

# **STANDARD CHINESE**

A MODULAR APPROACH

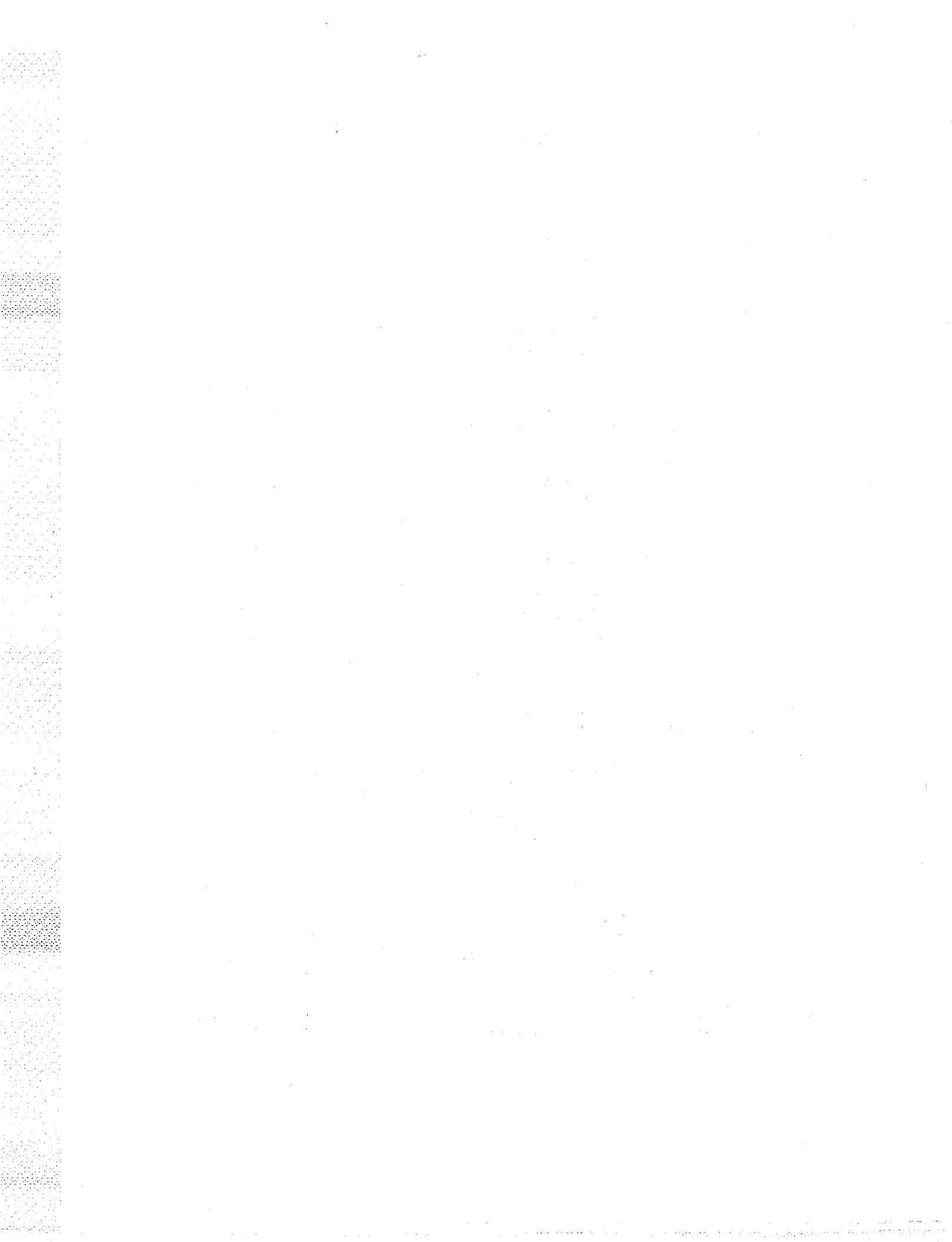
## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

AUGUST 1979

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Roberta S. Barry, and Thomas E. Madden



## 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.

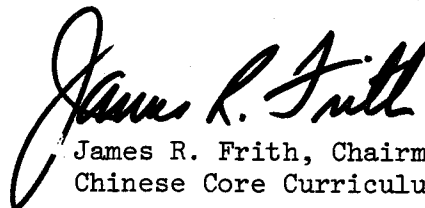
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

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.



James R. Frith, Chairman  
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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# MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

## UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

The vocabulary in this exercise is useful for traveling by bus. There are two short conversations. The first conversation takes place between an American man and a Chinese woman at a bus stop in Běijīng. The second is between the American man and the ticket seller on a bus.

You will hear each conversation three times. The third time, each sentence will be followed by a pause. During each pause, translate into English. Then compare your version with the suggested translation given on tape.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shāng bān; xià bān	(to go to work; to leave work)
liǎngsān	(two or three)
biéde shíhou	(other times)
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	[a famous park in Běijīng]
gàosu	[alternate pronunciation for <u>gàosong</u> , "to tell"]
zhǔnbèi	(to prepare, to get ready)

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with words used in bus travel. You will hear this conversation, between an American student and a Chinese student in Taipei, three times. After listening to it for the second time, answer the questions on the next page.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shǎo	(to be few)
sījī	(driver of a hired vehicle)
huì	(will)
Wǒ bú tài qīngchu.	(I'm not too clear on that.)

QUESTIONS

1. How long has the American been in Taipei? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the American going to do today? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many stores are there in Ximending? \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) a few      ( ) not too many      ( ) quite a few      ( ) many
4. What bus is the American advised to take? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where is he supposed to board the bus?  
( ) at the outside door of the school  
( ) at the gate outside the school  
( ) outside the school entrance
6. How often does the bus run? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 3**

This exercise will give you more practice with words used to discuss a trip. You will hear the conversation, between an American student and his Chinese friend in Taipei, three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

fàng jià	(to close for a holiday)
chuán	(ship, boat)
wèishénme	(why)
hǎowán	(to be fun [lit., "good for relaxing"])
Jílóng	[a city in Taiwan]
Gōnglùjú	(Bureau of Highways [Taiwan])

QUESTIONS

1. Where is the American going on his vacation? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does he have to go to board the boat? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Has he been there before? ( ) Yes      ( ) No
4. For which bus run does the American want to know the time schedule?  
( ) the first      ( ) the last



## UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is a series of questions about what bus routes go where. The information you will need to answer the questions is given in Display I, a map of the Běijīng bus routes.

The following example is the first item on the tape.

TAPE: Cóng Qián Mén dào Xī Sì zuò jǐlù chē?

YOU: Zuò Èrshìèrlù chē.

TAPE: Guòle Xī Sì, xià yízhàn shì bu shì Píng'ānlǐ?

YOU: Xià yízhàn bú shì Píng'ānlǐ?

TAPE: Èrshìèrlù chē shì bu shì qù Dì Ān Mén?

YOU: Bú qù. Èrshìèrlù chē bú qù Dì Ān Mén.

This exercise contains the names of many places in Běijīng, most of which you have probably never had the chance to pronounce. Therefore you will need to rely on your ability to read Pinyin romanization.

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise gives you an opportunity to describe when one person is doing something in relation to when another person is doing something.

Using the information in Display II, you will answer questions about the activities of the four persons listed there. These four persons are representatives of a Taipei publishing firm. Each will be in a particular city for one calendar month. The display shows when they will be in what cities on business.

Here is an example from the exercise:

TAPE: Lǐ Xiānsheng jǐyuè qù Táizhōng gōngzuò?

YOU: Tā Jiǔyuè qù Táizhōng gōngzuò.

TAPE: Tā zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhào Xiǎojiě zài nǎli?

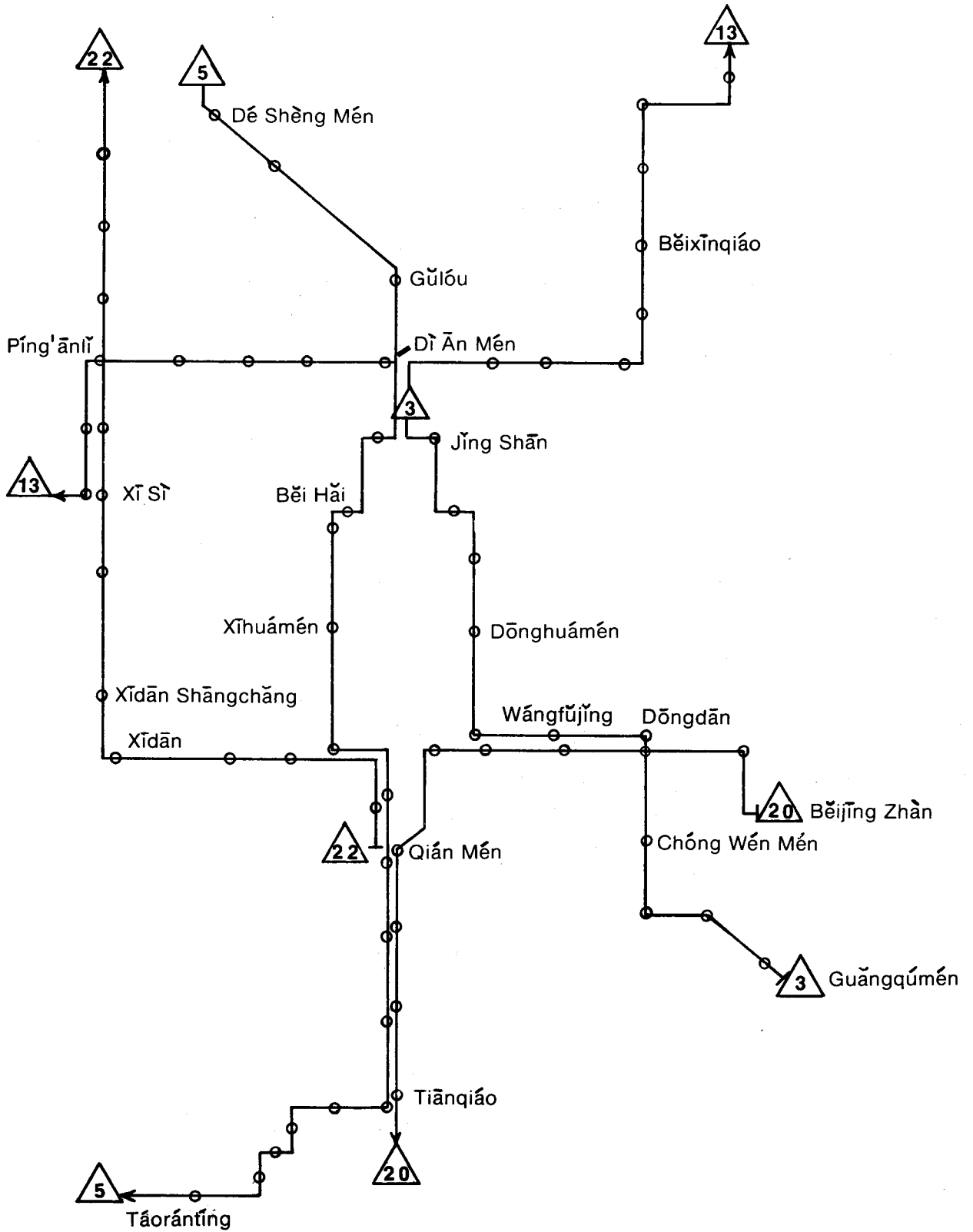
YOU: Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhào Xiǎojiě zài Jīlóng.

TAPE: Zhāng Xiānsheng ne?

YOU: Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Táizhōngde shíhou, Zhāng Xiānsheng zài Xiānggǎng.

DISPLAY I

Beijing Bus Routes



For this exercise, you will need the word Dōngjīng, "Tokyo."

**DISPLAY II**

	<u>Mr. Lǐ</u>	<u>Miss Zhào</u>	<u>Mr. Zhāng</u>	<u>Miss Lín</u>
SEPTEMBER	Taizhong	Jilong	Hong Kong	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )
OCTOBER	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )	Tainan	San Francisco	Taizhong
NOVEMBER	Hong Kong	Gaoxiang	Tokyo ( <u>Dōngjīng</u> )	San Francisco

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise you take the part of a visitor in Běijīng. You are interested in visiting some of the sights in the suburbs of the city. Before you make plans to visit these places, you need to find out information concerning the transportation going there. (What bus? How often do they run? How late do they run?)

Display III lists the places you are thinking of visiting. Fill in the information about transportation to each place.

Here is an example from the tape:

YOU: Dào Yīhéyuán qù, zuò jǐlù chē?

TAPE: Zuò Sānshìèrlù chē.

YOU: Sānshìèrlù chē duō bu duo?

TAPE: Hěn duo.

YOU: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē?

TAPE: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē.

YOU: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì yǐdiǎn zhōng?

TAPE: Liùdiǎn zhōng.

**DISPLAY III**

	BUS NUMBER	NUMEROUS?	HOW OFTEN?	HOW LATE?
Yìhéyuán (SUMMER PALACE)				
From Yìhéyuán to Xiāng Shān (FRAGRANT HILLS)				
Shísānlíng (MING TOMBS)				
Lúgōu Qiáo (MARCO POLO BRIDGE)				

**EXERCISE 4**

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between two students in Taipei. The woman has recently come from the United States.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the woman cannot speak Chinese and the man cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause on tape, during which you will translate.

Example

AMERICAN: Today is Sunday. Where do you want to go?

YOU: Jīntiān shì Xīngqītiān. Nǐ yào dào nǎli qù?

CHINESE: Wǒ xiǎng dào Xīméndīng qù kàn diànyǐng.

YOU: I would like to go to Ximending to see a movie.

You will need these words in the exercise:

- yìqǐ (together)
- sījī (driver of a hired vehicle)
- zǒu ba (let's go)

## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Fact Gathering

Situation: You are involved in a survey of commuters who return home from the Dì Ān Mén area, where three bus lines meet. You have collected information about four commuters. You need to find out the information which three colleagues have collected about twelve other commuters.

Goal: To fill in information about twelve commuters on your work sheet and to identify on your map the stops where they get off.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet and map for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets and Maps, on the following pages.)

Your work sheet contains the following information about four commuters: 1) the buses they take; 2) the times when they leave Dì Ān Mén; 3) how frequently buses run on those lines at those times; 4) the names of stops where the commuters get off; and 5) (if commuters work late shifts) the time of the last bus on those lines.

Besides indicating the stops known by all four players, the map also identifies (in italics) the four stops at which the commuters listed on your work sheet get off.

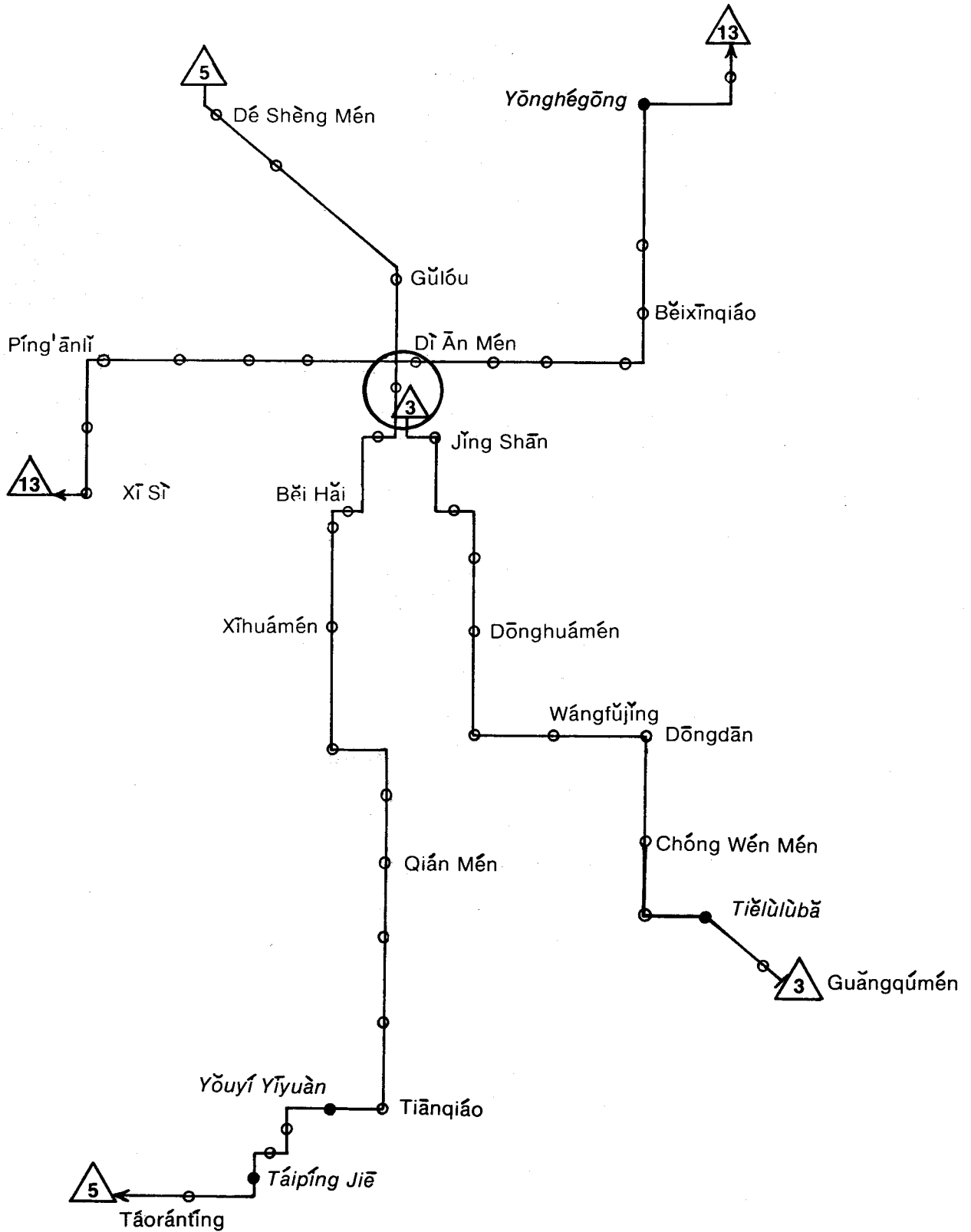
Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to exchange information. See the example below for the procedure involved in locating stops.

Example: You are Speaker 1 (S1). In this example, you are giving information rather than collecting it, to show how you read the work sheet and map. Notice how you "introduce" one of the commuters described on your work sheet with Yǒu yíge rén...

- S1: Yǒu yíge rén shídiǎn zhōng zǒu.  
S2: Tā zuò jǐlù chē?  
S1: Tā zuò Shísānlù chē.  
S2: Nèige shíhou Shísānlù chē měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān?  
S1: Měi gé bāfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.  
S2: Tā zuò Shísānlù chē cháo něibianr zǒu?  
S1: Cháo dōngbianr zǒu.  
S2: Tā zài nǎr xià chē?  
S1: Tā zài Guǒzǐ Jiàn xià chē.  
S2: Cóng Dì Ān Mén zuò jǐzhān jiù dào le?  
S1: Zuò wǔzhān jiù dào le.  
S2: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?  
S1: Shì shíyídiǎn zhōng.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

Beijing

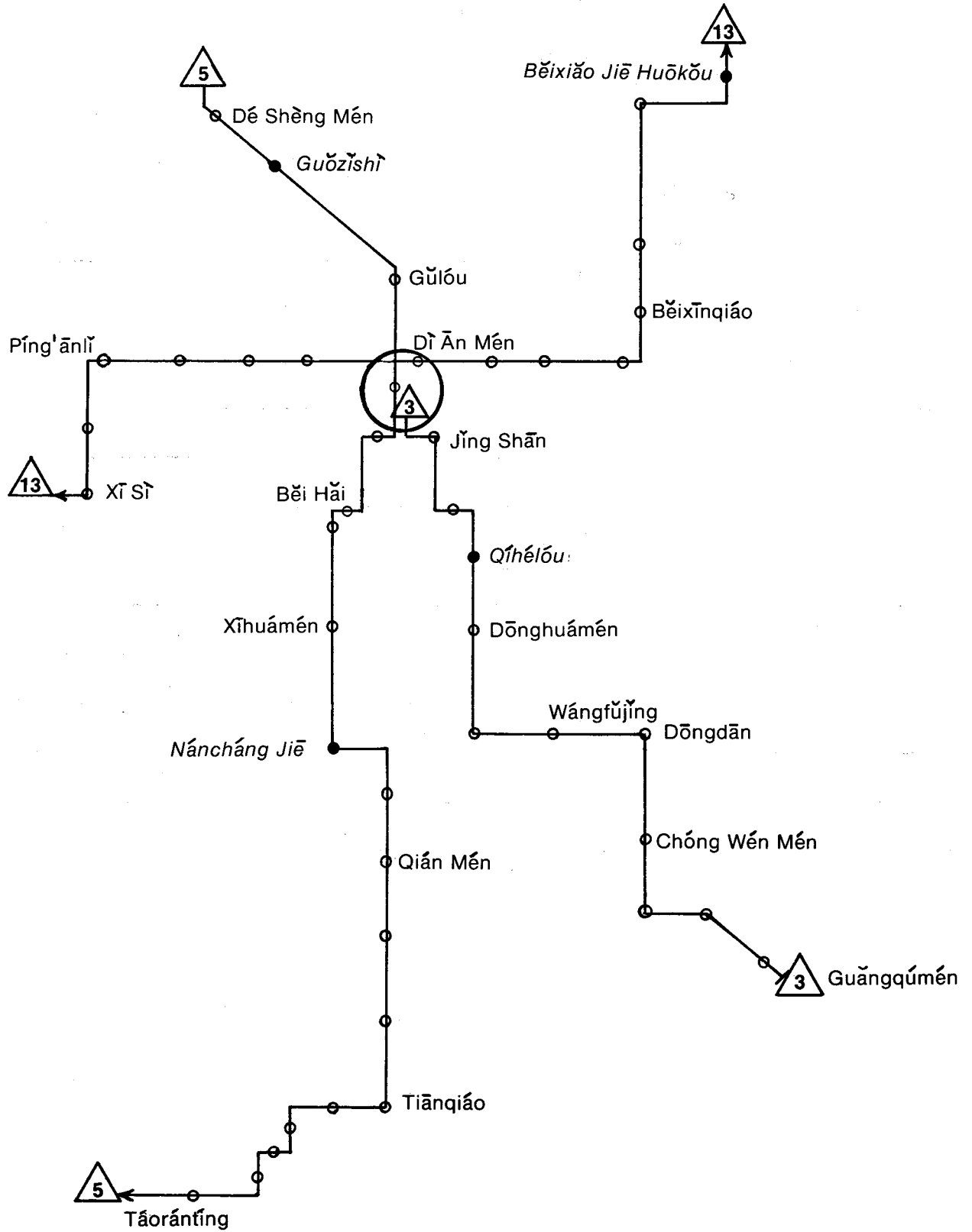


TAKES NO. — BUS FROM — DÌ AN MÈN	LEAVES DÌ AN MÈN AT —:—	BUSES EVERY — MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE — STOP*	(LAST BUS AT —:—)
5	9:30	5	Guǒzǐshì	
13	5:00	4	Běixiǎo Jiē Huōkǒu	
5	5:30	2	Náncháng Jiē	
3	5:00	3	Qíhélóu	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

Beijing

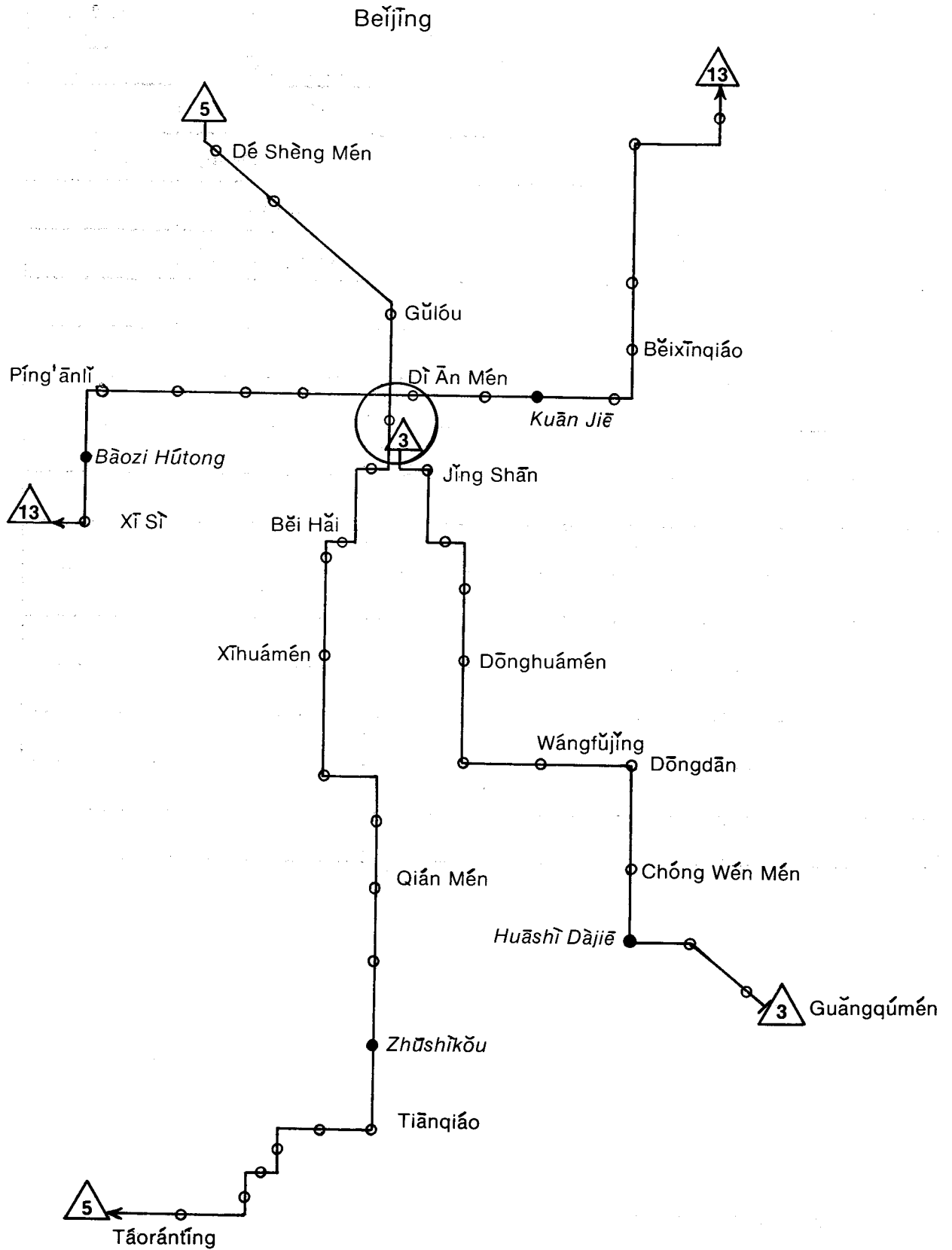




TAKES NO. BUS FROM DĪ AN MÉN	LEAVES DĪ AN MÉN AT __:__	BUSES EVERY __ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE __ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT __:__)
13	4:30	3	Kuān Jiē	
13	10:00	7	Bàozi Hútong	11:00
5	5:00	3	Zhūshìkǒu	
3	5:30	3	Huāshì Dàjiē	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

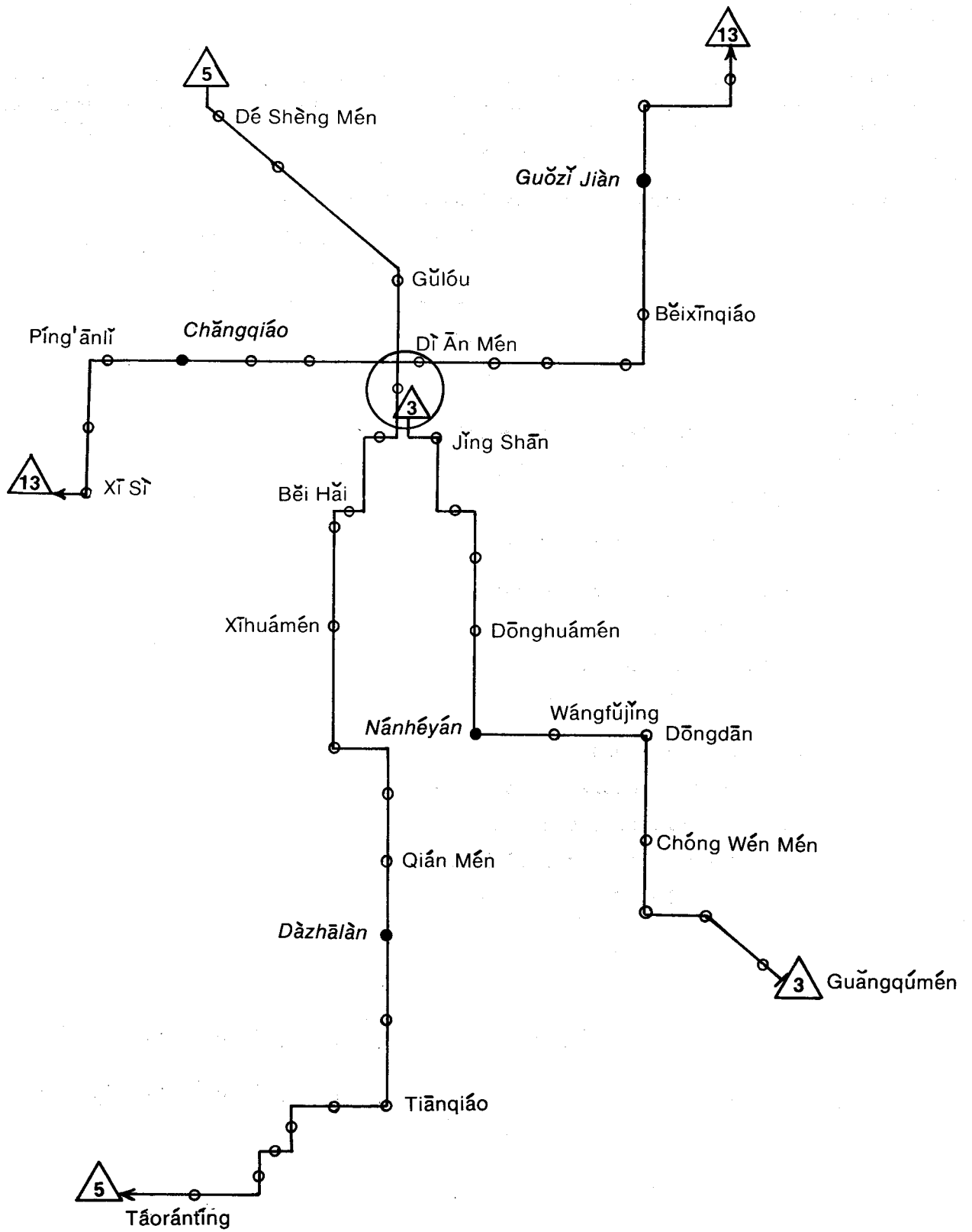


TAKES NO. _____ BUS FROM DÌ ĀN MÉN	LEAVES DÌ ĀN MÉN AT __:__	BUSES EVERY _____ MINUTES AT THAT TIME	GETS OFF AT THE _____ STOP*	(LAST BUS AT __:__)
13	6:30	4	Guǒzǐ Jiàn	
13	5:00	3	Chǎngqiáo	
5	4:30	2	Dàzhānlàn	
3	6:00	3	Nánhényán	

\* Label these stops on the map.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET (MAP):

Beijing



## UNIT 2 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will hear instructions for changing buses. Comrade Sūn, a newcomer to Běijīng, is talking to Comrade Huáng, a longtime resident. You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

Xiǎo Mǎ	(Little Mǎ [familiar form of name, used among friends])
zuìhǎo	(it would be best)
bǐjiǎo	(comparatively)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Comrade Sūn, the newcomer to Běijīng,  
 didn't go to the exhibition hall until last week.  
 is going this week.  
 isn't going until next week.
2. Comrade Sūn has to change buses  
 from No. 7 to No. 10.  
 from No. 10 to No. 15.  
 from No. 15 to No. 10.
3. The exhibition hall has  
 more people before ten o'clock.  
 fewer people before ten o'clock.  
 more people after ten o'clock.  
 fewer people after ten o'clock.

## EXERCISE 2

In addition to instructions for changing buses, you will hear, in this conversation, ne used in negative sentences containing hái.

An out-of-town cadre who has come to Běijīng on official business is staying at a hostel. In this exercise she is talking to a local cadre.

As you listen to the conversation for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are six words you will need to know:

wánr	(to enjoy oneself)
dōngwùyuán	(zoo)
liǎngcì	(two times, twice)
jiù	(exactly [Wǒ jiù shì yào qù kàn xióngmāo, "Seeing the panda is exactly what I want to do."])
xióngmāo	(panda)
Āndìngmén	[a neighborhood in Běijīng]

## EXERCISE 3

You will hear this conversation, between two Chinese cadres in Běijīng, three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

The following expressions are in the conversation:

shēng bìng	(to get sick)
dàifu	(doctor)
zhù yīyuàn	(to stay in a hospital)

### QUESTIONS

1. When are the cadres going to visit their sick friend?  
( ) before work      ( ) after work
2. What bus do they take to go to the hospital? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do they go past their stop? ( ) Yes      ( ) No

## UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is a series of questions asking how to get from one place to another by bus in Běijīng. Answering these questions will give you practice in using the structures and vocabulary introduced in this unit.

Display I, a map, shows bus routes in Běijīng and points at which you can transfer. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

#### Example

TAPE: Cóng Tiānqiáo dào Xīdān Shāngchǎng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?

YOU: Zuò Èrshílù chē. Zuòdao Qián Mén huàn chē.

TAPE: Huàn jǐlù chē?

YOU: Huàn Èrshìèrlù chē.

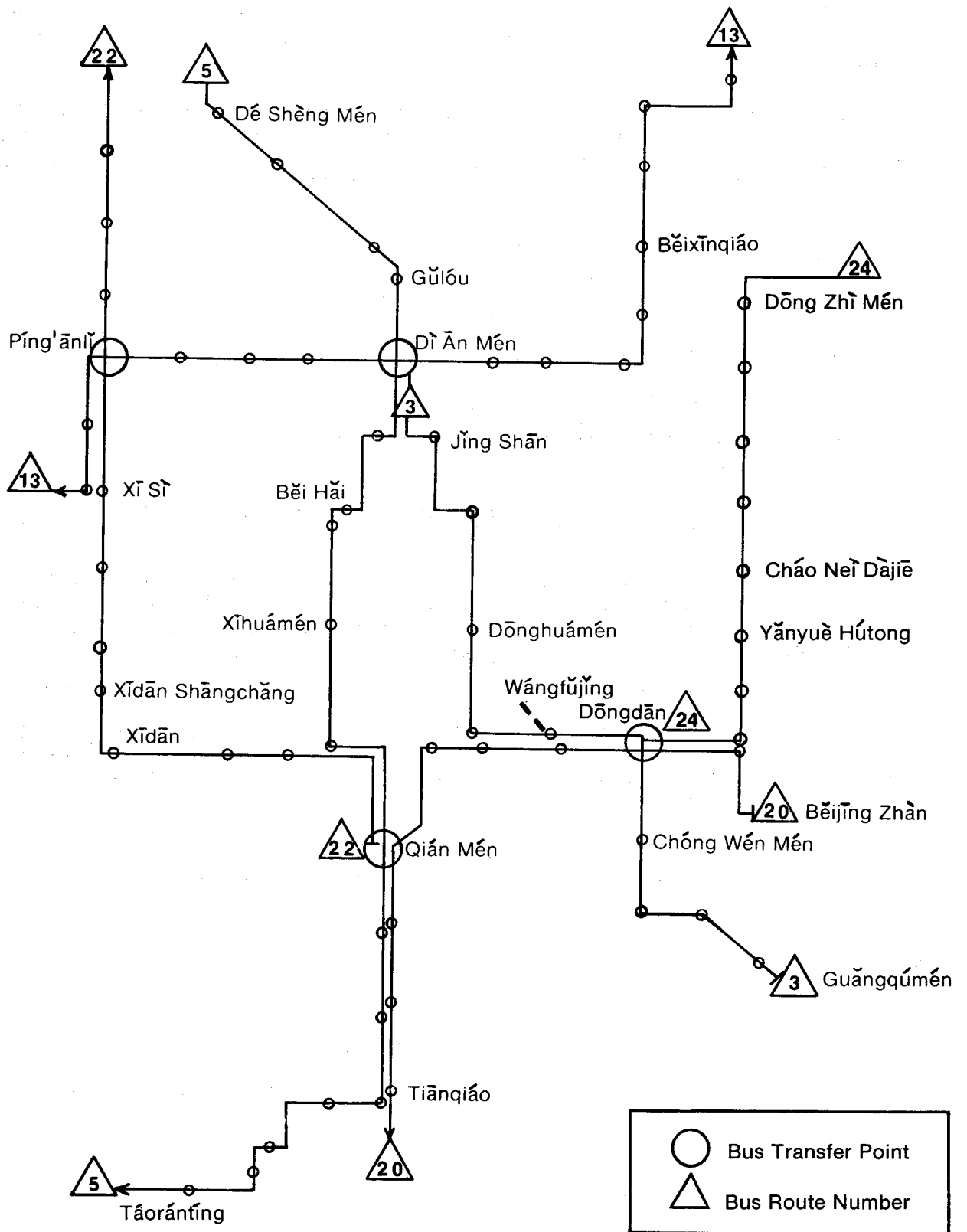
TAPE: Èrshìèrlù chē shì bu shì yě qù Dì Ān Mén?

YOU: Bú qù. Èrshìèrlù chē bu qù Dì Ān Mén.

If it takes two buses to get to a certain place, give the number of the first bus and simply say where it is necessary to change buses. You will then be asked for the number of the second bus.

DISPLAY I

Beijing Bus Routes





## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will answer questions about eight bus trips you are taking in Taiwan. As you talk about each trip, assume that you are in fact taking the bus trip then.

Display II consists of eight maps showing your bus trips. Each map shows your starting point, your destination, and the place where you are (an X) at the time of the conversation. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example (using the first map)

TAPE: Nǐ dào nǎli qù?

YOU: Wǒ dào Línkǒu qù.

TAPE: Nǐ shì zài nǎli shàngde chē?

YOU: Wǒ shì zài Táiběi shàngde chē.

TAPE: Wǒ yě dào Línkǒu qù. Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma?

YOU: Hái méi guò ne.

Notice that in the sentence Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma? "Did we pass Xinzhuang?" the marker le is used twice.

Up until now in your study, the use of two le markers in a sentence meant that the situation or action was described AS OF NOW. That is, the situation or action might change in the future. This meaning was used with regard to the amount of the object, as in

Wǒ mǎile liǎngběn shū le. (I have bought two books [so far].)

One main difference between this sentence and Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le ma? is that the latter does NOT have an amount object. When two le markers are used in a sentence containing a nonamount object, the meaning is simply completed action, as in

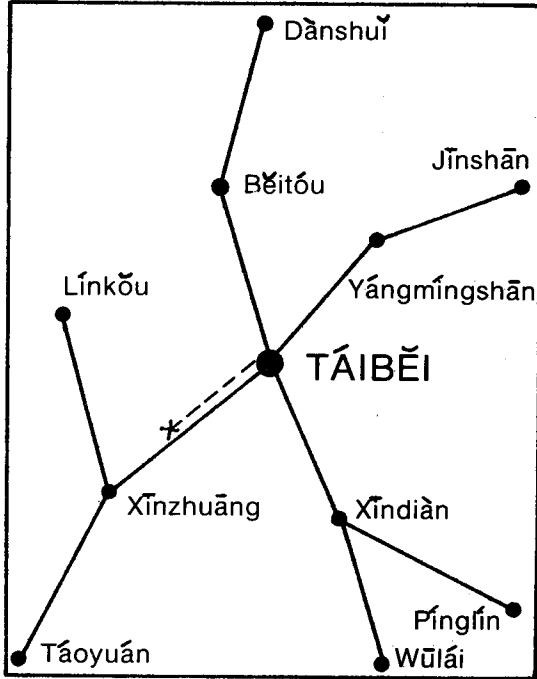
Wǒ mǎile shū le. (I bought books.)

Wǒmen guòle Xīnzhūāng le. (We passed Xinzhuang.)

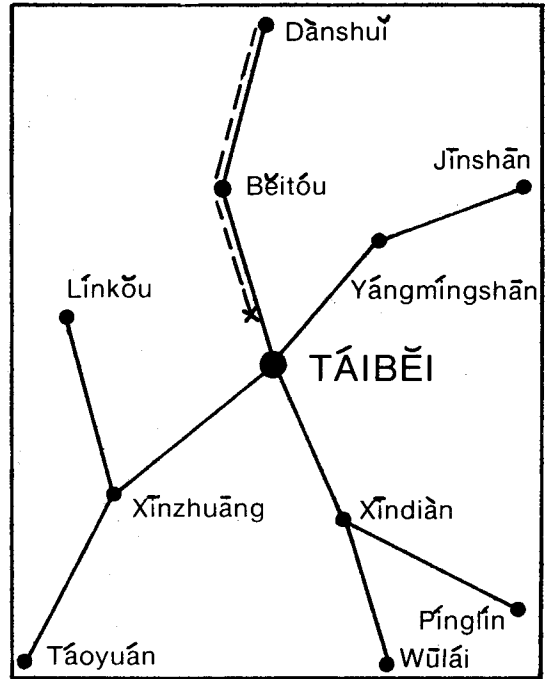
DISPLAY II

Bus Routes in Taipei Area

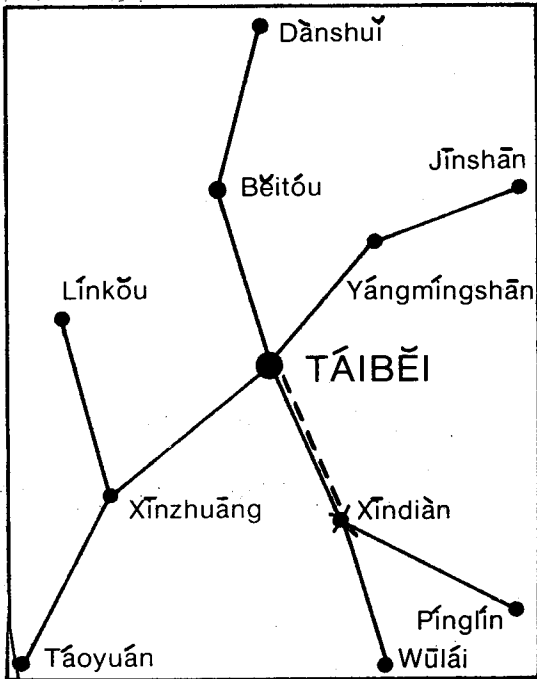
1. To Línkǒu



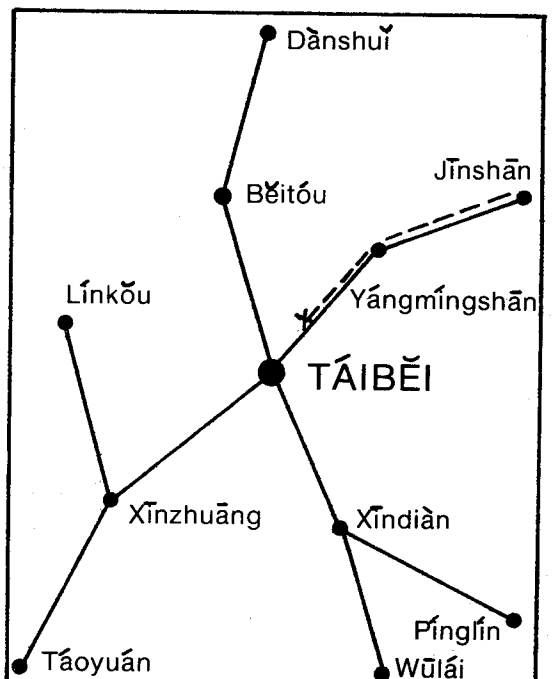
2. To Táiběi



3. To Pínglín

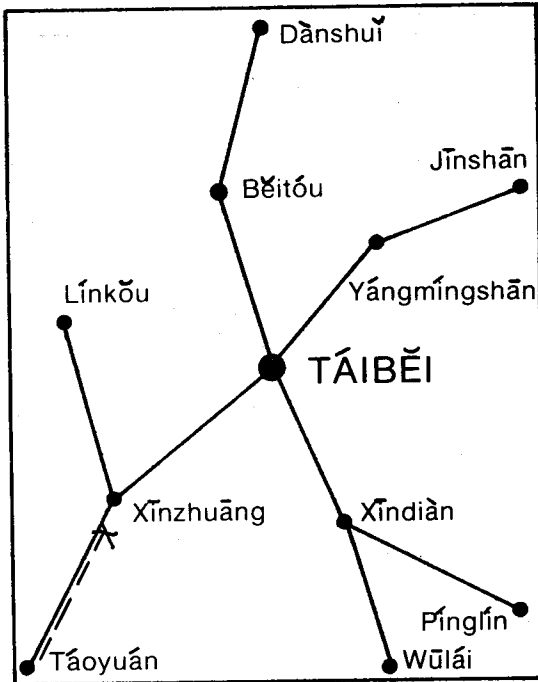


4. To Xīndiàn

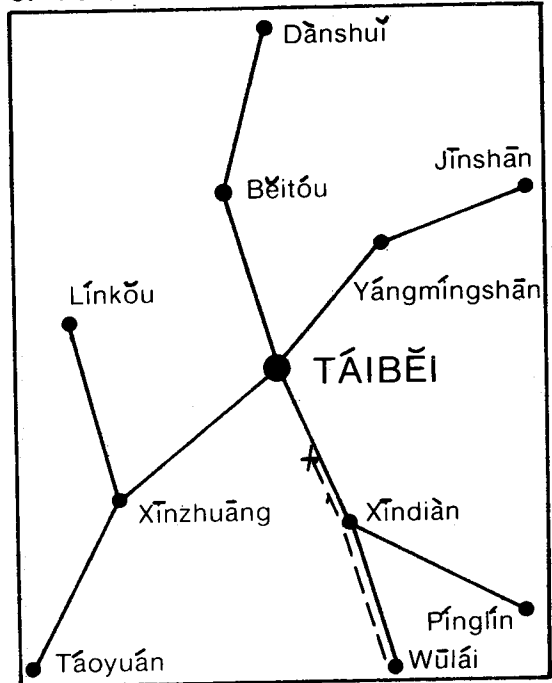


Bus Routes in Taipei Area

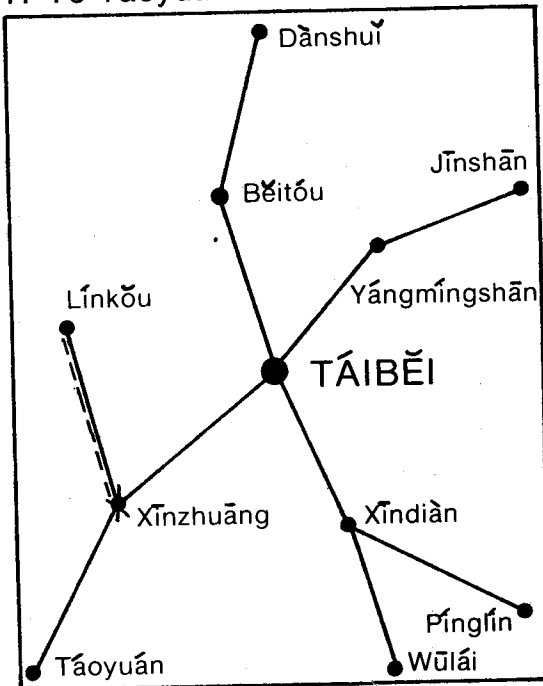
5. To Táiběi



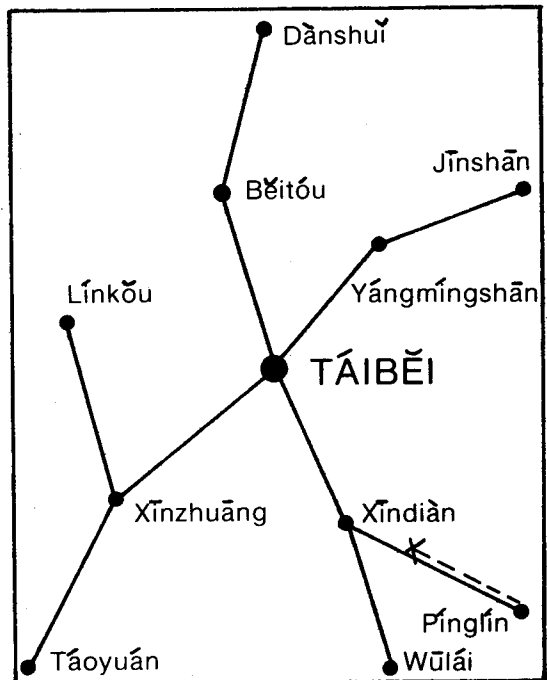
6. To Běitóu



7. To Táoyuán



8. To Táiběi



### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will answer questions about the activities of five people during one day. Display III shows what the people have done or are going to do. (At the time you are answering these questions, it is 2 p.m. that day.)

Example

TAPE: Sūn Zhènghàn shì shénme shíhòu qù kànde péngyou?

YOU: Tā mǎile dōngxì, jiù qù kàn péngyou qu le.

TAPE: Tā shì shénme shíhòu dào Dìyī Gōngsī qùde?

YOU: Hái méi qù ne. Tā huànle qián, cái dào Dìyī Gōngsī qù.

As you can see, for each question you will give more information than is asked for. Sometimes you are affirming and adding to what the questioner supposed. Sometimes you are correcting his supposition and supplying the right information.

Make sure that you use jiù and cái, both meaning "then," properly: When talking about a completed action, use jiù. When talking about a future action which is LATER than expected, use cái.

Notice that the marker le in the first clause of a description of action sequence does not occur in the same position as the marker le in a full sentence. The marker le used in a dependent clause comes directly after the verb.

You will need the phrase xià bān, "to get off work," in this exercise.

### DISPLAY III

NOW

8-10 a.m. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 2-4 p.m. 4-8 p.m.

Sūn Zhènghàn (John Swenson)	buy things	go to visit a friend	change money	go to the First Co.
Bái Huìrán	study	read a magazine	get off work	go to visit a friend
Shǐ Guóqiáng	buy books	go to buy pastries	study	go to see a movie
Liú Guānghuá	buy books	go to visit a friend	get off work	go to study English
Hán Zǐyàn	study	read a magazine	buy things	go to see a movie

## EXERCISE 4

This exercise gives you a chance to review vocabulary and structures by acting as an interpreter. The conversation takes place between a Canadian working in Běijīng and her Chinese acquaintance.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and her Chinese acquaintance cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate. Here is an example:

CANADIAN: I have been in Běijīng for six months already. I haven't yet been to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall.

YOU: Wǒ lái Běijīng yǐjīng liùge yuè le. Wǒ hái méi qùguo Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn ne.

CHINESE: Xiànzài Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn zhǎnlǎn Rìběn dōngxī.

YOU: The Běijīng Exhibition Hall is now exhibiting Japanese goods.

You will need these words for the exercise:

zhǎnlǎn	(to exhibit)
huílai	(to come back)
zhèicì	(this time)
yìqǐ	(together)

## UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is similar to the Communication Game in Unit 1, DIR Workbook.)

Situation: An American telephones a Chinese friend to ask for directions to the bus stop nearest the friend's house. Both persons have copies of the same map.

Goal: For the "American" to trace on his map the route to the stop nearest the house of his Chinese friend.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A map for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.)

For simplicity, streets and avenues on the map have been numbered: Èrshìèr Jiē, "Twenty-second Street"; Wǔhào Dàlù, "Fifth Avenue."\* The arrows on the map indicate the directions taken by buses on particular streets. Although bus stops are not shown, it is assumed that buses stop at every intersection.

Procedure: The "American" chooses a starting point and says, for example, Wǒ zài Èrshìèr Jiē gēn Wǔhào Dàlùde lùkǒushang, "I'm at Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue." Then the "Chinese friend" chooses a location for his house and gives directions to it. The "American" traces the route as his friend talks.

The whole trip should be by bus--not even a single block of it on foot (except for crossing streets to catch another bus). The route need not be the most direct one from the starting point to the destination.

After each round, the partners compare maps to make sure that the "American" has reached the correct destination and has followed the correct route. Players switch roles for the next round.

Example: You are Speaker 1 (S1), the "American."

S1: Wǒ zài Èrshìèr Jiē gēn Wǔhào Dàlùde lùkǒushang. Dào nǐ jiā qu zěnme zǒu?

S2: Zuò Shísānhào gōnggòng qìchē dào Sānshí Jiē, zài huàn Èrshìhào gōnggòng qìchē dào Báohào Dàlù xià chē jiù shì.

---

\*Wǔhào Dàlù is an invented way of saying "Fifth Avenue." There is no standard Chinese translation.

S1: Wǒ xiān zuò Shísānhào gōnggòng qìchē, duì bu duì?

S2: Duì le.

S1: Ránhòu huàn jǐhào gōnggòng qìchē?

S2: Huàn Èrshihào gōnggòng qìchē.

S1: Yào dào Sānshì Jiē cái huàn Èrshihào gōnggòng qìchē, duì bu duì?

S2: Duì le.

S1: Nǐ shuō wǒ zuòdao nǎli xià chē?

