

Standard Chinese

Module 4

Standard Chinese: Module 4

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Colophon

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Note

This course was formatted by Eric Streit (eric@yojik.eu) using the docbook format from the pdf scanned documents found on:

<https://fsi-language.yojik.eu>

Ronald Grenier (Demi Puppet) is helping a lot with digitizing, proofreading! Thanks a lot.

You can find the pdf, epub, odt versions on <https://git.yojik.eu/> (whole book or separate lessons)

The document will be edited with traditional characters, and converted to simplified later. The transformation from traditional to simplified is far more accurate than the other way I intended to do.

The tones in the book sentences will match how the word would sound when spoken in a sentence, not how it sounds in the dictionary.

I intend to do a French version later

Preface

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an inter-agency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials, to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communications classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chi Chen, Hsiao-Jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proof-reading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.

Chapter 1. Module 4: Directions

Student Textbook

The Directions Module (DIR) will provide you with the skills needed to ask for and understand directions to any place indoors or outdoors, to give simple directions, to understand and give addresses, and to describe relative locations.

Before starting the module, you must take and pass the MON Criterion Test.

The Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, and associated resource modules may also be included.

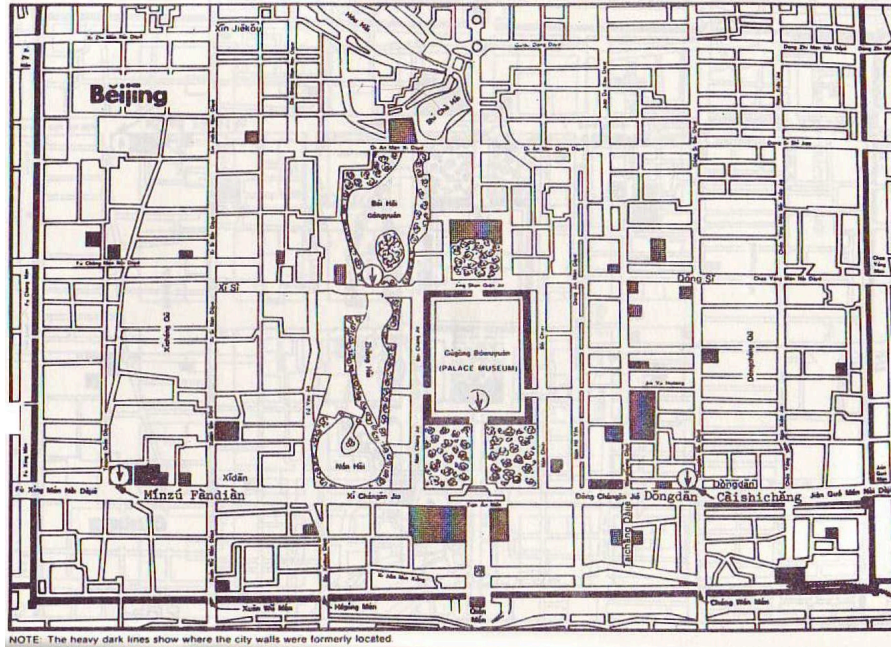
Objectives

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should, he able to:

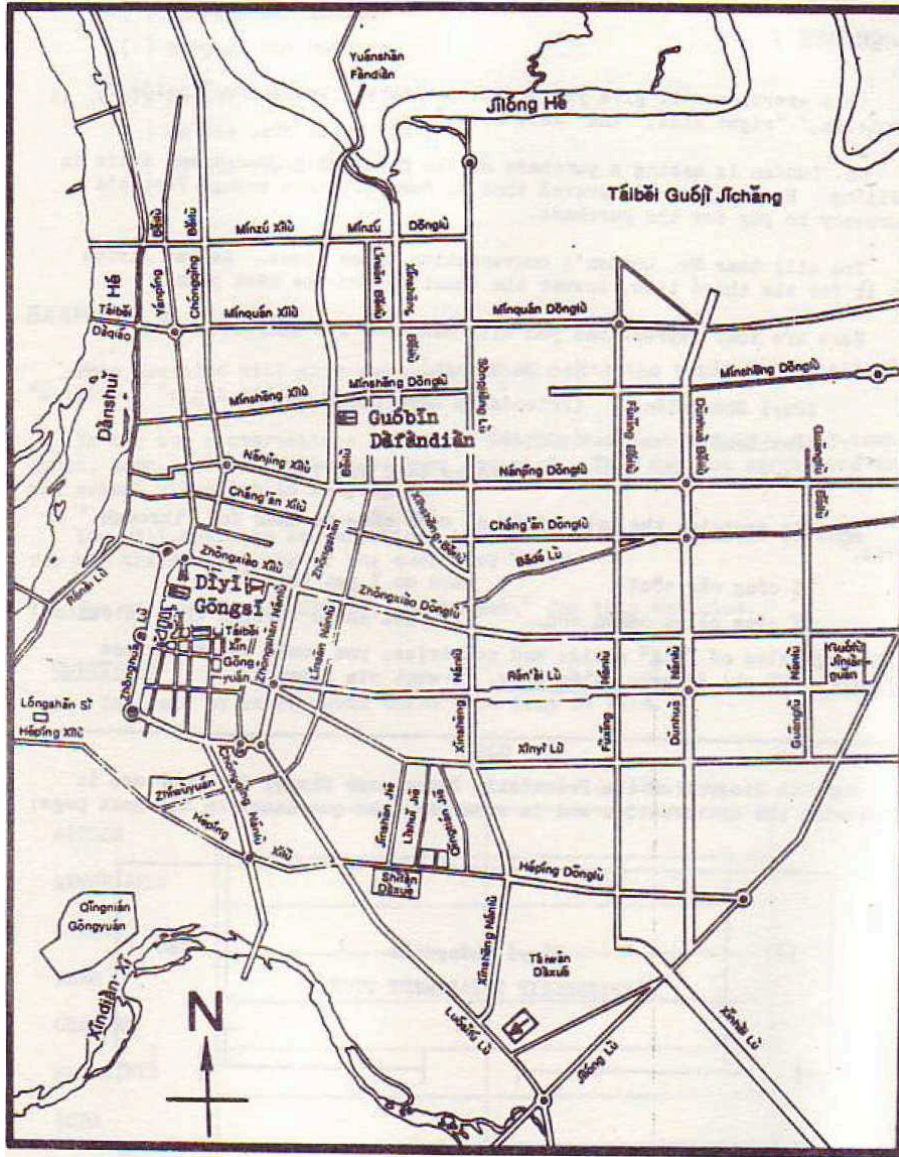
1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the DIR Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the DIR Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Ask for directions to a location in a city, to a place in a building, or to a specific address,
4. Comprehend directions well enough to trace the route on a city map or a floor plan.
5. Demonstrate understanding of directions by restating at least part of them step by step.
6. Distinguish between Beijing and Taipei expressions for directions by matching expressions to the cities in which they would be used.
7. Direct someone (using single-sentence directions) to various places in a building by describing a route marked on a floor

Images

Běijīng



Táiběi



Unit 1 Target List

1. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
你知道不知道华美咖啡厅？
Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?
0. Bù zhīdao.
不知道。
No, I don't.
2. Dào kāfēitīng qù, zěnmē zǒu?
到咖啡厅去，怎么走？
How do I get to the coffeehouse?
0. Cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu. Dào le lùkǒu zài wàng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le.
从这里往左走。到了路口再往右走，就到了。
From here you go to the left. When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there.
3. Cóng zhèlǐ dào yínháng qù, wǒ xiān wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里到银行去，我先往右走，对不对？
To get from here to the bank, I first go to the right. Is that correct?
0. Bú shì, cóng zhèlǐ yìzhí zǒu.
不是，从这里一直走。
No, from here you go straight.
4. Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
然后，到了路口，再往左走，对不对？
After that, when I have reached the intersection, then I go to the left. Is that correct?
0. Duì le.
对了。
That's correct.
0. Hǎo, wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie.
好。我知道了。谢谢。
Good. I've got it now. Thank you,

5. fānguǎnzi
饭馆子
restaurant (Taipei)

6. fānguǎnr
饭馆儿
restaurant (Běijīng)

7. shāngdiàn
商店
store, shop (Taipei)

8. pùzi
铺子
store,shop (Běijīng)

9. xuéxiào
学校
school

10. fángzi
房子
house

11. xiàng
向
towards

Unit 2 Target List

1. Nǐ zhīdao Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

你知道动荡电影院是不是在这儿附近？

Do you know whether the **Dōngdān** Movie Theater is in this area?

Shì.

是。

Yes.

2. Cóng zhèr dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn qù, zěnmē zǒu?

从这儿到动荡电影院去，怎么走？

How do I get from here to the **Dōngdān** Movie Theater?

Chūle zhèige fàndiàn wǎng dōng zǒu.

出了这个饭店往东走。

When you have gone out of the hotel, walk to the east.

Dào le dìèrge lùkǒu, běibianr shì Dōngdān Càishichǎng.

到了第二个路口，北边儿是动荡菜市场。

When you have reached the second intersection, on the north side is the **Dōngdān** Market.

Nánbianr shì Dōngdān Gōngyuán.

南边儿是动荡公园。

On the south side is **Dōngdān** Park.

Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài Dōngdān Càishichǎngde xībianr.

电影院在动荡菜市场的西边儿。

The movie theater is just on the west side of the **Dōngdān** Market.

3. Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, wǒ xiān qù kàn yige péngyou.

去看电影以前，我先去看一个朋友。

Before I go to see the movie, I am first going to visit a friend.

4. Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu meiyǒu mǎi tāngde?

饭店里边儿有没有买汤的？

Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?

Yǒu. Yǒu yige xiǎomàipù. Zài nèibianr.

有。有一个小买铺。在那边儿。

Yes. There's a variety shop. It's over there.

5. wàibianr (wàibian)

外边儿

outside

6. yǐhòu

以后

after

7. yòubianr (yòubian)

右边儿

right side

8. zuǒbianr (zuǒbian)

左边儿

left side

9. xiǎoxué

小学

elementary school

10. zhōngxué

中学

middle school (the equivalent of Junior and senior high school)

Unit 3 Target List

1. Nǐ chūqu a!

你出去阿！

Oh, you're going out!

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū.

我想出去买几本书。

I thought I would go out to buy a few books.

2. Láojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde?

劳驾，那儿有买书的？

Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books?

Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà.

王府井大街有一个新华书店，很大。

There is a New China Bookstore on Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard that is very large.

3. Láojià, Xīnhu Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

劳驾，新华书店离这儿远吗？

Excuse me. Is the New China Bookstore far from here?

Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.

不远，很近。

It's not far; it's very close.

4. Zěnmē qù? Zǒuzhe qù kéyǐ ma?

怎么去。走着去可以吗？

How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking?

Zǒuzhe qù kéyǐ.

走着去可以。

It's possible to get there by walking.

5. Zǒu duō yuǎn?

走多远？

How far do I go?

Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyīge dàlóu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn.

走不远，路东的第一个大楼就是新华书店。

Go a short distance, and the first building on the east side of the street is the New China Bookstore,

6. Dǎo Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù, zěnmě zǒu?

到新华书店去，怎么走？

How do I get to the New China Bookstore?

Cóng dàmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē.

从大门出去，朝北拐，就是王府井大街。

You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard.

7. Láojià, nèige dàlóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn ma?

劳驾，那个大楼是新华书店吗？

Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore?

Shì.

是。

Yes.

8. zhuǎn

轉

to turn

9. chūlai

出来

to come out

10. lùxī

路西

the west side of the street

11. lùběi

路北

the north side of the street

12. lùnán

路南

the south side of the street

13. bǎihuò gōngsī

百货公司

department store

14. Bǎihuò Dàlóu

百货大楼

name of a department store in Beijing

15. shàngbianr (shàngbian)

上边儿 (上边)

above; the top, the upper part

16. xiàbianr (xiàbian)

下边儿 (下边)

below, under; the bottom, the lower part

17. dìxia

地下

underneath; the underneath

18. zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiàn)

中间儿 (中间儿)

the middle, the space in between

19. pángbiānr (pángbiān)

旁边儿 (旁边)

beside, next to, alongside of; the side

Unit 4 Target List

1. Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài nǎlǐ?

请问，餐厅在哪里？

May I ask, where is the dining room?

Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.

坐点梯到二楼。

Take the elevator to the second floor.

Xiàle diàntī, jiù kànjiàn le.

下了电梯，就看见了。

When you have gotten off the elevator, then you'll see it.

2. Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu méiyǒu lǐfǎde dìfāng?

请问，你们这里有没有理发的地方？

May I ask, is there a place to get a haircut here?

Yǒu. Xià lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì.

有。下楼，左边就是。

Yes, go downstairs, and it's (just) on the left.

3. Jǐlóu mǎi dìtú?

几楼买地图？

On what floor are maps sold?

Èrlóu.

二楼。

The second floor.

Zěnmē zǒu?

怎么走？

How do I get there (go)?

Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu, Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mǎi dìtúde.

往后一直走。上楼，右边就是卖地图的。

Go straight to the back. Go up the stairs, and the map department is (just) on the right.

4. Xīshǒujiān zài nǎlǐ?

洗手间在哪里？

Where is the washroom?

Zài nàlǐ. Wǎng lǐ zǒu, jiù kànjiàn le.

在那里。往里走；就看见了。

It's over there. Go all the way in, and then you'll see it.

5. qián

前

front, ahead

6. duìmiàn (duìmiàn)

对面 (对面儿)

the side facing; across from, opposite, facing

7. zhèbian (zhèbian)

这边 (这边儿)

this way, this side

8. nàbian (nèbian)

那边 (那边儿)

that way, that side

9. lóutī

楼梯

staircase, stairway, stairs

10. zǒuláng

走廊

corridor

11. cèsuǒ

厕所

toilet, rest room

12. jìn

进

to enter

13. -tou

头

end (occurs in place words)

14. -mian(r)

面

surface (occurs in place words)

Unit 5 Target List

11. Duibuqǐ.

对不起。

Excuse me.

Nī yǒu shénme shì a?

里有什么是阿？

What can I do for you?

2. Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?

你找什么地方？

What place are you looking for?

Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, Wǔshísìxiàng.

我找南京东路一段，五十四巷。

I am looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

3. Nǐ wàng nàbian zǒu.

你往那边走。

You go that way.

Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn.

过三条街，就是南京东路一段。

Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài wèn biéren ba.

到了一段以后请再问别人把。

After you have gotten to Section 1, please ask someone else.

4. Qǐngwèn, Wǔlòng zài nǎlǐ?

请问，五弄在哪里？

May I ask, where is Alley 5?

Nǐ zài wàng qián zǒu yídiǎn.

你再往前走一点。

You walk (straight) ahead a little farther.

Yòubian diyīge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔlòng.

右边第一个路口就是五弄。

The first intersection on the right is Alley 5.

5. Qǐngwèn zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù.

这是中山北路。

This is Zhōngshān North Road.

Òu, wǒ zǒucuò le.

欧，我走错了。

Oh, I went the wrong way,

6. hú tong (hú tongr)

胡同

a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng)

7. mén (ménr)

门 (门儿)

gate, door

8. mén kǒu (mén kǒur)

门口 (门口了)

doorway, gateway, entrance

9. qiáo

桥

bridge

10. tiānqiáo

天桥

pedestrian overpass

11. dìxià rénxíngdào

地下人行道

pedestrian underground walkway

Unit 1

References

Reference List

1. A: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù?
你到哪里去?
Where are you going?
B: Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù.
我到咖啡厅去。
I'm going to a coffeehouse
2. B: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
你知道不知道华美咖啡厅?
Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?
A: Bù zhīdao.
不知道。
No, I don't.
3. A: Dào nǎlǐ qù, zěnmě zǒu?
到哪里去, 怎么走?
How do I get there?
4. C: Cóng zhèlǐ wǎng zuǒ zǒu.
从这里往左走。
From here you go to the left.
5. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu.
到了路口, 再往右走。
When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.
6. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le.
到了路口, 再往右走, 就到了。
When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there.
7. A: Wǒ xiān wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
我先往左走, 对不对?
First I go to the left. Is that correct?
C: Duì le.
对了。
That's correct.
8. A: Ránhòu ne?

然后呢？

And after that?

C: Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wàng yòu.

然后，到了路口，再往右。

After that, when you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.

A: Hǎo, wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie.

好，我知道了。

Good, I've got it now. Thank you.

9. A: Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào yínháng qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到银行去，往右走，对不对？

May I ask, to get from here to the bank you go to the right. Is that correct?

B: Bú shì, cóng zhèlǐ yìzhí zǒu.

不是，从这里一直走。

No, from here you go straight.

10. fànguǎnzi (fànguǎnr)

饭馆子 (饭馆儿)

restaurant

11. shāngdiàn

商店

store, shop (Taipei)

12. pùzi

铺子

store, shop (Běijīng)

13. xuéxiào

学校

school

14. fángzi

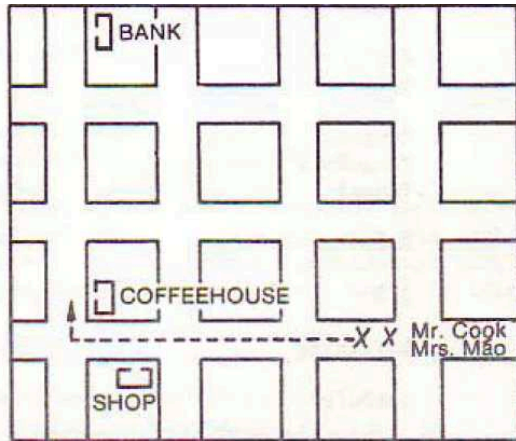
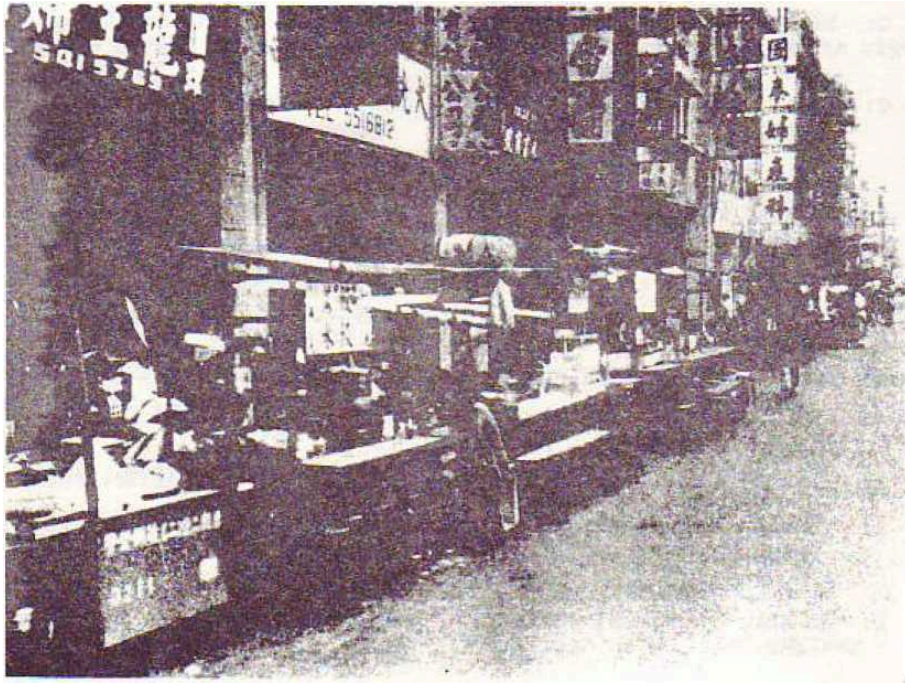
房子

house

15. xiàng

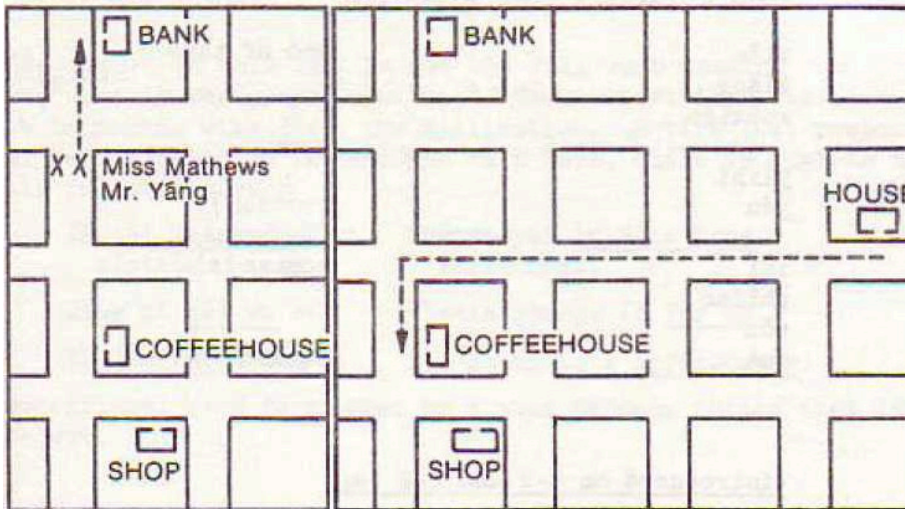
向

towards



DISPLAY II

DISPLAY IV



Vocabulary

cóng	从	from
dào	到	to, towards
duì	对	to be correct
fànguǎnr	饭馆儿	restaurant (Běijīng)
fànguǎnzi	饭馆子	restaurant (Taipei)
fángzi	房子	house
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	华美咖啡厅	Huáměi Coffeehouse (Taipei)
jiù	就	then
kāfēitīng	咖啡厅	coffeehouse
lùkǒu(r)	路口	intersection
pùzi	铺子	store, shop (Běijīng)
qù	去	to go
ránhòu	然后	afterwards, after that
shāngdiàn	商店	store, shop (Taipei)
wàng (wǎng)	往	to, towards
xiān	先	first; ahead of time
xiàng	向	towards
xuéxiào	学校	school
yìzhí	一直	straight
yòu	右	right (direction)
zài	再	then (in commands)
zhīdao	知道	to know
zǒu	走	to go
zuǒ	左	left (direction)
fāngbian	方便	to be convenient
hái bù yíding	还不一定	not yet certain
jīngguo	经过	by way of, via
kāi xué	开学	school starts (literally, “open school”)

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù?
你到哪里去?
Where are you going?
- B: Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù.
我到咖啡厅去。
I'm going to a coffeehouse

Qù is used as the verb "to go" when there is a destination implied or stated, as in "going to the country" and "going somewhere." The verb zǒu, "to leave," is used for sentences such as "I'm going (leaving) now," Wǒ xiànzài zǒu le. Wǒ xiànzài qù le means "I'm going there now," implying the destination "there."

Wǒ dào Shànghǎi qù.

我到上海去。

I am going to Shànghǎi

Tā yě qù.

他/她也去。

He is going there too.

Because qù is an action verb, it is made negative with bù except when you are talking about completed action. Here are some examples of qù used, in various aspects:

Tā bú qù.

他不去。

He is not going.

Tā zuótiān méi qù.

他/她昨天没去。

He did not go yesterday. (COMPLETED ACTION)

Tā xiànzài bú qù le.

他/她现在不去了。

Now he is not going. (Originally, he was going to go. NEW SITUATION)

Tā méi qùguo.

他/她没去过。

He has never gone there.

Dào...qù: In this exchange **dào** is not the full verb meaning "to arrive," but is the prepositional verb "to." The prepositional verb phrase beginning with **dào** indicates the destination. Notice that prepositional verb phrases in Chinese precede the main verb, while in English they usually follow the verb.

Tā zài Xiānggǎng zhùle sāntiān.

他/她在香港住了三天。

She stayed in Hong Kong three days.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change it for me.

Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù.

我到咖啡厅去。

I'm going to a coffeehouse.

A prepositional verb is always followed by a noun or noun phrase that is its object.

Kāfēitīng. "coffeehouse"¹¹: Some people say that the coffeehouse was a European concept first adopted by the Japanese and then transplanted to Taiwan. Coffeehouses in Taiwan are comfortable, leisurely places where a person can linger over a cup of something and talk with a friend for hours, to a background of recorded light music. Some coffeehouses have become quite cosmopolitan, offering a dozen kinds of coffee in addition to a variety of fruit drinks and soft drinks. Sometimes there may also be a short menu including items such as fried rice, noodles, sandwiches, hamburgers, and ice cream.

Notes on №2

2. B: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
你知道不知道华美咖啡厅？
Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?
- A: Bù zhīdao.
不知道。
No, I don't.

The verb **zhīdao** means “to know” or “to know of.” Another verb, **rènshi**, also translates into English as “to know,” but in the sense of “to be acquainted with,” “to recognise.”

Notice that in the affirmative the verb **zhīdao** ends in a Neutral tone, while in the negative it ends in a Falling tone (**bù zhīdao**).

The verb **zhīdao** is a state verb. State verbs describe qualities or conditions (**dà** “to be large”; **guì**, “to be expensive”). Knowing (**zhīdao**), wanting (**xiǎng** or **yào**), and liking (**xǐhuan**) are all considered states. As a state verb, **zhīdao** can only be made negative with **bù** (never **méi**). **Zhīdao** can be used with the marker **le** for new situations.

Tā yǐqián bù zhīdao zěnmē dào zhèr lái, xiànzài zhīdao le

他/她以前不知道怎么到这儿来，现在知道了。

He didn't know how to get here before, but now he knows,

Tā qùnián hái bù zhīdao tā yǐhòu yào dào Zhōngguó qù.

他/她去年还不指导他/她以后要到中国去。

Last year he didn't know that he would later be going to China.

Huáměi: **Huá** means “glorious,” It is one of the syllables often used to refer to China. The syllable **měi** “beautiful,” is used in compounds to refer to America (as in **Měiguó**).

Notes on №3

3. A: **Dào nàlǐ qù, zěnmē zǒu?**
到哪里去，怎么走？
 How do I get there?

Earlier, you learned the verb **zǒu** as “to leave.” In the sentence above, **zǒu** means “to go” in the sense of, “to go by way of,” to take a route.” **Zǒu** also means “to walk.”

Tā hái méi zǒu, hái zài zhèr kàn bào ne

他/她没走，还在在儿看报了。

He hasn't left yet. He is still here reading the paper.

Wǒmen zǒu zhèige mén yě kěyǐ.

我们走这个门也可以。

We can also go through this door.

Háizi hái bú huì zǒu.

孩子不会走。

The baby can't yet walk.

Dào nàlǐ qù, zěnmē zǒu? This sentence consists of a topic, **dào nàlǐ qù** “to go to that place,” followed by a question about that topic, **zěnmē zǒu** “how do I go?” Both the topic and the question have the structure of full sentences:

Dào	nàlǐ	qù,	zěnmē	zǒu?
到	那里	去	怎么	走
To	there	go,	how	go?

Translated as “to go,” **qù** focuses on the destination, while **zǒu** focuses on the route taken to get there.

Notes on №4

4. C: Cóng zhèlì wàng zuǒ zǒu.
从这里往左走。
From here you go to the left.

Cóng, “from”: Unlike the other prepositional verbs you have learned, **cóng** is only rarely used as a full verb in modern Chinese. Most frequently it is used prepositionally.

