STANDARD CHINESE
A Modular Approach

OPTIONAL MODULES:

• Restaurant
• Hotel
• Post Office and Telephone
• Car

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PREFACE


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

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (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. Dellingter 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. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.
All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, 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 Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, 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 Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

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

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 CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board
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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.
Objectives

General

The purpose of the Car Module is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to use and take care of your car in everyday situations as well as emergencies.

Before starting the Car Module, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module.

Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Buy gasoline using the metric system to indicate quantity and ration coupons if necessary. Understand if the attendant offers you high-test or regular gas.

2. Tell an attendant that there isn’t enough air in the tires. Ask for air to be put in the tires.

3. Tell an attendant the car windows need cleaning.

4. Explain to a garage attendant where your car has developed problems lately: brakes, headlights, automatic transmission, gear shift, fan belt, exhaust pipe, and so on.

5. Ask for a regular maintenance check up for the car.

6. Tell someone you have a flat tire and whether or not you have a spare tire and tools.

7. Tell someone that you got a traffic ticket and why.

8. State whether or not you have your driver’s license and car registration with you.

9. Ask in a collision situation if someone is injured.

10. Understand someone describe in simple terms the damage to their car resulting from an accident.

11. Ask a garage repairman to fix a car which has been in an accident. Find out how long it will take to fix it. Ask for an estimate on cost repairs.
## Car Module, Unit 1

### PART I

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>你補油了。請你加點油。</td>
<td>There's not enough gas. Please add some.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>加五十升油。</td>
<td>Add fifty liters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>異車三張三千汽油票。</td>
<td>Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>輪胎的氣補足了麼。請你加大一點。你有補胎工具嗎？</td>
<td>The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>窗戶有些髒。</td>
<td>The windows are a little dirty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>我洗香檸。你們有水嗎？</td>
<td>I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>氣泵一處海棠。你把車開國去，我將去給你把車。</td>
<td>The airpump is there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>您要加什麼油：汽油或普通汽油？</td>
<td>What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>一般汽油。這時油一樣。</td>
<td>No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES ON PART I:

*qiyou piao*: 'Gasoline Coupons'. In the PRC, many commodities, such as cloth, food items, watches, bicycles, must be bought with money and ration coupons.

*zu*: 'to be enough, to be sufficient.' Luntai de qì bù zú le is translated here as 'The air in the tires isn't enough.' A more literal translation might be 'The air in the tires isn't enough anymore.' The negative bù used with a marker le for new situation expresses a negative condition that has recently come about.
bōli: This word literally means 'glass', but is used here to refer to the windows of the car.

mūn: This is the adjectival verb 'to be full'.

Wǒ xiāng cǎiyīcā.: 'I think I'll wipe it a bit.' In the PRC gas stations sell gas only. Any minor servicing that may be needed, such as cleaning windows and getting air for tires, may be done by the driver himself. Any major servicing must be done at a repair garage.

Peking:

A: Yǒu bǔ gōu le, qǐng nǐ jiā dìan yǒu.  There's not enough gas, please add some.
B: Nǐ yào jiā duōshào?  How much do you want to add?
A: Jiā wǔshí gōngshēng ba.  Add fifty liters.
B: Hǎo.  Okay.
A: Zhè shì sānzhāng èrshí gōngshēngde qǐyǒu piào.  Here are three twenty-liter gasoline coupons.
B: Wǒ gěi nǐ xiēxiàlái le, lǐshì gōngshēngde yǒu piào, yòngle wǔshí gōngshēng, hái yǒu shí gōngshēng.  I'll write it down for you, a sixty liter gas coupon, you used fifty liters; there's still ten liters.
A: Lùntáide qǐ bù zú le. Qǐng nǐ dā yǐxià qǐ, hǎo bu hǎo?  The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
B: Hǎo. Dàqiàntòng zài néibì.  Okay. The air is over there.  Nǐ bā chē kǎiguōqu, wǒ lái gěi nǐ dǎ.  Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
A: Xièxiè nǐ. Qǐchāde bōli yǒu diàr zāng. Wǒ xiāng cǎiyīcā, nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?  Thank you. The glass on the car is a little dirty. I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
B: Nàr yǒu shuǐ, qǐng nǐ zǐjǐ ná ba.  The water is there. Please get it yourself.
Taipei:

