

Lesson Nine

Reading text

BBC Chinese website

虽然中国官方传媒对这起特大走私贪污案并没有作任何报道，但据报中共中央纪律检查委员会派出的调查组已经在厦门进行了几个月的调查。厦门市政府建设委员会的一名官员对本台 BBC 记者说，中共厦门市副书记刘丰是其中一位因此案被捕的官员。厦门市政府官员还证实，有关方面也向厦门市副市长蓝甫发出了逮捕令。不过，据信蓝甫在几个星期前已经逃到海外。此外，据未经证实的消息说，厦门市国家安全局长陈耀庆因为协助蓝甫出逃而被捕。厦门市国安局官员则只表示，陈耀庆目前正外出公干。据消息来源透露，这起走私贪污案涉及到庞大的走私贸易，其中包括石油、汽车和其它货物。中国海关官员也证实有关案件涉及的金额非常大。

Vocabulary

chuánméi	传(傳)媒	media	N	传 pass on 媒 intermediary
qǐ	起	[for events, cases]	MW	
tè	特	special(ly)	ADV	
zǒusī	走私	smuggle	V-O/N	走 go, walk 私 secret, illegal
tānwū	贪(貪)污	corruption	N	贪 greed 污 filth
àn	案	case (of crime)	N	
rènhé	任何	any, every	ADJ	任 no matter 何 how
bàodào	报(報)道	report	N/V	报 report 道 speak
Zhōnggòng zhōngyāng	中共 中央	Chinese Communist Party Central Committee	PropN	中 short for China 共 short for communist 央 short for central
jìlǜ jiǎnchá	纪(紀)律 检(檢)查	inspecting discipline	N	纪 discipline 律 law, rule 检 test, examine

				查 check
wěiyuánhuì	委员(員) 会(會)	commission, committee	N	委 entrust 员 member 会 association
pàichū	派出	sent out (sb)	RVC	派 send
diàochá	调(調)查	investigation, investigate	N/V	调 transfer 查 check
zǔ	组(組)	group, team	N	
jiànshè	建设(設)	construction	N	建 build 设 set up
tái	台	(TV, radio) station	N	
shūjì	书(書) 记(記)	(party) secretary	N	书 write 记 write down, to record
zhèngshí	证(證) 实(實)	confirm, prove	V	证 prove
yǒuguān	有关(關)	concerning	ADJ	有 have
lìng	令	order	N	
táodào	逃到	escape to	RVC	逃 escape 到 to
hǎiwài	海外	abroad, overseas	N	海 sea 外 outside, beside
cǐwài	此外	apart from this	ADV	此 this 外 beside, outside
ānquán	安全	security	N	安 peaceful 全 complete
xiézhù	协(協)助	help, cooperate	V	协 jointly 助 help
zé	则(則)	then / but	ADV	
gōnggàn	公干(幹)	business related work	N	公 public 干 work
tòulù	透露	reveal	V	透 penetrate, pass through 露 show
láiyuán	来(來)源	source	N	来 coming 源 source
shèjídào	涉及到	touch upon	RVC	涉 involve 及 reach, come up to
pángdà	庞(龐)大	large, huge	SV	庞 huge 大 large
màoyì	贸(貿)易	trade	N	贸 trade

				易 exchange
qí zhōng	其中	among which	ADV	其 its 中 middle
shíyóu	石油	crude oil	N	石 stone 油 oil
qìchē	汽车(車)	vehicle, car	N	汽 vapour 车 vehicle
qítā	其它	other	PN	其 its 它 it (other)
huòwù	货(貨)物	goods	N	货 goods 物 material
hǎiguān	海关(關)	customs	N	海 sea 关 gate
jīn'ér	金额(額)	amount of money, sum	N	金 gold, money 额 a specified amount

Full-form character version

雖然中國官方傳媒對這起特大走私貪污案並沒有作任何報道，但據報中共中央紀律檢查委員會派出的調查組已經在廈門進行了幾個月的調查。廈門市政府建設委員會的一名官員對本台 BBC 記者說，中共廈門市副書記劉豐是其中一位因此案被捕的官員。廈門市政府官員還證實，有關方面也向廈門市副市長藍甫發出了逮捕令。不過，據信藍甫在幾個星期前已經逃到海外。此外，據未經證實的消息說，廈門市國家安全局長陳耀慶因為協助藍甫出逃而被捕。廈門市國安局官員則只表示，陳耀慶目前正外出公幹。據消息來源透露，這起走私貪污案涉及到龐大的走私貿易，其中包括石油、汽車和其它貨物。中國海關官員也證實有關案件涉及的金額非常大。

Sentence patterns and function words

xiàng 向 used as a co-verb (9)

When 向 is used as a co-verb, it means *towards*, *to* or *from*. 向 is followed by a noun or a noun clause to form a co-verb clause. For instance:

中国人要出国	可以 向 公安局	申请护照。
--------	----------	-------

When Chinese people want to go abroad, they can apply for passports from the Public Security Bureau.

Examples

如果	
你	
有问题	
可以	
向她	
请教	
如果你有问题可以向她请教。	

毛泽东	
说	
向雷锋同志	
学习	
毛泽东说向雷锋同志学习。	

jù 据 (據) (9)

据 is short for 根据, and is followed by a verb such as:

据信 lit. *according to what was believed. It was believed...*

据说 lit. *according what was said. It was said...*

据透露 lit. *according what was disclosed. It was revealed...*

据报 lit. *according to what was reported. It was reported...*

Examples

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

据	
有关消息	
透露	
中国的	
人均生活水平	
还是低于	
很多发达国家	
据有关消息透露中国的人均生活会平还是低于很多发达国家。	

据说	
中国	
要加入世贸组织了	
因此	
现在	
学中文的	
人	

也多了	
据说	中国要加入世贸组织了，因此现在学中文的人也多了。

据	
报道	
现在	
英国人去香港	
也要申请签证了	
据报道	现在英国人去香港也要申请签证了。

wèi 未 (9)

未 means *not yet*, and it is similar to (还) 没有. 未 is used in written Chinese, and it is followed by a verb, modal verb or co-verb. For instance:

中国	还 未 加入世贸组织。
----	-------------

China has not joined the WTO yet.

Examples

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

未经许可	
不准	
入内	
未经许可不准入内。	

yīn...ér...因...而... (9)

The 因...而... construction is used in written Chinese. It is similar to 因为... 所以 ...

The 因 clause is followed by a clause which expresses a cause or reason, while 而 is followed by a clause which express an outcome. For instance:

他们 因 传播反华言论	而 被捕。
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They were arrested because they had been making anti-China speeches.

Examples

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

他	
因	
不能完成任务	
而	
感到羞愧	
他因不能完成任务而感到羞愧。	

中国	
因	

人口迅速增加	
而	
不得不采取	
全国性的	
计划生育政策	
中国因人口迅速增加而不得不采取全国性的计划生育政策。	

...zé ... 则 (9)

1. 则 is used as an adverb meaning *but, on the other hand*, and is often placed before a verb or adverb in the second clause of a sentence to indicate a contrast between the preceding and the following. 则 is often seen in written language. For instance:

有的人很努力,	有的则很不认真.
---------	----------

Some work hard and some are lighthearted in work.

他们想要一所房子,	我们则宁愿住一套房间.
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They want a house, whereas we would rather live in a flat.

2. 则 also means *then*, and is often placed before a verb in the second clause of a sentence to indicate an outcome of action. 则 is often seen in four character expressions. For instance:

不进	则退
----	----

If one does not move forwards, then by implication one will move backwards.

Examples

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

少则	
几年	
多则	
几十年	
中国	
会赶上	
许多发达国家的	
经济	
少则几年, 多则几十年中国会赶上许多发达国家的经济。	

zhèng + V 正 + V (9)

正(在) is placed before a verb to indicate that an action is under way. The progressive construction takes the following forms.

S	(正)(在) V	O (呢)
我们	正 学习	汉语呢。
我们	在 学习	汉语呢。
我们	正 在 学习	汉语。

We are learning Chinese.

Examples

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

中国	
正在实现	
四个现代化	
中国正在实现四个现代化。	

英法两国	
正筹备	
欧洲快反部队的	
建设	
英法两国正筹备欧洲快反部队的建设。	

qǐ 起 used as a measure word (9)

起 is a measure word for events and law cases. (For notes on measure words see Lesson 2)

Examples

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

89年	
在天安门广场发生的	
那起事件	
引起了	
世界的	
关注	
89年在天安门广场发生的那起事件引起了世界的关注。	

去年	
公安局	
解决了	
100多起大案件	
去年公安局解决了100多起大案件。	

Reading Tips

Real structure of Political Power in People's Republic of China (9)

★ Members of Standing Committee of Politbureau of CCCPC

Central Government

<p>zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng zhōngyāng wěiyuánhui zhèngzhìjú chángwù wěiyuánhui 中 国 共 产 党 中 央 委 员 会 政 治 局 常 务 委 员 会 Standing Committee of Politbureau of CCCPC [Its 常委 members * have important posts in major departments of government]</p>
<p>zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng zhōngyāng wěiyuánhui zhèngzhìjú 中 国 共 产 党 中 央 委 员 会 政 治 局 Politbureau of CCCPC</p>
<p>zhōngyāng jūnshì wěiyuánhui 中 央 军 事 委 员 会 Central Military Commission (CMC) [Controls central and regional military forces] 主席 <i>Chairman</i> *</p>
<p>zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎngzhōng yāng wěi yuánhui 中 国 共 产 党 中 央 委 员 会 Central Committee of Communist Party of China (CCCPC) 总书记 <i>General Secretary</i> *</p>
<p>quánguó rénmin dàibiǎo dà huì cháng wù wěiyuánhui 全 国 人 民 代 表 大 会 常 务 委 员 会 Standing Committee of NPC</p>
<p>quánguó rénmin dàibiǎo dà huì 全 国 人 民 代 表 大 会 National People's Congress (NPC) [Equivalent to British Parliament without opposition parties] 委员长 <i>Chairman</i> * 国家主席 <i>President of PRC</i> *</p>
<p>quánguó zhèngzhì xiéshāng chángwù wěiyuánhui 全 国 政 治 协 商 常 务 委 员 会 Standing Committee of CPPCC</p>
<p>quánguó zhèngzhì xiéshāng wěiyuánhui 全 国 政 治 协 商 委 员 会 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) 主席 <i>Chairman</i> * [Many members are influential non-communists, such as: famous intellectuals; millionaires from HK or Macao; and leaders of other political parties.]</p>

Central Government

Real Executive Power in People's Republic of China

guó wùyuàn
国 务 院

State Council

[Controls all China's ministries and commissions]

总理 *Premier* *

[Vice Premiers and State Councillors are in charge of China's major ministries.]

