STANDARD CHINESE
A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION
MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

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MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION
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. Sadoc, Chief of Audio-Visual.

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

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

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board
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MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

The Meeting Module (MTG) will provide you with the skills needed to arrange meetings or social gatherings, to greet people, to make introductions, and to accept or decline invitations in Chinese.

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

The MTG Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, TRN, 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 MTG Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Make and respond to introductions with appropriate polite questions and answers.
4. Make phone calls and leave messages.
5. Arrange a meeting (time and place) with someone by talking with him or his secretary either in person or by phone.
6. Request that the time of a meeting be changed.
7. Invite a person to lunch, deciding on the time and the restaurant.
8. Arrange a social gathering for a specific time of day, inviting guests to his home and encouraging them to accept the invitation.
9. Greet guests upon their arrival at his home.
10. Accept/decline a social/business invitation with the appropriate degree of politeness.
UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

1. wèi, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?  
   Shì. Nǐn shì nǐwěi?  
   Wǒ shì Wēilián Mǎdíng.  
   Duì, Mǎdíng Xiānshēng, hǎo jiǔ  
   bū jiān.  

2. Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn  
   nǐn dāngmiǎn tāntān.  

3. Nǐn yǒu gōngfu meiyǒu?  

4. Shénmé shíhou duì nǐn hēshì?  

5. Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbiàn  
   yídiǎnr. Yīnwèi wǒ yǐhuǐr  
   chūqù, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn  
   huìbùlái.  
   Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài  
   lōuxiàde huīkèshì děng nǐn.  

Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?  
Yes. Who is this, please?  
I'm William Martin.  
Oh, Mr. Martin-- I haven't seen  
you for a long time.  
I have something I would like to  
talk with you about in person.  
Do you have any free time?  
What time would suit you?  
Three would be more convenient than  
two. Since I'm going out in a  
little while, I might not be able  
to get back by two.  
Well then, I'll wait for you in the  
reception room downstairs at  
three o'clock.

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

6. huídelái  
7. kòng(r)  
8. lōushāng  
9. shāngliang  
10. yǒu kòng(r)  

to be able to get back in time  
free time, spare time  
upstairs  
to discuss, to talk over  
to have free time
UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi, Měidàsī.

Wǒ shì Jiānàdà Dàshíguǎnde Qiāoshì Dǎfēi. Wǒ yǒu yǐjiàn shì xiǎng gèn Wǎng Kězhǎng jìāng-yǐjiǎng.

Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.

I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wǎng.

2. Wǎng Kězhǎng xiǎnzài zài kǎi huì. Dēng tā kǎi wán huì wǒ gāosòng tā gěi ni hū diānhuà.

Section Chief Wǎng is at a meeting now. When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.

3. Hǎo, xièxié nǐ.

Bú xiè.

Fine. Thank you.

Don't mention it.

4. NY dǎ diānhuà lǎide shíhou wǒ méi shǐjiān gèn nǐ shuō huà.

Méi guānxì.

When you called here, I didn't have time to speak with you.

It doesn't matter.

5. Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diānhuàde mùdì shì xiǎng gèn nǐ dāngmiǎn tánshà.

NY míngtiān nǎng bù néng dào wǒ zhèr lái?

Kèyǐ. Míngtiān shénmé shíhou dōu kèyǐ.

The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.

Can you come over here tomorrow?

Yes. Any time tomorrow would be fine.

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

6. guānxì

relation, relationship, connection

7. jiāng huà

to speak, to talk; a speech

8. lǐngshíguǎn

consulate

9. shìqìng (yǐjiàn)

matter, business, affair

10. sīzhǎng

department chief

11. yǒu guānxì

to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter
UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ xiǎng xiàng Xīngqīliù qǐng nǐ dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biănfàn.
   Nǐn hēbì zhèmé kěqi?
   I would like to invite you to come to our house for a simple meal on Saturday of next week.
   Why is it necessary to be so polite?

   Nà tài hǎo le!
   I have an American friend who teaches at Taiwan University. I would very much like to introduce the two of you.
   That's wonderful!

3. Wǒ hěn xīwáng gēn nǐ péngyou tântan.
   Bùguō, kōngpà wòde Yīngwén bù xīng.
   Bùdàn shùōde bù hǎo, yǒu shìhòu yě tíngbudōng.
   I wish very much to talk with your friend.
   However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
   Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.

4. Wǒ shùōde gēn Měiguó rèn yǐyăng hǎo.
   You speak as well as an American.

5. Wǒ méi qǐng shēnme rèn; hěn suībiān.
   Nà jiù xiān xiè le.
   I haven't invited anyone special; it's very informal.
   Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

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

6. bù tōng
7. chá
8. chī fàn
9. dānshi
10. érqiě
11. fàn
12. hē
13. jiăo shū

to be different
tea
to eat, to have a meal
but
furthermore, moreover
(cooked) rice
to drink
to teach
UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

   Zhè shì yīdiǎn xīǎo yīsi.
   Professor Hollins, welcome. Please come in.
   Here is a small token of appreciation.

2. Wǒ zhīdào nǐ xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà.
   Tèbié qǐng pèngyou gěi nǐ huàle yīzhǎng.
   I know you like landscape painting;
   I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.

   Jiàoyǎng, jiàoyǎng.
   This is Professor Hollins, who teaches at Taiwan University.
   Glad to meet you.

4. Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shǒuxí de dìfāng yào xiāng nǐ qǐngjiāo.
   There is still much I'm not familiar with that I need to ask your advice about.

5. Xīwàng yīhū yǒu jīhuì duō jiānmìǎn.
   I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

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

6. fāngfǎ
   method, way, means

7. fǎzī
   method, way

8. huàr
   painting (Pēijīng pronunciation)

9. qǐng zuò
   please sit down

10. shěnhuìxué
    sociology

11. tǔshūguǎn
    library

12. zuò
    to sit
UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi.
   Wèi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
   Nǐn shì nǎr a?
   Wǒ shì Fǎguó Shāngwù Jīngjìguān.
   Hello.
   Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
   Who is this?
   I am the French Commercial/Economics Officer.

2. Lín Sīzhǎng zhēnhuír bù zài. Nǐn yào liú ge huàr ma?
   Department Chief Lín is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
   I'll write down your phone number.

3. Wǒ bǎ nǐn de diànhuà hào mǎ xiěxiālái.
   I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.

4. Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bù zǎi.
   The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office today for a talk.
   Because I have an urgent business matter, I can't go today.

5. Wǒ nèitiān gèn nǐn yuēhào le jīntiān dào nǐn bàngōngshì qu tǎntan.
   Yīnwéi wǒ yǒu yījiàn yào jīnri de shì, suǒyì bù néng jīntiān qù.
   Gāi dào míngtiān xǐng bu xǐng?
   Would it be all right to change it [the appointment] to tomorrow?

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

6. hǎishì  still
7. wàiguó  foreign, abroad
8. wàiguó rén  foreigner (non-Chinese)
9. wūzi (yījiān)  room
10. yāo  one (telephone pronunciation)
UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒmen dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qu
   chī zhōngfàn, hǎo bu hǎo?
   Dōngmén děng cài méiyǒu Dàhuáde
cǎi nǎme hǎo.
   Let's go to the East Gate Restaurant
to eat lunch. Okay?
The food at the East Gate isn't as
good as the food at the Great
China.

2. Suírán bù tài hǎo, kěshì lǐ
   zhèlǐ jīn.
   Hái yǒu yīge xīn kāide
   fàngguǎnzǐ lǐ wǒmen zhělǐ
gēng jīn.
   Even though it [East Gate] is not
too good, it is close to us.
There is also a newly opened
restaurant that is even closer
to us.

3. Tāmen nàlǐde cǎi fēicháng hǎo.
   Jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ
   qù chī.
   Nà bù hǎo yìsì!
   The food there is extremely good.
   Today I am going to invite you to
go there to eat.
I can't let you do that!
(That would be too embarrassing!)

4. Dàhuáde cǎi yǒu hǎo yǒu piānyí.
   Yě yǒu hǎoxìě cǎi biéde dīfāng
   chībuzhǎo.
   The food at the Great China is both
good and cheap.
They also have a good many dishes
that you can't find (at) other
places.

5. Nǐ shuōde dīfāng yǐdīng hǎo.
   Any place you suggest is sure to
   be good.

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

6. bù yǐdīng
   not necessarily; it's not definite
7. kānfǎ
   opinion, view
8. wǎnrǎn
   supper, dinner
9. xiǎngfǎ
   idea, opinion
10. yǐxiē
    some, several, a few
11. zǎofǎn
    breakfast
12. zuòfǎ
    way of doing things, method, practice
UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

1. Wǒ yǒu yǐjiàn shì xiǎng gēn
   nǐn dāngting dāting.
   Tīngshuō nǐn mài biàn xīn láile
   yīwèi Fāng Xiǎnshēng; tāde
   míngzi wǒ wàngjí le.
   Zěnme? Nǐ rènshì ta ma?

2. Bú cuò, Fāng Dēmíng shì shànggē
   lǐbài pàì dào wǒmen zhēlì
   láide.


4. Nǐ néng bù néng măshăng dào wo
   bāngōngshì lái?
   Méi wèntí. Chāubbúdù bāngē
   zhōnggōng jiù dào.

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

5. jīde
6. rènde
7. rènshì zǐ
8. wàng
9. wánquán
10. xiǎngqīlái
11. zuòyǒu

I have something I would like to
   ask you about.
   I have heard that you recently had
   a Mr. Fāng join you. I have
   forgotten his given name.

That's right. Fāng Dēmíng was sent
   over here last week.

Why? Do you know him?

I graduated from the University of
   California.

Can you come to my office right
   away?

No problem. I'll be there in about
   half an hour.

to remember

to recognize, to know (alternate
   word for rènshì)

to know how to read (literally, "to
   recognize characters")

to forget (alternate word for
   wàngjí, especially in the sense of
   forgetting to DO something)

completely

to think of, to remember

approximately
UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi, zhèi shì Lǐbǐnsī.
Wèi, wǒ shì Lǎidēng Dàshǐde míshū.
Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.

2. Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le.
Hěn kěxī yǐnwei tā yǒu shì, Bāyuè jiǔhào bù néng lái.
The ambassador received your invitation.
Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.

Qǐng nǐ zhuānggào Qiǎo Bùzhǎng.
Hěn tǎoqǐān.
Please inform Minister Qiāo.
I'm very sorry.

3. Hěn yǐhàn, tā bù néng lái.
Wǒ tī nǐ zhuānggào yíxià.
We very much regret that he cannot come.
I will pass on the message for you.

4. Xīwáng yīhòu zài zhǎo jǐhuì jùyīju ba.
I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together.

5. Zhēn bù qiǎo, méi bànfǎ qù.
I really couldn't make that; I have no way of going.

6. Wǒmen yǒu jīge tōngxué jīhuà dào Chǎngchéng qù wǎnr.
A few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall for an outing.

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

7. dàjiā
everybody, everyone

8. jiēdào
to receive (alternate form of jiēzháo)

9. tōnggǔnì
fellow worker, colleague

10. yīnggāi
should, ought to, must
UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1. B: Wēi.
   A: Wài, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?
   B: Shì. Mǐn shì nǐwěi?
   A: Wǒ shì Wēiliàn Mǎdīng.
   *B: Óu, Mǎdīng Xiānshēng, hǎo jiǔ bù jiān. Nǐ hǎo a?
   A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?


3. A: Bù zhīdào nǐn yǒu gōngfu měiyǒu.
   B: Òu gōngfu.

4. A: Shénme shìhou duì nǐn hěshì?
   B: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kěyì.

5. A: Jīntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbiàn ma?
   B: Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbiàn yīdiǎnr.

   A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo.

Hello.
Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
Yes. Who is this, please?
I'm William Martin.
Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you?
Fine. How are you?
I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.
I don't know whether you have the time or not.
I have the time.
What time would suit you?
Either today or tomorrow would be fine.
Would two o'clock today be convenient?
Three would be more convenient than two.
Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not be able to get back by two.
Three is fine also.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.
MTG, Unit 1

   A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiànr.
   Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.
   Fine. I'll see you at three.

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

8. huīdelǐ to be able to get back in time
9. kòng(r) free time, spare time
10. lóushàng upstairs
11. shāngliāng to discuss, to talk over
12. yǒu kòng(r) to have free time
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bǐ</td>
<td>compared with, than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāngmiàn</td>
<td>in person, face to face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duì</td>
<td>to, towards; with regard to, with respect to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngfu</td>
<td>free time, spare time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēshì</td>
<td>to be suitable, to be appropriate, to fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huìbulái</td>
<td>to be unable to get back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huídálái</td>
<td>to be able to get back in time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huǐkēshì (huǐkēshǐ)</td>
<td>reception room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēzhǎng</td>
<td>section chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kòng(r)</td>
<td>free time, spare time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóushàng</td>
<td>upstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lóuxià</td>
<td>downstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nàme</td>
<td>well, then, in that case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāngliang</td>
<td>to discuss, to talk over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tán</td>
<td>to chat, to talk about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wěi</td>
<td>hello (telephone greeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yāxū</td>
<td>perhaps, maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yīhuǎr</td>
<td>a moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu gōngfu</td>
<td>to have free time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu kòng(r)</td>
<td>to have free time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chūkǒu gōngsī</td>
<td>export company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huì kè</td>
<td>to receive guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiē</td>
<td>several, some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu yōng</td>
<td>to be useful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wěi.
   A: Wèi, nǐ shì Zhū Kēzhāng ma?
   B: Shí. Nǐn shì nǐwēi?
   A: Wǒ shì Wéilián Mǎdīng.
   B: Ōu, Mǎdīng Xiānshēng, hǎo jǐu bù jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a?
   A: Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?
   Hello.
   Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
   Yes. Who is this, please?
   I'm William Martin.
   Oh, Mr. Martin—I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you?
   Fine. How are you?

Notes on No. 1

Wěi is a greeting used in telephone conversations for "hello." Some speakers pronounce this greeting as wài. Unlike most Chinese words, wēi has no fixed tone. The intonation varies according to the speaker's mood.

Kēzhāng: Kē means "section," and zhāng means "head of an organization." Here are some examples of how -zhāng, "chief," "head," is used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kē</td>
<td>section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēzhāng</td>
<td>section chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chū</td>
<td>division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūzhāng</td>
<td>division chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuéxiāo</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiàozhāng</td>
<td>principal, headmaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nǐn shì nǐwēi? Note the use of the polite terms nǐn and nǐwēi. In the English translation, politeness is expressed by the use of the more indirect "Who is this" instead of "Who are you" and also by "please."

Hǎo jǐu bù jiàn, "I haven't seen you for quite a while," is interchangeable with hǎo jǐu méi jiān.

2. A: Wǒ yǒu diăn shì xiǎng gēn nīn dāngmiàn tán tán. I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.

Notes on No. 2

Gēn: In No. 2 the word gēn is a prepositional verb translated as "with." The preposition gēn, "with," differs from the conjunction gēn, "and," in two important ways: a) where stress may be placed b) where the negative may be placed.
(a) When ăngen is used as the conjunction "and," both items being joined are stressed and keep their tones. When ăngen is used as the prepositional verb "with," a pronoun which follows is unstressed and loses its tone. Notice the contrasting tones on tā in the following sentences:

Wǒ ăngen tā dōu lái le. Both he and I came.
Wǒ ăngen tā lái. I'll come with him.

(b) To make negative a sentence containing the conjunction ăngen, "and," the negative is placed with the main verb. In sentences containing the prepositional verb ăngen, "with," the negative precedes the prepositional verb. (You have seen this pattern with other prepositional verbs, for example, zài [see BIO, Unit 2, notes on Nos. 8-11] .) Notice the contrasting positions of the negatives in the examples below:

Wǒ ăngen tā dōu méiyīu qù. Neither he nor I went.
Wǒ méiyīu ăngen tā qù. I didn't go with him.

Dāngmiàn means "face-to-face." Literally, dāng means "in the presence of," and miàn means "face."

3. A: Bù zhīdào nǐ yǒu gōngfu méiyīu. I don't know whether you have the time or not.
   B: Yǒu gōngfu. I have the time.

Note on No. 3

Gōngfu, "time," "free time," "leisure time," refers to a period of time during which a person is free, in the sense that his work may be interrupted.

Now you know three words for "time": shíhou, shíjiān, gōngfu Shíhou may be used for either a point in time or an amount of time.

Nǐ shénme shíhou zōu? When are you leaving?
Zuò jūchē yào zōu duōshao shíhou? How long does it take to go by train?

Shíjiān refers to any amount of time, including the time when a person is free.

Gōng zhīdào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān? How long does it take from here to the airport?
Jīntiān méiyīu shíjiān qù. There isn't time to go today.
Gōngfu, however, is used only for amounts of time which a person has available for his own use.

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu gōngfu gēn wò tāntan? Are you free to talk with me?

4. A: Shénme shìhou duì nín hěshì? What time would suit you?
B: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kēyì. Either today or tomorrow would be fine.

Notes on No. 4

Duì, "to," "towards," "with regard to," "with respect to," is a prepositional verb which originally meant "facing." In modern Chinese, its object introduces either the target of the action or the thing concerned. Contrast this with gěi, "for": the object introduced by gěi receives the benefit of the action. These generalizations may help you sort out some of the differences between duì and gěi. You might find it helpful to memorize some examples, as well.

**duì** INTRODUCING THE TARGET OF THE ACTION ("to")

Nǐde huà shì duì shéi shuōde? To whom were you speaking?
Tā duì wǒ hěn kējì. He is very polite to me.
Nǐ duì wǒ tài hǎo. You are too good to me.

**duì** INTRODUCING THE THING CONCERNED ("with regard to," "with respect to")

Shénme shìhou duì nín hěshì? What time suits you?
Shénme shìhou duì nín fāngbiàn? What time is convenient for you?

Notice that the English is "for you" in the last example, but in Chinese you must say "What time is convenient with regard to you?"

**gěi** INTRODUCING THE BENEFICIARY

Wǒ gěi tā xièlè xīn le. I wrote him a letter.
Zhè shì yīzhāng shìkùài, Here's a ten-dollar bill. Please qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuà. change it for me.
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ xiě nǐde dìzhǐ. Would you write down your address for me, please?

Hěshì is an adjectival verb meaning "to fit," "to suit," "to be suitable/appropriate." When trying on clothes in a store, you might say Zhège bù hěshì. "This doesn't fit." In another situation, hěshì could be translated very freely as "best": Néitiān duì nín hěshì? "What day would be best for you?"
5. A: jintiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbiàn mà?  
   B: Sândiān bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbiàn yìdìǎnr.  
   Would two o'clock today be convenient?  
   Three would be more convenient than two.

**Note on No. 5**

Sândiān bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbiàn yìdìǎnr: bǐ is a prepositional verb used to make comparisons between two things which are different.* In translating, you may find it helpful to think of bǐ as the English "compared with" or "than."** Notice that the bǐ phrase precedes the adjectival verb or another predicate in a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sândiān</th>
<th>bǐ</th>
<th>liǎngdiǎn</th>
<th>fāngbiàn yìdìǎnr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3 o'clock than compared with)</td>
<td>2 o'clock</td>
<td>more convenient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Three is more convenient than two."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tā</th>
<th>bǐ</th>
<th>wo</th>
<th>yǒu</th>
<th>gōngfu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(he than compared with)</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>free time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"He has more free time than I do."

The two elements being compared may be nouns, pronouns, verb phrases, or even full sentences. Actually, all elements joined by bǐ act as nouns, as seen in the English translations of the examples below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zuǒ fēijī</th>
<th>bǐ</th>
<th>zuò huǒchē</th>
<th>kuāi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ride plane than compared with)</td>
<td>ride train</td>
<td>fast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Going by plane is faster than going by train."

*A different pattern is used to say that two things are the same. (See MTG, Unit 3, notes on Nos. 4-5.)

**To say "A is not as . . . as B," you use a different construction, which you will learn in MTG, Unit 6, notes on No. 2.
MTG, Unit 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yí lái</th>
<th>bǐ</th>
<th>wǒ qù</th>
<th>fāngbian.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(you come than compared with)</td>
<td>I go convenient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"It's more convenient for you to come than for me to go."

6. B: Yīnwei wǒ yìhuīr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiān hufulái. Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not (be able to) get back by two.

A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo. Three is fine also.

Notes on No. 6

Yìhuīr, "a little while": When r is added to a syllable ending in i, the pronunciation changes to /er/. Yìhuīr is actually pronounced yìhuīr.

Sentence placement of time phrases: Wǒ yìhuīr chūqu is translated as "I'm going out IN a little while." Contrast this with wǒ chūqu yìhuīr, "I'm going out FOR a little while." Let's review the placement of different kinds of time expressions in a Chinese sentence.

If you want to say when something happens ("yesterday") or in how long something happens ("In two years"), you are using time phrases which in Chinese are considered to be POINTS IN TIME. Not only is a time phrase such as "two o'clock" a point in time, but a phrase such as "five days" can also be a point in time if the focus is on the end of this period of time. In English, this focus is expressed by "in five days," "by the end of five days," or "at the end of five days." In Chinese, you do not need to use words such as "in," "at," or "by" because the position of the time phrase in the sentence indicates the meaning. Time phrases which are considered points in time are placed BEFORE THE VERB.

WHEN (a point in time)

Wǒ zuótiān kānjian ta le. I saw him yesterday.
Wǒ cōngqián láiguò zhǎi lǐ. I have been here before.
Wǒ liǎngdiān zhōng hufulái. I'll be back at two o'clock.
Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng hufulái. I can't make it back by one o'clock.

AT THE END OF/ BY THE END OF (a period of time which is treated as a point in time because the focus is on the end point)

Wǒ sāntiān jiù zuòwăn le. I finished doing it in (by the end of) three days.
Wǒ wūfēn zhōng jiù zǒu. I'm leaving in (at the end of) five minutes.
MTG, Unit 1

NY jītiān huílái?
NY duōjiǔ kéyí xiěwǎn?

In (at the end of) how many days will you come back?
How long will it be before you can finish writing it? (by the end of how long)

On the other hand, phrases which express CONTINUATION OF TIME have a different place in sentences. To express an amount of time which passes, put the time expression AFTER THE VERB.

