

Reader Level
Level Two

Unique Characters
450

照片的案子

Zhàopiàn de Ànzi

Sherlock Holmes and a Scandal in Shanghai

Arthur Conan Doyle



Mandarin
Companion

Chinese Graded Readers

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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 8 unknown characters on that page, you may want to consider reading our books at a lower level. If the unknown characters are fewer than 8, 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 2 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 2 like this one:

- Include a core set of 450 Chinese words and characters learners are most likely to know.
- Are about 15,000 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

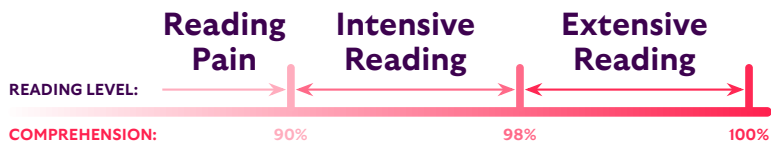
What is Extensive Reading?

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



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Story Notes

In Sir Aurthur Conan Doyle's 1891 original version of *A Scandal in Bohemia*, the heir to the throne of Bohemia seeks the services of Sherlock to retrieve a picture of himself with a former romantic partner and renowned opera performer, the discovery of which would prove scandalous in his ascendancy to the throne. This was an exciting story to adapt to 1920's Shanghai since we were able to identify a number of real historical figures to play the roles in our story.

During this period Shanghai was known as "The Paris of the East, the New York of the West." Although still in its infancy, Chinese cinema was concentrated in Shanghai at that time. 胡蝶 (Hú Dié) was China's first big movie star and voted as China's first "Movie Queen." In English, she was known as Butterfly Wu, her Chinese name 胡蝶 (Hú Dié) a play on words with 蝴蝶 (húdié) or "butterfly." Her husband was 潘有声 (Pān Yǒushēng), although in real life the two were married some time after the dates in this book.

While the character Mark in our story is fictional, his uncle Stirling Fessenden is not. Fessenden was an American lawyer and a major figure of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the governing organization of Shanghai's international settlements, for 26 years until 1939. Nicknamed "Lord Mayor of Shanghai" or "Fessy," he held considerable power in Shanghai during his time.

Although we attempted to be as historically accurate as possible it is important to note that this is still a fictional story and artistic license has been used. For those interested, you are invited to learn more about these fascinating historical figures and time periods.

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) – Watson

马克 (Mǎkè) – Grand Duke of Cassel-Felstein

胡蝶 (Hú Dié) – Irene Adler

潘有声 (Pān Yǒushēng) – Godfrey Norton

马克的叔叔 (Mǎkè de shūshu) – Stirling Fessenden

Cast of Characters



高明
(Gāo Míng)



赵亮
(Zhào Liàng)



马克

(Mǎkè)



胡蝶

(Hú Dié)



潘有声

(Pān Yǒushēng)



马克的叔叔

(Mǎkè de shūshu)



黄太太

(Huáng Tàitai)



胡蝶的阿姨

(Hú Dié de āyí)

A map of China and its surrounding regions. Russia is to the north, Myanmar to the southwest, and the South China Sea to the south. The map shows the borders of China, with internal provincial boundaries indicated by thin grey lines. The city of Urumqi is marked with a black dot in the northwest, and Lhasa is marked with a black dot in the southwest. The South China Sea is colored blue, while landmasses are grey. The text 'RUSSIA' is in the top right, and 'MYANMAR' is in the bottom right.

RUSSIA

• Urumqi

Locations

上海 (Shànghǎi)

Known as "The Paris of the East, the New York of the West," early 1900'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.

