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Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5006

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PREFACE


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 Kosoris (CFLIS).

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 F. 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, Haiao-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 Hau 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. Barela, 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. Sado, Chief of Audio-Visual.

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

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

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board
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MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of directions involving the words for "right," "left," and "intersection."

In this conversation, an American student and a Chinese student are standing across the street from their boardinghouse in Taipei. The American student learned some Chinese in the United States. He has just arrived in Taipei for further study.

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

You need to know four new expressions for this exercise:
- zuǒbiàn (left side)
- shūdiàn (bookstore)
- Zhōngguó Wénxué Shè (A History of Chinese Literature)
- shāngdiàn (store, shop)

Dào le lùkǒu means "having REACHED the intersection." The expression does not mean "having CROSSED the intersection." (See map below. The X represents dào le dìèr gè lùkǒu.)
QUESTIONS

1. How do you get to Taiwan University from "here" (i.e., where the students are standing)? (For the route, draw a line from the students to the university. For Taiwan University, draw a circle on the map.)

2. How do you get to the Student Bookstore (Xuēshēng Shūdiàn) from Taiwan University? (Show the route and mark an X on the map for the bookstore.)

3. In which direction is the small shop where you can buy soap? (Indicate the direction by an arrow beginning where the students are and pointing towards the shop.)
EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of the words for "from," "to," and "by way of." Mr. Randolph, an American businessman, is talking with his friend Mrs. Zhāng, a Chinese woman living abroad.

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

Here are three new words you need to know for this exercise:

jingguo (by way of, via)
jīn (to be close, to be near)
fāngbiān (to be convenient)

The place names you need for the exercise are given below.

Niǔ Yuē (New York)
Dāguó (Germany)
Eguō (Russia)
Fāguō (France)
Dōngjīng (Tokyo)

In this unit you saw the phrase "go to..." translated as dào...qù. In giving the stages of a long itinerary, however, dào is usually used alone, without qù, as in Wǒ qùnǐn gōng Niǔ Yuē dào Dōngjīng, gōng Dōngjīng dào Xiānggǎng, gōng Xiānggǎng dào Bēijīng.
DIB Workbook, Unit 1

QUESTIONS
1. Was it last year that Mr. Randolph went to China through Europe?
   ( ) Yes    ( ) No
2. Is it cheaper to go to China via San Francisco?
   ( ) Yes    ( ) No

EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice in recognizing the prepositional verb dào and the full verb qù in different situations. In this conversation two Chinese students are talking about their study plans at Taiwan University.

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

Here are two expressions you need for this exercise:
- kāi xūshǐ (school starts [literally, "open school"])
- hái bù yìdìng (not yet certain)

This conversation contains a number of sentences involving the purpose of an action. You have already learned sentences involving the purpose of someone's "coming":
Nǐ lái zuò shénme? (What did you come to do?)

Here you will find sentences about the purpose of studying and going:
Nǐ xué Rìběn zuò shénme? (Why are you studying Japanese?)
Wǒ xiǎng dào Rìběn qù (I'm thinking of going to Japan to study.)

QUESTIONS
1. Do both students have definite plans to study overseas?
   ( ) Yes    ( ) No
2. Is it more expensive to study in Japan than in the United States?
   ( ) Yes    ( ) No
DIALECT LISTENING EXERCISE

A Dialect Listening Exercise is a conversation from a preceding exercise spoken with a different pronunciation. You will learn to understand Chinese as pronounced by speakers of Chinese languages who have learned Standard Chinese as a second language.

One common characteristic of dialect speech is that words which would start with the sounds /zh/, /ch/, and /sh/ (i.e., retroflex, or /r/-position, sounds) in Standard Chinese are pronounced with the sounds /z/, /c/, and /s/ (i.e., dental, or /s/-position, sounds). Also, initial /r/ may be pronounced like an English ɹ, ʃ, or ɬ.
UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will ask for directions. You will also practice a technique that will help you understand directions: breaking down the directions into steps.

Using the "maps" of Taipei in Display I, ask directions to the place named at the top of each map. For instance, the first place you are looking for is the bank. So your conversation starts out like this:

Example 1

YOU: Qīngwēn, dào yǐnháng qū, zěnme zǒu?
[Repeat confirmation.]
TAPE:  Gong zhělǐ wǎng xuě zǒu. Dào le lúkǒu, zài wǎng yǒu zǒu, jǐ lǐ dào le.

Your second task in this exercise is to listen to the directions given and to indicate the route by drawing a line on the appropriate map. (The directions will be repeated.)

Now your third task: breaking down the directions into steps. Using the route you have just mapped out, take the first step of the directions and ask if that is what you do first. Then ask what comes after that. For instance:

Example 2

YOU: Wǒ xiān wǎng xuě zǒu, dū bu dūi?
TAPE: Dū lǐ.
YOU: Ránhǒu né?
TAPE: Ránhǒu, dào le lúkǒu, zài wǎng yǒu zǒu.
YOU: Hǎo. Xièxiè.

For this exercise you need to know the word xiǎoxué, "grade school," and primary school."
DISPLAY 1

1. To the bank

2. From the bank to the coffeeshouse

3. From the coffeeshouse to the elementary school

4. From the elementary school to the university

5. From the university to the restaurant

6. From the restaurant to the bank

⇒ Indicates starting point and direction faced.
EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will talk about sequences of actions. You are to describe where you went yesterday, where you are going today, where you will go tomorrow, and so on.

Looking at Display II on the next page, you will see three lists showing places you went or will go to. Using this information, answer the recorded questions. (When taking your answers from a list, assume that today's date is the date given at the top of that list.)

Example 1
TAPE: Nǐ jīntiān dào nǎlǐ qù?
YOU: Wǒ xiān dào Měiguó Yīnhāng qù, ránhòu dào Tāiwān Yīnhāng qù.

When answering questions about a completed action, use the shì...de construction, since you are focusing on WHERE you went, not on whether or not you went. When using shì...de in clauses, shì is sometimes omitted.

Example 2
TAPE: Zuōtiān ne?
YOU: Wǒ shì xiān dào Guǒbīn Dàrândiàn qūde, ránhòu dào fānguǎnzǐ qūde.

(Notice that in the second clause there is no shì.)
**DISPLAY II**

**LIST 1**
(Today is September 11.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TODAY</th>
<th>Bank of America</th>
<th>Bank of Taiwan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YESTERDAY</td>
<td>Ambassador Hotel</td>
<td>a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMORROW</td>
<td>Bank of America</td>
<td>the First Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY AFTER TOMORROW</td>
<td>Taiwan University</td>
<td>a restaurant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST 2**
(Today is December 10.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TODAY</th>
<th>Taiwan University</th>
<th>Huâmêi Coffeehouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YESTERDAY</td>
<td>the First Company</td>
<td>Taiwan University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMORROW</td>
<td>Taiwan University</td>
<td>a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY AFTER TOMORROW</td>
<td>the First Company</td>
<td>Huâmêi Coffeehouse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIST 3**
(Today is March 23.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TODAY</th>
<th>Taiwan University</th>
<th>Zhōngshān Elementary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YESTERDAY</td>
<td>Hóping Elementary School</td>
<td>Taiwan University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMORROW</td>
<td>Zhōngshān Elementary School</td>
<td>Hóping Elementary School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY AFTER TOMORROW</td>
<td>Taiwan University</td>
<td>Hóping Elementary School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will ask two types of questions which call for yes/no answers. You have learned how to ask yes/no questions by offering a choice between the "yes" answer and the "no" answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;YES&quot; ANSWER</th>
<th>&quot;NO&quot; ANSWER</th>
<th>YES/NO-CHOICE QUESTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tā lāi.</td>
<td>Tā bù lāi.</td>
<td>Tā lāi bù lāi?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also possible to follow this pattern to form questions about actions which are completed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;YES&quot; ANSWER</th>
<th>&quot;NO&quot; ANSWER</th>
<th>YES/NO-CHOICE QUESTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tā lāi le.</td>
<td>Tā mài(you) lāi.</td>
<td>Tā lāi le mèiyòu?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The speaker on tape will give the ANSWER to a question. Then you are to ask the QUESTION that prompted the answer, using the appropriate yes/no-choice question.

