江可和黑德

Jiāng Kě hé Hēidé

Jekyll and Hyde

Robert Louis Stevenson

Mandarin Companion
Chinese Graded Readers

What Graded Readers can do for you

Welcome to Mandarin Companion!

We've worked hard to create enjoyable stories that can help you build confidence and competence and get better at Chinese–at the right level for you.

Our graded readers have controlled and simplified language that allows you to bring together the language you've learned so far and absorb how words work naturally together. Research suggests that learners need to "encounter" a word 10-30 times before truly learning it. Graded readers provide the repetition that you need to develop fluency NOW at your level.

In the next section, you can take an assessment and discover if this is the right level for you. We also explain how it won't just improve your Chinese skills but will have a wide range of benefits, from better test scores to increased confidence.

We hope you enjoy our books, and best of luck with your studies. Jared and John

Frequently Asked Questions

Do you have versions with pinyin over the characters?

No. Although this method is common for native Chinese learners, research and experience show it distracts a second language learner and slows down their ability to learn the characters. If you require pinyin to read most of the characters at this level, you should read something easier.

Is there an English translation of the story?

No. Research and experience show that an English translation will slow down the development of your Chinese language learning skills.

Is this the right level for me?

Let's find out. Open to a story page with characters and start reading. Keep track of the number of characters you *don't* know but don't count any key words you don't know. If there are more than 8 unknown characters on that page, you may want to consider reading our books at a lower level. If the unknown characters are fewer than 8, then this book is likely at your level! If you find that you know all the characters, you may be ready for a higher level. However, even if you know all the characters but are reading slowly, you should consider building reading speed before moving up a level.

How do you decide which characters to include at each level?

Each level includes a core set of characters based on our extensive analysis of the most common characters and words taught to and used by those learning Chinese as a second language. All books at each level are based on the same core set and they can be read in any order.

What to expect in a Level 2 book?

It's important that you read at the level that is right for you. Check out the next page to learn more about Extensive Reading and how we use that in graded readers to support the learning of Chinese by just enjoying a good story.

Books in our Level 2 like this one:

- Include a core set of 450 Chinese words and characters learners are most likely to know.
- Are about 15,000 characters in length
- Use level appropriate grammar
- Include pinyin and a translation of words and characters you are not

expected to know at this level
- Include a glossary at the back of book
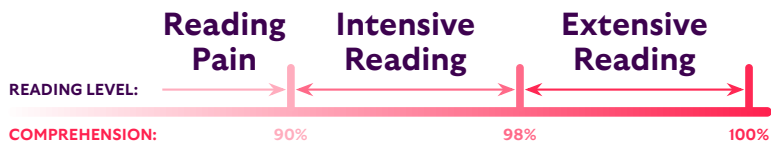- Include proper nouns that are underlined

What is Extensive Reading?

It will improve test scores, your reading speed and comprehension, speaking, listening and writing skills. You'll pick up grammar naturally, you'll begin understanding in Chinese, your confidence will improve, and you'll enjoy learning the language.

Graded Readers are based on science that is backed by mountains of research and proven by learners all over the world. They are founded on the theories of Extensive Reading and Comprehensible Input.

Extensive Reading is reading at a level where you can understand almost all of what you are reading (ideally 98%) at a comfortable speed, as opposed to stumbling through dense paragraphs word by word.

When you read extensively, you'll understand most of the words and find yourself fully engaged with the story.

Reading Pain	Intensive Reading	Extensive Reading
READING LEVEL:		
COMPREHENSION: 90%	98%	100%

Reading at 98% comprehension is the sweet spot to max out your learning gains. You do still learn at the Intensive Reading level (90–98%), but the closer you are to the Extensive level, the faster your progress.

No one should be reading below a 90% comprehension level.

It's called Reading Pain for a reason. You spend so much time in a dictionary and after 30 painful minutes on ONE paragraph, you're not even sure what you've just read!

