Reader Level
Level One

Unique Characters
300

卷发公司的案子

Juǎnfà Gōngsī de Àn zi

Sherlock Holmes and the Case of the Curly Haired Company

Arthur Conan Doyle

Mandarin Companion
Chinese Graded Readers

Published by Mind Spark Press LLC Shanghai, China

Mandarin Companion is a trademark of Mind Spark Press LLC.

Copyright © Mind Spark Press LLC, 2013

For information about educational or bulk purchases, please contact Mind Spark Press at BUSINESS@MANDARINCOMPANION.COM.

Instructor and learner resources and traditional Chinese editions of the Mandarin Companion series are available at WWW.MANDARINCOMPANION.COM.

First paperback print edition 2013

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data Sherlock Holmes and the Case of the Curly Haired Company: Mandarin Companion Graded Readers: Level 1 , Simplified Chinese Edition / Arthur Conan Doyle; [edited by] John Pasden, Yang Renjun, Yu Cui Shanghai, China: Mind Spark Press LLC, 2013 Library of Congress Control Number: 2015901609

ISBN: 9781941875018 (Paperback)
ISBN: 9781941875148 (Paperback/traditional ch)
ISBN: 9780991005246 (ebook)
ISBN: 9780991005260 (ebook/traditional ch)

MCID: SSS20220926T175214

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

What Graded Readers can do for you

Welcome to Mandarin Companion!

We've worked hard to create enjoyable stories that can help you build confidence and competence and get better at Chinese–at the right level for you.

Our graded readers have controlled and simplified language that allows you to bring together the language you've learned so far and absorb how words work naturally together. Research suggests that learners need to "encounter" a word 10-30 times before truly learning it. Graded readers provide the repetition that you need to develop fluency NOW at your level.

In the next section, you can take an assessment and discover if this is the right level for you. We also explain how it won't just improve your Chinese skills but will have a wide range of benefits, from better test scores to increased confidence.

We hope you enjoy our books, and best of luck with your studies.
Jared and John

Frequently Asked Questions

Do you have versions with pinyin over the characters?

No. Although this method is common for native Chinese learners, research and experience show it distracts a second language learner and slows down their ability to learn the characters. If you require pinyin to read most of the characters at this level, you should read something easier.

Is there an English translation of the story?

No. Research and experience show that an English translation will slow down the development of your Chinese language learning skills.

Is this the right level for me?

Let's find out. Open to a story page with characters and start reading. Keep track of the number of characters you *don't* know but don't count any key words you don't know. If there are more than 6 unknown characters on that page, you may want to consider reading our books at a lower level. If the unknown characters are fewer than 6, then this book is likely at your level! If you find that you know all the characters, you may be ready for a higher level. However, even if you know all the characters but are reading slowly, you should consider building reading speed before moving up a level.

How do you decide which characters to include at each level?

Each level includes a core set of characters based on our extensive analysis of the most common characters and words taught to and used by those learning Chinese as a second language. All books at each level are based on the same core set and they can be read in any order.

What to expect in a Level 1 book?

It's important that you read at the level that is right for you. Check out the next page to learn more about Extensive Reading and how we use that in graded readers to support the learning of Chinese by just enjoying a good story.

Books in our Level 1 like this one:

- Include a core set of 300 Chinese words and characters learners are most likely to know.
- Are about 10,000 characters in length
- Use level appropriate grammar
- Include pinyin and a translation of words and characters you are not

expected to know at this level
- Include a glossary at the back of book
- Include proper nouns that are underlined

What is Extensive Reading?

It will improve test scores, your reading speed and comprehension, speaking, listening and writing skills. You'll pick up grammar naturally, you'll begin understanding in Chinese, your confidence will improve, and you'll enjoy learning the language.

Graded Readers are based on science that is backed by mountains of research and proven by learners all over the world. They are founded on the theories of Extensive Reading and Comprehensible Input.

Extensive Reading is reading at a level where you can understand almost all of what you are reading (ideally 98%) at a comfortable speed, as opposed to stumbling through dense paragraphs word by word.

When you read extensively, you'll understand most of the words and find yourself fully engaged with the story.

Reading at 98% comprehension is the sweet spot to max out your learning gains. You do still learn at the Intensive Reading level (90–98%), but the closer you are to the Extensive level, the faster your progress.

No one should be reading below a 90% comprehension level.

It's called Reading Pain for a reason. You spend so much time in a dictionary and after 30 painful minutes on ONE paragraph, you're not even sure what you've just read!