A: Qīng ni gěi wo jiā diān yǒu. Please add some gas for me.
B: Nǐ yào jiā shénme yǒu: gāojiè qǐyǒu háishi pǔtōng qǐyǒu? What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
A: Pǔtōngde. Bǔbǐ jiā mǎn, sǐshí gōngshēng jiù gòu le. Regular. No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.
B: Yǎo bu yào kǎnkàn jǐyǒu gòu bu gòu? Dō you want me to see if there's enough oil?
B: Jǐyǒu jiāhǎo le. The oil is added.
A: Ao! Chēzhǐ bōlǐ tài zāng le. Qīng nǐ bǎng wǒ cǎiyīcā, hǎo bu hào? Oh! The windows are really dirty. Please help me wipe it.
A: Xièxiè nǐ, duōshǎo qián? Thank you. How much is it?
B: Qǐyǒu wǔbǎi kuǎi qián, jǐyǒu jǐùshí kuǎi, yǐgōng wǔbǎi jǐùshí kuǎi qián. The gas is $500, the oil is $90. Altogether it's $590.
A: Zhěi shì liùbǎi kuǎi qián, bù yòng zhǎo le. Here's $600, keep the change.
B: Duō xie, duō xie, zài jiàn. Thank you, thank you. Good bye.
CAR, Unit 1

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I:

jiōu jiānhāo le: 'The oil is added.' In the phrase jiānhāo le, the word hāo is used as the final element of a compound verb of result. It indicates that the action of the verb has been brought to a successful conclusion. This is discussed in Transportation, Unit 7.
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wǒde chē yǒu diān mǎobǐng le</td>
<td>There's something wrong with my car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chāngchāng xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.</td>
<td>It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shāchē bù tài líng.</td>
<td>The brakes are not too good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Qiàntou yǒu yīgè dēng bù liàng le.</td>
<td>In the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bāoyǎng le.</td>
<td>My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check-up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wǒ qǐng wǒmen jǐshū gōngzhèn tōngzhì hǎohào de gěi nǐ jiānchá.</td>
<td>I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it well for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rúguǒ nǐde chē yǒu mǎobǐng, wǒmen gěi nǐ xiūlǐ.</td>
<td>If there's something wrong with your car, we'll fix it for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Jiǎndándé húnjīǎn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguō wǒmen méiyǒu, kěyì dēng.</td>
<td>Simple parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES ON PART II

máobìng: This word is translated here as 'something wrong'. Other translations might be: 'defect', 'flaw', 'trouble', or 'problem'.

Tāde diànshì chū máobìng le. His television developed a problem.

A second meaning for máobìng is 'medical problem', 'illness'.

Wǒ shénme máobìng yě méiyou. There is nothing wrong with me.

A third meaning is 'bad habit', 'odd habit'.

Tā máobìng hěn dà. He is very 'picky' (odd).

líng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be sharp, keen'. It can be used to describe people that are intelligent. It can also be used to describe machinery that works well.

Lǎo Wǎngde érzi hěn líng. Lao Wang's son is sharp.

Zhèige jīqi hái líng bu líng? Does this machine still work well?

liàng: 'To be bright'. A more literal translation of Yōu yīge dēng bù liàng le. might be 'There is one lamp that does not light up anymore'.

bāoyāng: 'To maintain'. This verb can be used to talk about taking care of a person's body, as well as maintaining machinery.

Nǐ yídǐng děi bāoyāng zìjǐ. You have to take care of yourself.

Tā gāng shēngle háizi, dāifu gāosu tā hǎohǎor de bāoyāng. After she had just given birth to a child, the doctor told her to take good care of herself.

língjiàn: 'spare parts' or simply 'parts'. Huānz língjiàn is 'to exchange (something) for a spare part'.

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A: Wǒde chē yǒu diāo mǎo bīng le. Qǐng nǐ mèn jiānchá jiānchá.
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please check it.

B: Yǒu shènmé mǎo bīng?
What's the trouble?

A: Chángchāng xǐhuō, zhēn má fān.
It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.

B: Chángchāng xǐhuō.
It often stalls.

A: Hái yǒu, shāchē bù tài líng. Ou, qiǎntou yǒu yī děng bù liǎng le.
Also, the brakes are not too good. Oh, in the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.

