

CHINESE WITHOUT TEARS

INTERMEDIATE

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 '中级' (Intermediate) written in red. The background is a plain, light color.

中级

LUI HUIJUN

CHINESE

WITHOUT TEARS



INTERMEDIATE

Discovery Publisher

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AN ENGLISH FOREWORD FOR LEARNERS

This textbook includes 17 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 second volume of the *Chinese Without Tears* series. It is recommended for intermediate beginners, either those who have studied *Chinese Without Tears for Beginners* or with one 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 700 over all 17 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 17 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 17 lessons should prepare most learners for study at an *advanced beginner* 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

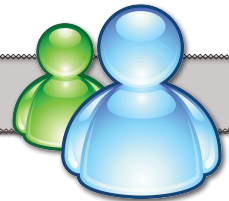
这是什么？ WHAT IS THIS?

In this lesson we will study the following:

1. How to ask questions about objects and name common writing materials;
2. Explanation of the following words:
这、是、什么、那、有、和、吗、没(有)



一、课文 • TEXT



(在教室 • In a classroom)



老师： 这是什么？
What is this?



田中： 这是书。
This is a book.



老师： 这是什么书？
What (kind of) book is this?



田中： 这是汉语书。
This is a Chinese textbook.



老师： 那是什么？
What is that?



田中： 那是书包。
That is a book bag.



老师： 书包里有什么？
What is inside the book bag?



田中： 书包里有本子和笔袋。
There are a notebook and a pencil case inside the bookbag.



老师： 笔袋里有什么？
What is inside the pencil case?



田中： 笔袋里有笔和橡皮。
There are a writing utensil and an eraser inside the pencil case.



老师： 这是什么笔？
This is what kind of writing utensil?



田中： 这是自动铅笔。
This is a mechanical pencil.



老师： 你有电子词典吗？
Do you have an electronic dictionary?



田中： 我没有电子词典，我有手机。
I do not have an electronic dictionary. I have a cellular phone.



老师： 手机里有词典吗？
Does the cellular phone have a dictionary?



田中： 有。
It does.

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

1. 田中有书包吗？(Does Tian Zhong have a book bag?)

_____ 

2. 书包里有什么？(What is inside the book bag?)

_____ 


3. 笔袋里有什么？(What is inside the pencil case?)

_____ 

4. 田中有汉语书吗？(Does Tian Zhong have a Chinese book?)

_____ 

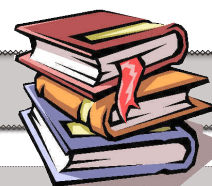
5. 田中有自动铅笔吗？(Does Tian Zhong have a mechanical pencil?)

_____ 

6. 田中有电子词典吗？(Does Tian Zhong have an electronic dictionary?)

_____ 

三、生词 • VOCABULARY



1	这	zhè	代	this
2	是	shì	动	to be (am, are, is, was, were, etc.)
3	什么	shén me	代	what
4	在	zài	介	at, on, in
5	教室	jiào shì	名	class room
6	老师	lǎo shī	名	teacher, instructor
7	书	shū	名	book
8	汉语	hàn yǔ	名	Chinese (language)
9	那	nà	代	that
10	包	bāo	名	bag
11	书包	shū bāo	名	book bag
12	里	lǐ	名	inside, interior
13	有	yǒu	动	to have, to possess
14	本子	běn zi	名	notebook
15	和	hé	连	and [see explanation below]
16	笔	bǐ	名	writing utensil (pen, pencil, brush, etc.)
17	袋	dài	名	bag
18	笔袋	bǐ dài	名	pencil case
19	橡皮	xiàng pí	名	eraser
20	自动	zì dòng		automatic, automated; (here) mechanical
21	铅笔	qiān bǐ	名	pencil 增加自动铅笔
22	你	nǐ	代	you (singular)
23	电子	diàn zǐ	名	electronic
24	词典	cí diǎn	名	dictionary 增加电子词典
25	吗	ma	助	particle, used to indicate questions
26	我	wǒ	代	I, me
27	没(有)	méi (yǒu)	动、副	(here) forms the negative of a verb [See also explanation below]
28	手机	shǒu jī	名	cellular phone, mobile phone

专名词 • Proper Names

29	田中	tián zhōng	A person's name
30	麦克	mài kè	A person's name: Michael
31	大卫	dà wèi	A person's name: David
32	王	wáng	A Chinese family name: Wang

四、词语解释 • WORD USAGE



(一)、这是什么？

在汉语中，“这”常用来指示、代替比较近的人和事物。

In Chinese, 这 is often used to indicate objects or people relatively close to the speaker.

