六十年的梦
Liùshí Nián de Mèng

The Sixty Year Dream
Washington Irving
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 6 unknown characters on that page, you may want to consider reading our books at a lower level. If the unknown characters are fewer than 6, 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 1 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 1 like this one:

- Include a core set of 300 Chinese words and characters learners are most likely to know.
- Are about 10,000 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 Level Diagram]

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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“Rip Van Winkle,” the creation of Washington Irving, endured the passage of years much like the titular protagonist and remains widely celebrated in the author’s American homeland. However, this story is an interesting case for adaptation because Chinese folklore has a similar tale called 爛柯人 (Làn Kē Rén) that predates “Rip Van Winkle” by at least 1,000 years.

In that story, the main character, 王質 (Wáng Zhì), while traveling deep into the woods, came across some men playing chess. After eating something like a date the men gave him, he felt neither hunger nor thirst and became entranced with the game. After what seemed a short time, he came to his senses but the men were gone, the handle of his axe had rotted, and upon returning to his village, he discovered that decades had passed, his family had disappeared, and no one even remembered his name.

In the American story, Rip Van Winkle slept for 20 years, missing the American Revolution. For maximum dramatic effect, this adaptation settled on a period of 60 years, skipping the Sino-Japanese War, Chinese Civil War, and Cultural Revolution—fast forwarding to an industrialized and modernized China.
Character Adaptations

The following is a list of the characters from this Chinese story followed by their corresponding English names from Washington Irving’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.

周学发 (Zhōu Xuéfā) – Rip Van Winkle
王小花 (Wáng Xiǎohuā) – Dame Van Winkle
小黑 (Xiǎo Hēi) – Wolf
周国平 (Zhōu Guópíng) – Rip Van Winkle, Jr.
周国英 (Zhōu Guóyīng) – Judith Gardenier

Cast of Characters

周学发
( Zhōu Xuéfā)

王小花
( Wáng Xiǎohuā)
小黑 (Xiǎo Hēi)
周国英 (Zhōu Guóyīng)

周欢欢 (Zhōu Huānhuān)
奇怪的老人 (Qíguàide Lǎorén)

刘老三 (Liú Lǎo Sān)
老张 (Lǎo Zhāng)
老胡
(Lǎo Hú)
**Locations**

**北京 (Bēijīng)**
Beijing (formerly known as Peking), home of the last emperor of China. Today it is the capital of modern-day China and the center of Chinese culture, politics, and education.

**香山 (Xiāng Shān)**
Formerly an imperial garden and today a popular tourist destination, Xiang Shan is part of the Western Hills mountains bordering Beijing. Literally translated meaning “Fragrant Mountains,” the name comes from the park’s highest peak, Xianglu Feng (Incense Burner Peak).
1931年

在北京, 每个人都知道一个地方，叫香山。香山看到了北京所有的变化。它看到过住在北京的第一个皇帝，也看到过最后一个皇帝。它看到过皇帝的出生，也看到过皇帝的死。香山还看着每个北京人的生活，它看着他们哭，也看着他们笑。北京人都觉得，香山像一个不会说话的

1. 变化 (biànhuà) n. change, changes
2. 看到过 (kàndàoguò) vc. have seen (before)
3. 第 (dì) prefix [ordinal marker for numbers, used in “first,” “second,” etc.]
4. 皇帝 (huángdì) n. emperor
5. 最后 (zuìhòu) adj. last, final
6. 出生 (chūshēng) n. birth
7. 生活 (shēnghuó) n. (daily) life
老朋友。

1931 年的北京跟以前很不一样了。那时候，中国已经没有皇帝了，人们都在想中国以后会怎么样。人们真希望，香山可以告诉他们。

周学发是一个北京人，他的家在香山不远的地方。周学发的爸爸以前在有钱人家里工作，每天总是很早出门，很晚才回家。但是周学发跟他爸爸很不一样，他不关心家里的事，也不想工作，只喜欢玩，所以他一直没有钱。周学发19岁的时候，

8 跟……不一样 (gēn…bù yīyàng) phrase not the same as...
9 希望 (xīwàng) v. to hope
10 总是 (zǒngshì) adv. always
11 关心 (guānxīn) v. to be concerned about
12 一直 (yīzhí) adv. continuously, all along
他爸爸妈妈帮他找了个老婆，不久以后，
他的爸爸妈妈就死了。

周学发的老婆叫王小花。王小花是一个
很有意思的女人。她有点胖，说话很大声。
跟别的中国女人不同，她从来不觉得女人应该听男人的话。因为周学发不喜欢在家里做事，也不想出去工作，所以家里的事总是他老婆做。这让王小花很生气，她总是对周学发大声说：“我从来没有见过像你这样的男人。你为什么从来不关心家里的事？如果我不跟你在一起，没有女人会要你。”每次王小花生气的时候，周学发就像个孩子一样，看着天，很长时间不说活。