If you want to know more, check out our website

www.mandarincompanion.com

Table of Contents

Story Notes	vii
Character Adaptations	viii
Cast of Characters	viii
Locations	x
Chapter 1 有意思的案子	1
Chapter 2 一个广告	7
Chapter 3 新工作	14
Chapter 4 公司关门了?	15
Chapter 5 茶馆里的事	16
Chapter 6 去茶馆	17
Chapter 7 你们听!	18
Chapter 8 等人	19
Chapter 9 真的是他!	20
Chapter 10 都明白了	21
Key Words	22
Grammar Points	26
Credits and Acknowledgments	31
About Mandarin Companion	32
Other Stories from Mandarin Companion	33

Story Notes

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous creation in Sherlock Holmes bore fruit in a multitude of stories. His 1891 classic "The Red-Headed League" proved especially ripe for adaptation. Although the original involves a group of red-headed males, there are no native Chinese with this hair color. To suit the purposes of the adaptation, we have changed "red-headed" to "curly-haired" since Chinese with curly hair are about as uncommon as red-heads are in the Western world.

The character of Sherlock Holmes is well known in China with the transliterated name of 歇洛克·福尔摩斯 (Xiēluòkè Fú'ěrmósī). In adapting this book, we carefully selected a name that not only would be less obtuse for Chinese learners but would also carry weight and meaning to the persona of Sherlock. The name of 高明 (Gāo Míng), of which 高 is a common family name, means "brilliant" or "superior".

The location has been adapted from Victorian London to 1920s Shanghai. During this period, Shanghai was known as "The Paris of the East, the New York of the West." It became the focal point of many activities that would eventually shape modern China. The architectural style of many grand buildings built during this period were modeled after British and American designs to suit the preferences of the influential Western businessmen. This time period of Shanghai parallels the period of Victorian London.

Character Adaptations

The following is a list of the characters from this Chinese story followed by their corresponding English names from Arthur Conan Doyle's original story. The names below are not translations; they are new Chinese names used for the Chinese versions of the original characters. Think of them as all-new characters in a Chinese story.

高明 (Gāo Míng) – Sherlock Holmes
赵亮 (Zhào Liàng) – Doctor Watson
谢先生 (Xiè Xiānsheng) – Jabez Wilson
刘路飞 (Liú Lùfēi) – Vincent Spaulding
老板 (Lǎobǎn) – Duncan Ross/William Morris
万经理 (Wàn Jīnglǐ) – Mr. Merryweather
老王 (Lǎo Wáng) – Peter Jones

Cast of Characters

高明
(Gāo Míng)

赵亮
(Zhào Liàng)