DURATION (the length of time something continues)

Wǒ xiǎng gèn tā tán yīhuír. I would like to talk with him for awhile.
Tā zài Xiānggāng zhù lè yīgè xīngqī. She stayed in Hong Kong for one week.

TIME SINCE (the length of time which has passed since something happened)

Tā sǐle sānmíng le. He died three years ago.
Wǒ zuòwǎn le yīgè zhōngtōu le. It has been an hour since I finished.

Because yīhuír follows the verb in wǒ chūyù yīhuír, it indicates the length of time which will pass after I go out (chūyù). Yīhuír precedes the verb in wǒ yīhuír chūyù, indicating when I will go out ("in a little while").

Yěxū literally means "perhaps." The word is often used where "may" or "might" would be appropriate in English.

Yěxū liǎngdiǎn huíbùlái, "I might not (be able to) get back by two": Notice that this expression liǎngdiǎn, in time-when position, before the verb, means "by" a certain time. Other time phrases in this position may also mean "by" a certain time.

Huíbùlái is another form of huílái, "to come back." Compound verbs of result may be split by the negative bu or the syllable de. Huílái may become either huídelái, "can come back," or huíbùlái, "can't come back." These two forms are called the potential forms of the verb; that is, the meaning "can/be able to" or "cannot/unable to" becomes part of the meaning of the compound. The following are examples of compound verbs of result and their potential forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huílái</td>
<td>to come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huídelái</td>
<td>able to come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huíbùlái</td>
<td>not able to come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kānjían</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāndējiān</td>
<td>able to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kānbūjían</td>
<td>not able to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāidējī</td>
<td>able to make it on time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāibùjī*</td>
<td>not able to make it on time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The verb lāidējī/lāibùjī does not occur without the inserted -de- or -bu-.
MTG, Unit 1

zuòwán  to finish doing
zuòdēwán  able to finished doing, able to be completed
zuòbūwán  not able to finish doing, not able to be completed

Compound verbs of direction may also occur in the potential form:

nábushànglái  can't carry up [to where you are] (i.e., because something is too heavy or bulky)
kāidēshàngqu  can drive up [away from you] (i.e., it is not too steep)
kāidechūlái  can drive out (i.e., the parking place is not too tight)
nábuxiàlái  can't get [it] down (i.e., because it is too high, bolted on, etc.)
zǒudexiàqu  can walk down (i.e., because it is not too far or too steep)

Notice that the last syllables of these compound verbs (except for toneless qu) have full tones when they occur with -de- and -bu-.

7. B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiān zhōng zài lóuxiàde hūkèshǐ dēng nǐn. Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.
        A: Hǎo, sāndiān jiàn. Fine. I'll see you at three.

Notes on No. 7

Word order: The first sentence of exchange 7 illustrates the rule TIME--PLACE--ACTION.

Hūkèshǐ is also pronounced hūkèshǐ.
8. huídelái to be able to get back in time
9. kòng(r) free time, spare time
10. lǒushàng upstairs
11. shāngliang to discuss, to talk over
12. yǒu kòng(r) to have free time

**Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary**

Here are some sentences illustrating the use of these vocabulary items:

- **Ni sāndiǎn zhōng huídelái**
  - Can you make it back by three o’clock?
- **Lǒushàng bái yǒu rén?**
  - Are there still people upstairs?
- **Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ shāngliang yījiān shí.**
  - I would like to talk over a matter with you.
- **Ni jīntiān xiàwǔ yǒu kòng ma?**
  - Do you have time this afternoon?
MTG, Unit 1

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn nǐn dāngmiàn tǎntan. (I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.)

   **You:** Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan. (I have something I would like to talk with Section Chief Zhāng about in person.)

2. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

3. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tǎntan. Wèi Wūguān

4. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wūguān dāngmiàn tǎntan. Wáng Shāoxiāo

5. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shāoxiāo dāngmiàn tǎntan. Lín Xiānshēng

6. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānshēng dāngmiàn tǎntan. Líu Kēzhǎng

7. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Líu Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tǎntan.

B. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nǐn míngtiān lái ma? (Are you coming tomorrow?)

   **You:** Bù zhīdào nǐn míngtiān lái bu lái. (I don't know whether you are coming tomorrow or not.)

   **OR** Tā zǒu le ma? (Has he gone?)

   **You:** Bù zhīdào tā zǒu le meiyóu. (I don't know whether he has gone or not.)
3. Tā zuòtiān qù le ma?  Bu zhīdào tā zuòtiān qù le meiyōu.

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou duì nǐn hēshí?  You: Sāndiǎn duì nǐn hēshí ma?  (Would three o’clock suit you?)
   (cue) sāndiǎn
   (What time would suit you?)

2. Xīngqījī duì nǐn hēshí?  Xīngqījī duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   Xīngqījī

3. Zài jǐliù duì nǐn hēshí?  Zài wǔliù duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   wǔliù

4. Měitiān duì nǐn hēshí?  Míngtiān duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   míngtiān

5. Shénme shíhou duì nǐn hēshí?  Zǎoshāng duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   zǎoshāng

6. Shénme shíhou duì nǐn hēshí?  Wǎnshāng duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   wǎnshāng

7. Jǐdiǎn duì nǐn hēshí?  Shǐdiǎn duì nǐn hēshí ma?
   shǐdiǎn

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D. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Shènme shíhou duì nǐn hēshì?  
   (cue) Jīntiān  
   (What time would suit you?)  
   You: Jīntiān, mīngtiān dōu kěyì.  
   (Either today or tomorrow would be fine.)

2. Jīdiǎn duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Sāndiǎn  
   Sāndiǎn, sìdiǎn dōu kěyì.

3. Xīngqījǐ duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Xīngqīyī  
   Xīngqīyī, Xīngqīèr dōu kěyì.

4. Jīhǎo duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Sīhǎo  
   Sīhǎo, wǔhào dōu kěyì.

5. Shènme shíhou duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Shāngwǔ  
   Shāngwǔ, xiàwǔ dōu kěyì.

6. Nèitiān duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Mīngtiān  
   Mīngtiān, hòutiān dōu kěyì.

7. Xīngqījǐ duì nǐn hēshì?  
   Xīngqīlìù  
   Xīngqīlìù, Xīngqītīān dōu kěyì.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Shènme dìfāng duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   (cue) Lóushāng  
   (What place would be convenient for you?)  
   You: Lóushāng duì nǐn fāngbiàn, hái shì lóuxià duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   (Would upstairs or downstairs be more convenient for you?)

2. Shènme shíhou duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Sāndiǎn  
   Sāndiǎn duì nǐn fāngbiàn, hái shì sìdiǎn duì nǐn fāngbiàn?

3. Jīhǎo duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Lǐhǎo  
   Lǐhǎo duì nǐn fāngbiàn, hái shì qīnghǎo duì nǐn fāngbiàn?

4. Nèitiān duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Mīngtiān  
   Mīngtiān duì nǐn fāngbiàn, hái shì hòutiān duì nǐn fāngbiàn?

5. Shènme shíhou duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Shāngwǔ  
   Shāngwǔ duì nǐn fāngbiàn, hái shì xiàwǔ duì nǐn fāngbiàn?
6. Xīngqīsān duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Xīngqīsān

7. Jiǔdiǎn duì nǐn fāngbiàn?  
   Jiǔdiǎn

F. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Sāndiǎn fāngbiàn yǐdiǎn.  
   (cue) sāndiǎn  
   (Three o'clock is a little more convenient.)

   **You:** Sāndiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn fāngbiàn yǐdiǎn.  
   (Three o'clock is a little more convenient than four o'clock.)

2. Sānhào fāngbiàn yǐdiǎn.  
   wǔhào

3. Lóushàng fāngbiàn yǐdiǎn.  
   lóuxià

4. Tāde qián duō yǐdiǎn.  wǒde

5. Tā qù hǎo yǐdiǎn.  wǒ qù

6. Tā dà yǐdiǎn.  wǒ

7. Zhèige dà yǐdiǎn.  nèige

G. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā shuōde kuài yǐdiǎn.  
   (He speaks a little fast.)

   **You:** Tā shuōde bǐ wǒ kuài yǐdiǎn.  
   (He speaks a little faster than I do.)

2. Tā lái de zǎo yǐdiǎn.

3. Tā zǒu de wǎn yǐdiǎn.

4. Tā zuò de hǎo yǐdiǎn.

5. Tā mái de shǎo yǐdiǎn.
6. Tā mài de duō yīdiǎn.  Tā mài de bǐ wǒ duō yīdiǎn.
7. Tā xuéde mān yīdiǎn.  Tā xuéde bǐ wǒ mān yīdiǎn.

H. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nǐ shénme shíhou chūqu? (What time are you going out?)
   **OR** Nǐ chūqu duō jiǔ? (For how long are you going out?)
   **You:** Wǒ yīhuǐ rì jū chūqu. (I'm going out in just a little while.)
   Wǒ jū chūqu yīhuǐ. (I'm just going out for a little while.)

2. Nǐ shénme shíhou chūlái?
3. Nǐ qù duō jiǔ?
4. Tā shěnme shíhou lái?
5. Tā kàn duō jiǔ?
6. Nǐ shěnme shíhou zǒu?
   **You:** Wǒ yīhuǐ rì jū chūlái.
   Wǒ jū qù yīhuǐ.
   Tā yīhuǐ rì jū lái.
   Tā jū kàn yīhuǐ.
   Wǒ yīhuǐ jū zǒu.

I. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhāng Xiānshēng mǐngtiān huìdélái huìbúlái? (Will Mr. Zhāng be able to come back tomorrow?)
   **You:** Zhāng Xiānshēng hùtiān cāi huìlái. (Mr. Zhāng won't be able to come back until day after tomorrow.)

2. Wáng Nǔshī Xīngqīwǔ huìdélái huìbúlái?

3. Lǐ Tōngzhī shìyǐdiǎn huìdélái huìbúlái?
4. Lín Kēzhāng èrshíhào huìdélái huìbúlái?
5. Wèi Shāoxiǎo zhèige yuè huìdélái huìbúlái?
   Wáng Nǔshī Xīngqīwǔ cāi huìlái.
   Lǐ Tōngzhī shìyīdiǎn cāi huìlái.
   Lín Kēzhāng èrshíyīhào cāi huìlái.
   Wèi Shāoxiǎo xiàge yuè cāi huìlái.
J. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nàmé, wǒ zài zhèr děng nín. (In that case, in a moment I'll wait for you here.)
   You: Nàmé, wǒ yǐhuǐr zài zhèr děng nín.

2. Nàmé, wǒ zài lōuxià děng ta. for a moment
   Nàmé, wǒ zài lōuxià děng ta yǐhuǐr.

3. Nàmé, wǒ zài lōushàng děng ta. at one o'clock
   Nàmé, wǒ yǐdiǎn zhōng zài lōushàng děng ta.

4. Nàmé, wǒ zài tā nèr děng nín. for ten minutes
   Nàmé, wǒ zài tā nèr děng nín shīfēn zhōng.

5. Nàmé, wǒ zài tā jiā děng nín. in a moment
   Nàmé, wǒ yǐhuǐr zài tā jiā děng nín.

6. Nàmé, wǒ zài xiăomàibù děng nín. for five minutes
   Nàmé, wǒ zài xiăomàibù děng nín wùfēn zhōng.

7. Nàmé, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta. for a moment
   Nàmé, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta yǐhuǐr.
UNIT 2

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

   Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
   I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wāng.

2. C: Ou, tā xiānzài zài kāi huì.
   C: Děng tā kǎiwǎn hū wǒ gāosòng tā gěi ni huì diànhuà.
   Oh, she is at a meeting now.
   When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.

   C: Bú xiè.
   Fine. Thank you.
   Don't mention it.

4. B: Duībùqǐ, jǐntiān zǎoshang nǐ dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ zài kāi huì, méi shǐjiān gèn ni shuō huà.
   A: Měi guānxì. Wǒ zhīdào nǐ hěn máng.
   I'm sorry. When you called here this morning, I was in a meeting and didn't have time to speak with you.
   It doesn't matter. I know you are very busy.

5. A: Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mǔdì shì xiǎng gèn ni dāngmiàn tǎntàn.
   B: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a?
   The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
   All right. When?

6. A: Míngtiān duì bù hǎoshì ma?
   B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénmé shíhou dōu kěyì.
   Would tomorrow be all right for you?
   Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.

7. A: Zài nǐr jiàn ne?
   B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào wǒ zhèr lái, xǐng bu xǐng?
   Where shall we meet?
   Please come over here at two o'clock. All right?
   Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. guānxi  relation, relationship, connection
9. jiǎng huà  to speak, to talk; a speech
10. lǐngshìguǎn  consulate
11. shìqìng (yǐjiàn)  matter, business, affair
12. sīzhǎng  department chief
13. yǒu guānxi  to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter
VOCABULARY

bú xiě  
don't mention it

dàshíguān  
embassy

diànhuà  
television, phone call

guānxì  
relation, relationship, connection

-jìàn  
(counter for matters, business, affairs)

jiǎng  
to discuss (something), to talk about (something)

jiǎng huà  
to speak, to talk; a speech

kāi huì  
to attend a meeting

kāiwán huì  
to finish a meeting

língshíguān  
consulate

Měidàsī  
Department of American and Oceanic Affairs

méi guānxì  
it doesn't matter

mùdì  
reason, objective, purpose

shì (yíjiàn)  
matter, business, affair

shìqìng (yíjiàn)  
matter, business, affair

shuō huà  
to speak

sǐzhǎng  
department chief

yǒu guānxì  
to relate, to have a bearing on, to matter

zài  
in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)

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

chī  
to eat

dàxuéshēng  
college student

diànhuà hàomǎ  
television number

dù jià  
to spend one's vacation

hòulái  
later

láodòng  
to do manual labor

Qíngbào Sī  
Intelligence Bureau (part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC)

shēnghuó  
life

tóngyì  
to agree
REFERENCE NOTES


   A: Wǒ shì Jiānádà Dàshēguān de Qízhì Dàrèi. Wǒ yǒu yǐjiàn shì xiāng gèn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiāngyìjiāng. I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.

Notes on No. 1

Měidàsī: In Chinese, abbreviations are made up of one syllable from each word in a term. In Měidàsī, méi stands for Měizhōu, "American continent." Dà stands for Dàyāngzhōu, "Oceania" (the islands of the South Central Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand). The ending sī means "department." It is used only within organizations on the national level.

Dàshēguān: The word guān means "building" or "establishment," as in fānguān, an establishment where food is sold. The examples below illustrate the use of guān.

| dàshī     | ambassador      |
| dàshēguān | embassy        |
| lǐngshū   | consul         |
| lǐngshēguān | consulate   |
| zhānlǎn   | exhibit       |
| zhānlǎngguān | exhibition hall |

Notice that the shì in dàshēguān and the shī in lǐngshēguān lose their tones.

Yǐjiàn shì: The counter -jiàn in this expression is also the counter for luggage. Yǐjiàn shì literally means "a piece of business."

Jiāng and Jiāng huà: The English word "speak," meaning the activity in general, must be translated into Chinese with a verb and its GENERAL OBJECT: Jiāng huà. In other uses, the verb "to speak," Jiāng, may be followed by a specific object or a phrase showing duration, or it may be changed into a multisyllabic verb, such as Jiāngyìjiāng. Other verbs which are used the same way are shuō huà, xiě zì, and niǎn shū.

Tā zài Jiāng Zhōngguó shì qīng. He is talking about Chinese affairs.

Tā yǐjiàn jiāngle bù shǎo. He has already said a lot.

Tāde Jiāng huà hěn yǒu yì. His talk was very interesting.

Jiāng is not used to say that someone said something. Instead, shuō is used.

Tā shuō tā bù néng lái. He said he could not come.
2. C: 今, 她 xiàn zài zài kāi huì. Oh, she is at a meeting now.
C: Děng tā kāi wán huì wǒ gāosòng tā gěi nǐ huí diànhuà. When she is finished with the meet-
ing, I will tell her to return your call.

Notes on No. 2

Zài is the aspect marker for ongoing actions. It indicates that the
action is in progress. The corresponding verb in the English translation
usually ends in -ing. Zài is used only with verbs which express actual
dynamic action. State and process verbs may not be used with zài. Many
action verbs may be used with zài, but some do not have enough "action"
to be used (e.g., "sitting").

Tā lái de shǐ hou, nǐ zài niàn shū. When he came, you were studying.
Tāmen zài kàn diànyīng. They are watching a movie.
Tāmen zài hē kāfēi. They are drinking coffee.
Tāmen zài shàng kè. They are having class.

Zài is placed in front of the verb, unlike other aspect markers, such as
le, guo, and de.

To make ongoing-action sentences negative, use bù. To form a question with
zài, use shì bù shì zài, zài...ma, or zài bù zài.

Xuēshēng zài shǎng kē ma? Are the students having class?
Tāmen bù zài shǎng kē, yījīng zǒu le. They are not having class. They
have already left.
Tā lái de shǐ hou, nǐ shì bù shì zài niàn shū? Weren’t you studying when he came
over?
Bù, bù zài niàn shū, yījīng wǎnr qu le. No, I wasn’t studying. I had already
gone out to play.
Tā zài bù zài kàn diànhēi? Is he watching television?

The aspect marker zài and the aspect marker ne often occur in the same
sentence, indicating absence of change.

Tā zài kàn bào ne. She is reading the paper.
Sometimes ne is used without zài.
Tā kàn bào ne. She is reading the paper.

Děng, literally "to wait": In the second sentence of No. 2, the verb
děng is used at the beginning of a phrase to mean "when." Děng may be used
with de shǐ hou, "when," in the same phrase. Often, the second part of a
sentence beginning with děng will contain an adverb meaning "then"—jǐhū,
zài, or cái.
The translation of 等 as "wait until," in the last example above, might suggest that the word is used only in future contexts. But 等 is also used in past contexts:


 Zuōtiān tā bādǎn zhōng cǎi huī jiā. Děng tā huìjǐā wòmen cài zuò fǎn, nǐ xiǎng jīdiǎn cǎi chī fǎn!

 Yesterday he didn’t get home until eight o’clock. We didn’t fix dinner until he got home; so imagine what time it was when we ate!

 Kāi huī, "to meet," "to hold a meeting," is an example of a verb and its general object.

 Kāiwǎn, "finish holding [the meeting]": Wǎn is the verb "to finish." It is used as an ending in a compound verb of result in No. 2.* Wǎn expresses the idea of "over," "up," as in "Class is over," "All the paper has been used up."

 But be careful: wǎn is not used as a main verb when an object follows the verb. Instead of saying "finish this," using wǎn by itself, you would say bā zhèige chìwǎn, "finish eating this"; bā zhèige zhuōwǎn, "finish doing this"; or bā zhèige kānwǎn, "finish reading this."

 Wǎn may sometimes be used as a main verb when there is no object, as in Diànyǐng wǎn le, "The movie is finished." But far more often wǎn occurs as an ending which indicates result.

 Diànhuá (literally, "electric speech") may mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

 Huí diànhuá, "to return a phone call," "to call back": You have learned the verb huí, "to return," as in Nǐ shènhuó shìhòu huíqu? "When are you going back?" In No. 2, huí takes a direct object, diànhuá. Compare huí diànhuá with dà diànhuá, "to make a phone call," which is found in exchange 4.

*You have already seen wǎn in Piāo dōu màiwǎn le.
Gēi ni huí diànhuà, "call you back": You have learned the prepositional verb gēi, meaning "for [the benefit of]." In gēi ni huí diànhuà, gēi is translated as "to." Because there are two meanings for gēi, occasionally a sentence may be ambiguous. For example, Wǒ gēi tā jīqūle liángbāo chāiè means either "I sent two packages of tea to him" or "I mailed out two packages of tea for him."

Duì is also translated as "to." Duì introduces the target; gēi introduces the receiver. In other words, duì expresses the intended direction but does not necessarily imply that the target is reached. Gēi usually implies receiving, as you might expect, since it means "give" as a full verb.

You use gēi to indicate the receiver when you say

- gēi ta dà diànhuà  telephone her
- gēi ta xiě yǐfēng xìn  write her a letter
- gēi ta mǎile yīge fāngzi  bought her a house

But, to indicate the target, you say

- duì ta hǎo  be nice to her
- duì ta kěqì  be polite to him
- duì ta shēnggāi  get angry at her

Notice that duì is used especially to indicate the target of feelings and attitudes, while gēi is used with actions such as calling, mailing, and sending.

   C: Bú xiè. Don't mention it.

Note on No. 3

Bú xiè is an idiom meaning something like "don't thank [me]." (Literally, "Don't thank me" would be Bié xiè wǒ.)
4. B: Duībuqǐ, jǐntiān zǎoshàng nǐ
dā diànhuà lāide shìhòu wǒ
zài kāi huì, měi shǐjiān
gèn nǐ shuō huà.
A: Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdào nǐ
hěn máng.

I'm sorry. When you called here
this morning, I was in a meeting
and didn't have time to speak
with you.

It doesn't matter. I know you are
very busy.

Notes on No. 4

Dā diànhuà means "to make a phone call." (Literally, dā means "to hit.")
Wǒ zuòtiān wǎnshàng gěi Mǎ
Tāitái dàle yīge diànhuà.
Wǒ dā liǎngge diànhuà jiù
lái.
I called Mrs. Mǎ last night.
I'll be right there after I make
a couple of phone calls.

Shuō huà, "to speak," is a verb with a general object--literally,"speak words." Verb + general object is often translated into English
by a verb alone: niàn shū, "to study"; kāi chē, "to drive."

Méi guānxi: Other translations for this very useful expression are
"that's okay," "don't worry about it," "it doesn't make any difference."
Literally, méi guānxi would be translated as "there isn't any connection."

5. A: Wǒ gěi nǐ dā diànhuàde mùdì
shì xiāng gěn nǐ dāngmiàn
tāntan.
B: Hǎo a. Shěnme shìhòu a?
The reason I called you is that I
would like to talk with you in
person.
All right. When?

