

UNIT ELEVEN

Conjunctions and conjunctives linking clauses in compound sentences (1)

A This unit and the next one deal with conjunctions (e.g. 因为 **yīnwèi** . . . 所以 **suǒyǐ**, 但是 **dànshì**) and conjunctives (e.g. 就 **jiù**, 才 **cái**, 却 **què**) which link clauses together in compound sentences. A conjunction may occur in the first or second clause and may be placed either before or immediately after the subject/topic whereas a conjunctive, which is in fact a referential adverb functioning as a link word, may only occur in the second clause and it must be placed immediately before the predicate/comment:

因为昨天下雨，所以运动会暂停。

yīnwèi zuótiān xià yǔ | suǒyǐ yùndònghuì zàntíng

Because it rained yesterday, the sports meeting was (therefore) cancelled.

(因为 **yīnwèi** ‘because’ and 所以 **suǒyǐ** ‘therefore’ are both conjunctions.)

昨天下雨，运动会却照常举行。

zuótiān xià yǔ | yùndònghuì què zhàocháng jǔxíng

It rained yesterday but the sports meeting went ahead as planned.

(却 **què** ‘on the other hand’ is a conjunctive.)

Quite often a conjunction (in the first clause) and a conjunctive (in the second clause) work together for the linkage:

雨虽然很大，他却来了。 **yǔ suīrán hěn dà | tā què lái le**

He came in spite of the heavy rain./Although the rain was heavy, he did (however) come.

(虽然 **suīrán** ‘(al)though’ is a conjunction and 却 **què** ‘on the contrary’ is a conjunctive.)

Note: By clauses we mean subject–predicate or topic–comment constructions which are part of a larger compound sentence. If the subjects/topics or the objects of the linked clauses are the same, they are usually omitted in the second clause:

(因为)她跑得很快，所以得了第一。 (**yīnwèi**) **tā pǎo de hěn kuài | suǒyǐ dé le dì yī**

Because she ran very fast, (therefore) she came first.

(因为)你不喜欢吃苹果，所以我没买。 (**yīnwèi**) **nǐ bù xǐhuan chī píngguǒ | suǒyǐ wó méi mǎi**

Because you don't like apples, (therefore) I didn't buy any.

B The most commonly used conjunctions and conjunctives are:

(1) but, yet, however

conjunctions: 可是 **kěshì**, 然而 **rán'ér**, 不过 **bùguò**

conjunctive: 却 **què**

我想去参加音乐会，可是没有票。

wǒ xiǎng qù cānjiā yīnyuèhuì | kěshì méi yǒu piào

I wanted/want to go to the concert, but I didn't/don't have a ticket.

他失败多次，然而并不灰心。

tā shībài duō cì | rán'ér bìng bù huīxīn

He failed many times, yet he certainly did not lose hope.

我会说英文，不过我懂的词不多。

wǒ huì shuō yīngwén | bùguò wǒ dǒng de cí bù duō

I can speak English but I don't know many words.

这件事很重要，我却把它忘了。

zhè/zhèi jiàn shì hěn zhòngyào | wǒ què bǎ tā wàng le

This (matter) is really important, but I forgot all about it.

although ... (yet) ...

paired conjunctions: 虽然 **suīrán** ... 但是 **dànshì** ...

虽然我学过俄语，但是全忘了。

suīrán wǒ xué guo éyǔ | dànshì quán wàng le

Even though I have studied Russian, I have forgotten it all.

(2) otherwise, or

conjunctions: 否则 **fǒuzé**, 不然 **bùrán**

你得小心驾驶，否则会出事故。

nǐ děi xiǎoxīn jiàshì | fǒuzé huì chū shìgù

You should drive carefully, or you'll have an accident.

我年纪大了，不然我会去参加游泳比赛。

wǒ niánjì dà le | bùrán wǒ huì qù cānjiā yóuyǒng bǐsài

I am getting old, otherwise I would take/have taken part in the swimming competition.

(3) or

conjunction: 或者 **huòzhě**

这件事由你负责，或者由我负责。

zhè/zhèi jiàn shì yóu nǐ fùzé | huòzhě yóu wǒ fùzé

You or I should be responsible for this.