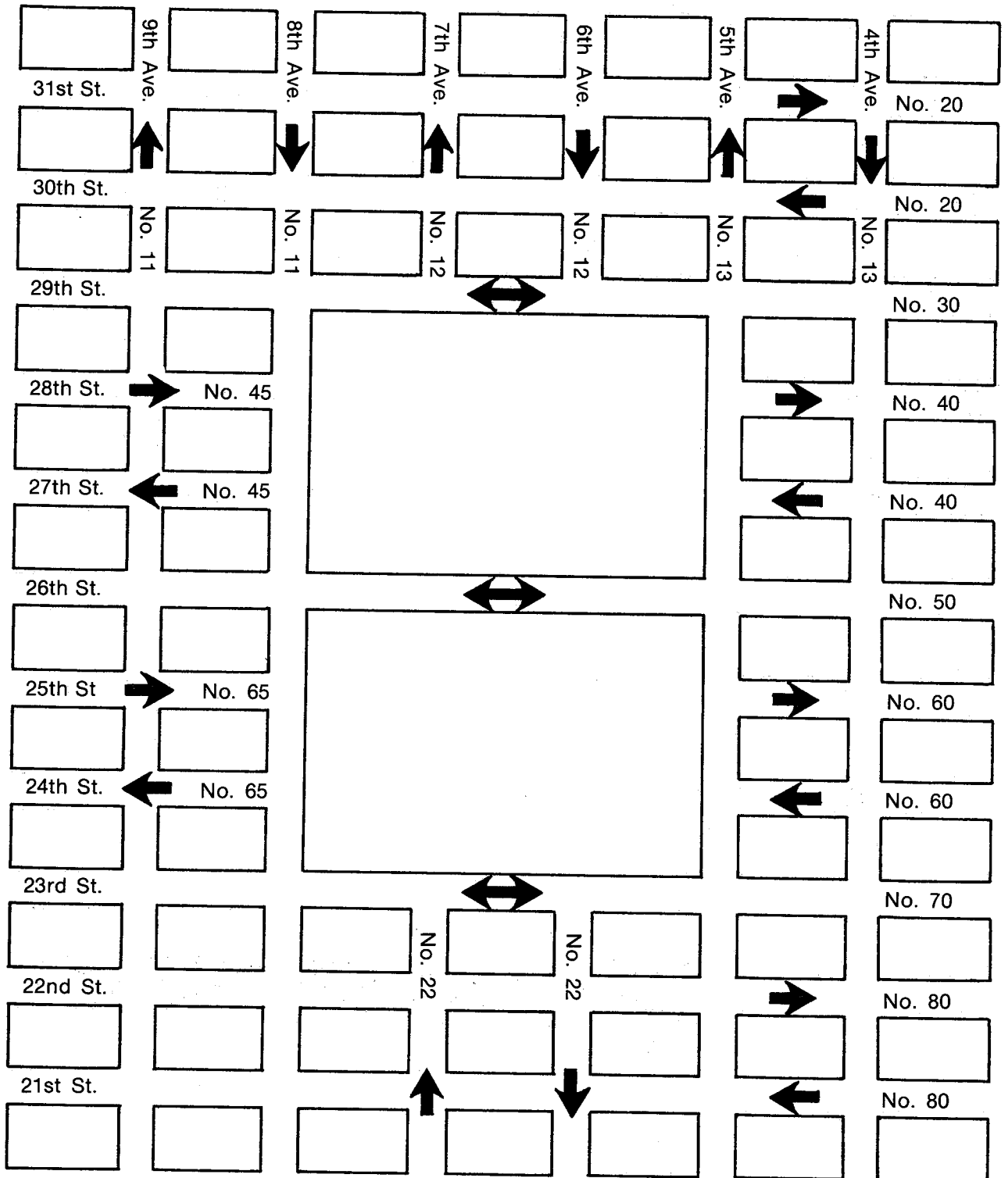
S2: Dào Bāhào Dàlù. Wǒ jiā jiù zài qìchēzhàn de duìmiàn.

S1: Xièxie, xièxie.

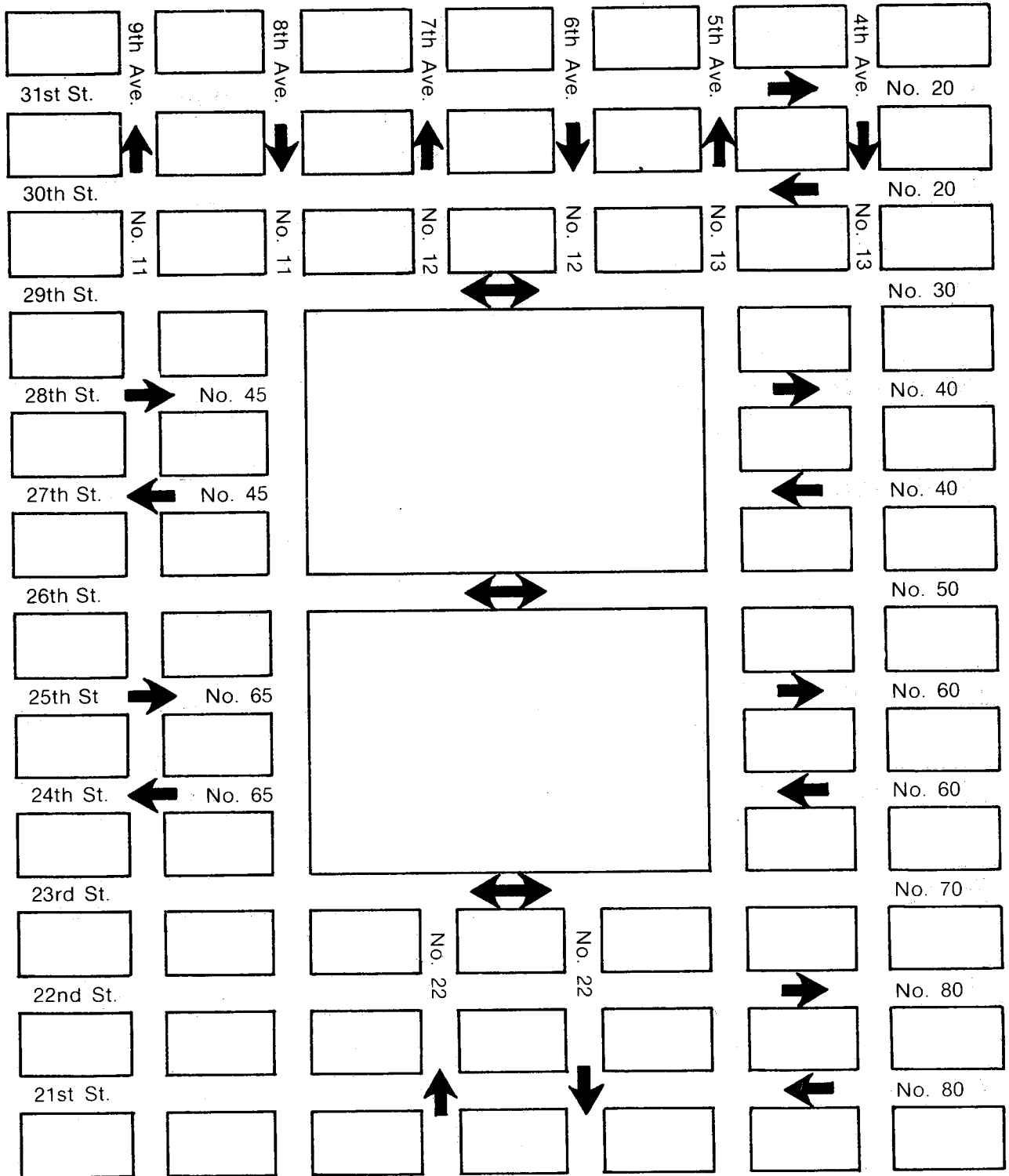
S2: Bú kèqǐ.

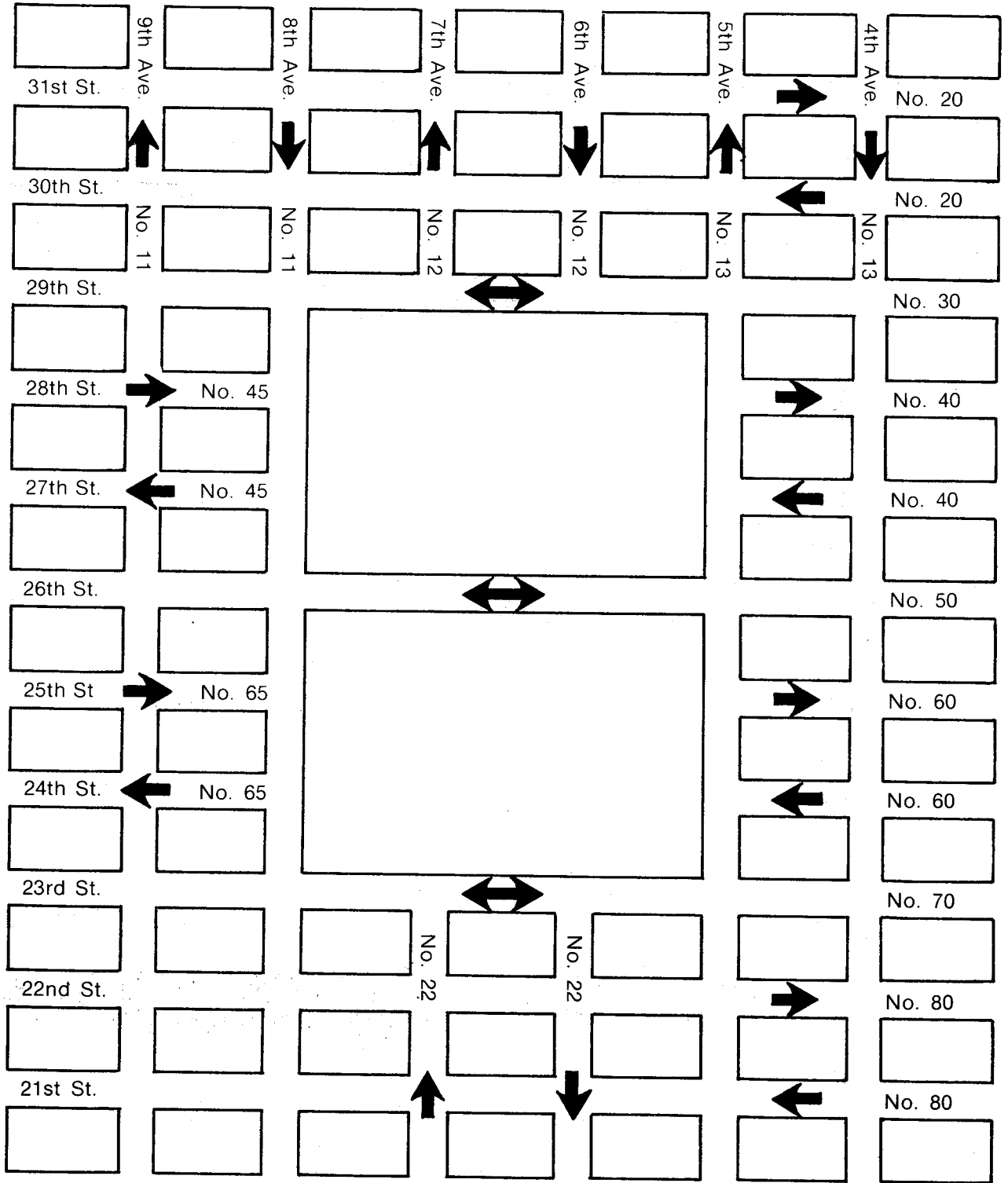
Practice Points: Taking and changing city buses.

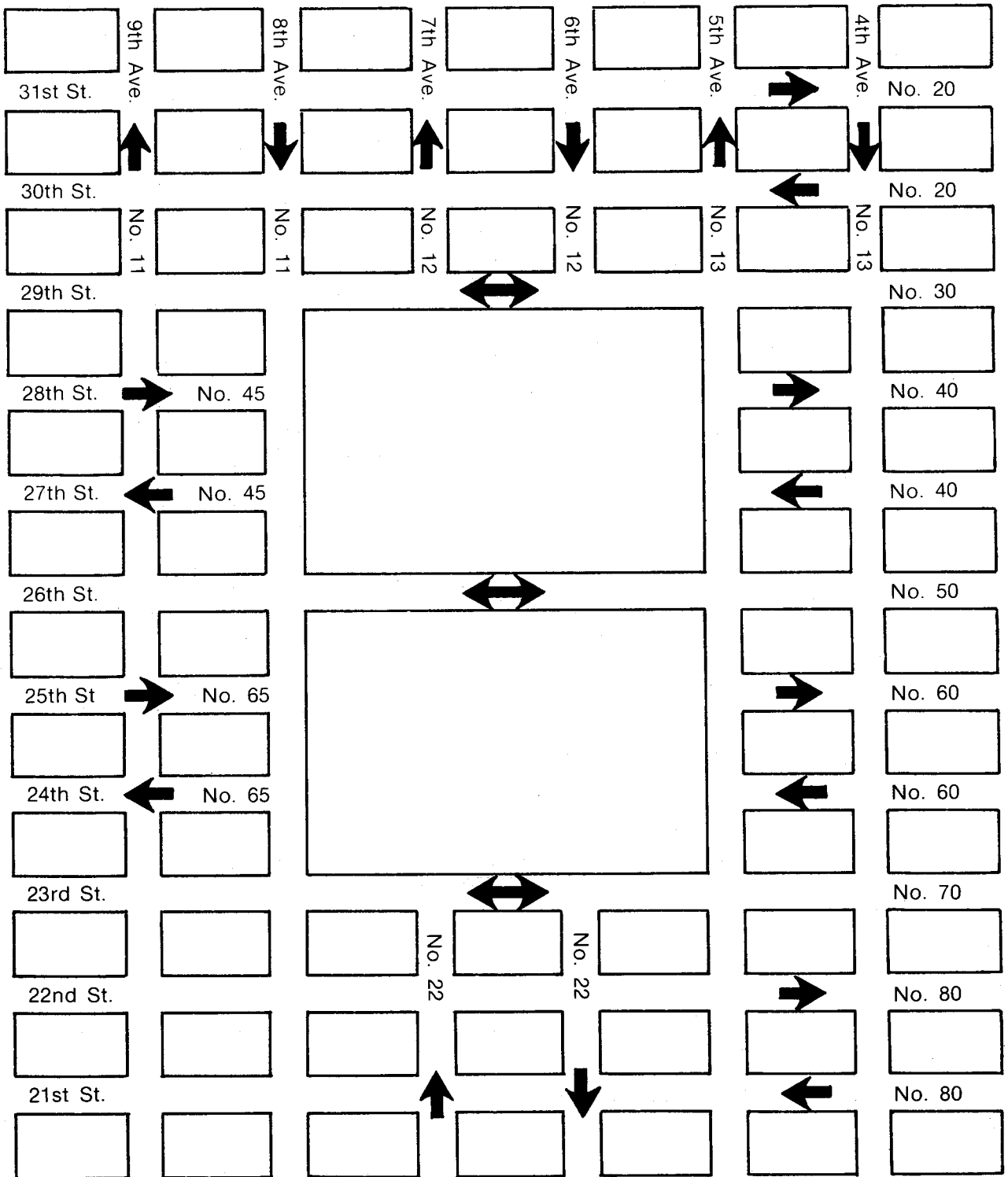
SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

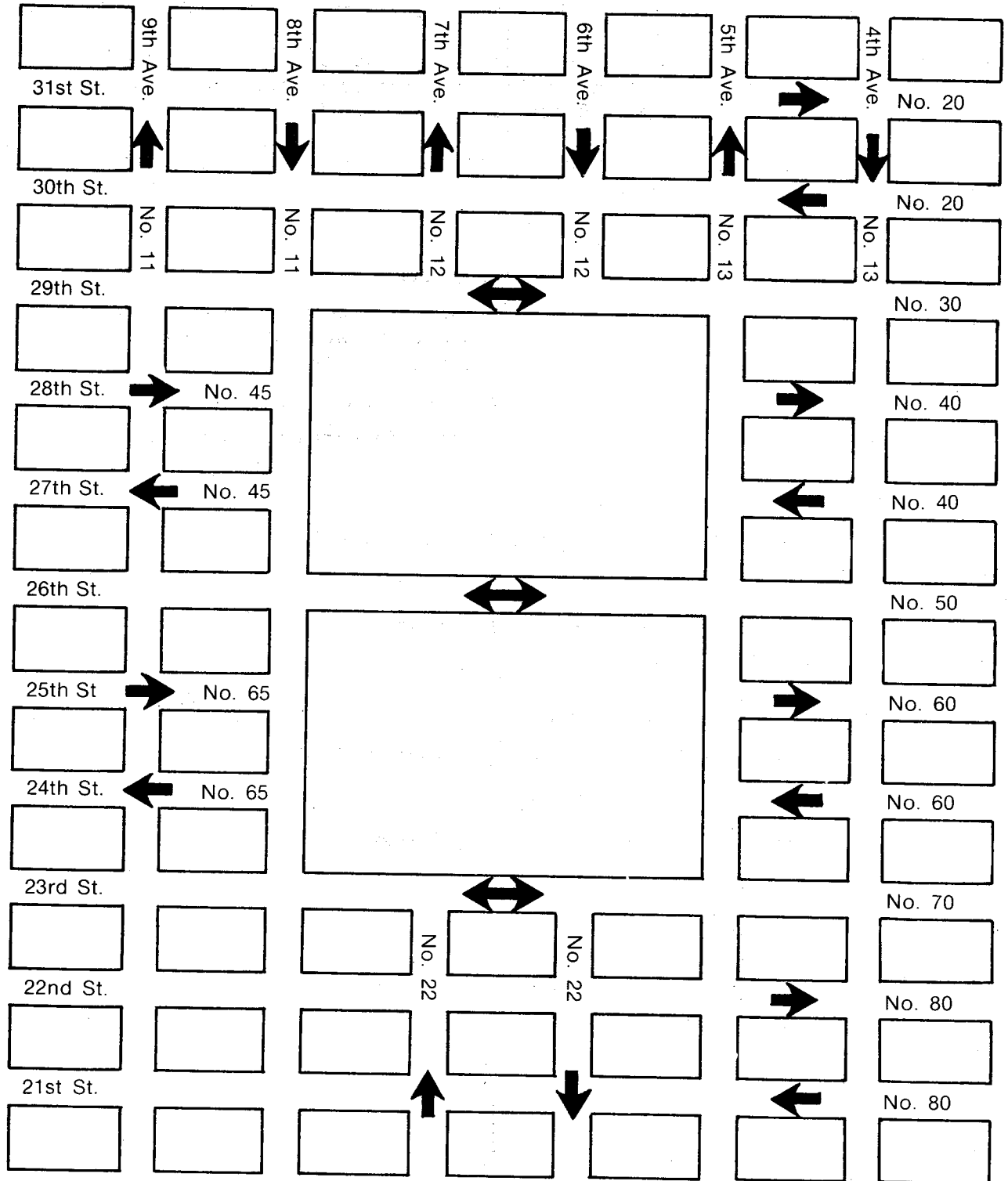












## UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will hear expressions useful for traveling by taxi.

The first of two short conversations starts as Mr. Mǎ is passing the house of his neighbor Mrs. Jiǎng in Taipei. She is coming out of her doorway with some suitcases. Mr. Mǎ goes into her yard to talk.

You will hear the conversations three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

Here are four words you will need:

fēijī	(airplane)
sòng	(to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus depot, or pier)
náchuqu	(to take [something] out)
yào	(to take [a certain amount of time])

#### QUESTIONS

- How will Mrs. Jiǎng go to the railroad station?  
 in Mr. Mǎ's car       by taxi
- How many suitcases does Mrs. Jiǎng have?  
 one       two       three
- Where are the suitcases put?  
 in the front       in the back--the trunk
- How does the taxi driver drive?  
 slow       just right       fast

## EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you practice in describing how an action is done (manner).

Mr. Jiāng and Miss Zhào work in the same company in Taipei. Listen to their conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate the sentences orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

These expressions are in the conversation:

Lǎo (name)	(Old [name] [familiar nickname for an older person, used among close friends])
qǐng	(to invite)
chī fàn	(to have a meal)
nà	(well, then)
yìqǐ	(together)
mótuōchē	(motorcycle)

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you more practice with questions and answers used when traveling by taxi. In the first conversation, Miss Táng is talking to her colleague Mr. Lǐ, and in the second, to a taxi driver.

Listen to the conversations two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are four expressions used in the conversations:

yìhuǐr	(in a little while [pronounced <u>yìhuǐr</u> ])
jiē	(to meet [someone])
yào duōshao shíjiān	(how much time does it take ["need"])
jìnliàng	(to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to)

Lái or qù accompanying a purpose expression may be placed in front of the expression, after it, or in both places.

Wǒ qù mǎi dōngxì.	(I'm going shopping.)
Wǒ mǎi dōngxì qu.	
Wǒ qù mǎi dōngxì qu.	

## UNIT 3 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will have a chance to describe the way in which some activities are done.

Display I contains three charts. Each chart gives information about how Lǎo Sòng, Xiǎo Zhāng, and Lǎo Mǎ do a certain activity. For instance, the first chart gives information on how they drive, showing how long it takes each person to drive to a particular destination. Using this data, you will decide whether they drive fast, slow, or neither fast nor slow, and answer questions about this. Use the other two charts to answer questions about studying and reading.

#### Example

TAPE: Lǎo Sòng kāi chē kāide kuài bu kuai?

YOU: Lǎo Sòng kāi chē kāide bú kuài yě bú màn.

TAPE: Xiǎo Zhāng ne?

YOU: Xiǎo Zhāng kāi chē kāide tài kuài.

TAPE: Lǎo Mǎ ne?

YOU: Lǎo Mǎ kāi chē kāide tài màn.

NOTE: The names of the three people in this exercise are nicknames, formed by placing the work lǎo, "old," or xiǎo, "small/young," before surnames.

**DISPLAY I**

DRIVING

FROM WORK TO BÁI KǎILǎN'S  
PLACE:

FROM WORK TO THE RESTAURANT:

Lǎo Sòng	25 minutes	7 minutes
Xiǎo Zhāng	8 minutes	15 minutes
Lǎo Mǎ	45 minutes	35 minutes

STUDYING

ENGLISH

JAPANESE

Lǎo Sòng	A	D
Xiǎo Zhāng	F	F
Lǎo Mǎo	D	A

READING

BOOKS

NEWSPAPERS

Lǎo Sòng	5 hours	15 minutes
Xiǎo Zhāng	10 hours	40 minutes
Lǎo Mǎ	2 days	2 hours



**EXERCISE 2**

Display II shows how often four people do certain activities, such as studying English and going to visit friends. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example

TAPE: Gāo Bīngyīng měitiān niàn Yīngwén ma?

YOU: Bù, tā měige Xīngqīyī niàn Yīngwén.

TAPE: Táng Shàowén ne?

YOU: Tā měige Xīngqīsān niàn Yīngwén.

TAPE: Bái Huìrán ne?

YOU: Tā měitiān dōu niàn Yīngwén.

TAPE: Jiāng Shìyīng ne?

YOU: Tā měige Xīngqīwǔ niàn Yīngwén.

TAPE: Shéi niàn Yīngwén, niànde zuì duō?

YOU: Bái Huìrán niàn Yīngwén, niànde zuì duō.

**DISPLAY II**

	STUDY ENGLISH	READ ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS	GO TO THE BANK	GO TO THE MOVIES	VISIT FRIENDS
Gāo Bīngyīng	Mondays	Saturdays	Mondays	daily	Sundays
Táng Shàowén	Wednesdays	daily	Saturdays	Fridays	Saturdays
Bái Huìrán	daily	Sundays	Tuesdays	Sundays	daily
Jiāng Shìyīng	Fridays	Fridays	daily	Saturdays	Fridays

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise you will talk about your trips in Taiwan--the ones you have already taken and the ones you are planning to take. Display III shows where, how, when, and for how long you went or are going on these trips. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. Repeat the confirmations.

Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiàge xīngqī dào nàli qù?

YOU: Wǒ dào Dànshuǐ Dàxué qù.

TAPE: Nǐ zěnme qù?

YOU: Wǒ zuò Gōnglùjú qù.

TAPE: Nǐ zài nàli zhù duó jiǔ?

YOU: Zhù yìtiān. Jiùhào huílai.

Notice that when answering the last question you give not only the length of your stay but also the return date. It is common to leave off the name of the month when talking about a date in the current month.

For this exercise you will need the words

huílai

(to come back)

Gōnglùjú

(Bureau of Highways [Taiwan])

**DISPLAY III**YOUR TRAVELS AROUND TAIWAN

TIME	DESTINATION	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	LENGTH OF STAY AND RETURN DATE
last month May 19	Tainan	train	5 days May 24
last week June 22	Jilong	bus	2 days June 24
this afternoon July 1	your older sister's place	taxi	one night tomorrow
next week July 8	Danshui University	bus	one day July 9
next month August 3	Gaoxiong	train	one week August 10

## EXERCISE 4

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between Miss Smith and a fellow employee, who work for an international firm in Taipei.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if Miss Smith cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause on tape. You will translate during these pauses.

### Example

CHINESE: Lǎo Wáng shuō ni Jīntiān xiàwǔ yào qù huǒchēzhàn jiē rén.  
Nǐ qù jiē shéi?

YOU: Wáng said that you are going to the railroad station to meet someone this afternoon. Who are you going to meet?

SMITH: I am going to meet my younger sister. She is coming here from Taizhong.

YOU: Wǒ qù jiē wǒ mèimei. Tā cóng Táizhōng lái.

Notice in the first sentence above that yào indicates a future action. Yào may be translated here as "will," "going to." (See Unit 6.)

For this exercise you will need the word jiē, "to meet."

## UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Get Me to the Train on Time

Situation: It is noon. A traveler is leaving his hotel in Taipei to go to the train station by taxi. He wants to arrive at the station exactly in time for his train. He does not want to arrive early or late. Instead of telling the taxi driver the train departure time, from time to time the traveler has the driver speed up, maintain speed, slow down, or stop for awhile.

Goal: To arrive at the station exactly on time (at the time given on the time card).

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A work sheet for each pair of players. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) Each square on the road between the hotel and the train station represents a distance of 1 kilometer. Each circle on the timer represents 5 minutes. (A more elaborate version of the work sheet is also provided.)

Two markers (such as pennies) are also needed: one (the taxi) to move along the road and one to keep track of how much time has elapsed on the timer.

In addition, there are cards which tell the traveler at what time he should arrive at the station. (See Cards--Get Me to the Train on Time, on the following pages.) Three of the time cards are for use only with the simple version of the game, and three for use only with the elaborate version. The other four time cards are for both versions.

Procedure: The "traveler" takes a card from the shuffled deck of time cards.

The "driver" places his marker (representing the taxi) in the square in front of the hotel. He then moves the marker forward to represent the distance covered during the first 5 minutes. (Since each square represents 1 kilometer and each move represents 5 minutes, a move of one square represents a speed of 12 kilometers per hour. A move of six squares, which represents a speed of 72 kilometers per hour, should be the maximum for this city driving.)

For each move after this, the "traveler" advances his marker one circle on the timer and gives the "driver" instructions to adjust his speed so that they will arrive at the station on time (you will always be starting at noon). The "driver" responds to the instructions by advancing his marker as many squares as he thinks the "traveler" wants to cover in one move.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "traveler." You have drawn a time card:  
12:30 (Follow your partner's moves and your own on a work sheet.)

S1: Ài, jìchéngchē!

S2: Nǐ dào nǎlǐ?

S1: Dào huōchēzhàn.

S2: (moving to square 4 for his first 5-minute move--a reasonable speed of 48 kph) Wǒ kāi zhème kuài xíng bu xíng?

S1: (moving to the 5-minutes circle and computing that their average speed should be more like two squares per 5-minute move)  
Bù xíng. Nǐ kāide tài kuài le.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ màn yidiǎn kāi. (moving to square 7 as a guess at how much slower they should go)

S1: (moving to the 10-minutes circle) Nǐ hái shì ("still") kāide tài kuài. Bié kāi zhème kuài.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ màn yidiǎn kāi. (moving to square 9)

S1: (moving to the 15-minutes circle) Xiànzài hǎo le.  
Nǐ kāide bú kuài yě bú màn.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ jiù zhème kāi. (moving to square 11)

S1: (moving to the 20-minutes circle and realizing that there are two 5-minute moves left but only one square) Qǐng nǐ zài zhèlǐ tíng yíxià.

S2: Hǎo. Wǒ tíng zài zhèlǐ. (not moving)

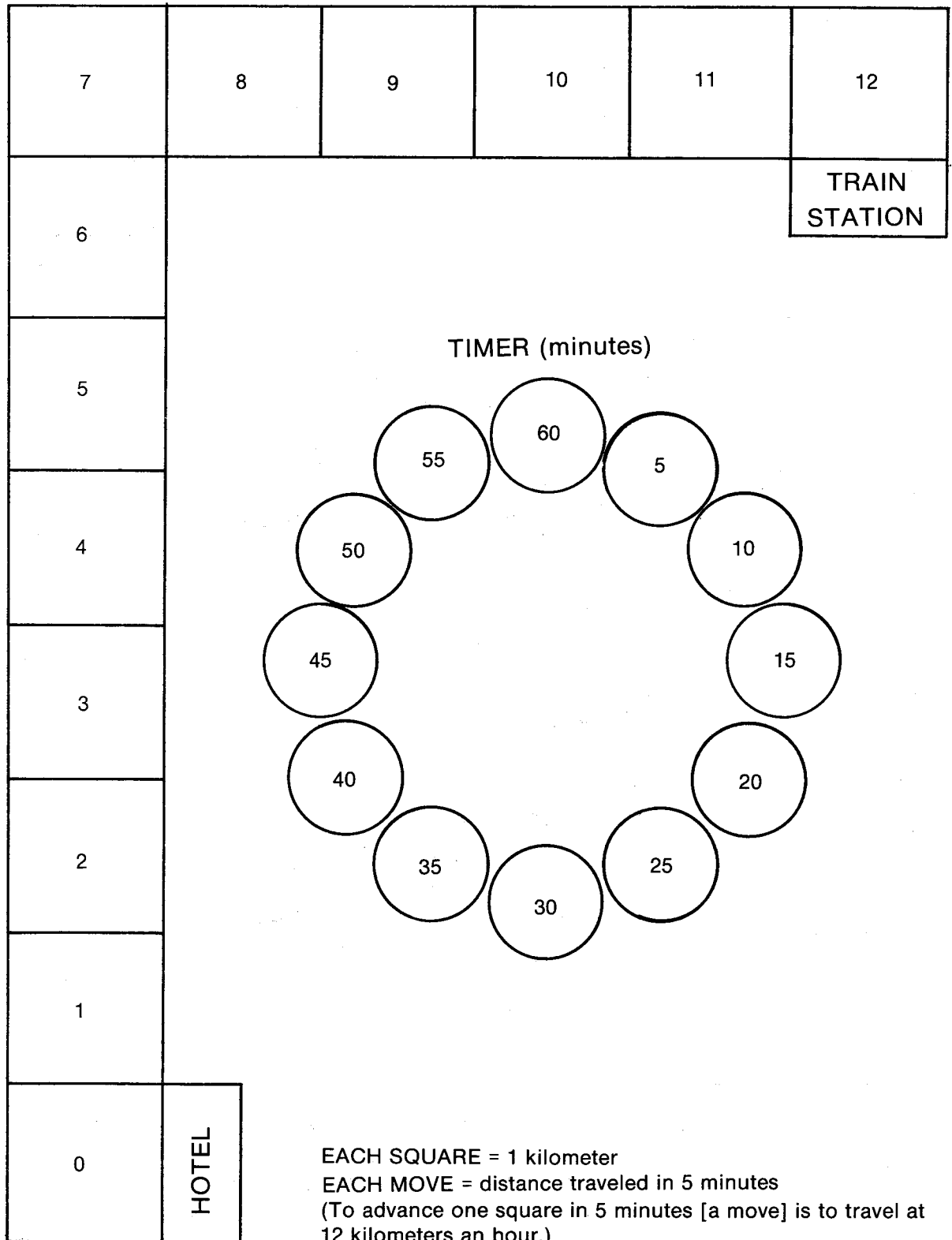
S1: (moving to the 25-minutes circle) Hǎo le. Xiànzài zǒu ba!

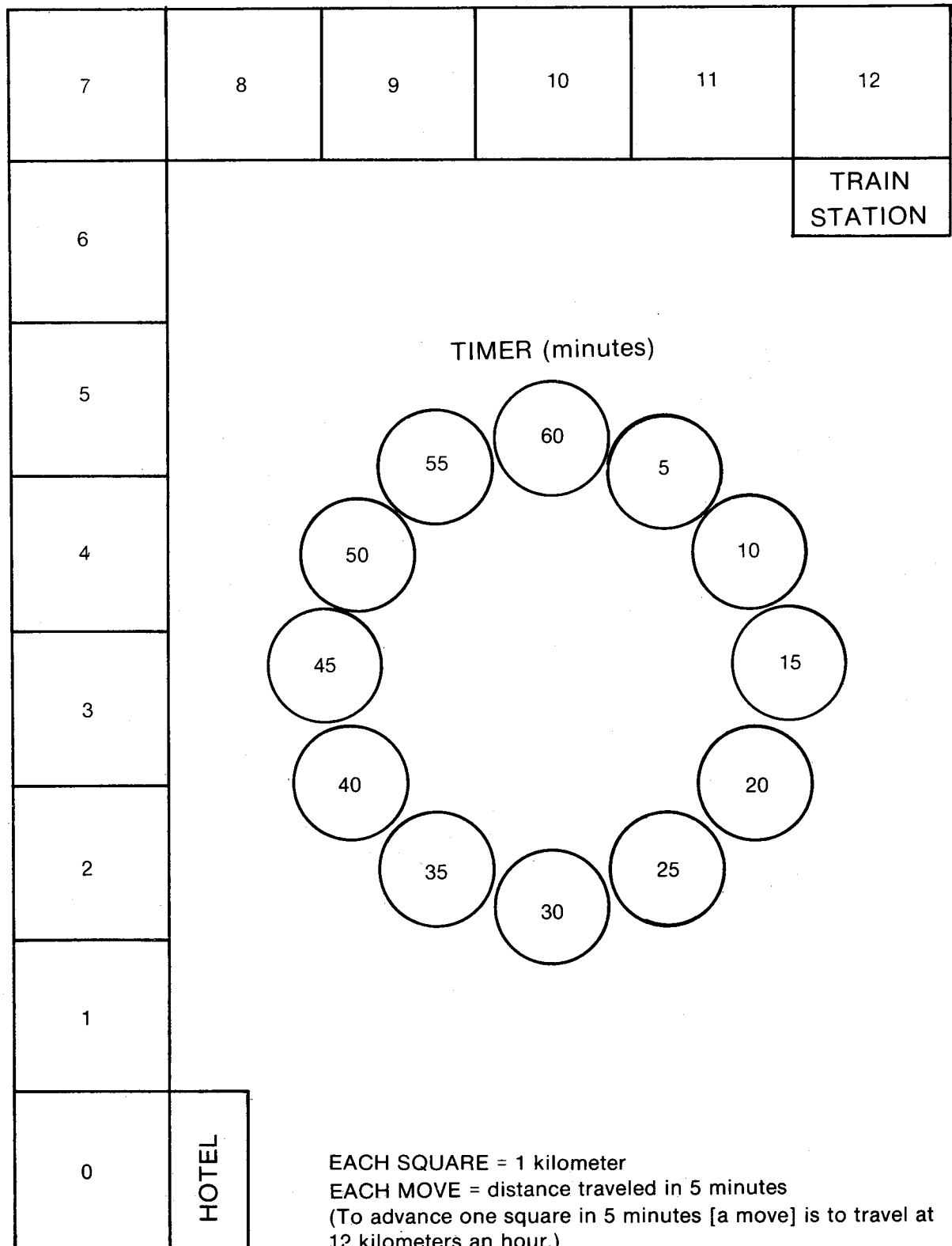
S2: (moving to square 12) Dào le.

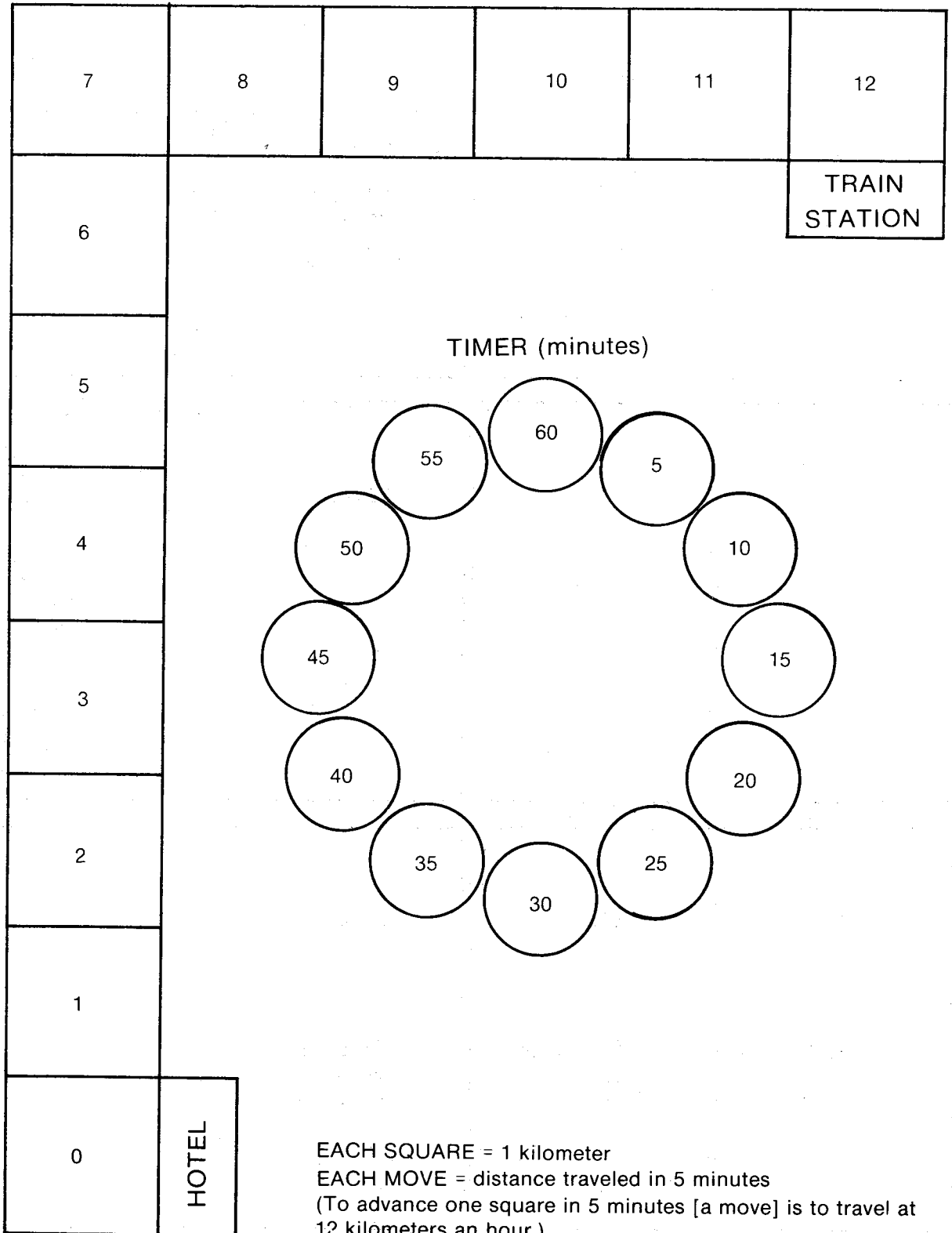
S1: (moving to the 30-minutes circle) Zhèng hǎo. ("Right on time.")

Practice Points: Manner adverbs and imperatives.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:  
(Simple Version)







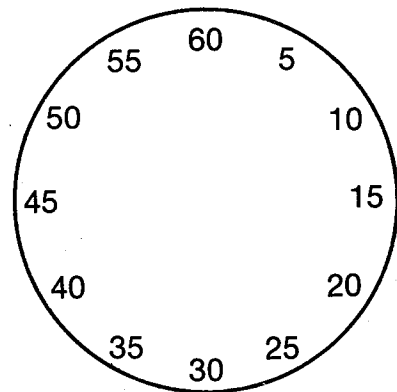
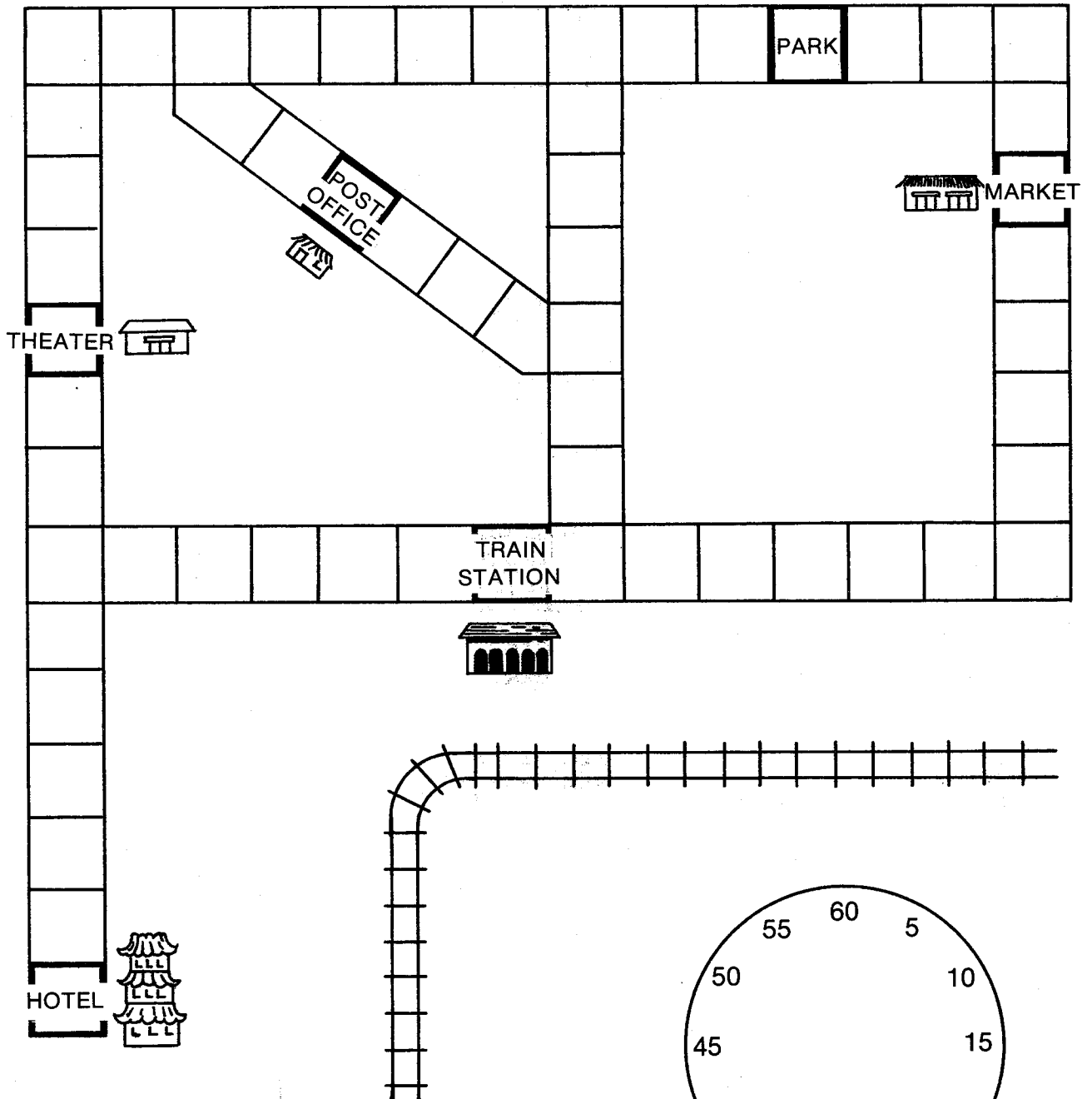
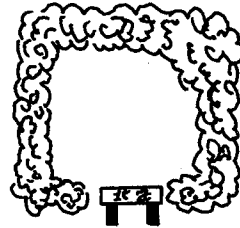


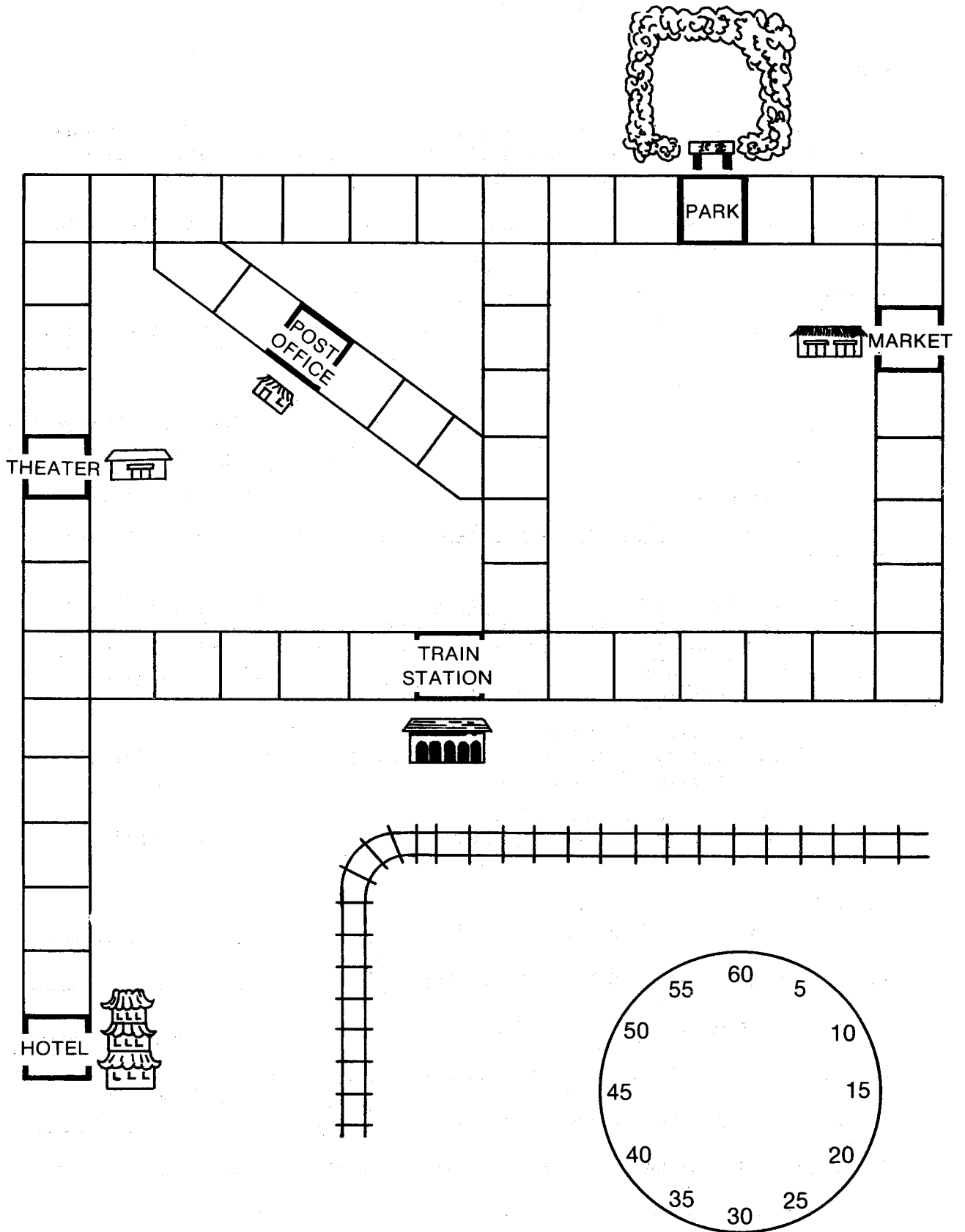
CARDS--Get Me to the Train on Time

12:15  (simple version only)	12:20  (simple version only)	12:25  (simple version only)	
12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45
12:50  (elaborate version only)	12:55  (elaborate version only)	1:00  (elaborate version only)	

12:15  (simple version only)	12:20  (simple version only)	12:25  (simple version only)	
12:30	12:35	12:40	12:45
12:50  (elaborate version only)	12:55  (elaborate version only)	1:00  (elaborate version only)	

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:  
(Elaborate Version)





## UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice in talking about different means of transportation. In this conversation Mr. Lǐ, a Chinese person residing outside China, is talking to Miss Hú, an acquaintance, in Taipei.

Listen to the conversation twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

These five expressions are in the conversation:

Tàilǚgé	(Taroko Gorge [a recreation spot in Taiwan])
shān	(hill, mountain)
shuǐ	(rivers, lakes [literally, "water"])
huí	(to return, to go back)
guò liǎngge yuè	(after two months have passed)

The sentence Yǒu yíge xīngqī méi kànjian ni means "I haven't seen you for a week."

You will notice in the sentence Wǒ qù kàn yíge péngyǒu qu le, "I went to see a friend," that qù appears both before and after the purpose expression. Lái or qù may precede a purpose expression, follow it, or be in both places. When the sentence ends in le, the second lái or qù is required. (A final lái or qù is toneless.)

Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu.	
Wǒ kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu.	(I'm going to see a girl friend.)
Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu.	
Wǒ kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu le.	
Wǒ qù kàn yíge nǚpéngyǒu qu le.	(I went to see a girl friend.)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Where does Miss Hú's friend live? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long did she and her friend stay there? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How did they get to Taroko Gorge? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did they have to buy a ticket in advance? ( ) Yes ( ) No
5. How long did the two women stay at Taroko Gorge? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where did Miss Hú go immediately after leaving Taroko Gorge?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

This conversation takes place in Taipei between an American student and a Chinese student.

Listen to the conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are two expressions you will need for this exercise:

hǎowán	(to be fun, to be interesting [literally, "good for enjoying yourselves"])
hǎojíle	(wonderful, great)

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise consists of a conversation between a Chinese student and an American student who has just arrived in Taichung.

Listen to the conversation two times. Then, as you listen again, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are seven expressions you will need for this exercise:

Rìyuètán	(Sun-Moon Lake [a recreation spot near Taichung])
zhōngtóu	(hour)
hǎowán	(fun, interesting)
hú	(lake)
huá chuán	(to row a boat)
yóuyǒng	(to swim)
sàn bù	(to take a walk)

## UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice in obtaining information needed for travel in Taiwan. You need to know two things before making travel arrangements: what types of transportation are available and whether or not you need to buy tickets in advance.

Display I is a chart set up to help cue you for the questions you will need to ask and the answers you will need to give. Column 1 shows your destination for each trip. To fill in column 2, you will need to ask whether it is better to go by train or to go by bus. To fill in column 3, you will ask whether or not you need to buy tickets in advance.

Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiǎng dào nǎlǐ qù?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng dào Yěliǔ qù.

YOU: Nǐ shuō zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, hái shì zuò Gōnglùjǔ qu hǎo ne?

TAPE: Méiyǒu huǒchē dào Yěliǔ qù.

YOU: Zuò Gōnglùjǔ děi xiān mǎi piào ma?

TAPE: Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.

Notice that, although you do not start the conversation, most of it is based on your questions.

### DISPLAY I

DESTINATION	BY BUS OR BY TRAIN?	BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE?
Yeliu		
Tainan		
Jilong		
Taizhong		
Taoyuan		

**EXERCISE 2**

In this exercise you will buy train tickets at the advance-purchase window in the Taipei train station. You will have seven conversations with ticket sellers. On each occasion, you need to buy a ticket to a particular destination, keeping in mind that you must be there by a certain time.

Display II provides the information you need. Column 1 shows your destinations. Column 2 shows the days on which you want to leave. Column 3 gives the latest departure times which will allow you to arrive at your destinations on time.

In Taiwan, train travel is very popular. Therefore you may not always be able to take a train which is your first choice. In any case, always try to take the last train which will get you to your destination on time. Always confirm the time and date of the ticket that you finally buy.

Example

YOU: Wǒ yào mǎi yìzhāng hòutiān qù Táizhōngde piào.

TAPE: Nǐ yào zuò jǐdiǎn zhōngde chē?

YOU: Wǒ yào zuò wǎnshang liùdiǎn bàn de chē.

TAPE: Nǎbān chēde piào dōu màiwán le. Xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōngde xíng bu xíng?

YOU: Xíng. Wǒ mǎi xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōngde.

**DISPLAY II**

DESTINATION	PREFERRED DEPARTURE DATE	LATEST POSSIBLE DEPARTURE TIME
Taizhong	day after tomorrow	6:30 p.m.
Xinzhu	tomorrow	noon
Tainan	Friday	no deadline
Zhanghua	Monday	Tuesday evening
Gaoxiong	day after tomorrow	morning
Jiayi	Tuesday	afternoon
Jilong	tomorrow	morning



### EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between a British student who has just arrived at Běijīng University and a fellow student.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the British student cannot speak Chinese and the other student cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

BRITISH

STUDENT: The weather today is really beautiful. I would like to go out and enjoy myself.

YOU: Jǐntiān tiānqi zhēn hǎo. Wǒ xiǎng chūqu wánwanr.

CHINESE

STUDENT: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr a?

YOU: Where do you want to go?

For this exercise you will need the words

tiānqi	(weather)
dòngwuyuán	(zoo)
wánr	(to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself)
chūzū qìchē	(taxi [Běijīng])

## UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Voting

Situation: The setting is Taipei. You and seven others are trying to settle by vote the details of a proposed weekend trip.

Goal: To determine majority opinion on each issue, or the fact that opinion is split evenly (X, Y dōu keyi), by asking the opinions of other players and filling in your work sheet.

