

# P 前言 reface

*The Little Red Book—A Grammar Guide to Secondary School Chinese Exams* is designed to make the study of Chinese grammar enjoyable and accessible to secondary school students. It is clearly structured so that students may gain a full picture of how the Chinese language works. In addition, the practices in this book are designed in accordance with the latest syllabuses of GCSE/IGCSE, IB, and SAT, which may help students prepare for Chinese examinations. The book can be used as a supplement to any secondary school Chinese course and is suitable for both classroom and home study use.

## **The structure of this book:**

**Glossary** – Supporting students’ correct understanding and use of grammatical terminology.

**Grammar Focus** – Summary charts of grammar points with English explanations can help students understand the similarities and differences between Chinese and English.

**Tips** – Explaining common grammar errors, confusing concepts and some special points.

**Cartoon** – Visualizing the usages and forms of grammar points.

**Text** – Grammar rules are applied in texts of diversified types and themes. Authentic texts in different situations and about different topics can help students achieve application of grammar in real-life scenarios. Most of the vocabulary used in this book was taken from the exam syllabuses mentioned above. All the texts are also available in audio form.

**Sentence Practice** – Promoting students’ application of new knowledge.

**Test** – Assessing students’ grammar proficiency through timed tests. A wide range of question types which are commonly encountered in the exams are included.

**Grammar Rap** – Fun rhymes and their corresponding rap recordings present key grammar structures in amusing, dynamic and multi-sensory ways to help students remember the structures better and anchor them in their long-term memory.



# G 语法术语

## Grammatical terminology

### 1 Sentences 句子

#### Sentences 句子

A sentence is a set of words and expressions that is complete in itself, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command. The meaning of a sentence often depends on stress and intonation.



#### Statements 陈述句

A statement states a fact or an opinion. A statement can be either affirmative or negative. Most sentences are statements. For example, “我爱你。(I love you.)”.



#### Interrogative Sentences 疑问句

An interrogative sentence asks a direct question. In written form, an interrogative sentence usually ends with a question mark. For example, “你是谁? (Who are you?)”.



#### Exclamatory Sentences 感叹句

An exclamatory sentence expresses a strong emotion toward something surprising, exciting, urgent or awful. In written form, it usually ends with an exclamation mark. For example, “太好了! (Excellent!)”.



#### Imperative Sentences 祈使句

An imperative sentence gives a command, makes a request, or provides a suggestion. In written form, a short imperative sentence usually ends with an exclamation mark. For example, “起床! (Get up!)”.



# P 本书框架

## Plan of the book

	No. 课序	Title 课题	Text Genre and Topic 文体和话题
<b>Part One</b> <b>Sentences and</b> <b>Sentence Elements</b> <b>第一部分</b> <b>句子及句子成分</b>	1	Affirmative Statements 肯定陈述句	<b>Speech</b> 演讲 My family and I 我和我的家人
	2	Negative Statements 否定陈述句	<b>Debate</b> 辩论 Computers will not replace books 电脑不会取代纸书
	3	Interrogative Sentences 疑问句	<b>Dialogue</b> 对话 Questions asked by Xiaoming's teacher 小明老师的问题
	4	Information Questions 特殊疑问句	<b>Dialogue</b> 对话 Xiaoming's dog is missing 小明的狗不见了
	5	Imperative Sentences and Exclamatory Sentences 祈使句和感叹句	<b>Travelogue</b> 游记 Bird-watching 观鸟
	6	Chinese Word Order 中文句子语序	<b>Blog</b> 博客 Christmas holiday 圣诞节假期
	7	Attributes 定语	<b>Email</b> 电子邮件 Environment Day activities 环保日活动
	8	Adverbials 状语	<b>Speech</b> 演讲 Healthy lifestyle 健康的生活方式



Sentence Practice 写句子	Test 测验	Grammar Rap 语法说唱
Myself 我自己	My family and I 我和我的家人	The two of us 我们俩
After-school activities 课外活动	Travelling 旅行	Xiaoming plays games every day 小明每天玩儿游戏
Hobbies 爱好	Myself 我自己	The teacher's questions 老师的问题
School trip 学校旅行	Learning Chinese 学中文	Too many questions 太多问题了
School rules 校规 School campus 校园	Travelling in Beijing 在北京旅行	Don't be mad 别生气
My birthday party plans 我的生日派对计划	Holidays and celebrations 节庆	Playing basketball 打篮球
Pet 宠物	School life 学校生活	Chinese dragon 中国龙
Future career plans 未来的职业规划	School life 学校生活	A good friend 好朋友

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# 1 Affirmative Statements

## 肯定陈述句

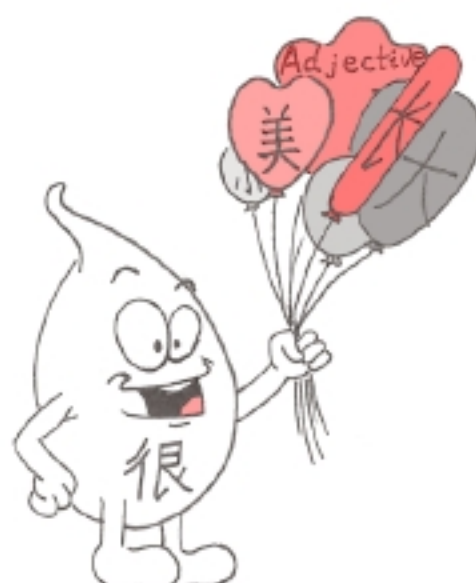
A statement states a fact or an opinion. A statement can be either affirmative or negative. Most sentences are statements. For example, “我爱你。(I love you.)”.

