

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH



STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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AUGUST 1979

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 worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-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 Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

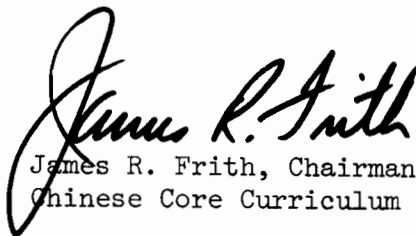
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James R. Frith". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J".

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Module (TRN) will provide you with the skills needed to use taxis, trains, buses, and planes in China.

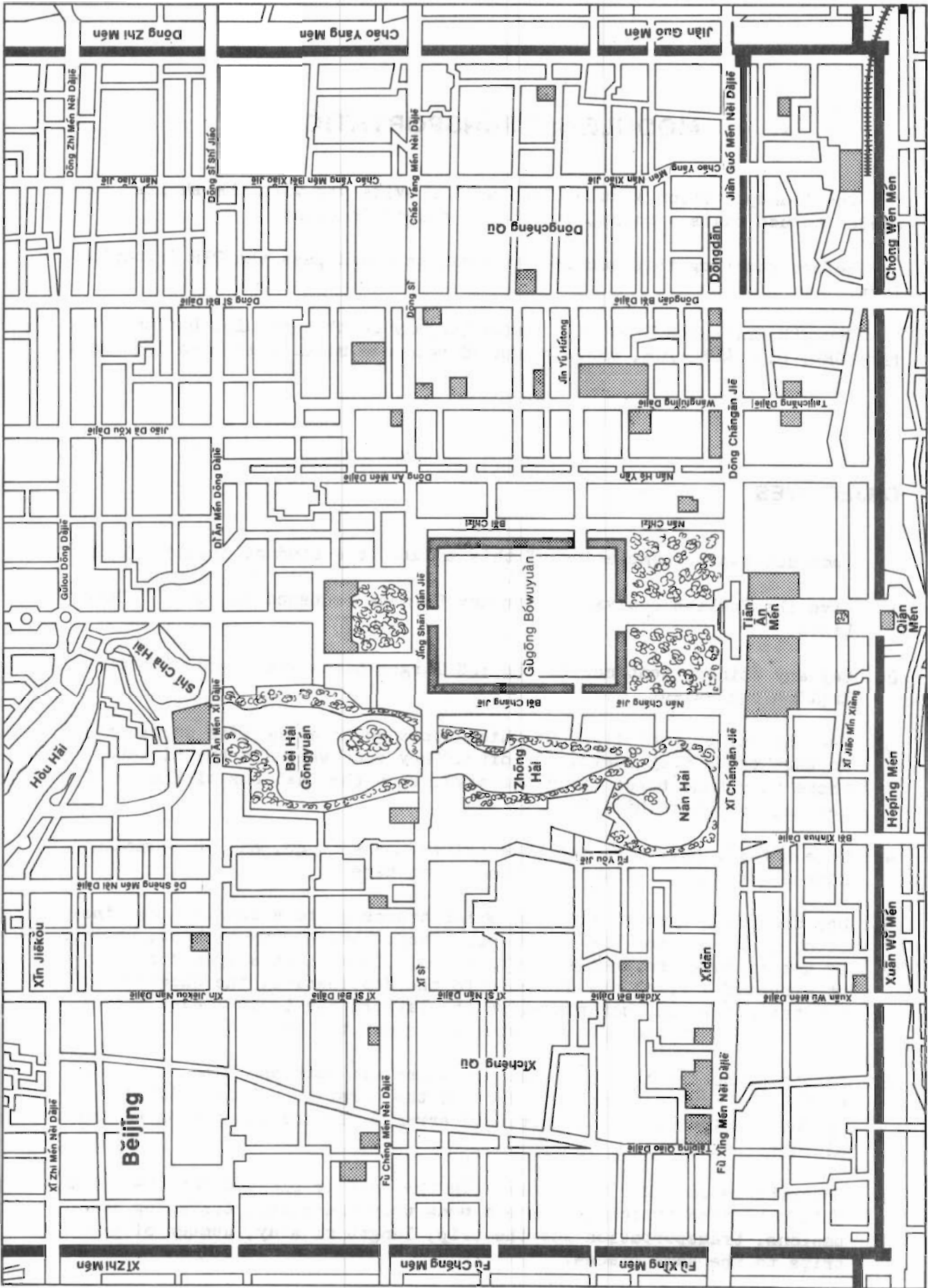
Before starting this module, you must take and pass the DIR Criterion Test.

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

OBJECTIVES

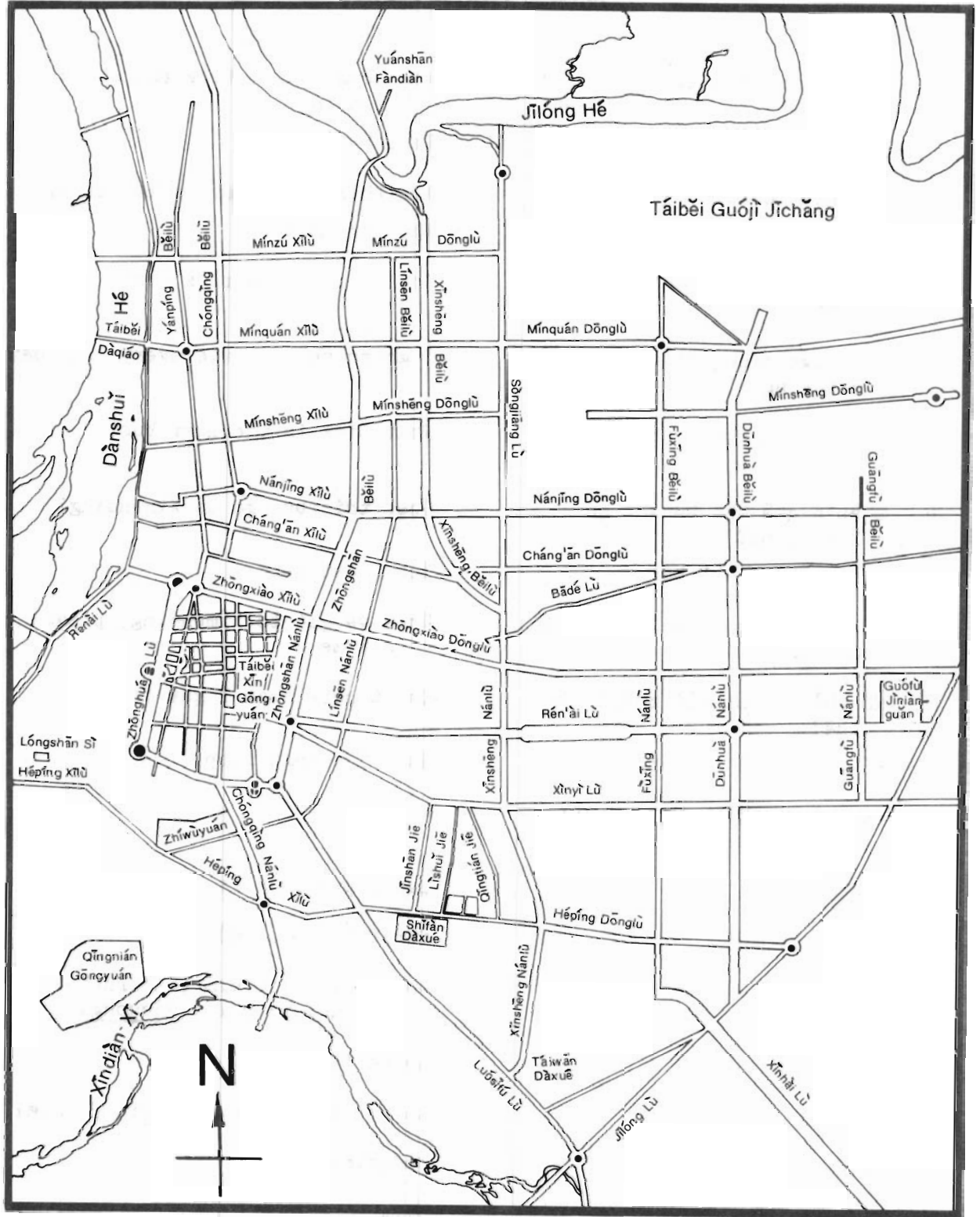
Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Use the bus system: find out which buses go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, how often they run, where to buy tickets, where to change buses (if necessary), when the last bus of the day leaves, and where his stop is.
4. Take a taxi: hail one, tell the driver where to go, and use commands such as "hurry," "slow down," and "stop here."
5. Use the train system: find out which trains go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, when and where to buy tickets, whether or not tickets are available for a train leaving on a specific date at a specific time, the distance to the destination, the duration of the train trip to that place, which platform the train leaves from, what to do with luggage, and whether or not the train has a dining car.
6. Take a plane: reserve a ticket for a certain date and time; find out whether or not the flight is direct, the duration of the flight, and traveling time to the airport; and arrange for transportation to the airport.
7. Describe in detail a trip (taken in the past or planned for the future): places visited (which places and what they are like), traveling companions, transportation for the trip, length of stay, number of previous trips to the same places.



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

Taipei



UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
Zuò Shíbāilù. | What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
Take Number 18. |
| 2. Shíbāilù chē duō bu duo?
Bù hěn duō. | Are there many Number 18 buses?
Not very many. |
| 3. Měi gé jǐfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē? | How often is there a bus? |
| 4. Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng. | I go to see a movie every Saturday. |
| 5. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? | What time is the last bus? |
| 6. Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng?
Shì. Shàng chē ba! | Does this bus go to Ximending?
Yes. Get on! |
| 7. Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gāosong wǒ. | When we get to Ximending, please tell me. |
| 8. Wǒ shì bu shì zài zhèli xià chē?
Bú shì. Xià yízhàn. | Is it here that I get off?
No. The next stop. |

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 9. shàng- | last, previous (something) |
| 10. tóu- | first (something) |
| 11. gāosu | to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for <u>gāosong</u>) |
| 12. shǎo | to be few |
| 13. xià chē | to get off the bus; "Out, please!" |
| 14. yǒu(de) shíhou | sometimes |
| 15. chéng | city |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? | Is there a direct bus to the
exhibition hall? |
| Méiyou. Zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao
Xīdān huàn chē. | No. Take the Number 1 bus; take
it to Xīdān and change buses. |
| 2. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? | Where do we buy tickets? |
| Zài chēshang mǎi piào. | We buy tickets on the bus. |
| 3. Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba! | Okay, let's go now! |
| 4. Èi! Zánmen bú shì zuòguò zhàn
le ba? | Hey! Haven't we gone past our
stop? |
| Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái
xià chē. | Not yet. We don't get off until
the next stop. |
| 5. Lǎojià, Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài
nǎr? | Excuse me, where is the Number 15
bus stop? |
| Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang. | It's (just) on that corner. |
| ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes) | |
| 6. gōnggòng qìchē | public bus (local) |
| 7. -li | in (locational ending) |
| 8. -shang | on |
| 9. shàng bān | to start work, to go to work |
| 10. xià bān | to get off from work, to leave work |

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Wǒ yào zuò jīchéngchē dào huǒchēzhàn qu. | I want to take a taxi to the train station. |
| 2. Wǒ zhǐ yǒu zhè liǎngjiàn xíngli.
Hǎo, wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian. | I have only these two suitcases.
Okay, I'll put the suitcases in front. |
| 3. Nǐ kāide tài kuài le! | You are driving too fast! |
| 4. Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài. | He doesn't drive fast. |
| 5. Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láiidejí. | We have time. We can make it in time. |
| 6. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. | Please drive a little slower. |
| 7. Bié kāi nàme kuài! | Don't drive so fast! |
| 8. Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià. | Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment. |
| 9. Bú yòng zhǎo le. | Keep the change. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 10. chūzū qìchē | taxi (PRC) |
| 11. láiibují | can't make it in time |
| 12. qìchē | car, motor vehicle |
| 13. zhème | so, to this extent, in this way |
| 14. zènme | so, to this extent, in this way |

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng qù Tǎinán wǎn jitiān. | I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days. |
| 2. Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishì zuò Gōnglùjù qu hǎo ne?

Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. Dào Tǎinán qù zuò Gōnglùjù bú dà fāngbian. | Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?

It's better to go by train. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus. |
| 3. Zuò huǒchē děi xiān mǎi piào ma?

Nǐ zuìhǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.

Zuò Gōnglùjù ne?

Bú bì xiān mǎi piào. | If I take the train, is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?

It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.

And if I take the bus?

It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time. |
| 4. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē. | What train do you want to take?
I want to take a morning train. |
| 5. Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu màiwán le. | I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 6. chuán | boat, ship |
| 7. dìtiě | subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià tiědào</u>) |
| 8. dìxià huǒchē | underground train, subway |
| 9. wán (wánr) | to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself |
| 10. -wán | to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result) |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkàn.
Nǐ jīhua něitiān qù?
Míngtiān huòshì hòutiān qù dōu kěyǐ. | I would like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
What day do you plan to go?
Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible. |
| 2. Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn?
Yǒu liǎngbǎiwǔshíduō gōnglǐ. | How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?
It's over 250 kilometers. |
| 3. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?
Yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí. | How long does it take to go by train?
It takes four and a half hours. |
| 4. Zhèi shì wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo. | This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. |
| 5. Bànge xiǎoshí gòu le. | Half an hour is enough. |
| 6. Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr.
Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yítàng tèkuài. | I hope to leave here in the afternoon.
There's an express at 1305. |
| ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes) | |
| 7. dǎsuan | to plan to |
| 8. huòzhě (huòzhe) | or (alternate form of <u>huòshì</u>) |
| 9. yǐhòu | afterwards, later on, in the future |
| 10. zhōngtóu | hour (alternate word for <u>xiǎoshí</u>) |

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
Shíbādiǎn wúshiwǔfēn fā chē. | What time does the train leave?
It departs at 1855. |
| 2. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé
lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo. | Please give me your passport and
travel permit. |
| 3. Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ
zhàntái? | On which platform is the train to
Shànghǎi? |
| 4. Bú yòng jí. Hǎi zǎo ne. Nǐ
xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì
xiūxi. | No need to be anxious. It's still
early. First, rest a bit in
this waiting room. |
| 5. Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn?
Shì bu shì kéyì nǎshang chē
qu?
Kéyì bǎ xíngli nǎshang chē qu. | What should I do about this suit-
case of mine? May I take it onto
the train?
You may take the suitcase onto the
train. |
| 6. Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba?

Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu
Xīcān.
Hǎojíle. | This train has a dining car, I
suppose?
Yes. There's Chinese food and
there's also Western food.
Great. |

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. bān | to move |
| 8. nǎshangqu
nǎshanglai
nǎxiaqu
nǎxialai | to take up
to bring up
to take down
to bring down |
| 9. pǎo | to run |
| 10. wǎn | to be late |
| 11. yuètái | train platform (alternate word for
<u>zhàntái</u> , more common in Taiwan) |

UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?
Bù zěnmé máng. | Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?
Not especially busy. |
| 2. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ dīng yìzhāng fēijī piào. | Please reserve a plane ticket for me. |
| 3. Piào dīnghǎo le.
Něibān fēijī?
Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi? | The ticket has been reserved.
Which flight? What time does it take off? |
| 4. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma? | Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu? |
| 5. Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān? | How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport? |
| 6. Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láiidejí ba? | If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right? |
| 7. Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē lái jiē wǒ, sòng wǒ dào fēijīchǎng qu. | Please send a car to pick me up and take me to the airport. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. -hǎo le | to be satisfactorily completed |
| 9. lǚguǎn | hotel |
| 10. shuōhǎo le | to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on |
| 11. xiǎnghǎo le | to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out |
| 12. yàoshi | if (alternate word for <u>rúguǒ</u>) |
| 13. zuòhǎo le | to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished |

UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū mén
le ba? | I haven't seen you in a long time.
You have been away, I suppose? |
| 2. Nín wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù
le ne?
Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shí
yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode
péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái. | Why did you go again when you had
just come back from there?
This time I went to Guǎngzhōu
because I had a very good friend
coming there from Hong Kong. |
| 3. Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le.

Tā gǐng wo péi ta yìqǐ qù
lǚxíng. | We had not seen each other for a
year.
She asked me to accompany her (in
her) travels. |
| 4. Sānge yuè yǐqián tā hái bù
zhīdào néng bù néng lái. | Three months ago she didn't know
yet whether she would be able to
come or not. |
| 5. Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? | What places did you go to? |
| 6. Hángzhōu gēn Sūzhōu zhēn shì
piàoliang. | Hángzhōu and Sūzhōu are really
beautiful. |
| 7. Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yíci. | If I have the chance, I would like
to go again. |
| 8. Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le
ba?
Méi dōu qùguo. | You have gone to all those places,
I suppose?
I haven't been to all of them. |
| 9. huí guó | to return to one's native country |
| 10. huí jiā | to come/go home |
| 11. huíqu | to go back |
| ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes) | |
| 12. rènao | to be lively/bustling/noisy |
| 13. yǒu yìsi | to be interesting |
| 14. méi(yǒu) yìsi | to be uninteresting |
| 15. suǒyǐ (suǒyī) | therefore, so |

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē? | What bus do you take to get to Ximending? |
| B: Zuò Shíbāilù. | Take Number 18. |
| 2. A: Shíbāilù chē duō bu duo? | Are there many Number 18 buses? |
| B: Bù hěn duō. | Not very many. |
| 3. A: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? | How much time is there between buses? |
| B: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān. | There's one every twenty minutes. |
| 4. C: Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng. | I go to see a movie every Saturday. |
| 5. A: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng? | What time is the last bus? |
| B: Shíyīdiǎn shífēn. | Eleven-ten. |
| 6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng? | Does this bus go to Ximending? |
| E: Shì. Shàng chē ba! | Yes, Get on! |
| 7. A: Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gāosong wǒ. | When we get to Ximending, please tell me. |
| F: Hǎo. | Okay. |
| 8. A: Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng? | How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending? |
| F: Xià yízhàn jiù shì Xīméndīng. | The next stop is Ximending. |

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

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 9. shàng- | last, previous (something) |
| 10. tóu- | first (something) |

TRN, Unit 1

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 11. gào su | to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for <u>gào song</u>) |
| 12. shǎo | to be few |
| 13. xià chē | to get off the bus; "Out, please!" |
| 14. yǒu (de) shí hou | sometimes |
| 15. chéng | city |

VOCABULARY

-bān	(counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)
chē	vehicle, bus, car
chéng	city
duō	to be many
-fēn	a minute
gàosong	to tell, to inform
gàosu	to tell, to inform
gé	to separate, to divide off
jǐlù chē	what number bus
měi-	every, each
shàng	to get on
shàng-	last, previous (something)
shǎo	to be few
tóu-	first (something)
xià	to get off
xià-	next (something)
xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
Xīméndīng	(an area of Taipei)
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
zhàn	a stop, a station
zuìhòu	last, final (something)
 (introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)	
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	(a famous park in Běijīng)
biéde shíhou	other times
Dōngjīng	Tokyo
fàng jià	to close for a holiday
hǎowán	to be fun (lit., "good for relaxing")
huì	will
sījī	driver of a hired vehicle
zǒu ba	let's go

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò
jǐlù chē?
B: Zuò Shíbalù.</p> | <p>What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
Take Number 18.</p> |
| <p>2. A: Shíbalù chē duō bu duo?
B: Bù hěn duō.</p> | <p>Are there many Number 18 buses?
Not very many.</p> |

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Xīméndīng literally means "West Gate dīng"--dīng being a Japanese term for "district." Xīméndīng is the area of Taipei which surrounds the former west gate of the city. Today the district includes many shops, department stores, and movie theaters.

Lù is the word for "route." The question jǐlù? asks for the route number of the bus.

Zuò, "to ride/to go by/to take [a conveyance]":* Here zuò (literally, "to sit") means to go by some means of transportation which the passenger is inside of (e.g., car, plane, boat, train, bus, elevator--NOT a motor-cycle or a horse). In exchange 1, zuò is used as a main verb. It can also be used as a prepositional verb, as in

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Nǐ zěnme qù? | How are you going? (i.e., by what means of transportation) |
| Wǒ zuò huǒchē qù. | I am going by train. |

Duō, "to be many/much," is an adjectival verb.** There are several points to remember about duō:

a. Adjectival verbs are sometimes used before a noun to modify it (e.g., xīn zhuōzi, "new table"; dà fángzi, "big house"). However, when duō is used in this way, it must be modified, for example, by hěn or tài.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tā mǎile hěn duō dōngxi. | He bought a lot of things. |
| Běijīng jiēshang yǒu hěn duō cèsuǒ. | There are many toilets on the streets of Běijīng. |

b. Much more often, however, duō is used as the main verb of a sentence.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Nǐde shū zhēn duō! | You really have a lot of books! |
| Jīntiān jiēshangde rén hěn duō. | There are a lot of people out today.
(literally, "on the streets today") |

*Zuò appeared earlier in Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, "Take the elevator to the second floor."

**Adjectival verbs are one type of STATE verb. See BIO, Unit 6.

c. Often it does not occur to students to use duō as the main verb of a sentence because in English they do not usually say "The students are many." They would say "There are many students," with "many" as an adjective preceding "students." Compare:

(There are	a lot of people	here.)
Zhèrde	rén hěn duō.	

(A lot of people	came.)
Láide	rén hěn duō.

NOTE: Shǎo, "to be few," is used in almost the same ways as duō. (See Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary.)

3. A: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē? How much time is there between buses?
 B: Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng yǒu yìbān. There's one every twenty minutes.

Notes on No. 3

Měi- is the word for "each," "every."

Gé is a verb meaning "to separate," "to divide." It is used for intervals of time between regularly occurring events (e.g., "every half hour"). In exchange 3, gé refers to the length of time between buses.

měi	gé	duōshao	shíhou
(every	divide-off	how much	time)
	[interval]		

"(every) how often"

The first sentence could also be translated as "How often is there a bus?" or "How often do the buses run?"

