

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT WORKBOOK

MODULE 3: MONEY

MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

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

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

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

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

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

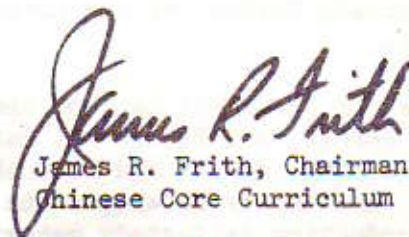
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

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

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

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



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

UNIT 1 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of directions involving the words for "right," "left," and "intersection."

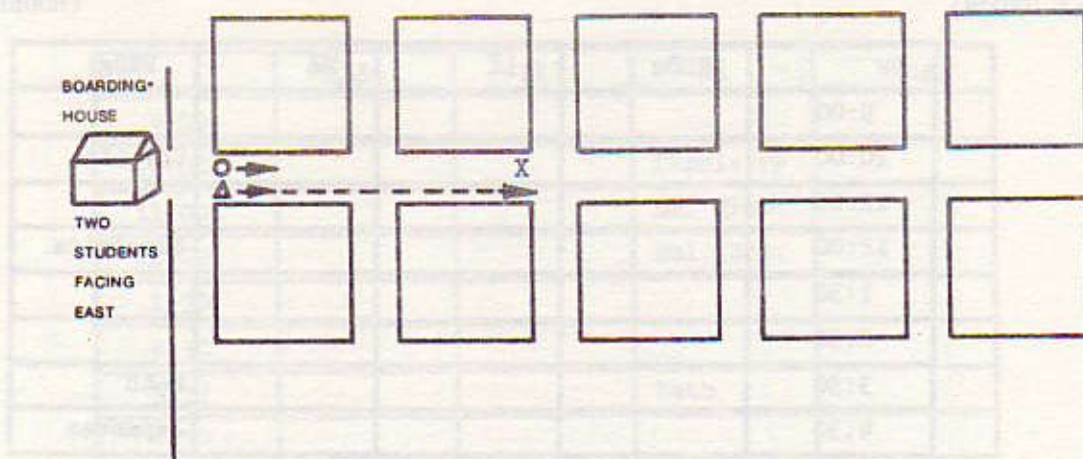
In this conversation, an American student and a Chinese student are standing across the street from their boardinghouse in Taipei. The American student learned some Chinese in the United States. He has just arrived in Taipei for further study.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

You need to know four new expressions for this exercise:

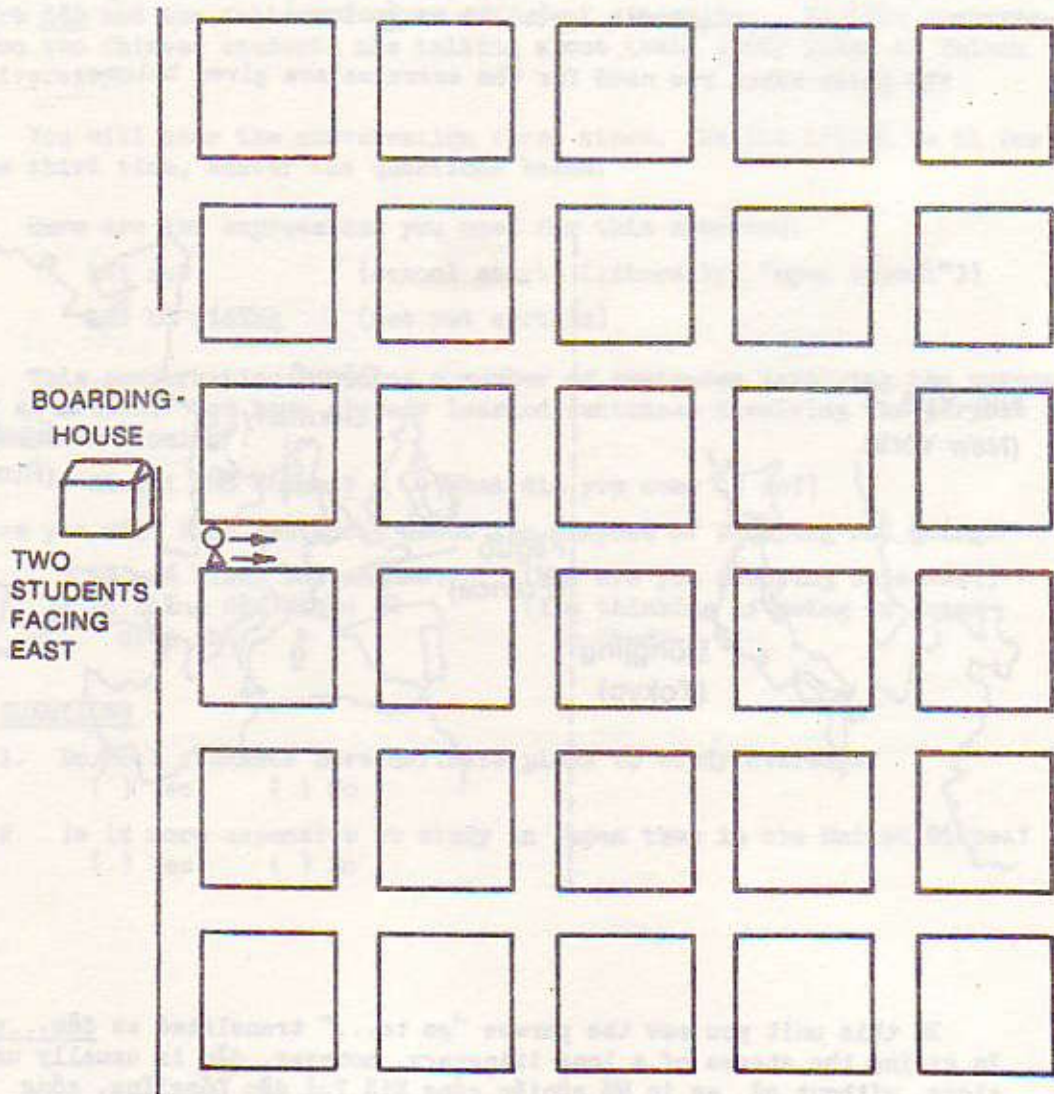
zuǒbianr	(left side)
shūdiàn	(bookstore)
<u>Zhōngguó Wénxué Shǐ</u>	<u>(A History of Chinese Literature)</u>
shāngdiàn	(store, shop)

Dǎole lùkǒu means "having REACHED the intersection." The expression does not mean "having CROSSED the intersection." (See map below. The X represents dǎole dì'ěrge lùkǒu.)



