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CHINESE FOR BEGINNERS

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PLEASE FOR READERS

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INTRODUCTION

What is usually referred to as “Chinese” is really the language of the Han nationality, which makes up over 90 percent of China’s population. It has many different dialects. The Chinese known as *putonghua* (common speech) which is being popularized throughout China today is based on the northern dialect with Peking pronunciation as the standard. The lessons given here are in *putonghua*.

The Chinese language, with a written record of over 3,000 years, has developed greatly in the last several decades. Especially since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, the vigorous development of the socialist revolution and socialist construction has created many new terms like 大跃进 (big leap forward), 人民公社 (people’s commune), 试验田 (experimental plot), 上山下乡 (move to the countryside), etc. These have enlarged and enriched the Chinese vocabulary and strengthened the power of expression of the language.

Using the phonetic alphabet to write Chinese is the fundamental orientation for the reform of the Chinese written language, but this cannot be realized in a short time. Much work on the reform of the written language has been done since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, including simplification

of characters. Since 1956 over 2,000 commonly used characters have been simplified. For example, 聲 simplified is 声, 種 simplified is 种. The simplification of characters reduces difficulty in learning them and makes them much more convenient to write.

Organizations responsible for the reform of the written language are continuing to collect and study simplified characters created by the people in their everyday practice. More simplifications will be officially recognized and popularized. Our language lessons use the simplified forms.

CHINESE PRONUNCIATION

Before we get to pronunciation, a few words about the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet. This alphabet uses letters from the internationally-accepted Latin alphabet to indicate the pronunciation of the Chinese characters. As the characters themselves do not represent sounds, the phonetic alphabet is a convenient tool which helps overcome difficulties in reading, writing and remembering the characters.

The key to pronunciation of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet below uses as a guide the International Phonetic Alphabet and similar sounds in English.

I. Key to Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

(1) Initials

C.P.A. ¹	I.P.A. ²	Key Words
b (o)	ɸ	bay (de-voiced ³)
p (o)	p ^ˈ	pay
m (o)	m	may
f (o)	f	fair
d (e)	ɖ	day (de-voiced)
t (e)	t ^ˈ	take
n (e)	n	nay
l (e)	l	lay
g (e)	g̊	gay (de-voiced)

¹ Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

² International Phonetic Alphabet

³ "De-voiced" means the vocal cords do not vibrate

k (e)	k^ˈ	kay
h (e)	x	hay
j (i)	tɕ	jeep (palatal¹)
q (i)	tɕ^ˈ	cheer (palatal)
x (i)	ɕ	she (palatal)
zh (i)	tʂ	judge (retroflex², de-voiced)
ch (i)	tʂ^ˈ	church (retroflex)
sh (i)	ʂ	shirt (retroflex)
r (i)	ʐ	leisure (retroflex)
z (i)	ts	reads (de-voiced)
c (i)	ts^ˈ	hats
s (i)	s	say
y (i)	j	yea
w (u)	w	way

(2) Finals

C.P.A.	I.P.A.	Key Words
a	a	father
o	ɔ	saw (approximately)
e	ɤ	her (British)
i (after z, c, s, zh, ch, sh, r)	ʐ;ʐ̥	
i (elsewhere)	i	see
u	u	rude
ü³	y	French tu, German fühlen (i with rounded lips)
er	əɾ	err (American)
ai	ɑi	eye
ei	ei	eight
ao	ɑu	now

¹ "Palatal" means the front of the tongue touches the hard palate.

² "Retroflex" means the tip of the tongue is slightly curled.

³ After j, q, x, y, u is pronounced ü but the two dots are omitted.

ou	ou	oh
an	an	can (more open)
en	ən	turn (British)
ang	aŋ	German Gang
eng	ɛŋ	sung
ong	uŋ	German Lunge
ia	ia	Asia
ie	iɛ	yes
iao	iaɯ	ye owl
iu	iou	yoke
ian	iɛn	yen
in	in	in
iang	iɑŋ	young (approximately)
ing	iŋ	sing
iong	iuŋ	German jünger (approximately)
ua	ua	guano
uo	uɔ	wall
uai	uai	wife
ui	uei	way
uan	uan	one (approximately)
un	uən	went (approximately)
uang	uaŋ	oo + ahng
üe*	yɛ	ü + eh
üan*	yan	ü + an
ün*	yn	German grün

II. Tones

In Chinese the pitch and change in pitch of a syllable makes for a difference in meaning. Such pitch contours are called the "tones". There are four tones in the Peking dialect, shown by the following marks:

* See footnote 3, p. 4.

—1st tone, high and level

/ 2nd tone, rising

∨ 3rd tone, falling-rising

∖ 4th tone, falling

The tone mark is placed above the main vowel, and when the main vowel is “i”, the dot is omitted.

Each character has its own definite tone. For example, **mǎi** 买 (to buy) is 3rd tone, **mài** 卖 (to sell) is 4th tone. Both syllables have the same initial and vowel, but because their tones are different, their meanings are also different. Here are a few more examples:

1st tone	2nd tone	3rd tone	4th tone
一 yī (one)	移 yí (move)	椅 yǐ (chair)	译 yì (translate)
屋 wū (house)	无 wú (none)	五 wǔ (five)	雾 wù (fog)
居 jū (dwell)	局 jú (bureau)	举 jǔ (raise)	句 jù (sentence)
通 tōng (through)	铜 tóng (bronze)	桶 tǒng (barrel)	痛 tòng (ache)
织 zhī (weave)	直 zhí (straight)	纸 zhǐ (paper)	治 zhì (rule, cure)
穿 chuān (wear)	船 chuán (boat)	喘 chuǎn (pant)	串 chuàn (string)

枪 qiāng (gun)	墙 qiáng (wall)	抢 qiǎng (rob)	呛 qiàng (irritate the throat)
晕 yūn (dizzy)	云 yún (cloud)	允 yǔn (permit)	运 yùn (transport)
靴 xuē (boot)	学 xué (study)	雪 xuě (snow)	血 xuè (blood)
街 jiē (street)	节 jié (festival)	姐 jiě (older sister)	借 jiè (lend, bor- row)

Syllable Drill

1. Monosyllabic words:

qīng 轻 (lightweight)	huá 划 (draw lines)
kǒu 口 (mouth)	diào 掉 (lose, drop)

2. Disyllabic words:

jùchǎng 剧场 (theater)	qúnzhòng 群众 (masses)
xūyào 需要 (need)	yīyuàn 医院 (hospital)
cānjiā 参加 (participate)	rénmín 人民 (people)
gōngyuán 公园 (park)	xióngmāo 熊猫 (panda)
zàijiàn 再见 (good-bye)	zázhì 杂志 (magazine)
fùnǚ 妇女 (woman)	huánghūn 黄昏 (twilight)

3. Polysyllabic words:

pīngpāngqiú 乒乓球 (table tennis)
bālěiwǔ 芭蕾舞 (ballet)
hézuòshè 合作社 (cooperative)
túshūguǎn 图书馆 (library)

shèhuìzhǔyì 社会主义 (socialism)
gāogāoxìngxìng 高高兴兴 (gladly)

(Note: The *i* after *z*, *c*, *s*, *zh*, *ch*, *sh* and *r* sounds like the voiced prolongation and weakening of the preceding initial.)

III. The Neutral Tone, Change of Tones and the Retroflex Ending -r

1. Neutral tone

When a syllable is unstressed, it loses its original tone and becomes weak and short. No tone mark is written above syllables of the neutral tone. For example:

tāmen 他们 (they) **míngzi** 名字 (name)
xìhuan 喜欢 (fond of) **kèqi** 客气 (polite)

2. Change of tones

Half-third tone: A syllable of the 3rd tone followed by a syllable of the 1st, 2nd, 4th or neutral tone is pronounced with only the falling part of the tone without its final rise. We call this the half-third tone. For example:

Běijīng 北京 (Peking) **zhěngqí** 整齐 (orderly)
fǎngwèn 访问 (visit) **nuǎnhuó** 暖和 (warm)

When a third tone is followed by another third tone, the first third tone is read as a second tone. For example:

yǒuhǎo (yóuhǎo) 友好 (friendly)
lǐxiǎng (lǐxiǎng) 理想 (ideal)
yǒnggǎn (yónggǎn) 勇敢 (brave)
Nǐ hǎo! (**Ní hǎo!**) 你好! (How are you!)
Nǐ zǎo! (**Ní zǎo!**) 你早! (Good morning!)

3. Retroflex ending -r In Chinese, there are many words which are pronounced with a retroflex **-r** at the end. The retroflex **-r** is not an independent syllable itself, but combines with the preceding final, often changing its sound.

huā-r→**huār** 花儿 (flower)

gē-r→**gēr** 歌儿 (song)

wán-r→**wár** 玩儿 (play)

xiǎohái-r→**xiǎohár** 小孩儿 (child)

yìhuǐ-r→**yìhǔer** 一会儿 (a moment)

yìdiǎn-r→**yìdiār** 一点儿 (a little)

CHINESE CHARACTERS

I. Characteristics

Chinese characters are the symbols used to write Chinese. Modern Chinese characters fall into two categories: one with a phonetic component, the other without it. Most of those without a phonetic component developed from pictographs. From ancient writing on archaeological relics we can see their evolution.

				rì	sun
				yuè	moon
				rén	person
				mù	tree

It is possible to draw a picture of a concrete object but abstract concepts were represented by symbols.

				shàng	up
				xià	down

Aside from these, there are also characters made up of two or more other characters. For example, 日 and 月 combine to give 明 **míng** (bright); 人 leaning against 木 gives 休 **xiū** (rest).

Characters of this type which do not contain phonetic components account for only a small proportion of all Chinese characters, but many of them are in common use.

The overwhelming majority of Chinese characters contain a phonetic component. In addition to this phonetic, they contain a signific, which indicates the meaning. For instance, in the character 草 **cǎo** (grass), the signific 艹 (originally a picture of grass) carries the meaning while the phonetic 早 **zǎo** provides an approximate guide to the sound.

Learning to recognize phonetics and significs is a help to learning characters. Knowing the pronunciation of one character, by analogy it is possible to infer the pronunciation of many others containing the same phonetic.

For example:

方 **fāng**:

芳 **fāng** 防 **fáng** 房 **fāng** 妨 **fáng**
纺 **fǎng** 访 **fǎng** 放 **fàng**

巴 **bā**:

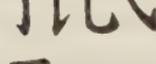
吧 **bā** 疤 **bā** 笆 **bā** 芭 **bā** 把 **bǎ**
爸 **bà** 耙 **bà**

Because pronunciation has changed over the centuries, many phonetics now indicate only the approximate sound, like 早 **zǎo** in 草 **cǎo**. Others no longer indicate the sound at all. Owing to changes in the form of characters, some significs no longer have their original shape. Therefore significs and phonetics are only a limited aid in learning characters.

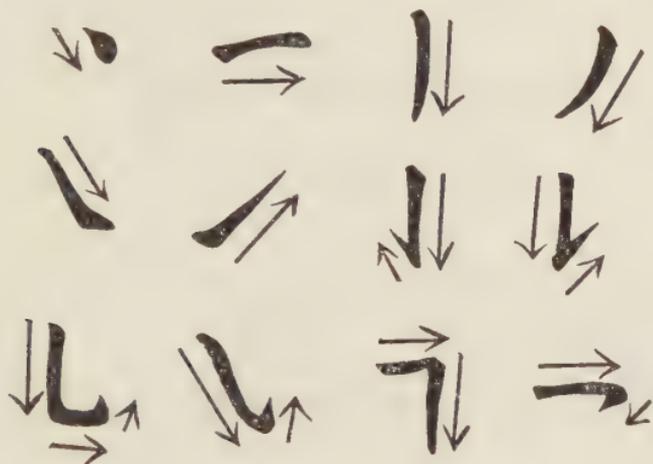
II. Structure of Characters and Rules for Writing

Some characters are quite complex, and to remember them one must analyze them. Characters are generally composed of several basic structural parts called “character components”. Some character components can stand by themselves; for instance, 人 is itself a character. Most characters, however, are made up of two or more components. Some are made up of upper and lower parts, like **sī** 思 (think) and **cǎo** 草 (grass); others of right and left sides, like **pāi** 拍 (tap) and **hóng** 红 (red); still others of inside and outside parts, like **guó** 国 (country) and **kāng** 康 (healthy). Although the number of characters is quite large, there are only a limited number of character components.

All character components are written with the following eight basic strokes:

Stroke	Name		
	点	diǎn	dot
	横	héng	horizontal
	竖	shù	vertical
	撇	piě	left-falling
	捺	nà	right-falling
	提	tí	rising
	钩	gōu	hook
	折	zhé	turning

These strokes are basically straight lines and should not be written in curves like Latin letters. From top to bottom and from left to right are the main directions.



Following are the rules for order of strokes when writing character components and characters.

Example	Stroke	Order	Rule
十	一	十	First horizontal, then vertical
人	ノ	人	First left-falling, then right-falling
三	一 =	三	From top to bottom
州	・ 丿 丶 州 州	州 州	From left to right

月 丿 月 月 月

First outside,
then inside

四 丨 冂 𠔁 四 四

Finish inside,
then close

小 丿 小 小

Middle, then the
two sides

Analysis of some sample characters:

坐 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
土 一 十 土

语 讠 讠
吾 吾 一 𠔁 吾 五

团 丨 冂 冂 团 团 团

间 门 丨 门 门
日 丨 日 日 日

想 相 木 一 十 才 木
目 丨 日 日 日 目
心 丨 心 心 心

进 井 丨 二 井 井
辶 丨 辶

越 走 一 十 丰 丰 丰 走
戍 丨 戍 戍 戍

流 氵 氵
流 丨 亠 亠 产 产 流

把 扌 扌 扌
巴 丷 丷 丷 巴

会 人 人 人
云 云 云 云

水 水 冫 冫 水

张 弓 弓
长 丷 丷 长

As explained before, most characters are made up of two or more components. Those components used most frequently are called radicals and are sometimes themselves characters. Chinese dictionaries are generally arranged according to radicals.

Radicals Examples

刂 刮 别 到 刚
人 个 今 会 全
亻 信 体 使 他
彳 很 行 往 待
讠 认 谊 设
山 出 岁 薪
宀 容 家 完 客
忄 忙 情 懂
心 怎 思 感 意

Radicals Examples

冫 冷 次
氵 酒 游 深 海
口 吧 叫 听 喝
囗 园 因 团 国
木 柿 棉 桃 柳
火 炒 炸
灬 热 蒸 烈
方 旗 旅
钅 错 钱 铃

才 社 福 祝
木 初 城 被
土 地 场 块
王 玩 现 球
正 路 跑
又 难 对
米 精 料 粉
弓 引 厅 张
厂 座 原
广 病 庄
疔 疼

廿 菜 芽 苦 花
丛 等 简
女 她 好 姑 始
才 按 招 握 打
之 过 进 运 这
下 都 郊 部 院
乡 练 红 纸 给
门 阅 饭 间
午 饭 时 晚 馒
日 昨 晚 暖
目 看 着

Lesson 1

学习中文

Xuéxí Zhōngwén

Learning Chinese

A: 你 好!

Nǐ hǎo!

You (are) fine!

B: 你 好! 很 久 不 见 了!

Nǐ hǎo! Hěn jiǔ bú jiàn le!

You (are) fine! Quite long not see (you)!

A: 我 去 中 国 了。

Wǒ qù Zhōngguó le.

I went (to) China.

B: 你 在 中 国 学 习 中 文 吗?

Nǐ zài Zhōngguó xuéxí zhōngwén ma?

You in China studied Chinese?

A: 对, 我 在 中 国 学 习 中 文。

Duì, wǒ zài Zhōngguó xuéxí zhōngwén.

Right, I in China studied Chinese.

B: 中 文 难 吗?

Zhōngwén nán ma?

(Is) Chinese hard?

A: 中 文 不 太 难。

Zhōngwén bú tài nán.

Chinese (is) not too hard.

B: 我也 想 学习 中文, 你 能 帮助
Wǒ yě xiǎng xuéxí zhōngwén, nǐ néng bāngzhu
I also want to study Chinese, you can help

我 吗?
wǒ ma?
me?

A: 好 吧, 我们 一起 学习。
Hǎo ba, wǒmen yìqǐ xuéxí.
Fine, we together study.

B: 谢谢 你, 再见!
Xièxie nǐ, zàijiàn!
Thank you, again see (you)!

A: 再见!
Zàijiàn!
Again see (you)!

Translation

A: How are you?

B: How are you? I haven't seen you for a long time!

A: I've been in China.

B: Did you study Chinese in China?

A: Right.

B: Is Chinese hard?

A: It's not too hard.

B: I'd like to study Chinese too, can you help me?

A: Fine, we can study together.

B: Thank you. Be seeing you!

A: See you later!

Notes

1. *Adjective as predicate.* In Chinese, an adjective may be used directly as a predicate. **Zhōngwén róngyǐ**

中文容易 (Chinese is easy); **Zhōngwén hěn nán** 中文很难 (Chinese is very hard).

2. *Position of adverb.* In Chinese, an adverb always comes before the verb or adjective it modifies. **Yìqǐ** 一起 (together) in **Wǒmen yìqǐ xuéxí** 我们一起学习 (We study together); **zài Zhōngguó** 在中国 (in China) in **Wǒ zài Zhōngguó xuéxí** 我在中国学习 (I study in China); and **bù** 不 (no) in **Zhōngwén bù nán** 中文不难 (Chinese is not hard) cannot be put after the verb or adjective. We cannot say **Wǒmen xuéxí yìqǐ** 我们学习一起, **Wǒ xuéxí zài Zhōngguó** 我学习在中国 or **Zhōngwén nán bù** 中文难不.

3. *The modal particle le* 了. The particle 了 is used at the end of a sentence and indicates the factual narration of a past, present or future event. **Hěn jiǔ bú jiàn le** 很久不见了 (Haven't seen (you) for a long time) and **Wǒ qù Zhōngguó le** 我去中国了 (I went to China) both narrate past events. **Le** is sometimes pronounced as **la** or **luo** depending on the vowel of the preceding syllable. **La** and **luo** are also written as 啦 and 罗.

4. *The modal particle ma* 吗. Adding the particle 吗 to the end of a declarative sentence produces an interrogative sentence. **Nǐ zài Zhōngguó xuéxí zhōngwén ma?** 你在中国学习中文吗? (Did you study Chinese in China?); **Zhōngwén nán ma?** 中文难吗? (Is Chinese hard?).

5. *Change of 3rd tone.* When a 3rd tone is followed by another 3rd tone, the first is pronounced as a 2nd tone: **nǐhǎo** → **níhǎo** 你好 (how are you?); **hěnjiǔ** → **hénjiǔ** 很久 (for a long time). But the tone mark doesn't change when it is written.

Exercises

I. Make the following words into sentences:

1. 难中文不 (Chinese is not hard.)
2. 中文一起我们学习 (We study Chinese together.)
3. 学习我们中文中国在 (We study Chinese in China.)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. 你学习中文吗? (Answer in the affirmative)
2. 中文难吗? (Answer in the negative)

Lesson 2

谢文的家

Xiè Wén de Jiā

Xie Wen's Family

A: 他是谁? 他是你朋友吗?

Tā shì shuí? Tā shì nǐ péngyou ma?

He is who? He is your friend?

B: 是, 他是我朋友。他叫谢文, 在

Shì, tā shì wǒ péngyou. Tā jiào Xiè Wén, zài

Yes, he is my friend. He (is) called Xie Wen, at

北京 大学 教书。你不认识他吗?

Běijīng Dàxué jiāoshū. Nǐ bú rènshi tā ma?

Peking University teaches. You not know him?

A: 我听说过。他是北京人吧?

Wǒ tīngshuōguo. Tā shì Běijīng rén ba?

I heard say. He is Peking person?

B: 不是, 他是上海人。他爸爸是

Bú shì, tā shì Shànghái rén. Tā bàba shì

Not is, he is Shanghai person. His father is

一个老工人。

yíge lǎo gōngren.

an old worker.

A: 他家还有什么人?

Tā jiā hái yǒu shénme rén?

His family still has what persons?

B: 还有妈妈、哥哥、姐姐、妹妹。
Hái yǒu māma, gēge, jiějie, mèimei.
Still has mother, elder brother, elder sister, younger sister.

他们都在上海。
Tāmen dōu zài Shànghǎi.
They all at Shanghai.

A: 他爱人在哪儿工作?
Tā àirén zài nǎr gōngzuò?
His wife at where works?

B: 她在医院工作,是个医生。
Tā zài yīyuàn gōngzuò, shì ge yīshēng.
She at hospital works, is a doctor.

A: 他们有几个孩子?
Tāmen yǒu jǐge háizi?
They have how many children?

B: 有两个男孩儿,没有女孩儿。孩子
Yǒu liǎngge nánhái, méi yǒu nǚhái. Háizi
Have two boys, not have girls. Children

还比较小,都在小学学习。
hái bǐjiào xiǎo, dōu zài xiǎoxué xuéxí.
still rather small, all at primary school study.

Translation

A: Who is he? Is he your friend?

B: Yes, he is my friend. His name is Xie Wen. He teaches at Peking University. Don't you know him?

A: I have heard of him. He is from Peking, isn't he?

B: No, he is from Shanghai. His father is an old worker.

A: Who else is in his family?

B: His mother, elder brother, elder sister and younger sister. They are all in Shanghai.

A: Where does his wife work?

B: She works in a hospital. She is a doctor.

A: How many children do they have?

B: They have two boys but no girls. The children are still young, both of them are in primary school.

Notes

1. *The verb shì 是 (to be).* **Tā shì Shànghǎi rén** 他是上海人 (He is from Shanghai), **Tā àirén shì yīshēng** 他爱人是医生 (His wife is a doctor), **Tā bàba shì gōngrén** 他爸爸是工人 (His father is a worker).

Like other verbs in Chinese, **shì 是** has only one form. It does not change with the person or number of its subject. **Wǒ shì 我是** (I am), **nǐ shì 你是** (you are), **tāmen shì 他们是** (they are).

The negative form of **shì 是** is **bú shì 不是**. **Tā bú shì Běijīng rén** 他不是北京人 (He is not from Peking). **Tā àirén bú shì gōngrén** 他爱人不是工人 (His wife is not a worker). **Tā bàba bú shì yīshēng** 他爸爸不是医生 (His father is not a doctor).

2. *The negative form of the verb yǒu 有 (to have).* The negative form of the verb **yǒu 有** is **méi yǒu 没有**. **Wǒ méi yǒu gēge**. 我没有哥哥. (I have no elder brothers.) **Nǐ méi yǒu mèimei** 你没有妹妹. (You have no

younger sisters.) **Tā méi yǒu nǚháir.** 他没有女孩儿。
(He has no daughters.)

3. *Use of interrogative words in questions.* In Chinese, when the interrogative words **shuí** 谁 (who), **shénme** 什么 (what), **nǎr** 哪儿 (where) and **jǐ** 几 (how many) are used in questions, the word order is the same as in ordinary statements. The interrogative word is put in the place of the word giving the answer.

谁是谢文? 他是谁?	他是谢文。
她在哪儿工作?	她在北京工作。
你家有什么人?	我家有爸爸、妈妈。
他们有几个男孩儿?	他们有两个男孩。

4. *The third person pronoun.* The third person pronoun is **tā** in the singular and **tāmen** in the plural. There is no difference in gender when spoken, but there is in writing. In the singular, it is 他 (he), 她 (she) and 它 (it). The plural is formed by adding the suffix **men** 们 to the singular, 他们 for the masculine, 她们 for the feminine and 它们 for the neuter gender.

5. The word **àirén** 爱人 is used for both husband and wife.

Exercises

I. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Has she Chinese friends?

She has Chinese friends.

2. Are you a doctor?

I am not a doctor. He is a doctor.

3. Have you younger sisters?

I have no younger sisters. He has younger sisters.

4. Is his wife from Shanghai?

His wife is not from Shanghai, she is from Peking.

II. Change each of the following sentences into two questions using the words **shuí** 谁 (who), **shénme** 什么 (what) or **nǎr** 哪儿 (where):

1. 她 朋友 学习 中文。

Tā péngyou xuéxí zhōngwén.

2. 他们 在 北京 工作。

Tāmen zài Běijīng gōngzuò.

Lesson 3

买东西

Mǎi Dōngxi

Buying Things

售货员：同志，您买什么？

Shòuhuòyuán: Tóngzhì, nín mǎi shénme?

Salesperson: Comrade, you buy what?

顾客：我要买一件大衣。有皮

Gùkè: Wǒ yào mǎi yí jiàn dàyī. Yǒu pí

Customer: I want buy one coat. Have fur

大衣吗？

dàyī ma?

coat?

售：有。您要哪一种？

S: Yǒu. Nín yào nǎ yì zhǒng?

S: Have. You want which one kind?

顾：这几种都很好看。我要这

G: Zhè jǐ zhǒng dōu hěn hǎokàn. Wǒ yào zhè

C: These several kinds all very good-looking. I want this

件。多少钱？

jiàn. Duōshao qián?

piece. How much money?

售：一百二十九块。您还要别的吗？

S: Yībǎi èrshí jiǔ kuài. Nín hái yào biéde ma?

S: One hundred twenty-nine yuan. You still want else?

顾：我还要一顶帽子。

G: Wǒ hái yào yì dǐng màozi.

C: I still want one hat.

售：这种怎么样？十块五（毛）一顶。

S: Zhè zhǒng zěnmeyàng? Shí kuài wǔ (máo) yì dǐng.

S: This kind how (about)? Ten yuan five (jiao) a piece.

顾：太贵了。

G: Tài guì le.

C: Too expensive.

售：这种便宜，质量也不错。六块

S: Zhè zhǒng piányi, zhiliàng yě búcuò. Liù kuài

S: This kind inexpensive, quality also not bad. Six yuan

三毛五（分）一顶。

sān máo wǔ (fēn) yì dǐng.

three jiao five (fen) each.

顾：我就要这种。一共多少钱？

G: Wǒ jiù yào zhè zhǒng. Yìgòng duōshao qián?

C: I want this kind. Altogether how much money?

售：一共一百三十五块三毛五

S: Yìgòng yībǎi sānshíwǔ kuài sān máo wǔ

S: Altogether one hundred thirty-five yuan three jiao five

(分)。

(fēn).

(fen).

顾：给您一百四十块。

G: Gěi nín yībǎi sishí kuài.

C: Give you one hundred forty yuan.

售：找您四块六毛五（分）。

S: Zhǎo nín sì kuài liù máo wǔ (fēn).

S: Return change you four yuan six jiao five (fen).

Translation

Salesperson: What would you like, comrade?

Customer: I want a coat. Do you have fur coats?

S: Yes. Which kind would you like?

- C: These all look very good. I'll take this one.
How much is it?
- S: A hundred and twenty-nine yuan. Do you want anything else?
- C: I want a hat.
- S: How about this kind? It's ten yuan five *jiao*.
- C: Too expensive.
- S: This kind is not expensive. The quality is not bad either. It's six yuan three *jiao* and five *fen*.
- C: I'll take it. How much do I owe you altogether?
- S: Altogether a hundred thirty-five yuan three *jiao* and five *fen*.
- C: Here's a hundred and forty yuan.
- S: Here's your change: four yuan six *jiao* and five *fen*.

Notes

1. *Numbers.* Numbers in Chinese follow the decimal system: **yī** 一 (one), **èr** 二 (two), **sān** 三 (three), **sì** 四 (four), **wǔ** 五 (five), **liù** 六 (six), **qī** 七 (seven), **bā** 八 (eight), **jiǔ** 九 (nine), **shí** 十 (ten), **shíyī** 十一 (eleven), **shíèr** 十二 (twelve), **shísān** 十三 (thirteen), **shísì** 十四 (fourteen), **shíwǔ** 十五 (fifteen), **shíliù** 十六 (sixteen), **shíqī** 十七 (seventeen), **shíbā** 十八 (eighteen), **shíjiǔ** 十九 (nineteen), **èrshí** 二十 (twenty), **èrshíyī** 二十一 (twenty-one), **èrshíèr** 二十二 (twenty-two), **èrshísān** 二十三 (twenty-three), **èrshísì** 二十四 (twenty-four), **èrshíwǔ** 二十五 (twenty-five)... **sānshí** 三十 (thirty)... **sìshí** 四十 (forty)... **jiǔshíjiǔ** 九十九 (ninety-nine), **yìbǎi** 一百 (one hundred).

2. *Measure words.* In Chinese, numerals cannot be put before a noun without a measure word in

between. Many nouns have their own special measure words to go with them. **Yí jiàn dà yī** 一件大衣 (a coat), **sān dǐng mào zi** 三顶帽子 (three hats). The measure word **gè** 个 is most widely used for human beings and objects without special measure words of their own, as in **sān ge hái zi** 三个孩子 (three children), **yí ge gōng rén** 一个工人 (a worker).

3. *Units of currency.* China's currency is the **rénmínbì** 人民币 (people's currency). Its unit is the **yuan** 元. One yuan equals ten **jiǎo** 角. One **jiǎo** equals ten **fēn** 分. In colloquial speech, yuan is often called **kuài** 块 and **jiǎo** called **máo** 毛. The final unit is often omitted. **Yí kuài sān máo wǔ (fēn)** 一块三毛五(分), (one yuan three *jiao* and five (*fen*)), **sì kuài liù (máo)** 四块六(毛) (four yuan and six (*jiao*)), **qī máo bā (fēn)** 七毛八(分) (seven *jiao* and eight (*fen*)).

4. **Jǐ** 几 *and* **duōshao** 多少 (*how many*). When asking about a number from one to ten, 几 is used. 多少 can be used in asking about any number.

Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge hái zi? 你有几个孩子? (How many children do you have?) Usually we do not say: **Nǐ yǒu duōshao hái zi?** 你有多少孩子? But in **Shàng-hǎi yǒu duōshao gōng rén?** 上海有多少工人? (How many workers are there in Shanghai?) we cannot say: **Shàng-hǎi yǒu jǐ ge gōng rén?** 上海有几个工人?

Generally, **gè** 个 or some other measure word should be added after 几. After 多少 sometimes no measure word is used.

5. **Nín** 您 is a form of **nǐ** 你 (you), denoting respect.

Exercises

I. Fill the spaces with the measure words **gè** 个, **jiàn** 件 or **dǐng** 顶:

1. 一____老工人
2. 四____帽子
3. 三____大衣

II. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. Xie Wen's wife is a doctor.
2. He has a boy and a girl.
3. This kind of fur coat is not bad. It's a hundred and thirty yuan apiece.
4. This kind of hat is inexpensive. It is three yuan and five *jiao* apiece.

Lesson 4

在饭馆

Zài Fànguǎn

In a Restaurant

顾客：这儿有人吗？

Gùkè: Zhèr yǒu rén ma?

Customer: Here is someone?