Yìbān chē: The counter -bān is used for scheduled trips, or runs, of a vehicle. Yìbān chē is one bus run.

Èrshifēn zhōng: The counter -fēn, for minutes, is usually followed by zhōng, "clock." (Zhōng means "o'clock" in telling time.) "One minute" is yìfēn zhōng.

Měi	gé	èrshifēn zhōng	yǒu	yìbān	chē.
(each	interval	twenty minutes	there is	one [run]	bus)

"There's a bus every twenty minutes."

4. C: Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng. I go to see a movie every Saturday.

Notes on No. 4

Měige: When used with a noun, měi- acts as a specifier and must be followed by a counter or a noun that does not require a counter.

měi(ge) rén	every person
měizhāng zhuōzi	every table
měitiān	every day

Dōu, "all": Here the adverb dōu implies "each and every," or "without exception"--"every Saturday, without exception." When the subject of a sentence is specified by měi-, the following verb is usually modified by the adverb dōu.

5. A: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shí jǐdiǎn zhōng? What time is the last bus?
 B: Shíyīdiǎn shífēn. Eleven-ten.

Note on No. 5

Zuìhòu yìbān chē: Zuì is the word for "most," or "-est." Zuìhòu means "latest," or "last." Note the order in which the elements of this phrase appear:

zuìhòu	yì	-bān	chē	"the last bus"
(last	one	run	bus)	

Both the number and the counter are required in this phrase.

Compare:

tóu	yì	-bān	chē	"the first bus"
xià	yì	-bān	chē	"the next bus"
shàng	yì	-bān	chē	"the last (previous) bus"

(See Note on No. 8 and Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary for xià-, "next"; shàng-, "last," "previous"; and tóu-, "first.")

6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng? Does this bus go to Ximending?
 E: Shì. Shàng chē ba! Yes. Get on!

Notes on No. 6

Shì bu shì qù, "does it go to":* The use of shì bu shì qù rather than qù bu qu in this sentence implies that the speaker has an idea that the bus does go to Ximending and wants to make sure. (Zhèbān chē qù bu qu Xīméndīng? would also be correct.)

Qù Xīméndīng, "go to Ximending": The destination directly follows the main verb qù. You now know two ways to indicate destination:

Wǒ dào Xīméndīng qù. I am going to Ximending.

Wǒ qù Xīméndīng.

The two forms are equally widely used.

Shàng chē: This verb has several meanings. In the Directions Module, the meaning was "to go up" in Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. In this exchange, the meaning of shàng is "to get on/in [a vehicle]."

*For a discussion of the use of shì bu shì before another verb to form a question, see MON, Unit 5, notes on No. 8.

9. shāng-	last, previous (something)
10. tóu-	first (something)
11. gāosu	to tell (alternate pronunciation)
12. shǎo	to be few
13. xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14. yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
15. chéng	city

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The specifier shàng-, "last," "previous," is used in the same patterns as xià-.

shàngge yuè	last month
shàng yìbān chē	the previous bus

Tóu-, "first," literally "head": Let's contrast dì- and tóu-: Dì- has no meaning of its own. Its function is to make a cardinal number into an ordinal number: for example, sān, "three," becomes dīsān, "third," as in dīsāngē mén, "the third door." Tóu- has a meaning of its own: "first," as in tóusāngē mén, "the first three doors."

Tóu- is always followed by at least a number plus a counter (or a noun that does not require a counter).

tóuliǎngge rén	the first two people
tóusānběn	the first three volumes
tóusìtiān	the first four days

Notice that tóuliǎngge, "the first two," and dìèrge, "the second one," must use different words for "two," because

<u>tóuliǎngge</u>	(COUNTING)
<u>dìèrge</u>	(NOT COUNTING)

Tóuyige, "the first one," and dìyige, "the first one," are similar in meaning and often interchangeable.

Gàosu, "to tell": Gàosong is the usual colloquial pronunciation in Běijīng speech. Gàosu is the usual colloquial pronunciation in many other places in China, including Taiwan. The fact that, in a Taipei setting, the first speaker in exchange 7 uses gàosong tells you that he is almost certainly not a native of Taiwan.

Shǎo, "to be few": Most of the comments about duō in these Reference Notes (exchange 2) also apply to the adjectival verb shǎo. Most frequently, shǎo is used as the main verb of a sentence.

Wǒde qián bù shǎo.	I have quite a bit of money.
Zài Táiwān méiyǒu gōngzuòde rén hěn shǎo.	There are few people in Taiwan who do not have jobs.

One point deserves special attention: Although you may say hěn duō shū for "a lot of books," you may not say hěn shǎo shū. Hěn shǎo can rarely modify a noun which follows--and neither can tài shǎo, zhēn shǎo, and related expressions.

Xià chē, "to get off [a vehicle]," may be used to signal that you wish to get off--that this is your stop. The expression would be translated as "Out, please," or "Getting off, getting off," used by passengers in crowded buses and elevators.

Yǒu(de) shíhou, "sometimes," precedes the verb of a sentence, as other time expressions do.

Tā yǒude shíhou kàn Yīngwén He sometimes reads English newspapers.
bào.

Wǒ yǒu shíhou zuò Shíbālù Sometimes I take the Number 18 bus.
chē.

Originally, chéng meant "city wall." This early meaning still affects modern usage: you must say "going INTO the city," not just "to the city."

Tā jīntiān dào chénglǐtōu qù. He is going to the city today.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Modes of Transportation

bicycle	zìxíngchē [<u>Běijīng</u>]; jiǎotàchē [<u>Taiwan</u>]
boat	chuán
motorboat	qìtǐng
rowboat	huátǐng
sailboat	fānchuán
sampan	shānbǎn
bus	gōnggòng qìchē
coach (long-distance)	chángtú qìchē
car (automobile)	qìchē, chēzi, chē
helicopter	zhíshēngfēijī
horseback riding	qí mǎ
jeep	jípǔchē
motorcycle	mótuōchē
plane	fēijī
jet	pēnqìshì fēijī, pēnqìjī [<u>PRC</u>]; pēnshèshì fēijī, pēnshèjī [<u>Taiwan</u>]
subway	dìxiàtiě, dìtiě, dìxià huǒchē
taxi	chūzū qìchē, chūzū chē [<u>PRC</u>]; jìchéngchē [<u>Taiwan</u>]
train	huǒchē
trolley	diànchē
truck	kǎchē
walking	zǒu lù

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
jǐlù chē?
(cue) hasn't yet
(What bus do you take
to get to Ximending?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē,
tā hái méi gàosu wo.
(He hasn't yet told me what
bus to take to get to
Ximending.)</p> |
| <p>2. Dào Wǔguānchù qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
has already</p> | <p>Dào Wǔguānchù qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā
yǐjīng gàosu wo le.</p> |
| <p>3. Dào Nánjīng Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
did not</p> | <p>Dào Nánjīng Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē,
tā méi gàosu wo.</p> |
| <p>4. Dào Zhōngshān Lù qù, zuò jǐlù
chē? hasn't yet</p> | <p>Dào Zhōngshān Lù qù, zuò jǐlù chē,
tā hái méi gàosu wo.</p> |
| <p>5. Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
has already</p> | <p>Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā
yǐjīng gàosu wo le.</p> |
| <p>6. Dào tā jiā qù, zuò jǐlù chē?
hasn't yet</p> | <p>Dào tā jiā qù, zuò jǐlù chē, tā
hái méi gàosu wo.</p> |
| <p>7. Dào càishichǎng qù, zuò jǐlù
chē? did not</p> | <p>Dào càishichǎng qù, zuò jǐlù chē,
tā méi gàosu wo.</p> |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zuò Shí bā lù chē.
(Take the Number 18
bus.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shí bā lù
chē, keyi bu keyi?
(Please tell me, would it be
all right to take the Number
18 bus?)</p> |
| <p>2. Zuò Yí lù chē.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Yí lù chē, keyi
bu keyi?</p> |
| <p>3. Zuò Shí lù chē.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shí lù chē,
keyi bu keyi?</p> |
| <p>4. Zuò Liù lù chē.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Liù lù chē,
keyi bu keyi?</p> |
| <p>5. Zuò Wǔ lù chē.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Wǔ lù chē,
keyi bu keyi?</p> |

6. Zuò Qílù chē. Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Qílù chē,
kéyi bu keyi?
7. Zuò Shíèrlù chē. Qǐng ni gàosu wo, zuò Shíèrlù chē,
kéyi bu keyi?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Měi gé duōshao shíhou
yǒu yìbān chē?
(cue) èrshífēn zhōng
(How often is there a
bus?) You: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān chē.
(There's a bus every twenty
minutes.)
2. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? shífēn zhōng Měi gé shífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.
3. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? wǔfēn zhōng Měi gé wǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.
4. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? bāfēn zhōng Měi gé bāfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.
5. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? èrshífēn zhōng Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān
chē.
6. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? shíwǔfēn zhōng Měi gé shíwǔfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān
chē.
7. Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān
chē? shíèrfēn zhōng Měi gé shíèrfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān
chē.

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shíbáilù chē duō bu duo?
duo?
(cue) èrshifēn zhōng
(Are there many Number
18 buses?) | <u>You</u> : Bù shǎo. Měi gé èrshifēn zhōng
yǒu yìbān.
(Quite a few. There's one
every twenty minutes.) |
| 2. Yīlù chē duō bu duo?
wǔfēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔfēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān. |
| 3. Dào Táinán qùde chē duō bu duo?
wǔshifēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔshifēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān. |
| 4. Dào Jīlóng qùde chē duō bu duo?
sìshifēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé sìshifēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān. |
| 5. Shílù chē duō bu duo?
shífēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé shífēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān. |
| 6. Sānlù chē duō bu duo?
èrshiwǔfēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé èrshiwǔfēn zhōng
yǒu yìbān. |
| 7. Èrlù chē duō bu duo?
shíwǔfēn zhōng | Bù shǎo. Měi gé shíwǔfēn zhōng yǒu
yìbān. |

E. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn
zhōng?
(cue) Táizhōng
(What time is that bus?) | <u>You</u> : Qǐngwèn, dào Táizhōng qùde
nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
(May I ask, what time is that
bus to Taizhong?) |
| 2. Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
Táinán | Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde nèibān chē
shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? |
| 3. Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
Jīlóng | Qǐngwèn, dào Jīlóng qùde nèibān
chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? |
| 4. Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
Jiāyì | Qǐngwèn, dào Jiāyì qùde nèibān chē
shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? |
| 5. Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
Táiběi | Qǐngwèn, dào Táiběi qùde nèibān chē
shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? |
| 6. Nèibān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
Huālián | Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde nèibān
chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Zhèibān chē dào Rénài Lù qù ma? | Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Rénài Lù? |
| 6. Zhèibān chē dào Nánjīng Dōnglù qù ma? | Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Nánjīng Dōnglù? |
| 7. Zhèibān chē dào Héping Xīlù qù ma? | Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Héping Xīlù? |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā xià chē le.
(cue) Xīméndīng
(He got off the bus.) | <u>You</u> : Tā shì zài Xīméndīng xiàde chē.
(He got off the bus at Ximending.) |
| OR Tā xià chē.
(cue) Xīméndīng
(He is getting off the bus.) | Tā zài Xīméndīng xià chē.
(He is getting off the bus at Ximending.) |
| 2. Tā shàng chē le.
Zhōngshān Běilù | Tā shì zài Zhōngshān Běilù shàngde chē. |
| 3. Tā shàng chē. Héping Dōnglù | Tā zài Héping Dōnglù shàng chē. |
| 4. Tā xià chē le. Mínhēng Lù | Tā shì zài Mínhēng Lù xiàde chē. |
| 5. Tā shàng chē le. Rénài Lù | Tā shì zài Rénài Lù shàngde chē. |
| 6. Tā xià chē. Zhōnghuá Lù | Tā zài Zhōnghuá Lù xià chē. |

I. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dào Xīméndīng qǐng gào su wǒ.
(cue) shíhòu
(When we GET TO Ximending, please tell me.) | <u>You</u> : Dào Xīméndīngde shíhòu qǐng gào su wǒ.
(When we get to XIMENDING, please tell me.) |
| 2. Dào Zhōngshān Běilù qǐng gào su wǒ. yǐqián | Dào Zhōngshān Běilù yǐqián qǐng gào su wǒ. |
| 3. Dào Nánjīng Dōnglù qǐng gào su wǒ. shíhòu | Dào Nánjīng Dōnglùde shíhòu qǐng gào su wǒ. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Dào Rénài Lù qǐng gào su wǒ.
yǐqián | Dào Rénài Lù yǐqián qǐng gào su wǒ. |
| 5. Dào Mínguán Lù qǐng gào su wǒ.
shíhou | Dào Mínguán Lù de shíhou qǐng gào su
wǒ. |
| 6. Dào Héping Xīlù qǐng gào su wǒ.
yǐqián | Dào Héping Xīlù yǐqián qǐng gào su
wǒ. |
| 7. Dào Zìyóu Lù qǐng gào su wǒ.
shíhou | Dào Zìyóu Lù de shíhou qǐng gào su
wǒ. |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào
Xīméndǐng?
(<u>cue</u>) xià
(How many more stops are
there to [before]
Ximending?) | <u>You</u> : Xià yízhàn jiù shì Xīméndǐng.
(The next stop is Ximending.) |
| OR Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào
Xīméndǐng?
(<u>cue</u>) 3
(How many more stops
are there to [before]
Ximending?) | Hái yǒu sānzhàn jiù shì
Xīméndǐng.
(Three more stops, and that's
Ximending.) |
| 2. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Zhōnghuá Lù?
xià | Xià yízhàn jiù shì Zhōnghuá Lù. |
| 3. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Nánjīng
Dōnglù? 2 | Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shì Nánjīng
Dōnglù. |
| 4. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīnshēng
Nánlù? xià | Xià yízhàn jiù shì Xīnshēng Nánlù. |
| 5. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Zìyóu Lù?
2 | Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shì Zìyóu Lù. |
| 6. Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Mínsihēng Lù?
xià | Xià yízhàn jiù shì Mínsihēng Lù. |

K. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā dào Zhōngguo qù.
(cue) nián
(He goes to China.)

You: Tā měinián dōu dào Zhōngguo qù.
(He goes to China every year.)

2. Tā kàn Zhōngguo diànyǐng.
yuè

Tā měige yuè dōu kàn Zhōngguo
diànyǐng.

3. Tā dào Niǔ Yuē qù. xīngqī

Tā měige xīngqī dōu dào Niǔ Yuē qù.

4. Tā dào xuéxiào lái. tiān

Tā měitiān dōu dào xuéxiào lái.

5. Tā mǎi Yīngwén zázhì.
Xīngqīwǔ

Tā měige Xīngqīwǔ dōu mǎi Yīngwén
zázhì.

6. Tā dào cāishichǎng qù.
tiān

Tā měitiān dōu dào cāishichǎng qù.

7. Tā kàn bào. tiān

Tā měitiān dōu kàn bào.

UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? | Is there a direct bus to the
exhibition hall? |
| B: Méiyou. | No. |
| 2. A: Dào nàr qù, zuò jǐlù chē
ya? | What bus do you take to get there? |
| B: Zuò Yīlù chē. | Take the Number 1 bus. |
| 3. B: Zuò dao Xīdān huàn chē. | Take it to Xīdān and change buses. |
| 4. A: Zǎnmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? | Where do we buy tickets? |
| B: Zài chēshang mǎi piào. | We buy tickets on the bus. |
| 5. B: Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba! | Okay, let's go now! |
| 6. A: Èi! Zǎnmen bú shì zuòguò
zhàn le ba? | Hey! Haven't we gone past our
stop? |
| B: Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái
xià chē. | Not yet. We don't get off until
the next stop. |
| 7. * C: Láojià, Shíwǔlù qīchēzhàn
zài nǎr? | Excuse me, where is the Number 15
bus stop? |
| D: Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang. | It's (just) on that corner. |

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

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8. gōnggòng qīchē | public bus (local) |
| 9. -li | in (locational ending) |
| 10. -shang | on |
| 11. shàng bān | to start work, to go to work |
| 12. xià bān | to get off from work, to leave work |

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

VOCABULARY

ba	(tone softener)
cái	then and only then, not until
gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)
-li	in (locational ending)
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket, coupon
qìchēzhàn	bus stop
-shang	on (locational ending)
shāng bān	to go to work, to start work
xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work
Xīdān	(a district in Běijīng)
zǎnmén	we (specifically includes the listener)
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall
zhídáchē	direct bus, nonstop bus
zuò dào	to ride to
zuòguò	to ride past

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

Āndìngmén	(a neighborhood in Běijīng)
bǐjiǎo	comparatively, relatively
dòngwuyuán	zoo
liǎngcì	two times, twice
Xiǎo (name)	Little (name) [familiar form of name among friends]
xióngmāo	panda
zhǎnlǎn	to exhibit
zhèicì	this time

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou Is there a direct bus to the exhibi-
 zhídáchē? tion hall?
 B: Méiyou. No.

Notes on No. 1

Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn is the topic of the first sentence in exchange 1.

Zhídáchē refers to a city bus in exchange 1, although the word is more properly used to refer to buses between cities.

Changed tones: You have now learned several three-syllable words in which the middle syllable changes tone in normal fast speech. These words and the changes you hear are

Jiānádà		Jiānádà
Xīméndǐng		Xīméndǐng
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	zhǎnlǎnguǎn	zhǎnlǎnguǎn
zhídáchē		zhídáchē

(For further discussion of this type of tone change, see Tone Changes in the P&R Summary.)

2. A: Dào nàr qù, zuò jǐlù chē ya? What bus do you take to get there?
 B: Zuò Yīlù chē. Take the Number 1 bus.

Note on No. 2

Ya is a variant form of the marker a. If the word directly preceding the a ends in a vowel, the semivowel y or w may be inserted; the marker is then pronounced ya or wa. If the word directly preceding a ends in a consonant, that sound is carried forward as the initial sound of the marker: /((consonant sound)a/

Nǐ shì nǎrde rén /n/a?

Nǐ xìng Wáng /ng/a?

Nǐ hǎo /w/a?

Tā zhēn kuài /y/a!

3. B: Zuò dao Xidān huàn chē. Take it to Xidān and change buses.

Notes on No. 3

Zuò dao Xidān: In earlier exchanges, phrases consisting of dào and a place word were placed before the main verb in a sentence. In this exchange, you see that dào+place word can also be placed after the main verb. Dào is toneless when it follows the verb of a sentence.

Huàn is used in exchange 3 for "changing" from one bus to another. It was used in earlier modules for "changing" from one currency to another.

4. A: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Where do we buy tickets?
B: Zài chēshang mǎi piào. We buy tickets on the bus.

Notes on No. 4

Although spelled zánmen, this word is actually pronounced zámén, and in everyday conversation even as zám. Both wǒmen and zánmen are translated as "we." Most speakers of Chinese outside Běijīng use only wǒmen.

Many Chinese from Běijīng use the pronoun wǒmen only when the person being spoken to is not included in the "we." To show that the person being spoken to IS included in the "we," zánmen is used.

For instance, if everyone in a room is Chinese, any one person could say to all of the others Zánmen dōu shì Zhōngguó rén, "All of us are Chinese." If an American then entered the room, someone might say to him Wǒmen shì Zhōngguó rén, nǐ shì Měiguó rén, "We are Chinese, and you are American."

The phrase zài chēshang consists of the verb zài followed by the noun chē plus the locational ending -shang. Some verbs like zài must be followed by a place word or phrase (or by time words or phrases). But not all nouns which refer to things which occupy space can be used as place words. You must learn which words can function as place words and which cannot.

Zhèr, nàr, relative location words (zuǒbianr, dōngbianr, wàibianr, etc.), and names of cities and countries may be used as place words. In general, nouns which refer to buildings, institutions, organizations, parks, and other specific locations may be used as place words. Nouns which refer to vehicles, people, books, furniture, and other things that can be moved around are NOT considered place words. When a noun from this group is to be used in a phrase with zài, either a locational ending is added to the noun or the place word zhèr or nàr follows it.

Zài zhuōzishang yǒu hěnduō shū. There are many books on the table.

Tā zài nèige zhuōzi nàr niàn shū. He studies at that table.

Locational endings: -shang, "on"; -li, "in"; -wài, "outside"; and -xià, "under," are locational endings.

Tā zài lóuxià mǎi dōngxi. He is buying things downstairs.

Fàndiànli yǒu méiyǒu mǎi tángde? Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?

You have learned three generally equivalent ways to form place expressions: noun + locational ending; noun followed by relative location word; noun + de followed by relative location word.

Tā	zài	mén-		-wài		děng	nǐ.
Tā	zài	mén		wài-	-bianr	děng	nǐ.
Tā	zài	mén	-de	wài-	-bianr	děng	nǐ.

5. B: Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba! Okay, let's go now!

Note on No. 5

Ba: You have seen the marker ba used in different situations at the ends of sentences. In each case, however, its effect was to soften the impact of whatever the speaker was saying. Here is a summary of the uses you have seen:

a. After a phrase which puts forth an opinion or guess, ba adds a questioning tone (BIO, Unit 2).

Tā dàgài bù lái le ba? He's probably not coming after all, is he?

Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiào ba? You must be Major Weiss.

b. After a statement which puts forth a course of action, ba softens the tone. Ba may be used at the end of a sentence with a meaning ranging anywhere from tentative and consulting to suggesting or advising to requesting or ordering. (The tone of ba sentences varies according to the person being spoken to, the speaker's tone of voice, and other words, such as qǐng, "please," in a sentence.) (MON, Unit 3)

Nǐ zǒu ba!	Leave! (ORDERING)
Nǐ hǎohāor xiǎngxiang ba!	You think it over carefully! (ADVISING)
Qǐng ba!	Please go ahead! (INVITING)
Zánmen zǒu ba.	Let's go. (SUGGESTING)
Wǒ mǎi dāde ba.	I guess I'll get the large one. (TENTATIVE AND CONSULTING)

There is no single way to translate this use of ba. In the examples above, you can see that when the subject is "you," ba goes untranslated; when the subject is "we," ba is translated as "let's"; and when the subject is "I," ba is translated as "I guess."

