

第五课

Lesson Five



口语句型目录

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生词

Vocabulary

及格	jí gé	to pass (tests)	V	
复杂	fù zá	to be complicated	SV	複雜
干燥	gān zào	to be dry	SV	乾
发展中 国家	fā zhǎn zhōng guó jiā	developing countries	N	發, 國
说服	shuō (shuì) fú	to persuade	V	說
瞎子点灯 白费蜡	xiā zi diǎn dēng bái fèi là	a waste of effort	EXP	點燈, 費 蠟
教材	jiào cái	teaching material	N	
伤心	shāng xīn	to be sad	V-O	傷
为难	wéi nán	to make sb.'s life difficult	V	為難
咸淡	xián dàn	taste (of food)	N	鹹
正好	zhèng hǎo	just right	ADV	
批评	pī píng	to criticise	V	評
看人挑担 不吃力	kàn rén tiāo dàn bú chī lì	It's easy to watch other people doing things	EXP	擔
胡扯	hú chě	to talk nonsense	V	
铺床	pū chuáng	to make beds	V-O	鋪
饭桶	fàn tǒng	useless person	N	飯
繁体字	fán tǐ zì	full form characters	N	體
寸步难行	cùn bù nán xíng	to be unable to do anything	EXP	難
偶然	ǒu rán	occasionally	ADV	
良心	liáng xīn	conscience	N	
各自	gè zì	each individual	N	
掏腰包	tāo yāo bāo	to dig in one's pocket	V-O	
挥霍浪费	huī huò làng fèi	to be wasteful	SV	揮, 費
来得及	lái dé jí	to be able to do sth. in time	PVC	來
闲	xián	slack(ly)	ADV/ADJ	閑
省事	shěng shì	to save trouble	V-O	
人生地不 熟	rén shēng dì bù shú	To be unfamiliar with both the people and the place	EXP	
抄	chāo	to copy (by writing)	V	

久闻大名	jiǔ wén dà míng	a polite way of saying that one has heard tell of sb. for a long time	EXP	聞
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对话

Dialogue

(在中国)

古波去了台湾，帕兰卡却到了北京。帕兰卡临走前丁云告诉她去北京以后一定得去她家看看。丁云还跟帕兰卡说如果在北京有事儿需要帮忙，可以去找她的男朋友李明。自从帕兰卡到了北京，一直想找个人带她去颐和园转转。今天星期六，帕兰卡想去找李明帮忙。她一早就从家出发，可是一路上找了半天才找到了李明的家。

帕兰卡 你好！请问这是李明的家吗？

李明 是啊。你是...帕兰卡吗？丁云早就写信告诉我你要来中国。我**这几天来**一直在等你电话，没想到你今天自己来了。怎么样，好找吗？

帕兰卡 还好找呢！一路上我**几乎**问了**所有的人**，就是没人知道你这条胡同。我走了一上午，**好不容易**才找到这儿。

李明 来，进屋说吧。...来，走累了吧？喝点儿什么？红茶，茉莉花茶，咖啡**什么的**我这儿都有。

帕兰卡 好，谢谢，谢谢。我就喝点茉莉花茶吧。

李明 好的。丁云来信要我好好照顾你。你看看这儿，人生地不熟的，怎么能叫你特地跑来一趟呢?!真是不好意思。

(帕兰卡拿出通讯簿)

帕兰卡 欸，你倒替我看看，我这儿写的地址对不对啊？

李明 啊哟！这地址**可**写错了，**难怪**你找了半天找不到呢。是丁云写错的吧？

帕兰卡 一定是我从她本子上抄下来时给抄错了。久闻你的大名啊，今天我**终于**见到了你这位‘课本里的大夫¹’。

李明 欸，哪里，哪里，不敢当。**难道**你忘了在课本上丁云还说过的话吗：“帕兰卡好像我的妹妹²，我的家就是她的家...”

