

Lesson One

Reading text

中国小学生放学以后在家的时间很多。有的在家做作业，有的在家玩。虽然现在小学生放学回家以后能学习的东西很多，可是有很多学生不知道应该学什么，在家应该作什么。有很多家长认为虽然学生回家作业很多，可是知道的东西并不多。他们认为小学生应该多学习课本以外的东西，不能只作作业不作家务，应该知道怎样独立生活。

Vocabulary

The characters in the brackets are unabbreviated.

We recommend that you should learn 10 words a day on average.

Write down each character or word on one side of a small card, and the English meaning and *Pinyin* on the other. Check the characters regularly (be ruthless!) and make sure you can remember them.

Watch the animated characters 15 minutes a day. (www.ctcfl.ox.ac.uk)

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
wǒ	我	I, me	PN	
nǐ	你	you	PN	
tā	他	he, him	PN	
men	...们(們)	[plural]	PN	
Zhōngguó	中国(國)	China	N	中 middle 国 state/country
dà	大	big, large	SV / ADJ	
xiǎo	小	small, little	SV / ADJ	
xué	学(學)	study, learn	V	
shì	是	be	V	
dōu	都	all, both	ADV	
lǎoshī	老师(師)	teacher	N	老 old, senior; 师 master
xuésheng	学生	students	N	学 study 生 [suffix:-er,-or: 医生 doctor, 书生 scholar]
yǐhòu	以后(後)	later, after	TW	以 [indicates the limits

				of positions or time] 后 behind
zài	在	locate, be at	V/ Co-V	
jiā	家	home / family	N	
zhǎng	长 (長)	head of ...	N	
zuò	作	do	V	
zuòyè	作业 (業)	assignment	N	作 do 业 course of study, line of business
huí	回	come /go back, return	V	
wán	玩	enjoy oneself	V	
xiànzài	现 (現) 在	now	TW	现 present 在 exist
néng	能	can	MV	
hěnduō	很多	very many	SV / ADJ	很 very 多 many, much
dōngxī	东 (東) 西	things, items	N	
huíjiā	回家	return home	V-O	回 return 家 home
bù	不	no, not	ADV (Neg)	
zhīdào	知道	know	V	知 know 道 way, method
yīng gāi	应 (應) 该 (該)	should	MV	应 should 该 should
shénme	什么 (麼)	what	QW	
de	的		M	
rèn wéi	认 (認) 为 (為)	think, realise	V	认 recognise 为 regard sth. as...
zhǐ	只 (祇)	only	ADV	
jiāwù	家务 (務)	housework	N	务 business, occupation
zěnyàng	怎样 (樣)	how	ADV (QW)	样 type
tāmen	他们 (們)	they	PN	
dúlì	独 (獨) 立	independent	ADV / SV	独 single 立 stand
shēnghuó	生活	live	V	生 grow, give birth to 活 to live

yǒude... yǒude...	有的 ... 有的...	some... some...	CONST	
suīrán... kěshì...	虽(雖)然 ... 可是...	although...	CONST	可是... but

Full-form character version

中國小學生放學以後在家的時間很多。有的在家作作業，有的在家玩。雖然現在小學生放學回家以後能學習的東西很多，可是有很多學生不知道應該學什麼，在家應該作什麼。有很多家長認為雖然學生回家作業很多，可是知道的東西並不多。他們認為小學生應該多學習課本以外的東西，不能只作作業不作家務，應該知道怎樣獨立生活。

Sentence patterns and function words

Stative verbs 多, 好 (1)

When an adjective is used as a predicate, such as *to be* + *adjective*, we label it a stative verb, as in

这本书	很好
this BEN book	very good

This book is very good.

The adjective 好 *good* is used as a stative verb. The linking verb 是 *to be* is not used in Chinese. For instance,

中国	小学生	很多
China	primary schoolchildren	very many

There are very many primary schoolchildren in China.

Linking verb shì 是 (1)

The linking verb 是 *is* is used to connect two nouns or pronouns.

他	是	学生
he	is	student

He is a student.

yǐ 以 (1)

以 *is* is placed before position words such as 前 *before*, 后 *after*, 内 *within*, 外 *out*, 上 *above* and 下 *below* to indicate the time or position of the phrase before 以. For instance,

回家	以后
return home	afterwards

After going back home

Co-verb (1)

Many co-verbs are verbs in Chinese, but some of them, such as 为 and 被, can only be used as co-verbs in modern Chinese.

Sequence is very important in Chinese when it comes to describing actions. The first action should come first. For example,

我	在 家	学习
I	to be at home	study

I study at home.

我坐飞机去了中国 *I went to China by aeroplane*. You have to think that the action of 坐飞机 *taking the aeroplane* happens before 去中国 *going to China*, therefore 坐飞机 *by aeroplane* should be placed before 去中国 *went to China*. If you want to say 我坐车去学校 *I go to school by car* it is understood by a Chinese person that you have to take the car before you can reach school, so 坐汽车 *by car* should be placed before 去学校 *go to school*. As you can see from the above examples, a co-verb is followed by a noun to form a co-verb clause.

Question words 什么, 怎么 (1)

The question word 什么 refers to a noun, which is often the subject or object of a sentence, as in

小 学 生	学	什么	课本
primary schoolchildren	study	what	textbook

What textbooks do primary schoolchildren study?

怎么 is used to ask how something is done. It should be placed before verbs, as in

你	怎么	作	你的家务
you	how	do	your housework

How do you do your housework?

de 的 DE marker for describing nouns (1)

The marker 的 is used to form a clause which describes a noun. The marker 的 is placed between the description and the noun. This construction is like an inverted relative clause in English. For instance,

他们	在家 能学 的	东西	很 多
they	at home can study DE	things	very many

The things which they can learn at home are numerous.

As you can see, the clause of description *which they can learn at home* is placed before the marker 的, and this is followed by the noun *things*.

Modal verbs yīnggāi 应该, néng 能 (1)

Modal verbs are used to express obligation, feeling, intention, permission and capacity, and can be placed before main verbs of sentences. For instance,

我	放 学 以后	能 玩	吗
I	set free school after	may play	MA (QM)

May I play after school?

放 学 以后	不 应该 玩
set free school after	not ought to play

(You) shouldn't play after school.

Adverb **bìng** 并 with negations **bu** / **méi** 不 / 没 *not at all* (1)

This is used to emphasize the fact that something is not what was expected. It can only be used in the negative form.

这么容易的 问题	其实 并 不用 问。
such easy DE question	actually (one) at all should not ask

One shouldn't ask a such easy question at all.

How to use the dictionary

How to look up individual characters in dictionary:

- Count the number of strokes in the radical of the character 村(here 4 strokes in 木).
- Look up the radical number in the radical index
- Go to the corresponding number in the radical list, here 木 94.
- Count the number of strokes in the rest of the character (excluding the radical itself). In 村 the right hand side is 寸, which has 3 strokes. The character 村 is under the 三 画 *three strokes* sub-section.
- Go to the page indicated next to the character 村, here page 117.
- On page 117, under the character list for 村, look for the relevant grouping of characters, here 村子.

Lesson Two

Reading text

Based on an article taken from *Guangming Daily*

The underlined words in the passage are the names of people or places not listed in the Vocabulary section. Look up the characters of these words in your dictionary.

今年，中国政府最大的反毒品运动日前在公安部贾春旺部长的领导下在云南大理开始进行。

中午 1 点钟，上万名群众来到了会场，贾春旺部长作了讲话并且表示了政府在反毒品运动上下的决心。贾部长讲话以后，云南公安局负责人公开宣布立刻逮捕 16 名罪犯。

下午 2 时，大理州领导亲自点火销毁毒品。

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
jīnnián	今年	this year	TW	今 present (time) 年 year
zhèngfǔ	政府	government	N	政 politics 府 residence, seat of
zuì	最	most	ADV	
fǎn	反	anti-	ADJ	反 against
dúpǐn	毒品	drug	N	毒 poison 品 product
yùndòng	运(運) 动(動)	campaign	N	运 movement 动 move about
rìqián	日前	a few days ago	TW	日 day 前 before
gōng'ānbù	公安部	public security bureau (police)	PropN	公 public 安 safety 部 ministry, head of office department
bùzhǎng	部长(長)	minister	N	
lǐngdǎo	领(領) 导(導)	leader	N	领 lead 导 guide

kāishǐ	开始	start, begin	V	开 open 始 start
jìnxíng	进(進)行	carry out	V	进 enter 行 travel
zhōngwǔ	中午	noon	TW	中 mid 午 noon
diǎnzhōng zhōng	点(點) 钟(鐘)	o'clock	TW	点 point 钟 clock
shàngwàn	上万(萬)	a number exceeding 10,000	NW	上 above 万 10,000
míng	名	[for people: member of organizations]	MW	
qúnzhòng	群众(眾)	people, mass	N	群 group 众 people
láidào	来(來)到	arrive	V	来 come 到 arrive
le	了	[for completed action]	P	
huìchǎng	会(會) 场(場)	place for meeting, gathering	N	会 meeting 场 place (without roof)
jiǎnghuà	讲(講) 话(話)	speech	N/V-O	讲 speak 话 speech
bìngqiě	并(並)且	also	ADV	并 and 且 also
biǎoshì	表示	express	V	表 express 示 demonstrate
xiàjuéxīn	下决(決)心	resolve	V-O	下 down 决 resolution 心 heart
fùzérén	负(負) 责(責) 人	person in charge	N	负 bear 责 responsibility 人 person
gōngkāi	公开	openly	ADV	开 open
xuānbù	宣布	announce	V	宣 announce 布 declare
likè	立刻	immediately	ADV	刻 a moment
dàibǔ	逮捕	arrest	V	逮 catch 捕 arrest
zuìfàn	罪犯	criminal	N	罪 crime 犯 offence
qīnzì	亲(親)自	in person	ADV	亲 close to

				自 self
diǎnhuǒ	点(點)火	light fire	V-O	火 fire
xiāohuǐ	销(銷)毀	destroy	V	销 get rid of 毀 damage

Full-form character version

今年，中國政府最大的反毒品運動日前在公安部賈春旺部長的領導下在雲南大理開始進行。

中午 1 點鐘，上萬名群眾來到了會場，賈春旺部長作了講話并且表示了政府在反毒品運動上下的決心。賈部長講話以後，雲南公安局負責人公開 宣布立刻逮捕 16 名罪犯。

下午 2 時，大理州領導親自點火銷毀毒品。

Sentence patterns and function words

Time phrase and place phrase (1)

Time phrases and place phrases are placed before the main verb in a sentence. For instance:

我们	中午	在老师家	开会
we	midday	at teacher's home	hold meeting

We will hold a meeting at the teacher's home at midday.

zuì 最 most (2)

This is placed before stative verbs such as

最	好
most	good

Best.

