

# **STANDARD CHINESE**

**A MODULAR APPROACH**

## **STUDENT WORKBOOK**

**MODULE 3: MONEY**

**MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS**

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## PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.



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.

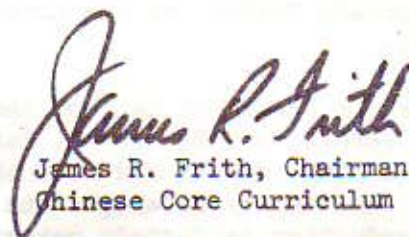
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The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

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 3: MONEY

### UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

#### EXERCISE 1

This is a review dialogue similar to dialogues at the end of C-1 tapes. You will test your understanding of vocabulary items and grammar introduced in this unit.

In this conversation, Mr. Jacobsen is making some purchases at a newsstand in Taipei. You will hear the conversation twice. Then each sentence in the dialogue will be followed by a pause during which you are to say the English equivalent. After each pause, the speaker will give an acceptable English translation for comparison.

#### EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of amounts of money and prices per unit. Zhāng Sān has 100 Taiwan dollars to spend in the bookstore. You will hear his conversation with the clerk three times. As you listen the first two times, jot down on the chart below prices of items he wants to buy, and answer the first question under the chart. As you listen to the dialogue for the third time, answer the second and third questions.

Here are two titles you will need for this exercise:

Zhōngguó Wénxué Shǐ            (History of Chinese Literature)  
Táiwān Wéntán                (Taiwan Literary Magazine)

ITEM	PRICE
<u>History of Chinese Literature</u>	_____
<u>Taiwan Literary Magazine</u>	_____
<u>History of England</u>	_____
map of England	_____

#### QUESTIONS

- Did Mr. Zhāng have enough money for everything he wanted to buy?  
 Yes       No



2. Which item did Mr. Zhāng decide not to buy?
- ( ) History of Chinese Literature
  - ( ) Taiwan Literary Magazine
  - ( ) History of England
  - ( ) map of England
3. How much money did Mr. Zhāng have left out of his 100 Taiwan dollars?
- \_\_\_\_\_

### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of counters to indicate amounts. You will hear three conversations. The first and third take place at newsstands, and the second in a bookstore.

After listening to the series of conversations for the second time, answer the question below. Then listen to the conversations again.

#### QUESTION

1. Which two people bought the same number of items?
- ( ) No. 1 and No. 2
  - ( ) No. 2 and No. 3
  - ( ) No. 1 and No. 3

### EXERCISE 4

This exercise will give you more practice listening for prices. Lewis Ross, an American student in Taipei, is browsing through a bookstore. You will hear his conversation with the clerk three times. After listening to the dialogue for the second time, answer the questions below. Then listen to the conversation again.

#### QUESTIONS

1. Did the clerk get the total right? ( ) Yes ( ) No
2. What is the correct total? \_\_\_\_\_



## UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise gives you practice in finding out whether an item is sold, finding out the price per unit, and completing the purchase.

Display I lists the items you want to buy at a newsstand on eight different occasions. For each item, first ask if it is sold there. If the news vendor says that it is, ask the price per copy. When he tells you the price, say that you will buy one copy, and tell him how much you are giving him--the exact change.

Example

YOU ASK: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mǎi Zhōngwén bào bu mai? [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Wǒmen mǎi. Jiù zài nǎlǐ.

YOU ASK: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián yí fèn? [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Sānkuài qián yí fèn.

YOU SAY: Hǎo. Wǒ mǎi yí fèn. Zhè shì sānkuài qián. [Repeat confirmation.]

The underlined sentence in the last line of the example is "Here's three dollars" (literally, "This is three dollars").

Here are the new vocabulary items you will need for this exercise:

Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	(Chinese-English dictionary)
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	(English-Chinese dictionary)

DISPLAY I You want to buy

1. a Chinese(-language) newspaper
2. a Chinese magazine
3. a map of Taipei
4. a Chinese-English dictionary
5. an American magazine
6. an English(-language) newspaper
7. a map of Taiwan
8. an English-Chinese dictionary

## EXERCISE 2

This exercise gives you practice in talking about buying and selling various amounts of things. You will answer questions about how many books students bought and sold at the beginning of last semester.

Display II shows the names of various students and the number of books each student bought and sold at the university bookstore. Use this information to answer the questions. (Notice that all the students have finished buying and selling their books.)

Example

Q: Lín Yǒngpíng mǎile jǐběn shū?

A: Tā mǎile liǎngběn shū. [Repeat confirmation.]

Q: Zhào Défēn mǎile jǐběn shū?

A: Tā mǎile qīběn shū. [Repeat confirmation.]

## DISPLAY II

	STUDENT	BOOKS BOUGHT	BOOKS SOLD
1.	Lín Yǒngpíng	6	2
2.	Zhào Défēn	7	3
3.	Yáng Huǐrán	6	4
4.	Chén Guōquǎn	5	3
5.	Sòng Zìqiáng	4	2
6.	Jiǎng Bīngyíng	5	1
7.	Mǎ Zhīyuǎn	7	0
8.	Zhōu Déxián	4	5
9.	Sīmǎ Chéng	6	3
10.	Fāng Wǎnrú	5	2



### EXERCISE 3

This exercise involves buying and selling books, but this time you must pay attention to whether or not the students have completed their purchases and sales. Display III shows the purchases and sales students have made as of the day before classes. Use this information to answer the questions on tape. (Not all students have finished buying and selling all their books.)

When giving your answer, you will need to choose between a single le and double le construction. As you remember from the BIO Module, the double le construction is used to talk about actions started in the past and still going on, as in Wǒ lái le liǎngge xīngqī le, "I have been here two weeks." In this exercise you will be talking not about duration of time but rather about amounts of goods, as in Wǒ mǎi le liǎngběn shū le, "I have bought two books (so far)."

#### Example

Q: Lín Yǒngpíng mǎi le jīběn xīn shū le?

A: Tā yǐjīng mǎi le wǔběn xīn shū le. [Repeat confirmation.]

Q: Tā mǎi le jīběn jiù shū?

A: Tā mǎi le liǎngběn jiù shū. [Repeat confirmation.]

Q: Zhào Dérēn mǎi le jīběn jiù shū le?

A: Tā yǐjīng mǎi le yīběn jiù shū le. [Repeat confirmation.]

Here are the additional vocabulary items you will need for this exercise:

xīn (new)

jiù (old)

## DISPLAY III

STUDENT	BOOKS BOUGHT ( <u>xīn shū</u> )	BOOK SOLD ( <u>jiù shū</u> )
1. Lín Yǒngpíng	5 out of 6	2 out of 2
2. Zhào Défēn	4 out of 7	1 out of 3
3. Yáng Huǐrán	6 out of 6	3 out of 4
4. Chén Guóquán	3 out of 5	3 out of 3
5. Sòng Zīqiáng	4 out of 4	1 out of 2
6. Jiǎng Bīngyíng	3 out of 5	1 out of 1
7. Mǎ Zhīyuǎn	7 out of 7	2 out of 3
8. Zhōu Déxián	3 out of 4	5 out of 5
9. Sīnǎ Chéng	5 out of 6	3 out of 3
10. Fēng Wǎnrú	5 out of 5	1 out of 1



## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME A

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Book Exchange

Situation: You are one of four second-year students at a college in Taiwan. It is the start of the school year, and each student wants to sell the books he has left over from last year and wants to buy the books he needs for this year.

All students at this college take the same eight courses during the first two years, four each year, but may take the courses in either year. There is one textbook for each course. You therefore have four textbooks you want to sell, and you want to buy the four textbooks you do not have.

There are two set prices for each secondhand textbook, one price for copies in good condition and one for copies in bad condition. Some students can afford and insist on the good copies, and some can only afford and must settle for the bad copies.

Goal: To sell the four textbooks you have at the set prices and to buy the four textbooks you need at prices you can afford.

Number of Players: Four in a group.

Setting up: First, your teacher will list the eight courses on the chalkboard.

Then, each player is dealt four cards, which represent the four textbooks he has. Each card gives the name of the course and the sale price for the textbook. (See Cards--Textbook, on the following pages.)

Also, each player is dealt a card which reads either "HIGH" (can afford high prices) or "LOW" (has to shop for low prices), indicating what prices he can afford.

Each player then compares the four textbooks he has with the eight listed on the chalkboard to determine what four he needs to buy. He writes a shopping list of the books he needs to buy.

Procedure: Mingle with the other players, shopping around to find who has the textbooks you need and what the high and low prices are. (You may find it more efficient to shop for one textbook at a time.) Then make your purchases.



Example: You are Speaker 1 (S1). You need to buy a cheap copy of the textbook for the economics course (něiběn jīngjìxué, "that volume [on] economics").

S1: Nǐ yǒu nàběn jīngjìxué meiyǒu?

S2: Yǒu.

S1: Nǐ mǎi bu mǎi? [S2 may have just bought it for himself.]

S2: Mǎi.

S1: Duōshǎo qián?

S2: Bāshíkuài qián.

S1: Xièxie. Wǒ xiǎngyìxiǎng. ("I'll think it over.")

S1: Nǐ yǒu nàběn jīngjìxué meiyǒu?

S3: Méiyǒu.

S1: Zài jiǎn.

S1: Nǐ yǒu nàběn jīngjìxué meiyǒu?

S4: Yǒu.

S1: Nǐ mǎi bu mǎi?

S4: Mǎi.

S1: Duōshǎo qián?

S4: Jīshíkuài qián.

S1: Wǒ bù mǎi. Zài jiǎn.

S1: Wǒ mǎi nàběn jīngjìxué. Zhè shì bāshíkuài qián.

S2: Hǎo.

Speaker 2 hands over the card. You take the card, keeping it separate from your "for sale" cards.

Additional Note: If the teacher asks for the total amount you have spent or made at a given point, you will need the word for "hundred," bǎi (NUM 5).

T: Nǐ mǎile jǐběn shū le?

S: Wǒ mǎile liǎngběn le.

T: Nǎliǎngběn shū yìgòng duōshǎo qián?

S: Yìgòng yībǎiwūshíkuài qián. (\$150)

As may be obvious, nǎliǎngběn shū means "those two books."

Practice Points: Prices, buying and selling.



