我很累。
Wǒ hén lèi.
I am pretty tired.

我喜歡他。
Wǒ xiǎng huan tā.
I like him.

她會說中國話。
Tā hui shuo Zhōngguó huà.
She knows how to speak Chinese.
A noun followed by an intransitive verb forms a sentence.

他天天來。
Ta-tian-tian lai'.
He comes every day.

A noun followed by a so-called "equative verb" followed by a noun complement forms a sentence. The $N_s$ is always the thing being assigned to a set or category, and the $N_c$ is always some kind of a description of the set to which the individual belongs.

他們是日本人。
Ta-men shi` Ri` Ben` ren'.
They are Japanese people.
誰在門口兒？
Shei′ zai′ men′ kour′?

A "GX" is a verb that defines a relationship in space or time. It assigns the Ns to a location Ngx.

教室裡頭有二十個人。
Jiao′shì li′tou you′ er′ shi′ge ren′.

In the classroom there are twenty people.
我到城裡去買。
Wo dao chengli qu mai.
I go into the city to buy.

他們跑不回(到)山上來。
Ta men pao bu hui dao shang lai.
They are unable to run back onto the mountain.

不去的人很多。
Bu qu de ren hen duo.
The people who are not going are numerous.
She bought books to give to her mom.

你又在鬼扯!

You're spouting nonsense again!
Miata 不是高車子。

米塔不是高的。

A certain limited set of nouns can be modified by a single stative verb.

Most of the time one must use something like 很高的.

這本書是她爸爸寫的。

這本書是她爸爸寫的。

Sentences of this type use a rather complicated sentence structure to accomplish what English accomplishes with a passive verb. In Chinese one does not say, “This book was written by her father.” Instead, one says, “This book is one that her father wrote.”
他們常常在家裡唱歌。

*Ta-men chang/chang zai` jia-li chang` ge-.*

They frequently sing at home.

在圖書館裡頭有人抽煙嗎？

*(Zai`) tu`/ shu`/ guan`/ li`/ tou you`/ ren`/ chou`/ yan`/ ma?*

Are there people smoking in the library?
老人走得很慢。
Lao ren zou de hen man.
Old people walk slowly.

他哭著呢。
Ta ku zhe ne.
She has been weeping.
他不理我。
Ta~ bu~ li~ wo~.
He does not pay attention to me. (He ignores me.)

鳥飛上來。
Niao~ fei~ shang~ lai~.
The birds are flying up (toward us).
他上山来。
Ta\textsuperscript{-} shang\textsuperscript{`} shan\textsuperscript{-} lai\textsuperscript{`}.
He comes up the mountain.

他們跑回山上來。
Ta\textsuperscript{-} men pao\textsuperscript{``} shang\textsuperscript{`} lai\textsuperscript{`}.
They run up [where we are].
He has gotten old, and can no longer walk.

Dad cut his hair for him.

These coverbs have similar meanings. 能 means to be physically able to do something and/or that environmental factors permit doing something. 会 means to have learned how to do something, and 可以 means "permissible," although it is often used to mean "can" in the sense that a possibility for some action or result exists.

對 means to direct oneself toward some object to perform some action, e.g., "She spoke to me," or "They were not very good to their visitors." 替 means to do something in someone else's stead. I should have taken out the garbage, but Dad did it for me. 給 means to do something as a favor for somebody else. "The dentist filled the cavity for me."
在房子頂的貓
zai` fang`zi shang`toude mao-
the cat that is-located-on the housetop

你喜歡她嗎?
Ni` xi` huan` ta-ma?
Do you like him?

你去不去?
Ni` qu` bu` qu`?
Are you going?
He is a Japanese person, isn’t he?

Ta\-\#\,\ Ri\-\ Ben\-\ ren\-\ bu\-\shi?

Is he a Japanese person?

This pattern is a variant of pattern 25. However, it may suggest that the speaker favors the positive alternative and is expecting confirmation.