帕兰卡 当然记得。丁云还跟我说过：“我的朋友就是你的朋友...到北京你一定得去找他。”

李明 [“**亏**她说得出来这种话。这对话好像写得不太合适吧”。]
当然，当然...你的茶凉了吧？给你再倒一杯好吗？

帕兰卡 其实我**倒挺**喜欢喝凉茶的。

李明 **吃得来**北京点心吗？你看，我这儿有炸糕，豌豆粥**什么的**，尝尝**看**。要是你不喜欢这些中国点心，我给你去买点儿火腿、奶酪**什么的**...

帕兰卡 不用了，你别忙了。还是坐下来聊一会儿吧。看你！我这突然一来，**可**把你给紧张得不知怎么办才好呢。

¹ See Practical Chinese Reader Book I, Lesson 14.

² See Practical Chinese Reader Book I, Lesson 30.

李明 好，好，坐，坐...欸，北京很漂亮吧？

帕兰卡 可不是吗，我正想找个老北京当向导，带我去颐和园转转，给我介绍介绍。明天星期天，你有空儿带我去吗？

李明 ...有是有，可是...我明天还有点儿事儿...[我得今天晚上打电话问了丁云才能作决定。]这样吧，明天一早我再给你打电话好吗？

帕兰卡 [没想到他也是一个气管炎(妻管严)。]那就不麻烦你了。向导嘛，反正我明天到了颐和园可以现找。那我走了。

李明 不坐坐了？哦，那好，再见，再见。



口语句型

Sentence patterns

jī hu chàbuduō chàbu duō le chàdiǎnr (méi)
1. 几乎 差不多 差不多了 差点儿(没)

(ALMOST)

1a. 几乎

ALMOST

The adverb 几乎 is placed before a verb or co-verb such as 跟, 把 and 比. 他几乎把这本书都看完了. *He has almost finished reading that book.* 几乎 cannot be placed before a stative verb without 一样, as in: 我的口语几乎跟他的一样好 or 我的口语跟他的差不多好 *My spoken language is almost as good as his.*

1b. 差不多

ALMOST

差不多 is fairly colloquial in tone and is often followed by a time word: 差不多两点了 *It's nearly two o'clock*. When 差不多 is followed by a stative verb in the comparative construction, 一样 can be omitted. X 跟 Y 差不多高 *X and Y are almost the same height*.

1c. 差不多了

IT'S ALMOST THERE

IT'S NEARLY DONE

差不多了 is used colloquially:

A 饭煮好了吗? *Is the meal ready?*

B 差不多了 *Nearly*.

1d. 差点儿 (没)

NEARLY

差点儿 is another colloquial phrase and is often followed by a verb or a verbal clause: 他差点儿死了 *he nearly died*. Since 死 (to die) is undesirable, 没 is used to emphasize the undesirability: 他差一点没死了. This sentence has the same meaning as the first one, but 没 implies that the person has escaped from a most undesirable experience.

Negative words in some colloquial expressions have a negative sense but not a negative function: 他差一点儿(没)被老师(给)骂一顿 *He was nearly told off by the teacher*. The use of 没 and 给 for emphasis in the above sentence implies that the action of being told off by the teacher is an undesirable one.

In the spoken language, 差不多 and 差点儿 are used more frequently than 几乎.

在中国(几乎)/(差不多)每个中学生都得学习英语。

我(差点儿)/(几乎)把他的名字给忘了。

他们还不如一年级的汉语好呢。(差不多)/(几乎)每个人都不及格!

别开玩笑,我看他们都很努力,每天晚上(差不多)/(几乎)学习到十一点!

你不知道吗?我们二年级里有一个同学的口语棒极了,几乎跟北京人一样好。

nánguài guàibu dé

2. 难怪 怪不得

NO WONDER

难怪 or 怪不得 can be placed at the beginning of the second clause of a sentence, helping to indicate an outcome. The reasons for the outcome are usually displayed in the first clause of the sentence: 她家有钱, 怪不得她什么都买得起 *Her family is rich, so no wonder she can afford anything she wants.*

怪不得 can also mean 不能怪 CANNOT BLAME.