B: Nǐde chē kǎile duōshǎo gōnglí le?
How many kilometers have you driven your car?

A: Wǒ kànkan. Ou, yǐ jǐng kǎile liǎngyuān wǔqīān yǐbǎi duō gōnglí le.
Let me see. Oh, it's already been driven more than 25,100 kilometers.

B: Hǎo, wǒ qǐng wǒmen jīshā gōnggrén tōngzhī hǎo hào de gěi nǐ jiānchá, yǒu mǎo bīng de dī fāng gěi nǐ xiū hǎo.
Okay, I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it thoroughly for you. If something is wrong, he'll fix it.

A: Rúguō xīyāo huàn língjiān nǐ mèn yǒu bā?
If you need a spare part, you have it I suppose?

B: Kàn shí shènmé língjiān, yǒu de wǒmen yǒu, yǒu de kěyì xiāng bān fā. Jiānchále yǐhòu zǎi shuō ba.
That depends on what spare part is needed, some we have, some we can figure out a way. Let's talk about it after it's been checked.

A: Wǒde chē shènmé shǐ hòu kěyí xiūhǎo?
When will my car be ready?

B: Rúguō méiyǒu dà mǎo bīng, dāgāi lìèr tiān jiù xiūhǎo le.
If there are no big problems, it'll probably be fixed in a couple of days.
CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

A: Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bāoyǎng le.  
   My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check up.

B: Yǒu méiyou shénme wèntí?  
   Are there any problems?

A: Shāchē yǒu diǎn bù tài líng.  
   The brakes aren't too good.

B: Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma?  
   Are there other problems?

A: Yǒu sǔihou hái huì xīhuó, yǒubian hōumiàn de dēng yě bù liǎng le.  
   Sometimes it stalls, the right rear light doesn't light anymore either.

   Okay, first we'll check it for you. If there's something wrong, we'll fix it for you. If nothing is wrong, we'll tune it up for you.

A: Lǐngjiàn, nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu?  
   Do you have spare parts?

B: Jiāndándé lǐngjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguò wǒmen méiyǒu, kěyí dǐng.  
   Simple spare parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.

   Good. Then I'll ask you to check it.

B: Wǒmen zhèlǐde jīshù gōngrén hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yào tāmen hǎochāode gěi ni jiānché, bāoyǎng.  
   Our mechanics here are very good. We'll have them give you a good check-up and tune-up.
NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

Yǒu shíhou hái huì xīhuǒ.: You've seen that the auxiliary verb huì can mean 'know how to, can', as in Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?. Here you see a different meaning: 'likely to happen, possible to happen, liable to happen'. Here is another example.

Jīntiān huì xià yǔ ma? Is it likely to rain today?
### PART III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>你有一个轮胎爆了。</td>
<td>A tire has blown out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>北京，公路有。</td>
<td>There's both a spare tire and tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>嘿！发动机打不着了</td>
<td>Oh no! The engine won't start up!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>女人她把车推到路边去了</td>
<td>We'll have to push it over to the side of the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>低头弯弯腰，把车子拖到路边去</td>
<td>Have a tow truck come and tow it to the garage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES AFTER PART III:

- **bào**: 'To explode', 'to burst'. This is the verb to use when talking about a 'blow out'. [If a tire has slowly gone flat, the verb to use is **biē**, 'to be flat, sunken, not full'. **Lǔntāi biē le**.]

- **fādòng-būqílái**: 'not be able to start up'. **Fādòng** is the verb 'to set in motion', 'to start'. **-qílái** is the verb 'to rise up' used as the final element in a compound verb of result.

- **tuīdào**: Compound verbs with -dào as the second syllable must be followed by a location of some sort and often are also followed by **lái** or **qù**.

  - **Bā xìnglǐ ná dào lóushān qù**. Take the bags upstairs.
  - **Bā chē kā dào lǔbīársāng qù**. Drive the car to the side of the road.
Peking:

A: Zěnme le? qìchē bù zǒu le.  
What happened? The car won't go anymore.

B: Yǒu yīge lǚntāi bāo le.  
A tire has blown out.

A: Lǚntāi bāo le, chēshāng yǒu méiyǒu bèitái gèn gǒngjù?  
The tire's flat. Are there a spare tire and tools in the car?