Example 1
A: Tāmen nǎi lǐ bù mài Měiguó zázhǐ.
Q: Tāmen nǎi lǐ mái bu mai Měiguó zázhǐ?

As you know, Tāmen nǎi lǐ mái Měiguó zázhǐ bù mái is also correct, but the speaker will confirm with the question in the example.

Example 2
A: Tā zǒu le.
Q: Tā zǒu le mèiyòu?

Keep in mind that mèiyòu can be the negative of the main verb yǒu (a state verb) as well as the marker of the negative of completed action. Here is an example of the negative of yǒu:

A: Wǒ mèiyòu qián. (I don't have any money.)
Q: Nǐ yǒu mèiyòu qián? (Do you have any money?)

Here is an example of the negative of completed action:

A: Wǒ mèiyòu huán qián. (I haven't changed any money.)
Q: Nǐ huán qián le mèiyòu? (Have you changed any money?)
UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing

Situation: The setting is Taipei. One person is giving directions to another over the telephone. Both have copies of the same map. The person giving directions has the route marked on his copy, and the person listening to the directions is trying to trace the route on his copy.

Goal: To have the same route marked on both maps.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Maps, either unlabeled or partially labeled with place names. (Both players have the same kind of map.)

Procedure: One player marks a route on his copy of the map. He gives directions to another player, who marks the route on his copy. Then the two players compare the routes they have marked.

The player giving directions may make the route as complicated as he wishes—the more complicated the better, within practical limits. He may at any time repeat himself or check to see if the other player has understood. The player receiving directions may at any time stop the other player, ask him to repeat, or check up on his own understanding.

With unlabeled maps, the starting point is indicated on both copies. With partially labeled maps, the player giving directions asks where the other player is now. The player receiving directions chooses a starting point and names it.

The same copies of the map, fresh copies, or different maps may be used for additional rounds of the game.

Example 1: (unlabeled map) You are Speaker 1. You have marked a route on your copy of the map (as shown on the first Sample Work Sheet).

S1: Công nãi wàng you zōu. Dàole lûkòu, zài wàng zuō zōu.
S2: Wǒ xiān wàng you zōu, duì bu duì?
S1: Duì le.
S2: Mànhòu ne?
S1: Mànhòu, dàole lûkòu, zài wàng zuō zōu.
S2: Hǎo.
(etc.)
Example 2: (labeled map) You are Speaker 1. You have marked a route on your copy of the map. (See second Sample Work Sheet.)

S2: Dào nǎlǐ qù, zěnme zǒu?
S1: Nǐ xiānzāi zài nǎlǐ?
S2: Wǒ xiānzāi zài Húměi Kāfātǐng.
S1: Nǐ zhídào bù zhídào Měiguó Wūguānchù?
S2: Zhídào.
S1: Xiān dào Měiguó Wūguānchù. Dào le Měiguó Wūguānchù, zài yǐzhī zǒu.
   Ránhòu dào le lúkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiǔ dào le.
S2: Wǒ xiān cóng Húměi Kāfātǐng wàng yòu zǒu. Ránhòu, dào le dìsāngé lúkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiǔ dào le, duì bù duì?
S1: Duì le.
(etc.)

Practice Points: Everything about directions presented in the course to this point.
*Jiǔjiā means "restaurant" (literally, "wine house"). Fāngyuán and fāngyuánzì are seldom used in the names of restaurants.
Labeled Maps for Tracing Game

1. First Hotel
2. Huámei Coffeehouse
3. Bank of Taiwan
4. Shanghai Jiǔjiā
5. U.S. Military Attache's Office
6. Dānuá Store
7. USICA
Taipei
Taipei
UNIT 2 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "inside," "outside," "right side," and "left side."

Mr. Ludden is making a purchase at the Friendship Department Store in Beijing. He has just discovered that he does not have enough People's currency to pay for the purchase.

You will hear Mr. Ludden's conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

Here are four expressions you will need for the exercise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gòu</td>
<td>(to be enough)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yǒuyī Shāngdiàn</td>
<td>(Friendship Department Store)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bānshìchū</td>
<td>(office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuìhǎo</td>
<td>(it would be best that)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this exercise the prepositional verb 通过  (cōng) is used for "through," or "via."

Wǒ cōng nǎr zǒu? (How do I get there?)

Nǐ cōng nèige dàmén zǒu. (You get there through that entrance.)

(When speaking of "via" cities and countries, you would generally use 介词: Wǒ shì jīngguò Rìběn qùde, "I went via Japan.")

Here is diagram of the Friendship Department Store, for your use in following the conversation and in answering the questions on the next page:
DIR Workbook, Unit 2

QUESTIONS
1. How is Mr. Ludden advised to go to the bank office?
   ( ) through the inside
   ( ) through the outside

2. Where is the bank office?
   ( ) on the left side (B)
   ( ) on the right side (A)

EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with the words for "inside," "outside," "right side," and "left side."

In the two conversations between a Beijing resident and an out-of-town guest, some of the details have been invented. They may not correspond to the actual situation in Beijing.

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

You will need the word rè, "to be hot," for this exercise.

QUESTIONS
1. Indicate by check marks where each item is sold.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>inside the park</th>
<th>outside the park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSPAPERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANDY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGAZINES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Are oranges and apples sold to the right of the candy? ( ) Yes ( ) No
EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "before" and "after."

Mr. Clark has been staying at the Běijīng Hotel for a few weeks. He is talking in the hotel lobby to Professor Lín, a Chinese person living overseas. Professor Lín has also been staying at the Běijīng Hotel for the past few weeks with a delegation from Europe.

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

Here are some new expressions you will need for the exercise:

- zōuzōu (to take a walk)
- nà (well, then)

QUESTIONS

1. Mr. Clark wants to go for a walk
   ( ) after he goes to see his friend.
   ( ) before he goes to see his friend.

2. Professor Lín's friend is coming
   ( ) at four o'clock.
   ( ) before four o'clock.
   ( ) after four o'clock.
UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

Translate orally into Chinese each English question below. After your translation, the speaker on tape will ask the question in Chinese and give an answer to the question.

The answers usually leave out the introductory "I know that..." and give only the information asked for:

Example 1 (No. 1 on tape)
Q: NY zhīdào bu zhīdào Dōngdān Dìǎnnyīngyuăn zài nǎr?
A: Zài Dōngdān Cāǐshìchǎngdē yǒubianr.

Example 2 (No. 2 on tape)
Q: NY zhīdào bu zhīdào zhèr fùjīn yǒu méiyǒu diǎnnyīngyuăn?
A: Yǒu, jiù zài Dōngdān Cāǐshìchǎngdē yǒubianr.

(Notice in Example 2 that a yes/no-choice question [NY zhīdào bu zhí...?] may be used with "whether" as well as with "what," "where," "who," and so forth.)

QUESTIONS
1. Do you know where the Dōngdān Theater is?
2. Do you know whether there is a theater in this area?
3. Do you know at what hour the bank opens?
4. Do you know how to get to Dōngdān Park from here?
5. Do you know on what side of Dōngdān Park there is a market?
6. Do you know whether this hotel accepts American currency?
7. Do you know whether the bank opens on Saturday?
8. Do you know where you can change money into People's currency?
9. Do you know whether there is a bank in the vicinity of Dōngdān Park?
10. Do you know how much this vase costs?
EXERCISE 2

Display I is a map of two areas in a fictional Chinese city in Héběi. The zigzag line across the middle of the display indicates that the two areas are not near one another.

