

Standard Chinese

Module 3

Standard Chinese: Module 3

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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 3: Money

The Money Module (MON) will provide you with the skills needed to exchange moneys make simple purchases, and discuss your purchases in Chinese.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the BIO Criterion Test. Prerequisites to units 4 and 5 of this module are tapes 5 and 6. Numbers resource module and tapes 3 and 4, Time and Dates resource module.

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

Objectives

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

1. Comprehend the numbers 1 through 99,999 including those numbers used In money expressions, and say them in Chinese when given English equivalents.
2. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the MON Target Lists.
3. Say any Chinese sentence in the MON Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
4. Give the Chinese names, when given the English, for fifteen items to be bought .
5. Say that he wants to make a purchases, find out if the item is sold, ask to see it, find out the price, ask to see other similar items and either make the purchase or say he does not want to buy the item.
6. Talk in Chinese about the items he bought, the quantity he bought, the size and color of the items , and the price (cost) (including a comparison of his purchases with other Items).
7. Ask for change (specific denominations).
8. Say he wants to change money into local currency, find out where to change it, ask what the current exchange rate is, and complete the exchange using cash or traveler's checks.

Unit 1 Target List

1. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào.

我想买英文报。

I would like to buy an English-language newspaper.

Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèlǐ.

好。就在这里。

Fine. They are right here.

2. Zhège bào duōshao qián?

这个报多少钱？

How much is this newspaper?

Zhège bào wǔkuài qián yí fèn.

这个报五块钱一份。

This newspaper is five dollars a copy.

3. Zhèlǐ yǒu Měiguó zázhì meiyǒu?

这里有美国杂志没有？

Are there any American magazines here?

Zhèlǐ méiyǒu Měiguó zázhì.

这里没有美国杂志。

There aren't any American magazines here.

4. Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Měiguó shū bu mài?

你们这里卖美国书不卖？

Do you sell American books here?

Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài.

对不起，美国书我们不卖。

I'm sorry, we don't sell American books.

5. Bào, zázhì, yí gòng duōshao qián?

报，杂志一共多少钱？

How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether?

Yí gòng sānshíwǔkuài qián.

一共三十五块钱。

Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars.

6. Zhè liǎngzhāng dìtú duōshao qián?

这两张地图多少钱？

How much are these two maps?

Sānshíèrkuài qián.

三十二块钱。

Thirty-two dollars.

7. Zhège duōshao qián? Sānshíkuài qián yīběn.

这个多少钱？三十块钱一本。

How much is this one? Thirty dollars a copy.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīběn.

好，我买一本。

Fine, I'll buy one.

Additional required vocabulary (not presented on P-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. yífèn (r) bàozhǐ

一份(儿)报纸

one newspaper

9. yīzhī bǐ

一支笔

one pen

10. yīzhāng zhǐ

一张纸

one piece of paper

11. yīběn zìdiǎn

一本字典

one dictionary

12. Hànyīng zìdiǎn

汉英词典

Chinese-English dictionary

13. Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn
英汉词典
English-Chinese dictionary

14. huàxué
化学
chemistry

15. shùxué
数学
mathematics

Unit 2 Target List

1. Zhèige diǎnxīn duōshǎo qián yìjīn?

这个小的点心多少钱一斤？

How much is this kind of pastry per catty?

Bā máo qián yìjīn.

八毛钱一斤。

Eighty cents a catty.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.

请你给我两斤。

Please give me two catties.

2. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else do you want?

Wǒ bú yào shénme le.

我不要什么了。

I don't want anything else.

3. Qìshuǐ duōshǎo qián yìpíng?

汽水多少钱一瓶？

How much per bottle is the soda?

Liǎng máo wǔ.

两毛五

Twenty-five cents.

4. Zhèi shì sānkuài qián.

这是三块钱。

Here's 3 dollars.

Zhǎo nǐ liù máo wǔ fēn qián.

找你六毛五分钱。

Here's sixty-five cents change.

Xièxie. Zài jiàn.

谢谢。再见。

Thanks you. Good-bye.

5. Nèige dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?

那个大苹果多少钱？

How much are those large apples.

Dàde sì máo wǔ fēn qián yìjīn.

大的四毛五分钱一斤。

The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.

Qǐng gěi wǒ sānjīn nèige xiǎode.

请给我三斤那个小的

Please give me three catties of the small ones.

Hǎo. Sānjīn yíkuài líng wǔ.

好。三斤一块令五。

Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05.

6. júzi

橘子

oranges, tangerines

7. pǐjiǔ

啤酒

beer

8. yíkuài féizào

一块肥皂

one bar of soap

9. zuò mǎimai

做买卖

to do business

10. dàrén

大人

adult

11. xiǎoháizi

小孩子

child

Unit 3 Target List

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.

请你给我看看那个花瓶。

Please give me that vase to look at.

Nèige? Zhèige lánde háishi zhèige hóngde?

哪个？这个蓝的还是这个红的？

Which one? This blue one or this red one?

Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of them to look at. All right?

2. Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nèige hǎo?

这两个学生，哪个好？

Which of these two students is better?

Sīmǎ Xìn hǎo.

司马信好。

Sīmǎ Xìn is better.

3. Nèige hóng huāpíng zhēn hǎokàn.

哪个红花瓶真好看。

That red vase is really beautiful.

Nín yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma?

您有大一点儿的吗？

Do you have one little larger?

Yǒu. Nǐ kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng?

有。你看这个怎么样？

We do. What do you think of this one?

Hěn hǎo. Hǎo, qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba.

很好。好，请给我两个吧。

It's very nice. Okay, how about giving me two, please.

4. Nèige lánde tài guì le.

那个蓝得太贵了。

That blue one is too expensive.

Wǒ yào hóngde. Hóngde piányi.

我要红的. 红的便宜

I want the red one. The red one is cheaper.

5. bái

白

to be white

6. hēi

黑

to be black

7. huáng

黄

to be yellow, to be brown

8. lǜ

绿

to be to be green

9. jiù

旧

to be old, to be used, to be worn

10. xīn

新

to be new

11. gāo

高

to be tall

12. ǎi

矮

to be short (of stature)

13. gāoxìng

高兴

to be happy

14. nánkàn

难看

to be ugly

15. yībǎ yǔsǎn

一把雨伞

one umbrella

16. kàn

看

to read, to look at, to visit

Unit 4 Target List

1. Wǒmen jiālides dōngxi, yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào.

我们家里的东西，有的到了，有的还没到。

Some of our household things have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet.

2. Tāmen màide pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn.

他们卖的盘子碗，有的真好看。

Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful.

Kěshi guì yídiǎn.

可是贵一点。

But they are a little expensive.

3. Wǒ mǎide nàxiē pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guì.

我买的那些盘子碗都不太贵。

All those dishes I bought were not too expensive.

Guìde wǒ méi mǎi.

贵的我没买。

I didn't buy the expensive ones.

4. Nín mǎi shénme le?

您买什么了？

What did you buy?

Wǒ mǎile shíge dà pánzi.

我买了十个大盘子。

I bought ten large plates.

5. Nǐde fǎnwǎn shì shénme yánsède?

你的饭碗是什么颜色的？

What color are your rice bowls?

Shì lán de.

是蓝的。

They're blue ones.

Wǒ yě xīhuān lán de.

我也喜欢蓝的。

I like blue ones too.

6. Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

你的这个茶杯很好。是在什么地方买的？

This teacup of yours is very nice. Where was it bought?

Shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide.

是在第一公司买的。

It was bought at the First Company.

7. yíge bīngxiāng

一个冰箱

one refrigerator

8. yízhāng dìtǎn

一张地毯

one rug

9. yíge shūjiàzi

一个书架子

one bookcase

10. yíbǎ yǐzi

一把椅子

one chair

11. yízhāng zhuōzi

一张桌子

one table

Unit 5 Target List

1. Máfán nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào.

那烦你，我这儿有一百块美金的旅行支票。

Sorry to bother you. I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

请你给我换换。

Please change it for me.

2. Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?

你要怎么换？

How do you want to change it?

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide bǎ.

请你给我两张五块的把。

How about giving me two fives?

3. Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?

你们收美金吗？

Do you accept U.S. currency?

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn.

对不起，我们不受美金。

I'm sorry. We don't accept U.S. currency.

4. Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?

这儿有没有银行？

Is there a bank?

Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nàr.

有。银行在那儿。

There is. The bank is right over there.

5. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这儿换钱？

May I ask, is it here that I change money?

Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn.

是，是在这儿换。

Yes, you change here.

6. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?

今天的牌价是多少？

What is today's exchange rate?

Jīntiānde páijià shì yíkuài Mèijīn huàn yíkuài jiǔmáo liù Rénmínbì.

今天的牌价是一块美金换一块九毛六人民币。

Today's exchange rate is one U.S. dollar to one dollar and ninety-six cents in People currency.

7. Xièxie.

谢谢。

Thank you.

8. Búkèqì.

不客气。

You are welcome.

9. yíge diànshàn

一个电扇

one electric fan

10. yíge diànshì

一个电视

one television

11. yíge shōuyīnjī

一个收音机

one radio

12. yíge zhōng

一个钟

one clock

13. yíge shǒubiǎo

一个手表

one wristwatch

Unit 6 Target List

1. Nǐmen zhèlǐ kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

你们这里可以换美金吗？

Can U.S. currency be changed here?

Duibuqǐ, bù kěyǐ. Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.

对不起，不可以。您得在台湾银行换。

I'm sorry, that's not possible. You must change it at the Bank of Taiwan.

Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén, jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

银行几点中开门，几点中关门？

What time does the bank open, and what time does it close?

Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén, sāndiǎn bàn guān mén.

九点中开门，三点半关门。

It opens at nine o'clock and close at three-thirty.

Wǒ yào huàn yídiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change some money into Taiwan currency.

Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshíbākuài Táibì.

好。一块美金换三十八块台币。

Certainly. One U.S. dollar is thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan currency.

Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái.

请你等一等。我就来。

Please wait a moment. I'll be right back.

Qǐng gěi wǒ diǎn xiǎo piàozǐ, xíng bu xíng?

请给我点小票子，行不行？

Please give me some small bills. Would that be all right?

Méi shénme.

没什么。

It's nothing.

zǎochēn (zǎochén)

早晨

early morning

zǎoshàng (zǎoshàng)

早上

morning

shàngwǔ (shàngwu)

上午

forenoon, morning

zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu)

中午

noon

xiàwǔ (xiàwu)

下午

afternoon

wǎnshàng (wǎnshàng)

晚上

evening

yèlǐ

夜里

night

bànyè

半夜

midnight

jiàn

见

to meet

mámahūhū

马马虎虎

so-so, fair

Unit 1

References

Reference List

- A: Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào ma?
这里有英文报吗?
Are there any English-language newspapers here?

B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàlǐ.
有。就在那里
Yes. They're right over there.
- A: Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu?
这里有英文报没有?
Are there any English-language newspapers here?

B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàlǐ.
有。就在那里。
Yes. They're right there.
- A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào.
我想买英文报。
I would like to buy English-language newspaper.

B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèlǐ.
好。就在那里。
Fine. They're right here.
- A: Zhège duōshǎo qián?
这个多少钱?
How much is this one?

B: Wǔkuài qián.
五块钱。
Five dollars.
- A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshǎo qián?
这个中文报多少钱?
How much is the Chinese-language newspaper?

B: Sānkuài qián yí fèn.
三块钱一份。
Three dollars a copy.
- A: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Měiguó zázhi bu mài?

你们这里卖美国杂志不卖？

Do you sell American magazines here?

B: **Mài. Wǒmen zhèli mài.**

卖。我们这里卖。

Yes, we sell them here.

7. A: **Zhège duōshao qián?**

这个多少钱？

How much is this one?

B: **Sānshikuài qián yībēn.**

三十块钱一本。

Thirty dollars a copy.

A: **Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yībēn.**

好。我买一本。

Fine, I'll buy one.

8. A: **Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?**

你们这里有美国书没有？

Do you have American books here?

B: **Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài.**

对不起，美国书我们不卖。

I'm sorry, we don't sell American books here.

9. A: **Bào, zázhì, yíòng duōshao qián?**

报、杂志、一共多少钱？

How much are the newspaper, the magazine altogether?

B: **Bào wǔkuài, zázhì sānshikuài.**

报无怪；杂志三十块。

The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars.

B: **Yíòng sānshiwǔkuài qián.**

一共三十五块钱。

Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars.

10. A: **Nǐmen zhèli mài dìtú bù mài?**

你们这里卖地图不卖？

Do you sell maps here?

B: **Mài. Zài nǎli.**

卖。在那里。

We do. They are other here.

11. A: **Nín xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú?**

您想买什么地图？

What kind of map would you like to buy?

B: **Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú.**

我想买一张台北地图。

I would like to buy a map of Taipei.

12. A: Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú duōshao qián?

这张台北地图多少钱？

How much is this map of Taipei?

B: Shíèrkuài qián.

十二块钱。

Twelve dollars.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|------------------|---------|---|
| yīfèn (r) bàozhǐ | 一份(儿)报纸 | one newspaper |
| yīzhī bǐ | 一支笔 | one pen |
| yīzhāng zhǐ | 一张纸 | one piece of paper |
| yīběn zìdiǎn | 一本字典 | one dictionary |
| Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn | 汉-英字典 | Chinese-English dictionary |
| Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn | 英-汉字典 | English-Chinese dictionary |
| huàxué | 化学 | chemistry |
| shùxué | 数学 | mathematics |
| bào (yīfèn) | 报 (一份) | newspaper |
| bàozhǐ (yīfèn) | 报纸 (一份) | newspaper |
| -běn | 一本 | volume |
| bǐ (yīzhī) | 笔 (一支) | pen |
| dìtú (yīzhāng) | 地图(一张) | map |
| duìbuqǐ | 对不起 | I'm sorry |
| duōshǎo | 多少 | how much, how many |
| -fèn (r) | 一份(儿) | copy |
| jiù | 就 | right, exactly (with reference to space) |
| -kuài | 一块 | dollar (in context) |
| mǎi | 买 | to buy |
| mài | 卖 | to sell |
| qián | 钱 | money |
| shū (yīběn) | 书 (一本) | book |
| xiǎng | 想 | to want to |
| xiǎngyixiǎng | 想一想 | to think it over |
| yīgòng | 一共 | altogether |
| zázhì (yīběn) | 杂志(一本) | magazine |
| -zhāng | 一张 | (counter for flat things, tables, paper, pictures, etc ...) |
| zhǐ (yīzhāng) | 纸(一张) | paper |
| -zhī | 一支 | (counter for straight, stick-like objects) |
| zìdiǎn (yīběn) | 字典(一本) | dictionary |

Reference Notes

Notes on № 1

1. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma?
 这里有英文报吗?
 Are there any English-language newspapers here?
- B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli.
 有。就在那里
 Yes. They're right over there.

Zhèli yǒu: The Chinese verb **yǒu** sometimes means “to have” and sometimes means “to be” in the sense of “to exist”. In exchange 1, **yǒu** has the latter meaning. With this meaning, it often translates into English as “there is/are.”

Topic-comment sentences: The subject of a Chinese sentence need not be the person who performs an action or experiences a state. Often, the relation ship between the subject and the rest of the sentence is looser and can be analyzed as topic-comment.

A topic is a word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence which sets the scene for the rest of the sentence. The topic is a starting point for understanding a sentence, giving background information and establishing the perspective for listeners. For this reason, time and place phrases are often used as topics.

| | | |
|-------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Zhèli | yǒu | Yīngwén bào. |
| 这里 | 有 | 月恩温饱。 |
| Here | there are | English-language newspapers. |

A comment is the rest of the sentence which follows the topic. Here are some examples:

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | Bǐ, tā yǒu; zhǐ, tā méiyǒu . 笔, 他有; 纸, 他没有。 | He has a pen; he doesn't have paper. (literally, “Pen he has; paper he doesn't”) |
| A: | Nǐ shì nǎr? 你是哪儿? | Where are you calling from? |
| B: | Wǒ shì Táiwān Dàxué. 我是台湾大学。 | |
| | Zhèzhāng dìtú mài shíkuài qián. 这张地图卖是块钱。 | As for this map, they sell it for ten dollars. |

Clearly, the last two examples are meaningful only when the relationship between the initial nouns/pronouns and verbs is understood to be one of topic-comment, not the usual subject-predicate relation of actor-action.

While there is no single rule that tells you when to use topic-comment sentences in Chinese, some helpful generalizations can be made. These generalizations will be discussed as example-sentences appear in the Reference lists.

Jiù zài nàlǐ, “They are right over here”: You have learned **jiù** as “only,” a synonym of **zhǐ**. In exchange 1, you see another use of **jiù**: “right,” “exactly,” “precisely.” This word is often used to describe “right” where something is, and is followed by **zài**, “in/on.”

Notes on № 2

2. A: Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu?
 这里有英文报没有？
 Are there any English-language newspapers here?
- B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàlǐ.
 有。就在那里。
 Yes. They're right there.

Yǒu...méiyǒu: The first sentence in exchange 2 is a yes/no-choice question. This type of question is formed “by explicitly offering the listener a choice between an affirmative and a negative answer. The negative alternative is tacked onto the end of the sentence. Similar questions exist in English. But the English question would be an impatient one, while the Chinese question is an ordinary one:

Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào méiyǒu?

Are there any English-language newspaper here, or **aren't there**?

Neutral tones: Whether or not a syllable is pronounced in the Neutral tone often depends on the speed of speech and the mood the speaker is trying to convey. In informal conversation between native speakers, there are many more Neutral tones than in the more careful, deliberate speech of a language teacher speaking to foreign student. (Bear this point in mind when you find a discrepancy between the textbook marking of a word and the pronunciation of that word on tape.)

Most syllables in any stretch of spoken Chinese are neither completely “Neutral”(i. e., with no audible change in pitch for the duration of the syllable) nor completely “full” in length and amplitude. These syllables will usually be somewhere in between the two extremes.

Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu? Are there any English-language newspapers here?

Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào méiyǒu?

Often a syllable will not Bound like a full tone. But if you ask “Then is this syllable in the Neutral tone?” the answer will be “No, not exactly.” There is no distinct dividing line between a syllable with a tone and a syllable in the Neutral tone. Very often, the most helpful answer to the question “Should this be pronounced in the Neutral tone?” is “Pronounce it the way you hear it.” The language is taught in terms of four tones, but your ears hear more.



Notes on № 3

3. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào.
 我想买英文报。
 I would like to buy English-language newspaper.
- B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèlǐ.

好。就在那里。

Fine. They're right here.

The auxiliary verb **xiǎng** is sometimes translated as “would like to” or “to want to.” Here are some examples of translations you have learned for **xiǎng**:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. 我想买英文报。 | I'm thinking of buying an English-language newspaper. OR I would like to buy an English-language newspaper. OR I want to buy an English-language newspaper. |
| Wǒ xiǎng tā xiǎng míngtiān zǒu. 我想他想明天走。 | I think he is planning to leave tomorrow. |
| Wǒ hěn xiǎng niàn shú. 我很想念书。 | I very much want to study. |
| Wǒ bú tài xiǎng qù. 我不太想去。 | I don't want to go very much. (“tài” meaning “too,” “excessively,” appears in Unit 3) |

Notes on № 4

4. A: Zhège duōshao qián?

这个多少钱？

How much is this one?

B: Wǔkuài qián.

五块钱。

Five dollars.

Zhège duōshao qián? In Chinese sentences that ask for and give prices, the word **shì** is usually omitted.

Shì reappears, however, in negative and contrastive sentences: **Zhège bú shì sikuài qián, shì wǔkuài qián.** “This (item) isn't four dollars; it's five dollars.”

Wǔkuài qián literally means “five dollars money.” The counter **-kuài**, “dollars,” indicates the units of the general class “money” that are being counted (i.e., dollars as opposed to cents.)

Notes on № 5

5. A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián?

这个中文报多少钱？

How much is the Chinese-language newspaper?

B: Sānkuài qián yí fēn.

三块钱一份。

Three dollars a copy.

Notice in the sentence *Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián?* that the general counter *-ge* is used rather than the specific counter *-fèn*, “copy.” The counter *-ge* is often used in talking about the **KIND** of thing. In this case the question is about the price of ea newspaper as a publication, not about the price of a copy. The specific counter would be used to talk about a particular concrete object, as in a sentence like: “This copy of the China Post is torn.”

Yìfèn: In Chinese, when you talk about the unit price of an item, the unit is a counter. Notice that *yìfèn* comes at the end of the sentence, just as “copy” does in English.

Notes on № 6

6. A: *Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zázhi bu mài?*

你们这里卖美国书不卖？

Do you sell American magazines here?

B: *Mài. Wǒmen zhèli mài.*

卖。我们这里卖。

Yes, we sell them here.

Mài, “to sell,” differs from the word *mǎi*, “to buy,” only in its tone.

Nǐmen zhèli, “your place here,” literally, “you here”: Use *Nǐmen zhèli* when talking to someone who represents a stores a bank, or other institutions. By putting *zhèli* (*zhèr*), “here,” or *nàli* (*nàr*), “there,” after a person's name or a pronoun, you make a phrase referring to a place associated with the person. For example, *nǐ nàli* means “over there where you are now,” and *wǒ zhèli* means “here where I am now.” Use these phrases when you want to express the idea of an item being close to a person (not necessarily ownership).

Nǐ nàli yǒu bǐ méiyǒu? Do you have a pen over there? (i.e., Is there a pen over there where you are?)

This kind of phrase is also used to mean a person's home: *nǐ nàli*, “your place” (used when the speaker is not at “your house”); *wǒ zhèli*: “my place” (used when the speaker is at home.)

A: *Chén xiǎojiě zài nàli?* Where is Miss *Chén*?

B: *Tā zài Liú tàitai nàli* She is at Mrs. *Liú* house.

Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zázhi bu mài? In this sentence, *Nǐmen zhèli* is used as a topic. Literally, the sentence means: “As for your place here, are American magazines sold?”

Notes on № 7

7. A: *Zhège duōshao qián?*

这个多少钱？

How much is this one?

B: *Sānshikuài qián yìběn.*

三十块钱一本。

Thirty dollars a copy.

A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīběn.
好。我买一本。
Fine, I'll buy one.

The counter **běn**, “volume”, “copy,” is used for both books and magazines.

Notes on № 8

8. A: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?
你们这里有美国书没有？
Do you have American books here?
B: Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài.
对不起，美国书我们不卖。
I'm sorry, we don't sell American books here.

Duìbuqǐ, literally means “unable to face (you).” This word is used to say “I’m sorry” when you bump into a person, arrive late, and so on. It is not the word for “I’m sorry” when you sympathize with someone else's misfortune (e.g., when a relative dies.)

Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài.: In this sentence, **Měiguó shū**, the object of the verb **mài**, occurs at the beginning, in topic position. Here the order of the sentence element is : topic - subject - verb. Some speakers of English use the same word order. Compare:

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| Měiguó shū | wǒmen | bú mài. |
| 美国书 | 我们 | 不买。 |
| American books | we | don't sell. |

Notice that **bú mài** is not the ending of a yes/no-choice question. The phrase keeps its tones in this sentence.

Notes on № 9

9. A: Bào, zázhì, yìgòng duōshǎo qián?
报、杂志、一共多少钱？
How much are the newspaper, the magazine altogether?
B: Bào wǔkuài, zázhì sānshikuài.
报无怪、杂志三十块。
The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars.
B: Yìgòng sānshiwǔkuài qián.
一共三十五块钱。
Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars.

Yìgòng, “altogether,”: In totaling something up, the items being totaled begin the sentence, in topic position, and are followed by the adverb **Yìgòng**.

In many situations you will hear prices given without the word **qián**.

Notes on № 10-11

10. A: **Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài dìtú bù mài?**
你们这里卖地图不卖?
Do you sell maps here?
- B: **Mài. Zài nàlǐ.**
卖。在那里。
We do. They are other here.
11. A: **Nín xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú?**
您想买什么地图?
What kind of map would you like to buy?
- B: **Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú.**
我想买一张台北地图。
I would like to buy a map of Taipei.

shénme dìtú literally means “what map.” In exchange 11, this phrase is used to mean “what kind of map.”

yìzhāng: the counter **-zhāng** is used for flat objects. Literally, **yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú** means “one sheet Taipei map.” In exchange 11, the phrase is translated as “a map of Taipei.”

Notes on № 12

12. A: **Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú duōshǎo qián?**
这张台北地图多少钱?
How much is this map of Taipei?
- B: **Shíèrkuài qián.**
十二块钱。
Twelve dollars.

Zhèzhāng dìtú: compare the two phrases which follow.

| | | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|------|----------------|
| zhè | | -zhāng | dìtú | this map |
| 这 | | 张 | 地图 | |
| zhè | liǎng | -zhāng | dìtú | these two maps |
| 这 | 两 | 张 | 地图 | |

In the first phrase, the counter **-zhāng** does not have a number in front of it. In effect, the number 1 was dropped after the specifier **zhè**. Notice that when a specifier and a number occur together in Chinese, the word order is just like English: **Zhè liǎngzhāng dìtú**, “these two maps.”