那個老頭子有兩隻狗。

Nei\-\#\,\ lao\-\ tou\-\zi\ you\-\ liang\-\ zhi\-\ gou\-\.

That old codger has two dogs.

This pattern is analogous to English usage. However, in English we generally require measure words in special cases. Chinese only does without measure words in special cases.

這張紙是他的。

Zhei\-\#\,\ zhang\-\ zhi\-\ shi\-\ ta\-\de.

This piece of paper is his.
那三隻老虎都非常大。
那三隻老虎都非常大。

Those three tigers are all extraordinarily big.

到北京去的人
到北京去的人

people who go to Beijing
在廁所裡頭的人

在廁所裡頭的人

A common use of 的 clauses is to indicate where or when something happened. The word 在 is often omitted.

你們要看電影還是聽音樂？

你們要看電影還是聽音樂？

Do you want to watch a movie or to listen to music?

她是你的老師還是你的女朋友？

她是你的老師還是你的女朋友？

Is she your teacher or your girlfriend?
Jiu` Jin` Shan` li` Beì Jìng` hén` yuăn`.  San Francisco is very far from Beijing.

Beì Jìng` li` Jiu` Jin` Shan` duò shào Ying` lǐ`?  How many miles is Beijing from San Francisco?
This book is very hard to read.

在宿舍念書好，還是在圖書館念書好？

Is it better to study in the dorm or the library?

是你好還是他好？

是大象大還是鯨魚大？
他們到房子外頭去。

Tamen dao fang zi wai tou qu
They went outside the house

Chinese being a very logical language, this sentence pattern is used to express the idea that one travels somewhere in order to do some particular thing.

爸爸到銀行去。 @21 @521
爸爸到銀行去兌錢。 @61 @561

哥哥到郵政局去。 @31 @531
哥哥到郵局去買郵票。 @71 @571

媽媽到圖書館去。 @41 @541
媽媽到圖書館去借書。 @81 @581

姐姐到中央大學去。 @51 @551
姐姐到中央大學去接伯伯。 @91 @591
He from the library.

Tāmen cong′ tu/ shu̍n guān/ lai/.  
They are coming from the library.

This pattern is similar to (39) except that the point of origin is mentioned, rather than the destination.

Hsí teacher from Shanghai. @101 @601
Liú teacher from Sichuan. @121 @621
Jīn teacher from Korea. @111 @611
Ren teacher from Taiwan. @131 @631

He comes from Korea to China. @141 @641
You come from Canada to America. @151 @651
We come from China to Korea. @161 @661
I come from America to Britain. @171 @671
往東走。
Wang~ dong~ zou~.

一直往前走。
一直往前走。

往東拐。
往東拐。

往上飛。
往上飛。

你去吧。
Ni~ qu~ ba.

算了吧。
算了吧。

我們還是去拜訪王老吧。
我們還是去拜訪王老吧。
Often it is not enough to say something is large or that it is small. It is necessary to state that it is large as compared to some standard.

She is more apt to speed than I am.

He speaks (and gets a result that is) better than I do.

I speak (and get a result that is) as compared to her slow.

They buy (and get a result that is) as compared to me less.

She sings (and gets a result that is) as compared to him well.

He says (and get a result that is) as compared to her slow.
他写字写得漂亮。
Ta-xie zi xie de piao liang.
He writes characters beautifully.

她画画儿画得好看。
@311 @811
她做飯做得好吃。  @321 @821

他写字比我写得漂亮。
Ta-xie zi bi wo xie de piao liang.
He writes characters more beautifully than I do.

他拍馬屁比谁都拍得多。
@331 @831
他們烤肉比我烤得好吃。 @341 @841
他寫字寫得比我漂亮。
他念書念得比誰都快。
她買鞋子買得比誰都多。
他是一九八七年十月二十三日回去的。
一四九二年幾月幾日？
今年一月二日上午
二月三日下午四點三十分鐘
六點十七分八秒鐘
他已經吃了藥。
真理已經沒有錢了。
奶奶昨天來了，你不知道嗎？
你生氣了！怎麼搞得？
上車以前要不要買票?