服务员：这儿的客人已经吃完了。

Fúwùyuán: Zhèr de kèrén yǐjīng chīwán le.

Service person: Here guest already eating finished.

请坐吧。

Qǐng zuò ba.

Please sit.

顾：今天有什么菜？请介绍

G: Jīntiān yǒu shénme cài? Qǐng jièshào

C: Today have what dishes? Please recommend

几样好菜吧。

jǐyàng hǎo cài ba.

several kinds (of) good dishes.

服：您喜欢吃鱼，还是喜欢吃肉？

F: Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishi xǐhuan chī ròu?

S: You like (to) eat fish, or like (to) eat meat?

这儿是菜单，请您看吧。

Zhèr shì càidān, qǐng nín kàn ba.

Here is menu, please you look at (it).

顾：听说你们这儿的米粉肉很好，

G: Tīngshuō nimen zhèr de mǐfěn ròu hěn hǎo,

C: (I) hear tell you here rice-flour meat quite good,

有 米粉肉 吗?
yǒu mǐfēnròu ma?
have (you) rice-flour meat?

服: 有, 可是 还 没有 蒸熟, 您 得
F: Yǒu, kěshì hái méiyǒu zhēngshú, nín děi
S: Have, but still has not steamed done, you must
等 一会儿。
děng yíhuǐr.
wait awhile.

顾: 没关系, 我 等 一会儿吧。我 要 一个
G: Méiguānxi, wǒ děng yíhuǐr ba. Wǒ yào yíge
C: No matter, I wait awhile. I want one

米粉肉, 一个 肉片 炒 黄瓜, 一个
mǐfēnròu, yíge ròupiàn chǎo huángguā, yíge
rice-flour meat, one meat slices fried (with) cucumbers, one

西红柿 鸡蛋 汤, 再 要 一杯 啤酒。
xihóngshì jīdàn tāng, zài yào yì bēi pījiǔ.
tomato (and) egg soup, also want one glass beer.

服: 您 吃 米饭, 还是 吃 馒头?
F: Nín chī mǐfàn, háishì chī mántou?
S: You eat rice, or eat steamed roll?

顾: 我 要 一碗 米饭。一 共 多少 钱?
G: Wǒ yào yì wǎn mǐfàn. Yìgòng duōshǎo qián?
C: I want one bowl rice. Altogether how much money?

服: 一 共 一 块 八 毛 六。
F: Yìgòng yí kuài bā máo liù.
S: Altogether one yuan eight jiao six.

Translation

C: Is anyone sitting here?

S: The customer who was sitting here has already finished eating. Please sit down.

- C: What do you have today? Please recommend some good dishes.
- S: Would you like fish or meat? Here is the menu, please look at it.
- C: I've heard your pork in rice flour is quite good, do you have any?
- S: Yes, but it's not done yet, you'll have to wait awhile.
- C: Never mind, I'll wait. I'll have pork in rice flour, sliced pork fried with cucumbers, egg and tomato soup, and a glass of beer.
- S: Will you have rice or steamed rolls?
- C: I'll have a bowl of rice. How much altogether?
- S: Altogether one yuan eight *jiao* and six *fen*.

Notes

1. *The aspect particle le 了*. Putting 了 after a verb indicates the completion of the action. **Wǒ mǎi le yí jiàn dà yī** 我买了一件大衣 (I bought an overcoat); **Zhèr de kèrén yǐjīng chīwán le** 这儿的客人已经吃完了 (This customer has already finished eating).

The negative forms of such sentences are made by placing **méi** 没 or **méiyǒu** 没有 before the verb, in which case the aspect particle 了 must not be put after the verb. **Wǒ méi (yǒu) mǎi dà yī** 我没(有)买大衣 (I have not bought an overcoat); **Zhèr de kèrén méi (yǒu) chīwán** 这儿的客人没(有)吃完 (The customer here has not finished eating).

2. *Complement of result*. An additional element following a verb or an adjective is called the "complement". A complement which tells the result of an action is called a complement of result. The **chī** 吃 (eat) in 吃完 is an action, **wán** 完 (finish) a comple-

ment of result which expresses the result achieved by the action. The **shú** 熟 (done) in 蒸熟 is also a complement of result. Such verb-complement constructions showing result may be followed by an object or the aspect particle 了. **Wǒ chīwán fàn le** 我吃完饭了 (I have finished eating), where **fàn** 饭 (food) is the object. The negative form uses 没(有). **Wǒ méiyǒu chīwán fàn** 我没有吃完饭 (I have not finished eating).

3. *Questions using 还是* Alternative questions are formed by using **háishì** 还是 (or) to join two possible answers. **Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishì xǐhuan chī ròu?** 您喜欢吃鱼, 还是喜欢吃肉? (Would you like fish or meat?)

Exercises

- I. Rewrite the following sentences into alternative questions using 还是
1. 她是上海人 (北京人)。
 2. 他爱人是医生 (工人)。
 3. 您要买大衣 (帽子)。
- II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:
1. I have bought fish, not meat.
 2. I have already finished eating.
 3. The steamed rolls are not done yet, you'll have to wait awhile.

Lesson 5

游 览 香 山

Yóulǎn Xiāngshān

Excursion to Fragrant Hill

昨天 星期日，天气 很好。我和我
Zuótiān xīngqīrì, tiānqì hěn hǎo. Wǒ hé wǒ
Yesterday (was) Sunday, weather very good. I and my

爱人、孩子 去 香山 公园 玩儿了一天。
àirén, háizi qù Xiāngshān Gōngyuán wánr le yì tiān.
wife, child went Fragrant Hill Park (and) played a day.

上午 九点 钟 我们 吃完 早饭，就
Shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn zhōng wǒmen chīwán zǎofàn, jiù
Morning nine o'clock we finished eating breakfast, then

坐车 出发了。汽车 大约 走了 一个 半
zuò chē chūfā le. Qìchē dàyuē zǒule yíge bàn
sit bus set out. Bus about went one (and a) half

小时，到 公园 的 时候 已经 十点 多
xiǎoshí, dào gōngyuán de shíhòu yíjīng shí diǎn duō
hours, arrive park time already ten more

(钟) 了。这 天，游 览 的 人 很 多，公 园
(zhōng) le. Zhè tiān, yóulǎn de rén hěn duō, gōngyuán
(o'clock). This day, sightseeing people very many, park

门 口 非 常 热 闹。
ménkǒu fēicháng rènao.
gate extraordinarily bustling.

我们 休 息 了 一 会 儿，就 开 始 爬 山。
Wǒmen xiūxi le yíhuìr, jiù kāishǐ pá shān.
We rested awhile, then began (to) climb hill.

大约 下午 一点(钟) 到了 山 顶。 秋天,
Dàyuē xiàwǔ yídiǎn (zhōng) dào le shān dǐng. Qiūtiān,
About afternoon one (o'clock) arrived hill top. Autumn,

香山 的 树叶 都 红 了, 风景 很 好。
Xiāngshān de shù yè dōu hóng le, fēngjǐng hěn hǎo.
Fragrant Hill's tree leaves all red, scenery very good.

我们 在 山上 玩儿 了 两、三个 小时,
Wǒmen zài shānshàng wánr le liǎng, sān ge xiǎoshí,
We at hill on played two or three hours,

还 照 了 很 多 相, 到 家 的 时 候,
hái zhào le hěn duō xiàng, dào jiā de shíhòu,
also (took) very many pictures, arrive home time,

已经 五 点 多 了。
yǐjīng wǔ diǎn duō le.
already five more.

Translation

Yesterday was Sunday and the weather was quite nice. My wife and child and I went to Hsiangshan Park to enjoy ourselves for the day.

We finished breakfast at nine a.m. and set out by bus. The bus ride took about an hour and a half, and when we got to the park it was already past ten. There were many sightseers that day and there was a great bustle at the gate.

We rested awhile and then began to climb the hill. We got to the top at about one o'clock in the afternoon. In autumn the leaves on Hsiangshan are all red and the scenery is quite nice.

We spent two or three hours on the hill, took many pictures and when we got home it was already past five.

Notes

1. Examples of telling time in Chinese:

1:00 — 一点 (钟)

1:05 — 一点 [guò 过 (past)] 五分

1:15 — 一点十五 (分) or 一点一刻 (quarter)

1:30 — 一点三十 (分) or 一点半

1:45 — 一点四十五 (分) or 一点三刻, chà 差 (lack) 一刻两点

1:50 — 一点五十 (分) or 差十分两点

2. *Time words as adverbs.* A time word used as an adverb may be put at the beginning of the sentence or before the word or phrase it qualifies. **Shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn (zhōng), wǒmen chīwán zǎo fàn, jiù zuò chē chūfā le** 上午九点 (钟), 我们吃完早饭, 就坐车出发了 (We finished breakfast at nine a.m. and set out by bus); **Wǒmen xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn (zhōng) huídào jiāli** 我们下午五点 (钟) 回到家里 (We got home at five).

3. *Time words as complements.* A time word may be placed after a verb to indicate the duration of the action. **Qìchē dàyuē zǒule yíge bàn xiǎoshí** 汽车大约走了一个半小时 (The bus ride took about an hour and a half).

4. *The successive verb form.* The successive verb form is one way to use two successive verbs or verbal constructions with the same subject in a sentence. The characteristic of this form is that no conjunction or preposition is needed between the verbs. **Shàngwǔ jiǔ diǎn (zhōng), wǒmen jiù zuò chē chūfā le** 上午九点 (钟), 我们就坐车出发了 (We set out by bus at nine a.m.); **Wǒ hé wǒ àirén, háizi qù Xiāngshān Gōngyuán wánle yì tiān** 我和我爱人、孩子去香山公园玩儿

了一天 (My wife and child and I went to Hsiangshan Park and enjoyed ourselves for the day).

5. *The structural particle de 的*. In Chinese an element qualifying a noun is placed before the noun it qualifies and the two are often connected by the structural particle 的. **Xiāngshān de shùyè** 香山的树叶 (the leaves on Hsiangshan), where **Xiāngshān** 香山 is the element qualifying the noun. Also: **yóulǎn de rén** 游览的人 (sightseers); **zhèr de kèrén** 这儿的客人 (the guest here).

Exercises

I. Fill in the appropriate verbs in the following successive verb form sentences (去、玩、坐、出发、学习):

1. 他们____公园____了一天。
2. 上午八点半我们就____车____了。
3. 谢文____中国____中文了。

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. We went to Hsiangshan Park yesterday.
2. We eat breakfast at 7:30 a.m.
3. We enjoyed ourselves in the park all day Sunday.

Lesson 6

在 旅 馆

Zài Lǚguǎn

In a Hotel

服务员：您好，您是史密斯先生吧？

Fúwùyuán: Nín hǎo, nín shì Shimisi xiānsheng ba?

Service person: You good, you are Smith Mister?

客人：是的，我是史密斯。

Kèrén: Shìde, wǒ shì Shimisi.

Guest: Yes, I am Smith.

服：您的房间在二层二三五号。

F.: Nín de fángjiān zài èr céng èrsānwǔ hào.

S.P.: Your room at two floor 235 number.

请跟我来吧！这是您的

Qǐng gēn wǒ lái ba! Zhè shì nín de

Please with me come. . . . This is your

房间，请进！

fángjiān, qǐng jìn!

room, please enter.

客：这个房间很好，又宽敞，又

K.: Zhège fángjiān hěn hǎo, yòu kuānchǎng, yòu

G.: This room very good, both spacious and

亮堂。

liàngtang.

bright.

服：卧室后边有洗澡间。

F.: Wòshì hòubiān yǒu xǐzǎojiān.

S.P.: Bedroom back has bathroom.

客: 餐厅 在 上边 还是 在 下边?
 K.: Cāntīng zài shàngbiān háishi zài xiàbiān?
 G.: Restaurant at above or at below?

服: 餐厅 在 楼下。 楼下 还有
 F.: Cāntīng zài lóuxià. Lóuxià hái yǒu
 S.P.: Restaurant at downstairs. Downstairs also have

小卖部。 每层 楼 都 有
 xiǎomàibù. Měicéng lóu dōu yǒu
 shop. Every floor (of) building all have

阅览室。 阅览室 里边 的
 yuèlǎnshì. Yuèlǎnshì lǐbiān de
 reading room. Reading room in

报纸、 杂志 很 多。 您 先
 bàozhǐ, zázhì hěn duō. Nín xiān
 newspapers (and) magazines very many. You first

休息休息 吧!
 xiūxi-xiūxi ba!
 rest a bit.

客: 好, 谢谢 您。
 K.: Hǎo, xièxie nín.
 G.: Fine, thank you.

服: 不 客气。 电铃 在 这儿, 您
 F.: Bú kèqì. Diànlíng zài zhèr, nín
 S.P.: You're welcome. Bell at here, you

有 事情, 请 随时 叫 我。
 yǒu shìqing, qǐng suíshí jiào wǒ.
 have business, please any time call me.

Translation

Attendant: Hello, are you Mr. Smith?

Guest: Yes, I am Smith.

- Attendant: You're in room 235 on the second floor. Come with me.... This is your room, please come in.
- Guest: This room is quite nice, spacious and bright.
- Attendant: The bathroom is behind the bedroom.
- Guest: Is the restaurant upstairs or downstairs?
- Attendant: The restaurant is downstairs and there is also a shop there. Every floor has a reading room with many newspapers and magazines. Have a rest first.
- Guest: Fine, thank you.
- Attendant: You're welcome. The bell is here, please call me whenever you need anything.

Notes

1. *Words of location.* In Chinese there is a special class of words which show locality, called words of location. There are two kinds, monosyllabic and disyllabic.

MONOSYLLABIC			DISYLLABIC		
上	shàng	up	上边	shàngbiān	above
下	xià	down	下边	xiàbiān	below
里	lǐ	in	里边	lǐbiān	inside
外	wài	out	外边	wàibiān	outside
前	qián	front	前边	qiánbiān	before
后	hòu	back	后边	hòubiān	behind
旁	páng	side	旁边	pángbiān	beside
中	zhōng	middle	中间	zhōngjiàn	between

a) Monosyllabic words of location cannot be used alone. They are suffixed to nouns to produce words showing locality: **shānshàng** 山上 (on the mountain), **lóuxià** 楼下 (downstairs), **jiālǐ** 家里 (at home), **ménwài** 门外 (outside the gate).

b) Disyllabic words of location may be used alone or after nouns. These words are used as nouns. **Hòubiān shì xǐzǎojiān** 后边是洗澡间 (The bathroom is in back). In this sentence **hòubiān** 后边 (behind) is used alone as the subject. In the sentence **Xǐzǎojiān zài wòshì hòubiān** 洗澡间在卧室后边 (The bathroom is behind the bedroom), **hòubiān** 后边 is used after the noun **wòshì** 卧室。 **Cāntīng zài lóushàng háishì zài lóuxià?** 餐厅在楼上还是在楼下? (Is the restaurant upstairs or downstairs?); **Yuèlǎnshì libiān bàozhǐ hěn duō** 阅览室里边报纸很多 (There are many newspapers in the reading room).

c) When a disyllabic word of location is used after a noun, the construction is rather loose and the character 的 may be inserted between them: 洗澡间在卧室的后边。 But when a monosyllabic word of location is suffixed to a noun, the character 的 cannot be inserted between them. We cannot say 山的上 for 山上。

2. *Duplication of verbs.* Many Chinese verbs may be duplicated to indicate that the action is of short duration, as in **Nín xiān xiūxi xiūxi ba!** 您先休息休息吧! (Rest a bit first). When a monosyllabic verb is duplicated, **yī** — may be inserted in between: **Wǒmen qù xiǎomàibù kànyíkàn ba!** 我们去小卖部看一看吧! (Let's go to have a look at the shop). When a disyllabic verb is duplicated, **yī** — cannot be inserted. We cannot say 休息一休息。

Exercises

I. Fill in the following blanks with appropriate words of location:

1. 阅览室____的报纸、杂志很多。
2. 姐姐在前边，哥哥在后边，我在哥哥和姐姐的____。

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. My home is beside the park.
2. Wait for me downstairs.
3. There are many magazines in the reading room.

Lesson 7

一封信

Yì Fēng Xìn

A Letter

亲爱的约翰:

Qīn'ài de Yuēhàn:

Dear

John:

你好! 因为我最近很忙, 所以
Nǐ hǎo! Yīnwéi wǒ zuìjìn hěn máng, suǒyǐ
You good! Because I recently quite busy, so

没有给你写信。请原谅。你的
méiyǒu gěi nǐ xiě xìn. Qǐng yuánliàng. Nǐ de
haven't given you write letter. Please excuse. Your

身体好吗?

shēntǐ hǎo ma?

health good?

我们来中国学习已经半年多了。

Wǒmen lái Zhōngguó xuéxí yǐjīng bàn nián duō le.

We come China study already half year more.

老师要求得很严格, 我们也学习

Lǎoshī yāoqiú de hěn yángé, wǒmen yě xuéxí

Teachers' demands quite strict, we also study

得很认真, 所以我们有很大

de hěn rènzhēn, suǒyǐ wǒmen yǒu hěn dà de

quite conscientiously, so we have quite big

进步。可是, 我们说汉语说得还不

jìnbù. Kěshì, wǒmen shuō Hànyǔ shuō de hái bú

progress. But we speak Chinese speak still not

太流利。 今后我们必须更多地
tài liúli. Jīnhòu wǒmen bìxū gèng duō de
too fluently. (From) now on we must even more

练习。

liànxí.
practice

上星期六，我们学校开了一个
Shàng xīngqīliù, wǒmen xuéxiào kāile yíge
Last Saturday our school held an

晚会。 同学们用汉语表演了很
wǎnhuì. Tóngxuémen yòng Hànyǔ biǎoyǎnle hěn duō
evening party. Schoolmates used Chinese performed very many

节目。这个晚会开得很成功。
jiémù. Zhège wǎnhuì kāi de hěn chénggōng.
items. This party held quite successfully.

问别的朋友好！希望你常来
Wèn biéde péngyou hǎo! Xīwàng nǐ cháng lái
Ask other friends well! Hope (from) you often come

信。

xìn.
letters.

祝你健康！
Zhù nǐ jiànkāng!
Wish you health!

玛丽

Mǎlì
Mary

一九七二年十月二十三日，北京
Yījiūqīèrnián shíyuè èrshísānrì, Běijīng
1972 October 23, Peking

Translation

Peking
October 23, 1972

Dear John:

Hello! I've been quite busy lately so I haven't written you. Please forgive me. How are you?

It's already more than six months since we came to China to study. The teachers' demands are quite strict and we study quite conscientiously, so we have made great progress. But we still don't speak Chinese too fluently. We must practice even more from now on.

Last Saturday evening our school held a party. My schoolmates performed many numbers in Chinese. It was quite a success.

Regards to my friends. Hope you will write often.
Take care of yourself.

Mary

Notes

1. *Complement of degree.* The complement of degree shows the extent of an action. **Lǎoshī yāoqiú de hěn yángé** 老师要求得很严格 (The teacher's demands are quite strict). **Zhège wǎnhuì kāi de hěn chénggōng** 这个晚会开得很成功 (The party was quite a success). 严格 and 成功 are complements of degree. This kind of complement is usually an adjective and connected to the verb by the particle 得. If there is an object after the verb, the verb must be repeated: **Tā shuō Hànyǔ shuō de hěn liúli** 他说汉语说得很流利 (He speaks Chinese quite fluently). **Tā shuō Hànyǔ**

shuō de zěnmeyàng? 他说中文说得怎么样? (How is his spoken Chinese?) The negative form of such a sentence is made by placing 不 in front of the complement: **Tā shuō Hànyǔ shuō de bù liúli** 他说汉语说得不流利 (He doesn't speak Chinese fluently).

2. *Dates and days of week.* In Chinese the names of the months of the year are: **yīyuè** 一月 (January), **èryuè** 二月 (February), **sānyuè** 三月 (March), **sìyuè** 四月 (April), **wǔyuè** 五月 (May), **liùyuè** 六月 (June), **qīyuè** 七月 (July), **bāyuè** 八月 (August), **jiǔyuè** 九月 (September), **shíyuè** 十月 (October), **shíyīyuè** 十一月 (November), **shíèryuè** 十二月 (December). The days of the week are: **xīngqīyī** 星期一 (Monday), **xīngqīèr** 星期二 (Tuesday), **xīngqīsān** 星期三 (Wednesday), **xīngqīsì** 星期四 (Thursday), **xīngqīwǔ** 星期五 (Friday), **xīngqīliù** 星期六 (Saturday), **xīngqīrì** 星期日 (Sunday). The order for dates is as follows: **yījiǔqīèrnián shíyuè èrshísānrì** 一九七二年十月二十三日 (October 23, 1972).

3. *Change of tones of 一*: (1) When standing by itself, or in the units or tens position in a number, 一 is pronounced in the 1st tone: **Nà shì yī** 那是一 (That is one); **èrbǎi yīshíyī** 二百一十一 (211). (2) When followed by a 4th tone, 一 is pronounced in the 2nd tone: **yí jiàn dàiyī** 一件大衣 (a coat). Before other tones, 一 is pronounced in the 4th tone: **yì fēng xìn** 一封信 (one letter); **yì nián** 一年 (one year); **yì zhǒng** 一种 (one kind).

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative.

1. 他说汉语说得流利吗?
2. 你朋友学习汉语学习得怎么样了?

II. Write the following dates in Chinese.

1. March 18, 1871
2. December 21, 1938
3. January 1, 1972

Lesson 8

看体育表演

Kàn Tìyù Biǎoyǎn

Seeing a Sports Exhibition

昨天，我和我朋友去首都体育馆
Zuótiān, wǒ hé wǒ péngyou qù Shǒudū Tìyùguǎn
Yesterday, I and my friend went Capital Stadium

看了一场体育表演。首都体育馆是
kànle yì chǎng tìyù biǎoyǎn. Shǒudū Tìyùguǎn shì
look at a sports exhibition. Capital Stadium is

中国最大的体育馆，比赛大厅能
Zhōngguó zuì dà de tìyùguǎn, bǐsài dàtīng néng
China's most big stadium, competition court can

坐一万八千人。大厅里还挂着一幅
zuò yíwàn bāqiān rén. Dàtīnglǐ hái guàzhe yì fú
seat 10,000 (and) 8,000 people. Court in also hanging a

巨大的标语，显得非常庄严。
jùdà de biāoyǔ, xiǎndé fēicháng zhuāngyán.
giant slogan, appears extraordinarily magnificent.

表演开始，运动员们举着美丽的
Biǎoyǎn kāishǐ, yùndòngyuánmen jǔzhe měilì de
Exhibition started, sportspeople holding beautiful

花束，迈着整齐的步伐，进入比赛
huāshù, mài zhe zhěngqí de bùfá, jìn rù bǐsài
bouquets, striding even steps, entered competition

大厅。接着，他们表演了乒乓球、羽毛球、
dàtīng. Jiēzhe, tāmen biǎoyǎn le pīngpāngqiú, yǔmáoqiú,
court. Following, they exhibited ping-pong, badminton,

排球、 籃球 等 項目。 他們的 表演 都
páiqiú, lánqiú děng xiàngmù. Tāmen de biǎoyǎn dōu
volleyball, basketball etc. items. Their exhibitions all

很 精采, 既 緊張、 激烈, 又 充滿了
hěn jīngcǎi, jì jǐnzhāng, jīliè, yòu chōngmǎnle
quite excellent, both tense, sharp, and full of

團結 友好 的 氣氛。
tuánjié yǒuhǎo de qìfēn.
united friendly atmosphere.

昨天 的 體育 表演 體現了 “友誼
Zuótiān de tǐyù biǎoyǎn tǐxiànlè “yǒuyì
Yesterday's sports exhibition embodied “Friendship

第一, 比賽 第二” 的 精神, 給 我們
dìyī, bǐsài dìèr” de jīngshen, gěi wǒmen
first, competition second” spirit, gave us

留下了 深刻 的 印象。
liúxiàle shēnkè de yìnxiàng.
left deep impression.

Translation

Yesterday my friend and I went to the Capital Stadium to see a sports exhibition. It is China's largest stadium, with a competition court seating 18,000 people. It looked extraordinarily grand hung with a huge slogan.

As the exhibition started, sportspeople carrying beautiful bouquets and marching in step entered the competition court. Then they put on exhibitions of ping-pong, badminton, volleyball and basketball. The exhibitions were all excellent — exciting and keen competition in an atmosphere of unity and friendship.

Yesterday's sports exhibition embodied the spirit of "Friendship first, competition second" and left a deep impression on us.

Notes

1. *The particle zhe* 着. Adding the particle **zhe** 着 to a verb indicates continuous action as in **yùndòngyuánmen jǔzhe huāshù** 运动员们举着花束 (sportspeople hold bouquets); **bǐsài dàtīnglǐ guāzhe yì fú jùdà de biāoyǔ** 比赛大厅里挂着一幅巨大的标语 (A giant slogan hangs in the competition court). But in a sentence like **Yùndòngyuánmen jǔzhe měilì de huāshù, màizhe zhěngqí de bùfá, jìnrù bǐsài dàtīng** 运动员们举着美丽的花束, 迈着整齐的步伐, 进入比赛大厅 (Sportspeople holding beautiful bouquets and striding with even steps entered the competition court), although 举着 and 迈着 express continuous action, they are not the main action in the sentence. Instead, they describe the manner in which the main action 进入 is performed. In this case, 举着美丽的花束 and 迈着整齐的步伐 are adverbs in the sentence.

2. *Ordinal numbers.* Placing **dì** 第 before a number makes it an ordinal number. **Dìyī** 第一 (first), **dìèr** 第二 (second), **dīsān** 第三 (third), **dìsì** 第四 (fourth), ...

3. *Numbers over 100.* The counting units are **bǎi** 百 (hundred), **qiān** 千 (thousand), **wàn** 万 (ten thousand), **shíwàn** 十万 (hundred thousand), **bǎiwàn** 百万 (million), **qiānwàn** 千万 (ten million), **yì** 亿 or **wànwàn** 万万 (hundred million), etc. 18,000 is read **yíwàn bāqiān** 一万八千; 4,763,251 is read **sìbǎi qishíliùwàn sānqiān èrbǎi wùshíyī** 四百七十六万三千二百五十一。

Exercises

I. Read the following numbers:

4,000 6,800 10,000 35,792

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. Many people were sitting in the park.
2. Sportspeople marching in step entered the competition court.
3. This overcoat is both inexpensive and good.

Lesson 9

北京 的 四季

Běijīng de Sì Jì

Peking's Four Seasons

北京 的 春天 比较 暖和, 桃花 开
Běijīng de chūntiān bǐjiào nuǎnhuo, táohuār kāi
Peking's spring relatively warm, peach blossoms open,
了, 柳树 发芽 了。在 公园 里, 游览 的
le, liǔshù fā yá le. Zài gōngyuánlǐ, yóulǎn de
willow trees bud. At parks in, strolling
人 很 多。
rén hěn duō.
people quite many.

北京 的 夏天 比较 热, 常常 下 雨。
Běijīng de xiàtiān bǐjiào rè, chángcháng xià yǔ.
Peking's summer relatively hot, often falls rain.

这 是 游泳 的 好 季节, 孩子 们 最 喜欢
Zhè shì yóuyǒng de hǎo jìjié, háizimen zuì xihuan
This is swimming good season, children most like
游泳。天气 越 热, 游泳 的 人 越 多。
yóuyǒng. Tiānqì yuè rè, yóuyǒng de rén yuè duō.
swimming. Weather more hot, swimming people more many.

北京 的 秋天 天气 最好, 郊游 的 人
Běijīng de qiūtiān tiānqì zuì hǎo, jiāoyóu de rén
Peking's autumn weather most good, picnic people
比 春天 和 夏天 都 多。在 郊区,
bǐ chūntiān hé xiàtiān dōu duō. Zài jiāoqū,
compared (to) spring and summer both more. At suburb,

稻子 一 片 金 黄， 棉花 一 片 雪 白，
dàozi yí piàn jīnhuáng, miánhua yí piàn xuěbái,
rice a sheet gold, cotton a sheet snow white,

丰 收 的 季 节 已 经 来 到 了。
fēngshōu de jìjié yǐjīng lái dào le.
bumper harvest season already arrived.

北 京 的 冬 天 比 较 冷， 常 常 刮 风，
Běijīng de dōngtiān bǐjiào lěng, chángcháng guā fēng,
Peking's winter relatively cold, often blows wind,

有 时 候 下 雪。 虽 然 这 样， 每 天 早 上
yǒu shíhòu xià xuě. Suīrán zhèyàng, měitiān zǎoshang
have times falls snow. Although thus, every day morning

很 多 人 还 练 习 长 跑， 锻 炼 身 体。
hěn duō rén hái liànxí chángpǎo, duànliàn shēntǐ.
quite many people still practice long run, temper body.

溜 冰 场 上 更 热 闹。
Liūbīngchǎngshàng gèng rènao.
Ice skating rinks on more lively.

Translation

Spring in Peking is rather warm, with peach blossoms in bloom and willow trees budding. There are many strollers in the parks.

Summer in Peking is rather hot and it rains often. This is a good season for swimming. The children are the ones who like swimming most. The hotter the weather, the more swimmers there are.

Peking's autumn weather is the best and there are more picnickers than in spring or summer. The golden expanses of rice and snow-white ones of cotton in the suburbs show that the harvest season is here.

Winter in Peking is rather cold. It is often windy and sometimes snows. In spite of this, every morning many people run long distances or do exercises, and even more people can be seen on the skating rinks.

Notes

1. **Bǐ** 比. Chinese uses the preposition **bǐ** 比 to express comparison between two interrelated things. The general form is: A 比 B followed by a description of the difference. **Qiūtiān bǐ dōngtiān nuǎnhuo** 秋天比冬天暖和 (Autumn is warmer than winter); **Zài Běijīng, xiàtiān bǐ chūntiān yǔ duō** 在北京, 夏天比春天雨多 (In Peking, it rains more in summer than in spring).

2. **Gèng** 更 *and* **zuì** 最. In Chinese, the adverb **gèng** 更 indicates the comparative, as in **Liūbīngchǎngshàng gèng rènao** 溜冰场上更热闹 (The skating rinks are livelier), which implies that other places for exercising are lively. **Jīnhòu wǒmen bìxū gèng duō de liànxí** 今后我们必须更多地练习 (We must practice even more from now on) implies that we have practiced a lot before.

The adverb **zuì** 最 indicates the superlative, as in **Háizimen zuì xǐhuan yóuyǒng** 孩子们最喜欢游泳 (Children like swimming most) and **Běijīng Shǒudū Tìyùguǎn shì Zhōngguó zuì dà de tìyùguǎn** 北京首都体育馆是中国最大的体育馆 (Peking's Capital Stadium is China's largest stadium).

