

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 3: MONEY

MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency 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 communication-based 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.

PREFACE

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ting-chih 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 Tsao 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, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

CONTENTS

Preface	iii
MODULE 3: MONEY	
Objectives	1
Target Lists	2
UNIT 1	
Reference List	8
Vocabulary	10
Reference Notes	11
Topic and comment	
Yes/no-choice questions	
Asking and giving prices	
The counters "volume," "copy," "sheet," "piece," "stick"	
Prices	
Drills	19
UNIT 2	
Reference List	26
Vocabulary	28
Reference Notes	29
"Some," <u>diǎn(r)</u>	
Imperatives and polite imperatives	
Nominalized adjectival verbs (<u>dāde</u> , <u>xiǎode</u>)	
More on counters	
More on prices	
Drills	35
UNIT 3	
Reference List	40
Vocabulary	42
Reference Notes	43
Reduplicated verbs (<u>kānkān</u>)	
"Or" questions with <u>hǎishi</u>	
Sentences with objects and <u>dōu</u>	
Adjectival verbs and comparison	
The marker <u>ba</u> for tentative statements and requests	
Colors	
Vocabulary Booster (Colors)	50
Drills	51
UNIT 4	
Reference List	57
Vocabulary	59
Reference Notes	60
The plural counter <u>-xie</u> *	
Time words in topic position	
Completion <u>le</u> in sentences with counted objects	
Modifying phrases with <u>de</u>	

Vocabulary Booster (Things in a Classroom)	66
Drills	67
UNIT 5	
Reference List	75
Vocabulary	76
Reference Notes	77
Money denominations	
The prepositional verb <u>gěi</u>	
More on the marker <u>ne</u>	
Focusing the question with <u>shì bu shi</u>	
Drills	82
UNIT 6	
Reference List	87
Vocabulary	89
Reference Notes	90
Clock time	
<u>Ba</u> in questions	
Time-of-day words	
Drills	96

MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

Objectives	104
Map of Běijīng	105
Map of Taipei	106
Target Lists	107
UNIT 1	
Reference List	113
Maps for C-1 Tape	115
Vocabulary	116
Reference Notes	117
The prepositional verbs <u>dào</u> , "to"; <u>cóng</u> , "from";	
<u>wàng</u> , "towards"; and <u>xiàng</u> , "towards"	
Directions for "ahead," "left," and "right"	
Completion <u>le</u> in future contexts	
<u>Zài</u> meaning "then"	
Drills	124
UNIT 2	
Reference List	131
Maps for C-1 Tape	133
Vocabulary	134
Reference Notes	136
The four directions	
Place words with <u>-biānr</u>	
Location words and the verbs <u>shì</u> , <u>yǒu</u> , and <u>zài</u>	
"Before" and "after"	

Vocabulary Booster (Things in Nature)	146
Drills	148
UNIT 3	
Reference List	156
Maps for C-1 Tape	158
Vocabulary	159
Reference Notes	161
The prepositional verbs <u>lí</u> , "apart from," and	
<u>cháo</u> , "towards"	
Compound verbs of direction with <u>lái</u> and <u>qù</u>	
The marker <u>-zhe</u>	
Drills	168
UNIT 4	
Reference List	175
Vocabulary	177
Reference Notes	178
The prepositional verb <u>zuò</u> , "by"	
Compound verbs of result	
Directions inside a building	
Vocabulary Booster (Buildings and Institutions)	184
Drills	186
UNIT 5	
Reference List	193
Maps for C-1 Tape	195
Vocabulary	196
Reference Notes	197
Addresses	
<u>Zài</u> meaning "more," "again"	
Drills	205

MODULE 3: MONEY

The Money Module (MON) will provide you with the skills needed to exchange money, 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 purchase, 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.
Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèli. | I would like to buy an English-language newspaper.
Fine. They're right here. |
| 2. Zhège bào duōshao qián?
Zhège bào wǔkuài qián yīfèn. | How much is this newspaper?
This newspaper is five dollars a copy. |
| 3. Zhèli yǒu Měiguó zázhi meiyou?
Zhèli méiyou Měiguó zázhi. | Are there any American magazines here?
There aren't any American magazines here. |
| 4. Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó shū bu mai?
Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài. | Do you sell American books here?
I'm sorry, we don't sell American books. |
| 5. Bào, zázhi, yìgòng duōshao qián?
Yìgòng sānshiwǔkuài qián. | How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether?
Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars. |
| 6. Zhè liǎngzhāng dìtú duōshao qián?
Sānshìèrkuài qián. | How much are these two maps?
Thirty-two dollars. |
| 7. Zhège duōshao qián?
Sānshikuài qián yīběn.
Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīběn. | How much is this one?
Thirty dollars a copy.
Fine, I'll buy one. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. yīfèn(r) bàozhǐ | one newspaper |
| 9. yìzhǐ bǐ | one pen |
| 10. yìzhāng zhǐ | one piece of paper |
| 11. yīběn zìdiǎn | one dictionary |
| 12. Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn | Chinese-English dictionary |
| 13. Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn | English-Chinese dictionary |
| 14. huàxué | chemistry |
| 15. shùxué | mathematics |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Zhèige diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn?
Bāmáo qián yìjīn.
Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngjīn. | How much is this kind of pastry per catty?
Eighty cents a catty.
Please give me two catties. |
| 2. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
Wǒ bú yào shenme le. | What else do you want?
I don't want anything else. |
| 3. Qìshuǐ duōshao qián yìpíng?
Liǎngmáo wǔ. | How much per bottle is the soda?
Twenty-five cents. |
| 4. Zhèi shì sānkuài qián.
Zhǎo ni liùmáo wǔfēn qián.
Xièxie. Zàijiàn. | Here's three dollars.
Here's sixty-five cents (in) change.
Thank you. Good-bye. |
| 5. Nèige dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?
Dàde sīmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.
Qǐng gěi wo sānjīn nèige xiǎode.
Hǎo. Sānjīn yīkuài líng wǔ. | How much are those large apples?
The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.
Please give me three catties of those small ones.
Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 6. júzi | oranges, tangerines |
| 7. píjiǔ | beer |
| 8. yīkuài fēizào | one bar of soap |
| 9. zuò mǎimai | to do business |
| 10. dāren | adult |
| 11. xiǎoháizi | child |

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkan nèige huāpíng.
Nèige? Zhèige lánde háishi zhèige hóngde?
Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkan, hǎo ma? | Please give me that vase to look at.
Which one? This blue one or this red one?
Give me both of them to look at. All right? |
| 2. Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nèige hǎo?
Sīmǎ Xīn hǎo. | Which of these two students is better?
Sīmǎ Xīn is better. |
| 3. Nèige hóng huāpíng zhēn hǎokàn. Nín yǒu dà yīdiǎnrde ma?
Yǒu. Nǐ kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng?
Hěn hǎo. Hǎo, qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba. | That red vase is really beautiful. Do you have one a little larger?
We do. What do you think of this one?
It's very nice. Okay, how about giving me two, please. |
| 4. Nèige lánde tài guǐ le. Wǒ yào hóngde. Hóngde piányi. | That blue one is too expensive. I want the red one. The red one is cheaper. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. bái | to be white |
| 6. hēi | to be black |
| 7. huáng | to be yellow, to be brown |
| 8. lǜ | to be green |
| 9. jiù | to be old, to be used, to be worn |
| 10. xīn | to be new |
| 11. gāo | to be tall |
| 12. ǎi | to be short (of stature) |
| 13. gāoxìng | to be happy |
| 14. nánkàn | to be ugly |
| 15. yìbǎ yǔsǎn | one umbrella |
| 16. kàn | to read, to look at, to visit |

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Wǒmen jiālǐde dōngxi, yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào. | Some of our household things have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet. |
| 2. Tāmen màide pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn. Kěshi guì yìdiǎn. | Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful. But they are a little expensive. |
| 3. Wǒ màide nàxiē pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guì. Guìde wǒ méi mǎi. | All those dishes I bought were not too expensive. I didn't buy the expensive ones. |
| 4. Nín mǎi shénme le?
Wǒ mǎi pánziwǎn le. | What did you buy?
I bought dishes. |
| 5. Nín mǎile duōshao pánziwǎn?
Wǒ mǎile shíge dà pánzi. | How many dishes did you buy?
I bought ten large plates. |
| 6. Nǐde fānwǎn shì shénme yánsède?
Shì lánde.
Wǒ yě xǐhuan lánde. | What color are your rice bowls?
They're blue ones.
I like blue ones too. |
| 7. Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
Shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide. | This teacup of yours is very nice. Where was it bought?
It was bought at the First Company. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 8. yíge bīngxiāng | one refrigerator |
| 9. yízhāng dītǎn | one rug |
| 10. yíge shūjiàzi | one bookcase |
| 11. yìbǎ yǐzi | one chair |
| 12. yízhāng zhuōzi | one table |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mǎfa' nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu yìbǎikuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn. huān. | Sorry to bother you. I have one
hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's
checks here. Please change it
for me. |
| 2. Nǐ yào wǎnse huàn?
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔ-
kuàide bā. | How do you want to change it?
How about giving me two fives,
please. |
| 3. Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?
Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn. | Do you accept U.S. currency?
I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S.
currency. |
| 4. Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?
Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nǎr. | Is there a bank here?
There is. The bank is right over
there. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr
huàn qián?
Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn. | May I ask, is it here that I change
money?
Yes, you change it here. |
| 6. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?
Jīntiānde páijià shì yíkuài
Měijīn huàn yíkuài jiǔmáo liǔ
Rénmínbì. | What is today's exchange rate?
Today's exchange rate is one U.S.
dollar to one dollar and ninety-
six cents in People's currency. |
| 7. Xièxie.
Bú kèqǐ. | Thank you.
You're welcome. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 8. yíge diànshàn | one electric fan |
| 9. yíge diànshì | one television |
| 10. yíge shōuyīnjī | one radio |
| 11. yíge zhōng | one clock |
| 12. yíge shǒubiǎo | one wristwatch |

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nǐmen zhèli kéyǐ huàn Měijīn ma?
Dùbuqǐ, bù kéyǐ. Nǐn děi zài
Táiwān Yínháng huàn. | Can U.S. currency be changed here?
I'm sorry, that's not possible. You
must change it at the Bank of
Taiwan. |
| 2. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén,
jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén, sāndiǎn
bàn guān mén. | What time does the bank open,
and what time does it close?
It opens at nine o'clock and closes
at three-thirty. |
| 3. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.
Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshí-
bākuài Táibì. | I want to change some money into
Taiwan currency.
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is
thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan
currency. |
| 4. Qǐng ni děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái. | Please wait a moment. I'll be right
back. |
| 5. Qǐng gěi wǒ diǎn xiǎo piàozi,
xǐng bu xǐng? | Please give me some small bills.
Would that be all right? |
| 6. Méi shenme. | It's nothing. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 7. zǎochen (zǎochén) | early morning |
| 8. zǎoshang (zǎoshàng) | morning |
| 9. shàngwǔ (shàngwǔ) | forenoon, morning |
| 10. zhōngwǔ (zhōngwǔ) | noon |
| 11. xiàwǔ (xiàwǔ) | afternoon |
| 12. wǎnshang (wǎnshàng) | evening |
| 13. yèli | night |
| 14. bàn yè | midnight |
| 15. jiàn | to meet |
| 16. má má hū hū | so-so, fair |

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma? | Are there any English-language newspapers here? |
| B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. | Yes. They're right over there. |
| 2. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào mei-you? | Are there any English-language newspapers here? |
| B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. | Yes. They're right over there. |
| 3. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. | I would like to buy an English-language newspaper. |
| B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèli. | Fine. They're right here. |
| 4. A: Zhège duōshao qián? | How much is this one? |
| B: Wǔkuài qián. | Five dollars. |
| 5. A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián? | How much is the Chinese-language newspaper? |
| B: Sānkuài qián yīfèn. | Three dollars a copy. |
| 6. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zázhi bu mai? | Do you sell American magazines here? |
| B: Mài. Wǒmen zhèli mài. | Yes, we sell them here. |
| 7. A: Zhège duōshao qián? | How much is this one? |
| B: Sānshikuài qián yīběn. | Thirty dollars a copy. |
| A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīběn. | Fine, I'll buy one. |
| 8. A: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyou? | Do you have any American books here? |
| B: Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài. | I'm sorry, we don't sell American books here. |
| 9. A: Bào, zázhi, yíòng duōshao qián? | How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether? |
| B: Bào wǔkuài, zázhi sānshikuài. | The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars. |
| B: Yíòng sānshiwǔkuài qián. | Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars. |

10. A: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài dìtú bu mai? Do you sell maps here?
B: Mài. Zài nàlǐ. We do. They're over there.
11. B: Nǐn xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú? What kind of map would you like to buy?
A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú. I would like to buy a map of Taipei.
12. A: Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú duōshao qián? How much is this map of Taipei?
B: Shíèrkuài qián. Twelve dollars.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

13. yīfèn(r) bàozhǐ one newspaper
14. yìzhī bǐ one pen
15. yìzhāng zhǐ one piece of paper
16. yìběn zìdiǎn one dictionary
17. Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn Chinese-English dictionary
18. Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn English-Chinese dictionary
19. huàxué chemistry
20. shùxué mathematics

VOCABULARY

bào (yí fèn)	newspaper
bàozhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper
-běn	volume
bǐ (yì zhī)	pen
dìtú (yì zhāng)	map
duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry
duōshao	how much, how many
-fèn(r)	copy (counter for magazine or newspaper)
Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	Chinese-English dictionary
huàxué	chemistry
jiù	right, exactly (with ref- erence to space)
-kuài	dollar (in context)
mǎi	to buy
mài	to sell
qián	money
shū (yì běn)	book
shùxué	mathematics
xiǎng	to want to
xiǎngyixiǎng	to think it over
yìgòng	altogether
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	English-Chinese dictionary
zázhì (yì běn)	magazine
-zhāng	(counter for flat things-- tables, paper, pictures, etc.)
zhǐ (yì zhāng)	paper
-zhī	(counter for straight, sticklike objects)
zìdiǎn (yì běn)	dictionary

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma? Are there any English-language newspapers here?
 B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàlǐ. Yes. They're right over there.

Notes on No. 1

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 relationship 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.
(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. He has a pen; he doesn't have paper.
 (literally, "Pen he has; paper he doesn't.")
- A: Nǐ shì nǎr? Where are you calling from?
 B: Wǒ shì Táiwān Dàxué. Taiwan University.
- Zhèzhāng dìtú mǎi shíkuài qián. 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 simple 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're right over there": 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/at/on."

2. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu? Are there any English-language newspapers here?
B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàlǐ. Yes. They're right over there.

Notes on No. 2

Yǒu...meiyǒu: 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:

Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyǒu?

Are there any English-language newspapers 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 students. (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.

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

Often a syllable will not sound 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.



3. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. I would like to buy an English-language newspaper.
 B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèli. Fine. They're right here.

