

PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



CĀNGUĀN XIĀNGGĀNG DE YÍGE ZHŌNGXUÉ

Mǎ Dàwéi yào qù Xiānggāng cānguān yíge zhōngxué. Tā zhī-  
dào Wáng Ānchéng rènshi yíwei zài Xiānggāng de zhōngxué  
xiàozhǎng. Tā jiù qù qīng Wáng Xiānsheng tí tā xiě yí-  
fēng jièshàoxìn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Āi, Ānchéng, hěn jiǔ méijiàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dàwéi, nín hǎo a? Shénme shíhou huílai de?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Huílai liǎng tiān le. Wǒ xiǎng qiú nín diǎnr shí.  
Wǒ xiǎng dào Xiānggāng qù cānguān yíge Zhōngxué.  
Wǒ jìde nín shuōguo nín rènshi yíwei Hé Xiàozhǎng,  
suóyì xiǎng wèn nín kēyì bukēyì gei wǒ xiě yí fēng  
jièshàoxìn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dāngrán kēyì. Nín nǎitiān qù? Yàoburán, wǒ gēn  
nín yìkuàir qù, hǎo buhǎo? Wǒ ye hěn jiǔ méiqù  
Xiānggāng le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà tài máfan nín le. Wǒ kàn búbǐ le. Nín gěi wǒ  
xiě yí fēng xìn, jiù xíng le. Zàishuō, wǒ hái  
méijuédìng nǎitiān qù ne.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yě hǎo. Nème wǒ xiànzài jiù gěi nín xiě.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Xiānggāng de dì'èrtiān zǎoshang  
dào le nàige zhōngxué de chuándáshì, bǎ míngpiàn  
gēn jièshàoxīn gěi chuándá.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Mǎ Dàwéi. Zhè shì wǒde míngpiàn gēn jiè-  
shàoxīn. Wǒ yào jiàn nimen Hé Xiàozhǎng. Lǎojià,  
nǐ kànkàn tā zài bùzài.

Chuándá: Qǐng nǐn dēng yihuīr, wǒ gěi nǐn kànkàn qu.

(Chuándá nǎzhe míngpiàn gēn xīn jīngule, yihuīr  
chūlai le.)

Chuándá: Nǐn qīng jīnlai ba.

(Dào le huīkèshìli.)

Chuándá: Qǐng xiān zuò yíxià. Hé Xiàozhǎng yihuīr jiù lái.

(Yíwèi sīshiduo suí dài yǎnjīng de nánrén jīnle  
huīkèshì, jiù xiàozhe gēn Mǎ Xiānsheng wòshǒu.)

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nǐn shì Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng ba? Wǒ shì Hé Yǐng-  
míng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: O, Hé Xiàozhǎng, jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nǐn dào Zhōngguó duō jiǔ le?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chābuduō bànnián le.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nǐn gēn Ānchéng zài Měiguó rènshi de ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de. Rènshi shíjinián le, wǒmen shì lǎo péng-you.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Tā hǎo ba?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo, tā jiào wǒ tí tā wèn nín hǎo.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Xièxie. Zěnmeyàng? Nín shì yào kànkàn shàngkè de qíngkuàng, shì bushì?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shì de. Yīnwei wǒ tīngshuō nín duì bàn xuéxiào, yòu yǒu yánjiū yòu yǒu jīngyan ....

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Guòjiǎng, guòjiǎng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Suǒyì lái cānguān cānguān, gēn nín xuéxué.

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Nín tài kèqì le. Zhèige xuéxiào de lìshǐ hěn duǎn, bànle cái wǔ nián. Wǒmen yǒu liù bàn xuésheng, chūzhōng sān bān, gāozhōng sān bān. Fángzi ne, yǒu bá ge kèshì, yíge lǐtáng, yùndòngchǎng, tǐyùguǎn, túshūguǎn dōu yǒu. Suǐrán bú tài hǎo, kèshì hái dōu kényì yòng. Děng yíxiàr, wǒ dài nín qù kànkàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiànzài yǒu duōshao xuésheng?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Yǒu sānbǎi duō Bǐ liǎng nián yǐqián duō le yí bèi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xuésheng dōu zhùxiào ma?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Bù. Shùshè bugòu duō. Jìdù yǒu sānfēnzhīyī zhū-xiào. Kěshì wūfàn chàbuduō suǒyǒude xuésheng dōu zài xuéxiào chǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Měitiān zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng shàngkè?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Zhè shì gōngkèbiǎo. Nín kàn, zǎoshang dìyītáng shì bādiǎn zhōng shàngkè, shàng wúshí fēn zhōng de kè, xiūxi shí fēn zhōng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xiānzài shàngkè ne ma?