3. *Sentences without a spoken subject.* For some sentences it is either impossible or unnecessary to mention the subject. **Xià xuě le** 下雪了 (It's snowing); **Xià yǔ le** 下雨了 (It's raining); **Guā fēng le** 刮风了

(There's a wind blowing); **Yào xué hǎo Zhōngwén, bìxū duō shuō duō liànxí** 要学好中文，必须多说多练习 (If one wants to learn Chinese well, one must speak and practice a lot). Because snow, rain and wind are natural phenomena, there is no subject. "If one wants to learn Chinese well, one must speak and practice a lot" refers to all students of Chinese. For these two types of sentences, it is unnecessary to answer the questions "who" or "what", so they simply consist of a predicate.

4. **Yuè 越…… yuè 越……** We use this construction to express the fact that one situation develops along with another, as in **Tiānqì yuè rè, yóuyǒng de rén yuè duō** 天气越热，游泳的人越多 (The hotter the weather, the more swimmers there are).

Exercises

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. His health is better than mine.
2. The scenery in Peking's Hsiangshan Park is more beautiful in autumn.
3. I saw a sports exhibition yesterday and the ping-pong was best.

II. Use the following words to make sentences:

1. 比
2. 更
3. 最

Lesson 10

看 病

Kàn Bìng

Seeing the Doctor

大夫：琼斯先生，请坐。我讲的话

Dàifu: Qióngsī xiānsheng, qǐng zuò. Wǒ jiǎng de huà
Doctor: Jones Mr., please sit. I speak words

你听得懂 听不 懂?

nǐ tīng de dǒng tīng bu dǒng?
you hear understand hear not understand?

琼斯：听得懂。我来 中国 已经

Qióngsī: Tīng de dǒng. Wǒ lái Zhōngguó yǐjīng
Jones: Hear understand. I came (to) China already

三年 了。

sānnián le.
three years.

大夫：你 怎么 不 舒服?

Dàifu: Nǐ zěnmē bù shūfu?
Doctor: You how not comfortable?

琼斯：我 头疼，发烧，吃不下，睡不

Qióngsī: Wǒ tóu téng, fā shāo, chī bu xià, shuì bu
Jones: I headache, fever, eat not (go) down, sleep not

好，觉得 全身 没有 力气。

hǎo, juéde quán shēn méiyǒu lìqi.
well, feel whole body have no strength.

大夫：现在你的体温是三十八度一。

Dàifu: Xiànzài nǐ de tǐwēn shì sānshíbādù yī.

Doctor: Now your body temperature is 38.1 degrees.

你张开咀，我看看。

Nǐ zhāngkāi zuǐ, wǒ kànkàn.

You open mouth, I look.

琼斯：我扁桃腺肿不肿？

Qióngsī: Wǒ biǎntáoxiàn zhǒng bu zhǒng?

Jones: I tonsils swollen not swollen?

大夫：不肿。你解开上衣，我听一

Dàifu: Bù zhǒng. Nǐ jiěkāi shàngyī, wǒ tīng yī

Doctor: Not swollen. You unbutton jacket, I listen one

听。深呼吸，再深呼吸。好了。

tīng. Shēn hūxī, zài shēn hūxī. Hǎo le.

listen. Deep breathe, again deep breathe. All right.

是感冒。

Shì gǎnmào.

(It) is (a) cold.

琼斯：要打针吗？

Qióngsī: Yào dǎ zhēn ma?

Jones: Need injection?

大夫：不打。吃点儿药吧。回家以后，

Dàifu: Bù dǎ. Chī diǎnr yào ba. Huí jiā yǐhòu,

Doctor: No. Take some medicine. Return home after,

你要按时吃药，多喝

nǐ yào ànshí chī yào, duō hē

you need on time take medicine, much drink

开水，好好休息，过几天，

kāishuǐ, hǎohǎo xiūxi, guò jǐtiān,

boiled water, well rest, after few days,

就好了。

jiù hǎo le.

will (be) all right.

琼斯：好。谢谢，再见。

Qióngsī: Hǎo. Xièxiè, zàijiàn.

Jones: Good. Thanks, good-bye.

大夫：再见。

Dàifu: Zàijiàn.

Doctor: Good-bye.

Translation

Doctor: Please sit down, Mr. Jones. Can you understand what I say?

Jones: Yes, I have been in China three years.

Doctor: You don't feel well?

Jones: I have a headache and fever. I don't sleep well, can't eat anything and feel weak all over.

Doctor: Your temperature is 38.1 degrees. Open your mouth and let me have a look.

Jones: Are my tonsils swollen?

Doctor: No. Please unbutton your jacket and I will listen to your breathing. Take a deep breath, another deep breath. All right. It is a cold.

Jones: Do I need to have an injection?

Doctor: No. Take some medicine. When you get back home, take the medicine at the proper times, drink plenty of hot water and have a good rest. After a few days you will be all right.

Jones: All right, thanks. Good-bye.

Doctor: Good-bye.

Notes

1. *The alternative question.* One way questions are formed in Chinese is by joining together the affirmative and the negative forms of a verb or an adjective in the sentence. **Nǐ kàn bu kàn?** 你看不看? (Do you want to see?) The answer can be **kàn** 看 (see) or **bú kàn** 不看 (not see). **Tā yǒu méiyǒu gēge?** 他有没有哥哥? (Does he have elder brothers?) Answers: **yǒu** 有 (has) or **méiyǒu** 没有 (has not). **Wǒ biǎntáo-xiàn zhǒng bu zhǒng?** 我扁桃腺肿不肿? (Are my tonsils swollen?) Answers: **zhǒng** 肿 (swollen) or **bù zhǒng** 不肿 (not swollen).

2. *The potential complement.* In Lesson 4 we had the “complement of result” which tells the result of an action. With the potential complement, **de** 得 or **bu** 不 is inserted between the verb and its complement of result (or other complement) to indicate possibility, as in **chī de wán** 吃得完 (can eat up), or, in the negative form, **chī bu wán** 吃不完 (cannot eat up). Other examples are **tīng de dǒng** 听得懂 (can understand) and **shuì de hǎo** 睡得好 (sleep well), and in the negative, **tīng bu dǒng** 听不懂 (cannot understand) and **shuì bu hǎo** 睡不好 (cannot sleep well).

The potential complement form can be used as a question followed by the modal particle **ma** 吗, as in **Wǒ jiǎng de huà nǐ tīng de dǒng ma?** 我讲的话你听得懂吗? (Do you understand what I am saying?) The potential complement can also be used in the alternative form of question, as in **Wǒ jiǎng de huà nǐ tīng de dǒng tīng bu dǒng?** 我讲的话你听得懂听不懂? (Do you understand what I say?)

3. *The subject-predicate construction.* **Tóu téng** 头疼 (head aches) and **biǎntáoxiàn zhǒng** 扁桃腺肿 (tonsils swelled) are both subject-predicate constructions. In Chinese this construction can be used as any part of a sentence.

(a) It can be used as the predicate, as in **Wǒ tóu téng** 我头疼 (I have a headache), **Wǒ biǎntáoxiàn zhǒng** 我扁桃腺肿 (I have swollen tonsils). In these two sentences, **wǒ** 我 (I) is the subject of the whole sentence. The subject-predicate constructions **tóu téng** 头疼 (headache) and **biǎntáoxiàn zhǒng** 扁桃腺肿 (swollen tonsils) are the predicates.

(b) It can also be used as an object as in **Wǒ juéde quán shēn méiyǒu lìqì** 我觉得全身没有力气 (I feel weak all over). In this sentence, the subject-predicate construction **quán shēn méiyǒu lìqì** 全身没有力气 (weak all over) is the object of the verb **juéde** 觉得 (feel).

(c) It can be used as the subject, as in **Shēnti hǎo hěn zhòngyào** 身体好很重要 (Good health is very important). The subject is the subject-predicate **shēnti hǎo** 身体好 (good health).

4. **Bù** 不 (not) is usually pronounced in the 4th tone, but when it is followed by another word in the 4th tone, it is pronounced in the 2nd tone. For instance, **bú huì** 不会 (cannot) **bú shì** 不是 (is not).

Exercises

I. Rewrite the following sentences in the alternative question form: (e.g. 你看吗? →你看不看?)

1. 他是运动员吗?

2. 你买这种杂志吗?
3. 昨天的体育表演精彩吗?

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

- I. He is in very good health.
2. I think he speaks Chinese very well.
3. We can't eat up so many tomatoes.

Lesson 11

参观人民公社

Cānguān Rénmín Gōngshè

Visiting a People's Commune

上 星期日，我们 参观了 团结 人民
Shàng xīngqīrì, wǒmen cānguānle Tuánjié rénmin
Last Sunday we visited Unity People's

公社。公社的 同志 首先 请 我们
gōngshè. Gōngshè de tóngzhi shǒuxiān qǐng wǒmen
Commune. Commune's comrades first invited us

参观了一个水库。这个水库是一九五八年
cānguānle yíge shuikù. Zhège shuikù shì yījiǔwūbānián
visit a reservoir. This reservoir was (in) 1958 year

修建的，它能灌溉 公社的 大部分
xiūjiàn de, tā néng guàngài gōngshè de dà bùfen
built, it can irrigate commune's large part (of)

土地。
tǔdì.
land.

参观完 水库，我们 就 到了
Cānguānwán shuikù, wǒmen jiù dào le
Visit finished reservoir, we immediately came (to)

幸福沟。这个名字 是 去年 才 取的。
Xìngfúgōu. Zhège míngzi shì qùnián cái qǔ de.
Happiness Ravine. This name was last year only chosen.

无产阶级 文化大革命 以前，这里 还是
Wúchǎnjiējí Wénhuà dà géming yǐqián, zhèlǐ hái shì
Proletarian Cultural Great Revolution before, here still was

一条石头沟。为了建设社会主义新
yī tiáo shítou gōu. Wèile jiànshè shèhuìzhǔyì xīn
a stony ravine. In order to build socialist new

农村，社员们苦干了两个冬天。
nóngcūn, shèyuánmen kǔ gànle liǎng ge dōngtiān.
countryside, commune members hard worked two winters.

他们运走了沟里的石头，修成了梯田。
Tāmen yùnzǒule gōulǐ de shítou, xiūchéngle tītían.
They carried away ravine's stones, built terraced fields.

如今，石头沟变成了丰产田。
Rújīn, shítou gōu biànhéngle fēngchǎn tián.
Now stony ravine (has) become bumper yield field.

团结人民公社的生产一年比
Tuánjié rénmin gōngshè de shēngchǎn yīnián bǐ
Unity People's Commune production one year compare

一年提高，社员的生活也一天
yīnián tígāo, shèyuán de shēnghuó yě yìtiān
one year raised, commune members' life also one day

比一天好。这次参观使我们受到
bǐ yìtiān hǎo. Zhècì cānguān shǐ wǒmen shòudào
compare one day good. This visit caused us receive

很大教育和鼓舞。
hěn dà jiàoyù hé gǔwǔ.
very big education and encouragement.

Translation

Last Sunday we paid a visit to the Unity People's Commune. The comrades from the commune first invited us to visit a reservoir. It was built in 1958 and can irrigate most of the commune's land.

After that we went right to Happiness Valley. This name was chosen only last year. Before the

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution it was still a ravine filled with stones. In order to build a new socialist countryside, the commune members worked hard for two winters. They carried away all the stones and terraced the ravine. Now the former stony ravine has been transformed into fertile fields.

With production increasing year by year, the commune members' life is becoming better and better. We learned a great deal from the visit and it gave us great encouragement.

Notes

1. *The pivotal sentence.* This kind of sentence consists of two subject-predicate constructions. The object in the first subject-predicate construction is at the same time the subject of the second one, as in **Wǒ qǐng tā lái** 我请他来 (I invite him to come). In this sentence **tā** 他 (him) is both the object of the first subject-predicate construction **wǒ qǐng** 我请 (I invite) and the subject of the second one **tā lái** 他来 (him to come). **Gōngshè de tóngzhì shǒuxiān qǐng wǒmen cānguānle yíge shuǐkù** 公社的同志首先请我们参观了一个水库 (The commune comrades first invited us to visit a reservoir). In this sentence, **wǒmen** 我们 (us) is the object of the first subject-predicate construction and at the same time the subject of the second one. There are many similar sentences, such as **Zhècì cānguān shǐ wǒmen shòudào hěn dà jiàoyù hé gǔwǔ**. 这次参观使我们受到很大教育和鼓舞 (We learned a great deal from the visit and it gave us great encouragement).

2. **Shì...de** 是...的. In order to stress a certain point, the construction **shì...de** 是...的 is often

used, as in **Zhège shuǐkù shì yījiǔwǔbānián xiūjiànde** 这个水库是一九五八年修建的 (This reservoir was built in 1958). We want to stress the time 1958, and no other time. **Zhège míngzi shì qùnián cái qǔ de** 这个名字是去年才取的 (This name was chosen last year). Here it stresses last year. These two examples both stress time (it must be the past time). This is only one of the usages of the construction **shì...de** 是...的。We shall explain its other usages later.

3. **Jiù** 就 and **cái** 才. The character **jiù** 就 implies that a thing happened soon after an event or is to happen very soon, as in **Cānguānwán shuǐkù, wǒmen jiù dào le Xìngfúgōu**, 参观完水库, 我们就到了幸福沟 (After visiting the reservoir we went right to Happiness Valley). **Tā qī diǎn zhōng jiù lái le** 他七点钟就来了 (He came promptly at seven o'clock). **Cái** has the opposite meaning, that the speaker thinks a thing happens very late, such as **Nǐ zěnmē xiànzài cái lái?** 你怎么现在才来? (How is it that you came only now?) **Zhège míngzi shì qùnián cái qǔ de** 这个名字是去年才取的 (This name was chosen only last year).

Exercises

I. Use **jiù** 就 and **cái** 才 to fill in the blanks:

1. 晚会八点开始, 他七点_____来了。
2. 晚会已经开始了, 你怎么现在_____来?

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. My friend invited me to see a sports exhibition.
2. He arrived in Peking only yesterday.
3. We went shopping right after we finished eating.

Lesson 12

参加 电影 招待会

Cānjiā Diànyǐng Zhāodàihuì

Attending a Film Reception

前天 晚上，我和两个朋友
Qiántiān wǎnshang, wǒ hé liǎng ge péngyou
Day before yesterday evening, I and two friends

去 参加 一个 电影 招待会。
qù cānjiā yíge diànyǐng zhāodàihuì.
went (to) attend a film reception.

招待会 七点半 开始。七点 二十分，
Zhāodàihuì qīdiǎnbàn kāishǐ. Qīdiǎn èrshífēn,
Reception half past seven started. Seven o'clock twenty minutes,

我们 就 到了 电影馆。
wǒmen jiù dào le diànyǐngguǎn.
we then arrived (at) movie house.

这个 电影 叫 《红色 娘子军》，
Zhège diànyǐng jiào "Hóngsè Niángzǐjūn",
This movie called Red Detachment of Women,

原来是 舞台上 表演的 革命 芭蕾舞剧，
yuánlái shì wǔtái shàng biǎoyǎn de géming bālěiwǔjù,
originally was stage on performed revolutionary ballet,

后来 拍 成了 电影。它 讲 的 是 一个 受 压迫
hòulái pāi chéng le diànyǐng. Tā jiǎng de shì yíge shòuyāpò
later made into film. It tells an oppressed

的 贫农 女儿，拿起 枪 杆子 和 敌人 作
de pínóng nǚér, náchi qiāng gǎnzi hé dírén zuò
poor peasant daughter took up gun barrel with enemy waged

斗争的故事。在党的教育下，她
dòuzhēng de gùshi. Zài Dǎng de jiàoyù xià, tā
struggle story. At Party's education under, she

成长为一个坚强的革命战士。
chéngzhǎng wéi yíge jiānqiáng de géming zhànshì.
grew into a staunch revolutionary fighter.

从招待会出来，我们热烈地交谈。
Cóng zhāodàihuì chūlai, wǒmen rèliède jiāotán.
From reception out coming, we warmly talked.

故事和音乐、舞蹈，大家都很喜欢。
Gùshi hé yīnyuè, wǔdǎo, dàjiā dōu hěn xihuan.
Story and music, dance, everyone all very liked.

这个电影有深刻的教育意义，而且
Zhège diànyǐng yǒu shēnke de jiàoyù yìyì, érqiě
This film has deep educational meaning, and

艺术水平很高。
yìshù shuǐpíng hěn gāo.
art level very high.

Translation

The evening before last two friends and I went to a movie reception. It started at 7:30. We arrived at the movie house at 7:20. The movie was called *Red Detachment of Women*, originally a revolutionary ballet performed on the stage but later made into a film. It tells the story of the daughter of a poor peasant who took up arms and struggled with the enemy. Educated by the Party, she grew into a staunch revolutionary fighter.

Coming out from the reception, we enthusiastically talked about the film. Everyone liked the story and the music and dances. This movie not only has deep educational significance but a high artistic level.

Notes

1. *The simple directional complement.* The verbs **lái** 来 (come) and **qù** 去 (go) indicate the direction of the action in the same way that these verbs do in English. When they are used after another verb they are called the simple directional complement. If the action is toward the speaker (or the person or thing concerned) 来 is used, and 去 is used in the opposite case. **Tā chūlai le** 他出来了 (He has come out). **Shànglai** 上来 (come up), **jìnlai** 进来 (come in), **huílai** 回来 (come back)—in these examples **lai** 来 is the simple directional complement of the verbs **chū** 出, **shàng** 上, **jìn** 进 and **huí** 回. Examples with **qu** 去 (go): **Tā chūqu le** 他出去了 (He has gone out), **xiàqu** 下去 (go down), **jìnqu** 进去 (go in), **huíqu** 回去 (go back). When a verb has a simple directional complement the object (which in Chinese can be other parts of speech as well as a noun) is generally put between the verb and the complement. **Tā shàng lóu qu le** 他上楼去了 (He has gone upstairs). **Tā huíjiālai le** 他回家来了 (He has come home). **Lóu** 楼 and **jiā** 家 are objects.

2. **èr** 二 *and* **liǎng** 两. Both 二 and 两 mean two, but they are used in different ways.

a. As an ordinal number, 二 is used. **Dìèrkè** 第二课 (lesson two), **èryuè** 二月 (February).

b. As the last digit of a multi-digit number 二 is used, as in **shíèr** 十二 (twelve), **yībǎi sānshíèr** 一百三十二 (one hundred thirty-two), **yīqiān wǔbǎi liùshíèr** 一千五百六十二 (one thousand five hundred sixty-two).

c. Before **shí** 十 (ten) 二 is used. **Èrshí** 二十 (20). Before **bǎi** 百 (hundred), **qiān** 千 (thousand), **wàn** 万 (ten

thousand), either 二 or 两 can be used. **Erbǎi** 二百 or **liǎngbǎi** 两百 (200), **èrwàn** 二万 or **liǎngwàn** 两万 (20,000).

d. Before the measure word that accompanies a noun, 两 is used, as in **liǎng ge rén** 两个人 (two people), **liǎng bēi pǐjiǔ** 两杯啤酒 (two glasses of beer). But if the number is larger than ten, the last digit must still be 二 and not 两. **Shíèr fēng xìn** 十二封信 (twelve letters), **yībǎi sìshíèr ge rén** 一百四十二个人 (one hundred forty-two people).

3. *Object placed before the verb.* When the speaker wants to stress the object, it may be put at the beginning of the sentence, as in **Gùshi hé yīnyuè, wǔdǎo wǒ dōu hěn xǐhuan** 故事和音乐、舞蹈我都很喜欢 (I liked the story and the music and dancing very much).

Exercises

I. Read the following numbers and word groups:

1. 2个工人 22个工人。
2. 2个运动员 2,000个运动员。
3. 2个节目 第2个节目

II. Complete the following sentences using the simple directional complement 来 or 去 in accordance with the location of the speaker:

1. 下雨了, 你不要出____了。
(The speaker is at home)
2. 请你等一等, 他一会儿就下____。
(The speaker is downstairs)

Lesson 13

参观红旗电机厂

Cānguān Hóngqí Diànjīchǎng

Visiting the Red Flag

Electric Machinery Plant

星期三我们参观了红旗电机厂。

Xīngqīsān wǒmen cānguānle Hóngqí Diànjīchǎng.
Wednesday we visited Red Flag Electric Machinery Plant.

工厂的一个同志先把我们领到
Gōngchǎng de yíge tóngzhi xiān bǎ wǒmen lǐngdào
Plant's a comrade first took us lead to

会客室，给我们简单地介绍了工厂
huìkèshì, gěi wǒmen jiǎndānde jièshàole gōngchǎng
reception room, gave us briefly introduced plant's

的情况。然后他带我们到各个车间
de qíngkuàng. Ránhòu tā dài wǒmen dào gègè chējiān
situation. Then he brought us to each workshop

去参观。
qù cānguān.
go visit.

这个工厂比较小，厂房都是工人们
Zhègè gōngchǎng bǐjiào xiǎo, chǎngfáng dōu shì gōnggrénmen
This plant rather small, buildings all are workers

自己建造的，机器、设备也大部分
zìjǐ jiànào de, jīqì, shèbèi yě dà bùfēn
themselves built, machines (and) equipment also large part

是 工人们 自己 改装的。 这种
shì gōngrénmen zìjǐ gǎizhuāng de. Zhèzhǒng
were (by) workers themselves built. This kind (of)

自力更生、艰苦奋斗的精神使我们很
zìlìgēngshēng, jiǎnkufèndòu de jīngshén shǐ wǒmen hěn
self-reliant, arduous struggle spirit made us very

感动。
gǎndòng.
moved.

我们到处都看到工人们正在紧张地
Wǒmen dào chù dōu kàn dào gōngrénmen zhèng zài jǐnzhāng de
We everywhere all saw workers just were intensely

劳动。他们先把原料制造成零件，
láodòng. Tāmen xiān bǎ yuánliào zhìzào chéng língjiàn,
working. They first take raw materials make into parts,

再把各种零件装配成一台一台
zài bǎ gèzhǒng língjiàn zhuāngpèi chéng yí tái yí tái
then take various parts assemble into one (after) one

崭新的发电机。从原料到成品，
zhǎnxīn de fādiàn jī. Cóng yuánliào dào chéngpǐn,
brand-new generators. From raw materials to product,

经过了 多少 工序 啊！
jīngguò le duōshǎo gōngxù a!
go through how many steps!

Translation

On Wednesday we visited the Red Flag Electric Machinery Plant. First a comrade from the plant led us into the reception room and gave us a brief introduction to the plant. Then he took us through the workshops.

This plant is rather small. The buildings and most of the machines and equipment were built by the workers themselves. We were very moved by this spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Everywhere we saw the workers working intensely. They make the raw materials into parts and assemble these into one brand-new generator after another. How many steps there are from raw materials to finished product!

Notes

1. *The 把 sentence.* The preposition **bǎ** 把 is sometimes used to transpose the object before the verb for emphasis. **Tā bǎ xìn xiěwán le** 他把信写完了 (He finished writing the letter). This is also done when the verb and the elements after it are closely connected and the object cannot be put between them (that is, after the verb). **Tāmen bǎ yuánliào zhìzàochéng língjiàn** 他们把原料制造成零件 (They made the raw materials into parts). We cannot write this sentence as 他们制造原料成零件。 Because the verb 制造 is closely connected with the elements 成 and 零件, the object 原料 cannot be put between them.

The word-order of the 把 sentence is as follows:

Subject——把——object——verb——other elements. E.g.:

他 把 信 写 完了。

The following points should be kept in mind when using the 把 sentence.

a. It is only used when there are other elements after the verb, such as a component, the particle **le** 了 or a repetition of the verb. **Gōngchǎng de yíge**

tóngzhì bǎ wǒmen lǐngdào huìkèsì 工厂的一个同志把我们领到会客室 (A comrade from the plant led us into the reception room). We cannot say 工厂的一个同志把我们领。

b. When there is a word of negation or an auxiliary verb it is placed before 把, not before the verb. **Tā hái méiyǒu bǎ xìn xiěwán** 他还没有把信写完 (He has not yet finished writing the letter). We cannot say 他还把信没有写完。

c. Not all verbs can be used with 把 and there are other more complicated usages of the 把 sentence which are not explained here.

2. **Zhèngzài** 正在. When 正在 (or 正, or 在) is put in front of a verb, it means the action is in progress. **Gōngrénmen zhèngzài láodòng** 工人们正在劳动 (Workers are working) can also be said as 工人们正劳动 or 工人们在劳动。

3. **A** 啊 as a modal particle. It is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence. **Tiānqì zhēn hǎo a!** 天气真好啊! (The weather is really fine!) **Cóng yuánliào dào chéngpǐn, jīngguòle duōshao gōngxù a!** 从原料到成品, 经过了多少工序啊! (How many steps there are from raw materials to finished product!) Sometimes **a** is pronounced **ya** 呀 or **wa** 哇 depending on the final of the preceding syllable.

Exercises

I. Organize the following words and word groups into sentences:

1. 哥哥、把、了、信、完、写。
2. 没有、看、本、他、把、那、完、杂志。
3. 运、沟里、的、石头、走、社员们、了、把。

II. Make sentences using the following words to show action in progress:

1. 爸爸写信。
2. 他们看电影。
3. 姐姐听音乐。

Lesson 14

一个钱包

Yíge Qiánbāo

A Purse

一天早上，张小华去上学，
Yītiān zǎoshang, Zhāng Xiǎohuá qù shàngxué,
One day morning Zhang Xiaohua went to school,

在路上发现一个钱包，拣起来
zài lùshàng fāxiàn yíge qiánbāo, jiǎnqǐlai
at road on discovered one purse, picked up

看了看，里边装着四十块钱。张
kànlekan, libiān zhuāngzhe sishíkuài qián. Zhāng
looked, inside containing forty yuan money. Zhang

小华想：我一定要找到这个钱包的
Xiǎohuá xiǎng: Wǒ yīdìng yào zhǎodào zhège qiánbāo de
Xiaohua thought: I surely must find this purse's

主人。于是，她就站在那儿等着。
zhǔrén. Yúshì, tā jiù zhànzài nàr dēngzhe.
owner. So she then stood there waiting.

过了一会儿，一个五六十岁的老大爷
Guòle yíhuìr, yíge wǔliùshí suì de lǎodàye
After a while, a fifty-sixty year-old grandpa

走过来了，他一边走一边往
zǒuguòlai le, tā yíbiān zǒu yíbiān wàng
walked over, he while walking at same time towards

地上看。张小华想，这大概是丢
dìshàng kàn. Zhāng Xiǎohuá xiǎng, zhè dàgài shì diū
ground looked. Zhang Xiaohua thought this probably was lost

钱的人，就跑过去问：“老大爷，
qián de rén, jiù pǎoguòqu wèn: “Lǎodàye,
money person, then ran over asked: “Grandpa,

您丢东西了吗？”
nín diū dōngxi le ma?”
you lost something?”

“我丢了一个钱包，里边有四十块
“Wǒ diūle yige qiánbāo, libiān yǒu sishíkuài
“I lost a purse, inside have forty yuan

钱。”
qián”.
money.”

张小华听了，就高兴地把钱包
Zhāng Xiǎohuá tīng le, jiù gāoxìngde bǎ qiánbāo
Zhang Xiaohua heard, then happily purse

拿出来，说：“这是您的吧？”
náchūlai, shuō: “Zhè shì nín de ba?”
took out, said: “This is yours?”

老大爷接过钱包说：“是我的，小
Lǎodàye jiēguò qiánbāo shuō: “Shì wǒ de, xiǎo
Grandpa took over purse saying: “Is mine, little

姑娘，谢谢你。你叫什么名字啊？”
gūniang, xièxie nǐ. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi a?”
girl, thank you. You called what name?”

“老大爷，不用谢。这是我应该
“Lǎodàye, búyòng xiè. Zhè shì wǒ yīnggāi
“Grandpa, no need thank. This is (what) I should

做的。”小华说完就向学校
zuò de.” Xiǎohuá shuōwán jiù xiàng xuéxiào
do.” Xiaohua finished talking then toward school

跑去了。
pǎoqu le.
ran.

Translation

One morning Zhang Xiaohua discovered a purse on her way to school. She picked it up and found forty yuan inside. I must find the owner, she thought. So she stood there waiting.

After a while an old man of fifty or sixty came by, looking down at the ground as he walked. Zhang Xiaohua thought this probably was the person who lost the purse. She ran over and asked, "Grandpa, did you lose something?"

"I lost a purse with forty yuan in it."

Zhang Xiaohua happily took out the purse and said, "Is this yours?"

"Yes, it's mine," he said, taking the purse. "Thank you, little girl. What's your name?"

"You needn't thank me, Grandpa. This is what I should do." Then she ran off toward the school.

Notes

1. *Compound directional complements.* In Lesson 12 we learned about the simple directional complements **lai** 来 and **qu** 去 used with other verbs, such as **chūlai** 出来 (come out), **guòlai** 过来 (come over), **guòqu** 过去 (go over), **qǐlai** 起来 (get up), **shàngqu** 上去 (go up). These combinations can also follow other verbs, in which case they are known as compound directional complements, as in **Tóngzhìmen zǒuchūlai yíngjiē wǒmen** 同志们走出来迎接我们 (The comrades came out to welcome us). **Chūlai** 出来 is the compound directional complement of the verb **zǒu** 走.

Yíge lǎodàye zǒuguòlai le 一个老大爷走过来了 (A grandpa walked over), and **Xiǎohuá bǎ nàge qiánbāo jiǎnqǐlai le** 小华把那个钱包拣起来了 (Xiaohua picked up that purse). **Guòlai** 过来 and **qǐlai** 起来 are the compound directional complements of the verbs **zǒu** 走 and **jiǎn** 检.

If the verb with a compound directional complement has an object, it is usually inserted in the complement. **Tā zǒuchū gōngyuán qu le** 他走出公园去了 (He walked out of the park); **Tā mǎihuí hěn duō cài lai le** 他买回很多菜来了 (He bought a lot of vegetables). The objects “park” and “a lot of vegetables” go between the complements.

2. *Approximate numbers.* Two consecutive digits are used together to indicate an approximate number. **Liǎngsān ge yīshēng** 两三个医生 (two or three doctors), **shísiwǔ suì** 十四五岁 (fourteen or fifteen years old), **liùqībǎikuài qián** 六七百块钱 (six or seven hundred yuan), **bājiǔwàn rén** 八九万人 (eighty or ninety thousand people). In writing, a mark called a **dùn hào** (、) is sometimes put between the two numerals.