例如：1. 这是王老师。

2. 这是手机。

3. 这是电脑。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence



(二)、这是什么？

“是”在汉语中主要表示判断，用于说明人的身份、职务、归属，也用于说明事物等于或属于什么，起肯定和联系的作用。

In Chinese, 是 is a linking verb, often used to link people to their statuses, titles, or positions. It is also frequently used to link objects or matters to those categories to which they belong.

例如：1. 这是书。

2. 他是学生。

3. 我是中国人。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence



(三)、这是什么？

在这里，“什么”表示疑问。用来询问事物，也用于询问人的职务、身份或事物的性质等。

Here, 什么 signals a question. It is used to ask to which category, status, position, etc. a person, object or matter belongs.

例如：1. A: 这是什么？

B: 这是书。

2. A: 这是什么笔？

B: 这是签字笔。

3. A: 你叫什么名字?

B: 我叫麦克。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

(四)、那是什么?

在汉语中,“那”与“这”相对,常用来指示、代替比较远的人和事物。

In Chinese, 那 is the opposite of 这 (above) and is used to indicate objects or people relatively distant from the speaker.

例如: 1. 那是麦克。

2. 那是空调。

3. 那是银行。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

(五)、书包里有什么?

在汉语中,“有”常用来表示存在、领有、具有的意思。否定形式是“没有”。

In Chinese, 有 is used to indicate either existence or possession. Its negative form is 没有.

例如: 1. 我有手机。

2. 王老师有一个儿子。(Teacher Wang has one son.)

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

(六)、书包里有本子和笔袋

在这里,“和”表示平等的联合关系,常用于连接类别或结构相近的并列成分。不用于连接句子。

Here, 和 is used to connect items in a list. It is not used to connect sentences.

例如: 1. 教室里有老师和学生。

2. 我有手机和电子词典。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

(七)、你有电子词典吗?

汉语中,表示疑问的时候用“吗”。一般在想询问的内容的后面加上“吗”就可以了。因此“吗”常出现在句尾。

Here, 吗 is placed at the end of declarative sentences to change them to yes-or-no questions.

- 例如：1. 你是王老师吗？
2. 这是深圳大学吗？
3. 你有手机吗？

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence



(八)、有

在这里，“没有”是“有”的否定形式，是动词。口语中也常用“没”。另外，“没（有）”也常用于否定动作或状态已经发生，是副词。

Here, 没有 is a verb and is the negative form of 有. 没有 can also be used as an auxiliary to indicate either that an action has occurred or that a state has not been attained. In spoken Chinese, it is often shortened to 没.

- 例如：1. 我没有汉语书。（动词）
2. 我没有去学校。（副词）
3. 我没看书。（副词）
4. 我没着急。（副词）（I'm not nervous.）
5. 衣服没干。（副词）（The clothes have not dried.）

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence



五、补充词语 • SUPPLEMENTARY WORDS

1	电脑	diànnǎo	computer
2	学生	xuésheng	student
3	中国	zhōngguó	China
4	空调	kōngtiáo	air conditioning
5	银行	yínháng	bank
6	图书馆	túshūguǎn	library
7	深圳大学	shēnzhèndàxué	Shenzhen University
8	去	qù	to go
9	学校	xuéxiào	school
10	看	kàn	to look, to see, to watch

六、练习 • EXERCISES



(一)、给下列词语注音并朗读

Write the phonetics for the following words and read each aloud.

老师 _____
 这是什么 _____
 书包 _____
 汉语 _____
 橡皮 _____
 本子 _____
 笔 _____
 手机 _____
 笔袋 _____
 电子词典 _____

(二)、按声调给下列汉字归类 • Sort the following characters by tone

这 书 里 是 那 什 包 语 汉 橡
 皮 本 铅 笔 袋 有 自 动

一声 _____
 二声 _____
 三声 _____
 四声 _____

(三)、组词语 • Form words or phrases using the given characters

笔 _____ 里 _____
 有 _____ 什么 _____

(四)、连词成句 • Use the words provided to form sentences

1. 有 我 书 汉语 _____
 2. 这 书 汉语 也 是 _____
 3. 书包 有 里 本子 _____
 4. 里 有 什么 书包 _____
 5. 笔袋 自动 铅笔 里 有 _____
 6. 这 书 是 什么 _____
 7. 汉语 书 这 是 _____

8. 笔袋 有 笔 和 里 橡皮 _____

(五)、看图说话 • Read aloud the names of the objects below





















(六)、找朋友 (组词语) • Match the given characters to form words

自 什 汉 铅 橡 老
么 师 动 皮 语 笔

(七)、用下列句式进行会话练习

Use the following sentence patterns to practice dialogues.

