

# CHINESE WITHOUT TEARS

## ADVANCED

A young woman with long dark hair, wearing a red top, is smiling and holding a white rectangular sign in her right hand. The sign has the Chinese characters '高级' (Gāojí) written in red. The background is a plain, light color.

高级

LUI HUIJUN

# **CHINESE WITHOUT TEARS**

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# Discovery Publisher

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Author : Liu Huijun

Translation: Jared Scott Pratt



616 Corporate Way, Suite 2-4933

Valley Cottage, New York, 10989

[www.discoverypublisher.com](http://www.discoverypublisher.com)

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# AN ENGLISH FOREWORD FOR LEARNERS

This textbook includes 16 lessons, each centering on a conversational scenario likely to be encountered by anyone living in, studying in, or visiting China for the first time. Each lesson focuses on a single topic, such as asking and giving directions, changing currencies, using public transportation, ordering in restaurants, discussing the weather, renting an apartment, and asking for help with repairs.

The dialogues presented in each lesson are accompanied by detailed notes on grammar and usage, supplementary information, and exercises. Together, they follow the story of an overseas student, Emily, through the course of her time in China, each lesson building on the one preceding it to provide increasingly sophisticated conversations and increasingly complex language instruction.

The Chinese text was compiled within Shenzhen University's College of International Exchange by associate professor Liu Huijun. The English translation was written by a native speaker from the United States in collaboration with Professor Liu.

This textbook is the third volume of the *Chinese Without Tears* series. It is recommended for intermediate beginners, either those who have studied *Chinese Without Tears for Beginners* and *Chinese Without Tears, Intermediate Level* or with two semester's study in Mandarin Chinese program or those with equivalent experience (in part-time courses or through self-study). Both a thorough knowledge of Pinyin (拼音) and a rudimentary knowledge of Hanzi (汉字) are recommended for learners studying this textbook.

Lessons are divided into the following sections:

1. A text of the lesson's dialogue, in both Chinese and English, is accompanied by a video recording. All dialogues include the real-life, up-to-date language used in daily life, language that learners can hear and use every day.
2. A series of comprehension questions aids learners in determining whether they understand all of the important parts of the dialogue
3. A list of vocabulary shows new words first in their smallest meaningful parts, then as presented in the dialogues. New vocabulary items number 900 over all 16 lessons.
4. Word Usage sections explain the target vocabulary's grammatical and colloquial usage in detail and illustrate ideas with sample sentences (including commonly made errors). In addition, "Distinguish" sections in many lessons focus on words and structures with easily confused meanings, uses, or connotations and highlight differences with detailed explanations and multiple examples.
5. Chinese Knowledge sections provide additional insight into the formation and grammar of the language.
6. Cultural Tips and Tips for Daily Life provide information on customs and common problems in mainland China, helping learners avoid common problems while getting the most out of living in China.
7. Supplementary Terms and Supplementary Information sections provide learners with the words and knowledge they need to discuss topics in greater depth.
8. A variety of exercises reinforces the vocabulary and grammar covered in each lesson. Discussion, performance and role-playing activities give level-appropriate speaking and interaction opportunities to those studying in classroom settings or with friends or co-workers.



The 16 lessons together present a full course of spoken Chinese for beginners. In a classroom setting, each lesson should require approximately 4-6 class hours. The lessons are arranged in order of increasing difficulty. Successful study of all 16 lessons should prepare most learners for study at an *intermediate* level.

Notes on the English translation: the translation of this text into English follows two simple principles:

1. For the dialogues, the English translation closely follows the original Chinese text. Whenever it was possible to do so without interfering with meaning, the original language's word order and choices have been closely reflected in the English version. It is hoped this will make remembering the dialogues easier for learners.
2. In all other sections, translations have been kept as clear and simple as possible, avoiding specialized linguistic and grammatical terms except where unavoidable. The Chinese characters discussed in each note are left intact in order to avoid potential confusion between English and Chinese usage.



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# 第一课 LESSON 1

## 明天深圳天气怎么样？

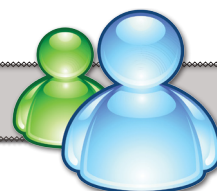
## HOW IS THE WEATHER GOING TO BE TOMORROW IN SHENZHEN?

