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. McNeil, 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'Conner 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. 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, Jar 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. Sadove, 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 Hotel Module (HTL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to stay in a hotel and enjoy its services.

Before starting the Hotel Module, you should have at least completed the Money Module. The Hotel Module may, of course, be done at any later point in the course.

Specific

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

1. Ask to reserve a room. Specify whether it will be a single or double, with or without air conditioning, with or without heat.

2. Ask about room rates.

3. Understand questions about whether you want a television in your room, whether you need valuables stored, whether you want a guide.

4. Find out whether Western or Chinese food is served in the hotel restaurant.

5. Find out what hours meals are served in the hotel dining room.

6. Ask your room attendant for additional blankets or pillows.

7. Ask to have clothes laundered or cleaned.

8. Ask for tourist guidebooks.

9. Ask for the bill and settle your account.
### Hotel Module, Unit 1

#### PART I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chinese Expression</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Wǒ shì Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshède.</td>
<td>I'm from the China Travel Service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wōmen dào lǚguăn qù ba.</td>
<td>Let's go to the hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Wǒ gěi nín dìng le yīge fāngjiān.</td>
<td>I've reserved a room for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Qǐng nín tiánhítian zhěizhǎng biāo.</td>
<td>Please fill out this form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Minde zìnglǐ dōu qūchulai le ba?</td>
<td>Your luggage has all been picked up, I assume?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nǐ xiǎn xiūxi xiūxi, děng yīhuǐ wǒ zài lái.</td>
<td>You rest a bit first and I'll come back after a little while.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>yòoshi</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NOTES AFTER PART I

**lǚguăn:** This word is used to refer to small inns and hotels. However, it is not used in the names of hotels.

A: Nǐ zhù lǚguăn ma?
B: Shì, wǒ zhùzài Běijīng Fāndiàn.

**qūchulai:** This is a compound verb meaning 'to fetch', 'to get', 'to pick up'.

**xiūxi xiūxi:** You've seen one syllable verbs reduplicated, like kànkan and dēngyīdēng. Here you see a two syllable verb reduplicated. The effect is the same. It makes the action more tentative, casual. 'Rest a little bit'.

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HTL, Unit 1

Peking:

A conversation between an American businessman, Mr. White (Huáitè), and the guide meeting him at Peking's Capital Airport:

F₁: Nǐn shì Huáitè Xiānshēng ba.  
You must be Mr. White.

M: Shì. Nǐn shì _______?  
That's right. You are____?

F₁: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshède.  
I'm from the China Travel  
Wǒ xìng Wáng. Nǐnéde  
Service. My name is Wang.  
xínɡlì dōu qūchulai le ba?  
Have you claimed all your  
M: Dōu qūchulai le. Jiù zài  
baggage?
zhèr.  
I've gotten all of it.  
After clearing customs:

It's right here.

F₁: Hǎo le. Wǒmen dào lǚguān  
Fine. Let's go to the  
qù ba. Wǒ gěi nín zài  
hotel. I've reserved  
Bājīnɡ Fàndiàn dǐnɡlè  
a room for you at the  
yīɡe fānɡjiān.  
Peking Hotel.

At the hotel:

F₂: Qǐnɡ nín tián yītiān zhèi-  
Please fill out this form.  
zhānɡ biǎo. Nǐnéde  
Your room is on the  
fānɡjiān zài jiǔlóu  
ninth floor, Number 903.  
jiǔbāilǐngsān hào.  
Here's the key for your  
Zhè shì nín  
room.
fānɡjiān de yào shì.  
Thank you.

M: Xièxiè nǐ.  

At the room:

F₁: Nǐn xiān xiūxi xiūxi,  
You rest a bit first and  
děnɡ yīhuí wǒ zài  
I'll come back after  
lái.  
a little while.