Use the display to answer the questions on tape, assuming that the map is complete. (For example, since a college is not shown in the vicinity of the Nánjīng Hotel, assume that no college is in that area.)

For this exercise, you need to know these two expressions:

- xiāoxué (elementary school)
- gōngxiào hésuǒ (supply and marketing cooperative)

DISPLAY I

- Bank of China
- Zhōngshān University
- Hǎipíng Hotel
- Zhōngshān Park
- Dāhuá Theater
- No. 3 Supply and Marketing Cooperative
- Xīnxīn Store
- Nánjīng Hotel
- No. 6 Elementary School
- China Bookstore
EXERCISE 3

Display II, on the next page, contains six maps of the same area in a fictional Chinese city in Hēbei. On each map a different place is labeled. You will ask directions "from" that place "to" the place indicated above the map.

For each map, ask how to get from one place to the other. When you are given the directions, repeat them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on the map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Map 1: from the Hēping Hotel to the No. 2 Elementary School)
YOU: Kong Hēping Fāndiàn dào Dìèr Xiǎoxué qū, zěnme zǒu?
YOU: Chūle Hēping Fāndiàn, wǒ xiān wǎng dōng zǒu, dufu dui?
TAPE: Dufu le.
YOU: Bānhǎo guōle lǜkōu, yōutian jiù shì Dìèr Xiǎoxué, dufu dui?
TAPE: Dufu le.

You will need to know:

xiǎoxué (elementary school)
guōle lǜkōu (having passed the intersection)
1. From the Heping Hotel to the No. 2 Elementary School

2. From the No. 2 Elementary School to the Renmin Bank

3. From the Renmin Bank to the Danhua Theater

4. From the Danhua Theater to Zhongshan University

5. From Zhongshan University to the Xinhua Bookstore

6. From the Xinhua Bookstore to the Heping Hotel
EXERCISE 4

Each item will start with a statement that a person does one thing first and then does another. The statement is repeated. Then you are asked when the person does one of the two things. You answer that he does it either before or after he does the other.

Example 1
TAPE: Tā xiān qù mǎi dōngxi, zài qù kàn pángyou.
Tā shénme shíhou qù kàn pángyou?
YOU: Tā mǎile dōngxi yīhòu, zài qù kàn pángyou.
[Repeat confirmation.]

In your reply, notice the completion le placed BEFORE the nonamount object dōngxi in the yīhòu clause. (See Reference Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary in your textbook.)

Example 2
TAPE: Tā xiān qù huān qián, zài qù mǎi dōngxi.
Tā shénme shíhou qù huān qián?
YOU: Tā qù mǎi dōngxi yīhòu, xiān qù huān qián.
[Repeat confirmation.]

UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME A

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the setting is Bēijīng and you have additional words and structures at your disposal.)
DIR Workbook, Unit 2

LABELED MAP for TRACING GAME

Zhōngshān Park
Dàhuà Movie Theater
Hēping Hotel
Bank of China
Dàtóng Store
Yǒuyì Store
Rènmín Bank
UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Neighbors

Situation: You are talking with three people about where various other people live within a four-block area of Běijīng. Each player knows where six people live and needs to find out where six others live.

Goal: To fill in the names of the six other people in the appropriate places on your work sheet.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheet on the next page.) The names of six people are shown on your work sheet in the boxes representing their homes. The names of six other people are listed at the bottom of your work sheet.

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to find out where six people live.

In each conversation, identify people’s homes known to both you and your partner. Then work to the north, south, east, or west in asking about what people live in these homes.

An expression such as "to the east of" will mean "immediately to the east of," that is, the next house in that direction.

You will not be able to describe the location of a house if it is not next to a person’s house known to both you and your conversation partner. You may say Wǒ zhídào tài náér, kěshì wǒ bù zhídào zhēnme shūō, "I know where it is, but I don’t know how to say it." (There are, of course, ways to describe the location. One way is to say Wānglā dōngbiānr (de) dīsāng fāngzi shì Chénlā, "The third house to the east of the Wāng’s house is the Chéns’ house.")

Example: You are Speaker 1. You have the Sample Work Sheet on the next page.

S1: Nǐ zhídào bu zhídào Lǐ jiā zài náér?
S2: Wǒ bù zhídào.
S1: Nǐ zhídào bu zhídào Wāng jiā zài náér?
S2: Wǒ zhídào.
S1: Nǐ zhídào bu zhídào shéi zhù zài Wāng jiāde dōngbiānr?
S2: Gāo Tóngzhī zhù zài Wāng jiāde dōngbiānr.
S1: Lǐ Tóngzhī zhù zài Gāo jiāde dōngbiānr.

(etc.)

Practice Points: Dōngbiānr, běibiānr, xībiānr, nánbiānr, Nǐ zhídào bu zhídào...?
SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

OTHERS: Zhăng, Yáng, Wú, Zhōu, Huáng, Xú
UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME C

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tic-Tac-Toe

Goal: As in any game of Tic-Tac-Toe, to occupy three squares in a row.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Each player draws a Tic-Tac-Toe "board" on paper. (Each player marks the plays on his own copy of the board.) The center square on the board is a park surrounded by eight city blocks. The blocks are identified by their direction from the park.

Notice that, in Chinese, a direction such as "northwest," xībēi, is literally "west + north"--the order in which the two directions are given is the reverse of the English order.

Procedure: The first player marks an X in a square. The second player marks an O in another square. And so on. As each player marks a square, he tells the other player what square he is occupying: Wǒ yǎo... "I take...." The partner must mark the play in the appropriate square on his copy of the board.
Example: You are Speaker 1, marking Xs. (The numbers in the diagram below show the order of play.)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X7</td>
<td></td>
<td>X1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice Points: Eight points of the compass.
UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

An American and his Chinese acquaintance have just left a movie theater in Dōngdān (Bēijīng). They are talking in front of the theater.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it 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 three words you need to know:

jiāo (to be called [as in Néige gōngyuán jiāo Dōngdān Gōngyuán, "That park is called the Dōngdān Park."])

zǎo (to be early [used also for "good morning"])

zǒudào (to walk to)

In this exercise the use of zhēige, "this," may seem strange to you. In English, you say "that movie was really good." In Chinese, you say "this (zhēige) movie": Zhēige diànyǐng zhēn hǎo.

EXERCISE 2

Distances are discussed in this conversation between a Canadian man and a Chinese woman. They are talking in a hotel in Bēijīng.

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

You need to know these expressions:

zì (character [of Chinese writing])
niān (to be pronounced, to be read as)

dài biǎo (to wear a watch—dài, "to wear"; biǎo, "watch")

QUESTIONS

1. Where is the Chinese woman from?

   ( ) Bēijīng   ( ) Nánjīng   ( ) Shānghǎi

2. Is Nánjīng close to Shānghǎi? ( ) Yes   ( ) No
3. How many years did the Chinese woman attend Nanjing University?
   ( ) 4 years   ( ) 3 years

4. How many years has the Chinese woman been working in Beijing?
   ( ) 4 years   ( ) 3 years

5. What time of day was the conversation held?
   ( ) 6 o’clock   ( ) 8:15   ( ) 8:30

EXERCISE 3

Again, distances are discussed by an American man and a Chinese woman. They are in the Beijing Hotel.

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

These two new expressions are in the conversation:
   Băihuò Dâlōu    [name of a department store in Beijing]
   yījiàn yíshàng    (a piece of clothing)

QUESTIONS
1. How near is the Băihuò Dâlōu? ( ) faraway   ( ) close-by

2. On the map below, which square represents the Băihuò Dâlōu? (Put an X in the appropriate square.)
EXERCISE 4

A Chinese person living in Japan is visiting the PRC. He is talking with his guide in Beijing.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it 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.