B: Bèitái, gǒngjù dōu yǒu.  
There's both a spare tire and tools.

A: Nà hǎo. yǐ bā chē kǎidào lǚbiāo qù, wǒmen lái huān lǚntāi.  
That's good. You drive the car over to the side of the road and we'll change the tire.

B: Zàogāo! yīnqǐng fādòng bù qǐ lái le!  
Oh no! The engine won't start up!

A: E! yīnqǐng yě yǒu wèntí le.  
Oh, now there's something the engine.

B: Chē tīngzǎi dǎ lǜshāng bù xīng. wǒmen déi bā chē tūdāo lǜbiāo shàng qu.  
You can't stop the car in the middle or the road. We'll have to push it over to the side of the road.

A: Tūdāo lǜbiāo yīhòu, wǒmen qu zhǎokào zhěr fújīn yǒu méiyǒu diānhuà. dā diānhuà dào bāngōngshì qù, yào tāmén kǎi chē lái bā wǒmen de tuǒhuíqu.  
After we push it to the side of the road, we'll go look and see if there is a phone. We'll call the office and have them drive out and tow us back.

Okay. Let's do it that way. let's first push the car.
A: Bù hǎo le.  Yöu yīge lǔntāi bāo le.

B: Lǔntāi bāo le? Hǎi zěnme bàn? Jiào yīliàng wǔshíhǎi lái, bā chēzǐ tuōdāo xiūliháng qù?

A: Búfā. Wǒmen chēshàng yǒu gōngjù, yě yǒu bāitāi.

This is no good. A tire has blown out.

A tire has gone flat, then what do you do? Have a tow truck come and tow it to the repair garage.

That's not necessary. Our car has tools and a spare tire.

B: Wǒ zìjǐ huí huàn ma?

A: Wǒ zìjǐ kěyǐ huàn.

Can you change it yourself?

I can change it myself.

B: Wǒ háishì xiān kānkan yīngqǐng, néng bu nèng fādōng?

A: Kàn! Yīngqǐng fādōngqǐlai le, méi wèntí.

First look at the engine, can it start?

Look. The car starts up. No problem.

B: Nà hǎo. Wǒ bā chēzǐ kāidào lǔbiānshàng qù huàn chētāi.

That's good. You drive the car to the side of the road to the tire.

Okay. I'll slowly drive the car to the side of the road.

A: Hǎo. Wǒ lái mānmān de bā chē kāidào lǔbiānshàng qù.

B: Tīngzai zhèlǐ xíng le. Wǒmen xiàqu huàn chētāi ba.

Parking it here will be okay. Let's get out and change the tire.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bāo</td>
<td>to explode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāoyǎng</td>
<td>to have a maintenance checkup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēitāi</td>
<td>spare tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buōli</td>
<td>glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cā</td>
<td>to wipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chángchang</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǎ</td>
<td>to hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǎ qì</td>
<td>to add air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dǎtōng</td>
<td>air pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēng</td>
<td>light lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dīng</td>
<td>to order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gāojī</td>
<td>high grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngjūl</td>
<td>tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngshēng</td>
<td>liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fādōng</td>
<td>to start, to mobilize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīnchuā</td>
<td>to inspect, to examine, to check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīnndàm</td>
<td>to be simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīshā gōngrén</td>
<td>mechanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīyǒu</td>
<td>machine oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-liàng</td>
<td>(counter for vehicles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liàng</td>
<td>to light up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǐng</td>
<td>to be sharp, to be keen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǐngqǐn</td>
<td>parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǔntāi</td>
<td>tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mǎn</td>
<td>to be full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>máobǐng</td>
<td>trouble, flaw, defect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piào</td>
<td>ticket, coupon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūtōng</td>
<td>regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qì</td>
<td>air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qìyǒu</td>
<td>gasoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāchē</td>
<td>brakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tāi</td>
<td>to push</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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CAR, Unit 1