周学发和王小花有一个儿子和一个女儿。儿子叫周国平，跟周学发很像，每天都
在外面玩。他有很多朋友，他不喜欢跟周学发一起玩。女儿叫周国英，比周国平小，她不太喜欢出去玩，经常在家帮王小花做事。周学发很喜欢他的女儿，在家的时候他经常跟女儿一起玩，给她做很多好玩的东西。可是如果王小花看到他跟女儿一起玩，就会很生气，因为她觉得周学发应该多做一点家里的事。

在家里，周学发只有一个朋友，就是他的狗。这只狗很黑，所以周学发叫它小黑。但是王小花很不喜欢小黑，她生气的时候，也会大声对小黑说：”周学发
不做事，都是你的错。”所以小黑很怕王小花，每次看到王小花，都会小心地跑开。

23 怕 (pà) v. to be afraid of
24 小心 (xiǎoxīn) v. to be careful
25 跑开 (pǎokāi) v. to run away
茶馆里的朋友

别人都知道王小花喜欢生气，也都知道周学发不喜欢在家里做事，但是他们都很喜欢周学发。

周学发是个奇怪的人，他的想法跟别人很不一样。他在家的时候，什么事都不做，但是在外面，总是喜欢帮别人。他会帮老人买东西，帮女人打水，送水，给小孩子们做好玩的东西。周学发觉得，他帮别人

26. 别人 (biérén) n. other people
27. 奇怪 (qíguài) adj. strange
28. 想法 (xiǎngfa) n. thinking, idea
29. 打水 (dǎshuǐ) vo. to draw water (from a communal source)
30. 送水 (sòngshuǐ) vo. to deliver water
的时候很开心。这就是奇怪的周学发，他不喜欢做家里的事，可是他喜欢帮别人做事。所有的人都很喜欢周学发。因为周学发，别人也很喜欢小黑。

但是因为这样，王小花总是生气。如果别人听说王小花又生气了，那他们一定不会觉得这是周学发的错。王小花生气的时候会说很多不好听的话。周学发不想听，就和小黑一起出门。

周学发经常去一个茶馆。在茶馆里，他有很多朋友。他们经常来茶馆里喝茶，
一边喝茶一边谈国家大事。

刘老三说：“我觉得以前比现在好。以前我爸爸为皇帝工作，我们家很有钱，我不用工作。现在如果我不工作，就没有钱。”

34 谈 (tán) v. to talk about, to discuss
我希望以后还会有皇帝。”

老张说：‘我觉得现在比以前好。以前所有的钱都在皇帝手里，他高兴的时候，可以给我们很多东西。他不高兴的时候，可以让我们死。’

周学发说：‘我觉得以前跟现在都一样。以前，我们要听皇帝的话，可能以后，我们要听下一个‘皇帝’的话。所以，我们应该让自己开心，不要去想别的事。’

老胡是这里最老的人。只有他认识字，别人都不认识字。人们都知道他看过很多书，所以很想听他的想法。老胡
说：“你们说的都不对。以后的中国跟以前不一样，跟现在也不一样。中国不可能再有皇帝。以后的中国不是一个人的中国，是我们每一个人的中国！”

周学发觉得很奇怪：“中国不是一个人的中国，是我们每一个人的中国。什么意思？”就在这个时候，王小花跑进来，看起来很生气，大声对周学发说：“我知道你又在这里喝茶。家里那么多事，你不做，你来这里谈中国的事？”周学发一下子不说话了，小黑也小心地走到别的地方。

然后，王小花又生气地对周学发的

37 看起来 (kànqǐlai) v. to appear, to look (a certain way) 38 一下子 (yīxiàzi) adv. all at once, all of a sudden
朋友说：’他从来不关心家里的事，每天都出来玩，跟你们一样。他来茶馆喝茶、谈国家大事，一定是你们让他来的。这都
是你们的错！”周学发的朋友们不知道应该说什么，因为他们从来没有见过这样的中国女人，他们的老婆都很听话。周学发觉得这样很没面子，从那以后，他再也没有去过茶馆。

39 听话 (tinghuà) adj. obedient
40 没面子 (méimiànzi) phrase humiliating, lit. “to have no face”
41 再也没有 (zài yě méiyǒu) phrase never again have
去香山
奇怪的老人
老人不见了！
这是北京吗？
什么？我死了？
Eight

