

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



YECĀN YIHÒU

Wáng Xiānsheng Wáng Tàitai qīngle jǐ wèi péngyou, dài zhe
háizimen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān. Tāmen yě yuēle Mǎ Xiān-
sheng, kěshi Mǎ Xiānsheng nàitiān yǒu shì méiqù. Guòle
jǐ tiān Wáng Xiānsheng jiànzhao Mǎ Xiānsheng, tāmen liǎng
ge rén tángqī nàicǐ yēcān de qíngxíng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàitiān nimen dào gōngyuán qù yēcān, wánrde hǎo
ma? Wǒ méinéng qù, zhēn kǎixí.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàitiān shì wǒ tàitai yào chūqu wánr. Wǒ yīnwèi
lǎn, búdà yuànyì dòng. Qíshí chūqu zǒuzou yě
shízài búcuò. Nàitiān Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng
Tàitai yě dài zhe háizi qù le. Zài nàr hái pèng-
jiàn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nēi wèi Lǐ Xiānsheng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Lǐ Qiūnán, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Shì wǒ yíge tóngshí.
Shàng cǐ wǒ zài jiā qīngkè, yě yǒu tā. Wǒ gěi
nín jièshàngguo, nín jǐde bújǐde?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ò, wǒ xiǎngqilai le. Jùshì nēi wèi tīng piào-
liang, liú zhe yídiǎnr xiǎo húzi, dài yǎnjīng de
Lǐ Xiānsheng, shì búshì?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dui le. Hái yǒu yí wèi Fāng Xiǎojiē. Dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn rènáo, dōu hěn yǒu xìngqù.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐmen dōu wánr shénme le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yīnwèi tiānqì búcuò, dàjiā dōu wánrde hěn tòngkuài. Tàitai xiǎojiemen mǎngzhe yùbèi chī de dōngxi. Xiǎo Lǐ bǐjiào niánqīng, xǐhuan gēn hái zimen zài yìkuàir wánr. Tāmen dào yùndòngchǎng dǎqiú. Zhāng Xiānsheng gēn wǒ qù huáchuán, hái zài chuánshang diào le yíhuìr yú.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diào zhao le ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hē! Nín tīng wǒ shuō, kě zhēn yǒuyìsi. Nèi tiān wǒmen bǎ chuán huádao hú dāngzhōng. Diào le méiduóda gōngfu, wǒ jiù juéde yǒu yú lái le. Wǒ yídiǎnr dōu bùgǎn dòng. Dēngle yíhuìr, juéde yú shàng gōule, jiù gǎnjīn wǎng shàng yíla, yú cóng shuǐlǐ chūlai le. Hē! Kě zhēn bùxiǎo! (Yòng shǒu bǐhuazhe.) Yǒu zhème dà. Wǒ zhèngzài xiǎng, "Jīntiān de yúqì zhēnme zhème hǎo a!" Méixiǎngdào, Lǎo Zhāng kànjianle, yígāoxíng, hūrán tuīle wǒ yíxià, jiéguǒ nèi tiáo yú yòu diào xiàqu le. Nǐ shuō kěxǐ bùkěxǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hòulái ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hòulái wǒ yuè xiǎng yuè bùgāoxíng, jiù bǎ chuán huáhuìqu le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǎo Zhāng diàozhao yú le méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Tā bùhuì diào. yàoburán tā hái néng tuī wǒ ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Diàoyú hěn yǒuyìsi, kěshi bùnéng zhāojí. Wǒ yǐqián yě cháng qù diàoyú, kěshi cónglái yě méi diàozhāoguo. Nǐmen méi rén qù yóuyǒng ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nàr yǒu yíge yóuyǒngchí, kěshi méi rén qù, yīnwèi dōu méi dài yóuyǒngyǐ. Nín xǐhuan yóuyǒng ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duì yóuyǒng wǒ dàoshì xiāngdāng yǒu xìngqù. Nín ne?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ yǐdiǎnr yě bùhuì. Cóngqián xuéguo, kěshi méi-xuéhǎo. Yǒu yí cǐ gēn péngyou dào hǎibiānr qù. Dàjiā dōu shuō yào jiào wǒ, jiào wǒ xiàshuǐ. Kěshi wǒ yíxiàqu, tāmen jiù dōu líkāi le. Wǒ zhǐhǎo zìjǐ shí. Wǒ zài shuǐlǐ zhàn buzhù, shuāi-dǎole, hēle hǎoxiē shuǐ, xián jí le. Cóng nèi cǐ yǐhòu, wǒ zài yě bùgǎn xiàshuǐ le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín yīngdāng jìxù liànxí. Yóuyǒng hěn yǒuyòng. Yǒu zhème yíge gùshi, bùzhīdao nín tīngguo méi-you. Yǒu yíge yīshēng, dào bīng rén jiāli qù kàn-bīng. Bīng rén chīle tā kāi de yào jiù sǐ le. Tā