Note on No. 3

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. | 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. | I think he is planning to leave tomorrow. |
| Wǒ hěn xiǎng niàn shū. | I very much want to study. |
| Wǒ bú tài xiǎng qù. | I don't want to go very much. [<u>Tài</u> , meaning "too," "excessively," appears in Unit 3.] |

4. A: Zhège duōshao qián? How much is this one?
 B: Wūkuài qián. Five dollars.

Notes on No. 4

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

Zhège		duōshao qián?
(This one	is	how much money?)

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

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

5. A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián? How much is the Chinese-language newspaper?
 B: Sānkuài qián yí fèn. Three dollars a copy.

Notes on No. 5

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 a 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."

Yí fèn: In Chinese, when you talk about the unit price of an item, the unit is a counter. Notice that yí fèn comes at the end of the sentence, just as "a copy" does in English.

6. A: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài Měiguó zāzhì bu mai? Do you sell American magazines here?
 B: Mài. Wǒmen zhèlǐ mài. Yes, we sell them here.

Notes on No. 6

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 store, 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 meiyǒu?

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's house.

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

7. A: Zhège duōshao qián?

How much is this one?

B: Sānshíkuài qián yìběn.

Thirty dollars a copy.

A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yìběn.

Fine, I'll buy one.

Note on No. 7

The counter -běn, "volume," "copy," is used for both books and magazines.

8. A: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?

Do you have any American books here?

B: Duǐbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài.

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

Notes on No. 8

Duǐbuqǐ 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 elements is topic, subject, verb. Some speakers of English use this same word order. Compare:

Měiguó shū	wǒmen	bú mài.
(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.

9. A: Bào, zázhi, yígòng duōshao qián? How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether?
 B: Bào wǔkuài, zázhi sānshikuài. The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars.
 B: Yígòng sānshiwǔkuài qián. Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars.

Notes on No. 9

Yígòng, "altogether": In totaling something up, the items being totaled begin the sentence, in topic position, and are followed by the adverb yígòng.

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

10. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài dìtú bu mai? Do you sell maps here?
 B: Mài. Zài nǎli. We do. They're over there.
11. B: Nín xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú? What kind of map would you like to buy?
 A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú. I would like to buy a map of Taipei.

Notes on No. 11

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 simply as "a map of Taipei."

12. A: Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú How much is this map of Taipei?
 duōshao qián?
 B: Shíèrkuài qián. Twelve dollars.

Note on No. 12

Zhèzhāng dìtú: Compare the two phrases which follow.

zhè		-zhāng	dìtú	(this map)
zhè	liǎng	-zhāng	dìtú	(these two maps)

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."

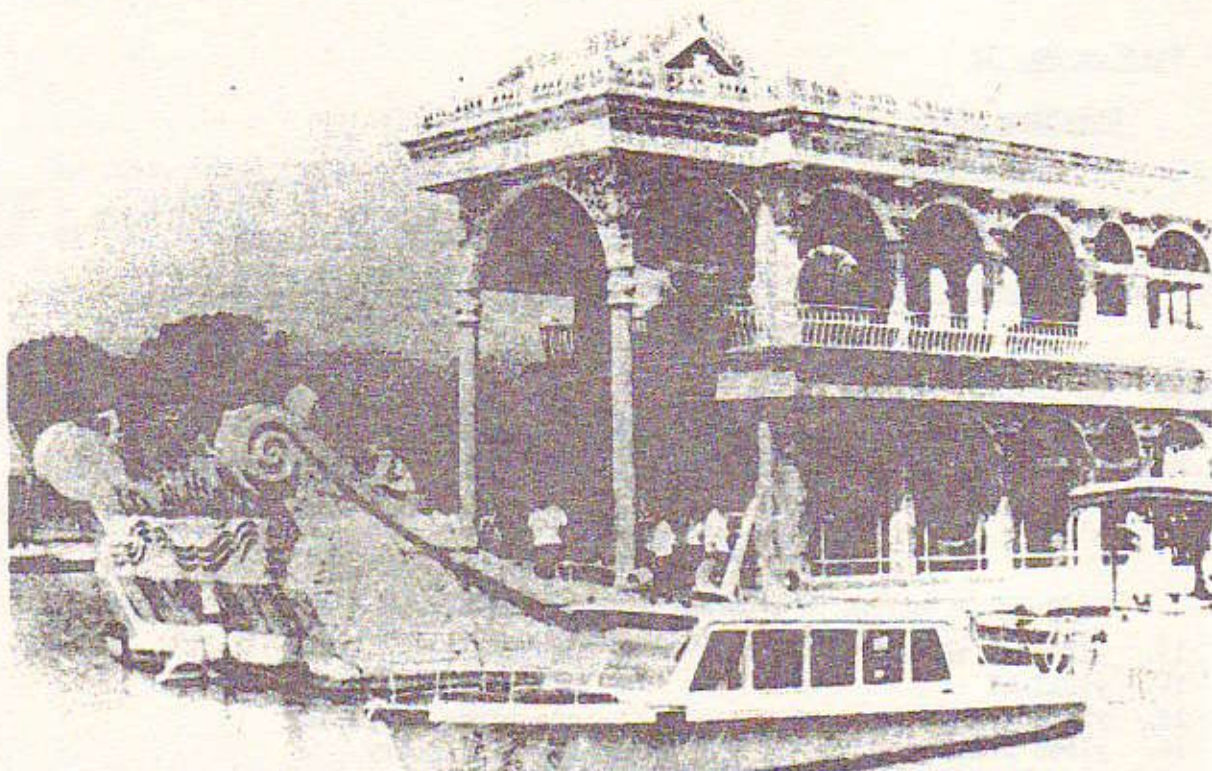
13. yí fèn(r) bào zhǐ one newspaper
 14. yì zhǐ bǐ one pen
 15. yì zhāng zhǐ one piece of paper
 16. yì běn zì diǎn one dictionary
 17. Hān-Yīng zì diǎn Chinese-English dictionary
 18. Yīng-Hān zì diǎn English-Chinese dictionary
 19. huà xué chemistry
 20. shù xué mathematics

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bào zhǐ and bào, two words for "newspaper," are interchangeable.

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

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



A scene on the lake at the Summer Palace, Běijīng

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma?
ma?
(Do you have any English-language newspapers here?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyou?
(Do you have any English-language newspapers here?)</p> |
| 2. Zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén bào ma? | Zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén bào meiyou? |
| 3. Zhèli yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn ma? | Zhèli yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn meiyou? |
| 4. Zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū ma? | Zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyou? |
| 5. Nàli yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi ma? | Nàli yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi meiyou? |
| 6. Nàli yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú ma? | Nàli yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú meiyou? |
| 7. Nàli yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn ma? | Nàli yǒu Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn meiyou? |

B. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Yīngwén bào zài wǒ zhèli.
li.
(The English-language newspaper is over here by me.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào.
(Over here by me is an English-language newspaper.)</p> |
| 2. Zhōngguó dìtú zài nǐmen zhèli ma? | Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú ma? |
| 3. Měiguó zázhi zài zhèli. | Zhèli yǒu Měiguó zázhi. |
| 4. Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn zài nàli. | Nàli yǒu Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn. |
| 5. Zhōngwén bào zài zhèli. | Zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén bào. |
| 6. Zhōngwén zìdiǎn zài tā nàli. | Tā nàli yǒu Zhōngwén zìdiǎn. |
| 7. Zhōngguó lìshǐ shū zài wǒmen zhèli. | Wǒmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó lìshǐ shū. |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèige duōshao qián?
(<u>cue</u>) \$5
(How much is this?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige wǔkuài qián.
(This is five dollars.) |
| 2. Nèige duōshao qián? \$2 | Nèige liǎngkuài qián. |
| 3. Zhèiběn duōshao qián? \$40 | Zhèiběn sìshikuài qián. |
| 4. Nèizhāng duōshao qián? \$7 | Nèizhāng qīkuài qián. |
| 5. Zhèifèn duōshao qián? \$12 | Zhèifèn shíèrkuài qián. |
| 6. Nèiběn duōshao qián? \$20 | Nèiběn èrshikuài qián. |
| 7. Zhèifèn duōshao qián? \$4 | Zhèifèn sìkuài qián. |

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèige zìdiǎn duōshao qián?
(How much is this [kind of] dictionary?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèiběn zìdiǎn duōshao qián?
(How much is this dictionary?) |
| 2. Nèige dītú duōshao qián? | Nèizhāng dītú duōshao qián? |
| 3. Zhèige zázhi duōshao qián? | Zhèiběn zázhi duōshao qián? |
| 4. Nèige bào duōshao qián? | Nèifèn bào duōshao qián? |
| 5. Zhèige lìshǐ duōshao qián? | Zhèiběn lìshǐ duōshao qián? |
| 6. Nèige Yǐngwén bào duōshao qián? | Nèifèn Yǐngwén bào duōshao qián? |
| 7. Zhèige Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián? | Zhèiběn Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián? |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Bào duōshao qián?
(<u>cue</u>) copy
(How much is the newspaper?) | <u>You</u> : Yīfèn bào duōshao qián?
(How much is one newspaper?) |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2. Zìdiǎn duōshao qián? volume | Yībēn zìdiǎn duōshao qián? |
| 3. Dìtú duōshao qián? sheet | Yìzhāng dìtú duōshao qián? |
| 4. Zázhi liǎngkuài qián. volume | Yībēn zázhi liǎngkuài qián. |
| 5. Zhōngguo dìtú duōshao qián?
sheet | Yìzhāng dìtú duōshao qián? |
| 6. Shū liùkuài qián. volume | Yībēn shū liùkuài qián. |
| 7. Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn bākuài qián.
volume | Yībēn Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn bākuài qián. |

F. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā xiǎng mǎi dìtú ma?
(cue) 3
(Is he thinking of
buying maps?) | <u>You</u> : Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi sānzhāng
dìtú.
(Right; he is thinking of
buying three maps.) |
| 2. Tā xiǎng mǎi shū ma? 1 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi yībēn shū. |
| 3. Tā xiǎng mǎi zìdiǎn ma? 2 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi liǎngběn zìdiǎn. |
| 4. Tā xiǎng mǎi Zhōngwén bào ma?
1 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi yí fèn Zhōngwén
bào. |
| 5. Tā xiǎng mǎi Měiguó zázhi ma?
1 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi yībēn Měiguó
zázhi. |
| 6. Tā xiǎng mǎi Jīngjìxué ma? 4 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi sìběn Jīngjìxué. |
| 7. Tā xiǎng mǎi Zhèngzhìxué ma?
2 | Duì le, tā xiǎng mǎi liǎngběn Zhèng-
zhìxué. |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhège bào sānkuài qián.
(cue) 1
(This newspaper is
three dollars.) | <u>You</u> : Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí fèn.
(Fine; I'll buy a copy.) |
| 2. Zhège zìdiǎn qīkuài qián. 2 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎngběn. |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 3. Nàge zázhi sānshikuài qián.
1 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yìběn. |
| 4. Zhège Yīngwén bào wǔkuài qián.
1 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí fèn. |
| 5. Nàge dìtú shíèrkuài qián. 3 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi sānzhāng. |
| 6. Nàge Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn wǔshikuài
qián. 2 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎngběn. |
| 7. Zhège Táiběi dìtú shíwǔkuài
qián. 1 | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yìzhāng. |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèifèn bào duōshao
qián?
(How much is this news-
paper?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige bào duōshao qián yí fèn?
(How much is this newspaper per
copy?) |
| 2. Zhèiběn zìdiǎn wǔshikuài qián. | Zhèige zìdiǎn wǔshikuài qián yìběn. |
| 3. Zhèizhāng dìtú duōshao qián? | Zhèige dìtú duōshao qián yìzhāng? |
| 4. Zhèiběn Měiguó shū wǔkuài qián. | Zhèige Měiguó shū wǔkuài qián yìběn. |
| 5. Zhèifèn Yīngwén bào duōshao
qián? | Zhèige Yīngwén bào duōshao qián
yí fèn? |
| 6. Zhèiběn zázhi liǎngkuài qián. | Zhèige zázhi liǎngkuài qián yìběn. |
| 7. Zhèiběn Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao
qián? | Zhèige Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn duōshao qián
yìběn? |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhège zázhi duōshao
qián?
(cue) \$30
(How much is this
magazine?) | <u>You</u> : Zhège zázhi sānshikuài qián
yìběn.
(Thirty dollars a copy.) |
| 2. Nàge Táiběi dìtú duōshao qián?
\$12 | Nàge Táiběi dìtú shíèrkuài qián
yìzhāng. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián?
\$3 | Zhège Zhōngwén bào sānkuài qián yīfèn. |
| 4. Nàge Měiguó zázhi duōshao qián?
\$30 | Nàge Měiguó zázhi sānshikuài qián yīběn. |
| 5. Zhège Yīngwén bào duōshao qián?
\$5 | Zhège Yīngwén bào wūkuài qián yīfèn. |
| 6. Nàge Hàn-Yīng zīdiǎn duōshao qián? \$42 | Nàge Hàn-Yīng zīdiǎn sìshìèrkuài qián yīběn. |
| 7. Zhège Táiwān dìtú duōshao qián?
\$10 | Zhège Táiwān dìtú shíkuài qián yīzhāng. |

J. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma?
(Do you have English-language newspapers here?) | <u>You</u> : Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyou?
(Do you have English-language newspapers here?) |
| OR Nǐmen zhèli mài Yīngwén bào ma?
(Do you sell English-language newspapers here?) | Nǐmen zhèli mài Yīngwén bào bu mai?
(Do you sell English-language newspapers here?) |
| 2. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi ma? | Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén zázhi meiyou? |
| 3. Nǐmen zhèli mài Táiběi dìtú ma? | Nǐmen zhèli mài Táiběi dìtú bu mai? |
| 4. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Hàn-Yīng zīdiǎn ma? | Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Hàn-Yīng zīdiǎn meiyou? |
| 5. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīng-Hàn zīdiǎn ma? | Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīng-Hàn zīdiǎn meiyou? |
| 6. Nǐmen zhèli mài Zhōngwén bào ma? | Nǐmen zhèli mài Zhōngwén bào bu mai? |

K. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?
(cue) yǒu
(Do you have American books here?)

You: Yǒu, zài nàli.
(We do, over there.)

- OR Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?
(cue) méiyǒu
(Do you have American books here?)

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.
(I'm sorry, we don't)

2. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó dìtú meiyǒu? yǒu

Yǒu, zài nàli.

3. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó lìshǐ meiyǒu? méiyǒu

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.

4. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Zhōngwén bào meiyǒu? yǒu

Yǒu, zài nàli.

5. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó zázhi meiyǒu? méiyǒu

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen méiyǒu.

6. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwén shū meiyǒu? yǒu

Yǒu, zài nàli.

L. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Bào duōshao qián?
(cue) zázhi
(How much is the newspaper?)

You: Bào, zázhi yí gòng duōshao qián?
(How much are the newspaper and the magazine altogether?)

2. Dìtú duōshao qián? zìdiǎn

Dìtú, zìdiǎn yí gòng duōshao qián?

3. Zázhi duōshao qián? bào

Zázhi, bào yí gòng duōshao qián?