tuō
tuōche

tóhuō
xiūli
xiūlīhāng

yīngqǐng
yǒu

zāng
zú

to tow
tow truck

to stall
to fix, to repair
repair garage

engine
oil, gasoline, fuel

to be dirty
to be enough, to be
sufficient
### Car Module, Unit 2

**PART I**

| 1. Yinwei wǒ chāo sù le, wǒ nàdào le yìge fǎkuǎndān. | Because I was speeding I got a ticket. |
| 2. Wǒ dài jiāshī zhǐzhào le. | I brought my driver's license. |
| 3. Yě dài dēngjìzhèng le. | And I brought the car registration too. |
| 4. Nǐde chēzhǐ yòngde shì wàijiāo rén yuán pǐfá. | Your car has diplomatic plates. |
| 5. Nǐ shì wàijiāoquăn ma? | Are you a diplomat? |
| 6. Nǐ chāo sù le, děi fǎkuǎn. | You went over the speed limit, I’ll have to fine you. |
| 7. Pánzì hòutou yǒu shuōmíng. | On the back of the ticket is an explanation. |
| 8. Nǐ wǒzhào shuōmíng qù bān ba. | You go take care of it according to the explanation. |

**NOTES AFTER PART I:**

chāo sù: 'To speed', more literally, 'to exceed the posted speed'

nàdào le: Here you see another compound verb with -dào. But the addition of -dào does not add the meaning of 'to (someplace), as in tūdào lùbìā shí fāng qu, 'push it to the side of the road', but rather adds the meaning of 'to obtain, get'.

Nǐ nàdào nǐde hūzhào le meiyóu? Did you get your passport?

dài: This is the verb 'to carry with one, to take or bring with one'. It is sometimes used with the verb lǎi when the meaning is 'bring with one'.

Jǐntiān wǒ wàngle dài wǒde lǐzhǐ shū. I forgot to bring my history book today.

Nǐ dài háizi qùle méiyóu? Did you take the children with you?
fākuǎn: This can be the verb 'to issue a fine' or the noun 'a fine'. Fākuándān is literally 'fine-money-ticket'.

dānzi: Here dānzi is used to refer to the traffic ticket, a short way of saying Fākuándān. In other situations, dānzi often means 'list of things'. Here are some examples. Notice that the phrase 'to make a list' is kāi yīge dānzi, literally 'open a list'.

Měige Xīngqīliù wǒ chūqu mǎi dōngzi yīqián dōu kāi yīge dānzi.

Nǐ néng bu neng bā nǐ yào mǎide shū kāi yīge dānzi.

Every Saturday before I go out to buy things, I make a list.

Can you make a list of the books you want to buy?

Taipei:

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, zhīdao ma?

You went over the speed limit, did you know?

B: Chāo sù! Shénme shì chāo sù?

'Chao su'! What is 'chao su'?

Wǒ bù dōng.

I don't understand.

A: Chāo sù jiù shì kāi chē kāide tài kuāi le.

'Chao su' is driving your car too fast.

B: Ou, wǒ lái Táiběi bù jiù, hěn duō shì bù zhīdào. Zhēn duībúqǐ.

I haven't been in Taipei very long. There are a lot of things I don't know. Please excuse me.

A: Nǐde chēzī yǒngde shì wàijiāo rényuán pāizhào, nǐ shì wàijiāoguān ma?

Your car has diplomatic plates. Are you a diplomat?

B: Shìde. Wǒ shì wàijiāoguān.

Yes, I'm a diplomat.

A: Nǐ dàijī shì zhīzhào le méiyou?

Did you bring your driver's license?

B: Dài le. Zhēi shì jiāshì zhīzhào.

Yes, here's the driver's license.

A: Chēzī dēngjízhèng ne? Yě dāile ma?

And the car registration? Did you bring that too?
B: Yě dài le.

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, dài fākuǎn.

B: Wǒ nále fākuǎndān gài zěnme yàng?

A: Dānzi hùotou yǒu shuōmíng. Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù bān ba.

B: Hǎo.

Yes.

You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.

After I've gotten the ticket what do I do?

On the back of the ticket is an explanation. Take care of it according to the explanation.

