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-Thyn, 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. 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 Kuo 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 Post Office and Telephone Module (PST/TEL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to mail things, make phone calls and send telegrams.

Before starting the Post Office and Telephone Module you should have at least completed the Directions Module. You may however, use this module at any later point in the course.

Specific

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

1. Locate a mailbox. Locate the nearest post office.

2. Buy postage for an air mail letter, a registered letter, aerogram, regular letter or postcard.


4. Ship packages by sea or by air.

5. Insure packages or letters you send.


7. Send a telegram.

8. Find the nearest public telephone.


10. Make a phone call, ask to speak with someone. Understand simple replies such as "that line is busy", "he is not here now" or "he will call you back".

11. Answer the phone and understand who the caller wishes to speak with. Tell the caller you will look for that person. Tell him whether the person he wishes to speak with is there, is busy, or not there.

12. Ask someone to speak louder or tell him you cannot hear him clearly.
Post Office and Telephone Module, Unit 1

PART I

1. Qíngwèn, zhèr fùjīn yǒu yóu zhēngjú ma?  
   May I ask, is there a post office in the area?

2. Wǒ yào jī yǐfēng xīn.  
   I want to mail a letter.

3. Zhècèng lóu yǒu méiyǒu yóutōng?  
   Is there a mailbox on this floor?

4. Nǐmén zhègè fúwùtái mǎi bu mǎi yóupiào?  
   Does your service desk here sell stamps?

5. Wǒ yào jī yǐfēng guānhào xīn.  
   I want to send a registered letter.

6. Lóuxià xiǎomǎibù mǎi bu mǎi xīnzhǐ, xīnǐng?  
   Does the variety store downstairs also sell letter paper and envelopes?

NOTES AFTER PART I

yǐfēng xīn: -Fēng is the counter for letters and other things with envelopes.

-céng: Counter for floors of buildings.

guānhào xīn: Guānhào is the verb 'to register'. It is used here as a modifier. It precedes the noun it modifies.
Peking:

On his way out to mail some things, an American asks the service attendant for the floor of his hotel for some information.

M: Nǐ yǒu shì ma?

F: Duì, fàndiànhào yǒu yǒuzhèngjù ma?


F: Wǒ yào yǒupiào, hái yǒu liàngfēng xīn yào guānhào.

M: Ou, jǐ guānhào? Nǐn děi dào yǒujū qù jī.

F: Yǒujū jìdìān zhōng kǎi mén?

M: Qǐdìānbàn kǎi mén, xiānwù liùdìānbàn guān mén.

F: Zhèicōng lóu yǒu mèiyòu yòutōng?

M: Mèiyòu, yòutōng zài yǒujū ménkǒu.yù.

F: Nǐmen zhèr yě mǎi xīnzhǐ, xīnfēng ma?

M: Wǒmen bu mǎi, jiù yǒu fàndiànhào xīnzhǐ xīnfēng. Lòuxiàde xiǎomǎibù mǎi.
**PART II**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>唐寄，望上海寄信要贴多多少钱邮票？</td>
<td>Excuse me, how much postage do you need to put on an air mail letter to Shanghai?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>美国寄信要贴多钱邮票？</td>
<td>How much postage do you have to put on an aerogram to America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>广州寄信要贴多少钱信封？</td>
<td>How much postage do you have to put on a postcard to Hong Kong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>珠海寄信要贴多少钱信封？</td>
<td>How much postage do you have to put on a postcard to Hong Kong?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>国内的航空信都是十便士。</td>
<td>All air mail within the country is ten cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>出国的航空信是七十便士。</td>
<td>Air mail letters going out of the country are seventy cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>城内平信是四分钱。</td>
<td>Regular mail within the city is four cents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>城外平信是八分钱。</td>
<td>Regular mail outside the city is eight cents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES AFTER PART II:**

tie: This is the verb 'to stick something on or to something else'.

běnshìde píngxìng/wài dì de píngxìng: In the PRC mail rates differ depending on whether something is going to someplace in the city, out of the city, or out of the country. For the last two categories air mail service is available.

běnshì: 'This city'.
wài dì: 'Foreign place', 'outside this city'.

