

PART 1 Duihuà  
(Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN SHÀNGKÈ

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

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà jiu hǎoduō le.

(Tāmen jīnle kèshì, zhānzai hòutou.)

Jiàoyuán: (Duì xuésheng) Dàjiā kàn dī'shībā yè. Zhāng  
Chéng, nǐ niàn dīyī jù.

Zhāng Chéng: (Zhànqilai, niànde hěn màn.)

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

Jīn Guóyǐng: (Zhànqilai, guòle yihuīr.) Lǎoshī, zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ yǒu diǎnr tóuténg. Nǐn liúxia de gōngkè, wǒ méiyùbei. Zhèi kè hái yǒu hěn duō shēngzi, wǒ buhui niàn.

Jiàoyuán: Hǎo ba! Nǐ xiān zuòxia. Nǐmen yǐngdāng duō tīng lǎyīn, gēnzhe lǎyīndài liànxi. Nǐmen tīng de shíhou děi tàbié liúshén. (Tā zài hēibǎnshang xiěle yí jù Yīngwén.)

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

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

Jiàoyuán: Chābuduō. Nǐ zuòxia ba. Nǐmen kàn dìsìshíjǐ yè de liànxi. Huíqu bǎ zhèige liànxi zuò hǎo, zài bǎ dìshí'èr kè fùxífùxi. Xià Xīngqiyī kǎoshì. Nǐmen yǒu shénme wèntí ma?

(Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zǒuchū kèshì, yǒu dào le língwài yíge kèshì. Yíwèi lǎo xiānsheng zhèngzài jiǎng Táng shī. Yǒu èrshíjī ge xuésheng tīng. Hēibǎnshang xiězhe "Jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè, dī tóu sī gǔ xiāng." shì ge dàxí. Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng zhānzài kèshì hòubiānr.)

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

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

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

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

Lǎo Xiānsheng: Duì. Nǐ jiǎngde bucuò.

(Hé Xiàozhǎng gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎnmǎnrde zōuchuqu  
le.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèiwei lǎo xiānsheng jiǎngde hěn yōuyisi.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Zhèiwei xiānsheng duì Tángshī hěn yǒu yánjiū. Nín  
qǐng dào wǒmen túshūguǎn qù kànkan ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo de.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ  
(Word Usage)



1. yuè ... yuè ...                      A: the more ... the more ...  
a. Yíge rén yuè chí de duō jiù huì yuè pàng.  
b. Wǒmen xué de zì yuè duō, wàngde yě yuè duō.
2. yuèlai yuè ...                      A: getting more and more ...  
a. Wǒmende gōngkè yuèlai yuè nán.  
b. Nèige nǚháizi zhāngde yuèlai yuè piàoliang.
3. lùyīn                                      VO: to record sound  
lùyīndài                                      N: magnetic tape  
lùyīnjī                                        N: tape recorder  
Yídìng děi zài hěn ānjing de dìfang lùyīn cái néng lǔde hǎo.
4. yè                                         N: page  
dìyīyè                                        N: the first page, page one
5. zìrán                                      SV/A: be natural/of course, naturally  
Nà shì zìrán.                                IE: Naturally.  
a. Tāde huà shuōde hěn zìrán.  
b. Nǐ bugěi tā qián, zìrán tā bugěi nǐ zuò.
6. dài(zhe)                                 V: to lead  
a. Qǐng nín dài zhe wǒmen qídǎo.  
b. Xiānsheng dài zhe wǒmen niànle san cí.  
c. Qǐng nín dài wǒ qu kànkàn nèige dìfang.



12. fùxí/wēnxi V: to review  
 Wǒmen zhèige xīngqi fùxí, yīnwei méiyǒu xīn gōngkè.
13. Tángshī N: Tang poetry (M: -shǒu)
14. hēibǎn N: chalkboard (M: -kuài)
15. Lǐ Bái N: Li Po (one of the most celebrated poets of the Tang dynasty)
16. jǔ V: to raise  
 jǔshǒu VO: to raise one's hand  
 jǔqilai RV: raise up  
 a. Shéi huì huídá zhèige wèntí, qǐng jǔshǒu.  
 b. Zhèige dōngxi tàizhōng, wǒ yì zhǐ shǒu jǔbuqilai.
17. táitóu VO: to lift up one's head, to raise up one's head  
 a. Qǐng nǐ bǎ tóu táiqilai, ràng wǒ kànkàn nǐde liǎn.  
 b. Wǒ táitóu yìkàn, yuèliàng yíjīng chūlai le.
18. yuèliàng N: moon
19. xiǎngqilai RV: recall, think of  
 xiǎngqi wǒ lǎojiā PH: think of my old home  
 lái le  
 xiǎngqi tā shuō de PH: think of what he said  
 lái le  
 xiǎngqi yǐqián de PH: think of old times  
 shìqing lái le  
 Tā yìshuō yào xué Yīngwén, wǒ jiù xiǎngqi nǐ lái le.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### NU-M as a Predicate

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

Tā sān suǐ le. He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián yībēn. Five dollars per book.

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

Tā (yǒu) sān suǐ (nème dà) le. He is 3 years old.

Wǔ kuài qián (mǎi) yī běn. Five dollars per book.

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

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

Tā dào Zhōngguó sān nián le. He has been in China for three years.

Tā líkāi Rìběn yige yuè le. He left Japan a month ago.

Tā jiéhūn cái yige líbài. He just got married a week ago.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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

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

### Action-Time Relations

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

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

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

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

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