

PART 1 Duihuà
(Dialogue)



XĪHÚ LǚXÍNG

Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng cóng Xiānggǎng huí dào Shànghǎi bùshǎo rìzi le. Yǒu yītiān Mǎ Dàwéi, Lǐ Yǒunián hé tā àiren shāngliang guānyu dào Hángzhōu qù lǚxíng de shíqíng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Dàwéi, nín dào Zhōngguó lái le zhème jiǔ le, lǎoshi hěn máng, búshì cānguān, jiùshì jiāngyǎn. Yǐzhī yě méigōngfu dào Shànghǎi fùjìn qù wánrwanr, shì búshì?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne! Zhèi jǐ ge yuè zhēnshì mángde bùdéliǎo. Bǐ wǒ zài Měiguó de shíhou hái máng. Yǐzhī yě méidé jīhuì dào gèchù qù kànkàn.

Lǐ Tàitai: Zhèige yuèdī, Yǒunián yǒu gōngshì yào chūchāi dào Hángzhōu qù. Tā jiào wǒ péi tā qù, wǒ yě xiǎng shùnbìan qù kàn yíge péngyou. Yàoshi nín yǒu xínqū, yě yíkuàir qù wánr jǐ tiān, wǒmen kéyǐ péi nín kànkàn Xīhú de fēngjǐng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà zhēn hǎo. Wǒ zhèng yào gēn nín dǎtīng Xīhú de qíngxíng. Zhèi liǎng tiān bàngōngshíli yǒu jǐ wèi tóngshí yě zhèng zài jīhuà yào zūzhǐ yí ge Chūnjià-Lǚxíngtuán, dào Hángzhōu qù. Wǒ yǐwéi chūqu lǚxíng yǒu shùrén zài yíkuàir, cái yǒuyísi. Wǒ qēn nèixiē tóngshí hái yǒuyídiǎnr shēng, suǒyǐ

hái méijuéding cānjiā. Yàoshi wǒ néng gēn nimen yikuàir qù, nà kě zhēn tài hǎo le. Nimen juéding nǐ tiān dòngshēn le ma? Dǎsuàn zhù jǐ tiān ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì sānshiyī hào zài nàr kāihuī. Nǐ tiān shì xīngqī. Yàoshi zài nàr zhùdao xīngqī, wǒmen yǒu sān tiān duō de gōngfu, kěyǐ dào jiēshang qù guāngguang, zài kànkan Xīhú. Xīngqī xiàwǔ huī-lai, xiūxixiūxi, xīngqī zǎoshang shàngbān, zhèng hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Zhèige jīhuà duì wǒ hěn héshì. Nín shuō wǒmen zěnme qù ne?

LI Xiānsheng: Zuò huǒchē qù, búdào sī ge zhōngtóu jù dào le. Míng hòutiān, wǒ dào chēzhàn qù dǎtīng huǒchē de bāncì, hái dēi gei nàr de lǚguǎn xiěxìn dīng liǎng ge fángjiān. Dēng wǒ dōu nònghǎole, zài gào song nín ba.

(Dào le sānshiyī hào, Mǎ Dàwéi gēn LI Yǒunián hé tāde àiren yikuàir dào le huǒchēzhàn.)

LI Xiānsheng: Qǐng nimen zài zhèr kànzhe xínglǐ, wǒ qù mǎi piào.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒmen zài zhèr dēng, nín qù ba.

(Zài shòupiàochù chuāngkǒu.)

LI Xiānsheng: Sān zhāng dào Hángzhōu qù de lái huí piào.

Shòupiàoyuán: Yígòng shì sānshíliù kuài liú.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: (Gěile qián.) Zhèi zhāng piào, zuò nǐ bān chē
dōu xíng ma?

Shòupiàoyuán: Yàoshì yòng zhèi zhāng piào zuò tèbié-kuàichē, děi
jiā yídiǎnr qián. Dào chēshang jiāogei chápìàoyuán
jiù xíng le.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: (Huílai duì tā àiren gēn Mǎ Dàwéi.) Piào mǎihǎo-
le, wǒmen shàngchē ba. Wǒmende xínglǐ yào tuōyùn
ma?

Lǐ Tàitai: Jīushi zěnmē sān ge xiǎo xiāngzi, zìjǐ dàishe búbi
tuōyùn le, shēngde xiàle chē hái děi dēngzhe qū.
Nǐmen shuō ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, jiù tīng nǐde. Wǒmen shàngchē qu ba. Shēngde
zhǎobuzhǎo zuòr.

