

第三课

Lesson Three



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生词

Vocabulary

发笑	fā xiào	to laugh	V-O	發
尊敬	zūnjìng	to respect	V	
伤心	shāng xīn	to be sad	V-O	傷
水平	shuǐpíng	level, standard	N	
活泼	huópo	lively	ADJ, ADV	潑
勤奋	qínfèn	diligent	ADJ, ADV	奮
哭笑不得	kū xiào bù dé	not know whether to laugh or cry	EXP	
一心一意	yìxīn yíyì	wholeheartedly	EXPR (ADV)	
名利	míng lì	fame and wealth	N	
一时	yìshí	temporary, for a short while	ADJ	時
痛快	tòngkuài	joyful(ly), to one's great satisfaction	ADJ, ADV, N	
不顾	bú gù	to have no regard for	V	顧
长远	chángyuǎn	long term	N	長遠
利益	lìyì	benefit	N	
钱财	qián cái	money	N	錢財
推磨	tuī mò	to grind the mill	V-O	
权	quán	power; rights	N	權
偷	tōu	to steal	V	
抢	qiǎng	to rob	V	搶
根本	gēnběn	(not) at all [followed by neg.]	ADV	
讲究	jiǎngjiu	to be particular about	V	講
赶	gǎn	to rush, 赶 to catch up with, to catch (a train, plane...)	V	趕
小伙子	xiǎohuǒzi	lad, young fellow	N	
时髦	shímáo	fashionable	ADJ	時
老式	lǎoshì	old-fashioned	ADJ	
眼光	yǎnguāng	vision, foresight	N	

Lesson Three

打扮	dǎban	to dress up, to make up	V	
不三不四	bùsān búsi	shady, dubious	N	
鬼混	guǐhùn	to fool around	V	
开除	kāichú	to expel	V	開
糟糕	zāogāo	terrible (colloq.)	SV	
不像话	bú xiàng huà	outrageous	ADJ	話
不像样子	bú xiàng yàngzi	" " " "	ADJ	樣
干活	gàn huó	to do (physical) work	V-O	幹
说法	shuōfǎ	opinion	N	說
减肥	jiǎn féi	to lose weight	V-O	
天真	tiānzhēn	naive, innocent	ADJ	
发脾气	fā píqì	to lose one's temper	V-O	發, 氣
旷课	kuàng kè	to miss a class (without a reason)	V-O	曠課
自暴自弃	zìbào zìqì	to be backward and have no urge to make progress	SV	棄
要求	yāoqiú	to demand, to require; requirement	V/N	
冷静	lěngjìng	calm	ADJ	
夸张	kuā zhāng	exaggerated	ADJ, ADV	誇張
挑	tiāo	to choose, select	V	
无法无天	wúfǎ wútiān	run wild, become absolutely lawless	ADJ	無
毫无	háowú	not have at all	V (NEG)	無
骂	mà	to tell sb. off	V	罵
顿	dùn	MW (for meals)	MW	頓
岂有此理	qǐyǒu cǐlǐ	outrageous	EXP	豈
浪费	làngfèi	to waste	V	費
看白戏	kàn bái xì	to look on, unconcerned	V-O	戲
传统	chuántǒng	tradition	N	傳統
孝	xiào	filial piety	V/N	
政策	zhèngcè	policy	N	
眼看	yǎnkàn	soon	ADV	
光	guāng	only, just	ADV	
靠	kào	to rely on	V	

本事	běnsǐ	skill	N	
治	zhì	to cure	V	
臭	chòu	to be smelly	SV/ADJ	
老婆	lǎopo	wife (colloq.)	N	
处理	chǔlǐ	to deal with, handle	V	處
糊涂	hútu	muddled	ADJ/SV	塗
深夜	shēnyè	late at night	N	
为人	wéirén	behaviour	N	為
着想	zhuóxiǎng	to consider (sb/ sth.)	V	
胡说八道	húshuō bādào	to speak nonsense	V/ADJ	說
味道	wèidào	taste, flavour	N	
浓	nóng	strong, dense	ADJ	濃
变	biàn	to change	V	變
过分	guòfèn	to be excessive	SV	過
情景	qíngjǐng	situation	N	
开放	kāi fàng	to open up (Chinese open-door policy)	V	開
政府	zhèngfǔ	government	N	
保护	bǎohù	to protect	V	護
简直	jiǎnzhí	simply	ADV	簡
破坏	pò huài	to destroy, destruction	V/N	壞
文明	wénmíng	civilization	N	
吞	tūn	to swallow	V	
口气	kǒuqì	tone of voice	N	氣
满意	mǎnyì	to be satisfied	SV	
发达	fādá	developed	ADJ	發達
侵略	qīnlüè	to invade, invasion	V/N	
发牢骚	fā láosāo	to make a complaint	V-O	發, 騷
根深蒂固	gēnshēn dìgù	deep-rooted	ADJ	
成千上万	chéngqiān shàngwàn	very many, hundreds and thousands	ADJ	萬
顽固分子	wángù fēnzǐ	die-hard	N	頑