3. *The de 的 construction.* In Lesson 5 we explained how the structural particle **de** 的 connects a noun and its modifier. It has another usage: a noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, verb-object construction or subject-predicate construction followed by **de** 的 functions as a noun, as in **Zhège qiánbāo shì wǒ de** 这个钱包是我的 (This purse is mine). (Meaning: my purse.) **Nàdǐng màozi shì hóng de** 那顶帽子是红的 (That hat is red). (Meaning: a red hat.) **Zhèfēng xìn shì gēge de** 这封信是哥哥的 (This letter is Brother's). (Meaning: Brother's letter.) **Zhè shì wǒ yīnggāi zuò**

de 这是我应该做的 (This is I should do). (Meaning: what I should do.)

Exercises

I. Make sentences using the following groups of words, paying special attention to the position of the object (underlined).

1. 拣 起来 一个钱包 她
2. 跑 进去 学校 她
3. 走 上来 楼 我

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. This coat is hers.
2. That purse is red.
3. Those magazines are my friend's.

Lesson 15

在 中国 旅行

Zài Zhōngguó Lǚxíng

Traveling in China

A: 你 是 什 么 时 候 来 中 国 的?

Nǐ shì shénme shíhou lái Zhōngguó de?

You are what time came China?

B: 我 是 二 月 初 来 的。你 呢?

Wǒ shì èryuèchū lái de. Nǐ ne?

I am early February came. (And) you?

A: 前 天。 现 在 正 在 北 京 游 览。

Qiántiān. Xiànzài zhèngzài Běijīng yóulǎn.

Day before yesterday. Now just in Peking sightseeing.

B: 北 京 的 名 胜、 古 迹 真 多，

Pěijīng de míngshèng, gǔjì zhēn duō,

Peking's scenic spots (and) historical sites really many,

而 且 大 部 分 已 经 被 修 整 过 了。

érqiě dà bùfēn yǐjīng bèi xiūzhěngguo le.

moreover large part has already been restored.

A: 是 的。我 昨 天 参 观 了 故 宫， 今 天

Shìde. Wǒ zuótiān cānguānle Gùgōng, jīntiān

Yes. I yesterday visited Imperial Palace, today

游 览 了 长 城。 那 是 多 么 雄 伟 的

yóulǎnle Chángchéng. Nà shì duōme xióngwěi de

saw Great Wall. Those are what magnificent

建筑啊! 你 已经 参观过 一些 其他
jiànzhù a! Nǐ yǐjīng cānguānguò yìxiē qítā
structures! You already visited some other

地方 了 吧?
dìfang le ba?
places?

B: 广州、上海、杭州 我都去过了。
Guǎngzhōu, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu wǒ dōu qùguò le.
Kwangchow, Shanghai, Hangchow I all have gone.

广州 是一座 亚热带 城市。上海
Guǎngzhōu shì yízuò yàrèdài chéngshì. Shànghǎi
Kwangchow is a subtropical city. Shanghai

是 中国 最大的 工业 城市。杭州 的
shì Zhōngguó zuì dà de gōngyè chéngshì. Hángzhōu de
is China's largest industrial city. Hangchow's

风景 很 美, 我 被 它 吸引 住了。
fēngjǐng hěn měi, wǒ bèi tā xīyǐnzhù le.
scenery very beautiful, I by it captivated.

你 什么 时候 去 这些 地方 参观?
Nǐ shénme shíhòu qù zhèxiē dìfang cānguān?
You what time go these places visit?

A: 我 后天 就 要 去 上海 了。
Wǒ hòutiān jiù yào qù Shànghǎi le.
I day after tomorrow then will go Shanghai.

B: 坐 火车 去 还是 坐 飞机 去?
Zuò huǒchē qù háishì zuò fēiji qù?
Take train go or take plane go?

A: 坐 飞机 去, 已经 订好 飞机 票 了。
Zuò fēiji qù, yǐjīng dìnghǎo fēiji piào le.
Take plane go, already booked plane ticket.

B: 好, 再见。

Hǎo, zàijiàn.

Well, again see (you).

Translation

A: When did you come to China?

B: I came in early February, and you?

A: The day before yesterday. I am now sightseeing in Peking.

B: Peking has many scenic spots and historical sites, and most of them have already been restored.

A: Yes, I visited the Imperial Palace yesterday and today I saw the Great Wall. How magnificent they are! What other places have you visited?

B: I have been to Kwangchow (Canton), Shanghai and Hangchow. Kwangchow is a subtropical city. Shanghai is China's largest industrial city. Hangchow's scenery is very beautiful. I was captivated by it. When will you visit these places?

A: I will go to Shanghai the day after tomorrow.

B: Are you going by train or plane?

A: I will go by plane. I have already booked a ticket.

B: Well, so long.

Notes

1. *The passive voice with bèi 被.* The use of the preposition bèi 被 indicates the passive voice. The

word order is generally: receiver of action—被—doer of action—verb—other elements. **Wǒ bèi Hángzhōu de fēngjǐng xīyīnzhù le** 我被杭州的风景吸引住了 (I was captivated by Hangchow's scenery); **Tā bèi tā de péngyou qǐng qù le** 他被他的朋友请去了 (He was invited by his friend). In the spoken language, **ràng** 让 or **jiào** 叫 is often used instead of **bèi** 被. Sometimes 被 is followed immediately by the verb without the doer of the action, as in **Nàxiē míngshèng, gǔjī yǐjīng bèi xiūzhěngguo le** 那些名胜、古迹已经被修整过了 (Those scenic spots and historical sites have already been restored).

2. *The particle guo 过.* To stress past action (once or many times), the verb may be followed by **guo** 过, as in **Guǎngzhōu, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu wǒ dōu qùguo** 广州、上海、杭州我都去过 (I have visited Kwangchow, Shanghai and Hangchow); **Wǒ tīngshuōguo nàjiàn shì** 我听说过那件事 (I have heard of that matter).

The negative form is **méi (yǒu)guo** 没(有)过。 **Guǎngzhōu, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu wǒ dōu méiyǒu qùguo** 广州、上海、杭州我都没有去过 (I have never been to Kwangchow, Shanghai or Hangchow); **Wǒ méi tīngshuōguo nàjiàn shì** 我没听说过那件事 (I have never heard of that matter).

3. *The exclamatory sentence.* The adverb **duóme** 多么 is usually put before the verb or adjective.

The particle **a** 啊 is often placed at the end of the sentence, as in **Nà shì duóme xióngwěi de jiànzhù a!** 那是多么雄伟的建筑啊! (How magnificent that building is!)

4. *The single-element sentence in which the subject or predicate is understood.* In some sentences the subject or predicate is not spoken because it is understood from the context. When B says to A: **Wǒ shì èryuèchū lái de. Nǐ ne?** 我是二月初来的。你呢? (I came in early February, and you?) and A answers, **Qiántiān** 前天 (The day before yesterday), 你呢 and 前天 are complete sentences although the first one has no predicate and the second no subject and only part of a predicate.

5. **(Jiù) yào . . . le** (就)要 . . . 了 indicates something will happen in the future, as in **Wǒ hòutiān (jiù) yào qù Shànghǎi le** 我后天(就)要去上海了 (I will go to Shanghai the day after tomorrow).

Exercises

I. Organize the following words or word groups into sentences.

1. 了、雪、刮走、被
2. 被、我们、精采、表演、运动员的、了、吸引住
3. 过、名胜、古迹、那些、我、参观、没有

II. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. How fine the weather is today.
2. Tomorrow they will visit a factory.
3. I still have not been to Shanghai.

Lesson 16

列宁的大衣

Lièníng de Dàyī

Lenin's Overcoat

冬天，刮着北风，下着大雪，
Dōngtiān, guāzhe běifēng, xiàzhe dàxuě,
(It was) winter, blowing north wind, falling big snow,

列宁还穿着一件旧大衣。这件大衣
Lièníng hái chuānzhe yíjiàn jiù dàyī. Zhèjiàn dàyī
Lenin still wearing an old overcoat. This overcoat

穿了好些年了，好几个地方已经
chuānle hǎo xiē nián le, hǎo jǐge dìfang yìjīng
worn many years, quite a few places already

补过了。同志们怕列宁冻坏，都
bǔguo le. Tóngzhimen pà Lièníng dònghuài, dōu
mended Comrades feared Lenin freeze ruined, all

劝他换一件新的。
quàn tā huàn yíjiàn xīn de.
advised him change (to) a new (one).

列宁笑着说：“不要，不要。大家
Lièníng xiàozhe shuō: “Bú yào, bú yào. Dàjiā
Lenin smiling said, “No want, no want. Everybody

都一样冷，有的人连旧大衣都
dōu yíyàng lěng, yǒude rén lián jiù dàyī dōu
all the same cold, some persons even old overcoats

没有。”
méi yǒu.”
no have.”

后来，革命胜利了。有的同志开玩笑说：“列宁同志的大衣可以进革命博物馆了。”可是列宁还是穿着那件旧大衣。

Hòulái, géming shènglì le. Yǒude tóngzhi kāi
Later on revolution victorious. Some comrades made

玩笑说：“列宁同志的大衣可以进革命博物馆了。”可是列宁还是穿着那件旧大衣。

wánxiào shuō: “Lièning tóngzhi de dàyi kěyǐ jìn
joke said, “Lenin Comrade’s overcoat can enter

革命博物馆了。”可是列宁还是穿着那件旧大衣。

géming bówùguǎn le.” Kěshì Lièning háishi
revolutionary museum.” But Lenin still

一天，一个同志看看列宁身上的旧大衣，又对列宁说：“列宁同志，请您马上换件新大衣吧，不然，您会冻坏的。”

Yitīan, yíge tóngzhi kànkàn Lièning shēnshàng de
One day, a comrade looked (at) Lenin body on

旧大衣，又对列宁说：“列宁同志，请您马上换件新大衣吧，不然，您会冻坏的。”

jiù dàyi, yòu duì Lièning shuō: “Lièning tóngzhi,
old overcoat, again to Lenin said, “Lenin Comrade,

请您马上换件新大衣吧，不然，您会冻坏的。”

qǐng nín mǎshàng huàn jiàn xīn dàyi ba,
please you immediately change (to) a new overcoat,

列宁紧握着那个同志的手说：“你以为革命胜利了，我们就应该

Lièning jǐn wòzhe nàge tóngzhi de shǒu shuō:
Lenin tightly clasped that comrade’s hand said,

“你”以为革命胜利了，我们就应该

“Ni yǐwéi géming shènglì le, wǒmen jiù yīnggāi
“You think revolution victorious, we then should

穿得好一点儿吗？不错，我们确实
chuān de hǎo yidiǎnr ma? Búcuò, wǒmen quèshí
wear better a little? Not wrong, we really

取得了胜利，可是还要建设。钱
qǔdé le shènglì, kěshì hái yào jiànshè. Qián
achieved victory, but still must construct. Money

要用在建设方面。衣服穿得旧
yào yòng zài jiànshè fāngmiàn. Yifu chuān de jiù
must use in construction sphere. Clothes wear old

一点儿，没有关系。”
yidiǎnr, méi yǒu guānxi."
a little, doesn't matter."

Translation

It was winter. The north wind was blowing and a heavy snow was falling, but Lenin was still wearing an old overcoat. It had been worn for many years and was already mended in quite a few places. Afraid that Lenin might freeze and injure his health, all the comrades advised him to get a new one.

“No, no,” Lenin said with a smile. “Everybody else is just as cold. Some people don’t even have old overcoats.”

Later, after the revolution was victorious, some comrades jokingly remarked, “Comrade Lenin’s overcoat can be put in the revolutionary museum.” But Lenin still continued to wear the old overcoat.

One day a comrade, looking at the old overcoat on Lenin, again said, “Comrade Lenin, please get a new overcoat immediately. Otherwise, you may freeze.

Giving that comrade a firm handshake, Lenin said, "You think that since the revolution has triumphed, we should wear better clothes, don't you? True, we have achieved victory, but we still must undertake construction. Our money must be used for construction. Even if we wear clothes that are a little old, it doesn't matter."

Notes

1. *Passive voice by connotation.* In Lesson 15 we introduced the use of the preposition **bèi** 被 before a verb to indicate the passive voice. There are other places where the passive voice is obvious without the use of **bèi**. This is called the *passive voice by connotation*. **Zhè jiàn dàyī chuānle hǎo xiē nián le** 这件大衣穿了好些年了 (This overcoat had been worn for many years). **Hǎo jǐge dìfāng yǐjīng bǔguo le** 好几个地方已经补过了 (Quite a few places were already mended).

2. *The adverb hǎo 好.* The adverb 好 is placed before such words as **jǐ** 几, **xiē** 些 and **duō** 多 to emphasize them. **Hǎo xiē nián** 好些年 (many years); **hǎo jǐge dìfāng** 好几个地方 (quite a few places—not just two or three places); and **hǎo duō dōngxi** 好多东西 (very many things).

3. *The adjective yǒude 有的* (some or a part). **Yǒude rén lián jiù dàyī dōu méi yǒu** 有的人连旧大衣都没有 (Some people don't even have old overcoats). **Yǒude tóngzhì kāi wánxiào shuō** …… 有的同志开玩笑说 …… (Some comrades jokingly remarked....)

Yǒude and the noun that follows serve as the subject of the sentence. In the two examples above

yǒude rén 有的人 and yǒude tóngzhì 有的同志 are subjects.

If the noun following yǒude has been mentioned already, it can be omitted. Xiè Wén mǎile hěn duō shū, yǒude shì zhōngwén de, yǒude shì yīngwén de 谢文买了很多书,有的是中文的,有的是英文的 (Xie Wen bought many books, some in Chinese, some in English).

4. Lián with dōu or yě 连……都(也). This structure is used to stress one case where the rest is understood. Yǒude rén lián jiù dàyī dōu méi yǒu 有的人连旧大衣都没有 (Some people don't even have old overcoats). It stresses the fact that they don't even have old overcoats, to say nothing of new ones. Jīntiān tiānqì hěn rè, lián yìdiǎnr fēng yě méi yǒu 今天天气很热,连一点儿风也没有 (Today it is very hot and there is not even the slightest wind). If this sentence is said in summer, by stressing the fact that there is not the slightest wind, it can be imagined how hot it is.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 同志们为什么劝列宁换一件新大衣?
2. 列宁对同志们说了些什么?
3. 革命胜利以后,为什么列宁同志还穿着那件旧大衣?

II. Make two sentences each:

1. 有的
2. 连……都(也)
3. Passive voice by connotation

III. Read the following passage:

吃“墨水瓶”

列宁在监狱 (jiānyù prison) 里已经十四个月了。在监狱里准许 (zhǔnxǔ allow) 看书 (shū book), 不许写东西。可是 (kěshì but) 每一个革命者 (zhě meaning -ary or -ist) 都知道 (zhīdào know), 用牛奶 (niúǎi milk) 在纸 (zhǐ paper) 上写字 (zì words), 什么也看不出来, 把写过字的纸烤 (kǎo toast) 一烤, 就能看出字来了。

列宁用面包 (miànbāo bread) 作“墨水 (mòshuǐ ink) 瓶 (píng bottle)”, 把牛奶倒 (dào pour) 在里边, 用钢笔 (gāngbǐ pen) 在书上没有字的地方写字。有一次, 看 (kān watch) 监狱的人看到列宁在写字, 就跑进来。列宁听到有人进来, 就把“墨水瓶”吃了。

“你在作什么?” 看监狱的人问列宁。

列宁说: “吃面包啊! 你连面包也不认识吗?”

看监狱的人看了看, 真是面包, 就出去了。

就这样, 列宁在监狱里写完了一本很有名 (yǒumíng famous) 的书。

Lesson 17

‘我们是一家’

‘Wǒmen Shì Yì Jiā’

‘We Are One Family’

今年 春节， 解放军 战士 张
Jīnnián chūnjié, Jiěfàngjūn zhànshì Zhāng
This year Spring Festival, Liberation Army fighter Zhang

红新 回到 北京 探亲。 快 要
Hóngxīn huídào Běijīng tànqīn. Kuài yào
Hongxin returned to Peking (to) visit family. Soon would

到 家 的 时 候， 他 看 见 前 边 有 一
dào jiā de shíhòu, tā kànjiàn qiánbiān yǒu yí
arrive home time, he saw ahead was a

位 女 同 志 扛 着 一 袋 面， 提 着
wèi nǚ tóngzhì kángzhe yí dài miàn, tízhe
woman comrade shouldering a sack flour, carrying

两 条 鱼， 走 路 很 不 方 便。 他 就
liǎng tiáo yú, zǒu lù hěn bù fāngbiàn. Tā jiù
two fish, walk road very not convenient. He then

赶 上 去 说：“同 志， 我 帮 你 拿 点 儿。”
gǎnshàngqu shuō: “Tóngzhì, wǒ bāng nǐ ná diǎnr.”
caught up said, “Comrade, I help you take (a) bit.”

一 边 说， 一 边 把 那 袋 面 扛 在
Yìbiān shuō, yìbiān bǎ nàdài miàn kángzài
At same time spoke, at same time took that sack flour shouldered at

自 己 肩 上。
zìjǐ jiānshàng.
own shoulder on.

这位女同志感激地看了看红新，
Zhèwèi nǚ tóngzhì gǎnjīde kànlekan Hóngxīn,
This woman comrade gratefully looked (at) Hongxin,

问：“同志，你去哪儿？”

wèn: “Tóngzhì, nǐ qù nǎr?”
asked, “Comrade, you go where?”

“我就住在这条胡同二十八号。”

“Wǒ jiù zhùzài zhètiáo hútòng èrshíbāhào.”
“I just live at this lane No. 28.”

“是张大妈家吗？”

“Shì Zhāng Dàmā jiā ma?”
“Is Zhang Aunt’s home?”

“对，对。”

“Dùi, dùi.”
“Right, right.”

“哟，我们俩去的……”女同志

“Yō, wǒmen liǎ qù de……” Nǚ tóngzhì
“Oh, we two go……” Woman comrade

没有说完就笑了起来了。

méiyǒu shuōwán jiù xiàoqilai le.
had not finished speaking then began to smile.

到了二十八号，这位女同志说：

Dào le èrshíbāhào, zhèwèi nǚ tóngzhì shuō:
Arrived No. 28, this woman comrade said,

“请进吧！”

“Qǐng jìn ba!”
“Please enter!”

“不，我得先给你送到家，”

“Bù, wǒ děi xiān gěi nǐ sòngdào jiā,”
“No, I must first for you send to home,”

红新说。

Hóngxīn shuō.
Hongxin said.

“同志，我们是一家。”女同志

“Tóngzhì, wǒmen shì yì jiā.” Nǚ tóngzhì
“Comrade, we are one family.” Woman comrade

一边笑着说，一边喊：“张大妈，
yìbiān xiàozhe shuō, yìbiān hǎn: “Zhāng Dàmā,
at same time smilingly spoke, at same time shouted, “Zhang Aunt,

红新回来了！”

Hóngxīn huí lái le!”

Hongxin's come back!”

张大妈赶忙迎了出来，笑得

Zhāng Dàmā gǎnmáng yíngē chū lái, xiào de
Zhang Aunt rushed (to) welcome came out, smiling so

嘴都合不上了。看到儿子有些

zuǐ dōu hé bú shàng le. Kàndào érzi yǒu xiē
mouth even close not up. Seeing son had some

迷惑不解，张大妈对他说：“这是

míhuòbùjiě, Zhāng Dàmā duì tā shuō: “Zhè shì
perplexity, Zhang Aunt to him said, “This is

粮店售货员钱同志。她看我年纪

liángdiàn shòuhuòyuán Qián Tóngzhì. Tā kàn wǒ niánji
grain store salesperson Qian Comrade. She saw my age

大了，每月都把粮食给我送来。

dà le, měiyuè dōu bǎ liángshì gěi wǒ sòng lái.
great, every month all take grain for me send come.

听说你要回来，你看，还替我

Tīngshuō nǐ yào huí lái, nǐ kàn, hái tì wǒ
Heard tell you would come back, you see, also for me

买了鱼。”

mǎi le yú.”
bought fish.”

红新 非常 感动地 说：“钱 同志，
Hóngxīn fēicháng gǎndòngde shuō: “Qián Tóngzhì,
Hongxin extraordinarily moved said, “Qian Comrade,

谢谢 你。我 一定 好好 学习 你们 为
xièxiè nǐ. Wǒ yīdìng hǎohǎo xuéxí nǐmen wèi
thank you. I surely well learn your for

人民 服务 的 好 思想。”
rénmín fúwù de hǎo sīxiǎng.”
people serve good ideology.”

钱 同志 说：“我 做得 还 差 得
Qián Tóngzhì shuō: “Wǒ zuò de hái chà de
Qian Comrade said, “(What) I do still lacks

多，我 还要 向 解放军 学习 呢！”
duō, wǒ hái yào xiàng Jiěfàngjūn xuéxí ne!”
much, I still must from Liberation Army learn!”

Translation

This year at Spring Festival, People's Liberation Army fighter Zhang Hongxin returned to Peking to visit his family. When he was almost home he saw a woman ahead of him with a sack of flour on her shoulder and carrying two fish, which made it very hard to walk. He caught up with her and said, "I'll help you carry a bit, Comrade." As he spoke he shouldered the sack of flour.

With a grateful look the woman asked, "Where are you going, Comrade?"

"I live at No. 28 in this lane."

"Is that Aunt Zhang's home?"

"Right."

"Oh," the woman said, "we two are going...." Then she broke into a smile.

When they got to No. 28, she said, "Go in, please."

"No," he replied, "I'll take you home first."

"We are all one family, Comrade," she said with a smile. "Aunt Zhang," she shouted, "Hongxin's back!"

Aunt Zhang rushed out to welcome him, smiling so much she couldn't keep her mouth closed.

Seeing her son somewhat perplexed, Aunt Zhang said, "This is Comrade Qian, a saleswoman at the grain store. Knowing that I am old, she delivers my grain every month. Look, when she heard you were coming back, she also bought fish for me."

Extraordinarily moved, Hongxin said, "Thank you, Comrade Qian. I will certainly try to learn your good ideology of serving the people."

"What I do is still far from enough," she replied. "I must still learn from the PLA."

Notes

1. *Complex complement of degree.* In Lesson 7 we introduced the simple complement of degree. In this lesson we introduce the complex complement of degree. In **Zhāng Dàmā xiào de zuǐ dōu hé bú shàng le** 张大妈笑得嘴都合不上了 (Aunt Zhang smiled so much her mouth couldn't even close), 嘴都合不上了 is a subject-predicate construction serving as the complement of degree of the verb 笑. Again, in **Wǒ zuò de hái chà de duō** 我做得还差得多 (What I do still lacks much), 差得多 is a verb-complement construction (多 is the complement of degree of 差) serving as the complement of degree of the verb 做.

2. …… de shíhou……的时候 (“when” or “at the time of”). Generally used after a subject-predicate construction, it converts the whole clause into an adverb, as in **Zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ huí dào jiālǐ de shíhou, wǒ dìdì hái zài kàn shū ne** 昨天晚上我回到家里的时候,我弟弟还在看书呢 (When I got home last night, my brother was still reading a book), where 昨天晚上我回到家里的时候 is an adverbial clause modifying the verb 看.

When the subject preceding 的时候 is the same as the subject of the sentence, the former is omitted, as in **Kuài yào dào jiā de shíhou, tā kànjiàn qiánbiān yǒu yí wèi nǚ tóngzhì kángzhe yí dài miàn** 快要到家的時候,他看見前邊有一位女同志扛着一袋面 (when he was almost home, he saw ahead of him a woman comrade carrying a sack of flour on her shoulder).

3. *The adverb jiù 就*. The adverb 就 is important and often used. We have met it often in previous texts. Here is a summary of its uses.

(1) To indicate that something happens fast, as in **Cānguānwán shuǐkù, wǒmen jiù dào le Xìngfúgōu** 参观完水库,我们就到了幸福沟 (After visiting a reservoir, we went right to Happiness Valley. — Lesson 11).

(2) To indicate something is to happen soon, as in **Wǒ hòutiān jiù yào qù le** 我后天就要去了 (I will go the day after tomorrow. — Lesson 15).

(3) To indicate relationship between two ideas, as “so” or “therefore” are used. **Kuài yào dào jiā de shíhou, tā kànjiàn qiánbiān yǒu yí wèi nǚ tóngzhì kángzhe yí dài miàn, tízhe liǎng tiáo yú, zǒu lù hěn bù fāngbiàn.** Tā jiù gǎnshàngqu shuō: …… 快要到家的

时候，他看见前边有一位女同志扛着一袋面，提着两条鱼，走路很不方便。他就赶上去说：……(When he was almost home, he saw a woman comrade ahead of him with a sack of flour on her shoulder and carrying two fish, which made it very hard to walk. So he caught up with her and said, …).

(4) To emphasize “this in particular” and not “something else”, or “thus” and not “otherwise”, as in **Wǒ jiù zhùzài zhètiáo hútòng èrshíbāhào** 我就住在这条胡同二十八号 (I live at No. 28 in this lane).

4. **Liǎ** 俩. 俩 means 两个 and is different from 两. (For an explanation of the use of 两, see Lesson 12.) Since the measure word 个 is already contained in 俩, no measure word can be placed between it and a noun. We say **liǎ rén** 俩人 (two people) and **liǎ péngyou** 俩朋友 (two friends), but not 俩个人 or 俩个朋友. 俩 may be used after plural personal pronouns: **wǒmen liǎ** 我们俩 (we two); **nǐmen liǎ** 你们俩 (you two); **tāmen liǎ** 他们俩 (those two).

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 张红新快要到家的时候，看见了什么？他是怎样做的？
2. “哟，我们俩去的……”女同志没有说完的话是什么？
3. 红新为什么 (**wèishénme** why) 有些迷惑不解？
4. 红新为什么非常感动？

II. Make two sentences with each of the following:

1. ……的时候
2. 一边……，一边……

III. Read the following passage:

为人民服务

八月的一个晚上，红州餐厅来了一些顾客，服务员小钱热情地接待 (**jiēdài** receive) 了他们。

正在他们高兴地聚餐 (**jùcān** dine together) 的时候，小钱发现一位顾客吃得比较少 (**shǎo** little)，而且站起来把窗户 (**chuānghu** window) 关 (**guān** close) 上了。小钱想：天气这么 (**zhème** so) 热，他为什么关窗户？于是，走过去问：“您不舒服吗？”“是的，我有点头痛。”小钱赶忙去找厨师 (**chúshī** cook) 商量 (**shāngliang** confer)，给他另外 (**lìngwài** other) 作了一碗鸡蛋面条 (**miàntiáo** noodle) 汤。这位顾客看了很高兴。其他 (**qítā** other) 的人也很感动。

Lesson 18

十个鸡蛋

Shí Ge Jīdàn

Ten Eggs

小白是中国人民解放军 某
Xiǎo Bái shì Zhōngguó Rénmín Jiěfàngjūn mǒu
Little Bai is Chinese People's Liberation Army (a) certain

部的一个炊事员。一天，他打扫院子，
bù de yíge chuīshìyuán. Yìtiān, tā dǎsǎo yuànzi,
unit's a cook. One day he swept compound,

发现乱草堆里有七个鸡蛋。他
fāxiàn luàn cǎoduīli yǒu qī ge jīdàn. Tā
discovered messy straw pile in have seven hen's eggs. He

拣起鸡蛋，拿回厨房来。这是谁
jiǎnqǐ jīdàn, náhuí chúfáng lái. Zhè shì shuí
picked up hen's eggs, took back (to) kitchen. These are whose

家的鸡下的蛋呢？炊事班长和
jiā de jī xià de dàn ne? Chuīshì bānzhǎng hé
family's hen laid eggs? Cook squad leader and

小白一起，问了村子里的很多人，
Xiǎo Bái yìqǐ, wènle cūnzili de hěn duō rén,
Little Bai together asked village in very many people,

也没找到鸡蛋的主人。
yě méi zhǎodào jīdàn de zhǔrén.
still not find hen's eggs' owner.

过了三天，这七个鸡蛋还在

Guòle sāntiān, zhè qī ge jīdàn hái zài
Passed three days, the seven hen's eggs still on

桌子上放着。晚饭以后，班长对大家

zhuōzishàng fàngzhe. Wǎnfàn yǐhòu, bānzhǎng duì dàjiā
tabletop lay. Supper after, squad leader to everyone

说：“咱们应该赶快找到鸡蛋的

shuō: “Zánmen yīnggāi gǎnkuài zhǎodào jīdàn de
said, “We should quickly find hen's eggs’

主人。”接着，大家就议论起来。

zhǔrén.” Jiēzhe, dàjiā jiù yìlùnqǐlái.
owner.” Following, everyone then (to) discuss began. (After)

半天，小白才说：“我有个办法，

Bàntiān, Xiǎo Bái cái shuō: “Wǒ yǒu ge bànfa,
a long while, Little Bai finally said, “I have a way,

不知道怎么样。”班长说：“什么办法？

bù zhīdào zěnmeyàng.” Bānzhǎng shuō: “Shénme bànfa?
don't know how it is.” Squad leader said, “What way?

快说下去。”小白说：“那只母鸡

Kuài shuōxiàqu.” Xiǎo Bái shuō: “Nàzhī mǔjī
Quick, talk on.” Little Bai said, “That hen

去惯了那儿，再下蛋一定还会去。

qùguànlè nàr, zài xià dàn yīdìng hái huì qù.
goes habitually there, again lay eggs surely still will go.

如果捉住鸡，就能找到鸡蛋的主人。”

Rúguǒ zhuōzhù jī, jiù néng zhǎodào jīdàn de zhǔrén.”
If catch hen, then can find hen's eggs' owner.”

大家都说：“这个办法好。”

Dàjiā dōu shuō: “Zhège bànfa hǎo.”
Everyone all said, “This way good.”

第二天 午饭 以后, 班长 派
Dìèrtiān wǔfàn yǐhòu, bānzhǎng pài
(On) second day lunch after, squad leader dispatched

小白去草堆附近等着。一会儿,
Xiǎo Bái qù cǎoduī fùjìn děngzhe. Yíhuìr,
Little Bai go straw pile vicinity (to) wait. (After) little while,

一只黑母鸡向乱草堆跑去。小白
yì zhī hēi mǔjī xiàng luàn cǎoduī pǎoqu. Xiǎo Bái
a black hen toward messy straw pile ran. Little Bai

马上跑过去, 捉住了母鸡, 又拣起来
mǎshàng pǎoguòqu, zhuōzhùle mǔjī, yòu jiǎnqilai
at once ran over, caught hen, also picked up

三个鸡蛋。然后, 小白拿着十个
sān ge jīdàn. Ránhòu, Xiǎo Bái nǎzhe shí ge
three hen's eggs. Then Little Bai took (the) ten

鸡蛋, 抱着黑母鸡, 挨家去问。
jīdàn, bào zhe hēi mǔjī, āi jiā qù wèn.
hen's eggs, holding black hen, house to house went ask.