Okay.
| Part II | 1. Aiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuāngché le. | Ah, oh no, we've had a collision. |
| 2. Nǐ shǒushāng le mēiyǒu? | Are you injured? |
| 3. Chūle chēhuó le, wǒmen děi zhǎo jǐngchá lái chūjǐ. | After a car accident, we should find the police to come and take care of it. |
| 4. Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzǐ ba, chuāngde lìhài bu lìhài. | Let's look at the cars first, and see if they're hit badly. |
| 5. Ou, chēmén chuānhūdī le. | Oh, the car door is damaged. |
| 6. Bǎoxiānggāng wān le, chāitóu yē bì le. | The bumper is bent and the hood is dented. |
| 7. Nǐde chēzǐ bǎoxiāngle mēiyǒu? | Is your car insured? |
| 8. Chū shì yīzhōu, ché méiyǒu dōngguò ba? | After the accident, the car didn't move, did it? |
| 9. Wǒ qu gōng'ànjù dì yīge diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài wàishì jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chūhù. | I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together with us. |
NOTES AFTER PART II:

chuàng: 'To bump', often pronounced zuàng. This verb often occurs with the resultative ending -zhao, 'to meet, to touch, to come into contact with.'

Zhèr dìfang tài xiǎo, dōngxi tài duō. Zǒu lùde shǐhou, bù shì chuàngzhao zhūōzi, jiù shì chuàngzhao yǐzi.

It's too close in here, too many things. When you walk, if you're not bumping into tables, then you're bumping into chairs.

chǔlǐ: 'To manage, to handle an affair, to take care of something.'

wǒ bù huì chǔlǐ zhěijian shì. I can't take care of this matter.

Nèijian shì tā chǔlǐ de hěn hǎo. He has managed that affair very well.

chǔ chēhuò: 'To have a car accident', or more literally 'to produce a car disaster'. This is more serious than the phrase chū shì.

Tā chū chēhuò yǐhòu, hěn jiǔ jǐngchá cái lái. After he had the accident, it was a long time until the police came.

lìhài: 'To be severe, 'to be fierce', 'seriously'

tā bìngde hěn lìhài. He is seriously ill.

chū shì: 'To have an accident, to have something go wrong.' This phrase is used to describe a serious, unpleasant happening.

Tā jiā chū shì le, wǒmén qù kànkan. Something has happened in his home, let's go see. (e.g., a robbery, an arrest)
Taipei:

A: Aiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng chē le! Mī shōushāng le méiyou?
B: Hái hǎo, wǒ xiāng wǒ méiyou shōushāng. Ni ne?
A: Wǒ méiyou shì.
B: Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen dëi zhǎo jǐngchá lái chūlì.
A: Duì, wǒ shì wàiguó rén. Wǒmen dàgāi yě dëi zhǎo wàishi jǐngchá lái. ... Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzi ba, chuāngde lìhài bu lìhài.
B: Gū, chēmén chuànghuái le. Mīde chēzi ne, chuāngzai shénme dìfang?
A: Wǒde bāoxiānggāng wăn le, chētóu yě bǐ le.
B: Mīde chēzi bāoxiānlé méiyou?
A: Wǒ bāole xiān, nīde ne?
B: Wǒ yě yǒu bāoxiān.
A: Kàn! Jǐngchá lái le.

Aiyā, what a mess! We've had a collision. Are you injured?
I'm okay. I don't think I'm injured. And you?
I'm alright
After a car accident, we should find the police to come and handle this.
Yes, I'm a foreigner. We probably should also find the Foreign Affairs Police. Let's look at the cars first. and see if they're hit badly.
Oh, the car door is damaged. And your car, where is it hit?
My bumper is bent and the hood is dented.
Is your car insured?
I'm insured, and yours?
I have insurance too.
Look! The police are here.
You've had a collision.
Yes, there's been an accident.
Is anyone injured?
It's all right. None of us are injured.
After the accident, the cars weren't moved were they?
After the accident, we just got out. The cars were not moved.
That's good. Were the cars damaged?
My car door is dented. His bumper is bent. The hood is dented too.
Your car is insured, I suppose?
Yes.
Okay. Wait a moment. I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together.
PART III