Translate the following passage into Chinese

Since the end of the 80s and beginning of the 90s, many blood banks have been set up in the eastern and southern regions of Henan Province and, as a result, a large number of peasants have rushed to sell their blood. Some families and villages have become regular sellers of blood, and their numbers have sometimes then expanded to encompass a whole township. This situation has sometimes then also spread to neighbouring counties. As a result, blood selling has become a local 'industry'.

In the 80s various pharmaceutical companies went to isolated and poor regions of Henan Province to buy cheap blood to make drugs, and following the encouragement of some local governments many poor peasants rushed to sell their blood. In order to save trouble and expense, the blood dealers used one-use-only needles many times.

Lesson Ten

Reading text

中国成立性学会媒体专业委员会

人民日报海外版

新华社天津一月四日电中国性学会媒体专业委员会日前在天津成立，它表明中国媒体进行性科学的传播已进入一个新的阶段。

从在此举行的一个全国性会议上获悉，新成立的这个组织，将随时了解全国各种媒体从事性健康教育的情况，总结经验，分析问题。

中国性学会的专家和三十多个媒体一百五十余名代表出席这次会议。会议还就性科学传播的内容、方式与方法进行了研讨。全国人大常委会副委员长吴阶平出席了会议。

中国传媒介入性科学的传播，起始于十年前，当时天津电台开办了中国首家以此内容为主的《枕边悄悄话》专题节目，安排在深夜十一时半之后播出。虽然受到了一些指责，但也受到相当数量听众的欢迎，一年内收到的听众来信上万封。

今天，中国人对传媒中的此类节目早已习以为常。据新成立的性学会媒体专业委员会副理事长王桂枝介绍，中国目前除了西藏外，其余三十个省自治区市的电台都已开办类似节目。

Vocabulary

méitǐ	媒体(體)	media	N	媒 intermediary 体 body
kēxué	科学(學)	science	N	科 academic studies 学 knowledge
jiēduàn	阶(階)段	period	N	阶 steps 段 section
huòxī	获(獲)悉	learn, gain (information)	V	获 gain, obtain 悉 be informed
suíshí	随(隨) 时(時)	at any time	ADV	随 follow 时 time
cóngshì	从(從)事	engage in...	V	从 join 事 job, work
jīngyàn	经(經)	experience	N	经 pass

	验(驗)			验 prove effective
jiànkāng	健康	health(y)	N/SV	健 healthy 康 well-being
dàibiǎo	代表	delegate	V/N	代 be in place of 表 model, example
nèiróng	内容	content	N	内 within 容 contain
fāngshì	方式	way (of doing sth.)	N	方 method 式 type
chūxí	出席	attend	V	出 go out, come 席 seat
qǐshǐ	起始	originate	V	起 up 始 start
yántǎo	研讨(討)	discuss	V	研 research 讨 discuss
jièrù	介入	get involved	V	介 take seriously 入 enter
kāibàn	开(開) 办(辦)	set up	V	开 open, set up 办 manage, deal with
shǒu	首	first	ADJ	
dāngshí	当(當) 时(時)	at the time	TW	当 just at 时 time
zhuāntí	专(專) 题(題)	special (report)	N	专 speciality 题 title, subject
jiémù	节(節)目	programme for TV, radio...	N	节 item 目 item
ānpái	安排	organize	V	安 arrange 排 line up
zhǐzé	指责(責)	condemn	V	指 point 责 blame
shùliàng	数(數)量	quantity	N	数 number 量 quantity
tīngzhòng	听(聽) 众(眾)	audience	N	听 listen 众 crowd
qíyú	其余(餘)	other, the rest of...	ADJ	其 its 余 surplus
xíyǐwéicháng	习(習)以 为(為)常	become accustomed to.. (preceded by 对 clause)	EXP	习 custom 以 so as to 为 become 常 normal

Full-form character version

新華社天津一月四日電中國性學會媒體專業委員會日前在天津成立，它表明中國媒體進行性科學的傳播已進入一個新的階段。從在此舉行的一個全國性會議上獲悉，新成立的這個組織，將隨時瞭解全國各種媒體從事性健康教育的情況，總結經驗，分析問題。中國性學會的專家和三十多個媒體一百五十余名代表出席這次會議。會議還就性科學傳播的內容、方式與方法進行了研討。全國人大常委會副委員長吳階平出席了會議。中國傳媒介入性科學的傳播，起始于十年前，當時天津電臺開辦了中國首家以此內容為主的《枕邊悄悄話》專題節目，安排在深夜十一時半之後播出。雖然受到了一些指責，但也受到相當數量聽眾的歡迎，一年內收到的聽眾來信上萬封。今天，中國人對傳媒中的此類節目早已習以為常。據新成立的性學會媒體專業委員會副理事長王桂枝介紹，中國目前除了西藏外，其餘三十個省自治區市的電臺都已開辦類似節目。

Sentence patterns function words

jiù 就 CONCERNING (10)

就 is used to bring a topic to readers' attention. The topic is placed after 就 to form a clause. The 就 clause can either be placed before the subject of a sentence or before a main verb. A verb-object phrase is preceded by the 就 clause. 进行 is one of the most commonly used verbs in this construction. The verb 进行 is followed by a noun which consists of a verb meaning such as 讨论 *discussion / discuss*, 发展 *develop/ development*. For instance:

我们	就 奖学金问题	进行了认真的讨论。
----	---------	-----------

We carried out a serious discussion on the scholarship issue.

就 香港基本法草案	中英政府	进行会谈。
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The Chinese and British Governments carried out discussions on the draft H.K. Basic Law.

Examples

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

昨天	
中国卫生部	
就	
艾滋病在中国传播的	

问题	
举行了	
一次记者招待会	
昨天中国卫生部 就 艾滋病在中国传播问题举行了一次记者招待会。	

就	
建立快反部队问题	
欧盟成员国首脑	
进行了	
探讨	
就 建立快反部队问题欧盟成员国首脑进行了探讨。	

yǐ (A) wéi (B) 以 (A)为 (B) REGARD (A) AS (B) (10)

In this construction, 以 means *to use, to take* and 为 means *to be as*. Literally this construction means *to take (A) as (B)*. Both (A) and (B) are nouns or pronouns. This is similar to the 把 construction, but is used in written Chinese. For instance:

以 A	为 B
以 他	为 榜样。

Follow his example.

In the spoken language 把 is used and this would be 把他作为榜样.

Examples

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

中国	
以	
发达国家在80年代的	
模式	
为	
经济改革的	
样板	
中国以发达国家在80年代的模式为经济改革的样板。	

中国的改革	
是	
以	
经济	
为	
主	
以	
政治	

为	
次	
中国的改革是以经济为主，以政治为次。	

shàng... 上 REACH (10)

When 上 is used as a verb, one of its meanings is to reach. In this usage, 上 is followed by a numeral unit over ten as in 上百 *reach hundreds*. 上万 *reach ten thousands*.

Examples

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

昨天	
上百名大学教师	
上街进行示威	
昨天上百名大学教师上街进行示威。	

成千上万的	
群众	
聚集在	
天安门广场	
成千上万的群众聚集在天安门广场。	

...nèi 内 WITHIN (10)

When 内 implies within, it is placed at the end of a clause. The clause can be the duration, numeral or place. 内 is often preceded by 以 or 之. For instance:

十天	(之/以) 内
----	---------

Within 10 days.

Examples

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

中国	
一定要在十年以	内
实现	
四个现代化	
中国一定要在十年以	
内实现四个现代化。	

中国西部的	
发展	
在五十年之内	
会完成	
中国西部的发展在五十年之内会完成。	

...yú 余 OVER (10)

余 also means surplus. When 余 is preceded by a numeral over 10, its meaning is similar to 多: *over, more*. For example:

百	余	人
---	---	---

Over a hundred people.

Example

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

在大会堂里	
只有	
40 余 人	
在大会堂里只有40余人。	

... qíyú 其余 REST OF ... (10)

其 means its, 余 means surplus. 其余 is a pronoun and is often followed by a noun. For instance:

我们班的同学两个回家了,	一个在图书馆,	其余的都去酒馆了。
--------------	---------	-----------

Two of our classmates have gone home, one is in the library and the rest have gone to the pub.

Example

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

我同学	
不少	
在英国	
两个	
在美国	
其余的	
都在加拿大	
我同学不少在英国, 两个在美国, 其余的都在加拿大。	

chúle...yìwài 除了... (以) 外 APART FROM... (10)

The person or the action after *apart from* is placed between 除了 and 以外. Very often 以 or 以外 is omitted, especially in the spoken language. The clause after 除了...以外 often consists of the following adverbs:

都-----all:

中国 除了 茶叶 以外	都 不出口。
-------------	--------

Apart from tea, China does not export anything.

也-----also:

中国 除了 出口 茶叶 以外	也 进口 茶叶。
----------------	----------

In addition to exporting tea, China also imports tea.

还-----in addition:

中国 除了 出口 茶叶 以外	还 出口 粮食。
----------------	----------

In addition to exporting tea, China also exports grain.

又-----again:

中国 除了 去年 出口了 茶叶 以外	今年 又 出口了 茶叶。
--------------------	--------------

In addition to exporting tea last year, China exported tea again this year.

Reading tips

How do I find the person's name in a sentence? (10)

A person's full name often appears after the title of his post: 外交部长王强 *the Foreign Minister Wang Qiang*.

Where can I find the main verb of a sentence? (10)

Main verbs can appear after modal verbs such as 将 *will, shall* and adverbs such as 已经 *already*.

在 ... 之后 clause is often followed by a verb.