最	好吃
most	nice eat

Most delicious.

le 了 LE particle used for completed action (2)

When the particle 了 is placed after a verb, it implies that the action is complete. A verb before the particle 了 is usually the main verb of a sentence. For instance,

今天	我老师	在会上	作 了 讲话
today	my teacher	at meeting	make LE speech

My teacher made a speech at the meeting.

When direct or indirect speech is used, 了 LE is not used after the verb which implies “to speak”. For instance,

负责人	宣布	立刻	逮捕	16名	罪犯
-----	----	----	----	-----	----

responsible person	announce	immediately arrest	16 MING criminals
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The person in charge announced that 16 criminals would be arrested immediately.

Particle 了 for completed action is not used after the verb 宣布, to announce.

zài...xià 在...下 clause under... (2/12/13)

This clause is often placed before the main verb of a sentence. For instance,

小 学生	在 老师 和 家长 的 帮助 下	都 考 上 了 中 学
primary schoolchildren	at teachers and parents DE help under	all passed LE secondary

(entrance exams)

All the primary schoolchildren passed their secondary school entrance exams.

Measure words (2)

Measure words are needed in the following situations.

1. When a quantity is involved, for instance, if you use a number in front of a noun.

三	名	学 生
three	MING	students

three student.

2. When you want to specify a noun, in other words if you use 这 *this*, 那 *that*, 每 *every*. For instance,

这	个	老 师
this	GE	teacher

this teacher.

3. When the question words 哪 *which* and 几 *how many* are used. For example,

你	有	几	个	老 师 ？
you	have	how many	GE	teachers

How many teachers do you have?

The following sentence pattern shows how a measure word is used with the object of the sentence.

s.	v.	number/这/那/每/哪/几 mw	description of 的 noun
wǒ 我 I	yǒu 有 have	sān běn 三 本 3 BEN	jiāo wàiguó rén xué hàn yǔ yòng de shū 教 外 国 人 学 汉 语 用 的 书. teach foreigner learn Chinese use DE book

I have three books which can be used for teaching foreigners (to learn) Chinese.

The following two measures words are used in the text:

míng 名 is used for members of an institution or major organisation, such as party members and university teachers: 两 名 大 学 老 师 *two university teachers*.

gè 个 GE (units of something). It is a common measure word for both abstract and physical objects such as people, schools, and ideas, as in 五 个 人 *five people*.

Form phrases

anti...

反	noun
反	政 府

反	毒品
反	领导
反	群众

pro...

亲	noun
亲	政府
亲	中(China)
亲	日(Japan)

head of...

noun	长
家	长
部	长
校	长

...dept./ ...ministry

noun	部
公安	部

Return...

回	noun
回	学校
回	家
回	中国

Directional verbs

	上 up	回 back	进 in	出 out
来 come	上来 <i>come up</i> up come	回来 <i>come back</i> back come	进来 <i>come in</i> in come	出来 <i>come out</i> out come
去 go	上去 <i>go up</i> up go	回去 <i>go back</i> back go	进去 <i>go in</i> in go	出去 <i>go out</i> out go

Reading tips

Most commonly used punctuation

,	dòuhào	逗号	comma	,
。	jùhào	句号	full stop	.
:	màohào	冒号	colon	:
?	wèn hào	问号	question mark	?
“”	yǐnhào	引号	quotation mark	“ ”
‘’	dānyǐnhào	单引号	quotation mark	‘ ’
、	dùnhào	顿号	a slight-pause mark used to set off items in a series	
;	fēnhào	分号	semicolon	;
.....	shěnglüèhào	省略号	ellipsis, dots	...
—	pòzhéhào	破折号	dash	—
!	gǎntànhào	感叹号	exclamation mark	!
·	jiāngéhào	间隔号	separation mark: 五·四 (May the 4th)	·

Lesson Three

Reading text

Passage taken from Hong Kong *Ming Pao*

原来学生在申请学生签证的时候已经指明申请者是全日制学生，因此来到英国以后不可以找工作。可是，如果学生有工作的需要并且能证明有时间的话，就应该到就业中心申请一张许可证。领到这种许可证以后，就可以找工作了。可是英国政府也规定留学生每星期工作的时间不能多于十五个小时，在放假的日子就可以找全日制工作。一般来说，来英国留学的学生，有的会在中国饭馆工作，有的会在学校的图书馆或者食堂工作。

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
Yīngguó	英国(國)	Britain	N	英 flowers
shíhou	时(時)候	time	N	时 time 候 to wait
yǐjīng	已经(經)	already	ADV	已 already 经 pass through
zhǎo	找	look for	V	
gōngzuò	工作	work, to work (intransitive)	N/V	工 worker 作 do
rúguǒ	如果	if	CONJ	如 if, to be like 果 fruit
zhǒng	种(種)	type	MW	
liú xuéshēng	留学(學)生	a student who studies abroad	N	留 leave sth. behind
měi	每	every	SP	
xīngqī	星期	week	N	星 star 期 period
duōyú	多于(於)	more than	ADV	于 to be on, at ,in
xiǎoshí	小时(時)	hour	N	小 little 时 time
fàngjià	放假	on vacation	V-O	假 holiday, vacation

rìzi	日子	days	N	子 [often placed after monosyllabic noun]
quánrìzhì	全日制	full-time (job)	N	全 whole, complete 制 system, make
huì	会 (會)	will likely...	MV	
fànguǎn	饭 (飯) 馆 (館)	restaurant	N	饭 meal, rice 馆 room, building for guests
túshūguǎn	图 (圖) 书 (書) 馆 (館)	library	N	书 book 图 picture
huòzhě	或者	or	CONJ	或 or
shítáng	食堂	canteen	N	食 food, to eat 堂 hall
yuánlái	原来 (來)	actually/originally	ADV	原 origin
shēnqǐng	申请 (請)	apply	V	申 apply, appeal 请 please
qiānzhèng	签 (簽) 证 (證)	visa	N	签 to sign 证 certificate
zhǐmíng	指明	classify, clarify	RVC	指 point 明 clear
yīncǐ	因此	therefore, consequently	ADV	因 because for this reason; 此 this
xūyào	需要	need, needs	V/N	需 need 要 want
jiùyè	就业 (業)	obtain a job	V-O	就 to undertake (job, employment, studies) 业 job, work
zhǔnxǔ	准许 (許)	allow/permit	V/N	准 allow 许 allow
lǐngdào	领 (領) 到	get; draw	RVC	领 draw, collect 到 obtain [RC]
zhāng	张 (張)		MW for paper-like objects	
zhèng	证 (證)	certificate; permit	N	
xǐhuan	喜欢 (歡)	like	V	喜 be happy 欢 joyous
tíngzhǐ	停止	stop	V	停 halt

				止 stop
shěng	省	province	N	
bèi	被	[passive marker]	M	

Full-form character version

香港學生到了英國留學，可以找到工作嗎？

原來學生在申請學生簽證的時候已經指明申請者是全日制學生，因此來到英國以後不可以找工作。

可是，如果學生有工作的需要并且能證明有時間的話，就應該到就業中心申請一張許可證。領到這種許可證以後，就可以找工作了。可是英國政府也規定留學生每星期工作的時間不能多于十五個小時，在放假的日子就可以找全日制工作。一般來說，來英國留學的學生，有的會在中國飯館工作，有的會在學校的圖書館或者食堂工作。

Sentence patterns and function words

Time clause *when*... ...的时候 or ...时 (3)

...的时候 is used to form a time *when* clause. The description of *when* is placed before the. For instance:

...	的时候,...
我到 我 老师 家	的时候, ...
I arrive my teacher's home	DE time

When I arrived at my teacher's home...

The 时 clause is an abbreviated form of...的时候. The clause above can also be written as follows:

...	时,...
我到 我 老师 家	时, ...
I arrive my teacher's home	time

As indicated above, ...的时候 and ...时 indicate the end of a *when* clause.

More examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

去年	
我们	
上课	

时	
老师	
不准许	
我们	
讲话	
去年我们上课时，老师不准许我们讲话。	

她	
来到	
我家	
的时候	
我们	
都不在	
她来到我家的时候，我们都不在。	

Conditional sentence 如果 ...的话, 就...(3)

A conditional clause is placed between 如果 and 的话, though 的话 can be omitted.

The outcome of the condition is placed in the 就 clause. 就 is an adverb, which should be placed before verbs. For instance:

如果 ...	的话,	就					
如果	学生放学以后用毒品	的话,	家长 就 应该告诉学校的老师。				
If	student	school after	use drugs DE HUA	parents JIU	should tell	school's	teachers

If pupils take drugs after school, their parents should let the teachers know.

However, abbreviated forms of this construction are frequently used in newspapers. For instance, the above sentence can also be written in the following ways:

1 Without 果: 如 ...的话, 就...

如	学生放学以后用毒品	的话,	家长 就 应该告诉学校的老师。
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2 Without 的话: 如果... 就...

如果	学生放学以后用毒品,	家长 就 应该告诉学校的老师。
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3 Without 就: 如果... 的话, ...

如果	学生放学以后用毒品的话,	家长	应该告诉学校的老师。
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Examples

如果	
学生	
都不来	
学校	
上学	
的话	
老师	
就没有	
工作了	

如果	学生都不来学校上学的话，老师就没有工作了。
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如果	
老师	
都没有	
工作	
的话	
就没有	
人	
来教书了	
如果	老师都没有工作的话，就没有人来教书了。

如果	
没有	
人	
教书	
的话	
我们	
就不会知道	
很多东西	
如果	没有人教书的话，我们就不会知道很多东西。

如果	
我们	
都不知道	
很多东西	
的话	
我们的	
国家	
就会不好了	
如果	我们都不知道很多东西的话，我们的国家就会不好了。

因此	
如果	
学生	
不来学校	
上课	
的话	
我们的	
国家	

就会不好了	
因此如果学生不来学校上课的话，我们的国家就会不好了。	

Modal particle 了 indicate the change of situation (3)

When the particle 了 is placed at end of a clause or sentence, it has many implications.