Number of Players: Groups of eight students or fewer.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) On these sheets are listed the issues to be decided and the choices for each issue. Your opinions are indicated by Xs on your work sheet. There are sheets for Player 1 through Player 8.

If a group has fewer than eight players, some or all players should take two or more work sheets and report the votes of spouses or friends as well as their own.

Procedure: Mingle with the other players to exchange information. Make all inquiries in the form of choice questions. Use a variety of choice-question patterns.

Example: You are Speaker 2. In this example you are giving information rather than asking questions.

S1: Nǐ yào dào Xīnzhú qù háishi yào dào Jīlóng qù?

S2: Wǒ yào dào Jīlóng qù.

S1: Nǐ yào jīntiān qù ne háishi míngtiān qù?

S2: Wǒ yào míngtiān qù.

S1: Nǐ yào qù yìtiān háishi liǎngtiān?

S2: Yìtiān.

S1: Nǐ shuō dào Jīlóng qù zuò Gōnglùjú hǎo ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne?

S2: Zuò huǒchē zuì fāngbian.

S1: Nǐ yào zhù guǐde háishi piányide fàndiàn?

S2: Wǒ yào zhù piányide.

Practice Points: Choice-question constructions, especially the construction introduced in this unit: Nǐ shuō shí...hǎo (ne), (hǎi) shí...hǎo (ne)?

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu									
Jilong	X								
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow	X								
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day	X								
two days									
TRANSPORTATION									
bus	X								
train									
HOTEL									
cheap	X								
expensive									

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu	X								
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow	X								
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day	X								
two days									
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train	X								
HOTEL									
cheap									
expensive	X								

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu		X							
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today		X							
tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days		X							
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train		X							
HOTEL									
cheap		X							
expensive									

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu									
Jilong			X						
DEPARTURE									
today			X						
tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days			X						
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train			X						
HOTEL									
cheap			X						
expensive									

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu				X					
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow				X					
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days				X					
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train				X					
HOTEL									
cheap									
expensive				X					

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu					X				
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow					X				
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days					X				
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train					X				
HOTEL									
cheap									
expensive					X				



	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu						X			
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow						X			
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days						X			
TRANSPORTATION									
bus						X			
train									
HOTEL									
cheap									
expensive						X			

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu							X		
Jilong									
DEPARTURE									
today							X		
tomorrow									
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day									
two days							X		
TRANSPORTATION									
bus									
train							X		
HOTEL									
cheap							X		
expensive									

	PLAYERS								MAJORITY
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DESTINATION									
Xinzhu									
Jilong								X	
DEPARTURE									
today									
tomorrow								X	
LENGTH OF STAY									
one day								X	
two days									
TRANSPORTATION									
bus								X	
train									
HOTEL									
cheap									
expensive								X	

## UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

You will hear distances and travel times in this conversation between two Chinese cadres in Běijīng. You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions below as you listen to it for the third time.

Here are seven expressions you will need for this exercise:

yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi	(both good and inexpensive)
biéde dìfang	(other places [cf. <u>biérén</u> , "other people"])
juédìng	(to decide)
Sūzhōu	[a city near Shànghǎi, well known to tourists and for its light industry; formerly spelled Soochow]
yìshuāng píxié	(a pair of leather shoes)
duōshao hào	(what size [shoe])
hēi	(to be black)

In the sentence Wǒ dào huǒchēzhàn qù mǎi piào qu le, the purpose marker qù both follows and precedes the verb.

#### QUESTIONS

1. Where did the woman go this morning? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is she going to Shànghǎi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long does the woman plan to stay in Shànghǎi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Shànghǎi is how many kilometers from Běijīng? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many hours does it take by train? \_\_\_\_\_
6. When will the woman decide whether or not she will go to Sūzhōu?
  - ( ) before she goes to Shànghǎi
  - ( ) after she arrives in Shànghǎi

## EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with questions and answers used to arrange a train trip. The conversation takes place in Běijīng between a Japanese businessman and his Chinese guide.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are four words you will hear in the conversation:

Shěnyáng	[a major industrial city in northeast China]
gōnchǎng	(factory)
cānguān	(to visit as an observer)
hǎojíe	(great, extremely good)

### QUESTIONS

1. When is the Japanese businessman going to Shěnyáng? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has he been there before? ( ) Yes ( ) No
3. How long does the guide suggest that the businessman stay there?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many trains go to Shěnyáng each day? \_\_\_\_\_
5. At what time of day does he want to leave? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What time does the express leave? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 3

In this conversation, a visiting Canadian is in Shànghǎi.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate into English during each pause on tape. Compare your version with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are two words you will need for this exercise:

Hángzhōu	[a city in Zhèjiāng Province, famous for its scenery; formerly spelled Hangchow]
yàoshi	(if)

## UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will take part in six short conversations, discussing your tentative plans for an upcoming trip.

Display I shows where and when you are planning to go, whether you have been there before, and how long you are planning to stay. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. Here is an example:

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng dào Xiān qù kànkàn.

TAPE: Nǐ jīhua nǎitiān qù?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng Xīngqīwǔ huòshì Xīngqīliù qù.

TAPE: Nǐ yǐqián qùguo Xiān meiyou?

YOU: Wǒ yǐqián méi qùguo.

TAPE: Nǐ jīhua zài nàr zhù jǐtiān?

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng, zhù sāntiān jiù gòu le.

### DISPLAY I

DESTINATION	DATE OF TRIP	PREVIOUSLY VISITED	LENGTH OF STAY
Xiān	Friday or Saturday	no	3 days
Shànghǎi	next Saturday	yes--twice	5 days
Nánjīng	Tuesday or Wednesday	yes--once	2 days
Sūzhōu	next Sunday	no	3 days
Hángzhōu	Friday or Saturday	no	3 days
Guǎngzhōu	next Wednesday or Thursday	yes--once	4 days

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will ask for information about trips.

Display II is a map of China with routes marked between certain cities. You will ask three questions about each route: what the distance is, how long the trip takes by train, and how long the trip takes by plane. Ask about the routes in the order that they are numbered. Record the answers you are given; then check to see if you understood by comparing your answers to the information given in Display III.

Here is an example from the tape:

YOU: Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō yuǎn?

TAPE: Yǒu yìqiānsìbǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

YOU: Zuò huǒchē yào duōshao shíhou?

TAPE: Yào zǒu èrshísānge xiǎoshí.

YOU: Zuò fēijī yào duōshao shíhou?

TAPE: Yào fēi sānge xiǎoshí.

For this exercise you will need the words

fēijī (airplane)

fēi (to fly)

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will be asked to give the information which you collected in Exercise 2. Use Display III to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Běijīng lí Shànghǎi yǒu duō yuǎn?

YOU: Yǒu yìqiānsìbǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

TAPE: Zuò huǒchē yào duōshao shíhou?

YOU: Yào zǒu èrshísānge xiǎoshí.

TAPE: Zuò fēijī yào duōshao shíhou?

YOU: Yào fēi sānge xiǎoshí.

Notice that some distances and times in the display are rounded off, using "plus," as in "1,470+ kilometers." This calls for an answer containing the adjectival verb -duō, as shown in the example.

For this exercise you will need the words

fēijī	(airplane)
fēi	(to fly)

#### EXERCISE 4

This exercise is a conversation between a Canadian who lives in Běijīng and her Chinese acquaintance. You will act as an interpreter.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and her acquaintance cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

##### Example

CANADIAN: Last year when I went to Shànghǎi for the first time, I didn't have time to go out and enjoy myself.

YOU: Qùnián wǒ dìyí cì qù Shànghǎi de shíhòu wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān chūqu wánr.

CANADIAN: Now I would like to go again.

YOU: Xiànzài wǒ xiǎng zài qù yí cì.

CHINESE: Nǐ jìhua shénme shíhòu qù?

YOU: When do you plan to go?

For this exercise you will need

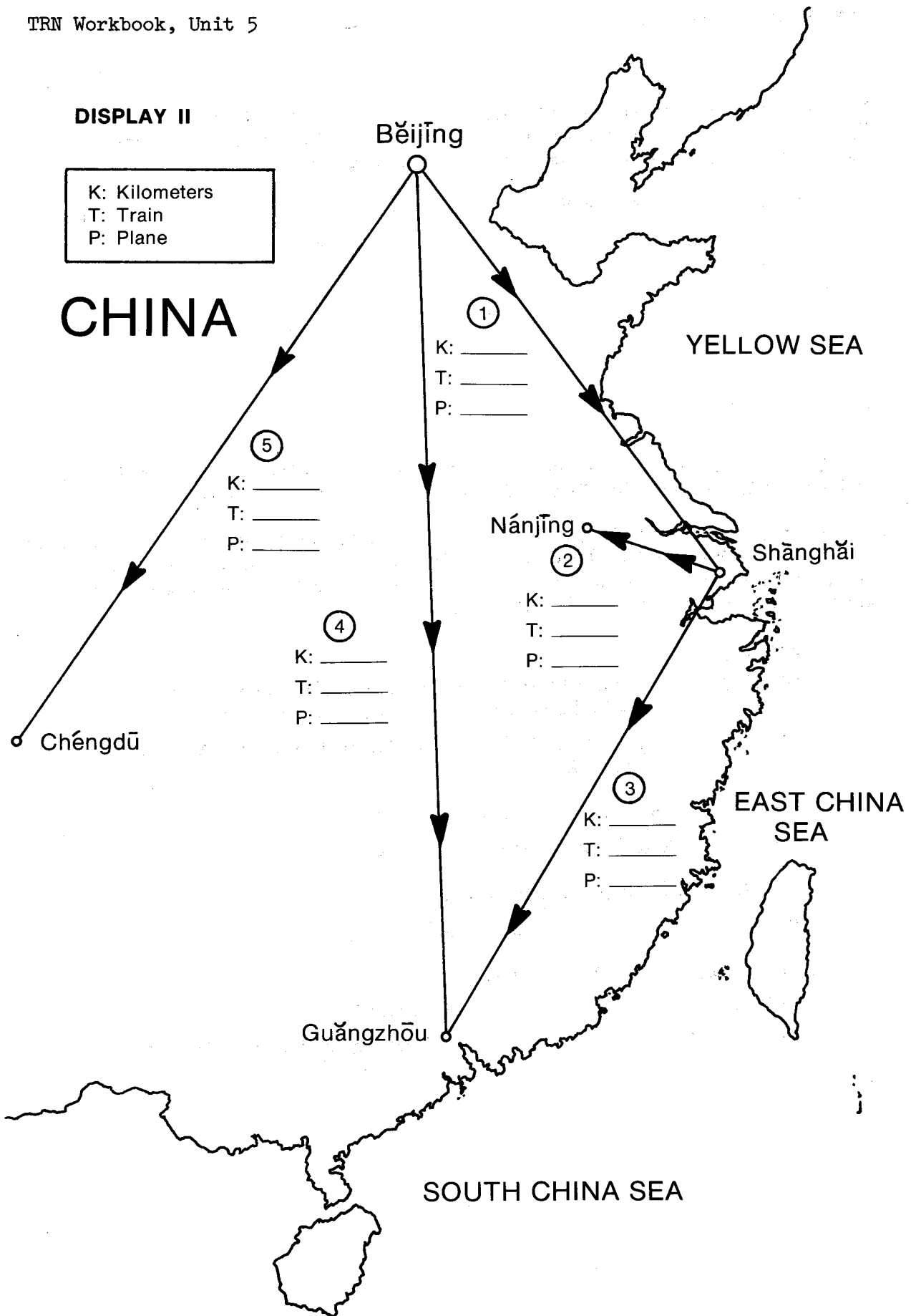
fēijī	(airplane)
zài qù yí cì	(go again [literally, "go one more time"])



DISPLAY II

K: Kilometers  
T: Train  
P: Plane

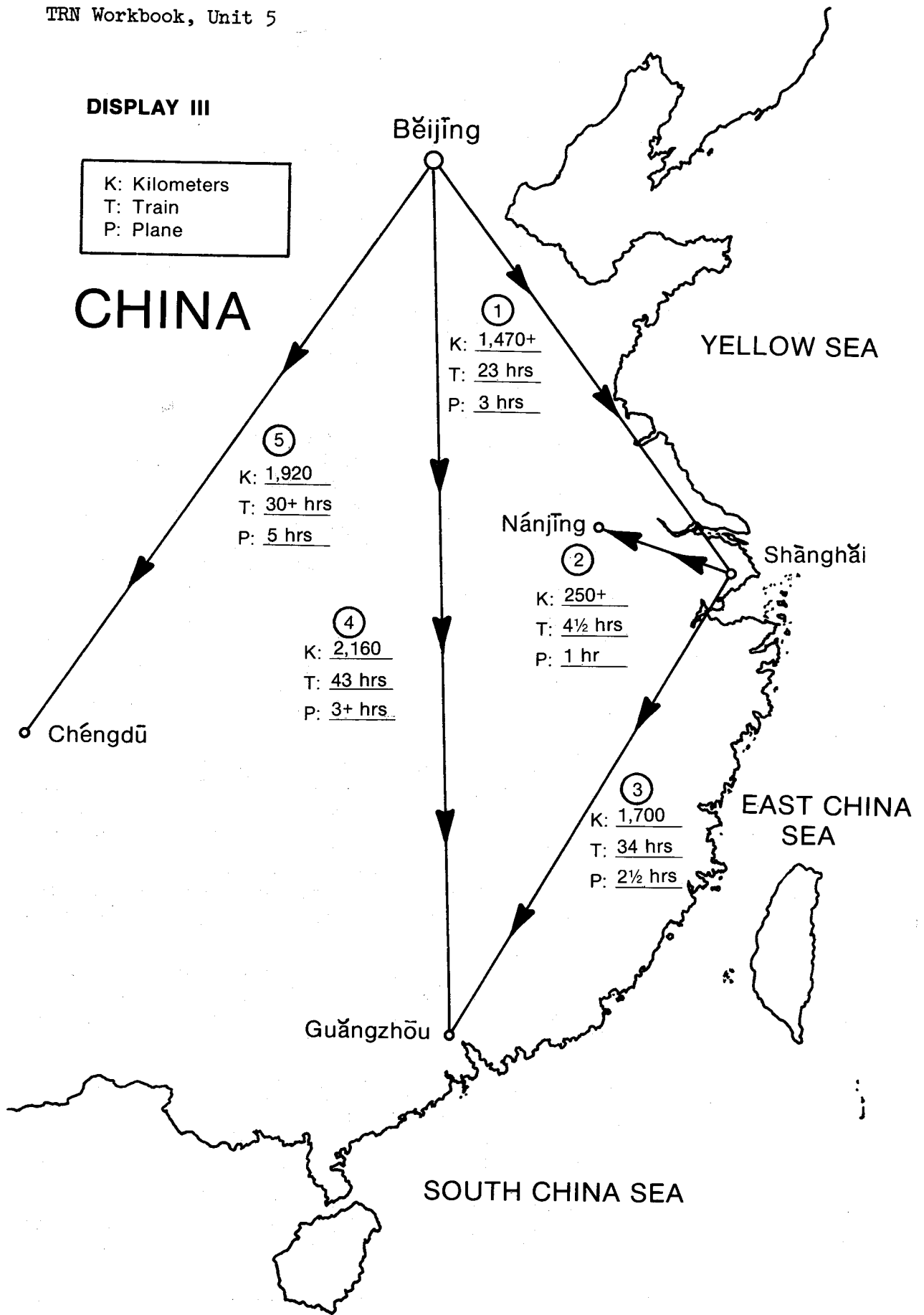
CHINA



DISPLAY III

K: Kilometers  
T: Train  
P: Plane

CHINA



## UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Handicap Race

Situation: Four people are leaving one city in Taiwan to go home to four other cities in Taiwan. Each person is trying to arrange the quickest trip home, by train or by bus.

A friend of theirs is trying to find out (from a travel agent) when each person will reach home and which person will arrive first. The friend also wants to find out the distance each person will travel. He has a map of Taiwan train and bus routes and the following information about the four travelers: names, common starting point, destinations, and preferred departure times (for either train or bus).

The travel agent's map includes distances (in kilometers) between adjacent cities and necessary traveling times by train and by bus for the distances. He will read off distances or travel times from his map, but he will not calculate total distances or total travel times.

(NOTE FOR THE "FRIEND": To simplify the game, waiting time at stop-overs and time needed to go from train stations to bus stations, or vice versa, is not to be included in the total traveling time.)

Goal: To figure out the fastest route for each traveler, the final arrival time for each traveler, and the traveler who will reach home first. Also, to work out the distance each person will travel.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A work sheet for each "friend" and a fact sheet for each "travel agent." (See Sample Work Sheets and Sample Fact Sheets, on the following pages.)

Procedure: The "friend" should try out various routes for each person--by train, by bus, or by any combination of the two--until the fastest route is found. Then the "friend" records the final arrival time and the distance covered by that route.

He will find it helpful to take notes on his work sheet, writing down the distance from one city to the next on one side of a route and writing down the faster travel time on the other side of the route.

The "travel agent" should be careful to give only distances and times listed on his fact sheet. If he is asked a question requiring the addition of distances or times, he may play dumb by saying Wǒ bù zhīdào or, at most, may volunteer only information listed on his fact sheet.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "friend." This example covers only initial questions about one possible route (in this case, the only logical one) for one of the people.

- S1: (Wǒ yǒu yíge péngyou xìng Lǐ. Tā xiǎng dào Táizhōng qù. Tā jìhua jìntiān sīdiǎn zhōng qù.) Lǐ Xiānsheng xiān děi dào Xīnzhú. Qǐngwèn Táiběi lí Xīnzhú yǒu duō yuǎn?  
S2: Yǒu liùshí gōnglǐ.  
S1: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?  
S2: Dàgài yào zǒu yíge zhōngtóu.  
S1: Zuò Gōnglùjǔ mǎn yìdiǎn ba?  
S2: Duì le, yào zǒu liǎngge duō zhōngtóu.  
(etc.)

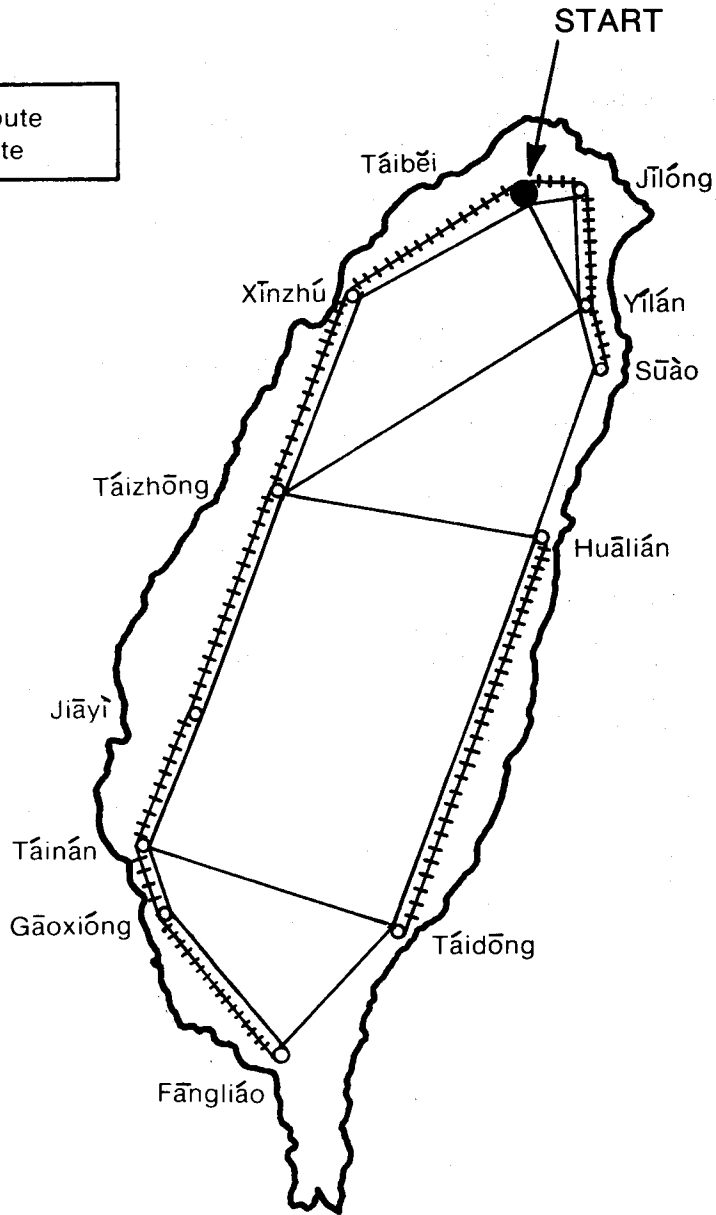
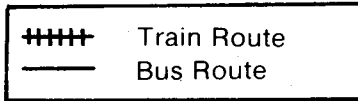
Additional Note: There may not be enough time for the "friend" to check out all possible routes and be sure that he has found the fastest route for each traveler. In that case, all the students in the class can discuss their findings in a concluding class discussion.

Practice Points: Distances and traveling times.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET :

(Friend)

**TÁIWĀN**

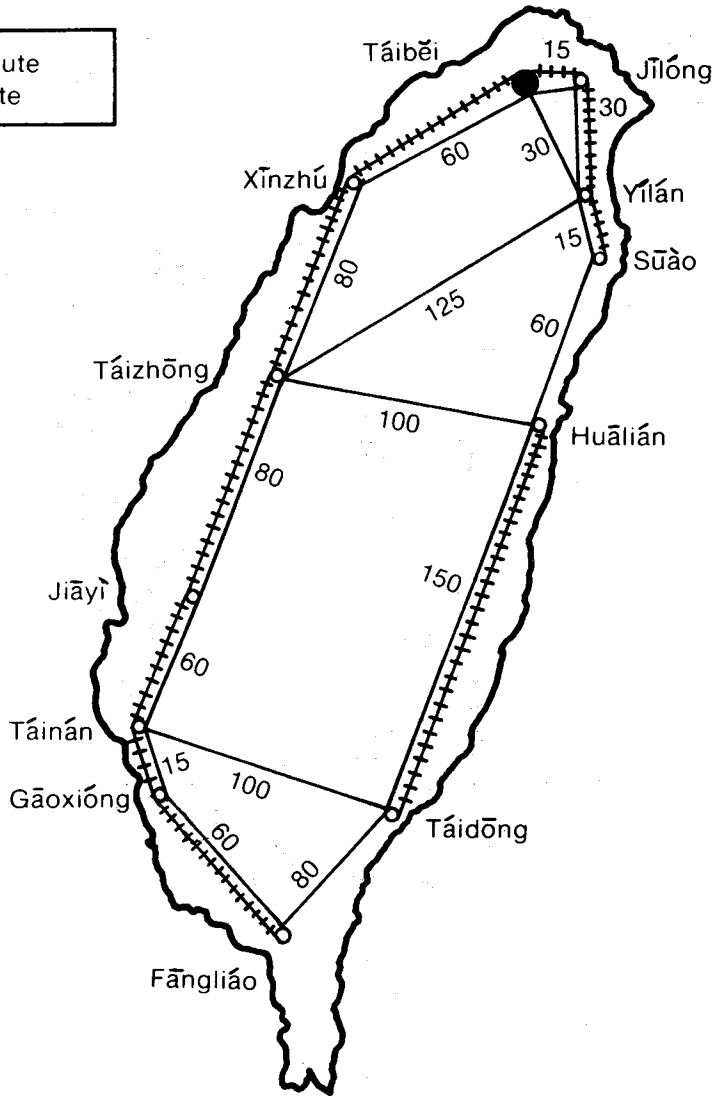


NAME	Wáng	Lǐ	Zhāng	Zhào
DESTINATION	Huālián	Táizhōng	Táinán	Táidōng
DEPARTURE	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	2 p.m.	1 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

SAMPLE FACT SHEET:

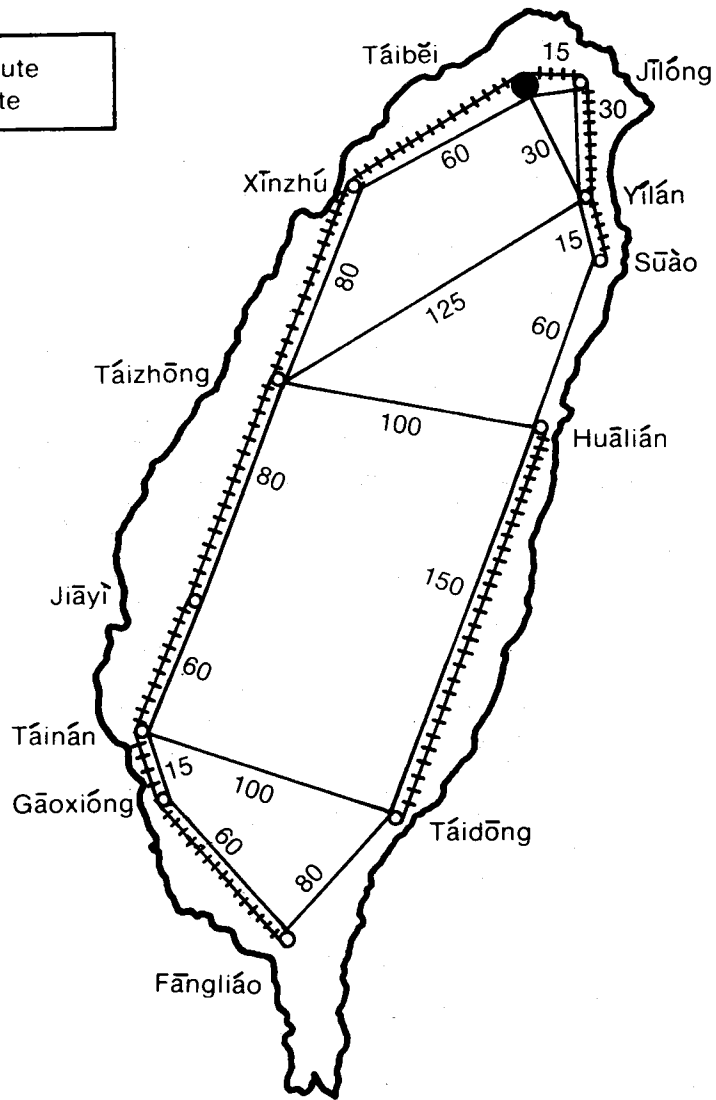
(Travel Agent)

**TÁIWĀN**



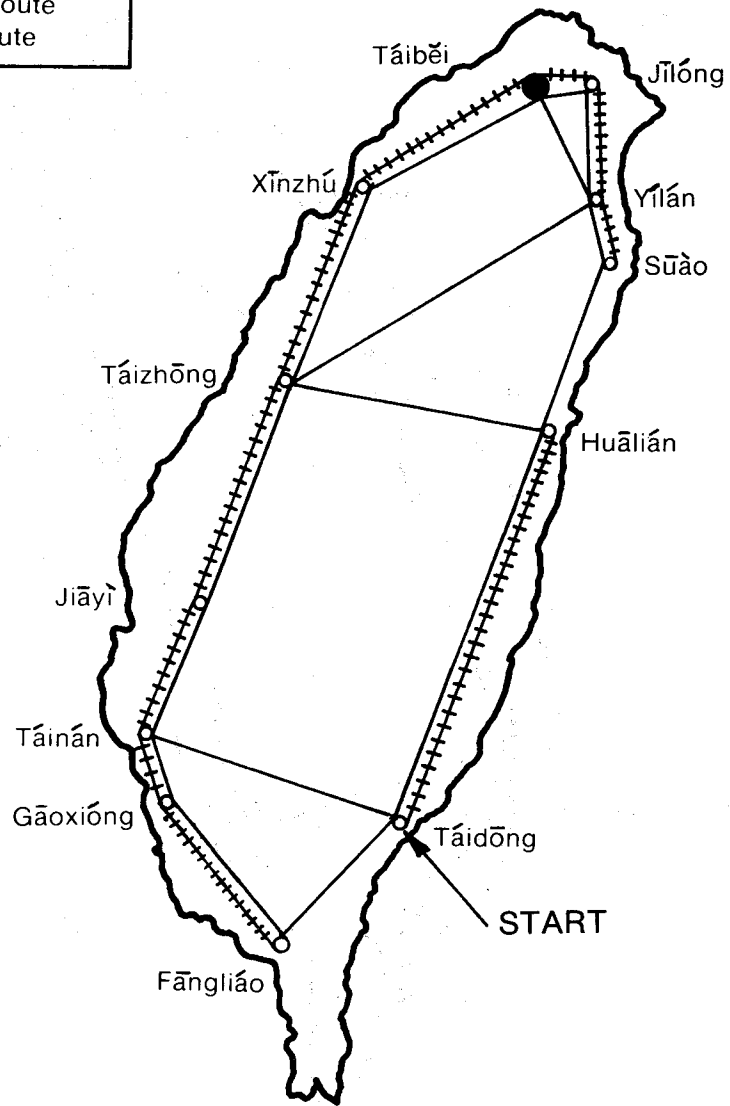
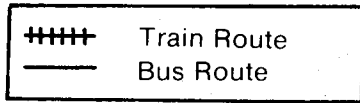
DISTANCE (km)	TRAVELING TIME (hrs:mins)	
	<u>bus</u>	<u>train</u>
15	:30	:30
30	1:00	:45
60	2:15	1:00
80	3:00	1:20
100	3:45	-
125	4:30	-
150	5:15	2:30

TÁIWĀN



DISTANCE (km)	TRAVELING TIME (hrs:mins)	
	<u>bus</u>	<u>train</u>
15	:30	:30
30	1:00	:45
60	2:15	1:00
80	3:00	1:20
100	3:45	-
125	4:30	-
150	5:15	2:30

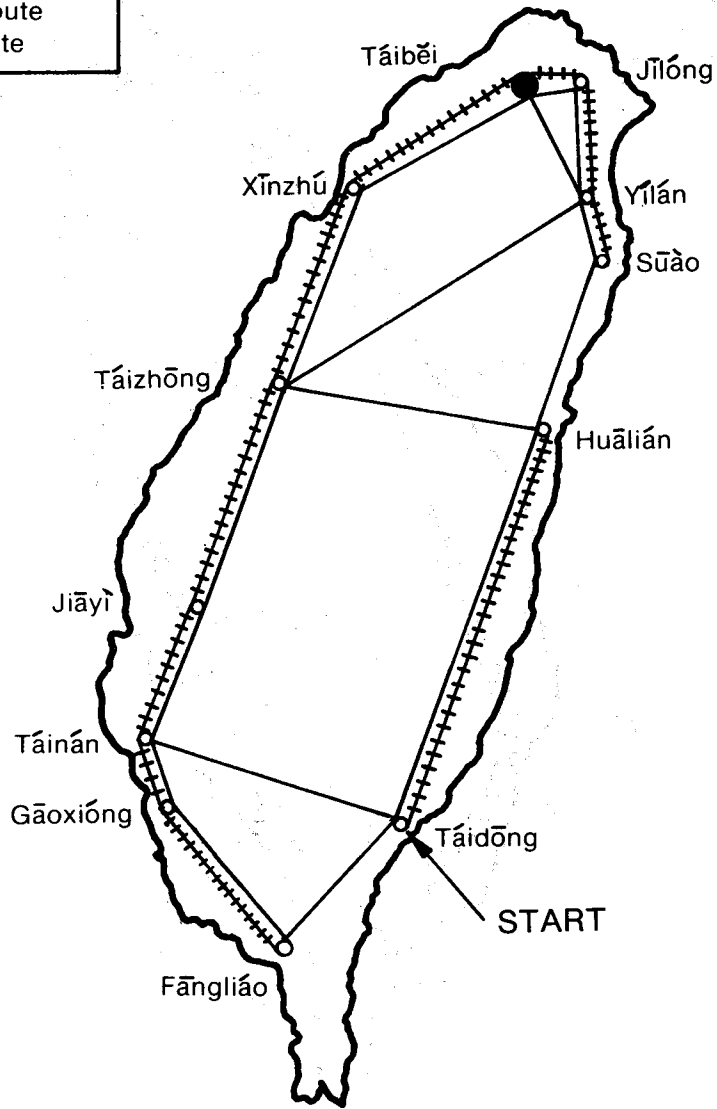
# TÁIWĀN



NAME	Wú	Zhōu	Huáng	Xú
DESTINATION	Gāoxióng	Xīnzhú	Jīlóng	Jiāyì
DEPARTURE	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

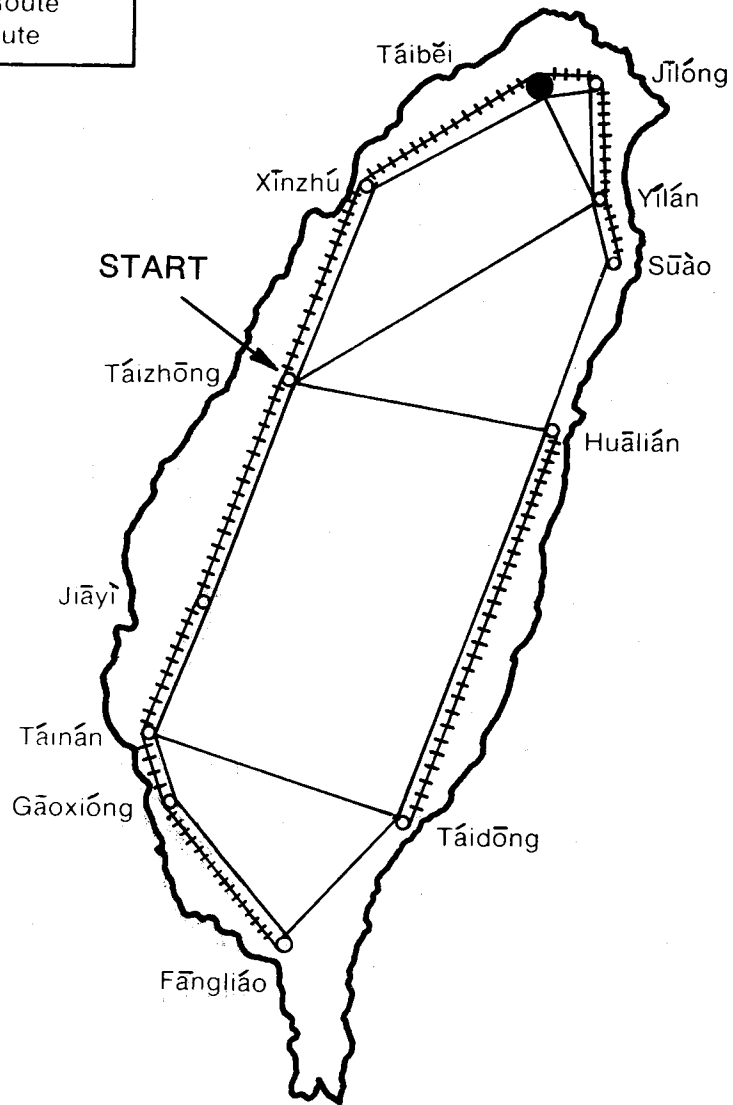


# TÁIWĀN



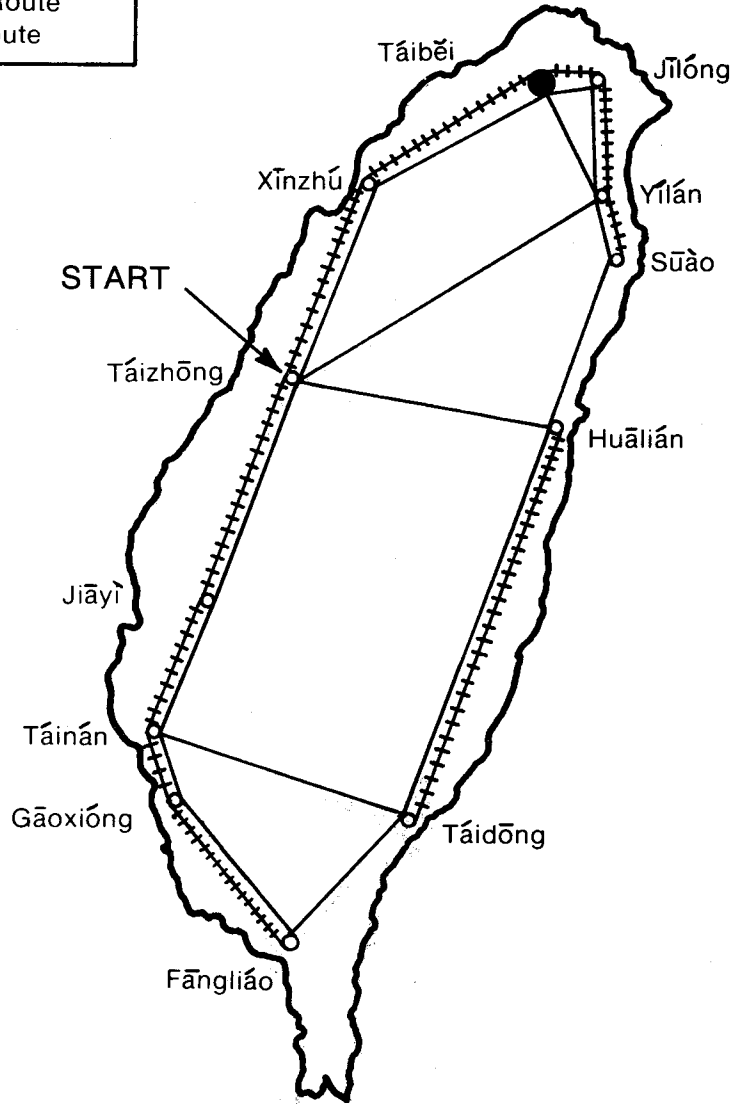
NAME	Wú	Zhōu	Huáng	Xú
DESTINATION	Gāoxióng	Xīnzhú	Jílóng	Jiāyì
DEPARTURE	11 a.m.	8 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

# TÁIWĀN



NAME	Liú	Chén	Gāo	Yáng
DESTINATION	Yílán	Sūào	Táidōng	Gāoxióng
DEPARTURE	6 p.m.	6 p.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

# TÁIWĀN



NAME	Liú	Chén	Gāo	Yáng
DESTINATION	Yílán	Sūào	Táidōng	Gāoxióng
DEPARTURE	6 p.m.	6 p.m.	3 p.m.	6 p.m.
ARRIVAL	_____	_____	_____	_____
DISTANCE	_____	_____	_____	_____

## UNIT 6 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

Mr. Roberts is being seen off at the train station in Běijīng by his guide, Comrade Zhāng.\*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| R: Zhèibān chē sāndiǎn bàn kāi.<br>Xiànzài liǎngdiǎn wūshifēn.<br>Lǐ kāi chēde shíjiān hái zǎo<br>ne.                         | The train leaves at 3:30.<br>It's 2:50 now.<br>It's still a long time till the<br>train leaves.   |
| Z: Nà hǎo.<br>Shíjiān hái zǎo, zánmen dào<br>jiēdàishì qù xiūxiūxi ba.<br>Qǐng nín bǎ nín de hùzhào hé<br>lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo. | That's good.<br>Since it's still early, let's go to<br>the waiting room and rest a bit.<br>Please give me your passport and<br>travel permit. |
| R: Hǎo, gěi ni.   | All right, here they are.   |
- When the guide returns from having Mr. Roberts' papers checked, the conversation continues.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| R: Zhèibān chēshang yǒu méiyǒu<br>cānchē?   | Is there a dining car on this train?  |
| Z: Yǒu.   | Yes.  |
| R: Yǒu méiyǒu Xīcān?  | Does it have Western food?  |
| Z: Xīcān Zhōngcān dōu yǒu.  | It has both Western food and Chinese<br>food.   |
| R: Hěn hǎo.   | Good.   |
| R: Zhāng Nǚshì, shàng chēde shíhòu<br>wǒ zhème duō xínglǐ zěnmě bàn?                | Miss Zhāng, when it's time to get on<br>the train, what do I do with all<br>this luggage of mine? |
| Z: Bié jí.<br>Yíòng sījiàn xínglǐ, wǒmen<br>měige rén ná liǎngjiàn, jiù<br>xíng le. | Don't worry.<br>With a total of four suitcases, if<br>each of us takes two that will be<br>fine.  |

---

\*This conversation, without the translation into English, is on the C-1 tape.

R: Dōu keyi nashang chē qu ma?

May all of them be taken onto the train?

Z: Dōu keyi nashang chē qu.

All of them may be taken onto the train.

R: Nà hǎojíle.

That's great.

R: Kuài yào kāi chē le.

The train is going to leave soon.

Wǒmen dào zhàntái qu ba.

Let's go to the platform.

Z: Bú yòng jí.

There's no need to be anxious.

Hái yǒu shíjiān.

There's still time.

## UNIT 6 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This conversation includes questions and answers used in train travel in the PRC. A Canadian professor is talking to her Chinese guide. The professor is going to Nánjīng from Běijīng.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

shūfu	(to be comfortable)
qǐdiǎnzhàn	(station where a train originates [literally, "starting station"])
děng yīhuǐr	(in a little while [pronounced <u>děng yīhuǐr</u> ])
bú yào	(don't)
láilai wǎngwǎng	(coming and going)
bāng	(to help)

### EXERCISE 2

In these two conversations you will hear questions and answers typically used in train travel. Mr. Yamada, a Japanese tourist, talks first to his Chinese guide and then to the train attendant. Mr. Yamada is going to Běijīng from Shànghǎi.

You will hear the conversations three times. As you listen to them for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

You will hear the following expressions in the conversations.

chī	(to eat)
zhōngwǔ	(noon)
lǜ chá	(green tea)
hóng chá	(black tea [literally, "red tea"])
bāng	(to help)
dāngrán	(of course, naturally)

QUESTIONS

1. On what platform is Mr. Yamada's train? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The guide says she will  
 take the small suitcase onto the train.  
 bring the small suitcase onto the train.
3. What kind of food does Mr. Yamada like for breakfast? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mr. Yamada says he wants  
 no tea.  
 red (i.e., "black") tea.  
 green tea.
5. The attendant says she will  
 bring the suitcases off the train.  
 take the suitcases off the train.  
 bring the suitcase off the train.

**EXERCISE 3**

In this conversation two travelers have arrived with their guide at the train station in Shànghǎi. One of the travelers is now heading for Nánjīng, and the other is heading for Guìlín.\* One of the travelers has a few questions for the guide.

Listen to the conversation two times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

Guìlín	[a scenic city in the mountains of Guǎngxī Province]
huílai	(to come back)
bāng	(to help)

---

\*The Wade-Giles spelling is Kueilin. The former map spelling is Kweilin.

## UNIT 6 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise gives you practice in using verbs with directional endings to describe actions.

Display I is five pictures that show Wáng Dànián, Fāng Bǎolán, Hú Měilíng, and Mǎ Mínglǐ doing various things. Use the information in the display to answer the questions on tape. (Item numbers on tape refer to picture numbers.)

Example

TAPE: Mǎ Mínglǐ bǎ xínglǐ nǎdao nǎr qu le?

YOU: Tǎ nǎshang lóu qu le.

TAPE: Fāng Bǎolán bǎ xínglǐ nǎdao nǎr qu le?

YOU: Tǎ nǎxia lóu qu le.

When "you" are in a picture, take into account whether the action is towards or away from you in formulating your answers.

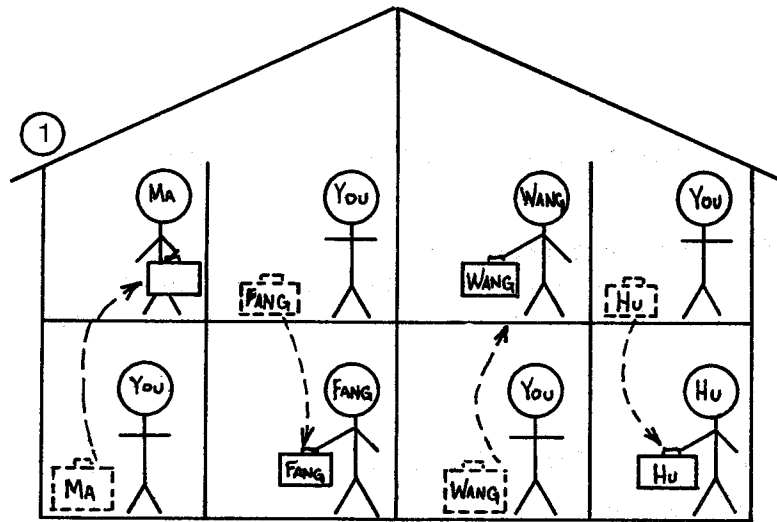
In this exercise you will practice four new words from the Reference List for this unit:

nǎshangqu	(to take up)
nǎshanglai	(to bring up)
nǎxiaqu	(to take down)
nǎxialai	(to bring down)

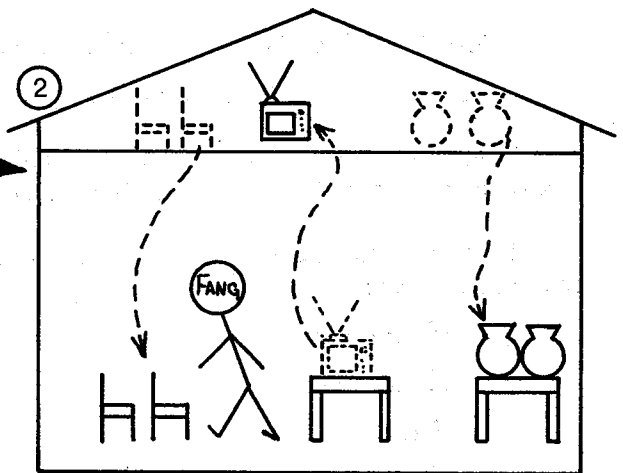
Verbs with two-syllable directional endings, such as the four verbs above, can be split. A location or a direct object is placed before the final lai or qu. This happens in the second sentence of the example above: nǎshang... qu.



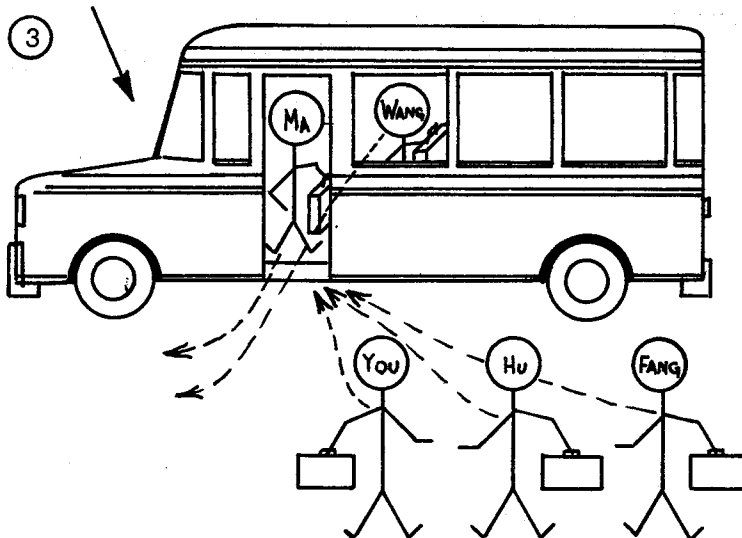
DISPLAY I

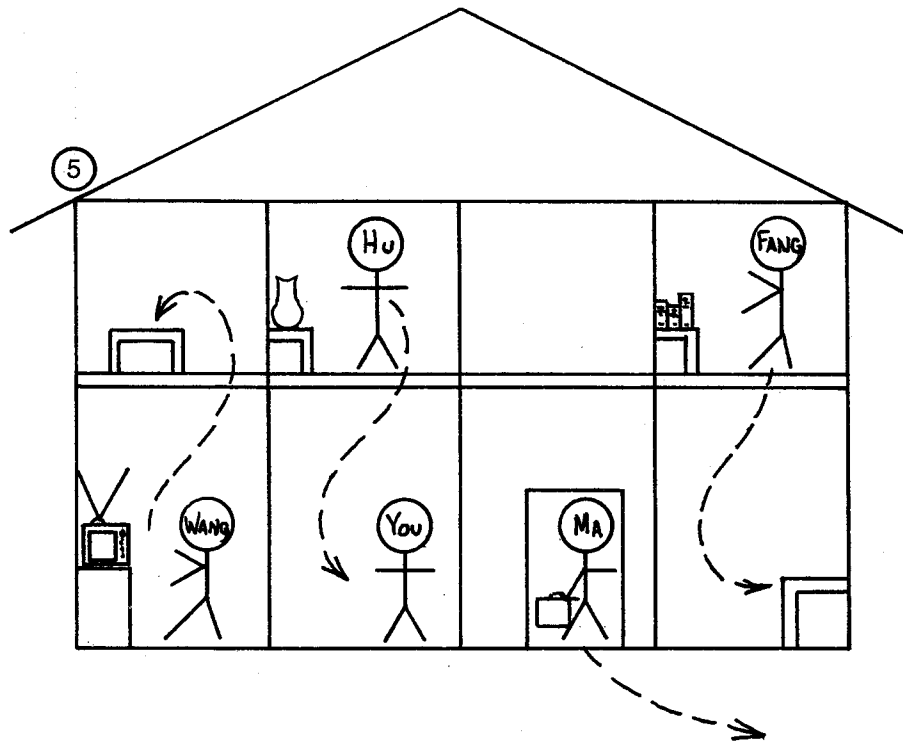
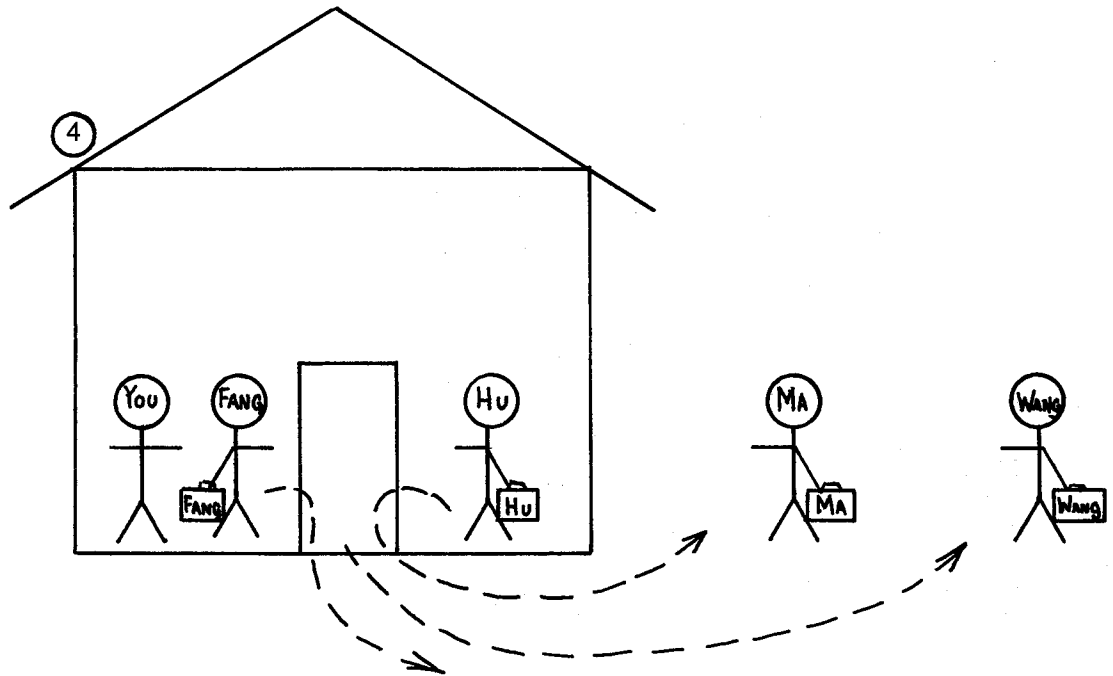


These two sketches show actions which are completed.



This sketch shows actions which will happen.





## EXERCISE 2

Display II gives the daily schedules for two train routes: Běijīng to Shànghǎi and Běijīng to Tàiyuán. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē měitiān yǒu jǐbān?

YOU: Měitiān yǒu sānbān.

TAPE: Zǎoshang jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

YOU: Zǎoshang bādiān sìshiwǔfēn kāi.

TAPE: Nàibān chē yǒu cānchē ma?

YOU: Yǒu.

TAPE: Huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Shànghǎi?

YOU: Dìèrtiān zǎoshang, bādiān èrshíbāfēn dào Shànghǎi.

The exchanges on tape take place between you and a friend looking over a train schedule, NOT between a ticket seller and a traveler. Therefore formalities such as using fā chē and 24-hour clock times are not observed.

**DISPLAY II**

<u>PLATFORM 1</u>	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR
LV. Běijīng*	8:45 a.m.	10:22 a.m.	11:55 a.m. 2:20 p.m. 5:15 p.m.
ARR. Tiānjīn	10:53 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:33 p.m. 4:12 p.m. 6:53 p.m.
ARR. Jīnán	4:14 p.m.	-	- 9:33 p.m. 12:14 a.m.
ARR. Xúzhōu	10:50 p.m.	-	- 4:08 a.m. 6:50 a.m.
ARR. Nánjīng	5:25 a.m.	-	- 10:43 a.m. 1:25 p.m.
ARR. Shànghǎi	8:28 a.m. (next day)	-	- 1:16 p.m. 4:38 p.m. (next day) (next day)

<u>PLATFORM 4</u>	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR	WITH DINING CAR
LV. Běijīng	7:10 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	3:50 p.m. 6:22 p.m.
ARR. Bǎodìng	11:23 a.m.	1:48 p.m.	8:03 p.m. 10:25 p.m.
ARR. Shíjiāzhuāng	1:55 p.m.	-	- 1:27 a.m.
ARR. Tàiyuán	5:01 p.m.	-	- 5:13 a.m.

