

# 实用速成汉语

Chinese Made Easier

田皓皓 [英] 石明理 著

A NEW  
CURRICULUM  
FOR A NEW MILLENNIUM

3

Book

陕西师范大学出版社 Shaanxi Normal University Press

## **What makes this book different from most other Chinese textbooks published in China?**

- The content of each lesson is intensely practical. We have assumed that you are living in China and want to communicate on everyday topics as quickly as possible. So only useful vocabulary, immediately relevant to your everyday needs, is included.
- We have worked hard at trying to make the grammar explanations as simple and clear as possible, avoiding complicated linguistic terminology.
- Each lesson contains an activity related to the topic, in order to get you using the content as quickly as possible.
- The reading & writing of Chinese characters is introduced at a manageable pace so you shouldn't feel too overwhelmed.

Students who have used this textbook in our program have enjoyed the clear grammar explanations and practical content of each lesson. The textbook gives students what they need for daily living in China and hence fuels motivation to learn.

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Sunrise Chinese Language Program  
Shaanxi Teacher Training University  
Xian

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**Peter Moore**  
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Kunming

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# CONTENTS

21. Renting an Apartment	租房子	1
22. Post Office	邮局	17
23. Taking a Taxi	坐出租车	35
24. Buying Clothes	买衣服	50
25. Buying Food	买吃的东西	63
26. Buying Daily Necessities	买日用品	76
27. Seeing a Doctor	看病	97
28. An Outing	郊游	114
29. Talking About the Weather	谈天气	127
30. Banking	银行	143
31. An Invitation for a Meal	请客	153
32. Repairing a Bicycle	修理自行车	171
33. Talking About Education	谈教育	188
34. Introducing Yourself	自我介绍	206
35. Learning Chinese	学习汉语	222
36. Hobbies & Interests	爱好和兴趣	233
37. My Computer has been Stolen!	我的电脑被偷了!	247
38. Car Accident	车祸	263
39. Having a Meal at a Professor's Home	在教授家吃饭	278
40. Traveling in China	在中国旅游	293
Teacher's Handbook 教师手册		304
Chinese - English Vocabulary List		329
Chinese Characters (lessons 6-40)		355

# LESSON 21

**What's in this lesson:**

- 来 & 去 **Suffixed to 6 Verbs of Motion**
- **Seven Verb-Compounds as Suffixes**

## RENTING AN APARTMENT

### 租 房 子

上星期我去许先生(的)家。他家在一栋公寓的二楼。那栋公寓在一条巷子里。听说他另外有一层要出租，所以我去看看。我按了门铃。许先生开了门以后，我告诉他我是来看房子的，他就请我进去了。

我们在客厅谈了一会儿，后来许先生告诉我，这栋公寓的四楼也是他的，他打算租出去。我们正要坐电梯上楼看房子的時候，他的儿子从房间里跑出来，问许先生他可以不可以下楼去打球。许先生说：“可以，可是吃晚饭以前要回来。”你看，孩子跑得真快！

四楼的这套房子里边有一个客厅，两间卧室，一间浴室和厨房。许先生说我可以利用他们的热水器、洗衣机和空调，但是冰箱坏了不能用。另外还有一些家具，像书桌、书架等等我都可以用。

我很喜欢那套房子，所以我问许先生房费一个月多少钱？他说：“每个月两千二，押金三个月，但是水、电、煤气另外算。”我说：“可以不可以便宜一点儿？”他说：“可以；那么，二千块好了。”我打算下个月五号搬进去。我要走的时候，许太太回来了。她请我跟他们一起吃晚饭，但是我晚上要教英文，需要早一点回去准备。所以我跟他们说了“再见”以后，就回家了。

## zū fáng 子

上星期我去 Xǔ 先生(的) jiā。他 jiā 在一 dòng gōngyù 的二 lóu。那 dòng gōngyù 在一 tiáo xiàng 子里。Tīng 说他 lìngwài 有一 céng 要 chūzū, suǒ 以我去 kànkan。我 ànle ménlíng。Xǔ 先生 kàile mén 以 hòu, 我 gào su 他我是来 kàn fáng 子的, 他 jiù 请我 jìn 去 le。

我们在 kètīng tánle 一会儿, hòu 来 Xǔ 先生 gào su 我, 这 dòng gōngyù 的四 lóu 也是他的, 他打算 zūchū 去。我们 zhèng 要 zuò diàntī 上 lóu kàn fáng 子的 shíhou, 他的儿子 cóng fángjiān 里 pǎochū 来, 问 Xǔ 先生他可以不可以下 lóu 去打 qiú。Xǔ 先生说: “可以, 可是 chì wǎnfàn 以 qián 要 huí 来。” 你 kàn, hái 子 pǎode zhēn kuài !