4. Zìdiǎn duōshao qián? dìtú

Zìdiǎn, dìtú yí gòng duōshao qián?

5. Bào duōshao qián? zázhi

Bào, zázhi yí gòng duōshao qián?

6. Dìtú duōshao qián? zìdiǎn

Dìtú, zìdiǎn yí gòng duōshao qián?

7. Zázhi duōshao qián? bào

Zázhi, bào yí gòng duōshao qián?

M. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme dītú?
 (cue) Táiběi
 (What kind of map is he thinking of buying?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tā xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dītú.
 (He is thinking of buying a map of Taipei.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme zìdiǎn?
 Hàn-Yīng</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme bào?
 Zhōngwén</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìfèn Zhōngwén bào.</p> |
| <p>4. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme shū?
 Měiguó</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Měiguó shū.</p> |
| <p>5. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme dītú?
 Táiwān</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiwān dītú.</p> |
| <p>6. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme zázhì?
 Měiguó</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Měiguó zázhì.</p> |
| <p>7. Tā xiǎng mǎi shénme shū?
 Yīngwén</p> | <p>Tā xiǎng mǎi yìběn Yīngwén shū.</p> |

hao qián?
paper and
her?)

qián?

qián?

o qián?

qián?

o qián?

qián?

UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi diǎnr diǎnxin. | I'm going to buy some pastries. |
| 2. A: Zhèige xiǎo diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn? | How much are these small pastries per catty? |
| B: Bāmáo qián yìjīn. | Eighty cents a catty. |
| 3. A: Gěi wo liǎngjīn. | Give me two catties. |
| 4. A: Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngjīn. | Please give me two catties. |
| 5. B: Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme? | What else do you want? |
| A: Wǒ hái yào qìshuǐ. | I want some soda too. |
| 6. A: Duōshao qián yìpíng? | How much is it per bottle? |
| B: Liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián. | It's twenty-five cents. |
| 7. A: Zhèi shì sānkuài qián. | Here's three dollars. |
| B: Zhǎo ni liùmáo wǔfēn qián. | Here's sixty-five cents (in) change. |
| A: Xièxie. Zàijiàn. | Thank you. Good-bye. |
| B: Zàijiàn. | Good-bye. |
| 8. A: Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián yìjīn? | How much are the large apples per catty? |
| B: Dàde sīmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn. | The large ones are forty-five cents a catty. |
| 9. A: Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn? | How much per catty are the small ones? |
| B: Sānmáo wǔ. | Thirty-five cents. |
| 10. A: Qǐng gěi wo sānjīn nèige xiǎode. | Please give me three catties of those small ones. |
| B: Hǎo. Sānjīn yíkuài líng wǔ. | Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05 |
| 11. B: Nín hái yào shénme? | What else would you like? |
| A: Wǒ bú yào shénme le. | I don't want anything else. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 12. júzi | oranges, tangerines |
| 13. píjiǔ | beer |
| 14. yíkuāi féizào | one bar of soap |
| 15. zuò mǎimai | to do business |
| 16. dàren | adult |
| 17. xiǎoháizi | child |



A fruit seller in central Taiwan

VOCABULARY

dà	to be large
dàren	adult
-de	(marker of modification)
diǎnr	a little, some
diǎnxin (yíkuài, yìjīn)	pastry, snack
féizào (yíkuài)	soap
-fēn	cent
gěi	to give
hái	also, additionally
-jīn	catty (1.1 pound)
júzi	oranges, tangerines
-kuài	piece (counter)
líng	zero
mǎimai	business
-máo	dime
píjiǔ	beer
-píng	bottle
píngguǒ (píngguo)	apple
qǐng	please
qīshuǐ	soda, carbonated soft drink
xiǎo	to be small
xiǎoháizi	child
yào	to want
zàijiàn	good-bye
zhǎo	to give change
zuǒ mǎimai	to do business
(introduced on P-2 tape)	
gōngxiǎo hézuòshè	supply and marketing cooperative

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi diǎnr diǎnxin. I'm going to buy some pastries.

Note on No. 1

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, as 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."

2. A: Zhèige xiǎo diǎnxin duōshao How much are these small pastries
 qián yìjīn? per catty?
B: Bāmáo qián yìjīn. Eighty cents a catty.

Notes on No. 2

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

Bāmáo: You must use the equivalent of "eight dimes" to say "eighty cents." It is wrong to say bāshifēn for "eighty cents."

3. A: Gěi wǒ liǎngjīn. Give me two catties.
4. A: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn. Please give me two catties.

Notes on Nos. 3-4

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

Gěi	wo	liǎngjīn.
(Give	me	two catties.)

Polite requests: 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 ni, "please you." More literally, qǐng means "to ask," "to request," but the idiomatic equivalent of qǐng and qǐng ni is "please." Here are the three types of imperatives:

		Gěi	wo	liǎngjīn.	(Give me two catties.)
Qǐng		gěi	wo	liǎngjīn.	(Please give me two catties. OR Give me two catties, please.)
Qǐng	ni	gěi	wo	liǎngjīn.	

5. B: Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme? What else do you want?
 A: Wǒ hái yào qìshuǐ. I want some soda too.

Notes on No. 5

Hái: In exchange 5, hái means 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.

6. A: Duōshao qián yìpíng? How much is it per bottle?
 B: Liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián. It's twenty-five cents.

Notes on No. 6

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, yī has a Falling tone.

HIGH TONE FOLLOWS	RISING TONE FOLLOWS	LOW TONE FOLLOWS	FALLING TONE FOLLOWS
yījīn	yìpíng	yìběn	yífèn
yìzhāng	yīmáo	yìdiǎn	yíkuài
yìzhǐ	yìnián		Yíyuè
yìtiān			

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

7. A: Zhèi shì sānkuài qián. Here's three dollars.
 B: Zhǎo ni liùmáo wǔfēn qián. Here's sixty-five cents (in) change.
 A: Xièxie. Zàijiàn. Thank you. Good-bye.
 B: Zàijiàn. Good-bye.

Notes on No. 7

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 ni liùmáo wǔfēn qián means something like "I'm giving you sixty-five cents in change."

8. A: Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián yìjīn? How much are the large apples per catty?
 B: Dàde sìmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn. The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.
9. A: Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn? How much per catty are the small ones?
 B: Sānmáo wǔ. Thirty-five cents.

Notes on Nos. 8-9

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 "fifty cents" can never be abbreviated this way, because there would be no way of determining the unit marker omitted.

10. A: Qǐng gěi wǒ sānjīn nèige xiǎode. Please give me three catties of those small ones.
 B: Hǎo. Sānjīn yīkuài líng wǔ. Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05.

Notes on No. 10

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 elements appeared in a different order: specifier, number, counter, noun (zhèi liǎngzhāng dītú). In both cases, the word order for the constructions is the same in Chinese and English.

sān	-jīn		nèige		xiǎode
(three	catties	of	those		small ones)
nèi	sān		-jīn		xiǎode
(those	three		catties	of	small ones)

Nèige 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.

Yīkuài líng wǔ: In a price, the word líng is always used for a "zero" in the dimes position. In yīkuài líng wǔ, líng appears in the "dimes" place, so you know that wǔ must refer to cents.

11. B: Nín hái yào shénme? What else would you like?
 A: Wǒ bú yào shenme le. I don't want anything else.

Notes on No. 11

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

Nǐ	yào	shénme?
(You	want	what thing?)

Wǒ	bú yào	shenme.
(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."

- Nǐ mǎi shénme? What are you buying?
 Wǒ bù mǎi shenme, zhǐ mǎi I'm not buying anything much; I'm
 yīfèn bào. just buying a newspaper.

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

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 12. júzi | oranges, tangerines |
| 13. píjiǔ | beer |
| 14. yīkuài féizào | one bar of soap |
| 15. zuò mǎimai | to do business |
| 16. dàren | adult |
| 17. xiǎoháizi | 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 féizào: 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. He has come to do business.

Dàren, "adult," literally, "big person"

Tā yǐjīng shì dàren le. He is already an adult.

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

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèige diǎnxīn duōshāo qiǎn?
(How much are these pastries?)</p> <p>2. Zhèige qīshuǐ duōshāo qiǎn?</p> <p>3. Nèige píngguǒ duōshāo qiǎn?</p> <p>4. Nèige júzi duōshāo qiǎn?</p> <p>5. Nèige píjiǔ duōshāo qiǎn?</p> <p>6. Zhèige féizào duōshāo qiǎn?</p> <p>7. Dà píngguǒ duōshāo qiǎn?</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhèige diǎnxīn duōshāo qiǎn yìjīn?
(How much are these pastries per catty?)</p> <p>Zhèige qīshuǐ duōshāo qiǎn yìpíng?</p> <p>Nèige píngguǒ duōshāo qiǎn yìjīn?</p> <p>Nèige júzi duōshāo qiǎn yìjīn?</p> <p>Nèige píjiǔ duōshāo qiǎn yìpíng?</p> <p>Zhèige féizào duōshāo qiǎn yíkuài?</p> <p>Dà píngguǒ duōshāo qiǎn yìjīn?</p> |
|---|---|

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèige xiǎo diǎnxīn bāmáo qiǎn yìjīn.
(cue) liǎng
(These pastries are eighty cents per catty.)</p> <p>2. Zhèige xiǎo píngguǒ sānmáo qiǎn yìjīn. liǎng</p> <p>3. Nèige qīshuǐ yímáo èr yìpíng. sān</p> <p>4. Zhèige dà píngguǒ sìnmáo liù yìjīn. yī</p> <p>5. Nèige Zhōngguó dītú liǎngkuài wǔ yìzhāng. yī</p> <p>6. Zhèige píjiǔ liǎngmáo wǔ yìpíng. sì</p> <p>7. Nèige Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn yíkuài liǎngmáo wǔ yìběn. yī</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.
(Fine. Please give me two catties.)</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngjīn.</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sānpíng.</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yìjīn.</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yìzhāng.</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ sìpíng.</p> <p>Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yìběn.</p> |
|--|--|

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèige píjiǔ hěn hǎo.
(This beer is very good.)

You: Zhèige píjiǔ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìpíng?
(This beer is very good. How much is it per bottle?)

2. Zhèige júzi hěn hǎo.

Zhèige júzi hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìjīn?

3. Nèige píngguǒ hěn hǎo.

Nèige píngguǒ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìjīn?

4. Zhèige féizào hěn hǎo.

Zhèige féizào hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìkuài?

5. Nèige zìdiǎn hěn hǎo.

Nèige zìdiǎn hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìběn?

6. Zhèige qìshuǐ hěn hǎo.

Zhèige qìshuǐ hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìpíng?

7. Nèige dītú hěn hǎo.

Nèige dītú hěn hǎo. Duōshao qián yìzhāng?

D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
(cue) qìshuǐ
(What else would you like?)

You: Wǒ hái yào liǎngpíng qìshuǐ.
(I would like two bottles of soda too.)

OR Nín hái yǒu shénme?
(cue) píjiǔ
(What else do you have?)

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngpíng píjiǔ.
(I have two bottles of beer too.)

2. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
féizào

Wǒ hái yào liǎngkuài féizào.

3. Nín hái yǒu shénme? dītú

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngzhāng dītú.

4. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme? júzi

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn júzi.

5. Nín hái yǒu shénme? zìdiǎn

Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngběn zìdiǎn.

6. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
diǎnxin

Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn diǎnxin.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?
 qián?
 (cue) máo
 (How much are the big apples?)

You: Dàde jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
 (How much [how many dimes] are the big ones per catty?)

2. Dà júzi duōshao qián? máo

Dàde jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

3. Xiǎo zìdiǎn duōshao qián?
 kuài

Xiǎode jǐkuài qián yìběn?

4. Dà dītú duōshao qián? máo

Dàde jǐmáo qián yìzhāng?

5. Xiǎo júzi duōshao qián? máo

Xiǎode jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

6. Dà zìdiǎn duōshao qián? kuài

Dàde jǐkuài qián yìběn?

7. Xiǎo diǎnxīn duōshao qián?
 máo

Xiǎode jǐmáo qián yìjīn?

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dàde duōshao qián yìjīn?
 (cue) 45¢
 (How much are the big ones per catty?)

You: Dàde sìmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.
 (The big ones are forty-five cents a catty.)

2. Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn?
 35¢

Xiǎode sānmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.

3. Xiǎode duōshao qián yíkuài?
 25¢

Xiǎode liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yíkuài.

4. Dàde duōshao qián yìzhāng?
 \$2.15

Dàde liǎngkuài yìmáo wǔfēn qián yìzhāng.

5. Xiǎode duōshao qián yìběn?
 \$1.25

Xiǎode yíkuài liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yìběn.

6. Xiǎode duōshao qián yìjīn?
 85¢

Xiǎode bāmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.

7. Dàde duōshao qián yìjīn?
 45¢

Dàde sìmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Dà píngguǒ jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
(cue) 46¢
(How much [how many dimes] are the big apples per catty?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Dà píngguǒ sìmáo liùfēn qián yìjīn.
(The big apples are forty-six cents a catty.)</p> |
| <p>2. Xiǎo diǎnxīn jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
80¢</p> | <p>Xiǎo diǎnxīn bāmáo qián yìjīn.</p> |
| <p>3. Zhōngguó píjiǔ jǐmáo qián yìpíng?
25¢</p> | <p>Zhōngguó píjiǔ liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yìpíng.</p> |
| <p>4. Zhōngguó dìtú jǐmáo qián yìzhāng?
50¢</p> | <p>Zhōngguó dìtú wǔmáo qián yìzhāng.</p> |
| <p>5. Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn jīkuài qián yìběn?
\$1.25</p> | <p>Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn yíkuài liǎngmáo wǔfēn qián yìběn.</p> |
| <p>6. Xiǎo píngguǒ jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
30¢</p> | <p>Xiǎo píngguǒ sānmáo qián yìjīn.</p> |
| <p>7. Dà júzi jǐmáo qián yìjīn?
40¢</p> | <p>Dà júzi sìmáo qián yìjīn.</p> |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode.
(cue) liǎngjīn
(I want those small ones.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐng ni gěi wǒ liǎngjīn nèige xiǎode.
(Please give me two catties of those small ones.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ yào nèige dàde. sījīn</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ sījīn nèige dàde.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ yào zhèige xiǎode. sānzhāng</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ sānzhāng zhèige xiǎode.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ yào zhèige dàde. liǎngzhāng</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng zhèige dàde.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode. yìjīn</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ yìjīn nèige xiǎode.</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ yào zhèige dàde. wǔjīn</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ wǔjīn zhèige dàde.</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ yào nèige xiǎode. liùjīn</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi wǒ liùjīn nèige xiǎode.</p> |

