

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 Te Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

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

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

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

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

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



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

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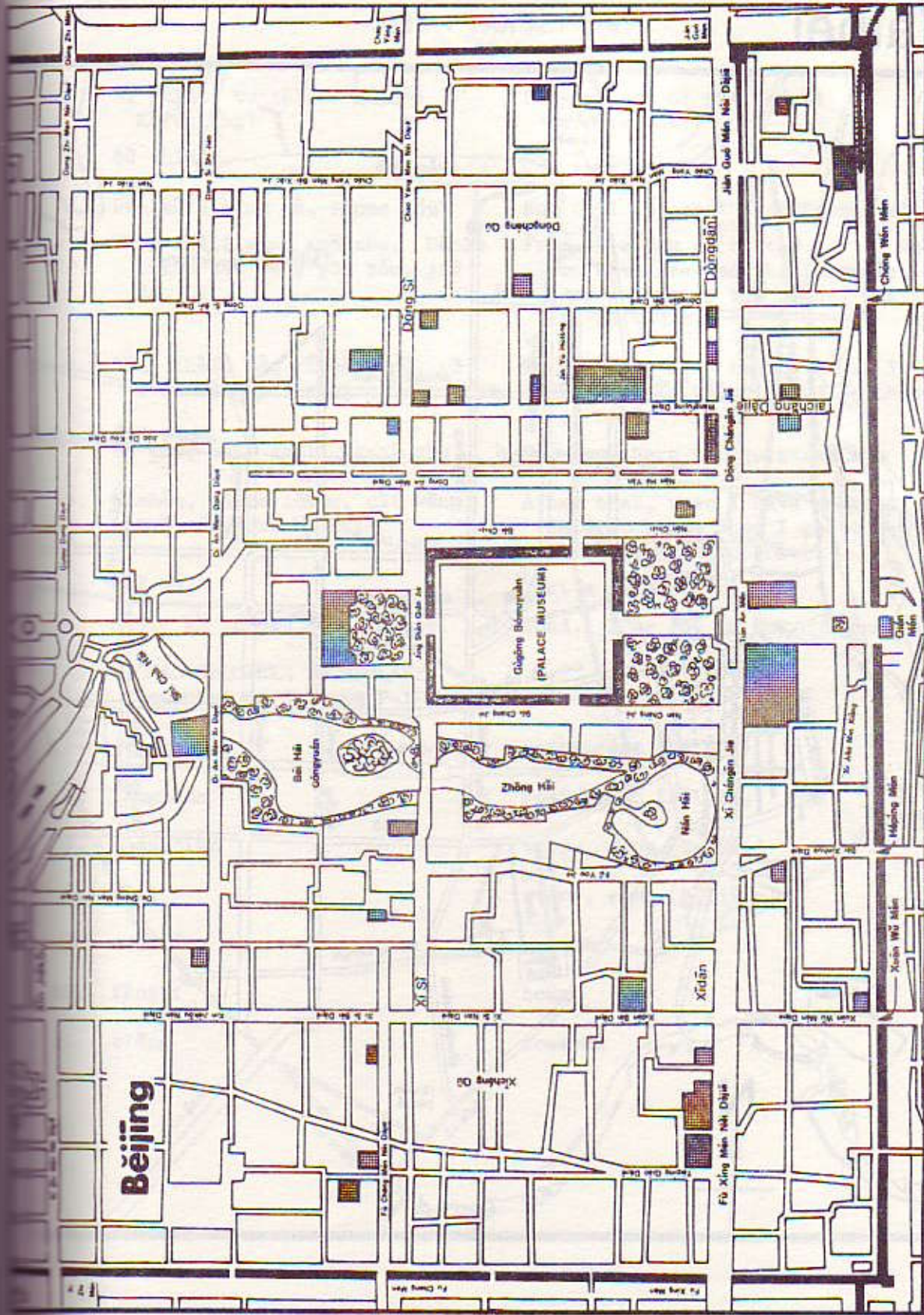
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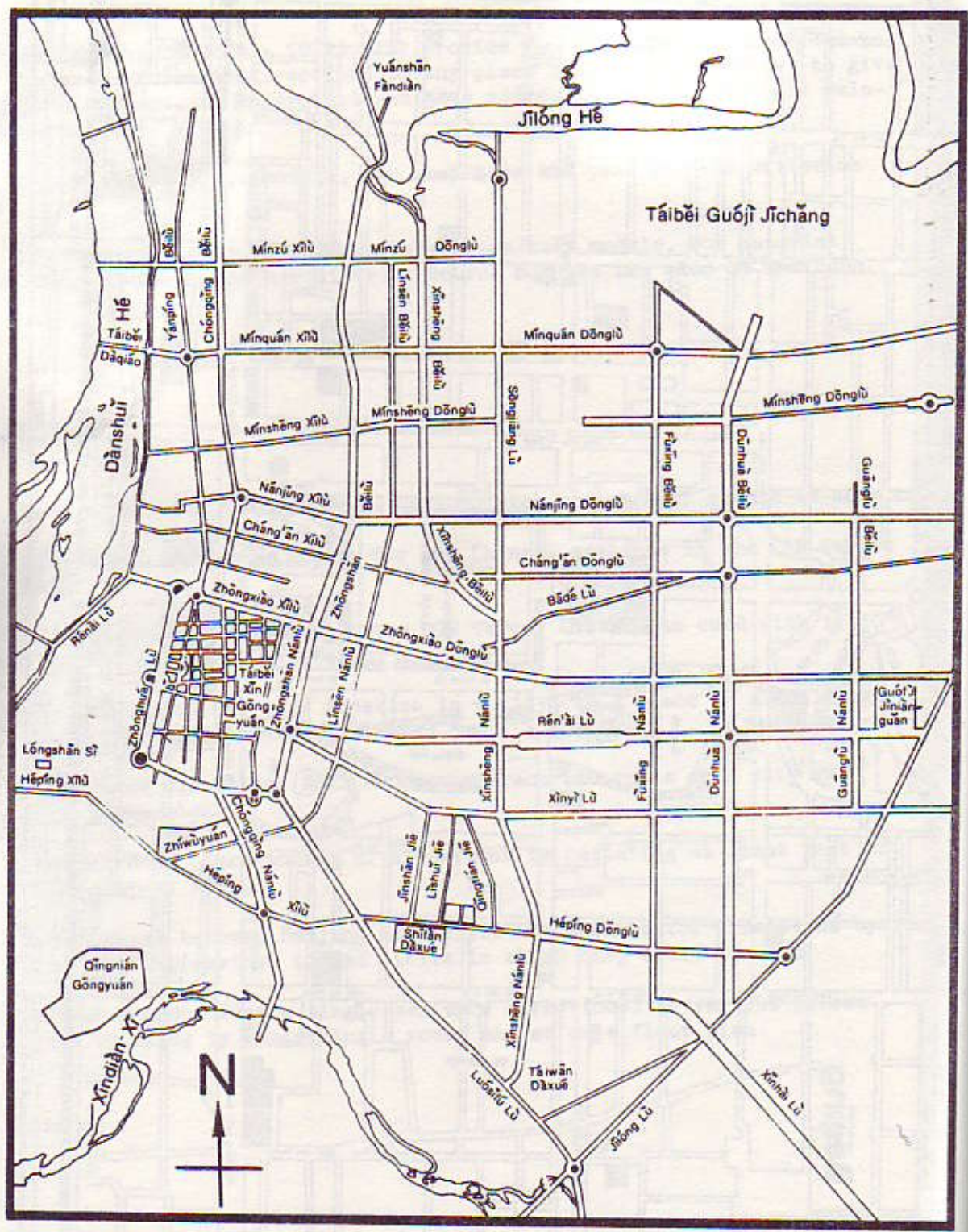
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NOTE: The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located.

Taipei



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
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- 9.
- 10.
- 11.

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UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
Bù zhīdao. | Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?
No, I don't. |
| 2. Dào kāfēitīng qù, zěnmē zǒu?
Cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ zǒu. Dào le lùkǒu zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le. | How do I get to the coffeehouse?
From here you go to the left. When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there. |
| 3. Cóng zhèli dào yínháng qù, wǒ xiān wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
Bú shì, cóng zhèli yìzhí zǒu. | To get from here to the bank, I first go to the right. Is that correct?
No, from here you go straight. |
| 4. Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
Duì le.
Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie. | After that, when I have reached the intersection, then I go to the left. Is that correct?
That's correct.
Good. I've got it now. Thank you. |

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

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 5. fānguǎnzi | restaurant (Taipei) |
| 6. fānguǎnr | restaurant (Běijīng) |
| 7. shāngdiàn | store, shop (Taipei) |
| 8. pùzi | store, shop (Běijīng) |
| 9. xuéxiào | school |
| 10. fángzi | house |
| 11. xiàng | towards |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Nǐ zhīdao Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn
shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
Shì. | Do you know whether the Dōngdān
Movie Theater is in this area?
Yes. |
| 2. Cóng zhèr dào Dōngdān
Diànyǐngyuàn qù, zěnmē zǒu?
Chūle zhèige fāndiàn wàng dōng
zǒu.
Dào le dièrge lùkǒur, běibianr
shì Dōngdān Cǎishichāng.
Nánbianr shì Dōngdān Gōngyuán.
Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài Dōngdān
Cǎishichāngde xībianr. | How do I get from here to the
Dōngdān Movie Theater?
When you have gone out of the hotel,
walk to the east.
When you have reached the second
intersection, on the north side is
the Dōngdān Market.
On the south side is Dōngdān Park.
The movie theater is just on the
west side of the Dōngdān Market. |
| 3. Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, wǒ xiān
qù kàn yige péngyou. | Before I go to see the movie, I am
first going to visit a friend. |
| 4. Fāndiàn lǐbianr yǒu meiyou mài
tángde?
Yǒu. Yǒu yige xiǎomàibù.
Zài nǎibianr. | Is there a place to buy candy in
the hotel?
Yes. There's a variety shop. It's
over there. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 5. wàibianr (wàibian) | outside |
| 6. yǐhòu | after |
| 7. yòubianr (yòubian) | right side |
| 8. zuǒbianr (zuǒbian) | left side |
| 9. xiǎoxué | elementary school |
| 10. zhōngxué | middle school (the equivalent of
junior and senior high school) |

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Nǐ chūqu a!
Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jībēn shū. | Oh, you're going out!
I thought I would go out to buy a few books. |
| 2. Lǎojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde?
Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. | Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books?
There is a New China Bookstore on Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard that is very large. |
| 3. Lǎojià, Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. | Excuse me. Is the New China Bookstore far from here?
It's not far; it's very close. |
| 4. Zěnme qù? Zǒuzhe qù kéyi ma?
Zǒuzhe qù kéyi. | How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking?
It's possible to get there by walking. |
| 5. Zǒu duō yuǎn?
Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyige dàlóu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn. | How far do I go?
Go a short distance, and the first building on the east side of the street is the New China Bookstore. |
| 6. Dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù, zěnme zǒu?
Cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē. | How do I get to the New China Bookstore?
You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard. |
| 7. Lǎojià, nèige dàlóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn ma?
Shì. | Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore?
Yes. |

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

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| 8. zhuǎn | to turn |
| 9. chūlai | to come out |
| 10. lùxī | ,the west side of the street |
| 11. lùběi | the north side of the street |
| 12. lùnán | the south side of the street |

13. bǎihuò gōngsī department store
14. Bǎihuò Dàlóu (name of a department store in Běijīng)
15. shàngbianr (shàngbian) above; the top, the upper part
16. xiàbianr (xiàbian) below, under; the bottom, the lower part
17. dǐxia underneath; the underneath
18. zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiàn) (zhōngjiān) the middle, the space in between
19. pángbiānr (pángbiān) beside, next to, alongside of; the side

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài nǎlǐ? | May I ask, where is the dining room? |
| Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu. | Take the elevator to the second floor. |
| Xiàle diàntī, jiù kànjian le. | When you have gotten off the elevator, then you'll see it. |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu meiyǒu lǐfǎde dīfāng? | May I ask, is there a place to get a haircut here? |
| Yǒu. Xià lóu, zuǒbian jiù shǐ. | Yes. Go downstairs, and it's (just) on the left. |
| 3. Jǐlóu mài dìtú? | On what floor are maps sold? |
| Èrlóu. | The second floor. |
| Zěnme zǒu? | How do I get there (go)? |
| Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Shàng lóu, yǒubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. | Go straight to the back. Go up the stairs, and the map department is (just) on the right. |
| 4. Xǐshǒujiān zài nǎlǐ? | Where is the washroom? |
| Zài nǎlǐ. Wǎng lǐ zǒu, jiù kànjian le. | It's over there. Go all the way in, and then you'll see it. |

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

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 5. qián | front, ahead |
| 6. duìmiàn (duìmiàn) | the side facing; across from, opposite, facing |
| 7. zhèbian (zhèbian) | this way, this side |
| 8. nàbian (nèibian) | that way, that side |
| 9. lóutī | staircase, stairway, stairs |
| 10. zǒuláng | corridor |
| 11. cèsuǒ | toilet, rest room |
| 12. jìn | to enter |
| 13. -tou | end (occurs in place words) |
| 14. -mian(r) | surface (occurs in place words) |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Duìbuqǐ.
Nǐ yǒu shénme shì a? | Excuse me.
What can I do for you? |
| 2. Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn,
Wúshìsìxiàng. | What place are you looking for?
I am looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng
East Road, Section 1. |
| 3. Nǐ wàng nàbian zǒu.
Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì
Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn.
Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài
wèn biéren ba. | You go that way.
Cross three streets, and that's
Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.
After you have gotten to Section 1,
please ask someone else. |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, Wúndòng zài nǎlǐ?
Nǐ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn.
Yòubian dìyíge lùkǒu jiù shì
Wúndòng. | May I ask, where is Alley 5?
You walk (straight) ahead a little
farther.
The first intersection on the right
is Alley 5. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù?
Zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù.
Òu, wǒ zǒucuò le. | May I ask, what road is this?
This is Zhōngshān North Road.
Oh, I went the wrong way. |

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. hútong (hútōng) | a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng) |
| 7. mén (mén) | gate, door |
| 8. ménkǒu (ménkǒu) | doorway, gateway, entrance |
| 9. qiáo | bridge |
| 10. tiānqiáo | pedestrian overpass |
| 11. dìxià xíng rén dào | pedestrian underground walkway |

UNIT 1

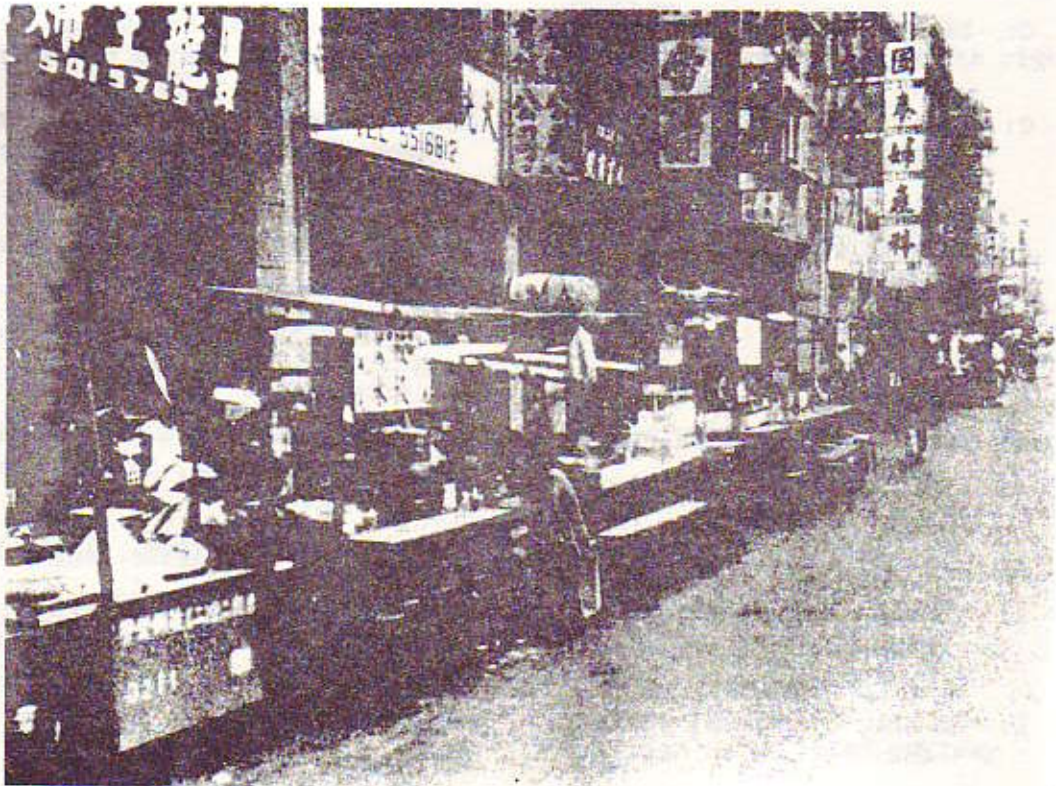
REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? | Where are you going? |
| B: Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù. | I'm going to a coffeehouse. |
| 2. B: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng? | Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse? |
| A: Bù zhīdao. | No, I don't. |
| 3. A: Dào nǎlǐ qù, zěnmē zǒu? | How do I get there? |
| 4. C: Cóng zhèlǐ wǎng zuǒ zǒu. | From here you go to the left. |
| 5. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu. | When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right. |
| 6. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le. | When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there. |
| 7. A: Wǒ xiān wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? | First I go to the left. Is that correct? |
| C: Duì le. | That's correct. |
| 8. A: Ránhòu ne? | And after that? |
| C: Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu. | After that, when you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right. |
| A: Hǎo, wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie. | Good, I've got it now. Thank you. |
| 9. A: Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào yínháng qù, wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? | May I ask, to get from here to the bank you go to the right. Is that correct? |
| D: Bú shì, cóng zhèlǐ yīzhí zǒu. | No, from here you go straight. |

