

Reader Level  
Level Two

Unique Characters  
450

# 地心游记

Dìxīn Yóujì

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# Journey to the Center of the Earth

Jules Verne



Mandarin  
Companion

Chinese Graded Readers

Published by Mind Spark Press LLC Shanghai, China

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First paperback print edition 2016

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Journey to the Center of the Earth: Mandarin Companion Graded Readers: Level 2 , Simplified Chinese Edition / Jules Verne; [edited by] John Pasden, Liu Xingxing, Chen Shishuang Shanghai, China: Mind Spark Press LLC, 2016 Library of Congress Control Number: 2016917977

ISBN: 9781941875186 (Paperback)

ISBN: 9781941875209 (Paperback/traditional ch)

ISBN: 9781941875193 (ebook)

ISBN: 9781941875216 (ebook/traditional ch)

MCID: SSS20220926T175624

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# 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

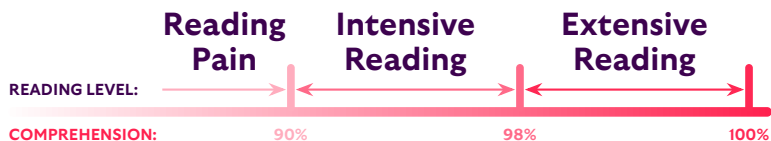
## What is Extensive Reading?

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 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](http://www.mandarincompanion.com)





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## Story Notes

This novel is not only based on Jules Verne's classic, *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, but also pays tribute to several of Édouard Riou's classic illustrations from the 1864 version. The illustrations in this book are our own, and this Mandarin Companion graded reader has been adapted into a fully localized Chinese version of the original story with locations adapted to well-known places in China.

The original story begins in Hamburg with the German professor Lidenbrock and his nephew Axel. It includes a rather long build-up with many characters and eventually embarks to Iceland for the descent, where Icelandic guide Hans joins the expedition. In this adaptation, the locations have been adapted to Xi'an as our heroes' starting point, with the mountainous region of 乐山 (Lè Shān) in Sichuan as the point of descent.

Perhaps the biggest change was replacing the nephew Axel with a niece named Xiaojing. We saw no reason that the lead role couldn't be female. Additionally, it makes for easier identification of the characters in illustrations where the characters are smaller.

The translation of the title is worth pointing out, because it's the standard translation used in Chinese, and it's a good one that might not be obvious to an intermediate learner. The title 地心游记 (Dìxīn Yóuji) mirrors the title of one of China's Four Great Classical Novels, 西游记 (Xī Yóu Jì), or *Journey to the West* in English. So while 游记 (Yóuji) is not a word you'll use in your everyday conversations, you'll find it important in Chinese literature.

As one of the oldest stories adapted at Mandarin Companion, we have been extremely impressed by how well Verne's classic sci-fi tale holds up even for modern-day readers.

# Character Adaptations

The following is a list of the characters from this Chinese story followed by their corresponding English names from Jules Verne'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.

罗叔叔 (Luó Shūshu) – Professor Liedenbrock

罗小静 (Luó Xiǎojìng) – Axel Liedenbrock

老许 (Lǎo Xǔ) – Hans Bjelke

黄道元 (Huáng Dàoyuán) – Arne Saknussemm

## Cast of Characters



**罗叔叔**  
(Luó Shūshu)



**罗小静**  
(Luó Xiǎojìng)



老许

(Lǎo Xǔ)



黄道元

(Huáng Dàoyuán)

## Locations

### 西安 (Xī'ān)

The capital of Shaanxi 陕西 Province, Xi'an is known for being the oldest of the Four Great Ancient Capitals. Xi'an is also famous for its historical role as the starting point of the Silk Road and home to first Emperor Qin Shishuang's army of Terracotta Warriors.

### 成都 (Chéngdū)

The capital of Sichuan, Chengdu is one of the largest cities in modern China and a popular outpost for backpackers and Tibet-bound trekkers. Surrounded by steep mountains and large primitive forests, Chengdu has always been one of the “wilder” areas of western China.

### 乐山 (Lè Shān)

This famous mountain district in south central Sichuan Province and home to the Le Shan Giant Buddha, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Although modern Le Shan does not have any active volcanoes, it has a history of seismic and volcanic activity.