Wàng, “to,” “towards”: The prepositional verbs **wàng** and **dào** may both be translated as “to.” **Wàng**, however, means simply “towards” or “in the direction of,” while **dào** implies eventual arrival at a destination. **Wàng** may also be pronounced **wǎng**.

Notice that two prepositional verb phrases occur before the main verb.

PREPOSITIONAL VERB AND NOUN	PREPOSITIONAL VERB AND NOUN	MAIN VERB
Cóng zhèlì	wàng zuǒ	zǒu.
从这里	往左	走

Notes on №5

5. C: Dào le lù kǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.

到了路口，再往右走。

When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.

Lù kǒu, “intersection”: Literally, this word means “road opening.”

Completion **-le** in the sentence above marks completed action but not past tense. It shows the completion of one action in the sentence in relation to another but does not indicate whether that action is past, present, or future. In the English translation, the time relationship between the two actions is indicated by the word “when”: “When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.” In a more formal style, the sentence could be translated as “Having reached the intersection, you go to the right.”

The adverb **zài** is used for “then” in commands and suggestions. It usually indicates the next step in a suggested sequence of actions, as in “First you go left, and then, when you have reached the intersection, you go right.”

Notes on №6

6. C: **Dào le lù kǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le.**
到了路口，再往右走，就到了。
When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there.

Jiù; You have learned that **jiù** can mean “right,” “precisely,” “just” referring to where something is, as in **jiù zài zhèlǐ**, “They’re right here.”

You also know that it can mean “immediately,” “right away,” as in **Wǒ jiù lái**, “I’ll be right back.” A third, meaning was introduced: “only,” a synonym of **zhǐ**, as in **Jiù yǒu wǒ fùqīn, mǔqīn**, “There’s only my father and mother.” Now you see **jiù** used to mean “then.” It stresses the immediacy of one thing happening after another: “and then right away.”

You have learned two words that may be translated as “then”: **zài** and **jiù**. However, the two words are not used interchangeably. **Jiù** is used to stress how soon one event happened after another. **Zài** is used to stress how two actions are to be sequenced in time.

The marker **le** in **Jiù dào le** is combined **le**.

Notes on №7

7. A: Wǒ xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
我先往左走，对不对？
First I go to the left. Is that correct?
- C: Duì le.
对了。
That's correct.

Xiān, “first,” is an adverb. It must therefore come after the subject and before the verb, as in **Nǐ xiān zǒu**, “You go first,” (in English “first” may be placed either before the subject or after the verb, as in “First you I go” and “You go first.” But in Chinese **xiān** must be placed between the subject and the verb.)

Dìyī also means “first,” but **dìyī** and **xiān** are not interchangeable. **Dìyī** modifies nouns, whereas **xiān** modifies verbs. **Dìyī** refers to the first in a sequence, in other words, the “number one” something-or-other. **Xiān** refers to doing something first, before doing a second thing.

Duì bu duì: This phrase is used when you expect your listener to agree with you but want to make sure.

Notes on №8

8. A: Ránhòu ne?
然后呢?
And after that?
- C: Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu.
然后, 到了路口, 再往右。
After that, when you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.
- A: Hǎo, wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie.
好, 我知道了。
Good, I've got it now. Thank you.

Ránhòu, “(and) after that”: When giving directions or describing a contemplated series of steps, **ránhòu** is often followed by **zài**.

Wǒ yào dào Xiānggǎng qù sāntiān, ránhòu zài qù Shānghǎi.

我要到香港去三天, 然后再去上海。

I'm going to Hong Kong for three days, and then go to **Shānghǎi**.

Zhīdao le means “I know now” in the sense of “Before, I didn't know how to get there, but now I know.” (The expression is translated into more idiomatic English as “I've got it now.”) The state verb **zhīdao** plus new-situation **le** indicate a change from not knowing to knowing. Here is another example of **zhīdao** and new-situation **le**:

Wǒ cóngqián bù zhīdao tā zhù zài nǎlǐ, xiànzài zhīdao le.

我从前不知道他/她住在哪里, 现在知道了。

Before, I didn't know where he lived, but now, I know.

Notes on №9

9. A: Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào yínháng qù, wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
 请问，从这里到银行去，往右走，对不对？
 May I ask, to get from here to the bank you go to the right. Is that correct?
- B: Bú shì, cóng zhèlǐ yìzhí zǒu.
 不是，从这里一直走。
 No, from here you go straight.

Bú shì: Notice that the question in exchange 9 is not answered with **bú duì**. The expression **bú duì** is as rude in Chinese as “you’re wrong” is in English (except when a teacher is correcting a student).

Notes on additional vocabulary

10.	fànguǎnzi (fànguǎnr) 饭馆子 (饭馆儿) restaurant
11.	shāngdiàn 商店 store, shop (Taipei)
12.	pùzi 铺子 store, shop (Běijīng)
13.	xuéxiào 学校 school
14.	fāngzi 房子 house
15.	xiàng 向 towards

Fànguǎnzi, “restaurant”: **Fàndiàn** refers to either a restaurant or a hotel. **Fànguǎnzi** means “restaurant.” The usual **Běijīng** version of this word is **fànguǎnr** (pronounced as if written **fànguǎr**). The ending -r is used frequently in Beijing but in Taiwan is rarely used by Taiwanese speakers of Standard Chinese.

Adding -r to a syllable usually causes the pronunciation of the base syllable to change. It will be easier and more practical for you to examine is each -r word as it is introduced in the course of study.

You have already learned the word **yidiǎnr**, which is actually pronounced **yidiǎr**. From the examples **yidiǎnr** and **fànguǎnr** you can see that when -r is added to a syllable that ends with n, the /n/ sound disappears | completely.

Although adding -r causes pronunciation changes in most syllables, these changes are not represented in the Pinyin system of romanization. Pinyin spelling rules state that the ending -r should simply be tacked on the (at) the end of a syllable, regardless of whether or not the pronunciation of the base syllable is changed by this addition.

Xiàng, “towards”: The prepositional verb **xiàng** may be used in most of the same ways that **wàng** is used. You will probably hear **wàng** (**wǎng**) more frequently than the literary-sounding **xiàng**.

Dào le lùkǒu, xiàng zuǒ zǒu.

到了路口，先左走。

When you get to the intersection, go to the left,

Drills

Expansion drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Tā qù.
他/她去。
He/she is going.

Cue xuéxiào
学校
school

Tā dào xuéxiào qù.
他/她到学校去。
He/she is going to school.

2 Wáng Tóngzhì qù.
王同志去。
Comrade Wáng is going.

Cue Jiānádà
加拿大
Canada

Wáng Tóngzhì dào Jiānádà qù.
王同志到加拿大去。
Comrade Wáng is going to Canada.

3 Tā lái.
他/她来。
He/she is coming.

Cue zhèlǐ
这里
here

Tā dào zhèlǐ lái.

他/她到这里去。

He/she is coming here.

4 Lǐ Xiānsheng qù.

李先生去。

Mr. Lǐ is coming.

Cue

xuéxiào

学校

school

Lǐ Xiānsheng dào xuéxiào qù.

李先生到学校去。

Mr. Lǐ is going to school.

5 Chén Nǚshì lái.

陳女是来。

Mrs. Chén is going.

Cue

Běijīng

北京

Peking

Chén Nǚshì dào Běijīng qù.

陳女是到北京去。

Mrs. Chén is going to Běijīng.

6 Gāo Tóngzhì qù.

高同志去。

Comrade Gāo is going.

Cue

yóuzhèngjú

邮政局

post office

Gāo Tóngzhì dào yóuzhèngjú qù.

高同志到邮政局去。

Comrade Gāo is going to the post office.

7 Sūn Fūren qù.

孫夫人去。

Mrs. Sūn is going.

Cue

náli

哪里

where

Sūn Fūren dào nali qù?

孫夫人到哪里去？

Where is going Mrs. Sūn?

Response drill

Answer to all the questions according to the cue.

- 1 Tā dào nǎlǐ qù?
他/她 到哪里去?
Where is he/she going?

Cue nàge fànguǎnzi
那个饭馆子
that restaurant

Tā dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù.
他/她 到那个饭馆子去。
He/she is going to that restaurant.

- 2 Chén Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
陳先生到哪里去?
Where is Mr. Chén going?

Cue Táiwān Yínháng
台湾银行
the Bank of Taiwan

Chén Xiānsheng dào Táiwān Yínháng qù.
陳先生台湾到台湾银行去。
Mr. Chén is going to the Bank of Taiwan.

- 3 Jiāng Tàitai dào nǎlǐ qù?
江太太到哪里去?
Where is Mrs. Jiāng going?

Cue xuéxiào
学校
school

Jiāng Tàitai dào xuéxiào qù.
蔣太太到学校去。
Mrs. Jiāng is going to school.

4 Zhāng Xiǎojiě dào nǎlǐ qù?
張小姐到哪里去？
Where is Miss Zhāng going?

Cue nàge fànguǎnzi
那个饭馆子
that restaurant

Zhāng Xiǎojiě dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù.
張太太到那个饭馆子去。
Miss Zhāng is going to that restaurant.

5 Gāo Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
高先生到哪里去？
Where is Mr. Gāo going?

Cue wǔguānchù
武官處
military attaché office

Gāo Xiānsheng dào wǔguānchù qù.
高先生到武官處去。
Mr. Gāo is going to the military attaché office.

6 Liú Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
劉先生到哪里去？
Where is Mr. Liú going?

Cue Huáměi Kāfēitīng
华美咖啡厅
Huáměi Café

Liú Xiānsheng dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù.
劉先生到华美咖啡厅去。
Mr. Liú is going to Huáměi Café.

7 Lín Nǚshì dào nǎlǐ qù?
林奴是到哪里去？
Where is Mrs. Lín going?

Cue

Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn

国宾大饭店

Ambassador Hotel

Lín Nǚshì dào Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn qù.

林奴是到国宾大饭店去。

Mrs. Lín is going to the ambassador Hotel.

Transformation drill

Transform the question according to the model.

1 Nǐ zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn ma?

你知道那个商店吗？

Do you know of that store?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn?

你知道不知道那个商店？

Do you know of that store or not?

2 Nǐ zhīdao nèige xuéxiào ma?

你知道那个学校吗？

Do you know of that school?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige xuéxiào?

你知道不知道那个学校？

Do you know about that school or not?

3 Tā zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng ma?

他/她知道台湾银行吗？

Does he/she know about the Bank of Taiwan?

Tā zhīdao bu zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng?

他/她知道不知道台湾银行？

Does he/she know about the Bank of Taiwan or not?

4 Lín Xiānsheng zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn ma?

林先生直到那个商店吗？

Does Mr. Lín know about that store?

Lín Xiānsheng zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn?

林先生知道不知道那个商店？

Does Mr. Lín know about that store or not?

5 Wáng Tàitai zhīdao zhège fānguǎnzi ma?

王太太直到这个饭馆子吗？

Does Mrs. Wáng know about this restaurant?

Wáng Tàitai zhīdao bu zhīdao zhège fànguǎnzi?

王太太知道不知道这个饭馆子？

Does Mrs. Wáng know about this restaurant or not?

6 Yáng Xiǎojiě zhīdao Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn ma?

楊小姐知道远山大饭店吗？

Does Miss Yáng know about the Yuánshān hotel?

Yáng Xiǎojiě zhīdao bu zhīdao Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn?

楊小姐知道不知道远山大饭店？

Does Miss Yáng know about the Yuánshān hotel or not?

7 Zhào Xiānsheng zhīdao Jīnrì Gōngsī ma?

趙先生知道今日公司吗？

Does Mr. Zhào know about the Jīnrì company?

Zhào Xiānsheng zhīdao bu zhīdao Jīnrì Gōngsī?

趙先生知道不知道今日公司？

Does Mr. Zhào know about the Jīnrì company or not?

Response drill

Answer to all the questions according to the model and the cue.

1 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?

你知道不知道华美咖啡厅？

Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?

Cue yes

Zhīdao, Huáměi Kāfēitīng zài wǒmen nàr.

知道，华美咖啡厅在我们那儿。

Yes, the Huáměi Coffeehouse is over there by us.

2 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?

你知道不知道华美咖啡厅？

Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?

Cue no

Duibuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.

对不起，我不知道。

I'm sorry, I don't know [it].

3 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Dìyī Gōngsī?

你知道不知道第一东四？

Do you know about the First Company?

Cue no

Duibuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.

对不起我不知道。

I'm sorry, I don't know [it].

4 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao wǔguānchù?

你知道不知道武官处？

Do you know about the military attaché office?

Cue yes

Zhīdao, wǔguānchù zài wǒmen nàr.

知道，武官處在我們那兒。

Yes, the military attaché office is in our place.

5 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Táiwān Dàxué?

你知道不知道台灣大學？

Do you know about the University of Taiwan?

Cue no

Duibuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.

对不起，我不知道。

I'm sorry, I don't know [it].

6 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Měiguó Xīnwénchù?

你知道不知道美國新聞社？

Do you know about the American news office?

Cue yes

Zhīdao, Měiguó Xīnwénchù zài wǒmen nàr.

知道，美國新聞社在我們那兒。

Yes, the American news office is in our place.

7 Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi?

你知道不知道那個飯館子？

Do you know about that restaurant?

Cue no

Duibuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.

对不起，我不知道。

I'm sorry, I don't know [it].

Expansion drill

Create the question corresponding to the statement, according to the model.

1 Dào nàlǐ qù.

到那里去。

Go there.

Qǐngwèn, dào nàlǐ qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问到哪里去，怎么做走？

May I ask, how do I get there?

2 Dào fǎnguǎnzi qù.

到饭馆子去。

Go to the restaurant.

Qǐngwèn, dào fǎnguǎnzi qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到饭馆子去，怎么走？

May I ask, how do I get to the restaurant?

3 Dào yóuzhèngjú qù.

到邮政局去。

Go to the post office.

Qǐngwèn, dào yóuzhèngjú qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到有镇距去，怎么做走？

May I ask, how do I get to the post office?

4 Dào shāngdiàn qù.

到商店去。

Go to the store.

Qǐngwèn, dào shāngdiàn qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到商店去，怎么做走？

May I ask, how do I get to the store?

5 Dào Táiwān Dàxué qù.

到台湾大学去。

Go to the University of Taiwan.

Qǐngwèn, dào Táiwān Dàxué qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到台湾大学去，怎么做走？

May I ask, how do I get to the University of Taiwan?

6 Dào Měiguó Xīnwénchù qù.

到美国新闻出去。

Go to the American news office.

Qǐngwèn, dào Měiguó Xīnwénchù qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到美国新闻出去，怎么走？

May I ask, how do I get to the American news office?

7 Dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù.

到华美咖啡厅去。

Go to the Huáměi Café.

Qǐngwèn, dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù, zěnmē zǒu?

请问，到华美咖啡厅去，怎么走？

May I ask, how do I get to the Huáměi Café?

Transformation drill

Transform the question according to the model.

- 1 Nǐ zhīdao dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù zěnmē zǒu ma?
你知道到华美咖啡厅去怎么走吗?
Do you know how to get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù zěnmē zǒu?
你知道不知道到华美咖啡厅去怎么走?
Do you know how to get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse or not?

- 2 Nǐ zhīdao dào Táiwān Yínháng qù zěnmē zǒu ma?
你之知道到台湾银行去怎么走吗?
Do you know how to get to the Bank of Taiwan?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào Táiwān Yínháng qù zěnmē zǒu?
你知道不知道道到台湾银行去怎么走?
Do you know how to get to the Bank of Taiwan or not?

- 3 Nǐ zhīdao dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù zěnmē zǒu ma?
你之知道到那个饭馆子去怎么走吗?
Do you know how to get to that restaurant?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù zěnmē zǒu?
你知道不知道道到那个饭馆子去怎么走?
Do you know how to get to that restaurant or not?

- 4 Nǐ zhīdao dào nèige shāngdiàn qù zěnmē zǒu ma?
你之知道到那个商店去怎么走吗?
Do you know how to get to that store?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nèige shāngdiàn qù zěnmē zǒu?
你知道不知道道到那个商店去怎么走?
Do you know how to get to that store or not?

- 5 Nǐ zhīdao dào nàge xuéxiào qù zěnmē zǒu ma?
你之知道到那个学校去怎么走吗?
Do you know how to get to that school?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nàge xuéxiào qù zěnmě zǒu?

你知道不知道道到那个学校去怎么走？

Do you know how to get to that school or not?

6 Nǐ zhīdao dào kāfēitīng qù zěnmě zǒu ma?

你之知道到咖啡厅去怎么走吗？

Do you know how to get to the café?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào kāfēitīng qù zěnmě zǒu?

你知道不知道道到咖啡厅去怎么走？

Do you know how to get to the café or not?

7 Nǐ zhīdao dào wǔguānchù qù zěnmě zǒu ma?

你之知道到武官處去怎么走吗？

Do you know how to get to the military attaché office?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào wǔguānchù qù zěnmě zǒu?

你知道不知道道到武官處去怎么走？

Do you know how to get to the military attaché office or not?

Expansion drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.
先往左走，在往右走。
First go to the left; then go to the right.

Cue lùkǒu
路口
intersection

Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, dào le lùkǒu zài wàng yòu zǒu.
先往左走，到了路口再往右走。
First go to the left; when you get to the corner, go to the right.

- 2 Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.
先往右走，在往左走。
First go to the right; then go to the left.

Cue Dūnhuà Lù
敦化路
Dūnhuà road

Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, dào le Dūnhuà Lù zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.
先往右走，到了敦化路再往左走。
First go to the right; when you get to the Dūnhuà boulevard, go to the left.

- 3 Xiān yìzhí zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.
先一直走，在往左走。
First go straight ahead; then go to the left.

Cue Zhōngshān Běilù
中山北路
Zhōngshān north road

Xiān yìzhí zǒu, dào le Zhōngshān Běilù zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.
先一直走，到了中山北路再往左走。
First go straight ahead; when you get to the Zhōngshān north road, go to the left.

4 Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先往左走，在往右走。

First go to the left; then go to the left.

Cue

dièrge lùkǒu

第二个路口

second intersection

Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, dào le dièrge lùkǒu zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先往左走，到了第二个路口再往右走。

First go to the left; when you get to second intersection, go to the right.

5 Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.

先往右走，在往左走。

First go to the right; then go to the right.

Cue

disānge lùkǒu

第三个路口

third intersection

Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, dào le disānge lùkǒu zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.

先往右走，到了第三个路口再往左走。

First go to the right; when you get to the third intersection, go to the left.

6 Xiān yìzhí zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先一直走，在往右走。

First go straight ahead; then go to right.

Cue

Zhōnghuá Lù

中华路

Zhōnghuá road

Xiān yìzhí zǒu, dào le Zhōnghuá Lù zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先一直走，到了中华路再往右走。

First go straight ahead; when you get to the Zhōnghuá road, go to the right.

7 Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先往左走，在往右走。

First go to the left; then go to right.

Cue

Rénài Lù

仁爱路

Rénài road

Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, dào le Rénài Lù zài wàng yòu zǒu.

先往左走，到了仁爱路再往右走。

First go to the left; when you get to the Rénài road, go to the right.

Expansion drill

Expand the question according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Cóng zhèlǐ yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里一直走，对不对？
You go straight from here. Is that correct?

Cue nàlǐ
那里
there

Cóng zhèlǐ dào nàlǐ qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里到哪里去一直走，对不对？
To get from here to there you go straight. Is that correct?

- 2 Cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里往左走，对不对？
You go to the left from here. Is that correct?

Cue nǐ jiā
你家
your home

Cóng zhèlǐ dào nǐ jiā qù, wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里到你家去，往左走，对不对？
To get from here to your home, you go to the left. Is that correct?

- 3 Cóng zhèlǐ yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里一直走，对不对？
You go straight ahead from here. Is that correct?

Cue fànguǎnzi
饭馆子
restaurant

Cóng zhèlǐ dào fànguǎnzi qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
从这里到饭子去，一直走，对不对？
To get from here to the restaurant, you go straight ahead. Is that correct?

4 Cóng zhèli wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里往右走，对不对？

You go to the right from here. Is that correct?

Cue

kāfēitīng

咖啡厅

café

Cóng zhèli dào kāfēitīng qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里到咖啡厅去，往右走，对不对？

To get from here to the café you go to the right. Is that correct?

5 Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里往左走，对不对？

You go to the left from here. Is that correct?

Cue

yóuzhèngjú

有镇距

post office

Cóng zhèli dào yóuzhèngjú qù, wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里到有镇距去，往左走，对不对？

To get from here to the post office you go the left. Is that correct?

6 Cóng zhèli yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里一直走对不对？

You go straight ahead from here. Is that correct?

Cue

wǔguānchù

武官處

military attaché office

Cóng zhèli dào wǔguānchù qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里到武官處去，一直走，对不对？

To get from here to military attaché office you go straight ahead. Is that correct?

7 Cóng zhèli wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里往右走，对不对？

You go to the right from here. Is that correct?

Cue

xuéxiào

学校

school

Cóng zhèlǐ dào xuéxiào qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

从这里到学校去，往右走，对不对？

To get from here to the school, you go to the right. Is that correct?

Response drill

Answer to all the questions according to the model and the cue.

1 Wǒ zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng.

我知道华美咖啡厅。

I know of the Huamei Coffeehouse.

Cue

yǒu

右

right

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到华美咖啡飞艇去往右走，对不对？

May I ask, you go to the right to get to the Huamei Coffeehouse. Is that correct?

2 Wǒ zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi.

我知道那个饭馆子。

I know of that restaurant.

Cue

zuǒ

左

left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到那个饭馆子去往左走，对不对？

May I ask, you go to the left to get to the restaurant. Is that correct?

3 Wǒ zhīdao nàge yóuzhèngjú.

我知道右镇距。

I know of that post office.

Cue

yǒu

右

right

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge yóuzhèngjú qù wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到那个右镇距去往右走，对不对？

May I ask, you go to the right to get to the post office. Is that correct?

4 Wǒ zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng.
我知道台湾银行。
I know of the Bank of Taiwan.

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào Táiwān Yínháng qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到台湾银行去往左走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the left to get to the Bank of Taiwan. Is that correct?

5 Wǒ zhīdao wǔguānchù.
我知道武官處。
I know of the military attaché office.

Cue yìzhí
一直
straight ahead

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào wǔguānchù qù wàng yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到武官處去往一直走，对不对？
May I ask, you go straight ahead to get to military attaché office. Is that correct?

6 Wǒ zhīdao Měiguó xuéxiào.
我知道美国学校。
I know of the American school

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào Měiguó xuéxiào qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到学校去往左走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the left to get to the school. Is that correct?

7 Wǒ zhīdao nàge shāngdiàn.
我知道那个商店。
I know of that store.

Cue

yízhí

一直

straight ahead

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge shāngdiàn qù wàng yízhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到那个商店去一直走，对不对？

May I ask, you go straight ahead to get to the store. Is that correct?

Response drill

Answer to all the questions according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Wǒ zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng.
我知道华美咖啡厅。
I know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse.

Cue yǒu
右
right

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到华美咖啡飞艇去往右走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the right to get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse. Is that correct?

- 2 Wǒ zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi.
我知道那个饭馆子。
I know of that restaurant.

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到那个饭馆子去往左走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the left to get to the restaurant. Is that correct?

- 3 Wǒ zhīdao nàge yóuzhèngjú.
我知道右镇距。
I know of that post office.

Cue yǒu
右
right

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge yóuzhèngjú qù wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到那个右镇距去往右走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the right to get to the post office. Is that correct?

- 4 Wǒ zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng.
我知道台湾银行。
I know of the Bank of Taiwan.

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào Táiwān Yínháng qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到台湾银行去往左走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the left to get to the Bank of Taiwan. Is that correct?

- 5 Wǒ zhīdao wǔguānchù.
我知道武官處。
I know of the military attaché office.

Cue yìzhí
一直
straight ahead

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào wǔguānchù qù wàng yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到武官處去往一直走，对不对？
May I ask, you go straight ahead to get to military attaché office. Is that correct?

- 6 Wǒ zhīdao Měiguó xuéxiào.
我知道美国学校。
I know of the American school

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlì dào Měiguó xuéxiào qù wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
请问，从这里到学校去往左走，对不对？
May I ask, you go to the left to get to the school. Is that correct?

- 7 Wǒ zhīdao nàge shāngdiàn.
我知道那个商店。
I know of that store.

Cue

yízhí

一直

straight ahead

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge shāngdiàn qù wàng yízhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

请问，从这里到那个商店去一直走，对不对？

May I ask, you go straight ahead to get to the store. Is that correct?

Unit 2

References

Reference List

- A: **Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?**
东单电影院是不是在这儿附近？
Is the **Dōngdān** Movie Theater in this area?

B: **Shì. Zài zhèr fùjìn.**
是。在这儿附近。
Yes. It's in this area.
- A: **Nǐ zhīdao diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?**
你知道电影园附近有没有银行？
Do you know whether there is a bank in the vicinity of the theater?

B: **Yǒu. Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu (yige) yínháng.**
有。电影园附近有（一个）银行。
Yes. There is a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater.
- A: **Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou guān mén?**
你知道不知道银行什么时候关门？
Do you know at what time the bank closes?
- A: **Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?**
从这儿到那儿去，怎么走？
How do I get there from here?