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

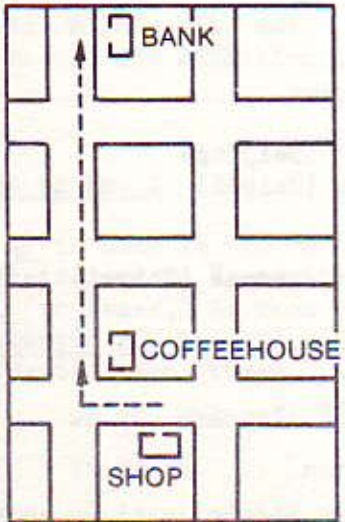
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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. fānguǎnzi (fānguǎnr) | restaurant |
| 11. shāngdiàn | store, shop (Taipei) |
| 12. pùzi | store, shop (Běijīng) |
| 13. xuéxiào | school |
| 14. fángzi | house |
| 15. xiàng | towards |



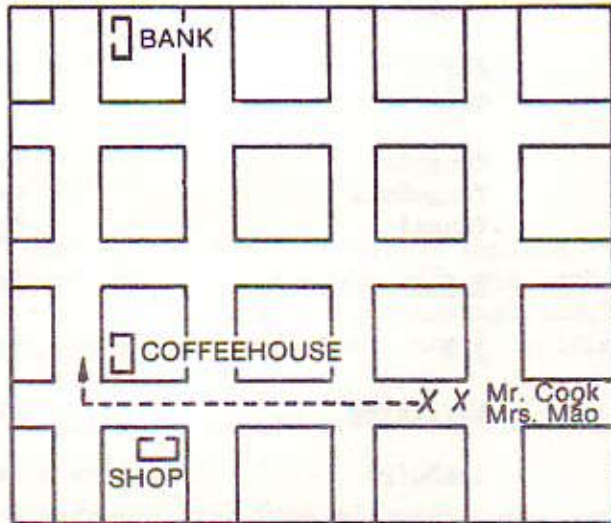
Snack stands in Taipei

MAPS FOR C-1 TAPE

DISPLAY I



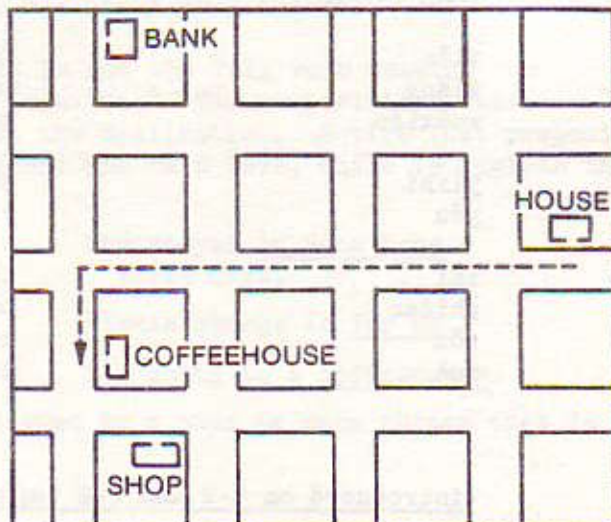
DISPLAY III



DISPLAY II



DISPLAY IV



VOCABULARY

cóng	from
dào	to, towards
duì	to be correct
fānguǎnr	restaurant (Běijīng)
fānguǎnzi	restaurant (Taipei)
fángzi	house
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	Huáměi Coffeehouse (Taipei)
jiù	then
kāfēitīng	coffeehouse
lùkǒu(r)	intersection
pùzi	store, shop (Běijīng)
qù	to go
ránhòu	afterwards, after that
shāngdiàn	store, shop (Taipei)
wǎng (wǎng)	to, towards
xiān	first; ahead of time
xiàng	towards
xuéxiào	school
yìzhí	straight
yòu	right (direction)
zài	then (in commands)
zhīdao	to know
zǒu	to go
zuǒ	left (direction)

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

fāngbian	to be convenient
hái bù yídìng	not yet certain
jīngguo	by way of, via
kāi xué	school starts (literally, "open school")

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Where are you going?
 B: Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù. I'm going to a coffeehouse.

Notes on No. 1

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

Wǒ dào Shànghǎi qù. I am going to Shànghǎi.

Tā yě qù. He is going there too.

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

Tā bú qù. He is not going.

Tā zuótiān méi qù. He did not go yesterday. (COMPLETED ACTION)

Tā xiànzài bú qù le. Now he is not going. (Originally, he was going to go. NEW SITUATION)

Tā méi qùguo. He has never gone there.

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

Tā zài Xiānggǎng zhùle She stayed in Hong Kong
 sāntiān. three days.

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan. Please change it for me.

Wǒ dào kāfēitīng qù. I'm going to a coffeehouse.

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

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

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|--|---|
| 2. B: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao
Huáměi Kāfēitīng? | Do you know of the Huáměi
Coffeehouse? |
| A: Bù zhīdao. | No, I don't. |

Notes on No. 2

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Tā yǐqián bù zhīdao zěnme dào
zhèr lái, xiànzài zhīdao le. | He didn't know how to get here
before, but now he knows. |
| Tā qùnián hái bù zhīdao tā
yǐhòu yào dào Zhōngguó qù. | Last year he didn't know that he
would later be going to China. |

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

3. A: Dào nàli qù, zěnmē zǒu? How do I get there?

Notes on No. 3

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

Tā hái méi zǒu, hái zài zhèr He hasn't left yet. He is still
kàn bào ne. here reading the paper.

Wǒmen zǒu zhèige mén yě keyi. We can also go through this door.

Háizi hái bú huì zǒu. The baby can't yet walk.

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

Dào	nàli	qù,	zěnmē	zǒu?
(To	there	go,	how	go?)

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

4. C: Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu. From here you go to the left.

Notes on No. 4

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

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

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

PREPOSITIONAL VERB AND NOUN	PREPOSITIONAL VERB AND NOUN	MAIN VERB
Cóng zhèli	wǎng zuǒ	zǒu.

5. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu. When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right.

Notes on No. 5

Lùkǒu, "intersection": Literally, this word means "road opening."

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

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

6. C: Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le. When you have reached the intersection, then you go to the right, and then you're there.

Notes on No. 6

Jiù: You have learned that jiù can mean "right," "precisely," "just," referring to where something is, as in Jiù zài zhèli, "They're right here."

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

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

The marker le in jiù dào le is combined le.

7. A: Wǒ xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu,
duì bu duì?
C: Duì le.

First I go to the left.
Is that correct?
That's correct.

Notes on No. 7

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

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

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

10. fānguǎnzi (fānguǎnr)	restaurant
11. shāngdiàn	store, shop (Taipei)
12. pùzi	store, shop (Běijīng)
13. xuéxiào	school
14. fāngzi	house
15. xiàng	towards

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Fānguǎnzi, "restaurant": Fāndiàn refers to either a restaurant or a hotel. Fānguǎnzi means "restaurant." The usual Běijīng version of this word is fānguǎnr (pronounced as if written fānguǎr). The ending -r is used frequently in Běijīng but in Taiwan is rarely used by Taiwanese speakers of Standard Chinese.

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

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

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

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

Dào le lùkǒu, xiàng zuǒ zǒu. When you get to the intersection,
go to the left.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā qù.
(cue) xuéxiào
(He is going.) | <u>You</u> : Tā dào xuéxiào qù.
(He is going to school.) |
| 2. Wáng Tóngzhì qù. Jiānádà | Wáng Tóngzhì dào Jiānádà qù. |
| 3. Tā lái. zhèlǐ | Tā dào zhèlǐ lái. |
| 4. Lǐ Xiānsheng qù. xuéxiào | Lǐ Xiānsheng dào xuéxiào qù. |
| 5. Chén Nǚshì lái. Běijīng | Chén Nǚshì dào Běijīng qù. |
| 6. Gāo Tóngzhì qù. yóuzhèngjú | Gāo Tóngzhì dào yóuzhèngjú qù. |
| 7. Sūn Fūren qù. nǎlǐ | Sūn Fūren dào nǎlǐ qù? |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā dào nǎlǐ qù?
(cue) nǎge fānguǎnzi
(Where is he going?) | <u>You</u> : Tā dào nǎge fānguǎnzi qù.
(He is going to that restaurant.) |
| 2. Chén Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
Táiwān Yínháng | Chén Xiānsheng dào Táiwān Yínháng qù. |
| 3. Jiāng Tàitai dào nǎlǐ qù?
xuéxiào | Jiāng Tàitai dào xuéxiào qù. |
| 4. Zhāng Xiǎojiě dào nǎlǐ qù?
nǎge fānguǎnzi | Zhāng Xiǎojiě dào nǎge fānguǎnzi qù. |
| 5. Gāo Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
wǔguǎnchù | Gāo Xiānsheng dào wǔguǎnchù qù. |
| 6. Liú Xiānsheng dào nǎlǐ qù?
Huáměi Kāfēitīng | Liú Xiānsheng dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù. |
| 7. Lín Nǚshì dào nǎlǐ qù?
Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn | Lín Nǚshì dào Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn qù. |

C. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn ma?
(Do you know of that store?) | <u>You</u> : Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn?
(Do you know of that store or not?) |
| 2. Nǐ zhīdao nèige xuéxiào ma? | Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige xuéxiào? |
| 3. Tā zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng ma? | Tā zhīdao bu zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng? |
| 4. Lín Xiānsheng zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn ma? | Lín Xiānsheng zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige shāngdiàn? |
| 5. Wáng Tàitai zhīdao zhège fānguǎnzi ma? | Wáng Tàitai zhīdao bu zhīdao zhège fānguǎnzi? |
| 6. Yáng Xiǎojiě zhīdao Yuánshān Dǎfāndiàn ma? | Yáng Xiǎojiě zhīdao bu zhīdao Yuánshān Dǎfāndiàn? |
| 7. Zhào Xiānsheng zhīdao Jīnrì Gōngsī ma? | Zhào Xiānsheng zhīdao bu zhīdao Jīnrì Gōngsī? |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
(<u>cue</u>) yes
(Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?) | <u>You</u> : Zhīdao, Huáměi Kāfēitīng zài wǒmen nàr.
(Yes, the Huáměi Coffeehouse is over there by us.) |
| OR Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng?
(<u>cue</u>) no
(Do you know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse?) | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.
(I'm sorry, I don't know [it].) |
| 2. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Dìyī Gōngsī?
no | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao. |
| 3. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao wǔguānchù?
yes | Zhīdao, wǔguānchù zài wǒmen nàr. |
| 4. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Táiwān Dàxué? no | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao. |

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|--|---|
| 5. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Měiguó Xīnwénchù? yes | Zhīdao, Měiguó Xīnwénchù zài wǒmen nàr. |
| 6. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi? no | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao. |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dào nàli qù.
(Go there.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐngwèn, dào nàli qù, zěnme zǒu?
(May I ask, how do I get there?) |
| 2. Dào fànguǎnzi qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào fànguǎnzi qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 3. Dào yóuzhèngjú qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào yóuzhèngjú qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 4. Dào shāngdiàn qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào shāngdiàn qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 5. Dào Táiwān Dàxué qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào Táiwān Dàxué qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 6. Dào Měiguó Xīnwénchù qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào Měiguó Xīnwénchù qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 7. Dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù. | Qǐngwèn, dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù, zěnme zǒu? |

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ zhīdao dào Huáměi
Kāfēitīng qù zěnme
zǒu ma?
(Do you know how to get
to the Huáměi Coffee-
house?)

You: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào Huáměi
Kāfēitīng qù zěnme zǒu?
(Do you know how to get to the
Huáměi Coffeehouse or not?)

2. Nǐ zhīdao dào Táiwān Yínháng qù
zěnme zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào Táiwān
Yínháng qù zěnme zǒu?

3. Nǐ zhīdao dào nàge fānguǎnzi qù
zěnme zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nàge
fānguǎnzi qù zěnme zǒu?

4. Nǐ zhīdao dào nèige shāngdiàn
qù zěnme zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nèige
shāngdiàn qù zěnme zǒu?

5. Nǐ zhīdao dào nàge xuéxiào qù
zěnme zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào nàge xuéxiào
qù zěnme zǒu?

6. Nǐ zhīdao dào kāfēitīng qù zěnme
zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào kāfēitīng
qù zěnme zǒu?

7. Nǐ zhīdao dào wǔguānchù qù
zěnme zǒu ma?

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao dào wǔguānchù
qù zěnme zǒu?

G. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài
wàng yòu zǒu.
(cue) lùkǒu
(First go to the left;
then go to the right.)

You: Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, dào le lùkǒu
zài wàng yòu zǒu.
(First go to the left; when
you get to the corner, go
to the right.)

2. Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ
zǒu. Dūnhuà Lǚ

Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, dào le Dūnhuà Lǚ
zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.

3. Xiān yìzhí zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ
zǒu. Zhōngshān Běilù

Xiān yìzhí zǒu, dào le Zhōngshān
Běilù zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.

4. Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu
zǒu. dièrge lùkǒu

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

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| 5. Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu.
dīsāngē lùkǒu | Xiān wàng yòu zǒu, dào le dīsāngē lùkǒu zài wàng zuǒ zǒu. |
| 6. Xiān yìzhí zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.
Zhōnghuá Lù | Xiān yìzhí zǒu, dào le Zhōnghuá Lù zài wàng yòu zǒu. |
| 7. Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu.
Rénài Lù | Xiān wàng zuǒ zǒu, dào le Rénài Lù zài wàng yòu zǒu. |

H. Expansion Drill

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|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Cóng zhèli yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
(cue) nàli
(You go straight from here. Is that correct?) | <u>You</u> : Cóng zhèli dào nàli qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
(To get from here to there you go straight. Is that correct?) |
| 2. Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? nǐ jiā | Cóng zhèli dào nǐ jiā qù, wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 3. Cóng zhèli yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì? fānguǎnzi | Cóng zhèli dào fānguǎnzi qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Cóng zhèli wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? kāfēitīng | Cóng zhèli dào kāfēitīng qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? yóuzhèngjú | Cóng zhèli dào yóuzhèngjú qù, wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 6. Cóng zhèli yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì? wǔguānchù | Cóng zhèli dào wǔguānchù qù, yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 7. Cóng zhèli wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? xuéxiào | Cóng zhèli dào xuéxiào qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? |

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng.
(cue) yǒu
(I know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse.)
You: Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
(May I ask, you go to the right to get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse. Is that correct?)
2. Wǒ zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi.
zuǒ
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge fànguǎnzi qù wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
3. Wǒ zhīdao nàge yóuzhèngjǔ.
yǒu
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge yóuzhèngjǔ qù wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
4. Wǒ zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng.
zuǒ
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Táiwān Yínháng qù wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
5. Wǒ zhīdao wǔguānchù.
yìzhí
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào wǔguānchù qù yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?
6. Wǒ zhīdao Měiguó xuéxiào.
zuǒ
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Měiguó xuéxiào qù wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?
7. Wǒ zhīdao nàge shāngdiàn.
yìzhí
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge shāngdiàn qù yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì?

J. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng.
(cue) zěnmē zǒu
(I know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse.)
You: Qǐngwèn, dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù zěnmē zǒu?
(May I ask, how do I get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse?)
OR
Wǒ zhīdao Huáměi Kāfēitīng.
(cue) yǒu
(I know of the Huáměi Coffeehouse.)
Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Huáměi Kāfēitīng qù, wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?
(May I ask, I go to the right from here to get to the Huáměi Coffeehouse. Is that correct?)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Wǒ zhīdao nàge xuéxiào.
zěnme zǒu | Qǐngwèn, dào nàge xuéxiào qù zěnme
zǒu? |
| 3. Wǒ zhīdao nàge shāngdiàn.
zuǒ | Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge
shāngdiàn wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Wǒ zhīdao Táiwān Yínháng.
yòu | Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào Táiwān
Yínháng qù, wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu
duì? |
| 5. Wǒ zhīdao wǔguānchù.
zěnme zǒu | Qǐngwèn, dào wǔguānchù qù zěnme zǒu? |
| 6. Wǒ zhīdao nàge fànguǎnzi.
zuǒ | Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào nàge
fànguǎnzi qù wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu
duì? |



Interior of a luncheon stand off the beaten path in Shànghǎi

UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì
bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? | Is the Dōngdān Movie Theater in this
area? |
| B: Shì. Zài zhèr fùjìn. | Yes. It's in this area. |
| 2. A: Nǐ zhīdao diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn
yǒu meiyǒu yínháng? | Do you know whether there is a bank
in the vicinity of the theater? |
| B: Yǒu. Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn
yǒu (yige) yínháng. | Yes. There is a bank in the vicinity
of the movie theater. |
| 3. A: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng
shénme shíhou guān mén? | Do you know at what time the bank
closes? |
| 4. A: Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme
zǒu? | How do I get there from here? |
| B: Chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng
dōng zǒu. | When you have gone out of the hotel,
walk to the east. |
| 5. B: Dào le dìèrge lùkǒu,
běibianr shì Dōngdān
Càishichǎng. Nánbianr
shì Dōngdān Gōngyuán. | When you have reached the second
intersection, on the north side
is the Dōngdān Market. On the
south side is Dōngdān Park. |
| 6. B: Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài
Dōngdān Càishichǎngde
xībianr. | The movie theater is just on the
west side of the Dōngdān Market. |
| 7.* A: Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn
wǎng dōng zǒu, duǐ bu duǐ? | When I have gone out of the hotel,
I walk to the east. Is that
correct? |
| B: Duǐ le. | That's correct. |
| 8.* A: Hǎo, běibianr shì Dōngdān
Càishichǎng. Nánbianr ne? | Okay, on the north side is the
Dōngdān Market. How about on the
south side? |
| B: Nánbianr shì Dōngdān
Gōngyuán. | On the south side is Dōngdān Park. |
| 9.* A: Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài
càishichǎngde xībianr shì
bu shì? | The movie theater is just on the
west side of the market, is that
it? |
| B: Shì. | Yes. |

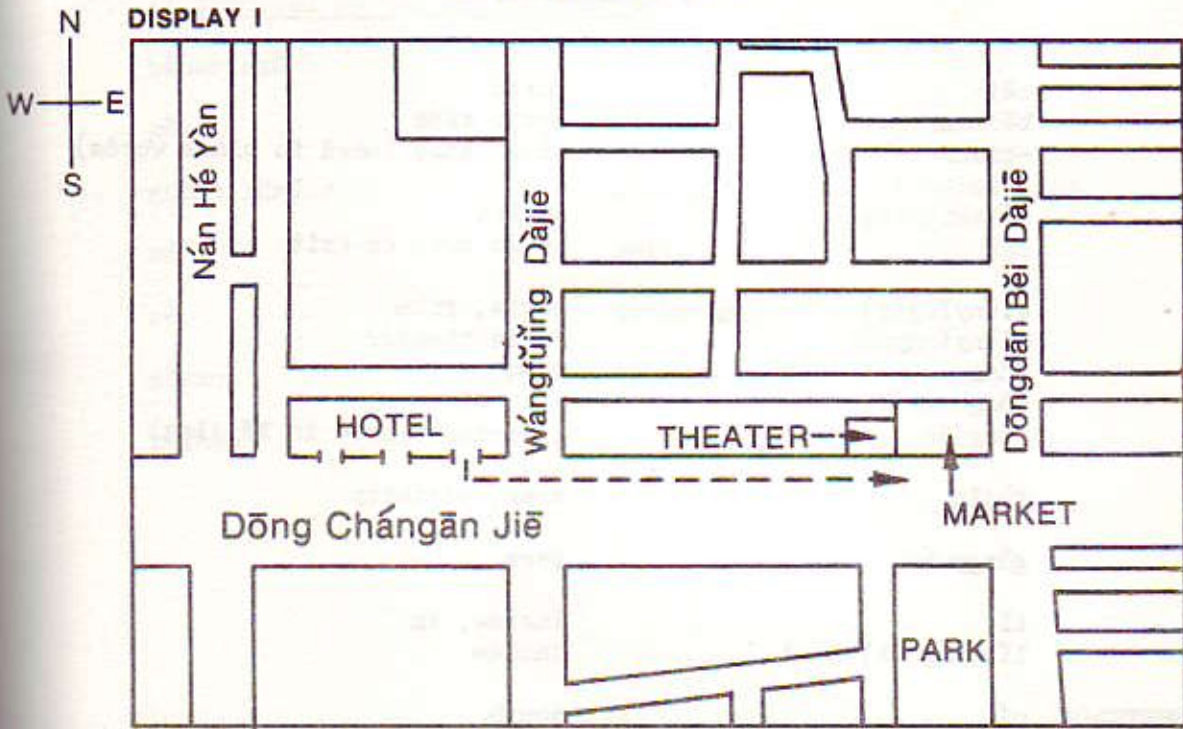
*This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.

10. A: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián wǒ xiān qù kàn yíge péngyou. Before I go to see the movie, I am first going to visit a friend.
11. A: Fànjiān lǐbianr yǒu meiyou mǎi tángde? Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?
- B: Yǒu. Yǒu yíge xiǎomàibù. Zài nèibianr. Yes. There's a variety shop. It's over there.

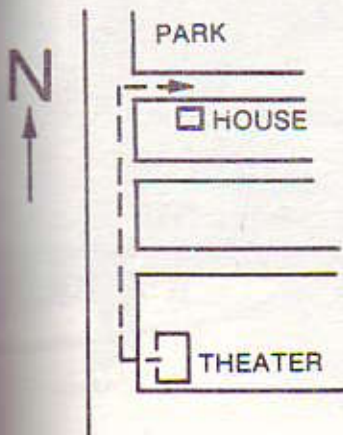
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

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

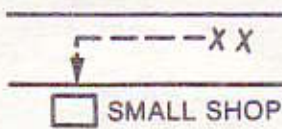
MAPS FOR C-1 TAPE



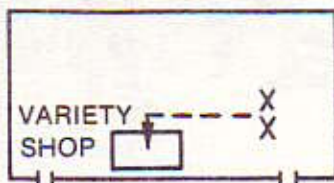
DISPLAY II



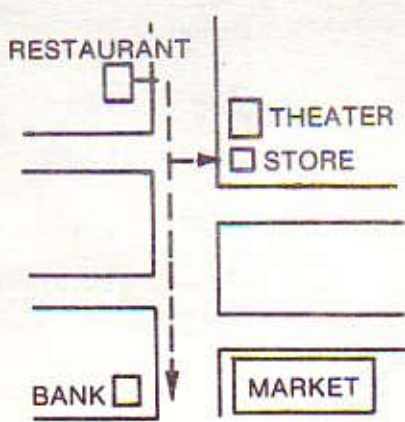
DISPLAY III



DISPLAY IV



DISPLAY V

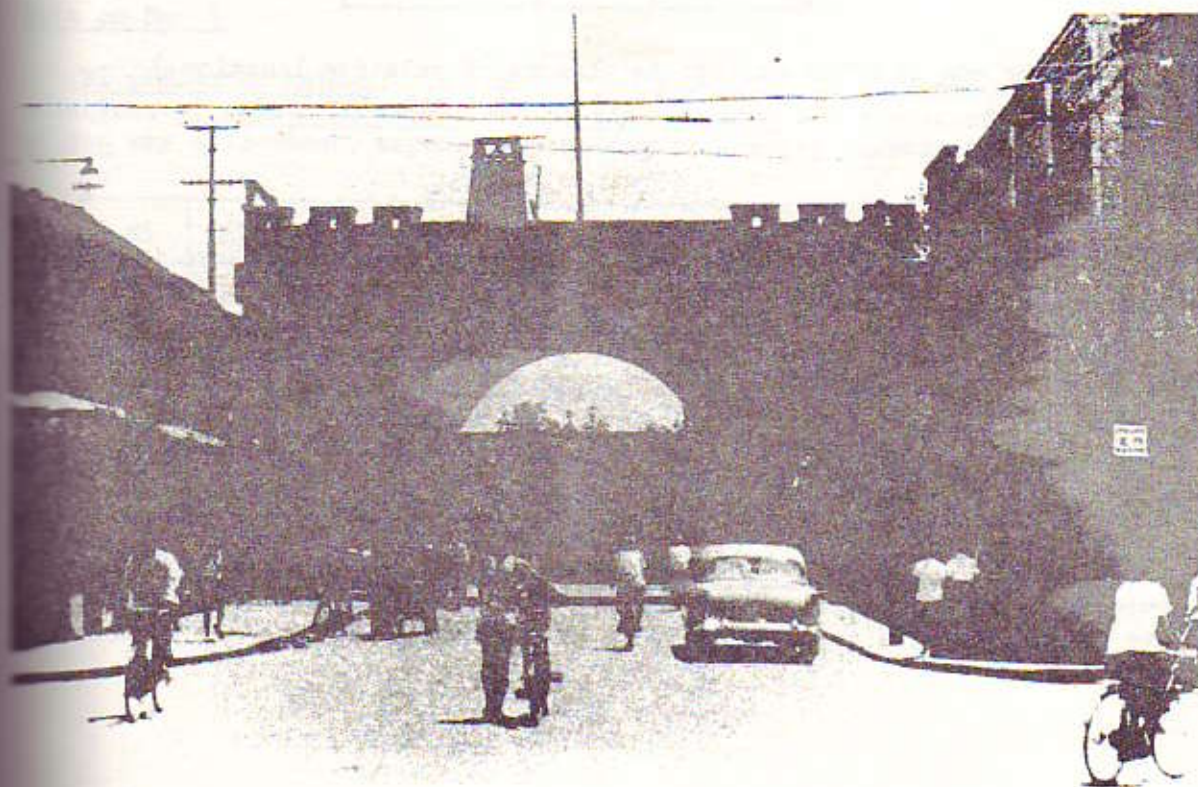


VOCABULARY

běi	north
běibian(r)	north side
-bianr (-bian)	side, edge (used in place words)
càishichǎng	market
chū	to go out, to exit
diànyǐng(r)	movie, film
diànyǐngyuàn	movie theater
dōng	east
dōngbian(r)	east side
Dōngdān	(a neighborhood in Běijīng)
fùjìn	area, vicinity
gōngyuán	park
lǐ	inside, in
lǐbianr (lǐbian)	inside
nán	south
nánbian(r)	south side
táng	candy, sugar
wàibianr (wàibian)	outside
Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē	Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)
xī	west
xiǎomàibù	variety shop
xiǎoxué	elementary school
xībian(r)	west side
yǐhòu	after
yǐqián	before
yòubianr (yòubian)	right side
zhōngxué	middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)
zuǒbianr (zuǒbian)	left side

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

bànshìchù	office
gòu	to be enough
guòle lùkǒur	having passed the intersection
nà	well, then
rè	to be hot
zǒuzou	to take a walk
zuìhǎo	it would be best that



Old city gate at Sūzhōu

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? Is the Dōngdān Movie Theater in this area?
 B: Shì. Zài zhèr fùjìn. Yes. It's in this area.

Notes on No. 1

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

Literally, diànyǐngyuàn means "electric-shadow hall."

Zhèr fùjìn has the structure of a possessive phrase:

zhèr	(-de)	fùjìn
(here	's	vicinity)

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

2. A: Nǐ zhīdao diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyou yínháng? Do you know whether there is a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?
 B: Yǒu. Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu (yige) yínháng. Yes. There is a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater.

Note on No. 2

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

Wǒ bù zhīdào	tā lái bu lái.
(I don't know	whether/if he's coming.)

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

3. A: Nǐ zhīdào bu zhīdào yínháng shénme shíhòu guān mén? Do you know at what time the bank closes?

Note on No. 3

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

Nǐ	zhīdào	bu zhīdào	tā zài nǎr?
(You	know	or not	he is where?)

"Do you know where he is?"

Nǐ	zhīdào	tā zài nǎr	ma?
(You	know	he is where?)	

"Do you know where he is?"

4. A: Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu? How do I get there from here?
 B: Chūle zhèige fàndiàn wǎng dōng zǒu. When you have gone out of the hotel, walk to the east.

Notes on No. 4

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

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

5. B: Dào le dìèrge lùkǒu, běibianr shi Dōngdān Cǎishichǎng. When you have reached the second intersection, on the north side is the Dōngdān Market. On the Nánbianr shi Dōngdān Gōngyuán. south side is Dōngdān Park.

Notes on No. 5

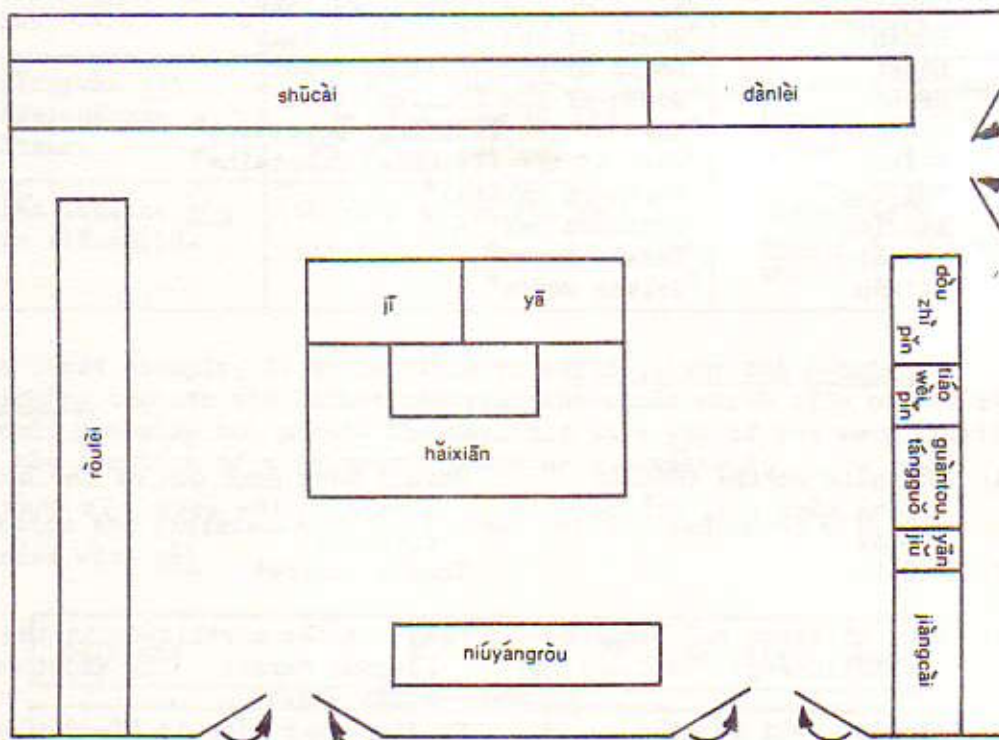
The element -bianr (-bian) means "side." When it is added to a direction word, the word becomes a place name. For instance, běibianr is a noun and names a place, as in Diànyǐngyuàn zài nèige fàndiàn běibianr, "The movie theater is on the north side of that hotel." Běi, on the other hand, names a direction,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

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

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

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

A MARKET IN BĚIJĪNG



6. B: Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài
Dōngdān Càishichǎngde
xībianr. The movie theater is just on the
west side of the Dōngdān Market.

Notes on No. 6

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

Dōngdān Càishichǎngde xībianr, "the west side of the Dōngdān Market," or, more literally, "the Dōngdān Market's west side": Notice that this long modifying phrase is marked with -de, in contrast to zhèr fùjìn.

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

Húběi	"North of the (Dōngtíng) lake"
Húnán	"South of the (Dōngtíng) lake"
Héběi	"North of the (Yellow) river"
Hénán	"South of the (Yellow) river"
Shāndōng	"East of the (Tàiháng) mountains"
Shānxī	"West of the (Tàiháng) mountains"
Běijīng	"Northern capital"
Nánjīng	"Southern capital"
Táiběi	"Taiwan North"
Táinán	"Taiwan South"

7. A: Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiǎn
wàng dōng zǒu, duì bu
duì? When I have gone out of the hotel,
I walk to the east. Is that
correct?
B: Duì le. That's correct.
8. A: Hǎo, běibianr shì Dōngdān
Càishichǎng. Nánbianr ne? Okay, on the north side is the
Dōngdān Market. How about on the
south side?
B: Nánbianr shì Dōngdān
Gōngyuán. On the south side is Dōngdān Park.

9. A: Diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài
càishichǎngde xībianr
shì bu shì?
B: Shì.

The movie theater is just on the west side of the market, is that it?
Yes.

Notes on Nos. 7-9

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

	REFERENCE LIST TRANSLATION	LITERAL TRANSLATION
Běibianr <u>shì</u> Dōngdān Càishichǎng.	(On the north side <u>is</u> the Dōngdān Market.)	(The north side <u>is</u> the Dōngdān Market.)
Diànyǐngyuàn <u>zài</u> Càishichǎngde xībianr.	(The movie theater <u>is on</u> the west side of the market.)	(The movie theater <u>is located on</u> the market's west side.)
Fàndiàn lǐbianr <u>yǒu</u> yige xiǎomàibù.	(There's a variety shop in the hotel.)	(Inside the hotel <u>exists</u> a variety shop.)