• Lhasa

MYANMAR



One

没想到的客人

从卷发₁公司₂的案子₃到现在，有很长时间了。
赵亮₄突然₅结婚了，不过₆结婚₅以后他很快乐，一直₇
 在忙很多事情，很长时间没有见到高明。不知道
 他现在怎么样了，是不是还在做别的案子₃。赵
亮想去看高明了。

这一天下午，赵亮吃了午饭就去看高明了。

赵亮很快就到了高明住的地方。这个地方还
 是老样子₈，和以前赵亮住在这里的时候一样，只
 是现在房间₉有太多东西了，高明₁₀坐在这些东西

- 1 卷发 (juǎnfà) *n.* curly hair
 2 公司 (gōngsī) *n.* company
 3 案子 (ànzi) *n.* case
 4 突然 (tūrán) *adv.* suddenly
 5 结婚 (jiéhūn) *vo.* to get married

- 6 不过 (bùguò) *conj.* but
 7 一直 (yīzhí) *adv.* all along
 8 老样子 (lǎoyàngzi) *phrase* same as always
 9 房间 (fángjiān) *n.* room
 10 坐 (zuò) *v.* to sit



里面，也不知道高明在想什么。

高明看到了赵亮，他没有起来，对着赵亮说：“赵亮，你习惯现在的生活啊。你胖了很多，吃这么多东西不好。你走路到这里，但你平时不走路上班吧？你穿的衣服比以前贵。明白了，你换了新工作了。”

11 胖 (pàng) *adj.* fat

12 衣服 (yīfu) *n.* clothing

赵亮看了看自己说：“有吗？胖了吗？只是最
近有一点忙。你怎么知道这么多？”

高明看了赵亮一眼说：“赵亮，你知道的。你现在的样子，已经告诉我了，而且我什么都知道。”

赵亮声音大了起来说：“你又知道了！”

“看看你的衣服，你的包，进来时候的声音，以前你不是这样的，你被女人改变了，赵亮。”高明又说：“女人啊，总是让人开心，而且也让人变胖。结婚让你很开心啊，你太太的事情，要不要我跟你说呢？”

赵亮笑了笑，突然对高明说：“多谢！但是不用！我自己的太太，不用你告诉我。你啊，你是世界上最聪明的人吗？我想，什么时候你见

13 最近 (zuìjìn) *adv.* recently

14 看……一眼 (kàn... yí yǎn) *phrase* to glance at...

15 告诉 (gàosu) *v.* to tell

16 声音 (shēngyīn) *n.* sound, voice

17 包 (bāo) *n.* bag

18 改变 (gǎibiàn) *v.* to change

19 太太 (tàitai) *n.* wife (of)

20 聪明 (cōngmíng) *adj.* smart

到一个比你还聪明的女人，那我谢谢她。”

20

“比我聪明的人？那是不可能的。更不用说
女人。”高明说。

20

21

赵亮想到一个问题说：“对了，衣服、包、声
音我明白，但是你怎么知道我太太的事情？”

16

19

高明笑了：“这是个好问题，我……”他还
没有说完，他们两个突然听到门口有声音，有
人在高明家门口。

4

22

16

22

“谁啊？谁在外面？”楼下是房东黄太太的声
音，声音很大。

16

16

没有人说话。

黄太太走到门口打开了门，没有看清楚这个
人的样子，这个人给了她信就走了。“你是谁？”

19

22

24

有什么事情啊？别走啊。”黄太太说。

19

21 更不用说 (gèng bù yòng shuō) phrase not to mention

22 门口 (ménkǒu) n. doorway

23 房东 (fángdōng) n. landlord

24 信 (xìn) n. letter

这时候黄太太看到信上写着：“给高明。”

黄太太一边上楼一边说：“高先生，有人给你送了信。很奇怪，一个人给了这个信。也不知道要干什么。”

“他说是谁了吗？”高明问。

“没有，我也没有看到他的样子。但是不胖不瘦，挺高的。应该是男的，穿的都是黑色衣服，看不到他的脸。”黄太太说着已经走到了高明的房间，站在高明房间的门口说：“给你，信。”