1991 年
九

六十年的事
六十年的梦
The Sixty Year Dream

Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

1. 变化 biànhuà n. change, changes
2. 看到过 kàndàoguò vc. have seen (before)
3. 第 di prefix [ordinal marker for numbers, used in “first,” “second,” etc.]
4. 皇帝 huángdì n. emperor
5. 最后 zuìhòu adj. last, final
6. 出生 chūshēng n. birth
7. 生活 shēnhuó n. (daily) life
8. 跟⋯⋯不一样 gēn⋯bù yīyàng phrase not the same as...
9. 希望 xīwàng v. to hope
10. 总是 zǒngshì adv. always
11. 关心 guānxīn v. to be concerned about
12. 一直 yīzhí adv. continuously, all along
13. 帮 bāng v. to help
14. 老婆 láopo n. wife (informal)
15. 有意思 yǒuyìsi adj. interesting
16. 胖 pàng adj. fat
17. 跟⋯⋯不同 gēn⋯bùtóng phrase different from...
18. 听⋯⋯的话 ting⋯dehùa phrase to listen to..., to do as... says
19. 生气 shēngqì v. to get angry
20. 外面 wàimian n. outside
21. 好玩 hǎowán adj. fun
22. 狗 gǒu n. dog
23. 怕 pà v. to be afraid of
24. 小心 xiǎoxīn v. to be careful
25. 跑开 pǎokāi vc. to run away
26. 别人 biérén n. other people
27. 奇怪 qíguài adj. strange
28. 想法 xiǎngfa n. thinking, idea
29. 打水 dǎshuǐ vo. to draw water (from a communal source)
30. 送水 sòngshuǐ vo. to deliver water
31. 开心 kāixin adj. happy
32. 不好听 bùhǎotīng adj. bad-sounding, harsh, mean
33. 茶馆 cháguǎn n. tea house
34. 谈 tán v. to talk about, to discuss
35. 跟⋯⋯一样 gēn⋯yīyàng phrase the same as...
36. 可能 kěnéng adv. possibly, maybe
37. 看起来 kànqǐlai v. to appear, to look (a certain way)
38. 一下子 yīxiàzi adv. all at once, all of a sudden
39. 听话 tīnghuà adj. obedient
40. 没面子 méimiànzi phrase humiliating, lit. “to have no face”
41. 再也没有 zài yě méiyǒu phrase never again have
42. 发生 fāshēng v. to happen, to occur
43. 木头 mùtou n. wood
44. 小木头人 xiǎo mùtou rén phrase little wooden figurine
45. 难过 nánguò adj. sad, upset
46. 地上 dìshang n. on the ground
47. 放心 fàngxīn v. to rest assured, to not worry
48. 好像 hǎoxiàng v. it seems that
49. 长得 zhǎngde v. to (physically) look (a certain way)
50. 好看 hǎokàn adj. good-looking
51. 漂亮 piàoliang adj. pretty
52. 记得 jìde v. to remember
53. 原因 yuányīn n. cause, reason
54. 花 huā v. to spend
55. 后来 hòulái tn. afterwards
56. 要不然 yàooburán conj. otherwise
57. 下山 xiàshān vo. to go down the mountain
58. 声音 shēngyīn n. sound, voice
59. 可怕 kèpà adj. frightening, scary
60. 马上 mǎshàng adv. right away
61. 刚才 gāngcái tn. just now
62. 平时 píngshí adv. usually, normally
63. 上山 shàngshān vo. to go up the mountain
64. 瘦 shòu adj. thin
65. 头发 tóufà n. hair
66. 拿不动 nábudòng vc. cannot move, cannot carry
67. 山洞 shāndòng n. cave
68. 发现 fāxiàn v. to discover
69. 天上 tiānshàng n. in heaven
70. 小河 xiǎohé n. stream, lit. “small river”
71. 样子 yàngzi n. appearance
72. 不好意思 bùhǎoyìsi adj. embarrassed
73. 睡着 shuìzháo vc. to fall asleep
74. 睡醒 shuǐxǐng vc. to awake from sleep
75. 出现 chūxiàn v. to appear
76. 过分 guòfèn adj. going too far
77. 八九十岁 bā-jiǔshí suì phrase 80 or 90 years old
78. 胡子 húzi n. beard
79. 破 pò adj. worn out
80. 变成 biànchéng vc. to turn into
81. 短 duǎn adj. short
82. 做梦 zuòmèng vo. to dream
83. 越来越 yuè láiyuè adv. more and more
84. 睡觉 shuìjiào vo. to sleep
85. 要饭的 yàofàn de n. a beggar
86. 好奇 hàoqí adj. curious
87. 战争 zhànzhēng n. war
88. 活着 huózhe vc. living
89. 再也不 zàiyě bù phrase never again
90. 方便 fāngbiàn adj. convenient
91. 自来水 zìláishuǐ n. tap water
## 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.