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Peking:

A conversation at the Post Office.

M: Làojià, wàng Shànghǎi jiè hângkông xǐn yào tiē duōshao qiánde yǒupiào?

F: Yīmáo. Guónèide hângkông xǐn dōu shì yīmáo.

M: Guówài hângkông xǐn ne?

F: Jǐ dào guówài qùde hângkông xǐn shì qínmào. Hângkông yǒujìàn shì sānmáowǔ.

M: Jǐ dào guówài qùde míngxìn-piān ne?

F: Hângkôngde liǎngmáoxīr.

M: Guónèide míngxìn shì duōshao?

F: Běnshīde sìfēn. Wàidǐde bāfēn.

M: Qǐng nǐ gěi wo shízhāng yǐmáode yǒupiào, wùzhāng hângkông yǒujìàn, hǎi yào shízhāng qínmào hângkông yǒupiào.


M: Zhèi shì shíkuāi qián.

F: Zhàō nǐ liǎngmáowù.

Excuse me, how much postage do you need to put on an air mail letter to Shanghai?

Ten cents. All air mail within the country is ten cents.

And if you send outside the country?

Air mail letters going out of the country are seventy cents; aerograms are thirty-five cents.

And post cards mailed out of the country?

Air mail ones are twenty-two cents.

How much is regular mail within the country?

Within the city, it's four cents. Outside the area (city), it's eight cents.

Please give me ten ten-cent stamps, five aerograms, and ten seventy-cent stamps.

Okay. Altogether it's nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Here's ten dollars.

Here's twenty-five cents change.
NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

shǐzhāng yóupiào, wūge hāngkōng yǒujīān: Notice how both the counter -zhāng and the counter -gē are used here to talk about flat objects. Although the counter -zhāng would be correct for both nouns, the speaker feels free to use -gē also.
PART III

15. Wǒ yào wàng Měiguó jī yīge bāoguǒ. I want to mail a package to the United States.

16. Wǒ yào hǎiyǔn. I want to send it by sea mail.

17. Wǒ zhēng bāoguǒ yào bǎoxiǎn. I want this package insured.

18. Wǒ bú huì xiě Zhōngguó zì. Qíng nǐ tī wǒ xiě, hǎo bu hao? I can't write Chinese characters. Please write it for me, all right?

19. Xiāngzi shàngtōu xiěshe shénme ne? What is written on top of the box?

20. Wǒmen yào jiǎnhuá nǐ yào jiè dāngxi. We want to inspect the things that you want to mail.

21. XIAOXIN, QINGFANG. CAREFUL, FRAGILE.

22. Nǐ yúzhāo zài xiāngzi wàimian tiěshàng XIAOXIN, QINGFANG. It would be best if you write on the outside CAREFUL, FRAGILE.

NOTES AFTER PART III:

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

Mèimei tī wǒ qù mǎi cài. Little sister is going to go buy food for me (instead of me).

shàngtōu: -tóu is a syllable like -biān. When added to a direction word, it changes it into a place name. The syllable -tóu, however, cannot be added to as many different direction words as -biān can. (See also final reference notes Directions Unit Five.)

Xǐāomāibù zài fāndiàn lǐtou. The variety shop is in the hotel.

Fāndiàn wāitōu yǒu yīge yǒutōng. Outside the hotel is a mailbox.

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xiǎoxìn: 'To be careful'.

qīngfàng: 'Fragile', or more literally 'to put lightly'.

zuìhǎo: This word acts as an adverb, coming after the subject nǐ and before the verb phrase. The word zuìhǎo is used in politely offering advice to someone, not in warning them what they'd better do.
Taipei:

A conversation at the Post Office.

