

THEME Winter Break and a New Semester

COMMUNICATIVE OBJECTIVES

- Offering and accepting help
- Inviting someone to drop by
- Indicating something that takes priority
- Talking about activities and experiences over break
- Texting about a flight delay

GRAMMAR & USAGE FOCUS

- (place)V(坐/放/站/躺)着S
- S挺Adj/V的
- 进/出/上/下/过/回+来/去; 起来
- S先VP₁, 然后(S)(再/又)VP₂
- V(看/听)+见/懂
- S(在place)V₁着(O₁)V₂O₂
- S V了/过#次O(了); O S V了/过#次
- 除了N/NP(以外), S都VP

FOCUS ON CHARACTERS

- 久站坐等、拿挂带除、挺懂轻重、放进飞机、次第着然

第一课 寒假你过得好吗？



PART 1: 说说笑笑 A CASUAL CHAT

DUIHUÀ Yǐ

Nǐ shì shénme shíhou huílai de?

(Àiměi hánjià yǐhòu zuò huǒchē huí xuéxiào.)

Àiměi: Yí, qiánbiān zhànzhe yí ge rén, nà shì shéi? Ràng wǒ guòqu kànkàn. Jiāmíng, shì nǐ a! Hǎojiǔbújiàn! Nǐ shì shénme shíhou huílai de?

Jiāmíng: Wǒ shì xīngqītiān xiàwǔ huílai de. Nǐ de dōngxi tíng duō de, yào wǒ bāng nǐ bān ma?

Àiměi: Wǒ nà zhèi ge qīng de. Nèi ge xiāngzi bǐjiào zhòng, nǐ néng bāng wǒ bān guòqu ma?

Jiāmíng: Méi wènti. (gēn Àiměi huí sùshè)

DIALOGUE 1

When did you get back?

(Amy returns to school by train after the break.)

Oh, there's someone standing over there—who is it? Let me go over and take a look. James, it's you! Long time no see. When did you come back?

I came back on Sunday afternoon. You've got quite a lot of stuff. Do you need me to help you move it?

I can take this light one myself. That trunk is pretty heavy. Can you help me move it over?

No problem. (returning to Amy's dorm with her)

Read over the following words and memorize their pronunciation and meaning. Read over them a second time and try to recognize the characters. Only the twenty characters in the Character section must be acquired for writing purposes. Note that bulleted items are proper nouns or incidental terms which you only need to be able to recognize for this level of study.

1.	寒假	hánjià	N	winter vacation (cf. 暑假 shǔjià 'summer vacation')
2.	過 过	guò	V	to celebrate, to observe (used w/ 生日, 寒假, 年)
3.	火車 火车	huǒchē	N	train (M: 輛 liàng, referring to the physical entity, cf. 班 bān, referring to train as individual components of a schedule, L9)
4.	站	zhàn	V/N	to stand, stop, station (cf. 地鐵站 'subway station,' 公共汽車站 'bus stop')
5.	著 着	zhe	Suf	(indicating continuing progress/state)

對話一 你什麼時候回來的？

The bolded characters will be elaborated on in the Grammar and Usage section. Their number corresponds to their order in that section.

	(愛美寒假以後坐 火車 回學校)	(爱美寒假以后坐 火车 回学校)
爱美：	咦，前邊 站著 ¹ 一個人，那是誰？讓我 過去 看看。家明，是你啊！ 好久不見 ！你是什麼時候回來的？	咦，前边 站着 ¹ 一个人，那是谁？让我 过去 看看。家明，是你啊！ 好久不见 ！你是什么时候回来的？
家明：	我是星期天下午回來的。你的東西 挺多 ² ，要我幫你 搬 嗎？	我是星期天下午回来的。你的东西 挺多 ² ，要我帮你 搬 吗？
爱美：	我 拿 這個 輕 的，那個 箱子 比較 重 ，你能幫我搬嗎？	我 拿 这个 轻 的，那個 箱子 比較 重 ，你能帮我搬吗？
家明：	沒問題。(跟愛美回宿舍)	没问题。(跟爱美回宿舍)

6.	過去	过去	guòqu	V/ Cmp/ N	to go over (away from the speaker), to pass by, in the past, formerly (antonym: 現在 'now, at present')
•	好久不見	好久不见	hǎojiǔ bújiàn	IE	Long time no see.
7.	挺		tǐng	Adv	<MC> quite, rather, very (<TW> 蠻 mán, 滿 mǎn)
8.	搬		bān	V	to move (of large and heavy objects, or one's home/location of a residence, headquarters, etc.) (cf. 搬家)
9.	拿		ná	V	to take, to hold (small objects)
10.	輕	轻	qīng	Adj	light, easy, gentle (antonym: 重 zhòng 'heavy')
•	箱子		xiāngzi	N	trunk, box, chest (M: 個) (cf. 信 xìn箱, 郵yóu箱 'mail box')
11.	重		zhòng	Adj	heavy (used w/ 東西, 工作, 病) (antonym: 輕 qīng 'light')

Àiměi:	Bié zhàn zài wàibiān(r), xiāngzi fàng nàr, jìnlai zuòzuo ba!	Don't just stand outside; put the trunk over there; come in and sit down!
Jiāmíng:	Bú jìnqù le. Wǒ děi xiān qù shūdiàn mǎi jǐ běn shū, ránhòu qù chī wǔfàn.	I can't stay. First, I've got to go to the bookstore to buy some books, and then go eat lunch.
Àiměi:	Nà wǒ xiān shàngqù le, wǒ yě děi kāishǐ liànxí Zhōngwén le. Fàng le yí ge duō yuè de jià, méi dú kèwén, méi tīng lùyīn, méi xiě hànzi, Shàng ge xuéqī xué de Zhōngwén wǒ dōu wàng le. Duìle, Gāo Xíng huílai le ma?	Alright, then I'll head up now. I have to start practicing Chinese. We've been on break for more than a month, and I haven't read the lesson texts, listened to recordings or written any characters. I've forgotten all the Chinese I studied last semester. By the way, has Sean returned?
Jiāmíng:	Hái méi. Yàoshì tā huílai le, wǒ huì xiān gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà, ránhòu women zài yìqǐ guòlai wán(r).	Not yet. If he comes back, I'll give you a call first and then we'll come over to your place to hang out.

