**Fame Train Grammar Summary**

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| **Expressing "very" with "得很 déhěn"** | You can use the structure **adjective + 得很 déhěn** in a Chinese sentence to express "very."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  他写的诗浪漫**得很**。 Tā xiěde shī làngmàn **déhěn**. (The poems he wrote are **very** romantic.)  这位诗人在唐朝著名**得很**。Zhèwèi shīrén zài Táng cháo zhùmíng **déhěn**. (The poet was **very** famous during the Tang dynasty.)  这部小说是关于当代生活的，现实**得很**。Zhèbù xiǎoshuō shì guānyú dāngdài shēnghuó de, xiànshí **déhěn**. (This novel is about contemporary life, and it's **very** realistic.) |
| **Expressing "have plenty of" with "有的是 yǒudeshì"** | You can use the structure **subject + 有的是 yǒudeshì + noun phrase** to express "have plenty of."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  唐朝**有的是**出色的诗人。Táng cháo **yǒudeshì** chūsè de shīrén. (The Tang dynasty has **plenty of** outstanding poets.)  我爸爸**有的是**关于诗歌的书。Wǒ bàba **yǒudeshì** guānyú shīgē de shū. (My dad **has plenty of** books about poetry.)  我们学校**有的是**著名的教授。Wǒmen xuéxiào **yǒudeshì** zhùmíng de jiàoshòu. (Our school **has plenty of** famous professors.)  **Note:**   * You may have learned previously that 有的yǒude also means "some." For example, 我买了一些书，**有的**是关于诗歌的。Wǒ mǎile yīxiē shū, **yǒude** shì guānyú shīgēde. (I bought some books, and **some** of them are about poetry.) You may need to look at the context to decide the appropriate meaning of the word. * A similar phrase is 很多hěnduō (many). For example, 我们学校有**很多**诗人。Wǒmen xuéxiào yǒu **hěnduō** shīrén. (There are **many** poets in my school.) |
| **Expressing "even" using "都dōu"** | You can use the structure **subject + 都dōu + predicate** to express "even."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这首诗非常长，我**都**读不完。Zhèshǒu shī fēicháng cháng, wǒ **dōu** dú bùwán. (This poem is very long; I cannot **even** finish reading it.)  这位诗人很喜欢独处，他妈妈**都**很少和他见面。Zhèwèi shīrén hěn xǐhuān dúchǔ, tā māma **dōu** hěnshǎo hétā jiànmiàn. (This poet likes to spend time alone very much; **even** his mom seldom meets with him.)  这部电影太伤感了，我**都**不想看结局。Zhèbù diànyǐng tài shānggǎn le, wǒ **dōu** bùxiǎng kàn jiéjú. (This movie is too sad, and I don't **even** want to watch the ending.)  **Note:**  The word 都dōu also means "both/all." For example, 我和我哥哥**都**很喜欢诗歌。Wǒ hé wǒ gēge **dōu** hěn xǐhuān shīgē. (**Both** my older brother and I like poetry.) |
| **Expressing "apparently/it seems" with "看来kànlái"** | You can use the structure**看来kànlái + judgment** in a Chinese sentence to express "apparently/it seems" and make a judgment.  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  **看来**他非常喜欢文学。**Kànlái** tā fēicháng xǐhuān wénxué.(**Apparently,** he likes literature very much.)  **看来**这首词的风格很优雅。**Kànlái** zhèshǒu cí de fēnggé hěn yōuyǎ. (**Apparently**, the style of this *ci* verse is very elegant.)  **看来**宋朝有很多出色的诗人。**Kànlái** Sòng cháo yǒu hěnduō chūsè de shīrén. (**It seems** there were many outstanding poets in the Song dynasty.) |
| **Expressing "have no choice but to" with "只好zhǐhǎo/只能zhǐnéng"** | You can use the structure **situation,** **(subject +) 只好zhǐhǎo/只能zhǐnéng + verb phrase** to express "have no choice but to."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这本小说太无聊了，我**只好**不再读它。Zhè běn xiǎoshuō tài wúliáo le, wǒ **zhǐhǎo** bùzài dú tā. (This book is too boring, and I **have no choice but** **to** stop reading it.)  她不喜欢宋词，她爸爸**只好**让她读唐诗。Tā bù xǐhuān Sòng cí, tā bàba **zhǐhǎo** ràng tā dú Táng shī. (She doesn’t like Song *ci*, and her dad **had no choice but to** have her read Tang poetry.)  这首歌的节奏很慢，我**只好**唱另一首歌。Zhèshǒu gē de jiézòu hěn màn, wǒ **zhǐhǎo** chàng lìng yīshǒu gē. (The rhythm of this song is very slow, and I **have no choice but to** sing another song.) |
| **Expressing "so/really" using "可kě…了le"** | You can use the structure **可kě + adjective phrase/verb phrase + 了le** to intensify an adjective or emphasize a verb and express "so/really."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这本关于诗词的书**可**珍贵**了**！Zhèběn guānyú shīcí de shū **kě** zhēnguì **le**! (This book about poetry is **so** valuable!)  他对这本书的作者**可**佩服**了**！Tā duì zhèběn shū de zuòzhě **kě** pèifú **le**! (He **really** admires the author of this book!)  你的作品很优秀，**可**让人难忘**了**！Nǐde zuòpǐn hěn yōuxiù, **kě** ràngrén nánwàng **le**! (Your literary work is very brilliant, and it's **so** unforgettable!) |
