

第一课

Lesson One



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生词

Vocabulary

Chinese	Pinyin	English	Used as	Full-form
V 不起	V bùqǐ	can't afford to	PVC	
酒鬼	jiǔguǐ	drunkard, alcoholic	N	
多着呢	duōzhene	very many, very much	SV	著
不管	bùguǎn	no matter...	ADV	
改革	gǎigé	to reform	V	
一直	yìzhí	always, all the time	ADV	
说到	shuō dào	talking about	EXP	說
物价	wùjià	price	N	價
上升	shàng shēng	to rise	V	
好处	hǎochù	advantage	N	處
目前	mùqián	at present	TW	
内容	nèiróng	content	N	
角色	juésè	character, role	N	
困难	kùnnan	difficult, difficulty	SV/N	難
热心人	rèxīn rén	enthusiastic person	N	熱
出租车	chūzū chē	taxi (PRC)	N	車
计程车	jìchéng chē	taxi (ROC)	N	計, 車
独立	dúlì	to be independent, independently	ADJ, N, ADV	獨
思考	sīkǎo	to think	V	
实在	shízài	really, indeed	ADV	實
用功	yònggōng	diligent (in studying)	ADJ, ADV	
以为	yǐwéi	to think (mistakenly)	V	為
强	qiáng	to be better; strong	SV	
随便	suíbiàn	in any way one likes	ADV	隨
吃饱	chī bǎo	to eat one's fill	RVC	飽
受气	shòu qì	to be bullied, to be humiliated	V-O	氣
房租	fángzū	house rent	N	
势利	shìlì	to be snobbish	ADJ	勢
受	shòu	to be popular	V-O	

欢迎	huānyíng			歡
到处	dàochù	everywhere	N	處
不在乎	búzàihu	to not mind	V	
看不惯	kàn búguàn	to dislike (behaviour), hate to see	PVC	慣
撞车	zhuàng chē	train /car crash	V-O	車
事故	shìgù	accident	N	
受害者	shòuhài zhě	victim	N	
至少	zhìshǎo	at least	ADV	
骂	mà	to swear, curse	V	罵
海关	hǎiguān	customs	N	關
电器	diànqì	electrical equipment	N	電
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit	N	
蔬菜	shūcài	vegetable	N	
食品	shípǐn	foodstuff	N	
迟到	chídào	to be late	V	遲
到时	dàoshí	when the time comes	TW	時
阴	yīn	overcast	ADJ	陰
厉害	lìhai	to be strong, formidable	SV	厲
聊天	liáo tiān	to have a casual chat	V-O	
经过	jīngguò	a process from beginning to end	N	經過
陈列	chénliè	to display	V	陳
规模	guīmó	scale, size	N	規
宫殿	gōngdiàn	palace	N	
名称	míngchēng	name (of a thing or organization)	N	稱
普通话	pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin	N	話
词	cí	words	N	詞
香港	Xiānggǎng	Hong Kong	N	
的士	dīshì	taxi (H.K.)	N	
平静	píngjìng	calm, quiet, tranquil	ADJ	
比较起来	bǐjiàoqǐlái	comparatively speaking	ADV	較, 來
紧张	jǐnzhāng	tense	ADJ	緊張
大陆	dàlù	continent	N	陸

高级	gāojí	high standard	SV	級
摄像机	shèxiàng jī	video camera	N	攝, 機
特别	tèbié	specially	ADV	
丢	diū	to lose	V	
出境	chū jìng	to leave the country	V-O	
大不了	dàbuliǎo	not important, so what?	EXP (PVC)	
硬说	yìngshuō	to insist on saying	ADV+V	說
如果	rúguǒ	if	CONJ	
当地	dāngdì	local	N	當
公安局	gōng'ān jú	police station (mainland China)	N	
证明	zhèngmíng	to prove, testify	V	證
免得	miǎndé	(so as) to avoid	V	



对话

Dialogue

比里和古波是多年的好朋友了。他们都在中文系学习。今年夏天比里去了一趟中国大陆、台湾和香港。上星期六才回到了英国。今天晚上古波在他常喝酒的酒吧见到了比里，两人就开始聊上了。

古波 欸¹，比里，什么时候回来的？

比里 哦²，是你啊。上个星期六回来的。

古波 听说你这次逛的地方可不少，玩得够高兴了吧？

¹ Èi is used to catch other people's attention or to change conversation topics.