If you want to know more, check out our website
www.mandarincompanion.com

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Story Notes

This novel is based on Robert Louis Stevenson's 1886 novella, *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, but also draws upon the rich evolution of that story over the years. Because the original work is told as a series of letters (much like Bram Stoker's *Dracula*) and also relies on a "surprise twist" at the end regarding the identity of Mr. Hyde, it was clear that some additional adaptation was called for, just as other versions of this tale have done in the decades since its original publication.

The translation of the title is worth a mention here because it's not the standard translation used in Chinese for *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, which is typically translated as 化身博士 (Huàshēn Bóshì), with the story's titular character's names transliterated as 哲基尔医生 (Zhéjī'ěr Yīshēng) for Dr. Jekyll and 海德先生 (Hǎidé Xiān-sheng) for Mr. Hyde. In order to spare the reader from such obtuse names, we chose our own appropriate Chinese alternatives.

The name 江可 (Jiāng Kě), which we chose for Dr. Jekyll, sounds like a completely normal Chinese name, while also alluding to the "potential" for good and evil in our main character, one of the main themes of the story. Meanwhile, the name 黑德 (Hēidé) does not sound like a normal Chinese name, but makes sense for the warped character in the story. Note that 黑 (hēi) is not a Chinese surname, which is why the name is written in pinyin as "Hēidé" and not the two-word name "Hēi Dé".

We trust you'll enjoy our version of this classic and that your Chinese reading comprehension undergoes a much more positive (and more natural!) transformation of its own.

Character Adaptations

The following is a list of the characters from this Chinese story followed by their corresponding English names from Robert Louis Stevenson's original story. The names below are not translations; they are new Chinese names used for the Chinese versions of the original characters. Think of them as all-new characters in a Chinese story.

江可 (Jiāng Kě) – Dr. Jekyll
黑德 (Hēidé) – Mr. Hyde

Cast of Characters

江可
(Jiāng Kě)

何佳
(Hé Jiā)

小龙
(Xiǎolóng)

黑德
(Hēidé)

• Urumqi

Locations

云南 (Yúnnán)

Yunnan Province in southwest China borders
Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar to the south. It is
home to many Chinese ethnic minorities, and
even today has a bit of an exotic feel for many
Chinese.

• Lhasa

MYANMAR

One

江可：是她吗?

"是她吗?"

江可刚走到云南大学门口，就看到了一个穿黄色衣服的、漂亮的女孩。

他想："何佳? 是她吗?"

江可多看了一会儿，发现真的是何佳！江可搬到云南以后，已经有三年没见过何佳了。他和何佳再也没有联系过。江可没想到，在大学门口又看到了她。

"她来这里做什么? 也搬到这里了吗? 也在

1	穿 (chuān) *v.* to wear		**5**	已经 (yǐjīng) *adv.* already
2	衣服 (yīfu) *n.* clothing		**6**	联系 (liánxì) *v.* to contact; contact
3	发现 (fāxiàn) *v.* to discover		**7**	没想到 (méi xiǎng dào) *phrase* didn't expect that…
4	搬到 (bāndào) *vc.* to move to			

云南大学教书吗?"江可想。

　　江可搬到云南以后,在云南大学做化学老师。他做化学老师,也是因为这样每天都能在实验室做实验。每天除了上课以外,他一直在做实验。每天,从早上到晚上都在实验室里。

　　除了实验室,他不太关心别的事情。每天的生活一直是一样的:早上坐公交车上班,上课,去实验室,然后下班,回家。他很习惯也很喜欢这样的生活。

　　在云南大学门口能看到何佳,江可真的没想到。这让江可想起来了很多以前的事情。

　　江可没有走过去和何佳说话,但他还是想

8　　**教书** (jiāoshū) *vo.* to teach classes

9　　**化学** (huàxué) *n.* chemistry

10　**实验室** (shíyànshì) *n.* laboratory (lit. "experiment room")