In this lesson you will learn the affirmative statements.

陈述句用于述说事实或看法，分为肯定陈述句和否定陈述句两种。大部分句子都是陈述句，如：“我爱你。”

本课介绍肯定陈述句。

### 1 Grammar Focus 语法点



Affirmative Statements		
Usage	Construction	Example(s)
Using “是”	Subject + 是 + Noun	我是中学生。 I <b>am</b> a secondary school student.
Using “有”	Subject + 有 + Noun	我有弟弟。 I <b>have</b> a younger brother.
Using action verbs	Subject + Verb	我上学。 I go to school.
Using adjectives / mental verbs	Subject + 很 + Adjective / Mental Verb	我很好。 I am fine. 我 <span style="color:red">很</span> 想妈妈。 I miss my mum.
Verbless sentence	Subject + age / date / day of the week / time / price...	我十四岁。 I am fourteen years old.

## 2 Tips 小贴士

(1) It is incorrect to assume that, whenever one needs to say “is, am, are, was, were”, “是” should be used. When an adjective immediately follows a subject in an affirmative statement, the two cannot be joined with “是”. “很” is commonly added between the subject and the adjective. Its meaning of “very” in this context is rather weak, and its absence usually implies comparison. For example, “我高 = 我比他高 (I am taller than him)”.

不管在什么情况下都可以将 is、am、are、was、were 翻译成“是”的假设是错误的。中文的形容词本身已经有 to be 的意思了。在一个肯定句中，如果主语后面紧跟着形容词，两个词之间是不能用“是”连接的，一般情况下要在主语和形容词之间加“很”。在这种情况下，“很”所表达的 very 的意思不强烈。如果没有“很”字，句子就会有“比较”的意思，比如“我高 = 我比他高”。

(2) “是” is usually omitted when talking about date, time, age or price.

在谈论日期、时间、年纪和价钱时，句子里一般不加“是”。

## 3 Text 文本 01-1

lǎo shī men tóng xué men  
老师们、同学们：

dà jiā hǎo wǒ jiào wáng xiǎo míng hěn gāo xìng lái dào zhōng wén xià lìng yíng xiàn zài wǒ lái  
大家好！我叫王小明，很高兴来到中文夏令营。现在我来  
jiè shào yí xià wǒ hé wǒ de jiā rén wǒ shì zhōng guó rén wǒ shí sì suì wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu  
介绍一下我和我的家人。我是中国人，我十四岁。我家有四口  
rén bà ba mā ma gē ge hé wǒ wǒ gē ge jiào wáng dà míng tā yě shí sì suì wǒ  
人：爸爸、妈妈、哥哥和我。我哥哥叫王大明，他也十四岁，我  
men shì shuāng bāo tāi wǒ men shàng shí nián jí wǒ men zhǎng de hěn xiàng wǒ men dōu yǒu dà  
们是双胞胎。我们上十年级。我们长得很像。我们都有大  
yǎn jīng hé dà zuǐ ba hěn shòu shēn gāo yì mǐ qī péng you  
眼睛和大嘴巴，很瘦，身高一米七。朋友  
men cháng cháng rèn bu chū shéi shì gē ge shéi shì wǒ dàn  
们常常认不出谁是哥哥，谁是我。但  
shì wǒ men yě yǒu hěn duō bù tóng de dì fang wǒ xǐ huan  
是，我们也有很多不同的地方：我喜欢  
yùn dòng tā xǐ huan kàn shū wǒ yǎng gǒu tā yǎng māo  
运动，他喜欢看书；我养狗，他养猫；

Speech  
演讲





### 3 Text 文本 03-1

Dialogue  
对话

lǎo shī nǐ shì xué shēng ba  
老师：你是学生吧？

xiǎo míng shì  
小明：是。

lǎo shī xué shēng yǒu zuò yè ma  
老师：学生有作业吗？

xiǎo míng yǒu  
小明：有。

lǎo shī nǐ zuò zuò yè le ma  
老师：你做作业了吗？

xiǎo míng méi yǒu zuò  
小明：没有做。

lǎo shī nǐ zhè ge yuè zuò guo zuò yè ma  
老师：你这个月做过作业吗？

xiǎo míng méi zuò guo  
小明：没做过。

lǎo shī wǒ shì bu shì lǎo shī  
老师：我是不是老师？

xiǎo míng shì  
小明：是。

lǎo shī wǒ hěn shēng qì duì bu duì  
老师：我很生气，对不对？

xiǎo míng bú duì duì bu qǐ duì duì  
小明：不对……对不起！对！对！



★ Fill in the blanks with the words given 选词填空

过 了 有 很 是 不

小明 是 学生，他 有 作业，但是他 没 做作业，这个月他也没有做 过 作业。老师 很 生气，他找小明 问，还问了很多问题。

### 4 Sentence Practice 写句子

Based on the constructions you have learned in this lesson, ask your friend six questions regarding her/his hobbies.