CARDS--TEXTBOOK

UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION CASE 2

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
American History \$90	American History \$75	Chinese History \$85	Chinese History \$60
English Literature \$75	Chinese Literature \$65	English Literature \$55	Chinese Literature \$45

Economics \$70	Political Science \$65	Political Science \$80	Economics \$95
Chemistry \$85	Chemistry \$75	Mathematics \$50	Mathematics \$70



## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME B

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Shopping Lists

Situation: The setting is Taipei. You are one of several people who have made out shopping lists. You are interested in finding out who has the most ambitious spending plans.

Goal: To find the player who will be paying the highest total for his purchases.

Number of Players: Four or more in a group.

Materials: A deck of cards. Written on each card are the name of an item, specific quantity, and the unit price for the item. (See Cards--Shopping, on the following pages.)

Procedure: Each player is dealt a hand of three cards. Together, these make up his shopping list.

Mingle with the other players to exchange information. Ask each player for the items, quantities, and prices of his planned purchases, and work out the totals on your work sheet. (Do not ask players for the total cost of all their purchases.)

Example: You are Speaker 1, starting your conversation with Speaker 2.

S1: Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

S2: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí fèn Yǐngwén bào, liǎngběn Měiguó zázhi, yízhāng Táiwan dìtú.

S1: Yǐngwén bào duōshao qián yí fèn?

S2: Wǔkuài qián.

When you have completed your survey, report to the teacher. If you found, for example, that S2's purchases will be more expensive than anyone else's, you will say

S1: Shi S2 Xiānsheng. ("It's S2 who is planning to spend the most.")

T: Yí gòng duōshao qián?

S1: Yí gòng yìbǎi èrshiwǔkuài qián.

Practice Points: Items, amounts (with counters), prices.

INFORMATION WORK SHEET:

Players' Names →				
Items to Buy ↓				
TOTALS →				



CARDS--SHOPPING

1 English-language newspaper at \$5	2 English-language newspapers at \$5 each	1 English-language newspaper at \$10	1 English-language newspaper at \$10
1 Chinese-language newspaper at \$3	3 Chinese-language newspapers at \$3 each	2 Chinese-language newspapers at \$5 each	1 Chinese-language newspaper at \$5
2 American magazines at \$20 each	1 American magazine at \$20	3 American magazines at \$30 each	2 American magazines at \$30 each

3 Chinese magazines at \$10 each	2 Chinese magazines at \$10 each	1 Chinese magazine at \$20	2 Chinese magazines at \$20 each
1 map of Taipei at \$25	3 maps of Taipei at \$25 each	2 maps of Taipei at \$50 each	4 maps of Taipei at \$50 each
1 Chinese-English dictionary at \$35	2 Chinese-English dictionaries at \$35 each	1 Chinese-English dictionary at \$95	3 Chinese-English dictionaries at \$95 each



3 maps of Taiwan  at \$40 each	4 maps of Taiwan  at \$40 each	1 map of Taiwan  at \$65	2 maps of Taiwan  at \$65 each
1 English- Chinese dictionary  at \$45	3 English- Chinese dictionaries  at \$45 each	2 English- Chinese dictionaries  at \$75 each	1 English- Chinese dictionary  at \$75

## UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will answer questions about quantities of items that have been bought and sold at "marketing and supply cooperatives" (government-owned stores): which store sold what and which person bought what.

Comrade Sūn and Comrade Jiǎng have made purchases in three cooperatives. (Display I shows these transactions.) Supply and Marketing Cooperative Number 1 sells pastries and apples. Supply and Marketing Cooperative Number 2 sells soda and beer. Supply and Marketing Cooperative Number 3 sells oranges and soap, among other things.

#### Example

TAPE: Dìyī Gōngxiǎo Hézuòshè mǎi xiǎo diǎnxīn bu mai?

YOU: Tāmen mǎi xiǎo diǎnxīn.

TAPE: Tāmen mǎi qīshuǐ bu mai?

YOU: Tāmen bú mǎi.

TAPE: Zài nǎr mǎi?

YOU: Zài Dìèr Gōngxiǎo Hézuòshè mǎi.

Here are the new vocabulary items you will need for this exercise:

píjiǔ (yìpíng píjiǔ)	(beer [a bottle of beer])
júzi (yìjīn júzi)	(oranges [a catty of oranges])
fěizào (yìkuài fěizào)	(soap [one bar of soap])
gōngxiǎo hézuòshè	(supply and marketing cooperative)



## DISPLAY I

COOPERATIVES ( <u>Gōngxiāo Hézuòshè</u> )	CUSTOMERS	
	Comrade Sūn	Comrade Jiǎng
Supply and Marketing Cooperative No. 1 ( <u>Dìyī Gōngxiāo Hézuòshè</u> )	2 catties of small pastries	1 catty of apples
Supply and Marketing Cooperative No. 2 ( <u>Dìèr Gōngxiāo Hézuòshè</u> )	6 bottles of soda	4 bottles of beer
Supply and Marketing Cooperative No. 3 ( <u>Dìsān Gōngxiāo Hézuòshè</u> )	3 catties of oranges	1 bar of soap

## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will ask for various quantities of items and deal with prices in PRC currency: kuài, mǎo, and fēn. Display II is a list of twelve purchases you are to make, on twelve separate occasions.

For each purchase, ask the shopkeeper for the quantity you want. She will respond with the unit price. In your pocket you have two \$10 bills, two \$1 bills, and two dimes of People's currency. Give the shopkeeper an amount of money which is closest to the purchase price. Tell her how much money you are giving her. She will tell you what your change, if any, will be.

Example

YOU: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ yīfēn Rénmín Rìbào. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Hǎo. Rénmín Rìbào wǔfēn qián yīfēn.

YOU: Gěi nǐ yīmǎo qián. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Zhǎo nǐ wǔfēn qián.

DISPLAY II

(Remember that for each purchase you have two \$10 bills, two \$1 bills, and two dimes.)

1. 1 copy of The People's Daily (Rénmín Rìbào)
2. 1 copy of The People's Pictorial (Rénmín Huàbào)
3. 1 copy of a map of Běijīng
4. 1 copy of The New China Dictionary (Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn)
5. 2 copies of a map of China
6. 3 copies of the Guāngmíng Daily (Guāngmíng Rìbào)
7. 1 catty of small pastries
8. 12 bottles of soda
9. 4 catties of apples
10. 10 bottles of Qīngdǎo beer
11. 5 catties of oranges
12. 2 bars of soap



### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will purchase two items at a time. Display III shows your shopping lists on six different occasions.

With each list, ask the shopkeeper for a certain quantity of the first item. She will note your request with Hǎo. Then say you also want so much of the second item. She will ask you if you want anything else. Reply that you do not. She will tell you the total cost of your purchases. Tell her how much money you are giving her, on the assumption that you have two \$10 bills, two \$1 bills, and two dimes and want to give her only enough to cover the purchases. She will tell you how much change she is giving you, if any.

#### Example

YOU: Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngzhāng Zhōngguó dìtú. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Hǎo.

YOU: Wǒ hái yào yīběn Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Hǎo. Nǐ hái yào shénme?

YOU: Wǒ bú yào shénme le. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Liǎngzhāng Zhōngguó dìtú wǔkuài qián, yīběn Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn yīkuài liǎngmǎo wǔ. Yīgòng liǔkuài liǎngmǎo wǔ.

YOU: Gěi ni shíkuài qián. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Zhǎo ni sānkuài qīnmǎo wǔ.

### DISPLAY III

(Remember you have two \$10 bills, two \$1 bills, and two dimes each time.)

1. 2 copies of a map of China AND  
1 copy of The New China Dictionary (Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn)
2. 1 copy of The People's Daily (Rénmín Rìbào) AND  
2 copies of the Guāngmíng Daily (Guāngmíng Rìbào)
3. 1 copy of a map of Běijīng AND  
1 copy of The People's Pictorial (Rénmín Huàbào)
4. 1 catty of small pastries AND  
12 bottles of soda
5. 4 catties of apples AND  
10 bottles of Qīngdǎo beer
6. 5 catties of oranges AND  
2 bars of soap

## UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME A

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Type: Shopping Lists (This is the same as Communication Game B in Unit 1, except that it is set in Běijīng and involves the new material in this unit.)




5 bottles of soda  at ¥.15	3 bottles of soda  at ¥.15	4 bottles of beer  at ¥.48	8 bottles of beer  at ¥.48
3 catties of small pastries  at ¥.75	5 catties of small pastries  at ¥.75	4 catties of large apples  at ¥.45	1 catty of large apples  at ¥.45
5 bars of soap  at ¥.35	4 bars of soap  at ¥.35	4 catties of small apples  at ¥.40	2 catties of small apples  at ¥.40

3 catties of oranges at ¥.38	2 catties of oranges at ¥.38	6 maps of Běijīng at ¥.50	3 maps of Běijīng at ¥.50
2 magazines at ¥.22	5 magazines at ¥.22	1 history book at ¥1.05	3 history books at ¥1.05
4 magazines at ¥1.00	7 magazines at ¥1.00	1 map of China at ¥1.55	6 maps of China at ¥1.55



## UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME B

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Shopping

Situation: The setting is Běijīng. You are either one of several shoppers or one of several storekeepers. The shoppers have lists of items to be purchased and the amount of each item. The storekeepers have stock lists of the items for sale and the unit price of each item. The shoppers are looking for the best buys.

(In most cases, you will find that a specific item is sold for the same price throughout the PRC. The Běijīng setting is used here to give you work on prices with mǎo and fēn. The unrealistic price competition is used in this game to make you investigate prices carefully.)

Goal: For shoppers, to make their purchases as cheaply as possible. For storekeepers, to sell what they can at set prices.

Number of Players: Groups of four students or more.

Materials: One deck of cards for shoppers and one deck for storekeepers. (See Cards--Shopping, which follow.)

Each shopper is dealt a hand of cards representing his shopping list. Each card gives an item and a quantity. For example, "6 bottles of beer." Each storekeeper is dealt a hand of cards representing his stock list. Each card gives an item and a unit price. Different storekeepers have cards giving different prices for the same item. For example, "beer at ¥.45 a bottle" and "beer at ¥.48 a bottle." Play money may also be provided.

Procedure: Players mingle to make their purchases and sales. (Shoppers talk only with storekeepers, and storekeepers talk only with shoppers.)

As a shopper, when you find the storekeeper who has the lowest price and make your purchase, write down the price. As a storekeeper, when you make a sale, write down the quantity sold. You will need these notes when your teacher talks with you after sales are completed.

