

# Chinese Express — Practise Chinese

## 汉语快行线——练汉语

By Moon TAN, Ying FU

 华语教学出版社·伦敦  
Sinolingua · London

Every effort has been made to trace all copyright holders, but if any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publisher will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

**Chinese Express—Practise Chinese**

By Moon TAN, Ying FU

Editors: Shurong ZHAI, Ranran DU

Cover design and Illustration: Wenqing ZHANG

Layout: Weinuo Chuanmei

Copyright ©2011 by Moon TAN and Ying FU

First published in Great Britain in January 2012 by **Sinolingua London Ltd.**

Unit 13, Park Royal Metro Centre

Britannia Way

London NW10 7PA

Tel: +44(0)2089519305

Fax: +44(0)2084530709

Email: editor@cypressbooks.com

Distributed by Cypress Book Co. (UK) Ltd.

Tel: +44(0)2084530687

Fax: +44(0)2084530709

Email: sales@cypressbooks.com

Website: www.cypressbooks.com

Printed in China

ISBN 978-1-907838-16-3

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission from the publisher.

# Preface

*Chinese Express—Practise Chinese* the sequel to *Chinese Express—Talk Chinese* and is designed for English speakers who have finished a beginner's course in Chinese, and would like to continue with their learning in order to approach an intermediate language level. It is also for university students who choose Chinese as a module, people who join evening courses at universities or community colleges, and for students who want a suitable book for self-study.

Students intending to take the Chinese IB exam, the Intermediate Level test in the Asset Language scheme or the initial stages of the Elementary/Intermediate HSK exam will also find this book very valuable.

*Chinese Express—Practise Chinese* gets right to the heart of the language with its realistic language situations. The 25 lessons are designed to suit a course of 60–72 contact hours (classroom work) within one academic year. The book is accompanied by 1 MP3 which provides examples in standard Mandarin of all content and can be used in or after class, or for self-study.

*Chinese Express—Practise Chinese* is concise and user-friendly. It is a book, which should be as easy for students to study as it is for teachers to use. It is different from other textbooks insofar as pinyin, Chinese characters and English are used together throughout the whole book. This will suit students who only need to learn listening and speaking as much as it will suit those who also wish to master reading and writing.

*Chinese Express—Practise Chinese* uses a communicative approach and places emphasis on learning communication skills. This book is similar to the first book, it contains 25 lessons; every 5 'main' lessons are followed by 1 'summary'

lesson. There are a total of 20 ‘main’ lessons and 5 ‘summary’ lessons. Each lesson includes about 21 new words and expressions, and each lesson starts with a short text. The whole book introduces around 520 of the most frequently used Chinese words and expressions. Grammatical knowledge is spread throughout the lessons and explained in simple English with examples. Relevant cultural insights are given within each summary lesson.

### *The layout of each lesson*

- New words and expressions
- Short text
- Situational dialogues
- Language points
- Exercises
- Cultural insights (after every five lessons)

The authors of this book believe in learning through action and this plays a very important role in the Chinese Express lessons. Each lesson includes an assortment of exercises designed to make students think more about the language as they learn it, so that they can understand and respond more confidently when they find themselves in the same situations in real life.

The authors would like to thank Nigel Pamment for his suggestions and support during the writing of this book and for his assistance in proofreading. Also we would like to express our gratitude to Jing Ru, Yang Zhang and Wenqing Zhang of Cypress Book Company and Shurong Zhai and Ranran Du of Sinolingua London for their assistance and professional guidance in preparing this book for publication.

**LEARNING CHINESE CAN BE GREAT FUN. ENJOY!**

## 编写说明

《汉语快行线——说汉语》一书出版之后，我们得到了广大读者的支持与好评。为了满足更多汉语学习者的需求，特别是那些已经学过初级汉语课程、有了一定汉语基础并渴望得到进一步提高的读者，我们继《汉语快行线——说汉语》之后，再次向读者奉献又一新作《汉语快行线——练汉语》。

该书是《汉语快行线——说汉语》的续篇，它承接了《汉语快行线——说汉语》的理念，一方面保持了与上册书的连贯性及延续性，继续采用拼音、汉字、英文三位一体形式，自始至终；另一方面又注入了新的内容与形式，无论是内容的深度，还是语料的广度，都有了不同的递进。本书以真实的生活语料为主，力求在内容的实用性、语言的通俗性、题材的概括性，特别是本书对初、中级汉语中一些较难的语法作了高度综合，这不仅为老师教学提供了素材，同时也为学生快速掌握汉语语法及词汇提供了方便，进而有助于学习者步入更高阶段，提高他们的汉语交际能力。