2. Zhìdòng pànjiǎng, bìānsùqì dōu yǒu diǎn xiǎo máobìng. The automatic transmission and the gear shift. Both have something wrong.
3. Páiqìguǎn, fēngshān pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiānchá yìxià. Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
4. Yào jītiān kěyǐ xiūhǎo? How many days will it take to fix?
5. Nǐ gǔlǐ yìxià, dàgài yào duōshāo qián? Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
6. Nǐ kàn, pídài gòng le, gāi huān zīnde le. Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.
7. Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pèngqì; jīqí děi jiānchá, tiāozhěng. The door needs to be fixed, and spray-painted; the engine needs to be checked and adjusted.
8. Nǐ dà hàotian lái qū chē ba? Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?
9. Wǒmen xiū jīqí, yě xiū chēshēn. We fix engines and do body work.
10. Shènmé yànse de qǐ, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi nǐ jiānchá. We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away.
11. Kěyī, jiānchále yǐhòu mǎshàng gěi nǐ gùjià. Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away.
NOTES AFTER PART III:

xiūli: 'To fix, to repair'.

fāngshān pídài: 'Fan belt', sometimes simply called pídài, which is literally 'leather belt'. Pídài is used for 'belt' in machine terminology as in sānjiāopídài, 'V-belt'.

xiūhǎo: 'To fix successfully, to repair successfully.' The syllable -hǎo indicates the result of the action, that is that the repairs were successfully completed.

Yào jǐtian kěyì xiūhǎo? How many days will it take to fix it?

In the above sentence, the auxiliary verb yào means 'to need, to require, to take'.

gūjí: Originally this verb meant simply 'to estimate (a figure)'. Now it also means 'to guess'.

Zhèjiān dàyí nǐ gūjí dǎi duōshao qián? How much do you estimate this overcoat costs?

Wǒ gūjí tā míngtiān bù huí lái. My guess is he won't come tomorrow.

In this sentence the auxiliary verb huí means 'to be likely to', 'to be possible to'.

tiáozhēng: 'To adjust, to coordinate, to regulate.'

Qǐng bǐ nèige zhōng tiáozhēng yīxiǎ. Please adjust that clock a little.

gū jià: 'To estimate a price.'

Zhèige fāngzì kěyì mài duōshao qián, nǐ néng gūyīgū jià ma? Can you estimate how much this house can sell for?
CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

A: Wǒde chēzǐ yǒu diǎn wèntī le. Qǐng nǐmen xiū lǐ xiū lǐ.

B: Hǎo de. Yǒu shénme máobǐng?

A: Wǒ xiǎng biānshù, zhīdōng pàidǎng dōu yǒu diǎn wèntī.

B: Hái yǒu biéde máobǐng ma?

A: Pāiqīguān, fēngshān dāi yě qǐng nǐmen kānkān.

B: Fēngshāndé pídài shì hěn róngyì sōngdē, pāiqīguān wéi róngyì huái. Àu. Chēmén bié le yǐdiǎn.

A: Nǐmen yě xiū chēshēn ma?

B: Wǒmen xiū jíqí, yě xiū chēshēn. Língjiān huáile, wǒmen dōu kěyí xiū, yě kěyí huáile.

A: Nà hǎo. Chēmén yě xiū lǐ yǐxià. Nǐmen yǒu yíyáng yánsè qǐ ma?

B: Shénme yánsè qǐ, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen máoshāng gěi nǐ jiānchá. Xīngqīwǔ xiàwǔ sīdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu, nǐ lái qǐ chē, hǎo bu hǎo?

A: Kěyí bu kěyí xiān gū ge jià?

B: Kěyí, Jiānchále yīhòu máoshāng gěi nǐ gū jià. Mín qǐng dào lǐbiàn zuòyìzuò, děrgēng.

There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.

Okay. What's wrong with it?

I think the gear shift and the automatic transmission both have something wrong.

Are there other problems?

Please also take a look at the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.

It's easy for the fan belt to get loose and for the exhaust pipe to break. Oh, the door is a little dented.

Do you also do body work?

We fix engines and do body work. If parts are bad, we can repair them or replace them.

That's good. Fix the door, too. Do you have the same color paint?

We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. How about picking it up Friday afternoon after 4:00?

Can you first estimate the cost?

Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away. Please go inside, have a seat and wait a bit.
CAR, Unit 2

Peking:

A: Wǒde qìche zuòtian chuàng-huai le, xiāng qíng nǐmen xiūyíxiū.

Yesterday my car was damaged in an accident, I would like you to repair it.

B: Au. Chémen chuànghuái le. Jīqí zěnme yáng?

Oh, the door is damaged. How's the engine.

A: Zōngdòng pàidǎng, biàngsūqī dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobǐng.