对话

Dialogue

李先生是英籍华商。他常去中国、台湾、香港三地作买卖。昨天他刚从中国大陆回来。李先生的邻居布朗先生是个汉学家。布朗先生有个女儿叫帕兰卡，她可想去中国学汉语了。所以今天布朗先生就来到李先生的家，想问问李先生到底让他女儿去哪儿念书好。

布朗 听说台湾已经发展得非常美国化了，所以很多人去中国大陆**图的是**那儿的中国味道浓。可是现在许多大陆城市也开始慢慢儿地变得**像台湾似的**...

李 **可不是吗!**大陆人目前**说不上两句就**往“钱”(前)看，什么都是外国的好，**更不用说**中国味道浓不浓了。**搞得**不中不西的。我看，要是想学中国文化**还不如**在英国学呢。

布朗 你**未免也**说得**太过分**了点儿。我想大陆的情景**不至于**那么坏吧。虽然开放了，中国政府**多少也**会有些保护中国文化的政策吧。

李 **还**保护中国文化**呢!**简直是破坏文化! 中国几千年的文明算是**白费**了。眼看都叫美国和西方给吞进肚子里去了。

布朗 听你的口气好像你对中国的发展很不满意。**在历史上**中国发达的时候，西方受到了中国的影响，现在西方发达了，中国受西方的影响，有什么不好的呢?

李 这**哪儿**是影响啊，这是文化侵略! 你自己刚才还在发牢骚说大陆的城市也变得像台湾一样了，现在**倒反而**教育起我来了!

布朗 你没让我把话说完。我说，虽然大陆城市也开始变了，但是**对文化来说**，是**变不到哪儿去的**。几千年的文明在中国人的脑子里已经根深蒂固，靠几年，**甚至**几十年的开放才改变不了中国人的文化思想呢。**更不用说**中国还有成千上万像你一样的顽固分子呢。



口 语 句 型

Sentence patterns

shǐ ràng jiào
1. 使 / 让 / 叫

CAUSE

MAKE (SOMEBODY DO SOMETHING)

使, 让 and 叫 are verbs which cannot be followed by a noun, but by a noun + its verbal clause, as shown in the following pattern:

	A	使/让/叫	B
	s. (v. o.)	使/让/叫 s.	v. o.
1	小李不想吃饭	使/让	他女朋友很着急
	<i>Xiao Li doesn't want to eat. This has made his girlfriend very worried.</i>		
2	学习汉字	使/让/叫我	头疼
	<i>Learning Chinese characters gives me a headache.</i>		
3	他 总是	使/让/叫老师	生 气
	<i>He always makes the teacher angry.</i>		

The A clause can be a pronoun as in the example 3, a v-o pattern as in the example 2 or a sentence as in the example 1, but all the B clauses in the above three sentences have verbal elements.

一看到他的样子就使我们发笑。你怎么叫我们尊敬他呢？

这次考试没得到好成绩实在使她伤心。

多练习听和说，一定会使我们提高中文水平。

这些学生聪明可是不努力，活泼可是不勤奋，真使我哭笑不得。

Can you find a word that has the same function as 使, 让 and 叫?

When can 让 and 叫 be used as co-verbs?

tú tú de shì wèi de shì

2. 图 / 图的是 / 为的是

2a. 图

TO PURSUE

TO SEEK

图 is used as an ordinary verb in the second clause of a sentence, but 图 is usually preceded by a monosyllabic adverb like 总, 老, or 都, with 不 or 没 if required. The first clause of a 图 sentence describes a situation in which action to “seek” or to “pursue” takes place: 找对象不能总图人漂亮 *When you're looking for a partner, you shouldn't always go for the pretty ones.*

2b. 图的是; 为的是

FOR THE SAKE OF

Another expression that uses 图 is 图的是. 图的是 is similar to 为的是. 为 without 的是 acts as a co-verb in a sentence, but 图 on its own cannot be used in the same way as 为: 他为钱财而工作 *He works for money.* One cannot say: 他图钱财而工作.