Should you buy a ticket before you get on board?

以前 (before) 和 以後 (after).

日本在中國以東。

中國在美國以西。

當時，您的母親對我很好。

他用手打開箱子。

媽媽給我洗衣服。

老闆對工人不好。

他用望遠鏡看火星的運河。
不能去的人

bu neng qu de ren

people who are unable to go

任何修饰语若由两个或两个以上字符组成，则必须加上 的来构成一个正确的结构。尤其是修饰语中包含动词的，必须加上 的来构成一个正确的结构。

她沒有去過我家。

Ta mei you qu guo wo jia.

她沒有去過我家。”

你今天看過他嗎？

ni jitian kan guo ta ma

“你今天看過他嗎？”

我去年一直沒看過他。

wo guo quan niang yi mei kan guo ta

“我去年一直没看过他。”
你看得見看不見他們?
Ni kan` de/ jian` kan` bu/ jian` (ta-men)?
Can you see (them)?

Verb phrases of this time set up the implicit (or in some cases explicit) question of whether some specified result follows from a certain action. For instance 看得見 asserts that it is possible or it has indeed proven possible to look and actually perceive something, whereas 看不見 asserts that even though one looks one is unable to perceive. These are called **resultative compounds**.

狗聞得到聞不到我們？
狗聞得到聞不到我們？
你買得到買不到龍井茶？
他們找得到找不到我們？
我摩不到邊兒！

他天天看一個鐘頭的書？
Ta- tian- tian- kan` yi/ ge zhong-toude shu-.
Every day he reads (books) for an hour.

我們跑了三十分鐘的路。
他們走了八天的路。

No = time period 的 noun

他天天看一個鐘頭的書？
他天天看一個鐘頭的書？

这些修饰词可以修饰名词或动词来表示具体在多长时间内做了多少工作或经历了多少时间。

我們跑了三十分鐘的路。
他們走了八天的路。
爸爸反对我到美国去念书。
Bs`ba fan` dui` wo` dao` Mei` Guo/ qu` nian` shu-
Dad opposes my going to America to study.

老師看到那兩個學生回家去。 @182 @582
媽媽聽到她兒子跟誰談戀愛。 @192 @592

他研究狼有三十年了。
Ta`men yan` jiu` lang/ you` san` nian` le.
Their studying wolves has accrued three years as of now.

我在這裡工作有六十年。 @202 @602
他昨天念書只有兩三分鐘。 @212 @612
我坐了五次輪船。
Wo zuo le wu ci steamer.
I have ridden a steam ship five times.

She only watched five movies.

你吃過幾次鯨魚肉?
Nǐ chī guò jǐ cì jīng yú ròu?
Have you eaten whale meat several times?

你跳得過陷阱嗎？
Nǐ tiáo dé guò xiàn zhàn mǎ?
Can you jump over a trap?

你飛得過高山回基地嗎?
Nǐ fēi dé guò gāo shān huí dì jī ma?
Can you fly over high mountains to return to base?
老虎會把牛都吃掉。

Lao/ hu/ hui/ ba/ niu/ dou/ chi/ diao/.
The tigers are apt to eat up all the cattle.

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 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.

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.”

哥哥把魚吃掉了。 媽媽把窟窿補好了。
連他媽媽都不喜歡他。
Lian′ ta ma ma dou bu xi hua ta.
Even his mom doesn't like him. (Not to mention the others.)

The idea behind this sentence structure is that of an ordered chain of possibilities leading to the least likely possibility actually to be experienced. Perhaps nobody is universally liked, so it may be no surprise that the principal does not like a certain boy. The teachers may all dislike the boy, and so on. But almost always the boy's mother will retain some affection for him when nobody else does. In the extreme case mentioned in the example above, not even the child's mother likes him.

