



Mandarin  
Companion

Chinese Graded Reader

Level 2: 450 Characters

# 江可和黑德

Jiāng Kě hé Hēidé

## **Jekyll and Hyde** **[SAMPLE]**

based on *The Mysterious Case of Dr. Jekyll  
and Mr. Hyde*

by Robert Louis Stevenson

Mind Spark Press LLC

SHANGHAI

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# **Mandarin Companion Graded Readers**

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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 Level 2**

Level 2 is intended for Chinese learners at a low intermediate level, equivalent to roughly two to three years of formal study. Most learners who have been able to fluidly and confidently read Mandarin Companion Level 1 books should be able to read this book. This series is designed to combine simplicity of characters with an easy-to-understand storyline that helps learners grow their vocabulary and language comprehension abilities. The more they read, the better they will become at reading and grasping the Chinese language.

Level 2 builds on Level 1's core set of 300 characters, adding 150 new fundamental characters, for a total of 450. Level 2 books contain approximately 650 unique words; a number low enough to make reading Chinese less intimidating, while also introducing new key words relevant to the story.

Key words 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

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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

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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

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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 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.

## Credits

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Original Author: Robert Louis Stephenson

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## Acknowledgments

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We are grateful to Ma Lihua, Huang Xu, Song Shen, Li Jiong, Hu Sheng, Song Kunjie, 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 and detail-oriented test readers Jonathan Becker, Vanessa Dewey, and Rob Villanueva.

For this particular book, we would also like to thank the movie poster designers of a certain iconic action movie that came out in 1997, and of another mystery-thriller movie which came out in 2006, whose plot served as strong inspiration for our twist on the classic tale of Jekyll and Hyde. (If you've seen the film and finished this book, you probably know exactly what we're talking about. No spoilers here....)

# Table of Contents

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- i Story Adaptation Notes
- iii Characters
- v Locations
- 1** **Chapter 1** 江可：是她吗？
- Chapter 2** 何佳：没有关系了
- Chapter 3** 江可：实验室
- Chapter 4** 何佳：黑德
- Chapter 5** 江可：三个人
- Chapter 6** 何佳：电话
- Chapter 7** 江可：关系
- Chapter 8** 何佳：黑社会
- Chapter 9** 江可：医院
- Chapter 10** 何佳：见面
- Chapter 11** 江可：秘密
- Chapter 12** 信
- 7 Key Words
- 16 Appendix A: Character Comparison Reference
- 20 Appendix B: Grammar Points
- 24 Other Stories from Mandarin Companion



## Story Adaptation Notes

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This novel is based on Robert Louis Stevenson's 1886 novella, *The Mysterious 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 original *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.

As with our other stories, this Mandarin Companion graded reader has been adapted into a fully localized Chinese version of the original story. The characters have been given authentic Chinese names as opposed to transliterations of English names, which sound foreign in Chinese. The locations have been adapted to well-known places in China.

The translation of the title is worth a mention here because it's *not* the standard translation used in Chinese for *The Mysterious Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, which is typically translated as 化身博士 (Huàshēn Bóshì), with the story's titular characters' names transliterated as 哲基尔医生 (Zhéjī'ěr Yīshēng) for Dr. Jekyll and 海德先生 (Hǎidé Xiānsheng) for Mr. Hyde. As usual, we went for our own Chinese translations of these names.

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 our 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 hope you 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

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The following is a list of the characters from *The Mysterious Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* in Chinese followed by their corresponding English names from Stevenson's original story. There are, of course, other characters in the story besides these, but many do not have exact correspondences to the original. The names below aren't translations; they're 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

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江可  
(Jiāng Kě)



何佳  
(Hé Jiā)



小龙  
(Xiǎolóng)



黑德  
(Hēidé)

# Locations

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## 云南 (Yúnnán)

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





## — Chapter 1 —

### 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？也在云南大学教书吗？”江可想。

1 穿 (chuān) *v.* to wear

2 衣服 (yīfu) *n.* clothing

3 发现 (fāxiàn) *v.* to discover

4 搬到 (bāndào) *v.* 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) *v.* to teach classes