Transalte the following passage into Chinese

The relevant officials in mainland China yesterday reacted very strongly on the comment of "Two Chinas", which had been made by Wu Anjia, the Taiwanese Deputy Director of the Mainland Affairs Office. Chen Yunlin, The Director of the Taiwanese Affair Office (TAO) of the State Council on the mainland said that this had made serious damage to the relation between the two sides. Tang Shubei, the Vice President of the Chinese Mainland Association for Taiwan Straits Negotiation said that Wu's comment reflected the Taiwanese Authorities' real intention.

This afternoon the Taiwanese New Party delegation met Mr. Chen the Director of the TAO and spent a hour and half talking to him. This was first time face-to-face communication between the two sides' high level officials. According to Feng Huxiang the member of the Taiwanese delegation, Chen Yunlin clearly expressed his view on the theory of "Two Chinas". Chen said that although Mr. Wu later made an additional explanation on his comment of "Two Chinas", it was still not good enough. We were not at all satisfied with the situation. The damaged had been done! He went on saying: "One China" is the foundation of the relationship between the two sides, without this there will be no relationship! We demand a clear explanation from the Taiwanese authorities, and moreover, we will continue to watch very closely the Taiwanese authorities' policies towards mainland."

Lesson Eleven

Reading text

大陸上海市副市長馮國勤昨日搭機抵台訪問十天。他表示，不來不相識，多來走走可以加強台北、上海兩城市間的交流。他並希望早日三通，可以節省往返時間。

馮國勤昨日率領一個九人的上海社會工作教育觀摩訪問團，下午三時二十分搭乘華航班機飛抵台北，他是以上海市社會工作協會會長的名義，應財團法人台灣生命力文教基金會等的邀請前來訪問十天。邀請單位之一的中國國民黨籍立委陳學聖等至機場迎接。

馮國勤在機場指出，「不來不相識，來了才相識」。此行主要是前往拜訪老朋友並結交新朋友，而多來走走也可以加強台北、上海兩城市民眾的交流，使彼此間的關係更加密切，同時也可共同發展兩市間的社會工作。

他並希望兩岸間及早三通，以節省雙方往返的時間。

這個訪問團在台期間將拜會台北市長馬英九、副市長白秀雄及議長吳碧珠等，參觀台北市休閒農業文化、陽明山國家公園、故宮博物院、台北市商業考察，並赴阿裏山、墾丁及太魯閣等地遊覽。預定一月十八日搭機返回上海。

As the main reading texts of Lessons 11- 17 are in unabbreviated form, the characters in the brackets of the Vocabulary sections are abbreviated.

Vocabulary

dǐ	抵	arrive	V	
xiāngshí	相識 (识)	meet, know	V	相 each other 识 know
sāntōng	三通	3 links	N	通 communication
jiéshěng	節 (节) 省	save	V	节 save as in 节约 省 save
wǎngfǎn	往返	to and fro	ADJ	往 go 返 return
shuàilǐng	率領 (领)	lead	V	率 lead 領 lead
guānmó	觀 (观) 摩	view, inspect	V	观 view 摩 mull over

yìng	應(应)	respond	V	
jījīnhuì	基金會(会)	fund, foundation	N	基 base, foundation 金 money 会 association
yāoqǐng	邀請(请)	invitation, invite	N/V	邀 request 请 invite
qiánlái	前來(来)	come	V	前 front 来 come
dānwèi	單(单)位	(work) unit	N	单 single 位 unit, place
Guómíndǎng	國(国)民 黨(党)	KMT	PropN	国 state, country 民 people 党 party
jīchǎng	機(机) 場(场)	airport	N	机 short for 飞机 场 place
yíngjiē	迎接	welcome	V	迎 welcome 接 meet
cǐxíng	此行	this trip	N	此 this 行 trip
qiánwǎng	前往	go	V	前 front 往 go
bàifǎng	拜訪(访)	pay a visit	V	拜 make a courtesy call 访 visit
jiéjiāo	結(结)交	make friends with	V	结 form 交 relationship
mínzhòng	民眾(众)	people	N	民 people 众 crowd
bǐcǐ	彼此	each other	ADV	彼 that 此 this
mìqiè	密切	close	SV	密 close 切 be sure to
jízǎo	及早	as early as possible	ADV	及 in time for 早 early
bàihuì	拜會(会)	pay an official call	V	拜 make a courtesy call 会 meet
bówù yuàn	博物院	museum	N	博 plentiful 物 thing 院 a designation for certain government offices and public places
shāngyè	商業(业)	trade,	N	商 business

		commerce		业 industry
fù	赴	go	V	
yóulǎn	遊 (游) 覽 (览)	go sight-seeing	V	游 travel 览 look at
yùdìng	預 (预) 定	fix in advance	V	预 in advance 定 fix

Simplified character version

大陆上海市副市长冯国勤昨日搭机抵台访问十天。他表示，不来不相识，多来走走可以加强台北、上海两城市间的交流。他并希望早日三通，可以节省往返时间。

冯国勤昨日率领一个九人的上海社会工作教育观摩访问团，下午三时二十分搭乘华航班机飞抵台北，他是以上海市社会工作协会会长的名义，应财团法人台湾生命力文教基金会等的邀请前来访问十天。邀请单位之一的中国国民党籍立委陈学圣等至机场迎接。

冯国勤在机场指出，「不来不相识，来了才相识」。此行主要是前往拜访老朋友并结交新朋友，而多来走走也可以加强台北、上海两城市民众的交流，使彼此间的关系更加密切，同时也可共同发展两市间的社会工作。

他并希望两岸间及早三通，以节省双方往返的时间。

这个访问团在台期间将拜会台北市市长马英九、副市长白秀雄及议长吴碧珠等，参观台北市休闲农业文化、阳明山国家公园、故宫博物院、台北市商业考察，并赴阿里山、垦丁及太鲁阁等地游览。预定一月十八日搭机返回上海。

Sentence patterns and function words

Abbreviations and additions (11/13)

A balanced number of syllables in a phrase is important in written Chinese. Sometimes a syllable in a word can be omitted in order to form the abbreviated expression desired.

Syllables can also be added to a word to form an expression, as shown in the following sentence which contains the co-verb 搭乘 *take a certain form of transport* and the resultative verb phrase 飞抵 *to arrive by flying*: 搭乘华航班机飞抵台北 *arrived in Taipei on a China Air flight*. As the word 华航 *China Air* after 搭乘 *to take* has two syllables, it would be desirable for the verb 搭 to be attached to another syllable 乘.

Similarly, the place name 台北 *Taipei* after the resultative verb 抵 *arrive* has two syllables, therefore the verb 抵 has another syllable, as in 飞抵.

Alternatively, these additional syllables can be removed if needed. For instance, the verb 搭 in the article is used differently, sometimes on its own as in 搭机抵台 (a desirable four-character expression) and sometimes with another syllable as in 搭乘. Please see *Newspaper reading tips* below.

The following sentences have abbreviated elements. Can you identify these elements? Do you know why they are abbreviated?

也可共同发展

两市间

两岸间

Sometimes, if the syllables in the sentences have a natural break, then constructional function words can be omitted. For instance, 不来不相识 *if (I) don't come (here), (we) won't know each other* is a conditional sentence. The meaning is still clear even without the function words 要是 and 就 because the sentence has a natural break point. A five-syllable sentence with phrases of two against three is regarded as a desirable sentence pattern.

Sayings and slogans are often made up of three and four characters phrases, as we have already seen. There are also five and seven character expressions. A seven-character expression is formed by a four-character expression plus a three-character expression, as a phrase in Lesson 13, 你方唱罢我登场 *one after another, changeable*. It is used as a metaphor. It literally means *when you finish singing it will be my turn to go on the stage*.

以 AS. (11)

It is used as a co-verb in the following sentence. Its meaning is similar to 用, 用名义 *use the name (title) of...* The description of the name in the following sentence is placed before the marker 的.

以	
上海市社会工作协会会长的名义	
前来访问	
...以上海市社会工作协会会长名义，前来访问...	

Came to visit in the capacity of Director of the Shanghai City Social Work Association.

以 SO THAT..., IN ORDER TO...(11)

The 以 clause contains the outcome and is often placed after the clause which contains the action leading to the outcome. ...

两岸间	
及早三通	
以	
节省双方往返的时间	
两岸间及早三通以节省双方往返的时间。	

Both sides should establish the Three-Links as soon as possible, so that (unnecessary) travel time will be saved.

Four-character expressions (11/13)

A four-character phrase is desirable in a title. Such phrases are formed in the following ways.

two pairs of two-syllable nouns

N	N
大学	教师

University teachers

a two-syllable verb with a two-syllable noun

V	N
坚持	原则

Maintain principles

two sets of V-O in sequence

V-O	V-O
破旧	立新

destroy old, establish new

a two-syllable adverb with a two-syllable verb

ADV	V
认真	工作

Work diligently

a two-syllable noun with a two-syllable stative verb

N	SV
成绩	优良

Excellent achievement

a two syllable adverb with a two syllable stative verb

ADV	SV
更加	密切

Even closer

Examples

V-O	V-O
搭机	抵台
搭机	返回

ADV	V
共同	发展
及早	三通

A commonly used four-character expression is formed from two double-syllable expressions, such as 排名第三 *pecking order number three* [lit. number three on the line]. The phrase is formed by two double character expressions: 排名 *pecking order* 第三 *number three*. 销量大增 *the number (of copies) being sold increases on a large scale*. The phrase is formed by a double-syllable noun 销量 followed by a combined two-syllable phrase (adverb 大 *large* and verb 增 *increase*).

shǐ 使 (11)

使 CAUSE, MAKE (SOMEBODY DO SOMETHING)

使 is a verb which cannot be followed by a noun, but by a noun + its verbal clause, as shown in the following pattern:

A	使	B
s. v. o.	使	s. v. o.
小李不想吃饭	使	他女朋友很着急
<i>Xiao Li doesn't want to eat. This has made his girlfriend very worried.</i>		
学习 汉字	使	我 头疼。
<i>Learning Chinese characters gives me a headache.</i>		
他	总是 使	老师 生气。

He always makes the teacher angry.

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

...	使	彼此间的关系	更加密切
-----	---	--------	------

...bring the relationship of both sides even closer.

Newspaper titles and subtitles (11)

Titles and subtitles are the simplest summary of newspaper reports. Names of organizations in titles and subtitles are usually in abbreviated form. For instance, 全国人大 (NPC) is short for 全国人民代表大会 *National People's Congress*. The number of syllables in phrases is often balanced in titles. For instance, in the phrase 全国人大, 全国 is not abbreviated, but 人大 is the abbreviation of 人民代表大会. A four-character phrase is desirable in a title. Such phrases are formed in the examples on pages 78 and 79.

