STANDARD CHINESE
A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT
MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION
MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

AUGUST 1979
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 Kozoriz (CFFLS).

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

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

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.
All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu 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. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

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

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

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

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board
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MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists.

2. Say any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.

3. Use the bus system: find out which buses go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, how often they run, where to buy tickets, where to change buses (if necessary), when the last bus of the day leaves, and where his stop is.

4. Take a taxi: hail one, tell the driver where to go, and use commands such as "hurry," "slow down," and "stop here."

5. Use the train system: find out which trains go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, when and where to buy tickets, whether or not tickets are available for a train leaving on a specific date at a specific time, the distance to the destination, the duration of the train trip to that place, which platform the train leaves from, what to do with luggage, and whether or not the train has a dining car.

6. Take a plane: reserve a ticket for a certain date and time; find out whether or not the flight is direct, the duration of the flight, and traveling time to the airport; and arrange for transportation to the airport.

7. Describe in detail a trip (taken in the past or planned for the future): places visited (which places and what they are like), traveling companions, transportation for the trip, length of stay, number of previous trips to the same places.
UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

1. Dào Xíméndìng qù, zuò jīlù chē?  What bus do you take to get to Ximending?
   Zuò Shíbālù.  Take Number 18.

2. Shíbālù chē duō bu duō?  Are there many Number 18 buses?
   Bù hěn duō.  Not very many.

3. Měi gè jīfēn zhōng yǒu yībān chē?  How often is there a bus?
   Wǒ mǎige Xíngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyìng.  I go to see a movie every Saturday.

4. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?  What time is the last bus?
   Zhèbān chē shì shì qù Xíméndìng?  Does this bus go to Ximending?
   Shì.  Shàng chē bāi.  Yes. Get on!

5. Dào Xíméndìng de shíhou, qǐng gàośōng wǒ.  When we get to Ximending, please tell me.

6. Wǒ shì bu shì zài zhělǐ xià chē?  Is it here that I get off?
   Bǐ shì.  Xià yízhàn.  No. The next stop.

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

9. shǎng-  last, previous (something)
10. tōu-  first (something)
11. gàošōng  to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for gàośōng)
12. shǎo  to be few
13. xià chē  to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14. yǒu(de) shíhou  sometimes
15. chéng  city
UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

1. Dào zhǎnlánguǎn yǒu meiyòu zhídãché?  
Méiyòu. Zuò Yīlǜ chē, zuò dào Xīdān huàn chē.

2. Zànmen zài nǎr mǎi piào?  
Zài chēshāng mǎi piào.

3. Hǎo, xiǎnzài zǒu ba!  

4. Ê! Zànmen bù shì zuòguō zhàn le ba?  
Hǎi méi ne. Xià yízhān cāi xià chē.

5. Làojià, Shīwānlū qīchēzhàn zài nǎr?  
Jiù zài nèige lùkǒushāng.

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

6. gōnggòng qīchē  
7. -lì  
8. -shang  
9. shǎng bān  
10. xià bān

Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?  
No. Take the Number 1 bus; take it to Xīdān and change buses.

Where do we buy tickets?  
We buy tickets on the bus.

Okay, let's go now!  
Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?  
Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.

Excuse me, where is the Number 15 bus stop?  
It's (just) on that corner.

public bus (local)  
in (locational ending)  
on  
to start work, to go to work  
to get off from work, to leave work
UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ yào zuò jīchēngchē dào huǒchēzhàn qu. I want to take a taxi to the train station.
2. Wǒ zhǐ yǒu zhě liǎngjiàn xíngli. Hǎo, wǒ bǎ xíngli fāng zài qiánbian. I have only these two suitcases. Okay, I'll put the suitcases in front.
3. Nǐ kǎide tài kuài le! You are driving too fast!
4. Tā kāi chē, kǎide bù kuài. He doesn't drive fast.
5. Wǒmen yǒu shìjiān, lǎidejī. We have time. We can make it in time.
6. Qǐng mān yìdiǎn kāi. Please drive a little slower.
7. Bié kāi nàme kuài! Don't drive so fast!
8. Qǐng nǐ zài qiánbian nèige yīnzhǎng tíng yǐxiǎ. Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.

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

10. chūzhū qìchē taxi (PRC)
11. láibūjī can't make it in time
12. qìchē car, motor vehicle
13. zhèmé so, to this extent, in this way
14. zěnme so, to this extent, in this way
UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wèn jītiān. I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.

2. Wǒ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, hǎi shì zuò Gōnglǐjū qu hǎo ne? Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?

   Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglǐjū bù dà fāngbiàn. It's better to go by train. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.

3. Zuò huǒchē děi xiǎn mǎi piào ma? If I take the train, is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?

   Wǒ xiǎng lǐngsān tiān yǐ qián mǎi piào. It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.

   Zuò Gōnglǐjū ne? And if I take the bus?

   Bù bǐ xiǎn mǎi piào. It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.

4. Wǒ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē? What train do you want to take?

   Wǒ yào zuò shǎngwǔ de chē. I want to take a morning train.

5. Duìbùqī, shǎngwǔ de piào dōu mǎi wán le. I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

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

6. chuán

7. dìtiē

8. dìxià huǒchē

9. wǎn (wǎnr)

10. -wǎn

boat, ship

subway (abbreviation for dìxià tǐēqiáo)

underground train, subway

to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself
to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)
UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ xiǎng dào Nǎnjīng qù kànkan. I would like to go to Nǎnjīng to look around.
   Nǐ jīhuà nǎitiān qù?
   Míngtiān huǒchī hòutiān qù dōu kěyì.
   What day do you plan to go?
   Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.

2. Shànghǎi lǐ Nǎnjīng yǒu duō yuǎn?
   Yǒu liǎngbāshíwǔshíduō gōnglǐ. How far is Shànghǎi from Nǎnjīng?
   It's over 250 kilometers.

3. Zuǒ huǒchē yào zǒu duōshǎo shíhou?
   Yào zǒu sīge bān xiǎoshí. How long does it take to go by train?
   It takes four and a half hours.

4. Zhēn shì wǒ diyīcì dào Nǎnjīng qù. Yǐqián méi qùguó. This will be the first time I have gone to Nǎnjīng. I haven't gone there before.

5. Bāngé xiǎoshí gòu le. Half an hour is enough.

6. Wǒ xiāng xiānwù lǐkāi zhèr. I hope to leave here in the afternoon.
   Shīsāndiǎn lǐng wǔfēn yǒu yītāng tèkùài. There's an express at 1305.

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

7. dāsuàn to plan to
8. huǒzhè (huǒzhe) or (alternate form of huǒzhī)
9. yǐhòu afterwards, later on, in the future
10. zhōngtōu hour (alternate word for xiǎoshí)
UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

1. Huŏchē jīdiǎn zhòng kǎi?  
   Shíbādiǎn wǔshíwǔfēn fā chē.  
   What time does the train leave?  
   It departs at 1855.

2. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐde hūzhào hé lùxíngzhèng gěi wo.  
   Please give me your passport and travel permit.

3. Dào Shànghǎi qǔde chē zài dìjī zhàntái?  
   On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?

   No need to be anxious. It's still early. First, rest a bit in this waiting room.

5. Wǒ zhōujiān xīngli zěnmé bàn?  
   Shì bù shì kěyì náshāng chē qu?  
   Kěyì bā xīngli náshāng chē qu.  
   What should I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train?  
   You may take the suitcase onto the train.

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

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

7. bān  
   to move

8. náshāngqu  
   náshānglái  
   náxiăqu  
   náxiălái  
   to take up  
   to bring up  
   to take down  
   to bring down

9. pǎo  
   to run

10. wăn  
    to be late

11. yuètái  
    train platform (alternate word for zhàntái, more common in Taiwan)
UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

1. Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?  
   Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?  
   Bù zěnmé máng.  
   Not especially busy.

2. Qǐng ni gěi wǒ dìng yìzhāng fēijī piāo.  
   Please reserve a plane ticket for me.

3. Piāo dìnghǎo le.  
   The ticket has been reserved.
   Nèibān fēijī?  
   Which flight? What time does it take off?
   Jīdiǎn zhōng qūfēi?

4. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?  
   Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?

5. Gòng Sānlìtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?  
   How much time does it take to go from Sānlìtún to the airport?

6. Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng 1fǎi jiā, láidejī ba?  
   If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?

7. Qǐng ni pài 1 ge chē lái jiē wò, sòng wǒ dào fēijīchǎng qu.  
   Please send a car to pick me up and take me to the airport.

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

8. -hǎo le  
   to be satisfactorily completed
9. lǚguǎn  
   hotel
10. shuōhǎo le  
    to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
11. xiǎngbǎo le  
    to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
12. yàoshi  
    if (alternate word for Rúguǒ)
13. zuòhǎo le  
    to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished
UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

1. Hǎo jǐn méi jiàn, nǐn chū mén le bā?
   I haven't seen you in a long time.
   You have been away, I suppose?

2. Nǐn wèishènme gǎng huílái yǒu qù le ne?
   Wǒ zhècì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shì
   yīnwei wǒ yǒu yī ge hěn hǎo de
   péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.
   Why did you go again when you had
   just come back from there?
   This time I went to Guǎngzhōu
   because I had a very good friend
   coming there from Hong Kong.

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

4. Sānè ge yuè yǐqián tā hǎi bù
   zhīdào néng bù néng lái.
   Three months ago she didn't know
   yet whether she would be able to
   come or not.

5. Nǐmen dōu qùguò shénme dìfāng?
   What places did you go to?

6. Hángzhōu gèn Sūzhōu zhēn shì
   pǐnliàng.
   Hángzhōu and Sūzhōu are really
   beautiful.

7. Yǒu jīhuì wǒ yào zǎi qù yǐcǐ.
   If I have the chance, I would like
   to go again.

8. Zhèxiē dìfāng nǐ dōu qùguò le
   ba?
   Méi dōu qùguò.
   You have gone to all those places,
   I suppose?
   I haven't been to all of them.

9. huí guó
   to return to one's native country

10. huí jiā
    to come/go home

11. huíqù
    to go back

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

12. rènào
    to be lively/bustling/noisy

13. yǒu yīsì
    to be interesting

14. méi(yǒu) yīsì
    to be uninteresting

15. suǒyì (suǒyì)
    therefore, so
UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

1. A: Dào Ximéndìng qù, zuò jīlù chē?  
   B: Zuò Shībālù.  
   What bus do you take to get to Ximending?  
   Take Number 18.

2. A: Shībālù chē duō bu duō?  
   B: Bù hěn duō.  
   Are there many Number 18 buses?  
   Not very many.

3. A: Méi gē duōshao shíhou yōu yībān chē?  
   B: Méi gē èrshīfēn zhōng yōu yībān.  
   How much time is there between buses?  
   There's one every twenty minutes.

   I go to see a movie every Saturday.

5. A: Zuīhòu yībān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?  
   B: Shíyīdiǎn shìfēn.  
   What time is the last bus?  
   Eleven-ten.

6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Ximéndìng?  
   E: Shì. Shǎng chē bā!  
   Does this bus go to Ximending?  
   Yes, Get on!

   F: Hǎo.  
   When we get to Ximending, please tell me.  
   Okay.

8. A: Hái yǒu jīzhàn dào Ximéndìng?  
   F: Xià yīzhàn jiù shì Ximéndìng.  
   How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending?  
   The next stop is Ximending.

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

9. shàng-  
   last, previous (something)

10. tōu-  
   first (something)
11.  gāosu  to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for gāosong)
12.  shǎo  to be few
13.  xià chē  to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14.  yǒu(de) shíhou  sometimes
15.  chéng  city
VOCABULARY

-bān  (counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)
chē  vehicle, bus, car
chēng  city
duō  to be many
-fēn  a minute
gào song  to tell, to inform
gào su  to tell, to inform
gé  to separate, to divide off
jīlǜ chē  what number bus
měi-  every, each
shàng  to get on
shāng-  last, previous (something)
shǎo  to be few
tōu-  first (something)
xià  to get off
xià-  next (something)
xià chē  to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
Xīmèndīng  (an area of Taipei)
yōu(de) shīhòu  sometimes
zhàn  a stop, a station
zuǐhòu  last, final (something)

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

Bēihǎi Gōngyuán  (a famous park in Běijīng)
bí dé shíhòu  other times
Dōngjīng  Tokyo
fàng jià  to close for a holiday
hǎován  to be fun (lit., "good for relaxing")
huí  will
sījī  driver of a hired vehicle
zǒu ba  let's go
REFERENCE NOTES


Notes on Nos. 1-2

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

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

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

Nǐ zěnme qu? How are you going? (i.e., by what means of transportation)

Wǒ zuò huǒchē qu. I am going by train.

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

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

Tā mǎile hěn duǒ dōngxi. He bought a lot of things.

Běijīng jiēshàng yǒu hěn duǒ cèsuǒ. There are many toilets on the streets of Běijīng.

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

Nǐde shū zhěn duǒ! You really have a lot of books!

Jīntiān jiēshàngde rén hěn duǒ. There are a lot of people out today. (literally, "on the streets today")

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

**Adjectival verbs are one type of STATE verb. See BI0, Unit 6.
c. Often it does not occur to students to use 多 as the main verb of a sentence because in English they do not usually say "The students are many." They would say "There are many students," with "many" as an adjective preceding "students." Compare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(There are)</th>
<th>a lot of people</th>
<th>here.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zhèrde</td>
<td>rèn hěn duō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(A lot of people came.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Láide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3. A: 每个 多少时候 有 一班 车?
   B: 每个 时刻 有 一班.

   How much time is there between buses?
   There's one every twenty minutes.

Notes on No. 3

- 是 the word for "each," "every."

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>每</th>
<th>个</th>
<th>多少</th>
<th>时刻</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(every)</td>
<td>divide-off</td>
<td>how much</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[interval]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"(every) how often"

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

一班 车: The counter -bān is used for scheduled trips, or runs, of a vehicle. 一班 车 is one bus run.

- 时刻 Zhòng, "clock." (Zhòng means "o'clock" in telling time.) "One minute" is yífēn zhòng.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Měi</th>
<th>gé</th>
<th>èrshīfēn zhōng</th>
<th>yǒu</th>
<th>yībān</th>
<th>chē.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>interval</td>
<td>twenty minutes</td>
<td>there is</td>
<td>one [run]</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"There's a bus every twenty minutes."

I go to see a movie every Saturday.

Notes on No. 4

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

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

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

5. A: Zuǐhòu yībān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?
What time is the last bus?
B: Shìyìdiǎn shīfēn.
Eleven-ten.

Note on No. 5

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zuǐhòu</th>
<th>yī</th>
<th>-bān</th>
<th>chē</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(last)</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"the last bus"

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>字</th>
<th>第</th>
<th>公</th>
<th>车</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>公</td>
<td>车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>公</td>
<td>车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>公</td>
<td>车</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"the first bus"
"the next bus"
"the last (previous) bus"

(See Note on No. 8 and Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary for 下, "next"); 上, "last," previous"; and 头, "first.")

6. D: 这班车是去哪? 三莺?
E: 是. 上车吧!

Notes on No. 6

'是' 表示 "go to":* The use of 是 表示 去 rather than 去 了 in this sentence implies that the speaker has an idea that the bus does go to Ximending and wants to make sure. (是 表示 去 了 会 also be correct.)

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

- 我到 Ximending 去. I am going to Ximending.
- 去 Ximending.

The two forms are equally widely used.

上车: This verb has several meanings. In the Directions Module, the meaning was "to go up" in '上楼, 你边即附近'. In this exchange, the meaning of 上车 is "to get on/in [a vehicle]."

*For a discussion of the use of 是 before another verb to form a question, see MON, Unit 5, notes on No. 8.
7. A: Dào Xīměndīngde shìhòu, qǐng găosòng wǒ. When we get to Ximending, please tell me.
F: Hǎo. Okay.

Note on No. 7

Dào Xīměndīngde shìhòu means "when we arrive in Ximending." If you want to say, in Chinese, "when [something happens]," add -de shìhòu to the phrase which names the happening.

In English, "when" can mean either "during the same time" (e.g., "when I was a student") or "immediately after" (e.g., "when the light turns green"). In Chinese, however, two different expressions are used for the two meanings: -de shìhòu for "at the same time" and yīhòu for "immediately after."

Wǒ zài Xiānggāngde shìhòu hěn xǐhuan qù kān diànyíng. When [i.e., while] I was in Hong Kong, I liked to go to the movies very much.

Wǒ dāole Táiběi yīhòu, mǎile hěn duō Zhōngwén shū. When [i.e., after] I got to Taipei, I bought a lot of Chinese books.

8. A: Hái yǒu jīzhàn dào Xīměndīng? How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending?
F: Xià yīzhàn jiù shì Xīměndīng. The next stop is Ximending.

Note on No. 8

Xià yīzhàn: Here xià means "the next." It is a specifier. Xià is usually followed by a numeral or a counter, as in the following examples:

xià gé yuè next month
xià yībān chē the next bus

The phrase xià yīzhàn contains no counter because -zhàn, like -nián and -tiān, is not used with a counter.
9. shàng-                       last, previous (something)
10. tóu-                           first (something)
11. gào        (de) shìhou       to tell (alternate pronunciation)
12. shǎo                                to be few
13. xiǎ chē                           to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
14. yǒu(de) shìhou                   sometimes
15. chéng                              city

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shàngge yuè</td>
<td>shăngge yuè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàng yībān chē</td>
<td>shăng yībān chē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tóuliāngge rén</td>
<td>tóuliāngge rén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóusānbèn</td>
<td>tóusānbèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóusìtiān</td>
<td>tóusìtiān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that tóuliāngge, "the first two," and dīérge, "the second one," must use different words for "two," because tóuliāngge (COUNTING)

dīérge (NOT COUNTING)

Tóuvìger, "the first one," and dīyìge, "the first one," are similar in meaning and often interchangeable.