² Ò implies that the speaker has suddenly realised something.

比里 我哪儿去玩儿了?我是去学习的啊。

古波 好了好了，还学习呢。我知道你这个人，可不是个爱学习的人。欸，我下学期也得去中国了。来，给我说说你这次旅行的经过吧。

比里 该说的事儿可实在太多了，想听什么呢?

古波 先说说北京吧。

比里 好吧。中国长城的建筑规模大极了，是一个该去逛的地方。虽然北京的故宫数得上是世界上最大的宫殿，可是里边陈列的东西倒还没有台北故宫博物院里的多。

古波 那么，台北故宫博物院一定很有看头了?

比里 是啊，对学中国艺术的人来说，可是个好地方。

古波 欸，那你说说中国，台湾，香港这三处有什么不同吧。

比里 拿语言的名称来说吧，就有不同，台湾人管普通话叫国语。虽然在这三个地方听到的都是中国话，但有时用的词可不一样。

古波 有什么不一样呢?

比里 比如台湾人管出租车叫作计程车，但是香港人叫“的士”，而且这三个地方的生活也不同...

古波 我想在东方的生活一定非常平静吧。

比里 还平静呢! 香港和台湾的生活可紧张了: 每天二十四个小时好像还不够用似的。比较起来, 中国大陆有些地方的生活倒还算平静。

古波 你能不能说说去中国要注意的事啊?

比里 要是你带高级摄像机，手提电脑**什么的**去中国大陆**可**得特别小心。**千万可别**丢了，要不然出境时麻烦就大了。

古波 **那有什么**大不了的？丢了就丢了，跟出境有什么关系呢？

比里 关系大着呢。我在大陆丢了一架照相机，出境时海关**说什么也**不让我走，他们硬说我把相机送人了。所以如果你丢了东西最好告诉当地公安局，请他们证明你丢东西的地点和时间，免得出境时的麻烦。



口 语 句 型

Sentence patterns

kě.....le

1. 可 ... 了

INDEED

CERTAINLY

REALLY

可 ... 了 is used to emphasize stative verbs and modal verbs. 可 is placed before negatives, stative verbs, modal verbs, adverbs, other construction particles, and co-verbs such as 比, 把, and 被:

年轻人可不能学吸烟 (before NEG) *Young people really shouldn't learn to smoke.* 他的中文可好了 (before SV) *His Chinese is really good.*

我可想去中国了 (before MV) *I really want to go to China.*

她的中文可比我的好多了 (before 比) *Her Chinese is certainly much better than mine.*

了 is placed at the end of affirmative sentences, but is not used in the negative form of this expression: 我可不想听这些话 *I really don't want to hear this.*

If 可 appears in front of a resultative verb complement or directional verb complement, it often has the idea of "at last (we have reached the end)": 功课可作完了 (*at last*) *I*

have finished the homework.

我可想去法国旅行了。

中文可比英文难多了。

小王可不是个好人。

昨天晚上我看的那个中国电影可有意思了。

他的口语可不比我好多少。

谢天谢地，我们可把那本书学完了。

她花了五年时间，(最后)可写出来了一本很有意思的小说。

他可走了。

Analyse the following sentences and note the difference between 年轻人不可能吸烟 and 年轻人可不能吸烟.

Try to say the following sentences in Chinese.

