

# COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



## Shíxí Huódòng - A Field Trip

### Frame 1

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|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wǒmen píngjūn měigeyuè niàn bākè shū. Kěshì shànggeyuè zhǐ niànle wǔkè, yīnwei xué-xiǎo kāi yùndòng huì le. | On the average, we have (lit: study) eight lessons a month. However, last month we only had (lit: studied) five lessons because the school held an athletic meet. |
| 2 | Cóng kāishǐ dào xiànzài wǒmen yígòng niànle chàbùduō sìshíkè le.  | From the beginning until now, we have had almost a total of forty lessons altogether.   |

### Notes:

1&2 Contrast of Verb plus measured numbered object without le, with single le, and with double le.

a. Without le (current or future event or action)

měigeyuè niàn bākè shū. study eight lessons per month

b. With single le (completed action)

Shànggeyuè (wǒmen) zhǐ niànle wǔkè. Last month we only studied five lessons.

c. With double le (continued action)

Dào xiànzài wǒmen niàn-le wǔkè le. So far we have studied five lessons.

### Frame 2

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | Wǒmen xuéxí Zhōngwén děi xuéxí jiǔgeyuè. Wǒmen shì shíyiyuè kāixué de, suǒyì qùnián wǒmen zhǐ xuéxí liǎnggeyuè. Cóng kāishǐ dào jīntiān wǒmen yí-gòng xuéxíle wǔgeyuè le. | We must study Chinese for nine months. Our class started in November, so we only met (lit: studied) two months last year. From the beginning up to today, we have met a total of five months so far. |
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Notes:

3 Time Spent pattern with Time Words. In this pattern the Time Word follows the verb. Note the following contrasts:

a. Without le (current or future event or action)

Wǒmen děi xuéxí jiǔ-  
geyuè.

We have to study for nine  
months.

b. With single le (completed action)

Qùnián wǒmen xuéxíle  
liǎnggeyuè.

Last year we studied for two  
months.

c. With double le (continued action)

Dào xiànzài wǒmen xué-  
xíle yínián le.

Up to the present, we have  
studied for one year.

## Frame 3

4 Shàngge xīngqī lǎoshī duì wǒ-  
men shuō, "nǐmen yígòng xué-  
xíle wǔgeyuè de Zhōngwén le.  
Cóng xià xīngqīwǔ qǐ, wǒmen  
huì cháng dào xuéxiào wàitou  
qù shíxí. Dìyíci shíxí-  
huódòng shì cānguān Běijīng  
Dièr Diàncìchǎng. Xià xīng-  
qīwǔ nǐmen xiàle dìsānjié kè  
jiù chīfàn. Wǒmen yídiǎn-  
zhōng xiān zài zhèige jiào-  
xuélóu qiánbiān jīhé, ránhòu  
zuò xiàochē chūfā." Dàjiā  
tīngle dōu gāoxīngjīle.

Last week the teacher said to  
us, "You've had a total of five  
months of Chinese.  
From next Friday on we'll fre-  
quently go outside the school  
to practice. The first field  
trip will be to visit the Pe-  
king Second Electrical Equip-  
ment Factory. (So) next Fri-  
day after the third period,  
eat right away. We'll assemble  
first in front of this class-  
room building at one o'clock;  
we'll (then) leave by school  
bus." Everyone hearing this  
was extremely happy.

Notes:

4 (a) Time When pattern with cóng ... qǐ "from ... on."

Example:

Cóng xià Xīngqīwǔ qǐ, wǒ-  
men huì cháng dào xuéxiào  
wàitou qù shíxí.

From next Friday on, we will  
frequently go outside the  
school to practice.

(b) Current or Future Events or Actions in Sequence. Note the following patterns:

... le ... jiù ...

Xiàle kè jiù chīfàn.

After class (I'll) eat right away.

Kànle bào jiù xiězì.

After reading the newspaper (I'll) write characters.

... le ... ránhòu ...

Chīle fàn ránhòu kànbào.

After eating, (I'll) read the newspaper.

... le ... zài

Xiěle zì zài shuǐjiào.

After writing characters (I'll) go to sleep.

The above can be incorporated in one sentence:

Xiàle kè, chīle fàn, kàn-  
le bào, xiěle zì jiù  
shuǐjiào.

After attending class, eating, reading the newspaper, and writing characters, I'll go to bed.

The above sentences have an imperative element included in their meaning, in the sense that, after doing something, they WILL do something else. In the following sentences the mood is more relaxed, the follow-up situation is not imperative (right away). They will do something first, then another action later. The sentences in the two sections are not at all times interchangeable. In the first group the second action should follow immediately while in the second group the second action would be more leisurely.

... xiān ... ránhòu ...

Wǒmen xiān jíhé ránhòu  
zuò xiàochē chūfā.

We'll assemble first, then set out by school bus.

... xiān ... ránhòu ...

Tāmen xiān xuéxí shēngcí  
ránhòu xuéxí kèwén.

They study vocabulary first, then study the text later.

... xiān ... zài

Nǐmen xiān liànxí fāyīn  
zài liànxí huìhuà.

Practice pronunciation first, then practice conversation.

## Frame 4

- 5 Jīntiān xiàwǔ shì shíxí huódòng de shíjiān. Yìdiǎnzhōng wǒmen dōu shàngle chē, chē jiù kāile. Dàole nèige gōngchǎng, wǒmen xiàle chē jiù kànjian nàlìde fùzé-tóngzhì zhànzai gōngchǎng qiánbiān huānyíng wǒmen. This afternoon was the time for the field trip. At one o'clock we all got aboard the bus; the bus left. Having arrived at the factory, we got off the bus, and (then) saw the responsible comrade standing in front of the factory to welcome us.

Notes:

- 5 Completed Past Events or Actions in sequence with the "le ... jiù ... le" pattern. Examples:

Ta kànle bào jiù shuìjiào le. After reading the paper, he went to sleep.

## Frame 5

- 6 Tā xiān gěi wǒmen jièshàole jǐwèi gōngrén dàibiǎo, hòulái jiù gěi wǒmen jiǎngle gōngchǎng de qíngkuàng. He first introduced us to several worker representatives, then he explained (briefed us on) the factory's situation.
- 7 Cānguān wánle yǐhòu, Lǐ Gāng dàibiǎo wǒmen xièxie tāmen de zhāodài. Jīntiān wǒ fēicháng gāoxìng, yīnwei nàrde gōngrén shuō de huà wǒ dōu tīngdǒngle. After we had finished the visit, Lǐ Gāng thanked them on our behalf for their hospitality. I was very happy today because I understood everything that the workers there said.

Notes:

- 6 Completed Past Events or Actions in sequence. Examples with the following patterns:

... le ... hòulái jiù ... le

Tā xiān gěi wǒmen jièshào le xiàozhǎng, hòulái jiù gěi wǒmen jiǎngle zhège xuéyuàn de qíngkuàng. He first introduced us to the commandant; then he briefed us on the situation of this Institute.

... le ... ránhòu jiù ... le

Wǒ xiěle wǔshíge zì, rán-  
hòu jiù chàngle sìge  
Zhōngguó gē.

I wrote fifty characters; then  
I sang four Chinese songs.