

A new semester has begun. As your Chinese level advances, the topics you study in this book will become more interesting.

As you follow Lin Na through this lesson, you will learn how to describe the places you have visited, how to comment on your travel experiences, as well as how to change money at the bank before your departure. You will even learn how to say a sentence in the Shanghai dialect.

第十五课 Lesson 15

她去上海了

一. 课文

Text



(一)

林娜：力波，你来得真早。

丁力波：刚才银行人少，不用排队。林娜，你今天穿得很漂亮啊。

林娜：是吗？我来银行换钱，下午我还要去王府井买东西。

丁力波：今天一英镑换多少人民币？

林娜：一英镑换十一块五毛七分人民币。

【在银行换钱】

Changing money
at the bank

明天我要去上海旅行,得用人民币。

丁力波: 什么? 明天你要去上海吗? 你刚从西安回北京,^① 你真喜

欢旅行! 在西安玩儿得好不好?

林 娜: 我玩儿得非常好。

【评价动作或行为】

Commenting on one's actions

丁力波: 吃得怎么样?

林 娜: 吃得还可以。^② 这次住得不太好。

丁力波: 你参观兵马俑了没有?



林 娜: 我参观兵马俑了。我还买了很多明信片,你到我那儿去看看吧。

丁力波: 好啊。我也很想去西安旅行,你给我介绍介绍吧。看,该你了。^③

林 娜: 小姐,我想用英镑换人民币。这是五百英镑。

工作人员: 好,给您五千七百八十五块人民币。请数一数。

生词 New Words

1. 得

StPt de

(structural particle) 吃得很好,穿得很漂亮,玩儿得很好

2. 早	A	zǎo	early 来得真早,去得太早,到得很早,睡得不早,你早,都很早
3. 银行	N	yínháng	bank 中国银行
4. 少	A	shǎo	few; little 人少,银行很少,也很少,不少
5. 排队	VO	páiduì	to form a line; to queue up 不用排队,排队买书,排队挂号,排两个队
排	V	pái	to arrange; to put in order
队	N	duì	a row of people; line
6. 换	V	huàn	to exchange; to change 换钱,换书,换光盘
7. 英镑	N	yīngbàng	pound sterling 换英镑,一英镑,五百英镑
8. 人民币	N	rénmínbì	Renminbi (RMB) 换人民币
人民	N	rénmín	people 中国人民银行,加拿大人民
9. 得	OpV	děi	to need; must; to have to 得换钱,得排队,得复习语法
10. 用	V	yòng	to use 用钱,用一下电话,用英镑换人民币,得用人民币,用一用
11. 刚	Adv	gāng	just; only a short while ago 刚回北京,刚去银行
12. 从	Prep	cóng	from 从美国回中国,从上海到北京
13. 非常	Adv	fēicháng	very; extremely; highly 非常早,非常漂亮,非常喜欢中国音乐
14. 次	M	cì	(measure word for actions) 这次,那次,一次
15. 参观	V	cānguān	to visit (a place) 参观学院,参观医院,参观公司
16. 兵马俑	N	bīngmǎyǒng	(ceremonial clay statues of warriors)

兵	N	bīng	and horses which are buried with the dead) 参观兵马俑 soldier; fighter
17. 明信片	N	míngxìnpiàn	postcard 很多明信片, 一张明信片, 美术明信片
信	N	xìn	letter 写信, 寄信, 给他写信
18. 该	V	gāi	to be sb.'s turn to do sth. 该你了, 该我(换钱)了, 该他(念)了
19. 工作人员	N	gōngzuò rényuán	working personnel; staff member 银行工作人员, 邮局工作人员, 一位工作人员
人员	N	rényuán	personnel; staff
20. 千	Nu	qiān	thousand 两千, 五千, 八千
21. 数	V	shǔ	to count 数一数, 数数, 数钱, 数人民币
22. 王府井	PN	Wángfǔjǐng	(name of a famous commercial district in Beijing)
23. 西安	PN	Xī'ān	(name of the capital of Shaanxi Province)

(二)

马大为: 林娜, 早! ④ 好久不见, 你回英国了吗?