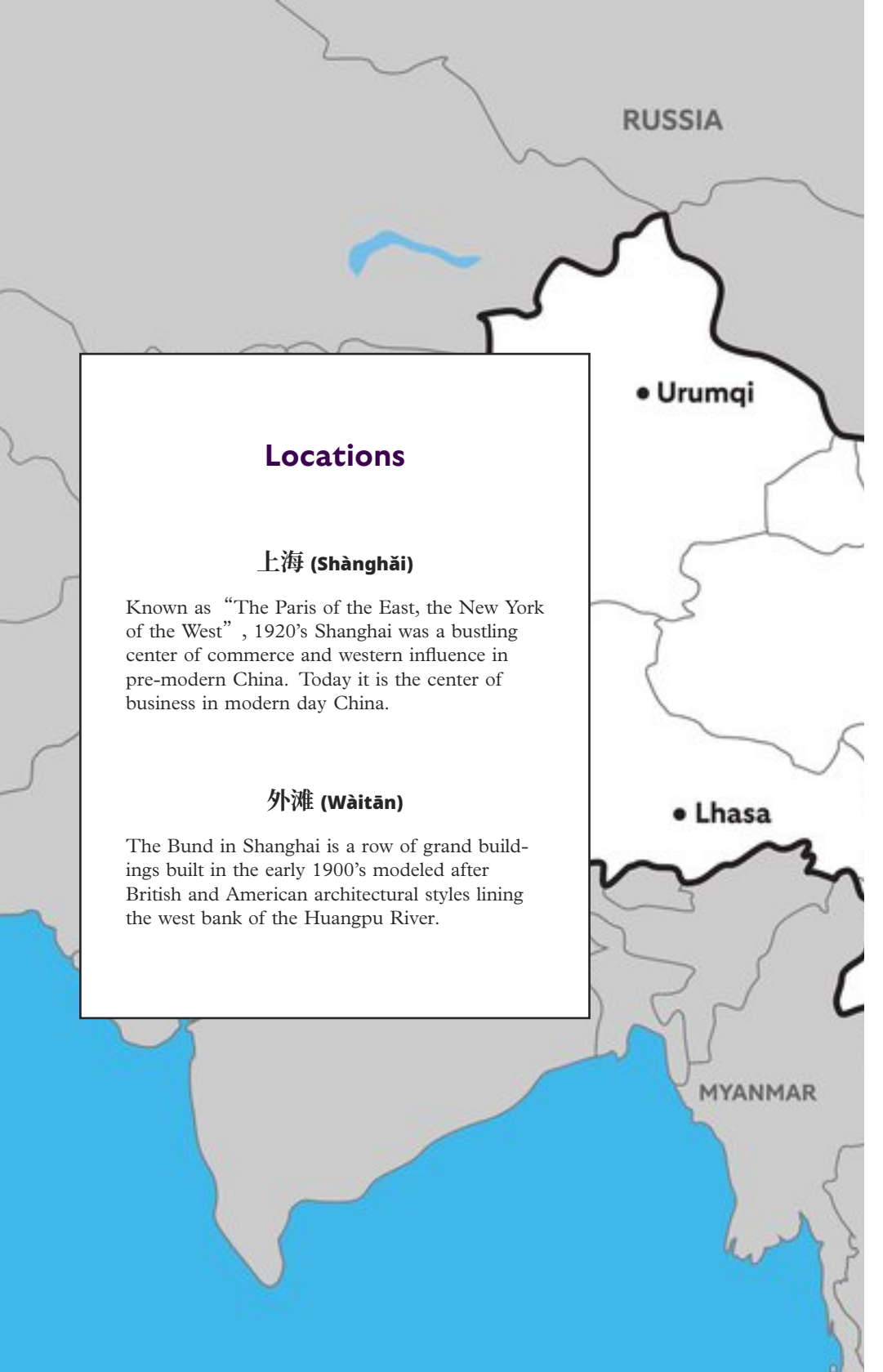
谢先生
(Xiè Xiānsheng)

刘路飞
(Liú Lùfēi)

老板
(Lǎobǎn)

万经理
(Wàn Jīnglǐ)

老王
(Lǎo Wáng)



Locations

上海 (Shànghǎi)

Known as "The Paris of the East, the New York of the West", 1920's Shanghai was a bustling center of commerce and western influence in pre-modern China. Today it is the center of business in modern day China.

外滩 (Wàitān)

The Bund in Shanghai is a row of grand buildings built in the early 1900's modeled after British and American architectural styles lining the west bank of the Huangpu River.

MONGOLIA
Shenyang
NORTH KOREA
Beijing
Tianjin
Dalian
SOUTH KOREA
Qingdao
Yellow Sea
Xi'an
上海 Shanghai
Nanjingo
Suzhou
Ningbo
Chengdu
Wuhan
Hangzhou
East China Sea
Taiwan
Guangzhou
Hong Kong
Macao
VIETNAM
South China Sea
LAOS
Hainan
THAILAND
PHILIPPINES

One

有意思的案子

一个星期五的上午，天气很好。高明一边吃早饭一边看那天的报纸[1]，可是他觉得很没意思，因为他很长时间没有处理[2]案子[3]了。赵亮不想看报纸[1]，他想一个人出去走走。中午，赵亮回来的时候，看到高明在跟一个男人说话。现在，高明看起来很高兴，话很多，跟上午很不一样[4]。赵亮又看了一下那个男人，不高，有点儿胖，

1 报纸 (bàozhǐ) *n.* newspaper
2 处理 (chǔlǐ) *v.* to handle, to deal with
3 案子 (ànzi) *n.* (criminal or legal) case
4 跟……一样 (gēn…yīyàng) *phrase* the same as...

