

## Introduction

*David and Helen in China: An Intermediate Chinese Course*, Parts I and II, is designed for college classes or self-study of Chinese as a foreign language. It is available in traditional or simplified character editions. The course assumes that the learner is already familiar with 600 to 800 vocabulary items as well as the basic sentence structures of modern Mandarin usually introduced in a beginning level course. These materials can be used for a yearlong course at the college level or for an intensive summer course (assuming eight to nine weeks duration and eight to nine teaching hours for each lesson). It has been designed so that it can follow completion of a number of popular elementary texts, such as, *Colloquial Chinese* by Tung and Pollard, *Chinese Primer* by D.T. Chen, et al., *Practical Chinese Reader* by Liu Xun, et al, or *Integrated Chinese* by T. C. Yao, et al.

This intermediate course, with its accompanying audio program, aims at expanding the learner's ability to handle everyday situations and tasks in Chinese. The lessons are presented in the form of a narrative story, with dialogue, which describe the experiences of two fictionalized college students, David and Helen, in Beijing and Taipei, respectively. In addition to introducing specific language forms, the content of the first half of the course, (Part I, Lessons 1-9) focuses on such everyday tasks as shopping, writing a letter, making a phone call, renting a room, or looking for a job, etc. The second half (Part II, Lessons 10-18) presents more culture-related topics, including Chinese social norms for politeness, Chinese holidays, traditional notions of love and marriage, and Chinese myths, etc. Language usage in Part II gradually shifts from informal to semiformal style towards the end of the book, covering speech commonly used in business settings as well as in social settings.

### Components of Each Lesson

1. **Text:** narrates the continuous story in Chinese characters, usually consisting of a narrative and a dialog. (Created by P. Zhang)
2. **Vocabulary:** lists new words in the order in which they appear in the Text on pages facing the relevant text. (Prepared by D. Chang)
3. **Notes:** explains difficult points in the Text. (Written by P. Zhang)
4. **Focusing on Structure:** presents grammatical features exemplified in the Text with explanations and examples. (Written by P. Zhang)
5. **Word Usage:** provides typical examples and idiomatic usage of new words; listed by grammatical categories. (Prepared by Y. Meng)
6. **Sentence Patterns and Expressions:** provides sample sentences illustrating grammar points raised in the Text, occasionally accompanied by English translations to facilitate understanding. (Prepared by Y. Meng)
7. **Learning about Culture:** introduces cultural information related to the lesson's topic. ( Written by I. Liu and P. Zhang; edited by John S. Montanaro)
8. **Listening Comprehension:** presents follow-up-aural exercises based on the new words and patterns. Section I focuses on sentence level activities while Section II aims at paragraph-level discourse. (Script and exercises created by Y. Meng)
9. **Exercises:**
  - Vocabulary Exercises concentrates on specific vocabulary words and usage patterns for the new vocabulary items of each lesson. (Designed by P. Zhang and I. Liu)

- Sentence Patterns and Grammar Exercises are written exercises to practice the sentence patterns and expressions and important structural features of each lesson. (Designed by P. Zhang)
- Reading Comprehension Exercises serves several purposes: (1) to review known vocabulary and introduce related new words, (2) to reinforce newly-learned vocabulary and patterns in various contexts, (3) to improve reading skills and speed while developing problem-solving ability through the use of a dictionary. The reading passages also stimulate discussion and generate writing activities. They are occasionally reinforced with authentic materials. (Created by P. Zhang)
- Speaking Tasks often consist of two parts: mini-talks or short exchanges and paragraph-level communicative tasks. The mini-talks/short exchanges focus on practicing appropriate use of speech patterns and responses, while the paragraph-level activities involve situational conversations or communicative tasks providing opportunities to develop communication skills in a particular setting. In most cases pictures and sketches are used to stimulate spoken language. (Designed by P. Zhang)
- Writing Tasks are designed to motivate the learner to use language for writing and to practice new words and expressions while reviewing already-introduced features of language. The writing tasks are often derived from or are related to the Reading or Speaking Tasks and provide the learner with additional opportunities to do further work or to deepen understanding of a topic. (Designed by P. Zhang)

10. **Audio Program:** provides a recording of each lesson's (a) vocabulary and text, (b) word usage and sentence patterns, and (c) the listening comprehension exercises. The Audio Program on CD (MP3) is available packaged with the two volume set or separately. The audio program is also available in cassette format.

In addition each volume includes the following appendices (Prepared in part by D. Chang):

- A. **Sentence Patterns and Expressions Index:** lists (for Part One) the sentence patterns and expressions introduced in lessons 1-9 for quick reference and review. Part Two contains a complete index of all patterns and expressions (Lessons 1-18), arranged alphabetically with examples and lesson references.
- B. **Vocabulary Glossary:** lists all new words introduced in the main text of each volume. Part II contains a complete glossary of vocabulary from the main text of Lessons 1-18, arranged alphabetically by *pinyin*-spelling with Chinese characters and lesson references.