Gào        (de) shìhou: Gào is the usual colloquial pronunciation in Běijīng speech. Gào is the usual colloquial pronunciation in many other places in China, including Taiwan. The fact that, in a Taipei setting, the first speaker in exchange 7 uses gào tells you that he is almost certainly not a native of Taiwan.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wǒde qián tǔ shǎo.</td>
<td>I have quite a bit of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zài Táiwān méiyou gōngzuòde rén hěn shǎo.</td>
<td>There are few people in Taiwan who do not have jobs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One point deserves special attention: Although you may say hěn duō shū for "a lot of books," you may not say hěn shǎo shū. Hěn shǎo can rarely modify a noun which follows—and neither can tài shǎo, zhēn shǎo, and related expressions.

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

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

Tā yǒu de shíhou kàn Yīngwén báo. He sometimes reads English newspapers.

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

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

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

## Modes of Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>zìxíngchē [Beijing]; jǐnètāchē [Taiwan]</td>
<td>自行車</td>
<td>自行车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>chuān</td>
<td>船</td>
<td>船</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorboat</td>
<td>qìtīng</td>
<td>汽艇</td>
<td>汽艇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rowboat</td>
<td>huǒtīng</td>
<td>木艇</td>
<td>木艇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sailboat</td>
<td>fānchuān</td>
<td>艇</td>
<td>艇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampan</td>
<td>shānbān</td>
<td>舢板</td>
<td>舢板</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>gōnggōng qīchē</td>
<td>公共汽车</td>
<td>公共汽车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coach (long-distance)</td>
<td>chāngtú qīchē</td>
<td>长途汽车</td>
<td>长途汽车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car (automobile)</td>
<td>qīchē, chēzī, chē</td>
<td>汽车, 车子, 车</td>
<td>汽车, 车子, 车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helicopter</td>
<td>zhíshēngfēijī</td>
<td>直升飞机</td>
<td>直升飞机</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horseback riding</td>
<td>qǐ mǎ</td>
<td>骑马</td>
<td>骑马</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeep</td>
<td>jǐpǐchē</td>
<td>吉普</td>
<td>吉普</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorcycle</td>
<td>mòtuōchē</td>
<td>摩托车</td>
<td>摩托车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane</td>
<td>fēijī</td>
<td>飞机</td>
<td>飞机</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jet</td>
<td>pēnqìshì fēijī, pēnqījī [PRC]; pēnhèshì fēijī, pēnshējī [Taiwan]</td>
<td>航空飞机; 飞机</td>
<td>航空飞机; 飞机</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subway</td>
<td>dǐxiàtǐ, dǐtiē, dǐxià huǒchē</td>
<td>地铁; 地铁</td>
<td>地铁; 地铁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>chūzū qīchē, chūzū chē [PRC]; jīchēngchē [Taiwan]</td>
<td>出租车; 出租车</td>
<td>出租车; 出租车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>huǒchē</td>
<td>火车</td>
<td>火车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trolley</td>
<td>diànchē</td>
<td>电车</td>
<td>电车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truck</td>
<td>kǎchē</td>
<td>汽车</td>
<td>汽车</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walking</td>
<td>zǒu lù</td>
<td>步行</td>
<td>步行</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Dào Xìmêndìng qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   (cued) hasn't yet 
   (What bus do you take to get to Ximending?)
   
   **You:** Dào Xìmêndìng qù, zuò jílù chē, tā hái měi gãosu wo.  
   (He hasn't yet told me what bus to take to get to Ximending.)

2. Dào Wúguānchù qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   has already

3. Dào Nânjìng Lù qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   did not

4. Dào Zhîngshān Lù qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   hasn't yet

5. Dào Xìmêndìng qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   has already

6. Dào tà jiâ qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   hasn't yet

7. Dào câishîchâng qù, zuò jílù chē?  
   did not

B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zuò Shîbâlû chê.  
   (Take the Number 18 bus.)

   **You:** Qîng ní gãosu wo, zuò Shîbâlû chê, kêyi bu keyi?  
   (Please tell me, would it be all right to take the Number 18 bus?)

2. Zuò jílù chê.


5. Zuò Wûlû chê.
6. Zuò Qǐlù chē. Qǐng nǐ gào su wo, zuò Qǐlù chē, kěyì bu keyi?

7. Zuò Shǐèrlù chē. Qǐng nǐ gào su wo, zuò Shǐèrlù chē, kěyì bu keyi?

C. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Měi gé dōoshao shīhou yǒu yībān chē? (cue) ěrshífēn zhōng (How often is there a bus?)
   **You:** Měi gé ěrshífēn zhōng yǒu yībān chē. (There’s a bus every twenty minutes.)

2. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? shífēn zhōng

3. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? wǔfēn zhōng

4. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? bāfēn zhōng

5. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? ěrshífēn zhōng

6. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? shíwǔfēn zhōng

7. Měi gé dōoshào shīhou yǒu yībān chē? shǐèrzhōng zhōng
D. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** Shìbālù chē duō bu duo?  
   (cue) ěrshīfèn zhòng  
   (Are there many Number 18 buses?)  
   **You:** Bù shǎo. Měi gé ěrshīfèn zhòng yǒu yībān.  
   (Quite a few. There's one every twenty minutes.)

2. Yǐlù chē duō bu duo?  
   wǔfēn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔfēn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

3. Dào Táinán qùde chē duō bu duo?  
   wǔshīfèn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé wǔshīfèn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

4. Dào Jīlóng qùde chē duō bu duo?  
   sìshīfèn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé sìshīfèn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

5. Shìlù chē duō bu duo?  
   shīfèn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé shīfèn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

6. Sānlù chē duō bu duo?  
   ěrshīwǔfēn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé ěrshīwǔfēn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

7. Ērlù chē duō bu duo?  
   shīwǔfēn zhòng  
   **Bù shǎo. Měi gé shīwǔfēn zhòng yǒu yībān.**

E. **Expansion Drill**

1. **Speaker:** Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   (cue) Táizhōng  
   (What time is that bus?)  
   **You:** Qǐngwèn, dào Táizhōng qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   (May I ask, what time is that bus to Taizhong?)

2. Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   Táinán  
   **Qǐngwèn, dào Táinán qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?**

3. Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   Jīlóng  
   **Qǐngwèn, dào Jīlóng qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?**

4. Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   Jiāyì  
   **Qǐngwèn, dào Jiāyì qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?**

5. Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   Táiběi  
   **Qǐngwèn, dào Táiběi qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?**

6. Nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?  
   Huálían  
   **Qǐngwèn, dào Huálían qùde nèibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhòng?**
7.  Heibān chē shì jīdiǎn zhōng?  
   Gāoxiōng  
   Qīngwén, dào Gāoxiōng qùde uēibān  
   chē shì jīdiǎn zhōng?

F.  Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   (cues) 11:10  
   (Is this the last bus?)  
   **You:** Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīyìdiǎn bān.  
   (No. The last bus is at 11:10.)

2. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   11:30  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīyìdiǎn bān.

3. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   12:00  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīèrdiǎn.

4. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   11:40  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīyìdiǎn sīshífèn.

5. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   12:10  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīèrdiǎn shífèn.

6. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   11:00  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīyìdiǎn.

7. Zhè shì bu shì zuīhòu yībān chē?  
   10:50  
   Bú shì. Zuīhòu yībān chē shì  
   shīdìǎn wǔshífèn.

G. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhèibān chē dào  
   Xīměndīng qù ma?  
   (Does this bus go to  
   Ximending?)  
   **You:** Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù  
   Xīměndīng?  
   (Does this bus go to Ximending?)

2. Zhèibān chē dào Zhōngshān Běilù  
   qù ma?  
   Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Zhōngshān  
   Běilù?

3. Zhèibān chē dào Zhōnghuá Lù qù  
   ma?  
   Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Zhōnghuá  
   Lù?

4. Zhèibān chē dào Zìyuè Lù qù ma?  
   Zhèibān chē shì bu shì qù Zìyuè Lù?
5. Zhèibiān chē dào Rènài Lù qù ma?
Zhèibiān chē shì bu shì qù Rènài Lù?

6. Zhèibiān chē dào Nánjīng Dōnglǜ qù ma?
Zhèibiān chē shì bu shì qù Nánjīng Dōnglǜ?

7. Zhèibiān chē dào Hèpíng Xiēlǜ qù ma?
Zhèibiān chē shì bu shì qù Hèpíng Xiēlǜ?

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xià chē le.
   (cue) XMéndīng
   (He got off the bus.)
   OR Tā xià chē.
   (cue) XMéndīng
   (He is getting off the bus.)
   You: Tā shǐ zài XMéndīng xiàde chē.
   (He got off the bus at Ximending.)

2. Tā shǎng chē le.
   Zhōngshān Běilǜ

3. Tā shǎng chē.
   Hèpíng Dōnglǜ

4. Tā xià chē le.
   Mǐnshēng Lù

5. Tā shǎng chē le.
   Rènài Lù

6. Tā xià chē.
   Zhōnghuá Lù

Tā shǐ zài Zhōngshān Běi lǜ shǎngde chē.

I. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Dào XMéndīng qǐng gāosu wo.
   (cue) shǐhou
   (When we GET TO Ximending, please tell me.)
   You: Dào XMéndīng de shǐhou qǐng gāosu wo.
   (When we get to XIMENDING, please tell me.)

2. Dào Zhōngshān Běi lǜ qǐng gāosu wo. yǐqián
   Dào Zhōngshān Běi lǜ yǐqián qǐng gāosu wo.

3. Dào Nánjīng Dōnglǜ qǐng gāosu wo. shǐhou
   Dào Nánjīng Dōnglǜ de shǐhou qǐng gāosu wo.
4. Đào Rênài Lù qǐng gào su wo. yǐqián
   Đào Rênài Lù yǐqián qǐng gào su wo.

5. Đào Mǐnquān Lù qǐng gào su wo. shíhou
   Đào Mǐnquān Lù de shíhou qǐng gào su wo.

6. Đào Hépǐng Xīlù qǐng gào su wo. yǐqián
   Đào Hépǐng Xīlù yǐqián qǐng gào su wo.

7. Đào Zǐyǒu Lù qǐng gào su wo. shíhou
   Đào Zǐyǒu Lù de shíhou qǐng gào su wo.

J. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Xīměndīng? (cue) xī
   (How many more stops are there to [before] Xīměndīng?)

   OR Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Xīměndīng? (cue) 3
   (How many more stops are there to [before] Xīměndīng?)

   You: Xīa yǐzhàn jiù shì Xīměndīng. (The next stop is Xīměndīng.)
   Hái yǒu sānzhàn jiù shì Xīměndīng. (Three more stops, and that's Xīměndīng.)

2. Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Zhōngghuá Lù? xī
   Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Zhōngghuá Lù.

3. Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Nánjīng Dōnglù?  2
   Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shì Nánjīng Dōnglù.

4. Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Xīnshēng Nánlù?  xī
   Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Xīnshēng Nánlù.

5. Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Zǐyǒu Lù?  2
   Hái yǒu liǎngzhàn jiù shì Zǐyǒu Lù.

6. Hái yǒu yǐzhàn dào Mǐnshēng Lù? xī
   Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Mǐnshēng Lù.
K. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā dào Zhōngguó qù. (He goes to China.)
   (cue) nián
   (He goes to China every year.)

2. Tā kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng. yuè
   Tā měigè yuè dōu kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng.

3. Tā dào Niǔ Yuē qù. xīngqī
   Tā měigè xīngqī dōu dào Niǔ Yuē qù.

4. Tā dào xuéxiào lái. tiān
   Tā měitiān dōu dào xuéxiào lái.

5. Tā měi Yīngwén zázhī. xīngqīwǔ
   Tā měigè Xīngqīwǔ dōu měi Yīngwén zázhī.

6. Tā dào cáoshíchāng qù. tiān
   Tā měitiān dōu dào cáoshíchāng qù.

7. Tā kàn bāo. tiān
   Tā měitiān dōu kàn bāo.
UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. A: Dào zhōnghuángguān yǒu méiyǒu zhìdiànhē?
   B: Méiyǒu.
   Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?
   No.

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

   Take it to Xīdān and change buses.

4. A: Zǎnmén zài nàr mǎi piào?
   B: Zài chēshāng mǎi piào.
   Where do we buy tickets?
   We buy tickets on the bus.

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

6. A: Yīlǐ Zǎnmén bù shì zuòguò zhǎn le ba?
   B: Hái méi ne. Xià yǐzhàn cái xià chē.
   Hey! Haven't we gone past our stop?
   Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.

7.* C: Làojià, Shānwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài nàr?
   D: Jīlǐ zài nǐgè lùkōushāng.
   Excuse me, where is the Number 15 bus stop?
   It's (just) on that corner.

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

8. gōnggōng qièuè  
   public bus (local)

9. -lì  
   in (locational ending)

10. -shāng  
    on

11. shàng bān  
    to start work, to go to work

12. xià bān  
    to get off from work, to leave work

*This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba</td>
<td>(tone softener)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cái</td>
<td>then and only then, not until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōnggōng qígê</td>
<td>public bus (local)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-li</td>
<td>in (locational ending)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piào (yîzhâng)</td>
<td>ticket, coupon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qígêzhân</td>
<td>bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-shàng</td>
<td>on (locational ending)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàng bân</td>
<td>to go to work, to start work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xià bân</td>
<td>to get off from work, to leave work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiàdân</td>
<td>(a district in Bēijīng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zánmen</td>
<td>we (specifically includes the listener)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhânlânguânn</td>
<td>exhibition hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhídâchê</td>
<td>direct bus, nonstop bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuò dao</td>
<td>to ride to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuòguô</td>
<td>to ride past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andîngmên</td>
<td>(a neighborhood in Bēijīng)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>býjiâo</td>
<td>comparatively, relatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dôngwûyuânn</td>
<td>zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liângcil</td>
<td>two times, twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiào (name)</td>
<td>Little (name) [familiar form of name among friends]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xióngmáo</td>
<td>panda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhânlânn</td>
<td>to exhibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhêicî</td>
<td>this time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Dào zhǎnlǎngguǎn yǒu meiyou zhǐdāché? Is there a direct bus to the exhibition hall?
   B: Méiyòu. No.

Notes on No. 1

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

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

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

Jiānàdà
Jiānàdà

Xiéméngíng
Xiéméngíng

zhǎnlǎngguǎn zhǎnlǎngguǎn zhǎnlǎngguǎn
zhǐdāché zhǐdāché zhǐdāché

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

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

Note on No. 2

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

Lǐ shì nárde rén /n/a?
Lǐ xìng Wáng /ng/a?
Lǐ hǎo /w/a?
Tā zhēn kuài /y/a!
TRN, Unit 2

3. B: Zuò dào Xīdān huàn chē. Take it to Xīdān and change buses.

Notes on No. 3

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

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

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

Notes on No. 4

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

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

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

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

Zhēr, nár, relative location words (zuòbiān, dōngbiān, wàibiān, etc.), and names of cities and countries may be used as place words. In general, nouns which refer to buildings, institutions, organizations, parks, and other specific locations may be used as place words. Nouns which refer to vehicles, people, books, furniture, and other things that can be moved around are NOT considered place words. When a noun from this group is to be used in a phrase with zài, either a locational ending is added to the noun or the place word zhēr or nár follows it.
Zài zhūōzǐshang yǒu hěn duō shū.  There are many books on the table.
Tā zài nàige zhūōzi nà niàn shū.  He studies at that table.

Locational endings: -shang, "on"; -lì, "in"; -wài, "outside"; and -xià, "under," are locational endings.
Tā zài lóuxià mǎi dōngxī.  He is buying things downstairs.
Fǎndiǎnlí yǒu méiyǒu mǎi tāngde?  Is there a place to buy candy in the hotel?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tā</th>
<th>zài</th>
<th>mén-</th>
<th>-wàī</th>
<th>děng</th>
<th>ni.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tā</td>
<td>zài</td>
<td>mén</td>
<td>wàī-</td>
<td>-bianr</td>
<td>děng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tā</td>
<td>zài</td>
<td>mén</td>
<td>-de</td>
<td>wàī-</td>
<td>-bianr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note on No. 5

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

a. After a phrase which puts forth an opinion or guess, ba adds a questioning tone (BIO, Unit 2).
   Tā dàgāi bù lái le ba?  He's probably not coming after all, is he?
   Wǒ shì Wèi Shàoxiāo ba?  You must be Major Weiss.

b. After a statement which puts forth a course of action, ba softens the tone. Ba may be used at the end of a sentence with a meaning ranging anywhere from tentative and consulting to suggesting or advising to requesting or ordering. (The tone of ba sentences varies according to the person being spoken to, the speaker's tone of voice, and other words, such as qǐng, "please," in a sentence.) (MON, Unit 3)
Nǐ zǒu ba! Leave! (ORDERING)
Nǐ hǎochāor xiǎngxiāng ba! You think it over carefully! (ADVISING)
Qǐng ba! Please go ahead! (INVITING)
Zánmen zǒu ba. Let's go. (SUGGESTING)
Wǒ mǎi dàde ba. I guess I'll get the large one. (TENTATIVE AND CONSULTING)

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

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

**Notes on No. 6**

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

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

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

Ču, nǐ zhǎo Nánwèi Hútōng! Oh, you are looking for Nánwèi Hútōng.
Nǐ zǒu guò le! Nǐ děi wàng huí zǒu. You have walked past it. You will have to go back.