QUESTIONS

1. How do you get to Taiwan University from "here" (i.e., where the students are standing)? (For the route, draw a line from the students to the university. For Taiwan University, draw a circle on the map.)
2. How do you get to the Student Bookstore (Xuéshēng Shūdiàn) from Taiwan University? (Show the route and mark an X on the map for the bookstore.)
3. In which direction is the small shop where you can buy soap? (Indicate the direction by an arrow beginning where the students are and pointing towards the shop.)



EXERCISE 2

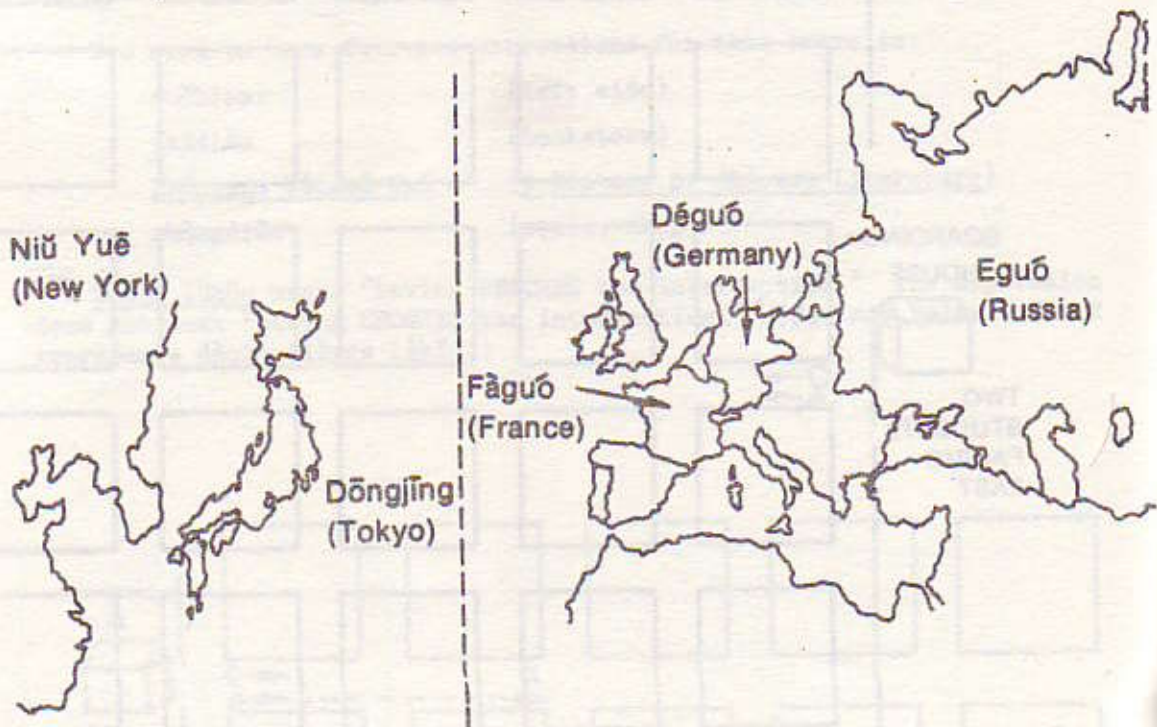
In this exercise you will work on your comprehension of the words for "from," "to," and "by way of." Mr. Randolph, an American businessman, is talking with his friend Mrs. Zhāng, a Chinese woman living abroad.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

Here are three new words you need to know for this exercise:

- jīngguo (by way of, via)
jīn (to be close, to be near)
fāngbian (to be convenient)

The place names you need for the exercise are given below.



In this unit you saw the phrase "go to..." translated as dào...qù. In giving the stages of a long itinerary, however, dào is usually used alone, without qù, as in Wǒ qùnián cóng Niū Yuē dào Dōngjīng, cóng Dōngjīng dào Xiānggǎng, cóng Xiānggǎng dào Běijīng.

QUESTIONS

1. Was it last year that Mr. Randolph went to China through Europe?
() Yes () No
2. Is it cheaper to go to China via San Francisco?
() Yes () No

EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice in recognizing the prepositional verb dào and the full verb qù in different situations. In this conversation two Chinese students are talking about their study plans at Taiwan University.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are two expressions you need for this exercise:

kāi xué (school starts [literally, "open school"])
hái bù yíding (not yet certain)

This conversation contains a number of sentences involving the purpose of an action. You have already learned sentences involving the purpose of someone's "coming":

Nǐ lái zuò shénme? (What did you come to do?)

Here you will find sentences about the purpose of studying and going:

Nǐ xué Rìwén zuò shénme? (Why are you studying Japanese?)
Wǒ xiǎng dào Rìběn qù (I'm thinking of going to Japan
nián shū. to study.)

QUESTIONS

1. Do both students have definite plans to study overseas?
() Yes () No
2. Is it more expensive to study in Japan than in the United States?
() Yes () No

DIALECT LISTENING EXERCISE

A Dialect Listening Exercise is a conversation from a preceding exercise spoken with a different pronunciation. You will learn to understand Chinese as pronounced by speakers of Chinese languages who have learned Standard Chinese as a second language.

