

STANDARD CHINESE

A Modular Approach

OPTIONAL MODULES:

- Restaurant
- Hotel
- Post Office and
Telephone
- Car

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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, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (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. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

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

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, 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 Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

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

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James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

CAR, Objectives

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Car Module is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to use and take care of your car in everyday situations as well as emergencies.

Before starting the Car Module, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module.

Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Buy gasoline using the metric system to indicate quantity and ration coupons if necessary. Understand if the attendant offers you high-test or regular gas.
2. Tell an attendant that there isn't enough air in the tires. Ask for air to be put in the tires.
3. Tell an attendant the car windows need cleaning.
4. Explain to a garage attendant where your car has developed problems lately: brakes, headlights, automatic transmission, gear shift, fan belt, exhaust pipe, and so on.
5. Ask for a regular maintenance check up for the car.
6. Tell someone you have a flat tire and whether or not you have a spare tire and tools.
7. Tell someone that you got a traffic ticket and why.
8. State whether or not you have your driver's license and car registration with you.
9. Ask in a collision situation if someone is injured.
10. Understand someone describe in simple terms the damage to their car resulting from an accident.
11. Ask a garage repairman to fix a car which has been in an accident. Find out how long it will take to fix it. Ask for an estimate on cost repairs.

Car Module, Unit 1PART I

1. <u>Yóu</u> bú gòu le. Qǐng ni jiā dian yóu.	There's not enough gas. Please add some.
2. Jiā wǔshí <u>gōngshēng</u> ba.	Add fifty liters.
3. Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí <u>gōngshēngde qìyóu piào</u> .	Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
4. <u>Lúntāide qì bù zú</u> le. Qǐng ni <u>dǎ yíxià qì</u> , hǎo bu hao?	The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
5. Qìchēde <u>bōli</u> yǒu diār <u>zāng</u> .	The windows are a little dirty.
6. Wǒ xiǎng <u>cāyicā</u> . Nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?	I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
7. <u>Dǎqìtǒng</u> zài nèibīar. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguòqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.	The airpump is there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
8. Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: <u>gāojí qìyóu</u> háishì <u>pǔtōng qìyóu</u> ?	What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
9. Bùbǐ jiā <u>mǎn</u> , sīshí <u>gōngshēng</u> jiù gòu le.	No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.

NOTES ON PART I:

qìyóu piào: 'Gasoline Coupons'. In the PRC, many commodities, such as cloth, food items, watches, bicycles, must be bought with money and ration coupons.

zú: 'to be enough, to be sufficient.' Lúntāide qì bù zú le. is translated here as 'The air in the tires isn't enough.' A more literal translation might be 'The air in the tires isn't enough anymore.' The negative bù used with a marker le for new situation expresses a negative condition that has recently come about.

CAR, Unit 1

bōli: This word literally means 'glass', but is used here to refer to the windows of the car.

mǎn: This is the adjectival verb 'to be full'.

Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā: 'I think I'll wipe it a bit.' In the PRC gas stations sell gas only. Any minor servicing that may be needed, such as cleaning windows and getting air for tires, may be done by the driver himself. Any major servicing must be done at a repair garage.

Peking:

- A: Yǒu bú gòu le, qǐng ni jiā dian yóu. There's not enough gas, please add some.
- B: Nǐ yào jiā duōshao? How much do you want to add?
- A: Jiā wǔshí gōngshēng ba. Add fifty liters.
- B: Hǎo. Okay.
- A: Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí gōngshēngde qìyóu piào. Here are three twenty-liter gasoline coupons.
- B: Wǒ gěi ni xiěxialai le, liùshí gōngshēngde yóu piào, yǒngle wǔshí gōngshēng, hái yǒu shí gōngshēng. I'll write it down for you, a sixty liter gas coupon, you used fifty liters; there's still ten liters.
- A: Lúntāide qì bù zú le. Qǐng ni dǎ yíxià qì, hǎo bu hao? The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
- B: Hǎo. Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiān. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguoqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ. Okay. The air is over there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
- A: Xièxie ni. Qìchēde bōli yǒu diār zāng. Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā, nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma? Thank you. The glass on the car is a little dirty. I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
- B: Nàr yǒu shuǐ, qǐng nǐ zìjǐ ná ba. The water is there. Please get it yourself.