Fine. See you in a little  
while.
NOTES AFTER PART I DIALOGUE

It is the policy in the PRC that most visitors be accompanied by a bilingual guide throughout most of their trip. The traveler is met, either by a local party representative, or by some other person responsible for his safety and travel arrangements.
### PART II

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Cāntīng yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.</td>
<td>The dining room has Chinese food and Western food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Zuòdiǎn shì cōng qīdiǎn dào jiǔdiǎn.</td>
<td>Breakfast is from seven to nine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Zhōngfàn, wǎnfàn shì cōng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?</td>
<td>Lunch and dinner are from what time to what time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nǐn è le ba.</td>
<td>I expect you’re hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Nǐn yào shì yǒu shì kěyì àn diànling jiào wǒ.</td>
<td>If you have anything to talk to me about, you can press the buzzer to call me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Úncéng fúwùtái</td>
<td>Service desk for the floor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES AFTER PART II

**yàooshi:** 'If'. The word yàooshi is what is called a movable adverb. It can appear before or after the subject, but in any case before the verb in the sentence. This is also true of words like zuòtiān, míngtiān.

Yàooshi tā bù qù, wǒmen yě bù qù. If he doesn’t go, we won’t go either.

Nǐ yàooshi jǐntiān wānshāng nián shū, wǒmen míngtiān wānshāng qù kān diànyīng. If you study tonight, we’ll go to a movie tomorrow night.

Jǐntiān tā méi chī zhāodiàn. He didn’t eat breakfast today.

Wǒ míngtiān bù lái shàng kè. I’m not coming to class tomorrow.

**diànling:** 'Electric bell'. This word can refer to a buzzer or a bell.

è: 'To be hungry'. In the sentence, Nǐn è le ba., the state verb è occurs with the marker le for new situations. The result is a phrase meaning 'you’ve become hungry, I suppose' or 'you’re hungry now, I suppose.' The verb indicates what the state is and the marker le indicates that the state is new.
Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith, a Canadian scholar, and the hotel attendant who has just taken her to her room at the Peking Hotel.

M: Shǐmǐsī Nǔshì, xiànzǎi yǐjīng qídìăn zhōng le, Mín è le ba. Wǒmén zhèr yòu cāntīng.

Miss Smith, it's already seven o'clock. I expect that you're hungry. We have a dining room in this hotel.

F: Cāntīng zài jīlóu?

What floor is the dining room on?


On the first floor. It has Chinese food and Western food.

F: Wǎnfàn shì cóng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?

What time is dinner? (Dinner is from what time to what time?)

M: Wǎnfàn shì cóng xiǎwǔ lǐ jǐdiǎn dào bādiǎn bàn. Zǎodiǎn shì cóng qídìăn dào bādiǎn bàn. Zhōngfàn shì cóng shīèrdiǎn dào xiǎwǔ liǎngdiǎn.

Breakfast is from seven to eight-thirty. Lunch is from twelve to two in the afternoon.


Fine. Now I see. Thank you.


The buzzer is here. If you have something to ask me about you can push the buzzer to call me. I'm right at the service desk for the floor.

F: Hǎo. Xièxiè ni.

Fine. Thank you.
### PART III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>wǒ dāsuan dào Shānhǎi qù.</td>
<td>I'm planning to go to Shanghai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>qǐng nǐ tī wǒ dìng yīge yōu lǎngfēngde fāngjiān.</td>
<td>Please reserve an air-conditioned room for me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Shānhǎi xiànzáì yīdìng hěn rè le ba!</td>
<td>Shanghai is certain to be very hot by now!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>fēijī piāo</td>
<td>airplane ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ànpái</td>
<td>to arrange for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>dōuyóu</td>
<td>a tourist guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>gào su</td>
<td>to tell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES AFTER PART III

**tī**: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'for', in the sense of 'in place of'.

**Lǐ Xiānshèng jīntiān tī Wáng** - Mr Li is teaching class for Xiānshèng jiāo shū - Mr. Wang today.

Shānhǎi xiànzáì yīdìng hěn rè le ba!: Notice that three adverbs precede the verb in this sentence-xiànzáì, yīdìng, hěn. The verb in this sentence, rè 'to be hot', is a state verb. The marker le indicates a new situation, a change of state: 'It has become hot'.

**fēijī piāo**: In the Money Module you saw the word piāo used to mean 'bill' or 'note'. Here it means 'ticket'.
A conversation between an American woman and her guide.

