

第四课

Lesson Four



口语句型目录

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生词

Vocabulary

功课	gōngkè	(written) exercises	N	課
自由	zìyóu	free/freedom	ADJ/N	
活动	huódòng	activities	N	動
认为	rènwéi	to think, to realize	V	認為
轻松	qīngsōng	relaxed, light	ADJ	輕鬆
吃苦	chī kǔ	to bear hardships	V-O	
讲义气	jiǎng yìqì	to have personal loyalty	V-O	講義氣
有势	yǒu shì	to have power	V-O	
拍马屁	pāi mǎpì	to lick sb.'s boots	V-O	馬
道理	dàolǐ	reason, logic	N	
暖气	nuǎnqì	heater	N	氣
占便宜	zhàn piányì	to take advantage	V-O	
走极端	zǒu jíduān	to go to extremes	V-O	極
政治	zhèngzhì	politics	N	
反复无常	fǎnfù wúcháng	to be changeable	SV	複, 無
老百姓	lǎobǎixìng	common people	N	
敢	gǎn	to dare	MV	
结果	jiéguǒ	result	N	結
要事	yào shì	important matter	N	
航班	hángbān	flights	N	
缘故	yuángù	cause, reason	N	緣
通知	tōngzhī	to inform	V	
头头是道	tóutóu shìdào	to be clear and logical	SV	頭
牛头不对 马嘴	niútóu búduì mǎzuǐ	to be incongruous	SV	頭, 對, 馬
(得)要命	...(de)yàomìng	extremely (used in complement of degree)	ADV	
销路	xiāolù	sale, market	N	銷
广	guǎng	to be wide	SV	廣
心不在焉	xīn bu zài yān	to be not with it	SV	
禁	jìn	to ban, prohibit	V	

缺席	quē xí	to be absent	SV/ADJ	
顾	gù	to care (顾不上 can't be bothered)	V	顧
家家户户	jiājiā hùhù	every family	N	
艰苦朴素	jiānkǔ pǔsù	hard working and plain living	SV	艱, 樸
不闻不问	bùwén búwèn	to show no interest in sth.	SV	聞, 問
典型	diǎnxíng	typical	N	
拉长脸	lā chángliǎn	to pull a long face	V-O	長臉
人家	rénjia	other people	N	
欠	qiàn	owe	V	
甬	béng	(neg.) don't	V	
借口	jièkǒu	excuse	N	
解释	jiěshì	to explain	V	釋
传统	chuántǒng	tradition	N	傳統
百分之百	bǎifēnzhībǎi	a hundred per cent, absolutely	ADV	
服从	fúcóng	to obey	V	從
资格	zīgé	qualifications, rights	N	資
共产党	gòngchǎndǎng	communist party	N	產黨
合理	héli	logical, reasonable	ADJ	
享受	xiǎngshòu	enjoyment	N/V	
奖学金	jiǎngxuéjīn	scholarship	N	獎, 學
讨论	tǎolùn	to discuss	V	討論
方面	fāngmiàn	aspect	N	
消息	xiāoxi	information	N	
打招呼	dǎ zhāohu	to let sb. know, to greet	V-O	
自觉	zìjué	willing(ly)	SV/ADV	覺
报告	bàogào	report	N	報
面临	miànlín	to face	V	臨
毕业	bìyè	to graduate	V	畢業
了不起	liǎobuqǐ	amazing	EXPR	
省	shěng	to save (money, time)	V	
许可	xǔkě	permit	N	許
眼开眼闭	yǎnkāi yǎnbì	one eye open, one eye closed	EXPR	開, 閉
企业	qǐyè	enterprise	N	業
安排	ānpái	to organize, organization	V/N	

总之	zǒngzhī	in brief	ADV	總
吹了	chuīle	end of a relationship	EXP	
照顾	zhàogù	to take care of	V	顧
需要	xūyào	to need	V	
让步	ràngbù	to give in	V	讓
耍小孩气	shuǎ xiǎohái qì	to be childish	V-O	氣
选择	xuǎnzé	to choose, choice	V/N	選擇