One can place a 为的是 or 图的是 clause in the second half of a sentence: 他工作图的是钱财 or 他工作为的是钱财 *He works (for the sake of) money.*

王老师老一心一意地工作，从来不图名利。

不能只图一时痛快，而不顾长远利益。

有人说：“人活在世界上图的就是钱财——有钱能使鬼推磨。”

你家要钱有钱，要权有权。你又偷又抢到底图什么呢？

Replace 图 with 为 ... 而 in the above sentences.

kě bú shì ma

3. 可不是吗

YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN

YES INDEED

可不是吗 is a rhetorical question, used to agree with a statement. It is very often followed by an additional comment:

A: 今天可热了.

It's really hot today.

B: 可不是吗, 我这直淌汗呢.

*Yes, indeed. I'm sweating away now.*A 住在这儿可真贵, 这么 一间房¹, 一个礼拜要六十镑还不管吃饭啊。

B 可不是吗, 所以很多学生就根本住不起。

A 我们汉语老师的课没上头, 他上课我老想睡觉。

B 可不是吗, 我从来不去上他的课。

A 中文不好学。

B 可不是吗, 你看, 我这学了都两年了还没学出什么名堂来。

A 英国男学生在台湾想去中国人家住可不容易了。

B 可不是吗, 去年我根本就没找到地方住。

Can you think of any other usage of 可?

gèng bú yòng shuō le gèng tán bú shàng le hé kuàng

4. 更不用说...了/ 更谈不上...了/ 何况

LET ALONE

NOT TO MENTION

更不用说 and 更谈不上 are used a great deal colloquially, but 何况 is often used in the written language. The matter which has to be 'let alone' is placed between 更不用说 and 了, or between 更谈不上 and 了 and is shown in the following.

[The fact] 更不用说 [The matter] 了

他不识字, 更不用说叫他看小说了

He is illiterate, so there is no question of asking him to read a novel.

¹这么 一间房: A room like this.

他这个人可小气了，平常就连一分钱都不肯借给人，更不用说别的东西了。

小王怕坐汽车，更不用说坐飞机了。

她这个人家门都没出过，你就更不用问她去没去过中国了。

古波学中文都快两年了，连一句话都说不上来，更谈不上流利了。

我们老师平常不讲究吃不讲究穿，更不用说赶时髦了。

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

I go to Spain every summer to have some sunshine, as the summer in England is so wet (湿 shī); not to mention Scotland where it is both wet and cold.

bù bù

5. 不 A 不 B

NEITHER A NOR B

A and B are opposite or different in meaning. Both A and B should be rhythmically balanced by being followed by the same number of syllables: in fact, both 不 are often followed by monosyllabic stative verbs. This usage is seen in a type of four-character expression: 不深不浅 *neither deep nor shallow*; 不薄不厚 *neither thin nor thick*.

英国的天气老这个样子：不阴不阳的。

A 这个小伙子有些不男不女的，我可看不惯。

B 你的眼光太老式啦，他这个打扮算是最时髦的了。

你可千万别跟那些不三不四的人整天地鬼混。

A 那些学生的中文学得怎么样了？

B 不好不坏，马马虎虎。

hái bù rú ne bù rú

6. 还不如...呢 / A 不如 B

6a. 还不如...呢

IT WOULD BE BETTER... /MIGHT AS WELL BE ...

Sometimes there is a hint of satire in the phrase which is placed between 还不如 and 呢: 你只吃那么一点儿, (还) 不如不吃呢 *You eat so little, why do you bother to eat at all?* 还 can be omitted, while 倒 can be placed before 不如, as in: 倒不如不吃呢 which has a similar implication to 还不如不吃呢.

Do you remember how 倒 was used in the previous lesson? Do you think there is any similarity between these two usages of 倒?

6b. A 不如 B

"A" IS NOT AS GOOD AS "B"

This is a comparative expression which can be followed a stative verb. 不如 is similar to the comparative construction 没有: 她开车不如你快 or 她开车没有你快 or 她开车开得没有 (不如) 你快 *She doesn't drive as fast as you do.*

However, 不如 can be used as *not better than...* and can be followed by a noun or pronoun, but 没有 cannot be used in this way.