### 台湾 (Táiwān)

The famous island of Taiwan off the south-eastern coast of mainland China is a haven of breath-taking natural beauty and has some active volcanoes on its north coast.

RUSSIA

• Urumqi

• Lhasa

MYANMAR





## One

## 奇怪的文字

1918年5月24日，星期天。叔叔一进家门就大声对我说：“快！快跟我来，小静！”

我跟着叔叔进了书房，他的书房里有很多书。不过，因为叔叔在大学里是教地质学<sup>1 2</sup>的，他书房里最多的是地质学<sup>2</sup>的书。

“看！这是我刚找到的一本地质学<sup>2</sup>的书！”他兴奋<sup>3</sup>地说。

我刚要把书拿<sup>4</sup>过来看，一张纸<sup>5</sup>从书里掉<sup>6</sup>了出来。叔叔看起来更兴奋<sup>3</sup>了，他马上打开这张纸<sup>5</sup>，纸<sup>5</sup>

1 教 (jiāo) *v.* to teach

2 地质学 (dìzhìxué) *n.* geology

3 兴奋 (xīngfèn) *adj.* excited

4 拿 (ná) *v.* to pick up, to take

5 纸 (zhǐ) *n.* paper

6 掉 (diào) *v.* to lose, to drop

上写着一些很老的文字。叔叔懂好几种文字，但是他看不懂这张纸上的文字。

“这里面一定有个秘密！”叔叔大声对我说，“我一定要把这个秘密找出来！”

已经到了吃午饭的时间，不管我怎么叫他，他都不吃。我饿坏了，就一个人先吃了。还没吃完，就听到叔叔大声叫我：“快来帮我把这些字写下来！”

我飞快地在纸上写着，刚写完，纸就被叔叔拿走了。叔叔又拿起那本书，跟那张纸放在一起看，一边看，一边问我一些问题。很快，叔叔就在那些文字里发现了一个人名，而且这个人名跟写这本书的人是同一个人。

“这张纸上的每个字的意思我都知道，可是

7 文字 (wénzi) *n.* written characters

8 懂 (dǒng) *v.* to understand

9 秘密 (mìmi) *n.* secret

10 不管 (bùguǎn) *conj.* no matter

11 发现 (fāxiàn) *v.* to discover



把它们放在一起以后我完全<sup>12</sup>看不懂<sup>8</sup>！这是为什么?!” 叔叔听起来很不高兴<sup>13</sup>，说完就走了出去。

爸爸死了以后，我就一直跟叔叔一起生活。他有时候会生气<sup>14</sup>，但是因为我是女孩，叔叔从来不生我的气，所以我从没见过他这么不高兴<sup>13</sup>。不过我又想，他出去走走，休息<sup>15</sup>一会儿也好。

12 完全 (wánquán) *adv.* completely

13 高兴 (gāoxìng) *adj.* happy

14 生气 (shēngqì) *vo.* to get angry

15 休息 (xiūxi) *v.* to rest

叔叔走了以后，我又把那张纸拿<sub>5</sub>起<sub>4</sub>来看。叔叔是很有名的地<sub>2</sub>质<sub>2</sub>学家，也是大学里的老师，所以他懂<sub>8</sub>的东西很多。他常常把他知道的东西教<sub>1</sub>给我。我能看懂<sub>8</sub>一些很老的文字，也是叔叔教<sub>1</sub>的。

刚才叔叔一直在看纸<sub>5</sub>的正面，没有认真<sub>16</sub>看另一面。我把纸<sub>5</sub>拿<sub>4</sub>起来，正面和另一面一起看，纸<sub>5</sub>的两面在我眼前不停<sub>17</sub>地动来动去。我突然<sub>18</sub>发现<sub>11</sub>，如果从另一面开始<sub>19</sub>看，然后回到正面看一个字，再看另一面的一个字，不停<sub>17</sub>地这样做，这些字的意思就能看得懂<sub>8</sub>了。用现在的话说就是：

六月以前，在乐<sub>20</sub>山<sub>20</sub>西火<sub>20</sub>山<sub>20</sub>的一个火<sub>20</sub>山<sub>20</sub>口上会看到乐<sub>21</sub>山<sub>21</sub>的影<sub>21</sub>子<sub>21</sub>。从这个火<sub>20</sub>山<sub>20</sub>口下去，就可以到地心。我已经去过

