



Chinese Graded Reader

Breakthrough Level: 150 Characters

小明

Xiao Ming

**Xiao Ming,
Boy Sherlock
[SAMPLE]**

by John Pasden and Jared Turner

Mind Spark Press LLC

SHANGHAI

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Mandarin Companion Graded Readers

Now you can read books in Chinese that are fun and help accelerate language learning. Every book in the Mandarin Companion series is carefully written to use characters, words, and grammar that a learner is likely to know.

The Mandarin Companion Leveling System has been meticulously developed through an in-depth analysis of textbooks, education programs and natural Chinese language. Every story is written in a simple style that is fun and easy to understand so you improve with each book.

Mandarin Companion Breakthrough Level

The Breakthrough Level is intended for Chinese learners who have obtained a low elementary or novice level of Chinese. Most students will be able to approach this book after one year of traditional formal study, depending on the learner and program. In creating this story, we have carefully balanced the need for level-appropriate simplicity against the needs of the story's plot.

The Breakthrough Level is written using a core set of 150 characters, a subset of the 300 characters used in Mandarin Companion Level 1. This ensures that the vocabulary will be limited to simple, everyday words, composed of characters that the learner is most likely to know. Any new characters used outside of the 150 Breakthrough Level characters are exclusively borrowed from the Level 1 character set, meaning that with each new story, the reader is systematically building toward Level 1.

Key words that the reader is not likely to know are added gradually over the course of the story accompanied by a numbered footnote for each instance. Pinyin and an English definition are provided at the bottom of the page for the first instance of each key word, and a complete glossary is provided at the back of the book. All proper nouns have been underlined to help the reader distinguish between names and other words.

What level is right for me?

If you are able to comfortably read this book without looking up lots of words, then this book is likely at your level. It is ideal to have at most only one unknown word or character for every 40-50 words or characters that are read.

Once you are able to read fluidly and quickly without interruption you are ready for the next level. Even if you are able to understand all of the words in the book, we recommend that readers build fluidity and reading speed before moving to higher levels.

How will this help my Chinese?

Reading extensively in a language you are learning is one of the most effective ways to build fluency. However, the key is to read at a high level of comprehension. Reading at the appropriate level in Chinese will increase your speed of character recognition, help you to acquire vocabulary faster, teach you to naturally learn grammar, and train your brain to think in Chinese. It also makes learning Chinese more fun and enjoyable. You will experience the sense of accomplishment and confidence that only comes from reading entire books in Chinese.

Extensive Reading

After years of studying Chinese, many people ask, “why can’t I become fluent in Chinese?” Fluency can only happen when the language enters our “comfort zone.” This comfort comes after significant exposure to and experience with the language. The more times you meet a word, phrase, or grammar point the more readily it will enter your comfort zone.

In the world of language research, experts agree that learners can acquire new vocabulary through reading only if the overall text can be understood. Decades of research indicate that if we know approximately 98% of the words in a book, we can comfortably “pick up” the 2% that is unfamiliar. Reading at this 98% comprehension level is referred to as “extensive reading.”

Research in extensive reading has shown that it accelerates vocabulary learning and helps the learner to naturally understand grammar. Perhaps most importantly, it trains the brain to automatically recognize familiar language, thereby freeing up mental energy to focus on meaning and ideas. As they build reading speed and fluency, learners will move from reading “word by word” to processing “chunks of language.” A defining feature is that it’s less painful than the “intensive reading” commonly used in textbooks. In fact, extensive reading can be downright fun.

Graded Readers

Graded readers are the best books for learners to “extensively” read. Research has taught us that learners need to “encounter” a word 10-30 times before truly learning it, and often many more times for particularly complicated or abstract words. Graded readers are appropriate for learners because the language is controlled and simplified, as opposed to the language in native texts, which is inevitably difficult and often demotivating. Reading extensively with graded readers allows learners to bring together all of the language they have studied and absorb how the words naturally work together.