6. A: Èi! Zánmen bú shi zuòguò zhàn le ba? Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?
 B: Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē. Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.

Notes on No. 6

Bú shi: Below are some examples of affirmative questions and their negative counterparts (using bú shi). Notice that in the two negative examples shi means something like "to be the case that...."

Tā yǐjīng zǒu le ba?	Has he already gone?
Tā bú shi yǐjīng zǒu le ba?	Hasn't he already gone? (Isn't it the case that he has already gone?)
Tā zhù zai Shànghǎi ma?	Does she live in Shànghǎi?
Tā bú shi zhù zai Shànghǎi ma?	Doesn't she live in Shànghǎi? (Isn't it the case that she lives in Shànghǎi?)

Zuòguò le: To the main verb zuò, "to ride," "to take," the ending -guò is added to indicate the result of the action--"going past/too far." (The full verb guò means "to pass," "to cross.") The ending -guò may also be added to the verb zǒu, "to go," to indicate result.

Òu, nǐ zhǎo Nánwèi Hútong! Nǐ zǒuguò le! Nǐ děi wàng huí zǒu.	Oh, you are looking for Nánwèi Hútong. You have walked past it. You will have to go back.
--	--

Aspect marker ne: You have frequently seen an aspect marker used to indicate a CHANGE: completion le shows that an action or process has been carried out (Tā zǒu le, "He has left"); new situation le marks a change in the past, present, or future (Tāde dàyī pòle, "His coat is worn out"). In exchange 6, the aspect marker ne indicates the ABSENCE OF CHANGE. In this exchange, ne emphasizes that there has been no change in the situation. You may want to think of ne as the opposite of le.

The marker ne is used with ACTION and STATE verbs.

Tā xiànzài niàn shū ne.	He is studying now.
Tā zài zhèr ne.	He's here.
Zhèizhī bǐ hái kényi xiě ne.	This pen is still good (can still write).

Hái, "still," "yet": When this adverb is used, the sentence very often ends with the marker ne.

Míngtiān wǒ hái bù zǒu ne.	I'm not leaving tomorrow (yet). (i.e., I'll still be here tomorrow.)
Tā hái méi lái ne.	He hasn't come yet.

"Still" and "yet" may, however, be translated into Chinese with either hái or ne.

Tā hái méi lái.	He hasn't come yet.
Tā méi lái ne.	

Cái means "then and only then" or "not until then." It is used to talk about something that has happened or will happen later than expected.

Wǒmen míngtiān cái zǒu.	We don't leave until tomorrow.
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Sentences in which cái is used emphasize when something happened, rather than the fact that it happened. Therefore (shì)...-de, not le, is used to indicate completed action.

Tā (shì) bādiǎn zhōng cái lái.	He didn't come until eight o'clock.
Wǒ zuótiān cái dào.	I didn't arrive until yesterday.

Notice that the shì in the shì...-de construction may be omitted. Also, cái is placed AFTER a time word or phrase and BEFORE the verb.

You have learned three words for "then": jiù, zài, cái. Jiù is used for action taking place earlier than expected. Cái and zài imply that something happens later than expected. Cái and jiù are used in descriptions of completed or future action. Zài is used mostly for plans, suggestions, and commands--in reference to future actions.

Tā zuótiān jiù dào le.	He arrived yesterday (already).
Tā (shì) zuótiān cái lái.	He didn't come until yesterday.
Nǐ míngtiān zài zǒu ba!	Don't go until tomorrow!

Notice that, in the description of past events, most sentences containing jiù also contain the completion le marker.

7. C: Láojià, Shíwǔlù qīchēzhàn Excuse me. Where is the Number 15
 zài nǎr? bus stop?
D: Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang. It's (just) on that corner.

Note on No. 7

Lùkǒurshang, literally "on the intersection": Lùkǒur means "road mouth," a crossroads or intersection. The word is a place-word expression and may follow zài with or without the locational ending -shang.

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn
yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
(cue) Mínzú Fàndiàn
(Is there a direct bus
to the Běijīng
Exhibition Hall?) | <u>You</u> : Dào Mínzú Fàndiàn yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē?
(Is there a direct bus to the
Nationalities Hotel?) |
| 2. Dào Mínzú Fàndiàn yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? Sānlǐtún | Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? |
| 3. Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? Xīdān | Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyou zhídáchē? |
| 4. Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
Dōngdān Càishichǎng | Dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? |
| 5. Dào Dōngdān Càishichǎng yǒu
meiyou zhídáchē?
Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn | Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? |
| 6. Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuàn yǒu
meiyou zhídáchē?
Jiānádà Wǔguānchù | Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? |
| 7. Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu
meiyou zhídáchē? | |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn
yǒu meiyou zhídáchē?
(cue) Xīdān
(Is there a direct bus
to the Běijīng
Exhibition Hall?) | <u>You</u> : Méiyou, děi zài Xīdān huàn chē.
(There isn't. You have to
change buses at Xīdān.) |
| 2. Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? Dōngdān | Méiyou, děi zài Dōngdān huàn chē. |
| 3. Dào Guānghuá Lù yǒu meiyou
zhídáchē? tāmen nàr | Méiyou, děi zài tāmen nàr huàn chē. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Dào Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuán yǒu
meiyǒu zhídáchē? Qiánmén | Méiyǒu, děi zài Qiánmén huàn chē. |
| 5. Dào Jiānádà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyǒu
zhídáchē? Xīdān | Méiyǒu, děi zài Xīdān huàn chē. |
| 6. Dào Qiánmén yǒu meiyǒu zhídáchē?
Dōngdān | Méiyǒu, děi zài Dōngdān huàn chē. |
| 7. Dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yǒu meiyǒu
zhídáchē? cāishichǎng nàr | Méiyǒu, děi zài cāishichǎng nàr
huàn chē. |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : dào nàr qù
(cue) jǐ
(to go there) | | <u>You</u> : Dào nàr qù zuò jǐlù chē?
(What [number] bus do you take
to go there?) |
| OR | dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn qù
(cue) 3
(to go to the exhibition
hall) | Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn qù zuò Sānlù
chē.
(To go to the exhibition hall,
take the Number 3 bus.) |
| 2. dào Dōngdān qù | 3 | Dào Dōngdān qù zuò Sānlù chē. |
| 3. dào nàr qù | jǐ | Dào nàr qù zuò jǐlù chē? |
| 4. dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù | 1 | Dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù zuò Yīlù chē. |
| 5. dào Sānlǐtún qù | 5 | Dào Sānlǐtún qù zuò Wǔlù chē. |
| 6. dào Dōngdān Cāishichǎng qù | jǐ | Dào Dōngdān Cāishichǎng qù zuò jǐlù
chē? |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nín xiān zuò Yīlù chē,
zuò dao Xīdān huàn
chē.
(You first take the
Number 1 bus. Take
it to Xīdān and
change buses.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao
Xīdān huàn chē, duì bu duì?
(I first take the Number 1 bus.
I take it to Xīdān and change
buses. Right?) |
|--|---|

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Nín xiān zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dao Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dao Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē huàn chē, duì bu duì? |
| 3. Nín xiān zuò Liùlù chē, zuò dao Dōngdān huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Liùlù chē, zuò dao Dōngdān huàn chē, duì bu duì? |
| 4. Nín xiān zuò Wǔlù chē, zuò dao Qiánmén huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Wǔlù chē, zuò dao Qiánmén huàn chē, duì bu duì? |
| 5. Nín xiān zuò Shílù chē, zuò dao Sānlǐtún huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Shílù chē, zuò dao Sānlǐtún huàn chē, duì bu duì? |
| 6. Nín xiān zuò Qílù chē, zuò dao Rìtán Lù huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Qílù chē, zuò dao Rìtán Lù huàn chē, duì bu duì? |
| 7. Nín xiān zuò Shíèrlù chē, zuò dao Guānghuá Lù huàn chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Shíèrlù chē, zuò dao Guānghuá Lù huàn chē, duì bu duì? |

E. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Dào nàr qù xiān zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē.
(To go there, first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ xiān zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?
(I first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus. May I ask, where do I change buses?) |
| 2. Dào Zhǎnlǎnguǎn qù xiān zuò Yīlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sìlù chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sìlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē? |
| 3. Dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù xiān zuò Èrlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Èrlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē? |
| 4. Dào Rìtán Lù qù xiān zuò Qílù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Qílù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē? |
| 5. Dào Sānlǐtún qù xiān zuò Liùlù chē, ránhòu zuò Èrlù chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Liùlù chē, ránhòu zuò Èrlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē? |
| 6. Dào Rìtán Lù qù xiān zuò Shílù chē, ránhòu zuò Qílù chē. | Wǒ xiān zuò Shílù chē, ránhòu zuò Qílù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē? |

7. Dào Xīdān qù xiān zuò Shíwǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Liùlù chē.

Wǒ xiān zuò Shíwǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Liùlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zài nǎr huàn chē?

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào?
 piào?
 (cue) chēshang
(Where do we buy tickets?)

You: Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma?
(Where do we buy tickets? Do we buy them on the bus?)

2. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? zhèr

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài zhèr mǎi piào ma?

3. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? nǎr

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài nǎr mǎi piào ma?

4. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Dōngdān nǎr

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài Dōngdān nǎr mǎi piào ma?

5. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? chēshang

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma?

6. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? cǎishichǎng nǎr

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài cǎishichǎng nǎr mǎi piào ma?

7. Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Xīdān nǎr

Zánmen zài nǎr mǎi piào? Zài Xīdān nǎr mǎi piào ma?

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Zánmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng shàng bān.
 shàng bān.
(We start work at nine o'clock.)

You: Zánmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng cái shàng bān.
 bān.
(We don't start work until nine o'clock.)

2. Wǒmen wǔdiǎnbàn xià bān.

Wǒmen wǔdiǎnbàn cái xià bān.

3. Wǒmen xià yízhàn xià chē.

Wǒmen xià yízhàn cái xià chē.

4. Yínháng jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.

Yínháng jiǔdiǎn zhōng cái kāi mén.

5. Wǒmen xià yízhàn huàn chē.

Wǒmen xià yízhàn cái huàn chē.

6. Tāmen liùdiǎn zhōng xià bān. Tāmen liùdiǎn zhōng cái xià bān.
7. Tāmen shídiǎn zhōng shàng bān. Tāmen shídiǎn zhōng cái shàng bān.

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma?
(cue) hái méi ne
(Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
OR Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma?
(cue) dào le
(Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
You: Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
(Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.)
Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.
(We have already arrived. We get off here.)
2. Zhōnghuá Lù dào le ma? hái méi ne Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
hái méi ne
3. Dàlǐ Jiē dào le ma? dào le Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.
4. Zhōngshān Běilù dào le ma? hái méi ne Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
hái méi ne
5. Héping Xīlù dào le ma? dào le Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.
dào le
6. Jīlóng Lù dào le ma? hái méi ne Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái xià chē.
hái méi ne

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐngwèn Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr?
(cue) nèige lùkǒurshang
(May I ask, where is the Number 15 bus stop?)
You: Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.
(It's [just] on that corner.)
2. Qǐngwèn Shísīlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige dǎlóu nǎr. Jiù zài nèige dǎlóu nǎr.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3. Qǐngwèn Liùlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? lùde nèibian | Jiù zài lùde nèibian. |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, Yīlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige yínháng qiánbian | Jiù zài nèige yínháng qiánbian. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, Sānlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige shāngdiàn nàr. | Jiù zài nèige shāngdiàn nàr. |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, Qīlù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? cǎishichǎng qiánbian | Jiù zài nèige cǎishichǎng qiánbian. |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, Shílù qìchēzhàn zài nǎr? nèige diànyǐngyuàn qiánbian | Jiù zài nèige diànyǐngyuàn qiánbian. |

J. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái?
Tā jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
(cue) 8 o'clock
(What time is he coming?
Is he coming at nine o'clock?) | <u>You</u> : Tā shuō tā bādiǎn zhōng jiù lái.
lái.
(He says he is coming at eight o'clock.) |
| OR Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái?
Tā jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
(cue) 10 o'clock
(What time is he coming?
Is he coming at nine o'clock?) | Tā shuō tā shídiǎn zhōng cái lái ne.
lái ne.
(He says he isn't coming until ten o'clock.) |
| 2. Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā wǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 5 o'clock | Tā shuō tā wǔdiǎn zhōng cái lái ne. |
| 3. Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā yīdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 12 o'clock | Tā shuō tā shíèrdiǎn zhōng jiù lái. |
| 4. Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma? 7 o'clock | Tā shuō tā qīdiǎn zhōng jiù lái. |
| 5. Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā liùdiǎn zhōng lái ma? 8 o'clock | Tā shuō tā bādiǎn zhōng cái lái ne. |
| 6. Tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái? Tā shíídiǎn zhōng lái ma? 11 o'clock | Tā shuō tā shííyīdiǎn zhōng cái lái ne. |

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Ài, jìchéngchē! | Hey, taxi! |
| B: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ? | Where are you going? |
| A: Dào huǒchēzhān. | To the train station. |
| 2. * B: Zhǐ yǒu zhè yíjiàn xíngli ma? | Is there only this one piece of luggage? |
| A: Shì. | Yes. |
| 3. * B: Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian. | I'll put the suitcase in front. |
| 4. A: Nǐ kāide tài kuài le! | You are driving too fast! |
| 5. C: Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài. | He doesn't drive fast. |
| 6. A: Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láiidejí. | We have time. We can make it in time. |
| 7. A: Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. | Please drive a little slower. |
| 8.** A: Bié kāi nàme kuài! | Don't drive so fast! |
| 9. B: Zhè shì nǐnde xíngli. | Here is your suitcase. |
| A: Xièxie. Duōshao qián? | Thank you. How much is it [the fare]? |
| B: Èrshíqīkuài. | Twenty-seven dollars. |
| A: Zhè shì sānshíkuài, bú yòng zhǎo le. | Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change. (literally, "No need to give me change.") |
| 10. A: Qǐng nǐ zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià. | Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment. |
| B: Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín. | Okay. I'll park the car over there and wait for you. |

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

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. chūzū qìchē | taxi (PRC) |
| 12. lái bù jí | can't make it in time |
| 13. qìchē | car, motor vehicle |
| 14. zhè me | so, to this extent, in this way |
| 15. zè nǎ me | so, to this extent, in this way |



Shànghǎi-made auto in Guǎngzhōu, 1978

VOCABULARY

bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bié	don't
bú yòng	no need to
chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)
fàng	to put
huǒchēzhàn	train station
-jiàn	(counter for items or articles such as suitcases and clothing)
jìchéngchē	taxi (Taipei)
kāi	to drive (a vehicle)
kuài	to be fast
lái bují	can't make it in time
lái de jí	can make it in time
mǎn	to be slow
nàme	so, to that extent, in that way
qìchē	car, motor vehicle
shíjiān	time
tíng	to stop, to park
xíngli (yíjiàn)	luggage, suitcase
yíxià	a short amount of time
zènme	so, to this extent, in this way
zhème	so, to this extent, in this way

(introduced on C-2 tape)

chī fàn	to have a meal
jìnliàng	to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to

Lǎo (name)	Old (name) [familiar nickname for an older person among close friends]
mótuōchē	motorcycle
náchuqu	to take (something) out
sòng	to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus depot, or pier

(introduced in Communication Game)

Zhèng hǎo.

Right on time.

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Ài, jìchéngchē!
 B: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ?
 A: Dào huǒchēzhàn.
- Hey, taxi!
 Where are you going?
 To the train station.

Note on No. 1

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ? This expression, like the English "Where to?" is not a full sentence. The taxi driver is using a shortened form of Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù?

2. B: Zhǐ yǒu zhè yíjiàn xíngli
 ma?
 A: Shì.
- Is there only this one piece of luggage?
 Yes.
3. B: Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai
 qiánbian.
- I'll put the suitcase in front.

Notes on Nos. 2-3

Zhè yíjiàn xíngli: -jiàn is the counter for xíngli.

Bǎ is a prepositional verb which often cannot be directly translated into English. Originally, as a full verb, bǎ meant "to hold something with one's hands." Today bǎ is usually used as a prepositional verb which brings the direct object to the front of the sentence, before the main verb. In some cases, bǎ may be translated as "take."

Tā bǎ zhèběn shū fàng zai zhuōzishang.	He put the book on the table. (He took the book and put it on the table.)
---	---

But, in many cases, the meaning of "take" does not correspond to the function of bǎ in the sentence.

Bǎ may be used with many types of objects, concrete and abstract. As a prepositional verb, bǎ shows that its object (the noun which follows) is the direct object in the sentence, even though it does not follow the main verb.

Tā mài tāde qìchē le.	He sold his car.
Tā bǎ tāde qìchē mài le.	

The next questions are "Why use bǎ?" and "When is bǎ used?" On the next page are some basic rules for using bǎ.

a. The object in a bǎ phrase must be a particular known thing. This rule follows the general pattern in Chinese of an object preceding the verb, in topic position or in a bǎ phrase, being specific.* The object in a bǎ phrase should be translated by the English definite article "the" or by other words that indicate definiteness, such as "that" and "my."

Nǐ yǒu <u>xíngli</u> ma?	Do you have <u>any luggage</u> ?
Yǒu. Zhǐ yǒu <u>zhè yíjiàn</u> .	Yes. I have only <u>this one piece</u> .
Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ <u>xíngli</u> fàngzai <u>qiánbian</u> .	Okay. I will put <u>the suitcase</u> in front.

b. The object of a bǎ phrase must be at the disposal of the subject before the action begins. Thus the object of kānjian, "to see," cannot be used with bǎ, nor can the object of mǎi, "to buy."

Wǒ mǎile <u>nèiběn shū</u> .	I bought the book.
Wǒ <u>bǎ nèiběn shū</u> mài le.	I sold the book.

c. Fàng zai qiánbian: The verb in a bǎ sentence is usually a transitive ACTION verb. An action verb refers to an activity that can be done voluntarily, either physically (mài, "to sell") or mentally (niàn, "to study"). Contrast this with a state verb, which refers to a quality or condition that the subject has no control over.

For instance, you can decide to study or to learn something, so xué is an action verb. But you cannot decide to know something, so zhīdao is a state verb. Although some state verbs, like zhīdao and xǐhuan, are transitive, the objects of these verbs cannot be put in a bǎ phrase because these verbs are not action verbs.

d. A bǎ sentence does not end with only a verb of one syllable. Either the verb has several syllables or a phrase follows the verb. In the final sentence of exchange 3, the action verb fāng is followed by zai and the destination qiánbian.

4. A: Nǐ kāide tài kuài le! You are driving too fast!

Notes on No. 4

-de: To describe how action is performed, the marker -de is added to the verb describing the action, and that verb is followed by an adjectival verb which expresses the MANNER in which the action takes place.

*An object which follows the verb is nonspecific unless marked as specific with zhèi or nèi.

Cultural information: Taxi drivers are not offended by comments about their driving such as the exclamation in exchange 4. If ignored, a request to slow down should be repeated.

5. C: Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài. He doesn't drive fast.

Notes on No. 5

Verb, object, and the description of manner: If an action verb with a direct object is to be described in terms of how the action is done, use the following pattern.

Tā	shuō	Zhōngguo huà	shuō -de	tài hěn bú	màn.
(he	speak	Chinese	speak	too very not	slow)

"He speaks Chinese too/very/not slowly."

Notice that the main verb and direct object occur first; then the main verb is repeated, followed by -de and the description of manner. Compare the pattern above with the pattern you learned in the Biographic Information Module, Unit 8: Wǒ niàn Yīngwén niànle liùnián, "I studied English for six years."

The main verb is repeated when BOTH the direct object and a duration phrase or a description of manner MUST follow the verb directly. In such a case, Chinese handles this post-verb "traffic jam" by making a topic out of the more general information (what is being done): the verb and direct object. The more specific information about how the action is done becomes the comment. A literal translation of the pattern example above is "As for (the way) he speaks Chinese, (he) speaks too/very/not slowly."

A special point to observe: In English, we may say "He doesn't speak Chinese slowly," putting the negative word before "speak." In Chinese, the negation must be placed directly in front of the word that is referred to (in the example, màn, "slow"--not saying that he doesn't speak, but saying that his speech is not slow).

Linguists have pointed out the potentially comical effect of using English word order for sentences in Chinese with manner descriptions.

If you were to use English word order to say "I can't speak Chinese very well," Wǒ bú huì shuō Zhōngguó huà hěn hǎo, your sentence would mean, literally, "(The fact that) I can't speak Chinese is very good." The right way to say "I can't speak Chinese very well" is Wǒ shuō Zhōngguó huà shuōde bú tài hǎo.

6. A: Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láiidejí. We have time. We can make it in time.
7. A: Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. Please drive a little slower.

Notes on Nos. 6-7

Shíjiān: You now know two words for "time": shíhou and shíjiān. Shíjiān is used for an amount of time. Shíhou is usually used for a point or period in time when something happens.

Láidejí is an idiom meaning "able to make it on time [to do something]." The negative, "not able to make it on time," is láibují. (See the Meeting Module for additional discussion of such idioms.)

Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi, "Please drive a little slower": In the notes on exchange 5, you learned a pattern for describing manner: verb + -de + adjectival verb. In this sentence, however, the adjectival verb màn + yìdiǎn precede the verb kāi. When the adjectival verbs màn, kuài, zǎo, and wǎn are followed by yìdiǎn, the phrases thus formed may either precede or follow the verb of the sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi. | Please drive a little slower. |
| Qǐng kāi màn yìdiǎn. | |
| Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kāi. | Please drive a little faster. |
| Qǐng kāi kuài yìdiǎn. | |
| Qǐng ni zǎo yìdiǎn lái. | Please come a little earlier. |
| Qǐng ni lái zǎo yìdiǎn. | |
| Qǐng ni wǎn yìdiǎn lái. | Please come a little later. |
| Qǐng ni lái wǎn yìdiǎn. | |

Many adjectival verbs + yìdiǎn must follow the sentence verb.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Xiě xiǎo yìdiǎn. | Write it a little smaller. |
| Xiě dà yìdiǎn. | Write it a little bigger. |
| Zuò hǎo yìdiǎn. | Do it a little better. |

The marker -de is optional, and usually omitted, before adjectival verb + yìdiǎn phrases.

8. A: Bié kāi nàme kuài! Don't drive so fast!

Note on No. 8

Here you see a third way to describe the performance of an action.

First, you saw a straight description:

Nǐ kāide tài kuài le!	You are driving too fast!
OR	
Tā niàn shū niànde bú cuò.	She is doing pretty well in her studies.

Then, you saw a command in which an adjectival verb + yìdiǎn phrase could be placed either before or after the main sentence verb:

Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.	Please drive a little slower.
Qǐng kāi màn yìdiǎn.	

Now, in Bié kāi nàme kuài, you see a negative command. The modifying adjectival verb follows the main verb. The marker -de is optional, and usually omitted, as long as the adjectival verb is preceded by nàme or zhème (zènme).

Bié zǒu nàme màn le!	Quit walking so slowly!
Bié qǐlai zènme wǎn!	Don't get up so late!
Nǐ zǒu nàme màn, zánmen jiu láibují le!	If you walk so slowly, we won't make it in time!

9. B: Zhè shì nín de xíngli. Here is your suitcase.
A: Xièxie. Duōshao qián? Thank you. How much is it [the fare]?
B: Èrshiqīkuài. Twenty-seven dollars.
A: Zhè shì sānshikuài, bú yòng zhǎo le. Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change. (literally, "No need to give me change.")

Notes on No. 9

Èrshiqīkuài: This money phrase does not contain the word qián because the counter kuài can stand alone if the reference could clearly be only to money. Other counters for money, such as máo and fēn, usually require the addition of qián.

Bú yòng zhǎo le: Bú yòng is an idiom meaning "no need to." A more literal translation of the sentence is "No need to give me change." Nǐ bú yòng kāi nàme kuài would be translated as "There's no need for you to drive that fast."*

10. A: Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nèige yínháng tíng yíxià. Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.
B: Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín. Okay. I'll park the car over there and wait for you.

Note on No. 10

Yíxià, "awhile," is used to indicate a short, indefinite amount of time. The use of this word communicates indefiniteness, just as reduplicating the verb would have done (tíngyítíng). The first speaker in this exchange does not commit himself to an exact length of time.

*The literal meaning of the verb yòng is "to use."

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ kāide tài kuài le.
(<u>cue</u>) chē
(You are driving too fast.) | <u>You</u> : Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le.
(You are driving too fast.) |
| 2. Tā tíngde tài kuài le. chē | Tā tíng chē tíngde tài kuài le. |
| 3. Nǐ kànde tài màn le. shū | Nǐ kàn shū kànde tài màn le. |
| 4. Tā shuōde tài kuài le.
Yīngwén | Tā shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le. |
| 5. Nǐ xuéde tài màn le.
Zhōngwén | Nǐ xué Zhōngwén xuéde tài màn le. |
| 6. Tā niànde tài kuài le.
zhèngzhixué | Tā niàn zhèngzhixué niànde tài kuài le. |
| 7. Nǐ kànde tài màn le. bào | Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le. |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐng ni màn kāi.
(Please drive slowly.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi.
(Please drive a little slower.) |
| 2. Qǐng ni màn zǒu. | Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn zǒu. |
| 3. Qǐng ni màn shuō. | Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn shuō. |
| 4. Qǐng ni kuài shuō. | Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shuō. |
| 5. Qǐng ni màn xià chē. | Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn xià chē. |
| 6. Qǐng ni kuài qù. | Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn qù. |
| 7. Qǐng ni kuài shàng chē. | Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shàng chē. |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ kāi chē, kāide tài kuài le.
(You are driving too fast.) | <u>You</u> : Nǐ kāi chē kàide tài kuài le.
Qǐng nǐ màn yìdiǎn kāi.
(You are driving too fast.
Please drive a little slower.) |
| 2. Nǐ kàn shū, kànde tài màn le. | Nǐ kàn shū, kànde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn kàn. |
| 3. Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le. | Nǐ kàn bào kànde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn kàn. |
| 4. Nǐ shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le. | Nǐ shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn shuō. |
| 5. Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le. | Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi. |
| 6. Nǐ mài piào màide tài màn le. | Nǐ mài piào màide tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn mài. |
| 7. Nǐ shuō Zhōngwén shuōde tài màn le. | Nǐ shuō Zhōngwén shuōde tài màn le. Qǐng ni kuài yìdiǎn shuō. |

D. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng, láiidejí láiibují?
(cue) tài yuǎn
(We have ten minutes.
Can we make it in time?) | <u>You</u> : Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu shífēn zhōng, láiibují.
(It's too far. [If] we have only ten minutes, we can't make it in time.) |
| OR Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng, láiidejí láiibují?
(cue) hěn jìn
(We have ten minutes.
Can we make it in time?) | Hěn jìn. Yǒu shífēn zhōng, láiidejí.
(It's very near. [If] we have ten minutes, we can make it in time.) |
| 2. Wǒmen yǒu sānshífēn zhōng, láiidejí láiibují? tài yuǎn | Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu sānshífēn zhōng, láiibují. |
| 3. Wǒmen yǒu èrshífēn zhōng, láiidejí láiibují? hěn jìn | Hěn jìn. Yǒu èrshífēn zhōng, láiidejí. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Wǒmen yǒu shíwǔfēn zhōng,
láiidejí láiibují? tài yuǎn | Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu shíwǔfēn zhōng,
láiibují. |
| 5. Wǒmen yǒu shífēn zhōng,
láiidejí láiibují? hěn jìn | Hěn jìn. Yǒu shífēn zhōng, láiidejí. |
| 6. Wǒmen yǒu èrshífēn zhōng,
láiidejí láiibují? tài yuǎn | Tài yuǎn. Jiù yǒu èrshífēn zhōng,
láiibují. |

E. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.
(Please drive a little
slower.) | <u>You</u> : Bié kāi zhème kuài!
(Don't drive so fast!) |
| 2. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn zǒu. | Bié zǒu zhème màn! |
| 3. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn shuō. | Bié shuō zhème kuài! |
| 4. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kāi. | Bié kāi zhème màn! |
| 5. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn kàn. | Bié kàn zhème màn! |
| 6. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn shuō. | Bié shuō zhème kuài! |
| 7. Qǐng kuài yìdiǎn zǒu. | Bié zǒu zhème màn! |

F. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒmen láiidejí.
(<u>cue</u>) qǐng
(We can make it in
time.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒmen láiidejí. Qǐng ni màn
yìdiǎn kāi.
(We can make it in time. Please
drive a little slower.) |
| OR Wǒmen láiidejí.
(<u>cue</u>) bié
(We can make it in
time.) | Wǒmen láiidejí. Bié kāi nàme
kuài!
(We can make it in time. Don't
drive so fast!) |
| 2. Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. qǐng | Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān. Qǐng ni màn
yìdiǎn kāi. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 3. Wōmen yǒu shíjiān. bié | Wōmen yǒu shíjiān. Bié kāi nàme kuài! |
| 4. Wōmen láiidejǐ. qǐng | Wōmen láiidejǐ. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi. |
| 5. Wōmen láiidejǐ. bié | Wōmen láiidejǐ. Bié kāi nàme kuài! |
| 6. Wōmen yǒu shíjiān. qǐng | Wōmen yǒu shíjiān. Qǐng ni màn yìdiǎn kāi. |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Èrshíqīkuài.
(<u>cue</u>) bù
(Twenty-seven dollars.) | <u>You</u> : Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le.
(Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change.) |
| OR Èrshíqīkuài.
(<u>cue</u>) sān
(Twenty-seven dollars.) | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo sānkuài qián.
(Here's thirty dollars. Please give me three dollars [in] change.) |
| 2. Èrshíliù kuài. bù | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le. |
| 3. Èrshí kuài. shí | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo shíkuài qián. |
| 4. Èrshíwǔ kuài. bù | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le. |
| 5. Èrshíyī kuài. jiǔ | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Qǐng ni zhǎo jiǔkuài qián. |
| 6. Èrshíbā kuài. bù | Zhè shì sānshíkuài. Bú yòng zhǎo le. |

H. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
(cue) yínháng
(Please stop for a
moment.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng ni zài nèige yínháng tíng
yíxià.
(Please stop at that bank for
a moment.) |
| 2. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
càishichāng | Qǐng ni zài nèige cáishichāng tíng
yíxià. |
| 3. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
diànyǐngyuàn | Qǐng ni zài nèige diànyǐngyuàn tíng
yíxià. |
| 4. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
shūdiàn | Qǐng ni zài nèige shūdiàn tíng
yíxià. |
| 5. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
xuéxiào | Qǐng ni zài nèige xuéxiào tíng
yíxià. |
| 6. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
fàndiàn | Qǐng ni zài nèige fàndiàn tíng
yíxià. |
| 7. Qǐng ni tíng yíxià.
yínháng | Qǐng ni zài nèige yínháng tíng
yíxià. |

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A: Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wán jitiān. | I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days. |
| 2. A: Zuò Gōnglùjù xíng bu xíng?* | Would it be all right to take the bus? |
| B: Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjù bú dà fāngbian. | To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus. |
| 3. C: Shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishì zuò Gōnglùjù qu hǎo ne? | Is it better to go by train or to go by bus? |
| D: Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. | It's better to go by train. |
| 4. E: Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishì zuò Gōnglùjù qu hǎo ne? | Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus? |
| F: Dào Táinán zuò huǒchē zuì fāngbian. | To Tainan, it's most convenient to take the train. |
| 5. A: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? | Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time? |
| B: Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào. | It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time. |
| 6. A: Zuò Gōnglùjù yě děi xiān mǎi piào ma? | If I take the bus, is it also necessary to buy tickets ahead of time? |
| B: Bú bì xiān mǎi piào. | It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time. |
| 7. B: Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē? | What train do you want to take? |
| A: Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē. | I want to take a morning train. |
| 8. B: Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu màiwán le. | I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out. |

*The speakers on tape always say zuò Gōnglùjùde chē for what is written here as zuò Gōnglùjù. Both expressions are acceptable. (See notes on No. 2.)

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 9. chuán | boat, ship |
| 10. dìtiě | subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià</u>
<u>tiědào</u>) |
| 11. dìxià huǒchē | underground train, subway |
| 12. wán (wánr) | to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself |
| 13. -wán | to be finished (occurs in compound
verbs of result) |

VOCABULARY

bú bì	not necessary, don't have to
chuán	boat, ship
dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià</u> <u>tiědào</u>)
dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway
fāngbian	to be convenient
Gōnglùjú	Bureau of Highways (Taiwan)
huǒchē	train
liǎngsān-	two or three
màiwán le	to be sold out
wán (wánr) -wán	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)
xiān	ahead of time, beforehand
zuì hǎo	it would be best to
 (<u>introduced on C-2 tape</u>)	
huá chuán	to row a boat
sàn bù	to take a walk
shān	hill, mountain
shuǐ	rivers, lakes (literally, "water")
yóuyǒng	to swim

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wán jitiān. I'm thinking of going to Tainan
to relax for a few days.

Note on No. 1

The basic meaning of the verb wán is "to play." It is often best translated into English as "to relax," "to enjoy oneself."

2. A: Zuò Gōnglùjú xíng bu xíng? Would it be all right to take
the bus?
B: Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú bú dà fāngbian. To go to Tainan, it's not very
convenient to take the bus.

Notes on No. 2

Gōnglùjú, "the Bureau of Highways" in Taiwan, is the agency which administers the island's intercity bus system. The phrase zuò Gōnglùjú means "to take a Bureau of Highways bus." This phrasing is analogous to "I'm going by Greyhound." In talking about the buses themselves, you would have to say Gōnglùjúde chē, "the buses of the Bureau of Highways":

Gōnglùjúde chē hěn shūfu. The buses of the Bureau of High-
ways are very comfortable.
(shūfu, "to be comfortable")

Sentences containing both dào and zuò phrases: The zuò phrase usually comes first in a sentence with both a prepositional phrase expressing destination (dào...) and a prepositional phrase expressing means of conveyance (zuò...). However, if the destination is being stressed, the dào phrase may be placed at the beginning of the sentence, in the topic position. (See the second sentence in exchange 2.)

Tā měitiān zuò gōnggòng qìchē dào xuéxiào lái. He rides the bus to school every
day.
Dào yínháng qù, tā bú zuò gōnggòng qìchē. Tā zǒu lù qu. To go to the bank, he doesn't take
the bus. He walks there.

Bú dà might also be translated as "not too," "not so."

3. C: Shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjū qu hǎo ne? Is it better to go by train or to go by bus?
 D: Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. It's better to go by train.

Notes on No. 3

Shi...háishi: In a choice-type question, shi and háishi serve to mark off the choices more clearly. Below are some of the most common ways of asking the question "Do you want the red one or the yellow one?"

Nǐ yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde? (PREFERRED FORMS)

Nǐ shi yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde?

Nǐ yào hóngde, huángde? (FAMILIAR, VERY COLLOQUIAL; NO PAUSE AT COMMA)

Nǐ shi yào hóngde, shi yào huángde? (LEAST PREFERRED; shi UNSTRESSED HERE)

The marker ne clarifies the choices in a choice-type question. Ne may be placed after one or the other choice or after both choices.

Nǐ jīntiān qù ne, háishi míngtiān qù? Are you going today or tomorrow?

Nǐ jīntiān qù, háishi míngtiān qù ne?

Nǐ jīntiān qù ne, shi míngtiān qù ne? (COMMUNICATES GENUINE PERPLEXITY)

Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo: Here a whole phrase, which could also be a sentence, is used as the subject of the sentence.

Zuò huǒchē qù	hǎo.
(ride train go	good)

Hǎo is translated here as "better," not as "good." Adjectival verbs used alone (i.e., not modified by words such as hěn and tài) usually express comparison.

Něige xuésheng hǎo?

Which student is better?

Shéi kuài?

Who is faster?

4. E: Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu
hǎo ne, háishì zuò
Gōnglùjū qu hǎo ne?
F: Dào Tàinán zuò huǒchē zuì
fāngbian.
- Would you say it's better to go by
train or to go by bus?
To Tainan, it's most convenient to
take the train.

Note on No. 4

When nǐ shuō begins a question, the phrase is translated as "would you say" or "do you think."

5. A: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
B: Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎngsāntiān
yǐqián qù mǎi piào.
- Is it necessary to buy tickets
ahead of time?
It would be best for you to go to
buy your tickets two or three
days ahead of time.

Notes on No. 5

The adverb xiān may sometimes be translated as "ahead of time," "beforehand."

Zuì hǎo, "best," acts as an adverb in exchange 5, coming after the subject nǐ in the second sentence. Zuì hǎo is used to offer advice politely, not to warn a person that he had "better" or "best" do something.

Liǎngsāntiān: When approximate amounts, such as "two or three," are given in Chinese, the numbers are read together, with no equivalent of "or." This system is also used when two words are combined to indicate an approximate date.

sìwǔge rén	four or five people
míng hòutiān	tomorrow or the day after
Qībāyuè	July or August

Liǎngsāntiān yǐqián: For "ahead of time," "in advance," yǐqián is used (instead of xiān) when the amount of time is stated. Yǐqián follows the word indicating the amount of time.

- Nǐ děi xiān qù mǎi piào. You have to go ahead of time to buy tickets.
- Nǐ děi liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào. You have to go two or three days ahead of time to buy tickets.

6. A: Zuò Gōnglùjǔ yě děi xiān
mǎi piào ma? If I take the bus, is it also
necessary to buy tickets ahead
of time?
B: Bú bì xiān mǎi piào. It's not necessary to buy tickets
ahead of time.

Notes on No. 6

Zuò Gōnglùjǔ, "if I take the bus": The beginning of the first sentence in exchange 6 is translated with an "if" in English. Literally, the Chinese sentence is "Take the bus, also have to beforehand buy tickets?" In a sense, the "if" part of the sentence is a kind of topic in Chinese, providing the setting for the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, the setting or condition can often be put in the topic position. In English, a particular word must be used to clarify the relationship of the first part of the sentence to the second part.

	<u>If</u> I take the bus,....
Zuò Gōnglùjǔ,....	<u>When</u> one takes the bus,....
	<u>For</u> taking the bus,....
	<u>To</u> take the bus,....

Bú bì, "not necessary," "don't have to," is the phrase to use as the negative of the auxiliary děi, "must," "have to." Děi cannot be made negative.*

7. B: Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude
chē? What train do you want to take?
A: Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē. I want to take a morning train.

Note on No. 7

Shénme shíhoude chē has been translated simply as "what train." More literally, the phrase means "a train (arriving at) what time."

*"Must not" as in "You must not go" can be translated as bù néng: Nǐ bù néng qù.

8. B: Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu mǎiwán le. I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

Notes on No. 8

Wán, "to end," "to be over," cannot take a direct object.

Wánle ma?	Is it over?
Wánle meiyou?	Is it over yet?
Hái méi wán ne.	It isn't over yet.

By itself, the expression Wán le! means "That's all," "There's no more," or "That's it!" People often end speeches and recordings with Wán le!

Mǎiwán le, "to be sold out," literally "sell finished": Here is another example of a compound verb of result.* Compound verbs of result communicate both the action being performed and its result. In compound verbs of result, the first verb indicates the action; and the second, the result. Not every action verb is used in compound verbs of result, nor are verbs indicating the result always predictable.

All examples which have been presented in this and previous modules occur with completion le.

When -wán is used as an ending, it indicates finishing, as in Wǒ hái méi shuōwán, "I haven't finished speaking yet," or depletion, as in mǎiwán le, "sold out," and yòngwán le, "used up." In English, you might just say "finished," without indicating what you have finished doing. In Chinese, the action which has been finished is usually mentioned.

Wǒ chīwán le.	I have finished eating.
Wǒ huàwán le.	I have finished drawing.
Wǒ kànwán le.	I have finished reading.
Wǒ hái méi shuōwán ne.	I have not finished talking yet.
Tā hái méi zuòwán ne.	He has not finished (doing something) yet.

*In DIR, Unit 4, you learned kānjian, "to see," literally "look-perceive."

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?
 (cue) Tǎinán
 (Where are you going?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ xiǎng qù Tǎinán wán jitiān.
 (I'm thinking of going to
 Tainan to relax for a few
 days.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Xīnzhú</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qù Xīnzhú wán jitiān.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Jiāyì</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qù Jiāyì wán jitiān.</p> |
| <p>4. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Gāoxióng</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qù Gāoxióng wán jitiān.</p> |
| <p>5. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Huālián</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qù Huālián wán jitiān.</p> |
| <p>6. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Táidōng</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng qù Táidōng wán jitiān.</p> |
| <p>7. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ? Táiběi</p> | <p>wǒ xiǎng qù Táiběi wán jitiān.</p> |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zuò Gōnglùjǔ.
 (cue) Tǎinán
 (Take the bus.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Dào Tǎinán qù zuò Gōnglùjǔ xíng
 bu xíng?
 (To go to Tainan, would it be
 all right to take the bus?)</p> |
| <p>2. Zuò huǒchē. Jiāyì</p> | <p>Dào Jiāyì qù zuò huǒchē xíng bu
 xíng?</p> |
| <p>3. Zuò zhídáchē. Gāoxióng</p> | <p>Dào Gāoxióng qù zuò zhídáchē xíng
 bu xíng?</p> |
| <p>4. Zuò jìchéngchē. Táidōng</p> | <p>Dào Táidōng qù zuò jìchéngchē xíng
 bu xíng?</p> |
| <p>5. Zuò huǒchē. Huālián</p> | <p>Dào Huālián qù zuò huǒchē xíng
 bu xíng?</p> |
| <p>6. Zuò jìchéngchē Jīlóng</p> | <p>Dào Jīlóng qù zuò jìchéngchē xíng
 bu xíng?</p> |
| <p>7. Zuò Gōnglùjǔ. Táizhōng</p> | <p>Dào Táizhōng qù zuò Gōnglùjǔ xíng
 bu xíng?</p> |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zuò gōnggòng qìchē
xíng bu xíng?
(<u>cue</u>) kěshi bú dà
(Would it be all right
to take the bus?) | <u>You</u> : Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng, kěshi
bú dà fāngbian.
(It would be all right to take
the bus, but it's not very
convenient.) |
| OR
Zuò gōnggòng qìchē
xíng bu xíng?
(<u>cue</u>) zuì
(Would it be all
right to take the
bus?) | Zuò gōnggòng qìchē xíng, zuì
fāngbian.
(It would be all right to take
the bus; it's most convenient.) |
| 2. Zuò huǒchē xíng bu xíng?
kěshi bú dà | Zuò huǒchē xíng, kěshi bú dà
fāngbian. |
| 3. Zuò Gōnglùjǔ xíng bu xíng?
zuì | Zuò Gōnglùjǔ xíng, zuì fāngbian. |
| 4. Zuò jìchéngchē xíng bu xíng?
zuì | Zuò jìchéngchē xíng, zuì fāngbian. |
| 5. Zuò Sānlù chē xíng bu xíng?
kěshi bú dà | Zuò Sānlù chē xíng, kěshi bú dà
fāngbian. |
| 6. Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng bu xíng?
zuì | Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng, zuì fāngbian. |

D. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu
hǎo?
(<u>cue</u>) Gōnglùjǔ
(Is it all right to
take the train?) | <u>You</u> : Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo
ne, háishi zuò Gōnglùjǔ qu
hǎo ne?
(Would you say it's better to
go by train or to go by bus?) |
| 2. Jīntiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
míngtiān | Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qù hǎo ne, háishi
míngtiān qù hǎo ne? |
| 3. Zuò Gōnglùjǔ hǎo bu hǎo?
jìchéngchē | Nǐ shuō shì zuò Gōnglùjǔ qu hǎo ne,
háishi zuò jìchéngchē qu hǎo ne? |
| 4. Míngtiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
hòutiān | Nǐ shuō, míngtiān qù hǎo ne, háishi
hòutiān qù hǎo ne? |
| 5. Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu hǎo?
qìchē | Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne,
háishi zuò qìchē qu hǎo ne? |

6. Jīntiān qù hǎo bu hǎo?
míngtiān

Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qù hǎo ne, hái shì
míngtiān qù hǎo ne?