“谢谢。”高明说。

这时候黄太太看到了赵亮说：“是小赵啊，你什么时候来的？也没有告诉我，你最近好……”黄太太的话还没说完，高明一下子把房间的门关上了。

“你来看一下，看信上写了什么。”高明说。

25 奇怪 (qíguài) *adj.* strange

27 挺 (tǐng) *adv.* quite

26 瘦 (shòu) *adj.* thin

我们在上海，听说了你很多事情。报纸
 上也有上次卷发公司的事情，你做得很
 好。我们觉得可以相信你。

今天晚上，有人来你家。他会告诉你需
要做的事情。希望你能帮助他。如果你
 看到了他，请不要觉得奇怪。

4月10日1927年

赵亮看完了说：“这信什么意思啊？是有新
 的案子吗？还不说自己是谁。这个人很奇怪，这
 是谁呢？”

高明也觉得有一点奇怪，他拿起信看了看，
 然后对赵亮说：“差不多明白了，这不是很容易
 的事情吗？”

28 报纸 (bàozhǐ) *n.* newspaper

29 相信 (xiāngxìn) *v.* to believe

30 需要 (xūyào) *v.* to need

31 希望 (xīwàng) *v., n.* to hope; hope

32 帮助 (bāngzhù) *v., n.* to help; help

33 差不多 (chàbùduō) *phrase* almost, about

34 容易 (róngyì) *adj.* easy

赵亮看了高明一眼，没有说话。
14

“你再看看这个信，你就会知道了。”高明说。
24

赵亮又看了看信，想了想说：“这纸不错，应该说很好，这个人应该是一个很有钱的人。”
24 35

“还有吗？”

“没有了，不过我看信上面的字写得也不好。”
6 24
赵亮对着高明说。

高明说：“纸不错，但是字写得不好，写的是中文，他不想让你看到他的样子。这个人……这应该是个会写中文的外国人。”
35

“真奇怪，”赵亮说：“那这个人是谁？这个人要做什么？”
25

高明看了看赵亮说：“晚上我们就知道了。”

Two

客人来了

晚上 9 点，有人在房间⁹门口²²。赵亮打开门，
看到了一个穿着³⁶黑色¹²衣服的人。赵亮没说话，他
一开始³⁷不知道说什么，因为这是一个外国人。

“进来吧，我们一直⁷在等³⁸你” 赵亮说。这个人
很高，不胖¹¹不瘦²⁶，穿着³⁶黑色¹²衣服，只能看到他一
半的脸。

“坐。”¹⁰ 高明看到了这个人说。

这个人看了看房间⁹里的两个人，坐¹⁰下了，没
有说话。

“我也很高兴认识你，马克。你不对我说‘很

36 穿着 (chuānzhe) v. wearing

38 等 (děng) v. to wait

37 开始 (kāishǐ) v. to start



高兴认识你吗?’ ” 高明一边看这个人一边对他说。

“我没有说我的名字，你怎么知道我是马克的？” 马克觉得很奇怪。
₂₅

赵亮没说话，看了看高明，又看了看坐下的
₁₀
这个人，知道高明又要开始了。
₃₇

高明没有看赵亮，他拿着信，对着马克很快
₂₄
地说起来：“这纸太贵了，上海人不用这样的纸，
₃₅
那么你是一个有钱人。”

“时间写的是‘4月10日1927年’，你不觉得很奇怪吗？我们中国人不是这样写时间的，²⁵如果他是法国人、英国人，也不会这样写时间，他们会写‘10日4月1927年’。只有美国人这样写时间。那么你是一个有钱的美国人。”

“你的字写得不好，但是在上海会说中文的美国人不多，会说还会写中文的美国人就更少了。那么，你是一个中文很好又有钱的美国人。这让我想到了你的叔叔。³⁹在上海每个人都知道你的叔叔。³⁹我在报纸上²⁸看过你叔叔的家人也来上海了，他的家人是个会说中文的年轻人。⁴⁰送信的人²⁴不胖不瘦，¹¹但是你的叔叔，²⁶是个胖子。³⁹¹¹”

