
DLI Chinese

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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CHINESE BASIC COURSE

Textbook - Module 1

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Preface

This third validation edition is the result of the revision of Units 1 through 4, Orientation Module, Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach (SCAMA), and the feedback received during the second validation of these materials (April 87.)

Abbreviations used in the glossary of this module					
A:	Adverb	MA:	Movable Adverb	S/SUB:	Subject
ADJ:	Adjective	N:	Noun	SP:	Specifier
AV:	Auxiliary Verb	NU:	Number	SV:	Stative Verb
BF:	Bound Form	O:	Object	Tt:	tàitai
C/CONJ:	Conjunction	P:	Particle	TW:	Time Word
CV:	Co-Verb	PH:	Phrase	Tz:	tóngzhì
EV:	Egative Verb	PN:	Pronoun	V:	Verb
EX:	Exclamation	PT:	Pattern	VO:	Verb Object
IE:	Idiomatic Expression	PW:	Place Word	Xj:	xiǎojiě
M:	Measure	QW:	Question Word	Xs:	xiānsheng

Module Objectives

Upon successful completion of this module you will be able to recognize, discriminate and produce the sounds of Chinese Mandarin and to write the [hànyǔ pīnyīn](#) romanization of any of its sounds.

Functional Objectives

At the end of the module you will be able to appropriately use Chinese to:

1. Identify yourself or someone else by title, surname and/or full name.
2. Affirm or negate someone's identity.
3. Greet someone and respond to a greeting.
4. Count from 0 to 99 to 999 in isolation.
5. State location of people and places.
6. Identify your or someone else's place of origin and nationality.
7. Ask and respond to questions about where someone is staying or living.
8. Express possession and existence using the verb *yǒu*.
9. Ask and respond to questions about the number of someone's family members, and their relationship to each other.
10. Ask and respond to questions about birthday and birth places.
11. Ask and respond to questions about employment and places of employment.
12. Ask and respond to questions about specific location of place of employment.
13. Ask and respond to questions regarding location of specific building in relation to other buildings or places of employment.
14. Dodge an impolite or embarrassing question.

Achievement of the above objectives will be evaluated by means of a CRT (Criterion Referenced Test) administered at the end of the module

Introduction

ABOUT CHINESE

The Chinese Languages

We find it perfectly natural to talk about a language called 'Chinese.' We say, for example, that the people of China speak different dialects of Chinese, and that Confucius wrote in an ancient form of Chinese. On the other hand, we would never think of saying that the people of Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal speak dialects of one language, and that Julius Caesar wrote in an ancient form of that language, but the facts are almost exactly parallel.

In terms, then, of what we think of as a language when closer to home, 'Chinese' is not one language, but a family of languages. The language of Confucius is part-way up the stem of the family tree. Like Latin, it is a language which lived on as a literary language long after its death as the language of the classics. The seven modern languages of China, traditionally the 'dialects,' are on the branches of the tree. They share as strong a family resemblance as do Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, and are about as different from one another.

The predominant language of China is now known as [pǔtōnghuà](#), or 'Standard Chinese' literally 'the common speech.' The more traditional term, still used in Taiwan, is [Guóyǔ](#), or 'Mandarin', literally 'the national language.' Standard Chinese is spoken natively by almost two-thirds of the population and throughout the greater part of the country.

Standard Chinese

Standard Chinese The term 'Standard Chinese' is often used more narrowly to refer to the true national language which is emerging. This national language, which is already the language of all national broadcasting, is based primarily on the Peking dialect but takes on elements from other dialects of Standard Chinese and even from other Chinese languages. Like many national languages, it is more widely understood than spoken, and often spoken with some concessions to local speech, particularly in pronunciation.

The Chinese languages and their dialects differ far more in pronunciation than in grammar or vocabulary. What distinguishes Standard Chinese most from the other Chinese languages, for example, is that it has the fewest tones and the fewest final consonants.

The remaining six Chinese languages, together spoken by approximately a quarter of the population, are tightly grouped in the southeast, below the Yangtze River. These are: the [wú](#) language ([吴](#)), including the 'Shanghai dialect.' Hunanese ([湘](#) [xiāng](#)), the Gan language ([赣](#) [gàn](#)), spoken in Kangsi province; Cantonese ([粤](#) [yuè](#)), the language of Kuangtung province and widely spoken in Chinese communities in the United States; Fukienese ([闽](#) [mǐn](#)), a variant of which is spoken by the majority of Taiwan and hence called Taiwanese; and Hakka ([客家](#) [kèjiā](#)), spoken in a belt above the Cantonese area, as well as by a minority on Taiwan. Cantonese, Fukienese, and Hakka are also widely spoken throughout Southeast Asia.