12.	放	fàng	V	to put, to place, to set free, to let off (e.g. 放進去) (cf. 放假, 放學)	
13.	進來	进来	jìnlai	V	to come in, to enter (a place where the speaker is currently present)
14.	進去	进去	jìnqu	V	to go in, to enter (a place where the speaker is not present)
15.	然後	然后	ránhòu	Conj	and then, after that
16.	上去	shàngqu	V/Cmp	to go up (away from the speaker)	

- 爱美： 別站在外邊，箱子**放**那兒，**進來**³坐坐吧！
- 家明： 不**進去**了。我得先去書店買幾本書，**然後**⁴去吃午飯。
- 爱美： 那我先**上去**了，我也得**開始**練習中文了。**放**了一個多月的假，沒**讀**課文、沒聽**錄音**、沒寫漢字，上個**學期**學的中文我都忘了。對了，高興回來了嗎？
- 家明： 還沒。要是他回來了，我會先給你打電話，**然後**⁴我們**再**一起**過來**³玩。
- 別站在外邊，箱子**放**那兒，**進來**³坐坐吧！
- 不**進去**了。我得先去書店買幾本書，**然後**⁴去吃午飯。
- 那我先**上去**了，我也得**開始**練習中文了。**放**了一個多月的假，沒**讀**課文、沒聽**錄音**、沒寫漢字，上個**學期**學的中文我都忘了。對了，高興回來了嗎？
- 還沒。要是他回來了，我會先給你打電話，**然後**⁴我們**再**一起**過來**³玩。

17.	開始	开始	kāishǐ	V	to begin, to start (antonym: 結束 jiéshù 'to end')
18.	放假		fàngjià	VO	to have or be on a vacation/holiday
19.	讀	读	dú	V	to read (aloud), to attend school (used w/ 課文, 書)
20.	錄音	录音	lùyīn	N/VO	sound recording, to record sound (e.g. 聽錄音)
21.	學期	学期	xuéqī	N	school term (semester, quarter) (e.g. 這個學期 'this semester,' 春季學期 chūnjì xuéqī 'spring semester,' 秋季學期 qiūjì xuéqī 'fall semester')
22.	再		zài	Adv	and then, not (do sth.) before
23.	過來	过来	guòlai	V/Cmp	to come over/up, to come here (from the speaker's perspective)

PART 2: 说说笑笑 A CASUAL CHAT

DUIHUA ÈR

Zhè huà de shì shénme, wǒ méi kàndǒng

(Gāo Xìng, Jiāmíng lái Àiměi, Kěxīn de fángjiān.)

Kěxīn: Qǐngjìn, dàyī fàng zhèr. Zěnme méi kànjian Zài'ān?

Gāo Xìng: Tā wǎnshàng cái huílai. Kěxīn, Hánjià guò de hǎo ma?

Kěxīn: Hěn hǎo. Shèngdànjié de shíhou, wǒ gēn jiārén zài yìqǐ, wǒmen yìbiān(r) chīfàn, yìbiān(r) liáotiān, tèbié gāoxìng. Wǒmen hái qù huáxuě le.

Gāo Xìng: Fàngjià zhēn hǎo! Búyòng xiě zuòyè, búyòng bèi shū, yě búyòng dānxīn kǎoshì. Tiānqì hǎo de shíhou, wǒ cháng qí zìxíngchē qù gōngyuán wán(r).

Jiāmíng: Wǒ guò de bú tài hǎo. Wǒ shēngbìng le, zhǐ néng zài jiā tǎngzhe xiūxi.

DIALOGUE 2

I didn't figure out what this painting is about

(Sean and James come to Amy and Kristine's room.)

Come in! Put your coat here. How come I don't see John?

He won't be back till this evening. Kristine, did you have a nice winter break?

I had a great time. On Christmas, I was with my family and we were chatting and eating; it was a lot of fun. We even went skiing.

Break was so nice! No need to do homework, memorize lessons, or worry about tests. When the weather was nice, I would often bike to the park for fun.

I didn't have a nice break. I was sick, so all I could do was stay at home lying down, resting.

•	大衣	dàyī	N	overcoat, heavy coat (M: 件 jiàn)
24.	看見 看见	kànjian	V	to catch sight of, to see
•	聖誕節 圣诞节	Shèngdànjié	PN	Christmas
25.	聊天	liáotiān	VO	to chat (lit. "to talk about weather") (e.g. 跟sb.聊天; Ss聊sth.)
26.	滑雪	huáxuě	VO	to ski (lit. "to slide on snow") (cf. 滑 'slippery')

对话二 这画的是什麼，我没看懂

(高興、家明來愛美、可心的房間)

可心：請進，大衣放這兒。怎麼沒看見⁵在安？

高興：他晚上才回來。可心，寒假過得好嗎？

可心：很好。聖誕節的時候，我跟家人在一起，我們一邊吃飯，一邊聊天，特別高興。我們還去滑雪了。

高興：放假真好！不用寫作業，不用背書，也不用擔心考試。天氣好的時候，我常騎自行車去公園玩。

家明：我過得不太好，我生病了，只能在家躺著⁶休息。

(高兴、家明来爱美、可心的房间)

请进，大衣放这儿。怎么没看见⁵在安？

他晚上才回来。可心，寒假过得好吗？

很好。圣诞节的时候，我跟家人在一起，我们一边吃饭，一边聊天，特别高兴。我们还去滑雪了。

放假真好！不用写作业，不用背书，也不用担心考试。天气好的时候，我常骑自行车去公园玩。

我过得不太好，我生病了，只能在家躺着⁶休息。

27.	騎	骑	qí	V	to ride/sit astride (e.g. 騎自行車, 騎馬 ‘to ride a horse’)
28.	自行車	自行车	zìxíngchē	N	<MC> bicycle (M: 輛 liàng) <TW> 腳踏車 jiǎotàchē, lit. ‘foot-pedal-car’)
29.	躺		tǎng	V	to lie on one’s back, to recline

Kěxīn:	Zài'ān zěnmeyàng?	How's John?
Gāoxìng:	Tā tǐng hǎo de. Fàngjià de shíhou, wǒ hái shàngwǎng hé tā wán(r) le jǐ cì yóuxì ne.	He's pretty good. During the break, I even played games online with him a couple times.
Àiměi:	Nǐmen zài shuō shénme hǎowán(r) de shì(r)? Wǒ gāngcái méi tīngjian.	What were you talking about that's so interesting? I didn't hear it.
Gāoxìng:	(xiàozhe shuō) Wǒmen shuō qiáng shàng guà de huà(r) zhēn hǎokàn, kěshì huà de shì shénme, wǒ méi kàndòng.	(Smiling) The painting hanging on your wall is really pretty, but I never figured out what exactly it's a painting of!
Kěxīn:	Nà shì wǒ huà de.	I painted that.
Gāoxìng:	(bùhǎoyìsi) Ò! Wǒ gāngcái zài kāiwánxiào ne!	(Embarrassed) Oh! I was just joking.