Western readers find many Chinese newspapers reports are repetitive. That is because the first paragraph is often the summary of the article, and the following paragraphs are based on elements mentioned in the first one but with more detail.

Lesson Twelve

Reading text

國外最新的暢銷作家

《中華讀書報》

近期英國圖書銷售排行榜表明，在原創和大眾市場小說方面，特利·普裏切特（Terry Pratchett）都居第一。他的小說《真相》（Truth）和《第五頭大象》（The Fifth Elephant）分別由達博迪（Doubleday）和考吉書局（Corgi）推出。奧里昂書局（Orion）所出的伊安·蘭金（Ian Rankin）小說的平裝本《進入黑暗》（Set in Darkness）排名第三，而瑪格麗特·阿特伍德（Margaret Atwood）獲得今年布克獎後，布盧姆斯伯裏書局（Bloomsbury）為她出版的新作《失明刺客》（The Blind Assassin）銷量大增。兒童圖書方面，除了哈裏·波特持續暢銷外，新書銷量排名第一的，就是考吉書局版賈桂琳·威爾遜（Jacqueline Wilson）所著之《壓力下的女孩》（Girls Under Pressure）。

Vocabulary

xiāoshòu	銷(销)售	sell/sale	V/N	銷 sell, sale 售 sell
páihángbǎng	排行榜	list of order	N	行 line 榜 notice
yuánchuàng	原創(创)	creative writing	N	原 original 创 creation
dàzhòng	大眾(众)	the public	N	大 big 众 crowd
shìchǎng	市場(场)	market	N	市 market 场 place
jū	居	occupy (similar to 占)	V	
fēnbié	分別	separately /respectively	ADV	分 divide 別 difference
tuīchū	推出	launch (a book)	V	推 push 出 out
xiǎoshuō	小說(说)	novel	N	小 little 说 say

píngzhuāngběn	平装本	paperback	N	平 ordinary 装 decorate
huòdé	獲(获)得	obtain	V	获 catch 得 obtain
jiǎng	獎(奖)	prize	N	
xiāoliàng	銷(销)量	quantity of sales	N	销 sale 量 quantity
chíxù	持續(续)	sustain, keep	V	持 hold 续 continue
bǎn	版	version	N	
tóu	頭(头)	MW for some agricultural animals	MW	
ér	而	yet, however	CONJ	
shūjú	書(书)局	publisher	N	书 book 局 bureau

Simplified character version

国外最新的畅销作家

《中华读书报》

近期英国图书销售排行榜表明，在原创和大众市场小说方面，特利·普里切特（Terry Pratchett）都居第一。他的小说《真相》（Truth）和《第五头大象》（The Fifth Elephant）分别由达博迪（Doubleday）和考吉书局（Corgi）推出。奥里昂书局（Orion）所出的伊安·兰金（Ian Rankin）小说的平装本《进入黑暗》（Set in Darkness）排名第三，而玛格丽特·阿特伍德（Margaret Atwood）获得今年布克奖后，布卢姆斯伯里书局（Bloomsbury）为她出版的新作《失明刺客》（The Blind Assassin）销量大增。儿童图书方面，除了哈里·波特持续畅销外，新书销量排名第一的，就是考吉书局版杰奎琳·威尔逊（Jacqueline Wilson）所著之《压力下的女孩》（Girls Under Pressure）。

Sentence patterns and function words

ér 而 YET (8/12/13)

而 can be used to link two clauses opposite in meaning as in 华而不实 *magnificent, yet not practical*. 而 is an adverb and is placed before the verb in 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 *Britain and the US have similar views, but France has a different standpoint*.

伟大而艰巨的任务
a great yet tough task.

在 can be omitted in the 在 ...方面 sentence pattern as in(在)儿童图书方面... on the subject of children's books...

Tips for newspaper reading

Transliteration of foreign names (12)

Only certain characters are used for the transliteration of foreign names. A given name and surname are separated by the mark ·. See the attached document for characters commonly used for transliteration of foreign names.

Commonly Used Characters for Foreign Names

in simplified characters

A(i) 艾,爱, ai		A(l) 阿(尔) a (er)		A(n) 安* an		A(r,u) 奥,澳 ao		
B(a, er, y) 巴,拜,白* ba bai	B(e) 贝 bei	B(ea) 毕 bi	B(al) 包*,鲍* bao	B(an,en, un) 班 ban	B(o,ur) 博,伯,柏, 波 bo	B(r,u) 布 bu	B(en) 彭* peng	
C(a, ar, er) 卡,凯,加 ka,kai,jia	C(l,r) 克,客 科 ke	C(e,y) 塞,西 sai,xi	Ch(a, ar, o) 查,柴* cha, chai	Ch(i)Ch(ur) 乔*, 邱* qiao qiu	C(o) 柯*,哥,葛* ke, ge,	C(am,an) 康*,肯 kang,keng		
D(a, al) 达,大,道,德 da, dao,de			D(e,i) 迪,狄,笛 di		D(ia,io,ye) 戴* dai			
E(a) 伊 yi		E(i) 艾*,爱 ai		E(r,u) 欧,尤* ou,you		E(m,n) 恩,英 en,ying		
F(a) 法 fa		F(e) 费 fei		F(l,o,r) 福,弗, fu		F(en,in) 芬 fen		
G(a,al) 加,嘉 jia	G(am,an) 甘*,岗 gan, gang	G(r,o) 葛*,哥,戈, 格 ge	G(eor) 乔* qiao	G(al) 高* gao	G(en) 根 gen	G(e) 吉,几 ji	G(ua) 瓜 gua	G(ui) 圭 gui
H(a,ar) 哈 ha	H(am,an) 汉 han	H(e) 海 hai	H(en) 亨 heng	H(o,or) 赫,贺* he	H(u) 舒*,休,希, shu, xiu xi	H(un) 韩*,翰 han		

I 伊,艾,爱 yi, ai		I(m,n) 英, 殷* ying, yin				I(r) 欧 ou			
J(a) 杰 jie		J(ean) 金 jin		J(o) 约, 焦*, 乔* yue, jiao, qiao		J(u) 朱*, 贾* zhu, jia		J(un) 容 rong	
K(a) 凯 kai	K(an) 康* kang	K(e) 科, 柯*, 克 ke	K(i,y) 基, 吉 ji, jie	K(en)) 肯 ken	K(in,ing) 金* jin		K(o) 考 kao	K(u) 库 ku	
L(a) 拉, 雷* la, lei	L(a,am) 蓝*, 兰 lan	L(aw) 劳* lao	L(ea) 李*利 li	L(ei) 列 lie	L(i n) 林* lin	L(oy) 罗*, 洛 luo	L(ong) 郎 lang	L(u) 路, 鲁 *, 卢* lu	L(y) 莱, 赖 * lai
M(a) 马*, 玛 ma	M(i) 麦, 迈 米* mai, mi		M(ay) 梅 mei	M(er,o) 莫*, 摩 mo	M(en,on) 蒙 meng		M(or) 毛* mao		M(ui) 缪* miu
N(a) 拿, 纳 na		N(e,i) 妮, 尼 ni		N(eu,ew) 牛* niu		N(an,en) 南 nan		N(or oel) 诺 nuo	
O 欧, 奥 ou ao									
P(a,ar) 帕, 佩, 巴 pa, pei, ba	P(am,an) 班 ban	P(au,er) 柏, 伯, 鲍* bo, bao	P(er) 培 pei	P(e) 比 bi	Ph(i) 斐, 菲 fei	Ph(o) 福 fu	P(l) 普, 浦 pu	P(am,em ,en) 彭* peng	P(y) 毕 bi
Q(ua) 卡 ka			Q(ui) 桂, 奎 gui, kui			Q(uin) 昆 kun			

R (See "L")

S(a) 萨, 赛 sa, sai	S(ain) 圣 sheng	S(am,an) 桑 sang	S(a,ha) 莎 sha	S(k,l,m,n) 斯, 思, 司, si	Sh(er,ir) 石*, 施 *, shi	S(i,hi) 西, 席 xi	Sh(or) 肖* xiao	S(in) 辛 xin	S(u) 宿* su
T(a,h,ai) 塔, 泰, ta tai	T(e) 特 te	T(em) 坦 * tan	T(en) 旦 dan	Th(om) 汤 * tang	T(o,or) 托, 脱 tuo	T(u,w) 图 凸 tu	T(s) 柴 * chai	T(yn) 丁 * ding	
U 尤 * you				U(h,r) 乌 * wu					
V(a,al,ar) 娃, 瓦			V(er,i) 威, 卫, 维			V(an,en) 凡			

wa		wei		fan	
W(a,al,ar) 华 *, 瓦 hua, wa	W(e) 韦 wei	W(er) 魏 * wei	W(en) 温 * wen	Wh(ea) 惠 hui	Wh(i) 怀 huai
Y(al,ea) 耶, 叶 * ye					
Z(ang) 桑 sang	Z(ee) 吉, 季 * ji	Z(er) 塞 sai	Z(o) 左 * zuo	Z(or) 索 suo	

* Can be used as common surnames.

The characters with the following radicals can be used for women's names.