One of the implications is a change of situation. For instance:

	了
我们	不去中国了。
we	not go China LE

Now we are not going to China.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

他	
去年	
是	
学生	
可是	
现在	
是	
老师了	
他去年是学生，可是现在是老师了。	

上午	
他们	
说	
学校领导	
下午	
会讲话	
可是	
学生	
来到	
会场	
的时候	
领导	
不讲话了	
上午他们说学校领导下午会讲话，可是学生来到会场的时候领导不讲话了。	

我	
已经作了	

我的	
作业	
现在	
我	
要去玩了	
我已经作了我的作业，现在我要去玩了。	

Comparative [also see ...bǐ...比]: stative verb + 于 (3)

This is a written type of comparative construction. For instance:

A	SV 于 B
中国 人口	多于 英国 人口。
China's population	more than Britain's population

The Chinese population is larger than Britain's.

Form phrases**1. Noun + 者 (3)**

者 PERSON, PEOPLE. It is often in the form of V/N+者. It means the people who do a certain kind of job:

教育 工作	者
education work	person

People who are engaged in education

2. Noun + 制 (3)

制 SYSTEM. Short for 制度 (zhìdù). 制 is often placed after a noun or short phrase which modifies a type of system:

公 费 医 疗	制
public fund medical cure	system

National health-care system

工 分	制
work points	system

work-point system

Translate the following passage into Chinese

It was reported that from next year overseas students in UK universities will be allowed to apply for part-time jobs for not more than ten hours a week in their universities' libraries and canteens. This will only be possible if they can prove that they need the money and that the work will not affect their studies. However, they will not be allowed to

work outside their own institutions. This policy will allow overseas students to live more independently and will also provide opportunities for them to mix with British students. Over the past two years many overseas students did nothing when they came back from lectures. Some of them simply stayed in their rooms, and some took drugs. As a result the police have made over a hundred arrests in the last eighteen months.

Lesson Four

Reading text

Based on an article from *Guangming Daily*

新中国成立以后，历史上的邪教、帮会经人民政府的打击，退出了历史舞台。因此，人民不了解它们。近年来这种邪教、帮会再次出现，害了大量群众，造成了极大的社会危害。

最近出版的那本书上阐述了现在国内外主要邪教、帮会等组织的起源、结构、违法事实。对他们活动的特点和本质进行了分析，并对我国历来政府治理邪教的成败经验进行了系统的总结。因此，该书既可以作为群众增长知识的书，也可以作为政府工作人员和党政干部学习的课本。

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
xīn	新	new	SV/ADJ	
chénglì	成立	establish	V	成 success, become 立 stand, establish
lìshǐ	历(歷)史	history	N	历 all previous 史 history
jīng	经(經)	go through, pass, by means of...	Co-V	
rénmín	人民	people	N	人 person, people 民 people
dǎjī	打击(擊)	attack, strike	V	打 hit, strike 击 attack
tuìchū	退出	withdraw from	DVC	退 withdraw 出 out
liǎojiě	了解	understand	V	了 know 解 understand
tāmen	它们(們)	they	PN	它 it
jìnniánlái	近年来(來)	in the last few years	TW	近 close, near 年 year 来 ever since
zhè	这(這)	this	SP	
zàicì	再次	once again	ADV	再 again (not yet

				happened) 次 [AM]
chūxiàn	出现 (現)	appear, emerge	V	出 out 现 appear, show
hài	害	harm	V	
dàliàng	大量	in large quantity	ADV	大 big 量 quantity
zàochéng	造成	create	RVC	造 create
shèhuì	社会 (會)	society / social	N/ADJ	社 community 会 assemble
wēihài	危害	danger/endanger	N/V	危 danger 害 harm
chūbǎn	出版	publish	V	出 out 版 version, copy
nà	那	that	SP	
běn	本	[for book like objects]	MW	
chǎnshù	阐 (闡) 述	set forth	V	阐 explain 述 express
guónèiwài	国 (國) 内 外	with in and out of the country	N	内 inside 外 outside
zhǔyào	主要	main, important	ADJ/SV	主 main
děng	等	et cetera		
zǔzhī	组 (組) 织 (織)	organisation/ organise	N/V	组 group 织 weave
qǐyuán	起源	origin	N	起 up, start 源 origin
jiégòu	结 (結) 构 (構)	structure	N	结 joint 构 structure
wéifǎ	违 (違) 法	break the law	V-O	违 violate 法 law
shìshí	事实 (實)	fact, evidence	N	事 matter 实 reality
duì	对 (對)	towards, concerning...	Co-V	
huódòng	活动 (動)	activity	N	活 active, live 动 move
tèdiǎn	特点 (點)	characteristic	N	特 special 点 point
běnzhi	本质 (質)	origin, nature	N	本 origin 质 quality

fēnxī	分析	analysis / analyse	N/V	分 divide 析 analyse
zhìlǐ	治理	control, administer	V	治 rule 理 tidy, reason
chéngbài	成敗(敗)	success or failure	N	成 success 敗 failure
jīngyàn	经(經) 验(驗)	experience	N	经 go through 验 test
xìtǒng	系统(統)	system	N	系 system 统 unity
zǒngjié	总(總) 结(結)	summaries conclude / conclusion;	V/N	总 general 结 conclusion
gāi	该(該)	aforementioned	SP	
kěyǐ	可以	may, can	MV	
zēngzhǎng	增长(長)	enrich	V	增 increase 长 grow
zhīshi	知识(識)	knowledge	N	识 recognition
rényuán	人员(員)	people	N	员 member
dǎngzhèng gànbù	党(黨)政 干(幹)部	Party and officials, cadres	N	党 party 干部 cadre

Full-form character version

新中國成立以後，歷史上的邪教、幫會經人民政府的打擊，退出了歷史舞臺。因此，人民不瞭解它們。近年來這種邪教、幫會再次出現，害了大量群眾，造成了極大的社會危害。

最近出版的那本書上闡述了現在國內外主要邪教、幫會等組織的起源、結構、違法事實。對他們活動的特點和本質進行了分析，並對我國歷來政府治理邪教的成敗經驗進行了系統的總結。因此，該書既可以作為群眾增長知識的書，也可以作為政府工作人員和黨政幹部學習的課本。

Sentence patterns and function words

jīng 经 clause (4)

经 is short for 经过 AS A RESULT OF (Lit. TO GO THROUGH, PASS). It is similar to another expression 通过 tōngguò. The elements which are followed by 经 or 经过 can

be verbs, nouns, or nouns with attributives. Usually these elements or phrases imply sustained actions.

A 经过 or 经过 clause is often followed by a clause which contains the main verb of the sentence:

经过...	S	V	O
经过 努力,	去年 他	写 完	了 一 本 小 说 。
as a result of effort,	last year he	write completed	LE a BEN novel

After much hard work, he completed his novel last summer.

Examples

经过...	S	V	O
经过 两年的运动,	人 民 群 众	了 解 了	政 府 的 想 法 。
经过 17个星期的努力,	我 们 现 在	能 看	中 文 报 纸 了 。

Without 经过 clause the above sentences will be:

搞了两年运动以后,	人 民 群 众	了 解 了 政 府 的 想 法 。
努力了17个星期以后,	我 们 现 在	能 看 中 文 报 纸 了 。

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

经过	
两年的运动	
人民群众	
了解了	
政府的想法	
经过 两年的运动, 人民群众了解了政府的想法。	

经过	
17个星期的努力	
我们	
现在	
能看	
中文报纸了	
经过 17个星期的努力, 我们现在能看中文报纸了。	

duì 对 clause (4)

It means TO (THIS)... The 对 clause is used as a co-verb clause in sentences to bring a topic before the verb. Modal verbs such as 应该, 能 are placed before the 对 clause. For instance:

S	对 topic	V	O
我们	应该 对 不好 的 作风	进 行 一 场 政 治 运 动	
we	should DUI no good DE practice	carry out a CHANG political movement	

We should launch a political campaign to oppose unhealthy work practice.

Examples

对 topic	S	V	O
对 外国来的课本	我们	进行了	分析

对 害民害国的事	我们	应该	制止
----------	----	----	----

对 现在学生不作家务的问题	老师	作了	分析和总结
---------------	----	----	-------

Without 对 clause the above sentences will be:

我们	分析了	外国来的课本
----	-----	--------

我们	应该制止	害民害国的事
----	------	--------

老师	分析和总结了	现在学生不作家务的问题
----	--------	-------------

jìnxíng 进行 TO CARRY OUT (4)

This sentence pattern is frequently used in newspapers. The nouns preceded by 进行 are used as verbs in sentences: words such as 讨论 *to discuss* and *discussion*, 发展 *to develop* and *development*, 谈判 *to negotiate* and *negotiation* are often seen after the verb 进行. When you learn a new word which is preceded by 进行, you should remember it as a phrase: for example:

...进行	谈判
-------	----

Carry out negotiations

...进行	发展
-------	----

Carry out developments

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国政府	
对	
十年来	
在中国国内	
造成的	
危害	
进行了	
总结	
中国政府对十年来在中国国内造成的危害进行了总结。	

中国	
在	
过去的二十年	

里	
对	
很多方面	
进行了	
改革	
中国在过去的二十年里对很多方面进行了改革。	

去年	
政府	
对	
城市人口	
找工作困难的	
问题	
进行了	
调查	
去年政府对城市人口找工作困难的问题进行了调查。	

gāi 该 (4)

该 means THE ABOVE MENTIONED, THE AFOREMENTIONED. It is often followed by a noun. For instance,

云南 大学 Yunnan university	进行了一场 反毒品 运动 carried out a CHANG anti-drug campaign	该 校老师和学生都 ... The aforementioned university's teachers and students all...
-------------------------------	--	---

Yunnan University carried out an anti-drug campaign. The teachers and students of the aforementioned university are...