In addition to these Chinese languages, there are also non-Chinese languages spoken by minority ethnic groups. Some of these, such as Tibetan, are distantly related to the Chinese languages. Others, such as Mongolian, are entirely unrelated.

Some characteristics of Chinese

Some Characteristics of Chinese Perhaps the most striking feature of Chinese to us is the use of 'tones' to distinguish the meaning of individual syllables. All languages, and Chinese is no exception, make use of sentence intonation to indicate how whole sentences are to be understood. In English, for example, the rising pattern in 'He's gone?' tells us that it is meant as a question. The Chinese tones, however, are quite a different matter. They belong to individual syllables, not to the sentence as a whole. Each syllable of Standard Chinese has one of four distinctive tones as an inherent part. The tone does just as much to distinguish the syllable from other possible syllables as do the consonants and vowels. For example, the only difference between the verb 'to buy,' 买 mǎi, and the verb 'to sell,' 卖 mài, is the difference between the Low Tone and the Falling Tone, And yet these words are just as distinguishable as our words 'buy' and 'guy,' or 'buy' and 'boy.' Apart from the tones, the sound system of Standard Chinese is no more different from English than French is.

The grammar of Standard Chinese is relatively simple. For one thing, it has no conjugations such as are found in many European languages. Chinese verbs have fewer forms than English verbs, and nowhere near as many irregularities. Chinese grammar relies heavily on word order, and often the word order is the same as in English: 'John loves Mary' versus 'Mary loves John.' For these reasons Chinese is not as difficult for Americans to learn to speak as one might think.

It is often said that Chinese is a monosyllabic language. This notion contains a good deal of truth. It has been found that, on the average, every other word in ordinary conversation is a single-syllable word. Moreover, although most words in the dictionary have two syllables, and some have more, these words can almost always be broken down into single-syllable units of meaning, many of which can stand alone as words themselves

Written Chinese

Written Chinese Most languages with which we are familiar are written with an alphabet. The letters may be different from ours, as in the Greek alphabet, but the principle is the same: One letter for each consonant or vowel sound, more or less. Chinese, however, is written with 'characters' which stand for whole syllables. In fact, for whole syllables with particular meanings. There are only about thirteen hundred phonetically distinct syllables in everyday use, essentially one for each single-syllable unit of meaning. Chinese characters are often referred to as 'ideographs,' which suggests that they stand directly for ideas. But this is misleading; it is better to think of them as standing for the meaningful syllables of the spoken language.

Minimal literacy in Chinese calls for knowing about a thousand characters. These thousand characters, in combination, give a reading vocabulary of several thousand words. Full literacy calls for knowing some three thousand characters. In order to reduce the amount of time needed to learn characters, there has been a vast extension in the People's Republic of China of the principle of character simplification, which has reduced the average number of strokes per character by half.

One reason often given for the retention of characters is that they can be read, with the local pronunciation, by speakers of all the Chinese languages. Probably a stronger reason for their retention is that the characters help keep alive distinctions of meaning between words, which are fading in the spoken language. Against this, however, is the consideration that a Cantonese could learn to speak Standard Chinese, and read it alphabetically, at least as easily as he can learn several thousand characters.

pīnyīn is used throughout this course to provide a simple written representation of pronunciation.

Lesson 1

Introduction

In this lesson you will be learning about full names, surnames, and titles ("Mr.," "Mrs.," etc.). Also, you'll be introduced to the sound system of Standard Chinese and to its written representation in Pinyin romanization.



Tóngzhi, nǐ xìng shénme?

Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to identify yourself or someone else by title, surname, and/or full name.