I. Response Drill

For your answers, use specific counters with liǎng-.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
(cue) píngguǒ
(What else would you like?)</p> <p>OR Nín hái yǒu shénme?
(cue) qìshuǐ
(What else do you have?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn píngguǒ.
(I would like two catties of apples.)</p> <p>Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngpíng qìshuǐ.
(I have two bottles of soda.)</p> |
| <p>3. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
diǎnxīn</p> | <p>Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn diǎnxīn.</p> |
| <p>4. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
júzi</p> | <p>Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn júzi.</p> |
| <p>5. Nín hái yǒu shénme? fēizào</p> | <p>Wǒ hái yǒu liǎngkuài fēizào.</p> |
| <p>6. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
dītú</p> | <p>Wǒ hái yào liǎngzhāng dītú.</p> |
| <p>7. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
píngguǒ</p> | <p>Wǒ hái yào liǎngjīn píngguǒ.</p> |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
(What else would you like?)</p> <p>OR Nín hái yǒu shénme?
(What else do you have?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ bú yào shénme le.
(I don't want anything else.)</p> <p>Wǒ méiyǒu shénme le.
(I don't have anything else.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā hái yào diǎnr shénme?</p> | <p>Tā bú yào shénme le.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā hái yǒu shénme?</p> | <p>Tā méiyǒu shénme le.</p> |
| <p>4. Wáng Xiānsheng hái yào diǎnr shénme?</p> | <p>Wáng Xiānsheng bú yào shénme le.</p> |
| <p>5. Hú Tàitai hái yǒu shénme?</p> | <p>Hú Tàitai méiyǒu shénme le.</p> |
| <p>6. Lǐ Xiānsheng hái yào diǎnr shénme?</p> | <p>Lǐ Xiānsheng bú yào shénme le.</p> |

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkan nèige huāpíng. | Please give me that vase to look at. |
| 2. B: Nèige? Zhèige lánde, háishi zhèige hóngde? | Which one? This blue one or this red one? |
| 3. A: Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkan, hǎo ma? | Give me both of them to look at. All right? |
| B: Hǎo. | Certainly. |
| 4. A: Lánde tài guǐ le. | The blue one is too expensive. |
| 5. A: Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba. Hóngde piányi. | I'll buy the red one, I guess. The red one is cheaper. |
| B: Èng, hóngde piányi. | Mm, the red one is cheaper. |
| 6. C: Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nèige hǎo? | Which of these two students is better? |
| D: Sīmǎ Xīn hǎo. | Sīmǎ Xīn is better. |
| 7. A: Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma? | Do you have one a little larger? |
| B: Yǒu. Nǐn kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng? | We do. What do you think of this one? |
| 8. A: Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn. | This large one is really nice looking. |
| 9. A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde ba. | Okay, I'll buy the large one, I guess. |
| B: Nǐn yào jǐge? | How many do you want? |
| A: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba. | How about giving me two, please. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 10. bái | to be white |
| 11. hēi | to be black |

12. huáng	to be yellow, to be brown
13. lǜ	to be green
14. jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn
15. xīn	to be new
16. gāo	to be tall
17. ǎi	to be short (of stature)
18. gāoxìng	to be happy
19. nánkàn	to be ugly
20. yībǎ yǔsǎn	one umbrella
21. kàn	to read, to look at, to visit

VOCABULARY

ǎi	to be short (of stature)
-bǎ	(counter for things with handles)
bái	to be white
gāo	to be tall
gāoxìng	to be happy
guì	to be expensive
háishi	or
hǎo	to be better
hǎokàn	to be beautiful, to be nice looking
hēi	to be black
hóng	to be red
huáng	to be yellow, to be brown
huāpíng	vase
jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn
kān	to think (express an opinion)
kàn	to read, to look at, to visit
kànkàn	to look at
lán	to be blue
lǜ	to be green
nánkàn	to be ugly
piányi	to be inexpensive, to be cheap
tāi	too (excessive)
xīn	to be new
yǔsǎn (yǐbǎ)	umbrella
zěnmeyàng	to be how, how is ___?
zhēn	really

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn Please give me that vase to look at.
 nèige huāpíng.

Notes on No. 1

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, "one," between the two syllables: kànyìkàn, literally, "to look one look." Kànyìkàn 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 have learned, niàn, shuō, tīng, xiě, and xiǎng may be reduplicated this way.

Reduplication is another way of indicating aspect.* 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 of a verb object is indefinite. For example, saying Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn nèige huāpíng indicates an indefinite duration for the action of looking at the vase.

There are several reasons for using a reduplicated verb to indicate indefinite 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 an action would not be consistent). When completion le does occur with a reduplicated verb, the marker is placed after the first half of that verb and 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. 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 bú 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, wo hái méiyǒu I haven't read this paper yet.
 kàn.

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

Wǒ bú kàn Zhōngwén bào. I don't read Chinese newspapers.
 Wǒ bú kàn zhèige. I'm not going to read this.

The objects of reduplicated action verbs cannot be indefinite. For example, it is wrong to say 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 nèige huāpíng, "that vase."

Examples

Niànnian shū, kànkàn bào dōu hěn hǎo. Studying a little and reading a little are both nice.
 Tā jiù shì shuōshuo. He's just talking.
 Nǐ tīngtīng tā shuō shénme. Listen to what he is saying.
 Tā tiāntiān dōu kànkàn shū, xiěxiē zì. Every day he reads a little and writes characters a bit.
 Nǐ xiǎngxiang tā xìng shénme. Try to think what his surname is.

(Notice that in some of the examples the verb kàn means "to read," not "to look at.")

2. B: Nèige? Zhèige lán de, háishi zhèige hóng de? Which one? This blue one or this red one?

Note on No. 2

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

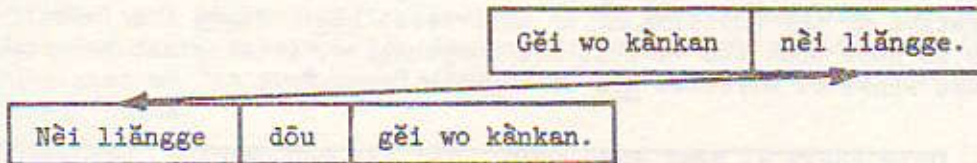
Nǐ	yào	zhèige,		yào	nèige?
Nǐ	yào	zhèige	háishi	yào	nèige?
Nǐ	yào	zhèige	háishi		nèige?

3. A: Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkan, hǎo ma?
 B: Hǎo.

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

Note on No. 3

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:



4. A: Lán de tài guǐ le.

The blue one is too expensive.

Note on No. 4

Le: The speaker is using new-situation le to reinforce the meaning of tài, "too." The new situation is the fact that the price is more than the speaker expected.

5. A: Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba. Hóngde piányi.
 B: Èng, hóngde piányi.

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

Notes on No. 5

Piányi: The n in this word is not pronounced but gives a nasal quality to 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.

Něige piányi?	Which one is cheaper?
Hóngde piányi ma?	Is the red one cheaper?
Hóngde piányi.	The red one is cheaper.

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

Zhèige yě piányi.	This one is cheap too.
Zhèige bù piányi.	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."

Zhèige		piányi.	(This one is		cheaper.)
Zhèige	hěn	piányi.	(This one is		cheap.)
Zhèige	HĚN	piányi.	(This one is	VERY	cheap.)

Èng is actually pronounced /ng/, or like the nasal uh in "uh-huh."

6. C: Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nǐge hǎo? Which of these two students is better?
 D: Sīmǎ Xīn hǎo. Sīmǎ Xīn is better.

Note on No. 6

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

Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng,	nǐge	hǎo?
([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.

7. A: Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma? Do you have one a little larger?
 B: Yǒu. Nín kàn zhèige Wǒ do. What do you think of this
 zěnmeyàng? one?

Notes on No. 7

Dà yìdiǎnrde: An adjectival verb used in a comparison is often followed by the word yìdiǎn(r): dà yìdiǎnr, "larger by a little bit." Notice that the marker -de comes at the end of the modifying phrase: dà yìdiǎnrde, "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."

Nín kàn, huāpíng jiù zài nàr. Look, the vase is right over there.

Wǒ kàn zhèige huāpíng tài guì. 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:

Zhèige	zěnmeyàng?
(This	is how?)

Zhèige	hen hǎo.
(This	is good.)

8. A: Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn. This large one is really nice looking.

9. A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde ba. Okay, I'll buy the large one, I guess.

B: Nín yào yǐge? How many do you want?

A: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba. How about giving me two, please.

Note on No. 9

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 Shàoxiǎo 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 ones.)
Wǒ mǎi bái de	ba.	(I'll buy the white ones, I guess.)
Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎng ge.		(Give me two, please.)
Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎng ge	ba.	(How about giving me two, please.)

10. bái	to be white
11. hēi	to be black
12. huáng	to be yellow, to be brown
13. lǜ	to be green
14. jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn
15. xīn	to be new
16. gāo	to be tall
17. āi	to be short (of stature)
18. gāoxìng	to be happy
19. nánkàn	to be ugly
20. yìbǎ yǔsǎn	one umbrella
21. kàn	to read, to look at, to visit

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

Zhèige huāpíng shì lán de. This vase is blue.

Nèiběn shū shì hēi de. 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 Nos. 7-8.)

Zuótiān wǒ kànle hěn duō
huāpíng. Dōu bú guì.

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

Nǐde hái zi hěn gāo le!

Your son is tall now!

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

Wǒde yǔsǎn jiù le.

My umbrella has become old.

Tiān hēi le.

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.*

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

Nánkàn, "to be ugly," literally, "to be hard to look at": This is a very blunt way to describe unattractiveness.

*The verb lǎo means "to be old in years." Niánqīng means "to be young."
**The verb duǎn means "to be short in length." Cháng means "to be long."

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Colors

What color paper do you want?
I want _____.

Nǐ yào shénme yánsède zhǐ?
Wǒ yào _____ de.

beige
black
blue
brown

gold
gray
green
orange

pink
purple
red
silver
white
yellow

light blue
light green
light red
dark blue
dark green
dark red

mǐhuáng
hēi
lán
zōngsè
kāfěisè
hèsè
shēn huáng
jīnhuáng
huī
lǜ
jùhuáng
jùhóng
fěnhóng
zǐ
hóng
yínbái
bái
huáng

qiǎn lán
qiǎn lǜ
qiǎn hóng
shēn lán
shēn lǜ
shēn hóng

Different kinds of

lán tiānlán ("sky blue")
hǎilán ("sea blue")

lǜ cǎolǜ ("grass green")
píngguǒlǜ ("apple green")
cuǐlǜ ("emerald green")
mòlǜ ("ink green," "blackish green")

hóng dānhóng ("bright red," "scarlet")
zhūhóng ("vermilion")
méiguīhóng ("rose red")

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

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

(Here is a new expression you will need in this exercise: nèibǎ yǔsǎn, "that umbrella")

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèige huāpíng.
(Please give me that vase.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.
(Please give me that vase to look at.)</p> |
| 2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèige lǚde. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige lǚde. |
| 3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèibǎ yǔsǎn. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèibǎ yǔsǎn. |
| 4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèibǎ dàde. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèibǎ dàde. |
| 5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèiběn zìdiǎn. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèiběn zìdiǎn. |
| 6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèiběn guǐde. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèiběn guǐde. |
| 7. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ nèizhāng dītú. | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèizhāng dītú. |

B. Transformation and Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge lán-de.
(Please give me those two blue ones to look at.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nèi liǎngge lán-de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?
(Give me both of those blue ones to look at. All right?)</p> |
| 2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge hóng-de. | Nèi liǎngge hóng-de dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? |
| 3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge báide. | Nèi liǎngge báide dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? |
| 4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge dàde. | Nèi liǎngge dàde dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? |
| 5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge xiǎode. | Nèi liǎngge xiǎode dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? |
| 6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge guǐde. | Nèi liǎngge guǐde dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? |

"blue," "black"

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèi liǎngge piányide.

Nèi liǎngge piányide dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn.
(cues) lán, bái
(Please give it to me to look at.)

You: Něige? Nèige lánde, háishi nèige báide?
(Which one? That blue one or that white one?)

2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. lán, lǚ

Něige? Nèige lánde, háishi nèige lǚde?

3. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. hóng, huáng

Něige? Nèige hóngde, háishi nèige huángde?

4. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. dà, xiǎo

Něige? Nèige dàde, háishi nèige xiǎode?

5. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. guì, piányi

Něige? Nèige guìde, háishi nèige piányide?

6. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. huāpíng, yūsǎn

Něige? Nèige huāpíng, háishi nèige yūsǎn?

7. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn. dìtú, zìdiǎn

Něige? Nèige dìtú, háishi nèige zìdiǎn?

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Lánde tài guì le.
(cue) hóng
(The blue one is too expensive.)

You: Lánde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi hóngde ba.
(The blue one is too expensive. I'll buy the red one, I guess.)

2. Lǚde tài guì le. bái

Lǚde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi báide ba.

3. Dàde tài guì le. xiǎo

Dàde tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi xiǎode ba.

4. Dà píngguǒ tài guì le. xiǎo píngguǒ

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

5. Nèige tài guì le. zhèige

Nèige tài guì le. Wǒ mǎi zhèige ba.

6. Zhèige tài guǐ le. nèige

Zhèige tài guǐ le. Wǒ mǎi nèige ba.

7. Huángde tài guǐ le. lǚ

Huángde tài guǐ le. Wǒ mǎi lǚde ba.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Hóngde piányi.
(The red one is
cheaper.)

You: Hóngde piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi
hóngde ba.
(The red one is a little cheaper.
I'll buy the red one, I guess.)

2. Lánde piányi.

Lánde piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi lánde
ba.

3. Huángde piányi.

Huángde piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi
huángde ba.

4. Xiǎode piányi.

Xiǎode piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi xiǎode
ba.

5. Lǚde piányi.

Lǚde piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi lǚde ba.

6. Báide piányi.

Báide piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi báide
ba.

7. Zhèige piányi.

Zhèige piányi yìdiǎnr. Wǒ mǎi zhèige
ba.

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèi liǎngběn shū shì
wǒde.
(cue) hǎo
(These two books are
mine.)

You: Zhèi liǎngběn shū, něiběn hǎo?
(Which of these two books is
better?)

2. Zhèi liǎngkuài féizào shì wǒde.
piányi

Zhèi liǎngkuài féizào, něikuài
piányi?

3. Zhèi liǎngzhāng dītú shì wǒde.
guǐ

Zhèi liǎngzhāng dītú, něizhāng guǐ?