(*lit.* This business is either up to you to take responsibility or up to me to take responsibility.)

either . . . or

paired conjunctions: 要么 **yàome** . . . 要么 **yàome** . . . , 不是 **bùshì** . . . 就是 **jiùshì** . . .

今晚我要么去图书馆看书，要么去实验室做实验。

jīn wǎn wǒ yàome qù túshūguǎn kànshū, yàome qù shíyànshì zuò shíyàn

This evening I'll either be going to the library to do some reading or going to the laboratory to do some experiments.

在海边度假的时候，我们每天不是吃鱼，就是吃蟹。

zài hǎi biān dùjià de shíhòu | wǒmen měi tiān bùshì chī yú | jiùshì chī xiè

When we were spending our holiday by the sea, we ate either fish or crabs every day.

(*lit.* . . . if we didn't eat fish, then (we) ate crab.)

Note: In alternative-questions, 还是 **háishi** rather than 或者 **huòzhě** should be used:

这件事你去办，还是我去办？

zhè/zhèi jiàn shì nǐ qù bàn | háishi wǒ qù bàn

Will you deal with this matter or shall I?

(4) moreover, also

conjunction: 而且 **érqiě**

这个学生很聪明，而且很勤奋。

zhè/zhèi gè xuésheng hěn cōngmíng | érqiě hěn qínfèn

This student is very intelligent and also very industrious.

not only . . . but also . . .

paired conjunctions: 不但 **bùdàn**/不仅 **bùjǐn** . . . 而且 **érqiě**/甚至 **shènzhì** . . .

她不但会说英文，而且会说德文。

tā bùdàn huì shuō yīngwén | érqǐ huì shuō déwén

Not only can she speak English but she can speak German as well.

他不仅会种花，甚至会种菜。

tā bùjǐn huì zhòng huā | shènzhì huì zhòng cài

He can not only grow flowers but he can even grow vegetables as well.

(5) therefore

conjunction: 因此 **yīncǐ**

他经常撒谎，因此大家不相信他。

tā jīngcháng sāhuǎng | yīncǐ dàjiā bù xiāngxìn tā

He often tells lies so nobody believes him.

because . . . , (therefore)

paired conjunctions: 因为 **yīnwèi** . . . 所以 **suǒyǐ** . . .

因为她专心学习，所以进步很大。

yīnwèi tā zhuānxīn xuéxí | suǒyǐ jìnbù hěn dà

Because she has been concentrating on her studies, (therefore) she has made great progress.

because (of)

conjunction: 由于 **yóuyú**

由于路太滑，他摔了一交。**yóuyú lù tài huá | tā shuāi le yī jiāo**

Because the road was slippery, he fell over.

Note: 由于 **yóuyú** 'owing to', 'due to' may also function as a preposition. It is then followed by a noun instead of a clause:

由于各种原因，他没有出席这次会议。

yóuyú gè zhǒng yuányīn | tā méiyǒu chūxí zhè/zhèi cì huìyì

Owing to various reasons, he did not attend this meeting.

(6) since . . . , (then) . . .

conjunction followed by conjunctive: 既然 **jìrán** . . . 那(么)就 **nà(me) jiù** . . .

既然你没空，那就改日再谈吧。

jìrán nǐ méi kòng | nà jiù gǎi rì zài tán ba

Since you are busy, let's talk about it some other day.

既然他不愿意，那就算了。 *jìrán tā bù yuànyì | nà jiù suàn le*
 Since he is not willing, let's leave it at that.

(7) as long as . . . , (then) . . .

conjunction followed by conjunctive: 只要 *zhǐyào* . . . 就 *jiù* . . .

只要你愿意学，我就教你。 *zhǐyào nǐ yuànyì xué | wǒ jiù jiāo nǐ*
 As long as you are willing to learn, (then) I'll teach you.

only if/when . . .

conjunction followed by conjunctive: 只有 *zhǐyǒu* . . . 才 *cái* . . . (*lit.* and only then)

只有大家互相支持，才能完成这项任务。
zhǐyǒu dàjiā hùxiāng zhīchí | cái néng wánchéng zhè/zhèi xiàng rènwu
 Only if we all support each other will we be able to complete this task.

unless

conjunction followed by conjunctive: 除非 *chúfēi* . . . 才 *cái* or by conjunction: 不然 *bùrán*/否则 *fǒuzé* . . .