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------|---------------|
| 13. | yífèn (r) bàozhǐ | 一份(儿)报纸 | one newspaper |
| 14. | yìzhī bǐ | 一支笔 | one pen |

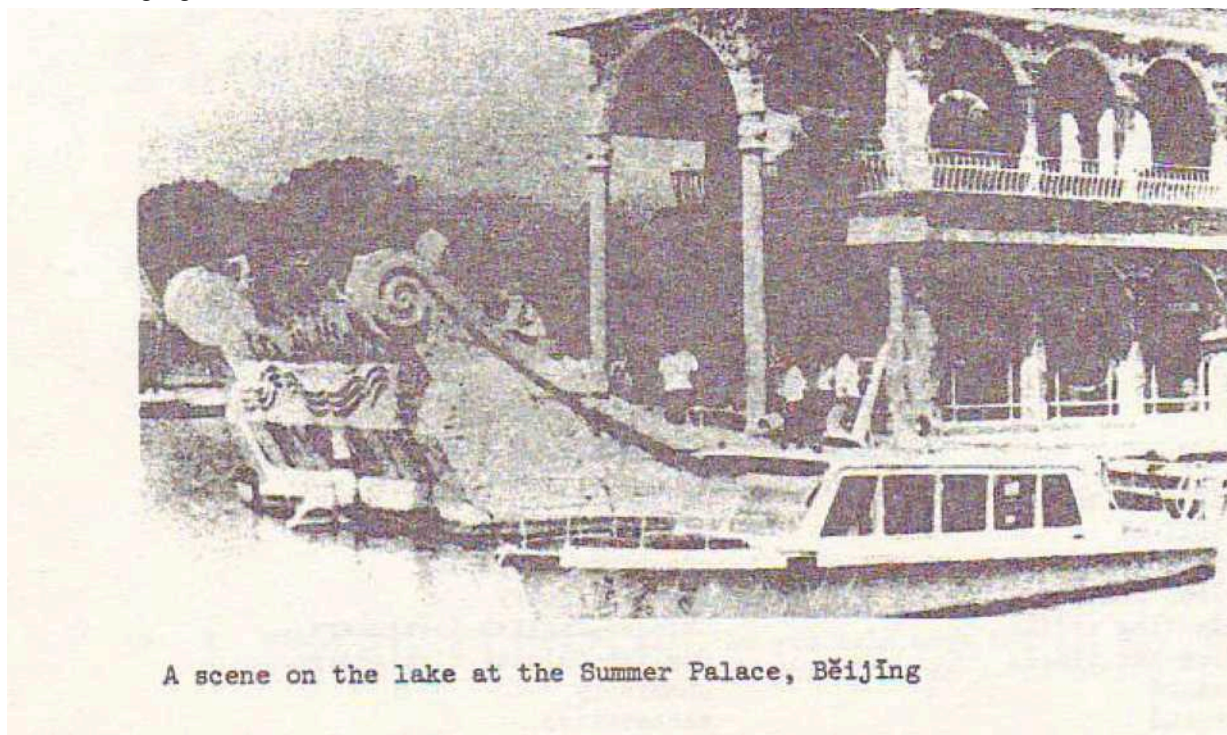
| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|----------------------------|
| 15. | yìzhāng zhǐ | 一张纸 | one piece of paper |
| 16. | yìběn zìdiǎn | 一本字典 | one dictionary |
| 17. | Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn | 汉英字典 | Chinese-English dictionary |
| 18. | Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn | 英汉字典 | English-Chinese dictionary |
| 19. | huàxué | 化学 | chemistry |
| 20. | shùxué | 数学 | mathematics |

Notes on additional required vocabulary:

bàozihǐ and bào, two words for “newspaper,” are interchangeable.

Yìzhī bǐ: The counter for pens, -zhī, is the counter for straight, stick-like objects.

Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn, Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn: The word for “Chinese” in these expressions comes from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 219.) Hàn is often used in titles to refer to the Chinese people and their language.



Drills

Transformation drill

Transform the question according to the model.

1. Zhèlì yǒu Yīngwén bào ma?

这里有英文报吗？

Do you have any English-language news-paper here?

Zhèlì yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu ?

这里有英文报没有？

Do you have any English-language news-paper here (or not)?

2. Zhèlì yǒu Zhōngwén bào ma?

这里有中文报吗？

Do you have any Chinese-language news-paper here?

Zhèlì yǒu Zhōngguó bào meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have any Chinese-language news-paper here (or not)?

3. Zhèlì yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn ma?

这里有英汉字典吗？

Do you have any Chinese-English dictionary here?

Zhèlì yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have any Chinese-English dictionary here (or not)?

4. Zhèlì yǒu Měiguó shū ma?

这里有中文书吗？

Do you have any English-language book here?

Zhèlì yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have any English-language book here (or not)?

5. Nàlì yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi ma?

那里有中文杂志吗？

Do you have any Chinese-language magazine here?

Nàlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have any Chinese-language magazine here (or not)?

6. Nàlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú ma?

那里有中国地图吗？

Do you have a map of China here?

Nàlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have a map of China here (or not)?

7. Nàlǐ yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn ma?

那里有英汉字典吗？

Do you have any English-Chinese dictionary here?

Nàlǐ yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn meiyǒu?

这里有中文报没有？

Do you have any English-Chinese dictionary here (or not)?

Transformation drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1. Yīngwén bào zài wǒ zhèlǐ.

英文报在我这里。

The English-language newspaper is over here by me.

Wǒ zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào.

我这里有听闻报。

Over here by me is an English-language newspaper.

2. Zhōngguó dìtú zài nǐmen zhèlǐ ma?

中国地图在你们这里吗？

Do you have a map of China here?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú ma?

你们这里有中国地图吗？

Do you have maps of China here?

3. Měiguó zázhì zài zhèlǐ.

美国杂志在这里。

The American magazines are over here.

Zhèlǐ yǒu Měiguó zázhì.

这里有美国杂志。

Over here are the American magazines.

4. Hàn-yīng zìdiǎn zài nàlǐ.

汉英字典在那里。

The Chinese-English dictionary is over there.

Nàlǐ yǒu Hàn-yīng zìdiǎn.

那里有汉英字典。

Over there are the Chinese-English dictionaries.

5. Zhōngwén bào zài zhèlǐ.

中文报在这里。

The Chinese newspapers are over here.

Zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén bào.

这里有中文报。

Over here are the Chinese newspapers.

6. Zhōngwén zìdiǎn zài tā nàlǐ.

中文字典在他那里。

The Chinese dictionaries are over there by him.

Tā nàlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén zìdiǎn.

他那里有中文字典。

Over there by him are the Chinese dictionaries

7. Zhōngguó lìshǐ shū zài wǒmen zhèlǐ.

中国历史书在我们这里。

The Chinese history books are over here by us.

Wǒmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó lìshǐ shū.

我们这里有中国历史书。

Over here by us are the history books.

Response drill

Answer the questions according to the cue.

1. Zheige duoshao qian?

这个多少钱？

How much is this?

Cue \$5

Zheige wukuai qian.

这个五块钱。

This is five dollars.

2. Neige duoshao qian?

那个多少钱？

How much is that?

Cue \$2

Neige liangkuai qian.

那个两块钱。

That is 2 dollars.

3. Zheiben duoshao qian?

这本多少钱？

How much is this book?

Cue \$40

Zheiben sishikuaiqian.

这本四十块钱。

This is 40 dollars a volume.

4. Neizhang duoshao qian?

那张多少钱？

How much is that copy?

Cue \$7

Neizhang qikuai qian.

呢张七块钱。

That is 7 dollars a copy.

5. Zhèifèn duōshao qián?

这份多少钱？

How much is this copy?

Cue \$12

Zhèifèn shíèrkuài qián.

这份十二块钱。

This is 12 dollars a copy.

6. Nèiběn duōshao qián?

那本多少钱？

How much is that volume?

Cue \$20

Nèiběn èrshikuài qián.

那本而是块钱。

That is 20 dollars a volume.

7. Zhèifèn duōshao qián?

这份多少钱？

How much is this copy?

Cue \$4

Zhèifèn sikuài qián.

这份四块钱。

This is 4 dollars a copy.

Transformation drill

Transform the question using the appropriate measure word.

- Zhèige zidiǎn duōshao qián?
这个字典多少钱?
How much is this (kind of) dictionary?

Zhèiběn zidiǎn duōshao qián?
这本字典多少钱?
How much is this dictionary?
- Nèige dìtú duōshao qián?
那个地图多少钱?
How much is that (kind of) magazine?

Zhèiběn zázhi duōshao qián?
这本杂志多少钱?
How much is this magazine?
- Nèige bào duōshao qián?
那个报多少钱?
How much is that (kind of) newspaper?

Nèifèn bào duōshao qián?
那份报多少钱?
How much is that newspaper?
- Zhèige lìshǐ shū duōshao qián?
这个历史书多少钱?
How much is this (kind of) history book?

Zhèiběn lìshǐ shū duōshao qián?
这本历史书多少钱?
How much is this history book?
- Nèige Yīngwén bào duōshao qián?
那个英文报多少钱?
How much is that (kind of) English newspaper?

Nèifèn bào duōshao qián?

那份报多少钱？

How much is that newspaper?

7. Zhèige Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

这个汉英字典多少钱？

How much is this (kind of) Chinese-English dictionary?

Zhèiběn Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

这本汉英字典多少钱？

How much is this Chinese-English dictionary?

Transformation drill

Transform the question using the appropriate measure word.

1. Bào duōshao qián?

报多少钱？

How much is this news-paper?

Cue

fèn

分

copy

Yīfēn bào duōshao qián?

一分报多少钱？

How much is one news-paper?

2. Zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

字典多少钱？

How much is this dictionary?

Cue

běn

本

volume

Yīběn zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

一本字典多少钱？

How much is one volume?

3. Dìtú duōshao qián?

地图多少钱？

How much is this map?

Cue

zhāng

张

sheet

Yīzhāng dìtú duōshao qián?

一张地图多少钱？

How much is one piece?

4. Zázhi duōshao qián?
杂志多少钱?
How much is this magazine?

Cue bēn
本
volume

Yībēn zázhi duōshao qián?
一本杂志多少钱?
How much is one copy?

5. Zhōngguó dìtú duōshao qián?
中国地图多少钱?
How much is this map of China?

Cue zhāng
张
sheet

Yìzhāng dìtú duōshao qián?
一张地图多少钱?
How much is one copy?

6. Shū liùkuài qián.
书六块钱。
This book is 6 dollars.

Cue bēn
本
volume

Yībēn shū liùkuài qián.
一本书六块钱。
One volume is 6 dollars.

7. Yīng-Hàn zidiǎn bākuài qián.
英汉字典八块钱。
This Chinese-English dictionary is 8 dollars.

Cue

běn

本

volume

Yībēn Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn bākuài qián.

一本英汉字典八块钱。

One volume is 8 dollars.

Response drill

Answers the questions according to the cue.

1. Tā xiǎng mǎi dìtú ma?
他/她想买地图吗?
Is he thinking of buying maps?

Cue 3

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi sānzhāng dìtú.
对了, 他/她想买三张地图。
Right; he is thinking of buying 3 maps.

2. Tā xiǎng mǎi shū ma?
他/她想买书吗?
Is he thinking of buying books?

Cue 1

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn shū.
对了, 他/她想买一本书。
Right; he is thinking of buying one book.

3. Tā xiǎng mǎi zìdiǎn ma?
他/她想买字典吗?
Is he thinking of buying dictionaries?

Cue 2

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi liǎngběn zìdiǎn.
对了, 他/她想买两本字典。
Right; he is thinking of buying 2 dictionaries.

4. Tā xiǎng mǎi Zhōngwén bào ma?
他/她想买中文报吗?
Is he thinking of buying Chinese newspapers?

Cue 1

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi yí fèn Zhōngwén bào.

对了，他/她想买一份中文报。

Right; he is thinking of buying one Chinese newspaper.

5. Tā xiǎng mǎi Měiguó zázhi ma?

他/她想买美国杂志吗？

Is he thinking of buying American magazines?

Cue 1

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi yiběn Měiguó zázhi.

对了，他/她想买一本美国杂志。

Right; he is thinking of buying one American magazine.

6. Tā xiǎng mǎi Jīngjixué ma?

他/她想买经济学吗？

Is he thinking of buying economics?

Cue 4

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi sìběn Jīngjixué.

对了，他/她想买四本经济学。

Right; he is thinking of buying 4 economics.

7. Tā xiǎng mǎi Zhèngzhixué ma?

他/她想买政治学吗？

Is he thinking of buying political science?

Cue 2

Dui le, tā xiǎng mǎi liǎngběn Zhèngzhixué.

对了，他/她想买两本政治学。

Right; he is thinking of buying 2 political sciences.

Response drill

Answer the questions according to the cue.

1. Zhège bào sānkuài qián.

这个报三块钱。

This newspaper is 3 dollars.

Cue 1

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí fèn.

好，我买一份。

Fine; I'll buy a copy.

2. Zhège zìdiǎn qīkuài qián.

这个字典七块钱。

This dictionary is 7 dollars.

Cue 2

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎng běn.

好，我买两本。

Fine; I'll buy 2 copies.

3. Nàge zázhì sānshíkuài qián.

那个杂志三十块钱。

That magazine is 30 dollars.

Cue 1

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí běn.

好，我买一本。

Fine; I'll buy one copy.

4. Zhège Yīngwén bào wǔkuài qián.

这个英文报五块钱。

This English newspaper is 5 dollars.

Cue 1

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí fèn.

好，我买一份。

Fine; I'll buy one copy.

5. *Nàge dìtú shíèrkuài qián.*

那个地图十二块钱。

That map is 12 dollars.

Cue 3

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi sānzhāng.

好，我买三张。

Fine; I'll buy 3 copies.

6. *Nàge Hànyīng zìdiǎn wǔshíkuài qián.*

那个汉英字典五十块钱。

That Chinese-English dictionary is 50 dollars.

Cue 2

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎngběn.

好，我买两本。

Fine; I'll buy 2 copies.

7. *Zhège Táiběi dìtú shíwǔkuàiqián.*

这个台北地图十五块钱。

This map of Taipei is 15 dollars.

Cue 1

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīzhāng.

好，我买一张。

Fine; I'll buy one copy.

Transformation drill

Transform the statement using the appropriate measure word.

1. Zhèifèn bào duōshao qián?

这份报多少钱？

How much is this newspaper?

Zhèige bào duōshao qián yīfèn?

这个报多少钱一份？

How much is this newspaper per copy?

2. Zhèiběn zidiǎn wǔshikuài qián.

这本字典五十块钱。

This dictionary is 50 dollars.

Zhèige zidiǎn wǔshikuài qián yīběn.

这个字典五十块钱一本。

This dictionary is 50 dollars a copy.

3. Zhèizhāng dìtú duōshao qián?

这张地图多少钱？

How much is this map?

Zhèige dìtú duōshao qián yīzhāng?

这个地图多少钱一张？

How much is this map per copy?

4. Zhèiběn Měiguó shū wǔkuài qián.

这本美国书五块钱。

This book is 5 dollars.

Zhèige Měiguó shū wǔkuài qián yīběn.

这个美国书五块钱一本。

This American book is 5 dollars a copy.

5. Zhèifèn Yīngwén bào duōshao qián?

这份英文报多少钱？

How much is English newspaper?

Zhèige Yīngwén bào duōshao qián yí fèn?

这个英文报多少钱一份？

How much is this English newspaper?

6. Zhèiběn zázhi liǎngkuài qián.

这本杂志两块钱。

This magazine is 2 dollars.

Zhèige zázhi liǎngkuài qián yí běn.

这个杂志两块钱一本。

This magazine is 2 dollars a copy.

7. Zhèiběn Hàn-Yīng zidiǎn duōshao qián?

这本汉英字典多少钱？

How much is this Chinese-English dictionary?

Zhèige Hàn-Yīng zidiǎn duōshao qián yí běn?

这个汉英字典多少钱一本？

How much is this Chinese-English dictionary per copy?

Response drill

Answer the questions according to the cue.

1. Zhègè zázhi duōshao qián?

这个杂志多少钱？

How much is this magazine ?

Cue \$30

Zhègè zázhi sānshikuài qián yīběn.

这个杂志三十块钱一本。

Thirty dollars a copy.

2. Nàgè Táiběi dìtú duōshao qián?

那个台北地图多少钱？

How much is this map of Taipei?

Cue \$12

Nàgè Táiběi dìtú shíèrkuài qián yìzhāng.

那个台北地图十二块前一张。

Twelve dollars a piece.

3. Zhègè Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián?

这个中文报多少钱？

How much is this Chinese newspaper?

Cue \$3

Zhègè Zhōngwén bào sānkuài qián yífèn.

这个中文报三块钱一份。

Three dollars a copy.

4. Nàgè Měiguó zázhi duōshao qián?

那个美国杂志多少钱？

How much is this American magazine?

Cue \$30

Nàgè Měiguó zázhi sānshikuài qián yīběn.

那个美国杂志三十块钱一本。

Thirty dollars a copy.

5. Zhège Yīngwén bào duōshao qián?

这个英文报多少钱？

How much is this English newspaper?

Cue \$5

Zhège Yīngwén bào wǔkuài qián yīfèn.

这个英文报五块钱一份。

Five dollars a copy.

6. Nàge Hànyīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

那个汉英字典多少钱？

How much is this Chinese-English dictionary?

Cue \$42

Nàge Hànyīng zìdiǎn sìshìèrkuài qián yīběn.

那个汉英字典四十二块钱一本。

Forty two dollars a copy.

7. Zhège Táiwān dìtú duōshao qián?

这个台湾地图多少钱？

How much is this map of Taiwan?

Cue \$10

Zhège dìtú shíkuài qián yìzhāng.

这个地图十块钱一张。

Ten dollars a copy.

Transformation drill

Transform the statement using **meiyou?**.

2. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén zázhì ma?
你们这里有中文杂志吗？
Do you have English-language newspaper here?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén zázhì meiyou?
你们这里有中文杂志没有？
Do you have English-language newspapers here?

3. Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Táiběi dìtú ma?
你们这里买台北地图吗？
Do you sell maps of Táiběi here?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Táiběi dìtú bu mài?
你们这里买台北地图不买？
Do you sell maps of Táiběi here?

4. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn ma?
你们这里汉英字典吗？
Do you have Chinese-English dictionaries?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn meiyou?
你们这里有汉英字典没有？
Do you have Chinese-English dictionaries here?

5. Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Zhōngwén bào ma?
你们这里买中文报吗？
Do you sell Chinese newspapers?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Zhōngwén bào bu mài?
你们这里买中文报不买？
Do you sell Chinese newspapers here?

6. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn ma?
你们这里有英汉字典吗？
Do you have English-Chinese dictionaries?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn meiyǒu.

你们这里有英汉字典没有？

Do you have English-Chinese dictionaries here?

7. Nǐmen zhèlǐ mǎi Zhōngwén bào ma?

你们这里买中文报吗？

Do you sell Chinese newspapers?

Nǐmen zhèlǐ mǎi Zhōngwén bào bu mǎi?

你们这里买中文报不买？

Do you sell Chinese newspapers here?

Response drill

Answer the questions according to the cue.

1. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?
你们这里有美国书没有？
Do you have American books here?

Cue méiyǒu
没有
no

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.
对不起，我们没有。
I'm sorry, we don't.

2. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú meiyǒu?
你们这里有中国地图没有？
Do you have a map of America?

Cue yǒu
有
yes

Yǒu, zài nàlǐ.
有，在那里。
Yes, there.

3. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó lìshǐ meiyǒu?
你们这里有中国历史没有？
Do you have Chinese history?

Cue méiyǒu
没有
no

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.
对不起，我们没有。
I'm sorry, we don't.

3. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngwén bào meiyǒu?

你们这里有中文报没有？

Do you have Chinese newspapers?

Cue

| |
|-----|
| yǒu |
| 有 |
| yes |

Yǒu, zài nàlǐ.

有，在那里。

Yes, there.

4. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Měiguó zázhì meiyǒu?

你们这里有美国杂志没有？

Do you have American magazines?

Cue

| |
|--------|
| méiyǒu |
| 没有 |
| no |

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.

对不起，我们没有。

I'm sorry, we don't.

5. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén shū meiyǒu?

你们这里有英文书没有？

Do you have English books?

Cue

| |
|-----|
| yǒu |
| 有 |
| yes |

Yǒu zài nàlǐ.

有，在那里。

Yes, there.

Transformation drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1. **Bào duōshao qián?**

报多少钱？

How much is this newspaper?

Cue

zázhì

杂志

magazine

Bào, zázhì yìgòng duōshao qián?

报，杂志一共多少钱？

How much are the newspaper and the magazine altogether?

2. **Dìtú duōshao qián?**

地图多少钱？

How much is this map?

Cue

zìdiǎn

字典

dictionary

Dìtú, zìdiǎn yìgòng duōshao qián?

地图，字典一共多少钱？

How much are the map and the dictionary altogether?

3. **Zázhì duōshao qián?**

杂志多少钱？

How much is this magazine?

Cue

bào

报

newspaper

Zázhì, bào yìgòng duōshao qián?

杂志，报一共多少钱？

How much are the magazine and the newspaper altogether?

4. Zìdiǎn duōshǎo qián?

字典多少钱？

How much is this dictionary?

Cue

dìtú

地图

map

Zìdiǎn, dìtú yìgòng duōshǎo qián?

字典，地图一共多少钱？

How much are the dictionary and the map altogether?

5. Bào duōshǎo qián?

报多少钱？

How much is this newspaper?

Cue

zázhì

杂志

magazine

Bào, zázhì yìgòng duōshǎo qián?

报，杂志一共多少钱？

How much are the newspaper and the dictionary altogether?

6. Dìtú duōshǎo qián?

地图多少钱？

How much is this map?

Cue

zìdiǎn

字典

dictionary

Dìtú, zìdiǎn yìgòng duōshǎo qián?

地图，字典一共多少钱？

How much are the map and the dictionary altogether?

7. Zázhì duōshǎo qián?

杂志多少钱？

How much is magazine?

Cue

bào

报

newspaper

Zázhì, bào yìgòng duōshao qián?

杂志，报一共多少钱？

How much are the magazine and the newspaper altogether?

Response drill

Answer the questions according to the cue.

1. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú?

他/她想买什么地图？

What kind of map is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue

Táiběi

台北

Taipei

Tā xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú.

他/她想买一张台北地图。

he/she is thinking of buying a map of Taipei.

2. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme zìdiǎn?

他/她想买什么字典？

What kind of dictionary is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue

Hàn-Yīng

汉英

Chinese-English

Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Hān-Yīng zìdiǎn.

他/她想买一本汉英字典。

he/she is thinking of buying a Chinese-English dictionary.

3. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme bào?

他/她想买什么报？

What kind of newspaper is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue

Zhōngwén

中文

Chinese

Tā xiǎng mǎi yí fèn Zhōngwén bào.

他/她想买一份中文报。

he/she is thinking of buying an Chinese (language) newspaper.

4. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme shū?
他/她想买什么书?
What kind of book is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue Měiguó
美国
American

Tā xiǎng mǎi Yīběn Měiguó shū.
他/她想买一本美国书。
he/she is thinking of buying an American (language) book.

5. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú?
他/她想买什么地图?
What kind of map is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue Táiwān
台湾
Taiwan

Tā xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiwān dìtú.
他/她想买一张台湾地图。
he/she is thinking of buying a map of Taiwan.

6. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme zázhì?
他/她想买什么杂志?
What kind of magazine is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue Měiguó
美国
American

Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Měiguó zázhì.
他/她想买一本美国杂志。
he/she is thinking of buying an American (language) magazine.

7. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme shū?
他/她想买什么书?
What kind of book is he/she thinking of buying?

Cue

Yīngwén

英文

English

Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Yīngwén shū.

他/她想买一本英文书。

he/she is thinking of buying an English (language) book.

Unit 2

References

Reference List

1. A: **Wǒ xiǎng mǎi diǎnr diǎnxin.**
我想买点儿点心。
I'm going to buy some pastries.
2. A: **Zheige xiǎo diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn?**
这个小点心多少钱一斤？
How much are these small pastries per catty?

B: **Bāmáo qián yìjīn.**
八毛钱一斤。
Eighty cents a catty.
3. A: **Gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.**
给我两斤。
Give me two catties.
4. A: **Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.**
清李给我两斤。
Please give me two catties.
5. B: **Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?**
您还要点儿什么？
What else do you want?

A: **Wǒ hái yào qìshuǐ.**
我还要汽水
I want some soda.
6. A: **Duōshao qián yìpíng?**
多少钱一平？
How much is it per bottle?

B: Liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián.

两毛五分钱。

It's twenty-five cents.

7. A: Zhèi shì sānkuài qián.

这是三块钱。

Here's three dollars.

B: Zhǎo nǐ liùmáo wǔfēn qián.

找你牛六毛五分钱。

Here's sixty-five cents (in) change.

A: Xièxie. Zàijiàn.

谢谢。再见。

Thank you. Good-bye

B: Zàijiàn.

再见。

Good-bye

8. A: Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián yìjīn?

大苹果多少钱一斤

How much are the large apples per catty?

B: Dàde sìmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.

大的四毛五分钱一斤。

The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.

9. A: Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīnq?

小的多少钱一斤？

How much per catty are the small ones?

B: Sānmáo wǔ.

三毛五。

Thirty-five cents.

10. A: Qǐng gěi wǒ sānjīn nèige xiǎode.

请给我三斤那个小的。

Please give me three catties of the small ones.

B: Hǎo. Sānjīn yíkuài líng wǔ.
好。三经一块零五。
Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05.

11. B: Nín hái yào shénme?
您还要什么?
What else do you want?

A: Wǒ búyào shénme le.
我不要什么了。
I don't want anything else.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| júzi | 橘子 | oranges, tangerines |
| píjiǔ | 啤酒 | beer |
| yíkuài féizào | 一块肥皂 | one bar of soap |
| zuò mǎimai | 做买卖 | to do business |
| dàrén | 大人 | adult |
| xiǎoháizi | 小孩子 | child |
| dà | 大 | to be large |
| -de | 的 | marker of modification |
| diǎnr | 点儿 | a little, some |
| diǎnxīn (yíkuài, yìjīn) | 点心 (一块, 一斤) | pastry, snack |
| -fēn | 分 | cent |
| gěi | 给 | to give |
| hái | 还 | also, additionally |
| -jīn | 斤 | catty (1.1 pound) |
| -kuài | 块 | piece (counter) |
| líng | 零 | zero |
| mǎimai | 买卖 | business |
| -máo | 毛 | dime |
| -píng | 瓶 | bottle |
| píngguǒ | 苹果 | apple |
| qǐng | 请 | please |
| qìshuǐ | 汽水 | soda, carbonated soft drink |
| xiǎo | 小 | to be small |
| xiǎoháizi | 小孩子 | child |
| yào | 要 | to want |
| zàijiàn | 再见 | good-bye |
| zhǎo | 找 | to give change |
| zuò mǎimai | 做买卖 | to do business |
| gōngxiāo hézuòshè | 供销合作社 | supply and marketing cooperative |



Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: **Wǒ xiǎng mǎi diǎnr diǎnxin.**

我想买点儿点心。

I'm going to buy some pastries.

Diǎnr: The word **yìdiǎnr** (or **yìdiǎn**) is a combination of the number **yī**, “one,” and the counter **diǎn**, “a dot”, “a little bit.” The number **yī** is often toneless, or, in this case, dropped when its meaning is “a” rather than “one”.

The **Běijīng** version of this word, written **diǎnr** or **yìdiǎnr** is actually pronounced as if written **diǎr** or **yìdiǎr**. These words rhyme with the English “tar.”