20 火山 (huǒshān) *n.* volcano

21 影子 (yǐngzi) *n.* shadow

16 认真 (rènzhen) *adj.* serious, diligent

17 不停地 (bùtíngde) *adv.* unceasingly

18 突然 (tūrán) *adv.* suddenly

19 开始 (kāishǐ) *v.* to start

了。——黄道元

“天啊！怎么可能？怎么会有人敢<sub>22</sub>去这样的地方?!”我大叫出来。

我不敢相信这是真的，不过，如果黄道元<sub>22 23</sub>的故事是真的，那这就是个重大的地质学<sub>2</sub>的发现<sub>11</sub>！叔叔知道了的话，一定会去！而且一定会把我也带去！可是，对一个十八岁的女孩来说，这太可怕<sub>24</sub>了。

“不，一定不能让他知道！”我正想着，叔叔回来了。我走到了旁边<sub>25</sub>，眼睛<sub>26</sub>不敢看他。叔叔<sub>22</sub>又把那张纸<sub>5</sub>拿<sub>4</sub>来看。到了晚上还是不吃饭，也不去睡觉<sub>27</sub>。

第二天早上，叔叔还在书房里看那些文字<sub>7</sub>。

22 敢 (gǎn) *v., aux.* to dare (to)

23 相信 (xiāngxìn) *v.* to believe

24 可怕 (kěpà) *adj.* scary

25 旁边 (pángbiān) *n.* side

26 眼睛 (yǎnjīng) *n.* eye(s)

27 睡觉 (shuìjiào) *vo.* to sleep

他一晚上没睡，眼睛很红<sup>26</sup>，头发很乱<sup>28</sup>。看到叔叔  
叔叔这个样子，我有点担心<sup>29</sup>他。我想了想，决定<sup>30</sup>  
 还是告诉他。

“叔叔，我教<sup>1</sup>你一个方法。”我走过去，把我的方法告诉了叔叔。

“小静，你太聪明了！”他兴奋<sup>3</sup>地大叫出来。

“现在几点了？该吃早饭了吧？快，快去吃  
 饭，我们得快点出发<sup>31</sup>。”叔叔站起来说。

“出发<sup>31</sup>？去哪儿？”我忙问。

“去地心啊！6月就要到了，再不出发<sup>31</sup>就晚了！”叔叔奇怪<sup>32</sup>地看了我一下，好像<sup>33</sup>我不应该问  
 这个问题。

28 乱 (luàn) *adj.* messy

29 担心 (dānxīn) *v.* to worry (about)

30 决定 (juéding) *v., n.* to decide; a decision

31 出发 (chūfā) *v.* to set off

32 奇怪 (qíguài) *adj.* strange

33 好像 (hǎoxiàng) *adv.* it seems (that)

## Two

## 去地心以前

吃完早饭以后，叔叔把我叫进了书房。“小  
 静，你要记住，不能把这个秘密告诉别人。”叔  
 叔平时习惯大声说话，但是这时候的声音很小。

“别担心，叔叔。”我停了一下，“就算我说  
 了，别人也不会相信的。不过，要是黄道元自己  
 没有去过地心呢？”我把那张纸拿起来看了看。  
 我这么问，其实是为了让叔叔改变想法。

“去一次不就知道了是不是真的了？”看来，叔  
 叔的想法是不会改变了。

34 平 (píng) *adj.* flat

35 声音 (shēngyīn) *n.* sound, voice

36 停 (tíng) *v.* to stop

37 就算 (jiùsuàn) *conj.* even if

38 要是 (yàoshi) *conj.* if

39 其实 (qíshí) *adv.* actually

40 为了 (wèile) *conj.* for the purpose of

41 改变 (gǎibiàn) *v., n.* to change; a change

从书房出来，我的心里有点乱，不敢相信<sub>28 22 23</sub>  
我就要去地心了。我出去走了很久，一直到天黑<sub>42</sub>  
才回家。

“怎么才回来？快去拿<sub>4</sub>你的东西！明天出<sub>31</sub>  
发！”叔叔有点不高兴。<sub>13</sub>

我走进书房，发现<sub>11</sub>桌子上很乱<sub>28</sub>，放着很多去  
地心要带的工具<sub>43</sub>。去地心需要带的东西太多了，  
叔叔从早上就开始找这些东西了。<sub>19</sub>