連Cinderella都說她最漂亮。@252 @652
連Caruso都說她唱得好。@262 @662

連自己的孩子， nowrap都吃掉了。@272 @672
連暗殺他的人， nowrap都愛。@282 @682
誰都沒有去。
Shei' dou~ mei'/ you' qu`.
X individuals all did not go. = Nobody went.

哪兒都是他的家。 @292 @692
你幾點鐘來找他，他都在。@302 @702

你跟我哥哥完全一樣。
Ni' gen~ wo' ge~ge wan' quan', yi/ yang`.
You are just like my elder brother.

阿姨跟螞蟻一樣嗎？ @099@990
阿姨跟螞蟻一樣嗎？ @099@990
他跟孫中山一樣聰明。

Ta~ gen~ Sun~ Zhong~ Shan~ yi~ yang~ cong~ ming~.
He is as intelligent as Sun Yat-sen.

你跟屁股頭一樣笨！@042@592
他跟老虎一樣喜歡吃肉。@312 @712

他有朱八德那麼喜歡吃東西。

Ta~ you~ Zhu~ Ba~ De~ ne~ me~ xi~ huan~ chi~ dong~ xi.
He has Pigsy's avidity for eating things.

我沒有你那麼喜歡看小說。@322 @722
我沒有他那麼會騎自行車。@332 @732
他念書念得跟Kennedy一樣快。
He reads as rapidly as did John Kennedy.

她寫字寫得跟蘇東坡一樣好。 @342 @742
她開車開得跟Mario一樣快。 @352 @752

她念書念得有孫中山那麼仔細。

我寫小說寫得沒有巴金那麼好。 @362 @762
她彈鋼琴彈得有Cliburn那麼好。 @372 @772
她漂亮得人人都喜歡她。
Taˇ piaoˇ liang(`) de/ ren/ ren/ douˇ xiˇ huanˇ taˇ.
She was so beautiful that everybody liked her.

這種汽車貴得沒有人能買。

房子著火了。老頭子
快快兒地跑回家去了。
她慢慢兒地走來了。
Practical equivalence of adverbs of manner and adverbs of capacity in some circumstances

走慢一點 =? 慢一點走
Zou man yi dian =? Man yi dian zou.
Walk and proceed slowly =? Rather slowly proceed.

Whereas "rapidly move" and "move rapidly" seem to be functionally equivalent in English, in Chinese adverbs of manner and adverbs of capacity are strongly differentiated. Ancient and debilitated people can be said to 快快兒的走 in cases of urgent need, even if their actual speed in miles per hour is quite low, but it cannot be said that they 走得很快. However, in cases where one is urging someone else to go faster or slower, etc., the two ways of speaking seem to amount to the same thing. In one case the speaker urges the result, in the other the speaker urges that psychological attitude appropriate to achieving the result.
The use of 著 in Chinese superficially resembles the English verb-ending "ing" but in fact the two are quite different. The example derives from a story in Outlaws of the Water Margins where one of the heroes visited a wine shop that provided patrons with a wine so strong that three bowls full would make them too drunk to head on up the mountain. So the sentence says, "On the bottle was written, 'Three bowls and you won't make it over the ridge.'"

The idea is that while the writing may have been done quite some time ago, the result of that writing has persisted on into the present. When things are hanging on the wall, flying from a flag staff, etc., it is appropriate to use this form and not 正在, which would imply, e.g., that somebody is this minute hanging up the portrait (when in fact it has been hanging there for years).

+ 壁上掛著三張畫兒。 @422 @822
在園子裡種著很多的莧菜。 @432 @832

不是 一就是 二
有人撞死那隻貓。不是他就是他哥哥。
Bu' shi' _____ jiu' shi'_____.
If it isn't _____ then it is _____.