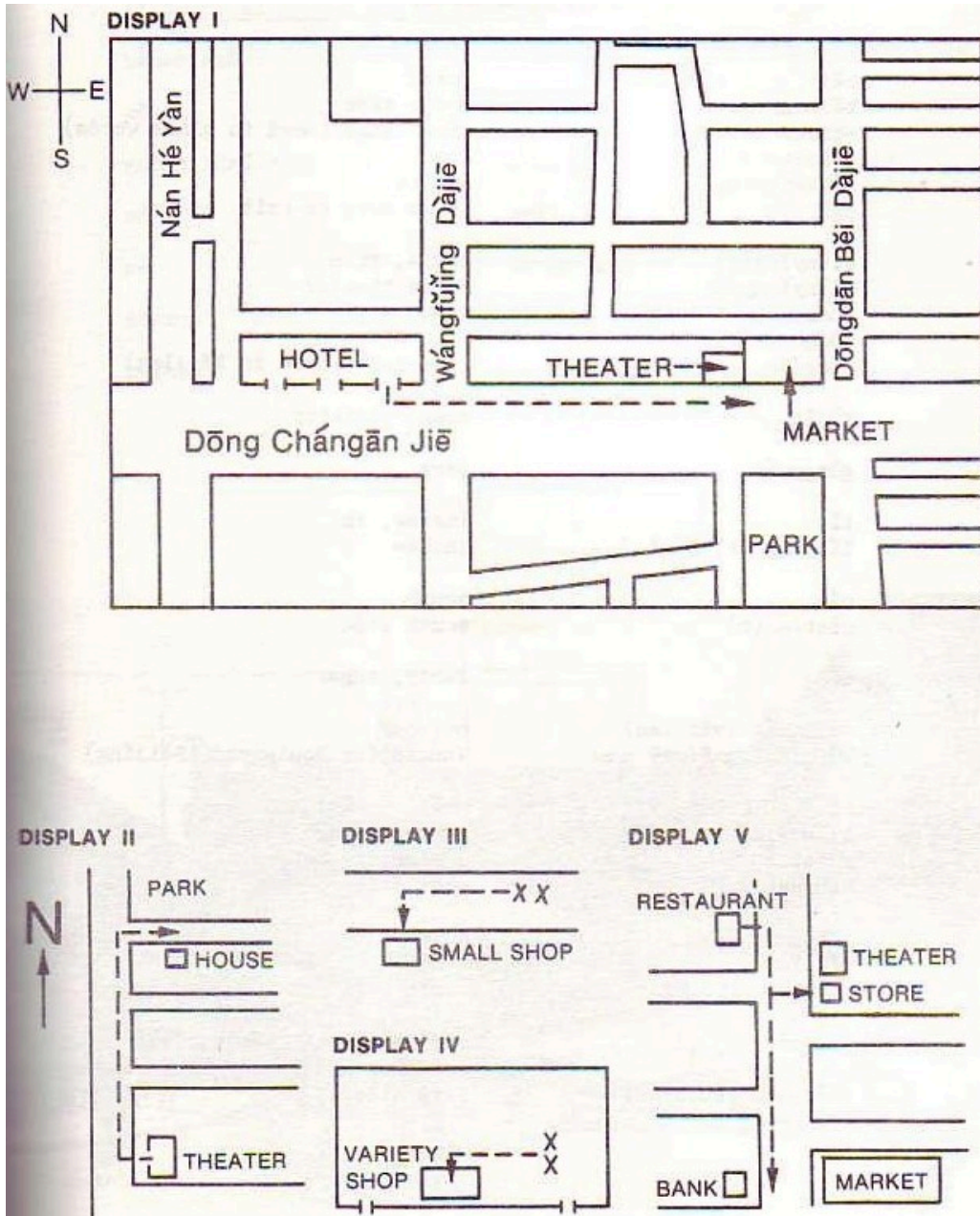
B: **Chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu.**
出了这个饭店往东走。
When you have gone out of the hotel, walk to the east.
- B: **Dào le dìèrge lùkǒu, běibianr shì Dōngdān Càishichǎng, Nánbianr shì Dōngdān Gongyán.**
到了第二个路口儿，北边儿是东单菜市场，南边儿是东单公园。
When you have reached the second intersection, on the north side is the **Dōngdān** Market. On the south side is **Dōngdān** Park.
- B: **Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài Dōngdān Càishichǎngde xībianr.**
电影园就在东单菜市场的西边儿？
The movie theater is just on the west side of the **Dōngdān** Market.
- A: **Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?**
我出了这个饭店往东走，对不对？

- When I have gone out of the hotel, I walk to the east. Is that correct?
- B: Dui le.
对了。
That's correct.
8. A: Hǎo, běibianr shì Dōngdān Càishichǎng. Nánbianr ne?
好，北边儿是东单菜市场。南边儿呢？
Okay, on the north side is the Dōngdān Market. How about on the south side?
- B: Nánbianr shì Dōngdān Gōngyuán.
南边儿是东单菜市场。
On the south side is Dōngdān Park,
9. A: Diànyǐngyuán jiù zài càishichǎngde xībianr shì bu shì?
电影园就在菜市场的西边儿是不是？
The movie theater is just on the west side of the market, is that it?
- B: Shì.
是。
Yes.
10. A: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián wǒ xiǎn qù kàn yíge péngyou.
去看电影以前我想去看一个朋友。
Before I go to see the movie, I am first going to visit a friend.
11. A: Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu meiyǒu mào tángde?
饭店里边儿有没有糖的？
Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?
- B: Yǒu. Yǒu yíge xiǎomàibù. Zài nàibiānr.
有。有一个小卖部。在那边儿。
Yes. There's a variety shop. It's over there.
12. wàibianr (wàibian)
外边儿 (外边)
outside
13. yǐhòu
以后
after
14. yòubianr (yòubian)
右边儿 (右边)
right aide
15. zuǒbianr (zuǒbian)
左边儿 (左边)
left side
16. xiǎoxué
小学

17. elementary school
zhōngxué
中学
middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)

Maps

Figure 1.1. Maps for C-1 Tape



Vocabulary

běi	北	north
běibian(r)	北边 (儿)	north side
-bianr (-bian)	-边 (-边儿)	side, edge (used in place words)
càishichǎng	菜市场	market
chū	出	to go out, to exit
diànyǐng(r)	电影	movie, film
diànyǐngyuàn	电影院	movie theater
dōng	东	east
dōngbian(r)	东边 (儿)	east side
Dōngdān	东单	a neighborhood in Běijīng
fùjìn	附近	area, vicinity
gōngyuán	公园	park
lǐ	里	inside, in
lǐbianr (lǐbian)	里边儿 (里边)	inside
nán	南	south
nánbian(r)	南边儿 (南边)	south side
táng	糖	candy, sugar
wàibianr (wàibian)	外边儿 (外边)	outside
Wāngfǔjǐng Dàjiē	王赴京大街	Wāngfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)
xī	西	west
xiǎomàibù	小卖部	variety shop
xiǎoxué	小学	elementary school
xībian(r)	西边 (儿)	west side
yǐhòu	以后	after
yǐqián	以前	before
yòubianr (yòubian)	右边儿 (右边)	right side
zhōngxué	中学	middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)
zuǒbianr (zuǒbian)	左边儿 (左边)	left side
bànshìchù	办事处	office
gòu	够	to be enough

guòle lùkǒur	过了路口儿	having passed the intersection
nà	那	well, then
rè	热	to be hot
zǒuzou	走走	to take a walk
zuihǎo	最好	it would be best that



Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: **Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?**
 东单电影院是不是在这儿附近？
 Is the **Dōngdān** Movie Theater in this area?
- B: **Shì. Zài zhèr fùjìn.**
 是。在这儿附近。
 Yes. It's in this area.

Dōngdān is the name of a district in Beijing to the east and south of the Palace Museum (**Gùgōng Bowuyuàn**), at the intersection of **Dōng Chángān Jiē** and **Dōngdān Běi Dàjiē**. (See map of **Běijīng** preceding the Target Lists.)

Literally, **diànyǐngyuàn** means “electric-shadow hall.”

Zhèr fùjìn has the structure of a possessive phrase:

zhèr	(-de)	fùjìn
这儿	的	附近
here	's	vicinity)

(The marker **-de** is often omitted in phrases of relative location.)

Notes on №2

2. A: **Nǐ zhīdao diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?**
 你知道电影园附近有没有银行？
 Do you know whether there is a bank in the vicinity of the theater?
- B: **Yǒu. Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu (yige) yínháng.**
 有。电影园附近有（一个）银行。
 Yes. There is a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater.

Nǐ zhīdao yǒu meiyǒu yínháng could also be translated as “Do you know if there’s a bank...?” When you want to ask “whether/if” in Chinese, use a yes/no-choice question.

Wǒ bù zhīdao	tā lái bu lái.
我不知道	他来不来
I don't know	whether/if he's coming.

Notice that in English the beginning of the first sentence in exchange 2 is in question form: “Do you know...” But the Chinese is in statement form: **Nǐ zhīdao...** To be perfectly logical, the Chinese would use either the question form **nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao...** or **nǐ zhīdao...ma?** But if these forms were used, the sentence would sound awkward, or even ungrammatically, to many speakers.

Notes on №3

3. A: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou guān mén?

你知道不知道银行什么时候关门？

Do you know at what time the bank closes?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao: To ask “Do you know...?” in a question-word question, nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao and nǐ zhīdao...ma? are preferred. Nǐ zhīdao may also occur, especially in long or complex questions.

Nǐ	zhīdao	bu zhīdao	tā zài nǎr?
你	知道	不知道	他/她在哪儿？
You	know	or not	he is where?
Do you know where he is?			

Nǐ	zhīdao	tā zài nǎr	ma?
你	知道	她在哪儿	吗？
You	know	he is where?	
Do you know where he is?			

Notes on №4

4. A: **Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?**
从这儿到那儿去，怎么走？
How do I get there from here?
- B: **Chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu.**
出了这个饭店往东走。
When you have gone out of the hotel, walk to the east.

Chū, “to go out,” “to exit.” This verb is usually not used alone, but is followed by an object (**chū mén**, “go out the door”) or used in compound verbs such as **chūqu**, “to go out.” (Compound verbs are introduced in the next unit.) To say that you are going out without specifying the place, you may use **Wǒ zǒu le**, “I’m leaving.”

Zhèige: In the second sentence in exchange 4, **zhèige** is unstressed. It is translated as “the” not as this. In Chinese, unstressed **zhèige** and **nèige** are used more frequently than “this” and “that” are used in English. It is often better to translate **zhèige** or **nèige** as “the.” (Remember, however, that the is not always expressed by a word in Chinese, as in **Yínháng shénme shíhou guān mén?** “What time does the bank close?”)

Notes on №5

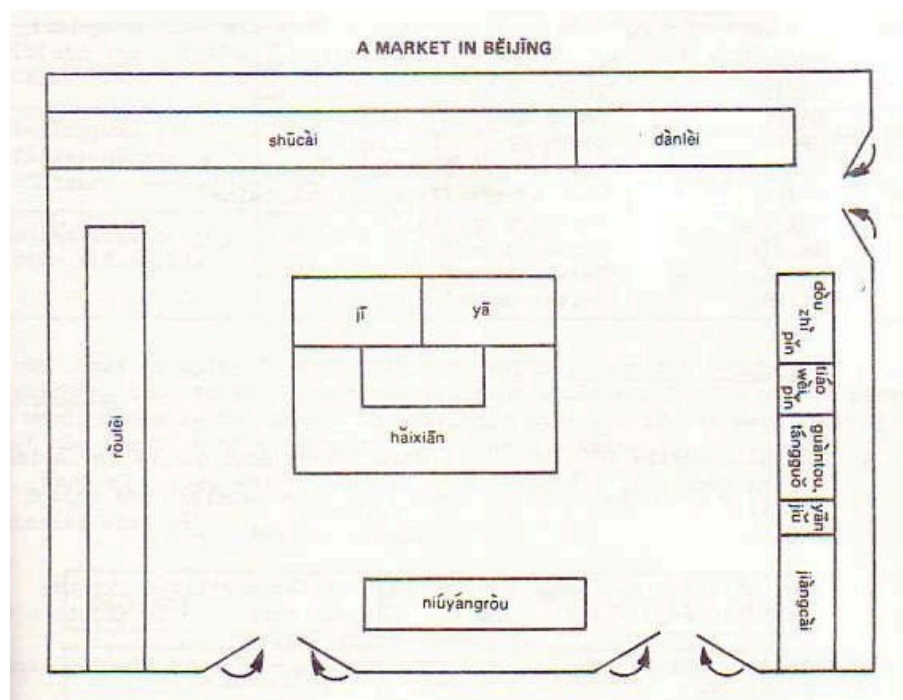
5. B: [Dào le dì èr ge lù kǒu er, běi biān er shì dōng dān cài shì chǎng, nán biān er shì dōng dān gōng yuán.](#)
 到了第二个路口儿，北边儿是东单菜市场，南边儿是东单公园。
 When you have reached the second intersection, on the north side is the [Dōngdān](#) Market. On the south side is [Dōngdān](#) Park.

The element **-bianr** (**-bian**) means side. When it is added to a direction word, the word becomes a place name. For instance, **běibianr** is a noun and names a place, as in **Diànyǐngyuàn zài nèige fāndiàn běibianr**, “The movie theater is on the north side of that hotel?” **Běi**, on the other hand, names a direction, and is the form usually used with **wàng**, “towards”: **Nǐ wàng běi zǒu**, “You go to the north.” The other direction words (**dōng**, **nár**, **xī**, **zuǒ**, end **yòu**) may also be used as the name of a place (in combination with **-bianr**) and as the name of a direction. Remember that the ending **-bianr** is pronounced as if it were written **-biar**. (See Unit 1, Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary.)

Běibianr, **nánbianr**: These location words are nouns (acting as topics) in Chinese. They are translated into English as prepositional phrases (acting as adverbs).

Gōngyuán literally means “public garden.” (Notice the difference in tone between **yuán**, “garden,” and **yuàn**, “hall,” as in **diànyǐngyuàn** “movie hall.”)

Càishichǎng: Below, in the diagram of a large **càishichǎng** in Beijing you will find the following sections: **shūcài** (vegetables), denial (eggs, including chicken eggs, duck eggs, salted duck eggs, and “thousand-year-old” eggs), **dòuzhípǐn** (bean products like bean curd, dried bean curd, bean-curd skin, deep-fried bean curd, “smelly” bean curd, fermented bean curd, bean noodles, fermented black beans, etc.), **tiáowèipǐn** (spices and flavorings), **guǎntóu** (canned goods), **tàngguǒ** (candy), **yān** (cigarettes), **jiǔ** (wines and liquors), **jiàngcài** (pickled vegetables), **niúyáng ròu** (beef and lamb, available mostly to Muslims), **ròulèi** (pork, pork ribs, ground pork, and pork lard), **jī** (chicken), **yā** (duck), and **hǎixiān** (seafood).



Notes on №6

6. B: Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài Dōngdān Càishìchǎngde xībianr.

电影院就在东单菜市场的西边儿？

The movie theater is just on the west side of the Dōngdān Market.

Jiù, right, exactly,” just: In earlier material this word was translated as “right.” In this sentence, Jiù is translated as “just,” to avoid confusion with the direction right (yòu).

Dōngdān Càishìchǎngde xībianr, “the west side of the Dōngdān Market,” or, more literally, the “Dōngdān Markets west side.” Notice that this long modifying phrase is marked with -de, in contrast to zhèr fùjìn.

Direction words: The conventional Chinese order for the points on the compass is dōng, nán, xī, běi, “east, south, west, north.” Direction names are a part of many Chinese place names. Here are some examples:

Húběi	湖北	North of the (Dòngtíng) lake
Húnán	湖南	South of the (Dòngtíng) lake
Héběi	河北	North of the (Yellow) river
Hénán	河南	South of the (Yellow) river
Shāndōng	山东	East of the (Tàiháng) mountains
Shānxī	山西	West of the (Tàiháng) mountains
Běijīng	北京	“Northern capital”
Nánjīng	南京	“Southern capital”
Táibǎi	台北	“Taiwan North”
Táinán	台南	“Taiwan South”

Notes on №7-9

7. A: **Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?**
 我出了这个饭店往东走，对不对？
 When I have gone out of the hotel, I walk to the east. Is that correct?
- B: **Duì le.**
 对了。
 That's correct.
8. A: **Hǎo, běibianr shi Dōngdān Càishichǎng. Nánbianr ne?**
 好，北边儿是东单菜市场。南边儿呢？
 Okay, on the north side is the **Dōngdān** Market. How about on the south side?
- B: **Nánbianr shi Dōngdān Gōngyuán.**
 南边儿是东单菜市场。
 On the south side is **Dōngdān** Park,
9. A: **Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài càishichǎngde xībianr shì bu shì?**
 电影园就在菜市场的西边儿是不是？
 The movie theater is just on the west side of the market, is that it?
- B: **Shì.**
 是。
 Yes.

Location words, and **shì**, **yǒu**, and **zài**: **Shì**, **yǒu**, and **zài** are translated into English as some form of the verb “to be.” The English translations may mask the differences in meaning among the three verbs. **Shì** is used for identity, **zài** is used for location; and **yǒu** is used for existence.

	Reference list translation	Literal translation
Běibianr shi Dōngdān Càishichǎng.	On the north side is the Dōngdān Market.	The north side is the Dōngdān Market.
Diànyǐngyuàn zài Càishichǎngde xībianr.	The movie theater is on the west side of the market.	The movie theater is located on the market's west side.
Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu yige xiǎomàibù.	There's a variety shop in the hotel.	Inside the hotel exists a variety shop.

In the first example, it is possible to say **Běibianr shi Dōngdān Càishichǎng** because the market occupies the whole north side of the street. You would probably not phrase the sentence this way if you were talking about the location of a telephone booth or a newsstand.

Notice the difference in word order between sentences with **shì** and sentences with **zài**.

Běibianr	shi	Dōngdān Càishichǎng.
Dōngdān Càishichǎng	zài	běibianr.

Notes on №10

10. A: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián wǒ xiān qù kàn yíge péngyou.
去看电影以前我想去看一个朋友。
Before I go to see the movie, I am first going to visit a friend.

Qù kàn: The verb **qù**, like the verb **lái**, is frequently followed by phrase expressing the purpose of the action.

Yǐqián, “before”: Notice that in Chinese **yǐqián** comes at the end of the clause, while in English “before” comes at the beginning.

kàn diànyǐng	yǐqián
before	I see the movie

Yíge: When the word **yíge** is stressed, it means “one.” When the word is unstressed or toneless, it means “a” or “an.”

Notes on №11

11. A: Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde?
饭店里边儿有没有糖的？
Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?
- B: Yǒu. Yǒu yige xiǎomàibù. Zài nèbianr.
有。有一个小卖部。在那边儿。
Yes. There's a variety shop. It's over there.

Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu...? This question illustrates another way in which sentences containing zài and you may differ: Zài allows the noun to be placed at the beginning of the sentence, making the noun DEFINITE. Yǒu allows the noun to be placed at the end of the sentence, making the noun INDEFINITE. In English, “a/an” and “the” express the idea of indefinite and definite. In Chinese, word order is used to express the same idea.

Xiǎomàibù zài fàndiàn lǐbianr.

小麦不在饭店里边儿。

The variety shop is in the hotel

Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu (yige) xiǎomàibù.

饭店里边儿有（一个）小麦不。

Inside the hotel there is a variety shop.

Unless otherwise specified, a noun before the verb is never indefinite:

Cāntīng zài nǎr?

餐厅在哪儿？

Where is the dining room?

Cāntīng zài zhèr.

餐厅在这儿。

The dining room is here.

An indefinite noun is normally placed after the verb:

Nǎr yǒu cāntīng?

哪儿有餐厅？

Where is there a dining room?

Zhèr yǒu cāntīng.

这儿有餐厅。

There is a dining room here.

Mài tángde, “a place to buy candy,” or, more literally, “one that sells candy”: The noun modified by this phrase has been left off the end of the phrase. This expression is understood to refer to either the

person who does something or the place where something is done. *Mài tángde* could be translated in exchange 11 as “candy seller” or “candy counter.” In some other context it might refer to a “candy store” or a “candy department.” (Notice that the English asks where you can BUY something, but the Chinese equivalent asks where something is SOLD.)

Xiǎomàibù, “variety shop,” is a small shop inside a building. In a museum the shop would sell cigarettes, sweet buns, and soda. In a hotel it would sell a wide variety of goods, including souvenirs, soap, thermoses, socks, fruit, bread, and wine.

12.	wàibianr (wàibian)	外边儿 (外边)	outside
13.	yǐhòu	以后	after
11.	yòubianr (yòubian)	右边儿 (右边)	right side
15.	zuǒbianr (zuǒbian)	左边儿 (左边)	left side
16 .	xiǎoxué	小学	elementary school
17.	zhōngxué	中学	middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

12.	wàibianr (wàibian) 外边儿 (外边) outside
13.	yǐhòu 以后 after
14.	yòubianr (yòubian) 右边儿 (右边) right side
15.	zuǒbianr (zuǒbian) 左边儿 (左边) left side
16.	xiǎoxué 小学 elementary school
17.	zhōngxué 中学 middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)

Yǐhòu, “after,” is used in the same position in a sentence as yǐqián, “before.”

Tā mǎile dōngxi yǐhòu, zài qù kàn péngyou.

他/她买了东西以后，在去看朋友。

After he has bought some things, he will go to see a friend.

In the Money Module, Unit 4, you learned that completion *le* is placed directly after the verb if the amount of the sentence object is specified, but is placed at the end of the sentence if the amount is not stated.

AMOUNT UNSPECIFIED	Wǒ mǎi fànwǎn le.
	我买了饭碗了
	I bought rice bowls
AMOUNT SPECIFIED	Wǒ mǎile shíge fànwǎn.
	我买了是个饭碗。
	I bought ten rice bowls.

In the example for *yǐhòu*, *le* is used in another setting, the dependent clause of a sentence. In this case, the marker *le* is placed directly after the verb, whether or not the amount of the object is stated.

Mǎile shū yǐhòu, tā jiù zǒu le.

买了书以后，他/她就走了。

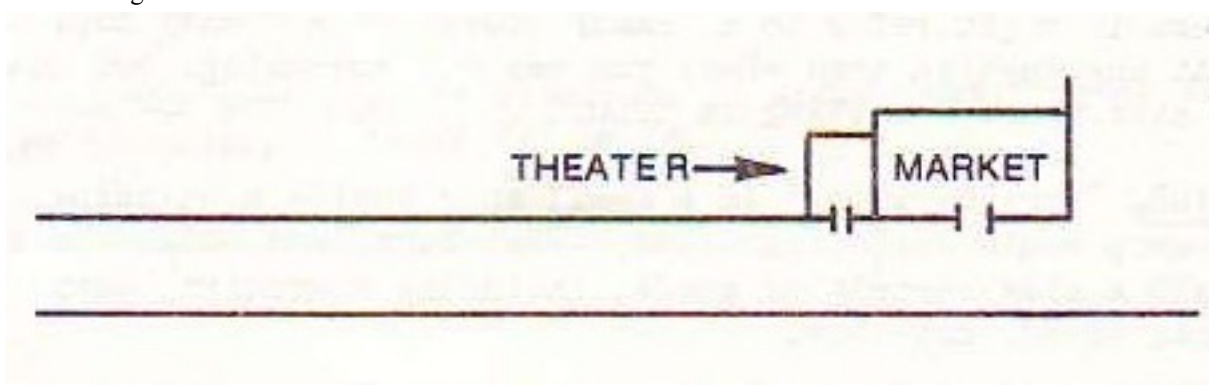
After he bought the books, he left.

Mǎile wǔběn shū yǐhòu, tā jiù zǒu le.

买了五本书以后，他/她就走了。

After he bought five books, he left.

Zuǒbian, yòubian: In English, we generally assign left and right from the point of view of the observer: “As you look at the two buildings, the movie theater will be on the (your) left, and the market will be on the (your) right.” It is common for Chinese to assign left and right from the point of view of the object itself. For instance, the theater shown below might be described in Chinese as being on the right side of the market.

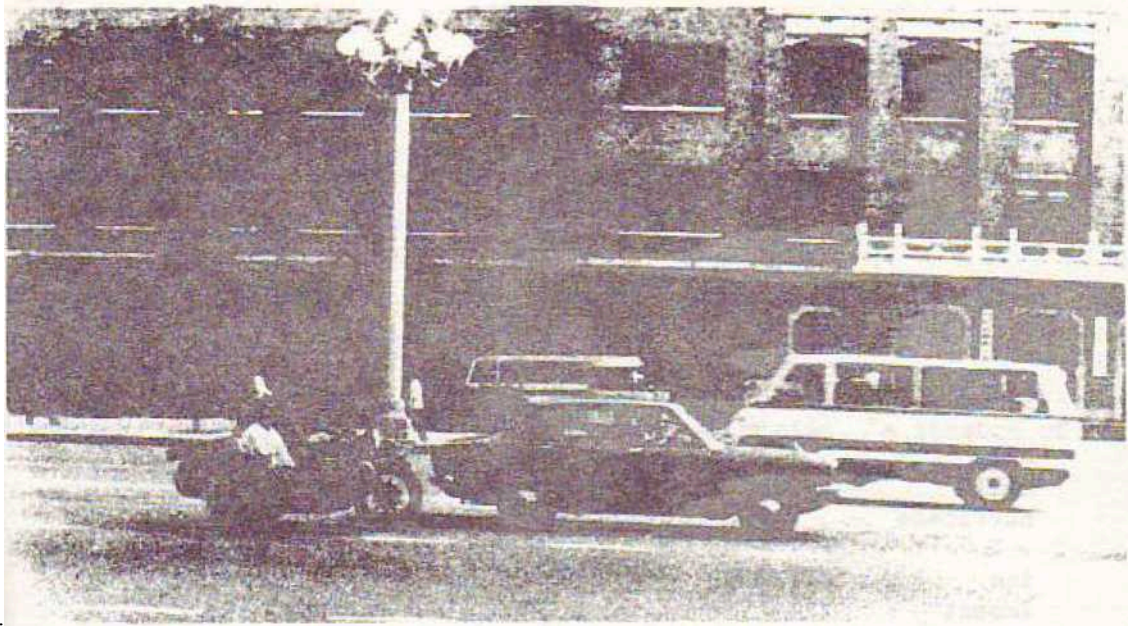


From the point of view of the market, with the entrance as its “front side,” the theater is indeed located on the market's right.

The same difference shows up in describing the relative locations of people or places in a photograph. In English, most people would say that Comrade **Lǐ** is to the left of Comrade **Hè**. in the picture below. In Chinese, many people would say **Lǐ Tóngzhì zài Mǎ Tóngzhìde yòubian**.

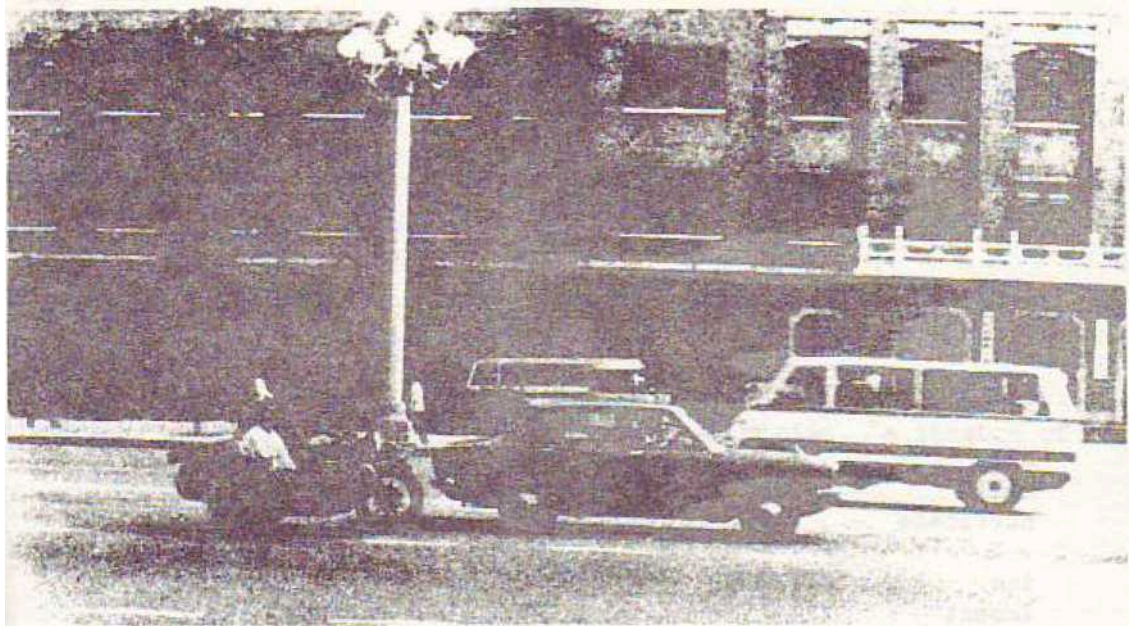


Of course, the way of assigning left and right varies with speakers of both languages and with different situa-



tions.