【肯定事情已经发生】

Confirming that something has happened

林娜: 我没有回英国, 我去上海了。昨天刚回北京。

马大为: 刚才宋华来了, 他也问我, 林娜去哪儿了?

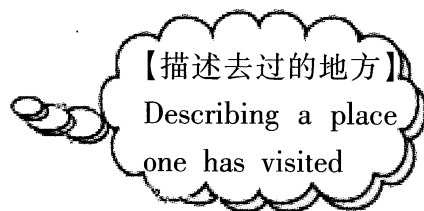
林娜: 我给宋华写信了, 他怎么不知道? 他现在在哪儿?

马大为：他回宿舍了。上海怎么样？听说这两年上海发展得非常

快，是不是？

林娜：是啊，上海很大，也非常漂亮。那儿银行多，商场也多，我

很喜欢上海。



马大为：上海东西贵不贵？

林娜：东西不太贵。上海人做衣服做得真好，我买了很多件。

马大为：上海人喜欢说上海话，他们普通话说得怎么样？

林娜：他们普通话说得很好，年轻人英语说得也很流利。

马大为：你学没学上海话？

林娜：学了。我会说“阿拉勿懂”。⑤

马大为：你说什么？我不懂。



林娜：这就是上海话的“我不懂”。⑥

生词 New Words

1. 好久不见	IE	hǎojiǔ bú jiàn	haven't seen (sb.) for a very long time
好久	IE	hǎojiǔ	a very long time
见	V	jiàn	to see
2. 发展	V	fāzhǎn	to develop
3. 快	A	kuài	fast; quick; rapid 发展得非常快, 说得很快, 念得不快
4. 话	N	huà	dialect; language 上海话, 西安话, 中国话
5. 普通话	N	pǔtōnghuà	the common speech (mandarin) 说普通话, 学习普通话
6. 年轻	A	niánqīng	young 年轻人, 非常年轻
轻	A	qīng	light; small
7. 流利	A	liúlì	fluent 说得很流利, 念得非常流利, 流利的汉语, 流利的英语, 流利的普通话
8. 懂	V	dǒng	to understand 懂上海话, 不懂英语, 懂不懂
9. 就	Adv	jiù	exactly; precisely 就是, 就是他, 就是这个

补充生词 Supplementary Words

1. 美元	N	měiyuán	U. S. dollar
2. 欧元	N	ōuyuán	Euro
3. 加元	N	jiāyuán	Canadian dollar
4. 元	M	yuán	(measure word for Chinese currency <i>kuai</i>)
5. 亚洲学系	N	yàzhōuxué xì	Department of Asian Studies
6. 汇率	V	huìlǜ	exchange rate
7. 现金	N	xiànjīn	cash
8. 信用卡	N	xìnyòngkǎ	credit card

9. 城市	N	chéngshì	city
10. 地方	N	dìfang	place
11. 儿子	V	érzi	son
12. 菜	N	cài	food; a dish

二. 注释 Notes

① 你刚从西安回北京。

“You just came back to Beijing from Xi'an”.

“从+NP” forms a prepositional phrase that precedes the verb, indicating the starting point of an action.

The object of the preposition “从” is usually a word or a phrase denoting location or time (see Lesson 16). For example:

我从学院去邮局。

他从英国来中国。

In order to function as the object of “从”, a noun or a pronoun that doesn't denote location must be followed by “这儿” or “那儿”, thus completing the prepositional phrase which modifies the verb. For example:

他从力波那儿来。

他从谁那儿来?

陈老师从我这儿去银行。

② (我)吃得还可以。

“The food (I had) was passable.”

“可以” is used as an adjective here, meaning “good, not bad”. “还可以” means “passable; just so-so”. For example:

这个电影还可以。

那位留学生汉语说得还可以。

③ 看,该你了。

“Look, it's your turn now.”

“该+NP+(V)+了” means “it's somebody's turn (to do something)”. For example:

该你念课文了。

④ 林娜,早!

“Good morning, Lin Na.”

“早!” is another expression commonly employed by Chinese people as a greeting. It is usually used to say hello to someone in the morning. The common reply to it is also “早!” For example:

——老师早!

——你们早!