高明这时候⁴¹停了一下说：“所以，马克，除了你，我想不出来第二个人。”⁴²

39 叔叔(shūshu) *n.* uncle

40 年轻(niánqīng) *adj.* youthful

41 停(tíng) *v.* to stop

42 除了(chúle) *conj.* except for; besides

“好吧。你真的很聪明²⁰，我觉得你应该愿意⁴³帮我。” 马克说。

“我可以帮你，但是我先问你几个问题。” 高明看了马克一眼：“你在上海有几个公司²，为什么不让公司²帮你？你的叔叔³⁹在上海是很重要的人，你为什么不去找你的叔叔³⁹？他也可以帮你。”

“我的叔叔³⁹，我的公司²都不能帮我，只有你能帮我，所以我决定⁴⁴来找你。” 马克声音¹⁶大了起来。

高明没说话，赵亮看了看高明，又看了看马克：“为什么只有高明能帮你？”

“我先和你们说，你们不要把这件事情⁴⁵告诉¹⁵别人。” 马克对他们两个说。

高明没有说话，赵亮点了点头。

马克想了想，开始³⁷说：“你们知道的，我喜欢

43 愿意 (yuànyì) aux. to be willing (to do...)

45 件 (jiàn) mw. [for cases]

44 决定 (juéding) v., n. to decide; a decision

中国，所以我来了中国。因为我小时候从叔叔³⁹那里听了很多中国的故事⁴⁶，我很想来中国。我从六岁就开始³⁷学习中文。几年前，有一个机会，我来到了上海，和我的叔叔³⁹生活在一起。然后……”

“说重点。”高明说。⁴⁷

马克又开始³⁷说了：“我很喜欢中国的电影⁴⁸，来了中国以后，在上海认识了很多朋友……”他看了一眼又想说话的高明：“高先生，我不说这个，怎么¹⁴能告诉¹⁵你发生⁴⁹了什么？”

高明没有说话，手放在后面，开始³⁷在房间⁹里走来走去。

“因为电影⁴⁸我认识了胡蝶。当然，我们……”

“谁？胡蝶？”赵亮问。

“对，”马克说。

46 故事 (gùshi) *n.* story

47 重点 (zhòngdiǎn) *n.* the point

48 电影 (diànyǐng) *n.* movie

49 发生 (fāshēng) *v.* to happen

“胡蝶? 那个最近很火的电影演员?” 赵亮突
然大声地问。
4

“对。两年以前，我去看电影，看到了电影
里面的她，我觉得她很特别，我很想认识她。因
为我的工作，我和她见面了。她和电影里一样
漂亮，而且她也很聪明。一开始，她对我冷冰冰
的。我用了很长时间，她才同意和我一起吃饭，
我很开心……”
20 37 48 48 52 53

“女人，女人，又是女人！没有意思。” 高明
说，“马克，你的工作很多，你的话也很多，你
说了很久了，说重点!”
47

赵亮看了高明一眼，对马克说：“没事儿，马
克，后来呢?”
14 54

马克说：“后来，我们就在一起了。我们在一
54

50 很火 (hěn huǒ) *adj.* very popular

51 演员 (yǎnyuán) *n.* actor, actress

52 冷冰冰 (lěngbīngbīng) *adj.* cold and distant

53 同意 (tóngyi) *v.* to agree (to)

54 后来 (hòulái) *n.* afterward

起的时候我很快乐。我花了很多时间以后，我们才在一起了。”

马克说了很多他和胡蝶在一起的时候的事情。上海有一家很有名的饭店，他说了叔叔的名字才可以去这家饭店，他带胡蝶去了，那天，天很蓝，饭店很热闹，他们吃得很开心。他带胡蝶去看海，下午五点的海真漂亮。胡蝶带他去跳舞，那时候他觉得自己一点都不聪明，最容易的舞都不知道怎么跳。还有，有一天是下雨天……