经过多年的教学实践，我们体会到，汉语的补语是外国学生学汉语最难掌握的内容之一，因为有些补语有规律，而有些则没有。为此，在本书的最后一课，即第二十五课，我们以表格的形式编辑归纳了各种补语的组成，这也是本书最有特色的一课。倘若学生遇到不解的补语，只要查找最后一课的表格，即可得到答案。同时，我们还编纂收集了一些组成汉语词汇的前缀和后缀，列成表格，以助于学生对汉语词汇的理解，进而扩大他们的词汇量。

本书的基本结构大致与第一册相同，全书共有二十五课，每五课之后是一个小结课。例如第六课、第十二课、第十八课及第二十四课都是综合小结课，它概括了前五课学习的内容及语法，每课含有一篇较长的文章，该文章使用的都是前五课学过的语法，其目的是帮助学生进行阶段性复习，巩固学过的内容。同时，在老师的指导下，那篇文章既可当作阅读练习，又可作为翻译练习。

除了小结课之外，其他基本课的内容包括：

(一) 生词与短语：全书共包括约 520 个生词及 44 个固定词组，倘若学生能掌握并运用这些词汇，也就掌握了本书的精华。

(二) 引言短文：在每一课的情景对话之前都有一小段引言，用语极为简洁，但是概括性较强，目的在于训练学生的综合叙述能力。这是第一册书中所没有的。

(三) 情景对话：每一课中有两个情景对话，篇幅不长，用词精炼，表达的都是日常生活中最实际的内容。

(四) 语言点：每一课对语言难点都作了通俗易懂的解释，并给予例句加以说明。

(五) 练习：每一课都含有笔头及听力练习。同时本书附有练习答案，可供老师及学生使用。

(六) 学时安排：本书共含二十五课，每课使用课堂时间约为 2.5—3 个小时，全书使用学时大约为 60—72 个小时。对于一个学年有 30—36 周的汉语课程恰到好处。

此外，本书还包括一张 MP3 作为辅助教学之用。

我们由衷地希望这本书能为众多的汉语学习者所喜爱，对他们在学汉语的进程中有所帮助。同时，也希望此书能为我们的汉语老师提供一些借鉴，以促进我们的对外汉语教学发展。

编 者

二〇一一年八月

# Contents

Lesson 1	Having Arrived in Beijing .....	1
Lesson 2	On the Way .....	11
Lesson 3	At the Hotel.....	20
Lesson 4	Going to the Canteen.....	30
Lesson 5	The Streets in Beijing .....	39
Lesson 6	Summary for Lessons 1–5 .....	49
Lesson 7	At the Bank.....	54
Lesson 8	Making Phone Calls.....	64
Lesson 9	Being a Guest.....	73
Lesson 10	At the Hospital.....	83
Lesson 11	Modern Transportation in Beijing .....	93
Lesson 12	Summary for Lessons 7–11 .....	102
Lesson 13	At the Shopping Centre.....	108
Lesson 14	Keeping Fit .....	119
Lesson 15	Talking about Education.....	129
Lesson 16	At the Tea House.....	138
Lesson 17	The Parks in Beijing .....	147
Lesson 18	Summary for Lessons 13–17 .....	158
Lesson 19	Various ‘Bars’ .....	164
Lesson 20	Emergency Calls.....	174

Lesson 21	Attending a Banquet .....	184
Lesson 22	Talking about Touring .....	195
Lesson 23	Going to Shanghai .....	205
Lesson 24	Summary for Lessons 19–23 .....	214
Lesson 25	Grammar Review .....	220
Appendix I	Listening Script for Lessons 1–23 .....	230
Appendix II	Keys to the Exercises .....	250
Appendix III	Chinese-English Vocabulary List .....	260
Appendix IV	English-Chinese Vocabulary List .....	278



## Lesson 1 Having Arrived in Beijing

## New Words and Expressions



一直	yìzhí	<i>all along, always</i>
机会	jīhuì	<i>chance, opportunity</i>
终于	zhōngyú	<i>finally</i>
飞机场	fēijīchǎng	<i>airport</i>
接	jiē	<i>meet, welcome</i>
以前	yǐqián	<i>before</i>
又	yòu	<i>again</i>
不用	bú yòng	<i>no need</i>
好久不见	hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn	<i>long time no see</i>
流利	liúlì	<i>fluent</i>
参加	cānjiā	<i>join, take part in</i>
班	bān	<i>class</i>
国王	guówáng	<i>king</i>
学院	xuéyuàn	<i>college, institute</i>
一定	yídìng	<i>definitely</i>
停	tíng	<i>stop, park</i>
灰色	huīsè	<i>grey</i>
系	jì	<i>fasten, wear</i>
安全	ānquán	<i>safe, secure</i>
带	dài	<i>belt, tape, ribbon</i>
停车场	tíngchēchǎng	<i>car park</i>

