


<p>Sentence ending particle that either make an “And you...” type sentence, or is functionally opposite to the final le, i.e., it indicates that there has not been any change. “I still have not graduated.”</p>	<p>ne</p> <p>Nǐ ne?</p> <p>Wǒ hái méi bì yè ne.</p>
<p>Sentence ending particle that derives from 來, and indicates that “It has come to pass.” It can coordinate with “already,” as in, “As of now I am already tired.”</p>	<p>le</p> <p>Wó yǐ jīng lèi le.</p>
<p>Verb ending particle that indicates that the subject of the sentence did do something, as in, “In 1960 Mom gave birth to a child.”</p>	<p>le</p> <p>Zài yì jiǔ liù líng nián, Māma shēng le yíge hái zi.</p>
<p>Verb ending particle that indicates that one has had an experience, gone through a certain experience. (A time period may be mentioned.) “Have you seen Teacher Bai today?”</p>	<p>guo</p> <p>Nǐ jīn tiān kànguo Bái Lǎo Shī ma?</p>
<p>Because....., therefore.....</p> <p>“Because I have not eaten for three days, therefore I am extraordinarily hungry.”</p>	<p>yīn wèi..... suǒ yǐ.....</p> <p>Yīn wèi wǒ sān tiān méi chī fàn, suǒ yǐ wǒ fēi cháng è.</p>
<p>以 =</p> <p>x 以東 =</p> <p>x 以上 =</p> <p>x 以後 =</p> <p>x 以外 =</p>	<p>to the</p> <p>to the east of x</p> <p>to the high side of \$x (or just x)</p> <p>to the aft of x (after x)</p> <p>to the outside of x = complement of set x</p>

<p>N_s 是。的 東西。</p> <p>This book is by Ba Jin. Wrong. He did not come <u>yesterday</u>.</p>	<p>NOUN is the one who ... 這本書是巴金寫的書。 + understood noun Zhèi běn shū shì Bā Jīn xiě de + 不對。他不是昨天來的。 + understood noun Bú duì. Tā bú shì zuó tiān lái de +</p>
<p>active engaged in something Just at the moment (they are/were indisposed). When he came, in 2000, she was eating lunch.</p>	<p>正在 (The clock time can be any time in the past. The point is that two operations coincide.) 在2000年，他來的時候，她正在吃飯。 Zài 2000 nián, tā lái de shí hòu, tā zhèng zài chī fàn.</p>
<p>Resultative verbs (black and white cases) The sky has gotten too dark. I can't see anymore.</p>	<p>Verb 得/不 Verb complement 天太黑了。我看不見了。 Tiān tài hēi le. Wǒ kàn bú jiàn le.</p>
<p>Units for money. Principle: Greater before lesser, therefore: j Dollars + k dimes + m pennies.</p>	<p>j 圓 k 角 m 分 錢 j yuán k jiǎo m fēn qián j 塊 k 毛 m 分 錢 j kuài k máo m fēn qián</p>
<p>Three dollars worth of nails, etc.</p>	<p>三塊錢的釘子。 sān kuài qián de dīngzi</p>
<p>Is it [Sentence 1] or is it {Sentence 2}</p>	<p>是 [Sentence 1] 還是 {Sentence 2}? Shì {sentence 1} hái shì {sentence 2}?</p>

<p>X and Y are the same.</p>	<p>X 跟 Y 一樣。 X gēn Y yí yàng</p>
<p>“Three hours worth” of reading, i.e., “has read for three hours.” She read for three hours.</p>	<p>她念了三個鐘頭的書。 Tā niànle sānge zhōngtóude shū.</p>
<p>X-words as indefinites (i.e., not a question words) Those several people did not go anywhere.</p>	<p>那幾個人沒有到哪兒去。 Nà jǐge rén méi yǒu dào nǎr qù</p>
<p>Beavis and Butthead are equally stupid.</p>	<p>幣尾跟屁股頭一樣笨。 Bì Wěi gēn Pì Gǔ Tóu yí yàng bèn.</p>
<p>I do not have as much XYZ as she does.</p>	<p>我沒有她（的）那麼 XYZ。 Wǒ méi yǒu tā nème XYZ.</p>
<p>With the exception of Dad, everybody likes my boyfriend.</p>	<p>除了爸爸以外，大家都喜歡我的男朋友。 Chúle Bàba yǐ wài, dà jiā dōu xǐ huān wǒde nán péng yǒu.</p>

<p>把 as an “object mover-upper”</p> <p>Please write your name on the table. (Note: This sentence could mean to sit on the table and write your name on something</p>	<p>請你把名字寫在桌子上。</p> <p>Qǐng ní bǎ míngzi xiě zài zhuōzishang. (Note: This sentence makes it clear that the name is to be written on the surface of the table.)</p>
<p>Adverbs of manner. (How the subject goes about it, not what the objective result is.)</p> <p>The turtle hurriedly crawled out of the way.</p>	<p>烏龜快快兒地爬開了。</p> <p>Wū guī kuài kuàide pá kāi le.</p>
<p>Indirect objects</p> <p>Mom gives little sister money.</p>	<p>媽媽給妹妹錢。</p> <p>Māma gěi Mèimèi qián.</p>
<p>What is the maximum number of flashcards you can work on at one time without forgetting the beginning before you get to the end.</p>	<p>Probably no more than 5. That may even be too high to be efficient.</p>
<p>What did the head of the Japan Karate Association do when an American student asked him how long it would take to earn a black belt?</p>	<p>He gave the would-be student a shiny new black belt and threw him out.</p>
<p>You are on the Titanic. Earlier in life you had the choice of a swimming course in which you could get an A by currying favor, or another course in which you would learn to swim but get a bad grade.</p>	<p>Which course did you wish you had chosen?</p>