**F:** Wǒ dāsuàn xiàge Xīnqīsān dào Shànghǎi qù. Qǐng nǐ tī wo dīng yī ge fāngjiān, mǎi yīzhāng fēijī piào.

**M:** Nǐ dāsuàn zài Shànghǎi zhù jītiān?

**F:** Zhù wǔtiān. Shànghǎi xiànzài yídīng hěn rè le ba. Wǒ xiǎng yào yī ge yǒu lèngfēng de fāngjiān.

**M:** Hǎo.

**F:** Nǐ kěyì bù kěyì tī wǒ zài Shànghǎi ānpái yīwèi huì shuō Yīngwěn de dāoyóu?

**M:** Kěyì. Wǒ xiànzài jiù qù tī nǐ ānpái, míngtiān zǎoshāng gǎosu nǐ.

**F:** Xièxiè, xièxiè.

**Wednesday of next week**

I plan to go to Shanghai. Please reserve a room and buy a plane ticket for me.

**How many days are you planning to stay in Shanghai?**

How many days are you planning to stay in Shanghai?

Five days. Shanghai is certainly very hot by now. I think I want an air conditioned room.

**Fine.**

Can you arrange a guide who speaks English for me in Shanghai?

Yes, I can. I'll go arrange it for you now and tell you (about it) tomorrow morning.

Thank you very much.
HTL, Unit 1

PART IV

1. Wǒ yǒu yīfu yào xǐ. I have some clothes I'd like to get cleaned.

2. Liáng kǎishuǐ gèn bǐngkuài méiyou le. There's no more drinking water or ice cubes.

3. Wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào càngqǐng qù chī fàn le. I'm very tired; I don't want to go to the cafeteria to eat.

4. Wǒ qù ná yīshāng cài dān zì lái. I'll go bring a menu.

5. shùixi to wash, to launder

6. gānxi to dry clean

7. jiāngxī to give to

8. sōngxī to send to

NOTES AFTER PART IV

kǎishuǐ: This can mean 'boiling water' or 'boiled water'. Liáng kǎishuǐ means 'boiled water which has been cooled'.

Wǒ bù xiǎng dào càngqǐng qù chī fàn le: the marker le used in this indicates a new situation. The speaker has changed her mind. Usually she takes her meals in the dining room, but today she doesn't want to leave her room.

shùixī: This verb means 'to wash, to launder'. But it is only used in a situation where it contrasts with gānxi 'to dry clean'. Usually the one syllable verb xi, 'to wash', is used.
Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith and the hotel attendant she has just rung for from her room.

M: Shīmí shī Nǚshī, nǐn yǒu shí ma?

F: Duī le. Wǒ yǒu yīfú yào yǐxǐ.

M: Shì shuǐxǐ hǎishì gānxǐ?

F: Dōu shì gānxǐde.

M: Nǐn jiūgēi wǒ.

F: Hǎo. Liàng kāishuǐ méiyǒu le. Qǐng gěi wǒ ná yīdiǎnr lái, yě qǐng ná yīdiǎnr bīngkuār.

F: Hǎo. Liàng kāishuǐ méiyǒu le. Qǐng gěi wǒ ná yīdiǎnr lái, yě qǐng ná yīdiǎnr bīngkuār.

F: Hǎo. Liàng kāishuǐ méiyǒu le. Qǐng gěi wǒ ná yīdiǎnr lái, yě qǐng ná yīdiǎnr bīngkuār.

M: Hǎo.

F: Jīntiān wǎnshāng wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī wǎnfànr. Nǐ kěyì bù kěyì sōngdào wǒ fāngjiān lái.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.

F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.