你看这个学生太糟糕了: 一个学期只来上过一次课。其实还不如不来上课呢。

在这儿学一年汉语倒还不如去北京学三个月呢。

要是你告诉他这件事会使他伤心, 倒不如什么都不说呢。

他吃饭不如你, 干活倒比你强。

你老说我干什么 都不如他, 还不如我 什么 都不干呢。

Which of the above sentences can be changed into a comparative 没有 construction?

7. 未免 (也)

MUST BE ADMITTED THAT

RATHER

INEVITABLY

未免 is an adverb, and is usually followed by 太 to indicate excessiveness; or by 有些 or 有点 for a moderate tone of voice. 未免 can be placed either before a verb or before another adverb, but it cannot usually be put directly in front of a stative verb.

“不吃饭就能减肥”这种说法未免也太天真了。

你们学了那么久的中文, 连这个句子都念不出来, 未免也太可笑了。

我们的老师一发脾气就说: “未免也太无法无天了, 你们到底是来念书的还是来鬼混的?”

这部小说连王老师都看不懂, 未免有些难。

你未免也吃得太多了。一桌的菜, 让你一个人就吃完了。

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

It must be admitted that he is a funny person. Everybody else complains that we have too much work, but instead he asks the teacher for more work.

bú zhì yú ba bú jiàn de ba
8. 不至于... (吧) / 不见得... (吧)

UNLIKELY

CANNOT GO SO FAR AS...

不至于 and 不见得 show that a speaker does not believe something is going to happen. They are similar to 不会...吧 in meaning. 不至于 or 不见得 should be placed before a verb, co-verb, 比, 把, 被 or adverb.

“什么！你们只给学生三十镑钱一个礼拜？未免也太不像样子了。你们不至于让他们饿着肚子学习吧？”

其实别的大学中文系不见得比我们好。

A 旷几堂课有什么大不了的？他们不见得会把我开除吧？

B 别自暴自弃，得要求进步啊。

A 中国的住房不至于比这儿贵吧？

B 反正也差不了多少。

你不至于一天到晚坐在图书馆搞研究，得要出去走走，逛逛，休息休息。

Use 不会...吧 instead of 不至于 or 不见得 in the above sentences, and see if the meanings are still the same.

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

You can't go so far as to say that we are unable to write a word of Chinese.

duō shao yǒu xiē duō shao yǒu diǎn duō shao yì diǎnr duō shao jǐ
9. 多少 有些 SV / 多少 有点 SV / 多少 V 一点 / 多少 V 几 MW

9a. 多少有些 SV 多少有点 SV

TO SOME EXTENT

TO A CERTAIN POINT

多少有些 and 多少有点 are followed by stative verbs, and their function is to soften the stative verb, which usually has a negative sense: 学中文多少有些难 *Learning Chinese is difficult, up to a point.*

9b. 多少 V 一点

MORE OR LESS (V) A LITTLE

SOMEWHAT (V) A LITTLE

The difference between V 一点 and 多少 V 一点 is that 多少 V 一点 sometimes gives an indication of unwillingness, or of lack of concern with quality or quantity: 我给孩子们作了一点儿吃的 *I've cooked something for the children to eat.* 我给孩子们多少作了一点儿吃的. *I've cooked (a somewhat small amount of) food for the children to eat.*

9c. 多少 V 几 MW

MORE OR LESS (V) A FEW...

This expression is similar to 多少 V 一点儿.

虽然帕兰卡老是那么冷静，但是考起试来她多少有些紧张。

我朋友学欧洲语言都没问题，可是对她来说学中文多少还是有些难。

有人说古波一个人喝得了两瓶茅台。我看这话多少有些夸张。

古波昨晚没喝两杯酒就脸红了。他说他没醉。可是我想他多少有些醉了。

如果他们要你唱歌，你多少给他们唱几句吧，不然好像有些不客气。

去中国的话你给你女朋友多少买一点儿小礼物，这样可以使她高兴高兴。

A 你要苹果吗？

B 好，给我多少挑几个吧。

Do you remember another expression from lesson 2 that has a number word 几 and that is followed by a measure word?

