1. ...是...的   Adding detail to old information;
"It's ... That/who VP"

->a. 他是一個人坐飛機來的。
   It's alone, by plane, that he came.
   (He came alone by plane.)

->b. 我是在美國出生、在美國長大的。
   It's in America that he was born and in America that he was raised.
   (He was born and raised in America.)

Note: Use this construction to add detail to old information. Whatever follows the
是 (e.g., place, time, manner) is the focus of the past event.

Consider the following conversation. Which is old information? Which is new?

A: 我昨天看到了王先生。 I saw Mr. Wang yesterday.

   c.  B: 他是什麼時候回來的？ When is it that he came back?
   d.  A: 昨天晚上回來的。 It's last night that he came back.

   他們十一點多才到。 They didn't arrive until after 11:00.

   e.  B: (是)跟誰一起回來的? Who is it that he came back with?
   f.  A: 是坐飛機來的? Was it by plane that they came back?
   h.  A: 是坐火車來的。 It was by train.

2. 除了 X 以外, 還..... "In addition to X, ..."
   "Aside from X, ..."

->a. 我住在校外，除了為了省錢以外，還為了自由，...
   My living off campus, aside from saving money, is for the sake of freedom.

Compare:

Review
除了 X 以外，..... "Except for X, ...."

除了我以外，沒有人會說英文。
Aside from me, nobody speaks English.
除了你以外，大家都去了。
Except for you, everybody went.
Which pattern would you use?
b. When attending college, besides relying on friends, you also have to rely on yourself.
c. Except for me, everybody here speaks French.
d. Besides wanting to ask when the movie ends, I also want to ask how much two tickets are.
e. Besides needing to handle registration procedures, I also need to find a bookstore and buy a map.
f. There are no first-year students living in this dorm besides me.
g. Besides me, there are two other fourth-year students living in the dorm for new students.
h. Except for me, they've all moved to off-campus housing.

3. 再說 "--------- Besides, ......"

->a. 我住在校外，除了為了省錢以外，還為了自由，再說，住在校內也不見得方便。
My living off campus, aside from saving money, is for the sake of freedom. Besides, living on campus isn't necessarily convenient.

b. Q: 你為什麼學中文？
   A: 我學中文是因為 ....

b. Q: 你為什麼學中文？
   A: 我學中文是因為 ....

c. Q: 你為什麼不幫姐姐提行李？
d. Q: 你搬家的時候為什麼不喜歡靠朋友？
e. Q: 你為什麼覺得他說話難懂？
f. Q: 你為什麼覺得住學校宿舍對新生有好處？
g. Q: 你為什麼覺得我說話沒道理？
h. Q: 你為什麼不想住新生宿舍？

4. 有的....., 有的..... "Some....., some....."
   "Some....., other....."

->a. 有的人喜歡住學校宿舍，覺得方便、安全。有的喜歡住校外，覺得省錢。
Some people like to live in the school dorms (because) they feel it's
convenient and safe. Some people like to live off-campus (because) they feel it saves money.

b. 這個電影院的電影都是十一點以前結束嗎？
c. 愛荷華的小學都是九月開學嗎？
d. 你們每年都坐飛機來學校嗎？
e. 他們的家都離這兒很遠吧。
f. 他們都是祖籍中國吧。
g. 他們都是美國出生的嗎？
h. 美國大學生都住在校內嗎？

5. 多 V (NP) "V more (NP)"
   少 V (NP) "V less (NP)"

->a. 以后請你多幫忙。
   (I'm afraid) I'll (have to) be troubling you for more help in the future.

CAUTION: Watch word order!

Don't say this:
*你應該吃多的菜, 少的肉。
   You should eat more vegetables and less meat.

Instead, say this:
  你應該多吃菜, 少吃肉。
   You should eat more vegetables and less meat.

b. see fewer movies, read more books
c. write more Chinese characters, write less pinyin
d. talk on the phone less, watch less TV
e. listen to more tapes
f. run/jog more, take the bus less

6. X 對 Y 有好處 "X is beneficial to Y"
   X 對 Y 沒有好處 "X is of no benefit to Y"

For X, use above 多 V (NP) / 少 V (NP) examples
7. 各個 NP "each and every NP"

->a. 學生從各個地方回到了學校。
Students returned to school from all over.

b. each and every university
e. each and every student
c. each and every bookstore
f. each and every teacher
d. each and every place
g. each and every country

Usage note: 各 vs 每
各 NP highlights variety among NP, while 每 NP emphasizes their shared membership in a set. Compare:

學生從各個地方回到了學校。 VS. 學生從每個地方回到了學校。
Students returned to school from all over. VS. Students returned to school from all the places.

他學過各種語言。文字 VS. 他學過每種語言。
He has studied all kinds (a great variety) of languages. VS. (他每種語言都學過。)

Note also that only 每, not 各, can be followed by a number

每一個 every one
* 各一個 every one (doesn't take #)

8. 一個人 "by oneself; alone"

->a. 張天明是自己一個人坐飛機來的。
Zhang Tianming came alone by plane.

b. 不要晚上一個人走回宿舍。
c. 小孩子一個人坐飛機不安全。
d. 我喜歡一個人到各地去旅行。
e. That much luggage he can't carry by himself.

Usage note: 一個人 VS 自己
一個人 implies "oneself (alone) rather than with someone else".
自己 implies "oneself (personally) rather than someone else".

你別自己去。
Don't go yourself. /Don't go by yourself.

你別一個人去。
Don't go by yourself.

Note the following constraints:

一個人 can't be used with a plural subject to indicate, e.g., "they themselves"

*他們一個人
他們自己

一個人 and 自己 can so-occur, but only in this order:

自己一個人
*一個人自己

9. 覺得 VS 認為

->a. 有的人喜歡住學校宿舍，覺得方便、安全。有的喜歡住校外，覺得省錢。
Some people like to live in the school dorms (because) they feel it's convenient and safe. Some people like to live off-campus (because) they feel it saves money.

Usage note: 覺得 VS 認為

| 覺得 | 認為 |
| "feel, think" | "think, consider, hold to be, deem" |
| 覺+得 | 認+為 |
| feel/sense + get | recognize/see + be |
| ~get from feelings | ~recognize/see as |

我覺得他心情不好。  
I feel (sense/intuit) that he's in a bad mood.

我認為他態度不好。  
I believe (based on available evidence) he has a bad attitude.
Use one or the other instead of 想 to express opinion of the structure "X thinks that S": (especially when X= non-first-person subject).

他們都__，新生住學校宿舍又安全又方便。
They think /believe it's both safe and convenient for new students to live in the campus dorm(s).

*他們都想，新生住學校宿舍又安全又方便。
They think /believe it's both safe and convenient for new students to live in the campus dorm(s).

VS: 他們都想住新生宿舍。
They all want to live in the freshman dorm.

Also, note that, because 覺得 implies personal intuition more than assessment of fact, it is often used to present an opinion without conveying overbearing self-confidence.

10. 不見得 (VP) "not necessarily"

->a. 我住校外，除了為省錢以外，還為了自由，再說，住在校內也不見得方便。
My living off campus, aside from saving money, is for the sake of freedom. Besides, living on campus isn't necessarily convenient.

Usage note: 不見得 vs 不一定

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>不見得</th>
<th>不一定</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>他~能來</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我~要學中文</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>事情的結果~</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不見得</td>
<td>not necessarily (in my personal, subjective view)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(frequent co-occurrence with 我看、看樣子、看來...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不一定</td>
<td>not necessarily (because the facts have yet to verify)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>