## Dàole Běijīng 到了北京

Àidéhuá shì Yīngguó rén, tā shì kuàijìshī, zài Lúndūn yì jiā yínháng gōngzuò. Tā hěn xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó fàn, xǐhuan kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng, tā hái yǒu hěn duō Zhōngguó péngyou. Tā yìzhí xiǎng qù Zhōngguó kànkan, kěshì méiyǒu jīhuì, jīntiān tā zhōngyú dào le Běijīng. Tā de hào péngyou Lǐ Bīng zài fēijīchǎng jiē tā. Lǐ Bīng yǐqián zài Yīngguó gōngzuò, tā kàndào Àidéhuá fēicháng gāoxìng. 他看到爱德华非常高兴。

zài fēijīchǎng  
(在飞机场)

Lǐ Bīng: Àidéhuá, nǐ hǎo! Zhēn gāoxìng yòu jiàndào nǐ le.  
李冰: 爱德华, 你好! 真高兴又见到你了。

Àidéhuá: Nǐ hǎo! Lǐ Bīng. Xièxie nǐ lái jīchǎng jiē wǒ.  
爱德华: 你好! 李冰。谢谢你来机场接我。

Lǐ Bīng: Bú yòng xiè.  
李冰: 不用谢。

Àidéhuá: Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ zěnmeyàng?  
爱德华: 好久不见, 你怎么样?

Lǐ Bīng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Ā, nǐ de Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn búcuò!  
李冰: 我很好。啊, 你的汉语说得真不错!

Àidéhuá: Nǎli, nǎli. Wǒ shuō de hái bú tài liúli.  
爱德华: 哪里, 哪里。我说得还不太流利。

Lǐ Bīng: Wǒ zài Yīngguó de shíhòu, nǐ zhǐ huì shuō “Nǐ hǎo, xièxie, zàijiàn”, xiànzài zěnmeyàng shuō de zhème hǎo?  
李冰: 我在英国的时候, 你只会说“你好、谢谢、再见”, 现在怎么说得这么好?

Àidéhuá: Nǐ huí Zhōngguó yǐhòu, wǒ cānjiā le yí gè Hànyǔbān, měi gè xīngqī sān wǎnshàng qù Lúndūn Guówáng Xuéyuàn xué Hànyǔ.  
爱德华: 你回中国以后, 我参加了一个汉语班, 每个星期三晚上去伦敦国王学院学汉语。

Lǐ Bīng: Nǐ xué le duō cháng shíjiān le?  
李冰: 你学了多长时间了?

Àidéhuá: Wǒ xuéle liǎng nián le ,  
爱德华: 我学了两年了,  
xiànzài hái zài xué ne !  
现在还在学呢!

Lǐ Bīng: Tài hǎo le . Xiànzài nǐ zài  
李冰: 太好了。现在你在  
Zhōngguó , yīnggāi duō  
中国 , 应该多  
shuō Hànyǔ .  
说汉语。



Àidéhuá: Shì a , wǒ yídìng yào tiāntiān shuō .  
爱德华: 是啊, 我一定要天天说。

zài tíngchēchǎng  
(在 停车场 )

Àidéhuá: Nǐ de qìchē tíng zài nǎr le ?  
爱德华: 你的汽车停在哪儿了?

Lǐ Bīng: Zài qiánbiān . Nǐ kànjiàn nà liàng huīsè de chē le ma ?  
李冰: 在前边。你看见那辆灰色的车了吗?

Àidéhuá: Kànjiàn le .  
爱德华: 看见了。

Lǐ Bīng: Nà jiù shì wǒ de chē .  
李冰: 那就是我的车。

Àidéhuá: Ā , shì xīn chē , zhēn piàoliang !  
爱德华: 啊, 是新车, 真漂亮!

Lǐ Bīng: Shàng chē ba , qǐng zuòhǎo , jìhǎo ānquándài .  
李冰: 上车吧, 请坐好, 系好安全带。

Àidéhuá: Méi wèntí , wǒmen zǒu ba .  
爱德华: 没问题, 我们走吧。

## Having Arrived in Beijing

Edward is British. He is an accountant. He works in a bank in London. He is keen on having Chinese food and watching Chinese films. He has a lot of Chinese friends, too. He has been longing to go and visit China, but until now, didn't have the time. Today he is in Beijing finally. His close friend, Li Bing, was at the airport to meet

him. Li Bing once worked in the UK. He was very happy when he saw Edward.