1. Thank God, he has left!
2. She is extremely pretty.
3. I'm extremely hungry.
4. Chinese food is extremely cheap.

- guàng zhuàn
2. 逛(逛) or 转(转)

TO GO SIGHTSEEING

TO HAVE A WALK

A casual way of saying *to go out to enjoy oneself or go on holiday*: 我想明年去美国逛逛 *I would like to travel in the U.S.A. next year.*

逛 can be followed by a place: 逛公园 *to enjoy oneself in the park.*

转转 is similar to 玩儿. Both 转 and 玩儿 are not usually followed by a noun: 去公园转转 or 去公园玩儿玩儿.

If 逛逛 and 转转 are used at the end of a sentence they are often duplicated to soften the tone of voice.

我们今天下午去逛马路怎么样?

他第一次来我们大学。我想带他出去转转。

去年我在北京的时候，该去逛的地方我都去转了一下。

今年夏天我想去欧洲逛逛。你也想去转转吗?

Try to use the alternative expressions 逛逛, 转转 and 玩儿 for the above sentences, and

see whether they would still work.

Try to say the following sentences in Chinese.

1. Shall we go out window-shopping?
2. Where shall we go (to enjoy ourselves) on Sunday?

yǒu tóu

3. 有 V 头

IT IS INTERESTING TO...

IT IS WORTH...

The following verbs are commonly used in the affirmative form of this expression: 听, 说, 看, 作, 吃, 喝, 玩.

This expression is often used as a stative verb clause in a sentence, in the following pattern.

S (很) 有 V 头

中国电影 (很) 有看头

Chinese films are interesting to watch.

The negative form for this expression is 没有 V 头.

However, the rhetorical question 有什么 V 头 also has a negative sense: 中文有什么学头 *what is so good about learning Chinese?* It implies that 中文没有(什么)学头

Chinese is not worth learning.

In colloquial Chinese, the question word 什么 is often used in rhetorical questions to express a negative attitude. [Also see sentence patterns 6 and 13, which demonstrate how the question words 哪儿 and 怎么 are used in a similar way.]

在饭店里吃不到好饺子。过年的时候去中国北方人家吃饺子才有吃头呢。

你总是说这件事，有什么听头呢？（没有听头。）

茅台酒没有什么喝头。（有什么喝头？）

老王写的那本书真有看头。

这种句子没有学头。（有什么学头？）

Try to say the following sentences in Chinese.

Chinese is not worth learning.

That film is too boring to watch.

hái suàn

4. 还 (算) ...

RATHER

FAIRLY

This expression shows that the speaker is not positive about the preceding statement. 还 here implies a negative feeling about a stative verb that has a positive sense: 这个菜还好 *this dish of food is OK*. (The speaker is not very enthusiastic about the dish.)

The stative verb after 还 must have a positive sense: 好 *good*; 漂亮 *beautiful*. One cannot place 还 before 难, as 难 has an undesirable sense. In order to soften a stative verb with an undesirable sense such as 难, one can say 比较难.

还 also shows that you do not want to express your positive views too strongly.

A 这个班的汉语口语怎么样?

B 还 (算) 可以 / 马马虎虎。

A 这个电影还 (算) 不坏, 我们再去看一次吧。

B 不管好坏, 看一遍就够了。

英国夏天的天气还 (算) 不错, 可是冬天天气冷得没有人想去上课。

她长得真难看, 可是她妹妹长得还算漂亮。

Can you think of any English words that have a similar function?

hái ne

5. 还 ... 呢

COME OFF IT

HOW COULD YOU...?

还 ... 呢 is used to deny or be sarcastic about the statement which is placed between 还 and 呢.

This expression can sometimes demonstrate the speaker's disapproval: 还睡觉呢! 不看看几点了 *Still in bed! Can't you see what time it is!*

还喝酒呢! 你看看已经几点了, 同学们都去上课了。

你还说她努力呢, 你看, 她中午上酒馆, 下午逛马路, 晚上去跳舞, 总是不学习。

A 我想去吃法国菜。

B 还吃法国菜呢！我们连面包也吃不起了。

还说社会主义好呢！为什么那么多的社会主义国家都要改革呢？

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

Come off it, how could you say she is pretty? What's wrong with your eyes?

nǎr le zěnmē le
6. 哪儿...了 or 怎么...了

(Lit. WHERE DID...?)