没办法，我只能开始<sub>19</sub>找我自己的东西了。  
这天晚上，我很晚才睡着<sub>44</sub>。睡着以后，我感觉<sub>44 45</sub>  
有一只大手，把我扔进了黑黑的地心，我一下<sub>46 42 42</sub>  
子就醒了。<sub>47 48</sub>

第二天一大早，叔叔就把我叫醒<sub>48</sub>了。他一边  
把东西拿到车上，一边说：“今天已经 25 号了，<sub>4</sub>

42 黑 (hēi) *adj.* black, dark

43 工具 (gōngjù) *n.* tool

44 睡着 (shuìzháo) *vc.* to fall asleep

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

46 扔 (rēng) *v.* to throw

47 一下子 (yíxiàzi) *adv.* all at once

48 醒 (xǐng) *v.* to awaken



还有一个星期就到 6 月了。从西安开车到成都就要好几天，我们一定要快！”

我只好快点把自己的东西也都拿<sub>4</sub>到车上。吃完早饭以后，我们就出发<sub>31</sub>了。

车子开了三天，快到成都的时候，我们停<sub>36</sub>了下来，因为前面有很多山。山路很不平<sub>34</sub>，我们不能再开车了。叔叔先找人把车停好<sub>36</sub>，因为东西太多，他又请了两个人帮我们拿东西<sub>4</sub>。

山里的小路真的很难走。如果没有另外两个<sub>49</sub>人的帮助，我和叔叔很可能会找不到路。天黑<sub>42</sub>前，我们到了成都。找到住的地方以后，叔叔把钱给了帮忙<sub>50</sub>的人，让他们都走了。

“叔叔，你怎么让他们走了？”我不懂叔叔<sub>8</sub>为什么这么做。

“我们要去乐山的西火山<sub>20</sub>，还是得找成都人，他们知道得更多。”我想了想，觉得叔叔说得对。因为白天太累了，所以晚上我睡得很好。

5月29号早上，我醒<sub>48</sub>了以后，发现叔叔<sub>11</sub>不在，我想他一定是出去找人了。一直等到<sub>51</sub>中午，叔

49 另外 (lìngwài) *adv.* in addition

50 帮忙 (bāngmáng) *vo.* to help

51 等到 (děngdào) *vc.* to wait until; when (a certain time comes)

叔才回来。“我找了三个人来帮忙。他们明早  
 会和我们一起去西火山。到了以后，会有一个  
 人跟我们一起去找火山口，然后去地心。”叔叔  
 听起来很兴奋。

第二天吃完早饭以后，来了三个帮我们拿  
 东西的男人。黑黑的那个人叫老许，他就是要  
 跟我们一起去地心的人。乐山的西火山离成都  
 不太远，几个小时以后我们就到了山下。可是  
 上山就没那么容易了，到山上的时候每个人都  
 累得坐在地上，一点儿也不想动。

休息好以后，叔叔把钱给了大家。除了老  
许，另外两个人把钱收下以后就走了。叔叔问老  
 许：“以后我每个星期给你发一次钱，行吗？”老  
 许同意了。

天黑了，老许在一个火山口的旁边帮我们找

52 离 (lí) *cov.* to be distanced from

54 同意 (tóngyi) *v.* to agree

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

到了今晚睡觉的地方。乐山有好几个火山口，有活火山，也有死火山，不知道今晚睡觉的地方是不是安全。我很害怕，不想睡在这儿。

“睡在这里不安全吧？”叔叔跟我想的一样。老许只是看着他，没说话。

“小静，我们还是早点睡吧，害怕也没用。”叔叔看老许也没说什么，就不再问了。

我以为我会因为太害怕睡不着，但是，因为白天走得太累了，所以我很快就睡着了。

5月31号的天气很不好，没有太阳。如果明天还是这样的话，我们就看不到乐山在火山口上的影子了，那就得等到明年再来。叔叔看起来很失望，但是我们什么都做不了，只能坐着等太阳出来。到了下午的时候，太阳出来了，6点

55 安全 (ānquán) *adj., n.* safe; safety

56 害怕 (hàipà) *v.* to be afraid (of)