11　**实验** (shíyàn) *n.* experiment

12　**除了** (chúle) *cov.* except for; besides

13　**一直** (yīzhí) *adv.* continuously

14　**关心** (guānxīn) *v.* to show concern for

15　**事情** (shìqing) *n.* matter, affair, thing

16　**生活** (shēnghuó) *n.* life

17　**公交车** (gōngjiāochē) *n.* public bus

18　**上班** (shàngbān) *vo.* to go to work

19　**下班** (xiàbān) *vo.* to get off work

20　**习惯** (xíguàn) *v.; n.* to get used to; habit

21　**以前** (yǐqián) *tm.* before, ago

知道何佳在这里做什么，于是江可偷偷地跟在
何佳后面。不过，江可还是被何佳发现了。

"江可？江可？真的是你吗?"何佳说。

江可知道自己被何佳发现了，有一些紧张。

"我们三年没见面了，江可。你跟在我后面
做什么？我还以为是坏人。"何佳说。

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22 于是 (yúshì) *conj.* consequently

23 偷偷地 (tōutōu de) *adv.* secretly,
stealthily

24 跟在 (gēn zài) *vc.* to follow

25 一些 (yīxiē) *phrase* some

26 紧张 (jǐnzhāng) *adj.* nervous

"不是，我……"江可很快地看了何佳一下，不知道说什么。

"什么？没想到在这里见到你。你在这里工作吗？"何佳说。她跟江可说话的时候没有笑。以前何佳总是笑。这让江可特别难过，也让他更紧张了。

"是，你……"江可还没说完。何佳说："那我先走了，我朋友还在那边等我呢。"

何佳不再看江可，走了。

这次见到何佳，江可是有一点开心的。虽然都过去这么长时间了，但是江可见到何佳还是这么紧张。何佳见到他，江可感觉何佳很急，也有一点烦，不愿意和他说话，江可特别难过。

江可不清楚何佳为什么也来到了这里。是因

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27 特别 (tèbié) *adv.; adj.* especially; special

28 难过 (nánguò) *adj.* to feel upset

29 等 (děng) *v.* to wait (for)

30 感觉 (gǎnjué) *v., n.* to feel; feeling

31 急 (jí) *adj.* in a hurry; anxious

32 烦 (fán) *adj.* annoyed; annoying

33 愿意 (yuànyi) *aux.* to be willing (to do…)

34 清楚 (qīngchu) *adj.* clear

为以前他突然走了吗？他觉得应该问清楚，但是何佳没有告诉他。江可不知道何佳为什么出现在大学门口，也不知道怎么联系她……

Two

何佳：没有关系了

何佳发现有人在偷偷地跟着她。

她想着自己刚搬来，也没有认识很多人，为什么会有人偷偷地跟着她呢？

何佳想要看看是谁！

何佳到了大学门口以后，走慢了，然后突然回头一看。江可？没想到是江可！

"江可?"何佳说。

"啊……没想到……没想到能在这里再见到你。你也搬到这里了吗?"江可紧张地说。

何佳看出来江可特别紧张，都过去这么久了，江可还是老样子：不怎么和人说话，没有人知

道他心里在想什么。何佳想起来，那时候想和他分手，也是因为这个原因。

不过何佳没有和他分手，是江可突然搬家了，也没有说为什么。江可搬家了以后，她联系不到江可，就再也没有见过他了。

何佳没有再想了。何佳感觉有点烦，有点无聊，她想快点聊完，不想再和江可说话。于是对江可说："那我先走了，我朋友还在那边等我。"说完就往小龙那边走过去了。

小龙看到了何佳和一个人聊天，然后问何佳："你在和谁说话？新的朋友？"

何佳说："就是以前的一个朋友，没想到在这里见到了。差点以为他是坏人，他叫江可，你认识吗？"

"这个人我知道，也在云南大学做老师，是

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40 原因 (yuányīn) *n.* cause, reason   **42** 往 (wǎng) *prep.* towards

41 聊 (liáo) *v.* to chat   **43** 聊天 (liáotiān) *vo.* to chat

化学老师。他很喜欢做实验，不爱说话，也从来
不和同事一起出去吃饭、喝酒什么的。最奇怪
的是他下班以后，一定会去买菜回家做饭，从来
不在外面吃。有一次我们知道是他的生日，想
请他吃饭。但他还是一定要回家吃饭。你说这
个人奇怪吧？"小龙说。