#### ***Pinyin* Spellings and Grammar Terms Used in the Textbook:**

The *pinyin* spellings used in the text are based largely on the Dictionary of Modern Chinese (*Xiandai Hanyu Cidian*, Commercial Press, Hong Kong, 1996). A double slash (//) is used in separable disyllabic or polysyllabic verbs such as verb-objects or resultative verb compounds, indicating that other elements may be inserted.

Some of the grammar discussed in the book derives from my own research as well as from observations of other Chinese and Western linguists, including, Yuen Ren Chao, James H-Y Tai, Charles N. Li, Sandra A. Thompson, and Simon Dik, among others. Grammatical terms, such as the ones used for parts of speech, mostly follow the conventions used in the text, *Speak Mandarin*, by Fenn and Tewksbury, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1967.

Phyllis Zhang  
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# 词类缩语表

## Abbreviations of Parts of Speech

A:	adverb (e.g., <u>他真聪明</u> ; <u>我也去</u> ; <u>你们一块儿说</u> 。)
Adj.:	adjective (e.g., <u>小孩子</u> , <u>好学生</u> , or as Predicate, e.g., <u>我们都好</u> , <u>可是很忙</u> 。)
AV:	auxiliary verb (e.g., <u>她真会说话</u> ; <u>我不喜欢唱歌</u> 。)
BF:	bound form (character not to be used by itself; e.g., <u>右手</u> ; <u>南边</u> )
CV:	co-verb (e.g., <u>我跟你们说中文</u> ; <u>老师对我们很客气</u> 。)
EV:	equative verb (e.g., <u>那个人是我哥哥</u> ; <u>你姓什么</u> ?)
IE:	idiomatic expression (e.g., “ <u>没关系!</u> ” ; “ <u>不敢当</u> ” ; “ <u>哪里, 哪里!</u> ” )
Interj:	interjection (e.g., <u>啊!</u> <u>你来了</u> ; <u>哎呀</u> , <u>我忘了</u> 。)
M:	measure word (e.g., <u>五个星期</u> ; <u>好几张纸</u> ; <u>十多封信</u> )
MA:	movable adverb (e.g., <u>我虽然会说</u> , <u>可是说得不太好</u> 。)
N:	noun (e.g., <u>桌子</u> ; <u>父母</u> ; <u>衣服</u> ; <u>咖啡</u> ; <u>意思</u> )
Nu:	number (e.g., <u>六</u> ; <u>八百</u> ; <u>两千多</u> ; <u>四十几个人</u> )
P:	particle (e.g., <u>你还好吗</u> ? <u>他怎么还没来呢</u> ? <u>这孩子好高呀!</u> )
PH:	phrase (e.g., <u>一路平安</u> ; <u>好久不见</u> )
Pref:	prefix (word used as the beginning of a compound; e.g., <u>男人</u> ; <u>公共汽车</u> )
PW:	place word (e.g., <u>这里</u> ; <u>那儿</u> ; <u>地方</u> ; <u>北京</u> ; <u>美国</u> )
QW:	question word (e.g., <u>什么</u> ? <u>怎么</u> ? <u>谁</u> ? <u>为什么</u> ? <u>哪个</u> ?)
RV:	resultative verb compound (e.g., <u>看见</u> ; <u>睡着</u> ; <u>找到</u> ; <u>搬出去</u> )
RVE:	resultative verb ending (e.g., <u>看懂</u> ; <u>睡着</u> ; <u>找到</u> ; <u>拿上去</u> )
SP:	specifier (e.g., <u>这个人</u> ; <u>那本书</u> ; <u>每个国家</u> ; <u>头两年</u> )
Suf:	suffix (used as word ending; e.g., <u>我们</u> ; <u>月底</u> ; <u>录音机</u> )
TW:	time word (e.g., <u>今天</u> ; <u>上午九点</u> ; <u>下礼拜</u> ; <u>一九九五年</u> )
V:	verb (with or without object; e.g., <u>来</u> ; <u>打</u> ; <u>买</u> ; <u>知道</u> ; <u>玩儿</u> ; <u>教</u> )
VO:	verb-object compound (e.g., <u>吃饭</u> ; <u>说话</u> ; <u>写字</u> ; <u>走路</u> ; <u>做事</u> )
VP:	verbal phrase (part of a sentence; usually without subject; e.g., <u>做三顿饭</u> ; <u>在这里住</u> )

### Other Abbreviations used

colloq: colloquial; used often in conversation

lit: literary; used often in writing or refined speech

re: referring to

sb: somebody

sth.: something

syn.: synonym