你得弟弟不是傻瓜就是白癡。 @442 @842
他們不是騙子就是政客。 @452 @852

04/06/19 08/3/2
We kept running all over the place, but we could not find Bud.

除了我哥哥以外，誰都不知道這件事情。

With the exception of my elder brother, nobody know about this matter.

除了打撲克牌以外他甚麼都不作

除了賺錢以外她沒甚麼興趣。
這輛汽車，好看是好看，可是很慢。

Zhe\'i\' liang\' qi\' che\', hao\' kan\' shi\' hao\' kan\',
ke\'shí hén\' man\',
This car does indeed look good, but it is pretty slow.

你的男朋友率是率可是他不聰名。 @492 @892
他們會吃苦是會吃苦 @@
那個孩子笨是笨可是他心地很好。 @103 @503
他懂政治是懂政治 @@

你一告訴你哥哥，他就跟我說了。
Nǐ yì gào su nǐ ge-ge, tā jiù wò shuō le.
The instant you told your elder brother, he then spoke to me.

我打開門，那個壞人就闖進來了。 @113 @513
爸爸一開槍，那個壞人就 @@ @123 @ 523

04/06/19 08/3/2
VERB = VERB + 起來
我想起來了。
Wo` xiang` qi` lai` le.
I've recalled it!

小娃娃哭起來了。 @133 @533
看到了媽媽，小弟弟笑起來了。 @143 @543

她看起來好像很糊塗。 @其實 但是
Ta` kan` qi` lai` hao` xiang` hen` hu` tu`.(Qi` shi`...)
She appears to be pretty scatterbrained. (Actually...)

聽起來，你的車子有一點毛病。 @153 @553
臭豆腐吃起來很好。 @163 @563
聞起來，這個奶酪不能吃了。 @173 @573
不要把門打開！

Do not knock the door open!

他打車去吧。

我們打車去吧。

他打了那個女孩子的注意。

他寫得很亂。

他說的不清楚。
那個小孩子不懂事。她要說什麼就說什麼！

Neige xiaozi bu dongshi.
Ta yao shuo she me jiu shuo she me.
That child does not know how the world works.
She says whatever she feels like saying.

你們要吃甚麼就吃甚麼。@233 @633
你要到哪兒去就到哪兒去。@243 @643

誰要回去，誰就回去。
Shei yao hui qu, shei jiu hui qu.
Whoever wants to go back, just go back.

誰要說臺灣話誰就說臺灣話。@253 @653
誰要坐飛機誰就坐飛機。@263 @663
就是你也去吧。
就是你去，我也不去。
Jiu\'\sha\' ni qu, woye bu qu.
Even if you go, I still will not go.
Often involves an event (e.g., your going somewhere)

就是總統去，我也不去。
就是媽媽參加，爸爸也不參加。

就是N也去了。

就是教皇也喝那種酒。
就是CIA也不知道。
就是KGB也怕黑籠會。
他們沒有飯吃。
They do not have [any] food to eat.

他們沒有水喝。
They do not have water to drink.

他們沒有煤炭燒。
They do not have coal to burn.

我不大了解你的意思。
I don't much like your meaning.

你怎麼老吃花生米？
How often do you eat peanuts?

我白學了三年的俄聞。
I studied Russian for three years in vain.

請你不要晚到。
Please do not be late.

我不大喜歡
I don't much like

bu' da' xi' huan-
does not much like

我不大明白
I don't much understand

bui' da' ming-bai
I don't much understand

我們都沒有水喝。
We don't have water to drink.

我們都沒有煤碳燒。
We don't have coal to burn.

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We don't have coal to burn.

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你怎麼老吃花生米？
How often do you eat peanuts?

我白學了三年的俄聞。
I studied Russian for three years in vain.

請你不要晚到。
Please do not be late.
他越吃花生米越想吃。
Ta yue chi hua sheng mi yue xiang chi.
The more he ate peanuts, the more he wanted to eat.