Glossary

1.	nǐ	你	PN:	you
2.	shéi ^a	谁	PN:	who, whom
3.	shénme	生么	PN:	what
4.	shì	是	EV:	to be
5.	tā ^b	他, 她, 它	PN:	he, she, it
6.	tàitai	太太	N:	Mrs.; wife, married woman, lady
7.	tóngzhì	同志	N:	comrade
8.	wǒ	我	PN:	I, me
9.	xiānsheng	先生	N:	Mr., Sir, husband, teacher
10.	xiǎojie	小姐	N:	Miss, lady, daughter (polite)
11.	xìng ^c	姓	N/EV:	to be surnamed
12.	Wáng	王	SN:	Wáng
13.	Dànián	大年	GN:	Dànián
14.	Hú	胡	SN:	Hú
15.	Měilíng	美玲	GN:	Měilíng
16.	Mǎ	马	SN:	Mǎ
17.	Mínglǐ	明理	GN:	Mínglǐ
18.	Wáng Dànián	王大年	FN:	Wáng Dànián
19.	Hú Měilíng	胡美玲	FN:	Hú Měilíng
20.	Mǎ Mínglǐ	马明理	FN:	Mǎ Mínglǐ

^a shéi, shénme. For the first several lessons, these two words will be used as "question words" (QW). Later, you will learn to use them in other ways.

^btā. The word tā in the spoken language has no gender and can mean "her" "she" and on occasion "it." In the written language, tā has three different forms to indicate gender. All are pronounced tā.

^cxìng. xìng is used in this lesson as a verb. In later lessons you will learn to use it also as a noun.

Abbreviations for parts of speech above (see preface, page)

PN - Pronoun

N - Noun

EV - Equative verb.

Note

Equative verbs connect or equate two nouns or nominal expressions. They resemble in function the English verb is in the sentence "That man is my brother." The verb shì is the most common EV.)

Classroom expressions

Learn and use these expressions in class .

1.	Zǎo	早	good morning
2.	Wǒmen shàngkè ba	我们上课八	let's begin class
3.	Nǐ dǒng ma?	你懂吗？	do you understand?
4.	Wǒ dǒng	我懂	I understand
5.	Wǒ bùdǒng	我不懂	I don't understand
6.	Duì le	对了	that's correct
7.	Búduì	不对	that's not correct, that's not right
8.	Wǒ bùzhīdào	我不知道	I don't know
9.	Xiàkè le	下课了	class is dismissed
10.	Míngtiān jiàn	明天见	see you tomorrow
11.	Zài jiàn	再见	good bye (see you again)

Communicative exchanges

Frame 1

Frame 1.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | A: | Nǐ shì shéi? | 你是谁？ | Who are you? |
| | B: | Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. | 我是王大年。 | I'm Wáng Dànián. |
| 2. | A: | Nǐ shì shéi? | 你是谁？ | Who are you? |
| | B: | Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng. | 我是胡美玲。 | I'm Hú Měilíng. |
| 3. | A: | Tā shì shéi? | 他是谁？ | Who is he? |
| | B: | Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. | 他是马明理。 | He is Mǎ Mínglǐ. |
| 4. | A: | Shéi shì Hú Měilíng? | 谁是胡美玲？ | Who is ? |
| | B: | Tā shì Hú Měilíng. | 他是胡美玲。 | She is Hú Měilíng. |

Note №1

he verb **shì 是** means "to be" in the sense of "to be someone or something," as in "I am Daniel King." It expresses identity. (Later, you will learn a verb which means "to be" in another sense, "to be somewhere," as in "I am in **Beijīng**." That verb expresses location.)

Unlike verbs in European languages, Chinese verbs do not distinguish first, second, and third persons. A single form serves for all three persons.

Wǒ	shì	Wáng Dànián.	I am Wáng Dànián.
Nǐ	shì	Hú Měilíng.	You are Hú Měilíng.
Tā	shì	Mǎ Mínglǐ.	He is Mǎ Mínglǐ.

Later, you will find that Chinese verbs (and nouns) do not distinguish singular and plural, either, and that they do not distinguish past, present, and future as such. You need to learn only one form for each verb.

Note №2

The question **Nǐ shì shéi?** is actually too direct for most situations, although it is all right from teacher to student or from student to student. (A more polite question is introduced in Lesson 2.)

Note №3

The pronoun **tā** is equivalent to "he," "she," or (in limited use) "it."

 **Note №4**

Unlike English, changing a question into a statement does not alter word order. Chinese uses the same word order in questions as in statements.

Q1	Tā	shì	shéi?	Who is he?
S1	Tā	shì	Mā Mínglǐ.	He is Mā Mínglǐ.
Q2	Shéi	shì	Hú Měilíng?	Who is Hú Měilíng?
S2	Tā	shì	Hú Měilíng	She is Hú Měilíng.