7. Zuò fēijī hǎo bu hǎo?
huǒchē

Nǐ shuō shì zuò fēijī qu hǎo ne,
hái shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne?

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
(cue) yes
(Is it necessary to buy
tickets ahead of time?)

You: Děi xiān mǎi piào.
(It's necessary to buy tickets
ahead of time.)

OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
(cue) no
(Is it necessary to
buy tickets ahead
of time?)

Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.
(It's not necessary to buy
tickets ahead of time.)

2. Děi xiān niàn Zhōngguo lìshǐ ma?
yes

Děi xiān niàn Zhōngguo lìshǐ.

3. Děi xiān zuò Yí lù chē ma? no

Bú bì xiān zuò Yí lù chē.

4. Děi xiān dào Xīdān ma? yes

Děi xiān dào Xīdān.

5. Děi xiān huàn qián ma? no

Bú bì xiān huàn qián.

6. Děi xiān qù kàn gēge ma? no

Bú bì xiān qù kàn gēge.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
(cue) 2 or 3 days
(Is it necessary to
buy tickets ahead
of time?)

You: Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎng sān tiān yǐ qián
mǎi piào.
(It would be best for you to
buy your tickets two or three
days ahead of time.)

OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
(cue) no
(Is it necessary to
buy tickets ahead
of time?)

Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.
(It's not necessary to buy
tickets ahead of time.)

2. Děi xiān mǎi piào ma?
2 days

Nǐ zuì hǎo liǎng tiān yǐ qián mǎi piào.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Děi xiān huàn qián ma?
4 or 5 days | Nǐ zuì hǎo sìwǔtiān yǐqián huàn qián. |
| 4. Děi xiān qù kàn gēge ma?
no | Bú bì xiān qù kàn gēge. |
| 5. Děi xiān kàn zhèiběn shū ma?
3 days | Nǐ zuì hǎo sāntiān yǐqián kàn
zhèiběn shū. |
| 6. Děi xiān huàn qián ma? no | Bú bì xiān huàn qián. |

G. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ yào zuò shénme
shíhoude chē?
(cue) shàngwǔ
(What train do you want
to take?) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.
(I want to take a morning train.) |
| 2. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
xiàwǔ 2:10 | Wǒ yào zuò xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn shífēnde
chē. |
| 3. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
wǎnshang | Wǒ yào zuò wǎnshangde chē. |
| 4. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
zǎoshang 9:50 | Wǒ yào zuò zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn
wǔshífēnde chē. |
| 5. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
shàngwǔ | Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē. |
| 6. Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?
shàngwǔ 11:40 | Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔ shíyīdiǎn
sìshífēnde chē. |
| 7. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?
xiàwǔ | Wǒ yào zuò xiàwǔde chē. |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐngwèn, shàngwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu?
(May I ask, are there still tickets for the morning train?) | <u>You</u> : Qǐngwèn, shàngwǔde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu?
(May I ask, are the tickets for the morning trains all sold out?) |
| 2. Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |
| 3. Qǐngwèn, míngtiān shàngwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, míngtiān shàngwǔde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |
| 4. Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, dào Huālián qùde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, jīntiān xiàwǔde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, jīntiān xiàwǔde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |
| 6. Qǐngwèn, dào Gāoxióng qùde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, dào Gāoxióng qùde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |
| 7. Qǐngwèn, míngtiānde chēpiào hái yǒu meiyǒu? | Qǐngwèn, míngtiānde chēpiào dōu mǎiwán le meiyǒu? |

UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan. | I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around. |
| B: Nǐ jīhua nǐtiān qù? | What day do you plan to go? |
| A: Míngtiān huòshì hòutiān qù dōu kěyí. | Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible. |
| 2. A: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn? | How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng? |
| B: Yǒu liǎngbǎiwǔshíduō gōnglǐ. | It's over 250 kilometers. |
| 3. A: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou? | How long does it take to go by train? |
| B: Dàgài yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí. | It probably takes four and a half hours. |
| 4. C: Yào zǒu bàngē xiǎoshí. | It takes half an hour. |
| 5. B: Nǐ jīhua zài Nánjīng zhù jǐtiān? | How many days do you plan to stay in Nánjīng? |
| A: Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo. Nǐ shuō liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu? | This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. Would you say two days are enough? |
| B: Liǎngtiān gòu le. | Two days are enough. |
| 6. A: Měitiān yǒu jǐtàng chē? | How many trips are there each day? |
| A: Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē? | Are there trains in the afternoon? |
| A: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. | I hope to leave here in the afternoon. |
| 7.* B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yībān tèkuài. | There's an express at 1305. |
| 8.** B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yītàng tèkuài. | There's an express at 1305. |

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

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

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 9. dǎsuan | to plan to |
| 10. huòzhě (huòzhe) | or (alternate form of <u>huòshì</u>) |
| 11. yǐhòu | afterwards, later on, in the future |
| 12. zhōngtóu | hour (alternate word for <u>xiǎoshí</u>) |



Gate at Shēnzhèn, where people get off the train from Hong Kong, walk across a bridge into China (through the gate in photo), and board a train for Guǎngzhōu. Most of the people in the picture are Hong Kong residents on their way to visit relatives in Guǎngzhōu.

VOCABULARY

bàn	half (followed by a counter or a noun which does not take a counter)
-cì	occasion, time
dàgài	probably, approximately
dǎsuàn (dǎsuan)	to plan to
dìyíci (dìyīci)	the first time
-duō	over, more than
gōnglǐ	kilometer
gòu	to be enough
huòshi	or
huòzhě (huòzhe)	or
jìhua	to plan to
kānkan	to see, to look around, to sight-see, to visit
líkai	to leave
-tàng	(counter for bus trips, train trips, etc.)
tèkuài	express train
xiǎoshí	hour
xīwàng (xīwang)	to hope
yào	must, to have to; to take (a certain amount of time)
yǐhòu	afterwards, later on; in the future
yǐqián	before, in the past
zhōngtóu	hour

(introduced on C-2 tape)

biéde dìfang	other places (cf. <u>biérén</u> , "other people")
cānguān	to visit as an observer
duōshao hào	what size (shoe)
gōngchǎng	factory
juéding	to decide
yìshuāng píxié	a pair of leather shoes
yòu hǎo yòu piányi	both good and inexpensive

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkān. | I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around. |
| B: Nǐ jīhuà nǎitiān qù? | What day do you plan to go? |
| A: Míngtiān huòshì hòutiān qù dōu kényi. | Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible. |

Notes on No. 1

Kànkān, "to have a look": In exchange 1, kànkān refers to doing some sight-seeing. The reduplicated verb form implies an indefinite amount of sight-seeing, best translated into English as "to have a look," "to look around."

Huòshì (alternate, huòzhě) is used for "or" when both alternatives are acceptable or possible.

Wǒ qù mǎi yìdiǎnr píjiǔ huòshì mǎi yìdiǎnr qìshuǐ.	I will go to buy some beer or some soft drinks.
--	---

Tā míngtiān huòshì hòutiān lái kàn nǐ ma?	Is he coming to see you tomorrow or the day after? (i.e., sometime during the next two days)
---	--

Háishi is used for "or" when a choice is required between the alternatives.

Nǐ mǎi píjiǔ háishi mǎi qìshuǐ?	Are you buying beer or (are you buying) soft drinks?
---------------------------------	--

Nǐ xǐhuan dàde háishi xǐhuan xiǎode?	Do you like the large one or (do you like) the small one?
--------------------------------------	---

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2. A: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn? | How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng? |
| B: Yǒu liǎngbǎi wǔshíduō gōnglǐ. | It's over 250 kilometers. |

Notes on No. 2

Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn? Yǒu is used in expressing the distance between two points.

Shànghǎi	lí	Nánjīng	yǒu	duō	yuǎn?
(Shànghǎi	be separated from	Nánjīng	there is	how much	distance?)

"How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?"

Tiānjīn	lí	Běijīng	yǒu	120 gōnglǐ.
(Tiānjīn	be separated from	Běijīng	there is	120 kilometers.)

"Tiānjīn is 120 kilometers from Běijīng."

Liǎngbǎi wúshíduō gōnglǐ: Approximate numbers may be expressed by adding -duō to number phrases. When added immediately after a number, before the counter,* -duō refers to an indefinite amount within the range of the round number.

liǎngbǎiduō gōnglǐ	more than 200 kilometers (but fewer than 300)
yìqiānduōge xuésheng	more than 1,000 students (but fewer than 2,000)
sānshíduōkuài qián	more than 30 dollars (but fewer than 40)

Beginning with 20, -duō may be used in this way with any round number.

With round numbers from 20 through 90, -jǐ may be used instead of -duō.

èrshíduōge rén	more than 20 persons (but fewer than 30)
èrshíjǐge rén	
sìshíduō gōnglǐ	more than 40 kilometers (but fewer than 50)
sìshíjǐ gōnglǐ	

With the number 10, only -jǐ is used, never -duō.

shíjǐkuài qián	more than 10 dollars (but fewer than 20)
----------------	--

*Gōnglǐ is one of the nouns used without a counter.

3. A: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou? How long does it take to go by train?
 B: Dàgāi yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí. It probably takes four and a half hours.
4. C: Yào zǒu bànge xiǎoshí. It takes half an hour.

Notes on Nos. 3-4

The auxiliary verb yào, "to want," is sometimes used as "to need to," "to have to." (See the first sentence in exchange 3.)

Zuò huǒchē	yào zǒu	duōshao shíhou?
(ride train)	have to go	how much time?)

"How long does it take to go by train?"

Yào may also be used as a main verb meaning "to take [a certain amount of time]":

Zuò huǒchē	yào	duōshǎo shíhou?
(ride train)	takes	how much time?)

"How long does it take by train?"

Bàn-, "a half (of)," is used like a number--before a counter or before a noun which does not require a counter.

bānge xiǎoshí	half an hour
bànnián	half a year
bānge píngguǒ	half an apple

Sìge bàn: When bàn FOLLOWS a counter or a noun not requiring a counter, the word is translated as "and a half."

liǎngkuài bàn	two and a half dollars
sāntiān bàn	three and a half days
yíge bàn xiǎoshí	one and a half hours

Xiǎoshí: Formerly, the Chinese considered that one day and night (24 hours) was divided into twelve 2-hour periods of time. Each of these time periods was divided into two xiǎoshí, "small hours," when telling time by the Western 24-hour system gained popularity throughout the world.

5. B: Nǐ jìhua zài Nánjīng zhù jǐtiān? How many days do you plan to stay in Nánjīng?
A: Zhèi shì wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo. Nǐ shuō liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu? This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. Would you say two days are enough?
B: Liǎngtiān gòu le. Two days are enough.

Note on No. 5

Gòu le: The last sentence in exchange 5 ends with the new-situation marker le. This marker is used to describe what a situation is, was, or will be AT A SPECIFIED TIME. The travel agent says that, when the visit has lasted two days, THEN it will be long enough.

6. A: Měitiān yǒu jǐtàng chē? How many trains are there each day?
A: Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyòu chē? Are there trains in the afternoon?
A: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr. I hope to leave here in the afternoon.

Notes on No. 6

Jǐtàng: The counter -tàng is used when the trip mentioned is not a particular one, scheduled at a certain time. Similarly, it can also be used to talk about the number of trips a person has made, or will make.

Líkāi, "to leave," may be followed by an object (the place). On the other hand, zǒu, "to leave," is never followed by an object.

Nǐ shénme shíhou líkāi zhèr? When are you leaving here?

Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu? When are you leaving?

7. B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yìbān tèkuài. There's an express at 1305.
8. B: Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu yítàng tèkuài. There's an express at 1305.

Notes on Nos. 7-8

Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn: For train and bus schedules, a 24-hour clock is commonly used in China, beginning with 1 a.m. and continuing to midnight, or 2400.

<u>12-hour clock</u>		<u>24-hour clock</u>	
zǎoshàng shídiǎn	10 a.m.	shídiǎn	1000
xiàwǔ yìdiǎn	1 p.m.	shísāndiǎn	1300
xiàwǔ wǔdiǎn	5 p.m.	shìqīdiǎn	1700
wǎnshàng shídiǎn	10 p.m.	èrshìèrdiǎn	2200

Líng is included to indicate the zero in "1305."

Tèkuài is an abbreviation for tèbié kuàichē, "special express train."

Yìbān and yítàng, counters for trips made by trains, buses, planes, and other conveyances, are sometimes interchangeable.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ dǎsuan dào Nánjīng
qù kànkan.
(<u>cue</u>) nǚitiān
(I'm planning to go to
Nánjīng to look
around.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nǐ dǎsuan nǚitiān qù?
(What day do you plan to go?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ xiǎng dào Xiān qù kànkan.
jǐyuè</p> | <p>Nǐ xiǎng jǐyuè qù?</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ jǐhua dào Húběi qù kànkan.
xīngqījǐ</p> | <p>Nǐ jǐhua xīngqījǐ qù?</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ dǎsuan dào Shànghǎi qù
kànkan. jǐhào</p> | <p>Nǐ dǎsuan jǐhào qù?</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ jǐhua dào Sūzhōu qù kànkan.
jǐyuè</p> | <p>Nǐ jǐhua jǐyuè qù?</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ xiǎng dào Běijīng qù kànkan.
nǚitiān</p> | <p>Nǐ xiǎng nǚitiān qù?</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ dǎsuan dào Wǔchāng qù kànkan.
xīngqījǐ</p> | <p>Nǐ dǎsuan xīngqījǐ qù?</p> |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou
dào Nánjīng qù?
(<u>cue</u>) xiàge yuè
(When are you planning
to go to Nánjīng?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ dǎsuan xiàge yuè dào Nánjīng
qu kànkan.
(I'm planning to go to see
Nánjīng next month.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ jǐhua jǐyuè dào Shànghǎi qù?
Liùyuè</p> | <p>Wǒ jǐhua Liùyuè dào Shànghǎi qu
kànkan.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐ xiǎng nǚitiān dào Guǎngzhōu
qù? hòutiān</p> | <p>Wǒ xiǎng hòutiān dào Guǎngzhōu qu
kànkan.</p> |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Nǐ dāsuan něinián dào Zhōngguo qù? míngnián | Wǒ dāsuan míngnián dào Zhōngguo qu kànkàn. |
| 5. Nǐ jìhua jìyuè dào Xiānggǎng qù? Èryuè | Wǒ jìhua Èryuè dào Xiānggǎng qu kànkàn. |
| 6. Nǐ xiǎng xīngqījǐ dào Běijīng qù? Xīngqīsān | Wǒ xiǎng Xīngqīsān dào Běijīng qu kànkàn. |
| 7. Nǐ dāsuan jǐdiǎn zhōng dào tā nèr qù? sāndiǎn zhōng | Wǒ dāsuan sāndiǎn zhōng dào tā nèr qu kànkàn. |

C. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐ jìhua něitiān qù? (cue) Xīngqīèr
(What day do you plan to go?) | <u>You</u> : Xīngqīèr huòzhě Xīngqīsān, dōu kényi.
(Tuesday and [or] Wednesday are both possible.) |
| 2. Nǐ jìhua něitiān qù? wǔhào | Wǔhào huòzhě liùhào, dōu kényi. |
| 3. Nǐ xiǎng jìyuè qù? Wǔyuè | Wǔyuè huòzhě Liùyuè, dōu kényi. |
| 4. Nǐ xiǎng něinián qù? 1977 | Yījiǔqīqī huòzhě Yījiǔqībā, dōu kényi. |
| 5. Nǐ dāsuan shénme shíhou qù? xiàyuè sīhào | Xiàyuè sīhào huòzhě xiàyuè wǔhào, dōu kényi. |
| 6. Nǐ dāsuan jǐdiǎn zhōng qù? shàngwǔ shídiǎn | Shàngwǔ shídiǎn huòzhě shàngwǔ shíyīdiǎn, dōu kényi. |
| 7. Nǐ jìhua jìhào qù? èrshiqī | Èrshiqīhào huòzhě Èrshibāhào, dōu kényi. |

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?
 (cue) duó
 (Is Shànghǎi far from Nánjīng?)</p> <p>OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?
 (cue) duōshao
 (Is Shànghǎi far from Nánjīng?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
 (How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)</p> <p>Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?
 (How many kilometers is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)</p> |
| <p>2. Běijīng lí Tiānjīn yuǎn ma? duó</p> | <p>Běijīng lí Tiānjīn yǒu duó yuǎn?</p> |
| <p>3. Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yuǎn ma? duōshao</p> | <p>Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?</p> |
| <p>4. Nánjīng lí Běijīng yuǎn ma? duōshao</p> | <p>Nánjīng lí Běijīng yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?</p> |
| <p>5. Guǎngzhōu lí Wǔhàn yuǎn ma? duó</p> | <p>Guǎngzhōu lí Wǔhàn yǒu duó yuǎn?</p> |
| <p>6. Shànghǎi lí Hángzhōu yuǎn ma? duōshao</p> | <p>Shànghǎi lí Hángzhōu yǒu duōshao gōnglǐ?</p> |

E. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
 (cue) dàgài 270
 (How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?)</p> <p>OR Tiānjīn lí Běijīng yǒu duó yuǎn?
 (cue) 80duō
 (How far is Tiānjīn from Běijīng?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Dàgài yǒu èrbǎiqīshí gōnglǐ.
 (It's probably 270 kilometers.)</p> <p>Dàgài lí Běijīng yǒu bāshíduō gōnglǐ.
 (It's probably more than 80 kilometers.)</p> |
| <p>2. Běijīng lí Hángzhōu yǒu duó yuǎn? 900duō</p> | <p>Dàgài lí Hángzhōu yǒu jiǔbǎiduō gōnglǐ.</p> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō
yuǎn? dàgài 800 | Dàgài yǒu bābǎi gōnglǐ. |
| 4. Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō
yuǎn? dàgài 200 | Dàgài yǒu èrbǎi gōnglǐ. |
| 5. Wǔhàn lí Běijīng yǒu duō yuǎn?
700duō | Dàgài lí Běijīng yǒu qībǎiduō
gōnglǐ. |
| 6. Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō
yuǎn? 170duō | Dàgài lí Shànghǎi yǒu yībǎiqīshíduō
gōnglǐ. |

F. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu
sānbǎi gōnglǐ.
(cue) méi
(Shànghǎi is 300 kilo-
meters from Nánjīng.) | <u>You</u> : Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng méiyǒu
sānbǎi gōnglǐ.
(Shànghǎi isn't [is less than]
300 kilometers from Nánjīng.) |
| OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu
sānbǎi gōnglǐ.
(cue) dàgài
(Shànghǎi is 300 kilo-
meters from Běijīng.) | Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng dàgài yǒu
sānbǎi gōnglǐ.
(Shànghǎi is probably 300 kilo-
meters from Běijīng.) |
| OR Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu
sānbǎi gōnglǐ.
(cue) duō
(Shànghǎi is 300 kilo-
meters from Běijīng.) | Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu
sānbǎiduō gōnglǐ.
(Shànghǎi is more than 300
kilometers from Běijīng.) |
| 2. Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu yìqiān
gōnglǐ. méi | Běijīng lí Shànghǎi méiyǒu yìqiān
gōnglǐ. |
| 3. Wǔhàn lí Běijīng yǒu bābǎi
gōnglǐ. dàgài | Wǔhàn lí Běijīng dàgài yǒu bābǎi
gōnglǐ. |
| 4. Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu èrbǎi
gōnglǐ. duō | Nánjīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu èrbǎiduō
gōnglǐ. |
| 5. Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu yībǎi
gōnglǐ. duō | Hángzhōu lí Shànghǎi yǒu yībǎiduō
gōnglǐ. |

G. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge zhōngtóu?
(<u>cue</u>) duō jiǔ
(How many hours does it take by train?) | <u>You</u> : Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duō jiǔ?
(How long does it take by train?) |
| 2. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duō jiǔ?
duōshao shíhou | Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou? |
| 3. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?
jǐtiān | Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐtiān? |
| 4. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐtiān?
jǐge xīngqī | Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xīngqī? |
| 5. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xīngqī?
jǐge xiǎoshí | Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xiǎoshí? |
| 6. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu jǐge xiǎoshí?
duōshao tiān | Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao tiān? |
| 7. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao tiān? | |

H. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Yào zǒu bànge zhōngtóu.
(<u>cue</u>) 1
(It takes half an hour.) | <u>You</u> : Yào zǒu yíge bàn zhōngtóu.
(It takes an hour and a half.) |
| OR Yào zǒu bàntiān.
(<u>cue</u>) 3
(It takes half a day.) | Yào zǒu sāntiān bàn.
(It takes three and a half days.) |
| 2. Yào zǒu bànge yuè. 2 | Yào zǒu liǎngge bàn yuè. |
| 3. Yào zǒu bànge xīngqī. 1 | Yào zǒu yíge bàn xīngqī. |
| 4. Yào zǒu bànnián. 1 | Yào zǒu yìnián bàn. |
| 5. Yào zǒu bànge zhōngtóu. 4 | Yào zǒu sìge bàn zhōngtóu. |
| 6. Yào zǒu bànge yuè. 1 | Yào zǒu yíge bàn yuè. |

I. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qū.
(cue) yǐhòu
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qū.
(cue) yǐqián
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qū. Yǐhòu hái yào qū.
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. Later on I want to go again.)</p> <p>Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng qū. Yǐqián méi qùguo.
(This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before.)</p> |
| <p>2. Zhèi shi tā dìyīcì xué Zhōngguo huà.
yǐhòu</p> | <p>Zhè shi tā dìyīcì xué Zhōngguo huà.
Yǐhòu hái yào xué.</p> |
| <p>3. Zhèi shi tā dìyīcì chī Zhōngguo fàn.
yǐqián</p> | <p>Zhè shi tā dìyīcì chī Zhōngguo fàn.
Yǐqián méi chīguo.</p> |
| <p>4. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái.
yǐhòu</p> | <p>Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái.
Yǐhòu hái yào lái.</p> |
| <p>5. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái.
yǐqián</p> | <p>Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào zhèr lái.
Yǐqián méi lái guo.</p> |
| <p>6. Zhèi shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Měiguó qū.
yǐqián</p> | <p>Zhè shi wǒ dìyīcì dào Měiguó qū.
Yǐqián méi qùguo.</p> |

J. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Nǐ shuō lái liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu?
(Would you say it would be enough to come for two days?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Lái liǎngtiān gòu le.
(It would be enough to come for two days.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐ shuō qù liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu?</p> | <p>Qù liǎngtiān gòu le.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐ shuō xué liǎngniánde Zhōngwén gòu bu gòu?</p> | <p>Xué liǎngniánde Zhōngwén gòu le.</p> |
| <p>4. Nǐ shuō zhù sānge yuè gòu bu gòu?</p> | <p>Zhù sānge yuè gòu le.</p> |

5. Nǐ shuō niàn jiūge xīngqī gòu bu gou? Niàn jiūge xīngqī gòu le.
6. Nǐ shuō dào nèr qù wǎnr shítiān gòu bu gou? Wǎnr shítiān gòu le.
7. Nǐ shuō zǒu yíge zhōngtóu gòu bu gou? Zǒu yíge zhōngtóu gòu le.

K. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkai zhèr.
zhèr.
(cue) Xiàwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?
jǐtàng chē?
(I hope to leave here in the afternoon.)
- You: Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkai zhèr.
Xiàwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?
(I hope to leave here in the afternoon. How many trains are there in the afternoon?)
2. Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkai zhèr. Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkai zhèr. Xiàwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
3. Wǒ xīwang wǎnshang líkai zhèr. Wǎnshang yǒu jǐtàng chē?
Wǒ xīwang wǎnshang líkai zhèr. Wǎnshang yǒu jǐtàng chē?
4. Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīsān líkai zhèr. Xīngqīsān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīsān líkai zhèr. Xīngqīsān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
5. Wǒ xīwang míngtiān líkai zhèr. Míngtiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
Wǒ xīwang míngtiān líkai zhèr. Míngtiān yǒu jǐtàng chē?
6. Wǒ xīwang jīntiān shàngwǔ líkai zhèr. Shàngwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
Wǒ xīwang jīntiān shàngwǔ líkai zhèr. Shàngwǔ yǒu meiyou chē?
7. Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīwǔ líkai zhèr. Xīngqīwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?
Wǒ xīwang Xīngqīwǔ líkai zhèr. Xīngqīwǔ yǒu jǐtàng chē?

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? | What time does it leave? |
| B: Shíbādiǎn wúshiwǔfēn fā chē. | It departs at 1855. |
| A: Nà hǎo. | That's fine. |
| 2. B: Qǐng ni bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo. | Please give me your passport and travel permit. |
| A: Hǎo, gěi ni. | Okay, here it is. |
| 3. A: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái? | On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi? |
| B: Zài dìyī zhàntái. | It's on Platform Number 1. |
| 4. B: Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne. | No need to be anxious. It's still early. |
| B: Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì xiūxi. | First, rest a bit in this waiting room. |
| 5. A: Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn? Shì bu shì kéyi nǎshang chē qu? | What should I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train? |
| B: Kéyi bǎ xíngli nǎshang chē qu. | You may take the suitcase onto the train. |
| 6. A: Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba? | This train has a dining car, I suppose? |
| B: Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān. | Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food. |
| A: Hǎojíle. | Great. |
| 7. C: Xià yízhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le. | The next station is Shànghǎi. |
| C: Kuài yào dào zhàn le. | We are about to arrive at the station. |
| C: Nín zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. | Please get ready to get off the train. |

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

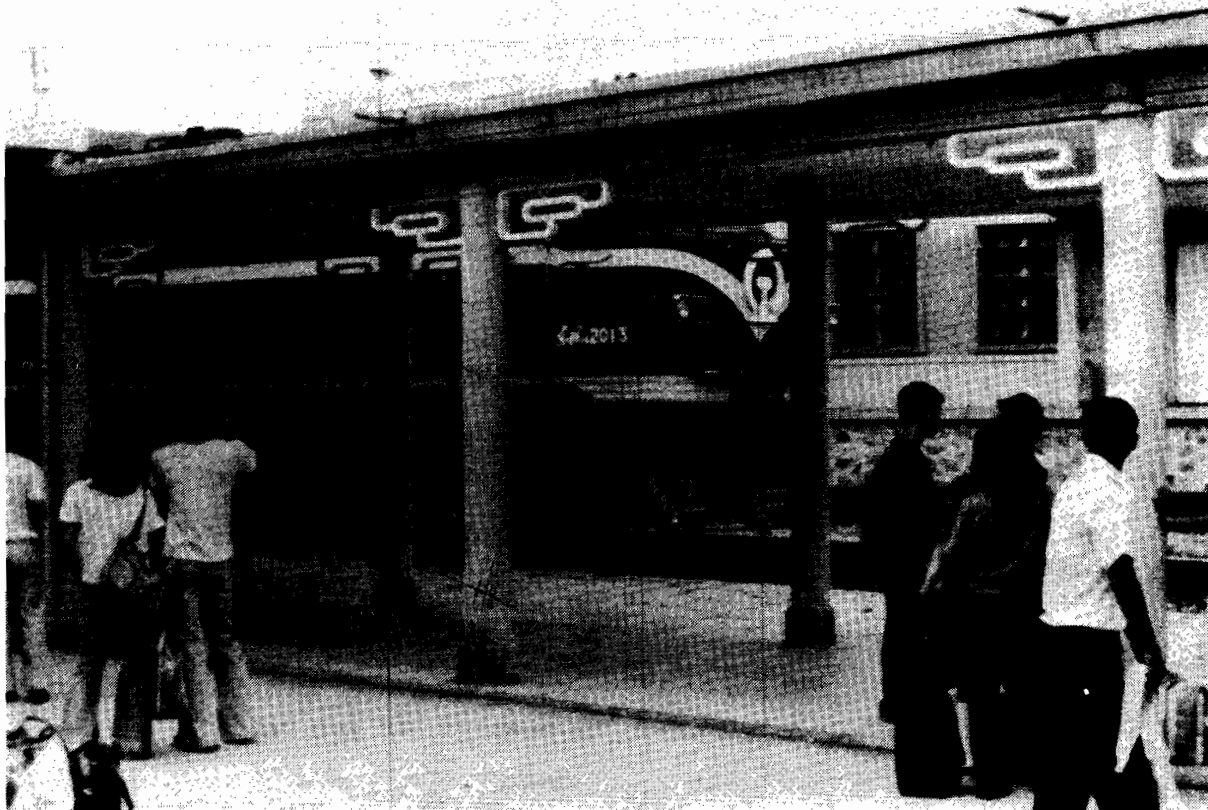
- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 8. bān | to move |
| 9. nǎshàngqu | to take up |
| nǎshànglai | to bring up |
| nǎxiàqu | to take down |
| nǎxiàlai | to bring down |
| 10. pǎo | to run |
| 11. wǎn | to be late |
| 12. yuètái | train platform (alternate word for
<u>zhàntái</u> , more common in Taiwan) |

VOCABULARY

bān	to move (e.g., furniture) (new house)
bàn	to handle, to manage, to do
cānchē	dining car
fā chē	to depart (from the first terminal of a train route)
hǎojíle	to be wonderful, to be great
hé	and
hùzhào	passport
jí	to be anxious
jiēdàishì (jiēdàishǐ)	waiting room
-jíle	extremely, awfully
kāi	to leave
kuài	soon
lǚxíngzhèng	travel permit
ná	to pick up, to hold, to take
náshanglai	to bring up
náshangqu	to take up
náxialai	to bring down
náxiaqu	to take down
pǎo	to run
wǎn	to be late
Xīcān	Western food
xiūxi	to rest, to relax
yào	will, going to
yuètái	train platform
zǎo	to be early
zhàntái	train platform
Zhōngcān	Chinese food
zhǔnbèi	to prepare, to get ready

(introduced on C-2 tape)

bāng	to help
bú yào	don't
lǎilai wǎngwǎng	coming and going
qǐdiǎnzhàn	station where a train originates (literally, "starting station")
shūfu	to be comfortable



Train from Guǎngzhōu at the entrance to China

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? What time does it leave?
B: Shíbādiǎn wūshiwǔfēn fā chē. It departs at 1855.
A: Nà hǎo. That's fine.

Note on No. 1

Kāi and fā chē: When referring to trains, the verb kāi, "to start," means "to start off" or "to leave." The technical term fā chē, "to send out the train," is used in reference to a train which is departing from the terminal at the beginning of a trip, or line.

2. B: Qǐng ni bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé Please give me your passport and
 lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo. travel permit.
A: Hǎo, gěi ni. Okay, here it is.

Notes on No. 2

Hé, "and," is a common alternate to gēn. Both hé and gēn are used as "and" between nouns.

Bǎ nǐde hùzhào...: The prepositional verb bǎ points out the direct objects (passport and travel permit) and brings those objects to the beginning of the sentence, preceding the main verb. Without this construction, a "traffic jam" of sentence elements would follow that verb.

3. A: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài On which platform is the train
 dìjǐ zhàntái? to Shànghǎi?
B: Zài dìyī zhàntái. It's on Platform Number 1.

4. B: Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne. No need to be anxious. It's still early.
B: Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì First, rest a bit in this waiting room.
xiūxiuxi.

Notes on No. 4

In exchange 4, the aspect marker ne emphasizes that there has been no change in the situation.

Tā zài zhèr ne. He is here.

When the adverb hái, "still," "yet," is used, the sentence very often ends with the marker ne.

Míngtiān wǒ hái bù zǒu ne. I am not leaving tomorrow (yet).
(i.e., I will still be here tomorrow.)

Verb reduplication: In Unit 3 of the Money Module, you learned that reduplication is one way to indicate ASPECT, although markers are more common. INDEFINITENESS is the aspect expressed when an action verb is reduplicated. The speaker does not commit himself to the duration or extent of the action.

In the last sentence of No. 4, the speaker asks the listener to "rest a bit." Instead of using additional words to indicate a short duration, the speaker reduplicates the verb, xiūxi, expressing some duration, but of no particular limit.

To reduplicate a two-syllable verb, simply repeat the whole verb. The repetition is unstressed, or even toneless: xiūxiuxi

Xiān: Since this use of "first" is not followed by an explicit "afterwards," xiān might also be translated as "for the time being" or "right now."

Wǒ xiān zǒu le, nǐmen mànmanr Right now I'm going to excuse
chī ba. myself; you take your time
eating.

Nǐ xiān bié jí, mànmanr zhǎo. For the time being, don't be
anxious; take your time looking
for it.

5. A: Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn? What do I do about this suitcase
 Shì bu shì kéyì náshang of mine? May I take it onto
 chē qu? the train?
 B: Kéyì bǎ xíngli náshang You may take the suitcase onto
 chē qu. the train.

Notes on No. 5

Zěnme bàn means something like "how should [something] be managed" or "what should be done [about something]."

Náshang chē qu, "take onto the train," is a COMPOUND VERB OF DIRECTION which has been separated by a noun object. Ná is the verb "to pick up," "to hold," "to take," "to bring." The directional endings -shàng, "up," "onto,"* and qù, "to go," tell you that the action takes place up and away from the speaker.

ná	shang	qu	"to take up/onto"
(hold	up/onto	away)	

Compound verbs of direction are easily formed, as shown in the chart below. The first column contains action verbs you have learned which may be used. The endings in the middle column are relatively few. For the second part of the directional ending, only lái and qù may be used.

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>plus</u>	<u>DIRECTION</u>
ná (to carry)	-shàng (up)	lái (towards)
zǒu (to walk/go)	-xià (down)	qù (away)
bān (to move)	-chū (out)	
pǎo (to run)	-jìn (in)	
kāi (to drive)	-huí (back)	
(AND OTHERS)		

Compound verbs of direction may be two or three syllables: chūqu, "to go out"; zǒuchūqu, "to walk out"

*You have seen shàng used as several different parts of speech:

shàng lóu	to go up (FULL VERB)
shàng chē	to get on
shàngbianr	upper, above (IN PLACE WORDS)
shàngge yuè	last, previously (SPECIFIER)
zài chēshang	on (LOCATIONAL ENDING [with nouns])
náshangqu	up, onto (DIRECTIONAL ENDING [with verbs])

It is possible to split up a two-part directional ending by placing an object or location before the final lái or qù.

náshang chē qu	take onto the train/bus
náchu yìběn shū lai	bring out a book
xià lóu qu	go downstairs

A direct object (such as nèiběn shū) may be placed EITHER at the beginning of a sentence, using bǎ, OR later in the sentence, splitting up the directional ending. Locations which are the goal of the action (such as chē and lóu above) MUST be placed between the two parts of the directional ending.

Bǎ xīngli náshang chē qu: In the last sentence of exchange 5, the direct object, xīngli, is placed before the verb. The location of the action, chē, is placed before the final qu. When both a location and a direct object occur in a sentence with a multisyllabic directional verb, the location is placed between the two syllables of the directional ending, and the direct object is moved closer to the beginning of the sentence.

6. A: Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba? This train has a dining car, I suppose?
B: Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān. Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food.
A: Hǎojíle. Great.

Note on No. 6

The ending -jíle, meaning "extremely," "awfully," may be added to adjectival verbs.

Nèige píngguo dàjíle. That apple is huge.

Zuò huǒchē fāngbianjíle. Riding the train is extremely convenient.

Tā zǒude kuàijíle. He walks awfully fast.

-jíle is seldom used in Taiwan.

7. C: Xià yízhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le. The next station is Shànghǎi.
C: Kuài yào dào zhàn le. We are about to arrive at the station.
C: Nín zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. Please get ready to get off the train.

Notes on No. 7

Kuài means "soon" in the second sentence of exchange 7. You have already learned another meaning for kuài: "to be fast"

In the sentence Kuài yào dào zhàn le, yào is an auxiliary verb meaning "will" or "to be going to." Other meanings you have learned for yào are "to want," "to need," "to have to," "to require."

New-situation le: The aspect marker le for new situations occurs in the first two sentences of No. 7. In Xià yízhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le, the speaker uses le to communicate a change in the circumstances: after passing through many stations, Shànghǎi will finally be the next station.

When a speaker uses le, he is saying that something has changed in reference to him or in reference to the listener. In the first sentence in No. 7, Shànghǎi itself has not changed, but what constitutes the "next station" for the speaker and the listener has changed.

In Kuài yào dào zhàn le, new-situation le marks a change which is about to take place--their arrival. Here are examples of references to future changes:

- Tā míngnián jiù shísuì le. He will be ten (years old) next year.
Wǒ zǒu le. I'm leaving now. (I'll be leaving now.)
Piào kuài yào màiwán le. The tickets will soon be sold out.

Many speakers of English have trouble with new-situation le because they would not think of using it when the Chinese do. Take note of situations which the Chinese consider to be changes, and try to use new-situation le in your speech.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
(cue) huǒchē
(What time does it
leave?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Nèibān huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
(What time does that train
leave?)</p> |
| <p>2. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
gōnglùjǔde chē</p> | <p>Nèibān gōnglùjǔde chē jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi?</p> |
| <p>3. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?
gōnggòng qìchē</p> | <p>Nèibān gōnggòng qìchē jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi?</p> |
| <p>4. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? zhídáchē</p> | <p>Nèibān zhídáchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?</p> |
| <p>5. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? tèkuài</p> | <p>Nèibān tèkuài jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?</p> |
| <p>6. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
yínháng</p> | <p>Nèige yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?</p> |
| <p>7. Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén?
yóuzhèngjǔ</p> | <p>Nèige yóuzhèngjǔ jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi
mén?</p> |

B. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Zuò sìdiǎn zhōngde chē,
láiidejǐ ma?
(cue) no
(Can we make the four
o'clock train?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Láibujǐ, yǐjīng wǎn le.
(We can't make it; we are
already late.)</p> |
| <p>OR Zuò sìdiǎn zhōngde chē,
láiidejǐ ma?
(cue) yes
(Can we make the four
o'clock train?)</p> | <p>Láiidejǐ, hái zǎo ne.
(Don't worry. It's still
early.)</p> |
| <p>2. Zuò jiǔdiǎn èrshífēnde chē,
láiidejǐ ma? no</p> | <p>Láibujǐ, yǐjīng wǎn le.</p> |
| <p>3. Zuò shídiǎn wǔshífēnde chē,
láiidejǐ ma? yes</p> | <p>Láiidejǐ, hái zǎo ne.</p> |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 4. Zuò qīdiǎn wúshífēnde chē,
láidejí ma? no | Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le. |
| 5. Zuò sìdiǎn língwǔfēnde chē,
láidejí ma? yes | Láidejí, hái zǎo ne. |
| 6. Zuò liǎngdiǎn língbāfēnde chē,
láidejí ma? no | Láibují, yǐjīng wǎn le. |

C. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zài dìjǐ zhàntái?
(cue) Shànghǎi
(On which platform is it?) | <u>You</u> : Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái?
(On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?) |
| 2. Zài dìsān zhàntái. Nánjīng | Dào Nánjīng qùde chē zài dìsān zhàntái. |
| 3. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Guǎngzhōu | Dào Guǎngzhōu qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái? |
| 4. Zài dìèr zhàntái. Tiānjīn | Dào Tiānjīn qùde chē zài dìèr zhàntái. |
| 5. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Qīngdǎo | Dào Qīngdǎo qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái? |
| 6. Zài dìyī zhàntái. Hángzhōu | Dào Hángzhōu qùde chē zài dìyī zhàntái. |
| 7. Zài dìjǐ zhàntái? Běijīng | Dào Běijīng qùde chē zài dìjǐ zhàntái? |

D. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxiūxi.
(cue) zhèige dìfang
(Excuse me, I must rest here a moment.) | <u>You</u> : Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèige dìfang xiūxiūxi.
(Excuse me, I must rest at this place a moment.) |
|--|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèige
dìfang xiūxi. jiālǐ | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiāli xiūxi-
xiuxi. |
| 3. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiāli xiūxi-
xiuxi. fàndiànli | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài fàndiànli
xiūxi. |
| 4. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài fàndiànli
xiūxi. chēli | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài chēli xiūxi-
xiuxi. |
| 5. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài chēli xiūxi-
xiuxi. jiēdàishì | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiēdàishì
xiūxi. |
| 6. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài jiēdàishì
xiūxi. zhèr | Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxi-
xiuxi. |
| 7. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxi-
xiuxi. | |

E. Expansion Drill

Repeat the speaker's statements and add Zěnme bàn? or Zěnme zǒu? as appropriate.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker:</u> Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli hái
zài zhèr.
(This suitcase of mine
is still here.) | <u>You:</u> Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli hái zài
zhèr. Zěnme bàn?
(This suitcase of mine is still
here. What should I do about
it?) |
| OR Tā yào dào nàr qù.
(He wants to go there.) | Tā yào dào nàr qù. Zěnme zǒu?
(He wants to go there. How
do I get there [go]?) |
| 2. Wǒ zhèixiē dōngxi hái zài zhèr. | Wǒ zhèixiē dōngxi hái zài zhèr.
Zěnme bàn? |
| 3. Tā yào dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù. | Tā yào dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē qù.
Zěnme zǒu? |
| 4. Wǒ nèixiē xíngli hái zài
chēshang. | Wǒ nèixiē xíngli hái zài chēshang.
Zěnme bàn? |
| 5. Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù. | Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù. Zěnme zǒu? |
| 6. Wǒ zhèixiē zázhi hái méi màiwán. | Wǒ zhèixiē zázhi hái méi màiwán.
Zěnme bàn? |

F. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān
háishi Xīcān?
(<u>cue</u>) yě
(Do they have Chinese
food or Western food?)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Tāmen yào zhèige háishi
nèige?
(<u>cue</u>) dōu
(Do they want this or
that?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu
Xīcān.
(They have Chinese food and
they also have Western food.)</p> <p>Zhèige, nèige, tāmen dōu yào.
(They want both this and that.)</p> |
| <p>2. Nǐmen mǎi zhuōzi háishi yǐzi?
yě</p> | <p>Wǒmen mǎi zhuōzi, yě mǎi yǐzi.</p> |
| <p>3. Nǐmen mǎi pánzi háishi wǎn?
dōu</p> | <p>Pánzi, wǎn, wǒmen dōu mǎi.</p> |
| <p>4. Tāmen mǎi zhèige hóngde háishi
nèige lánde? dōu</p> | <p>Hóngde, lánde, tāmen dōu mǎi.</p> |
| <p>5. Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhi háishi
nèixiē bào? yě</p> | <p>Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhi, yě kàn
nèixiē bào.</p> |
| <p>6. Nǐ niàn jīngjixué háishi
zhèngzhixué? yě</p> | <p>Wǒ niàn jīngjixué, yě niàn
zhèngzhixué.</p> |

G. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Kuài yào dào zhàn le.
(We are about to arrive
at the station.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Kuài yào dào zhàn le. Wǒmen
zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.
(We are about to arrive at the
station. Let's get ready
to get off.)</p> |
| <p>2. Xià yízhàn jiù shì Běijīng le.</p> | <p>Xià yízhàn jiù shì Běijīng le.
Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.</p> |
| <p>3. Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le.</p> | <p>Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le. Wǒmen
zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.</p> |
| <p>4. Xià yízhàn jiù shì Nánjīng le.</p> | <p>Xià yízhàn jiù shì Nánjīng le.
Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.</p> |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Kuài yào dào Hángzhōu le. | Kuài yào dào Hángzhōu le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. |
| 6. Xià yízhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le. | Xià yízhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. |
| 7. Kuài yào dào Guǎngzhōu le. | Kuài yào dào Guǎngzhōu le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba. |

H. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā kényi nǎshànglái ma?
(cue) chē
(Can he bring it?) | <u>You</u> : Tā kényi nǎshàng chē lái ma?
(Can he bring it in the car?) |
| 2. Tā kényi nǎxiàlái ma? lóu | Tā kényi nǎxià lóu lái ma? |
| 3. Tā kényi nǎshàngqù ma? huǒchē | Tā kényi nǎshàng huǒchē qù ma? |
| 4. Tā kényi nǎshànglái ma? lóu | Tā kényi nǎshàng lóu lái ma? |
| 5. Tā kényi nǎxiàqù ma? chē | Tā kényi nǎxià chē qù ma? |
| 6. Tā kényi nǎxiàlái ma? huǒchē | Tā kényi nǎxià huǒchē lái ma? |
| 7. Tā kényi nǎshàngqù ma? lóu | Tā kényi nǎshàng lóu qù ma? |

UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng?
Máng ne? | Sòng, how are things going?
Are you busy? |
| B: Bù zěnmé máng.
Nǐ yǒu shì ma? | Not especially busy.
Can I do something for you? |
| 2. A: Wǒ Sìyue Shísìhào yào dào
Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni
gěi wo dīng yìzhāng fēijī
piào. | I'm going to Guǎngzhōu on April 14.
Please reserve a plane ticket for
me. |
| B: Hǎo | Sure. |
| 3. B: Piào dīnghǎo le.
A: Něibān fēijī?
Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi? | The ticket has been reserved.
Which flight? What time does it
take off? |
| B: Jiùdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi. | It takes off at 9:15. |
| 4. A: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi
Guǎngzhōu ma?
B: Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu. | Does this flight go directly to
Guǎngzhōu?
Yes, it flies directly to Guǎngzhōu. |
| 5. A: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng
yào duōshao shíjiān?
B: Yào sìshífēn zhōng. | How much time does it take to go
from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
It takes forty minutes. |
| 6. A: Rúguo wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi
jiā, láiidejí ba?
B: Láidejí. | If I leave home at eight o'clock,
I can make it in time. Right?
Yes. |
| 7. A: Qǐng ni míngtiān zǎoshang
pài ge chē lái jì wo.
B: Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān bādiǎn
zhōng pài chē sòng ni dào
fēijīchǎng qu. | Please send a car to pick me up
tomorrow morning.
Okay. I'll send a car at eight
o'clock tomorrow to take you to
the airport. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. -hǎo le | to be satisfactorily completed |
| 9. lǚguǎn | hotel |
| 10. shuōhǎo le | to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on |
| 11. xiǎnghǎo le | to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out |
| 12. yàoshi | if (alternate word for <u>rúguǒ</u>) |
| 13. zuòhǎo le | to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished |

VOCABULARY

bù zěnmè	not especially, not particularly
dìng	to reserve
dìnghǎo le	to have (been) reserved
fēi	to fly
fēijī	airplane
fēijīchǎng	airport
Guǎngzhōu	(name of a city in the PRC--Canton)
-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed
jiē	to meet/pick up/get (someone)
lǎo	to be old in years
lǔguǎn	hotel
máng	to be busy
pài	to send/assign (a person to do something)
qǐfēi	to take off (airplane)
rúguǒ (rúguo)	if
Sānlǐtún	(a district in Běijīng where many Foreign diplomats and Chinese people from other countries live)
shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
yàoshi	if
zhí	directly
zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished

(introduced on C-2 tape)

chū chāi	to go on a business trip
chùzhǎng	division chief
gǎnbushàng	won't be able to catch (a plane, train, etc.)
hái hǎo	fairly good/well
kāi huì	to attend a meeting/conference



Shànghǎi-made jeep and other vehicles in a parking lot outside the train station in Guǎngzhōu

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne? Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?
 B: Bù zěnmé máng. Nǐ yǒu shì ma? Not especially busy. Can I do something for you?

Notes on No. 1

The greeting zěnmeyàng is more informal than nǐ hǎo a. Zěnmeyàng is used only if the two people already know each other.

Máng ne? and Máng ma? are translated into English as "Are you busy?" However, the two Chinese questions are not interchangeable. When a speaker asks the question Máng ma? he really wants to find out whether someone is busy. On the other hand, Máng ne? is an example of the Chinese custom of greeting a person by stating the obvious. The speaker is simply acknowledging the fact that the listener is busy. The question mark following Máng ne? shows that the speaker is inviting the listener to comment. You might think of Máng ne? as something like the English "Well, it looks like you are working hard," which invites a response like "Sure am" or "Oh, I'm really not doing much of anything."

Ne may be used in many sentences to comment on what the person being addressed is doing at the moment:

Chī fàn ne?	Having dinner, I see?
Zài zhèr ne?	Well, you're here?
Mǎi dōngxì ne?	Doing some shopping, eh?

These sentences are almost greetings in themselves.

The overall intonation of the question Máng ma? is higher than that of a statement. The intonation of Máng ne? is somewhat lower. Listen carefully to the tape.

Bù zěnmé may precede a state verb. The expression would then mean "not especially," "not particularly."

Wǒ bù zěnmé xǐhuan nèiběn shū.	I don't particularly like that book.
Wǒ bù zěnmé qīngchu.	I'm not particularly clear on this. (This isn't very clear to me.)
Wǒ jīntiān bù zěnmé hǎo.	I'm not particularly well today.
Tā bù zěnmé yǒu qián.	He's not especially rich.
Wǒ bù zěnmé xiǎng qù.	I don't especially want to go.

Contrast bù zěnmé with bú zěnmé, "not as much as that":

Wǒ bú zěnmé xǐhuan kàn diànyǐngr.	I don't like to go to the movies <u>that</u> much. (i.e., as much as someone else just mentioned)
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Wǒ bù zěnme xǐhuan kàn diànyǐngr.

I don't particularly like to go to the movies.

2. A: Wǒ Sìyue Shísihào yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēiji piào.

I'm going to Guǎngzhōu on April 14. Please reserve a plane ticket for me.

B: Hǎo.

Sure.

3. B: Piào dìnghǎo le.

The ticket has been reserved.

A: Nǎibān fēiji? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

Which flight? What time does it take off?

B: Jiǔdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi.

It takes off at 9:15.

Note on No. 3

Dìnghǎo is a compound verb of result. When used as the final element in a compound verb of result, hǎo indicates that the action described by the initial verb has been brought to a successful conclusion.

The same form of the verb, dìnghǎo, is used to describe an object having something done to it and a person doing something to an object.

Piào dìnghǎo le.

The ticket has been reserved.

Wǒ bǎ piào dìnghǎo le.

I have reserved the ticket.

Here are additional examples of compounds with the result-ending -hǎo:

Wǒmen yǐjīng shuōhǎo le.

We have already come to an agreement about it. (We have already talked it out to a conclusion.)

Nǐ xiǎnghǎo le meiyou?

Have you reached a conclusion yet? (Have you thought it out to a conclusion yet?)

Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ jīntiān wǎnshàng yào chīde dōngxi zuòhǎo le.

I have already finished making the things we are going to eat tonight.

Nǐde xíngli zhǔnbèihǎo le ma?

Is your luggage ready?

4. A: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi
Guǎngzhōu ma? Does this flight go directly to
Guǎngzhōu?
B: Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu. Yes, it flies directly to Guǎngzhōu.

Notes on No. 4

Zhèibān fēijī, "this flight": In Chinese, the specifier zhèi- is used to refer to what has just been talked about. In English, "that" and "the" are used for the same purpose.

The adverb zhí is not used in as many situations as is its English translation, "directly," "straight." In other contexts, the word for "directly" or "direct" would be zhíjiē, and the word for "straight" would be yìzhí.

5. A: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng
yào duōshao shíjiān? How much time does it take to go
from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
B: Yào sìshífēn zhōng. It takes forty minutes.
6. A: Rúguo wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi
jiā, láidejí ba? If I leave home at eight o'clock, I
can make it in time. Right?
B: Láidejí. Yes.

Note on No. 6

Rúguo is one of the commonest words in Chinese for "if." Another widely used word for "if" is yàoshi. (See Additional Required Vocabulary, No. 12.) You have already learned that the idea of "if" may be conveyed in Chinese without any special word:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Zuò Gōnglùjù děi xiān mǎi
piào ma? | If I take the bus, is it necessary
to buy tickets ahead of time? |
| Bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā
láidejí ba? | If I leave home at eight o'clock,
I can make it in time. Right? |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. -hǎo le | to be satisfactorily completed |
| 9. lǚguǎn | hotel |
| 10. shuōhǎo le | to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on |
| 11. xiǎnghǎo le | to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out |
| 12. yàoshi | if (alternate word for <u>rúguǒ</u>) |
| 13. zuòhǎo le | to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished |

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Lǚguǎn is the general term for any kind of hotel. When following a verb or the prepositional verb zài, lǚguǎn may be followed by the locational ending -li, "in," or there may be no locative ending. This is also the case with other place words naming institutions, business establishments, and organizations.

Tā zài zhèige lǚguǎnli (OR
zài zhèige lǚguǎn) zhùle
liǎngge yuè.

He stayed in this hotel for two
months.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Animals

bear	xióng
camel	luòtuó
cat	māo
chicken	jī
cow	niú
deer	lù
dog	gǒu
donkey	lǘ
duck	yā
elephant	xiàng
fish	yú
fox	húli
goat	shānyáng
horse	mǎ
lion	shīzi
monkey	hóuzi
mouse/rat	lǎoshǔ
panda	xióngmāo
pig	zhū
sheep	yáng
tiger	lǎohǔ
turkey	huǒjī
wolf	láng

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Qǐng ni gěi wo mǎi yìzhāng chuán piào.
(Please buy one boat ticket for me.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng chuán piào.
(Please reserve one boat ticket for me.)</p> |
| <p>2. Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎi liǎngzhāng huǒchē piào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng dìng liǎngzhāng huǒchē piào.</p> |
| <p>3. Qǐng ni gěi Máo Tàitai mǎi yìzhāng gōnglùjúde chēpiào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Máo Tàitai dìng yìzhāng gōnglùjúde chēpiào.</p> |
| <p>4. Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě mǎi sānzhāng zhídáchēde chēpiào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě dìng sānzhāng zhídáchēde chēpiào.</p> |
| <p>5. Qǐng ni gěi Liú Nǚshì mǎi sānzhāng tèkuàichēde chēpiào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Liú Nǚshì dìng sānzhāng tèkuàichēde chēpiào.</p> |
| <p>6. Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānsheng mǎi liǎngzhāng fēijī piào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānsheng dìng liǎngzhāng fēijī piào.</p> |
| <p>7. Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitai mǎi liǎngzhāng chuán piào.</p> | <p>Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitai dìng liǎngzhāng chuán piào.</p> |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù.
(<u>cue</u>) huǒchē piào
(I want to go to Guǎngzhōu.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù, keyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng huǒchē piào?
(I want to go to Guǎngzhōu. May I reserve a train ticket?)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù.
fēijī piào</p> | <p>Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù, keyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào?</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù.
tèkuàichēde piào</p> | <p>Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù, keyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng tèkuàichēde piào?</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù.
chuán piào</p> | <p>Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù, keyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng chuán piào?</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù.
qìchē piào</p> | <p>Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù, keyi bu keyi dìng yìzhāng qìchē piào?</p> |

6. Wǒ yào dào Hángzhōu qù.
fēijī piào

Wǒ yào dào Hángzhōu qù, kéyǐ bu keyǐ
dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào?

7. Wǒ yào dào Sūzhōu qù.
zhídáchēde piào

Wǒ yào dào Sūzhōu qù, kéyǐ bu keyǐ
dìng yìzhāng zhídáchēde piào?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zuǒhǎo le ma?
(cue) no
(Have you finished
doing it?)

You: Méi zuǒhǎo ne.
(I haven't finished doing it.)

2. Shuōhǎo le ma? yes

Shuōhǎo le.

3. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? soon

Kuài xiǎnghǎo le.

4. Dìnghǎo le ma? not yet

Hái méi dìnghǎo ne.

5. Shuōhǎo le ma? no

Méi shuōhǎo ne.

6. Zuǒhǎo le ma? soon

Kuài zuǒhǎo le.

7. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? not yet

Hái méi xiǎnghǎo ne.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nǎibān fēijǐ?
(Which flight?)

You: Nǎibān fēijǐ? Jǐdiǎn zhōng
qǐfēi?
(Which flight? What time does
it take off?)

OR Nǎibān huǒchē?
(Which train?)

Nǎibān huǒchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng
kāi?
(Which train? What time does
it leave?)

2. Nǎibān qìchē?

Nǎibān qìchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

3. Nǎibān fēijǐ?

Nǎibān fēijǐ? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4. Něibān zhídáchē? | Něibān zhídáchē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? |
| 5. Něibān tèkuàichē? | Něibān tèkuàichē? Jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi? |
| 6. Něibān fēijī? | Něibān fēijī? Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi? |

E. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?
(cue) Nánjīng
(Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?) | <u>You</u> : Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Nánjīng ma?
(Does this flight go directly to Nánjīng?) |
| 2. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Nánjīng ma? Shànghǎi | Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Shànghǎi ma? |
| 3. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Shànghǎi ma? Běijīng | Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Běijīng ma? |
| 4. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Běijīng ma? Wǔhàn | Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Wǔhàn ma? |
| 5. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Wǔhàn ma? Sūzhōu | Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Sūzhōu ma? |
| 6. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Sūzhōu ma? Qīngdǎo | Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Qīngdǎo ma? |
| 7. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Qīngdǎo ma? | |

F. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shíjiān? (cue) duōshaofēn zhōng
(How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the train station?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshaofēn zhōng?
(How many minutes from Sānlǐtún to the train station?)</p> |
| <p>2. Cóng Dōngdān dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao shíhou</p> | <p>Cóng Dōngdān dào Wángfǔjǐng Dàjiē yào duōshao shíhou?</p> |
| <p>3. Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Rìtánlù yào duōshao shíjiān? jǐfēn zhōng</p> | <p>Cóng Chángān Jiē dào Rìtánlù yào jǐfēn zhōng?</p> |
| <p>4. Cóng Běijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shíjiān? jǐtiān</p> | <p>Cóng Běijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào jǐtiān?</p> |
| <p>5. Cóng Nánjīng dào Shànghǎi yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao xiǎoshí</p> | <p>Cóng Nánjīng dào Shànghǎi yào duōshao xiǎoshí?</p> |
| <p>6. Cóng Hángzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshao xiǎoshí</p> | <p>Cóng Hángzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao xiǎoshí?</p> |
| <p>7. Cóng Guānghuáilù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shíjiān? duōshaofēn zhōng</p> | <p>Cóng Guānghuáilù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshaofēn zhōng?</p> |

G. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejǐ ma?
(If I leave home at eight o'clock, can I make it?)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, shénme shíhou dào?
(If I leave home at eight o'clock, what time will I arrive?)</p> |
| <p>2. Rúguǒ wǒ shídiǎn zhōng líkāi xuéxiào, láidejǐ ma?</p> | <p>Rúguǒ wǒ shídiǎn zhōng líkāi xuéxiào, shénme shíhou dào?</p> |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Rúguǒ Lǐ Xiānsheng shíyǐdiǎn shífēn líkāi Dàshiguǎn, láiidejí ma? | Rúguǒ Lǐ Xiānsheng shíyǐdiǎn shífēn líkāi Dàshiguǎn, shénme shíhou dào? |
| 4. Rúguǒ Zhāng Nǚshì shíyuè qíhào líkāi zhèli, láiidejí ma? | Rúguǒ Zhāng Nǚshì shíyuè qíhào líkāi zhèli, shénme shíhou dào? |
| 5. Rúguǒ tā sìdiǎnbàn líkāi fàndiàn, láiidejí ma? | Rúguǒ tā sìdiǎnbàn líkāi fàndiàn, shénme shíhou dào? |
| 6. Rúguǒ nǐ zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láiidejí ma? | Rúguǒ nǐ zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, shénme shíhou dào? |
| 7. Rúguǒ tāmen xiànzài líkāi chēzhàn, láiidejí ma? | Rúguǒ tāmen xiànzài líkāi chēzhàn, shénme shíhou dào? |

H. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Qǐng ni lái jiē wo.
(Please pick me up.) | <u>You</u> : Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē wo.
(Please send a car to pick me up.) |
| 2. Qǐng ni lái jiē ta. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē ta. |
| 3. Qǐng ni qù jiē tamen. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē qù jiē tamen. |
| 4. Qǐng ni qù jiē ta. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē qù jiē ta. |
| 5. Qǐng ni sòng wo qù. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē sòng wo qù. |
| 6. Qǐng ni lái jiē ta. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē ta. |
| 7. Qǐng ni sòng tamen qù. | Qǐng ni pài ge chē sòng tamen qù. |

I. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ sòng ni dào
fēijīchǎng qù.
(I'll take you to the
airport.)

You: Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào
fēijīchǎng qù.
(I'll send a car to take you
to the airport.)

2. Wǒ sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn
qù.

3. Wǒ sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn
qù.

4. Wǒ sòng ni dào tā jiā qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào tā jiā qù.

5. Wǒ sòng ni dào yínháng qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào yínháng qù.

6. Wǒ sòng ni dào dàshiguǎn qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào dàshiguǎn
qù.

7. Wǒ sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng
qù.

UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. B: Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nǐn chū mén le ba?</p> <p>A: Shì a, wǒ yòu dào Guǎngzhōu qu le.</p> | <p>I haven't seen you for a long time. You have been away, I suppose?</p> <p>Yes, I went to Guǎngzhōu again.</p> |
| <p>2. B: Nǐn wèishénme gāng huí lai, yòu qù le ne?</p> <p>A: Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shì yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.</p> | <p>Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?</p> <p>This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.</p> |
| <p>3. A: Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le.</p> <p>A: Tā qǐng wǒ péi ta yìqǐ qù lǚxíng.</p> | <p>We had not seen each other for a year.</p> <p>She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.</p> |
| <p>4. A: Sānge yuè yǐqián wǒ zài Guǎngzhōu, nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.</p> | <p>Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.</p> |
| <p>5. B: Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?</p> <p>A: Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, Sūzhōu, dōu qù le. Hángzhōu zhēn shì piàoliang.</p> | <p>What places did you go to?</p> <p>We went to Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, and Sūzhōu. Hángzhōu is really beautiful.</p> |
| <p>6. A: Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yíci.</p> | <p>If I have the chance, I would like to go again.</p> |
| <p>7. A: Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le ba?</p> <p>B: Méi dōu qùguo. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Sūzhōu.</p> | <p>You have gone to all those places, I suppose?</p> <p>I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Sūzhōu.</p> |

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 8. huí guó | to return to one's native country |
| 9. huí jiā | to come/go home |
| 10. huíqu | to go back |

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

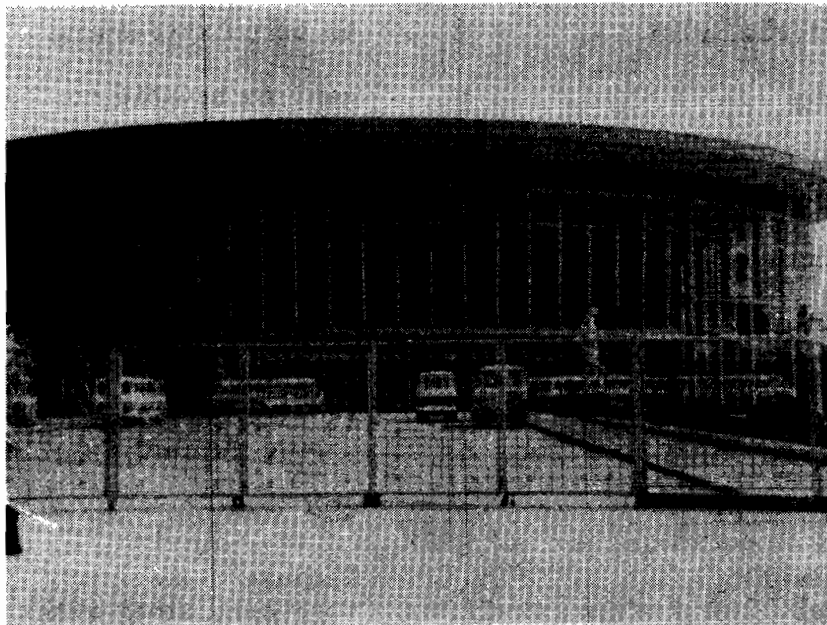
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. rènao | to be lively/bustling/noisy |
| 12. yǒu yìsi | to be interesting |
| 13. méi(yǒu) yìsi | to be uninteresting |
| 14. suǒyǐ (suǒyì) | therefore, so |

VOCABULARY

chū mén (chū ménr)	to go out, to go away from home, to go out of town
gāng	only a short while ago, just
Hángzhōu	(a city in Zhèjiāng Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Hangchow)
hǎo jiǔ	a long time
huí	to return to, to go back to
huí guó	to return to one's native country
huí jiā	to return home
huí lái	to come back
huí qu	to go back
jiàn	to meet, to see
jī huì	opportunity, chance
méi(yǒu) yì si	to be uninteresting
néng	can; to be able to
péi	to accompany
piào liang	to be beautiful
qǐng	to request, to invite
rè nao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
suǒ yǐ (suǒ yì)	therefore, so
Sū zhōu	(a city in Jiāng sū Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Soochow)
wèi shén me	why
yīn wei	because
yì qǐ	together, along with
yòu	again (with completed actions)
yǒu yì si	to be interesting
zài	again (with uncompleted actions)

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

huār kāile	the flowers have bloomed (literally, "opened")
jiānglái	in the future
shōudao	to receive
yǒumíngde dìfang	famous place
zuìjīn	recently



Běijīng Workers' Stadium

REFERENCE NOTES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. B: Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū
mén le ba? | I haven't seen you for a long time.
You have been away, I suppose? |
| A: Shì a, wǒ yòu dào Guǎngzhōu
qu le. | Yes, I went to Guǎngzhōu again. |

Notes on No. 1

Hǎo jiǔ, "very long": In this phrase, the word hǎo means "very." Some additional examples of this use of hǎo are

hǎo dà	very large
hǎo duō rén	a good many people
hǎo jǐtiān	quite a few days

Persons from Taiwan frequently use hǎo, "very," before another hǎo, as in Hǎo hǎowán! "What fun!" and Hǎo hǎochī! "Delicious!" Speakers from Běijīng think that this repetition of hǎo sounds bad.

