

## L.19 Exercise2-3

## 2. Question Pronouns as indefinite references

★ the same question pronouns repeated in two related clauses, to express “whoever”, “whatever”, “whenever”, “whichever”.

★if these two question pronouns play different grammatical role (subject, object), we need to use “就” in second clause. (“就” could be omitted)

e.g. 谁知道那间公寓怎么走，谁就走前面。 → 谁<sub>1</sub>：                      谁<sub>2</sub>：

e.g. 哪儿的冬天不冷，我（就）去哪儿。 → 哪儿<sub>1</sub>：                      哪儿<sub>2</sub>：

e.g. 谁喜欢打羽毛球，我（就）找谁。 → 谁<sub>1</sub>：                      谁<sub>2</sub>：

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Chinese four digit set

please try to rewrite the numbers below into Mandarin characters.

ex. 340,876 (34' 0876) → 三十四万零八百七十六。

① 4,7921 → \_\_\_\_\_

② 10,350,001 → \_\_\_\_\_

③ 6,000,020,097 → \_\_\_\_\_

④ 250,060 → \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ 984,380,243 → \_\_\_\_\_

⑥ 3,030,030,322 → \_\_\_\_\_

4.

(1) A 比 B adj.

★ Since that “比” refers to the comparison of two things already, do not use an adverb such as “很” or “非常” before adj. to form another comparison。

e.g. 他很帅 = 他比其他人帅。

That's why we rarely use “他帅” to indicate he is handsome.

We need to form a comparison to show the listener how handsome he is.

★ But if you want to add some descriptive complements behind adj. , please use the descriptive complements which can show the different level of A and B. Or use the level adverb “更” .

e.g. 今天比昨天冷多了。今天比昨天更冷。

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) A 比 B adj. + Numeral + Measure Word + Noun

★ Using this pattern to show the differences of quantity, number, and amount between A and B.

e.g. 我的运动衫比你的便宜一千块。

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_