Note on No. 5

Wǒ gěi nǐ dā diànhuàde mùdì shì...: In English, the word "reason," or
"purpose," begins the phrase, with the modifying clause following. In
Chinese, everything modifying "the purpose" precedes mùdì.

The reason why I called you is . . . .

Mùdì, "purpose," "aim," "objective": Although translated idiomatically as "reason" in exchange 5, mùdì does not really mean "reason"/"cause." The
English terms should be translated as yuǎnyīn: wǒ láiwánde yuǎnyīn, "the
reason I came late"
6. A: Míngtiān duì ni hēshì ma? Would tomorrow be all right for you?  
B: Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kěyì. Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.

Note on No. 6

Shénme shíhou dōu kěyì, "anytime is okay" (more literally, "what[ever] time, all is okay"), illustrates a pattern for expressing the idea of "any" in Chinese: a question word, such as shéi, shénme, nár, and něitiān, followed by dōu, "all."

Shéi dōu néng qù. Anyone can go.
Nár dōu kěyì. Anyplace will do.
Shénme dōu kěyì. Anything will do.
Něitiān dōu hǎo. Any day is good.
Zěnme zuò dōu hǎo. Any way (you) do it is fine.

The ideas of "nobody," "nowhere," "nothing," and "none" are expressed by adding bù or méi after dōu in the pattern above.

Shéi dōu bù yào zǒu. Nobody wants to leave.
Nár dōu bù duì. No place is right.
Zěnme dōu bù xíng. No way will do.
Shénme dōu méiyou. There is nothing.

The "any/no" expression need not be the subject of a sentence; it may also be the object. Even if the expression is the direct object, it must precede the verb.

Tā shéi dōu xǐhuān. He likes anyone/everyone.
Wǒ nár dōu bù qù. I won't go anywhere.
Nèige shāngdiàn shénme dōu mài. That store sells everything.

Tā nèige dōu bù xǐhuān. He doesn't like either/any of them.

(As objects, many of these expressions must be translated as "every....")

An "any/no" expression may also be the object of a prepositional verb.

Wǒ gān shéi dōu má shuō huà. I didn't speak with anyone.
7. A: Zài nǎr jiān ne?  
    B: Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qīng nǐ dào  
        wǒ zhèr lái, xǐng bu xǐng?  
    A: Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn  
        zhōng jiàn.  
    Where shall we meet?  
    Please come over here at two o'clock.  
    All right?  
    Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

Notes on No. 7

Dào wǒ zhèr lái means, literally, "come over to the place where I am." While plurals such as wǒmen zhèr and nǐmen nàr often refer to institutions, the singular wǒ zhèr, nǐ nàr, and tā nàr usually refer to any place where a person might be. In an office shared by two people, for instance, you could say Wǒ zhèr méiyǒu Yīng-hān zìdiǎn; nǐn nàr yǒu méiyǒu? "I don't have an English-Chinese dictionary over here; do you have one over there?"

Dào, like zài, is a verb which requires a place word as its object. Sentences like "Come over here to me" and "Go over there to Mr. Wáng" must be translated as Dào wǒ zhèr lái and Dào Wáng Xiānshēng nàr qù. Zhèr and nàr make wǒ and Wáng Xiānshēng parts of place-word phrases.

8. guānxi relation, relationship, connection  
9. jiǎng huà to speak, to talk; a speech  
10. lǐngshūguǎn consulate  
11. shìqìng (yījiàn) matter, business, affair  
12. sīzhǎng department chief  
13. yǒu guānxi to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Yǒu guānxi: To talk about the relationship of two things, use ...gèn...yǒu guānxi or ...hé...yǒu guānxi.

Lǐngshūguǎn hé dàshīguǎn What is the relationship between  
    yǒu shénmeyàngde guānxi? the consulate and the embassy?
### VOCABULARY BOOSTER

#### Occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accountant</td>
<td>kuàijiāshī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actor, actress</td>
<td>yānyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architect</td>
<td>jiànzhiùshī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athlete</td>
<td>yǐndōngyuán</td>
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<tr>
<td>author, writer</td>
<td>zuòjiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>1īfāshī, 1īfāde</td>
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<tr>
<td>blue-collar worker</td>
<td>gōngrén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>builder</td>
<td>yīngzàooshāng</td>
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<tr>
<td>businessman</td>
<td>shāngrén</td>
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<tr>
<td>carpenter</td>
<td>mǔjiāng, mǔgōng</td>
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<tr>
<td>chemical engineer</td>
<td>huàxué gōngchéngshī</td>
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<tr>
<td>civil engineer</td>
<td>tǔmǔ gōngchéngshī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civil servant</td>
<td>gōngwùyuán</td>
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<td>composer</td>
<td>zuòqūjiā</td>
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<td>cook</td>
<td>chūshī</td>
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<td>customs official</td>
<td>hǎiguān guānyuán</td>
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<tr>
<td>diplomat</td>
<td>wàijiāoguān</td>
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<td>doctor</td>
<td>dāifu, yǐshāng</td>
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<tr>
<td>(newspaper) editor</td>
<td>biānjí</td>
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<tr>
<td>electrical engineer</td>
<td>diànjí gōngchéngshī</td>
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<tr>
<td>electrician</td>
<td>diànğōng</td>
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<tr>
<td>employee, clerk, attendant</td>
<td>fǔwùyuán</td>
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<tr>
<td>farmer, peasant</td>
<td>nóngmín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fisherman</td>
<td>yúnmín</td>
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<tr>
<td>gardener</td>
<td>yuándǐng, huājiàng</td>
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<tr>
<td>governess</td>
<td>bāomǔ</td>
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<tr>
<td>government minister</td>
<td>būzhāng</td>
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<tr>
<td>housewife</td>
<td>jiātíng zhūfù, jiātíng fùnǚ</td>
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<td>lawyer</td>
<td>lǐshī</td>
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<td>manager</td>
<td>jīnglǐ</td>
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<td>mayor</td>
<td>shìzhāng</td>
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<td>mechanic</td>
<td>jīxièshī, jīxièyuán</td>
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<td>mechanical engineer</td>
<td>jīxiè gōngchéngshī</td>
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<tr>
<td>movie star</td>
<td>diànnyǐng mínghóng</td>
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<td>musician</td>
<td>yǐnyuèjiā</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuclear engineer</td>
<td>hézǐ gōngchéngshī</td>
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<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>hūshī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>office staff worker</td>
<td>zhíyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chinese) opera performer</td>
<td>jīngjù yănyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>painter (artist)</td>
<td>huàjiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharmacist</td>
<td>yăojìshī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>fēixīngyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policeman</td>
<td>jīngchá</td>
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<tr>
<td>postman</td>
<td>yóudìyuán</td>
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<tr>
<td>professor</td>
<td>jiàoshòu</td>
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<tr>
<td>reporter</td>
<td>jīzhě</td>
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<tr>
<td>sailor</td>
<td>hăiyuán, shūishǒu, chuányuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salesman</td>
<td>tuīxiācyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
<td>mǐshū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servant</td>
<td>yōngren</td>
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<tr>
<td>shoemaker</td>
<td>xiéjiàngshīfu</td>
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<tr>
<td>shoe repairman</td>
<td>xiūxiéde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store clerk, salesperson</td>
<td>shōuhuòyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>jiàoyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typist</td>
<td>dāzìyuán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(star) vocalist</td>
<td>gēxìng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter, waitress</td>
<td>fàndiǎn fúwùyuán</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker**: Tā xiànzài zǎi kāi huì. **You**: Tā xiànzài zǎi dǎ diànhuā. (He is making a phone call now.)

2. Tā xiànzài zǎi dǎ diànhuā. Tā xiànzài zǎi děng ni.

3. Tā xiànzài zǎi děng ni. Tā xiànzài zǎi gēn Wáng Xiānshēng shuō huà.
   gēn Wáng Xiānshēng shuō huà.

4. Tā xiànzài zǎi gēn Wáng Xiānshēng shuō huà. Tā xiànzài zǎi gōngzuò.
   gōngzuò

5. Tā xiànzài zǎi gōngzuò. Tā xiànzài zǎi jiāng huà.
   jiāng huà

6. Tā xiànzài zǎi jiāng huà. Tā xiànzài zǎi huàn qián.
   huàn qián

7. Tā xiànzài zǎi huàn qián.

B. Response Drill

1. **Speaker**: Tā xiànzài zǎi kāi huì. **You**: Yīhuīr qǐng tā gěi wǒ huī ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?
   (He is at a meeting now.)
   (In a little while please ask him to call me back. All right?)

2. Wáng Tōngzhī xiànzài zǎi jiāng huà. Tā wǔ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huī ge diànhuā, hǎo bu hǎo?
   xiǎwǔ

3. Zhāng Tōngzhī xiànzài zǎi xué Zhōngguó huà. Shāngwǔ qǐng tā gěi wǒ huī ge diànhuā, hǎo bu hǎo?
   shāngwǔ

4. Mā Kēzhǎng xiànzài zǎi dǎ diànhuā. Míngtiān qǐng tā gěi wǒ huī ge diànhuā, hǎo bu hǎo?
   míngtiān
5. 王同志先在几个人
    请你给一个 geological 话，
    要好。

6. 李老师先在几个人
    今天
    请你给一个 geological 话，要好。

7. 祝同志先在几个人
    学
    请你给一个 geological 话，
    要好。

C. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** 我想和你
    在
    一个
    话。
    (I would like to talk
    with you in person.)

   **You:** 我
    给你打
    话
    你和你
    一个
    话。
    (The reason I called you is
    that I would like to talk with
    you in person.)

2. 我想问你
    一个
    话。

3. 我想问你
    一个
    问题。

4. 我想和你
    在
    一个
    话。

5. 我想问你
    一个问题。

6. 我想问你
    一个
    问题。

7. 我想和你
    在
    一个
    话。
D. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Shénme shíhou dōu kěyì. 
   (cue) shéi
   (Anyone time would be fine.)
   **You:** Shéi dōu kěyì.

2. Shéi dōu kěyì. ná
   **Ná dōu kěyì.**

3. Ná dōu kěyì. něige
   **Něige dōu kěyì.**

4. Něige dōu kěyì. shénme dīfang
   **Shénme dīfang dōu kěyì.**

5. Shénme dīfang dōu kěyì. duōshao
   **Duōshao dōu kěyì.**

6. Duōshao dōu kěyì. duó jiǔ
   **Duó jiǔ dōu kěyì.**

7. Duó jiǔ dōu kěyì.

E. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Shénme shíhou dōu kěyì. 
   (cue) any length of
time
   (Anyone time would be fine.)
   **You:** Duó jiǔ dōu kěyì.

2. Jídiǎn zhōng dōu kěyì.
   any number of hours
   **Jīge zhōngtōu dōu kěyì.**

   any number of days
   **Duōshao tiān dōu kěyì.**

   any number of years
   **Jīnián dōu kěyì.**

5. Xīngqījī dōu kěyì.
   any number of weeks
   **Jīge xīngqī dōu kěyì.**

   any number of days
   **Duōshao tiān dōu kěyì.**

7. Jíyuè dōu kěyì.
   any number of months
   **Jīge yuè dōu kěyì.**
F. Response Drill

1. **Speaker**: 女人明天在這裡見面，好嗎？這裡見面？
   *(cue)* 好嗎？
   *(Shall we meet here or there tomorrow?)*
   **You**: 在哪兒見面都好。
   *(Anywhere would be fine.)*

2. 女人中午去哪兒呢，好嗎？中午去哪兒呢?
   **You**: 什麼都好。

3. 女人明天中午在哪裡見面呢，好嗎？中午在哪裡見面呢？
   **You**: 中午在哪兒見面都好。

4. 女人中午去哪裡呢，好嗎？中午去哪裡呢？
   **You**: 哪兒都好。

5. 女人明天去哪兒呢，好嗎？
   **You**: 明天大夥都好。

6. 女人星期天去哪兒呢，好嗎？星期天去哪兒呢？
   **You**: 星期天大夥都好。

7. 女人中午去哪裡呢，好嗎？中午去哪裡呢？
   **You**: 什麼都好。

---

G. Response Drill

1. **Speaker**: 誰來？
   *(Who is coming?)*
   **You**: 誰都來。
   *(Everyone is coming.)*

2. 什麼地方好？

3. 那裡地方好？

4. 誰回去？

5. 哪裡好？

6. 她什麼時候能去？

7. 你們明天都忙？

---

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H. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nǐ qù nǎr?  
   (Where are you going?)  
   **You:** Wǒ nǎr dōu qù.  
   (I'm going everywhere.)

2. Nǐ dào nǎr qù?  
   **You:** Wǒ nǎr dōu qù.

3. Tā qù shénmé dīfang?  
   **Tā shénmé dīfang dōu qù.**

4. Tā dào shénmé dīfang qù?  
   **Tā shénmé dīfang dōu qù.**

5. Nǐ mái nēige?  
   **Wǒ nēige dōu mái.**

6. Nǐ kàn nēibèn?  
   **Wǒ nēibèn dōu kàn.**

7. Nǐ zuò shénmé?  
   **Wǒ shénmé dōu zuò.**

I. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Shéi lái?  
   (cue) everyone  
   (Who is coming?)  
   **You:** Shéi dōu lái.  
   (Everyone is coming.)

2. Shéi kéyi?  
   anyone will do  
   **Shéi dōu kéyi.**

3. Shéi lái?  
   no one  
   **Shéi dōu bù lái.**

4. Nǐ mái nēige?  
   all of them  
   **Wǒ nēige dōu mái.**

5. Nǐ dào nǎr qù?  
   nowhere at all  
   **Wǒ nǎr dōu bù qù.**

6. Nēige hǎo?  
   all of them  
   **Nēige dōu hǎo.**

7. Shéi huì shuō Zhōngguó huà?  
   everyone  
   **Shéi dōu huì shuō Zhōngguó huà.**

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UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. A: Hoàng Kếzhǎng, nín xiàe Xīngquilig you gōngfu ma?
   A: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nǐn fùren dào wǒmen jiā lài chī ge biānrān.
   Section Chief Hoàng, are you free Saturday of next week?
   I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal.

2. B: Nǐn hébì zhēme kẽqi?
   A: Bù shì kẽqi.
   Why is it necessary to be so polite?
   It's not politeness.
   A: Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou gāng cóng Méiguó lái.
   I have a friend who has just come from America.
   A: Tā xiǎnzài zài Tàiwān Dàxué jiāo jǐngjixué.
   She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now.
   A: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jiēshào jiēshào.
   I would very much like to introduce the two of you.

3. B: Nà tài hǎo le!
   B: Hěn xiāng gēn ta tāntān.
   B: Búguǒ, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng.
   That's wonderful!
   I wish very much to talk with her.
   B: Búdān shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shìhòu yě tīngbùdōng.
   However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
   Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.

   A: Nǐn shuōde gēn Méiguó rén yīyàng hǎo.
   Not at all, not at all.
   You speak as well as an American.

5. *A: Zhěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nǐn fāngbiān bù fāngbiān?
   B: Fāngbiān, fāngbiān.
   How shall we do it? Would six-thirty be convenient for you?
   That would be fine.

   B: Nà jiù xiān xiě le.
   Hěn suībīăn.
   I haven't invited anyone special.
   It's very informal.
   Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7. bù tông  
   to be different

8. chá  
   tea

9. chí fàn  
   to eat, to have a meal

10. dānshì  
    but

11. érqìě  
    furthermore, moreover

12. fàn  
    (cooked) rice

13. hē  
    to drink

14. jiāo shū  
    to teach
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biàn fàn</td>
<td>a simple, informal meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bùdàn...yě</td>
<td>not only...but also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bùguò</td>
<td>however, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù tóng</td>
<td>to be different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chá</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chī fàn</td>
<td>to eat, to have a meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dānshì</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>érqǐē</td>
<td>furthermore, moreover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fàn</td>
<td>(cooked) rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hē</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēbī</td>
<td>why is it necessary (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiāo shū</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jièshāo</td>
<td>to introduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kǒngpà</td>
<td>to be afraid that (something is or is not the case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suíbiàn</td>
<td>to be informal/casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you, &quot;according to convenience&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tài hǎo le!</td>
<td>wonderful!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīngbudōng</td>
<td>cannot understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīngdēdedōng</td>
<td>can understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xīwàng (xīwang)</td>
<td>to hope, to wish to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǐyǐng</td>
<td>to be alike/equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu shíhou (yǒu shíhou)</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(introduced on C-2 tape)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cānjiā</td>
<td>to attend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dā (ge) diānhuà</td>
<td>to make a phone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǎode duō</td>
<td>much better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīng diānhuà</td>
<td>to answer the phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yānhuò</td>
<td>fireworks display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒuyuánhuì</td>
<td>carnival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhēng hǎo</td>
<td>just right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Huáng Kēzhāng, nǐn xiàgè Xīngqīlìù yǒu gōngfù ma? 
   Wǒ xiàng qǐng nǐn hé nǐn fùren dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn. 
   Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week? 
   I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a 
   simple meal.

Notes on No. 1

Xiàgè Xīngqīlìù means "Saturday of next week." "Saturday of this week" is zhēige Xīngqīlìù, and "Saturday of last week" is shàngge Xīngqīlìù.*

Chī ge biànfàn: Here the verb chī, "to eat [something]," takes the object yìge biànfàn, "a simple/informal family meal." When talking about the general activity of eating, however, use chī with the general object fàn, literally "(cooked) rice": chī fàn, "to eat." 

The word biànfàn is used as a modest description in inviting guests for a meal served in the home. The meal is generally "simple" only in the sense of not being a banquet. A Chinese family meal usually consists of several dishes plus a soup.

2. B: Nǐn hěbì zhème kèqi? 
   Bú shì kèqi. 
   Wǒ yǒu yīge pénghù yě gāng cóng Měiguó lái. 
   Tā xiānzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jìngliusè. 
   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwéi jiēshào jiēshào. 
   Why is it necessary to be so polite? 
   It's not politeness. 
   I have a friend who has just come from America. 
   She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now. 
   I would very much like to introduce the two of you.

*The words "this," "next," and "last" in English are often ambiguous. "This" sometimes means "just past," sometimes "the coming," and sometimes "of next week." "Next" sometimes means "the coming" and sometimes means "of next week." "Last" sometimes means "just past" and sometimes means "of last week." In Chinese, however, zhēige usually means "of this week"; xiàgè, "of next week"; and shàngge, "of last week." But ambiguities do sometimes arise.

Some Chinese consider that the week begins on Sunday. Probably most Chinese, however, consider Monday the first day of the week.
Notes on No. 2

Hēbǐ is a somewhat formal way of saying "Why is it necessary to...?" Hé is a literary word for "why." Dǐ is a literary word for "must." (You may recognize it from bù bǐ, "need not," "to be unnecessary.")

Notice that the first speaker in exchange 2 does not respond to the dinner invitation with an immediate "Thank you, I would love to," as one might do in English. Instead, the Chinese prefer the equivalent of "That's too kind of you" or "Oh, you really shouldn't." When you receive an indefinite invitation (like "I hope you can come over to my house for dinner some day"), do not ask immediately for the date and time. Rather, you should thank the person for his politeness and say that you also hope that you can get together. Vague invitations may simply be in superficial accordance with the rules of etiquette, and you might put your acquaintance on the spot by accepting.

Bù shì kěnǐ is the appropriate response when a person suggests that you are treating him too politely.

Jiāo, "to teach," is a verb which requires a general object when no specific object is mentioned. Contrast jiāo shū, "to teach," with jiāo jīngjíxué, "to teach economics."

Nǐmen liǎngwèi means "the two of you," or "you two." The other plural pronouns may be used similarly:

Tāmen sìge rèn dōu yǐjīng qūguo le. Those four have all been there already.

Tāmen sāngè rèn dōu xiǎng niàn lǐshí. All three of them are planning to study history.

A number phrase may also follow a list of nouns or pronouns in Chinese. Either the listing or the number is usually omitted in the English translation.

Wǒ, nǐ, tā sāngè rèn dōu qu, hǎo bu hǎo? Why don't all three of us go?

Lǐ Xiǎnshèng gěn Wáng Xiǎnshèng liǎngwèi dōu gěi wǒ dàle diànhuà le. Both Mr. Lǐ and Mr. Wáng (the two of them) called me.

Gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshào jièshào: There are two things to note in this sentence. First of all, while the English language "introduces two people TO each other," the Chinese language "introduces FOR the two people," gěi...jièshào. Secondly, the speaker has chosen to repeat the verb jièshào. In a sentence expressing the speaker's desired course of action, the reduplicated form of the verb makes the statement less blunt and demanding.
3. B: Nà tài hǎo le!
   B: Hén xíwàng gèn ta tántan.
   B: Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén
dù xíng.
   B: Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu
   shìhou yě tíngbùdōng.
   That's wonderful!
   I wish very much to talk with her.
   However, I'm afraid that my English
   isn't good enough.
   Not only don't I speak well, (but)
   sometimes I can't understand what
   I hear either.

Notes on No. 3

Tài hǎo le, "wonderful," or, more literally, "too good." You have seen
tài translated as "excessively," or "too": "It's too expensive!" Tài gǔ le!
In other contexts, tài simply indicates an extreme degree and is translated
as "very." When used this way, tài is commonly heavily stressed.
Zhèibèn shū zhēn shì tài yǒu This book is really very interesting!
yìsì le!

Búguò, "however," is often interchangeable with kǎshí, "but," and is
therefore used more frequently than the English "however."

Kǒngpà means "to be afraid that [something is/is not the case]." It
sometimes means "probably," as in Zhèibèn shū kǒngpà shì tāde, "This book
is probably his."

Búdàn...yě... is equivalent to the English "not only...but also...."
Here are some examples:
Tā bùdàn huǐ shuō Zhōngwén,
yě huǐ shuō Ríwén.
Tā bùdàn bù xīhuān hóngde,
yě bù xīhuān lándé.

Tíngbùdōng, "can't understand": The verb dōng is used to indicate the
result in a compound verb of result. Here is another example of dōng used
in this way:
Zhōngwén bāozhī nǐ kānduōng
kànbudōng?
Can you read (and understand) Chinese
newspapers?

