Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 1 / 6

Chinese word order: time, place and verb with practice

For an ordinary activity, a useful starting order is subject + time + 在 + place + verb + object. This is a starting pattern, not a rule that every location must precede every verb. First decide whether the location is the setting of an action or part of what the verb describes.

表达普通活动时，可以先用“主语 + 时间 + 在 + 地点 + 动词 + 宾语”。这只是起步句型，不是“所有地点都必须在所有动词前”的规则。先判断地点是动作发生的背景，还是动词所描述的内容。

林安晚上在宿舍复习生词。

Lín Ān wǎnshang zài sùshè fùxí shēngcí.

Lin An reviews new words in the dorm in the evening.

Compare / 对比: 林安晚上复习生词在宿舍。

For a neutral written sentence, put the activity setting 在宿舍 before 复习. A spoken afterthought is a different discourse choice.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

Keep the meaning “on Saturday in the classroom”: arrange 小陈 / 练习写字 / 星期六 / 在教室. Can the time also go first?

保留“星期六在教室”的意思，排序：小陈 / 练习写字 / 星期六 / 在教室。时间能否放在句首？

_____

Write one sentence about reviewing vocabulary tonight at home, then one about where your notebook is placed. Use 复习 for the first and 放在 for the second.

写一句今晚在家复习生词的安排，再写一句笔记本放在哪里。第一句用“复习”，第二句用“放在”。

_____

Reference / 参考

小陈星期六在教室练习写字。星期六，小陈在教室练习写字 is also possible. Both keep the activity location before 练习 and preserve the day.

我今晚在家复习生词。我的笔记本放在书桌上。

The first sentence gives the activity setting before 复习. The second places the resulting location after 放. Other people or locations work if your intended facts stay consistent.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

Personal / classroom printing with source credit. Editorial: mandaringo.ai/editorial-policy/

Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 2 / 6

Chinese measure words: 本、张、杯 and counting practice

When counting ordinary objects, start with number + measure word + noun: 三本书. Choose the measure word for what you are counting and how it is grouped. A cup of tea and a pot of tea use different units even though both contain tea.

数普通物品时，先用“数词 + 量词 + 名词”，例如“三本书”。量词取决于数的对象及其计量方式；一杯茶和一壶茶都是茶，但计量单位不同。

我借了两本小说。

Wǒ jiè le liǎng běn xiǎoshuō.

I borrowed two novels.

Compare / 对比: 我借了两张小说。

张 does not conventionally count bound novels; 本 is the intended unit here.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

You need one sheet of paper and two pens. Complete 一___纸、两___笔. Why not 本 for the loose sheet?

你需要一张纸和两支笔。填空：一___纸、两___笔。散页纸为什么不用“本”？

_____

Ask for two notebooks and three postcards. Then change only the notebook quantity to one.

请求购买两本笔记本和三张明信片，再只把笔记本数量改成一本。

_____

Reference / 参考

一张纸、两支笔。张 counts a loose sheet and 支 counts individual pens. 本 would refer to a bound item such as a notebook, changing what is requested.

我要两本笔记本和三张明信片。现在改成一本笔记本，明信片还是三张。

Use 本 for the notebooks and 张 for the postcards. Change two to one only for notebooks; leave the postcards at three.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

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Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 3 / 6

了 vs 过: events, experience and changes with practice

Use verb + 了 to present an event as a bounded whole, and verb + 过 to focus on prior experience. Sentence-final 了 can signal a new situation. Choose the meaning you need before choosing the particle; neither particle simply replaces an English tense ending.

动词后的“了”可把事件作为一个整体来陈述，动词后的“过”侧重曾经的经历，句末“了”还可以提示新情况。先确定想表达什么，再选助词；两者都不只是英语时态词尾的对应物。

下课以后，我买了一本练习册。

Xiàkè yǐhòu, wǒ mǎi le yì běn liànxícè.

After class, I bought a workbook.

Compare / 对比: 我买过这种练习册。

This shifts the focus to prior experience of buying that kind; it does not by itself report the specific purchase after class.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

A learner used to take the bus but now walks. Which expresses the change: 我不坐公交车了 or 我昨天没坐公交车?

学习者以前乘公交，现在步行。哪句表达变化：“我不坐公交车了”还是“我昨天没坐公交车”？

_____

Write three separate messages: you bought a new dictionary yesterday; you have used that kind of dictionary before; you no longer carry the paper version.

分别写三句话：昨天买了一本新词典；以前用过这种词典；现在不再随身带纸质版。

_____

Reference / 参考

我不坐公交车了 expresses the changed habit or arrangement. 我昨天没坐公交车 only denies yesterday’s trip and does not establish the new habit.

我昨天买了一本新词典。我以前用过这种词典。我不随身带纸质版了。

Keep the purchase, experience and changed habit separate. Explain what each 了 or 过 contributes instead of calling all three sentences “past tense”.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

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Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 4 / 6

的、地、得: choose the right de with sentence practice

Choose 的、地 or 得 by the relationship between phrases. 的 commonly connects a description to a noun; 地 can introduce how an action is done before the verb; 得 can introduce a degree or result description after a verb or adjective. Sound alone cannot tell you which written form fits.