最有意思[5]的是，他的头发[6]是卷的。“头发[6]这么卷的男人，我从来没有[7]看到过。有意思[5]！”赵亮想。

这个时候，高明也看到了赵亮。他笑[8]着对赵亮说：“来，小赵。我这里有一个新案子[3]，你一定[9]想听一下。”说完，他对那个卷发[10]男人说：“谢先生，这是我的朋友赵亮。他会跟我一起处理[2]你的案子[3]。”那个男人看了看赵亮，好像[11]不太相信[12]赵亮。

“谢先生，你再多说一点你的案子[3]吧。我很少听说这么奇怪[13]的事。现在，我还不知

5 有意思 (yǒuyìsi) *adj.* interesting
6 头发 (tóufa) *n.* hair
7 从来没有 (cónglái méiyǒu) *phrase* to have never (done something)
8 笑 (xiào) *v.* to laugh at (someone)
9 一定 (yīdìng) *adv.* surely, certainly
10 卷发 (juǎnfà) *n.* curly hair
11 好像 (hǎoxiàng) *v.* to seem that
12 相信 (xiāngxìn) *v.* to believe
13 奇怪 (qíguài) *adj.* strange

道你的案子是不是跟别的案子有关。”高明又对卷发男人说。

卷发男人慢慢地拿出了一张报纸。这个时候，赵亮又认真地看了一下这个人。他很想跟高明一样，很快就可以知道这个

14 跟……有关 (gēn…yǒuguān) *phrase* about..., related to...

15 认真 (rènzhēn) *adj.* earnest, serious

人是做什么的。可是，赵亮又看了一会儿，还是不知道这个男人是做什么的。

高明好像[11]知道赵亮在想什么，马上问卷发[10]男人："谢先生，你是茶馆[16]老板[17]吧？你以前是不是在饭店[18]工作过？还有，你是不是去过海南？"

"你怎么知道？我没告诉过你啊！"卷发[10]男人没想到高明知道这些事。

高明马上笑[8]了，对他说："你的身上有茶的味道[19]。如果不是每天都在茶馆[16]里，就不可能会有这样的味道[19]。你看你的左手，上面有一些伤口[20]，经常用刀[21]的人才会有这

16 茶馆 (cháguǎn) *n.* teahouse
17 老板 (lǎobǎn) *n.* boss
18 饭店 (fàndiàn) *n.* restaurant
19 味道 (wèidao) *n.* scent, flavor
20 伤口 (shāngkǒu) *n.* wound, cut
21 刀 (dāo) *n.* knife

样的伤口[20]。还有，我去过海南，你手上的这个东西，只有海南才有。”

赵亮一下子不知道应该[22]说什么。他以前总是[23]听别人说高明聪明[24]，这次他真的知道了。卷发[10]男人笑[8]了，他对高明说：“我真没想到你都说对了！别人都说这样的案子[3]

22 应该 (yīnggāi) *aux.* should, ought to
23 总是 (zǒngshì) *adv.* always
24 聪明 (cōngming) *adj.* smart

应该[22]找你，现在，我真的相信[12]了！”

高明也笑[8]了，说：“那个广告[25]是不是在这张报纸[1]上？你能给我看一下吗？”

“对。就是这张。”卷发[10]男人一边说，一边给高明那张报纸[1]。

25 广告 (guǎnggào) *n.* advertisement

Two

一个广告

高明拿着报纸[1]，先看了一下报纸[1]的时间，是 1921 年 10 月 7 日，已经两个月了。然后，他看到报纸[1]的左边有一个广告[25]：

新新卷发[10]公司现在需要[26]一个卷发[10]助理[27]。每天工作六个小时，一个月七百[28]块。如果你是一个卷发[10]男人，身体好，就可以来天平路 100 号面试[29]。

---

26 需要 (xūyào) *v.* to need
27 助理 (zhùlǐ) *n.* assistant
28 百 (bǎi) *num.* hundred
29 面试 (miànshì) *v.* to interview

赵亮也看了一下这个广告，他觉得这是一个奇怪的广告，但是又不知道哪里奇怪。

高明对赵亮说：“小赵，你帮我记一下报纸的名字和时间。”然后他又对谢先生说：“好了，谢先生，请你说说你为什么要给我们看这个广告吧。”

30 记 (jì) *v.* to make a note, to write down

“你刚才[31]说对了，我在南京路上开了一个茶馆[16]。那是一个小生意[32]。开茶馆[16]不会有很多钱。以前有两个人帮我，但是因为生意[32]不好，现在只有一个人帮我了。为了[33]学做茶馆[16]生意[32]，那个男人只要一半的钱。”谢先生慢慢说。