Notes on №2

2. A: *Zheige xiǎo diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn?*

这个小点心多少钱一斤？

How much are these small pastries per catty?

B: *Bāmáo qián yìjīn.*

八毛钱一斤。

Eighty cents a catty.

A *jīn* is a unit of weight, usually translated as “catty.” In most parts of China a *jīn* equals 1.1 pound.

Bāmáo i You must use the equivalent of “eight dimes” to say “eighty cents.” It is wrong to say *bāshifēn* for “eighty cents.”

Notes on №3-4

3. A: **Gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.**
 给我两斤。
 Give me two catties.

4. A: **Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.**
 请李给我两斤。
 Please give me two catties.

Indirect object: Notice that the indirect object, **wǒ**, precedes the direct object, **liǎngjīn**, just as “me” precedes “two catties” in English.

| | | |
|------|----|--------------|
| Gěi | wǒ | liǎngjīn. |
| 给 | 我 | 两斤。 |
| Give | me | two catties. |

Polite request: A blunt imperative in Chinese has the same word order as a command in English: (**nǐ**), verb, indirect object, direct object. To make a polite request in Chinese, start off with **qǐng**, “please,” or **qǐng nǐ** “please you.” More literally **qǐng** means “to ask,” “to request,” but the idiomatic equivalent of **qǐng** and **qǐng nǐ** is “please.” Here are the three types of imperatives.

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|----|-----------|---|
| | | gěi | wǒ | liǎngjīn. | Give me two catties. |
| | | #/. | 我 | 两斤。 | |
| Qǐng | | gěi | wǒ | liǎngjīn. | Please give me two catties OR Give me two catties, please. |
| 清 | | 给 | 我 | 两斤。 | |
| Qǐng | nǐ | gěi | wǒ | liǎngjīn. | |
| 清 | 你 | 给 | 我 | 两斤。 | |

Notes on №5

5. B: **Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?**

您还要点儿什么？

What else do you want?

A: **Wǒ hái yào qìshuǐ.**

我还要汽水

I want some soda.

Hái: in exchange 5, **hái** something like “in addition”: “What do you want a little of in addition?” Since **hái** is an adverb, it is placed before the verb.

Qìshuǐ, “soda,” refers to a carbonated soft drink, not to club soda.

Notes on №6

6. A: Duōshao qián yìpíng?

多少钱一瓶？

How much is it per bottle?

B: Liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián.

两毛五分钱。

It's twenty-five cents.

Tone change for yī: The number 1, yī, changes tone when followed by another syllable. When followed by a syllable with a Falling tone, yī has a Rising tone. When followed “by syllables with High, Rising, or Low tones, has a Falling tone.

| High Tone follows | Rising Tone follows | Low Tone follows | Falling Tone follows |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| yìjīn | yìpíng | yìběn | yìfēn |
| 一斤 | 一平 | 一本 | 一分 |
| yìzhāng | yìmáo | yìdiǎn | yìkuài |
| 一张 | 一毛 | 一点 | 一块 |
| yìzhī | yìnián | | yìyuè |
| 一支 | 一年 | | 一月 |
| yìtiān | | | |
| 一天 | | | |

Liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián: Notice that “twenty-five cents” is expressed in Chinese as dimes plus cents: “two dimes and five cents.”

Notes on №7

7. A: Zhèi shì sānkuài qián.
这是三块钱。
Here's three dollars.
- B: Zhǎo nǐ liùmáo wǔfēn qián.
找你六毛五分钱。
Here's sixty-five cents (in) change.
- A: Xièxie. Zàijiàn.
谢谢。再见。
Thank you. Good-bye
- B: Zàijiàn.
再见。
Good-bye

Zhèi: In the first sentence of exchange 7, **zhèi** is used without an attached counter. A specifier was also used without a counter in **Nèi shì Míngzú Fàndiàn**. “That's the Nationalities Hotel.”

The verb **zhǎo** means “to give change.” **Zhǎo nǐ liùmáo wǔfēn qián** means something like “I'm giving you sixty-five cents in change.”

Notes on №8-9

8. A: *Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián yìjīn?*

大苹果多少斤？

How much are the large apples per catty?

B: *Dàde sì máo wǔ fēn qián yìjīn.*

大的四毛五分钱一斤。

The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.

9. A: *Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn?*

小的多少钱一斤？

How much per catty are the small ones?

B: *Sānmáo wǔ.*

三毛五。

Thirty-five cents.

The words *dàde* and *xiǎode* are translated as “large ones” and “small ones.” The nonspecific noun “ones” may be used because the specific thing being talked about (apples) was mentioned in an earlier sentence. The marker *-de* shows that *dà* and *xiǎo* modify a noun mentioned earlier in the conversation. Like their English translations “big ones” and “small ones,” *dàde* and *xiǎode* act as nouns.

Sānmáo wǔ is an abbreviated way of giving a price. The last unit of money (In this case, *fēn* “cent”) and the word for “money,” *qián* are left out. The unit omitted is always the next unit below the unit which is expressed. For instance, “three dollars and fifty cents” is *sānkuài wǔ*.

You know that the unit omitted is *máo* “dimes,” because it is the next unit below *kuài*, “dollars.” A one-unit price such as “three dollars” or “cents” can never be abbreviated this way, because there would be no way of determining the unit marker omitted.

Notes on №10

10. A: **Qǐng gěi wǒ sānjīn nèige xiǎode.**

请给我三斤那个小的。

Please give me three catties of the small ones.

B: **Hǎo. Sānjīn yikuài líng wǔ.**

好。三斤一块零五。

Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05.

Sānjīn nèige xiǎode: The elements of this phrase appear in the following order: number, counter, specifier, noun, (in Chinese, units of measure, like **jīn**, act as counters.) Earlier, you learned phrases whose element a appeared in a different order: specifier, number, counter, noun, (**zhèi liǎngzhāng dìtú**). In both cases, the word order for the constructions is the same in Chinese and English.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----|-------|--|------------|
| sān | -jīn | | nèige | | xiǎode |
| 三 | 斤 | | 那个 | | 小的。 |
| three | catties | of | those | | small ones |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--|---------|----|------------|
| nèi | sān | | -jīn | | xiǎode |
| 那 | 三 | | 斤 | | 小的。 |
| those | three | | catties | of | small ones |

Zèige is translated as “those” in the first sentence of exchange 10. Strictly speaking, **nèige** can refer only to one item, since **-ge** is the counter for units. The apples, however, are regarded collectively as one category of things.

Yikuài líng wǔ: In a price, the word **líng** is always used for a “zero” in the dimes position. In **yikuài líng wǔ**, **líng** appears in the “dimes” place, so you know that **wǔ** must refer to cents.

Notes on №11

11. B: *Nín hái yào shénme?*

您还要什么？

What else do you want?

A: *Wǒ búyào shénme le.*

我不要什么了。

I don't want anything else.

Bú yào shenme: The unstressed (and often toneless) word *shenme* corresponds to the indefinite pronoun “anything” in negative sentences.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Nǐ</i> | <i>yào</i> | <i>shénme?</i> | <i>Wǒ</i> | <i>bú yào</i> | <i>shénme</i> |
| 你 | 要 | 什么？ | 我 | 不要 | 什么。 |
| You | want | what thing? | I | don't want | anything. |

This construction is commonly used to say “I don't want (I'm not buying, I'm not reading) anything MUCH.”

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Nǐ mǎi shénme?</i> | What are you buying? |
| 你买什么？ | |
| <i>Wǒ bù mǎi shenme, zhǐ mǎi yí fèn bào.</i> | I'm not buying anything much; I'm just buying a newspaper. |
| 我不买什么，只买一份报。 | |

Le: In the second sentence of exchange 11, new situation *le* is used in a negative sentence. The sentence says that NOW Mr. Andersen does not want anything (while before, of course, he did want things.)

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------|-----------------|
| 12. | <i>júzi</i> | 橘子 | oranges |
| 13. | <i>píjiǔ</i> | 啤酒 | beer |
| 14. | <i>yíkuài fěizào</i> | 一块肥皂 | one bar of soap |
| 15. | <i>zuò mǎimai</i> | 做买卖 | to do business |
| 16. | <i>dàren</i> | 大人 | adult |
| 17. | <i>xiǎoháizi</i> | 小孩子 | child |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Júzi: In earlier modules, this word would have been written *júzi*. Starting in the Money Module, the umlaut (") will be written only after **n** and **l**, following the normal spelling rule in Pinyin romanization. You will have to remember that the letter **u** after **j**, **q**, **x**, and **y** is pronounced as if it were written *ü*.

Yíkuài fěizào: The counter used for soap is *-kuài*. It literally means “a lump” but is also translated as a “piece.”

Zuò mǎimai, “to do business/trade”

Tā lái zuò mǎimai le.

他在做买卖了。

He has come to do business.

Dàren, “adult,” literally, “big person”

Tā yǐjīng shì dàren le.

他已经是大人了。

He is already an adult.

Xiǎoháizi: Although **háizi** means “child,” the expression more commonly used is **xiǎoháizi**, literally, “small child.”

Drills

Expansion drill

1. zhèige diǎnxin duōshao qián?

这个点心多少钱？

How much are these pastries?

Zhèige diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn?

这个点心多少钱一斤？

How much are these pastries per catty?

2. Zhèige qìshuǐ duōshao qián?

这个汽水多少钱？

How much are these sodas?

Zhèige qìshuǐ duōshao qián yìpíng?

这个汽水多少钱一瓶？

How much are these sodas per bottle?

3. Nèige píngguǒ duōshao qián?

那个苹果多少钱？

How much are that apples?

Nèige píngguǒ duōshao qián yìjīn?

那个苹果多少钱一斤？

How much are that apples per catty?

4. Nèige júzi duōshao qián?

那个橘子多少钱？

How much are that oranges?

Nèige júzi duōshao qián yìjīn?

那个橘子多少钱一斤？

How much are that oranges per catty?

5. Nèige píjiǔ duōshao qián?

那个啤酒多少钱？

How much are that beers?

Nèige píjiǔ duōshao qián yìpíng?

那个啤酒多少钱一瓶？

How much are that beers per bottle?

6. Zhèige féizào duōshao qián?

这个肥皂多少钱？

How much are these bars of soap?

Zhèige féizào duōshao qián yìjīn?

这个肥皂多少钱一斤？

How much are this soap per bar?

7. Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?

大苹果多少钱？

How much are the big apples?

Dà píngguó duōshao qián yìjīn?

大苹果多少钱一斤？

How much are the big apples per catty?

Response drill

1. Zhèige xiǎo diǎnxin bāmáo qián yījīn.

这个小点心八毛钱一斤。

These little pastries are eighty cents per catty.

Cue

liǎng

两

2

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.

好。请你给我两斤。

Fine .Please give me two catties.

2. Zhèige xiǎo píngguǒ sānmáo qián yījīn.

这个小苹果三毛钱一斤。

These small apples are 30 cents per catty.

Cue

liǎng

两

2

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.

好。请你给我两斤。

Fine .Please give me two catties.

3. Nèige qìshuǐ yīmáo èr yīpíng.

那个汽水一毛二一瓶。

That soda is 12 cent per bottle.

Cue

sān

三

3

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sānpíng.

好。请你给我三瓶。

Fine .Please give me 3 bottles.

4. Zhèige dà píngguǒ sì máoliù yījīn.

这个大苹果四毛六一斤。

These big apples are 46 cents per catty.

Cue yī
—
1

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yìjīn.

好。请你给我一斤。

Fine .Please give me one catty.

5. Nèige Zhōngguó dìtú liǎngkuài wǔ yìzhāng.

那个中国地图两块五一张。

These map of China is 2,5 dollars piece.

Cue yī
—
1

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yìzhāng.

好。请你给我一张。

Fine .Please give me one copy.

6. Zhèige pījiǔ liǎngmáo wǔ yìpíng.

这个啤酒两毛五一瓶。

These beer is 25 cents per bottle.

Cue sì
四
4

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sìpíng.

好。请你给我四瓶。

Fine .Please give me 4 bottles.

7. Nèige Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn yíkuài liǎngmáo wǔ yìběn.

那个新华字典一块两毛五一本。

This Xīnhuá dictionary is 25 cents per volume.

Cue yī

—
1

Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yīběn.

好。请你给我一本。

Fine .Please give me one volume.

Expansion drill

1. Zhèige pǐjiǔ hěn hǎo.

这个啤酒很好。

This beer is very good.

Zhèige pǐjiǔ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìpíng?

这个啤酒很好。多少钱一瓶？

This beer is very good. How much is it per bottle?

2. Zhèige júzi hěn hǎo.

这个橘子很好。

This orange is very good.

Zhèige júzi hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìjīn?

这个橘子很好。多少钱一斤？

This orange is very good. How much is it per catty?

3. Nèige píngguǒ hěn hǎo.

那个苹果很好。

That apple is very good.

Nèige píngguǒ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìjīn?

那个苹果很好。多少钱一斤？

That apple is very good. How much is it per catty?

4. Zhèige fěizào hěn hǎo.

这个肥皂很好。

This soap is very good.

Zhèige fěizào hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yíkuài?

这个肥皂很好。多少钱一块？

This soap is very good. How much is it per bar?

5. Nèige zìdiǎn hěn hǎo.

那个字典很好。

That dictionary is very good.

Nèige zìdiǎn hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìběn?

那个字典很好。多少钱一本？

That dictionary is very good. How much is it per volume?

6. Zhèige qìshuǐ hěn hǎo.

这个汽水很好。

This soda is very good.

Zhèige qìshuǐ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìpíng?

这个汽水很好。多少钱一瓶？

That map is very good. How much is it per bottle?

7. Nèige dìtú hěn hǎo.

那个地图很好。

That map is very good.

Nèige dìtú hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìzhāng?

那个地图很好。多少钱一张？

That map is very good. How much is it per copy?

Response drill

1. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else would you like?

Cue

qìshuǐ

汽水

soda

Wǒ hái yào liǎngpíng qìshuǐ.

我还要两瓶汽水。

I would like two bottles of soda too.

2. Nín hái yǒu shénme?

您还有什么？

What else do you have?

Cue

píjiǔ

啤酒

beer

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngpíng píjiǔ.

我还有两瓶啤酒。

I have two bottles of beer too.

3. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else would you like?

Cue

fěizào

肥皂

soap

Wǒ hái yào liǎngkuài fěizào.

我还要两块肥皂。

I would like 2 bars of soap too.

4. Nín hái yǒu shénme?

您还有什么？

What else do you have?

Cue

dítú

地图

map

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngzhāng dìtú.

我还有两张地图。

I have 2 maps too.

5. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else would you like?

Cue

júzi

橘子

orange

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn júzi.

我还要两斤橘子。

I would like 2 catties of oranges too.

6. Nín hái yǒu shénme?

您还有什么？

What else do you have?

Cue

zìdiǎn

字典

dictionary

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngběn zìdiǎn.

我还有两本字典。

I have 2 dictionaries volumes too.

7. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else would you like?

Cue

diǎnxìn

电信

pastry

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn diǎnzīn.

我还要两斤点心。

I would like 2 catties of pastries too.

Transformation drill

1. **Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?**
大苹果多少钱？
How much are the big apples?

Cue **máo**
毛
dimes

Dàde jǐmáo qián yìpíng?
大的几毛钱一瓶？
How much (how many dimes) are the big ones per bottle?

2. **Dà júzi duōshao qián?**
大橘子多少钱？
How much are the big oranges?

Cue **máo**
毛
dimes

Dàde jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
大的几毛钱一斤？
How much (how many dimes) are the begones per catty?

3. **Xiǎo zìdiǎn duōshao qián?**
小字典多少钱？
How much are the small dictionaries?

Cue **kuài**
块
dollars

Xiǎode jǐkuài qián yìběn?
小的几块钱一本？
How much (how many dollars) are the small ones per volume?

4. **Dà dìtú duōshao qián?**

大地图多少钱？

How much are the big maps?

Cue

máo

毛

dimes

Dàde jǐmáo qián yìzhāng?

小的几毛钱一张？

How much (how many dimes) are the big ones per copy?

6. Dà zìdiǎn duōshao qián?

大字典多少钱？

How much are the big dictionaries?

Cue

kuài

块

dollars

Dàde jǐkuài qián yìběn?

大的几块钱一本？

How much (how many dollars) are the big ones per volume?

7. Xiǎo diǎnxīn duōshao qián?

小点心多少钱？

How much are the small pastries?

Cue

máo

毛

dimes

Xiǎode jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

小的几毛钱一斤？

How much (how many dimes) are small ones per catty?

Response drill

1. Dàde duōshao qián yījīn?
大的多少钱一斤?
How much are the big ones per catty?

Cue 45¢

Dàde simáo wúfēn qián yījīn.
大的四毛钱一斤。
The big ones are 45 cents a catty.

2. Xiǎode duōshao qián yījīn?
小的多少钱一斤?
How much are the small ones per catty?

Cue 35¢

Xiǎode sānmáowūfēn yījīn.
小的三毛五分一斤。
The small ones are 35 cents a catty.

3. Xiǎode duōshao qián yīkuài?
小的多少钱一块?
How much are the small ones per bar?

Cue 25¢

Xiǎode liǎngmáowūfēn qián yīkuài.
小的两毛五分钱一块。
The small ones are 25 cents per bar.

4. Dàde duōshao qián yīzhāng?
大的多少钱一张?
How much are the big ones per copy?

Cue 2.15\$

Dàde liǎngkuài yīmáo wūfēn qián yīzhāng.

大的两块一毛五分钱一张。

The big ones are 2.15 dollars per copy.

5. Xiǎode duōshao qián yìběn?

小的多少钱一本？

How much are the small ones per volume?

Cue 1.25\$

Xiǎode yíkuài liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yìběn.

小的一块两毛五分钱一本。

The small ones are 1.25 dollar per volume.

6. Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn?

小的多少钱一斤？

How much are the small ones per catty?

Cue 85¢

Xiǎode bā máo wǔ fēn qián yì jīn.

小的八毛五分钱一斤。

The small ones are 85 cents a catty.

7. Dàde duōshao qián yìjīn?

大的多少钱一斤？

How much are the big ones per catty?

Cue 45¢

Dàde sì máo wǔ fēn qián yì jīn.

大的四毛五分钱一斤。

The big ones are 45 cents a catty.

Response drill

1. *Dà píngguǒ jǐmáo qián yìjīn?*
大苹果几毛钱一斤？
How much are the big apples per catty? (how many dimes)

Cue 46¢

Dà píngguǒ sìmáo liùfēn qián yìjīn.

大苹果四毛六分前一斤。

The big apples are 46 cents per catty.

2. *Xiǎo diǎnxīn jǐmáo qián yìjīn?*
小点心几毛钱一斤？
How much are the small pastries per catty?

Cue 80¢

Xiǎo diǎnxīn bāmáo qián yìjīn.

小点心八毛钱一斤。

The small pastries are 80 cents per catty.

3. *Zhōngguó píjiǔ jǐmáo qián yìpíng?*
中国啤酒几毛钱一瓶？
How much are the Chinese beer per bottle?

Cue 25¢

Zhōngguó píjiǔ liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yìpíng.

中国啤酒两毛五分钱一瓶。

The Chinese beer is 25cents per bottle.

4. *Zhōngguó dìtú jǐmáo qián yìzhāng?*
中国字典几块钱一本？
How much are map of China per copy?

Cue 50¢

Zhōngguó dìtú wǔmáo qián yìzhāng?

中国地图五毛钱一张。

The map of China is 50 cents per copy.

5. Xīnhuá zìdiǎn jǐkuài qián yīběn?

新华字典几毛钱一本？

How much are new dictionaries per volume?

Cue 1.25\$

Xīnhuá zìdiǎn yīkuài liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yīběn.

新华字典两毛五分钱一本。

The new dictionaries are 1 dollar 25 cents per volume.

6. Xiǎo píngguǒ jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

小苹果几毛钱一斤？

How much are small apples per catty?

Cue 30¢

Xiǎo píngguǒ sānmáo qián yìjīn.

小苹果三毛钱一斤。

The small apples are 30 cents per catty.

7. Dà júzi jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

大橘子几毛钱一斤？

How much are the big oranges per catty?

Cue 40¢

Dà júzi sìmáo qián yìjīn.

大橘子四毛钱一斤。

The big oranges are 40 cents per catty.

Transformation drill

1. Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode.

我要那个小的。

I want those small ones.

Cue

liǎngjīn

两斤

two catties

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn nèige xiǎode.

请给我

Please, give me 2 catties of those small ones.

2. Wǒ yào nèige dàde.

我要那个大的。

I want the big ones.

Cue

sìjīn

四斤

four catties

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sìjīn nèige dàde.

请给我

Please, give me four catties of those big ones.

3. Wǒ yào zhèige xiǎode.

我要这个小的。

I want those small ones.

Cue

sānzhāng

三张

three copies

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sānzhāng zhèige xiǎode.

请给我

Please, give me three copies of these small ones.

4. Wǒ yào zhèige dàde.

我要这个大的。

I want the big ones.

Cue

liǎngzhāng

两张

two copies

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng zhèige dàde.

请给我

Please, give me two copies of these big ones.

5.

Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode.

我要那个小的。

I want those small ones.

Cue

yījīn

一斤

one catty

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yījīn nèige xiǎode.

请给我

Please, give me one catty of those small ones.

6.

Wǒ yào zhèige dàde.

我要这个大的。

I want the big ones.

Cue

wǔjīn

五斤

five catties

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔjīn zhèige dàde.

请给我

Please, give me five catties of these big ones.

7.

Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode.

我要那个小的。

I want those small ones.

Cue

liùjīn

六斤

six catties

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liùjīn nèige xiǎode.

请给我

Please, give me six catties of those small ones.

Response drill

For your answers, use specific counters with **liǎng**.

1. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
您还要点儿什么？
What else would you like?

Cue píngguǒ
苹果
apple

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn píngguǒ.
我还要两斤苹果。
I would like 2 catties of apples.

2. Nín hái yǒu shénme?
您还有什么？
What else do you have?

Cue qìshuǐ
汽水
soda

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngpíng qìshuǐ.
我还要两斤汽水。
I would like 2 bottles of soda.

3. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
您还要点儿什么？
What else would you like?

Cue diǎnxīn
点心
pastry

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn diǎnxīn.
我还要两斤点心。
I would like 2 catties of pastries.

4. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
您还要点儿什么？
What else would you like?

Cue jǔzi
橘子
orange

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn jǔzi.
我还要两斤橘子。
I would like 2 catties of oranges.

5. Nín hái yǒu shénme?
您还有什么？
What else do you have?

Cue fèizào
肥皂
soap

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngkuài fèizào.
我还要两快肥皂。
I would like 2 bar of soap.

6. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
您还要点儿什么？
What else would you like?

Cue dìtú
地图
map

Wǒ hái yào liǎngzhāng dìtú.
我还要两张地图。
I would like 2 maps.

7. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
您还要点儿什么？
What else would you like?

Cue

píngguǒ

苹果

apple

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn píngguǒ.

我还要两斤苹果。

I would like 2 catties of apples.

Response drill

Give affirmative response to all questions.

1. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?

您还要点儿什么？

What else would you like?

Wǒ bú yào shénme le.

我不要什么了。

I don't want anything else.

2. Nín hái yǒu shénme?

您还有什么？

What else do you have?

Wǒ méiyǒu shénme le.

我没有什么了。

I don't have anything else.

3. Tā hái yào diǎnr shénme?

他/她还要点儿什么？

What else would he/she like?

Tā bú yào shénme le.

他/她不要什么了。

He/she doesn't want anything else.

4. Tā hái yǒu shénme?

他/她还有什么？

What else does he/she have?

Tā méiyǒu shénme le.

他/她没有什么了。

He/she doesn't have anything else.

5. Wáng xiānsheng hái yào diǎnr shénme?

王先生还要点儿什么？

what else would Mr. Wáng like?

Wáng xiānsheng bú yào shénme le.

王先生不要什么了。

Mr. Wáng doesn't want anything else.

6. Hú tàitai hái yǒu shénme?

胡太太还有什么？

What does Mrs. Hú have?

Hú tàitai méiyǒu shénme le.

胡太太没有什么了。

Mrs. Hú doesn't have anything else.

7. Lǐ xiānsheng hái yào diǎnr shénme?

李先生还要点儿什么？

What else would Mr. Lǐ like?

Lǐ xiānsheng bú yào shénme le.

李先生不要什么了。

Mr. Lǐ doesn't want anything else.

Unit 3

References

Reference List

(in Běijīng)

1. A: Qǐng ni gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.
请你给我看看那个花瓶？
Please give me that vase to look at.
2. B: Nèige? Zhèige lán de, háishi zhèige hóng de?
哪个？这个兰的，还是这个红的？
Which one? This blue one or this red, one?
3. A: Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?
那两个都给我看看，好吗？
Give me both of them to look at. All right?
B: Hǎo.
好。
Certainly.
4. A: Lán de tài guì le.
蓝的太贵了。
The blue one is too expensive.
5. A: Wǒ mǎi hóng de ba. Hóng de piányi.
我买红的把。红的便宜。
I'll buy the red one, I guess. The red one is cheaper.
B: Èng, hóng de piányi.
恩恩，红的便宜。
Mm, the red one is cheaper.
6. C: Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nǐge hǎo?
这两个学生，哪个好？
Which of these two students is better?
D: Sīmǎ Xìn hǎo.
司马信好。

Sīmǎ Xīn is better.

7. A: Nǐ yǒu dà yīdiǎnrde ma?
你有大一点儿的吗?
Do you have one a little larger?
B: Yǒu. Nín kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng?
有。您看这个怎么样?
We do. What do you think of this one?
8. A: Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn.
这个大的真好看。
This large one is really nice looking.
9. A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde ba.
好我买大的把。
Okay, I'll buy the large one, I guess.
B: Nín yào jǐge?
您要几个?
How many do you want?
A: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba.
请给我两个把。
How about giving me two, please.