To become fluent, learners must not only understand the meaning of a word, but also understand its nuances, how to use it in conversation, how to pair it with other words, where it fits into natural word order, and how it is used in grammar structures. No textbook could ever be written to teach all of this explicitly. When used properly, a textbook introduces the language and provides the basic meanings, while graded readers consolidate, strengthen, and deepen understanding.

Without graded readers, learners would have to study dictionaries, textbooks, sample dialogs, and simple conversations until they have randomly encountered enough Chinese for it to enter their comfort zones. With proper use of graded readers, learners can tackle this issue and develop greater fluency now, at their current levels, instead of waiting until some period in the distant future. With a stronger foundation and greater confidence at their current levels, learners are encouraged and motivated to continue their Chinese studies to even greater heights. Plus, they’ll quickly learn that reading Chinese is fun!

About Mandarin Companion

Mandarin Companion was started by Jared Turner and John Pasden who met one fateful day on a bus in Shanghai when the only remaining seat left them sitting next to each other. A year later, Jared had greatly improved his Chinese using extensive reading but was frustrated at the lack of suitable reading materials. He approached John with the prospect of creating their own series. Having worked in Chinese education for nearly a decade, John was intrigued with the idea and thus began the Mandarin Companion series.

John majored in Japanese in college, but started learning Mandarin and later moved to China where his learning accelerated. After developing language proficiency, he was admitted into an all-Chinese masters program in applied linguistics at East China Normal University in Shanghai. Throughout his learning process, John developed an open mind to different learning styles and a tendency to challenge conventional wisdom in the field of teaching Chinese. He has since worked at ChinesePod as academic director and host, and opened his own consultancy, AllSet Learning, in Shanghai to help individuals acquire Chinese language proficiency. He lives in Shanghai with his wife and children.

After graduate school and with no Chinese language skills, Jared decided to move to China with his young family in search of career opportunities. Later while working on an investment project, Jared learned about extensive reading and decided that if it was as effective as it claimed to be, it could help him learn Chinese. In three months, he read 10 Chinese graded readers and his language ability quickly improved from speaking words and phrases to a conversational level. Jared has an MBA from Purdue University and a bachelor in Economics from the University of Utah. He lives in Shanghai with his wife and children.

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Story Adaptation Notes

Any learner that has managed to learn 150 Chinese characters knows it is not an easy task, and the prospect of reading a real text in Chinese seems discouragingly far-off. Typically textbook dialogs are the only reading material available for years on end. That's why being able to read an actual story with only 150 Chinese characters is a very big deal, and a huge help to the fluency development of early-stage learners.

The stories told at this 150-character Breakthrough Level are special, however. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives at this level are in short supply, and the stories revolve around the limited vocabulary by necessity. This is why Breakthrough Level stories are not adaptations of western classics. They are original stories co-written by John Pasden and Jared Turner, specifically designed to be engaging to readers despite the limitations.

This story also ties into the larger “Mandarin Companion Universe.” You’ll read about how young Gao Ming (Sherlock Holmes) got his start and, as an added bonus, the name he goes by in this story is even a very common boy’s nickname used in traditional Chinese stories. If you’re curious how things turn out for him, you’ll definitely want to prepare to read *The Case of the Red-Headed League*, a Mandarin Companion Level 1 story. For those who can read this book at an enjoyable pace, you are already well on your way towards progressing to the Level 1 stories.

Cast of Characters



小明
(Xiǎo Míng)



小天
(Xiǎo Tiān)



欢欢
(Huānhuān)



大头
(Dàtóu)



小月
(Xiǎo Yuè)



小四
(Xiǎosì)



方学东
(Fāng Xuédōng)



方太太
(Fāng Tàitai)



马太太
(Mǎ Tàitai)

Locations

上海 (Shànghǎi)

Known as “The Paris of the East, the New York of the West”, early 1900’s Shanghai was a bustling center of commerce and western influence in pre-modern China. Today it is the center of business in modern day China.