\* The traditional map spellings for these cities are

Peking	Peking
Tientsin	Pao-ting
Tsinan	Shih-chia-chuang
Suchow (Hsuchow)	T'aiyüan
Nanking	
Shanghai	

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will review the vocabulary and structures introduced in this unit. You will test your comprehension and production of the material by acting as an interpreter.

This conversation takes place between Mrs. Smith, a Canadian official recently arrived in Běijīng, and a representative of the Chinese government who is assigned to the Canadian Embassy.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CANADIAN: I would like to go to see Xiān.

YOU: Wǒ xiǎng qù Xiān kànkàn.

CHINESE: Nǐ dǎsuan shénme shíhou qù?

YOU: When do you plan to go?

CANADIAN: Next Monday.

YOU: Xià Xīngqīyī.

In this exercise you will need the word Xiān, the capital city of Shǎnxī Province. You will also be using some of the additional required vocabulary from previous units:

dǎsuan

(to plan)

láibují

(can't make it in time)

## UNIT 6 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Train Routes

Situation: You have already collected the following information from five travelers leaving the Běijīng train station: 1) destinations, 2) departure times, 3) track numbers for departing trains, and 4) EITHER the distance OR the traveling time to destinations. Three colleagues have collected similar information from other travelers. (Each person talked to five travelers.)

You need to collect this information from your colleagues and figure out the routes which four trains will follow (i.e., the stops on the routes, in sequence).

Goal: To write the names of the destinations of twenty travelers on your work sheet, under the headings for particular tracks and departure times. Also, to number the stops on each train route in the order of their distances from Běijīng.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.)

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to exchange information.

Example: You are Speaker 1. In this example, you are giving information rather than collecting it. Notice how you "introduce" one of the travelers listed on your work sheet with Yǒu yíge rén...

S1: Yǒu yíge rén dào Táizhōng qù.

S2: Dào Táizhōng qùde chē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?

S1: Shísāndiǎn sìshiwǔfēn fā chē.

S2: Zài dìjǐ zhàntái?

S1: Zài dìyī zhàntái.

S2: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Táizhōng lí zhèr\* yǒu duō yuǎn?

S1: Wǒ bù zhīdao.

S2: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?

S1: Yào zǒu liǎngge duō xiǎoshí.\* Hái yǒu yíge rén....

(etc.)

Practice Points: Train schedule information.

---

\*Běijīng usage.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:\*

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Taizhong		2+ hrs
2	1415	1	Jilong	15+ km	
3	1345	1	Xinzhu	60+ km	
4	1415	1	Yilan		1+ hrs
5	1345	1	Jiayi		3+ hrs

NOTE: Trains average 50 kilometers per hour. Use this information to convert time to distance and vice versa.

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

\*This first work sheet lists Taiwan train routes and distances/traveling time from Taipei. The other four work sheets show PRC train routes and distances/traveling time from Běijīng. Use these work sheets for the game.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1415	1	Guǎngzhōu	1800+ km	
2	1345	2	Hángzhōu		28+ hrs
3	1415	1	Shíjiāzhuāng		5+ hrs
4	1345	1	Tàiyuán	400+ km	
5	1415	2	Tángshān	200+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.



TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1415	1	Chángshā		26+ hrs
2	1345	1	Chéngdū	1500+ km	
3	1415	2	Shěnyáng		13+ hrs
4	1345	2	Tiānjīn		2+ hrs
5	1345	2	Xúzhōu	1200+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Chóngqīng		36+ hrs
2	1345	2	Fúzhōu	2000+ km	
3	1415	2	Hāěrbīn	1100+ km	
4	1345	1	Kūnmíng		53+ hrs
5	1415	2	Tiānjīn	100+ km	

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

TRAVELER	DEPARTURE	TRACK	DESTINATION	DISTANCE	TIME
1	1345	1	Guìyáng		45+ hrs
2	1345	2	Shànghǎi	1250+ km	
3	1345	1	Shíjiāzhuāng	250+ km	
4	1345	2	Sūzhōu	1200+ km	
5	1415	1	Wūhàn		19+ hrs

ROUTES

<u>Track 1:</u> 1345		<u>Track 1:</u> 1415		<u>Track 2:</u> 1345		<u>Track 2:</u> 1415	
DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.	DESTINATION	time/ dist.

## UNIT 7 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice with the ending -hǎo for compound verbs of result.

The conversation takes place in Běijīng. Comrade Lǐ, who is going to Xiān on a business trip, is talking with Comrade Wáng, who works in the General Services Department of the same ministry.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are five expressions you will need for this exercise:

Xiān	[formerly spelled Sian, capital of Shānxī (formerly Shensi) Province]
hái hǎo	(fairly good/well)
kāi huì	(to attend a meeting/conference)
sījī	(driver of a hired vehicle)
gǎnbushàng	(won't be able to catch [a plane, a train, etc.] )

You will notice that the word for "if" may follow the subject as well as precede it.

#### QUESTIONS

1. How busy was Comrade Wáng? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there enough time for Comrade Lǐ to get to Xiān by train?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
3. What does Comrade Wáng want Comrade Lǐ to do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What time does the plane take off? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How does Comrade Lǐ decide to go to the airport? \_\_\_\_\_
6. When does she have to be ready? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear expressions used in arranging for plane tickets and getting to the airport. Mrs. Anderson, a Canadian, is talking with Mr. Zhāng, a Chinese employee of the Canadian Embassy in Běijīng.

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

You will need to know the word -jiàn, meaning "piece" (counter for matters): yíjiàn shì, "one matter," "one piece of business"

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "send," "take," and "deliver." The conversation takes place between two cadres, Comrade Wú (Department Chief Fāng's secretary) and Comrade Lǐ (a cadre in the General Services Department of a government bureau in Běijīng).

Listen to the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you will hear:

chùchǎng	(division chief)
chū chāi	(to go on a business trip)
Yán'ān	[a city in Shānxī Province (formerly Shensi), headquarters of the Chinese Communists during the civil war]
dǎ diànhuà	(to phone, to make a phone call)

To say "as soon as...then..." use the sequence yī...jiù...  
For example,

Tā yì lái wǒ jiù zǒu.	(As soon as he comes, [then] I will leave.)
-----------------------	---

## UNIT 7 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will make plane reservations. Display I gives you information needed to reserve plane tickets for five trips: destinations, departure dates, and preferred arrival times. For each trip, provide the appropriate information as you answer questions on tape. Then ask three questions: 1) At what time will the plane take off? 2) Is the flight nonstop? 3) At what time does the plane reach its destination?

Example

YOU: Wǒ xià xīngqī yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào.

TAPE: Měitiān dōu yǒu fēijī. Nǐ nēitiān qù?

YOU: Wǒ Xīngqīsì qù.

TAPE: Xīngqīsì yǒu sānbān fēijī. Zǎoshang yǒu yìbān, xiàwǔ yǒu liǎngbān. Nǐ yào zǎoshang qù háishi xiàwǔ qù?

YOU: Wǒ yào zǎoshang qù. . . . Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

TAPE: Jiǔdiǎn líng wǔfēn qǐfēi.

YOU: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?

TAPE: Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu.

YOU: Jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Guǎngzhōu?

TAPE: Shíèrdiǎn shífēn dào Guǎngzhōu.

### DISPLAY I

YOU WANT TO RESERVE A PLANE TICKET FOR NEXT WEEK TO	YOU WANT TO LEAVE ON	YOU WANT TO ARRIVE BY	AT WHAT TIME WILL THE PLANE TAKE OFF?	IS THE FLIGHT NON- STOP?	AT WHAT TIME WILL THE PLANE REACH ITS DESTINATION?
---	-------------------------	--------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--

Guǎngzhōu	Thursday	noon			
Shànghǎi	Saturday	evening			
Chéngdū	Monday	Tuesday evening			
Hángzhōu	Wednesday	morning			

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will talk about train routes in the PRC. Display II shows train routes between some of the major cities. Using the information found in the display, answer the questions on tape about what routes pass through what cities.

### Example

TAPE: Cóng Xúzhōu dào Běijīng wàng běi zǒu ma?

YOU: Shì, Xiān wàng běi zǒu, zài wàng xī zǒu.

TAPE: Cóng Xúzhōu dào Běijīng, rúguo zuò huǒchē jīngguo Jìnán ma?

YOU: Jīngguo Jìnán.

TAPE: Jīngguo Liányúngǎng ma?

YOU: Bù jīngguo Liányúngǎng.

For this exercise you will need the verb jīngguo, "to pass through."

## EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation. Mrs. Smith, a Canadian official recently arrived in Běijīng, is talking with a representative of the Chinese government who is assigned to the Canadian Embassy.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the other employee cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

### Example

CANADIAN: I want to go to Nánjīng next Thursday.

YOU: Wǒ xià Xīngqīsì yào dào Nánjīng qù.

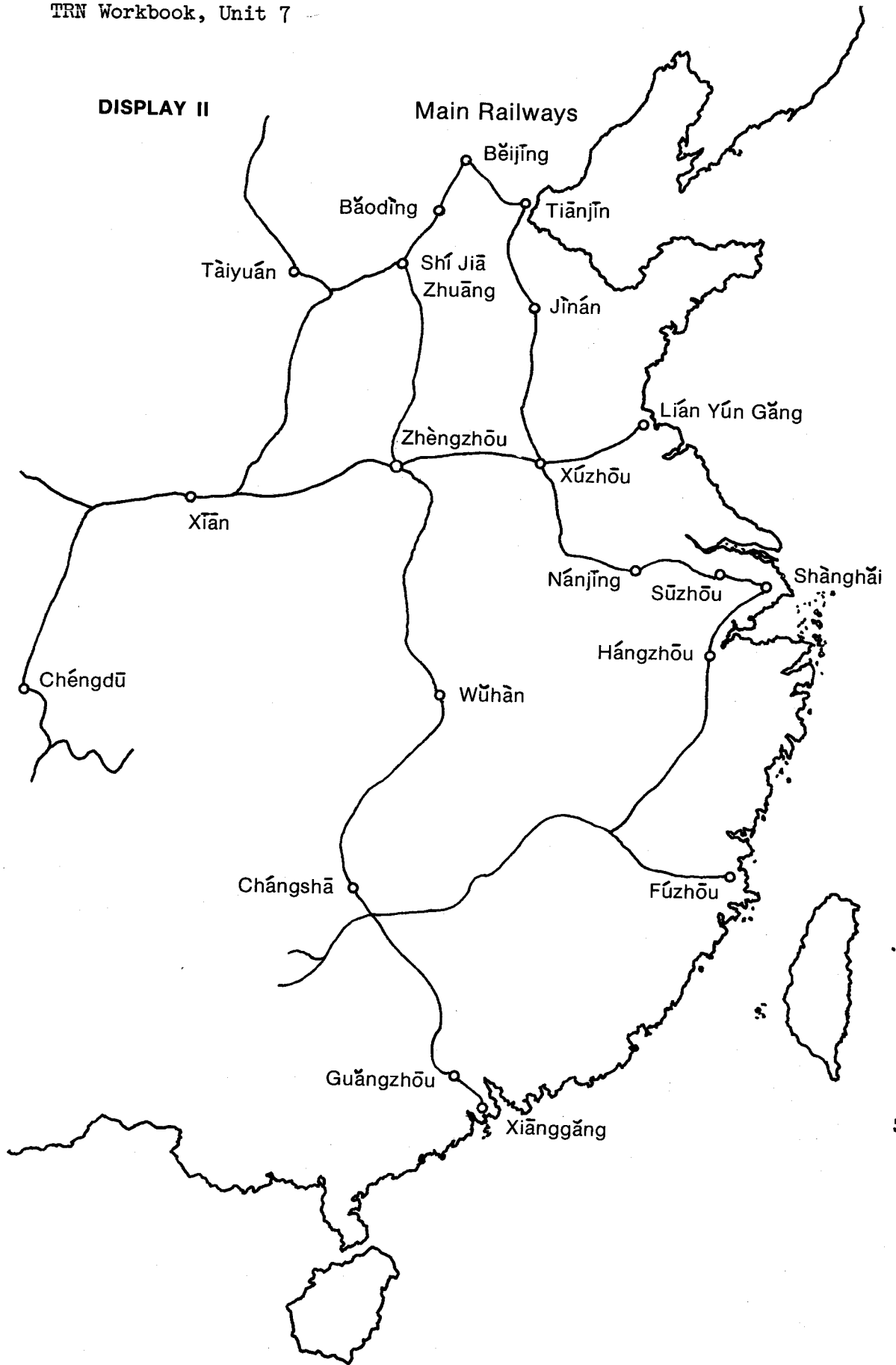
CANADIAN: Please reserve a plane ticket for me.

YOU: Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào.

CHINESE: Hǎo, wǒ qù gěi ni dìng.

YOU: Fine. I'll go reserve one for you.

For this exercise you will need the word wàng, "to forget."





## UNIT 7 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Fastest Route

Situation: A traveler in Taiwan is trying to work out the fastest route from a particular location in one city to a certain location in another city, by taxi, bus, plane, and train.

A travel agent has bus, train, and plane schedules as well as information about the traveling time by taxi between locations in cities. For the purposes of this game, he does not actively help work out the fastest route for the traveler.

Goal: Given the starting time, to work out the fastest route from the starting point to the destination.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A fact sheet for the "traveler" and a fact sheet for the "travel agent." (See Sample Fact Sheets, on the following pages.) The "traveler" will also need pencil and paper.

Procedure: The "traveler" questions the "travel agent."

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "traveler." This example covers only one possible route.

S1: Wǒ yào dào Huālián qù. Xià yìbān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?

S2: Shíèrdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi.

S1: Xiànzài shíèrdiǎn zhōng le, láiibují le. Jīntiān hái yǒu yìbān qù Huālián de fēijī ma?

S2: Yǒu, shíqīdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi.

S1: Jǐdiǎn zhōng dào Huālián?

S2: Shíbādiǎn zhōng dào.

S1: Cóng Huālián fēijichǎng dào lǚguǎn yào duōshao shíjiān?

S2: Dàgài yào bàng zhōngtóu.

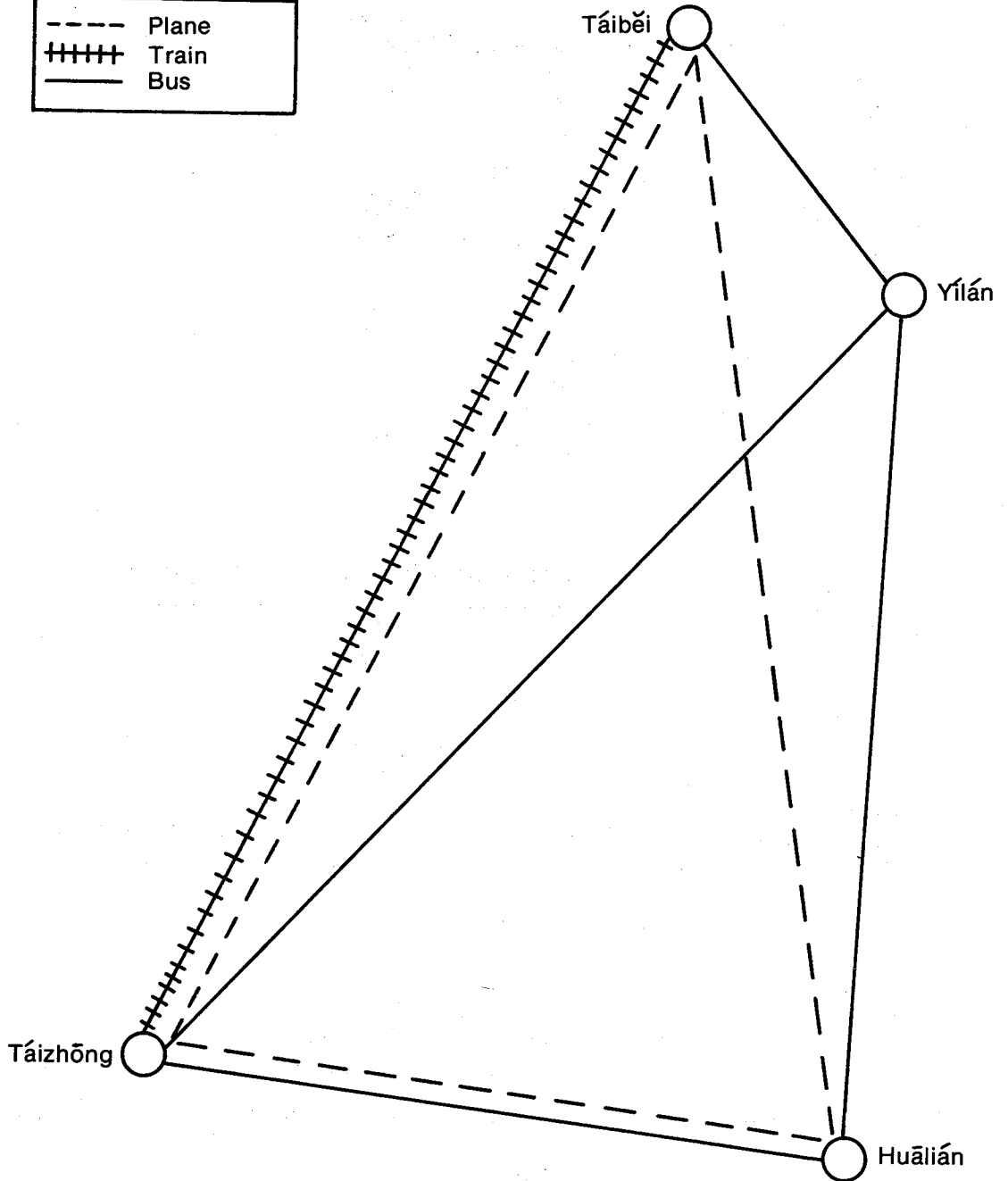
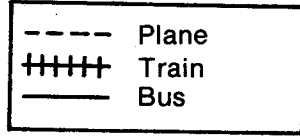
(etc.)

Additional Note: There may not be enough time for the "traveler" to check out all possible routes and be sure that he has found the fastest route. In that case, students in the class who used identical fact sheets as "travelers" can discuss their findings at the conclusion of the game.

Practice Points: Traveling times, departure times, and arrival times.

SAMPLE FACT SHEET:  
(Traveler)

Táiběi to Huālián



You are at the Ambassador Hotel in Táiběi at twelve o'clock. You are trying to reach the Yǎshìdū Hotel in Huālián as fast as you can.

SAMPLE FACT SHEET (TRAVEL AGENT):

Táiběi to Huālián

BUS

Táiběi (Taipei)*	(departure)	1300	
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	1400	
Yílán	(departure)	1630	
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1930	
Yílán	(departure)	1430	
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1900	
Táizhōng	(departure)	1500	2015
Huālián	(arrival)	1845	2400

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	1315
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1535

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1315
Táizhōng	(departure)	1645
Huālián	(arrival)	1730
Táiběi	(departure)	1700
Huālián	(arrival)	1800

TAXI

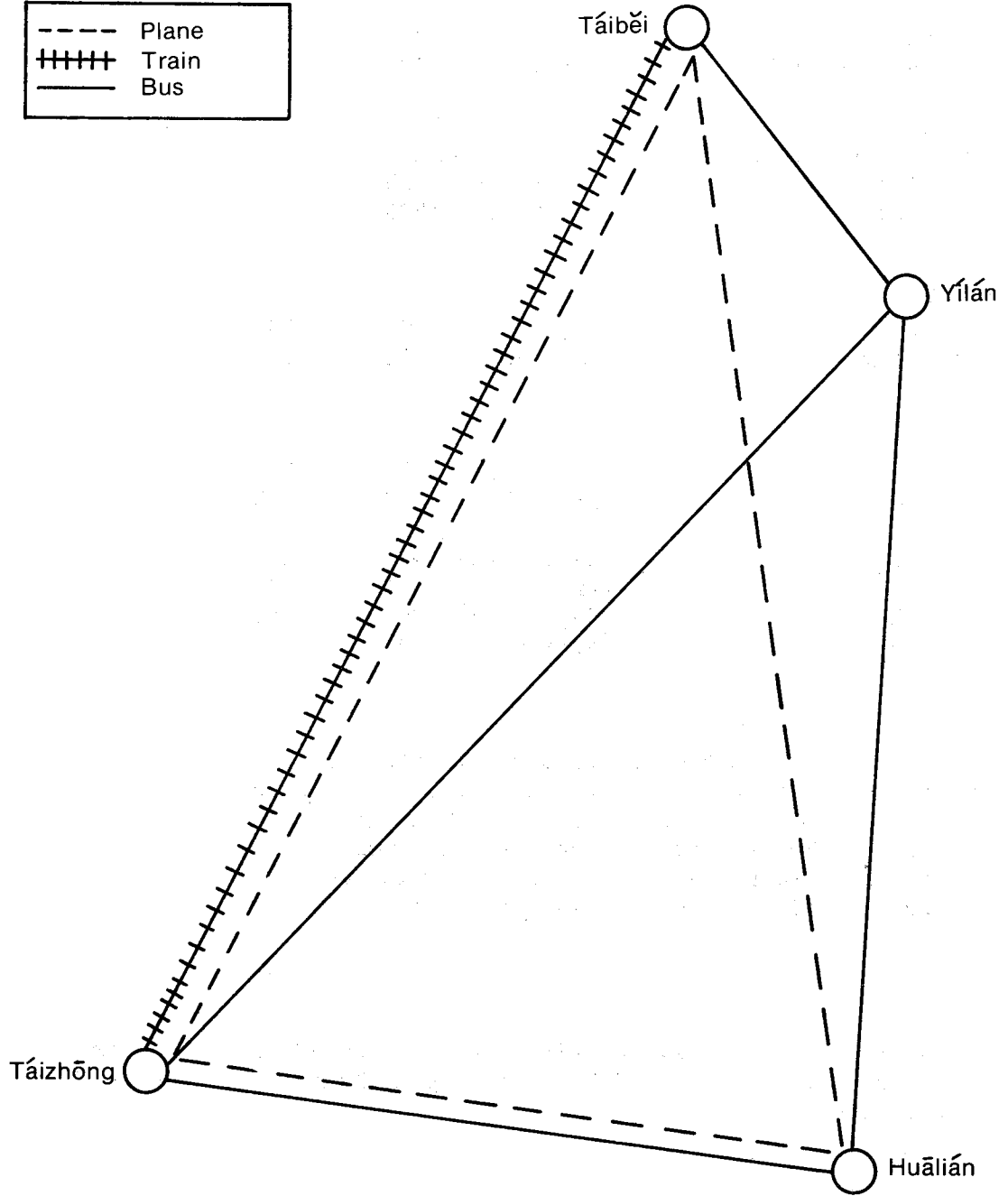
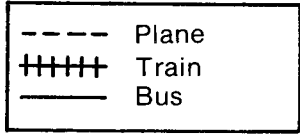
trips to/from airports: 30 minutes  
 other trips: 15 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

Yílán to Táizhōng



You are at the bus station in Yílán at 7:45. You are trying to reach the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng as fast as you can.

Yílán to Táizhōng

BUS

Yílán (Ilan)*	(departure)	0805
Táiběi (Taipei)	(arrival)	0905
Yílán	(departure)	0815
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1300
Yílán	(departure)	0810
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1100
Huālián	(departure)	1115
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1500

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	0905	1035
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1125	1255

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	0945	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1045	1315
Táiběi	(departure)	0900	1130
Huālián	(arrival)	1000	1230
Huālián	(departure)	1200	1345
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1245	1430

TAXI

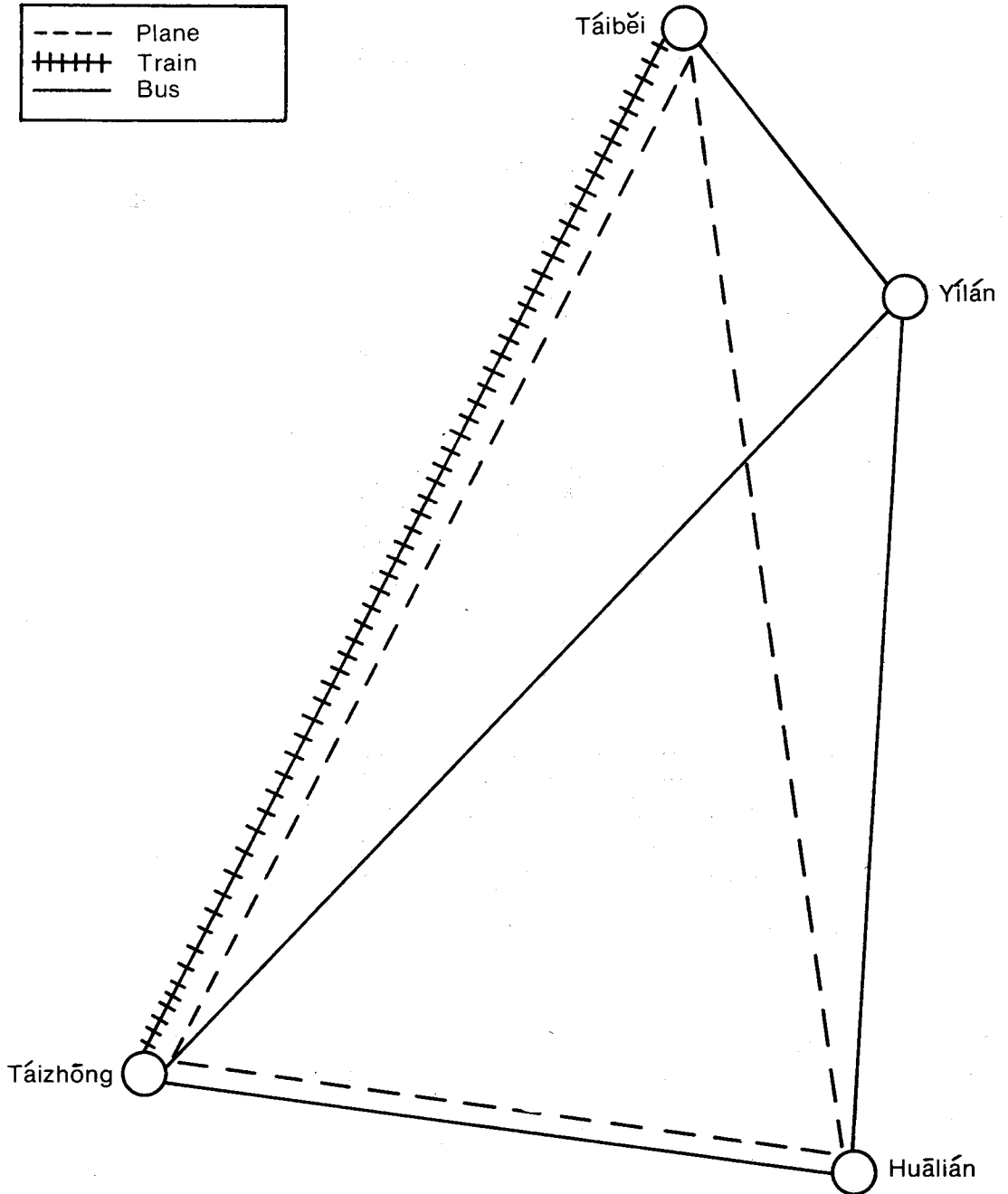
Táiběi:	bus station to airport--45 minutes
Táiběi:	bus station to train station--15 minutes
Huālián:	bus station to airport--30 minutes
Táizhōng:	bus station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	train station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	airport to hotel--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

Táizhōng to Yílán



You are at the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng at four o'clock. You are trying to reach the bus station in Yílán as fast as you can.

Táizhōng to Yílán

BUS

Táizhōng (Taichung)*	(departure)	1615	1800		
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	2100	2245		
Táizhōng	(departure)	1445	1645		
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1830	2030		
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2045		
Yílán	(arrival)	2130	2330		
Táiběi (Taipei)	(departure)	1900	2000	2100	2200
Yílán	(arrival)	2000	2100	2200	2300

TRAIN

Táizhōng	(departure)	1615	1845
Táiběi	(arrival)	1835	2105

PLANE

Táizhōng	(departure)	1630	1930
Táiběi	(arrival)	1730	2030
Táizhōng	(departure)	1715	1945
Huālián	(arrival)	1800	2030
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2100
Táiběi	(arrival)	1945	2200

TAXI

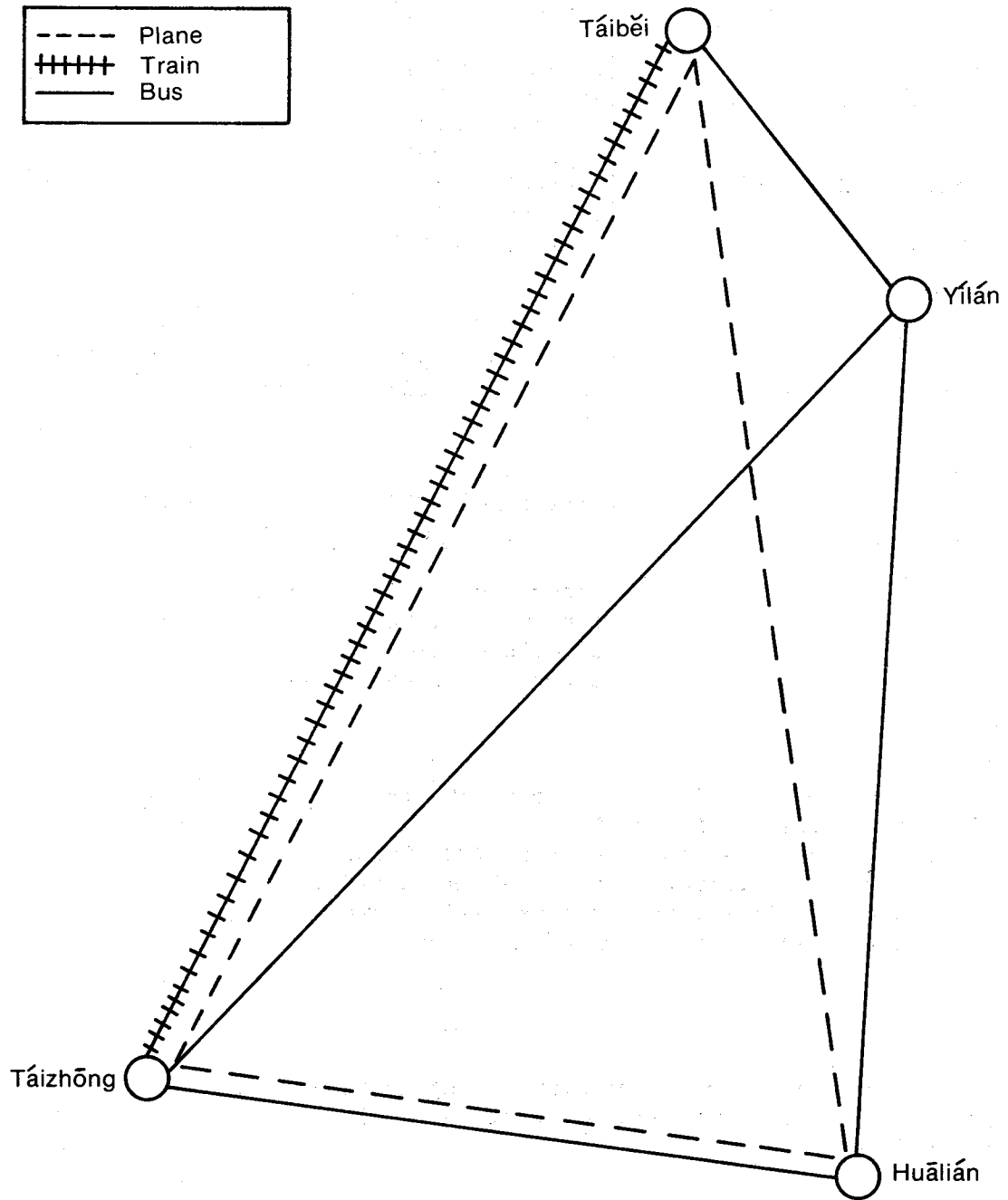
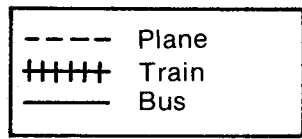
Táizhōng:	hotel to bus station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to train station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to airport--30 minutes
Táiběi:	train station to bus station--15 minutes
Táiběi:	airport to bus station--15 minutes
Huālián:	airport to bus station--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

Yílán to Táizhōng



You are at the bus station in Yílán at 7:45. You are trying to reach the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng as fast as you can.



Yílán to Táizhōng

BUS

Yílán (Ilan)*	(departure)	0805	
Táiběi (Taipei)	(arrival)	0905	
Yílán	(departure)	0815	
Táizhōng (Taichung)	(arrival)	1300	
Yílán	(departure)	0810	
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1100	
Huālián	(departure)	1115	
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1500	

TRAIN

Táiběi	(departure)	0905	1035
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1125	1255

PLANE

Táiběi	(departure)	0945	1215
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1045	1315
Táiběi	(departure)	0900	1130
Huālián	(arrival)	1000	1230
Huālián	(departure)	1200	1345
Táizhōng	(arrival)	1245	1430

TAXI

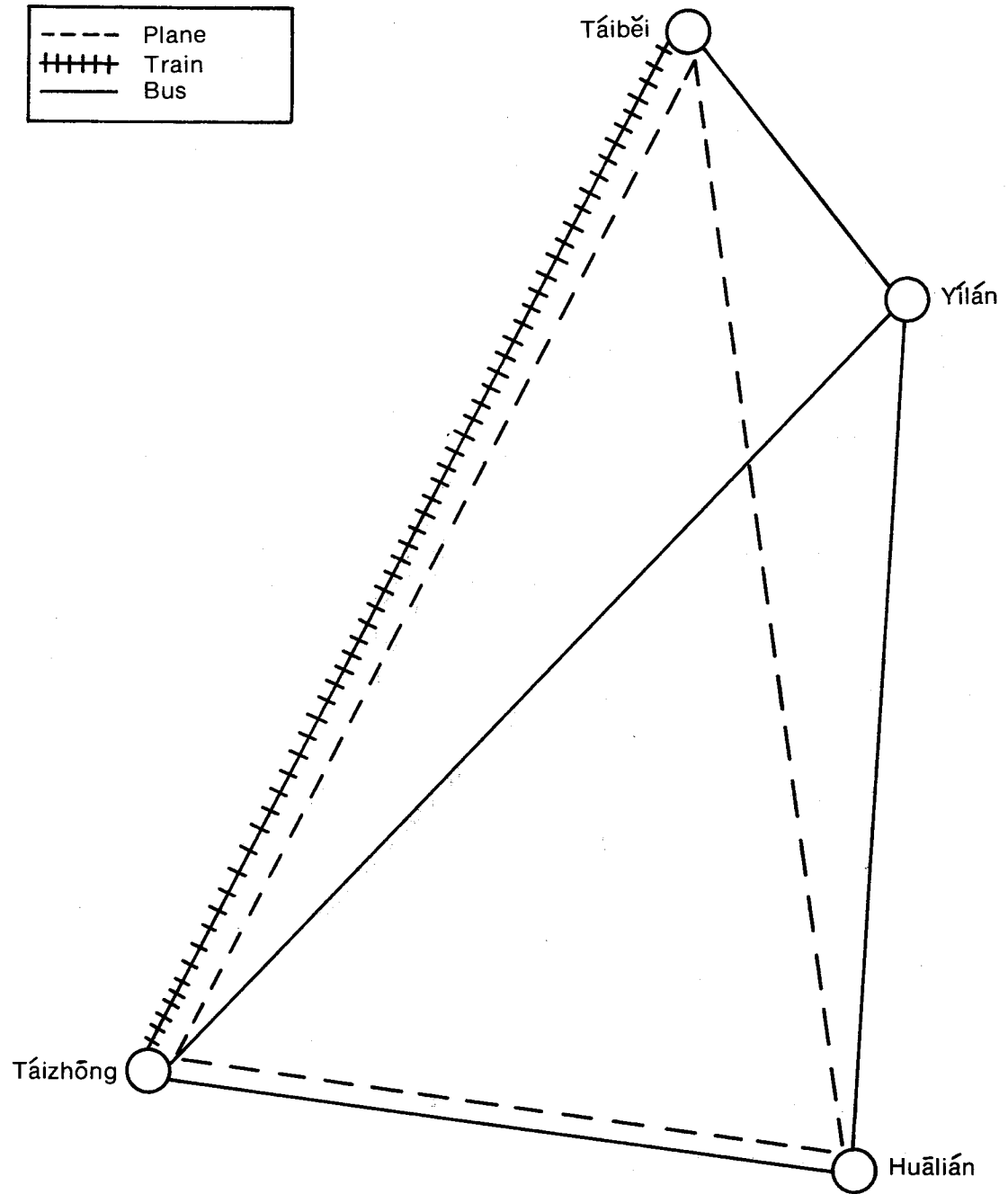
Táiběi:	bus station to airport--45 minutes
Táiběi:	bus station to train station--15 minutes
Huālián:	bus station to airport--30 minutes
Táizhōng:	bus station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	train station to hotel--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	airport to hotel--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

Táizhōng to Yílán



You are at the Shuāngměi Hotel in Táizhōng at four o'clock. You are trying to reach the bus station in Yílán as fast as you can.

Táizhōng to Yílán

BUS

Táizhōng (Taichung)*	(departure)	1615	1800		
Yílán (Ilan)	(arrival)	2100	2245		
Táizhōng	(departure)	1445	1645		
Huālián (Hualien)	(arrival)	1830	2030		
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2045		
Yílán	(arrival)	2130	2330		
Táiběi (Taipei)	(departure)	1900	2000	2100	2200
Yílán	(arrival)	2000	2100	2200	2300

TRAIN

Táizhōng	(departure)	1615	1845
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PLANE

Táizhōng	(departure)	1630	1930
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Táizhōng	(departure)	1715	1945
Huālián	(arrival)	1800	2030
Huālián	(departure)	1845	2100
Táiběi	(arrival)	1945	2200

TAXI

Táizhōng:	hotel to bus station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to train station--15 minutes
Táizhōng:	hotel to airport--30 minutes
Táiběi:	train station to bus station--15 minutes
Táiběi:	airport to bus station--15 minutes
Huālián:	airport to bus station--30 minutes

NOTE: Passengers must arrive at airports at least 30 minutes before departure time and at train and bus stations at least 15 minutes before departure time.

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\*The names in parentheses are traditional standard map spellings.

## UNIT 8 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

This conversation is between two Chinese, one of whom is an assistant to a division chief (chùzhǎng).\*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>F: Lǎo Yáng, hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.<br/>Zěnmeyàng?</p> <p>M: Nǐ hǎo. Yǒu liǎngge yuè méi jiàn le ba!</p> <p>F: Nǐ chūmén le ma?</p> <p>M: Duì le. Wǒ sāntiān yǐqián gāng huílai.</p> <p>F: Nǐ dōu dào nǎr qù le?</p> <p>M: Shàngge yuè wǒ péi Mǎ Tóngzhì dào Běijīng qu le.<br/>Zài nàr gōngzuòle sānge xīngqī.</p> <p>F: Nǐ wèishénme méi gào song wǒmen?</p> <p>M: Yīnwei nèige shíhou wǒ bù zhīdao wǒ néng bu néng qù.<br/>Wǒ zhīdao yǐhòu yǐjīng láiibují gào song nǐ.</p> <p>F: Zài Běijīngde lǎo péngyou dōu kànjian le ba?</p> <p>M: Zài Běijīngde shíhou hěn máng.</p> | <p>Yáng, I haven't seen you for a long time.<br/>How are things going?<br/>How are you? We haven't seen each other for two months, I think!<br/>Have you been away?<br/>That's right. I just got back three days ago.<br/>What places did you go to?<br/>Last month I accompanied Comrade Mǎ to Běijīng.<br/>We worked there for three weeks.<br/>Why didn't you tell us?<br/>Because at that time I didn't know whether I would be able to go or not.<br/>When I knew, it was already too late to tell you.<br/>You saw all your old friends in Běijīng, I suppose?<br/>When I was in Běijīng, I was very busy.</p> |
|--|--|

---

\*This conversation, without the translation into English, is on the C-1 tape.

Méi dōu kànjian.

Jiù kànjian Huáng Wénshēng,  
Zhào Zīyàn le.

Xiàge yuè wǒ dàgài hái yào zài  
dào Běijīng qu.

Nèige shíhou wǒ qù kànkàn Lǎo  
Wèi gēn Xiǎo Zhèng.

Shàngge xīngqī wǒ yòu péi Fāng  
Chùzhǎng yìqǐ dào Hángzhōu  
qu le.

F: Nǐ zhēn máng a!

M: Éi, máng yìdiǎnr.

Hángzhōu zhēn shì piàoliang.

Yǐhòu yǒu jīhui nǐ děi dào nàr  
qù yíci.

I didn't see all of them.

I saw only Huáng Wénshēng and  
Zhào Zīyàn.

Next month I will probably go to  
Běijīng again.

I'll go to see Wèi and Zhèng then.

Last week I accompanied Division  
Chief Fāng to Hángzhōu again.

You are really busy!

Yes, I am a little busy.

Hángzhōu is really beautiful.

If you have an opportunity later,  
you must go there.

## UNIT 8 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this conversation you will hear questions and answers typically used in describing a trip. Comrade Wáng, who works for the Ministry of Public Health in Běijīng, is visiting the Ministry of Finance on business. While there, she stops by the office of her friend Comrade Xú, who works there.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

hái hǎo	(fairly good/well)
zuìjìn	(recently)
shōudào	(to receive [You have already learned <u>shōu</u> , "to accept."])
huí jiā	(to return home)
xìn	(letter, mail)
suóyì	(therefore, so)
huār kāile	(the flowers have bloomed [literally, "opened"])
rènao	(to be lively/noisy/bustling)

#### QUESTIONS

1. How many times did Comrade Xú go to Sūzhōu recently? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which time did he see his younger brother?  
 the first       the second       the third
3. How many years had it been since Lǎo Xú had seen his younger brother?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does Comrade Wáng think Sūzhōu is beautiful this time of year?  
 Yes       No
5. Was Sūzhōu bustling when Comrade Xú was there?  
 Yes       No
6. What is Comrade Wáng going to do when she leaves Comrade Xú's office?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear the two words for "again."

Mrs. Marlowe is an official of the Canadian Embassy in Běijīng. She is talking to a Chinese employee of the embassy.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need for this exercise:

juéde	(to feel that, to think that)
yǒu yìsi; méi(you) yìsi	(to be interesting; to be uninteresting)
huí guó	(to return to one's native country)
huíqu	(to go back)
jiānglái	(in the future)
yídìng	(certainly, definitely)

### QUESTIONS

1. How long has Mrs. Marlowe been at the embassy? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many times has Mrs. Marlowe been to Hángzhōu recently?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where did her friend come from? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which city does Mrs. Marlowe like best? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Has Mrs. Marlowe's friend been in China before? ( ) Yes ( ) No
6. Did Mrs. Marlowe find Shànghǎi interesting? ( ) Yes ( ) No
7. How about her friend? ( ) Yes ( ) No
8. Which cities has the Chinese employee visited? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

In this conversation an American businessman is talking to a Chinese acquaintance in Taipei.

Listen to the conversation two times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are some words you will need for this exercise:

Jīlóng	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Keelung]
Xīnzhú	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Hsinchu]
Jiāyì	[a city in Taiwan; map spelling-- Chiayi]
juéde	(to think that, to feel that)
biéde	(other)
gēn	(with)
Rìyuètán	(Sun-Moon Lake)



## UNIT 8 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will take part in eight short exchanges. You will discuss how long it has been since you did certain things.

Display I lists various activities. It also shows how long it has been since you last did them. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. In each exchange you will accept an invitation for an activity listed in the display.

#### Example

TAPE: Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng hé wǒ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng?

YOU: Hǎo a. Wǒ hé ni yìqǐ qù. Hǎo jiǔ méi kàn diànyǐng le.

TAPE: Nǐ yǒu duō jiǔ méi kàn diànyǐng le?

YOU: Yǒu sān-sìge yuè méi kàn diànyǐng le.

Notice the use of the marker le for a new situation. You always talk of how long it has been as of now, just as you do with ages: Nǐ duō dà le? Wǒ sānshíliù suì le.

For this exercise you will need the word dòngwùyuán, "zoo."

### DISPLAY I

FOR A LONG TIME, YOU HAVEN'T  
HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO

YOU HAVEN'T HAD AN  
OPPORTUNITY FOR

see a movie	3 or 4 months
go to visit Guō Huìrán	2 months
go to the zoo	6 months
go to visit Wú Shàowén	1 month
go to the New China Bookstore	3 months
go to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall	1 year
go to the Dōngdān Market	2 months
go to visit Gāo Zìqiáng	1 month

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will take part in six short conversations. You will talk about places you have visited in Taiwan.

More specifically, you will talk about when you last visited a city, how many times you have been there, and whether you have seen all the points of interest there. Or you will say that you have been to a city only once and that you would like to go again.

Display II lists places you will talk about and gives information you need to answer the questions on tape.

### Example

TAPE: Nǐ shì bu shì dào Táinán qùguo hǎojǐcì le?

YOU: Shì. Wǒ shàngge yuè yòu qù le yíci.

TAPE: Nǐ yígòng qùle jǐcì le?

YOU: Wǒ yígòng qùle sìcì le.

TAPE: Táinán yǒumíngde dìfang nǐ dàgài dōu qùguo le ba?

YOU: Dōu qùguo le.

OR

TAPE: Nǐ shì bu shì dào Jīlóng qùguo hǎojǐcì le?

YOU: Bú shì, wǒ jiù qùguo yíci.

TAPE: Jīlóng yǒu yìsi ma?

YOU: Jīlóng hěn yǒu yìsi. Yàoshi yǒu jīhui wǒ xiǎng zài qù yíci.

TAPE: Jīlóngde dà gōngchǎng nǐ dōu qùguo le ma?

YOU: Dōu méi qùguo.

For this exercise you will need the expressions yǒumíngde dìfang, "famous place," and gōngchǎng, "factory."

**DISPLAY II**

	HAVE YOU BEEN THERE MANY TIMES?	HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?	IS THE CITY INTERESTING?	HAVE YOU SEEN ALL THE POINTS OF INTEREST THERE?
<u>Tainan</u>	yes--again last month	4 times		all
<u>Jilong</u>	no--only once		yes--If I have the chance, I would like to go again.	none
<u>Taizhong</u>	yes--again last Saturday	3 times		not all
<u>Xinzhu</u>	yes--again last week	3 times		all
<u>Gaoxiong</u>	no--only once		yes--If I have the chance, I would like to go again.	none
<u>Jiayi</u>	yes--again last week	3 times		not all

### EXERCISE 3

You will act as an interpreter in this conversation between a representative of the American government (assigned to Běijīng) and a Chinese acquaintance.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the American cannot speak Chinese and the acquaintance cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

#### Example

CHINESE: Yǒu liǎngge xīngqī méi jiàn ni le.

YOU: I haven't seen you for two weeks.

CHINESE: Nǐ chūmén le ba!

YOU: You have been away, I suppose?

AMERICAN: That's right. I went to Hángzhōu again.

YOU: Duì le. Wǒ yòu dào Hángzhōu qù le.

For this exercise you will need the following:

huí guó	(to return to one's native country)
rènao	(to be lively/bustling/noisy)

To translate the verb huí guó correctly in any conversation, take into account the nationality of the speaker. For instance, if an American says Wǒ jiějie yǐjīng huí guó le, translate the sentence as "My elder sister already went back to America."

In this conversation several sentences which describe completed actions do not contain the marker le for completed action. The le is omitted because it has already been clearly established in the conversation that the actions being described are completed.

## UNIT 8 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Vacation

Situation: In Taipei, four friends are planning a two-week vacation trip. They have quite different ideas about what to do and where to go and quite different financial resources available. But they put a high priority on spending the vacation together. (However, the possibility of one or more of them taking short side trips is not excluded.)

Goal: To reach a consensus on the best plan for the trip.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) A simple map of Taiwan is also provided.

Your work sheet names and describes the person you will represent in the game. Tell the other players in your group how you (this person) want to spend your vacation.

After all players in the group have expressed their ideas for the vacation, try to agree on a final vacation plan and fill in the Consensus Plan on your work sheet. Your group will decide on stopovers and transportation.

Procedure: Group discussion.

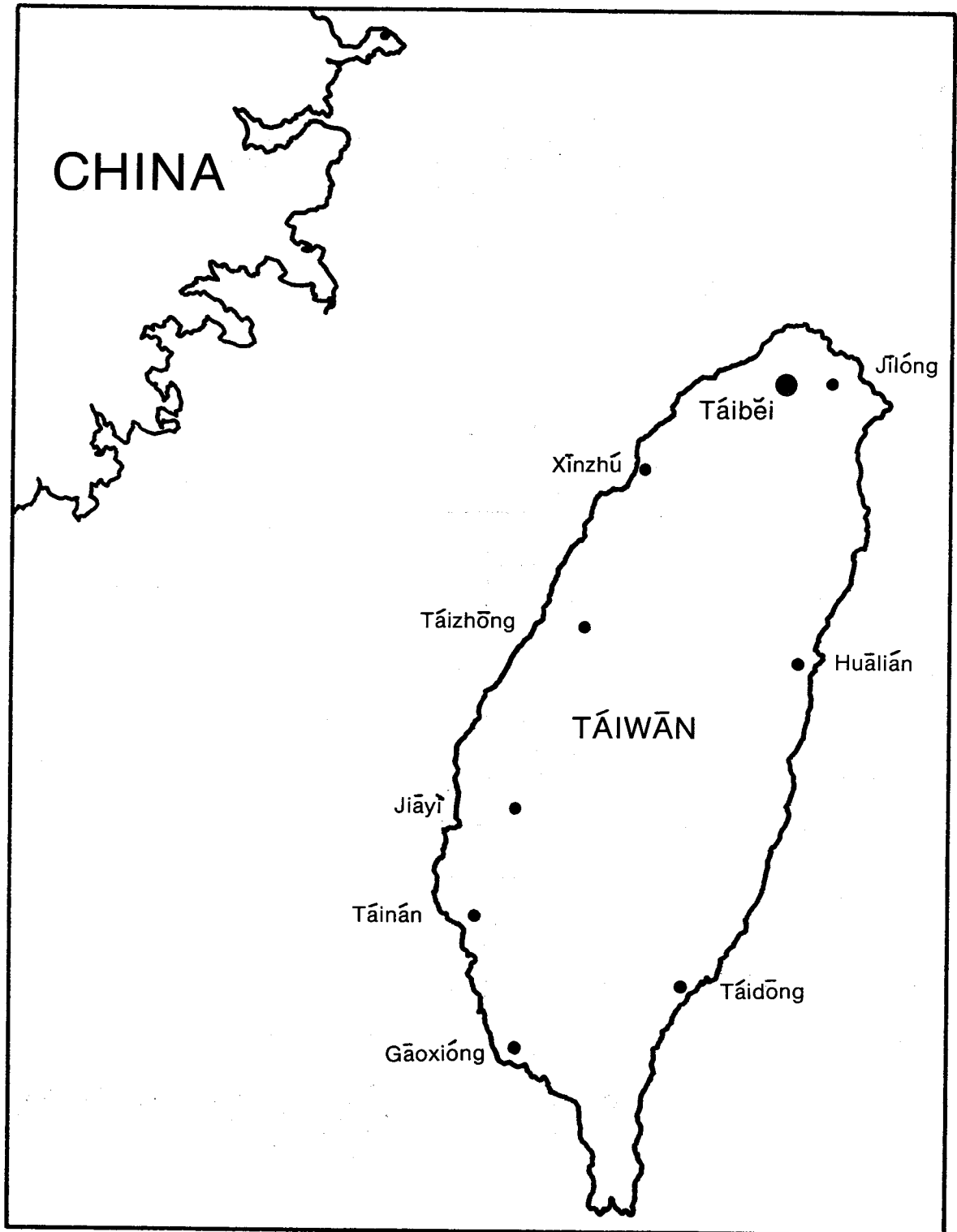
Example: None, because the discussions will differ.

### Additional Vocabulary:

gōngchǎng	(factory)
Wàijiāobù	(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
cānguān	(to visit as an observer)

Practice Points: General review.

## MAP OF TÁIWĀN



SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

Wáng Dànián (Daniel King) works at the Bank of America. He has only recently arrived in Taiwan. He would like to see as much of the island as possible on this trip, even if this means not seeing very much of any one place. If possible, he would like to fit in a short visit to the Bank of America branch in Gaoxiong. He has a good salary but would prefer to stay in small Chinese-style hotels and to travel by bus. He believes that such a vacation would allow him to see more of Chinese life and more of the countryside.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Zhāng Guóhuá is a junior executive at the Bank of China. He would like to mix business with pleasure on his vacation, visiting a television factory in Gaoxiong and a movie theater in Tainan in connection with their loan applications. Otherwise, he is relatively flexible, although he would like to visit the east coast for the first time. He is not particularly concerned about travel and hotel expenses. In fact, he can put business-connected expenses on his expense account.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	



Kē Bídé (Peter Cook) is a student at Taiwan University. He has had very little opportunity to travel during the six months since his arrival. He would like to take full advantage of this vacation to travel. He would particularly like to spend as much time as possible in Taizhong and Jiayi to be able to visit the famous places near these cities. He would like to take trips across the central mountain range and along the east coast. With an adequate study grant and an intense interest in seeing what there is to see, he is not particularly concerned about travel and hotel expenses.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Qián Wěidá is a junior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During this vacation, he would like to visit his hometown of Fangliao and an older brother who lives in Suao. In both places, he can stay with relatives at no expense--an important consideration in view of his modest salary. He can even offer to include one of his traveling companions in these arrangements, or all of them if they are willing to tolerate some inconvenience.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

Sūn Bāngyān is a student at Taiwan University. He would like to visit Donghai University in Taizhong to look up a friend he hasn't seen for two years. He would also like to spend as much time as possible with his family in Taidong. On his limited budget, the economy of staying with his family is an important consideration. To the friends who are planning the vacation, it is also important that he can offer to include them in these arrangements.