They are patterns of sentences that convey meanings of the form "the more x happens, the more y happens," but also statements to the effect that somebody was "more and more xyz. Since 近来 has a sense of events coming down to the present, as in 近来, those situations are expressed by predicates like 越来越 xyz.

他們越吃越想吃。 他們越來越餓。
They eat more and more.  They are getting hungrier and hungrier.

她越高興越大聲說話。 我越喝酒越醉。
She is getting more and more happy and speaking louder.  I am getting more and more drunk.

請你好好兒地想想。 她重重地打了我幾次。
Please think carefully.  She gave me several heavy hits.
Reduplication of MWs

這些書，本本都是她爸爸寫的。
Zhei ` xie` shu`, ben` ben` dou` shi` ta` ba` ba xie` de.
Every single one of these books are by her dad.

因為老鼠多，家家都養貓。
@433 @833

這些毛筆，枝枝都很貴。
@443 @843

這種紙，張張都有毛病。
@453 @853

Use of 一 as = 全

我們一家子都好！ 謝謝！
Wo`men yi` jia`zi dou` hao`! Xie` xie`!
The whole family is fine! Thanks!

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他們都被土匪打死了。

Ta-men dou bei tu fei da si le.
They were all killed by bandits.

咪咪被狗咬死了。 @463 @863
妹妹的糖被小孩子都吃掉了。 @473 @873
我的車被妹妹開壞了。 @483 @883
爸爸的工具被哥哥丟掉。 @493 @893

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？
請您給我畫地圖。

Ni gei ta she me li wu？
What are you giving her as a gift?
Qing ni gei wo hua di tu?
Please draw a map for me.

爸爸給我一本書。 @104 @504
哥哥給我一輛自行車。 @124 @524
姐姐給我洗衣服。 @114 @514
媽媽給我修理電腦。 @134 @534

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？

你給她什麼 甚麼 禮物？
她是大學畢業的。
Ta\- shi\- da\- xue\- bi\- ye\- de.
She is someone who has graduated from college.

他喝著酒開車。
Ta\- he\- zhe pi\- jiu\- kai\- che\-.
He drinks beer while driving.
她聽著音樂作功課。  @144 @544
他躺著念小說。  @164 @564
他們談著話散步。  @174 @574

我本來要去，可是現在我不去了。
Wǒ běn lái yào qu, kē shì xiān zài wǒ bù qu le.
I originally wanted to go, but I'm not going anymore.

他很聰明，並且 他 很有錢。  @184 @584
這種工具很漂亮，並且 很有用。  @194 @594
那個地方很美麗，並且 還很好。  @105 @505
那種魚很好吃，而且 很有營養。  @115 @515
下車！
Get out of the car!

走開！
走開！
回去！
注意聽！

這本書不好不壞。
This book is neither good nor bad (i.e., is so-so).