F: Hǎo. Xièxiè.
Vocabulary

àn
anpái
to press

to arrange for

biāo (yīzhāng)
biāngkuài(r) (yīge)
form, application

ice cube

cài dānzi (yīzhāng)
chī
menu
to eat

dào yǒu
dāsuàn
tourist guide
to plan to

in a while

da buzier, an electric bell
to reserve

dīng yīhuār
dīǎnlíng
to be hungry

dīng

ē

fáng jiān
fēijī

room
airplane

gānxǐ
gāosu
to dry clean

to tell

jiào
jiāogēi
to call, to summon
to give to

kāishuǐ

boiled water (for drinking)

lèi
lèngfēng
lìăng

to be tired
air conditioning
to be cool

lúo cóng fúwùtái
lúguăn
the service desk for the floor

hotel, inn

ná...lái
to bring to

pǐāo (yīzhāng)
ticket

qūchulai
to claim (luggage), to pick
(something) up, to get
(something)

rè
to be hot

sìwān
to wash, to launder

sòng dào
to send to, to deliver to
tì
tián
wǎnfàn
xǐ
Xiān
xínglì
xiūxi
yàoshì
yào shì
yídīng
yīfu
yī du shě
zǎodiǎn
Zhōngcān
zhōngfàn
Zhōngguó Lǔxǐngshè

for, in place of
to fill out
dinner, supper
to wash
western food
baggage, luggage,
suitcases
to take a rest, to relax
if
key
certainly, definitely
clothes
to have business
breakfast (Peking)
Chinese food
lunch
China Travel Agency
### Hotel Module, Unit 2

#### PART I

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nǐmen yǒu kōng fāngjiān ma?</td>
<td>Do you have any vacant rooms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nǐ yào dān réndé hǎishi shuāngréndé?</td>
<td>Do you want a single or a double?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Wǒ yào yījiān yòu nuǎngdí fāngjiān.</td>
<td>I want a heated room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nǐde xīngli wǒ jiào liùwǔshí wěi ni sòngshāngqu.</td>
<td>I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fāngjiān.</td>
<td>I'll take this room, then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>cǎi diànhuì</td>
<td>color television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Nǐ chūquè shíhou qǐng gào su wǒmen.</td>
<td>When you go out, please tell us.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NOTES ON PART I

- **kōng**: The adjectival verb kōng, 'to be vacant, empty' is used here to modify the noun, fāngjiān, 'room'.

- **dān réndé / shuāng réndé**: The marker de in each of these phrases indicates that they are modifying something. The modified word (fāngjiān) is omitted, however.

- **-jiān**: This is the counter for 'rooms'.

- **nuǎngdí**: Literally this word means 'warm air'. **Yǒu nuǎngdí fāngjiān** is 'a room which has heat'.
jiào: This is the prepositional verb 'to cause (someone to do or be something). In the sentences below, gāoxing is the adjectival verb 'to be nappy', shēngqì is the adjectival verb 'to be mad'.

Tā jiào wǒ bù gāoxing.  He made me unhappy.
Tā jiào wo shēngqì.  He made me angry.
Tā jiào wǒ zuò zhēijiàn shì.  He had me do this.

-de shíhou: When this follows any verb, verb phrase or sentence, the expressions means 'when something was done'.

Niàn dàxué de shíhou, wǒ zhù yì fèng yī peng tóngyuán de huá.  When I was in college, I lived at a friend's house.

cāisè: This word refers to colors in general and is used to meaning 'colored' or 'colorful'. Yánse is used to refer specifically to one color at a time.
HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between Mr. Phillips and a desk attendant in a small Taipei hotel.

M: Nǐmen yǒu kòng fángjiān ma? Do you have any vacant rooms?
F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào shènmeyàngde fángjiān, shì dànnrènde háishi shuāngrènde? Yes. What kind of room do you want, a single or a double?
M: Wǒ yào yījiān dānrén fángjiān. I want one single room.
M: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu nuǎnquǐ ma? Do you have heat(ing) here?
F: Yǒu.
M: Yǒu diànnǐ ma? Is there a television?
M: Zhèige fángjiān duōshao qián yītiān? How much is this room a day?
F: Liùbǎi Táibǐ yītiān. Six hundred dollars Taibí a day.
M: Wǒ xiān kānkan zhèige fángjiān xīng bu xīng? Would it be all right if I first take a look at the room?
F: Xīng. Yes.

(Back at the desk after seeing the room.)

M: 503 hào fángjiān hěn hǎo. Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fángjiān. No. 503 is very nice. I'll take that room, then.
F: Qǐng nǐ tiányítiān zhèzhǎng biǎo. Please fill out this form.
F: Zhè shì nǐ fángjiānènde yàoshi. Nǐ chūqíde shǐhòu qǐng nǐ jiāogèi wòmen. Here's the key to your room. When you go out, please give it to us.
M: Hǎo.