马克不说了，他看起来有一点难过，安静了一会儿，然后他对高明和赵亮说：“我们在一起了一年多。后来，发生了一些事情。然后，我们两个分手了。”

55 跳舞 (tiàowǔ) *vo.* to dance

56 看起来 (kàn qǐlai) *vc.* to look like

57 难过 (nánguò) *adj.* upset

58 安静 (ānjìng) *adj.* quiet

59 分手 (fēnshǒu) *vo.* to break up



“你们为什么分手了？” 赵亮问。

59

“因为我的叔叔在上海是一个很重要的人，
我和胡蝶在一起会给叔叔带来很大的麻烦。我
不能和中国人结婚。” 马克说。

5

“然后呢？” 赵亮问。这时候的高明在房间
走得越来越快了。

9

马克说：“有一天，胡蝶突然告诉我，她有

4

15

一张我们两个人的照片。是我们在一起的时候拍的，但是我一点也不知道。这张照片如果被别人知道了会很麻烦。还是因为我的叔叔。现在他正在做的事情很重要，我不想让我的叔叔有这样的麻烦。”

“有意思。”高明在房间里不走了，坐了下来。

“胡蝶为什么要告诉别人？她想要钱吗？她告诉别人，别人会相信她吗？她要把照片卖掉吗？”赵亮不明白。

“我想给她钱。但是她不要。她也不给我这张照片。她也没有把照片卖掉。我觉得这张照片是一个麻烦。高明，我想请你帮我拿到这张照片。”马克说。

这时候，高明看起来在想什么，没有说话。

马克看了看高明，说：“这件事情很重要。现

61 张 (zhāng) *mv.* [for flat things]

62 照片 (zhàopiàn) *n.* photograph

63 拍 (pāi) *v.* to take (a photo)

64 掉 (diào) *v.* to fall

在我听说有人也想要这张照片,但是大家都不知
 道这张照片在哪里。当然我以前试过去找这张
照片,但是没有找到。请你们帮忙,不要让我的叔
叔有这样的麻烦。”

高明看着马克说:“有意思,一个女人,她
 只是一个电影演员,让你这么麻烦。这个案子
 有意思。我会帮你的。”

马克听到高明这样说很高兴。已经快 10 点
 了,他决定走了,走到门口的时候又想起来
 说:“高先生,你不要小看胡蝶,她很聪明。还
 有,放心吧,如果你们能帮我拿到照片,我会给
 你们很多钱的。”

赵亮很开心:“好。”

高明看着马克下楼了,然后看了赵亮一眼:

65 试(shì) v. to try

66 帮忙(bāngmáng) v.o. to do a favor

67 想起来(xiǎng qǐlai) v.c. to recall

68 小看(xiǎokàn) v. to underestimate

69 放心(fàngxīn) v.o. to relax

“小赵，明天你方便吗？你来，我们一起说这个案子。”
3

“对了，我不懂，小赵，你是怎么知道胡蝶的？你是胡蝶的粉丝？”高明又说。
70

赵亮看了高明一眼，脸有一点红：“我……
14
我太太是胡蝶的粉丝。我走了。”说完赵亮快点
19 70
走了。

Three

更多事情了

Four**在法院**

Five

高明的办法



Six

叔叔

Seven

着火了

Eight

找到了

Nine

拿照片

Ten

胡蝶的信



Key Words 关键词 (Guānjiàncí)