Shuōde bù hǎo VS. tíngbùdōng: The many ways in which one-syllable
Chinese verbs may be combined to make patterns and compounds can be confus-
ing. In No. 3, you see both an action verb and its manner adverb (in the
negative), shuōde bù hǎo, and a compound verb of result (in its "unable"
form), tíngbùdōng. Compare these two forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>MARKER</th>
<th>NEG.</th>
<th>ADV.</th>
<th>MANNER</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>MARKER or NEG.</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shuō</td>
<td>-DE</td>
<td>bù</td>
<td>hǎo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tīng</td>
<td>-bù</td>
<td>-dōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shuō</td>
<td>-DE</td>
<td>hěn</td>
<td>hǎo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tīng</td>
<td>-de</td>
<td>-dōng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The marker de is always part of the manner adverb expression but alternates with bù in compound verbs of result. Manner adverb expressions expand to allow not only for negation but also for additional adverbs such as hén and tài. Compound verbs of result cannot do this. There are always three, and only three, parts to the compound verb of result.

   A: Nǐn shuōde gēn Měiguó rén You speak as well as an American.
       yǐyāng hǎo.

   nǐn fāngbiān bu fāngbiān? be convenient for you?
   B: Fāngbiān, fāngbiān. That would be fine.

Notes on Nos. 4-5

Gēn...yǐyāng hǎo: yǐyāng is an adjectival verb meaning "to be the same." When a sentence tells you in what respect the compared items are alike, yǐyāng acts as an adverb and may be translated as "equally."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒmen liàngge rénde chē</th>
<th>yǐyāng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(the cars belonging to the two of us)</td>
<td>alike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Our cars are alike."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒmen liàngge rénde chē</th>
<th>yǐyāng guì.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(the cars belonging to the two of us)</td>
<td>equally expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Our cars are equally expensive."

The area of comparability may be described by predicates other than adjectival verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tāmen liàngge rén</th>
<th>dōu</th>
<th>yǐyāng</th>
<th>xǐhuān</th>
<th>niàn shū.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(the two of them)</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>equally</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>to study</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The two of them are equally studious."

The items being compared may be expressed separately, using gēn. In this case, gēn is the prepositional verb meaning "with." The item preceding gēn is compared WITH the object of gēn.
MTG, Unit 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒde chē</th>
<th>gēn</th>
<th>tāde chē</th>
<th>yǐyàng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(my car</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>his car</td>
<td>alike)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"My car is like his."

Gēn may be used to compare nouns, pronouns, noun phrases, and clauses. Often, one of the two phrases or clauses is a shorter form of the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nǐ shuōde</th>
<th>gēn</th>
<th>Měiguó rén (shuōde)</th>
<th>yǐyàng</th>
<th>hǎo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(you speak</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>American [speak]</td>
<td>equally</td>
<td>good)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"You speak as well as an American."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wǒde chē</th>
<th>gēn</th>
<th>tāde (chē)</th>
<th>yǐyàng.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(my car</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>his [car]</td>
<td>alike)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"My car is like his (car)."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nǐ (kāide)</th>
<th>gēn</th>
<th>wǒ</th>
<th>kāide</th>
<th>yǐyàng</th>
<th>kǔì.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(you [drive]</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>equally</td>
<td>fast)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"You drive as fast as I do."

   B: Nà jiù xián xiè le. Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

Notes on No. 6

Méi qǐng shénme rén: In this sentence, shénme is not the question word "what" but is the indefinite "any." When used with bù or méi, shénme rén means "anyone special," or "anyone in particular." All question words may follow the verbs in negative statements to give similar meanings. Here are some examples of "any____ special" meanings:

| Wǒ méi chī shénme rǎn. | I didn't eat much of anything. |
| Wǒ méi gēn shéi qù. | I didn't go with anybody special. |
| Wǒ méi dào nǎr qù. | I didn't go anywhere in particular. |
I don’t have any money to speak of.
I don’t want but a few. (I want only a few.)

Suíbiàn is a frequently used expression which has connotations of "casual," as contrasted with kǎi, "proper" or "formal." Literally, suíbiàn means "according to convenience." Here are some examples:

How shall we do it?
However you like.
Come anytime you like.
You may sit anywhere you like.

Nà jiù xiàn xiè le: In this sentence, nà is acting as an adverb meaning "in that case," "if so," or "then." The English translation "I'll thank you in advance, then" is very formal. You would be more likely to say something like "Great. I'm looking forward to it."

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bù tóng may be used in much the same way as bù yíyàng. Note that bù tóng occurs only in the negative. (There is no tóng.)

Shànghǎi huà hé Běijīng huà hěn bù tóng. The Shànghǎi dialect and the Běijīng dialect are very different.

Chí fàn, "to eat," is an example of a verb plus a general object used to express a general activity. The verb chí may also take specific objects, such as miān, "noodles."

Dànshí, "but," is used much like kěshì, "but."

Hēběi rén tǐngdedòng Běijīng huà ma? Can people from Hēběi understand the Běijīng dialect?
Tǐngdedòng, dànshí Hēběi huà hé Běijīng huà bù yíyàng. Yes, but the Hēběi dialect and the Běijīng dialect are different.
Érgiě, "furthermore," "moreover": Use Érgiě at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

Zhèige huáipíng tài guì, ërgiě This vase is too expensive, and yě tài dà le. Wǒ bù xiǎng furthermore it's too big. I don't mǎi. want to buy it.

Fàn, "(cooked) rice": The definition of fàn is qualified as "cooked" because the Chinese use several words for "rice," depending on whether it is in the field, ready to cook, or on the table.

Jiāo shù is a verb plus a general object meaning "to teach." Jiāo may be used without its general object, as in jiāo Zhōngwén, "teach the Chinese language."
MTG, Unit 3

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ mingtiān wǎnshāng yǒu gōngfú ma? (Section Chief Huang, are you free tomorrow evening?)

   **You:** Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshāng yǒu gōngfú ma? (Section Chief Huang, are you free tomorrow morning?)

2. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshāng yǒu gōngfú ma? Xīngqīsī

3. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ Xīngqīsī yǒu gōngfú ma? Jǐntiān wǎnshāng

4. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ jǐntiān wǎnshāng yǒu gōngfú ma? Xià Xīngqīlìù

5. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ xià Xīngqīlìù yǒu gōngfú ma? Zhèige Xīngqīwǔ

6. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ zhèige Xīngqīwǔ yǒu gōngfú ma? Zhèige yuè qǐhào

7. Huang Kēzhāng, nǐ zhèige yuè qǐhào yǒu gōngfú ma?
B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. (cue) wǒmen jiā (I would like to invite you.)
   **You:** Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào wǒmen jiā lái chǐ ge biānfàn. (I would like to invite you to our house for a simple meal.)
   OR Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. (cue) fānguǎnr (I would like to invite you.)
   Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào fǎnguǎnr qū chǐ ge biānfàn. (I would like to invite you to go to a restaurant for a simple meal.)

2. Tā xiǎng qǐng nǐn. Mǐnzú Fǎndiàn
   Tā xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào Mǐnzú Fǎndiàn qù chǐ ge biānfàn.

3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. wǒ fūmǔ jiā
   Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào wǒ fūmǔ jiā lái chǐ ge biānfàn.

4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. Běijīng Fǎndiàn
   Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào Běijīng Fǎndiàn qù chǐ ge biānfàn.

5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. nèige fānguǎnr
   Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào nèige fānguǎnr qù chǐ ge biānfàn.

6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn. wǒ jiā
   Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐn dào wǒ jiā lái chǐ ge biānfàn.

C. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma? (Does he work at Taiwan University?)
   **You:** Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjīxué. (That's right. He teaches economics at Taiwan University.)
   (cue) jīngjīxué

2. Tā zài Dèzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? lǐshǐ
   Duì le. Tā zài Dèzhōu Dàxué jiāo lǐshǐ.

3. Lǐ Xiānshèng zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? zhèngzhìxué
   Duì le. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo zhèngzhìxué.

4. Chén Xiānshèng zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? Zhōngwén
   Duì le. Tā zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué jiāo Zhōngwén.

5. Andésān Xiānshèng zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma? Yīngguō wénxué
   Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo Yīngguō wénxué.
6. 王先声在台湾大学
    工作吗？
    中国文学

7. 周晓jie在台湾大学
    工作吗？
    中國歷史

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguó wénxué.

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo
Zhōngguó lǐshǐ.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi nǐmen jiēshāo
    jiēshāo.
    (cue) Wáng Tóngzhī
    (I'll introduce you.)

   You: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn
       Wáng Tóngzhī jiēshāo jiēshāo.

2. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jiēshāo jiēshāo.
    Liú Tóngzhī

    Zhào Tóngzhī

    Zhāng Xiānshēng

5. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jiēshāo jiēshāo.
    Yáng Nǔshì

    Zhāng Kēzhāng

7. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jiēshāo jiēshāo.
    Lǐ Shàoxiāo

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Liú
   Tóngzhī jiēshāo jiēshāo.

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhào
   Tóngzhī jiēshāo jiēshāo.

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
   Xiānshēng jiēshāo jiēshāo.

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Yáng
   Nǔshì jiēshāo jiēshāo.

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng
   Kēzhāng jiēshāo jiēshāo.

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Lǐ
   Shàoxiāo jiēshāo jiēshāo.
E. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā tīngbūjiàn.
   (cue) kān būjiàn
   (He can't hear.)
   **You:** Tā būdān tīngbūjiàn yě
   kān būjiàn.
   (Not only can't he hear, [but] he can't see either.)

2. Tā shūōbudūī. tīngbudōng
   Tā būdān shūōbudūī yě tīngbudōng.

3. Tā chībuhāo. hēbuhāo
   Tā būdān chībuhāo yě hēbuhāo.

4. Tā shūōbudūī. xiēbudūī
   Tā būdān shūōbudūī yě xiēbudūī.

5. Tā kānbūdōng. tīngbudōng
   Tā būdān kānbūdōng yě tīngbudōng.

6. Tā tīngbudōng. shūōbudūī
   Tā būdān tīngbudōng yě shūōbudūī.

7. Tā kān būjiàn. tīngbūjiàn
   Tā būdān kān būjiàn yě tīngbūjiàn.

F. Combination Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Tā
tīngbudōng.
   (He speaks poorly. He
can't understand.)
   **OR** Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Wǒ
   shuōde bù hǎo.
   (He speaks poorly. I
   speak poorly.)
   **You:** Tā būdān shuōde bù hǎo yě
   tīngbudōng.
   (He not only speaks poorly,
   [but] he can't understand
   either.)
   Būdān tā shuōde bù hǎo wǒ yě
   shuōde bù hǎo.
   (Not only does he speak poorly,
   [but] I speak poorly too.)

2. Tā niānde hǎo. Tā xiēdehǎo.
   Tā būdān niānde hǎo yě xiēdehǎo.

3. Tā niānde hǎo. Wǒ niānde hǎo.
   Būdān tā niānde hǎo wǒ yě niānde hǎo.

   Tā būdān tīngbudōng yě shūōbuhāo.

5. Tā kāide bù hǎo. Wǒ kāide bù
   hǎo.
   Būdān tā kāide bù hǎo wǒ yě kāide
   bù hǎo.

   Tā būdān kānbūjiàn yě tīngbudōng.
G. Transformation Drill

   (I can't go to China. My Chinese isn't good enough.)
   You: Wǒ hěn xīwàng dào Zhōngguó qù, bùguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
   (I hope very much to go to China, but I'm afraid my Chinese isn't good enough.)

2. Tā bù kěyì xué Zhōngwén. Tā méiyǒu gōngfu.
   (He can't study Chinese. He doesn't have enough skills.)
   Tā hěn xīwàng xué Zhōngwén, bùguò kǒngpà tā méiyǒu gōngfu.

3. Wǒ bù kěyì mǎi dōngxi. Wǒde qian bù gōu.
   (I can't buy things. I don't have enough money.)
   Wǒ hěn xīwàng mǎi dōngxi, bùguò kǒngpà wǒde qian bù gōu.

   (I can't go to see friends. I don't have enough time.)
   Wǒ hěn xīwàng qù kàn péngyou, bùguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyǒu gōngfu.

   (I can't speak Chinese. I don't speak Chinese enough.)
   Wǒ hěn xīwàng shuō Zhōngguó huà, bùguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngguó huà bù xíng.

   (I can't go with him to eat. I don't have enough time.)
   Wǒ hěn xīwàng gěn tā qù chī fàn, bùguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyǒu shìjiān.

   (I can't go to a party. I don't understand what they're saying.)
   Wǒ hěn xīwàng qǔ kāi huì, bùguò kǒngpà wǒ tīngbùdōng tāmen shuōde huà.

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐde chá gěn tāde yǐyàng duō.
   (You have as much tea as he does.)
   You: Nǐ hě chá, hěde gěn tā yǐyàng duō.
   (You drink as much tea as he does.)

2. Nǐde dōngxi gěn tāde yǐyàng piányi. mǎi
   (You have as much things as he does. Buy.)
   Nǐ mǎi dōngxi, máide gěn tā yǐyàng piányi.

3. Nǐde shū gěn tāde yǐyàng duō. nián
   (You have as much books as he does. Read.)
   Nǐ niàn shū, niànde gěn tā yǐyàng duō.

4. Nǐde shū gěn tāde yǐyàng hǎo. jiǎo
   (You have as much books as he does. Enjoy.)
   Nǐ jiǎo shū, jiǎode gěn tā yǐyàng hǎo.
   chǐ
6. Nǐ de diànhuà gěn tāde yìyàng duō.  Nǐ dǎ diànhuà, dǎde gěn tā yìyàng
dǎ
duō.
7. Nǐ de Zhōngguo huà gěn tāde yìyàng hǎo.  Nǐ shuō Zhōngguo huà, shuōde
hǎo.  gěn tā yìyàng hǎo.

I. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nǐ qǐng le jǐgé rén?  
   (How many people did 
   you invite?)
   OR  Tā hě shénmé?  
   (What does he drink?)
   **You:** Wǒ méi qǐng jǐgé rén.  
   (I didn't invite many at all.)
   **Tā bù hě shénmé.**  
   (He doesn't drink much of
   anything.)

2. Nǐ qǐng shéi?
   Wǒ bù qǐng shéi.

3. Tā mǎile jǐběn shū?
   Tā méi mǎi jǐběn shū.

4. Nǐ qǐng shénmé rén?
   Wǒ bù qǐng shénmé rén.

5. Tā dào nǎr qù le?
   Tā méi dào nǎr qù.

6. Nǐ yǒu duōshāo qián?
   Wǒ méiyǒu duōshāo qián.
UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

1. A: Huang Kēzhāng, Huang Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.
   A: Qǐng jīn.
   Section Chief Huang, Mrs. Huang—welcome.
   Please come in.

2. B: Fù Tàitai, nǐn hǎo?
   B: Zhè shì yīdiǎn xiǎo yǐsi.
   How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
   Here is a small token of appreciation.

3. B: Wǒ zhīdào nǐn xǐhuān shānshuǐ huà.
   B: Tèbié qǐng pèngyou gěi nǐn huāle yīzhāng.
   I know you like landscape paintings.
   I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
   *A: Nǐn zhēn shì tài kèqi. xìèxiè.
   A: Lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào jièshào.
   You are really too polite. Thanks.
   Come. I'll introduce the two of you.

   A: Hé Jiàoshōu, zhēiwei shì Huang Kēzhāng, zài Tàidà Yīnháng gōngzuò.
   This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
   Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huang, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
   A: Zhēiwei shì Huǎng Tàitai.
   This is Mrs. Huang.

5. B: Jiǔyǐng, jiǔyǐng.
   B: Nǐn láile duō jiǔ le?
   C: Jiǔyǐng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè.
   Glad to meet you.
   How long have you been here?
   Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came.

   C: Yǐhòu hǎi yào xiǎng nǐn qǐngjiào.
   There is still much I'm not familiar with.
   Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.
   B: Xiàng yīhǒu yǒu jīhuì duō jiànmíànn.
   Not at all, not at all.
   I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

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

8. fāngfǎ  method, way, means
9. fázi  method, way
10. huàr  painting (Bēijīng pronunciation)
11. qǐng zuò  please sit down
12. shèhuìxué  sociology
13. tushūguǎn  library
14. zuò  to sit
VOCABULARY

fāngfǎ  method, way, means
fēizì  method, way (Běijīng)

huà  to paint
huà(r) (yǐzhāng)  a painting
huānghóng  to welcome

jiānmíǎn  to meet someone, to see someone
jiàoshū  professor
jìn  to enter
jìyìng  glad to meet you

qǐngjiǎo  to ask advice, to consult
qǐng zuò  please sit down

shānshuǐ  mountains and rivers, scenery with
shānshuǐ huà(r) (yǐzhāng)  landscape painting
shānhuàxué  sociology
shōuxi  to be familiar

Táidà  Taiwan University
tèbì  especially
túshūguǎn  library

xiàng  towards; from
xiǎo yìsi  a token of appreciation

zuò  to sit

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

bǐngyǎn  to give a demonstration
bú dà hǎo mǎi  not very easy to buy
duì...shōuxi  to be familiar with
Jìnyǒuèbù  Ministry of Education
mǎi cài  to buy groceries
sòng gei  to give to
xǐ yīshàng  to wash clothes
yánjiū  to study, to do research
yǒuquéyuán  kindergarten
yòu huà  oil painting
zhǎnlǎn  exhibition
zhǎogu  to take care of
zuò fàn  to cook
zuòyè  homework
REFERENCE NOTES

   A: Qīng jīn.
   Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng—please come in.

2. B: Fù Tàitái, nín hǎo?
   B: Zhè shí yí diǎn xiǎo yīsī.
   How are you, Mrs. Franklin? Here is a small token of appreciation.

Note on Nos. 1–2

Xiǎo yīsī: You have already seen yīsī in the expression yǒu yīsī, "to be interesting." Yīsī means "meaning," "significance," "intention," or "idea." In No. 2, above, xiǎo yīsī (literally, "small [good] intent") is an idiomatic expression meaning "a small (token of my) feelings of appreciation."

   A: Mín zhēn shì tài kěqi.
   B: Tèbié qīng péngyou gěi nín huāle yīzhāng.
   A: Lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshào jièshào.
   I know you like landscape paintings. You are really too polite. Thanks. Come. I'll introduce the two of you.

Notes on No. 3

Shānshuǐ, "mountains and rivers," "scenery with hills and water," is a compound made up of shān, "mountain," and shuǐ, "water." In shānshuǐ, shuǐ refers to rivers or lakes.

Tèbié qīng péngyou gěi nín huāle yīzhāng: Notice that the verb huà is followed by the completion marker le. For this reason, the sentence means that the painting has been finished. The completed-action sense of huāle might be captured by looser translations of the sentence, like "I asked a friend, and he painted one for you" and "I asked a friend, who painted one for you."

The sentence Wǒ tèbié qīng péngyou gěi nín huà yīzhāng, without le, does not indicate whether the painting has been finished or not. The sentence might be used when a speaker thinks that a painting has not yet been finished.
Zhēn shì tài kěqi, "really too polite," is a variation of Mín zhēn tài kěqi. Shì is sometimes used simply to show that the subject of a sentence fits the description that follows.

4. A: Zhēiwei shì Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiào jǐngjìxué. This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.

A: Hé Jiàoshòu, zhēiwei shì Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò. Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.

A: Zhēiwei shì Huáng Tàitái. This is Mrs. Huáng.

Notes on No. 4

Jiàoshòu, "professor": The first syllable in this word means "teaching." Notice that the tone on jiào is different from the tone on the verb "to teach," jiāo.

Táidà is the abbreviation for Táiwān Dàxué, "Taiwan University."

Zhēiwei shì Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò looks like a run-on sentence, with the pronoun tā dropped from the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, this is a perfectly good way to add a second clause to a sentence. To characterize a person or thing just identified, the Chinese simply attach a descriptive sentence and omit the subject. You have already learned this pattern: Wāngfūjīng Dàjiā yǒu yī gē Xīnhuà Shūdīàn, hěn dà. Here are some additional examples:

Tā tāitái shì Rìběn rén, His wife is Japanese; she is in xiànzài zài Shànghǎi. Shànghǎi now.

Wǒ yǒu yī gē péngyou xǐng Wú, I have a friend named Wú who teaches zài Dōnghǎi Dàxué jiào shū, at Dōnghǎi University. He is míngnián xǐng dào Méiguó qù. planning to go to America next year.
5. B: Jiūyāng, jiūyāng.  
   B: Nǐn lǎile duǒ jiǔ le?  
   C: Jiūyāng. Wǒ gāng lái  
       liǎngge yuè.  
   Glad to meet you.  
   How long have you been here?  
   Glad to meet you. It has been only  
       two months since I came.

Notes on No. 5

Jiūyāng means, literally, "I have looked up to you for a long time" or  
"I have looked forward to meeting you." It is used when meeting someone  
of higher status. Because jiūyāng implies a status difference, the expres-

sion is not often used in the PRC.

Gāng, "only just": You have learned the sentence Wǒ lǎile liǎngge yuè  
le, "I have been here two months now." In the last sentence of exchange 5,  
notice that no le is needed. The focus has shifted from the coming to the  
shortness of the period; that is, the focus is on gāng.

6. C: Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxiè  
   dífang.  
   C: Yīhòu hái yào xiàng nín  
       qǐngjiào.  
   There is still much I'm not familiar  
   with.  
   Later I'll need to request more  
   advice from you.

Notes on No. 6

Shóuxi, "to be familiar [with the details of something]," is also  
pronounced shǔxi.

Dífang means "areas," "aspects" (NOT "places") in the first sentence of  
No. 6. Thus shóuxiè dífang means "areas/aspects one is familiar with."

Xiàng nín qǐngjiào is a polite way of requesting advice from someone--  
for example, a teacher, an advisor, or a senior colleague. Here, the  
prepositional verb xiàng means "from." (You learned xiàng as "towards"  
in the Directions Module.) Literally, it means "facing." Less formally,  
you may also say gēn nín qǐngjiào. Qǐngjiào (literally, "request instruc-

tion") may be reduplicated or used with an object in sentences like the  
following:

Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào  
   yíjiàn shì.  
Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào  
   qǐngjiào.