这一课我们将学到 • In this lesson we will study the following:

1. 与天气有关的内容
2. 重点词语：越来越……、明天比今天还热吗？、  
你看这天气……、还行
3. 汉语知识：汉语中的“比字句”



### 一、课文 • TEXT



(吴帅和艾美丽在谈论中国的气候 • Wu Shuai and Emily are discussing China's climate)



艾美丽：这里的夏天太热了！中国的夏天都很热吗？  
Here, summer is too hot. Are the summers here all really hot?



吴帅：是的，大部分地区都很热，而且常常下雨。  
They are. Most places are all really hot. Also, it often rains.



艾美丽：美国的夏天经常刮飓风，这里会吗？  
In the United States during summer, we frequently have hurricanes. Does that happen here?



吴帅：中国的南方也经常刮风，但是我们不叫“飓风”，我们叫“台风”。  
China's southern areas also frequently have strong windstorms, but we don't call them "hurricanes." We call them "typhoons" (táifēng).



艾美丽：中国的冬天会下雪吗？  
In China, during winter, does it snow?



吴帅：南方的冬天很少下雪，深圳的冬天从不下雪。不过，北方的冬天常常下雪。在冬天，北方比南方冷多了。哈尔滨的冬天最低气温有零下四十度呢。  
In southern areas, during winter we rarely have snow. In Shenzhen, it never snows. However, in the northern areas, during winter there is often snow. In winter, the North gets much colder than the South. In Ha'erbin, during winter, the lowest temperatures are -40°C.



艾美丽: 那春天和秋天呢? 怎么样?  
Then, spring and autumn? What about them?



吴帅: 春天和秋天不冷也不热, 挺舒服的。不过, 春天有点儿潮湿, 秋天比较干燥。  
Spring and autumn are not cold and not hot. They're very comfortable. Spring is a little humid. Autumn is comparatively dry.



艾美丽: 你看了今天的天气预报吗? 明天深圳天气怎么样?  
Did you see today's weather forecast? How is the weather going to be tomorrow in Shenzhen?



吴帅: 看了, 明天早上是晴天, 下午是阴天, 傍晚有阵雨, 风不大。  
I saw it. Tomorrow morning will be sunny. The afternoon will be overcast. The evening will have a bit of rain. The wind won't be strong.



艾美丽: 明天比今天还热吗?  
Will tomorrow be even hotter than today?



吴帅: 是啊, 明天的气温比今天高三度。夏天到了, 天气越来越热了。  
It will. Tomorrow's temperature will be 3°C higher than today's. Once summer arrives, the weather becomes hotter and hotter.



艾美丽: 我明天想去野餐, 你看这天气合适吗?  
Tomorrow I want to go to on a picnic. Do you think the weather will be suitable?



吴帅: 还行吧。别忘了擦防晒霜, 也要带上雨伞。  
It should still be OK. Don't forget to apply sunscreen. Also, you should carry an umbrella.



艾美丽: 好的, 谢谢你。  
OK, thank you.

## 二、根据课文回答问题 • ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE TEXT

1. 中国的夏天都很热吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

2. 深圳的冬天下雪吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

3. 台风在什么地方刮?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

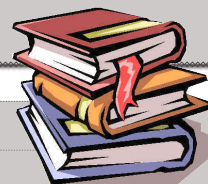
4. 中国大部分的地方春天和秋天怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

5. 艾美丽想去野餐, 吴帅跟他说了什么?