When you answer a question containing a question word like *shéi*, "who," simply replace the question word with the information it asks for.

Frame 2

5.	A: Nǐ xìng shénme?	你姓生么？	What is your surname?
	B: Wǒ xìng Wáng.	我姓王。	My surname is Wáng.
6.	A: Tā xìng shénme?	他姓生么？	What is his surname?
	B: Tā xìng Mǎ.	他姓马。	His surname is Mǎ.
7.	A: Shéi xìng Hú?	谁姓胡？	Whose surname is Hú?
	B: Tā xìng Hú.	他姓胡。	Her surname is Hú.

Note №5

Xìng is a verb, "to be surnamed." It is in the same position in the sentence as shì, "to be."

Wǒ	shì	Wáng Dànián.
I	am	Wáng Dànián.

Wǒ	xìng	Wáng.
I	am surnamed	Wáng

Note №6

Notice that the question word shénme, "what," takes the same position as the question word shéi, "who."

Nǐ	shì	shéi?
You	are	who?

Nǐ	xìng	shénme?
You	are surnamed	what?

Shénme is the official spelling. However, the word is pronounced as if it were spelled shémma, or even shénma (often with a single rise in pitch extending over both syllables).

Frame 3

8. A: Tā shì shéi? 他是谁? Who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. 他是马先生. He is Mr. Mǎ.
9. A: Tā shì shéi? 他是谁? Who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ xiānsheng. 他是马明理先生。 He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ.

Note №7

After the verb **shì**, you may have the full name alone, the surname plus title, or the full name plus title.

Tā	shì	Mǎ	Mínglǐ	
Tā	shì	Mǎ		Xiānsheng.
Tā	shì	Mǎ	Mínglǐ	Xiānsheng.

Note №8

Xiānsheng, literally "first-born," has more of a connotation of respectfulness than "Mr." **Xiānsheng** is usually applied only to people other than oneself. Do not use the title **Xiānsheng** (or any other respectful title, such as "Professor") when giving your own name. If you want to say "I am Mr. Jones," you should say "**Wǒ xìng** Jones."

When a name and title are said together, logically enough it is the name which gets the heavy stress: **Wáng xiānsheng**. You will often hear the title pronounced with no full tones: **Wáng xiānsheng**. Sometimes, a westernized Chinese married woman may refer to herself as **Wáng tàitai**. "Mrs. **Wáng**" or **Wáng Dànián tàitai** "Mrs. **Wáng Dànián**."

Frame 4

10. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? 王先生，他是谁？ Mr Wáng, who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng. 他是马明里先生。 He is Mr. Mǎ Mínglǐ.
11. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? 先生，他是谁？ Sir, who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiānsheng. 他是马先生。 He is Mr. Mǎ.
12. A: Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? 先生，他是谁？ Sir, who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Tàitai. 他是马太太。 She is Mrs. Mǎ.
13. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? 王先生，他是谁？ Mr. Wáng, who is she?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai. 他是马明理太太。 She is Mrs. Mǎ Mínglǐ.

 Notes №11

When you address someone directly, use either the name plus the title alone. *Xiānsheng* must be translated as "sir" when it is used alone, since "Mr." would not capture its respectful tone. (*Tàitai*, however, is less respectful when used alone. You should address Mrs. *Mǎ* as *Mǎ tàitai*.)

Frame 5

14. A: Wáng Xiānsheng, tā shì shéi? 王先生，他是谁？ Mr. Wáng, who is she?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Xiǎojié. 他是马小姐。 She is Miss Mǎ.
15. A: Tā shì shéi? 他是谁？ Who is he?
 B: Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ Tóngzhì. 他是马明理同志。 He is Comrade Mǎ Mínglǐ.
16. A: Tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? 同志，他是谁？ Comrade, who is she?
 B: Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán. 她是方宝兰。 She is Fāng Bǎolán.
17. A: tóngzhì, tā shì shéi? 同志，她是谁？ Comrade, who is she?
 B: tā shì Fāng Bǎolán Tóngzhì. 她是方宝兰同志。 She is Comrade Fāng Bǎolán.

Note №15

See the Background Notes on Chinese personal names and titles.

Summary

Frame 1.

- a. The verb **shì** "to be" expresses identity.
- b. Chinese verbs and nouns do not indicate person, number, or tense.
- c. The pronoun **tā** means either "he," or "she."
- d. In Chinese changing a question into a statement does not alter word order.