F: Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào fúwùshēng gěi ni sòngshàngqu.

M: Hǎo. Xièxiè.

All right.

I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you.

Fine. Thank you.
### PART II

| 1.  | Nǐmen fāngqiàn zěnme suān? | What are your rates? (How are your rates calculated?) |
| 2.  | Wǒmen xiànzài kèrèn bu duō. | We don't have many guests now. |
| 3.  | méi wèntī | there's no problem |
| 4.  | chuāng | bed |
| 5.  | shēngde | to avoid, so (something) won't happen. |
| 6.  | bànlai bāngu | to move back and forth |
| 7.  | háishi | still |
| 8.  | zhāo | according to |
|     | zhāo dānrèndé suān | to calculate according to the single room rate |
| 9.  | děng | to wait, wait for |
| 10. | dēngjì | to register |

### NOTES ON PART II

kèrèn: Literally this word means 'guests' but its translation changes depending on the context. In a hotel situation, it means '(paying) guests'. In a shopping situation, it means 'customer.'
shēngde: This may translated as 'to avoid', 'lest', or 'so that (something) won't have to happen'. Here are some examples.

Wǒ xiān qù kànyìkàn nèige fángzi, shēngde nǐ qù le.
Wǒ xiān qù kànyìkàn nèige fángzi, shēngde nǐ qù le.
I'll first go and look at the house, so that you won't have to go.

Nǐ wàngle mǎi niúnǎi. Wǒ tài ni qù mǎi yīpíng, shēngde nǐ zài qù le.
You forgot to buy milk. I'll go buy a bottle for you, so that you won't have to go again.

Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kěyì zìjǐ qù le, shēngde nǐ máfan.
Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kěyì zìjǐ qù le, shēngde nǐ máfan.
I'm better today. I can go myself, and save you the trouble.

bānlái bǎngu: The verb 'to move'(something)' is bān. The verbs lái and qù may follow it to indicate the direction in which something is moved. As directional endings, lái and qù are toneless.

zhàò: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'according to'.

Zhàò tāde yìsi zuò.
Zhàò tāde yìsi zuo.
Do it according to his idea.

Zhàò tā shuō, zhēige shìqíng hěn róngyì.
Zhàò tā shuō, zhēige shìqíng hěn róngyì.
According to what he says, this matter is very easy.
Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk attendant in a hotel in Taiwan.

M: Ei... Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu fángjiān ma?

F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào dānrénde háishì shuāngrénde?

M: Jīntiān, mǐntiān wǒ yào yǐjíān dānrénde. Hòutiān wǒ tái tài gèn háizi lái le wǒ jiù yào shuāngrénde le.


M: Nǐmen fángqián zěnmé suàn?

F: Dānrénde qǐbǎi kuài Táibī yǐjíān, shuāngrénde yǐqiān kuài.

M: Háizi láile wǒ hái děi jiā yīge xiǎo chuāng.

F: Jiā yīge xiǎo chuāng jiā liǎngbāi kuài.

M: Hǎo.


F: Fángqián wǒ háishì zhào dānrénde suàn. Dēng nǐ tái tài háizi lái le, zài zhào shuāngrénde suàn. Nǐ kàn zěnmeyàng?
M: Hěn hǎo.

F: Xiànzǎi jiù qǐng dēngjì ba.

M: Hǎo.

Very good.

Now, would you please register.