Taipei:

- A: Qǐng ni gěi wo jiā diǎn yóu. Please add some gas for me.
- B: Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: gāojí qìyóu háishì pǔtōng qìyóu? What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
- A: Pǔtōngde. Búbì jiā mǎn, sìshí gōngshēng jiù gòu le. Regular. No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.
- B: Yào bu yao kànkàn jīyóu gòu bu gòu? Do you want me to see if there's enough oil?
- A: Duì. Jīyóu yě bú gòu le, Qǐng ni jiā diǎn ba. That's right. There's not enough oil either. Please add some.
- B: Jīyóu jiāhǎo le. The oil is added.
- A: Ao! Chēzide bōli tài zāng le. Qǐng ni bāng wo cāyicā, hǎo bu hao? Oh! The windows are really dirty. Please help me wipe it.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒ lái gěi ni cā. Okay. I'll wipe it for you.
- A: Xièxie ni, duōshao qián? Thank you. How much is it?
- B: Qìyóu wǔbǎi kuài qián, jīyóu jiǔshí kuài, yí gòng wǔbǎi jiǔshí kuài qián. The gas is \$500, the oil is \$90. Altogether it's \$590.
- A: Zhèi shì liùbǎi kuài qián, bú yòng zhǎo le. Here's \$600, keep the change.
- B: Duō xiè, duō xiè, zài jiàn. Thank you, thank you. Good bye.

CAR, Unit 1

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I:

Jīyóu jiāhǎo le.: 'The oil is added.' In the phrase jiāhǎo le, the word hǎo is used as the final element of a compound verb of result. It indicates that the action of the verb has been brought to a successful conclusion. This is discussed in Transportation, Unit 7.

PART II

1. Wǒde chē yǒu diār <u>máobing</u> le	There's something wrong with my car.
2. <u>Chángcháng</u> xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.	It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
3. <u>Shāchē</u> bú tài <u>líng</u> .	The brakes are not too good.
4. Qiántou yǒu yige <u>dēng</u> bú <u>liàng</u> le.	In the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
5. Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi <u>bǎoyǎng</u> le.	My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check-up.
6. Wǒ qǐng wǒmen <u>jìshu</u> <u>gōngren</u> <u>tóngzhi</u> hǎohāode gěi nǐ <u>jiǎnchá</u> .	I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it well for you.
7. Rúguo nǐde chē yǒu máobing, wǒmen gěi nǐ <u>xiūli</u> .	If there's something wrong with your car, we'll fix it for you.
8. <u>Jiǎndānde</u> língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kěyǐ <u>dìng</u> .	Simple parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.

CAR, Unit 1

NOTES ON PART II

máobing: This word is translated here as 'something wrong'. Other translations might be: 'defect', 'flaw', 'trouble', or 'problem'.

Tāde diànshì chū máobing le. His television developed
a problem.

A second meaning for máobing is 'medical problem', 'illness'.

Wǒ shénme máobing yě méiyǒu. There is nothing wrong with
me.

A third meaning is 'bad habit', 'odd habit'.

Tā máobing hěn dà. He is very 'picky' (odd).

líng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be sharp, keen'. It can be used to describe people that are intelligent. It can also be used to describe machinery that works well.

Lǎo Wángde érzi hěn líng. Lao Wang's son is sharp.

Zhèige jīqì hái líng bu líng? Does this machine still
work well?

liàng: 'To be bright'. A more literal translation of Yǒu yíge dēng bú liàng le might be 'There is one lamp that does not light up anymore.'

bǎoyǎng: 'To maintain'. This verb can be used to talk about taking care of a person's body, as well as maintaining machinery.

Nǐ yídìng děi bǎoyǎng zìjǐ. You have to take care of
yourself.

Tā gāng shēngle hái zi, dàifu gào su tā hǎo hǎo de bǎoyǎng. After she had just given birth
to a child, the doctor told
her to take good care of
herself.

língjiàn: 'spare parts' or simply 'parts'. Huàn língjiàn is 'to exchange (something) for a spare part'.