Story 1: 书

— Chapter 1 —

一本书

“欢欢，这本书是你的吗？”小天问。

小天是小明的哥哥。小天、小明
和欢欢是朋友，有时候会一起去上学。
欢欢说：“不是我的书，是我朋友
的。我昨天去他家，看到了这本书。我
朋友说我可以看几天。”

小天看了看书的名字，说：“我没
听说过这本书。是谁写的？”

1 哥哥 (gēge) *n.* older brother

6 家 (jiā) *n.* home

2 朋友 (péngyou) *n.* friend

7 看到 (kàndào) *v.* to see

3 有时候 (yǒu shíhou) *phrase*
sometimes

8 名字 (míngzì) *n.* name

4 一起 (yìqǐ) *adv.* together

9 听说 (tīngshuō) *v.* to hear tell, to
hear said (that)

5 上学 (shàngxué) *vv.* to start school,
to go to school

小明 说：“是一个很有名的 外国人
10
写的，很好看。”
11

听到 小天 和欢欢 说话，大头 走了过来
12 13 14
说：“什么书这么 好看？拿来 给我看一看！”
15 11 16 17



“不。”欢欢 马上走开 了。
18

10 有名的 (yǒumíng de) *adj.* famous

11 好看 (hǎokàn) *adj.* good-looking

12 听到 (tīngdào) *vt.* to hear

13 说话 (shuōhuà) *vt.* to speak
(words), to talk

14 走了过来 (zǒu le guòlai) *phrase*
walked over

15 这么 (zhème) *adv.* so...

16 拿来 (nálái) *vt.* to fetch

17 看看 (kànkan) *vt.* to take a look

18 走开 (zǒukāi) *vt.* to go away

“你太小气了！”大头
₁₉ 天天
₂₀ 对欢欢
很不好。

“这是什么书？我要看一下！”大头
₂₁
说。

“不，你不要过来，你不要过来。我
₂₂ 要叫老师了！”欢欢 生气地
₂₃ ₂₄ 大叫
₂₅。

“那你去叫，我看老师能做什么。你
₂₃
去叫！”大头 笑了。大头的爸爸也是这
里的老师。

欢欢 不说话，生气地 看大头。
₁₃ ₂₄

“你小心一点，谁知道这本书明天
₂₇
会在谁手上。”大头说。
₂₈

19 小气 (xiǎoqì) *adj.* stingy, petty

25 大叫 (dà jiào) *n.* to call out loudly

20 天天 (tiāntiān) *adv.* every day

26 笑 (xiào) *n.* to laugh, to smile

21 一下 (yí xià) *adv.* briefly, for a second

27 小心一点 (xiǎoxīn yìdiǎn) *phrase* to

22 过来 (guòlai) *v.* to come over

be (more) careful

23 叫 (jiào) *v.* to call, to be called

28 手上 (shǒushàng) *phrase* in one's

24 生气地 (shēngqì de) *phrase* angrily

hand(s)

We hope you enjoyed this sample chapter.
For the full version and other books in this series, please visit:
www.MandarinCompanion.com

Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

1. 哥哥 (gēge) *n.* older brother
2. 朋友 (péngyou) *n.* friend
3. 有时候 (yǒu shíhou) *phrase* sometimes
4. 一起 (yìqǐ) *adv.* together
5. 上学 (shàngxué) *vo.* to start school, to go to school
6. 家 (jiā) *n.* home
7. 看到 (kàndào) *vc.* to see
8. 名字 (míngzì) *n.* name
9. 听说 (tīngshuō) *v.* to hear tell, to hear said (that)
10. 有名的 (yǒumíng de) *adj.* famous
11. 好看 (hǎokàn) *adj.* good-looking
12. 听到 (tīngdào) *vc.* to hear
13. 说话 (shuōhuà) *vo.* to speak (words), to talk
14. 走了过来 (zǒu le guòlai) *phrase* walked over
15. 这么 (zhème) *adv.* so...
16. 拿来 (nálái) *vc.* to fetch
17. 看看 (kànkan) *vc.* to take a look
18. 走开 (zǒukāi) *vc.* to go away
19. 小气 (xiǎoqì) *adj.* stingy, petty
20. 天天 (tiāntiān) *adv.* every day
21. 一下 (yīxià) *adv.* briefly, for a second
22. 过来 (guòlai) *vc.* to come over
23. 叫 (jiào) *v.* to call, to be called
24. 生气地 (shēngqì de) *phrase* angrily
25. 大叫 (dà jiào) *v.* to call out loudly
26. 笑 (xiào) *v.* to laugh, to smile
27. 小心一点 (xiǎoxīn yīdiǎn) *phrase* to be (more) careful
28. 手上 (shǒushàng) *phrase* in one's hand(s)
29. 第二天 (dì-èr tiān) *phrase* the next day, the second day
30. 不见了 (bùjiàn le) *phrase* disappeared