In this case, 怪不得 can be followed by a noun, a pronoun or a noun clause: 饭没煮熟 怪不得他, 那是因为米不好 *He can't be blamed for the semi-cooked rice: it was the wrong sort.*

听说他找了个中国女朋友, (怪不得)/(难怪)他的汉语口语那么流利。

中文的语法那么复杂, (难怪)/(怪不得)很多同学实在学不下去了。

你的中文成绩不好怪不得语法复杂, 是因为你自己不努力。

古波跟帕兰卡吹了, 这怪不得比里。

英国老下雨, 不像中国那么干燥, (难怪)/(怪不得)青草一年四季都是绿的。

shì kěshì

3. (S)V 是(S)V, 可是

YES, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND

This expression is commonly used to disagree with someone in a polite manner. The first clause usually agrees with or acknowledges aspects of the previous speaker's statement, while the second clause always starts with 可是, 但是 or 就是 (BUT, HOWEVER) which gives the true opinion or reservations of the speaker.

中国菜好吃是好吃, (可)/(就)是作起来太难了。

中国地方大是大, (可)/(就)是都太穷, 算是一个发展中国家。

去酒馆大喝一场好是好, 我也想去, 可是喝醉了明天上课怎么办?

不去上课在家睡懒觉, 舒服是舒服, 可是考起试来就麻烦了。

hǎo bù róngyì cái

4. 好(不)容易才

WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY

This expression usually indicates that something has been successfully achieved, but

with great difficulty. It cannot be used to describe something that is actually happening, or is going to happen. The negation 不 is used for the emphasis of the "difficulty" but does not have a negative function: 我好不容易才作了这顿饭,可是你却不爱吃 *It's taken me a lot of trouble to make this meal, and you don't like it.*

Sometimes, it can also mean 难得 BY A RARE CHANCE. In this case, 好不容易才 is often followed by a verb and an action measure such as 一次 and 一趟...

我好(不)容易才说服他让你来上大学,可是你却不想去!真是瞎子点灯白费蜡。
我好(不)容易才准备了一些汉语教材,可是学生说没学头。真使我伤心!
我好(不)容易才劝古波来上你的课,你可千万别再说他了,要不他又要生气了。
唉!作老师好¹不容易啊!说多了不行,说少了也不行。真是左右为难啊。

(好不容易)/(难得)去中国一次,你该多住些日子。

(好不容易)/(难得)全家都在一起吃顿饭,你们可别再吵嘴了,相互客气点儿。

kàn

5. VV 看

TRY (TO DO SOMETHING)

This expression is commonly used in colloquial Chinese to advise someone to do something, and it also softens the tone of voice: 请你试试看 *could you have a try?* 看 should always be placed after a duplicated verb, or sometimes after the object of a sentence. One can even say 看看看 *try to have a look.*

A 请你尝尝看这菜的咸淡怎么样。

B 不咸不淡正好。

别老批评别人。你倒自己作作看,真是看人挑担不吃力。

我已经说了半天了,现在你们倒说说你们的意见看。

我们怎么 看也看不出这句话的意思,请你看看看。

古波: 你倒说说看昨天晚上你跟比里作什么了?

帕兰卡: 去你的,昨晚我哪儿看见比里了? 别胡扯!

bù lái

6. V 不来

¹ In this sentence, 好 means *very*, like 很.

NO ABILITY TO...

The construction V 不来 is similar to 不会, but V 不来 is usually used only colloquially, in southern China, as in 他喝不来酒 (or 他不会喝酒) *he doesn't drink/can't take his drink*.

The affirmative form of V 不来 is V 得来 as in 他喝得来酒 *he is good at drinking/ he can drink*.

他都二十岁了，连床都铺不来，真是天晓得，怎么叫他独立生活呢？

A 我什么菜都吃得来。

B 可是你什么都作不来____大饭桶一个。

我们的老师写不来繁体字，说不来广东话，在香港寸步难行。

我到现在还开不来车，真是笨极了。

上海话我是说不来的，偶然说上一两个字倒还行。

kuī de chūlái
7. 亏 V 得出来

HOW COULD (SOMEBODY) DO THAT?

