

Unit 6, Reference List

1. A: Nǐ yàoshi xiǎng tīng gùshi-de huà, wǒ gěi nǐ jiǎng yíge ya!
If you want to listen to a story, I'll tell you one.
- B: Suàn le. Wǒmen xià qí ba!
Forget it. Let's play chess.
2. A: Tīngshuō jiěfàng yǐhòu, Gòngchǎndǎng zuòle xiē hǎo shì.
I've heard that the Communist Party did some good things after liberation.*
- B: Èng, yǒu xiē zhèngcè shì bú cuò, yǒu xiē bú tài hǎo.
Yes, some policies were all right, but some weren't too good.
3. A: Lǎo Wángde érzi rùguo Tuán ma?
Did Lǎo Wáng's son ever join the Communist Youth League?
- B: Méiyǒu, tīngshuō cānjiāguo Hóngwèibīng.
No, but I've heard that he was in the Red Guards.
4. A: Nǐ tīngshuō le ma, Lǎo Zhāngde nǚér àishang Xiǎo Wáng le.
Have you heard? Lǎo Zhāng's daughter has fallen in love with Xiǎo Wáng.
- B: Zhè zhēn shì máfan shìr, Lǎo Zhāng zuì hèn Wángjiāde rén.
This is really trouble. Lǎo Zhāng really hates the Wáng family.
5. A: Rúguo nǐ bú jièyìde huà, wǒ xiǎng hé nǐde mìshu tán jīfēn zhōng.
If you don't mind, I'd like to talk with your secretary for a few minutes.
- B: Tā zài dǎ zì, mǎshàng jiù lái.
He's typing, he'll be here in a moment.
6. A: Zhèige hái zi bú xiàng huà, bù guān zěnmē shuō dōu bù tīng.
This child is too much. No matter what you say, he just doesn't listen.
- B: Duì ma, zhè nǎr xiàng Xīn Zhōngguóde értóng!
Yes, he's certainly no [not like any] child of "New China."

*The term "liberation" is used with such frequency that we introduce it here despite the controversy over whether anything in fact was liberated or freed. For most people in China it is simply jargon for referring to 1949, and the semantic content is of little importance.

7. A: Zhèipiān duǎnpiān xiǎoshuō
xiěde shì shénme? What is this short story about?
- B: Xiěde shì yíge nóngcūn
gànbude gùshi. It's the story of a cadre in a
rural area.
8. A: Nǐ jíjí máng máng de, zuò
shénme qu a? What are you in such a hurry to
go do?
- B: Shàng xué qu a! I'm going to school!
9. A: Zhèngfǔ shì bu shì bǎohù
rénmende cáichǎn? Does the government protect people's
property?
- B: Shì. Zhèngfǔ shíxíng
bǎohù rénmen cáichǎnde
zhèngcè. Yes. The government is carrying
out a policy of protecting
people's property.
10. Zài Gòngchǎndǎng lǐngdǎoxià,
Zhōngguó zài shìjiè shàngde
dìwei yǒule hěn dàde gǎibiàn. Under the leadership of the Com-
munist Party, China's position
in the world has changed greatly.
11. A: Shínián lái, zhèi liǎngge
chéngshì de gōngshāngyè
yuè lái yuè fādá le. In the past ten years industry and
commerce in these two cities have
become more and more developed.
- B: Zhè hé zhèngfǔ de lǐngdǎo
shì fēnbukāi de. This can't be separated from the
government's leadership.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY

12. dǎng political party; (capital D-) the
(Communist) Party
13. yuányīn reason, cause
14. jiārù to join

VOCABULARY

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ài | to love |
| àishang | to fall in love with |
| bǎohù | to protect |
| bù guǎn | no matter (what, whether, etc.) |
| bú xiàng huà | to be ridiculous, to be outrageous, to be absurd (talk, acts, etc.) |
| cānjiā | to participate in, to take part in, to join, to attend |
| chéngshì | city; urban |
| dǎng | (political) party |
| dǎ zì | to type (on a typewriter) |
| -de huà | if; in case; supposing that |
| duǎnpiān | short (stories, articles) |
| értóng | child (formal word) |
| fēn | to divide, to separate, to split |
| fēnkāi | to separate, to split up |
| gànbu | cadre |
| Gòngchǎndǎng | the Communist Party |
| gùshi | story |
| hèn | to hate, to loathe, to detest |
| Hóngwèibīng | (a) Red Guard; the Red Guards |
| jiārù | to join |
| jiěfàng | to liberate, to emancipate; liberation |
| jièyì | to mind, to take offense |
| jíjí mángmáng | in a big hurry |
| jímáng | to be hasty, to be hurried |
| ...lái | for the past...(amount of time) |
| lǐngdǎo | to lead, to direct, to exercise leadership (over); leadership; leader, leading cadre |
| nóngcūn | country, rural area; rural; village |
| rù | to enter; to join |
| rù Tuán | to join the Communist Youth League (<u>Gòngqīngtuán</u> or <u>Gòngchǎnzhǔyì</u> <u>Qīngniántuán</u>) |
| -shang | (verb ending indicating starting and continuing) |
| shàng xué | to go to school; to attend school |

SOC, Unit 6

shìjiè
shìjièshang
shíxíng

world
in the world, in the whole world
to practice, to carry out, to put into
effect, to implement

-tuán
Tuán

group, society
the (Communist Youth) League

-xià
xià qí

under
to play chess

yuányīn

reason, cause

zhèngcè
zhèngfǔ

policy
government