四 lóu 的这 tàofáng 子里边有一个 kètīng, 两 jiǎn wòshì, 一 jiān yùshì hé chúfáng。Xǔ 先生说我可以 yòng 他们的 rèshuǐqì, xǐyījī hé kōngtiáo, dàn 是 bīngxiāng huàile 不能 yòng。Lìngwài hái 有一些 jiājù, xiàng 书 zhuō, 书 jià dēngdēng 我都可以 yòng。

我很喜欢那 tàofáng 子, suǒ 以我问 Xǔ 先生 fángfèi 一个月多少钱? 他说: “měi 个月两千二, yājīn 三个月, dàn 是 shuǐ, diàn, méiqì lìngwài 算。”我说: “可以不可以 piányi 一点儿?” 他说: “可以; 那么, 两千块好 le。”我打算下个月五号 bānjìn 去。我要 zǒu 的 shíhou, Xǔ 太太 huí 来 le。她请我 gēn 他们一 qī chì wǎnfàn, dàn 是我 wǎn 上要 jiào Yíngwén, xū 要 zǎo 一点 huí 去 zhǔnbèi。Suǒ 以我 gēn 他们说 le “Zàijiàn” 以 hòu, jiù huí jiāle。

The English translation of the story is on page 14.

## 生 词

- |         |         |      |  |
|---------|---------|------|--|
| 1. 许    | Xǔ      | (N)  | (a Chinese family name)                              |
| 2. 公 寓  | gōngyù  | (N)  | apartment block                                      |
| 栋       | dòng    | (M)  | (Measure for a whole building);<br>(apartment) block |
| 3. 巷 子  | xiàngzi | (N)  | a lane (M: 条 tiáo)                                   |
| 巷       | xiàng   | (M)  | lane   |
| 4. 另 外  | lìngwài | (MA) | in addition, also, besides                           |
| 5. 层    | céng    | (M)  | storey (of a building) (note 1)                      |
| 6. 出 租  | chūzū   | (V)  | to rent out, to let                                  |
| 租       | zū      | (V)  | to rent  |
| 租 出 去   | zūchūqu | (RV) | to rent out (note 5)                                 |
| 7. 按    | àn      | (V)  | to press or place one's finger or<br>hand on         |
| 8. 门 铃  | ménlíng | (N)  | doorbell   |
| 9. 房 子  | fángzi  | (N)  | house<br>(M: 栋 dòng for a whole block)               |
| 10. 客 厅 | kètīng  | (PW) | living room (M: 间 jiān)                              |
| 11. 谈 话 | tán-huà | (VO) | to chat, to converse, to talk over                   |



12. 后 来	hòulái	(MA)	later, afterwards, in the end (note 4)
13. 电 梯	diàntī	(N)	elevator [U.K.: lift] (lit.: electric ladder or steps)
14. 上 楼	shàng-lóu	(VO)	to go upstairs
下 楼	xià-lóu	(VO)	to go downstairs
楼 上	lóushàng	(PW)	upstairs
楼 下	lóuxià	(PW)	downstairs
楼 梯	lóutī	(N)	stairs, stairway, staircase
15. 卧 室	wòshì	(PW)	bedroom (or 卧 房 wòfáng) (note 2)
16. 浴 室	yùshì	(N)	bathroom
17. 厨 房	chúfáng	(PW)	kitchen
18. 热 水 器	rèshuǐqì	(N)	hot water heater (M: 台 tái)
19. 洗 衣 机	xǐyījī	(N)	washing machine (M: 台 tái)
20. 空 调	kōngtiáo	(N)	airconditioning (airconditioner)
21. 冰 箱	bīngxiāng	(N)	refrigerator (M: 台 tái)
22. 坏 了	huàile	(V)	broken (down), 'out of order'
23. 家 具	jiājù	(N)	furniture
24. 书 桌	shūzhuō	(N)	desk (for studying)

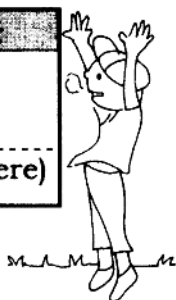
25. 书 架	shūjià	(N)	bookcase
26. 房 费	fángfèi	(N)	house rent (or 房 租 fángzū)
房 东	fángdōng	(N)	landlord, landlady
27. 押 金	yājīn	(N)	key money
28. 电	diàn	(N/V)	electricity / to be electric powered
29. 煤 气	méiqì	(N)	gas (for lighting & heating)
30. 算	suàn	(V)	to calculate, to compute, to count

## 来 &amp; 去 - Suffixed to 6 Verbs of Motion



S	AV	Verb of Motion	来 / 去
你	应该	下	来
你	yīnggāi	下	来
You	ought to	down	come (here)

You ought to come down



In Lesson 8, Drill 11, we noted that 来 and 去 can express both *motion* (come/go) and *direction* (here/there):

