

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



KÀNSHŪ KÀNBÀO

Yǒu yí tiān, Lǐ Yǒunián xiàle bān méishí, jiù dào Mǎ Dàwéi nàr qù kànkàn.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàwéi, yuánlai nín méichūqu a? Wǒ xiān gěi nín dǎ diànhuà méirén jiē, wǒ yīwéi nín yǒu qù mǎi dōngxī qù le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ chūqu le. Gāng huílai. Cóng nǎr lái a, Yǒunián?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiàle bān, méishí, guòlai kànkàn nín.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo jí le. Wǒ zhèng xīwang yǒu yíge rén lái tǎntan ne. Zěnmeyàng? Yǒu shénme xīnwén ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ gāng mǎile yí fēnr wǎnbào, kànlekàn dà biāotí, hái méixikàn ne. Yǒu yǒu fēiji chūshí le. Sìle jīshí rén.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhēn kěpà! Gāngcái tīng guāngbō wǒ yě tīngdao le. Bùzhīdao shì shénme yuánqù, zuìjīn cháng yǒu fēiji chūshí.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng shì yīnwéi xiànzài de fēiji bǐ yǐqián duō le. Fēiji yīduō, dāngrán chūshí de jīhuì yě duō. Háiyǒu jīshí wéixiū de bùhǎo, tiānqì tài huài, huòshì jiàshíyuán yīshí dàiyī dōu huì ràng fēiji chūshí.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de hěn duì. Zhèixiē rìzi Zhōngdōng de qíngxíng zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàgài hái shì nème luàn ba. Nèixiē guójiā jìxù dǎzhàng, yǒu hěn duō rén méiyǒu fàn chǐ, kělián de rén yuèlái yuèduō le. Píngcháng wǒ duì shìjiè dà-shì dōu búdà zhùyì. Kànbào yě búguò shì kànkàn dà biāotí. Yǒu shíhou yě tīngting guǎngbō, huòshì kànkàn diànshì xīnwén. Zhīdao de shízài bùduō.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zuìjìn bǐjiào máng, yě méiyǒu duōshao shíjiān kànbào.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Xiànzài de zhèngzhǐ, jīngjì, shèhuì, zōngjiào hé jiàoyù gè fāngmiàn de wèntí dōu tài fùzá. Zhēn bùzhīdao yīngdāng zěnmeyàng jiějué.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xīnjiào de rén yīwéi zhīyǒu zōngjiào cái néng jiějué yíqiè de wèntí. Yàoshi rénren dōu xīnjiào shìjièshàng de wèntí jiù huì jiědānde duō. Bùzhīdao nín yīwéi zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de búcuò. Duìyú zōngjiào de dàolǐ wǒ zhīdao de tài shǎo, yǐhòu děi hǎohǎo de yánjiu-yánjiu. (Kànjian Mǎ Dàwéi zhuōzishàng fàngzhe yī běn shū.) Nín píngcháng dōu kàn xiē shénme shū a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Guānyu gòngchǎnzhūyī de shū wǒ dōu yǒu xīngqù,
yīnwei wǒ xiǎng duō zhīdao yīdiǎnr gòngchǎnzhūyī de
dàoli. Nín yě xīhuan kànshū ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hěn xīhuan. Wǒ juéde méishi de shíhou, kànshū zuì
yǒu yìyì le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín cháng kàn shénme shū ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shénme shū dōu kàn. Xiǎoshuō, zázhi, huàbào,
dōu kàn, jiùshi kànzhe wǎnr suóyì kànwánle jiù wàng
le. Nín cháng kàn Zhōngwén shū ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yě kàn. Jiùshi kàn de màn yīdiǎnr. Wǒ xiǎng duō
kàn jiù huì yǒu jìnbù.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Duì. Wényán de shū nín yě néng kàn ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Néng kàn yīdiǎnr. Yǒushíhou děi chá zìdiǎn. Bái-
huà de shū, bào, zázhi, kànzhe dào búsuàn nán,
kěshi pèngdào yǒuxiē zì wǒ hái méixuéguo, jiù fēi
děi cǎi bùkě le. Zóngqilai shuō, yào zhēn bǎ
Zhōngwén xuéhǎo, shízài bùróngyì.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Duì le. Wǒmen Zhōngguó rén xué Yīngwén yě shì
yíyàng juéde nán. Zuì yàojiǎnde jiùshi yào cháng
yòng, cháng fùxí. Yàoburán guòbuliǎo duō jiǔ jiù
wàng le. Qíshí wúlùn xué shénme yǔyán dōu yíyàng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búguò wǒmen Měiguó rén dōu juéde xué Déwén, Fǎwén
méiyǒu Zhōngwén nème nán.

