

PART 1 Duìhuà
(Dialogue)



Jì Xìn

Mǎ Xiānsheng xiěle liǎngfēng xìn, yào jìchūqu, kěshi bùzhīdào yóujú zài nǎr. Yīhuìr Lǐ Xiānsheng dào tā wūzili láile. Tā jiù gēn Lǐ Xiānsheng dǎtīng.

Mǎ: Wǒ gāng xiěle liǎngfēng xìn, yào jìchūqu. Zhèr fùjin yǒu yóujú ma?

Lǐ: Yǒu. Lǐ zhèr bùyuǎn. Cóng wǒmen jiā chūqu wàng dōng zǒu guò liǎngtiáo jiē zuǒbiān jiùshì. Nín yào wǎng nǎr jì? Shì Měiguó ma?

Mǎ: Yīfēng shì Měiguó, yīfēng shì Běijīng.

Lǐ: Nín dǎsuàn jì píngxīn hái shì jì hángkōngxīn ne?

Mǎ: Wǒ yào jì hángkōngxīn. Xīwàng kéyì kuài yìdiǎnr. Hángkōngxīn jìdào Měiguó děi duōshǎo yóufèi?

Lǐ: Wǒ zhīdaode búdà qīngchū. Zhèxiē rìzi yóufèi cháng zhǎng, guò jǐtiān jiù zhǎng yíci. Wǒde jīxíng běnlai jiù bùhǎo, gāng yìjǐzhu, jiù yòu zhǎngle. Xiànzài wǒ yě bùjīle. Wǒ gēn nín dào yóujú qù wènwén. Fǎnzhèng wǒmen yě děi dào nàr qù mǎi yóupiào.

Mǎ: Hángkōngxīn dào Běijīng zǒu jǐtiān?

Lǐ: Dàgài liǎngtiān jiù dào le. Píngxīn děi sìtiān. Hángkōng kuàixīn yìtiān jiù dào le.

Mǎ: Yàoshi guàhào ne?

Lǐ: Guàhào dao mànle. Hángkōng kuàixīn zuǐ hǎo, yòu kuài yòu diūbuliǎo.

Mǎ: Hángkōng bǎoguǒ néngbunéng wàng Měiguó jǐ?

Lǐ: Néng. Kěshi yào bǎozhuāngde hěn hǎo, yě yào tián biǎogé. Xiěshang jǐjiàn rén hé shǒujiàn rénde xǐngmíng gēn dǐzhǐ. Zài ràng jiǎnchá táide yóuwùyuán jiǎnchá. Ránhòu chēng yìchēng, kàn yào duōshao yóufèi.

Mǎ: Lǐ nǐmen zhèr zuǐjīnde xīntóng zài nǎr?

Lǐ: Yóujú qiántoude lǐ wǒmen jiā zuǐ jìn.

Mǎ: Zhèrde yóudīyuán yǐtiān sòng jǐcǐ xīn?

Lǐ: Liǎngcǐ. Shàngwǔ yíci, xiàwǔ yíci.

Mǎ: Zhèr fùjìn yǒu méiyǒu diànbàojú?

Lǐ: Yóujú guòqu yǐdiǎnr jiù shì diànbàojú. Yóujú, diànbàojú, diànhuàjù dōu zài yíkuàir. Diànhuàjù zài dāngzhōng, yǐbiān shì yóuzhèngjù, yǐbiān shì diànbàojú.

Mǎ: Zài Shànghǎi dǎ diànbào, bú dào diànbàojú qu, dǎ diàn huà chéngbùchéng?

Lǐ: Kōngpà bùchéng. Wǒ méishǐguo.

Mǎ: Néngbunéng dǎ Yǐngwén diànbào?

Lǐ: Néng. Dàgai bǐ Zhōngwén guǐ yǐdiǎnr. (Zhīzhe zhuōshàngde xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng.) Nín zhèzhǒng xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng dōu shì cóng Měiguó dàiláide ba? Zhēn hǎo.

Mǎ: Hái búcuo. Jiùshi zhǐ tài hòu. Yòng zhèzhǒng zhǐ xiě sān-zhāng, yàoshi jǐ hángkōng, jiù guòzhòngle. Yǒu yǐzhǒng báode hángkōngxīnzhǐ hǎo, bǐ zhèzhǒng qīngduōle. Xiě bājiǔzhāng yě búhuì guòzhòng, kěshi wǒ wàngle dàilaile.