女 卅

Lesson Thirteen

Reading text

有一則消息說，北京青年作家丁天“欲作中國的斯蒂芬·金”，已出版號稱中國第一部“新概念恐怖小說”《臉》，並將在近期推出第二部《灰色微笑》。連曾經是先鋒派宿將的馬原最近在接受某報採訪時，也表示最想寫的是暢銷書。

如此看來，隨著社會市場化程度的加深，市場對文學生產和消費的全過程也顯示出越來越劇烈的影響。傳媒在其中所起的作用越來越大，所謂“炒作”，常有令人匪夷所思之功效。文學基於市場的需求，在尋找自己的讀者的同時，也在促使作家不斷分流和重新定位。中國暢銷書作家的基本陣形今天已初現端倪，雖然“你方唱罷我登場”的景象還在輪番上演。

評論家李潔非寫過一篇《暢銷而且經典》，說的是澳大利亞名著《荊棘鳥》的命運。但毫無疑問的是，大多數暢銷書不可能把所有的好處都占盡：既擁有風光無限的今天，又得到鮮花簇擁的明天。在今天繁多蕪雜的暢銷書當中，哪些會“暢銷而且經典”呢？也許應該在新世紀傾聽時間的回答罷。

(续鸿明)

Vocabulary

zé	則(则)	MW for news items	MW	
xiāoxi	消息	information, news	N	消 while away (the time) 息 news, message
qīngnián	青年	youth	N	青 green 年 year
zuòjiā	作家	writer	N	作 create 家 expert
hào chēng	號(号) 稱(称)	be known as	V	号 assumed name 称 call
gàiniàn	概念	concept	N	概 categorical 念 idea
kǒngbù	恐怖	horror	ADJ/SV	恐 fear 怖 fear

bù	部	MW for novels, a production of...	MW	
céngjīng	曾經(经)	at one time	ADV	曾 once, formerly 经 pass through
xiānfēng	先鋒(锋)	pioneer	N	先 first 锋 vanguard
pài	派	faction	N	
sùjiàng	宿將(将)	experienced general	N	宿 longstanding 将 general
jiēshòu	接受	accept	V	接 receive 受 receive
cǎifǎng	采訪(访)	interview	N/V	采 gather
chàngxiāoshū	暢(畅) 銷(销) 書(书)	best sellers	N	暢 unimpeded 銷 sell 书 book
chéngdù	程度	degree	N	程 distance 度 degree
shēngchǎn	生產(产)	production	N	生 grow 产 produce
xiāofèi	消費(费)	Consume, consumption	V/N	消 dispel 费 spend
guòchéng	過(过)程	process	N	过 go through 程 distance
jùliè	劇(剧)烈	poignant	ADJ	剧 drama 烈 intense
suǒwèi	所謂(谓)	so-called	ADJ	所 that which 谓 say
fěiyísuǒsī	匪夷所思	unimaginable	EXPR	
gōngxiào	功效	effect	N	功 skill 效 effect
jīyú	基於(于)	be based on	V	基 base
xūqiú	需求	demand	N	需 need 求 require
xúnzhǎo	尋(寻)找	search, seek	V	寻 search 找 look for
cùshǐ	促使	urge	V	促 urge 使 cause
búduàn	不斷(断)	continuously	ADV	不 not 断 break
fēnliú	分流	divide into branches	V	分 divide 流 spread

chóngxīn	重新	re-, afresh	ADV	重 re- 新 new
zhènxíng	陣(阵)形	shape and position	N	阵 front 形 shape
chūxiànduānní	初現(现) 端倪	have an initial shape	SV	
jǐngxiàng	景象	situation, picture	N	景 scene 象 image
lúnfān	輪(轮)番	take turns	ADV	轮 take turns 番(action measure)
shàngyǎn	上演	be put in public display	V	上 on 演 perform
jīngdiǎn	經(经)典	classic	N	经 classics 典 standard
mìngyùn	命運(运)	fate	N	命 life 运 luck
háowúyíwèn	毫無(无)疑 问(問)	no doubt	ADV	毫 in the lest 无 not have 疑 doubtful 问 question
dàduōshù	大多數(数)	majority	N	多 many 数 number
suǒyǒude	所有的	every(thing)	ADJ	所 that which 有 have
jìn	盡(尽)	to the greatest extent	ADV	
yōngyǒu	擁(拥)有	possess, own	V	拥 embrace 有 have
fēngguāng wú xiàn	风光無(无) 限	unlimited scene	SV	
xiānhuācùyōng	鲜花簇 擁(拥)	flowers cluster round	EXP (SV)	
fánduōwúzá	繁多蕪(芜) 雜(杂)	mixed in large quantity	EXP (SV)	
dāngzhōng	當(当)中	in the middle	PW	当 proper 中 middel, among
shìjì	世紀(纪)	century	N	世 age 纪 age

Simplified character version

《中国文化报》

有一则消息说，北京青年作家丁天“欲作中国的斯蒂芬·金”，已出版号称中国第一部“新概念恐怖小说”《脸》，并将在近期推出第二部《灰色微笑》。连曾经是先锋派宿将的马原最近在接受某报采访时，也表示最想写的是畅销书。

如此看来，随着社会市场化程度的加深，市场对文学生产和消费的全过程也显示出越来越剧烈的影响。传媒在其中所起的作用越来越大，所谓“炒作”，常有令人匪夷所思之功效。文学基于市场的需求，在寻找自己的读者的同时，也在促使作家不断分流和重新定位。中国畅销书作家的基本阵形今天已初现端倪，虽然“你方唱罢我登场”的景象还在轮番上演。

评论家李洁非写过一篇《畅销而且经典》，说的是澳大利亚名著《荆棘鸟》的命运。但毫无疑问的是，大多数畅销书不可能把所有的好处都占尽：既拥有风光无限的今天，又得到鲜花簇拥的明天。在今天繁多芜杂的畅销书当中，哪些会“畅销而且经典”呢？也许应该在新世纪倾听时间的回答罢。

（续鸿明）

Sentence patterns and function words

yù 欲 HAVE A DESIRE TO...(13)

It is used as a verb in written style. 欲 is followed a monosyllabic verb such as

欲作中国的...

Have a desire to be China's...

lián...yě... 连...也... construction EVEN... (13)

This is one of the constructions used to highlight a noun, a noun clause or a v-o pattern. The highlighted word or clause can be the subject or object of a sentence and is placed after 连. 都 or 也 is placed before the main verb of the sentence. The difference between 都 and 也 is that 都 can be used in both the affirmative and negative, while 也 is normally used before negatives or before verbs which have a negative sense.

S.	连	O. [V-O]	都/ 也	V. v. [EMPHASIS ON THE OBJECT]
----	---	----------	------	--------------------------------

他	连	觉		也	忘了睡。
他	连	睡觉		也	忘了。

He has even forgotten to go to sleep.

连 S.	都/也	V.	O.	[EMPHASIS ON THE SUBJECT]
连 好学生	也	不去上	课。	

Even the good students don't go to class.

suízhe 随着 ALONG WITH..., IN THE WAKE OF... (13)

随着 is placed at the beginning of a clause. The 随着 clause is followed by the main clause of a sentence as in

随着	
中国经济的深入发展	
人民的生活水平	
也日益提高	
随着中国经济的深入发展，	人民的生活水平也日益提高。

Along with the increasing development of China's economy, the standard of living is also improving day by day.

yuèlái yuè 越来越 INCREASINGLY, TO BE GETTING BETTER OR WORSE (13)

This construction should always be placed before stative verbs and before adverbs in the complement of degree construction:

天气	
越来越冷了	
天气越来越冷了。	

It's getting colder. [stative verb]

火车	
开得	
越来越快了	
火车开得越来越快了。	

The train is increasing its speed. [adverb of the complement of degree construction]

yuè...yuè... 越...越... THE MORE...THE MORE..., THE LESS...THE LESS..., THE MORE...THE LESS..., THE LESS... THE MORE... (13)

The conditional clause following the first 越 shows the extent of the feeling, state or action; the second 越 clause shows the result. 越 should always be placed before the verb, stative verb or adverb:

中文	
越学	
越难	
中文越学越难。	

The more you study Chinese the more difficult it gets.

孩子	
越打	
越好。	
孩子越打越好。	

The more you beat the children the better they will become.

lìngrén 令人 MAKE PEOPLE (FEEL)... (13)

The meaning of 令 in this usage is similar to 使 as in 使人 ... *cause people...*

rúcikànlái 如此看来 LOOKING AT THIS SITUATION (13)

Lesson Fourteen

Reading text

出外旅遊安全第一

中央社·臺北訊

八天的春節假期從今天開始，多數民眾正在返鄉過節，與家人親友團聚，也有不少人已經出國度假或準備旅遊，出門在外當然不比在家，應把握安全第一，時時要有危機意識，快樂出門平安回家才是最高原則。

每年旅遊旺季期間，總有一些消費者在國外或外地發生不愉快的出遊經驗，甚至不幸事件發生，令人感到遺憾，其實多數的不快都是由於自己疏忽所造成的，因此臺北市旅行商業同業公會與中華民國旅遊品質保障協會都希望民眾在出門旅遊時，要有危機意識，一個不注意可能會讓自己身陷險境。

旅行公會總幹事鄧明昌指出，旅遊在外發生最多的當屬失竊事件，不管是財物或證件遺失都會掃了遊興，特別是一些治安較差的國家或地區，像歐洲部分城市的吉普賽人惡行常令遊客防不勝防，前往這些城市更要特別留心，以免增加困擾與不便。

另外，交通意外也是常見的旅遊事故，像過去幾次悲劇都是因為車輛或飛機事故造成天人永隔的遺憾，因此選擇合格的旅行社，安排合法車輛、合格的司機都是消費者在出門前必須注意的，至於飛機則只有投保旅行平安險。

至於國人的最愛—東南亞，則是經常發生水上意外或飲食衛生的問題。

總之出門在外，要保有危機意識，不要疏忽大意，如此才能快樂出門，平安回家，計劃下一次旅程。

Vocabulary

Chūnjié	春節(节)	Spring Festival	N	春 spring 节 festival
jiàqī	假期	holiday (time or period)	N	假 holiday 期 period
fǎnxiāng	返鄉(乡)	go back to home town	V-O	返 retune 乡 village, home
guòjié	過(过)節(节)	spend the New Year	V-O	过 spend 节 festival
qīnyóu	親(亲)友	relatives	N	亲 relatives 友 friend
tuánjù	團(团)聚	gather	V	团 group 聚 gather
dùjià	度假	spend holidays	V-O	度 spend, pass 假 holiday, vacation
lǚyóu	旅遊(游)	travel, sight seeing	V-O	旅 travel
chūmén	出門(门)	have a trip away from home	V-O	出 go out 门 door
dāngrán	當(当)然	of course	ADV	当 should 然 like that
bùbǐ	不比	not better than...	Co-V (neg)	不 not 比 than, compare
bǎwò	把握	know, learn / certainty	V/N	把 hold 握 grasp
ānquándìyī	安全第一	put safety first	EXP	安 peace 全 complete 第一 first
shíshí	時時(时)	frequently	ADV	
wēiji	危機(机)	crisis	N	危 danger 机 occasion
kuàilè	快樂(乐)	to be happy / happiness	SV / N	快 pleased 乐 amused
píng'ān	平安	to be peaceful	SV	平 calm 安 safe
zuìgāo	最高	to be the highest	SV	最 most
yuánzé	原則(则)	principle	N	原 primary 则 rule
wàngjì	旺季	high season	N	旺 flourishing 季 season
shènzhì	甚至	even	ADV	甚 much