35
Aspect marker ne: You have frequently seen an aspect marker used to indicate a CHANGE: completion le shows that an action or process has been carried out (Tā zōu le, "He has left"); new situation le marks a change in the past, present, or future (Tāde dāyī pōle, "His coat is worn out"). In exchange 6, the aspect marker ne indicates the ABSENCE OF CHANGE. In this exchange, ne emphasizes that there has been no change in the situation. You may want to think of ne as the opposite of le.

The marker ne is used with ACTION and STATE verbs.

Tā xiànzāi niàn shū ne. He is studying now.
Tā zài zhèr ne. He's here.
Zhēnzhī bǐ hǎi kěyì xiě ne. This pen is still good (can still write).

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

Míngtiān wǒ hái bù zōu ne. I'm not leaving tomorrow (yet).
(i.e., I'll still be here tomorrow.)
Tā hái méi lái ne. He hasn't come yet.
"Still" and "yet" may, however, be translated into Chinese with either hái or ne.
Tā hái méi lái. He hasn't come yet.
Tā méi lái ne.

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

Wǒmen méngtiān cái zōu. We don't leave until tomorrow.

Sentences in which cái is used emphasize when something happened, rather than the fact that it happened. Therefore (shi)...-de, not le, is used to indicate completed action.

Tā (shi) bǎidiǎn zhōng cái láide. He didn't come until eight o'clock.
Wǒ zuòtiān cái dàode. I didn't arrive until yesterday.
Notice that the shī in the shī...-de construction may be omitted. Also, cái is placed AFTER a time word or phrase and BEFORE the verb.

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

Tā zuòtiān jìu dào le. He arrived yesterday (already).
Tā (shi) zuòtiān cái láide. He didn't come until yesterday.
Nǐ méngtiān zài zōu ba! Don't go until tomorrow!
Notice that, in the description of past events, most sentences containing jiù also contain the completion le marker.

7. C: Làojià, Shíwūlù qìchēzhàn zài nār?  
   D: Jiù zài nèige lûkōurshang. 
   Excuse me. Where is the Number 15 bus stop?  
   It's (just) on that corner.

Note on No. 7

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

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎngwǎn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? (cue) Mínzú Fǎndiàn (Is there a direct bus to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall?)

You: Dào Mínzú Fǎndiàn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? (Is there a direct bus to the Nationalities Hotel?)

2. Dào Mínzú Fǎndiàn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Sānlǐtún

Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

3. Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Xīdān

Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

4. Dào Xīdān yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Dōngdān Cāishichǎng

Dào Dōngdān Cāishichǎng yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

5. Dào Dōngdān Cāishichǎng yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Dōngdān Diānyīngyuǎn

Dào Dōngdān Diānyīngyuǎn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

6. Dào Dōngdān Diānyīngyuǎn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Jiānádà Wūguānchū

Dào Jiānádà Wūguānchū yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

7. Dào Jiānádà Wūguānchū yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē?

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dào Běijīng Zhǎnlǎngwǎn yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? (cue) Xīdān (Is there a direct bus to the Běijīng Exhibition Hall?)

You: Meiyīyou, děi zài Xīdān huān chē. (There isn’t. You have to change buses at Xīdān.)

2. Dào Sānlǐtún yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Dōngdān

Méiyīyou, děi zài Dōngdān huān chē.

3. Dào Guānghú hǎi lù yǒu meiyīyou zhídáčē? Tǎmen nǎr

Méiyīyou, děi zài tǎmen nǎr huān chē.
4. Dào Dòngdān Diàn yīngyuàn yǒu meiyou zhǐdáché? Qīānmén
   Méiyǒu, děi zài Qīānmén huàn chē.

5. Dào Jiānndà Wǔguānchù yǒu meiyou zhǐdáché? Xīdān
   Méiyǒu, děi zài Xīdān huàn chē.

6. Dào Qīānmén yǒu meiyou zhǐdáché? Dòngdān
   Méiyǒu, děi zài Dòngdān huàn chē.

   Méiyǒu, děi zài Cǎishíchǎng nǎr huàn chē.

C. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker**: Dào nàr qù (cue) Jī (to go there)
   You: Dào nàr qù zuò jīlù chē?
   *(What [number] bus do you take to go there?)*

   OR Dào zhǎnnǎnguǎn qù (cue) 3
   (to go to the exhibition hall)

   Dào zhǎnnǎnguǎn qù zuò Sānlù chē.
   *(To go to the exhibition hall, take the Number 3 bus.)*

2. Dào Dòngdān qù 3 Dào Dòngdān qù zuò Sānlù chē.

3. Dào nàr qù Jī Dào nàr qù zuò jīlù chē?

4. Dào Xǐnghuá Shūdiàn qù 1 Dào Xǐnghuá Shūdiàn qù zuò Yīlù chē.

5. Dào Sānlǐtún qù 5 Dào Sānlǐtún qù zuò Wǔlù chē.

6. Dào Dòngdān Cǎishíchǎng qù Jī Dào Dòngdān Cǎishíchǎng qù zuò jīlù chē?

D. Response Drill

1. **Speaker**: Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dào Xīdān huàn chē. (You first take the Number 1 bus. Take it to Xīdān and change buses.)

   You: Wǒ xiān zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dào Xīdān huàn chē, duì bu duì? (I first take the Number 1 bus. I take it to Xīdān and change buses. Right?)
2. 2. Mǐn xiǎn zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dào Wàngfǔjīng Dàjiē huán chē.
    We xiǎn zuò Sānlù chē, zuò dào Wàngfǔjīng Dàjiē huán chē, duì bu duì?

    Wéi xiǎn zuò Liǔlù chē, zuò dào Dōngdān huán chē, duì bu duì?

    Wéi xiǎn zuò Wǔlù chē, zuò dào Qiānmén huán chē, duì bu duì?

5. Mǐn xiǎn zuò Shǐlù chē, zuò dào Sānlǐtūn huán chē.
    Wéi xiǎn zuò Shǐlù chē, zuò dào Sānlǐtūn huán chē, duì bu duì?

6. Mǐn xiǎn zuò Qǐlù chē, zuò dào Rítán Lù huán chē.
    Wéi xiǎn zuò Qǐlù chē, zuò dào Rítán Lù huán chē, duì bu duì?

7. Mǐn xiǎn zuò Shīèrlù chē, zuò dào Guǎnghuá Lù huán chē.
    Wéi xiǎn zuò Shīèrlù chē, zuò dào Guǎnghuá Lù huán chē, duì bu duì?

E. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Dào nàr qù xiǎn zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. (To go there, first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus.)
   **You:** Wéi xiǎn zuò Sānlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?
   (I first take the Number 3 bus; then take the Number 5 bus. May I ask, where do I change buses?)

2. Dào Zhānǐlānguān qù xiǎn zuò Yǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sīlǐlù chē.
   Wéi xiǎn zuò Yǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sīlǐlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?

3. Dào Wángfǔjīng Dàjiē qù xiǎn zuò Ērlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē.
   Wéi xiǎn zuò Ērlù chē, ránhòu zuò Wǔlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?

4. Dào Rítán Lù qù xiǎn zuò Qǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē.
   Wéi xiǎn zuò Qǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Sānlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?

5. Dào Sānlǐtūn qù xiǎn zuò Liǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Ērlù chē.
   Wéi xiǎn zuò Liǔlù chē, ránhòu zuò Ērlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?

6. Dào Rítán Lù qù xiǎn zuò Shǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Qǐlù chē.
   Wéi xiǎn zuò Shǐlù chē, ránhòu zuò Qǐlù chē. Wéngwén, zài nàr huán chē?
7. Dào Xīdān qù xiǎn zuò Shíwūlù chē, ránhòu zuò Lìlù chē. Wǒ xiǎn zuò Shíwūlù chē, ránhòu zuò Lìlù chē. Qǐngwèn, zǎi nǐ huàn chē?

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? (cue) chēshang (Where do we buy tickets?)
   You: Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma?
   (Where do we buy tickets? Do we buy them on the bus?)

2. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? zhèr
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài zhèr mǎi piào ma?

3. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? nàr
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài nàr mǎi piào ma?

4. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Dōngdān nàr
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài Dōngdān nàr mǎi piào ma?

5. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? chēshang
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài chēshang mǎi piào ma?

6. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? cāishíchāng nàr
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài cāishíchāng nàr mǎi piào ma?

7. Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Xīdān nàr
   Zànmen zài nǐr mǎi piào? Zài Xīdān nàr mǎi piào ma?

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Zànmen jiùdiǎn zhōng chāi shǎng bān. (We start work at nine o'clock.)
   You: Zànmen jiùdiǎn zhōng chāi shǎng bān. (We don't start work until nine o'clock.)

2. Wǒmen wūdiānbàn xià bān.
   Wǒmen wūdiānbàn chí xià bān.

3. Wǒmen xià yīzhān xià chē.
   Wǒmen xià yīzhān chí xià chē.

4. Yǐnháng jiùdiǎn zhōng kāi mén.
   Yǐnháng jiùdiǎn zhōng chí kāi mén.

5. Wǒmen xià yīzhān huàn chē.
   Wǒmen xià yīzhān chí huàn chē.


H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma? (cue) hái měi ne (Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
   You: Hái měi ne. Xià yízhàn cāi xià chē. (Not yet. We don't get off until the next stop.)
   OR Nánjīng Dōnglù dào le ma? (cue) dào le (Have we reached Nánjīng Dōnglù?)
   Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē. (We have already arrived. We get off here.)

2. Zhōnghuā Lù dào le ma? hái měi ne
   Hái měi ne. Xià yízhàn cāi xià chē.

3. Dàlǐ Jiā dào le ma? dào le
   Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.

4. Zhōngshān Běīlù dào le ma? hái měi ne
   Hái měi ne. Xià yízhàn cāi xià chē.

5. Hépíng Xīlù dào le ma? dào le
   Dào le. Wǒmen zài zhèr xià chē.

6. Jīlóng Lù dào le ma? hái měi ne
   Hái měi ne. Xià yízhàn cāi xià chē.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐngwèn Shǐwūlù qíchāzhàn zài nàr? (cue) nēige lùkŏurshang
   (May I ask, where is the Number 15 bus stop?)
   You: Jīlù zài nēige lùkŏurshang. (It's [just] on that corner.)

2. Qǐngwèn Shǐwūlù qíchāzhàn zài nàr? nēige dālōu nàr
   Jīlù zài nēige dālōu nàr.
3. 请问 小鲁 吃早饭 没？ 吃得 没变
   就再 里边

4. 请问，小路 吃早饭 没？ 吃得 变换 吃ian
   就再 女孩 里变

5. 请问，小路 吃早饭 没？ 女孩 上边 人
   就再 女孩 上边

6. 请问，小路 吃早饭 没？ 会计 上边 变换
   就再 女孩 会计 上边

7. 请问，小路 吃早饭 没？ 女孩 里边 上边 变换
   就再 女孩 里边 上边

J. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: 他在 中间 来？
   他在 中间 来没？
   (cue) 8 o'clock
   (What time is he coming? Is he coming at nine o'clock?)
   You: 他说 他在 中间 来。
   (He says he is coming at eight o'clock.)
   OR 他在 中间 来？
       他在 中间 来没？
       (cue) 10 o'clock
       (What time is he coming? Is he coming at nine o'clock?)
       他说 他在 十二点 来。
       (He says he isn't coming until ten o'clock.)

2. 他在 中间 来？ 你在 中间 来没？ 5 o'clock
   他说 他在 五点 来。

3. 他在 中间 来？ 你在 中间 来没？ 12 o'clock
   他说 他在 十二点 来。

4. 他在 中间 来？ 他在 中间 来没？ 7 o'clock
   他说 他在 七点 来。

5. 他在 中间 来？ 他在 中间 来没？ 8 o'clock
   他说 他在 八点 来。

6. 他在 中间 来？ 他在 中间 来没？ 11 o'clock
   他说 他在 十一点 来。

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UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. A: 诶，jīchēngchē!  
   B: Nǐ dào nǎli?  
   A: Dào huǒchēzhàn.  
   Hey, taxi!  
   Where are you going?  
   To the train station.

2. *B: Zhǐ yǒu zhè yījiàn xīngli  
   ma?  
   A: Shì.  
   Is there only this one piece of  
   luggage?  
   Yes.

3. *B: Wǒ bǎ xīngli fāng zài  
   qiánbian.  
   I'll put the suitcase in front.

4. A: Nǐ kāi dè tāi kuài le!  
   You are driving too fast!

5. C: Tā kǎi chē, kāi dè bù kuài.  
   He doesn't drive fast.

   We have time. We can make it in  
   time.

   Please drive a little slower.

8. **A: Bìe kǎi nàme kuài!  
   Don't drive so fast!

   A: Xièxiè. Duōshao qián?  
   Here is your suitcase.  
   Thank you. How much is it [the  
   fare]?

   B: Ėrshíqīkuài.  
   Twenty-seven dollars.

   A: Zhè shì sānshíkuài, bù yòng  
   zhǎo le.  
   Here's thirty dollars. Keep the  
   change. (literally, "No need  
   to give me change.")

10. A: Qǐng nǐ zài qiánbian nèige  
    yǐnháng tīng yīxiā.  
    Please stop at that bank up ahead  
    for a moment.

    B: Hǎo. Wǒ bǎ chē tīng zài  
    nàbiān děng nǐn.  
    Okay. I'll park the car over  
    there and wait for you.

* This exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.
** This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

11. chūzū qìchē  taxi (PRC)
12. láibují  can't make it in time
13. qìchē  car, motor vehicle
14. zhēme  so, to this extent, in this way
15. zènme  so, to this extent, in this way

Shānghāi-made auto in Guǎngzhōu, 1978
VOCABULARY

běi

bié
bú yòng

chūzū qíchē

fàng

hùchēzhàn

-jiān
jíchēngchē

kāi
kuài

lǎibūjī
lǎidejī

mān

nàme

qíchē

shíjiān

tīng

xíngli (yíjiān)

yǐxià

zènme
zhème

(introduced on C-2 tape)

chī fàn

jǐnliàng

(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
don't

no need to
taxi (PRC)
to put
train station
(counter for items or articles such as suitcases and clothing)
taxi (Taipei)
to drive (a vehicle)
to be fast
can't make it in time
can make it in time
to be slow
so, to that extent, in that way
car, motor vehicle
time
to stop, to park
luggage, suitcase
a short amount of time
so, to this extent, in this way
so, to this extent, in this way
to have a meal
to exert all one's effort, to do one's best to
Lǎo (name)  Old (name) [familiar nickname for an older person among close friends]

mótuōchē  motorcycle
náchuqu  to take (something) out
sònɡ  to see someone off, to escort someone to a train station, airport, bus depot, or pier

(introduced in Communication Game)

Zhēnɡ hǎo.  Right on time.
REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: ěi, jīchéngché!
   B: Nǐ dào náli?
   A: Dào huǒchézhàn.

   Hey, taxi!
   Where are you going?
   To the train station.

Note on No. 1

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

2. B: Zhī yǒu zhè yījiàn xíngli ma?
   A: Shì.

   Is there only this one piece of luggage?
   Yes.


   I'll put the suitcase in front.

Notes on Nos. 2-3

Zhē yījiàn xíngli: -jiàn is the counter for xíngli.

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

Tā bā zhèběn shū fāng zài zhūōzhíshāng.

He put the book on the table.
(He took the book and put it on the table.)

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

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

Tā mǎi tāde qīché le.
He sold his car.

Tā bā tāde qīché mǎi le.

The next questions are "Why use bā?" and "When is bā used?" On the next page are some basic rules for using bā.
a. The object in a bā phrase must be a particular known thing. This rule follows the general pattern in Chinese of an object preceding the verb, in topic position or in a bā phrase, being specific.* The object in a bā phrase should be translated by the English definite article "the" or by other words that indicate definiteness, such as "that" and "my."

Nǐ yǒu xíngli ma? Do you have any luggage?
Yǒu. Zhī yǒu zhè yījiàn. Yes. I have only this one piece.
Hǎo. Wǒ bā xíngli fāngzai qiānbian. Okay. I will put the suitcase in front.

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

Wǒ mǎi le nèibèn shū. I bought the book.
Wǒ bā nèibèn shū mài le. I sold the book.

c. Fāng zài qiānbian: The verb in a bā sentence is usually a transitive ACTION verb. An action verb refers to an activity that can be done voluntarily, either physically (mǎi, "to sell") or mentally (niǎn, "to study"). Contrast this with a state verb, which refers to a quality or condition that the subject has no control over.

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

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

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

Notes on No. 4

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

*An object which follows the verb is nonspecific unless marked as specific with zhè or nèi.
Cultural information: Taxi drivers are not offended by comments about their driving such as the exclamation in exchange 4. If ignored, a request to slow down should be repeated.