The verb jiàn means "to see someone" in the sense of "to visit/talk with someone." The verb kānjiàn is used for "to see" in the sense of "to perceive an object."

Chū mén means "to go out," "to go away from home," "to go out of town"; literally, "to go out the door."

Yòu is the word for "again" which is used with completed actions. (See notes on No. 6 for "again" with actions that have not been completed.)

Òu, nǐ yòu lái le!	Oh, you have come again!
Qīshuǐ yòu méiyǒu le.	We are out of soda again.
Tā zuótiān méi shàng kè.	Yesterday he didn't attend class.
Jīntiān yòu méi shàng kè.	Today, again, he didn't attend class.

2. B: Nín wèishénme gāng huílai, yòu qù le ne? Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?
 A: Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shì yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái. This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.

Notes on No. 2

Wèishénme, "why," follows the subject in the first sentence of exchange 2. This question word usually occurs in that position. (In English, "why" always precedes the subject.)

Nǐ	<u>wèishénme</u>	yòu qù le ne?
	(Why	did you go again?)

Sometimes wèishénme precedes the subject of a sentence:

Wèishénme	tā	méi qù?	
Tā	wèishénme	méi qù?	"Why didn't he go?"

Gāng, "only a short while ago," "just": The first sentence in the exchange could also be translated as "Why, having just come back from there, did you go again?"

The adverb gāng is used in sentences describing something that has just been done, in other words, completed action. But notice that the marker le for completion is not used here. The marker le is added when the focus is on whether or not the action has been performed, not on when or how it was performed. Gāng is often used in sentences emphasizing the recentness of an action, not the fact that it was done; therefore le is not used.

- Nǐ shì shénme shíhou lái de? When did you come here?
 Gāng lái. I just got here.
 Nǐ mèimei zài bu zài? Is your little sister here?
 Tā gāng zǒu. She just left.

Huí, "to return," "to go back": Like chū, "to go out," and jìn, "to enter," huí must be followed by either a place word or a directional ending.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| huí Běijīng | to return to Běijīng |
| huíguó | to return to one's native country |
| huíjiā | to return home |
| huílai | to come back |
| huíqu | to go back |

The meaning of huílai is not as broad as that of the English translation "to come back," which has two meanings: 1) to come from someplace else to the original place ("He leaves for work at eight and doesn't come back till six.") and 2) to come another time ("Mr. Wáng isn't in today; come back tomorrow.") Huílai means "to return to a particular place." To say "to come another time" in Chinese, you would use an adverb meaning "again" and the verb lái. For example,

Wáng Xiānsheng jīntiān bú
zài, qǐng ní míngtiān zài
lái.

Mr. Wáng isn't in today; please
come back tomorrow.

Nèige rén zuótiān yòu lái
zhǎo ní, nǐ bú zài.

That guy came back looking for you
yesterday, but you were out.

Ne: Because of the question word wèishénme, "why," the first sentence in exchange 2 is clearly a question. The marker ne is not needed to indicate a question, but does give an added ring of inquisitiveness to the sentence. Questions ending in ne often seem to be asking for definite answers.

Yīnwei, "because": Here are some simpler sentences containing yīnwei:

Nǐ wèishénme méi lái?
Yīnwei wǒ hěn máng.

Why didn't you come?
Because I was very busy.

Nǐ wèishénme láiwǎn le?
Yīnwei wǒ zōucuò le.

Why did you come late?
Because I made a wrong turn.

Nǐ wèishénme yòu qù le?
Yīnwei wǒde péngyou cóng
Xiānggǎng lái.

Why did you go again?
Because my friend was coming from
Hong Kong.

The word order in the second sentence of exchange 2 may be described in terms of a pattern:

S E N T E N C E	shi yīnwei	S E N T E N C E
Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù		wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.

The phrase hěn hǎode péngyou contains the marker of modification -de. The modifying phrase ADVERB + ADJECTIVAL VERB (e.g., zuì xiǎo, tài gāo) is followed by -de. Therefore hǎo péngyou does not need -de, but hěn hǎode péngyou does.

The verb yǒu is translated in the past tense in the second sentence of this exchange: "I HAD a . . . friend coming." Notice that there is no completed-action marker in the sentence. Yǒu cannot be used with a completed-action marker because it is a STATE verb, not an action verb. (See notes on Nos. 7-8 in BIO, Unit 8, and on No. 4 in this unit.)

3. A: Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le. We had not seen each other for a year.
 A: Tā qǐng wǒ péi tā yìqǐ qù lǚxíng. She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.

Notes on No. 3

Yǒu yìnián méi: To state the period of time within which something has not happened, place the amount of time in front of the negative and the verb. The verb yǒu may be placed in front of the amount of time.

Wǒmen	(yǒu)	sānnián	méi jiàn le.
(as for us	there	3 years	haven't met)
	have been		

"We haven't seen each other for three years."

In this example, new-situation le might be translated as "as of now."

When you are talking about a period of time within which something will not happen, the same pattern is used, but yǒu may NOT be added:

Wǒ	liǎngtiān	bù chīfàn.	"I'm not going to eat for two days."
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The verb qǐng, which you have already learned as "please," means "to request [that a person do something]" or "to invite." Normally, when you qǐng someone to take a trip or to go out, you are saying that you will pay all expenses.

4. A: Sānge yuè yǐqián wǒ zài Guǎngzhōu, nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái. Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.

Notes on No. 4

Yǐqián, "ago": You have already seen yǐqián used after a phrase to mean "before."

Wǒ shàng bān yǐqián, wǒ mǎi diǎnr chīde. Before I start work, I will buy something to eat.

In No. 4, yǐqián is used after an amount of time to mean "ago."

Liǎngnián yǐqián, wǒ méiyǒu qìchē. Two years ago, I didn't have a car.

Néng, "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of": The most general word in Chinese for "to be able to" is néng. The meanings of néng and kéyi, "to be permitted by someone" or "permissible according to some rules or conventions," overlap.

Nèige shíhou tā hái bù zhīdao: The negative is bù, even though the sentence refers to the past. The negative méi cannot be used here because it is the negative of completed action. The verb zhīdao, like the verb yǒu and adjectival verbs such as hǎo, is a state verb and cannot be thought of as completed.

Since the negative of a state verb is the same in the present and past tenses, the intended time must be discovered from the context. One reason for using nèige shíhou in No. 4 is to make the time reference very clear.

STATE VERBS include all adjectival verbs, auxiliary verbs, and a few other verbs. Here are some examples:

<u>Adjectival Verbs</u>	<u>STATE VERBS</u>	
	<u>Auxiliaries</u>	<u>Others</u>
dà	huì	shì
xiǎo	kéyi	zài
guì	néng	yǒu
piányi	děi	xìng
kuài	bú bì	jiào
màn	yào	zhīdao
duō	xiǎng	xǐhuan
shǎo		
gāoxìng		

Yījiūsānyīnián dōngxi dōu bú guì. In 1931, everything was inexpensive.

Wǒ zài Déguode shíhou bú huì shuō Déguo huà. When I was in Germany, I couldn't speak German.

Wǒ yǐqián bù xǐhuan niàn shū. Before, I didn't like to study.

Bù zhīdao néng bu néng lái, "didn't know if she would be able to come": The object of the verb zhīdao is a choice-type question, néng bu néng lái. Here are more examples of this usage:

Wǒ bù zhīdao hái yǒu méiyǒu. I don't know if there are any left.

Nǐ wènwen tā mǎile méiyǒu. Ask him if he bought it.

Wǒ xiǎng zhīdao tāmen lái bu lái. I would like to know if they are coming or not.

English-speaking students of Chinese are often tempted to translate "if" as rúguǒ or yàoshi; to do so, however, is wrong. The following rule may help you remember to use a choice-type question: Whenever the "if" in an English sentence means "whether," use a choice-type question in Chinese. For example, "I would like to know if they are coming" means "I would like to know whether they are coming"; therefore, in Chinese, you would use a choice-type question as the object of the verb zhīdao.

5. B: Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? What places did you go to?
 A: Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, Sūzhōu, dōu qù le. Hángzhōu zhēn shì piàoliang. We went to Nánjīng, Shànghǎi, Hángzhōu, and Sūzhōu. Hángzhōu is really beautiful.

Notes on No. 5

Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? is ambiguous. It could mean either "What places did all of you go to?" or "What are all the places that you went to?"

You already know that dōu may refer to an object when that object precedes the verb, in topic position. (See the second sentence in exchange 5.)

In this first sentence of the exchange, dōu is referring to an object which occurs after the verb. When an object includes a question word, it is not placed before dōu in the sentence.

- Tā dōu qùguo shénme dìfang? What are all the places that he went to?
 Tā dōu niànguo shénme shū? What are all the books that she has read?
 Tā dōu mǎiguo shénme dōngxi? What are all the things that he bought?

The shì in Hángzhōu zhēn shì piàoliang has been added for emphasis. Shì is not required before adjectival verbs.

6. A: Yǒu jīhuì wǒ yào zài qù yíci. If I have the chance, I would like to go again.

Notes on No. 6

The adverb zài means "again" in talking about actions that have not been completed. (This adverb was translated previously in your text as "then" in commands.)

Míngtiān zài lái ba! Come again tomorrow.
Qǐng ni zài shuō yíci. Please say it again.

Yíci means "one occurrence of going," or "one trip," in this sentence. (The English translation does not include an equivalent of yíci.)

7. A: Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le ba? You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
B: Méi dōu qùguo. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Sūzhōu. I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Sūzhōu.

Note on No. 7

Méi dōu, "not all": In the second sentence of exchange 7, the negative méi precedes the adverb dōu. Placing a negative before dōu instead of after it changes the meaning of the phrase. Compare the sentences below:

Tāmen dōu bù lái. They are all not coming. (All of them are not coming.)
Tāmen bù dōu lái. Not all of them are coming.
Wǒ dōu méi qùguo. I haven't been to any of them.
Wǒ méi dōu qùguo. I haven't been to all of them.

8. huí guó	to return to one's native country
9. huí jiā	to come/go home
10. huíqu	to go back
11. rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy
12. yǒu yìsì	to be interesting
13. méi(yǒu) yìsì	to be uninteresting
14. suǒyǐ (suóyǐ)	therefore, so

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Suǒyǐ (also pronounced suóyǐ) is the word "therefore," "so."

Wǒ hěn máng, suóyǐ méi qù. I was very busy, so I didn't go.

In Chinese sentences expressing cause and result, the pattern yīnwei... suóyǐ... is preferred. English speakers often find difficulty in using this pattern because it sounds unnatural in English to say "Because I was very busy, so I didn't go." In English, either "because" or "so" would be omitted; but, in Chinese, both yīnwei and suóyǐ are often retained.

Yīnwei wǒ hěn máng, suóyǐ méi qù. I was very busy, so I didn't go.
(OR "Because I was very busy, I didn't go.")

Yīnwei tā shì hǎo xuésheng, suóyǐ lǎoshī dōu xǐhuan tā. Because he is a good student, all the teachers like him.

Yīnwei wǒ méiyǒu hùzhào, suóyǐ xiànzài wǒ hái bù néng líkāi. I don't have a passport, so I can't leave yet. (OR "Because I don't have a passport, I can't leave yet.")

Yīnwei wǒ yào dào Zhōngguó qù, suóyǐ wǒ yào xué Zhōngwén. I have to learn Chinese because I'm going to go to China.

Yīnwei wǒ méiyǒu chē, suóyǐ wǒ bù néng zhùde lí xuéxiào tài yuǎn. I don't have a car, so I can't live too far away from school. (OR "Because I don't have a car, I can't live too far away from school.")

Notice that suóyǐ always precedes the subject of the sentence.

Suóyǐ may also mean "that's why...": "That's why you came here by plane," Suóyǐ nǐ shì zuò fēijī lái de. When used this way, the word suóyǐ is stressed.

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā chū mén le.
(He has gone out.) | <u>You</u> : Tā yòu chū mén le ma?
(Has he gone out again?) |
| 2. Tā dào Zhōngguo qù le. | Tā yòu dào Zhōngguo qù le ma? |
| 3. Tā niàn shū le. | Tā yòu niàn shū le ma? |
| 4. Tā shàngqu le. | Tā yòu shàngqu le ma? |
| 5. Tā dào péngyou jiā qù le. | Tā yòu dào péngyou jiā qù le ma? |
| 6. Tā lái le. | Tā yòu lái le ma? |
| 7. Tā huíqu le. | Tā yòu huíqu le ma? |

B. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Wǒ yào kàn yíge péngyou.
(I want to see a friend.) | <u>You</u> : Wǒ zhèicì qù shì yào kàn yíge péngyou.
(The reason I'm going this time is [that] I want to see a friend.) |
| 2. Wǒ yào mǎi yìběn Zhōngguo zìdiǎn. | Wǒ zhèicì qù shì yào mǎi yìběn Zhōngguo zìdiǎn. |
| 3. Tā xiǎng mǎi yíge huāpíng. | Tā zhèicì qù shì xiǎng mǎi yíge huāpíng. |
| 4. Tā yào kànkan mǔqin. | Tā zhèicì qù shì yào kànkan mǔqin. |
| 5. Tā dǎsuan qù huàn yìdiǎn qián. | Tā zhèicì qù shì dǎsuan qù huàn yìdiǎn qián. |
| 6. Tā xiǎng xué Zhōngwén. | Tā zhèicì qù shì xiǎng xué Zhōngwén. |
| 7. Tā dǎsuan mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxì. | Tā zhèicì qù shì dǎsuan mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxì. |

C. Substitution Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù le.
(cue) kànjian ta
(I haven't gone for a year.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kànjian ta le.
(I haven't seen him for a year.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kànjian ta le.
dào Shànghǎi qù</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le.
kàn Zhōngwén bào</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le.</p> |
| <p>4. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le.
qù kàn ta</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù kàn ta le.</p> |
| <p>5. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi qù kàn ta le.
zuò fēijī</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi zuò fēijī le.</p> |
| <p>6. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi zuò fēijī le.
dào zhèr lái</p> | <p>Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào zhèr lái le.</p> |
| <p>7. Wǒ yǒu yìnián méi dào zhèr lái le.</p> | |

D. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <u>Speaker</u>: Wǒ gēge qǐng wǒ péi ta qù lǚxíng.
(My older brother asked me to accompany him [in his] travels.)</p> | <p><u>You</u>: Wǒ děi péi wǒ gēge qù lǚxíng.
(I must accompany my older brother [in his] travels.)</p> |
| <p>2. Wǒ jiějie qǐng wǒ péi ta qù mǎi dōngxī.</p> | <p>Wǒ děi péi wǒ jiějie qù mǎi dōngxī.</p> |
| <p>3. Wǒ àiren qǐng wǒ péi ta qù kàn péngyou.</p> | <p>Wǒ děi péi wǒ àiren qù kàn péngyou.</p> |
| <p>4. Zhāng Tóngzhì qǐng wǒ péi ta dào Běijīng qù.</p> | <p>Wǒ děi péi Zhāng Tóngzhì dào Běijīng qù.</p> |
| <p>5. Lǐ Tóngzhì qǐng wǒ péi ta dào bówùguǎn qù.</p> | <p>Wǒ děi péi Lǐ Tóngzhì dào bówùguǎn qù.</p> |

6. Tā qǐng wǒ péi tā qù mǎi shū.

Wǒ děi péi tā qù mǎi shū.

7. Tā qǐng wǒ péi tā qù huàn qián.

Wǒ děi péi tā qù huàn qián.

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.
lái.
(cue) shénme shíhou
(At that time he did not yet know whether or not he would be able to come.)

You: Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào shénme shíhou lái.
(At that time he did not yet know what time to come.)

2. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào shénme shíhou lái.
xīngqījǐ

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào xīngqījǐ lái.

3. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào xīngqījǐ lái. keyi bu keyi

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào keyi bu keyi lái.

4. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào keyi bu keyi lái. jǐyuè

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐyuè lái.

5. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐyuè lái. néng bu néng

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái.

6. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào néng bu néng lái. jǐhào

Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐhào lái.

7. Tā nèige shíhou hái bù zhīdào jǐhào lái.

F. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
(<u>cue</u>) Shànghǎi,
Nánjīng
(What places did you go to?) | <u>You</u> : Shànghǎi, Nánjīng wǒmen dōu qù le.
(We went to both Shànghǎi and Nánjīng.) |
| 2. Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
nǐ shuōde | Nǐ shuōde nèixiē dìfang wǒmen dōu qù le. |
| 3. Nǐmen dōu niànguo shénme?
zhèngzhixué, jīngjixué | Zhèngzhixué, jīngjixué wǒmen dōu niàn le. |
| 4. Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le?
zhuōzi, pánziwǎn | Zhuōzi, pánziwǎn wǒmen dōu mǎi le. |
| 5. Nǐmen zuótiān dōu mǎi shénme le?
shū, zázhi | Shū, zázhi wǒmen dōu mǎi le. |
| 6. Nǐmen dōu yào shénme yánsède?
lándè, hóngde | Lándè, hóngde wǒmen dōu yào. |
| 7. Nǐmen jīntiān dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
bówùguǎn, zhǎnlǎnguǎn | Bówùguǎn, zhǎnlǎnguǎn wǒmen dōu qù le. |

G. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tāmen dōu lái le ma?
(<u>cue</u>) not all
(Did they all come?) | <u>You</u> : Tāmen méi dōu lái.
(Not all of them came.) |
| 2. Tāmen dōu qù le ma? none | Tāmen dōu méi qù. |
| 3. Tāmen dōu zǒu le ma? not all | Tāmen méi dōu zǒu. |
| 4. Tāmen dōu mǎi le ma? none | Tāmen dōu méi mǎi. |
| 5. Tāmen dōu mài Zhōngguo shū ma?
not all | Tāmen bù dōu mài Zhōngguo shū. |
| 6. Shànghǎi, Běijīng, Nánjīng
tāmen dōu qùguo le ma?
not all | Tāmen méi dōu qùguo. |
| 7. Tāmen dōu lái le ma? none | Tāmen dōu méi lái le. |

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ míngtiān yào zài qù yíci.
(Tomorrow I want to go again.)
2. Tā hòutiān yào zài lái yíci.
3. Tā míngnián yào zài niàn yíci.
4. Wǒ xiàge yuè yào zài kàn yíci.
5. Tā xiàge xīngqī yào zài zuò yíci.
6. Wǒ xiàwǔ yào zài xué yíci.
7. Tā xiàge Xīngqīyī yào zài kāi yíci.

You: Wǒ zuótiān yòu qùle yíci.
(Yesterday I went again.)

Tā qiántiān yòu lái yíci.

Tā qùnián yòu niànle yíci.

Wǒ shàngge yuè yòu kànle yíci.

Tā shàngge xīngqī yòu zuòle yíci.

Wǒ shàngwǔ yòu xuéle yíci.

Tā shàngge Xīngqīyī yòu kāile yíci.

I. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?
(cue) zhèige dìfang
(What places did you go to?)

You: Nǐmen dōu qùguo zhèige dìfang ma?
(Did all of you go to this place?)

2. Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le?
shū

Nǐmen dōu mǎi shū le ma?

3. Nǐmen dōu yào shénme?
mǎi lánde

Nǐmen dōu yào mǎi lánde ma?

4. Nǐmen dōu zhùguo shénme fàndiàn?
nèige fàndiàn

Nǐmen dōu zhùguo nèige fàndiàn ma?

5. Nǐmen dōu niànguo shénme?
zhèngzhixué

Nǐmen dōu niànguo zhèngzhixué ma?

6. Nǐmen dōu kàn shénme diànyǐng le?
zhèige diànyǐng

Nǐmen dōu kàn zhèige diànyǐng le ma?

7. Nǐmen dōu xìng shénme? Lǐ

Nǐmen dōu xìng Lǐ ma?

3. Expansion Drill

- | | | |
|---|--------|--|
| 1. <u>Speaker</u> : Tā yòu qù le.
(cue) huílai
(He's gone again.) | | <u>You</u> : Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu
qù le ne?
(Why did he go again when he
had just come back?) |
| 2. Tā yòu lái le. | huíqu | Tā wèishénme gāng huíqu yòu lái
le ne? |
| 3. Tā yòu zǒu le. | huílai | Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu zǒu
le ne? |
| 4. Tā yòu huíqu le. | lái | Tā wèishénme gāng lái yòu huíqu
le ne? |
| 5. Tā yòu huílai le. | qù | Tā wèishénme gāng qù yòu huílai le
ne? |
| 6. Tā yòu huílai le. | zǒu | Tā wèishénme gāng zǒu yòu huílai
le ne? |
| 7. Tā yòu qù le. | huílai | Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù
le ne? |