1. 卷发 juǎnfà *n.* curly hair
2. 公司 gōngsī *n.* company
3. 案子 ànzi *n.* case
4. 突然 tūrán *adv.* suddenly
5. 结婚 jiéhūn *vo.* to get married
6. 不过 bùguò *conj.* but
7. 一直 yízhí *adv.* all along
8. 老样子 lǎoyàngzi *phrase* same as always
9. 房间 fángjiān *n.* room
10. 坐 zuò *v.* to sit
11. 胖 pàng *adj.* fat
12. 衣服 yīfu *n.* clothing
13. 最近 zuìjìn *adv.* recently
14. 看……一眼 kàn... yī yǎn *phrase* to glance at...
15. 告诉 gàosu *v.* to tell
16. 声音 shēngyīn *n.* sound, voice
17. 包 bāo *n.* bag
18. 改变 gǎibiàn *v.* to change
19. 太太 tàitai *n.* wife (of)
20. 聪明 cōngmíng *adj.* smart
21. 更不用说 gèng bù yòng shuō *phrase* not to mention
22. 门口 ménkǒu *n.* doorway
23. 房东 fángdōng *n.* landlord
24. 信 xìn *n.* letter
25. 奇怪 qíguài *adj.* strange
26. 瘦 shòu *adj.* thin

27. 挺 *tǐng* *adv.* quite
28. 报纸 *bàozhǐ* *n.* newspaper
29. 相信 *xiāngxìn* *v.* to believe
30. 需要 *xūyào* *v.* to need
31. 希望 *xīwàng* *v., n.* to hope; hope
32. 帮助 *bāngzhù* *v., n.* to help; help
33. 差不多 *chàbùduō* *phrase* almost, about
34. 容易 *róngyì* *adj.* easy
35. 纸 *zhǐ* *n.* paper
36. 穿着 *chuānzhe* *v.* wearing
37. 开始 *kāishǐ* *v.* to start
38. 等 *děng* *v.* to wait
39. 叔叔 *shūshu* *n.* uncle
40. 年轻 *niánqīng* *adj.* youthful
41. 停 *tíng* *v.* to stop
42. 除了 *chúle* *cov.* except for; besides
43. 愿意 *yuànyì* *aux.* to be willing (to do...)
44. 决定 *juéding* *v., n.* to decide; a decision
45. 件 *jiàn* *mv.* [for cases]
46. 故事 *gùshi* *n.* story
47. 重点 *zhòngdiǎn* *n.* the point
48. 电影 *diànyǐng* *n.* movie
49. 发生 *fāshēng* *v.* to happen
50. 很火 *hěn huǒ* *adj.* very popular
51. 演员 *yǎnyuán* *n.* actor, actress
52. 冷冰冰 *lěngbīngbīng* *adj.* cold and distant
53. 同意 *tóngyì* *v.* to agree (to)
54. 后来 *hòulái* *n.* afterward
55. 跳舞 *tiàowǔ* *vo.* to dance
56. 看起来 *kàn qilai* *vc.* to look like
57. 难过 *nánguò* *adj.* upset
58. 安静 *ānjìng* *adj.* quiet
59. 分手 *fēnshǒu* *vo.* to break up
60. 麻烦 *máfan* *n., adj.* hassle, troublesome
61. 张 *zhāng* *mv.* [for flat things]
62. 照片 *zhàopiàn* *n.* photograph