\_\_\_\_\_ 

### 三、生词 • VOCABULARY



1	明天	míngtiān	名	tomorrow
2	天气	tiānqì	名	weather
3	谈论	tánlùn	动	to discuss, to talk about
4	气候	qìhòu	名	climate
5	夏天	xiàtiān	名	summer
6	热	rè	形	hot (high in temperature)
7	部分	bùfen	名	part, percentage
8	地区	dìqū	名	area
9	而且	érqiě	连	also, in addition
10	常常	chángchang	副	often, always
11	下(雨)	xià(yǔ)	动	(of rain or snow) to fall, to have
12	雨	yǔ	名	rain
13	下雨	xià//yǔ	(动宾) 动	to rain
14	刮	guā	动	blow (of strong winds)
15	飓风	jùfēng	名	hurricane
16	南方	nánfāng	名	southern regions, the South
17	风	fēng	名	wind
18	台风	táifēng	名	typhoon
19	冬天	dōngtiān	名	winter
20	雪	xuě	名	snow
21	少	shǎo	形	rarely, seldom
22	从不	cóngbù		never
23	北方	běifāng	名	northern regions, the North
24	比	bǐ	介	compare(d) to, than
25	低	dī	形	low
26	气温	qìwēn	名	temperature
27	零下	língxià	名	subzero, below zero
28	度	dù	量	[a measure word, degree]
29	春天	chūntiān	名	spring
30	秋天	qiūtiān	名	autumn
31	舒服	shūfu	形	comfortable
32	潮湿	cháoashī	形	humid
33	干燥	gānzào	形	dry, not humid
34	预报	yùbào	动、名	to forecast; forecast
35	早上	zǎoshang	名	morning
36	晴	qíng	形	(of weather) sunny

37	阴	yīn	形	(of weather) overcast
38	傍晚	bàngwǎn	名	nightfall, dusk, evening
39	阵	zhèn	量	[measure word indicating brief periods of rain]
40	阵雨	zhènyǔ		rain shower
41	高	gāo	形	high, tall
42	越来越……	yuèlái yuè……		more and more...
43	野餐	yěcān	名	picnic
44	擦	cā	动	rub, wipe, apply
45	防	fáng	动	to prevent, to protect against
46	晒	shài	动	(of the sun) to shine
47	霜	shuāng	名	frost; white
48	防晒霜	fángshài shuāng	名	sunscreen
49	雨伞	yǔsǎn		umbrella

#### 专名词 • Proper Names

50	美国	měiguó	United States of America
51	哈尔滨	hāěrbīn	Hāerbīn (Harbin)

## 四、词语解释 • WORD USAGE



### (一)、越来越……

汉语中，“越来越……”表示随着时间的变化，情况的状态、程度发生变化。“越来越”后面通常接形容词，而不能接副词。

越来越 indicates a change in conditions or of degree over time. It is most often followed by an adjective. It may not be followed by adverbs such as 很, 太, or 非常.

- 例如：1. 五月以后天气越来越热了。  
 2. 最近他的病越来越严重。  
 3. 他的汉语越来越很好。（×）

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

---

### (二)、明天比今天还热吗？

“还”在这里是“更”、“更加”的意思，也可以用“更”表示。常用在比较句中，表示比较程度的差别。在“A比B还高”的句子中，意思是：B已经比一般的程度高，或是达到某种程度，A则比B的程度高。

Here, 还 has the same meaning as 更 or 更加. It is often used when making comparisons to emphasize a difference in degree. For example, in the sentence “A 比 B 还高,” the meaning is that B

is already quite tall and that A is taller still. 更 can be used instead of 还 in such sentences.

例如：1. 我的汉语好，他比我的汉语还好。

2. 英语难，汉语比英语还难。

3. 我比他更像妈妈。

4. 他今天比我来得还早。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

---



### （三）、你看这天气合适吗？

在这里，“看”的意思是“觉得”、“认为”的意思。常用来表达主观的看法。后面不能带宾语，而只能接小句或短语。

Here, 看 means to think or to consider. It is often used when expressing personal opinions. When used in this way, 看 must be followed by a complete clause.

例如：1. 你看我穿这条裙子还好看吗？

2. 你看这么做可以吗？

3. 我看你不适合做这件事。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

---



### （四）、还行吧

在这里，“还”表达程度低或勉强、谦虚的语气，“还行”的意思是还可以，不到好的程度。常用的形式有“还好”、“还不错”、“还可以”、“还行”等。在与一般的形容词连用时，常在形容词前加上“算”。比如“还算便宜”、“还算凉快”、“还算漂亮”等等。

Here, 还 indicates a low but acceptable degree. 还行 indicates that the situation is less than desirable but still acceptable. 还好, 还不错, and 还可以 are all common expressions with similar meanings. The expression 还算 (roughly meaning “can be considered”) is also common, as in 还算便宜, 还算凉快, 还算漂亮, and others.