Example: You are Speaker 1, a shopper. The last item on your shopping list is "6 bottles of beer." Speaker 2 and Speaker 3 are storekeepers.

S1: Nǐmen zhèr mǎi píjiǔ bu mai?

S2: Mǎi. Jiù zài zhèlǐ.

S1: Duōshao qián yìpíng?

S2: Sānmáo qián yìpíng.

S1: Xièxie.

S1: Nǐmen zhèr mǎi píjiǔ bu mai?

S3: Mǎi. Jiù zài zhèlǐ.

S1: Duōshao qián yìpíng?

S3: Liǎngmáo qián yìpíng.

S1: Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liùpíng.

S3: Nǐ hái yào shénme?

S1: Wǒ bú yào shénme le.

S3: Yìgòng yíkuài liǎngmáo qián.

S1: Zhèi shì liǎngkuài qián.

S3: Zhǎo nǐ bāmáo qián.

(If play money is not being used, pick any reasonable round figure for the total amount given to the storekeeper.)

After the shopping has been completed, your teacher will question you:

T: Nǐ mǎi shénme le? [Completion le follows the object shénme.  
See Unit 4.]

S1: Wǒ mǎile liùpíng píjiǔ, liǎngjīn dà píngguǒ. [Completion le  
precedes these "amount" objects, just as it precedes amounts  
of time in duration sentences.]

T: Yìgòng duōshao qián?

S1: Yìgòng liǎngkuài yīmáo qián.

T: Píjiǔ duōshao qián yìpíng?

S1: Liǎngmáo qián yìpíng.

(etc.)

Practice Points: Items, amounts, prices.



CARDS--SHOPPING (SHOPPER)

5 bottles of soda	12 bottles of beer	4 catties of small pastries	3 catties of large apples
7 bars of soap	2 catties of small apples	4 catties of oranges	1 Chinese History book
1 map of Běijīng	3 maps of China		

CARDS--SHOPPING (STOREKEEPER)

soda at ¥.13 per bottle	beer at ¥.45 per bottle	soda at ¥.18 per bottle	beer at ¥.48 per bottle
small pastries at ¥.67 per catty	large apples at ¥.55 per catty	small pastries at ¥.70 per catty	large apples at ¥.45 per catty
soap at ¥.35 per bar	small apples at ¥.47 per catty	soap at ¥.36 per bar	small apples at ¥.43 per catty



oranges at ¥.35 per catty	maps of Běijīng at ¥.46 each	oranges at ¥.38 per catty	maps of Běijīng at ¥.50 each
Chinese History books at ¥2.00 each	maps of China at ¥1.85 each	Chinese History books at ¥1.05 each	maps of China at ¥1.65 each

## UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is based on the review dialogue at the end of the C-1 tape. You will work on your comprehension of words and patterns introduced in this unit.

In this conversation Mr. Saunders is talking to a clerk at the Friendship Department Store in Běijīng. You will hear the conversation twice. Then each sentence will be followed by a pause during which you are to translate it. After each pause, the speaker will give an acceptable English equivalent.

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you practice listening for comparisons in a conversation. Professor Liú is looking for a student to help him with a research project that will involve the use of French and some Chinese. The professor is talking to Mrs. Mǎo, who teaches Chinese to Americans. He is considering two of her students for the research job. The two students are Pān Tíngfēng (Timothy Pappas) and Bǎi Lǐrǒng (Louise Becker).

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

Here is a new phrase you will hear in this exercise:

tāmen liǎngge rén      (the two of them)

#### QUESTIONS

1. Is the student who is better at Chinese also better at French?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No
2. How long did Bǎi Lǐrǒng study Chinese in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How long did Pān Tíngfēng study Chinese in the United States?  
\_\_\_\_\_



### EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will listen for modifiers. Mrs. Jefferson is buying gifts for her family and friends back home. Listen to the conversation two times; then answer the question below as you listen for the third time.

You will need three colors for this exercise:

- |       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| lân   | (to be blue)   |
| lũ    | (to be green)  |
| huàng | (to be yellow) |

#### QUESTION

1. How many of each kind of vase did Mrs. Jefferson buy?

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| large yellow | _____ |
| small yellow | _____ |
| large blue   | _____ |
| small blue   | _____ |
| large green  | _____ |
| small green  | _____ |

## UNIT 3 P-2 WORKBOOK

## EXERCISE 1

In answering the questions in this exercise you will not only give prices of items but also compare them. The items are described only as "large ones" or "small ones," "red ones" or "green ones," and so forth. Display I gives the prices and descriptions of items being discussed.

Give prices in the short form, for example, yīkuài wǔ, "one dollar fifty." But remember that even dollar amounts (that is, single-syllable numbers followed by a counter) are normally followed by qián: yīkuài qián.

Example

TAPE: Píngguǒ, hóngde guǒ hāishí lǜde guǒ?

YOU: Hóngde guǒ. [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Hóngde duōshao qián?

YOU: Hóngde èrshikuài qián yīgè.\* [Repeat confirmation.]

Here is the additional vocabulary you will need in this exercise:

lǜ	(to be green)
bái	(to be white)
huáng	(to be yellow)
yǔsǎn (yībǎ yǔsǎn)	(umbrella [one umbrella])

## DISPLAY I

APPLES:	<u>red</u>	<u>green</u>	
	\$20 each	\$15 each	
DICTIONARIES:	<u>large</u>	<u>small</u>	
	\$250 each	\$85 each	
MAPS:	<u>large</u>	<u>small</u>	
	\$20 each	\$8 each	
VASES:	<u>yellow</u>	<u>red</u>	<u>green</u>
	\$75 each	\$80 each	\$85 each
UMBRELLAS:	<u>white</u>	<u>red</u>	<u>yellow</u>
	\$100 each	\$80 each	\$90 each

\*In Taiwan apples are sold one by one, rather than by the catty.



## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will move objects to the topic position when dōu is in the sentence. For each of the questions on tape, assume that you are shopping for a RED, a WHITE, and a BLUE vase. The question will offer you a choice of two colors. Answer that you want one of them or both or neither, as appropriate.

The following examples are the first three items on tape.

### Example 1

- Q: Nǐ yào hóngde háishi yào lǜde? (Do you want a red one or a green one?)  
A: Wǒ yào hóngde. (I want a red one.)  
[Repeat confirmation.]

### Example 2

- Q: Nǐ yào lánde háishi yào bái de? (Do you want a blue one or a white one?)  
A: Lán de, bái de, wǒ dōu yào. (I want both a blue one and a white one.)  
[Repeat confirmation.]

### Example 3

- Q: Nǐ yào huángde háishi yào lǜde? (Do you want a yellow one or a green one?)  
A: Huángde, lǜde, wǒ dōu bú yào. (I don't want either a yellow one or a green one.)  
[Repeat confirmation.]

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise you will use the shí...de and le markers with objects. Display II shows what Mrs. Anderson and Comrade Gāo bought last week and on what day. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example

Q: Āndēsēn Fūren shì nēitiān mǎide huāping?

A: Tā shì Xīngqīyī mǎide huāping.

[Repeat confirmation.]

Q: Tā mǎile jǐge huāping?

A: Tā mǎile liǎngge huāping.

[Repeat confirmation.]

**DISPLAY II**

	<u>Mrs. Anderson</u>	<u>Comrade Gāo</u>
MONDAY	2 vases	1 catty of oranges
TUESDAY	3 catties of apples	1 umbrella
WEDNESDAY	6 bottles of soda	1 bar of soap
THURSDAY	1 catty of oranges	3 bottles of soda
FRIDAY	1 umbrella	2 catties of apples



## UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Shopping (This is the same as Communication Game B in Unit 2, except that items are described by size and color and that sometimes storekeepers have cheaper and more expensive versions of the same items.)

Example: You are Speaker 1, a shopper. One of your cards reads "1 large map of Běijīng."

Speaker 2, one of the storekeepers, has the following card:

maps of Běijīng

large: ¥4.00, ¥3.50

small: ¥2.50, ¥2.00

That is, he has a cheaper and a more expensive version of both large and small maps of Běijīng.

S1: Nǐmen zhèr mǎi Běijīng dìtú bù mǎi?

S2: Mǎi. Nǐ yào dàde hái shì xiǎode?

S1: Wǒ yào dàde. Dūshào qián yìzhāng?

S2: Sīkuài qián yìzhāng.

S1: Nǐ yǒu piányi yìdiǎnrde ma?

S2: Yǒu. Zhèige sānkuài wǔmáo qián yìzhāng.

Naturally, the storekeeper quotes the price of the more expensive map, and you check to see if he has a cheaper one.

You would then talk to another storekeeper to compare prices.

CARDS--SHOPPING (SHOPPER)

3 yellow vases	1 red vase	1 blue umbrella	2 red umbrellas
2 large maps of Běijīng	4 small maps of Běijīng	1 large Chinese- English dictionary	2 small Chinese- English dictionaries
4 green vases	2 blue vases	2 green umbrellas	1 yellow umbrella



<p>3 small maps of Běijīng</p>	<p>1 large map of Běijīng</p>	<p>2 large English- Chinese dictionaries</p>	<p>1 small English Chinese dictionary</p>

CARDS--SHOPPING (STOREKEEPER)

<p><u>vases</u></p> <p>green ¥37.50</p> <p>yellow ¥47.50</p> <p>red ¥36.00</p> <p>blue ¥40.50 ¥36.00</p>	<p><u>umbrellas</u></p> <p>red ¥2.60</p> <p>yellow ¥1.75</p> <p>blue ¥2.05</p> <p>green ¥1.90</p>	<p><u>vases</u></p> <p>yellow ¥40.00 ¥30.00</p> <p>blue ¥35.00</p> <p>green ¥42.50 ¥35.00</p> <p>red ¥34.00</p>	<p><u>umbrellas</u></p> <p>green ¥2.25</p> <p>yellow ¥2.25</p> <p>red ¥2.50 ¥2.00</p> <p>blue ¥2.50 ¥2.00</p>
<p><u>English-Chinese dictionaries</u></p> <p>large ¥11.00</p> <p>small ¥7.25 ¥6.50</p>	<p><u>Chinese-English dictionaries</u></p> <p>large ¥12.75 ¥11.00</p> <p>small ¥6.30</p>	<p><u>English-Chinese dictionaries</u></p> <p>large ¥12.25</p> <p>small ¥7.75</p>	<p><u>Chinese-English dictionaries</u></p> <p>large ¥10.50</p> <p>small ¥5.15</p>
<p><u>maps of Beijing</u></p> <p>large ¥1.65</p> <p>small ¥.50</p>		<p><u>maps of Beijing</u></p> <p>large ¥1.80 ¥1.50</p> <p>small ¥.60 ¥.45</p>	



## UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is the review dialogue from the end of the C-1 tape. You will work on your comprehension of the words and patterns introduced in this unit.