“那个男人叫什么名字?”高明问。

“他叫刘路飞，25 岁了，很聪明[24]。我知道，他可以有更好的工作，有更多的钱。可是，他很想来我的茶馆[16]工作，还只要一

31 刚才 (gāngcái) *tn.* just now
32 生意 (shēngyi) *n.* business
33 为了 (wèile) *prep.* in order to, for the purpose of

半的钱，我为什么不要他呢？”谢先生说。

高明笑[8]了，他说：“真的吗？只让老板[17]给一半的钱？我从来没有[7]听说过这样奇怪[13]的人。这个叫刘路飞的人跟这个卷发公司的广告一样[4]奇怪[13]。”

“但是他也有一个问题。”谢先生马上说，“他太喜欢拍照[34]了，每天都在茶馆[16]外面拍很多照片[35]，拍完以后马上回茶馆[16]的地下室[36]洗照片[37]。这是他最大的问题。但是他工作的时候很不错[38]。”

---

34 拍照 (pāizhào) *vo.* to take a photo
35 照片 (zhàopiàn) *n.* photograph
36 地下室 (dìxiàshì) *n.* basement, underground room
37 洗照片 (xǐ zhàopiàn) *vo.* to develop photographs
38 不错 (bùcuò) *adj.* pretty good, not bad

听到这里，赵亮觉得更奇怪了，他问谢先生：“茶馆里只有你和刘路飞两个人吗？”

“对，只有他在这里工作。”谢先生说，“我也没有别的家人。”

高明又问谢先生：“那你能告诉我，你是怎么知道这个广告[25]的?”

“是刘路飞告诉我的。”谢先生马上说，“两个月以前，上午的时候茶馆[16]里没有人，他又出去拍照[34]了。他回来的时候，很开心地给我这张报纸[1]，让我看这个广告[25]。他还说，‘我多么希望[39]我也是卷发[10]！’”

高明又问：“他让你去卷发公司面试[29]吗?”

谢先生说：“对。他说这个新新卷发公司有一个很好的工作，这个工作需要[26]一个卷发[10]的助理[27]。”

---

39 希望 (xīwàng) *v.* to wish, to hope

“这么奇怪[13]的工作!”赵亮说。

“更奇怪[13]的是，这个工作的钱也不少。一个月七百[28]块。你们知道，我的茶馆[16]生意[32]不好，我真的需要[26]钱。”谢先生说。

“那你去面试[29]了?”高明问。

“对。开始[40]的时候，我觉得那个卷发公司不一定[41]会要我。但是刘路飞说中国的卷发[10]男人很少。还有，他说我 30 岁了，身体也不错[38]，可能很多卷发[10]的男人都太老了，身体也不好。”谢先生说。

高明觉得很有意思[5]，说：“那就请你跟我们说说面试[29]的事吧。”

---

40 开始 (kāishǐ) *v.* to start

41 不一定 (bùyīdìng) *adv.* not necessarily

Three

新工作

Four

公司关门了?

Five

茶馆里的事

Six

去茶馆

Seven

你们听！

Eight

等人

Nine

真的是他！

Ten

都明白了

Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

1. 报纸 bàozhǐ *n.* newspaper
2. 处理 chǔlǐ *v.* to handle, to deal with
3. 案子 ànzi *n.* (criminal or legal) case
4. 跟……一样 gēn…yīyàng *phrase* the same as...
5. 有意思 yǒuyìsi *adj.* interesting
6. 头发 tóufa *n.* hair
7. 从来没有 cónglái méiyǒu *phrase* to have never (done something)
8. 笑 xiào *v.* to laugh at (someone)
9. 一定 yīdìng *adv.* surely, certainly
10. 卷发 juǎnfà *n.* curly hair
11. 好像 hǎoxiàng *v.* to seem that
12. 相信 xiāngxìn *v.* to believe
13. 奇怪 qíguài *adj.* strange
14. 跟……有关 gēn…yǒuguān *phrase* about..., related to...
15. 认真 rènzhēn *adj.* earnest, serious
16. 茶馆 cháguǎn *n.* teahouse
17. 老板 lǎobǎn *n.* boss
18. 饭店 fàndiàn *n.* restaurant
19. 味道 wèidao *n.* scent, flavor
20. 伤口 shāngkǒu *n.* wound, cut
21. 刀 dāo *n.* knife
22. 应该 yīnggāi *aux.* should, ought to
23. 总是 zǒngshì *adv.* always
24. 聪明 cōngming *adj.* smart
25. 广告 guǎnggào *n.* advertisement
26. 需要 xūyào *v.* to need