30.	次	cì	M	(generic measure word for verbs) (e.g. 一年一次 'once a year'; 一週两次 'twice a week') (cf. 這次 zhècì 'this time,' 那次 nàcì 'that time,' 每次 měicì 'every time,' 第一次 dìyīcì 'first time')
31.	遊戲 游戏	yóuxì	N	game (used w/ 打, 玩) (cf. <MC> 网游 wǎngyóu; <TW> 線上遊戲 xiànsàng yóuxì)
32.	好玩(兒) 好玩(儿)	hǎowán(r)	Adj	fun, amusing, interesting (of things/activities) (cf. 有意思 when referring to 'interesting' people)
33.	聽見 听见	tīngjian	V	to hear

<p>可心： 在安怎麼樣？</p> <p>高興： 他挺好的。放假的時候，我還上網和他玩了幾次⁷遊戲呢。</p> <p>愛美： 你們在說什麼好玩的事？我剛才沒聽見。</p> <p>高興： (笑著說) 我們說牆上掛的畫真好看，可是畫的是什麼，我沒看懂⁵。</p> <p>可心： 那是我畫的。</p> <p>高興： (不好意思) 噢！我剛才在開玩笑呢！</p>	<p>在安怎么样？</p> <p>他挺好的。放假的时候，我还上网和他玩了几次⁷游戏呢。</p> <p>你们在说什么好玩的事？我刚才没听见。</p> <p>(笑着说) 我们说墙上挂的画真好看，可是画的是什麼，我没看懂⁵。</p> <p>那是我画的。</p> <p>(不好意思) 噢！我刚才在开玩笑呢！</p>
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34. 笑	xiào	V	to smile, to laugh, to laugh at (antonym: 哭 kǔ 'to cry')
35. 牆 牆	qiáng	N	wall (e.g. 牆上)
36. 掛 掛	guà	V	to hang, to put up
• 噢	ò	Intj	(indicating surprised understanding or awareness)
37. 開玩笑 开玩笑	kāiwánxiào	VO	to joke, to make fun of, to jest (e.g. 開sb.的玩笑 'to tease sb. '; 跟sb. 開玩笑 'to joke around with sb. ') (cf. 笑話 'joke')

PART 3: 三言两语 BITS AND PIECES



TEXT MESSAGE

Wǒ de fēijī wǎndiǎn le

Gāo Xing,

Wǒ hái zài Jiānádà ne! Wǒ de fēijī
wǎndiǎn le, wǎnshang cái huì dào Bōshìdùn.

Chúle wǒ yǐwài, biéde tóngxué dōu huíqu le
ba? Nǐmen zǎo diǎn(r) xiūxi, bié děng wǒ.

Míngtiān jiàn.

Zài'ān

My flight is late

Sean,

I'm still in Canada. My flight is late and
I won't arrive in Boston till this evening. All
our classmates except for me are already
back, I guess. Go get some rest; don't wait
for me. See you tomorrow.

John

38.	晚點	晚点	wǎndiǎn	VO	to be late or behind schedule (of scheduled transportation)
•	加拿大		Jiānádà	PN	Canada



短信

我的飞机晚点了

高興：

我還在加拿大呢！我的飛機晚點了，晚上才會到波士頓。除了我以外，別的同学都⁸回去了吧？你們早點休息，別等我。明天見！

在安

高兴：

我还在加拿大呢！我的飞机晚点了，晚上才会到波士顿。除了我以外，别的同学都⁸回去了吧？你们早点休息，别等我。明天见！

在安

39. 除了	chúle	Prep	except, besides
40. 以外	yǐwài	Suf	beyond, outside, other than, except



语法和用法 GRAMMAR AND USAGE

1. Emphasizing an ongoing location-related state

(place)V(坐/站/放/躺/拿/挂)着S	There is/are S V-ing (sitting/standing/putting/lying/holding/hanging) (at a place)
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着 is a verb suffix that can be attached to transitive monosyllabic verbs (e.g. 站 ‘to stand,’ 坐 ‘to sit,’ 放 ‘to put,’ 拿 ‘to take,’ 挂 ‘to hang,’) to transform them into intransitive, stative verbs (i.e. indicating the ongoing physical state/condition of a noun). This noun is often the indefinite subject of the sentence and is placed at the end, after the V-着 construction. To understand this construction, consider the literal translation of the sentence 桌上放着一本书 *zhuōshàng fāngzhe yiběn shū*: “on the desk is placed a book.” Note how 放 is transformed from a transitive verb meaning “to put/place” into a stative verb indicating the ongoing condition of the book. Note that 着 can never be added to the verb 有, since 有 is intrinsically stative, as in the sentence 桌上有一本书 *zhuōshàng yǒu yiběn shū* ‘there is a book on the desk.’ However, intransitive verbs such as 坐 and 站 with 着 can have the subject placed at the beginning of a sentence, after a location, but the subject is definite, e.g. 照片里哥哥站着, 弟弟坐着 ‘In the photo, the elder brother is standing, the younger brother is sitting.’

To indicate that an action is ongoing at the moment of speaking, 在/正在 may precede the verb and 呢 be placed at the end of the sentence. In this case, 着 can be omitted.

咦, 前邊站著一個人, 那是誰?

咦, 前边站着一个人, 那是谁?

1. 那個箱子裡放著什麼?

那个箱子里放着什么?

一些沒用的東西。

一些没用的东西。

Nèi ge xiāngzi lǐ fāngzhe shénme?

What’s inside that trunk?

Yìxiē méiyòng de dōngxi.

Some useless stuff.

2. 今天天氣真好!

今天天气真好!

是啊, 所以咖啡館外邊坐著很多人。

Jīntiān tiānqì zhēn hǎo!

Today’s weather is so nice!

Shì a, suǒyǐ kāfēiguǎn(r) wàibian(r) zuòzhe hěn duō rén.

是啊，所以咖啡馆外边坐着很多人。

That's right, so there are many people sitting outside of coffee shops.

3. 她的家漂亮嗎？
她的家漂亮吗？

Tā de jiā piàoliang ma?
Is her house beautiful?

漂亮，她家裡的牆上掛著很多畫。

Piàoliang, tā jiālǐ de qiángshàng guàzhe hěn duō huà(r).

漂亮，她家里的墙上挂着很多画。

Yes, there are many paintings hanging on the walls of her house.

2. Moderate intensification of a quality

S 挺Adj/V的

S is/does quite Adj/V

The adverb 挺 ‘rather, quite’ indicates that an extent or quality is high but not as much as that expressed by 很 (when used as an intensifier as opposed to a predicate marker). It is used to modify an adjective or a verb, which is often followed by 的. To state that something is “rather not”/“rather un-”, use the negative marker 不 or 没 after 挺, e.g., tā tǐng bù gāoxìng de, 他挺不高兴的 ‘He was rather unhappy;’ zhè běn shū tǐng méi yìsi de 这本书挺没意思的 ‘This book is rather boring.’ However, when an absolute antonym is available, 不 should be avoided. Thus, it is incorrect to say *挺不难的, 挺不好吃的, or 挺不好看的; these should be reformulated as 挺容易的, 挺难吃的, or 挺难看的, respectively.

Note that only emotional verbs such as 喜欢 (see example 3), 爱, or 想 can be paired with 挺. Aside from being very colloquial, 挺 often carries a sense of understatement, and can be used to express a polite difference of opinion with a preceding speaker, e.g., A: 这东西真不好吃 ‘This stuff tastes really bad’ B: 我觉得挺好吃的 ‘I actually think it’s quite tasty.’

你的東西挺多的，要我幫你搬嗎？
你的东西挺多的，要我帮你搬吗？

1. 這個學期要讀的書挺多的。
这个学期要读的书挺多的。

Zhèige xuéqī yào dú de shū tǐng duō de.