⑤ 我会说“阿拉勿懂”。

“I know how to say ‘I don’t understand.’”

In the Shanghai dialect, the expression “阿拉勿懂” means “I don’t understand.” In this dialect, “我” can be pronounced “阿拉”([AʔlA]), whereas “不” is pronounced “勿”([vəʔ]).

⑥ 这就是上海话的“我不懂”。

“This means ‘I don’t understand’ in the Shanghai dialect.”

“就”(1) has the function of emphasis. It is used to either confirm a fact, or stress that “this is exactly what the fact is”. For example:

这就是北京。

就是这个人。

三. 练习与运用

Drills and Practice

KEY SENTENCES

1. 林娜,早! 好久不见,你回英国了吗?
2. 我没有回英国,我去上海了。
3. 你刚从西安回北京。
4. 今天一英镑换多少人民币?
5. 你到我那儿去看看吧。
6. 你来得真早。
7. 年轻人英语说得也很流利。
8. 这就是上海话的“我不懂”。

1. 熟读下列短语 Master the following phrases

- (1) 学得怎么样 玩儿得怎么样 住得好不好 写得漂亮不漂亮
穿得很好 吃得还可以 念得太快 睡得很晚
起得不早 教得不少 说得不流利 数得不对 买得不多
发展得非常快 休息得不太好
(用)钱用得不多 (问)问题问得很少 (做)练习做得真好
- (2) 回家了 买东西了 去北京了 学普通话了 参观兵马俑了
喝红葡萄酒了没有 写信了没有 练习口语了没有
送礼物了没有 打扫宿舍了没有 打电话了没有
洗没洗衣服 听没听音乐 参加没参加聚会 复习没复习课文
- (3) 从学院去医院 从美国到英国 从南方回北京 从他那儿来 从公司租房子
- (4) 给妈妈写信 给朋友打电话 给弟弟买礼物 给我介绍西安
给他们上语法课
- (5) 就是他 就是这个人 就是那位教授 就是陈老师的朋友
- (6) 看看 听听 说说 写写 介绍介绍 参观参观 休息休息
等一等 问一问 数一数 看一看 听一听 写一写 说一说

2. 句型替换 Pattern drills

- (1) 他每天来得早吗?

他每天来得很早。

你来得早不早?

我来得不早。

起	早
睡	晚
吃	多
休息	好

- (2) 你说 汉语 说得很好。

哪里,我说汉语说得不太好。

他汉语 说得怎么样?

他汉语说得还可以。

写	汉字	漂亮
学	语法	好
念	课文	流利
做	练习	快

(3) 谁教你们语法?

梁老师教我们语法。

他语法教得怎么样?

他教得太快。

口语	很好
汉字	非常快
英语	不太好
文学	还可以

(4) 昨天你看电影了吗?

我没有看电影。

你去哪儿了?

我去我哥哥那儿了。

上课	医院
参观中学	银行
参加聚会	我朋友那儿
锻炼身体	老师那儿

(5) 上午你做什么了?

我去银行了。

你换没换钱?

我没换钱。

买东西	买礼物
去邮局	排队
打扫宿舍	洗衣服
回家	复习中文

(6) 明天你要去王府井吗?

我要去。

你从哪儿去?

我从学院去。

你跟谁一起去?

我跟力波一起去。

租房公司	我家	我弟弟
商场	宋华那儿	宋华
外语学院	美术学院	陈老师

(7) 请问,现在一英镑换多少人民币?

一英镑换十一块六毛五分人民币。

我想用英镑换人民币,这是300英镑。

美元(měiyuán)	八块一毛九分	500 美元
欧元(ōuyuán)	七块一毛二分	200 欧元
加元(jiāyuán)	五块二毛三分	700 加元

3. 课堂活动 Classroom activity

Complete and answer the following questions with your classmates

(1) 1美元(měiyuán)换8.19元(yuán)人民币

A: 100美元换多少人民币? B: 100美元换819元人民币。

A: 200美元_____? B: _____。

A: 250美元_____? B: _____。

(2) 1欧元(ōuyuán)换7.12元(yuán)人民币

A: 500欧元_____? B: _____。

A: 620欧元_____? B: _____。

A: 780欧元_____? B: _____。

(3) 1加元(jiāyuán)换5.23元(yuán)人民币

A: 1300加元_____? B: _____。

A: 1500加元_____? B: _____。

A: 1900加元_____? B: _____。

4. 会话练习 Conversation exercises

[打招呼 Saying hello]

(1) A: 早。

B: 你早。今天天气很好。

A: 是啊,今天天气真好。

(2) A: 张师傅早!