57 太阳 (tàiyáng) *n.* the sun

58 失望 (shīwàng) *adj.* disappointed

59 等 (děng) *v.* to wait



左右，我们在中间的一个火山口上看见了乐山的影子。  
21

“看！黄道元说的那个火山口就在那儿！我们可以去地心了！”叔叔大声叫出来。  
20

**Three****进火山口**

## Four

这条路对吗？

Five

找水



# 休息一天

**Seven**

# 意外

## Eight

# 地下海

## Nine

## 海上的怪物

Ten

# 海上的大雨

**Eleven**

# 去地心的路

## Twelve

# 离开地心



## Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

1. 教 jiāo *v.* to teach
2. 地质学 dìzhìxué *n.* geology
3. 兴奋 xīngfèn *adj.* excited
4. 拿 ná *v.* to pick up, to take
5. 纸 zhǐ *n.* paper
6. 掉 diào *v.* to lose, to drop
7. 文字 wénzì *n.* written characters
8. 懂 dǒng *v.* to understand
9. 秘密 mìmi *n.* secret
10. 不管 bùguǎn *conj.* no matter
11. 发现 fāxiàn *v.* to discover
12. 完全 wánquán *adv.* completely
13. 高兴 gāoxìng *adj.* happy
14. 生气 shēngqì *vo.* to get angry
15. 休息 xiūxi *v.* to rest
16. 认真 rènzhēn *adj.* serious, diligent
17. 不停地 bùtíngde *adv.* unceasingly
18. 突然 tūrán *adv.* suddenly
19. 开始 kāishǐ *v.* to start
20. 火山 huǒshān *n.* volcano
21. 影子 yǐngzi *n.* shadow
22. 敢 gǎn *v., aux.* to dare (to)
23. 相信 xiāngxìn *v.* to believe
24. 可怕 kěpà *adj.* scary
25. 旁边 pángbiān *n.* side
26. 眼睛 yǎnjīng *n.* eye(s)

27. 睡觉 shuìjiào *vo.* to sleep
28. 乱 luàn *adj.* messy
29. 担心 dānxīn *v.* to worry (about)
30. 决定 juéding *v., n.* to decide; a decision
31. 出发 chūfā *v.* to set off
32. 奇怪 qíguài *adj.* strange
33. 好像 hǎoxiàng *adv.* it seems (that)
34. 平 píng *adj.* flat
35. 声音 shēngyīn *n.* sound, voice
36. 停 tíng *v.* to stop
37. 就算 jiùsuàn *conj.* even if
38. 要是 yàoshi *conj.* if
39. 其实 qíshí *adv.* actually
40. 为了 wèile *conj.* for the purpose of
41. 改变 gǎibiàn *v., n.* to change; a change
42. 黑 hēi *adj.* black, dark
43. 工具 gōngjù *n.* tool
44. 睡着 shuìzháo *vc.* to fall asleep
45. 感觉 gǎnjué *v., n.* to feel; feeling
46. 扔 rēng *v.* to throw
47. 一下子 yīxiàzi *adv.* all at once
48. 醒 xǐng *v.* to awaken
49. 另外 lìngwài *adv.* in addition
50. 帮忙 bāngmáng *vo.* to help
51. 等到 děngdào *vc.* to wait until; when (a certain time comes)
52. 离 lí *cov.* to be distanced from
53. 除了 chúle *cov.* except for; besides
54. 同意 tóngyì *v.* to agree
55. 安全 ānquán *adj., n.* safe; safety
56. 害怕 hàipà *v.* to be afraid (of)
57. 太阳 tàiyáng *n.* the sun
58. 失望 shīwàng *adj.* disappointed
59. 等 děng *v.* to wait
60. 深 shēn *adj.* deep
61. 所有 suǒyǒu *adj.* all
62. 石头 shítou *n.* stone, rock