63. 拍 pāi *v.* to take (a photo)
64. 掉 diào *v.* to fall
65. 试 shì *v.* to try
66. 帮忙 bāngmáng *vo.* to do a favor
67. 想起来 xiǎng qǐlai *vc.* to recall
68. 小看 xiǎokàn *v.* to underestimate
69. 放心 fàngxīn *vo.* to relax
70. 粉丝 fēnsī *n.* a fan
71. 看出来 kànchūlai *vc.* to be able to tell (by looking)
72. 听起来 tīng qǐlai *vc.* to sound like
73. 运动会 yùndònghuì *n.* sports meet
74. 跟着 gēnzhe *v.* to follow
75. 人力车 rénlichē *n.* rickshaw
76. 跟在……后面 gēn zài... hòumian *phrase* to follow behind...
77. 法院 fǎyuàn *n.* courthouse
78. 或者 huòzhě *conj., adv.* or
79. 大厅 dàtīng *n.* lobby
80. 离开 líkāi *v.* to leave
81. 饿 è *adj.* hungry
82. 一声 yī shēng *phrase* a few words
83. 为了 wèile *conj.* for the purpose of
84. 敢 gǎn *aux.* to dare (to do...)
85. 远东 Yuǎndōng *n.* Far East
86. 线 xiàn *n.* string, line
87. 烟 yān *n.* smoke, cigarette
88. 窗 chuāng *n.* window
89. 扔 rēng *v.* to throw
90. 点火 diǎnhuǒ *vo.* to light (a fire)
91. 注意 zhùyì *v.* to notice, to pay attention
92. 头发 tóufa *n.* hair
93. 出现 chūxiàn *v.* to appear
94. 失望 shīwàng *adj.* disappointed
95. 没想到 méi xiǎngdào *phrase* didn't expect that...
96. 严 yán *adj.* strict
97. 前男友 qián-nányǒu *n.* ex-boyfriend
98. 黑社会 hēishèhuì *n.* organized crime

99. 老大 lǎodà *n.* the boss
100. 偷 tōu *v.* to steal
101. 不然 bùrán *conj.* otherwise
102. 一共 yìgòng *adv.* altogether
103. 故意 gùyì *adv.* purposely
104. 理解 lǐjiě *v.* to comprehend
105. 吵架 chǎojià *vo.* to get in a fight
106. 打起来 dǎ qǐlai *vc.* to start fighting
107. 警察 jǐngchá *n.* police officer
108. 旁边 pángbiān *n.* the side
109. 倒地上 dǎo dìshang *phrase* to fall to the ground
110. 受伤 shòushāng *v.* to be hurt
111. 阿姨 āyí *n.* aunt
112. 本来 běnlái *adv.* originally
113. 孩子 háizi *n.* child
114. 路过 lùguò *v.* to pass by
115. 通过 tōngguò *adv.* by means of
116. 慢慢 mànman *adv.* slowly
117. 着火 zháohuǒ *vo.* to catch fire
118. 害怕 hàipà *v.* to be afraid of
119. 紧张 jǐnzhāng *adj.* nervous
120. 着急 zháojí *adj.* anxious
121. 乱 luàn *adj.* chaotic
122. 比不上 bǐbùshàng *vc.* to be unable to compete with
123. 早晚 zǎowǎn *adv.* sooner or later
124. 安全 ānquán *adj.* safe
125. 留 liú *v.* to leave (behind)
126. 完全 wánquán *adv.* completely
127. 再次 zàicì *adv.* once again

Part of Speech Key

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



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

Expressing “all along” with “yizhi”	Subj. + 一直 + Predicate
Result complements “-dao” and “-jian”	Verb + 到 / 见
Aspect particle “zhe”	Verb + 着
Direction complement	Verb (+ Direction) + 来 / 去
Adjectives with “name” and “zheme”	那么 / 这么 + Adj.
Expressing duration of inaction	Duration + 没 + Verb + 了
Using “bei” sentences	Subj. + 被 + Doer + Verb Phrase
Causative verbs	Subj. + 让 / 叫 / 请 / 使 + Person + Predicate
Using “de” (modal particle)	……的
Expressing “much more” in comparisons	Noun 1 + 比 + Noun 2 + Adj. + 多了
Expressing “quite” with “ting”	挺 + Adj. + 的

Expressing “let alone” with “geng buyong shuo” ……，更不用说……	
Verbs preceded by “gei”	Subj. + 给 + Target + Verb + Obj.
Expressing “all at once” with “yixiazi”	Subj. + 一下子 + Verb + 了
Expressing “again” in the past with “you”	又 + Verb + 了
Using “lai” as a dummy verb	(让 +) Subj. + 来
Continuation with “hai”	Subj. + 还 + Verb Phrase / Adj.
A softer “but” with “buguo”	……，不过……
The “shi... de” construction for emphasizing details	是……的
Comparing “youdian” and “yidian”	有点 vs. 一点