B: 您早。

A: 昨天您睡得好吗?

B: _____,今天起得很晚。您呢?

A: 我休息得很好。

[肯定事情已经发生 Confirming that something has happened]

(1) A: 昨天你去哪儿了? 我下午到你宿舍找你了, 你不在。

B: 我去看朋友了, 真对不起。

A: 没关系。我没有给你打电话, 你不知道我要去。

(2) A: 好久不见, 你去哪儿了?

B: 我_____了。

A: 你为什么现在回英国?

B: 我妈妈住院了, 我去看她。

[评价动作或行为 Commenting on one's actions]

(1) A: 你知道吗? 我去_____了。

B: 你真喜欢旅行! 你_____?

A: 玩儿得还可以。

B: 这次你吃得怎么样?

A: _____。

(2) A: 你是亚洲学系(yàzhōuxué xì)的学生吗?

B: 是, 我学习汉语。

A: 你汉语说得很流利。

B: 哪里, _____。

A: 谁教你们口语?

B: _____。

A: 老师教得怎么样?

B: _____。

A: 这是你写的汉字吗? 写得很漂亮。

B: 我写得不快。请多帮助。

(3) A: 你看他汉字写得怎么样?

B: _____。

A: 他这个字写得对不对?

B: _____。

A: 应该怎么写?

B: _____。

[在银行换钱 Changing money at the bank]

(1) A: 小姐,我想用美元换人民币。

B: 您要换多少美元?

A: 今天的汇率(huìlǜ)是多少?

B: 现在100美元换_____。

A: 我换_____。

B: 好。这是_____,请您数一数。

(2) A: 您好,我想换800元现金(xiànjīn)。这是我的信用卡(xìnyòngkǎ)。

B: 换人民币还是换美元?

A: _____。

[描述去过的地方 Describing a place one has visited]

A: 听说你刚去_____了。

B: 是啊。_____得很快。

A: 你买东西了吗? 那儿的東西好不好?

B: _____,东西也很多。

A: 吃的东西贵不贵?

B: _____。

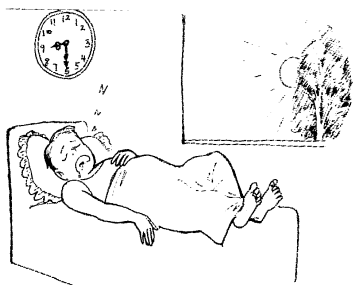
A: 那儿天气怎么样?

B: _____。

A: 那儿的人说普通话吗?

B: 那儿的人普通话说说得_____。你应该去看看。

5. 看图说话 Describe the following pictures



(起得很晚)



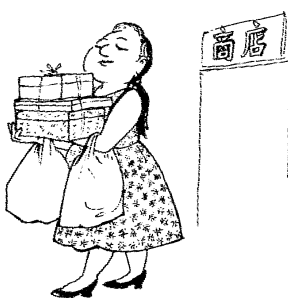
(练习做得不对)



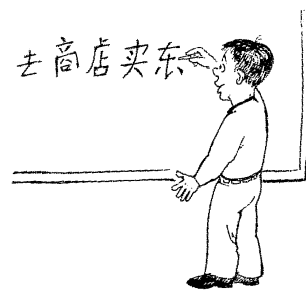
(吃得很多)



(来得很早)



(买得很多)



(写得不对)

6. 交际练习 Communication practice

- (1) You went to the bank to exchange money, but after talking to the teller, you noticed that the exchange rate was not very good. Therefore, you decided to change the money later.
- (2) After visiting different places, you and your friend are asking about each other's travel experiences.
- (3) You are discussing language studies with your Chinese friend. You hope that he/she will make some comments on the various aspects of your spoken Chinese, grammar, and character-writing.