CONSENSUS PLAN

STOPOVER	LENGTH OF STAY	REASON	TRANSPORTATION
(Taipei)	----	----	
(Taipei)	----	----	

## MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

### UNIT 1 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Wèi. Hello.
- B: Wài. Qǐngwèn, Zhāng Kēzhǎng zài bu zai? Hello. May I ask, is Section Chief Zhāng in?
- A: Bú zài. Tā chūqu le. Nín shì něiwèi? She's not in. She has gone out. Who is this, please?
- B: Wǒ shì Lǐ Dàwèi. I'm David Lee.
- A: Ou, Lǐ Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nín zhǎo Zhāng Kēzhǎng yǒu shénme shì ma? Oh, Mr. Lee. I haven't seen you in a long time. Did you want to see Section Chief Zhāng about something in particular?
- B: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tántan. Bù zhīdào tā shíyīdiǎn zhōng huídélai huíbulái. I have something I want to talk with her about in person. I don't know whether she will be (able to get) back by eleven o'clock or not.
- A: Tā shì shídiǎn bàn chūqude. Yěxǔ shíyīdiǎn huíbulái. She went out at ten-thirty. She might not be (able to get) back by eleven.
- B: Nín zhīdao ta shénme shíhou yǒu gōngfu? Do you know when she will be free?
- A: Zhāng Kēzhǎng shàngwǔ bǐ xiàwǔ máng. Tā měitiān sìdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu jiù bú nàme máng le. Bù zhīdào zhèige shíjiān duì nín héshì bu heshì? Section Chief Zhāng is busier in the morning than in the afternoon. Everyday after four o'clock she's not so busy. I don't know whether that time would suit you or not.
- B: Héshì, héshì. It's fine.
- A: Děng yìhuǐr Zhāng Kēzhǎng huílai, wǒ gào song ta. Nǐmen zài shénme dìfang jiàn ne? In a little while, when Section Chief Zhāng comes back, I'll tell her. Where will you meet?
- B: Wǒ xiǎng wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng kéyì zài nín nèibianrde lóuxià huìkèshì děng ta. Xièxie nín. I think I can wait for her in the downstairs reception room at your place at four o'clock. Thank you.
- A: Bú kèqi. Zàijiàn. Don't mention it. Good-bye.
- B: Zàijiàn. Good-bye.

---

\*Only the untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape. This conversation also appears as Exercise 1 of the C-2 tape.

## UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This conversation takes place between David Lee, a Foreign Service Officer in Běijīng, and an official of the Chinese government.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

### EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will again hear expressions used to arrange a meeting by telephone. Comrade Táng, an engineer presently employed as an office worker, is calling the section chief's office to make a request.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are the words and expressions you will need in this exercise:

huī kè	(to receive guests)
gōngchǎng	(factory)
xuéxí	(to learn (PRC))
yǒu yòng	(to be useful)
huídelái	(to be able to get back)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Is the person free to talk with Mr. Táng? ( ) Yes ( ) No
2. Where is Section Chief Hú? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long has he been there? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Will Section Chief Hú be back by eleven o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When will Táng try to get in touch with Section Chief Hú again?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

This exercise consists of two short telephone conversations between an American businessman, Mr. John Henderson, and two Chinese cadres of the Foreign Trade Ministry in Běijīng.

You will hear the conversations three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

Here are three expressions you will need for this exercise:

Wàimàobù

[abbreviation for Foreign Trade  
Ministry, PRC]

chūkǒu gōngsī

(export company)

Nǐ zhǎo shéi shuō huà?

(Whom do you want to speak with?  
[literally, "Whom are you looking  
for to speak with?])

#### QUESTIONS

1. Whom does Mr. Henderson want to speak with? \_\_\_\_\_
2. On what day does Mr. Henderson want to set up the meeting? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What time of day is best for the cadre? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Will the cadre be back by the hour which Mr. Henderson suggests?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No

### EXERCISE 4

This is a telephone conversation about arranging the time and place of a meeting. Mary Gardner works for an American import-export company in Taiwan. She is calling a Chinese official who deals with trade matters.

You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

Here are two words you will need for this exercise:

xiē	(several, some)
bàngōngshì	(office)

#### QUESTIONS

1. What is the full name of the man whom Miss Gāo is calling?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is Miss Gāo doing next month? \_\_\_\_\_

3. When is Miss Gāo free to see the section chief? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What time is best for the section chief? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who does Miss Gāo say is busier? \_\_\_\_\_

6. At what time does Miss Gāo say she will come? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will take part in ten telephone conversations. You will try to arrange suitable times to meet with the people you talk with. Each meeting will last less than one hour.

Information from your appointment schedule is given in Display I. The shaded areas indicate times already taken in your schedule. The blank areas show times which you still have free. Use this information to negotiate meeting times. (Numbers to the left of the schedules refer to the conversations in which particular schedules are to be used.)

Example

TAPE: Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan. Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu méiyǒu.

YOU: Yǒu gōngfù.

TAPE: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?

YOU: Míngtiān, hòutiān dōu kěyǐ.

TAPE: Míngtiān shàngwǔ shídiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma?

YOU: Jiǔdiǎn bǐ shídiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr.

TAPE: Hǎo. Jiǔdiǎn jiàn.



**DISPLAY I**

		9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
1. & 2.	Tomorrow								
	Day After Tomorrow								

		9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
3. & 4.	This Tuesday								
	This Wednesday								

		9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
5. & 6.	Today								
	Tomorrow								

		9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
7. & 8.	Next Monday								
	Next Tuesday								

## EXERCISE 2

This exercise gives you practice in making comparisons.

Display II shows information about some of the large cities in China: area, population, and distance from Běijīng. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Negative sentences in which two things are compared have not yet been introduced in this course. However, to correct information given by the speaker on tape, you can change the order in which the things being compared are mentioned. Mention first the thing which is of greater degree.

### Example

TAPE: Běijīng bǐ Tiānjīn dà ma?

YOU: Shì, Běijīng bǐ Tiānjīn dà.

TAPE: Běijīngde rénkǒu bǐ Tiānjīngde rénkǒu duō ma?

YOU: Shì, Běijīngde rénkǒu bǐ Tiānjīngde rénkǒu duō.

TAPE: Běijīngde rénkǒu bǐ Shànghǎide rénkǒu duō ma?

YOU: Bù, Shànghǎide rénkǒu bǐ Běijīngde rénkǒu duō.

For this exercise you will need the word rénkǒu, "population."

## DISPLAY II

	AREA (sq km)	POPULATION ( <u>rénkǒu</u> )	DISTANCE FROM BĚIJĪNG
<u>Běijīng</u>	17,800	7,500,000	
<u>Tiānjīn</u>	11,000	6,280,000	96 km
<u>Shànghǎi</u>	5,800	10,820,000	1,470 km
<u>Nánjīng</u>		1,400,000	1,220 km
<u>Wūhàn*</u>		2,000,000	1,180 km
<u>Guǎngzhōu</u>		2,150,000	2,160 km

\*Wūhàn is a conglomerate of three cities: Hānkǒu, Hānyáng, and Wūchāng.

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter.

You will hear a telephone conversation between a representative of the American government who is assigned to Běijīng and a Chinese acquaintance. Then you will hear the conversation as if the American cannot speak Chinese and the acquaintance cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CHINESE: Wéi.

YOU: Hello.

AMERICAN: Is this Section Chief Fāng?

YOU: Wéi, shi Fāng Kēzhǎng ma?

CHINESE: Shì a, nǐ shi něiwèi?

YOU: Yes. Who is this?

For this exercise you will need the word huídelái, "to be able to get back in time."

You will probably come up with some translations which differ from the suggested translations on tape. The suggested translations are generally close to translations in the Reference List, but your versions may also be correct.

## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: When and Where?

Situation: You are telephoning a business acquaintance to make an appointment for the following day. Both of you already have several appointments for that day in different parts of the downtown area of a city in Taiwan.

Goal: To agree on a time and place for your meeting that will allow you as much time together as possible.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) Your name and the names of the three other people in your group are given at the top of your work sheet.

On each work sheet is a partially labeled map of the downtown area. Each player knows certain places not known to his acquaintances. Each player's work sheet also includes that person's schedule for the following day.

Procedure: Before starting, the four players in a group should introduce themselves to each other, so that players can ask for others by their names.

Talk to each player in your group. Either player in a pair may take the initiative and play the caller.

When it is more convenient, a meeting may be arranged at a coffeehouse, restaurant, or hotel rather than at your office or the other person's office. If the meeting place is not known to the other person, you may either describe its location or arrange to meet first at a place that is known to him.

Example: You are Speaker 1.

S1: Wài! Shì Mǎ Yì míng, Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?

S2: Shì a. Nín guì xìng?

S1: Wǒ xìng Zhōu. Wǒ jiào Zhōu Shìkǎi.

S2: Òu, Zhōu Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn. Nín hǎo?

S1: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan. Nín míngtiān xiàwǔ yǒu shíjiān ma?

S2: Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou a?

S1: Xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng zěnmeyàng?

S2: Duìbuqǐ, xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng wǒ yào dào Měiguó Yínháng qu, sìdiǎn zhōng děi huí bàngōngshì qu. Shàngwǔ shídiǎn bàn yǐhòu duì nín héshì ma?

S1: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ shàngwǔ yǒu shìqing. Wǒmen zhōngwǔ zhǎo yíge dìfang jiàn hǎo bu hǎo?

S2: Hǎo. Nǐde bàngōngshì zài nǎli?

S1: Jiù zài Měiguó Yínháng fùjìn.

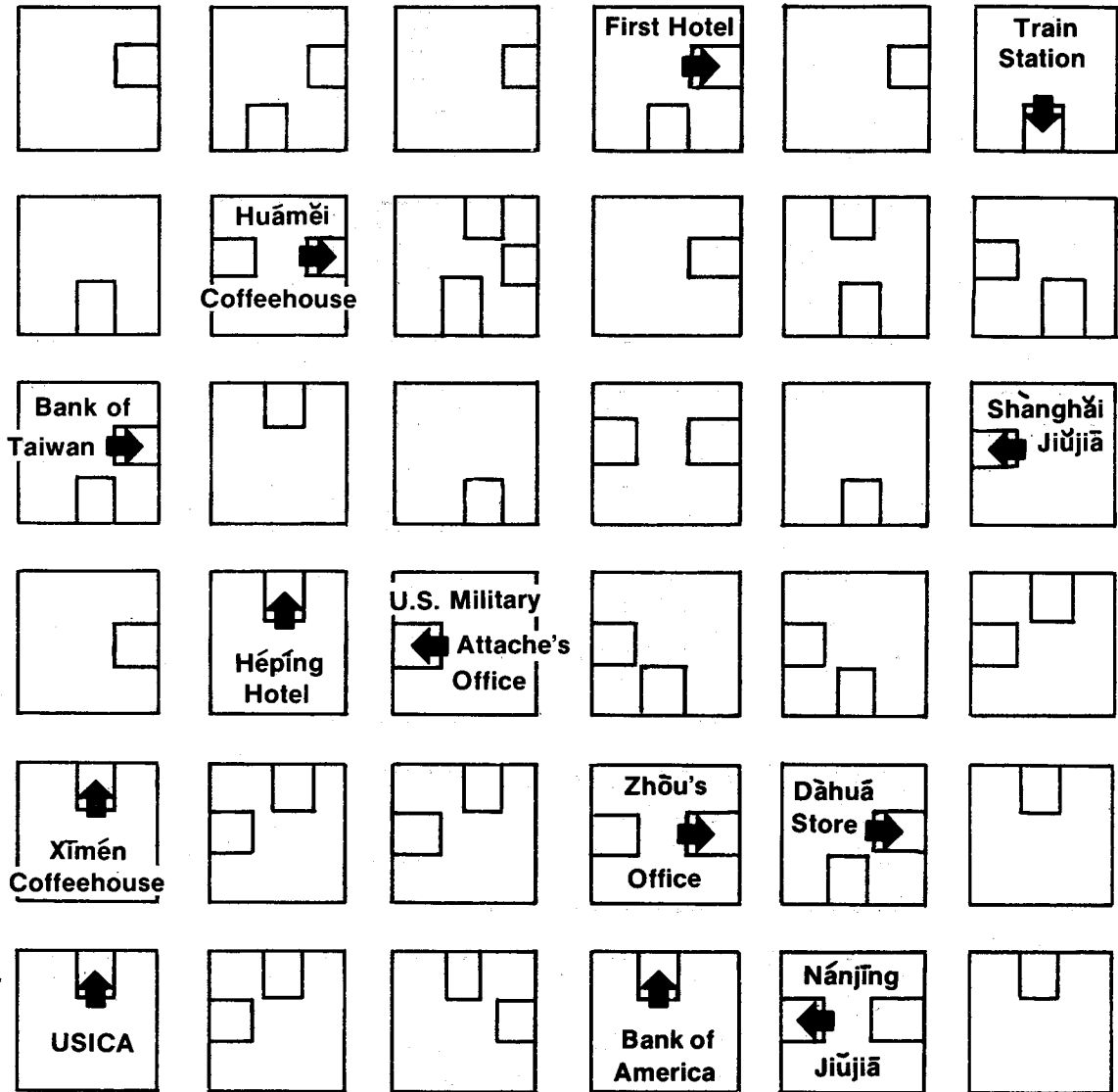
S2: Òu, zhè duì wo hěn fāngbian. Nà wǒmen keyi zài Nánjīng Jiǔjiā jiàn.

S1: Hǎojíle. Míngtiān jiàn.

Practice Points: Everything in the unit.

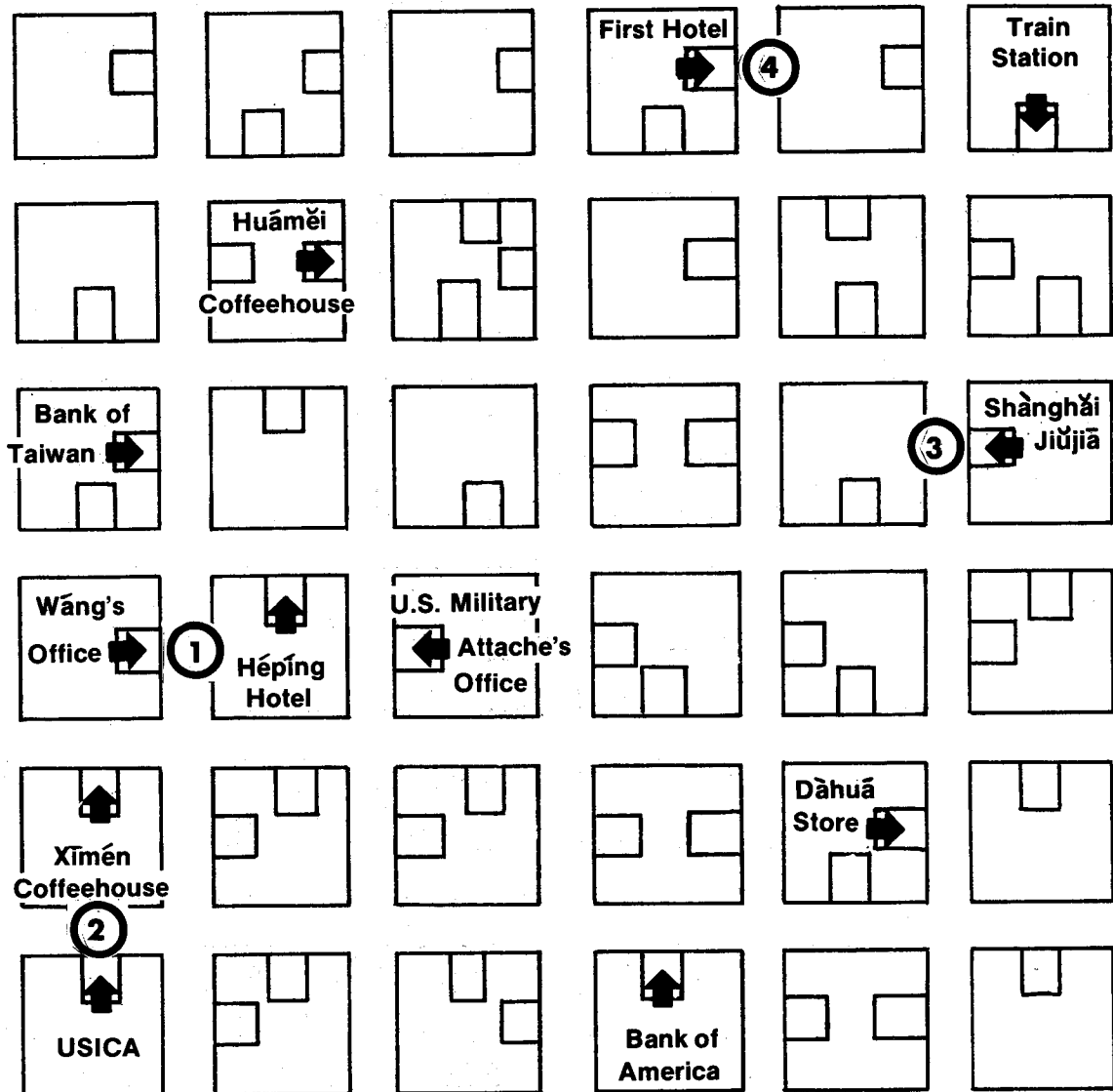
SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

Zhōu Shìkǎi (OTHERS: Mǎ Yì míng, Qián Wěi dá, Zhū Yì zhāng)



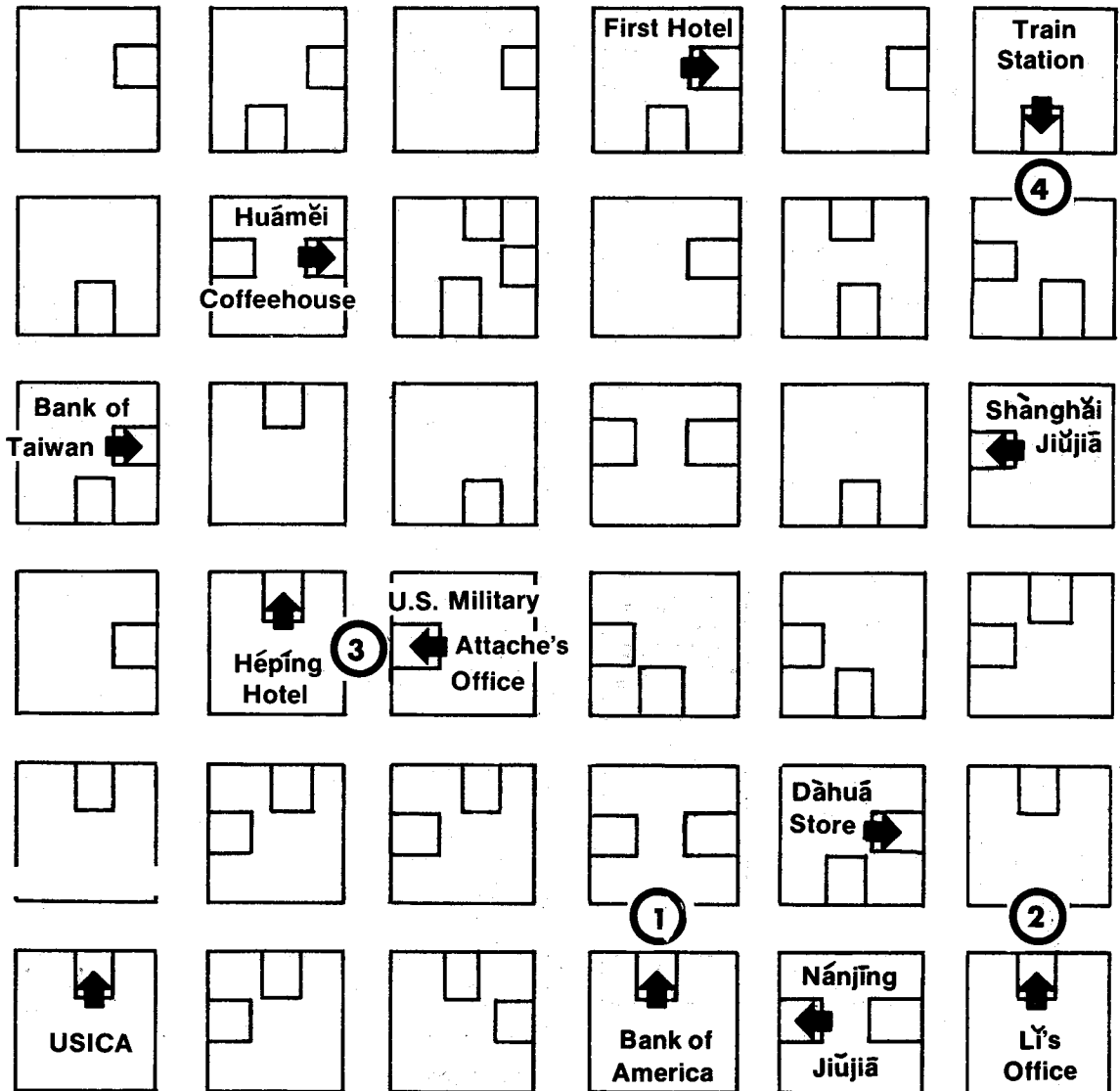
1. OFFICE: 9:30-10:00 (appointment with Mr. Féng)
2. BANK OF TAIWAN: 10:30-11:30
3. OFFICE: 2:00-2:30 (meeting)
4. MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE: 5:00-5:30

Wáng Guōān (OTHERS: Lǐ Zhìpíng, Huáng Bǎoyí, Xú Shàohuá)



1. OFFICE: 9:00-10:00 (appointment with Mr. Zhōu)
2. USICA: 12:30-1:00
3. SHÀNGHǎI JIǔJIĀ: 1:30-2:30 (lunch with Mr. Zhāng)
4. FĪRST HOTEL: 3:00-6:00 (appointment with Mr. Zhào)

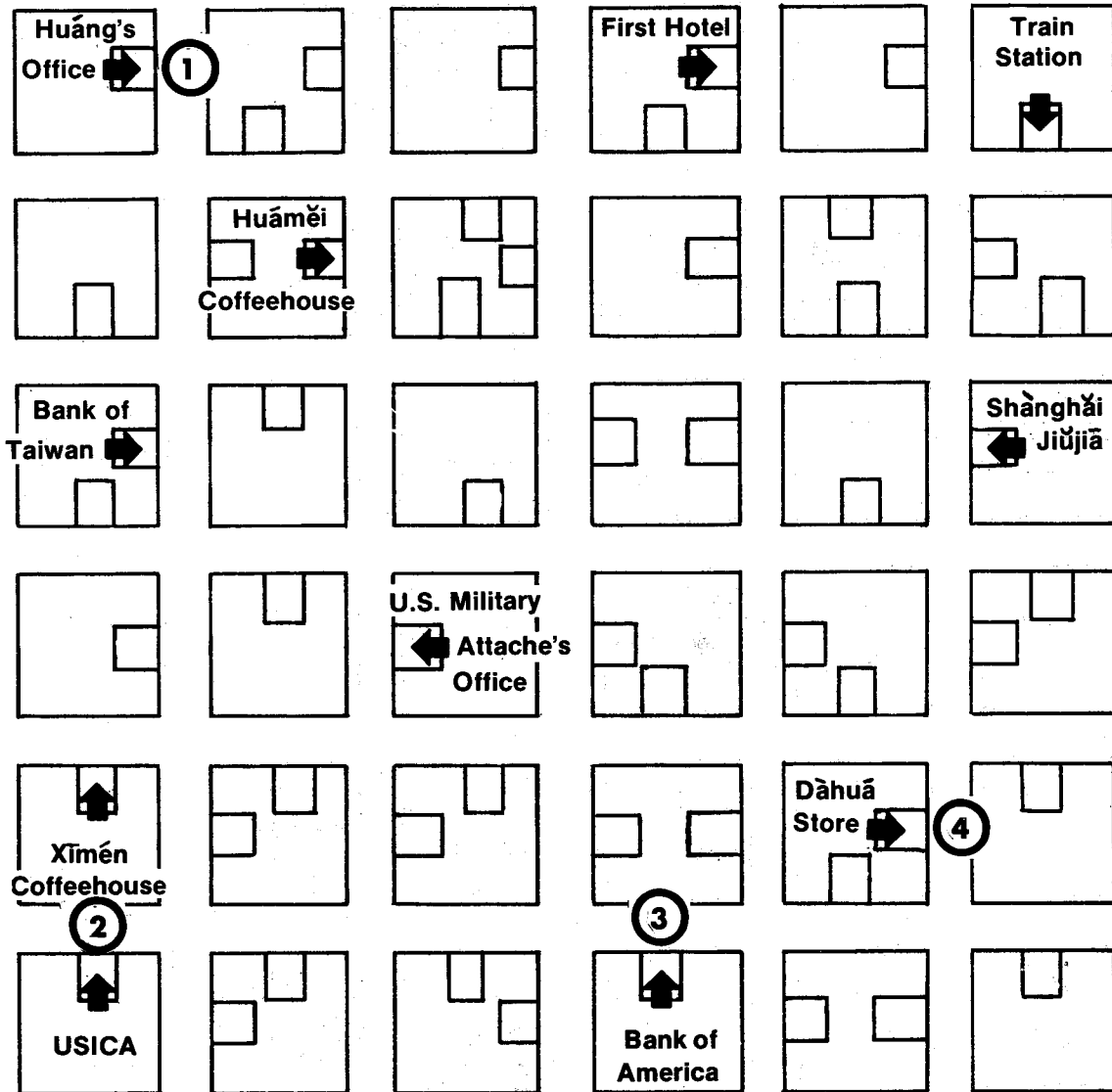
Lǐ Zhìpíng (OTHERS: Huáng Bǎoyí, Xú Shàohuá, Wáng Guōān)



1. BANK OF AMERICA: 9:00-9:30
2. OFFICE: 11:00-1:00 (meeting)
3. MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE: 2:00-3:00
4. TRAIN STATION: 5:30 (train to Taipei)

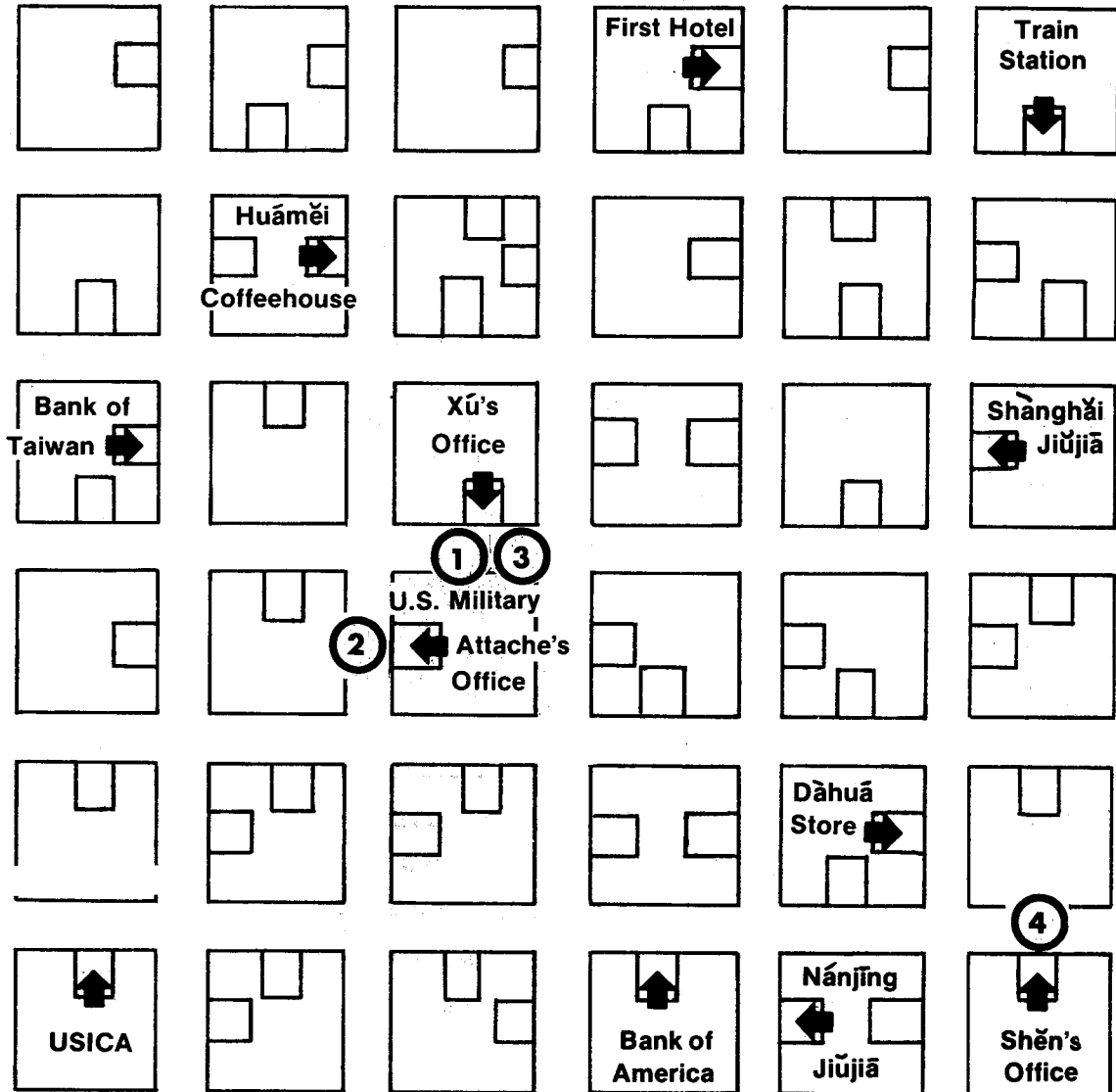


Huáng Bǎoyí (OTHERS: Xú Shàohuá, Wáng Guōān, Lǐ Zhìpíng)



1. OFFICE: 10:00-12:00 (meeting)
2. USICA: 2:30-3:00
3. BANK OF AMERICA: 3:15-3:45
4. DAHUA STORE: 4:00-5:30 (shopping with wife)

Xú Shàohuá (OTHERS: Wáng Guōān, Lǐ Zhìpíng, Huáng Bǎoyí)



1. OFFICE: 9:00-11:00 (meeting)
2. MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE: 12:00-1:00
3. OFFICE: 2:30-3:30 (appointment with Mr. Guō)
4. MR. SHÉN'S OFFICE: 4:15-5:15

## UNIT 2 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Wéi. Hello.  
B: Qǐng Zhōu Kēzhǎng jiǎng huà. Please ask Section Chief Zhōu to come to the phone.
- A: Nín guìxìng? What is your name?  
B: Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshìguǎnde Qiáozhǐ Díēn. I am George Dean from the Canadian Embassy.
- A: Òu! Zhōu Kēzhǎng xiànzài bú zài zhèibianr gōngzuò le. Tā xiànzài zài Měidàsī. Qǐng nǐ wàng Měidàsī dǎ diànhuà ba. Ah! Section Chief Zhōu doesn't work here anymore. She is at the Department of American and Oceanic Affairs now. Please call the Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
- B: Duìbuqǐ, máfan nǐ le. I am sorry to have bothered you.  
A: Méi guānxi. It doesn't matter.
- (LATER)
- B: Wài, shì Měidàsī ma? Hello. Is this the Department of American and Oceanic Affairs?  
A: Shì. Yes.
- B: Wǒ yào zhǎo Zhōu Kēzhǎng shuō huà. I want to speak to Section Chief Zhōu.  
A: Zhōu Kēzhǎng zài jiē diànhuà. Qǐng děng yíxià. Section Chief Zhōu is on the phone. Please wait a moment.
- Section Chief Zhōu finishes her other call. Then she picks up the phone to talk to Mr. Dean.
- C: Wéi. Hello.  
B: Zhōu Kēzhǎng ma? Is this Section Chief Zhōu?  
C: Shì, nín nǚwèi? Yes. Who is this, please?  
B: Wǒ shì Qiáozhǐ Díēn. Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn. Zěnmeyàng? I am George Dean. I haven't seen you for a long time. How are things going?

---

\*Only the untranslated versions of these conversations are on the C-1 tape. The conversations also appear as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.

- C: Máng yìdiǎnr. Nín hǎo ba!
- B: Hǎo. Xièxie. Wǒ gěi nín dǎ diànhuàde mùdì shì wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì yào gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan. Bù zhīdào míngtiān shénme shíhou duì nín héshì.
- C: Míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒ děi kāi huì. Xiàwǔ zěnmeyàng?
- B: Hǎo, xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kényi.
- C: Nàme, sāndiǎn zhōng qǐng nín dào wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?
- B: Xíng. Sāndiǎn zhōng zài nín nàr jiàn.

I'm a little busy. How are you?

Fine, thanks. The reason I called you is that I have something I would like to talk with you about in person. I don't know what time tomorrow would suit you.

Tomorrow morning I have to attend a meeting. How about afternoon?

Fine. Anytime in the afternoon would be fine.

Well then, please come over here at three o'clock. All right?

All right. I will meet you at your place at three o'clock.

## UNIT 2 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise George Dean of the Canadian Embassy (in Běijīng) is making a series of phone calls to locate Section Chief Zhōu.

You will hear the conversations twice. As you listen to them for the second time, translate orally during the pauses on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

You will hear the expression zài jiē diànhuà, "to be receiving a phone call," "to be on the phone," in the conversations. You will also learn a new way to ask to speak with someone:

Qǐng	Zhōu Kēzhǎng	jiǎng huà.
(Ask	Section Chief Zhōu	to speak.)

(Please ask Section Chief Zhōu to come to the phone.)

### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will hear the vocabulary of this unit in a new context. The conversation takes place in the PRC between two friends who work in the same office building.

You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions on the next page as you listen for the third time.

Here are the expressions you will hear in this conversation:

hòulái	(later)
yào jǐn	(to be urgent/important)
jié hūn	(to get married)
hē chá	(to drink tea)
chī	(to eat)
rènshi	(to be acquainted with)
tóngyì	(to agree)

You may find one long sentence in this conversation rather difficult to follow:

Wǒ zhǎo nǐde mùdì shì wèn nǐ,  
 (The reason I was looking for you was to ask you,

Xīngqītiān Xiǎo Hú jiéhūn,  
 as for Xiǎo Hú's getting married this Sunday,

tā qǐng zánmen hē chá chī táng,  
 as for her inviting us to drink tea and eat candy,

nǐ qù bu qu?  
 are you going or not?)

The two clauses directly preceding the final nǐ qù bu qu are TOPICS, providing information needed to understand the final question portion of the sentence.

QUESTIONS

1. What was Chéng doing at two o'clock? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did he talk to Section Chief Wáng about? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whom is Hú marrying? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How long have they known each other? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did Hú want to get married when she was 23 years old?  
 ( ) Yes ( ) No
6. Where did Huáng Hán work in England? \_\_\_\_\_
7. When did he get back? \_\_\_\_\_
8. At what time did Hú say they should get to her house? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

This exercise includes expressions which a visitor is likely to hear on a visit to China. The three short conversations take place in the PRC between an American scholar, Mr. George Smith, and his Chinese guide Comrade Mã Lián.

Listen to the conversations twice. As you listen to them for the third time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are nine expressions you will hear:

Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshè	(China Travel Agency)
cānguān	(to visit)
Rénmín Gōngshè	(People's Commune)
nóngmín	(peasant)
shēnghuó	(life)
dàxuéshēng	(college student)
láodòng	(to do manual labor)
ānpái	(to arrange, to settle)
Hóngqí	[name of a commune (literally, "Red Flag")]

### EXERCISE 4

This exercise will give you practice with expressions used in deciding on the time and place for a meeting.

In this conversation, Miss Tyler is telephoning to ask for information from the Intelligence Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions on the next page as you listen for the third time.

Here are some expressions you will hear in this conversation:

Qíngbào sī	(Intelligence Bureau [part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC])
Guó jì Jiāoliú Zǒngshǔ	(U.S. International Communications Agency)*

---

\*formerly called Měiguó Xīnwénchù, "U.S. Information Agency"

diànhuà hàomǎ

(telephone number)

dǎtīng

(to inquire about)

Auxiliary verbs are STATE verbs. Therefore, to make the description of a completed action negative, you would expect to use bù with an auxiliary verb. Néng, however, may be used with méi as well as with bù:

Méi néng gēn nǐ shuō huà.

(I wasn't able to talk with you.)

QUESTIONS

1. Where is Department Chief Chén? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When might he return? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Department Chief Chén know Miss Tyler's phone number?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
4. According to Department Chief Chén, what time would be most convenient for him? ( ) morning      ( ) afternoon      ( ) anytime
5. Where do Miss Tyler and Department Chief Chén plan to meet?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will practice translating from English into Chinese. The sentences include the words for "any," "none," "all," and "some."\*

First, you will hear an English sentence. Translate it into Chinese. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Example

TAPE: Anyone can read a newspaper.

YOU: Shéi dōu néng kàn bào.

TAPE: Shéi dōu néng kàn bào.

You may wish to go through this exercise more than once. Practice the sentences until you have mastered them.

### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will take part in five conversations. You will answer questions in terms of "all," "some," "none," and "any."

In each conversation you will talk with someone who asks your opinion or advice from time to time. Display I indicates how you should respond to the questions. Use this information to form complete responses.

Example (In Conversation 1 you are George Duffy, who is assigned to the Canadian Embassy in Běijīng. You are talking with a Chinese staff member.)

TAPE: Qiáozhì Dáfēi, wǒ zhīdao nǐmen hǎo jiǔ méi qù kàn diànyǐng le. Xiànzài yǒu yige diànyǐng, hěn hǎo. Nǐ yào bu yào wǒ gěi nǐmen mǎi diànyǐng piào?

YOU: Hǎo.

TAPE: Nǐ àiren hé háizi yě qù ma?

YOU: Shì, wǒmen dōu qù.

---

\*Before beginning this exercise, read Unit 2 text, Reference Notes on No. 6.

**DISPLAY I**

	<u>QUESTIONS</u>				
	1	2	3	4 \	5
CONVERSATION 1	good	all	any day	anywhere	
CONVERSATION 2	yes	not all	any day	anytime	
CONVERSATION 3	good	all	anyone	anytime	
CONVERSATION 4	not all	not all	good	anytime	either
CONVERSATION 5	all	don't all like beer	anytime		

**EXERCISE 3**

In this conversation you will act as an interpreter. A Canadian government representative (assigned to Běijīng) is telephoning a member of the Chinese government.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the PRC government official cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CHINESE: Wài, Měidàsī.

YOU: Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.

AMERICAN: I am Katherine Martin of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I wish to discuss with Department Chief Lǐ.

YOU: Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshìguǎnde Kǎilán Mǎdīng. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xīwang gēn Lǐ Sīzhǎng jiǎngyíjiǎng.

You will need to know the expression dù jià, "to spend one's vacation."

Although some of your translations may differ from the suggestions on tape, your versions may also be correct. If you are not sure about a particular sentence, jot it down and ask your instructor about it.

## UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: When and Where? (This game is similar to the Unit 1 Communication Game.)

Situation: You are telephoning three acquaintances in Běijīng to make business appointments for the following day. You start with an open schedule for that day, but the time set for an appointment with one acquaintance will no longer be available for others. Each meeting will be either at your office or at the other person's office.

Goal: To make appointments with the three people.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) Your work sheet is a map of Běijīng bus routes. It also indicates (in italics) your name, the place where you work, and the name and location of the bus stop nearest your office. The names of your acquaintances are also included.

Procedure: Before starting the game, you and the other players in your group introduce yourselves. Then begin the phone calls.

For each conversation, one player places the call. The other player receives the call, first in the role of his secretary (either putting the call through or giving a reason for asking the caller to telephone later and suggesting a time). Then the player who receives the call answers the phone as himself, the acquaintance.

When the caller talks with his acquaintance (either right away or after calling back), he negotiates a time and place for the next day's meeting.

Travel time to and from appointments is to be calculated on the basis of five minutes per bus stop.

Example: You are Speaker 1.

S1: Wài! Shì Qián Tóngzhì ma?

S2: Shì a. Nín guàixìng?

S1: Wǒ xǐng Xú, wǒ jiào Xú Dàlóng.

S2: Òu, Xú Tóngzhì, nǐ hǎo?

S1: Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì yào gēn nǐ dāngmiàn jiǎngyìjiǎng. Nǐ míngtiān xiǎowǔ yǒu gōngfu ma?

S2: Duìbuqǐ. Wǒ míngtiān xiǎowǔ yǒu shì. Shàngwǔ duì nǐ héshì ma?

S1: Hǎo. Nǐ jǐdiǎn zhōng shàng bān?

S2: Wǒ bādiǎn zhōng shàng bān.

S1: Nà wǒ jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái jiàn nǐ, hǎo bu hǎo?

S2: Hǎo. Nǐ zhīdao wǒ shàngbānde dìfang zài nǎr ma?

S1: Wǒ bù zhīdao.

S2: Zài Běi Chízi.

S1: Wǒ zuò jǐlù chē?

S2: Nǐ bàngōngshì zài nǎr?

S1: Zài Chóng Wén Mén fùjīnde Huāshì Dàjiē.

S2: Nǐ zuò Sānlù chē. Guòle Dōnghuámén dièr zhàn jiù shì Běi Chízi.

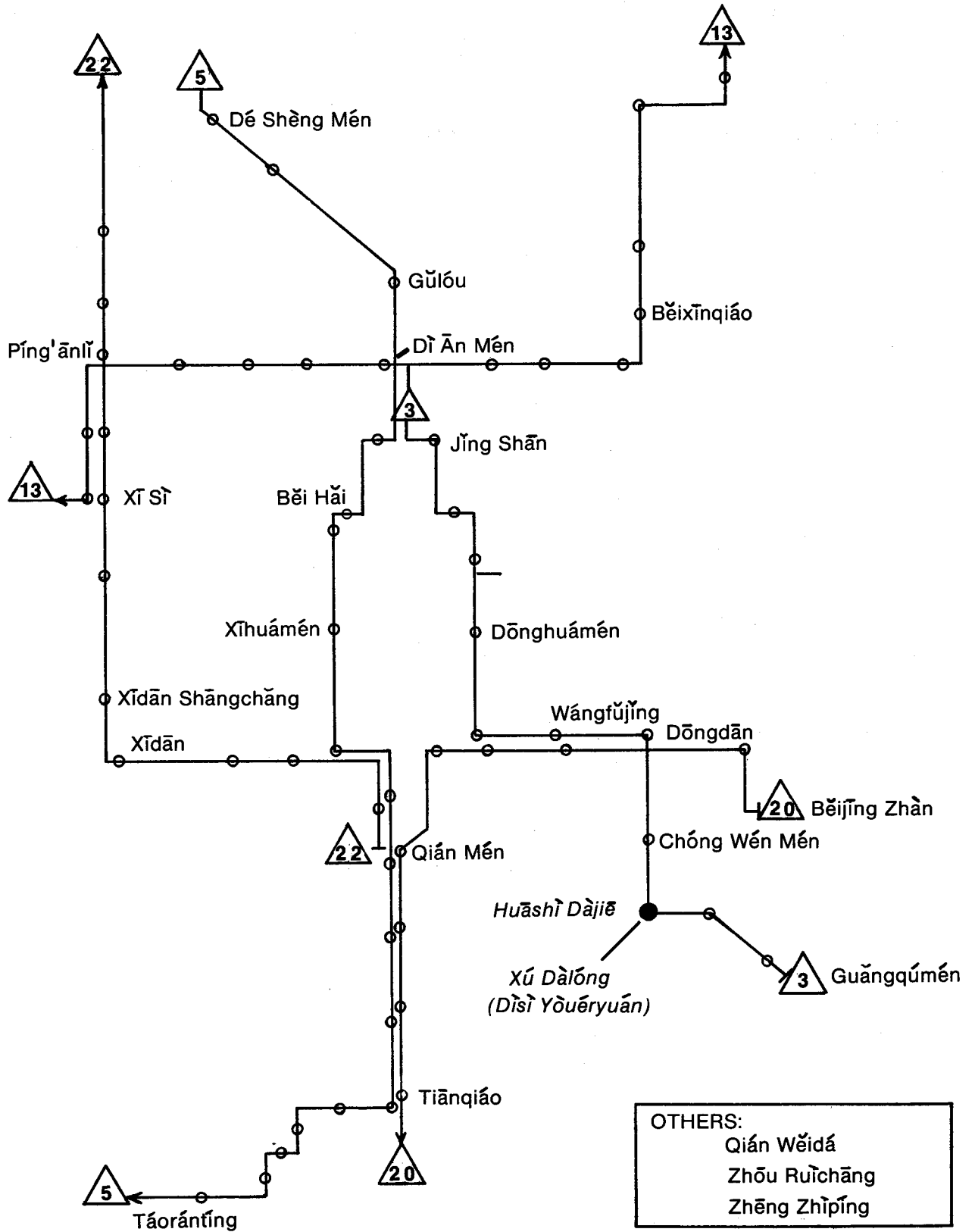
S1: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. Míngtiān jiàn.

S2: Míngtiān jiàn.

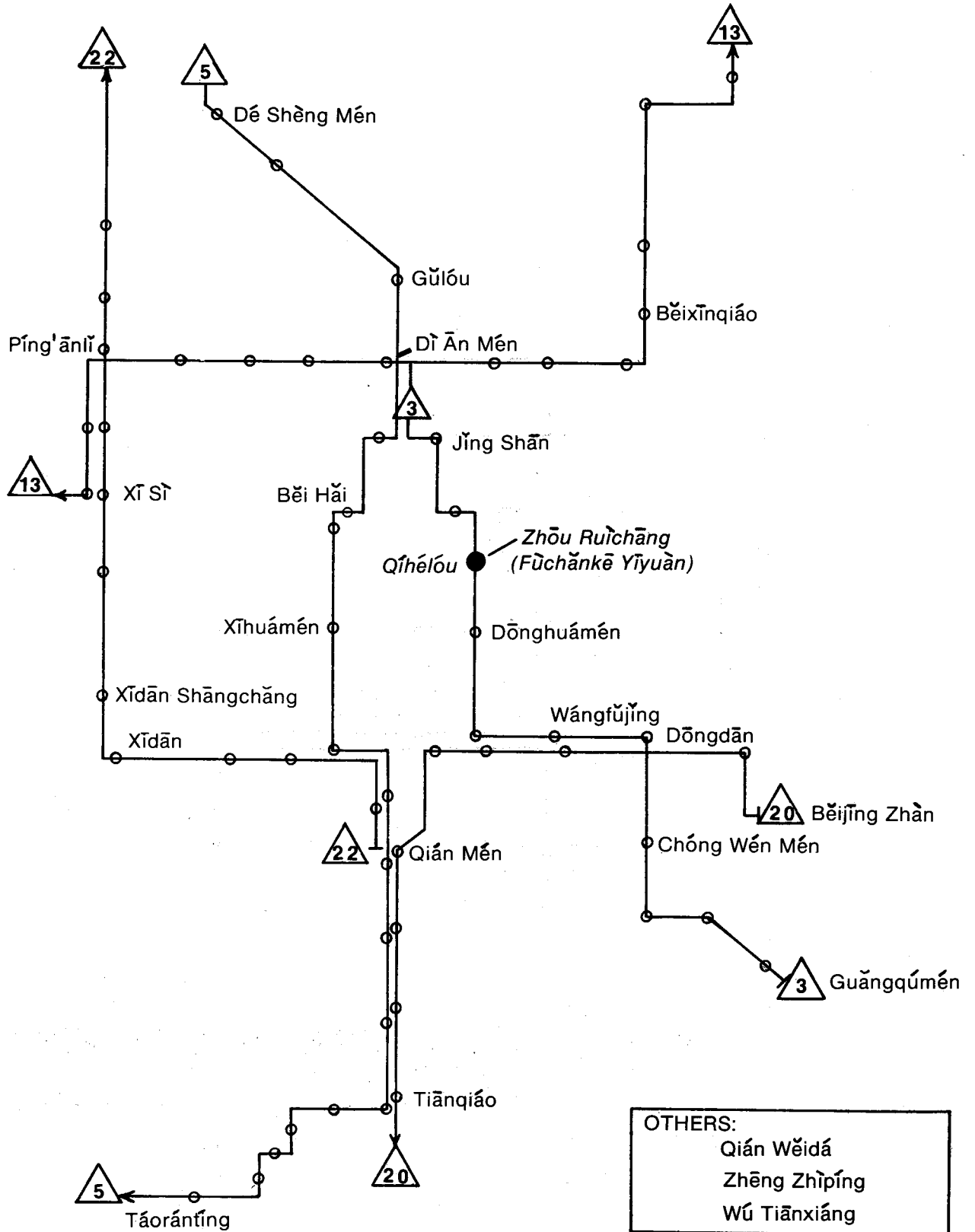
Practice Points: Everything in the unit.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

