

# Chinese in Steps

## 步步高中文

Volume II

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Chinese in Steps Series

**Chinese in Steps** Volume Two

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## Preface

**Chinese in Steps** is a series course book designed for English-speaking adults who learn Chinese either as part of their degree study at university, or simply as part of their professional or self-development programme for a practical purpose. While aiming to deliver an effective result and an enriching experience of learning the language, it has also taken into consideration the needs of those who seek externally validated qualifications.

**Chinese in Steps** aims to develop learners' productive communicative competence by focusing on key generic speech patterns and making listening and speaking the core activities of each lesson. The book also aims to develop learners' reading and writing skills with a systematic introduction to relevant knowledge backed up with practice based upon cognitive research, as reading skill is crucial for adult learners to acquire if they expect to use and understand Chinese effectively. The layout of the book is designed to make the contents easy to access and follow. Necessary grammar explanations are given where needed, but grammatical jargon is kept to a minimum.

**Chinese in Steps** consists of several stages, each of which has two books. The book structure of the first two stages – Beginners and Lower Intermediate levels – is similar, and these two levels are designed to cover most key speech patterns, fundamental grammatical knowledge and about 900 of the most frequently used characters. By the end of these two stages, learners should have covered enough ground to be able to cope with many everyday life needs in a Chinese-speaking environment.

Volume II of **Chinese in Steps** is for beginners who have completed the first volume. This volume also has 10 lessons. Each lesson starts with a clear objective, and focuses on four key speech patterns or constructions, which are the core components in developing learners' communicative competence. Grammatical knowledge is spread over the lessons and explained in simple English, often with examples. Each lesson introduces 22 characters, and like Volume I, the layout of each lesson consists of new vocabulary, speech patterns, dialogues, notes on grammar, a cultural note, exercises, character stroke order, and finally information on Chinese characters.

The authors would like to thank PC T'ung for his unremitting support and expert advice on the book, and to thank Eun Bahng for her inspirational suggestion for the

title of the series. Thanks also go to Robert Chard who has taken painstaking efforts to proofread the book, to Shoujin Zhou who has offered useful comments, and to many colleagues and Chinese language learners in SOAS Language Centre and elsewhere for their support in piloting this book and providing useful feedback. Finally, we would also like to express our gratitude to Zhansheng Xia, Xian Xu and Wenqing Zhang of Cypress Book Co. UK Ltd. for their professional dedication and help in the publication of the book series. Of course, any errors are the responsibility of the authors. We would be most grateful if the users of the book could kindly give us their comments and feedback.

## Foreword to the second edition

It is a great pleasure for us to present the second edition of Chinese in Steps Volume II just three years after its first publication in 2006.

We are greatly encouraged by the ever increasing demand and enthusiasm for learning Chinese in the last few years. We also feel extremely fortunate and happy to be able to provide some assistance to those who are learning or teaching the Chinese language with such vigour. Over the years, we have received a truly astounding amount of feedback including encouragement, constructive criticisms and suggestions for further improvement. We are often deeply moved by these users' support and considerations in using the books as their valuable insights help us to continuously improve the series so that they may be more effective in assisting both learners and teachers. Here we would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude to all of those who have given feedback in one way or other. Without their care and support, it would not have been possible to have this edition.

With this second edition, we have tried our best to incorporate all relevant feedback that our users have kindly provided over the years. As in the second edition of Chinese in Steps Volume I, we have added pinyin to the speech patterns in each lesson in order to provide some visual assistance for reading aloud these sentences. Some of the other changes include modifications in regard to certain explanations about grammar and vocabulary. We have also taken the opportunity to put right some errors found in the first edition.

With these changes, we hope the users of this new edition of Chinese in Steps Volume II will find the book even more user-friendly. We sincerely hope that they will continue to give us their feedback and support, which we value and welcome as always.

Finally, we would like to thank the publisher Cypress Books (UK) Ltd for its advice and support in the publication of this edition of the book series.