对话

Dialogue

古波是帕兰卡的男朋友，也是她的同班同学。今年他们都去中国学习汉语，但是他们大学让他们自己随便选择去哪个中国大学学习。就是为了去哪儿学习的事，古波和帕兰卡吵了好几次架。今天古波在食堂看见了他们的中国朋友丁云，就跟丁云谈起有关去中国学习的事来了。

古波 我想去台湾学汉语。那儿的生活跟大陆的比起来真是又方便又舒服，而且还能找工作。

丁云 **难道**你没听说目前在台湾作临时工也有困难了。这是**由于**台湾政府不久前改变了**有关**外国学生在台湾工作许可的政策。

古波 **据**刚从台湾回来的同学**说**，虽然政策**改是改**了，其实他们对学生工作的问题**却**还是眼开眼闭的。

丁云 **自从**大陆开放**以来**，**在**生活上越来越方便了，而且在中国的**外国企业**多了，因此找工作也容易了。我看，你**还不如**去大陆**呢**。

古波 在学习和生活上我想台湾的大学已经给我们安排好了，而且他们对我们的情况也非常了解，总之很方便。

丁云 那么帕兰卡也跟你去台湾吗？

古波 别提了，我们已经吹了。她一定要去中国大陆学习。我怎么跟她说她都不听，非要去那儿不可。她还说她在那儿有朋友照顾她，并不需要我。她不听就不听，随她的便！

丁云 我看，你们俩不是你让步就是她让步，可不应该为了去哪儿学习的事而吵架，不值得耍小孩儿气嘛。

古波 看来有时候选择多了反而给人找麻烦。要是我们没有选择，都得去一个大学学习，那么我跟帕兰卡也就不可能会有争论了。



口语句型

Sentence patterns

nándào ma

1. 难道...吗？

SURELY...(NOT)...? [Lit: it's difficult to say that.....]

难道...吗 is used to form a rhetorical question: 道 means to say in Classical Chinese.

难道中国菜不好吃吗 surely Chinese food is delicious? [Lit: difficult to say/ how could you say that Chinese food is not good to eat?]

难道他是个好人吗? Surely he is a bad person? [Lit: difficult to say that he is a good person, isn't it?]

你们老说功课太多，没时间自由活动。难道你们认为学习是一种轻松舒服的事吗！？不吃苦是学不出来的。

A 小王真不讲义气，你看，谁有势就拍谁的马屁。

B 有什么讲不讲义气的？“有奶便是娘”，难道这个道理你也不懂吗？

天气那么热，难道还要开暖气吗？

A 难道那么好看的中国电影你们都不想看了吗？

B 中国电影没看头。

búshì jiùshì

2. 不是...就是...

IF NOT...MUST BE.

EITHER...OR...

If 不是 is placed before the subject of a sentence, it refers to the subject:

不是他错就是我错 *If he isn't wrong then I must be wrong.*

If 不是 is placed before the verb of a sentence, it refers to the action: 他不是看书就是写字, 可用功极了 *He is very diligent: if he's not writing characters he's reading books.*

有的中国人喜欢走极端：不是好就是坏，不是黑就是白。

在这个社会中不是你占别人的便宜就是别人占你的便宜。你说说，这话对不对？

我们这儿的天气老是这样：不是阴天就是下雨，从来不见太阳。

古波这个人可懒得不得了：不是在家睡觉就是去酒馆喝酒，从来不上课。

yóu yú

3. 由于

OWING TO

AS A RESULT OF...

In many ways 由于 is similar to the 因为 construction, which can be followed by 所以, 因此, 就, 而 and 才 clauses which describe the outcomes:

由于他学习不努力, 因此不能毕业 *As he hasn't worked hard, he won't graduate.*

由于 is more formal than 因为 and often appears in the written language, or in public announcements.