| **Expressing "almost didn't" with "差点chàdiǎn + 没méi"** | You can use the structure **subject + 差点chàdiǎn + 没méi + verb phrase** in a Chinese sentence to express "almost didn't."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这首元曲太长了，我**差点没**读完，Zhèshǒu Yuán qǔ tài cháng le, wǒ **chàdiǎn méi** dú wán. (This *qu* verse is too long, and I **almost didn't** finish reading it.)  这部小说的开头很无聊，我**差点没**继续读下去。Zhèbù xiǎoshuō de kāitóu hěn wúliáo, wǒ **chàdiǎn méi** jìxù dú xiàqù. (The beginning of this novel is very boring, and I **almost didn't** continue reading it.)  她写的诗格式太随意了，她的中文老师**差点没**给她分数。Tā xiěde shī géshì tài suíyì le, tāde Zhōngwén lǎoshī **chàdiǎn méi** gěi tā fēnshù. (The format of the poem she wrote was too casual, and her teacher **almost didn't** give her points.) |
| **Expressing "no matter…anyway" with "不管bùguǎn…反正fǎnzhèng"** | You can use the structure **不管bùguǎn +** **situation, 反正fǎnzhèng + verb phrase** to express "no matter…anyway" and describe doing something "no matter what."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  **不管**你喜不喜欢元曲，**反正**我喜欢。**Bùguǎn** nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuān Yuán qǔ, **fǎnzhèng** wǒ xǐhuān. (**No matter** if you like Yuan *qu* or not, I like it **anyway**.)  **不管**这本书的作者是谁，**反正**我要买。**Bùguǎn** zhèběnshū de zuòzhě shì shéi, **fǎnzhèng** wǒ yào mǎi. (**No matter** who the author of this book is, I am buying it **anyway**.)  **不管**你怎么想，**反正**我要继续写诗。**Bùguǎn** nǐ zěnme xiǎng, **fǎnzhèng** wǒ yào jìxù xiě shī. (**No matter** what you think. I will continue to write poems **anyway**.) |
| **Expressing "with great difficulty" using "好(不)容易hǎo(bù)róngyì + 才cái "** | You can use the structure **subject + 好(不)容易hǎo(bù)róngyì + 才cái + result** to express "with great difficulty." In the structure, the word 不bù can be omitted without affecting the meaning and function of the whole structure.  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这首元曲很深刻，我**好不容易才**读懂。Zhè shǒu Yuán qǔ hěn shēnkè, wǒ **hǎobùróngyì** **cái** dú dǒng. (This Yuan *qu* verse was very profound, and I read and understood it **with great difficulty**.)  我们最后**好不容易才**理解了元曲的特点。Wǒmen zuìhòu **hǎobùróngyì cái** lǐjiě le Yuánqǔ de tèdiǎn. (We finally understood the characteristics of Yuan *qu* **with great difficulty**.)  她**好容易才**熟悉了这首诗。Tā **hǎoróngyì cái** shúxī le zhè shǒu shī. (It was **with great difficulty** that I got familiar with this poem.) |
| **Expressing "feel free to" with "尽管jǐnguǎn"** | You can use the structure**尽管jǐnguǎn + verb phrase** in a Chinese sentence to express "feel free to."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  你有问题就**尽管**问。Nǐ yǒu wèntí jiù **jǐnguǎn** wèn. (**Feel free to** ask questions if you have any.)  这些关于自由诗的书你**尽管**看。Zhèxiē guānyú zìyóushī de shū nǐ **jǐnguǎn** kàn. (**Feel free to** read these books about free verse.)  你觉得这首诗不好就**尽管**说。Nǐ juéde zhèshǒushī bùhǎo jiù **jǐnguǎn** shuō. (Please **feel free to** say it if you feel this poem is not good.)  **Note:**  You may have learned previously the structure**尽管 jǐnguǎn + statement 1, (但是dànshì/可是kěshì) + subject + 还是 + statement 2** to express "although…still," in which the word 尽管jǐnguǎn means "although." You can differentiate these two uses of尽管jǐnguǎn by looking at the context and the overall structure. |
| **Expressing "have to" with "不得不bùdébù"** | You can use the structure **subject + 不得不bùdébù + verb phrase** to express "have to."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这首诗太独特了，我**不得不**再读一遍。Zhèshǒu shī tài dútè le, wǒ **bùdébù** zài dú yībiàn. (This poem is unique, and I **had to** read it once again.)  她特别喜欢徐志摩的诗，我**不得不**买了一本他的诗集给她。Tā tèbié xǐhuān Xú Zhìmó de shī, wǒ **bùdébù** mǎile yīběn táde shījí gěi tā. (She especially likes Xu Zhimo's poems, and I **had to** buy her a collection of his poems.)  我哥哥只喜欢自由诗，我**不得不**给他写了一首。Wǒ gège zhǐ xǐhuān zìyóushī, wǒ **bùdébù** gěitā xiěle yīshǒu. (My older brother only likes free verse poems, and I **had to** write him one.) |
| **Expressing "nearly/almost" using "几乎jīhū"** | You can use the structure **subject + 几乎jīhū + predicate** to express "nearly/almost."  **Note:** You may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will **not** be assessed on these words in this lesson. Just focus on the grammar points you are learning.  **For example:**  这个夏天，他**几乎**读了书架上所有的书。Zhègè xiàtiān, tā **jīhū** dúle shūjià shàng suǒyǒu de shū. (This summer, he read **nearly** all the books on the bookshelf.)  这首诗**几乎**表达了我所有的感受。Zhèshǒu shī **jīhū** biǎodá le wǒ suǒyǒu de gǎnshòu. (This poem expressed **almost** all my feelings.)  爱情**几乎**是每首自由诗的主题。Àiqqíng **jīhū** shì měishǒu zìyóushī de zhǔtí. (Love is the theme of **almost** every free verse poem.) |