Peking:

- A: Wǒde chē yǒu diǎr máobing le.
Qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá jiǎnchá.
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please check it.
- B: Yǒu shénme máobing?
What's the trouble?
- A: Chángchang xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.
It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
- B: Chángchang xīhuǒ.
It often stalls.
- A: Hái yǒu, shāchē bú tài líng.
Ōu, qiántou yǒu yige dēng bú liàng le.
Also, the brakes are not too good. Oh, in the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
- B: Nǐde chē kāile duōshao gōnglǐ le?
How many kilometers have you driven your car?
- A: Wǒ kànkàn. Ōu, yǐjīng kāile liǎngwàn wǔqiān yìbǎiduō gōnglǐ le.
Let me see. Oh, it's already been driven more than 25,100 kilometers.
- B: Hǎo, wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshù gōngren tóngzhì hǎohāode gěi nǐ jiǎnchá, yǒu máobingde dìfang gěi nǐ xiūhǎo.
Okay, I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it thoroughly for you. If something is wrong, he'll fix it.
- A: Rúguo xūyāo huàn língjiàn nimen yǒu ba?
If you need a spare part you have it I suppose?
- B: Kàn shi shénme língjiàn, yǒude wǒmen yǒu, yǒude keyi xiǎng bànfǎ. Jiǎnchále yǐhòu zài shuō ba.
That depends on what spare part is needed, some we have, some we can figure out a way. Let's talk about it after it's been checked.
- A: Wǒde chē shénme shíhou keyi xiūhǎo?
When will my car be ready?
- B: Rúguo méiyǒu dà máobing, dàgài liǎngtiān jiù xiūhǎo le.
If there are no big problems, it'll probably be fixed in a couple of days.

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bǎoyāng le. My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check up.
- B: Yǒu méiyǒu shénme wèntí? Are there any problems?
- A: Shāchē yǒu diǎn bù tài líng. The brakes aren't too good.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma? Are there other problems?
- A: Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ, yòubian hòumiande dēng yě bú liàng le. Sometimes it stalls, the right rear light doesn't light anymore either.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒmen xiān gěi ni jiǎnchá, Rúguo yǒu máobing, gěi ni xiūli. Rúguo méiyǒu máobing, wǒmen gěi ni bǎoyāng, bǎoyāng. Okay, first we'll check it for you. If there's something wrong, we'll fix it for you. If nothing is wrong, we'll tune it up for you.
- A: Língjiàn, nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu? Do you have spare parts?
- B: Jiǎndānde língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kēyǐ dīng. Simple spare parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.
- A: Hǎo. Jiù qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá ba. Good. Then I'll ask you to check it.
- B: Wǒmen zhèlǐde jīshù gōngren hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yào tāmen hǎohǎode gěi ni jiǎnchá, bǎoyāng. Our mechanics here are very good. We'll have them give you a good check-up and tune-up.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ.: You've seen that the auxiliary verb huì can mean 'know how to, can', as in Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?. Here you see a different meaning: 'likely to happen, possible to happen, liable to happen'. Here is another example.

Jīntiān huì xià yǔ ma?

Is it likely to rain today?

CAR, Unit 1

PART III

1. Yǒu yíge lúntāi <u>bào</u> le.	A tire has blown out.
2. <u>Bèitāi</u> , <u>gōngjù</u> dōu yǒu.	There's both a spare tire and tools.
3. <u>Zāogāo!</u> <u>Yǐnqǐng</u> <u>fādòng-</u> <u>bùqǐlái</u> le!	Oh no! The engine won't start up!
4. Wǒmen děi bǎ chē <u>tuīdao</u> <u>lùbiānrshang</u> qu.	We'll have to push it over to the side of the road.
5. <u>Jiào yǐliàng</u> <u>tuōchē lái</u> , <u>bǎ</u> <u>chēzi</u> <u>tuōdao</u> <u>xiūliháng</u> qu.	Have a tow truck come and tow it to the garage.

NOTES AFTER PART III:

bào: 'To explode', 'to burst'. This is the verb to use when talking about a 'blow out'. [If a tire has slowly gone flat, the verb to use is biě, 'to be flat, sunken, not full'. Lúntāi biě le.]

fādòngbùqǐlái: 'not be able to start up'. Fādòng is the verb 'to set in motion', 'to start'. -Qǐlái is the verb 'to rise up' used as the final element in a compound verb of result.

tuīdao: Compound verbs with -dao as the second syllable must be followed by a location of some sort and often are also followed by lái or qu.

Bǎ xíngli nádao lóushang qu. Take the bags upstairs.