Frame 2. **Xìng** means "to be surnamed." It can also be used as a noun, "surname."

Frame 3. People do not use titles, such as **xiānsheng** etc. when referring to themselves.

Frame 4.

- a. When addressing someone directly, use the name plus **xiānsheng**, or **xiānsheng** alone.
- b. **xiānsheng** means "Mr." when used with a name. It means "sir" when used alone.

Frame 5. The title **Tóngzhi**, "Comrade," is applied to all regardless of sex or marital status.

Background notes:

About Chinese personal names and titles

A Chinese personal name consists of two parts: a surname and a given name. There is no middle name. The order is the reverse of ours: surname first, given name last.

The most common pattern for Chinese names is a single-syllable surname followed by a two-syllable given name:¹

Máo Zédōng (Mao Tse-tung)

Zhōu Enlái (Chou En-lai)

Jiǎng Jièshí (Chiang Kai-shek)

Sòng Qínglíng (Soong Ch'ing-ling --- Mme Sun Yat-sen)

Sòng Měilíng (Soong Mei-ling--Mme Chiang Kai-shek)

It is not uncommon, however, for the given name to consist of a single syllable:

Zhū Dē (Chu Teh)

Lín Biāo (Lin Piao)

Hú Shì (Hu Shih)

Jiāng Qǐng (Chiang Ch'ing—Mme Mao Tse-tung)

There are a few two-syllable surnames.

These are usually followed by single-syllable given names:

Sīmǎ Guāng (Ssu-ma Kuang)

Ōuyáng Xiū (Ou-yang Hsiu)

Zhūgě Liàng (Chu-ke Liang)

But two-syllable surnames may also be followed by two-syllable given names:

Sīmǎ Xiāngrú (Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju)

An exhaustive list of Chinese surnames includes several hundred written with a single character and several dozen written with two characters. Some single-syllable surnames sound exactly alike although written with different characters, and to distinguish them, the Chinese may occasionally have to describe the character or "write" it with a finger on the palm of a hand. But the surnames that you are likely to encounter are fewer than a hundred, and a handful of these are so common that they account for a good majority of China's population.

Given names, as opposed to surnames, are not restricted to a limited list of characters, Men's names are often but not always distinguishable from women's; the difference, however, usually lies in the meaning of the characters and so is not readily apparent to the beginning student with a limited knowledge of characters.

¹The first version of each example is in Pinyin system of romanization. The versions in parenthesis are conventional spellings from other romanization systems.

Outside the People's Republic the traditional system of titles is still in use. These titles closely parallel our own "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss." Notice, however, that all Chinese titles follow the name — either the full name or the surname alone — rather than preceding it.

The title "Mr." is [Xiānsheng](#).

[Mǎ Xiānsheng](#)

[Mǎ Mínglǐ Xiānsheng](#)

The title "Mrs." is [Tàitai](#). It follows the husband's full name or surname alone.

[Mǎ Tàitai](#)

[Mǎ Mínglǐ Tàitai](#)

The title "Miss" is [Xiǎojiě](#). The Ma family's grown daughter, [Défēn](#), would be

[Mǎ Xiǎojiě](#)

[Mǎ Défēn Xiǎojiě](#)

Even traditionally, outside the People's Republic, a married woman does not take her husband's name in the same sense as in our culture. If Miss Fang [Bǎolán](#) marries Mr. [Ma Mínglǐ](#), she becomes Mrs. [Mǎ Mínglǐ](#), but at the same time she remains [Fāng~Bǎolán](#). She does not become [Mǎ Bǎolán](#); there is no equivalent of "Mrs. Mary Smith." She may, however, add her husband's surname to her own full name and refer to herself as [Mǎ Fāng Bǎolán](#). At work she is quite likely to continue as Miss [Fāng](#).

These customs regarding names are still observed by many Chinese today in various parts of the world. The titles carry certain connotations, however, when used in the PRC today: [Tàitai](#) should not be used because it designates that woman as a member of the leisure class. [Xiǎojiě](#) should not be used because it carries the connotation of being from a rich family.