In this conversation, Miss Liáng is visiting Major Weiss's house. She is standing in front of the china closet talking to Mrs. Weiss. You will hear the conversation twice. Then each sentence in the dialogue will be followed by a pause for your translation. After the pause, the speaker will give an acceptable English equivalent for the sentence.

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise is intended to give you practice in distinguishing completion le from new-situation le. The exercise consists of five short exchanges about what someone has bought. These exchanges are taken from longer conversations, with all clues removed, so that you have to figure out from the position of the le markers whether the person is still shopping or not.

You will hear the series of exchanges three times. After listening for the third time, answer the question "Is the person planning to buy more of the item?" for each exchange.

Here are vocabulary items for this exercise:

zhuōzi	(table)
yǐzi	(chair)
shūjiàzi	(bookcase)
huáng	(to be yellow, to be brown)
-bǎ	[counter for chairs]

#### QUESTION

1. Is the person planning to buy more of the item?

- |             |         |        |
|-------------|---------|--------|
| Exchange 1: | ( ) Yes | ( ) No |
| Exchange 2: | ( ) Yes | ( ) No |
| Exchange 3: | ( ) Yes | ( ) No |
| Exchange 4: | ( ) Yes | ( ) No |
| Exchange 5: | ( ) Yes | ( ) No |

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of modifying clauses. The exercise consists of a series of questions and answers about the objects listed in Display I, below. Each item listed is discussed in two exchanges. Each item will be described by a modifying clause about either 1) who bought it or 2) who is reading it now. Each question and each answer will be followed by a pause for your translation. After the pause, the speaker will give an acceptable English equivalent for comparison.

Example 1 (the first exchange in Display I)

TAPE: Hú Xiǎojiě xiǎnzài kǎnde shū shì nǎběn shū?

YOU: Which book is the one that Miss Hú is reading now?

CONFIRMATION

TAPE: Shì Wáng Xiānsheng mǎide nǎběn shū.

YOU: It's the book that Mr. Wáng bought.

CONFIRMATION

Example 2 (the second exchange in Display I)

TAPE: Wáng Xiānsheng mǎide shū shì nǎběn shū?

YOU: Which book is the one that Mr. Wáng bought?

CONFIRMATION

TAPE: Shì Hú Xiǎojiě xiǎnzài kǎnde nǎběn shū.

YOU: It's the book that Miss Hú is reading now.

CONFIRMATION

**DISPLAY I**

EXCHANGES	BUYERS	READERS	ITEMS
1-2	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	book
3-4	Miss Hú	Mr. Wáng	magazine
5-6	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	newspaper
7-8	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	English newspaper Chinese newspaper



**EXERCISE 4**

This exercise will give you practice in getting information from a conversation that you do not fully understand. You will be listening to a conversation in Taipei between Mrs. Freedman, who has recently moved to Taiwan, and her friend Mrs. Sūn.

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

The new vocabulary item dītǎn, "rug," is used in this exercise. Both the word for "rug" and the word for "table" are used with the counter -zhāng.

- yìzhāng dītǎn      (one rug)  
 yìzhāng zhuōzi    (one table)

QUESTIONS

1. How long has Mrs. Freedman been in Taipei? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have all her household things arrived? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When did Mrs. Freedman buy some things at the First Company? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which of the following items did Mrs. Freedman buy?

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u>
table	_____
bookcase	_____
chair	_____
rice bowls	_____
rug	_____
teacups	_____

5. What color do the two women like? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are Mrs. Sūn's dishes more or less expensive than Mrs. Freedman's?  
 ( ) More      ( ) Less

## UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise gives you a chance to produce sentences with modifying clauses. For each item, you will hear two sentences describing a situation and then a question about that situation. Answer the question based on the information in the first two sentences. (Display I summarizes the information for each item.)

Example

TAPE: Wáng Xiǎnsheng mǎile yīběn shū. Hú Xiǎojiě xiǎnzài kàn nǎběn shū.

Hú Xiǎojiě xiǎnzài kǎnde shū shì nǎběn shū?

YOU: Shì Wáng Xiǎnsheng mǎide nǎběn shū.

The first sentence above, "Mr. Wáng bought one book," contains the marker le for completed action. But when the same words are used in a modifying clause, the marker le is dropped, as in the last sentence, "It's the book that Mr. Wáng bought."

### DISPLAY I

ITEMS	BUYERS	READERS	OBJECTS
1-2	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	book
3-4	Miss Hú	Mr. Wáng	magazines
5-6	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	newspaper
7-8	Mr. Wáng	Miss Hú	English newspaper Chinese newspaper



**EXERCISE 2**

In this exercise you will practice using dōu, "all," and yǒude, "some." Mrs. Weiss is talking with a friend about the household baggage she shipped from the United States to Taiwan. Some of the items have already arrived at the Weiss's new home in Taipei, and some have not. (Display II summarizes the situation.) Mrs. Weiss answers questions about her belongings, including questions about the colors of items.

Take the part of Mrs. Weiss, answering the questions before she does and then repeating her answers.

Example

TAPE (friend): Nǐ jiālǐ de dōngxì dōu dào le ma?  
 YOU: Yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào.  
 [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE (friend): Zhuōzi dōu dào le ma?  
 YOU: Zhuōzi dōu dào le.  
 [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE (friend): Nǐmen yǒu jǐzhāng?  
 YOU: Wǒmen yǒu liǎngzhāng zhuōzi.  
 [Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE (friend): Dōu shì shénme yánsè de?  
 YOU: Dōu shì báide.  
 [Repeat confirmation.]

**DISPLAY II**

	HAVE ARRIVED	HAVE NOT ARRIVED YET	RED	YELLOW	BLUE	WHITE	GREEN
TABLES	all--2					all	
CHAIRS	some--6	some--6		some		some	
BOOKCASES		all--3				all	
RUGS	some--2	some--2			some		some
DISHES	some	some					
TEACUPS	all		some	some			

## EXERCISE 3

This exercise gives you practice in the use of completion le with "amount" objects and "nonamount" objects. Before beginning this exercise, you may want to review the Reference Notes on Nos. 3-5 for this unit in your textbook.

In this exercise, you are working in an embassy. Embassy officials have decided to buy as many goods as possible from local stores. As one of your duties, you oversee the purchasing of all supplies. You must keep a record of all supplies bought for business and entertainment. Display III, a page from this record, provides you with the information necessary for this exercise.

As the exercise begins, you are talking with the new supplier of fruits, beverages, and pastries. He will ask you questions about what quantities of these items have been purchased in past months, so that he can anticipate future needs. If there is a number in the appropriate box in Display III, tell him how much of that item you bought. If there is a check mark in the box, tell him that you bought the item but that you do not know how much was purchased. If there is a zero in the box, tell him that you did not buy that item.

Example

TAPE: Nǐmen Yíyuè mǎi chāyè le ma?

YOU: Wǒmen mǎile sījīn chāyè.

TAPE: Píngguǒ ne?

YOU: Wǒmen yě mǎi píngguǒ le. Kěshi bù zhīdào mǎile duōshao.

Here are vocabulary items you will need in Exercise 3:

chāyè	(tea [literally "tea leaves"])
Wǒ mǎile liǎngjīn chāyè.	(I bought two catties of tea.)
zhīdào	(to know)
Kěshi bù zhīdào mǎile duōshao.	(But I don't know how much was bought.)



DISPLAY III

FRUITS, PASTRIES, AND BEVERAGES PURCHASED--JANUARY THROUGH JUNE

	APPLES	ORANGES	PASTRIES	TEA	SOFT DRINKS	BEER
	(number of cabbies)			(number of bottles)		
Jan.	✓	15	0	4	95	✓
Feb.	12	✓	18	3	0	50
Mar.	23	27	22	✓	0	✓
Apr.	18	✓	0	5	✓	60
May	✓	30	31	0	✓	86
Jun.	✓	0	✓	4	80	90


## UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME A

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Dominoes (Shoppers)

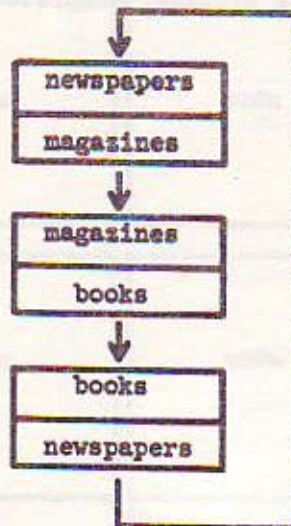
Situation: The setting is Beijing. You and the other people in a group are talking about four shoppers who made six purchases each.

Each person in the group knows some of the items the shoppers bought. For example, you might know that the shopper who bought apples also bought pastries, and another player might know that the shopper who bought pastries also bought soda. Together, therefore, the two of you know three of the purchases one shopper made. Similarly, the players in your group can figure out the six items each shopper bought.

Goal: To figure out the six items purchased by each shopper.

Number of Players: Groups of three to eight students.

Materials: Each round is played with a deck of 24 cards. Each deck contains four "chains" of six cards, one chain for each of the four shoppers. Each card in a chain lists two of the shopper's purchases. Each purchase is listed on two cards, so that the cards may be "chained" like dominoes until they form a loop. Here is a simplified example of a looping chain of cards listing one shopper's purchases (with three items instead of six).



The cards for the first round list items only. The cards for the second round also list quantities for some items.



Procedure: Discussion in a group. Each player is dealt a hand from the deck of 24 cards. (All cards are dealt.) One person plays a card from his hand, announcing one of the purchases listed on it: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yíge rén. [This sentence "introduces" the shopper.] Tā mǎi zázhi le.

The player who has the other card listing that purchase then "chains" with the other purchase written on his card: Mǎi zázhi de nàige rén yě mǎi shū le. [Notice how the modifying clause identifies the shopper as the same one just mentioned.]