F: Wǒ yào wàng Měiguó jǐ yīge bāoguo.
M: Nǐ yào jǐ hángkōng hǎishi hǎiyùn?
F: Hǎiyùn.
M: Zhē shì nǐ yào jīde dōngxī ma? Wǒmen yào jiǎnchá.
F: Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ jiǎnchá ba.
M: Gu, yǐtāo pánzìwǎn.
F: Zhège kěyī bǎoxiǎn ma?
M: Kěyí.
M: Nǐ zuǐhāo zài xiāngzǐ wàimían xǐshāng XÌKÒXÍN, QÍNGFÀNG.
F: Wǒ bù huì xiě Zhōngguó zì. Qǐng nǐ tī wǒ xiě, hǎo bu hǎo?

I want to mail a package to the United States.
Do you want to send it by airmail or by sea mail?
Send it by sea mail.
Are these the things you want to mail? We want to inspect them.
Okay. Please inspect them.
Oh, a set of dishes.
Can this be insured?
Yes.
It would be best if you write on the outside CAREFUL, FRAGILE.
I can't write Chinese characters. Please write it for me, all right?
Okay. I'll write it for you.
### PART IV

| 23. 妹你 yì jiàn zhòngyào de  | I have something important  |
| shì yào gāosòng wo fùmǔ.  | that I want to tell my parents. |

| 24. 妹 xiǎng dǎ yǐfēng diàn bāo.  | I think I'll send a telegram. |

| 25. 我 diànhùn jū qu zěnme zǒu?  | How do you get to the telegraph office? |

| 26. diànhùn jū gēn Táiběi  | The Telegraph Office and  |
| yóushèng jū zài yǐqǐ.  | the Taibei Post Office  |
|  | are located together. |

| 27. Nǐ bā diǎn hē gēn yào shuōde  | Write the address and  |
| dòu xié zài shèzhāng  | what you want to say on  |
| shìzhāng.  | this paper. |

| 28. diànhùn Dálōu  | The Telegraph Building (Peking) |

### NOTES AFTER PART IV

**bā diǎn**: In sentence No. 28 the object comes before the verb and is preceded by the marker bā. Although it is common for an object to come before the verb marked by bā, not all objects can do so. The object in a bā-phrase is the direct object of an action verb. It is a particular know thing, not a new idea about to be introduced into the conversation. The action verb in the sentence is usually more than one syllable or followed by something else, such as a place name. For more on bā, see Transportation Unit 3 and Meeting Unit 5.

- Qǐng nǐ bā shū fànghái zhǔzìzhāng.  
  Please put the book on the table.

- Tā bā tāde chē mǎi le.  
  He sold his car.

**diànzhūn jū**: 'Telegraph Office.' In the PRC the word used is diànhùn jū.
Mr. White, an American, is talking to a Chinese friend.

M: Wǒ yǒu yìjiān zhòngyào de shì yào wǎng Méiguo dà yìfēng diànbào. Dào nǎlǐ qù dǎ?
I have something important I want to send by telegram to America. Where do I go to send it?

F: Dào Diànxìnjù qù dǎ.
You go to the Telegraph Office to send it.

M: Zài nǎlǐ?
Where is it?

It's on Bùài Lù. Together with the Taipei Post Office.

Okay. Thank you. I'll go right now to send it.

(Now he speaks to the clerk at the Telegraph Office.)

M: Qǐngwèn, wǒ yào wǎng Méiguo dà yìfēng Yīngwén de diànbào zěnmé dǎ?
May I ask, I want to send an English telegram to the U.S. How do I send it?

F: Nǐ bǎ dìzhǐ gēn yào shuōde dōu xiè zǎi zhèzhǎng zhǐshāngh.
Write the address and what you want to say on this paper.

M: Yīge zì duōshào qián?
How much is it per word?

One word is 22.50 Taibí. The minimum is twenty words.

M: Hǎo.
Okay.

(He writes down what he wants to say and hands it to the clerk.)

M: Yīgōng ěrshíyīge zì.
Altogether it's twenty-one words.

F: Yīgōng ěrbāishísìqǐduāi wǔmāo qián.
Altogether it's 247.50

M: Hǎo.
Fine.
Peking:

An American staying at the Peking Hotel asks the service attendant on her floor for some information.

