

Summary Lesson 13 – 18
revised: 24 September 2007

Lesson 13

1. gāng 刚 just; gāng cái 刚才 just now

- tā gāng zǒu
他 刚 走 he just left.
- wǒ gāng dào
我 刚 到 I just arrived.
- tā gāng qù le zhōngguó
他 刚 去 了 中 国 he just left for China.
- gāngcái zài shāngdiàn mǎi de píjiǔ
刚 才 在 商 店 买 的 啤 酒 Beer bought in a shop just now.
- gāngcái wǒ zài xuéxiào kànjiàn tā
刚 才 我 在 学 校 看 见 他 I saw him in school just now.

2. Comparison

a. A 比 B + adjective (+ measure)

- nǐ bǐ wǒ gāo yìdiǎnr
你 比 我 高 (一 点 儿) You are (a little) taller than I.
- jīntiān bǐ zuótiān lěng sāndù
今 天 比 昨 天 冷 (三 度) Today is colder than Yesterday. (by 3 degrees)
- nǐ hànyǔ shuō dé bǐ wǒ hǎo hěnduō
你 汉 语 说 得 比 我 好 (很 多) You speak (much better) mandarin better than I do.

b. A 没有 B+Adjective (comparison of inferiority)

- wǒ méiyǒu nǐ gāo
我 没 有 你 高 You are not as tall as I.
- wǒ hànyǔ shuō dé méiyǒu nǐ hǎo
我 汉 语 说 得 没 有 你 好 I don't speak mandarin as well as you do.

c. A+ 跟/和 + 一样 +adjective

- zhège gēn nàge yíyàng dà
这 个 跟 那 个 一 样 大 This one is as big as that one.
- wǒ gēn nǐ yíyàng dà
我 跟 你 一 样 大 I am the same age as you.

3. Repetition of verb indicating doing something casually or briefly

- ràng wǒ xiǎngxiǎng xiǎngyīxiǎng xiǎngyíxià
让 我 想 想 (想 一 想 / 想 一 下) Let me give it a little thought.
- wǒmen qù kànkàn
我 们 去 看 看 We go take a look.
- suíbiàn kànkàn
随 便 看 看 Just looking (in a shop)

4. 如果...就 If ... then ...

- rúguǒ xià yǔ, wǒmen jiù bú qù.
如 果 下 雨, 我 们 就 不 去。 If it rains, then we will not go.
- rúguǒ yǒu wèn tí, jiù wèn lǎo shī.
如 果 有 问 题, 就 问 老 师。 If there is any question, ask the teacher.
- rúguǒ guì, jiù bié mǎi.
如 果 贵, 就 别 买。 if it is expensive, then don't buy.

5. 会 will

- wǒ māma huì hěn gāoxìng
我 妈 妈 会 很 高 兴 My mom will be very happy.
 - míngtiān huì xià yǔ
明 天 会 下 雨 It will rain tomorrow.
- compare: wǒ huì kāichē ; wǒ huì zuòfàn
我 会 开 车 ; 我 会 做 饭 (meaning able to, can)

6. 可是 but. however

- tā rén búcuò, kěshì hěn lǎodao
他人不错, 可是很唠叨 He's a good person, however he likes to nag.
- zhè ge búcuò, kěshì hěnguì
这个不错, 可是很贵 This is good, but it is very expensive.

Lesson 14

7. 怎么(how to) +verb How an action is carried out.

- zěnmē chī yòng kuàizǐ chī
怎么吃? 用筷子吃。 How to eat? With chopsticks.
- zěnmē qù zuò huǒchē qù
怎么去? 坐火车去。 How to go? By train.
- hànyǔ zěnmē shuō
'book'汉语怎么说? How to say 'book' in Chinese?
- zhè ge cài zěnmē zuò
这个菜怎么做? How to prepare this dish?

8. 觉得 sense; feel; find (from experience)

- wǒ juéde yǒudiǎn lěng
我觉得有点冷 I feel a little cold.
- wǒ juéde zhè ge cài búcuò
我觉得这个菜不错。 I find this dish rather tasty.

9. 又...又... Both ... and ...

- yòu hào chī yòu piányi
又好吃, 又便宜 Both delicious and inexpensive.
- wǒ yòu è yòu lèi
我又饿又累 I am both hungry and tired.