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

Notes on No. 5

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tā</th>
<th>shuō</th>
<th>Zhōngguó huà</th>
<th>shuō -de</th>
<th>tài</th>
<th>hěn</th>
<th>bù</th>
<th>màn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(he)</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>too</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

Linguists have pointed out the potentially comical effect of using English word order for sentences in Chinese with manner descriptions.
If you were to use English word order to say "I can't speak Chinese very well," Wǒ bù hui shuo Zhongguo huà hen hao, your sentence would mean, literally, "(The fact that) I can't speak Chinese is very good." The right way to say "I can't speak Chinese very well" is Wǒ shuo Zhongguo huà shuo de bu tai hao.

6. A: Womenn yu shi jian, laideji. We have time. We can make it in time.
7. A: Qing man yidi an kai. Please drive a little slower.

Notes on Nos. 6-7

Shijian: You now know two words for "time": shihou and shijian. Shijian is used for an amount of time. Shihou is usually used for a point or period in time when something happens.

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

Qing man yidi an kai, "Please drive a little slower": In the notes on exchange 5, you learned a pattern for describing manner: verb + -de + adjectival verb. In this sentence, however, the adjectival verb man + yidi an precede the verb kai. When the adjectival verbs man, kuai, zao, and wan are followed by yidi an, the phrases thus formed may either precede or follow the verb of the sentence.

Qing man yidi an kai. Please drive a little slower.
Qing kai man yidi an.
Qing kuai yidi an kai. Please drive a little faster.
Qing kai kuai yidi an.
Qing ni zao yidi an lai. Please come a little earlier.
Qing ni lai zao yidi an.
Qing ni wan yidi an lai. Please come a little later.
Qing ni lai wan yidi an.

Many adjectival verbs + yidi an must follow the sentence verb.

Xie xiao yidi an. Write it a little smaller.
Xie da yidi an. Write it a little bigger.
Zuo Hao yidi an. Do it a little better.

The marker -de is optional, and usually omitted, before adjectival verb + yidi an phrases.
8. A: Bié kāi nàme kuài!  Don't drive so fast!

Note on No. 8

Here you see a third way to describe the performance of an action. First, you saw a straight description:

Nǐ kāi dé tài kuài le! You are driving too fast!
OR
Tā nián shū niàn de bù cuò. She is doing pretty well in her studies.

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

Qǐng mǎn yǐdiǎn kāi. Please drive a little slower.
Qǐng kāi mǎn yǐdiǎn.

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

Bié zōu nàme mǎn le! Quit walking so slowly!
Bié qǐlái zhème wǎn! Don't get up so late!
Nǐ zōu nàme mān, zànmen jīu lāibùjǐ le! If you walk so slowly, we won't make it in time!

9. B: Zhè shì nǐndé xíngli. Here is your suitcase.
A: Xièxiè. Duōshào qián? Thank you. How much is it [the fare]?
B: Èrshìqì kuài. Twenty-seven dollars.
A: Zhè shì sānshī kuài, bù yǒng zhǎo le. Here's thirty dollars. Keep the change. (literally, "no need to give me change.")

Notes on No. 9

Èrshiqì kuài: This money phrase does not contain the word qián because the counter kuài can stand alone if the reference could clearly be only to money. Other counters for money, such as māo and fēn, usually require the addition of qián.
Bú yòng zhāo le: Bú yòng is an idiom meaning "no need to." A more literal translation of the sentence is "No need to give me change." Nǐ bú yòng kāi nàme kuài would be translated as "There's no need for you to drive that fast."*

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

Note on No. 10

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

*The literal meaning of the verb yòng is "to use."
TRN, Unit 3

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ kāide tài kuài le. (You are driving too fast.)
   You: Nǐ kāi chē kāide tài kuài le.
   (You are driving too fast.)

2. Tā tīngde tài kuài le. chē
   Tā tīng chē tīngde tài kuài le.

3. Nǐ kàn de tài mān le. shū
   Nǐ kàn shū kàn de tài mān le.

4. Tā shuōde tài kuài le. Yīngwén
   Tā shuō Yīngwén shuōde tài kuài le.

5. Nǐ xuéde tài mān le. Zhōngwén
   Nǐ xué Zhōngwén xuéde tài mān le.

6. Tā niàn zhēngzhíxué niàn de tài kuài le.

7. Nǐ kàn de tài mān le. bāo
   Nǐ kàn bāo kàn de tài mān le.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐ mān kāi. (Please drive slowly.)
   You: Qǐng nǐ mān yǐdiǎn kāi.
   (Please drive a little slower.)

2. Qǐng nǐ mān zǒu.

3. Qǐng nǐ mān shuō.

4. Qǐng nǐ kuài shuō.

5. Qǐng nǐ mān xià chē.

6. Qǐng nǐ kuài qū.

7. Qǐng nǐ kuài shǎng chē.
C. **Expansion Drill**

1. **Speaker:** 你开得太快了，开得很慢一点儿。
   (You are driving too fast.)
   **You:** 你开得太快了，开得很慢一点儿。
   (You are driving too fast.
    Please drive a little slower.)

2. 你开得快，开得很慢。
   **You:** 你开得快，开得很慢。

3. 你开得慢。
   **You:** 你开得慢。

4. 你开得太快了。
   **You:** 你开得太快了。

5. 你开得很慢。
   **You:** 你开得很慢。

6. 你开得太快了。
   **You:** 你开得太快了。

7. 你开得太快了。
   **You:** 你开得太快了。

D. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** 妇女应该十分钟后，
   太远了。就十分钟。
   (We have ten minutes. Can we make it in time?)
   **You:** 太远了。就十分钟。
   (It's too far. If we have
    only ten minutes, we can't
    make it in time.)

   OR
   妇女应该十分钟。
   太远了。就十分钟。
   (We have ten minutes. Can we make it in time?)
   **You:** 太远了。就十分钟。
   (It's very near. If we have
    ten minutes, we can make it
    in time.)

2. 妇女应该三十分中，
   太远了。
   **You:** 太远了。

3. 妇女应该二十分钟，
   就十分钟。
   **You:** 就十分钟。

   **You:** 就十分钟。
   (It's very near. If we have
    ten minutes, we can make it
    in time.)
4. 妇女有失水份肿，
    lǎidejī lāibūjī? tài yuǎn
    塑皮，疾病有失水份肿，
    lāibūjī.

5. 妇女有失水分肿，
    lǎidejī lāibūjī? hēn jīn
    很紧。疾病有失水分肿，
    lāidejī.

6. 妇女有耳失水份肿，
    lǎidejī lāibūjī? tài yuǎn
    塑皮。疾病有耳失水份肿，
    lāibūjī.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng mǎn yǐdiǎn kāi.
   (Please drive a little slower.)
   You: Bié kāi zhème kuǎil
   (Don't drive so fast!)

2. Qǐng kuài yǐdiǎn zǒu.
   Bié zǒu zhème mān

3. Qǐng mǎn yǐdiǎn shuō.
   Bié shuō zhème kuǎil

4. Qǐng kuài yǐdiǎn kāi.
   Bié kāi zhème mān

5. Qǐng kuài yǐdiǎn kān.
   Bié kān zhème mān

6. Qǐng mǎn yǐdiǎn shuō.
   Bié shuō zhème kuǎil

7. Qǐng kuài yǐdiǎn zǒu.
   Bié zǒu zhème mān

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒmen lǎidejī.
   (cue) qǐng
   (We can make it in time.)
   OR Wǒmen lǎidejī.
   (cue) bié
   (We can make it in time.)
   You: Wǒmen lǎidejī. Qǐng ni mǎn yǐdiǎn kāi.
   (We can make it in time. Please drive a little slower.)
   Wǒmen lǎidejī. Bié kāi nàme kuǎil
   (We can make it in time. Don't drive so fast!)

2. Wǒmen yǒu shǐjiān. qǐng
   Wǒmen yǒu shǐjiān. Qǐng ni mǎn yǐdiǎn kāi.
3. 妇人有首饰。 ickets

4. 妇人买戒指。 请

5. 妇人买戒指。 ickets

6. 妇人有首饰。 请

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: 七七八八. (cue) 七
   (Twenty-seven dollars.)
   OR 七七八八. (cue) 三
   (Twenty-seven dollars.)
   You: 这是三十三元。 请不要
   给我七元。 (Here's thirty dollars. Please
give me seven dollars.)

2. 七七八八. 七

3. 七七八八. 三

4. 七七八八. 七

5. 七七八八. 三

6. 七七八八. 七
H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. (cue) yīnháng
   (Please stop for a moment.)
   You: Qǐng ni zài nèige yīnháng tīng yīxià.
   (Please stop at that bank for a moment.)

2. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. cāishíchǎng
   Qǐng ni zài nèige cāishíchǎng tīng yīxià.

3. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. diànyīngyuàn
   Qǐng ni zài nèige diànyīngyuàn tīng yīxià.

4. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. shūdiàn
   Qǐng ni zài nèige shūdiàn tīng yīxià.

5. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. xuéxiào
   Qǐng ni zài nèige xuéxiào tīng yīxià.

6. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. fǎndiàn
   Qǐng ni zài nèige fǎndiàn tīng yīxià.

7. Qǐng ni tīng yīxià. yīnháng
   Qǐng ni zài nèige yīnháng tīng yīxià.
UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

   I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.

2. A: Zuǒ Gōnglǜjú xǐng bu xǐng?*
   Would it be all right to take the bus?

   B: Dào Táinán qù zuǒ Gōnglǜjú bu dà fǎngbian.
   To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.

3. C: Shě zuǒ huǒché qu hǎo ne, hǎishì zuǒ Gōnglǜjú qu hǎo ne?
   Is it better to go by train or to go by bus?

   D: Zuǒ huǒché qu hǎo.
   It's better to go by train.

4. E: Wǒ shuō shì zuǒ huǒché qu hǎo ne, hǎishì zuǒ Gōnglǜjú qu hǎo ne?
   Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?

   F: Dào Táinán zuǒ huǒché zuǐ fǎngbian.
   To Tainan, it's most convenient to take the train.

5. A: Děi xiǎn mǎi piāo ma?
   Is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?

   B: Wǒ zuǐ hǎo liǎngsāntiān yīqián qù mǎi piāo.
   It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.

6. A: Zuǒ Gōnglǜjú yě děi xiǎn mǎi piāo ma?
   If I take the bus, is it also necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?

   B: Bù bǐ xiǎn mǎi piāo.
   It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.

7. B: Wǒ yào zuǒ shénme shìhòude chē?
   What train do you want to take?

   A: Wǒ yào zuǒ shǎngwǔde chē.
   I want to take a morning train.

8. B: Duì buqǐ, shǎngwǔde piāo dōu mǎiwǎn le.
   I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

---

*The speakers on tape always say zuǒ Gōnglǜjūde chē for what is written here as zuǒ Gōnglǜjù. Both expressions are acceptable. (See notes on No. 2.)
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9. chuán  
   boat, ship

10. dìtíē  
    subway (abbreviation for dìxià tìédào)

11. dìxià huǒchē  
    underground train, subway

12. wán (wánr)  
    to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself

13. -wán  
    to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)
VOCABULARY

bú bì
not necessary, don't have to
chuán
boat, ship
dìtiē
subway (abbreviation for dìxià tiědào)
dìxià huǒchē
underground train, subway
fāngbian
to be convenient
Gōnglùjū
Bureau of Highways (Taiwan)
huǒchē
train
liǎngsān-
two or three
mài wán le
to be sold out
wán (wānr)
to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself
-wān
to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result)
xiǎn
ahead of time, beforehand
zuì hǎo
it would be best to

(introduced on C-2 tape)

huá chuán
to row a boat
sàn bù
to take a walk
shān
hill, mountain
shuǐ
rivers, lakes (literally, "water")
yǒuyǒng
to swim
REFERENCE NOTES

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

Note on No. 1

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

2. A: Zuò Gōnglùjú xǐng bù xǐng? Would it be all right to take the bus?
B: Dào Tāinán qù zuò Gōnglùjú bù dā fāngbiān. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.

Notes on No. 2

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

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

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

Tā měitiān zuò gōnggōng qìché dào xuéxiào lái. He rides the bus to school every day.
Dào yíngháng qì, tā bù zuò gōnggōng qìché. Tā zǒu lù qu. To go to the bank, he doesn't take the bus. He walks there.

Bù dā might also be translated as "not too," "not so."
3. C: Shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishi zuò Gōnglújū qu hǎo ne? Is it better to go by train or to go by bus?
D: Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. It's better to go by train.

Notes on No. 3

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

NY yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde? (PREFERRED FORMS)
NY shì yào hóngde, háishi yào huángde?
NY yào hóngde, huángde? (FAMILIAR, VERY COLLOQUIAL; NO PAUSE AT COMMA)
NY shì yào hóngde, shì yào huángde? (LEAST PREFERRED; shì UNSTRESSED HERE)

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

NY jìntiān qù ne, háishi Are you going today or tomorrow?
míngtiān qù?
NY jìntiān qù, háishi míngtiān qù ne?
NY jìntiān qù ne, shì míngtiān qù ne? (COMMUNICATES GENUINE PERPLEXITY)

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

| Zuò huǒchē qu | hǎo.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ride train go</td>
<td>good)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Néige xuéshèng hǎo? Which student is better?
Shéi kuài? Who is faster?
4. E: Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, hǎishí zuò gōnglìjū qu hǎo ne?  
F: Dào Táinán zuò huǒchē zuǐ fāngbian.

Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?  
To Tainan, it's most convenient to take the train.

Note on No. 4

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

5. A: Dǐ xiān mǎi píào ma?  
B: Nǐ zuǐ hǎo liāngsānqiān yīqián qù mǎi píào.

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

Notes on No. 5

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

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

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

sìwǔrén  
mínghùtiān  
qībànyuè  

Liāngsānqiān yīqián: For "ahead of time," "in advance," yīqián is used (instead of xiān) when the amount of time is stated. Yīqián follows the word indicating the amount of time.

Nǐ dǐ xiān qù mǎi píào.  
Nǐ dǐ liāngsānqiān yīqián qù mǎi píào.

You have to go ahead of time to buy tickets.
You have to go two or three days ahead of time to buy tickets.
6. A: Zuò Gōnglùjú yě děi xiān mǎi piào ma? If I take the bus, is it also necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?
   B: Bù bǐ xiān mǎi piào. It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time.

Notes on No. 6

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

If I take the bus,.....
Zuò Gōnglùjú,.....
When one takes the bus,.....
For taking the bus,.....
To take the bus,.....

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

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

Note on No. 7

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

*"Must not" as in "You must not go" can be translated as bù néng: NY bù néng qù.
8. B: Duì buqǐ, shàngwù de piào dōu mǎiwán le. I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.

Notes on No. 8

Wán, "to end," "to be over," cannot take a direct object.
Wánle ma? Is it over?
Wánle méiyou? Is it over yet?
Hái méi wán ne. It isn't over yet.

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

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

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

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

Wǒ chī wán le. I have finished eating.
Wǒ huà wán le. I have finished drawing.
Wǒ kàn wán le. I have finished reading.
Wǒ hái méi shuō wán ne. I have not finished talking yet.
Tā hái méi zuò wán ne. He has not finished (doing something) yet.

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

A. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  
   (Where are you going?)  
   You: Wǒ xiǎng qù Táinán wǎn jītiān.  
   (I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.)

2. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Xīnzhū  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Xīnzhū wǎn jītiān.

3. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Jiāyī  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Jiāyī wǎn jītiān.

4. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Gāoxióng  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Gāoxióng wǎn jītiān.

5. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Huālián  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Huālián wǎn jītiān.

6. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Tāidōng  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Tāidōng wǎn jītiān.

7. Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?  Tāiběi  
   Wǒ xiǎng qù Tāiběi wǎn jītiān.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zuò Gōnglújū.  
   (cue) Táinán  
   (Take the bus.)  
   You: Dào Táinán qù zuò Gōnglújū xǐng bu xǐng?  
   (To go to Tainan, would it be all right to take the bus?)

2. Zuò huǒchē.  Jiāyī  
   Dào Jiāyī qù zuò huǒchē xǐng bu xǐng?

3. Zuò zhídáchē.  Gāoxióng  
   Dào Gāoxióng qù zuò zhídáchē xǐng bu xǐng?

4. Zuò jīchéngchē.  Tāidōng  
   Dào Tāidōng qù zuò jīchéngchē xǐng bu xǐng?

5. Zuò huǒchē.  Huālián  
   Dào Huālián qù zuò huǒchē xǐng bu xǐng?

6. Zuò jīchéngchē  Jǐlóng  
   Dào Jǐlóng qù zuò jīchéngchē xǐng bu xǐng?

7. Zuò Gōnglújū.  Tāizhōng  
   Dào Tāizhōng qù zuò Gōnglújū xǐng bu xǐng?
C. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zuò gōnggōng qīchē xíng bu xíng? (cue) kěshī bù dà (Would it be all right to take the bus?)
   **You:** Zuò gōnggōng qīchē xíng, kěshī bù dà fāngbian. (It would be all right to take the bus, but it's not very convenient.)
   OR Zuò gōnggōng qīchē xíng bu xíng? (cue) zuì (Would it be all right to take the bus?)
   **You:** Zuò gōnggōng qīchē xíng, zuì fāngbian. (It would be all right to take the bus; it's most convenient.)