(at the airport)

Li Bing: Hi, Edward! It's very nice to see you again.

Edward: Hi, Li Bing! Thank you for coming to the airport to meet me.

Li Bing: Not at all.

Edward: Long time no see. How are you?

4 Li Bing: I'm fine. Well, you speak very good Chinese!

Edward: Not really. My Chinese is not fluent.

Li Bing: When I was in the UK, you could only say 'Hello, thank you, and bye-bye'. How come you speak it so well, now?

Edward: I took a Chinese course after you went back to China. Every Wednesday evening I went for a Chinese lesson in King's College London.

Li Bing: How long have you been learning?

Edward: Two years and I'm still learning!

Li Bing: Great. Now you are in China, you should practise speaking it more.

Edward: Sure, I'll definitely speak it every day.

(at the car park)

Edward: Where did you park your car?

Li Bing: It's right ahead. Can you see that grey car?

Edward: Yes.

Li Bing: Right, that's my car.

Edward: Oh, your car is new. It's beautiful!

Li Bing: Please get in and fasten your seat belt properly.

Edward: No problem. Let's go.

## Language Points

### 1. The complement of result

In Chinese, a verb or an adjective is frequently followed by an element providing further detail or explanation. This is called the complement. The complement of result shows the direct result of the action initiated by the verb. It's usually a verb or an adjective immediately following another verb.

#### V. + V./Adj.

tīngdǒng

听懂 *to listen and understand*

zuòwán

做完 *to do and finish*

chuānshàng

穿上 *to put on, be dressed in*

xiěcuò

写错 *to write incorrectly*

kàndào

看到 *to catch sight of*

zuòhǎo

坐好 *to sit down*

náhǎo

拿好 *to hold onto*

#### For example,

Tā kàndào Àidéhuá fēicháng gāoxìng.

1) 他 看到 爱德华 非常 高兴。

*He was very happy when he saw Edward.*

Nǐ kànjiàn nà liàng huīsè de chē le ma?

2) 你 看见 那 辆 灰色的 车 了吗?

*Can you see that grey car?*

The adjective 好 *hǎo* is used as a resultative complement, indicating that an action was completed satisfactorily. **For example,**

- Qǐng zuòhǎo, jìhǎo ānquándài.  
 1) 请坐好，系好安全带。  
*Please sit down and fasten your seat belt properly.*
- Wǎnfàn yǐjīng zuòhǎo le.  
 2) 晚饭已经做好了。  
*The dinner has already been cooked.*

## 2. The complement of state

The complement of state is to describe or comment on the achieved state of an action.

The structural particle 得 *de* is placed between the verb and the complement of state to introduce complements of manner or result. The complement could be further modified by an intensifier such as an adverb of degree 很 *hěn*, 非常 *fēicháng*, or a phrase, such as 真不错 *zhēn búcuò*, 太好了 *tài hǎo le* etc. To create the negative form, the word 不 should be put before the complement of state.

### Subj. + (Obj.) + V. + 得 + (Adv.) + Adj.

- Nǐ de Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn búcuò!  
 1) 你的汉语说得真不错!  
*You speak very good Chinese!*
- Wǒ shuō de hái bú tài liúli.  
 2) 我说得还不太流利。  
*My Chinese is not fluent.*

## 3. The particle 了 *le*

In a sentence, if the particle 了 *le* is both after the verb and at the end of the sentence, it means that the action is still continuing. Compare

the following:

- Wǒ xuéle liǎng nián Hànyǔ le .  
 1) 我学了两年汉语了。  
*I have been learning Chinese for two years.*  
 (Learning is still continuing.)

- Wǒ xué liǎng nián Hànyǔ le .  
 2) 我学两年汉语了。  
*I have learnt Chinese for two years.*  
 (This does not indicate whether or not the study is continuing at present.)

#### 4. The adverb 多 duō

It is placed before a verb to express the idea that more actions or more practices should be done. **For example,**

- Yīnggāi duō shuō Hànyǔ .  
 1) 应该多说汉语。(You) should speak more Chinese.  
 Qǐng duō chī diǎnr .  
 2) 请多吃点儿。Eat more, please.

#### 5. The adverb 就 jiù

It is used to emphasize a fact. **For example,**

- Chē Jiù zài qiánbiān .  
 1) (车)就在前边。(The car) is right ahead.  
 Nà jiù shì wǒ de chē .  
 2) 那就是我的车。Right, that is my car.