Additional required vocabulary (not presented on C-I and P-I tapes)

10. bái
白
to be white
11. hēi
黑
to be black
12. huáng
黄
to be yellow, to be brown
13. lǜ
绿
to be green

14. jiù
旧
to be old, to be used, to be worn

15. xīn
新
to be new

16. gāo
高
to be tall

17. ǎi
矮
to be short (of stature)

18. gāoxìng
高兴
to be happy

19. nánkàn
难看
to be ugly

20. yībǎ yǔsǎn
一把雨伞
one umbrella

21. kàn
看
to read, to look at, to visit

Vocabulary

| | | |
|-----------|-----|---|
| ǎi | 矮 | to be short (of stature) |
| -bǎ | 把 | counter for things with handles |
| bái | 白 | to be white |
| gāo | 高 | to be tall |
| gāoxìng | 高兴 | to be happy |
| guì | 贵 | to be expensive |
| háishi | 还是 | or |
| hǎo | 好 | to be better |
| hǎokàn | 好看 | to be beautiful, to be nice looking |
| hēi | 黑 | to be black |
| hóng | 红 | to be red |
| huáng | 黄 | to be yellow, to be brown |
| huāpíng | 花瓶 | vase |
| jiù | 旧 | to be old, to be used, to be worn |
| kàn | 看 | to think (express an opinion) |
| kànkàn | 看看 | to read, to look at, to visit, to look at |
| lán | 蓝 | to be blue |
| lǜ | 绿 | to be green |
| nánkàn | 难看 | to be ugly |
| piányi | 便宜 | to be inexpensive, to be cheap |
| tài | 太 | too (excessive) |
| xīn | 新 | to be new |
| yǔǎn | 雨伞 | umbrella |
| zěnmeyàng | 怎么样 | to be how, how is ___? |
| zhēn | 真 | really |

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.

请你给我看看那个花瓶？

Please give me that vase to look at.

Reduplication of action verbs: In the sentence above, the action verb **kàn** appears in reduplicated form: **kànkàn** [stress on first syllable; second syllable unstressed, usually toneless]. The reduplicated verb could also have been formed with **yī** between the two syllables: **kànyīkàn**, literally, “to look one look.” **kànyīkàn** or **kàn** is used when you want to say “to have/take a look (at something.)”

Many but not all, action verbs may be reduplicated, Of the verbs you learned, **niàn**, **shuō**, **fīng**, **xiě**, and **xiǎng** may be reduplicated this way.

Reduplication is another way of indicating aspect.

 **Note**

The aspect marker **-guo**, **le**, and **ne** have already been introduced. For the meaning of the word “aspect,” see BIO, Unit 4.

By using a reduplicated verb, you express the INDEFINITENESS of an action. Use a reduplicated verb when the duration or extent of an action or the amount verb object is indefinite. For example, saying **Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn** indicate an indefinite duration for the action of looking at the vase.

There are several reasons for using a reduplicated verb to indicate finite action. In the Reference List sentence above, a speaker asks permission to look at something; therefore, his request must be tentative and undemanding,

Reduplicated verbs are not commonly used with the aspect marker **le** (perhaps because stressing both the indefiniteness and the completion of action would not be consistent). When completion **le** does occur with reduplicated verb, the marker is placed after the first half of that verb before the second half. The second half of the reduplicated verb then resembles an object, as in “looked one look” or “thought a thought.”

Wǒ kànle kàn nèige huāpíng.

我看了看内个花瓶。

I looked at that vase.

kàn and **xiǎng** are the two verbs you have learned which may take **le** when reduplicated.

To make a reduplicated verb negative (with **bù** or **méi**) would be as wrong as saying in English “I don't look at it a little.” To say that an action was not performed, is habitually not performed, or will not be performed, use the simple form of the verb, not the reduplicated form:

Zhèifèn bào, wǒ hái méiyǒu kàn.

这份报，我还没又看。

I haven't read this paper yet.

Wǒ bú kàn Zhōngwén bào.

我不堪中文报。

I don't read Chinese newspapers.

Wǒ bú kàn zhèige.

我不堪这诶个。

I'm not going to read this.

The objects of reduplicated action verbs cannot be indefinite. For example, it is wrong to say because *Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn yige huāpíng*, because *yige huāpíng* “a vase,” is indefinite—which vase is not known. However, reduplicated verbs may have noun objects which are specified, like “that vase.”

Example 1.1. Examples

Niànnian shū, kànkàn bào dōu hěn hǎo.

年年书，看看报都很好。

Studying a little and reading a little are both nice.

Tā jiù shì shuōshuo.

他就是说说。

He's just talking.

Nǐ tīngtīng tā shuō shénme.

你听听他说什么。

Listen to what he is saying.

Tā tiāntiān dōu kànkàn shū, xiěxiě zì.

他天天都看看书，写写字。

Every day he reads a little and writes characters a bit.

Nǐ xiǎngxiǎng tā xìng shénme.

你想想他姓什么。

Try to think what his surname is.

Note

Notice that in some of the examples the verb *kàn* means “to read,” not “to look at.”

Notes on №2

2. B: Nèige? Zhèige lán de, háishi zhèige hóng de?

哪个？这个兰的，还是这个红的？

Which one? This blue one or this red, one?

Háishi means “or.” In a choice-type question without Háishi, both choices must include a verb; but in & question containing Háishi, the second verb may be omitted.

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------|--------|-----|--------|
| Nǐ | yào | zhèige | | yào | nèige? |
| 你 | 要 | 着这个 | | 要 | 那个？ |
| Nǐ | yào | zhèige | háishi | yào | nèige? |
| 你 | 要 | 这个 | 还是 | 要 | 那个？ |
| Nǐ | yào | zhèige | háishi | | nèige? |
| 你 | 要 | 这个 | 还是 | | 那个？ |

Notes on №3

3. A: **Nèi liǎngge dōu** gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?
 那两个都给我看看，好吗？
 Give me both of them to look at. All right?
- B: **Hǎo.**
 好。
 Certainly.

The word order of the first sentence is determined by the adverb **dōu**. Normally, an object in a Chinese sentence follows the verb. But any object referred to by **dōu** must come before **dōu**. And **dōu** itself, because it is an adverb, must precede the verb. Therefore, the object **nèi liǎngge** has been moved to the initial topic position in the sentence above. Compare:

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Gěi wǒ kànkàn | nèi liǎngge. |
| | | 给我看看 | 那两个 |
| Nèi liǎngge | dōu | gěi wǒ kànkàn. | |
| 那两个 | 都 | 给我看看 | |

Notes on №4

4. A: **Lánde tài guì le.**
蓝的太贵了。
The blue one is too expensive.

Le: The speaker is using new-situation 1a to reinforce the meaning of **tài**, “too.” The new situation is the fact that the price is more than the speaker expected.

Notes on №5

5. A: *Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba. Hóngde piányi.*
 我买红的把。红的便宜。
 I'll buy the red one, I guess. The red one is cheaper.
- B: *Èng, hóngde piányi.*
 恩恩，红的便宜。
 Mm, the red one is cheaper.

Piányi: The **n** in this word is not pronounced but gives a nasal quality the vowels around it.

The English comparative form “cheaper” has been used for the basic form **Piányi** in the translation of exchange 5. The Chinese says, in effect, “It’s the red one that’s cheap.” But adjectival verbs usually should be understood as comparatives.

| |
|--------------------------|
| <i>Něige piányi?</i> |
| 哪个便宜？ |
| Which one is cheaper? |
| <i>Hóngde piányi ma?</i> |
| 红的便宜吗？ |
| Is the red one cheaper? |
| <i>Hóngde piányi.</i> |
| 红的便宜。 |
| The red one is cheaper. |

However, when preceded by adverbs (including the negative adverb **bù**), adjectival verbs generally lose their comparative meaning.

| |
|--------------------------|
| <i>Zhèige yě piányi.</i> |
| 这个也便宜。 |
| This one is cheap too. |
| <i>Zhèige bù piányi.</i> |
| 这个不便宜。 |
| This one isn't cheap. |

When no other adverb is appropriate, an adjectival verb may be made non-comparative by the addition of an unstressed **hěn**. Since its function is simply to show that the verb is not comparative, it does not have the emphatic sense of stressed **hěn** or English “very.”

| | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| <i>Zhèige</i> | | <i>piányi.</i> |
| 这个 | | 便宜。 |
| This one is | | cheaper. |
| <i>Zhèige</i> | <i>hěn</i> | <i>piányi.</i> |
| 这个 | 很 | 便宜。 |

| | | |
|-------------|------|---------|
| This one is | | cheap. |
| Zhèige | HĚN | piányi. |
| 这个 | 很 | 便宜。 |
| This one is | very | cheap. |

Èng is actually pronounced /#g/, or like the nasal uh in “uh-huh.”

Notes on №6

6. C: Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nǐge hǎo?

这两个学生，哪个好？

Which of these two students is better?

D: Sīmǎ Xìn hǎo.

司马信好。

Sīmǎ Xìn is better.

Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nǐge hǎo? Compare this Chinese sentence with an English translation:

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|
| Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, | nǐge | hǎo? |
| 这两个学生 | 哪个 | 好？ |
| [Of] these two students, | which | is better? |

In both English and Chinese, the items being compared begin the sentence, In topic position. This word order is required in Chinese but is somewhat unusual in English.

Notes on №7

7. A: *Nǐ yǒu dà yīdiǎnrde ma?*
 你有大一点儿的吗？
 Do you have one a little larger?
- B: *Yǒu. Nín kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng?*
 有。您看这个怎么样？
 We do. What do you think of this one?

Dà yīdiǎnrde: An adjectival verb used in a comparison is often followed by the word *yīdiǎn(r)*: *dà yīdiǎn*, “larger by a little bit.” Notice that the marker *-de* comes at the end of the modifying phrase: *dà yīdiǎnrde*, “one that is larger by a little bit,” but that the modified noun which would follow is omitted.

Kàn: The verb *kàn* means “to look at.” *Nín kàn*, therefore, can simply mean “Look.” Often, however, *kàn* is used to express an opinion and is best translated as “in your/my/his/her view” or, even more idiomatically, by the verb “think.”

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Nín kàn, huāpíng jiù zài nàr.</i> |
| 您看，花瓶就在那儿。 |
| Look, the vase is right over there. |
| <i>Wǒ kàn zhèige huāpíng tài guì.</i> |
| 我看这个花瓶太贵。 |
| I think this vase is too expensive. |

Zhèige zěnmeyàng? does not contain the verb *shì*. Likewise, an answer to this question would not include *shì*. Compare the Chinese and English versions of these sentences:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>Zhèige</i> | <i>zěnmeyàng?</i> |
| 这个 | 怎么样？ |
| This | is how? |
| <i>Zhèige</i> | <i>hěn hǎo.</i> |
| 这个 | 很好。 |
| This | is good. |

Notes on №8-9

8. A: Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn.
这个大的真好看。
This large one is really nice looking.
9. A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde ba.
好我买大的把。
Okay, I'll buy the large one, I guess.
- B: Nín yào jǐge?
您要几个?
How many do you want?
- A: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba.
请给我两个把。
How about giving me two, please.

Ba: You have learned that **ba** can be used as the marker for a question which expresses supposition about an answer, requiring confirmation from the listener: *Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiào ba?* “You are Major Weiss, aren’t you?” In exchange 9, **ba** is used as the marker for a tentative statement or imperative. The marker **ba** makes statements less certain and requests less blunt. Like **ma**, **ba** is always placed at the end of a sentence.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| Wǒ mǎi bái de. | | I'll buy the white one. |
| 我买白的。 | | |
| Wǒ mǎi bái de | ba. | I'll buy the white one, I guess. |
| 我买白的 | 吧。 | |
| Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge. | | Give me two, please. |
| 请给我两个。 | | |
| Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge | ba. | How about giving me two, please. |
| 请给我两个 | 吧。 | |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Colors: Adjectival verbs of color behave somewhat differently than other adjectival verbs, such as *guì* and *dà*. To say in Chinese that something is in a certain color, such as blue, you say that it is “a blue one.”

Zhèige huāpíng shì lán de.

这个花瓶是蓝的。

This vase is blue.

Nèiběn shū shì hēi de.

那本书是黑的。

That book is black.

Adjectival verbs: As you learned in BIO, adjectival verbs are state verbs and as such can be made negative only with *bù*. If the marker *le* is used in a sentence whose verb is adjectival, the marker is new-situation *le*. (See BIO, Unit 8, Reference Notes on №7-8.)

Zuótiān wǒ kànle hěn duō huāpíng. Dōu bú guì.

昨天我看了很多花瓶。都不贵。

Yesterday I saw a lot of vases. None of them were expensive.

Nǐde hái zi hěn gāo le!

你的孩子很高了。

Your son is tall now.

Like many other state verbs, adjectival verbs may become process verbs. When this happens, the verb meaning often changed. (See BIO, Unit 8, Reference Notes on №9.)

Wǒde yǔsǎn jiù le.

我的雨伞旧了。

My umbrella **has become** old.

Tiān hēi le.

天黑了。

The sky **has become** black (has darkened).

Jiù is the verb “to be old,” “to be used,” “to be worn,” as opposed to *xīn*, “to be new.” *Jiù* is not used to mean old in years, or aged.

 **Note**

The verb *lǎo* means “to be old in years.” *Niánqīng* means “to be young.”

Āi is the verb “to be short (in stature)” as opposed to *gāo*, “to be tall.” *Āi* is not used to mean “short in length.”

 **Note**

The verb **duǎn** means “to be short in length.” **Cháng** means “to be long.”

Nánkàn, “to be ugly,” literally, “to be hard to look at”: this is a very blunt way to describe unattractiveness.

Vocabulary Booster

Colors

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| What color paper do you want? | I want _____ |
| Nǐ yào shénme yánsède zhǐ? | Wǒ yào _____ de |
| 你要什么颜色的之纸？ | 我要_____的。 |

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| beige | mǐhuáng | 米黄 |
| black | hēi | 黑 |
| blue | lán | 蓝 |
| brown | zōngsè, kāfēisè, hèsè, shēn huáng | 棕色, 咖啡色, 褐色, 深黄 |
| gold | jīnhuáng | 金黄 |
| gray | huī | 灰 |
| green | lǜ | 绿 |
| orange | júhuáng, júhóng | 桔黄, 橘红 |
| pink | fěnhóng | 粉红 |
| purple | zǐ | 紫 |
| red | hóng | 红 |
| silver | yínbái | 银白 |
| white | bái | 白 |
| yellow | huáng | 黄 |
| light blue | qiǎn lán | 浅蓝 |
| light green | qiǎn lǜ | 浅绿 |
| light red | qiǎn hóng | 浅红 |
| dark blue | shēn lán | 深蓝 |
| dark green | shēn lǜ | 深绿 |
| dark red | shēn hóng | 深红 |

Different kinds of:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|----|-------------|
| blue | | | |
| lán | tiānlán | 天蓝 | sky blue |
| | hǎilán | 海蓝 | sea blue |
| green | | | |
| lǜ | cǎolǜ | 草绿 | grass green |

| | | | |
|------|------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | píngguǒlǜ | 苹果绿 | apple green |
| | cuilǜ | 翠绿 | emerald green |
| | mòlǜ | 魔绿 | ink green, blackish green |
| red | | | |
| hóng | dàhóng | 大红 | bright red, scarlet |
| | zhūhóng | 朱红 | vermilion |
| | méiguīhóng | 玫瑰红 | rose red |

And one more interesting Chinese color: qīng, green, blue, black.

Drills

Expansion drill

Here is a new expression you will need in the exercise: **nèibǎ yǔsǎn**.

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèige huāpíng.

请你给我那个花瓶。

Please give me that vase.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.

请你给我看看那个花瓶。

Please give me that vase to look at.

2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèige lǜde.

请你给我那个绿的。

Please give me that green one.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige lǜde.

请你给我看看那个绿的。

Please give me that green one to look at.

3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèibǎ yǔsǎn.

请你给我那把雨伞。

Please give me that umbrella.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèibǎ yǔsǎn.

请你给我看看那把雨伞。

Please give me that umbrella to look at.

4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèibǎ dàde.

请你给我那把大的。

Please give me that big one.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèibǎ dàde.

请你给我看看那把大的。

Please give me that big one to look at.

5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèiběn zidiǎn.

请你给我那本字典。

Please give me that dictionary.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèiběn zìdiǎn.

请你给我看看那本字典。

Please give me that dictionary to look at.

6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèiběn guide.

请你给我那本贵的。

Please give me that expensive one.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèiběn guide.

请你给我看看那本贵的。

Please give me that expensive one to look at.

7. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèizhāng dìtú.

请你给我那张地图。

Please give me that map.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèizhāng dìtú.

请你给我看看那张地图。

Please give me that map to look at.

Transformation and Expansion drill

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge lán de.

请你给我看看那两个蓝的。

Please give me those two blue ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge lán de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个蓝的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those blue ones to look at. All right?

2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge hóng de.

请你给我看看那两个红的。

Please give me those two red ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge hóng de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个红的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those red ones look at. All right?

3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèi liǎngge bái de.

请你给我看那两个白的。

Please give me those two white ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge bái de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个白的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those white ones look at. All right?

4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge dà de.

请你给我看看那两个大的。

Please give me those two big ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge dà de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个大的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those big ones look at. All right?

5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèi liǎngge xiǎo de.

请你给我看那两个小的。

Please give me those two small ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge xiǎo de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个小的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those small ones look at. All right?

6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge guǐde.

请你给我看看那两个贵的。

Please give me those two expensive ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge guǐde dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个贵的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those expensive ones look at. All right?

7. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge piányide.

请你给我看看那两个便宜的。

Please give me those two cheap ones to look at.

Nèi liǎngge piányide dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

那两个便宜的都给我看看，好吗？

Give me both of those cheap ones look at. All right?

Response drill

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

lán, bái

蓝, 白

blue, white

Něige? Nèige lán de, háishi nèige bái de?

那个蓝的, 还是那个白的?

Which one? That blue one or that white one?

2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

lán, lǜ

蓝, 绿

blue, green

Něige? Nèige lán de, háishi nèige lǜ de?

那个蓝的, 还是那个绿的?

Which one? That blue one or that green one?

3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

hóng, huáng

红, 黄

red, yellow

Něige? Nèige hóng de, háishi nèige huáng de?

那个红的, 还是那个黄的?

Which one? That red one or that yellow one?

4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

dà, xiǎo

大, 小

big, small

Něige? Nèige dàde, háishi nèige xiǎode?

那个大的, 还是那个小的?

Which one? That big one or that small one?

5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

guì, piányi

贵, 便宜

expensive, cheap

Něige? Nèige guìde, háishi nèige piányide?

那个贵的, 还是那个便宜的?

Which one? That expensive one or that cheap one?

6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

huāpíng, yǔsǎn

花瓶, 雨伞

vase, umbrella

Něige? Nèige huāpíng, háishi nèige yǔsǎn?

那个花瓶, 还是那个雨伞?

Which one? That vase or that umbrella?

7. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.

请你给我看看。

Please give it to me to look at.

Cue

dìtú, zìdiǎn

地图，字典

map, dictionary

Něige? Nèige dìtú, háishi nèige zidiǎn?

那个地图，还是那个字典？

Which one? That map or that dictionary?

Expansion drill

1. Lánde tài guì le.

蓝的太贵了。

That blue one is too expensive.

Cue

hóng

红

red

Lánde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba.

蓝的太贵了。我买红的吧。

The blue one is too expensive. I'll buy the red one, I guess.

2. Lǜde tài guì le.

绿的太贵了。

That green one is too expensive.

Cue

bái

白

white

Lǜde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi báide ba.

绿的太贵了。我买白的吧。

The green one is too expensive. I'll buy the white one, I guess.

3. Dàde tài guì le.

大的太贵了。

That big one is too expensive.

Cue

xiǎo

小

small

Dàde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi xiǎode ba.

大的太贵了。我买小的吧。

The big ones are too expensive. I'll buy the small ones, I guess.

4. Dà píngguǒ tài guì le.

大苹果太贵了。

The big apples one is too expensive.

Cue

xiǎo

小

small

Dà píngguǒ tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi xiǎo píngguǒ ba.

大苹果太贵了。我买小苹果吧。

The big apples are too expensive. I'll buy the small ones, I guess.

5.

Nèige tài guì le.

那个太贵了。

That one is too expensive.

Cue

zhèige

这个

this/these

Nèige tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi zhèige ba.

那个太贵了。我买这个吧。

That one is too expensive. I'll buy the this one, I guess.

6.

Zhèige tài guì le.

这个太贵了。

This one is too expensive.

Cue

nèige

那个

that/those

Zhèige tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi nèige ba.

这个太贵了。我买那个吧。

This one is too expensive. I'll buy the that one, I guess.

7.

Huángde tài guì le.

黄的太贵了。

The yellow one is too expensive.

Cue

lù

绿

green

Huángde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi lǜde ba.

黄得太贵了。我买绿的吧。

The yellow one is too expensive. I'll buy the green one, I guess.

Expansion drill

1. Hóngde piányi.

红的便宜。

The red one is cheaper.

Hóngde piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba.

红的便宜一点儿。我买红的吧。

The red one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the red one, I guess.

2. Lánde piányi.

蓝的便宜。

The blue one is cheaper.

Lánde piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi lánde ba.

蓝的便宜一点儿。我买蓝的吧。

The blue one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the blue one, I guess.

3. Huángde piányi.

黄的便宜。

The yellow one is cheaper.

Huángde piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi huángde ba.

黄的便宜一点儿。我买黄的吧。

The yellow one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the yellow one, I guess.

4. Xiǎode piányi.

小的便宜。

The small one is cheaper.

Xiǎode piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi xiǎode ba.

小的便宜一点儿。我买小的吧。

The small one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the small one, I guess.

5. Lǜde piányi.

绿的便宜。

The green one is cheaper.

Lǜde piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi lǜde ba.

绿的便宜一点儿。我买绿的吧。

The green one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the green one, I guess.

6. Báide piányi.

白的便宜。

The white one is cheaper.

Báide piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi báide ba.

白的便宜一点儿。我买白的吧。

The white one is a little cheaper. I'll buy the white one, I guess.

7. Zhèige piányi.

这个便宜。

This one is cheaper.

Zhèige piányi yidiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi zhèige ba.

这个便宜一点儿。我买这个吧。

This one is a little cheaper. I'll buy this one, I guess.

Transformation drill

1. Zhèi liǎngběn shū shì wǒde.

这两本书是我的。

These two books are mine.

Cue

hǎo

好

good

Zhèi liǎngde shū, nǎiběn hǎo?

这两的书，哪本好？

Which of these two books is better?

2. Zhèi liǎngkuài fēizào shì wǒde.

这两快肥皂是我的。

These two bars of soap are mine.

Cue

piányi

便宜

cheap

Zhèi liǎngkuài fēizào, nǎikuài piányi?

这两个肥皂，哪块便宜？

Which of these two bars of soap is better?

3. Zhèi liǎngzhāng dìtú shì wǒde.

这两张地图是我的。

These two maps are mine.

Cue

guì

贵

expensive

Zhèi liǎngzhāng dìtú, nǎizhāng guì?

这两张地图，哪张贵？

Which of these two maps is better?

4. Zhèi liǎngbǎ yǔsǎn shì wǒde.

这两把雨伞是我的。

These two umbrellas are mine.

Cue

hǎokàn

好看

good looking

Zhèi liǎngbǎ yǔsǎn, nǎibǎ hǎokàn?

这两把雨伞，哪把好看？

Which of these two umbrellas is better?

5. Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng shì wǒde.

这两个学生是我的。

These two students are mine.

Cue

hǎo

好

good

Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nèige hǎo?

这两个学生，哪个好？

Which of these two students is better?

6. Zhèi liǎngběn zìdiǎn shì wǒde.

这两本字典是我的。

These two dictionaries are mine.

Cue

hǎo

好

good

Zhèi liǎngběn zìdiǎn, nǎiběn hǎo?

这两本字典，哪本好？

Which of these two dictionaries is better?

7. Zhèi liǎnfēn bào shì wǒde.

这两分报是我的。

These two newspapers are mine.

Cue

guì

贵

expensive

Zhè liǎngfèn bào, nǎifèn guì?

这两分报，哪分贵？

Which of these two newspapers is better?

Expansion drill

1. Zhèige tài guì le.

这个太贵了。

This one is too expensive.

Zhèige tài guì le. Nǐ yǒu piányi yìdiǎnrde ma?

这个太贵了。你有便宜一点儿的吗？

This one is too expensive. Do you have one a little cheaper?

2. Zhèiběn tài xiǎo le.

这本太小了。

This one is too small.

Zhèiběn tài xiǎo le. Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma?

这本太小了。你有大一点儿的吗？

This one is too small. Do you have one a little bigger?

3. Zhèizhāng tài dà le.

这张太大了。

This one is too big.

Zhèizhāng tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma?

这张太大了。你有小一点儿的吗？

This one is too big. Do you have one a little smaller?

4. Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le.

这瓶太小了。

This one is too small.

Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le. Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma?

这瓶太小了。你有大一点儿的吗？

This one is too small. Do you have one a little bigger?

5. Zhèige tài dà le.

这个太大了。

This one is too big.

Zhèige tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma?

这个太大了。你有小一点儿的吗？

This one is too big. Do you have one a little smaller?

6. Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le.

这瓶太小了。

This one is too small.

Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le. Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma?

这瓶太小了。你有大一点儿的吗？

This one is too small. Do you have one a little bigger?

7. Zhèige tài dà le.

这个太大了。

This one is too big.

Zhèige tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma?

这个太大了。你有小一点儿的吗？

This one is too big. Do you have one a little smaller?

8. Zhèibǎ tài guì le.

这把太贵了。

This one is too expensive.

Zhèibǎ tài guì le. Nǐ yǒu piányi yìdiǎnrde ma?

这把太贵了。你有便宜一点儿的吗？

This one is too expensive. Do you have one a little cheaper?

9. Zhèikuài tài dà le.

这块太大了。

This one is too big.

Zhèikuài tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma?

这块太大了。你有大一点儿的吗？

This one is too big. Do you have one a little smaller?

Response drill

1. Zhèige dàde hǎokàn ma?

这个大的好看吗？

Is this large one nice looking?

Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn.

这个大的真好看。

This large one is really nice looking.

2. Nèige xiǎode hǎokàn ma?

哪个晓得好看吗？

Is that small one nice looking?

Nèige xiǎode zhēn hǎokàn.

那个小的真好看。

That small one is really nice looking.

3. Zhèige lán de guì ma?

这个蓝的贵吗？

Is this blue one expensive?

Zhèige lán de zhēn guì.

这个蓝的真贵。

That blue one is really expensive.