Eventually the chain loops back to the first player, who points this out: Mǎi bàode nàige rén yě mǎi zázhi le. Nǐmen yǐjīng zhīdao tā mǎi zázhi le.

Then another player starts another chain in the same way.

Example: You are Speaker 1. You have a card listing "newspapers/magazines." Speaker 2 and Speaker 3 have "magazines/books" and "books/newspapers."

- S1: Wǒ zhèr yǒu yíge rén. Tā mǎi zázhi le.  
S2: Mǎi zázhi de nàige rén yě mǎi shū le.  
S3: Mǎi shū de nàige rén yě mǎi bào le.  
S1: Mǎi bàode nàige rén yě mǎi zázhi le. Nǐmen yǐjīng zhīdao tā mǎi zázhi le.

(Remember that there will be six cards in a chain.)

Additional Note: In the follow-up discussion, it may be helpful to place the cards on a table to form chains, as in a real game of dominoes.

Practice Points: Modifying clauses, completed action with "amount" and "nonamount" objects.



CARDS--DOMINOES (SHOPPERS)

A	B	C	D (ROUND 1)
large apples	oranges	beer	maps of Beijing
books	American magazines	yellow umbrellas	bookcases
books	American magazines	yellow umbrellas	bookcases
chairs	tables	soda	rugs
chairs	tables	soda	rugs
large dishes	white rice bowls	teacups	blue rice bowls



A	B	C	D (ROUND 1)
large dishes	white rice bowls	teacups	blue rice bowls
newspapers	pastries	vases	small dishes
newspapers	pastries	vases	small dishes
green umbrellas	maps of China	small apples	Chinese magazines
green umbrellas	maps of China	small apples	Chinese magazines
large apples	oranges	beer	maps of Běijīng

UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME B

A

B

C

D (ROUND 2)

	2 catties of apples	1 newspaper	1 catty of apples	6 bottles of beer
	5 books	magazines	pastries	oranges
	5 books	magazines	pastries	oranges
	chairs	soda	vases	2 newspapers
	chairs	soda	vases	2 newspapers
	1 umbrella	2 umbrellas	12 books	1 table



A	B	C	D (ROUND 2)
1 umbrella	2 umbrellas	12 books	1 table
rice bowls	2 tables	4 bottles of beer	teacups
rice bowls	2 tables	4 bottles of beer	teacups
blue dishes	red dishes	rugs	maps
blue dishes	red dishes	rugs	maps
2 catties of apples	1 newspaper	1 catty of apples	6 bottles of beer

## UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME B

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Type: Dominoes (BIO Review) This game is played the same way as Communication Game A for this unit.

Materials: Instead of the names of two purchases, you will find on each card biographic information about one of four Americans in Taipei. (See Cards—Dominoes, which follow.) Here is one chain of six cards:

TIME OF ARRIVAL

COLLEGE MAJOR

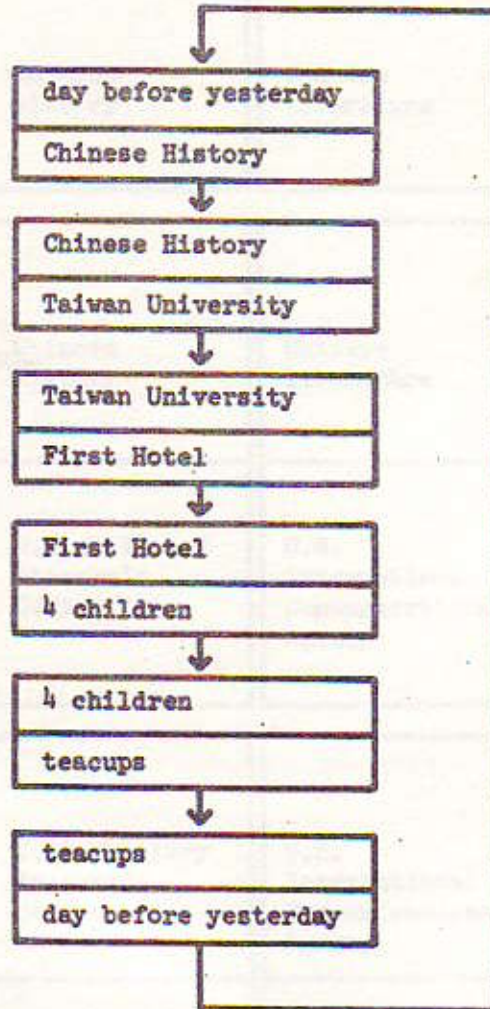
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

CURRENT RESIDENCE

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

FAVORITE PURCHASE

TIME OF ARRIVAL







CARDS--DOMINOES (BIO Review)

A	B	C	D
yesterday	last week	last month	last year
economics	political science	Chinese history	Chinese literature
economics	political science	Chinese history	Chinese literature
Bank of America	State Department	U.S. Military Attache's Office	U.S. International Communications Agency
Bank of America	State Department	U.S. Military Attache's Office	U.S. International Communications Agency
Ambassador Hotel	Mr. LI's house	198 Dàlǐ Street	Tiānmǔ



A	B	C	D
Ambassador Hotel	Mr. Lǚ's house	198 Dàilǐ Street	Tiānmǔ
no children	3 children	2 children	1 child
no children	3 children	2 children	1 child
pastries	maps	vases	books
pastries	maps	vases	books
yesterday	last week	last month	last year

## UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

This exercise is based on the review dialogue at the end of the C-1 tape. You will work on your comprehension of the words and patterns introduced in this unit.

In this conversation, Mr. Ferrara is checking out of his hotel in Běijīng. He is receiving his bill.

You will hear the conversation twice. Then each sentence will be followed by a pause for your translation. After the pause, the speaker will give an acceptable English equivalent of the sentence.

### EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you practice in following currency transactions involving PRC currency. In this exercise you will listen to an American in Běijīng who is talking to a Chinese acquaintance.

You will hear the conversation three times. After listening to it for the second time, read the questions below, and write the answers as you listen for the third time.

#### QUESTIONS

1. Did the American have any money left after he made his purchases? ( ) Yes ( ) No
2. How much money in People's currency did the American have?  
(HINT: Find out from the dialogue how much People's currency you get for one U.S. dollar. Then multiply by the amount of the American's traveler's checks.) \_\_\_\_\_
3. What items did he buy, and how much did he spend for them?

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>PRICE IN PEOPLE'S CURRENCY</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



4. In People's currency, what is the total amount that the American spent?

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise, a Canadian student in Běijīng is talking to a Chinese student about some gifts the Canadian has just bought to send to her family. You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the question below as you listen for the third time.

Here is a new word you will find in the dialogue:

Yǒuyǐ Shāngdiǎn (Friendship Department Store)

QUESTION

1. List the family members that the Canadian bought things for and the item that she bought for each person.

<u>PERSON</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>HOW MANY</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

EXERCISE 4

In this exercise you will listen for expressions you understand in a conversation that is partly over your head. Mr. Todd is just finishing his shopping in the Friendship Department Store in Běijīng. While listening to his conversation for the third time, answer the questions below.

QUESTIONS

1. How much money did the American need to pay for his purchases? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How much did he have? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What kind and amount of currency did he change at the bank? What amount did he end up with?  
CURRENCY CHANGED \_\_\_\_\_  
CURRENCY OBTAINED \_\_\_\_\_
4. Does the Nationalities Hotel accept U.S. currency?  
( ) Yes      ( ) No



## UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

## EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you a chance to talk about amounts of money changed.

Display I shows the names of four people, the amount of money they changed on certain days, and the total amount they changed during that time. Use this information to answer the questions on tape.

Example

TAPE: Āndésēn Xiānsheng Sānyuè Èrshihào huànle duōshao qián?

YOU: Tā huànle yībǎikuài Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào.

TAPE: Tā Sānyuè Èrshiqīhào huànle duōshao qián?

YOU: Tā méi huàn qián.

TAPE: Tā jīntiān huànle duōshao qián?

YOU: Tā jīntiān huànle qīshiwǔkuài Měijīn.

TAPE: Tā yíngòng huànle duōshao qián le?

YOU: Tā yíngòng huànle yībǎi qīshiwǔkuài Měijīn le.

Notice that after money amounts you can use Měijīn or qián, but not both: qīshiwǔkuài qián or qīshiwǔkuài Měijīn.

## DISPLAY I

	MARCH 20	MARCH 27	TODAY	TOTAL (So Far)
Mr. Anderson (Āndésēn)	U.S. \$100 in traveler's checks	0	U.S. \$75	U.S. \$175
Miss Novak (Nuǒwǎkè)	U.S. \$50	U.S. \$100 in traveler's checks	0	U.S. \$150
Mr. Bauer (Bāoě'r)	U.S. \$150	0	U.S. \$100 in traveler's checks	U.S. \$250
Mr. Martin (Mǎdīng)	0	U.S. \$175	U.S. \$75 in traveler's checks	U.S. \$250

**EXERCISE 2**

In this exercise you will have a chance to use the completion marker le with amount and nonamount objects. Display II shows what certain Americans bought for their new residences in Taipei. If an item was bought, there is a check in the appropriate box. If the amount bought is known, then the number is shown. If none was bought, there is a "no" in the box.

Use the display information to answer the questions. Repeat confirmations.

Example

TAPE: Wáng Xiānsheng mǎi shōuyīnjī le ma?

YOU: Tā mǎile liǎngge shōuyīnjī.

TAPE: Diànshì ne?

YOU: Tā yě mǎi diànshì le.

TAPE: Shūjiàzi ne?

YOU: Tā méi mǎi.

The additional required vocabulary used in this exercise is:

shōuyīnjī (yíge shōuyīnjī) (radio)

diànshì (yíge diànshì) (television)

diànshàn (yíge diànshàn) (electric fan)

**DISPLAY II**

	RADIOS	TELEVISION	BOOKCASE	ELECTRIC FANS	TABLES	CHAIRS
Daniel King	2	✓	no	4	✓	6
Major Weiss	1	✓	✓	2	✓	4
Peter Cook	✓	no	2	✓	1	2



EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will use place phrases like wǒmen zhèlǐ, "our place (here)," and Wáng Xiānsheng nàlǐ, "Mr. Wáng's place (there)." The conversation takes place in Taipei, where four women share a college dormitory room. Each person has her own corner of the room, "her place." Hé Guǐfēn and Qián Àilíng are sitting on their beds. They are asking each other where in the room (i.e., in whose corner of the room) various items are. (Display III shows the room.)