除非交通阻塞，我才会迟到。 *chúfēi jiāotōng zǔsè | wǒ cái huì chí dào*
 I won't be late unless there is a traffic jam.

除非你每天吃药，不然/否则你的病好不了了。
chúfēi nǐ měi tiān chī yào | bùrán/fǒuzé nǐ de bìng hǎo bu liǎo le
 Unless you take the medicine every day, you won't get well.

(8) no matter, regardless

paired conjunctions: 不管 *bùguǎn* . . . 还是 *háishi* . . .

conjunction followed by conjunctive: 无论 *wúlùn*/不论 *bùlùn* . . . 也 *yě* 'still', 'in addition'/都 *dōu* 'all', 'in every case' . . .

不管风多大，飞机还是照常起飞。
bùguǎn fēng duō dà | fēiji háishi zhàocháng qǐfēi
 No matter how strong the wind is, the plane will take off as usual.

无论/不论价钱多贵，她也要买。
wúlùn/bùlùn jiàqián duō guì | tā yě yào mǎi
 No matter how expensive it is, she will still want to buy it.

无论/不论天多热，他都洗热水澡。

wúlùn/bùlùn tiān duō rè | tā dōu xǐ rèshuǐ zǎo

No matter how hot it is, he always takes a hot bath.

(9) on the contrary

paired conjunctions: 不但 **bùdàn bù/méi** ..., 反而 **fǎn'ér** ...

雨不但没/没停，反而更大了。 **yǔ bùdàn bù/méi tíng | fǎn'ér gèng dà le**
Instead of letting up, the rain came down even harder.

(lit. Not only has the rain not stopped, but (on the contrary) it is even heavier.)

The list of conjunctions and conjunctives continues in Unit 12.

Exercise 11.1

Complete the Chinese sentences below with appropriate conjunctions and/or conjunctives to match the English:

- _____ 天气多冷，我 _____ 洗冷水澡。
_____ **tiānqì duō lěng | wǒ _____ xǐ lěngshuǐ zǎo**
No matter how cold it is, I always take a cold shower.
- 你想装黑白胶卷 _____ 彩色胶卷？
nǐ xiǎng zhuāng hēibái jiāojiǎn | _____ cǎisè jiāojiǎn
Did you want black and white or colour film?
- 她写了一本名著，_____ 在历史上有了一席之地。
tā xiě le yī běn míngzhù | _____ zài lìshǐ shàng yǒu le yī xí zhī dì
She wrote a famous book, and so won a place in history.
- 他这么一个人，你 _____ 爱他 _____ 恨他。
tā zhème yī gè rén | nǐ _____ ài tā _____ hèn tā
You can either love or hate someone like him.
- _____ 雨下得多大，学校运动会 _____ 照常进行。
_____ **yǔ xià de duō dà | xuéxiào yùndòng huì _____ zhàocháng jìnxíng**
The school sports day will go ahead as planned no matter how heavy the rain is.
- _____ 那个孩子变好了，我 _____ 放心。
_____ **nà/nèi gè háizi biàn hǎo le | wǒ _____ fàngxīn**
Only when that child is better will I stop worrying.
- _____ 是成人，_____ 学校的孩子也知道这一点。
_____ **shì chéng rén | _____ xuéxiào de háizi yě zhīdào zhè/zhèi yī diǎn**
It's not just adults, even schoolchildren would know that.
- _____ 工作很辛苦，_____ 我干得很高兴。
_____ **gōngzuò hěn xīnkǔ | _____ wǒ gàn de hěn gāoxìng**
It's hard work but I enjoy it.