There are quite a few books to read this semester.

是啊！我還沒準備好呢。

是啊！我还没准备好呢。

Shì a! Wǒ hái méi zhǔnbèi hǎo ne.

Yeah, there really are! I'm still not prepared.

2. 那個箱子挺重的，我幫你搬吧。

那个箱子挺重的，我帮你搬吧。

Nèi ge xiāngzi tǐng zhòng de, wǒ bāng nǐ bān ba.

That box is quite heavy. Let me help you move it.

謝謝！我可以自己搬。

谢谢！我可以自己搬。

Xièxie! Wǒ kěyǐ zìjǐ bān.

Thanks! I can move it myself.

3. 這幾天挺冷的，你不覺得嗎？

这几天挺冷的，你不觉得吗？

Zhèi jǐ tiān tǐng lěng de, nǐ bù juéde ma?

It was pretty cold these past few days. Don't you think so?

我挺喜歡冷的天氣的，可是她不能出去，挺不高興的。

我挺喜歡冷的天氣的，可是她不能出去，挺不高兴的。

Wǒ tǐng xǐhuan lěng de tiānqì de, kěshì tā bù néng chūqu, tǐng bù gāoxìng de.

I quite like the cold weather, but she couldn't go out and was rather upset.

3. Expressing movement with 来/去

进/出 (来/去)

(come/go) in/out

上/下 (来/去)

(come/go) up/down

过/回 (来/去)

(come/go) over/back

起 (来)

(get) up

来 and 去 are directional suffixes or complements that can be added to movement verbs such as 进 'to enter,' 出 'to be out,' 上 'to go up,' 下 'to go down,' 过 'to pass,' 回 'to return' and 起 'to get up' to form a verb compound. When the movement is towards the speaker or addressee, 来 'to come' is used. When the movement is away from the speaker or addressee, 去 'to go' is used. Note that 起 can only be used with the directional complement 来. When entering an enclosed space, use 进来 or 进去; to indicate movement across an open space, use 过来 or 过去. As the use of 来 or 去 is dependent on the spatial perspective of the speaker in relation to the addressee, the use of either one may suggest whether the speaker identifies with or seeks to distance himself from the listener. Compare the following two replies to the question "When

will you come back?": (1) 我马上就回来了 'I'll come back soon'; (2) 我不回去了 'I won't go back.'

要是他回来了，我先给你打电话，然后我们一起过来玩。
要是他回来了，我先给你打电话，然后我们一起过来玩。

1. 快进来，别在外边站著。
快进来，别在外边站着。

Kuài jìnlai, bié zài wàibiān(r)
zhànzhe.

Come on in; don't just stand
outside.

謝謝，我不進去了。
谢谢，我不进去了。

Xièxie, wǒ bú jìnqu le.

Thanks, I'm fine right here.

2. 那個人下去以後就出去了。
那个人下去以后就出去了。

Nèi ge rén xiàqu yǐhòu jiù chūqu
le.

That person went down and then
went out.

他走得真快啊！
他走得真快啊！

Tā zǒu de zhēn kuài a.

He left really fast.

3. 你星期天回去，什麼時候回來？
你星期天回去，什么时候回来？

Nǐ xīngqītiān huíqu, shénme
shíhou huílai?

You went back on Sunday; when
do you come back?

我下星期一回來。
我下星期一起来。

Wǒ xià xīngqīyī huílai.

I will come back next Monday.

4. Expressing actions in sequence

S 先VP₁, 然后(再/又)VP₂

S first VP₁, and then VP₂

S₁先VP₁, 然后S₂(再/又)VP₂

S₁ first VP₁, and then S₂ VP₂

The adverb 先 can be used with the adverb 然后 ránhòu 'and then, after that' to indicate two actions in a fixed, deliberate sequence. 先 is placed after the subject and precedes the first verb phrase, and 然后 precedes the second action in the second clause (see example 1).

然后 and 再 'and only then, not (do sth.) before' can be used together to reinforce the idea of holding off on one future action (VP₂) until after another action (VP₁) is

completed (see example 2). However, 然后 should precede the subject and 再 follow the subject (see text example). If the action is already completed, the adverb 又 instead of 再 should be used and the verb phrase often includes an object (see example 3), a numeral or time phrase. Note that when the actions in both clauses are the same, 再 or 又 is obligatory (e.g. 我先说, 然后你再说 ‘Let me speak first; then you speak.’).

我得先去書店買幾本書，然後去吃午飯。

我得先去书店买几本书，然后去吃午饭。

要是他回來了，我先給你打電話，然後我們再一起過來玩。

要是他回来了，我先给你打电话，然后我们再一起过来玩。

1. 他現在回家嗎？

Tā xiànzài huíjiā ma?

他現在回家嗎？

Is he going home now?

不，他得先去圖書館看書，然後去超市買東西。

Bù, tā děi xiān qù túshūguǎn kànshū, ránhòu qù chāoshì mǎi dōngxi.

不，他得先去图书馆看书，然後去超市买东西。

No, he has to go to the library to study first, and then go to the supermarket to buy stuff.

2. 我們下午做什麼？

Wǒmen xiàwǔ zuò shénme?

我們下午做什麼？

What do we do this afternoon?

你先過來陪我說說話，然後再跟我出去走走。

Nǐ xiān guòlai péi wǒ shuōshuo huà(r), ránhòu zài gēn wǒ chūqu zǒuzou.

你先過來陪我說說話，然後再跟我出去走走。

First come over to chat with me, and then go out walking with me.

3. 昨天晚上你是怎麼復習的？

Zuótiān wǎnshang nǐ shì zěnmē fùxí de?

昨天晚上你是怎麼復習的？

How did you review last night?

我先看了生詞，然後又看了語法。

Wǒ xiān kàn le shēngcí, ránhòu yòu kàn le yǔfǎ.

我先看了生词，然后又看了语法。

I looked at the vocabulary first, and then read the grammar.

5. Expressing perception and understanding

V(看/听)见	to perceive (see/hear)
V(看/听)懂	to understand (after seeing/hearing)

Similar to 好 as in 准备好 ‘to finish preparing,’ 做好 ‘to finish doing,’ 写好 ‘to finish writing’ (see Lesson 11, *Life in College: Getting By*), 见 and 懂 are two common resultative suffixes that are added to verbs to indicate the extended result of simple action verbs. Therefore, 看 means *to look*, but 看见 *to see*; 听 means *to listen* but 听见 *to hear*. Note that 见 is only used with verbs of perception such as 看 or 听. To ask whether or not someone heard or saw something, use 了+ the 吗 particle (e.g. 听见了吗/看见了吗) or the A-not-A form (e.g. 听没听见/看没看见). When 看见 or 听见 is followed by a complete sentence to introduce what has been seen or heard, 了 should not be used after it. Compare: (1) 昨天我看见了张老师 ‘I saw Teacher Zhang yesterday’ (2) 昨天我看见张老师在哈佛广场吃饭 ‘I saw Teacher Zhang having a meal in Harvard Square yesterday.’