F: Wǒ xiǎng dǎ yīfēng diànhuà. Zài fàn diàn lǐ kě yì bu kěyī dǎ? Hàishì wǒ dé dào Diànhuà Dàlóu qù dǎ?

I'd like to send a telegram. Can I send it in the hotel? Or do I have to go to the Telegraph Building to send it?

M: Bùbù dào Diànhuà Dàlóu qù dǎ. Nǐ kěyì dào fàn diàn lǐ de yǒujú qù dǎ.

You don't have to go to the Telegraph Building to send it. You can go to the post office in the hotel to send it.

F: Hǎo. Xièxiè nǐ. Nǐ zhīdào duōshao qián yīge zì ma?

Good. Thank you. Do you know how much it is a word?


I don't know. You ask them.
Vocabulary

bǎ (object marker)
- object marker
bāoguǒ 
package
bǎoxiǎn 
to protect by insurance,
to insure
běnshì 
this city
counter for floors of buildings
dǎ diànhuà 
to make a phone call,
to telephone
diànhào 
telegram
Dìànhào Dālù 
Telegraph Office
diànhuà 
phone call
Diànhuà Dīn jū 
Telegraph Office
-fēng 
(service desk)
fúwùtái 
(counter for letter)
guàhào 
to register(something)
guàhào xīn (yīfēng) 
registered letter
guowài 
outside the country, foreign
guónèi 
within the country, domestic
hǎiyùn 
sea mail
bānkōng 
air mail
hānkōng yǒujiān 
aerogram
-jiàn 
(counter for matter, affairs)
jiàochá 
to inspect, examine
jī 
to mail, to send by mail
lóuxià 
downstairs
mínghūnpiān 
post cards
píngxīn 
regular mail, surface mail
qīngfāng 
fragile(lit. put down lightly)
shì (yījiān) 
matter, affair, thing
tì 
in place of (someone), for
tiē 
to paste on, to stick
wài dì 
outside the local area
wàimian

xiāngzi
xiǎoxìn
xiěshàng
xīn (yīfēng)
xīnfēng
xīnzhǐ

yīqǐ
yǒujù
yǒupiào(yǐzhāng)
yǒu tōng
yǒuzhěngjū

zhōngyào
zuòhǎo
zuòshǎo

outside
box, suitcase, trunk
to be careful
to write on (something)
letter
envelope
stationery
together, together with
post office
stamp
mailbox
post office
to be important
the best; "it would be best"
at least, at the minimum
**Post Office and Telephone Module, Unit 2**

**PART I**

| 1.  | 请 你 给 我 介绍 美国. | Please connect me with the Department of American and Oceanic Affairs. |
| 2.  | 请 田 丝绸 街 电话. | Please have Bureau Chief Tan come to the phone. |
| 3.  | 唠 现在 在 吧 招 货. | Is he in his office now? |
| 4.  | 请 现 在 洗 . | Don't hang up just yet? |
| 5.  | 我 给 你 找 他. | I'll look for him for you. |
| 6.  | 田 丝绸 现在 有 电话. | Bureau Chief Tan is busy right now. |
| 7.  | 他 不 能 来 介绍 电话. | He can't come to the phone. |
| 8.  | 他 将 听 你 给 我 回 电话. | He will call you back in a little while. |
| 9.  | 外交办 | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |

**NOTES AFTER PART I:**

**jie:** This is the verb 'to connect', 'to join'. It is also the verb 'to receive a message or mail'.

**bie:** This is the negative imperative 'don't!'

**bie gen ta shuo:** Don't talk with him!

**bie zai shuo ba:** Don't talk about it again.

**zhao:** This is the verb 'to look for'. It is also sometimes translated as 'to find'.

**Wo qu zheo ta.** I'll go look for him. (I'll go find him.)

**neng:** 'to be able to'. Although this verb overlaps in meaning with keyi, 'can, may', there are definite differences. The verb neng is more general, while keyi has the narrower meaning 'be able to' the sense of 'be permitted to do so by someone'.

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Peking:

F1:  Wèi! Wàijiācbù.