Bǎ chē kāidao lùbiānrshang qu. Drive the car to the side
of the road.

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

- A: Bù hǎo le. Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.
This is no good. A tire has blown out.
- B: Lúntāi bào le? Nà zěnmě bàn? Jiào yíliàng tuōchē jī, bǎ chēzi tuōdao xiūliháng qū?
A tire has gone flat, then what do you do? Have a tow truck come and tow it to the repair garage.
- A: Búbì. Wǒmen chēshang yǒu gōngjù, yě yǒu bèitāi.
That's not necessary. Our car has tools and a spare tire.
- B: Ī zìjǐ huì huàn ma?
Can you change it yourself?
- A: Wǒ zìjǐ kěyǐ huàn.
I can change it myself.
- B: Nǐ hái shì xiān kànkan yǐnqíng, néng bu néng fādòng?
First look at the engine, can it start?
- A: Kàn! Yǐnqíng fādòngqilai le, méi wèntí.
Look. The car starts up. No problem.
- B: Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chēzi kāidào lùbiānshang qū huàn chētāi.
That's good. You drive the car to the side of the road to change the tire.
- A: Hǎo. Wǒ lái mànmande bǎ chē kāidào lùbiānshang qū.
Okay. I'll slowly drive the car to the side of the road.
- B: Tǐngzai zhèli xíng le. Wǒmen xiàqū huàn chētāi ba.
Parking it here will be okay. Let's get out and change the tire.

Vocabulary

bǎo	to explode
bǎoyǎng	to have a maintenance checkup
bèitāi	spare tire
buōli	glass
cā	to wipe
chángchang	often
dǎ	to hit
dǎ qì	to add air
dǎqìtǒng	air pump
dēng	light lamp
dīng	to order
gāoji	high grade
gōngjù	tool
gōngshēng	liter
fādòng	to start, to mobilize
jiǎnchá	to inspect, to examine, to check
jiǎndān	to be simple
jīshù gōngren	mechanic
jīyóu	machine oil
-liàng	(counter for vehicles)
liàng	to light up
líng	to be sharp, to be keen
língjiàn	parts
lúntāi	tire
mǎn	to be full
máobing	trouble, flaw, defect
piào	ticket, coupon
pǔtōng	regular
qì	air
qìyóu	gasoline
shāchē	brakes
tuī	to push

CAR, Unit 1

tuō
tuōche

xíhuǒ
xiūli
xiūliháng

yǐngqíng
yóu

zāng
zú

to tow
tow truck

to stall
to fix, to repair
repair garage

engine
oil, gasoline, fuel

to be dirty
to be enough, to be
sufficient

Car Module, Unit 2PART I

1. Yīnwei wǒ <u>chāo sù</u> le, wǒ nǎdào le yige <u>fākuǎndān</u> .	Because I was speeding I got a ticket.
2. Wǒ <u>dài jiàshǐ zhǐzhào</u> le.	I brought my driver's license.
3. Yě dài <u>dēngjìzhèng</u> le.	And I brought the car registration too.
4. Nǐde chēzi yòngde shì <u>wàijiāo rényuán pǎizhào</u> .	Your car has diplomatic plates.
5. Nǐ shì <u>wàijiāoquān</u> ma?	Are you a diplomat?
6. Nǐ chāo sù le, děi <u>fākuǎn</u> .	You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.
7. <u>Dānzi hòutou</u> yǒu <u>shuōmíng</u> .	On the back of the ticket is an explanation.
8. Nǐ <u>ànzhào</u> shuōmíng qù bàn ba.	You go take care of it according to the explanation.

NOTES AFTER PART I:

chāo sù: 'To speed', more literally, 'to exceed the posted speed'

nádao le: Here you see another compound verb with -dao. But the addition of -dao does not add the meaning of 'to (someplace)', as in tuīdao lùbiānrshàng qu, 'push it to the side of the road', but rather adds the meaning of 'to obtain, get'.

Nǐ nǎdao nǐde hùzhào le meiyou? Did you get your passport?

dài: This is the verb 'to carry with one, to take or bring with one'. It is sometimes used with the verb lái when the meaning is 'bring with one'.

Jīntian wǒ wàngle dài wǒde lǐshǐ shū.

I forgot to bring my history book today.

Nǐ dài háizi qùle méiyou?

Did you take the children with you?