例如：1. A: 你的汉语怎么样？

B: 还可以。

2. A: 这个菜好吃吗？

B: 还行。

3. 这件衣服还算便宜，你买吧。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

---







语中的“比字句” • SENTENCE PATTERNS USING 比

汉语中常用“比”字表达比较的意思，主要形式有：

比 is often used in sentences to make comparisons. Important uses include the following:

►（一）、比字词组+形容词

The pattern “A+比+B+adj” states a difference in degree between A and B.

- 例如：1. 他比我高。  
2. 他比我跑得快。  
3. 他汉语说得比我好。

►（二）、比字词组+形容词+“得多/多了”（表示比较的程度）

The pattern “A+比+B+adj+得多/多了” emphasizes a large difference between A and B.

- 例如：1. 他的房间比我的大得多。  
2. 他的房间比我的大多了。

**注意：**（1）在这种句子中，不能将程度副词“很”、“最”、“非常”放在形容词前表示程度，而是在形容词后加“多”、“远”等词来表示。

**Note:** (1) In this sentence pattern, most adverbs of degree, such as 很, 最, and 非常, cannot be used. Instead 多 or 远 should be used after the adjective.

- 例如：1. 我的汉语比他很差。 (×)  
2. 我的汉语比他差得远了。 (√)  
3. 我的汉语比他差得多。 (√)  
4. 他的房间比我的非常小。 (×)  
5. 他的房间比我的小得多。 (√)

**注意：**（2）在这种句子中，可以在形容词前加上“还”和“更”等程度副词，表示比较程度的差别。

**Note:** (2) In this sentence pattern, 还 or 更 can be placed before the adjective to add emphasis.

- 例如：1. 他的汉语比我的还好。  
2. 她的衣服比我的更多。

►（三）、比字词组+形容词+数量词组

The pattern “A+比+B+adj+number+measure word” shows a difference in quantity.

- 例如：1. 他比我大两岁。  
2. 他的房间比我的大两平方米。

**注意：**这种句子中，数量词组要放在形容词后，补充说明数量，不能放在形容词前。

**Note:** The number and measure word are placed after, not before, the adjective.

## 六、相关链接，常用的有关天气的词语 • RELATED TERMS: WEATHER

1	晴间多云	qíngjiànduōyún	partly cloudy
2	多云	duōyún	cloudy
3	阴天	yīntiān	overcast
4	阴间多云	yīnjiànduōyún	mostly cloudy
5	雷阵雨	léizhènyǔ	thunder storm
6	小雨	xiǎoyǔ	sprinkle (light rain)
7	中雨	zhōngyǔ	moderate rain
8	大雨	dàyǔ	heavy rainfall
9	暴雨	bàoyǔ	rainstorm; thunderstorm
10	小雪	xiǎoxuě	light snow
11	中雪	zhōng xuě	moderate snow
12	大雪	dàxuě	heavy snow
13	暴雪	bàoxuě	blizzard

## 七、文化生活小贴士 • TIPS FOR DAILY LIFE: WEATHER ADVISORY



### (一)、深圳市气象局官方网站

Meteorological Bureau of Shenzhen Municipality homepage: [szmb.gov.cn](http://szmb.gov.cn)

### (二)、常见天气预警图标 • Common weather advisory symbols

#### ► 暴雨 • Rainstorm



黄色暴雨信号：6小时内可能或者已经受暴雨影响。

Amber rainstorm signal: Storms have occurred or are likely within a six-hour period.



橙色暴雨信号：3小时内可能或者已经受暴雨影响，降雨量50毫米以上。

Orange rainstorm signal: Storms have occurred or are likely within a three-hour period. Rainfall may exceed 50mm.



红色暴雨信号：3小时内可能或者已经受暴雨影响，降雨量100毫米以上。（幼儿园、托儿所和中小学停课）

Red rainstorm signal: Storms have occurred or are likely within a three-hour period. Rainfall may exceed 100mm. (Nursery schools, primary schools and middle schools suspend classes.)