George X Zhang  
Linda M Li  
Suen Lik

February 2009



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## 预备课 Warming up Lesson

## Learning Objectives

This is a revision covering essential speech patterns and vocabulary in Vol.1. It is also a warming up exercise to get ready for Vol.2.

## 对话 1

## Dialogue One

王京：小李，你好！这是我的中国朋友高明。她是东方学院的学生。

李东：你好！我是伦敦大学的学生，中文名字叫李东。

高明：你好！

李东：高明，你是中国什么地方人？

高明：叫我小高吧。我是北京人。

李东：好。我有个朋友谢红也是北京人，也是东方学院的学生。

高明：是吗？我不认识她。她学什么专业？

李东：她学商业。

王京：小李，我们今天有个晚会，你来吗？

李东：我很想去，可是我今天很忙。

王京：你天天都很忙！今天是小高的生日。

李东：是吗？小高，生日快乐！

高明：谢谢。

王京：你们饿不饿？我们一起去吃饭，好吗？

李东：吃什么？吃三明治？

王京：今天是小高的生日，我们去吃中国饭吧。

李东、高明：好。我们走。

对话 2 Dialogue Two

李东: 小高, 你喜欢打网球吗?

高明: 喜欢。

李东: 我们星期六一起去打网球, 好不好?

高明: 星期六我很忙。星期天怎么样?

李东: 星期天我想回家看我爸爸、妈妈。星期一晚上怎么样?

高明: 我不喜欢晚上打球。

李东: 那你晚上都做什么?

高明: 我晚上看电视、上网、做作业……你呢?

李东: 夏天我踢足球, 冬天我打网球。

高明: 你不做作业吗?

李东: 做, 我早上做。我们的作业很少。

高明: 这个星期天你回家, 我们下个星期天去打网球, 好不好?

李东: 好! 下个星期天见。

高明: 下个星期天见。

Notes:

那: then, in that case

下个星期天: Sunday week





## 阅读 Reading

## 中国和英国

中国是一个大国，地大人多。英国比中国小，英国的人口 (population) 也比中国少多了。冬天，中国的北方很冷，北京就比伦敦冷很多，可是南方 (south) 有的地方和英国差不多 (about the same)。夏天，中国比英国热，英国的夏天天气很好，不冷不热。中国的春天比英国暖和，英国的春天和中国的秋天差不多，有一点儿冷。中国夏天雨多，冬天雪多。英国很少下雪，春夏秋冬都常常下雨。

中国人喜欢打篮球，英国人喜欢踢足球。中国人喜欢吃白饭 (plain rice)，英国人喜欢吃炒饭。中国人喜欢喝白酒和啤酒，英国人喜欢喝红酒和啤酒。中国人喜欢和朋友在家 (at home) 喝酒，英国人喜欢去酒吧 (pub) 喝酒。中国人常常吃红烧肉，英国人常常吃烤牛肉。中国人喜欢喝绿茶 (green tea)，英国人喜欢喝红茶 (black tea)。中国骑自行车的人多，英国开车的人多。可是，中国和英国的青年人 (young people) 都喜欢吃美国 (US) 快餐 (fast food)、看美国电影 (film)。

## 练习 Exercises

## 填空 Fill in the Blanks

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with appropriate words given below.

月 几 杯 吃 喝 坐 热 天天 还是 不 没 号

1. 我们要三 \_\_\_\_\_ 牛奶。
2. 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 晚上都看电视。
3. 北京夏天比伦敦 \_\_\_\_\_ 。
4. 你家有 \_\_\_\_\_ 口人？我家有五口人。
5. 你喜欢吃中国饭 \_\_\_\_\_ 英国饭？
6. 我今天很忙，你忙 \_\_\_\_\_ 忙？



7. 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 有姐姐，可是有一个妹妹。
8. 今天是十 \_\_\_\_\_ 六 \_\_\_\_\_ ，星期二。
9. 她明天 \_\_\_\_\_ 火车去伦敦看她男朋友。
10. 我爸爸喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_ 中国饭，\_\_\_\_\_ 中国茶。