Xiǎoxué, zhōngxué: “primary school,” “high school” (literally, “small study,” “middle study”): In the PRC and in Taiwan, primary school (**xiǎoxué**) includes grades one through six. Junior high school has grades one through three, and senior high school also has grades one through three.



Beijing street scene

Vocabulary Booster

Things in Nature

kōngqì	空气	air
dòngwù	动物	animal
hǎitān	海滩	beach
niǎo (yìzhī, yíge)	鸟	bird
guànmùcōng (yíkuài, yípiàn, “a stretch of”)	灌木丛	bushes
shāndòng	山洞	cave
yún (yìduǒ, yípiàn, yícéng)	云	cloud
shāmò (yípiàn, “a stretch of”)	沙漠	desert
lùshuǐ (yìdī, “a drop of”)	露水	dew
dìqiú	地球	earth [the planet]
dìzhèn (yíci)	地震	earthquake
huǒ	火	fire
huā (yìduǒ, yìzhī)	花	flower
wù	雾	fog
shùlínzi (yíge, yípiàn, “a stretch of”)	树林子	forest
cǎo (yìgēn)	草	grass
dìshàng	地上	ground, on the
báozǐ (yíli bāozǐ, “a hailstone”; yìchǎng, yìzhèn bāozǐ, “a hail-storm”)	雹子	hail
xiǎo shān (yíci, yìchǎng)	小山	hill
qiūlíng (yípiàn, “a stretch of”)	丘陵	hills
jùfēng (yíci, yìchǎng)	飓风	hurricane
bīng	冰	ice
chóngzi	虫子	insect
kūnchóng	昆虫	insects [scientific term]
dǎo, hǎidǎo	岛	island [in the sea]
hú	湖	lake
shǎndiàn	闪电	lightning
cǎodi (yíkuài, yípiàn)	草甸	meadow

yuèliang, yuèqiú	月亮	moon [astronomical term]
shān (yízuò)	山	mountain
ní, níbā	泥	mud
hǎi	海	ocean
xiǎo lù (yìtiáo)	小路	path
shítou zǐr (yíli, yíge)		pebble
xíngxīng (yìkē)	行星	planet
zhíwù	植物	plant
yǔ (yìchǎng)	雨	rain
cǎihóng (yídào)	彩虹	rainbow
hé (yídào)	河	river
yánshí	岩石	rock
hǎi	海	sea
tiān, tiānkōng	天空	sky
xuě (yìchǎng; yìdūi, “a pile of”)	雪	snow
xīngxīng (yìkē), héngxīng (yìkē) [astronomical term]	行星	star
shítou (yíkuài)	石头	stone
bàofēngyǔ (yìchǎng, yíci)	暴风雨	storm
xiǎo hé, xiǎo xī (yìtiáo)	小河	stream
tàiyang	太阳	sun
rìchū (yíci)	日出	sunrise
rìluò (yíci)	日落	sunset
yángguāng	阳光	sunshine
léi	雷	thunder
shù (yìkē)	树	tree
táifēng (yíci, yìchǎng)	台风	typhoon
shāngǔ	山谷	valley
huǒshān (yízuò)	火山	volcano
pùbù	瀑布	waterfall
fēng	风	wind
shùlínzi (yíge, yípiàn, “a stretch of”)	树林子	woods

Drills

Expansion Drill

Create a question according to the cue..

1 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn zài zhèr fùjìn.

东单电影院在这儿附近。

The Dōngdān Theater is in this area.

Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

东单电影院是不是在这儿附近？

Is the Dōngdān Theater in this area?

2 Wáng Tóngzhì jiā zài zhèr fùjìn.

王同志家在这儿附近。

Wáng's comrade family is in this area.

Wáng Tóngzhì jiā shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

王同志家是不是在这儿附近？

Is Wáng's comrade family in this area?

3 Nǐ péngyou jiā zài nèr fùjìn.

你朋友家在那儿附近。

Your friend is in that area.

Nǐ péngyou jiā shì bu shì zài nèr fùjìn?

你朋友家是不是在那儿附近？

Is your friend in that area?

4 Běijīng Fàndiàn zài zhèr fùjìn.

北京饭店在这儿附近。

The restaurant Běijīng is in this area.

Běijīng Fàndiàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

北京饭店是不是在这儿附近？

Is the restaurant Běijīng in this area?

5 Nèige shāngdiàn zài zhèr fùjìn.

那个商店在这儿附近。

That store is in this area.

Nèige shāngdiàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

那个商店是不是在这儿附近？

Is that store in this area?

6 Nèige xuéxiào zài zhèr fùjìn.

那个学校在这儿附近。

That school is in this area.

nèige xuéxiào shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

那个学校在是不是这儿附近？

Is that school in this area?

7 Nèige fànguǎnr zài zhèr fùjìn.

那个饭馆儿在这儿附近。

That restaurant is in this area.

Nèige fànguǎnr shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?

那个饭馆儿是不是在这儿附近？

Is that restaurant in this area?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the cue.

1 Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu yínháng ma?

电影院附近有银行吗？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?

Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

电影院附近有没有银行？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?

2 Càishìchǎng fùjìn yǒu yínháng ma?

菜市场附近有银行吗？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the vegetable market?

Càishìchǎng fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

菜市场附近有没有银行？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the vegetable market?

3 Tā jiā fùjìn yǒu gōngyuán ma?

他/她家附近有公园吗？

Is there a park in the vicinity of your home?

Tā jiā fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu gōngyuán?

他/她家附近有没有公园？

Is there a park in the vicinity of your home?

4 Nèige xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu fànguǎnr ma?

那个学校附近有饭馆儿吗？

Is there a restaurant in the vicinity of that school?

Nèige xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu fànguǎnr?

那个学校附近有没有饭馆儿？

Is there a restaurant in the vicinity of that school?

5 Nèige fànguǎnr fùjìn yǒu shāngdiàn ma?

那个饭馆附近有商店吗？

Is there a store in the vicinity of that restaurant?

Nèige fànguǎnr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shāngdiàn?

那个饭馆附近有没有商店？

Is there a store in the vicinity of that restaurant?

6 Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu yínháng ma?

那个商店附近有银行吗？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the store?

Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

那个商店附近有没有银行？

Is there a store in the vicinity of the bank?

7 Dōngdān Càishichǎng fùjìn yǒu shāngdiàn ma?

东单菜市场附近有商店吗？

Is there a store in the vicinity of the Dōngdān vegetable market

Dōngdān Càishichǎng fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shāngdiàn?

东单菜市场附近有没有商店？

Is there a store in the vicinity of the Dōngdān vegetable market

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the cue.

1 Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

电影院附近有没有银行？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?

Yínháng shì bu shì zài diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn?

Is the bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?

2 Dōngdān fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu cài shìchǎng?

东单附近有没有菜市场？

Is there a vegetable market in the vicinity of Dōngdān?

Cài shìchǎng shì bu shì zài dōngdān fùjìn?

菜市场是不是在东单附近？

Is the vegetable market in the vicinity of Dōngdān?

3 Gōngyuán fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu xuéxiào?

公园附近有没有学校？

Is there a school in the vicinity of the park?

Xuéxiào shì bu shì zài gōngyuán fùjìn?

学校是不是在公园附近？

Is the school in the vicinity of the park?

4 Nàr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu lǐfāde?

那儿附近有没有剪头的？

Is there a place where hair is cut in that vicinity?

Lǐfāde shì bu shì zài nàr fùjìn?

剪头的是不是在那儿附近？

Is the place where hair is cut one that vicinity?

5 Běijīng Fàndiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu diànyǐngyuàn?

北京饭店附近有没有电影院？

Is there a movie theater in the vicinity of the Běijīng restaurant?

Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài Běijīng Fàndiàn fùjìn?

电影院是不是在北京饭店附近？

Is the movie theater in the vicinity of the Běijīng restaurant?

6 Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

那个商店附近有没有银行？

Is there a bank in the vicinity of that store?

Yínháng shì bu shì zài nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn?

银行是不是在那个商店附近？

Is the bank in the vicinity of that store?

7 Nǐ jiā fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu xuéxiào?

你家附近有没有学校？

Is there a school in the vicinity of your home?

Xuéxiào shì bu shì zài nǐ jiā fùjìn?

学校是不是在你家附近？

Is the school in the vicinity of your home?

Response Drill

Give a response to all questions according to the cue.

- 1 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
东单电影院是不是在这儿附近附近?
Is the **Dōngdān** Theater in this area?

Cue bù shì
不是
no

Bú zài zhèr fùjìn. Zhèr fùjìn méiyǒu diànyǐngyuàn.
不在这儿附近。这儿附近没有电影院。
Not around here. There's no movie theater in this area.

- 2 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
东单电影院是不是在这儿附近附近?
Is the **Dōngdān** Theater in this area?

Cue shì
是
yes

Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì zài zhèr fùjìn.
东单电影院是在这儿附近。
The **Dōngdān** Theater is in this area.

- 3 Dōngdān Càishìchǎng shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
东单菜市场是不是在这儿附近附近?
Is the **Dōngdān** vegetable market in this area?

Cue shì
是
yes

Dōngdān Càishìchǎng shì zài zhèr fùjìn.
东单菜市场是在附近。
The **Dōngdān** vegetable market is in this area.

Cue

shì

是

yes

Běijīng Fàndiàn shì zài zhèr fùjìn.

北京饭店是在这儿附近。

The Běijīng restaurant is in this area.

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1 Nǐ zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén ma?

你知道银行什么时候开门吗？

Do you know at what time the bank opens?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén?

你知道不知道银行什么时候开门？

Do you know at what time the bank opens?

2 Nǐ zhīdao yínháng zài nǎli ma?

你知道银行在那里吗？

Do you know if the bank is there?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng zài nǎli ma?

你知道不知道银行在那里？

Do you know if the bank is there?

3 Tā zhīdao nèige fànguǎnzi shì shéide ma?

她知道那个饭馆子是谁的吗？

Does he/she know whom belongs this restaurant?

Tā zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige fànguǎnzi shì shéide ma?

他/她指导不知道那个饭馆子是谁的？

Does he/she know whom belongs this restaurant?

4 Lǐ Tóngzhì zhīdao nǐ yǒu duōshao qián ma?

李同志知道你有多少钱吗？

Does Comrade Lǐ know how much money you have?

Lǐ Tóngzhì zhīdao bu zhīdao nǐ yǒu duōshao qián ma?

李同志直到不知道你有多少钱？

Does Comrade Lǐ know how much money you have?

5 Fāng Xiānsheng zhīdao nǐ shénme shíhou lái ma?

方先生知道你什么时候来吗？

Does Mr. Fāng know when you are leaving?

Fāng Xiānsheng zhīdào bu zhīdào nǐ shénme shíhòu lái ma?

方先生知道不知道你什么时候来？

Does Mr. Fāng know when you are leaving?

6 Nǐ àiren zhīdào mài tángde xìng shénme ma?

你爱人知道卖糖的姓什么？

Does your spouse know which is the name of the place where they sell candies.

Nǐ àiren zhīdào bu zhīdào mài tángde xìng shénme ma?

你爱人知道不知道卖糖的姓什么？

Does your spouse know which is the name of the place where they sell candies.

7 Tā àiren zhīdào Sūn Tóngzhì shénme shíhòu gōngzuò ma?

他/她爱人知道孙同志什么时候工作？

Does his/her spouse know when Comrade Sūn is working?

Tā àiren zhīdào bu zhīdào Sūn Tóngzhì shénme shíhòu gōngzuò ma?

他/她爱人知道不知道孙同志什么时候工作？

Does his/her spouse know when Comrade Sūn is working?

Expansion Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù.
从这儿到那儿去？
Go from here to there.

Cue zěnme
怎么
how

Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù zěnme zǒu?
从这儿到那儿去怎么走？
How do you go from here to there?

- 2 Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào diànyǐngyuàn qù.
从东单公园到电影院去。
Go from Dōngdān Park to the movie theater.

Cue dōng
东
East

Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào diànyǐngyuàn qù, wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?
从东单公园到电影院去，往东走，对不对？
To go from Dōngdān Park to the movie theater, I go to the east. Right?

- 3 Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào cài shì chǎng qù.
从东单公园到菜市场去。
Go from Dōngdān park to the vegetable market.

Cue qián
前
ahead

Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào cài shì chǎng qù, wàng qián zǒu, duì bu duì?
从东单公园到菜市场去，往前走对不对？
To go from Dōngdān park to the vegetable market, I go straight ahead. Right?

4 Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Sānlǐtún qù.

从长安街到三里屯去。

Go from Chángān road to Sānlǐtún.

Cue zěnmē
怎么
how

Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Sānlǐtún qù zěnmē zǒu?

从长安街到三里屯去，怎么走？

How go from Chángān road to Sānlǐtún?

6 Cóng Guānghuá Lù dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù.

从光华路到王府井大街去。

Go from Guānghuá road to Wángfǔjǐng boulevard.

Cue běi
北
North

Cóng Guānghuá Lù dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù, wàng běi zǒu, duì bu duì?

从光华路到王府井大街去，往北走对不对？

To go from Guānghuá road to Wángfǔjǐng boulevard, I go to the North. Right?

5 Cóng Qiánmén Dàjiē dào Rìtán Lù qù.

从前门大街到日坛路去。

Go from Qiánmén road to Temple Road.

Cue xī
西
West

Cóng Qiánmén Dàjiē dào Rìtán Lù qù, wàng xī zǒu, duì bu duì?

从前门大街到日坛路去，往西走对不对？

To go from Qiánmén road to Temple Road, I go to the West. Right?

7 Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù.

从长安街到王府井大街去。

Go from Chángān road to Wángfǔjǐng boulevard.

Cue

yòu

右

right

Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

从长安街到王府井大街去，往右走对不对？

To go from Chángān road to Wángfǔjǐng boulevard, I go to the right. Right?

Substitution Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往东走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the East. Right?

Cue xī
西
West

Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng xī zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往西走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the west. Right?

- 2 Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng xī zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往西走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the West. Right?

Cue nán
南
South

Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng nán zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往南走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the South. Right?

- 3 Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng nán zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往南走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the South. Right?

Cue běi
北
North

Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng běi zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往北走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the North. Right?

- 4 Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng běi zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往北走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the North. Right?

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往左走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the left. Right?

- 5 Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往左走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the left. Right?

Cue nèibian
那边
this way

Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往那边走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go this way. Right?

- 6 Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往那边走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go this way. Right?

Cue yòu
右
right

Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往右走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the right. Right?

- 7 Wǒ chūle zhège fàndiàn wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
我出了这个饭店往右走，对不对？
After I come out of that hotel, I go to the Right. Right?

Cue

dōng

东

East

Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?

我出了这个饭店往东走，对不对？

After I come out of that hotel, I go to the East. Right?

Expansion Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Zuǒbianr shì diànyǐngyuàn.

左边儿是电影院。

To the left is the movie theater.

Cue

Dōngdān Càishichǎngde

东单菜市场

Dōngdān market

Dōngdān Càishichǎngde zuǒbianr shì diànyǐngyuàn.

东单菜市场的左边儿是电影院。

To the left of the Dongdan Market is the movie theater.

2 Yòubianr yǒu shāngdiàn.

右边儿有商店。

To the right is a store.

Cue

zhèige fàndiàn

这个饭店

this restaurant

Zhèige fàndiànde yòubianr yǒu shāngdiàn.

这个饭店的右边儿有商店。

To the right of this restaurant is a store.

3 Zuǒbianr shì mài tángde.

左边儿是卖糖的。

To the right is a place where they sell candies.

Cue

xiǎomàibù

小卖部

variety shop

Xiǎomàibùde zuǒbianr shì mài tángde.

小卖部的左边儿是卖糖的。

To the right of the variety shop is a place where they sell candies.

- 4 Wàibianr yǒu màibào de.
外边儿有卖报的。
There is place where they sell newspaper outside.

Cue gōngyuán
公园
park

Gōngyuán de wàibianr yǒu màibào de。
公园的外边儿有卖报的。
There is place where they sell newspaper outside the park.

- 5 Zuǒbianr yǒu fàndiàn.
左边儿有饭店。
To the left is a restaurant.

Cue cài shì chǎng
菜市场
vegetable market

Cài shì chǎng de zuǒbianr yǒu fàndiàn.
菜市场的左边儿有饭店。
To the left of the vegetable market is a restaurant.

- 6 Yòubianr yǒu mài táng de.
右边儿有卖糖的。
To the right is a place where they sell candies.

Cue diànyǐngyuàn
电影院
movie theater

Diànyǐngyuàn de yòubianr yǒu mài táng de。
电影院的右边儿有卖糖的。
To the right of the movie theater is a place where they sell candies.

- 7 Wàibianr shì shāngdiàn.
外边儿是商店。
There is the store outside.

Cue

fàndiàn

饭店

restaurant

Fàndiànde wàibianr shì shāngdiàn.

饭店的外边儿是商店。

There is the store outside the restaurant.

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Càishichǎngde xībianr yǒu diànyǐngyuàn.

菜市场的西边儿有电影院。

To the west of the market is a movie theater.

Nèige diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài càishichǎngde xībianr.

那个电影院就在菜市场的西边儿。

That movie theater is to the west of the market.

2 Diànyǐngyuànde wàibianr yǒu mài bào de.

电影院的外边儿有卖报的。

Outside the movie theater is a place which sells newspaper.

Nèige mài bào de jiù zài diànyǐngyuànde wàibianr.

那个卖报的就在电影院的外边儿。

That place which sells newspaper is right outside the movie theater.

3 Gōngyuán de lǐbianr yǒu mài qìshuǐ de.

公园的里边儿有卖汽水的。

Inside the park is a place which sells sodas.

Nèige mài qìshuǐ de jiù zài gōngyuán de lǐbianr.

那个卖汽水的就在公园的里边儿。

That place which sells sodas is right inside the park.

4 Xuéxiàode dōngbianr yǒu yínháng.

学校的东边儿有银行。

To the North of the school is a bank.

Nèige yínháng jiù zài xuéxiàode dōngbianr.

那个银行就在学校的东边儿。

That bank is right to the North of the school.

5 Fànguǎnr nánbianr yǒu shāngdiàn.

饭馆儿南边儿有商店。

To the South of the restaurant is a store.

Nèige shāngdiàn jiù zài fànguǎnr nánbianr.

那个商店就在饭馆儿南边儿。

That store is right to South of the restaurant.

6 Yínhángde yòubianr yǒu fànguǎnr.

银行的右边儿有饭馆儿。

to the right of the bank is a restaurant.

Nèige fànguǎnr jiù zài yínhángde yòubianr.

那个饭馆儿就在银行的右边儿。

That restaurant is right to the right of the bank .

7 Fàndiànde běibianr yǒu diànyǐngyuàn.

饭店的北边儿电影院。

To the North of the restaurant is a movie theater.

Nèige diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài fàndiànde běibianr.

那个电影院就在饭店的北边儿。

That movie theater is right to the North of the restaurant.

Combination Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

- 1

Tā qù kàn diànyǐng. Tā qù kàn yige péngyou.
他/她去看电影。他/她去看一个朋友。
He/she goes to see a movie. He goes to visit a friend.

Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn yige péngyou.
去看电影以前他/她先去看一个朋友。
Before he/she goes to see a movie, he first goes to visit a friend.
- 2

Tā qù xué Zhōngguó huà. Tā qù mǎi yiběn shū.
他/她去学中国花。他/她去买一本书。
He/she goes to learn Chinese literature. He/she goes to buy a book.

Qù xué Zhōngguó huà yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi yiběn shū.
去学中国花以前他/她先去买一本书。
Before he/she goes to learn Chinese literature, he/she first goes to buy a book.
- 3

Tā qù mǎi shū. Tā qù huàn yìdiǎnr qián.
他/她去买书。他/她去换一点儿钱。
He/she goes to buy a book. He/she goes to change some money.

Qù mǎi shū yǐqián, tā xiān qù huàn yìdiǎnr qián.
去买书以前他/她先去买换一点儿钱。
Before he/she goes to buy a book, he/she first goes to change some money.
- 4

Tā qù kàn diànyǐng. Tā qù mǎi táng.
他/她去看电影。他/他去买糖的。
He/she goes to watch a movie. He/she goes to buy candies.

Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi táng.
看电影以前他/她先去卖糖。
Before he/she goes to see a movie, he/she first goes to buy candies.
- 5

Tā qù gōngzuò. Tā qù kàn Zhào Tàitai.
他/她去工作。他/她去看赵太太。
He/she goes to work. He/she goes to see Mrs. Zhào.

Qù gōngzuò yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn Zhào Tàitai.

去工作以前他/她先去看赵太太。

Before he/she goes to work, he/she first goes to see Mrs. **Zhào**.

6 Tā qù Měiguó. Tā qù niàn Yīngwén.

他/她去美国。他/她 去年英文。

He/she goes to America. He/she goes to learn English.

Qù Měiguó yǐqián, tā xiān qù niàn Yīngwén.

去美国以前他/她先去年英文。

Before he/she goes to America, he/she first goes to learn English.

7 Tā qù kàn Lín Xiānsheng. Tā qù mǎi yìdiǎnr diǎnxīn.

他/她去看林先生。他/她去买一点儿点心。

He/she goes to see Mr. **Lín**. He/she goes to buy some pastries.

Qù kàn Lín Xiānsheng yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi yìdiǎnr diǎnxīn.

去看林先生以前他/她先去买一点儿点心。

Before he/she goes to see Mr **Lín**, he/she first goes to buy some pastries.

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

- 1 Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn péngyou.
去看电影以前，他/她先去看朋友。
Before going to the cinema, he/she goes to see his/her friends.

Tā kàn péngyou yǐhòu, qù kàn diànyǐng.
他/她看朋友以后，去看电影。
After seeing his/her friends, he/she goes to the movies.

- 2 Qù xué Zhōngguó huà yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi shū.
去学中国画以前，他/她先去买书。
Before going to learn Chinese painting, he/she goes to buy a book.

Tā mǎi shū yǐhòu, qù xué Zhōngguó huà.
他/她买书以后，去学中国画。
After buying a book, he/she goes to learn Chinese painting.

- 3 Qù mǎi shū yǐqián, tā xiān qù huàn qián.
去买书以前，他/她先去换钱。
Before going to buy a book, he/she goes to change money.

Tā huàn qián yǐhòu, qù mǎi shū.
他/她换钱以后，去买书。
After changing money, he/she goes to buy books.

- 4 Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi táng.
去看电影以前，他/她先去买糖。
Before going to the cinema, he/she goes to buy candy.

Tā mǎi táng yǐhòu, qù kàn diànyǐng.
他/她买糖以后，去看电影。
After buying candy, he/she goes to the cinema.

- 5 Qù gōngzuò yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn Zhào Tàitai.
去工作以前，他/她先去看看太太。
Before going to work, he/she goes to see Zhao's wife.

Tā kàn Zhào Tàitai yǐhòu, qù gōngzuò.

他/她看着太太以后，去工作。

After seeing Zhào's wife, he/she goes to work.

6 Qù niàn lìshǐ yǐqián, tā xiān qù niàn Yīngwén.

去年历史以前，他/她先去年英文。

Before he/she goes to learn history, he/she goes to learn English.

Tā niàn Yīngwén yǐhòu, qù niàn lìshǐ.

他/她念英文以后，去念历史。

After learning English, he/she goes to study history.

7 Qù kàn Lǐ Xiānsheng yǐqián, tā xiān qù mǎi diǎnxīn.

去看李先生以前，他/她先去买点心。

Before going to see Mr. Lǐ, he/she goes to buy snacks.

Tā mǎi diǎnxīn yǐhòu, qù kàn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

他/她买点心以后，去看李先生。

After buying dim sum, he/she goes to see Mr Lǐ.

Response Drill

Give a response to all questions according to the cue.

- 1 Zhèr yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde?
这儿有没有糖的？
Is there any sugar here?

Cue lǐbianr
里边儿
inside

Yǒu, mài tángde zài lǐbianr.
有，卖糖的在里边儿。
Yes, the candy seller is inside.

- 2 Xiǎomàibù nàr yǒu meiyǒu mài qìshuǐde?
小卖部那儿有没有买汽水的？
Is there a soft drink at the kiosk?

Cue zuǒbianr
左边儿
to the left

Yǒu, mài qìshuǐde zài zuǒbianr.
有，卖汽水的在左边儿。
Yes, the soft drink vendor is on the left.

- 3 Xuéxiào nàr yǒu meiyǒu mài Yīngwén zìdiǎnde?
学校那儿有没有买英文字典的？
Is there an English dictionary at the school?

Cue dōngbianr
东边儿
to the North

Yǒu, mài Yīngwén zìdiǎnde zài dōngbianr.
有，卖英文字典的在东边儿。
Yes, the English dictionary seller is on the east side.

4 Nàr yǒu meiyǒu mǎi júzide?
那儿有没有买橘子的？
Is there a shop for oranges?

Cue yòubianr
右边儿
to the right

Yǒu, mǎi júzide zài yòubianr.
有，卖橘子的在右边儿。
Yes, the orange seller is on the right.

5 Gōngyuán fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mǎi zázhìde?
公园附近有没有买杂志的？
Are there any magazines near the park?

Cue nánbianr
南边儿
to the South

Yǒu, mǎi zázhìde zài nánbianr.
有，卖杂志的在南边儿。
Yes, the magazine vendor is to the south.

6 Fàndiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mǎi dìtúde?
饭店附近有没有买地图的？
Is there a map shop near the restaurant?

Cue xībianr
西边儿
to the East

Yǒu, mǎi dìtúde zài xībianr.
有，卖地图的在西边儿。
Yes, the map seller is to the west.

7 Cǎishìchǎnglǐ yǒu meiyǒu mǎi pījiǔde?
菜市场有没有买啤酒的？
Is there a beer vendor in the food market?

Cue

nèibianr

那边儿

over there

Yǒu, mài pǐjiǔde zài nèibianr.

有，卖啤酒的在那边儿。

Yes, the beer vendor is over there.