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

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

Běibianr	shì	Dōngdān Càishichǎng.
Dōngdān Càishichǎng	zài	běibianr.

10. A: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, wǒ xiān qù kàn yige péngyou. Before I go to see the movie, I am first going to visit a friend.

Notes on No. 10

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

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

kàn diànyǐng	yǐqián
before	I see the movie

Yige: When the word yige is stressed, it means "one." When the word is unstressed or toneless, it means "a" or "an."

11. A: Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu meiyǒu mǎi tángde? Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?
 B: Yǒu. Yǒu yige xiǎomàibù. Zài nèibianr. Yes. There's a variety shop. It's over there.

Notes on No. 11

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

Xiǎomàibù zài fàndiàn The variety shop is in the hotel.
lǐbianr.

Fàndiàn lǐbianr yǒu (yige) Inside the hotel there is a variety
xiǎomàibù. shop.

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

Cāntīng zài nǎr? Where is the dining room? (DEFINITE)
Cāntīng zài zhèr. The dining room is here.

An indefinite noun is normally placed after the verb:

Nǎr yǒu cāntīng? Where is there a dining room? (INDEFINITE)
Zhèr yǒu cāntīng. There is a dining room here.

Mài tángde, "a place to buy candy," or, more literally, "one that sells candy": The noun modified by this phrase has been left off the end of the phrase. This expression is understood to refer to either the person who does something or the place where something is done. Mài tángde could be translated in exchange 11 as "candy seller" or "candy counter." In some other context it might refer to a "candy store" or a "candy department." (Notice that the English asks where you can BUY something, but the Chinese equivalent asks where something is SOLD.)

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 12. wàibianr (wàibian) | outside |
| 13. yǐhòu | after |
| 14. yòubianr (yòubian) | right side |
| 15. zuǒbianr (zuǒbian) | left side |
| 16. xiǎoxué | elementary school |
| 17. zhōngxué | middle school (the equivalent of
junior and senior high school) |

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

Tā mǎile dōngxi yǐhòu, zài After he has bought some things,
qù kàn péngyou. he will go to see a friend.

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

AMOUNT UNSPECIFIED: Wǒ mǎi fànwǎn le. I bought rice bowls.

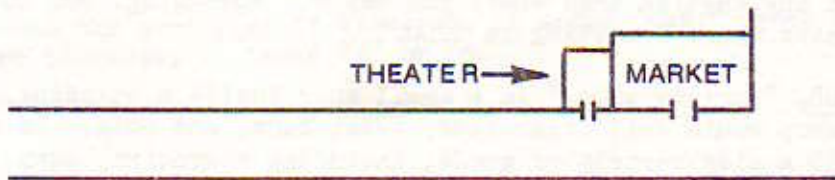
AMOUNT SPECIFIED: Wǒ mǎile shíge fànwǎn. I bought ten rice bowls.

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

Mǎile shū yǐhòu, tā jiù zǒu le. After he bought the books, he left.

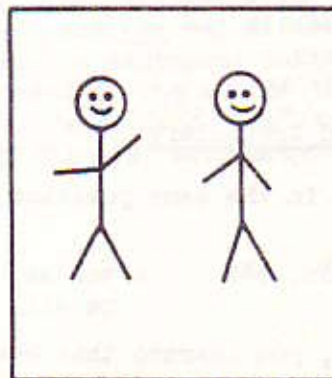
Mǎile wǔběn shū yǐhòu, tā jiù zǒu le. After he bought five books, he left.

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



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

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



Lǐ Tóngzhì Mǎ Tóngzhì

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

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



Běijīng street scene

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Things in Nature

air	kōngqì
animal	dōngwu
beach	hǎitān
bird	niǎo (yìzhǐ, yíge)
bushes	guānmucōng (yíkuài, yípiàn, "a stretch of")
cave	shāndòng
cloud	yún (yìduǒ, yípiàn, yìcéng)
desert	shāmò (yípiàn, "a stretch of")
dew	lùshuǐ (yìdī, "a drop of")
earth [<u>the planet</u>]	dìqiú
earthquake	dìzhèn (yíci)
fire	huǒ
flower	huā (yìduǒ, yìzhǐ)
fog	wù
forest	shùlínzi (yíge, yípiàn, "a stretch of")
grass	cǎo (yìgēn)
ground, on the	dìshang
hail	báozǐ (yíli bāozǐ, "a hailstone"; yìchǎng, yìzhèn bāozǐ, "a hailstorm")
hill	xiǎo shān (yízuǒ, yíge)
hills	qiūlíng (yípiàn, "a stretch of")
hurricane	jūfēng (yíci, yìchǎng)
ice	bīng
insect	chóngzi
insects [<u>scientific term</u>]	kūnchóng
island	dǎo, hǎidǎo [<u>in the sea</u>]
lake	hú
lightning	shǎndiàn
meadow	cǎodì (yíkuài, yípiàn)
moon	yuèliang, yuèqiú [<u>astronomical term</u>]
mountain	shān (yízuǒ)
mud	ní, níbā
ocean	hǎi
path	xiǎo lù (yìtiáo)
pebble	shítou zǐr (yíli, yíge)

planet	xíngxīng (yìkē)
plant	zhíwù
rain	yǔ (yìchǎng)
rainbow	cǎihóng (yídao)
river	hé (yìtiáo)
rock	yánshí
sea	hǎi
sky	tiān, tiānkōng
snow	xuě (yìchǎng; yìduī, "a pile of")
star	xīngxīng (yìkē), héngxīng (yìkē) [<u>astro-</u> <u>nomical term</u>]
stone	shítou (yíkuài)
storm	bàofēngyǔ (yìchǎng, yìcì)
stream	xiǎo hé, xiǎo xī (yìtiáo)
sun	tàiyang
sunrise	rìchū (yìcì)
sunset	rìluò (yìcì)
sunshine	yángguāng
thunder	léi
tree	shù (yìkē)
typhoon	táifēng (yìcì, yìchǎng)
valley	shāngǔ
volcano	huǒshān (yízuò)
waterfall	pùbù
wind	fēng
woods	shùlínzi (yíge, yípiàn, "a stretch of")

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn
zài zhèr fùjìn.
(The Dōngdān Theater is
in this area.) | <u>You</u> : Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì
zài zhèr fùjìn?
(Is the Dōngdān Theater in this
area?) |
| 2. Wáng Tóngzhì jiā zài zhèr fùjìn. | Wáng Tóngzhì jiā shì bu shì zài zhèr
fùjìn? |
| 3. Nǐ péngyou jiā zài nèr fùjìn. | Nǐ péngyou jiā shì bu shì zài nèr
fùjìn? |
| 4. Běijīng Fàndiàn zài zhèr fùjìn. | Běijīng Fàndiàn shì bu shì zài zhèr
fùjìn? |
| 5. Nèige shāngdiàn zài zhèr fùjìn. | Nèige shāngdiàn shì bu shì zài zhèr
fùjìn? |
| 6. Nèige xuéxiào zài zhèr fùjìn. | Nèige xuéxiào shì bu shì zài zhèr
fùjìn? |
| 7. Nèige fànguǎnr zài zhèr fùjìn. | Nèige fànguǎnr shì bu shì zài zhèr
fùjìn? |

B. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu
yínháng ma?
(Is there a bank in the
vicinity of the movie
theater?) | <u>You</u> : Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu
yínháng?
(Is there a bank in the vicinity
of the movie theater?) |
| 2. Cǎishichǎng fùjìn yǒu yínháng
ma? | Cǎishichǎng fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng? |
| 3. Tā jiā fùjìn yǒu gōngyuán ma? | Tā jiā fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu gōngyuán? |
| 4. Nèige xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu
fànguǎnr ma? | Nèige xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu
fànguǎnr? |
| 5. Nèige fànguǎnr fùjìn yǒu
shāngdiàn ma? | Nèige fànguǎnr fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu
shāngdiàn? |

6. Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu yínháng ma?

Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyou yínháng?

7. Dōngdān Càishichǎng fùjìn yǒu shāngdiàn ma?

Dōngdān Càishichǎng fùjìn yǒu meiyou shāngdiàn?

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn yǒu meiyou yínháng?
(Is there a bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?)

You: Yínháng shì bu shì zài diànyǐngyuàn fùjìn?
(Is the bank in the vicinity of the movie theater?)

2. Dōngdān fùjìn yǒu meiyou cāishichǎng?

Cāishichǎng shì bu shì zài Dōngdān fùjìn?

3. Gōngyuán fùjìn yǒu meiyou xuéxiào?

Xuéxiào shì bu shì zài gōngyuán fùjìn?

4. Nàr fùjìn yǒu meiyou lǐfǎde?

Lǐfǎde shì bu shì zài nàr fùjìn?

5. Běijīng Fàndiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyou diànyǐngyuàn?

Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài Běijīng Fàndiàn fùjìn?

6. Nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyou yínháng?

Yínháng shì bu shì zài nèige shāngdiàn fùjìn?

7. Nǐ jiā fùjìn yǒu meiyou xuéxiào?

Xuéxiào shì bu shì zài nǐ jiā fùjìn?

D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
(cue) no
(Is the Dōngdān Theater in this area?)

You: Bú zài zhèr fùjìn. Zhèr fùjìn méiyou diànyǐngyuàn.
(Not around here. There's no movie theater in this area.)

OR
Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn?
(cue) yes
(Is the Dōngdān Theater in this area?)

Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn shì zài zhèr fùjìn.
(The Dōngdān Theater is in this area.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Dōngdān Càishichāng shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? yes | Dōngdān Càishichāng shì zài zhèr fùjìn. |
| 3. Dōngdān Gōngyuán shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? no | Bú zài zhèr fùjìn. Zhèr fùjìn méiyou gōngyuán. |
| 4. Xiǎomàibù shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? yes | Xiǎomàibù shì zài zhèr fùjìn. |
| 5. Mài tángde shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? no | Bú zài zhèr fùjìn. Zhèr fùjìn méiyou mài tángde. |
| 6. Běijīng Fàndiàn shì bu shì zài zhèr fùjìn? yes | Běijīng Fàndiàn shì zài zhèr fùjìn. |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén ma?
(Do you know at what time the bank opens?) | <u>You</u> : Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng shénme shíhou kāi mén?
(Do you know at what time the bank opens?) |
| 2. Nǐ zhīdao yínháng zài nǎli ma? | Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yínháng zài nǎli? |
| 3. Tā zhīdao nèige fānguǎnzi shì shéide ma? | Tā zhīdao bu zhīdao nèige fānguǎnzi shì shéide? |
| 4. Lǐ Tóngzhì zhīdao nǐ yǒu duōshao qián ma? | Lǐ Tóngzhì zhīdao bu zhīdao nǐ yǒu duōshao qián? |
| 5. Fāng Xiānsheng zhīdao nǐ shénme shíhou lái ma? | Fāng Xiānsheng zhīdao bu zhīdao nǐ shénme shíhou lái? |
| 6. Nǐ àiren zhīdao mài tángde xìng shénme ma? | Nǐ àiren zhīdao bu zhīdao mài tángde xìng shénme? |
| 7. Tā àiren zhīdao Sūn Tóngzhì shénme shíhou gōngzuò ma? | Tā àiren zhīdao bu zhīdao Sūn Tóngzhì shénme shíhou gōngzuò? |

F. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù.
(cue) zěnme
(Go from here to there.)</p> <p>OR Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán
dào diànyǐngyuán qù.
(cue) dōng
(Go from Dōngdān Park
to the movie theater.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù zěnme zǒu?
(How do you go from here to
there?)</p> <p>Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào
diànyǐngyuán qù, wàng dōng
zǒu, duì bu duì?
(To go from Dōngdān Park to the
movie theater, I go to the
east. Right?)</p> |
| <p>2. Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào
càishichǎng qù. qián</p> | <p>Cóng Dōngdān Gōngyuán dào càishichǎng
qù, wàng qián zǒu, duì bu duì?</p> |
| <p>3. Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Sānlǐtún
qù. zěnme</p> | <p>Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Sānlǐtún qù
zěnme zǒu?</p> |
| <p>4. Cóng Qiánmén Dàjiē dào Rìtán Lù
qù. xī</p> | <p>Cóng Qiánmén Dàjiē dào Rìtán Lù qù,
wàng xī zǒu, duì bu duì?</p> |
| <p>5. Cóng Guānghuá Lù dào Wángfǔjǐng
Dàjiē qù. běi</p> | <p>Cóng Guānghuá Lù dào Wángfǔjǐng
Dàjiē qù, wàng běi zǒu, duì bu
duì?</p> |
| <p>6. Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Wángfǔjǐng
Dàjiē qù. yòu</p> | <p>Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Wángfǔjǐng
Dàjiē qù, wàng yòu zǒu, duì bu
duì?</p> |

G. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn
wàng dōng zǒu, duì
bu duì?
(cue) xī
(After I come out of
that hotel, I go to
the east. Right?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng xī
zǒu, duì bu duì?
(After I come out of that hotel,
I go to the west. Right?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng xī
zǒu, duì bu duì? nán</p> | <p>Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng nán zǒu,
duì bu duì?</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng nán
zǒu, duì bu duì? běi</p> | <p>Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng běi zǒu,
duì bu duì?</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng běi
zǒu, duì bu duì? zuǒ</p> | <p>Wǒ chūle zhèige fàndiàn wàng zuǒ zǒu,
duì bu duì?</p> |

- | | | |
|--|---|----|
| 5. Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? nèibian | Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì? | I. |
| 6. Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng nèibian zǒu, duì bu duì? yòu | Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? | 1. |
| 7. Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì? dōng | Wǒ chūle zhèige fāndiàn wǎng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì? | 2. |

H. Expansion Drill

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zuǒbianr shì diànyǐngyuàn.
(cue) Dōngdān Cǎishichǎng
(To the left is the movie theater.) | <u>You</u> : Dōngdān Cǎishichǎngde zuǒbianr shì diànyǐngyuàn.
(To the left of the Dōngdān Market is the movie theater.) | 4.
5.
6. |
| 2. Yòubianr yǒu shāngdiàn.
zhèige fāndiàn | Zhèige fāndiàn de yòubianr yǒu shāngdiàn. | 7. |
| 3. Zuǒbianr shì mài tángde.
xiǎomàibù | Xiǎomàibù de zuǒbianr shì mài tángde. | |
| 4. Wàibianr yǒu màibàode.
gōngyuán | Gōngyuán de wàibianr yǒu màibàode. | J. |
| 5. Zuǒbianr yǒu fāndiàn.
cǎishichǎng | Cǎishichǎng de zuǒbianr yǒu fāndiàn. | 1. |
| 6. Yòubianr yǒu mài tángde.
diànyǐngyuàn | Diànyǐngyuán de yòubianr yǒu mài tángde. | |
| 7. Wàibianr shì shāngdiàn.
fāndiàn | Fāndiàn de wàibianr shì shāngdiàn. | 2. |

I. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Cǎishichǎngde xībianr yǒu diànyǐngyuàn.
(To the west of the market is a movie theater.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nèige diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài cǎishichǎngde xībianr.
(That movie theater is to the west of the market.)</p> |
| <p>2. Diànyǐngyuànde wàibianr yǒu mài bàode.</p> | <p>Nèige mài bàode jiù zài diànyǐngyuànde wàibianr.</p> |
| <p>3. Gōngyuánde lǐbianr yǒu mài qīshuǐde.</p> | <p>Nèige mài qīshuǐde jiù zài gōngyuánde lǐbianr.</p> |
| <p>4. Xuéxiàode dōngbianr yǒu yínháng.</p> | <p>Nèige yínháng jiù zài xuéxiàode dōngbianr.</p> |
| <p>5. Fànguǎnr nánbianr yǒu shāngdiàn.</p> | <p>Nèige shāngdiàn jiù zài fànguǎnrde nánbianr.</p> |
| <p>6. Yínhángde yòubianr yǒu fànguǎnr.</p> | <p>Nèige fànguǎnr jiù zài yínhángde yòubianr.</p> |
| <p>7. Fàndiàn de běibianr yǒu diànyǐngyuàn.</p> | <p>Nèige diànyǐngyuàn jiù zài fàndiàn de běibianr.</p> |

J. Combination Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tā qù kàn diànyǐng.
Tā qù kàn yige péngyou.
(He goes to see a movie. He goes to visit a friend.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn yige péngyou.
(Before he goes to see a movie, he first goes to visit a friend.)</p> |
| <p>2. Tā qù xué Zhōngguo huà. Tā qù mài yìběn shū.</p> | <p>Qù xué Zhōngguo huà yǐqián, tā xiān qù mài yìběn shū.</p> |
| <p>3. Tā qù mài shū. Tā qù huàn yìdiǎnr qián.</p> | <p>Qù mài shū yǐqián, tā xiān qù huàn yìdiǎnr qián.</p> |
| <p>4. Tā qù kàn diànyǐng. Tā qù mài táng.</p> | <p>Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān qù mài táng.</p> |
| <p>5. Tā qù gōngzuò. Tā qù kàn Zhào Tàitai.</p> | <p>Qù gōngzuò yǐqián, tā xiān qù kàn Zhào Tàitai.</p> |

6. Tā qù Měiguó. Tā qù nián
Yīngwén.

Qù Měiguó yǐqián, tā xiān qù nián
Yīngwén.