最后, 找到了鸡蛋的主人, 他就是
Zuìhòu, zhǎodàole jīdàn de zhǔrén, tā jiù shì
Finally found hen's eggs' owner, he was

老贫农黄大爷。黄大爷紧紧地
lǎo pínóng Huáng Dàye. Huáng Dàye jǐnjinde
old poor peasant Huang Uncle. Huang Uncle tightly

握着小白的手, 非常激动地说:
wòzhe Xiǎo Bái de shǒu, fēicháng jīdòngde shuō:
gripped Little Bai's hand, extremely moved said,

“多么好的战士! 多么好的军队啊!”
“Duōme hǎo de zhànshì! Duōme hǎo de jūnduì a!”
“What a good fighter! What a good army!”

Translation

Little Bai is a cook in a unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. One day while sweeping the compound he discovered seven eggs in a pile of straw. He picked up the eggs and took them to the kitchen. Whose hen laid the eggs? The cook squad leader and Little Bai asked a lot of people in the village, but could not find out.

Three days passed and the seven eggs still lay on the table. After supper the squad leader said to everyone, "We should hurry to find who the eggs belong to." Then they began to discuss the matter. After a long while, Little Bai finally said, "I have a way, but I don't know how good it is." The squad leader said, "How? Quick, go on."

"That hen is used to going there," said Little Bai. "Surely it will go there again to lay. If we catch the hen we'll be able to find who the eggs belong to." Everyone said, "That's a good way."

Next day after lunch the squad leader sent Little Bai to wait near the pile of straw. After a while a black hen ran toward the pile. At once Little Bai rushed over. He caught the hen and picked up three more eggs. Little Bai took the ten eggs and, carrying the hen, went from house to house to inquire. Finally he found the owner of the eggs. It was Uncle Huang, an old poor peasant. Uncle Huang gripped Little Bai's hand and said with emotion, "What a fighter! What an army!"

Notes

1. *Names.* **Bái** 白 is a family name. **Xiǎo** 小 (Little) is a familiar form of address for a younger

person, as for instance **Xiǎo Wáng** 小王 (Little Wang), **Xiǎo Zhāng** 小张 (Little Zhang). Older people may be referred to familiarly as **Lǎo Wáng** 老王 (Old Wang), **Lǎo Zhāng** 老张 (Old Zhang), and so on.

2. *More uses of the compound directional complements* **qǐlai** 起来 and **xiàqu** 下去. 起来 sometimes denotes “to begin”. **Chuìshì bānzhǎng gāng shuōwán, dàjiā jiù yìlùnqǐlai** 炊事班长刚说完, 大家就议论起来 (As soon as the cook squad leader finished speaking, everyone began discussing). **Péngyou tīngle wǒ de huà, jiù xiàoqǐlai** 朋友听了我的话, 就笑起来 (Friends heard what I said and began to laugh). **Tiānqì rèqǐlai** 天气热起来 (The weather is getting hot). **Mángqǐlai** 忙起来 (to get busy). **Jiànkāngqǐlai** 健康起来 (to get healthy). 下去 sometimes denotes continuation. **Bānzhǎng shuō: “Shénme bànfǎ? Kuài shuōxiàqu.”** 班长说: “什么办法? 快说下去。” (The squad leader said, “How? Quick, go on.”) **Nǐ zài Běijīng zhùxiàqu, Zhōngwén yíding shuō de fēicháng liúli** 你在北京住下去, 中文一定说得非常流利 (If you continue to live in Peking you will surely be able to speak Chinese very fluently). Again, **zuòxiàqu** 做下去 (keep on doing); **kànxiàqu** 看下去 (keep on looking).

3. *Repetition of an action*, **yòu** 又 and **zài** 再. The character 又 shows that an action or condition has been repeated. **Zhèzhǒng màozi hěn hǎo, wǒ yòu mǎile yì dǐng** 这种帽子很好, 我又买了一顶 (This kind of hat is very nice, I've bought another one). 再 shows that the action will be repeated. **Zhèzhǒng màozi hěn hǎo, wǒ yào zài mǎi yì dǐng** 这种帽子很好, 我要再买一顶 (This kind of hat is very nice, I'll buy another one). **Nàzhī mǔjī qùguànlè nàr, zài xià dàn yíding hái huì qù** 那只母鸡去惯了那儿, 再下蛋一定还会去 (That

hen is used to going there. Surely it will go there again to lay). In both cases, 再 shows the actions will be repeated.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 小白是作什么工作的?
2. 有一天, 小白打扫院子的时候, 发现了什么?
3. 小白和同志们怎样找到了鸡蛋的主人?
4. 这十个鸡蛋的主人是谁?

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. With compound directional complement 起来 or 下去:

- a. 故事的结果 (jiéguǒ result) 怎样, 你听____就知道了。
- b. 经过锻炼, 他的身体健康____了。
- c. 最近我们忙____了, 所以那本书我没有看____。

2. With 又 or 再:

- a. 那个电影很好, 我想____看一次。
- b. 昨天他们游览了长城, 今天____游览了故宫。

III. Read the following passage:

在工地上

一个星期日, 解放军战士雷锋 (Léi Fēng) 去医院看病, 回来的时候, 经过一个建筑工地(gōngdì work site), 那热烈、紧张的劳动场面(chǎngmiàn scene)把他吸引住了。他忘(wàng forget)了大夫让(ràng tell)他休息, 跑过去就干(gàn work)起来。雷锋的行动(xíngdòng

action) 使工地上的人很感动。有个同志跑过来问他：“同志！你是那个部队(bùduì unit)的？叫什么名字？”雷锋就说了一句：(jù sentence): “我是附近部队的。”劳动结束(jiéshù end)了。雷锋看着快要修建好的厂房，非常高兴。这时候，很多工人走过来跟他握手，雷锋说：“我应该向工人同志学习。”说完，就走了。

Lesson 19

白求恩大夫的故事

Báiqiūēn Dàifu de Gùshi

A Story about Doctor Bethune

诺尔曼 · 白求恩 是 加拿大
Nuòěrmàn · Báiqiūēn shì Jiā'nádà
Norman Bethune was Canada

共产党员。 他 是 个 有名 的
Gòngchāndǎngyuán. Tā shì ge yǒumíng de
Communist Party member. He was a famous

大夫。 为了 帮助 中国 的 抗日 战争，
dàifu. Wèile bāngxiù Zhōngguó de kàng Rì zhànzhēng,
doctor. To help China's anti-Japanese war,

一九三七年 来到 中国。 白求恩 大夫
yījiǔsānqīnián lái dào Zhōngguó. Báiqiūēn dàifu
1937 came to China. Bethune Doctor

热爱 人民， 热爱 自己 的 工作，
rèài rénmin, rèài zìjǐ de gōngzuò,
loved (the) people, loved own work,

毫 不 利 己， 专 门 利 人， 是 个 伟 大 的
háobúlijǐ, zhuānménlìrén, shì ge wěidà de
utterly selfless, worked only for others, was a great

国际主义 战士。
guójìzhǔyì zhànshì.
internationalist fighter.

有 一天，一个 伤员 需要 做
Yǒu yìtiān, yíge shāngyuán xūyào zuò
(There) was one day, a wounded person needed done

手术。 伤员 流血 太多，已经
shǒushù. Shāngyuán liú xiě tài duō, yǐjīng
operation. Wounded person flowed blood too much, already

昏迷 了。 看到 这种 情况， 白求恩
hūnmí le. Kàndào zhèzhǒng qíngkuàng, Báiqiúēn
unconscious. Seeing this condition, Bethune

大夫 说：“要 输 血！” 当时， 血 的
dàifu shuō: “Yào shū xiě!” Dāngshí, xiě de
Doctor said, “Need transfuse blood!” At that time, blood's

来源 很 困难。 医院里， 很 多 人 都
láiyuán hěn kùnnán. Yiyuànli, hěn duō rén dōu
sources very difficult. In the hospital, quite many people all

为 伤员 输过 血。 可是 为了
wèi shāngyuán shūguo xiě. Kěshì wèile
for (the) wounded had transfused blood. But to

抢救 伤员， 大家 都 还 争着 献 血。
qiǎngjiù shāngyuán, dàjiā dōu hái zhēngzhe xiàn xiě.
save wounded, everyone all still vied to donate blood.

这时候， 白求恩 大夫 坚决地 说：“抽
Zhè shíhou, Báiqiúēn dàifu jiānjuéde shuō: “Chōu
This time, Bethune Doctor firmly said, “Draw

我的。” 同志们 看着 白求恩 大夫， 谁
wǒ de.” Tóngzhìmen kànzhe Báiqiúēn dàifu, shuí
mine.” Comrades looked (at) Bethune Doctor, anybody

也 没有 说 话。 大家 想， 白求恩 大夫
yě méiyǒu shuō huà. Dàjiā xiǎng, Báiqiúēn dàifu
not said word. Everyone thought, Bethune Doctor

年纪 较 大， 身体 又 弱， 不 能 让 他
niánjì jiào dà, shēntǐ yòu ruò, bù néng ràng tā
age rather great, health also weak, not can let him

输 血。但是，不论大家怎么劝
shū xiě. Dànshì, búlùn dàjiā zěnmē quàn
transfuse blood. But, no matter everyone how persuaded

他，他还是说：“八路军战士为了
tā, tā háishi shuō: “Bālùjūn zhànshì wèile
him, he still said, “Eighth Route Army fighter to

解放人民受了伤，我们一定要救活
jiěfàng rénmin shòule shāng, wǒmen yíding yào jiùhuó
liberate people received wound, we certainly must save

他。快！”说完，他就躺在床上，
tā. Kuài!” Shuōwán, tā jiù tǎngzài chuángshàng,
him. Quick!” Finishing speaking, he then lay on bed,

解开上衣，伸出胳膊。就这样，白求恩
jiěkāi shàngyī, shēnchū gēbo. Jiù zhèyàng, Báiqiúēn
unbuttoned jacket, extended arm. In this way, Bethune

大夫的血使这个战士获得了第二次
dàifu de xiě shǐ zhège zhànshì huòdéle dìèrcì
Doctor's blood enabled this fighter to obtain second

生命。
shēngmìng,
life.

Translation

Norman Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party and a famous doctor. He came to China in 1937 to help in the anti-Japanese war. Dr. Bethune loved the people and his work. Utterly devoted to others without any thought of self, he was a great internationalist fighter.

One day a wounded man needed an operation. He was unconscious from loss of blood. When Dr. Bethune saw this he said, “He needs a transfusion.”

Blood was very hard to get. Many members of the hospital staff had already given blood for the wounded, but to save this wounded fighter they still vied with one another to donate blood. "Draw my blood," Dr. Bethune said firmly. His comrades looked at him in silence. They thought that they should not let Dr. Bethune, who was rather old and not strong, give blood. No matter how they persuaded him, he still said, "This Eighth Route armyman was wounded fighting to liberate the people, so we must certainly save him. Quick!" With these words, he lay down on a bed, unbuttoned his jacket and extended his arm. Dr. Bethune's blood gave the fighter a second life.

Notes

1. *Omission of the numeral yī 一*. In the text **Báiqiúēn shì ge yǒumíng de dàifu** 白求恩是个有名的大夫 (Dr. Bethune was a famous doctor) can also be written as **Báiqiúēn shì yíge yǒumíng de dàifu** 白求恩是一个有名的大夫. The 一 can be omitted and the measure word **ge** 个 used alone only when it comes after the verb and before the object. Here 是 is the verb and 有名的大夫 is the object.

2. **Búlùn** 不论 (*no matter*). 不论 negates doubt about the main clause. It means the conditions stated will not influence the conclusion, as in **Búlùn dàjiā zěnmē quàn tā, Báiqiúēn dàifu háishì shuō: "Bālùjūn zhànshì wèile jiěfàng rénmín shòule shāng, wǒmen yídìng yào jiùhuó tā"** 不论大家怎么劝他, 白求恩大夫还是说: "八路军战士为了解放人民受了伤, 我们一定要救活他" (No matter how they persuaded him, he still said, "The Eighth Route armyman was wounded to liber-

ate the people, so we must certainly save him"). **Búlùn xià yǔ bú xià yǔ, wǒmen dōu qù kàn diànyǐng** 不论下雨不下雨，我们都去看电影 (We will go to see the movie whether it rains or not). Note: 不论 is usually followed by parallel elements like 不论下雨不下雨. If not, 怎么 or some other indefinite interrogative pronoun must be used, as in 不论大家怎么劝他. Also, 不论 is usually followed by adverbs like 都 and 还是, which denote that there is no exception.

3. *Other usage of interrogative pronouns.* In addition to their use in interrogative sentences, 谁, 什么, 怎么 are also used in declarative sentences as indefinite pronouns, as in **Tóngzhìmen kànzhe Báiqiúēn dàifu, shuí yě méiyǒu shuō huà** 同志们看着白求恩大夫，谁也没有说话 (Dr. Bethune's comrades looked at him in silence). 谁 means anyone present. In **Shénme kùnnán wǒmen dōu néng kèfú** 什么困难我们都能克服 (We can overcome any difficulty), 什么 means "any". **Búlùn dàjiā zěnmē quàn tā, Báiqiúēn dàifu háishì shuō** ……不论大家怎么劝他，白求恩大夫还是说…… (No matter how they persuaded him, he still said…). Here 怎么 emphasizes various ways of persuasion.

4. *Prepositional constructions formed with zài 在 used as complements.* In **Báiqiúēn dàifu shuōwán, jiù tǎngzài chuángshàng** 白求恩大夫说完，就躺在床上 (With these words, Dr. Bethune lay down on a bed), the prepositional construction 在床上 is the complement of the verb 躺. **Zhànzài hòubiān** 站在后边 (stand behind), **zuòzài yuèlǎnshìlǐ** 坐在阅览室里 (sit in the reading room), **guàzài qiángshàng** 挂在墙上 (hang on the wall). These prepositional constructions generally indicate the place of an action.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 白求恩大夫是哪国人?
2. 白求恩大夫是什么时候来中国的?
3. 白求恩大夫为什么 (**wèishénme** why) 来中国?
4. 白求恩大夫为什么坚决要把自己的血输给受伤的中国战士?

II. Make sentences using these words:

1. 不论
2. 坐在
3. 站在

III. Read the following passage:

“这比自己吃还好!”

白求恩大夫对伤员非常热情。他热爱每个人民战士，他常常去病房 (**bìngfáng** wards) 看伤员，给伤员倒水 (**dào shuǐ** pour water), 了解 (**liǎojiě** find out) 病情，很多伤员都很感动。

有一次，医院为了慰劳 (**wèiláo** express appreciation to) 白求恩大夫，给他买了很多水果，(**shuǐguǒ** fruit), 香烟 (**xiāngyān** cigarettes). 白求恩大夫把这些东西拿到病房里。他从这个病房走到那个病房，给每个人一些水果，一些香烟，说着不太流利的中国话：“你吃……”回来以后，他对翻译 (**fānyì** interpreter) 同志说：“这比我自己吃还好!”

Lesson 20

孤儿不孤

Gū'ér Bù Gū

Orphans But Not Alone

十一年前，北京有五个孩子，
Shíyīnián qián, Běijīng yǒu wǔ ge háizi,
Eleven years ago, Peking had five children,

他们的父母都是工人，先后因
tāmen de fù mǔ dōu shì gōngrén, xiān hòu yīn
their father mother both were workers, first later because of

病去世了，留下兄妹五人，
bìng qùshì le, liúxià xiōng mèi wǔ rén,
illness passed away, left brothers sisters five people,

在一起生活。
zài yìqǐ shēnghuó.
together lived.

在这个家庭里，最大的哥哥只有
Zài zhège jiātínglǐ, zuì dà de gēge zhǐ yǒu
In this family, oldest brother only was

十五岁，最小的弟弟才三岁。
shíwǔ suì, zuì xiǎo de dìdì cái sān suì.
fifteen years old, youngest brother only three years old.

那么，他们是怎样生活的呢？
Nàme, tāmen shì zěnyàng shēnghuó de ne?
Then, they were how living?

他们的父母去世以后，人民
Tāmen de fù mǔ qùshì yǐhòu, rénmin
Their father mother passed away after, people's

政府立刻作出了决定：让孩子们
zhèngfǔ lìkè zuòchūle juéding: ràng háizimen
government immediately made decision: let children

免费上学、免费医疗，
miǎn fèi shàng xué, miǎn fèi yīliáo,
without payment go to school, without payment (get) medical treatment,

每月发给生活费。这样，孩子们的
měi yuè fāgěi shēnghuófèi. Zhèyàng, háizimen de
every month issue living allowance. Thus, children's

生活、学习就有了可靠的保证。
shēnghuó, xuéxí jiù yǒule kěkào de bǎozhèng.
life (and) study then have reliable guarantee.

孩子们失去了父母，却得到了更
Háizimen shīqule fù mǔ, què dédào le gèng
Children lost father mother, but got even

多的人的关怀。邻居的叔叔、阿姨都
duō de rén de guānhuái. Línjū de shūshu, āyī dōu
more people's concern. Neighboring uncles, aunts all

把他们当作自己的孩子，给他们
bǎ tāmen dàngzuò zìjǐ de háizi, gěi tāmen
took them as their own children, for them

做饭、做衣服，帮助他们安排生活。
zuò fàn, zuò yīfu, bāngzhu tāmen ānpái shēnghuó.
made food, made clothes, helped them arrange life.

这件事在报纸上发表以后，许多
Zhèjiàn shì zài bàozhishàng fābiǎo yǐhòu, xǔduō
This matter in newspapers published after, many

叔叔、阿姨从全国各地给他们
shūshu, āyí cóng quán guó gè dì gěi tāmen
uncles, aunts from whole country various places to them

寄来了很多信，鼓励他们努力学习，
jìlái le hěn duō xìn, gǔlì tāmen nǔlì xuéxí,
sent very many letters, encouraged them hard study,

做毛主席的好孩子。每到节日，
zuò Máo zhǔxí de hǎo háizi. Měi dào jié rì,
be Mao Chairman's good children. Every arrive holidays,

还有不少单位请孩子们去看电影、
hái yǒu bù shǎo dānwèi qǐng háizimen qù kàn diànyǐng,
also have not few units invited children go see films,

参加晚会，和他们一起享受节日的
cānjiā wǎnhuì, hé tāmen yìqǐ xiǎngshòu jié rì de
attend evening parties, with them together enjoy holiday's

欢乐。

huānlè.
happiness.

十一年过去了，孩子们的生活
Shíyīnián guòqu le, háizimen de shēnghuó
Eleven years have passed, children's lives

有了很大的变化。现在，大哥已经
yǒu le hěn dà de biànhuà. Xiànzài, dà gē yìjīng
have had very great change. Now, oldest brother already

成了国家干部，大妹妹在机械
chéng le guójiā gànbu, dà mèimei zài jīxiè
has become state cadre, (his) oldest younger sister in machinery

学校学习，二妹妹上了大学，大
xuéxiào xuéxí, èr mèimei shàng le dàxué, dà
school studies, second younger sister goes to university, oldest

弟弟参加了中国人民解放军，
dìdì cānjiā le Zhōngguó Rénmín Jiěfàngjūn,
younger brother has joined Chinese People's Liberation Army,

小 弟 弟 上 了 中 学。 在 中 国 共 产 党
xiǎo dìdì shàngle zhōngxué. Zài Zhōngguó Gòngchǎndǎng
little brother goes to middle school. In Chinese Communist Party
和 人 民 政 府 的 关 怀 下， 他 们 正 在
hé rénmin zhèngfǔ de guānhuái xià, tāmen zhèngzài
and people's government concern under, they now are
健 康 地 成 长。
jiànkāngde chéngzhǎng.
healthily growing up.

Translation

Eleven years ago in Peking there were five children whose parents, both workers, died of illness. They left the five brothers and sisters living together.

In this family the oldest brother was only 15, the youngest just three. How did they get along?

After the parents passed away, the people's government immediately decided to let them go to school and have medical treatment without charge. Every month it gave them a living allowance. Thus their livelihood and study were ensured.

Although the children lost their own parents even more people were concerned for them. The neighboring uncles and aunts took them as their own children, cooked and made clothes for them and helped them plan their daily life. After the incident was published in the newspapers, uncles and aunts throughout the country wrote them many letters encouraging them to study hard and be Chairman Mao's good children. On holidays, many organizations invited them to films and evening parties, to share the joy of the holidays with them.

Eleven years have seen great change in their lives. Today the oldest brother is a government cadre. His younger sister studies at a machinery school and her younger sister at a university. Their younger brother is a PLA man and the youngest brother is in a middle school. They are growing up healthily with the concern of the Chinese Communist Party and the people's government.

Notes

1. *More uses of shì……de 是……的.* In Lesson 11 we learned the use of the construction 是……的 in stressing time. Here are two other usages of it:

a. To stress the manner of an action. **Wǒmen shì zuò fēijī lái de 我们是坐飞机来的** (We came by plane). Here it stresses by plane, not by train or bus. **Tāmen shì zěnyàng shēnghuó de ne? 他们是怎样生活的呢?** (How did they get along?) This emphasizes that the question is about the manner of their life.

b. To stress place. **Wǒ shì zài Zhōngguó xuéxí zhōngwén de 我是在中国学习中文的** (I learned Chinese in China), denoting the place was China, not some other country. **Zhèběn shū shì zài Běijīng mǎi de 这本书是在北京买的** (This book was bought in Peking), meaning the book was bought in Peking, not someplace else.

2. **bǎ……dàngzuò……把……当作……** 当作 *means "serve as"*. When used with 把 the phrase means "take as", as in **Línjū de shūshu, āyí dōu bǎ tāmen dàngzuò zìjǐ de háizi 邻居的叔叔、阿姨都把他们当作自己的孩子** (The neighboring uncles and aunts all took them as their own children). **Báiqiūēn tóngzhì bǎ Zhōngguó rénmin de jiěfàng shìyè dàngzuò tā zìjǐ de**

shìyè 白求恩同志把中国人民的解放事业当作他自己的事业 (Comrade Bethune took the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own).

3. **Měi dào** 每到. An adverbial modifier denoting time, meaning "Every time ... arrives". **Měi dào jiérì, hái yǒu bù shǎo dānwèi qǐng tāmen qù kàn diànyǐng** 每到节日, 还有不少单位请他们去看电影 (On holidays many organizations invited them to films). **Měi dào chūntiān, wǒmen dōu dào jiāowài qù yóulǎn** 每到春天, 我们都到郊外去游览 (Every spring we go on an excursion to the suburbs).

4. *The pivotal sentence with yǒu 有 and no subject.* In Lesson 11 we explained the pivotal sentence. Another type of this sentence begins with the verb 有。 **Yǒu bù shǎo rén qǐng háizimen qù kàn diàn yǐng** 有不少人请孩子们去看电影 (There were many people who invited the children to see films). In this sentence, 人 is at once the object of the verb 有 and the subject of the subject-predicate construction that follows. **Yǒu rén zhǎo nǐ** 有人找你 (There is someone looking for you). **Yǒu ge diànyǐng jiào "Hóngsè Niángzǐ Jūn"** 有个电影叫《红色娘子军》 (There is a film called *Red Detachment of Women*).

5. *Relatives.* They are referred to respectively as **dà** 大 (eldest) (brother, sister, cousin, aunt, uncle, etc.), **èr** 二 (second), **sān** 三 (third), ... **xiǎo** 小 (little, youngest). **Dìyī** 第一 (first), **dìèr** 第二 (second), **dīsān** 第三 (third), ... are not used.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 孩子们的父母去世以后, 人民政府作出了哪些决定?

2. 为什么说孩子们得到了更多人的关怀?
3. 十一年过去了, 孩子们的生活有了什么变化?

II. Make sentences:

1. 是……的 (stressing time)
2. 是……的 (stressing manner)
3. 是……的 (stressing place)
4. 把……当作
5. 每到

III. Read the following passage:

热情 (rèqíng warm) 的关怀

一月份的一个早晨 (zǎochén morning), 一个中年 (zhōngnián middle-aged) 人来到这五个孩子的家里。他一进门 (mén door) 连提包 (tībāo satchel) 也没放下, 就热情地说: “我是一个理发员, (lǐfàyuán barber), 不能帮助你们做什么事, 我就给你们理发 (lǐfà cut hair) 吧!” 他一边理发, 一边讲他爱人从前 (cóngqián in the past) 作孤儿时的痛苦 (tòngkǔ painful) 生活, 教育孩子们不要忘记 (wàngjì forget) 旧社会的苦 (kǔ bitterness), 鼓励他们努力学习, 做毛主席的好孩子。临 (lín about to) 走时, 这个同志还嘱咐 (zhǔfù enjoin) 孩子们: “春节 (chūnjié Spring Festival) 时, 我还来给你们理发, 你们一定要等着”。

Lesson 21

长 城

Chángchéng

The Great Wall

长城 是 中国 古代 伟大的 建筑，
Chángchéng shì Zhōngguó gǔdài wéidà de jiànzhù,
Long Wall is China ancient great structure,

也 是 世界上 有名 的 古迹 之一。每 到
yě shì shìjièshàng yǒumíng de gǔjī zhīyī. Měidào
also is world on famous ancient sites one of. Every

假 日 和 节 日，都 有 很 多 人 来 这 里
jiàri hé jiérì, dōu yǒu hěn duō rén lái zhèlǐ
off day and holiday, all have quite many people come here

游 览，许 多 来 中 国 访 问 的 外 国 朋 友
yóulǎn, xǔduō lái Zhōngguó fǎngwèn de wàiguó péngyou
sightseeing, many come China visit foreign friends

也 喜 欢 来 这 里 参 观。
yě xǐhuan lái zhèlǐ cānguān.
also like come here see.

长 城 从 东 到 西，有 一 万
Chángchéng cóng dōng dào xī, yǒu yí wàn
Long Wall from east to west has one ten thousand

二 千 多 里 长 (相 当 于 六 千 多
èr qiān duō lǐ cháng (xiāngdāng yú liù qiān duō
two thousand more li long (equivalent to six thousand more

公 里 长)，所 以 人 们 叫 它 万 里
gōnglǐ cháng), suǒyǐ rénmen jiào tā wàn lǐ
kilometers long), so people call it ten thousand li

长城。当人们登上高高的城墙的
Chángchéng. Dāng rénmen dēngshàng gāogāo de chéngqiáng de
Long Wall. When people mount high wall

时候，可以看到长城翻山越岭，
shíhòu, kěyǐ kàndào Chángchéng fān shān yuè líng,
time, can see Long Wall cross hills pass peaks,

奔向远方，气势非常雄伟。
bèixiàng yuǎnfāng, qìshì fēicháng xióngwěi.
head for distant parts, aspect extraordinarily magnificent.

长城是两千多年以前开始
Chángchéng shì liǎng qiān duō nián yǐqián kāishǐ
Long Wall was two thousand more years ago begun

修建的。到了秦朝（公元前二二一—
xiūjiàn de. Dào le Qíncháo (gōngyuán qián èrèryī-
building. By Qin dynasty (public era before 221-

二〇七年)，又用了十几年的时间，
èrlíngqī nián), yòu yòng le shíjǐ nián de shíjiān,
207 years), also used ten-some years time,

把原来一段一段的城墙连接起来。
bǎ yuánlái yí duàn yí duàn de chéngqiáng liánjiēqilai.
original one stretch one stretch walls connected up.

以后，长城又进行过很多次修整。
Yǐhòu, Chángchéng yòu jìnxíngguo hěn duō cì xiūzhěng.
Later, Long Wall also carried out quite many times repairs.

现在我们看到的长城虽然经过
Xiànzài wǒmen kàndào de Chángchéng suīrán jīngguò
Now we see Long Wall although gone through

两千多年的风吹雨打，但是
liǎng qiān duō nián de fēng chuī yú dà, dànshì
two thousand more years wind blow rain beat, but

大部分还很完整，根基也很牢固。
dà bùfen hái hěn wánzhěng, gēnjī yě hěn láogù.
large portion still quite intact, foundation also quite firm.

这个建筑反映了劳动人民的勤劳
Zhègè jiànzhù fǎnyǐng le láodòng rénmin de qín láo
This structure reflects laboring people's industry

和智慧。
hé zhìhuì.
and intelligence.

中华人民共和国成立以后，人民
Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó chéngli yǐhòu, rénmin
Chinese People's Republic set up after, people's

政府把长城的三个主要名胜
zhèngfǔ bǎ Chángchéng de sān ge zhǔyào míngshèng
government took Long Wall's three main famous

古迹作为全国重点文物保护单位
gǔjī zuòwéi quán guó zhòngdiǎn wénwù bǎohù
ancient sites as whole country major cultural relics protected

单位。同时，长城内外进行了
dānwèi。 Tóngshí, Chángchéng nèi wài jìnxíng le
units. Same time, Long Wall in out carried out

绿化。
lùhuà.
afforestation.

Translation

The Great Wall, a great structure of ancient China, is one of the world's famous historical sites. Many sightseers come here on days off and holidays. Many foreign friends who come to China also like to see it.

People call it the 10,000-*li* Great Wall because it is over 12,000 *li* (6,000 kilometers) long from east to west. From atop the high wall, one can see it going over the hills into the distance, an extraordinarily magnificent sight.

Construction of the Great Wall began over 2,000 years ago. In the Chin dynasty (221-207 B.C.), more than ten years were spent linking up individual walls. It was later repaired many times. Though the Great Wall we see today has gone through 2,000 years of weathering, most of it is still intact, and its foundation is firm. The structure reflects the industry and intelligence of the laboring people.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the people's government has made the three most famous spots of the Great Wall into major nationally-protected cultural relics. At the same time afforestation has been carried out on both sides of the Great Wall.

Notes

1. **Yǒu** 有 *as an indication of an estimated figure in sentences expressing degree.* **Chángchéng yǒu yí wàn èr qiān duō lǐ cháng** 长城有一万二千多里长 (The Great Wall is more than 12,000 *li* long) and **Nàzuò qiáng yǒu shí mǐ gāo** 那座墙有十米高 (That wall is ten meters high). Such sentences must contain a figure like 一万二千多里 or 十米, we can't just say 有长 or 有高.

The negative form uses **méi yǒu** 没有 (have not) and means "less than", as in **Nàzuò qiáng méi yǒu shí mǐ gāo** 那座墙没有十米高 (That wall is less than ten meters high).

2. *Repetition of adjectives.* We have seen that verbs may be repeated, as **kànkàn** 看看 (have a look) and **xiūxiūxiūxi** 休息休息 (have a rest). Many adjectives may also be repeated to intensify the degree expressed, like **gāogāo de Chángchéng** 高高的长城

(the lofty Great Wall), **hǎohǎo xuéxí** 好好学习 (study well), **gāogāoxìngxìngde xuéxí** 高高兴兴地学习 (study joyfully) and **zhěngzhěngqíqíde fāngzài zhuōzi shàng** 整整齐齐地放在桌子上 (arrange neatly on the table).