The automatic transmission and the gear shift all have some problem.

B: Hǎo. Hái yǒu biéde wèntī méiyou?

Okay. Are there any other problems?

A: Páiqǐguān, fēngshān pídài yě qíng nǐmen jiānchá yǐxià.

Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.

B: Nǐ kān, pídài sōng le, gāi huān xǐndé le.

Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.


I have a new fan belt at home. I'll bring it to you tomorrow morning.

B: Hǎo, jī. Nǐ nálaì, wǒmen gěi nǐ huān.

Great. You bring it here and we'll change it for you.

A: Yào jītiān kěyì xiūhāo?

How many days will it take to fix?

B: Chémen dǐ xiūhāo, pèngqí, jǐjǐ dǐ jiānchá, tiáozhèng. Nǐ dà hùttíān lái qǐ chē ba.

The door needs to be fixed, and painted, the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?

A: Nǐ gūjǐ yǐxià, dàgài yào duōshāo qián?

Can you estimate how much it will probably be?

B: Xiǎnzài bù hǎo shuō, dǎi xiān kānkān. Míngtiān ná pídài lǎi de shìhòu, gàosu nǐ ba.

It's hard to say now. I have to take a look first. Tomorrow when you come with the fan belt I'll tell you.
CAR, Unit 2

Vocabulary

ànzhào  according to
bǎoxiǎn  to insure, to be insured
bǔxiǎng  bumper
bì  gear shift
to be dented
chūlǐ  to handle, manage
cháo sù  to exceed the speed limit
chēhuò  car accident
chēmén  car door
chēshēn  body of a car
chētou  car hood
to bump into, to collide with
damaged
chuànghuài le  to have an accident
dà hùtian  the third day from now
dài  to carry along with, to bring
dàn  ticket, note
dèngjìzhèng  car registration
dōng  to move
dǎkūan  to fine, to issue a fine
dǎkūándàn  ticket, a fine
fēngshān  fan
Gōngānjú  Bureau of Public Safety
gūjī  to estimate
jiàshǐ zhǐzhào  driver's license
jīngchá  police
gōngjī  engine, more literally, 'machine'
lǐhài  to be severe
páidǎng  transmission
páizhào  license plates
pàiqíguǎn  exhaust pipe
pēnqi  to spray paint
pídāi  belt
qì  paint, lacquer
qǔ  to pick up, to get, to fetch
rényuán
sōng
shōushāng
shuōmíng
tiáozhēng
wàijiāo
wàijiaoguān
wàishí
wàishí jǐngché
wān
xiūhǎo
xiūlǐ
zǐdòng

personnel
to be loose
to be injured
explanation
to adjust
diplomacy, foreign relations
diplomat
foreign affairs
foreign affairs police
to bend
to fix
to repair
automatic
### Parts of a Car

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bāoxiāngăng</td>
<td>bumper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>běitāi</td>
<td>spare tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biānsùqì</td>
<td>gear shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chē hòutoude chuānghu</td>
<td>rear windshield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chē mén</td>
<td>car door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chē qiántoude chuānghu</td>
<td>front windshield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chētōu</td>
<td>hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chēxiāng</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dāngnhān</td>
<td>fender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diànypīng</td>
<td>battery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēng</td>
<td>lights</td>
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<tr>
<td>fāhuò kāiguan</td>
<td>ignition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēngshān pīdāi</td>
<td>fan belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīngzi</td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lāba</td>
<td>horn</td>
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<tr>
<td>lěngqī</td>
<td>air conditioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǔbiāo</td>
<td>odometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lūnpān</td>
<td>steering wheel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lúntāi</td>
<td>tire</td>
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<tr>
<td>pǎiqǐtōng</td>
<td>exhaust pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pǎiqǐxiāoshēngqì</td>
<td>muffler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiānjǐndǐng</td>
<td>jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāchē</td>
<td>brakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shōu shāchē</td>
<td>parking brake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shōuyīnjī</td>
<td>radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shūxiāng</td>
<td>radiator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sùdūbiāo</td>
<td>speedometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CAR, Unit 2

yīnqíng  
yòumén  
yòuxìáng  
yūshuāzi

engine  
accelerator  
gas tank  
windshield wiper

zìdōng páidāng  
zuò

automatic transmission  
seat