LI Xiānsheng: Nà shí yīnwei Yīngwén de xiěfǎ gēn Déwén, Fǎwén chàbuduō. Bīngqiě yǒu hēn duō zì jiǎnzhi yíyàng. Zhōngguó zì búdàn búróngyì xiě, fāyīn yě hēn nán.

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shéi shuō búshì ne! Wǒde sīshēng jiù cháng shuō bùzhūn.

LI Xiānsheng: Nín shuō de xiāngdāng hǎo le. Hēn shǎo yǒu cuò. Zhōngguó huà de sīshēng zuì yàojin. Yàoshi shuō de chà yidiǎnr, yìsì jiù chà duō le. Bīfang shuō, xiàng "mǎi" gēn "mài," "shū" gēn "shù," "tāng" gēn "tǎng," "xiàwǔ" gēn "xiàwù," "shōushi" gēn "shǒu-shí" yìsì duōme bù yíyàng a!

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shì a. Wǒmen wàiguo rén yīnwei sīshēng shuō de bùzhūn, bùzhīdao chūguo duōshǎo xiàohuàr.

LI Xiānsheng: Zhōngguó rén de Yīngwén shuō bùhǎo, yě yíyàng de huì chū xiàohuàr, shì búshì?

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Shì de.

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngguo yíge xiàohuàr, shuō yǒu yíge Zhōngguó xuésheng, tīngjian yǒu rén zài jièshào wánle yǐhòu shuō "I'm charmed." Hòulái yǒu yíci biéren gěi tā jièshaole yíwèi nǚpéngyou, tā gǎnjīn shuō "I'm charming."

Mǐ Xiānsheng: Zhè ràng wǒ xiǎngqǐ língwài yíge xiàohuàr. Yǒu yíge wàiguo rén xuéle yidiǎnr Zhōngguó huà. Yǒu

yíci, tā yīngdāng shuō "Qīng zuò, qīng zuò." kěshì tā shuō "Qīng zǒu, qīng zǒu!" Nín shuō kěxiào bù-kěxiào.

LI Xiānsheng: Zhēn yǒuyìsi. (Kànkàn biǎo.) Hē! Yǐjīng liú diǎn le, wǒ děi zǒu le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bié máng!

LI Xiānsheng: Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshang hái yǒu yíge yuēhuì ne.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jǐ diǎnzhōng a?

LI Xiānsheng: Qī diǎn, wǒ hái děi xiān huíjiā, huànghuan yīshang.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái kéyǐ zài zuò shí fēnzhōng.

LI Xiānsheng: Bù le, guò liǎng tiān jiàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, zàijiàn.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. tí N: examination questions
 (M: -dào)

 biāoti N: heading, headline

 tímù N: title, topic, subject,
 examination questions

 Zhèi kè kǎoshì de tímù tài nán le.
2. zīxí SV/A: be careful/carefully

 a. Tā zuò shì hěn zīxí.

 b. Qīng nǐ zài zīxí de kàn yí cǐ.
3. wéixiū V/N: to keep in repair, to
 maintain/maintenance

 Qìchē wéixiū shì yīzhōng zhuānyè.
4. jiàshǐ V: to drive (a vehicle),
 to pilot (a ship or plane)

 jiàshǐyuán N: driver, pilot
5. yíshí A: for a short while,
 momentarily

 Wǒ yíshí xiāngbuqǐ tā jiào shénme míngzi lái le.
6. dàiyì SV: be careless, be inattentive,
 be negligent

 Tā zuòshì tài dàiyì, suóyǐ cháng chūcuò.
7. zhōngdōng PW: the Middle East
8. kělián SV: be pitiful

 Nèixiē gióngrén zhēn kělián.

9. shǐjiè N: world
shǐjiè dàshì N: world events
10. zhèngzhì N: politics
11. zōngjiào N: religion
xìn (zōng)jiào VO: to believe in a religion
12. jiàoyù N: education
13. fùzá SV: be complicated (opposite of jiǎndān)
Zhèi jiàn shìqíng hěn fùzá, tā yíding bānbuliǎo.
14. jiějué V: to solve, to settle
Zhèige wèntí, méifázi jiějué.
15. zhǔyì N: principle, -ism
gòngchǎnzhǔyì N: communism
shèhuìzhǔyì N: socialism
16. yìyì N: significance
yǒu yìyì VO: to be of significance
Tā shuō de huà méiyǒu yìyì.
17. xiǎoshuō N: novel
18. zázhì N: magazine
19. jìnbù N/V: progress/to advance, to progress, to improve
Tāde Zhōngwén jìnbùde hěn kuài.

20. wényán

N: literary language, classical style

Nèi běn shū shì yòng wényán xiě de.