怎麼沒看見在安？

怎么没看见在安？

牆上掛的畫真好看，可是這畫的是什麼，我沒看懂。

墙上挂的画真好看，可是这画的是什么，我没看懂。

1. 老師說的，你聽見了嗎？
老师说的，你听见了吗？

Lǎoshī shuō de, nǐ tīngjian le ma?
Did you hear what the teacher said?

我聽見了，可是沒聽懂。
我听见了，可是没听懂。

Wǒ tīngjian le, kěshì méi tīngdǒng.
I heard it, but I didn't understand.

2. 下午我看見他跟朋友玩電腦遊戲。
下午我看见他跟朋友玩电脑游戏。

Xiàwǔ wǒ kànjian tā gēn péngyou wán(r) diànnǎo yóuxì.
This afternoon I saw him playing computer games with his friend.

我也看見了，他們打了很長時間。

我也看見了，他們打了很長時間。

Wǒ yě kànjian le, tāmen dǎ le hěn cháng shíjiān.

I saw it too; they played for quite a while.

3. 你考試考得怎麼樣？
你考試考得怎麼樣？

Nǐ kǎoshì kǎo de zěnmeyàng?

How did you do on the test?

不太好，很多問題沒看懂。
不太好，很多問題沒看懂。

Bú tài hǎo, hěn duō wèntí méi kàndǒng.

Not very well. There were a lot of questions that I didn't understand.

6. Expressing the ongoing duration of a background event

S (在place) V₁着(O₁) V₂O₂

S V₂O₂ (at place) while V₁-ing (O₁)

着 can be suffixed to the verb of a background action that accompanies or provides context for the main action. To indicate that two events occur simultaneously without marking a main or background action, one can use 一边A, 一边B (“A-ing and B-ing at the same time”). To indicate a background event without focusing on its duration, use ……的时候 ‘when, while.’ Compare: (1) 她喜欢听着音乐看书 (2) 她喜欢看书的时候听音乐, (3) 她喜欢一边看书, 一边听音乐. If the location of the event is indicated, it is placed after the subject and expressed as “在place.”

我過得不太好，我生病了，只能在家躺著休息。
我過得不太好，我生病了，只能在家躺著休息。

1. 她做作業的時候，喜歡聽音樂嗎？
她做作業的時候，喜歡聽音樂嗎？

Tā zuò zuòyè de shíhou, xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè ma?

When she does her homework, does she like to listen to music?

對，她喜歡聽著音樂做作業。
對，她喜歡聽著音樂做作業。

Duì, tā xǐhuan tīngzhe yīnyuè zuò zuòyè.

Yes, she likes to do her homework while listening to music.

2. 今天方老師怎麼樣？

Jīntiān Fāng lǎoshī zěnmeyàng?

今天方老師怎麼樣？

How was Professor Fang today?

今天方老師很累，所以坐著給我們上課。

Fāng lǎoshī jīntiān hěn lèi, suǒyǐ zuòzhe gěi wǒmen shàngkè.

今天方老師很累，所以坐著給我們上課。

Professor Fang was tired today, so he taught class while sitting down.

3. 聽說坐太長時間不好。
听说坐太长时间不好。

Tīngshuō zuò tài cháng shíjiān bù hǎo.

I heard that it's not good to sit for a long time.

對，我今天坐了一天，所以現在我想站著看書。

Duì, wǒ jīntiān zuò le yì tiān, suǒyǐ xiànzài wǒ xiǎng zhànzhe kànshū.

對，我今天坐了一天，所以現在我想站著看書。

That's right. I sat for a whole day today, so I'd like to read standing now.

7. Expressing frequency or discrete occurrences of actions

S V了/过 #次O(了)	S V # times of O
O S V了/过 #次(了)	S VO # times
上/下/这/那/每+(一)次	last/next/this/that/each time

To indicate the frequency of an action, a number plus 次 (“number of times”) can be placed after the verb which often takes the particle 了 or 过. If the verb takes an object (e.g. 吃饭 ‘to eat’, 聊天 ‘to chat’, 滑雪 ‘to ski’), the object follows 次 (e.g. 我们聊过几次天 ‘We chatted a few times.’) or is fronted before the subject. To emphasize that the action is completed up to the present, a second 了 can be added (see example 1). 次 can be used with 上/下/这/那/每 to indicate “last time, next time, this time, that time, or each time” and 一 can be omitted.

放假的時候，我還上網和他玩了幾次遊戲呢。

放假的时候，我还上网和他玩了幾次游戏呢。

1. 那兒的天氣怎麼樣？
那儿的天气怎么样？

Nàr de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

How is the weather there?

不太好，下了兩次雪了。

Bú tài hǎo, xià le liǎng cì xuě le.

- 不太好，下了两次雪了。 Not very good, it's snowed twice.
2. 她的中文真好，為什麼？
她的中文真好，为什么？
Tā de Zhōngwén zhēn hǎo, wèishénme?
Why is her Chinese so good?
- 因為她去過三次中國。
因为她去過三次中國。
Yīnwèi tā qù guò sān cì Zhōngguó.
Because she has been to China three times.
3. 你電腦有問題的時候找誰
幫你？
你电脑有问题的时候找谁
帮你？
Nǐ diànnǎo yǒu wèntí de shíhòu zhǎo
shéi bāng nǐ?
Who do you look to for help when you
have a problem with your computer?
- 我每次有問題的時候都找
在安，上次也是。
我每次有问题的时候都找
在安，上次也是。
Wǒ měicì yǒu wèntí de shíhòu dōu
zhǎo Zài'ān, shàngcì yě shì.
Each time I have a computer problem, I
look for John. That's what I did last
time.

8. Expressing exclusiveness and exceptions

除了N/NP (以外), S都VP	Except for N/NP, S VP
除了VP/NP (以外), O S都V	Except for VP/NP, S V all O

除了.....以外 is a movable prepositional phrase that is placed before the subject of the sentence. When used with 都, it expresses an exception to what is otherwise defined as a general rule/universal circumstance for a specified group. What goes between 除了 and 以外 can be a noun (see text example and example 1), a noun phrase (see example 2), or a verb phrase (see example 3), and 以外 is optional. 都 is placed after the subject in the second clause and followed by a verb phrase, in which the object should be fronted as a topic, if present. Note that the item framed by 除了..... 以外 and the topic of the following clause should be semantically related. Therefore, it is incorrect to say *除了打篮球以外，他都不喜欢别的运动, because 打篮球 and 他 are not of the same category of item. The sentence should be rephrased as 除了打篮球以外，别的运动他都不喜欢 'Except for basketball, he doesn't like any other sports.' Beware that the non-expected subject (S) can be modified by 别的 (see text example and examples 2 and 3) but not 另外 'the other' which does not have a sense of inclusiveness (e.g. 别的同学 'other classmates'; 另外那个/几个同学 'the other (few) classmate(s)').

除了我以外，別的同学都回去了吧。

除了我以外，別的同学都回去了吧。

1. 他忙嗎？

Tā máng ma?

