

## Unit 24: Review and Study Guide

### New Vocabulary

#### ADVERBS

<b>xiāngdāng</b>	quite, rather, pretty
<b>zànshí</b>	temporarily, for the time being
<b>zhìshǎo</b>	at least

#### ATTRIBUTIVES

<b>duōmínzú</b>	multi-ethnic
<b>duōyuán</b>	diverse
<b>Mǎlái</b>	Malay
<b>qíyú</b>	other, the remaining, the rest
<b>suǒyǒu</b>	all, every
<b>wúxiàn</b>	wireless, Wi-Fi
<b>xīnxíng</b>	new type of, new model of

#### AUXILIARY VERBS

<b>jiāng</b>	will, would (formal style)
<b>nìngyuàn</b>	would rather, prefer to

#### BOUND FORMS

<b>děng</b>	and so on, et cetera
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#### EXPRESSIONS

<b>dà-tóng-xiǎo-yì</b>	be largely the same
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#### IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

<b>bú shì ma</b>	“isn’t it?”, “isn’t that so?”
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#### MEASURES

<b>duì</b>	(used for pairs)
<b>Línjǐ</b>	Ringgit (Malaysian currency)
<b>suǒ</b>	(for schools, hospitals, houses)
<b>xiàng</b>	(for documents, clauses, items)

#### NOUNS

<b>bǎoxiūqī</b>	warranty period
<b>dàzìrán</b>	nature
<b>dìbù</b>	point, situation, condition
<b>duōméitǐ</b>	multimedia
<b>duōshù</b>	majority
<b>fāngyán</b>	dialect
<b>gōngnéng</b>	function, feature
<b>gòngxiàn</b>	contribution
<b>hóuzi</b>	monkey

<b>huánjìng</b>	environment, surroundings
<b>Huárén</b>	Chinese person, Chinese
<b>Huáshè</b>	Chinese community
<b>Huáwén</b>	Chinese language
<b>Huáyǔ</b>	Chinese (language)
<b>jīlǚ</b>	discipline
<b>kē</b>	school subject, branch of study
<b>lǎohǔ</b>	tiger
<b>lóngzi</b>	cage
<b>Mǎlǎiyǔ</b>	Malay (language)
<b>méijièyǔ</b>	language or medium of instruction
<b>nǚxiào</b>	girls’ school
<b>quánqiú</b>	the whole world, the entire globe
<b>rèdài</b>	the tropics
<b>ruǎnjiàn</b>	software
<b>shīzi</b>	lion
<b>shùxué</b>	mathematics
<b>Tǎnmǐ’ěryǔ</b>	Tamil (language)
<b>xiàngjiāo</b>	rubber
<b>xiàngzhēng</b>	symbol, emblem
<b>xiédìng</b>	agreement
<b>xínghào</b>	model, model number
<b>xìtǒng</b>	system
<b>yímín</b>	immigrant, migrant
<b>yīndiào</b>	accent, intonation, tone
<b>yǐngxiǎng</b>	influence
<b>yuánzhùmín</b>	native people
<b>yúlè</b>	entertainment, recreation
<b>yǔwén</b>	language and literature
<b>zhìshāng</b>	intelligence, IQ
<b>zhíwù</b>	plants, vegetation
<b>zuòyòng</b>	function, effect
<b>PATTERNS</b>	
<b>dàole...dìbù</b>	reach the point that/where...
<b>qìdào...zuòyòng</b>	have a...function or effect
<b>shòudào...yǐngxiǎng</b>	be influenced by...

<b>yóuyú...</b>	because of..., due to...
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#### PHRASES

<b>bǐjìběn diànnǎo</b>	notebook computer
<b>cāozuò xìtǒng</b>	operating system
<b>dà duōshù</b>	the great majority
<b>dà xióngmāo</b>	giant panda
<b>fēnqī fùkuǎn</b>	pay by installments
<b>gōngzuò yǔyán</b>	working language
<b>hóng xīngxíng</b>	orangutan
<b>jù wǒ suǒzhī</b>	according to what I know
<b>nánǚ tóngxiào</b>	coeducation
<b>xiàngjiāo shù</b>	rubber tree
<b>yìngyòng ruǎnjiàn</b>	software application, app
<b>zìrán huánjìng</b>	natural environment

#### PLACE WORDS

<b>Bīngchéng</b>	Penang
<b>cǐdì</b>	this place, here
<b>Xīnjiāpō Zhíwùyuán</b>	Singapore Botanic Gardens
<b>Yinni</b>	Indonesia
<b>zhíwùyuán</b>	botanic garden

#### RESULTATIVE COMPOUNDS

<b>shòudào</b>	receive
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#### STATIVE VERBS

<b>cánrěn</b>	be cruel
<b>chángjiàn</b>	be commonly seen, common
<b>dúli</b>	be independent
<b>kǎixī</b>	be a shame, be a pity, regrettable
<b>kūzào</b>	be dull, dry, uninteresting
<b>qiángdà</b>	be powerful
<b>wúqù</b>	be uninteresting, dull
<b>zhèngshì</b>	be formal
<b>zìrán</b>	be natural
<b>TIME WORDS</b>	
<b>dàhòunián</b>	year after next
<b>mùqián</b>	at present, currently

**VERBS**

<b>ānzhūāng</b>	install
<b>bǎohù</b>	protect
<b>cāozuò</b>	operate, manipulate
<b>chuànglì</b>	found, create, establish
<b>dàiyōu</b>	carry, bear
<b>dìnggòu</b>	order
<b>guǎnlǐ</b>	manage, administer, control

<b>jiāngjìn</b>	be close to, nearly be, almost be
<b>juézhǒng</b>	become extinct, die out
<b>miànlín</b>	face, be faced with
<b>péizhí</b>	cultivate (plants or human talent)
<b>pòhuài</b>	destroy, damage
<b>qiān</b>	sign
<b>quēshǎo</b>	lack, be short of
<b>yìngyòng</b>	apply

<b>zànzhù</b>	support, sponsor
<b>zèngsòng</b>	present as a gift
<b>zhìzào</b>	manufacture
<b>zhuāng</b>	install

**VERB-OBJECT COMPOUNDS**

<b>duànnǎi</b>	wean
<b>fùkuǎn</b>	pay a sum of money, pay
<b>shàngwǎng</b>	go online, get on the Internet

**Major New Grammar Patterns**

**SHÒU(DÀO)...YǐNGXIǎNG:** Yǒu yībùfēn cíhuì shòudào le bēndì qítā sānzhǒng yúyánde yǐngxiǎng. “There’s a part of the vocabulary that has been influenced by the other three local languages.” (24-1)

**YÓUYÚ:** yóuyú zìrán huánjìng búduànde bèi pòhuài “due to the constant destruction of the natural environment” (24-2)

**DÀOLE...DÌBÙ:** Hóng xīngxīng dào le miànlín juézhǒngde dìbù. “Orangutans have reached the point where they’re facing extinction.” (24-2)

**Qǐ(DÀO)...ZUÒYONG:** Dòngwùyuán kényī qǐdào xiāngdāng dàde jiàoyù zuòyong. “Zoos can have a pretty big educational function.” (24-2)

**DĚNG AND DĚNGDĚNG:** shùxué, dìlǐ, lìshǐ děng “math, geography, history and so on” (24-3)