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

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) *con.* except for; besides

13 一直 (yīzhí) *adv.* continuously

14 关心 (guānxīn) *n.* 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) *va.* to go to work

19 下班 (xiàbān) *va.* to get off work

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

21 以前 (yǐqián) *tm.* before, ago

想知道何佳在这里做什么，于是江可偷偷地  
22 23  
跟在何佳后面。不过，江可还是被何佳发现  
24 3  
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  
3 25  
紧张。  
26

“我们三年没见面了，江可。你跟在我后  
24  
面做什么? 我还以为是坏人。”何佳说。

“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  
7  
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，  
21 27 28  
也让他更紧张了。  
26

22 于是 (yúshì) conj. consequently

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

24 跟在 (gēn zài) v. 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

“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。”

29

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

26

30



29 等 (děng) *n.* to wait (for)

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

很急<sup>31</sup>，也有一点烦<sup>32</sup>，不愿意<sup>33</sup>和他说话，江可特别<sup>27</sup>难过<sup>28</sup>。

江可不清楚<sup>34</sup>何佳为什么也来到了这里。是因为以前<sup>21</sup>他突然<sup>35</sup>走了吗？他觉得应该问清楚<sup>34</sup>，但是何佳没有告诉<sup>36</sup>他。江可不知道何佳为什么出现<sup>37</sup>在大学门口，也不知道怎么联系<sup>6</sup>她……

31 急 (jí) *adj.* in a hurry; anxious

32 烦 (fán) *adj.* annoyed; annoying

33 愿意 (yuànyì) *aux.* to be willing (to do...)

34 清楚 (qīngchū) *adj.* clear

35 突然 (tūrán) *adj.; adv.* sudden; suddenly

36 告诉 (gàosu) *v.* to tell

37 出现 (chūxiàn) *v.* to appear

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

## Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

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1. 穿 (chuān) *n.* to wear
2. 衣服 (yīfu) *n.* clothing
3. 发现 (fāxiàn) *n.* to discover
4. 搬到 (bāndào) *vc.* to move to
5. 已经 (yǐjīng) *adv.* already
6. 联系 (liánxi) *n.* 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")
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14. 关心 (guānxīn) *n.* to show concern for
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16. 生活 (shēnghuó) *n.* life
17. 公交车 (gōngjiāochē) *n.* public bus
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19. 下班 (xiàbān) *vo.* to get off work
20. 习惯 (xíguàn) *n.; 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) *n.* to wait (for)
30. 感觉 (gǎnjué) *n., n.* to feel; feeling

31. 急 (jí) *adj.* in a hurry; anxious
32. 烦 (fán) *adj.* annoyed; annoying
33. 愿意 (yuànyì) *aux.* to be willing (to do...)
34. 清楚 (qīngchū) *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 (mìmi) *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 (xīnlíxué) *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 (língwài) *conj.* in addition
64. 决定 (juéding) *n.* 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) *mm.* [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) *vo.* 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) *vt.* 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) *vt.* 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 (zuihòu) *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) *n.; adj.* to argue; noisy
108. 怎么回事 (zěnméi huí shì) *phrase* what's going on?
109. 一开始 (yī kāishǐ) *phrase* at first
110. 挂了电话 (guà le 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 (cōngmíng) *adj.* smart, intelligent
117. 希望 (xīwàng) *v.* to hope, to wish
118. 住进 (zhù jìn) *vt.* to be admitted for overnight stay (at)
119. 帮忙 (bāngmáng) *vt.* to help
120. 不管 (bùguǎn) *conj.* no matter
121. 放好 (fàng hǎo) *vt.* to put away
122. 开始 (kāishǐ) *v.* to start
123. 眼睛 (yǎnjīng) *n.* eye(s)
124. 动作 (dòngzuò) *n.* action