2. Zuò huǒchē xíng bu xíng? kěshī bù dà
   **You:** Zuò huǒchē xíng, kěshī bù dà fāngbian.

3. Zuò Gōnglùjū xíng bu xíng? zuì
   **You:** Zuò Gōnglùjū xíng, zuì fāngbian.

4. Zuò jīchēngché xíng bu xíng? zuì
   **You:** Zuò jīchēngché xíng, zuì fāngtian.

5. Zuò Sānlù chē xíng bu xíng? kěshī bù dà
   **You:** Zuò Sānlù chē xíng, kěshī bù dà fāngbian.

6. Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng bu xíng? zuì
   **You:** Zuò Wǔlù chē xíng, zuì fāngbian.

D. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu hǎo? (cue) Gōnglùjū (Is it all right to take the train?)
   **You:** Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, hǎishì zuò Gōnglùjū qu hǎo ne? (Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?)

2. Jīntiān qù hǎo bu hǎo? mǐngtiān
   **You:** Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qù hǎo ne, hǎishì mǐngtiān qù hǎo ne?

3. Zuò Gōnglùjū hǎo bu hǎo? jīchēngché
   **You:** Nǐ shuō shì zuò Gōnglùjū qu hǎo ne, hǎishì zuò jīchēngché qu hǎo ne?

4. Mǐngtiān qù hǎo bu hǎo? hōutiān
   **You:** Nǐ shuō, mǐngtiān qù hǎo ne, hǎishì hōutiān qù hǎo ne?

5. Zuò huǒchē hǎo bu hǎo? qīchē
   **You:** Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, hǎishì zuò qīchē qu hǎo ne?
6. Jīntiān qu hào bu hǎo? mǐngtiān 

Nǐ shuō, jīntiān qu hǎo ne, hǎishi mǐngtiān qu hǎo ne?

7. Zuò fēijī hào bu hǎo? hùōchē

Nǐ shuō shì zuò fēijī qu hǎo ne, hǎishi zuò hùōchē qu hǎo ne?

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? (cue) yes

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

OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? (cue) no

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

2. Děi xiān niànr Zhōngguó lǐshǐ ma? 

Děi xiān niànr Zhōngguó lǐshǐ.

yes

3. Děi xiān zuò Yīfū chē ma? no 

Bú bǐ xiān zuò Yīfū chē.

4. Děi xiān dào Xīdān ma? yes 

Děi xiān dào Xīdān.

5. Děi xiān huàn qián ma? no 

Bú bǐ xiān huàn qián.

6. Děi xiān qù kàn gēge ma? no 

Bú bǐ xiān qù kàn gēge.

F. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? (cue) 2 or 3 days 

You: Nǐ zuǐ hào liǎngsāntiān yīqián mǎi piào. 
(It would be best for you to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.)

OR Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? (cue) no

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

2. Děi xiān mǎi piào ma? 2 days 

Nǐ zuǐ hǎo liǎngtiān yīqián mǎi piào.
3. 你先换钱吗？ 
 1 or 5 days

4. 你先看哥哥吗？
 no

5. 你先看睡本时期吗？
 3 days

6. 你先换钱吗？
 no

6. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** 你早坐什么火车？
   （cues）火车
   （What train do you want to take?）

   **You:** 我早坐火车去上学.

2. 你早坐几点火车去？
   2:10

3. 你早坐什么火车去？
   五晚

4. 你早坐几点火车去？
   9:50 早上

5. 你早坐什么火车去？
   火车

6. 你早坐几点火车去？
   11:40

7. 你早坐什么火车去？
   早上
H. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Qīngwèn, shèngwǔde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?  
   (May I ask, are there still tickets for the morning train?)

   **You:** Qīngwèn, shèngwǔde chēpíào dōu mǎiwǎn le meiyou?  
   (May I ask, are the tickets for the morning trains all sold out?)

2. Qīngwèn, dào Táinán qùde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?

3. Qīngwèn, míngtiān shèngwǔde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?

4. Qīngwèn, dào Huǎlíán qùde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?

5. Qīngwèn, jīntiān xiàwǔde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?

6. Qīngwèn, dào Gāoxiāng qùde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?

7. Qīngwèn, míngtiānde chēpíào hái yǒu meiyou?
UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. A: Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan.
   B: Nǐ jīhuà nèitiān qù?
   A: Míngtiān huǒshì hūtìān qù dōu kěyǐ.
   I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
   What day do you plan to go?
   Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.

2. A: Shànghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yǒu duō yuán?
   B: Yǒu liǎngbāshíwǔshí duō gōnglǐ.
   How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?
   It's over 250 kilometers.

3. A: Zúō huǒchē yào zǒu duōshào shīhou?
   B: Dàgài yào zǒu sīgè bān xiāoshí.
   How long does it take to go by train?
   It probably takes four and a half hours.

   It takes half an hour.

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

6. A: Mèitiān yǒu jītāng chē?
   A: Xiǎwǔ yǒu meiyù chē?
   A: Wǒ xiǎwang xiǎwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.
   How many trips are there each day?
   Are there trains in the afternoon?
   I hope to leave here in the afternoon.

   There's an express at 1305.

8. **B: Shíshān diǎn lǐng wǔfēn yǒu yītāng tèkuài.
   There's an express at 1305.

*This exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.
**This exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

9.  dàsuàn  to plan to

10. huòzhě (huòzhé)  or (alternate form of huòshì)

11. yīhòu  afterwards, later on, in the future

12. zhōngtóu  hour (alternate word for xiǎoshí)

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

bàn

half (followed by a counter or a noun which does not take a counter)

-ci

occasion, time

dàgǎi

probably, approximately

dàsuàn (dāsuan)
to plan to

dāyīcì (dāyīcì)
the first time

-duǒ

over, more than

gōnglǐ

kilometer

gōu

to be enough

huǒshì

or

huǒzhē (huǒzhe)
or

jiāhuà

to plan to

kānkan

to see, to look around, to sight-see, to visit

lǐkāi

to leave

-tàng
(counter for bus trips, train trips, etc.)
těkùāi

express train

xiǎoshí

hour

xiàng (xiàng)
to hope

yǎo

must, to have to; to take (a certain amount of time)

yǐhòu

afterwards, later on; in the future

yǐqián

before, in the past

zhōngtōu

hour

(introduced on C-2 tape)

biéde dífăng

other places (cf. bièrén, "other people")
cānguān

to visit as an observer
duōshào hào

what size (shoe)
gōngchǎng

factory

juédìng

to decide

yíshuǎng pīxié

a pair of leather shoes

yòu hǎo yòu pián yí

both good and inexpensive
REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Wǒ yě xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkan.
   B: Nǐ jiāhuá nèitiān qù?
   A: Míngtiān hūshì hòutiān qù dōu kěyǐ.
   I would also like to go to Nánjīng to look around.
   What day do you plan to go?
   Tomorrow and (or) the day after are both possible.

Notes on No. 1

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

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

- Wǒ qù mǎi yědiǎnr píjiǔ
  huòshì mǎi yědiǎnr qǐshūǐ.
  I will go to buy some beer or some soft drinks.
- Tā míngtiān huòshì hòutiān lái kàn nǐ mà?
  Is he coming to see you tomorrow or the day after? (i.e., sometime during the next two days)

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

- Nǐ mǎi píjiǔ háishí mǎi qǐshūǐ?
  Are you buying beer or (are you buying) soft drinks?
- Nǐ xǐhuān dàde háishí xīhuān xiǎode?
  Do you like the large one or (do you like) the small one?

2. A: Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn?
   B: Yǒu liǎngbǎi wǔshíduō gōnglǐ. It's over 250 kilometers.

Notes on No. 2

Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō yuǎn? Yǒu is used in expressing the distance between two points.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shànghǎi</th>
<th>lǐ</th>
<th>Nánjīng</th>
<th>yǒu</th>
<th>duō</th>
<th>yuǎn?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Shànghǎi)</td>
<td>be separated from</td>
<td>Nánjīng</td>
<td>there is</td>
<td>how much</td>
<td>distance?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tiānjīn</th>
<th>lǐ</th>
<th>Běijīng</th>
<th>yǒu</th>
<th>120 gōnglǐ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Tiānjīn)</td>
<td>be separated from</td>
<td>Běijīng</td>
<td>there is</td>
<td>120 kilometers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Tiānjīn is 120 kilometers from Běijīng."

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

- liǎngbáiduō gōnglǐ: more than 200 kilometers (but fewer than 300)
- yìqiānduōge xuéshèng: more than 1,000 students (but fewer than 2,000)
- sānshídùōkuài qián: more than 30 dollars (but fewer than 40)

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

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

- èrshídùōgōnglǐ: more than 20 persons (but fewer than 30)
- sìshídùōgōnglǐ: more than 40 kilometers (but fewer than 50)

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

- shíjìkuài qián: more than 10 dollars (but fewer than 20)

*Gōnglǐ is one of the nouns used without a counter.
3. A: Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao
   shíhou?  
   B: Dàgāi yào zǒu sìge bān
   xiǎoshí.  
   How long does it take to go by
   train?  
   It probably takes four and a half
   hours.  
   It takes half an hour.  

Notes on Nos. 3-4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zuò</th>
<th>huǒchē</th>
<th>yào</th>
<th>zǒu</th>
<th>duōshao</th>
<th>shíhou?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ride train)</td>
<td>have to go</td>
<td>how much time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zuò</th>
<th>huǒchē</th>
<th>yào</th>
<th>duōshǎo</th>
<th>shíhou?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ride train)</td>
<td>takes</td>
<td>how much time?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"How long does it take by train?"

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

- bānè xiǎoshí  
- bānnián  
- bānè píngguǒ  

- half an hour  
- half a year  
- half an apple

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

- liǎngkuài bān  
- sāntiān bān  
- yīge bān xiǎoshí  

- two and a half dollars  
- three and a half days  
- one and a half hours

Xiǎoshí: Formerly, the Chinese considered that one day and night (24 hours) was divided into twelve 2-hour periods of time. Each of these time periods was divided into two xiǎoshí, "small hours," when telling time by the Western 24-hour system gained popularity throughout the world.
5. B: Nǐ jīhuā zài Nánjīng zhù jītiān?  
    A: Zhèi shì wǒ dìyī cì dào Nánjīng qù. Yīqián méi qù guó. Nǐ shuō liǎngtiān gōu bu gōu?  
    B: Liǎngtiān gōu le.  

How many days do you plan to stay in Nánjīng?  
This will be the first time I have gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone there before. Would you say two days are enough?  
Two days are enough.

Note on No. 5  
Gōu le: The last sentence in exchange 5 ends with the new-situation marker le. This marker is used to describe what a situation is, was, or will be AT A SPECIFIED TIME. The travel agent says that, when the visit has lasted two days, THEN it will be long enough.

6. A: Mèitiān yǒu jītàng chē?  
    A: Xiàwǔ yǒu méiyǒu chē?  
    A: Wǒ xǐwàng xiàwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.  

How many trains are there each day?  
Are there trains in the afternoon?  
I hope to leave here in the afternoon.

Notes on No. 6  
Jītàng: The counter -tàng is used when the trip mentioned is not a particular one, scheduled at a certain time. Similarly, it can also be used to talk about the number of trips a person has made, or will make.  
Lǐkāi, "to leave," may be followed by an object (the place). On the other hand, zǒu, "to leave," is never followed by an object.  
Nǐ shēnme shíhou lǐkāi zhèr? When are you leaving here?  
Nǐ shēnme shíhou zǒu? When are you leaving?
7. B: Shísándiǎn lǐng wūfēn yǒu yìbān tèkuài. There's an express at 1305.

8. B: Shísándiǎn lǐng wūfēn yǒu yìtāng tèkuài. There's an express at 1305.

Notes on Nos. 7-8

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12-hour clock</th>
<th>24-hour clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zǎoshàng shídiǎn 10 a.m.</td>
<td>shídiǎn 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiàwǔ yīdiǎn 1 p.m.</td>
<td>shíshíwǔ wǔdiǎn 5 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wǎnshàng shídiǎn 10 p.m.</td>
<td>èrshíhēr diǎn 2200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

A. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ dāsuan dào Nánjīng qu kānkān.
   (cue) nèitiān
   (I'm planning to go to Nánjīng to look around.)
   You: Nǐ dāsuan nèitiān qù?
   (What day do you plan to go?)
2. Wǒ xiǎng dào Xīān qù kānkān.
   jīyuē
   Nǐ xiǎng jīyuē qù?
3. Wǒ jīhuā dào Hūběi qù kānkān.
   xīngqījī
   Nǐ jīhuā xīngqījī qù?
4. Wǒ dāsuan dào Shānghǎi qù kānkān.
   jīhāo
   Nǐ dāsuan jīhāo qù?
5. Wǒ jīhuā dào Sūzhōu qù kānkān.
   jīyuē
   Nǐ jīhuā jīyuē qù?
6. Wǒ xiǎng dào Běijīng qù kānkān.
   nèitiān
   Nǐ xiǎng nèitiān qù?
7. Wǒ dāsuan dào Wǔchāng qù kānkān.
   xīngqījī
   Nǐ dāsuan xīngqījī qù?

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ dāsuan shénme shíhou dào Nánjīng qù?
   (cue) xiāge yuè
   (When are you planning to go to Nánjīng?)
   You: Wǒ dāsuan xiāge yuè dào Nánjīng qu kānkān.
   (I'm planning to go to see Nánjīng next month.)
2. Nǐ jīhuā jīyuē dào Shānghǎi qù?
   Līliyūē
   Wǒ jīhuā Līliyūē dào Shānghǎi qu kānkān.
3. Nǐ xiǎng nèitiān dào Guǎngzhōu qù?
   nèitiān
   Wǒ xiǎng hōutiān dào Guǎngzhōu qu kānkān.
4. 你打算明天到中国去？ 明天
我打算明天到中国去

5. 你计划这几天到想冈去？ 玉玉
我打算这几天到想冈去

6. 你今天想去北京吗？ Xingqisán
我想去北京

7. 你打算今天中午去那儿吗？ 今天中午
我打算今天中午去那儿

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: 你今天打算去哪儿？
   (cue) Xingqxier
   (What day do you plan to go?)
You: Xingqxier huǒzhè Xingqisán, dōu kēyì.
   (Tuesday and Wednesday are both possible.)

2. 你今天打算去哪儿？ 宝保
   Wūhào huǒzhè liúhào, dōu kēyì.

3. 你今天想去哪儿？ 委委
   Wūyuè huǒzhè Lìyuè, dōu kēyì.

4. 你今天想去哪儿？ 1977
   Yǐjǐqīqī huǒzhè Yǐjǐqībā, dōu kēyì.

5. 你今天打算去哪儿？ 小鱼儿 小白
   Xiàyuè shǐhào huǒzhè xiàyuè wūhào, dōu kēyì.

6. 你今天打算去哪儿？ 小鱼儿
   Shàngwū shǐdiān huǒzhè shàngwū shǐdiān, dōu kēyì.

7. 你今天想去哪儿？ 老师
   Èrshīqī huǒzhè Èrshībāhào, dōu kēyì.
D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?  
   (cue) duǒ  
   (Is Shānghǎi far from Nánjīng?)  
   OR  
   Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn ma?  
   (cue) duǒshāo  
   (Is Shānghǎi far from Nánjīng?)  
   You: Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duǒ  
   yuǎn?  
   (How far is Shānghǎi from Nánjīng?)  
   Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duǒshāo  
   gōnglǐ?  
   (How many kilometers is Shānghǎi from Nánjīng?)

2. Běijīng lí Tiānjīn yuǎn ma?  
   duǒ
3. Běijīng lí Shānghǎi yuǎn ma?  
   duǒshāo
4. Nánjīng lí Běijīng yuǎn ma?  
   duǒshāo
5. Guǎngzhōu lí Wǔhān yuǎn ma?  
   duǒ
6. Shānghǎi lí Hāngzhōu yuǎn ma?  
   duǒshāo

E. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duǒ yuǎn?  
   (cue) dàɡāi 270  
   (How far is Shānghǎi from Nánjīng?)  
   OR  
   Tiānjīn lí Běijīng yǒu duǒ yuǎn?  
   (cue) 80duǒ  
   (How far is Tiānjīn from Běijīng?)  
   You: Dàɡāi yǒu èrbǎiqǐshí gōnglǐ.  
   (It's probably 270 kilometers.)  
   Dàɡāi lí Běijīng yǒu bāshíduō  
   gōnglǐ.  
   (It's probably more than 80  
   kilometers.)

2. Běijīng lí Hāngzhōu yǒu duǒ yuǎn?  
   900duǒ  
   Dàɡāi lí Hāngzhōu yǒu jiǔbǎiduō  
   gōnglǐ.
3. Bēijīng lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu duō yuán? dàgāi 800
   Dàgāi yǒu bābāi gōnglǐ.

4. Nánjīng lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu duō yuán? dàgāi 200
   Dàgāi yǒu èrbāi gōnglǐ.

5. Wǔhān lǐ Bēijīng yǒu duō yuán? 700dùō
   Dàgāi lǐ Bēijīng yǒu qībǎiduō gōnglǐ.

6. Hángzhōu lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu duō yuán? 170dùō
   Dàgāi lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu yībǎiqīshíduō gōnglǐ.