10. 又 again (completed action)

- shuō le yòu shuō
说了又说 Spoke again and again.
- hē le yī bēi yòu yī bēi
喝了一杯又一杯 Drank one cup after another.
- compare 再 again (future action): zài shuō yī biàn zài jiàn
再说一遍 Say it again. 再见 See again.

11. Question words and use of 呢 as emphasis.

- nǐ zěnmē bú chī ne
你怎么不吃呢? Why don't you eat?
- nǐ shénme shíhòu zǒu ne
你什么时候走呢? When do you leave?
- wǒ zěnmē yòu wàng le ne
我怎么又忘了呢! How come I forget once again!
- nǐ zěnmē hái bú shuì ne
你怎么还不睡呢? Why haven't you gone to sleep?

12. But 不过 (compare lesson 13 #7); suggest contradiction. (same as 可是 see 6, lesson 13)

- wǒ shì běijīng rén búguò wǒ bú xǐhuan chī běifāng cài
我是北京人, 不过我不喜欢吃北方菜。
I am from Beijing, but I don't like Northern style food.
- wǒ hànyǔ shuō de hěnhǎo búguò xiě de bùhǎo
我汉语说得很好, 不过写得不好。 I can speak Chinese very well, but I can't write so well.

13. Confirmation of a character using a well know word/expression.

- zhè ge zì shì zhōngguó de zhōng
这个字是'中国'的'中', (page 175) This is the character 'zhōng' as in 'zhōng guó'
- wǎn fàn wǎnshang de wǎn chī fàn de fàn
晚饭。晚上的'晚', 吃饭的'饭'。wǎn fàn. 'wǎn' as in 'wǎnshang', 'fàn' as in 'chī fàn'
- hé huā hélán de hé huāchá de huā
荷花。荷兰的'荷', 花茶的'花'。 héhuā. 'hé' as in 'hélán', 'huā' as in 'huā chá'

14. Ask for a word, ask for meaning and pronunciation.

- shuì jiào shì shénmeyì si
'睡觉' 是什么意思? What is the meaning of 'shuì jiào'?

- zhège zì zěnmen àn? 这个字怎么念 niàn? How do you read aloud this character
- hólányǔ hàn yǔ zěnmeshuō? 荷兰语 slapen 汉语怎么说? How do you say the Dutch word 'slapen' in Chinese?

Lesson 15

15. use of 是不是 to ask for confirmation. Answer with 是 or 不/不是

- nǐ shìbúshì hólánrén shì wǒshì bú wǒ búshì
你是不是荷兰人? 是, 我是。不, 我不是。
- xià yī zhàn shìbúshì wángfǔjǐng? 下一站 zhàn, 是不是王府井? Is next station Wángfǔjǐng?

16. qū bié 区别 difference. Ask about differences.

- hé yǒumeiyǒu qūbié
A 和 B 有没有区别? Is there any differences between A and B?
yǒu qūbié méiyǒu qūbié méishénme qūbié
有区别 there is a difference; 没有区别, no difference 没什么区别 hardly any difference;
qūbié hěndà qūbié búdà
区别很大; huge difference 区别不大 small difference;
- hé yǒushénme qūbié
A 和 B 有什么区别? What is the difference between A and B?
bǐ dà bǐ jiào dà
A 比 B 大 A is bigger than B. A 比较大。A is comparatively bigger.

17. 对了 true!; that's correct!; By the way;

- duì le nǐ míngtiān lái bú lái? 对了, 你明天来不来? By the way, are you coming tomorrow?

18. 是的 yes; that's right.

- shì shì de wǒ jiùshì xiǎowáng 是/是的, 我就是小王 That's right. I am Xiaowang.

19. 常(常) 2nd often omitted / 不常 frequently / not frequently

- wǒ cháng cháng qù běijīng 我常常(常)去北京 I go to Beijing often
- zuì jìn cháng cháng xià yǔ 最近常(常)下雨 It rains frequently lately
- wǒ bú cháng chī zhōng cān 我不常吃中餐 I seldom eat Chinese food.

20. complement, such as number of occurrences, comes after the verb. (measure words come before the noun)

- qǐng zài shuō yī biàn 请再说一遍 Please say it one more time.
- wǒ hē le yī diǎn er jiǔ 我喝了一点儿酒 I had a little wine.
- wǒ qù guò sān cì běijīng 我去过三次北京 I have been to Beijing 3 times.
- wǒ gěi tā dǎ le sān cì diàn huà le 我给他打了三次电话了 I have called him 3 times.
- wǒ mǎi le sān zhāng piào 我买了三张票 I bought 3 tickets.