27. 助理 zhùlǐ *n.* assistant
28. 百 bǎi *num.* hundred
29. 面试 miànshì *v.* to interview
30. 记 jì *v.* to make a note, to write down
31. 刚才 gāngcái *tn.* just now
32. 生意 shēngyi *n.* business
33. 为了 wèile *prep.* in order to, for the purpose of
34. 拍照 pāizhào *vo.* to take a photo
35. 照片 zhàopiàn *n.* photograph
36. 地下室 dìxiàshì *n.* basement, underground room
37. 洗照片 xǐ zhàopiàn *vo.* to develop photographs
38. 不错 bùcuò *adj.* pretty good, not bad
39. 希望 xīwàng *v.* to wish, to hope
40. 开始 kāishǐ *v.* to start
41. 不一定 bùyīdìng *adv.* not necessarily
42. 后来 hòulái *tn.* afterwards
43. 同意 tóngyì *v.* to agree (with)
44. 试 shì *v.* to try
45. 难过 nánguò *adj.* sad, upset
46. 桌子 zhuōzi *n.* table, desk
47. 椅子 yǐzi *n.* chair
48. 找到 zhǎodào *vc.* to find
49. 漂亮 piàoliang *adj.* pretty
50. 一点也 yīdiǎn yě *phrase* (not) at all
51. 上班 shàngbān *vo.* to go to work
52. 放心 fàngxīn *vo.* to relax, to rest assured
53. 平常 píngcháng *adv.; adj.* ordinarily; ordinary
54. 再说 zàishuō *conj.* and besides
55. 一直 yīzhí *adv.* all along, continuously
56. 越来越 yuèláiyuè *adv.* more and more...
57. 想法 xiǎngfa *n.* idea, way of thinking
58. 发现 fāxiàn *v.* to discover
59. 生气 shēngqì *adj.; v.* angry; to get angry
60. 没用 méiyòng *adj.* useless
61. 机会 jīhuì *n.* opportunity
62. 大叫 dàjiào *v.* to yell, to loudly cry out

63. 好笑 hǎoxiào *adj.* funny
64. 不好意思 bùhǎoyìsi *adj.* embarrassed, "I'm sorry, but..."
65. 真相 zhēnxiàng *n.* the true situation
66. 睡觉 shuìjiào *vo.* to sleep
67. 外滩 Wàitān *n.* the Bund (in Shanghai)
68. 等 děng *v.* to wait
69. 石头 shítou *n.* rock, stone
70. 地面 dìmiàn *n.* the ground
71. 敲 qiāo *v.* to knock
72. 鞋 xié *n.* shoe
73. 书店 shūdiàn *n.* book store
74. 银行 yínháng *n.* bank
75. 记得 jìde *v.* to remember
76. 枪 qiāng *n.* gun
77. 警察 jǐngchá *n.* police officer, the police
78. 灯 dēng *n.* a light
79. 箱子 xiāngzi *n.* box, crate
80. 空的 kōngde *adj.* empty
81. 小心 xiǎoxīn *v.* to be careful
82. 黄金 huángjīn *n.* gold
83. 抓住 zhuāzhù *vc.* to catch
84. 开枪 kāiqiāng *vo.* to fire a gun
85. 紧张 jǐnzhāng *adj.* nervous
86. 灯光 dēngguāng *n.* lamplight
87. 打开 dǎkāi *vc.* to open
88. 问路 wènlù *vo.* to ask the way
89. 目的 mùdì *n.* purpose, motive
90. 地道 dìdào *n.* tunnel

Part of Speech Key

adj. Adjective
adv. Adverb
aux. Auxiliary Verb
conj. Conjunction
cov. Coverb
mw. Measure word
n. Noun
on. Onomatopoeia
part. Particle
prep. Preposition
pr. Pronoun
pn. Proper noun
tn. Time Noun
v. Verb
vc. Verb plus complement
vo. Verb plus object

Grammar Points

For learners new to reading Chinese, an understanding of grammar points can be extremely helpful for learners and teachers. The following is a list of the most challenging grammar points used in this graded reader.

These grammar points correspond to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) level A2 or above. The full list with explanations and examples of each grammar point can be found on the Chinese Grammar Wiki, the definitive source of information on Chinese grammar online.