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F. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yǒu sānbāi gōnglǐ.
   (cue) méi
   (Shānghǎi is 300 kilometers from Nánjīng.)
   **You:** Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng méiyǒu sānbāi gōnglǐ.
   (Shānghǎi isn’t [is less than] 300 kilometers from Nánjīng.)
   OR Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yǒu sānbāi gōnglǐ.
   (cue) dàgāi
   (Shānghǎi is 300 kilometers from Bēijīng.)
   **You:** Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng dàgāi yǒu sānbāi gōnglǐ.
   (Shānghǎi is probably 300 kilometers from Bēijīng.)
   OR Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yǒu sānbāi gōnglǐ.
   (cue) dūō
   (Shānghǎi is 300 kilometers from Bēijīng.)
   **You:** Shānghǎi lǐ Nánjīng yǒu sānbǎiduō gōnglǐ.
   (Shānghǎi is more than 300 kilometers from Bēijīng.)

2. Bēijīng lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu yǐqiān gōnglǐ. méi
   Bēijīng lǐ Shānghǎi méiyǒu yǐqiān gōnglǐ.

3. Wǔhān lǐ Bēijīng yǒu bābāi gōnglǐ. dàgāi
   Wǔhān lǐ Bēijīng dàgāi yǒu bābāi gōnglǐ.

4. Nánjīng lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu èrbāi gōnglǐ. dūō
   Nánjīng lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu èrbāiduō gōnglǐ.

5. Hángzhōu lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu yībāi gōnglǐ. dūō
   Hángzhōu lǐ Shānghǎi yǒu yībāiduō gōnglǐ.
G. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zuò huōchē yào zǒu jīge zhōngtuō?
   (cusp) duó jǐn
   (How long does it take by train?)
   **You:** Zuò huōchē yào zǒu duóshào shíhou?

2. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu duó jǐn?
   duóshào shíhou

3. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu duóshào shíhou? jǐtiān

4. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu jǐtiān?
   jīge xīngqī

5. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu jīge xīngqī?
   jīge xiǎoshí

6. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu jīge xiǎoshí?
   duóshào tiān

7. Zuò huōchē yào zǒu duóshào tiān?

H. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Yào zǒu bāngē zhōngtuō. (cusp) 1
   (It takes half an hour.)
   **You:** Yào zǒu yīge bān zhōngtuō. (It takes an hour and a half.)
   OR
   Yào zǒu bāntiān. (cusp) 3
   (It takes half a day.)
   **You:** Yào zǒu sāntiān bān. (It takes three and a half days.)

2. Yào zǒu bāngē yuè.

3. Yào zǒu bāngē xīngqī.

4. Yào zǒu bānnián.

5. Yào zǒu bāngē zhōngtuō.

6. Yào zǒu bāngē yuè.
I. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Nǎnjiāng qū. (cue) yīhòu (This will be the first time I have gone to Nǎnjiāng.)
   **You:** Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Nǎnjiāng qū. Yīhòu hái yào qù. (This will be the first time I have gone to Nǎnjiāng. Later on I want to go again.)
   OR Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Nǎnjiāng qū. (cue) yīqián (This will be the first time I have gone to Nǎnjiāng.)
   **You:** Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Nǎnjiāng qū. Yīqián méi qùguo. (This will be the first time I have gone to Nǎnjiāng. I haven't gone there before.)

2. **Zài shí tā diàyìcì xué Zhōngguó huà. yīhòu**
   **Zài shí tā diàyìcì xué Zhōngguó huà. Yīhòu hái yào xué.**

3. **Zài shí tā diàyìcì chī Zhōngguó fàn. yīqián**
   **Zài shí tā diàyìcì chī Zhōngguó fàn. Yīqián méi chīguò.**

4. **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào zhèr lái. yīhòu**
   **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào zhèr lái. Yīhòu hái yào lái.**

5. **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào zhèr lái. yīqián**
   **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào zhèr lái. Yīqián méi lái guò.**

6. **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Méiguó qù. yīqián**
   **Zài shí wǒ diàyìcì dào Méiguó qù. Yīqián méi qùguo.**

J. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nǐ shuō lái liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu? (Would you say it would be enough to come for two days?)
   **You:** Lái liǎngtiān gòu le. (It would be enough to come for two days.)

2. **Nǐ shuō qù liǎngtiān gòu bu gòu?**
   **Qù liǎngtiān gòu le.**

3. **Nǐ shuō xué liǎngniānde Zhōngwén gòu bu gòu?**
   **Xué liǎngniānde Zhōngwén gòu le.**

4. **Nǐ shuō zhù sāngé yuè gòu bu gòu?**
   **Zhù sāngé yuè gòu le.**
5. Nǐ shuō niàn jiǔge xīngqī gòu bu gòu?
   Niàn jiǔge xīngqī gòu le.

6. Nǐ shuō dào nèr qù wānr shìtiān gòu bu gòu?
   Wānr shìtiān gòu le.

7. Nǐ shuō zǒu yīge zhōngtōu gòu bu gòu?
   Zǒu yīge zhōngtōu gòu le.

K. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiāng xiàwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.
   (cue) Xiāwǔ yǒu jītāng chē?
   Xiāwǔ yǒu jītāng chē?
   (I hope to leave here in the afternoon. How many trains are there in the afternoon?)

   You: Wǒ xiāng xiàwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.
   Xiāwǔ yǒu méiyǒu chē?

2. Wǒ xiāng xiàwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.
   Xiāwǔ yǒu méiyǒu chē?

3. Wǒ xiāng wānshāng lǐkāi zhèr.
   Wānshāng yǒu jītāng chē?

4. Wǒ xiāng Xīngqīsān lǐkāi zhèr.
   Xīngqīsān yǒu jītāng chē?

5. Wǒ xiāng méngtiān lǐkāi zhèr.
   Méngtiān yǒu jītāng chē?

6. Wǒ xiāng jīntiān shānghū lǐkāi zhèr.
   Shānghū yǒu méiyǒu chē?

7. Wǒ xiāng Xīngqīwǔ lǐkāi zhèr.
   Xīngqīwǔ yǒu jītāng chē?
UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. A: Jīdiǎn zhōng kāi?
   B: Shībādiǎn wǔshíwǔfēn fā chē.
   A: Nà hǎo.

2. B: Qǐng nǐ bā nǐde hūzhào hé lúxíngzhèng gěi wǒ.
   A: Hǎo, gěi nǐ.

3. A: Dào Shànghǎi qù de chē zài dìjī zhàntái?
   B: Zài dìjī zhàntái.

   A: Yǐ xiān zài zhěige jiēdàishì xiūxiūxiū.

5. A: Wǒ zhēijiàn xīnglǐ zěnme bàn? Shì bu shì kěyì náshāng chē qu?
   B: Kěyì bā xīnglǐ náshāng chē qu.

6. A: Zhèbān chē yǒu cāncān bā?
   B: Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.
   A: Hǎojíe.

7. C: Xià yīzhān jiǔ shì Shànghǎi le.
   C: Kuài yào dào zhàn le.
   C: Mǐn zhùnbèi xià chē ba.

What time does it leave?
It departs at 1855.
That's fine.
Please give me your passport and travel permit.
Okay, here it is.
On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?
It's on Platform Number 1.
No need to be anxious. It's still early.
First, rest a bit in this waiting room.
What should I do about this suitcase of mine? May I take it onto the train?
You may take the suitcase onto the train.
This train has a dining car, I suppose?
Yes. There's Chinese food and there's also Western food.
Great.
The next station is Shànghǎi.
We are about to arrive at the station.
Please get ready to get off the train.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. tān  to move
9. nāshangqu  to take up
    nāshanglai  to bring up
    nāxiaqu  to take down
    nāxiaalai  to bring down
10. pǎo  to run
11. wǎn  to be late
12. yuètāi  train platform (alternate word for zhàntái, more common in Taiwan)
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bān</td>
<td>to move (e.g., furniture) (new house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>to handle, to manage, to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cānchē</td>
<td>dining car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fā chē</td>
<td>to depart (from the first terminal of a train route)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǎojíle</td>
<td>to be wonderful, to be great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hē</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hūzhāo</td>
<td>passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jǐ</td>
<td>to be anxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jǐdāishǐ (jǐdāishǐ)</td>
<td>waiting room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-jǐle</td>
<td>extremely, awfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǎi</td>
<td>to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuài</td>
<td>soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǚxíngzhèng</td>
<td>travel permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ná</td>
<td>to pick up, to hold, to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>náshanglái</td>
<td>to bring up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>náshangqu</td>
<td>to take up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>náxialái</td>
<td>to bring down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>náxiaqu</td>
<td>to take down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pǎo</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wǎn</td>
<td>to be late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xīcān</td>
<td>Western food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiūxi</td>
<td>to rest, to relax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yào</td>
<td>will, going to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuètái</td>
<td>train platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǎo</td>
<td>to be early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhàntái</td>
<td>train platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhōngcān</td>
<td>Chinese food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhūnbiě</td>
<td>to prepare, to get ready</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bānɡ to help
bù yào don’t
lái lái wānɡwānɡ coming and going
qǐ diǎn zhan station where a train originates (literally, "starting station")
shūfu to be comfortable
REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Jīdiǎn zhōng kāi?  
   B: Shībā diǎn wǔshíwǔfēn fā chē.  
   A: Nǎ hǎo.  
   What time does it leave?  
   It departs at 1855.  
   That's fine.

Note on No. 1

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

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

Notes on No. 2

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

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

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

B: Nǐ xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì First, rest a bit in this waiting
xiūxīxiūxī. room.

Notes on No. 4

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

Tā zài zhèr ne. He is here.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nǐ xiān bié jí, mànmnăn zhǎo. For the time being, don't be
zhō. anxious; take your time looking
for it.
5. A: Wǒ zhèijiān xínglì zěnme bān? What do I do about this suitcase
     Shì bu shì kéyí náshang of mine? May I take it onto
     chē qu? the train?
     B: Kéyí bā xínglì náshang You may take the suitcase onto
     chē qu. the train.

Notes on No. 5

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ná</th>
<th>shàng</th>
<th>qu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hold)</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>onto-away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"to take up/onto"

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>plus</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ná (to carry)</td>
<td>-shàng (up)</td>
<td>lái (towards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǒu (to walk/go)</td>
<td>-xià (down)</td>
<td>qù (away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bān (to move)</td>
<td>-chū (out)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pǎo (to run)</td>
<td>-jìn (in)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǎi (to drive)</td>
<td>-huǐ (back)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(AND OTHERS)

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

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

shàng lóu    to go up (FULL VERB)
shàng chē    to get on (FULL VERB)
shángbianr   upper, above (IN PLACE WORDS)
shàngge yuè  last, previously (SPECIFIER)
zài chūshàng on (LOCATIONAL ENDING [with nouns])
náshangqu    up, onto (DIRECTIONAL ENDING [with verbs])
TRN, Unit 6

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

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

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

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

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

Note on No. 6

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

Nèige píngguǒ dàjíle. That apple is huge.
Zuò huǒchē fāngbiānjíle. Riding the train is extremely convenient.
Tā zǒude kuàijíle. He walks awfully fast.

-jíle is seldom used in Taiwan.
7. C: Xià yīzhàn jiù shì
Shànhǎi le.
C: Kuài yào dào zhàn le.
C: Mǐn zhōnbèi xià chē ba.
The next station is Shànghǎi.
We are about to arrive at the
station.
Please get ready to get off the
train.

Notes on No. 7

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

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

New-situation le: The aspect marker le for new situations occurs in
the first two sentences of No. 7. In Xià yīzhàn jiù shì Shànghǎi le, the
speaker uses le to communicate a change in the circumstances: after
passing through many stations, Shànghǎi will finally be the next station.
When a speaker uses le, he is saying that something has changed in
reference to him or in reference to the listener. In the first sentence
in No. 7, Shànghǎi itself has not changed, but what constitutes the "next
station" for the speaker and the listener has changed.
In Kuài yào dào zhàn le, new-situation le marks a change which is about to
take place—their arrival. Here are examples of references to future
changes:

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

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

1. Speaker:  jintan zhong kai?  (What time does that train leave?)
   You: neiban huochedui yijian zhong kai?

2. jiyiitan zhong kai? gonglujude che
   Neiban gonggong qiche jiyiitan zhong kai?

3. jiyiitan zhong kai? gonggong qiche
   Neiban zhida che jiyiitan zhong kai?

4. jiyiitan zhong kai? zhidach
   Neiban tekuai jiyiitan zhong kai?

5. jiyiitan zhong kai? tekuai
   Neige yinheng jiyiitan zhong kai men?

6. jiyiitan zhong kai men? yinheng
   Neige youzhengju jiyiitan zhong kai men?

7. jiyiitan zhong kai men? yuzhengj

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: zuo sidiian zhongde che, laideji ma? (Can we make the four o'clock train?)
   You: laibuji, yijing wan le.
   OR zuo sidiian zhongde che, laideji ma? (Can we make the four o'clock train?)
   laideji, hai zao ne. (Don't worry. It's still early.)

2. zuo jiyiitan erxihinde che, laideji ma? no
   laibuji, yijing wan le.

3. zuo sidiian wuxihinde che, laideji ma? yes
   laideji, hai zao ne.
5. Zuò sìdiǎn lǐngwǔfēnzhé chē, láidejí ma?  yes  Láiidejǐ, hái zǎo ne.

C. Expansion Drill
1. Speaker: Zài díji y zhàntái?  (cue) Shànghǎi  (On which platform is it?)
   You: Dào Shànghǎi qùde chē zài díji zhàntái?  (On which platform is the train to Shànghǎi?)
3. Zài díjī zhàntái?  Guǎngzhōu  Dào Guǎngzhōu qùde chē zài díjī zhàntái?
5. Zài díjī zhàntái?  Qīngdǎo  Dào Qīngdǎo qùde chē zài díjī zhàntái?
7. Zài díjī zhàntái?  Běijīng  Dào Běijīng qùde chē zài díjī zhàntái?

D. Substitution Drill
1. Speaker: Duībúqǐ, wǒ dǎi zài zhèr xiūxiuxi.  (cue) zhègé dīfáng (Excuse me, I must rest here a moment.)
   You: Duībúqǐ, wǒ dǎi zài zhègé dīfáng xiūxiuxi.  (Excuse me, I must rest at this place a moment.)
2. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèige difang xiūxiuxī. jiālǐ

3. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài jiālǐ xiūxiuxī. fāndiànli

4. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài fāndiànli xiūxiuxī. chēlǐ

5. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài chēlǐ xiūxiuxī. jiēdàishi

6. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài jiēdàishi xiūxiuxī. zhèr

7. Duǐbuǐ, wǒ děi zài zhèr xiūxiuxī.

E. **Expansion Drill**

Repeat the speaker's statements and add **Zhěnme bān?** or **Zhěnme zǒu?** as appropriate.

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ zhěijiàn xíngli hái zài zhèr.
   (This suitcase of mine is still here.)
   **You:** Wǒ zhěijiàn xíngli hái zài zhèr. Zhěnme bān?
   (This suitcase of mine is still here. What should I do about it?)
   
   **OK**
   Tā yào dào nár qù.
   (He wants to go there.)
   **Tā yào dào nár qù. Zhěnme zǒu?**
   (He wants to go there. How do I get there [go]?)

2. Wǒ zhěixī dōngxi hái zài zhèr.
   Wǒ zhěixī dōngxi hái zài zhèr. Zhěnme bān?

3. Tā yào dào Wāngfùyīng Dàjī qù.
   Tā yào dào Wāngfùyīng Dàjī qù. Zhěnme zǒu?

4. Wǒ nèixī xíngli hái zài chēshāngh.
   Wǒ nèixī xíngli hái zài chēshāngh. Zhěnme bān?

5. Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù.
   Tā yào dào Shànghǎi qù. Zhěnme zǒu?

   Wǒ zhěixī zhāzhī hái méi mǎiwān. Zhěnme bān?
F. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān hǎishi Xīcān?  
   (Do they have Chinese food or Western food?)  
   **You:** Tāmen yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.  
   (They have Chinese food and they also have Western food.)  
   OR Tāmen yào zhèige hǎishi nèige?  
   (Do they want this or that?)  
   **You:** Zhèige, nèige, tāmen dōu yào.  
   (They want both this and that.)

2. Wǒmen mǎi zhūōzi hǎishi yīzi?  
   yě  
   **You:** Wǒmen mǎi zhūōzi, yě mǎi yīzi.

3. Wǒmen mǎi pānzǐ hǎishi wǎn?  
   dōu  
   **You:** Pānzǐ, wǎn, wǒmen dōu mǎi.

4. Tāmen mǎi zhèige hǒngde hǎishi nèige lǎndé?  
   dōu  
   **You:** Hǒngde, lǎndé, tāmen dōu mǎi.

5. Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhī hǎishi nèixiē bāo?  
   yě  
   **You:** Tāmen kàn zhèixiē zázhī, yě kàn nèixiē bāo.

6. Wǒ nián jǐnjīxué hǎishi zhèngzhīxué?  
   yě  
   **You:** Wǒ nián jǐnjīxué, yě niàn zhèngzhīxué.

G. **Expansion Drill**

1. **Speaker:** Kuài yào dào zhàn le.  
   (We are about to arrive at the station.)  
   **You:** Kuài yào dào zhàn le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.  
   (We are about to arrive at the station. Let's get ready to get off.)

2. Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Běijīng le.  
   **You:** Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Běijīng le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.

3. Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le.  
   **You:** Kuài yào dào Tiānjīn le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.

4. Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Nánjīng le.  
   **You:** Xià yǐzhàn jiù shì Nánjīng le. Wǒmen zhǔnbèi xià chē ba.


H. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā kéyì náxiànlái ma? (Can he bring it?)
   **You:** Tā kéyì náshǎng chē lái ma? (Can he bring it in the car?)