4. Nèibǎ yǔsǎn hǎokàn ma?

哪把雨伞好看吗？

Is that umbrella nice looking?

Nèibǎ yǔsǎn zhēn hǎokàn.

哪把雨伞真好看。

That umbrella is really nice looking.

5. Zhèige huāpíng dà ma?

这个花瓶大吗？

Is this vase big?

Zhèige huāpíng zhēn dà.

阿和个花瓶真大。

This vase is really big.

6. Nèizhāng zhōngguó dìtú hǎokàn ma?

那张中国地图好看吗？

Is that map of China good looking?

Nèizhāng zhōngguó dìtú zhēn hǎokàn.

那张中国地图真好看。

That map of China is really nice looking.

7. Zhèběn zìdiǎn guì ma?

这本字典贵吗？

Is this dictionary expensive?

Zhèběn zìdiǎn zhēn guì.

这本字典真贵。

That dictionary is really expensive.

Response drill

1. Nèige hǎokàn?

哪个好看？

Which one is better looking?

Zhèige hǎokàn yidiǎnr.

这个好看一点儿。

This one is a little better looking.

2. Nèige hǎokàn ma?

那个好看吗？

Is that one nice looking?

Nèige zhēn hǎokàn.

那个真好看。

That one is really nice looking.

3. Nèiběn piányi?

哪本便宜？

Which one is cheaper?

Zhèiběn piányi yidiǎnr.

这本便宜一点儿。

This one is a little cheaper.

4. Nèiběn piányi ma?

那本便宜吗？

Is that one cheaper?

Nèiběn zhēn piányi.

那本真便宜。

That one is really cheaper.

5. Nèibǎ guì?

哪把贵？

Which one is more expensive?

Zhèibǎ guì yidiǎnr.

这把贵一点儿。

This one is a little more expensive.

6. Nèibǎ dàde guì ma?

那把大的贵吗？

Is that big one more expensive?

Nèibǎ dàde zhēn guì.

那把大的真贵。

That big one is really expensive.

7. Nèizhāng hǎo?

哪张好？

Which one is better?

Zhèzhāng hǎo yìdiǎnr.

这张好一点儿。

This one is a little better.

Response drill

1. Nín kàn zhèige dàde zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.
您看这个大的怎么样？真好。
What do you think of this large one? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde.
好，我买大的。
Okay, I'll buy the large one.

2. Nín kàn nèige lán de zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.
您看那个蓝的怎么样？真好。
What do you think of this blue one? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi lán de.
好，我买蓝的。
Okay, I'll buy the blue one.

3. Nín kàn zhèige hóng de zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.
您看这个红的怎么样？真好。
What do you think of this yellow one? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi hóng de.
好，我买红的。
Okay, I'll buy the yellow one.

4. Nín kàn nèige xiǎo de zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo kàn.
您看那个小的怎么样？真好。
What do you think of this small one? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi xiǎo de.
好，我买小的。
Okay, I'll buy the small one.

5. Nín kàn zhèiběn zázhì zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.
您看这本杂志怎么样？真好。
What do you think of this magazine? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi zhèiběn.

好，我买这本。

Okay, I'll buy this magazine.

6. Nín kàn nèige huāpíng zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.

您看那个花瓶怎么样？真好。

What do you think of this vase? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi nèige.

好，我买那个。

Okay, I'll buy that vase.

7. Nín kàn zhèibǎ yǔsǎn zěnmeyàng? Zhēn hǎo.

您看这把雨伞怎么样？真好。

What do you think of this umbrella? It's really nice.

Hǎo, wǒ mǎi zhèibǎ.

好，我买这把。

Okay, I'll buy this umbrella.

Response drill

1. Nín yào jǐge?
您要几个?
How many do you want?

Cue èr
—
—
two

Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba.
请给我两个吧。
How about giving me two, please.

2. Nín yào jǐběn?
您要几本?
How many do you want?

Cue sì
四
four

Qǐng gěi wǒ sìběn ba.
请给我四本吧。
How about giving me four volumes, please.

3. Nín yào jǐfēn?
您要几分?
How many do you want?

Cue yī
—
one

Qǐng gěi wǒ yīfēn ba.
请给我一分吧。
How about giving me one copy, please.

4. Nín yào jǐzhāng?

您要几张？

How many do you want?

Cue

shí

十

ten

Qǐng gěi wǒ shízhāng ba.

请给我十张吧。

How about giving me ten copies, please.

5. Nín yào jǐbǎ?

您要几把？

How many do you want?

Cue

èr

二

two

Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngbǎ ba.

请给我两把吧。

How about giving me two pieces, please.

6. Nín yào jǐpíng?

您要几瓶？

How many do you want?

Cue

sān

三

three

Qǐng gěi wǒ sānpíng ba.

请给我三瓶吧。

How about giving me three bottles, please.

7. Nín yào jǐkuài?

您要几块？

How many do you want?

Cue

wǔ

五

five

Qǐng gěi wǒ wǔkuài ba.

请给我五块吧。

How about giving me five bars, please.

Unit 4

Reference List

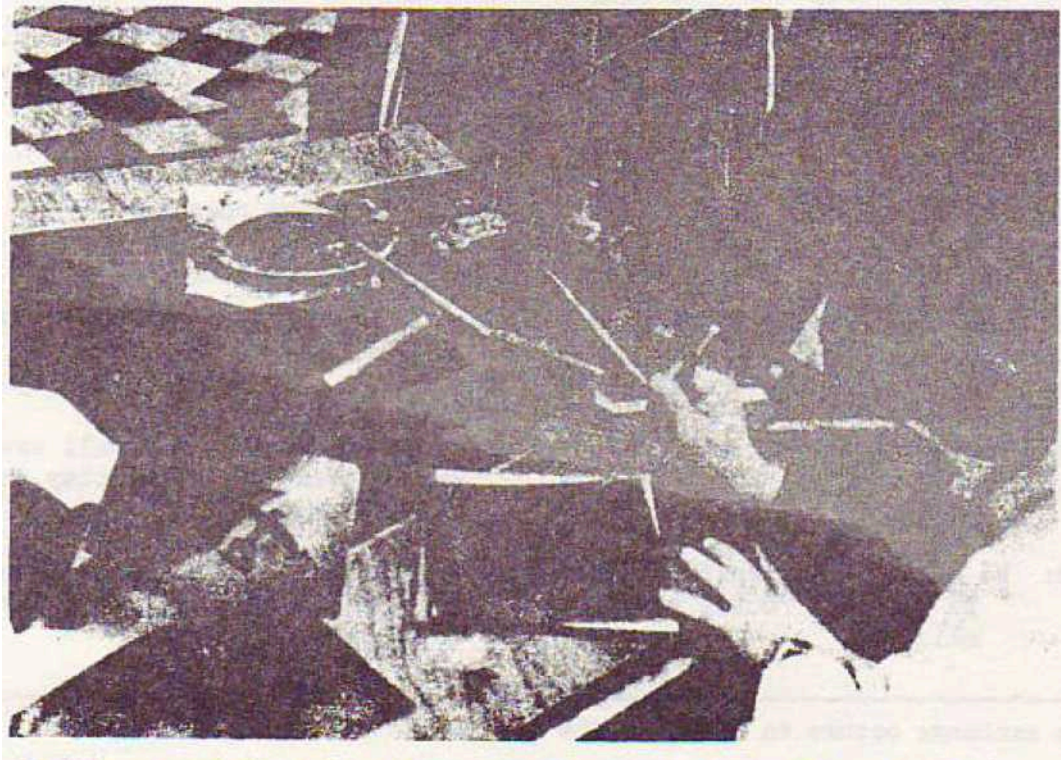
1. A: Nǐ jiālǐde dōngxi dōu dào le ma?
你家里的东西都到了吗?
Have all your household things arrived?
B: Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào.
有的到了, 有的还没到。
Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet.
2. C: Zhèxiè zázhi nǐ kàn le ma?
这些杂志你看了吗?
Have you read these magazines?
D: Zhèxiè zázhi, yǒude wǒ kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn.
这些杂志, 有的我看了, 有的还没看。
Some of these magazines I've read, and some I haven't read yet.
3. B: Zuótiān wǒ mǎile yìdiǎn pánziwǎn.
昨天我买了一点盘子碗。
Yesterday I bought some dishes.
- 4^a. A: Nín mǎi shénme le?
您买什么了?
What did you buy?
B: Wǒ mǎi fànwǎn le.
我买饭碗了。
I bought rice bowls.
5. A: Nǐ mǎile duóshao?
你买了多少?
How many did you buy?
B: Wǒ mǎile shíge fànwǎn, shíge dà pánzi.
我买了十个饭碗, 十个大盘子。
I bought ten rice bowls and ten large plates.
6. A: Nàxiè pánziwǎn
shi 是蓝的。
They're blue ones.
A: À, wǒ yě xǐhuan lán de.
哦, 我也喜欢蓝的。
Oh, I like blue ones too.

- 7.^b A: Shi zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
是在什么地方买的?
Where were they bought?
- B: Shi zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide.
是在第一宫四买的。
They were bought at the First Company.
8. B: Tāmen mǎide dōngxi zhēn hǎo.
他们买的東西真好。
The things they sell are really nice.
9. B: Tāmen mǎide pānziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn. Kěshi guì yìdiǎn.
他们买的盘子碗，有的真好看。
Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful. But they are a little expensive.
10. B: Wǒ mǎide nàxiē pānziwǎn dōu bù tài guì. Guìde wǒ méi mǎi.
我买的那些盘子碗都不太贵。贵的我没买。
All those dishes I bought were not too expensive. I didn't buy the expensive ones.
11. B: Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo. Shi zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
你的这个茶杯很好。是在什么地方买的?
This teacup of yours is very nice. Where was it bought?
- A: Yě shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide.
也是在第一宫四买的。
It was bought at the First Company too.
12. yíge bīngxiāng
一个冰箱
one refrigerator
13. yízhāng dìtǎn
一张地毯
one carpet, rug
14. yíge shūjiàzi
一个书架子
one bookcase
15. yíbǎ yǐzi
一把椅子
one chair
16. Yízhāng zhuōzi
一张桌子
one table

^aThis exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

^bThis exchange does not occur until №11 on the P-1 tape.

Figure 1.1. Writing suspicious characters on red paper at Chinese New Year's. People buy these decorations to hang on doors.



Vocabulary

| | | |
|------------------|---------|---|
| à | 哦 | Oh! |
| bīngxiāng | 冰箱 | refrigerator |
| chábēi | 茶杯 | teacup |
| dìtǎn (yì zhāng) | 地毯 (一张) | rug |
| Dìyī Gōngsī | 第一公司 | the First Company (department store In Taipei) |
| dōngxi | 东西 | thing |
| fǎnwǎn | 饭碗 | rice bowl |
| gōngsī | 公司 | company |
| kěshi | 可是 | but |
| nèixie | 那些 | those |
| pánzi | 盘子 | plate |
| pánziwǎn | 盘子碗 | dishes |
| shūjiàzi | 书架子 | bookcase |
| wǎn | 碗 | bowl |
| -xie (-xiē) | 些 | counter for an indefinite plural number of things |
| xǐhuan | 喜欢 | to like |
| yánsè | 颜色 | color |
| yīzu (yìbǎ) | 一族 (一把) | chair |
| yǒude | 有的 | some |
| zhèxiē | 这些 | these |
| zhuōzi (yìzhāng) | 桌子 | table |
| cháyè | 茶叶 | tea (literally, "tea leaves") |

Reference Notes

Notes on №1-2

| | | |
|----|----|---|
| 1. | A: | Nǐ jiālǐde dōngxi dōu dào le ma? 你家里的东西都到了吗？ Have all your household things arrived? |
| | B: | Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào. 有的到了，有的还没到。 Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet. |
| 2. | C: | Zhèxiè zázhi nǐ kàn le ma? 这些杂志你看了吗？ Have you read these magazines? |
| | D: | Zhèxiè zázhi, yǒude wǒ kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn. 这些杂志，有的我看了，有的还没看。 Some of these magazines I've read, and some I haven't read yet. |

Yǒude: Like its English equivalent “some,” **yǒude** may be used either with the noun it modifies, as in **yǒude dōngxi**, “some things,” or by itself, when the noun it modifies is obvious from the context.

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|------|--------|---------------|
| Yǒude | dōngxi | dào le. | Some | things | have arrived. |
| 有的 | 东西 | 到了。 | | | |
| Yǒude | | dào le. | Some | | have arrived. |
| 有的 | | 到了。 | | | |

Neither **yǒude** nor a noun modified by that word can follow the verb. When **yǒude** is the grammatical object of the verb, it must precede the subject, in topic position.

| | | |
|-------|----|---------|
| Yǒude | wǒ | mài le. |
| 有的 | 我 | 买了。 |
| Some | I | sold. |

The counter **-xie** is added to the specifiers **zhè**, “this,” and **nà**, “that,” to make the plural specifiers **zhèxiè**, “these,” and **nàxiè**, “those.” These plural specifiers are used only when the number of items is not mentioned. “These apples” is **zhèxiè píngguǒ**, but “these TWO apples” is **zhè liǎngge píngguǒ**, without the **-xie**.

In **zhèxiè zázhi**, **-xie** acts as a counter for an indefinite number of items. You might think of the phrase as meaning “a bunch of.”

| | | | |
|-----|------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| zhè | -běn | zázhi | this magazine |
| 这 | 本 | 杂志 | |
| zhè | -xie | zázhi | that bunch of/ those magazines |

这

些

杂志

Zhèxie zázhì, yǒude...: In the last sentence in exchange 2, *yǒude* is the topic of *wǒ kàn le* and *wǒ hái mei kàn*. *Zhèxie zázhì*, “these magazines,” is the topic of the whole sentence, naming the set of items from which “some” were selected.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Zhèxie zázhì, | yǒude | kàn le... |
| 这些杂志 | 有的 | 看了。。。。 |
| [Of] these magazines, | [there are] some | I have read... |

Notes on №3-5

3. B: **Zuótiān wǒ mǎile yìdiǎn pánziwǎn.**
 昨天我买了一点盘子碗。
 Yesterday I bought some dishes.
4. A: **Nín mǎi shénme le?**
 您买什么了?
 What did you buy?
- B: **Wǒ mǎi fǎnwǎn le.**
 我买饭碗了。
 I bought rice bowls.
5. A: **Nǐ mǎile duóshǎo?**
 你买了多少?
 How many did you buy?
- B: **Wǒ mǎile shíge fǎnwǎn, shíge dà pánzi.**
 我买了十个饭碗，十个大盘子。
 I bought ten rice bowls and ten large plates.

The noun **zuótiān**, “yesterday,” is a time word. Time words are placed Before or after the subject but always before the verb. In No. 3, **zuótiān** appears in the topic position, before the subject, instead of directly before the verb.

Adverbs such as **yě**, “also”; **hái**, “still”; **zhǐ**, “only”; and **jiù**, “only” also precede verbs. But these words cannot be placed before the subject.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tā zuótiān bù zài. | He wasn't here yesterday. |
| 他昨天布菜。 | |
| Zuótiān wǒ méi kàn bào. | I didn't read the paper yesterday. |
| 昨天我没看报。 | |
| Tā yě lái. | He is also coming. |
| 他也来。 | |

Le: The sentences in No. 3 and No. 5 focus on how many items the sentence object refers to. Such sentences have AMOUNT OBJECTS. In sentences with amount objects, completion **le** immediately follows the verb. This rule applies likewise to duration sentences, which involve AMOUNTS of time.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wǒ mǎile shíge fǎnwǎn. | I bought ten rice bowls. |
| 我买了十个饭碗。 | |
| Wǒ zhùle shíge yuè. | I stayed ten months. |
| 我住了是个月。 | |

New-situation **le** may be added to both examples, with the meaning “so far.”

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Wǒ mǎile shíge fǎnwǎn le. | I have bought ten rice bowls (so far) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 我买了诗歌饭碗了。 | |
| Wǒ zhùle shíge yuē le. | I have stayed ten months (so far). |
| 我住了是个月了。 | |

The sentences in exchange 4 focus on WHAT the sentence object refers to, not on how many. Such sentences have NONAMOUNT OBJECTS. In sentences with nonamount objects, completion follows the object at the end of the sentence.

| | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-------|---------|-----|--------------------------|
| Wǒ mǎi | | | fànwǎn | le. | I bought rice bowls. |
| 我买 | | | 饭碗 | 了。 | |
| Wǒ mǎi | -le | shíge | fànwǎn. | | I bought ten rice bowls. |
| 我买 | 了 | 十个 | 饭碗。 | | |

Duōshao, or jǐge, and yidiǎn are amount objects, since they ask or answer “how many.”

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Nǐ mǎile duōshao/jǐge? | | How many did you buy? |
| 你买了多少/几个？ | | |
| Wǒ mǎile yidiǎn. | | I bought a little. |
| 我买了一点。 | | |

Shénme is a nonamount object, since it asks “what.”

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| Nǐ mǎi shénme le? | | What did you buy? |
| 你买什么了？ | | |

To some speakers, the question and answer Nǐ mǎi shénme?Wǒ mǎile fànwǎn are acceptable.

Variation in speech: Individual variations in language usage among speakers of Chinese always seem to be a headache for students. You may have already heard your teachers say “This way is right, but that way is right too.” In writing this course, the practice has been not to give only one “right” way to say things but rather to point out major differences in usage that you are likely to find.

Chinese speakers with different backgrounds and experience frequently have varying opinions about what is acceptable speech, sometimes feeling quite strongly about what is “correct.” There will inevitably be instance when even two of your teachers disagree about the acceptable way to express a thought. In such cases, the social differences in the situations which the teachers are envisioning would probably make different speech appropriate in each situation.

Bather than trying to find “the right way” to say something, try to associate the different ways of expressing a thought with their social contexts. AND, adjust your speech to the people you are speaking with. In this way, you will learn as much as possible, and your speech will be accepted by a wide range of people.

Notes on №6

6. A: Nàxiē pánziwǎn shì lán de.
那些盘子碗是蓝的。
They're blue ones.
- A: À, wǒ yě xǐhuan lán de.
哦，我也喜欢蓝的。
Oh, I like blue ones too.

Shì lán de: In English, you would probably describe the color of the shes by saying “They’re blue.” In Chinese, you say “They’re blue ones,” **lán de**, turning the color word into a noun by adding the marker **-de**. Notice that the question uses the same pattern:

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|-------|
| Nàxiē pánziwǎn | shì | shénme yánsè | -de? |
| 那些盘子碗 | 是 | 什么颜色 | 的？ |
| Those dishes | are | what color | ones? |

Notes on №7

7. A: Shi zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
是在什么地方买的?
Where were they bought?
- B: Shi zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide.
是在第一宫四买的。
They were bought at the First Company.

Shénme dìfang means, literally, “what place.” This expression is often used instead of **nǎr** or **náli** when asking about a specific location.

Shi zài shénme dìfang mǎide? is translated into English with a passive verb: “were bought.” The sentence must be translated this way because no subject is mentioned—the sentence does not state who did the buying. In Chinese, the verb form remains the same whether or not the subject is mentioned.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|-------------|--------|---------|--|
| Wǒ | shì | zài | Dìyī Gōngsī | mǎide | chábēi. | I bought the cups at the First Company. |
| 我 | 是 | 在 | 第一公司 | 买的 | 茶杯。 | |
| | Shì | zài | Dìyī Gōngsī | mǎide. | | They were bought at the First Company. |
| | 是 | 在第 | 一公司 | 买的。 | | |
| Chábēi | shì | zài | Dìyī Gōngsī | mǎide. | | The cups were bought at the First Company. |
| 茶杯 | 是 | 在 | 第一公司 | 买的。 | | |

Notes on №8

8. B: Tāmen mǎide dōngxi zhēn hǎo.
 他们买的东西真好。
 The things they sell are really nice.

Tāmen mǎide dōngxi: This noun phrase consists of a noun, dōngxi, “things,” preceded by the clause which modifies it, tāmen mǎide, “(which) they sell.”

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Tāmen mǎide | dōngxi |
| 他们买的 | 东西 |
| The things | [which] they sell |

In Chinese, modifying clauses, like all other modifiers, precede the element which is modified. In English, modifying clauses follow the modified element often beginning with “who,” “which,” “that,” and so on.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Tā shuōde huà wǒ dōu bù dǒng. | I don't understand anything he says. |
| 他说的话我都不懂。 | |
| Tā xiěde zì zhēn hǎokàn. | The characters he writes are really beautiful. |
| 他写的字真好看。 | |
| Nǐ mǎide píngguǒ hěn piányi. | The apples that you bought are really cheap. |
| 你买的苹果很便宜。 | |
| Tā xiěde shū wǒ hěn xiǎng kàn. | I really want to read the book which he wrote. |
| 他写的书我很想看。 | |

Notes on №9-11

9. B: Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn. Kěshi guì yìdiǎn.
他们买的盘子碗，有的真好看。
Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful. But they are a little expensive.
10. B: Wǒ mǎide nàxiē pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guì. Guìde wǒ méi mǎi.
我买的那些盘子碗都不太贵。贵的我没买。
All those dishes I bought were not too expensive. I didn't buy the expensive ones.
11. B: Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
你的这个茶杯很好。是在什么地方买的？
This teacup of yours is very nice. Where was it bought?
- A: Yě shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide.
也是在第一宫四买的。
It was bought at the First Company too.

Nǐde zhège chábēi, wǒ mǎide nàxiē pánziwǎn: Possessives always precede specifiers in Chinese, and modifying clauses usually precede specifiers.

This is the opposite of English word order for the same elements. Compare:

| | | | |
|------|-------|--------|----------|
| nǐde | zhège | chábēi | |
| 你的 | 这个 | 茶杯 | |
| | this | teacup | of yours |

| | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|------------------|
| wǒ mǎide | nàxiē | pánziwǎn | |
| 我买的 | 那些 | 盘子碗 | |
| | those | dishes | [which] I bought |

Vocabulary booster

Things in Classroom

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| calendar by the day | rìlì | 日历 |
| calendar by the month | yuèlì | 月历 |
| calendar by the year | niánlì | 年历 |
| chair | yǐzi | 椅子 |
| chalk | fěnbǐ | 粉笔 |
| chalkboard | hēibǎn | 黑板 |
| chalkboard eraser | (hēi)bǎncā(r) | 黑板橡皮擦 |
| desk | xiězítái, shūzhuō(r) | 桌子 |
| desk lamp | táidēng | 台灯 |
| eraser (pencil) | xiàngpí cā (qiānbǐ) | 橡皮擦 (铅笔) |
| globe | dìqiú | 地球 |
| map | dìtú | 地图 |
| notebook (bound pages) | bǐjìběn(r) | 笔记本 (装订页) |
| notebook (loose-loaf) | huóyējīazi | 笔记本 (散装) |
| notes | bǐjì | 笔记 |
| pencil sharpener | zhuǎnbǐdāo# juǎnbǐdāo | 卷笔刀 |
| ruler | chǐzi | 尺子 |
| stapler | dìngshūjī | 订书机 |
| student | xuéshēng | 学生 |
| table | zhuōzi | 桌子 |
| teacher | lǎoshī | 老师 |
| textbook | kèběn(r), jiàokēshū | 课本, 教科书 |
| typewriter | dǎzìjī | 打字机 |

Drills

Transformation drill

1. Nèige dōngxi dào le ma?

那个东西到了吗？

Has that thing arrived?

Nèixie dōngxi dōu dào le ma?

那些东西都到了吗？

Have all those things arrived?

2. Nèibǎ yǐzi lái le ma?

哪把椅子来了吗？

Is that chair here?

Nèixie yǐzi dōu lái le ma?

那些椅子都来了吗？

Are all those chairs here?

3. Nèige shūjiàzi dào le ma?

那个书架子到了吗？

Has that bookcase arrived?

Nèixie shūjiàzi dōu dào le ma?

那些书架子都到了吗？

Have all those bookcases arrived?

4. Nèiběn shū dào le ma?

那本书到了吗？

Has that book arrived?

Nèixie shū dōu dào le ma?

那些书都到了吗？

Have all those books arrived?

5. Nèizhāng dìtú lái le ma?

那张地图来了吗？

Is that map here?

Nèixie ditú dōu lái le ma?

那些地图都来了吗？

Are all those maps here?

6. Nèiběn zìdiǎn dào le ma?

那本字典到了吗？

Has that dictionary arrived?

Nèixie zìdiǎn dōu dào le ma?

那些字典都到了吗？

Have all those things arrived?

7. Nèiběn zázhì lái le ma?

那本杂志来了吗？

Is that magazine here?

Nèixie zázhì dōu lái le ma?

那些杂志都来了吗？

Are all those magazines here?

Expansion drill

1. Dàde wǒ méi mǎi.

大的我没买。

I didn't buy the big ones.

Dàde wǒ dōu méi mǎi.

大的我都没买。

I didn't buy any of the big ones.

2. Nèixie shū wǒ méi kàn.

那些书我没看。

I didn't read those books.

Nèixie shū wǒ dōu méi kàn.

那些书我都没念。

I didn't read any of those books.

3. Lánde wǒ méi mǎi.

蓝的我没买。

I didn't buy the blue ones.

Lánde wǒ dōu méi mǎi.

蓝的我都没买。

I didn't buy any of the blue ones.

4. Nèixie shū wǒ méi niàn.

那些书我没念。

I didn't study those books.

Nèixie shū wǒ dōu méi niàn.

那些书我都没念。

I didn't study any of those books.

5. Xiǎode wǒ méi mǎi.

小的我没买。

I didn't buy the small ones.

Xiǎode wǒ dōu méi mǎi.

小的我都没买。

I didn't buy any of the small ones.

6. Zhèixie dìtǎn wǒ méi mǎi.

这些地毯我没买。

I didn't buy those carpets.

Zhèixie dìtǎn wǒ dōu méi mǎi.

这些地毯我都没买。

I didn't buy any of those carpets.

7. Dà zhuōzi wǒ méi mǎi.

大桌子我没买。

I didn't buy the big tables.

Dà zhuōzi wǒ dōu méi mǎi.

大桌子我都没买。

I didn't buy any of the big tables.

Response drill

1. Nǐ jiālǐde dōngxi dōu dào le ma?
你家里的东西都到了吗?
Have all your household things arrived?

Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào.
有的到了，有的还没到。
Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet.

2. Nèixie zázhi nǐ dōu kàn le ma?
那些杂志你都看了吗?
Did you read any of those magazines?

Yǒude kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn.
有的看了，有的还没看。
Some I read, some I haven't read yet.