These expressions are in the conversation:

- Ýouyi Shangdian (Friendship Department Store)
- Han-Ri zidiyan (Chinese-Japanese dictionary)
- Ri-Han zidiyan (Japanese-Chinese dictionary)

You have already learned that gên can mean "and." In this exercise, gên is a prepositional verb translated as "with":

Wǒ gên ta qù. (I’ll go with him.)

Notice that tā is toneless after the prepositional verb gên. Tā keeps its tone after the conjunction gên, meaning "and":

Wǒ gên tā dōu qù le. (He and I both went.)

There are added differences between negative sentences containing gên, "and," and gên, "with":

Wǒ méiyǒu gên ta qù. (I didn’t go with him.)
Wǒ gên tā dōu méiyǒu qù. (Neither he nor I went.)
EXERCISE 1

The five maps in Display I show the same area of Bēijīng. For each map, ask how to get from one place to another, as indicated above the maps. When you are given the directions, check them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on each map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Map 1: from the Bēijīng Hotel to the Xīnhuà Shūdiàn)

YOU: Gōng Bēijīng Fángdiàn dào Xīnhuà Shūdiàn qū, zěnme zǒu?


YOU: Chūle Bēijīng Fángdiàn wǒ xiān chāo dōng zǒu, dū bu dui?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Dào le lūkŏur wǒ cháo běi guāi, dū bu dui?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Hāngdiū zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōng de diyíge dālōu jiù shì Xīnhuà Shūdiàn, dū bu dui?

TAPE: Duì le.

You will need the expression Bāihuò Dālōu, the name of a department store in Bēijīng.
DISPLAY 1

1. From the Běijīng Hotel to the Xīnhuā Bookstore

2. From the Bāihuò Dālōu to the Dōngdān Park

3. From the Xīnhuā Bookstore to the Dōngdān Market

4. From the Bank of China to the Bāihuò Dālōu

5. From the Dōngdān Market to the Bank of China
EXERCISE 2

The arrows on the map in Display II indicate trips that three people will take to three cities in the PRC. The speaker on tape will ask you questions about whether it is far from one city to another* and about whether a certain person is going to a certain city.

Example

TAPE: Shànghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yuǎn bu yuǎn?
YOU: Shànghǎi lǐ Nánjīng bù yuǎn.

Notice the position of bù in negative answers containing the prepositional verb lǐ.

DISPLAY II

*It is unbelievable that anyone who speaks Chinese does not know the relative distances between these three major cities. They are used in this exercise precisely because the names are familiar to most people, and thus not distracting.
EXERCISE 3

Now you will practice modifying nouns in Chinese by forming phrases which correspond to English "which" or "who" phrases.

You have learned about phrases with the marker de used BEFORE the modified noun.

Xīhuan kàn diànyīng  DE  nǐge xuéshēng.

the student  who likes to watch movies

Another way to describe a person, place, or thing is to use it in a sentence with ǒu and FOLLOW it with the modifying phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒ ǒu</th>
<th>yīge měimei</th>
<th>hěn xīhuan kàn diànyīng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I have</td>
<td>a younger sister</td>
<td>very much likes to watch movies.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zuòtiān ǒu</th>
<th>yīge rén</th>
<th>lái kàn nǐ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Yesterday</td>
<td>there was</td>
<td>a person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For each item in this exercise, you will hear two sentences. Combine the two into one sentence, using the second sentence to modify the first.

Example

TAPE:  Tā ǒu yīge jījiā.  Tā jījiā zài Měiguó nián shū.
YOU:  Tā ǒu yīge jījiā zài Měiguó nián shū.

UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME A

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the setting is Běijīng and you have additional words and structures at your disposal. Be sure to use Běijīng expressions such as cháo běi guǎi and lǔdòng.)
UNLABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME
DIR Workbook, Unit 3

LABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME

---

Nán Hè Yán

Jīn Yǔ Hútōng

Dōngfēng Bazaar

Wāngyún Bīng

Soda Bookstore

HOTEL

THEATER

MARKET

E. Chángōn St.

PARK

Chāngwěn Bīng
UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Avenue

Situation: The setting is Běijīng. One person is finding out from another how five buildings are arranged along an avenue.

Goal: For the player asking the questions, to find out the order in which the buildings are arranged along (one side of) the avenue; for the player answering the questions, to give the information correctly.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Each player has five cards. Each card names a building on the imaginary Zhōngshān Avenue. (See Cards—Avenue, on the following pages.) Your partner’s cards match yours.

Procedure: The player who will answer questions arranges the cards in his hand to represent the left-to-right order of five buildings along the avenue (in any order).

His partner asks whether one building is "near" (or "not far from") another or whether the building is "far from" (or "not near") another. If the buildings are near, he asks whether one building is "alongside of" the other. If so, he finds out whether one building is "to the left of" or "to the right of" the other. (Remember that these terms are used from the point of view of someone inside the building facing the front door.) He continues until he has arranged the cards in his hand in the correct left-to-right order.

The players exchange roles for the next round.

Example: You are Speaker 1. You have arranged your cards as follows:

Hŏping Hotel  Hòngqǐ Theater  Rénmín Market  No. 8 School  Xīnhuá Bookstore

Speaker 2 puts his Rénmín Market card face-up on the table. He then takes another card from his hand and asks:

S2: Hòngqǐ Diànyīngyuàn lǐ Rénmín Cāishíchāng yuǎn bu yuǎn?
S1: Bù yuǎn, jīù zài Rénmín Cāishíchāngde pángbiān.
S2: Zài zuòbiàn hǎishí zài yòubiàn?
S1: Zài zuòbiàn.

S2 puts his Hòngqǐ Theater card to the left of Rénmín Market. He takes another card from his hand and asks:

S2: Xīnhuá Shùdiàn lǐ Rénmín Cāishíchāng yuǎn bu yuǎn?
S1: Hěn yuǎn.

S2 guesses that the bookstore might be on the other side of the theater from the market.
DIR Workbook, Unit 3

S2: Lǐ Hóngqì Diànányìngyuàn hěn jīn ma?
S1: Bù jīn, hěn yuán.

S2 puts the bookstore card above the other two cards on the table, since he does not know where the bookstore is. Then he takes another card from his hand:

S2: Hépíng Fǎndiàn lǐ Rénmín Cāishìchāng yuǎn bu yuǎn?
S1: Hěn yuǎn.

S2 makes the same guess about the hotel that he made about the bookstore:

S2: Lǐ Hóngqì Diànányìngyuàn hěn jīn ma?
S1: Duī le, hěn jīn.

S2 puts the hotel card to the left of the theater card. Then he returns to the bookstore card to see if he can put it to the left of the hotel card:

S2: Xīnhuá Shŭdiăn lǐ Hépíng Fǎndiàn hěn jīn ma?
S1: Bù jīn, hěn yuǎn.

S2 tries out the same direction with his last card:

S2: Dībā Xiāoxué lǐ Hépíng Fǎndiàn hěn jīn ma?
S1: Bù jīn, hěn yuǎn.

S2 realizes the only possible solution at this point. He places the school card and the bookstore card in order to the right of the market card:

S2: Dībā Xiāoxué lǐ Rénmín Cāishìchāng hěn jīn, jiǔ zǎi Rénmín Cāishìchāngde yóubiàn. Xīnhuá Shŭdiăn lǐ Dībā Xuéxiào hěn jīn, jiǔ zǎi Dībā Xuéxiăode yóubiàn. Shì bu shì?
S1: Duī le.

Additional Notes: The teacher may insist on full answers, and answers as close to the questions as possible. This will require answers such as Hépíng Fǎndiàn lǐ Rénmín Cāishìchāng bù jīn, with correct placement of the negative adverb bù.

