



听得懂，说不出来

Tīng de dǒng, shuō bu chū lái

Understand Chinese but Can't Speak It Yet

学习材料 *Xuéxí cáiliào* · Worksheet

目标范围 *mùbiāo fànwéi* · Target: 约 HSK 2 – 4 · Everyday conversation and speaking practice

一、重要词汇 Key Vocabulary *yī, zhòngyào cíhuì*

词汇 cíhuì	拼音 pīnyīn	意思 yìsi + 例句 lìjù	HSK
听得懂	<i>tīng de dǒng</i>	to understand what you hear 例：我每一句都听得懂。 <i>Wǒ měi yí jù dōu tīng de dǒng.</i> I understood every sentence.	3
说出来	<i>shuō chūlái</i>	to say something aloud; get the words out 例：我知道答案，可是说不出来。 <i>Wǒ zhīdào dá'àn, kěshì shuō bu chūlái.</i> I know the answer, but I can't get it out.	3
接话	<i>jiē huà</i>	to respond and keep a conversation going 例：用简单的话接住对方的话。 <i>Yòng jiǎndān de huà jiē zhù duìfāng de huà.</i> Use simple words to keep the conversation going.	—
那个	<i>nàge</i>	um; that thing (a filler while thinking) 例：那个，我想问一下。 <i>Nàge, wǒ xiǎng wèn yíxià.</i> Um, I have a question.	—
绕过去	<i>rào guòqù</i>	to work around a missing word 例：不会说这个词，可以换个办法绕过去。 <i>Bú huì shuō zhège cí, kěyǐ huàn ge bànfǎ rào guòqù.</i> If you don't know the word, find another way around it.	—
短句	<i>duǎn jù</i>	short sentence 例：把长句子切成三个短句。 <i>Bǎ cháng jùzì qiē chéng sān ge duǎn jù.</i> Break the long sentence into three short ones.	—
借	<i>jiè</i>	to borrow 例：把对方问题里的词借过来用。 <i>Bǎ duìfāng wèntí lǐ de cí jiè guòlái yòng.</i> Borrow a word from the other person's question.	2
准备	<i>zhǔnbèi</i>	to prepare 例：常见问题可以提前准备答案。 <i>Chángjiàn wèntí kěyǐ tíqián zhǔnbèi dá'àn.</i> You can prepare answers to common questions in advance.	2
声调	<i>shēngdiào</i>	tone (in Chinese pronunciation) 例：声调说错了也可以马上改。 <i>Shēngdiào shuō cuò le yě kěyǐ mǎshàng gǎi.</i> If you get a tone wrong, you can correct it right away.	—
练习	<i>liànxí</i>	to practice; practice 例：每天跟自己说五分钟中文。 <i>Měitiān gēn zìjǐ shuō wǔ fēnzhōng Zhōngwén.</i> Speak Chinese to yourself for five minutes a day.	2

HSK 等级为参考；“—”表示该词未标注等级。

二、重要句子 Key Sentences èr, zhòngyào jùzi

中文 zhōngwén + 拼音 pīnyīn	英文 Yīngwén	HSK 参考 cānkǎo
我听得懂，就是说不出来。 Wǒ tīng de dǒng, jiùshì shuō bu chūlái.	I understand what I hear; I just can't get the words out.	3
先打回去，打得不漂亮没关系。 Xiān dǎ huíqù, dǎ de bù piàoliang méi guānxi.	Just return the ball. It doesn't have to be a perfect shot.	—
那个，我想买感冒药。 Nàge, wǒ xiǎng mǎi gǎnmào yào.	Um, I'd like to buy some cold medicine.	2 – 3
我想换个房间，晚上睡不好。 Wǒ xiǎng huàn ge fángjiān, wǎnshang shuì bù hǎo.	I'd like to change rooms. I can't sleep well at night.	2 – 3
不好意思，我没听懂。您再说一遍。 Bù hǎoyìsi, wǒ méi tīng dǒng. Nín zài shuō yí biàn.	Sorry, I didn't understand. Could you say that again?	2 – 3
先说出来，再慢慢说好。 Xiān shuō chūlái, zài mànman shuō hǎo.	Get the words out first; polish them as you go.	—

三、知识点提示 Grammar Tips sān, zhīshì diǎn tíshì

【听得懂 vs. 说得出来】 tīng de dǒng vs. shuō de chūlái

得 marks ability or possibility after a verb. 听得懂 means you can understand by listening; 说得出来 means you can produce the words. Add 不 for the negative form.

✓ 我听得懂，可是说不出来。
Wǒ tīng de dǒng, kěshì shuō bu chūlái.

I understand, but I can't get the words out.

✗ 我听得懂，可是说出来不。
Wǒ tīng dǒng de, kěshì shuō chūlái bù.

The potential complement follows the verb.

【用小词接话】 yòng xiǎo cí jiē huà

Short responses such as 是吗？然后呢？ and 不会吧！ show that you are listening and invite the speaker to continue. Match your tone to the situation.

✓ 他今天住院了。——怎么了？严重吗？
Tā jīntiān zhùyuàn le. — Zěnmē le? Yánzhòng ma?

He was hospitalized today. —What happened? Is it serious?

✗ 他今天住院了。——是吗！（兴奋地）
Tā jīntiān zhùyuàn le. — Shì ma!

A cheerful tone can sound insensitive after bad news.

【把长句切短】 bǎ cháng jù qiē duǎn

Say what you need first, then give the reason, then ask a short question. A few clear sentences are easier to say than one long translation.

✓ 我想换个房间。我的房间有点吵。可以吗?

Wǒ xiǎng huàn ge fángjiān. Wǒ de fángjiān yǒudiǎn chǎo. Kěyǐ ma?

I'd like to change rooms. Mine is a little noisy. Is that possible?

✗ 我想知道是否有可能换到一个比较安静的房间。

Wǒ xiǎng zhīdào shìfǒu yǒu kěnéng huàn dào yí ge bǐjiào ānjìng de fángjiān.

The long version is harder to retrieve in real time.

四、练习题 Practice Exercises sì, liànxí tí

1. 选择 xuǎnzé · Multiple choice

朋友说：“我周末去爬山了。”你怎么接话?

Péngyou shuō: “Wǒ zhōumò qù pá shān le.” Nǐ zěnmē jiē huà?

A. 然后呢? Ránhòu ne?

B. 我听不懂得。 Wǒ tīng bù dǒng de.

2. 填空 tiánkòng · Fill in the blank

那个，我想_____一下，别着急。

Nàge, wǒ xiǎng _____ yíxià, bié zháojí.

Word bank 想想 / 说出来 xiǎngxiang / shuō chūlái

3. 造句 zàojù · Make a sentence

请用“我想……，因为……”说一个短句。

Qǐng yòng “Wǒ xiǎng..., yīnwèi...” shuō yí ge duǎn jù.

Write a short sentence with “I want to... because...”.

4. 翻译 fānyì · Translate

把这句话翻译成英文：先说出来，再慢慢说好。

Bǎ zhè jù huà fānyì chéng Yīngwén: Xiān shuō chūlái, zài mànman shuō hǎo.

Write a natural English version.

5. 口语 kǒuyǔ · Speaking

请用至少三句话介绍你今天做的一件事。说话时可以用“那个”“然后呢”或“我想想”。

Qǐng yòng zhìshǎo sān jù huà jièshào nǐ jīntiān zuò de yí jiàn shì. Shuōhuà shí kěyǐ yòng “nàge”, “ránhòu ne” huò “wǒ xiǎngxiang”.

Use at least three sentences to describe something you did today. Try a filler or response phrase.