Examples

中国学生	都申请了学生签证	持 该 签证者	在英国不准许工作
很多群众	都反对政府的运动	他们说	该 运动是害国害民的运动

jì...yě... 既...也... construction (4)

It means BOTH... AND / AS WELL AS

The clauses in the 既... 也 ... construction are normally parallel in sense. 既 and 也 are placed before verbs or stative verbs.

	既		也
我们学 的东西	既不好学,	学了以后	也不能用。
we studied DE thing	JI not easy study,	studied after	YE cannot use

The things which we learned were not very easy; we cannot even use them after learning them.

Examples

有签证的学生来英国以后	既能学习	也能工作。
-------------	------	-------

现在英国政府对外国来工作的人	既不给签证	也不给理由。
----------------	-------	--------

Time word + 来 SINCE, WITHIN THE LAST... (4)

今年	来
----	---

Since this year

三年	来
----	---

Within the last three years

三个月	来
-----	---

*Within the last three months***Reading tips****Abbreviated words (4)**

There are many abbreviated expressions in newspaper articles. An abbreviated form should be simple, clear and rhythmically balanced. For example, 应 is short for 应该; 已 is short for 已经; 经 is short for 经过 and 或 is short for 或者. Usually the second syllable of the word is omitted.

An effective way to remember new vocabulary (4)

Recognising verb-object patterns is very important in newspaper reading. The most effective way to remember these patterns is to write down the object on your flash card when you are learning a new verb.

Lesson Five

Reading text

Based on an article from *People's Daily*

中国外交部发言人今天在这里再次强调，美国政府应认识到支持台湾独立运动问题的严重性，采取行动立刻制止干涉中国内政的活动。

这位发言人在今天的记者招待会上回答记者提问时说，中方已经通过外交途径多次与美国进行交涉，并表示了强烈抗议。美国政府应该认识到问题的严重性，采取行动来制止其右翼团体干涉中国内政的活动，否则，情况会更加严重，问题也会更加复杂。

他指出，美国在台湾问题上的表现仅仅是一个方面，近来美国政府一些官员和一些右翼人士在人权问题上发表了许多奇谈怪论。他说：“美国政府能否采取行动制止右翼分子在台湾问题上的活动，能否在人权问题上更正他们的态度，关系到中国和美国的外交关系问题。”

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
wàijiāobù	外交部	Foreign Office	PropN	外 outside 交 exchange 部 department
fāyánrén	发(發)言人	spokesman	N	发 distribute
zhèlǐ	这(這)里(裏)	here	PW	里 in
qiángdiào	强调(調)	emphasise	V	强 strong 调 tune
Měiguó	美国(國)	USA	PropN	美 beautiful
rènshidào	认(認)识(識) 到	realise	RVC	认 recognise 识 know 到 obtain
zhīchí	支持	support	V	支 sustain 持 hold
táiwān	台(臺)湾(灣)	Taiwan	PropN	台 platform 湾 bay
yánzhòngxìng	严(嚴)重性	seriousness	N	严 critical

				重 heavy 性 nature; quality
cǎiqǔ	采(採)取	take, adopt	V	采 pick 取 obtain
xíngdòng	行动(動)	actions	N	行 carry out 动 movement
zhìzhǐ	制止	stop	V	制 restrict
gānshè	干涉	interfere	V	干 offend 涉 involve
nèizhèng	内政	domestic politics	N	内 inside 政 politics
jìzhě zhāodàihuì	记(記)者招 待会(會)	press conference	N	记 record 者 ...person 招待 entertain
huídá	回答	reply, answer	V	答 answer
tíwèn	提问(問)	ask questions	V-O	提 raise 问 question
zhōngfāng	中方	the Chinese side	N	方 side
tújìng	途径(徑)	way, channel	N	途 way 径 path
yǔ	与(與)	and, with	CONJ	
jiāoshè	交涉	negotiation, to negotiate	N/V	交 intersect 涉 involve
qiángliè	强烈	strongly	ADJ/ ADV	强 strong 烈 vigorous
kàngyì	抗议(議)	protest	N/V	抗 resist 议 express views
qí	其	its	SP	
yòuyì	右翼	right wing	N	右 right 翼 wing
tuántǐ	团(團)体(體)	group	N	团 group 体 body
fǒuzé	否则(則)	otherwise	CONJ	否 not 则 then
qíngkuàng	情况(況)	situation	N	情 condition 况 situation
gèngjiā	更加	even more, increasingly	ADV	更 even more/less 加 add
fùzá	复(複)杂(雜)	complicated	SV	复 repeat

				杂 mix
zhǐchū	指出	point out	DC	指 point
biǎoxiàn	表现 (現)	behaviour	N	表 show 現 appear
jǐnjǐn	仅 (僅) 仅	merely	ADV	
fāngmiàn	方面	aspect	N	方 side, party 面 surface
jìnlái	近来 (來)	recently	ADV	近 close 來 ever since
yìxiē	一些	some	NU	些 some
guānyuán	官员 (員)	official	N	官 officer 員 member
rénquán	人权 (權)	human rights	N	权 power/rights
fābiào	发 (發) 表	publish, issue	V	发 issue 表 express
xǔduō	许 (許) 多	many	ADJ	许 approximately 多 many
qítánguàilùn	奇谈 (談) 怪 论 (論)	absurd argument	N	奇 strange 谈 talk 怪 strange 论 theory
gēngzhèng	更正	correct	V	正 correct
néngfǒu	能否	can or cannot	MV	能 can 否 negate
guānxidào	关 (關) 系 (係) 到	affect	RVC	关 concern 系 relate

Full-form character version

中國外交部發言人今天在這裏再次強調，美國政府應認識到支持臺灣獨立運動問題的嚴重性，採取行動立刻制止干涉中國內政的活動。這位發言人在今天的記者招待會上回答記者提問時說，中方已經通過外交途徑多次與美國進行交涉，幷表示了強烈抗議。美國政府應該認識到問題的嚴重性，採取行動來制止其右翼團體干涉中國內政的活動，否則，情況會更加嚴重，問題也會更加複雜。他指出，美國在臺灣問題上的表現僅僅是一個方面，近來美國政府一些官員和一些右翼人士在人權問題上發表了許多奇談怪論。他說：“美

國政府能否採取行動制止右翼分子在臺灣問題上的活動，能否在人權問題上更正他們的態度，關係到中國和美國的外交關係問題。”

Sentence patterns and function words

xìng 性 NATURE OF... (5)

The use of 性 is often seen in formal written Chinese. 性 can change a stative verb into a noun, and can also change a noun into an attributive adjective. 重要 *to be important* is a stative verb. If it is followed by 性, then it becomes a noun 重要性 *importance*. 历史 means history, and 历史性 means historic.

重要 used as a stative verb

这件事	很重要。
this JIAN matter	very important

This matter is very important.

重要 used as a noun

这件事的重要性	是什么？
This JIAN matter DE importance	is what

What is the importance of this matter?

历史 used as a noun

这	是历史。
This	is history

This is history.

历史 used as an adjective

这	是历史性的改革。
This	is historic DE reform

This is a historic reform.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

邪教	
和	
政治运动	
都有	
欺骗性吗	
邪教和政治运动都有欺骗性吗?	

对	
历史问题	
应该进行	

系统性的	
分析	
对历史问题应该进行系统性的分析。	

我们	
要分析	
本质性的	
问题	
我们要分析本质性的问题。	

...fǒu ...否: 是否/能否 ... WHETHER... OR NOT (5)

是, 有and most monosyllabic modal verbs can be placed before 否 to form a choice type expression. For example, 是否 *whether ... is... or not*, 有否 *whether... have... or no*, 会否 *whether... will... or not*, 应否 *whether... should... or not*.

这些 学生	能否 毕业	取 决 于 他 们 的 学 习 成 绩
these students	can or cannot graduate	depends on their study results

Whether these students can graduate or not depends on their academic results.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

英国学者	
对	
中国家庭	
是否可以	
生两个孩子的	
问题	
有兴趣	
英国学者对中国家庭是否可以生两个孩子的问题有兴趣。	

在	
英国	
能否出版	
反政府的	
书籍	
在英国能否出版反政府的书籍?	

...fāng ...方 SIDE. (5)

方 is placed after a monosyllabic word:

西	方
---	---

The Western world.

英	方
---	---

The British side.

我	方
---	---

Our side.

敌	方
---	---

The enemy side.

lái ...来 IN ORDER TO. (5)

来 can be used to link two sequential actions. Usually the first action is taken in order to achieve the result in the second clause. For example 采取行动来制止右翼团体干涉中国内政的活动 *To take actions (in order) to stop the activities of the right-wing group in interfering China's internal affairs.* 我放些录音来给你听 *I'll play some recordings for you to listen to.*

Reading tips

Which verbs are frequently used in direct and indirect speech? (5)

As you can see from the above article, apart from 说, there are also: 表示 *to express*, 强调 *to emphasize* and 指出 *to point out*. These verbs are often followed by a comma for indirect speech and a colon for direct speech.

zài 在 clause (5)

The 在 clause is important. It can help you to find the main verbs, subjects and objects of sentences. The 在 clause often appears before adverbs, verbs and the attributive clause, (the 的 clause). The 在 clause is often seen in the following forms: 在... 上, 里 or 下 (a clause for an event, place and situation) and 在...时 (a time clause). Let's take out all the 在 clauses in the following sentences.

... 在 这里	再次强调...
----------	---------

The main verb is 强调.

... 在 今天的记者招待会 上	回答记者提问 时	说...
------------------	----------	------

The main verb is 说.

... 在 台湾问题 上	的表现	仅仅是一个方面...
--------------	-----	------------

表现 is the subject of the sentence.

... 在 人权问题 上	发表了奇谈怪论...
--------------	------------

The main verb is 发表.

... 美国政府	应该制止右翼团体	在 台湾问题 上	的 活动。
----------	----------	----------	-------

活动 is the object of the sentence.

Translate the following passage into Chinese

At this morning's press conference a Chinese Foreign Office spokesman once more stressed that the US government should realise the seriousness nature of its right wing politicians' encouraging leaders of the evil Falonggong cult to launch numerous anti-China activities in the US. Relations between China and the US have been badly damaged. The Chinese government has protested forcefully and has also taken the initiative of opening up a dialogue with the US government. China has asked the US to stop all types of anti-China activity immediately, as if it does not the situation will get worse and the problems will become even more complicated.

