

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN SHÀNGKÈ

Zài Xiānggǎng Zhōngxué, Hé Xiàozhǎng dàizhe Mǎ Xiānsheng  
dào yige kèshì qu cānguān shàngkè de qíngxíng.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Xiān qīng nín kànkàn zhèi bān ba. Zhèi bān shì  
Chūzhōng èrniánjī. Xiànzài tāmen zhèngzài shàng  
Yīngwén kè. Jiāo Yīngwén dāngrán shì xuésheng  
yuèshǎo yuèhǎo. Kèshì yīnwei wǒmende jiàoyuán  
búgòu, suǒyǐ zhèi bān yǒu sìshí duō ge xuésheng.  
Wǒ zhīdao zhèiyang búdahǎo, kèshì méiyǒu hǎo bànfa.  
Xíngkuǐ wǒmen xiànzài yòng lùyīnjī. Xuésheng xiàle  
kè, kéyǐ tīng lùyīn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà jiù hǎoduō le.

(Tāmen jìnle kèshì, zhànzai hòutou.)

Jiàoyuán: (Duì xuésheng) Dàjiā kàn dī'shí bā yè. Zhāng  
Chéng, nǐ niàn dī yī jù.

Zhāng Chéng: (Zhànqilai, niànde hěn màn.)

Jiàoyuán: Nǐde fāyīn butài qīngchu, niànde yě butài zìrán.  
Wǒ dàizhe nǐmen niàn. Nǐmen gēnzhe wǒ niàn.  
(Dàizhe xuésheng niànle jīcǐ yíhòu.)  
Jīn Guóyǐng! Nǐ jiēzhe niàn dī'èr jù.

Jīn Guóyǐng: (Zhànqilai, guòle yihuīr.) Lǎoshī, zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ yǒu diǎnr tóuténg. Nín liúxia de gōngkè, wǒ méiyǔbei. Zhèi kè hái yǒu hěn duō shēngzì, wǒ buhuì niàn.

Jiàoyuán: Hǎo ba! Nǐ xiān zuòxia. Nǐmen yīngdāng duō tīng lǚyīn, gēnzhe lǚyīndài liànxí. Nǐmen tīng de shíhou děi tàbié liúshén. (Tā zài hēibǎnshang xiěle yí jù Yīngwén.)

Jiàoyuán: Huáng Guǐpíng! Zhèi jù huà de yìsi, nǐ dǒng ma? Nǐ néng bǎ zhèi jù huà fānchéng Zhōngwén ma?

Huáng Guǐpíng: Ràng wǒ shìshi kàn. Zhèi jù de yìsi shì bushì "Wúlùn nǐ qù buqù, wǒ fǎnzhèng buqù."

Jiàoyuán: Chàbuduō. Nǐ zuòxia ba. Nǐmen kàn dìsìshíjiǔ yè de liànxí. Huíqu bǎ zhèige liànxí zuò hǎo, zài bǎ dìshí'èr kè fùxí. Xià Xīngqiyī kǎoshì. Nǐmen yǒu shénme wèntí ma?

(Hé Xiàozhāng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zǒuchu kèshì, yǒu dàole língwài yíge kèshì. Yíwèi lǎo xiānsheng zhèngzài jiǎng Táng shī. yǒu èrshíjī ge xuésheng tīng. Hēibǎnshang xiězhe "Jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè, dī tóu sī gù xiāng." shì ge dàxí. Hé Xiàozhāng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zhānzai kèshì hòubiānr.)

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Zhèi liǎng jù shǐ shǐ Lǐ Bái zuò de. Nǐmen shéi huì jiǎng? (Xuéshengmen dōu bùshuōhuà.) Yǒu nǎige zì budǒng ma? (Yǒu yíge xuésheng jǔshǒu.) Guān Mínglǐ! Nǐ yǒu shénme wèntí?

Guān Mínglǐ: Lǎoshī! Zhèige "jǔ" zì wǒ buhuì jiǎng. Píngcháng wǒmen shuō yòng shǒu jǔ dōngxī, huòshì shuō yòng shǒu bǎ dōngxī jǔqilai. Wǒmen yě shuō jǔshǒu. Kěshì "jǔtóu" zěnmé jiǎng ne?

