

PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



JIANGYAN

Yǒu rén qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Táiběi fùjīn de yige  
xiǎo chéng qu jiāngyān. Qù yǐqián, tā dào Wángjiā  
qu gēn Wáng Xiānsheng dǎting nèige xiǎo chéng de  
qīngxīng. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le Wángjiā, jiànzhào  
Wáng Xiānsheng.

Mǎ: Āi. Ānchéng. Hǎo ba?

Wáng: Nín lái le. Qǐngzuò qǐngzuò. Zhèi jítiān zěnmeyàng?

Mǎ: Hěn hǎo. Dìtū de dōngxī dōu zhǎozhào le ma?

Wáng: Hái méizhǎozhào, zhēn zǎogāo!

Mǎ: Wáng Tàitai hǎo le ba?

Wáng: Tā dào hǎo le, xièxiè nín. Nín méichūménr ma?

Mǎ: Méichūménr. Xiàxīngqīliù yǒu rén qǐng wǒ dào Shàoxiàn qu  
jiāngyān. Nín dào nàr qùguo ma?

Wáng: Qùguo. Nèige dìfang hěn búcuò, zhīde kànkàn.

Mǎ: Cóng zhèr qù, děi zǒu duó jiǔ?

Wáng: Zuò huǒchē, sìshí fēn zhōng; zuò qìchē dǎi yíge zhōngtóu.  
Yàoshi kāide kuài, lùshang bùtíng, sānkè zhōng jiù xíng  
le.

Mǎ: Nín zhīdao nèige chéng de rénkǒu yǒu duōshao ma?

Wáng: Wǒ zhīdaode búdà qīngchū. Dàgài yǒu bājiūwàn rén ba.

Mǎ: Wǒ tīngshuō nèige dìfang de chūchǎn hěn dōu.

Wáng: Duì le. Chūchǎn hěn fēngfù. Chū mǐ chūde suǐ duō. Chūle  
mǐ yǐwài, wǔjīn, jīn-yīn-tóng-tiě-xī, dōu yǒu yídiǎnr.  
Hái yǒu méi, miánhua shénmede.

Mǎ: Chéng lítou yǒu duōshao xuéxiào?

Wáng: Yǒu liǎng ge zhōngxué, bāge xiǎoxué.

Mǎ: Nèixiē xuéxiào dōu shì sīlǐde, háishi gōnglǐde? Yǒu  
jiàohuì bàn de méiyǒu?

Wáng: Gōnglǐde, sīlǐde dōu yǒu. Yǒu sān ge xiǎoxué shì jiàohuì  
bàn de. Liǎngge shì Jīdūjiào bàn de, yíge shì  
Tiānzhūjiào bàn de. Chénglǐ yǒu sānge jiàotáng, yíge  
jiàotáng yǒu yíge xuéxiào. Nèige dìfang shèn búcuò, yǒu  
jīhuì, wǒ hěn xiǎng qù kànkan.

Mǎ: Nàme wǒmen yīkuàir qù, hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng: Bùchéng. Xiàxīngqīliù zhōngwǔ, wǒ yǒu yíge yuēhuì, shì  
qiánjítīān jiù dīnghǎole de. Wǒ qùbuliǎo. Duìbuqǐ.

- Mǎ: Méiguānxi, nà dēng yǐhòu yǒu jǐhuì zài shuō ba.
- Wáng: Nín shì yòng Yīngwén jiǎng, shì yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng?
- Mǎ: Tāmen jiào wǒ yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng, kěshi wǒde Zhōngguó huà bugòu hǎo. Yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ búhuì shuō, yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ yě shuōbuhǎo.
- Wáng: Nínde Zhōngguó huà búcuò, gēn Zhōngguó rén shuō de jiǎnzhíde yíyàng. Yěxū yǒushíhou yǒu shuōcuòde de dìfang, kěshi Zhōngguó rén shuōhuà, yě bùnéng méiyǒu shuōcuòde de shíhou. Wǒ kàn nín jiù yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng ba.
- Mǎ: Hǎo ba. Búguò wǒ dēi yùbeiyùbei. Wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshang wǒ bǎ yào jiǎngde xiěxialai, gěi nín kànkàn. Yǒu búduì de dìfang, qǐng nín gěi wǒ gǎigai. Gǎihǎole, wǒ zài niàn jǐcì, yěxū jiù xíng le.
- Wáng: Hǎojǐle. Nín xiěhǎole, wǒ gěi nín kànkàn. Nín zhēn tài xiǎoxīn le.
- Mǎ: Búshi tài xiǎoxīn. Wǒ shì pà shuōcuò le. Nín méitīng-shuōguò zhèige xiàohuà ba. Yǒu yíge wàiguó rén, dài zhe yíge xiǎoháizi zài jiēbiānrshang wǎnr. Yǒu yíge Zhōngguó rén wèn tā: "Nín zhèige háizi zěnme zěnme pàng a? Nín gěi tā shénme chī?" Nèige wàiguó rén shuō: "Ta bùchī biéde, jìù chī tā mǔqīn de niúǎi." Nín shuō kěxiào bukěxiào?

Wáng: (Dà xiào) Zhèi kě shēn yōuyisi!

Mǎ: Wǒ děi zǒu le.

Wáng: Zài zuò yihuīr, máng shénme?

Mǎ: Wǒ děi huíqu yùbèi nàige jiāngyǎn qu, wǒ míngtiān zài lái ba.

Wáng: Hǎo, nàme wǒ bùliú nín le. Míngtiān nín shénme shíhou lái ne?

