Step One
Pronunciation Exercise

Step Two
Vocabulary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiānqì</td>
<td>weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qǐ lái</td>
<td>get up, arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duànliàn</td>
<td>exercise and refine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bìng le</td>
<td>to have become ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tàijí quán</td>
<td>fist (martial art) of the Great Ultimate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sentence Pattern 60 review

Causation can be expressed by sentences that seem redundant in English, having the structure: "Because…, therefore…."  
SENTENCE = Yīn wèi SENTENCE, suǒ yǐ SENTENCE

\[
\text{SENT} = \text{Yīn wèi SENT}_1, \text{ suǒ yǐ SENT}_2
\]

Example: Yīn wèi tā bìng le, suǒ yǐ tā méi yǒu lái shàng kè.  
Because he got sick, (therefore) he did not come to attend class.

Yīnwei shémma nǐ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiānqì hěn hǎo</td>
<td>qǐ lái duànliàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù kùn le</td>
<td>qǐ zì xíng chē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǐ jīng wăn le</td>
<td>qù liàn xí tài jí quán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bìng le</td>
<td>méi qǐ lái dà quán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hěn lèi</td>
<td>bù yuàn yì qǐ zì xíng chē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hěn máng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méi yǒu kàn dào wǒ péng you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tài lão le</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hái hěn nián qíng

Step Three

Vocabulary:

chúle  isolate, remove from a group or set
yǐ wài  to the outside, i.e., put it "outside"
dà jiā  everybody
zhǔn bèi  completely prepared
nà yí dài  that belt (as in "the corn belt")
yòng gōng  diligent

Sentence Pattern 82  goals

A special movable adverb is formed using yǐ (to the) and wài (outside). It tells of something being eliminated from one place and being put in another so that it loses connection with its original background. The phrase “yǐ wài” coordinates with the expression “chú le,” which literally means “to weed out” or “to excise.” So “chúle XYZ yǐ wài” means something like “removing XYZ from consideration and looking at the things outside of it or other than it.”

SENTENCE = chúle NOUN_target yǐ wài, SENTENCE

SENT = chúle N_target yǐ wài, SENT

Example: Chúle Bàba yǐ wài, wǒmen dōu hěn hài pà
Except for Papa, we were all very frightened.
Use chu2le...yi3 wai4 to qualify your answer to the following question.

Dà jiā dōu zhǔn bèi hǎo le ma? prepared?

nà yì dàide rén people of that region
nà xiē lǎo shī those teacher
nóng rén jiā lǐ farm families
nàge nián qīngde jiāng jūn that young general
xuì xiǎode xiǎo háizi the youngest children
bú yòng gōngde nàge xué shēng that undiligent student
méi yǒu qiánde rén people who lack money
yì xiē nán shēng some male students
pà shān yángde nà xiē rén those people who fear goats
xǐ huān láo húde nà xiē rén those people who like tigers

Step Four

Vocabulary:

xiāngzi box
máo bǐ Chinese writing brush
zóng tǒng president
mù dì target, goal, intention
wèn tí question

Sentence Pattern 83

SENTENCE = NOUNsubject bǎ NOUNobject PREDICATE

SENT = N_s bǎ N_o PRED

Example: Dìdì bǎ wǒde tāng dōu chī guāng le
Little brother got my candy and ate it all up
A special note on the use of bǎ.

The 把 structure is typically used in two situations. One is to give prominence to the idea of getting one’s hands on something or somebody to do something, frequently to their detriment. The other is simply to reposition the object of the verb ahead of the rest of the predicate to enable it to be governed by 都 or to avoid breaking up verb clusters and making their meaning less clear.

These sentences frequently answer the question, "What did they do to your candy?" or "What did they do to your poor nose?" The answer says that so and so got ahold of it and did something to it.

The noun governed by 把 is always a specific individual or group. 公公每次來就 給我們書 says that Grandpa gives us books every time he visits, but it is not some known group of books. 公公把書給我們, however, has to refer to “the books," some known group of books that he decided to give us.

In a sense this construction is very literal-minded. 把 means "to take in hand," and if there isn’t already something there to grab then it does not make sense to use bả. In English it is possible to say something like, "Ba Jin started writing his new novel," but in Chinese one cannot use bǎ as long as there is not something that one could take hold of. After there is something concrete in existence, bǎ can be used to say things like, "Ba Jin finished up writing that new novel." (巴金把那本新的小說寫完了。Bā Jīn bǎ nà běn xīn de xiāo xiě wán le.)

Bǎ functions as an "object mover-upper" in two situations: One is to put the object of the sentence where it can be governed by 都. 他們都買了汽車了。Tāmen dōu mǎi le qì chē le. "They all bought automobiles." but 他們把汽車都買了。Tāmen bǎ qì chē dōu mǎi le. "They bought all of the automobiles.

The other function is to move the object out of a tightly bound cluster of verbal elements where it can find no happy home.