				至 to
zàochéng	造成	create (as)...	RVC	造 create 成 become
búxìng	不幸	unfortunately	ADV	幸 luckily
shìjiàn	事件	incident	N	事 matter 件 case
fāshēng	發(发)生	occur	V	发 bring into 生 existence
yíhàn	遺(遗)憾	to be regretful	SV	遗 leave behind 憾 regret
búkuài	不快	unhappy	ADJ	不 not 快 pleased
yóuyú	由於(于)	owing to	Co-V	由 cause 于 of
shūhū	疏忽	neglect	V	疏 scatter 忽 neglect
Zhōnghuá Mínguó	中華(华)民 (國)国	Republic of China	N	
pǐnzhì	品質(质)	quality	N	品 character 质 quality
bǎozhàng	保障	protection /protect	N / V	保 protect 障 barrier
búzhùyì	不注意	to be careless	SV	不 not 注 note 意 intention
shēn xiàn xiǎnjìng	身陷險(险)境	to be trapped in danger	EXP	
gànrshì	幹(干)事	office worker	N	干 do 事 matters, things
shīqiè	失竊(窃)	suffer theft	G/N	失 lose 窃 steal
cáiwù	財(财)物	property	N	财 money 物 thing
zhèngjiàn	證(证)件	ID, certificate	N	证 certificate 件 a unit, a piece
yíshī	遺(遗)失	lose	V	遗 lose 失 lose
sǎo xìng	掃(扫)興(兴)	to be demoralized	V-O	扫 sweep 兴 encouragement
tèbié	特別	especially	ADV	特 especial 別 difference

zhì'ān	治安	security (in community)	N	治 control 安 peace
jiàochà	較(较)差	comparatively poor	SV	較 relatively 差 lack
Jípūsài	吉普賽(赛)人	Gypsies	PropN	
èxíng	惡(恶)行	bad behaviour	N	恶 badness 行 behaviour
fáng bù shèng fáng	防不勝(胜)防	impossible to be prepared for	SV	
liúxīn	留心	to be careful	SV	留 remain 心 careful (as in 小心)
kùnrǎo	困擾(扰)	to perplex, puzzle	V	困 be stranded 扰 trouble
yǐmiǎn	以免	in order to avoid	ADV/V	以 in order to 免 avoid
búbiàn	不便	inconvenience	N	不 not 便 convenient
língwài	另外	apart from this	ADV	另 another 外 in addition
jiāotōng	交通	transport	N	交 join, meet 通 connect
yìwài	意外	accident	N	意 intention 外 outside
chángjiàn	常見(见)	to be seen frequently	SV	常 often 见 see
shìgù	事故	accident	N	事 accident 故 incident
bēijù	悲劇(剧)	tragedy	N	悲 sorrowful 剧 drama
gé	隔	separate	V	
xuǎnzé	選(选)擇(择)	select	V	选 select 择 choose
héfǎ	合法	legal	SV	合 conform to 法 law
hége	合格	qualify, pass	V	格 qualification (as in 资格)
sījī	司機(机)	driver	N	司 take charge of
xiāofèizhě	消費(费)者	consumers	N	消 disappear 费 expenses
bìxū	必須(须)	must	MV	必 certainly

				须 must
zhìyú	至於(于)	as far as, concerning...	ADJ	至 most 于 to
tóu	投	join	V	
bǎoxiǎn	保險(险)	insurance	N	保 protect (from) 险 danger
yǐnshí wèishēng	飲(饮)食衛(卫) 生	food hygiene	N	饮 drink 食 eat 卫 protect 生 life
jìhuà	計(计)劃(划)	plan / to plan	N/V	计 plan 划 design

Simplified character version

出外旅游安全第一

中央社·台北讯

八天的春节假期从今天开始，多数民众正在返乡过节，与家人亲友团聚，也有不少人已经出国度假或准备旅游，出门在外当然不比在家，应把握安全第一，时时要有危机意识，快乐出门平安回家才是最高原则。

每年旅游旺季期间，总有一些消费者在国外或外地发生不愉快的出游经验，甚至有不幸事件发生，令人感到遗憾，其实多数的不快都是由于自己疏忽所造成的，因此台北市旅行商业同业公会与中华民国旅游品质保障协会都希望民众在出门旅游时，要有危机意识，一个不注意可能会让自己身陷险境。

旅行公会总干事邓明昌指出，旅游在外发生最多的当属失窃事件，不管是财物或证件遗失都会扫了游兴，特别是一些治安较差的国家或地区，像欧洲部分城市的吉普赛人恶行常令游客防不胜防，前往这些城市更要特别留心，以免增加困扰与不便。

另外，交通意外也是常见的旅游事故，像过去几次悲剧都是因为车辆或飞机事故造成天人永隔的遗憾，因此选择合格的旅行社，安排合法车辆、合格的司机都是消费者在出门前必须注意的，至于飞机则只有投保旅行平安险。

至于国人的最爱—东南亚，则是经常发生水上意外或饮食卫生的问题。

总之出门在外，要保有危机意识，不要疏忽大意，如此才能快乐出门，平安回家，计划下一次旅程。

Sentence pattern and function words

bùbǐ 不比 NOT SAME AS ..., UNLIKE, NOT AS GOOD AS...(14)

不比 is the negative form of 比 and 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.

shènzhī(yú) 甚至(于) SO FAR AS TO, EVEN (14)

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.

Examples

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

连	
我们老师	
都	
觉得中文难	
连我们老师都觉得中文难。	
甚至	
我们老师	
都	
觉得中文难	
甚至我们老师都觉得中文难。	
<i>Even our teacher finds Chinese difficult.</i>	
他开车	
开得快得	
甚至飞了起来	
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.

qíshí 其实 ACTUALLY, IN FACT (14)

其实 (Lit. THIS IS THE REALITY) is used as an adverb in sentences. 其实 can be placed before a verb or a noun. For instance:

老王	
其实	
是一个好人	
老王其实是一个好人。	
其实	
老王	
是一个好人	
其实老王是一个好人。	

Lao Wang is actually a good person.

yí ge bú zhùyì 一个不注意 A SLIGHT MISTAKE ... (14)

This expression is used as a conditional clause, and is followed by a clause of consequence. For instance:

上课的时候	
一个不注意	
我们	
就听不懂老师说的话	
上课的时候一个不注意, 我们就听不懂老师说的话。	

In the class, if (we) lose our concentration slightly, we won't understand what the teacher says.

dāng shǔ 当属 IT SHOULD BELONG TO...(14)

This is an abbreviated expression for 应当属于. 应当 *should* as in 应该; 属于 *belong*.

bùguǎn...huò... 不管... 或 NO MATTER ...OR... (14)

或 is short for 或者. Another similar expression is 不管...还是... For instance:

不管	A	或 (还是)	B	...
不管	下雨	或 (还是)	下雪	我们一定来上课。

No matter whether it is raining or snowing we will definitely come to the class.

yǐmiǎn 以免 SO AS TO AVOID ... (14)

The first clause of a 以免 sentence indicates an action, while the second 以免 clause indicates an outcome which should be avoided.

Examples

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

我们	
多吃水果少吃肉	
以免	
引起心脏病	
我们多吃水果少吃肉以免引起心脏病。	

We eat more fruit and vegetables in order to avoid heart disease.

lìngwài 另外 APART FROM THIS... MOREOVER...(14)

另外 is similar 此外 and to 而且, but 而且 cannot be placed at the beginning of a sentence, unlike 另外 and 此外.

zhìyú 至于 AS FAR AS IS CONCERNED, CONCERNING... (14)

This expression is often seen in written style and is similar to the colloquial expression 对...来说. 至于 is placed at the beginning of the topic concerned.

Examples

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

至于	
中国加入世贸组织问题	
要通过	
成员国的同意	
才可以正式加入	
至于中国加入世贸组织问题要通过成员国的同意才可以正式加入。	

As for China joining the WTO, it will depend on the approval of the member states of the WTO.

zǒngzhī 总之 IN CONCLUSION, IN BRIEF (14)

总之 is short for 总而言之. This expression is placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples

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

小王	
想去美国	
小李	
想去英国	
总之	
他们	
都想出国	
小王想去美国，小李想去英国。总之他们都想出国。	

Xiao Wang wants to go to America and Xiao Li would like to go to Britain. In brief they would both like to go abroad.

Lesson Fifteen

Reading text

From *Asia Weekly*

火燒法輪功，迷霧漫天

北京報道法輪功學員在天安門自焚；雖然北美法輪功發言人否認與自焚有關，但中國民眾大多對自焚事件極為反感。

一月二十三日下午，七人在天安門廣場自焚，其中一人死亡，四人大面積燒傷，另外兩人點火前被制止。官方稱自焚者都是法輪功痴迷者，他們都來自河南省開封市（其中一人在北京讀書），是受到李洪志的「唆使、煽動及精神控制下」，為了「走向圓滿」、「進入天國」而實施「愚昧瘋狂之舉」。

北京官方當天就播發了自焚事件新聞。一月三十日是中國大陸春節長假期的最後一天，各地大中城市政府機關和居民委員會都接到上級通知，要求全民晚上七點收看中央電視台重要廣播。中央電視台播出自焚和搶救過程的畫面，新華社播發了六千多字的長篇報道。最引起議論的是被燒傷的兩個女孩：十九歲的北京中央音樂學院學生陳果和十二歲的開封市蘋果園小學五年級學生劉思影。劉是「人見人愛的漂亮女孩」，被同學稱為「開心果」，在對法輪功「走火入魔」的母親帶領下，渴望到「法輪世界」當「法王」，自焚使她全身四成面積燒傷，並終身殘疾；她母親在自焚中死亡。陳果燒傷面積達八成，至今休克。