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

I think you'd somehow better do a bit of homework, otherwise your teacher will be cross with you.

bái

10. 白

IN VAIN

FOR NOTHING

白 is an adverb that is placed before a verb or co-verb. It can also be placed before the adverbial particle 地, but it is usually used in the duplicated form 白白地.

白 may appear in front of the noun in a verb-object pattern, where it has an idiomatic function. For instance, 看白戏 doesn't mean to watch a white play, it means *to look on unconcerned*. 写白字 means *to miswrite a character*. N.B. 吃白饭 means *to eat plain rice*, but 白吃饭 means *(somebody) has been paid for not doing anything*.

她男朋友花了好几年功夫学汉语，但是他的工作跟汉语毫无关系真是白费精力。
我给他白干了一天的事，他还大骂我一顿，真是岂有此理！

你们白拿钱的吗？怎么只休息不干活啊？

你们年轻，不应该白白地浪费时间啊，得好好儿地学习呀！

你站在那儿看白戏啊。怎么不来帮一把呀？

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

I went to his place but he wasn't in. What a waste of time!

fǎn ér

11. 反而

ON THE CONTRARY

BUT

INSTEAD

反而 is an adverb, similar to the adverb 倒 in meaning. Sometimes 反而 and 倒 can be put together for emphasis. 反而 can be placed before a noun or a verb, but 倒 can only be placed before a verb.

他借了我的钱不还，这还不说，他反而说他借给我钱了。真是岂有此理！

中国的传统是儿女孝父母。可是有了“独生子女”政策以后，当父母的反而倒‘孝’起儿女来了。

今年夏天还没怎么热过，眼看都冬天了，倒反而热起来了。

要是你说多了，他反而不听，也是白说，其实倒还不如不说呢。

文革时期不让看那些书，大家都想看；可是现在可以随便看了，反而倒没人看了。

bú dào nǎr qù

12. SV 不到哪儿去

WON'T / CAN'T BE THAT ...

This expression indicates the speaker's doubts about that which is expressed by the

stative verb or adverb. In the spoken language 不到哪儿去 often appears at the end of a sentence. In other words, it is either used as a stative verb, or as a complement of degree:

在中国买瓷器,贵不到哪儿去 [here used as a stative verb]

Buying porcelain in China won't be that expensive.

他的腿那么短,他跑得快不到哪儿去 [here used as a complement of degree]

His legs are so short:he can't run that fast.

Can you remember another expression that indicates the speaker's doubts?

他才学两年中文,那他中文好不到哪儿去。

虽然他们一个礼拜工作六天,可是一个人的活儿,十个人干,忙不到哪儿去。

他不会开车。光靠着两条腿,他跑不到哪儿去!

这些事我以前都干过,难不到哪儿去。

她父母都很难看,她漂亮不到哪儿去。

那个大夫的本事大不到哪儿去。你看,连伤风、感冒都治不好。

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

Taiwan is quite a developed country. Looking for accommodation there won't be that cheap.

shènzhì yú
13. 甚至 (于)

SO FAR AS TO

EVEN

于 can be omitted in the 甚至 construction. 甚至 is similar to 连...都 in meaning. It is an adverb and can be placed either before a noun or before a verb.

In 连...都 sentences the emphasis is on the noun or the verb-object phrase which follows 连. However, 甚至 can either refer to a noun or to the degree of an action: 连我们老师都觉得中文难 or 甚至我们老师都觉得中文难 *Even our teacher finds Chinese difficult.* 他开车开得快得甚至飞了起来 *He drove so fast that the car was flying.*

The 连...都 construction cannot be used in the above sentence.

她每天工作十几个小时,有时甚至于工作到深夜。

我朋友懒得甚至好几个月都不洗衣服,真是臭得不敢闻。

小王对处理家里的事可糊涂了,昨天他甚至把老婆的生日都给忘了。

你们学了那么久的中文甚至连“你好、再见”都不会说,别开玩笑了。

Which of the above sentences can be changed into 连...都 sentences?

Say the following sentence in Chinese.