Yīhòu hái yào...: In this sentence, hái means "still more," or  
"additionally."
   B: Xīwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō jiānmiǎn.  
   Not at all, not at all.  
   I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

Note on No. 7

The adjectival verb duō, "to be much," "to be many," is used in No. 7 as an adverb meaning "much," "more." Shǎo may be used in the same way.

- Kǎfēi bù néng duō hē.  
  One must not drink too much coffee.

- NY duō chī diānr ba.  
  Eat a little more.

- Tā duō zhùle liǎngtiān.  
  He stayed two days longer.

- Wǒ shǎo mǎi le yīzhāng piāo.  
  (more literally, "I underbought by one ticket.")

- Tā shuō tā yào shǎo chī.  
  He says he wants to eat less (cut down on eating).

8. fāngfǎ  
   method, way, means

9. fázi  
   method, way

10. huār  
    painting (Běijīng pronunciation)

11. qīng zuò  
    please have a seat

12. shèhuìxué  
    sociology

13. tūshūguǎn  
    library

14. zuò  
    to sit

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are a few sentences illustrating some of the words:

- Nǐ de shèhuìxué xuéde zhènme hǎo!  
  You learned your sociology so well!
- Nǐ yòng shènme fāngfǎ niàn?  
  How do you study it?
- Méitiān zài tūshūguǎn sī ge zhōngtóu.  
  I spend four hours in the library everyday.
- Ài! Wǒ méiyǒu fázi zài tūshūguǎn zuò sī ge zhōngtóu.  
  Boy! There's no way I can sit in the library for four hours.
\textbf{VOCABULARY BOOSTER}

\textbf{Opposites}

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  \item \textbf{安定 (安靜)}
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      \item \textit{安定} \hspace{1cm} \textit{安定}
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      \item \textit{長} \hspace{1cm} \textit{長}
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    \begin{itemize}
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      \item \textit{長} \hspace{1cm} \textit{長}
    \end{itemize}
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<td>mǎn</td>
<td>xián</td>
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<td>máng</td>
<td>lǎo</td>
<td>to be old (in years)</td>
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<td>to be expensive</td>
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<td>to be inexpensive</td>
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MTG, Unit 4

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yǐzhāng huàr. (I'm thinking of asking him to paint a painting.)
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yǐzhāng huàr. (I asked him especially to paint a painting.)

2. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta chī yīcì Zhōngguó fàn.
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta chīle yīcì Zhōngguó fàn.

3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta mǎi liǎngzhāng Táibēi dìtū.
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta mǎile liǎngzhāng Táibēi dìtū.

4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta jiǎo liǎngnián.
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta jiǎole liǎngnián.

5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yǐzhāng Zhōngguó huàr.
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yǐzhāng Zhōngguó huàr.

   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta láile yīcì.

7. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta kàn yīcì diànyǐng.
   **You:** Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta kànle yīcì diànyǐng.

B. Combination Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tā shì Hé Jiàoshǒu. Tā zài Táidà jiāo jǐngjīxué. (He is Professor Hé. He teaches economics at Taiwan University.)
   **You:** Zhènwèi shì Hé Jiàozhòu, zài Táidà jiāo jǐngjīxué. (This is Professor Hé, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.)

   **You:** Zhènwèi shì Wáng Kēzhǎng, zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò.

   **You:** Zhènwèi shì Shēn Shàoxiào, zài Wūguānchù gōngzuò.

   **You:** Zhènwèi shì Lín Jiàoshǒu, zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shù.
5. Tā shì Lǚ Kēzhǎng. Tā zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.  
   Zhēiwèi shì Lǚ Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.

   Zhēiwèi shì Liú Xiǎojīē, zài Táidà niān shù.

   Zhēiwèi shì Hán Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo zhèngzhīxué.

C. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:**  
   你 好 多 地 方 我 不 熟悉。  
   (There is much I'm not familiar with.)
   OR  
   在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 不 喝 茶。  
   (There are many people here who don't drink tea.)
   **You:**  
   我 好 你 好 多 不 熟 洗 地 方。  
   (There is still much I'm not familiar with.)
   OR  
   在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 不 喝 茶.  
   (There are many non-tea drinking people here.)

2. 你 好 多 地 方 我 聽בע่ง.  
   我 好 你 好 多 聽בע่ง 地 方.

3. 在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 看 不 清.
   在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 看 不 清.

4. 在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 会 说 中國 話.  
   在 这 里, 你 好 多 人 都 会 说 中國 話.

5. 你 好 多 地 方 我 都 會 说.  
   我 好 你 好 多 都 會 说 地 方.

6. 你 好 多 地 方 我 干 Barbəng.  
   我 好 你 好 多 干 Barbəng.
D. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒmen yīhòu jiànmìànde jīhuì hěn duō. (We will have many more opportunities to meet in the future.)
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō jiānmìànde. (I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.)

2. Wǒ yīhòu xiāng nǐ qǐng jiàode jīhuì hěn duō.
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō xiāng nǐ qǐng jiàode.

3. Wǒmen yīhòu shuō Zhōngguó huà de jīhuì hěn duō.
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō shuō Zhōngguó huà.

   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō xué Zhōngwén.

5. Wǒmen yīhòu lái de jīhuì hěn duō.
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō lái.

6. Wǒmen yīhòu zài yǐqiè de jīhuì hěn duō.
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō zài yǐqiè.

7. Wǒ yīhòu lǔxíng de jīhuì hěn duō.
   **You:** Xǐwàng yīhòu yǒu jīhuì duō lǔxíng.

E. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng. (cue) zuò
   (Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome.)
   **You:** Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jǐnlái zuò.
   (Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome. Please come in and sit down.)

2. Wáng Xiǎojiē, nǐn hǎo? zuòzuò
   **You:** Wáng Xiǎojiē, nǐn hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jǐnlái zuòzuò.

3. Lǐ Xiānshēng, nǐn hǎo? hě yǐdiǎn chā.
   **You:** Lǐ Xiānshēng, nǐn hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jǐnlái hě yǐdiǎn chā.

4. Wū Kēzhǎng, nǐn hǎo? zuò
   **You:** Wū Kēzhǎng, nǐn hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jǐnlái zuò.

5. Zhào Tāitái, huānyíng, huānyíng. zuò
   **You:** Zhào Tāitái, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jǐnlái zuò.
6. 张仙生，张太尉，
   你好？左边

7. 前往，好，不全面。
   左边
UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Bēijīng)

1. B: Wài.
   A: Wèi, shì Wàijīāóbù ma?
   A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.

2. B: Nǐn shì nǎr a?
   B: Nǐn dēngyídēng, wǒ gěi nǐn kānkàn tā zài bu zài.

3. B: Wài, tā zhèihuír bú zài. Nǐn yào liú ge huàr ma?
   A: Lǎojījà, tā huílái shíhou, nǐ qǐng ta gěi wǒ dā ge diánhuā.

   A: Wǒde diánhuā shì wǔ ěr yāo-sān sān yāo.

5. C: Duībuqǐ, nǐ gǎngcái gěi wǒ dǎ diánhuā, wǒ bù zài.
   C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma?
   A: Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gěn nǐn yuēhǎo le míngtiān shídiān dào nǐn bàngōngshì qu tán tán.

6. A: Yǐnweì míngtiān zǎoshàng wǒ yǒu yìjiān yàoqíng de shì, suǒyí xiǎng wèn nǐn wǒmen néng bu néng gǎi dào xiàwǔ.

Hello.
Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
Who is this?
My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/ Economics Officer from the French Embassy.
Wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.
Hello. He is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
When he comes back, please ask him to give me a phone call.
All right. Please tell me your phone number. I'll write it down.
My phone number is 521-331.
I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
Can I help you with something?
Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.
Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it [the appointment] to the afternoon.
*C: Xiǎwǔ shénme shíhou?        What time in the afternoon?
A: Mín kàn xiǎwǔ sān-sìdiǎn  What do you think of three or four
    zhēnmeyàng? Dúi nǐ in the afternoon? Is that
    fāngbian bu fāngbian? convenient for you?
C: Sìdiǎn bǐ sān-diǎn hǎo. Four would be better than three.
    Wǒ sān-diǎn zhōng děi  I have to attend a meeting at
    kǎi huǐ.    three o'clock.
A: Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān All right. Well then, see you at
    sì-diǎn zhōng jiān. four o'clock tomorrow.
C: Hǎo, wǒ sì-diǎn zhōng děng All right. I'll wait for you at
    nǐ.    four o'clock.

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

7. háishi    still
8. wàiguó    foreign, abroad
9. wàiguó rén foreigner (non-Chinese)
10. wūzi (yījiān) room
11. yāo       one (telephone pronunciation)

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.
**VOCABULARY**

bǎ  (prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bàngōngshì office
gǎi to change
gǎi dào to change to
gāngcái just now, a short time ago
háishí still
hāomǎ(r) number
jīngjìguān economics officer
liú to leave, to keep, to save
liú(ge)huà(r) to leave a message
nèitiān the other day
shāngwù commercial business
shāngwùguān commercial officer
wàiguó foreign, abroad
wàiguó rén foreigner (non-Chinese)
Wàijiāobù Ministry of Foreign Affairs
wūzì (yījiān) room
xiěxiăolái to write down
yāo one (telephone pronunciation)
yāojīn to be important, to be urgent
yuēhàoole to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have made an appointment
zhěihuír this moment, at the moment (PěiJīng)

(introduced on C-2 and drill tapes)
chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn exhibition of archaeological finds
dā dao to make a phone call to
dàibiǎotuān delegation
gǎnbuhuílái can't make it back in time
jiàoyuán teacher

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jingli
qinxi
tuanzhang
zhrun
zij

manager
personally, privately
head of the delegation
director
oneself ("myself," "yourself," etc.)

(introduced in Communication Game)
chefang
di

garage
ground, earth

Street scene in Shanghail
REFERENCE NOTES

   A: Wǒ yào zhǎo Lǐn Sǐzhāng I want to speak with Department Chief Lǐn. shuō huà.

Notes on No. 1

Wàijiāōbù: Wàijiāō is the word for "diplomacy" (more literally, "foreign relations"). Bù designates an organizational unit; in speaking of the Chinese government, bù is translated as "ministry."* The head of a bù is a bàozhǎng, "minister."

Wài-, "foreign," is used in terms such as wàiguó, "overseas" (literally, "foreign country") and wàiguó rén, "foreigner" (most frequently referring to a person from a non-Asian country). Literally, wài- means "outside," as in wàimian.

Yào zhǎo...shuō huà means, literally, "I would like to look for . . . to speak [with him]."

Telephone conversations: Telephone courtesy in the United States requires that a person identify himself before beginning a conversation. In China, however, it is normal for the caller to ask "Who is this?" and for the person who answers the phone to inquire "Who is calling?"

2. B: Nǐn shì nǎr a? A: Wǒ xíng Lèkèlái'r. Wǒ shì Who is this? My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/Economics Officer Fǎguó Dāshīguǎnde Shāngwù from the French Embassy. Jǐngjíguǎn. B: Nǐn děngyídēng, wǒ gěi nǐn Wait a moment. I'll see whether kànkan tā zài bu zài. he is here or not.

Notes on No. 2

Nǐn shì nǎr a? is one polite way to ask who is calling. Nǎr asks for the name of the office or organization which the caller represents. You

* Bù is also used for a "department" of the U.S. government: Nàizhèngbù, "Department of the Interior"
may also say Nǐ nǎr ā? To ask for the caller's name, use Qǐngwèn nǐ shì...? or Qǐngwèn nǐ guīxīng?

Fāguó: In the PRC, the word for "France" usually has a low tone instead of a falling tone (Fāguó).

The syllable -guān means "government official," "officer," or "office-holder."

Tā zài bu zài: Zài means "to be present" here. With this meaning, zài does not have to be followed by a place word.

Nǐn yào liú ge huàr ma? Would you like to leave a message?
A: Láojià, tā huílái de shíhou, When he comes back, please ask him
nǐn qǐng tā gěi wǒ dā ge to give me a phone call.
diànhuà.

Notes on No. 3

Zhèihuīr is a colloquial word for "now," "at the moment." The word is made up of zhè plus yíhuīr. Its position preceding the verb shows that it refers to a point in time.

Liú ge huàr: Liú means "to leave [something/someone] behind." Huàr, translated in exchange 3 as "message," is the word for "speech." Directly following a verb (in this case, liú), the yī of unstressed yīge may be omitted.

4. B: Hǎo, qǐng nǐn bǎ nín de diànhuà hàomār gāosòng wǒ. Wǒ xiěxiělái. All right. Please tell me your phone number. I'll write it down.
A: Wǒde diànhuà shì wǔ ěr yāo- My phone number is 521-331.
sān sān yāo.

Notes on No. 4

Hàomār is used for "number" in speaking of identification numbers such as a passport number. (Shūmú, "number," expresses an amount.)
Yao is used in Beijing for giving room numbers and telephone numbers whenever those numbers are given orally.

xiezhalai is a compound verb which is formed like naxialai. However, while naxialai literally means "to bring down and towards the speaker," xiezhalai does NOT mean "to write in a downward direction towards the speaker." The compound xiezhalai corresponds to the English idiom "to write down."

Qing nin bai ninge dianhua haimar gaosong wo illustrates some of the rules concerning the use of the prepositional verb bai. (Read the Transportation Module notes on bai.)

Bai is a prepositional verb used to bring the direct object of a sentence to a position preceding the main verb. To do so has certain effects on the meaning of a sentence. There are reasons why bai must be used, why it may not be used, and why it is optional in different kinds of sentences.

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the use of the bai construction is optional. You may also say Qing ni gaosong wo ninge dianhua haimar. The sentence fulfills the requirements for the optional use of bai but has none of the features which make the use of bai a necessity. Let's look more closely at these different requirements and features.

a. What conditions are necessary for the use of bai?

(1) The object of bai must be acted on. In other words, the action must be performed on the object of bai. In the first sentence of exchange 4, ninge dianhua haimar undergoes the action gaosong. More obvious examples are

Taa bai ditu nacualai le. He took out the map.
(MAP UNDERGOES BEING TAKEN OUT)

Taa bai tade ceh mai le. He sold his car.
(CAR UNDERGOES BEING SOLD)

Taa bai neige Zhao gwo zi xiex zai heibian shang le. He wrote that Chinese character on the chalkboard.
(CHINESE CHARACTER UNDERGOES BEING WRITTEN ON THE BOARD)

UNDERGOER OF THE ACTION means that the object is influenced by the action in some way. In "I saw Mr. Wang yesterday," Mr. Wang is not considered to be the undergoer of the action.

(2) The verb must be an action verb (such as gaosong in exchange 4). Bai is not used with state and process verbs. For example, you may not use bai with you, zhidao, xihuan, ai, xiang, hui, or dong.

(3) The object of bai must refer to something specific (such as ninge dianhua haimar in exchange 4): which telephone number? your telephone number (The questioner knows which number he is referring to, even though he does not know what the number is.) Often the object of bai must be translated into English with the definite article "the":

Qing ni bai huaping gwi wo. Please give me the vase. (NOT "a vase")
Tā bā liǎngzhāng piào gěi He gave me the two tickets. (NOT wo le.

"[any] two tickets")

(4) The verb phrase must be complex. Here are examples of the ways in which a verb phrase can be made complex so that bā may be used:

(ASPECT MARKER)
Tā bā tāde chēzī mái le. He sold his car.

(REDOPLICATED VERB)
Qǐng nǐ bā piào huánhuān. Please exchange the tickets.

(COMPOUND VERB)
Tā bā wǒde dìzhī xiěxià- lai le. He wrote down my address.
Nǐ bā xíngli náshāng chē qu ba. Take the baggage onto the train.
Wǒmen zuótiān yījīng bā zhēijiān shī shūōhāo le. We agreed on this matter yesterday.
Wǒ xiān bā zhēige xiēwán zài zōu. I will finish writing this first and then leave.
Nǐ bā wǒde mínɡzì xiěcuò le. You wrote my name wrong.

(MANNER EXPRESSION AFTER THE VERB)
Nǐ bā zhēige zì xiěde tài dà le. You wrote this character too large.
Tā bā zhēijiān shī shuōde hěn qǐngchu. He talked very clearly about this.

(PREPOSITIONAL VERB PHRASE AFTER THE VERB)
Bā pǐjiǔ fāng zài zhuōzī- shāng. Put the beer on the table.
Wǒ bā chē tīng zài nèibian I will park the car over there and děng nín. wait for you.

(INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE VERB)
Lǐ Xiǎnshēng bā zǐdiǎn gěi xuēshēng le. Mr. Lǐ has given the dictionaries to the students.

(NUMBER PLUS COUNTER AFTER THE VERB)
Qǐng nǐ zài bā tāde diànhuā hàomǎr niǎn yīcì. Please read his telephone number aloud once more.
Qǐng nǐ bā zhēige kǎn yixià. Please take a look at this. (OR "Please read this over.")

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the verb phrase is made complex by having an indirect object after the verb: bā nín de diànhuā hàomǎr gǎosòng wǒ

b. When MUST bā be used?

The examples above which require the use of bā are those with a prepositional verb phrase after the verb, those with a manner expression after the verb, and most of the sentences under the heading "Compound Verb." In these examples, the object may not be placed between the verb and the element which follows.

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c. When can't bǎ be used?

Bǎ cannot normally be used in a sentence if the verb is not an action verb, if the verb describes perception (like kànjiàn and tīngjiān), if the object is not the undergoer of the action, if the object is indefinite, or if the verb is a simple verb. Here are some examples of sentences in which bǎ cannot be used:

Wǒ mǎile yīge shōuyīnjī. I bought a radio. (INDEFINITE OBJECT)

Wǒ kànjiàn tā le. I saw him. (PERCEPTION VERB [kànjiàn]; OBJECT DOES NOT UNDERGO ACTION)

Wǒ xiǎng kān zhèibīn shū. I would like to read this book. (SIMPLE VERB)

Wǒ yǒu hěn duō wàiguó pénghyoun. I have a lot of foreign friends. (yǒu NOT ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zhīdào zhèijiàn shì. I know of this matter. (zhīdào NOT ACTION VERB)

d. What is the motivation for using bǎ?

Bǎ is used when the verb phrase gives more new important information than the object does. The Chinese prefer to place that important verb phrase in final position in a sentence, where the phrase will be prominent. Bǎ performs the function of taking the object out of the way (to the beginning of a sentence) and allowing the verb phrase to have its full impact.

e. To make a bǎ sentence negative, place the negative adverb in front of bǎ (NOT in front of the main verb).

Tā méi bǎ zhùōzi bānchuqu. He did not move the table out.

Nǐ bù bǎ ròu* fāng zai bǐngxiǎnglì zěnmé xíng? How can it do for you not to put the meat in the refrigerator? (How can you not put the meat in the refrigerator?)

5. C: Duībuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wǒ dā diànhuà, wǒ bù zāi. I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.

C: Nǐ yǒu shì ma? Can I help you with something?

A: Shì shì. Wǒ nèitiān gěn nín yùānålōe míngtiān shǐdīān dào nǐn bāngōngshì qu tāntán. Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.

* ròu, "meat"
Notes on No. 5

Gängcái means "just now," "a short time ago." It may, like other time words, either precede or follow the subject of a sentence.

Tā gängcái gěi wo dà diànhuà le.
Gängcái tā gěi wo dà diànhuà le.

The one-syllable adverb gäng, "just," always follows the subject of a sentence.

Tā gäng gěi wo dà diànhuà. He just called me.

Nǐ gängcái gěi wo dà diànhuà, wǒ bù zài, literally, "You called me just now, I wasn't in": To the first clause (Nǐ gängcái gěi wo dà diànhuà), you could add -de shihou, "when." Even without -de shihou, the relationship between the two clauses is still very close. Colloquially, no pause is needed between them. Here is a similar sentence:

Gängcái wǒ qù zhāo ni, nǐ bù zài.

Nèitiān literally means "that day." It is the Chinese equivalent of "the other day."

Yuèhǎo is a compound verb of result: yuē, "to arrange a meeting," "to make an appointment," plus hǎo, "successfully complete."

Gēn means "with" in the last sentence of exchange 5.

Bāngōngshì: Bāngōng (literally, "manage work") is frequently used for "do work in an office." A bāngōngshì is a room where office work is done, or an "office."

6. A: Yínwei míngtiān záo chǎng wǒ yǒu yījiān yāojīng de shì, suǒyì xiāng wèn nǐn wǒmen néng bù néng gěi dào xiàwǔ. Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it
C: Xiāwǔ shēnme shihou?
A: Nǐn kàn xiāwǔ sān-sădiān zēnmeyǎng? Duī nǐn fāng-biān bu fāngbiān?
C: Sădiān bǐ sădiān hǎo. Wǒ sădiān zhōng dī kāi huì.

A: Hǎo ba. Nǐ míngtiān sădiān zhōng jiān. All right. Well then, see you at
C: Hǎo, wǒ sădiān zhōng dēng ni. All right. I'll wait for you at

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Notes on No. 6

Yào'jìn means "to be urgent," "to be important."

Yīnwei...suǒyí: When the first part of an English sentence begins with the word "because," it is usually considered redundant to begin the second part with "therefore." Thus the Chinese word suǒyí, "therefore," in the first sentence of exchange 6, is not translated into English. In Chinese, however, suǒyí is commonly used after a clause beginning with yīnwei, "because."

The verbs gǎi and huàn are both frequently translated as "to change." Gǎi means "change" in the sense of "alter," and huàn means "change" in the sense of "exchange."