ENGLISH	CHINESE
CHAPTER 1	
Modifying nouns with adjective + "de"	Adj. + 的 + Noun
Modifying nouns with phrase + "de"	(Phrase) + 的 + Noun
Simultaneous tasks with "yibian"	(一) 边 + V, (一) 边 + Verb
Two words for "but"	Statement, 可是/但是 + transitional statement
Explaining causes with "yinwei"	……，因为……
"Would like to" with "xiang"	想 + Verb
Explaining results with "suoyi"	……，所以……
Actions in a row	(Verb Phrase 1) + (Verb Phrase 2)
Verb reduplication with "yi"	Verb + 一 + Verb
At the time when	……的时候
Result complements "dao" and "jian"	Verb + 到 / 见

Expressing actions in progress	(正) 在 + Verb
Expressing “with” with “gen”	跟……+ Verb
Appearance with “kanqilai”	看起来……
Again in the past with “you”	又 + Verb
Expressing “a little too” with “you dian”	有点 (儿) + Adj.
The “zui” superlative	最 + Adj.
Adjectives with “name” and “zheme”	那么 / 这么 + Adj.
“Never” with “conglai”	从来不/从来没 (有)
Expressing experiences with “guo”	Verb + 过
Expressing completion with “le”	Subj. + Verb + 了 + Obj.
Aspect particle “zhe”	Verb + 着
Using “dui”	对 + Noun……
Verbing briefly with “yixia”	Verb + 一下
“-wan” result complement	Subj. + Verb + 完 + Obj.
Expressing “together” with “yiqi”	一起 + Verb
“It seems” with “haoxiang”	好像……
“Not very” with “bu tai”	不太 + Adj.
Again in the future with “zai”	再 + Verb
Doing something more with “duo”	多 + Verb
Suggestions with “ba”	?
Continuation with “hai”	还 + Verb / Adj.
Measure words to differentiate	这 / 那 + Measure Word (+ Noun)
Reduplication of adjectives	Adj. + Adj.
Turning adjectives into adverbs	Adj. + 地 + Verb
Direction complement	Verb (+ Direction) + 来 / 去
Measure words to differentiate	这 / 那 + Measure Word (+ Noun)
Expressing earliness with “jiu”	就

Expressing duration with “le”	Verb + 了 + Duration
Softening speech with “ba”	……吧。
“Before” in general	以前，……
Using “zai” with verbs	Subj. + 在 + Place + Verb
Expressing “in addition” with “haiyou”	Clause 1，还有 + (，)+ Clause 2
“If…, then…” with “ruguo…, jiu…”	如果……，就……
Expressing “every” with “mei” and “dou”	每……都……
Expressing location with “zai...shang/xia/li”	在 + Location + 上/下/里/旁边
Auxiliary verb “hui” for “will”	会 + Verb
“Some” using “yixie”	一些 + Noun
Expressing lateness with “cai”	才
“Yinggai” for should	应该 / 该 + Verb
“Always” with “zongshi”	总是 + Verb
Measure words for verbs	Verb + number + Measure Word
Change of state with “le”	……了
Emphasizing quantity with “dou”	大家 / 很多人 + 都……
Verbs with “gei”	Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj.
Emphasis with “jiu”	就 + Verb

CHAPTER 2

“Already” with “yijing”	已经……了
Auxiliary verb “yao” and its multiple meanings	要 + Noun/要 + Verb
“Just now” with “gangcai”	刚才 + Verb
Expressing purpose with “weile”	为了 + Purpose + Verb
“Even more” with “geng”	更 + Adj.
Special verbs with “hen”	很 + Verb
Continuation with “hai”	还 + Verb / Adj.

Softening the tone of questions with “ne”	?
Basic comparisons with “yiyang”	Noun 1 + 跟 + Noun 2 + 一样 + Adj.
Causative verbs	Noun 1 + 让/叫/请 + Noun 2……
Separable verb	Verb-Obj. / Verb + ……+ Obj.
After a specific time	Time/Time phrase + 以后
“Shi... de” construction	Subj. + 是 + [information to be emphasized] + Verb + 的
Before a specific time	Time / Verb + 以前

CHAPTER 3

“Some” with “youde”	有的 + Noun
“Just” with “gang”	Subj. + 刚 + Verb
“Both A and B” with “you”	又……又……
“Not at all”	一点 (儿) 也不……
Ordinal numbers with “di”	第 + number (+ Measure Word)
Inability with “mei banfa”	没办法 + Verb
“In addition” with “zaishuo”	再说……
“All along” with “yizhi”	Subj. + 一直 + Predicate
Expressing “more and more” with “yue…yue…”	越……越……

CHAPTER 4

Expressing “all” with “shenme dou”	什么都/也
Using “ji” to mean “several”	几 + Measure Word + Noun
Mistakenly think that	以为……
“Zai” following verbs	Verb + 在 + Place
Negative commands with “bie”	别 + Verb
Asking why with “zenme”	怎么……?
Sentence-final interjection “a”	……啊!