Unit 3

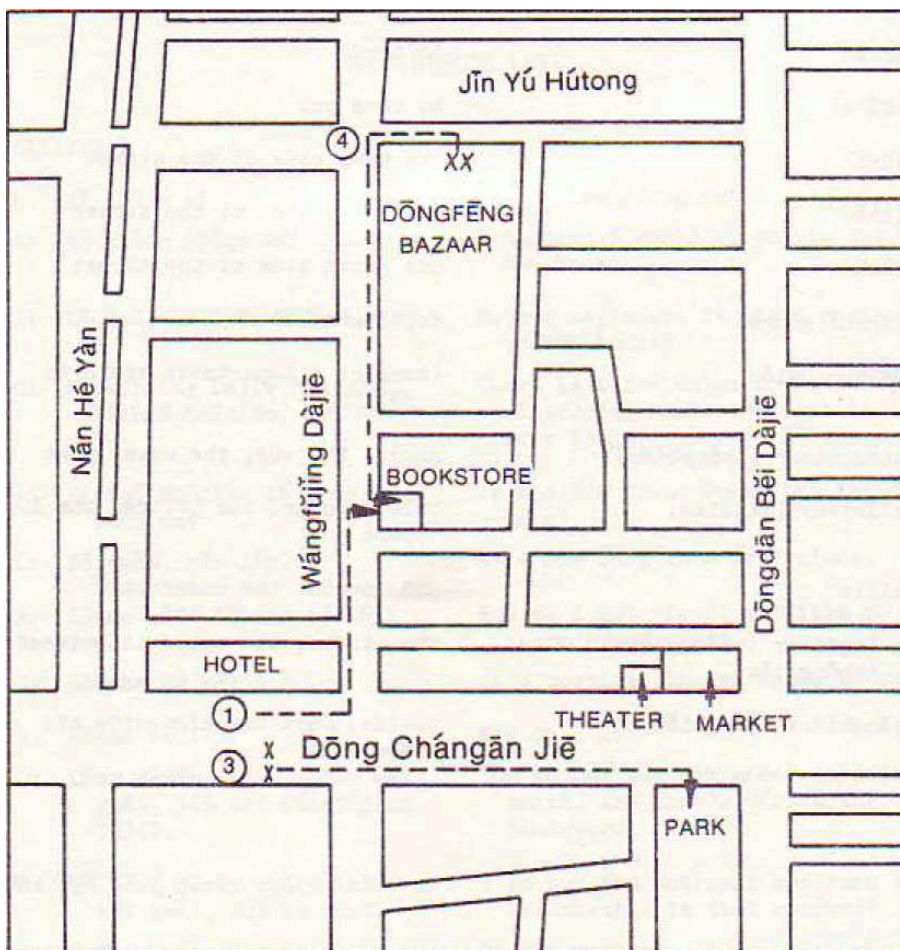
References

Reference List

1. B: Nǐ chūqu a!
你出去阿！
Oh, you're going out!
A: Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi rìběn shū.
我想出去买日本书。
I thought I would go out to buy a few books.
2. A: Láojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde?
劳驾，哪儿有买书的？
Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books?
C: Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà.
王府井大街有一个新华书店，很大。
There is a New China Bookstore on Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard that is very large.
3. A: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
新华书店离这儿远吗？
Is the New China Bookstore far from here?
C: Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.
不远很近。
It's not far; it's very close.
4. A: Zěnmē qù? Zǒuzhe qù kéyǐ ma?
怎么去？走着去可以吗？
How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking?
C: Zǒuzhe qù kéyǐ.
走着去可以。
It's possible to get there by walking.
5. A: Zěnmē qù?
怎么去？
How do I go?
C: Cóng dàmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē.
从大门出去超被拐，就是王府井大街。
You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard.
6. A: Wǒ cóng dàmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?

- 我从大门出去，超北拐，对不对？
I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?
- C: Dui le.
对了。
That's correct.
7. A: Zǒu duó yuǎn?
走多远？
How far do I go?
- C: Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyīge dàlóu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn.
走不远，路东的第一个大楼就是新华书店。
Go a short distance, and the first building on the east side of the street is the New China Bookstore.
8. A: Láojià, nèige dàlóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn ma?
劳驾，那个是新华书店吗？
Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore?
- D: Shì.
是
Yes.
9. zhuǎn
转
to turn
10. chūlai
出来
to come out
11. lùxī
路西
the west side of the street
12. lùběi
路北
the north side of the street
13. lùnán
路南
the south side of the street
11. bǎihuò gōngsī
百货公司
department store
15. Bǎihuò Dàlóu
百货大楼
name of a department store in Běijīng
16. shàngbianr (shàngbian)

17. 上边儿 (上边)
above, the top, the upper part
xiàbianr (xiàbian)
16. 下边儿 (下边)
below, under, the bottom, the lower part
dìxia
19. 地下
underneath; the underneath
zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiānr) (zhōngjiān)
20. 中间二 (中间)
the middle, the space in between
pángbiānr (pángbián)
- 旁边儿 (旁边)
beside, next to, alongside of; the side

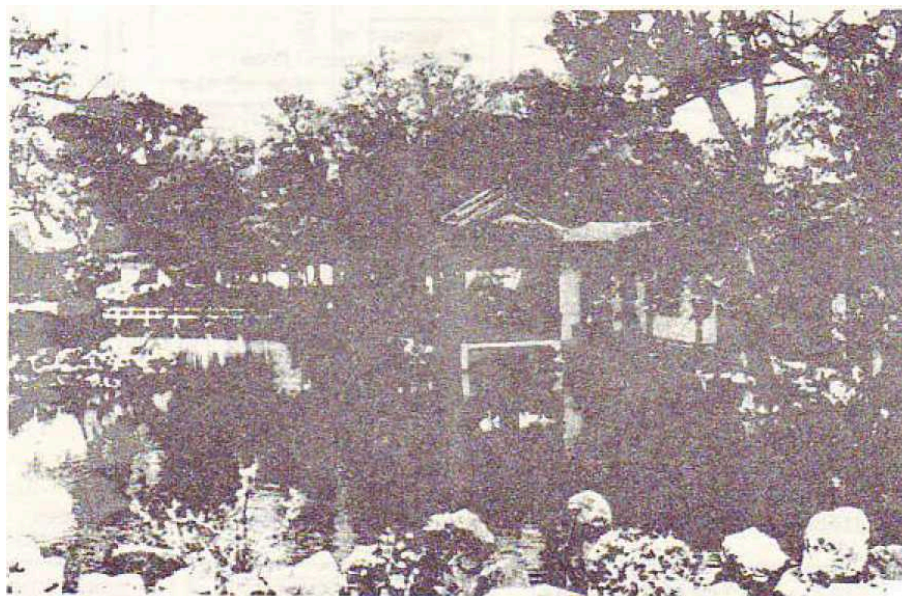




Vocabulary

Bǎihuò Dàlóu	百货大楼	name of a department store in Běijīng
bǎihuò gōngsī	百货公司	department store
cháo	朝	to, towards
chūlai	出来	to come out
chūqu	出去	to go out
dàjiē	大街	boulevard
dàlóu	大楼	building
dàmén(r)	大门	entrance
dìxia	地下	underneath; the underneath
duó yuǎn	多远	how far
guǎi	拐	to turn
jǐ-	几	a few
jǐge	几个	several
jìn	近	to be close, to be near
láojià	劳驾	excuse me
lí	离	from, apart from
lùběi	路北	the north side of the street
lùdōng	路东	the east side of the street
lùnán	路南	the south side of the street
lùxī	路西	the west side of the street
pángbiānr (pángbiān)	旁边儿 (旁边)	beside, next to, alongside of; the side
shàngbianr (shàngbian)	上边儿 (上边)	above, the top, the upper part
shūdiàn	书店	bookstore
xiàbianr (xiàbian)	下边儿 (下边)	below, under; the bottom, the lower part
Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	新华书店	New China Bookstore (Běijīng)
yíge	一个	a, an
yuǎn	远	to be far
zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiàn) (zhōngjiān)	中间儿 (中间)	the middle, the space in between
zhuǎn	转	to turn
zǒuzhe	走着	walking
dài biǎo	戴表	to wear a watch

Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	汉日字典	Chinese-Japanese dictionary
niàn	年	to be pronounced, to be read as
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	日汉字点	Japanese-Chinese dictionary
yíjiàn yīshàng	一件以上	a piece of clothing
zǎo	早	to be early
zǒu dào	走到	to walk to



Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. B: Nǐ chūqu a!
你出去阿！
Oh, you're going out!
- A: Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi rìběn shū.
我想出去买日本书。
I thought I would go out to buy a few books.

Chūqu, “to go out (away from the speaker)”: The verb **chū** means “to go/come out,” “to exit,” in the sense of leaving an area. **Chū** must be followed either by the name of the place being left (as in **chūle zhèige fāndiàn**) or by the verb **lái** or **qù** used as a DIRECTIONAL ENDING. When **lái** or **qù** follows, the verb indicates not only that the person exits but also that the person exits towards or corresponds to the English “going out,” and **chūlái** to “coming out.”

Tā zǎoshang jiù chūqu le.

他早上就出去了。

He went out this morning

Tā zài nèige shāngdiànli mǎi cài yǐjīng sānshífēn zhōng le!

他在那个商店里买菜已经三十分钟了。

He has been in that shop buying groceries for thirty minutes already, and hasn't come out yet!

When the verbs **lái** and **qù** are used as unstressed and toneless.

Nǐ chūqu a! Sometimes this expression might be used as a greeting. Instead of saying “hello” when greeting a friend or acquaintance, the Chinese state the obvious. For example, if you (**Ān Dàwèi**) drop in unexpectedly on a Chinese friend, probably the first thing he will say **fā 0! Ān Dàwèi! Nǐ lái le! Qǐng jìn**, “Oh! **Ān Dàwèi!** You have come! Please come in.” Or if you run an errand and then return, you will probably be greeted with **Huílái le**, “You're back.” A friend of yours who runs into you downtown may say **Nǐ yě dào zhè lǐ le**. “You have come here too.” In Chinese these remarks are a common form of greeting.

Jībēn: The bound word **jǐ-** means “a few” It is unstressed and often toneless. When stressed, **jǐ** is the question word “how many.”

Tā mǎile jībēn shū. Or (jībēn)

他买了几本书。

He bought a few books.

Tā mǎile jībēn shū?

他买了几本书？

How many books did he buy?

Intonation and context will often help you decide which **jǐ-** is being used.

Chūqù mǎi jīběn shū : The phrase following the verb **chūqù** indicates the purpose of going out. Purpose expressions often follow the verbs **lái**, **qù**, and their compounds.

Notes on №2

2. A: **Láojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde?**
劳驾，哪儿有买书的？
Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books?
- C: **Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà.**
王府井大街有一个新华书店，很大。
There is a New China Bookstore on **Wángfǔjǐng** Boulevard that is very large.

Láojià is a **Běijīng** expression used when asking a person to do something -In exchange 2, a person is being asked to give directions.) Speakers of Chinese from other areas of China would probably use **qǐng wèn**.

Hěn dà, (It is) very big: Notice that in the English translation two Chinese sentences have been combined. Literally, the Chinese means “On **Wángfǔjǐng** Boulevard there is a New China Bookstore. It is very large.” Chinese punctuation rules allow two sentences to be separated by a comma instead of a period if the relationship between the sentences is considered very close.

Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē: The **Wángfǔjǐng** Boulevard area is a major shopping district in Beijing. **Bǎihuò Dàlóu** (a state-owned department store), **Dōngfēng Shìchǎng** (a large enclosed market), bookstores, antique shops, and hotels are found there.

Notes on №3

3. A: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
新华书店离这儿远吗?
Is the New China Bookstore far from here?
- C: Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.
不远很近。
It's not far; it's very close.

Lí: The prepositional verb **lí** means “from” in the sense of “to be apart from.” Like other prepositional verb phrases, a phrase containing **lí** precedes the main verb—in this case, the adjectival verb **yuǎn**, “to be far.”

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	lí	zhèr	yuǎn ma?
新华	离	这儿	远吗?
New China Bookstore	from	here	far?

“Is the New China Book store far from here?”

Unlike other prepositional verbs, **lí** cannot be made negative. You cannot say that one point is “not apart” from another. You say that two points are “not close to each other” or “not far from each other.”

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr bú jìn.

新华书店离这儿不近。

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr bù yuǎn.

新华书店离这儿不远。

Cóng and **lí** are both translated as “from.” ; is used with the point of origin, and **lí** is used with the distance between two points.

Notes on №4

4. A: *Zěnme qù? Zǒuzhe qù kěyǐ ma?*
 怎么去？走着去可以吗？
 How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking?
- C: *Zǒuzhe qù kěyǐ.*
 走着去可以。
 It's possible to get there by walking.

Zěnme qù? looks very much like *zěnme zǒu* which asks about what route you should take. *Zěnme qù?* asks about your means of transportation,

Zǒuzhe “walking”: When the marker *-zhe* is added to an action verb, the verb form corresponds to the English *-ing*. The *-zhe* puts the focus on action continuing for some time. Because of this, *-zhe* is called a marker of DURATION.

Tā xuéze jiù bù xiǎng xuéle.

他学者就不想学了。

He was studying and studying it, and the, he didn't want to study it anymore.

In the sentence *Zǒuzhe qù kěyǐ*, the marker *-zhe* is attached to one verb (*zǒu*) to modify another verb (*qù*). This indicates that the action of the verb to which *-zhe* is added occurs simultaneously with the action of the verb modified. The action of “walking” modifies the action of “going there.” The phrase can be understood as “walkingly go.”

 **Note**

Because the two actions amount to one action for all practical purposes, this may be one of the more difficult examples for the marker *-zhe*.

Learn this sentence as a whole for now.

Here are some other examples:

Tā měitiān chīzhe fàn kàn diànshì.

它每天吃着饭看电视。

Every day he watches television while eating.

Nǐ shēngzhe bìng hái zuò shì!

你生着病还做事。

You work even while you're sick!

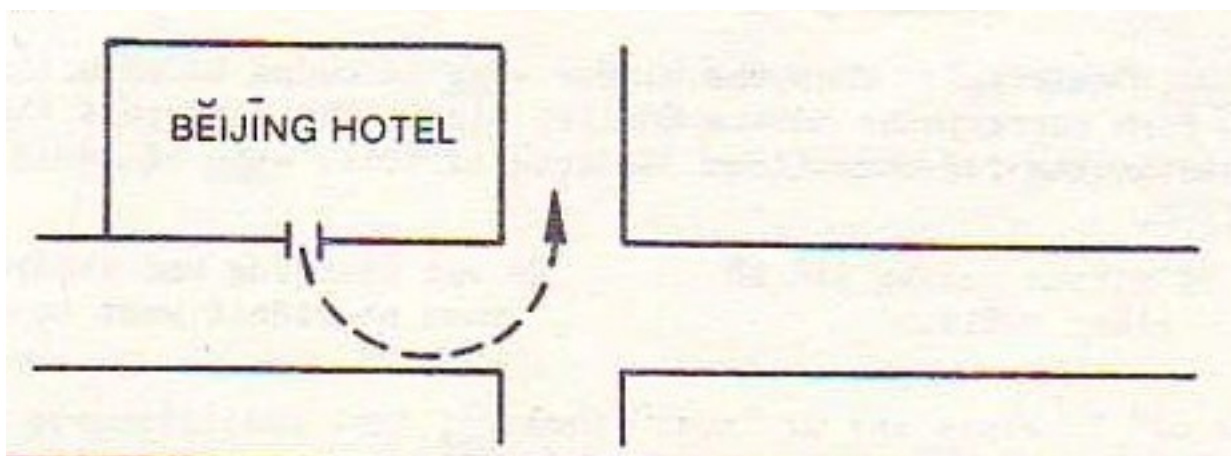
Notes on №5

5. A: **Zěnme qù?**
怎么去?
How do I go?
- C: **Cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē.**
从大门出去超被拐，就是王府井大街。
You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's **Wángfǔjǐng** Boulevard.

Cháo: The prepositional verb **cháo** literally meaning “facing towards,” is used in **Běijīng**.

Guǎi, “to turn”: The verb **guǎi** usually refers to a 90-degree turn, but you can see below that it is used in exchange 5 to refer to a 180-degree turn. In English we would break up the directions into three steps, saying “You go out the entrance, turn left, and turn left again at the corner.” In Chinese, if the building you are leaving is on a corner, going along one side and then turning the corner may be thought of as a single step.

BĚIJĪNG HOTEL



Jiù shì literally means “(that) is precisely” or “right there is.” Here you see **Jiù** uses to mean “right,” “just,” “precisely”: “You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that’s **Wángfǔjǐng** Boulevard right there.”

Notes on №6-7

6. A: **Wǒ cóng dà mén chū qù, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?**
 我从大门出去，超北拐，对不对？
 I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?
- C: **Duì le.**
 对了。
 That's correct.
7. A: **Zǒu duō yuǎn?**
 走多远？
 How far do I go?
- C: **Zǒu bù yuǎn, lù dōng de dì yī ge dà lóu jiù shì Xīn huá Shū diàn.**
 走不远，路东的第一个大楼就是新华书店。
 Go a short distance, and the first building on the east side of the street is the New China Bookstore.

Duō yuǎn: The question “how far” is formed like the questions **duō dà** “how old,” and **duō Jiǔ**, “how long.”

Zǒu bù yuǎn: Notice that there are two verbs in this phrase. The first verb indicates the action, and the second verb indicates the extent of the action. (The Transportation Module includes notes about how to modify verbs.)

Lù dōng, the “east side of the street”: This word is a short form. The directions **-nán,** **-xī,** and **-běi** may also be used in similar short forms. The long form of **-lù dōng** is **lù dōng bian.**

Notice that on the east side of the street comes at the end of a phrase in English, while in Chinese **lù dōng de** begins the phrase.

lù dōng de	dì yī ge dà lóu	
	the first building	on the east

Notes on №8

8. A: Láojià, nèige dàlóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiǎn ma?
 劳驾，那个是新华书店吗？
 Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore?
- D: Shì.
 是
 Yes.

Notes on Additional Vocabulary

9.	zhuǎn 转 to turn
10.	chūlai 出来 to come out
11.	lùxī 路西 the west side of the street
12.	lùběi 路北 the north side of the street
13.	lùnán 路南 the south side of the street
11.	bǎihuò gōngsī 百货公司 department store
15.	Bǎihuò Dàlóu 百货大楼 name of a department store in Běijīng
16.	shàngbianr (shàngbian) 上边儿 (上边) above, the top, the upper part
17.	xiàbianr (xiàbian) 下边儿 (下边) below, under, the bottom, the lower part
16.	dìxia 地下 underneath; the underneath
19.	zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiàn) (zhōngjiān) 中间儿 (中间) the middle, the space in between
20.	pángbiānr (pángbián) 旁边儿 (旁边) beside, next to, alongside of; the side

Zhuǎn, “to turn,” “to make a turn”: The verb **guǎi**, “to turn,” is usually preceded by directions such as north/south or left/right, **Zhuǎn** is more frequently used to talk about turning to the rear.

xiàng hòu zhuǎn

向后转

turn around (literally, towards the back turn)

Zhuǎn is also the verb to use for turn when speaking of going from one street to another.

Cóng Dàlǐ Jiē zhuǎndào Héping Dōnglù.

从大理解转到和平东路。

From Dali street turn onto **Héping** East Road.

Guǎi cannot be used this way.

Chūlai, “to come out,” is made up of the verb **chū**, to exit, plus the verb **lái** used as a directional ending. This ending tells you that the action is towards the speaker.

Bǎihuò gōngsī, department store (literally, hundred-goods company): This term is used for large department stores. Smaller stores that sell a variety of merchandise are called **bǎihuòdiàn** or **bǎihuò shāngdiàn**.

Bǎihuò Dàlóu, literally, “Hundred-Goods Building”: There is only one store in **Běijīng** with this name; therefore the phrase is used as a proper name. The general term for a large Western-style department store is **bǎihuò gōngsī**.

Shàngbianr can mean the top side/surface, the top part/area, or a place which is above/up. When used after another noun, **Shàngbianr** may be translated as “on,” “on top of,” “above,” or “over.”

Xiàbianr, “the bottom,” “the lower part”; “under,” “below”

Wǒ zài tiānqiáo xiàbianr děng nǐ.

我在天桥下边儿等你。

I'll wait for you under the overpass.

Dǐxia, “the underneath”; “underneath”

Shū zài zhuōzi dǐxia.

书在桌子地下。

The books are underneath the table.

Zhèige dàlóude dǐxia diànyǐng yuàn, shàngmian yǒu fànguǎn hé shāngdiàn.

这个大楼的地下电影原，上面有房管和商店。

The underneath of this building is a movie theater, and above there is a restaurant and a store.

Zhōngjiānr, “the middle,” “the space in between”

Wǒde zhuōzi zài wǒ wūzide zhōngjiānr.

我的桌子在我屋子的中间儿

My table is in the middle of my room.

**Zuǒbianr shì yíge fāndiàn, yòubianr shì yíge càishichǎng,
zhōngjiānr nèige dàlóu jiù shì wǒ zhùde dìfang.**

左边儿是一个饭店，右边儿是一个菜市场，中间那个大楼就是我住的地方。

On the left there's a hotel; on the right there's a market; and the building in between is where I live.

Pángbiānr, “beside,” “next to,” “alongside of”; “the side”

Wǒ jiù zhù zài tāmen jiā pángbiānr.

我就住在他们家旁边儿。

I live right next to their place.

Tā pángbiānr nèige rén jiù shì Wáng Lìguó.

他旁边儿那个人就是王李国。

The man beside him is Wáng Lìguó.

Drills

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model.

1 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jǐběn shū.

我想买几本书。

I would like to buy several books.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū.

我想出去买几本书。

I would like to go out and buy several books.

2 Wǒ xiǎng kàn yíge péngyou.

我想看一个朋友。

I would like to see a friend.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge péngyou.

我想出去看一个朋友。

I would like to go out and see a friend.

3 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yífèn bào.

我想买一份报。

I would like to buy a newspaper.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yífèn bào.

我想出去买一份报。

I would like to go out and buy a newspaper.

4 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yídiǎn pánziwǎn.

我想买一点盘子碗盘。

I would like to buy some dishes.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yídiǎn pánziwǎn.

我想出去买一点盘子碗盘。

I would like to go out and buy some dishes.

5 Wǒ xiǎng kàn yíge Zhōngguo péngyou.

我想看一个中国朋友。

I would like to see a Chinese friend.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge Zhōngguo péngyou.

我想出去看一个中国朋友。

I would like to go out and see a Chinese friend.

6 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jikuài féizào.

我想出去买几块肥皂。

I would like to buy a few bars of soap.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jikuài féizào.

我想出去买几块肥皂。

I would like to go out and buy a few bars of soap.

7 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yibǎ yǔsǎn.

我想买一把雨伞。

I would like to buy an umbrella.

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yibǎ yǔsǎn.

我想出去买一把雨伞。

I would like to go out and buy an umbrella.

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū.
我想出去买几本书。
I thought I would go out to buy a few books.

Cue mài shūde
麦书的
(where they) sell books

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mài shūde?
我想出去买几本书。清文，哪儿有麦书的？
I thought I would go out to buy a few books. May I ask, where is there a place to buy books?

- 2 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge diànyǐng.
我想出去看一个电影。
I thought I would go out to see a movie.

Cue hǎo diànyǐng
好电影
good movie

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge diànyǐng. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu hǎo diànyǐng?
我想出去看一个电影。清文，哪儿有好电影？
I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a place to see a good film?

- 3 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr júzi.
我想出去买点儿橘子。
I thought I would go out to buy some oranges.

Cue cài shìchǎng
菜市场
market

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr júzi. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu cài shìchǎng?
我想出去买点儿橘子。清文，哪儿有菜市场？
I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a market?

- 4 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr táng.
我想出去买点儿糖。
I thought I would go out to buy some candy.

Cue mài tángde
麦糖的
(where they) sell candies

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr táng. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mài tángde?
我想出去买点儿糖。清文，哪儿有麦糖的？
I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a place to buy candies?

- 5 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu huàn diǎnr Měijīn.
我想出去换点儿美金。
I thought I would go out to change some US currency.

Cue yínháng
银行
bank

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu huàn diǎnr Měijīn. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu yínháng?
我想出去换点儿美金。。清文，哪儿有银行？
I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a bank?

- 6 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jige huāpíng.
我想出去买几个花瓶。
I thought I would go out to buy a vase.

Cue mài huāpíngde
麦花瓶的
(where they) sell vases

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jige huāpíng. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mài huāpíngde?
我想出去买几个花瓶。清文，哪儿有麦花瓶的？
I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a place to buy vases?

- 7 Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr féizào.
我想出去买点儿肥皂。
I thought I would go out to buy some soap.

Cue

xiǎomàibù

小麦部

variety shop

Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr féizào. Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu xiǎomàibù?

我想出去买点儿肥皂。清文，哪儿有小麦部？

I thought I would go out to .May I ask, where is there a variety shop?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1 Xīnhuá shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

新华书店离这儿远不远？

Is the New China Bookstore far from here?

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

新华书店离这儿远吗？

Is the New China Bookstore far from here?

2 Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

东单公园离这儿远不远？

Is the Dōngdān park far from here?

Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

东单公园离这儿远吗？

Is the Dōngdān park far from here?

3 Càishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

菜市场离这儿远不远？

Is the market far from here?

Càishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

菜市场离这儿远吗？

Is the market far from here?

4 Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

电影院离这儿远不远？

Is the movie theater far from here?

Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

电影院离这儿远吗？

Is the movie theater far from here?

5 Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

王府井大街离这儿远不远？

Is the Wángfǔjǐng boulevard far from here?

Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

王府井大街离这儿远吗？

Is the Wángfǔjǐng boulevard far from here?

6 Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

北京饭店离这儿远不远？

Is the Peking Restaurant far from here?

Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

北京饭店离这儿远吗？

Is the Peking Restaurant far from here?

7 Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?

学校离这儿远不远？

Is the school far from here?

Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

学校离这儿远吗？

Is the school far from here?

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model.

1 Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

新华书店离这儿远吗？

Is the New China Bookstore far from here?

Xīnhuá shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?

新华书店离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is the New China Bookstore far from here? How do you get there from here?

2 Wāngfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

王府井大街离这儿远吗？

Is Wāngfǔjǐng boulevard far from here?

Wāngfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?

王府井大街离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is Wāngfǔjǐng boulevard far from here? How do you get there from here?

3 Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

东单公园离这儿远吗？

Is Dōngdān park far from here?

Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?

东单公园离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is Dōngdān park far from here? How do you get there from here?

4 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

东单电影院离这儿远吗？

Is the Dōngdān movie theater far from here?

Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu?

东单电影院离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is the Dōngdān movie theater far from here? How do you get there from here?

5 Dōngdān Càishìchǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

东单菜市场离这儿远吗？

Is the Dōngdān market far from here?

Dōngdān Càishìchǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmě zǒu?

东单菜市场离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is the Dōngdān market far from here? How do you get there from here?

6 Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

北京饭店离这儿远吗？

Is the Peking restaurant far from here?

Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmě zǒu?

北京饭店离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is the Peking restaurant far from here? How do you get there from here?

7 Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

学校离这儿远吗？

Is the school far from here?

Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmě zǒu?

学校离这儿远吗？从这儿到那儿怎么去？

Is the school far from here? How do you get there from here?

Response Drill

Give an response according to the model.

1 Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

新华书店离这儿远吗？

Is the New China Bookstore far from here?

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.

新华书店离这儿不远，很近。

The New China Bookstore isn't far from here. It's quite close.

2 Yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr jìn ma?

邮政局离这儿近吗？

Is the post office nearby [close to here]?

Yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.

邮政局离这儿不近，很远。

The post office isn't nearby. It's quite faraway.

3 Dōngdān Càishichǎng lí nàr yuǎn ma?

东单离那儿远吗？

Is the Dōngdān market far from here?

Dōngdān Càishichǎng lí nàr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.

东单离那儿不远，很近。

The Dōngdān market isn't far from there, it's quite close.

4 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr jìn ma?

东单电影院离这儿近吗？

Is the Dōngdān movie theater nearby?

Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.

东单电影院离这儿不近，很远。

The Dōngdān movie theater isn't nearby, it's quite faraway.

5 Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí nàr yuǎn ma?

东单公园离那儿远吗？

Is the Dōngdān park far from here?

Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí nàr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.

东单公园离这儿不远，很近。

The Dōngdān park isn't far from there, it's quite close.

6 Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr jìn ma?

王府井大街离这儿近吗？

Is the Wángfǔjǐng boulevard nearby?

Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr bù jìn, hěn yuǎn.

王府井大街离这儿不近，很远。

The Wángfǔjǐng boulevard isn't far from here, it's quite close.

7 Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

小卖部离这儿远吗？

Is the variety shop far from here?

Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.

小卖部离这儿不远，很近。

The variety shop isn't far from here, it's quite close.

Response Drill

Give affirmative response to all questions.

1 Nèige gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

那个公园离这儿远吗？

Is that park far from here?

Nèige gōngyuán lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个公园离这儿不远，我们可以走着去。

That park isn't far from here, we can walk.

2 Nèige yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr jìn ma?

那个邮政局离这儿近吗？

Is that post office nearby?

Nèige yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个邮政局离这儿近

That post office is very close to here, e can walk.

3 Nèige xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

那个学校离这儿远吗？

Is the school far from here?

Nèige xuéxiào lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个学校离这儿不远，我们可以走着去。

That school is not far from here, , we can walk.

4 Nèige cài shì chǎng lí zhèr jìn ma?

那个菜市场离这儿近吗？

Is the market nearby?

Nèige cài shì chǎng lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个菜市场离这儿很近，我们可以走着去。

That market is nearby, we can walk.

5 Nèige dì fāng lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

那个地方离这儿远吗？

Is this place far from here?

Nèige dìfāng lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个地方离这儿不远，我们可以走着去。

That place is not far from here, we can walk.

6 Nèige shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

那个书店离这儿远吗？

Is that bookshop far from here?

Nèige shūdiàn lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个书店离这儿不远，我们可以走着去。

That bookstore is not far from here, we can walk.

7 Nèige shāngdiàn lí zhèr jìn ma?

那个商店离这儿近吗？

Is that store nearby?

Nèige shāngdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyǐ zǒuzhe qù.

那个商店离这儿很近，我们可以走着去。

That store is nearby, we can walk.

Response Drill

Give a response to all questions according to the model.

1 Nǐ cóng dànmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì.

你从大门出去，朝北拐，就是。

You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's it.

Wǒ cóng dànmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从大门出去，朝北拐，对不对？

I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?

2 Wǒ cóng dànmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从大门出去，朝北拐，对不对？

I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?

Duì le. Nǐ cóng dànmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì.

对了。你从大门出去，朝北拐，就是。

That's correct. You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's it.

3 Nǐ cóng Xīnhuá Shūdiàn chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, jiù shì.

你从新华书店出去，朝东拐，就是。

You go out the Xīnhuá bookstore and turn to the west, and that's it.

Wǒ cóng Xīnhuá Shūdiàn chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从新华书店出去，朝东拐，对不对？

I go out the Xīnhuá bookstore and turn to the west. Is that correct?

4 Wǒ cóng diànyǐngyuàn chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从电影院，朝南拐，对不对？

I go out the movie theater and turn to the south. Is that correct?

Duì le. Nǐ cóng diànyǐngyuàn chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, jiù shì.

对了。你从电影院除去，朝南拐，就是。

That's correct. You go out the movie theater and turn to the south, and that's it.

5 Nǐ cóng cài shìchǎng chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù shì.

你从菜市场，朝西拐，就是。

You go out the market and turn to the east, and that's it.

Wǒ cóng cài shì chǎng chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从菜市场出去，朝西拐，对不对？

I go out the market and turn to the east. Is that correct?

6 Wǒ cóng gōng yuán chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从公园，朝左拐，对不对？

I go out the park, and turn to the left. Is that correct?

Duì le. Nǐ cóng gōng yuán chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, jiù shì.

对了。你从公园除去，朝左快，就是。

That's correct. You go out the park, and turn to the left, and that's it.

7 Nǐ cóng Xiǎo mài bù chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, jiù shì.

你从小卖部，朝拐，就是。

You go out the variety shop and turn to the right, and that's it.

Wǒ cóng xiǎo mài bù chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, duì bu duì?

我从小卖部除去，朝右拐，对不对？

I go out the variety shop and turn to the right. Is that correct?

Response Drill

Give affirmative response to all questions.

1 Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi bào ma?

你现在出去买报吗？

Are you going out now to buy a newspaper?

Cue

běi

北

north

Duì le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù yǒu mài bàode, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝北拐，就有麦报的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the north, and there's a place that sells newspapers. Is that correct?

2 Nǐ jīntiān chūqu mǎi shū ma?

你今天出去买书吗？

Are you going out today to buy a book?

Cue

xī

西

west

Duì le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù yǒu mài shūde, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝西拐，就麦书的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the west, and there is a place that sells books. Is that correct?

3 Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi píngguǒ ma?

你现在出去买苹果吗？

Are you going out now to buy apples?

Cue

dōng

东

east

Duì le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, jiù yǒu mài píngguǒde, duì bu duì?#####
#####

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the east, and there is a place that sells apples. Is that correct?

4 Nǐ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu mǎi pánziwǎn ma?

你今天上午出去买盘子碗吗？

Are you going out this evening to buy dishes?

Cue yòu
右
right

Dui le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, jiù yǒu mài pánziwǎnde, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝右拐，就麦盘子碗的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the right and there is a place that sells dishes. Is that correct?

5 Nǐ jīntiān zǎoshang chūqu mǎi zázhì ma?

你今天早上出去买杂志吗？

Are you going out this morning to buy a magazine?

Cue nán
南
south

Dui le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, jiù yǒu mài zázhìde, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝南拐，就麦杂志的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the south and there is a place that sells magazines. Is that correct?

6 Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi júzi ma?

你现在出去买橘子吗？

Are you going out now to buy oranges?

Cue zuǒ
左
left

Dui le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, jiù yǒu mài júzide, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝左拐，就麦橘子的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the left, and there is a place that sells oranges. Is that correct?

- 7 Nǐ jīntiān chūqu mǎi píjiǔ ma?
你今天出去买啤酒吗?
Are you going out today to buy beer?

Cue xī
西
west

Duì le, wǒ cóng dàmen chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù yǒu mài píjiǔde, duì bu duì?

对了，我从大门出去，朝西拐，就麦啤酒的，对不对？

That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the west, and there is a place that sells beer. Is that correct?

Response Drill

Give affirmative or negative response to all questions according to the cue.

1 Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The New China Bookstore is quite close by.

Cue

Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走多远？

How far do I go?

Zǒuzhe qù kéyì ma? Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走着可以吗？走多远？

Can I walk? How far do I have to go?

2 Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The New China Bookstore is quite closely.

Cue

Zěnmē zǒu?

怎么走？

How do I go?

Zǒuzhe qù kéyì ma? Zěnmē zǒu?

着可以吗？怎么走？

Can I walk? How do I go?

3 Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard is quite close by.

Cue

Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走多远？

How far do I go?

Zhǒuzhe qù kéyì ma? Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走着可以吗？走多远？

Can I walk? How far do I have to go?

4 Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The variety shop is quite close by.

Cue

Zěnmē zǒu?

怎么走？

How do I go?

Zhǒuzhe qù kéyǐ ma? Zěnmē zǒu?

走着可以吗？怎么走？

Can I walk? How do I go?

5 Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The Dōngdān park is quite close by.

Cue

Zǒu duō yuǎn?

走多远？

How far do I go?

Zhǒuzhe qù kéyǐ ma? Zǒu duō yuǎn?

走着可以吗？走多远？

Can I walk? How far do I have to go?

6 Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The Dōngdān movie theater is quite close by.

Cue

Zěnmē zǒu?

怎么走？

How do I go?

Zhǒuzhe qù kéyǐ ma? Zěnmē zǒu?

走着可以吗？怎么走？

Can I walk? How do I go?

7 Mínhú Fàndiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.

里这儿很近。

The Mínhú store is quite close by.

Cue

Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走多远？

How far do I go?

Zhóuzhe qù kěyǐ ma? Zǒu duó yuǎn?

走着可以吗？走多远？

Can I walk? How far do I have to go?

Response Drill

Give a response to all questions according to the model.

- 1 Tā jīntiān chūlai mǎi shū le ma?
他/她今天出来买书吗?
Did he/she come out to buy books today?

Cue bù
不
no

Tā jīntiān méi chūlai mǎi shū.
他/她今天没出来买书。
He didn't come out to buy books today.

- 2 Nǐ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu le ma?
你今天上午出去吗?
Did you go out this evening?

Cue shì
是
yes

Wǒ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu le.
我今天上午出去了。
I went out this morning.

- 3 Nǐ kànguo nège diànyǐng ma?
你看过那个电影吗?
Have you ever seen that movie?

Cue bù
不
no

Wǒ méi kànguo nège diànyǐng.
我没看过那个电影。
I haven't seen that movie.

Cue

hái méi

还没

not yet

Tā hái méi chūlai ne.

他/她还没出来呢。

He/she hasn't come out yet.

Unit 4

References

Reference List

1. A: **Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài jǐlóu?**
请问，餐厅在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor is the dining room?
B: **Zài èrlóu.**
在二楼。
It's on the second floor.
2. A: **Òu, wǒ zuò diàntī dào èrlóu. Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu?**
哦，我做电梯到二楼。下了电梯往哪边走？
Oh, I take the elevator to the second floor. When I have gotten off the elevator, which way do I go?
B: **Xiàle diàntī, zhuǎn yòu zǒu, jiù shì cāntīng.**
下了电梯，转右走，就是餐厅。
When you have gotten off the elevator, go to the right, and that's the restaurant.
3. A: **Qǐngwèn, nimen zhèli yǒu meiyǒu lǐfǎde dìfang?**
请问，你们这里有没有剪头的地方？
May I ask, is there a place to get a haircut here?
4. C: **Yǒu. Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu. Xià lóu jiù kànjiàn le.**
有。从这里往左走。下楼就看见了。
Yes. From here you go to the left. Go downstairs, and then you'll see it.
A: **Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóutī jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?**
我先从这里往左走。然后下楼梯就看见了，是不是？
From here I first go to the left. After that, when I have gone downstairs, I'll see it. Is that it?
C: **Shì.**
是。
Yes.
5. A: **Jǐlóu mǎi dìtù?**
几楼买地图？
On what floor are maps sold?
D: **Èrlóu.**
二楼。
The second floor.

	A:	Zěnmē zǒu? 怎么走? How do I get there (go)?
	D:	Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. 往后一直走。上楼，右边就是卖地图的。 Go straight to the back. Go upstairs, and the map department is (just) on the right.
6.	A:	Wǒ xiān wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì, shì bu shì? 我先往后一直走，上楼，左边就是，是不是？ First, I go straight to the back. Then, I go upstairs. And the map that department is on the left. Is that it?
	D:	Bú shì. Yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. 不是。右边就是卖地图的。 No, the map department is (just) on the right.
7.	A:	Xǐshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang? 洗手间在什么地方？ Where is the washroom?
	E:	Zài nàlǐ. Wǎng lǐ zǒu, zài yòubian. 在那里。往里走，在右边。 It's over there. Go all the way in, and it's on the right.
8.		qián 前 front, ahead
9.		duìmian (duìmiàn) 对面 (对面儿) the side facing; across from, opposite, facing
10.		zhèbian (zhèbianr) 这边 (这边儿) this way, this side
11.		nàbian (nèibianr) 哪边 (哪边儿) that way, that side
12.		lóutī 楼梯 staircase, stairway, stairs
13.		zǒuláng 走廊 corridor
14.		cèsuǒ 厕所

15.	toilet, rest room jin 进
16.	to enter -tou -市
17.	end (occurs in place words) -mian(r) -面 (儿) surface (occurs in place words)

Vocabulary

cāntīng	餐厅	dining room
cèsuǒ	厕所	toilet, rest room
diàntī	电梯	elevator
duìmiàn (duìmiàn)	对面 (对面儿)	the side facing; across from, opposite, facing
hòu	后	back
hòubian (hòubian)	后边 (后边儿)	the back side
jǐlóu	几楼	what floor
jìn	近	to enter
kànjian	看见	to see
lǐfǎ	剪头	to cut hair
lǐfǎ de dìfāng	剪头地方	a place where hair is cut
-lóu	-楼	floor, story of the building
lóutī	楼梯	staircase, stairway, stairs
-mian(r)	-面 (儿)	surface (occurs in place words)
nǎbian (něibian)	哪边 (哪边儿)	which way, which side
nàbian (nèibian)	那边 (那边儿)	that way, that side
qián	前	front, ahead
shàng	上	to go up
shàng lóu	上楼	to go, to come upstairs
-tou	-市	end (occurs in place words)
xià	下	to go down
xià lóu	下楼	to go/come downstairs
xǐshǒujiān	洗手间	washroom
zhèbian (zhèbian)	这边 (这边儿)	this way, this side
zǒuláng	走廊	corridor
zuò	坐	to ride (prepositional word)
bàngōngshì	办公室	office
wàng	忘	to forget
yàoshi	要是	if
yībēi	一杯	a cup of

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài jǐlóu?
 请问，餐厅在几楼？
 May I ask, on what floor is the dining room?
- B: Zài èrlóu.
 在二楼。
 It's on the second floor.

Cāntīng is the word for the dining room of a hotel, A dining room in a house is a **fàntīng**, and an independent restaurant is a **fànguǎnzi** (**fànguǎnr**).

Jǐlóu is the question “what floor,” more literally, “what-number floor.”

Notes on №2

2. A: Òu, wǒ zuò diàntī dào èrlóu. Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu?
哦，我做电梯到二楼。下了电梯往哪边走？
Oh, I take the elevator to the second floor. When I have gotten off the elevator, which way do I go?
- B: Xiàle diàntī, zhuǎn yòu zǒu, jiù shì cāntīng.
下了电梯，转右走，就是餐厅。
When you have gotten off the elevator, go to the right, and that's the restaurant.

Zuò diàntī: The verb **zuò**, literally to sit, is also used for “to ride” or “to go via” some means of transportation (car, plane, boat, train, etc.). Thus the phrase **zuò diàntī** means “to ride the elevator.”

Èrlóu: For the number of a floor in a building, the word for “two” is **èr**, rather than **liǎng**.

Dào èrlóu: This **dào** is the main verb, meaning “to reach,” “to get to.” Literally, the first sentence in exchange 2 means “riding the elevator reach the second floor.” The verb **dào** is commonly used instead of **dào... qù**, “to go to...,” for naming several places to be passed through. Here is another example:

Wǒ xiān dào Běijīng, ránhòu zài dào Shěnyáng.

我先到北京，然后在到沈阳。

I'm going to **Běijīng** first, and then to **Shěnyáng**.

Notice that the verb “go” is used in the English translation of this sentence, although the Chinese says “reach.”

Wàng nǎbian zǒu; To ask the question “Go which way?” in Chinese, you say literally “Towards where go?” **Wàng nǎbian (nǎli, nǎr) zǒu?** To say “Come this way and Go that way,” you use the same pattern: **Wàng zhèbian (zhèli, zhèr) lái** and **Wàng nàbian (nàli, nàr) qù**.

Notes on №3-4

3. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu méiyǒu lǐfǎde dìfang?
 请问，你们这里有没有剪头的地方？
 May I ask, is there a place to get a haircut here?
4. C: Yǒu. Cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu. Xià lóu jiù kànjiàn le.
 有。从这里往左走。下楼就看见了。
 Yes. From here you go to the left. Go downstairs, and then you'll see it.
- A: Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóutī jiù kànjiàn le, shì bu shì?
 我先从这里往左走。然后下楼梯就看见了，是不是？
 From here I first go to the left. After that, when I have gone downstairs, I'll see it. Is that it?
- C: Shì.
 是。
 Yes.

Lǐfǎde dìfang means, literally, a place where they cut hair. Note that Lǐfǎ is also pronounced lǐfǎ.

 Note

An independent barbershop is called a lǐfǎguǎn, “hair-cutting establishment”

Xià lóu literally means “descend from an upper story.” The English phrase “go/come downstairs” looks at the same action from another point of view : descend **to** a lower story.

The verb kànjian, to see, is called a **COMPOUND VERB OF RESULT**, You have already learned about compound verbs made up of a verb indicating motion (such as chū, “to exit”) followed by a verb indicating direction (lái or qù); chūqu, chūlai. Now you see, in exchanges 3 and 4, a compound verb made up of an action verb (kàn, “to look”) and a verb expressing the result of that action (jiàn, “to perceive”). Kànjian can be understood as “to look with the result of perceiving,” that is, to see. Contrast kàn with kànjian :

Wǒ kànle kěshì méi kànjiàn.

我看了可是没看见。

I looked but I didn't see.

Here are other examples of compound verbs of result containing the verbs tīng, “to listen” and kàn :

Tā gēn nǐ shuō huà ne. Nǐ tīngjian le méiyǒu?

他跟你说话呢。你听见了没有？

She is talking to you. Did you hear her?

Kànjian dìyíge lùkǒu, wǎng zuǒ guǎi.

看见第一个路口，往左拐。

Take your first left. (literally, “When you see the first intersection, then left.”)

(Additional characteristics and uses of compound verbs of result will be explained when examples occur in the unit Reference Lists.)

Notes on №5-6

5. A: **Jǐlóu mǎi dìtú?**
几楼买地图？
On what floor are maps sold?
- D: **Èrlóu.**
二楼。
The second floor.
- A: **Zěnnme zǒu?**
怎么走？
How do I get there (go)?
- D: **Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mǎi dìtúde.**
往后一直走。上楼，右边就是卖地图的。
Go straight to the back. Go upstairs, and the map department is (just) on the right.
6. A: **Wǒ xiān wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì, shì bu shì?**
我先往后一直走，上楼，左边就是，是不是？
First, I go straight to the back. Then, I go upstairs. And the map that department is on the left. Is that it?
- D: **Bú shì. Yòubian jiù shì mǎi dìtúde.**
不是。右边就是卖地图的。
No, the map department is (just) on the right.

Jǐlóu mǎi dìtú? looks as if it should mean “What floor sells maps?” Actually, **Jǐlóu** is a place-word topic, which is translated into English with a prepositional phrase: “on what floor” Then a subject is added: “On what floor do they sell maps?” Or the verb is put into passive tense: “On what floor are maps sold?”

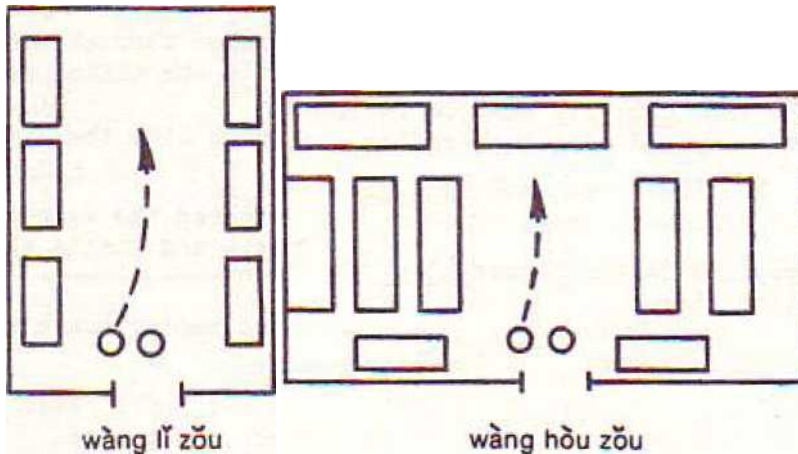
Shàng lóu means, literally, “ascend to an upper story,” that is, “go/come upstairs.”

Notes on №7

7. A: Xīshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang?
 洗手间在什么地方?
 Where is the washroom?
- E: Zài nàli. Wǎng lǐ zǒu, zài yòubian.
 在那里。往里走，在右边。
 It's over there. Go all the way in, and it's on the right.

Literally, *xīshǒujiān* means a “wash-hands room,” which sometimes contains only a sink. In a house, the *xīshǒujiān*, meaning literally “take-a-bath room,” may contain only a bathtub. The politest way to ask about a bathroom is to use *xīshǒujiān*. However, this Westernized way of asking may not be understood everywhere in China. To be sure you are directed to a room with a toilet, use the more specific word *cèsuǒ*, “toilet,” “rest room”: *Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài nàli?* “May I ask, where is the toilet?”

Wàng lǐ means, literally, “towards the inside.” In English, you say go “to the back,” whatever the shape of the room. In Chinese, you say *wàng lǐ zǒu* for a narrow one-corridor room and *wàng hòu zǒu* for a wide room.



Notes on Additional Vocabulary

8. **qián**
前
front, ahead
9. **duìmian (duìmiàn)**
对面 (对面儿)
the side facing; across from, opposite, facing
10. **zhèbian (zhèbianr)**
这边 (这边儿)
this way, this side
11. **nàbian (nèbianr)**
哪边 (哪边儿)
that way, that side
12. **lóutī**
楼梯
staircase, stairway, stairs
13. **zǒuláng**
走廊
corridor
14. **cèsuǒ**
厕所
toilet, rest room
15. **jìn**
进
to enter
16. **-tou**
-市
end (occurs in place words)
17. **-mian(r)**
-面 (儿)
surface (occurs in place words)

Duìmiàn is a place word. It is a noun. Like other nouns, **duìmiàn** can be modified by a **de** phrase. For example:

Diànyǐngyuàn zài gōngyuán de duìmiàn.

电影院在公园的对面。

The theater is across from the park. (literally : “The chapter is at the park's facing side.”)

Zǒuláng : Originally, this word referred to an open, roofed corridor along the side of a building. It now refers also to hallways inside a building,

Guòle zhège zǒuláng jiù shì cāntīng.

过了这个走廊就是餐厅。

When you have passed through this corridor, that's the dining room.

The verb **jìn**, “to enter,” functions in a sentence much like the verb **chū**, “to exit.”

Jìnle zhège dàmen, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù shì cāntīng .

进了这个大门，往右走，就时常听。

When you have entered the main door, go to the right, and that's the dining room.

Like the verb **chū**, **jìn** must be followed either by a word naming the place entered or by a directional ending such as **qù** or **lǎi**.

Nǐ jìnqu, wàng zuǒ zǒu, jiù shì mǎi bào de.

你进去，往左走，就是买报的。

Go in and go to the left. That's where they sell newspapers.

(An exception is the phrase **Qǐng jìn**, “Please come in,” which does not need the ending **-lai**)

The syllable **-tou**, “end,” may be added to a direction word such as **hòu**, “back,” to change it into a place word, **hòutou**, “back.” One-syllable direction words like **lǐ** and **hòu** may be used after **wàng**, towards. In most other situations, you must use a place word made up of the direction word and an ending such as **-bian(r)**, **-tou**, or **-mian(r)**.

The syllable **-tou** does not combine with as many words as **-bian(r)** and **-mian(r)** do. For instance, **-tou** does not combine with “left” and “right.” (See the chart below.) Forms ending in **-tou** are especially common in **Běijīng**.

The syllable **-mian(r)**, “surface,” may also be added to a direction word to make a place word. Notice that while this syllable combines with more forms than **-tou** does, **-mian(r)** is not as common as **-bian(r)**.

DIRECTION NAMES

PLACE NAMES

dōng	dōngbian(r)		
nán	nánbian(r)		
xī	xībian(r)		
běi	běibian(r)		
lǐ	lǐbian(r)	lǐtou	lǐmian(r)
wài	wàibian(r)	wàitou	wàimian(r)
qián	qiánbian(r)	qiántou	qiánmian(r)
hòu	hòubian(r)	hòutou	hòumian(r)
zuǒ	zuǒbian(r)		zuǒmian(r)
yòu	yòubian(r)		yòumian(r)
shàng	shàngbian(r)	shàngtou	shàngmian(r)
xià	xiàbian(r)	xiàtou	xiàmian(r)
	pángbiān(r)		

Vocabulary booster

Buildings and Institutions

apartment	gōngyùlóu	公寓楼
auditorium	dàlǐtáng	大礼堂
bank	yínháng	银行
bar	jiǔbā	酒吧
bus station (long distance)	chángtúqìchēzhàn	长途汽车站
cafeteria	zìzhùcāntīng	自助餐厅
castle	chéngbǎo	城堡
church	jiàotáng	教堂
company	gōngsī	公司
court	fǎyuàn	法院
dormitory	sùshè	宿舍
exhibit hall	zhǎnlǎnguǎn	展览馆
factory	chǎngfáng / gōngchǎng	厂房 / 工厂
farm	nóngchǎng	农场
fire department	xiāofángduì	消防队
gas station	jiāyóuzhàn, qìyóuzhàn	加油站 / 汽油站
gymnasium	tǐyùguǎn	体育馆
hospital	yīyuàn	医院
hotel	lǚguǎn, lǚshè, fàndiàn (a large, modern hotel with a restaurant; also means restaurant)	旅馆, 旅社, 饭店
library	túshūguǎn	图书馆
market	shìchǎng	市场
memorial hall	jìniàntáng	纪念堂
mosque	qīngzhēnsì	清真寺
motel	qìchē lǚguǎn	汽车旅馆
movie theater	diànyǐngyuàn	电影院
museum	bówùguǎn	博物馆
observatory	tiānwéntái	天文台
office building	bàngōnglóu	办公楼
organization	jīgòu	机构

pagoda	bǎotǎ	宝塔
palace	gōngdiàn	宫殿
parking lot	tíngchēchǎng	停车场
pavilion	tíngzi	亭子
police station	jǐngchájú (Táiwān); gōngānjú (PRC)	警察局 / 公安局
post office	yóujú, yóuzhèngjú	邮局, 邮正局
prison	jiānyù	监狱
railroad station	huóchēzhàn	火车站
ranch	mùchǎng	牧场
residence	zhùzhái	住宅
restaurant	fànguǎnzi, fànguǎnr, fàndiàn	房管子, 房管儿, 饭店
school	xuéxiào	学校
shop	shāngdiàn	商店
single-story (flat) house	píngfángzi	平房子
skyscraper	mótiān dàshà (mótiān dàxià)	摩天大厦, 摩天大厦
stadium	tǐyùchǎng	体育场
supermarket	chāojīshìchǎng	超级市场
television station	diànshìtái	电视台
temple	miào	庙
theater	jùchǎng; xìyuàn (old word)	剧场; 戏院
villa	biéshù	别墅

Drills

Substitution Drill

Transform the statement according to the cue.