A bit more variety may be introduced into the game by equating zōushê qù kěyì with hěn jīn and bù yuǎn and by equating zōushê qù bù kěyì with hěn yuǎn and bù jīn. The third exchange in the example might then go like this:

S2: Cōng Xīnhuá Shŭdiăn dào Rénmín Cāishìchāng zěnme qù? Zōushê qù kěyì bu kěyì?
S1: Zōushê qù bù kěyì, tài yuǎn.

Practice Points: Lǐ, yuǎn, jīn, zǔbiàn, yóubiàn, păngbiàn. You may also want to practice the word zhōngjìān, as in X zǎi Y gèn Z-de zhōngjìān. "X is between Y and Z."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hépíng Hotel</th>
<th>Hóngqi Theater</th>
<th>Hépíng Hotel</th>
<th>Hóngqi Theater</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rènmín Market</td>
<td>No. 8 School</td>
<td>Rènmín Market</td>
<td>No. 8 School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinhuá Bookstore</td>
<td></td>
<td>Xinhuá Bookstore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice following directions in a building.

Two students at a Chinese college (a Chinese girl and an American) are talking. The setting is Taipai.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, transcribe each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

You will need to know these expressions:

- cèsuǒ (toilet)
- duìmiàn (across from, opposite, facing; the side facing)
- wàng (to forget)
- xià lōu lái (to come downstairs)
- shàng lōu qu (to go upstairs)

The full range of possibilities for going up and downstairs is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shàng lōu lái</th>
<th>(come upstairs)</th>
<th>xià lōu lái</th>
<th>(come downstairs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shàng lōu qu</td>
<td>(go upstairs)</td>
<td>xià lōu qu</td>
<td>(go downstairs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this conversation you will hear the verb kànjian as part of a question asking "whether." A "whether" question with kànjian, just like one with zhīdào, is in the form of a statement.

Nǐ zhīdào tā lái le meiyou? (Do you know whether he came?)
Nǐ kànjian tā lái le meiyou? (Did you see whether he came?)
EXERCISE 2

Again, you will hear directions to places inside a building. Having come to a hospital to visit a sick friend, Mr. Levens stops in the lobby to ask for directions. He is talking to a receptionist at the information desk. (On the next page is a floor plan of the first and second floors of the hospital.)

Listen to the conversation two times. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

You will hear these words in the conversation:

lōutī (staircase, stairway, stairs)
duīmiàn (across from, opposite, facing; the side facing)
yāoshi (if)
nǎ (then, in that case)

One of the sentences in this exercise may be a little complicated to unravel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒ zōu nǎge lōutī</th>
<th>jǐn?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I go on which staircase</td>
<td>close?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Which staircase would be closest for me to go upstairs on?"

This sentence has the same form as "Nǐ sān gè xuéshēng, nǎge hǎo? "Which of these three students is better (best)?" except that what is being compared is described in a sentence instead of a word or phrase.

Something else that may give you a little difficulty is the expression lōutī nǎlǐ, as in Dàōle lōutī nǎlǐ, wǎng yǒu zōu. "When you get to the staircase, go to the right." In Chinese, the object of a verb of motion or location must be a place word. Any word that is not considered an inherent place word must be followed by zhālì or nǎlǐ when used as a place word (following zǎi, dào, etc.).

QUESTIONS
1. According to the receptionist, which staircase is closer to Mr. Mǐ's room?
   - ( ) the staircase beside the information desk
   - ( ) the staircase across the lobby

2. Did the receptionist say that Mr. Levens could take the elevator?
   - ( ) Yes
   - ( ) No
HOSPITAL FLOOR PLAN:

ELEVATORS - E

ENTRANCE

11 (1st FLOOR)
13
15
17
19

10
12
14
16

21 (2nd FLOOR)
23
25
27
29

22
24
26
28
EXERCISE 3

This exercise is based on two short conversations: between an American tourist in Taipei and a hotel employee and between the American and a waitress.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

Here is a new expression you will hear:

yībēi (a cup of [yìběi kāfēi, "a cup of coffee"; yìběi chá, "a cup of tea"])

QUESTIONS
1. The dining room is on what floor? ( ) 1st  ( ) 2nd  ( ) 3rd
2. The barbershop is on what floor? ( ) 1st  ( ) 2nd  ( ) 3rd
3. Which way is the dining room as you get off the elevator? ( ) to the left  ( ) to the right
4. Which way is the barbershop as you get off the elevator? ( ) to the left  ( ) to the right
5. Is the washroom on the right or left at the rear of the restaurant? ( ) on the right  ( ) on the left

DIALECT LISTENING EXERCISE

As you remember, a Dialect Listening Exercise is a conversation from a preceding exercise spoken with a different pronunciation. You will learn to understand Chinese as pronounced by speakers of Chinese languages who have learned Standard Chinese as a second language.

One common characteristic of dialect speech is that words which would start with the sounds /zh/, /ch/, and /sh/ (i.e., retroflex, or /r/-position, sounds) in Standard Chinese are pronounced with the sounds /z/, /c/, and /s/ (i.e., dental, or /s/-position, sounds). Also, initial /r/ may be pronounced like an English ɹ, ɻ, or ʐ.
UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

Display I contains six floor plans of a Taipei department store. Written above each floor plan are the directions you will ask for.

Ask how to get from one place to another. When you are given the directions, check them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on the map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Floor Plan 1: from the entrance to the dishware department)

YOU: 恭这个大门到哪里盘住的方去，怎么走？
TAPE: 恭这个大门往里一直走，经过酒吧， 就到 水盘住的方。
YOU: 我从这个大门往里一直走，经过酒吧， 就到 水盘住的方，对吧不对？
TAPE: 对的。

Notice that the non-Beijing pronunciation for "this," "that," and "which" (zhège, ná ge, ná ge) is used. When the person speaking to you uses these forms, it is considered polite for you to use them also. (See Unit 5 text, Reference Notes on No. 2.)
DISPLAY 1

1. FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISHWARE DEPARTMENT

2. FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

3. FROM THE FIRST FLOOR TO THE RADIO DEPARTMENT

4. FROM THE RADIO DEPARTMENT TO THE VASE DEPARTMENT
5. FROM THE VASE DEPARTMENT TO THE SOAP DEPARTMENT

6. FROM THE SOAP DEPARTMENT TO THE TOILETS

- 3rd Floor Elevator
- 2nd Floor Elevator
- 1st Floor Elevator
- Entrance
EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you are an employee of an American company in Taiwan. You are waiting for a friend on the first floor of the offices. (See X in Display II.) As you wait, several people ask you for directions to places in the building. Use the information in Display II to answer their questions.

Example
TAPE: Qǐngwèn, dào Ǎndèshān Xīǎnshēng bàngōngshì qu, zěnme zǒu?
YOU: ǑI cōng zhèlǐ wǎng ǒu zǒu, yǒubian dìèrge mén jiù shǐ.
TAPE: Xièxiè.

For this exercise, you will need to know these two words:

mén (door)
bàngōngshì (office)

You will also need to recognize these names:

Bèǐèr Xīǎnshēng (Mr. Bell)
Bānlǐkè Xīǎojiě (Miss Black)
Dūwèi Xīǎnshēng (Mr. Dewey)
Fǔkǎsī Xīǎnshēng (Mr. Fox)
Kāmēn Tàitái (Mrs. Carmen)
Shīyǐnlái Xīǎnshēng (Mr. Smith)
DISPLAY II

An American Company in Taiwan

1st Floor
- Bǎiēr Xiānshēng
- ELEVATORS
- DINING ROOM
- MAIN ENTRANCE
- Andēsēn Xiānshēng

2nd Floor
- Shēnèisi Xiānshēng
- Bǔlǐkē Xiǎojìe
- Fūkēśi Xiānshēng

3rd Floor
- Kǎmēn Tàitài
- Dūwēi Xiānshēng
EXERCISE 3

You are in a fictional city in Taiwan. You will have six conversations with six cabdrivers.