This expression has a moral sense and accuses someone of doing something wrong. The accusatory facts are often fully displayed first, and are then followed by the expression. Its meaning is similar to 怎么能这样 V, but 怎么能这样 V implies that the action mentioned is an inappropriate one and that it does not necessarily have a moral sense of right or wrong.

上课听音乐，亏你作得出来 or

上课听音乐，你怎么能这样作呢？ *How could you! Listening to music in the middle of the lesson!*

这个字怎么能这样写？ *How could you write this character like that?* 这个字，亏你写得出来？ *How could you write this word!*

A 你说好请人去饭店吃饭，可是饭后你说忘了带钱，要大家各自掏腰包。亏你作得出来这种事？

B 有什么亏不亏的事？欧洲人吃惯了“荷兰饭”。(!?)

你看看，那么多非洲国家的人民饿得皮包骨头，你却挥霍浪费。亏你作得出这种事来！

我们都忙得要命，你却闲坐着。亏你坐得下去！

老李真势利，有奶便是娘，亏他作得出那么没有良心的事来。

zhōngyú zuìhòu
8. 终于 最后

FINALLY, IN THE END

终于 means that after going through great difficulties something is finally completed. 最后 has a sense of sequence, and is often seen in the following construction: 先...(再/又)...最后 FIRST OF ALL...THEN...FINALLY

我们先去北京，再去香港，最后才去台湾逛逛。
他研究了五年的中国文学终于（最后）搞出个博士学位。
你看，坐在最后一排的那个中国人是谁？
我给他作了几个月的思想工作以后他终于（最后）明白我的意思了。

bèi yóu shì(yóu) de shòu
9. 被, 由, 是(由)... 的, 受

9a. 被

The 被 construction and others such as the 叫, 让 and 给 constructions are not the only passive constructions in Chinese. 被 and suchlike constructions are used for stating the direction of actions or the result of actions that the subjects have received or are going to receive, as in 饭都(被他)吃完了 *all the food (meal or rice) has been eaten (by him)*. In this case the action is 吃 *to eat* and the result of the action is 完 *there is nothing left*.

9b. 由

Many passive sentences do not use the 被 construction. For instance, 由 sentences can also have a passive function. They focus on agents and actions rather than on results and directions of actions. Verb complements such as 完, 好 and 起来 are not used in 由 sentences. The agent is important in a 由 sentence, and cannot be omitted as it can be in 被 sentences: 这个活动由大学安排 *This activity is organized by the university*.

9c. 是的

The 是...的 construction can be used with 由 to emphasize an action which has already completed by an agent: 这本书是(由)鲁迅写的 *This book was written by Lu Xun. / It was Lu Xun who wrote this book*. As in 由 sentences, the agent 鲁迅 cannot be omitted.

9d. 受

RECEIVE

SUFFER FROM (not medical)

受 is a verb with a passive sense. It is followed by an abstract object, such as 影响 *influence*, 剥削 *exploitation* and 欺负 *humiliation*, as in 他老受人欺负 *he is always being bullied by other people*.

(由)我们二年级安排的酒会一定都很有意思。

“请听一首中国民歌‘茉莉花’，由二年级的同学演唱。”

你看，那么一大桌菜让他一个人给吃完了。

A 你跟他在一起可别受他的影响啊。

B 我哪儿受他影响了！整天受他的气。

这首诗是（由）我的好朋友古波写的。

这个字是谁写的？谁写了这个字？

suǒyǒu de rènhé fánshì
10. 所有的 任何 凡是

(ALL/ANY)

10a. 所有的

ALL, EVERY

所有的 can be used to describe the subjects or objects of sentences. If 所有的 is used to describe the subject of a sentence, 都 is placed before the main verb: 所有的人都会说英文 *All the people (everybody) can speak English*. 我去了所有的国家 *I have been to every country*.