(Tāmen jìnle zhàntái, shàngle chē.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèr yǒu jǐ ge kōng zuòr. Wǒmen jiù zuòzai zhèr
ba.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shàngxíngqǐ gěi Xīhú Fàndiàn xiěle yífēng xìn,
qǐng tāmen liú liǎng ge fángjiān kěshì yízhí méiyǒu
huíxìn. Wǒ xīwang tāmen hái yǒu fángjiān, yàobu-
rán, jiù děi zhǎo biéde lǚguǎn.

LI Tàitai: Wǒ xiǎng zhèige yuè yǐnèi xiěxin qù dīng de, yídīng huì yǒu fángjiān. Yàoshi zài guò jǐ ge xīngqī, tiānqì nuǎnhuo le, dào Hángzhōu qù de yóukè yīduō, lǚguān kōngpà jiù nánzhǎo le. Dàwéi, tīngshuō Měiguó rén dōu xǐhuan lǚyóu, shì zhēnde ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Kě bushì ma. Zuòshíde rén yínián dōu yǒu sān-sì ge xīngqī de jià. Duōbàn de rén, píngcháng dōu shēngxia yidiǎnr qián, děng fángjià de shíhou hǎo chūqu lǚyóu. Kěshi lǚyóu de rén yī duō, nèixiē fēngjǐng hǎo de dìfang jiù zōngshì yǒu hěn duō yóukè, fēicháng rènáo. Xǐhuan qīngjīng de rén dào búyuànyì qù le. Dào Hángzhōu qu wǎnr de rén duō buduō?

LI Tàitai: Hángzhōu hěn yǒumíng. Xīhú de fēngjǐng yòu hǎo. Suóyì yóukè hěn duō. Búguò nèi yí dài dìfang hěn dà, kěwǎnr de dìfang yě hěn duō. Qù de rén suǐrán duō, yě bú tài jǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒmen xiàchē yǐhou, dǎsuàn xiān zuò shénme ne? Xiànzai xiān shāngliangshāngliang, shēngde dào le de shíhou buzhīdao zuò shénme hǎo

LI Tàitai: Dāngran xiān dào Xīhú-Fàndiàn. Yǒu fángjiān, wǒmen jiù xiān xīuxi yìhuìr. Chīguo wǔfàn, yǒunián dēi qu kāihuì. Ta kāihuì de shíhou, wǒmen dào húbiānr zóuzou. Zài gen tā yuēhǎo yíge shíhou yìkuàir chī

wānfàn. Zhèi liǎng tiān yuèliang zhèng hǎo.
Chīwǎn fàn, wǒmen kéyǐ zū yì tiáo chuán huàhuà.
Míngitān, hòutiān zuò shénme ne, děng dàole yǐhòu
zài jīhuà, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Yàoshi yǒu gōngfu, hái xiǎng qǐng nín
dàizhe wǒ mǎi yìdiǎnr nàr de tèchǎn. Wǒ xiǎng
jīhuì Měiguó qu, sòng rén.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nà méi wèntí. Wǒmen zìjǐ yě yào mǎi diǎnr dōngxì.
Zhènghǎo yìkuàir qu.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. Xīhú PW: West Lake
2. guānyú CV: about, concerning, in relation to
Zhèige gùshi shì guānyú yige Zhōngguó rén zài Měiguó de shíqíng.
3. yuèdī N: end of the month
niándī N: end of the year
4. gōngshì N: official or public business
(in contrast to sìshì, "private matters")
bàngōng VO: to conduct official business
Nǐde bàngōngshì zài nǎr?
5. chūchāi VO: to be on a business trip
6. Hángzhōu PW: Hangzhou
7. péi kè VO: to help entertain a guest, to keep a guest company
péikè N: guest who is not the guest of honor
Nǐ yàoshi qu, wǒ jiù qǐng nǐ zuò tāde péikè, hǎo ma?
8. shùnbìan A: conveniently, at one's convenience
Nǐ chūqu de shíhou, qǐng nǐ shùnbìan gěi wǒ mǎi yidiǎnr dōngxì.