用本课学过的句型写六个疑问句，问问你朋友的爱好。

(5) 是 老师 还是 学生 你 ?

(6) 去北京 你 会 对不对 上大学 , ?

Score: \_\_\_\_\_



## 6 Grammar Rap: Listen, then clap and practise 语法说唱 03-2



### lǎo shī de wèn tí 老师的问题

shí yī nián jí fēi cháng máng méi yǒu yì kē néng fàng xià  
十一年级非常忙，没有一科能放下。

méi yǒu shí jiān zuò zuò yè jiàn dào lǎo shī xīn li pà  
没有时间做作业，见到老师心里怕。

nǐ de zuò yè zuò le ma zhè ge wèn tí bié wèn la  
“你的作业做了吗？”这个问题别问啦！

hái wèn nǐ shì xué shēng ba nǐ men dōu yǒu zuò yè ma  
还问“你是学生吧？你们都有作业吗？”。

zhè xiē wèn tí hái yòng wèn lǎo shī jiù xiǎng kàn xiào huà  
这些问题还用问？老师就想看笑话。

wǒ hěn shēng qì duì bu duì zhè ge wèn tí zěn me dá  
“我很生气，对不对？”这个问题怎么答？



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① 科 <small>kē</small> school subject   | ② 放下 <small>fàng xià</small> to give up |
| ③ 啦 <small>la</small> a sentence-final particle indicating exclamation                               |   |
| ④ 看笑话 <small>kàn xiào huà</small> to amuse oneself by watching other people make fools of themselves |   |

### 3 Text 文本 21-1

Leaflet  
宣传单

tā men de jiā yuè lái yuè xiǎo  
它们的家越来越小。

tā men de shí wù yuè lái yuè shǎo  
它们的食物越来越少。

tā men yīn wèi hǎi shàng lā jī shēng bìng huò sǐ wáng  
它们因为海上垃圾生病或死亡。

tā men xū yào nǐ de bāng zhù  
它们需要你的帮助！



zhōng huá bái hǎi tún yě jiào fēn hóng hǎi tún shì yì zhǒng zhēn xī dòng wù tā men zhǎng  
中华白海豚，也叫粉红海豚，是一种珍稀动物。它们长  
de hěn měi gāng chū shēng de shí hou shì shēn huī sè de zhǎng dà guò chéng zhōng màn màn biàn wéi  
得很美：刚出生的时候是深灰色的，长大过程中慢慢变为  
huī sè chéng nián yǐ hòu zé shì fēn hóng sè de tā men hěn cōng míng huì gēn zài yú chuán hòu  
灰色，成年以后则是粉红色的。它们很聪明，会跟在渔船后  
miàn yú chuán qù nǎ lǐ tā men jiù qù nǎ lǐ zhè yàng yǒu yú chī tā men yě hěn huó pō  
面，渔船去哪里，它们就去哪里，这样有鱼吃。它们也很活泼，  
qíng tiān de shí hou cháng cháng tiào chū shuǐ miàn xiāng gǎng yǐ qián shì zhōng huá bái hǎi tún de tiān táng  
晴天的时候常常跳出水面。香港以前是中华白海豚的天堂，  
yǒu yì bǎi duō tiáo zhōng huá bái hǎi tún shēng huó zài zhè lǐ kě shì xiàn zài zhǐ yǒu sì shí duō tiáo  
有一百多条中华白海豚生活在这里。可是现在只有四十多条  
le hǎi shàng jiāo tōng hé hǎi yáng wū rǎn shǐ tā men de shù liàng yuè lái yuè shǎo wǒ men xī wàng  
了，海上交通和海洋污染使它们的数量越来越少。我们希望  
zài xiāng gǎng jiàn lì hǎi àn gōng yuán wèi zhōng huá bái hǎi tún jiàn yí gè ān quán qīng jié de jiā  
在香港建立海岸公园，为中华白海豚建一个安全清洁的家。

xī wàng dà jiā duō guān zhù zhōng huá bái hǎi tún wèi tā men juān kuǎn bāng zhù tā men  
希望大家多关注中华白海豚，为它们捐款，帮助它们。

qǐng shàng wǒ men de wǎng zhàn zhōng huá bái hǎi tún wǎng zhī chí wǒ men guān  
请上我们的网站——“中华白海豚网”——支持我们，关

zhù zhōng huá bái hǎi tún de bǎo hù gōng zuò  
注中华白海豚的保护工作。