He ate so much the day before yesterday that even today he still doesn't feel hungry.

cái ne

14. 才...呢

14a. 才...呢 is used for emphasis in negation. While it is similar to 可(不) it is even more definite. See pattern 1 in lesson 1: 我才不喝英国茶呢 *There is no way you can get me to drink English tea.* 我可不喝英国茶 *I certainly don't drink English tea.*

14b. 才...呢 can throw a criticism back in the other person's face. The criticism can be both affirmative and negative:

A 你的字写得可难看了。

A *Your characters are so ugly.*

B 你才写得难看呢。

B *You are the one who writes ugly characters.*

A 小李说你怕胖不敢吃东西。

B 别听他胡说八道了，他才怕胖呢。

我才不去北京呢，冬天又冷、夏天又热、春天还刮大风，真叫我受不了。

A 你说中文自学就行，根本不用老师，别开玩笑。

B 我才不开玩笑呢。

我才不去他的酒会呢。他的朋友都是一些不三不四的人。

小张才不会干出这种坏事来呢，他的为人谁都知道：从来都是只为朋友着想不顾自己的。

Say the following sentences in Chinese.

A: I think you'd somehow better do a bit of homework, otherwise your teacher will be cross with you.

B: He will not be cross at all, because if I don't do it, then he doesn't have to mark it does he?



翻译和练习

Translations and exercises

A: Make sentences with the above speech patterns.

B: Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using suitable speech patterns if possible.

1. The work I'm doing isn't at all interesting. I'm only doing it for the money.
2. A: The 2nd year students don't like speaking Chinese very much.
B: You can say that again. Generally speaking they don't like talking, let alone speaking Chinese.
3. I like the climate in Kunming (昆明). It is neither hot nor cold.
4. It is too late to meet him at the station. It would be better if you waited for him here.
5. He said he could learn 100 characters a day. I would say that he was blowing his own trumpet.
6. You are both old friends. If you criticize him, he will be unlikely to take offence.
7. A: No matter what you say, I think he is a good student.
B: Come off it. What is so good about him?
8. The truth is I've studied Chinese in vain, as I never have a chance to use it.
9. Modern Chinese music has been influenced (受...影响) by Russian music.
10. She is not very well and needs to be looked after (照顾), but instead she wants to look after me.

Translate the following passages into Chinese

I think Chinese is terribly easy to learn: even *I* can write a few characters and speak a dozen or so phrases. I really can't understand why these students always complain about the difficulties, as if they haven't got any brains. It must be admitted that they are rather stupid! But if you ask them anything about travelling abroad, or having holidays in the Far East, America and so on, they really know their stuff very well. In any case it is not my business if they are not interested in Chinese. Just let them be! I don't care. As far as I am concerned, teaching Chinese is both time- and energy-consuming. It would be better for me to do something else. Don't you think so?

Ha! I'm pulling your leg! Don't take it too seriously.

Tea making

While you are boiling a kettle of water, you should put several teaspoons of tea-leaves into the teapot. As soon as the water has boiled you should pour the water into the teapot, then put on the lid. Wait for about two minutes before you pour the tea into the cups, and then add a dash of milk.



情景对话

Role play exercises

- A: Ask your Chinese friend why he/she works so hard.
- B: Tell your friend “A” that you work hard just for your own pleasure.

- C: Say to your friend that prices have risen too much.
- D: Agree with him/her and say you can't afford to live here any more.

- E: Ask your Chinese friend to get a plane ticket for Guangzhou tomorrow.
- F: Tell him/her it is difficult to get plane tickets even if he/she books 4 weeks in advance, let alone the day before.

- G: Ask your friend's opinion of your Chinese paintings.
- H: Tell him/her that his/her paintings are not bad, but they are not good either.

- J: Ask your friend whether you should go to China by boat.
- K: Tell him/her that it takes too long to go to China by boat. It would be better to go there by train, as it only takes 7 days.

- L: Tell your Chinese friend that your classes are too boring, so you are not going there today.
- M: Tell him/her that it must be admitted that he/she is not serious enough about

his/her studies, and that he/she must study hard regardless.

- N: Complain to your teacher that you have got too much work to do, and that you can't go so far as to sacrifice your sleeping time.
- P: Tell him/her that if he/she organized his/her time more efficiently, he/she would be able to do everything.
- Q: Tell your friend that introducing democracy to China wouldn't be very effective (有效 yǒuxiào).
- R: Say to "Q" that you don't agree with him. What the students did in 1989 will happen (发生 fāshēng) again. What they did will not have been in vain.
- S: Tell your friend that the place you are staying in is very cheap. You only pay \$20 per week, and they even provide your meals.
- T: Tell him/her that compared with what *you* get, your friend's accommodation is not at all cheap. As you are staying with your Chinese friend it is free of charge.