Hé Xiàozhǎng: Shàngkè ne. Wǒmen qù kànkàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojīe.





jǐfēnzhījǐ

QW: what fraction

Gōngchéngshī de qián bǐ jiàoyuán de duō sānfēnzhī'èr.

16. zhùxiào

VO: to live at the school

17. jiàoyuán

N: teacher

18. gōngkèbiǎo

N: schedule of the day's classes

19. dìlǐ

N: geography

20. xuéqī

N: semester, term

shàngxuéqī

N: last term

xiàxuéqī

N: next term

21. jià

N: vacation

chūnjià

N: spring vacation

shūjià

N: summer vacation

hánjià

N: winter vacation

bīngjià

N: sick leave

qǐngjià

VO: to ask for leave

fàngjià

VO: to close school for a  
vacation, to have a vacation

a. Nǐmen fàng jǐ tiān jià?

b. Shūjià kuài dào le.

c. Hěnduō rén gǎnmào le, suǒyǐ qǐng bīngjià de rén tèbié duō.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Multiples and Fractions

In English, we use the following expressions:

twice as much

half again as large as

three times as much as

one-fifth larger than

fourfold

50 percent wider

half as long as

one and a half times the size  
of

In Chinese, these all fall into the pattern of comparison with measured degree. A secondary pattern, although much less common than the comparison pattern, is sometimes met. It is known as the equality pattern.

a. Comparison pattern with measured degree based on bǐ.

Tāde fángzi bǐ wǒde (fáng-  
zi) dà yībài.

His house is twice as big as  
my house.

Zhèige hóngde bǐ nèige  
lánde guǐ yībàn.

The red one is half again as  
expensive as the blue one.

Zhèitiáo lù bǐ nàitiáo lù  
cháng sānfēnzhīyī.

This road is one-third longer  
than that road.

Notice that bài means times or -fold; bàn means half and is used in the same pattern as bài. X-fēnzhī-Y is the formula for a fraction when preceded by an appropriate denominator and followed by a numerator.

b. Equality pattern based on yǒu or shì.

Zhèige wūzi shì nèige (wū-  
zi) de sānbài.

This room is three times as  
large as that room

Zhèige wūzi yǒu nèige (wū-  
zi) de sānbài (nème dà).

Note that the example above can be stated in the comparison pattern.

Zhèige wūzi bǐ nèige (wū-  
zi) dà liǎngbèi.

This room is two times larger  
than that one.

In the sentence above, liǎngbèi is the amount by which one room is larger than the other. Note that "two times larger than" in the comparison pattern is the same as saying "three times as large."

Exercise 1. Form sentences in Chinese, using each of the following stative verbs, in the comparison and equality patterns.

yuǎn      Cháng      kuài      duō      hǎo      dà      guī  
jìn      duǎn      màn      shǎo      huài      xiǎo      piányi

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have only half as much as he has.
2. Mine is 50 percent larger than his.
3. This building is three times as tall as that one.
4. There are more men than women in this town. There are only nine-tenths as many women as men.
5. He drives twice as fast as I do.
6. His house is one and a half times the size of mine.
7. He spent about three times as much as I did.
8. This one is one-fifth shorter than the other.
9. He only studies one-fourth of the time that I do.
10. This tree is about two-thirds as tall as that one.

### Prestated Topic of a Sentence

The basic sentence pattern in both Chinese and English is S-V-O. In Chinese, often a predated topic is added. In English, we may say, "As to such-and-such a matter, I am wholeheartedly in favor of it." "As to" introduces a predated topic. In Chinese, however, no introductory "as to" is required. Moreover, this predated topic may be identical with (1) the subject, (2) the object, or (3) the possessor of the subject. A predated topic may be set off from the rest of the sentence by a comma to indicate that it in no way affects the structure of the statement that follows.

- (1) Wǒ zhèige péngyou, tā bǔhuì shuō Yǐngwén.
- (2) Hējiǔde nèige rén, wǒ bùxǐhuan tā.
- (3) Wǒ, (zuótiān) qìchē chūshì le.

In the third example, both wǒ and qìchē may be considered the subject by interpreting them together as wǒde qìchē. Since a movable adverb, like zuótiān, may be inserted between wǒ and qìchē, wǒ may also be considered a pre-stated topic and not necessarily the possessor of qìchē.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. We have so little money that it will all be gone after the groceries and house rent are paid for.
2. Of these pictures, I like this one the most.
3. The one who gave me a car is very wealthy.
4. As to the well-to-dos, they don't want to donate; as to the poor, they cannot afford to donate anything.
5. I don't understand a word of what he said.
6. As to the teachers in the school, none of them dislikes you.
7. As to that man, he wants everything.
8. Speaking about the school he visited, everyone wants to study there.
9. As to all my friends, I didn't give them anything.
10. Although he sold the house for as much as \$50,000, he spent it all within a month.