Lesson Six

Reading text

Guangming Daily 光明日报

我国艾滋病的流行近几年来也呈加速上升趋势。截至今年 9 月底，我国共报告艾滋病病毒感染者 20711 例，其中病人 741 例，比去年同期增长 37.3%。感染者主要分布在农村地区，青壮年是艾滋病影响的主要人群，其中 20—29 岁占 56.9%，30—39 岁占 24.1%；静脉注射毒品是最主要的感染途径。经静脉注射毒品感染艾滋病的人数占报告总数的 72.1%。据专家估计，到 1999 年底，全国艾滋病病毒感染者实际人数已超过 50 万人。

卫生部副部长殷大奎介绍了我国艾滋病防治工作的进展情况。他说，性病是艾滋病传播的重要危险因素，自 70 年代以来，发病率逐年大幅度上升。全国艾滋病监测资料表明，艾滋病病毒感染者在性乱人群中增长加快。今年确立的世界艾滋病防治宣传活动的主题就是要提高男性的警醒意识和突出他们在控制艾滋病传播中的作用。鼓励男性与艾滋病作斗争，将成为最可靠的控制艾滋病流行的方法之一。目前我国已在 22 个省、市、自治区的 11 种高危人群中设立了 600 多个干预点，干预试点，并已初见成效。

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single character
bìng	病	illness	N	
liúxíng	流行	spread	N	流 flow 行 can be carried out
chéng	呈	appear	V	
jiāsù	加速	accelerate	V	加 add 速 speed
shàngshēng	上升	rise	V	上 up 升 rise
qūshì	趋(趨) 势(勢)	trend, tendency	N	趋 tend towards 势 situation
jiézhì	截至	up to	Co-V	截 stop 至 until

dǐ	底	end, bottom	N	
gòng	共	in total	ADV	
bàogào	报(報)告	report	V	报 report 告 tell
bìngdú	病 毒	virus	N	病 illness 毒 poison
gǎnrǎn	感 染	infect	V	感 be affected 染 catch
lì	例	[for cases]	MW	
qízhōng	其 中	among which	ADV	其 its 中 among
bǐ	比	[comparative particle]	Co-V	
tóngqī	同 期	same period	N	同 same 期 period
fēnbù	分 布	be scattered	V	分 separate 布 spread
nóngcūn	农(農)村	countryside	N	农 agriculture 村 village
dìqū	地 区(區)	district, area	N	地 ground 区 district
qīngzhuàngnián	青 壮 年	young people	N	青 green 壮 strong
yǐngxiǎng	影 响(響)	affect, influence	V	影 reflection 响 echo
suì	岁(歲)	age	N	
zhàn	占(佔)	occupy, take	V	
rénshù	人 数(數)	number of people	N	人 person 数 number
zǒngshù	总(總) 数(數)	total number	N	总 general 数 number
jù	据(據)	according to	Co-V	
zhuānjiā	专(專)家	expert	N	专 special 家 expert
gūjì	估 计(計)	estimate	V	估 estimate 计 calculate
dào	到	till, arrive	V	
shíjì	实(實) 际(際)	actual	ADJ	实 real 际 limit, boundary
chāoguò	超 过(過)	exceed	V	超 exceed 过 excessive

wèishēngbù	卫(衛)生部	ministry of health	N	卫 protect 生 life
fù	副	deputy, vice	N	
jièshào	介绍(紹)	introduce, explain	V	
fángzhì	防治	prevention and cure	N/ V	防 prevent 治 cure
jìnzhǎn	进(進)展	development, progress	N	展 expand
chuánbō	传(傳)播	spread	V	传 deliver 播 broadcast
wēixiǎn	危险(險)	danger, dangerous	N/SV	险 danger
yīnsù	因素	element	N	素 basic element
zì...yǐlái	自... 以来(來)	since	Co-V	
lǜ	率	rate	N	
zhúnián	逐年	year by year	ADV	逐 gradually
dà fúdù	大幅度	in large scale	ADV	幅 size 度 degree
quánguó	全国(國)	whole country	N	
jiāncè	监(監) 测(測)	monitor	N/V	监 monitor 测 test
zīliào	资(資)料	material, data	N	资 source 料 material
biǎomíng	表明	make clear	RVC	表 show 明 clear
jiākuài	加快	speed	V	加 add 快 fast
quèlì	确(確)立	establish	V	确 true 立 establish
shìjiè	世界	world	N	世 world 界 boundary
xuānchuán	宣传(傳)	propagate	V	宣 declare 传 pass on
zhǔtí	主题(題)	main theme	N	主 main 题 topic, title
tígāo	提高	raise	V	提 raise 高 high
yìshì	意识(識)	awareness	N	意 meaning 识 know
tūchū	突出	stress	DVC	突 stick out
kòngzhì	控制	control	V	控 control

zuòyòng	作用	function	N	制 restrain
gǔlì	鼓励(勵)	encourage	V	鼓 drum 勵 encourage
dòuzhēng	斗(鬥) 争(爭)	struggle	N/V	斗 struggle 争 compete
jiāng	将(將)	will	MV	
kěkào	可靠	reliable	ADJ/SV	靠 rely
fāngfǎ	方法	method	N	法 method
zhīyī	之一	one of...	EXP	
zìzhìqū	自治 区(區)	autonomy region	N	自 self 治 rule 区 district
shì	市	city	N	
shèlì	设(設)立	set up	V	设 set up 立 establish
gānyù	干 预(預)	intervene	V	干 offend 预 beforehand
shìdiǎn	试(試) 点(點)	pilot area	N	试 try 点 point
chūjiàn	初 见(見)	initially seen	V	初 beginning 见 see
chéngxiào	成 效	effect	N	成 success 效 result

Full-form character version

我國艾滋病的流行近幾年來也呈加速上升趨勢。截至今年 9 月底，我國共報告艾滋病病毒感染者 20711 例，其中病人 741 例，比去年同期增長 37.3%。感染者主要分布在農村地區，青壯年是艾滋病影響的主要人群，其中 20—29 歲占 56.9%，30—39 歲占 24.1%；靜脈注射毒品是最主要的感染途徑。經靜脈注射毒品感染艾滋病的人數占報告總數的 72.1%。據專家估計，到 1999 年底，全國艾滋病病毒感染者實際人數已超過 50 萬人。

衛生部副部長殷大奎介紹了我國艾滋病防治工作的進展情況。他說，性病是艾滋病傳播的重要危險因素，自 70 年代以來，發病率逐年大幅度上升。全國艾滋病監測資料表明，艾滋病病毒感染者在性亂人群中增長加快。今年確立的世界艾滋病防治宣傳活動的主題 就是要提高男性的警醒意識和突出他們在控制艾滋病傳播中的作用。鼓勵男

性與艾滋病作鬥爭，將成爲最可靠的控制艾滋病流行的方法之一。目前我國已在 22 個省、市、自治區的 11 種高危人群中設立了 600 多個干預點，干預試點，并 已初見成效。

Sentence patterns and function words

chéng...qūshì 呈...趨勢 APPEAR...TENDENCY (6)

The description of the tendency is placed between 呈 and 趨勢. For instance:

中国人口 增长率	呈 上升 趋势。
China population increase rate	appear rise tendency.

China's population growth rate shows a tendency to rise.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

这种病毒	
在	
本地区的	
流传	
呈上升趋势	
这种病毒在本地区的流传呈上升趋势。	

学习中国学的	
人数	
呈下降趋势	
学习中国学的人数呈下降趋势。	

中国人口增长数字	
仍然	
呈上升趋势	
中国人口增长数字仍然呈上升趋势。	

...dǐ 底 END OF... (6)

底 is placed after 年 or 月 as in 年底 *the end of the year*, 月底 *the end of the month*, 2000 年(年) 底 *the end of 2000*, 十月底 *the end of October*.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

2000 年底	
我校	
会对	

本校的	
留学生	
进行	
语言考核	
2000年 底 我校会对本校的留学生进行语言考核。	

上个月 底	
中国外交部	
在台湾问题上	
和	
美国	
进行了	
交涉	
上个月 底 中国外交部在台湾问题上和美国进行了交涉。	

去年年 底	
我国	
对	
各地区用毒品的	
情况	
进行了	
调查	
去年年 底 我国对各地区用毒品的情况进行了调查。	

...qízhōng **其中** AMONG WHICH; IN WHICH (6)

The 其中 clause is preceded by another clause which describes a general situation. The 其中 clause often contains number words or phrases which imply quantity. For instance:

我们大学 有 很 多 学 生	其中 500 名 男 生 600 名 女 生
our university has very many students	among which 500 MING male students 600 MING female

There are very many students in our university, of whom 500 are male and 600 are female.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

在这儿	
展出的	
作品	
很多	
其中	
包括	

中国现代艺术家的	
作品	
在这儿展出的作品很多 其中 包括中国现代艺术家的作品。	

学习中文的	
人	
很多	
其中	
只有	
十个人	
能用	
中文说话	
学习中文的人很多, 其中 只有十个人能用中文说话。	

中国艾滋病病人	
逐渐增多	
其中	
不少是	
经过	
注射毒品	
感染上	
病毒的	
中国艾滋病病人逐渐增多, 其中 不少是经过注射毒品感染上病毒的。	

...zhàn 占 ACCOUNT FOR (6)

In this usage, 占 is followed by a clause which contains numbers. For instance:

在中国 汉 人	占	总 人 口	的90%。
in China Han people		account for total population	DE 90%

The Han population accounts for 90% of the total population in China.

More examples

沙漠占中国土地的 30%.

国外的留学生占我小学生总数的三分之二.

中国人口占世界人口的五分之一.

...bǐ...比, the comparative construction (6)

A	比	B	V (amount)
今年	比	去年 同 期	增长 37.3%。
this year	compare	last year same period	increase 37.3%

This year it has increased by 37.3% compared with the same period last year.

bùbǐ 不比 NOT THE SAME AS ..., UNLIKE, NOT AS GOOD AS...

不比 is the negative form of 比 and is used as a comparative construction. However, sometimes 不比 is similar to 不如. 不如 is placed between phrase A and phrase B. This construction implies that the situation in phrase A is not as good as it is in B. Either A or B can be abbreviated. For instance:

A	不如/不比	B
中国的经济力量	不如	美国。
中国	不比	美国的经济力量。

China's economic power is not as great as that of the US.