31. 拿 (ná) *v.* to get, to hold
32. 看见 (kànjian) *vc.* to see
33. 怎么了 (zěnme le) *phrase* what happened, what's the matter
34. 要是 (yàoshi) *conj.* if
35. 生气 (shēngqì) *vo., adj.* to get angry; angry
36. 早上 (zǎoshang) *tn.* morning
37. 还 (hái) *adv.* still
38. 不好听 (bù hǎotīng) *phrase* unpleasant-sounding
39. 想了想 (xiǎng le xiǎng) *phrase* thought about it for a second
40. 不开心 (bù kāixīn) *phrase* not happy, to be unhappy
41. 可是 (kěshì) *conj.* but
42. 没有用 (méiyǒu yòng) *phrase* to be of no use
43. 怎么办 (zěnme bàn) *phrase* what is one to do
44. 外面 (wàiimian) *n.* outside
45. 说对了 (shuō duì le) *phrase* to get it right
46. 说完 (shuō wán) *vc.* to finish speaking
47. 走过来 (zǒu guòlai) *vc.* to walk over
48. 出来 (chūlai) *vc.* to come out
49. 听 (tīng) *v.* to listen (to)
50. 有一点 (yǒu yídiǎn) *phrase* to be a little (too)
51. 一会儿 (yíhuǐr) *tn.* a little while
52. 大家 (dàijiā) *n.* everyone
53. 这样 (zhèyàng) *pr.* like this
54. 那么 (nàme) *adv.* so...
55. 不可能 (bù kěnéng) *phrase* impossible (to)
56. 再 (zài) *adv.* again (in the future)
57. 又 (yòu) *adv.* again, and also
58. 的时候 (de shíhou) *phrase* when...
59. 办法 (bànfa) *n.* way (of doing), solution
60. 本子 (běnzi) *n.* notebook
61. 还是 (háishì) *conj., adv.* still
62. 多好 (duō hǎo) *phrase* so great

63. 钱 (qián) *n.* money
64. 以后 (yǐhòu) *adv.* after; later, in the future
65. 做饭 (zuò fàn) *vo.* to cook a meal
66. 地方 (dìfang) *n.* place
67. 几家人 (jǐ jiā rén) *phrase* several families (of people)
68. 太太 (tàitai) *n.* wife, lady, Mrs.
69. 一家人 (yī jiā rén) *phrase* the whole family
70. 儿子 (érzi) *n.* son
71. 起来 (qǐlai) *vc.* to get up; upward
72. 门边 (mén biān) *phrase* by the door
73. 不好了 (bù hǎo le) *phrase* (this is) not good!
74. 起火 (qǐhuǒ) *vo.* to catch fire/to cook/to get angry
75. 走出来 (zǒu chūlai) *vc.* to walk out (from)
76. 东西 (dōngxi) *n.* thing(s), stuff
77. 进去 (jìnqu) *vc.* to go in
78. 一下子 (yíxiàzi) *adv.* all of a sudden; all at once
79. 开门 (kāimén) *vo.* to open the door
80. 还好 (hái hǎo) *phrase* not bad; tolerable; fortunately
81. 怎么会 (zěnme huì) *phrase* how could
82. 点火 (diǎnhuǒ) *vo.* to light a fire
83. 星期 (xīngqī) *n.* week
84. 拿进去 (ná jìnqu) *vc.* to take in(side)
85. 老公 (lǎogōng) *n.* husband
86. 那天 (nà tiān) *tn.* that day
87. 一边 (yībiān) *n.* one side
88. 怎么 (zěnme) *adv.* how
89. 这时候 (zhè shíhou) *phrase* at this time
90. 看起来 (kàn qǐlai) *vc.* to look...
91. 星期六 (Xīngqīliù) *tn.* Saturday
92. 出门 (chūmén) *vo.* to go out the door, to go outside
93. 家里人 (jiālǐ rén) *n.* family members
94. 开心 (kāixīn) *adj.* happy

