

Lesson 6

① Sentence pattern with two verb phrases indicating ① means of transportation (VERB 1) and ② the purpose of going (VERB 2).

	SUBJECT	+ VERB 1	+ VERB 2
1.	Tā (= He	qí zìxíngchē rides the bicycle	qù shāngdiàn. to go to the store.)
2.	Tā (= He	zuò dīshì / chūzūchē takes the taxi	qù jīchǎng. to go to the airport.)
3.	Wǒ (= I	zuò fēijī take the plane	qù Zhōngguó. to go to China.)
4.	Tā (= He	kāi sījiāchē / qìchē drives private car / the automobile	qù gōngsī. to go to the company.)
5.	Tā (= He	zǒu lù walks	huí jiā. to return home.)
6.	Tā (=	zuò huǒchē	qù Shànghǎi.)

(text p. 56-57)

② Sentence pattern with preposition "bǐ"
(= than)

A	"bǐ"	B	+ ADJECTIVE
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Wǒ bǐ tā dà .
(= I am older than him.)

1. Wǒ gēge bǐ wǒ lǎoshī niánqīng .

(= My elder brother is younger than my teacher.)

2. Zuò fēijī bǐ zuò huǒchē kuài .

(= Taking the plane is faster than taking the train.)

3. Zuò chūzūchē bǐ zuò dìtiě màn .

(= Taking taxi is slower than taking the metro.)
(metro = underground railway)

4. Zhōngguó rén bǐ Měiguó rén duō .

(= There are more Chinese people than American people.)

5. Qù Měiguó bǐ qù Zhōngguó yuǎn .

(= Going to America is more distant than going to China.)
(text p. 57, 58)

3) Sentence pattern with interrogative word "zěnmē" (= how; how come, why) to inquire about the ways or reasons.

SUBJECT + "zěnmē" + VERB-OBJECT?

1. Tā zěnmē qù gōngsī ?

(= How did he go to the company?)

2. A: Mótuōchē zěnmē qí ? Nǐ zhīdao ma?
B: Wǒ bù zhīdao. Wǒ bù huì (= can't).

3. A: Zuótiān nǐ zěnmē chūdào le?
B: Zuótiān dǔ chē.

4. A: Nǐ jīntiān shàngwǔ zěnmē bú shàng kè?
B: Jīntiān, míngtiān hé hòutiān dàxué fàngjià (= to have vacation).

5. Kǎoyǎ zěnmē chū ?

6. Qìchē zěnmē kāi ?

7. Qǐng wèn nín zěnmē duànliàn shēntǐ ?

(text p. 59)

④ sentence pattern with adverb "tài" (= too) and particle "le" indicating high degree.

SUBJECT + "tài" + ADJECTIVE + "le"

1. Nǐmen xiǎng xuéxí Hànyǔ, tài hǎo le!

(= You wish to study Chinese, it's wonderful!)

2. Tā měi tiān gōngzuò, tài lèi le!

(= He works every day, he's too tired!)

3. Tā de gōngsī tài yuǎn le!

(= His company is too far!)

4. Dǎ dī tài guì le, zuò gōnggòngqìchē ba.

(= Taking taxi is too expensive, let's take the bus.)

5. Zhè pán tàiguó cài tài tián le, wǒ de Zhōngguó lǎoshī bù xǐhuan chī.

(= This Thai dish is too sweet, my Chinese teacher does not like to eat it.)

★ Exercise in the text (p. 60) use "tài...le"
(see picture in the text)

1. Tiānqì (= weather) _____.

2. Tā _____.

3. Tā _____.

4. Zhè pán cài _____.

5. Zhè jiàn yīfu (= clothe) _____.

6. Zhè běn shū _____.

5) Sentence pattern with adverb
"yòu" (= even/also...too) to show
the coexistence of several situations
or qualities.

SUBJECT + VERB / ADJ. + "yòu" + VERB / ADJ.

1. Qí zìxíngchē hěn fāngbiàn yě bù guì,
yòu kěyǐ duànliàn shēntǐ.

(= Riding bicycle is very convenient and not expensive, you can even/also exercise your body.)

2. Zhè tǎi diànnǎo hěn piányi, yòu méiyǒu
quēdiǎn (= defect). (This set of computer is
very cheap, also there isn't any defect.)

6) Sentence pattern with adverb "yòu" and particle "le" to show the repetition of an act with a sense of dissatisfaction.

(SUBJECT) "yòu" + VERB + "le"

1. Nǚ yòu chídào le!

(= You came late again!)

2. Yòu dǔ chē le!

(= Traffic jammed again!)

3. Tiānqì yòu rè le!

(= The weather is hot again!)

4. Jīn (= gold) yòu guì le!

(= Gold is expensive again!)

(text p. 60)