由于中国六十年代政治忽左忽右，反复无常，把老百姓搞得不敢公开说出心里话了。

你看, 现在你到了北京说不出一句话来。这是由于你在英国时不肯练口语的结果。

王老师：

由于本人明天家有要事, 故不能去校上课。

特此请假

古波

2015年1月30日。 [N.B. formal note style]

“旅客们请注意,由于气候的缘故,今天上午的航班都不能起飞。请等候通知。”

[N.B. public announcement in airport]

què

4. 却

BUT

YET

HOWEVER

却 is an adverb and is placed before verbs and negations. In many ways 却 is similar to 倒; but 倒 is often followed by a clause that implies a better outcome than expected, while the 却 clause usually implies a worse outcome:

他总是说他会帮助我,可是现在我需要他的帮助了,他却不理我了 *He always said that he would help me. I need his help now, but he will not talk to me any more.*

他作的菜倒不错 *The food he cooked wasn't bad.* [It implies that the food was better than expected.]

倒 can be preceded by 反而 to emphasize the fact that it is "contrary to expectation", but 却 is not normally used with 反而:

以前我总以为汉语太难,现在我反而倒觉得不难了

I always thought that Chinese was difficult, but now I don't think it is at all difficult any more.

在英国时他老希望去中国各地逛逛,转转。可是来了北京以后他却不想去旅行了。

他作起事来头头是道,说起话来却牛头不对马嘴的。

以前丁云老想吃英国菜,来英国后她却一点儿都不想吃了。

北京冬天虽然冷,可是家家户户都有暖气,我倒还算受得了。上海冬天也冷,家里却没有暖气,我可实在受不了。

zì cóng yǐ lái jìn xiē lái zhè jǐ lái

5. 自从...以来 / 近些 + TW 来... / 这几 ... 来...

[These sentence patterns are often seen in newspapers.]

5a. 自从...以来

SINCE

FROM THAT TIME TO NOW

The time (when), or the event, is placed between 自从 and 以来:

自从去年以来... *since last year...*

自从他上大学以来... *since he went to university...*

Sometimes, 自从 or 以来 can be omitted:

自从他去中国,他每个星期给我写信

or

他去中国以来,他每个星期给我写信 *Since he went to China, he has written to me every week.*

5b. 近些 + TW 来..., 这几 ...来...

IN THE LAST FEW...

这几天来常下雨 *It has often rained over the last few days.*

本来这本书的销路并不广,自从政府把它定为禁书以来想看的人却多极了。

A 自从这个学期以来缺席的同学特别多。

B 要去北京啦,心不在焉,哪儿顾得上学习啊。

A 近些年来很多西方人想去中国西部旅行。

B 中国西部有什么去头?!

这几天来老下雪。我们怎么去上课呢?

zài shàng zài xià zài zhōng

6. 在...上 / 在...下 / 在...中

[These sentence patterns are often seen in newspapers.]

6a. 在...上

AS FAR AS ... IS CONCERNED

Normally the noun between 在 and 上 is an abstract one:

在学习上... *as far as the studying is concerned....*

It is similar to 对...来说, but 对...来说 can be used for actual nouns:

对小王来说... *as far as Xiao Wang is concerned.*

However, one cannot say 在小王上.

6b. 在...中

DURING

AMONG

在文化革命中... *during the Cultural Revolution...*

6c. 在...下

UNDER...

在他领导下... *under his leadership...*

在 can often be omitted, except when it is with 下: (在) 学习上; (在) 文化革命中; 在他领导下.

A 他(在)工作上认真努力, (在)生活上艰苦朴素, (在)政治上不闻不问。你说, 他算不算是一个典型的好中国人?

B 他怎么能算是个人呢? 他应该算是条牛。

(在) 我们二年级的同学中谁最努力?

A 在我们老师的认真辅导下我们学会了很多东西。

B 你们到底学会了些什么东西呢?

kànshàngqù kàn qǐ lái

7. 看上去 / 看(起)来

IT SEEMS

AS IF

This is yet another expression which is in the form of a PVC, and contains very little of its original meaning. 看上去 or 看(起)来 are placed at the beginning of sentences or clauses. Both expressions can also be followed by 像 or 好像 ...似的: 看起来她像她妈妈 *She looks like her mother.*

看上去他们都(好像)很高兴(似的) *They look as if they are all very happy.*

看来 is usually followed by a situation; it is not used for describing resemblance:

看来他们不喜欢你作的饭 *it seems that they don't like the food you have cooked.*

他一天到晚拉着长脸, 看上去好像人家欠他什么似的。

A 来上课的人越来越少。看(起)来他们不喜欢你的课。

B 管他们喜不喜欢，有课就得上，甭找借口。

这些学生看上去像木头人似的，给他们解释了半天，他们还是什么都不懂。

看(起)来明天不会下雪吧。

8. àn zhào gēn jù jù shuō jù xī píng
按照 / 根据 / 据说 / 据悉 / 凭

8a. 按照, 根据

ACCORDING TO

按, 照 and 根 can sometimes be omitted: 按理说 and 照理说 are short for:
按照道理说 *according to reason*.

8b. 据说

IT IS SAID

8c. 据悉

IT IS REPORTED

[This expression is often used in newspapers.]

8d. 凭

BASED ON

GO BY

RELY ON.

Is followed by a noun or a noun clause: 凭自己良心作事 *When dealing with things one should follow one's own conscience.*

好学生总是按照老师的要求办事。

根据中国的传统学生得百分之百地服从老师。

A 按照马克思的理论共产主义社会是最合理的社会，是吗？

B 还最合理呢！那么为什么共产党国家都要改革？

你凭什么资格跟我争论！别忘了我是你的老师。真是狗胆包天！

A 就凭着你说的这句话，我就可以当总统。

B 我到底说了什么话能起那么大的作用？

guān yú yǒuguān
9. 关于/ 有关

9a. 关于

ABOUT

CONCERNING

WITH REGARD TO

[These expressions are often used in newspapers.]

关于 is placed at the beginning of sentences.

9b. 有关

If 有关 is followed by an actual rather than an abstract noun, then it can mean *the....concerned*: 有关部门 *the department concerned*.

However, 关于 can only be followed by an abstract noun, while 有关 can be used for abstract and actual nouns: 关于这件事... or 有关这件事... *about that matter...*

关于去北京以后的生活问题你们得问三年级的同学。

关于你们二年级奖学金的事我们下星期再讨论吧。

古波讲究吃、讲究穿、讲究享受、讲到有关工作和学习他就什么都不懂了。

你想知道中国现代电影方面的消息你得问大使馆的有关人员。

lín miàn lín lín shí lín shí bào fó jiǎo
10. 临 / 面临 / 临时 / 临时抱佛脚

10a. 临...[前]

JUST BEFORE (STH. HAPPENS)

临...[前] is often used as a time clause in a sentence. 临 should be followed by a verb or a phrase that indicates an action: 临睡前别吃糖 *Don't eat sweets just before you go to bed.*

10b. 面临

TO FACE

10c. 临时

TEMPORARY

10d. 临时抱佛脚

LOOK FOR HELP AT THE LAST MOMENT

DO STH. AT THE LAST MOMENT

你临走前千万别忘了给我来一个电话打一声招呼。

有些同学学习真不自觉，听说老师要给他们学院写报告了才临时抱佛脚地作功课。难道他们学习图的只是报告吗？

这个人可奇怪了平常老不看书不读报，就是临吃饭了才看书。

中国目前面临着许多难解的问题。

小王这个人啊，临考试了才用功起来，那怎么行呢？

Can the above sentences be changed to ones using the ‘就要...了 imminence’ sentence pattern?

bù jiùbù

11. 不...就不...

This expression has a sense of not caring or mattering. It is used to reply to a negative statement:

A 你不能去他的酒会了

A: *You can't go to his party.*

B 不去就不去,反正我也不想去

B: *So what? Anyway, I don't want to go.*

A 要是你不努力就不能毕业。

B 不毕业就不毕业，有什么了不起的？！

A 我才不去北京呢，路又远生活又不习惯。

B 不去就不去，反正也可以省些钱来作别的事。

A 要是你们不好好学习，一天到晚鬼混我就不给你们钱。

B 不给就不给，大不了就不上学吧。

A 他们都说你的课没上头，因此都不来上课了。

B 不来就不来，反正我也可以休息一下儿。

Can you find another expression with a similar meaning to this sentence pattern?

bié tí le

12. 别提了

12a. DON'T MENTION...