One common characteristic of dialect speech is that words which would start with the sounds /zh/, /ch/, and /sh/ (i.e., retroflex, or /r/-position, sounds) in Standard Chinese are pronounced with the sounds /z/, /c/, and /s/ (i.e., dental, or /s/-position, sounds). Also, initial /r/ may be pronounced like an English l, y, or z.

UNIT 1 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will ask for directions. You will also practice a technique that will help you understand directions: breaking down the directions into steps.

Using the "maps" of Taipei in Display I, ask directions to the place named at the top of each map. For instance, the first place you are looking for is the bank. So your conversation starts out like this:

Example 1

YOU: Qǐngwèn, dào yínháng qù, zěnme zǒu?

[Repeat confirmation.]

TAPE: Cóng zhèlǐ wǎng zuǒ zǒu. Dǎole lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le.

Your second task in this exercise is to listen to the directions given and to indicate the route by drawing a line on the appropriate map. (The directions will be repeated.)

Now your third task: breaking down the directions into steps. Using the route you have just mapped out, take the first step of the directions and ask if that is what you do first. Then ask what comes after that. For instance:

Example 2

YOU: Wǒ xiān wǎng zuǒ zǒu, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Ránhòu ne?

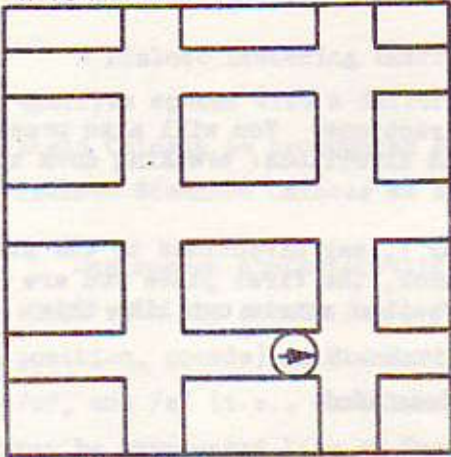
TAPE: Ránhòu, dǎole lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu.

YOU: Hǎo. Xièxie.

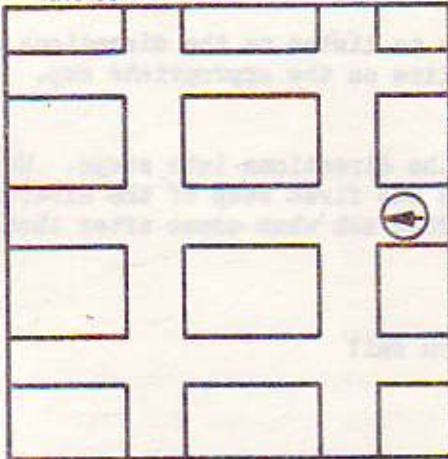
For this exercise you need to know the word xiǎoxué, "grade school," "primary school."

DISPLAY I

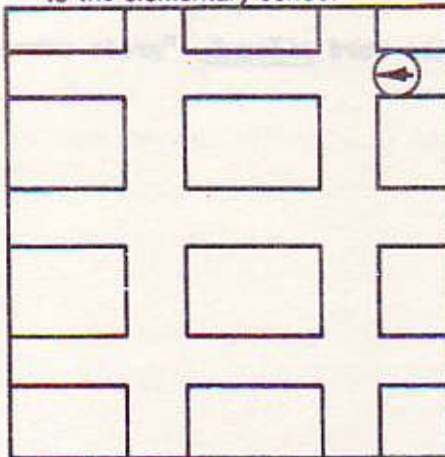
1. To the bank



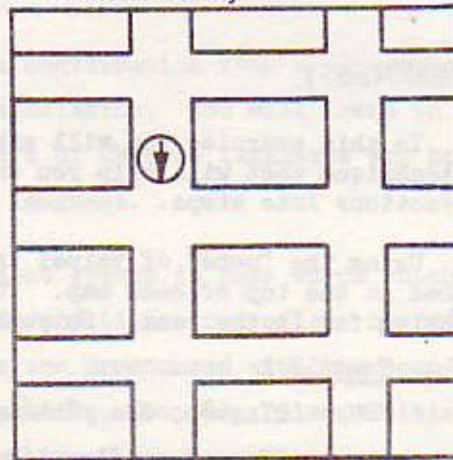
2. From the bank to the coffeehouse



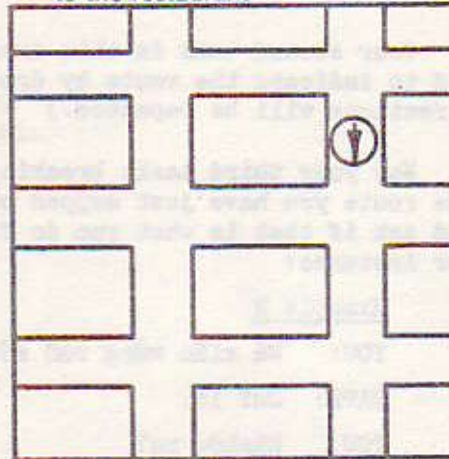
3. From the coffeehouse to the elementary school



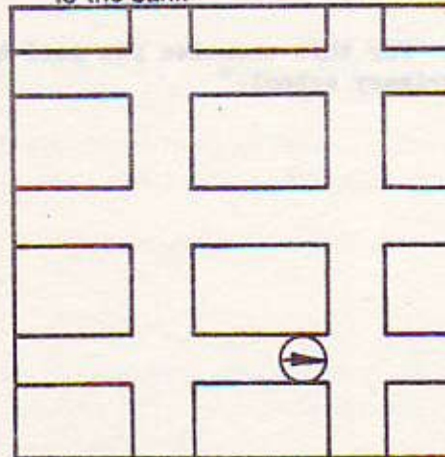
4. From the elementary school to the university



5. From the university to the restaurant



6. From the restaurant to the bank



 : Indicates starting point and direction faced.

EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will talk about sequences of actions. You are to describe where you went yesterday, where you are going today, where you will go tomorrow, and so on.

Looking at Display II on the next page, you will see three lists showing places you went or will go to. Using this information, answer the recorded questions. (When taking your answers from a list, assume that today's date is the date given at the top of that list.)

Example 1

TAPE: Nǐ jīntiān dào nǎlǐ qù?

YOU: Wǒ xiān dào Měiguó Yínháng qù, ránhòu dào Tǎiwān Yínháng qù.

When answering questions about a completed action, use the shì...de construction, since you are focusing on WHERE you went, not on whether or not you went. When using shì...de in clauses, shì is sometimes omitted.

Example 2

TAPE: Zuótiān ne?

YOU: Wǒ shì xiān dào Guóbīn Dǎfāndiàn qùde, ránhòu dào fānguǎnzi qùde.

(Notice that in the second clause there is no shì.)

DISPLAY II

LIST 1
(Today is September 11.)

DESTINATIONS

TODAY	Bank of America	Bank of Taiwan
YESTERDAY	Ambassador Hotel	a restaurant
TOMORROW	Bank of America	the First Hotel
DAY AFTER TOMORROW	Taiwan University	a restaurant

LIST 2
(Today is December 10.)

DESTINATIONS

TODAY	Taiwan University	Huáměi Coffeehouse
YESTERDAY	the First Company	Taiwan University
TOMORROW	Taiwan University	a restaurant
DAY AFTER TOMORROW	the First Company	Huáměi Coffeehouse

LIST 3
(Today is March 23.)

DESTINATIONS

TODAY	Taiwan University	Zhōngshān Elementary School
YESTERDAY	Héping Elementary School	Taiwan University
TOMORROW	Zhōngshān Elementary School	Héping Elementary School
DAY AFTER TOMORROW	Taiwan University	Héping Elementary School

EXERCISE 3

In this exercise you will ask two types of questions which call for yes/no answers. You have learned how to ask yes/no questions by offering a choice between the "yes" answer and the "no" answer.

"YES" ANSWER	"NO" ANSWER	YES/NO-CHOICE QUESTION
Tā lái.	Tā bù lái.	Tā lái bu lái?

It is also possible to follow this pattern to form questions about actions which are completed:

"YES" ANSWER	"NO" ANSWER	YES/NO-CHOICE QUESTION
Tā lái le.	Tā méi(you) lái.	Tā lái le méiyóu?

The speaker on tape will give the ANSWER to a question. Then you are to ask the QUESTION that prompted the answer, using the appropriate yes/no-choice question.

Example 1

A: Tāmen nàlǐ bú mǎi Měiguó zázhi.

Q: Tāmen nàlǐ mǎi bu mǎi Měiguó zázhi?

As you know, Tāmen nàlǐ mǎi Měiguó zázhi bu mǎi? is also correct, but the speaker will confirm with the question in the example.

Example 2

A: Tā zǒu le.

Q: Tā zǒu le méiyóu?

Keep in mind that méiyóu can be the negative of the main verb yǒu (a state verb) as well as the marker of the negative of completed action. Here is an example of the negative of yǒu:

A: Wǒ méiyóu qián. (I don't have any money.)

Q: Nǐ yǒu méiyóu qián? (Do you have any money?)

Here is an example of the negative of completed action:

A: Wǒ méiyóu huàn qián. (I haven't changed any money.)

Q: Nǐ huàn qián le méiyóu? (Have you changed any money?)

UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION GAME

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing

Situation: The setting is Taipei. One person is giving directions to another over the telephone. Both have copies of the same map. The person giving directions has the route marked on his copy, and the person listening to the directions is trying to trace the route on his copy.

Goal: To have the same route marked on both maps.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Maps, either unlabeled or partially labeled with place names. (Both players have the same kind of map.)

Procedure: One player marks a route on his copy of the map. He gives directions to another player, who marks the route on his copy. Then the two players compare the routes they have marked.

The player giving directions may make the route as complicated as he wishes--the more complicated the better, within practical limits. He may at any time repeat himself or check to see if the other player has understood. The player receiving directions may at any time stop the other player, ask him to repeat, or check up on his own understanding.

With unlabeled maps, the starting point is indicated on both copies. With partially labeled maps, the player giving directions asks where the other player is now. The player receiving directions chooses a starting point and names it.

The same copies of the map, fresh copies, or different maps may be used for additional rounds of the game.

Example 1: (unlabeled map) You are Speaker 1. You have marked a route on your copy of the map (as shown on the first Sample Work Sheet).

S1: Cóng nàlǐ wǎng yòu zǒu. Dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu.

S2: Wǒ xiān wǎng yòu zǒu, duì bu duì?

S1: Duì le.

S2: Ránhòu ne?

S1: Ránhòu, dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng zuǒ zǒu.

S2: Hǎo.

(etc.)

Example 2: (labeled map) You are Speaker 1. You have marked a route on your copy of the map. (See second Sample Work Sheet.)

S2: Dào nǎlǐ qù, zěnmě zǒu?

S1: Nǐ xiānzài zài nǎlǐ?

S2: Wǒ xiānzài zài Huáměi Kāfēitīng.

S1: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Měiguó Wūguānchù?

S2: Zhīdao.

S1: Xiān dào Měiguó Wūguānchù. Dào le Měiguó Wūguānchù, zài yǐzhǐ zǒu.
Ránhòu dào le lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le.