M:  Qǐng nǐ gěi wò jiē Mèidāsì.

F2:  Mèidāsì.

M:  Qǐng Tán Sīzhāng jiē diànhuà.

F:  Tā xiànzài bù zài bāngōngshì. Mín shì nàr?

M:  Wǒ shì Jiānzhā Bāshīghuǎnde Dàwéi Ándēsēn.

F:  Nǐ xiān bǐ guà. Wǒ gěi nǐ qù zhāo ta.

...  


PART II

10. Qǐng jiē sānshēnhào fēnji. Please connect me with extension number 32.
11. Qǐng dà yǐdiǎr shēng shuō. Please speak a little louder.
12. Wǒ tīng bù qǐngchu. I can't hear you clearly.
13. Wǒ shì yī ge Méiguó shāngrén. I'm an American businessman.
14. Wǒ de míngzi wǒ xiěxiăi le. I wrote down your name.
15. Wāimào Bù Ministry of Foreign Trade

NOTES AFTER PART II:

Qǐng dà yǐdiǎr shēng shuō: Notice that the phrase describing the manner of action, dà yǐdiǎr shēng (with a little bit louder voice), comes before the main verb shuō, 'to speak'.

qǐngchu: This is the adjectival verb 'to be clear'.
Peking:

F1: Wài, Wàimáobù.

M: Qǐng jiē sānshíèrhào fēnjì.

F1: Hǎo.

(The receptionist puts the call through.)

F2: Wài.

M: Qǐng Lǐ Dàmíng Xiānshèng jiē diànhuà.


(He speaks a little louder.)

M: Qǐng Lǐ Dàmíng, Lǐ Xiānshèng jiē diànhuà.

F2: Ēr, nǐ zhǎo Lǐ Dàmíng jiē diànhuà. Hǎo, qǐng nǐ dēng-yídēng.

M: Hǎo.

F2: Ēr, tā qù chǐ fàn qù le. Mín shì nǐwèi?


F2: Hǎo, nǐde míngzi wǒ xǐ-xíalai le. Děng Lǐ Dàmíng huílái wǒ gào su tā gěi nǐ huí diànhuà.

M: Xièxié nǐ.

Hello, Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Please connect me with extension number 32.

All right.

Hello.

Please have Mr. Li Daming come to the phone.

Hello. Please speak a little louder. I can't hear you clearly.

Please have Lǐ Dàmíng, Mr. Lǐ come to the phone.

Oh, you want Li Daming-to come to the phone. Okay, please wait a moment.

All right.

Oh, he went out to eat.

Who is calling?

I'm George Duffy. I'm an American businessman.

I'm staying at the Peking Hotel, room 504.

Okay, I wrote down your name. When Li Daming returns, I'll tell him to call you back.

Thank you.
**PART III**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Wǒ méi tīngdōng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Nǐ yào dēngyídōng háishí guò yīhuír zài dālái?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Nǐ yào liū gé huà ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Bù yòng le.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Wǒ gěi nǐ jiēguò.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES ON PART III:**

... zhànzhé xiàn ne: -Zhe is the marker of DURATION of actions and states. It indicates that an action or state lasted (or lasts) for an amount of time. The marker ne marks ONGOING actions and states. In this expression the marker -zhe tells us that at some time the line CONTINUES to be occupied, and the marker ne tells us that this is GOING ON now. -Zhe is used in sentences to describe activities which last over a period of time, whether that time is past, present or future. A verb plus -zhe in Chinese often corresponds to the '-ing' form of the verb in English.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zǒuzhe qù kěyí ma? Can you get there by walking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tā hái bìngzhe ne. He is still sick.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**tīngdōng:** This is a compound verb meaning 'to understand (by listening)'.

**guò:** This is the verb 'to pass, cross, go through.' It can be used when talking about time or space.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guō liǎngtiāo jiē, wǎng zuǒ zǒu. Go past two streets and go to the left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guō liǎngfēn zhōng, wǒ zài lái. I'll be back in two minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taipei:

F1: Wèi, Táiwān Yínháng.