3. Nǐde péngyǒu dōu lái le ma?
你的朋友都来了吗?
Have all your friend arrived?

Yǒude lái le, yǒude hái méi lái.
有的来了，有的还没来。
Some are here, some haven't come yet.

4. Nèixie dìtǎn nǐ dōu mǎi le ma?
那些地毯你都买了吗?
Did you buy any of those carpets?

Yǒude mǎi le, yǒude hái méi mǎi.
有的买了，有的还没买。
Some I bought, some I haven't yet.

5. Zhèxiē shū nǐ dōu niàn le ma?
这些书你都念了吗?
Did you study any of those books?

Yǒude niàn le, yǒude hái méi niàn.

有的念了，有的还没念。

Some I studied, some I haven't yet.

6. Nǐmen háizi dōu zǒu le ma?

你们孩子都走了吗？

Have all your children arrived?

Yǒude zǒu le, yǒude hái méi zǒu.

有的走了，有的还没走。

Some left, some haven't left yet.

7. Nèixie shūjiàzi nǐ dōu mǎi le ma?

那些书架子你都买了么？

Did you buy any of those bookcases?

Yǒude mǎi le, yǒude hái méi mǎi.

有的买了，有的还没买。

Some I bought, some I haven't bought yet.

Response drill

1. Nǐ jiālǐde dōngxi dōu dào le ma?
你家里的东西都到了吗?
Have all your household things arrived?

Cue dōu
都
all

Dōu dào le.
都到了。
All of them have arrived.

2. Nèixie zázhì nǐ dōu kàn le ma?
那些杂志你都看了吗?
Have you looked at all those magazines?

Cue yǒude
有的
some

Yǒude kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn.
有的看了，有的还没看。
Some of them I have looked at, some of them I haven't looked at yet.

3. Nèixie bào nǐ dōu kàn le ma?
那些报你都看了吗?
Have you looked at all those newspapers?

Cue dōu
都
all

Dōu kàn le.
都看了。
I have looked at all of them.

4. Nèi sānběn shū nǐ dōu niàn le ma?

有的

some

Yǒude niàn le, yǒude hái méi niàn.

有的念了，有的还没念。

Some I studied, some I haven't yet.

Response drill

1. Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue pánziwǎn
盘子碗
dishes

Tā mǎi pánziwǎn le.
他/她买盘子碗了。
He bought dishes.

2. Wáng tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?
王同志买什么了?
What did comrade Wáng buy?

Cue yǔsǎn
雨伞
umbrella

Wáng tóngzhì mǎi yǔsǎn le.
王同志买雨伞了。
Comrade Wáng bought an umbrella.

3. Nǐ mǎi shénme le?
What did you buy?

Cue dìtǎn
地毯
carpet

Wǒ mǎi dìtǎn le.
我买地毯了。
I bought a carpet.

4. Hú tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?

胡同志买什么了？

What did comrade Hú buy?

Cue

zhuōzi

桌子

table

Hú tóngzhì mǎi zhuōzi le.

胡同志买桌子了。

Comrade Hú bought a table.

5. Tā dìdì mǎi shénme le?

他/她弟弟买什么了？

What did his/her younger brother buy?

Cue

huāpíng

花瓶

vase

Tā dìdì mǎi huāpíng le.

他/她弟弟买花瓶了。

His/her older younger brother bought a vase.

6. Tā mǔqīn mǎi shénme le?

他/她母亲买什么了？

What did his/her mother buy?

Cue

yǐzi

椅子

chair

Tā mǔqīn mǎi yǐzi le.

他/她母亲买椅子拉。

His/her mother bought a chair.

7. Tā àiren mǎi shénme le?

他/她爱人买什么了？

What did his/her spouse buy?

Cue

shūjiàzi

书架子

bookcase

Tā àiren mǎi shūjiàzi le.

他/她爱人买书架子了。

His/her lover bought a bookcase.

Response drill

1. Zhāng tàitai mǎi shénme le?

张太太买什么了？

What did Mrs. Zhāng buy?

Cue

shíge fǎnwǎn

十个饭碗

ten rice bowls

Zhāng tàitai mǎile shíge fǎnwǎn.

张太太买了十个饭碗。

Mrs Zhāng bought ten rice bowls.

2. Wáng tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?

王同志买什么了？

What did Comrade Wáng buy?

Cue

liǎngbǎ yǐzi

两把椅子

two chairs

Wáng tóngzhì mǎile liǎngbǎ yǐzi.

王同志买了两把椅子。

Mr. Wáng bought two chairs.

3. Hú xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?

胡先生买什么了？

What did Mr. Hú buy?

Cue

yìzhāng zhuōzi

一张桌子

one table

Hú xiānsheng mǎile yìzhāng zhuōzi.

胡先生买了一张桌子。

Mr. Hú bought one table.

4. Lǐ xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?

李先生买什么了？

What did Mr. Lǐ buy?

Cue

yíge shūjiàzi
一个书架子
one bookcase

Lǐ xiānsheng mǎile yíge shūjiàzi.

李先生买了一个书架子。

Mr. Lǐ bought one bookcase.

5. Lǐ tàitai mǎi shénme le?

李太太买什么了？

What did Mrs. Lǐ buy?

Cue

yìzhāng dìtǎn
一张地毯
one carpet

Lǐ tàitai mǎile yìzhāng dìtǎn.

李太太买了一张地毯。

Mrs. Lǐ bought one carpet.

6. Hú tàitai mǎi shénme le?

胡太太买什么了？

What did Mrs. Hú buy?

Cue

sìge chábēi
四个茶杯
four tea cups

Hú tàitai mǎile sìge chábēi.

胡太太买了四个茶杯。

Mrs. Hú bought four tea cups.

7. Wáng xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?

王先生买什么了？

What did Mr. Wáng buy?

Cue

sānge pánzi

三个盘子
three plates

Wáng xiānsheng mǎile sānge pánzi.

万先生买了三个盘子。

Mr. Wáng bought four plates.

Transformation drill

1. Tā mǎi dà pánzi le.
他/她买大盘子了。
He bought large dishes.

Cue duōshao
多少
how many

Tā mǎile duōshao dà pánzi?
他/她买了多少大盘子?
How many large dishes did he/she buy?

2. Tā mǎi píngguǒ le.
他/她买苹果了。
He bought apples.

Cue jǐ
几
how many

Tā mǎile jǐge píngguǒ?
他买了几个苹果?
How many apples did he/she buy?

3. Wáng tàitai mǎi huāpíng le.
王太太买花瓶了。
Mrs. Wáng bought vases.

Cue jǐ
几
how many

Wáng tàitai mǎile jǐge huāpíng?
王太太买了几个花瓶?
How many vases did Mrs. Wáng buy?

4. Zhāng xiānsheng mǎi shūjiàzi le.

张先生买书架子。

Mr. Zhāng bought bookcases.

Cue

duōshao

多少

how many

Zhāng xiānsheng mǎile duōshao shūjiàzi?

张先生买了多少书架子？

How many bookcases did Mr. Zhāng buy?

5.

Hú tàitai mǎi yǐzi le.

胡太太买椅子了。

Mrs. Hú bought chairs.

Cue

jǐ

几

how many

Hú tàitai mǎile jǐbǎ yǐzi?

胡太太买了几把椅子？

How many chairs did Mrs. Hú buy?

6.

Zhāng tàitai mǎi féizào le.

张太太买肥皂了。

Mrs. Zhāng bought soap.

Cue

duōshao

多少

how many

Zhāng tàitai mǎile duōshao féizào?

张太太买了多少肥皂？

How many bars of soap did Mrs. Zhāng buy?

7.

Wú tàitai mǎi dìtǎn le.

吴太太买地毯了。

Mrs. Wú bought carpets.

Cue

jǐ

几

how many

Wǔ tàitai mǎile jǐzhāng dìtǎn?

吴太太买了几张地毯？

How many carpets did Mrs. Wǔ buy?

Response drill

1. Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买了什么了?
What did he/she buy?

Cue fǎnwǎn
饭碗
rice bowls

Tā mǎi fǎnwǎn le.
他/她买饭碗了。
He/she bought rice bowls.

2. Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买了什么了?
What did he/she buy?

Cue shíge fǎnwǎn
十个饭碗
ten rice bowls

Tā mǎile shíge fǎnwǎn.
他/她买了十个饭碗。
He/she bought ten rice bowls.

3. Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买了什么了?
What did he/she buy?

Cue yìdiǎnr pánziwǎn
一点儿盘子碗
some dishes

Tā mǎile yìdiǎnr pánziwǎn.
他/她买了一点儿盘子碗。
He/she bought some dishes.

4. Wáng tóngzhi mǎi shénme le?

王同志买了什么了？

What did Comrade Wáng buy?

Cue

yǔsǎn

雨伞

umbrella

Wáng tóngzhì mǎi yǔsǎn le.

王同志买雨伞了。

Comrade Wáng bought an umbrella.

5. Wáng tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?

王同志买了什么了？

What did Comrade Wáng buy?

Cue

liǎngbǎ yǐzi

两把椅子

two chairs

Wáng tóngzhì mǎile liǎngbǎ yǐzi.

万通之买了两把椅子。

Comrade Wáng bought two chairs.

6. Tā mǎi shénme le?

他/她买了什么了？

What did he/she buy?

Cue

sìzhāng dìtǎn

四张地毯

four carpets

Tā mǎile sìzhāng dìtǎn.

他/她买了四张地毯。

He/she bought four carpets.

7. Hú tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?

胡同志买了什么了？

What did Comrade Hú buy?

Cue

yidiǎn júzi

一点橘子

some oranges

Hú tóngzhì mǎile yidiǎn júzi.

胡同志买了一点橘子。

Comrade Hú bought some oranges.

Response drill

1. Nèixie shì shénme yánsède?

那些什么颜色的？

What color are those?

Cue

lán

蓝

blue

Nèixie shì lán de.

那些是蓝的。

Those are blue.

2. Dìtǎn shì shénme yánsède?

地毯是什么颜色的？

What color are the carpets?

Cue

hóng

红

red

Dìtǎn shì hóng de.

地毯是红的。

The carpet is red.

3. Shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?

书架子是什么颜色的？

What color are the bookcases?

Cue

huáng

黄

yellow

Shūjiàzi shì huáng de.

书架子是黄的。

The bookcase is yellow.

4. Nèibǎ yǐzi shì shénme yánsède?

哪把椅子是什么颜色的？

What color are that chair?

Cue

bái

白

white

Nèibǎ yǐzi shì báide.

哪把椅子是白的。

That chair is white.

5. Nǐde zhuōzi shì shénme yánsède?

你的桌子是什么颜色的？

What color are his/her carpet?

Cue

hóng

红

red

Tāde dìtǎn shì hóngde.

他的地毯是白的。

His/her carpet is red.

7. Dàde shì shénme yánsède?

大的是什么颜色的？

What color are the big ones?

Cue

lán

蓝

blue

Dàde shì lánde.

大的是懒得。

The big one is blue.

Expansion drill

1. Pánzi shì shénme yánsède?
盘子是什么颜色的？
What color is the plate? (are the plates)

Cue that

Nèige pánzi shì shénme yánsède?
那个盘子是什么颜色的？
What color is that plate?

2. Zhuōzi shì shénme yánsède?
桌子是什么颜色的？
What color is the table?

Cue those

Nèixie zhuōzi shì shénme yánsède?
那些桌子是什么颜色的？
What color is those tables?

3. Yǐzi shì shénme yánsède?
椅子是什么颜色的？
What color is the chair?

Cue this

Zhèibǎ yǐzi shì shénme yánsède?
这把椅子是什么颜色的？
What color is this chair?

4. Shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?
书架子是什么颜色的？
What color is the bookcase?

Cue these

Zhèixie shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?

这些书架子是什么颜色的？

What color are these bookcases?

5. Dìtǎn shì shénme yánsède?

地毯是什么颜色的？

What color is the carpet?

Cue that

Nèizhāng dìtǎn shì shénme yánsède?

那张地毯是什么颜色的？

What color is that carpet?

6. Huāpíng shì shénme yánsède?

花瓶是什么颜色的？

What color is the vase?

Cue those

Nèixie huāpíng shì shénme yánsède?

那些花瓶是什么颜色的？

What color is these vases?

7. Yǔsǎn shì shénme yánsède?

雨伞是什么颜色的？

What color is the umbrella?

Cue this

Zhèibǎ yǔsǎn shì shénme yánsède?

这把雨伞是什么颜色的？

What color is this umbrella?

Transformation drill

1. Shi Zhōngguó shū.

是中国书。

It's a Chinese book.

Cue

mǎi

买

to buy

Tā mǎide shū shì zhōngguó shū.

他/她买的书是中国书。

The book he/she bought (is buying) is a Chinese book.

2. Shi měiguó zhuōzi.

是美国桌子。

It's an American table.

Cue

xǐhuan

喜欢

to want

Tā xǐhuande zhuōzi shì Měiguó zhuōzi.

他/她喜欢的桌子是美国桌子。

The table he/she like is an American table.

3. Shi Riběn shūjiàzi.

是日本书架子。

It's a Japanese bookcase.

Cue

mǎi

买

to buy

Tā mǎide shūjiàzi shì Riběn shūjiàzi.

他/她书架子是日本书架子。

The bookcase he/she bought is a Japanese bookcase.

4. Shi Yīngguó zàzhì.

是英国杂志。

It's an English magazine.

Cue

kàn

看

to read

Tā kànde zázhi shì Yīngguó zázhi.

他/她看的杂志是英国杂志。

The magazine he/she look at is an English magazine.

5. Shi Zhōngguó pánzi.

是中国盘子。

It's a Chinese plate.

Cue

xǐhuan

喜欢

to want

Tā xǐhuande pánzi shì Zhōngguó pánzi.

他/她喜欢的盘子是中国盘子。

The plate he/she like is a Chinese plate.

6. Shi Fàguó ditǎn.

是法国地毯。

It's a French carpet.

Cue

mǎi

买

to buy

Tā mǎide ditǎn shì Fàguó ditǎn.

他/她买的地毯是法国地毯。

The carpet he/she bought is a French carpet.

7. Shi Qīngdǎo píjiǔ.

是青岛啤酒。

It's a beer from Qīngdǎo.

Cue

mǎi

买

to buy

Tā mǎide píjiǔ shì Qīngdǎo píjiǔ.

他/她买的啤酒是青岛啤酒。

The beer he/she bought is a beer from Qīngdǎo.

Transformation drill

1. Tā mǎide chábēi zhēn guì.
他/她买的茶杯真贵。
The teacups he/she sells are really expensive.

Tā mǎide chábēi shì guìde.
他/她买的茶杯是故意的。
The teacups he sells are expensive ones.

2. Tā mǎide féizào zhēn hǎo.
他/她买的肥皂真好。
The soap he/she sells are very good.

Tā mǎide féizào shì hǎode.
他/她买的肥皂是好的。
The soaps he/she sells are expensive ones.

3. Tā mǎide dìtǎn zhēn dà.
他/她买的地毯真大。
The maps he/she sells are very big.

Tā mǎide dìtǎn shì dàde.
他/她买的地毯是大的。
The carpets he/she sells are good ones.

4. Tā mǎide dìtǎn zhēn guì.
他/她买的地毯真贵。
The carpets he/she sells are very expensive.

Tā mǎide dìtǎn shì guìde.
他/她买的地毯是贵的。
The carpets he/she sells are expensive ones.

5. Tā mǎide yǐzi zhēn xiǎo.
他/她买的椅子真小。
The chairs he/she sells are very small.

Tā mǎide yǐzi shì xiǎode.

他/她买的椅子是小的。

The chairs he/she sells are small ones.

6. Tā mǎide pánzi zhēn piányi.

他/她买的盘子真便宜。

The plates he/she sells are very cheap.

Tā mǎide pánzi shì piányide.

他/她买的盘子是便宜的。

The plates he/she sells are cheap ones.

7. Tā mǎide fǎnwǎn zhēn hǎo.

他/她买的饭碗真好。

The bowls he/she sells are very good.

Tā mǎide fǎnwǎn shì hǎode.

他/她买的饭碗是好的。

The bowls he/she sells are good ones.

Expansion and expansion drill

1. Tā mǎi shū le.

他/她买书了。

He/she bought books.

Cue

piányi

便宜

cheap

Tā mǎide shū zhēn piányi.

他/她书真便宜。

The books he/she bought are really cheap.

2. Tā mǎi shū le.

他/她买书了。

He/she bought books.

Cue

piányide

便宜的

cheap ones

Tā mǎide shū shì piányide.

他/她书是便宜的。

The books he/she bought are cheap ones.

3. Tā kàn shū le.

他/她看书了。

He/she bought books.

Cue

Zhōngguó shū

中国书

American books

Tā kànde shū shì Zhōngguó shū.

他/她书是中国书。

The books he/she looked at are Chinese books.

4. Zhào xiānsheng kàn dītú le.

赵先生看地图了。

Mr. *Zhào* looked at maps.

Cue

dà

大

big

Zhào xiānsheng kànde dìtú zhēn dà.

赵先生看的地图真大。

The maps Mr. *Zhào* looked at are really big.

5. *Zhōu tàitai mǎi dìtǎn le.*

周太太买地毯了。

Mrs. *Zhōu* bought carpets.

Cue

guide

贵的

expensive ones

Zhōu tàitai mǎide dìtǎn shì guide.

周太太买的地毯是贵的。

he carpets Mrs. *Zhōu* bought are expensive ones.

6. *Zhāng xiānsheng mǎi zhuōzi le.*

张先生买桌子了。

Mr. *Zhāng* bought tables.

Cue

Měiguó zhuōzi

美国桌子

American tables

Zhāng xiānsheng mǎide zhuōzi shì Měiguó Zhuōzi.

张先生买的桌子是美国桌子。

The tables Mr. *Zhāng* bought are American tables.

7. *Tā mǎi shūjiàzi le.*

他/她买书架子了。

He/she bought bookcases.

Cue

hǎo

好
good

Tā mǎide shūjiàzi zhēn hǎo.

他/她书架子真好。

The bookcases he/she bought are really good.

Expansion drill

1. Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn zhēn hǎokàn.

他们买的盘子碗真好看。

The dishes they bought (are buying) are really beautiful.

Cue

guì

贵

expensive

Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn zhēn hǎokàn, kěshi guì yìdiǎn.

他/她们买的盘子碗真好看，可是贵一点。

The dishes they bought (are buying) are really beautiful, but they are a bit expensive.

2. Zhāng xiānsheng mǎide yǔsǎn zhēn hǎokàn.

张先生买的雨伞真好看。

The umbrellas Mr. Zhāng bought (is buying) are really nice looking.

Cue

xiǎo

小

small

Zhāng xiānsheng mǎide yǔsǎn zhēn hǎokàn, kěshi xiǎo yìdiǎn.

张先生买的雨伞真好看，可是小一点。

The umbrellas Mr. Zhāng bought (is buying) are really good looking, but they are a bit smaller.

3. Wáng tàitai mǎide ditàn hěn hǎokàn.

王太太买的地毯很好看。

The carpets Mrs. Wáng bought (is buying) are really nice looking.

Cue

dà

大

big

Wáng tàitai mǎide ditàn hěn hǎokàn, kěshi dà yìdiǎn.

王太太买的地毯很好看，可是大一点。

The carpets Mrs. Wáng bought (is buying) are really beautiful, but they are a bit bigger.

4. Wōmen mǎide shūjiǎzi bù hǎokàn.

我们买的书架子不好看。

The bookcases we bought (are buying) aren't good looking.

Cue piányi
便宜
cheap

Wǒmen mǎide shūjiǎzi bù hàokàn, kěshi piányi yidiǎn.

我们买的书架子不好看，可是便宜一点。

The tables we bought (are buying) aren't good looking, but they are a bit cheaper.

5. Hú xiānsheng mǎide chábēi zhēn hàokàn.

胡先生买的茶杯真好看。

The tea cups Mr. Hú bought (is buying) are really good looking.

Cue guì
贵
expensive

Hú xiānsheng mǎide chábēi zhēn hàokàn, kěshi guì yidiǎn.

胡先生买的茶杯真好看，可是贵一点。

The tea cups Mr. Hú bought (is buying) are really beautiful, but they are a bit expensive.

6. Tā mǎide huāpíng bù hàokàn.

他/她买的花瓶不好看。

The vases he/she bought (is buying) aren't good looking.

Cue piányi
便宜
cheap

Tā mǎide huāpíng bù hàokàn, kěshi piányi yidiǎn.

他/她买的花瓶不好看，可是便宜一点。

The vases he/she bought (is buying) aren't good looking, but they are a bit cheaper.

7. Lǐ tàitai mǎide zhuōzi hěn hàokàn.

李太太买的桌子很好看。

The tables Mrs. Lǐ bought (is buying) are really good looking.

Cue guì

贵

expensive

Lǐ tàitai mǎide zhuōzi hěn hǎokàn, kěshi guì yidiǎn.

李太太买的桌子很好看，可是贵一点。

The tables Mrs. Lǐ bought (is buying) are really beautiful, but a bit expensive.

Expansion drill

1. Tāde pánziwǎn tài guì.

他/她的盘子碗太贵。

His/her dishes are too expensive.

Tāde nèixie pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guì.

他/她的那些盘子碗都不太贵。

All those dishes of his/her are not too expensive.

2. Tāde zhuōzi tài dà.

他/她的桌子太大。

His/her table is too big.

Tāde nèixie zhuōzi dōu bú tài dà.

他/她的那些桌子都不太大。

All those tables of his/her are not too big.

3. Wǒde yǐzi tài piányi.

我的椅子太便宜。

My chair is too cheap.

Wǒde nèixie yǐzi dōu bú tài piányi.

我的那些椅子都不太便宜。

All those chairs of mine are not too cheap.

4. Wáng xiānshengde dìtǎn tài guì.

王先生的地毯太贵。

Mr. Wáng's carpet is too expensive.

Wáng xiānshengde nèixie dìtǎn dōu bú tài guì.

王先生的那些地毯都不太贵。

All those Mr. Wáng's carpets are not too expensive.

5. Wáng tàitāide yǔsǎn tài hǎo.

王太太的雨伞太好。

Mrs. Wáng's umbrella is too good.

Wáng tàitāide nèixie yǔsǎn dōu bú tài hǎo.

王太太的那些雨伞都不太好。

All those Mrs. Wáng's umbrellas are not too good.

6. Hú tàitāide shūjiàzi tài xiǎo.

胡太太的书架子太小。

Mrs. Hú's bookcase is too small.

Hú tàitāide nèixie shūjiàzi dōu bú tài xiǎo.

胡太太的那些书架子都不太小。

All those Mrs. Hú's bookcases are not too small.

7. Tāde huāpíng tài hǎokàn.

他/她的花瓶太好看。

His/her vase is too good looking.

Tāde nèixie huāpíng dōu bú tài hǎokàn.

他/她的那些花瓶都不好看。

All those vases of his/her are not too good looking.

Expansion drill

1. Nǐde chábēi hěn hǎo.

你的茶杯很好。

Your teacup is very nice.

Nǐde zhèige chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

你的这个茶杯很好。是在什么地反复买的？

This teacup of yours is very nice. Where did you buy it?

2. Tāde pánzi hěn hǎo.

他/她的盘子很好。

Hi/her plate is very nice.

Tāde zhèige pánzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

他/她的这个盘子很好。是在什么地反复买的？

The plate of his/her is very nice. Where did he/she buy it?

3. Zhāng tóngzhide zhuōzi hěn hǎo.

张同志的桌子很好。

Comrade Zhāng's table is very nice.

Zhāng tóngzhide zhuōzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

张同志的桌子很好。是在什么地反复买的？

Comrade Zhāng's table is very nice. Where did he/she buy it? is very nice.

4. Wáng tóngzhide fǎnwǎn hěn hǎo.

王同志的饭碗很好。

Comrade Wáng's bowl is very nice.

Wáng tóngzhide zhèige fǎnwǎn hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

王同志的这个饭碗很好。是在什么地反复买的？

Comrade Wáng's bowl is very nice. Where did he/she buy it ?

5. Mǎ tóngzhide shūjiàzi hěn hǎo.

马同志的书架子很好。

Comrade Mǎ's bookcase is very nice.

Mǎ tóngzhide zhèige shūjiàzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

马同志的这个书架子很好。是在什么地反复买的？

Comrade Mǎ's bookcase is very nice. Where did he/she buy it ?

6. Lǐn tóngzhìde dìtǎn hěn hǎo.

林同志的地毯很好。

Comrade Lǐn's carpet is very nice.

Lǐn tóngzhìde zhège dìtǎn hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

林同志的这个地毯很好。是在什么地反复买的？

Comrade Lǐn's carpet is very nice. Where did he/she buy it ?

7. Lǐ tóngzhìde yǐzi hěn hǎo.

李同志的椅子很好。

Comrade Lǐ's chair is very nice.

Lǐ tóngzhìde zhège yǐzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

李同志的这个椅子很好。是在什么地反复买的？

Comrade Lǐ's chair is very nice. Where did he/she buy it ?