The matter which shouldn't be mentioned is placed between 别提 and 了: 别提他去中国的事了, 要不他太太又会不高兴 *Don't talk about him going to China, otherwise his wife will get upset again.*

12b. INCREDIBLE
EXTRAORDINARY
REMARKABLE

Here, 别提了 either indicates that this is a very serious matter, or expresses one's disbelief. In this case 别提了 is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

别提了, 我给他白干了一天的活还不说, 他把我臭骂了一顿。

A 在中国玩得好吗?

B 别提了, 我从来没去过那么糟糕的地方。真是白花了钱。

A 你们的汉语老师好吗?

B 还好呢, 别提了, 他老给我们很多功课, 忙得我们连一点儿休息的时间都没有啊。

你别提我昨天跟丁云去看电影的事了, 要不帕兰卡又要吃醋了。

A 别提他这个人了。现在我可看穿他了。

B 可不是吗, 我早就说过: “知人知面不知心。”



翻译和练习

Translations and exercises

1. Make sentences with the above speech patterns.

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. What on earth do you have to learn Chinese for? Surely you don't think there will be a future in China as far as your career (事业) is concerned?

2. My friend Xiao Li is a true friend: he never takes advantage of his friends. However, he doesn't like people who are snobbish or ingratiating.

3. His book isn't selling well, because everything in it is illogical and chaotic. Nobody

can understand it.

4. A: I think most Chinese people are cowards; they dare not criticize the Chinese government publicly. They don't care about politics. B: Surely they criticized the Chinese government very strongly during the Tian'anmen incident (事件)?

5. A: In the last few days he has become very strange and unpredictable. B: Yes, indeed. He has a lot of things on his mind. He is not "with it".

6. A: You should practise Chinese all day long. Don't make excuses by saying that you need free time. B: You shouldn't go to extremes.

7. How dare you! You have no right to argue with me. You should always obey me 100%. Anything I say must be right.

8. A: We are just about to eat. What are you going out for? B: I've suddenly remembered that I ought to fetch my old friend Lao Wang from the station. I must rush.

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

My Chinese teacher works hard but he likes telling us off. Yesterday at midday he saw me drinking in the pub, and immediately pulled a long face and said to me in a critical tone, "There are endless things one can learn in this world, and I believe that anyone can master any kind of knowledge, but the most important thing is that one should really bear hardships. As far as one's studies are concerned one should be conscientious; and as far as one's daily life is concerned one should be very humble and simple. One should never be extravagant in one's life or in the things that one enjoys." I told him that as I had worked hard that whole morning, I felt tired and wanted to rest for a few minutes at the pub, after which I would go back to the library. He said that I was making excuses. I tried to explain for a long time and used up all my energy but he still didn't listen to me. Later I went home. I asked myself why I had been so cowed when I saw him. Actually (*as far as*) my studies (*are concerned they*) are my own business and nobody has the right to control me. It totally depends on my own conscience. Other people may keep on badgering me but this would still be fruitless if I didn't want to learn myself.



Revision

Translate the following sentences into English.

那种房子有什么好？不中不西的。

A 英国菜没什么吃头，不过法国菜倒还行。 B 还行呢！吃都吃不饱。

我可喜欢吃日本菜了。

A 看你脸红得这个样子。你刚才多少喝了几口吧？

B 我哪儿喝酒了？是没喝到酒给气的。

A 我才不听他的话呢！他算老几？(!?)

B 你未免也太不礼貌了。你不见得在大庭广众之中跟他扯破脸皮闹翻吧？

1. Can you tell the difference between the following words? Explain their usage by writing your own examples.

倒 却 并 可是/但是

2. How many expressions can you use to deny a statement?

Give your own examples.

3. What is the difference between 应该 and 得？

4. How do you say "for hours"?

5. What is the difference between 为 and 图？ Give your own examples.

6. How many different usages of 在...上 can you think of?

7. How many expressions can you think of with 起 in a PVC pattern?

8. What is the difference between 刚 and 临？

Make sentences with the following expressions.

对不起 看不起 坐不起 了不起 念下去 看上去 买得起 大不了 看得起
看起来