1 Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?

请问, 厕所在几楼?

May I ask, on what floor is the toilet?

Cue

màishūde

卖书的

a place where they sell books

Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖书的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are books sold?

2 Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖书的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are books sold?

Cue mài píjiǔde

卖啤酒的

a place where they sell beer

Qǐngwèn, mài píjiǔde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖啤酒的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor is beer sold?

3 Qǐngwèn, mài píjiǔde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖啤酒的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor is beer sold?

Cue mài tángde

卖糖的

a place where they sell candies

Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖唐糖的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are candies sold?

4 Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖唐糖的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are candies sold?

Cue xiǎomàibù

小卖部

variety shop

Qǐngwèn, xiǎomàibù zài jǐlóu?

请问，小卖部在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor is the variety shop?

5 Qǐngwèn, xiǎomàibù zài jǐlóu?

请问，小卖部在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor is the variety shop?

Cue cèsuǒ
厕所
toilettes

Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?

请问，厕所在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are the toilettes?

6 Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?

请问，厕所在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor is the toilet?

Cue mài huāpíngde
卖花瓶的
a place where they sell vases

Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài jǐlóu?

请问，卖花瓶的在几楼？

May I ask, on what floor are vases sold?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Qǐngwèn, cānfǎng zài jǐlóu?
请问，餐厅在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor is the dining room?

Cue èr
二
second

Qǐngwèn, cānfǎng zài èrlóu, duì bu duì?
请问，餐厅在二楼，对不对？
May I ask, the dining room is on the second floor. Is that correct?

- 2 Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?
请问厕所在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are the toilettes?

Cue sān
三
third

Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài sānlóu, duì bu duì?
请问厕所在三楼，对不对？
May I ask, the toilettes are on the third floor. Is that correct?

- 3 Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu?
请问，卖糖的在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are candies sold?

Cue wǔ
五
fifth

Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài wǔlóu, duì bu duì?
请问，卖糖的在五楼，对不对？
May I ask, the candies seller is on the fifth floor. Is that correct?

4 Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?
请问，卖书的在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are books sold?

Cue sì
四
fourth

Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài sìlóu, duì bu duì?
请问，卖书的在四楼，对不对？
May I ask, the bookseller is on the fourth floor. Is that correct?

5 Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài jǐlóu?
请问，卖花瓶的在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are vases sold?

Cue liù
六
sixth

Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài liùlóu, duì bu duì?
请问，卖花瓶的在六楼，对不对？
May I ask, the vases seller is on the sixth floor. Is that correct?

6 Qǐngwèn, mài yǔsǎnde zài jǐlóu?
请问，卖雨伞的在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are umbrella sold?

Cue sān
三
third

Qǐngwèn, mài yǔsǎnde zài sānlóu, duì bu duì?
请问，卖雨伞的在三楼，对不对？
May I ask, the umbrellas seller is on the third floor. Is that correct?

7 Qǐngwèn, mài fěizàode zài jǐlóu?
请问，卖肥皂的在几楼？
May I ask, on what floor are soap sold?

Cue

èr

—

second

Qǐngwèn, mài féizàode zài èrlóu, duì bu duì?

请问，卖肥皂的在二楼，对不对？

May I ask, the soap seller is on the second floor. Is that correct?

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Wǒ yào mǎi shū.

我要买书。

I want to buy a book.

Cue

shūdiàn

书店

bookstore

Wǒ yào mǎi shū. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shūdiàn?

我要买书。请问，这儿附近有没有书店？

I want to buy a book. May I ask, is there a bookstore around here?

2 Wǒ yào mǎi táng.

我要买糖。

I want to buy candies.

Cue

mài tángde

卖糖的

a place where they sell candies

Wǒ yào mǎi táng. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde?

我要买糖。请问，这儿附近有没有卖糖的？

I want to buy candies. May I ask, is there a place where I can buy candies nearby?

3 Wǒ yào mǎi dìtú.

我要买地图。

I want to buy maps.

Cue

shūdiàn

书店

bookstore

Wǒ yào mǎi dìtú. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shūdiàn?

我要买地图。请问，这儿附近有没有书店？

I want to buy maps. May I ask, is there a place where I can buy maps nearby?

4 Wǒ yào huàn qián.
我要换钱。
I want to change money.

Cue yínháng
银行
bank

Wǒ yào huàn qián. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?
我要换钱。请问，这儿附近有没有银行？
I want to change money. May I ask, is there place where I can change money nearby?

5 Wǒ yào kàn diànyǐng.
我要看电影。
I want to watch a movie.

Cue diànyǐngyuàn
电影院
movie theater

Wǒ yào kàn diànyǐng. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu diànyǐngyuàn?
我要看电影请问，这儿附近有没有电影院？
I want to watch a movie. May I ask, is there a movie theater nearby?

6 Wǒ yào mǎi bào.
我要买报。
I want to buy a newspaper.

Cue mài bàode
卖报的
a place where they sell newspapers

Wǒ yào mǎi bào. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài bàode?
我要买报。请问，这儿附近有没有卖报的？
I want to buy a newspaper. May I ask, is there a place where I can buy a newspaper nearby?

7 Wǒ yào mǎi féizào.
我要买肥皂。
I want to buy a bar of soap.

Cue

shāngdiàn

商店

store

Wǒ yào mǎi féizào. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shāngdiàn?

我要买肥皂。请问，这儿附近有没有商店？

I want to buy a bar of soap. May I ask, is there a place where I can buy soap nearby?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Jǐlóu mài dìtú?

几楼卖地图？

On what floor are maps sold?

Cue

Èrlóu

二楼

second floor

Èrlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài dìtúde?

二楼有没有卖地图的？

On the second floor is there a place where maps are sold?

2 Jǐlóu mài huāpíng?

几楼卖花瓶？

On what floor are vases sold?

Cue

Sānlóu

三楼

third floor

Sānlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài huāpíngde?

三楼有没有卖花瓶的？

On the third floor is there a place where vases are sold?

3 Jǐlóu mài táng?

几楼卖糖？

On what floor are candies sold?

Cue

Wǔlóu

五楼

fifth floor

Wǔlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde?

五楼有没有卖糖的？

On the fifth floor is there a place where maps are sold?

4 Jǐlóu mài pánziwǎn?
几楼卖盘子晚？
On what floor are dishes sold?

Cue Sānlóu
三楼
third floor

Sānlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài pánziwǎnde?
三楼没有卖盘子晚的？
On the third floor is there a place where dishes are sold?

5 Jǐlóu mài féizào?
几楼卖肥皂？
On what floor is soap sold?

Cue Sìlóu
四楼
fourth floor

Sìlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài féizàode?
四楼没有卖肥皂的？
On the fourth floor is there a place where soap is sold?

6 Jǐlóu mài zázhì?
几楼卖杂志？
On what floor are magazines sold?

Cue Liùlóu
六楼
sixth floor

Liùlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài zázhìde?
六楼没有卖杂志的？
On the sixth floor is there a place where magazines are sold?

7 Jǐlóu mài yǔsǎn?
几楼卖雨伞？
On what floor are umbrellas sold?

Cue

Wǔlóu

无漏

fifth floor

Wǔlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài yǔsǎnde?

无漏没有卖雨伞的？

On the fifth floor is there a place where umbrellas are sold?

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Nín zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.

您坐电梯到二楼。

Take the elevator to the second floor.

Cue

nèibian

那边

over there

Òu, zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, xiàle diàntī, wàng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到二楼，下了电梯，往那边走对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the second floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

2 Nín zuò diàntī dào sìlóu.

您坐电梯到四楼。

Take the elevator to the fourth floor.

Cue

yòu

右

on the right

Òu, zuò diàntī dào sìlóu, xiàle diàntī wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到四楼，下了电梯往右走，对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the fourth floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

3 Nín zuò diàntī dào wǔlóu.

您坐电梯到五楼。

Take the elevator to the fifth floor.

Cue

zuǒ

左

on the left

Òu, zuò diàntī dào wǔlóu, xiàle diàntī wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到五楼，下了电梯，往左走对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the fifth floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

4 Nín zuò diàntī dào liùlóu.

您坐电梯到六楼。

Take the elevator to the sixth floor.

Cue

yízhí

一直

straight ahead

Òu, zuò diàntī dào liùlóu, xiàle diàntī yízhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到六楼，下了电梯，一直走对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the sixth floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

5 Nín zuò diàntī dào sānlóu.

您坐电梯到三楼。

Take the elevator to the third floor.

Cue

wǎng yòu yízhí

往右一直

go right

Òu, zuò diàntī dào sānlóu, xiàle diàntī wǎng yòu yízhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到三楼，下了电梯，往右一直，对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the third floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

6 Nín zuò diàntī dào qīlóu.

您坐电梯到七楼。

Take the elevator to the seventh floor.

Cue

nèibian

那边

other there

Òu, zuò diàntī dào qīlóu, xiàle diàntī wǎng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到七楼，下了电梯，往那边走对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the seventh floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

7 Nín zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.

您坐电梯到二楼。

Take the elevator to the second floor.

Cue

zuǒbian

左边

on the right

Òu, zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, xiàle diàntī wàng zuǒbian zǒu, duì bu duì?

哦坐电梯到二楼，下了电梯，往左边走对不对？

Oh, I take the elevator to the second floor. After I have gotten off the elevator, I go that way. Is that correct?

Expansion Drill

Expand the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng yòu zǒu.

我先从这里往右走。

First, I go from here to the right.

Cue

xià lóu

下楼

downstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng yòu zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我想从这里往右走。然后下楼就看见了，是不是？

First, I go from here to the right. Then I go downstairs, and I'll see it. Right?

2 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu.

我先从这里往左走。

First, I go from here to the left.

Cue

shàng lóu

上楼

upstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往左走。然后上楼就看见了，是不是？

First, I go from here to the left. Then I go upstairs, and I'll see it. Right?

3 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng hòu zǒu.

我先从这里往后走。

First, I go back from here.

Cue

xià lóu

下楼

downstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng hòu zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往后走。然后下楼看见了，是不是？

First, I go back from here. Then I go downstairs, and I'll see it. Right?

4 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng nàbian zǒu.

我先从这里往那边走。

First, I go from here over there.

Cue shàng lóu

上楼

upstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng nàbian zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往那边走。然后上楼就看见了,是不是?

First, I go from here over here. Then I go downstairs, and I'll see it. Right?

5 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu.

我先从这里往后一直走。

First, I go straight from here onwards.

Cue xià lóu

下楼

downstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往后一直走。然后下楼看见了,是不是?

First, I go straight from here onwards. Then I go downstairs, I'll see it. Right?

6 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng yòu yìzhí zǒu.

我先从这里往右一直走。

First, I go straight from here to the right.

Cue shàng lóu

上楼

upstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng yòu yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往右一直走。然后上楼就看见了,是不是?

First, I go straight from here to the right. Then I go upstairs, I'll see it. Right?

7 Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu.

我先从这里往左一直走。

First, I go straight from here to the left.

Cue

xià lóu

下楼

downstairs

Wǒ xiān cóng zhèlǐ wàng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjiàn le, shì bu shì?

我先从这里往左一直走。然后下楼就看见了，是不是？

First, I go straight from here to the left, I'll see it. Right?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1 Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu zǒu jiù shì mài dìtúde.

下了电梯往右走就是卖地图的。

The map department is [just] to the right when you get off the elevator.

Duibuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài dìtúde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖地图的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the map department?

2 Xiàle diàntī wàng zuǒ zǒu jiù shì mài shūde.

下了电梯往左走就是卖书的。

The map bookstore is [just] to the left when you get off the elevator.

Duibuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài shūde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖书的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the bookstore?

3 Xiàle diàntī wàng hòu zǒu jiù shì mài huāpíngde.

下了电梯往后走就是卖花瓶的。

The store which sells vases is [just] backwards when you get off the elevator.

Duibuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài huāpíngde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖花瓶的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the store which sells vases?

4 Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài yǔsǎnde.

下了电梯往右一直走就是卖雨伞的。

The store which sells umbrellas is [just] to the right when you get off the elevator.

Duibuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài yǔsǎnde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖雨伞的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the store which sells umbrellas?

5 Xiàle diàntī wàng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài tángde.

下了电梯往左一直走就是卖糖的。

The store which sells candies is [just] to the left when you get off the elevator.

Duìbuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài tángde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖糖的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the store which sells candies?

6 Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài pánziwǎnde.

下了电梯往那边一直走就是卖盘子晚的。

The store which sells dishes is just other there all the way when you get off the elevator.

Duìbuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài pánziwǎnde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖盘子晚的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the store which sells dishes?

7 Xiàle diàntī wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài zìdiǎnde.

下了电梯往后一直走就是卖字典的。

The store which sells dictionaries is just backwards when you get off the elevator.

Duìbuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài zìdiǎnde?

对不起，下了电梯往哪边走就是卖字典的？

Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the store which sells dictionaries?

Response Drill

Create a question in relation of the statement, and according to the model.

1 Nǐ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì.

你往后一直走，上楼，左边就是。

Go straight to the back, up the stairs, and it's on the left.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, shàng lóu wàng zuǒ zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I go directly to the back, upstairs and to the left, and I'll see it, right?

2 Nǐ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì.

你往后一直走，上楼，右边就是。

You go straight back, go upstairs, and it's on the right.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, shàng lóu, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，上楼，往右走，就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll go straight back, go upstairs, go to the right, and I'll see it, right?

3 Nǐ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, xià lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì.

你往后一直走，下楼，左边就是。

You go straight back, down the stairs, and it's on the left.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, xià lóu, wàng zuǒbian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，下楼，往左边走就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll go straight back, down the stairs, go to the left and I'll see it, right?

4 Nǐ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, xià lóu, yòubian jiù shì.

你往后一直走，下楼，右边就是。

You go straight back, down the stairs, and it's on the right.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, xià lóu, wàng yòubian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，下楼，往右边走就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll go straight back, go downstairs, go to the right and I'll see it, right?

5 Nǐ wàng hòu yízhí zǒu, shàng lóu, duìmiàn jiù shì.

你往后一直走，上楼，对面就是。

You go straight back, go upstairs, and it is opposite.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yìzhí zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，上楼，一直走就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll keep walking back, upstairs, and I'll see it as soon as I keep walking, right?

6 Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì.

你往后一直走，上楼，右边就是。

You go straight back, go upstairs, it's on the right.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, wàng yòubian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，上楼，往右边走就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll go straight back, go upstairs, go to the right and I'll see it, right?

7 Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, duìmiàn jiù shì.

你往后一直走，下楼，对面就是。

You go straight back, down the stairs, it's on the opposite.

Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, yìzhí zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?

好，我往后一直走，下楼，一直走就看见了，是不是？

Okay, I'll keep walking back, down the stairs, and I'll see it as soon as I keep walking, right?

Substitution Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Xìshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang?
洗手间在什么地方？
Where is the washroom?

Cue Cèsuǒ
厕所
toilettes

Cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
厕所在什么地方？
Where are the toilettes?

- 2 Cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
厕所在什么地方？
Where are the toilettes?

Cue lóutī
楼梯
escalator

Lóutī zài shénme dìfang?
楼梯在什么地方？
Where is the escalator?

- 3 Lóutī zài shénme dìfang?
楼梯在什么地方？
Where is the lift?

Cue diàntī
电梯
lift

Diàntī zài shénme dìfang?
电梯在什么地方？
Where is the lift?

4 Diàntī zài shénme dìfang?
电梯在什么地方?
Where is the elevator?

Cue mài bàode
卖报的
the store which sells newspapers

Mài bàode zài shénme dìfang?
卖报的在什么地方?
Where is the store which sells newspapers?

5 Mài bàode zài shénme dìfang?
卖报的在什么地方?
Where is the store which sells newspapers?

Cue mài yǔsǎnde
卖雨伞的
the store which sells umbrellas

Mài yǔsǎnde zài shénme dìfang?
卖雨伞的在什么地方?
Where is the store which sells umbrellas?

6 Mài yǔsǎnde zài shénme dìfang?
卖雨伞的在什么地方?
Where is the store which sells umbrellas?

Cue cāntīng
餐厅
the restaurant

Cāntīng zài shénme dìfang?
餐厅在什么地方?
Where is the restaurant?

response Drill

Answer to all the questions according to the cue.

- 1 Qǐngwèn, xǐshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang?
请问，洗手间在什么地方？
May I ask, where is the washroom?

Cue lóutī pángbiān
楼梯旁边
beside the staircase

Zài nàlǐ, zài lóutī pángbiān.
在那里，在楼梯旁边。
It's there, beside the staircase.

- 2 Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
请问，厕所在什么地方？
May I ask, where are the toilets?

Cue lóutī yòubian
楼梯右边
to the right of the stairs

Zài nàlǐ, zài lóutī yòubian.
在那里，在楼梯右边。
It's there, to the right of the stairs.

- 3 Qǐngwèn, lóutī zài shénme dìfang?
请问，楼梯在什么地方？
May I ask, where is the elevator?

Cue hòubian
后边
in the back

Zài nàlǐ, zài hòubian.
在那里，在后边。
It's there, in the back.

4 Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài shénme dìfang?

请问，餐厅在什么地方？

May I ask, where is the restaurant?

Cue

zuǒbian

左边

on the left

Zài nàlǐ, zài zuǒbian.

在那里，在左边。

It's there, on the left.

5 Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài shénme dìfang?

请问，卖花瓶的在什么地方？

May I ask, where is the store which sells vases?

Cue

diàntī pángbiān

电梯旁边

next to the elevator

Zài nàlǐ, zài diàntī pángbiān.

在那里，在电梯旁边。

It's there, next to the elevator#

6 Qǐngwèn, mài féizàode zài shénme dìfang?

请问，卖肥皂的在什么地方？

May I ask, where is the store which sells soap?

Cue

lóutī pángbiān

楼梯旁边

by the stairs.

Zài nàlǐ, zài lóutī pángbiān.

在那里，在楼梯旁边。

It's there, by the stairs.

7 Qǐngwèn, mài pánziwǎnde zài shénme dìfang?

请问，卖盘子晚的在什么地方？

May I ask, where is the store which sells dishes?

Cue

lóutī zuǒbian

楼梯左边

on the left of the stairs

Zài nàlǐ, zài lóutī zuǒbian.

在那里，在楼梯左边。

It's there, on the left of the stairs.

Unit 5

References

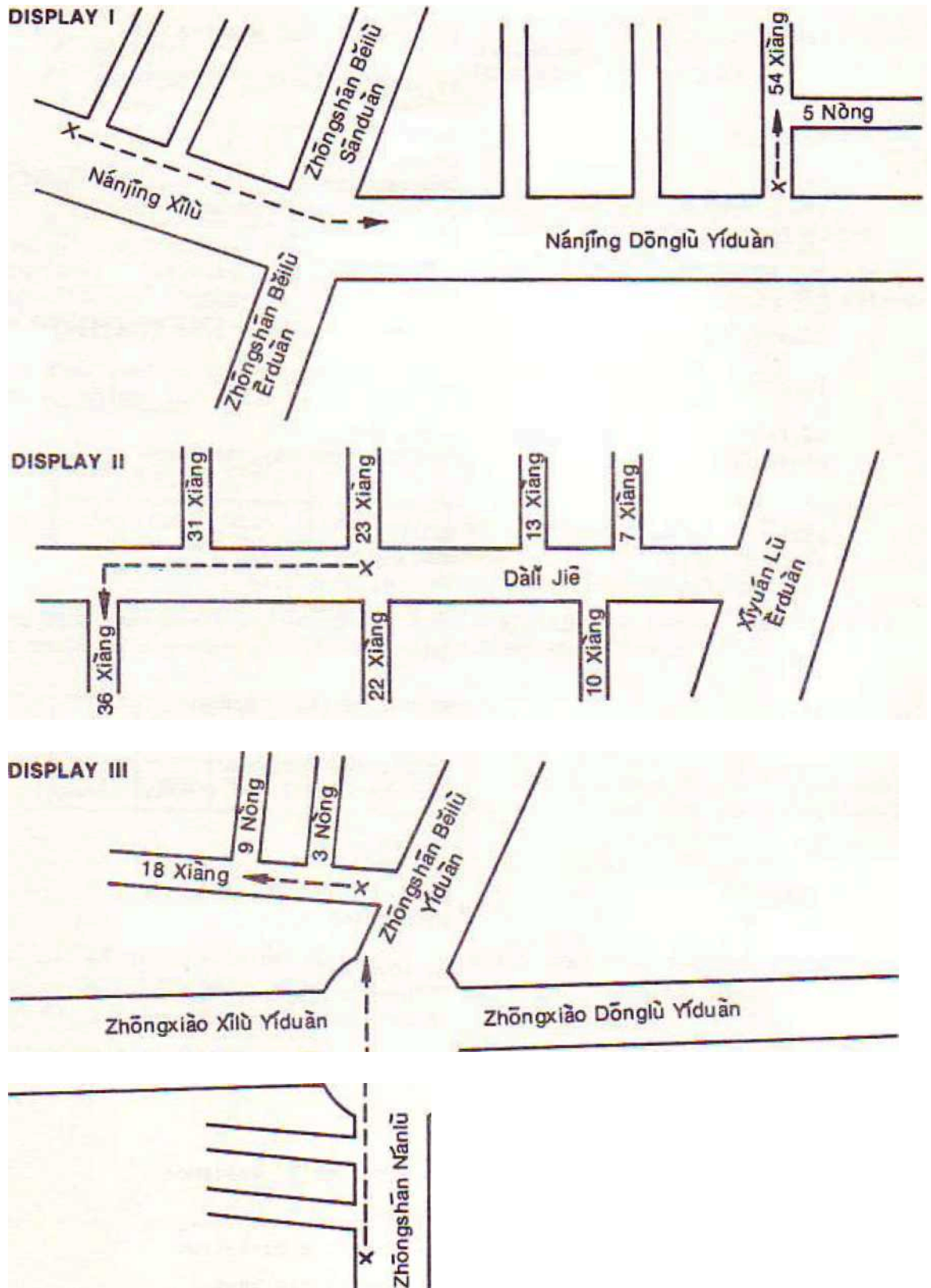
Reference List

1. A: Duibuqǐ.
对不起。
Excuse me.
B: Nǐ yǒu shénme shì a?
你有什么事啊？
What can I do for you?
2. A: Qǐngwèn, zhè tiáolù shì shénme lù?
请问，这条路是什么路？
May I ask, what road is this?
B: Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù,
这是南京西路。
This is Nánjīng West Road.
3. B: Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
你找什么地方？
What place are you looking for?
A: Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, wūshìsì xiàng.
我找南京东路一段，五十四巷。
I am looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.
4. C: Wǒ zhǎo Zhongshān Běilù.
我找中山北路。
I am looking for Zhōngshān North Road.
5. B: Nǐ zǒucuò le. Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù.
你走错了。这是南京西路。
You went the wrong way. This is Nánjīng West Road.
B: Nǐ wǎng nàbian zǒu.
你往那边走。
You go that way.
B: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn.
过三条街，就是南京东路一段。
Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.
6. A: Òu, wǒ zǒucuò le.

- 哦，我往走错了。
Oh, I went the wrong way.
- A: Nǐ shuō wǒ wàng nàbian zǒu.
你说我往那边走。
You say I should go that way.
- A: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, shì bu shì?
过三条街,就是南京东路一段, 是不是?
Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. Is that it?
- B: Shì.
是。
Yes.
7. B: Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài wèn biéren ba.
到了一段以后,请在问别人吧。
After you have gotten to Section 1, please ask someone else.
- A: Hào. Xièxie.
好。谢谢。
All right. Thanks.
8. A: Qǐngwèn, Wǔnòng zài nǎlǐ?
请问, 武隆在哪里?
May I ask, where is Alley 5?
- D: Nǐ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn.
你在往前走一点。
You walk (straight) ahead a little farther.
- D: Yòubian dìyīge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnòng.
右边第一个路口就是五弄。
The first intersection on the right is Alley 5.
9. A: Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?
我在往前走一点。五弄在右边, 是不是?
I go ahead a little bit farther; Alley 5 is on the right side. Is that it?
- D: Shì. Yòubian dìyīge lùkǒu jiù shì.
是。右边第一个路口就是。
Yes, It's the first intersection on the right.
10. hú tong (hú tòng r)
胡同 (胡同儿)
a narrow street, a lone (Beijing)
11. mén (mén r)
门 (门儿)
gate, door
12. mén kǒu (mén kǒu r)

	门口 (儿)	
	doorway, gateway, entrance	
13.	qiáo	
	桥	
	bridge	
14.	tiānqiáo	
	天桥	
	pedestrian overpass	
15.	dìxià xíng rén dào	
	地下行人道	
	pedestrian underground walkway	

Maps



NOTE: The lanes and alleys on these map are fictional, but the streets are real. See Reference Notes for a description of the Taipei street-numbering system.

Vocabulary

biéren	别人	another person, another else
cuò	错	to make a mistake, to be wrong
dàmén(r)	大门	gate
-dào	到	route, path
dìxià	地下	underground
dìxià xíng rén dào	地下行人道	pedestrian underground walkway
-duàn	段	section, bloc
guò	过	to cross, to pass
hútong (hútòng)	胡同 (胡同儿)	a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng)
lòng	弄	alley
mén(r)	门 (门儿)	gate, door
ménkǒu(r)	门口 (儿)	doorway, gateway, entrance
nǎ-	哪个	which?
nǎge	哪个	which?
Nánjīng Dōnglù	南京东路	Nánjīng East Road
Nánjīng Xīlù	南京西路	Nánjīng West Road
nòng	弄	alley (Táiwān)
qiáo	桥	bridge
shì	事	matter, affair, business
tiānqiáo	天桥	pedestrian overpass
-tiáo	-条	counter for long, winding things
wèn	问	to ask
xiàng	巷	lane
xíng rén	行人	pedestrian
zhǎo	找	to look for
Zhōngshān Běilù	中山北路	Zhōngshān North Road
zǒucùò le	走错了	to have gone the wrong way
bān jiā	搬家	to move one's residence
dàgài	大概	probably
huí	回	the opposite direction
zǒuguò le	走过了	to have walked past

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: Duibuqǐ.
对不起。
Excuse me.
- B: Nǐ yǒu shénme shì a?
你有什么事啊？
What can I do for you?

Shì: This noun has a very abstract meaning that does not translate easily into English. Some of its commoner translations are “matter,” “business,” “affair” and “thing.” You have learned that **dōngxī** can also mean “thing.” **Dōngxī** is used to refer to tangible things, while **shì** refers to abstract matters.

When used to answer someone who is asking for help, the question **Nǐ yǒu shénme shì a?** is an offer of help.

Nǐ	yǒu	shénme	shì a?
你	有	什么	事阿？
You	have	what	problem?

"What's your problem?" i.e., "What can I do for you?"

The same question (without the softening a.) might be rather rude if it is directed to a person who is wandering around an office building.

Nǐ	yǒu	shénme	shì?
你	有	什么	事？
You	have	what	business?

"What business do you have (here)?" i.e., "What are you doing here?"