Answer each question on tape before the roommate does; then listen to her answer and repeat it.

Example

TAPE: Qián Àilíng, wǒde nǎběn zhèngzhixué zài nǎlǐ?

(Qián Àilíng, where is that political science book of mine?)











YOU: Zài wǒ zhèlǐ.

(It's here in my place.)

Notice that full names are used.

DISPLAY III

THE DORMITORY ROOM

<p><u>Lǐ Qiūxiá</u> (not in the room)</p> <p>Hé Guǐfēn's American history book </p> <p>Qián Àilíng's American literature book </p> <p>Hé Guǐfēn's economics book </p>	<p><u>Bái Yùzhēn</u> (not in the room)</p> <p>Bái Yùzhēn's English-Chinese dictionary </p> <p>some magazines </p> <p>today's newspaper </p>
<p> <u>Hé Guǐfēn</u> (1st speaker)</p>	<p><u>Qián Àilíng</u>  (2nd speaker)</p> <p>Hé Guǐfēn's political science book </p> <p>Hé Guǐfēn's Chinese-English dictionary </p>



## UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Five of a Kind

Situation: You and several other people exchange money so that each of you will have only bills or coins of a single denomination.

Goal: To get five cards showing the same denomination.

Number of Players: Groups of four to six students.

Materials: Cards listing six different combinations of money. The total value of each card is ¥10 in People's currency. The six combinations are

one ¥10 bill	yīzhāng shíkǔàide
two ¥5 bills	liǎngzhāng wūkǔàide
ten ¥1 coins	shíge yīkǔàide
twenty ¥.50 coins	èrshíge wǔmáode
one hundred ¥.10 coins	yībǎige yīmáode
two hundred ¥.05 coins	liǎngbǎige wǔfēnde

There are five cards for each combination. Bills are shown as rectangles and coins as circles. (See Cards--Five of a Kind, which follow.)

Procedure: 1) Make up a deck of cards including only as many money combinations as there are players. For example, if there are four players, remove the ten cards for two combinations.

- 2) Shuffle the cards.
- 3) Deal all the cards. Each player then has a five-card hand.
- 4) Players take turns trying to exchange certain cards with other players. The winner is the player who gets five cards alike.
- 5) Cards may be shuffled and redealt for another round. In a group of fewer than six players, the money combinations not in play should be different for a second round.



Example: You are Speaker 1. You have the following hand:

one ¥10 bill  
one ¥10 bill  
two ¥5 bills  
two ¥5 bills  
ten ¥1 coins

You naturally want to exchange your ¥1 coins for ¥5 or ¥10 bills.

S1: Mǎfan nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu shíge yīkuàide. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuan.

S2: Nǐ yào zěnmě huàn?

S1: Qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔkuàide.

S2: Dǎibuqǐ, wǒ měi wǔkuàide.

S1: Nǐ yǒu měiyǒu yīzhāng shíkuàide?

S2: Yǒu.

S1: Wǒmen huànhuan ba.

S2: Hǎo.

You now have a full house. Later you will try to exchange your ¥5 bills for ¥10 bills to give you five of a kind.

Practice Points: Changing money.

CARDS--FIVE OF A KIND

1 ¥10.00	1 ¥10.00	2 ¥5.00	2 ¥5.00
1 ¥10.00	1 ¥10.00	2 ¥5.00	2 ¥5.00
1 ¥10.00		2 ¥5.00	



10 ₩1.00	10 ₩1.00	20 ₩.50	20 ₩.50
10 ₩1.00	10 ₩1.00	20 ₩.50	20 ₩.50
10 ₩1.00		20 ₩.50	

	100 ¥.10	100 ¥.10	200 ¥.05	200 ¥.05
	100 ¥.10	100 ¥.10	200 ¥.05	200 ¥.05
	100 ¥.10		200 ¥.05	



## UNIT 6 C-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

Now you will practice following money transactions involving bills of different denominations. In this conversation, Mr. Perez is just completing a purchase at a fruit seller's, which happens to be next door to a small tailor shop in Taipei.

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

#### QUESTIONS

1. At first, the customer wanted to pay with what kind of bill? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The clerk gets bills of what denomination for the customer? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What change does the clerk give to the customer when he finally pays? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is this the correct change? ( ) Yes ( ) No

### EXERCISE 2

Six young men (listed on the next page) work in the same office building in Taipei. One day last week they arranged to meet during the day to make plans for a mountain-climbing trip. As it happened, their working hours that day were rather unusual.

You will hear their working hours three times. As you listen, write this information next to the men's names. Then answer the question "What time did the men meet?" (The answer will be on the hour or half hour.)

Here are the new words you will need for this exercise:

zǎoshang	(morning--6 a.m. to 11 a.m., full daylight until almost noon)
shàngwǔ	(morning, forenoon--9 a.m. to noon, normal business day until noon)
xiàwǔ	(afternoon--noon to 5 p.m., the end of the business day)
wǎnshang	(evening--5 p.m. to 11 p.m.)

Time spans given for these terms are, of course, approximate. (For additional details, see the last Reference Notes in the Unit 6 text.)

Clock time in Chinese may be preceded by a time-of-day word. Here are a few examples:

- shàngwǔ shídiǎn zhōng (ten o'clock in the morning)  
 xiàwǔ sìdiǎn bàn (four-thirty in the afternoon)  
 wǎnshàng jiǔdiǎn zhōng (nine o'clock in the evening)

Notice that the time-of-day word precedes the hour in Chinese.

<u>MEN</u>	<u>CAME</u>	<u>LEFT</u>
Yáng Zhīyuǎn	_____	_____
Lín Zīqiáng	_____	_____
Zhāng Shàowén	_____	_____
Ōuyáng Huá	_____	_____
Huáng Zhèn hàn	_____	_____
Jiǎng Shīyǐng	_____	_____

QUESTION

1. What time did the men meet? \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 3**

In this exercise you will hear Mr. Paulsen talking to a teller in a Taipei bank. Listen for the various kinds of bills involved in the transaction.

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

QUESTIONS

1. What did Mr. Paulsen start out with?  
 ( ) one \$200 traveler's check  
 ( ) two \$100 traveler's checks  
 ( ) twenty \$10 traveler's checks
2. How many of each kind of bill did Mr. Paulsen end up with?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 bills                      \_\_\_\_\_ \$10 bills



**EXERCISE 4**

Now you will listen to time-of-day words and clock times. You may not understand every word in the conversation, but you should be able to answer the question below.

Miss Sòng, a nurse, is being asked about when she starts work. Listen to the conversation three times. Then answer the question.

Here are some new words you will need for this exercise:

- kāishǐ (to start, to begin)
- yǒude shíhòu (sometimes)

QUESTION

1. What are the starting times of the shifts Miss Sòng might work?

<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>CLOCK TIME</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

## UNIT 6 P-2 WORKBOOK

### EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will have a chance to give someone the exact time of day and to use the aspect marker shi...de.

Display I shows the names of people coming for a conference today at a local university. It also shows their arrival times. Mr. Zheng, who has just arrived, is interested in knowing what time people got in or are due to arrive. Answer his questions according to the information in the display.

Example 1

Q: Sūn Zhènhàn shì jīntiān jǐdiǎn zhōng lái?

A: Tā shì jiǔdiǎn bàn lái.

If someone has not arrived yet, you must first explain this and then provide his time of arrival.

Example 2

Q: Lǐ Tíngfēn ne?

A: Tā hái méi lái. Tā shíèrdiǎn zhōng lái.

### DISPLAY I

	NOW									
	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00
Sūn Zhènhàn	X									
Lǐ Tíngfēng						X				
Bái Huǐrán		X								
Shǐ Guóquán								X		
Gāo Bǐngyíng				X						
Jiāng Shìyǐng					X					
Wáng Défēn							X			
Ōuyáng Chéng			X							
Dèng Shàowén									X	
Bāo Měilíng										X



## EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you practice giving clock time and using time-of-day words.

Display II shows the names of nurses working at a hospital in Běijīng. It also shows the shifts they will be working for the next two weeks. Base your answers to the recorded questions on the information in this display.

Example

TAPE: Hé Wénqīng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāishǐ gōngzuò?

YOU: Tā zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng kāishǐ gōngzuò.

Notice that, in the answer, the word "morning" is added to the hour to avoid confusion about which "seven o'clock" is meant. Include the words "morning," "afternoon," and "evening" in your answers.

Here are the new vocabulary items you will need in this exercise:

- zǎoshang (morning--6 a.m. to 11 a.m.)  
 xiǎowǔ (afternoon--noon until the end of the business day)  
 wǎnshang (evening--end of the business day until 11 p.m.)  
 kāishǐ (to start, to begin)

## DISPLAY II

	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.
Hé Wénqīng	X		
Yáng Défēn		X	
Zhāng Měilíng			X
Róng Xuěfēn		X	
Xiè Bǎolán			X
Sòng Wǎnrú	X		
Zhōu Qiǎoyún		X	
Táng Juān	X		
Máo Yùlán			X
Sūn Mǐnzhēn		X	

**EXERCISE 3**

Display III shows the names of people who came for a conference at a local university and their departure times. Using the display, answer the two recorded questions about each person.

Example

TAPE: Sūn Zhènàn shì wǎnshang zǒude ma?

YOU: Bú shì, tā shì zǎoshang zǒude.

TAPE: Tā shì jǐdiǎn zhōng zǒude?

YOU: Tā shì qīdiǎn zhōng zǒude.

For this exercise you will need the vocabulary item shàngwǔ, "morning (9 a.m. to noon)." Although zǎoshang may be used to refer to the whole morning, shàngwǔ is often used to refer to a business-day morning. In this context, zǎoshang refers only to 6 a.m. until 9 a.m., and shàngwǔ refers to 9 a.m. until noon.

**DISPLAY III**

		A.M.			P.M.					
		7	9	11	1	3	5	7	9	11
1.	Sūn Zhènàn	X								
2.	Lǐ Tíngfēng			X						
3.	Shǐ Guóquán					X				
4.	Gāo Bīngyíng							X		
5.	Ōuyáng Chéng		X							
6.	Dèng Shàowén						X			
7.	Bāo Měilíng				X					
8.	Bái Huìrán								X	
9.	Jiāng Shìyǐng	X								
10.	Wáng Défēn			X						



## UNIT 6 COMMUNICATION GAME A

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Meeting

Situation: It is the beginning of the school year at a college in Taipei. You and three other students have your new class schedules. You are trying to figure out when you can get together every day as a study group.