95. 手里 (shǒu lǐ) *phrase* in one's hand
96. 可能 (kěnéng) *adv.; aux* maybe, possibly; possible
97. 玩火 (wán huǒ) *vt.* to play with fire
98. 小心地 (xiǎoxīn de) *phrase* carefully
99. 好玩 (hǎowán) *adj.* fun
100. 不用谢 (bùyòng xiè) *phrase* You're welcome (lit. "no need to thank")
101. 中饭 (zhōngfàn) *n.* lunch
102. 上面 (shàngmian) *n.* on, on top, above
103. 喜欢 (xǐhuān) *v.* to like
104. 怕 (pà) *v.* to be afraid (of)
105. 过去 (guòqu) *vc.* to go over
106. 早起 (zǎoqǐ) *phrase* to get up early
107. 一次 (yícì) *phrase* one time
108. 第一天 (dì-yì tiān) *phrase* the first day
109. 听起来 (tīng qǐlai) *vc.* to sound...
110. 星期一 (Xīngqīyī) *tn.* Monday
111. 男朋友 (nánpéngyou) *n.* boyfriend
112. 女朋友 (nǚpéngyou) *n.* girlfriend
113. 上上个 (shàng-shàng ge) *phrase* the one before last
114. 对不起 (duìbuqǐ) *phrase* I'm sorry

Part of Speech Key

adj. Adjective

adv. Adverb

aux. Auxiliary Verb

conj. Conjunction

cov. Coverb

mw. Measure word

n. Noun

on. Onomatopoeia

part. Particle

prep. Preposition

pr. Pronoun

pn. Proper noun

tn. Time Noun

v. Verb

vc. Verb plus complement

vo. Verb plus object

Discussion Questions

讨论问题 (Tǎolùn Wèntí)

Chapter 1 一本书

1. 那本书是谁的?
2. 欢欢和大头是好朋友吗? 为什么?
3. 你喜欢看什么样的书?

Chapter 2 书不见了

1. 欢欢为什么说大头拿了他的书?
2. 你觉得是大头拿了欢欢的书吗? 为什么?
3. 如果别人拿了你的书, 你会怎么做?

Chapter 3 大头拿的?

1. 大头为什么笑了?
2. 小明为什么说大头没有拿欢欢的书?
3. 要是你是大头, 你会怎么做?

Chapter 4 是他

1. 欢欢为什么对大家说大头拿了他的书?
2. 谁说的话很有用?
3. 你觉得欢欢怎么样? 为什么?

Chapter 5 起火了

1. 方学东为什么每天要很早起来做饭?
2. 你每天几点起来? 在哪里做饭?
3. 小时候你玩过火吗?

Chapter 6 是不是马太太?

1. 为什么大家不知道怎么会起火了?
2. 马太太对方学东说了什么?
3. 你觉得方学东会怎么做?

Chapter 7 又起火了

1. 方学东为什么很生气?
2. 马太太为什么起得那么早?
3. 马太太喜欢方学东和方太太吗? 为什么?