4. Zhèi liǎngbǎ yūsǎn shì wǒde.
hǎokàn

Zhèi liǎngbǎ yūsǎn, něibǎ hǎokàn?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng shì wǒde.
hǎo | Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, něige hǎo? |
| 6. Zhèi liǎngběn zìdiǎn shì wǒde.
hǎo | Zhèi liǎngběn zìdiǎn, něiběn hǎo? |
| 7. Zhèi liǎngfèn bào shì wǒde.
guì | Zhèi liǎngfèn bào, něifèn guì? |

G. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèige tài guì le.
(This one is too expensive.) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige tài guì le. Nǐ yǒu piányi yìdiǎnrde ma?
(This one is too expensive. Do you have one a little cheaper?) |
| 2. Zhèiběn tài xiǎo le. | Zhèiběn tài xiǎo le. Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma? |
| 3. Zhèizhāng tài dà le. | Zhèizhāng tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma? |
| 4. Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le. | Zhèipíng tài xiǎo le. Nǐ yǒu dà yìdiǎnrde ma? |
| 5. Zhèige tài dà le. | Zhèige tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma? |
| 6. Zhèibǎ tài guì le. | Zhèibǎ tài guì le. Nǐ yǒu piányi yìdiǎnrde ma? |
| 7. Zhèikuài tài dà le. | Zhèikuài tài dà le. Nǐ yǒu xiǎo yìdiǎnrde ma? |

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèige dàde hǎokàn ma?
(Is this large one nice looking?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige dàde zhēn hǎokàn.
(This large one is really nice looking.) |
| 2. Nèige xiǎode hǎokàn ma? | Nèige xiǎode zhēn hǎokàn. |
| 3. Zhèige lán de guì ma? | Zhèige lán de zhēn guì. |
| 4. Nèibǎ yūsǎn hǎokàn ma? | Nèibǎ yūsǎn zhēn hǎokàn. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. Zhèige huāpíng dà ma? | Zhèige huāpíng zhēn dà. |
| 6. Nèizhāng Zhōngguó dìtú hǎokàn ma? | Nèizhāng Zhōngguó dìtú zhēn hǎokàn. |
| 7. Zhèiběn zìdiǎn guì ma? | Zhèiběn zìdiǎn zhēn guì. |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nèige hǎokàn?
(Which one is better looking?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèige hǎokàn yídiǎnr.
(This one is a little better looking.) |
| OR Nèige hǎokàn ma?
(Is that one nice looking?) | Nèige zhēn hǎokàn.
(That one is really nice looking.) |
| 2. Nèiběn piányi? | Zhèiběn piányi yídiǎnr. |
| 3. Nèiběn piányi ma? | Nèiběn zhēn piányi. |
| 4. Nèibǎ guì? | Zhèibǎ guì yídiǎnr. |
| 5. Nèibǎ dàde guì ma? | Nèibǎ dàde zhēn guì. |
| 6. Nèizhāng hǎo? | Zhèizhāng hǎo yídiǎnr. |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nín kàn zhèige dàde zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎo.
(What do you think of this large one?
It's really nice.) | <u>You</u> : Hǎo, wǒ mǎi dàde.
(Okay, I'll buy the large one.) |
| 2. Nín kàn nèige lánde zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎo. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi lánde. |
| 3. Nín kàn zhèige hóngde zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎo. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi hóngde. |
| 4. Nín kàn nèige xiǎode zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎokàn. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi xiǎode. |

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 5. Nín kàn zhèiběn zázhi zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎokàn. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi zhèiběn. |
| 6. Nín kàn nèige huāpíng zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎo. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi nèige. |
| 7. Nín kàn zhèibǎ yǔsǎn zěnmeyàng?
Zhēn hǎo. | Hǎo, wǒ mǎi zhèibǎ. |

K. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nín yào jǐge?
(<u>cue</u>) èr
(How many do you want?) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba.
(How about giving me two,
please.) |
| 2. Nín yào jǐběn? sī | Qǐng gěi wǒ sìběn ba. |
| 3. Nín yào jǐfèn? yī | Qǐng gěi wǒ yīfèn ba. |
| 4. Nín yào jǐzhāng? shí | Qǐng gěi wǒ shízhāng ba. |
| 5. Nín yào jǐbǎ? èr | Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngbǎ ba. |
| 6. Nín yào jǐpíng? sān | Qǐng gěi wǒ sānpíng ba. |
| 7. Nín yào jǐkuài? wǔ | Qǐng gěi wǒ wǔkuài ba. |

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Nǐ jiālide dōngxī dōu dào le ma? | Have all your household things arrived? |
| B: Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào. | Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet. |
| 2. C: Zhèxiè zázhi nǐ kàn le ma? | Have you read these magazines? |
| D: Zhèxiè zázhi, yǒude wǒ kàn le, yǒude wǒ hái méi kàn. | Some of these magazines I've read, and some I haven't read yet. |
| 3. B: Zuótiān wǒ mǎile yìdiǎn pánziwǎn. | Yesterday I bought some dishes. |
| 4. *A: Nín mǎi shénme le? | What did you buy? |
| B: Wǒ mǎi fànwǎn le. | I bought rice bowls. |
| 5. A: Nǐ mǎile duōshao? | How many did you buy? |
| B: Wǒ mǎile shíge fànwǎn, shíge dà pánzi. | I bought ten rice bowls and ten large plates. |
| 6. A: Nàxiè pánziwǎn shì shénme yánsède? | What color are those dishes? |
| B: Shì lánde. | They're blue ones. |
| A: À, wǒ yě xǐhuan lánde. | Oh, I like blue ones too. |
| 7. **A: Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide? | Where were they bought? |
| B: Shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide. | They were bought at the First Company. |
| 8. B: Tāmen mǎide dōngxī zhēn hǎo. | The things they sell are really nice. |
| 9. B: Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn. Kěshì guǐ yìdiǎn. | Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful. But they are a little expensive. |
| 10. B: Wǒ mǎide nàxiè pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guǐ. Guǐde wǒ méi mǎi. | All those dishes I bought were not too expensive. I didn't buy the expensive ones. |

*This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

**This exchange does not occur until No. 11 on the P-1 tape.

11. B: Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo.
Shì zài shénme dìfang
mǎide?

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

A: Yě shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī
mǎide.

It was bought at the First Company
too.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

12. yíge bīngxiāng

one refrigerator

13. yízhāng dītǎn

one rug

14. yíge shūjiàzi

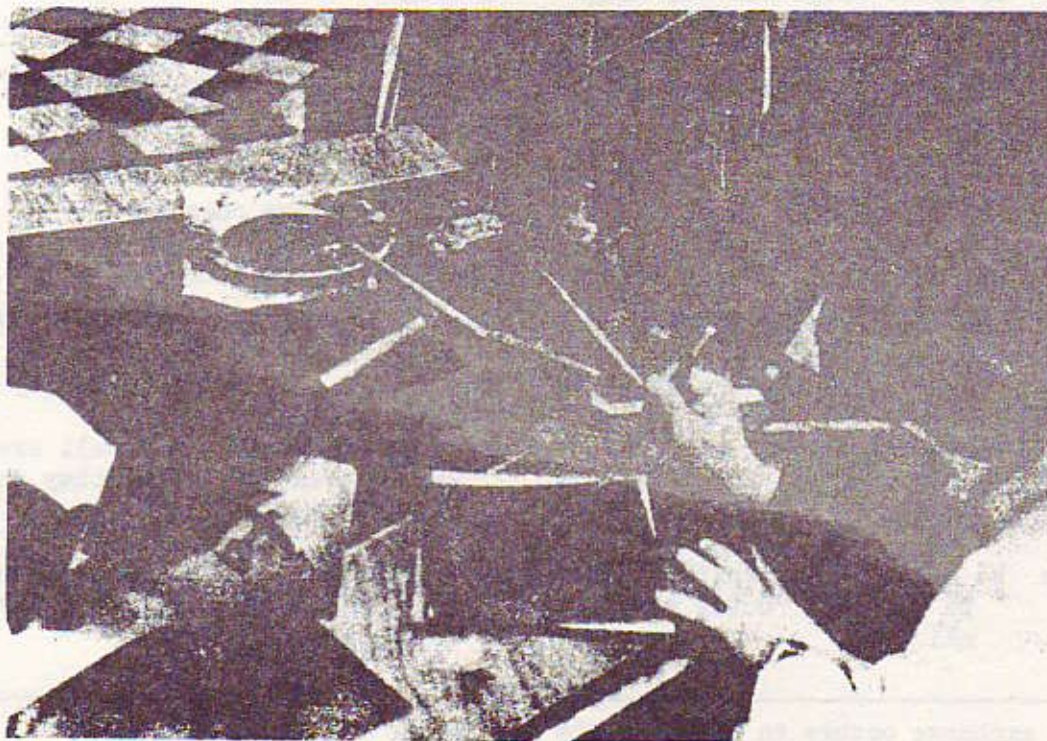
one bookcase

15. yìbǎ yǐzi

one chair

16. yízhāng zhuōzi

one table



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

VOCABULARY

à	Oh!
bīngxiāng	refrigerator
chábēi (yíge)	teacup
dītǎn (yìzhāng) Dìyī Gōngsī	rug the First Company (department store in Taipei)
dōngxi	thing
fànwǎn	rice bowl
gōngsī	company
kěshi	but
nèixie (nàxie)	those
pánzi pánziwǎn	plate dishes
shūjiàzi	bookcase
wǎn	bowl
-xie (-xiē)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)
xǐhuan	to like
yánsè	color
yǐzi (yǐbǎ)	chair
yǒude	some
zhèixie (zhèxie)	these
zhuōzi (yìzhāng)	table

(introduced on P-2 tape)

chá'yè tea (literally, "tea leaves")

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Nǐ jiālide dōngxī dōu dào le ma? Have all your household things arrived?
 B: Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào. Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet.
2. C: Zhèxiè zázhi, nǐ kàn le ma? Have you read these magazines?
 D: Zhèxiè zázhi, yǒude wǒ kàn le, yǒude wǒ hái méi kàn. Some of these magazines I've read, and some I haven't read yet.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

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

Yǒude	dōngxī	dào le.	(Some	things	have arrived.)
Yǒude		dào le.	(Some		have arrived.)

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.
(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)
zhè	-xie	zázhi	(that bunch of/those magazines)

Zhèxie zázhi, yǒude...: In the last sentence in exchange 2, yǒude is the topic of wǒ kàn le and wǒ hái méi kàn. Zhèxie zázhi, "these magazines," is the topic of the whole sentence, naming the set of items from which "some" were selected.

Zhèxie zázhi,	yǒude	wǒ kàn le....
([Of] these magazines,	<u>some</u>	I have read....)

"Some of these magazines
I've read...."

3. B: Zuótiān wǒ mǎile yìdiǎn pánziwǎn. Yesterday I bought some dishes.
4. A: Nǐn mǎi shénme le? What did you buy?
B: Wǒ mǎi fànwǎn le. I bought rice bowls.
5. A: Nǐ mǎile duōshao? How many did you buy?
B: Wǒ mǎile shíge fànwǎn, shíge dà pánzi. I bought ten rice bowls and ten large plates.

Notes on Nos. 3-5

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 bú zài.	He wasn't here yesterday.
Zuótiān wǒ méi kàn bào.	I didn't read the paper yesterday.
Tā yě lái.	He is also coming.

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 fànwǎn.	I bought ten rice bowls.
Wǒ zhùle shíge yuè.	I stayed ten months.

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

Wǒ mǎile shíge fānfǎn le. I have bought ten rice bowls (so far).
 Wǒ zhùle shíge yuè le. I have stayed ten months (so far).

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 le follows the object at the end of the sentence.

Wǒ mǎi			fānwǎn	<u>le</u> .	(I bought rice bowls.)
Wǒ mǎi	- <u>le</u>	shíge	fānwǎn.		(I bought ten rice bowls.)

Duōshao, or jǐge, and yìdiǎn are amount objects, since they ask or answer "how many."

Nǐ mǎile duōshao/jǐge? How many did you buy?
 Wǒ mǎile yìdiǎn. I bought a little.

Shénme is a nonamount object, since it asks "what."

Nǐ mǎi shénme le? What did you buy?

To some speakers, the question and answer Nǐ mǎile shénme? Wǒ mǎile fānwǎn 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 instances 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.

Rather 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.

6. A: Nàxiē pánziwǎn shì shénme yánsède? What color are those dishes?
 B: Shì lánde. They're blue ones.
 A: À, wǒ yě xǐhuan lánde. Oh, I like blue ones too.

Note on No. 6

Shì lánde: In English, you would probably describe the color of the dishes by saying "They're blue." In Chinese, you say "They're blue ones," shì lánde, turning the color word into a noun by adding the marker -de. Notice that the question uses the same pattern:

Nàxiē pánziwǎn	<u>shì</u>	shénme yánsè	<u>-de?</u>
(Those dishes	are	what color	ones?)

7. A: Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide? Where were they bought?
 B: Shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide. They were bought at the First Company.

Notes on No. 7

Shénme dìfang means, literally, "what place." This expression is often used instead of nǎr or nǎli when asking about a specific location.

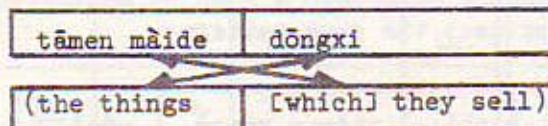
Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide? is translated into English with a passive verb: "were bought." The sentence must be translated this way because no subject is mentioned--the sentence does not state who did the buying. In Chinese, the verb form remains the same whether or not the subject is mentioned.

Wǒ	shì	zài	Dìyī Gōngsī	mǎide	chábēi.	(I bought the cups at the First Company.)
	Shì	zài	Dìyī Gōngsī	mǎide.		(They were bought at the First Company.)
Chábēi	shì	zài	Dìyī Gōngsī	mǎide.		(The cups were bought at the First Company.)

8. B: Tāmen mǎide dōngxi zhēn hǎo. The things they sell are really nice.

Note on No. 8

Tāmen mǎide dōngxi: This noun phrase consists of a noun, dōngxi, "things," preceded by the clause which modifies it, tāmen mǎide, "(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.
 Tā xiěde zì zhēn hǎokàn. The characters he writes are really beautiful.
 Nǐ mǎide píngguǒ hěn piányi. The apples that you bought are really cheap.
 Tā xiěde shū wǒ hěn xiǎng kàn. I really want to read the book which he wrote.

9. B: Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokàn. Kěshì guì yìdiǎn. 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. Guǐde wǒ méi mǎi. 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? This teacup of yours is very nice. Where was it bought?
 A: Yě shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎide. It was bought at the First Company too.

Note on Nos. 10-11

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	
	(this	teacup	of yours)

wǒ mǎide	nàxiē	pánziwǎn	
	(those	dishes	[which] I bought)



The Shànghǎi Friendship Store features Chinese antiques.
 (NOTE: Arabic numerals are in general use throughout China.)