63. 安静 ānjìng *adj.* quiet
64. 好奇 hàoqí *adj.* curious
65. 注意 zhùyì *v.* to pay attention (to)
66. 发光 fāguāng *vo.* to glow
67. 光 guāng *n.* light
68. 终于 zhōngyú *adv.* finally
69. 脏 zāng *adj.* dirty
70. 饼 bǐng *n.* salty pancake
71. 发生 fāshēng *v.* to happen
72. 方向 fāngxiàng *n.* direction
73. 路口 lùkǒu *n.* crossroads, intersection
74. 记下 jìxià *vc.* to write down
75. 照明灯 zhàomíngdēng *n.* light, lantern
76. 够 gòu *adj.* enough
77. 信心 xìnxīn *n.* confidence
78. 力气 lìqì *n.* physical strength
79. 急 jí *adj.* urgent
80. 条 tiáo *mv.* [for long thin things]
81. 点头 diǎntóu *vo.* to nod one's head
82. 晕 yūn *v.* to faint
83. 希望 xīwàng *v., n.* to hope; hope
84. 差点 chàdiǎn *adv.* almost
85. 河 hé *n.* river
86. 洞 dòng *n.* cave, hole
87. 喷 pēn *v.* to spew
88. 了不起 liǎobuqǐ *adj.* amazing, impressive
89. 只要 zhǐyào *conj.* as long as
90. 解决 jiějué *v.* to solve
91. 出现 chūxiàn *v.* to appear
92. 或者 huòzhě *conj., adv.* or
93. 重要 zhòngyào *adj.* important
94. 公里 gōnglǐ *n.* kilometer
95. 修 xiū *v.* to fix
96. 意外 yìwài *n., adj.* surprise, surprising
97. 特别 tèbié *adj., adv.* special; especially
98. 抓 zhuā *v.* to grab

99. 撞 zhuàng *v.* to crash into  
100. 船 chuán *n.* boat  
101. 海面 hǎimiàn *n.* the surface of the sea  
102. 静静地 jìngjìngde *adv.* silently  
103. 植物 zhíwù *n.* plant  
104. 动物 dòngwù *n.* animal  
105. 骨头 gǔtou *n.* bone(s)  
106. 鱼 yú *n.* fish  
107. 怪物 guàiwu *n.* monster  
108. 岛 dǎo *n.* island  
109. 刀 dāo *n.* knife  
110. 喷发 pēnfā *v.* to spout, to erupt

## 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



## 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

Events in quick succession with “yi... jiu”	一……就……
Turning adjectives into adverbs	Subj. + Adj. + 地 + Verb
Resultative complement “chu(lai)”	Verb + 出来
Comparing “gang” and “gangcai”	刚 vs 刚才
“Bei” sentence	被 + Verb + ……
“No matter” with “buguan”	不管 + Situation + Subj. + (都 / 也) + Result
Appearance with “kanqilai”	Subj. + 看起来 + Adj.
Expressing earliness with “jiu”	Subj. + Time + 就 + Verb + Obj.
Causative verbs	Subj. + Causative Verb + Noun / Pronoun + Verb-Obj.
The “ba” sentence	Subj. + 把 + Obj. + Verb Phrase

Sequencing past events with “houlai”	……后来……
“If…, then…” with “ruguo…, jiu…”	如果 + Statement + 就 + Result
Again in the future with “zai”	Subj. + 再 + Verb + Obj.
Aspect particle “zhe”	Verb + 着
Again in the past with “you”	Subj. + 又 + Verb + 了
Continuation with “hai”	Subj. + 还 + Verb + Obj.
Tricky uses of “dao”	Subj. + Verb + 到
“Must” modal “dei”	Subj. + 得 + Verb + Obj.
“It seems” with “haoxiang”	Subj. + 好像……

## CHAPTER 2

“If…then…” with “yaoshi”	要是 + Statement + 就 + Result
Expressing purpose with “weile”	为了 + [Purpose], Subject + Predicate
Expressing lateness with “cai”	Subj. + Time + 才 + Verb + Obj.
Using “zhao” as complement	Verb + 着
Expressing “even if…” with “jiusuan”	就算 + [Hypothetical Statement] + 也 + [Action]
Assessing situations with “kanlai”	看来 + Perspective
“Ye” and “dou” together	Subj. + 也 + 都 + Verb / Adj.
“Had better” with “haishi”	Subj. + 还是 + Action + 吧
Descriptive complement	Verb / Adj. + 得 + Description
Expressing “every time” with “mei” and “dou”	每……都……
“Not at all”	Subj. + 一点也 / 都 + 不 + Adj.
Expressing “how often”	Subj. + 多长时间 + Verb + 一次 (+ Obj.)
Verbs with “gei”	Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj.
“Except” and “in addition” with “chule…yiwai”	除了……(以外), 都……
Mistakenly think that	Subj. + 以为 + Phrase

Descriptive complement

Verb / Adj. + 得 + Description

### CHAPTER 3

Comparing “chao” “xiang” and “wang” 向 / 朝 / 往 + 具体方向 + Verb

Adjectives with “name” and “zheme” Subj. + 那么 / 这么 + Adj.