四. 阅读和复述 Reading Comprehension and Paraphrasing

张教授去上海

张教授在北京语言学院工作,他很喜欢旅行。他刚从英国回北京,上海的一个学院请他去上课。这个星期五他去上海了。张教授给那儿的学生上英国文学课,他课上得非常好,学生都很喜欢他的课。

上海是一个大城市(chéngshì),这两年发展得很快。上海的商场很多,商场的东西也非常好,上海人做的衣服很有名。张教授去参观了很多有名的地方(dìfang),他买了不少衣服,还买了很多明信片。他儿子(érzi)在上海工作,是中国银行的工作人员。星期六儿子请他去吃饭,那个餐厅上海菜(cài)做得很好,也不太贵。张教授在上海玩儿得非常好,吃得也很好,住得还可以,一个星期过得真快。

张教授会说西安话,也会一点儿上海话。可是他上海话说得不太好。他说:“现在上海人会说普通话,年轻人普通话和英语都说得很流利,在上海我不用说上海话。”

五. 语法

Grammar

1. 情态补语(1) The complement of state (1)

In Chinese, a verb or an adjective is frequently followed by an element providing further detail or explanation. This is called the complement. Among the various forms of complements, the one that describes or comments on the achieved state of an action is called the complement of state. It is usually formed by an adjective or an adjectival phrase. The structural particle “得” must be placed between the verb and the complement of state. To create the negative form, “不” should be put before the complement of state.

V	+	得	+	Adv	+	A
来		得		很		早
住		得		不		好

The V/A-not-V/A question form is constructed by juxtaposing the affirmative form of the complement with its negative form.

V	+	得	+	A	+	不A
玩儿		得		好		不好?
发展		得		快		不快?

In this kind of sentence, if there is an object following the verb, the verb needs to be reduplicated and then placed after the object, but before “得”. The first verb is often omitted.

(V) + O + V + 得 + Adv + A

Subject	Predicate						
	(V)	O	V	“得”	Adv	A	Particle
他			来	得	很	早。	吗?
她			住	得		好	
上海			发展	得		快不快?	
他们	(说)	普通话	说	得		怎么样?	
老师	(教)	语法	教	得	不	快。	

Notes:

(1) A complement formed by an adjective is usually preceded by “很”. This is similar to the case in which the adjective is used as a predicate. For example: “来得很早”, “说得很快”.

(2) The focus of a sentence containing a complement of state is centered on the complement. Therefore, both its question form and related answer form are usually made from variations on the complement. Its negative form is made by negating the complement rather than by placing “不” before the verb. Hence, it is incorrect to say ⊗^[1] “他不来得很早。”

(3) In this kind of sentence, the elliptical form can be used to answer a question. For example:

Question	Answer
他汉语说得流利吗?	他汉语说得很流利。
	说得很流利。
	很流利。

2. 助词“了” ②: 肯定事情的完成或实现 Particle “了” ②: Confirming the completion or realization of something

In Lesson 13, we learned that the particle “了” ① can follow a verb to denote the completion or realization of an action. In this lesson, we see that “了” ② always appears at the end of a sentence. It emphatically confirms the completion or realization of some event or situation. Compare the sentences in groups A and B:

[1] Incorrect sentences are marked by ⊗ in this book.

A

你去哪儿?

Where are you going?

我去商场。

I am going to the shopping mall.

你买什么?

What are you going to buy?

我买衣服。

I am going to buy some clothes.

B

你去哪儿了?

Where have you been? Or

Where did you go?

我去商场了。

I've been to the shopping mall. Or

I went to the shopping mall.

你买什么了?

What have you bought? Or

What did you buy?

我买衣服了。

I've bought some clothes. Or

I bought some clothes.

In group A, “去商场” and “买衣服” are not completed actions in the past. In group B, however, these two actions are definitely completed or realized.

To negate a sentence with the particle “了” ②, place the adverb “没(有)” rather than “不” before the verb, and omit “了” from the end of the sentence. To form a V/A-not-V/A question, juxtapose the affirmative form of the verb with its negative (“…没…”), or add “…了没有” to the end of an affirmative sentence.