For each conversation, you are in a cab. The cabdriver is not sure how to get to your house, so you must give him directions.

Display III is a map of part of the city. The six numbers on the map represent the starting point of each taxi ride. Begin giving directions from these points. The X on the map is your destination (your house) for all six trips.

Example

DRIVER: Zhāli shí Zhōngshān Lù. Qīngwén, dào nǐ jiā qù, zěnme zǒu?

YOU: NY xiān wǎng qián zǒu, dàole lùkǒu wǎng zuǒ zǒu, fánghào dàole dièrge lùkǒu zài wǎng yòu zǒu, zuǒbiān jiù shì.

DRIVER: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdào le.

DISPLAY III

1
Zhōngshān Road

3
Zhōnhūā Road

5
Hǎofāng Road

6
Shānfāng Road

4
Park Road

X

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UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME A

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the routes you trace are in multistory buildings.)

When the route goes from one floor to another, simply draw it to the elevator (or stairs) on the floor plan for one floor. Then continue drawing the route from the elevator (or stairs) on the next floor. For a complicated route through the building, when you use an elevator (or a staircase) several times: Write an identifying number or letter at the end of a route on one floor. Write the same identifying number or letter at the beginning of the same route on another floor.
UNLABELED FLOOR PLANS for TRACING GAME

3rd floor

2nd floor

1st floor

STAIRS

ELEVATOR
LABELED FLOOR PLANS for TRACING GAME

An American Company in Taiwan

1st Floor
- Beier Xiānshēng
- ELEVATORS
- Dining Room

2nd Floor
- Shimisi Xiānshēng

3rd Floor
- Bùliākè Xiǎojíè
- Fúkètī Xiānshēng

- Kāmēn Tàitāi

- Duwēi Xiānshēng
An American Company in Taiwan

1st Floor
Bēiēr Xiānshēng  ELEVATORS  DINING ROOM

MAIN ENTRANCE  Āndēshēn Xiānshēng

2nd Floor
Shīmīsī Xiānshēng

Būlái ké Xiǎojiē  Fūkěsī Xiānshēng

3rd Floor

Kāmēn Tàitāi

Dūwēi Xiānshēng
UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

**Type:** Three-Dimensional Tic-Tac-Toe (This game is played like the Unit 2 Communication Game C, with the following differences.)

**Situation:** The setting is Taipei.

**Goal:** To occupy four squares in a row. (A row may be on one floor; it may be four rooms in the same position on the four floors; or it may be rooms on different floors which would make a row if on the same floor.)

**Materials:** A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) The "board" represents a $4 \times 4$ arrangement of rooms on each of four floors of a building. The board is equivalent to the $4 \times 4 \times 4$ three-dimensional Tic-Tac-Toe board shown at the right of the work sheet.

**Procedure:** You "take" a room by giving directions to it. The first player puts his X in a room. He then gives his partner directions to that room from the building entrance. After placing an X in that room, the second player puts his O in another room and gives the first player directions from the building entrance.

Directions to the next X and O may either start from the building entrance again or start from the last X and O (to be decided by the teacher or agreed upon between players).

**Example 1:** (starting from the entrance each time) You are Speaker 1, marking Xs. Your moves and your opponent's are shown on the first Sample Work Sheet, with numbers indicating the order of moves.

**S1:** Jìnǐ diànǐ yīzhī zōu, jì jì shì diàntǐ. Zuò diàntǐ dào ěrlóu. Xiàle diàntǐ wǒng yǒu zōu, zài wǎng yǒu zōu. Zhòubian díyíge mén jì jī shì.

**S2:** Jìnǐ diànnén wǎng zuō zōu, ránhòu wǎng yǒu zōu. Zōudào tōu wǎng yǒu zōu, yòubian jì jì shì lőutǐ. Shàng lǒutǐ dào ěrlóu, wǎng zuō zōu, zài wǎng zuō zōu. Zhòubian díyíge mén jì jī shì.

**S1:** Jìnǐ diànnén yīzhī zōu, jì jì shì diàntǐ. Zuò diàntǐ dào sānlóu. Xiàle diàntǐ wǒng yǒu zōu, zài wǎng yǒu zōu. Zhòubian díyíge mén jì jī shì.

**S2:** Jìnǐ diànnén wǎng zuō zōu, zài wǎng yǒu zōu. Zhòubian díyíge mén jì jī shì.

(etc.)

**Example 2:** (continuous routes) This dialogue would be the same as the last example until the directions to X-3 and O-4, which go as follows:

**S1:** Chúle mén (of X-1) wǎng zuō zōu, zài wǎng zuō zōu, zhòubian jì jì shì diàntǐ. Zuò diàntǐ dào sānlóu. Xiàle diàntǐ wǒng yǒu zōu, zài wǎng yǒu zōu. Zhòubian díyíge mén jì jī shì.

**S2:** Chúle mén (of O-2) wǎng yǒu zōu, zài wǎng yǒu zōu, yòubian jì jì shì lǒutǐ. Xiàle lǒutǐ dào yǐlóu wǎng zuō zōu. Zhòubian dírēge mén jì jī shì.
Additional Notes: You may need the expression "zuòdào tòu," "to go to the end (of the corridor)."

In the original version of this game, a simpler 3x3x3 board was used. However, students pointed out that the board permitted the first player to take the center room on the second floor and enjoy an overwhelming advantage. If you do not have time to complete the more complicated game with this new 4x4x4 board, at least you will have had a good workout giving directions in a building.

Practice Points: Directions in a building.
UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

You will hear addresses given in these conversations between an American man and two Chinese women in Taipei.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

You need to know the expression bān jiā, "to move one's residence."

QUESTIONS

1. How many times has Mr. Zhāng moved? ( ) Once ( ) Twice

2. How far is Section 2 from Section 1?
   ( ) Very close ( ) Very far
   ( ) Not too far ( ) Not too close

3. What is the number of the lane in the first address that the American hears on this tape?

4. What is the number of the alley in the second address that the American hears on this tape?

EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will find street directions containing the verb guò, "to cross," "to pass." You will translate orally two short conversations.

The setting is the streets of Bēijīng. A Chinese man who lives overseas asks two women for directions.

You will hear the conversations three times. As you listen to them 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 some expressions you need to know for this exercise:

dāgāi (probably)
huí (the opposite direction [wàng huí zǒu, "to go back"])

bútāng (a narrow street, a lane [Bēijīng])
zǒuguò le  (to have walked past)
zǔihǎo  (it would be best)

The diagram below shows where conversations A and B take place and the route followed by the man after receiving directions.

Notice that in giving directions "crossing two streets" is equivalent to "reaching the third intersection."

Dàōle dīsāngē lǔkǒu, yǔbiān
jìù shì Nánwēi Hùtōngr.  (When you have reached the third intersection, Nánwēi Alley is on the right.)

Guò liāngtīào jiā, yǔbiān
dīsāngē hùtōng jìù shì
Nánwēi Hùtōngr.  (Cross two streets, and the third alley on the right is Nánwēi Alley.)

EXERCISE 3

These three short conversations include complicated street addresses in Taipei. An American man who can speak Chinese but cannot read it has just stepped off a bus. He is trying to find a friend's house. He asks for directions as he walks along.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then give your translation of each sentence during the pause provided. Compare your translations with the translations given on tape.

You need to know

Hépíng Dōnglù  (Hépíng East Road)

mén  (gate, door)
UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will answer questions. Base your responses on the information in the Display I map.