In the People's Republic, the title "Comrade," [Tóngzhì](#) is used in place of the titles [Xiānsheng](#), [Tàitai](#), and [Xiǎojiě](#). [Mǎ Mínglǐ](#) would be:

[Mǎ Tóngzhì](#)

[Mǎ Mínglǐ Tóngzhì](#)

The title "Comrade" is applied to all, regardless of sex or marital status. A married woman does not take her husband's name in any sense. [Mǎ Mínglǐ](#)'s wife would be:

[Fāng Tóngzhì](#)

[Fāng Bǎolán Tóngzhì](#)

Children may be given either the mother's or the father's surname at birth. In some families one child has the father's surname, and another child has the mother's surname. [Mǎ Mínglǐ](#)'s and [Fāng Bǎolán](#)'s grown daughter could be

[Mǎ Tóngzhì](#)

[Mǎ Défēn Tóngzhì](#)

Their grown son could be

[Fāng Tóngzhì](#)

[Fāng Zìqiáng Tóngzhì](#)

Both in the PRC and elsewhere, of course, there are official titles and titles of respect in addition to the common titles we have discussed here. Several of these will be introduced later in the course.

The question of adapting foreign names to Chinese calls for special consideration. In the People's Republic the policy is to assign Chinese phonetic equivalents to foreign names. These approximations are often not as close phonetically as they might be, since the choice of appropriate written characters may bring in non-phonetic considerations. (An attempt is usually made when transliterating to use characters with attractive meanings.) For the most part, the resulting names do not at all resemble Chinese names. For example, the official version of "David Anderson" is [Dàiwěi Āndésēn](#).

An older approach, still in use outside the PRC, is to construct a valid Chinese name that suggests the foreign name phonetically. For example, "David Anderson" might be [An Dàwèi](#).

Sometimes, when a foreign surname has the same meaning as a Chinese surname, semantic suggestiveness is chosen over phonetic suggestiveness. For example, [Wáng](#), a common Chinese surname, means "king," so "Daniel King" might be rendered [Wáng Dànián](#).

Your instructor will give you a Chinese name to facilitate conversation.

Drills 1

A. **Substitution Drill.** After the teacher gives the stimulus, you (the student) place it in the indicated structured pattern.

(T) Mǎ Mínglǐ 马明理 Mǎ Mínglǐ	(S) Tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ. 他/她是马明理 He is Mǎ Mínglǐ.
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B. **Response Drill.** After the teacher gives the cue, you place it in the indicated structured pattern.

(T) Nǐ shì shéi? 你是谁? Who are you?	Wáng Dànián 王大年 Wáng Dànián	(S) Wǒ shì Wáng Dànián. 我是王大年 I am Wáng Dànián
Nǐ shì shéi? 你是谁? Who are you?	Hú Měilíng 胡美玲 Hú Měilíng	Wǒ shì Hú Měilíng. 我是胡美玲 I am Hú Měilíng

C. **Response Drill.**

(T) Tā shì shéi? 他是谁? Who is he?	Mǎ xiānsheng 马先生 Mr. Mǎ	(S) Tā shì Mǎ xiānsheng. 他是马先生 He is Mr. Mǎ.
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D. **Response Drill.** After the teacher gives the cue in English, you translate it into Chinese and place it in the indicated structured pattern.

(T) Tā shì shéi? 他是谁? Who is he?	Mr. Wáng 王先生 Mr. Wáng	(S) Tā shì Wáng xiānsheng. 他是王先生。 He is Mr. Wáng.
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E. **Transformation Drill.** After the teacher gives the stimulus, transform it into the structured pattern shown.

(T) Tā shì Fāng Bǎolán. 她是方宝兰。 She is Fāng Bǎolán.	(S) Shéi shì Fāng Bǎolán? 谁是方宝兰? Who is Fāng Bǎolán?
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F. **Response Drill.** Answer the teacher's questions using the cues and pattern shown.

(T) Shéi shì Mǎ tóngzhì? 谁是马同志? Who is comrade Mǎ?	Tā 他	(S) Tā shì Mǎ tóngzhì. 他是马同志。 He is comrade Mǎ.
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G. **Response Drill.** Respond to questions according to cues, using the pattern shown.

(T) Shéi xìng Mǎ? 谁姓 Whose surname is Mǎ?	He 他	(S) Tā xìng Mǎ. 他姓马。 His surname is Mǎ.
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H. **Response Drill.** Respond to the questions with cued surnames using the pattern shown.

(T) Tā xìng shénme? 她姓什么? What is her surname?	Mǎ #	(S) Tā xìng Mǎ. 她姓马。 Her surname is Mǎ.
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