9. zǔzhǐ V/N: to organize/organization
Wǒmen xiǎng zǔzhǐ yige lǚxíngtuán.
10. lǚxíngtuán N: tour group
11. yǐwéi V: to consider, to believe, to assume
a. Wǒ yǐwéi tā bulái, kěshi tā lái le.
b. Zhèi jiàn shì, wǒ yǐwéi děi zhème bàn.
12. shú (or shóu) SV: be well acquainted with, be ripe, be cooked
shúrén N: acquaintance
niànshú RV: read something until familiar with it
zǒushú RV: go over a route until familiar with it
zuòshú RV: do something until familiar with it
a. Wǒ gen tā hěn shú.
b. Zhèi běn shū tā niànde búgòu shú.
c. Zhèi tiáo lù, nǐ suànshi zǒushú le.
13. shēng SV: be unfamiliar, be raw
shēngròu N: uncooked meat
shēngcài N: raw vegetables
shēngrén N: stranger, newcomer
a. Tā shuō tā gen Lǐ Xiānsheng tài shēng, bùhǎoyìsi shuō nài jù huà.
b. Zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ tàitai zuò de ròu méizuòshú, hái shēng nē. Wǒ búdàn méigǎn gào song tā, bǐngqiě wǒ hái děi shuō "Zhēn hǎochī."

14. dòngshēn

VO: to start on a journey

zuótiān nimen shi shénme shíhou dòng de shēn?

15. guàng

V: to stroll, to ramble

guàngjiē

VO: to window-shop, to stroll
around the streets

16. míng hòutiān

TW: tomorrow or the day after
tomorrow

17. kàn

V: to watch, to keep an eye on

kàn hái zi

VO: to take care of a child, to
baby-sit

kàn dōng xi

VO: to take care of things

kàn fáng zi

VO. to take care of a house

Lǎojiā, nín gěi wǒ kǎnzhe diǎnr zhèixie dōng xi.

18. jiā

V: to add, to increase, to
raise

jiāqián

V: to increase the amount of
money, to get a raise

jiāqilai

RV: to add up, to add together

jiāshang zhèige

PH: to add this in

jiāzai yikuàir

PH: to add together

a. Èr jiā èr shí sì.

b. Jiāshang tā, wǒmen yígòng shì wǔ ge rén.

19. shěngde

CONJ: lest, in order to prevent

a. Wǒ děi shěng yidiǎnr qián, shěngde yǐhòu méi qián yòng.

b. Nèi běn shū wǒ yǒu. Nǐ yàoshi xiǎng kàn, wǒ jiègei nǐ
ba, shěngde nǐ qù mǎi.

20. yóukè

N: tourist

lǚyóu

V/N: to tour/tourism

21. hǎo

A: in order to, so that

wèi de shì (hǎo)

A: in order to, so that

Wǒ bǎ zhài liǎng zhāng zhǐ liúqilai, wèi de shì míngtiān
hǎo yóude yòng.

22. yǐnèi

N: within

Sānshí kuài qián yǐnèi, wǒ jiù mǎi.

23. qǐngjìng

SV: be quiet

Wǒ zhù de nàige dìfang hěn qǐngjìng.

24. yídài

N: area

Zài zhèi yídài zhù de rén duōbàn shì Zhōngguó rén.

25. jǐ

V/SV: to squeeze/be crowded

a. Wǒmen jǐ yidiǎnr guǒzhǐ hē ba.

b. Zuótiān dòngwǔyuánli rén shān rén hǎi, chàyidiǎnr bǎ wǒ
jǐsī le.

26. yuēhǎo

RV: reach an agreement

Wǒ yǐjīng gen tā yuēhǎo le, míngtiān liù diǎn zhōng jiàn.

27. tèchǎn

N: special local product

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Differences between Guānyú and Duìyú

Guānyú and duìyú, as co-verbs with the meanings "concerning," "in regard to," and "as to," are usually interchangeable.

Guānyú (or duìyú) zhèngzhī I like to read all books
de shù, wǒ dōu xǐhuan kàn. concerning politics.

The two may not be used interchangeably, however, after the equative-verb shì. In this case, only guānyú may be used.

Zhèige gùshi (shì) guānyú This story concerns the life of
zài Měiguó de Zhōngguó the Chinese people in the
rén de shēnghuó. United States.

The two co-verbs differ also in their placement with an adverbial phrase. An adverbial phrase with guānyú can only be placed before the subject; an adverbial phrase with duìyú can be placed either before or after the subject.