#### ► 台风 • Typhoon



白色风球：48小时内可能受热带气旋影响。

White typhoon signal: Tropical storms are likely within a 48-hour period.



蓝色风球：24小时内可能或者已经受热带气旋影响，平均风力6级以上。

Blue typhoon signal: Tropical storms rated 6 or higher on the Beaufort scale are likely within a 24-hour period.

黄色风球：24小时内可能或者已经受热带气旋影响，平均风力8级以上。（幼儿园、托儿所和中小学停课，停止高空、水上等户外作业，船舶到避风场所避风；危险地带人员撤离，停止露天集体活动，立即疏散人员）



Yellow typhoon signal: Tropical storms rated 8 or higher on the Beaufort scale are likely within a 24-hour period. (Nursery schools, primary schools and middle schools suspend classes. Flights and aquatic activities are suspended. Sea-going vessels take harbor. Evacuations are conducted and open-air activities are cancelled.)



橙色风球：12小时内可能或者已经受热带气旋影响，平均风力10级以上。

Orange typhoon signal: Tropical storms rated 10 or higher on the Beaufort scale are likely within a 12-hour period.



红色风球：6小时内可能或者已经受热带气旋影响，平均风力12级以上。（建议全市停业）

Red typhoon signal: Tropical storms rated 12 or higher on the Beaufort scale are likely within a 6-hour period. (All businesses close city-wide.)

### ► 高温 • High temperatures



黄色高温信号：24小时内可能或者已经受暖空气影响，最高气温升至35℃以上。（避免长时间户外或者高温条件下的作业）

Yellow high-temperature signal: Temperatures up to 35° C are expected within a 24-hour period. (Longtime exposure to direct sunlight should be avoided.)



橙色高温信号：24小时内可能或者已经受暖空气影响，最高气温升至37℃以上。（建议 12 — 15 时停止户外或者高温条件下作业，并缩短连续作业时间）

Orange high-temperature signal: Temperatures up to 37° C are expected within a 24-hour period. (Outdoor work should be suspended from 12 o'clock to 15 o'clock or limited to brief time periods.)



红色高温信号：24小时内可能或者已经受暖空气影响，最高气温升至40℃以上。（建议停止户外或者高温条件下作业）

Red high-temperature signal: Temperatures up to 40° C are expected in a 24-hour period. (Longtime exposure to direct sunlight should be avoided.)

## 八、练习 • EXERCISES



### （一）、填上合适的词语 • Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

谈论\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_

从不\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_

天气\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_

部分\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_

刮\_\_\_\_\_下\_\_\_\_\_

东\_\_\_\_\_西\_\_\_\_\_

上\_\_\_\_\_左\_\_\_\_\_

春\_\_\_\_\_秋\_\_\_\_\_

### （二）、选词填空 • Fill in the blanks with the words provided

谈论 气候 地区 从不 零下 舒服 干燥 野餐

1. 已经冬天了，北方很多地方都是\_\_\_\_\_十几度。

2. 他们常常在一起\_\_\_\_\_中国文化。

3. 吴帅以前\_\_\_\_\_喝酒，今天是第一次。

4. 如果你觉得不\_\_\_\_\_，就先回去吧。

5. 深圳的\_\_\_\_\_跟我们国家不一样，我不太习惯。
6. 我们本来打算去\_\_\_\_\_，因为下雨就没去。
7. 天气\_\_\_\_\_应该少吃辣椒。
8. 中国的大部分\_\_\_\_\_夏天都很热。

(三)、用所给的词语完成句子 • Answer the questions using the words in parentheses

1. A: 你喜欢一个人喝酒吗?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(从不)
2. A: 深圳夏天的天气怎么样?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(而且)
3. A: 王老师的课你能听得懂吗?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(部分)
4. A: 你多长时间给妈妈打一次电话?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(常常)
5. A: 你现在习惯吃中国菜了吗?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(越来越)
6. A: 你觉得今天会下雨吗?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_。(看)