2. Tā kéyì náxiànlái ma? lōu Tā kéyì náxiànlái lái ma?
3. Tā kéyì náshǎngqù ma? huǒchē Tā kéyì náshǎng huǒchē qù ma?
4. Tā kéyì náshǎngglái ma? lōu Tā kéyì náshǎng lōu lái ma?
5. Tā kéyì náxiàlái ma? chē Tā kéyì náxiàlái chē qù ma?
6. Tā kéyì náxiàlái ma? huǒchē Tā kéyì náxiàlái huǒchē lái ma?
7. Tā kéyì náshǎngqù ma? lōu Tā kéyì náshǎng lōu qù ma?
UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Peking)

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

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

3. B: Piào dīnghǎo le.
   A: Nǐbān fēijī? Jīdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?
   B: Jīdiǎn shīwǔshí qǐfēi.
   Which flight? What time does it take off?
   It takes off at 9:15.

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

5. A: Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?
   B: Yào sìshífēn zhōng.
   How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
   It takes forty minutes.

6. A: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkǎi jiā, láidejǐ ba?
   B: Lái de jǐ.
   If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?
   Yes.

   B: Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān bādiǎn zhōng pèi chē sòng nǐ dào fēijīchǎng qu.
   Please send a car to pick me up tomorrow morning.
   Okay. I'll send a car at eight o'clock tomorrow to take you to the airport.
ADDICTIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. -hǎo le  to be satisfactorily completed
9. húguǎn  hotel
10. shuōhǎo le to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on
11. xiǎnghǎo le to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out
12. yǎoshi   if (alternate word for rúguǒ)
13. zuòhǎo le to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bù zěnme</td>
<td>not especially, not particularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dìng</td>
<td>to reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dìngghǎo le</td>
<td>to have (been) reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēi</td>
<td>to fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēijī</td>
<td>airplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēijīchǎng</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guǎngzhōu</td>
<td>(name of a city in the PRC—Canton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hǎo le</td>
<td>to be satisfactorily completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jíe</td>
<td>to meet/pick up/get (someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǎo</td>
<td>to be old in years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǚguǎn</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mǎng</td>
<td>to be busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pài</td>
<td>to send/assign (a person to do something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qǐfēi</td>
<td>to take off (airplane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rúguǒ (rúguō)</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sānlìtún</td>
<td>(a district in Bèijīng where many foreign diplomats and Chinese people from other countries live)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuōhǎo le</td>
<td>to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiǎnghǎo le</td>
<td>to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yàoshi</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhī</td>
<td>directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuòhǎo le</td>
<td>to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(introduced on C-2 tape)

chū chāi  
chùzhǎng

gǎnbushāng

hái hǎo

kāi huì

to go on a business trip
division chief
won't be able to catch (a plane, train, etc.)
fairly good/well
to attend a meeting/conference

Shānhǎi-made jeep and other vehicles in a parking lot outside the train station in Guǎngzhōu
REFERENCE NOTES

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

Notes on No. 1

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

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

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

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

These sentences are almost greetings in themselves.

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

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

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

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

Wǒ bù zěnmé xīhuān kàn diànyǐng.  I don't like to go to the movies that much. (i.e., as much as someone else just mentioned)
Wǒ bù zěnme xǐhuan kàn diànyīng. I don't particularly like to go to the movies.

2. A: Wǒ Sìyue Shǐshíhào yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. Qǐng ni gěi wò dìng yìzhǎng fēijī piāo. I'm going to Guǎngzhōu on April 14. Please reserve a plane ticket for me.
B: Hǎo. Sure.

3. B: Píào dìnghǎo le. The ticket has been reserved.
A: Wǒ běi píào dìnghǎo le. I have reserved the ticket.
   Wǒ běi fēijī qǐfēi? Which flight? What time does it take off?
   B: Jiǔdiǎn shíwǔfēn qǐfēi. It takes off at 9:15.

Note on No. 3

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

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

Píào dìnghǎo le. The ticket has been reserved.
Wǒ běi píào dìnghǎo le. I have reserved the ticket.

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

Wǒmen yǐjīng shuōhǎo le. We have already come to an agreement about it. (We have already talked it out to a conclusion.)
Nǐ xiǎnghǎo le meiyou? Have you reached a conclusion yet? (Have you thought it out to a conclusion yet?)
Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ jǐntiān wǎnshāng yào chīde dōngxi zuòhǎo le. I have already finished making the things we are going to eat tonight.
Wǒde xīngli zhǔnbèinǎo le ma? Is your luggage ready?
4. A: Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi 
    Guǎngzhōu ma?
    B: Shì, zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu.
    Does this flight go directly to 
    Guǎngzhōu?
    Yes, it flies directly to Guǎngzhōu.

Notes on No. 4

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

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

5. A: Cónɡ Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎnɡ 
    yào duōshao shíjiān?
    B: Yào síshífēn zhōnɡ.
    How much time does it take to go 
    from Sānlǐtún to the airport?
    It takes forty minutes.

6. A: Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōnɡ lǐkāi 
    jiā, láidejī ba?
    B: Láidejī.
    If I leave home at eight o'clock, I 
    can make it in time. Right?
    Yes.

Note on No. 6

Rúguǒ is one of the commonest words in Chinese for "if." Another 
widely used word for "if" is yāoshì. (See Additional Required Vocabulary, 
No. 12.) You have already learned that the idea of "if" may be conveyed 
in Chinese without any special word:
    Zuò Gōnglùjú děi xiān mǎi 
    piào ma?
    Bādiǎn zhōnɡ lǐkāi jiā 
    láidejī ba?
    If I take the bus, is it necessary 
    to buy tickets ahead of time?
    If I leave home at eight o'clock, 
    I can make it in time. Right?
    Please send a car to pick me up tomorrow morning.
B: Hǎo. Wǒ míngtiān bādiǎn zhōng pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qu.  
    Okay. I'll send a car at eight o'clock tomorrow to take you to the airport.

Notes on No. 7

The verb pài means "to send/assign someone to do something."

Ge: You have already learned that, when toneless, yíge means "a," not "one." In the first sentence of exchange 7, you see that yíge can be reduced to the one syllable ge. This reduction happens most frequently when "a" follows the sentence verb.

zhǎo ge rèn  to look for someone (i.e., a person)
chī ge píngguǒ  to eat an apple

The verb jiē means "to meet," as in "meeting someone at the station," or "to get," "to pick up," as in "I'll come by to get you (pick you up) about eight o'clock."

Pài ge chē lái jiē wǒ, literally "send a car to come pick me up": In English, "come" may be omitted. In Chinese, lái must separate the action (pài ge chē) from the purpose of the action (jiē wǒ). Either lái or qu may be used to mark purpose expressions, depending on the direction of the action.

The verb sòng means "to take/escort someone" in the last sentence of exchange 7. Sòng may also mean "to send" in the sense of "delivering an object," in contrast with the verb pài, which means "to send a person."

Qǐng pài ge rèn dào wǒ jiā lái.  
Qǐng bā zhúōzǐ sòng dao wǒ jiā qù.  
Please send a man over to my house.  
Please deliver the table to my house.
8. -hào le
to be satisfactorily completed
hotel
9. lǚguǎn
to have come to an agreement (about
something); (something) has been
agreed on
10. shuōhǎo le
to have reached a conclusion (about
something); (something) has been
thought out
11. xiǎnghǎo le
if (alternate word for rúguǒ)
to have finished doing (something);
(something) has been finished
12. yāoshì
13. zuòhǎo le

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

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

Tā zài zhègè lǚguǎnlǐ (OR
zài zhègè lǚguǎn) zhùle
liǎngge yuè.

He stayed in this hotel for two
months.
## VOCABULARY BOOSTER

### Animals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>xiōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camel</td>
<td>luòtuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>māo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>jī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>niú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>lù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>gǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>lǘ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>yā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elephant</td>
<td>xiàng</td>
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<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>yú</td>
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<tr>
<td>fox</td>
<td>húli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>shānyǎng</td>
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<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>mǎ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>shīzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>hóuzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse/rat</td>
<td>làoshǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panda</td>
<td>xiōngmāo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pig</td>
<td>zhū</td>
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<td>sheep</td>
<td>yáng</td>
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<td>tiger</td>
<td>lǎoshǔ</td>
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<td>turkey</td>
<td>huǒjī</td>
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<tr>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>láng</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Qǐng ni gěi wǒ mǎi yǐzhāng chuān piāo. (Please buy one boat ticket for me.)
   **You:** Qǐng ni gěi wǒ dìng yǐzhāng chuān piāo.
   (Please reserve one boat ticket for me.)

2. Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānshēng mǎi liǎngzhāng huǒchē piāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Mǎ Xiānshēng dìng liǎngzhāng huǒchē piāo.

3. Qǐng ni gěi Mào Tàitài mǎi yǐzhāng gōnglùjùde chēpiāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Mào Tàitài dìng yǐzhāng gōnglùjùde chēpiāo.

4. Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě mǎi sānzhāng zhǐdáchēde chēpiāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Lín Xiǎojiě dìng sānzhāng zhǐdáchēde chēpiāo.

5. Qǐng ni gěi Líu Nǔshí mǎi sānzhāng tèkuāichēde chēpiāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Líu Nǔshí dìng sānzhāng tèkuāichēde chēpiāo.

6. Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānshēng mǎi liǎngzhāng fēijī piāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Zhōu Xiānshēng dìng liǎngzhāng fēijī piāo.

7. Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitài mǎi liǎngzhāng chuān piāo.
   Qǐng ni gěi Zhào Tàitài dìng liǎngzhāng chuān piāo.

B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù. (I want to go to Guǎngzhōu.)
   **You:** Wǒ yào dào Guǎngzhōu qù, kěyí bu keyǐ dìng yǐzhāng huǒchē piāo?
   (I want to go to Guǎngzhōu. May I reserve a train ticket?)

2. Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù. fēijī piāo
   Wǒ yào dào Běijīng qù, kěyí bu keyǐ dìng yǐzhāng fēijī piāo?

3. Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù. tèkuāichēde piāo
   Wǒ yào dào Nánjīng qù, kěyí bu keyǐ dìng yǐzhāng tèkuāichēde piāo?

4. Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù. chuān piāo
   Wǒ yào dào Qīngdǎo qù, kěyí bu keyǐ dìng yǐzhāng chuān piāo?

5. Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù. qíchē piāo
   Wǒ yào dào Tiānjīn qù, kěyí bu keyǐ dìng yǐzhāng qíchē piāo?
6. 我要去报道杭州去。
   飞机票
   Wǒ yào dào Hángzhōu qù, kěyì bu keyi
   dīng yǐzhāng fēiji piào?

7. 我要去报道苏州去。
   机票
   Wǒ yào dào Sūzhōu qù, kěyì bu keyi
   dīng yǐzhāng zhǐdáochē piào?

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: 好了 le ma?
   (cue) no
   (Have you finished
doing it?)
   You: 没有 zuòhǎo ne.
   (I haven’t finished doing it.)

2. Shuōhǎo le ma? yes
   Shuōhǎo le.

3. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? soon
   Kuài xiǎnghǎo le.

4. Dǐnghǎo le ma? not yet
   Hái méi dǐnghǎo ne.

5. Shuōhǎo le ma? no
   Méi shuōhǎo ne.

6. Zuòhǎo le ma? soon
   Kuài zuòhǎo le.

7. Xiǎnghǎo le ma? not yet
   Hái méi xiǎnghǎo ne.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nèibān fēijī?
   (Which flight?)
   You: Nèibān fēijī? Jīdiǎn zhōng
   qǐfēi?
   (Which flight? What time does
   it take off?)

   OR Nèibān huǒchē?
   (Which train?)
   Nèibān huǒchē? Jīdiǎn zhōng
   kāi?
   (Which train? What time does
   it leave?)

2. Nèibān qìchē?
   Nèibān qìchē? Jīdiǎn zhōng kāi?

3. Nèibān fēijī?
   Nèibān fēijī? Jīdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?
E. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?  
   (Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?)  

   **You:** Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Nánjīng ma?  
   (Does this flight go directly to Nánjīng?)

2. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Nánjīng ma? Shānghǎi

3. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Shānghǎi ma? Běijīng

4. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Běijīng ma? Wǔhān

5. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Wǔhān ma? Sūzhōu

6. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Sūzhōu ma? Qīngdāo

7. Zhèibān fēijī zhī fēi Qīngdāo ma?
F. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Công Sành Tấn dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Sành Tấn to the train station?)
   **You:** Công Sành Tấn dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao fēn zhōng?

2. Công Đồng dào Wāngfǔyīng Dàjiē yào duōshao shìjiān? (How many minutes from Công Đồng to the train station?)
   **You:** Công Đồng dào Wāngfǔyīng Dàjiē yào duōshao shìhou?

3. Công Chāngān Jiē dào Rìtǎnlù yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Công Chāngān Jiē to Rìtǎnlù?)
   **You:** Công Chāngān Jiē dào Rìtǎnlù yào jīfēn zhōng?

4. Công Bēijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Công Bēijīng to Guǎngzhōu?)
   **You:** Công Bēijīng dào Guǎngzhōu yào jītiān?

5. Công Nánjīng dào Shānghǎi yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Công Nánjīng to Shānghǎi?)
   **You:** Công Nánjīng dào Shānghǎi yào duōshao xiǎoshí?

6. Công Hǎngzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Công Hǎngzhōu to Guǎngzhōu?)
   **You:** Công Hǎngzhōu dào Guǎngzhōu yào duōshao xiǎoshí?

7. Công Guǎnghuáilù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao shìjiān? (How much time does it take to go from Công Guǎnghuáilù to the train station?)
   **You:** Công Guǎnghuáilù dào huǒchēzhàn yào duōshao fēn zhōng?

G. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng lǐkǎi jiā, lǎidejī ma? (If I leave home at eight o'clock, can I make it?)
   **You:** Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng lǐkǎi jiā, shénme shǐhou dào?

2. Rúguǒ wǒ shìdiǎn zhōng lǐkǎi xuéxiào, lǎidejī ma? (If I leave home at eight o'clock, what time will I arrive?)
   **You:** Rúguǒ wǒ shìdiǎn zhōng lǐkǎi xuéxiào, shénme shǐhou dào?
3. Rúguō Lǐ Xiānshēng shǐyìdìān shífēn lǐkāi Dàshīguān, lǎidejī ma?
Rúguō Lǐ Xiānshēng shǐyìdìān shífēn lǐkāi Dàshīguān, shénme shǐhòu dào?

4. Rúguō Zhāng Nǔshì shíyuè qīhāo lǐkāi zhèlǐ, lǎidejī ma?
Rúguō Zhāng Nǔshì shíyuè qīhāo lǐkāi zhèlǐ, shénme shǐhòu dào?

5. Rúguō tā sīdiānbān lǐkāi fàndiān, lǎidejī ma?
Rúguō tā sīdiānbān lǐkāi fàndiān, shénme shǐhòu dào?

6. Rúguō nǐ zàoshāng qīdiān zhōng lǐkāi jià, lǎidejī ma?
Rúguō nǐ zàoshāng qīdiān zhōng lǐkāi jià, shénme shǐhòu dào?

7. Rúguō tāmen xiànzáì lǐkāi chēzhàn, lǎidejī ma?
Rúguō tāmen xiànzáì lǐkāi chēzhàn, shénme shǐhòu dào?

H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐ lái jiē wo.
   (Please pick me up.)
   You: Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē lái jiē wo.
   (Please send a car to pick me up.)

2. Qǐng nǐ lái jiē ta.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē lái jiē ta.

3. Qǐng nǐ qu jiē tāmen.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē qu jiē tāmen.

4. Qǐng nǐ qu jiē ta.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē qu jiē ta.

5. Qǐng nǐ sōng wo qù.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē sōng wo qù.

6. Qǐng nǐ lái jiē ta.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē lái jiē ta.

7. Qǐng nǐ sōng tāmen qù.
   Qǐng nǐ pài ge chē sōng tāmen qù.
I. Expansion Drill

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

2. Wǒ sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn qù.
Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào huǒchēzhàn qù.

3. Wǒ sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn qù.
Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào qìchēzhàn qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào tā jiā qù.

5. Wǒ sòng ni dào yǐnháng qù.
Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào yǐnháng qù.

Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào dàshíguǎn qù.

7. Wǒ sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù.
Wǒ pài chē sòng ni dào fēijīchǎng qù.
(in Běijīng)

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

2. B: Nǐn wèishénme gāng huílai, yǒu qù le ne?
   A: Wǒ zhèncì dào Guǎngzhōu qu shì yīnwēi wǒ yǒu yíge hěn hǎode pèngyou cóng Xīānggāng lái.
   Why did you go again when you had just come back from there?
   This time I went to Guǎngzhōu because I had a very good friend coming there from Hong Kong.

3. A: Wǒmen yǒu yīn nián méi jiàn le.
   A: Tā qǐng wo pèi ta yīqǐ qù lǚxíng.
   We had not seen each other for a year.
   She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.

   Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.

5. B: Nǐmen dōu qù guó shènmé dìfāng?
   A: Nánjīng, Shānghǎi, Hángzhōu, Sūzhōu, dōu qù le. Hángzhōu zhèn shì piāoliáng.
   What places did you go to?
   We went to Nánjīng, Shānghǎi, Hángzhōu, and Sūzhōu. Hángzhōu is really beautiful.