#### Fixed phrases

hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn  
 好久不见

long time no see

Exercises

I. Match the two columns by drawing a line to link the relevant pairs.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| tīngdǒng Pǔtōnghuà | a. finish doing the homework            |
| 1. 听懂 普通话          |   |
| jìhǎo ānquándài    | b. learnt how to drive a car            |
| 2. 系好 安全带          |   |
| xiěcuò yí gè Hànzì | c. hold onto the ticket                 |
| 3. 写错 一个汉字         |   |
| kànwán yì běn shū  | d. hear and understand <i>Putonghua</i> |
| 4. 看完 一本书          |   |
| zuòhǎo wǎnfàn      | e. fasten the seat belt                 |
| 5. 做好 晚饭           |   |
| náhǎo piào         | f. wrote a wrong Chinese character      |
| 6. 拿好 票            |   |
| zuòwán zuòyè       | g. dinner is ready                      |
| 7. 做完 作业           |   |
| xuéhuì kāi chē     | h. finished reading a book              |
| 8. 学会 开车           |   |

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate verb or adjective from the list given below according to the meaning given in English. Note that each word can only be used once. Also pay attention to the positions of the particle 了.

dào wán dǒng mǎn zuì  
到 完 懂 满 醉

1. Wǒ xuéle sān nián Hànyǔ le , wǒ xiànzài néng kàn \_\_\_\_\_ (understand)  
我学了三年汉语了, 我现在能看 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zhōngwén shū le .  
中文 书了。
2. Duìbuqǐ , wǒmen fàndiàn de shuāngrén fángjiān dōu zhù \_\_\_\_\_ (no  
对不起, 我们饭店的 双人 房间 都住 \_\_\_\_\_  
le .  
vacancies) 了。



- Nǐ lái wǎn le , shū dōu mài \_\_\_\_\_ le .  
 3. 你来晚了, 书都卖 \_\_\_\_\_ (sold out) 了。
- Zài Shànghǎi wǒ jiàn \_\_\_\_\_ le yí wèi lǎo péngyou .  
 4. 在上海 我见 \_\_\_\_\_ (met) 了一位 老 朋友 。
- Zuówǎn wǒmen hēle hěn duō jiǔ , dàjiā dōu hē \_\_\_\_\_ le .  
 5. 昨晚 我们 喝了很多 酒, 大家都 喝 \_\_\_\_\_ (drunk) 了。

### III. Translate the following into English.

- Nǐ néng tīngjiàn wǒ shuō huà ma ?  
 1. 你 能 听见 我 说 话 吗 ?
- Cóng zhèr néng kànjiàn huǒchēzhàn , liǎng fēnzhōng jiù zǒudào le .  
 2. 从 这儿 能 看见 火 车 站 , 两 分 钟 就 走 到 了 。
- Zuówǎn wǒmen qù tā jiā , méi jiàndào tā fùqīn , tā mǔqīn zài jiā .  
 3. 昨 晚 我 们 去 他 家 , 没 见 到 他 父 亲 , 他 母 亲 在 家 。
- Tāmen chīwán wǎnfàn qù kàn diànyǐng .  
 4. 他 们 吃 完 晚 饭 去 看 电 影 。
- Nǐ chuānshàng zhè jiàn zǐsè de máoyī zhēn piàoliang !  
 5. 你 穿 上 这 件 紫 色 的 毛 衣 真 漂 亮 !

### IV. Complete the following sentences according to the meaning in the brackets.

- Wǒ dìdì \_\_\_\_\_ (plays tennis very well).  
 1. 我 弟 弟 \_\_\_\_\_ (plays tennis very well)。
- Xiǎo Lǐ \_\_\_\_\_ (speaks French very fluently).  
 2. 小 李 \_\_\_\_\_ (speaks French very fluently)。
- Tā de chē \_\_\_\_\_ (was parked in the car park).  
 3. 他 的 车 \_\_\_\_\_ (was parked in the car park)。
- Wǒ qù \_\_\_\_\_ (the airport to meet a friend).  
 4. 我 去 \_\_\_\_\_ (the airport to meet a friend)。
- Qǐng \_\_\_\_\_ (sit and fasten your seat belt).  
 5. 请 \_\_\_\_\_ (sit and fasten your seat belt)。

### V. Listening Comprehension

Choose the correct answer according to the short dialogues you hear.

1. How often do they meet?

a. quite often

b. not at all

c. not so often

2. What comments did the woman make about the man's Chinese?
  - a. very fluent
  - b. very good
  - c. not bad
3. What information did the woman want to get?
  - a. dates
  - b. numbers
  - c. duration
4. Is the man still learning Chinese?
  - a. yes
  - b. no
  - c. don't know
5. Which car is the woman's?
  - a. the blue one
  - b. the green one
  - c. the red one