### CHAPTER 1

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<td>“Always” with “zongshi”</td>
<td>总是 + Verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing lateness with “cai”</td>
<td>才</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two words for “but”</td>
<td>Statement, 可是/但是 + transitional statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Would like to” with “xiang”</td>
<td>想 + Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“All along” with “yizhi”</td>
<td>Subj. + 一直 + Predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At the time when</td>
<td>……的时候</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After a specific time</td>
<td>Time/Time phrase + 以后</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing earliness with “jiu”</td>
<td>就</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifying nouns with adjective + “de”</td>
<td>Adj. + 的 + Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing “a little too” with “you dian”</td>
<td>有点 (儿) + Adj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Never” with “conglai”</td>
<td>从来不/从来没 (有)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Yinggai” for should</td>
<td>应该 / 该 + Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explaining causes with “yinwei”</td>
<td>……，因为……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using “zai” with verbs</td>
<td>Subj. + 在 + Place + Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referring to “all” using “suoyou”</td>
<td>所有……都……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative verbs</td>
<td>Noun 1 + 让/叫/请 + Noun 2……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using “dui”</td>
<td>对 + Noun……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“If⋯, then⋯” with “ruguo⋯, jiu⋯”</td>
<td>如果……，就……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing “with” with “gen”</td>
<td>跟⋯⋯+ Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressing “together” with “yiqi”</td>
<td>一起 + Verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Basic comparisons with “bi”

Noun 1 + 比 + Noun 2 + Adj.

| “Not very” with “bu tai” | 不太 + Adj. |
| Verbs with “gei” | Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj. |
| Doing something more with “duo” | 多 + Verb |
| Measure words to differentiate | 这/那 + Measure Word (+ Noun) |
| Measure words for verbs | Verb + Number + Measure Word |
| Turning adjectives into adverbs | Adj. + 地 + Verb |

## CHAPTER 2

“Ye” and “dou” together 也 + 都 + Verb / 也 + 都 + Adj.

Expressing “all” with “shenme dou” 什么都/也

Special verbs with “hen” 很 + Verb

Again in the past with “you” 又 + Verb

Simultaneous tasks with “yibian” (一)边 + Verb, (一)边 + Verb

“For” with “wei” 为 + Noun……

Continuation with “hai” 还 + Verb / Adj.

The “zui” superlative 最 + Adj.

Again in the future with “zai” 再 + Verb

Direction complement Verb (+ Direction) + 来/去

Appearance with “kanqilai” 看起来……

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

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

“Shi... de” construction Subj. + 是 + [information to be emphasized] + Verb + 的

## CHAPTER 3

Verb reduplication with “yi” Verb + 一 + Verb

Verbing briefly with “yixia” Verb + 一下
### Expressing actions in progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(正) 在 + Verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Descriptive complements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb/Adj. + 得⋯⋯</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comparing “yihou” and “houlai”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>以后 Verbs后来</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adding emphasis with “jiushi”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>就是 + [focus]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### CHAPTER 4

#### Expressing duration of inaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration + 没 + Verb Phrase (+ 了)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expressing “otherwise” with “yaobu”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>要不⋯⋯</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Result complement “-cuo”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb + 错</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### “Just now” with “gangcai”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>刚才 + Verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### “Even more” with “geng”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>更 + Adj.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Using “ji” to mean “several”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>几 + Measure Word + Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Before a specific time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time / Verb + 以前</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Potential complement “bu dong”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb + 不动</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### “Just” with “jiu”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subj. + 就 + (只) + Verb；就 + single things or persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expressing duration with “le”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb + 了 + Duration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### CHAPTER 5

#### Asking why with “zenme”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>怎么⋯⋯?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Separable verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb-Obj. / Verb + ⋯⋯+ Obj.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Negative commands with “bie”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>别 + Verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### CHAPTER 6

#### “Both A and B” with “you”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>又⋯⋯又⋯⋯</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Expressing “in addition” with “haiyou”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clause 1，还有 + (,) + Clause 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sentence-final interjection “ā”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⋯⋯啊！</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### “Some” using “yixie”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expression</strong></th>
<th><strong>Mandarin</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>一些 + Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Expressing “more and more” with “yue⋯yue⋯” 越⋯⋯越⋯⋯

“De” (modal particle) ……的

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Questions with “le ma” Verb + 了 + 吗?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifying nouns with adjective + “de” Adj. + 的 + Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicating purpose or intent using “shi...de” 是⋯⋯的</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expressing purpose with “weile” 为了 + Purpose + Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“-wan” result complement Subj. + Verb + 完 + Obj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Some” with “youde” 有的 + Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Credits

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Editor-in-Chief: John Pasden
Adapted by: Yang Renjun
Content Editor: Yu Cui
Illustrator: Hu Shen
Producer: Jared Turner

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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
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《安末》
by Jane Austen

*The Ransom of Red Chief*
《红猴的价格》
by O. Henry
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by Charles Dickens

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《美好的前途（下）》
by Charles Dickens

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《地心游记》
by Jules Verne

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《江可和黑德》
by Robert Louis Stevenson

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