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Nǐmen děi zhīdao xiànzài wǒmen shuōhuà yòng de zì gēn shǐlǐ yòng de zì yǒu hěn dà de fēnbié. Xiànzài wǒmen shuō "jǔ" duōbànr dōu shì yòng shǒu jǔ. Yàoshi zài zhèi jù shǐlǐ "jǔ" yěshì yòng shǒu jǔ de yìsi, nàme "jǔtóu" jiùshì yòng shǒu bǎ tóu jǔqilai. Nà bushì chéngle xiǎohuà le ma? "Jǔtóu" jiùshì wǒmen xiànzài shuō táitóu de yìsi. "Wàng" jiùshì "kàn." "Jǔtóu wàng míng yuè" jiùshì táitóu kànjian hěn liàng de yuèliang. Xiàtóu nàijù "Dī-tóu sī gùxiāng" ne? Zěnmé jiǎng?

Guān Mínglǐ: Wǒ xiǎng "Dītóu" zhèi liǎng ge zì gēn xiànzài shuō dītóu méiyǒu shénme fēnbié, jiùshì bǎ tóu dīxia. "Sī" jiùshì "xiǎng" de yìsi. Zhèi jù shǐ de yìsi shì "Dīxia tóu de shíhou jiù xiǎngqǐ lǎojiā lái le." Buzhīdao duì buduì.

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Duì. Nǐ jiǎngde búcuò.

(Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng mànmanrde zǒuchuqu le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèiwei lǎo xiānsheng jiǎngde hěn yǒuyìsi.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Zhèiwei xiānsheng duì Tángshǐ hěn yǒu yánjiu. Nín qǐng dào wǒmen túshūguǎn qu kànkàn ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de.

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. yuè ... yuè ... A: the more ... the more ...

a. Yíge rén yuè chǐ de duō jiù huì yuè pàng.

b. Wǒmen xué de zì yuè duō, wàngde yě yuè duō.

2. yuèlai yuè ... A: getting more and more ...

a. Wǒmende gōngkè yuèlai yuè nán.

b. Nèige nǚháizi zhǎngde yuèlai yuè piàoliang.

3. lùyīn VO: to record sound

lùyīndài N: magnetic tape

lùyīnjī N: tape recorder

Yídīng děi zài hěn ānjīng de dìfang lùyīn cái néng lǔde hǎo.

4. yè N: page

dīyīyè N: the first page, page one

5. zìrán SV/A: be natural/of course, naturally

Nà shì zìrán. IE: Naturally.

a. Tāde huà shuōde hěn zìrán.

b. Nǐ bugěi tā qián, zìrán tā bugěi nǐ zuò.

6. dài(zhe) V: to lead

a. Qīng nín dàizhe wǒmen qídǎo.

b. Xiānsheng dàizhe wǒmen niànle sān cǐ.

c. Qīng nín dài wǒmen qu kànkàn nèige dìfang.

7. jiēzhe

**A: continuing, going on**

jiēzhe niàn

**PH: continue reading**

jiēzhe shuō

**PH: continue speaking**

jiēzhe xiě

**PH: continue writing**

Tāde gùshi, zuótiān méishuōwán; jīntiān hái yào jiēzhe shuō.

8. fēnbìé

**N: difference**

yǒu fēnbié

**PH: there is a difference**

Fēnbié hěn dà.

PH: The difference is considerable.

zhài liǎng ge zì yǒu hěn dà de fēnbié.

9. -chūlai

**RVE: make out, distinguish**

**kanchulai**

**RV: make out (seeing)**

wénchulai

RV: make out (smelling)

**chángchulai**

RV: make out (tasting)

chIchulai

**RV: make out (tasting)**

tingchulai

**RV: make out (hearing)**

10. fānyī

V/N: to translate/translation,  
translator

**fānyì shū**

VO: to translate books

## 11. chéng

**V/RVE: to become/accomplished**

fānchéng zhōngwén

**VO: to translate into Chinese**

fēnchéng sān kuài

**VO: to divide into three pieces**

**zuòchéng**

**RV: accomplish**

a. Jī nián bùjiàn, tā chéngle dàrén le.

b. Qīng nǐ bǎ zhèi jù huà fānchéng Yīngwén.