来 = come (here) i.e. motion *towards* the speaker

去 = go (there) i.e. motion *away from* the speaker

In this lesson, we see 来 and 去 suffixed to 6 special Verbs of Motion, but still retaining the meaning of motion and direction in relation to the speaker:

上	来	=	come up (here)	上	去	=	go up (there)	
下	来	=	come down (here)	下	去	=	go down (there)	
出	chū	来	=	come out (here)	出	去	=	go out (there)
进	jìn	来	=	come in (here)	进	去	=	go in (there)
回	huí	来	=	come back (here)	回	去	=	go back (there)
过	guò	来	=	come over (here)	过	去	=	go over (there)

These 6 verb-compounds do not require 这儿 or 那儿 because 'here' and 'there' are already embedded in the meanings of 来 & 去.

## 1. Repetition Drill

S		V	来/去
杨太太	不愿意	下	来
杨太太	不 yuànyì	下	来
请他们	马上	上	来
请他们	mǎ上	上	来
请你	不要	进	来
请你	不要	jìn	来
吴小姐	还没	回	去
吴小姐	hái 没	huí	去
老二	为什么要	过	来?
老二	wèi 什么要	guò	来?
谁		出	去了?
谁		chū	去 le?

## 2. Classroom activity: Obey the teacher's commands:

1. 起来    2. 出去    3. 进来    4. 过来    5. 再出去    6. 回来
1. qǐ来    2. chū去    3. jìn来    4. guò来    5. zài chū去    6. huí来

## SEVEN VERB-COMPOUNDS ACTING AS VERB SUFFIXES

Object	S	AV	V	Verb Compound	
这张桌子 这张 zhuō 子	他 他	要 要	搬 bān	出 chu	去 去
This table	he	wants to	move	out	(there)

He wants to move this table out

In Drill 1, we saw 来 / 去 compounded with Verbs 上, 下, 出 chū, 进 jìn, 回 huí, 过 guò. These 6 verb-compounds, plus one other - 起来 (qǐ 来) (upwards) - can themselves be suffixed to certain other Verbs of Motion in order to indicate *direction*.

11. When an Object is included, it is often transposed to the head of the sentence.  
Repetition Drill

Topic	S	A/AV	V	+ Verb Compound
这封信 这 fēng xìn	她 她	不 能 不 能	寄 jì	出 去 chū 去
这辆自行车 这 liàng zìxíngchē	他 他	最 好 zuì 好	骑 qí	回 去 huí 去
那台热水器 那 tái rèshuǐqì	你 你	立 刻 lìkè	放 fàng	下 来 下 来
	请 请		站 zhàn	起 来 qǐ 来
	请 老王 请 老王	马 上 mǎ 上	坐 zuò	下 来 下 来

12. When a specific *place* is included in the direction ending, it comes just before 来/去.

Repetition Drill



Topic	S	V	VERB COMPOUND		
			V	PLACE	来/去
他的东西	我 不 想	带	回	家	去
他的东西	我 不 想	dài	huí	jiā	去
这张书桌	他 不 能	搬	进	宿 舍	来
这张书 zhuō	他 不 能	bān	jìn	sùshè	来
那些苹果	请 你	拿	回	你 那 儿	去
那 xiē píngguǒ	请 你	ná	huí	你 那 儿	去
	老 许 没 办 法	走	上	楼 (梯)	去
	老 Xǔ 没 bànfǎ	zǒu	上	lóu(tī)	去
	孩 子 刚 刚	跑	回	学 校	去
	Hái 子 gānggāng	pǎo	huí	学 校	去

13. In Drill 1, we saw that 来 / 去 express both *motion* and *direction* when suffixed to the 6 special Verbs.

Let us now look more closely at this by suffixing 来 and 去 to other verbs of motion. We will see that, when suffixed to any other verb, 来 and 去 no longer include the meaning 'come/go', but *only express direction*. (note 6)

#### Repetition Drill

TOPIC		V	来/去
许 教 授	什 么 时 候 会	飞	来?
Xǔ jiàoshòu	什 么 shíhou 会	fēi	来?
张 小 姐	刚 刚	打	来
张 小 姐	gānggāng	打	来
那 个 书 架	请 你	拿	来
那 个 书 jià	请 你	ná	来
课 本	都	带	来 了 吗?
kè 本	都	dài	来 le 吗?
蔡 先 生	为 什 么 不 愿 意	跑	来?
蔡 先 生	wèi 什 么 不 yuànyì	pǎo	来?