Guānyú zhèige wèntí, wǒ Concerning this problem, I
zhīdao de hěn shǎo. know very little.
(not Wǒ guānyú zhèige wèntí ...)

Duìyú zhèige wèntí, wǒ
méiyǒu shénme yánjiū.

or

As to this problem, I haven't
studied much about it.

Wǒ duìyú zhèige wèntí
méiyǒu shénme yánjiū.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have nothing to say about that matter.
2. As far as history is concerned, I know practically nothing about it.
3. He has no interest at all in doing this kind of work.
4. This book is about an airplane accident.
5. He is experienced in repairing this kind of radio.

Translating Yǐqián and Yǐhòu

Yǐqián and yǐhòu vary in translation in the way in which they are used.

a. Yǐqián can be translated as "formerly" and "ago."

1. It means "formerly" when it is used as a movable adverb, and, in this sense, it is interchangeable with cóngqián.

Yǐqián (or cóngqián) wǒ Formerly, I lived in China.
zhùzai Zhōngguó.

2. It means "before ..." when it follows a time clause other than a number-measure time expression.

Chī wǎnfàn yǐqián, bié Don't study before supper.
niànshū.

3. It means "ago" when it follows a number-measure time expression.

Sān nián yǐqián wǒ méi- I wasn't here three years ago.
zài zhèr.

b. Yǐhòu can be translated as "afterwards" and "after."

1. As a movable adverb, it means "afterwards."

Wǒ yǐhòu jiù shénme Afterwards, I blacked out
dou buzhiào le. completely.

2. When it follows a time expression, it means "after."

Chīfàn yǐhòu wǒ bùhēshuǐ. I don't drink water after
eating.

Sān nián yǐhòu wǒ jiù I will graduate three years
bìyè le. from now.

Míngtiān yǐhòu wǒ jiù I will not go any more after
búqù le. tomorrow.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Nèige rén zūzhīle yíge lǚxíngtuán. Tā zūzhī yíqián, xiān wèn wǒ canjia bùcanjia.
2. Yíqián wǒ gēn tā bùshù, hòulai zài yíge bàngōnshìli zuò shì, zuò le jǐ ge yuè jiù shù le.
3. Sān nián yíqián, wǒ yíwéi tā nèige jǐhuà hěn hǎo, xiànzài bùzhīdao wèi shénme, juéde bùxíng le.
4. Yàoshi nǐ yuànyì zuò fēiī, jīntiān dòngshēn, liǎng tiān yǐhòu yíding dào.
5. Yíqián tā měici jiè qián wǒ dōu jiègei tā. Cóng qùnián niándī wǒ méi gōngzuò yǐhòu jiù méifázi zài jiègei tā qián le.

Other YI- Compounds

Besides yíqián and yǐhòu, there are a number of other compounds with the yí prefix. The meaning of yí itself varies. It may mean "by," "with," or "where." It is more important to the student to remember what each compound means as a whole.

a. YI is often joined with expressions of place.

yídōng	to the east of
yíxī	to the west of
yínán	to the south of
yíběi	to the north of
yíshàng	above
yíxià	below, beneath
yínèi	within
yíwài	outside, beyond

b. Directional compounds, such as yídōng and yíxī, often follow a place word.

Zheige dìfang yídōng dōu shì hǎi.	It is all sea to the east of here.
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c. The shàng, xià, nèi, and wài compounds often appear after a number-measure.

Yàoshì sānshí kuài qián I won't buy it if it's over
yíshàng wǒ jiù bùmǎi le. \$30.

Yíge líbài yīnèi wǒ yào- If I don't come back within one
shì bùhuílai, nǐ jiù week, please go without me.
yíge rén qù ba.

d. Like yíqián and yíhòu, yíshàng and yíxià may sometimes be used as movable adverbs.

Yíxià wǒ jiù dōu bùdǒng From here on, it's beyond my
le. comprehension.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. They fought to the north of the Yellow River.
2. I will not leave this country before the end of March.
3. All the trees inside this wall are ours.
4. There are more than 300 pages in that book.
5. I enjoyed the book up to page 200; from there on, I didn't like it very much.
6. The railroad station is east of our school.
7. The wall is built of rock up to here. From here on up, it is made of dirt.
8. I have to finish it within three days.
9. I have learned the first half of that song. I haven't learned the rest of it from the fifth line on.
10. I think a house like this for less than \$50,000 is very reasonable.