

Lesson Eighteen

Sports

第十八課

運動

Dì shíbā Kè

Yùndòng

上課以前，看一看，猜一猜

- [HTTP://WWW.56.COM/U28/V_MTQ3NJU1MZC.HTML](http://www.56.com/u28/v_MTQ3NJU1MZC.html)
- 這是什么運動？ **WHAT KIND OF SPORTS IS THIS?**
- **WHEN? -- IN ANCIENT CHINA** 古時候的中國
- **WHO?-- ONLY FEMALE CAN DO IT** 只有女孩子
- **HOW OFTEN? – ONCE IN ONE’S LIFE** 一生一次
- **拋繡球 – TO THROW AN EMBROIDERED BALL**

GRAMMAR

1. Duration of Non-Action

Time Expression + **沒** (méi) + V + **(了)** (le)

This structure indicates that an action has not been or was not performed for a certain period of time.

(1) 他**三天沒上網了**。

Tā sān tiān méi shàng wǎng le.
(He hasn't gone online for three days.)

(2) 我**兩年沒檢查身體了**。

Wǒ liǎng nián méi jiǎn chá shēn tǐ le.
(I haven't had a check-up in two years.)

(3) 我的狗病了，一天沒吃東西了。

Wǒ de gǒu bìng le , yī tiān méi chī dōng xī le.
(My dog is sick; she hasn't eaten anything for a day.)

(4) 妹妹上個月特別忙，三個星期沒回家。

Mèi mèi shàng gè yuè tè bié máng , sān gè xīng qī méi huí jiā
(My younger sister was especially busy last month, and she didn't come home for three weeks.)

(5) 去年寒假我去英國旅行，一個月沒吃中國菜。

Qù nián hán jiǎ wǒ qù yīng guó lǚ háng , yī gè yuè méi chī zhōng guó cài.
(I went on a trip to Britain during the winter break last year, and didn't eat any Chinese food for a month.)

Please note the difference between this construction and the one that indicates the duration of an action in an affirmative sentence. Compare:

(6) A: 我學了兩年中文了。

Wǒ xué le liǎng nián Zhōng wén le.
(I have studied Chinese for two years.)

B: 是嗎？我兩年沒學中文了。

Shì ma? Wǒ liǎng nián méi xué Zhōngwén le.
(Really? I haven't studied Chinese for two years.)

2. 好/難 (hǎo/nán) + V

Some verbs can be preceded by 好 or 難 (hǎo or nán), and the resulting compounds become adjectives. In this case, 好 (hǎo) usually means “easy” while 難 (nán) means its opposite, e.g.: 好受/難受 (hǎo shòu/nán shòu; comfortable/uncomfortable), 好寫/難寫 (hǎo xiě/nán xiě; easy to write/hard to write), 好走/難走 (hǎo zǒu/nán zǒu; easy to walk on/hard to walk on [a road]), 好說/難說 (hǎo shuō/nán shuō; easy to say/difficult to say), 好懂/難懂 (hǎo dǒng/nán dǒng; easy to understand/hard to understand), 好唱/難唱 (hǎo chàng/nán chàng; easy to sing/hard to sing).

In some other compounds, however, 好 (hǎo) suggests that the action represented by the verb is *pleasant*, while 難 (nán) means the opposite, e.g., 好吃/難吃 (hǎo chī/nán chī; delicious/distasteful), 好看/難看 (hǎo kàn/nán kàn; pretty/ugly), 好聽/難聽 (hǎo tīng /nán tīng; pleasant to ear/unpleasant to ear), etc.

eg. 小曲兒好聽 口難開

The little song sounds good yet it's hard for me to open my mouth.

3. 下去 (xiaqu) Indicating Continuation

下去 signifies the continuation of an action already in progress.

(1) 說下去。

Shuō xiaqu.
(Go on speaking.)

(2) 你別念下去了，我一點也不喜歡聽。

Nǐ bié niàn xiaqu le, wǒ yì diǎn yě bù xǐhuan tīng.
(Please stop reading. I don't like to listen to this at all.)

(2) 中文很有意思，我想學下去。

Zhōng wén hěn yǒu yì sī, wǒ xiǎng xué xià qù.
(Chinese is very interesting. I'd like to continue learning it.)

(2) 你已經跑了一個多小時了，再跑下去，要累死了。

Nǐ yǐ jīng pǎo le yī gè duō xiǎo shí le, zài pǎo xiaqu, yào lèi sǐ le.
(You've already been running for more than an hour; if you keep running you'll be exhausted.)

4. Duration of Actions

When a sentence contains both a time expression that indicates the duration of an action and an object, it comes out in one of these two patterns.

A: Repetition of the verb

OR

B: Time expression placed before the object, often with 的.