<p>Open the door → spot a monster (怪物 guai`wu`)  +pred im-mediate reaction. The instant they opened the door they spotted a monster</p>	<p>他們一打開門就看到了一個怪物。 Tāmen yì dǎ kāi mén jiù kàn dào le yí ge guài wù. 句型 1 0 9</p>
<p>Randomly cover the same ground over and over, and in pacing back and forth. In his room, General Huang paced back and forth.</p>	<p>在屋子裡，黃將軍走來走去。 Zài wūzi lǐ, Huáng Jiāng Jūn zǒu lái zǒu qù. 句型 1 0 6</p>
<p>VERBed it up, as in wrapped it up tidy it up I just (thought it up, brought it to mind =) remembered!</p>	<p>我(剛才)想起來了！ Wǒ (gāng cái) xiǎng qǐ lái le! 句型 1 0 2</p>
<p>If you want to (do X), then (do X), i.e., (Do) whatever you want. Eat whatever you want!</p>	<p>你要吃什麼就吃什麼。 Nǐ yào chī shéme jiù chī shéme. 句型 1 0 0</p>
<p>Whoever wants to (do X) may just (do X). Whoever wants to go watch a movie, just go watch a movie.</p>	<p>誰要去看電影，誰就去看電影。 Shéi yào qù kàn diàn yǐng, shéi jiù qù kàn diàn yǐng. 句型 9 9</p>
<p>(Singling one person out as the special case -- “even” without using 連 lián.) Even L’il Lin fears them. (Spotlight on L’il Lin.)</p>	<p>就是小林也怕他們， Jiùshì Xiǎo Lín yě pà tāmen. 句型 9 8</p>

<p>Having (or not having) somebody's degree of some quality. I do not have his degree of intelligence.</p>	<p>我沒有他那麼聰明。 Wǒ méi yǒu tāmen nème cōng míng. 句型 8 1 & 9 3</p>
<p>Fulfilling some description as well as somebody else does. They like to eat jiaozi as well as I do.</p>	<p>他們跟我一樣喜歡吃餃子。 Tāmen gēn wǒ yí yàng xǐ huān chī jiǎozi. 句型 9 2</p>
<p>One person (or group) is doing something in the same time slot as some other person (or group). That day, when you came, Teacher Bai was eating lunch.</p>	<p>那天，你來的時候，白老師正在吃午飯。 Nà tiān, nǐ láide shí hòu, bái lǎo shī zhèng zài chī wǔ fàn. (Note: The speaker could be relating something that happened decades ago.)</p>
<p>Persistence of a state (resulting from some act such as writing something, hanging something up, etc.) On the door was written: Do not come in!</p>	<p>門上寫著：不要進來！ Ménshang xiězhe: bú yào jìn lái! 着 alternate written form for zhe 句型 9 0</p>
<p>The least likely to do it. Even his mama does not like him!</p>	<p>連他的媽媽都不喜歡他。 Lián tāde māma dōu bù xǐ huān tā. 句型 8 8</p>
<p>The more x happens the more y happens. The more we walked the tireder we got.</p>	<p>我們越走（路）越累。 Wǒmen yuè zǒu (lù) yuè lèi. 句型 8 7</p>

<p>Work on the time clock, and analogous situations.</p> <p>He has worked for nine hours.</p>	<p>他做工有九個鐘頭。</p> <p>Tā zuò gōng yǒu jiǔge zhōngtōu.</p> <p>句型 8 6 (7 7)</p>
<p>Attitude/manner of doing something.</p> <p>She languidly walked to the doorway.</p>	<p>她慢慢兒地走到門口兒去了。</p> <p>Tā màn mārde zǒu dào mén kǒu er qù le.</p> <p>句型 8 4</p>
<p>If I get my hands on that kid... Using the object-mover-upper to indicate doing something that actually changes the object, and to simplify a complicated pred. I wrapped up (包起來) those things.</p>	<p>我把那些東西包起來了。</p> <p>Wó bǎ nà xiē dōng xī bāo qǐ lái le.</p> <p>句型 8 3</p>
<p>Excluding someone from consideration: With the exception of Bevis, they were all very happy (快樂 kuài`le`).</p>	<p>除了弊尾以外，他們都很快樂。</p> <p>Chúle bì wéi yǐ wài, tāmen dōu hěn kuài le.</p> <p>句型 8 2</p>
<p>Doing something to the same degree of (excellence or whatever) as someone else. She writes novels with the same degree of significance as does Ba Jin.</p>	<p>她寫小說寫得跟巴金一樣有意思。</p> <p>Tā xié xiǎo shuō xiěde gēn Bā Jīn yí yàng yǒu yīsi.</p> <p>句型 9 3</p>
<p>My money was stolen by Puppy. passive construction</p>	<p>My money by Puppy was stolen. 我的錢被狗子偷了。</p> <p>Wǒde qián bèi gǒuzi tōu le.</p> <p>句型 7 8</p>

<p>He is somebody who (whatever). Construction puts things in the past. Construction emphasizes the word right after 是。 She is a university graduate.</p>	<p>她是大學畢業的。 Tā shì dà xué bì yède)+ understood noun). 句型 7 6</p>
<p>Adverbs of capacity -- real observation of somebody's capability and/or use of that knowledge to describe somebody's capability. Don Wang speaks very loudly (大聲).</p>	<p>王老說得很大聲。 Wáng Lǎo shuōde hěn dà shēng. 句型 7 5</p>
<p>X and Y are the same (made according to the same pattern). He is just like Don Wang.</p>	<p>他跟王老一樣。 Tā gēn Wáng Lǎo yí yàng. 句型 7 3</p>