Example

TAPE: Qìngwèn, Lín Xiānshēngde dìzhī shì?
YOU: Tāde dìzhī shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yīduān, Wūshìxīxiāng, Wǔnèng, Shǐjíhāo.
TAPE: Ní shuō duōshǎo xiàng?
YOU: Shì Wūshìxīxiāng.
TAPE: Duì, Wūshìxīxiāng, Wǔnèng, Shǐliúhāo, shì bù shì?
YOU: Bù shì Shǐliúhāo, shì Shǐjíhāo.
EXERCISE 2

Here are four conversations for you to take part in. The Display II map shows your location (starting point) on four different occasions and the locations of four houses (ending points). Each starting point shows where the directions for that conversation will begin. Each ending point shows the address you are asking for.

Use the display information to ask directions to a certain address and to confirm the directions given.

Example

TAPE: Nǐn zhǎo shénme difang?
YOU: Wǒ zhǎo Shìsānxiǎng, Wūshīshāo. Zěnmé zǒu?

YOU: Yī shūō cóng zhèlǐ wǎng nán zǒu, duì bu dui?
TAPE: Duì le.
YOU: Wūshīshāo zài zuǒbiān, shì bu shì?
TAPE: Duì le.
UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

Situation: An American is asking a Chinese friend for directions over the phone. The American is calling from a store at one of two locations: either from No. 8, Sänmin Road, Section 1, or from No. 1, Sänmin Road, Section 2.

Both people have copies of the same map, but the American can not read the street names and numbers, which are in characters.

Goal: To have the same route marked on both maps, or for the "American" to be able to locate the address he is asking for.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: The "American" has an unlabeled copy of the map and a list of addresses. The "Chinese friend" has a labeled copy of the map. Both copies of the map show the two possible starting points as circles with arrows in them.

Procedure: The "American" chooses one of the addresses from his list and asks for directions to it. The "Chinese friend" finds out where the "American" is and gives him directions to the address (marking the route on his map if he wants to). The "American" (tracing the route on his map if he wants to) locates the address. The two players compare maps.

Further rounds may be played with the same copies of the map. Players switch roles for each round.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "American." You have chosen an address to ask for:

S2: Dàole Shīqīnīng zuòbiān dǐyīge lǔkǒu jìu shì Yīxiāng. Yīxiāngde zuòbiān dīsiāngé mén jìu shì Wūhāo.
S1: Hāo. Xièxiè nǐ.
S2: Bù kěqǐ.
Additional Note: Notice the construction ǒudào, "to go as far as," "to go to," which you have seen in ǒudào tóu, "to go to the end (of the corridor)": ǒudào zúbǐan dìĕrge lûkòu, "Go to the second intersection on the left."

Practice Points: Everything you have learned about giving directions, especially the new material in this unit.

LIST OF ADDRESSES for TRACING GAME

Dáyā Street, Section 1:
No. 3
No. 8, Lane 6
No. 14, Alley 1, Lane 6
No. 2, Alley 2, Lane 6
No. 9, Alley 2, Lane 6
No. 7, Lane 9
No. 10, Alley 1, Lane 9
No. 2, Alley 2, Lane 9

Dáyā Street, Section 2:
No. 18
No. 2, Alley 1, Lane 5
No. 5, Alley 2, Lane 5
No. 8, Lane 10
No. 7, Alley 2, Lane 10
No. 3, Alley 3, Lane 10
No. 6, Alley 3, Lane 10
No. 5, Alley 1, Lane 17

Other addresses may be used as destinations if the "American" simply asks his "Chinese friend" for directions to his house and the "Chinese friend" then chooses a house for himself, gives the address, and gives directions to it.
MAPS for TRACING GAME

Sánmín Road, Section 1

Sánmín Road, Section 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Module &amp; Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>à</td>
<td>Oh!</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dài</td>
<td>to be short (of stature)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bā</td>
<td>(counter for things with handles)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bái</td>
<td>to be white</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bǐ</td>
<td>hundred</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāihuǒ Dālǒu</td>
<td>(name of a department store in Peking)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāihuǒ gōngsī</td>
<td>department store</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bān jiā</td>
<td>to move one's residence</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāngōngshī</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bānshīchǔ</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bānyè</td>
<td>midnight</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāo (yīfēn)</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāoshǐ (yīfēn)</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bēi</td>
<td>a cup of</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēi</td>
<td>north</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēibian(r)</td>
<td>north side</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bēn</td>
<td>volume (counter for books and magazines)</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bǐ (yīzhī)</td>
<td>pen</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bǐ</td>
<td>currency</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bǐbian(r)</td>
<td>side, edge (used in place of words)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bǐbīn</td>
<td>watch (timepiece)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biérén (biéren)</td>
<td>another person, someone else</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bǐngxiāng</td>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù kēqí</td>
<td>you're welcome</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāishichǎng</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāntīng</td>
<td>dining room</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cèsuǒ</td>
<td>toilet</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chā</td>
<td>to lack</td>
<td>T&amp;D 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chábēi</td>
<td>teacup</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāng</td>
<td>to be long</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cháo</td>
<td>to, towards</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chányē</td>
<td>tea leaves, tea (the prepared leaves)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

171
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
<th>Module &amp; Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chū</td>
<td>to go out, to exit</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūlái</td>
<td>to come out</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūqu</td>
<td>to go out</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cóng</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>còng</td>
<td>through, via</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuò</td>
<td>to make a mistake, to be wrong</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dà</td>
<td>to be large</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàgái</td>
<td>probably</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dài</td>
<td>to wear (glasses, gloves, a watch, jewelry, etc.)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dài biǎo</td>
<td>to wear a watch</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dàjié</td>
<td>boulevard</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dálóu</td>
<td>building (multistoried)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dămén(r)</td>
<td>main entrance, main gate</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dào</td>
<td>to, towards</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dào</td>
<td>route, path</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dăren</td>
<td>adult</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-de</td>
<td>(marker of modification)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>děi</td>
<td>must</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>děng</td>
<td>to wait</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>děngyìǎng</td>
<td>to wait a moment</td>
<td>NUM 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dì-</td>
<td>(used in forming ordinal numbers [i.e., dìyī, &quot;the first&quot;; dìèr, &quot;the second&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-diǎn</td>
<td>(counter for hours on the clock)</td>
<td>3.6, T&amp;D 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diǎn(r)</td>
<td>a little, some</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diǎnhān</td>
<td>electric fan</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diǎnsī</td>
<td>television</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diàntī</td>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diánxīn (yíkuài)</td>
<td>pastry, snack</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diányǐng(r)</td>
<td>movie, film</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǐ'āng</td>
<td>a place</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dītān (yǐzhāng)</td>
<td>rug</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dītū (yǐzhāng)</td>
<td>map</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǐxīn</td>
<td>the underneath, underneath</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǐxià</td>
<td>underground</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǐxià xīngrán dào</td>
<td>pedestrian underground walkway</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dǐyī Gōngáì</td>
<td>the First Company (department store in Taipei)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōng</td>
<td>east</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōngběi</td>
<td>northeast</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōngbiān(r)</td>
<td>east side</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>dōngxi</td>
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<td>duān</td>
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<td>section, block</td>
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<td>duībuqǐ</td>
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<td>duīmiān(r)</td>
<td>across from, opposite, facing</td>
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<td>duō</td>
<td>duō</td>
<td>to be many</td>
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<tr>
<td>duō yuān</td>
<td>duō yuān</td>
<td>how far</td>
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<td>duōshāo</td>
<td>how much, how many</td>
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<td>Em</td>
<td>um, mm, uh-huh (actually pronounced like ng or mm)</td>
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<td>fāngbiàn (fāngbian)</td>
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<td>fānwān</td>
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<td>fēijī</td>
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<td>fēizāo (yīkuài)</td>
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<td>-fēn</td>
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<td>-fēn(r)</td>
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<td>fūjīn (fūjīn)</td>
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<td>gāo</td>
<td>to be tall</td>
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<td>gāoxīng</td>
<td>to be happy</td>
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<td>gēi</td>
<td>gēi</td>
<td>to give</td>
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<td>for</td>
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<td>gōngyuán</td>
<td>park</td>
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<td>gōu</td>
<td>gōu</td>
<td>to be enough</td>
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<td>guǐ</td>
<td>guǐ</td>
<td>to turn</td>
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<td>guān</td>
<td>to close</td>
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<td>guān mén</td>
<td>to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business</td>
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<td>Guāngmíng Rìbāo</td>
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<td>Gūgōng Bówuyuān</td>
<td>Palace Museum</td>
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</table>
guǐ to be expensive 3.3
guǒ past the hour 4.5
guò to cross, to pass