何佳说："他一直不怎么爱说话，和别人不

一样，很多事情都不和别人说。江可这个人好像有一些秘密……"
₄₈   ₂₅ ₄₉

"不说他了，你刚来这里，现在觉得怎么样？"小龙问何佳。

"还不错，云南大学很大，工作也很好。都挺好的。"何佳说，"现在也清楚了谁在跟着我，₃₄我就不紧张了，没问题了！"₂₆

"那太好了，下班以后，我们去吃点东西吧。"₁₉小龙说。

何佳开心地笑了笑说："好啊。"

何佳自从知道是江可在跟着她以后，又见到过几次。虽然见过几次，但是都没有说话。何佳想："江可在找我吗？那，三年前他为什么突然₃₅走了，也一直没联系我？为什么现在又找我了₁₃   ₆呢？"

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48 好像 (hǎoxiàng) *adv.* it seems (that)   **49** 秘密 (mìmì) *n.* secret

所以有时候何佳找时间去学校，如果看到江可在，何佳就走。这样几次以后，何佳发现江可好像知道了什么，因为何佳很少看到江可了。

何佳想："我和江可的关系是以前的事情了。是因为上次江可搬家，不和我联系，江可现在已经和我没有关系了。"

所以……何佳已经习惯了没有江可的生活。这样也挺好的。

Three

江可：实验室

Four

何佳：黑德

Five

江可：三个人

Six

何佳：电话

Seven

江可：关系

Eight

何佳：黑社会

Nine

江可：医院

Ten

何佳：见面

Eleven

江可：秘密

Twelve

信

Key Words 关键词
(Guānjiàncí)

1. 穿 chuān *v.* to wear
2. 衣服 yīfu *n.* clothing
3. 发现 fāxiàn *v.* to discover
4. 搬到 bāndào *vc.* to move to
5. 已经 yǐjīng *adv.* already
6. 联系 liánxì *v.* to contact; contact
7. 没想到 méi xiǎng dào *phrase* didn't expect that…
8. 教书 jiāoshū *vo.* to teach classes
9. 化学 huàxué *n.* chemistry
10. 实验室 shíyànshì *n.* laboratory (lit. "experiment room")
11. 实验 shíyàn *n.* experiment
12. 除了 chúle *cov.* except for; besides
13. 一直 yīzhí *adv.* continuously
14. 关心 guānxīn *v.* to show concern for
15. 事情 shìqing *n.* matter, affair, thing
16. 生活 shēnghuó *n.* life
17. 公交车 gōngjiāochē *n.* public bus
18. 上班 shàngbān *vo.* to go to work
19. 下班 xiàbān *vo.* to get off work
20. 习惯 xíguàn *v.; n.* to get used to; habit
21. 以前 yǐqián *tn.* before, ago
22. 于是 yúshì *conj.* consequently
23. 偷偷地 tōutōu de *adv.* secretly, stealthily
24. 跟在 gēn zài *vc.* to follow
25. 一些 yīxiē *phrase* some
26. 紧张 jǐnzhāng *adj.* nervous

27. 特别 tèbié *adv.; adj.* especially; special
28. 难过 nánguò *adj.* to feel upset
29. 等 děng *v.* to wait (for)
30. 感觉 gǎnjué *v., n.* to feel; feeling
31. 急 jí *adj.* in a hurry; anxious
32. 烦 fán *adj.* annoyed; annoying
33. 愿意 yuànyi *aux.* to be willing (to do…)
34. 清楚 qīngchu *adj.* clear
35. 突然 tūrán *adj.; adv.* sudden; suddenly
36. 告诉 gàosu *v.* to tell
37. 出现 chūxiàn *v.* to appear
38. 回头 huítóu *vo.* to look back
39. 老样子 lǎo yàngzi *phrase* same as always
40. 原因 yuányīn *n.* cause, reason
41. 聊 liáo *v.* to chat
42. 往 wǎng *prep.* towards
43. 聊天 liáotiān *vo.* to chat
44. 同事 tóngshì *n.* coworker
45. 酒 jiǔ *n.* alcohol
46. 奇怪 qíguài *adj.* adjective
47. 一定 yīdìng *adv.* definitely, certainly
48. 好像 hǎoxiàng *adv.* it seems (that)
49. 秘密 mìmì *n.* secret
50. 关系 guānxi *n.* relationship
51. 短 duǎn *adj.* short
52. 冷冰冰 lěngbīngbīng *adj.* ice-cold
53. 忘记 wàngjì *v.* to forget
54. 谈 tán *v.* to talk (about)
55. 变成 biànchéng *vc.* to turn into
56. 药水 yàoshuǐ *n.* (liquid) medicine
57. 心理学 xīnlǐxué *n.* psychology
58. 各种 gèzhǒng *n.* all kinds
59. 其中 qízhōng *n.* among
60. 睡着 shuìzháo *vo.* to fall asleep
61. 反应 fǎnyìng *n.* reaction, response
62. 金色 jīnsè *n.* golden

