<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. X VP 已經 (有) DURATION 了  &quot;It's already been DUR, since X VP-ed&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. 開學已經兩個多星期了。  
   It's already been more than two weeks since classes started. |
| b. Q: 他們結婚多久了？  
   A: 他們結婚已經兩年多了。 |
| c. 你們家搬到愛荷華多久？ |
| e. How long has it been since you graduated from high school? |
| f. How long has it been since you came back from Washington? |

CAUTION: The pattern expressing "DURATION since X VP-ed" is not to be confused with the following ("X VP-ed for DURATION"): REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XV le DURATION (的) NP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>他昨天學了兩個鐘頭(的)中文。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday he studied Chinese for two hours.</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. X(有)DURATION 沒(有)VP  &quot;X hasn't VP-ed in DRATION&quot;  &quot;It's been DURATION since X VP-ed&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. 他很長時間沒吃中國飯了。  
   He hadn't eaten Chinese food in a long time.  
   It had been a long time since he had eaten Chinese food.  |

CAUTION: In Chinese, unlike in English, DURATION precedes X VP. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VP (=action/event)</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I haven't ...</td>
<td>in .....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. seen a Chinese movie</td>
<td>two weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. eaten in a Chinese restaurant</td>
<td>one month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. called home</td>
<td>five days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. lived in a school dorm</td>
<td>ten years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. eaten fish this fresh</td>
<td>several months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. used Chinese to write a essay</td>
<td>several years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. eaten spinach bean curd soup</td>
<td>in a long time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. X 只好 VP  &quot;X has no choice but to VP&quot;  &quot;X can only VP.&quot;  &quot;X has to VP.&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. 因為太忙，張天明只好在學校的餐廳吃飯。  
   Because he had been too busy, Zhang Tianming had no choice but to eat at the school cafeteria. |
b. Q: 這個公園沒有廁所，你怎麼辦？！
   A: 那我只好出去找一個。

c. 這個菜放了味精，你不能吃，怎麼辦？

d. 這個文具店不怎麼樣，沒有你要的東西。

e. 這個餐館的服務員不會英文，我們點菜怎麼點？

f. 這兒不讓吸煙，你怎麼辦？

g. 你喜歡的女孩子已經有男朋友了，你怎麼辦？

h. 他們做菜放很多鹽，我不能吃，怎麼辦呢？

4. X 讓 Y VP

   "X had Y (do) VP"
   "X asked Y to VP"
   "X made Y (do) VP"
   "X let Y do VP"
   (depending on context)

->a. 他讓張天明在宿舍門口等。
    He asked Zhang Tianming to wait at the dorm entrance.

b. 老師讓我到這兒來找您。

c. 讓客人先上車吧。

d. 讓客人先休息吧。

e. 他讓我們到門口去等客人。

f. 別讓孩子哭！

g. 你那麼說話會讓你父母很高興的。

h. My mother doesn't let me smoke.

i. He asked me to go to the stationery store to buy a pen.

5. X 一 VP, S

   "As soon as X VP-ed, X realized S"
   "No sooner had X VP-ed than X realized S"
   "Once X VP-ed, X knew S"

->a. 張天明往車裡一看，柯林的女朋友原來是個中國女孩，....
   No sooner had Zhang Tianming looked inside the car than he knew that Kelin's girlfriend was Chinese, ...
   (Zhang Tianming took a look inside the car--turns out Kelin's girlfriend was Chinese!)

REVIEW
In the usage from Lesson 3 ('a' above), we have "X 一 VP" followed by a sentence with a stative verb. This second sentence expressed not a subsequent action, but rather the subject's realization upon doing VP1. Similar such examples follow (without 原來, which is addressed in Grammar Point #10 below):

d. 我到書店一看，課本已經賣完了。
   I went to the bookstore and took one look--the textbooks were already sold out.

e. 我進了教室一看，沒有人。
   I went into the classroom and took one look--no one was there.

f. 我打開窗戶一聽，外邊有人。
   I opened the window and listened--there was someone outside.

g. 我接電話一聽就是你。
   I answered the phone and as soon as I heard your voice, I knew it was you.

6. 總的來說，.... "generally speaking, ...."

-> a. 中國菜總的來說，是對身體有好處的。
   Chinese food, generally speaking, is good for one's health.

b. 這兒的蔬菜總的來說都很新鮮。

c. 美國快餐總的來說對身體不太好。

d. School dorms, generally speaking, aren't very quiet.

7. 這(就)要看，A 不 A "It depends on whether A or not"
    這(就)要看，wh-word "It depends on who/what/where/when/how..."
    這(就)要看，A 還是 B "It depends on whether A or B"

-> a. 有的菜油是多一些，這就要看你會不會點菜了。
   Some dishes are a bit oily; it depends on whether you know how to order.

   With "A-not-A"

b. 媽，我吃了飯再出去玩兒，行嗎？
   That depends on whether you've finished your homework.