**组句 Arrange the words in correct order to make sentences.**

Eg: 茶 两 要 中国 杯 他们                      他们要两杯中国茶。

1. 都 我们 英国人 是
2. 今天 还书 他们 图书馆 坐 去 地铁
3. 小姐 王 打 喜欢 很 网球
4. 老师 中文 是 我们 人 北京 的
5. 比 冷 冬天 北京 伦敦
6. 写 他 天天 汉字 晚上
7. 会 烤鸭 我 做 不 妈妈 可是 会 做 ， 红烧肉
8. 应该 不 英国人 应 外语 学 ？
9. 女朋友的 我 比我 胖的 猫狗
10. 生日 是 明天 我的 哥哥

**提问 Use question words to ask questions about the underlined parts.**

1. 她叫李小英。
2. 王红是伦敦人。
3. 他们都是中国人。
4. 明天是王京的生日。
5. 我妹妹今年八岁。
6. 下个星期天是二十三号。
7. 我今年十九岁。
8. 今天星期四。
9. 我女朋友想去北京学汉语。
10. 我爸爸天天开车去上班。

## 翻译 Translation

Say the following sentences in Chinese first, and then write them out in characters.

1. What is your surname? My surname is Wang.
2. What nationality is he? He is Chinese.
3. What is the date today? 19 February 2005. It is my boyfriend's birthday.
4. He watches TV every evening.
5. I can speak a little Chinese, what about you?
6. Do you have any English books?
7. There are a lot of students at this university.
8. My brother is 5 years younger than I, but he is taller than I.
10. How will you get to the university library today? I shall go by bus.
11. My elder brother is a doctor; his girl friend is a lawyer.

## 写作 Writing

Write a passage of around 150 characters about yourself or someone you know/like/fancy, using as many speech patterns and words as possible.



# 第十一课 大英图书馆在哪儿?

## Learning Objectives

Ask for information on the location of something /someone  
Give directions on how to find a place/person/thing  
Talk about the position/location of something/someone

## 生词

## New Words

请	qǐng	v	please; invite	
问	wèn	v	ask (a question)	
在	zài	v/prep	be at/in/on; at/in/on	
旁边	pángbiān	l.w	side	旁 side 边 side, edge
北边	běibian	l.w	north	
东北边	dōngběibian	l.w	northeast	
南面	nánmiàn	l.w	south	南 south 面 side; face
西南面	xīnánmiàn	l.w	southwest	西 west
前头	qiántou	l.w	front	前 front 头 tóu end; head
后面	hòumiàn	l.w	behind	后 behind
左面	zuǒmiàn	l.w	left side	左 left
右面	yòumiàn	l.w	right side	右 right
中间	zhōngjiān	l.w	in the middle of	间* between
外面	wàimiàn	l.w	outside	
里面	lǐmiàn	l.w	inside	里 inside
对面	duìmiàn	l.w	opposite side	
银行	yínháng	n	bank	银 silver 行 shop; firm
公园儿	gōngyuánr	n	park	园 garden
火车站	huǒchēzhàn	n	train station	站 station
大使馆	dàshǐguǎn	n	embassy	大使 ambassador 使 messenger
书店	shūdiàn	n	bookstore	
张	Zhāng	n	Zhang (a surname)	
国王十字	Guōwáng Shízi	n	King's Cross (place name)	
亚非学院	Yàfēi Xuéyuàn	p.n	School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)	亚* Asia (short form) 非* Africa (short form)
大英图书馆	Dàying Tūshūgǎn	p.n	British Library	

句型

Speech Patterns

S ADV 在 Place

Zhāngxiānshēng 张先生	zài 在	nǎr 哪儿?
Zhāngxiānshēng 张先生	zài 在	jiā 家。
Zhāngxiānshēng 张先生	bù 不	zài 在。

A 在 B (的) LW

Shāngdiàn 商店	zài 在	chēzhàn 车站	de 的	dōngbian 东边。
Dàshǐguǎn 大使馆	zài 在	gōngyuán 公园	de 的	pángbian 旁边。
Wǒjiā 我家	zài 在	shāngdiàn 商店	de 的	duìmiàn 对面。