Lǐ: Wǒ kàn wǒmen xiànzài jiù dào yóujú qu ba. Wǎnle, tamen jiù guānménle.

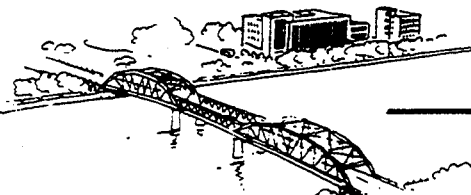
Mǎ: Hǎo. Wǒmen zǒu ba.

怎样写信封?

How would you address the envelope?

| |
|--|
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> </div> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> Shōujiànrén Dìzhǐ 收件人地址 </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> </div> </div> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> Shōujiànrén Xìngmíng 收件人姓名 </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"/> </div> </div> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> Jìjiànrén Dìzhǐ Xìngmíng 寄件人地址姓名 </div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 10px;"/> </div> </div> |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: flex-end; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px; margin-right: 5px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">0</div> </div> |

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. jǐ V: to mail
jǐ dōngxi VO: to mail things
jǐchuqu RV: mail out
jǐlai RV: send by mail (here)
jǐqu RV: send by mail (there)
a. Jīntiān wǒ yídīng děi bǎ zhèfēng xìn jǐchuqu.
b. Wǒ jǐgei wǒ méimei jǐkuài féizào.
c. Tā ràng wǒ bǎ zhèiběn shū gěi tā jǐqu.
2. zhǎng V: to rise (in price)
3. jǐxing N: memory
jǐ V: to remember, to keep in mind
jǐzhu RV: fix or hold in mind
jǐzhe V: to keep in mind
jǐde V: to remember
a. Tā shuōde huà, wǒ dōu méijǐzhu.
b. Nǐ jǐzhe, bié wàngle, wǒmen míngtiān sāndiǎn zhōng qu jiē tā.
c. Nèige rén wǒmen yǐqián cháng gēn tā yíkuàir wánr, nǐ hái jǐde tā ma?
4. -zhù RVE: (denotes firmness or security)
zhànzhu RV: stop, standstill
názhu RV: take hold of
a. Nǐ zěnmē zhànzhu bùzǒule?
b. Nǐ zhèiyàng ná, nǎdezhu ma?

5. fǎnzheng MA: anyway, anyhow
Jīntiān xiàyǔ yě hǎo, qīngtiān yě hǎo, fǎnzheng wǒ bùchūqu.
6. dào(shì) A: and yet, on the contrary
Wǒmen dōu méiqián, suǒyì qùbuliǎo. Tā dào(shì) yǒuqián,
kěshì tā yòu yǒu shǐ, yě bùnéng qù.
7. diū V: to lose, to mislay, to put
(lay) aside
diūbuliǎo RV: will not get lost
Zuótiān wǒ diūle wúshì kuàiqián.
8. bāozhuāng V: to pack, to wrap
Zhèige bāoguǒ bāozhuāngde bùhǎo.
9. biǎo N: chart, blank form (M: -zhāng)
biǎogé N: form, table
Tiānxiě biǎogé, děi tiānde hěn qīngchū.
10. jǐjiàn rén/fāxìn rén N: sender, addressor
11. shōujiàn rén/shōuxìn rén N: addressee, consignee,
recipient
12. xìngmíng N: full name
13. tái N: platform, stage, desk
jiǎnchá tái N: inspection desk
Jīntiān Běijīng Guāngbō Diàntái de jiémù hěn hǎo.
14. chéng V: to weigh
chèng N: balance, steelyard
Qīng gěi wǒ chéng liǎngjīn júzi.

15. chéng

SV: be OK, be satisfactory

Zhèige chéng buchéng?

16. shǐ

V: to try

Nǐ shǐle zhèijian yǐshang le ma?

17 guòzhòng/chāozhòng

SV: be overweight, be too heavy

a. Nǐ duó zhòng?

b. Zhèifēng xīn, méiguòzhòng.

18. qīng

SV: be light (in weight)

Zhèige zhuōzi bùqīng, yíge rén dàgài bānbúshangqu.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



More on Time-Spent Expressions

You'll remember from Lesson 34 that the time-spent expression generally follows the main verb. However, in a negative sentence, one in which the action doesn't take place for a certain length of time, the time-spent expression may precede the verb.