她的男朋友不高不矮。
今天的天氣不冷不熱。
這部汽車不輕不重。
這條路不寬不窄。
不但...而且...
001. Shi ` ni hao hai/ shi ta- hao `?
002. Gou ` wen/ de/ dao ` wen/ bu/ dao ` wo ` men?
003. Will they be able to find us?
004. Yang ` gen- shan- yang ` yi ` yang ` ma?
005. Shi ` da ` xiang ` da ` hai/ shi jing ` yu ` da `?
006. Shang ` che `!
007. Ni ` zen ` me lao ` chi ` hua ` sheng ` mi `?
008. Ba ` ba dao ` yin ` hang ` qu `.
009. Ni ` mai ` de/ mai ` bu/ dao ` Long ` Jing ` cha `/?
010. Ta ` de nan ` peng ` you ` bu ` gao ` bu ` ai `.
011. Ge ` ge dao ` you ` zheng ` ju ` qu `.
012. Wo ` mo ` bu ` dao ` bian `!
013. Zhu ` yi ` ting `!
014. Ma ` ma dao ` tu ` shu ` guan ` qu `.
015. Ni ` gen ` Pi ` Gu ` Tou ` yi ` yang ` ben `.
016. Jin ` tian ` de tian ` qi ` bu ` leng ` bu ` re `.
017. Jie ` jie dao ` Zhong ` Yang ` Da ` Xue `.
018. Zou ` kai `!
019. Zhe ` bu ` qi ` che ` bu ` qing ` bu ` zhong `.
020. Ba ` ba dao ` yin ` hang ` qu ` dui ` qian `.
021. Zhe ` tiao ` lu ` bu ` kuan ` bu ` zhai `.
022. Ge ` ge dao ` you ` zheng ` ju ` qu ` mai ` you ` piao `.
023. Ni ` chi ` guo ji ` ci ` jing ` yu ` rou `?
024. Ma ` ma dao ` tu ` shu ` guan ` qu ` jie ` qian `.
025. Ni ` tiao ` de ` guo ` xian ` jing ` ma?
026. Jie ` jie dao ` Zhong ` Yang ` Da ` Xue ` qu ` jie ` Bo ` bo.
027. Ni ` men zou ` de ` guo ` sha ` ma `?
028. A ` yi ` gen ` ma ` yi ` yang ` ma?
029. Shi ` Lao ` Shi ` cong ` Shang ` Hai ` lai `.
030. Ta ` yong ` wang ` yuan ` jing ` kan ` huo ` xing ` de yun ` he `.
031. Hui ` qu `!
032. Jin ` Lao ` Shi ` cong ` Han ` Guo ` lai `.
033. bu ` xi ` huan ` wo ` de ren `.
034. Liu ` Lao ` Shi ` cong ` Si ` Chuan ` lai `.

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122. zui` xi` huan` wo` ba` bade ren`
131. Ren` Lao` Shi` cong` Tai` Wan` lai`
132. bu` li` ni` de ren`
141. Ta` cong` Han` Guo` dao` Zhong` Guo` qu`
142. bu` zai` hu` gui` ju` de ren`
151. Ni` cong` Jia` Na` Da` dao` Mei` Guo` lai`
152. Wo` qu` nian` yi` zhi` mei` kan` guo` ta`
161. Wo` men` cong` Zhong` Guo` dao` Han` Guo` qu`
171. Wo` cong` Mei` Guo` dao` Ying` Guo` qu`
181. Ta` bi` Miriam Makeba chang` de hao`
191. Yi` zhi` wang` qian` zou`
201. Wang` hui` zou`
211. Wang` dong` guai`
221. Wang` shang` fei`
231. Wu` kuai` qian` bu` gau`, ni` zai` gei` ta` yi` kuai` qian` ba.
241. Wo` men` bu` qu` kan` ta` men` ba.
251. Suan` le` ba.
261. Wo` men` hai` shi` qu` bai` fang` Wang` Lao` ba.
271. Ni` bi` wo` kai` de bu` xiao` xin`
281. Wo` bi` ta` men` xie` de duo`
291. Ta` men` pao` de bi` wo` kuai`
301. Ta` men` mai` de bi` wo` mai` de shao`
311. Ta` hua` huan` hua` de hao` kan`
321. Ta` zuo` fan` zuo` de hen` hao` chi`
331. Ta` pai` ma` pi4 bi` shei` dou` pai` de duo`
341. Ta` men` kao` rou` bi` wo` kao` de hao` chi`
351. Ta` nian` shu` nian` de bi` shei` dou` kuai`
361. Ta` mai` xie` zi` mai` de bi` shei` dou` duo`
371. Yi` si` jiui` er` nian` ji` yue` ji` ri`
381. Jin` nian` yi` yue` er` ri` shang` wu`
391. Er` yue` san` ri` xia` wu` si` dian` san` shi` fen` zhong`
401. Liu` dian` shi` qi` fen` ba` miao` zhong`
411. Ta` yi` jing` chi` le yao`
421. Zhen` Li` yi` jing` mei` you` qian` le.