V + O + 了

Subject	Predicate			
	Adv	V	O	Pt
我	没有	换	钱	了。
他		去	上海。	
宋华		回	家	了吗?
林娜		去	西安	了没有?
她		参观没参观	兵马俑?	

Notes:

(1) When present, the particle “了” ② always indicates that actions or events have taken place in the past. However, it is not true that “了” ② is always required to express past events. To narrate a past event (especially several events taking place consecutively) or to describe a scene at a specific moment, without

confirming the realization of the action, we can leave out “了”. For example:

星期六他上午去看电影,下午去参加一个聚会。

(2) If “了” simultaneously follows the verb and stands at the end of the sentence, it then performs both functions mentioned above. For example:

他去了。

我懂了。

刚才宋华来了。

“了” expresses the completion and realization of the action and confirms the completion or realization of some event or situation.

3. 动词的重叠 Reduplication of the verb

In Chinese, verbs can be reduplicated. The form for reduplicated monosyllabic verbs is “AA” or “A—A”. However, the form for reduplicated bisyllabic verbs is “ABAB”, and “—” cannot be added between the two syllables of bisyllabic verbs. For example: 看看, 说说, 等一等, 用一用, 数一数, 介绍介绍, 复习复习, etc. Reduplicating a verb has the function of implying a short duration for that action or the idea of giving something a try. In this sense, it is similar to adding “一下” to the verb.

4. 100~10000的称数法 Numeration for numbers from 100 to 10,000

101	一百〇一	102	一百〇二	.....	109	一百〇九	110	一百一十
111	一百一十一	112	一百一十二	.....	119	一百一十九	120	一百二十
	⋮		⋮			⋮		⋮
	⋮		⋮			⋮		⋮
191	一百九十一	192	一百九十二	.....	199	一百九十九	200	二百
201	二百〇一	202	二百〇二	.....	209	二百〇九	210	二百一十
	⋮		⋮			⋮		⋮
	⋮		⋮			⋮		⋮
991	九百九十一	992	九百九十二	.....	999	九百九十九	1000	一千

1001 一千〇一 1010 一千〇一十 1052 一千〇五十二 1100 一千一百
1109 一千一百〇九 3543 三千五百四十三 8990 八千九百九十 9999 九千九百九十九

1. 汉字的构字法(1) **Methods of constructing Chinese characters (1)**

When constructing Chinese characters, certain rules are followed in the combination of sound, structure and meaning. Though the forms of modern characters are frequently very different from these ancient ones, Chinese characters still maintain the characteristics of a logographic writing system. Therefore, understanding the process by which Chinese characters are formed will facilitate learning them.

Pictographic method (象形法): This method of construction depicts either the whole image or the partial characteristic of an object. It is the original method of forming characters.

- a. Depicting the whole image of the object. For example:

人, 大, 目, 见, 口, 牙, 耳, 心, 手, 足, 女, 木, 水, 火, 土, 丁, 刀, 日, 月, 井, 田,
子, 儿, 工, 弓, 衣, 车, 舟, 门, 户, 虫, 马, 立.

- b. Depicting a characteristic of the object. For example:

母, 羊, 牛, 犬, 身.

- c. Depicting both the object and other associated things. For example:

果, 天, 匕, 见.

In antiquity, these single-component characters, which we have already learned, were originally pictographic. Nowadays, they are no longer very pictographic but are similar to codes. However, when they are used as the basic components for multi-component characters, the fact that they maintain either their original sounds or meanings certainly helps our understanding of the latter.