10b. 任何

ANY, EVERY.

10c. 凡是

(Lit.) AS LONG AS IT IS..., ANY

When 任何 and 凡是 are used to describe the subjects of sentences, 都 is placed before the verb:

任何人都想吃中国饭 *Everyone wants to eat Chinese food*

凡是人都想吃中国饭 *So long as he is human he must like eating Chinese food*

When 任何 and 凡是 are used to describe the objects of sentences, the object is placed before the subject:

任何东西我都吃 *I eat anything*

凡是菜我都吃 *So long as it is food I'll eat it.*

A 所有的(任何)地方我都去找了，可是我就找不到我的眼镜。

B 你不是戴着眼镜吗？

下个学期所有的二年级同学（凡是二年级的同学）都得去北京。

管你想不想吃，你得吃完所有的菜！

凡是人都得吃饭。任何人都得吃饭。所有的人都得吃饭。

在中国的时候我什么/任何/所有的地方都不想去。

xiàn xiàchéng
11. 现 现成

11a. 现

(DO) SOMETHING ON THE SPOT (WITHOUT PREPARATION)

现 is always followed by a main verb: 你到了那儿现讲 *You can make a speech when you get there.*

11b 现成

READY MADE

现成 should be followed by a noun: 吃现成饭 *To have the food without doing the work.*

中国菜要现炒现吃，热了再热就没有味道了。

现在不学口语不要紧，到了中国现学还来得及。

他吃了现成饭还要说闲话，倒不如当时别给他作饭呢。

算了吧，别费精力了，还是买现成的省事。

教中文并不用准备，到了课堂上现讲嘛。



翻译和练习

Translations and exercises

1. Make sentences with the above speech patterns.

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese

1. A: Mr. Li is very capable: he can solve any problem. B: So what! I bet he can't solve his own family problems.
2. A: Yesterday I spent hours doing my homework, but the teacher didn't want to look at it today. Honestly! I did all that work in vain. B: Surely you aren't just learning Chinese for the sake of making the teacher happy!
3. They don't get on with each other. They always start arguing before they can manage a few sentences of conversation.
4. He is always very willing, and he is thorough (一丝不苟) in his work too.
5. How could you teach us this kind of bad language? Surely you are a decent person!
6. After 2 terms' hard struggle we are finally about to finish all the sentence patterns. I wonder after all whether we have really learnt anything or not.
7. Actually the formalities for going to China and Taiwan are dealt with by Mr. Li. I don't know anything about them at all.
8. No wonder your spoken Chinese is so chaotic. Almost all the Chinese people you met in China wanted to practise their English with you. As far as you are concerned going to China was simply a waste of your time!

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Last Sunday I drove down to the town with some friends of mine to see a film. The journey was really terrible. I had never seen so many cars on the road. Moreover, the cars were moving almost slowly than walking pace.

Two hours later, we were still in the car. My friend Xiao Ding said,

“I really can't stand it any more! We might just as well walk there!”

“There is no place where I can park the car. Surely you are not suggesting that I should stop the car in the middle of the road and then get off and walk away!” I shouted angrily at him.

“I thought having a car was supposed to be convenient, but look at it now, it has only brought us trouble!” Xiao Ding said in a joking tone.

“For God sake! Don’t complain any more. Whatever you say you can’t solve the problem for us at all. Why don’t we talk about something else?” Xiao Wang finally spoke from the back of the car.

When we reached the cinema, the film had already started almost half an hour before.



Revision

1. How many expressions can you find which mean "come off it"?
2. Explain the difference between 甚至 and 连...都, and give your own examples.
3. Make sentences with the following expressions, and translate them into Chinese.
想起来 了不起 见不得 付得起 不见得 来得及 怪不得 吃不来 合得来
听上去 作得来 了不得
4. Write down some expressions which include negative words without a negative function. Make sentences with these expressions.
5. What is the difference between 最后 and 终于? Give examples.
6. Write down the difference between 几乎 and 差不多 and give examples.