More examples

中国人口	
比	
美国	
多	
多少	
中国人口比美国多多少?	

自从 80 年代以来	
中国人口增长率	
比	
70 年代	
减少了	
50%	
自从 80 年代以来中国人口增长率比 70 年代减少了 50%。	

Verb complements (6)**zài 在 used as a verb complement.**

Verb complements indicate the results and directions of actions. The complements are placed after verbs of action. For example:

分布在	农村
<i>Spread through countryside</i>	
设立在	北京
<i>Set up in Beijing.</i>	

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国人口	
主要	
集中在	
东部地区	

中国人口主要 集中在 东部地区。

住在英国的	
中国人	
分布在	
英国的	
几个主要大城市	
住在英国的中国人 分布在 英国的几个主要大城市。	

jù...**据** ACCORDING TO (6)

据 is short for 根据. A 根据 clause is followed by a main clause. For instance:

根据 专家 分析	中国和 台湾 的问题	在10年 内 会 解决。
according to experts analyse,	China and Taiwan DE issue	in 10 years within will solved

According to the experts' analysis, the China/Taiwan conflict will be solved within 10 years.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

据报告	
现在来英国学习的	
学生	
应该先申请	
工作许可证	
据报告 , 现在来英国学习的学生应该先申请工作许可证。	

据	
中国政府昨天宣布的消息	
中国	
要和	
台湾	
进行	
谈判	
据 中国政府昨天宣布的消息, 中国要和台湾进行谈判。	

zìcóng...**自(从)...** (**以**)**来** SINCE (6)

自(从) is used to indicate a point in time in the past; (以)来 extends the time to the present. The elements which are placed between 自(从) and (以)来 can be a word, phrase or sentence. Either 自(从) or (以)来 can be omitted. For instance:

自从	七十年代	以来
from	the 70s	until now

Since the 70s...

The phrase can also be written in the following ways:

自	七十年代	以来
自从	七十年代	来
	七十年代	以来
自从	七十年代	

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

1980年年底	以来	
中国		
开始实行		
每对夫妇只生一个孩子的		
政策		
1980年年底以来,中国开始实行每对夫妇只生一个孩子的政策。		

自从新中国成立	以来	
每个家长		
都可以送		
孩子		
上学了		
自从新中国成立以来,每个家长都可以送孩子上学了。		

yǔ 与 AND: A与B作斗争 (6)

与 is used as a conjunction or co-verb. For instance:

中国	与	美国	进行	了	外交上	的	交涉。
China and US			carried out	LE	diplomatic	DE	negotiation.

China carried out diplomatic negotiations with the US.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

校方		
与		
学生		
进行了		
两天的		
谈判		
校方与学生进行了两天的谈判。		

我们		
应该	与	

不良作风	
作	
斗争	
我们应该与不良作风作斗争。	

jiāng 将 WILL (6)

将 is used as an auxiliary verb. It implies that the action that follows will take place in the future. For instance:

中国	将与亚洲各国建立经济共同体。
China	will with Asian each country set up economic union

China will set up an economic union with other Asian countries.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrases in the boxes below.

中国政府	
将控制	
内地的	
经济发展	
中国政府将控制内地的经济发展。	

中国	
与	
日本	
将宣布	
一条重要公报	
中国与日本将宣布一条重要公报。	

...zhīyī ...之一 ONE OF... (6)

之 is used similarly to 的. 之一 means *one of*, and is placed at the end of a clause. For instance:

他	是我国最伟大的领导人之一。
he	is our country most great DE leaders of one

He is one of the greatest leaders of our country.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrases in the boxes below.

他	
是	
我们大学最好的	
学生之一	

他是我们大学最好的学生之一。

我们来这儿学习的	
目的之一	
是	
看中文报纸	
我们来这儿学习的目的之一是看中文报纸。	

Reading tips

Which should come first, a person's title or his/her name? (6)

A person's 'short' title is placed after the surname or full name:

王	总统
---	----

President Wang or

王铁生	总统
-----	----

President Wang Tiesheng;

王	部长
---	----

Minister Wang.

However, a modified title is placed before a name:

国务院副总理兼外交部部长	王铁生
--------------	-----

Wang Tiesheng, the Vice-Premier of the State Council, (who is also) the Foreign Minister...

A full title is often indicated at the beginning of a newspaper article. As is demonstrated above, it begins with the higher 'unit', which is 国务院 *the State Council* and is followed by the title in that unit, which is 副总理 *Vice-Premier*. It is then followed by the 'sub' unit, which is 外交部 *the Foreign Office*, and then by the title from that unit, here 部长 *the minister*. Finally you find the name of the person, which is 王铁生. We can see many similar examples of this "telephoto lens" effect. For instance, you write a Chinese address on an envelope in the following order: country, county, city, street, number and receiver's name.

Can you think of any other similar examples?

Sometimes a person's full title can be as long as a few lines. In order to find a person's name you must look for the words after titles such as 长 *head*, 主任 *director*, 总理 *premier*, 总统 *president*, or 员 *member*.

Translate the following passage into Chinese

A spokesman from the Ministry of Health has revealed that this year the number of people in China infected with the HIV virus has increased rapidly. The number of cases reported by the end of June was three times higher than that published for the same period last year. It has been reported that the majority of this year's AIDS patients contracted the disease from dirty needles when injecting drugs. The departments concerned will take measures to prevent AIDS spreading in China by trying to control drug abuse.

Lesson Seven

Reading text

Guangming Daily

1996年2月17日，5岁的李某玩耍时不慎从五楼楼顶失足摔到地上，李某的父母赶快把他送往新野县人民医院抢救，输入了新野县血站提供的400CC血液。3月28日，李某因发烧再次到该院复诊，因高烧不退，于3月31日转院至南阳市中心医院传染科治疗。4月2日，南阳市中心医院对李某进行血液检验，结果发现其艾滋病病毒抗体呈阳性，医院出于慎重，于次日对李某的父母进行了艾滋病病毒抗体检测，结果均呈阴性。同年9月，经国家指定的艾滋病检测实验室确认，李某确实感染上了HIV病毒（即艾滋病病毒）。李某的父母几乎被这沉重的打击击垮。

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
mǒu	某	certain	SP	
shèn	慎	cautious	SV	
lóudǐng	楼(樓)顶(頂)	roof	N	楼 floor, building 顶 top
shīzú	失足	lose balance	V-O	失 lose 足 foot
shuāidào	摔到	fall to	RVC	摔 fall
fùmǔ	父母	parents	N	父 father 母 mother
gǎnkuài	赶(趕)快	quickly, immediately	ADV	赶 rush 快 fast
sòngwǎng	送往	take...to	RVC	送 deliver 往 towards
bǎ	把		Co-V	
yīyuàn	医(醫)院	hospital	N	医 cure, medicine 院 a designation for certain public places
qiǎngjiù	抢(搶)救	give emergency treatment	V	抢 rush, snatch 救 save
shūrù	输(輸)入	(blood)	RVC	输 transport, convey

		transfusion		入 enter
zhàn	站	station	N	
tígōng	提供	provide	V	提 put forward 供 supply
xuèyè	血液	blood	N	血 blood 液 liquid
yīn	因	because	ADV	
fāshāo	发(發)烧(燒)	have fever	V-O	发 produce, launch 烧 burn
fùzhěn	复(復)診(診)	further consultation (with a doctor)	V	复 repeat 诊 examine (a patient)
tuì	退	retreat, decline	V	
zhuǎn	转(轉)	transfer	V	
zhì	至	to	RC	
chuánrǎn kē	传(傳)染科	dept for infectious diseases	N	传 pass on 染 catch 科 department
zhìliáo	治疗(療)	cure	V	疗 cure, treat
jiǎnyàn	检验(驗)	test	N/V	检 check
jiéguǒ	结(結)果	result	N	果 fruit, outcome
fāxiàn	发(發)现(現)	discover	V	发 generate 现 appearance
kàngtǐ	抗体(體)	antibody	N	抗 anti 体 body
chūyú	出于(於)	arise from	V	
shènzhòng	慎重	caution	N	慎 careful 重 attach importance to
cìrì	次日	following day	TW	次 second, next 日 day
zhǐdìng	指定	designated	RVC	指 point 定 decide
shíyànshì	实(實)验(驗) 室	test lab.	N	实 practice 验 test 室 room
jiǎncè	检测(測)	test	N/V	检 check 测 test
quèrèn	确(確)认(認)	confirm	V	确 firm 认 realise
quèshí	确(確)实(實)	indeed, really	ADV	确 firm

				实 fact
jí	即	namely	ADV	
jīhū	几(幾)乎	almost	ADV	
bèi	被	[passive co-verb]	Co-V	
chénzhòng	沉重	heavy	ADJ	沉 heavy 重 heavy
jīkuǎ	击(擊)垮	collapse (by attacking)	RVC	击 attack 垮 collapse

Full-form character version

1996年2月17日，5歲的李某玩耍時不慎從五樓樓頂失足摔到地上，李某的父母趕快把他送往新野縣人民醫院搶救，輸入了新野縣血站提供的400CC血液。3月28日，李某因發燒再次到該院復診，因高燒不退，于3月31日轉院至南陽市中心醫院傳染科治療。4月2日，南陽市中心醫院對李某進行血液檢驗，結果發現其艾滋病病毒抗體呈陽性，醫院出于慎重，于次日對李某的父母進行了艾滋病病毒抗體檢測，結果均呈陰性。同年9月，經國家指定的艾滋病檢測實驗室確認，李某確實感染上了HIV病毒（即艾滋病病毒）。李某的父母幾乎被這沉重的打擊擊垮。

Sentence patterns and function words

mǒu...某 CERTAIN... (7)

某 is used to disguise a real name, as in 李某: although the surname 李 *Li* is revealed, the given name is hidden. 某 can also be followed by a noun as in 某校 *a certain school*, 某人 *a certain person*. 某医院 *a certain hospital*.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

李 某	
是	
北京 某 中学的	
学生	
李 某 是北京 某 中学的学生。	

她	
某年某月某日某时	
在某地	
作了	
某事	
公安局	
都知道	
她某年某月某日某时在某地作了某事公安局都知道。	

昨天	
外交部某人	
公开发表了	
奇谈怪论	
昨天外交部某人公开发表了奇谈怪论。	

cóng...(V)dào... 从...(V)到 ... FROM ... TO... (7)

This construction is used to indicate a sequence of actions. Like the other co-verb constructions, a 从... clause is followed by a main verb clause, in this case (V) 到.