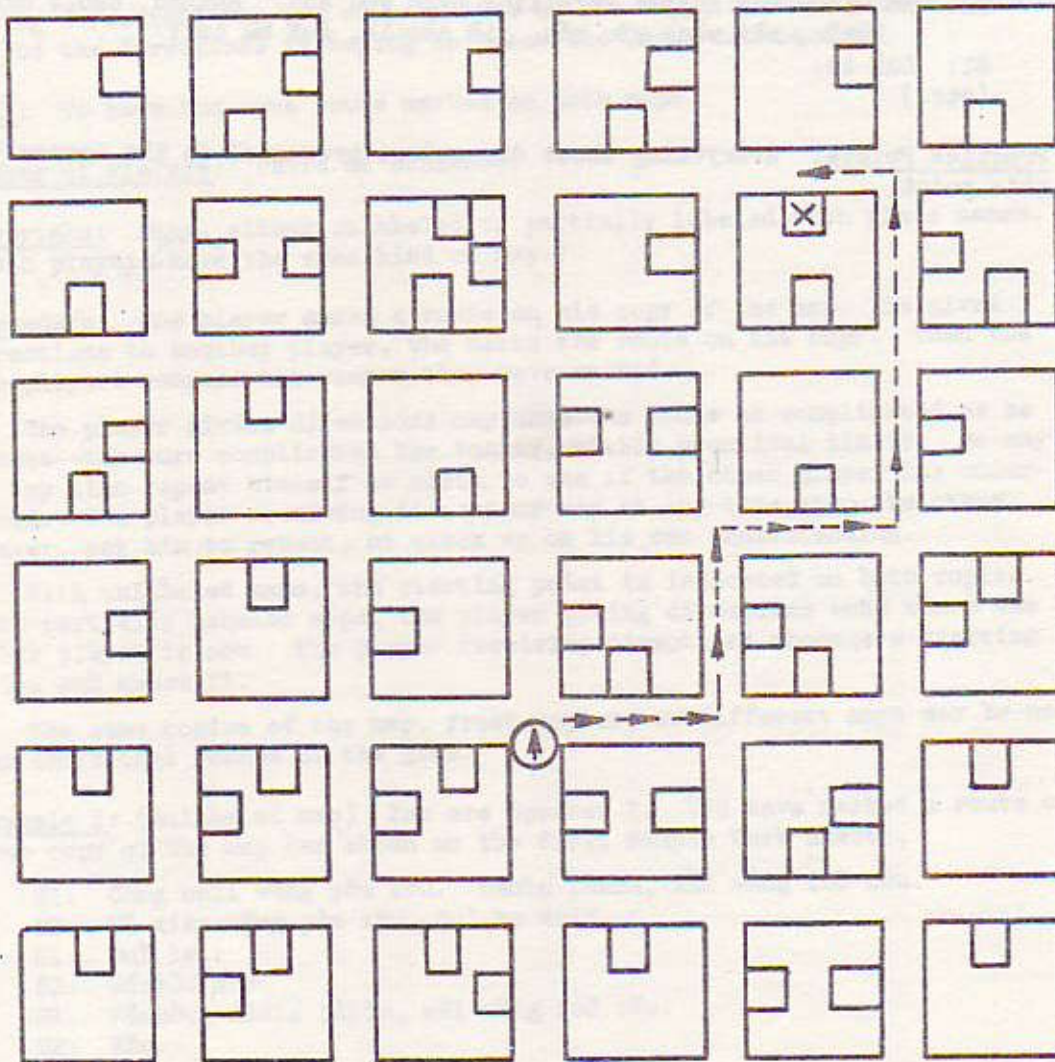
S2: Wǒ xiān cóng Huáměi Kāfēitīng wǎng yòu zǒu. Ránhòu, dào le dìsāngè lùkǒu, zài wǎng yòu zǒu, jiù dào le, duì bu duì?

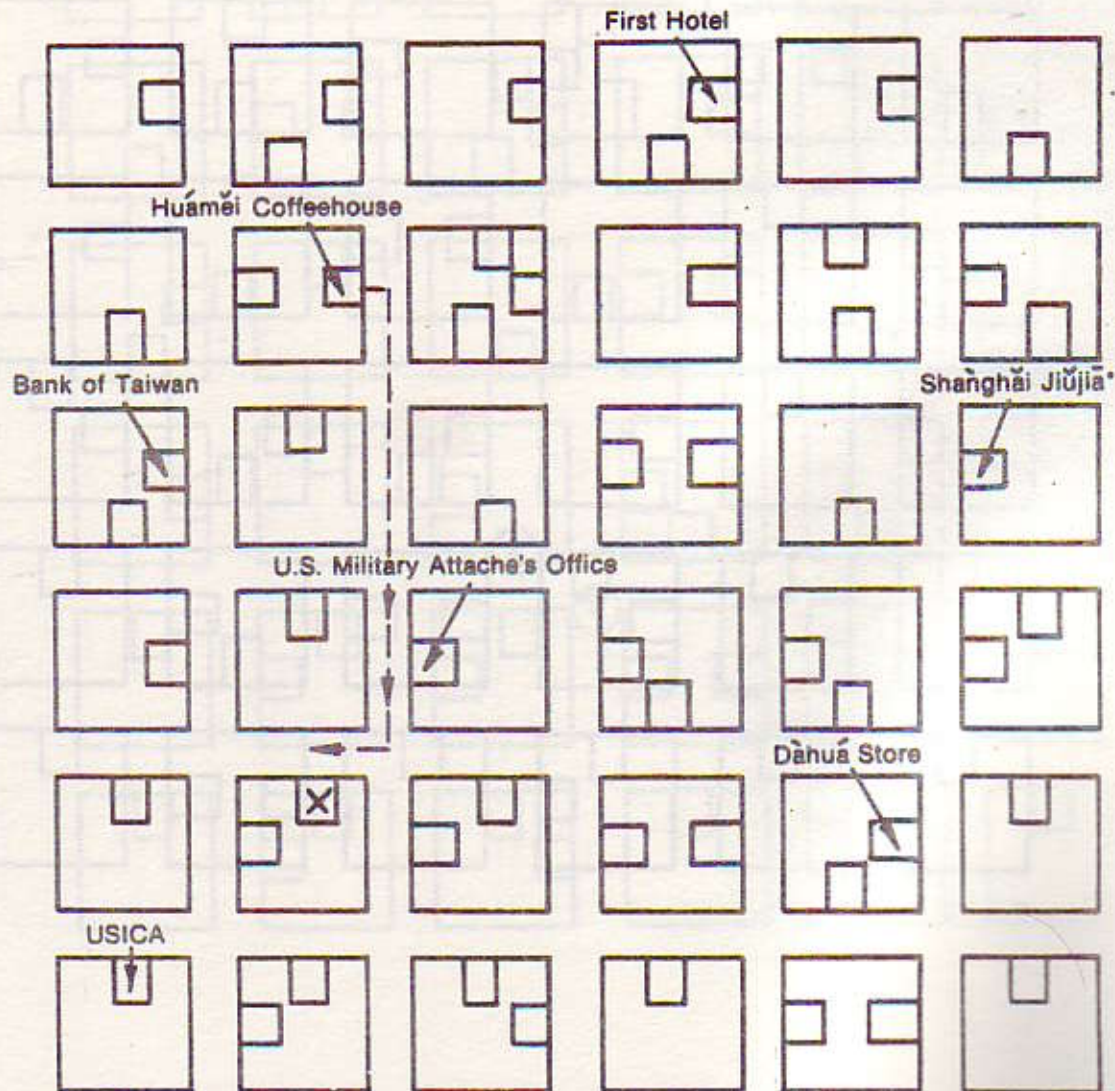
S1: Duì le.