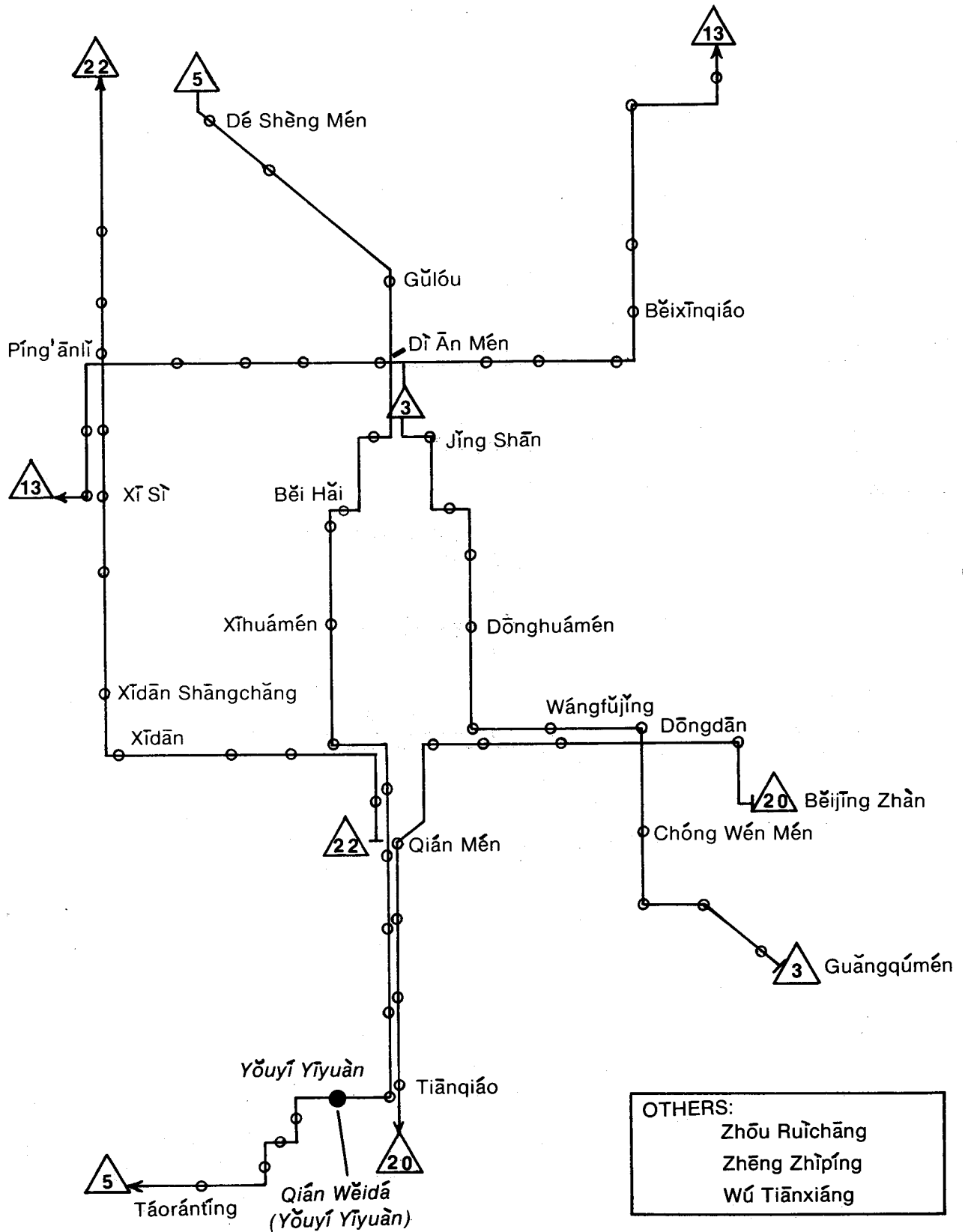
Beijing Bus Routes



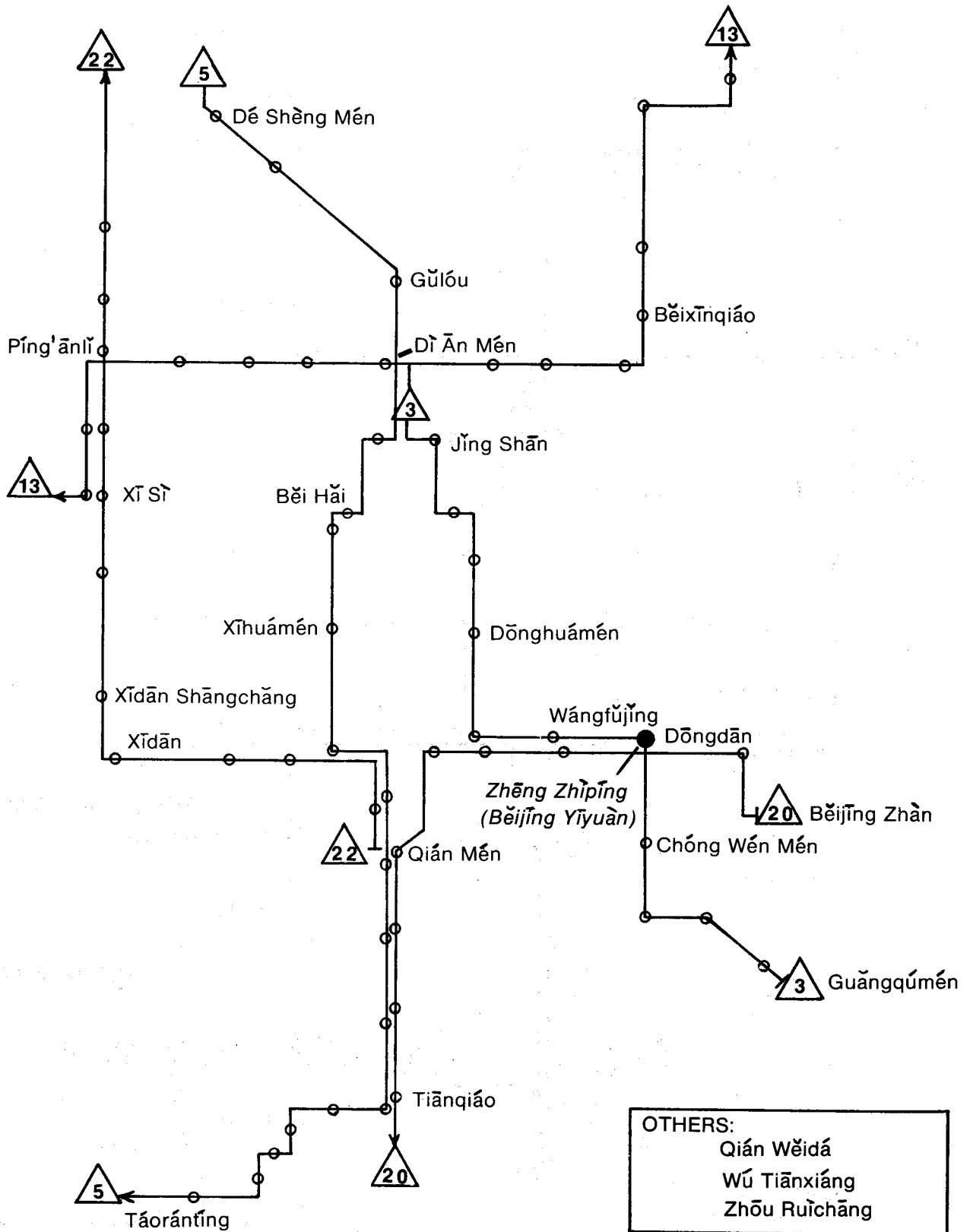
### Beijing Bus Routes



### Beijing Bus Routes

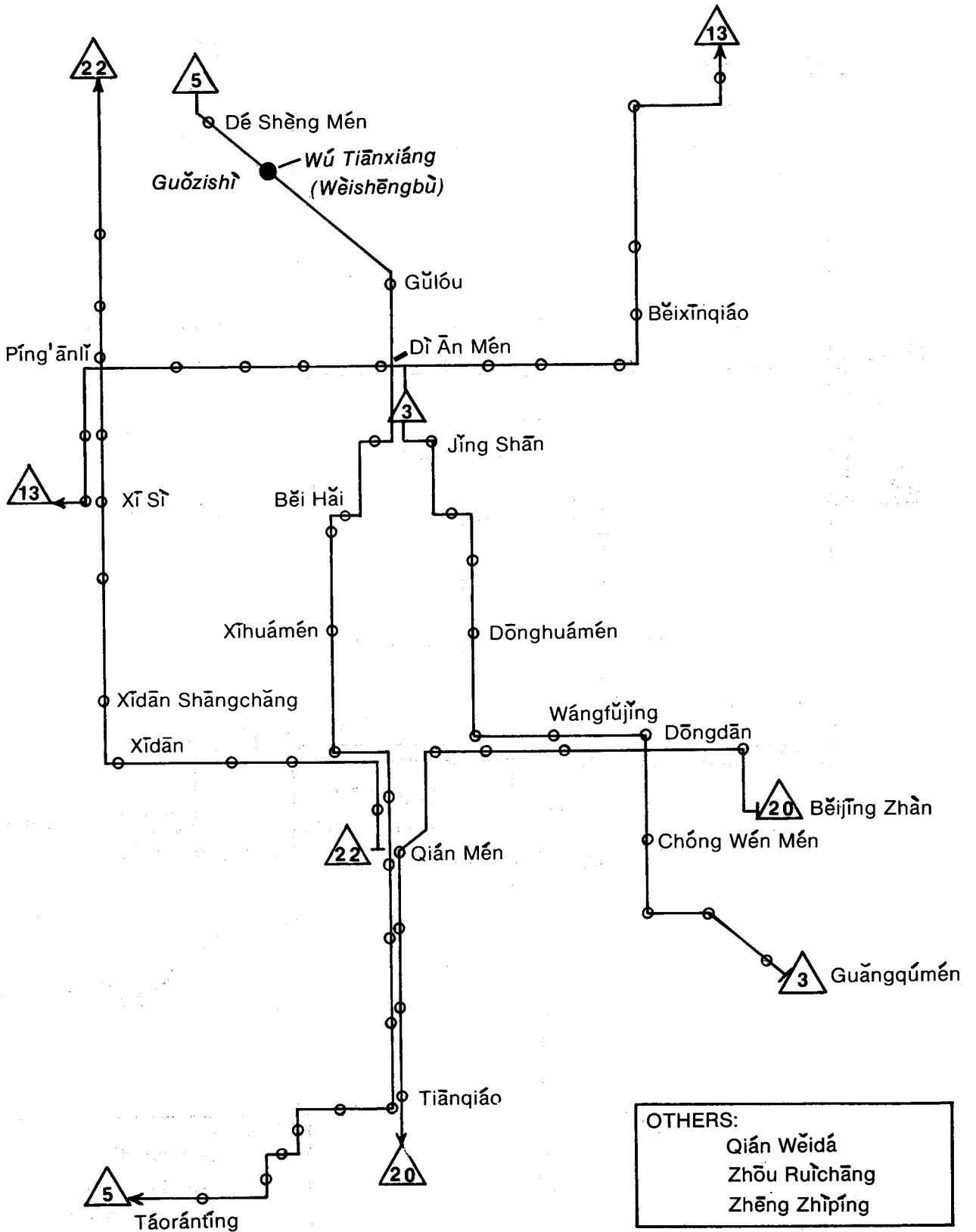


### Beijing Bus Routes





### Beijing Bus Routes



### UNIT 3 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>*A: Shǐ Mìsī Xiǎojiě, wǒ gěi ni jièshao yíwèi péngyou. Zhèwèi shi Yáng Jiàoshòu, zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo zhèngzhixué. Zhèwèi shi Shǐ Mìsī Xiǎojiě.</p> | <p>Miss Smith, let me introduce a friend to you. This is professor Yáng, who teaches political science at Taiwan University. This is Miss Smith.</p>   |
| <p>B: Yáng Jiàoshòu, nín hǎo.</p>   | <p>How are you, Professor Yáng?</p>  |
| <p>C: Shǐ Mìsī Xiǎojiě hǎo. Nín huì shuō Zhōngwén!</p>  | <p>How are you, Miss Smith? You can speak Chinese!</p>   |
| <p>B: Wǒ xǐhuan shuō, kěshì shuōde bù hǎo.</p>  | <p>I like to speak, but I don't speak well.</p>  |
| <p>C: Bú kèqi. Nín xuéle jǐnián Zhōngwén?</p>   | <p>Don't be so modest. How many years have you studied Chinese?</p>  |
| <p>B: Jiù xuéle yìnián; hěn shǎo shuō.</p>  | <p>I have studied for only one year; I speak very little.</p>  |
| <p>C: Zhōngguó rén shuō huà, nín dōu tīngdedǒng ba?</p>   | <p>When Chinese people speak, you can understand it all, I imagine.</p>  |
| <p>B: Yǒude tīngdedǒng, yǒude tīngbudǒng. Wǒ hái xiǎng zài xué yìdiǎn.</p>  | <p>Some I can understand, and some I can't. I still want to study a little more.</p>   |
| <p>C: Wǒ xiǎng zài zhèli zhùle yìliǎng nián yǐhòu, nínde Zhōngguó huà búdàn dōu tīngdedǒng, yě jiù shuōde gēn Zhōngguó rén yíyàng hǎo le.</p>           | <p>I think that after you have lived here a year or two not only will you be able to understand any Chinese you hear but you will also speak as well as a Chinese person.</p>                                  |
| <p>B: Nín tài kèqi. Wǒ xiànzài méiyǒu duōshao Zhōngguó péngyou. Xīwàng yǐhòu Zhōngguó péngyou duō le, shuōde jīhui yě duō le, jiù hǎo yìdiǎn le.</p>    | <p>You are too flattering. I don't have many Chinese friends now. I hope that later, when I have more Chinese friends and when I also have more opportunity to speak, my Chinese will get a little better.</p> |
| <p>C: Shìde.</p>  | <p>That's right.</p>   |

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\*Only the untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape. The conversation also appears as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.

- C: E..., xià Xīngqīliù wǎnshang  
wǒ qǐng le jǐ ge péngyou zài  
jiāli chī biānfàn. Xīwàng  
nǐ néng lái.
- B: Nà tài kèqi. Búguò, wǒ de  
Zhōngwén shuō de bù hǎo.  
Kǒngpà nǐmen wánde méi yìsi.
- C: Hébi kèqi. Wǒ méi qǐng shénme  
rén. Zhèxiē péngyou hěn suí-  
biān. Nín jiù lái ba! Wǒ  
zhù zài Dàlǐ Jiē Wǔshíèr hào.
- B: Hǎo, xièxie nín. Qǐngwèn, xià  
Xīngqīliù wǎnshang jǐdiǎn  
zhōng?
- C: Qīdiǎn zhōng.
- Uh..., Saturday of next week I have  
invited a few friends to have a  
simple meal at my house. I hope  
that you will be able to come.
- That's too kind of you. But I don't  
speak Chinese well. I'm afraid  
that the party wouldn't be inter-  
esting for you and your friends.
- Why is it necessary to be so polite?  
I haven't invited anyone special.  
These friends are very informal.  
Why don't you come! I live at 52  
Dàlǐ Street.
- All right, thank you. May I ask, on  
Saturday of next week at what time  
in the evening is it [the party]?
- Seven o'clock.

## UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In Taipei, Rebecca Smith has been invited to the home of her friend Mrs. Zhào, who has also invited another guest. You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will hear questions and answers typically used in extending and accepting invitations. The conversation takes place in Taipei between two Chinese women, Miss Wú and Miss Táng, who work together.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

Here are expressions you will hear in the conversation:

yuēhǎo (le)	(to have made an appointment with)
chī fàn	(to eat, to have a meal)
zhèng hǎo	(just right)
méiwèntí	(there's no problem)
hǎode duō	(much better)

### QUESTIONS

1. What day of the week is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does Miss Wú invite her friend to go? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Miss Táng wants to introduce Miss Wú to what person? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Has Miss Wú spoken English recently? ( ) Yes ( ) No
5. Miss Táng says that she
  - ( ) doesn't speak English well.
  - ( ) can't speak English well.

### EXERCISE 3

This conversation takes place between a Canadian woman and a Japanese businessman who became acquainted while staying at the same hotel in Běijīng. You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

Here are ten expressions you will hear in this conversation:

wǔyī láodòngjié	(May Day, Labor Day [literally, "May the first, Labor Day"])
cānjiā	(to attend)
yóuyuánhuì	(carnival)
Yíhéyuán	(Summer Palace)
Tiān Ān Mén	[literally, "Gate of Heavenly Peace"]
yǎnhuò	(fireworks display)
jiāo shū	(to teach)
chī fàn	(to eat, to have a meal)
kǎixī	(what a pity)
hē chá	(to drink tea)

#### QUESTIONS

- The Japanese businessman has  
 an invitation to a carnival.  
 tickets to a carnival.  
 an appointment for a meeting.
- Can the Canadian woman go to the fireworks display?  Yes  No
- Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_
- What and when did she hear about the fireworks display on Chinese Labor Day? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 4

In Taipei, Mr. Stewart is making a phone call to the office of someone with whom he does business. You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

You will hear the expressions

tīng diànhuà	(to answer the phone)
dǎ (ge) diànhuà	(to make a phone call)
yídìng	(definitely)
zāogāo	(what a mess; oh, no)
méi bànfa	(there is no way to)

### QUESTIONS

1. Where is Section Chief Wáng? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What time is it now? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What time is Mr. Stewart told to call back? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is Mr. Stewart's home phone number? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 3 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will compare things which are different as well as stating that some things are alike.

The four charts in Display I give information to be used in comparing various things: Chart 1--the grades of three students; Chart 2--the volume of book and map sales in three Taipei stores; Chart 3--the average unit price of television sets and electric fans in three Taipei stores; Chart 4--the distances of four cities from Taipei. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

#### Example

TAPE: Wáng Huímín, Lǐ Měiyīn, shéi xué Rìwén, xuéde hǎo?

YOU: Wáng Huímín xué Rìwén bǐ Lǐ Měiyīn xuéde hǎo.

TAPE: Lǐ Měiyīn, Zhāng Xiǎoqiān, shéi xué Rìwén, xuéde hǎo?

YOU: Zhāng Xiǎoqiān xué Rìwén bǐ Lǐ Měiyīn xuéde hǎo.

TAPE: Wáng Huímín, Zhāng Xiǎoqiān, shéi xué Rìwén, xuéde hǎo?

YOU: Wáng Huímín xué Rìwén gēn Zhāng xiǎoqiān xuéde yíyàng hǎo.

When you use manner adverbs to describe how someone does something (including comparisons), mention the activity first; then describe it with the adverb.

**DISPLAY I**

	JAPANESE	ECONOMICS
1. Wáng Huímín	A-	B
Lǐ Měiyīn	C	A
Zhāng Xiǎoqiān	A-	A

	BOOK SALES	MAP SALES
2. Dìyī Gōngsī	2500/mo.	600/mo.
Jīnrì Gōngsī	2500/mo.	250/mo.
Dōngfāng Shūdiàn	3400/mo.	600/mo.

	PRICE OF A TV	PRICE OF AN ELECTRIC FAN
3. Dìyī Gōngsī	NT\$3800*	NT\$950
Jīnrì Gōngsī	NT\$4500	NT\$780
Yuǎndōng Gōngsī	NT\$4500	NT\$780

	DISTANCE FROM TAIPEI
4. Hualian	105 km
Taizhong	140 km
Taidong	280 km
Tainan	280 km

---

\*NT\$ stands for "New Taiwan Dollar."



## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will take the part of a travel agent in Hong Kong and give information about various flights in China.

Display II shows the timetables for four flight routes. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. Whenever possible, use the bùdàn...yě... construction to give a customer the needed information.

### Example

TAPE: Cóng Běijīng dào Guǎngzhōu zǎoshang yǒu fēijī ma?

YOU: Búdàn zǎoshang yǒu fēijī, xiàwǔ yě yǒu fēijī.

TAPE: Zǎoshangde, xiàwǔde dōu shì zhí fēide ma?

YOU: Bùdōu shì zhí fēide.

TAPE: Nèibān shì zhí fēide?

YOU: Zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn líng wǔfēn, xiàwǔ yìdiǎn líng wǔfēn dōu shì zhí fēide.

TAPE: Zǎoshangde nèibān gēn xiàwǔde nèibān yòngde shíjiān yíyàng duō ma?

YOU: Shì, zǎoshangde nèibān gēn xiàwǔde nèibān yòngde shíjiān yíyàng duō.

**DISPLAY II**

**BĚIJĪNG TO GUǎNGZHŌU**

	IL-62	IL-62	B-707
BĚijīng	9:05 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Shànghǎi			3:55 p.m.
Hángzhōu	(2hr   55m)	(2hr   55m)	4:55 p.m.
Guǎngzhōu	12:00 noon	4:00 p.m.	6:25 p.m.
			6:45 p.m.
			7:00 p.m.

**GUǎNGZHŌU TO BĚIJĪNG**

	IL-62	TRID	IL-62	B-707
Guǎngzhōu	1:15 p.m.	2:05 p.m.	4:25 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Hángzhōu		3:50 p.m.		
Shànghǎi	(3 hr)	4:45 p.m.	6:20 p.m.	(2hr   35m)
BĚijīng	4:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	7:05 p.m.	9:50 p.m.
			9:00 p.m.	

**BĚIJĪNG TO CHÉNGDŪ**

	AN-24		IL-18	
BĚijīng	9:15 a.m.		4:15 p.m.	
Xiān				
	12:05 p.m.	(5hr 20m)	6:05 p.m.	(4hr 20m)
	12:40 p.m.		6:40 p.m.	
Chéngdū	2:35 p.m.		8:35 p.m.	

**CHÉNGDŪ TO BĚIJĪNG**

	AN-24		IL-18	
Chéngdū	7:00 a.m.		2:00 p.m.	
Xiān				
	9:00 a.m.	(5hr 20m)	3:35 p.m.	(4hr 30m)
	9:35 a.m.		4:25 p.m.	
BĚijīng	12:20 a.m.		6:30 p.m.	

### EXERCISE 3

In this conversation you will act as an interpreter. An American living in Taiwan is talking with a Chinese businessman.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then, it will be presented as if the American cannot speak Chinese and the businessman cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

AMERICAN: Section Chief Huáng, are you free on Saturday evening of next week?

YOU: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàge Xīngqīliù wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?

CHINESE: Yǒu a! Yǒu shénme shì ma?

YOU: Yes! Is there something I can do for you?

For this exercise you will need the word chángcháng, "often."

## UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Rating Panel

Situation: The setting is Taizhong. You and three other people have given ratings in speaking and understanding Chinese to five students (identified by their adopted Chinese names). You must now find out what ratings have been given by the other panel members and rank the students in both skills.

Goal: To rank the five students in speaking and understanding Chinese.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.)

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to exchange information. Because yíyàng is introduced in this unit, all information should be exchanged in the form of comparative statements such as "I think Mr. Zhōu speaks better than Mr. Jiāng," and "I think Mr. Mǎ speaks as well as Mr. Jiāng."

Example: You are Speaker 2. In this example you are giving rather than receiving information.

- S1: Wáng Xiānsheng shuō Zhōngguo huà bǐ Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō Zhōngguo huà shuōde hǎo ma?  
S2: Duì le, Wáng Xiānsheng bǐ Lǐ Xiānsheng shuōde hǎo.  
S1: Lǐ Xiānsheng bǐ Liú Xiānsheng shuōde hǎo ma?  
S2: Bù, Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Liú Xiānsheng shuōde yíyàng hǎo.  
S1: Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Zhāng Xiānsheng shuōde yíyàng hǎo ma?  
S2: Bù, Lǐ Xiānsheng bǐ Zhāng Xiānsheng shuōde hǎo.  
(etc.)

Additional Note: You must ask enough questions so that a player's answers indicate clearly in which ability level students should be placed. This means that you have to remember the answers to several questions (asking the questions again, if necessary). You may decide to make tentative pencil check marks during an interview.

Practice Points: Yíyàng and other comparative constructions.

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

NUMBER 1

		<u>Wáng</u>	<u>Lǐ</u>	<u>Zhāng</u>	<u>Zhào</u>	<u>Liú</u>
Does he speak well?	YES	✓				
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO		✓			✓
	NO			✓	✓	
//////						
Does he understand what is said?	YES			✓	✓	
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO	✓				
	NO		✓			✓

NUMBER 2

		<u>Wáng</u>	<u>Lǐ</u>	<u>Zhāng</u>	<u>Zhào</u>	<u>Liú</u>
Does he speak well?	YES	✓				
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO				✓	✓
	NO		✓	✓		
//////						
Does he understand what is said?	YES				✓	✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO	✓				
	NO		✓	✓		

NUMBER 3

		<u>Wáng</u>	<u>Lǐ</u>	<u>Zhāng</u>	<u>Zhào</u>	<u>Liú</u>
Does he speak well?	YES					✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO	✓				
	NO		✓	✓	✓	
////////////////////						
Does he understand what is said?	YES	✓				✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO		✓		✓	
	NO			✓		

NUMBER 4

		<u>Wáng</u>	<u>Lǐ</u>	<u>Zhāng</u>	<u>Zhào</u>	<u>Liú</u>
Does he speak well?	YES	✓				✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO		✓		✓	
	NO			✓		
////////////////////						
Does he understand what is said?	YES				✓	✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO	✓		✓		
	NO		✓			

		<u>Wáng</u>	<u>Lǐ</u>	<u>Zhāng</u>	<u>Zhào</u>	<u>Liú</u>
Does he speak well?	YES	✓				✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO		✓			
	NO			✓	✓	
//////						
Does he understand what is said?	YES	✓				✓
	SOMETIMES YES, SOMETIMES NO				✓	
	NO		✓	✓		

## UNIT 4 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Bái Xiǎojiě, qǐng jìn. Wǒ gěi ni jièshào jièshào Táidàde Yè Jiàoshòu. Please come in, Miss Bailey. I am going to introduce you to Professor Yè from Taiwan University.
- B: Shì bu shì nàwèi jiāo huàhuàde Yè Jiàoshòu? Is that the Professor Yè who teaches painting?
- A: Shì tā. Yes.
- B: Hǎojíle. Wǒ hěn xiǎng hé ta jiànjian miàn. Wǒ kànguo tāde huà, búguò méi hé ta jiànguo miàn. Tāde shānshuǐ huà wǒ zuì xǐhuan. Wonderful. I would very much like to meet him. I have seen his paintings, but I haven't met him. I especially like his landscape paintings.
- Miss Bailey and Miss Zhōu have now entered the living room.
- A: Yè Jiàoshòu, zhèwèi shì Bái Xiǎojiě, gāng cóng Měiguó lái lái le. Bái Xiǎojiě, zhèwèi shì Yè Jiàoshòu. Professor Yè, this is Miss Bailey, who just came from America not long ago. Miss Bailey, this is Professor Yè.
- B: Yé Jiàoshòu, jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng. Glad to meet you, Professor Yè.
- C: Nǐ hǎo. Nín lái le duōjiǔ le? How are you. How long have you been here?
- B: Wǒ gāng lái yígeduō yuè. It has been only a month or so since I got here.
- C: Nǐ lái zhèlǐ zuò shénme? Did you come to study?
- B: Bú shì. Wǒ xiànzài zài Měiguó Yínháng gōngzuò. No. I work at the Bank of America now.
- C: Nà tài hǎo le. That's wonderful.
- B: Gāng lái, hái yǒu hěn duō bù shúxide dìfang. Yè Jiàoshòu, wǒ hěn xǐhuan Zhōngguó huà. Yǐqián xuéguo huà liǎngnián. Since I have just come, there's still a lot I'm not familiar with. Professor Yè, I like Chinese paintings very much. In the past I studied painting for two years.
- C: Nà nǐ huàde hěn hǎo le. Then you probably paint very well.
- B: Bù xú. Yǐhòu xīwang yǒu jīhuì xiàng nín duō qǐngjiào qǐngjiào. Not well enough. Later on I hope to have the opportunity to consult you often.
- C: Nǎli, nǎli. Huānyíng nǐ lái tán. Thank you (not at all). You are welcome to come have a chat with me.

\*The untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape. The conversation also appears as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.



## UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

As this conversation begins, Miss Bailey has just knocked on the door of her friend Miss Zhōu. You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Remember that the verb xué is used for "learning" a skill, as well as for "studying" a subject. In this conversation the adverb zuì means "very much," not "most."

Wǒ zuì xǐhuan tāde shānshuǐ huà. (I like his landscape paintings very much.)

### EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear some polite expressions typically used by guests and hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Shěn, who were born in Běijīng and still speak with a Běijīng accent, have invited some of their American friends for a special treat.

You will hear the conversation between Mrs. Shěn and Professor Liáng twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

Here are five expressions you will hear in the conversation:

duì...shóuxi	(to be familiar with)
biǎoyǎn	(to give a demonstration)
xuéxi	(to study)
sòng gei	(to give to)
bù hǎo yìsi	(embarrassing)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Why have the Shěns invited Professor Liáng? \_\_\_\_\_
2. According to Mrs. Shěn, how familiar are she and her guests with Chinese painting? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What has Mrs. Shěn prepared for Professor Liáng? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What kind of picture does Professor Liáng paint? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Mrs. Shěn ask Professor Liáng to do when he has finished?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

As this conversation starts, Miss Wilson has knocked on the door of Professor Cáo's house, in Taipei, and the professor has just opened it.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

Here are eight expressions you will hear in the conversation:

Shi Bái Xiānsheng jièshao wo láide.	(It was Mr. Bái who gave me an introduction to you.)
tīngshuō	(to hear that)
zhǎnlǎn	(exhibition)
fēicháng	(unusually, extremely)
zuìjìn	(recently)
Alǐshān	(Mount Ali)
sòng gei	(to give to)
yánjiu	(to study, to do research)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Who gave Miss Wilson an introduction to Professor Cáo? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When did Miss Wilson hear that Professor Cáo's landscape paintings  
were very good? \_\_\_\_\_

3. When did Professor Cáo go to Mount Ali? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does Miss Wilson say about the paintings which Professor Cáo shows her? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Professor Cáo say about the painting which he gives to Miss Wilson?
  - ( ) It's somewhat (a little) interesting.
  - ( ) It's just a little something.
  - ( ) It's a good idea.

#### EXERCISE 4

This exercise will give you a chance to see what you can understand in a conversation containing new vocabulary and new uses of known vocabulary. An American professor, Mr. Seegar, (accompanied by his guide) is visiting the home of a Chinese worker, Wáng Méi, who works at the Number 1 Textile Mill in Shànghǎi.

You will hear the conversation only once. Answer the questions on the next page after listening. Then rewind the tape and check your answers as you listen again.

Here are some expressions you will hear:

qǐng zuò	(please have a seat)
lěng	(to be cold)
rè	(to be hot)
xiǎoxué	(elementary school)
yòuéryuán	(kindergarten)
zhàogu	(to take care of)
zuò fàn	(to cook)
mǎi cài	(to buy groceries)
xǐ yīshang	(to wash clothes)
bú dà hǎo mǎi	(not very easy to buy)

QUESTIONS

1. What's the weather like today? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is Wáng Měi's husband? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How old are Comrade Wáng's children? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does Comrade Wáng's husband do when she is picking up the children? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When do they go to the movies? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What does Wáng Měi hope that Mr. Seegar will have a chance to do in the future? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will use compound verbs of result in various forms.

Display I lists twelve subjects that you are studying at this time. The chart shows which subjects you have finished studying this evening and which you have not. Some of the unfinished homework can be completed tonight, and some cannot. Use the information in the display to respond to comments from another student.

#### Example

STUDENT: Wǒ zuòwánle wǒde Rìwén zuòyè le. Nǐ ne?

YOU: Wǒ yě zuòwán le.

STUDENT: Wǒ zuòwánle wǒde Rìběn Lìshǐ zuòyè le. Nǐ ne?

YOU: Wǒ hái méi zuòwán, kěshi wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshang zuòdewán.

STUDENT: Wǒ zuòwánle wǒde Rìběn Wénxué zuòyè le. Nǐ ne?

YOU: Wǒ hái néi zuòwán, wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshang yě zuòbuwán.

In sentences in which it is mentioned that something cannot be done in a certain length of time, yě means "even," not "also."

Zhèiběn shū wǒ yíge yuè yě niànbuwán.

(I can't finish studying this book even in a month.)

For this exercise you will need the following words:

zuòyè	(homework)
Fǎwén	(French [PRC pronunciation])
Déwén	(German)
shùxué	(mathematics)

**DISPLAY I**

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>FINISHED</u>	<u>NOT FINISHED</u>	
		CAN DO TONIGHT	CAN'T DO TONIGHT
Japanese	X		
Japanese History		X	
Japanese Literature			X
English			X
French ( <u>Fǎwén</u> )	X		
Chinese History		X	
Chinese Literature	X		
Mathematics		X	
Mathematics			X
German ( <u>Déwén</u> )		X	
English History	X		
French History			X

## EXERCISE 2

In this translation exercise you will use compound verbs of result in various forms. First, you will hear an English sentence. Translate it into Chinese. Then the speaker on tape will give a suggested translation.

### Example

TAPE: One. Can you walk up here?

YOU: Nǐ zǒudeshànglái ma?

TAPE: Two. Yesterday he walked back there.

YOU: Zuótiān tā shì zǒuhuíqù de.

Because this exercise is difficult, you may wish to repeat it.

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter. The conversation is between an American living in Taiwan and her guests--an American who teaches at Taiwan University and a Chinese employee of the Ministry of Education.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the two Americans cannot speak Chinese and the ministry official cannot speak English. Each sentence will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

### Example

AMERICAN: Section Chief Fāng, Mrs. Fāng--welcome.

YOU: Fāng Kēzhǎng, Fāng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.

AMERICAN: Please come in.

YOU: Qǐng jìn.

CHINESE: Wáng Tàitai, nín hǎo?

YOU: How are you, Mrs. King?

For this exercise you will need the following expressions:

yóu huà	(oil painting)
Jiàoyùbù	(Ministry of Education)
chángcháng	(often)

## UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Let's Get Together Again

Situation: You meet three people at a party in Taipei. All of you are from out of town. With each person, you discuss your backgrounds, present visits to Taipei, and future plans.

Goal: To find topics of mutual interest and make plans to get together again to discuss them further, setting the time and place of the meetings.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A fact sheet for each player. (See Sample Fact Sheets, on the following pages.) Take the man's name written at the top of your fact sheet if you are male, or the woman's name if you are female.

Procedure: Mingle with the other players in your group to exchange information.

When you are given your fact sheet, take a minute or two to familiarize yourself with your role. Then you will only have to glance at your fact sheet for an occasional reminder during your conversations.

Since the conversations will vary, you may need to use unknown or forgotten vocabulary items. Feel free to ask your instructor to supply these words.

Example: No single example would be particularly helpful for these open discussions.

Practice Points: General review and everything in the unit except the material about gift giving.



SAMPLE FACT SHEETS:

Mǎ Mínglǐ (M) / Fāng Bǎolán (F)

You were born in Taidong in 1935. You studied political science at Taiwan University in Taipei and are currently a professor of political science at Qīnghuá University in Xinzhu.

You are visiting Taipei to attend a political science meeting at Taiwan University. You are staying at the Ambassador Hotel.

After the meeting, you plan to take a vacation trip to Hong Kong.

---

Liú Huìrán (F) / Liú Shìyǐng (M)

Your family comes from a city south of Gaoxiong called Linyuan, but you moved to Xinzhu when you were a child. You have two older sisters and three younger brothers. You went to Taiwan University in Taipei, where you studied economics, graduating in 1968. You are currently teaching economics at Qīnghuá University in Xinzhu.

You arrived in Taipei two days ago, coming up from Xinzhu by train. You are staying with one of your younger brothers and his wife. While here, you want to look up an old friend of your parents, Mr. Sūn Zhīyuǎn. But your main reason for coming to Taipei is to visit and talk with friends and professors you know at Taiwan University.

After your stay in Taipei, you are flying to Hong Kong to attend a meeting of economists (jīngjìxuéjiā) from Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries.

Sòng Lǐróng (F) / Sòng Déxián (M)

Your family comes from Huímín in Shāndōng, but you grew up in Taizhong. You have three older brothers and one younger sister. All of you were educated at Qīnghuá University in Xinzhu. You studied economics there. You graduated in 1971 and went to work for the government as an economist (jīngjixuéjiā) in Taizhong. You were married last year.

You arrived in Taipei last week. You have been staying with your younger sister and her husband. When in Taipei, you like to check the bookstores for the latest English publications in the field of economics. You are hoping to find time to do this during your current trip. But your main reason for coming to Taipei is to attend a meeting being held the day after tomorrow at the Ministry of Economics (Jīngjībù) by Section Chief Lǐ.

After your stay in Taipei, you are flying to Hong Kong to attend a meeting of economists from Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries.

---

Huáng Yùzhēn (F) / Huáng Zìqiáng (M)

Your family comes from a city south of Gaoxiong called Linyuan. For the last few years you have been living in Gaoxiong. You are the oldest of six children, with two brothers and three sisters. You and your brothers are the only ones in your family who attended college. You studied at Dōnghǎi University, majoring in economics. You graduated in 1969 and went to work for the Bank of China in Gaoxiong.

You arrived in Taipei yesterday, coming by bus from Taoyuan, where you were visiting friends. You will be staying at the First Hotel for four or five days. During your stay you would like to look up an old friend of your parents, Mr. Sūn Zhīyuǎn. But your main reason for coming to Taipei is to attend a meeting being held the day after tomorrow at the Ministry of Economics (Jīngjībù) by Section Chief Lǐ.

After your stay in Taipei, you will return by train to Gaoxiong via Taizhong. You want to stop in Taizhong for two days to attend a meeting of economists (jīngjixuéjiā) at Dōnghǎi University, your old school.

Chéng Xīwéi (F) / Chéng Yǒngpíng (M)

Your family comes from Nánjīng, but for the last twenty years you have lived in Tainan. You have an older sister and two younger brothers. Your older sister attended the University of California, where she studied literature. You and your two brothers studied at Taiwan University in Taipei. Your major was economics. You graduated in 1972 and went to work for the Bank of Taiwan in Tainan. You were married two years ago.

Two days ago you arrived in Taipei by train. You will be staying here about a week at the Ambassador Hotel. When in Taipei, you like to check the bookstores for the latest English publications in the field of economics. You are hoping to find time to do this during your current visit. But your main reason for coming to Taipei is to visit and talk with friends and professors you know at Taiwan University.

After your stay in Taipei, you will return by train to Tainan via Taizhong. You want to stop in Taizhong for two days to attend a meeting of economists (jīngjìxuéjiā) at Dōnghǎi University.

## UNIT 5 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Wài, Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ zhǎo Zhāng Sīzhǎng shuō huà.  
Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak to Department Chief Zhāng.
- B: Ōu, Zhāng Sīzhǎng bú zài. Tā qù kāi huì qu le. Nín shì nǎr a?  
Oh, Department Chief Zhāng is not in. He went to (attend) a meeting. Who is this?
- A: Wǒ shì Fǎguó Dàshìguǎnde Shāngwùguān Lǚyìsī. Qǐngwèn, Zhāng Sīzhǎng shénme shíhou huílai?  
I am Commercial Officer Louis from the French Embassy. May I ask, what time is Department Chief Zhāng coming back?
- B: Tā méi shuō. Nín yǒu shénme shì? Yào liú ge huàr ma?  
He didn't say. What can I do for you? Would you like to leave a message?
- A: Shì. Qǐng gào sòng tā. Shàng xīngqī wǒmen yuēhǎo le shíwǔ-hào xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng jiàn. Kěshì gāngcái wǒmen Dàshì gào sòng wǒ nèitiān wǒmen yǒu yāojīnde shì. Suǒyì wǒ xiǎng gǎi dào shíqīhào xiàwǔ sāndiǎn zhōng. Bù zhīdào xíng bu xíng.  
Yes. Please tell him: Last week we arranged to meet at three o'clock on the afternoon of the fifteenth. But our ambassador just told me that we have some urgent business that day. So I would like to change it [the meeting] to three o'clock on the afternoon of the seventeenth. I don't know whether that would be all right (with him).
- B: Hǎo. Wǒ gào sòng tā gěi nín huì diànhuà. Qǐngwèn, nín de diànhuà hào mǎr shì duōshao hào?  
Fine. I'll tell him to call you back. May I ask, what is your phone number?
- A: Wǔ èr yāo, sān sān yāo.  
521-331
- B: Wǔ èr yāo, sān sān yāo.  
521-331
- A: Duì le. Zhèihuìr wǒ děi qù kāi huì. Xièxie nín.  
That's right. I have to go to (attend) a meeting now. Thank you.
- B: Bú kèqǐ.  
You're welcome.

---

\*Only the untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape. The conversation also appears as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.

## UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

You will hear this conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

You will need to know the proper name Lǔyìsī, "Louis," for this exercise.

### EXERCISE 2

In this conversation you will hear expressions typically used in leaving a message and setting up a meeting. Miss Lieberman (Lǐ) is calling an official at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Taipei.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

Here are expressions you will hear in the conversation:

Tōngyòng Gōngsī	(General Electric Company)
qīnzì	(personally, privately)
jīnglǐ	(manager)
(yì)bēi kāfēi	(a cup of coffee)
zìjǐ	(oneself ["myself," "yourself," etc.]

### QUESTIONS

1. When is Department Chief Qián expected back? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does Miss Lieberman want Mr. Qián to do when he gets back?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What time does Miss Lieberman propose for their meeting? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where does Miss Lieberman want to go if it's convenient for Mr. Qián to go out? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do they decide that Miss Lieberman will pick up Mr. Qián in her car?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No

### EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you more practice with questions and answers used in leaving a message and will also introduce some useful new words.

As the conversation begins, Comrade Qián Kǎi has just called the Ministry of Education in Běijīng.

Listen to the conversation two times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are six expressions you will need for this exercise:

Jiàoyùbù	(Ministry of Education)
jiàoyuán	(teacher)
dàibǐǎotuán	(delegation)
tuánzhǎng	(head of the delegation)
cānguān	(to visit)
zhōngxué	(middle school, high school)

#### QUESTIONS

1. When Comrade Wú calls, where has Comrade Fāng just gone? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When will she be back? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is Comrade Wú's phone number? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When do Comrade Wú and Comrade Fāng agree to meet? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where do they agree to meet? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 4

This exercise presents the vocabulary of Unit 5 in a more complicated conversation.

The first phone call is made by Monsieur Dupré (Dùpǔlèi), a French scholar visiting China. The other proper name you will hear is Lāniěr.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

Here are expressions you will hear in this exercise:

Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshè	(China Travel Agency)
tì	(for, substituting for)
fángjiān	(room)
ānpai	(to arrange)
Gùgōng	(Old Palace)
chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	(exhibit of archaeological finds)
zhōngfàn	(lunch)
gǎnbu huí lái	(can't make it back in time)
dǎ dào	(to make a phone call to)

### QUESTIONS

1. When was Monsieur Dupré going to go to the Old Palace? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who has arranged for him to go out to eat with some friends?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. To what time does he want to change the appointment? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where can Comrade Fán call Monsieur Dupré (according to Monsieur Dupré)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is his phone number? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will make business and social telephone calls. Display I is the list of calls you want to make today. Taking the part of Mary White, an American working in Taipei, call the people on your list.

Example

TAPE: Wài, Wàijiāobù.

YOU: Wài. Wǒ zhǎo Lǐ Sīzhǎng shuō huà.

TAPE: Wài, nín shì nǎr a?

YOU: Wǒ shì Bái Mǎlì.

TAPE: Òu, Bái Nǚshì. Nǐ jīntiān xiàwǔ yào dào wǒmen zhèli lái gēn Lǐ Sīzhǎng tántán, shì bu shì?

YOU: Shì, kěshì yīnwei wǒ xiàwǔ yǒu yíjiàn hěn yào jǐnde shì, suoyi xiǎng wèn Lǐ Sīzhǎng néng bu néng gǎi dào míngtiān shàngwǔ.

TAPE: Nín děngyíděng. Wǒ kànkan tā míngtiān shàngwǔ yǒu méiyǒu shíjiān....Òu, Lǐ Sīzhǎng míngtiān shàngwǔ shíyídiǎn yǒu shíjiān.

YOU: Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān shíyídiǎn zhōng lái.

If you compare this example with item 1 in Display I, you will see that your lines are largely determined by the display information. Generally, your replies to comments on tape will be fairly close to the text Reference List sentences. However, your way of saying something may be different from the confirmation which follows. If you are not sure that your way is correct, ask your instructor.



## DISPLAY I

### LIST OF PHONE CALLS TO MAKE TODAY

1. Call the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to see if you can change your appointment with Department Chief Lǐ from this afternoon at two o'clock to tomorrow morning.
  - a. Ask to speak with Department Chief Lǐ.
  - b. Identify yourself.
  - c. Explain that something has come up and that you would like to change the time.
  - d. Confirm the new time by saying that you will be there at that time.
  
2. Call Táng Shàowén, who arranges official transportation for personnel in your office. Arrange to have a car meet your fellow worker Mr. Childs (Jīn) at the airport tomorrow.
  - a. Ask to speak with Mr. Táng.
  - b. Inform him that Mr. Childs will arrive tomorrow from America.
  - c. Ask him to send a car to the airport.
  - d. Inform him that the plane arrives at 1 p.m.
  
3. Call the Bank of Taiwan to make an appointment with Mr. Zhāng Shīmín. Talk with him in person. Anytime this week would be fine, but remember that you have made an appointment for tomorrow morning with Department Chief Lǐ.
  - a. Ask to speak with Mr. Zhāng.
  - b. Identify yourself.
  - c. Ask to speak with him in person.
  - d. Explain that you are free this week.
  
4. Call Department Chief Huáng at the Ministry of Education (Jiàoyubù). Ask if he and his wife are free next Saturday. If they are, invite them to dinner at your house.
  - a. Ask to speak with Department Chief Huáng.
  - b. Identify yourself.
  - c. Tell him that you called to ask if he and his wife are free on Saturday.
  - d. Invite him and his wife to your house for a simple meal.
  - e. Explain that you have not seen them for a long time and would really like to see them.
  - f. Ask if seven o'clock would be all right.
  - g. Say that you will see them on Saturday.

5. Call Zhōu Zhìyuǎn, who works in another department of your organization. Ask if you can arrange a meeting for sometime this week. Remember that you are busy tomorrow morning with Section Chief Lǐ and the day after tomorrow at two o'clock with Mr. Zhāng.
  - a. Ask to speak with Mr. Zhōu.
  - b. Explain that you would like to arrange a meeting.
  - c. Ask if he is free on Friday morning.
  - d. Agree on the time.

## EXERCISE 2

In this translation exercise you will decide when to use the bǎ construction.

First, you will hear an English sentence. Translate it into Chinese. Then the speaker will give you a suggested translation for comparison.

### Example

TAPE: One. Please take the suitcases upstairs.

YOU: Qǐng ni bǎ xíngli ná dao lóushang qu.

TAPE: Two. He gave me two tickets.

YOU: Tā gěile wo liǎngzhāng piào.

You may want to reread the text Reference Notes about bǎ before beginning this exercise. If confirmation comes as a surprise to you, try to find an appropriate explanation in the text notes.

You may want to repeat this exercise.

## EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter. The conversation takes place between a Canadian who lives in Běijīng and someone who works for the Chinese government.

First, you will hear the conversation in Chinese without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the Canadian cannot speak Chinese and the government employee cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

### Example

CHINESE: Wài.

YOU: Hello.

CANADIAN: Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

YOU: Wài, shì Wàijiāobù ma?

CHINESE: Shì a.

YOU: Yes.

## UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Moving

Situation: The setting is Taipei. An American is moving his possessions from one house to another, by car, with the help of a Chinese friend. Each person tells the other exactly what to do, step by step.

Goal: To move the possessions out of the old house; to load them onto and into the car; to take them to the new house; and to move them into it, arranging the possessions as they were in the old house.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A "board" and a set of cards for each pair of movers. (See Sample Boards and Cards, on the following pages.)

The board represents both the house the American is moving from and the house he is moving into. A side view of the house is shown: upstairs, downstairs, garage, outside the front door, and outside the garage. (There is no door from the garage to the inside of the house.)

The cards represent the items to be moved: two small tables, four chairs, a television set, and some luggage--as well as the car and the two movers. (The first Sample Board shows one possible arrangement of the cards in the house.)

Procedure: Each pair of movers arranges the cards on the board. The two players take turns giving each other instructions.

Each time you are told to GO somewhere, move the card that represents you. (Notice that you must take into account your position and your partner's position to use the directional verbs lái and qù correctly.) When you are told to TAKE something somewhere, move your card and the card for the item. When you are told to PUT something somewhere, move only the card for the item. You may leave your card beside the car as you load and unload it.

Make each instruction as simple as possible. Examples of single instructions are: "Go inside," "Come upstairs," "Take (something) outside," "Bring (something) downstairs," "Put (something) on the car," "Take (something) out of the car," "Drive the car to the new house," "Drive the car into the garage." If your partner is downstairs, telling him to go to the garage may actually be broken down into two instructions: telling him to go outside and then telling him to go to the garage (perhaps even telling him, finally, to go into the garage). If your partner gives you instructions which may be divided into smaller steps, you will break the task down as you do each step and report it.

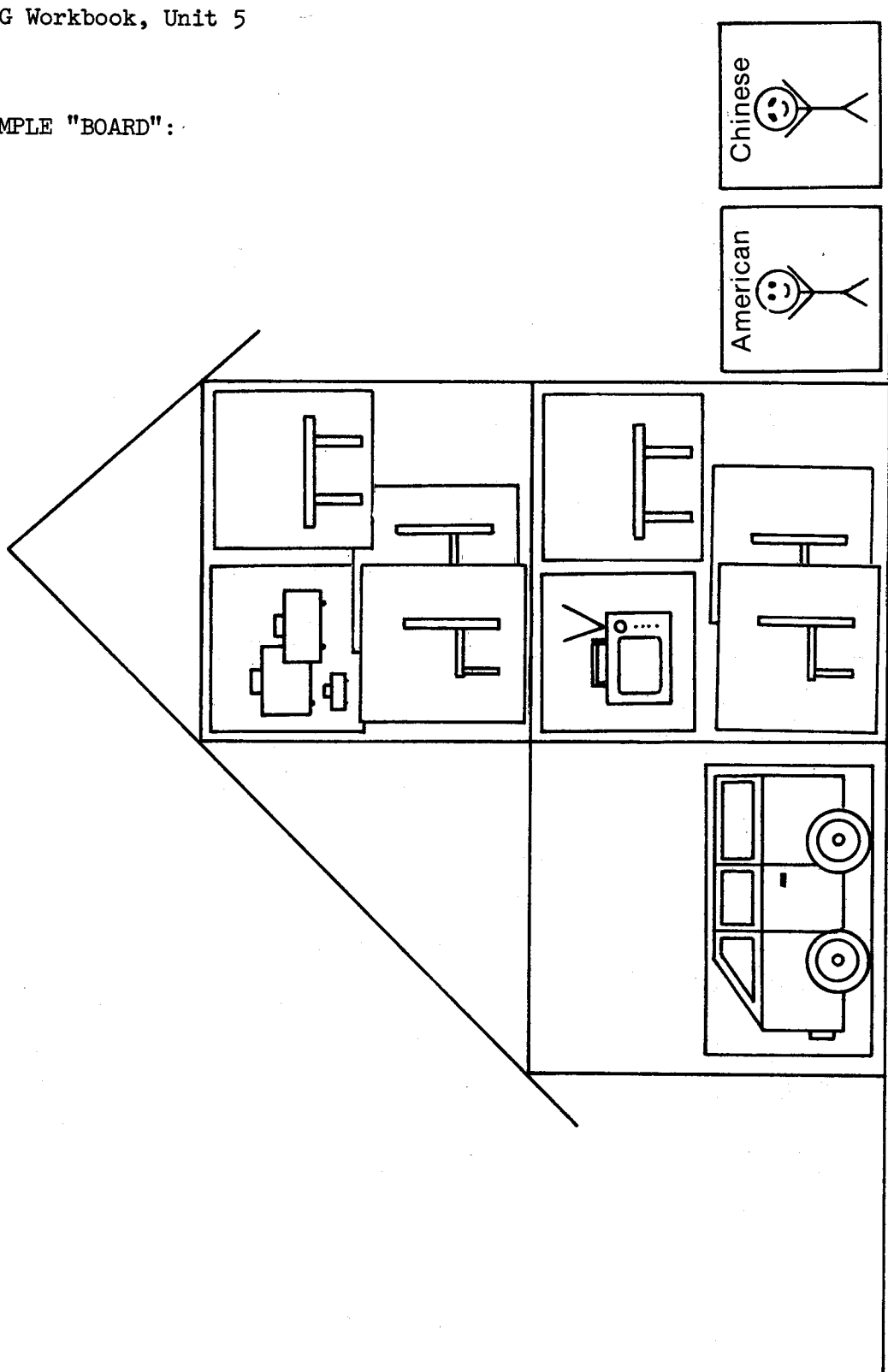
Example: You are Speaker 1, the "American." (You may want to trace your route and the route of your "Chinese friend" on the first Sample Board.) This example is simplified: You are moving only two pieces of furniture, and the example ends as you reach the new house.

- S1: Nǐ jìnqu.  
 S2: Hǎo. Nǐ jìnlai.  
 S1: Hǎo. Nǐ bǎ zhuōzi bānchūqu. [bān, "to move"]  
 S2: Hǎo. Nǐ shàng lóu qu.  
 S1: Hǎo. Nǐ bǎ zhuōzi bān dao chēfáng wàibian qu. [chēfáng, "garage"]  
 S2: Hǎo. Ná yìbǎ yǐzi xiàlai. [The bǎ construction is not used because the chair is UNSPECIFIED. Your friend does not care which of the two chairs you bring down.]  
 S1: Hǎo. Dào chēfángli qù.  
 S2: Wǒ xiān bǎ zhuōzi fàng zai dìshang, ránhòu dào chēfángli qù. [You forgot to tell your friend to put it down, He cannot load it on the car inside the garage.] Hǎo. Bǎ yǐzi ná dao wàibian qu. [Now it is a SPECIFIED chair--the one you brought down--and bǎ is used.]  
 S1: Hǎo. Bǎ qìchē kāi dao wàibian lai.  
 S2: Wǒ xiān shàng chē, ránhòu bǎ chē kāi dao wàibian qu. [He caught you again!] Hǎo. Bǎ yǐzi ná dao zhèli lai.  
 S1: Hǎo. Nǐ xià chē.  
 S2: Hǎo. Bǎ yǐzi fàng zai qìchē lǐtòu. [qìchē lǐtòu, specifically, "inside the car" Fàng zai chēshang would also mean "to put in the car" in most cases, although it could mean, more literally, "to put on the car."]  
 S1: Hǎo. Bǎ zhuōzi fàng zai qìchē shàngtòu. [qìchē shàngtòu, specifically, "on top of the car" for most speakers]  
 S2: Hǎo. Nǐ shàng chē qu.  
 S1: Hǎo. Nǐ yě shàng chē lai.  
 S2: Hǎo. Nǐ kāi dao xīn fángzi qu.  
 S1: Hǎo. Dào le. Nǐ xià chē.  
 S2: Hǎo. Nǐ yě xià chē.  
 S1: Hǎo. Bǎ zhuōzi bānxiàlai.  
 S2: Hǎo. Bǎ yǐzi náxiàlai.  
 (etc.)

Additional Note: The word dì means "ground," "earth."

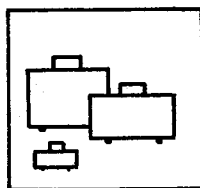
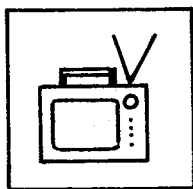
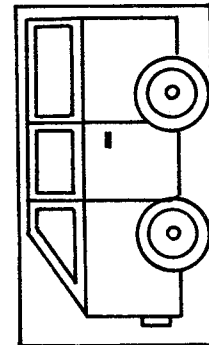
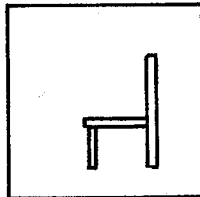
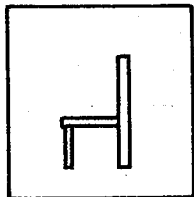
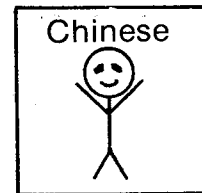
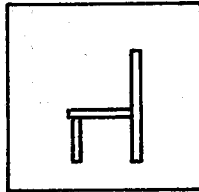
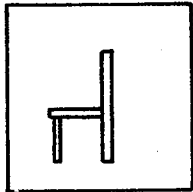
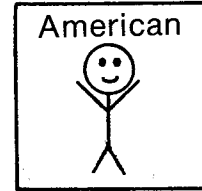
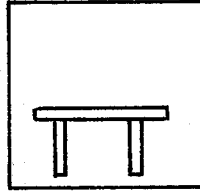
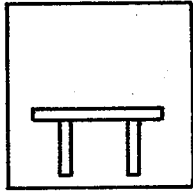
Practice Points: Bǎ and directional-verb expressions.