M: Qǐng nǐ jiě sānshíèrhāo fènji.

F1: Hǎo. ... Duìbuqǐ, zhǎnzhe xiàn ne.


F1: Sānshíèrhāo fènji zhǎnzhe xiàn ne. Jiǔ shì shuō niú rèn zài shuō huà ne.

M: Ou, wǒ dōng le.

F1: Nǐ yào dēngyídēng ne, hǎishi guò yìhuí zài dǎlái ne?

M: Wǒ dēngyídēng.

F1: Wèi, sānshíèrhāo fènji méiyǒu rèn shuō huà le. Wǒ gěi nǐ jìguòqu.

M: Xièxiè.

F2: Wèi!

M: Qǐng Fāng Mínglǐ, Fāng Xiǎojie jǐ shí diānhuà.

F2: Ou, duìbuqǐ tā bù zài. Nǐ yào liú ge huà ma?

M: Bú yòng le. Wǒ xiānzài yào chūqu, wǒ xiàwǔ zǎi dālái.
PART IV

22. Qǐngwèn, zhè fùjīn yǒu gòngyòng diànhuà ma?  May I ask, is there a public telephone in the area?

23. Wǒ wàng le dài tāde diànhuà hàomǎ.  I forgot to bring his telephone number.


25. gōngwūnuán  residence, home (a polite reference to another's residence)

Taipei:

M: Qǐngwèn, zhè fùjīn yǒu gòngyòng diànhuà ma?  May I ask, is there a public telephone in the area?

F1: Zhèige gōngsī ménkǒu jiù yǒu.  There's one at the doorway of this company.

M: Duì, jiù zài zhè. ... Duìbùqǐ, wǒ xiǎng gěi wǒde péngyou Wáng Dānniàn dǎ diànhuà, kěshǐ wǒ wàng le dài tāde diànhuà hàomǎ.

F1: Gòngyòng diànhuà nàlǐ yǒu diànhuābù.  The public telephone has telephone book.

M: Wǒ bù hui chá Zhōngguó diànhuābù. Qǐng nǐ tī wǒ chāyīchā, hǎo bu hǎo?  I don't know how to look things up in a Chinese phone book. Please look it up for me, all right?
Fl: Hǎo.  
Okay.

(After the young lady finds the number, he dials it. A servant picks up the phone.)

F2: Wài, Wàng gōngguǎn.  
Hello, the Wang residence.

M: Qǐng Wáng Dānián, Wáng  
Xǐānshēng shuō huà.  
I'd like to speak with Mr.  
Wang, Mr. Wang Danian.

(He hears the servant say...)  

F2: Xǐānshēng, yǒu nǐde diànhuà.  
There's a call for you,  
Sir.
**PST/TEL, Unit 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bàngōngshì</td>
<td>office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bié</td>
<td>don't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bù yòng</td>
<td>no need to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chá</td>
<td>to look up (information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dài</td>
<td>to bring with one, to carry along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diànhuàbù</td>
<td>phone directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēnjī</td>
<td>telephone extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngguān</td>
<td>residence, home (a polite reference to another's residence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gōngyòng</td>
<td>public, for public use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guāshang</td>
<td>to hang up (telephone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guò</td>
<td>to pass(some time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huí diànhuà</td>
<td>to return a phone call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiē</td>
<td>to connect, to join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jiēguoqu</td>
<td>to connect, to put through (phone call)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lǐ gē ge huà</td>
<td>to leave a message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Méidiāsī</td>
<td>Bureau of American and Pacific Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>míngzi</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néng</td>
<td>can, to be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qīngchu</td>
<td>to be clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shāngrén</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shēng</td>
<td>sound, voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīng</td>
<td>to listen to, to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tīngdōng</td>
<td>to understand (by listening)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāijīāobù</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wāinǐāobù</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wàng</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiàn</td>
<td>telephone line, wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xièxiālai</td>
<td>to write down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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yǐhuīr  

a short while, a moment

zhǎn  
to occupy a space

zhǎo  
to look for, to find