(etc.)

Practice Points: Everything about directions presented in the course to this point.

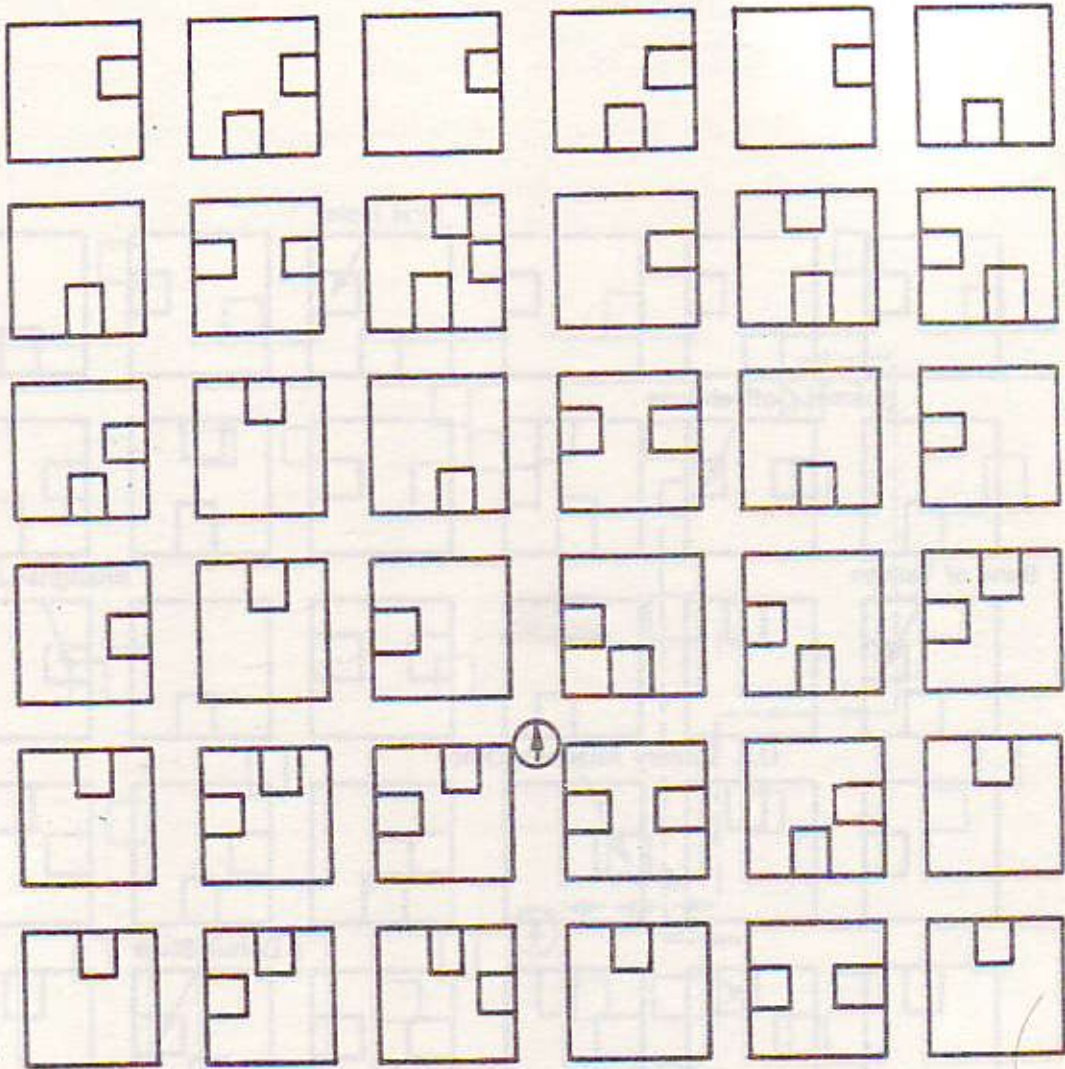
SAMPLE WORK SHEETS:



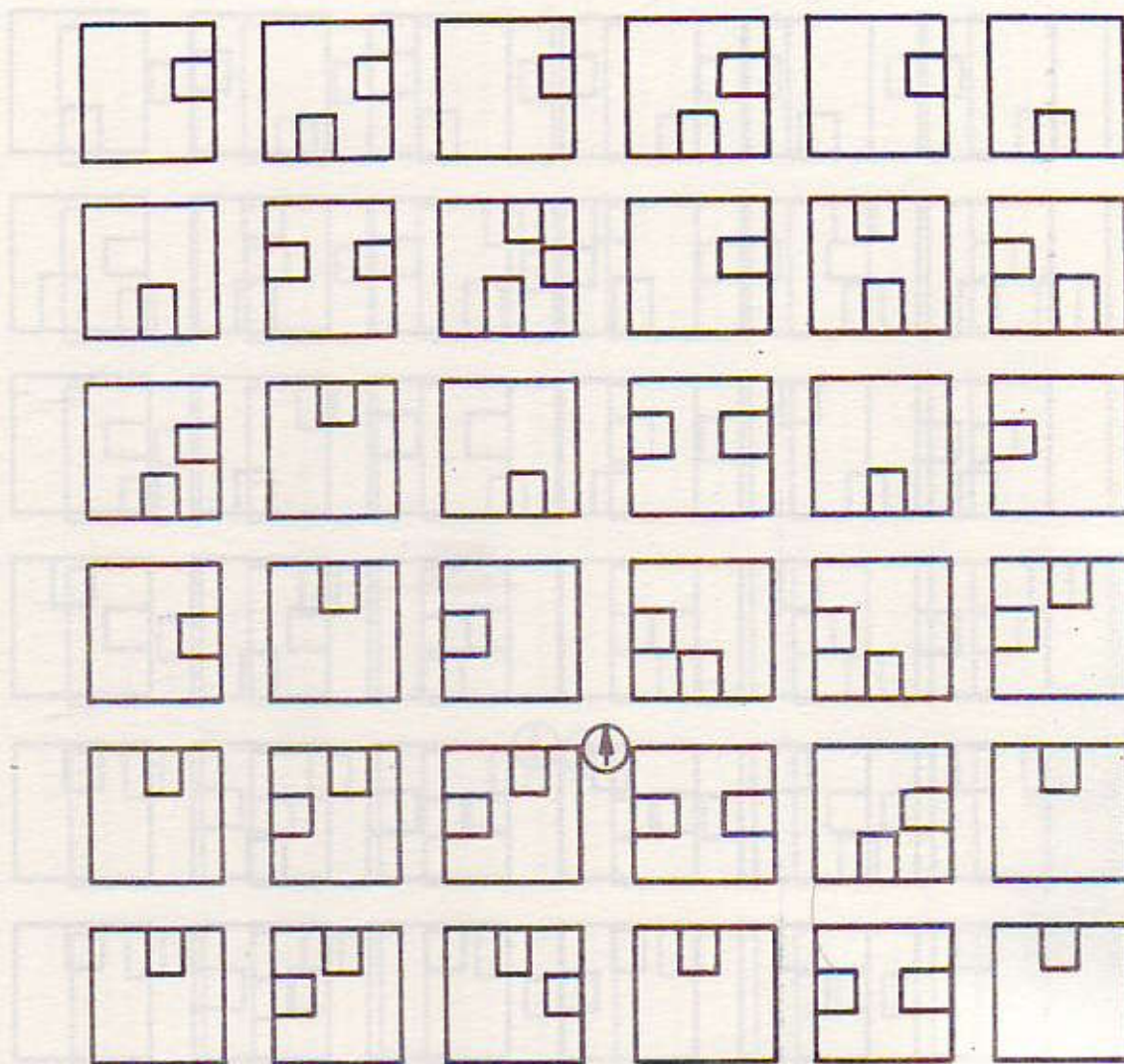


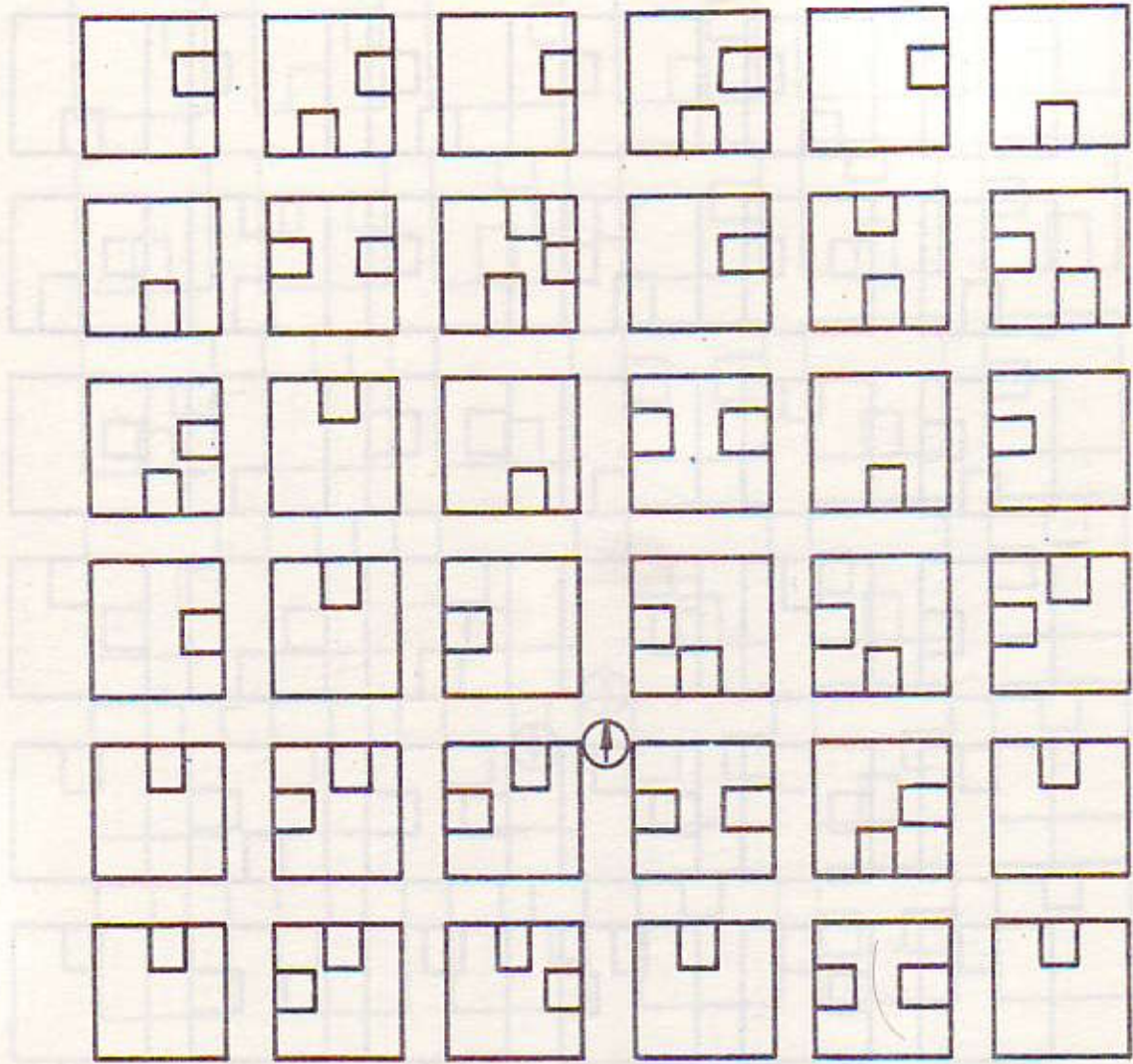
*Jiǔjiā means "restaurant" (literally, "wine house"). Fànguǎnr and fànguǎnzi are seldom used in the names of restaurants.