Chapter 8 点火的人

1. 星期六早上, 小明为什么起得很早?
2. 你觉得小四为什么要玩火?
3. 你玩过火吗? 好玩吗?

Chapter 9 谁送的花?

1. 小月为什么不知道送花的人是谁?
2. 送花的人为什么不写自己的名字?
3. 有人送过你花吗? 是谁?

Chapter 10 有办法了

1. 小月为什么有点怕?
2. 你有办法知道送花的人是谁吗?
3. 你给谁送过花? 你给老师送过花吗?

Chapter 11 打起来了!

1. 小月有男朋友吗?
2. 大头为什么给小月送花?
3. 大家为什么喜欢送花?

Chapter 12 他说了

1. 大头为什么要打小天?
2. 小天为什么送花给小月?
3. 小明的办法好吗?

Chapter 13 知道了

1. 小月喜欢大头吗?
2. 小天喜欢小月吗?
3. 你觉得大头还会给小月送花吗?

Appendix A: Character Comparison Reference

This appendix is designed to help Chinese teachers and learners use the Mandarin Companion graded readers as a companion to the most popular university textbooks and the HSK word lists.

The tables below compare the characters and vocabulary used in other study materials with those found in this Mandarin Companion graded reader. The tables below will display the exact characters and vocabulary used in this book and not covered by these sources. A learner who has studied these textbooks will likely find it easier to read this graded reader by focusing on these characters and words.

Integrated Chinese Level 1, Part 1 (3rd Ed.)

Words and characters in this story not covered by these textbooks:

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
欢	huān	欢欢 喜欢	Huānhuān xǐhuān
哥	gē	哥哥	gēge
起	qǐ	一起 起火 起来 看起来 起 早起 对不起	yīqǐ qǐhuǒ qǐlái kànqǐlái qǐ zǎoqǐ duìbuqǐ
走	zǒu	走 走开 走过 走进	zǒu zǒukāi zǒuguò zǒujìn
拿	ná	拿 拿来	ná nálái
能	néng	能 可能	néng kěnéng

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
做	zuò	做 做饭	zuò zuòfàn
笑	xiào	笑	xiào
爸	bà	爸爸	bàba
想	xiǎng	想	xiǎng
觉	jiào	觉得	juéde
办	bàn	怎么办 办法	zěnmebàn bànfa
现	xiàn	现在	xiànzài
后	Hòu	以后 后面	yǐhòu hòumiàn
玩	wán	玩 玩火 好玩	wán wánhuǒ hǎowán
边	biān	门边 一边	mén-biān yībiān
进	jìn	走进 进去	zǒujìn jìnqù
花	huā	花	huā
送	sòng	送 送花	sòng sònghuā
喜	xǐ	喜欢	xǐhuan
怕	pà	怕	pà
打	dǎ	打 打人	dǎ dǎ rén

New Practical Chinese Reader, Book 1 (1st Ed.)

Words and characters in this story not covered by these textbooks:

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
走	zǒu	走	zǒu

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
		走开 走过 走进	zǒukāi zǒuguò zǒujìn
地	de	地 地方	de dìfang
笑	xiào	笑	xiào
手	shǒu	手上 手里	shǒushang shǒulǐ
早	zǎo	早上 早 早饭 早起	zǎoshang zǎo zǎofàn zǎoqǐ
完	wán	说完 完	shuōwán wán
又	yòu	又	yòu
后	Hòu	以后 后面	yǐhòu hòumiàn
火	huǒ	火 起火 点火 玩火	huǒ qǐhuǒ diǎnhuǒ wánhuǒ
门	mén	门边 开门 大门 出门	mén biān kāimén dàmén chūmén
边	biān	门边 一边	mén biān yībiān
花	huā	花	huā

Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi (HSK) Levels 1-2

Words and characters in this story not covered by these levels:

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
头	tóu	大头 点点头	Dàtou diǎndian tóu
拿	ná	拿 拿来	ná nálái
马	mǎ	马上 马太太	mǎshàng Mǎ Tàitai
地	de	地 地方	de dìfang
心	xīn	小心 开心	xiǎoxīn kāixīn
跟	gēn	跟	gēn
用	yòng	用 不用	yòng bùyòng
办	bàn	怎么办 办法	zěnme bàn bànfa
又	yòu	又	yòu
法	fǎ	办法	bànfa
方	fāng	方学东 地方 方	Fāng Xuédōng dìfang fāng
花	huā	花	huā
怕	pà	怕	pà

Appendix B: Grammar Point Index

For learners new to reading Chinese, an understanding of grammar points can be extremely helpful for learners and teachers. The following is a list of the most challenging grammar points used in this graded reader.

These grammar points correspond to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) level A2 or above. The full list with explanations and examples of each grammar point can be found on the Chinese Grammar Wiki, the definitive source of information on Chinese grammar online.

CHAPTER 1

Tag questions with “ma”	…… 是吗 / 对吗 / 好吗?
The “shi... de” construction for indicating purpose	是 …… 的
Expressing “will” with “hui”	会 + Verb
Expressing location with “zai... shang / xia / li”	在 + Place + 上 / 下 / 里 / 旁边
Expressing “excessively” with “tai”	太 + Adj. + 了
Expressing “then...” with “name”	那么 ……
Expressing “be going to” with “yao”	Subj. + 要 + Verb (+ 了)
Expressing experiences with “guo”	Verb + 过
Verbing briefly with “yixia”	Verb + 一下
Reduplication of verbs	Verb + Verb
Expressing ability or possibility with “neng”	能 + Verb
Verbs preceded by “gei”	Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj.
Reduplication of measure words	MW + MW
Expressing “every” with “mei”	每 + Measure Word (+ Noun)

CHAPTER 2

Expressing “would like to” with “xi- ang”	想 + Verb
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Asking why with “zenme”	怎么 ······?
Ordinal numbers with “di”	第 + Number (+ Measure Word)
Placement of question words	什么 / 什么时候 / 谁 / 哪儿 / 为什么 / 怎么
Expressing “originally” with “benlai”	本来 ······
Expressing “if... then...” with “yaoshi”	要是 ······, 就 ······
The “also” adverb “ye”	也 + Verb / Adj.
Continuation with “hai”	Subj. + 还 + Verb Phrase / Adj.
Expressing “with” with “gen”	跟 ······ + Verb
CHAPTER 3	
Using “de” (modal particle)	····· 的
Expressing permission with “keyi”	可以 + Verb
Expressing “mistakenly think that” with “yiwei”	Subj. + 以为 ······
Expressing “everything” with “shenme dou”	什么 + 都 / 也 ······
Using “ji” to mean “several”	几 + Measure Word + Noun
Expressing “again” in the future with “zai”	再 + Verb
Expressing “when” with “de shihou”	····· 的时候
CHAPTER 4	
Expressing “only” with “zhi”	只 + Verb
CHAPTER 5	
Expressing “together” with “yiqi”	一起 + Verb
After a specific time with “yihou”	Time / Verb + 以后
Two words for “but”	·····, 可是 / 但是 ······
Indicating a number in excess	Number + 多
Expressing “all at once” with “yixiaizi”	Subj. + 一下子 + Verb + 了
CHAPTER 6	
Asking why with “zenme”	怎么 ······?

Using “dui” with verbs Subj. + 对 + Person + Verb

CHAPTER 7

Expressing “again” in the past with “you” 又 + Verb + 了

Appearance with “kanqilai” 看起来

CHAPTER 8

There are no new grammar points in this chapter.

CHAPTER 9

Approximating with sequential numbers Number 1 + Number 2

CHAPTER 10

Direction complement “-qilai” Verb / Adj.+ 起来

Conceding with “ba” 吧

CHAPTER 11

There are no new grammar points in this chapter.

CHAPTER 12

There are no new grammar points in this chapter.

CHAPTER 13

Expressing “not very” with “bu tai” 不太 + Adj.

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