Reduplication of adjectives Adj. + Adj. + 的 (+ Noun)

Expressing “more and more” with “yue…yue…” Subj. + 越来越 + Adj. + 了

“Verbing away” using “zhe” Verb + 着 + Verb + 着 + 就 + Comment + 了

Further uses of resultative complement “qilai” Verb + 起来

Sequencing with “xian” and “zai” 先……再……

Indicating a number in excess Number + 多 + Measure word + (Noun)

“Only if” with “zhiyou” 只有 + Essential Condition + 才 + Desired Outcome

### CHAPTER 4

“Never again” with “zai ye bu” Subj. + 再也不 + Verb + Obj. + 了

Modal particle “de” Statement + 的

“Not…but rather…” with “er shi” 不是 + A + 而是 + B

“Not often” with “bu zenme” Subj. + 不怎么 + Verb

“In addition” with “zaishuo” ……再说……

Doing something less with “shao” Subj. + 少 + Verb + Obj.

### CHAPTER 5

Referring to “all” using “suoyou” 所有的 + Noun + 都 + Verb / Adj.

Complements with “dao”, “gei” and “zai” Subj. + Verb + 到 / 给 / 在……

Expressing “almost” using “chadian” Subj. + 差点 (儿) + [Verb Phrase] + 了

“As long as” with “zhiyao”

只要 + Condition + 就 + Result

## CHAPTER 6

“Just” with “jiu”	Subj. + 就……
Conceding a point with “shi”	Adj. + 是 + Adj. + 但是……
Saying “ever since” with “yilai”	Time or Event + 以来
Separable verb	“离合词”

## CHAPTER 7

Result complement “-cuo”	Obj. + Subj. + Verb + 错了
Basic comparisons with “yiyang”	Noun 1 + 跟 / 和 + Noun 2 + 一样

## CHAPTER 8

The pattern “it's not..., it's...”	Subj. + 不是 + Adj. / Noun / Verb 1 + 是 + Adj. / Noun / Verb 2
Doing something more with “duo”	多 + Verb + Obj.
Expressing “not only...but also”	Subj. + 不但 + Adj. / Verb, 而且 + Adj. / Verb
Comparing “haishi” and “huozhe”	Subj. + Verb + Option A + 还是 + Option B

## CHAPTER 9

“For” with “wei”	为 + [Some Part] + Verb
Comparing “zongsuan” and “zhongyu”	Subj. + 总算 / 终于 + Verb
Expressing “everyone” with “shei”	谁也 / 都
“Verbing around” with “lai” and “qu”	Verb + 来 + Verb + 去

## CHAPTER 10

“Always” with “conglai”	Subj. + 从来 + 都 + Verb Phrase
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Resultative complement “zhu”

Verb + 住

## CHAPTER 11

Basic comparisons with “meiyou”

Noun 1 + 没有 + Noun 2 + Adj.

Using “dui”

对 + Obj. + Verb Phrase

Expressing “much more” in comparisons

Subj. + 比 + Noun + Adj. + 得多 / 多了 / 很多

## CHAPTER 12

Comparing “turan” and “huran”

突然 / 忽然 + Verb



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## Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Chen Shishuang, Song Shen, Zhao Yihua, and the entire team at AllSet Learning for working on this project and contributing the perfect mix of talent to produce this series.

Thank you to our enthusiastic testers Jenna Salisbury, Rachel Clarey, Jenny Cheng, and Vanessa Dewey.

Thank you to Heather Turner for being the inspiration behind the entire series and never wavering in her belief. Thank you to Song Shen for supporting us, handling all the small thankless tasks, and spurring us forward if we dared to fall behind.

Moreover, we will be forever grateful for Yuehua Liu and Chengzhi Chu for pioneering the first graded readers in Chinese and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for their years of tireless work to bring these type of materials to the Chinese learning community.



## 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 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](http://www.mandarincompanion.com)



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*In Search of Hua Ma*

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by Charles Dickens

*Jekyll and Hyde*

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