Unit 5

Reference List

1. A: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.
请你给我两张五块的。
Please give me two fives.
2. B: Máfán nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng shíkuàide.
麻烦你，我这儿有一张十块的。
Sorry to bother you,# have a ten here.
3. B: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ Huànhuàn.
请你给我换换。
Please change it for me.
4. C: Nín yào zěnmě huàn?
您要怎么换？
How do you want to change it?
B: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide ba.
请给我两张五块的吧。
How about giving me two fives, please.
- 5.^a B: Xièxie.
谢谢。
Thank you.
C: Bú kèqì.
不客气。
You're welcome.
6. D: Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?
你们受美金吗？
Do you accept U.S. currency?
E: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu.
对不起，我们不受。
I'm sorry, we don't.
7. D: Zài nǎr huàn ne? Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?
在那儿换呢？这人有没有银行？
Well, where do I change it? Is there a bank here?
E: Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nàr.
有。银行就在那儿。

8. D: There is. The bank is right over there.
Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr huàn qián?
请问，是不是在这儿换钱？
May I ask, is it there that I can change money?
F: Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn.
是，是在这儿换。
Yes, you change it here.
9. F: Nǐ yào huàn duōshao?
你要换多少？
How much do you want to change?
D: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
我这儿有一百块美金的旅行支票。
I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveller's checks here.
10. D: Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?
今天的牌价是多少？
What is today's exchange rate?
F: Yīkuài měijīn huàn yīkuài jiǔmáo liù Rénmínbì.
一块美金换一块九毛六人民币。
One U.S. dollar to one dollar and ninety-six cents in People's currency.
11. yíge diànshàn
一个电扇
one electric fan
12. yíge diànshì
一个电视
one television
13. yíge shōuyīnjī
一个收音机
one radio
14. yíge zhōng
一个钟
one clock
15. yíge shǒubiǎo
一个手表
one wristwatch

^aThis exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only

Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|
| bú kèqì | 不客气 | you're welcome |
| diànshàn | 电扇 | electric fan |
| diànshì | 电视 | television |
| huàn | 换 | to change, to exchange |
| lǚxíng | 旅行 | travel |
| lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng) | 旅行支票 (一张) | traveler's check |
| máfan nǐ | 麻烦你 | sorry to bother you |
| Měijīn | 美金 | United States currency |
| páijià | 牌价 | exchange rate |
| Rénmínbì | 人民币 | People's currency (RMB) |
| shòu | 受 | to accept, to receive |
| shǒubiǎo | 手表 | wristwatch |
| shōuyīnjī | 收音机 | radio |
| zěnmē | 怎么 | how |
| zhīpiào | 支票 | a check (e.g. banker's or personal) |
| zhōng | 钟 | clock |
| Yǒuyí Shāndiàn | 友货商店 | Friendship Department Store (in Běijīng) |

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: **Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.**
请你给我两张五块的。
Please give me two fives.

Liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide refers to two 5-dollar BILLS. The marker **-de** at the end of **wǔkuàide** indicates that the phrase modifies an understood noun. In another context, the noun might be a different one. If the speaker says **liǎngge wǔkuàide** in a store, the phrase might refer to two ITEMS, that is, two items that cost five dollars. In earlier units, similar uses of **-de** were translated as “ones”: **dàde**, “big ones.”

Notes on №2

2. B: **Máfan nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuaìde.**
麻烦你，我这儿有一张十块的。
Sorry to bother you, # have a ten here.

Máfan nǐ : is a verb meaning “bother,” or “annoy,” The expression **máfan nǐ** means “I’m bothering you.” It is translated In No. 2 as “Sorry to bother you.”

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuaìde : Word for word, this would be “I-here there-is one-sheet 10-dollar-things” or, a little more smoothly, “Here where I am, there is a 10-dollar bill.”

Notes on №3

3. B: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ Huànhuan.
 请你给我换换。
 Please change it for me.

Gěi wǒ: In No. 3 the verb **gěi** is used prepositionally to mean “for.” Prepositional verbs and their objects come before the main verb in a sentence. Notice that while **gěi wǒ** precedes the main verb in Chinese, “for me” follows the verb in English.

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| gěi wǒ | huànhuan |
| 给我 | 换换 |
| for me | change it |

| |
|---|
| Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nǐde nàiběn shū. |
| 请你给我看看你的那本书。 |
| Please let me look at that book of yours. |
| Tā gěi mèimei mǎile yīge diànshàn. |
| 他给妹妹买了一个电扇。 |
| He bought an electric fan for his younger sister. |
| Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ xiě nǐde dìzhǐ. |
| 请你给我写 你的地址。 |
| Please write your address for me. |

Huànhuan: The reduplication of **huàn** in No. 3 makes the request milder and more polite, (See Unit 3, notes on No. 1.)

Notes on №4

4. C: **Nín yào zěnmē huàn?**
您要怎么换？
How do you want to change it?
- B: **Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide ba.**
请给我两张五块的吧。
How about giving me two fives, please.

Zěnmē, “How,” “in what way”: In Chinese, adverbs precede verbs. Notice that the adverb **zěnmē** is placed immediately before the main verb **huàn**, while in English “how” begins the sentence.

Notes on №5

5. B: Xièxie.
 谢谢。
 Thank you.
- C: Bú kèqi.
 不客气。
 You're welcome.

Bú kèqi is an idiom meaning “don't be polite.” It is used like the English “You're welcome.” In English, you accept thanks; in Chinese, you modestly decline thanks.

Notes on №6-7

6. D: Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?
你们受美金吗？
Do you accept U.S. currency?
- E: Duibuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu.
对不起，我们不受。
I'm sorry, we don't.
7. D: Zài nǎr huàn ne? Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?
在那儿换呢？这人有没有银行？
Well, where do I change it? Is there a bank here?
- E: Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nàr.
有。银行就在那儿。
There is. The bank is right over there.

The marker **ne** at the end of *Zài nǎr huàn ne?* indicates that the question follows from the sentence before it. The marker **ne** is often used at the end a question which almost automatically follows the preceding sentence in a conversation: *Wǒ hǎo, nǐ ne?* OR *Zài nǎr huàn ne?* Normally, you do not use a sentence ending with **ne** to start a new conversation.

 **Note**

This use of **ne** is different from the use of **ne** to indicate ongoing action or a continuing state : *Tā xiànzài nián shū ne.* (See BIO, Unit 8, note on №3.)

Yǒu méiyǒu You have already learned one way to form a yes/no-choice question with the negative choice tacked onto the end of the sentence. The second question In exchange 7 illustrates a second way# the negative choice comes immediately after the affirmative choice. Both patterns ere common. Compare:

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--------|----------|---------|
| Zhèr | yǒu | | yínháng | méiyǒu? |
| 这儿 | 有 | | 银行 | 没有？ |
| Zhèr | yǒu | méiyǒu | yínháng? | |
| 这儿 | 有 | 没有 | 银行？ | |
| I there a bank here? | | | | |

Notes on №8

8. D: **Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr huàn qián?**
 请问，是不是在这儿换钱？
 May I ask, is it there that I can change money?
- F: **Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn.**
 是，是在这儿换。
 Yes, you change it here.

Shì bu shì is used to form a yes/no-choice question about something than the main verb of a sentence. In this case, the question is about the phrase **zài zhèr**. Here is a comparison between the Chinese and a literal English version of the yes/no-choice question:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Shì bu shì | zài zhèr huàn qián? |
| 是不是 | 在这儿换钱？ |
| Is it or isn't it | here that I change money? |

Notice that the affirmative choice in **Shì bu shì** has a tone, while the negative does not.

The answer to a **Shì bu shì** question starts with **shì** for “yes,” or **bú shì** for “no.”

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Shì zài zhèr huàn. |
| 是在这儿换。 |
| Is it here that you change it? |
| Bú shì zài zhèr huàn. |
| 不是在这儿换。 |
| It isn't here that you change it. |

In exchange 8, the **shì** for “yes” is emphasized and so has its tone:

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn. |
| 是，是在这儿换。 |
| Yes, it IS here that you change it. |

Notice that the place phrase **zài zhèr** precedes the main verb **huàn**. In Chinese, the order of phrases is TIME, PLACE, ACTION.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------------|
| Wǒ | qùnián | zài Jiāzhōu | nián shū. |
| 我 | 去年 | 在加州 | 念书。 |
| Last year I studied in California. | | | |
| Tā | xiànzài | zài yínháng | huàn qián ne. |
| 他 | 现在 | 在银行 | 换钱呢。 |
| He is changing money at the bank now. | | | |

Notes on №9

9. F: Nǐ yào huàn duōshao?
 你要换多少?
 How much do you want to change?
- D: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
 我这儿有一百块美金的旅行支票。
 I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveller's checks here.

Yībǎikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào: In this phrase the traveller's check, **lǚxíng zhīpiào** is being described as worth one hundred dollars in U.S. currency, **Yībǎikuài měijīn**. The amount of money is made into a descriptive phrase by the addition of the marker of modification **-de**.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| yībǎikuài měijīnde | lǚxíng zhīpiào |
| 一百块美金的 | 旅行支票 |
| which is worth \$100 U.S. | traveler's check |

Notes on №10

10. D: Jíntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?
今天的牌价是多少？
What is today's exchange rate?
- F: Yíkuài měijīn huàn yíkuài jiǔmáo liù Rénmínbì.
一块美金换一块九毛六人民币。
One U.S. dollar to one dollar and ninety-six cents in People's currency.

Huàn: In the second sentence of exchange 10, the verb **huàn** is used to equate amounts of money in two different currencies. The verb can be translated fairly literally as “can be exchanged for”: “One U#S_ dollar can be exchanged for one dollar and ninety-six cents in People’s currency.”

Rénmínbì: **Rénmínbì** means “people” and **bì** is the word for “currency.”

Rénmínbì (“sometimes abbreviated as RME) is the official name for PRC currency.

Drills

Response drill

1 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?
你要怎么换?
How do you want to change it?

Cue 5 ones

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng yíkuàide.
请你给我五张一块的。
Please give me five ones.

2 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?
你要怎么换?
How do you want to change it?

Cue 2 fives

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.
请你给我两张五块的。
Please give me two fives.

3 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?
你要怎么换?
How do you want to change it?

Cue 10 tens

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ shízhāng shíkuàide.
请你给我十张十块的。
Please give me ten tens.

4 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?
你要怎么换?
How do you want to change it?

Cue 4 ones

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng yíkuàide.

请你给我五张一块的。

Please give me five ones.

5 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?

你要怎么换？

How do you want to change it?

Cue 10 ones

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ shízhāng yíkuàide.

请你给我十张十块的。

Please give me ten ones.

6 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?

你要怎么换？

How do you want to change it?

Cue 5 tens

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng shíkuàide.

请你给我五张一块的。

Please give me five ones.

7 Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?

你要怎么换？

How do you want to change it?

Cue 2 fives

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.

请你给我两张五块的。

Please give me two fives.

Substitution drill

1 Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?

你们受美金吗？

Do you accept U.S. currency?

Cue

Dìyī Gōngsī

第一公司

First Company

Dìyī Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?

第一公司受美金吗？

Does the First Company accept U.S. currency?

2 Dìyī Gōngsī shōu měijīn ma?

第一公司受美金吗？

Does the First Company accept U.S. currency?

Cue

Jīnrì Gōngsī

今日公司

Today's company

Jīnrì Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?

今日公司受美金吗？

Does the Today's company accept U.S. currency?

3 Jīnrì Gōngsī shōu měijīn ma?

今日公司受美金吗？

Does the Today's company accept U.S. currency?

Cue

Yuǎndōng Gōngsī

遠東公司

Far East company

Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?

遠東公司受美金吗？

Does the Far East company accept U.S. currency?

4 Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shōu měijīn ma?

遠東公司受美金嗎？

Does the Far East company accept U.S. currency?

Cue

Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn

遠山大飯店

East mountain big Hotel

Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn ma?

遠山大飯店受美金嗎？

Does the East Mountain big Hotel accept U.S. currency?

5

Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn shōu měijīn ma?

遠山大飯店受美金嗎？

Does the East Mountain big Hotel accept U.S. currency?

Cue

Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn

國賓大飯店

Ambassador Hotel

Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn ma?

國賓大飯店受美金嗎？

Does the Ambassador Hotel accept U.S. currency?

6

Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn shōu měijīn ma?

國賓大飯店受美金嗎？

Does the Ambassador Hotel accept U.S. currency?

Cue

nǐmen zhèlǐ

你們這裡

here by you

Nǐmen zhèlǐ shōu Měijīn ma?

你們這裡受美金嗎？

Do you here accept U.S. currency?

Response drill

- 1 Duibuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn.
对不起，我们不受美金。
I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S. currency.

Cue nǎr
哪儿
there

Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?
请问，在哪儿可以换呢？
May I ask, where can I change it?

- 2 Duibuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn.
对不起，我们不受美金。
I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S. currency.

Cue yínháng
银行
bank

Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?
请问，在哪儿有没有银行？
May I ask, is there a bank here?

- 3 Duibuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Rénmínbì.
对不起，我们不受人民币。
I'm sorry, we don't accept people's currency.

Cue nǎr
哪儿
there

Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?
请问，在哪儿可以换呢？
May I ask, where can I change it?

- 4 Duibuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Táibì.

对不起，我们不受台币。

I'm sorry, we don't accept Taiwan dollars.

Cue yínháng
银行
bank

Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

请问，在哪儿有没有银行？

May I ask, is there a bank here?

5 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

对不起，我们不受旅行支票。

I'm sorry, we don't accept traveller's check.

Cue nǎr
哪儿
there

Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?

请问，在哪儿可以换呢？

May I ask, where can I change it?

6 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu zhīpiào.

对不起，我们不受支票。

I'm sorry, we don't accept checks.

Cue yínháng
银行
bank

Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?

请问，在哪儿有没有银行？

May I ask, is there a bank here?

7 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn zhīpiào.

对不起，我们不受美金支票。

I'm sorry, we don't accept American checks.

Cue nǎr

哪儿

there

Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?

请问，在哪儿可以换呢？

May I ask, where can I change it?

Substitution drill

1 Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这里换钱？

May I ask, is it here that I change money?

Cue

zhège yínháng

这个银行

this bank

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这个银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at this bank that I change money?

2 Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这个银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at this bank that I change money?

Cue

nǐmen zhèlǐ

你们这里

here at our place

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在你们这里换钱？

May I ask, is it here at your place that I change money?

3 Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在你们这里换钱？

May I ask, is it here at your place that I change money?

Cue

zhège yínháng

这个银行

this bank

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这个银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at this bank that I change money?

4 Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在这个银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at this bank that I change money?

Cue

Táiwān Yínháng

台湾银行

bank of Taiwan

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在台湾银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at the bank of Taiwan that I change money?

5

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn qián?

请问，是不是在台湾银行换钱？

May I ask, is it at the bank of Taiwan that I change money?

Cue

tā nàlǐ

他/她那里

there at his/her place

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài tā nàlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在他/她那里换钱？

May I ask, is it at his/her place that I change money?

6

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài tā nàlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在他/她那里换钱？

May I ask, is it at his/her place that I change money?

Cue

nǐmen zhèlǐ

你们这里

here at our place

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèlǐ huàn qián?

请问，是不是在你们这里换钱？

May I ask, is it here at your place that I change money?

Expansion drill

1 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 100

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有一百块美金的旅行支票。

I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

2 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 350

Wǒ zhèr yǒu sānbǎi wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有五十块美金的旅行支票。

I have three hundred fifty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

3 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 200

Wǒ zhèr yǒu liǎngbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有两百块美金的旅行支票。

I have two hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

4 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 70

Wǒ zhèr yǒu qīshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有七十快美金的旅行支票。

I have seventy U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

5 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 90

Wǒ zhèr yǒu jiǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有九十快美金的旅行支票。

I have ninety U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

6 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 840

Wǒ zhèr yǒu bābǎi sìshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有四十快美金的旅行支票。

I have height hundred forty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

7 Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有旅行支票。

I have traveler's checks here.

Cue 540

Wǒ zhèr yǒu wǔbǎi sìshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有四十快美金的旅行支票。

I have five hundred forty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.

Expansion drill

1 Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng shíkuài de Rénmínbì.

我这儿有一张十块的人民币。

I have one 10-dollar bill of People's currency here.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng shíkuài de Rénmínbì. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huán.

我这儿有一张十块的人民币。请你给我换换。

I have one 10-dollar bill of People's currency here. Please change it for me.

2 Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng wǔkuài de Rénmínbì.

我这儿有一张五块的人民币。

I have one 5-dollar bill of People's currency here.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng wǔkuài de Rénmínbì. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huán.

我这儿有一张五块的人民币。请你给我换换。

I have one 5-dollar bill of People's currency here. Please change it for me.

3 Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng wǔshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有一张五十块美金的旅行支票。

I have one-50 dollar of American traveler's check here.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng wǔshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huán.

我这儿有一张五十块美金的旅行支票。请你给我换换。

I have one-50 dollar of American traveler's check here. Please change it for me.

4 Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng èrshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有一张二十块美金的旅行支票。

I have one-20 dollar of American traveler's check here.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng èrshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huán.

我这儿有一张二十块美金的旅行支票。请你给我换换。

I have one-20 dollar of American traveler's check here. Please change it for me.

5 Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我这儿有一张一百块美金的旅行支票。

I have one-100 dollar of American traveler's check here.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yīzhāng yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huán.

我这儿有一张一百块美金的旅行支票。请你给我欢欢。

I have one-100 dollar of American traveler's check here. Please change it for me.

6 Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng, èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

他/她这儿有两张二十块旅行支票。

I have two-20 dollar of American traveler's check here.

Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

他/她这儿有两张二十块旅行支票。请你给我欢欢。

I have two-20 dollar of American traveler's check here. Please change it for me.

7 Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng, wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

他/她这儿有两张五十块旅行支票。

I have two-50 dollar of American traveler's check here.

Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

他/她这儿有两张五十块旅行支票。请你给我欢欢。

I have two-50 dollar of American traveler's check here. Please change it for me.

Transformation drill

- 1 Tā huàn duōshao qián?
他/她换多少钱?
How much money is he/she changing?

Cue want

Tā yào huàn duōshao qián?
他/她要换多少钱?
How much money does he want to change?

2. Tā huàn yībǎikuài Měijīn.
他/她换一百块美金。
He/she is changing one hundred U.S. dollars.

Cue did

Tā huànle yībǎikuài Měijīn.
他/她换了一百块美金。
He changed one hundred U.S. dollars.

3. Tā huàn yībǎikuài Měijīn.
他/她换一百块美金。
He/she is changing one hundred U.S. dollars.

Cue has done so far

Tā huànle yībǎikuài Měijīn le.
他/她换了一百块美金了。
He has changed one hundred U.S. dollars so far.

4. Tā huàn duōshao qián?
他/她换多少钱?
How much money is he/she changing?

Cue did

Tā huànle duōshao qián?

他/她换了多少钱？

How much money did he/she change?

5. Tā huàn wǔshikuài Měijīn.

他/她换五十块美金。

He/she is changing 50 U.S. dollars.

Cue want

Tā yào huàn wǔshikuài Měijīn.

他/她要换五十块美金。

He/she want to change 50 U.S. dollars.

6. Tā huàn sìshikuài Měijīn.

他/她换四十快美金。

He/she is changing 40 U.S. dollars.

Cue did

Tā huànle sìshikuài Měijīn.

他/她换了四十快美金。

He/she changed 40 dollars.

7. Tā huàn Měijīn.

他/她换美金。

He/she is changing U.S. currency.

Cue has done so far

Tā huànle Měijīn le.

他/她换了美金了。

He/she has change U.S. currency so far.

Response drill

Use **liáng-** for all your responses.

- 1 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue shōuyīnjī
收音机
radio

Tā mǎile liǎngge shōuyīnjī.
他/她买了两个收音机。
He/she bought two radios.

- 2 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue diànshì
电视
television

Tā mǎile liǎngge diànshì.
他/她买了两个电视。
He/she bought two televisions.

- 3 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue píngguǒ
苹果
apple

Tā mǎile liǎngge píngguǒ.
他/她买了两个苹果。
He/she bought two apples.

4 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue yǐzi
椅子
chair

Tā mǎile liǎngbǎ yǐzi.
他/她买了两把椅子。
He/she bought two chairs.

5 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue chábēi
茶杯
tea cup

Tā mǎile liǎngge chábēi.
他/她买了两个茶杯。
He/she bought two tea cups.

6 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue wǎn
碗
bowl

Tā mǎile liǎngge wǎn.
他/她买了两个碗。
He/she bought two bowls.

7 Tā mǎi shénme le?
他/她买什么了?
What did he buy?

Cue

zhuōzi

桌子

table

Tā mǎile liǎngzhāng zhuōzi.

他/她买了两张桌子。

He/she bought two tables.

Response drill

- 1 Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn zhèngzhìxué zài nǐ zhèlǐ ma?
请问，我的那本政治學在你这里吗？
May I ask, is that political science book of mine over by you?

Cue tā
他/她
his/her

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài tā nàlǐ.
不在我这里，在他/她那里。
It's not over by me; it's over by him/her.

- 2 Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn jīngjìxué zài nǐ zhèlǐ ma?
请问，我的那本經濟學在你这里吗？
May I ask, is that economics book of mine over by you?

Cue tā
他/她
his/her

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài tā nàlǐ.
不在我这里，在他/她那里。
It's not over by me; it's over there by him/her;

- 3 Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn Zhōngwén shū zài nǐ nàlǐ ma?
请问，我的那本中文書在你那里吗？
May I ask, is that Chinese book of mine over there by you?

Cue Wáng Tàitai
王太太
Mrs. Wáng

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài Wáng Tàitai nàlǐ.
不在我这里，在王太太那里。
It's not over by me; it's over by Mrs. Wáng.

- 4 Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn zázhi zài nǐ nàlǐ ma?

请问，我的那本杂志在你那里吗？

May I ask, is that magazine of mine over there by you?

Cue

Lǐ Xiānsheng

李先生

Mr. Lǐ

Bú zài tā nàlǐ, zài wǒ zhèlǐ.

不在他/她那里，在我这里。

It's not over there by him/her; it's over by me.

5

Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàfèn Zhōngwén bào zài nǐ zhèlǐ ma?

请问，我的哪分中文报在你这里吗？

May I ask, is that Chinese newspaper of mine over by you?

Cue

tā

他/她

his/her

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài tā nàlǐ.

不在我这里，在他/她那里。

It's not over by me; it's over there by him/her;

6

Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàzhāng Táiwān dìtú zài nǐ zhèlǐ ma?

请问，我的那张台湾地图在你这里吗？

May I ask, is that map of mine over by you?

Cue

tā

他/她

his/her

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài tā nàlǐ.

不在我这里，在他/她那里。

It's not over by me; it's over there by him/her;

7

Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàfèn Yīngwén bào zài nǐ nàlǐ ma?

请问，我的哪分英文报在你那里吗？

May I ask, is that English newspaper of mine over there by you?

Cue

Wǔ Xiǎojiě

吴小姐

Miss Wū

Bú zài wǒ zhèlǐ, zài Wū Xiǎojiě nàlǐ.

不在我这里，在吴小姐那里。

It's not over by me; it's over there by Mrs. Wū.

Unit 6

Reference List

1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kěyǐ huàn měijīn ma?
请问，你们这里可以换美金吗？
May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?
B: Duìbuqǐ, bù kěyǐ.
对不起，不可以。
I'm sorry, that's not possible.
2. A: Lǚxíng zhīpiào ne?
旅行支票呢？
How about traveler's checks?
B: Yě bù kěyǐ. Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
也不行。得在台湾银行换。
That's not possible either. You have to change them at the bank of Taiwan.
3. A: Yínháng shénme shíhòu kāi mén?
银行什么时候开门？
When does the bank open?
B: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.
九点钟开门。
It opens at nine o'clock.
4. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
几点钟关门？
What time does it close?
B: Sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén.
三点钟关门。
It closes at three o'clock.
5. A: Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? hái kěyǐ huàn ba?
现在几点钟？还可以换吗？
What time is it now? I may still change money, I suppose.
B: Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn bàn. hái kěyǐ huàn.
现在两点半。还可以换。
It's half past two now. You may still change money.
6. A: Wǒ yào huàn yídiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì yībǎikuài Měijīndè lǚxíng zhīpiào.
我要换一点台币。阿和是一百块旅行支票。
I want to change some money into Taiwan currency. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveller's checks.

- C: Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshíbākuài Tāibì.
好。一块美金换三十八块台币。
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan currency.
7. A: Zhè shì wǔzhāng èrhíkuaide lǚxíng zhǐpiào.
这是五张美金二十块的旅行支票。
Here are five 20-dollar traveller's checks.
- C: Qǐng nín děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái.
请您等一等。
Please, wait a moment. I'll be right back.
8. A: Wǒ yào diǎn xiǎo piàozi. Zhèzhāng yībǎikuàide qǐng nǐ gěi wo huàn huan, xíng bu xíng?
我要点小票子。这张一百块的请你给我换换，行不行？
I would like some small bills. Please change this 100-dollar bill for me. Would that be all right?
- C: Xíng. Gěi nǐ jiǔzhāng shíkuàide, liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.
行。给你九张十块的，两张五块的。
All right. I'll give you nine tens and two fives.
9. A: Máfán nǐ le.
麻烦你了。
Sorry to bother you.
- C: Méi shénme.
没什么。
It's nothing.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---|
| bàn | 半 | half |
| bànyè | 半夜 | midnight |
| děi | 得 | must |
| děng | 等 | to wait |
| děngyíděng | 等一等 | to wait a moment |
| -diǎn | -点 | counter for hours on the clock |
| gěi | 给 | for |
| guān | 关 | to close |
| guān mén | 关门 | to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business |
| jiàn | 见 | to meet |
| jǐdiǎn zhōng | 几点钟 | what hour, what time |
| jiù | 就 | immediately (with reference to time) |
| kāi | 开 | to open |
| kāi mén | 开门 | to open (for the business day); to open for business |
| kéyi | 可以 | may, can, to be permitted |
| mámahūhū | 马马虎虎 | so-so, fair |
| méi shénme | 门 | door |
| piàozi (yìzhāng) | 票子 (一张) | bills (currency) |
| shàngwǔ (shàngwu) | 上午 | forenoon, morning |
| Táibì | 台北 | Taiwan currency (NT\$) |
| wǎnshàng (wǎnshàng) | 晚上 | evening |
| xiàwǔ (xiàwu) | 下午 | afternoon |
| xíng | 行 | to be all right |
| yèli | 夜里 | night |
| zǎochen (zǎochén) | 早晨 | early morning |
| zǎoshàng (zǎoshàng) | 早上 | morning |
| zhōng | 中 | o'clock |
| zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu) | 中午 | noon |
| kāishǐ | 开始 | to start, to begin |
| yǒude shíhòu | 有的时候 | sometimes |
| -táng | 堂 | (counter for class periods) |

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kěyǐ huàn měijīn ma?
请问，你们这里可以换美金吗？
May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?
- B: Duìbuqǐ, bù kěyǐ.
对不起，不可以。
I'm sorry, that's not possible.

Kěyǐ is the auxiliary verb “may,” “can.” It is often used, to here, to say what is permitted by the rules of a particular organization. It is often best translated by the English word “can” rather than by “may.”

Like all auxiliary verbs, **kěyǐ** is a state verb and therefore can be made negative only with **bù**.

Nǐmen zhèlǐ is a place phrase acting as topic. The first sentence in exchange 1 could be translated more literally as “As for your place here, may one change American currency?”