The rhetorical question 哪儿....了 is used to deny that an action has taken place. The denied action is placed between 哪儿 and 了. This expression does not have the same sarcastic tone of voice as 还...呢. Note the difference between 她怎么漂亮了 *she is not pretty*; and 她还漂亮呢! *Her, pretty? Come off it!*

The difference between 哪儿...了 and 怎么...了 is that 哪儿...了 is used for denying actions and situations, while 怎么...了 is used for denying a stative verb or the degree of action.

A 昨天晚上我看到你跟一个女的在酒馆喝酒呢。

B 我哪儿上酒馆喝酒了？我一直在家学习中文呢。

小丁哪儿去上课了？他在家睡觉呢。

A 我们班学生汉语说得可流利了。

B 他们怎么说得流利了？他们一点也不愿意说。

A 我们食堂的饭一点都不好吃。

B 怎么不好吃了？有鱼又有肉的。

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

I certainly didn't say that she was pretty.

shù dé shàng
7. 数得上

(Lit. TO BE COUNTED AS)

TO BE RECKONED TO BE (AN OUTSTANDING)

THE TOP

THE BEST

If 数得上 is used at the end of a sentence as a stative verb, it is normally placed between 是...的 for emphasis. 数得上 may be preceded by 还 to soften the stative verb: 这种酒是数得上的 *This is one of the top grade wines.* 他的口语还数得上 *His spoken language is quite good.*

It can also be placed before 的 and used as an adjective in a sentence: 是我们这儿数得上的有钱人 *He can be reckoned to be one of the richest people in this place.*

说到喝酒，是我们这儿数得上的酒鬼。
他踢足球还数得上，可是说到看书写字就不行了。

A 我们大学是数得上的名大学。

B 还数得上呢！我可没听说过。

我们系里中文好的人多着呢。哪儿数得上他呀？

What is the function of 数得上 in the above sentence?

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

You can be reckoned to be the number one alcoholic in the Institute.

ná lái shuō duì lái shuō
8. 拿...来说 对...来说

8a. 拿...来说

TO TAKE ... AS AN EXAMPLE

The example is placed between 拿 and 来说. This expression is often followed by another clause that reinforces the example in the 拿 clause. It is often used in the following pattern:

[Statement] [Example] [Support for the example]

中国城市人口可多了，拿上海来说，马路上人山人海

China's urban population is very large. Take Shanghai as an example: (one can see) huge crowds of people on the streets.

However, 拿...来说 cannot be the last clause of a sentence. One can't say 中国城市人口可多了，拿上海来说. Support for the examples is needed in this usage.

Another similar expression is 比如 (FOR INSTANCE, FOR EXAMPLE). This is

always placed before the example given. 'Support' for the example is not necessary.

中国虽然在改革,可是问题非常多,拿物价上升来说就是目前的大问题。

学汉语好处可多着呢。就拿跟朋友上中国饭店吃饭来说,人家看不懂的菜你都能看懂。

我们课文的内容真有看头呀。拿书里的古波来说,他就是一个非常有意思的角色。

Use 比如 instead of 拿...来说 in the above sentences.

8b. 对 ... 来说

AS FAR AS...IS CONCERNED.

The matter or person concerned is placed between 对 and 来说, which is often followed by a statement relating to the matter or person concerned.

学习中文对日本人来说不太难,可是对我们英国学生来说可困难了。

对去逛外国来说他什么都知道,要是说到学习,他就什么都不懂了。

对作工作来说老王算是一个数得上的热心人,可是他就是不会生活。

Try to say the following sentences in Chinese.

As far as I am concerned, the most interesting thing in life is drinking!