3. *Repetition of number and measure words.* In **yì tái yì tái zhǎnxīn de fādiànjī** 一台一台崭新的发电机 (one brand-new generator after another), the repetition indicates a great number of things. In **yí duàn yí duàn de chéngqiáng** 一段一段的城墙 (individual walls) it emphasizes separate walls.

4. *The suffix …… huà …… 化.* Attached to nouns and adjectives it makes them into verbs, as in **gōngyèhuà** 工业化 (industrialize), **lǜhuà** 绿化 (“greenify” or afforest) and **jiǎnhuà** 简化 (simplify).

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 长城是一个什么样的建筑?
2. 长城是怎样修建起来的?

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using the phrases in parentheses:

1. That road is 100 *li* long. (有…长)
2. This wall is 15 meters high. (有…高)
3. She placed the clothing neatly on the bed. (整整齐齐)

III. Read the following passage:

山海关

山海关 (**Shānhǎiguān** Shanhaikuan) 是长城三个主要名胜古迹之一。它是十六世纪 (**shìjì** century) 修建的, 有东、西、南 (**nán** south)、北四个门。初到山海关的

人，都要游览它的东门“天下第一关”。登上这座十二米 (mǐ meter) 高的城墙，可以看到长城的雄伟气势。

解放前，这里的房子 (fángzi houses) 低矮 (dī'ǎi low)，街道 (jiēdào streets) 狭窄 (xiázhǎi narrow)。现在修起了一条一条宽敞的马路 (mǎlù road)，马路两旁 (páng sides) 是新建的住宅 (zhùzhái housing)、商店 (shāng diàn stores)、医院和学校。山海关的工业发展 (fāzhǎn development) 很快，有名的山海关桥梁厂 (qiáoliáng chǎng bridge plant) 就在这里。山海关充满着一片蓬勃 (péngbó vigorous) 的社会主义建设景象 (jǐngxiàng appearance)。

Lesson 22

愚公移山 (寓言)

Yúgōng Yí Shān (Yùyán)

The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains (A Fable)

中国古时候有一位老人，
Zhōngguó gǔ shíhòu yǒu yí wèi lǎorén,
China ancient times had an old man,

名叫愚公，八、九十岁了。
míng jiào Yúgōng, bā, jiùshí suì le.
name called Foolish Old Man, eight(y), ninety years old.

他家门前有两座山，又高
Tā jiā ménqián yǒu liǎng zuò shān, yòu gāo
His house door front had two mountains, both high

又大，挡住了他家的出路。
yòu dà, dǎngzhùle tā jiā de chūlù.
and big, obstructed his house's way out.

一天，愚公把全家人叫到
Yìtiān, Yúgōng bǎ quán jiā rén jiàodào
One day, Foolish Old Man whole family people called

一起，说：“这两座大山对着
yìqǐ, shuō: “Zhè liǎng zuò dà shān duìzhe
together, said, “These two big mountains face

咱们家门口，太不方便了！咱们把
zánmen jiā ménkǒu, tài bù fāngbiàn le! Zánmen bǎ
our house doorway, too not convenient! We

它 搬走，好 不好？”

fā bānzǒu, hǎo bù hǎo?"

them move away, good (or) not good?"

他的 儿子、孙子们 都 很 赞成。

Tāde érzi, sūnzimen dōu hěn zànchéng.

His sons, grandsons all very (much) approved.

大家 说：“我们 没有 不能 克服 的

Dàjiā shuō: "Wǒmen méiyǒu bù néng kèfú de

Everybody said, "We have not no can overcome

困难，我们 把 石头 扔到 海里 去！”

kùnnàn, wǒmen bǎ shítou rēngdào hǎili qu!"

difficulties, we stones throw to sea in!"

第二天，愚公 就 带着 一家 人

Dièrtiān, Yúgōng jiù dàizhe yì jiā rén

Next day, Foolish Old Man then took whole-family people

去 搬 山 了。他们 早 出 晚 归，

qù bān shān le. Tāmen zǎo chū wǎn guī,

to move mountains. They early departed late returned,

不 怕 困难，每天 挖 山。

bú pà kùnnàn, měitiān wā shān.

not fear difficulties, everyday dug mountains.

有 个 老头子 叫 智叟， 看见

Yǒu ge lǎotóuzi jiào Zhisǒu, kànjiàn

There was an old man called Wise Old Man, saw

他们 搬 山，觉得 很 好笑，就 对

tāmen bān shān, juéde hěn hǎoxiào, jiù duì

them move mountains, felt very laughable, then to

愚公 说：“你 这么 大 年纪 了，还

Yúgōng shuō: "Nǐ zhème dà niánji le, hái

Foolish Old Man said, "You so great age, still

能 把 两 座 大 山 搬 走 吗？”

néng bǎ liǎng zuò dà shān bānzǒu ma?"

can two big mountains move away?"

愚公 回答 说：“我 虽然 要 死
Yúgōng huídá shuō: “Wǒ suīrán yào sǐ
Foolish Old Man replied saying, “I although will die,

了，但是 我 还 有 儿子，儿子 死 了，
le, dànshi wǒ hái yǒu érzi, érzi sǐ le,
but I still have sons, sons die,

又 有 孙子。我们 的 人 越 来 越
yòu yǒu sūnzi. Wǒmen de rén yuè lái yuè
also have grandsons. Our people more and more

多， 山 上 的 石 头 却 越 搬
duō, shānshàng de shítou què yuè bān
numerous, mountains on stones on the contrary more move

越 少。只 要 有 决 心，就 一 定
yuè shǎo. Zhǐyào yǒu juéxīn, jiù yíding
more scarce. As long as (we) have determination, then surely

可 以 把 山 搬 走。”
kěyǐ bǎ shān bānzǒu.”
can mountains move away.”

智 叟 听 了，没 有 话 说。
Zhìsǒu tīng le, méiyǒu huà shuō.
Wise Old Man heard, had no words (to) say.

愚 公 移 山 的 事 感 动 了
Yúgōng yí shān de shì gǎndòng le
Foolish Old Man removing mountains matter moved

上 帝，他 就 派 了 两 个 神 仙 把 两 座
shàngdì, tā jiù pàile liǎng ge shénxiān bǎ liǎng zuò
God, he then sent two angels two

山 背 走 了。
shān bēizǒu le.
mountains carried away on backs.

Translation

In ancient China there was an old man known as the Foolish Old Man who was eighty or ninety years old. In front of his door were two high and huge mountains, blocking the way from his house.

One day the Foolish Old Man called his whole family together and said, "These two huge mountains facing our doorway are too inconvenient! Let's move them away, how about it?"

His sons and grandsons all approved. They said, "There is no difficulty that we cannot overcome. We can throw the stones into the sea!"

Next day the Foolish Old Man took his whole family to move the mountains. They went out early and came back late, and with no fear of difficulties they dug at the mountains every day.

An old man known as the Wise Old Man saw them moving the mountains and thought it ridiculous. He asked the Foolish Old Man, "How can you remove two huge mountains at your age?"

The Foolish Old Man replied, "Although I will die, there will still be my sons. After they die, there will be my grandsons. We will have more and more people, while the mountains will have less and less stones. As long as we have the determination, we can surely remove the mountains."

When the Wise Old Man heard this, he had nothing to say.

This event, the Foolish Old Man removing the mountains, moved God. He sent down two angels, who carried them away on their backs.

Notes

1. All Chinese people, and many people abroad, know how Chairman Mao Tsetung retold this fable and gave it new meaning during China's fight for liberation. The "two mountains" Chinese revolutionaries needed to dig away at the time were imperialism and feudalism, which weighed down on the country and people. And, Chairman Mao said, "Our God is none other than the masses of the Chinese people. If they stand up and dig together with us, why can't these two huge mountains be cleared away?" Since liberation, the Chinese people have been building socialism in the "spirit of the Foolish Old Man".

2. **Yòu……yòu……** 又……又…… *This construction shows that two conditions exist at the same time.* **Tā jiā mén qián yǒu liǎng zuò shān, yòu gāo yòu dà** 他家门前有两座山, 又高又大 (In front of his door were two high and huge mountains). **Tā yòu xǐhuan yóuyǒng, yòu xǐhuan liúbing** 他又喜欢游泳, 又喜欢溜冰 (He likes both swimming and ice skating).

3. *Double negative means positive, but with more emphasis.* **Méiyǒu bù néng kèfú de kùnnàn** 没有不能克服的困难 (There is no difficulty that cannot be overcome), which means "All difficulties in the world can be overcome". **Méiyǒu rén méi kànguo nàge diànyǐng** 没有人没看过那个电影 (There is no one who has not seen that film), meaning "Everyone has seen that film".

4. **Zhǐyào……jiù……** 只要……就…… *This construction connects two subordinate clauses to show the conditional.* **Zhǐyào yǒu juéxīn, jiù yídìng kěyǐ bǎ shān bānzǒu** 只要有决心, 就一定可以把山搬走 (As

long as we have the determination, we can surely remove the mountains). **Nǐ zhǐyào nǔlì, jiù yíding kěyǐ xuéhǎo Zhōngwén** 你只要努力，就一定可以学好中文 (As long as you work hard, you can certainly learn Chinese well).

5. *Complex predicate with yǒu 有 (or méiyǒu 没有)*. A complex predicate is formed when 有 (or 没有) is followed by an object, which in turn is followed by another verb. **Zhìsǒu tīng le, méiyǒu huà shuō** 智叟听了，没有话说 (When the Wise Old Man heard this, he had nothing to say). The subject of 没有 is 智叟, 话 is the object, and the verb 说 is a supplementary explanation of the object. **Tāmen dōu yǒu gōngzuò zuò** 他们都有工作做 (They all have work to do).

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 愚公为什么要搬山?
2. 智叟看见愚公一家人搬山说了些什么?
3. 愚公是怎样回答的?
4. 智叟听了为什么没有话说?

II. Make two sentences with each:

1. 又……又……
2. 只要……就……

III. Explain the following two sentences in Chinese:

1. 没有人不知道这件事。
2. 只要努力，没有不能解决的问题。

IV. Read the following passage:

大禹治水

四、五千年以前，中国发生 (**fāshēng** occurred) 了一次很大的水灾 (**shuǐzāi** flood disaster)。大禹 (**Dà yǔ**

Great Yu) 带领 (dàilǐng led) 着大家治 (zhì controls), 水他们不怕困难, 决心把水引 (yǐn guide) 到海里去。

一次, 大禹带领着很多人经过自己家门口, 他想进去看看, 但是他想大水把很多人的家都淹 (yān inundated) 了, 应该快点把水治好, 就没有进去。

几年以后他又从自己家门口经过。因为很忙, 也没有进去。

水快治好了。大禹第三次经过家门口。大家都说: “这次你可以回家看看了。” 大禹说: “最后 (zuìhòu final) 的工作是非常重要的 (zhòngyào important) 的, 我们一定要坚持 (jiānchí persist) 到底 (dàodǐ to the end)。” 他还是没有进去。

就这样, 大禹和大家一起苦干了十三年, 终于 (zhōngyú finally) 把水引到了海里。

Lesson 23

东郭先生和狼 (小话剧)

Dōngguō Xiānsheng hé Láng (Xiǎo Huàjù)

Mister Dongguo and the Wolf (Playlet)

(幕 开 时, 东郭 先生 赶着 驴 在
(Mù kāi shí, Dōngguō xiānsheng gǎnzhe lú zài
(Curtain opens when, Dongguo Mister driving donkey

路 上 走, 驴 背 上 驮 着 一 个 口 袋,
lùshàng zǒu, lúbèishàng tuózhe yíge kǒudai,
road on walking, donkey back on carrying a sack,

口 袋 里 装 着 书。狼 慌 慌 张 张 地 从
kǒudaili zhuāngzhe shū. Láng huāng huāng zhāng zhāng de cóng
sack in containi ng books. Wolf in a fluster from

后 边 跑 来。)
hòubiān pǎolai.)
behind runs up.)

狼: 先 先, 先 生, 您 救 救 我 吧!
Láng: Xiānsheng, xiānsheng, nín jiùjiu wǒ ba!
Wolf: Sir, Sir, you save me!

东 郭: 你 怎 么 了?
Dōngguō: Nǐ zěnmē le?
Dongguo: You what matter?

狼: 猎 人 追 来 了, 让 我 在 您 的
Láng: Lièrén zhuilai le, ràng wǒ zài nín de
Wolf: Hunter chases comes, let me at your

口袋里躲一会儿吧!

kǒudaili duǒ yihuǐr ba!
sack in hide a while!

东郭: 你快走开!

Dōngguō: Nǐ kuài zǒukāi!
Dongguo: You quickly go away!

狼: 您可怜可怜我吧, 猎人马上就

Láng: Nín kěliánkélián wǒ ba, lièrén mǎshàng jiù
Wolf: You pity me, hunter right away then

要到了!

yào dào le!
will arrive!

东郭(犹豫地): 那你就躲进我的

Dōngguō (yōuyude): Nà nǐ jiù duójìn wǒ de
Dongguo (hesitantly): Then you just hide enter my

口袋里吧。(东郭先生慢慢地往

kǒudaili ba. (Dōngguō xiānsheng mànmande wàng
sack in. (Dongguo Mister slowly toward

外拿书。)

wài ná shū.)
out takes books.)

狼: 先生, 您快点儿吧! 我在这

Láng: Xiānsheng, nín kuàidiǎnr ba! Wǒ zài zhèr
Wolf: Sir, you quick a bit! I at here

躺下, 您用绳子把我捆起来, 这样

tǎngxià, nín yòng shéngzi bǎ wǒ kǔnqilai, zhèyàng
lie down, you with rope me tie up, this way

就容易往里装了。

jiù róngyì wàng lǐ zhuāng le.
then easy toward inside load.

(东郭先生把狼捆好装进了口袋。)

(Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ láng kǔnhǎo zhuāngjìnle kǒudai.)

(Dongguo Mister wolf ties well loads into sack.)

(猎人骑马。)

(Lièrén qí mǎ shàng.)

(Hunter riding horse enters.)

猎人：刚才有一只狼，您看见了吗？

Lièrén: Gāngcái yǒu yì zhī láng, nín kànjiàn le ma?

Hunter: Just now there was a wolf, you saw?

东郭：没看见。

Dōngguō: Méi kànjiàn.

Dongguo: Not see.

猎人：您真的没看见？

Lièrén: Nín zhēnde méi kànjiàn?

Hunter: You really not see?

东郭：要是看见了，我就告诉你了。

Dōngguō: Yàoshi kànjiàn le, wǒ jiù gàosu nǐ le.

Dongguo: If saw, I then tell you.

那边有许多小路，狼也许从

Nàbiān yǒu xǔduō xiǎo lù, láng yěxǔ cóng

Over there have many small roads, wolf perhaps from

小路逃走了。

xiǎo lù táo zǒu le.

small road fled away.

(猎人下。)

(Lièrén xià.)

(Hunter exits.)

狼(在口袋里)：马已经跑远了，把

Láng (zài kǒudaili): Mǎ yǐjīng pǎoyuǎn le, bǎ

Wolf (at sack in): Horse already run far,

我放出去吧!

wǒ fàngchūqu ba!

me let out!

(东郭 先生 把 狼 放出来, 狼 前
(Dōngguō xiānsheng bǎ láng fàngchūlai, láng qián
(Dongguo Mister wolf lets out, wolf front

后 看了 看。)

hòu kànlekan.)
back takes a look.)

狼: 先生, 我 太 饿了, 您 再 救 我 一
Láng: Xiānsheng, wǒ tài è le, nín zài jiù wǒ yí
Wolf: Sir, I too hungry, you again save me one

次 吧! (狼 向 东郭 先生 扑去。)

cì ba! (Láng xiàng Dōngguō xiānsheng pūqu.)
time! (Wolf toward Dongguo Mister pounces.)

东郭 (很 害怕, 赶快 躲到 驴 的
Dōngguō (Hěn hàipà, gǎnkuài duǒdào lú de
Dongguo (Very afraid, quickly hides to donkey

后边。): 你 这个 坏 东西! 你 这个
hòubiān.): Nǐ zhège huài dōngxi! Nǐ zhège
behind.): You this bad thing! You this

坏 东西!

huài dōngxi!
bad thing!

(一个 老人 从 前面 走来。)

(Yíge lǎorén cóng qiánmiàn zǒulai.)
(An old man from front walks come.)

东郭 (赶快 拉住 老人): 老先生, 老
Dōngguō (gǎnkuài lāzhù lǎorén): Lǎo xiānsheng, lǎo
Dongguo (quickly grabs onto old man): Old Sir, Old

先生!

xiānsheng!
Sir!

老人: 有 什么 事 啊?

Lǎorén: Yǒu shénme shì a?
Old man: Have what matter?

东郭 (指着狼): 刚才 猎人 追它, 我
Dōngguō (zhǐzhe láng): Gāngcái lièrén zhuī tā, wǒ
Dongguo (pointing at wolf): Just now hunter chased it, I

救了它。现在 猎人 走了, 它要吃
jiùle tā. Xiànzài lièrén zǒu le, tā yào chī
saved it. Now hunter gone, it wants eat

我, 您说它 对吗?
wǒ, nín shuō tā duì ma?
me, you say it right?

狼: 您别听他的, 他把我捆起来
Láng: Nín bié tīng tāde, tā bǎ wǒ kǔnqilai
Wolf: You don't listen to his, he me tied up

装进 口袋里, 要 闷死 我。
zhuāngjìn kǒudaili, yào mēnsǐ wǒ.
loaded into sack, wanted suffocate dead me.

老人 (想了一会儿): 你们俩的话 我
Lǎorén (xiǎngle yíhuìr): Nimen liǎ de huà wǒ
Old man (thinking awhile): You two's words I

都不相信, 最好先让我看看狼
dōu bù xiāngxìn, zuì hǎo xiān ràng wǒ kànkàn láng
all not believe, best first let me see wolf

是怎么装进去的。
shì zěnmē zhuāngjìnqu de.
was how loaded in.

(狼又躺下了, 让东郭先生
(Láng yòu tǎngxià le, ràng Dōngguō xiānsheng
(Wolf again lies down, lets Dongguo Mister

把它捆起来, 装进口袋里。)
bǎ tā kǔnqilai, zhuāngjìn kǒudaili.
it tie up, load into sack.)

老人: 快把它打死吧! 应该记住
Lǎorén: Kuài bǎ tā dǎsǐ ba! Yīnggāi jìzhù
Old man: Quickly it beat dead! Should remember

对 这样的 坏人 仁慈， 就会 害了
duì zhèyàng de huài rén réncí, jiù huì hàile
toward such bad people kind, then will harm

自己!

zìjǐ!

self!

Translation

(As the curtain opens, Mr. Dongguo, driving a donkey, is walking on the road. The donkey is carrying a sack of books on his back. A wolf runs on from behind in a fluster.)

Wolf: Sir, Sir, please save me!

Dongguo: What's the matter with you?

Wolf: A hunter is chasing me. Let me hide in your sack for a while.

Dongguo: Go away quick!

Wolf: Have pity on me. The hunter will arrive right away!

Dongguo *(hesitantly)*: Then hide in my sack. *(Mr. Dongguo slowly takes out the books.)*

Wolf: Hurry up a bit, Sir! I'll lie down here and you tie me up with a rope. That way it will be easier to put me inside.

(Mr. Dongguo ties the wolf and puts him into the sack.) (Enter hunter on horseback.)

Hunter: Just now there was a wolf, did you see it?

Dongguo: No.

Hunter: You really didn't see it?

Dongguo: If I saw it, I would tell you. There are many paths over there, maybe the wolf has fled along one of them.

(Exit hunter.)

Wolf (*inside sack*): The horse is far away, please let me out! (Mr. Dongguo lets the wolf out. The wolf looks around.)

Wolf: Sir, I'm famished. Save me once more!
(The wolf pounces on Mr. Dongguo.)

Dongguo (*Afraid, quickly hides behind donkey*): You rascal! You rascal! (An old man walks toward them from front.)

Dongguo (*grabbing old man*): Old Sir, Old Sir!

Old Man: What's the matter?

Dongguo (*pointing to wolf*): Just now a hunter was chasing him and I saved him. Now the hunter has left and he wants to eat me. Is he right?

Wolf: Don't listen to him. He tied me up and put me into his sack and tried to smother me to death.

Old Man (*thinking a while*): I don't believe either of you. First better let me see how the wolf was put into the sack. (The wolf lies down again and lets Mr. Dongguo tie him up and put him into the sack.)

Old Man: Beat him to death quickly! You should remember you'll harm yourself if you are kind to such scoundrels.

Notes

Combined sentences. Combined sentences are formed by two or more clauses whose relation is usually shown by some connecting words. They are divided into compound and complex sentences.

I. *Compound sentences.* Compound sentences are formed by two or more clauses of equal importance, showing parallelism or choice.

1. *Showing parallelism.* Tā yibiān zǒu yibiān wàng dìshàng kàn 他一边走一边往地上看 (While walking he looked down at the ground). (See Lesson 14)

2. *Showing choice.* Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishi xǐhuan chī ròu? 您喜欢吃鱼, 还是喜欢吃肉? (Do you prefer fish or meat?) (See Lesson 4)

II. *Complex sentences.* Complex sentences are formed by a main clause and a subordinate clause. They can be divided into the following main kinds:

1. *Showing a turn of meaning.* Wǒ suīrán yàosǐle, dànshì wǒ hái yǒu érzi…… 我虽然要死了, 但是我还有儿子……(Although I will die, I still have sons. . . .) (See Lesson 22)

2. *Showing supposition.* Yàoshi kànjiàn le, wǒ jiù gàosù nǐ le 要是看见了, 我就告诉你了 (If I saw it, I would tell you).

3. *Showing condition.* Zhǐyào yǒu juéxīn, jiù yíqíng kěyǐ bǎ shān bānzǒu 只要有决心, 就一定可以把山搬走 (As long as we have the determination, we can certainly remove the mountains). (See Lesson 22)

4. *Showing cause and effect.* Yīnwèi wǒ zuìjìn hěn máng, suǒyǐ méiyǒu gěi nǐ xiě xìn 因为我最近很忙, 所以没有给你写信 (Because I have been very busy lately, I have not written you). (See Lesson 7)

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions on the text:

1. 狼为什么慌慌张张地跑?

2. 狼为什么要吃东郭先生?

3. 老人对东郭先生说什么?

II. Rewrite the text into a story.

III. Read the following passage:

农民和蛇

从前 (cóngqián once) 有一个善良 (shànliáng good-hearted) 的农民 (nóngmín peasant)。一年冬天, 他在路上看见一条蛇 (shé snake) 被冻僵 (jiāng stiff) 了。农民很可怜它, 就把它拿起来, 放在自己的胸口 (xiōngkǒu chest) 上。蛇受了暖气 (nuǎnqì warmth), 过了一会儿, 就慢慢地苏醒 (sūxǐng revive) 了。又过了一会儿, 蛇恢复了它的本性 (běnxìng original nature), 就狠狠 (hěnhěnh fiercely) 地咬 (yǎo bite) 了农民一口 (kǒu mouth), 使他受了致命 (zhì mìng fatal) 的伤。农民临死的时候说: “我可怜坏人, 应该受这个恶报 (èbào evil recompense)。”

Lesson 24

Review of Basic Grammar

In Lessons 1-23 we introduced the basic grammar of modern Chinese. Below, by way of review, is a summary of grammar already studied.

I. Sentences

A. According to structure, Chinese sentences can be divided into two classes:

1. Simple sentences

(1) Complete sentence with both subject and predicate

a. Predicate with verb

Wǒ yǒu ge bànfa.

我 有 个 办法。

I have a way.

(18)

Wǒ qù Zhōngguó le.

我 去 中 国 了。

I went to China.

(1)

b. Adjective as predicate

Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo.

今天 天气 很 好。

Today the weather is quite fine.

(5)

c. Noun as predicate, generally the copular **shì** 是 is used with it.

Tā shì Shànghǎi rén.

他 是 上 海 人。

He is from Shanghai.

(2)

d. Subject-predicate construction as predicate

Wǒ tóu téng.

我 头 疼。

My head aches. (10)

(2) Incomplete sentences, lacking either a subject or predicate

a. Without subject

Guā fēng le.

刮 风 了。

The wind is blowing. (9)

b. Single-element sentences (subject or predicate is understood).

Wǒ èryuèchū lái de. Nǐ ne?

我 二月初 来的。你 呢?

I came in early February. And you? (15)

Qiántiān.

前 天。

The day before yesterday. (15)

2. Combined sentences

(1) Compound sentences

a. Showing parallelism

Hóngxīn yìbiān shuō, yìbiān bǎ nàdài miàn

红 新 一 边 说， 一 边 把 那 袋 面

kángzài zìjǐ jiānshàng.

扛 在 自己 肩上。

As Hongxin spoke he shouldered the sack of flour. (17)

b. Showing choice

Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishì xǐhuan chī ròu?

您 喜欢 吃 鱼， 还 是 喜欢 吃 肉?

Would you like to eat fish or meat? (4)

(2) Complex sentences

a. Showing a turn of meaning

Chángchéng suīrán jīngguò liǎngqiānduōnián de
长 城 虽然 经过 两千多年 的
fēng chuī yǔ dǎ, dànshì dà bùfēn hái hěn
风 吹 雨 打, 但是 大部分 还 很
wánzhěng, gēnjī yě hěn láogù.
完 整, 根基 也 很 牢固。

Although the Great Wall has gone through 2,000 years of weathering, most of it is still intact, and its foundation is firm. (21)

b. Showing supposition

Yàoshi kànjiàn le, wǒ jiù gàosu nǐ le.
要 是 看 见 了, 我 就 告 诉 你 了。
If (I) saw (it), I would tell you. (23)

c. Showing condition

Zhǐyào yǒu juéxīn, jiù yíding kěyǐ bǎ shān
只 要 有 决 心, 就 一 定 可 以 把 山
bānzǒu.
搬 走。

As long as (we) have the determination, (we) can surely remove the mountains. (22)

d. Showing cause and effect

Yīnwei wǒ zuìjìn hěn máng, suǒyǐ méiyǒu gěi
因 为 我 最 近 很 忙, 所 以 没 有 给
nǐ xiě xìn.
你 写 信。

I've been quite busy lately so (I) haven't written you. (7)

B. Sentences can be divided into four types according to use:

1. Declarative, which states a fact.

Yuèlǎnshì lǐbian de bàozhǐ, zázhì hěn duō.

阅览室 里边的 报纸、杂志 很多。

There are many newspapers and magazines in the reading room. (6)

2. Interrogative

a. Using interrogative words

Tóngzhì, nǐ qù nǎr?

同志, 你去哪儿?

Where are you going, Comrade? (17)

Tā shì shuí?

他是谁?

Who is he? (2)

Nín yào nǎ yì zhǒng?

您要哪一种?

Which kind would you like? (3)

Yǒu shénme shì a?

有什么事啊?

What's the matter? (23)

b. With ma

Tā shì Běijīng rén ma?

他是北京人吗?

Is he from Peking? (1)

c. The alternative question form

Wǒ biǎntáoxiàn zhǒng bù zhǒng?

我扁桃腺 肿 不 肿?

Are my tonsils swollen? (10)

Nín xǐhuan chī yú, háishì xǐhuan chī ròu?
您 喜欢 吃 鱼, 还是 喜欢 吃 肉?
Would you like to eat fish or meat? (4)

3. Imperative, which indicates a request or a command

Qǐng zuò ba.
请 坐 吧。
Please sit down. (4)

Nǐ kuài zǒu kāi!
你 快 走 开!
Go away quick! (23)

4. Exclamatory

Nà shì duóme xióngwěi de jiànzhù a!
那 是 多么 雄伟 的 建筑 啊!
How magnificent those structures are! (15)

Duóme hǎo de zhànshì!
多么 好 的 战士!
What a good fighter! (18)

II. Sentence elements other than the subject, predicate and object:

A. Attributives

1. Noun used as attributive

Zuótiān de tǐyù biǎoyǎn tǐxiǎnle “yǒuyì dìyī,
昨 天 的 体 育 表 演 体 现 了 “友 谊 第 一,
bǐsài dìèr” de jīngshen.
比 赛 第 二” 的 精 神。

Yesterday's sports exhibition embodied the spirit of “Friendship first, competition second”. (8)

2. Pronoun used as attributive

Tāmen de fù mǔ dōu shì gōngren.

他 们 的 父 母 都 是 工 人。

Their father and mother were both workers.

(20)

3. Verb used as attributive

Yóulǎn de rén hěn duō.

游 览 的 人 很 多。

There were many sightseers.

(5)

4. Adjective used as attributive

Qǐng nín mǎshàng huàn jiàn xīn (de) dàyī ba.

请 您 马 上 换 件 新 (的) 大 衣 吧。

Please change into a new overcoat immediately.

(16)

Chángchéng shì Zhōngguó gǔdài wěidà de

长 城 是 中 国 古 代 伟 大 的

建 筑。

The Great Wall is a great structure of ancient China.

(21)

5. Repetition of number and measure word as attributive

Tāmen xiān bǎ yuánliào zhìzàochéng língjiàn,

他 们 先 把 原 料 制 造 成 零 件，

zài bǎ gèzhǒng língjiàn zhuāngpèichéng yì

再 把 各 种 零 件 装 配 成 一

tái yì tái zhǎnxīn de fādiànjī.

台 一 台 崭 新 的 发 电 机。

They first make the raw materials into parts and then assemble the various parts into brand-new generators one (after) another. (13)

B. Adverbial modifiers

1. Time word as adverbial modifier

Wǒmen xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn huí dào jiālǐ.

我们 下午 五点 回到 家里。

We got home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. (5)

2. Adverb as adverbial modifier

Wǒmen yìqǐ xuéxí.

我们 一起 学习。

We study together. (1)

3. Adjective as adverbial modifier

Lièníng jǐn wòzhe nàge tóngzhì de shǒu.

列宁 紧 握着 那个 同志 的 手。

Lenin firmly clasped that comrade's hand. (16)

Báiqiúēn dàifu jiānjué de shuō: "Chōu wǒ de."

白求恩 大夫 坚决地 说: "抽 我的。"

Doctor Bethune said firmly, "Draw mine." (19)

4. Prepositional construction as adverbial modifier

Qīge jīdàn hái zài zhuōzishàng fàngzhe.

七个 鸡蛋 还 在 桌子上 放着。

The seven eggs still lay on top of the table. (18)

Běijīng de qiūtiān bǐ dōngtiān nuǎnhuo.

北京 的 秋天 比 冬天 暖和。

Peking's autumns are warmer than her winters. (9)

C. Complements

1. Complement of result

Wǒ chīwán fàn le.

我 吃完 饭 了。

I have finished eating. (4)

2. Complement of degree

Tā shuō Hànyǔ shuō de hěn liúli.

他 说 汉语 说 得 很 流利。

He speaks Chinese quite fluently. (7)

Zhāng dànmā xiào de zuǐ dōu hé bú shàng le.