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Things in a Classroom

calendar	by the day	rìlì
	by the month	yuèlì
	by the year	niánlì
chair		yǐzi
chalk		fěnbǐ
chalkboard		hēibǎn
chalkboard eraser		(hēi)bǎncā(r)
desk		xiězìtái, shūzhuō(r)
desk lamp		táidēng
eraser (pencil)		xiàngpí
globe		dìqiúyí
map		dìtú
notebook (bound pages)		bǐjìběn(r)
notebook (loose-leaf)		huóyèjiāzi
notes		bǐjì
pencil sharpener		zhuànbǐdāo
ruler		chǐzi
stapler		dīngshūjī
student		xuésheng
table		zhuōzi
teacher		lǎoshī
textbook		kèběn(r)
		jiàokēshū
typewriter		dǎzìjī

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nèige dōngxī dào le ma?
(Has that thing arrived?) | <u>You</u> : Nèixie dōngxī dōu dào le ma?
(Have all those things arrived?) |
| 2. Nèibǎ yīzi lái le ma? | Nèixie yīzi dōu lái le ma? |
| 3. Nèige shūjiàzi dào le ma? | Nèixie shūjiàzi dōu dào le ma? |
| 4. Nèiběn shū dào le ma? | Nèixie shū dōu dào le ma? |
| 5. Nèizhāng dītú lái le ma? | Nèixie dītú dōu lái le ma? |
| 6. Nèiběn zīdiǎn dào le ma? | Nèixie zīdiǎn dōu dào le ma? |
| 7. Nèiběn zázhi lái le ma? | Nèixie zázhi dōu lái le ma? |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dàde wǒ méi mǎi.
(I didn't buy the big ones.) | <u>You</u> : Dàde wǒ dōu méi mǎi.
(I didn't buy any of the big ones.) |
| 2. Nèixie shū wǒ méi kàn. | Nèixie shū wǒ dōu méi kàn. |
| 3. Lán de wǒ méi mǎi. | Lán de wǒ dōu méi mǎi. |
| 4. Nèixie shū wǒ méi niàn. | Nèixie shū wǒ dōu méi niàn. |
| 5. Xiǎo de wǒ méi mǎi. | Xiǎo de wǒ dōu méi mǎi. |
| 6. Zhèixie dītǎn wǒ méi mǎi. | Zhèixie dītǎn wǒ dōu méi mǎi. |
| 7. Dà zhuōzi wǒ méi mǎi. | Dà zhuōzi wǒ dōu méi mǎi. |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ jiālǐ de dōngxī dōu dào le ma?
(Have all your household things arrived?) | <u>You</u> : Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào.
(Some have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet.) |
|--|---|

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Nèixie zázhi nǐ dōu kàn le ma? | Yǒude kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn. |
| 3. Nǐde péngyou dōu lái le ma? | Yǒude lái le, yǒude hái méi lái. |
| 4. Nèixie ditān nǐ dōu mài le ma? | Yǒude mài le, yǒude hái méi mài. |
| 5. Zhèixie shū nǐ dōu niàn le ma? | Yǒude niàn le, yǒude hái méi niàn. |
| 6. Nǐmen háizi dōu zǒu le ma? | Yǒude zǒu le, yǒude hái méi zǒu. |
| 7. Nèixie shūjiàzi nǐ dōu mài le ma? | Yǒude mài le, yǒude hái méi mài. |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ jiālide dōngxi dōu dào le ma?
(cue) dōu
(Have all your household things arrived?) | <u>You</u> : Dōu dào le.
(All of them have arrived.) |
| OR Nèixie zázhi nǐ dōu kàn le ma?
(cue) yǒude
(Have you looked at all those magazines?) | Yǒude kàn le, yǒude hái méi kàn.
(Some of them I've looked at, and some of them I haven't looked at yet.) |
| 2. Nèixie bào nǐ dōu kàn le ma?
dōu | Dōu kàn le. |
| 3. Nèi sānběn shū nǐ dōu niàn le ma?
dōu | Dōu niàn le. |
| 4. Nǐ péngyou dōu lái le ma?
yǒude | Yǒude lái le, yǒude hái méi lái. |
| 5. Zhuōzi, yǐzi dōu mài le ma?
dōu | Dōu mài le. |
| 6. Zhèngzhixué nǐ dōu niàn le ma?
yǒude | Yǒude niàn le, yǒude hái méi niàn. |

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā mǎi shénme le?
(cue) pánziwǎn
(What did he buy?)

You: Tā mǎi pánziwǎn le.
(He bought dishes.)

2. Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?
yǔsǎn

Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi yǔsǎn le.

3. Nǐ mǎi shénme le? dītǎn

Wǒ mǎi dītǎn le.

4. Hú Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?
zhuōzi

Hú Tóngzhì mǎi zhuōzi le.

5. Tā dìdì mǎi shénme le?
huāpíng

Tā dìdì mǎi huāpíng le.

6. Tā mǔqīn mǎi shénme le? yǐzi

Tā mǔqīn mǎi yǐzi le.

7. Tā àiren mǎi shénme le?
shūjiàzi

Tā àiren mǎi shūjiàzi le.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Tàitai mǎi shénme
le?
(cue) shíge fànwǎn
(What did Mrs. Zhāng
buy?)

You: Zhāng Tàitai mǎile shíge fànwǎn.
(Mrs. Zhāng bought ten rice
bowls.)

2. Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le?
liǎngbǎ yǐzi

Wáng Tóngzhì mǎile liǎngbǎ yǐzi.

3. Hú Xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?
yīzhāng zhuōzi

Hú Xiānsheng mǎile yīzhāng zhuōzi.

4. Lǐ Xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?
yīge shūjiàzi

Lǐ Xiānsheng mǎile yīge shūjiàzi.

5. Lǐ Tàitai mǎi shénme le?
yīzhāng dītǎn

Lǐ Tàitai mǎile yīzhāng dītǎn.

6. Hú Tàitai mǎi shénme le?
sìge chábēi

Hú Tàitai mǎile sìge chábēi.

7. Wáng Xiānsheng mǎi shénme le?
sānge pánzi

Wáng Xiānsheng mǎile sānge pánzi.

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā mǎi dà pánzi le.
 (cue) duōshao
 (He bought large dishes.)
- OR Tā mǎi píngguǒ le.
 (cue) jǐ
 (He bought apples.)

- You: Tā mǎile duōshao dà pánzi?
 (How many large dishes did he buy?)
- Tā mǎile jǐge píngguǒ?
 (How many apples did he buy?)

2. Wáng Tàitai mǎi huāpíng le.
 jǐ
3. Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎi shūjiàzi le.
 duōshao
4. Hú Tàitai mǎi yīzi le. jǐ
5. Zhāng Tàitai mǎi féizào le.
 duōshao
6. Wú Tàitai mǎi dītǎn le. jǐ

- Wáng Tàitai mǎile jǐge huāpíng?
- Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎile duōshao shūjiàzi?
- Hú Tàitai mǎile jǐbǎ yīzi?
- Zhāng Tàitai mǎile duōshao féizào?
- Wú Tàitai mǎile jǐzhāng dītǎn?

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā mǎi shénme le?
 (cue) fànwǎn
 (What did he buy?)
- OR Tā mǎi shénme le?
 (cue) shíge fànwǎn
 (What did he buy?)
2. Tā mǎi shénme le? yìdiǎnr pánziwǎn
3. Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le? yūsǎn
4. Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le? liǎngbǎ yīzi
5. Tā mǎi shénme le? sìzhāng dītǎn
6. Hú Tóngzhì mǎi shénme le? yìdiǎnr júzi

- You: Tā mǎi fànwǎn le.
 (He bought rice bowls.)
- Tā mǎile shíge fànwǎn.
 (He bought ten rice bowls.)
- Tā mǎile yìdiǎnr pánziwǎn.
- Wáng Tóngzhì mǎi yūsǎn le.
- Wáng Tóngzhì mǎile liǎngbǎ yīzi.
- Tā mǎile sìzhāng dītǎn.
- Hú Tóngzhì mǎile yìdiǎnr júzi.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nèixie shì shénme yánsède?
 sède?
 (cue) lán
 (What color are those?)

You: Nèixie shì lán de.
 (Those are blue.)

2. Dītǎn shì shénme yánsè de?
 hóng

Dītǎn shì hóng de.

3. Shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?
 huáng

Shūjiàzi shì huáng de.

4. Nèibǎ yīzi shì shénme yánsède?
 bái

Nèibǎ yīzi shì bái de.

5. Hīde chuōzi shì shénme yánsède?
 lǜ

Wōde chuōzi shì lǜ de.

6. Tāde dītǎn shì shénme yánsède?
 hóng

Tāde dītǎn shì hóng de.

7. Dàde shì shénme yánsède? lán

Dàde shì lán de.

2. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Pánzi shì shénme yánsède?
 yánsède?
 (cue) that
 (What color is the plate [are the plates]?)

You: Nèige pánzi shì shénme yánsède?
 (What color is that plate?)

2. Zhuōzi shì shénme yánsède?
 those

Nèixie chuōzi shì shénme yánsède?

3. Yīzi shì shénme yánsède?
 this

Zhèibǎ yīzi shì shénme yánsède?

4. Shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?
 these

Zhèixie shūjiàzi shì shénme yánsède?

5. Dītǎn shì shénme yánsède?
 that

Nèizhāng dītǎn shì shénme yánsède?

6. Huāpíng shì shénme yánsède?
 those

Nèixie huāpíng shì shénme yánsède?

7. Yūsān shì shénme yánsède?
this

Zhèibā yūsān shì shénme yánsède?

K. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shì Zhōngguó shū.
(cue) mǎi
(It's a Chinese book.)

You: Tā mǎide shū shì Zhōngguó shū.
(The book he bought [is buying]
is a Chinese book.)

2. Shì Měiguó zhuōzi. xǐhuan

Tā xǐhuande zhuōzi shì Měiguó zhuōzi.

3. Shì Rìběn shūjiàzi. mǎi

Tā mǎide shūjiàzi shì Rìběn shūjiàzi.

4. Shì Yīngguó zázhi. kàn

Tā kànde zázhi shì Yīngguó zázhi.

5. Shì Zhōngguó pánzi. xǐhuan

Tā xǐhuande pánzi shì Zhōngguó pánzi.

6. Shì Fàguó dìtǎn. mǎi

Tā mǎide dìtǎn shì Fàguó dìtǎn.

7. Shì Qīngdǎo píjiǔ. mǎi

Tā mǎide píjiǔ shì Qīngdǎo píjiǔ.

L. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā mǎide chábēi zhēn
guì.
(The teacups he sells
are really expensive.)

You: Tā mǎide chábēi shì guìde.
(The teacups he sells are
expensive ones.)

2. Tā mǎide féizào zhēn hǎo.

Tā mǎide féizào shì hǎode.

3. Tā mǎide dìtǎn zhēn dà.

Tā mǎide dìtǎn shì dàde.

4. Tā mǎide dìtǎn zhēn guì.

Tā mǎide dìtǎn shì guìde.

5. Tā mǎide yīzi zhēn xiǎo.

Tā mǎide yīzi shì xiǎode.

6. Tā mǎide pánzi zhēn piányi.

Tā mǎide pánzi shì piányide.

7. Tā mǎide fànwǎn zhēn hǎo.

Tā mǎide fànwǎn shì hǎode.

M. Transformation and Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā mǎi shū le.
 (cue) piányi
 (He bought books.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Tā mǎi shū le.
 (cue) piányide
 (He bought books.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tā mǎide shū zhēn piányi.
 (The books he bought are really
 cheap.)</p> <p>Tā mǎide shū shì piányide.
 (The books he bought are cheap
 ones.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā kàn shū le. Zhōngguo shū</p> | <p>Tā kànde shū shì Zhōngguo shū.</p> |
| <p>3. Zhào Xiānsheng kàn dītú le.
 dà</p> | <p>Zhào Xiānsheng kànde dītú zhēn dà.</p> |
| <p>4. Zhōu Tàitai mǎi dītǎn le.
 guǐde</p> | <p>Zhōu Tàitai mǎide dītǎn shì guǐde.</p> |
| <p>5. Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎi zhuōzi le.
 Měiguó zhuōzi</p> | <p>Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎide zhuōzi shì
 Měiguó zhuōzi.</p> |
| <p>6. Tā mǎi shūjiàzi le. hǎo</p> | <p>Tā mǎide shūjiàzi zhēn hǎo.</p> |

N. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn
 zhēn hǎokàn.
 (cue) guǐ
 (The dishes they bought
 [are buying] are
 really beautiful.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tāmen mǎide pánziwǎn zhēn
 hǎokàn, kěshì guǐ yìdiǎn.
 (The dishes they bought [are
 buying] are really beautiful,
 but they are a bit expensive.)</p> |
| <p>2. Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎide yǔsǎn zhēn
 hǎokàn. xiǎo</p> | <p>Zhāng Xiānsheng mǎide yǔsǎn zhēn
 hǎokàn, kěshì xiǎo yìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>3. Wáng Tàitai mǎide dītǎn hěn
 hǎokàn. dà</p> | <p>Wáng Tàitai mǎide dītǎn hěn hǎokàn,
 kěshì dà yìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>4. Wōmen mǎide shūjiàzi bù hǎokàn.
 piányi</p> | <p>Wōmen mǎide shūjiàzi bù hǎokàn, kěshì
 piányi yìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>5. Hú Xiānsheng mǎide chábēi zhēn
 hǎokàn. guǐ</p> | <p>Hú Xiānsheng mǎide chábēi zhēn hǎokàn,
 kěshì guǐ yìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>6. Tā mǎide huāpíng bù hǎokàn.
 piányi</p> | <p>Tā mǎide huāpíng bù hǎokàn, kěshì
 piányi yìdiǎn.</p> |
| <p>7. Lǐ Tàitai mǎide zhuōzi hěn
 hǎokàn. guǐ</p> | <p>Lǐ Tàitai mǎide zhuōzi hěn hǎokàn,
 kěshì guǐ yìdiǎn.</p> |

O. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tāde pánziwǎn tài guǐ.
(His dishes are too expensive.)

You: Tāde nèixie pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guǐ.
(All those dishes of his are not too expensive.)

2. Tāde zhuōzi tài dà.

Tāde nèixie zhuōzi dōu bú tài dà.

3. Wǒde yīzi tài piányi.

Wǒde nèixie yīzi dōu bú tài piányi.

4. Wáng Xiānshengde dītǎn tài guǐ.

Wáng Xiānshengde nèixie dītǎn dōu bú tài guǐ.

5. Wáng Tàिताide yǔsǎn tài hǎo.

Wáng Tàिताide nèixie yǔsǎn dōu bú tài hǎo.

6. Hú Tàिताide shūjiàzi tài xiǎo.

Hú Tàिताide nèixie shūjiàzi dōu bú tài xiǎo.

7. Tāde huāpíng tài hǎokàn.

Tāde nèixie huāpíng dōu bú tài hǎokàn.

P. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐde chábēi hěn hǎo.
(Your teacup is very nice.)

You: Nǐde zhèige chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?
(This teacup of yours is very nice. Where did you buy it?)

2. Tāde pánzi hěn hǎo.

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

3. Zhāng Tóngzhìde zhuōzi hěn hǎo.

Zhāng Tóngzhìde zhèige zhuōzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

4. Wáng Tóngzhìde fànwǎn hěn hǎo.

Wáng Tóngzhìde zhèige fànwǎn hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

5. Mǎ Tóngzhìde shūjiàzi hěn hǎo.

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

6. Lín Tóngzhìde dītǎn hěn hǎo.

Lín Tóngzhìde zhèige dītǎn hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

7. Lǐ Tóngzhìde yīzi hěn hǎo.

Lǐ Tóngzhìde zhèige yīzi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎide?

UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. A: Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide. Please give me two fives.
2. B: Máfān ni, wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuàide. Sorry to bother you. I have a ten here.
3. B: Qǐng ni gěi wo huàn huan. Please change it for me.
4. C: Nín yào zěnme huàn? How do you want to change it?
B: Qǐng gěi wo liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide ba. How about giving me two fives, please.
5. *B: Xièxie. Thank you.
C: Bú kèqi. You're welcome.
6. D: Nǐmen shǒu Měijīn ma? Do you accept U.S. currency?
E: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shǒu. I'm sorry, we don't.
7. D: Zài nǎr huàn ne? Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng? Well, where do I change it? Is there a bank here?
E: Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nǎr. There is. The bank is right over there.
8. D: Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr huàn qián? May I ask, is it here that I change money?
F: Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn. Yes, you change it here.
9. F: Nǐ yào huàn duōshao? How much do you want to change?
D: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.
10. D: Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao? What is today's exchange rate?
F: Yíkuài Měijīn huàn yíkuài jiǔmáo liù Rénmínbì. One U.S. dollar to one dollar and ninety-six cents in People's currency.

*This exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 11. yíge diànshàn | one electric fan |
| 12. yíge diànshì | one television |
| 13. yíge shōuyīnjī | one radio |
| 14. yíge zhōng | one clock |
| 15. yíge shǒubiǎo | one wristwatch |

VOCABULARY

bú kèqi	you're welcome
diànshàn	electric fan
diànshì	television
huàn	to change, to exchange
lǚxíng	travel
lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	traveler's check
máfan ni	sorry to bother you
Měijīn	United States currency
páijià	exchange rate
Rénmínbì	People's currency (PRC)
shōu	to accept, to receive
shǒubiǎo	wristwatch
shōuyīnjī	radio
zěnmē	how
zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	a check (e.g., banker's or personal)
zhōng	clock

(introduced on C-2 tape)

Yǒuyí Shāngdiàn	Friendship Department Store (in Běijīng)
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REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide. Please give me two fives.

Note on No. 1

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."

2. B: Mǎfan ni, wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuàide. Sorry to bother you. I have a ten here.

Notes on No. 2

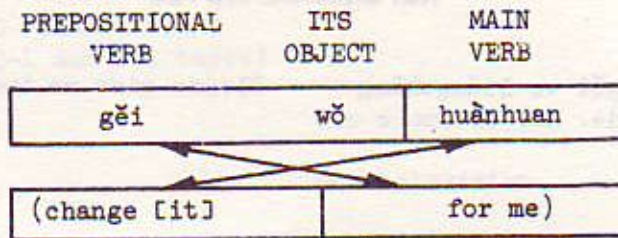
Mǎfan ni: Mǎfan is a verb meaning "bother," or "annoy." The expression mǎfan ni means "I'm bothering you." It is translated in No. 2 as "Sorry to bother you."

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

3. B: Qǐng ni gěi wo huàn huan. Please change it for me.

Notes on No. 3

Gěi wo: 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 wo precedes the main verb in Chinese, "for me" follows the verb in English.



Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkan nǐde
nèiběn shū.

Please let me look at that book
of yours.

Tā gěi mèimei mǎile yíge
diànshàn.

He bought an electric fan for
his younger sister.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ xiě nǐde
dìzhǐ.

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.)

4. C: Nín yào zěnmē huàn?
B: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng
wǔkuàide bā.

How do you want to change it?
How about giving me two fives,
please.

Note on No. 4

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.

5. B: Xièxie.
C: Bú kèqǐ.

Thank you.
You're welcome.

Note on No. 5

Bú kèqǐ 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.

6. D: Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma? Do you accept U.S. currency?
 E: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu. I'm sorry, we don't.
7. D: Zài nǎr huàn ne? Zhèr yǒu Well, where do I change it?
 méiyǒu yínháng? Is there a bank here?
 E: Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nàr. There is. The bank is right over
 there.

Notes on No. 7

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 of 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.*

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 are common. Compare:

Zhèr	yǒu		yínháng	meiyǒu?	(Is there a bank here?)
Zhèr	yǒu	méiyǒu	yínháng?		

8. D: Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr huàn qián? May I ask, is it here that I change money?
 F: Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn. Yes, you change it here.

Notes on No. 8

Shì bu shì is used to form a yes/no-choice question about something other than the main verb of a sentence. In this case, the question is

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

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?
(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. It is here that you change it.

Bú shì zài zhèr huàn. 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. Yes, it IS here that you change it.

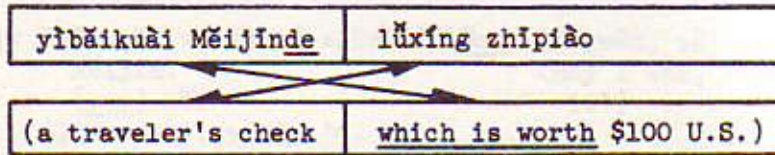
Notice that the place phrase zài zhèr precedes the main verb huàn. In Chinese, the order of phrases is TIME, PLACE, ACTION.

	TIME	PLACE	ACTION	
Wǒ	qùnián	zài Jiāzhōu	niàn shū.	(Last year I studied in California.)
Tā	xiànzài	zài yínháng	huàn qián ne.	(He is changing money at the bank now.)

9. F: Nǐ yào huàn duōshao? How much do you want to change?
 D: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài I have one hundred U.S. dollars
 Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. in traveler's checks here.

Note on No. 9

Yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào: In this phrase the traveler'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.



10. D: Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?

What is today's exchange rate?

F: Yīkuài měijīn huàn yīkuài jiǔmáo liù rénminbì.

One U.S. dollar to one dollar and ninety-six cents in People's currency.

Notes on No. 10

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."

Rénminbì: Rénmín means "people," and bì is the word for "currency." Rénminbì (sometimes abbreviated as RMB) is the official name for PRC currency.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ yào zěnme huàn?
(cue) 5 ones
(How do you want to
change it?) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng yíkuàide.
(Please give me five ones.) |
| 2. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 2 fives | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide. |
| 3. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 10 tens | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ shízhāng shíkuàide. |
| 4. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 5 ones | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng yíkuàide. |
| 5. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 10 ones | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ shízhāng yíkuàide. |
| 6. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 5 tens | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ wǔzhāng shíkuàide. |
| 7. Nǐ yào zěnme huàn? 2 fives | Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide. |

B. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?
(cue) Dìyī Gōngsī
(Do you accept U.S.
currency?) | <u>You</u> : Dìyī Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?
(Does the First Company accept
U.S. currency?) |
| 2. Dìyī Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?
Jīnrì Gōngsī | Jīnrì Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma? |
| 3. Jīnrì Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?
Yuǎndōng Gōngsī | Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma? |
| 4. Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shōu Měijīn ma?
Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn | Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn ma? |
| 5. Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn
ma? Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn | Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn ma? |
| 6. Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn shōu Měijīn ma?
nǐmen zhèlǐ | Nǐmen zhèlǐ shōu Měijīn ma? |
| 7. Nǐmen zhèlǐ shōu Měijīn ma? | |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn.
(cue) nǎr
(I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S. currency.)</p> <p>OR Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn.
(cue) yínháng
(I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S. currency.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?
(May I ask, where can I change it?)</p> <p>Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?
(May I ask, is there a bank here?)</p> |
| <p>2. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Rénmínbì. nǎr</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?</p> |
| <p>3. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Táibì. yínháng</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?</p> |
| <p>4. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu lǚxíng zhīpiào. nǎr</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?</p> |
| <p>5. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu zhīpiào. yínháng</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu meiyǒu yínháng?</p> |
| <p>6. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn zhīpiào. nǎr</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr kěyǐ huàn ne?</p> |

D. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèlǐ huàn qián?
(cue) zhège yínháng
(May I ask, is it here that I change money?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?
(May I ask, is it at this bank that I change money?)</p> |
| <p>2. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián? nǐmen zhèlǐ</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèlǐ huàn qián?</p> |
| <p>3. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèlǐ huàn qián? zhège yínháng</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián?</p> |
| <p>4. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhège yínháng huàn qián? Táiwān Yínháng</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn qián?</p> |
| <p>5. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn qián? tā nǎlǐ</p> | <p>Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài tā nǎlǐ huàn qián?</p> |

6. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài tā nàli huàn qián? nǐmen zhèli

Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèli huàn qián?

7. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài nǐmen zhèli huàn qián?

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(cue) 100
(I have traveler's checks here.)

You: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(I have one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks here.)

2. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
350

Wǒ zhèr yǒu sānbǎi wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

3. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
200

Wǒ zhèr yǒu liǎngbǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

4. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
70

Wǒ zhèr yǒu qīshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

5. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
90

Wǒ zhèr yǒu jiǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

6. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
840

Wǒ zhèr yǒu bābǎi sìshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

7. Wǒ zhèr yǒu lǚxíng zhīpiào.
540

Wǒ zhèr yǒu wǔbǎi sìshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuaìde Rénmínbì.
(I have one 10-dollar bill of People's currency here.)

You: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng shíkuaìde Rénmínbì. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.
(I have one 10-dollar bill of People's currency here. Please change it for me.)

2. Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng wǔkuài de Rénmínbì.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng wǔkuài de Rénmínbì. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

3. Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>4. Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng èrshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>5. Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng yìbǎikuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>6. Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng èrshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>7. Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng wǔshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> | <p>Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng èrshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Wǒ zhèr yǒu yìzhāng yìbǎikuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng èrshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Tā zhèr yǒu liǎngzhāng wǔshíkuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> |
|---|---|

G. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā huàn duōshao qián?
(cue) want
(How much money is he
changing?)</p> <p>OR Tā huàn yìbǎikuài Měijīn.
(cue) did
(He is changing one hundred
U.S. dollars.)</p> <p>OR Tā huàn yìbǎikuài Měijīn.
(cue) has done so far
(He is changing one hundred
U.S. dollars.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tā yào huàn duōshao qián?
(How much money does he want
to change?)</p> <p>Tā huànle yìbǎikuài Měijīn.
(He changed one hundred U.S.
dollars.)</p> <p>Tā huànle yìbǎikuài Měijīn le.
(He has changed one hundred
U.S. dollars so far.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā huàn duōshao qián? did</p> <p>3. Tā huàn wǔshíkuài Měijīn. want</p> <p>4. Tā huàn sìshíkuài Měijīn. did</p> <p>5. Tā huàn Měijīn. has done so far</p> | <p>Tā huànle duōshao qián?</p> <p>Tā yào huàn wǔshíkuài Měijīn.</p> <p>Tā huànle sìshíkuài Měijīn.</p> <p>Tā huànle Měijīn le.</p> |

H. Response Drill

Use liǎng- for all your responses.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā mǎi shénme le?
(<u>cue</u>) shōuyīnjī
(What did he buy?) | <u>You</u> : Tā mǎile liǎngge shōuyīnjī.
(He bought two radios.) |
| 2. Tā mǎi shénme le? diànshì | Tā mǎile liǎngge diànshì. |
| 3. Tā mǎi shénme le? píngguǒ | Tā mǎile liǎngge píngguǒ. |
| 4. Tā mǎi shénme le? yīzi | Tā mǎile liǎngbǎ yīzi. |
| 5. Tā mǎi shénme le? chábēi | Tā mǎile liǎngge chábēi. |
| 6. Tā mǎi shénme le? wǎn | Tā mǎile liǎngge wǎn. |
| 7. Tā mǎi shénme le? zhuōzi | Tā mǎile liǎngzhāng zhuōzi. |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn
zhèngzhixué zài nǐ
zhèli ma?
(<u>cue</u>) tā
(May I ask, is that
political science
book of mine over by
you?) | <u>You</u> : Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài tā nàli.
(It's not over by me; it's over
by him.) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn jīngjìxué
zài nǐ zhèli ma? tā | Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài tā nàli. |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn Zhōngwén shū
zài nǐ nàli ma? Wáng Tàitai | Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài Wáng Tàitai nàli. |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàběn zázhi zài
nǐ nàli ma? Lǐ Xiānsheng | Bú zài tā nàli, zài wǒ zhèli. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàfèn Zhōngwén
bào zài nǐ zhèli ma? tā | Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài tā nàli. |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàzhāng Táiwān
dìtú zài nǐ zhèli ma? tā | Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài tā nàli. |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, wǒde nàfèn Yīngwén bào
zài nǐ nàli ma? Wú Xiǎojiě | Bú zài wǒ zhèli, zài Wú Xiǎojiě nàli. |

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ kényì huàn Měijīn ma?
B: Duìbuqǐ, bù kényì.
May I ask, can U.S. currency be changed here?
I'm sorry, that's not possible.
2. A: Lǚxíng zhīpiào ne?
B: Yě bù kényì. Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
How about traveler's checks?
That's not possible either. You have to change them at the Bank of Taiwan.
3. A: Yínháng shénme shíhòu kāi mén?
B: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.
When does the bank open?
It opens at nine o'clock.
4. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
B: Sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén.
What time does it close?
It closes at three o'clock.
5. A: Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái kényì huàn ba?
B: Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn bàn. Hái kényì huàn.
What time is it now? I may still change money, I suppose?
It's half past two now. You may still change money.
6. A: Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
C: Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshíbākuài Táibì.
I want to change some money into Taiwan currency. Here are one hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan currency.
7. A: Zhè shì wǔzhāng èrshikuàide lǚxíng zhīpiào.
C: Qǐng nín děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái.
Here are five 20-dollar traveler's checks.
Please wait a moment. I'll be right back.
8. A: Wǒ yào diǎn xiǎo piàozi. Zhèzhāng yībǎikuàide qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huàn, xíng bù xíng?
I would like some small bills. Please change this 100-dollar bill for me. Would that be all right?

- C: Xíng. Gěi nín jiǔzhāng shíkuàide, liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide. All right. I'll give you nine tens and two fives.
9. A: Máfān nǐ le. Sorry to have bothered you.
C: Méi shénme. It's nothing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 10. zǎochen (zǎochén) | early morning |
| 11. zǎoshang (zǎoshàng) | morning |
| 12. shàngwǔ (shàngwǔ) | forenoon, morning |
| 13. zhōngwǔ (zhōngwǔ) | noon |
| 14. xiàwǔ (xiàwǔ) | afternoon |
| 15. wǎnshang (wǎnshàng) | evening |
| 16. yèlǐ | night |
| 17. bànyè | midnight |
| 18. jiàn | to meet |
| 19. mámahūhū | so-so, fair |

VOCABULARY

bàn	half
bānyè	midnight
děi	must
děng	to wait
děngyiděng	to wait a moment
-diǎn	(counter for hours on the clock)
gěi	for
guān	to close
guān mén	to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business
jiàn	to meet
jǐdiǎn zhōng	what hour, what time
jiù	immediately (with reference to time)
kāi	to open
kāi mén	to open (for the business day); to open for business
kéyi	may, can, to be permitted
māmahūhū	so-so, fair
méi shenme	it's nothing
mén(r)	door
piàozi (yìzhāng)	bills (currency)
shàngwǔ (shàngwu)	forenoon, morning
Táibì	Taiwan currency (NT\$)
wǎnshang (wǎnshàng)	evening
xiàwǔ (xiàwu)	afternoon
xíng	to be all right
yèli	night
zǎochen (zǎochén)	early morning
zǎoshang (zǎoshàng)	morning
zhōng	o'clock
zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu)	noon

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

kāishǐ	to start, to begin
yǒude shíhou	sometimes

(introduced in Communication Game)

-táng	(counter for class periods)
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REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli kéyi
huàn Měijīn ma?
B: Duìbuqǐ, bù kéyi.</p> | <p>May I ask, can U.S. currency be
changed here?
I'm sorry, that's not possible.</p> |
|---|--|

Notes on No. 1

Kéyi is the auxiliary verb "may," "can." It is often used, as 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, kéyi is a state verb and therefore can be made negative only with bù.