63. 另外 lìngwài *conj.* in addition
64. 决定 juédìng *v.* to decide
65. 教学楼 jiàoxuélóu *n.* classroom building
66. 旁边 pángbiān *n.* the side, next to
67. 看……一眼 kàn... yī yǎn *phrase* to take a look at…
68. 化学品 huàxuépǐn *n.* chemical
69. 加 jiā *v.* to add
70. 辣椒 làjiāo *n.* hot pepper
71. 也许 yěxǔ *adv.* perhaps
72. 带 dài *v.* to carry
73. 瓶 píng *mw.* [measure word for liquids in bottles]
74. 拿 ná *v.* to pick up, to take
75. 离开 líkāi *v.* to leave
76. 睡觉 shuìjiào *vo.* to sleep
77. 发生 fāshēng *v.* to happen
78. 戴 dài *v.* to wear (glasses, a mask, etc.)
79. 可怕 kěpà *adj.* scary, terrible
80. 面具 miànjù *n.* mask
81. 看上去 kàn shàngqù *vc.* it would appear (that)
82. 害怕 hàipà *v.* to fear
83. 注意 zhùyì *v.* to pay attention
84. 担心 dānxīn *v.* to worry
85. 敢 gǎn *aux.* to dare (to)
86. 找死 zhǎosǐ *vo.* to be looking to get killed
87. 发火 fāhuǒ *vo.* to lose one's temper
88. 十万 shíwàn *n.* 100,000
89. 老大 lǎodà *n.* mob boss
90. 借 jiè *v.* to borrow
91. 黑社会 hēishèhuì *n* the mob, organized crime
92. 用力 yònglì *adv.* forcefully
93. 抓了起来 zhuā le qǐlái *phrase* grabbed and lifted up
94. 放下 fàngxia *vc.* to put down
95. 警察 jǐngchá *n.* police
96. 抓 zhuā *v.* to grab
97. 身边 shēnbiān *n.* at one's side
98. 受伤 shòushāng *vo.* to be injured

99. 掉 diào *v.* to fall

100. 声音 shēngyīn *n.* sound, voice

101. 乱 luàn *adj.* messy, chaotic

102. 最后 zuìhòu *adv.* in the end

103. 机会 jīhuì *n.* opportunity

104. 站着 zhànzhe *v.* standing

105. 累 lèi *adj.* tired

106. 帮 bāng *v.* to help; for (someone)

107. 吵 chǎo *v.; adj.* to argue; noisy

108. 怎么回事 zěnme huí shì *phrase* what's going on?

109. 一开始 yī kāishǐ *phrase* at first

110. 挂了电话 guàl e diànhuà *phrase* hung up the phone

111. 停 tíng *v.* to stop

112. 严重 yánzhòng *adj.* serious

113. 你没事吧 nǐ méi shì ba *phrase* are you OK?