A (的) LW 是 B

Wǒ 我	pángbian 旁边	shì 是	wǒ dà gē 我大哥。
Wǒjiā 我家	hòumiàn 后面	shì 是	shāngdiàn 商店。
Yínháng 银行	dōngbian 东边	shì 是	túshūguǎn 图书馆。

A (的) LW 有 B

Shāngdiàn 商店	duìmiàn 对面	yǒu 有	yí gè yínháng 一个银行。
Dàxué 大学	pángbian 旁边	yǒu 有	yí gè gōngyuánr 一个公园儿。
Huǒchēzhàn 火车站	wàimiàn 外面	yǒu 有	hěnduōrén 很多人。

在 precedes a place word to indicate the location of the subject. Please note that 是 is not needed. Negative and question forms follow the usual pattern.

One can indicate the location of A in relation to B by following the speech pattern A + 在 + B (的) + LW. 的 is often omitted in spoken Chinese.

One can indicate the location of B in relation to A by following the speech pattern A + LW + 是 + B, which implies that the location is usually solely occupied by B itself.

One can indicate the existence of B in relation to A by following the speech pattern A + LW + 有 + B. It is similar to "there is/are" in English.

补充词汇

Additional Vocabulary

网吧	wǎngbā	internet bar	健身房	jiànshēnfáng	gym
厕所	cèsuǒ	toilet/WC	游泳池	yóuyǒngchí	swimming pool
电梯	diàntī	lift	电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	cinema
餐厅	cāntīng	dinning hall	花店	huādiàn	flower shop
学校	xuéxiào	school, college	快餐店	kuàicāndiàn	fast food shop
邮局	yóujú	post office	饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant, hotel