Tā sāntiān méichīfan, suóyì
bingle.

He didn't eat for three days,
so he got sick.

Yíge rén yàoshi sāntiān bù-
chīfan, yídīng huì shēng-
bīng.

If someone doesn't eat for
three days, he certainly will
get sick.

Tāde bīng sāntiān méihǎo.

He hasn't gotten better in
three days.

a. By placing the time-spent expression after the verb in a negative sentence, one denies the whole statement. Compare the following sentences.

Wǒ sānnián méizhuòshǐ.

For three years, I didn't work
at all.

Wǒ méizhuò sānnián shǐ.

I didn't work for three years
(i.e., It is not true that I
worked for three years).

b. Certain number-measure time expressions preceding the verb in a sentence may look like time-spent expressions, but, actually, they are time-when expressions with specifiers like zhèi, nèi, and méi. Listed below are some of the common forms.

Wǒ sìtiān dōu zài zhèr
means Wǒ zhèi sìtiān dōu
zài zhèr.

I'll be here for four days.

Tā yíge yuè yòng èrbǎikuai
qián means Tā měi yíge
yuè yòng èrbǎikuai qián.

He spends \$200 every month.

Wǒ wǔtiān qù yíci means Wǒ
měi wǔtiān qù yíci.

I go there once every five days.

Yíge yuè jiù xínglè means
Yòng yíge yuè jiù xínglè.

It will be finished in only a
month.

Yíge yuè cái xíng ne means
Yòng yíge yuè cái xíng.

It will take a whole month to do it.

Tā yītiān qù, yītiān búqù
means Tā zhèi yītiān qù,
nèi yītiān búqù.

He goes there one day and doesn't go there the next.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I haven't bumped into him in almost a month.
2. I don't think you can finish that work in one year.
3. He can read one book a day.
4. I want to try not to smoke for a week.
5. His illness is very strange. He feels fine one day and ill the next day.
6. If you don't go see her for one day, you'll see what happens.
7. I give him \$300 every month.
8. He lives in the United States for one year and in France the next.
9. I don't think three months will be enough.
10. He hasn't graduated from college in six years.

The Concessive Pattern with (Dào)Shǐ

The (dào)shǐ indicates the admission of a certain favorable or unfavorable situation with the intention of pointing out the contrary.

Nàrde fēngjǐng (dào)shǐ
búcuò, jiùshì tài yuǎnle.

The place does have beautiful scenery all right, but it is too far away.

Frequently, the verb, the verb phrase or the object is placed before (dào)shǐ and the verb or the verb phrase repeated after it to state the actual situation.

Qù (dào)shǐ yuànyì qù, kěshì
wǒ méi qián.

I am willing to go all right, but I don't have any money (literally, As to my going, I am willing to go; however, I don't have any money).

Exercise. Answer the following questions, using the (dào)shi pattern.

1. Nǐ búhuì kāi fēijī ma?
2. Nǐ yào gēn wǒmen chūqu yíkuàir wánr ma?
3. Nǐ kàn wǒ mǎide zhèizhāng huàr piányi bùpiányi?
4. Tāde nǚpéngyou yíding hěn yǒu qián ba?
5. Nǐ juéde Zhōngwén tài nán ma?

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He will go all right, but it seems that he is not happy about it.
2. It is a little too expensive (all right), but I still think we ought to buy it.
3. It isn't that I am afraid of her, but because I love her so much, that I just had to buy that hat for her.
4. I bought the stamps all right, but I couldn't find the mailbox.
5. It isn't that my memory is bad, but that there are too many new words.

Must and Mustn't

Děi and bǐděi express the idea "must" in both meaning and usage.

Wǒ (yíding) děi qù.

I must go.

Tā (bǐ)děi míngtiān dào
cái jiàndezhāo wǒ.

He won't be able to see me if
he doesn't arrive tomorrow.

Děi and bǐděi generally are not preceded by bù or méi. To express the idea "mustn't," use expressions such as bié, meaning "don't," and qiānwàn bié, meaning "by no means." The stress-word kě may precede either.

Nǐ (kě) qiānwàn bié qù.

By no means should you go there.