CHAPTER 2

Expressing “then…” with “name”	那么……
Expressing “except” and “in addition” with “chule…yiwai”	除了……(+ 以外), Subj. + 都 / 也 / 还……
Sequencing with “xian” and “zai”	先……，再……
Direction complement “-qilai”	Verb / Adj. + 起来
Using “lai” and “qu” when “verbing around”	Verb + 来 + Verb + 去
Simple rhetorical questions	不是……吗？
Expressing “if” with “ruguo… dehua”	如果……(的话), (就)……
Expressing “only if” with “zhiyou”	只有……，才……
Comparing “gen” and “dui”	跟 vs 对
Comparing “cai” and “jiu”	才 vs 就
Sequencing past events with “houlai”	……，后来……
Expressing “more and more” with “yuelaiyue”	Subj. + 越来越 + Adj. + 了
Using “ba” sentences	Subj. + 把 + Obj. + Verb Phrase
Comparing “yihou” “ranhou” “houlai”	以后 vs. 然后 vs. 后来
Appearance with “kanqilai”	看起来……
Expressing “not at all” with “yidianr ye bu”	Subj. + 一点 + 也 / 都 + 不 + Adj.

Expressing “in addition” with “haiyou”	……, 还有, ……
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Comparing “yihou” and “de shihou”	以后 vs 的时候
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CHAPTER 3

Expressing “for” with “gei”	Subj. + 给 + Recipient + Verb Phrase
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Doing something more with “duo”	多 + Verb
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Expressing “even more” with “geng” or “hai”	Noun 1 + 比 + Noun 2 + 更 / 还 + Adj.
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Comparing “changchang” and “jingchang”	常常 vs. 经常
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Expressing lateness with “cai”	Subj. + Time + 才 + Verb
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CHAPTER 4

Expressing earliness with “jiu”	Subj. + Time + 就 + Verb + 了
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Expressing “about to” with “jiuyao”	还有 + Time Period + 就要 + Verb Phrase + 了
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Comparing “haishi” and “huozhe”	还是 vs. 或者
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CHAPTER 5

Expressing “not only... but also” with “budan... erqie...”	不但……, 而且……
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Events in quick succession with “yi... jiu...”	Subj. + 一 + Event 1, 就 + Event 2
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Expressing purpose with “weile”	为了 + Purpose + Verb
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Emphasis with “jiushi”	就是 + Verb
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Expressing “when the time comes” with “dao shihou”	A, 到时候 + B
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Expressing “toward” with “wang”	往 + Direction Word
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CHAPTER 6

Expressing “double negation”	Subj. + 不是 + 不 / 没 + Predicate
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Expressing “in addition” with “zaishuo”	……, 再说, ……
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Separable verb	Verb-Obj.
Expressing “unless” with “chufei”	除非……，才……

CHAPTER 7

Expressing actions in progress (full form)	正在 + Verb + 着 + 呢
Expressing “some” with question words	在哪儿 / 谁 / 什么 / 什么时候
Expressing “originally” with “benlai”	本来……
Expressing “finally” with “zhongyu”	Subj. + 终于 + Predicate + 了

CHAPTER 8

Indicating a number in excess	Number + 多
Verbs followed by “gei”	Subj. + Verb + 给 + Recipient + Obj.

CHAPTER 9

Comparing “gang” and “gangcai”	刚 vs. 刚才
Conceding a point with “shi”	Adj. + 是 + Adj., 但是……

CHAPTER 10

Expressing “if…then…” with “yaoshi”	要是……，就……
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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



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《小明》

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the Curly-Haired Company*

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by Charles Dickens

Journey to the Center of the Earth

《地心游记》

by Jules Verne

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