对话 1 Dialogue One

高明：您好，张老师在吗？

李贵：他不在，他今天在大英图书馆看书。

高明：请问，大英图书馆在哪儿？

李贵：在火车站的旁边儿。

高明：哪个火车站？

李贵：国王十字火车站。

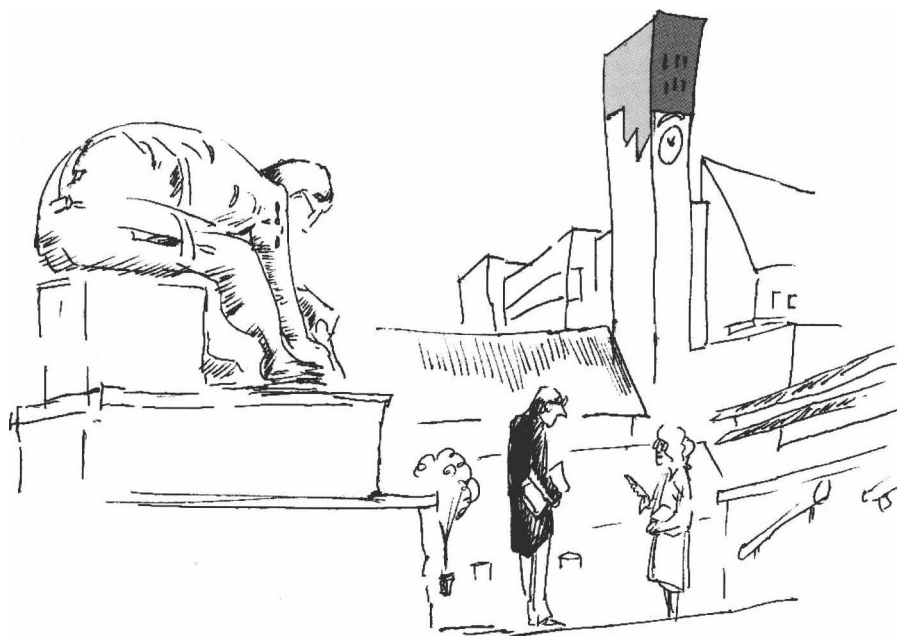
高明：国王十字火车站在哪儿？

李贵：在亚非学院的东北边儿。

高明：谢谢。对不起，哪面儿是东？哪面儿是西？

李贵：你左面儿是东，右面儿是西。

高明：谢谢。再见！



## 对话 2

## Dialogue Two

小王：大明，中国大使馆在哪儿？

小李：在亚非学院的西南面。

小王：大使馆南面是一个大公园，对吧？

小李：不对。公园在大使馆的北边。

小王：大使馆外面有没有公共汽车站？

小李：有。大使馆对面有一个银行，车站就在银行前头。

小王：有没有地铁站？

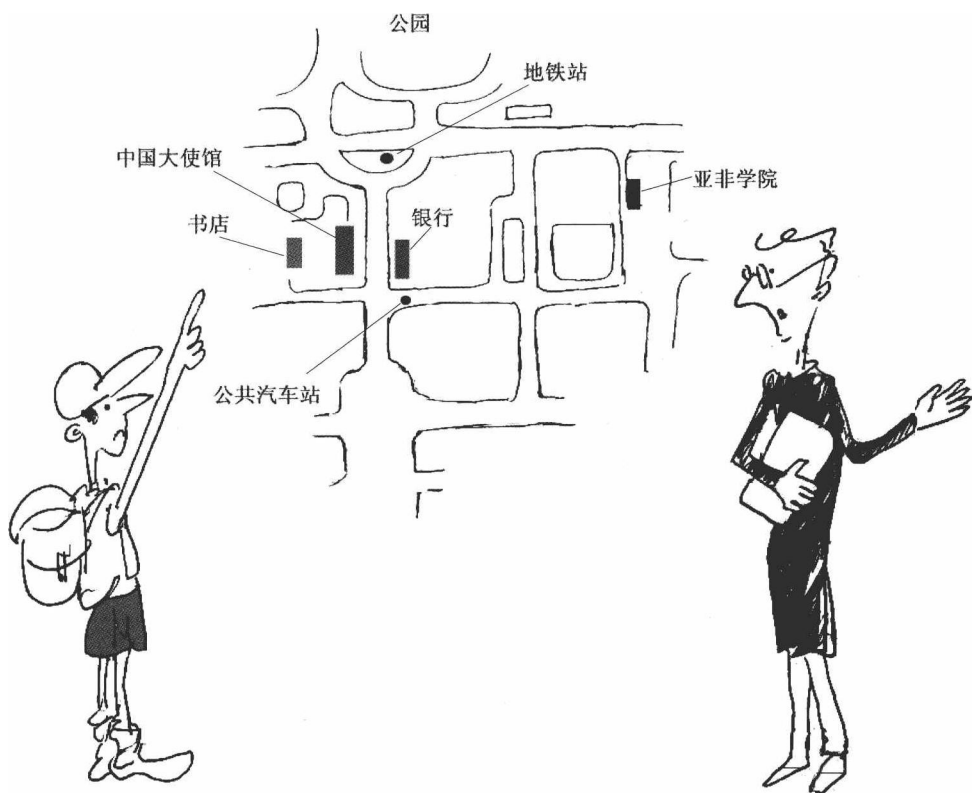
小李：也有。地铁站在大使馆和公园的中间。

小王：谢谢。我明天想去大使馆，还想去书店。

小李：大使馆后面就有一个书店。

小王：里面有中文书吗？

小李：有。

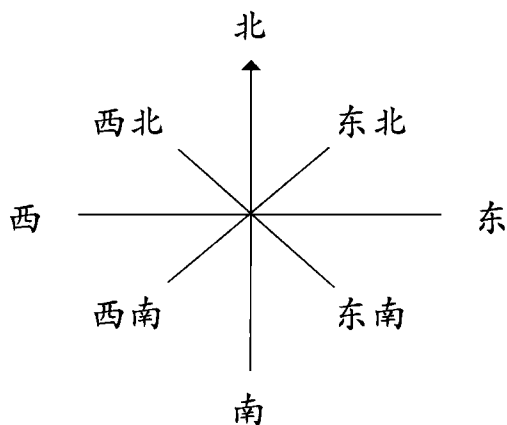


## 语法注释

## Grammar Notes

## 1. Directions in Chinese

Unlike in English, Chinese will start clockwise from east when speaking about the four directions. If it refers to directions in between these four directions, Chinese start with either east or west. Thus, southeast or southwest is 东南 or 西南, while northeast or northwest is 东北 and 西北 in Chinese respectively!