For instance:

从家	走到学校。
from home	walk to school.

Walk to school from home.

More examples

这条改革政策	
从去年	
进行到今年	
可是	
很不成功	
这条改革政策从去年进行到今年可是很不成功。	

这些东西	
我	
从小	
用到现在	
总是没有问题	
这些东西我从小用到现在总是没有问题。	

bǎ 把 used as a co-verb (7)

A verb in the 把 construction changes the form, situation or direction of the object. A verb in the 把 construction is in complex form. It is usually a verb of method of action

plus another element. The elements which can be attached to the main verbs in 把 sentences are:

Resultative complements

我们	应该 把 力量	放在 工作上。
we	should BA strength	put on work on

Put our energy into our work.

Directional complements

他	已经 把 书	送 进去 了。
he	already BA book	deliver in go LE

He has already taken the book in.

得 (complement of degree) constructions

你	把 这 个 工 作	作 得 很 不 好。
you	BA this GE work	do DE very no good

You didn't do this job very well.

一下 (or 一 verb)

请 你	再 把 这 个 练 习	作 一 下。
please you	again BA this GE exercise	do once

Please do this exercise once more.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

我们	
不能	
把	
问题	
推给	
别人	
我们不能 把 问题 推给 别人。	

昨天	
政府	
把	
正确的	
数字	
宣布了	
昨天政府 把 正确的 数字 宣布 了。	

yīn...因 BECAUSE (7)

因 is short for 因为. A 因为 clause is often followed by a 所以 *therefore* clause. Both 因为 and 所以 are placed before subjects or verbs in sentences. A 因 clause is often followed by a 而 clause. For instance:

他 因为 用 毒品	所以 被 警察 逮捕。
-----------	-------------

他因 用毒品	而 被警察逮捕。
he because use drug	therefore by police arrested

He was arrested because he had taken drugs.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

昨天	
一个干部	
因	
对工作不负责	
而	
被开除	
昨天一个干部因对工作不负责而被开除。	

因为	
我们	
要用中文	
看报	
所以	
每天	
学习	
3个小时	
因为我们要用中文看报所以每天学习3个小时。	

yú 于 BE IN, ON, AT (7)

于 is used in a formal style of writing and is followed by a time word or place. It is similar to 在. For instance:

大会	于 3月 16日开始。
meeting	at March 16 start

The meeting starts on 16 March.

Example

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

每对夫妇	
只生一个孩子的	
政策会议	
于	
明年一月三日	
举行	
每对夫妇只生一个孩子的政策会议于明年一月三日举行。	

chūyú...出于 ARISE FROM... (7)

出于 is short for 出自于. It is often placed after a subject and followed by a noun. For instance:

老师 出自于 负责,	所以请 你们作这个 练习。
teacher arise from responsibility,	so ask you do this GE exercise

The teacher feels that it is his responsibility to ask you to do this exercise.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

我们	
都 出自于	
好心	
才告诉	
你	
这件事	
我们都 出自于 好心才告诉你这件事。	

中国	
采取	
只生一个孩子的	
政策	
出自于	
无奈	
中国采取只生一个孩子的政策 出自于 无奈。	

jí 即 NAMELY (7)

即 is used to indicate a detailed or specific explanation. The explanation is placed after 即. For instance:

中国的改革 政策,	即	经济 改革 政策, 有 了一些成就。
China DE reform policy,	namely	economic reform policy have LE some success

China's reform policy, namely the economic reform policy, has had some success.

Example

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

本校	
调查了	
学生	
不合法工作的	
问题	

即	
许多留学生	
工作	
可是	
不学习的	
情况	
本校调查了学生不合法工作问题，即许多留学生工作可是不学习的情况。	

bèi 被 used as a passive construction (7)

被 sentences describe how a particular object (abstract or physical) is dealt with or disposed of by somebody or something. The verbs in these constructions take complicated forms. They are verbs of method of action, plus other elements. Most of the elements attached to the main verbs in 被 sentences are similar to those used in the 把 construction:

Resultative complements

力量	都 被我们放在工作上了。
strength	all by us put work on LE

We have put all our energy into our work.

Directional complements

书	已经 被他送进去了。
book	already by him deliver in go LE

The book has already been taken into (a room) by him.

得 (complement of degree) constructions

这个工作	被你作得很不好。
this GE job	by you do DE very no good

This job hasn't been done very well by you.

Time/action measure: 一下 (or 一 verb); 三个星期; 一次; 一遍

这个练习	又 被你作了一遍。
This GE exercise	again by you do LE once

This exercise has been done once more by you.

Example

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

美国	
选举	
谁	
被	
谁	
击垮了	

美国选举谁被谁击垮了?	
-------------	--

Reading tips

Would I know the meaning of a sentence if I check every word in dictionaries? (7)

When you start reading Chinese newspapers, you will find that there are too many new characters. Looking up new characters in dictionaries can be very tedious. Even if you have checked every character in the article and have made a long vocabulary list, you may still not understand the meaning. That is because you do not know how to group the characters into phrases and sentences.

You should always use your time more efficiently by looking for the so-called “markers”, such as 的 and 了, which you have learnt in previous lessons.

The basic names of Chinese central and local governments and departments. (7)

中华人民共和国 <i>People's Republic of China</i>			
中共中央 <i>Chinese Communist Party Central Committee</i>			
国务院 <i>State Council</i>			
部 Ministry	省 Province	直辖市 Municipality	特别行政区 Special Administrative Zone
	市 City	县 County	区 District

Words before the above characters in bold can be names of places, and words after these characters can be titles such as 长, 主任 or 主席. For example, 安徽省阜阳县长张小明 *Zhang Xiaoming, the head of Fuyang County in Anhui province.*

Translate the following passage into Chinese

News came from Taiwan on 19 December via The People's Daily Internet in Hong Kong that a Taiwanese bio-tech company had announced that it had developed a type of herbal medicine called Genic, which could cure Aids. The medicine was discovered during experiments on lymph cells (淋巴球) outside the human body. After taking the medicine for four days, it was possible to destroy the entire Aids virus present, but the drug only affected 30% of normal cells(细胞). This medicine was expected to be on the market by August next year.

.... The experiments had proved that three days after taking it the medicine could stop the growth of the Aids virus, and that after the fourth day it could destroy the entire virus without harming the human body.

Lesson Eight

Reading text

People's Daily

英国政府是组建欧洲快反部队的积极推动者，但现政府在此问题上的立场一直受到英国保守党中欧洲怀疑论人士的批评。英国外交大臣库克称，欧盟各成员国为这支快反部队提供部队，并不意味着这支部队会成为一支欧洲常设部队，因此[]不会对欧盟与美国的关系产生深远的影响。

法国在推动组建欧洲快反部队上也发挥了很大的作用，将快反部队的人数由 6 万人增加到 8 万人的提议，最初就是由法国提出来的。英国已经保证将为欧洲快反部队提供至少 12000 人，如需要可以增加到 20000 人的部队，另外还有 72 架作战飞机和 18 艘战舰。

军事观察家认为，英国与法国在组成欧洲部队问题上，看上去都很积极，其实背后都存在着不同的动机。巴黎想显示欧洲可以独立与¹美国之外独立行动的能力，而伦敦想显示其处理欧盟事务上态度还是积极的。总结起来有一点，那就是英法都想在欧盟事务中有更大的发言权。英国一位资深的军事官员寓意深刻地指出：“我们这样做²的目的，就是要表明，我们可以为欧盟主导发起的行动做出与我们的军事实力以及我们在欧洲防务上所承担的领导地位相称的贡献。”

Vocabulary

Pinyin	Chinese	English	Used as	Single characters
zǔjiàn	组(組)建	build, organise	V	组 form 建 build
Ōuzhōu	欧(歐)洲	Europe	N	洲 continent
bùduì	部队(隊)	troop	N	队 team
jījí	积极(極)	positive(ly), active(ly)	SV/ ADV	积 accumulate 极 extreme
tuīdòng	推动(動)	push forward	V	推 push 动 move
dàn	但	but	ADV	
Bǎoshǒudǎng	保守	Conservative Party	N	保 protect

¹ 与 could be a miswritten character. The correct character for this sentence is 于, *to be at*.

² 做 zuò *make or do* is similar to 作.

	党(黨)			守 keep
huáiyí	怀(懷)疑	suspect, suspicious	V/SV	怀 think of 疑 suspect
rénshì	人 士	personage	N	
pīpíng	批 评(評)	criticism, criticise	N /V	批 criticise 评 comment
dàchén	大 臣	secretary of state	N	臣 official
Ōuméng	欧(歐)盟	European Union	N	盟 alliance
gè	各	each	ADJ	
chéngyuán guó	成 员(員) 国(國)	member state	N	成 become 员 member
yìwèizhe	意 味 着	imply	V	意 meaning 味 taste
chéngwéi	成 为(為)	become	V	成 become 为 as...
chǎnshēng	产(產)生	create	V	产 produce 生 grow
shēnyuǎn	深 远(遠)	profound	ADJ	深 deep 远 far
fāhuī	发(發) 挥(揮)	bring into play	V	发 deliver 挥 scatter
zēngjiā	增 加	increase	V	增 increase 加 add
tíyì	提 议(議)	proposal	N/V-O	议 opinion
zuìchū	最 初	initially, at the beginning	TW	最 most 初 beginning
tíchūlái	提 出 来(來)	raise	DVC	
bǎozhèng	保 证(證)	guarantee	V	保 ensure 证 prove
zuòzhàn	作 战(戰)	battle	V-O	战 fight, battle
fēijī	飞(飛) 机(機)	aeroplane	N	飞 fly 机 machine
jūnshì	军(軍)事	military	N	军 military 事 affair
guānchá jiā	观(觀)察 家	observer	N	观 look at 察 examine 家 expert
kànshàngqù	看 上 去	seem	PVC	
qíshí	其 实(實)	actually	ADV	其 its