Gǎi dào xiàwǔ, "change (it) to the afternoon": In this phrase, the prepositional verb dào and its object xiàwǔ do not precede the verb; they follow the verb. A dào, "to," phrase which precedes the main verb in a sentence can be a scene setter, that is, you go "to" a place and the action takes place there. Following the main verb in a sentence, a dào phrase can indicate where something ends up as a result of the action. In the first sentence of exchange 6, the appointment will END UP in the afternoon. Here are some examples of dào phrases:

- Tā dào cāishíchāng mǎi cài qu le. (He went to the market to buy groceries. (SCENE SETTER))
- Wǒ gāngcái dào wūlóu zhǎo Chén Tàitài qu le. (Just now I went to the fifth floor to look for Mrs. Chén. (SCENE SETTER))
- Tā pǎo dào shānshāng qu le. (He ran to the top of the mountain. ("He" ENDS UP ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.))

7. háishi
8. wàiguó
9. wàiguó rén
10. wūzi (yījiān)
11. yāo

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Háishi means "still" in the sense of "as before." It is used in some of the same ways that hái is used.

Suīrán tā yǒu shíhòu shuō huà bù kěqí, kěshì wǒ háishi xǐhuan tā. (Although he is sometimes impolite in his speech, I still like him.)
MTG, Unit 5

Wǒ hái shì bù dǒng "le" zěnme  I still don't understand how le is used.
yòng.

Wàiguo rén, "foreigner": The use of this term is still generally based on race rather than on citizenship. Even Chinese who are American citizens living in the United States often refer to non-Chinese Americans as wàiguo rén.

Wūzi, "room": The counter for wūzi is -jiān, which literally means "interstice," "interval," "space," "room."
DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wāi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? (cue) Lín Sīzhāng
   (Hello, is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?)

   **You:** Wāi, shì Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhāng shuō huà.
   (Hello, is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.)

2. Wāi, shì Měiguó Wūguānchù ma? Wěi Shàoxiāo

3. Wāi, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma? Lín Kēzhāng

4. Wāi, shì Běijīng Fǎndiàn ma? Bāoēr Xiānshēng

5. Wāi, shì Jiānādà Dāshīguān ma? Lǐ Xiānshēng

6. Wāi, shì Měidàsi ma? Mèng Tóngzhī

7. Wāi, shì Zhōngguó Yínháng ma? Zhāngnán Tóngzhī

B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zài bu zai.
   (I'll see whether he is here or not.)

   **You:** Qīng ni dēngyídēng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zài bu zai.
   (Please wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.)

2. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā máng bu máng.

3. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

4. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā lǎile meiyou.
MTG, Unit 5

5. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā zǒule meiyou.  Qǐng ni děngyìdēng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā zǒule meiyou.

6. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huǐlaile meiyou.  Qǐng ni děngyìdēng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huǐlaile meiyou.

7. Wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huǐqule meiyou.  Qǐng ni děnyìdēng, wǒ gěi ni kānkan tā huǐqule meiyou.

C. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Lǎojià, bā nǐnde diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ. (cue) Wǎng Xiānsheng de diànhuà hàomār (Please tell me Mr. Wǎng's telephone number.)
   You: Lǎojià, bā Wǎng Xiānsheng de diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ.

2. Lǎojià, bā Wǎng Xiānsheng de diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ. tāde diànhuà hàomār
   Lǎojià, bā tāde diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ.

3. Lǎojià, bā tāde diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ. tāde dízhǐ
   Lǎojià, bā tāde dízhǐ gāosong wǒ.

4. Lǎojià, bā tāde dízhǐ gāosong wǒ. tāde bāngōngshíde hàomār
   Lǎojià, bā tāde bāngōngshíde hàomār gāosong wǒ.

5. Lǎojià, bā tāde bāngōngshíde hàomār gāosong wǒ. tāde dízhǐ
   Lǎojià, bā tāde dízhǐ gāosong wǒ.

6. Lǎojià, bā tāde dízhǐ gāosong wǒ. nǐnde diànhuà hàomār
   Lǎojià, bā nǐnde diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ.

7. Lǎojià, bā nǐnde diànhuà hàomār gāosong wǒ.
D. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** 你写到哪儿了吗？(Have you written it down?)
   **You:** 我还没写到那儿。

2. 你快写到哪儿？
   **You:** 我快要写到哪儿。

3. 你已经写到哪儿了？
   **You:** 我已经写到那儿了。

4. 你还没有写到哪儿？
   **You:** 我还没有写到那儿。

5. 你已经写到那儿了。
   **You:** 我已经写到那儿了。

6. 你已经写到哪儿了？
   **You:** 我已经写到那儿了。

E. **Response Drill**

1. **Speaker:** 你跟增加说的多了吗？(Did you arrange with him?)
   **You:** 我给增加了好多，再给他安排个地方。

2. 你给王全生说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给王全生说的多了，再给他安排个地方。

3. 你给李羽说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给李羽说的多了，再给他安排个地方。

4. 你给刘主席说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给刘主席说的多了，再给他安排个地方。

5. 你给赵总说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给赵总说的多了，再给他安排个地方。

6. 你给王总的说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给王总的说的多了，再给他安排个地方。

7. 你给杨全生说的多了吗？
   **You:** 我给杨全生说的多了，再给他安排个地方。
F. **Substitution Drill**

You will need the word zhūrèn, "director," in this exercise.

1. **Speaker:** Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒmen yǒu yāojīn de shì, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.  
   (cue) Lín Zhūrèn bù néng lái  
   (Because we have some important business in the morning, we will have to change to the afternoon.)

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhūrèn bù néng lái, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.  
   (Because Director Lín cannot come in the morning, we will have to change to the afternoon.)

2. Yinwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhūrèn bù néng lái, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le. tā zài Wàijiāòbù kāi huī

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāòbù kāi huī, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

3. Yinwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāòbù kāi huī, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi jiāo shū

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

4. Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi dào Dàshīguān qù

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshīguān qù, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

5. Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshīguān qù, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiǎnshēng dāngmiàn tǎntan

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiǎnshēng dāngmiàn tǎntan, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

6. Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiǎnshēng dāngmiàn tǎntan, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ méi gōngfu

   **You:** Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

7. Yinwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suǒyì gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
G. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker**: Xiàwǔ sān-shí diǎn zěnmeyàng? (cue) tā
   
   **You**: Tā zěnmeyàng? (How is he?  [How about him?])
   
   (How is [How about] three or four in the afternoon?)

2. Tā zěnmeyàng? Táiwān
   
   Táiwān zěnmeyàng?

3. Táiwān zěnmeyàng?
   Táiwānde jīngji
   
   Táiwānde jīngji zěnmeyàng?

4. Táiwānde jīngji zěnmeyàng?
   nèige fàndiǎn
   
   Nèige fàndiǎn zěnmeyàng?

5. Nèige fàndiǎn zěnmeyàng?
   zhèige xuéxiào
   
   Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng?

6. Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng?
   Tāmen máide diànsī zěnmeyàng?
   tāmen máide diànsī
   
   Tāmen máide diànsī zěnmeyàng?

7. Tāmen máide diànsī zěnmeyàng?

---

H. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker**: Tāmen míngtiān kāi hùí. (cue) wèn
   
   (They are meeting tomorrow.)
   
   **You**: Tāmen míngtiān shènmé shíhou kāi hùí?
   
   (When are they meeting tomorrow?)

2. Tāmen míngtiān kāi hùí. where
   
   Tāmen míngtiān zǎi nàr kāi hùí?

3. Tāmen zuòtiān kāi hùí le. when
   
   Tāmen zuòtiān shì shènmé shíhou kǎide hùí?

4. Tāmen zuòtiān kāi hùí le. where
   
   Tāmen zuòtiān shì zǎi nàr kǎide hùí?

5. Tāmen míngtiān kāi hùí. how many hours
   
   Tāmen míngtiān kāi hùí kǎi jīge zhōngtōu?

6. Tāmen zuòtiān kāi hùí le. how long
   
   Tāmen zuòtiān kāi hùí kǎile duō jǐù?

7. Tāmen yǐjǐng kāi hùí le ma? yes
   
   Tāmen yǐjǐng kāi hùí le.
UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1. B: Jīntiān wǒmen yǐqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
   A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba.

Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?

2. B: Dōngmén de cāi kǒngpà méiyǒu Dàhuáde cāi nàme hǎo ba.
   A: Suǒránhě tāi hǎo, kěshí lǐ wǒmen zhělǐ jǐn.

All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?

I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.

Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.

   B: Tāmen nàlǐ cāi fēicháng hǎo.
   A: Jīntiān wǒ, qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ qù chī.

Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.

The food there is extremely good.

Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.

4. A: Nà bù hǎo yīsì!
   B: Bìe kěqí, měi shenme. Nèige dìfang de cāi yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi.

I can't let you do that!

(That would be too embarrassing!)

Don't be polite. It's nothing.

The food there is both good and cheap.

5. A: Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídīng hǎo.
   B: Tāmen nàlǐ yǒu hǎoxiě cāi bìédē dìfang chībuzhǎo.

Any place you suggest is sure to be good.

They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places.

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

6. bù yídīng
   not necessarily; it's not definite

7. kànfa
   opinion, view
8. wǎnfàn  supper, dinner
9. xiǎngfā  idea, opinion
10. yìxiē  some, several, a few
11. zǎofàn  breakfast
12. zuòfā  way of doing things, method, practice

Modern apartments in Shànghǎi
**VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biéde</td>
<td>other, different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù hǎo yìsi</td>
<td>to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù yídīng</td>
<td>not necessarily; it's not definite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cài</td>
<td>food, cooked dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāntīng</td>
<td>dining room; restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chībuzhāo</td>
<td>can't find (to eat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dàhuá Cāntīng</td>
<td>Great China Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dōngmén Cāntīng</td>
<td>East Gate Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēicháng</td>
<td>very, extremely, highly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gèng</td>
<td>even more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hǎoxiē</td>
<td>a good many, a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kànfa</td>
<td>opinion, view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méiyou...nàme/zhème</td>
<td>is not as...as...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suírán(suírán)...kěshí...</td>
<td>although, even though...(still)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wǎnfàn</td>
<td>supper, dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiǎngfa</td>
<td>idea, opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yídīng</td>
<td>certainly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yìxiāo</td>
<td>some, several, a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu...yǒu...</td>
<td>both...and...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǎofàn</td>
<td>breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhōngfàn</td>
<td>lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuófā</td>
<td>way of doing things, method, practice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(introduced on C-2 tape)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ānpaihǎo le</td>
<td>successfully arranged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-bù</td>
<td>(counter for cars and buses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chūfā</td>
<td>to start a journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiāoqū</td>
<td>suburbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǎoshì</td>
<td>always, all the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lián...(yě)</td>
<td>even...(also)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shǐsānlíng</td>
<td>Ming Tombs (literally, &quot;Thirteen Tombs&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yěcān</td>
<td>picnic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yǒu míng</td>
<td>to be famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yúyuán</td>
<td>Szechuan Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhāodài</td>
<td>to be hospitable to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Jǐntiān women yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma? Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?
   A: Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba. All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?

Note on No. 1

Zhōngfàn means, literally, "middle meal." "Breakfast" is zǎofàn, "early meal." "Supper" is wǎnfàn, "late meal."

2. B: Dōngmén de cài kōngpà méiyou Dàhuá de cài nàme hǎo ba. I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
   A: Suírán bù tài hǎo, kěshí lǐ women zhělǐ jǐn. Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.

Notes on No. 2

Cài, "(nonstaple) food," "dish," "course (of a meal)". Literally, cài means "vegetables." It refers to any dish that is eaten with rice. Both meat and vegetable dishes are included in the meaning.

The pattern ... (méi)you...nàme... is used to make comparisons when one thing is LESS than another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 + méiyou</th>
<th>2 + nàme/zhème</th>
<th>STATE VERB (OFTEN ADJECTIVAL VERB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tā méiyou nǐ nàme</td>
<td>mǎng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wǒ méiyou tā nàme</td>
<td>cōngmíng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tā méiyou wǒ nàme</td>
<td>yǒu qián.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used less frequently without the negative méi-, the pattern means "to be as [quality] AS [something else]."

Nǐde shù méiyǒu wǒde shù nàme duō. Your books are not as many as mine. (You don't have as many books as I do.)

Yǒu. Yes, they are. (Yes, I do have as many books as you do.)

Nèige xuéxiàode tǔshūguǎn yǒu zhèige xuéxiàode zhème hǎo ma? Is that school's library as good as this one's?
Suírán...kěshi...: Suírán (or suírán), "although," must always be followed by kěshi or dānshì, meaning "but," in the second part of a sentence. Kěshi/dānshì would not usually be translated into English, but sometimes the word "still" is included in the translation: "Although it's not too good, still it's close to us." Suírán may either precede the subject or be placed between the subject and the verb of a sentence.

Suírán tā xǐhuan lǚxíng, kěshi tā méi qùguó Zhōngguó. Although she likes to travel, she has never been to China.

Tā suírán jīnqíng hǎojiě, kěshi wǒ hǎishi bù dǒng. Although he explained it many times, I still didn't understand.

Wǒ suírán méi kànjiānguó, kěshi tīng rèn shuōguó. Although I have never seen it, I have heard of it.

3. B: Óu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fāngwǎnzǐ lí wǒmen zhělǐ gèng jǐn. Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.

B: Tāmén nàlǐde cài fèicháng hǎo. The food there is exceptionally good.

B: Jǐntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ dào nàlǐ qù chī. Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.

Notes on No. 3

Xīn kāide: The adjectival verb xīn, "new," means "newly," "recently" when used as an adverb.

Gèng, "more," "even more," "still more"

Zài língshìhuān gōngzuòde rèn bǐ dǎshìhuān gèng duō. More people work at the consulates than at the embassy.

Lǜ píngguǒ hěn guì, hóng píngguǒ gèng guì. Green apples are expensive; red apples are even more expensive.

Zhǎng Tíngfēng shuōde Zhōngguo huà, Zhōngguó rèn hěn nán tíngdèdòng, wáiguó rèn yídǐng gèng nán. Zhang Tingfeng's Chinese is hard for Chinese people to understand; for a foreigner, it would certainly be even harder.

An overview of comparison: You have now learned several ways to compare things. The patterns presented here are the most common ones. Each pattern has a standard purpose:

(MORE) ...bǐ... (STATE VERB)
(LESS)
...méiyou...nàme       (STATE VERB)

(EQUAL)
...gèn...yìyang        (STATE VERB)

A simple adjectival verb may also be used to make a comparison:

Zhèi liàngběn, nèiběn guì?  Which of these two books is more expensive?

For each of the three patterns above (MORE--LESS--EQUAL), the comparison is
made with a STATE verb. State verbs include adjectival verbs (hǎo, "to be
good"), auxiliary verbs (huì, "to know how to," "can"), and verbs describing
mental attitudes or situations (zhīdào, "to know"; xǐhuan, "to like"; āi,
"to love").

Tā bǐ wǒ ài chī Zhōngguó fàn. He loves to eat Chinese food more
than I.

Zhēijiān shìqìng, nǐ bǐ tā
zhīdào.

Tā méiyou wǒ zhèmé xǐhuan
kàn diànyīng.

Although the verb phrase begins with a state verb, that may not be the
only word in the comparison. It may be expanded to include other verbs (any
type) and objects.

The things being compared may also be expanded. Whole sentences may be
placed in the slots for things compared:

Zuò huǒché méiyòu zuò fēijī
nàme kuài.             Going by train is not as fast as
going by plane.

Wǒ xué Zhōngwén bǐ tā xué
lǐshì róngyì.           It's easier for him, studying history,
                          than it is for me, studying Chinese.

Although the prepositional verb bǐ is used to say that one thing is
"more" than another, do not use the negative of this pattern to say that
something is "less."

Tā bǐ tā gēng néng shuō huà. He is a better talker (smoother
talker) than his older brother.

This pattern may also be expanded to indicate just HOW MUCH more one thing
is than another. (Place the amount after the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèiběn bǐ nèiběn guì sānkǔài This book is three dollars more
qián.               expensive than that one.

Wǒ bǐ tā dà liǎngsuì.                I am two years older than she is.

Another way to indicate how much more is to add -de duō, "a lot," to an
adjectival verb.

Zhēige bǐ nèige hǎokāndé duō! This is much better looking than
that!

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Use the pattern ...méiyou...nàme + state verb to say that one thing is less than another.

Wǒde zì méiyou tāde nàme hǎokàn. My characters don't look as good as his.
Tā xiǎng máide fāngzi méiyou zhèige fāngzi jìn. The house she wants to buy isn't as close as this one.

The affirmative pattern ...yǒu...nàme + state verb is ambiguous: it says that one item is AT LEAST AS expensive as another item which is either equally expensive or less expensive. This pattern is not as common as ...méiyou...nàme + state verb.

The adverbs gèng, "even more," and zuì, "most," are easily used to compare more than two things. (Place these adverbs before the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèi liǎngběn hěn guì, kěshì nèibèn gèng guì. These two books are very expensive, but that one is even more expensive.
Dīyīběn bǐ dièrèn bǐ guì, kěshì dīsānèn zuì guì. The first book is more expensive than that one, but the third one is the most expensive.

If the entire sentence involves a comparison of the three books, the speaker may single out the most expensive book with zuì, or sometimes without it.

Zhèi sānèn běn shū, nèiběn guì? Of these three books, which is the (most) expensive one?
Zhèiběn zuì guì. This one is the most expensive.

4. A: Nà bù hǎo yīsi! I can't let you do that! (That would be too embarrassing!)
B: Bié kàqi, méi shenme. Nèige dīfāngde cái yǒu hǎo yǒu pínyí. Don't be polite. It's nothing. The food there is both good and cheap.

Notes on No. 4

Bù hǎo yīsi is an idiomatic phrase meaning "to be embarrassing." In Chinese culture, treating someone to a meal both shows your respect for him and maintains your status as a generous host. In exchange, Nà bù hǎo yīsi means "I'm embarrassed to have you show me so much respect," or "I'm embarrassed to appear to be too cheap to treat you." Bù hǎo yīsi also means "to feel embarrassed."

yǒu...yǒu..., "both...and...": The element following each yǒu may be as simple as an adjectival verb or as complex as a full verb phrase.

Tā háizí yǒu huī shuō Yīngwén, His child can speak both English and yǒu huī shuō Zhōngguó huà. Chinese.
5. A: NY shuōde dīfang yídīng hǎo. Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
     B: Tāmén nǎlǐ yǒu hǎoxiē cài
     biéde dīfang chībuzhāo. They have a good many dishes there
     that you can't find (at) other places.

Notes on No. 5

Yídīng, "certainly," can act as either an adverb or an adjectival verb.

(ADVERB)
Tā yídīng lái. He will definitely come.
Wǒ bù yídīng qù. It's not certain that I will go.
Wǒ hái bù yídīng qù. It's not yet certain that I will go.

(ADJECTIVAL VERB)
NY nǐshìtiān qù? On what day are you going there?
Hái bù yídīng. It's not certain yet.
Nà shì yídīngde. That's for sure.

Hǎoxiē means "a good many" or "a lot." You have seen -xiē, "several," "some," in zhèxiē, "these," and nèixiē, "those." The element -xiē also occurs in yìxiē, "some," "a few": Shūjīazīzhāng hái yǒu yìxiē shū, "There are still a few books on the bookcase."

Biéde is the word for "other" in the sense of "a different one." Lìngwài is the word for "other" when you mean "an additional one."

Chībuzhāo: In this compound verb of result, the ending -zhāo indicates success in obtaining something. Here are some examples of compounds ending in -zhāo:
Wǒ zhāobuzhāo tāde diànhuà
hăomǎr. I cannot find his phone number.
Jīntiān méi mǎizhāo píngguǒ. I did not succeed in buying apples today.
6. bù yìdìng
7. kǎnfā
8. wǎnfān
9. xiāngfā
10. yǐxiē
11. zāofān
12. zuōfā

not necessarily; it's not definite
opinion, view
supper, dinner
idea, opinion
some, several, a few
breakfast
way of doing things, method, practice

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Kǎnfā, "opinion," "view," may be loosely translated as "way of looking at things." The word is made up of kàn, to look," and fā, "method, "way."

Wǒmen duì zhèjiān shìde kǎnfā bù yǐyàng.

Our opinions on this matter are not the same.

Xiāngfā, "idea," "opinion," is made up of xiǎng, "to think," and fā, "method," "way." Xiāngfā is a "way of thinking." The word is actually pronounced xiāngfá.

Tāde xiāngfā gèn wǒde yǐyàng. His way of thinking is the same as mine.

Zuōfā, "way of doing things," "method," "practice," is made up of the verb zuō, "to do," and fā, "method," "way."

Nǐde mòdǐ hěn hǎo, kěshì wǒ bù xǐhuān nǐde zuōfā. Your goal is good, but I don't like your methods.
DRILLS

A. Response Drill

1. **Speaker:** Jīntiān wǒmen yǐqǐ qu
   chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?
   (Let's go have lunch
together today.
Okay?)

   **You:** Hǎo, Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni.
   (All right. Today I'm inviting
   you.)

   **OR** Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni qu
   chī zhōngfàn.
   (Today I am inviting
   you to go to eat
   lunch.)

   **Bié kèqi,** wǒmen yǐqǐ qu chī
   zhōngfàn.
   (Don't be so polite. Let's
   just go together and split
   the bill.)

2. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒmen yǐqǐ qu
   chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?

   **Hǎo, míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.**

3. Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni qu
   chī zhōngfàn.

   **Bié kèqi,** wǒmen yǐqǐ qu chī
   zhōngfàn.

4. Xīngqīwǔ wǒmen yǐqǐ qu chī
   zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?

   **Hǎo, Xīngqīwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.**

5. Xīngqīliù wǒ qǐng ni qu chī
   zhōngfàn.

   **Bié kèqi,** wǒmen yǐqǐ qu chī
   zhōngfàn.

6. Míngtiān wǒmen yǐqǐ qu chī
   zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?

   **Hǎo, míngtiān wǒ qǐng ni.**

B: Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige
   ròu hǎo.
   (This meat is better
   than that meat.)

   **You:** Zhèige ròu méiyou nǎige ròu
   nàme hǎo.
   (This meat is not as good as
   that meat.)

2. Xīnde bǐ jiùde hǎo.

   Jiùde méiyou xīnde nàme hǎo.

3. Dāihuáde cài bǐ Dōngmén de cài
   hǎo.

   Dōngmén de cài méiyou Dāihuáde cài
   nàme hǎo.
4. Tāde qián bǐ wǒde qián duō.  Wǒde qián méiyou tāde qián nàme duō.