## 2. Location words — Most location words can be formed with suffixes 边/面/头:

里边, 里面, 里头

外边, 外面, 外头

上边, 上面, 上头

下边, 下面, 下头

前边, 前面, 前头

后边, 后面, 后头

These location words are formed with the suffixes 边 and 面:

左边, 左面

右边, 右面

东边, 东面

南边, 南面

西边, 西面

北边, 北面

The following location words only have one form:

旁边, 对面, 中间

3. 在火车站的旁边儿 — 儿 is added to some words in spoken Chinese, especially by people living in and around Beijing to form a retroflex final marked by “r”. However, it is not pronounced as an independent syllable. To add 儿 sometimes can change the meaning or function of the word, therefore do not try to add 儿 yourself.

## 文化知识 Cultural Note

## 中国人和方位 Directions in Chinese Life

Chinese culture attaches a positive value to the direction of south, which is also referred to as *yang*, signifying light, masculinity and strength. Chinese farmers in the early days noticed that it was from the south that they got most sunlight. Most houses in China are built facing south, though nowadays in big cities houses and buildings are constrained by the street layout and thus could face any direction. It is interesting that the magnetic compass, a Chinese invention, is called 指南针 (*zhǐnánzhēn* -south pointing needle) in Chinese.

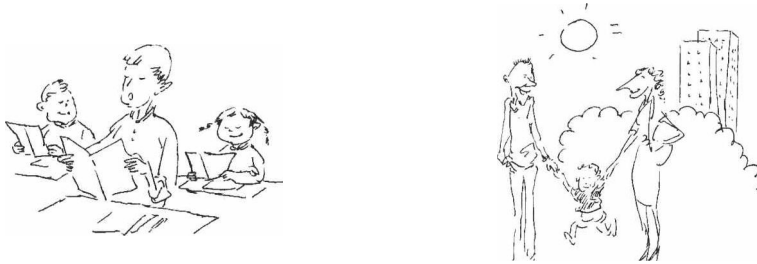


练习 Exercises

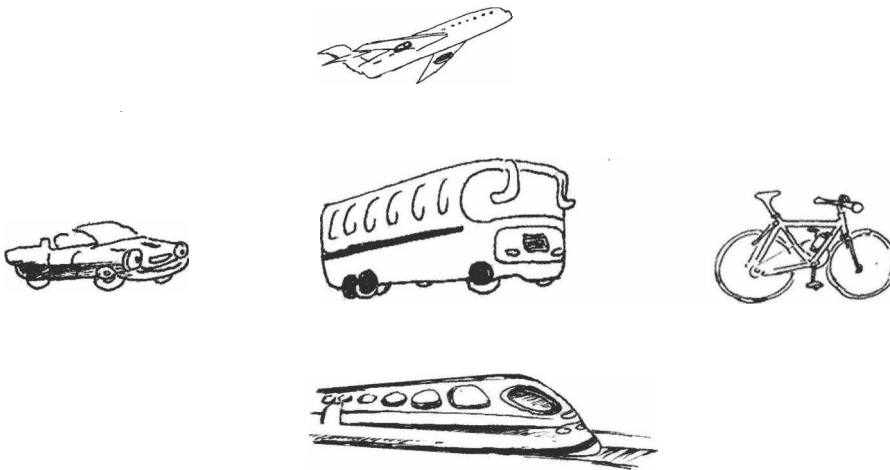
口语练习

Speaking Practice

1. Work in pairs, talk about the position of each person or object in the pictures.



2. Work in pairs, take turns to tell each other the position of each of the following objects first, then re-arrange them and describe their positions, to see if your partner can follow you.



3. Work in pairs, situate each of the institutions in a numbered space of your choice, and then describe its location. Number 5 and number 6 are already assigned as 图书馆 and 大使馆 respectively.

⑤ 图书馆 商店 商学院 火车站 医院 银行 ⑥ 大使馆