21. 还是 hái shì.

- meaning or – used only in a question.
nǐ xǐ huan hē chá hái shì hē kā fēi? 你喜欢喝茶还是喝咖啡? 我喜欢喝茶。
note: 或者 huòzhě is used in a statement.
- to suggest something else, to give a preference
wǒmen qù chī zhōngguó cài zěnmeyàng? wǒmen hái shì qù chī fǎguó cài ba
我们去吃中国菜, 怎么样? 我们还是去吃法国菜吧

Lesson 16

22. 怎么 how/ why / how come

- 怎么+ verb (How to - ask how something is done)
zěnmébàn 怎么办? What is to be done?
zěnmē qù zuò huǒchē qù 怎么去? 坐火车去。 How to go? By train.
- 怎么+ 不/没(有)+verb (In negative form means how come/why)
nǐ zěnmē hái méilái 你怎么还没来 (page 197) How come you still haven't come?
wǒ zěnmē méi tīngshuō guò yǒu zhèzhǒng yào 我怎么没听说过有这种药? Why haven't I heard of this type of medicine
- 怎么样 Ask about the condition/state of certain subject/topic.
hànyǔ shuō dé zěnmeyàng 汉语说得怎么样? How is your Chinese? (your chinese, how is it?)
nǐ shēntǐ zěnmeyàng 你身体怎么样? How is your health? (your health, how is it?)

23. 就要/快要 jiù yào/kuài yào+verb +了 an action is about to happen

- jiù yào kuài yào xià yǔ le 就要/快要下雨了 It's about to rain.
- jiù yào kuài yào kāi shǐ le 就要/快要开始了 It's about to begin.
- jiù yào kuài yào dào le 就要/快要到了 It's about to arrive.

To tell more precisely how soon an action will happen

还有+time period + 就要...

- hái yǒu wǔ fēnzhōng diànyǐng jiù yào kāi shǐ le 还有五分钟, 电影就要开始了. 5 more minutes and the movie will begin.
- hái yǒu sān tiān jiàqī jiù yào kāi shǐ le 还有三天, 假期就要开始了. 3 more days and the holiday will begin.

24. 得 dēi must; have to; should; need; be sure to; ought to

- wǒ dēi zǒu le 我得走了 I have to leave now.
- xià xīngqī nǐ dēi lái shàng kè 下星期你得来上课 You must come to class next week.
- nǐ dēi hē duō diǎnér shuǐ 你得喝多点儿水 You should drink more water.
- zǒu lù dēi shí fēnzhōng 走路得十分钟 It will take 10 minutes by foot.

25. 让/不让 let; allow

- ràng wǒ xiǎng yí xiǎng 让我想一想 Let me think a moment.
- ràng wǒ lái ba 让我来吧 Allow me / Let me (do it).
- wǒ péngyou bù ràng wǒ zǒu 我朋友不让我走 I friends don't allow me to leave.

26. 以前 yǐ qián in the past; before; formerly; previously

- nǐ yǐ qián zuò guò shénme gōngzuò 你以前做过什么工作? What work have you done in the past?
- lái zhōngguó yǐ qián wǒ qù le rìběn 来中国以前,我去了日本。 Before coming to China, I visited Japan.
- wǒ dēi sān diǎn yǐ qián huí jiā 我得三点以前回家 I have to return home before 3 o'clock.

27. 以后 yǐ hòu after; later on; thereafter

- chī le wǎnfàn yǐ hòu wǒmen qù le tā jiā 吃了晚饭以后,我们去了他家 We went to his place after having dinner.
- xià le bān yǐ hòu wǒ mǎshàng gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà 下了班以后,我马上给你打电话 I will call you immediately after I finish work.

Lesson 17

28. verb + zhe continuing action

- zhàn zhe chī fàn
站着吃饭 Eat while standing.
- tāng zhe kàn diàn shì
躺着看电视 Watch TV while lying down.
- tā shǒu lǐ ná zhe yī běn shū
她手里拿着一本书 She is holding a book in her hand.
- qiáng shàng guà zhe yī fú huà
墙上挂着一幅画 A painting is hanging on the wall.