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

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

K. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián,
tā xiān qù kàn péngyou.
(Before seeing the movie,
he first goes to visit
a friend.)

You: Tā kàn péngyou yǐhòu, qù kàn
diànyǐng.
(After he visits a friend, he
goes to see a movie.)

2. Qù xué Zhōngguó huà yǐqián, tā
xiān qù mǎi shū.

Tā mǎi shū yǐhòu, qù xué Zhōngguó
huà.

3. Qù mǎi shū yǐqián, tā xiān qù
huàn qián.

Tā huàn qián yǐhòu, qù mǎi shū.

4. Qù kàn diànyǐng yǐqián, tā xiān
qù mǎi táng.

Tā mǎi táng yǐhòu, qù kàn diànyǐng.

5. Qù gōngzuò yǐqián, tā xiān qù
kàn Zhào Tàitai.

Tā kàn Zhào Tàitai yǐhòu, qù
gōngzuò.

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

Tā nián Yīngwén yǐhòu, qù nián
lìshǐ.

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

Tā mǎi diǎnxīn yǐhòu, qù kàn Lǐ
Xiānsheng.

L. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèr yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde?
(cue) lǐbianr
(Is there a candy store here?) | <u>You</u> : Yǒu, mài tángde zài lǐbianr.
(Yes, there's a candy store inside.) |
| 2. Xiǎomàibù nàr yǒu meiyǒu mài qīshuǐde? zuǒbianr | Yǒu, mài qīshuǐde zài zuǒbianr. |
| 3. Xuéxiào nàr yǒu meiyǒu mài Yīngwén zìdiǎnde? dōngbianr | Yǒu, mài Yīngwén zìdiǎnde zài dōngbianr. |
| 4. Nàr yǒu meiyǒu mài júzide? yòubianr | Yǒu, mài júzide zài yòubianr. |
| 5. Gōngyuán fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài zázhiǎde? nánbianr | Yǒu, mài zázhiǎde zài nánbianr. |
| 6. Fàndiàn fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài dītúde? xībianr | Yǒu, mài dītúde zài xībianr. |
| 7. Càishìchǎngli yǒu meiyǒu mài píjiǔde? nèibianr | Yǒu, mài píjiǔde zài nèibianr. |

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. B: Nǐ chūqu a! | Oh, you're going out! |
| A: Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jībēn shū. | I thought I would go out to buy a few books. |
| 2. A: Lǎojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde? | Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books? |
| C: Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. | There is a New China Bookstore on Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard that is very large. |
| 3. A: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Is the New China Bookstore far from here? |
| C: Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. | It's not far; it's very close. |
| 4. A: Zěnmē qù? Zǒuzhe qù keyi ma? | How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking? |
| C: Zǒuzhe qù keyi. | It's possible to get there by walking. |
| 5. A: Zěnmē zǒu? | How do I go? |
| C: Cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē. | You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard. |
| 6. *A: Wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì? | I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct? |
| C: Duì le. | That's correct. |
| 7. A: Zǒu duō yuǎn? | How far do I go? |
| C: Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyige dàlóu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn. | Go a short distance, and the first building on the east side of the street is the New China Bookstore. |
| 8. *A: Lǎojià, nèige dàlóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn ma? | Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore? |
| D: Shì. | Yes. |

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

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

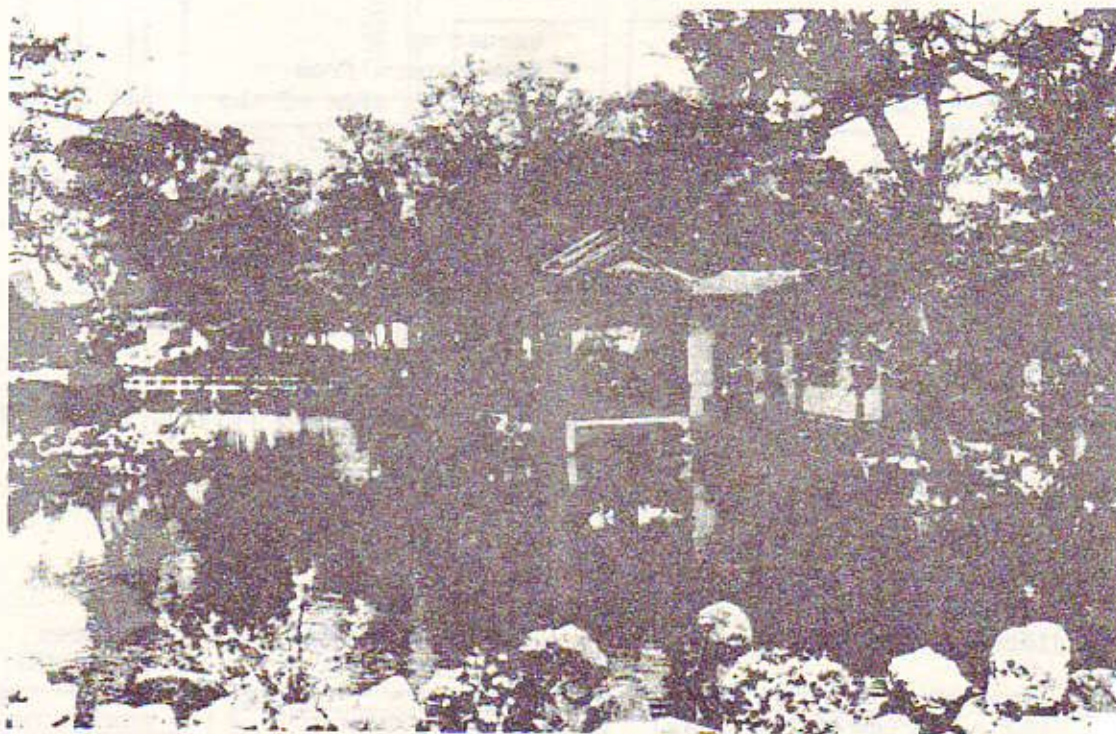
- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. zhuǎn | to turn |
| 10. chūlai | to come out |
| 11. lùxī | the west side of the street |
| 12. lùběi | the north side of the street |
| 13. lùnán | the south side of the street |
| 14. bǎihuò gōngsī | department store |
| 15. Bǎihuò Dàlóu | (name of a department store in
Běijīng) |
| 16. shàngbianr (shàngbian) | above; the top, the upper part |
| 17. xiàbianr (xiàbian) | below, under; the bottom, the lower
part |
| 18. dǐxia | underneath; the underneath |
| 19. zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiàn)
(zhōngjiān) | the middle, the space in between |
| 20. pángbiānr (pángbiān) | beside, next to, alongside of;
the side |

VOCABULARY

Bǎihuò Dàlǒu	(name of a department store in Běijīng)
bǎihuò gōngsī	department store
cháo	to, towards
chūlai	to come out
chūqu	to go out
dàjiē	boulevard
dǎlǒu	building
dāmén(r)	entrance
dǐxia	underneath; the underneath
duó yuǎn	how far
guǎi	to turn
jǐ-	a few
jǐge	several
jìn	to be close, to be near
lǎojiā	excuse me
lí	from, apart from
lùběi	the north side of the street
lùdōng	the east side of the street
lùnán	the south side of the street
lùxī	the west side of the street
pángbiānr (pángbiān)	beside, next to, alongside of; the side
shàngbiānr (shàngbiān)	above, the top, the upper part
shūdiàn	bookstore
xiàbiānr (xiàbiān)	below, under; the bottom, the lower part
Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	New China Bookstore (Běijīng)
yíge	a, an
yuǎn	to be far
zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiànrr) (zhōngjiān)	the middle, the space in between
zhuǎn	to turn
zǒuzhe	walking

(introduced on C-2 tape)

dài biǎo	to wear a watch
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	Chinese-Japanese dictionary
niàn	to be pronounced, to be read as
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	Japanese-Chinese dictionary
yíjiàn yīshang	a piece of clothing
zǎo	to be early
zǒu dào	to walk to



Wén Wǔ Temple, near Sun-Moon Lake in Taiwan

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Nǐ chūqu a! Oh, you're going out!
 A: Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jībēn shū. I thought I would go out to buy a few books.

Notes on No. 1

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

Tā zǎoshang jiù chūqu le.	He went out this morning.
Tā zài nèige shāngdiànli mǎi cǎi yǐjīng sānshífēn zhōng le! Hái méi chūlai!	He has been in that shop buying groceries for thirty minutes already, and he hasn't come out yet!

When the verbs lái and qù are used as directional endings, they are unstressed and toneless.

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

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

Tā mǎile <u>jībēn</u> (OR <u>jībēn</u>) shū.	He bought a few books.
Tā mǎile <u>jībēn</u> shū?	How many books did he buy?

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

Chūqu mǎi jībēn shū: The phrase following the verb chūqu indicates the purpose of going out. Purpose expressions often follow the verbs lái, qù, and their compounds.

2. A: Lǎojià, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde? Excuse me, where is there a place to buy books?
 C: Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. There is a New China Bookstore on Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard that is very large.

Notes on No. 2

Lǎojià is a Běijīng expression used when asking a person to do something. (In exchange 2, a person is being asked to give directions.) Speakers of Chinese from other areas of China would probably use qǐngwèn.

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

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

3. A: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? Is the New China Bookstore far from here?
 C: Bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. It's not far; it's very close.

Notes on No. 3

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

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	lǐ	zhèr	yuǎn ma?
(New China Bookstore	from	here	far?)

"Is the New China Bookstore far from here?"

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

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lǐ zhèr bù jìn.

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lǐ zhèr bù yuǎn.

Cóng and lǐ are both translated as "from." Cóng is used with the point of origin, and lǐ is used with the distance between two points.

4. A: Zěnmē qù? Zǒuzhe qù kěyǐ ma? How do I go? Is it possible to get there by walking?
 C: Zǒuzhe qù kěyǐ. It's possible to get there by walking.

Notes on No. 4

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

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

Tā xuézhè xuézhè jiù bù xiǎng xuéle.

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

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

Here are some other examples:

Tā měitiān chīzhe fàn kàn diànshì.

Every day he watches television while eating.

Nǐ shēngzhe bìng hái zuò shì!

You work even while you're sick!

5. A: Zěnmē zǒu?

How do I go?

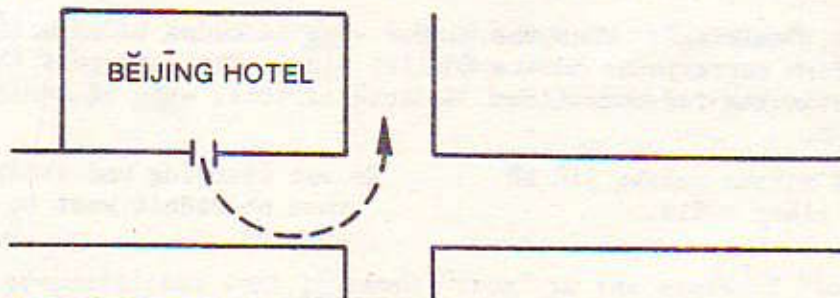
C: Cǒng dàmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē.

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

Notes on No. 5

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

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



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

Jiù shì literally means "(that) is precisely" or "right there is." Here you see jiù used to mean "right," "just," "precisely": "You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's Wángfǔjǐng Boulevard right there."

6. A: Wǒ cóng dàmén chūqu, cháo
běi guǎi, duì bu duì? I go out (from) the entrance and
turn to the north. Is that
correct?
C: Duì le. That's correct.
7. A: Zǒu duō yuǎn? How far do I go?
C: Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyíge
dàlóu jiù shì Xīnhuá Go a short distance, and the first
Shūdiàn. building on the east side of the
street is the New China Bookstore.

Notes on No. 7

Duō yuǎn: The question "how far" is formed like the questions duō dà, "how old," and duō jiǔ, "how long."

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

Lùdōng, "the east side of the street": This word is a short form. The directions -nán, -xī, and -běi may also be used in similar short forms. The long form of lùdōng is lù dōngbianr.

Notice that "on the east side of the street" comes at the end of a phrase in English, while in Chinese lùdōngde begins the phrase.

<u>lùdōngde</u>	dìyíge dàlóu	
	the first building	<u>on the east</u>

8. A: Láojià, nèige dǎilóu shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn ma?
D: Shì. Excuse me, is that building the New China Bookstore? Yes.
9. zhuǎn to turn
10. chūlai to come out
11. lùxī the west side of the street
12. lùběi the north side of the street
13. lùnán the south side of the street
14. bǎihuò gōngsī department store
15. Bǎihuò Dǎilóu (name of a department store in Běijīng)
16. shàngbianr (shàngbian) above; the top, the upper part
17. xiàbianr (xiàbian) below, under; the bottom, the lower part
18. dǐxia underneath; the underneath
19. zhōngjiānr (zhōngjiānr) (zhōngjiān) the middle, the space in between
20. pángbiānr (pángbiān) beside, next to, alongside of; the side

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

xiàng hòu zhuǎn turn around (literally, "towards the back turn")

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

Cóng Dǎilǐ Jiē zhuǎndao Héping Dōnglù. From Dǎilǐ street turn onto Héping East Road.

(Guǎi cannot be used this way.)

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

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

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

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

Zhèige zhuōzi shàngbianr yǒu sìběn shū. There are four books on this table.

Fēijī zài yún shàngbianr. The plane is above the clouds.

Xiàbianr, "the bottom," "the lower part"; "under," "below"

Wǒ zài tiānqiáo xiàbianr děng nǐ. I'll wait for you under the overpass.

Dǐxia, "the underneath"; "underneath"

Shū zài zhuōzi dǐxia. The books are underneath the table.

Zhèige dàlóude dǐxia shì yíge diànyǐngyuǎn, shàngmian yǒu fànguǎn hé shāngdiàn. The underneath of this building is a movie theater, and above there is a restaurant and a store.

Zhōngjiānr, "the middle," "the space in between"

Wǒde zhuōzi zài wǒ wūzide zhōngjiānr. My table is in the middle of my room.

Zuǒbianr shì yíge fàndiàn, yòubianr shì yíge cǎishichǎng, zhōngjiān nèige dàlóu jiù shì wǒ zhùde dìfang. On the left there's a hotel; on the right there's a market; and the building in between is where I live.

Pángbiānr, "beside," "next to," "alongside of"; "the side"

Wǒ jiù zhù zài tāmen jiā pángbiānr. I live right next to their place.

Tā pángbiānr nèige rén jiù shì Wáng Lìguó. The man beside him is Wáng Lìguó.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jǐběn shū.
(I would like to buy
several books.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū.
(I would like to go out and
buy several books.) |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng kàn yíge péngyou. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge péngyou. |
| 3. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yífen bào. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yífen bào. |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìdiǎn pánziwǎn. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yìdiǎn pánziwǎn. |
| 5. Wǒ xiǎng kàn yíge Zhōngguo
péngyou. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge Zhōngguo
péngyou. |
| 6. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jīkuài féizào. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jīkuài féizào. |
| 7. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìbǎ yūsǎn. | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi yìbǎ yūsǎn. |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi
jǐběn shū.
(cue) mǎi shūde
(I thought I would go
out to buy a few
books.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jǐběn shū.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mǎi shūde?
(I thought I would go out to
buy a few books. May I ask,
where is there a place to
buy books?) |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge diànyǐng.
hǎo diànyǐng | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu kàn yíge diànyǐng.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu hǎo diànyǐng? |
| 3. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr júzi.
càishíchǎng | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr júzi.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu càishíchǎng? |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr táng.
mǎi tángde | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr táng.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mǎi tángde? |
| 5. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu huàn diǎnr
Měijīn. yínháng | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu huàn diǎnr Měijīn.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu yínháng? |
| 6. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jige huāpíng.
mǎi huāpíngde | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi jige huāpíng.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu mǎi huāpíngde? |
| 7. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr féizào.
xiǎomàibù | Wǒ xiǎng chūqu mǎi diǎnr féizào.
Qǐngwèn, nǎr yǒu xiǎomàibù? |

C. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?
(Is the New China Bookstore far from here?) | <u>You:</u> Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
(Is the New China Bookstore far from here?) |
| 2. Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |
| 3. Cāishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Cāishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |
| 4. Diànyǐngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Diànyǐngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |
| 5. Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |
| 6. Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |
| 7. Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn? | Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma? |

D. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
(Is the New China Bookstore far from here?) | <u>You:</u> Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu?
(Is the New China Bookstore far from here? How do you get there from here?) |
| 2. Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 3. Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 4. Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu? |
| 5. Dōngdān Cāishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Dōngdān Cāishichǎng lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cǒng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnme zǒu? |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6. Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Běijīng Fàndiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu? |
| 7. Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
Cóng zhèr dào nàr qù, zěnmē zǒu? |

E. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
(Is the New China Bookstore far from here?) | <u>You</u> : Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn.
(The New China Bookstore isn't far from here. It's quite close.) |
| OR Yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr jìn ma?
(Is the post office nearby [close to here]?) | Yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.
(The post office isn't nearby. It's quite faraway.) |
| 2. Dōngdān Càishichāng lí nàr yuǎn ma? | Dōngdān Càishichāng lí nàr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. |
| 3. Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr jìn ma? | Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn lí zhèr bú jìn, hěn yuǎn. |
| 4. Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí nàr yuǎn ma? | Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí nàr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. |
| 5. Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr jìn ma? | Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr bú jìn, hěn yuǎn. |
| 6. Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr yuǎn ma? | Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr bù yuǎn, hěn jìn. |

F. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nèige gōngyuán lí zhèr yuǎn ma?
(Is that park far from here?)</p> <p>OR Nèige yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr jìn ma?
(Is that post office nearby?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nèige gōngyuán lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.
(That park isn't far from here. We can walk.)</p> <p>Nèige yóuzhèngjú lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.
(That post office is very close to here. We can walk.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nèige xuéxiào lí zhèr yuǎn ma?</p> | <p>Nèige xuéxiào lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.</p> |
| <p>3. Nèige cǎishìchǎng lí zhèr jìn ma?</p> | <p>Nèige cǎishìchǎng lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.</p> |
| <p>4. Nèige dìfang lí zhèr yuǎn ma?</p> | <p>Nèige dìfang lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.</p> |
| <p>5. Nèige shūdiàn lí zhèr yuǎn ma?</p> | <p>Nèige shūdiàn lí zhèr bù yuǎn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.</p> |
| <p>6. Nèige shāngdiàn lí zhèr jìn ma?</p> | <p>Nèige shāngdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn, wǒmen kéyì zǒuzhe qù.</p> |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì.
(You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's it.)</p> <p>OR Wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?
(I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?
(I go out the entrance and turn to the north. Is that correct?)</p> <p>Duì le. Nǐ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù shì.
(That's correct. You go out the entrance, turn to the north, and that's it.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ cóng Xīnhuá Shūdiàn chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, jiù shì.</p> | <p>Wǒ cóng Xīnhuá Shūdiàn chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, duì bu duì?</p> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Wǒ cóng diànyǐngyuán chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, duì bu duì? | Duì le. Nǐ cóng diànyǐngyuán chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, jiù shì. |
| 4. Nǐ cóng cāishichǎng chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù shì. | Wǒ cóng cāishichǎng chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Wǒ cóng gōngyuán chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, duì bu duì? | Duì le. Nǐ cóng gōngyuán chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, jiù shì. |
| 6. Nǐ cóng xiǎomàibù chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, jiù shì. | Wǒ cóng xiǎomàibù chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, duì bu duì? |

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi bào ma?
(cue) běi
(Are you going out now to buy a newspaper?) | <u>You</u> : Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo běi guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi bàode, duì bu duì?
(That's right. I go out the entrance, turn to the north, and there's a place that sells newspapers. Is that correct?) |
| 2. Nǐ jīntiān chūqu mǎi shū ma? xī | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi shūde, duì bu duì? |
| 3. Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi píngguǒ ma? dōng | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo dōng guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi píngguǒde, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Nǐ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu mǎi pánziwǎn ma? yòu | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo yòu guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi pánziwǎnde, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Nǐ jīntiān zǎoshang chūqu mǎi zázhi ma? nán | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo nán guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi zázhide, duì bu duì? |
| 6. Nǐ xiànzài chūqu mǎi júzi ma? zuǒ | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo zuǒ guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi júzide, duì bu duì? |
| 7. Nǐ jīntiān chūqu mǎi píjiǔ ma? xī | Duì le, wǒ cóng dāmén chūqu, cháo xī guǎi, jiù yǒu mǎi píjiǔde, duì bu duì? |

I. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 (cue) How far do I go?
 (The New China Book-store is quite close-by.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 (cue) How do I go?
 (The New China Book-store is quite close-by.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zǒu duō yuǎn?
 (Can I walk? How far do I have to go?)</p> <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zěnme zǒu?
 (Can I walk? How do I go?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 How far do I go?</p> | <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zǒu duō yuǎn?</p> |
| <p>3. Xiǎomàibù lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 How do I go?</p> | <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zěnme zǒu?</p> |
| <p>4. Dōngdān Gōngyuán lí zhèr hěn jìn. How far do I go?</p> | <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zǒu duō yuǎn?</p> |
| <p>5. Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuán lí zhèr hěn jìn. How do I go?</p> | <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zěnme zǒu?</p> |
| <p>6. Mǐnzú Fàndiàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
 How far do I go?</p> | <p>Zǒuzhe qù kēyǐ ma? Zǒu duō yuǎn?</p> |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā jīntiān chūlai mǎi shū le ma?
shū le ma?
(cue) no
(Did he come out to buy books today?) | <u>You</u> : Tā jīntiān méi chūlai mǎi shū.
(He didn't come out to buy books today.) |
| 2. Nǐ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu le ma?
yes | Wǒ jīntiān shàngwǔ chūqu le. |
| 3. Nǐ kànguo nèige diànyǐng ma?
no | Wǒ méi kànguo nèige diànyǐng. |
| 4. Tā kàn nèige diànyǐng le ma?
no | Tā méi kàn nèige diànyǐng. |
| 5. Wáng Xiānsheng xiàwǔ chūqu le ma?
yes | Wáng Xiānsheng xiàwǔ chūqu le. |
| 6. Tā dào nèige cǎishichǎng qùguo ma? no | Tā méi dào nèige cǎishichǎng qùguo. |
| 7. Tā yǐjīng chūlai le ma?
not yet | Tā hái méi chūlai ne. |

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. A: Qǐngwèn cāntīng zài jǐlóu? May I ask, on what floor is the dining room?
B: Zài èrlóu. It's on the second floor.
2. A: Ōu, wǒ zuò diàntī dào èrlóu. Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu? Oh, I take the elevator to the second floor. When I have gotten off the elevator, which way do I go?
B: Xiàle diàntī, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù shì cāntīng. When you have gotten off the elevator, go to the right, and that's the restaurant.
3. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli yǒu meiyǒu lǐfǎde dìfang? May I ask, is there a place to get a haircut here?
C: Yǒu. Cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu. Xià lóu, jiù kànjian le. Yes. From here you go to the left. Go downstairs, and then you'll see it.
4. * A: Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wàng zuǒ zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóutī jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? From here I first go to the left. After that, when I have gone downstairs, I'll see it. Is that it?
C: Shì. Yes.
5. A: Jǐlóu mài dìtú? On what floor are maps sold?
D: Èrlóu. The second floor.
A: Zěnmé zǒu? How do I get there (go)?
D: Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Shàng lóu, yǒubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. Go straight to the back. Go upstairs, and the map department is (just) on the right.
6. * A: Wǒ xiān wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì, shì bu shì? First, I go straight to the back. Then, I go upstairs. And the map department is on the left. Is that it?
D: Bú shì. Yǒubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. No, the map department is (just) on the right.

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

7. A: Xíshǒujiān zài shénme
dìfang? Where is the washroom?
E: Zài nàli. Wǎng lǐ zǒu, zài
yòubian. It's over there. Go all the way in,
and it's on the right.

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8. qián | front, ahead |
| 9. duìmiàn (duìmiàn r) | the side facing; across from,
opposite, facing |
| 10. zhèbian (zhèbian r) | this way, this side |
| 11. nàbian (nèibian r) | that way, that side |
| 12. lóutī | staircase, stairway, stairs |
| 13. zǒuláng | corridor |
| 14. cèsuǒ | toilet, rest room |
| 15. jìn | to enter |
| 16. -tou | end (occurs in place words) |
| 17. -mian(r) | surface (occurs in place words) |

VOCABULARY

cāntīng	dining room
cèsuǒ	toilet, rest room
diàntī	elevator
duìmiàn (duìmiàn)	the side facing; across from, opposite, facing
hòu	back
hòubian (hòubianr)	the back side
jǐlóu	what floor
jìn	to enter
kànjian	to see
lǐfǎ	to cut hair
lǐfǎde dìfang	a place where hair is cut
-lóu	floor, story of a building
lóutī	staircase, stairway, stairs
-mian(r)	surface (occurs in place words)
nǎbian (nǎibianr)	which way, which side
nàbian (nèibianr)	that way, that side
qián	front, ahead
shàng	to go up
shàng lóu	to go/come upstairs
-tou	end (occurs in place words)
xià	to go down
xià lóu	to go/come downstairs
xǐshǒujiān	washroom
zhèbian (zhèibianr)	this way, this side
zǒuláng	corridor
zuò	to ride (prepositional verb)

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

bàngōngshì	office
wàng	to forget
yàoshi	if
yībēi	a cup of

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài
jǐlóu? May I ask, on what floor is the
dining room?
B: Zài èrlóu. It's on the second floor.

Notes on No. 1

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

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

2. A: Ōu, wǒ zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.
Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian
zǒu? Oh, I take the elevator to the
second floor. When I have gotten
off the elevator, which way do
I go?
B: Xiàle diàntī, wàng yòu zǒu,
jiù shì cāntīng. When you have gotten off the elevator,
go to the right, and that's the
restaurant.

Notes on No. 2

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

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

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

- Wǒ xiān dào Běijīng, ránhòu
zài dào Shěnyáng. I'm going to Běijīng first, and then
to Shěnyáng.

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

Wǎng nǎbian zǒu: To ask the question "Go which way?" in Chinese, you say literally "Towards where go?" Wǎng nǎbian (nǎli, nǎr) zǒu? To say "Come this way" and "Go that way," you use the same pattern: Wǎng zhèbian (zhèli, zhèr) lái and Wǎng nǎbian (nǎli, nǎr) qù.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>3. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèli yǒu
meiyǒu lǐfǎde dìfang?
C: Yǒu. Cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ
zǒu. Xià lóu, jiù kànjian
le.</p> | <p>May I ask, is there a place to get
a haircut here?
Yes. From here you go to the left.
Go downstairs, and then you'll
see it.</p> |
| <p>4. A: Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ
zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóutī jiù
kànjian le, shì bu shì?
C: Shì.</p> | <p>From here I first go to the left.
After that, when I have gone down-
stairs, I'll see it. Is that it?
Yes.</p> |

Notes on Nos. 3-4

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

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

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

Wǒ kànle kěshì méi kànjiàn. I looked but I didn't see.

*An independent barbershop is called a lǐfǎguǎn, "hair-cutting establishment."

Here are other examples of compound verbs of result containing the verbs tīng, "to listen," and kān:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Tā gēn ni shuō huà ne.
Nǐ tīngjian le meiyou? | She is talking with you. Did you hear her? |
| Kānjian dìyige lùkǒu, wàng zuǒ guǎi. | Take your first left. (literally, "When you see the first intersection, turn left.") |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. A: Jǐlóu mài dìtú?
D: Èrlóu.
A: Zěnmē zǒu?
D: Wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. | On what floor are maps sold?
The second floor.
How do I get there (go)?
Go straight to the back. Go upstairs, and the map department is (just) on the right. |
| 6. A: Wǒ xiān wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì, shì bù shì?
D: Bú shì. Yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. | First, I go straight to the back. Then, I go upstairs. And the map department is on the left. Is that it?
No, the map department is (just) on the right. |

Notes on Nos. 5-6

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

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

7. A: Xǐshǒujiān zài shénme
dìfang?

Where is the washroom?

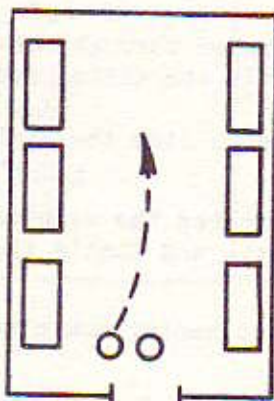
E: Zài nàlǐ. Wàng lǐ zǒu, zài
yòubian.

It's over there. Go all the way in,
and it's on the right.

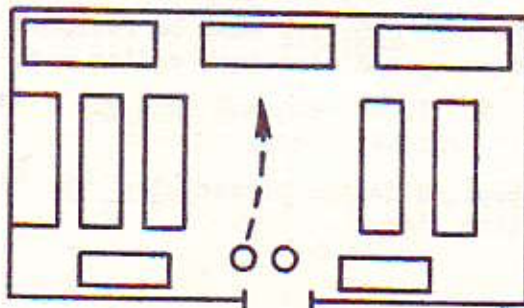
Notes on No. 7

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

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



wàng lǐ zǒu



wàng hòu zǒu

8. qián	front, ahead
9. duǐmiàn (duǐmiàn r)	the side facing; across from, opposite, facing
10. zhèbian (zhèbian r)	this way, this side
11. nàbian (nèibian r)	that way, that side
12. lóutī	staircase, stairway, stairs
13. zǒuláng	corridor
14. cèsuǒ	toilet, rest room
15. jìn	to enter
16. -tou	end (occurs in place words)
17. -mian(r)	surface (occurs in place words)

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

Diànyǐngyuàn zài gōngyuán de duǐmiàn.	The theater is across from the park. (literally, "The theater is at the park's facing side.")
--	---

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

Guòle zhège zǒuláng jiù shì cāntīng.	When you have passed through this corridor, that's the dining room.
---	--

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

Jìnlè zhège dāmén, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù shì cāntīng.	When you have entered the main door, go to the right, and that's the dining room.
--	---

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

Nǐ jìnqu, wàng zuǒ zǒu, jiù shì mài bào de.	Go in and go to the left. That's where they sell newspapers.
--	---

(An exception is the phrase Qǐng jìn, "Please come in," which does not need the ending -lái.)

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

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

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

DIRECTION NAMES

PLACE NAMES

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

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Buildings and Institutions

apartment building	gōngyùlóu
auditorium	dàlǐtáng
bank	yínháng
bar	jiǔbā
bus station	chángtúqìchēzhàn
cafeteria	zìzhùcāntīng
castle	chéngbǎo
church	jiàotáng
company	gōngsī
court	fǎyuàn
dormitory	sùshè
exhibit hall	zhǎnlǎnguǎn
factory	chǎngfáng [<u>the building</u>]; gōngchǎng [<u>the thing</u>]
farm	nóngchǎng
fire department	xiǎofángduì
gas station	jiāyóuzhàn, qìyóuzhàn
gymnasium	tǐyùguǎn
hospital	yīyuàn
hotel	lǚguǎn, lǚshè, fàndiàn [<u>a large, modern hotel with a restaurant; also means "restaurant"</u>]
library	túshūguǎn
market	shìchǎng
memorial hall	jìniǎntáng
mosque	qīngzhēnsì
motel	qìchē lǚguǎn
movie theater	diànyǐngyuàn
museum	bówùguǎn
observatory	tiānwéntái
office building	bāngōnglóu
organization	jīgūān
pagoda	bǎotǎ
palace	gōngdiàn
parking lot	tíngchēchǎng
pavilion	tíngzi

police station	jǐngchájú [Taiwan]; gōngānjú [PRC]
post office	yóujú, yóuzhēngjú
prison	jiānyù
railroad station	huǒchēzhàn
ranch	mùchǎng
residence	zhùzhái
restaurant	fànguǎnzi, fànguǎnr, fàndiàn
school	xuéxiào
shop	shāngdiàn
single-story house	píngfáng
skyscraper	mótiān dàshà (mótiān dàxià)
stadium	tǐyùchǎng
supermarket	chāojiéshìchǎng
television station	diànshìtái
temple	miào
theater	jùchǎng; xìyuàn [old word]
villa	biéshù

And some Chinese terms that do not have simple English translations:

huāyuán yángfáng	Western-style house with garden
shēnzhái dàyuàn	compound of connecting courtyards, each courtyard surrounded by living quarters
sìhéyuàn	compound with houses around a courtyard

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài
jǐlóu?
(cue) mài shūde
(May I ask, on what
floor is the toilet?) | <u>You:</u> Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?
(May I ask, on what floor are
books sold?) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?
mài píjiǔde | Qǐngwèn, mài píjiǔde zài jǐlóu? |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, mài píjiǔde zài jǐlóu?
mài tángde | Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu? |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu?
xiǎomàibù | Qǐngwèn, xiǎomàibù zài jǐlóu? |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, xiǎomàibù zài jǐlóu?
cèsuǒ | Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu? |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?
mài huāpíngde | Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài jǐlóu? |

B. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài
jǐlóu?
(cue) èr
(May I ask, on what floor
is the dining room?) | <u>You:</u> Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài èrlóu,
duì bu duì?
(May I ask, the dining room is
on the second floor. Is
that correct?) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài jǐlóu?
sān | Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài sānlóu, duì bu
duì? |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài jǐlóu?
wǔ | Qǐngwèn, mài tángde zài wǔlóu, duì
bu duì? |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài jǐlóu?
sì | Qǐngwèn, mài shūde zài sìlóu, duì
bu duì? |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài jǐlóu?
liù | Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài liùlóu,
duì bu duì? |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. Qǐngwèn, mài yūsānde zài jǐlóu?
sān | Qǐngwèn, mài yūsānde zài sānlóu,
duì bu duì? |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, mài féizàode zài jǐlóu?
èr | Qǐngwèn, mài féizàode zài èrlóu,
duì bu duì? |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ yào mǎi shū.
(cue) shūdiàn
(I want to buy a book.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ yào mǎi shū. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shūdiàn?
(I want to buy a book. May I
ask, is there a bookstore
around here?) |
| 2. Wǒ yào mǎi táng. mài tángde | Wǒ yào mǎi táng. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde? |
| 3. Wǒ yào mǎi dìtú. shūdiàn | Wǒ yào mǎi dìtú. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shūdiàn? |
| 4. Wǒ yào huàn qián. yínháng | Wǒ yào huàn qián. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu yínháng? |
| 5. Wǒ yào kàn diànyǐng.
diànyǐngyuàn | Wǒ yào kàn diànyǐng. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu diànyǐngyuàn? |
| 6. Wǒ yào mǎi bào. mài bàode | Wǒ yào mǎi bào. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu mài bàode? |
| 7. Wǒ yào mǎi féizào. shāngdiàn | Wǒ yào mǎi féizào. Qǐngwèn, zhèr
fùjìn yǒu meiyǒu shāngdiàn? |

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Jǐlóu mài dìtú?
(cue) èrlóu
(On what floor are maps
sold?) | <u>You</u> : Èrlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài dìtúde?
(On the second floor is there
a place where maps are sold?) |
| 2. Jǐlóu mài huāpíng? sānlóu | Sānlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài huāpíngde? |
| 3. Jǐlóu mài táng? wǔlóu | Wǔlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài tángde? |
| 4. Jǐlóu mài pánziwǎn? sānlóu | Sānlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài pánziwǎnde? |

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5. Jǐlóu mài féizào? sīlóu | Sīlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài féizào? |
| 6. Jǐlóu mài zázhi? liùlóu | Liùlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài zázhi? |
| 7. Jǐlóu mài yǔsǎn? wǔlóu | Wǔlóu yǒu meiyǒu mài yǔsǎn? |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nín zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.
èrlóu.
(cue) nèibian
(Take the elevator to
the second floor.) | <u>You</u> : Òu, zuò diàntī dào èrlóu,
xiàle diàntī, wàng nèibian
zǒu, duì bu duì?
(Oh, I take the elevator to
the second floor. After I
have gotten off the elevator,
I go that way. Is that
correct?) |
| 2. Nín zuò diàntī dào sīlóu.
yǒu | Òu, zuò diàntī dào sīlóu, xiàle
diàntī wàng yǒu zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 3. Nín zuò diàntī dào wǔlóu.
zuǒ | Òu, zuò diàntī dào wǔlóu, xiàle
diàntī wàng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Nín zuò diàntī dào liùlóu.
yìzhí | Òu, zuò diàntī dào liùlóu, xiàle
diàntī yìzhí zǒu, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Nín zuò diàntī dào sānlóu.
wǎng yǒu yìzhí | Òu, zuò diàntī dào sānlóu, xiàle
diàntī wǎng yǒu yìzhí zǒu, duì
bu duì? |
| 6. Nín zuò diàntī dào qīlóu.
nèibian | Òu, zuò diàntī dào qīlóu, xiàle
diàntī wǎng nèibian zǒu, duì bu
duì? |
| 7. Nín zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.
zuǒbian | Òu, zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, xiàle
diàntī wǎng zuǒbian zǒu, duì
bu duì? |

F. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng yòu zǒu.
(cue) xià lóu
(First, I go from here to the right.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng yòu zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?
(First, I go from here to the right. Then I go downstairs, and I'll see it. Right?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ zǒu. shàng lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng hòu zǒu. xià lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng hòu zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng nǎbian zǒu. shàng lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng nǎbian zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. xià lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng hòu yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng yòu yìzhí zǒu. shàng lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng yòu yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu shàng lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu. xià lóu</p> | <p>Wǒ xiān cóng zhèli wǎng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu. Ránhòu xià lóu jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?</p> |

G. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Xiàle diàntī wǎng yòu zǒu jiù shì mài dìtúde.
(The map department is [just] to the right when you get off the elevator.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Duìbuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wǎng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài dìtúde?
(Excuse me, once I get off the elevator, which way is the map department?)</p> |
| <p>2. Xiàle diàntī wǎng zuǒ zǒu jiù shì mài shūde.</p> | <p>Duìbuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wǎng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài shūde?</p> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Xiàle diàntī wàng hòu zǒu jiù shì mài huāpíngde. | Duībuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài huāpíngde? |
| 4. Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài yūsānde. | Duībuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài yūsānde? |
| 5. Xiàle diàntī wàng zuǒ yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài tángde. | Duībuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài tángde? |
| 6. Xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài pánziwānde. | Duībuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài pánziwānde? |
| 7. Xiàle diàntī wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu jiù shì mài zìdiǎnde. | Duībuqǐ, xiàle diàntī wàng nǎbian zǒu jiù shì mài zìdiǎnde? |

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì.
(Go straight to the back, up the stairs, and it's on the left.) | <u>You</u> : Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu wàng zuǒ zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì?
(Okay, I go directly to the back, upstairs and to the left, and I'll see it. Right?) |
| 2. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |
| 3. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, zuǒbian jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, wàng zuǒbian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |
| 4. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, yòubian jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, wàng yòubian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |
| 5. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, duìmiàn jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yìzhí zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |
| 6. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, shàng lóu, wàng yòubian zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |
| 7. Nǐ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, duìmiàn jiù shì. | Hǎo, wǒ wàng hòu yìzhí zǒu, xià lóu, yìzhí zǒu, jiù kànjian le, shì bu shì? |

I. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Xǐshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang?
dìfang?
(cue) cèsuǒ
(Where is the washroom?) | <u>You</u> : Cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
(Where is the toilet?) |
| 2. Cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
lótī | Lótī zài shénme dìfang? |
| 3. Lótī zài shénme dìfang?
diàntī | Diàntī zài shénme dìfang? |
| 4. Diàntī zài shénme dìfang?
mài bàode | Mài bàode zài shénme dìfang? |
| 5. Mài bàode zài shénme dìfang?
mài yǔsǎnde | Mài yǔsǎnde zài shénme dìfang? |
| 6. Mài yǔsǎnde zài shénme dìfang?
cāntīng | Cāntīng zài shénme dìfang? |

J. Response Drill

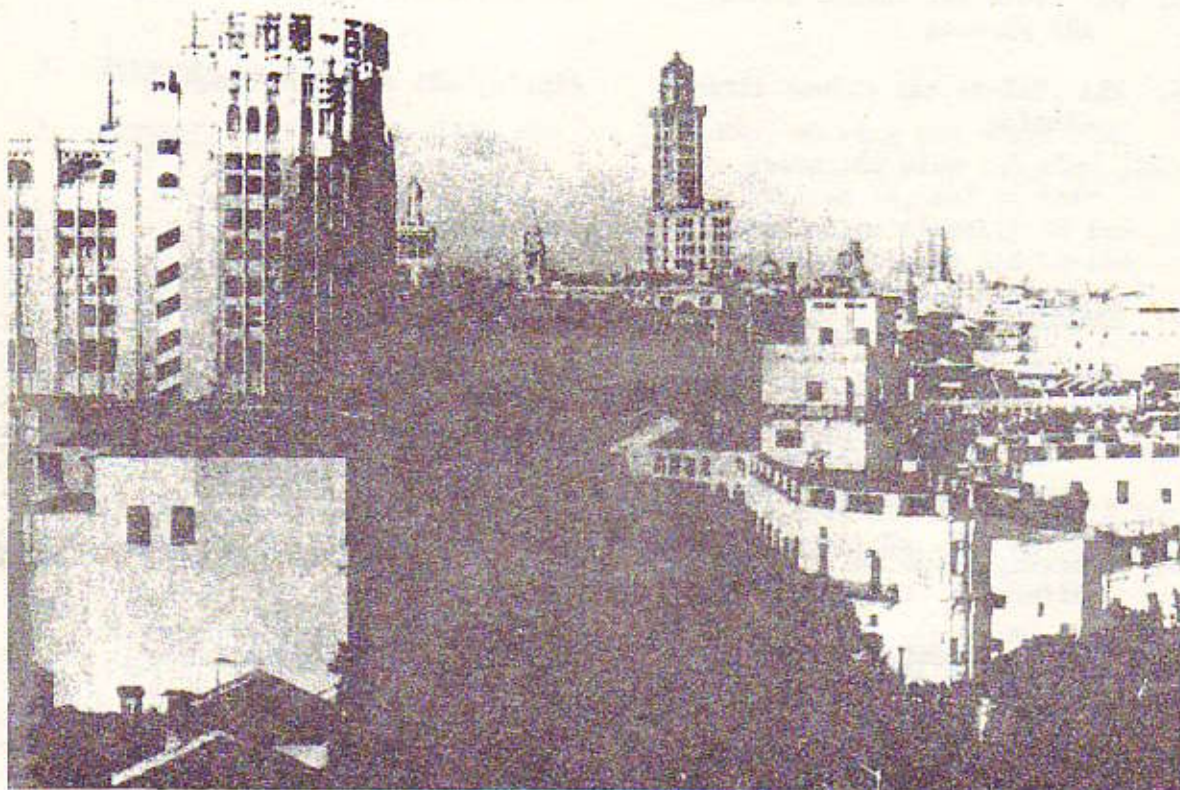
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐngwèn, xǐshǒujiān zài shénme dìfang?
(cue) lótī pángbiān
(May I ask, where is the washroom?) | <u>You</u> : Zài nǎli, zài lótī pángbiān.
(It's there, beside the staircase.) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài shénme dìfang?
lótī yòubian | Zài nǎli, zài lótī yòubian. |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, lótī zài shénme dìfang?
hòubian | Zài nǎli, zài hòubian. |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài shénme dìfang?
zuǒbian | Zài nǎli, zài zuǒbian. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, mài huāpíngde zài shénme dìfang?
diàntī pángbiān | Zài nǎli, zài diàntī pángbiān. |

6. Qǐngwèn, mài féizàode zài
shénme dìfang?
lótī pángbiān

Zài nàli, zài lóutī pángbiān.

7. Qǐngwèn, mài pánziwǎnde zài
shénme dìfang?
lótī zuǒbian

Zài nàli, zài lóutī zuǒbian.



View of downtown Shànghǎi from the top of the Overseas Chinese Hotel,
across the street from People's Park

UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Duìbuqǐ. | Excuse me. |
| B: Nǐ yǒu shénme shì a? | What can I do for you? |
| 2. A: Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme lù? | May I ask, what road is this? |
| B: Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù. | This is Nánjīng West Road. |
| 3. B: Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang? | What place are you looking for? |
| A: Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, Wúshìsìxiǎng. | I am looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. |
| 4. C: Wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Běilù. | I am looking for Zhōngshān North Road. |
| 5. B: Nǐ zǒucuò le. Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù. | You went the wrong way. This is Nánjīng West Road. |
| B: Nǐ wǎng nàbian zǒu. | You go that way. |
| B: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn. | Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. |
| 6.* A: Ōu, wǒ zǒucuò le. | Oh, I went the wrong way. |
| A: Nǐ shuō wǒ wǎng nàbian zǒu. | You say I should go that way. |
| A: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, shì bu shì? | Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. Is that it? |
| B: Shì. | Yes. |
| 7. B: Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài wèn biéren ba. | After you have gotten to Section 1, please ask someone else. |
| A: Hǎo. Xièxie. | All right. Thanks. |
| 8. A: Qǐngwèn, Wúhòng zài nǎlǐ? | May I ask, where is Alley 5? |
| D: Nǐ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. | You walk (straight) ahead a little farther. |
| D: Yòubian dìyige lùkǒu jiù shì Wúhòng. | The first intersection on the right is Alley 5. |

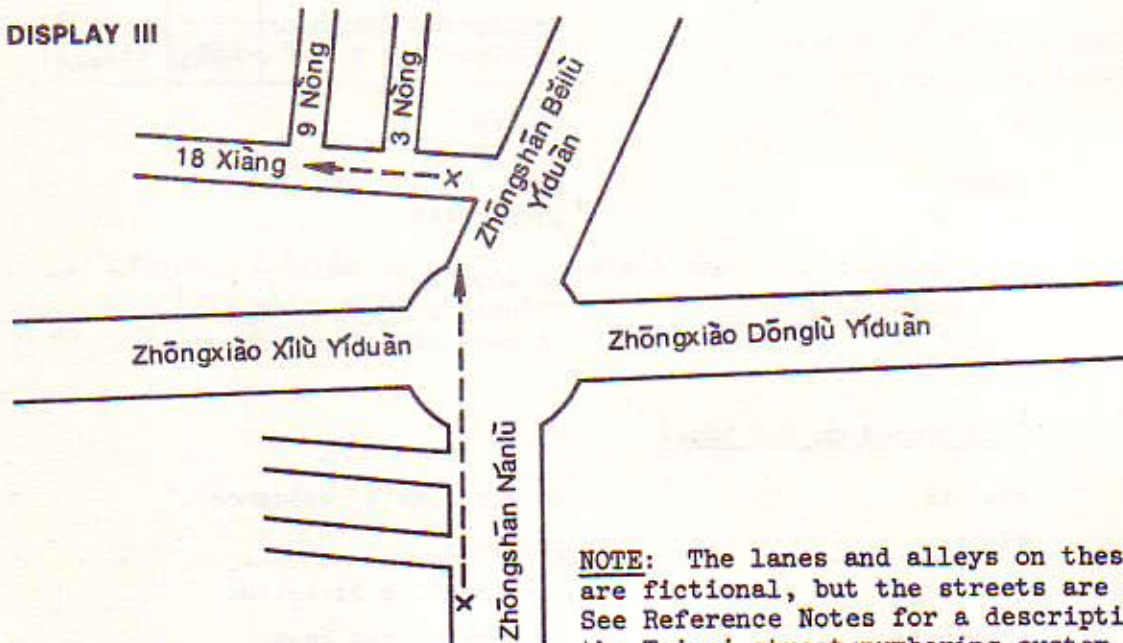
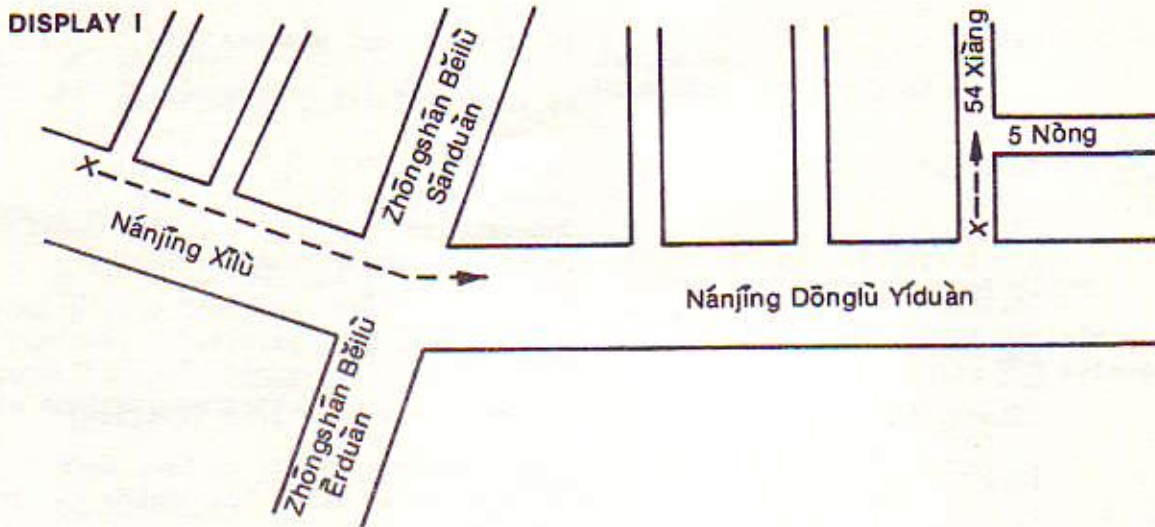
9. * A: Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yīdiǎn.
Wǎnòng zài yòubian, shǐ
bu shì? I go ahead a little bit farther;
Alley 5 is on the right side.
Is that it?
- D: Shì. Yòubian dìyīge lùkǒu
jiù shì. Yes. It's the first intersection on
the right.

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10. hùtong (hútōng) | a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng) |
| 11. mén (mén) | gate, door |
| 12. ménkǒu (ménkǒu) | doorway, gateway, entrance |
| 13. qiáo | bridge |
| 14. tiānqiáo | pedestrian overpass |
| 15. dìxià xíng rén dào | pedestrian underground walkway |

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

MAPS FOR C-1 TAPE



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

VOCABULARY

biéren	another person, someone else
cuò	to make a mistake, to be wrong
dāmén(r)	gate
-dào	route, path
dìxià	underground
dìxià xíng rén dào	pedestrian underground walkway
-duàn	section, block
guò	to cross, to pass
hútong (hútongr)	a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng)
lòng	alley
mén(r)	gate, door
ménkǒu(r)	doorway, gateway, entrance
nǎ-	which?
nǎge	which?
Nánjīng Dōnglù	Nánjīng East Road
Nánjīng Xīlù	Nánjīng West Road
nòng	alley (Taiwan)
qiáo	bridge
shì	matter, affair, business
tiānqiáo	pedestrian overpass
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things)
wèn	to ask
xiàng	lane
xíng rén	pedestrian
zhǎo	to look for
Zhōngshān Běilù	Zhōngshān North Road
zǒucuò le	to have gone the wrong way
<u>(introduced on C-2 tape)</u>	
bān jiā	to move one's residence
dàgài	probably
huí	the opposite direction
zǒuguò le	to have walked past

Notes on No. 2

Zhè- is the way zhèi-, "this," is pronounced outside of Běijīng. From this point on in these course materials, the forms zhè-, "this," nà-, "that," and nǎ-, "which," will be used for all non-Běijīng speakers.* In a conversation, you should use these forms if another person uses them.