114. 相信 xiāngxìn *v.* to believe

115. 解决 jiějué *v.* to resolve

116. 聪明 cōngming *adj.* smart, intelligent

117. 希望 xīwàng *v.* to hope, to wish

118. 住进 zhù jìn *vc.* to be admitted for overnight stay (at)

119. 帮忙 bāngmáng *vo.* to help

120. 不管 bùguǎn *conj.* no matter

121. 放好 fàng hǎo *vc.* to put away

122. 开始 kāishǐ *v.* to start

123. 眼睛 yǎnjing *n.* eye(s)

124. 动作 dòngzuò *n.* action

125. 终于 zhōngyú *adv.* finally

126. 有道理 yǒu dàoli *adj.* to make sense; reasonable

127. 离 lí *cov.* to be distanced from

128. 安全 ānquán *adj., n.* safe; safety

129. 待 dāi *v.* to stay

130. 吵架 chǎojià *vo.* to argue, to fight

131. 房间 fángjiān *n.* room

132. 偷 tōu *v.* to steal

133. 老地方 lǎo dìfang *phrase* the usual place

134. 所有 suǒyǒu *adj.* all

135. 拿走 názǒu   *vc.* to walk off with
136. 为了 wèile   *conj.* for the purpose of
137. 安静 ānjìng   *adj.* quiet
138. 故事 gùshi   *n.* story
139. 轻轻地 qīngqīng de   *adv.* lightly
140. 脏脏的 zāngzāng de   *adj.* dirty
141. 结果 jiéguǒ   *conj.* as a result
142. 留 liú   *v.* to leave (something for someone)

Part of Speech Key

adj.	Adjective	*prep.*	Preposition
adv.	Adverb	*pr.*	Pronoun
aux.	Auxiliary Verb	*pn.*	Proper noun
conj.	Conjunction	*tn.*	Time Noun
cov.	Coverb	*v.*	Verb
mw.	Measure word	*vc.*	Verb plus complement
n.	Noun	*vo.*	Verb plus object
on.	Onomatopoeia		
part.	Particle		

Grammar Points

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.

ENGLISH	CHINESE
CHAPTER 1	
Comparing "gang" and "gangcai"	刚 vs. 刚才
Expressing duration of inaction	Duration + 没 + Verb + 了
Expressing "again" in the past with "you"	又 + Verb + 了
Doing something more with "duo"	多 + Verb
Expressing "never again" with "zai ye bu"	Subj. + 再也 + 不 + Verb Phrase + 了
Expressing "except" and "in addition" with "chule…yiwai"	除了……(+ 以外)，Subj. + 都 / 也 / 还……
The "shi… de" construction for emphasizing details	是……的
Direction complement "-qilai"	Verb / Adj.+ 起来
Causative verbs	Subj. + 让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 + Person + Predicate
Direction complement	Verb (+ Direction) + 来 / 去

Continuation with "hai"	Subj. + 还 + Verb Phrase / Adj.
Expressing "and then" with "yushi"	……，于是……
A softer "but" with "buguo"	……，不过……
Comparing "hui," "neng," "keyi"	会 vs. 能 vs. 可以
Using "bei" sentences	Subj. + 被 + Doer + Verb Phrase
Result complements	Verb + 好 / 完 / 错
Expressing "mistakenly think that" with "yiwei"	Subj. + 以为……
Adjectives with "name" and "zheme"	那么 / 这么 + Adj.
Sequencing with "xian" and "zai"	先……，再……
Expressing "although" with "suiran" and "danshi"	虽然……，但是 / 可是……

CHAPTER 2

Aspect particle "zhe"	Verb + 着
Expressing "again" in the future with "zai"	再 + Verb
Expressing "already" with "dou"	都 + Time + 了
Expressing "not very" with "bu zenme"	不怎么 + Adj.
Separable verb	Verb-Obj.
Comparing "chao" "xiang" and "wang"	朝 vs 向 vs 往
Direction complement	Verb (+ Direction) + 来 / 去
Expressing "almost" using "chadian"	Subj. + 差点 + Predicate
Emphasis with "jiushi"	就是 + Verb
Ending a non-exhaustive list with "shenme de"	Noun 1, Noun 2 + 什么的
Expressing "it seems" with "haoxiang"	好像……
Expressing "if" with "ruguo… dehua"	如果……(的话)，(就) ……
Expressing "in this way" with "zheyang"	Condition，这样 + Result / Purpose