- 9 她没有吃早饭 _____ (她) 饿了。 **tā méiyǒu chī zǎofàn | _____ (tā) è le**
She's hungry because she didn't have breakfast.
- 10 _____ 这间房间太热, _____ 我打开了窗户。
_____ **zhè/zhèi jiān fángjiān tài rè | _____ wǒ dǎ kāi le chuānghu**
I opened the window because it was very hot in the room.
- 11 她提醒了我, _____ 我就会把这件事忘了。
tā tíxǐng le wǒ | _____ wǒ jiù huì bǎ zhè/zhèi jiàn shì wàng le
She reminded me of what I would have otherwise forgotten.
- 12 _____ 你无法回答这个问题, _____ 我们去问别人。
_____ **nǐ wúfǎ huídá zhè/zhèi gè wèntí | _____ wǒmen qù wèn biérén**
If you can't answer the question, we'll ask someone else.
- 13 他仍然有点感冒, _____ 其他方面都正常。
tā réngrán yǒu diǎn gǎnmào | _____ qítā fāngmiàn dōu zhèngcháng
He's still got a bit of a cold, but otherwise he's all right.
- 14 _____ 你表示了决心, _____ 应该见之于行动。
_____ **nǐ biǎoshì le juéxīn | _____ yīnggāi jiàn zhī yú xíngdòng**
Since you have proved your determination, you should go ahead/take action.
- 15 赶快, _____ 你要迟到了。 **gǎnkuài | _____ nǐ yào chí dào le**
Hurry up, or you'll be late.
- 16 我买了报纸, _____ 还没有读。
wǒ mǎi le bàozhǐ | _____ hái méiyǒu dú
I bought a newspaper but I haven't read it yet.
- 17 _____ 你问, 我 _____ 回答你。 _____ **nǐ wèn | wǒ _____ huídá nǐ**
Since you asked me, I'll answer.
- 18 _____ 他先写信给我, 我 _____ 写信给他。
_____ **tā xiān xiě xìn gěi wǒ | wǒ _____ xiě xìn gěi tā**
I won't write to him unless he writes to me first.
- 19 她 _____ 喜欢读诗, _____ 喜欢写诗。
tā _____ xǐhuan dú shī | _____ xǐhuan xiě shī
She likes reading poems, but she also likes writing them.
- 20 她这个人很怪, _____ 你禁不住会喜欢她。
tā zhè/zhèi gè rén hěn guài | _____ nǐ jīn bu zhù huì xǐhuan tā
She is a funny girl, but you can't help liking her.

Exercise 11.2

Complete the following sentences to provide a full translation of the English:

- 1 这是一座漂亮的房子, _____。
zhè shì yī zuǒ piàoliang de fángzi | _____
This is a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
- 2 我累了, _____。 **wǒ lèi le | _____**
I was tired so I went to bed.

- 3 我进不了屋子，_____。 **wǒ jìn bu liǎo wūzi | _____**
I can't get into the house because I can't find the key.
- 4 我们今晚上电影院去，_____。
wǒmen jīn wǎn shàng diànyǐngyuàn qù | _____
Let's go to the cinema tonight or we won't get to see the film.
- 5 这位医生虽然很有经验，_____。
zhè/zhèi wèi yīshēng suīrán hěn yǒu jīngyàn | _____
Although the doctor is experienced, I am still very worried.
- 6 那儿水太脏，_____。
nàr shuǐ tài zāng | _____
The water there was so dirty that nobody wanted to swim.

Exercise 11.3

Translate the following into Chinese:

- 1 As it's raining, you might as well stay at home.
- 2 You won't get a good job unless you study hard.
- 3 No matter how fast you run, you are bound to be late.
- 4 As long as you are honest everyone will like you.
- 5 If she isn't crying then she's making trouble.
- 6 Are we eating at home or eating out tonight?
- 7 Although he has been to Japan a few times, he can't speak any Japanese.
- 8 Are you going to France or Italy for your holidays?
- 9 They always talk about politics and so no one will go to see them.
- 10 If the weather was good, I would either go fishing or go hill-walking.

UNIT TWELVE

Conjunctions and conjunctives linking clauses in compound sentences (2)

A Conjunctions and conjunctives (continued):

(1) if ... (then) ...

conjunctions followed by conjunctives: 如果 **rúguó**/要是 **yàoshi** ... 就 **jiù** ..., 假使 **jiǎshǐ**/假如 **jiǎrú**/假若 **jiǎruò** ... 就 **jiù** ...

如果/要是再不下雨，水库里的水就会干了。

rúguó/yàoshi zài bù xià yǔ | shuǐkù li de shuǐ jiù huì gān le

If it doesn't rain any more the reservoir will dry up.