CAR, Unit 2

fákuǎn: This can be the verb 'to issue a fine' or the noun 'a fine'. Fákuǎndān is literally 'fine-money-ticket'.

dānzi: Here dānzi is used to refer to the traffic ticket, a short way of saying fákuǎndān. In other situations, dānzi often means 'list of things'. Here are some examples. Notice that the phrase 'to make a list' is kāi yíge dānzi, literally 'open a list'.

Měige Xīngqīliù wǒ chūqu mǎi
dōngxī yīqián dōu kāi yíge
dānzi.

Every Saturday before I go
out to buy things, I make
a list.

Nǐ néng bu neng bǎ nǐ yào mǎide
shū kāi yíge dānzi.

Can you make a list of the
books you want to buy?

Taipei:

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, zhīdao ma?

You went over the speed limit,
did you know?

B: Chāo sù? Shénme shì chāo sù?
Wǒ bù dǒng.

'Chao su'! What is 'chao su'?
I don't understand.

A: Chāo sù jiù shì kāi chē kāide
tài kuài le.

'Chao su' is driving your car
too fast.

B: Ōu, wǒ lái Táiběi bù jiǔ,
hěn duō shì bù zhīdao.
Zhēn duìbuqǐ.

I haven't been in Taipei very
long. There are a lot of things
I don't know. Please excuse me.

A: Nǐde chēzi yòngde shì wàijiāo
rényuán pǎizhào, Nǐ shì
wàijiāoguān ma?

Your car has diplomatic plates.
Are you a diplomat?

B: Shìde. Wǒ shì wàijiāoguān.

Yes, I'm a diplomat.

A: Nǐ dài jiàshǐ zhízhào le
méiyǒu?

Did you bring your driver's
license?

B: Dài le. Zhèi shì jiàshǐ
zhízhào.

Yes, here's the driver's license.

A: Chēzi dēngjìzhèng ne? Yě
dàile ma?

And the car registration? Did
you bring that too?

E: Yě dài le.

Yes.

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, děi
fákuǎn.

You went over the speed limit,
I'll have to fine you.

B: Wǒ náile fákuǎndān gai
zěnme yàng?

After I've gotten the ticket
what do I do?

A: Dānzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng.
Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù
bàn ba.

On the back of the ticket is
an explanation. Take care
of it according to the explana-
tion.

B: Hǎo.

Okay.

PART II

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Aiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen <u>chuàng</u> chē le. | Ah, oh no, we've had a collision. |
| 2. Nǐ <u>shòushāng</u> le méiyǒu? | Are you injured? |
| 3. <u>Chūle chēhuò</u> le, wǒmen děi zhāo <u>jǐngchá</u> lái <u>chūlǐ</u> . | After a car accident, we should find the police to come and take care of it. |
| 4. Wǒmen xiān kànkàn chēzi ba, chuàngde <u>lìhai</u> bu lìhai. | Let's look at the cars first, and see if they're hit badly. |
| 5. Ou, <u>chēmén chuànghuài</u> le. | Oh, the car door is damaged. |
| 6. <u>Bǎoxiǎngàng wān</u> le, <u>chētóu</u> yě <u>biě</u> le. | The bumper is bent and the hood is dented. |
| 7. Nǐde chēzi <u>bǎoxiǎn</u> le méiyǒu? | Is your car insured? |
| 8. Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyǒu <u>dòngguo</u> ba? | After the accident, the car didn't move, did it? |
| 9. Wǒ qǐ <u>Gōngānjú</u> dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài wàishi <u>jǐngchá</u> lái <u>yìqǐ chūlǐ</u> . | I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together with us. |

NOTES AFTER PART II:

chuàng: 'To bump', often pronounced zhuàng. This verb often occurs with the resultative ending -zhào, 'to meet, to touch, to come into contact with.'

Zhèr dìfang tài xiǎo, dōngxi tài duō. Zǒu lùde shíhou, bù shì chuàngzhào zhuōzi, jiù shì chuàngzhào yǐzi.	It's too close in here, too many things. When you walk, if you're not bumping into tables, then you're bumping into chairs.
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chǔlǐ: 'To manage, to handle an affair, to take care of something.'