根据词组之间的关系选择“的、地、得”。“的”常把修饰语接到名词上，“地”可在动词前引出动作方式，“得”可在动词或形容词后引出程度、结果的描述。仅凭读音无法判断该写哪个字。

她写了一份详细的说明。

Tā xiě le yí fèn xiángxì de shuōmíng.

She wrote a detailed explanation.

Compare / 对比: 她写了一份详细地说明。

详细 modifies the noun 说明, so the written particle is 的, not the manner marker 地.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

Choose the written particles: 认真___同学；认真___复习；复习___很认真. Explain their roles.

选择书写用字：认真___同学；认真___复习；复习___很认真。分别说明作用。

_____

Describe an accurate answer, answering carefully, and answering clearly in three short sentences. Choose each de by its role.

分别用三个短句描述：准确的答案、认真地回答、回答得清楚。根据作用选择 de。

_____

Reference / 参考

认真的同学；认真地复习；复习得很认真。的 modifies a noun, 地 marks manner before the verb, and 得 introduces a description after it.

这是一个准确的答案。她认真地回答问题。她回答得很清楚。

In the first sentence, 的 modifies a noun. In the second, 地 introduces manner before the action. In the third, 得 introduces the evaluation after 回答.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

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Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 5 / 6

Chinese comparisons: 比、没有 and 不比 with practice

A basic comparison is A + 比 + B + adjective: 这条路比那条路短. Keep the direction of comparison clear. A 不比 B 贵 denies that A is more expensive; A 没有 B 贵 says A is less expensive. These are different claims.

基本比较句是“A + 比 + B + 形容词”，例如“这条路比那条路短”。要保持比较方向清楚：“A 不比 B 贵”否定 A 更贵，“A 没有 B 贵”表示 A 更便宜，两者不是同一个判断。

蓝色的笔记本比绿色的贵六元。

Lánsè de bǐjìběn bǐ lǜsè de guì liù yuán.

The blue notebook costs six yuan more than the green one.

Compare / 对比: 绿色的笔记本比蓝色的贵六元。

Swapping only the objects reverses the price fact. To swap them faithfully, use 便宜六元.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

Bag A costs 80 yuan and bag B costs 95 yuan. Complete A 比 B ___ and B 比 A ___. Include the price difference.

A 包八十元，B 包九十五元。补充“A 比 B ___”与“B 比 A ___”，都写出价差。

_____

Bus A takes 25 minutes; bus B takes 40. Compare travel time, state the fifteen-minute difference, then explain why that does not prove A costs less.

A 车程二十五分钟，B 四十分钟。比较用时并说出十五分钟的差值，再说明为何这不能证明 A 票价更低。

_____

Reference / 参考

A 比 B 便宜十五元；B 比 A 贵十五元。The amount stays fifteen while the comparison direction and adjective change together.

坐 A 比坐 B 少用十五分钟。A 的车程更短，但题目没有提供票价，不能判断哪个更便宜。

Compare time with time, keep minutes as the unit, and do not infer a price from travel duration.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

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Six grammar transfer cards

六个语法主题迁移卡 · 6 / 6

把 sentences: show what happens to an object

A useful 把 sentence puts the affected object before the verb and explains what is done to it: 请把窗户关上. Start with an object your listener can identify and an action with a clear result or destination. Do not convert every subject-verb-object sentence into 把 order.

实用的把字句把受影响的对象放在动词前，并说明怎样处理它：“请把窗户关上”。先从听者能识别的对象，以及有明确结果或去向的动作练起，不要把所有主谓宾句机械转换成把字句。

请把杯子放在托盘上。

Qǐng bǎ bēizi fàng zài tuōpán shàng.

Please put the cup on the tray.

Compare / 对比: 请把杯子放。

The destination is missing from this instruction. Add 在托盘上 to complete the intended action.

Check, then make your own / 自测与迁移

The request is “do not put the dictionary on the floor”. Arrange 别 / 把 / 词典 / 放在地上. Does 把词典看 change the intended action?

要求是“不要把词典放在地上”。排序：别 / 把 / 词典 / 放在地上。“把词典看”是否保留所需动作？

Ask someone to put a ticket into an envelope, then say you have not finished writing the address yet. Use 把 in both sentences.

请别人把票放进信封，再说明自己还没写完地址。两句都用“把”。

Reference / 参考

别把词典放在地上。别 goes before 把; 词典 is the object; 放在地上 gives the prohibited destination. 看 changes the action and lacks the intended destination.

请把票放进信封里。我还没把地址写完。

Give the ticket a destination and the writing an unfinished result. Keep 还没 before 把 and preserve the distinction between the ticket and the address.

Full lesson, all examples and grammar references

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