假使/假如/假若他五分钟内不来，我们就不等了。

jiǎshǐ/jiǎrú/jiǎruò tā wǔ fēn zhōng nèi bù lái | wǒmen jiù bù děng le

If he doesn't turn up in five minutes, we won't wait any longer.

Note: The phrase '... 的话' **de huà** is often used at the end of the first clause either by itself or together with a conjunction like 如果 **rúguó**:

(如果) 明天下雪的话，我们就不去爬山了。

(rúguó) míngtiān xià xuě de huà | wǒmen jiù bù qù páshān le

If it snows tomorrow we won't go hill-walking/climbing.

Note: It is possible to form an 'if ... then ...' sentence without using a conjunction in the first clause:

明天下雪，我们就不去爬山了。 **míngtiān xià xuě | wǒmen jiù bù qù páshān le**

If it snows tomorrow we won't go hill-walking/climbing.

(2) even though, although, even if

paired conjunctions: 尽管 **jǐnguǎn** ... 但是 **dànshì** ...

conjunctions followed by conjunctives: 尽管 **jǐnguǎn** ... 还是 **háishi** ... ,

即使 **jìshǐ** ... 也 **yě** ... , 哪怕 **nǎpà**/就算 **jiùsuàn** ... 也 **yě** ...

尽管他有很多钱，但是并不感到幸福。

jǐnguǎn tā yǒu hěn duō qián | dànshì bìng bù gǎndào xìngfú

Although he is very rich, he isn't happy.

尽管这道题很难，他还是做出来了。

jǐnguǎn zhè/zhèi dào tí hěn nán | tā hái shì zuò chū lái le
Even though it was a difficult question, he was able to do it.

即使你很忙，也得抽空来一趟。

jǐshǐ nǐ hěn máng | yě děi chōukòng lái yī tàng
Even if you are very busy, you'll have to find time to (come and) visit.

这双鞋哪怕/就算穿十年，也穿不破。

zhè/zhèi shuāng xié nǎpà/jiùsuàn chuān shí nián | yě chuān bu pò
Even if you wear this pair of shoes for ten years, they will not wear out/
you won't wear them out.

Note: Conjunctions like 哪怕 **nǎpà** and 就算 **jiùsuàn** refer to potential rather than actual events.

(3) ... would rather ... than ...

paired conjunctions: 与其 **yǔqí** ... 倒不如 **dào bùrú** ... (*lit.* 'as regards' / 'compared with ...', 'it does not compare with' / 'is as good as ...'), 宁可 **nìngkě** ... 也不 **yě bù** ...

与其出去看电影，倒不如在家看电视。

yǔqí chū qù kàn diànyǐng | dào bùrú zài jiā kàn diànshì
I would rather stay at home and watch television than go out and see a film.
(*lit.* Rather than going out to see a film, it is not as good as watching television at home.)

我宁可自己做，也不要别人帮。

wǒ nìngkě zìjǐ zuò | yě bù yào biéren bāng
I would rather do it myself than ask other people for help.

(4) ... in order to ..., so that ...

conjunction: 以便 **yǐbiàn**

老师在黑板上把字写得很大，以便后排的同学也能看清楚。

lǎoshī zài bēibǎn shàng bǎ zì xiě de hěn dà | yǐbiàn hòu pái de tóngxué yě néng kàn qīngchū
The teacher wrote the characters very large on the blackboard so that pupils on the back row could also see them clearly.

... (in order) to avoid

conjunctions: 以免 **yǐmiǎn**, 免得 **miǎnde**

These conjunctions are usually placed before the verb in the second clause:

请你放轻脚步，以免吵醒大家。

qǐng nǐ fàng qīng jiǎobù | yǐmiǎn chǎo xǐng dàjiā

Please walk quietly to avoid waking everybody up.

穿上你的外套，免得着凉。

chuān shàng nǐ de wàitào | miǎnde zháoliáng

Put on your coat to avoid catching cold/so that you won't catch cold.

(5) as soon as ...

paired conjunctives: 一 **yī** ... 就 **jiù** ...

我一开口，他就打断我的话。 **wó yī kāikǒu | tā jiù dǎduàn wǒ de huà**

As soon as I opened my mouth, he interrupted me.

not until ..., ... and only then ...

paired conjunctives: ... 之后 **zhī hòu** ... 才 **cái**

他这么说了之后，我才恍然大悟。

tā zhème shuō le zhī hòu | wǒ cái huǎngrán dàwù

It was only when/after he said so that it dawned on me/I realised.