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

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

Nánjīng Xīlù: In Guǎngzhōu, Shànghǎi, Taipei, and many other cities, the street direction is given after the street name.

Nánjīng Xīlù

Nánjīng West Road

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

Xī Chángān Jiē

West Chángān Street

3. B: Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
A: Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Dōnglù
Yíduàn, Wúshìxiàng.

What place are you looking for?
I'm looking for Lane 54 of Nánjīng
East Road, Section 1.

Notes on No. 3

Zhǎo, "to look for," "to try to find"

Nǐ zhǎo shéi?

Who are you looking for?

Tā shì bu shì zhǎo gōngzuò?

Is he looking for work?

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

4. C: Wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Běilù. I am looking for Zhōngshān North Road.
5. B: Nǐ zǒucuò le. Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù. You went the wrong way. This is Nánjīng West Road.
 B: Nǐ wàng nàbian zǒu. You go that way.
 B: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn. Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.

Notes on No. 5

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

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

The syllable -cuò may be used with other action verbs to indicate a result. For instance, there is

shuōcuò le	to have said incorrectly
tīngcuò le	to have heard incorrectly
xiěcuò le	to have written incorrectly
niàncuò le	to have read (something aloud) incorrectly
Òu, wǒ mǎicuò le! Zhège tài xiǎo le!	Oh, I've bought the wrong thing! This is too small!
Nǐ kàncuò le. Yínháng cóng jiǔdiǎn zhōng jiù kāi mén le.	You read it wrong. The bank has been open since 9 a.m.
Nǐ kàncuò le zhōng, xiànzài yǐjīng bādiǎn bàn le.	You read the clock wrong. It's already 8:30.

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

Guòle zhèige lùkǒu, zài wǎng qián zǒu bù yuǎn, jiù dào nèige xuéxiào le.	After you have crossed this intersection, then go a little farther ahead, and you'll be at the school.
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- A: Míngtiān wǒ qǐng nǐ kàn diànyǐng, hǎo bu hǎo?
B: Zhèi liǎngtiān dōu yǒu kè, guò liǎngtiān zài shuō ba.
Wǒ xiǎng, guòle jǐge xīngqī, nǐde bìng jiù kéyǐ hǎo le.
- How about my treating you to a movie tomorrow?
I have classes the next couple of days; let's see about it in a couple of days.
I think that after a few weeks have passed your illness will be all better.

6. A: Ōu, wǒ zǒucuò le.
A: Nǐ shuō wǒ wǎng nàbian zǒu.
A: Guò sāntiáo jiē, jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, shì bu shì?
B: Shì.
- Oh, I went the wrong way.
You say I should go that way.
Cross three streets, and that's Nánjīng East Road, Section 1. Is that it?
Yes.

Notes on No. 6

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

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

7. B: Dào le Yíduàn yǐhòu, qǐng zài wèn biéren ba.
A: Hǎo. Xièxie.
- After you have gotten to Section 1, please ask someone else.
All right. Thanks.

Note on No. 7

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

8. A: Qǐngwèn, Wǔnòng zài nǎlǐ? May I ask, where is Alley 5?
 D: Nǐ zài wǎng qiǎn zǒu yìdiǎn. You walk (straight) ahead a little farther.
 D: Yòubian dìyīgè lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnòng. The first intersection on the right is Alley 5.

Notes on No. 8

Nòng, "alley," has an alternate pronunciation: lòng.

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

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

Nǐ zài chī yìdiǎnr ba!	Have some more! (Eat some more!)
Nǐ zài zuò yíhuǐr ba!	Sit a while longer, why don't you? [invitation to a guest to stay longer]
Zài gěi wǒ yīgè ba.	Give me another one (one more).
Zài gěi wǒ liǎnggè ba.	Give me two more.

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

* The word for "across from" or "opposite" is duìmiàn (duìmiànr).

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

wǎng	}	qián hòu shàng xià zuǒ yòu lǐ wài dōng nán xī běi	}	zǒu	<u>BUT</u>	zài	}	qiánbian (qiántou, qiánmian) hòubian (hòutou, hòumian) shàngbian (shàngtou, shàngmian) xiàbian (xiàtou, xiàmian) zuǒbian (zuǒmian) yòubian (yòumian) lǐbian (lǐtou, lǐmian) wàibian (wàitou, wàimian) dōngbian nánbian xībian běibian
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9. A: Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yídiǎn.
 Wǔnòng zài yòubian, shì
 bu shì?
 D: Shì. Yòubian dìyíge lùkǒu
 jiù shì.

I go ahead a little bit farther;
 Alley 5 is on the right side.
 Is that it?
 Yes. It's the first intersection
 on the right.

10. hùtong (hútongr)
 11. mén (ménr)
 12. ménkǒu (mènkǒur)
 13. qiáo
 14. tiānqiáo
 15. dìxià xíng rén dào

a narrow street, a lane (Běijīng)
 gate, door
 doorway, gateway, entrance
 bridge
 pedestrian overpass
 pedestrian underground walkway

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Mén: In addition to meaning "door," this word also means "gate." The word dāmén may also be used to refer to a main gate, as well as a main door.

Tiānqiáo literally means "sky bridge."

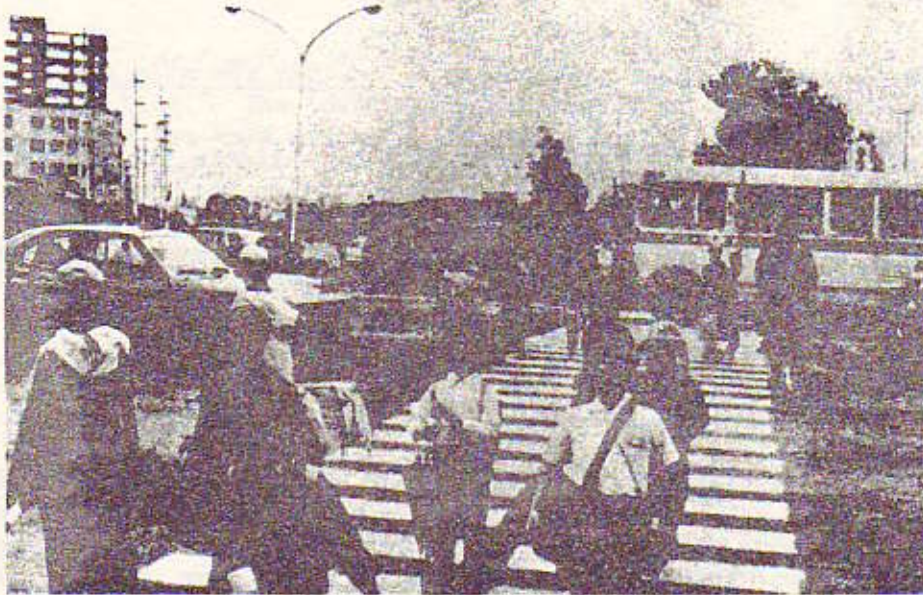
Guòle zhèige tiānqiáo, jiù
 shì Dìyī Gōngsī.

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

Dìxià xíng rén dào literally means "underground pedestrian route."

Chūle zhège dìxià xíng rén
dào, wàng yòu zǒu, jiù
shì mài bào de.

When you have come out of this pedestrian underground walkway, go to the right, and that's where they sell newspapers.



Elementary school children in Taipei

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù
shì shénme lù?
(cue) Nánjīng Dōnglù
(May I ask, what road
is this?) | <u>You:</u> Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Nánjīng
Dōnglù ma?
(May I ask, is this Nánjīng
East Road?) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Zhōngshān Běilù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Zhōngshān
Běilù ma? |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Xīnshēng Nánlù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Xīnshēng
Nánlù ma? |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Nánjīng Xīlù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Nánjīng
Xīlù ma? |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Xīnshēng Běilù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Xīnshēng
Běilù ma? |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Zhōnghuá Lù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Zhōnghuá
Lù ma? |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì shénme
lù? Shànghǎi Lù | Qǐngwèn, zhètiáo lù shì Shànghǎi
Lù ma? |

B. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Zhè shì Nánjīng Dōnglù
Yíduàn.
(This is Nánjīng East
Road, Section 1.) | <u>You:</u> Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Nánjīng Dōnglù
jǐduàn?
(Excuse me, what section of
Nánjīng East Road is this?) |
| 2. Zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Zhōngshān Běilù
jǐduàn? |
| 3. Zhè shì Xīnshēng Nánlù Yíduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Xīnshēng Nánlù
jǐduàn? |
| 4. Zhè shì Rénài Lù Sānduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Rénài Lù jǐduàn? |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 5. Zhè shì Hángzhōu Nánlù Yíduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Hángzhōu Nánlù
jǐduàn? |
| 6. Zhè shì Héping Xīlù Èrduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Héping Xīlù jǐduàn? |
| 7. Zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù Yíduàn. | Duìbuqǐ, zhè shì Nánjīng Xīlù jǐduàn? |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ zhāo Nánjīng Dōnglù
Yíduàn ma?
(cue) 5
(Are you looking for
Nánjīng East Road,
Section 1?) | <u>You</u> : Shì, wǒ zhāo Nánjīng Dōnglù
Yíduàn Wúxiàng.
(Yes, I'm looking for Lane 5 of
Nánjīng East Road, Section 1.) |
| 2. Nǐ zhāo Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn
ma? 18 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Zhōngshān Běilù Èrduàn
Shíbāxiàng. |
| 3. Nǐ zhāo Héping Xīlù Yíduàn ma?
6 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Héping Xīlù Yíduàn
Liùxiàng. |
| 4. Nǐ zhāo Xīnshēng Nánlù Sānduàn
ma? 4 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Xīnshēng Nánlù Sānduàn
Sìxiàng. |
| 5. Nǐ zhāo Zhōngshān Nánlù Èrduàn
ma? 14 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Zhōngshān Nánlù Èrduàn
Shísiàng. |
| 6. Nǐ zhāo Rénài Lù Sānduàn ma?
9 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Rénài Lù Sānduàn
Jiǔxiàng. |
| 7. Nǐ zhāo Zìyóu Lù Yíduàn ma?
11 | Shì, wǒ zhāo Zìyóu Lù Yíduàn
Shíyīxiàng. |

D. Transformation Drill

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|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐ wàng nàbian zǒu.
(cue) sān
(Go that way.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Hǎo, wǒ wàng nàbian zǒu, guò sāntiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?
(Okay, I go that way, and after crossing three streets that's it. Is that correct?)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ wàng yòu zǒu. liǎng</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng yòu zǒu, guò liǎngtiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐ wàng dōng zǒu. sì</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng dōng zǒu, guò sìtiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |
| <p>4. Nǐ wàng xī zǒu. yī</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng xī zǒu, guò yītiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |
| <p>5. Nǐ wàng nán zǒu. wǔ</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng nán zǒu, guò wǔtiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |
| <p>6. Nǐ wàng běi zǒu. liǎng</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng běi zǒu, guò liǎngtiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |
| <p>7. Nǐ wàng zuǒ zǒu. sì</p> | <p>Hǎo, wǒ wàng zuǒ zǒu, guò sìtiáo jiē jiù shì, duǐ bu duì?</p> |

E. Transformation Drill

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|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn.
Wǔnòng zài yòubian.
(Go ahead a bit, and Alley 5 is on the right.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn.
Wǔnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?
(I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 5 is on the right. Is that it?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǎng nàbian zǒu yìdiǎn.
Liùnòng zài zuǒbian.</p> | <p>Wǒ zài wǎng nàbian zǒu yìdiǎn.
Liùnòng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>3. Wǎng dōng zǒu yìdiǎn. Sānnòng zài yòubian.</p> | <p>Wǒ zài wǎng dōng zǒu yìdiǎn.
Sānnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?</p> |
| <p>4. Wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Shínnòng zài yòubian.</p> | <p>Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn.
Shínnòng zài yòubian, shì bu shì?</p> |

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|--|--|
| 5. Wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Shǐfènrǒng zài zuǒbian. | Wǒ zài wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Shǐfènrǒng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì? |
| 6. Wǎng nán zǒu yìdiǎn. Shǐqínǒng zài zuǒbian. | Wǒ zài wǎng nán zǒu yìdiǎn. Shǐqínǒng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì? |
| 7. Wǎng běi zǒu yìdiǎn. Bǎnrǒng zài zuǒbian. | Wǒ zài wǎng běi zǒu yìdiǎn. Bǎnrǒng zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì? |

F. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Wǔnrǒng zài yòubian, duì bu duì? (cue) dīyíge (I go a bit farther ahead, and Alley 5 is on the right. Is that correct?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Yòubian dīyíge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnrǒng, duì bu duì? (I go a bit farther ahead, and the first intersection on the right is Alley 5. Is that correct?) |
| 2. Wǒ zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu yìdiǎn. Sǎnrǒng zài zuǒbian, duì bu duì? dīsìge | Wǒ zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu yìdiǎn. Zuǒbian dīsìge lùkǒu jiù shì Sǎnrǒng, duì bu duì? |
| 3. Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Liùnrǒng zài yòubian, duì bu duì? dīèrge | Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Yòubian dīèrge lùkǒu jiù shì Liùnrǒng, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Wǒ zài wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Sǎnrǒng zài yòubian, duì bu duì? dīsānge | Wǒ zài wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Yòubian dīsānge lùkǒu jiù shì Sǎnrǒng, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Wǒ zài wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Wǔnrǒng zài yòubian, duì bu duì? dīyíge | Wǒ zài wǎng xī zǒu yìdiǎn. Yòubian dīyíge lùkǒu jiù shì Wǔnrǒng, duì bu duì? |
| 6. Wǒ zài wǎng dōng zǒu yìdiǎn. Qínǒng zài zuǒbian, duì bu duì? dīsìge | Wǒ zài wǎng dōng zǒu yìdiǎn. Zuǒbian dīsìge lùkǒu jiù shì Qínǒng, duì bu duì? |
| 7. Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Liùnrǒng zài yòubian, duì bu duì? dīwǔge | Wǒ zài wǎng qián zǒu yìdiǎn. Yòubian dīwǔge lùkǒu jiù shì Liùnrǒng, duì bu duì? |

G. Transformation Drill

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|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā cóngqián zhù zai
nèige hútong.
(cue) nián
(He used to live on
that alley.) | <u>You</u> : Tā cóngqián zài nèige hútong
zhùle jǐnián?
(How many years did he live on
that alley?) |
| 2. Wǒ fùqin cóngqián zhù zai
Guānghuá Lù. nián | Nǐ fùqin cóngqián zài Guānghuá Lù
zhùle jǐnián? |
| 3. Tā gēge shàngge yuè zhù zai
nèige fàndiàn. tiān | Tā gēge shàngge yuè zài nèige fàndiàn
zhùle jǐtiān? |
| 4. Tā jiějie qùnián zhù zài péngyou
jiā. yuè | Tā jiějie qùnián zài péngyou jiā
zhùle jǐge yuè? |
| 5. Wáng Tóngzhì cóngqián zhù zai
zhèige hútong. nián | Wáng Tóngzhì cóngqián zài zhèige
hútong zhùle jǐnián? |
| 6. Zhāng Tóngzhì qùnián zhù zai
nèige hútong. yuè | Zhāng Tóngzhì qùnián zài nèige
hútong zhùle jǐge yuè? |
| 7. Tāmen cóngqián zhù zai Sānlitún.
nián | Tāmen cóngqián zài Sānlitún zhùle
jǐnián? |

H. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
(cue) Nánjīng Lù
(What place are you
looking for?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ zhǎo Nánjīng Lù.
(I'm looking for Nánjīng Road.) |
| 2. Nǐ zhǎo shénme lù?
Zhōngshān Lù | Wǒ zhǎo Zhōngshān Lù. |
| 3. Nǐ zhǎo shénme? nàiběn shū | Wǒ zhǎo nàiběn shū. |
| 4. Nǐ zhǎo shéi? Wáng Xiānsheng | Wǒ zhǎo Wáng Xiānsheng. |
| 5. Nǐ zhǎo shénme dìfang?
Wǔguānchù | Wǒ zhǎo Wǔguānchù. |
| 6. Nǐ zhǎo shéi? Hú Měilíng | Wǒ zhǎo Hú Měilíng. |
| 7. Nǐ zhǎo shénme? yìzhāng
Táiběi dītú | Wǒ zhǎo yìzhāng Táiběi dītú |