Vocabulary

Fǎlúngōng	法輪(轮)功	Falungong	PropN	法 Buddha dharma, magic arts 轮 ring, disc 功 gongfu
zìfén	自焚	burn oneself	V	焚 burn
suīrán	雖(虽)然	although	CONJ	
fǒurèn	否認(认)	deny	V	否 no, not 认 admit
jíwéi	極(极)為(为)	extremely	ADV	极 extreme

				为 become
fǎngǎn	反感	be disgusted with	V	反 against, opposite 感 feeling
guǎngchǎng	廣(广)場(场)	square	N	广 wide 场 field, place
miànjī	面積(积)	area	N	面 surface 积 accumulation
shāoshāng	燒(烧)傷(伤)	burned	RVC	烧 burn 伤 injure
zhìzhǐ	制止	prevent, stop	V	制 restrict 止 stop
shòudào	受到	receive	V	受 receive
suōshǐ	唆使	instigate	V	唆 instigate 使 employ
shāndòng	煽動(动)	stir up	V	煽 instigate 动 stir, move
jīngshen	精神	spirit	N	精 essence 神 spirit
yuánmǎn	圓(圆)滿	wholeness, completion	N	圓 round 滿 full
shíshī	實(实)施	implement	V	实 true 施 apply
yúmèi	愚昧	ignorant	SV/ADJ	愚 fool 昧 ignorant
fēngkuáng	瘋(疯)狂	crazy	SV/ADJ	疯 mad 狂 crazy
jǔ	舉(举)	behaviour, act	N	
bōfā	播發(发)	broadcast	V	播 sow, seed 发 distribute
jīguān	機(机)關(关)	organization	N	机 machine 关 organ
jūmín wěiyuán huì	居民 委員(员)會(会)	neighbourhood committee	N	居 reside 民 people
jiēdào	接到	receive	V	接 receive
shàngjí	上級(级)	higher authority	N	级 level
diànshì tái	電(电)視(视)台	TV station	N	电 electricity 视 vision 台 broadcasting station
guǎngbō	廣(广)播	broadcast	V	广 wide

huàmiàn	畫(画)面	picture	N	画 picture
chángpiān	長(长)篇	lengthy	ADJ	长 long 篇 MW for articles
yǐnqǐ	引起	cause	V	引 cause 起 appear
yìlùn	議(议)論(论)	talk about	V	议 discuss 论 talk about
piàoliàng	漂亮	beautiful	SV/ADJ	亮 bright
chēngwéi	稱(称)為(为)	to be called as	V	称 call 为 become, as
dàilǐng	帶領(领)	lead	V	帶 lead, take, bring
kěwàng	渴望	long for	MV	渴 thirsty 望 hope
zhōngshēn	終(终)身	lifelong	ADJ	终 whole time 身 body
cánjí	殘(残)疾	disability	N	残 disable 疾 disease
xiūkè	休克	coma	V	休 cease 克 restrain

Simplified character version

火烧法轮功，迷雾漫天

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女孩」，被同学称为「开心果」，在对法轮功「走火入魔」的母亲带领下，渴望到「法轮世界」当「法王」，自焚使她全身四成面积烧伤，并终身残疾；她母亲在自焚中死亡。陈果烧伤面积达八成，至今休克。

Sentence patterns and function words

suīrán ... dànshì 虽然...但... ALTHOUGH...(15)

This construction has two clauses. The first clause begins with 虽然 *although*, while the second clause begins with 但是 *but* or *however*. Both 虽然 and 但是 can be placed before a verb or a noun.

Example

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

我们	
虽然	
都学习中文	
但是	
有人	
学得好	
有人	
学得不太好	
我们虽然都学习中文, 但是有人学得好, 有人学得不太好。	

Although we are all learning Chinese, some of us have been doing well and some haven't.

rén (一) 人 ONE PERSON (15)

If a number word precedes the noun 人 *people, person*, in written Chinese, measure words such as 个, 名 or 位 are not needed, especially in four-character expressions or other idiomatic expressions. For instance, 一家三人, *a family of 3*, 五人受伤, *five injured* and 四人死亡 *four dead*

被 制止 WAS STOPPED (15)

When 被 is placed before a verb it makes it passive. For instance, 被打 ... *was beaten*. 被骂 ... *was told off*. 被批评 ... *was criticised*. 被解雇 ... *was sacked*.

láizì 来自 COME FROM (15)

来 come 自 from. It is used in formal written Chinese. For instance, 来自中国 ... *come from China*. Colloquially this expression can be found as 从中国来, where 从 is used as a co-verb.

Time word + 就 V 了 ...AS EARLY AS (time word) (15)

就 can be placed after a time word, and before the verb, to comment on the time, which is earlier than expected.

Example

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

他	
九点	
就 来了学校	
他九点 就 来了学校。	

he came to school as early as nine o'clock.

Compare this with

他	九点来了学校。
---	---------

he came to school at 9.

yǐn qǐ zhēngyì deshì...引起议论的是 THE THING ABOUT WHICH PEOPLE ARE TALKING IS (15)

The noun is omitted in the verb clause + 的是 construction. The verb clause clarifies the noun which is omitted. For instance,

我要讲的	是...
------	------

The thing I want to talk about is ...,

值得注意的	是 ...
-------	-------

The thing to which we should pay attention is...

...chéng 成, e.g., 四成 40% (15)

Percentage in Chinese is often described by the word 成. One 成 is 10%, four 成 means 40%. 45% will be 四成半 *four 10% and half*.

dá 达 REACH (15)

达 is followed by a number word. For instance:

与会人数	达 两千以上。
------	---------

There are over 2000 participants in the meeting.

Lesson Sixteen

Reading text

二〇〇〇年十二月十四日早晨，中國科學院院士、復旦大學教授楊福家接到英國諾丁漢大學的正式通知，得悉自己當選為該大學新任校長。他說：「當時我的第一感覺是，近二十年來，中國的教育和科技有了很大發展，應該讓世界了解這些發展。諾丁漢大學推選一位中國人當校長，表明西方人對中國的觀念正在發生改變。」

楊福家教授於今年二月十三日由美國華盛頓飛抵倫敦，準備履行擔任諾丁漢大學校長以來的第一項重大職責——參加將於十五日在白金漢宮舉行的授獎儀式，代表諾丁漢大學接受英國女王伊麗莎白二世頒發的「女王獎」。

楊教授十四日在倫敦接受新華社記者採訪時介紹說，他是自今年一月一日起正式接替諾丁漢大學前任校長笛林勳爵，成為該校第六任校長的。英國大學校長不需常駐在學校，也不管理學校日常事務，其主要職責有三項：主持每年的校董事會，討論學校發展的重大問題；主持學生畢業典禮；代表學校參加重大活動，例如十五日的「女王獎」頒獎儀式等。

英國大學校長一般由王室成員、社會名流、著名科學家或著名企業家擔任，具有很高的聲望和社會地位。諾丁漢大學是英國的一所著名綜合大學，二〇〇〇年居英國大學排名榜第十一位。該大學選舉楊教授為新世紀第一任校長，在中英教育史上開了先例。楊福家評價說，諾丁漢大學的這一舉動很有遠見，為人之所不敢為，屬於「第一個吃螃蟹者」。他說：「二十一世紀的教育將有三大特徵：終身教育、以學生為中心和教育國際化。經濟全球化，高等教育必定要國際化，諾丁漢大學正是往國際化方向邁開了重要的一步。」

Vocabulary

Kēxuéyuàn	科學(学)院	Academy of Sciences	N	科 a branch of academic study 学 knowledge 院 a designation for certain government offices and public places
yuànshì	院士	fellow	N	士 scholar
jiàoshòu	教授	professor	N	教 tutor 授 teach
jiētì	接替	replace	V	接 connect, join, carry on 替 take the place of
qiánrèn	前任	predecessor	N	前 former 任 appoint
rèn	任	appoint	MW	
zhù	駐(驻)	be stationed	V	
guǎnlǐ	管理	manage	V	管 control 理 manage
rìcháng	日常	daily	ADJ	日 day 常 normal
zhízé	職(职) 責(责)	duty	N	职 duty 责 responsibility
xiàng	項(项)	MW for projects	MW	
zhǔchí	主持	take charge of	V	主 host 持 hold
dǒngshì	董事	trustee	N	董 direct 事 business
bìyè	畢(毕) 業(业)	graduation	N	毕 finish 业 course of study
diǎnlǐ	典禮(礼)	celebration	N	典 ceremony 礼 ceremony
yíshì	儀(仪)式	ceremony	N	仪 appearance, ceremony 式 type
bānjiǎng	頒(颁) 獎(奖)	award	V-O	颁 issue 奖 award
yībān	一般	generally	ADV	一 one 般 sort
míngliú	名流	distinguished personages, celebrities	N	名 fame, name 流 class

jùyǒu	具有	have	V	具 possess 有 have
shēngwàng	聲(声)望	prestige	N	声 reputation 望 reputation
zōnghé	綜(综)合	integrated	ADJ	综 put together 合 add up to
xuǎnjǔ	選(选) 舉(举)	election	V	选 pick 举 choose
xiānlì	先例	precedent	N	先 earlier 例 case
píngjià	評(评) 價(价)	give opinions	V	评 comment 价 value
shǔyú	屬(属) 於(于)	belong to	V	属 belong 于 to
jǔdòng	舉(举) 動(动)	act	N	举 act 动 move
yuǎnjiàn	遠(远) 見(见)	foresight	N	远 far 见 opinion
tèzhēng	特徵(征)	characteristic	N	特 special 征 sign

Simplified character version

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杨福家教授于今年二月十三日由美国华盛顿飞抵伦敦，准备履行担任诺丁汉大学校长以来的第一项重大职责——参加将于十五日在白金汉宫举行的授奖仪式，代表诺丁汉大学接受英国女王伊丽莎白二世颁发的「女王奖」。

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Sentence patterns and function words

Resultative complements (16)

dào 到

When 到 is used as a resultative verb it means *to reach* or *to obtain*. For instance, 接到 *to get hold of something*. 接 means *to receive*, and 到 means *to obtain*. 买到 *to get hold of something by buying*.

wéi 为

When 为 is used as a resultative verb it means *to become...* and is followed by a noun 当选 *为* 校长 *to be elected as a head of school*.