(6) while ..., also ...

parallel conjunctives: 一边 **yībiān**/ 一面 **yīmiàn** ... 一边 **yībiān**/ 一面 **yīmiàn** ...

他一边/一面吃饭，一边/一面看书。

tā yībiān/yīmiàn chīfàn | yībiān/yīmiàn kànshū

He ate as he read./He read while he ate.

both ... and ..., ... as well as ...

parallel conjunctives: 又 **yòu** ... 又 **yòu** ...

他又会画画儿，又会写诗。 **tā yòu huì huà huàr | yòu huì xiě shī**

He can paint as well as write poems.

the more ... the more ...

parallel conjunctives: 越 **yuè** ... 越 **yuè** ...

电影越惊险，他越喜欢看。

diànyǐng yuè jīngxiǎn | tā yuè xǐhuan kàn

The more thrilling the film was, the more he enjoyed it.

雪越下越大。 **xuě yuè xià yuè dà**

The snow came down more and more heavily.

B Clauses may also be linked in compound sentences by placing the same interrogative pronoun or adverb in each clause. In these sentences the interrogative pronouns or adverbs take on indefinite meanings ('anyone'/'whoever', 'anywhere'/'wherever', 'anything'/'whatever') and 就 **jiù** will often appear in the second clause.

谁有困难，我们就帮助谁。

shéi/shuí yǒu kùnnán | wǒmen jiù bāngzhù shéi/shuí

We will help anyone who is in difficulty./Whoever has difficulties, we will help them.

哪里有名胜古迹，哪里就有来观光的游客。

nǎlǐ yǒu míngshèng gǔjī | nǎlǐ jiù yǒu lái guānguāng de yóukè

Anywhere/Wherever there is a place of scenic beauty or historical interest, there will be tourists coming to visit/to see it.

你想吃什么，就吃什么。 **nǐ xiǎng chī shénme | jiù chī shénme**

You may eat anything/whatever you like. (*lit.* Whatever you want to eat, you may eat it.)

你怎么说，我就怎么做。 **nǐ zénme shuō | wǒ jiù zénme zuò**

I'll do it any way/whichever way you like. (*lit.* Whatever you say, I will do it that way.)

Exercise 12.1

Complete the following Chinese sentences with appropriate conjunctions or conjunctives to match the English:

1 他 _____ 绕道走，_____ 不踩在草地上。

tā _____ ràodào zǒu | _____ bù cǎi zài cǎodì shang

He would rather go round than tread on the grass.

2 _____ 她没有上过大学，_____ 她懂得很多。

_____ tā méiyòu shàng guo dàxué | _____ tā dǒng de hěn duō

Even though she's never been to university she knows a lot.

- 3 _____ 困难再大，我们 _____ 能克服。
 _____ **kùnnan zài dà | wǒmen _____ néng kèfú**
 No matter if the difficulties get worse, we can still overcome them.
- 4 _____ 说是粗心大意，_____ 说是不负责任。
 _____ **shuō shì cūxīn dàyì | _____ shuō shì bù fù zérèn**
 It's not so much carelessness as irresponsibility.
- 5 我再说明一下，_____ 引起误会。
wǒ zài shuōmíng yíxià | _____ yǐnqǐ wùhuì
 To avoid any misunderstanding, let me explain once again.
- 6 你 _____ 当初听我的话，现在 _____ 不会惹上这些麻烦了。
nǐ _____ dāngchū tīng wǒ de huà | xiànzài _____ bù huì rě shàng zhè/zhèi xiē máfan le
 If you had listened to me, you wouldn't have got into the trouble you are in now.
- 7 我提早来了，_____ 让你在会议前看一下我的讲稿。
wǒ tízǎo lái le | _____ ràng nǐ zài huìyì qián kàn yíxià wǒ de jiǎnggǎo
 I came early so that you could read my speech before the meeting.
- 8 _____ 你有理，_____ 不应该发火啊！
 _____ **nǐ yǒulǐ | _____ bù yīnggāi fāhuǒ a**
 You shouldn't have lost your temper even if you were in the right.
- 9 等到草莓熟了，我 _____ 可以去采了。
děng dào cǎoméi shú le | wǒ _____ kěyǐ qù cǎi le
 I'll pick the strawberries when they are ripe.
- 10 _____ 夜深了，他 _____ 在工作。
 _____ **yè shēn le | tā _____ zài gōngzuò**
 Although it was late, he was still working.
- 11 _____ 她打电话来，你 _____ 通知我。
 _____ **tā dǎ diànhuà lái | nǐ _____ tōngzhī wǒ**
 If she telephones, let me know.
- 12 我 _____ 踏进家门，外面 _____ 下起了倾盆大雨。
wǒ _____ tà jìn jiāmén | wàimian _____ xià qǐ le qīngpén dà yǔ
 As soon as I stepped in the door, it began to pour down outside.