张 大妈 笑 得 嘴 都 合 不 上 了。

Aunt Zhang smiled so much that her mouth couldn't even close. (17)

3. Simple and compound directional complements

Cóng zhāodàihuì chūlai.

从 招待会 出来。

(We) came out from the reception. (12)

Péngyou tīng le wǒ de huà, jiù xiàoqǐlai.

朋 友 听 了 我 的 话, 就 笑 起 来。

Friends heard what I said and began to laugh. (18)

4. Potential complement

Wǒ jiǎng de huà nǐ tīng de dǒng tīng bù dǒng?

我 讲 的 话 你 听 得 懂 听 不 懂?

Can you understand what I say? (10)

5. Time complement

Wǒmen zài shān shàng wánr le liǎng, sān ge

我 们 在 山 上 玩 儿 了 两、三 个

小 时。

We spent two or three hours on the hill. (5)

6. Prepositional phrase as complement

Báiqiúēn dàifu shuōwán, jiù tǎngzài chuáng-

白 求 恩 大 夫 说 完, 就 躺 在 床

上。

With these words, Doctor Bethune lay down
on a bed. (19)

III. Aspects of the verb

- A. **Le** 了 after a verb indicates completion of the action.

Wǒmen qǔdéle shènglì, kěshì hái yào jiànshè.
我们取得了胜利，可是还要建设。
We've won victories, but (we) still want to
build (our country). (4)

- B. **Guo** 过 after a verb indicates past experience.

Guǎngzhōu, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu wǒ dōu qùguo.
广州、上海、杭州我都去过。
I have been to Kwangchow, Shanghai and
Hangchow. (15)

- C. **Zhe** 着 after a verb indicates continuing action.

Yùndòngyuánmen jǔzhe huāshù.
运动员们举着花束。
The athletes held up bouquets. (8)

- D. **Zhèngzài** 正在 before a verb means the action is in progress.

Gōngrénmen zhèngzài láodòng.
工人们正在劳动。
The workers are working. (15)

- E. (**Jiù**) **yào** (就) 要 before a verb means the action will take place soon.

Wǒ hòutiān jiù (yào) qù Shànghǎi le.
我后天就(要)去上海了。
I will go to Shanghai the day after tomorrow.
(15)

IV. Sentence patterns with verbs in the predicate

A. The pivotal sentence

Wǒ qǐng tā lái.

我 请 他 来。

I invite him to come. (11)

Yǒu bù shǎo rén qǐng háizimen qù kàn diànyǐng.

有 不 少 人 请 孩子们 去 看 电 影。

Many people invited the children to see films. (20)

B. Successive verb sentence

Wǒ hé wǒ àiren, háizi qù gōngyuán wánle

我 和 我 爱 人、孩 子 去 公 园 玩 了
yìtiān.

一 天。

My wife and child and I went to the park and enjoyed ourselves for the day. (5)

C. The bǎ 把 sentence

Tā bǎ xìn xiěwán le.

他 把 信 写 完 了。

He has finished writing the letter. (13)

Wǒmen bǎ shítou rēngdào hǎili qù.

我 们 把 石 头 扔 到 海 里 去。

We will throw the stones into the sea. (22)

D. The bèi 被 sentence

Wǒ bèi Hángzhōu de fēngjǐng xīyǐnzhu le.

我 被 杭 州 的 风 景 吸 引 住 了。

I was captivated by the scenery of Hangchow. (15)

V. Negation

A. Bu 不

Tā bú shì Běijīng rén.

他 不 是 北京 人。

He is not from Peking. (2)

Zhōngwén bú tài nán.

中 文 不 太 难。

Chinese is not too hard. (1)

Wǒ yǒu ge bànfa, bù zhīdào zěnmeyàng.

我 有 个 办 法, 不 知 道 怎 么 样。

I have a way, (but I) don't know how (good) it is. (18)

Tā shuō Hànyǔ shuō de bú tài liúli.

他 说 汉 语 说 得 不 太 流 利。

He doesn't speak Chinese too fluently. (7)

Wǒ péngyou bìng le, chī bú xià, shuì bù hǎo.

我 朋 友 病 了, 吃 不 下, 睡 不 好。

My friend is sick; he cannot eat and sleep well. (10)

B. Méi (yǒu) 没 (有)

1. Negative of the verb yǒu 有.

Tā méi yǒu nǚhái. (or, Tā méi nǚhái)

他 没 (有) 女 孩 儿。 (或, 他 没 女 孩 儿)

He has no daughters. (2)

2. Stating that something didn't happen or action wasn't completed.

Yīnwei wǒ zuìjìn hěn mǎng, suǒyǐ méi yǒu

因 为 我 最 近 很 忙, 所 以 没 有

gěi nǐ xiě xìn. (or, wǒ méi gěi nǐ xiě xìn)

给 你 写 信。 (或, 我 没 给 你 写 信)

I have been quite busy lately, so I haven't written you. (7)

Wǒ méi yǒu chīwán fàn. (or, Wǒ méi chīwán
我 没 有 吃 完 饭。(或, 我 没 吃 完
fàn)
饭)

I have not finished eating. (4)

IV. Emphasis

A. Shì de 是.....的

Zhège shuǐkù shì yījiǔwǔbānián xiūjiàn de.
这 个 水 库 是 一 九 五 八 年 修 建 的。
This reservoir was built in 1958. (11)

Wǒmen shì zuò fēijī lái de.
我 们 是 坐 飞 机 来 的。
We came by plane. (20)

Wǒ shì zài Zhōngguó xuéxí Zhōngwén de.
我 是 在 中 国 学 习 中 文 的。
I learned Chinese in China. (20)

B. Object placed before the verb

Yīnyuè, wǔdǎo wǒ dōu hěn xǐhuan.
音 乐、舞 蹈 我 都 很 喜 欢。
I liked both the music and dancing very much. (12)

Nimenliǎ de huà wǒ dōu bù xiāngxìn.
你 们 俩 的 话 我 都 不 相 信。
I don't believe what either of you say. (23)

C. Lián 连 with dōu 都, or yě 也

Yǒude rén lián jiù dàyī dōu méi yǒu.
有 的 人 连 旧 大 衣 都 没 有。
Some people don't even have old overcoats. (16)

D. Other uses of interrogative pronouns

Shuí dōu méiyǒu shuō huà.

谁 都 没有 说 话。

No one said a word. (19)

Búlùn dàjiā zěnmē quàn tā, tā hái shì shuō:

不论 大家 怎么 劝 他, 他 还是 说:

“.....”

“.....”

No matter how everyone persuaded him,
he still said, “....” (19)

Exercises

I. Change the following into questions:

A. Use **ma** 吗 or the alternative question form, and answer in the negative:

1. 那是餐厅。
2. 今天很热。
3. 昨天我们去游泳了。
4. 她有中文杂志。

B. Use the appropriate interrogative word (**shuí** 谁, **nǎr** 哪儿, **zěnmeyàng** 怎么样, or **duōshǎo** 多少) for the underlined parts:

1. 那个同志在工厂工作。
2. 我的朋友是医生。
3. 那种汽车能坐三十人。
4. 这个城市的风景很美。

II. Fill in with **le** 了, **zhè** 这, **guò** 过, **zhèngzài** 正在 or **jiù yào** (yào), 就要 (要)

1. 您等一会再走吧。_____下雨了。
2. 北京首都体育馆的大厅里挂_____一幅巨幅标语。

3. 他们没有参观____人民公社。
4. 这种大衣既好又便宜，哥哥买____一件，我也买____一件。
5. 我去找他的时候，他____看报纸。

III. Fill in the complements:

星期天晚上，玛丽吃____饭，就出____了。她在约翰家坐了____，九点才回____。她说，他们用中文讲话了，两个人都说____，都听____，他们非常高兴。

IV. Translate the following into Chinese:

1. She began to study Chinese in 1972.
2. We often practice ping-pong together.
3. Autumn in Peking is better than spring, summer or winter.
4. Last Sunday they went to climb the hills and took quite a few pictures on the hills.
5. Everyone was captivated by the excellent program.
6. When I finish writing the letter I will go to the ice-skating rink with you.
7. The teacher invited the students to his home.
8. We read magazines while we listened to music.
9. Aunt Zhang, though over sixty years old, still studies very hard.
10. If it rains tonight, I won't go to see the film.
11. As long as one works hard, there is no difficulty that cannot be overcome.
12. Because he does physical exercises every day, his health is good.

Answers to Exercises

Lesson 1

- I . 1. 中文不难。
2. 我们一起学习中文。
3. 我们在中国学习中文。
- II . 1. 我学中文。
2. 中文不难。

Lesson 2

- I . 1. 她有中国朋友吗?
她有中国朋友。
2. 你是医生吗?
我不是医生。他是医生。
3. 你有妹妹吗?
我没有妹妹。他有妹妹。
4. 他爱人是上海人吗?
他爱人不是上海人,是北京人。
- II . 1. 谁学习中文?
她朋友学习什么?
2. 他们在哪儿工作?
谁在北京工作?

Lesson 3

- I . 1. 一个老工人。
2. 四顶帽子。
3. 三件大衣。
- II . 1. 谢文的爱人是一个医生。
2. 他有一个男孩儿,一个女孩儿。
3. 这种皮大衣不错,一百三十块一件。
4. 这种帽子便宜,三块五一顶。

Lesson 4

- I . 1. 她是上海人还是北京人?
2. 他爱人是医生还是工人?

3. 您要买大衣还是买帽子?

- II. 1. 我买了鱼, 没有买肉。
2. 我已经吃完了。
3. 馒头还没有蒸熟, 您得等一会儿。

Lesson 5

- I. 1. 他们去公园玩儿了一天。
2. 上午八点半我们就坐车出发了。
3. 谢文去中国学习中文了。
- II. 1. 昨天我们去香山公园了。
2. 我们上午七点半吃早饭。
3. 星期日我们在公园玩儿了一天。

Lesson 6

- I. 1. 阅览室里(边)的报纸、杂志很多。
2. 姐姐在前边, 哥哥在后边, 我在哥哥和姐姐的中间。
- II. 1. 我的家在公园旁边。
2. 你楼下等我吧。
3. 阅览室里(边)有很多杂志。

Lesson 7

- I. 1. 他说汉语说得流利。
他说汉语说得不流利。
2. 我朋友学习汉语学习得好。
我朋友学习汉语学习得不好。
- II. 1. 一八七一年三月十八日。
2. 一九三八年十二月二十一日。
3. 一九七二年一月一日。

Lesson 8

- I. 四千 六千八百 一万 三万五千七百九十二
- II. 1. 公园里坐着很多人。
2. 运动员们迈着整齐的步伐进入比赛大厅。
3. 这件大衣既便宜又好。

Lesson 9

- I . 1. 他的身体比我的身体好。
2. 秋天, 北京香山公园的风景更美丽了。
3. 昨天我看了一场体育表演, 乒乓球最精采。

Lesson 10

- I . 1. 他是不是运动员?
2. 你买不买这种杂志?
3. 昨天的体育表演精采不精采?
II . 1. 他身体很好。
2. 我觉得他说汉语说得不错。
3. 西红柿太多了, 我们吃不完。

Lesson 11

- I . 1. 晚会八点开始, 他七点就来了。
2. 晚会已经开始了, 你怎么现在才来?
II . 1. 我朋友请我看体育表演。
2. 他是昨天才到北京的。
3. 我们吃完饭就去买东西。

Lesson 12

- I . 1. 两个工人
二十二个工人
2. 两个运动员
两千个运动员 or 二千个运动员
3. 两个节目
第二个节目
II . 1. 下雨了, 你不要去了。
2. 他一会儿就下(楼)来。

Lesson 13

- I . 1. 哥哥把信写完了。
2. 他没有把那本杂志看完。
3. 社员们把沟里的石头运走了。

- II. 1. 爸爸正(在)写信。
2. 他们正(在)看电影。
3. 姐姐正(在)听音乐。

Lesson 14

- I. 1. 她捡起一个钱包来了。
2. 他跑进学校去了。
3. 他走上楼来了。
- II. 1. 这件大衣是她的。
2. 那个钱包是红的。
3. 那些杂志是我朋友的。

Lesson 15

- I. 1. 雪被刮走了。
2. 我们被运动员的精采表演吸引住了。
3. 我没有参观过那些名胜、古迹。
- II. 1. 今天的天气多么好啊!
2. 他们明天就要去参观工厂了。
3. 我还没有去过上海。

Lesson 16

Eating the 'Ink Bottle'

Lenin had already been in prison fourteen months. In prison reading was allowed, but not writing. Every revolutionary knows, however, that if you write with milk nothing can be seen on the paper, but if it is toasted the words can be seen.

Lenin used bread to make an "ink bottle". He poured milk into it, and with a pen wrote in books in places where there was no print. Once a jailer saw Lenin writing and rushed in. Hearing someone coming, Lenin ate the "ink bottle".

"What are you doing?" the jailer asked Lenin.

“I’m eating bread,” said Lenin. “Don’t you even recognize bread?”

The jailer looked and it really was bread, so he went out.

In this way Lenin wrote a very famous book in prison.

Lesson 17

Serve the People

One August evening, some customers came into the Hongzhou Restaurant. Young Qian, an attendant, received them warmly.

As they gaily dined together, Qian noticed that one customer, who wasn’t eating much, got up and closed a window. “Why did he close the window when it’s so hot,” Qian wondered. So he walked over and asked, “Don’t you feel well?”

“No, I’ve got a bit of a headache.”

Young Qian rushed off to confer with the cook, who made the man a bowl of egg-and-noodle soup. When the customer saw this he was very happy. The other people were also quite moved.

Lesson 18

- II. 1. a. 故事的结果怎样, 你听下去就知道了。
b. 经过锻炼, 他的身体健康起来了。
c. 最近我们忙起来了, 所以那本书我没有看下去。
2. a. 那个电影很好, 我想再看一次。
b. 昨天他们游览了长城, 今天又游览了故宫。

III. On the Worksite

One day PLA man Lei Feng went to the hospital for treatment. On his way back he passed by a construction site and was drawn to the hustling and bustling scene. Forgetting that the doctor had told him to rest, he ran over and started to work. Lei Feng's action moved the people on the site. A comrade ran over and asked, "Comrade, which unit are you from? What is your name?" Lei Feng said only one sentence, "I'm from a nearby unit."

After work, looking at the nearly finished factory building, Lei Feng felt very happy. When a lot of workers came over to shake hands with him, Lei Feng said, "I should learn from you worker comrades," and left.

Lesson 19

'This Is Better than Eating It Myself'

Dr. Bethune was very warm toward the wounded. He loved every people's fighter. He was always in the wards to see the wounded, doing things for them and checking up on their condition. The wounded soldiers were very moved.

Once the hospital bought fruit and cigarettes for Dr. Bethune to express its appreciation to him. Dr. Bethune took these from ward to ward, giving some to each person and saying in his not-too-fluent Chinese, "Have some..." Afterwards he said to his interpreter, "This is better than eating it myself."

Lesson 20

Warm Concern

One morning in January a middle-aged man came to the home of the five children. On entering, even

before he put down his satchel, he said warmly, "I'm a barber. I can't help you do anything else so I'll cut your hair for you." As he cut he told them about his wife's painful life in the past when she was an orphan, teaching the children not to forget the bitterness of the old society and encouraging them to study hard and be Chairman Mao's good children. When he was about to go he enjoined the children, "At Spring Festival I'll come again. Be sure to wait for me."

Lesson 21

- II. 1. 那条路有一百里长。
2. 这座墙有十五米高。
3. 她把衣服整整齐齐地放在床上了。

Shanhaikuan

Shanhaikuan is one of the three most famous ancient sites along the Great Wall. It was built in the 16th century. It has four gates, on the north, south, east and west. Those who visit the place for the first time all go to see the east gate, the "First Gate Under Heaven". When you mount the 12-meter-high wall, you can see a magnificent view of the Great Wall.

Before liberation houses here were low and streets narrow. Today one wide road after another has been built. On either side are new dwellings, stores, schools and a hospital. Shanhaikuan's industrial development has been rapid. A famous bridge plant is located here. Shanhaikuan is full of bustling scenes of socialist construction.

Lesson 22

- III. 1. 所有的人都知道这件事。
2. 只要努力，所有的问题都能解决。

IV.

Yu the Great Controls the Waters

Four or five thousand years ago, a great flood disaster occurred in China. Yu the Great led everyone to control the waters. Fearing no difficulties, they were determined to guide the waters into the sea.

Once, when Yu the Great led many people past the door of his own home, he wanted to go in for a look. But when he thought of how the flood had inundated the homes of many people and of how he must control the waters more quickly, he did not go in.

Several years later, he passed by the door of his home again. Because he was very busy, again he did not go in.

When the waters were about to be brought under control, Yu the Great passed by the door of his home for the third time. Everybody said, "This time you can look in at your home." Yu the Great said, "The last part of the work is extremely important. We must persist to the end." He still did not go in.

In this way, Yu the Great and everyone else worked hard together for 13 years and finally guided the waters into the sea.

Lesson 23

The Peasant and the Snake

Once upon a time there was a good-hearted peasant. One winter day he saw a snake frozen stiff on

the road. Pitying it greatly, the peasant picked it up and put it in his bosom. Receiving warmth, the snake slowly revived. A while later, the snake regained its original nature. It fiercely bit the peasant, wounding him fatally. Before dying, the peasant said, "I pitied a scoundrel and deserve to get this evil recompense."

Lesson 24

- I. A. 1. 那是餐厅吗?
那是不是餐厅?
那不是餐厅。
2. 今天热吗?
今天热不热?
今天不热。
3. 昨天他们去游泳了吗?
昨天他们去没去游泳?
昨天他们没去游泳。
4. 她有中文杂志吗?
她有没有中文杂志?
她没有中文杂志。

- B. 1. 那个同志在哪儿工作?
2. 谁是医生?
3. 那种汽车能坐多少人?
4. 那个城市的风景怎么样?

- II. 1. 您等一会儿再走吧。(就)要下雨了。
2. 北京首都体育馆里挂着一幅标语。
3. 他们没有参观过人民公社。
4. 这种大衣既好又便宜,哥哥买了一件,我也买了一件。
5. 我去找他的时候,他正在看报纸。

- III. 星期天晚上,玛丽吃完饭,就出去了。她在约翰家坐了两个小时,九点才回来。她说,他们

用中文讲话了，两个人都说得很好，都听得懂，他们非常高兴。

- IV.
1. 她一九七二年开始学习中文。
 2. 我们常常一起练习乒乓球。
 3. 北京的秋天比春天、夏天、冬天都好。
 4. 上星期日，他们去爬山了，在山上照了不少像。
 5. 大家都被精彩的节目吸引住了。
 6. 我把信写完了，就跟你在溜冰场。
 7. 老师请同学们到他家去。
 8. 我们一边听音乐，一边看杂志。
 9. 张大妈虽然六十多岁了，但是还很努力地学习。
 10. 今天晚上要是下雨，我就不去看电影了。
 11. 只要努力，就没有不能克服的困难。
 12. 因为他每天锻炼身体，所以他的身体很好。

Vocabulary

Words are arranged in alphabetical order. The number after each entry indicates the lesson in which it first appears. Entries without numbers are supplementary vocabulary. Chinese words often have several meanings. The translations given here are in the context of the texts and exercises.

a	啊	(an interjection)	13
āyí	阿姨	aunt	20
āi	挨	one by one	18
ài	爱	to love	
àihù	爱护	to take care of	
àiren	爱人	wife or husband	2
ānjìng	安静	quiet	
ānpái	安排	to arrange	20
ānquán	安全	safe	
ànshí	按时	on time	10
ba	吧	(an interjection)	1
bā	八	eight	3
bāléiwǔ	芭蕾舞	ballet	12
Bālùjūn	八路军	Eighth Route Army	19
bǎ	把	to take	13
bàba	爸爸	father	2
bái	白	white or a surname	18
Báiqiúēn	白求恩	Bethune	19
bǎi	百	hundred	3
bān	搬	to move	22
bānzhǎng	班长	squad leader	18
bàn	半	half	5
bànfǎ	办法	way, method	18
bàngōngshì	办公室	office	
bàntiān	半天	halfday	18

bāng	帮	to help	17
bāngzhu	帮助	to help	1
bǎohù	保护	to protect	21
bǎowèi	保卫	to defend	
bǎozhèng	保证	guarantee	20
bào	抱	to hold	18
bàogào	报告	report	
bàozhǐ	报纸	newspaper	6
bēi	背	to carry on one's back	22
bēi	杯	cup	4
bēizi	杯子	cup	
běi	北	north	16
Běijīng	北京	Peking	2
Běijīng Dàxué	北京大学	Peking University	2
bèi	被	by	15
bèi	背	back	23
běnxìng	本性	nature	23
běnzǐ	本子	notebook	
bèn	奔	to run	21
bǐ	笔	pen	
bǐ	比	compared (to)	9
bǐjiào	比较	to compare	
bǐsài	比赛	competition	8
bìxū	必须	must	7
bìyè	毕业	to graduate	
biǎntáoxiàn	扁桃腺	tonsils	10
biànchéng	变成	to become	11
biànhuà	变化	change	20
biāoyǔ	标语	slogan	8
biǎoyǎn	表演	to perform	7
bié	别	don't	23
biéde	别的	other	3
bìng	病	illness	10
bìngfáng	病房	ward	19

bōxuē	剥削	exploit	
bówùguǎn	博物馆	museum	16
búcuò	不错	not bad	3
búdàn	不但	not only	12
búlùn	不论	no matter	19
búyòng	不用	no need	14
bǔ	补	to mend	16
bù	布	cloth	
bù	部	unit	18
bù	不	not	1
bùdébù	不得不	could not but	
bùduì	部队	unit (army)	18
bùfá	步伐	step	8
bùfen	部分	part	11
bùrán	不然	otherwise	16
cái	才	only then	11
cài	菜	dish	4
càidān	菜单	menu	4
cānguān	参观	to visit	11
cānjiā	参加	to attend	12
cāntīng	餐厅	restaurant	6
cāochǎng	操场	drill ground	
cǎo	草	grass	18
céng	层	floor	6
chá	茶	tea	
chà	差	to lack	17
chàbùduō	差不多	nearly	
cháng	常	often	7
cháng	长	long	21
Chángchéng	长城	Great Wall	15
chángpǎo	长跑	long distance running	9
chǎng	场	(a measure word)	8
chǎngfáng	厂房	factory building	13

chǎngmiàn	场面	scene	18
chàng (gē)	唱歌	to sing (songs)	
chàngpiān	唱片	record	
chǎo	炒	fry	4
chē	车	bus	5
chējiān	车间	workshop	13
chēzhàn	车站	station	
chènshān	衬衫	shirt	
chénggōng	成功	successfully	7
chéngjiù	成就	achievement	
chénglì	成立	to set up	21
chéngpǐn	成品	product	13
chéngqiáng	城墙	city wall	21
chéngshì	城市	city	15
chéngzhǎng	成长	to grow	12
chī	吃	to eat	4
chōngmǎn	充满	full of	8
chōu (xiě)	抽血	to draw (blood)	19
(èryuè) chū	(二月)初	early (February)	15
chūfā	出发	to set out	5
chūlù	出路	way out	22
chúfáng	厨房	kitchen	18
chúshī	厨师	cook	17
chuān	穿	to wear	16
chuānghu	窗户	window	17
chuáng	床	bed	19
chuǎnshìyuán	炊事员	cook	18
chūnjié	春节	spring festival	17
chūntiān	春天	spring	9
cí	词	word	
cì	次	(a measure word)	11
cóng	从	from	12
cóngqián	从前	in the past	20
cūnzi	村子	village	18

cuòwù	错误	mistake	
dǎ	打	to beat	
dǎqiú	打球	to play ball	
dǎsǎo	打扫	to sweep	18
dǎzhēn	打针	injection	10
dà	大	big	7
dàgài	大概	about	14
dàjiā	大家	everyone	12
dāmā	大妈	aunt	17
dàshǐguǎn	大使馆	embassy	
dàting	大厅	hall	8
dàye	大爷	uncle	18
dàyī	大衣	coat	3
Dàiyǔ	大禹	Dayu (name of a person)	22
dàyuē	大约	about	5
(yí) dài (miàn)	(一)袋(面)	(a) bag (of flour)	17
dàizhe	带着	to take	22
dàibiǎo	代表	delegate	
dàibiǎotuán	代表团	delegation	
dàifu	大夫	doctor	10
dānwèi	单位	unit	20
dàn	蛋	egg	18
dànshì	但是	but	19
dāng ... de			
shíhou	当……的时候	when, while	21
dāngshí	当时	at the time	19
dǎngzhù	挡住	to block	22
dàngzuò	当作	to take as	20
dāo	刀	knife	
dào (niú'nǎi)	倒(牛奶)	to pour (milk)	16
dào	到	to arrive	5
dàodì	到底	to the end	22

dàoli	道理	reason	
dàozi	稻子	rice	9
de	的	(a structural particle)	2
de	得	(" ")	7
de	地	(" ")	12
dédào	得到	to get	20
děi	得	must	4
dēng (shàng)	登 (上)	to mount	21
děng	等	to wait	4
děng	等	<i>et cetera</i> (etc.)	8
dīai	低矮	low	21
dírén	敌人	enemy	12
dīkàng	抵抗	to resist	
dì	第	(an ordinalizing prefix)	8
dì (shàng)	地 (上)	(on the) ground	14
dìdi	弟弟	younger brother	20
dìfang	地方	place	15
dìtú	地图	map	
diǎnr	点儿	some, bit	10
diǎn (zhōng)	点 (钟)	o'clock	5
diànbào	电报	telegram	
diàndēng	电灯	electric light	
diàntuà	电话	telephone	
diànjīchǎng	电机厂	electric machinery plant	13
diànlíng	电铃	bell	6
diànshì	电视	television	
diànyǐng	电影	movie	12
diànyǐngguǎn	电影馆	movie house	12
(yì) dǐng (màozi)		(a measure word for hat)	3
	(一) 顶 (帽子)		
(shān) dǐng	(山) 顶	(mountain) top	5
dìng (piào)	订 (票)	book (a ticket)	15
diū	丢	to lose	14
dōng	东	east	21

Dōngguō	东郭 (姓)	(a surname)	23
dōngtiān	冬天	winter	9
dōngxī	东西	thing	3
dǒng	懂	to understand	10
dòng	冻	to freeze	16
dōu	都	all	2
dòuzhēng	斗争	struggle	12
dú	读	to read	
dúli	独立	independence	
dù	度	degree	10
duǎn	短	short	
duànliàn	锻炼	to temper	9
duàn	段	stretch	21
duī	堆	pile	18
duì	对	right	1
duì	对	to	16
duìzhe	对着	facing	22
duìbùqǐ	对不起	sorry	
duōshǎo	多少	how much	3
duō	多	more	5
duóme	多么	what	15
duǒ	躲	to hide	23
è	饿	hungry	23
èbào	恶报	evil recompense	23
érqiě	而且	but also	12
érzi	儿子	son	17
èr	二	two	3
fābiǎo	发表	to publish	20
fādá	发达	developed	
fādiànjī	发电机	electric generator	13
fāgěi	发给	to issue	20
fāmíng	发明	invention	

fāshāo	发烧	to run a fever	10
fāshēng	发生	occur	22
fāxiàn	发现	to discover	14
fāyá	发芽	to bud	9
fāzhǎn	发展	development	21
fān shān yuè			
lǐng	翻山越岭	go over the hills	21
fānyì	翻译	interpreter	19
fǎnduì	反对	to object	
fǎnkàng	反抗	to resist	
fǎnyìng	反映	to reflect	21
fàn	饭	rice	20
fànguǎn	饭馆	restaurant	4
fāngbiàn	方便	convenient	17
fāngmiàn	方面	sphere	16
fángjiān	房间	room	6
fángzi	房子	house	21
fǎngwèn	访问	to visit	21
fàng (zhe)	放 (着)	to lay	18
fàng jià	放假	holiday	
fēi	飞	to fly	
fēicháng	非常	very	5
fēijī	飞机	aeroplane	15
fēijīchǎng	飞机场	airport	
féizào	肥皂	soap	
fēn	分	<i>fen</i> (cent)	3
fēn (zhōng)	分 (钟)	minute	12
fèndòu	奋斗	to struggle	
fēng	封	(a measure word)	7
fēng	风	wind	9
fēngchǎn tián	丰产田	bumper yield field	11
fēng chuī			
yǔ dǎ	风吹雨打	weathering	21
fēngfù	丰富	rich	

fēngjǐng	风景	scenery	5
fēngshōu	丰收	bumper harvest	9
fú	幅	(a measure word for slo- gans)	8
fúwù	服务	service	17
fúwùyuán	服务员	attendant	6
fù	父	father	20
fùjìn	附近	nearby	18
fùxí	复习	review	
fùzá	复杂	complicated	
gǎizhuāng	改装	to reconstruct	13
gānjìng	干净	clean	
gǎn	赶	to catch up	17
gǎndòng	感动	moved	13
gǎnji	感激	grateful	17
gǎnkuài	赶快	quickly	18
gǎnmáng	赶忙	to rush out	17
gǎnmào	感冒	a cold	10
gǎnxiè	感谢	to thank	
gàn	干	to work	18
gànbu	干部	cadre	20
gāng	钢	steel	
gāngbǐ	钢笔	pen	16
gāngcái	刚才	just now	23
gāngqín	钢琴	piano	
gāo	高	high	12
gāoxìng	高兴	happily	14
gàosu	告诉	to tell	23
gēge	哥哥	older brother	2
gē	歌儿	song	
gēbo	胳膊	arm	19
gémìng	革命	revolution	16
gè	个	(a measure word)	2

gè	各	every	13
gěi	给	to give	3
gēn	跟	with	6
gēnjī	根基	foundation	21
gèng	更	more	7
gōngchǎng	工厂	factory	13
gōngchéngshī	工程师	engineer	
gōngdì	工地	worksite	18
gōnglǐ	公里	kilometer	21
gōngren	工人	worker	2
gōngshè	公社	commune	11
gōngxù	工序	work steps	13
gōngyè	工业	industry	13
gōngyuán	公元	year of Christ	21
gōngyuán	公园	park	5
gōngzuò	工作	to work	2
gǒnggù	巩固	to consolidate	
gòngchǎndǎngyuán		Communist Party mem-	
	共产党员	ber	19
gònghéguó	共和国	republic	21
gòngxiàn	贡献	contribution	
gōu	沟	ravine	11
gū	孤	alone	20
gūér	孤儿	orphan	20
gūniang	姑娘	girl	14
gǔ	古	ancient	22
gǔdài	古代	ancient	21
gǔjī	古迹	historical site	15
gǔlì	鼓励	to encourage	20
gǔwǔ	鼓舞	encouragement	11
Gùgōng	故宫	Imperial Palace	15
gùkè	顾客	customer	4
gùshi	故事	story	12
guā	刮	to blow (wind)	9