CHAPTER 3

Sequencing past events with "houlai"	……，后来……
Expressing "through" with "tongguo"	通过 + Agent / Method ，……
Comparing "cai" and "jiu"	才 vs 就
Comparing "gen" and "dui"	跟 vs 对
Expressing "only if" with "zhiyou"	只有……，才……
Expressing "originally" with "benlai"	本来……
Expressing "within (it/them)" with "qizhong"	其中
Using "ba" sentences	Subj. + 把 + Obj.+ Verb Phrase
Comparing "yihou" and "de shihou"	以后 vs 的时候
Coincidence with "zhenghao"	Subj. + 正好 + Verb Phrase

CHAPTER 4

Expressing "not only... but also" with "budan... erqie..."	不但……，而且……
Verbs preceded by "gei"	Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj.
Expressing "some" with question words	在哪儿 / 谁 / 什么 / 什么时候
Expressing "unless" with "chufei"	除非……，才……
Comparing "yihou" "ranhou" "houlai"	以后 vs. 然后 vs. 后来
Verbs followed by "gei"	Subj. + Verb + 给 + Recipient + Obj.
Expressing "about to" with "jiuyao"	还有 + Time Period + 就要 + Verb Phrase + 了

CHAPTER 5

Expressing "all along" with "yuanlai"	Subj. + 原来 + Predicate
Using "dui" with verbs	Subj. + 对 + Person + Verb
The "shi... de" construction for indicating purpose	是……的
Indicating the whole with "quan"	全 + Noun

CHAPTER 6

Expressing "quite" with "ting"	挺 + Adj. + 的
Using "always" as a complaint with "laoshi"	Subj. + 老 (是) + Verb
Expressing "more and more" with "yuelaiyue"	Subj. + 越来越 + Adj. + 了
Expressing "in addition" with "haiyou"	……，还有，……
Using "ye" and "dou" together	也都 + Verb / Adj.
Using "de" (modal particle)	……的
Expressing "must" with "dei"	得 + Verb
Expressing "had better" with "zuihao"	Subj. + 最好 + Predicate

CHAPTER 7

Comparing "haishi" and "huozhe"	还是 vs. 或者
Declaring the only option with "zhihao"	只好 + Verb Phrase
Expressing "don't need to" with "buyong"	Subj. + 不用 + Verb Phrase
Expressing "no matter" with "buguan"	不管……，都 / 也……
Result complements	Verb + 好 / 完 / 错

CHAPTER 8

Expressing "much more" in comparisons	Noun 1 + 比 + Noun 2 + Adj. + 多了
Expressing "finally" with "zhongyu"	Subj. + 终于 + Predicate + 了
Comparing "li" and "cong"	离 vs. 从

CHAPTER 9

Using "lai" as a dummy verb	(让 +) Subj. + 来
Simple rhetorical questions	不是……吗?

CHAPTER 10

Credits

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Acknowledgments

About Mandarin Companion

Mandarin Companion was started by Jared Turner and John Pas-den, who met one fateful day on a bus in Shanghai when the only remaining seats forced them to sit next to each other.

John majored in Japanese in college in the US and later learned Mandarin before moving to China, where he was admitted into an all-Chinese masters program in applied linguistics at East China Normal University in Shanghai. John lives in Shanghai with his wife and children. John is the editor-in-chief at Mandarin Companion and ensures each story is written at the appropriate level.

Jared decided to move to China with his young family in search of career opportunities, despite having no Chinese language skills. When he learned about Extensive Reading and started using graded readers, his language skills exploded. In 3 months, he had read 10 graded readers and quickly became conversational in Chinese. Jared lives in the US with his wife and children. Jared runs the business operations and focuses on bringing stories to life.

John and Jared work with Chinese learners and teachers all over the world. They host a podcast, You Can Learn Chinese, where they discuss the struggles and joys of learning to speak the language. They are active on social media, where they share memes and stories about learning Chinese.

You can connect with them through the website
www.mandarincompanion.com

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　by John Pasden, Jared Turner

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　by H. G. Wells

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