Notes on №2

2. A: Lǚxíng zhīpiào ne?
旅行支票呢？
How about traveler's checks?
- B: Yě bù kěyǐ. Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
也不可以。得在台湾银行换。
That's not possible either. You have to change them at the bank of Taiwan.

Děi, “must,” “have to”: Unlike many other auxiliary verbs, **děi** cannot be made negative.¹ Also, it is not used in short answers or short question. For the question form of **děi**, it is wrong to say **děi bu děi**; instead, use **shì bu shì děi**, “is it (true) that... must” (or use **yòng bu yòng**, “Is it necessary to...”).

Děi is a colloquial northern Chinese word which is not necessarily used or understood in all parts of China. In particular, **děi** is heard infrequently in Taiwan. When speaking with Chinese who do not use **děi**, you may substitute an expression with a similar meaning. In many sentences, you can substitute **yào**, “should,” “must”; in other sentences, you can use **bìxū**, “must.”

¹To say “must not,” use **qiānwàn bié**, “by no means must”: **Nǐ qiānwàn bié qù**, “You must not go.” To say “need not,” use **bù bì** or **bù yòng**: **Nǐ bù bì qù**, “You need not (don't have to) go,” OR **Nǐ bù yòng lái**, “You need not (don't have to) come.”

Notes on №3-4

3. A: Yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén?
银行什么时候开门?
When does the bank open?
- B: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.
九点钟开门。
It opens at nine o'clock.
4. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
几点钟关门?
What time does it close?
- B: Sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén.
三点钟关门。
It closes at three o'clock.

Kāi mén, guān mén: The words **kāi** and **guān** mean “to open” and “to close.” **Mén** means “door.” In referring to business hours, **kāi** and **guān** are always followed by **mén**. The only exception is that **mén** may be omitted in a sentence if the word was included earlier in the conversation, as in the following example:

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Yínháng sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén. 银行三点钟关门。 | The bank closes at three o'clock. |
| Xiànzài yǐjīng guān le. 现在已经关了。 | It's already closed now. |

The phrases **kāi mén** and **guān mén** may also mean “to be open” and “to be closed.” That is, they may refer to states as well as to actions of opening and closing.²

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Yínháng hái kāi mén ba? 银行还开门吧? | The bank is still open, I suppose? |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

Jiǔdiǎn zhōng: The word for “clock” is **zhōng**, and **diǎn** (literally, “a dot”) is the counter for hours on the clock. In time expressions, **zhōng** corresponds to “o'clock.” As is the case for “o'clock” in English, **zhōng** may be omitted.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Jiǔdiǎn (zhōng). 九点 (种) 。 | It's nine (o'clock). |
|------------------------------|----------------------|

Jǐdiǎn zhōng: Notice that questions about clock time are formed with **jǐ**-, not with **duōshao**, since the answers involve small numbers.

²The phrase **guān mén** can also refer to going out of business.

Notes on №5

5. A: **Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? hái kěyǐ huàn ba?**
 现在几点钟？还可以换吧？
 What time is it now? I may still change money, I suppose.
- B: **Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn bàn. hái kěyǐ huàn.**
 现在两点半。还可以换。
 It's half past two now. You may still change money.

Ba is used in exchange 5 to mark a question expressing the speaker's supposition about the answer. Here is another example:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yínháng hái kāi mén ba? 银行还开门吧？ | The bank is still open, I suppose? OR The bank is still open, isn't it? |
|---|---|

Bàn: **Liǎngdiǎn bàn** may be translated as “half past two,” or “two-thirty.” Notice that, literally, the expression is “two dots half,” with the number **ban** after the counter **diǎn**. In Chinese, “two-thirty” may be said with or without **zhōng**:

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| liǎngdiǎn bàn 两点半 | OR | liǎngdiǎn bàn zhōng |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------------|

Notes on №6

6. A: **Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào.**
我要换一点台币。阿和是一百块旅行支票。
I want to change some money into Taiwan currency. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveller's checks.
- C: **Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshíbākuài Táibì.**
好。一块美金换三十八块台币。
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan currency.

Huàn Táibì: The verb **huàn** really means “to exchange, that is, to replace one thing with another. **Huàn** sets up an equivalence between the two items being exchanged but does not indicate the direction of the exchange (i.e., which item the speaker starts with and which he ends up with). In the middle of someone's stay in Taiwan, we assume that the phrase **huàn Táibì** refers to changing some money INTO Taiwan currency. At the end of a stay in Taiwan, we would guess that the phrase refers to changing money FROM Taiwan currency. Only the context indicates whether to translate **huàn** as “change into” or as “change from.”³

³The English verb “rent” is similar: The sentence “I want to rent an apartment” could mean either “I have an apartment to rent TO someone” or “I want to find an apartment to rent FROM someone.”

Notes on №7

7. A: Zhè shì wǔzhāng èrhikuàide lǚxíng zhǐpiào.
这是五张美金二十块的旅行支票。
Here are five 20-dollar traveller's checks.
- C: Qǐng nín děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái.
请您等一等。
Please, wait a moment. I'll be right back.

Děngyíděng is a reduplicated verb with a toneless **yī**, “one,” inserted. Notice that here the second **děng** keeps its tone. Compare this to the type of reduplication you saw in Unit 3: **kànkàn**, **kànyikan**. As you learned previously, reduplication has the effect of making the verb more tentative.

Jiù is used in the last sentence of exchange 7 to indicate how soon the action will happen: “immediately,” “right away.”

Lái: The last sentence in the exchange is said as the teller turns away from the counter to go to a desk behind it. In this context, the verb **lái** can be understood as “come back.”

Notes on №8-9

8. A: Wǒ yào diǎn xiǎo piàozi. Zhèzhāng yībǎikuàide qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huàn, xíng bu xíng?
我要点小票子。这张一百块的请你给我换换，行不行？
I would like some small bills. Please change this 100-dollar bill for me. Would that be all right?
- C: Xíng. Gěi nǐ jiǔzhāng shíkuàide, liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.
行。给你九张十块的，两张五块的。
All right. I'll give you nine tens and two fives.
9. A: Máfán nǐ le.
麻烦你了。
Sorry to bothered you.
- C: Méi shénme.
没什么。
It's nothing.

Méi shénme: A literal translation of this expression is “There isn’t anything,” presumably meaning “What I did wasn’t anything.”

Notes on Additional Vocabulary

| | | |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|
| zǎochen (zǎochén) | 早晨 | early morning |
| zǎoshang (zǎoshàng) | 早上 | morning |
| shàngwǔ (shàngwu) | 上午 | forenoon; morning |
| zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu) | 中午 | noon |
| xiàwǔ (xiàwu) | 下午 | afternoon |
| wǎnshang (wǎnshàng) | 晚上 | evening |
| yèli | 夜里 | night |
| hànyè | 寒夜 | midnight |
| jiàn | 见 | to meet |
| mámahūhū | 马马虎虎 | so-so, fair |

In Chinese, clock time is usually preceded by a time-of-day, or part-of-the-day, word; **zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng**, “seven o’clock in the morning.” Notice that the word order of elements in the Chinese phrase is the opposite of the English translation:

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| zǎoshang | bā diǎn zhōng |
| 早上 | 八点钟 |
| seven o’clock | in the morning |

Here are more examples of clock-time phrases;

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| zǎoshàng bādiǎn zhōng | 8:00 a.m. |
| 早上八点钟 | |
| shàngwǔ shídiǎn zhōng | 10:00 a.m. |
| 上午十点钟 | |
| xiàwǔ sìdiǎn bàn zhōng | 4:30 p.m. |
| 下午四点半中 | |
| wǎnshàng qīdiǎn bàn zhōng | 7:30 p.m. |
| 晚上七点半中 | |

Remember that **zhōng** may be left off. In short answers, however, the full form is usually used.

| Time of day words | Translations |
|-------------------|--|
| zǎochen | early morning |
| 早晨 | |
| zǎoshang | morning [general term] (full daylight until near noon) |
| 早上 | |

| Time of day words | Translations |
|-------------------|--|
| shàngwǔ 上午 | forenoon (normal working hours until noon) |
| zhōngwǔ 中午 | |
| xiàwǔ 下午 | afternoon (noon until the end of the business day) |
| wǎnshang 晚上 | |
| bànyè 半夜 | midnight |
| yèli 夜里 | |
| | night (until sunrise) |

The hours of **zǎoshang** and **shàngwǔ** overlap. Although **zǎoshang** can refer to the whole morning, **shàngwǔ** is often used instead when talking about the morning hours of the normal business day (9 a.m. [or perhaps 8 a.m.] until noon). Even in a business context, times before 8 a.m. are always referred to as **zǎoshang**.

Xiàwǔ ends and **wǎnshang** begins at the end of the business day, when a person returns home.

Wǎnshang in the city may last until as late as midnight, while in the country **yèli** may begin at 10 p.m.

Yèli sounds a bit old-fashioned to some speakers, who prefer to use **wǎnshang** for both “evening” and “tonight.” **Wǎnshang** is also used to mean “during the night” (i.e., during sleeping hours).

Jiàn, literally, “to see,” means “to meet (with someone),” “to see I someone)”

Zàijiàn. Good-bye. (See you again.)

Míngtiān jiàn, See you tomorrow.

Wǒmen kěyǐ jiùdiǎn zhōng jiān. We can meet at nine o’clock.

Mámahūhū, “so-so,” “fair,” “not so bad,” “not so good”: Literally, this word means “horse-horse-tiger-tiger.”

Jīntiān zěnmeyàng? How is it today?

Mámahūhū. So-so.

Drills

Substitution drill

Answer to the questions according to the cue.

1 Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，你们这里换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?

Cue

Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn

遠山大飯店

Yuánshān hotel

Qǐngwèn, Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，遠山大飯店可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at the Yuánshān Hotel?

2 Qǐngwèn, Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，遠山大飯店换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed the Yuánshān Hotel?

Cue

tāmen nàlǐ

他/她们那里

there

Qǐngwèn, tāmen nàlǐ kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，他/她们那里可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed there?

3 Qǐngwèn, tāmen nàlǐ kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，他/她们那里换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed there?

Cue

Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn

国宾大飯店

Ambassador Hotel

Qǐngwèn, Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，国宾大饭店可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at the Ambassador Hotel?

4 Qǐngwèn, Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，国宾大饭店换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at the Ambassador Hotel?

Cue zhège yínháng
这个银行
this bank

Qǐngwèn, zhège yínháng kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，这个音行可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at this bank?

5 Qǐngwèn, zhège yínháng kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，这个银行换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at this bank?

Cue nàge fàndiàn
那个饭店
that hotel

Qǐngwèn, nàge fàndiàn kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，那个饭店可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at that hotel?

6 Qǐngwèn, nàge fàndiàn kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，那个饭店换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at that hotel?

Cue nǐmen zhèlǐ
你们这里
here

Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，你们这里可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?

7 Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，你们这里换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?

Cue

Guóbin Dàfàndiàn

国宾大饭店

Ambassador Hotel

Qǐngwèn, Guóbin Dàfàndiàn kěyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?

请问，国宾大饭店可以换美金吗？

May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed at the Ambassador Hotel?

Transformation and Expansion drill

Give an answer according to the model.

- 1 Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
您得在台湾银行换。
You must change it at the Bank of Taiwan.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
好，我台湾银行在换。
Fine, I'll change it at the Bank of Taiwan.

- 2 Nín děi zài Yuànshān Dàfàndiàn huàn.
您得在远山大饭店换。
You must change it at the Yuànshān hotel.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Yuànshān Dàfàndiàn huàn.
好，我在远山大饭店换。
Fine, I'll change it at the Yuànshān hotel.

- 3 Nín děi zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.
您得在国宾大饭店换。
You must change it at the Ambassador Hotel.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.
好，我在国宾大饭店换。
Fine, I'll change it at the Ambassador Hotel.

- 4 Nín děi zài Měiguó Yínháng huàn.
您得在美国银行换。
You must change it at Bank of America.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Měiguó Yínháng huàn.
好，我在美国银行换。
Fine, I'll change it at the Bank of America.

- 5 Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
您得在台湾银行换。
You must change it at Bank of Taiwan.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.

好，我在台湾银行换。

Fine, I'll change it at the Bank of Taiwan.

6 Nín děi zài zhège yínháng huàn.

您得在这个银行换。

You must change it at this bank.

Hǎo, wǒ zài zhège yínháng huàn.

好，我在这个银行换。

Fine, I'll change it at this bank.

7 Nín děi zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.

您得在国宾大饭店换。

You must change it at the Ambassador Hotel.

Hǎo, wǒ zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.

好，我在国宾大饭店换。

Fine, I'll change it at the Ambassador Hotel.

Transformation drill

Answer according to the model.

1 Qǐngwèn, yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén?

请问，银行什么时候开门？

May I ask, when does the bank open?

Qǐngwèn, yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

请问，银行几点钟开门？

May I ask, at what time does the bank open?

2 Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī shénme shíhou guān mén?

请问，今日公司什么时候关门？

May I ask, when does the Today's company store close?

Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

请问，今日公司几点钟关门？

May I ask, at what time does the Today's company close?

3 Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shénme shíhou kāi mén?

请问，遠東公司什么时候开门？

May I ask, when does open?

Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

请问，遠東公司几点钟开门？

May I ask, at what time does the Far East company open?

4 Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī shénme shíhou kāi mén?

请问，第一公司什么时候开门？

May I ask, when does the First Company store open?

Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

请问，第一宫四几点钟开门？

May I ask, at what time does the First Company store open?

5 Qǐngwèn, Táiwān Yínháng shénme shíhou guān mén?

请问，台湾银行什么时候关门？

May I ask, when does close?

Qǐngwèn, Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

请问，台湾银行几点钟关门？

May I ask, at what time does the Bank of Taiwan close?

6 Qǐngwèn, yóuzhèngjú shénme shíhou kāi mén?

请问，邮政局什么时候开门？

May I ask, when does the post office open?

Qǐngwèn, yóuzhèngjú jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

请问，邮政局几点钟开门？

May I ask, at what time does the post office open?

7 Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī shénme shíhou guān mén?

请问，一公司什么时候关门？

May I ask, when does the First Company store close?

Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

请问，第一宫四几点钟关门？

May I ask, at what time does the First Company store close?

Response drill

Give affirmative response to all questions using **Duì le** and according to the model.

1 Nín yào huàn qián ma?

您要换钱吗？

Do you want to change money?

Cue

yínháng

银行

bank

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，银行几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does the bank open?

2 Nín yào mǎi dōngxi ma?

您要买东西吗？

Do you want to buy things?

Cue

Jīnrì Gōngsī

今日公司

Today's company store

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，今日公司几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does the Today's company store open?

3 Nín yào huàn qián ma?

您要换钱吗？

Do you want to change money?

Cue

Táiwān Yínháng

台湾银行

Bank of Taiwan

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，台湾银行几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does the bank of Taiwan open?

4 Nín yào mǎi yǔsǎn ma?

年要买雨伞吗？

Do you want to buy an umbrella?

Cue

Dìyī Gōngsī

第一宫四

First Company store

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，第一公司几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does First Company store open?

5 Nín yào mǎi pánziwǎn ma?

您要买盘子碗吗？

Do you want to buy dishes?

Cue

Yuǎndōng Gōngsī

远东公司

Far East company store

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，远东公司几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does Far East company store open?

6 Tā yào mǎi diànshì ma?

他/她要买电视吗？

Does he/she want to buy a television?

Cue

nàge gōngsī

那个东西

that company store

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, nàge gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问那个公司几点钟开门？，

Right. May I ask, at what time does that company store open?

7 Nín yào mǎi shōuyīnjī ma?

您要买收音机吗？

Do you want to buy a radio?

Cue

Jīnrì Gōngsī

今日公司

Today's company store

Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

对了。请问，今日公司几点钟开门？

Right. May I ask, at what time does the Today's company store open?

Expansion drill

Answer according to the model.

1 Hái kéyì huàn ma?

还可以换马？

May I still change it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì huàn ma?

现在几点钟？还可以换马？

What time is it now? May I still change it?

2 Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

还可以买吗？

May I still buy it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

现在几点钟？还可以买吗？

What time is it now? May I still buy it?

3 Hái kéyì huàn ma?

还可以换马？

May I still change it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì huàn ma?

现在几点钟？还可以换马？

What time is it now? May I still change it?

4 Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

还可以买吗？

May I still buy it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

现在几点钟？还可以买吗？

What time is it now? May I still buy it?

5 Hái kéyì huàn ma?

还可以换马？

May I still change it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì huàn ma?

现在几点钟？还可以换吗？

What time is it now? May I still change it?

6 Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

还可以买吗？

May I still buy it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

现在几点钟？还可以买吗？

What time is it now? May I still buy it?

7 Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

还可以买吗？

May I still buy it?

Xiānzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kéyì mǎi ma?

现在几点钟？还可以买吗？

What time is it now? May I still buy it?

Expansion drill

In your responses, assume that closing time is seven o'clock.

1 Xiànzài wǔdiǎn bàn.

现在五点半。

It's five-thirty.

Xiànzài wǔdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.

现在五点半，还没关门。

It's five-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

2 Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn.

现在七点半。

It's seven-thirty

Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn, yǐjīng guān mén le.

现在七点半，还没关门。

It's seven-thirty; they have already closed.

3 Xiànzài liùdiǎn zhōng.

现在六点半。

It's six-thirty.

Xiànzài liùdiǎn zhōng, hái méi guān mén.

现在六点半，还没关门。

It's six-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

4 Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn.

现在七点半。

It's seven-thirty.

Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn, yǐjīng guān mén le.

现在七点半，还没关门。

It's seven-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

5 Xiànzài sìdiǎn bàn.

现在四点半。

It's four-thirty.

Xiànzài sìdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.

现在四点半，还没关门。

It's six-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

6. Xiànzài bādiǎn zhōng.

现在八点半。

It's eight-thirty.

Xiànzài bādiǎn zhōng, yǐjīng guān mén le.

现在八点半，还没关门。

It's eight-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

7. Xiànzài liùdiǎn bàn.

现在六点半。

It's six-thirty.

Xiànzài liùdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.

现在六点半，还没关门。

It's six-thirty; they haven't closed yet.

Expansion drill

Give a statement according to the cue.

1 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 100

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì yìbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是一百块美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

2 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 20

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是二十块美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are twenty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

3 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 40

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì sìshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是四十快美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are forty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

4 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 30

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì sānshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是三十快美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are thirty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

5 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 50

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是五十块美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are fifty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

6 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 70

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì qīshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是其快美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are seventy U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

7 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.

我要换一点台币。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.

Cue 80

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì bāshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点台币。这是八十快美金的旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency. Here are eighty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Expansion drill

Answer to all questions according to the cue.

1 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.

我要换一点儿人民币。

I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue

yībǎi

一百

100

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Zhè shì yìbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点儿人民币。这是一百块旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into People's currency. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.

我要换一点儿人民币。

I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue

yībǎi

一百

100

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?

我要换一点儿人民币。今天牌价是多少？

I want to change a little money into People's currency. What is today's exchange rate?

2 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.

我要换一点儿人民币。

I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue

èrshí

二十

20

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Zhè shì èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

我要换一点儿人民币。这是二十块旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into People's currency. Here are twenty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

3 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
我要换一点儿人民币。
I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue páijià
牌价
exchange rate

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?
我要换一点儿人民币。今天牌价是多少？
I want to change a little money into People's currency. What is today's exchange rate?

4 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
我要换一点儿人民币。
I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue liùshí
六十
60

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Zhè shì liùshíkuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
我要换一点儿人民币。这是六十快旅行支票。
I want to change a little money into People's currency. Here are sixty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

5 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
我要换一点儿人民币。
I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue páijià
牌价
exchange rate

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?
我要换一点儿人民币。今天牌价是多少？
I want to change a little money into People's currency. What is today's exchange rate?

6 Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
我要换一点儿人民币。
I want to change a little money into People's currency.

Cue

bāshí

八十

80

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Zhè shì bāshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpào.

我要换一点儿人民币。这是八十快旅行支票。

I want to change a little money into People's currency. Here are eighty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Expansion drill

Transform the sentence according to the cue.

1 Zhèi shì wǔzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是五张旅行支票。

Here are five traveler's checks.

Cue 20

Zhèi shì wǔzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是五张美金的旅行支票。

Here are give 20-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

2 Nèi shì liǎngzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是两张旅行支票。

There, are two traveler's checks.

Cue 10

Nèi shì liǎngzhāng shíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是两张美金的旅行支票。

There, are give 10-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

3 Zhèi shì yīzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是一张旅行支票。

Here is one traveler's checks.

Cue 100

Zhèi shì yīzhāng yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是一张美金的旅行支票。

Here are give 100-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

4 Zhèi shì sānzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是三张旅行支票。

Here are three traveler's checks.

Cue 20

Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是三张美金的旅行支票。

Here are give 20-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

5 Nèi shì sìzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是四张旅行支票。

There, are four traveler's checks.

Cue 50

Nèi shì sìzhāng wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是四张美金的旅行支票。

There, are give 50-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

6 Nèi shì liùzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是六张旅行支票。

There, are six traveler's checks.

Cue 10

Nèi shì liùzhāng shíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

那是六张美金的旅行支票。

There, are give 10-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

7 Zhèi shì sānzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是三张旅行支票。

Here are three traveler's checks.

Cue 20

Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是三张美金的旅行支票。

Here are give 20-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.

Expansion drill

Transform the statement according to the model.

1 Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.

我要点儿小票子。

I want some small bills.

Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.

我要点儿小票子。请你给我换换。

I want some small bills. Please change this for me.

2 Zhè shì èrshíkuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

只是二十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 20 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Zhè shì èrshíkuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.

这是二十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 20 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks. Please change this for me.

3 Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.

我要点儿小票子。

I want some small bills.

Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.

我要点儿小票子。请你给我换换。

I want some small bills. Please change this for me.

4 Zhè shì yībǎikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是一百块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 100 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Zhè shì yībǎikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.

这是一百块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 100 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks. Please change this for me.

5 Zhè shì wǔshíkuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是五十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 50 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Zhèi shì wǔshikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

这是五十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 50 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks. Please change this for me.

6 Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.

我要点儿小票子。

I want some small bills.

Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

我要点儿小票子。请你给我换换。

I want some small bills. Please change this for me.

7 Zhèi shì èrshikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

这是二十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 20 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Zhèi shì èrshikuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

这是二十块美金的旅行支票。

Here are 20 U.S. dollars in traveler's checks. Please change this for me.

Expansion drill

Expand the statement according to the cue.

1. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

èrshí

二十

20

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Zhè shì èrshíkuài měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. Here are twenty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

2. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

xiǎo piàozǐ

小票子

small bills

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozǐ.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. I want some small bills.

3. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

páijià

牌价

exchange rate

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. What is today's exchange rate?

4. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

yībǎi

一百

100

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Zhè shì yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

5. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

xiǎo piàozi

小票子

small bills

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. I want some small bills.

6. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

páijià

牌价

exchange rate

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. What is today's exchange rate?

7. Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huàn huàn.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me.

Cue

wǔshí

五十

50

Qǐng nín gěi wǒ huànhuan. Zhè shì wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

请你给我换换。

Please change this for me. Here are fifty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.

Expansion drill

Transform the statement according to the cue.

1 Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

At what time does the bank open?

Cue

shàngwǔ

上午

in the morning

Yínháng shàngwǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

银行上午几点钟开门？

At what time in the morning does the bank open?

2 Yóuzhèngjú bādiǎn bàn kāi mén.

At what time does the post office open?

Cue

zǎoshang

早上

early morning

Yóuzhèngjú zǎoshang bādiǎn bàn kāi mén.

邮政局早上八点半开门。

The post office opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.'

3 Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

At what time does the bank close?

Cue

xiàwǔ

下午

in the afternoon

Yínháng xiàwǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

银行下午几点钟关门？

At what time in the afternoon does the bank close?

4 Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

At what time does the Far East company store open?

Cue

zǎoshang

早上

early morning

Yuǎndōng Gōngsī zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

远东公司早上几点钟开门？

At what time early morning does the Far East company store open?

5

Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

At what time does the First Company store close?

Cue

wǎnshang

晚上

in the evening

Dìyī Gōngsī wǎnshang jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

第一公司晚上几点钟关门？

At what time in the evening does the First Company store close?

6

Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

At what time does the Bank of Taiwan open?

Cue

zǎoshang

早上

early morning

Táiwān Yínháng zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

台湾银行早上几点钟开门？

At what time early morning does the Bank of Taiwan open?

7

Táiwān Yínháng sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén?

At what time does the Bank of Taiwan close?

Cue

xiàwǔ

下午

in the evening

Táiwān Yínháng xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén?

台湾银行下午几点钟关门？

At what time in the afternoon does the Bank of Taiwan close?

Response drill

Answer to the questions according to the cue.

- 1 Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
银行几点钟开门?
At what time does the bank open?

Cue 9 a.m.

Yínháng shàngwǔ jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.
银行上午九点钟开门。
The bank opens at nine o'clock in the morning.

- 2 Yóuzhèngjú jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
有真据几点钟关门?
At what time does the post office close?

Cue 5 p.m.

Yóuzhèngjú xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn zhōng guān mén.
有真据下午五点钟关门。
The post office closes at 5 o'clock p.m.

- 3 Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
远东公司几点钟关门?
At what time does Far East Company store close?

Cue 10 p.m.

Yuǎndōng Gōngsī wǎnshàng shídiǎn zhōng guān mén.
远东公司晚上十点钟关门。
The Far East company store closes at 10 o'clock p.m.

- 4 Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
今日公司几点钟开门?
At what time does Today's Company store open?

Cue 8 a.m.

Jīnrì Gōngsī zǎoshàng bādiǎn zhōng kāi mén.

今日公司早上八点中开门。

The Far East company store opens at 8 o'clock a.m.

5 *Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?*

台湾银行几点钟开门？

At what time does Bank of Taiwan open?

Cue 9 a.m.

Táiwān Yínháng zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.

台湾银行早上九点钟开门。

The Bank of Taiwan opens at 9 o'clock a.m.

6 *Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?*

第一公司几点钟关门？

At what time does the First Company store close?

Cue 10 p.m.

Dìyī Gōngsī wǎnshang shídiǎn zhōng guān mén.

第一公司晚上十点钟关门。

The First Company store closes at 10 o'clock p.m.

7 *Nàge yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?*

那个银行几点钟关门？

At what time does that bank close?

Cue 3 p.m.

Nàge yínháng xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén.

那个银行下午三点钟关门。

That bank closes at 3 o'clock p.m.