Measure words (16)

rèn 任 (16)

任 is used for turns in office. For instance,

美国	第66	任	总统
----	-----	---	----

The 66th elected President of the US.

suǒ 所 (16)

所 is used as a measure word for buildings. For instance,

一	所	学校
---	---	----

A school.

wèi 位 (16)

位 is used for people and positions. For instance,

这三	位	老师	都是教汉语的。
----	---	----	---------

These 3 teachers are all teaching Chinese.

这所大学	排名第	5	位。
------	-----	---	----

This university is in position number 5 on the list.

jǔdòng 举动 (16)

A measure word is not necessary when 举动 is preceded by 一, for instance, 这一举动 *this action*.

dāng shí 当时 AT THAT TIME (16)

当时 is used as a time word, placed before verbs or subjects of sentences. For instance,

当时我们	并没有注意到这一举动。
------	-------------

At that time we did not notice the action at all.

yǒule 有了+ N (16)

The nouns preceded by 有了 can also be used as verbs, such as a 发展 *development / develop* 进步 *progress* 提高 *increase* 改善 *improvement / improve*.

...yǐlái ...以来, SINCE (16)

This expression is used to form time clauses, as in

解放以来,	很多知识分子	被误认为 右派分子。
-------	--------	------------

Since Liberation, many intellectuals have been labelled mistakenly as "rightists".

huà 化 ..ISE, ...ISATION (16)

It means to turn one situation or thing into another. Normally it is preceded by a noun or monosyllable stative verb.

V	N	化
实现	四个现代	化。

To realise the 4 modernizations.

SV	化	N
深	化	改革。

To deepen the reforms.

wéi 为 TO DO (16)

为 can also be used as a verb, as in formal style of writing, for example, 为人之所不敢为。 *Do the things which other people dare not do.*

zhèng 正 PRECISELY (16)

When 正 is placed before 是 it implies emphasis. 正是 is similar to 就是 *is precisely...* 正好 *just right*.

Lesson Seventeen

Reading text

Wenhui Daily (Hong Kong)

歐元偏軟受制土耳其事件

【本報訊】據外電倫敦二十二日消息：土耳其決定放棄與匯率掛鉤制度，令人擔憂歐洲銀行可能因土耳其的金融問題而受影響，導致歐元星期四下跌。歐元周四上午在倫敦報零點九零五八美元，低於周三的零點九零八七元。

美洲銀行經濟師霍金斯說：「土耳其披索自由浮動消息傳出後，歐元被大量拋售，因為有些人擔憂德國和法國銀行在土耳其的生意會受影響，但是這更像一種反射性反應，因為整體的影響其實不大。」渣打銀行經濟師傑索普亦認為，土耳其里拉兌歐元貶值影響有限。

荷蘭銀行重組裁員六千七

【本報訊】據外電阿姆斯特丹二十二日消息：荷蘭銀行（ABN Amro）去年純利增加百分之二十點五，但於周四宣布，公司將在未來三年進行重組，屆時將削減六千七百個職位。

去年純利為三十億九千七百萬歐元（二十七億八千萬美元），高於九九年二十五億七千萬歐元，代表上升百分之二十點五，但不包括用作重組的五億九千九百萬歐元準備金。

荷蘭銀行股價於周四早市下跌百分之一點九，報二十五點一五。

該銀行在未來三年將把大約二萬九千名員工裁減至大約二萬三千人，改革商業服務客戶和商務客戶，以提高服務質素。該銀行亦將分行的數目由八百三十間減至五百五十間，在二零零五年時，將有八十間諮詢辦公室。

Vocabulary

Lúndūn	倫(伦)敦	London	PropN	
Tǔěrqí	土耳其	Turkey	PropN	
fàngqì	放棄(弃)	abandon	V	放 release 弃 abandon
huìlǜ	匯(汇)率	exchange rate	N	汇 exchange 率 rate

guàgōu	掛(挂)鉤(钩)	link up with	V-O	挂 hang 钩 hook
dānyōu	擔(担)憂(忧)	be anxious about	V	担 take on 忧 worry
jīnróng	金融	banking	N	金 gold, money 融 financing
shòuyǐngxiǎng	受影響(响)	to be affected	V-O	受 receive 影 shadow 响 echo
dǎozhì	導(导)致	cause	V	导 lead 致 cause
xiàdiē	下跌	fall	V	下 down 跌 drop, fall
Ōuyuán	歐(欧)元	Euro	N	欧 Europe 元 dollar
dī	低	low	SV	
jīngjìshī	經(经)濟(济) 師(师)	economists	N	经 manage 济 aid 师 master
zìyóu	自由	free	SV	自 self 由 obey
fú dòng	浮動(动)	drift	V	浮 float 动 movement
pāoshòu	拋售	close out	V	拋 cast 售 sell
shēngyì	生意	business	N	生 grow 意 intention
qíshí	其實(实)	actually	ADV	其 its 实 reality
yǒuxiàn	有限	to be limited	SV	有 have 限 limit
fǎnshè	反射	reflex	N	反 react 射 send out
fǎnyìng	反應(应)	reaction	N	应 echo
duì	兌	exchange	N	
biǎnzhí	貶(贬)值	depreciate	V-O	貶 reduce 值 value
lì	利	profit	N	
chóngzǔ	重組(组)	reform, restructure	V	重 again, re- 组 group, team

jièshí	屆時(时)	at the appointed time	TW	屆 MW on the occasion 时 time
xuējiǎn	削減(減)	cut	V	削 shaving 減 reduce
zhíwèi	職(职)位	position	N	职 duty 位 position
bāokuò	包括	include	V	包 wrap 括 draw together
gǔjià	股價(价)	share price	N	股 stock 价 price
cáijiǎn	裁減(減)	reduce	V	裁 cut into parts 減 reduce
shù mù	數(数)目	number	N	目 item
zīxún	諮(咨)詢(询)	consult	N/V	咨 consult 詢 inquire about

Simplified character version

欧元偏软受制土耳其事件

【本报讯】据外电伦敦二十二日消息：土耳其决定放弃与汇率挂钩制度，令人担忧欧洲银行可能因土耳其的金融问题而受影响，导致欧元星期四下跌。欧元周四上午在伦敦报零点九零五八美元，低于周三的零点九零八七元。

美洲银行经济师霍金斯说：「土耳其披索自由浮动消息传出后，欧元被大量抛售，因为有些人担忧德国和法国银行在土耳其的生意会受影响，但是这更像一种反射性反应，因为整体的影响其实不大。」渣打银行经济师杰索普亦认为，土耳其里拉兑欧元贬值影响有限。

荷兰银行重组裁员六千七

【本报讯】据外电阿姆斯特丹二十二日消息：荷兰银行（ABN Amro）去年纯利增加百分之二十点五，但于周四宣布，公司将在未来三年进行重组，届时将削减六千七百个职位。

去年纯利为三十亿九千七百万欧元（二十七亿八千万美元），高于九九年二十五亿七千万欧元，代表上升百分之二十点五，但不包括用作重组的五亿九千九百万欧元准备金。

荷兰银行股价于周四早市下跌百分之一点九，报二十五点一五。
该银行在未来三年将把大约二万九千名员工裁减至大约二万三千人，改革商业服务客户和商务客户，以提高服务素质。该银行亦将分行的数目由八百三十间减至五百五十间，在二零零五年时，将有八十间咨询办公室。

Sentence patterns and function words

juédìng 决定 (17)

决定 can be used as a modal verb, to be followed by another verb. For instance, 我**决定**去中国旅行 *I have decided that I would like to go to China to travel.* The aspectual 了 is not used in sentences which contain modal verbs such as 决定 and 开始.

zhōu 周...(17)

周 is similar to 星期 or 礼拜 which can be followed by a number word as in

星期三
周 三

Wednesday.

周...is only used in formal writing styles. For instance,

研讨会	定于 周 三进行。
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The discussion meeting (seminar) is booked to be convened on Wednesday.

However, if 周 is preceded by a number word, 周 becomes a measure word. For instance,

三	周
---	----------

Three weeks.

Tips for newspaper reading

V-O patterns (17)

There are certain verbs which go with particular nouns in Chinese. For instance the noun 抗议 *a protest* can only go with certain verbs such as 进行 *carry out* 提出 *raise*; 政策 *policy* can only go with 制定 *make, formulate* 采取 *adopt* 贯彻, 实行 or 履行 *implement*. It is important to learn V-O patterns while learning the vocabulary for newspapers. However, this also helps you to work out the meanings of the nouns or the verbs when you only know one of them and have to guess the other.

To find the main verb of a sentence (17)

The following words, phrases and clauses are placed before the main verbs of sentences. Adverbs such as 都, 也, 常, 而, 已经 and 总是 are placed before main verbs, co-verbs or other adverbs. For instance,

中国	已经多次提出	抗议
----	--------	----

China has protested many times.

The verb 提出 *raise* is placed after the adverbs 已经 and 多次 *already many times*.

Co-verb clauses such as 向..., 对...and 把(将)... are placed before main verbs. For example,

中国	已经多次向美国提出	抗议
----	-----------	----

China has protested many times to the US. The co-verb clause 向美国 *to the US* is placed before the verb 提出 *raise*.

Modal verbs are placed before co-verbs or main verbs. For instance,

中国	将向美国提出	抗议
----	--------	----

China will protest to the US. The modal verb 将 *will* is placed before the co-verb 向 *towards*.

The 在 clause is a particular co-verb clause used for indicating time, places and circumstances. It is often appears before other co-verb clauses. The 在 clause often ends with position words such as 上, 中, 下, 里, 外, 前 or 后; or time words such as 时 or 的时候. Identifying the 在 clause in newspaper reading not only helps you to analyse the sentence, but also clarifies the type of information of which the clause consists. For instance,

中国	已经在过去的几个月里多次向美国提出	抗议
----	-------------------	----

China has already protested many times to the US over the last few months. The 在...里 clause indicates the period of time.

To find the subjects and objects of sentences (17)

The subjects and objects of sentences are formed by nouns or noun-phrases and are frequently seen after 的. For example,

在金融危机中受影响的中国银行多次向在金融危机中得利的美国银行提出抗议

The Bank of China, which has been affected by the financial crisis, has protested many times to the Bank of America, which has (in fact) gained from the financial crisis.

Both the subject 中国银行 *Bank of China* and object 美国银行 *Bank of America* are placed after 的. The two descriptive clauses which specify the subject and the object in the above sentence are complicated and are made up of verb elements.