Nǐmen zhèli 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?"

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. A: Lǚxíng zhīpiào ne?
B: Yě bù kéyi. Nín děi zài
Táiwān Yínháng huàn.</p> | <p>How about traveler's checks?
That's not possible either. You
have to change them at the Bank
of Taiwan.</p> |
|---|--|

Note on No. 2

Děi, "must," "have to": Unlike many other auxiliary verbs, děi cannot be made negative.* Also, it is not used in short answers or short questions. For the question form of děi, it is wrong to say děi bu děi; instead, use shǐ bu shǐ 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."

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

3. A: Yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén? When does the bank open?
 B: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén. It opens at nine o'clock.
4. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén? What time does it close?
 B: Sāndiǎn zhōng guān mén. It closes at three o'clock.

Notes on Nos. 3-4

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. The bank closes at three o'clock.

Xiànzài yǐjīng guān le. 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.*

Yínháng hái kāi mén ba? 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). 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.

5. A: Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Háikéyǐ huàn ba? What time is it now? I may still change money, I suppose?
 B: Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn bàn. Háikéyǐ huàn. It's half past two now. You may still change money.

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

Notes on No. 5

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? 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 bàn after the counter diǎn. In Chinese, "two-thirty" may be said with or without zhōng:

liǎngdiǎn bàn OR liǎngdiǎn bàn zhōng

6. A: Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.
Zhè shì yìbǎikuài Měijīndē
lǚxíng zhīpiào.
I want to change some money into
Taiwan currency. Here are one
hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's
checks.
- C: Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn
sānshíbākuài Táibì.
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is
thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan
currency.

Note on No. 6

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."*

7. A: Zhè shì wǔzhāng èrshíkuàide
lǚxíng zhīpiào.
Here are five 20-dollar traveler's
checks.
- C: Qǐng nín děngyíděng. Wǒ
jiù lái.
Please wait a moment. I'll be
right back.

*The 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 No. 7

Děngyiděng 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: kānkan, kānyikan. 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."

8. A: Wǒ yào diǎn xiǎo piàozi.
Zhè zhāng yìbǎikuàide
qǐng-ni gěi wo huàn huan,
xíng bu xíng?
C: Xíng. Gěi nín jiǔzhāng
shikuàide, liǎngzhāng
wǔkuàide
- I would like some small bills.
Please change this 100-dollar
bill for me. Would that be
all right?
All right. I'll give you nine tens
and two fives.

9. A: Mǎfan ni le.
C: Méi shenme.
- Sorry to have bothered you.
It's nothing.

Note on No. 9

Méi shenme: A literal translation of this expression is "There isn't anything," presumably meaning "What I did wasn't anything."

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 10. zǎochen (zǎochén) | early morning |
| 11. zǎoshang (zǎoshàng) | morning |
| 12. shàngwǔ (shàngwǔ) | forenoon, morning |
| 13. zhōngwǔ (zhōngwǔ) | noon |
| 14. xiàwǔ (xiàwǔ) | afternoon |
| 15. wǎnshang (wǎnshàng) | evening |
| 16. yèli | night |
| 17. bānyè | midnight |
| 18. jiàn | to meet |
| 19. māmahūhū | so-so, fair |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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	bādiǎn zhōng
(seven o'clock	in the morning)

Here are more examples of clock-time phrases:

zǎoshang bādiǎn zhōng	8:00 a.m.
shàngwǔ shídiǎn zhōng	10:00 a.m.
xiàwǔ sìdiǎn bàn zhōng	4:30 p.m.
wǎnshang qīdiǎn bàn zhōng	7:30 p.m.

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

TIME-OF-DAY WORDSTRANSLATIONS

zǎochen	early morning
zǎoshang	morning [<u>general term</u>] (full daylight until near noon)
shàngwǔ	forenoon (normal working hours until noon)
zhōngwǔ	noon
xiàwǔ	afternoon (noon until the end of the business day)
wǎnshang	evening (from sunset)
bànyè	midnight
yèli	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.

Xiǎowǔ 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 "night." 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 (someone)."

- Zàijiàn. Good-bye. (See you again.)
- Míngtiān jiàn. See you tomorrow.
- Wǒmen kěyǐ jiǔdiǎn zhōng jiàn. 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

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli
kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?
(cue) Yuánshān
Dàfàndiàn
(May I ask, can U.S.
currency be changed
here?) | <u>You</u> : Qǐngwèn, Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn
kéyi huàn Měijīn ma?
(May I ask, can U.S. currency
be changed at the Yuánshān
Hotel?) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn kéyi
huàn Měijīn ma? tāmen nàli | Qǐngwèn, tāmen nàli kéyi huàn Měijīn
ma? |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, tāmen nàli kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn | Qǐngwèn, Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn kéyi
huàn Měijīn ma? zhège
yínháng | Qǐngwèn, zhège yínháng kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, zhège yínháng kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? nàge fàndiàn | Qǐngwèn, nàge fàndiàn kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, nàge fàndiàn kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? nǐmen zhèli | Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli kéyi huàn Měijīn
ma? |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn | Qǐngwèn, Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn kéyi huàn
Měijīn ma? |

B. Transformation and Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nín děi zài Táiwān
Yínháng huàn.
(You must change it at
the Bank of Taiwan.) | <u>You</u> : Hǎo, wǒ zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn.
(Fine, I'll change it at the
Bank of Taiwan.) |
| 2. Nín děi zài Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn
huàn. | Hǎo, wǒ zài Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn huàn. |
| 3. Nín děi zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn
huàn. | Hǎo, wǒ zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn. |
| 4. Nín děi zài Měiguó Yínháng huàn. | Hǎo, wǒ zài Měiguó Yínháng huàn. |
| 5. Nín děi zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn. | Hǎo, wǒ zài Táiwān Yínháng huàn. |

6. Nín děi zài zhège yínháng huàn.
 7. Nín děi zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.

Hǎo, wǒ zài zhège yínháng huàn.
 Hǎo, wǒ zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn huàn.

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐngwèn, yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén?
 (May I ask, when does the bank open?)

You: Qǐngwèn, yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
 (May I ask, at what time does the bank open?)

2. Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī shénme shíhou guān mén?

Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

3. Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī shénme shíhou kāi mén?

Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

4. Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī shénme shíhou kāi mén?

Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

5. Qǐngwèn, Táiwān Yínháng shénme shíhou guān mén?

Qǐngwèn, Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

6. Qǐngwèn, yóuzhèngjǔ shénme shíhou kāi mén?

Qǐngwèn, yóuzhèngjǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?

7. Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī shénme shíhou guān mén?

Qǐngwèn, Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?

D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nín yào huàn qián ma? (cue) yínháng
 (Do you want to change money?)

You: Duì le. Qǐngwèn, yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
 (Right. May I ask, at what time does the bank open?)

2. Nín yào mǎi dōngxī ma? Jīnrì Gōngsī

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

3. Nín yào huàn qián ma? Táiwān Yínháng

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

4. Nín yào mǎi yǔsǎn ma? Dìyī Gōngsī

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Nín yào mǎi pánziwǎn ma?
Yuǎndōng Gōngsī | Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī
jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén? |
| 6. Tā yào mǎi diànshì ma? nàge
gōngsī | Duì le. Qǐngwèn, nàge gōngsī jǐdiǎn
zhōng kāi mén? |
| 7. Nín yào mǎi shōuyīnjī ma?
Jīnrì Gōngsī | Duì le. Qǐngwèn, Jīnrì Gōngsī
jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén? |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Hái keyi huàn ma?
(May I still change it?) | <u>You</u> : Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi
huàn ma?
(What time is it now? May I
still change it?) |
| 2. Hái keyi mǎi ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi mǎi
ma? |
| 3. Hái keyi huàn ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi huàn
ma? |
| 4. Hái keyi mài ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi mài
ma? |
| 5. Hái keyi huàn ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi huàn
ma? |
| 6. Hái keyi mǎi ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi mǎi
ma? |
| 7. Hái keyi mài ma? | Xiànzài jǐdiǎn zhōng? Hái keyi mài
ma? |

F. Expansion Drill

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

1. Speaker: Xiànzài wǔdiǎn bàn.
(It's five-thirty.)

You: Xiànzài wǔdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.
(It's five-thirty; they haven't closed yet.)

OR Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn.
(It's seven-thirty)

Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn, yǐjīng guān mén le.
(It's seven-thirty; they have already closed.)

2. Xiànzài liùdiǎn zhōng.

Xiànzài liùdiǎn zhōng, hái méi guān mén.

3. Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn.

Xiànzài qīdiǎn bàn, yǐjīng guān mén le.

4. Xiànzài sīdiǎn bàn.

Xiànzài sīdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.

5. Xiànzài bādiǎn zhōng.

Xiànzài bādiǎn zhōng, yǐjīng guān mén le.

6. Xiànzài liùdiǎn bàn.

Xiànzài liùdiǎn bàn, hái méi guān mén.

G. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī.
Táibī.
(cue) 100
(I want to change a little money into Taiwan currency.)

You: Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. Zhè shì shí yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(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 yīdiǎn Táibī. 20

Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. Zhè shì èrshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

3. Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. 40

Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. Zhè shì sìshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

4. Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. 30

Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. Zhè shì sānshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

5. Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. 50

Wǒ yào huàn yīdiǎn Táibī. Zhè shì wúshíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----|--|
| 6. | Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. | 70 | Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì qīshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào. |
| 7. | Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. | 80 | Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì. Zhè shì bāshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào. |

H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 Rénmínbì.
 (cue) 100
 (I want to change a little money into People's currency.)

OR Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 Rénmínbì.
 (cue) páijiǎ
 (I want to change a little money into People's currency.)

You: Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 Zhè shì yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào.
 (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.
 Jīntiānde páijiǎ shì duōshǎo?
 (I want to change a little money into People's currency. What is today's exchange rate?)

2. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 20

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

3. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 páijiǎ

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 Jīntiānde páijiǎ shì duōshǎo?

4. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 60

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì. Zhè shì liùshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhǐpiào.

5. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 páijiǎ

Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 Jīntiānde páijiǎ shì duōshǎo?

6. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎnr Rénmínbì.
 80.

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

I. Expansion Drill

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>shi
piào.</p> <p>shi
piào.</p> <p>nbī.
inde</p> <p>e money
Here
llars</p> <p>nbī.
ōshao?
e money
What
e?)</p> <p>Zhèi
g</p> <p>?
Zhèi
ng</p> <p>?
Zhèi
g</p> | <p>1. <u>Speaker:</u> Zhèi shi wǔzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(cue) 20
(Here are five traveler's checks.)</p> <p>2. Nèi shi liǎngzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 10</p> <p>3. Zhèi shi yīzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 100</p> <p>4. Zhèi shi sānzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 20</p> <p>5. Nèi shi sìzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 50</p> <p>6. Nèi shi liùzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 10</p> <p>7. Zhèi shi sānzhāng lǚxíng zhīpiào. 20</p> | <p><u>You:</u> Zhèi shi wǔzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(Here are five 20-dollar U.S. traveler's checks.)</p> <p>Nèi shi liǎngzhāng shíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>Zhèi shi yīzhāng yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>Zhèi shi sānzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>Nèi shi sìzhāng wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>Nèi shi liùzhāng shíkuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>Zhèi shi sānzhāng èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> |
|---|--|---|

J. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker:</u> Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.
(I want some small bills.)</p> <p>2. Zhèi shi èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>3. Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.</p> <p>4. Zhèi shi yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>5. Zhèi shi wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.</p> <p>6. Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.</p> | <p><u>You:</u> Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.
(I want some small bills. Please change this for me.)</p> <p>Zhèi shi èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Zhèi shi yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Zhèi shi wǔshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> <p>Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi. Qǐng ní gěi wǒ huàn huan.</p> |
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7. Zhèi shì èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

Zhèi shì èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànquan.

K. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
(cue) 20
(Please change this for me.)

You: Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. Zhèi shì èrshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.
(Please change this for me. Here are twenty U.S. dollars in traveler's checks.)

OR Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
(cue) xiǎo piàozi
(Please change this for me.)

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.
(Please change this for me. I want some small bills.)

OR Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
(cue) páijià
(Please change this for me.)

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?
(Please change this for me. What is today's exchange rate?)

2. Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. 100

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. Zhèi shì yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

3. Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
xiǎo piàozi

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. Wǒ yào diǎnr xiǎo piàozi.

4. Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan.
páijià

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshao?

5. Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. 50

Qǐng nǐn gěi wǒ huànquan. Zhèi shì wūshikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

L. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
(cue) shàngwǔ
(At what time does the bank open?)

You: Yínháng shàngwǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
(At what time in the morning does the bank open?)

2. Yóuzhèngjǔ bādiǎn bàn kāi mén.
zǎoshang

Yóuzhèngjǔ zǎoshang bādiǎn bàn kāi mén.

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| 3. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
xiàwǔ | Yínháng xiàwǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén? |
| 4. Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén? zǎoshang | Yuǎndōng Gōngsī zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén? |
| 5. Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān
mén? wǎnshang | Dìyī Gōngsī wǎnshang jǐdiǎn zhōng
guān mén? |
| 6. Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi
mén? zǎoshang | Táiwān Yínháng zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén? |
| 7. Táiwān Yínháng sāndiǎn zhōng
guān mén? xiàwǔ | Táiwān Yínháng xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng
guān mén. |

M. Response Drill

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| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén?
(<u>cue</u>) 9 a.m.
(At what time does the
bank open?) | <u>You</u> : Yínháng shàngwǔ jiǔdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén.
(The bank opens at nine o'clock
in the morning.) |
| 2. Yóuzhèngjú jǐdiǎn zhōng guān
mén? 5 p.m. | Yóuzhèngjú xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn zhōng guān
mén. |
| 3. Yuǎndōng Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng
guān mén? 10 p.m. | Yuǎndōng Gōngsī wǎnshang shídiǎn
zhōng guān mén. |
| 4. Jīnrì Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi
mén? 8 a.m. | Jīnrì Gōngsī zǎoshang bādiǎn zhōng
kāi mén. |
| 5. Táiwān Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi
mén? 9 a.m. | Táiwān Yínháng zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn zhōng
kāi mén. |
| 6. Dìyī Gōngsī jǐdiǎn zhōng guān
mén? 10 p.m. | Dìyī Gōngsī wǎnshang shídiǎn zhōng
guān mén. |
| 7. Nàge yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān
mén? 3 p.m. | Nàge yínháng xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng
guān mén. |