Goal: To find an hour during the school day when all four of you are free.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, which follow.) Under your name for this game, your daily class schedule is shown, with check marks indicating the hours at which you have classes.

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

Example: You are Speaker 1. It is Round 1.

S1: Wǒmen kěyǐ jiùdiǎn bàn jiàn ma?

S2: Bù kěyǐ. Wǒ yǒu kè.

S1: Wǒmen yìdiǎn zhōng jiàn, xíng bu xíng?

S2: Xíng. Wǒ měiyǒu kè.

S1: Sāndiǎn zhōng nǐ yě měiyǒu kè ma?

S2: Měiyǒu. Sāndiǎn zhōng yě kěyǐ.

You would now question the other players. You ask only about the hours that Speaker 2 is free.

Practice Points: Clock time.

SAMPLE WORK SHEETS:

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Měi	Wáng
8:30	✓			
9:30				
10:30	✓			
11:30				
1:00				
2:00	✓			
3:00				
4:00				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Měi	Wáng
8:30	✓			
9:30				
10:30	✓			
11:30				
1:00				
2:00				
3:00	✓			
4:00				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Měi	Wáng
8:30				
9:30				
10:30	✓			
11:30				
1:00	✓			
2:00	✓			
3:00				
4:00				



(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				
9:30	✓			
10:30	✓			
11:30				
1:00	✓			
2:00				
3:00				
4:00				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30	✓			
9:30				
10:30	✓			
11:30	✓			
1:00				
2:00				
3:00				
4:00				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				
9:30	✓			
10:30				
11:30	✓			
1:00	✓			
2:00				
3:00				
4:00				

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wǎng
8:30		✓		
9:30				
10:30				
11:30				
1:00				
2:00		✓		
3:00				
4:00		✓		

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wǎng
8:30				
9:30		✓		
10:30		✓		
11:30				
1:00		✓		
2:00				
3:00				
4:00				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wǎng
8:30				
9:30				
10:30				
11:30		✓		
1:00				
2:00		✓		
3:00				
4:00		✓		



(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				
9:30			✓	
10:30				
11:30				
1:00				
2:00			✓	
3:00			✓	
4:00				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30			✓	
9:30				
10:30			✓	
11:30				
1:00				
2:00				
3:00			✓	
4:00				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30			✓	
9:30				
10:30				
11:30			✓	
1:00				
2:00				
3:00			✓	
4:00				

D 1)

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				✓
9:30				
10:30				
11:30				✓
1:00				
2:00				✓
3:00				
4:00				

D 2)

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				✓
9:30				
10:30				✓
11:30				
1:00				
2:00				✓
3:00				
4:00				

D 3)

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
8:30				✓
9:30				
10:30				
11:30				✓
1:00				
2:00				
3:00				
4:00				✓



## UNIT 6 COMMUNICATION GAME B

### INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Matching

Situation: It is the beginning of the school year at a college in Taipei. You and three other students have your new class schedules. You are comparing them to see what classes two or more of you will be attending together. (There is only one class for each subject at any given hour; so having a class at the same time means attending it together.)

Goal: To find matches in classes.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, which follow.)

Example: You are Speaker 1. It is Round 1.

S1: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng nǐ yǒu kè ma?

S2: Yǒu.

S1: Yǒu shénme kè?

S2: Yǒu yītáng jīngjixué. Nǐ ne?

S1: Jiǔdiǎn zhōng wǒ yǒu yītáng zhèngzhixué.  
(etc.)

Additional Note: For this game, you will need to know the counter for class periods, -táng.

Practice Points: Clock time, review of academic subjects.

SAMPLE WORK SHEETS:

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mě	Wáng
9:00	Pol. Sci.			
10:00	Eng. Lit.			
11:00				
12:00	Math			
1:30	Economics			
2:30				
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mě	Wáng
9:00				
10:00	Ch. Lit.			
11:00	Chemistry			
12:00	Ch. Hist.			
1:30				
2:30	Pol. Sci.			
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mě	Wáng
9:00	Math			
10:00	Japanese			
11:00				
12:00	Am. Hist.			
1:30				
2:30				
3:30	Economics			
4:30				



(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00	English			
11:00	Eng. Hist.			
12:00	Eng. Lit.			
1:30				
2:30				
3:30	Math			
4:30				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00	Chemistry			
10:00	Eng. Lit.			
11:00				
12:00	Economics			
1:30				
2:30	Ch. Lit.			
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00	English			
10:00	Ch. Lit.			
11:00	Am. Hist.			
12:00				
1:30	Pol. Sci.			
2:30				
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00		English		
11:00		Economics		
12:00				
1:30		Pol. Sci.		
2:30				
3:30		Chemistry		
4:30				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00		Chemistry		
10:00		Ch. Lit.		
11:00				
12:00		Japanese		
1:30		Economics		
2:30				
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00		English		
10:00		Chemistry		
11:00				
12:00		Economics		
1:30				
2:30		Eng. Lit.		
3:30				
4:30				



(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00			Ch. Hist.	
10:00				
11:00			English	
12:00			Eng. Lit.	
1:30			Pol. Sci.	
2:30				
3:30				
4:30				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00				
11:00			Chemistry	
12:00			Japanese	
1:30				
2:30			Ch. Lit.	
3:30				
4:30			Am. Hist.	

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00			Chemistry	
11:00			Am. Hist.	
12:00			Pol. Sci.	
1:30				
2:30				
3:30			Math	
4:30				

(ROUND 1)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				Ch. Hist.
10:00				
11:00				Economics
12:00				Japanese
1:30				
2:30				
3:30				Math
4:30				

(ROUND 2)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00				Eng. Lit.
11:00				English
12:00				
1:30				Economics
2:30				
3:30				
4:30				Am. Hist.

(ROUND 3)

	Zhōu	Lǐ	Mǎ	Wáng
9:00				
10:00				Ch. Lit.
11:00				
12:00				Economics
1:30				
2:30				
3:30				Math
4:30				Japanese



## VOCABULARY

		<u>Module &amp; Unit</u>
à	Oh!	3.4
ǎi	to be short (of stature)	3.3
-bǎ	(counter for things with handles)	3.3
bái	to be white	
-bǎi	hundred	3.5
Bǎihuò Dǎilóu	(name of a department store in Běijīng)	4.3
bǎihuò gōngsī	department store	4.3
bàn	half	3.6
bān jiā	to move one's residence	4.4*
bàngōngshì	office	4.4*
bànshìchù	office	4.2*
bànyè	midnight	3.6*
bào (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
bào zhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
-bēi	a cup of	4.4*
běi	north	4.2
běibian(r)	north side	4.2
-běn	volume (counter for books and magazines)	3.1
bǐ (yì zhī)	pen	3.1
-bì	currency	3.5*
-bian(r)	side, edge (used in place words)	4.2
biǎo	watch (timepiece)	4.3
bié rén (bié ren)	another person, someone else	4.5
bīngxiāng	refrigerator	3.4
bú kè qi	you're welcome	3.5
càishì chǎng	market	4.2
cān tīng	dining room	4.4
cè suǒ	toilet	4.4
chà	to lack	T&D 4
chá bēi	teacup	3.4
cháng	to be long	3.3*
cháo	to, towards	4.3
chá yè	tea leaves, tea (the prepared leaves)	3.4*

Module & Unit

chū	to go out, to exit	4.2
chūlai	to come out	4.3
chūqu	to go out	4.3
cóng	from	4.1
cóng	through, via	4.2*
cuò	to make a mistake, to be wrong	4.5
dà	to be large	3.2
dàgài	probably	4.5
dài	to wear (glasses, gloves, a watch, jewelry, etc.)	4.3
dài biǎo	to wear a watch	4.3*
dàjiē	boulevard	4.3
dǎlóu	building (multistoried)	4.3
dāmén(r)	main entrance, main gate	4.3, 4.5
dào	to, towards	4.1
-dào	route, path	4.5
dàren	adult	3.2
-de	(marker of modification)	3.2
děi	must	3.6
děng	to wait	3.6
děngyiděng	to wait a moment	3.6
dī-	(used in forming ordinal numbers [i.e., <u>dīyī</u> , "the first"; <u>dìèr</u> , "the second"])	NUM 4
-diǎn	(counter for hours on the clock)	3.6, T&D 3
diǎn(r)	a little, some	3.2
diànshàn	electric fan	3.5
diànshì	television	3.5
diàntī	elevator	4.4
diǎnxīn (yíkuài)	pastry, snack	3.2
diànyǐng(r)	movie, film	4.2
dìfang	a place	3.4
dītān (yìzhāng)	rug	3.4
dìtú (yìzhāng)	map	3.1
dìxia	the underneath, underneath	4.3
dìxià	underground	4.5
dìxià xínggrén dào	pedestrian underground walkway	4.5
Dìyī Gōngsī	the First Company (department store in Taipei)	3.4
dōng	east	4.2
dōngběi	northeast	4.2*
dōngbian(r)	east side	4.2
Dōngdān	a neighborhood in Běijīng	4.2
dōngnán	southeast	4.2*



dōngxī	thing	3.1
duǎn	to be short	3.3*
-duàn	section, block	4.5
duì	to be correct	4.1
duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry, excuse me	3.1
duìmiàn(r)	across from, opposite, facing	4.4
duō	to be many	3.4*
duó yuǎn	how far	4.3
duōshao	how much, how many	3.1
Eng	um, mm, uh-huh (actually pronounced like <u>ng</u> or <u>mm</u> )	3.3
fāngbiàn (fāngbian)	to be convenient	4.1*
fānguǎnr	restaurant (Běijīng)	4.1
fānguǎnzi	restaurant (Taiwan)	4.1
fāngzi	house	4.1
fānwǎn	rice bowl	3.4
fēijī	airplane	T&D 4
fēizào (yīkuài)	soap	3.2
-fēn	minute	T&D 3
-fēn	cent	3.2
-fēn(r)	copy (counter for magazines or newspapers)	3.1
		3.1
fùjìn (fùjīn)	area, vicinity	4.2
gāo	to be tall	3.3
gāoxìng	to be happy	3.3
gěi	to give	3.2
gěi	for	3.5
gēn	with	4.3*
gōngsī	company	3.4
gōngxiāo hézuòshè	marketing and supply cooperative (PRC)	3.2*, 4.2*
gōngyuán	park	4.2
gòu	to be enough	4.2*
guǎi	to turn	4.3
guān	to close	3.6
guān mén	to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business	3.6
<u>Guāngmíng Rìbào</u>	<u>The Guāngmíng Daily</u>	3.2*
Gùgōng Bówuyuán	Palace Museum	4.2*