Fine.
**PART III**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Zhēi jiù shì nide fángjiān.</td>
<td>This is your room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tānzi zài bìchúlǐ</td>
<td>The blankets are here in the closet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Yīge zhèntou yào shì bù gōu gāo, wǒ zài gěi nǐ nà yīge.</td>
<td>If one pillow isn't high enough, tell me and I'll get you another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yìngwènde yóulǎn shǒucè ma?</td>
<td>Do you have an English tourist guidebook?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lǎng</td>
<td>to be cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>chōutilǐ</td>
<td>in the drawer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>gěi...dà diànhuà</td>
<td>to make a telephone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>diànhuàbù</td>
<td>telephone directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>guīzhōng</td>
<td>to be valuable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>bǎoguān</td>
<td>to safeguard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>shèngfāng</td>
<td>cashier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>biéde</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>shāqīng</td>
<td>business</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES AFTER PART III

jiù shì: When the adverb jiù is used with the verb shì, it emphasizes what follows. In this usage, jiù has been translated as 'precisely', 'exactly', 'just'.

zài: This is the word for 'again' when talking about future actions. [Yòu is the word for 'again' when talking about past actions.]

Qǐng ni zài lái. Please come again.

Bìe zài shuō ba. Don't say that again.

In the sentence ...'ǒ zài gěi ni nā yīge', the conversational translation 'I'll get you another' masks the true functions of zài in the sentence. A more literal translation might be 'I'll again get you one.'

yǒulān shǒucè: 'tourist guidebook'. Yǒulān is the verb 'to go sightseeing'. Shǒucè is the noun 'handbook'.

bǐchúlì / chōutíli: The word for 'closet' is bǐchú. The word for 'drawer' is chōuti. The syllable -lì means 'inside'. It may be added to a noun in a locational phrase to allow that noun to function as a placeword and to indicate the precise location 'inside'. When used as a locational ending, -lì is toneless. You'll find more about locational endings in Unit 2 of the Transportation Module.

gěi...dā diànhuà: The word for 'phone call' is diànhuà. The phrase 'to make a phone call' is dā diànhuà. To say that a phone call is made to someone in particular, use the prepositional verb gěi followed by the name, then the phrase dā diànhuà.

Wǒ gěi shéi dā diànhuà? Who are you calling?

Wǒ zuótiān gěi mǔqìn dā diànhuà le. I called mother yesterday.
Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and the hotel attendant taking her to her room.

M: Xiǎojie, zhè shì nǐ de fāngjiān. Here is your room, Miss.

F: Xiěxié ni. Thank you.

M: Wǎnshang nǐ yào shì lěng, bàchūlì hái yǒu tānzi. If you're cold at night, there are more blankets in the closet.

F: Hǎo. Good.

M: Yìge zhěntou yǎoshì bù gòu gāo, wǒ kěyì zài gěi nǐ nà yìge lái. If one pillow isn't high enough, I can get you another one.

F: Xiěxié ni. Yìge zhěntou gòu le. Thank you. One pillow is enough.

F: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu Yīnxuéwénde yóulǎn shǒucè ma? Do you have an English tourist guidebook here?


F: Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu kāfēitiēng ma? Do you have a coffee shop here?

M: Yǒu, zài yǐlòu. Zài cāntīng yǒuchúan. Yes, it's on the ground floor. It's to the right of the dining room.

F: Wǒ xiǎng gěi yīge péngyou dǎ diànhuà. Zhělǐ yǒu diànhuábù ma? I'd like to call a friend on the phone. Is there a phone book here?

M: Yǒu. Zhōngwénde, Yīngwénde dōu yǒu. Yes. There are both a Chinese one and an English one.

F: Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎn guāizhòngde dōngxi jīāogěi shéi bāoguǎn? I have some valuables. Whom do I give them to for safekeeping?
M: Jiao gei zhangfang bao guan.
Give it to the cashier for safekeeping.

F: Hao. Xiexie ni.
All right. Thank you.

M: Yao shi ni hai you bie de shiqing, jiu jiao wo.
If you have any other problems just call me.

F: Hao. Xiexie ni.
Fine. Thank you.

M: Bu kaxi.
Don't mention it.
**PART IV**

1. Qǐng ni gěi wǒmen suànzhàng.
   - Please figure up our bill for us.

2. Nǐmen shénme shíhou lǐkaiměizhèli?
   - When are you leaving here?

3. Guōle shìèrdiànzhōng fāngqián yào duō suànyìtiān.
   - After 12 o'clock, I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.

4. ān guìju

5. fāngzài
   - according to the regulations to put (at, in on)

**NOTES ON PART IV**

suànzhàng: Suàn is the verb 'to calculate'. Zhàng is the word for 'accounts' or 'debts'.