125. 终于 (zhōngyú) *adv.* finally
126. 有道理 (yǒu dào) *adj.* to make sense; reasonable
127. 离 (lí) *con.* to be distanced from
128. 安全 (ānquán) *adj., n.* safe; safety
129. 待 (dāi) *n.* to stay
130. 吵架 (chǎojià) *vo.* to argue, to fight
131. 房间 (fángjiān) *n.* room
132. 偷 (tōu) *n.* 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) *n.* to leave (something for someone)

# Part of Speech Key

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*adj.* Adjective

*adv.* Adverb

*aux.* Auxiliary Verb

*conj.* Conjunction

*cov.* Coverb

*mm.* 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)

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### Chapter 1 江可：是她吗？

1. 江可在大学里做什么？他为什么喜欢？
2. 你觉得江可是一个什么样的人？
3. 江可和何佳有什么样的故事？
4. 你想和江可做朋友吗？你想要的朋友是什么样的？

### Chapter 2 何佳：没有关系了

1. 何佳见到江可以以后是怎么想的？
2. 何佳为什么和江可分手？
3. 你觉得何佳在学校做什么工作？

### Chapter 3 江可：实验室

1. 江可现在还喜欢何佳吗，为什么？
2. 你觉得小龙和何佳是什么关系？
3. 为什么做药水的时候，江可很小心？
4. 如果让你研究一瓶药水，你想研究什么药水？

### Chapter 4 何佳：黑德

1. 黑德是什么样子的？
2. 黑德对小龙说了什么？
3. 如果你在饭店见到这样的人，你会做什么？

### Chapter 5 江可：三个人

1. 江可为什么去见何佳？
2. 你觉得何佳为什么会愿意和江可一起吃饭？

3. 小龙对何佳说清楚黑德的事情了吗？为什么？

#### Chapter 6 何佳：电话

1. 为什么小龙去找何佳的时候很紧张？
2. 你觉得三年前江可搬家是因为什么事情？
3. 你觉得小龙是什么样的人？

#### Chapter 7 江可：关系

1. 江可为了多和何佳见面，做了什么？
2. 江可是怎么知道小龙被打了？
3. 江可为什么要去医院看小龙？
4. 如果你有喜欢的人，你会怎么做？

#### Chapter 8 何佳：黑社会

1. 在饭店，黑德最后和小龙说了什么？
2. 小龙为什么让何佳离江可远一点？
3. 你觉得黑德是江可吗？为什么？
4. 如果你是何佳，你想怎么做？

#### Chapter 9 江可：医院

1. 江可为什么觉得小龙很笨？
2. 你觉得江可的药水被谁偷的？江可把药水放在什么地方了？
3. 你觉得江可为什么总是要买菜回家做饭？

#### Chapter 10 何佳：见面

1. 何佳为什么要和江可见面？
2. 江可是怎么样让黑德安静的？
3. 江可和黑德是什么关系？

## Chapter 11 江可：秘密

1. 你觉得黑德是一个坏人吗？为什么？
2. 为什么很长时间江可不知道黑德是谁？
3. 你希望黑德去医院吗？或者你有更好的办法？

## Chapter 12 信

1. 最后江可和黑德去医院了吗？为什么？
2. 信里面写了什么？请说一下。
3. 你觉得江可和何佳以后会在一起吗？为什么？
4. 如果让你写以后的江可和何佳的故事，你会怎么写？

## 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 1-2 (3rd Ed.) Integrated Chinese Level 2, Part 1 (3rd Ed.)

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

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
何	Hé	何	Hé
佳	Jiā	佳	Jiā
联	lián	联系	liánxì
惯	guàn	习惯	xíguàn
偷	tōu	偷偷 偷	tōutōu tōu
突	tū	突然	tūrán
酒	jiǔ	喝酒	hējiǔ
奇	jī	奇怪	qíguài
秘	mì	秘密	mìmì
密	Mì	秘密	mìmì
通	tōng	通过	tōngguò
变	biàn	变化 变成 变得	biànhuà biànchéng biànde