As beginning learners of Chinese develop a more advanced sense for the "feel" of the language, they will begin to recognize situations in which there seems to be no safe or appropriate place to put the object of a sentence because it keeps disturbing the flow and organization of that sentence. The ordinary way out of that problem is to move it up before all of those complications by using bǎ.
Supply a subject and make a sentence:

xiáng qǐ lái  think up  míngzi  name
dǎ kāi  strike open  mén  door
guǎn qǐ lái  close up  nà xiē rén  those people
suǒ qǐ lái  lock up  xiāng ži  box
lā dào  drag to  zhū  pig
yòng huài  ruin by (mis)use  máo bǐ  writing brush
shuō cuōle  expressed wrongly  zóng tǒng  de mù di  President's meaning
kàn qǐngchule  looked and saw clearly  tā  de mǔ di  his goal
xiǎng qǐngchule  thought and got clear  nàge wèn tí  that question
jiè gěi wǒmen  lent to us  qián  the money
kài huàile  ruin by (bad) driving  māma de qì  ē mom's car
hài sīle  injure to point of death  wǒ péng yǒu  my friend
qì sīle  anger to death  wǒ bāba  my dad
má fán sīle  irritate to death  tā gě  ge  his elder brother
zhāo dào le  succeed in find  wǒde gǒu  my dog
ji zhūle  committed to memory  diàn huà hào mǎo  ē phone number
zhuī dào le  chase and catch  wǒde māo  my cat

Step Five

Vocabulary

hǎo hāoérde  nicely (doing a good job of it)
kuài kuārde  rapidly (hastily)
màn mārde  slowly (languidly)
qǐn qǐng chǔ chūde  clearly (lucidly)
xīn xīn kǔ kǔ ér de  with great effort and discomfort
Sentence Pattern 84

When verbs are qualified with regard to the mental attitude with which the actions are performed, the grammatical device is an adverb of manner. Adverbs normally are placed immediately before verbs, and adverbs of manner are not an exception to that rule. However, they are different from other adverbs in that they are reduplicated and often followed by another syllable, -er. They are joined to the following verb with the particle de.

\[
\text{ADVERB}_{\text{manner}} = \text{STATIVE \ VERB}_a \ \text{STATIVE} \ \text{VERB}_a \ -\text{er} \ \text{de}
\]

\[
\text{ADV}_{\text{manner}} = \text{SV}_a \ \text{SV}_a \ \text{ér} \ \text{de}
\]

Example: Qǐng nǐ hǎo hǎo ér de xiě zì.
Please write your characters nicely.

Qǐng nǐ kuài kuài ér de huí jiā qù.
Please return home quickly.

Substitution drill:

Shéi.....
hǎo hǎoérde xiě zì
kuài kuārde shuōle jǐ jū huà
màn mārde ji āngle zhège wèn tí
qǐng qǐng chū chūde huàle yī zhāng dì tū
xīn xīn kū kū ér de chàngle yī shū òu gē
Lesson 18

Mary meets Liu Xing on Sunday morning.

Mǎ Li: Liú Xīng, jīn tiān xīngqī tiān, nǐ zěnme qǐ de zhème zǎo?
Líu Xīng: Yīnwèi tiānqì hěn hǎo, suǒ yǐ wǒ qǐ lái duānliàn. Nǐ zěnme yě qǐ de zhème zǎo?
Mǎ Li: Wǒ gēn nǐ yíyàng, yě qǐ lái duānliàn. Bú guò, wǒ měi tiān zǎo chén dōu dǎ yī gè xiǎo shí de Tàijí Quán.
Líu Xīng: Nǐ juédé jīn tiān de tiānqì yǒu méi yǒu zuò tiān nà me nuǎn huò?
Mǎ Li: Jīn tiān bǐ zuò tiān nuǎn huó. Jīn tiān yǒu tàiyáng.
Líu Xīng: Dǎ wán Tàijí Quán yǐ hòu nǐ dǎ suàn zuò shénme?
Mǎ Li: Chú le bǎ zhě běn shū gěi Zhāng lǎoshī yīwāi, wǒ méi yǒu shénme shì. Nǐ dǎ suàn gān shénme ne?
Líu Xīng: Wǒ dǎ suàn qù gōngyuán guǎngguǎng.
Mǎ Li: Gōngyuán yídīng hěn měi lǐ. Nǐ hé sùshè de tóng xué yìqǐ qù ma?
Líu Xīng: Bù, wǒ zìjǐ qù. Chú le wǒ yī wài, tāmen dōu yào qù kàn diàn yǐng.
Mǎ Li: Nǐ zěnme qù gōngyuán?
Líu Xīng: Yīnwèi tiānqì hěn hǎo, wǒ dǎ suàn màn màn de qí zì xīng chē dào gōngyuán qù.
Mǎ Li: Nà yídīng hěn yǒu yī sī.
Líu Xīng: Shì a, nǐ yuǎn yì hé wǒ yiqǐ qù ma?
Líu Xīng: Méi guān xi. Nǐ bǎ shū xiān gěi Zhāng lǎoshī, rán hòu wǒmen yǐ gě xiǎo shí yī hòu zài xué xǐo měn kǒu jiàn.
Mǎ Li: Duì le, wǒmen gěi Liú Xīng hé Dì nà dà diàn huà, yǐ qǐ gāo gāo xīng xīng xīng de wán yī tiān ba.
Líu Xīng: Hǎo zhú yì! Zhōng wǔ wǒmen jiù zài gōngyuán lǐ hǎo hǎor de yě cān yǐdūn.