Guō: This is the verb 'to pass', either physically, as in Guō lùkōur, wàng yōu zǒu. 'After you've passed the intersection, go to the right.', or temporally, as in Guō jītiān, zài shuō ba. 'Wait a few days, then talk about it.'
Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk clerk in a hotel in Taiwan.

M: Jīntiān wǒmen yào zǒu le. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒmen suān zhāng. We're leaving today. Please figure up our bill for us.

P: Hǎo. Nǐde fāngjiān shì duōshao hǎo? All right. What number is your room?

M: 214 hǎo. No. 214

P: Hǎo. Wǒ kànkan. Eh, nǐmen shì shàngge xīngqīér lǎide, dào jīntiān yīgōng zhù le wǔ tiān. Fine. I'll take a look. Mm, you came last Tuesday; you stayed five days in all.

P: Nǐmen shī bu shì shǐfèrđiān zhōng yǐqián lǐkái? An wǒmēn guìju guōle shǐfèrđiān zhōng fāngqiān yào duō suān yìtiān. Are you leaving before 12 o'clock? According to our regulations after 12 o'clock I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.

M: Wǒmēn de fēijì shì liǎngdiān zhōng. Xiānzài wǒmēn yào chúqu mǎi yǐdiān dōngxi. Nǐ kěyí tī wǒmēn zhǎo yīge diǎnfāng fāng xǐngli ma? Our plane is at 2 o'clock. Right now we want to go out to buy some things. Can you find a place for us to put our luggage?

M: Wǒ yǐdiān zhōng yǐqián yìdìng lái qù. I'll definitely come pick it up before 1 o'clock.


M: Xièxiè nǐ. Xièxiè nǐ. Thank you. Thank you.
Vocabulary

àn
àn guìjù

bānlái bānqu
bǎoguăn
bǐchú
bǐchūlǐ
biēde

cǎisè
chōuti
chōutílǐ
chuāng

dā diànhuà
dān rènfāng
dēng
dēngjǐ
-đe shíhou
diànhuàbù
duō

fāngqián
fāngzài
fāwūshēng

guīju
guīzhōng
guò

háiishi

jiào
-jiān
jiù shì

kèrèn
kōng

lǎng
líkāi

měi wèntì
nuǎnqì

according to
according to the regulations
to move back and forth
to safeguard, to put in safekeeping
closet, wall: chest
in the closet
other
color, colored
drawer
in the drawer
bed
to make a phone call
single room
to wait, to wait for
to register (at a hotel, etc.)
when
telephone directory
more (to be much, to be many)
room rental fee
to put (at, in, on)
attendant
regulation
to be valuable
to pass
still
to have someone do something, to
tell someone to do something
(counter for rooms)
(used for emphasis), this IS
customer
to be empty, to be vacant
to be cold
to leave, to depart
there's no problem
central heating
shāngde
shīcīng
shuāngrènfáng
sòngshāngqu
suān
suān zhāng

lèst, to avoid
business matter, thing
double room
to send up
to calculate, to figure
to settle an account

tǎnzi
wèntì

blanket
question, problem
to want, to take
to be necessary
sightseeing handbook, tourist guide
again (used for future actions)
cashier (in a hotel)
to find
according to
pillow
### THINGS IN A HOTEL ROOM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bìchú</td>
<td>closet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēsuǒ</td>
<td>toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chōuti</td>
<td>drawer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuáng</td>
<td>bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuángdānzi</td>
<td>sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuānghu</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chuānghu liánzi</td>
<td>window shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diànhuà</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diànhuàbù</td>
<td>telephone book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēizāo</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jīngzi</td>
<td>mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lèngchījī</td>
<td>air conditioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuānqì</td>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tānzi</td>
<td>blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèishēngjiān</td>
<td>bathroom (Peking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wèishēngjǐ</td>
<td>toilet paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(xǐzāo) dà máojīn</td>
<td>towels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xǐzāofáng</td>
<td>bathroom (Taipei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yàoshi</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yīzi</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhōng</td>
<td>clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zhuōzì</td>
<td>table</td>
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