That is why everybody calls me a drunkard.

guǎn jiào guǎn guǎn tā bu
9. 管 A 叫 B / 管 / 管他 V 不 V

9a. 管 A 叫 B

TO ADDRESS "A" AS "B"

This construction is commonly used in the spoken language. 管 acts as a co-verb, like 把, but does not require a complement after the main verb. 叫 is the only verb used in this construction.

9b. 管

TO TAKE CHARGE

TO CONTROL

TO PROVIDE FOR/WITH (Colloquial)

台湾人管北京叫北平。

他们管出租车叫计程车。

香港人管出租车叫的士。那么英国人管出租车叫什么呢？

因为老王天天在酒馆喝酒，所以我们管他叫酒鬼。

每天在宿舍开酒会。那怎么行？！这种事情你们学院应该管一下。

A 你住的地方管不管早、晚饭？

B 只管住不管吃。

应该让学生独立思考，别把他们管得太死了。

我实在不明白，为什么你管得那么宽？(!?)

Try to use "把" in the above sentences.

9c 管他 V 不 V

I DON'T GIVE A DAMN

I DON'T CARE

The matter about which one does not care should be placed after 管他, but in an affirmative/ negative (choice type) speech pattern.

A 明天早上要上课，咱们回去吧。

B 管他上不上课呢。再来两杯。

A 你练习怎么写得那么不清楚？

B 管他清不清楚，写完就行了。

我管他是不是老师，（我管他是谁）他说得不对我就不听。

A 对不起，今天有事，我不能来上课。

B 我管你有没有事儿，有课就该上。

dào

10. 倒

BUT

YET

ACTUALLY

RATHER

UNEXPECTEDLY (BETTER)

倒 indicates that something has turned out to be the opposite of, and usually better than what one expected.

It is similar to 可是, but 倒 can only be placed before a verb or stative verb. 可是 and 倒 can both be used in the same sentence.

倒 can also be followed by 还是 as in: 小王比小李努力,可是考试的成绩倒还是小李好 *Xiao Wang works harder than Xiao Li, but unexpectedly Xiao Li's exam results were better.*

他才来这儿两个月，认识的朋友倒不少。

A 中文倒没有日文难。

B 还没有日文难呢！我们学了一年还不会说一句话呢。

去年我总管着他，可是他一点都不努力。今年我不管他了，他倒用功起来了。以前这本书不让看，想看的人可多了。但是现在可以随便看了，看的人倒不多了。

我以为去北京学口语最好。可是从台湾回来的学生的口语倒还是比我们强。

How many different ways can you find of using 还 and 还是？

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

It's already the end of October, but it is still hot.

hǎo xiàng sì de

11. 好像...似的

IT SEEMS AS IF

IT SEEMS THAT

IT SEEMS LIKE

The resemblance should be framed by 好像 and 似的. 似的 can be omitted, but it gives a feeling of completion to the sentence.

A 他今天好像有一点儿不太高兴（似的）。

B 是因为昨晚没喝上酒，给气的。

A 这些学生上课的时候好像没吃饱饭似的。

B 那是因为上你的课实在没有上头。

李老师总是说我³，好像我一直不作练习似的。

What is the difference between 好像 ...似的 and 像 ...一样?

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

It seems as if he never hears what I say.

shòu shòu de liǎo shòu bu liǎo
12. 受 / 受得了 / 受不了

12a. 受

TO RECEIVE

TO ENDURE

TO SUFFER FROM (not in a medical sense)

The difference between 受 and 收 is that 受 is for abstract objects such as 影响 and 欺负 (influence, bullying); but 收 is for physical objects such as 信, 礼物 (letters, presents).

12b. 受得了 or 受不了

BEARABLE/UNBEARABLE

This is an idiomatic phrase and must be used in the form of a potential verb complement.