Mǎ: Xiàwǔ sidiǎnbàn, hǎo buhǎo?

Wáng: Hǎo, wǒ míngtiān méishí, nín shénme shíhou lái dōu chéng.

Mǎ: Nàme wǒmen míngtiān jiàn.

Wáng: Míngtiān jiàn. Nín mǎnzǒu.

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. Táibēi PW: Taipei (a city in Taiwan)  
Táishōng PW: Taichung  
Táinán PW: Tainan  
Táibēi yǒu liǎngbǎi duō wàn rénkǒu.
2. yǎnjiǎng V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech  
yǎnshuō V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech  
jiǎngyǎn V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech  
bǐyǎn V/N: to perform/performance  
a. Tīngwánle tāde yǎnjiǎng yǐhòu, wǒ juéde tā méishuōchū shénme lái.  
b. Nàige xiǎo háizi suǐrán cái wǔsuì, kěshì tā gǎn yige rén bǐyǎn gěi wǒmen kàn.
3. qíngxíng N: condition, situation  
Zuǐjīn Zhōngguó de qíngxíng huàide bùdeliǎo.
4. Shàoxiàn PW: (a fictitious town)
5. rénkǒu N: population  
a. Nǐ zhīdao Zhōngguó xiànzài yǒu duōshao rénkǒu ma?  
b. Měiguó de rénkǒu lián Zhōngguó de yībàn yě méiyǒu.
6. chǎn V/N: to give birth to, to produce/product

V/N: to produce/product, produce

hǎn yě duō.

SV: be abundant, be rich

lǐngfù.

PH: in addition to ...,  
besides ...

1 méi biérén le.

2 yě huì shuō fāwén.

3 lì chūchǎn jiǔ.

N: hulled rice (grain), meter  
(a metric unit of length)

N: white rice

N: millet

PH: 1-meter long

suóyì nánfangrén dōu chīmi.

N: gold, silver, brass, iron,  
and tin (known as the five  
metals)

N: gold

N: gold (M: -liǎng, ounce)

N: gold watch

PH: made of gold

N: silver

N: silver

N: silver spoon

N: copper

Christianity, Protestant

Jesus

Jesus Christ

Roman Catholic church

church (building)

to change, to transform

can change

cannot change

be corrected

be changed for the worse

to alter clothes

, wǒ gěi tā gǎile hǎojici,

le hěn duō. zúoshi búdiàn

verb affix meaning  
-able or -ible

be laughable, be funny

be horrible, be terrible

be lovable, be likable

be annoying, be exasperating

jǐ juéde hěn kǎxiào, kǎshi

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Zài, Jiù, and Cǎi Compared

The various uses of zài, jiù, and cǎi as fixed adverbs have been discussed in Lessons 17, 40, 41, and 42. Now we will compare their different meanings in a single pattern, i.e., when they are preceded by a limiting circumstance, whether a word or a clause.

|         |            |   |   |     |   |     |
|---------|------------|---|---|-----|---|-----|
| Wǒmen - | míngtiān   | - | - | zài | - | zǒu |
|         | chīwán fàn |   |   | cǎi |   |     |
|         |            |   |   | jiù |   |     |

a. Zài indicates a suggestion, a request, or a command and is used only for future actions. The above zài sentence can, therefore, be followed by the suggestive particle ba.

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Wǒmen chīwán fàn <u>zài</u> zǒu<br>ba. | Let's finish eating before we go. |
|--|-----------------------------------|

b. Cǎi indicates that the time of the action is later than expected or desired; therefore, it is not used in a suggestion, a request, or a command. It may take the particle de to stress the time element for a completed action or ne for a future action. Note that le is not used at the end of a cǎi sentence.

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu<br>ne. | We are not going until we finish eating. |
|---------------------------------|--|

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu<br>de. | We didn't go until we finished eating. |
|---------------------------------|--|

c. Jiù stresses the immediacy of the action. Words such as likè, which further intensify the immediacy of the action, may precede it. Unlike jiù, zài and cǎi cannot be preceded by likè.

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Wǒmen chīwán fàn (likè)<br>jiù zǒu. | We will go right after we finish eating. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Wǒmen chīwán fàn (likè)<br>jiù zǒu le. | We went right after we finished eating. |
|--|---|

Another illustration of the immediacy of the action in the jiù clause following the limiting circumstance is that yì-, "as soon as," may precede the verb in the first clause.

Wǒmen yìchíwán fàn jiu  
zǒu.

We will go as soon as we  
finish eating.

Jiù and cái may have opposite meanings when they are preceded by a time expression. Jiù means "sooner than expected," and cái means "later than expected." Compare the following sentences:

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng jiu  
lái le.

He came when it was only six  
o'clock.

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng cái lái de.

He didn't come until six  
o'clock.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Don't go now; you'd better wait until he comes, and then go.
2. If he is willing to pay, I will be very glad to buy one for him.
3. He came at 3:30, an hour too early.
4. We won't eat until he comes back from the school.
5. How about our doing it tomorrow?
6. I didn't answer her until she had written me three times.
7. I will pay you back as soon as I get another loan.
8. We will start a new book only after we finish this one.
9. If he can take me home, I will wait till twelve.
10. I cannot understand the kind of Chinese spoken by other people. I can only understand his Chinese.
11. I plan to write a book when I come back from China.
12. I am too tired now. I'll have to take a rest before I do any more.
13. As soon as spring comes, the grass turns green.
14. It was only because he didn't have any money that I paid for him.
15. Don't read that book today. I don't want you to read it until tomorrow.