1. 是什么?
2. 有什么?
3. 里有
4. 这是什么 ?
5. 你有 吗?

(八)、在老师的帮助下, 利用教室里的实物进行会话练习

With your teacher's help, practice dialogues using real objects in your classroom.

第二课 LESSON 2

你叫什么名字? WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

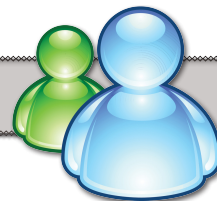
In this lesson we will study the following:

1. How to ask about a person's name and nationality;
2. Explanation of the following words:

你好、哪、呢、也、您、贵姓、哦



一、课文 • TEXT



(在教室 • In a classroom)



老师: 你好! 你叫什么名字?
Hello. What is your name?



田中: 我叫田中。
My name is Tian Zhong.



老师: 你是哪国人?
What country are you from?



田中: 我是日本人。
I am from Japan.



老师: 你呢? 你叫什么名字?
And you? What is your name?



麦克: 我叫麦克。
My name is Mai Ke.



老师: 你是哪国人?
What country are you from?



麦克： 我是美国人。
I'm from the United States.



老师： 你呢？你叫什么名字？你是哪国人？
And you? What is your name? What country are you from?



大卫： 我叫大卫，我也是美国人。老师，您贵姓？
My name is Da Wei. I am also from the United States. Teacher, what is your family name?



老师： 我姓王。
My family name is Wang.



大卫： 哦，王老师，您好！
Oh, Teacher Wang, hello.



老师： 大卫，你好！
Da Wei, hello!

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

1. 田中是哪国人？(What country is Tian Zhong from?)

_____ 

2. 麦克是哪国人？(What country is Mai Ke from?)

_____ 

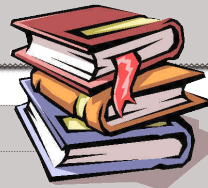
3. 大卫是哪国人？(What country is Da Wei from?)

_____ 

4. 老师姓什么？(What is the teacher's family name?)

_____ 

三、生词 • VOCABULARY



1	好	hǎo	形	good, well
2	叫	jiào	动	to call, to be named
3	名字	míng zi	名	name; (of people) personal name
4	哪	nǎ	代	which, what
5	国	guó	名	country, nation
6	人	rén	名	person, people
7	呢	ne	助	a particle [See explanation below]
8	也	yě	副	too, also
9	您	nín	代	you (formal)
10	贵	guì	形	expensive, costly, valuable; (here) honorable, noble
11	姓	xìng	名	family name [See explanation]
12	哦	ò	叹	an exclamation, "Oh!"
专名词 • Proper Names				
13	日本	rì běn		Japan
14	美国	měi guó		the United States of America

四、词语解释 • WORD USAGE



(一)、你好！

在这里，“你好”是人们见面、打招呼时的问候语。

Here, 你好 is a greeting.

例如：1. A: 你好！

B: 你好！

2. A: 你好，你叫什么名字？

B: 你好，我叫大卫。

我们来造句 • Make your own sentence

(二)、你是哪国人？

“哪”在这里表示疑问，表示要求确认一类事物中的一个。

Here, 哪 is used to indicate a question. It is used to ask which one of multiple possibilities is correct or appropriate.

例如：1. 哪个同学叫大卫？

2. 哪个同学是日本人。



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CHINESE WITHOUT TEARS









INTERMEDIATE

Chinese Without Tears, Intermediate 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 17 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, Intermediate 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* or with one 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.

Chinese Without Tears, Intermediate Level includes the following features:

Vocabulary listings that break down new terms into their smallest meaningful units		Notes that help learners distinguish between commonly confused words	
Detailed notes on word usage that use simple, direct language		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, Intermediate 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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