多作一点儿工作我倒不在乎，可是我就怕受气。

那次火车撞车事故受害者至少有好几十。

住在牛津每月房租那么贵，你受得了吗？

A 每天查词典，作练习，我实在受不了了！

B 受不了，也要受。

在这个世界上，我看不惯，受不了的事可多了。

要是你不看不听不说，那么就 没有受不了的事了。

³ 说 somebody: to tell somebody off.

méi yǒu shén me

13. 没有什么...

NOT AT ALL...

没有什么 is used to reinforce a negative statement. It can also be used affirmatively as a rhetorical question (有什么...?) but with an opposite meaning: 学中文有什么好? Lit: *what is good about learning Chinese?* It implies that learning Chinese is not good at all. Also see the notes in Speech pattern 3, on page 8.

小王是个老好人。对他来说，这个世界上没有什么看不惯，受不了的事。

作业有什么作头？不上课也没什么关系。我们老师不管我们。

A 我可没吃过什么好吃的英国菜。这家馆子的菜还算高级。

咱们试试吧？

B 管他英国饭有多高级，有多贵，都没什么吃头。

小丁是我们这儿数得上的好学生，她没有什么不会作的练习。

好学生有什么好？我可不想作好学生呢！

qiān wàn

14. 千万

BE SURE TO

AT ALL COSTS

FOR GOD'S SAKE

It is used to give strong advice or a warning. It is usually used in the negative form and is often followed by 别, 不要 and 不能. The only affirmative modal verb which it is possible to use with this expression is 得 (děi): 你开车千万可得小心点儿, (千万) 别撞人啊 *You must be extremely careful when you drive. For God's sake, don't run people over.*

昨天晚上我在酒馆喝醉的事你可千万别告诉李老师啊。要不他又要说我了。

咱们明儿早七点车站见。你可千万别忘了。

你千万别跟老李在一起。

在家、在学院千万不能随便打人骂人、作坏事,可是在别的地方我就管不到你了。

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

For God's sake don't drink any more!

zhè ge rén

15. (Name) 这个人

...THIS PERSON

If 这个人 is used after the name of a person, the following statement refers to his or her physical appearance or character: 小王很好 *Xiao Wang is very well / Xiao Wang is very nice*. But 小王这个人很好 has only one meaning, that is: *Xiao Wang is a nice person*.

In spoken Chinese 你这个人啊 has overtones of complaint: *honestly, you!*

小李这个人倒不错，就是⁴爱喝酒，所以找不到女朋友。

你这个人啊，跟你说了半天，怎么好像没听见似的？

真受不了！老李这个人可太势利了，所以他到处不受欢迎。

王老师这个人很认真，跟他作事一点儿都不能马虎。

古波这个人真是没有希望了。他学了一年中文还不会写“大”字。

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

You have to be careful of Gubo. He is terribly snobbish. I really can't bear him.

shén me de

zhī lèi de

16. ... 什么的 or ... 之类的

THIS KIND OF THING

ET CETERA

Both expressions are placed after a list of nouns, or a single noun. Another similar expression is 等等.

听说最近中国海关不准人们带高级电器品之类的东西进去了。

我们应该多吃点儿水果、蔬菜之类的食品，不能只吃肉、鱼什么的。

天气这么冷我想喝点儿茅台什么的。

年轻人什么都能学，就是吸烟、喝酒什么的不能学。

你们什么书都能看，就是那些黄色、红色、黑色之类的不能看。(!?)

Can 等等 be used in the above sentences?

⁴ 就是: but.

dōu... le

17. 都...了

ALREADY

Its meaning is often not immediately clear. It can also mean ABOUT TO, NEARLY or ALMOST. It depends on the context of the additional statement.

The important thing to know is that this expression gives a sense of urgency, or of urging people on, in the spoken language.

都上课了，你还在这儿聊天呢。快走吧！
都十点一刻了，老师怎么还没来呀？
电影都开始了，可是小王还在门口等着呢。
都开车了，你怎么还没有买票呢？
都要吃饭了，别往外跑了。

What is the difference between 要...了 and 都...了？

Try to say the following sentence in Chinese.