Wǒ bú huì chǔlǐ zhèijian shì.	I can't take care of this matter.
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Nèijian shì ta chǔlǐde hěn hǎo.	He has managed that affair very well.
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chū chēhuò: 'To have a car accident', or more literally 'to produce a car disaster'. This is more serious than the phrase chū shì.

Tā chū chēhuò yǐhòu, hěn jiǔ jǐngchá cái lái.	After he had the accident, it was a long time until the police came.
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lìhai: 'To be severe, 'to be fierce', 'seriously'

Tā bìngde hěn lìhai.	He is seriously ill.
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chū shì: 'To have an accident, to have something go wrong.' This phrase is used to describe a serious, unpleasant happening.

Tā jiā chū shì le, wǒmen qù kànkan.	Something has happened in his home, let's go see. (e.g., a robbery, an arrest)
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CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

- A: Āiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng chē le! Nǐ shòushāng le méiyōu?
Aiya, what a mess! We've had a collision. Are you injured?
- B: Hái hǎo, wǒ xiǎng wǒ méiyōu shòushāng. Nǐ ne?
I'm okay. I don't think I'm injured. And you?
- A: Wǒ méiyōu shì.
I'm alright
- B: Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen děi zhǎo jǐngchá lái chūlǐ.
After a car accident, we should find the police to come and handle this.
- A: Duì, wǒ shì wàiguó rén. Wǒmen dàgāi yě děi zhǎo wàishi jǐngchá lái. ... Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzi ba, chuàngde lìhai bu lìhai.
Yes, I'm a foreigner. We probably should also find the Foreign Affairs Police. Let's look at the cars first. and see if they're hit badly.
- B: Ōu, chēmén chuānghuài le. Nǐde chēzi ne, chuàngzai shénme dìfang?
Oh, the car door is damaged. And your car, where is it hit?
- A: Wǒde bǎoxiǎngàng wān le, chētóu yě biě le.
My bumper is bent and the hood is dented.
- B: Nǐde chēzi bǎoxiǎnle meiyōu?
Is your car insured?
- A: Wǒ bǎole xiǎn, nǐde ne?
I'm insured, and yours?
- B: Wǒ yě yǒu bǎoxiǎn.
I have insurance too.
- A: Kàn! Jǐngchá lái le.
Look! The police are here.

Peking:

- A: Nǐmen chuàng chē le. You've had a collision.
- B: Duì, chūle chēhuò le. Yes, there's been an accident.
- A: Yǒu méiyǒu rén shòushāng? Is anyone injured?
- B: Hái hǎo. Wǒmen dōu méi shòushāng. It's all right. None of us are injured.
- A: Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyǒu dòngguo ba? After the accident, the cars weren't moved were they?
- B: Chūle shì yǐhòu, wǒmen jiù xiàlai le. Chē méiyǒu dòngguo. After the accident, we just got out. The cars were not moved.
- A: Nà hǎo. Chē chuàngde lǐhai bu lǐhai? That's good. Were the cars damaged?
- B: Wǒde chēmén chuàngbiě le. Tāde bǎoxiǎngàng chuàngwān le. Chētóu yě chuàngbiě le. My car door is dented. His bumper is bent. The hood is dented too.
- A: Nǐde chē bǎoxiǎn le ba? Your car is insured, I suppose?
- B: Eǎo le. car accident. Yes.
- A: Hǎo. Nǐmen děngyíděng. Wǒ gěi Gōngānjú dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài Wàishì Jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chùlǐ. Okay. Wait a moment. I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together.

PART III

1. Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le. Qǐng nǐmen <u>xiūli</u> xiūli.	There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
2. <u>Zìdòng páidǎng</u> , <u>biànsùqǐ</u> dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobìng.	The automatic transmission and the gear shift. Both have something wrong.
3. <u>Páiqìguǎn</u> , <u>fēngshàn pídài</u> yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.	Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
4. Yào jǐtiān kényi <u>xiūhǎo</u> ?	How many days will it take to fix?
5. Nǐ <u>gūjì</u> yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián?	Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
6. Nǐ kàn, pídài <u>sōng</u> le, gāi huàn xīnde le.	Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.
7. Chēmén dēi xiūhǎo, <u>pēnqī</u> ; jīqī dēi jiǎnchá, <u>tiáozhěng</u> .	The door needs to be fixed, and spray-painted; the engine needs to be checked and adjusted.
8. Nǐ <u>dà hòutiān</u> lái qǐ chē ba?	Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?
9. Wǒmen xiū <u>jīqī</u> , yě xiū <u>chēshēn</u> .	We fix engines and do body work.
10. Shénme yánsède <u>qī</u> , wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi nǐ jiǎnchá.	We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away.
11. Kényi, Jiǎnchále yǐhòu mǎshàng gěi nǐ <u>gū jià</u> .	Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away.