				实 true, real
bèihòu	背后(後)	underneath, behind	PW	背 back
cúnzàizhe	存在着	exist	V	存 exist
bùtóng	不同	different	ADJ	同 same
dòngjī	动(動) 机(機)	motivation	N	动 move 机 crucial
xiǎnshì	显(顯) 示	indicate, show	V	显 display 示 indicate
nénglì	能力	ability	N	能 ability 力 power
chǔlǐ	处(處) 理	deal with	V	处 handle 理 manage
shìwù	事务(務)	affairs	N	
zǒngjié	总(總) 结(結)	conclude	V	总 general 结 conclude
qǐlái	起来(來)	in the process of...	DVC	
shēnkè	深刻	deep	ADV/SV	深 deep 刻 carve
mùdì	目的	aim, goal	N	目 eye 的 target
zhǔ dǎo	主导(導)	leading factor	N	主 main 导 lead
fā qǐ	发(發) 起	initiate	V	发 launch 起 up
yǐjí	以及	and	CONJ	
fángwù	防务(務)	defence	N	防 defend 务 task
chéngdān	承担(擔)	bear (responsibility)	V	承 carry 担 bear
xiāngchèn	相称(稱)	match	V	相 match with 称 match
gòngxiàn	贡(貢) 献(獻)	contribute/contribution	V/N	贡 contribute 献 offer
dìwèi	地位	position, status	N	地 place 位 position

Full-form character version

英國政府是組建歐洲快反部隊的積極推動者，但現政府在此問題上的立場一直受到英國保守黨中歐洲懷疑論人士的批評。英國外交大臣庫克稱，歐盟各成員國為這支快反部隊提供部隊，並不意味著這支部隊會成為一支歐洲常設部隊，因此[]不會對歐盟與美國的關係產生深遠的影響。

法國在推動組建歐洲快反部隊上也發揮了很大的作用，將快反部隊的人數由 6 萬人增加到 8 萬人的提議，最初就是由法國提出來的。英國已經保證將為歐洲快反部隊提供至少 12000 人，如需要可以增加到 20000 人的部隊，另外還有 72 架作戰飛機和 18 艘戰艦。

軍事觀察家認為，英國與法國在組成歐洲部隊問題上，看上去都很積極，其實背後都存在著不同的動機。巴黎想顯示歐洲可以獨立與³美國之外獨立行動的能力，而倫敦想顯示其處理歐盟事務上態度還是積極的。總結起來有一點，那就是英法都想要在歐盟事務中有更大的發言權。英國一位資深的軍事官員寓意深刻地指出：“我們這樣做⁴的目的，就是要表明，我們可以為歐盟主導發起的行動做出與我們的軍事實力以及我們在歐洲防務上所承擔的領導地位相稱的貢獻。”

Sentence patterns and function words

wèi 为 FOR... used as a co-verb (8)

为 is followed by a noun or V-O pattern to form a co-verb clause. A main verb is often placed after a co-verb clause. For instance:

成员国	为这支快反部队	提供部队。
member states	for this ZHI rapid reaction force	provde army

The member states provide troops for this army.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

现在	
中国社会上	
有些人	
总是	
为钱	

³ 与 could be a miswritten character. The correct character for this sentence is 于, *to be at*.

⁴ 做 zuò *make or do* is similar to 作.

工作	
现在中国社会上有些人总是为钱工作。	

她	
为我们学习汉语	
提供了	
很多材料	
她为我们学习汉语提供了很多材料。	

yóu...dào 由...V到 FROM ...TO... (8)

This construction is similar to 从...V到... which creates an idea of distance. 由 could be followed by a time word, number or place word. For instance:

由 6万 人	增加 到 8万 人
from 6 ten thousand people	Increase to 8 ten thousand people

From 60,000 people the number increased to 80,000 people.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国人口	
由 10 亿	
增加 到 了 12 亿	
中国人口 由 10 亿 增加 到 了 12 亿。	

申请学生签证的	
时期	
由 9 月 30 日	
延长 到 了 12 月 31 日	
申请学生签证的时期 由 9 月 30 日 延长 到 了 12 月 31 日。	

yóu 由 the passive construction (8)

The passive construction with 由 is different from the passive construction with 被. The 由 construction is unlike the 被 construction, in that the agent cannot be omitted.

However, a verb in the 由 construction is a simple one, and unlike the 被 construction, has no attached element. For instance:

这次会议	由 卫生部长 主持
this CI meeting	by Health Minister to chair

This meeting is being chaired by the Minister of Public Security.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

香港基本法	
-------	--

是	
由中英两国政府	
合作制定	
的	
香港基本法是 由中英两国政府合作制定的。	

重要的	
工作	
都由领导干部	
负责	
重要的工作都由领导干部负责。	

Adverbial marker de 地 (8)

The adverbial marker 地 is used to describe the manner in which an action is carried out.

For instance:

我们	应该认真地	讨论	这个问题。
we	should carefully	discuss	this GE issue

We have to discuss this issue seriously.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国外交部	
一次又一次地	
和	
美国政府	
进行了	
交涉	
中国外交部一次又一次地和美国政府进行了交涉。	

老师	
严厉地	
批评了	
他	
老师严厉地批评了他。	

...zhe ... 着 construction (8)

The particle 着 is placed after a verb to imply that the action is under way. For instance:

这个部的领导	承担着	一个重要的责任。
This GE ministry DE leader	bearing	a GE important responsibility

The head of this ministry bears an important responsibility.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国政府	
在人口问题上	
面临着	
一个极大的	
问题	
中国政府在人口问题上面临着	一个极大的问题。

他们这一代	
担负着	
重任	
他们这一代担负着	重任。

jiāng 将 used as a modal verb (8)

将 can be placed before a main verb or co-verb to indicate that the action will take place in the future. 将 is often used in written Chinese. For instance:

今天中国	将宣布	一条重要的新闻。
today China	will announce a TIAO	important news

China is about to announce an important piece of news.

Examples

17个星期以后	
我们	
将把	
这些汉字	
都学完	
17个星期以后我们	将把这些汉字都学完。

下月5日	
大学当局	
将举行	
一次有关学费的	
重要会议	
下月5日大学当局	将举行一次有关学费的重要会议。

jiāng 将 used as a co-verb (8)

将 can also be used as a co-verb like 把. It is often used in written Chinese, but 把 can be used in both written and colloquial Chinese. All the rules which apply to 把 also apply to 将. For instance:

我校	将最好的学生	送去英国留学。
our school	JING most good DE students	send go England study

Our school sends its best students to England to study.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

中国	
将 政治体制改革	
拖延到 50年以后	
中国 将 政治体制改革 拖延到 50年以后。	

jiù 就 used for emphasis (8)

就 can be placed before the linking verb 是 to reinforce a statement. For instance:

我们的目的	就是要 学好中文。
our aim	JIU is to want to master Chinese

Our aim is to learn Chinese well.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

计划生育工作	
就是	
中国目前面临的	
主要问题之一	
计划生育工作就是中国目前面临的主要问题之一。	

目前	
最重要的问题	
就是	
如何记住	
已经学过的	
汉字	
目前最重要的问题就是如何记住已经学过的汉字。	

suǒ 所 THAT WHICH... (8)

When 所 is used as an adverb and is placed before a verb which is then followed by 的 and a noun, the stress is on the noun. For instance:

我们	在欧洲 防务上 所 承担的领导 地位是...
we	In European defence SUO take DE leading position is...

Our position on European defence, in which we take a leading role, is that...

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

我们	
在上课时	
所学的	

东西	
下课以后	
就忘了	
我们在上课时 所 学的东西下课以后就忘了。	

这个“所”字	
在句子里	
所 产生的	
作用	
是	
什么	
这个“所”字在句子里 所 产生的作用是什么？	

ér 而 YET (8)

而 is a conjunction and is placed before the second clause of a sentence.

英美两国	都有 相同的看法,	而	法国的立场	并 不一样
UK&US 2 states	both have similar DE views	yet	France DE position	BING not the same

Britain and the US have similar views, but France has a different standpoint.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

有些问题	
很难处理	
老师	
同意了	
而	
学生	
不同意	
有些问题很难处理：老师同意了， 而 学生不同意。	

这些	
都是	
给小学生用的	
材料	
而	
我们	
都是	
大学生	
这些都是给小学生用的材料， 而 我们都是大学生。	

qí 其 ITS, THEIR (8)

The 其 clause is used when its noun has already appeared in the previous clause. For instance:

中国政府 Chinese government	实行 反毒品运动 carry out anti-drugs campaign	其 目的 its aim	就是要控制艾滋病的传播 is to want to control AIDS DE spread
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The Chinese government has launched an anti-drugs campaign. Its aim is to control the spread of AIDS.

Examples

Write down the English translation of the following words and phrasers in the boxes below.

西藏的	
反政府人士	
在此	
发表	
讲话	
其用意	
在于	
西藏的独立	
西藏的反政府人士在此发表讲话，其用意在于西藏的独立。	

...quán ...权 ...RIGHTS OF... / POWER (8)

人权 human rights

主权 sovereignty

Reading tips

The following are commonly used abbreviated phrases in newspapers.

应 = 应该 should

已 = 已经 already

及 = 以及 and

但 = 但是 but, yet

总 = 总是 always

据 = 根据 according to

Translate the following passage into Chinese

The opportunities and problems facing China as it joins the WTO

The advantages for Beijing in acceding to the WTO is that it will be participating in drafting the rules for the global trade game; while the risks are in the challenge this presents to the idea of the party being greater than the law. The Doha Conference on which the curtain has just fallen has brought into being a new WTO member with a population of 130 million and a vast market. China's accession to the WTO has given rise to the beautiful prospect of new eras and new delineations in world trade. However, Chinese leaders have so far managed to refrain from raising their long-stemmed champagne glasses. They have already made a frank and objective evaluation of the crises and challenges that may face them in the future as a result of joining the WTO. Premier Zhu Rongji said quite early in the process, in Wenlai: 'Everyone is happy (about joining the WTO), but I am more worried than excited. China entering the WTO will bring a lot of problems in its wake. If things are not dealt with adequately then the harm may be greater than the benefits.'

Source: Asia Weekly 2002