   With "wh-word"
c. 今天借你的車，行嗎？
   Can I borrow your car today?
   這就要看你什麼時候能還。
   That depends on when you can return it.

d. 你借點錢給我哥哥，好嗎？
   It depends on how much he wants.

*With "A or B"

e. 我下次到波士頓你想不想跟我一起去？
   That depends on whether you're going this week or next.

8 其實 S  "Actually, S"

->a. 其實，那個記者的看法我也不同意。
   Actually, I don't agree with that reporter's viewpoint either.

PROMPT: RESPONSE:
b. 我以為你是中國人，...
   c. 我以為他是記者，...
   d. 我以為這兒的菜不放味精，...
   e. 我以為南方的菜很清淡，...
   f. 我以為他是這兒的老板，...
   g. 我以為你同意我的看法，...
   h. 我說話說了半天，我以為他都聽懂了，...

9. (要)不然  "otherwise"

->a. 其實，那個記者的看法我也不同意。要不然，今天我就不會帶你們到這兒來。
   Actually, I don't agree with that reporter's viewpoint either. Otherwise, I wouldn't have brought you here today.

b. 把電話號碼寫下來，要不然會忘記的。
c. 秋天得多穿點衣服，要不然會生病的。
   d. You should tell him you can't go; otherwise, he'll wait for you.
   e. 應該叫人來修電話，要不然誰都打不進來。
10. 原來

A. "originally, at first"
B. "original"
C. "all along, turns out that"

A. Indicating a change of events
   X 原來 VP1，現在/後來 VP2  "X originally VP1, now/afterward VP2"
   a. 我原來要學日文，後來改學中文。
      I originally wanted to study Japanese; later I switched to Chinese.
   b. 想住校內/住校外
   c. 跟他去/決定一個人去

B. Indicating a change in awareness
   原來(X)VP or (X)原來 VP  "turns out X VP"
   "come to find out, X VP"
   ->d. 張天明往車里一看，柯林的女朋友原來是個中國女孩，....
      Zhang Tianming took a look inside the car--turned out Kelin's girlfriend was Chinese!
   e. 我找不到那本中文辭典，原來是你借走的。
      I couldn't find my Chinese dictionary--so you're the one who borrowed it!
   f. 昨天有人來電話，原來就是你。
      Somebody called yesterday--so it was you!
      So you're the one who called yesterday!
   g. 冰箱里的很多東西都不新鮮了，原來是因為冰箱壞了。
   h. So it turns out my student is your daughter!

Note the following contrast:
   i. 這個房間原來有人住，現在沒有人住了。
      There used to be someone staying in this room, but now there's no one.
   j. 這個房間怎麼這麼安靜，原來沒人住。
      How could this room be so quiet? Turns out there's no one staying in it.

C. As a stative verb (modifying an NP)
   原來的 NP  "the original NP"
   k. 原來的樣子
      original style/look/appearance
   l. 原來的課本
   m. 原來的老師
11. ADV 地 VP "to VP Adv(-ly)"

-> a. 柯林聽到了很高興地說，...
    Upon hearing this, Kelin said happily, ...

walk quickly  happily ask me  say it fast
happily leave the room  run quickly  happily enter the classroom
walk slowly

REVIEW: The three *de*:

(1) ADJ/POSSESSIVE 的 NP
    很好的書 good book(S)
    他送我的書 the book(s) he gave me (as a gift)
    我的書 my book

(2) V得 COMPLEMENT
    你吃得了那麼多嗎? Can you eat that much?
    你吃得很快。 You eat really fast!
    他氣得說不出話。 He was so angry he couldn't talk.

(3) ADV 地 V
    慢慢地走！ Take it easy. (lit: "walk/go slowly")

12. ADJ 極了不得 "extremely ADJ"

extremely expensive  extremely pretty  extremely fragrant
extremely far  extremely cheap  extremely light/bland
excellent  extremely tender  extremely oily
extremely fresh  extremely troublesome  extremely quiet

13. 特別 "especially"

A. 特別是 NP "especially NP"

-> a. 這兒的魚做得很好，特別是清蒸魚，味道好極了。
    The fish here is really good, the steamed fish especially has excellent flavor.

CAUTION: *特別 NP

b. 我喜歡學外語，特別是中文。
c. I like to drink soup, especially what my mother makes.
d. I have great interest in foreign movies, especially Japanese movies.
e. I don't like to eat beef, especially beef that's not fresh.
f. His parents are very polite, especially his mother.

B. especially SV
"especially SV; really SV"

g. I like to eat everything, but I especially love vegetables.
h. This semester's classes are very difficult, the Chinese class is especially difficult!
i. I like to read; I especially like to read Chinese books.
j. It's especially/really hot today!

14. not at all SV
"not at all SV"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>not at all</th>
<th>by no means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>don't want to go at all</td>
<td>not at all fragrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't want to wait for him at all</td>
<td>not at all polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not at all tired</td>
<td>not at all fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not at all tender</td>
<td>not at all pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not at all cheap/inexpensive</td>
<td>not at all troublesome; no trouble at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didn't go there at all</td>
<td>by no means told him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>