他忙吗？

Is he busy?

很忙，除了星期天以外，
每天他都晚上十点才回家。

Hěn máng, chúle xīngqītiān yǐwài,
měitiān tā dōu wǎnshang shí diǎn cái
huíjiā.

Yes, very busy. Except for Sundays, he
doesn't come home until 10pm.

很忙，除了星期天以外，
每天他都晚上十点才回家。

2. 聽說芝加哥下大雪，那兒
的飛機都晚點了嗎？

Tīngshuō Zhījiāgē xià dà xuě, nàr de
fēijī dōu wǎndiǎn le ma?

听说芝加哥下大雪，那兒
的飞机都晚点了吗？

I heard that Chicago got a lot of snow.
Are the planes there all running late?

對，除了我的飛機以外，
別的飛機都晚點了。

Duì, chúle wǒ de fēijī yǐwài, biéde fēijī
dōu wǎndiǎn le.

对，除了我的飞机以外，
别的飞机都晚点了。

Yes, except for my plane, all the other
flights are delayed.

3. 你寒假做了很多事吧？

Nǐ hánjià zuò le hěn duō shì(r) ba?

你寒假做了很多事吧？

Did you do a lot during winter break?

除了在家休息、看書以
外，別的事我都沒做。

Chúle zài jiā xiūxi, kànshū yǐwài, biéde
shì(r) wǒ dōu méi zuò.

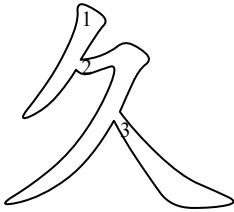
除了在家休息、看书以
外，別的事我都没做。

Aside from resting and reading at
home, I didn't do anything.



汉字 CHARACTERS

jiǔ long time
3 strokes



It looks like a man hindered while walking.

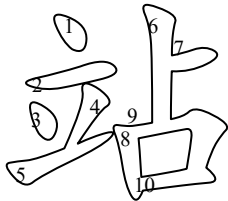
A: 好久不见，你等了很久吧。

B: 没有等很久，咱们走吧。

A: 这次回来准备住多久啊？

B: 七八个月吧。

zhàn to stand
10 strokes



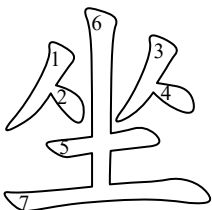
立 lì 'stand' + 占 zhān phonetic

A: 这个地铁站的人真多！

B: 因为这儿是个大站，火车站也在这儿。（上车）

A: 站好，车快到站了！别站着看书了，准备下车吧。

zuò to sit
7 strokes



Two 人 rén people sitting on the 土 tǔ ground

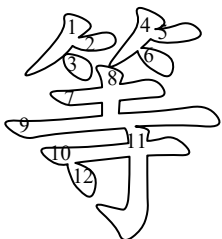
A: 你坐好了嗎？車要開了。

B: 坐好了。我想休息一下，到了叫我。

A: 好。你在車上打坐‘meditate’嗎？

B: 你怎麼知道？

děng to wait
12 strokes



竹 zhú 'bamboo' + 寺 sì 'temple'

A: 不好意思，我接一下电话。

B: 没事，那我等你。

A: 对不起，让你等了很长时间。

B: 等人我不怕，我只怕等公共汽车。

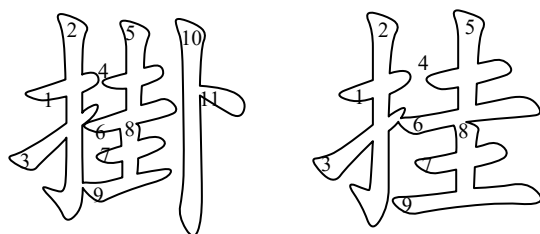
ná to hold, to take
10 strokes



合 hé 'shut; combine' + 手 shǒu 'hand'

- A: 你怎么拿我的手机买东西?
B: 你的就是我的, 我的就是你的, 我这是拿你当朋友呢。
A: 真拿你没办法。

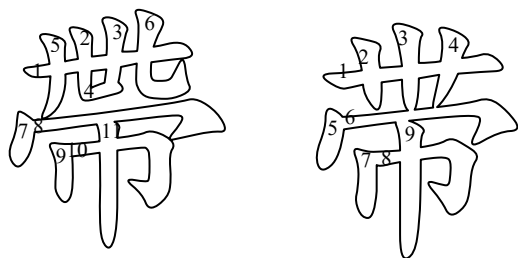
guà to hang, to put up
11 strokes



扌/shǒu 'hand' + 圭 guī or 卦 guà
phonetic

- A: 我有话要说, 你先别挂电话。
我送你的画你挂在哪儿?
B: 挂在我床前的墙上, 我睡觉以前、起床以后都能看见。

dài to bring, to take, belt
11 strokes



Picture of skirts and girdle at the top and 巾 jīn 'cloth' at bottom.

- A: 你要去超市吗? 回来的时候, 帮我带点面包牛奶。
B: 没问题, 那你帮我带孩子吧。
A: 别忘了带钱啊!

chú to get rid of, to divide
9 strokes



阝 /阜 fù 'hill' + 余 yú 'surplus' phonetic

- A: 我刚来不久, 这儿除了你, 别的学生我都不认识。
B: 我也是, 除了宿舍以外, 别的地方我都没去过。
A: 哎! 我们现在除了在宿舍上网, 别的都没法做。

tǐng rather, quite
9 strokes



扌/手 shǒu 'hand' + 廷 tíng

- A: 你觉得他这个人怎么样?
B: 他人挺好的, 也挺聪明的, 可是我住波士顿, 他住加州, 我们两个一东一西, 离得太远了。

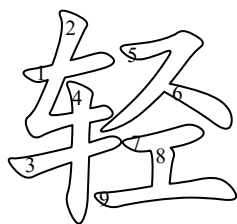
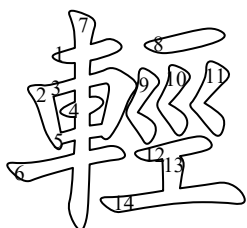
dǒng to understand
15 strokes



忄/心 xīn 'heart' + 董 dǒng phonetic

- A: 你能听懂他说的话吗?
B: 我听了很久, 还是没听懂。
A: 他的中文不太好懂, 可是他写的论文很清楚, 让人一看就懂。
B: 对, 他写的我也看懂了。

qīng light
14 strokes



車/车 chē 'car' + 甹/丩 jīng phonetic

- A: 你要我帮你拿这个箱子吗?
B: 这箱东西挺轻的, 我自己来。
A: 你拿好了, 里边都是 bēizi 'glasses'.