hái also, additionally 3.2
hái bù yǐ déng not yet certain 4.1
háiši or 4.1
hán-Rì zìdiǎn Chinese-Japanese dictionary 4.3
hán-Yīng zìdiǎn Chinese-English dictionary 3.1
hǎo to get better 3.3
hǎokǎn to be good looking, 3.3
to look nice

hǎi to be black 3.3
héng Héng East Road 4.5
hóng to be red 3.3
hòu back 4.4
hòubian(r) back side 4.4
huá glorious; abbreviation for 4.1
Huá Zhōngguó China
Huá Hui Coffeehouse 4.1
Huá Hui to change, to exchange 3.5
HuáHui to be yellow, to be brown 3.3
(hua) Huá (flower) vase 3.3
Huáxué chemistry 3.1
Huá the opposite direction, back 4.5
HuáHui narrow street, lane (Beijing) 4.5

jǐ- (jī-) a few 4.3
jiā plus; to add NUM 4
jiāli household 3.4
jiān to meet 3.6
jiān piece (counter for pieces of 4.3 clothing)
jiāo to be called, to be given-named 4.3
jiāō zhōng what hour, what time 3.6, T&D 3
jiē (jiē) several 4.3
jiēwà what floor 4.4
jiān catty (1.1 pound) 3.2
jiān by way of, via; to pass through 4.1
jiān to be close, to be near 4.1, 4.3
to enter 4.4
jiān right, immediately, exactly 3.1
jiān with reference to space 3.1
jiān to be old, to be used, 3.1, 3.3
to be worn

jiù
jiū  immediately (with reference to time)
then
orangess, tangerines

kāfēitīng
kāi  to open
kāi mén  to open (for the business day);
        to open for business
kāi xué  to begin school
kāishī  to start, to begin
kǎn  to read, to look at, to visit
kǎn  to think (hold an opinion)
kǎnjian  to see
-kē  quarter of an hour
but
kěshì  may, can, to be permitted to;
       to be all right, to be okay,
       to be feasible, to be possible
kéyī  dollar
       a piece (counter)

-lán  to be blue
lǐ  to be old
lǐojià  excuse me (běijiāng)
-lǐ  inside, in
lǐ  from, apart from
lǐbàirǐ  Sunday
lǐbian(r)  inside
lǐfā (lǐfà)  to cut hair
lǐfā de dǐfang (-fà-)  a place where hair is cut
-lǐnong  alley
lǐn  floor, story of a building
lǐu  stairs
lǐ  to be green
lǔbǐ  north side of the street
lǔhōng  east side of the street
lǔkǒu(r)  intersection
lǔnán  south side of the street
lǔxi  vest side of the street
lǜxīng zhǐpiāo
(yǐzhāng)  traveler's check
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<th>Chinese</th>
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<tr>
<td>māfan nǐ</td>
<td>sorry to bother you</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>mǎi</td>
<td>to buy</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>to sell</td>
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<td>mǎimai</td>
<td>business</td>
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<td>so-so, fair</td>
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<td>-māo</td>
<td>dime</td>
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<td>to be beautiful</td>
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<td>měi shenme</td>
<td>it's nothing</td>
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<td>door</td>
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<td>gate</td>
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<td>doorway, gateway, entrance</td>
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<td>nă-</td>
<td>which</td>
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<td>nà</td>
<td>well, then, in that case</td>
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<td>which side, where</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>that side, there</td>
<td>4.4</td>
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<td>Nánjīng East Road</td>
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<td>Nánjīng Xīlù</td>
<td>Nánjīng West Road</td>
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<td>nánkān</td>
<td>to be ugly</td>
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<td>nàxic</td>
<td>those</td>
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<td>those</td>
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<td>nián</td>
<td>to be pronounced as, to be read as</td>
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<td>niánqīng</td>
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<td>-nòng (-lòng)</td>
<td>alley</td>
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<td>pái jīa</td>
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<td>păngbìān(r)</td>
<td>beside, next to, alongside of</td>
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<td>plates</td>
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<td>dishes</td>
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<td>píanyi</td>
<td>to be inexpensive, to be cheap</td>
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<td>beer</td>
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<td>bottle (counter)</td>
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<td>pǐngguǒ (pǐngguo)</td>
<td>apple</td>
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<tr>
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<td>shop, store (Běijīng)</td>
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<td>one thousand</td>
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<td>front, ahead</td>
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<td>please</td>
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<td>soda, carbonated soft drink</td>
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<td>qù</td>
<td>to go</td>
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<td>ránhòu</td>
<td>afterwards, after that</td>
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<td>to be hot</td>
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<td>shàng</td>
<td>to go up</td>
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<td>shāng lóu</td>
<td>to go upstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāng lóu (qu)</td>
<td>to go upstairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>shāngbiàn(r)</td>
<td>the upper surface, above</td>
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<td>shāngdiàn</td>
<td>shop, store</td>
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<td>shāngwǔ (shàngwǔ)</td>
<td>forenoon, morning</td>
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<td>shènme (shènme)</td>
<td>anything</td>
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<td>shènme difang</td>
<td>where, what place</td>
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<td>when, what time</td>
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<td>matter, affair, business</td>
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<td>is it..., is it so that...</td>
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<td>shūō</td>
<td>to speak, to speak (a language); to say that mathematics</td>
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<td>tāng</td>
<td>candy, sugar</td>
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<td>-tāng</td>
<td>(counter for class periods)</td>
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<td>tiānqiáo</td>
<td>pedestrian overpass</td>
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<tr>
<td>-tiāo</td>
<td>(counter for long, winding things)</td>
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<td>-tōu</td>
<td>one of two ends of something</td>
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<td>wàibian(r)</td>
<td>outside</td>
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<td>wàn</td>
<td>ten thousand</td>
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<td>to forget</td>
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<td>evening</td>
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<tr>
<td>wēn</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià</td>
<td>to go down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià lù (lai)</td>
<td>to go/come downstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià lù (lai)</td>
<td>to come downstairs</td>
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<td>xiàbian(r)</td>
<td>the bottom side, the under surface</td>
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<tr>
<td>xiān</td>
<td>first; ahead of time, beforehand</td>
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<td>xiāng</td>
<td>to think that; be thinking of (doing); to want to, would like to</td>
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<td>towards</td>
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<td>lane</td>
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<td>to think it over</td>
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<td>to be small</td>
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<td>xīcháizi</td>
<td>child</td>
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<td>xīmàibù</td>
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<td>elementary school</td>
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<td>xiǎwù (xiàwù)</td>
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<td>west side</td>
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<td>-xīlie (-xīlī)</td>
<td>(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)</td>
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<td>to like</td>
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<td>to be new</td>
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<td>xīnán</td>
<td>southwest</td>
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<td>xīng</td>
<td>to be all right</td>
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<td>Xīngqīrì</td>
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<td>椅子</td>
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