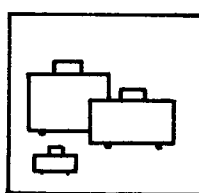
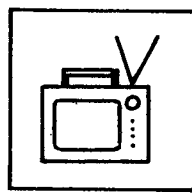
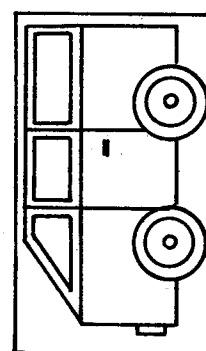
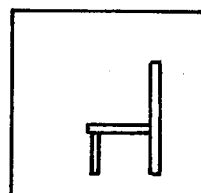
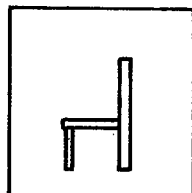
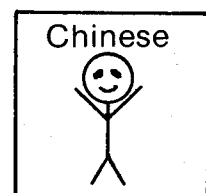
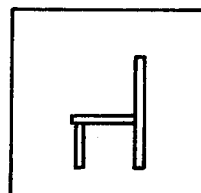
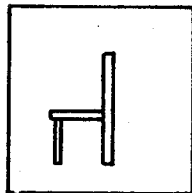
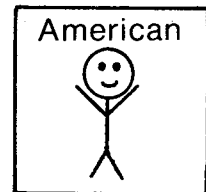
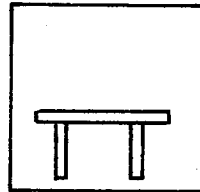
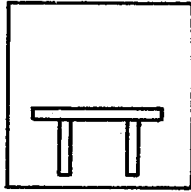
SAMPLE "BOARD":



NOTE: The items to be moved are shown in their starting/ending positions. There are two ways to squeeze several cards into one room: either put one or more cards up near the ceiling, or cover one card with another (as two chair cards are shown here covering two others).

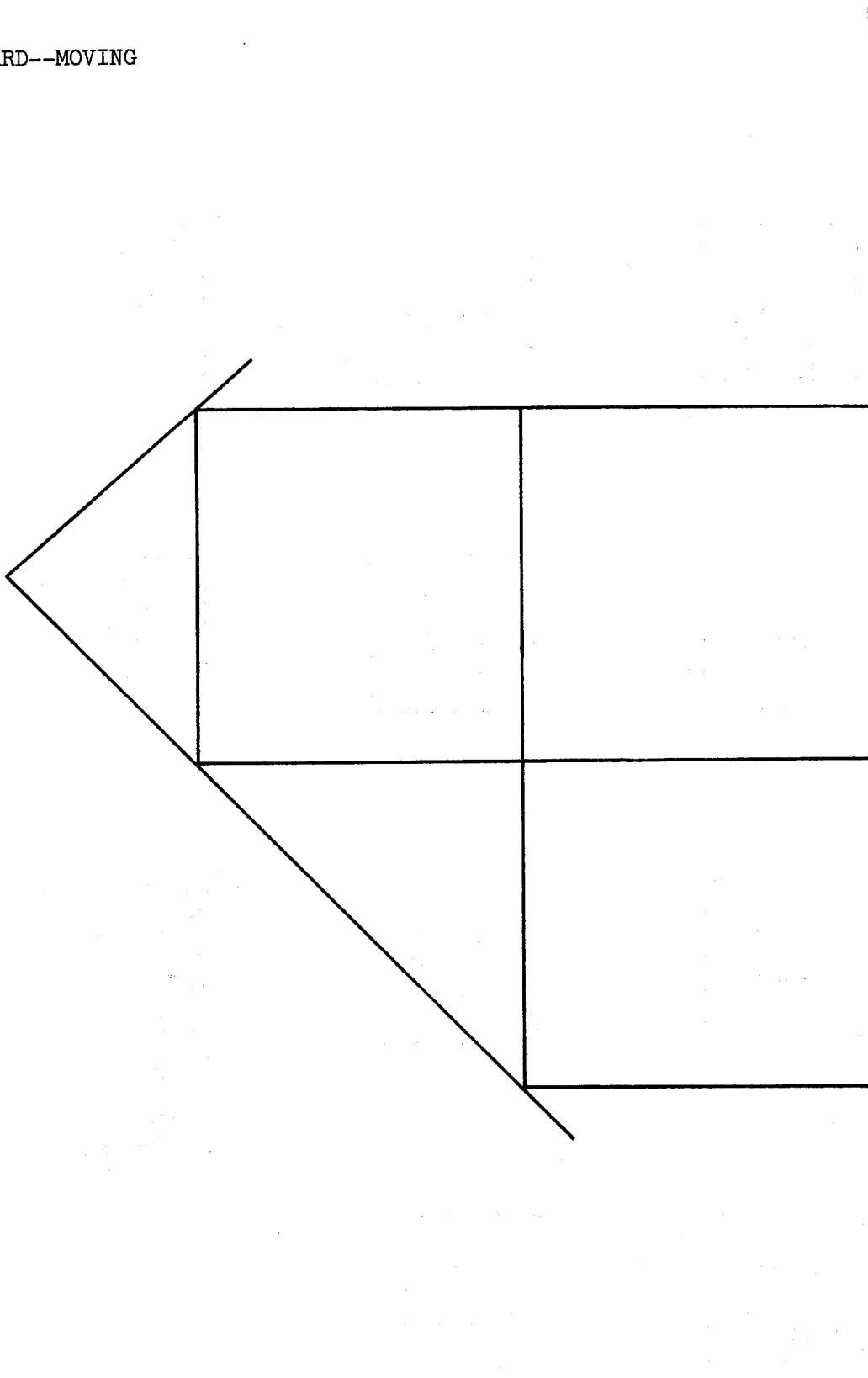
CARDS--MOVING

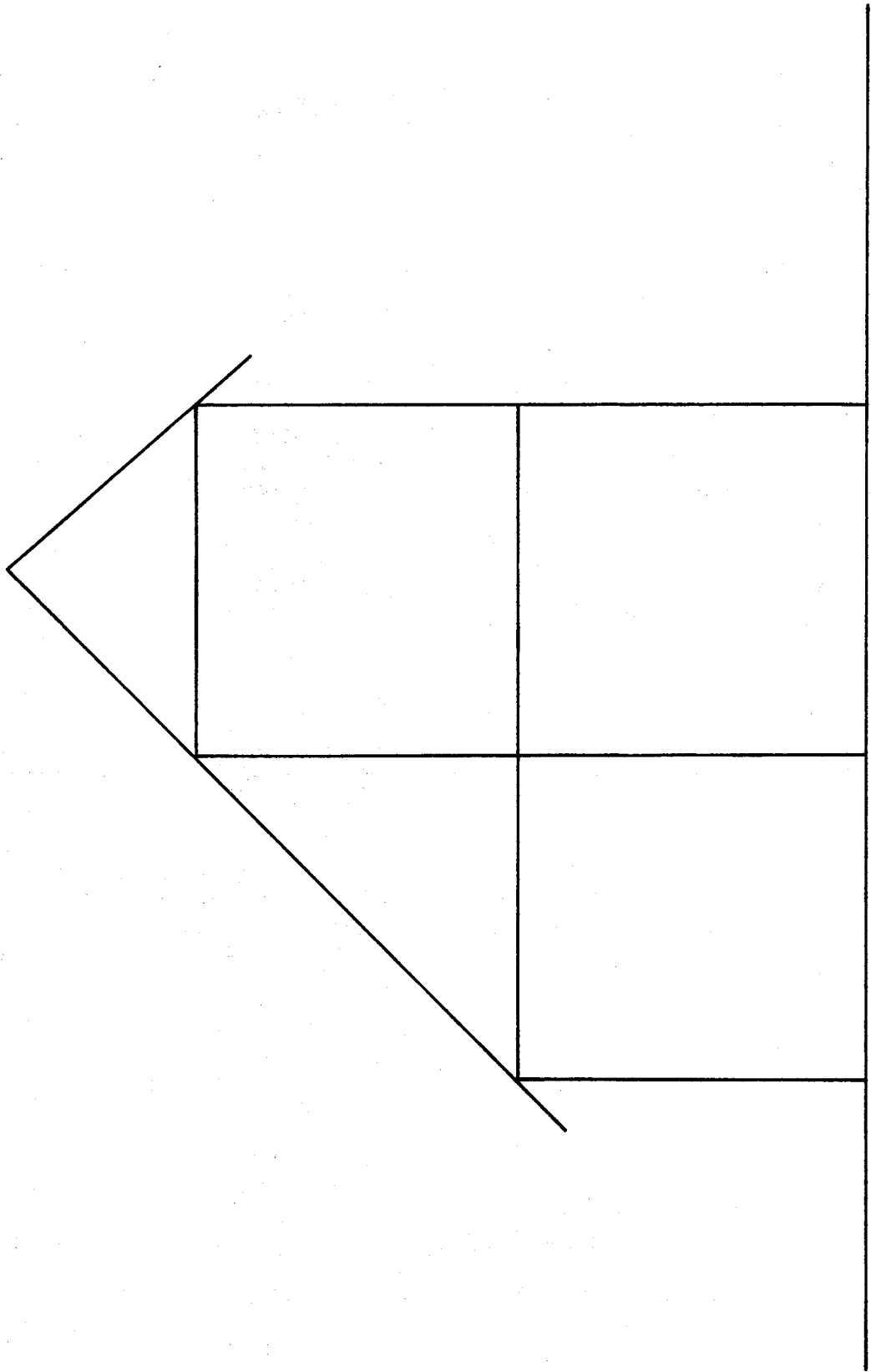






BOARD--MOVING





## UNIT 6 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Lín Kēzhǎng ma? Wǒ shì Měiguó Yínhángde Fàn Měilì.  
 B: Òu, Fàn Nǚshì, nín hǎo. Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.  
 A: Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn. Nín zěnmeyàng? Máng ma?  
 B: Bù zěnméi máng.
- A: Lín Kēzhǎng, wǒ yǒu diàn shì yào hé nín dāngmiàn tántan. Nín míngtiān yǒu shíjiān ma?  
 B: Yǒu. Èi..., Fàn Nǚshì, yǒu yíge xīn kāide Sìchuān fànguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèli fēicháng jìn. Wǒ míngtiān qǐng nín chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma? Wǒmen chī fānde shíhou kéyì tántan.
- A: Nà bù hǎo yìsi. Nín yǐjīng qǐngguo wo hǎoxiē cì le. Zhècì wǒ qǐng nín.  
 B: Bié kèqi. Wǒ qǐng nín. Wǒ suǐrán hái méi qùguo, kěshì Lǐ Dànián Xiānsheng qù chīguo le. Tā shuō zhège fànguǎnzide cài yǒu nàge Húnán fànguǎnzide cài nàme hǎo, gèng piányi. Yě yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.
- A: Shì ma! Yòu hǎo yòu piányi, yíding děi qù chī yíci. Hǎo, míngtiān jǐdiǎn zhōng jiàn?  
 B: Shíèrdiǎn bàn zěnmeyàng? Duì nín héshì ma?  
 A: Shíèrdiǎn bàn hǎo. Nàme wǒ dào nín nàbian qu.
- Is this Section Chief Lín? I am Mary Fane from the Bank of America.  
 Oh, Miss Fane. How are you. I haven't seen you for a long time.  
 Yes, it has been a long time. How are things going? Are you busy?  
 Not particularly busy.
- Section Chief Lín, I have something I would like to talk with you about in person. Do you have time tomorrow?  
 Yes. Eh..., Miss Fane, there is a newly opened Szechuanese restaurant that is very close-by. I'll treat you to lunch tomorrow. Okay? We can talk while we are eating.
- I couldn't let you do that. You have already treated me many times. This time I'll treat you.  
 Don't be so polite. I'll treat you. Although I haven't gone there yet, Mr. Lǐ Dànián has gone there to eat. He says the food at that restaurant is as good as the food at that Hunanese restaurant, and it's even cheaper. They also have many dishes you can't find in other places.
- Is that so! If it's both good and cheap, we certainly must go there to eat once. All right, what time shall we meet tomorrow?  
 How would twelve-thirty be? Would that be all right for you?  
 Twelve-thirty would be fine. Well then, I'll go to your place.

---

\*The untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape. The conversation also appears as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.

B: Hǎo. Wǒ zài lóuxià děng nín.

All right, I'll wait for you  
downstairs.

A: Hǎo, zàijiàn.

All right. Good-bye.

B: Zàijiàn.

Good-bye.

## UNIT 6 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this conversation Mary Fane (Fàn Měilì) is calling an official in Taipei to discuss business.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

### EXERCISE 2

You will hear the vocabulary used in a different context. The conversation takes place between Miss Wilson, who works for an American company in Taiwan, and her friend Professor Hé.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

Here are some expressions you will hear:

lǎoshi	(always, all the time)
Yúyuán	(Szechuan Garden)
yǒu míng	(to be famous)
lián...(yě)	(even...[also])
jiāoqū	(suburbs)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Why is Miss Wilson embarrassed? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has the East Gate Restaurant been open for a long time?  
      Yes       No
3. Is it close to Miss Wilson's office?    Yes       No
4. The food at the Szechuan Garden is  
      better than the food at the East Gate.  
      not as good as the food at the East Gate.
5. Is the food at the East Gate expensive?    Yes       No

6. What does Miss Wilson decide about going to the East Gate?
- ( ) definitely will not go
  - ( ) probably will not go
  - ( ) probably will go
  - ( ) definitely will go

### EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice with words and expressions typically used in planning a picnic. Mrs. Billings, a member of a tourist group in Běijīng, is talking with the group's guide.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

Here are expressions you will need for this exercise:

Chángchéng	(the Great Wall)
ānpaihǎo le	(successfully arranged)
Shísānlíng	(Ming Tombs [literally, "Thirteen Tombs"])
cānguān	(to visit)
yěcān	(picnic)
zìjǐ	(oneself ["myself," "yourself," etc.] )
dài	(to bring along)
-bù	[counter for cars and buses]
chūfā	(to start a journey)

#### QUESTIONS

- Where is the group going first? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is there a restaurant there? ( ) Yes ( ) No
- What is the hotel dining room preparing? \_\_\_\_\_
- When will the group leave the hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
- When is the group supposed to come downstairs? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 4

In this exercise you will hear expressions typically used to discuss plans for going to a restaurant. The conversation takes place between two Chinese people who work in the same office in Taipei.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

You will need

tīngshuō

(I have heard that....)

gānjing

(to be clean)

zhāodài

(to be hospitable to)

### QUESTIONS

1. Has Miss Gāo eaten yet? ( ) Yes ( ) No
2. Is the food at the Great China Restaurant better or worse than it used to be? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does Miss Gāo think they have enough time to go to the East Gate Restaurant? ( ) Yes ( ) No
4. Is the food at the East Gate better or worse than when the restaurant first opened? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 6 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will use three different constructions to make comparisons.

- |                    |                                       |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ...bǐ...           | [to indicate that something is MORE]  |
| ...méiyǒu...(nàme) | [to indicate that something is LESS]  |
| ...gēn...yíyàng    | [to indicate that something is EQUAL] |

Display I shows the ratings of six restaurants in Taipei: the more smiles beside a restaurant's name, the better its rating. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example

TAPE: Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài bǐ Dàhuá Fàndiànde cài hǎo ma?

YOU: Bù, Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài méiyǒu Dàhuá Fàndiànde cài hǎo.

TAPE: Dōngmén Cāntīng gēn Shāndōng Xiǎo Chīdiàn, nǎlǐde cài hǎo?

YOU: Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài bǐ Shāndōng Xiǎo Chīdiàn de cài hǎo.

TAPE: Dōngmén Cāntīng gēn Sān-liù-jiǔ, nǎlǐde cài hǎo?

YOU: Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài gēn Sān-liù-jiǔde cài yíyàng hǎo.

### DISPLAY I

RESTAURANT	RATING
Dōngmén Cāntīng	😊😊
Dàhuá Fàndiàn	😊😊😊😊
Yúyuán	😊😊😊😊
Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn	😊😊☹️
Shāndōng Xiǎo Chīdiàn	😊☹️
Sān-liù-jiǔ	😊😊



## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will discuss where you will go to do certain things.

Display II lists five activities, the places you will go to do them, and the reasons for choosing those places. Use this information in your conversations.

### Example

TAPE: Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù mǎi cài, hǎo ma?

YOU: Hǎo a.

TAPE: Dào nǎli qù mǎi a?

YOU: Dào Xīméndǐng Càishichǎng qù ba.

TAPE: Xīméndǐng Càishichǎng kǒngpà méiyǒu Dōngmén Càishichǎng nàme dà.

YOU: Suǐrán bú tài dà, kěshi lí wǒmen zhèli jìn.

TAPE: Rúguǒ wǒmen dào Dōngmén Càishichǎng qù, wǒmen mǎi cài yǐhòu kéyǐ zài nǎli chī diǎn dōngxī.

YOU: Hǎo ba.

## DISPLAY II

ACTIVITY	PLACE	REASON FOR GOING THERE
shop for food	Xīméndǐng Market	It's close-by.
go to the park	Zhōngshān Park	Not too many people are there.
go for lunch	Dōngmén Cāntīng	It's not so expensive.
buy books	Yuǎndōng Bookstore	It's larger.
go to a coffeehouse	Huáměi Coffeehouse	It's close.

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter for an American woman and a Chinese man who both work for the same firm in Taiwan.

First, you will hear the conversation without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the woman cannot speak Chinese and the man cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

AMERICAN: Wáng, the weather is very good today. Let's go out for lunch. Okay?

YOU: Xiǎo Wáng, jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo. Wǒmen chūqu chī zhōng-fàn hǎo bu hǎo?

CHINESE: Hǎo a! Dào Dàhuá Cāntīng qù zěnmeyàng?

YOU: Fine! How about going to the Great China Restaurant?

For this exercise you will need the following expressions:

tiānqì	(weather)
yìxiē	(some)
zǎofàn	(breakfast)
bù yídìng	(It's not definite.)
wǎnfàn	(dinner)
píngcháng	(usually)

## UNIT 6 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Restaurant Rating

Situation: You and your friend are in a hotel in Taipei. You are asking him to compare four Taipei restaurants in terms of quality of food, price, and distance from your hotel.

Goal: For the player who is asking questions to place the restaurant cards on his rating sheet ("board") so that the arrangement matches the ratings on his partner's fact sheet.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A "board," a fact sheet, and a deck of cards for each pair of students. (See Sample "Boards," Sample Fact Sheets, and Cards--Restaurant Rating, on the following pages.)

One player, who is supposed to know about the restaurants, has a fact sheet. Under the headings Food, Price, and Distance, the restaurants are rated, with the DESIRABLE end of the scales on the right-hand side of the fact sheet.

The other player, who will ask questions, has a rating "board" and a deck of twelve cards. The name of a restaurant and a heading (Food, Price, or Distance) appear on each card.

The first Sample "Board" includes cards as they would be arranged at the conclusion of a game. Under the Food heading, Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn and Dōngmén Cāntīng are rated as having the same quality food. Yúyuán has better food, and Dàhuá Fàndiàn has worse food. Under Price, Yúyuán and Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn are rated as having cheap food, and Dàhuá Fàndiàn and Dōngmén Cāntīng as having expensive food.\* All four restaurants are the same distance from your hotel.\*\*

Procedure: The player asking questions draws the cards one at a time from the shuffled deck. The first card drawn for each heading (Food, Price, Distance) is placed in the middle of the appropriate scale. If the first Price card is "Yúyuán," the player puts it in the middle box under Price. When other Price cards are drawn, the player asks how the restaurants compare in price and arranges the cards accordingly. For the price card

---

\*Notice that the two boxes at the ends of the scale are used for the two categories under the Price heading.

\*\*Notice that the middle box on the scale is used for the single category under the Distance heading.

"Dàhuá Fàndiàn," he might ask Dàhuá Fàndiànde cài bǐ Yúyuánde cài guì ma? If the answer is affirmative, he puts the "Dàhuá Fàndiàn" card in the left-hand box on the scale and the "Yúyuán" card in the right-hand box. The player continues to arrange all the cards until he is satisfied that his "board" duplicates his partner's fact sheet.

All questions must be yes/no questions involving comparisons. All answers must be comparison statements. (You may want to make an occasional additional comment that goes beyond these restrictions, however.)

The player who asks the questions could obtain all needed information by using only the bǐ construction. But he should try out all comparison constructions which have been introduced in this course. Similarly, the other player should use the full range of comparison constructions in his answers. (This may sometimes lead to evasive answers, but these will inspire follow-up questions.)

Example: You are Speaker 2. Speaker 1 is asking the questions. This example shows the final three moves made on the Sample "Board" with cards.

- S1: (taking his next card) Dàhuá Fàndiànde cài bǐ Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiànde cài hǎo ma?  
 S2: Bù, Dàhuá Fàndiànde cài méiyou Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiànde cài nàme hǎo.  
 S1: (putting the "Dàhuá Fàndiàn (food)" card in the left-hand box under the Food heading and moving the two cards already there to the middle box) Xièxie.  
 (taking his next card) Yúyuán lí zhèr yǒu Dōngmén Cāntīng lí zhèr nàme yuǎn ma?  
 S2: Duì le, Yúyuán lí zhèr yǒu Dōngmén Cāntīng lí zhèr nàme yuǎn.  
 S1: Yúyuán lí zhèr bǐ Dōngmén Cāntīng lí zhèr yuǎn ma?  
 S2: Bù, Yúyuán gēn Dōngmén Cāntīng lí zhèr yíyàng yuǎn.  
 S1: (putting his "Yúyuán (distance)" card in the middle box under the Distance heading, with the other cards) Hǎo.  
 (taking his last card) Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài bǐ Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiànde piányi ma?  
 S2: Bù, Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài bǐ Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiànde guì.  
 S1: Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài yǒu Dàhuá Fàndiànde nàme guì ma?  
 S2: Duì le, Dōngmén Cāntīngde cài yǒu Dàhuá Fàndiànde nàme guì.  
 S1: (putting the "Dōngmén Cāntīng (price)" card in the left-hand box under the Price heading) Hǎo, xièxie.

Additional Note: For a second round in this game, switch roles with your partner.

Practice Points: Bǐ, yíyàng, méiyou...nàme, yǒu...nàme, bù...yíyàng.

SAMPLE "BOARD" (with cards):

<u>bad</u> ←	FOOD	→ <u>good</u>
Dàhuá Fàndiàn (food)	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (food)	Yúyuán (food)
	Dōngmén Cāntīng (food)	

<u>expensive</u> ←	PRICE	→ <u>cheap</u>
Dàhuá Fàndiàn (price)		Yúyuán (price)
Dōngmén Cāntīng (price)		Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (price)

<u>far</u> ←	DISTANCE	→ <u>near</u>
	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (distance)	
	Yúyuán (distance)	
	Dàhuá Fàndiàn (distance)	
	Dōngmén Cāntīng (distance)	

CARDS--RESTAURANT RATING

Dàhuá Fàndiàn (food)	Dàhuá Fàndiàn (price)	Dàhuá Fàndiàn (distance)
Yúyuán (food)	Yúyuán (price)	Yúyuán (distance)
Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (food)	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (price)	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn (distance)
Dōngmén Cāntīng (food)	Dōngmén Cāntīng (price)	Dōngmén Cāntīng (distance)

SAMPLE "BOARD":

<u>bad</u> ←	FOOD	→ <u>good</u>

<u>expensive</u> ←	PRICE	→ <u>cheap</u>

<u>far</u> ←	DISTANCE	→ <u>near</u>







<u>bad</u> ←	FOOD	→ <u>good</u>
	Dàhuá Fàndiàn Yúyuán Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn Dōngmén Cāntīng	

<u>expensive</u> ←	PRICE	→ <u>cheap</u>
Dàhuá Fàndiàn Dōngmén Cāntīng	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn	Yúyuán

<u>far</u> ←	DISTANCE	→ <u>near</u>
Yúyuán	Nánběi Xiǎo Chīdiàn Dōngmén Cāntīng	Dàhuá Fàndiàn



## UNIT 7 C-1 REVIEW DIALOGUE

- \*A: Qǐngwèn, Mǎ Kēzhǎng zài bu zai?      May I ask, is Section Chief Mǎ in?
- B: Bú zài. Tā qù kāi huì qu le.      He's not in. He went to a meeting.  
Nín yǒu shénme shì?      What can I do for you?
- A: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Mǎ      I have something I want to talk with  
Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.      Section Chief Mǎ about in person.
- B: Tā shíyīdiǎn cái huílai. Nín      He won't be back until eleven. Do  
yào bu yào zài zhèlǐ děng ta      you want to wait for him here for  
yíxià?      awhile?
- A: Hǎo, xièxie. Qǐngwèn nín      Yes, thank you. What is your name?  
guìxìng?
- B: Wǒ xìng Zhào.      My name is Zhào.
- A: Òu, Zhào Nǚshì. Wǒ shì Luó      Oh, Miss Zhào. My name is Roberts.  
Bótè. Nín shì bu shì xīn      Did you come here recently?  
lái de? Yǐqián wǒ méiyǒu      I haven't seen you before.  
jiànguó nín.
- B: Shì de, wǒ shì zuótiān gāng      Yes, I was just assigned here  
pàilái de.      yesterday.
- A: Nín yǐqián zài shénme dìfang      Where did you work before?  
gōngzuò?
- B: Wǒ yǐqián zài Táizhōngde Táiwān      Before, I worked at the Taichung  
Yínháng gōngzuò.      branch of the Bank of Taiwan.
- A: Tīngshuō Táizhōngde Táiwān      I've heard that there is a Section  
Yínháng yǒu yíwèi Lǐ Kēzhǎng,      Chief Lǐ at the Taichung branch  
shì ma?      of the Bank of Taiwan. Is that  
right?
- B: Shì. Nàbian shì yǒu yíwèi Lǐ      Yes. There IS a Section Chief Lǐ  
Kēzhǎng. Tāde míngzì jiào      there. His name is Lǐ Guóān.  
Lǐ Guóān. Nín rènshi ta ma?      Do you know him?
- A: Bú rènshi. Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín      No. I want to ask you about some-  
dǎting dǎting. Tā shì bu      thing. Did he study economics?  
shì xué jīngjì de?

---

\*Only the untranslated version of this conversation is on the C-1 tape.  
The conversation also appears as Exercise 1 on the C-2 tape.

B: Bú cuò.

That's right.

A: Wǒ péngyou gāosong wo tā shì  
shénme dàxué bìyède, wǒ  
wàngjǐ le.

My friend told me which university  
he graduated from, but I've  
forgotten.

B: Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.

He graduated from Taiwan University.

A: Duì le, shì Táidà bìyède. Wǒ  
xiàge yuè yào dào Táizhōng  
qū; hěn xiǎng gēn ta tán.  
Nín néng bu néng gěi wo  
jièshào jièshào?

That's right. He graduated from  
Taiwan University. I'm going to  
Taichung next month and would very  
much like to talk with him. Can  
you give me an introduction to  
him?

B: Méi wèntí. Nín qù Táizhōng  
yǐqián gāosong wo. Wǒ gěi  
ta dǎ ge diànhuà, shuō yíxià.

No problem. Before you go to  
Taichung, tell me. I'll give him  
a call and talk with him about it.

A: Hǎojíle. Zhēn xièxie nín.

That's great! I really thank you.

B: Bú kèqi. Ōu, xiànzài chàbuduō  
shíyīdiǎn le. Mǎ Kēzhǎng  
mǎhàng jiù yào huílai le.

You're welcome. Oh, it's almost  
eleven now. Section Chief Mǎ  
will be back very soon now.

A: Hǎo, wǒ zài zhèlǐ děng ta.

All right. I'll wait for him here.

## UNIT 7 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this conversation Mr. Roberts (Luò Bótè Xiānsheng) is at the Taipei branch of the Bank of Taiwan. As you listen to the dialogue for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise the vocabulary for Unit 7 is presented in a new context. Miss Wilson, an American who works in Taipei, is talking with her friend Professor Hé, who teaches at Taiwan University.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

Here are expressions you will need for this exercise:

Yēlǚ Dàxué	(Yale University)
yánjiūyuàn	(graduate school)
cōngmíng	(to be intelligent)
yònggōng	(to be hardworking)
Shìjiè Yínháng	(World Bank)
xiū jià	(to take a vacation)

#### QUESTIONS

1. When did Miss Wilson receive her graduate degree from Yale? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Was Yáng Shūhuì a good or a bad student at Yale? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What did he do after he graduated? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is he going to do soon? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How long will it be until he arrives? \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will hear expressions typically used to arrange informal meetings. The conversation takes place at the Běijīng University library between a Canadian and a Chinese student.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

You will hear the following:

Bǎihuó Dàlóu	[a department store in Běijīng]
Dōngfēng Shìchǎng	(Dōngfēng Market [Běijīng])
duōde duō	(much more)
-táng	[counter for classes]
xià kè	(to get out of class)
kěnéng	(maybe)

#### QUESTIONS

1. On what day is the Wángfǔjǐng Shopping District less crowded?  
( ) Saturday      ( ) Sunday
2. Does the department store sell more things than the Dōngfēng Market?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
3. When does Wáng want to go shopping? ( ) morning      ( ) afternoon

## EXERCISE 4

In this conversation an informal meeting is arranged. Miss Chén is telephoning her American friend Miss Brown (Huáng).

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions below as you listen for the second time.

You will hear the following expressions:

yàobushi...jiùshì...	(if it's not...then it will be...)
yuèdǐ	(end of the month)
yuèchū	(beginning of the month)

### QUESTIONS

1. Miss Brown (Huáng) is soon to return  
( ) to school.  
( ) home.  
( ) to the United States.
2. When does Miss Brown plan to go? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What does Miss Chén invite Miss Brown to do? \_\_\_\_\_
4. When and where will the two women meet? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does Miss Huáng have a car? ( ) Yes ( ) No



## UNIT 7 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will talk about where and when people went to school and what they studied. Ask questions about the people listed in Display I. For each person, find out where he/she went to college, what class he/she was in, and what subject was his/her major field of study. Complete Display I by filling in the needed information.

Example

YOU: Bái Huìrán shì něige dàxué bìyède?

TAPE: Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.

YOU: Tā shì něinián bìyède?

TAPE: Tā shì Yījiǔqīsānnián bìyède.

YOU: Tā zài dàxué niàn shénme?

TAPE: Tā niānde shì lìshǐ.

After completing the display, use this information to answer questions on tape. You will be asked which people know each other. You are to assume that people who studied the same subjects and were in the same college at the same time would probably know each other.

### DISPLAY I

	COLLEGE	CLASS OF	MAJOR
Bái Huìrán			
Gāo Bīngyíng			
Shǐ Guóquán			
Lǐ Tíngfēng			
Wáng Défén			
Dèng Shàowén			

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will make phone calls to ask for information. Display II lists the calls you want to make today: whom you want to call, what you want to find out, and detailed instructions for making each call.

Take the part of Miss White and make the phone calls. A typical conversation is as follows.

### Example

YOU: Wèi, Xiǎo Mǎ, zǎo!

TAPE: Zǎo! Shì Xiǎo Bái ba?

YOU: Shì. Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dǎting yíjiàn shì.

TAPE: Shénme shì a?

YOU: Wáng Kēzhǎng shì bu shì jīntiān cóng Xiānggǎng huí lái?

TAPE: Tā dǎ diàn huà lái shuō tā jīntiān huí bulái, yào hòutiān cái néng huí lái.

YOU: Hǎo, xièxie.

## DISPLAY II

1. Call Xiǎo Mǎ to find out if Section Chief Wáng is coming back from Hong Kong today.
  - a. Say good morning to Xiǎo Mǎ.
  - b. Tell him you would like to ask him something.
  - c. Ask if it is today that Section Chief Wáng is coming back.
  - d. Thank him.
2. Call Mr. Liú to find out when Mr. White (Huáitè) is returning to his country.
  - a. Say hello.
  - b. Ask if this is Mr. Liú.
  - c. Tell him you would like to ask him something.
  - d. Ask when Mr. White is returning to his country.
  - e. Comment on the fact that he is leaving so soon.
  - f. Say that you didn't want anything important--you just wanted to invite Mr. White for a simple meal.
3. Call Professor Chéng to find out when Professor Wèi will be back from America.
  - a. Ask if this is Professor Chéng.
  - b. Tell him you would like to ask him something.
  - c. Ask when Professor Wèi will be back from America.
  - d. Request that Professor Chéng ask on your behalf.

4. Call Xiǎo Zhāng to find out when Lǎo Sòng is going to Tokyo (Dōngjīng).
  - a. Say hello to Xiǎo Zhāng.
  - b. Tell him you would like to ask him something.
  - c. Ask when Lǎo Sòng is going to Tokyo.
  - d. Ask if Xiǎo Zhāng knows how long Lǎo Sòng plans to stay there.

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter for a young American woman and a Chinese man.

First, you will hear the telephone conversation in Chinese, without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the woman cannot speak Chinese and the man cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CHINESE: Wài!

YOU: Hello!

AMERICAN: Is it Mr. Mǎ?

YOU: Shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?

## UNIT 7 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Who's Who

Situation: The setting is Taipei. A friend is teaching you to recognize pictures of several people and is also telling you several biographical facts about each person. Then you help your friend learn the same things.

Goal: To learn to recognize the faces and to associate the biographical facts with the faces.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: A deck of flash cards for each pair of students. (See Flash Cards, on the following pages.) On one side of each card is a face and a symbol indicating sex (♂ for a male and ♀ for a female). On the other side, biographical facts about that person are given: name, college, graduation year, and major field of study. All of the people listed on the cards are Americans with adopted Chinese names.

Set 1 flash cards are for Round 1 of the game. Set 2 cards are for the second round. (Partners switch roles for a second round.)

Procedure: The flash cards are placed face up between the two players. Either player may choose a card to be discussed. The "teacher" picks up that card so that he can read the back, while the "student" sees only the face on the card. The two players then discuss the person described on the card until the "student" is reasonably familiar with the information about that person. Then another card is chosen.

The "student" or the "teacher" may at any time ask to review a card discussed earlier. The "student" may test himself on any card at any time, and the "teacher" may test his partner on any card at any time. The "teacher" may ask the "student" whether he recognizes a face, whether he remembers who the person is, whether he has forgotten where the person went to college, and so forth.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "teacher." You are checking to see if your "student" remembers information about a person described on a card which was studied previously.

S1: Nǐ rènshi bu rènshi zhèige rén?

S2: Wǒ bú rènshi ta.

S1: Nǐ wàng le, tā shì Mǎ Mínglǐ.

S2: Òu, wǒ xiǎngqilai le. ("Now I remember." [xiǎng, "to think," plus qǐlái, literally, "to rise"])

Wǒ hái jìde tā shì Niǔyuē Dàxué bìyède, shì bu shì?

S1: Bú cuò. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao tā shì něinián bìyède?

S2: Wǒ wàngji le. Nǐ gàocong wo tā shì něinián bìyède.

S1: Tā shì Yìjīūliūwūnián bìyède.

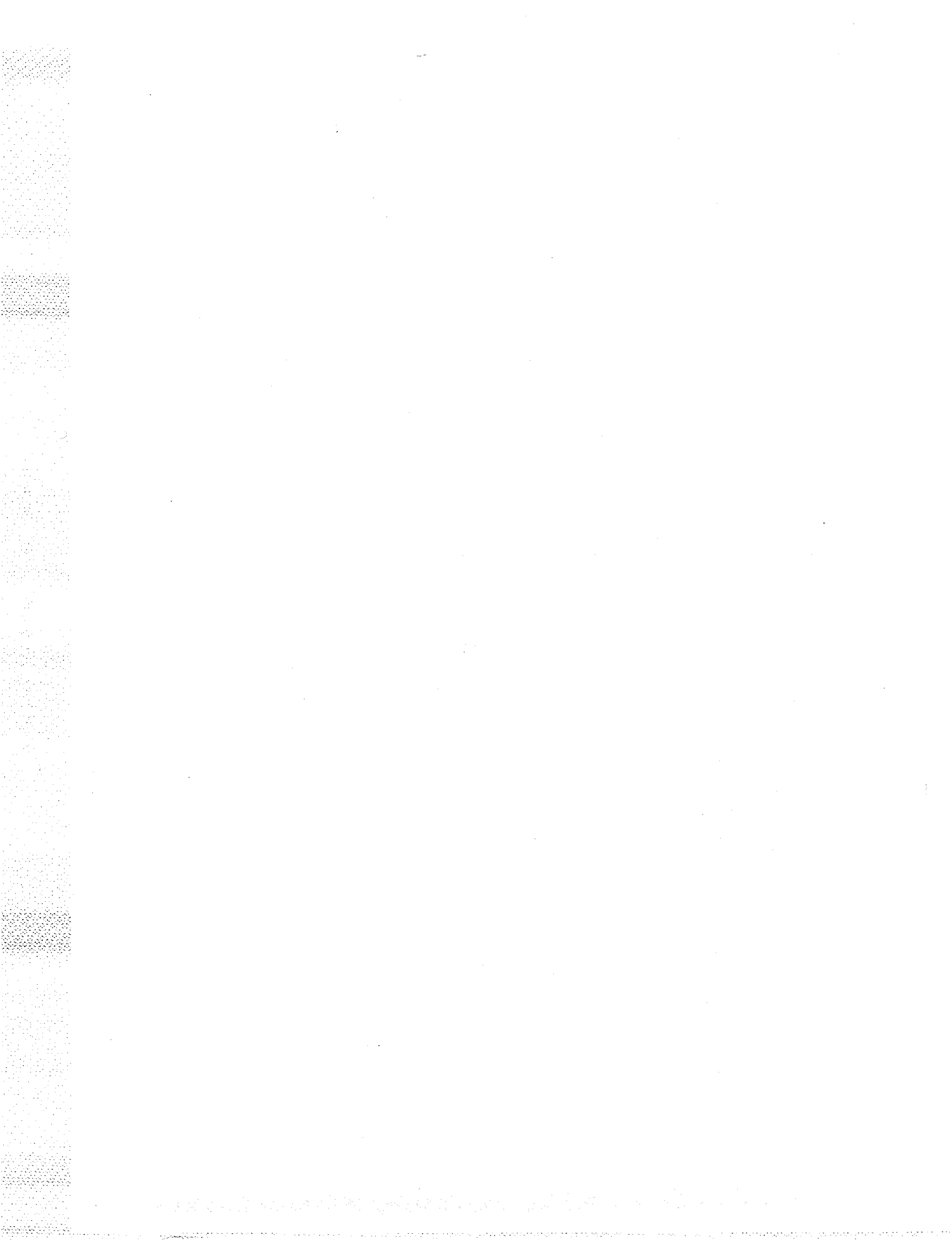
S2: Wǒ yě wàngle tā zài dàxué niānde shì shénme.

S1: Nǐ xiǎngyixiǎng.


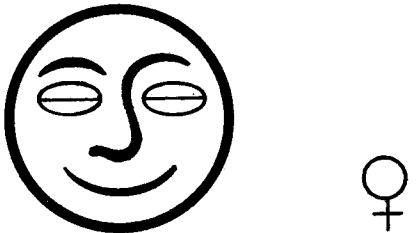
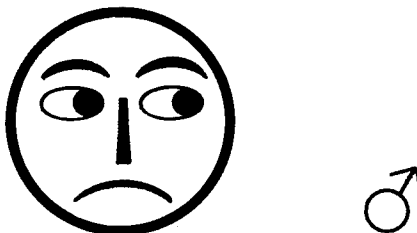
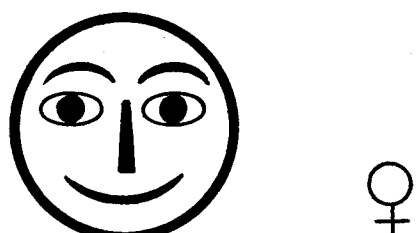
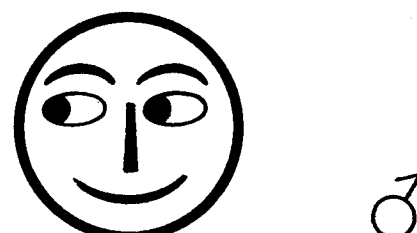
S2: Òu, wǒ jǐde le. Tā niànde shì Fǎguó lìshǐ.

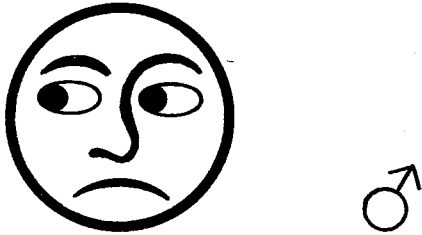

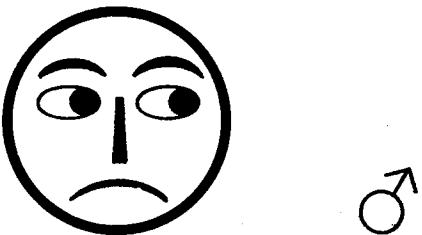
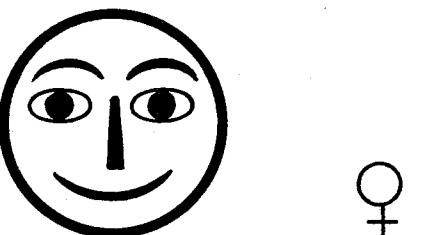
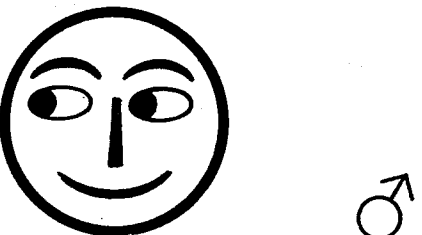
S1: Duì le.

Practice Points: Rènshi, wǎng, wǎngji, jǐde, cuò, and review of associated vocabulary.

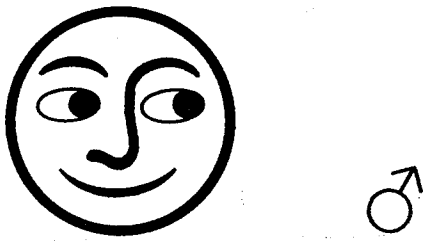

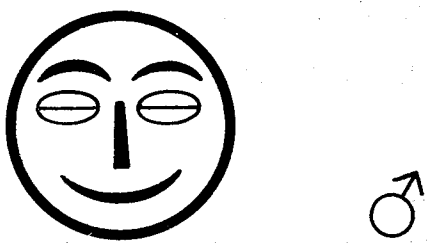




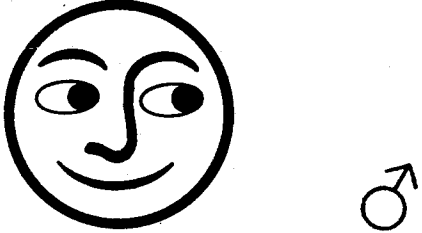


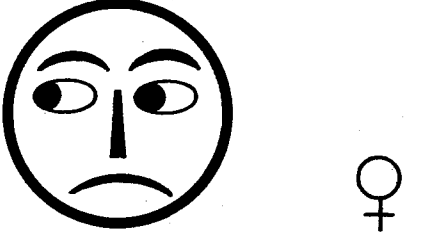
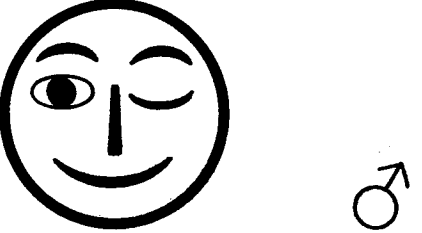
FLASH CARDS--WHO'S WHO

	<p>Zhào Shàohuá (M)                      Set 1</p> <p>New York University</p> <p>'73</p> <p>English History</p>
	<p>Yáng Liányīng (F)                      Set 1</p> <p>University of Washington</p> <p>'66</p> <p>Political Science</p>
	<p>Sūn Bāngyàn (M)                      Set 1</p> <p>University of Texas</p> <p>'58</p> <p>Economics</p>
	<p>Jīn Guìzhī (F)                      Set 1</p> <p>University of Massachusetts</p> <p>'70</p> <p>American Literature</p>
	<p>Féng Guóān (M)                      Set 1</p> <p>University of California</p> <p>'45</p> <p>Chemistry</p>

	<p>Zhào Shàohuá (M)                      Set 1                  New York University                  '73                  English History</p>
	<p>Yáng Liányīng (F)                      Set 1                  University of Washington                  '66                  Political Science</p>
	<p>Sūn Bāngyàn (M)                      Set 1                  University of Texas                  '58                  Economics</p>
	<p>Jīn Guìzhī (F)                      Set 1                  University of Massachusetts                  '70                  American Literature</p>
	<p>Féng Guóān (M)                      Set 1                  University of California                  '45                  Chemistry</p>



	<p>Wáng Yàozōng (M)                      Set 2                  University of Pennsylvania                  '63                  American History</p>
	<p>Wèi Xiùqín (F)                      Set 2                  University of California                  '72                  Economics</p>
	<p>Wú Tiānxiáng (M)                      Set 2                  University of Washington                  '59                  Political Science</p>
	<p>Hán Yùzhēn (F)                      Set 2                  University of Massachusetts                  '67                  English Literature</p>
	<p>Qián Wěidá (M)                      Set 2                  New York University                  '48                  Chinese History</p>

	<p>Wáng Yàozōng (M)                      Set 2          University of Pennsylvania          '63          American History</p>
	<p>Wèi Xiùqín (F)                              Set 2          University of California          '72          Economics</p>
	<p>Wú Tiānxiáng (M)                          Set 2          University of Washington          '59          Political Science</p>
	<p>Hán Yùzhēn (F)                              Set 2          University of Massachusetts          '67          English Literature</p>
	<p>Qián Wěidá (M)                              Set 2          New York University          '48          Chinese History</p>

## UNIT 8 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this conversation you will hear expressions which can be used to decline a formal invitation. Mrs. Robinson (Luó) is secretary to the chief executive officer of the Bank of America's Chinese branch in Taiwan. She has received a telephone call.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, answer the questions below.

Here are some expressions you will need to know:

Jīngjībù	(Ministry of Economics)
zōng jīnglǐ	(general manager [chief executive officer])
nánbù	(the southern part [of the island], the south)
cānjiā	(to participate in, to attend)
xièxie tāde yāoqǐng	(to thank him for his invitation)

#### QUESTIONS

1. From whom does Mrs. Robinson (Luó) receive a call? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Has Minister Sūn received an invitation? ( ) Yes ( ) No
3. Can Minister Sūn attend on July 2? ( ) Yes ( ) No
4. Why, or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 2

The vocabulary of Unit 8 and some useful new terms are included in this conversation. Comrade Wáng and Comrade Chéng, two cadres of the Ministry of Public Health in Běijīng, are talking.

You will hear the conversation twice. As you listen to it for the second time, translate orally during the pauses provided on tape. Compare your translations with the suggested translations given by the speaker.

Here are ten expressions you will need for this exercise:

tóngshì	(fellow worker, colleague)
cānguān	(to visit)
Shǒudū Gāngtiě Chǎng	(Capital Iron and Steel Factory)
yīsheng	(doctor, physician)
dàibiǎotuán	(delegation)
yīyuàn	(hospital)
láodòng mófàn	(model worker)
láodòng	(to labor)
zhèngzhi xuéxí	(political study session)
shítáng	(mess hall, dining hall)

## EXERCISE 3

You will hear expressions which may be used to decline an invitation. This phone conversation is about an invitation being received by Colonel Lincoln (Lín) in Taiwan.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions on the next page as you listen for the second time.

Here are expressions you will need to know:

shàngxiào	(colonel)
nánbù	(southern part)
cānguān	(to visit)
jūnshì yǎnxí	(military maneuvers)
juéde	(to feel)
cānjiā	(to participate in, to attend)

QUESTIONS

1. Who is the woman making the call? \_\_\_\_\_
2. From whom is the invitation? \_\_\_\_\_
3. For what day is the invitation? \_\_\_\_\_
4. For what kind of occasion is the invitation? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Where is Colonel Lincoln (Lín) now? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 4**

Mr. Anderson is an American economic officer in Běijīng. He has just returned from a trip to the United States which was taken for purposes of consultation. In this conversation Mr. Anderson is talking to his counterpart in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions on the next page as you listen for the second time.

Here are some expressions you will hear:

dìèrtiān	(the next day)
qīnzì	(personally, privately)
juéde	(to feel)
cānjiā	(to participate in, to join, to attend)
dù jià	(to take a vacation)
zhǔchí jiéhūn	(to preside at a marriage ceremony [i.e., to give the bride away])
zhǔchí	(to preside [at])
jiéhūn	(to get married)
diǎnlǐ	(ceremony)
dào xǐ	(to congratulate)
Xiàwēiyí	(Hawaii)

QUESTIONS

1. When did Mr. Anderson return? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When did Mr. Anderson receive the invitation? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Whom did Mr. Anderson ask to pass on the message? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Did that person pass on the message? ( ) Yes ( ) No
5. Where did Mr. Anderson go first? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where did Mr. Anderson go next? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Where did Mr. Anderson go last, and for how long? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 5**

This conversation will show you how the vocabulary you are using in this unit might be used in a more informal situation. The phone call concerns an alumni association. Mr. Wáng is the secretary, and Mr. Lín is the president.

You will hear the conversation twice. Answer the questions on the next page as you listen for the second time.

Here are words you will hear in this conversation:

tīngdechūlái	(to be able to recognize something from its sound)
jiēdào	(to receive)
tóngxuéhuì	(alumni association [literally, "fellow-student group"])
tōngzhī	(announcement [written], notification)
cānjiā	(to participate in, to join, to attend)
dàjiā	(everybody, everyone)
yīnggāi	(should, ought to, must)

QUESTIONS

1. Does Miss Sòng answer the phone? ( ) Yes ( ) No
2. For what day is the student get-together planned? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long has it been since they got together last? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are some of the former classmates planning to do on the evening of the twenty-first? \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 8 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this translation exercise you will review some of the important grammar points covered in the Meeting Module: comparisons, "any" statements, compound verbs of result, and sentences containing bǎ.

First, you will hear an English sentence. Translate it into Chinese. Then, you will hear a suggested translation.

Example

TAPE: One. Can you walk up here?

YOU: Nǐ zǒudeshànglái ma?

TAPE: Two. He gave the apples to his little sister.

YOU: Tā bǎ píngguǒ gěi tā mèimei le.

You are learning from each attempt to produce constructions like these. You may wish to repeat the exercise several times.

### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will review the aspect markers you have learned: two types of le, guo, and ne.

Display I lists people who studied, are studying, and will study English (four people) and French (four people). It shows the dates and duration of the studies. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example

TAPE: Chén Guóquán xuéguo Yīngwén ma?

YOU: Xuéguo.

TAPE: Tā wué Yīngwén, xuéle duó jiǔ?

YOU: Tā xuéle liǎngnián.

TAPE: Tā yǒu duó jiǔ méi xué Yīngwén le?

YOU: Tā yǒu sānnián méi xué Yīngwén le.



NOTE: Some questions and answers will refer to ongoing actions; some will refer to future actions; and some will refer to completed actions.

For this exercise you need to know that jìhua can be a noun meaning "a plan" as well as a verb meaning "to plan."

Tā yǒu méiyǒu jìhua xué Fǎwén?  
(Does he have a plan to study French?)

Tā jìhua shénme shíhou kāishǐ xué Fǎwén?  
(When does he plan to start studying French?)

**DISPLAY I**

STUDY ENGLISH	5 YRS AGO	4 YRS AGO	3 YRS AGO	2 YRS AGO	1 YR AGO	NOW	1 YR FROM NOW	2 YRS FROM NOW	3 YRS FROM NOW
Chén Guóquán	←	→							
Fāng Démíng						←	→		
Zhāng Shìmín							←	→	
Hú Měilíng		←	→						

STUDY FRENCH	5 YRS AGO	4 YRS AGO	3 YRS AGO	2 YRS AGO	1 YR AGO	NOW	1 YR FROM NOW	2 YRS FROM NOW	3 YRS FROM NOW
Fāng Bǎolán						←	→		
Mǎ Mínglǐ		←	→						
Bái Huìrán							←	→	
Wáng Dànián		←	→						

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will act as an interpreter for an American who works in Taipei and a Chinese government official.

First, you will hear the conversation, in Chinese, without interruptions. Then it will be presented as if the American cannot speak Chinese and the government official cannot speak English. Each speaker's lines will be followed by a pause, during which you will translate.

Example

CHINESE: Wài.

AMERICAN: Is this Secretary Lǐ?

YOU: Shì Lǐ Mìshū ma?

CHINESE: Shì a! Nín shì Wáng Xiǎojiě ba!

YOU: Yes. You must be Miss Wáng.

In Chinese, the word for "secretary," mìshū, can refer to a low-ranking job as well as to a very high-ranking position.

## UNIT 8 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Picnic

Situation: The setting is the neighborhood of your school. Your class is planning a picnic.

Goal: 1) To make a list of people who will attend the picnic, describing them in terms of relationship to class members (e.g., spouse, child, friend of child, friend); 2) to make a shopping list for adequate and appropriate food; 3) to decide who will buy specific items, where he will buy them, and how much they should cost; 4) to determine the total food bill and the expense per person; 5) to choose a place for the picnic and plan transportation (again calculating the cost); and, finally, 6) to set a time schedule for the excursion and a date which fits in with known commitments of your classmates and presumed commitments of their friends and families attending the picnic.

The more ambitious the picnic--the greater the number and variety of picnickers, the more elaborate the menu, the more remote the picnic spot, the more imaginative the planned activities--the better.

Materials: None. All information is taken from your life and from your knowledge of the neighborhood.

Procedure: Discussion by the whole class. Smaller committee groups may be formed, if desired. A class discussion should follow committee meetings so that general approval of committee proposals can be obtained.

Example: No single example would be helpful in view of the possibilities for varied discussions.

Additional Vocabulary: A list of obvious food choices is provided below. You may consult this list during the game. You are free to ask your instructor for additional needed vocabulary items.

miànbāo	(bread)
dāngāo	(cake)
niúròu	(beef)
huǒtuǐ	(ham)
jī	(chicken)
jīdàn	(eggs)
qìsī	(cheese)
niúnǎi	(milk)
fānqié	(tomatoes)
OR xīhóngshì [Běijīng]	
xiāngjiāo	(bananas)
xīguā	(watermelon)
píjiǔ	(beer)

Practice Points: General review.