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431. Ri` Ben` zai` Zhong` Guo` yi` dong`.
441. Ta` de nian` ling` zai` si` shi` sui` yi` shang`.
461. Ta` de xin` shui` zai` liang` man` yi` xia`.
471. Ta` yong` shou` da` kai` xiang`zi.
481. Lao` ban` dui` gong` ren` bu` hao`.
483. This vehicle is neither light nor heavy.
491. Ma` ma gei` wo` xi` yi` fu`.
493. Listen attentively!
498. Can the dogs smell us?
499. Ta` bi` Pi` Gu` Tou` nao` de li`hai.
501. Is it the case that you are good, or is it the case that he is good? (i.e., Which of you is better?)
502. He used a telescope to see the canals of Mars.
511. Is it the case that elephants are big or that whales are big? (i.e., which is the larger animal?)
512. people who do not like me
521. Dad went to the bank.
522. the people who like my dad the most
531. Older brother went to the post office.
532. people who do not pay attention to me
541. Mom went to the library.
542. people who disregard regulations
551. Older sister went to the Central University.
552. I didn't see him all last year.
561. Dad went to the bank to exchange money.
571. Older brother went to the post office to buy stamps.
573. How many times have you eaten whale meat?
581. Mom went to the library to borrow books.
583. Her boyfriend is neither tall nor short (i.e., is of medium height).
591. Elder sister went to Central University to pick Uncle up.
592. You are as stupid as Butthead!
593. Get out of the way!
601. Teacher Shi is coming from Shanghai.
611. Teacher Jin is coming from Korea.
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621. Teacher Liu is coming from Sichuan.
631. Teacher Ren is coming from Taiwan.
641. He went from Korea to China.
651. You came from Canada to the United States.
661. We went from China to Korea.
671. I went from America to England.
681. She sings better than Miriam Makeba.
691. Keep on going forward.
701. Go back.
703. Get on (the vehicle)!
711. Turn east.
721. Fly upwards.
731. Five dollars is not enough, why don't you give him an additional dollar.
741. Let's not go see them.
751. Forget about it, why don't you.
761. We'd still better go pay our respects to Venerable Wang, don't you think?
771. You drive less carefully than I do.
781. I write more than they do.
791. They run faster than I do.
801. They buy less than I do.
811. She paints very good-looking pictures.
821. She cooks very delicious food.
831. He (pats the horse's behind) flatters more than anybody.
841. They barbeque (roast) meat in a more tasty way than I do.
851. He reads books faster than anybody.
861. She buys more shoes than anybody.
871. 1492, what month, what date?
872. The morning of the second of January of this year.
891. 3 February 4:30 p.m.
901. 6:17 and 8 seconds. (Sometimes written 6:17:08)
902. Why do you always keep on eating peanuts?
911. He has already taken his medicine
921. Mari already has run out of money.

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931. Japan is to the east of China
941. His age is above forty.
951. China is to the west of America.
961. His salary is below $20,000.
971. He opened the door with his hand.
979. Ni y sheng qi le! Zen me gao de? (You've become angry. What brought that on?)
981. The boss is bad to the workers.
982. I cannot grope out the edge of this thing.
983. This road is neither broad nor narrow.
984. Can you walk across the desert?
989. Hai nai zuo tian lai le, ni zhi dao ma? (Did you know that Grandma arrived yesterday?)
990. Is an aunt the same as an ant?
991. Mom washed my clothes for me.
992. Are sheep the same as goats?
993. The weather today is neither hot nor cold.
994. Can you jump across the pitfall?
995. Go back!
996. Ta men zhao de dao zhao bu dao wo men?
997. Can you find Dragon Well tea on the market?
998. Ni jin tian kan guo ta ma? (Have you seen him today?)
999. He raises a more horrible ruckus than Butthead.