1. 加上 S, (所以) ...  “In addition, S, (so) ...”
   “On top of that, S, (so) ...”;”
   “..., coupled with the fact that S, ...”

->a. 我姑媽的心臟病雖然不太嚴重，可是她不願意再等下去了。加上她聽說我們學校醫院的心臟科很有名，所以決定來這裡做手術。
   Though my aunt’s heart disease isn’t too serious, she doesn’t want to keep waiting.
   In addition, she has heard that our school’s cardiology department is very famous, so she decided to come here and have the surgery done.

b. 我妻子身體不太好，加上她懷了孕，所以她決定辭職了。

c. 我先生賺的錢不太多，加上我們的孩子不小了，所以我就決定出去找工作。

d. Off-campus rent is high and, on top of that, transportation isn’t convenient, so I decided to move back into the dorm next semester.

2. 再V下去 “to keep (on) V-ing”
   “to continue to V”

->a. 我姑媽的心臟病雖然不太嚴重，可是她不願意再等下去了。
   Though my aunt’s heart disease isn’t too serious, she doesn’t want to keep waiting.

我不想 ....
keep on talking keep on studying
keep on urging keep on watching
keep on spending keep on paying

CAUTION: When V is transitive (i.e., takes an object NP), don’t put the object after 再V下去:
   *再V下去NP(=obj)
   *我不想再學下去中文
   I don’t want to keep on studying Chinese.
   *你怎麼還想再看下去這麼差的電影?
   How come you want to keep on watching such a lousy movie?

Instead, omit it (if it’s inferable from context), or make it sentence-initial:

NP(=obj), 再V下去
(中文) 我不想再學下去。
I don’t want to keep on studying Chinese.
(這麼差的電影) 你怎麼還想再看下去?
How come you want to keep on watching such a lousy movie?

So how would you say:
He doesn’t want to keep paying medical insurance premiums.
I’ve been watching this television program for over an hour; I don’t want to keep watching it.
3. X 至少 VP  “At least VP”
   至少 X VP

->a. ... 在加拿大至少你不必擔心付不起醫療費。
   ... in Canada, at least you don’t have to worry about not being able to afford the medical fees.

b. 放假旅行時，至少應該給女朋友寄張明信片嘛。
c. 我這學期買書至少花了兩百塊錢。
d. 政府至少應該想辦法解決窮人營養不足的問題。
e. At least the boss didn’t have us come to work on Sunday.

4. X 畢竟 VP  “X, after all, VP.”
   “After all, X VP.”

->a. 能得到政府幫助的人畢竟很少。
   People who can get help from the government are, after all, very few.

b. 她畢竟是你媽媽，你總要關心她。
c. 他畢竟是我的孩子，我當然要為他擔心。
d. 人家畢竟是老了，你能幫他甚麼忙就得幫他甚麼忙。
e. Don’t give this away to anyone; after all, it was a present from Auntie.
f. Don’t keep urging him to buy things for relatives; after all, his salary is not very high.

5. 替 PERSON VP  “Do VP on behalf of/instead of PERSON”

->a. 有保險的人，保險費越來越高，實際上就是替那些沒有保險的人付醫藥費。
For people with insurance, the premiums are getting higher and higher; this is, in reality, to pay for the medical expenses of those people who have no insurance.
b. 我今天不舒服，你能替我講課嗎？
c. 大夫放假時，一般都會找人來替他給病人看病。

NOTE: 替can also be used as a verb meaning “substitute for”:
d. 我們秘書請了病假，你今天能來替他嗎？
e. make dinner for (=instead of) me    g. decide on my behalf
f. pay for insurance premiums on my behalf  h. pay rent on my behalf
6. 為NP發愁

“worry; be worried/perplexed about NP”

->a. 在現在的世界上，當然還有人在為吃飯發愁。

Of course, in today’s world, there are still people who worry about their next meal.

Usage note:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>you're worried about</th>
<th>著急</th>
<th>操心</th>
<th>擔心</th>
<th>發愁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You don't worry.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don’t worry about me.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don’t worry about Ma’s problems.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You don’t worry that she’s not eating enough.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're worried about this problem.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| What are you worried about?/why worry? (worried; worried; worried; worried; antsy / troubled / concerned / perplexed)

7. 隨著 NP, X VP

“Along with NP [=Event], X VP”

->a. 隨著生活水平的提高，人們越來越關心自己的健康與身材。

Along with a rise in their standard of living, people become more and more concerned about their health and their figures.

Recall:

->b. 你說的有道理。不過, 我想隨著社會的發展, 婦女的地位會不斷得到提高的。

What you say makes sense. However, I think that as society progressed, women’s status will continue to rise. (L15)

c. 隨著薪水的提高，工作量也會增加。
d. 隨著老百姓教育水平的提高，他們對外國產品的興趣也越來越大。
e. 隨著籃球隊的發展，隊員參加國際運動會的機會也會越來越多。
f. As the managers’ salaries rise, the company’s products will become more and more expensive.
g. As the price of plane tickets rises, the number of people buying them will decrease.
REVIEWS:

8. X不是Y 吗？
   Isn’t X (none/nothing) other than Y?”
   -a. 她來這兒看病不是得自己花錢嗎？
      If she comes here to see a doctor, doesn’t she have to pay for it herself?

REVIEWS:

9. (如果/要是)... 的話
   “If…”
   -a. 可是如果不是急病的話，看病得等很長時間。
      But if it’s not an emergency, you have to wait a long time to be seen.
   -b. 可是你要是個窮人的話，你就會覺得美國的醫療制度不如加拿大的好，...
      But if you’re a poor person, you’ll feel that the American health system is not as
good as the Canadian.

Note: The first clause doesn’t always have “if” here
   (inferable because of the 也):
   你沒有錢醫院也給你看病。
   Even if you don’t have money, the hospital will still take you.
   很多人沒有保險，有了病，受了傷，也不敢看醫生，等病重了才去看。
   A lot of people don’t have insurance; even if they become ill or injured, they don’t
dare go see a doctor, (but rather) wait until the illness is serious before getting
checked.

REVIEWS:

10. 對PERSON來說
    “From PERSON’s perspective”
    “To PERSON”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>manager</th>
<th>boss</th>
<th>reporter</th>
<th>waiter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td>Auntie</td>
<td>Brother-in-law</td>
<td>relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tour guide</td>
<td>landlord</td>
<td>my roommate</td>
<td>post and telecommunications office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduate student</td>
<td>tourist</td>
<td>company/corp.</td>
<td>advisory professor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REVIEWS:

11. 只有…才…
    “Only if/when…then”
    -a. 只有營養均衡，才能保證身體健康。
      Only if nutritious elements are balanced can health be maintained.