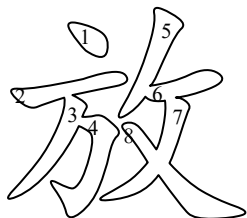
zhòng heavy, weight
9 strokes



Picture of round or flat weights piled up on a support

- A: 这个东西过重 'overweight', 我来搬吧。
B: 你病了, 我找别人来。
A: 我病得不重。

fàng to put, to place
8 strokes



方 fāng phonetic + 攴 (支 pū) 'beat, strike'

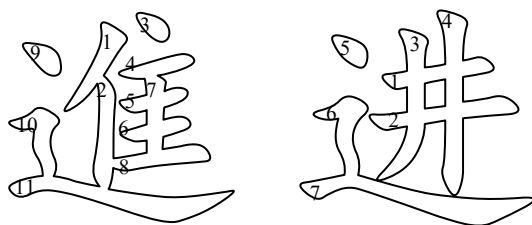
A: 刚买的东西都放好了吗？

B: 别担心，都放好了。

A: 儿子一放学 'finish classes (for the day)' 我就带他回来。

B: 好，我在家里等着你们。

jìn to enter
11 strokes



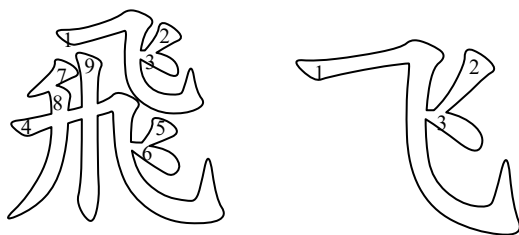
隹 zhuī 'a short-tailed bird' on the 辶 go.

A: 进来喝一口水吧。

B: 我不进去了，你累了一天了，早点休息吧。

A: 你也是，早点回家吧。

fēi to fly
9 strokes



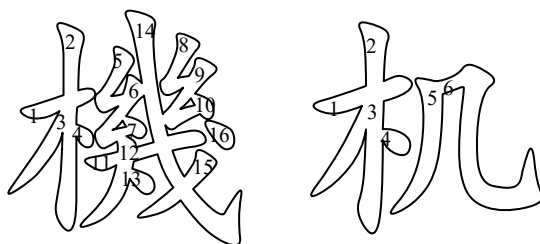
The simple form looks like a crane seen from behind.

A: 他的飞机晚点了。

B: 所以我不用太早去接他，对吗？

A: 去机场的路上车子很多，你快点准备准备就走吧。

jī machine
16 strokes



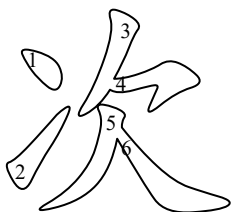
木 mù 'wood' + 幾 jǐ or 几 jī phonetic

A: 回中国的机票有点贵，你得早点买。

B: 今年回去我想给弟弟买个游戏机。

A: 他在中国学的也是计算机 jìsuànjī 'computer' 专业吗？

cì occurrence, time
6 strokes



彳 (二 èr) 'two' + 欠 qiàn 'yawn; owe'

A: 你寒假做了什么?

B: 我去滑了一次雪。那是我第一次滑雪，滑得不太好。

A: 下次再试试吧。我每次滑雪都会告诉自己不要怕。

dì -th, rank
11 strokes



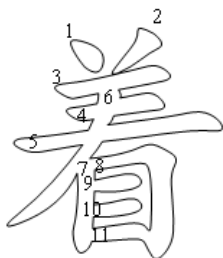
竹 zhú 'bamboo' + 弟 dì 'brother' phonetic

A: 我们今天上第一课。

B: 我还记得上个学期第一天上课的时候，觉得中文很难。

A: 现在你中文说得不错，参加比赛唱中文歌，还得 dé 'to win' 了第一名 'the first (in contest)'。

zhe indicating continuing
state/progress
11 strokes



艹/cǎo 'grass' + 者 zhě phonetic

A: 别忙着写作业，你看，那儿站着一个人。

B: 我没看见，是谁?

A: 不知道，是个帅哥，他旁边还跟着一个美女，两个人笑着说话。哎，我没希望了。

rán but, marker for adv
12 strokes



肉 ròu 'flesh' + 犬 quǎn 'dog' + 灬/huǒ 'fire'

A: 你现在要学习吗?

B: 不，我先休息一下，然后再上网，然后再玩一下游戏。

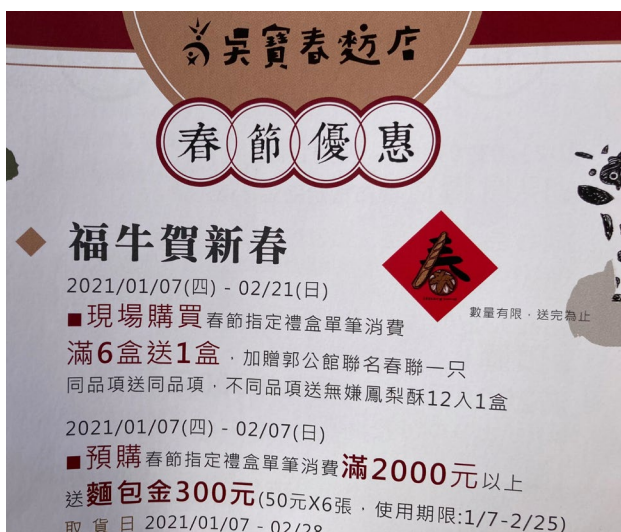
A: 然后呢?

B: 我忘了，没有然后了。



文化比較 CULTURE AND COMPARISON

1. **Vacation Seasons:** In China, each academic year (xuénian, 學年) is divided into two semesters (xuéqī, 學期). The first semester usually runs from September (jiǔyuè, 九月) to January (yīyuè, 一月) and the second semester from February (èryuè, 二月) or March



(sānyuè, 三月) to July (qīyuè, 七月). The start of the second semester depends on when Chinese New Year falls (since the Chinese New Year is based on the lunar calendar, its position each solar year varies). The winter break (hánjià, 寒假) usually runs from mid-January (yīyuè zhōng, 一月中) to mid-February or early March (sānyuè chū, 三月初) for people to celebrate the Chinese New Year (chūnjié, 春節); the summer break (shǔjià, 暑假) is usually from July to the end of August.

2. **Dorm Life:** It is common to find co-ed dorms (nánǚ hézhù, 男女合住) in U.S. colleges and universities. However, in China, most colleges have separate dorms for male (nánshēng sùshè, 男生宿舍) and female students (nǚshēng sùshè, 女生宿舍). As many as eight students may be assigned to a single room with four bunk beds (shàngxiàpù, 上下鋪). The facilities in each room are limited, and elevators (diàntī, 電梯) in a dorm of several floors (céng, 層) are extremely uncommon. In addition, there are likely to be restrictions on where and for how long one can stay up late for study (zìxí, 自習), because of limits on electricity use. Dormitories built for foreign exchange students (liúxuéshēng, 留學生) or “foreign experts” (wàiguó zhuānjiā, 外國專家, hired for teaching or research expertise in a particular field) tend to have more modern amenities and be in better condition.