# VOCABULARY

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à	oh!	3.4
a	(question marker)	1.2
ǎi	to be short (of stature)	3.3
àiren	spouse	1.4
Alīshān	Mt. Ali	6.4°
Àndālǜè	Ontario	1.4
Àndīngmén	(a neighborhood in Běijīng)	5.2°
ānpái	to arrange, to settle	6.2°, 6.5°
ānpáihǎo le	to have successfully arranged	6.6°
bā	eight	NUM 2
bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)	5.3, 6.5
-bǎ	(counter for things with handles)	3.3
ba	(marker for a question which expresses the speaker's supposition as to what the answer will be)	2.2
ba	(tone softener)	5.2
bāba	papa, dad, father	2.3
bái	to be white	3.3
-bǎi	hundred	3.5, NUM 5
Bǎihuò Dàlóu	(name of a department store in Běijīng)	4.3, 6.7
bǎihuò gōngsī	department store	4.3
bān	to move (furniture, etc.); to move (house)	5.6
-bān	(counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)	5.1
bàn	half past the hour	3.6, T&D 3
bàn	and a half	5.5
bàn	half of (followed by a counter or a noun which does not take a counter)	5.5
bàn	to manage, to handle, to do, to take care of	5.6
bànfa	method, way	6.8
bāng	to help	5.6°
bàngōngshì (-shǐ)	office	4.4°, 6.1°, 6.5
bān jiā	to move one's residence	4.5°
bànshìchù	office	4.2°

bànyè	midnight, the middle of the night	3.6°, T&D 4
bào (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
bàoqiàn	to be sorry	6.8
bàozhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
Bāyue (Bāyue)	August	2.5, T&D 1
-bēi	(counter for cups of something)	4.4
běi	north	4.2
běibian(r)	north side	4.2
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	(a famous park in Běijīng)	5.1°
Běijīng	Běijīng (Peking)	1.3
Běijīng Fàndiàn	Běijīng Hotel	2.1
Běijīng Zhǎnlǎnguǎn	Běijīng Exhibition Hall	5.2
-běn	volume (counter for books and magazines)	3.1
bǐ (yìzhī)	pen	3.1
bǐ	compared with, than	6.1
-bì	currency	3.5°
-bian(r)	side, edge (used in place words)	4.2
biānfàn	a simple, informal meal	6.3
biǎo	watch (timepiece)	4.3
biǎoyǎn	to give a demonstration	6.4°
bié	don't	5.3
biéde	other, different	5.8°, 6.6
biéde dìfang	other place	5.5°
biéde shíhou	other time	5.1°
biérén (biéren)	another person, someone else	4.5
bǐjiǎo (bǐjiào)	comparatively, relatively; fairly, rather	5.2°
bìng	to become ill	2.8
bīngxiāng	refrigerator	3.4
Bīnzhōu	Pennsylvania	1.3°, 1.4°
bìyè	to graduate	6.7
bù/bú	not	1.2
-bù	(counter for cars or buses); (counter for units of machines)	6.6°
bú bǐ	not necessary, don't have to	5.4
bú cuò	not bad, pretty good; that's right	6.7
bú dà hǎomǎi	not very easy to buy	6.4°
búdàn...yě...	not only...but also...	6.3
búguò	however, but	6.3
bù hǎo yìsi	to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed	6.4°, 6.6
bú kèqi	you're welcome	3.5
bù qiǎo	to be inopportune	6.8
bú shi	not to be	1.2
bù tóng	to be different	6.3
bú xiè	don't mention it	6.2

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bú yào	don't	5.6°
bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite	6.6
bú yòng	no need to	5.3
bú zài le	to be deceased	2.5°
bù zěnmē	not especially, not particularly	5.7
bùzhǎng	minister (of a government organization)	6.8
cái	then and only then, not until	5.2
cài	food; cooked dish, main dish	6.6
càishìchǎng	market	4.2
cānchē	dining car	5.6
cānguān	to observe, to visit (as an observer)	5.5°, 5.8°, 6.2°, 6.5°, 6.6°, 6.8°
cānjiā	to attend; to participate in	6.3°, 6.8°
cāntīng	dining room, restaurant	4.4, 6.6
cèsuǒ	toilet	4.4
chá	tea	6.3
chà	to lack; before the hour	T&D 4
chábēi	teacup	3.4
chàbuduō	almost, about, approximately	6.7
cháng	to be long	3.3°
chángcháng	often	6.3°
Chángchéng	the Great Wall	6.6°, 6.8
cháo	to, towards	4.3
cháyè	tea leaves, tea (the prepared leaves)	3.4°
chē	vehicle, car, bus	5.1
chēfáng	garage	6.5°
chéng	city	5.1
chī	to eat	5.6°, 6.2°, 6.3
chībuzhǎo	can't find to eat	6.6
chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal	5.3°, 5.6°, 6.3
chū	to go out, to exit	4.2
chuán	boat, ship	5.1°, 5.4
chū chāi	to go on a business trip	5.7
chūfā	to start a journey	6.6°
chūkǒu gōngsī	export company	6.1°
chūlai	to come out	4.3
chū mén(r)	to go out; to go out of town, to go away from home	5.8
chūqu	to go out	4.3
chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	exhibition of archaeological finds	6.5°
chùzhǎng	division chief, section chief, head of a department or office	5.7°
chūzū qìchē	taxi (PRC)	5.3
-cì	occasion, time	5.2°, 5.5
cóng	from	4.1

cōng	through, via	4.2°
cōngmíng	to be intelligent	6.7°
cōngqián	before, previously	2.6
cuò	to make a mistake, to be wrong	4.5
dà	to be large	2.8°, 3.2, CE 2
dǎ dāo	to make a phone call to	6.5°
dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call	5.7
dàfāndiàn	hotel	2.2
dàgài	probably; approximately	4.5, 5.5
Dàhuà Cāntīng	Great China Restaurant	6.6
dài	to wear, to put on (glasses, gloves, a hat, a watch, jewelry, etc.)	4.3
dài	to bring (along), to take (along)	6.6°
dài biǎo	to wear a watch	4.3°
dàibīǎotuán	delegation	6.5°, 6.8°
dàifu	doctor	5.2°
dàjiā	everybody, everyone	6.8
dàjiē	boulevard	4.3
Dàlǐ Jiē	Dàlǐ Street (Taipei)	2.2
dàlóu	building (multistoried)	4.3
dàmén(r)	main entrance, main gate	4.3, 4.5
dàngāo	cake	6.8°
dāngmiàn	in person, face to face	6.1
dāngrán	naturally, of course	5.6°
dànshi	but	6.3
dào	to arrive	2.4, T&D 4
dào	to, towards	4.1
-dào	route, path	4.5
-dào (-dao)	(indicates success in getting or obtaining something)	6.6
dào xǐ	to congratulate	6.8°
dàren	adult	3.2
dàshǐ	ambassador	2.2°, 6.2
dàshiguǎn	embassy	6.2
dǎsuàn (dǎsuan)	to plan to	5.5
dǎtīng	to inquire about, to ask about	6.2°, 6.7
dàxué	university	2.7
dàxuéshēng	college student	6.2°
-de	(possessive marker)	2.2
-de	(marker of modification)	3.2
-de-	to be able to	6.1
-deduō	much more (following a state verb)	6.6
Déguó (Déguo)	Germany	1.3
děi	must	3.6
děng	to wait, to wait for	3.6
děng	when, by the time	6.2



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děngyiděng	to wait a moment	3.6
-de shíhou	when	5.1
Déwén	German language	2.7°, 2.8
Dézhōu	Texas	1.4
dì-	(used in forming ordinal numbers [i.e., <u>dìyī</u> , "the first," <u>dìèr</u> , "the second"])	NUM 4
dì	ground, earth	6.5°
diǎn(r)	a little, some	3.2
-diǎn	(counter for hours on the clock)	3.6, T&D 3
diànhuà	telephone; phone call	6.2
diànhuà hàomǎ(r)	telephone number	6.2°, 6.3°
diànshàn	electric fan	3.5
diànshì	television	3.5
diàntī	elevator	4.4
diǎnxin (yíkuài)	pastry, snack	3.2
diànyǐng(r)	movie, film	4.2
dìdi	younger brother	2.3
dìèrtiān	the next day	6.8°
dìfang	a place	3.4
dìng	to reserve, to order	5.7
dìnghǎo le	to have (been) reserved	5.7
dītǎn (yìzhāng)	rug	3.4
dìtiě	subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià tiědào</u> )	5.4
dìtú (yìzhāng)	map	3.1
dìxia	underneath	4.3
dìxià	underground	4.5
dìxià huǒchē	underground train, subway	5.4
dìxià xíng rén dào	pedestrian underground walkway	4.5
dìyīcì (dìyíci)	the first time	5.5
Dìyī Dàfàndiàn	the First Hotel (name of a hotel in Taipei)	2.2°
Dìyī Gōngsī	the First Company (department store in Taipei)	3.4
dìzhǐ	address	2.2
dōng	east	4.2
dǒng	to understand	2.8°, CE 1
dōngběi	northeast	4.2°
dōngbian(r)	east side	4.2
Dōngdān	a neighborhood in Běijīng	4.2
Dōngfēng Shìchǎng	the Dōngfēng Market	6.7°
Dōngjīng	Tokyo	5.1
Dōngmén Cāntīng	East Gate Restaurant	6.6
dōngnán	southeast	4.2°
dōngwuyuán	zoo	5.2°, 5.4°, 5.8°
dōngxī	thing	3.4
dōu	all, both	2.3
duǎn	to be short	3.3°
-duàn	section, block	4.5

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duì	to be correct	2.8°, 4.1, CE 1
duì	to, towards; with regard to, with respect to	6.1
duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry, excuse me	1.4°, 3.1
duì le	yes, that's right	2.1, CE 1
duìmiàn(r)	across from, opposite, facing	4.4
duì...shóuxi	to be familiar with	6.4°
dù jià	to spend one's vacation	6.2°
duō	to be many/much/more; too many/much	3.4°, 5.1, 6.4
-duō	over, more than	5.5
duó (duō)	how (to what extent)	4.3
duó dà	how old	2.5
duōde duō	much more	6.7°
duó jiǔ	how long	2.6
duōshǎo (duōshao)	how much, how many	3.1
duōshao hào	what size (shoe), what number	5.5°
duó yuǎn	how far	4.3
Èguó (Èguó) (-guo)	Russia	1.3
Èng	um, mm, uh-huh (actually pronounced like <u>ng</u> or <u>mm</u> )	3.3
èr	two	NUM 1
érgiě	furthermore, moreover	6.3
Èryuè (Èryüe)	February	2.5, T&D 2
érzi	son	2.4
fā chē	to depart (from the first terminal of a train route)	5.6
Fǎguó (Fàguó) (-guo)	France	1.3
fàn	(cooked) rice	6.3
fānchéng	to translate into	CE 2
fàndiàn	hotel; restaurant	2.1
fàng	to put	5.3
fāngbiàn (fāngbian)	to be convenient	4.1°, 5.4
fāngfǎ	method, way, means	6.4
fàng jià	to take time off for a holiday	5.1°
fángjiān	room	6.5°
fànguǎnr	restaurant (Běijīng)	4.1
fànguǎnzi	restaurant	4.1
fángzi	house	4.1
fànwǎn	rice bowl	3.4
Fǎwén (Fàwén)	French language	2.7°, 2.8
fāyīn	pronunciation	CE 2
fāzi	method, way (Běijīng)	6.4
fēi	to fly	5.5°, 5.7
fēicháng	very, extremely, highly	6.4°, 6.6

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fēijī	airplane	5.3°, 5.5°, 5.7, T&D 4
fēijīchǎng	airport	5.7
fēizào (yíkuài)	soap	3.2
-fēn	cent	3.2
-fēn	a minute	5.1, T&D 3
-fèn(r)	copy (counter for magazines or newspapers)	3.1
fùjìn (fǔjìn)	area, vicinity	4.2
fùmǔ	parents	2.3
fùqin	father	2.3
fūren	Mrs., Lady, Madame; a very polite word for the wife of a high-ranking person	1.4
gǎi	to change	6.5
gǎi dào	to change to	6.5
gǎnbuhuǐlai	can't rush back in time	6.5°
gǎnbushàng	can't catch up to	5.7°
gāng	only a short time ago, just	5.8
gāngcái	just now, a moment ago	6.5
gānjìng (gānjing)	to be clean, to be neat	6.6°
gāo	to be tall, to be high	3.3
gàosong (gàosu)	to tell, to inform	5.1
gàosu (gàosong)	to tell, to inform	5.1
gāoxìng	to be happy	3.3
gé	to separate, to divide off	5.1
-ge	(general counter)	2.1, 2.3
gēge	older brother	2.3
gěi	to give	3.2
gěi	for	3.5
gēn	and	2.3
gēn	with	4.3°, 5.8°, 6.1, CE 1
gèng	even more	6.6
gōngchǎng	factory	5.5°, 5.8°, 6.1°
gōngfu	time, free time, spare time	6.1
gōnggòng qìchē	public bus (local)	5.2
gōnglǐ	kilometer	5.5
Gōnglùjú	Bureau of Highways (Taiwan)	5.1°, 5.4
Gōnglùjú(de chē)	bus between cities (Taiwan)	5.4
gōngsī	company	3.4
gōngxiāo hézuòshè	marketing and supply cooperative (PRC)	3.2°, 4.2°
gōngyuán	park	4.2
gōngzuò	to work	2.2, T&D 2
gòu	to be enough	4.2°, 5.1
guǎi	to turn	4.3
guān	to close	3.6

-guān	government official, military official	6.5
<u>Guāngmíng Rìbào</u>	<u>The Guāngmíng Daily</u> (an official publication of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee)	3.2
Guǎngzhōu	Guǎngzhōu (Canton)	5.7
guān mén	to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business	3.6
guānxi	relation, relationship, connection	6.2
Gùgōng Bówuyuàn	Palace Museum	4.2°
guǐ	to be expensive	3.3
guìxìng	honorable surname	1.2
guò	past the hour	T&D 4
guò	to cross, to pass	4.2°, 4.5
-guó	country	1.3
-guo	(experience marker)	2.6
guóbīn	(official) state guest	2.2°
Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn	the Ambassador Hotel (name of a hotel in Taipei)	2.2
Guówùyuàn (Měiguó)	U.S. Department of State	2.7
hái	still	2.3
hái	also, additionally	3.2
hái	fairly, pretty, rather	5.7°, 5.8°
hái bù yídìng	not yet certain	4.1°
hái hǎo	fairly good/well	5.7°, 5.8°
hǎijūn	navy	2.8
hǎishi	or	3.3
hǎishi	still	5.3°, 6.5
hǎizi	child	2.3
Hángzhōu	(a city in Zhèjiāng Province, formerly spelled Hangchow)	5.8
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	Chinese-Japanese dictionary	4.3°
Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	Chinese-English dictionary	3.1
hǎo	to be good, to be well	2.2
hǎo	to be better	3.3
-hǎo	to complete satisfactorily	5.7
hǎo	very	5.8
-hào	number (in address, etc.); day of the month	2.2, T&D 2
hǎodeduō	much better	6.3
hǎojíle	to be wonderful, to be great	5.4°, 5.5°, 5.6
hǎo jiǔ	a long time	5.8
hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn	I haven't seen you for a long time	5.8

hǎokàn	to be good looking, to look nice	3.3
-hǎo le	to be satisfactorily completed	5.7
hāomǎ(r)	number	6.5
hǎowán(r)	to be enjoyable, to be fun	5.1°, 5.4°
hǎoxiē	a good many, a lot	6.6
hē	to drink	6.3
hé	and	5.6
hébì	why is it necessary (to)	6.3
hē chá	to drink tea	6.2°
hēi	to be black	3.3
hēibǎn	blackboard	6.5°
hěn	very	2.1
Héping Dōnglù	Héping East Road	4.5°
héshì	to be suitable, to be appropriate; to fit	6.1
hóng	to be red	3.3
hóng chá	black tea	5.6°
Hóngqí	"Red Flag" (name of a commune)	6.2°
hòu	back	4.4
hòubian(r)	back side	4.4
hòulái	later, afterwards, later on	6.2°
hòunián (-nian)	the year after next	2.5, T&D 2
hòutiān (-tian)	the day after tomorrow	2.4, T&D 2
hú	lake	5.4°
huá	glorious; abbreviation for China	4.1°
huà	language, words, speech	2.7
huà	to paint	6.4
huà(r) (yìzhāng)	painting, drawing, picture	6.4
huá chuán	to row a boat	5.4°
huā kāile	the flowers have bloomed	5.8°
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	Huáměi Coffeehouse (Taipei)	4.1
huàn	to change, to exchange	3.5
huáng	to be yellow, to be brown	3.3
huānyíng	to welcome	6.4
huāpíng	(flower) vase	3.3
huàxué	chemistry	3.1
huí	the opposite direction, back	4.5°
huí	to return to, to go back to	5.4°, 5.8
huì	to know how to, can; to have the skill or knowledge of, to know	2.7, 2.8
huì	will	5.1°
huíbulái	to be unable to get back	6.1
huídá	to answer, to reply	CE 2
huídelái	to be able to get back	6.1
huí guó	to return to one's native country	5.8
huí jiā	to return home	5.8
huì kè	to receive guests	6.1°

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huìkèshì (huìkèshǐ)	reception room	6.1
huílai	to come back	5.2°, 5.3°, 5.6°, 5.8
huíqu	to go back	5.8
huǒchē	train	5.4
huǒchēzhàn	train station	5.3
huòshi	or	5.5
huòzhě (huòzhe)	or	5.5
hútong (hútongr)	narrow street, lane (Běijīng)	4.5
hùzhào	passport	5.6
jí	to be anxious, to worry, to be impatient, to be hurried	5.6
jǐ-	how many	2.3
jǐ- (jǐ-)	a few	4.3
jiào	to call; to be called, to be given-named	1.2
jiā	plus; to add	NUM 4
jiā	home	2.2
-jiā	(counter for institutions)	2.3°
jiāli	family	2.3
jiāli	household	3.4
jiàn	to meet, to see	3.6°, 5.8
-jiàn	(counter for items or articles such as suitcases, clothing); (counter for matters, affairs)	4.3°, 5.3, 5.7, 6.2
Jiānádà	Canada	1.4
jiǎng	to discuss (something), to talk about (something)	6.2
jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk	6.2
jiǎnghuà	a speech	6.2
jiānglái	in the future	5.8°
jiàn miàn	to meet someone, to see someone	6.4
jiāo	to teach	6.3
jiāoqū	suburbs	6.6°
jiàoshòu	professor	6.4
jiāo shū	to teach	6.3
jiàoyuán	teacher	6.5°
Jiàoyubù	Ministry of Education	6.4°
Jiāzhōu	California	1.3
jìchéngchē	taxi (Taiwan)	5.3
jìde	to remember	6.7
jǐdiǎn zhōng	what hour, what time	3.6, T&D 3
jiē	street	2.2
jiē	to meet/pick up/get (someone)	5.3°, 5.7
jiē	to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)	6.8
jiēdàishì (-shǐ)	waiting room	5.6

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jiēdao	to receive	6.8
jiējie	older sister	2.3
jiēmèi	sisters	2.3
jièshao	to introduce	6.3
jiēzhào	to receive	6.8
jǐge	how many	2.3
jǐge (jige)	several	4.3
jǐge xīngqī	how many weeks	2.6
jǐge yuè	how many months	2.6
jīhào	what day of the month	2.5, T&D 1
jìhua	to plan to	5.5
jīhui	opportunity, chance	5.8
-jíle	extremely, awfully	5.6
jīlóu	what floor	4.4
jīlù chē	what number bus	5.1
-jīn	catty (1.1 pounds)	3.2
jìn	to be close, to be near	4.1°, 4.3
jìn	to enter	4.4, 6.4
jīngguo	by way of, via; to pass through	4.1
Jīngjībù	Ministry of Economics	6.8
jīngjiguān	economics officer	6.5
jīngjixué	economics	2.7
jīnglǐ	manager	6.5°
jīnián	how many years	2.6
jìnliàng	to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to	5.3°
jīnnián (-nian)	this year	2.5, T&D 2
jīntiān (-tian)	today	2.4, T&D 1
jīsuì	how old	2.5
jītiān	how many days	2.6
jiǔ	nine	NUM 2
jiǔ	to be long (period of time)	5.8
jiù	only	2.3
jiù	right, immediately, exactly (with reference to space or time)	3.1, 3.6
jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn	3.1°, 3.3
jiù	then	4.1
jiùyǎng	I've been looking forward to meeting you for a long time	6.4
Jiǔyuè (Jiǔyue)	September	2.5, T&D 1
jīyuè	what month	2.5
jù	to assemble	6.8
juéde	to feel (that)	5.8°, 6.8°
jūnguān	military officer	2.8
jūnrén	military person	2.8
jūnshì yǎnxí	military maneuvers	6.8°
jùyìju	to get together	6.8
júzi	tangerine; (loosely) orange	3.2

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kāfēi	coffee	6.5°
kāfēitīng	coffeehouse	4.1
kāi	to open	3.6
kāi	to drive (a vehicle)	5.3
kāi	to leave (of a train, etc.)	5.6
kāi chē	to drive	5.3
kāidechūlái	to be able to drive out	6.1
kāideshàngqu	to be able to drive up	6.1
kāi huì	to attend a meeting	5.7°, 6.2
kāi mén	to open (for the business day); to open for business	3.6
kāishǐ	to start, to begin	3.6°
kāiwán huì	to finish a meeting	6.2
kāi xué	to begin school	4.1°
kàn	to read; to look at; to visit	3.3
kàn	to think (hold an opinion)	3.3
kànbujiàn	not able to see	6.1
kàndedǒng	to be able to understand by reading	6.1
kàndejiàn	to be able to see	6.1
kànfa	opinion, view	6.6
kànjian	to see	4.4
kànkān	to look at, to look around, to sightsee, to visit	3.3, 5.5
kè	class	2.8
-kè	quarter of an hour	T&D 3
kěnéng	maybe	6.7°
kèqi	to be polite	6.3
kěshi	but	3.4
kěxǐ	unfortunately, what a pity	6.3°, 6.8
kéyi	may, can, to be permitted to; to be all right, to be okay, to be feasible, to be possible	3.6, 4.3
kēzhǎng	section chief	6.1
kòng(r)	free time	6.1
kōngjūn	air force	2.8
kǒngpà	to be afraid that (something is or is not the case); probably	6.3
-kuài	dollar	3.1
-kuài	piece (counter)	3.2
kuài	to be fast	5.3
kuài	soon	5.6
lái	to come	2.4
láibují	can't make it in time	5.3
láidejí	can make it in time	5.3
lái (ge) diànhuà	to make a phone call here	6.3
lailai wángwǎng	comings and goings	5.6°



lán	to be blue	3.3
lǎo	to be old (in years)	3.3, 5.7
Lǎo	(used before a surname)	5.3
láodòng	to do manual labor	6.2
láodòng mófàn	model worker	6.8
lǎojiā	"original home"	1.4
lǎojià	excuse me (Běijīng)	4.3
lǎoshī	teacher	CE 2
lǎoshí	always, all the time	6.6
le	(combined <u>le</u> , new-situation and completion marker)	2.4
le	(new-situation marker)	2.5
le	(completion marker)	2.6
lí	from, apart from	4.3
lǐ	inside	4.2
-li	in (locational ending)	5.2
lián...(yě)...	even...(also)...	6.6
liǎng	two	2.3
liǎngsān-	two or three	5.4
lǐbài	week	T&D 2
lǐbàijī	what day of the week	T&D 2
Lǐbàirì	Sunday	T&D 3
Lǐbàitiān	Sunday	T&D 1
Lǐbàiyī (èr...)	Monday (Tuesday...)	T&D 2
lǐbian(r)	inside	4.2
Lǐbīnsī	Protocol Department (PRC)	6.8
lǐfā (lǐfà)	to cut hair	4.4
lǐfāde dìfang (-fà-)	a place where hair is cut	4.4
líkāi	to leave	5.5
líng	zero	NUM 1, 3.2
lǐngshiguǎn	consulate	6.2
lìshǐ	history	2.7
liú	to leave (someone or something), to keep (someone or something), to stay, to remain	6.5
liù	six	NUM 1
liú (ge) huà(r)	to leave a message	6.5
Liùyuè (Liùyue)	June	2.5, T&D 1
-lòng (-nòng)	alley	4.5
-lóu	floor, story of a building	4.4
lóushàng	upstairs	6.1
lóutī	staircase, stairway, stairs	4.4
lóuxià	downstairs	6.1
lù	road	2.2
lǜ	to be green	3.3
lǜběi	north side of the street	4.3
lǜ chá	green tea	5.6
lùdōng	east side of the street	4.3
lǚguǎn	hotel	2.1, 5.7
lǚjūn	army	2.8
lùkǒu(r)	intersection	4.1

lùnán	south side of the street	4.3
lùxī	west side of the street	4.3
lǚxíng	to travel; trip	3.5
lǚxíngzhèng	travel permit	5.6
lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	traveler's check	3.5
ma	(question marker)	1.2
máfan ni	sorry to bother you	3.5
mǎi	to buy	3.1
mài	to sell	3.1
mǎi cài	to buy groceries	6.4*
mǎimai	business	3.2
màiwán le	to be sold out	5.4
māma	momma, mom, mother	2.3
mámahūhū	so-so, fair	3.6
màn	to be slow	5.3, CE 2
máng	to be busy	5.7
-máo	dime	3.2
mǎshàng	immediately, right away	6.7
méi	not; not to have	2.3
měi	to be beautiful	4.1
měi-	each, every	5.1
méi bànfa	there's no way out, it can't be helped	6.8
Měidàsī	Department of American and Oceanic Affairs	6.2
měigé	every (certain amount of time)	5.1
méi guānxi	it doesn't matter	6.2
Měiguó Guóji Jiāoliú Zǒngshǔ	International Communications Agency (USICA, formerly United States Information Agency [USIA])	2.2*, 2.3
Měiguó Guówùyuàn	U.S. Department of State	2.7
Měiguó (Měiguó)	America, United States	1.3
Měiguó Yínháng	Bank of America	2.2*
Měijīn	U.S. currency	3.5
mèimei	younger sister	2.3
méi shenme	it's nothing	3.6
měitiān	everyday	5.1
méi wèntí	there's no problem	6.3*, 6.7
méi(you)	not; not to have, there isn't/aren't	2.3
méiyóu...nàme/ zhème...	is not as...as...	6.6
méi(yǒu) yìsi	to be uninteresting	5.8
mén(r)	door, gate	3.6, 4.5
-men	plural suffix	2.3
Měngtèrù	Monterey	2.7*

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ménkǒu(r)	doorway, gateway, entrance	4.5
-mian(r)	surface (used in place words)	4.4
míngnián (-nian)	next year	2.5, T&D 2
míngtiān (-tian)	tomorrow	2.5, CE 2, T&D 2
míngzi	given name	1.2
mìshū	secretary, executive assistant	6.8
mótuōchē	motorcycle	5.3°
mùdì	objective, aim, purpose	6.2
mǔqin	mother	2.3
nǎ	to hold, to take, to pick up	5.6
nǎ-	which?	4.5
nà	that	2.2
nà	then, in that case	4.2°, 4.4°
nǎbian	which side, where	4.4
nàbian (nèibianr)	that side, there	4.4
nábushànglái	can't carry up	6.1
nábuxiàlái	can't get (it) down	6.1
náchulai	to take out	5.6
náchuqu	to take out	5.3°, 5.6
nǎge	which?	4.4°, 4.5
nàge	that	4.4°, 4.5
náli	where	2.2
náli	Not at all!	2.7
nàli	there	2.2
nàme	so, to that extent, in that way; well then, in that case	5.3, 6.1
nán	to be difficult	2.7
nán	south	4.2
nánbian(r)	south side	4.2
nánbù	the southern part (i.e., of the island)	6.8°
nánháizi	boy	2.3
Nánjīng Dōnglù	Nánjīng East Road	4.5
Nánjīng Xīlù	Nánjīng West Road	4.5
nánkàn	to be ugly	3.3
nánpéngyou	boyfriend	2.3°
nǎr	where	1.4
nǎr (nèr)	there	1.4
náshànglái	to bring up	5.6
náshàngqu	to take up	5.6
náxiàlái	to bring down	5.6
náxiàqu	to take down	5.6
ne	(question marker)	1.2, 5.4
ne	(marker of absence of change)	2.8°, 5.2°, 5.6
něi	which	2.1
nèi-	that	2.1
něibian(r)	which side, where	4.4
nèibian(r)	that side, there	4.4

něige	which	2.1
nèige	that	2.1
něiguó	which country	1.3
něinián	which year	2.5
něitiān	which day	2.4
nèitiān	the other day	6.5
nèixie (nàxie)	those	3.4
néng	can, to be able to	5.8
nèr (nàr)	there	1.4
nǐ	you	1.1
niàn	to study	2.7
niàn	to be pronounced as, to be read as	4.3*
-nián	year	2.5, T&D 2
niánji	age, years old	2.5*
niánnián	every year	2.5
niánqīng	to be young	3.3*
niàn shū	to study	2.7
nǐmen	you (plural)	2.3
nín	you (polite)	1.2
nín kàn	in your opinion, do you think...	6.5
Niǔ Yuē	New York	2.6
Niǔ Yuē Zhōu	New York State	1.4*
-nòng (-lòng)	alley	4.5
nóngmín	peasant, farmer	6.2*
nǚér	daughter	2.4
nǚháizi	girl	2.3
nǚshì	Ms., Miss; lady	1.4*, 2.1
nǚtóngzhì	(female) comrade	2.3*
pài	to send/assign (a person to do something)	5.7, 6.7
pài dao	to send to	6.7
páijià	exchange rate (currency)	3.5
pàilai	to send here	6.7
pángbiān(r)	beside, next to, alongside of	4.3
pánzi	plates	3.4
pánziwǎn	dishes	3.4
pǎo	to run	5.6
péi	to accompany	5.8
péngyou	friend	2.2
piányi	to be inexpensive, to be cheap	3.3
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket, coupon	5.2
piàoliang	to be beautiful	5.8
piàozǐ	bills (currency)	3.6
píjiǔ	beer	3.2
-píng	bottle (counter)	3.2
píngcháng	usually	6.6*
píngguǒ (píngguo)	apple	3.2

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píxié (yìshuāng)	(leather) shoes	5.5°
pùbù	waterfall	2.3°
pùzi	shop, store (Běijīng)	4.1
qī	seven	NUM 2
qiān	one thousand	3.6, NUM 6
qián	money	3.1
qián	front, ahead	4.4
qiánbian(r)	front side, the place ahead	4.5
qiánnián (-nian)	the year before last	2.5
qiántiān (-tian)	the day before yesterday	2.4
qiáo	bridge	4.5
qiǎo	to be timely, to be opportune	6.8
qìchē	car; bus (short for <u>gōnggòng qìchē</u> )	5.3
qìchēzhàn	bus stop	5.2
qìdiǎnzhàn	station where a train originates	5.6°
qǐfēi	to take off (airplane)	5.7
qǐng	please	3.2
qǐng	to request, to ask (someone to do something)	5.8
qǐng	to invite, to treat	5.3°, 6.6
Qíngbàosi	Intelligence Bureau	6.2°
qīngchū	to be clear, to be intelligible	5.1°
Qīngdǎo	Qīngdǎo (a city in Shāndōng Province)	1.4
qǐngjiào	to ask advice, to consult	6.4
qǐng jìn	please come in	4.4°, 6.4
qǐngtiě (qǐngtiē)	written invitation	6.8
qǐngwèn	May I ask...	1.4
qǐng zuò	please sit down	6.4
qīnzì	personally, privately, by oneself, in person	6.5°, 6.8°
qìshuǐ	soda, carbonated soft drink	3.2
qìsi	cheese	6.8°
Qīyuè (Qīyue)	July	2.5, T&D 1
qù	to go	2.6, 4.1
qùnián (qùnian)	last year	2.5, T&D 2
ránhòu	afterwards, after that	4.1
rè	to be hot	4.2°
rén	person	1.3
rènao	to be lively/bustling/noisy	5.8
rènde	to recognize, to know	6.7
rénkǒu	population	6.1°
rénmín	people	3.5°

Rénmínbì	People's currency, Rénmínbì, RMB (PRC)	3.2°, 3.5
rénmín gōngshè	people's commune	6.2°
Rénmín Huàbào	<u>The People's Pictorial</u>	3.2°
Rénmín Rìbào	<u>The People's Daily</u>	3.2°
rènshi	to recognize, to know	4.1°, 6.7
rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")	6.7
Rìběn	Japan	1.3
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	Japanese-Chinese dictionary	4.3°
Rìwén	Japanese language	2.7
róngyi	to be easy	2.7
rúguǒ (rúguo)	if	5.7
sān	three	NUM 1
sàn bù	to take a walk	5.4°
Sānlǐtún	(an area in Běijīng where many foreign diplomats and Chinese people from other countries live)	5.7
Sānyuè (Sānyue)	March	2.5, T&D 1
shābù	gauze	5.4°
shān	mountain	5.4°
Shāndōng	Shāndōng (a province of China)	1.4
shàng	to go up; to get on/in (a bus, car, plane, etc.)	4.4, 5.1
shàng-	last, previous (something)	5.1
-shang	on (locational ending)	5.2
-shang	onto (directional ending)	5.6
shàng bān	to go to work, to start work	5.1°, 5.2
shàngbian(r)	the upper surface, above	4.3
shàng chē	to get on/in a bus/train/car	5.1
shàngdiàn	shop, store	4.1
shàngge	last, previous (i.e., "last month," <u>shàngge yuè</u> )	2.5°, T&D 2
shàngge xīngqī	last week	2.5°, T&D 2
shàngge yuè	last month	2.5°
Shànghǎi	Shànghǎi	1.3
shàng kè	to begin class, to attend class	CE 1
shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over	6.1
shàng lóu	to go upstairs	4.4
shàng lóu (qu)	to go upstairs	4.4°
shāngwù	commercial business	6.5
shāngwùguān	commercial officer	6.5
shàngwǔ (-wu)	forenoon, morning	3.6, T&D 4
shàngxiào	colonel (military title)	6.8
shàng xué	to go to school	5.8°
shānshuǐ	mountains and rivers, scenery with hills and water	6.4

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shānshuǐ huà(r) (yìzhāng)	landscape painting	6.4
shǎo	to be few/little/less; too few/ little	5.1, 6.4
shàoxiǎo	major (military title)	2.2
shèhuìxué	sociology	6.4
shéi	who	1.1
shēng	to be born, to give birth	2.5
shēng bìng	to get sick	5.2
shēnghuó	life	6.2
shēngyīn	voice	CE 2
shénme	what	1.1
shénme (shenme)	anything	3.2
shénme dìfang	where, what place	3.4
shénme shíhou	when, what time	3.6
shí	ten	NUM 2
shì	to be	1.1
shì	yes, that's so	2.1
shì (yíjiàn)	matter, affair, business	4.5, 6.2
shì bu shì...	is it..., is it so that...	3.5
shìbīng	enlisted man	2.8
shìde	yes, that's so	2.2
shì...-de	(focus construction)	2.4
Shíèryuè (Shíèryue)	December	2.5, T&D 1
shìguān	sergeant	2.8
shíhou	time	2.4
shíjiān	time	5.3
Shìjiè Yínháng	World Bank	6.7
shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, affair, business, thing	6.2
Shísānlíng	Ming Tombs (literally, "Thirteen Tombs")	6.6
shítáng	dining hall, mess hall	6.8
Shíyíyuè (Shíyíyue)	November	2.5, T&D 1
Shíyuè (Shíyue)	October	2.5, T&D 1
shōu	to accept, to receive	3.5
shǒubiǎo (yìzhǐ)	wristwatch	3.5
shōudao	to receive	5.8
Shǒudū Gāngtiě Chǎng	Capital Iron Works (Běijīng)	6.8
shóuxi (shúxi) (-xí)	to be familiar	6.4
shōuyīnjī	radio	3.5
shū (yìběn)	book	3.1
shuāng	a pair (counter)	5.5
shūdiàn	bookstore	4.1, 4.3
shūfu	to be comfortable; to feel good; to be well	5.6
shuǐ	water; rivers and lakes	5.4
shūjiàzi	bookcase	3.4
shuō	to speak, to speak (a language); to say that	4.5
shuōcuò	to speak/say incorrectly	CE 2

shuōhǎo le	to have come to an agreement (about something), (something) has been agreed upon	5.7
shuō huà	to speak, to talk	6.2
shùxué	mathematics	3.1
sì	four	NUM 1
sījī	driver of a hired vehicle	5.1°, 5.7°
Sìyuè (Sìyue)	April	2.5, T&D 1
sīzhǎng	department chief	6.2
sòng	to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus, depot, etc.; to accompany/take (someone to a place)	5.3°, 5.7
sòng gei	to give to	6.4°
-suì	year (of age)	2.5
suíbiàn	to be informal, to be casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you	6.3
suīrán (suīrán)... kěshi...	although/even though...(still)...	6.6
suìshu(r)	age	2.5°
suóyī (suóyǐ)	therefore	5.8, 6.5
Sūzhōu	(a city in Jiāngsū Province, formerly spelled Soochow)	5.8
tā	he, she, it	1.1
tài	too (excessively)	3.3
Táibì	Taiwan currency (NT\$)	3.6
Táidà	Taiwan University	6.4
tài hǎo le	wonderful	6.3
tàitai	Mrs., wife; lady	1.1
<u>Táiwān Wéntán</u>	<u>Taiwan Literary Magazine</u>	3.1°
Táiwān Yínháng	Bank of Taiwan	2.2°
tāmen	they	2.3
tán	to chat, to talk about	6.1
táng	sugar, candy	3.6°, 4.2
-táng	(counter for class periods)	3.6°
-tàng	(counter for trips of a train, bus, etc.)	5.5
tèbié	especially	6.4
tèkuài	express train	5.5
tì	for, substituting for, in place of	6.5°, 6.8
-tiān	day	2.4
Tiān Ān Mén	Tiān Ān Mén (the Gate of Heavenly Peace)	6.3°
tiānqì (-qì)	weather	5.4°, 6.6°
tiānqiáo	pedestrian overpass	4.5



tiāntiān	every day	2.4
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things)	4.5
tīng	to listen	2.8°, CE 1, CE 2
tíng	to stop, to park	5.3
tīngbudǒng	cannot understand	6.3
tīngdechūlái	to be able to recognize what something is from the sound	6.8°
tīngdedǒng	can understand	6.3
tīng diànhuà	to answer the phone	6.3°
tīngshuō	to hear that	6.7
tóngshì	fellow worker	6.8
tóngxué	classmate	6.8
tóngxuéhuì	alumni association	6.8°
tóngyì	to agree	6.2°
Tóngyòng Gōngsī	General Electric	6.5°
tóngzhī	announcement; to announce	6.8°
tóngzhì	comrade	1.1
tóu-	first (something)	5.1
-tóu	one of two ends of something	4.4°
-tou	end (used in place words)	4.4
tuánzhǎng	head of the delegation	6.5°
túshūguǎn	library	6.4
wài	hello (greeting on the phone)	6.1
wàibian(r)	outside	4.2
wàiguó	outside one's own country, abroad, foreign country	6.5
wàiguó rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)	6.3°, 6.5
Wàijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6.5
Wàijiāo Xuéyuàn	Foreign Service Institute	2.7°
Wàimàobù	Ministry of Foreign Trade	6.2°
wàizǔfù	maternal grandfather	2.3
wàizǔmǔ	maternal grandmother	2.3
wán(r)	to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself	5.2°, 5.4
-wán	to be finished (used in compound verbs of result)	5.4
wǎn	bowl	3.4
wǎn	to be late	5.6
wàn	ten thousand	NUM 6
wǎnfàn	dinner, supper	6.6
wàng (wǎng)	to, towards	4.1
wàng	to forget	4.4°, 6.7
Wǎngfǔjǐng Dàjiē	Wǎngfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)	4.2
wàngji	to forget	6.7
wánquán	completely	6.7
wǎnshàng (wǎnshàng)	evening	3.6, T&D 4
wéi	hello (greeting on the phone)	6.1

-wèi	(polite counter for people)	2.1
wèishénme (wèishenme)	why	5.1°, 5.8
wèn	to ask, to inquire	4.5
wèntí	question, problem	6.7, CE 2
wénxué	literature	2.7
wǒ	I, me	1.1
wǒmen	we, us	2.3
wǔ	five	NUM 1
Wǔguānchù	Defense Attache's Office	2.2
Wǔyī Láodòngjié	May Day, Labor Day (literally, "May the first, Labor Day")	6.3°
Wǔyuè (Wǔyue)	May	2.5, T&D 1
wūzi	room	6.5
xī	west	4.2
xǐ	to wash	6.4°
xià	to go down; to get off (a vehicle)	4.4, 5.1
xià-	next (something)	5.1
xià bān	to get off from work, to leave work	5.1°, 5.2
xiàbian(r)	the bottom side, the under surface	4.3
xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"	5.1
xiàge	next (i.e., "next month," <u>xiàge yuè</u> )	2.5°, T&D 2
xiàge xīngqī	next week	2.5°, T&D 2
xiàge yuè	next month	2.5°
xià kè	to end class	6.7°, CE 1
-xiàlái	down (verb ending)	6.5
xià lóu	to go/come downstairs	4.4
xià lóu (lai)	to come downstairs	4.4°
xiān	first; ahead of time, beforehand	4.1, 5.4
xiǎng	to think that; be thinking of (doing); to want to, would like to	3.1
xiàng	towards; from	4.1, 6.4
xiàng	lane	4.5
xiǎngfa	idea, opinion	6.6
xiǎnghǎo le	to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out	5.7
xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember	6.7
xiǎngyixiǎng	to think it over	3.1
xiānsheng	Mr., sir	1.1
xiànzài	now	1.4, T&D 3
xiǎo	to be small	3.2

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Xiǎo	(before a surname or given name, a familiar form of address)	5.2°
xiǎoháizi	child	3.2
xiǎojiě (xiǎojie)	Miss, young lady	1.1
xiǎomàibù	variety shop	4.2
xiǎoshí	hour	5.5
xiǎoxué	elementary school	4.1°, 4.2
xiǎo yìsi	a token of appreciation	6.4
xiàwǔ (xiàwu)	afternoon	3.6, T&D 4
xīběi	northwest	4.2°
xībian(r)	west side	4.2
Xīcān	Western food	5.6
Xīdān	(a district in Běijīng)	5.2
-xiē (-xie)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xiě	to write	2.8
xiè	to thank	2.2
-xie (-xiē)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xiěxialai	to write down	6.5
xièxie	thank you	2.2
xǐhuan	to like	3.4
Xīméndīng	(an area of Taipei)	5.1
xīn	to be new	3.1°, 3.3
xìn (yìfēng)	letter	5.8
xīnán	southwest	4.2°
xíng	to be all right	3.6
xìng	to be surnamed	1.1
xíngli (yíjiàn)	luggage, suitcase	5.3
xīngqī	week	2.6, T&D 2
xīngqījǐ	what day of the week	2.5, T&D 2
Xīngqīrì	Sunday	T&D 3
Xīngqītiān	Sunday	2.5, T&D 2
Xīngqīyī (-èr...)	Monday (Tuesday...)	2.5, T&D 2
xíng rén	pedestrian	4.5
Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	New China Bookstore (PRC)	4.3
<u>Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn</u>	<u>New China Dictionary</u>	3.2°
xiōngdì	brothers	2.5
xiōngdì jiěmèi	brothers and sisters	2.3
xióngmāo	panda	5.2°
xǐshǒujiān	washroom	4.4
xiū jià	to take a vacation	6.7°
xiūxi	to rest, to relax	5.6
xīwàng (-wàng)	to hope, to wish to	5.5, 6.3
xǐ yīshang	to wash clothes	6.4
xué	to study	2.7
xuéshēng (xuésheng)	student	2.7
xuéxiào	school	4.1
xuéxí (-xi)	to study, to learn	2.7

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ya	(alternate form of marker <u>a</u> )	5.2
yānhuò	fireworks display	6.3°
yānjiū	to study, to do research	6.4°
yānjiūyuàn	graduate school	6.7°
yánsè	color	3.4
yāo	one (1) (telephone pronunciation)	6.5
yào	to want	3.2
yào	should, must, to have to; to need, it is necessary; to take (a certain amount of time)	5.3°, 5.5
yào	will, going to	5.6
yàobushi...jiù shi...	if it's not...then it is...	6.7°
yàojiǎn	to be important, to be urgent	6.2°, 6.5
yāoqǐng	invitation	6.8°
yàoshi	if	4.4°, 5.7
yě	also	1.4
yēcān	picnic	6.6°
yèli	at night	3.6, T&D 4
Yēlǔ Dàxué	Yale University	6.7°
yěxǔ	perhaps, maybe	6.1
yī	one	NUM 1
yībēi	one cup of	4.4°, 6.5°
yíci	one time	CE 1
yìdiǎn (yìdiǎnr)	a little	2.7, CE 2
yídìng	certainly, definitely	5.8°, 6.3°, 6.6
yíge	a, an	4.3
yíge rén	singly, alone	2.4
yígòng	altogether	3.1
yíhàn	to regret	6.8
yíhào (yíhào)	the first day of the month	2.5
Yìhéyuán (Yìhéyuán)	the Summer Palace (in Běijīng)	6.3°
yìhòu	after	4.2
yìhòu	afterwards, later on; in the future	5.5
yìhuǐr	a moment	5.3°, 6.1
yíjiàn shì	a piece of business	6.2
yǐjīng (-jīng, -jìng)	already	2.4
Yījiǔ__nián	the year 19__	2.5
yīliáo	medicine, medicinal treatment	6.8°
yīnggāi	should, ought to	6.8
Yīngguó (-guó)	England	1.3
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	English-Chinese dictionary	3.1
yíng le	to have won	2.3
Yīngwén	English language	2.7, CE 2
yínháng	bank	2.2
yīnwèi (-wei)	because	5.8
yìqǐ	together	5.1°, 5.2°, 5.3°, 5.8

yǐqián	before	4.2
yǐqián	ahead of time, beforehand; previously, in the past	5.5
yǐqián	ago	5.8
yīshang (yíjiàn)	clothing	4.3°
yīshēng (-sheng)	doctor	6.8°
yìsi	meaning	CE 1
yíxià (yixia)	a short amount of time	5.3
yíxià	(similar to reduplicating a verb)	6.8
yìxiē	some, several, a few	6.6
yíyàng	to be alike, to be equal	6.3
yīyuàn	hospital	6.8°
Yīyuè (Yīyuè) (-yue)	January	2.5, T&D
yìzhí	straight	4.1
yǐzi (yǐbǎ)	chair	3.4
yònggōng	to be hardworking	6.7°
yǒu	to have; there is/are	2.3, CE 2
yòu	right (direction)	4.1
yòu	again (with completed actions)	5.8
yòu	also	5.8°
yòubian(r)	right side	4.2
yǒude	some	3.4
yǒude shíhou	sometimes	3.6°, 5.1, 6.3
yòuéryuán	kindergarten	6.4°
yǒu gōngfu	to have free time	6.1
yǒu guānxi	to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter	6.2
yóuhuà(r)	oil painting	6.4°
yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time	6.1
yǒu míng	to be famous	5.8°, 6.6°
yǒu shíhou (yǒu shihou)	sometimes	3.6°, 5.1, 6.3
Yǒuyí Shāngdiàn (-yì)	Friendship Department Store	3.5°, 4.2°, 4.3°
yǒu yìsi	to be interesting	5.8
yóuyǒng	to swim	5.4°
yǒu yòng	to be useful	6.1
yòu...yòu...	both...and...	5.5°, 6.6
yóuyuánhuì	carnival	6.3°
yóuzhèngjú	post office	2.2
-yuán	garden	4.2°
yuǎn	to be far	4.3
-yuàn	hall	4.2°
yuē	to make arrangements with; to invite in advance	6.5
yuè	month	2.5, T&D 1
yuèdǐ	the end of the month	6.7
yuēhǎo le	to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have (successfully) made an appointment	6.3°, 6.5
Yuènnán	Vietnam	1.3

yuètái	train platform	5.6
yǔsǎn (yǐbǎ)	umbrella	3.3
Yúyuán	Chóngqǐng (Chungking) Garden	6.6°
zài	to be in/at	1.4
zài	in, at, on (prepositional verb)	2.2
zài	then (in commands, suggestions, etc.)	4.1
zài	again (with uncompleted actions)	5.8, CE 1
zài	in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)	6.2
zàijiàn	good-bye	3.2
zài jiē diànhuà	to be receiving a phone call, to be on the phone	6.2°
zánmen	we (specifically includes the listener)	5.2
zǎo	Good morning.	2.1, CE 1
zǎo	to be early	4.3°, 5.6
zǎochen (-chén)	early morning	3.6
zǎofàn	breakfast	6.6
zāogāo	Oh, no; how awful; what a mess	6.3°
zǎoshang (-shàng)	morning	3.6, T&D 4
zázhì (yíběn)	magazine	3.1
zěnde	how; why, how come	3.5, 6.7, CE 2
zènde	so, to this extent, in this way	5.3
zěnmeyàng	how (someone or something) is; how is...?	3.3
zhàn	a stop, a station	5.1
-zhāng	(counter for flat things: tables, paper, pictures, etc.)	3.1
zhǎnlǎn	to exhibit; exhibition	5.2°, 6.4°
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall	5.2
zhàntái	train platform	5.6
zhǎo	to give change	3.2
zhǎo	to look for	4.5
-zhào (-zhao)	to succeed in getting or obtaining something	6.6
zhāodài	to be hospitable to; hospitality	6.6°
zhàogu	to take care of, to look after	6.4°
zhè-	this	4.5
-zhe	(marker of duration)	4.3
zhèbian	this side, here	4.4
zhège	this	4.5
zhèi	this	2.1
zhèibian(r)	this side, here	4.4
zhèicì	this time	5.2°
zhèige	this	2.1
zhèige yuè	this month	2.4°, 2.5
zhèige xīngqī	this week	2.6

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zhèihuǐr	this moment, at the moment	6.5
zhèixie (zhèxie)	these	3.4
zhèi yícì	this time	5.8
zhèli	here	2.2
zhème	so, to this extent, in this way	5.3
zhēn	really	3.3
zhèng hǎo	just right	5.3°, 6.3°
zhèngzhixué	political science	2.7
zhèngzhi xuéxí	political study session	6.8°
zhèr	here	1.4
zhí	directly	5.7
zhǐ	only	2.3
zhǐ (yìzhāng)	paper	3.1
-zhǐ	(counter for straight, sticklike objects)	3.1
zhídáchē	direct, nonstop bus	5.2
zhīdao	to know	4.1
zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	check (e.g., banker's or personal)	3.5
zhōng	clock	3.5
zhōng	o'clock	3.6, T&D 3
Zhōngcān	Chinese food	5.6
zhōngfàn	lunch	6.5°, 6.6
Zhōngguo huà	Chinese (spoken) language	2.7
Zhōngguo Lǚxíngshè	China Travel Agency	6.2°, 6.5°
<u>Zhōngguo Wénxué Shǐ</u>	<u>History of Chinese Literature</u>	3.1°, 4.1°
Zhōngguó (Zhōngguo)	China	1.3
zhōngjiān(r)	the middle, in between	4.3
zhōngjiānr)		
Zhōngshān Běilù	Chungshan North Road	4.5
zhōngtóu	hour	5.4°, 5.5
Zhōngwén	Chinese language	2.7, CE 2
zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu)	noon, midday	3.6, T&D 4
zhōngxué	middle school (the equivalent of junior and senior high school)	4.2
zhù	to stay at, to live in	2.1, 2.6
zhuǎn	to turn	4.3
zhuǎngào	to pass on a message, to inform	6.8
zhǔchí jiéhūn	to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)	6.8°
zhǔnbèi	to prepare, to get ready; to plan to	5.1°, 5.6
zhuōzi (yìzhāng)	table	3.4
zhūrèn	director	6.5°
zhù yīyuàn	to stay at a hospital	5.2°
zhù zai	to stay at, to live in	2.1
zìdiǎn (yìběn)	dictionary	3.1
zìjǐ	oneself (yourself, myself, etc.)	6.5°
zōng jīnglǐ	general manager, chief executive officer	6.8°

zǒngshi	always	6.5°
zǒu	to leave	2.4, T&D 4
zǒu	to go	4.1
zǒu ba	let's go	5.1°
zǒucuò le	to have gone the wrong way	4.5°
zǒu dào	to walk to	4.3°
zou dào tóu	to walk to the end (of something)	4.4°
zǒudexiàqu	to be able to walk down	6.1
zǒuguò le	to have walked past	4.5
zǒuláng	corridor	4.4
zǒuzhe	walking	4.3
zǒuzou	to take a walk	4.2°
zǔfù	paternal grandfather	2.3
zuì	most, -est	5.1
zuì hǎo	it would be best to/that	4.2°, 4.5°, 5.4
zuìhòu	final, last (something)	5.1
zuìjìn	recently	5.8°, 6.4°
zǔmǔ	paternal grandmother	2.3
zuǒ	left (direction)	4.1
zuò	to do, to make	2.7
zuò	to ride, to travel by (a bus, etc.); by (prepositional verb)	4.4
zuò	to sit	6.4
zuǒbian(r)	left side	4.2
zuòbuwán	to be unable to finish doing	6.1
zuò dào	to ride to	5.2
zuòdewán	to be able to finish doing	6.1
zuòfa	way of doing things, practice	6.6
zuò fàn	to cook	6.4°
zuòguò	to ride past	5.2
zuòhǎo le	to have finished doing (something), (something) has been finished	5.7
zuò mǎimai	to do business	3.2
zuò shì	to work	2.8
zuótiān (zuótian)	yesterday	2.5, T&D 2
zuòwán	to finish doing	6.1
zuòyè	homework	6.4°
zuōyòu	approximately, about	6.7