## QUESTIONS 问题

1. 上星期我为什么去许先生的家?
1. 上星期我 wèi 什么去 Xǔ 先生的 jiā?
2. 四楼的房子里有什么? [房间和家具]
2. 四 lóu 的 fáng 子里有什么? [fángjiān hé jiājù]
3. 我可以用什么?
3. 我可以 yòng 什么?
4. 房费贵吗? 怎么算?
4. Fángfèi 贵吗? Zěn 么算?
5. 那天我能不能跟他们一起吃晚饭? 为什么?
5. 那天我能不能 gēn 他们一 qǐ chī wǎnfàn? Wèi 什么?
6. 你现在住在哪里? 房子 (or 房间) 怎么样?
6. 你 xiàn 在 zhù 在哪里? Fáng 子 (or fángjiān) zěn 么 yàng?
7. 如果你要租房子, 你想租哪种房子?
7. Rúguǒ 你要 zū fáng 子, 你想 zū 哪 zhǒng fáng 子?
8. 在中国租房子跟在你自己的国家租房子一样吗?
8. 在中国 zū fáng 子 gēn 在你 zìjǐ 的国 jiā zū fáng 子 yàng 吗?  
(一 样 yàng = the same)

## ACTIVITY 活动

Finding a suitable place to rent.

You are the realty (estate) agent. You know of the following places for rent. However, your teacher has several conditions in mind. Imagine she is calling you about renting a place.

**A 房子 fáng 子**

中山路 Zhōng Shān lù  
¥2,600 / 月  
key money ¥5,000  
lots of restaurants nearby  
takes 15 minutes to the train station

**B 房子 fáng 子**

五一路 Wǔ Yī lù  
¥3,000 / 月  
key money ¥6,000  
lots of buses  
takes 5 minutes to the train station

**C 房子 fáng zi**

解放路 Jiě Fàng lù

¥2,000 / 月

no key money

hot &amp; noisy (but don't tell her!)

takes 40 minutes to the train station

**D 房子 fáng zi**

师大路

¥2,500 / 月

key money ¥2,500

some furniture in the house

takes 30 minutes to the train station

**TEACHER**

You are looking for a place preferably costing no more than ¥2,500 a month.  
 You would like it to be on a good bus route, convenient for eating out, and not too far from the train station.

**TRANSLATION 翻译**

1. The professor is driving home now.
2. If your classmate doesn't want to live in the dormitory, I'm willing to.
3. Although he has already pressed the doorbell, no one has opened the door.
4. Please write it down immediately.
5. That Australian is flying home tomorrow.
6. When you enter, please close the door.
7. Have you ever rented a house in China before?
8. My brothers and sisters are all chatting in the kitchen right now.
9. Even though he doesn't run very fast, he enjoys jogging each day.
10. The landlord is asking for ¥2,500 a month rent, but no key money.

**TRANSLATION OF SENTENCE PATTERNS 句型翻译**

1. Mrs. Yang isn't willing to come down.  
 Ask them to come up (here) immediately.  
 Please don't come in.  
 Miss. Wu hasn't gone back (there) yet.  
 Why does our second eldest child want to come over (here)?  
 Who has gone out?
11. She isn't able to mail out this letter. (-- no stamps on it)  
 He had better ride this bicycle back (there).  
 Put down that water heater immediately.  
 Please stand up.  
 Ask Old Wang to sit down immediately.

12. I don't feel like taking his things back (to my) home.  
 He's unable to move this desk (here) into the dormitory.  
 Please take those apples back to your place.  
 There's no way Old Xu can walk up the stairs.  
 The child(ren) has just this moment run back (there) to the school.
13. When will Professor Xu fly here?  
 Miss Zhang just telephoned a moment ago.  
 Please bring that bookcase here.  
 Have all the textbooks been brought along (here)? / Have you brought all the textbooks here?  
 Why isn't Mr. Cai willing to run across (to me) here?

## WORTH NOTING 注解

From now on, this textbook series does not have an English-Chinese Vocabulary List at the end of each book, but only contains a Chinese-English Vocabulary List. As working with the new vocabulary aids memory, we suggest that you create your own English-Chinese Vocabulary List by either typing the new words of each lesson into your computer and then sorting them, or writing the vocabulary on square cards and filing them in alphabetical order.

## NOTES 注解

1. Both 层 céng and 楼 lóu mean 'floor' in a building, e.g. 这栋一共有二十层。我住六层/楼。(这 dòng 一 gòng 有二十 céng. 我 zhù 六 céng/lóu) This block has 20 storeys in all. I live on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor.

栋 dòng is the Measure for an apartment block.

2. Although the word for 'bedroom' is 卧室 wòshì, many people simply say 房间 fángjiān, just as in English we say, "This is my room" when meaning "This is my bedroom".
3. Note that only 起来 (qǐ 来) is possible, never 起去 (qǐ 去) (see Drill 11).  
 起来 = to get up (from bed, a chair, or sitting position). 来 only indicates *direction*, not 'come'.