29. 就...了 earlier than expected ; 才 later than expected. Use with time to mean earlier or later than expected

- wǒ sān diǎn jiù dào le
我三点就到了 I arrived as early as 3 o'clock.
- wǒ sān diǎn cái dào
我三点才到 I only arrived (as late as) at 3 o'clock.
- tā zuó tiān jiù zǒu le
他昨天就走了 He left as early as yesterday.
- tā zuó tiān cái zǒu
他昨天才走 He only left (as late as) yesterday.
- nǐ xiànzài cái dào!
你现在才到! You have only just arrived!

30. 花 huā 钱; 花时间 to spend time / money

- wǒ měi tiān huā liǎng gè xiǎo shí kàn shū
我每天花两个小时看书 I spend two hours reading every day.
- tā hěn huì zhèng qián , yě hěn huì huā qián
他很会挣钱, 也很会花钱 He's very capable making and spending money.

31. 把 use of 把 to emphasis the object and what's being done to it.

- | | +把 | + object + action (verb + result) | | |
|---|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| • | bǎ | chá | hē wán ba | Finish up the tea! |
| • | qǐng bǎ | mén | dǎ kāi | Please open the door. |
| • | xiān bǎ | zhōng wén | xué hǎo | First, master the Chinese language. |
| • | wǒ bǎ | qián | huā guāng le | I have spent all the money. |
| • | méi bǎ | fàn | chī wán | Did not finish eating the rice. |

32. 等 děng to wait

- qǐng děng děng / děng yī děng , wǒ yào xià chē
请等等 / 等一等, 我要下车. Please wait a moment, I want to alight.
- qǐng shāo děng
请稍等 Please wait a moment.
- wǒ děng le sān gè xiǎo shí
我等了三个小时 I waited for 3 hours.

33. Expression: 可不是 indeed! I agree! (reaction to a negative comment)

- nǐ bǎ qián dōu huā guāng le ba , kě bú shì
你把钱都花光了吧? 可不是. You spent all the money! Yes indeed! (page207)
- běi jīng de chē tài duō le ! kě bú shì
北京的车太多了! 可不是. There are too many cars in Beijing! Yes indeed.

Lesson 18

34. 真 zhēn real; true; genuine

- same meaning as 很, but 真 is more spontaneous and expresses more emotion
jīntiān tiānqì zhēn hǎo
今天天气真好! The weather is really good today!
zhè chá zhēn hǎohē
这茶真好喝 This tea is really tasty!
zhēn piàoliang
真漂亮! It is really beautiful!
- 真的 truly; really
wǒ zhēnde bùzhīdào
我真的不知道 I really do not know.
wǒ zhēnde bùxiǎng qù
我真的不想去 I really do not feel like going.

35. 哪里哪里! not at all; it's nothing

- nǐ zuòfàn zuò dé zhēnhǎo nǎli nǎli
你做饭做得真好! 哪里哪里! You cook really well! Not at all.
- nǐ hànyǔ shuō dé zhēnhǎo nǎli nǎli
你汉语说得真好! 哪里哪里! You speak Chinese really well! Not at all

36. verb+了(object) 就+2nd verb – do something right after the first action is completed.

- wǒ chīle fàn jiùqù
我吃了(饭)就去 I go once I finished my meal.
- nǐ dào le zhōngguó jiù gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà
你到了(中国)就给我打电话 Call me once you arrived in China.
- wǒ kàn wán liǎo jiù gěi nǐ
我看完了就给你 I give it to you once I finished reading (the book).

37. ...的话 if (same as 如果...lesson 13 page 163)

- fāngbiàn de huà (rúguǒ fāngbiàn), bāng wǒ mǎi jǐ běn shū
方便的话(如果方便), 帮我买几本书。 If it's convenient, buy me some books.
- yǒu shíjiān de huà (rúguǒ yǒu shíjiān), wǒmen jiù qù
有时间的话(如果有时间), 我们就去。 We will go if we have time.

38. 会...的 will, giving reassurance

- wǒ huì de
我会的 I will.
- tā huì lái de
他会来的 He will come.
- wǒ huì chángcháng gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà de
我会常常给你打电话的 I will call you often.
- wǒ huì xiǎoxīn de
我会小心的 I will be careful.

39. 祝你 wishing you ... ()

- zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè
祝你生日快乐 Wish you a happy birthday!
- zhù nǐ hǎo yùn
祝你好运 Wish you luck!
- zhù nǐ lǚ tú yú kuài
祝你旅途愉快 Wish you a pleasant journey!
- zhù hè nǐ
祝贺你 Congratulations! (congratulate you)