guà (zhe)	挂 (着)	to hang	8
guān	关	to close	17
guānhuái	关怀	concern	20
guānxi	关系	relation	
guānxīn	关心	concern	
guānzhòng	观众	audience	
guàn	惯	used to	18
guàngài	灌溉	to irrigate	11
Guǎngzhōu	广州	Kwangchow	15
guī	归	to return	22
guì	贵	expensive	3
guó	国	country	20
guójì	国际	international	
guójiā	国家	country	20
guójìzhǔyì	国际主义	internationalism	19
guo	过	(a suffix)	2
guò (jǐtiān)	过几天	after (several days)	10
hái	还	still	2
háishì	还是	or	4
háizi	孩子	child	2
hǎi	海	sea	22
hài	害	harm	23
hàipà	害怕	afraid	23
hǎn	喊	to shout	17
Hànyǔ	汉语	Chinese	7
Hànzì	汉字	Chinese character	
Hángzhōu	杭州	Hangchow	15
háobúlijǐ	毫不利己	utterly selfless	19
hǎo	好	fine	1
hǎokàn	好看	good-looking	3
hǎo le	好了	all right	10
hǎoxiào	好笑	laughable	22
hào	号	number	6

hē	喝	to drink	10
hé	和	and	5
hé bú shàng	合不上	can't keep closed	17
hé	河	river	
héping	和平	peace	
hēi	黑	black	18
hěn	很	very	1
hěn	狠	fierce	23
hóng	红	red	5
Hóngsè Niángzǐjūn	红色娘子军	Red Detachment of Women	12
hòu	厚	thick	
hòu (bian)	后(边)	back, behind	6
hòulái	后来	later on	16
hòutiān	后天	day after tomorrow	15
hūxī	呼吸	to breathe	10
hútòng	胡同	lane	17
hùxiāng	互相	mutual	
huār	花儿	flower	
huāshù	花束	bouquet	8
huá xuě	滑雪	to ski	
huà	话	words	10
(lǜ) huà	(绿)化	(green)-ify, -ize	21
huà	画	to draw, drawing	
huàbào	画报	pictorial	
huàjù	话剧	play	23
huài	坏	ruined	16
huānlè	欢乐	happiness	20
huānsòng	欢送	send off	
huānyíng	欢迎	welcome	
huàn	换	to change	16
huāngzhāng	慌张	in a flutter	23
huáng	黄(或姓)	yellow (or a surname)	18
huánguā	黄瓜	cucumber	4

huìfù	恢复	to restore	
huí	回	to return	10
huídá	回答	to answer	22
huì	会	may	16
huikèshì	会客室	reception room	13
hūnmí	昏迷	unconscious	19
huó	活	to live	19
huǒ	火	fire	
huǒchē	火车	train	15
huǒchēzhàn	火车站	railway station	
huòdé	获得	to obtain	19
jī	鸡	chicken	18
jīdàn	鸡蛋	hen's egg	4
jīdòng	激动	moved, excited	18
jīhuì	机会	opportunity	
jījí	积极	active	
jīliè	激烈	exciting, fierce	8
jīqì	机器	machine	13
jīxiè	机械	machinery	20
jǐ	几	how many	2
jì	季	season	9
jì	寄	to mail	20
jì	记	to remember	23
jìhuà	计划	to plan	
jìjié	季节	season	9
jìniàn	纪念	to commemorate	
jìxù	继续	to continue	
jì . . . yòu . . .	既…又…	both . . .and . . .	8
jiā	家	family	2
Jiānádà	加拿大	Canada	19
jiàrì	假日	day off	21
jiān	肩	shoulder	17
jiānchí	坚持	to persist	22

jiānjué	坚决	firmly	19
jiānkǔ fèndòu	艰苦奋斗	hard work, arduous struggle	13
jiānqiáng	坚强	staunch	12
jiānyù	监狱	prison	16
jiǎn	捡	to pick up	14
jiǎndān	简单	simple	13
jiàn	见	to see	1
jiàn	件	(a measure word)	3
jiànkāng	健康	health	7
jiànshè	建设	to build	11
jiànzhào	建造	to build	13
jiànzhù	建筑	building	15
jiāng	僵	stiff	23
jiānglái	将来	future	
jiǎng	讲	to speak	10
jiāoqū	郊区	suburb	9
jiāoshū	教书	to teach	2
jiāotán	交谈	to talk together	12
jiāoxiǎngyuè	交响乐	symphony	
jiāoyóu	郊游	picnic	9
jiǎo	脚	foot	
jiào	叫	to be called	2
jiàoshī	教师	teacher	
jiàoyù	教育	education	11
jiēdài	接待	to receive	17
jiēdào	街道	street	21
jiēguò	接过	to take over	14
jiēzhe	接着	then	8
jiéguǒ	结果	result	
jiémù	节目	items of a performance	7
jiérì	节日	holiday	20
jiéshù	结束	end	
jiěfàng	解放	to liberate	19

Jiěfàngjūn	解放军	Liberation Army	17
jiějie	姐姐	older sister	2
jiějué	解决	to solve	
jiěkāi	解开	to unbutton	10
jiè	借	to lend, borrow	
jièshào	介绍	to introduce	4
jīn	斤	<i>jīn</i> (half a kilogram)	
jīnhòu	今后	from now on	7
jīnhuáng	金黄	golden	9
jīnnián	今年	this year	17
jīntiān	今天	today	4
jǐn	紧	tightly	16
jǐnzhāng	紧张	intense	8
jìn	近	near	
jìn	进	to enter	6
jìnbù	进步	progress	7
jìnrù	进入	to enter	8
jìnxíng	进行	to carry out	21
jīngcǎi	精采	excellent	8
jīngguò	经过	to go through	13
jīngshen	精神	spirit	8
jǐngxiàng	景象	appearance	21
jiǔ	久	long (time)	1
jiǔ	九	nine	3
jiù	就	then	3
jiù	旧	old	16
jiù	救	to save	19
jǔ (zhe)	举(着)	to hold	8
jǔxíng	举行	to take place	
jù	句	sentence	18
jù	剧	play	12
jùcān	聚餐	to dine together	17
jùdà	巨大	giant	8
jùzi	句子	sentence	

juéde	觉得	to feel	10
juédìng	决定	decision	20
juéxīn	决心	determination	22
jūnduì	军队	army	18
kāi	开	open	9
kāishǐ	开始	to begin	5
kāishuǐ	开水	boiled water	10
kāi (wǎnhuì)	开 (晚会)	to hold (a party)	7
kāi wánxiào	开玩笑	to make a joke	16
kān (jiānyù)	看 (监狱)	to watch (jail)	16
kàn	看	to look (at)	8
kàn (bìng)	看 (病)	to see (the doctor)	10
kànjiàn	看见	to see	17
káng	扛	to shoulder	17
kàng-Rì	抗日	to resist Japanese (aggression)	19
kǎo	烤	to toast	16
kě	渴	thirst	
kěkào	可靠	reliable	20
kělián	可怜	to pity	23
kěshì	可是	but	4
kěyǐ	可以	can	16
kèfú	克服	to overcome	22
kèqì	客气	polite	6
kèrén	客人	guest	4
kǒu	口	mouth	23
kǒudai	口袋	sack	23
kū	哭	to cry	
kǔ	苦	bitter	20
kǔ gàn	苦干	to work hard	11
kùzi	裤子	pants	
kuài	块	(a measure word)	3
kuài	快	soon	17

kuānchang	宽敞	spacious	6
kǔn	捆	to tie up	23
kùnnan	困难	difficult	19
lāzhù	拉住	to grab onto	23
lái	来	to come	6
láiyuán	来源	source	19
lán	蓝	blue	
lánqiú	篮球	basket ball	8
láng	狼	wolf	23
láodòng	劳动	to work	13
láoɡù	牢固	firm	21
lǎo	老	old	2
lǎodàye	老爷爷	grandpa, old uncle	14
lǎoshī	老师	teacher	7
lǎotóuzi	老头子	old man	22
le	了	(a modal particle)	1
Léi Fēng	雷锋	Lei Feng (name of a person)	18
lèi	累	tired	
lěng	冷	cold	9
lǐ	里	<i>li</i> (half a kilometer)	21
lǐ (bian)	里(边)	in(side)	6
lǐfà	理发	haircut	20
lǐfàyuán	理发员	barber	20
lǐlùn	理论	theory	
lǐwù	礼物	gift	
lìkè	立刻	immediately	20
lìliang	力量	strength	
lìqì	力气	strength	10
lìrú	例如	for example	
lìshǐ	历史	history	
liǎ	俩	two	17
liánjiē	连接	to connect	21

liánxì	联系	contact	
lián . . . yě (dōu) . . .	连…也(都)…	even	16
liǎn	脸	face	
liànxí	练习	exercise	7
liáng	凉	cool	
liángdiàn	粮店	grain store	17
liángshi	粮食	grain	17
liǎng	两	two	2
liàng	亮	bright	
liàngtang	亮堂	bright	6
liáojiě	了解	to find out	19
Lièníng	列宁	Lenin	16
lièrén	猎人	hunter	23
lín	临	about to	20
línjū	邻居	neighbor	20
língjiàn	零件	(machine) parts	13
lǐng	领	to lead	13
lǐngxìu	领袖	leader	
lǐngdǎo	领导	leader	
lìngwài	另外	other	17
liūbīngchǎng	溜冰场	ice skating rink	9
liú	留	to leave	8
liú (xiě)	流(血)	to flow (blood)	19
liúli	流利	fluently	7
liǔ	柳	willow	9
liù	六	six	3
lóu	楼	building	6
lóushàng	楼上	upstairs	
lóuxià	楼下	downstairs	6
lù	路	road	14
lú	驴	donkey	23
lǚguǎn	旅馆	hotel	6
lǚxíng	旅行	to travel	15

lù	绿	green	21
luàn	乱	messy	18
ma	吗	(an interrogative particle)	1
māma	妈妈	mother	2
mǎ	马	horse	23
mǎlù	马路	road	21
mǎshàng	马上	immediately	16
mǎi	买	to buy	3
mài	卖	to sell	
mài	迈	to stride	8
mántou	馒头	steamed roll	4
màn	慢	slowly	23
máng	忙	busy	7
máo	毛	<i>jiao</i> (ten <i>fen</i> or a dime)	3
Máo	毛	Mao (surname)	20
máojīn	毛巾	towel	
máoyī	毛衣	sweater	
màozi	帽子	hat	3
méi guānxi	没关系	never mind	4
méiyǒu	没有	not have	2
měi	美	beautiful	15
měi	每	every	6
měidào	每到	every	
měili	美丽	beautiful	15
mèimei	妹妹	younger sister	20
mēnsǐ	闷死	to suffocate	23
mén	门	door	20
ménkǒu	门口	gate	5
míhuòbùjiě	迷惑不解	perplexed	17
mì	米	meter	21
mǐfàn	米饭	cooked rice	4
mǐfěn ròu	米粉肉	rice-flour meat	4
miánhua	棉花	cotton	9

miǎnfèi	免费	free of charge	20
miàn	面	flour	17
miànbāo	面包	bread	16
miàntiáo	面条	noodle	17
miǎo	秒	second	
mínzhǔ	民主	democracy	
mínzú	民族	nationality	
míngbai	明白	understand, clear	
míngshèng	名胜	scenic spot	15
míngtiān	明天	tomorrow	
míngzi	名字	name	11
mòshuǐ	墨水	ink	16
mǒu	某	certain	18
mǔ	母	mother	20
mǔjī	母鸡	hen	18
mù	幕	curtain	23
náchūlai	拿出来	to take out	14
náchi	拿起	to take up	12
nǎ	哪	which	3
nǎr	哪儿	where	2
nà	那	that	15
nàbian	那边	over there	23
nàme	那么	then	20
nàr	那儿	there	14
nán	难	hard	1
nán	南	south	21
nánháir	男孩儿	boy	2
ne	呢	(an interrogative particle)	15
nèi	内	in, inside	21
néng	能	can	1
nǐ	你	you	1
nǐmen	你们	you (pl.)	4
nián	年	year	7

niánji	年纪	age	17
niàn	念	to read	
nín	您	you	3
niúnnǎi	牛奶	milk	16
nóngcūn	农村	countryside	11
nóngmín	农民	peasant	23
nóngyè	农业	agriculture	
nǔlì	努力	hard-working	20
nǚháir	女孩儿	girl	2
nǚér	女儿	daughter	12
nuǎnhuo	暖和	warm	9
nuǎnqì	暖气	warmth	23
páshān	爬山	to climb a hill	5
pà	怕	fear	16
pāi	拍	to shoot (film)	12
páiqiú	排球	volleyball	8
pài	派	to send	18
páng (biān)	旁(边)	side, beside	
pǎo	跑	to run	14
péiyǎng	培养	to cultivate, educate	
péngbó	蓬勃	vigorous	21
péngyou	朋友	friend	2
pīping	批评	to criticize	
pí	皮	fur	3
píjiǔ	啤酒	beer	4
piányi	便宜	inexpensive	3
piàn	片	sheet	9
piào	票	ticket	15
pínóng	贫农	poor peasant	12
pīngpāngqiú	乒乓球	ping-pong	8
píng	瓶	bottle	16
píngděng	平等	equal	
pū	扑	to pounce	23

qī	七	seven	3
qīzi	妻子	wife	
qí	旗	flag	13
qí	骑	to ride	23
qítā	其他	other	17
qilai	起来	to get up	
qìchē	汽车	bus, car	5
qìfēn	气氛	atmosphere	8
qìshì	气势	aspect, sight	21
qiān	千	thousand	8
qiānbǐ	铅笔	pencil	
qián	钱	money	2
qiánbāo	钱包	purse	14
qián bian	前边	front (before)	17
qiánjìn	前进	to advance	
qiánmiàn	前面	front	23
qiántiān	前天	day before yesterday	12
qiántú	前途	future	
qiāng (gǎnzi)	枪 (杆子)	gun (barrel)	12
qiǎngjiù	抢救	to save	19
qiāo	敲	to knock	
qiáoliángchǎng	桥梁厂	bridge plant	21
qīn'ài	亲爱	dear	7
qīnlüè	侵略	aggression	
Qíncháo	秦朝	Chin dynasty	21
qín láo	勤劳	industry	21
qīngchu	清楚	clear	
qīngnián	青年	youth	
qíng	晴	clear (day)	
qíngkuàng	情况	situation	13
qǐng	请	please	4
qióng	穷	poor	
qiūtiān	秋天	autumn	5

qǔ (mǐngzi)	取 (名字)	choose (name)	11
qǔdé	取得	to achieve	16
qù	去	to go	1
qùnián	去年	last year	11
qùshì	去世	to pass away	20
quán	全	whole	10
quàn	劝	to advise	16
quēdiǎn	缺点	weakness	
què	却	but	20
quèshí	确实	really	16
qúnzhòng	群众	masses	
ránhòu	然后	afterwards	
ràng	让	to let	18
rè	热	hot	9
rèài	热爱	to love deeply	19
rèliède	热烈地	warmly	12
rènao	热闹	bustling	5
rèqíng	热情	warm	20
rén	人	person	2
réncí	仁慈	kind	23
rénmen	人们	people	21
rénmín	人民	the people	11
rènshi	认识	to know	2
rènwéi	认为	to regard	
rènwu	任务	task	
rènzhēn	认真	conscientiously	7
rēng	扔	to throw	22
rì	日	day	7
róngyì	容易	easy	
ròu	肉	meat	4
ròupiàn	肉片	meat slice	4
rúguǒ	如果	if	18
rújīn	如今	now	11

ruò	弱	weak	19
sān	三	three	3
sànbù	散步	to take a walk	
sànhuì	散会	to dismiss a meeting	
shān	山	hill, mountain	5
Shānhǎiguān	山海关	Shanhaikuan	21
shànlíang	善良	good-hearted	23
shāng	伤	wound	19
shāngdiàn	商店	shop	21
shāngliáng	商量	to discuss	17
shāngyuán	伤员	wounded	19
shàng (bian)	上 (边)	up (above)	6
shàng (lóu)	上 (楼)	up (stairs)	
shàng (xīngqīliù)	上 (星期六)	last (Saturday)	7
shàngdì	上帝	God	22
Shànghǎi	上海	Shanghai	2
shàngwǔ	上午	morning	5
shàngxué	上学	to go to school	14
shàngyī	上衣	coat	10
shǎo	少	little	17
shé	蛇	snake	23
shèbèi	设备	equipment	13
shèhuìzhǔyì	社会主义	socialism	11
shèyuán	社员	commune member	11
shēn	伸	to extend	19
shēn	身	body	10
shēn	深	deep	10
shēnkè	深刻	deep	8
shēntǐ	身体	health	7
shénme	什么	what	2
shénxiān	神仙	angel	22
shēngchǎn	生产	production	11

shēnghuó	生活	life	11
shēnghuófèi	生活费	living allowance	20
shēngmìng	生命	life	19
shéngzi	绳子	rope	23
shènglì	胜利	victory	16
shī	湿	wet	
shībài	失败	to fail	
shīqù	失去	to lose	20
shí	十	ten	3
shíhou	时候	time	5
shíjiān	时间	time	21
shíjiàn	实践	practice	
shítáng	食堂	mess hall	
shítou	石头	stone	11
shǐ	使	to cause	11
shì	是	is	2
shì	事	matter	20
shìjì	世纪	century	21
shìjiè	世界	world	21
shìqing	事情	business	6
shōuyīnjī	收音机	radio set	
shǒu	手	hand	
shǒubiǎo	手表	watch	
shǒudū	首都	capital	8
shǒushù	手术	operation (surgical)	19
shǒuxiān	首先	first	11
shòudào	受到	to receive	11
shòuhuòyuán	售货员	salesperson	3
shòu yāpò	受压迫	oppressed	12
shū	书	book	16
shū (xiě)	输(血)	to transfuse (blood)	19
shūdiàn	书店	bookstore	
shūfu	舒服	comfortable	10
shūjià	书架	bookshelf	

shūshu	叔叔	uncle	20
shú	熟	done (cooked)	4
shù	树	tree	
shùyè	树叶	leaves	5
shuí	谁	who	2
shuǐ	水	water	19
shuǐguǒ	水果	fruit	19
shuǐkù	水库	reservoir	11
shuǐpíng	水平	level	12
shuǐzāi	水灾	flood disaster	22
shuì	睡	sleep	10
shuō	说	to speak	7
shuōmíng	说明	to explain	
sīxiǎng	思想	ideology	17
sǐ	死	to die	22
sì	四	four	3
sòng	送	to send	17
sūxǐng	苏醒	to revive	23
suirán	虽然	although	9
suíshí	随时	any time	6
suì	岁	year old	14
sūnzi	孙子	grandson	22
tā	他	he	2
tā	她	she	2
tā	它	it	11
tāmen	他们	they	2
tái	台	(a measure word)	13
tài	太	too	1
tàiyang	太阳	sun	
tànqīn	探亲	to visit one's family	17
tāng	汤	soup	4
táng	糖	sweet, candy	
tǎng	躺	to lie	19

táo	逃	to run away	23
táohuār	桃花儿	peach blossom	9
tǎolùn	讨论	to discuss	
tèbié	特别	special	
téng	疼	pain	10
títián	梯田	terraced field	11
tí (yú)	提 (鱼)	to carry (a fish)	17
tībāo	提包	satchel	20
tígāo	提高	to raise	11
tǐwēn	体温	body temperature	10
tǐxiàn	体现	to embody	8
tǐyù	体育	sports	8
tǐyùguǎn	体育馆	stadium	8
tì	替	for	17
tiān	天	sky	5
tiānqì	天气	weather	5
tiáo	条	(a measure word)	11
tiě	铁	iron	
tīng	听	to listen (to)	10
tīngjiàn	听见	to hear	
tīngshuō	听说	to hear say	2
tóngshí	同时	at the same time	21
tóngxué	同学	schoolmate	7
tóngyì	同意	to agree	22
tóngzhì	同志	comrade	3
tòngkǔ	痛苦	painful	20
tóu	头	head	10
túshūguǎn	图书馆	library	
tǔdì	土地	land	11
tuánjié	团结	unity	8
tuǐ	腿	leg	
tuó	驮	to carry	23
wā	挖	to dig	22

wàzi	袜子	socks	
wài (bian)	外 (边)	out (side)	21
wàiguó	外国	foreign	21
wán	完	to finish	4
wánchéng	完成	to complete	
wánquán	完全	complete	
wánr	玩儿	to play	5
wánzhěng	完整	intact	21
wǎn	碗	bowl	4
wǎn	晚	late	22
wǎnfàn	晚饭	supper	18
wǎnhuì	晚会	evening party	7
wǎnshang	晚上	evening	12
wàn	万	ten thousand	8
wànsuì	万岁	long life	
wàng	往	towards	14
wàng	忘	to forget	18
wàngjì	忘记	to forget	20
wēixiǎn	危险	danger	
wěidà	伟大	great	19
wèi	为	for	17
wèiláo	慰劳	to express appreciation to	19
wèile	为了	in order to	11
wèishénme	为什么	why	17
wénhuà	文化	culture	
wénhuà dàgémìng	文化大革命	great cultural revolution	11
wénwù	文物	cultural relics	21
wénxué	文学	literature	
wénzhāng	文章	article	
wèn	问	to ask	7
wèntí	问题	question	
wǒ	我	I	1

wǒmen	我们	we	1
wòshì	卧室	bedroom	6
wòshǒu	握手	to shake hands	
wúchǎnjiējí	无产阶级	proletarian	11
wǔ	五	five	3
wǔdǎo	舞蹈	dance	12
wǔfàn	午饭	lunch	18
wǔtái	舞台	stage	12
xī	西	west	21
xīhóngshì	西红柿	tomato	4
xīwàng	希望	to hope	7
xīyǐnzhù	吸引住	to captivate	15
xíguàn	习惯	custom	
xǐ	洗	to wash	
xǐhuan	喜欢	to like	4
xǐzǎojiān	洗澡间	bathroom	6
xiázhǎi	狭窄	narrow	21
xià biān	下边	down below	6
xià (dàn)	下(蛋)	to lay (an egg)	18
xiàtiān	夏天	summer	9
xiàwǔ	下午	afternoon	5
xià (yǔ)	下雨	to rain	9
xiān	先	first	6
xiānjìn	先进	advanced	
xiānsheng	先生	mister	6
xiǎnde	显得	to look, appear	8
xiàn (xiě)	献(血)	to donate (blood)	19
xiànzài	现在	now	10
xiāngdāng	相当	equivalent to	21
Xiāngshān	香山	Fragrant Hill	5
xiāngxìn	相信	to believe	23
xiāngyān	香烟	cigarette	19
xiāngzi	箱子	trunk	

xiǎng	想	to want to	1
xiǎngshòu	享受	to enjoy	20
xiàng	向	toward	14
xiàngmù	项目	item	8
xiāomiè	消灭	to wipe out	
xiǎo	小	small	2
xiǎoháir	小孩儿	child	
xiǎomàibù	小卖部	shop	6
xiǎoshí	小时	hour	5
xiǎoxué	小学	primary school	2
xiào	笑	to laugh	16
xié	鞋	shoes	
xiě	写	to write	7
xiě	血	blood	19
xièxie	谢谢	thanks	1
xīn	心	heart	
xīn	新	new	11
xīnwén	新闻	news	
xìn	信	letter	7
xīng	星	star	
xīngfèn	兴奋	exciting	
xīngqīrì	星期日	Sunday	5
xíngdòng	行动	action	18
xǐng	醒	to wake up	
xìngfú	幸福	happiness	11
xiōng	兄	older brother	20
xiōngkǒu	胸口	chest	23
xióngwěi	雄伟	magnificent	15
xiū	修	to build	11
xiūjiàn	修建	to build	11
xiūli	修理	to repair	
xiūxi	休息	to rest	5
xiūzhěng	修整	to restore	15
xūxīn	虚心	modest	

xūyào	需要	to need	19
xǔduō	许多	many	20
xuésheng	学生	student	
xuéxí	学习	to study	1
xuéxiào	学校	school	7
xuě	雪	snow	9
xuěbái	雪白	snow-white	9
yāpò	压迫	to oppress	12
yàrèdài	亚热带	sub-tropical	15
yān	淹	inundated	22
yángé	严格	strict	7
yánjiū	研究	to study	
yǎnjīng	眼睛	eye	
yàng	样	kind	4
yāoqiú	要求	demand	7
yǎo	咬	to bite	23
yào	药	medicine	10
yào	要	to want	3
yàoshi...jiù...	要是...就...	if... then...	23
yě	也	also	1
yěxǔ	也许	perhaps	23
yè	夜	night	
yī	一	one	2
yīfu	衣服	clothes	16
yīliáo	医疗	medical treatment	20
yīshēng	医生	doctor	2
yīyuàn	医院	hospital	2
yí	移	to remove	22
yídìng	一定	surely	14
yígòng	一共	altogether	3
yíyàng	一样	same	16
yǐhòu	以后	after	10
yǐjīng	已经	already	4

yǐqián	以前	ago	11
yǐwéi	以为	to think, to take for	16
yǐzi	椅子	chair	
yìbiān... yìbiān...	一边...一边...	while ... at the same time ...	14
yìhuìr	一会儿	a while	4
yìjian	意见	opinion	
yìlùn	议论	to discuss	18
yìqǐ	一起	together	1
yìshù	艺术	art	12
yìsi	意思	idea	
yìyì	意义	meaning	12
yīn	阴	cloudy (weather)	
yīnwei... suǒyǐ...	因为...所以...	because... so...	7
yīnyuè	音乐	music	12
yǐn	引	to guide	22
yìnxiàng	印象	impression	8
yīngāi	应该	should	14
yīngxióng	英雄	hero	
yíng	迎	to welcome	17
yòng	用	to use	7
yóujú	邮局	post office	
yóulǎn	游览	sightseeing	5
yóupiào	邮票	stamp	
yóuyǒng	游泳	to swim	9
yóuyu	犹豫	hesitantly	23
yǒu	有	have	2
yǒude	有的	some	16
yǒuhǎo	友好	friendly	8
yǒumíng	有名	famous	16
yǒuyì	友谊	friendship	8
yòu	右	right	
yòu	又	again	16

yòu . . . yòu . . .	又...又...	both . . . and . . .	6
yú	鱼	fish	17
Yúgōng	愚公	Foolish Old Man	22
yúshì	于是	so	14
yǔ	雨	rain	9
yǔmáoqiú	羽毛球	badminton	8
-yuan	--员	-er, -ist, -ed	19
yuánlái	原来	originally	12
yuánliàng	原谅	to excuse	7
yuánliào	原料	raw material	13
yuǎn	远	distant	21
yuànzi	院子	compound	18
yuè	月	month	7
yuèláiyuè	越来越	more and more	22
yuèlǎnshì	阅览室	reading room	6
yuèliang	月亮	moon	
yuè. . . yuè. . .	越...越...	the more... the more....	9
yùndòng	运动	sports	
yùndòngyuán	运动员	sportspeople	8
yùnzǒu	运走	to carry away	11
zázhì	杂志	magazine	6
zài	在	in, at	1
zài	再	again	4
zàijiàn	再见	good-bye	1
zánmen	咱们	we	18
zànchéng	赞成	to approve	22
zǎo	早	early	22
zǎochén	早晨	morning	20
zǎofàn	早饭	breakfast	5
zǎoshang	早上	morning	20
zào	造	to build	13

zěnme	怎么	how	10
zěnmeyàng	怎么样	how (about)	3
zhǎnxīn	崭新	brand-new	13
zhàn	站	to stand	14
zhànshì	战士	fighter	12
zhànzhēng	战争	war	19
zhāngkāi	张开	to open	10
zhāodài	招待	to receive	12
zhāodàihuì	招待会	reception	12
zhǎo	找	to look for	14
zhǎo(qián)	找(钱)	to return (change)	3
zhàoxiàng	照相	to take pictures	5
zhàoxiàngjī	照相机	camera	
zhe	着	(a suffix)	8
zhě	者	-ary, -ist	16
zhè	这	this	3
zhèlǐ	这里	here	11
zhème	这么	so	17
zhèr	这儿	here	4
zhèxiē	这些	these	15
zhèyàng	这样	thus	9
zhēn	真	really	15
zhēnde	真的	really	23
zhēng	蒸	to steam	4
zhēngqǔ	争取	to strive for	
zhēng (zhe)	争(着)	to vie with	19
zhěngqí	整齐	even	8
zhèngfǔ	政府	government	20
zhèngzài	正在	(an adverb indicating the progressive aspect)	13
zhèngzhì	政治	politics	
zhǐ	只	(a measure word)	18
zhīyī	之一	one of	21
zhīdào	知道	to know	16

zhǐ	纸	paper	16
zhǐ	指	to point out	23
zhǐ	只	only	20
zhìyào . . . jiù . . .	只要...就...	as long as	22
zhì	治	to control	22
zhìhuì	智慧	intelligence	21
zhìliàng	质量	quality	3
zhìmìng	致命	fatal	23
Zhìsǒu	智叟	Wise Old Man	22
zhìzào	制造	to make	13
zhōng(jiàn)	中(间)	middle (between)	6
Zhōngguó	中国	China	1
Zhōnghuá	中华	Chinese	21
zhōngnián	中年	middle age	20
Zhōngwén	中文	Chinese (language)	1
zhōngxué	中学	middle school	20
zhōngyú	终于	finally	22
zhǒng	种	kind	3
zhǒng	肿	swollen	10
zhòngdiǎn	重点	major	21
zhòngyào	重要	important	22
zhǔfu	嘱咐	to enjoin	20
zhǔrén	主人	owner	14
zhǔxí	主席	chairman	20
zhǔyào	主要	main	21
zhù	祝	to wish	7
zhùhè	祝贺	to congratulate	
zhùzhái	住宅	housing	21
zhuānménlìrén	专门利人	working only for others	19
zhuāng	装	to contain	14
zhuāngpèi	装配	to assemble	13
zhuāngyán	庄严	magnificent	8

zhuī	追	to chase	23
zhǔnxǔ	准许	to allow	16
zhuōzhù	捉住	to catch	18
zhuōzi	桌子	table	18
zì	字	word	16
zìjǐ	自己	self	13
zìlìgēngshēng	自力更生	self-reliant	13
zìxíngchē	自行车	bicycle	
zìyóu	自由	freedom	
zǒu	走	to walk	5
zǔguó	祖国	motherland	
zuǐ	咀	mouth	10
zuì	最	most	8
zuìhǎo	最好	best	23
zuìhòu	最后	finally	18
zuìjìn	最近	recently	7
zuótiān	昨天	yesterday	5
zuǒ	左	left	
zuò	坐	to sit	4
zuò	做	to do	14
zuò	座	(a measure word)	15
zuòwéi	作为	as	21

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