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
		变小 变	biànxiǎo biàn
声	shēng	大声 小声 声音	dàshēng xiǎoshēng shēngyīn
椒	jiāo	辣椒	làjiāo
许	xǔ	也许	yěxǔ
德	dé	黑德	Hēidé
戴	dài	戴	dài
注	zhù	注意	zhùyì
刀	dāo	刀	dāo
万	wàn	十万	shíwàn
抓	zhuā	抓	zhuā
警	jǐng	警察	jǐngchá
察	chá	警察	jǐngchá
伤	shāng	受伤 伤	shòushāng shāng
掉	diào	掉	diào
终	zhōng	终于	zhōngyú
故	gù	故事	gùshi
脏	zāng	脏	zāng
失	shī	失去	shīqù

New Practical Chinese Reader, Books 1-3 (1st Ed.)

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

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
何	Hé	何	Hé
佳	Jiā	佳	Jiā
直	Zhí	一直	yīzhí

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
紧	jǐn	紧张	jǐnzhāng
无	wú	无聊	wúliáo
密	mì	秘密	mìmì
冰	bīng	冷冰冰	lěngbīngbīng
谈	tán	谈	tán
蓝	lán	蓝色	lánsè
椒	jiāo	辣椒	làjiāo
许	xǔ	也许	yěxǔ
社	shè	黑社会	hēishèhuì
吵	chǎo	吵 吵架	chǎo chǎojià
严	yán	严重	yánzhòng
终	zhōng	终于	zhōngyú
待	dāi	待	dāi
需	xū	需要	xūyào

#### Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi (HSK) Levels 1-4

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

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
佳	Jiā	佳	Jiā
龙	lóng	小龙	Xiǎolóng
德	dé	黑德	Hēidé
偷	tōu	偷偷 偷	tōutōu tōu
秘	mì	秘密	mìmì
椒	jiāo	辣椒	làjiāo
更	gèng	更	gèng
待	dāi	待	dāi

Character	Pinyin	Word(s)	Pinyin
抓	zhuā	抓	zhuā
脏	zāng	脏	zāng
架	jià	吵架	chǎojià

## 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 B1 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	
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……
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	
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
<b>CHAPTER 9</b>	
Using “lai” as a dummy verb	(让 +) Subj. + 来
Simple rhetorical questions	不是……吗?
<b>CHAPTER 10</b>	
Expressing “all” with “suoyou”	所有 (+ 的) + Noun
Expressing purpose with “weile”	为了 + Purpose + Verb
<b>CHAPTER 11</b>	
<i>There are no new grammar points in this chapter.</i>	
<b>CHAPTER 12</b>	
<i>There are no new grammar points in this chapter.</i>	

# Other Stories from Mandarin Companion

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## Breakthrough Readers: 150 Characters

*The Misadventures of Zhou Haisheng* 《周海生》 by John Pasden, Jared Turner

*My Teacher Is a Martian* 《我的老师是火星人》 by John Pasden, Jared Turner

*Xiao Ming, Boy Sherlock* 《小明》 by John Pasden, Jared Turner

*In Search of Hua Ma* 《花马》 by John Pasden, Jared Turner

*Just Friends?* 《我们是朋友吗?》 by John Pasden, Jared Turner

## Level 1 Readers: 300 Characters

*The Secret Garden* 《秘密花园》 by Frances Hodgson Burnett

*The Sixty Year Dream* 《六十年的梦》 by Washington Irving (based on *Rip Van Winkle*)

*The Monkey's Paw* 《猴爪》 by W. W. Jacobs

*The Country of the Blind* 《盲人国》 by H. G. Wells

*Sherlock Holmes and the Case of the Curly-Haired Company* 《卷发公司的案子》 by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (based on *The Red Headed League*)

*The Prince and the Pauper* 《王子和穷孩子》 by Mark Twain

*Emma* 《安末》 by Jane Austen

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

## Level 2 Readers: 450 Characters

*Great Expectations: Part 1* 《美好的前途（上）》 by Charles Dickens

*Great Expectations: Part 2* 《美好的前途（下）》 by Charles Dickens

*Journey to the Center of the Earth* 《地心游记》 by Jules Verne

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