CHAPTER 5

Expressing duration (ongoing)	Verb + 了 + Duration + 了

CHAPTER 6

Difficult to do something	难 + Verb
Indicating a number in excess	Number + 多
“From…to…” with “cong…dao…”	从……到……

CHAPTER 7

“Ye” and “dou” together	也 + 都 + Verb /也 + 都 + Adj.
Descriptive complements	Verb/Adj. + 得……

Credits

Original Author : Charles Dickens
Editor-in-Chief : John Pasden
Adapted by : Yang Renjun
Content Editor : Yu Cui
Illustrator : Hu Shen
Producer : Jared Turner

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Yang Renjun, Yu Cui, Song Shen and the entire team at AllSet Learning for working on this project and contributing the perfect mix of talent to produce this series.

Thank you to our enthusiastic testers, Ben Slye, Brandon Sanchez, Logan Pauley, Ashlyn Weber, and Ariel Bowman.

A special thanks to Rob Waring, to whom we refer as the "godfather of extensive reading" for his encouragement, expert advice, and support with this project.

Thank you to Heather Turner for being the inspiration behind the entire series, and to Song Shen for supporting us, handling all the small thankless tasks, and spurring us forward if we dared to fall behind.

Moreover, we will be forever grateful for Yuehua Liu and Chengzhi Chu for pioneering the first graded readers in Chinese and to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for their years of tireless work to bring these type of materials to the Chinese learning community.

About Mandarin Companion

Mandarin Companion was started by Jared Turner and John Pasden, who met one fateful day on a bus in Shanghai when the only remaining seats forced them to sit next to each other.

John majored in Japanese in college in the US and later learned Mandarin before moving to China, where he was admitted into an all-Chinese masters program in applied linguistics at East China Normal University in Shanghai. John lives in Shanghai with his wife and children. John is the editor-in-chief at Mandarin Companion and ensures each story is written at the appropriate level.

Jared decided to move to China with his young family in search of career opportunities, despite having no Chinese language skills. When he learned about Extensive Reading and started using graded readers, his language skills exploded. In 3 months, he had read 10 graded readers and quickly became conversational in Chinese. Jared lives in the US with his wife and children. Jared runs the business operations and focuses on bringing stories to life.

John and Jared work with Chinese learners and teachers all over the world. They host a podcast, You Can Learn Chinese, where they discuss the struggles and joys of learning to speak the language. They are active on social media, where they share memes and stories about learning Chinese.

You can connect with them through the website

www.mandarincompanion.com

Other Stories from Mandarin Companion

Breakthrough Readers: 150 Characters

The Misadventures of Zhou Haisheng
《周海生》
by John Pasden, Jared Turner

My Teacher Is a Martian
《我的老师是火星人》
by John Pasden, Jared Turner

Xiao Ming, Boy Sherlock
《小明》
by John Pasden, Jared Turner

In Search of Hua Ma
《花马》
by John Pasden, Jared Turner

Just Friends?
《我们是朋友吗?》
by John Pasden, Jared Turner

Level 1 Readers: 300 Characters

The Secret Garden
《秘密花园》
by Frances Hodgson Burnett

The Sixty Year Dream
《六十年的梦》
by Washington Irving

The Monkey's Paw
《猴爪》
by W. W. Jacobs

The Country of the Blind
《盲人国》
by H. G. Wells

The Prince and the Pauper
《王子和穷孩子》
by Mark Twain

Emma
《安末》
by Jane Austen

The Ransom of Red Chief
《红猴的价格》
by O. Henry

Level 2 Readers: 450 Characters

Great Expectations: Part 1
《美好的前途（上）》
by Charles Dickens

Great Expectations: Part 2
《美好的前途（下）》
by Charles Dickens

Journey to the Center of the Earth
《地心游记》
by Jules Verne

Jekyll and Hyde
《江可和黑德》
by Robert Louis Stevenson

Mandarin companion is producing a growing library of graded readers for Chinese language learners.

Visit our website for the newest books available:
WWW.MANDARINCOMPANION.COM