3. **Four-character idioms:** Four-character idioms (chéngyǔ, 成語) are a distinctive and important part of Chinese. Some are references to historical events or literature, while others have more straightforward etymologies and usages. Though it can be a real challenge to remember so many idioms, being able to make appropriate use of them in both colloquial and formal speech and writing is an important part of developing your

Chinese ability. In addition, chengyu often follow specific patterns of formation that make them easier to remember; for example, many take the form of two pairs of characters which convey similar meanings (see #2 below) or incorporate repeated characters to suggest some kind of (im)balance or emphasis (see #3 below). The following are a few common chengyu:

Long time no see	好久不見/好久不見	hǎojiǔ bu jiàn
Huge crowds of people (lit. “people mountain people sea”)	人山人海	rén shān rén hǎi
dubious, sketchy (lit. “not three, not four”)	不三不四	bù sān bú sì

4. **Can I Take Your Hat and Coat?:** In the U.S., most hosts (zhǔrén, 主人) will not request that their guests (kèrén, 客人) take their shoes off (tuōxié, 脫鞋), and they will likely offer to hang their guests’ coats (dàyī, 大衣) in a closet. In contrast, Chinese people expect their guests to take their shoes off so as to prevent the dirt from the street getting into the home, but are likely to offer a pair of slippers (tuōxié, 拖鞋) for use inside. In addition, Chinese hosts may not ask guests to take off their hats (màozi, 帽子) or coats because many places, including the capital Beijing, only have access to centrally-controlled heating between November 15 and March 15. If the temperature (wēndù, 溫度) plummets before or after the seasonal heating system kicks in, residents have no choice but to brace for cold outdoors and indoors. In fact, many apartments and houses don’t even have thermostats (wēndùjì, 溫度計), so residents do not know if it’s warmer (nuǎnhe, 暖和) inside than outside.

5. **Home for the Holidays:** Americans generally have family gatherings on the Thanksgiving (Gǎn’ēnjié, 感恩節) and Christmas (Shèngdànjié, 聖誕節) vacation periods (jiàqī, 假期), whereas Chinese people usually expect a family get-together during the Lunar New Year (Chūnjié, 春節, literally the “Spring Festival”). Huge numbers of Chinese of various socioeconomic backgrounds work in cities (chéngshì, 城市) or provinces (shěng, 省) other than their hometowns (lǎojiā, 老家), and most will rush to buy train tickets (huǒchēpiào, 火車票) to return home for the holiday, creating an annual logistical nightmare. Nowadays,



affluent people (yǒuqiánrén, 有錢人) may go overseas (chūguó, 出國) for the Spring Festival.



复习 REVIEW

By Grammatical Categories

Nouns/Pronouns/Measure Words

cì	次		M	(generic measure word for verbs) (e.g. 一年一次 ‘once a year’; 一週兩次 ‘twice a week’) (cf. 這次 zhècì ‘this time,’ 那次 nàcì ‘that time,’ 每次 měicì ‘every time,’ 第一次 dìyīcì ‘first time’)
hánjià	寒假		N	winter vacation (cf. 暑假 shǔjià ‘summer vacation’)
huǒchē	火車	火车	N	train (M: 輛 liàng, referring to the physical entity, cf. 班 bān, referring to train as individual components of a schedule, L9)
lùyīn	錄音	录音	N/VO	sound recording, to record sound (e.g. 聽錄音)
qiáng	牆	墙	N	wall (e.g. 牆上)
xuéqī	學期	学期	N	school term (semester, quarter) (e.g. 這個學期 ‘this semester,’ 春季學期 chūnjià xuéqī ‘spring semester,’ 秋季學期 qiūjià xuéqī ‘fall semester’)
yóuxì	遊戲	游戏	N	game (used w/ 打, 玩) (cf. <MC> 网游 wǎngyóu; <TW> 線上遊戲 xiànsàng yóuxì)
zìxíngchē	自行車	自行车	N	<MC> bicycle (M: 輛 liàng) (<TW> 腳踏車 jiǎotàchē, lit. ‘foot-pedal-car’)

Verbs/Auxiliary Verbs/Adjectives

bān	搬		V	to move (of large and heavy objects, or one’s home/location of a residence, headquarters, etc.) (cf. 搬家)
dú	讀	读	V	to read (aloud), to attend school (used w/ 課文, 書)
fàng	放		V	to put, to place, to set free, to let off (e.g. 放進去) (cf. 放假, 放學)

fàngjià	放假		VO	to have or be on a vacation/holiday
guà	掛	挂	V	to hang, to put up
guò	過	过	V	to celebrate, to observe (used w/ 生日, 寒假, 年)
guòlai	過來	过来	V/Cmp	to come over/up, to come here (from the speaker's perspective)
guòqu	過去	过去	V/Cmp/ N	to go over (away from the speaker), to pass by, in the past, formerly (antonym: 現在 'now, at present')
hǎowán(r)	好玩(兒)	好玩(儿)	Adj	fun, amusing, interesting (of things/activities) (cf. 有意思 when referring to 'interesting' people)
huáxuě	滑雪		VO	to ski (lit. "to slide on snow") (cf. 滑 'slippery')
jìnlai	進來	进来	V	to come in, to enter (a place where the speaker is currently present)
jìnqu	進去	进去	V	to go in, to enter (a place where the speaker is not present)
kāishǐ	開始	开始	V	to begin, to start (antonym: 結束 jiéshù 'to end')
kāiwánxiào	開玩笑	开玩笑	VO	to joke, to make fun of, to jest (e.g. 開sb.的玩笑 'to tease sb. '; 跟sb. 開玩笑 'to joke around with sb. ') (cf. 笑話 'joke')
kànjian	看見	看见	V	to catch sight of, to see
liáotiān	聊天		VO	to chat (lit. "to talk about weather") (e.g. 跟sb.聊天; Ss聊sth.)
ná	拿		V	to take, to hold (small objects)
qí	騎	骑	V	to ride/sit astride (e.g. 騎自行車, 騎馬 'to ride a horse')
qīng	輕	轻	Adj	light, easy, gentle (antonym: 重 zhòng 'heavy')
shàngqu	上去		V/Cmp	to go up (away from the speaker)
tǎng	躺		V	to lie on one's back, to recline
tīngjian	聽見	听见	V	to hear
wǎndiǎn	晚點	晚点	VO	to be late or behind schedule (of scheduled transportation)
xiào	笑		V	to smile, to laugh, to laugh at (antonym: 哭 kū 'to cry')

zhàn	站	V/N	to stand, stop, station (cf. 地鐵站 'subway station,' 公共汽車站 'bus stop')
zhòng	重	Adj	heavy (used w/ 東西, 工作, 病) (antonym: 輕 qīng 'light')

Adverbs and Others

chúle	除了	Prep	except, besides
ránhòu	然後 然後	Conj	and then, after that
tǐng	挺	Adv	<MC> quite, rather, very (<TW> 蠻 mán, 滿 mǎn)
yǐwài	以外	Suf	beyond, outside, other than, except
zài	再	Adv	and then, not (do sth.) before
zhe	著 着	Suf	(indicating continuing progress/state)