Notes on №2

2. A: **Qǐngwèn, zhè tiáolù shì shénme lù?**
 请问，这条路是什么路？
 May I ask, what road is this?
- B: **Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù,**
 这是南京西路。
 This is **Nánjīng** West Road.

Zhè- is the way **zhèi-**, “this,” is pronounced outside of **Běijīng**. From this point on in these course materials, the forms **zhè-**, this, **nà-**, that, and **nǎ-**, which, will be used for all non-**Běijīng** speakers.

 **Note**

Actually, **Běijīng** speakers do use **zhè-**, **nà-** in certain contexts, especially when reading aloud. But in ordinary conversation they mostly use **zhèi-**, **nèi-** and **něi-**.

In a conversation, you should use these forms if another person uses them.

-tiáo is a counter for long, twisting things, such as roads, rivers, fish, and dragons.

In English you say “What road is this?” In Chinese you say “What road is this road?” **Zhèitiáo lù shì shénme lù?** You may not leave out the last word, **lù**.

Nánjīng Xīlù: In **Guǎngzhǒu**, **Shànghǎi**, **Táipei**, and many other cities, the street direction is given after the street name.

Nánjīng Xīlù
南京西路
Nánjīng West Road

In Beijing, the street direction is given before the street name.

Xī Chángān Jiē
西昌港街
West Chángān Street

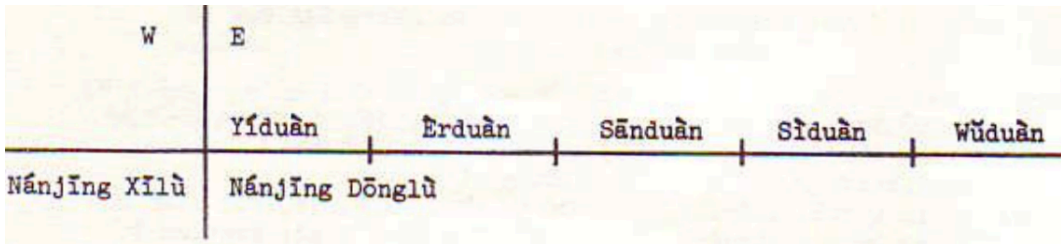
Notes on №3

3. B: Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
你找什么地方?
What place are you looking for?
- A: Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, wūshìsì xiàng.
我找南京东路一段，五十四巷。
I am looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

Zhǎo, “to look for,” “to try to find”

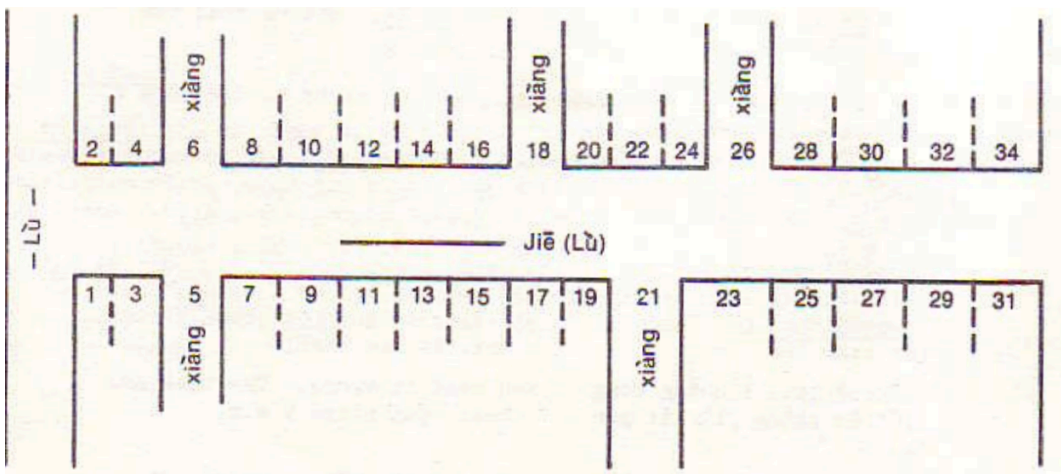
Nǐ zhǎo shéi?
你找谁?
Who are you looking for?
Tā shì bu shì zhǎo gōngzuò?
他是不是找工作?
Is he looking for work?

Yíduàn: Streets that are divided into North and South or East and West in Taipei may also be divided into sections.



The sections of a street, like the floors of a building, are numbered yī, èr, sān, and so on, and do not need the prefix di-.

Xiàng: Lanes in Taipei are numbered as if they were houses. You can find your way to a certain lane by observing the numbers of the houses on the same side of the street. Even numbers are on one side, and odd numbers are on the other.



Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, Wūshísixiàng, East Road, Section 1, Lane In giving a Chinese address, you go from larger to smaller areas, mentioning the lane after the road. In English, however, the address begins with the smaller area: “Lane 54, Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.”

Notes on №5

5. B: Nǐ zǒucuò le. Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù.
你走错了。这是南京西路。
You went the wrong way. This is Nánjīng West Road.
- B: Nǐ wǎng nàbian zǒu.
你往那边走。
You go that way.
- B: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn.
过三条街,就是南京东路一段。
Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

Zǒucuò le is a compound verb of result. Zǒucuò le is literally zǒu, “to walk,” and cuò, to be wrong/mistaken/erroneous: “to have walked with the result of being wrong.”

The marker le is used in I'm wrong, Wǒ cuò le. Notice that the marker is also used for the compound verb zǒucuò le.

The syllable -cuò may be used with result. For instance, there

Guò, “to cross,” “to pass” : This word can refer to time as well as to space.

Guòle zhèige lùkǒu, zài wǎng qián zǒu bù yuǎn, jiù dào nèige xuéxiào le.

过了这个路口,在往前走不远,就到那个学校了。

After you have crossed this intersection, then go a little farther ahead, and you'll be at the school.

Notes on №6

- 6 A: Òu, wǒ zǒucùò le.
哦，我往走错了。
Oh, I went the wrong way.
- A: Nǐ shuō wǒ wàng nàbian zǒu.
你说我往那边走。
You say I should go that way.
- A: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, shì bu shì?
过三条街,就是南京东路一段, 是不是?
Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. Is that it?
- B: Shì.
是。
Yes.

Nǐ shuō: In exchange 6, **shuō** means “to say that.” You have already learned another meaning; “to speak, (a language).” (The should in the translation of the second sentence captures the meaning of the Chinese directions, which are stronger than a statement but weaker than a command.)

Guò sāntiáo jiē, “cross three streets” ; In English you would probably say go three blocks, but in Chinese directions are usually given in terms of streets. The word **lùkǒu**, intersection, is also used: **guò jǐge lùkǒu**, “go a few blocks.”

Notes on №7

7. B: Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài wèn biéren ba.
到了一段以后，请在问别人吧。
After you have gotten to Section 1, please ask someone else.
- A: Hào. Xièxie.
好。谢谢。
All right. Thanks.

Zài, “and then”: In exchange 7, the adverb **zài** is used for the second action in a sequence. It is not easily translated into English.

Notes on №8-9

8. A: Qǐngwèn, Wǔnòng zài nǎlǐ?
 请问，武隆在哪里？
 May I ask, where is Alley 5?
- D: Nǐ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn.
 你在往前走一点。
 You walk (straight) ahead a little farther.
- D: Yòubian dìyīge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnòng.
 右边第一个路口就是五弄。
 The first intersection on the right is Alley 5.
9. A: Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?
 我在往前走一点。五弄在右边，是不是？
 I go ahead a little bit farther; Alley 5 is on the right side. Is that it?
- D: Shì. Yòubian dìyīge lùkǒu jiù shì.
 是。右边第一个路口就是。
 Yes, It's the first intersection on the right.

Nòng, “alley,” has an alternate pronunciation: lòng.

In order of increasing size, streets in Taipei are named nòng, “alley,” xiàng, “lane,” jiē, “street,” and lù, “road.” In Běijīng, a large street is called jiē, street, or dàjiē, “boulevard,” and a small street is called hùtong, “alley.” Unlike alleys in Taipei, alleys in Běijīng usually have names rather than numbers.

Nǐ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn : Here, zài has a new meaning: m“ore/again/ farther/in addition.” The combination of the adverb zài before the verb and yìdiǎn after the verb means “a little more,” “a little farther.” Here are some other examples:

Nǐ zài chī yìdiǎnr ba!
你在吃一点儿吧！
Have some more!
Nǐ zài zuò yíhuǐr ba!
你在坐一会儿吧！
Sit awhile longer, why don't you? (Invitation to a guest to stay longer)
Zài gěi wǒ yíge ba!
在给我一个吧！
Give me another more (one more).
Zài gěi wǒ liǎnge ba!
在给我两个吧！
give me two more.

Qián by itself may be used only in certain special phrases. One of these is wǎng qián... (followed by a verb like zǒu). The term qiánbian (qiánbianr) means “directly in front of.” To say “in front of the door” or “up front,” you must use a place word (qiánbian, qiántou, qiánmian).

There are several single-syllable direction words like **qián** which you may use after **wàng**. In most other contexts, though, a longer form, a place word, must be used.

wàng	qián	zǒu BUT zài	qiánbian (qiántou, qiánmian)
	hòu		hòubian (hòutou, hòumian)
	shàng		shàngbian (shàngtou, shàngmian)
	xià		xiàbian (xiàtou, xiàmian)
	zuǒ		zuǒbian (xuǒtou, zuǒmian)
	yòu		yòubian (yòutou, yòumian)
	lǐ		lǐbian (lǐtou, lǐmian)
	wài		wàibian (wàitou, wàimian)
	dōng		dōngbian (dōngtou, dōngmian)
	nán		nánbian (nántou, nánmian)
	xī		xībian (xītou, xīmian)
	běi		běibian (běitou, běimian)

Notes on Additional Vocabulary

10.	hútong (hútòng) 胡同 (胡同儿) a narrow street, a lone (Beijing)
11.	mén (ménr) 门 (门儿) gate, door
12.	ménkǒu (ménkǒur) 门口 (儿) doorway, gateway, entrance
13.	qiáo 桥 bridge
14.	tiānqiáo 天桥 pedestrian overpass
15.	dìxià xíng rén dào 地下行人道 pedestrian underground walkway

Mén: In addition to meaning “door,” this word also means “gate.” The word **dàmén** may also be used to refer to a main gate, as well as a main door.

Tiānqiáo literally means “sky bridge.”

Guòlezhèige tiānqiáo, jiù shì Dìyī Gōngsī.

过了这个天桥，就是第一公司。

When you have crossed this pedestrian overpass, that's the First Company.

Dìxià xíng rén dào literally means “underground pedestrian route.”

Chūlezhège dìxià xíng rén dào, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù shì mǎi bào de.

出了这个地下行人道，往右走，就是买报的。

When you have come out of this pedestrian underground walkway, go to the right, and that's where they sell newspapers.



Drills

Transformation Drill

Transform the question according to the model and the cue.

1 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Nánjīng Dōnglù

南京东路

Nánjīng East Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù ma?

请问，这条路是南京东路吗？

May I ask, is this Nánjīng East Road?

2 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Zhōngshān Běilù

中山北路

Zhōngshān North Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Zhōngshān Běilù ma?

请问，这条路是中山北路吗？

May I ask, is this Zhōngshān North Road?

3 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Xīnshēng Nánlù

中山南路

Zhōngshān South Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Xīnshēng Nánlù ma?

请问，这条路是中山南路吗？

May I ask, is this Zhōngshān South Road?

4 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Nánjīng Xīlù

南京西路

West Nánjīng Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Nánjīng Xīlù ma?

请问，这条路是南京西路吗？

May I ask, is this West Nánjīng Road?

5 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Xīnshēng Běilù

新生北路

Xīnshēng North Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Xīnshēng Běilù ma?

请问，这条路是新生北路吗？

May I ask, is this Xīnshēng North Road?

6 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Zhōnghuá Lù

中华路

Zhōnghuá Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Zhōnghuá Lù ma?

请问，这条路是中华路吗？

May I ask, is this Zhōnghuá road?

7 Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù?

请问，这条路是什么路？

May I ask, what road is this?

Cue

Shànghǎi Lù

上海路

Shanghai Road

Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Shànghǎi Lù ma?

请问，这条路是上海路吗？

May I ask, is this Shanghai Road?

Transformation Drill

Create a question from the statement according to the model.

1 Zhè shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn.

这是南京东路一断。

This is Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Nánjīng Dōnglù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是南京东路几断？

Excuse me, what section of Nánjīng East Road is this?

2 Zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn.

这是中山北路二断。

This is Zhōngshān North Road, Section 2.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是中山北路几断？

Excuse me, what section of Zhōngshān North Road is this?

3 Zhè shì Xīnshēng Nánlù Yíduàn.

这是新生南路一断。

This is Xīnshēng South Road, Section 1.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Xīnshēng Nánlù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是新生南路几断？

Excuse me, what section of Xīnshēng South Road is this?

4 Zhè shì Rénài Lù Sānduàn.

这是仁爱路三断。

This is Rénài Road, Section 3.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Rénài Lù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是仁爱路几断？

Excuse me, what section of Rénài Road is this?

5 Zhè shì Hángzhōu Nánlù Yíduàn.

这是杭州南路一断。

This is Hangzhou South Road, Section 1.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Hángzhōu Nánlù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是杭州南路几断？

Excuse me, what section of Hangzhou South Road is this?

6 Zhè shì Héping Xīlù Èrduàn.

这是和平西路二断。

This is West Héping Road, Section 2.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Héping Xīlù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是和平西路几断？

Excuse me, what section of West Héping Road is this?

7 Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù Yīduàn.

这是南京西路一断。

This is West Nánjīng Road, Section 1.

Duibuqǐ, zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù jǐduàn?

对不起，这是南京西路几断？

Excuse me, what section of West Nánjīng Road is this?

Response Drill

Answer to all questions according to the model and cue.

1 Nǐ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn ma?

你找南京东路 断吗？

Are you looking for Nánjīng East Road, Section 1?

Cue

1
—
1

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn Wǔxiàng.

是，我找

Yes, I'm looking for Lane 5 of Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

2 Nǐ zhǎo Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn ma?

你找中山北路 断吗？

Are you looking for Zhōngshān North Road, Section 2?

Cue

18
十八
18

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn Shíbáxiàng.

是，我找

Yes, I'm looking for Lane 18 of Zhōngshān North Road, Section 2.

3 Nǐ zhǎo Héping Xīlù Yíduàn ma?

你找和平西路 断吗？

Are you looking for West Héping Road, Section 1?

Cue

6
六
6

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Héping Xīlù Yíduàn Liùxiàng.

是，我找

Yes, I'm looking for Lane 6 of West Héping Road, Section 1.

- 4 Nǐ zhǎo Xīnshēng Nánlù Sānduàn ma?
你找新生南路 断吗？
Are you looking for Xīnshēng South Road, Section 3?

Cue 4
四
4

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Xīnshēng Nánlù Sānduàn Sìxiàng.
是，我找
Yes, I'm looking for Lane 4 of Xīnshēng South Road, Section 3.

- 5 Nǐ zhǎo Zhōngshān Nánlù Èrduàn ma?
你找中山南路 断吗？
Are you looking for Zhōngshān South Road, Section 2?

Cue 14
十四
14

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Nánlù Èrduàn Shísixiàng.
是，我找
Yes, I'm looking for Lane 14 of Zhōngshān South Road, Section 2.

- 6 Nǐ zhǎo Rénài Lù Sānduàn ma?
你找仁爱路 断吗？
Are you looking for Rénài Road, Section 3?

Cue 9
九
9

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Rénài Lù Sānduàn Jiǔxiàng.
是，我找
Yes, I'm looking for Lane 9 of Rénài Road, Section 3.

- 7 Nǐ zhǎo Zìyóu Lù Yíduàn ma?
你找自由路 断吗？
Are you looking for Freedom Road, Section 1?

Cue

11

十一

11

Shì, wǒ zhǎo Zìyóu Lù Yídùan Shíyīxiàng.

是，我找

Yes, I'm looking for Lane 11 of Freedom Road, Section 1.

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Nǐ wàng nàbian zǒu.

你往那边走。

Go that way.

Cue

sān

三

3

Hǎo, wǒ wàng nàbian zǒu, guò sāntiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?

号, 我往那边走, 过三条街就是, 对不对?

Okay, I go that way, and after crossing three streets that's it. Is that correct?

2 Nǐ wàng yòu zǒu.

你往右走。

Go to the right.

Cue

liǎng

两

2

Hǎo, wǒ wàng yòu zǒu, guò liǎngtiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?

号, 我往右走, 过两条街就是, 对不对?

Okay, I go to the right, and after crossing 2 streets that's it. Is that correct?

3 Nǐ wàng dōng zǒu.

你往东走。

Go to the East.

Cue

sì

四

4

Hǎo, wǒ wàng dōng zǒu, guò sìtiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?

号, 我往东走, 过四条街就是, 对不对?

Okay, I go to the East, and after crossing 4 streets that's it. Is that correct?

4 Nǐ wàng Xī zǒu.
你往西走。
Go to the West.

Cue yī
—
1

Hǎo, wǒ wàng Xī zǒu, guò yītiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?
号, 我往西走, 过一条街就是, 对不对?
Okay, I go to the West, and after crossing 1 streets that's it. Is that correct?

5 Nǐ wàng nán zǒu.
你往南走。
Go to the South.

Cue wǔ
五
5

Hǎo, wǒ wàng nán zǒu, guò wǔtiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?
号, 我往南走, 过五条街就是, 对不对?
#Okay, I go to the South, and after crossing 5 streets that's it. Is that correct?

6 Nǐ wàng běi zǒu.
你往北走。
Go to the North.

Cue liǎng
两
2

Hǎo, wǒ wàng běi zǒu, guò liǎngtiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?
号, 我往北走, 过两条街就是, 对不对?
Okay, I go to the North, and after crossing 2 streets that's it. Is that correct?

7 Nǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu.
你往左走。
Go to the left.

Cue

sì

四

4

Hǎo, wǒ wàng zuǒ zǒu, guò sìtiáo jiē jiù shì, duì bu duì?

号，我往左走，过四条街就是，对不对？

Okay, I go to the left, and after crossing 4 streets that's it. Is that correct?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1 Wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian.

往前走一点。五弄在右边。

Go ahead a bit, and Alley 5 is on the right.

Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?

我在往前走一点。五弄在右边，是不是？

I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 5 is on the right. Is that it?

2 Wǎng nàbian zǒu yídiǎn. Liùnòng zài zuǒbian.

往那边走一点。六弄在左边。

Go a little bit that way, and Alley 6 is on the left.

Wǒ zài wǎng nàbian zǒu yídiǎn. Liùnòng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?

我在往那边走一点。六弄在左边，是不是？

I go a bit that way and Alley 6 is on the left. Is that it?

3 Wǎng dōng zǒu yídiǎn. Sānnòng zài yòubian.

往东走一点。三弄在右边。

Go a bit to the east, and Alley 3 is on the right.

Wǒ zài wǎng dōng zǒu yídiǎn. Sānnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?

我在往东走一点。三弄在右边，是不是？

I go a bit to the east, and Alley 3 is on the right. Is that it?

4 Wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Shínnòng zài yòubian.

往前走一点。十弄在右边。

Go a bit forward, and Alley 10 is on the right.

Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Shínnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?

我在往前走一点。十弄在右边，是不是？

I go a bit forward, and Alley 10 is on the right. Is that it?

5 Wǎng xī zǒu yídiǎn. Shíèrnòng zài zuǒbian.

往西走一点。十二弄在左边。

Go a bit to the West, and Alley 12 is on the left.

Wǒ zài wàng xī zǒu yídiǎn. Shíèr nòng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?

我在往西走一点。十二弄在左边，是不是？

I go a bit to the West, and Alley 12 is on the left. Is that it?

6 Wàng nán zǒu yídiǎn. Shíqī nòng zài zuǒbian.

往南走一点。十七弄在左边。

Go a bit to the South, and Alley 17 is on the left.

Wǒ zài wàng nán zǒu yídiǎn. Shíqī nòng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?

我在往南走一点。十七弄在左边，是不是？

I go a bit to the South, and Alley 17 is on the left. Is that it?

7 Wàng běi zǒu yídiǎn. Bā nòng zài zuǒbian.

往北走一点。八弄在左边。

Go a bit to the North, and Alley 8 is on the left.

Wǒ zài wàng běi zǒu yídiǎn. Bā nòng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?

我在往北走一点。八弄在左边，是不是？

I go a bit to the North, and Alley 8 is on the left. Is that it?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

1 Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。五弄在右边，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 5 is on the right. Is that correct?

Cue

dìyíge

第一个

first

Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Yòubian dìyíge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。右边第一个路口就是五弄，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and the first intersection on the right is Alley 5. Is that correct?

2 Wǒ zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu yídiǎn. Sānnòng zài zuǒbian, duì bu duì?

我在往左走一点。三弄在左边，对不对？

I go a bit to the left, and Alley 3 is on the left. Is that correct?

Cue

dìsìge

第四个

fourth

Wǒ zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu yídiǎn. Zuǒbian dìsìge lùkǒu jiù shì Sānnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往左走一点。左边第四个路口就是三弄，对不对？

I go a bit to the left, and the fourth intersection on the left is Alley 3. Is that correct?

3 Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Liùnòng zài yòubian, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。六弄在右边，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 6 is on the right. Is that correct?

Cue

dìèrge

第二个

second

Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Yòubian dìèrge lùkǒu jiù shì Liùnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。右边第二个路口就是六弄，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and the second intersection on the right is Alley 6. Is that correct?

5 Wǒ zài wàng xī zǒu yídiǎn. Wǔnòng zài yòubian, duì bu duì?

我在往西走一点。五弄在右边，对不对？

I go a bit to the West, and Alley 5 is on the left. Is that correct?

Cue

dìyíge

第一个

first

Wǒ zài wàng xī zǒu yídiǎn. Yòubian dìyíge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往西走一点。右边第一个路口就是五弄，对不对？

I go a bit to the West, and the first intersection on the right is Alley 5. Is that correct?

6 Wǒ zài wàng dōng zǒu yídiǎn. Qīnòng zài zuǒbian, duì bu duì?

我在往东走一点。七弄在左边，对不对？

I go a bit to the East, and Alley 7 is on the left. Is that correct?

Cue

dìsìge

第四个

fourth

Wǒ zài wàng dōng zǒu yídiǎn. Zuǒbian dìsìge lùkǒu jiù shì Qīnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往东走一点。左边第四个路口就是七弄，对不对？

I go a bit to the East, and the fourth intersection on the right is Alley 7. Is that correct?

7 Wǒ zài wàng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Liùnòng zài yòubian, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。六弄在右边，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 6 is on the right. Is that correct?

Cue

dìwǔge

第五个

fifth

Wǒ zài wàng qián zǒu yídiǎn. Yòubian dìwǔge lùkǒu jiù shì Liùnòng, duì bu duì?

我在往前走一点。右边第五个路口就是六弄，对不对？

I go a bit farther ahead, and the fifth intersection on the left is Alley 6. Is that correct?

Transformation Drill

Transform the statement according to the model and the cue.

- 1 Tā cóngqián zhù zài nèige hùtong.
他从前住在那个胡同。
He used to live on that alley.

Cue nián
年
year

Tā cóngqián zài nèige hùtong zhùle jǐnián?
他从前在那个胡同住了几年？
How many years did he live on that alley?

- 2 Wǒ fùqin cóngqián zhù zài Guānghuá Lù.
我父亲从前住在光华路。
My father used to live at Guānghuá Road.

Cue nián
年
year

Nǐ fùqin cóngqián zài Guānghuá Lù zhùle jǐnián?
你父亲在光华路住了几年？
How many years did your father live at Guānghuá Road?

- 3 Tā gēge shàngge yuè zhù zài nèige fàndiàn.
他/她哥哥上个月住在那个饭店。
His older brother stayed at that hotel last month.

Cue tiān
天
day

Tā gēge shàngge yuè zài nèige fàndiàn zhùle jǐtiān?
他/她哥哥上个月在那个饭店住了几天？
How many days did his older brother stay at that hotel last month?

- 4 Tā jiějie qùnián zhù zài péngyou jiā.
她/她姐姐去年住在朋友家。
Her/his sister stayed at a friend's house last year.

Cue yuè
月
month

Tā jiějie qùnián zài péngyou jiā zhùle jǐge yuè?
她/她姐姐去年在朋友家住了几个月？
How many months did her/his sister stay at a friend's house last year?

- 5 Wáng Tóngzhì cóngqián zhù zài zhèige hùtong.
王同志从前住在这个胡同。
Comrade Wáng used to live on this alley.

Cue nián
年
year

Wáng Tóngzhì cóngqián zài zhèige hùtong zhùle jǐnián?
王同志从前在这个胡同住了几年？
How many years did Comrade Wáng live in that alley?

- 6 Zhāng Tóngzhì qùnián zhù zài nèige hùtong.
张同志去年住在那个胡同。
Comrade Zhāng lived on that alley last year.

Cue yuè
月
month

Zhāng Tóngzhì qùnián zài nèige hùtong zhùle jǐge yuè?
张同志去年在那个胡同住了几个月？
How many months did Comrade Zhāng live on that alley?

- 7 Tāmen cóngqián zhù zài Sānlitún.
他们从前住在三里屯。
They used to live in Sanlitun.

Cue

nián

年

year

Tāmen cóngqián zài Sānlitún zhùle jǐnián?

他们从前在三里屯住了几年？

How many years did they live in Sanlitun.

Response Drill

Answer to all the questions according to the model and the cue.

1 Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?

你找什么地方？

What place are you looking for?

Cue

Nánjīng Lù

南京路

Nánjīng Road

Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Lù.

我找南京路。

I'm looking for Nánjīng Road.

2 Nǐ zhǎo shénme lù?

你找什么路？

What road are you looking for?

Cue

Zhōngshān Lù

中山路

Zhōngshān Road

Wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Lù.

我找中山路。

I'm looking for Zhōngshān Road.

3 Nǐ zhǎo shénme?

你找什么？

What are you looking for?

Cue

nèiběn shū

那本书

this book

Wǒ zhǎo nèiběn shū.

我找那本书。

I'm looking for this book.

4 Nǐ zhǎo shéi?
你找谁?
Whom are you looking for?

Cue Wáng Xiānsheng
王先生
comrade Wáng

Wǒ zhǎo Wáng Xiānsheng.
我找王先生。
I'm looking for comrade Wáng.

5 Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
你找什么地方?
What place are you looking for?

Cue Wǔguānchù
武官处
defense attache's office.

Wǒ zhǎo Wǔguānchù.
我找武官处。
I'm looking for the defense attache's office.

6 Nǐ zhǎo shéi?
你找谁?
Whom are you looking for?

Cue Hú Měilíng
胡美玲
Hú Měilíng

Wǒ zhǎo Hú Měilíng.
我找胡美玲。
I'm looking for Hú Měilíng.

7 Nǐ zhǎo shénme?
你找什么?
What are you looking for?

Cue

yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú

一张台北地图

Taipei map

Wǒ zhǎo yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú.

我找一张台北地图。

I'm looking for a mp of Taipei.