12. fùxí/wēnxí

V: to review

Wǒmen zhèige xīngqī fùxí, yīnwei méiyǒu xīn gōngkè.

13. Tángshī

N: Tang poetry (M: -shǒu)

14. hēibǎn

N: chalkboard (M: -kuài)

15. Lǐ Bái

N: Li Po (one of the most celebrated poets of the Tang dynasty)

16. jǔ

V: to raise

jǔshǒu

VO: to raise one's hand

jǔqilai

RV: raise up

a. Shéi huì huídá zhèige wèntí, qǐng jǔshǒu.

b. Zhèige dōngxī tàizhōng, wǒ yì zhǐ shǒu jǔbùqilai.

17. táitóu

VO: to lift up one's head, to raise up one's head

a. Qǐng nǐ bǎ tóu táiqilai, ràng wǒ kànkàn nǐde liǎn.

b. Wǒ táitóu yìkàn, yuèliàng yíjīng chūlai le.

18. yuèliàng

N: moon

19. xiāngqilai

RV: recall, think of

xiāngqī wǒ lǎojiā  
lái le

PH: think of my old home

xiāngqī tā shuō de  
lái le

PH: think of what he said

xiāngqī yǐqián de  
shíqīng lái le

PH: think of old times

Tā yìshuō yào xué Yīngwén, wǒ jiù xiāngqī nǐ lái le.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### NU-M as a Predicate

Sometimes, a number-measure alone may serve as a predicate without a verb.

Tā sān suǐ le.

He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián yībēn.

Five dollars per book.

One explanation is that the verb is understood, since a verb may be supplied.

Tā (yǒu) sān suǐ (nème dà)  
le.

He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián (mǎi) yī běn.

Five dollars per book.

Another explanation is that a number-measure functions as a verb when it is used as a full predicate.

The subject or topic of the number-measure predicate may not necessarily be a noun. It may be a subject-verb-object.

Tā dào Zhōngguó sān nián  
le.

He has been in China for three  
years.

Tā líkāi Rìběn yíge yuè le.

He left Japan a month ago.

Tā jiéhūn cái yíge líbài.

He just got married a week ago.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. This book costs \$5.
2. How old are your children?
3. How much is it for each of us?
4. He has been graduated from college for five years already.
5. I have had this pen for more than ten years, and I am still using it.
6. I have been here for more than six months.
7. He arrived here an hour ago.
8. He finished singing only ten minutes ago.



9. It has been only two years since he left school.  
 10. This tree has been here for ten and a half years.

### Action-Time Relations

When a time-spent expression is used in a sentence, it is sometimes not clear whether it refers to the period of time during which the action has been continuous or to the period of time that has elapsed since the action. Generally, the context can clarify the ambiguity.

Action-time relations often appear in one of the following patterns.

Tā chīle yíge zhōngtóu le.	He has been eating for an hour. (continuous action) He finished eating an hour ago. (elapsed time)
Huār kāile sān tiān le.	It has blossomed for three days. (continuous action)
Wǒ xué Zhōngwén yǐjīng xuéle wǔ ge yuè le.	I have been studying Chinese for five months. (continuous action, rarely elapsed time)
Nèi zhāng huà, tā huàle yī tiān le hái méihuà- wán.	He has been painting that pic- ture for a day and is still not finished. (continuous action)
Tā niànle sān ge lǐbài de Fàwén.	He studied French for three weeks. (continuous action)
Tā jiéhūn yīnián le.	He has been married for a year. (continuous action)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He has been away from China for more than three years.
2. He has been talking about leaving China for more than three years.
3. He has recovered for a week.
4. He has been well for a week.
5. I have been teaching for one year already.