   If I have the chance, I would like to go again.

7. A: Zhènxiē dìfāng nǐ dōu qù guó le ba?
   B: Méi dōu qùguó. Wǒ hái méi qùguó Sūzhōu.
   You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
   I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Sūzhōu.
8. huī guó
   to return to one's native country
9. huī jiā
   to come/go home
10. huīqu
    to go back

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

11. rēnāo
    to be lively/bustling/noisy
12. yǒu yīsī
    to be interesting
13. méi(yǒu) yīsī
    to be uninteresting
14. suōyī (suōyí)
    therefore, so
VOCABULARY

chū mén (chū ménr) to go out, to go away from home, to go out of town

gāng only a short while ago, just

Hángzhōu (a city in Zhèjiāng Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Hangchow)

hǎo jiǔ a long time
huí to return to, to go back to
huí guó to return to one's native country
huí jiā to return home
huílái to come back
huíqu to go back

jiàn to meet, to see
jíhuì opportunity, chance

méi(yǒu) yǐsì to be uninteresting

néng can; to be able to

péi to accompany
píào liàng to be beautiful

qǐng to request, to invite

rènào to be lively/bustling/noisy

suǒyì (suǒyi) therefore, so
Sūzhōu (a city in Jiāngsū Province in the PRC, formerly spelled Soochow)

wèishénme why

yīnwei because

yīqǐ together, along with

yǒu again (with completed actions)

yǒu yǐsì to be interesting

zài again (with uncompleted actions)
(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

hū ār kāile the flowers have bloomed (literally, "opened")
jiānglái in the future
shōudào to receive
yōumíngde dīfang famous place
zuǐjīn recently

Bēijīng Workers' Stadium
REFERENCE NOTES

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

Notes on No. 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dou, nǐ yǒu lái le!  Oh, you have come again!
Qǐshuǐ yǒu méiyǒu le.  We are out of soda again.
Tā zuǒtiān méi shǎng kě.  Yesterday he didn't attend class.
Jīntiān yǒu méi shǎng kě.  Today, again, he didn't attend class.
2. B: 为什么剛好呢？
   早來了你啊？
A: 這一次我去了廣州
   因為我有個很好的朋友
   來這裡從香港來。

Notes on No. 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>你</th>
<th>什麼</th>
<th>來了呢？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Why)</td>
<td>did you go again?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sometimes "什麼" precedes the subject of a sentence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>什麼</th>
<th>他</th>
<th>沒來？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>什麼</td>
<td>沒來？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"為什麼 didn't he go!"

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>你</th>
<th>什麼時候來的？</th>
<th>來了呢？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>什麼時候</td>
<td>來了呢？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>你</th>
<th>什麼時候</th>
<th>來了呢？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>什麼時候</td>
<td>來了呢？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>你</th>
<th>什麼時候</th>
<th>來了呢？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>什麼時候</td>
<td>來了呢？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>你</th>
<th>什麼時候</th>
<th>來了呢？</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>什麼時候</td>
<td>來了呢？</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>返回</th>
<th>北京</th>
<th>返回到北京</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>返回</td>
<td>統治</td>
<td>返回到自己的國家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>返回</td>
<td>家</td>
<td>返回家</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>返回</td>
<td>來</td>
<td>返回</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>返回</td>
<td></td>
<td>返回</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Wáng Xiānshēng jīntiān bú zài, qǐng nǐ míngtiān zài lái.

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

Nǐ gè rán zúōtiān yǒu lái zhāo nǐ, nǐ bú zài.

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

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

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

Nǐ wèi shén me méi lái?

Yīnwei wǒ hěn máng.

Why didn't you come?

Because I was very busy.

Nǐ wèi shén me lái wǎn le?

Yīnwei wǒ zōu cuò le.

Why did you come late?

Because I made a wrong turn.

Nǐ wèi shén me yǒu qù le?

Yīnwei wǒ de péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.

Why did you go again?

Because my friend was coming from Hong Kong.

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

SENTENCE  

shi yīnwei

SENTENCE  

wǒ yǒu yī ge hěn hǎo de péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái.

wǒ zhè hèi dào

Guǎngzhōu qù

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

The verb yǒu is translated in the past tense in the second sentence of this exchange: "I HAD a . . . friend coming." Notice that there is no completed-action marker in the sentence. Yǒu cannot be used with a completed-action marker because it is a STATE verb, not an action verb. (See notes on Nos. 7-8 in BIO, Unit 8, and on No. 4 in this unit.)
3. A: Wōmen yǒu yīnián méi jiàn le. We had not seen each other for a year.
    A: Tā qǐng wo péi ta yìqǐ qù lǚxíng. She asked me to accompany her (in her) travels.

Notes on No. 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wōmen</th>
<th>(yǒu)</th>
<th>sānnián</th>
<th>méi jiàn le.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(as for us)</td>
<td>there</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>haven't met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wō</th>
<th>liǎngtiān</th>
<th>bù chīfàn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

"I'm not going to eat for two days."

The verb qǐng, which you have already learned as "please," means "to request [that a person do something]" or "to invite." Normally, when you qǐng someone to take a trip or to go out, you are saying that you will pay all expenses.

    Three months ago, when I was in Guǎngzhōu, she didn't know yet whether she would be able to come or not.

Notes on No. 4

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

Wō shàng bān yīqián, wo mǎi diānr chǐde. Before I start work, I will buy something to eat.
In No. 4, **yǐqián** is used after an amount of time to mean "ago."

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectival Verbs</th>
<th>Auxiliaries</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dà</td>
<td>huǐ</td>
<td>shī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiǎo</td>
<td>kéyì</td>
<td>zài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Yǐjíúsānyínián dōngxī dōu bù guǐ.  In 1931, everything was inexpensive.

Wǒ zài Déguó de shíhou bù huǐ shuō Déguó huà.  When I was in Germany, I couldn't speak German.

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

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

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

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

Wǒ xiǎng zhīdào tāmen lái bù lái.  I would like to know if they are coming or not.
English-speaking students of Chinese are often tempted to translate "if" as 如果 or 想去; to do so, however, is wrong. The following rule may help you remember to use a choice-type question: Whenever the "if" in an English sentence means "whether," use a choice-type question in Chinese. For example, "I would like to know if they are coming" means "I would like to know whether they are coming"; therefore, in Chinese, you would use a choice-type question as the object of the verb 知道.

5. B: 你们都去哪儿了？
   What places did you go to?
   A: 南京、上海、杭州，都去看了。杭州真漂亮。
   We went to 南京, 上海, 杭州, and 苏州. 杭州 is really beautiful.

Notes on No. 5

Nimen dou qûguo shênme difang? is ambiguous. It could mean either "What places did all of you go to?" or "What are all the places that you went to?"

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

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

Tá dou qûguo shênme difang?  What are all the places that he went to?
Tá dou niànguo shênme shù?  What are all the books that she has read?
Tá dou măiguō shênme dōngxi?  What are all the things that he bought?

The shi in Hangzhou zhên shi piàoliang has been added for emphasis. Shi is not required before adjectival verbs.
6. A: 你認為我現在去可以。 If I have the chance, I would like to go again.

Notes on No. 6

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

明天再來吧! Come again tomorrow.
請你再說一遍。 Please say it again.

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

7. A: 善於地方你都去過了嗎？ You have gone to all those places, I suppose?
B: 都沒有去過。還沒有去到蘇州。 I haven't been to all of them. I still haven't been to Suzhou.

Note on No. 7

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

他们都 不來了。 They are all not coming. (All of them are not coming.)
他們不都來了。 Not all of them are coming.
我沒 去過。 I haven't been to any of them.
我去過 了。 I haven't been to all of them.
8. huí guó
9. huí jiā
10. huíqu
11. rènao
12. yǒu yìsi
13. méi(yǒu) yìsi
14. suǒyì (suǒyi)

- to return to one's native country
- to come/go home
- to go back
- to be lively/bustling/noisy
- to be interesting
- to be uninteresting
- therefore, so

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Suǒyì (also pronounced suǒyi) is the word "therefore," "so."

Wǒ hěn mǎng, suǒyì méi qù. I was very busy, so I didn't go.

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

Yǐnweī wǒ hěn mǎng, suǒyì méi qù. I was very busy, so I didn't go.
(OR "Because I was very busy, I didn't go.

Yǐnweī tā shì hǎo xuēshèng, suǒyì lǎoshī dōu xǐhuan tā. Because he is a good student, all the teachers like him.

Yǐnweī wǒ méiyou hūzhào, suǒyì xiànzài wǒ hái bù nèng lìkāi. I don't have a passport, so I can't leave yet. (OR "Because I don't have a passport, I can't leave yet.

Yǐnweī wǒ yào dào Zhōngguó qù, suǒyì wǒ yào xué Zhōngwěn. I have to learn Chinese because I'm going to go to China.

Yǐnweī wǒ méiyou chē, suǒyì wǒ bù néng zhùde lǐ xuéxiào tài yuǎn. I don't have a car, so I can't live too far away from school. (OR "Because I don't have a car, I can't live too far away from school.

Notice that suǒyì always precedes the subject of the sentence.

Suǒyì may also mean "that's why...": "That's why you came here by plane." Suǒyì ni shì zuò fēijī lǎi de. When used this way, the word suǒyì is stressed.
DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā chū mén le.  
   (He has gone out.)

2. Tā dào Zhōngguó qù le.

3. Tā niǎn shū le.

4. Tā shāngqu le.

5. Tā dào péngyou jiā qù le.

6. Tā lái le.

7. Tā huíqu le.

You: Tā yǒu chū mén le ma?  
   (Has he gone out again?)

Tā yǒu dào Zhōngguó qù le ma?

Tā yǒu niǎn shū le ma?

Tā yǒu shāngqu le ma?

Tā yǒu dào péngyou jiā qù le ma?

Tā yǒu lái le ma?

Tā yǒu huíqu le ma?

B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ yào kàn yīge péngyou.  
   (I want to see a friend.)

   You: Wǒ zhèicì qù shì yào kàn yīge péngyou.  
   (The reason I'm going this time is [that] I want to see a friend.)

2. Wǒ yào mái yīběn Zhōngguó zīdiǎn.

3. Tā xiǎng mái yīge huāpíng.

4. Tā yào kǎnkan mǔqin.

5. Tā dàsuàn qù huǎn yīdiǎn qián.

6. Tā xiǎng xué Zhōngwén.

7. Tā dàsuàn mái yīdiǎn dōngxi.

Wǒ zhèicì qù shì yào mái yīběn Zhōngguó zīdiǎn.

Tā zhèicì qù shì xiǎng mái yīge huāpíng.

Tā zhèicì qù shì yào kǎnkan mǔqin.

Tā zhèicì qù shì dàsuàn qù huǎn yīdiǎn qián.

Tā zhèicì qù shì xiǎng xué Zhōngwén.

Tā zhèicì qù shì dàsuàn mái yīdiǎn dōngxi.
C. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker: Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi qù le.** (cue) kànjian ta le. (I haven't gone for a year.)
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi kànjian ta le.

2. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi kànjian ta le. dào Shànghǎi qù
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le.

3. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi dào Shànghǎi qù le. kàn Zhōngwén bào le
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le.

4. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi kàn Zhōngwén bào le. qù kàn ta
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi qù kàn ta le.

5. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi qù kàn ta le. zuò fēijī
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi zuò fēijī le.

6. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi zuò fēijī le. dào zhèr lái
   **You:** Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi dào zhèr lái le.

7. Wǒ yǒu yīnián méi dào zhèr lái le.

D. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ gēge qǐng wo pèi ta qù lǚxíng. (My older brother asked me to accompany him [in his] travels.)
   **You:** Wǒ dǎi pèi wo gēge qù lǚxíng.

2. Wǒ jiējiē qǐng wo pèi ta qù mǎi dōngxi.
   **You:** Wǒ dǎi pèi wǒ jiējiē qù mǎi dōngxi.

3. Wǒ zhēirén qǐng wo pèi ta qù kàn pèngyou.
   **You:** Wǒ dǎi pèi wǒ zhēirén qù kàn pèngyou.

4. Zhāng Tóngzhī qǐng wo pèi ta dào Běijīng qù.
   **You:** Wǒ dǎi pèi Zhāng Tóngzhī dào Běijīng qù.

5. Lǐ Tóngzhī qǐng wo pèi ta dào bówùguān qù.
   **You:** Wǒ dǎi pèi Lǐ Tóngzhī dào bówùguān qù.
6. 请我陪我去看电影。

7. 请我陪我去看换票。

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: 那个时候他还不知道
   是否能来。
   （cue）什么时候回来
   （at that time he did
   not know whether
   or not he would be
   able to come.）

   You: 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。

2. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Jīngqǐ yī lái.

3. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Kèyì bu kěyì
   lái.

4. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Jīyuè
   lái.

5. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Néng bu néng
   lái.

6. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Jīhào
   lái.

7. 那个时候他还不知道
   要不要来。
   Jīhào
   lái.
F. Response Drill

1. **Speaker**: Nǐmen dōu qùguō shénme dìfang?  
   (cule) Shànghǎi, Nánjīng  
   (What places did you go to?)
   **You**: Shànghǎi, Nánjīng wǒmen dōu qù le.  
   (We went to both Shànghǎi and Nánjīng.)

2. Nǐmen dōu qùguō shénme dìfang?  
   nǐ shuōde
   **You**: Nǐ shuōde nèixiē dìfang wǒmen dōu qù le.

3. Nǐmen dōu niànguo shénme?  
   zhēngzhìxué, jǐngjìxué
   **You**: Zhēngzhìxué, jǐngjìxué wǒmen dōu niǎn le.

4. Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le?  
   zhūōzi, pánzīwǎn
   **You**: Zhūōzi, pánzīwǎn wǒmen dōu mǎi le.

5. Nǐmen zuòtiān dōu mǎi shénme le?  
   shū, zázhī
   **You**: Shū, zázhī wǒmen dōu mǎi le.

6. Nǐmen dōu yào shénme yánsède?  
   lánde, hóngde
   **You**: Lánde, hóngde wǒmen dōu yào.

7. Nǐmen jīntiān dōu qùguō shénme dìfang?  
   bówùguān, zhǎnlǐánguān
   **You**: Bówùguān, zhǎnlǐánguān wǒmen dōu qù le.

G. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker**: Tāmen dōu lǎi le ma?  
   (cule) not all  
   (Did they all come?)
   **You**: Tāmen mei dōu lái.  
   (Not all of them came.)

2. Tāmen dōu qù le ma?  
   none
   **You**: Tāmen méi dōu qù.

3. Tāmen dōu zǒu le ma?  
   not all
   **You**: Tāmen méi dōu zǒu.

4. Tāmen dōu méi le ma?  
   none
   **You**: Tāmen méi dōu méi.

5. Tāmen dōu méi Zhōngguo shū ma?  
   not all
   **You**: Tāmen bù dōu méi Zhōngguo shū.

6. Shànghǎi, Běijīng, Nánjīng  
   tāmen dōu qùguō le ma?  
   not all
   **You**: Tāmen méi dōu qūguō.

7. Tāmen dōu lǎiguō ma?  
   none
   **You**: Tāmen méi dōu lǎiguō.
H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ míngtiān yào zài qù yīcì. (Tomorrow I want to go again.)
   You: Wǒ zuōtiān yào qùlè yīcì. (Yesterday I went again.)

2. Tā hòu tiān yào zài lái yīcì. Tā qiāntiān yào láile yīcì.
3. Tā míngnián yào zài niàn yīcì. Tā qùnián yào niānle yīcì.
5. Tā xiāng xué yīcì Tā shànggè xīngqī yào xuéle yīcì.
7. Tā xiāng xué yīcì Tā shànggè xīngqī yī yào kāile yīcì.

I. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen dōu qùguò shénme dìfāng? (cue) (What places did you go to?)
   You: Nǐmen dōu qùguò zhèige dìfāng ma? (Did all of you go to this place?)

2. Nǐmen dōu mǎi shénme le? Nǐmen dōu mǎi shū le ma?
   shū
3. Nǐmen dōu yào shénme? Nǐmen dōu yào mǎi lànde ma?
   mǎi lànde
4. Nǐmen dōu zhùguò shénme fàn diàn? Nǐmen dōu zhùguò nèige fàn diàn ma?
   nèige fàn diàn
5. Nǐmen dōu niànguò shénme? Nǐmen dōu niànguò zhèngzhixué ma?
   zhèngzhixué
6. Nǐmen dōu kàn shénme diàn yīng le? Nǐmen dōu kàn zhèige diānyīng le ma?
   zhèige diānyīng
7. Nǐmen dōu xīng shénme? Lǐ Nǐmen dōu xīng Lǐ ma?
Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā yǒu qu le. (He's gone again.)
   You: Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yǒu qu le ne? (Why did he go again when he had just come back?)

2. Tā yǒu lái le. huíqu
   Tā wèishénme gāng huíqu yǒu lái le ne?

3. Tā yǒu zǒu le. huílai
   Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yǒu zǒu le ne?

4. Tā yǒu huíqu le. lái
   Tā wèishénme gāng lái yǒu huíqu le ne?

5. Tā yǒu huílai le. qù
   Tā wèishénme gāng qù yǒu huílai le ne?

6. Tā yǒu huílai le. zǒu
   Tā wèishénme gāng zǒu yǒu huílai le ne?

7. Tā yǒu qu le. huílai
   Tā wèishénme gāng huílai yǒu qu le ne?