Exercise 12.2

Translate the sentences below into Chinese using the parallel constructions given in brackets:

- They chatted over a cup of tea.
 (一边 **yībiān** ... 一边 **yībiān** ...)
- She can drive as well as ride horses.
 (又 **yòu** ... 又 **yòu** ...)

- 3 The more angry she became, the more he laughed at her.
(越 yuè... 越 yuè...)
- 4 You can say whatever you like.
(什么 shénme... 什么 shénme...)
- 5 Wherever you go I'll go too.
(哪儿 nǎr... 哪儿 nǎr...)
- 6 So saying, he made for the door.
(一面 yīmiàn... 一面 yīmiàn...)
- 7 You may choose whoever is suitable.
(谁 shéi/shuí... 谁 shéi/shuí...)
- 8 The snowball got bigger and bigger as it rolled along.
(越 yuè... 越 yuè...)

Exercise 12.3

The following Chinese sentences are incorrect or inappropriate translations of the English. Make the necessary corrections in each case:

- 1 邻居一开音乐，我才头疼。 **línjū yī kāi yīnyuè | wǒ cái tóu téng**
My head started to ache as soon as the neighbours started playing music.
- 2 她生气的話，我才去道歉。 **tā shēngqì de huà | wǒ cái qù dàoqiàn**
If she's annoyed then I'll go and apologise.
- 3 老师讲课的声音很大，为了大家能听清楚。
lǎoshī jiǎngkè de shēngyīn hěn dà | wèile dàjiā néng tīng qīngchū
The teacher spoke in a loud voice as she taught the lesson so that everyone could hear clearly.
- 4 与其上馆子，倒自己煮。 **yǔqí shàng guǎnzi | dào zìjǐ zhǔ**
I'd rather cook myself than go to a restaurant.
- 5 会议开始了，他才没有赶到。 **huìyì kāishǐ le | tā cái méiyǒu gǎn dào**
He still hadn't arrived when the meeting started.
- 6 只有你努力，就一定能学好汉语。
zhǐyǒu nǐ nǔlì | jiù yīdìng néng xué hào hànǔ
You'll be able to learn Chinese as long as you work hard.
- 7 穿上你的靴子，以便在雪地上滑倒。
chuān shàng nǐ de xuēzi | yǐbiàn zài xuědì shàng huá dǎo
Put your boots on so you don't slip on the snow.
- 8 他一面弹琴，一面也唱歌。 **tā yīmiàn tán qín | yīmiàn yé chàng gē**
He can sing at the same time as playing the piano.
- 9 外面下着大雪，却他只穿着一件衬衫。
wàimian xià zhe dà xuě | què tā zhǐ chuān zhe yī jiàn chènshān
He had only a shirt on despite the heavy snow outside.
- 10 你喜欢喝什么，我就给你倒那个。
nǐ xǐhuan hē shénme | wǒ jiù gěi nǐ dào nà/nèi gè
I'll pour out for you whatever you'd like to drink.

Exercise 12.4

Translate the sentences below into Chinese:

- 1 Come and see me as soon as you get back.
- 2 Even if you get back late, come and see me.
- 3 I would rather get back today than wait to see you tomorrow.
- 4 I can't come and see you until I get back.
- 5 If you can't get back now, come and see me later.
- 6 I will come back immediately to avoid not seeing you.
- 7 I will see anyone who gets back today.
- 8 I will see you any time you can get back.