7. Tā kāi chē bǐ wǒ kāide kuài.  Wǒ kāi chē méiyou tā kāide nàme kuài.

C. Combination Drill

1. **Speaker:** Bú tài hǎo. Lǐ wǒmen jiā jìn.  
   (It is not too good. It is close to us.)
   OR  Hěn hǎo. Lǐ wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.  
   (It is very good. It is too far from us.)
   
   **You:** Suīrán bù tài hǎo, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā jìn.  
   (Even though it is not too good, it is close to us.)
   Suīrán hěn hǎo, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.  
   (Even though it is very good, it is too far from us.)

   Suīrán bù tài fāngbian, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā jìn.

   Suīrán bù tài piányi, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā jìn.

   Suīrán hěn piányi, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.

   Suīrán hěn hǎo, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.

   Suīrán bù tài hǎo, kěshì lǐ wǒmen jiā hěn jìn.
D. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nèige fānguānzi lí zhèr hěn jīn.  
   (cue) zhèige  
   (That restaurant is very close to here.)  
   **You:** Zhèige fānguānzi bǐ nèige fānguānzi lí zhèr gēng jīn.  
   (This restaurant is even closer to here than that restaurant.)

2. Tā jiā lí zhèr hěn jīn.  
   Wǒ jiā  
   **Wǒ jiā bǐ tā jiā lí zhèr gēng jīn.**

3. Nèige yǐnháng lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.  
   Zhōngguó Yǐnháng  
   **Zhōngguó Yǐnháng bǐ nèige yǐnháng lí zhèr gēng yuǎn.**

4. Wūlū Qīchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.  
   nèige Qīchēzhàn  
   **Nèige Qīchēzhàn bǐ Wūlū Qīchēzhàn lí zhèr gēng yuǎn.**

5. Wūguānchù lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.  
   Dàshīguān  
   **Dàshīguān bǐ Wūguānchù lí zhèr gēng yuǎn.**

6. Huōchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn jīn.  
   Gōnglújú chēzhàn  
   **Gōnglújú chēzhàn bǐ Huōchēzhàn lí zhèr gēng jīn.**

7. Wǔ Kēzhāng jiā lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.  
   Lǐ Jiāoshòu jiā  
   **Lǐ Jiāoshòu jiā bǐ Wǔ Kēzhāng jiā lí zhèr gēng yuǎn.**

E. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānshēng dōu yǒu qián.  
   (cue) the same  
   (Both Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng have money [are rich].)  
   **You:** Zhāng Xiǎojiě gèn Wáng Xiānshēng yìyàng yǒu qián.  
   (Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng are equally rich.)

2. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānshēng dōu yǒu qián.  
   **more**

   **less**

   **even more**

Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānshēng yǒu qián.

Zhāng Xiǎojiě méiyou Wáng Xiānshēng nàme yǒu qián.

Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānshēng gēng yǒu qián.
5. 张小杰的前，王先生的前都跟他们多。 张小杰的前跟王先生的前一样多。
   the same

6. 张小杰的前，王先生的前都跟他们少。
   less

7. 张小杰的前，王先生的前都跟他们多。
   even more

F. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: 你家的菜好。
   (cue) exceptionally
   (Your food here is
terribly good.)

   You: 你家的菜非常好吃。

2. 你家的菜好。
   extremely

3. 你家的菜好一点儿。
   a little (more)

4. 你家的菜好一点点。
   even more

5. 你家的菜好。
   extremely

6. 你家的菜好。
   especially

7. 你家的菜特别好。

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G. Combination Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhèibèn shū hěn hǎo.  
   (This book is good.)  
   **You:** Zhèibèn shū yǒu hǎo yǒu piányi.  
   (This book is both good and inexpensive.)


3. Tā zhùde fèndiàn hěn hǎo. Tā zhùde fèndiàn hěn dà.  


   Zhège fānguǎnzi hěn piányi.  


H. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo.  
   (The meat here is exceptionally good.)  
   **You:** Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo, biéde dīfang chībuzháo.  
   (The meat here is exceptionally good. You can't find anything like it anywhere else.)

2. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo. mǎi  

3. Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo. mǎi  

4. Zhèrde diányīng fēicháng hǎo. kàn  

5. Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō. kàn  

Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde dīfang mǎibuzháo.  
Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dīfang mǎibuzháo.  
Zhèrde diányīng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dīfang kànuzháo.  
Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō, biéde dīfang kànuzháo.
6. 哪儿的天气非常好。
   那里非常热，比得
   方比不好。

7. 哪儿的菜也非常好吃。
   那儿的菜非常好吃，比得
   方比不好。

Drying rice in front of a temple in central Taiwan
UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

   A: Zhāng Xiānshēng ma? Is this Mr. Zhāng?

2. B: Shì de. Nǐ shì bu shì Bái Nǔshì? Yes. Is this Miss White?

3. B: Shénme shì? What is it?
   A: Tīngshǔō nǐn nàbiān xīn lái le yǐwèi Fāng Xiānshēng, shì gāng pàilaíde; tā de mǐngzī wǒ wàng jǐ le.
   I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just been assigned to your office. I have forgotten his given name.

4. B: Bù cuò, Fāng Démíng shì shànggè lǐbāi pà dào wǒmen zhèlǐ láide. That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
   B: Zěnmé? Nǐ rénshì ta ma? Why? Do you know him?

5. A: Bù rènshì. I don't know him.
   A: Bùguǒ tīngshǔō tā yě shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué biyède, suǒyì xiǎng qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jièshào jièshào.
   However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him.

6. B: Mǎi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan... hǎo, wǒmén xiànzáì dōu yǒu gōngfu. No problem. I'll take a look....
   B: Nǐ xiànzáì náng lái ma? Okay, we are both free now.
   A: Xiōng. Can you come now?

7. A: Xuǎng. That will be fine.
   A: Wǒ mǎshàng dào nǐn bāngōngshì lái. I'll come to your office right away.
   A: Chābuduō bāngé zhōngtiáo jiù dào. I'll be there in about half an hour.
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY  
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8. jìde  
to remember

9. rènde  
to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshì)

10. rènshì zì  
to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")

11. wàng  
to forget (alternate word for wàngjì, especially in the sense of forgetting to do something)

12. wánquán  
completely

13. xiǎngqílái  
to think of, to remember

14. zuǒyǒu  
approximately
### VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>błyể</td>
<td>to graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bû cuô</td>
<td>not bad, pretty good; that's right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chàbuduô</td>
<td>almost, about, approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dâting</td>
<td>to inquire about, to ask about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jîde</td>
<td>to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mâshâng</td>
<td>immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>méi wèntî</td>
<td>(there's) no problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâi dào</td>
<td>to send to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pâilai</td>
<td>to send here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rînde</td>
<td>to recognize, to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rênshî</td>
<td>to recognize, to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rênshî zî</td>
<td>to know how to read (literally, &quot;to recognize characters&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tîngshuô</td>
<td>to hear that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wâng</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wângji</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wânquán</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèntî</td>
<td>problem, question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiângqîlai</td>
<td>to think of, to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zuôyǒu</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(introduced on C-2 tape)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cîngmîng</td>
<td>to be intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duôde duô</td>
<td>much more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kênnêng</td>
<td>maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shîjiè Yînhâng</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiú jiâ</td>
<td>to take a vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yânjiuyuân</td>
<td>graduate school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yàobushî...jiû shî...</td>
<td>if it's not...then it will be...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yònggông</td>
<td>to be hardworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuêchû</td>
<td>the beginning of the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuôdî</td>
<td>the end of the month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reference notes

   A: Zhāng Xiānshēng ma?  Is this Mr. Zhāng?

2. B: Shídī. Nǐn shǐ bu shì Bái Nǔshì?  Yes. Is this Miss White?
   A: Shì. Zhāng Xiānshēng, wǒ yǒu yījiān shì xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng.
   Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something I would like to ask you about.

notes on nos. 1-2

Gèn nǐn dātíng, "ask information from you": Note that the prepositional verb gèn is translated as "from." Dātíng, "to inquire," is less formal than qǐngjiāo and requests information rather than advice.

Objects of reduplicated verbs: Reduplicated verbs may be followed only by DEFINITE objects. Indefinite objects of reduplicated verbs precede those verbs. In the last sentence of exchange 2, the object of the reduplicated verb dātíng dātíng is indefinite: yījiān shì, "a matter" Thus the object is introduced in the clause wǒ yǒu yījiān shì which precedes the entire verb phrase xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng.

Reduplicating a verb makes it indefinite; adding an indefinite object might cause confusion. The reduplicated verbs in the sentences below have definite objects:

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng nèijǐān shì.  I would like to ask you about that.

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng zhèijǐān shì.  I would like to ask you about this.

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng tāde shì.  I would like to ask you about his matter (about him).

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng dātíng nǐde nèijǐān shì.  I would like to ask you about that matter of yours.

Simple verbs are used in the following sentences, which have indefinite objects:

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng yīdiǎn shì.  I would like to ask you about something.

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng hěn duō shì.  I would like to ask you about a lot of things.

wǒ xiǎng gèn nǐn dātíng jǐjiān shì.  I would like to ask you about a few things.
3. B: Shénme shì?
A: Tǐngshuò nǐn nàbiàn xīn
lái le yīwèi Fāng Xīānshèng, shì gǎng pāilái de;
tāde míngzi wǒ wànghū le.

What is it?
I have heard that you recently had
a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just
been assigned to your office. I
have forgotten his given name.

Notes on No. 3

Tǐngshuò corresponds to the English "I hear that...."

...lái le yīwèi Fāng Xīānshèng, "there came a Mr. Fāng": While "a" and
"the" are used in English to distinguish between indefinite and definite,
word order accomplishes the same distinction in Chinese. The subject "A
Mr. Fāng" is placed AFTER the verb because the subject is indefinite. With
an indefinite subject following the verb, information preceding the verb
may give location, time, or other scene-setting details.

Zhār xīn kāi yī yè gèn hěn
hǎode fāngguānzi. A very good restaurant opened here
recently.

Zuótiān lái le yìxiē Rìběn
rén. Some Japanese came yesterday.

Yījīng qùle wùbiěge rén. Five hundred people have already
gone there.

Verbs of appearing and verbs of disappearing ("to come," "to discover,
"to happen/occur") introduce indefinite subjects, as do the words yǒu
and yǒude.

Wàibiàn yǒu jīge rén zhǎo nǐ. There are some people outside who
want to see you.

Yǒude rén bù xǐhuān hé chá. Some people don’t like to drink tea.

Some situations may be described with either yǒu or another verb.

Zuótiān yǒu jīge rén lái
zhǎo nǐ. Yesterday there was someone here
looking for you.

Zuótiān lái le yī jī rén yāo
zhǎo nǐ dāngmíān tántān. Yesterday someone was here who was
looking for you to talk with you
in person.

Subjects occurring at the end of a sentence are indefinite, whether or not
they are accompanied by yīge. Subjects preceding the verb in a sentence
are definite, whether or not they are accompanied by zhēige, nèige, zhèixiē,
nèixiē, or other specifying words.

Lái rén le. Some people have come.

Rén lái le. The people have come. (i.e., those
whom we were expecting)
Míngzì means "name"--of an object, a place, or a person (GIVEN NAME). Occasionally, míngzì is used for a person's full name (surname and given name). This usage is more common in the PRC.

Wàng is a verb meaning "to forget"--used especially in reference to forgetting facts. Wàng, "to forget," is more commonly used for forgetting to do something. The verb jìde means "to remember."

   B: Zěnme? Nǐ rènshí ta ma?
   That's right. Fāng Dēmíng was sent over here last week.
   Why? Do you know him?

Notes on No. 4

Bú cuò means "not bad" in the sense of "pretty good," "pretty well," "all right."

Nǐ zěnmeyàng?
Bú cuò.
How are things going?
Not bad.

In the first sentence of No. 4, bù cuò means "that's right, your information is not wrong."

Lǐ Xiǎnshèng, nǐ gāng cóng Xiānggǎng huílái, shì ma?
Bú cuò, wǒ shì zuòtiān huílái.de.
Mr. Lǐ, you just got back from Hong Kong, didn't you?
That's right. I got back yesterday.

Here are more examples of bù cuò:

Nèige fāngguǎnzì de cài zhēn bù cuò.
That restaurant really has pretty good food.

Tā shuō Zhōngguó huà, shuōde bù cuò.
He speaks Chinese pretty well.

In the first example, notice that an adverb precedes bù cuò: zhēn bù cuò
Pái dào...lái is a three-part verb: action verb (also expressing MOTION), prepositional verb (must take an object), and directional verb (lái, qù)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION VERB</th>
<th>PREPOSITIONAL VERB</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>DIRECTIONAL VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pào</td>
<td>dào</td>
<td>shānshāng</td>
<td>qù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bàn</td>
<td>dào</td>
<td>zhèr</td>
<td>lái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nǎ</td>
<td>dào</td>
<td>xuéxiào</td>
<td>qù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zǒu</td>
<td>dào</td>
<td>hǒubianr</td>
<td>lái</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"to run up on the hill"
"to move it into here"
"to take it to school"
"to walk to the back"

Zěnme, "why," "how come," "how is it that...,"* is a more colloquial and challenging word for "why" than wèishénme. Only a reason or an explanation is requested by wèishénme. Zěnme expresses more, emphasizing the speaker's surprise or lack of understanding.

Nǐmende bāngōngshì zěnme zěnme xiǎo?
How is it that your office is so small?

Tā fùmǔ dōu shuō Zhōngguo huà, tā zěnme bù huì shuō?
Both his parents speak Chinese. How is it that he can't?

Zěnme yàoqǐndē shì, wǒ zěnme wàngle zǔō le?
How could I have forgotten to do such an important thing?

Nǐ zěnme bù niàn shū ne?
How come you're not studying?

Nǐ zěnme bù shuō huà? Yǒu shénme bù gāoxìngde shì ma?
How come you're not saying anything? Is there something you are unhappy about?

The meaning of zěnme is sometimes affected by the aspect marker used:

Nǐ zěnme lái le?
How come you are here? (i.e., "What are you doing here?")

Nǐ (shi) zěnme láide?
How did you get here? (i.e., by what means of transportation)

*You have already learned that zěnme can mean "how."
Rènshì the state verb means "to know" in the sense of "to be acquainted with," "to be familiar with," "to recognize." As an action verb, rènshì means "to meet," "to get acquainted with."

(STATE VERB)

Nǐ rènshì Zhāng Guòquán ma? Do you know Zhāng Guòquán?
Nǐ rènshì ta ma? Do you know him?
Wǒmen bù tài rènshì. We are not too well acquainted.
Wǒmen qùnián hǎi bù rènshì. We did not know each other yet last year.

(ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zài Měiguó de shíhou, When I was in America, I met a lot
rènshìle hěn duō Měiguó of young Americans.
niánqìng rén.*
Wǒ shì qiánnián rènshì tāde. I met him the year before last.
Nèige shíhou wǒmen hǎi méi At that time we had not yet met.
rènshì.
Tā shì yīge hěn hǎode rén, He is a very good person; you should
xǐ yīnggāi rènshì rènshì renshì.** get to know him.

As a state verb, rènshì is used for "knowing" or "recognizing" Chinese characters.

Nǐ rènshì duōshǎoge Zhōngguó How many Chinese characters do you
zì? know/recognize?
Nǐ rènshì zhèige zì ma? Do you recognize this character?

Contrast the meanings of rènshì and zhídào: rènshì, "to know" a person;
zhídào, "to know of" a person

Nǐ rènshì Táng Xiǎojiē ma? Do you know Miss Táng?
Wǒ zhídào ta, dānshì wǒmen I know of her, but we haven't met.
méi jiànguó.

When a place is being discussed, rènshì means "to know how to get [there]." Zhídào continues to mean "to know of [a place]."

Nǐ rènshì nèige diànyǐngyuàn Do you know how to get to that movie
ma? theater?
Nǐ zhídào nèige diànyǐngyuàn Do you know of that movie theater?
ma?

*nǐánqìng, "to be young"
**yīnggāi, "should"
5. A: Bú rènshì.  
A: Búguò tǐngshuō tā yě shì jízhōu Dàxué bǐyède, suǒyì xiāng qǐng nǐ gěi wò jiàoshào jièshào.  
I don't know him.  
However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him.

Note on No. 5

Shí jízhōu Dàxué bǐyède, "graduated from the University of California": The name of a school or a word describing the type of school may stand in front of the verb bǐyè with no preceding prepositional verb, such as cóng, "from."

Nǐ érzi yǐjīng dàxué/zhōngxué/xiǎoxué bǐyè le ma?  
Has your son graduated from college/high school/elementary school already?

Tā dàxué hái méi bǐyè ne.  
He has not graduated from college yet.

Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bǐyède.  
He graduated from Taiwan University.

Bǐyè may also be preceded by either zài, "at," or cóng, "from."

Nǐ shì zài nèige zhōngxué bǐyède?  
What high school did you graduate from?

Wǒ qùnián cóng Děizhōu Dàxué bǐyè le.  
I graduated last year from the University of Texas.

Wǒ shì qībānián cóng Běijīng Dàxué bǐyède.  
I graduated from Běijīng University in '78.

Bǐyè, meaning "to complete a course of study," is a compound made up of a verb plus a general object. For this reason, the object yě may be separated from the verb bǐ. This separation occurs most frequently in sentences containing the shí...de construction.

Tā shì yǐjǐnqǐlínián bǐde yě. He graduated in 1976.

6. B: Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan...hǎo, wǒmen xiānzài dōu yǒu gōngfu.  
No problem. I'll take a look.... Okay, we are both free now.

B: Nǐ xiānzài néng lái ma?  
Can you come now?

Note on No. 6

The noun wèntí can mean "question," "problem," or "difficulty."

Tā wènle hǎoduō wèntí.  
He asked a lot of questions.

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   Wǒ mǎshàng dào nǐn bàngōngshì lái.  
   Chábuduō bāngē zhōngtōu jiù dào.  
   That will be fine.  
   I'll come to your office right away.  
   I'll be there in about half an hour.

Notes on No. 7

The adverb mǎshàng (literally, "on horseback") means "immediately," "right away."

Chábuduō may be translated fairly literally as "does not differ much." Other translations are "about," "approximately," "almost."

Chábuduō bǎdiǎn le.  
Zhèběn shū wǒ chábuduō kānwàn le.  
Tāmén chábuduō bǎdiǎn zhōng lái.  
Nàge xuéxiào yǒu chábuduō sānbǎi ge xuēshēng.  
It is nearly eight o'clock.  
I have almost finished reading this book.  
They are coming at around eight o'clock.  
That school has approximately three hundred students.

8. jíde  
   9. rènde  
   10. rènshì zì  
   11. wàng  
   12. wánquán  
   13. xiǎngqílái  
   14. zuòyǒu  
   to remember  
   to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshì)  
   to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")  
   to forget (alternate word for wàngjí, especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something)  
   completely  
   to think of, to remember  
   approximately
Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The verb jīde, "to remember," acts like a state verb.

Nǐ jīde Wáng Xiǎo Míng ma?  Do you remember Wáng Xiǎo Míng?
Jīde. Tā shì wǒ àiren dàxiào de tóngxué.  I remember (him). He is my spouse's college classmate.
Wǒ zuótiān bù jīde tā xǐng shēnme. Jīntiān yǒu xiǎngqīlài le.  Yesterday I couldn't remember what his name is. Today I remembered it (again).

Rènde, "to recognize," "to know," is usually interchangeable with rènshì. Both rènshì and rènde are most often made negative with bù.

Nǐ rènde ta ma?  Do you know him?
Bù rènde.  No.
Tā lù yě bù rènde.  He doesn't even know the way.
Wǒmen qùnqiān hái bù rènde.  We did not know each other last year.

Wàng, "to forget," is an action verb.

Wǒ hěn rónghuí bā rén mínngzì wàng le.  I forget people's names very easily.
Nǐmen dōu bā chépíáo nàlái le ma?  Did all of you bring your bus tickets?
Wǒ wàng le.  I forgot (mine).
Wǒ méi wàng.  I didn't forget.

Wǎnquán, "completely," is an adverb used to modify verbs.

Tā xiěde zì wǎnquán dūlǐ.  The character he wrote is completely right.
Tā wǎnquán bù dǒng.  He doesn't understand any part of this.
Wǒ wǎnquán bù zhīdào zhěijiàn shì.  I don't know anything about this matter.

Xiǎngqīlài, "to think of," "to remember," is a compound verb of result. It is made up of xiǎng, "to think"; qí, "to rise"; and lái, "to come."* As an ending showing result, -qīlài may have either its literal meaning of "to come up" or more abstract meanings such as "to come to mind."**

*Xiǎngqīlài is actually pronounced xiǎngqīlài. The ending -qīlài is in the neutral tone; because qī was originally in the third tone, xiǎng changes to the rising tone.

**English prepositions, such as "up," are also used both literally and abstractly: "look up the wall" (an upward motion) and "look up the phone number" (no motion indicated by "up")
Qǐng bā yǐzi bānqīlai. Please lift up the chair.
Qǐng nǐmen zhānqīlai. Please stand up.
Nàige zì wǒ xiǎngqīlai le. I remember that character.

Zuǒyòu (literally, "left-right") means "approximately," "about."
Wǒ wǔdiǎn zuǒyòu lái jiē ni. I will come to get you about five o'clock.
Nǐ qù mǎi diǎnr píngguǒ, hǎo bu hǎo? How about going to buy some apples?
Yào duōshǎo? How many do you want?
Sān jīn zuǒyòu jiù gòu le. About three catties should be enough.
DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. **Speaker:** Wǒ yǒu yǐjiān shì
   xiǎng gēn nín dātīng dātīng.
   (I have something I
   would like to ask you
   about.)

   **You:** Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dātīng yǐjiān
   shì.
   (I would like to ask you some-
   thing.)