21. bái huà

N: colloquial language, vernacular

bái huà xiǎo shuō

N: novel in the vernacular

Wényán, bái huà tā dōu kàn de dǒng.

22. cāi

V: to guess

cāi zhāo

RV: guess it

a. Nǐ cāi cāi shí shí.

b. Wǒ cāi le bàn tiān, méi cāi zhāo.

23. zǒng qī lái shuō

IE: to sum up

24. sì shēng

N: four tones (of standard Chinese)

25. zhǔn

SV/A: be accurate/certainly

zhǔn shí

A: on time, on schedule

a. Wǒ de biǎo bù zhǔn.

b. Qǐng nǐ zhǔn shí lái.

c. Wǒ míng tiān zhǔn lái.

PART 3 Jùzì Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Comparing Xiǎoxīn, Liúshén, Zhùyì, and Zìxí

These four expressions are used interchangeably to express "being careful." In addition, zhùyì also means "being attentive" and "concentrating one's attention on something," and zìxí, "to be meticulous." The following chart illustrates how each may be used according to its part of speech.

	xiǎoxīn	liúshén	zhùyì	zìxí
SV	X	X	X	X
A	X	X	X	X
V	X	X	X	
VO		X	X	

As stative verbs, the four expressions can be preceded by adverbs, such as bíjiào and zuì, or followed by diǎnr. When used to modify verbs, they may occur with the adverbial de: xiǎoxīnde, zìxíde, etc. With the exception of zìxí, these expressions are also funcative verbs, taking nouns as objects, e.g., xiǎoxīn huǒchē, liúshén hòubiān de chē, and zhùyì tā shuode huà. Finally, liúshén and zhùyì can be treated as verb-object constructions, as in liú diǎnr shén and zhù diǎnr yí.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Be careful in your work.
2. Spend your money carefully.
3. He is careful about his clothes.
4. Please, be very careful about your diet.
5. Pay attention to what I say.
6. He doesn't take care of his things.
7. Look out! The train is coming.

8. Be careful. Don't drop it.
9. Give this matter your careful attention.
10. Accidents occur when people are not careful.

Translating "Care"

This English word does not have as wide a variety of meanings as "make," but it still warrants special attention to its many uses. Listed below are its most common uses.

a. It may be translated as guān or zàihu, meaning "mind" or "give a damn."

Wǒ bùguān (or búzàihu)
nǐ qù búqù.

I don't care whether you go or not.

b. It may be translated as guān in the sense of "taking care of."

Zhèi jiàn shì, shéi
guān?

Who takes care of this matter?

Wǒ zuì bùxīhuan guān jiā-
lǐ de shìqíng.

I hate to take care of household chores.

c. It may be translated as zhùyì, liúshén, zìxí, or xiǎoxīn in the sense of "being careful."

d. It means xīhuan or ài in the sense of "caring for."

Wǒ bùxīhuan chīyú.

I don't care for fish.

e. When used in the pattern "leave in ... care," it may be translated as jiāo ... guān.

Bǎ zhèi jiàn shì jiāo-
(gei) tā guān ba.

Let's leave this matter in his care.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The child is ill because he hasn't been cared for.
2. He doesn't take care of his money.
3. I ask him to take care of my property.
4. This matter demands special care.
5. Care should be taken in writing letters.

6. He takes great care in the use of words.
7. I don't care a bit for what he says.
8. He may go anywhere he likes for all I care.
9. I do not care much for swimming.
10. The children were left in the care of their grandfather.

Comparing Kělián and Kěxǐ

The meanings and various usages of these two words are easily confused. Kělián means "to pity," "be pitiful," or "pitiable" and may serve as a verb or a stative verb to express pity and sympathy. Kěxǐ means "too bad," "what a pity," or "unfortunately" and is most often used as an adverb to express disappointment.

Kěxǐ zuótiān tā méilái.

It's too bad that he didn't
come yesterday.

Nèige qióng rén duōme kělián
ne! Wǒ hěn kélián tā.

How pitiful that poor man is!
I really pity him.

Note that when kělián is used as a verb, the second syllable usually becomes unaccented.

Kělián only refers to people and other living things that arouse human sympathy, while kěxǐ may refer to both animate and inanimate things.

Tā zhēn kělián, qióngde
lián chīfàn de qián
dōu méiyǒu le!

What a pity that he is too poor
to have any money for meals!

Kěxǐ nèige zhuōzi huài
le.

It's too bad that the table is
broken.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. She is very intelligent. Too bad she doesn't study hard.
2. God pities those who pity others.
3. Unfortunately, it rained yesterday; otherwise, we would have had a grand time.
4. It's pitiful that some people don't have jobs.
5. Look what a pity it is!