(四)、说明下面句中“上”的意思或用法

Explain the meaning of 上 in the following sentences

1. 今天吴帅请我吃饭，有一道菜的名字叫“蚂蚁上树”。
2. 请上二楼交费。
3. 大家都到了，请服务员上菜吧。
4. 我觉得有点儿冷，把空调关上吧。
5. 菜单上面有很多菜，我看不懂。
6. 公交车上有很多人。
7. 我要去上课了。
8. 早上好！

(五)、写出反义词 • Write an antonym for each of the following words

大_____	对_____	买_____	上_____	肥_____
冷_____	高_____	潮湿_____	多_____	快_____
阴_____	左_____	开_____	前_____	黑_____

(六)、模仿例句，用“比”字句改写这些句子

Following the example, rewrite each sentence using the 比 sentence patterns.

例句：今天气温25度，昨天气温30度。

今天气温**比**昨天低。昨天气温**比**今天高。

1. 小王180cm，小张175cm。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

2. 坐出租车15分钟，坐公交车50分钟。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

3. 我会写200个汉字，他会写180个汉字。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

4. 啤酒5块钱一瓶，饮料3块钱一瓶。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

5. 从学校到我家800米远，从银行到我家200米远。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

6. 老师28岁，学生18岁。

\_\_\_\_\_ 

(七)、我是天气预报员 • Role-Play: Meteorologist

看下面的天气图，为大家作一个简短的天气预报，内容包括：地名、天气情况、最高气温、最低气温

Perform a brief weather report based on the following graphics. Include names of cities, weather conditions, and high and low temperatures.

(以下资料来自天气在线网 t7online.com, 2011年3月28日的天气)

The following was downloaded from t7online.com on 2011/03/28.



晴



晴间多云



多云



阴












多云，有阵雨



小雪



阴到多云，有雪

香港 地区天气预报			
文字版	3月28日	3月29日	3月30日
最低温度	14° C	17° C	18° C
最高温度	22° C	25° C	21° C
上午			
下午			
晚上			

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

东京 地区天气预报			
文字版	3月28日	3月29日	3月30日
最低温度	4° C	5° C	6° C
最高温度	12° C	15° C	15° C
上午			
下午			
晚上			










\_\_\_\_\_ 


\_\_\_\_\_ 


\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

马尼拉 地区天气预报			
文字版	3月28日	3月29日	3月30日
最低温度	25° C	24° C	25° C
最高温度	31° C	32° C	30° C
上午			
下午			
晚上			

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_ 

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\_\_\_\_\_ 





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# CHINESE WITHOUT TEARS

ADVANCED

*Chinese Without Tears, Advanced Level* follows the story of an overseas student, Emily, through the course of her life in China. Her story is told through a series of 16 dialogues that become progressively sophisticated and challenging from one lesson to the next. The dialogues show scenarios anyone is likely to encounter when coming to China for the first time, whether to study, to work, or to visit.

Each dialogue is accompanied by detailed instructional notes on grammar and usage. Additional informational notes also make each lesson a beginner's guide to a single topic, like banking, shopping, dining, commuting and making reservations. Supplementary vocabulary and facts help learners go beyond the dialogues to manage daily situations in greater depth and talk about common topics with greater flexibility.

*Chinese Without Tears, Advanced Level* is the second volume of the *Chinese Without Tears* series. It is recommended for intermediate beginners; either those who have studied *Chinese Without Tears for Beginners* and *Chinese Without Tears, Intermediate Level* or with two semester's study in Mandarin Chinese program or those with equivalent experience (in part-time courses or through self-study). Both a thorough knowledge of Pinyin and a rudimentary knowledge of Chinese characters are recommended for learners studying this textbook.

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Grammar notes that help learners avoid commonly made mistakes



Tips that link the language to the culture



Supplementary sections that provide the information necessary to in-depth discussions



Various exercises that reinforce and test target skills



Dialogues that can be heard anywhere in today's China



*Chinese Without Tears, Advanced Level* was compiled within Shenzhen University's College of International Exchange. The Chinese text was written by associate professor Liu Huijun, who has over 18 years' experience teaching Mandarin Chinese to speakers of other languages. The English translation was written by Jared Scott Pratt, who taught English at a U.S. University before coming to China in 2006.



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