NOTES AFTER PART III:

xiūli: 'To fix, to repair'.

fēngshàn pídài: 'Fan belt', sometimes simply called pídài, which is literally 'leather belt'. Pídài is used for 'belt' in machine terminology as in sānjiǎopídài, 'V-belt'.

xiūhǎo: 'To fix successfully, to repair successfully.' The syllable -hǎo indicates the result of the action, that is that the repairs were successfully completed.

Yào jǐtiān kěyǐ xiūhǎo?

How many days will it take
to fix it?

In the above sentence, the auxiliary verb yào means 'to need, to require, to take'.

gūjì: Originally this verb meant simply 'to estimate (a figure)'. Now it also means 'to guess'.

Zhèijiàn dàyì nǐ gūjì dǐ
duōshao qián?

How much do you estimate
this overcoat costs?

Wǒ gūjì tā míngtiān bú huì
lái.

My guess is he won't come
tomorrow.

In this sentence the auxiliary verb huì means 'to be likely to', 'to be possible to'.

tiáozhěng: 'To adjust, to coordinate, to regulate.'

Qǐng bǎ nèige zhōng tiáozhěng
yíxià.

Please adjust that clock a
little.

gū jià: 'To estimate a price.'

Zhèige fángzi kěyǐ mài duōshao
qián, nǐ néng gūyigū jià ma?

Can you estimate how much this
house can sell for?

CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le.
Qǐng nǐmen xiūli xiūli.
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
- B: Hǎo de. Yǒu shénme máobìng?
Okay. What's wrong with it?
- A: Wǒ xiǎng biànsùqǐ, zìdòng páidǎng dōu yǒu diǎr wèntí.
I think the gear shift and the automatic transmission both have something wrong.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde máobìng ma?
Are there other problems?
- A: Pǎiqìguǎn, fēngshàn dài yě qǐng nǐmen kànkàn.
Please also take a look at the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
- B: Fēngshànde pí dài shì hěn róngyì sōngde, pǎiqìguǎn yě róngyì huài. Āu. Chēmén biēle yídiǎn.
It's easy for the fan belt to get loose and for the exhaust pipe to break. Oh, the door is a little dented.
- A: Nǐmen yě xiū chēshēn ma?
Do you also do body work?
- B: Wǒmen xiū jīqì, yě xiū chēshēn. Língjiàn huài le, wǒmen dōu kéyì xiū, yě kéyì huàn.
We fix engines and do body work. If parts are bad, we can repair them or replace them.
- A: Nà hǎo. Chēmén yě xiūli yíxià. Nǐmen yǒu yíyàng yánsede qī ma?
That's good. Fix the door, too. Do you have the same color paint?
- B: Shénme yánsede qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi nǐ jiǎnchá. Xīngqīwǔ xiàwǔ sīdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu, nǐ lái qǔ chē, hǎo bu hǎo?
We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. How about picking it up Friday afternoon after 4:00?
- A: Kéyì bu kéyì xiān gū ge jià?
Can you first estimate the cost?
- B: Kéyì, Jiǎnchá le yǐhòu mǎshàng gěi nǐ gū jià. Nín qǐng dào lǐbian zuòyìzuò, děngdeng.
Yes. After we've checked it we'll give you an estimate right away. Please go inside, have a seat and wait a bit.