bùzhīdao, dī'ér tiān yòu qù kànbīng. Bīngrén de liǎng ge érzi yào dǎ tā. Tā gǎnjīn jiù pǎo. Liǎng ge qīngnián rén jiù zài hòumian zhuī. Pǎo-dao yíge hébiānr, tā jiù tiàodao héli, yóu huíjiā qù le. Dào le jiāli kànjian tā de érzi zhèngzài niànshū, tā wèn tā érzi, "Nǐ wèi shénme yào niànshū?" Ta érzi shuō, "Wǒ yào dāng yīshēng." Tā shuō, "Yào dāng yīshēng, niànshū búniànshū búyào jīn. Nǐ děi gǎnjīn xiān xué yóuyǒng." Nín kàn, yóuyǒng duō yǒuyǒng a!

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xīngkuī wǒ búshì yīshēng. Búhuì yóuyǒng yě méi duó dà guānxi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dui le. Nimen yěcān chī shénme tèbié hǎochī de dōngxi le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qù yěcān de rén, dàgài dōu búdá zàihu chī, zhū-yào shì dàjiā kéyì zài wàitou wǎnr. Búguò, nèi tiān wǒmen chī de yě xiāngdāng fēngfù. Chú-le diǎnxīn, bīnggān, shuǐguǒ, bīngqílín, kěkǒu kělè yīwài, háiyou chǎomiàn gēn jiǎozi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yùbèi zhèi xiē dōngxi yíding shì nín tàitai de zhúyì ba?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne. Wǒ tàitai zuì huì chū zhúyì le. Kěshì nèi tiān chī de dōngxi chàbuduō dōu

shì Zhāng Tàitai zuò de. Dōu fēicháng hǎo, yóuqí
shì nèige chǎomiàn, wèir hǎo jí le. Nín chīguo
chǎomiàn méiyóu?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chīguo. Měiguó de Zhōngguó fànguǎnr dōu yǒu
chǎomiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng tāmen zuò de gēn Zhōngguó rén píngcháng
zuò de búdà yíyàng. Shénme shíhou yǒu gōngfu,
dào wǒmen jiā, qǐng nín chángchang wǒ tàitai
zuò de.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, xièxie. Wǒ nèige chùshí yě huì zuò ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dāngrán huì. Tā zuò de yě búcuò.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shuōde wǒ dōu è le. Xiànzài chàbuduō yě gāi
chīfàn le. Dào wǒ nàr qù jiào Lǐ Yǒucái zuò
yīdiǎnr chī hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xiànzài kǒngpà láiibují le. Wǒmen yíkuàir dào
fànguǎnr qu chī, hǎo bùhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ tóngyí.

7. diàoyú VO: to fish (with hook and line)
 diàoyúgōu N: fishhook
 Nǐ xīhuan diàoyú ma?
8. gōu(zi) V/N: to hook/hook
 guàiyīgōu N: clothes hook
 shànggōu VO: to rise to the bait, to swallow the bait, to get hooked
 Guàiyīgōu bǎ yīshang gěi gōuhuài le.
9. bǐhua N/V: gesture/to gesture
10. hūrán A: suddenly
 Jīntiān tā hūrán gēn wǒ shuō, tā yào jiéhūn le.
11. tuī V: to push
 tuīkai RV: push open
 tuīshàngqu RV: push up
 tuīxiàlai RV: push down
 Nèige mén méisuǒzhe, yītuī jiù kāi le.
12. jiéguǒ A/N: as a result, finally/result, solution
 Tā shuō tā yào lái, shuōle bàntiān, jiéguǒ méilái.
13. diào RV/V: come off/to drop, to fall
 diàoxiaqu RV: drop, fall
 diàoxiàlai RV: drop, fall
 xǐdediào RV: can wash off

a. Tā yí bùliúshén, cóng lóushang diàoxialai le.

b. Zhèi jiàn yīshang zāng le yíkuài, xīle bàntiān méixīdiào.

14. kěxǐ

A/SV: too bad/be pitiful, be
regretful (compare zāogāo)

a. Kěxǐ wǒ méiqù, yàoburán wǒ jiù jiànzhao tā le.

b. Zěnmē hǎo de zhuōzi, zěnmē huài le ne? Zhēn kěxǐ!

15. yóuyǒng

V: to swim

yóuyǒngchí

N: swimming pool

Tā yóuyǒng yóude hěn hǎo.

16. xiāngdāng

A: fairly, quite, considerably

Tā shuōde xiāngdāng kuài.