   **OR**
   nèijìà shì, wǒ xiǎng
gēn nín dātīng dātīng.
   (I would like to ask
   you about that matter.)

   **You:** Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dātīng dātīng
   nèijìà shì.
   (I would like to ask you about
   that matter.)

2. Wǒ yǒu hěn duō shì fāng gēn
   nín dātīng dātīng.

3. Zhèjiān shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dātīng dātīng.

4. Tài de shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín
dātīng dātīng.

5. Wǒ yǒu jǐjiān shì fāng gēn nín
dātīng dātīng.

6. Nǐ de nèijìà shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn
nín dātīng dātīng.

B. Expansion Drill

1. **Speaker:** Tài de míngzì wǒ wàng
   le.
   (I have forgotten his
   given name.)

   **You:** Tài de míngzì wǒ wàng le, nǐ hǎi
   jìde ma?
   (I have forgotten his given
   name. Do you remember it?)

2. Tài de diǎnhí wǒ wàngjì le.

3. Tài shénme shìhou lái wǒ wàng
   le.

4. Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng dào
   wǒ wàngjì le.
5. Tā shì nǐnián dào Zhōngguó qùde wǒ wàng le.
   Tā shì nǐnián dào Zhōngguó qùde wǒ wàng le, ni hái jíde ma?

6. Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngjì le.
   Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngjì le, ni hái jíde ma?

7. Yínháng jídiăn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le.
   Yínháng jídiăn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le, ni hái jíde ma?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pàilaide. (cue) zhèlǐ (I have heard he was just sent over.)
   You: Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào zhèlǐ láide. (I have heard he was just sent over here.)

2. Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pàiqude. nàlǐ
   Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào nàlǐ qùde.

3. Tǐngshuō lǐ Xiānshēng shì gāng pàilaide. Táiběi
   Tǐngshuō Lǐ Xiānshēng shì gāng pài dào Táiběi láide.

4. Tǐngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shì gāng pàiqude. Táinán
   Tǐngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shì gāng pài dào Táinán qùde.

5. Tǐngshuō tā gēge shì gāng pàilaide. Táizhōng
   Tǐngshuō tā gēge shì gāng pài dào Táizhōng láide.

6. Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pàiqude. Gǎoxiōng
   Tǐngshuō tā shì gāng pài dào Gǎoxiōng qùde.

7. Tǐngshuō nǐn shì gāng pàilaide. zhèlǐ
   Tǐngshuō nǐn shì gāng pài dào zhèlǐ láide.
D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shì Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède. (You: Tā shì yǐjūsǐwūnǐăn Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède. (In 1945 he graduated from the University of California.)
   (cue) yǐjūsǐwūnǐăn
   (He graduated from the University of California.)

2. Tā shì Táiwān Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūwūlùnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūwūlùnǐăn Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.

3. Tā shì Mǎzhōu Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūlùqǐnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūlùqǐnǐăn Mǎzhōu Dàxué bìyède.

4. Tā shì Dēzhōu Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūlùèrnnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūlùèrnnǐăn Dēzhōu Dàxué bìyède.

5. Tā shì Bēijīng Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūsǐqǐnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūsǐqǐnǐăn Bēijīng Dàxué bìyède.

6. Tā shì Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūsānlǐngnnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūsānlǐngnnǐăn Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède.

7. Tā shì Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède. yǐjūsānqǐnǐăn
   Tā shì yǐjūsānqǐnǐăn Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ kànjiānguò zhèige zì. (You: Wǒ kànjiānguò zhèige zì, kěshī wǒ bù rènshī zhèige zì. (I have seen this character before.) wǒ bù rènshī zhèige zì. (I have seen this character before, but I don't recognize it.)
   OR Wǒ zhīdào tā shì shéi. (I know who he is.)
   Wǒ zhīdào tā shì shéi, kěshī wǒ bù rènshī tā. (I know who he is, but I'm not acquainted with him.)

2. Wǒ kànjiānguò Zhāng Xiǎojiē.
   Wǒ kànjiānguò Zhāng Xiǎojiē, kěshī wǒ bù rènshī Zhāng Xiǎojiē.

3. Wǒ qùguō nèige dīfang.
   Wǒ qùguō nèige dīfang, kěshī wǒ bù rènshī nèige dīfang.

4. Wǒ zhīdào tā shì Lǐ Kēzhāng.
   Wǒ zhīdào tā shì Lǐ Kēzhāng, kěshī wǒ bù rènshī Lǐ Kēzhāng.
5. Wǒ kànjianguo. Wǒ kànjianguo, kěshì wǒ bù rēnshì.

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Chābūduō bāngē zhōng-tōu jiù dāo. You: Bāngē zhōngtōu zuǒyǒu jiù dāo. (I’ll be there in about half an hour.)
   (I’ll be there in about half an hour.)
3. Tā zhūle chābūduō sāntiān. Tā zhūle sāntiān zuǒyǒu.
4. Tā chābūduō wūshīsuǐ le. Tā wūshīsuǐ zuǒyǒu le.
G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ xiànzài lái ma? (Are you coming now?)
   (cue) mǎshāng
   You: Wǒ mǎshāng lái. (I'm coming right away.)

2. Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma? chièbùduō

3. Tā shìdiǎn zhōng qù ma? zuògōng

4. Nǐmen xiànzài zǒu ma? mǎshāng
   Wǒmen mǎshāng zǒu.

5. Tāmen bāhào qù ma? zuògōng
   Tāmen bāhào zuògōng qù.

6. Tāmen jiùdiǎn zhōng lái ma? chièbùduō
   Tāmen chièbùduō jiùdiǎn zhōng lái.

7. Nǐ shìhào zài Nǐn Yuē ma? zuògōng
   Wǒ shìhào zuògōng zài Nǐn Yuē.
UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

1. B: Wèi, zhēi shì Lǐbǐnsī. Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
   A: Wèi, wǒ shì Láiiddle Dǎshí— Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's
de mǐshū. secretary.

2. A: Dǎshí jiēzhǎo nǐmènde The ambassador received your
   qǐngtiě le. invitation.

3. A: Hěn kěxī, yīnwei tā yǒu Unfortunately, because he has a
   shì, Bàyuē jiǔ hào bù previous engagement, he cannot
   néng lái. come on August 9.
   A: Qǐng nǐ zhuǎnggào Qiǎo Bùzhāng. Please inform Minister Qiǎo.
   A: Hěn bāoqiàn. I'm very sorry.

4. B: Hěn yǐhàn, Láiiddle Dǎshí We very much regret that Ambassador
   bù néng lái. Leyden cannot come.
   B: Wǒ tǐ ni zuhuǎnggào yǐxiē. I will pass on the message for you.

5. A: Mǎ Mǐnglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jìge Mǎ Mǐnglǐ, a few of us students are
   tóngxué Xīngqīlìǔ Jǐhuà planning to go to the Great Wall
   dào Chǎngchéng qù wǎnr. Saturday for an outing.
   A: Nǐmén néng bu néng yǐqi xí qu? Can you go with us?

6. B: Zhēn bù qǐào. We really couldn't make that.
   B: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, We have a previous engagement that
déi bànfā qù. day; we have no way of going.

7. A: Xīhuáng yīhòu zài zhǎo I hope that late we will find an
   Jǐhuí jùyījù ba. other opportunity to get together.
   B: Hǎo a. Okay.

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

8. dàjiā everybody, everyone
9. jiēdào to receive (alternate form of
   jiēzhǎo)
10. tóngshì fellow worker, colleague
11. yǐnggāi should, ought to, must
VOCABULARY

bànfa  method, way
bàqiàn  to be sorry
bùzhǎng minister (of a government organization)
Chángchéng the Great Wall
dàjiā everybody, everyone
jiě to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)
jiēdào to receive
jù to assemble
jùyìjù to get together
kěxī unfortunately, what a pity
Lìbìnshì Protocol Department (PRC)
méi bànfa there's no way out, it can't be helped
mìshū secretary, executive assistant
qiǎo to be timely, to be opportune
qǐngtiě (qǐngtiē) written invitation
tì substituting for, in place of
tóngshī fellow worker, colleague
tóngxué classmate
yǐnàn to regret (that something desirable will not happen)
yīnggāi should, ought to, must
zhuānggào to pass on a message, to inform

(introduced on C-2 tape)
cānjiā to participate in, to join, to attend
dào xǐ to congratulate
dìěrtiān the next day
Jīngjíbù Ministry of Economics
jūnshī yǎnxí military maneuvers
láodòng mòfàn model worker
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nánbù</td>
<td>the southern part (of the island), the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàngxiǎo</td>
<td>colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīngdechǔlái</td>
<td>to be able to recognize what something is from the sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóngxuéhuì</td>
<td>alumni association (literally, &quot;fellow-student group&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tóngzhǐ</td>
<td>(written) announcement, notification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xièxiè tāde yāoqīng</td>
<td>to thank him for his invitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhèngzhí xuéxí</td>
<td>political study session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhǔchǐ jiēhūn</td>
<td>to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zōng jīnglǐ</td>
<td>general manager (chief executive officer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(introduced in Communication Game)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dàngāo</td>
<td>cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qīsī</td>
<td>cheese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCE NOTES

1. B: Wāi, zhè shì Lìbìnsī. Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
   A: Wāi, wǒ shì Láiđēng Dāshìde mǐshū. Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's
   secretary.

Notes on No. 1

Lìbìnsī, meaning "protocol department," is made up of lǐ, "ceremony";
bīn, "honored guests"; and sī, "department."

Mǐshū means "secretary" in two senses: 1) a high-ranking official
2) a clerk-typist.

2. A: Dāshī jiēzhào nîmènde qīngtīĕ le. The ambassador received your
   invitation.

Notes on No. 2

The verb jiē, "to receive," may be used for receiving guests, mail,
messages, and phone calls.

Jiēzhào (jiēdào), "to receive," is a compound verb of result. The endings
-zhào and -dào mean approximately the same thing: "to successfully obtain
something." Jiēzhào and jiēdào occur in four ways: with le or měi (describing
ACTUAL situations) and with -de- or -bù- (describing POTENTIAL situations)

Wǒ zuōtiān qù huǒchēzhàn jiē ta, kěshì měi jiēzhào/ jiēdào. Yesterday I went to the train station
to get him, but I missed him.

Wǒ zǎo yìdiǎnr qù jiē ta, jīù jiēdezhào/jiēdedào. If you go a little earlier, (then)
jìù jiēdezhào/jiēdedào. you can get him.

Míngtiān yāoshī lái wănle jīù jiēbùzhào/jiēbùdào tāde diànhuà. If I am late tomorrow, (then) I won't
(able to) receive his phone call.

Qīngtīĕ refers to a written invitation. The word is also pronounced
qǐngtīĕ.
3. A: Hên kěxǐ, yinwei tā yǒu shì, Bàyu jǐfhão bù néng lái. Fortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
A: Qǐng ni zhǔngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng. Please inform Minister Qiáo.
A: Hên bāoqiàn. I'm very sorry.

Notes on No. 3

Kěxǐ may be used as an exclamation: Zhēn kěxǐ! "That's really too bad!"

Zhǔngào means "to pass along [word of something]." Zhūn literally means "to turn" or "to transmit." Gǎo means "to tell," as in gǎosu.

Bāoqiàn is an adjectival verb that means "to be sorry," "to feel apologetic" (e.g., for not fulfilling one's social obligations). Literally, bào means "to embrace [a feeling]," "to harbor [a feeling]." Qián means "apologetic feelings," "guilt feelings."

4. B: Hên yíhàn, Lǎiděng Dàshǐ bù néng lái. We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come.
B: Wǒ tí ni zhǔngào yǐxià. I will pass on the message for you.

Notes on No. 4

Yíhàn is a formal term used to express disappointment or regret that something desirable will not happen.

Tì, "for," "in place of," is a prepositional verb meaning in place of another, or in another's stead.

Jǐntiān wǒ tí nǐ jiǎo shū. I will teach for you today. (i.e., in your place)
Wǒ tí nǐ qù. I will go for you. (i.e., instead of you)

To make a sentence containing tì negative, place bù or méi in front of the prepositional verb.

Wǒ bù yào tí nǐ qù měi cài. I don't want to go to buy groceries for you.
Tā méi tì wǒ lái jiǎng huà. He did not come to speak in my place.

Both gěi and tì may be translated as "for." Gěi, having a wider range of usage, would seem to overlap in some instances with tì. The more exact meaning of tì may be used to clarify a situation.
MTG, Unit 8

Wō gēi ni mǎi cài.  I will buy groceries for you.
(WHO PAYS? DID YOU VOLUNTEER ONLY TO SHOP, OR TO PAY ALSO?)

Wō tī ni mǎi cài.  I will buy groceries for you.
(CLARIFIED: YOU HAVE VOLUNTEERED ONLY TO SHOP, NOT TO PAY.)

Yíxià, "a bit," is not translated in No. 4. This word adds to the action in the sentence a casual feeling, similar to the effect of reduplicating a verb. (Notice that this use of yíxià is different from previous examples, where the word meant "for a little while.")

Mā Mínglǐ, a few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall Saturday for an outing.
A: Nǐmen néng bù néng yǐqǐ qu?  Can you go with us?

Notes on No. 5

Tóngxué means "fellow student" or "graduate of the same institution." "Fellow worker" or "colleague" is tóngshí.

Chángchéng: Cháng means "long," and chéng is an old word for "city wall." The full name of the Great Wall is Wàn lǐ Chángchéng, literally "10,000 lǐ-long wall."*

Néng, kěyì, and huǒ compared: All three of these auxiliary verbs—and therefore state verbs—mean "can" to some extent.

The core meaning of néng is "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of." In some cases, néng may also mean "may," "to be permitted," "could be/is possible," and "to know how to."

My head aches; I can't read.

Wǒde tóu téng, bù néng kàn shū.

Talking is not permitted during class.

Shàng kède shíhou, bù néng shuō huà.

It can snow in November in Chicago. (POSSIBILITY)

Zhījiāng Shíyìyuè jiù néng xià xùè.

He really knows how to talk.

Tā zhēn néng shuō huà.

The core meaning of kěyì is "can," "may," "to be permitted to." Kěyì may also mean "could be/is possible." The permission implied by kěyì may come

*One lǐ is approximately one third of a mile.

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from an outside authority or may be self-imposed.

Nǐ kěyì zǒu le. You may leave.
Cōng zhèige mén jìnqù, kěyì ma? May one go in through this door?
Nǎrde fàn kěyì chī. The food there may be eaten. (i.e., it is possible to eat it)
Wǒ bù shūfù, bù kěyì yóuyǒng. I don't feel good; I can't go swimming. (i.e., the speaker decides that he should not go)

The core meaning of huī is "to know how to," "can." Huī is often used for an activity that was learned, in contrast to nèng for activities that "can be done" because of a person's physical condition ("Can she get out of bed yet?" Tā nèng bu nèng xià chuáng?). The other main use of huī is to indicate possibility. Here it overlaps with both nèng and kěyì in meaning "could be/is possible."

Nǐde érzi huī zǒu lù le ma? Can your son walk now?
(CALB LEARNING TO WALK)
Nǐ huī shuō Yīngwén ma? Can you speak English?
Míngtiān huī xià yǔ. It might/will rain tomorrow.
Tā bù huī bù lái. It is not possible that he won't come.

6. B: Zhēn bù qǐào. We really couldn't make that.
   B: Nàitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bānfa qù. We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.

Notes on No. 6

Bù qǐào literally means "inopportune," "not timely."

Méi bānfa: bānfa means "method," "way." Within a sentence, méi bānfa is used as "there is no way to..." "there is no way that..." Used independently, méi bānfa means "nothing can be done," "it can't be helped," "there is no way out."
7. A: Xīwàng yǐhòu zài zhǎo jiēhuì jùyìjù ba.  
    B: Hǎo a.  
    I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together. Okay.

8. dàjiā  
   everybody, everyone
9. jiēdào  
   to receive (alternate form for jiēzhǎo)
10. tōngshì  
    fellow worker, colleague
11. yīnggǎi  
    should, ought to, must

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Literally, dàjiā means "big family." When dàjiā is the subject of a sentence, dōu is often placed before the verb.

Dàjiā dōu zhīdào tā shì shéi.  Everyone knows who he is.
Xièxiè dàjiā.  Thank you all.
Qǐng dàjiā zuǒxiàlái.  Would everyone please sit down.
Wǒmen dàjiā yǐqi qù ba.  Let's all go together.

Yīnggǎi is an auxiliary verb, which is followed by another verb in a sentence. Only bù is used to make yīnggǎi negative.

Bú xiè, zhè shì wǒmen yīnggǎi zuòde shì.  Don't thank us. This is something we should be doing.
Zhèjiān shìqíng hěn yāoqǐn, nǐ yīnggǎi mǎshāng qù bān.  This is a very important thing; you should (go) take care of it right away.
Yīge dàxué bīyède rén, bù yīnggǎi yǒu zhèiyángde xiǎngfǎ.  Someone who has graduated from college shouldn't think this way.
DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā zài Wàijiāōu Bīōnǐ gōngzuò. (He works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)
   You: Tā zài Wàijiāōu Bīōnǐ gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài wūlōu. (He works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in] the Protocol Department. His office is on the fifth floor.)

2. Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. qīlōu
   Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài qīlōu.

3. Tā zài Jiānàdà Dàshīguǎn gōngzuò. lóushāng
   Tā zài Jiānàdà Dàshīguǎn gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài lóushāng.

4. Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Guānghuá Lù
   Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài Guānghuá Lù.

5. Zhāng Tōngzhī zài Shānghǎi gōngzuò. Nánjīng Lù
   Zhāng Tōngzhī zài Shānghǎi gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài Nánjīng Lù.

6. Wáng Mǔshī zài yínháng gōngzuò. ērlōu
   Wáng Mǔshī zài yínháng gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài ērlōu.

7. Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wūguānchù gōngzuò. sānlōu
   Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wūguānchù gōngzuò. Tāde bāngōngshī zài sānlōu.

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dāshī jiēzhào qǐngtīē le ma? (Has the ambassador received the invitation yet?)
   You: Dāshī hái méi jiēzhào qǐngtīē. (The ambassador has not received the invitation yet.)

2. Tāmen dōu jiēzhào qǐngtīē le ma? not all
   Tāmen méi dōu jiēzhào qǐngtīē.

3. Wūmen jiēzhào Bùzhǎngde qǐngtīē le ma? yes
   Wūmen jiēzhào Bùzhǎngde qǐngtīē le.

4. Tāmen jiēzhào Dāshīguǎn de qǐngtīē le ma? already
   Tāmen yǐjīng jiēzhào Dāshīguǎn de qǐngtīē le.
5. Nǐmen jiēzhào Dàshīguǎn de qǐngtiě le ma? not yet Wǒmen hái méi jiēzhào Dàshīguǎn de qǐngtiě.


C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā bú néng lái. (cue) kěxī (He cannot come.)
   You: Hěn kěxī, tā bú néng lái. (Unfortunately, he cannot come.)

2. Tā xué Zhōngguó huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. kěxī Hěn kěxī, tā xué Zhōngguó huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo.

3. Tā méi lái. yíhǎn Hěn yíhǎn, tā méi lái.

4. Tāmen bù néng dōu lái. bāoqiàn Hěn bāoqiàn, tāmen bù néng dōu lái.

5. Tāmen dōu bù lái. kěxī Hěn kěxī, tāmen dōu bù lái.


7. Tā hái méi qù. yíhǎn Hěn yíhǎn, tā hái méi qù.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng nǐ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhāng. (Please inform Minister Zhāng.) You: Qǐng nǐ tī wǒ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhāng. (Please inform Minister Zhāng for me.)

2. Wǒ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhāng le. nǐ Wǒ tī nǐ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhāng le.

3. Tā hái méi zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhāng. nǐ Tā hái méi tī nǐ zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhāng.

4. Tā bù néng zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhāng. wǒ Tā bù néng tī wǒ zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhāng.
5. Wǒ yǐjīng zhuǎnggāo dàshī le. nǐ
   Wǒ yǐjīng tǐ nǐ zhuǎnggāo dàshī le.

6. Wǒ mínɡtiān jiù zhuǎnggāo dàshī. nǐ
   Wǒ mínɡtiān jiù tǐ nǐ zhuǎnggāo dàshī.

7. Tā shì zuǒtiān zhuǎngɡāo dàhídé. nǐ
   Tā shì zuǒtiān tǐ nǐ zhuǎngɡāo dàhídé.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tāmen mínɡtiān lái. (cue) together
   (They are coming tomorrow.)
   OR Tāmen zuǒtiān lái le. (cue) together
   (They came yesterday.)
   You: Tāmen mínɡtiān yīqǐ lái ma?
   (Are they coming together tomorrow?)
   Tāmen zuǒtiān shì yīzǐ láide ma?
   (Did they come together yesterday?)

2. Tā mínɡtiān zǒu. alone
   Tā mínɡtiān yīge rèn zǒu ma?

3. Tā zuǒtiān zǒu le. alone
   Tā zuǒtiān shì yīge rèn zǒude ma?

4. Wánɡ Tónɡzhī míntiān qù Nánjínɡ. by train
   Wánɡ Tónɡzhī míntiān zuò huǒchē qù Nánjínɡ ma?

5. Wánɡ Tónɡzhī Xínɡqíyī qù Shànghǎi le. by plane
   Wánɡ Tónɡzhī Xínɡqíyī shì zuò fēìjī qù Shànghǎi de ma?

6. Tā qù le. alone
   Tā shì yīge rèn qùde ma?
F. Substitution Drill

1. **Speaker:** Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, bù néng qù. (cue) no way of going (That day we have a previous engagement; we cannot go.)
   **You:** Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi bānfā qù. (That day we have a previous engagement; we have no way of going.)

2. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi bānfā qù. cannot go together
   Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, bù néng yīqǐ qù.

3. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, bù néng yīqǐ qù. not all of us can go
   Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, bù néng dōu qù.

4. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, bù néng dōu qù. none of us can go
   Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, dōu bù néng qù.

5. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, dōu bù néng qù. did not go
   Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi qù.

6. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi qù. not all of us went
   Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi dōu qù.

7. Nèitiān wōmen yōu shí, měi dōu qù.