Quickly, run! Look, it's 10:00! The class must have started already.



翻译和练习

Translations and exercises

1. Make sentences with the above speech patterns.

2. Use appropriate sentence patterns to translate the following sentences.

1. Yesterday Xiao Ding learnt 100 characters. He was really exhausted.
2. I went to the high street (大街) for a walk last week. There was nothing interesting to look at.
3. Mr. Wang is a very rich man. He is reckoned to be the richest person in Taiwan.
4. As far as I am concerned there is not a single government in the world that is any good.
5. For God's sake, don't say any more. Look, the person who is in charge is sitting just beside you.
6. I don't give a damn whether he is here or not. I'll just say what I think.
7. He always says that he doesn't have enough to eat, but yesterday there was plenty of food on the table and he didn't eat anything.
8. During the Cultural Revolution (文化革命) Xiao Zhang suffered a great deal. Yes, that was because he didn't take great care when speaking in public before the Cultural Revolution.
9. Look at the time. The train is leaving in a minute. We have to rush.

Translate the following passage into Chinese and try to use expressions from Lesson One.

Xiao Li is an extremely stingy character (小气鬼). I think he is the number one mean person in the university. Everybody calls him "Stingy". Last Sunday, he came with me and a few friends of mine to the outskirts of the city. Long before lunchtime, Xiao Li had already begun saying that he was hungry, so I started to look for a cheap restaurant where we could have a simple meal. When we reached a noodle bar, Xiao Li said, "What is so good about eating noodles? I'll take you to an excellent Shanghainese restaurant, where you can have huge quantities of delicious food and, what is more, you

can have snacks such as jiaozi and zhagao.” I thought that Xiao Li was going to treat us to a Shanghainese meal. We followed him to the restaurant. The food there was unexpectedly good. Just before we had finished eating, Xiao Li said he was going to make a phone call to his girlfriend. Well, the phone call lasted at least an hour and a half. We couldn't wait any longer. We paid the bill. Just before we reached the door, Xiao Li came in. I said, “We all thought that you had left us and gone home.” But he said, “How could I? I have to get a lift from you.” I was angry, “By the way, we have paid your share of the bill.” He replied immediately, “Oh, thanks so much. I've spent all my money on the call. Next time it will be my turn.” Everyone laughed. So, for God's sake don't go out with Xiao Li!



情景对话

Role play exercises

Follow the instructions, using suitable sentence patterns.

- A: Say to your friend that the food in his/her canteen is very much better than in yours.
- B: Say to your friend (A) that the food in your canteen is actually not good at all. Tell him/her that you haven't had any sort of vegetable for years.
- C: Tell your classmate that you have done a lot of things today. In fact you are extremely busy.
- D: Tell him/her that he/she absolutely must have a rest, otherwise he/she will certainly get ill.
- E: Casually ask your friend to come for a walk in the park next Sunday.
- F: Say to him/her that you would like to go, but that you have got too much to do this weekend. Perhaps another time.
- G: Tell your Chinese friend that the British Museum is one of the biggest museums in the world and that there are a great many things there worth seeing.
- H: Tell him/her that you have been there and you don't think that it is impressive at all.
- I: Your Chinese friend likes paintings. Tell him/her that if one is interested in the art, the best place to go is Italy.
- J: Tell your friend you are not that interested in old paintings. Actually you rather like modern paintings.
- K: Ask your friend whether breakfast and supper are provided in the place where he/she stays.
- L: Tell him/her that they only provide accommodation, not meals.
- M: Tell your teacher that at present there is too much work at the Institute

and you can't bear it any more.

- N: Agree with him/her. Tell him/her that actually the fourth year is not doing any work at the moment.
- O: Tell your Taiwanese friend that under no circumstances should one go out to restaurants to eat in Shanghai, as there is a hepatitis outbreak (流行性肝炎).
- P: Tell your friend that you have already had hepatitis, so you won't get it again.