(1) A: 她每天聽錄音聽一個小時。

Tā měi tiān tīng lùyīn tīng yí ge xiǎoshí.

B: 她每天聽一個小時(的)錄音。

Tā měi tiān tīng yí ge xiǎoshí [de] lùyīn.

(She listens to the recording for an hour every day.)

(2) A: 她每天下午游泳游四十分鐘。

Tā měi tiān xià wǔ yóu yǒng yóu sì shí fèn zhōng.

B: 她每天游四十分鐘(的)泳。

Tā měi tiān yóu sì shí fèn zhōng (de)yǒng.

(She swims for forty minutes every afternoon.)

(3) A: 她每天看英文報紙看兩個小時，所以英文越來越好了。

Tā měi tiān kàn yīng wén bào zhǐ kàn liǎng gè xiǎo shí , suǒ yǐ yīng wén yuè lái yuè hǎo le.

B: 她每天看兩個小時(的)英文報紙，所以英文越來越好了。

Tā měi tiān kàn liǎng gè xiǎo shí (de)yīng wén bào zhǐ , suǒ yǐ yīng wén yuè lái yuè hǎo le.

(She reads English newspapers for two hours every day, so her English is getting better and better.)

5. The Particle 著 (zhe)

著 (zhe) signifies the continuation of an action or a state. Its function is descriptive. When 著 (zhe) is used between two verbs, the one that precedes 著 (zhe) signifies the accompanying action, while the second verb signifies the main action.

(1) 老師站著講課，學生坐著聽課。

Lǎoshī zhàn zhe shàng kè, xuésheng zuò he tīng kè.

(The teacher stood lecturing while the students sat listening.)

(2) 我喜歡躺著聽音樂。

Wǒ xǐhuan tǎng zhe tīng yīn lè.

(I like to listen to music while lying down.)

(3) 美式足球可以抱著球跑。

Měi shì zú qiú kě yǐ bào zhe qiú pǎo

(In American football, you can run with the ball in your hands.)

著 (zhe) is normally used after a verb to indicate a continuing action or a state.

在(zài) is normally used before a verb to indicate an ongoing action.

(4) A: 學生們在做什麼呢？

Xuéshengmen zài zuò shénme ne?

(What are the students doing?)

B: 在運動。

Zài yùn dòng.

(They are exercising.)

在 (zài) in (4) above cannot be replaced with 著 (zhe). Likewise, 著 (zhe) in the earlier sentences cannot be replaced with 在 (zài), either.

6. 被/叫/讓 (bèi/ jiào /ràng) in Passive-Voice Sentences

A sentence in the passive voice can be constructed with 被/叫/讓. Its structure is as follows:

receiver of the action + 被/叫/讓 + agent of the action + verb + other components

(1) 我的功課被/叫/讓狗吃了。

(Wǒ de màozi bèi/ jiào /ràng fēng chuī zǒu le.)
(My homework was eaten by my dog.)

(2) 你買的那些書被/叫/讓你的女朋友拿去了。

(Nǐ jiè de nà běn shū bèi/ jiào /ràng nǐ de nǚ péngyou ná qù le.)
(The books that you bought were taken away by your girlfriend.)

(3) 糟糕，你的網球拍被/叫/讓我壓壞了。

Zāo gāo , nǐ de wǎng qiú pāi bèi /jiào /ràng wǒ yā huài le.
(Oh gosh, your tennis racket was crushed [by me].)

(4) 你看，我的梨被/叫/讓你的西瓜壓壞了。

Nǐ kàn , wǒ de lí bèi /jiào /ràng nǐ de xī guā yā huài le.
(Take a look. My pears were crushed by your watermelon.)

In Chinese, the Passive voice is not used as often as it is in English. It often carries negative connotations and usually appears in situations that are unpleasant for the receiver of the action, or in situations where something is lost. As in the 把 (bǎ) structure (see L. 13), the verb is usually followed by another element, such as a complement or 了 (le).

In a passive-voice sentence with 被/叫/讓 (bèi/ jiào /ràng), the agent of the action does not always have to be specified. If the agent of the action is someone that is not identifiable or need not be identified, it can be referred to as 人 (rén, someone; people) or simply omitted from the sentence.

(5) 我的信用卡被/叫/讓人拿走了。

wǒ de xìn yòng kǎ bèi /jiào /ràng rén ná zǒu le
(My credit card was taken away.)

(6) 同學們在教室裡又唱又跳，他快被吵死了。

Tóng xué men zài jiāo shì lǐ yòu chàng yòu tiào , tā kuài bèi chǎo sǐ le 。
(His classmates are singing and dancing in the classroom. The noise is driving him to distraction.)

P. 248 H