Peking:

- A: Wǒde qìche zuótian chuāng-huài le, xiǎng qǐng nǐmen xiūyixiǔ.
 Yesterday my car was damaged in an accident, I would like you to repair it.
- B: Au. Chēmén chuānghuài le. Jīqī zěnmē yàng?
 Oh, the door is damaged. How's the engine.
- A: Zìdòng páidǎng, biànsùqì dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobìng.
 The automatic transmission and the gear shift all have some problem.
- B: Hǎo. Hái yǒu biéde wèntí méiyǒu?
 Okay. Are there any other problems?
- A: Páiqìguǎn, fēngshàn pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.
 Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
- B: Nǐ kàn, pídài sōng le, gāi huàn xīnde le.
 Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.
- A: Pí dài wǒ jiāli hái yǒu yítiáo xīnde. Míngtiān zǎoshang gěi nǐ nǎlai.
 I have a new fan belt at home. I'll bring it to you tomorrow morning.
- B: Hǎojíle. Nǐ nǎlai, wǒmen gěi nǐ huàn.
 Great. You bring it here and we'll change it for you.
- A: Yào jǐtiān keyi xiūhǎo?
 How many days will it take to fix?
- B: Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pēnqī, jīqī děi jiǎnchá, tiáozhēng. Nǐ dà hòutiān lái qǐ chē ba.
 The door needs to be fixed, and painted, the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?
- A: Nǐ gūjì yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián?
 Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
- B: Xiǎnzài bù hǎo shuō, děi xiān kànkan. Nǐ míngtiān ná pí dài lái de shíhou, gào su nǐ ba.
 It's hard to say now. I have to take a look first. Tomorrow when you come with the fan belt I'll tell you.

CAR, Unit 2

Vocabulary

ànzhào	according to
bǎoxiǎn	<i>to insure, to be insured</i>
bǎoxiǎngàng	<i>bumper</i>
biānsùqì	<i>gear shift</i>
biě	<i>to be dented</i>
chǔlǐ	<i>to handle, manage</i>
chāo sù	<i>to exceed the speed limit</i>
chēhuò	<i>car accident</i>
chēmén	<i>car door</i>
chēshēn	<i>body of a car</i>
chētou	<i>car hood</i>
chuàng	<i>to bump into, to collide with</i>
chuàng huài le	<i>damaged</i>
chū shǐ	<i>to have an accident</i>
dà hòutian	<i>the third day from now</i>
dāi	<i>to carry along with, to bring</i>
dānzi	<i>ticket, note</i>
dēngjìzhèng	<i>car registration</i>
dòng	<i>to move</i>
fákuǎn	<i>to fine, to issue a fine</i>
fákuǎndān	<i>ticket, a fine</i>
fēngshàn	<i>fan</i>
Gōngānjú	<i>Bureau of Public Safety</i>
gūji	<i>to estimate</i>
jiàshǐ zhízhào	<i>driver's license</i>
jǐngchá	<i>police</i>
jīqì	<i>engine, more literally,</i> <i>'machine'</i>
lìhai	<i>to be severe</i>
páidǎng	<i>transmission</i>
páizhào	<i>license plates</i>
páiqìguǎn	<i>exhaust pipe</i>
pēnqì	<i>to spray paint</i>
pídài	<i>belt</i>
qī	<i>paint, lacquer</i>
qǔ	<i>to pick up, to get, to fetch</i>

rényuán

personnel

sōng

to be loose

shòushāng

to be injured

shuōmíng

explanation

tiáozhěng

to adjust

wàijiāo

diplomacy, foreign relations

wàijiaoguān

diplomat

wàishì

foreign affairs

wàishì jǐngchá

foreign affairs police

wān

to bend

xiūhǎo

to fix

xiūli

to repair

zìdòng

automatic

CAR, Unit 2

PARTS OF A CAR

bǎoxiǎngàng	bumper
bèitāi	spare tire
biānsùqì	gear shift
chē hòutoude chuānghu	rear windshield
chē mén	car door
chē qiántoude chuānghu	front windshield
chētóu	hood
chēxiāng	trunk
dǎngfǎnbǎn	fender
diànpíng	battery
dēng	lights
fāhuǒ kāiguān	ignition
fēngshàn pídài	fan belt
jìngzi	mirror
lǎba	horn
lěngqì	air conditioner
lǚbiǎo	odometer
lúnpan	steering wheel
lúntāi	tire
páiqìtǒng	exhaust pipe
páiqìxiāoshēngqì	muffler
qiánjīndǐng	jack
shāchē	brakes
shǒu shāchē	parking brake
shōuyīnjī	radio
shuǐxiāng	radiator
sùdùbiǎo	speedometer

yīnqíng
yóumén
yóuxiáng
yǔshuāzi

engine
accelerator
gas tank
windshield wiper

zìdòng páidǎng
zuò

automatic transmission
seat