2. 认写基本汉字 **Learn and write basic Chinese characters**

(1) 民 ㇀ ㇁ ㇂ ㇃ ㇄ 民

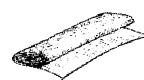
mín the people

5 strokes

(2) 币(幣) 一 丨 冫 币

bì currency

4 strokes



(3) 千 千
qiān thousand 3 strokes

(4) 久 久
jiǔ long 3 strokes

(5) 奂 (奂) 𠂆 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊 𠂋 奂
huàn abundant 7 strokes

(6) 丘 𠂆 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 丘
qiū mound, hillock 5 strokes



(7) 甬 𠂆 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊 甬
yǒng road; path 7 strokes



(8) 亚 (亞) (一 + 业)
Yà Asia 6 strokes

(9) 车 (車) 一 𠂆 𠂇 车
chē vehicle 4 strokes

(10) 重 一 𠂆 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊 𠂋 重
zhòng heavy 9 strokes

(11) 尢 一 𠂆 尢 尢

yóu especially

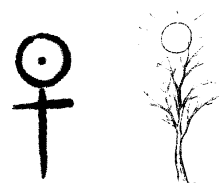
4 strokes

3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 早 zǎo

早 → 日 + 十

6 strokes



(2) 银行 yínháng (銀行)

银 → 钅 + 艮

11 strokes

(3) 排队 páiduì (排隊)

排 → 扌 + 非

11 strokes

队 → 阝 + 人

4 strokes

(4) 换 huàn (換)

换 → 扌 + 奂

10 strokes

立 (pángzìtóu) 丶 亠 亠 亠 亠 立

6 strokes

(5) 英镑 yīngbàng (英鎊)

镑 → 钅 + 立 + 方

15 strokes

(6) 从 cóng (從)

从 → 人 + 人

4 strokes



(7) 次 cì

次 → 冫 + 欠

6 strokes

(8) 参观 cānguān (參觀)

观 → 又 + 见

6 strokes

(9) 兵马俑 bīngmǎyǒng (兵馬俑)

兵 → 丘 + 八

7 strokes

俑 → 亻 + 甬

9 strokes

(10) 明信片 míngxìnpiàn

信 → 亻 + 言

9 strokes

(11) 工作人员 gōngzuò rényuán (工作人員)

员 → 口 + 贝

7 strokes

(12) 王府井 Wángfǔjǐng

府 → 广 + 付

8 strokes

(13) 西安 Xī'ān

安 → 宀 + 女

6 strokes

(14) 发展 fāzhǎn (發展)

展 → 尸 + 艹 + 氏

10 strokes

(15) 普通话 pǔtōnghuà (普通話)

普 → 丷 + 亚 + 日

12 strokes

通 → 甬 + 辶

10 strokes

(16) 年轻 niánqīng (年輕)

轻 → 车 + 亠

9 strokes

(On the left side of a character, the fourth stroke of “车” is written as “-”.)

流(liúzipáng) 丶 亠 亠 亠 亠 亠 流

7 strokes

(17) 流利 liúlì

流 → 亠 + 流

10 strokes

利 → 禾 + 刂

7 strokes

(18) 懂 dǒng

懂 → 亠 + 亠 + 重

15 strokes

(19) 就 jiù

就 → 京 + 尢

12 strokes

文化知识

Cultural Notes

Xi'an and the Ancient Chinese Capitals

Xi'an is a renowned ancient Chinese capital. Back in the 11th century BC, King Wu of the Western Zhou Dynasty established his capital, named Haojing, where Xi'an is currently located. After that, the Qin Dynasty (221 BC—206 BC), the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC—25 AD), the Sui Dynasty (581 AD—618 AD), and the Tang Dynasty (618 AD—907 AD), all had their capital cities at Xi'an. Xi'an was the capital city of Chinese civilization for over one thousand years of its five-thousand-year history. In antiquity, Xi'an was called Chang'an. In the year

1369, its name was changed to Xi'an, and has remained the same to the present day. Now the modern city of Xi'an is the capital of Shaanxi Province.

Nanjing is another ancient Chinese capital. The Kingdom of Wu during the Three Kingdoms' Period (229 AD—277 AD) and the Eastern Jin(晋) Dynasty (317 AD—420 AD) all established their capitals in this city. After the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen took office as the acting president in Nanjing. From 1927 to 1949, Nanjing performed the role of capital city of the Nationality government of China. Now it is the capital of Jiangsu Province.

Beijing was the capital city of the Jin(金), Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasties for a period of more than eight hundred years. After 1949, it became the capital city of the People's Republic of China.

In addition, Luoyang, Kaifeng, and Hangzhou are among what are called the six major ancient Chinese capitals.