17. shuāi

V: to fall (in reference to a
person), to throw down

shuāizháo

RV: get hurt in a fall

shuāihuài

RV: fall down and break

shuāidǎo

RV: fall down

shuāisǐ

RV: fall to death

a. Liú diǎnr shén, bié shuāixialai.

b. Tā shuāidǎo le, kěshi méishuāizháo.

18. zhuī

V: to chase after, to catch up
with

zhuīshàng

RV: catch up with

zhuībushàng

RV: cannot catch up with

zhuīdeshàng

RV: can catch up with

Tā pǎode tài kuài, wǒ zhuīle bàntiān, jiǎnzhīde zhuībushàng.

19. zàihu

V: to be of concern to, to care about

búzàihu

PH: do not care, do not mind

Nǐ ài qù búqù, wǒ yīdiǎnr dōu bùzàihu.

20. wèi de shì

PH: in order to, in order that

Wǒ gěi nǐ qián, wèi de shì jiào nǐ chūqu wánrwanr.

21. bīnggān

N: biscuits, cookies, crackers (M: -kuài, -hé)

22. bīngqílín

N: ice cream

bīng

N: ice

23. kěkǒu kělè

N: Coca-Cola

24. chǎomiàn

N: chow mein (fried noodles)

25. jiǎozi

N: meat dumplings

shuǐjiǎo

N: boiled dumplings

PART 3 Jǔzì Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Comparing Shuāi and Diào

These two verbs are so easily confused that a comparative study is needed to clarify their use.

a. Shuāi may have one of three meanings.

1. It means to drop and break.

Wǒ bùxiǎoxīn bǎ wǎn
shuāi le.

I accidentally broke the bowl.

Wǎn shuāi le.

The bowl has been dropped and broken.

2. It refers to the action of falling down. The subject may be a person or an animal, but not an inanimate object.

Tā cóng shùshàng shuāi-
xiàlái le.

He fell from the tree.

3. In the sense of "to crash" something, it refers to the harsh action of throwing something against something, like throwing a book on a table or slamming a door.

Tā qīde bǎ mén yīshuāi
jī chūqu le.

He was so angry that he slammed the door and went out.

b. Diào has two common meanings.

1. It means "to fall off" or "to drop off" in reference to both animate and inanimate things.

Nèi běn shū wǒ méinǎzhù,
diàozai dìshàng le.

I didn't get hold of that book,
and it dropped on the floor.

2. It means "to become detached" from something, both as a verb and as a resultative verb ending.

Nèige zhuōzi diào le yige
tuǐ.

One leg fell off that table.

Wǒ xǐle bàntiān méixī-
diào.

I washed for a long time, but
it didn't come off.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The child fell from the window, but wasn't hurt.
2. I was careless and dropped the pen on the floor.
3. He jumped from the plane; he didn't fall out.
4. He threw his books rudely on the table and walked out.
5. As soon as that cup fell on the floor, it broke.
6. This is very sturdy. No matter how you drop it, it won't break.
7. This piece of cloth is color fast.
8. The wind blew all the flowers off the tree.
9. As that bird was flying, it bumped into the building and dropped dead.
10. I dropped my key on the chair.

Translating "Enjoy" and "Send"

There are certain English words which can be translated into Chinese in many different ways, and, as a result, they sometimes cause confusion. Two of these words, "enjoy" and "send," are discussed here.

a. The verb "to enjoy" finds no simple equivalent in the Chinese language. When one wants to express the idea of enjoyment, one goes about it in a roundabout way, e.g., wǎnrde hěn hǎo, juéde yǒuyisi, ài, or xīhuan.

We enjoyed the party at
his house very much.

Wǒmen zài tājiā wǎnrde hěn hǎo.

Did you enjoy his speech?

Nǐ juéde tā de yǎnjiǎng yǒuyisi
ma?

He enjoys eating good food.

Tā ài chī hǎo dōngxì. or Tā
xīhuan chī hǎo dōngxì.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I enjoy writing Chinese characters very much.
2. I didn't enjoy the food at all.
3. We went to the park yesterday. I enjoyed it very much.
4. I don't think there are many people who enjoyed his speech last night.
5. How do you enjoy yourself every evening?

b. The verb "to send" has several Chinese equivalents.

1. It is translated as ji when it means "to send by mail."

He sent me a letter last week. Shànglībài tā gěi wǒ jilaile
yífeng xìn.

2. "To send to ..." is translated as sòngdao.

Send this book to Miss Wang. Bǎ zhèi běn shū sòngdao Wáng
Xiǎojie nàr qù.

3. "To send for ..." is translated as pài rén qù qū, ná, mǎi,
and so on.

Don't bother to send it over. I'll send for it. Bié sònglai. Wǒ pài rén qù qū
ba.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have sent my cook for some fruit.
2. He sent me \$50 to buy a table.
3. To whom shall I send this letter?
4. I sent him to England.
5. If you wish to see this book, I'll send for a copy.