Module & Unit

guì	to be expensive	3.3
guò	past the hour	T&D 4
guò	to cross, to pass	4.5
hái	also, additionally	3.2
hái bù yíding	not yet certain	4.1*
háishi	or	3.3
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	Chinese-Japanese dictionary	4.3*
Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	Chinese-English dictionary	3.1
hǎo	to get better	3.3
hǎokàn	to be good looking, to look nice	3.3
hēi	to be black	3.3
Héping Dōnglù	Héping East Road	4.5*
hóng	to be red	3.3
hòu	back	4.4
hòubian(r)	back side	4.4
huá	glorious; abbreviation for China	4.1*
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	Huáměi Coffeehouse	4.1
huàn	to change, to exchange	3.5
huáng	to be yellow, to be brown	3.3
huāpíng	(flower) vase	3.3
huàxué	chemistry	3.1
húf	the opposite direction, back	4.5*
hútong (hútòng)	narrow street, lane (Beijing)	4.5
jǐ- (jǐ-)	a few	4.3
jiā	plus; to add	NUM 4
jiāli	household	3.4
jiàn	to meet	3.6
-jiàn	piece (counter for pieces of clothing)	4.3*
jiào	to be called, to be given-named	4.3*
jǐdiǎn zhōng	what hour, what time	3.6, T&D 3
jǐge (jǐge)	several	4.3
jǐlóu	what floor	4.4
-jīn	catty ( 1.1 pound)	3.2
jīngguo	by way of, via; to pass through	4.1*
jīn	to be close, to be near	4.1*, 4.3
jìn	to enter	4.4
jiù	right, immediately, exactly (with reference to space)	3.1*
jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn	3.1*, 3.3



jiù	immediately (with reference to time)	3.6
jiù	then	4.1
júzi	oranges, tangerines	3.2
kāfēitīng	coffeehouse	4.1
kāi	to open	3.6
kāi mén	to open (for the business day); to open for business	3.6
kāi xué	to begin school	4.1
kāishǐ	to start, to begin	3.6
kàn	to read, to look at, to visit	3.3
kàn	to think (hold an opinion)	3.3
kànjian	to see	4.4
-kè	quarter of an hour	T&D 3
kěshi	but	3.4
kéyi	may, can, to be permitted to; to be all right, to be okay, to be feasible, to be possible	3.6, 4.3
-kuài	dollar	3.1
-kuài	a piece (counter)	3.2
lán	to be blue	3.3
lǎo	to be old	3.3
lǎojià	excuse me (Běijīng)	4.3
-lǐ (lǐ)	inside, in	4.2
lí	from, apart from	4.3
Lǐbàirì	Sunday	T&D 3
lǐbian(r)	inside	4.2
lǐfā (lǐfā)	to cut hair	4.4
lǐfāde dìfang (-fā-)	a place where hair is cut	4.4
-lòng (-nòng)	alley	4.5
-lóu	floor, story of a building	4.4
lòutī	stairs	4.4
lǜ	to be green	3.3
lùběi	north side of the street	4.3
lùdōng	east side of the street	4.3
lùkǒu(r)	intersection	4.1
lùnán	south side of the street	4.3
lùxī	west side of the street	4.3
lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	traveler's check	3.5

Module & Unit

mǎfan ni	sorry to bother you	3.5
mǎi	to buy	3.1
mài	to sell	3.1
mǎimai	business	3.2
mámahūhū	so-so, fair	3.6
-máo	dime	3.2
měi	to be beautiful	4.1
měi shenme	it's nothing	3.6
Měijīn	U.S. currency	3.5
mén(r)	door	3.6
mén(r)	gate	4.5
ménkǒu(r)	doorway, gateway, entrance	4.5
nǎ-	which	4.5
nà	well, then, in that case	4.2°, 4.4°
nǎbian	which side, where	4.4
nǎbian	that side, there	4.4
nǎge	which	4.4°, 4.5
nǎge	that	4.4°, 4.5
nán	south	4.2
nánbian(r)	south side	4.2
Nánjīng Dōnglù	Nánjīng East Road	4.2
Nánjīng Xīlù	Nánjīng West Road	4.2
nánkàn	to be ugly	3.3
nàxie	those	3.4
něibian(r)	which side, where	4.4
něibian(r)	that side, there	4.4
nèixie	those	3.4
niàn	to be pronounced as, to be read as	4.3°
niánqīng	to be young	3.3
-nòng (-lòng)	alley	4.5
páijià	exchange rate (currency)	3.5
pángbiān(r)	beside, next to, alongside of	4.3
pánzi	plates	3.4
pánziwǎn	dishes	3.4
piányi	to be inexpensive, to be cheap	3.3
piàozi	bills (currency)	3.6
píjiǔ	beer	3.2
-píng	bottle (counter)	3.2
píngguǒ (píngguo)	apple	3.2
pùzi	shop, store (Běijīng)	4.1



Module & Unit

qiān	one thousand	3.6, NUM 6
qián	money	3.1
qián	front, ahead	4.4
qiáo	bridge	4.5
qǐng	please	3.2
qìshuǐ	soda, carbonated soft drink	3.2
qù	to go	4.1
ránhòu	afterwards, after that	4.1
rè	to be hot	4.2*
rénmín	people	3.5*
<u>Rénmín Huàbào</u>	<u>The People's Pictorial</u>	3.2*
<u>Rénmín Rìbào</u>	<u>The People's Daily</u>	3.2*
Rénmínbì	People's currency, Rénmínbì, RMB (PRC)	3.2*, 3.5
rènshi	to recognize, to know	4.1*
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	Japanese-Chinese dictionary	4.3*
shàng	to go up	4.4
shàng lóu	to go upstairs	4.4
shàng lóu (qu)	to go upstairs	4.4*
shàngbian(r)	the upper surface, above	4.3
shāngdiàn	shop, store	4.1
shāngwǔ (shāngwu)	forenoon, morning	3.6, T&D 4
shénme (shenme)	anything	3.2
shénme dìfang	where, what place	3.4
shénme shíhou	when, what time	3.6
shì	matter, affair, business	4.5
shì bu shì...	is it..., is it so that...	3.5
shōu	to accept, to receive	3.5
shǒubiǎo	wristwatch	3.5
shōuyīnjī	radio	3.5
shū (yìběn)	book	3.1
shūdiàn	bookstore	4.1*, 4.3
shūjiǎzi	bookcase	3.4
shuō	to speak, to speak (a language); to say that	4.5
shùxué	mathematics	3.1
tài	too (excessive)	3.3
Táibì	Taiwan currency (NT\$)	3.6
<u>Táiwān Wéntán</u>	<u>Taiwan Literary Magazine</u>	3.1*

Module & Unit

táng	candy, sugar	3.6*
-táng	(counter for class periods)	3.6*
tiānqiáo	pedestrian overpass	4.5
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things)	4.5
-tóu	one of two ends of something	4.4*
wàibian(r)	outside	4.2
wàn	ten thousand	NUM 6
wàng	to forget	4.4*
wàng (wǎng)	to, towards	4.1
Wǎngfǔjǐng Dàjiē	Wǎngfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)	4.2
wǎnshang	evening	3.6, T&D 4
wèn	to ask	4.5
xī	west	4.2
xià	to go down	4.4
xià lóu	to go/come downstairs	4.4
xià lóu (lái)	to come downstairs	4.4*
xiàbian(r)	the bottom side, the under surface	4.3
xiān	first; ahead of time, beforehand	4.1
xiǎng	to think that; be thinking of (doing); to want to, would like to	3.1
xiàng	towards	4.1
xiàng	lane	4.5
xiǎngyixiǎng	to think it over	3.1
xiānzài	now	T&D 3
xiǎo	to be small	3.2
xiǎoháizi	child	3.2
xiǎomàibù	variety shop	4.2
xiǎoxué	elementary school	4.1*, 4.2
xiàwǔ (xiàwù)	afternoon	3.6, T&D 4
xīběi	northwest	4.2
xībian(r)	west side	4.2
-xie (-xiē)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xǐhuan	to like	3.4
xīn	to be new	3.1*, 3.3
xīnán	southwest	4.2*
xíng	to be all right	3.6
Xīngqīrì	Sunday	T&D 3
xínggrén	pedestrian	4.5



Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	New China Bookstore (PRC)	4.3
<u>Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn</u>	<u>New China Dictionary</u>	3.2°
xīshǒujiān	washroom	4.4
xuéxiào	school	4.1
yánsè	color	3.4
yào	to want	3.2
yàoshi	if	4.4°
yèli	at night	3.6, T&D 4
yìbēi	one cup of (counter)	4.4
yíge	a, an	4.3
yíqǒng	altogether	3.1
yǐhòu	after	4.2
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	English-Chinese dictionary	3.1
yǐqián	before	4.2
yīshang (yíjiàn)	clothing	4.3°
yìzhí	straight	4.1
yǐzi (yǐbǎ)	chair	3.4
yòu	right (direction)	4.1
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes	3.6°
yòubian(r)	right side	4.2
yǒude	some	3.4
Yǒuyì Shāngdiàn (-yí)	Friendship Department Store (Běijīng)	3.5°, 4.2°, 4.3°
yuán	garden	4.2°
yuǎn	to be far	4.3
yuàn	hall	4.2°
yǔsǎn (yǐbǎ)	umbrella	3.3
zài	then (in commands)	4.1
zàijiàn	good-bye	3.2
zǎo	to be early	4.3°
zǎochen (zǎochén)	early morning	3.6
zǎoshang (zàoshāng)	morning	3.6, T&D 4
zázhì (yìběn)	magazine	3.1
zěnmē	how	3.5
zěnmeyàng	how (someone or something) is; how is...?	3.3
-zhāng	(counter for flat things: tables, paper, pictures, etc.)	3.1
zhǎo	to give change	3.2
zhǎo	to look for	4.5
zhè-	this	4.5
zhèbian	this side, here	4.5
zhège	this	4.4°, 4.5