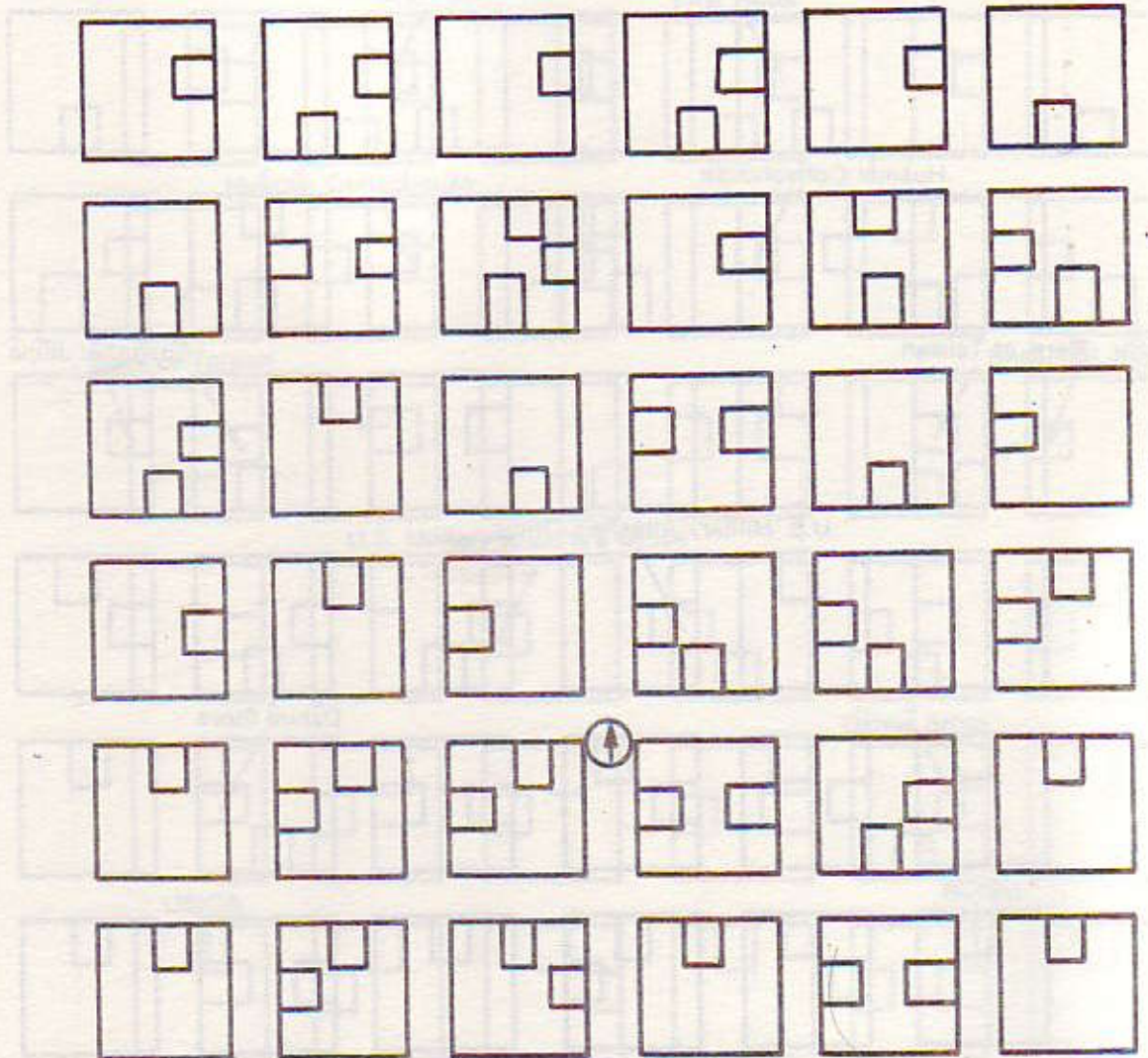
UNLABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME



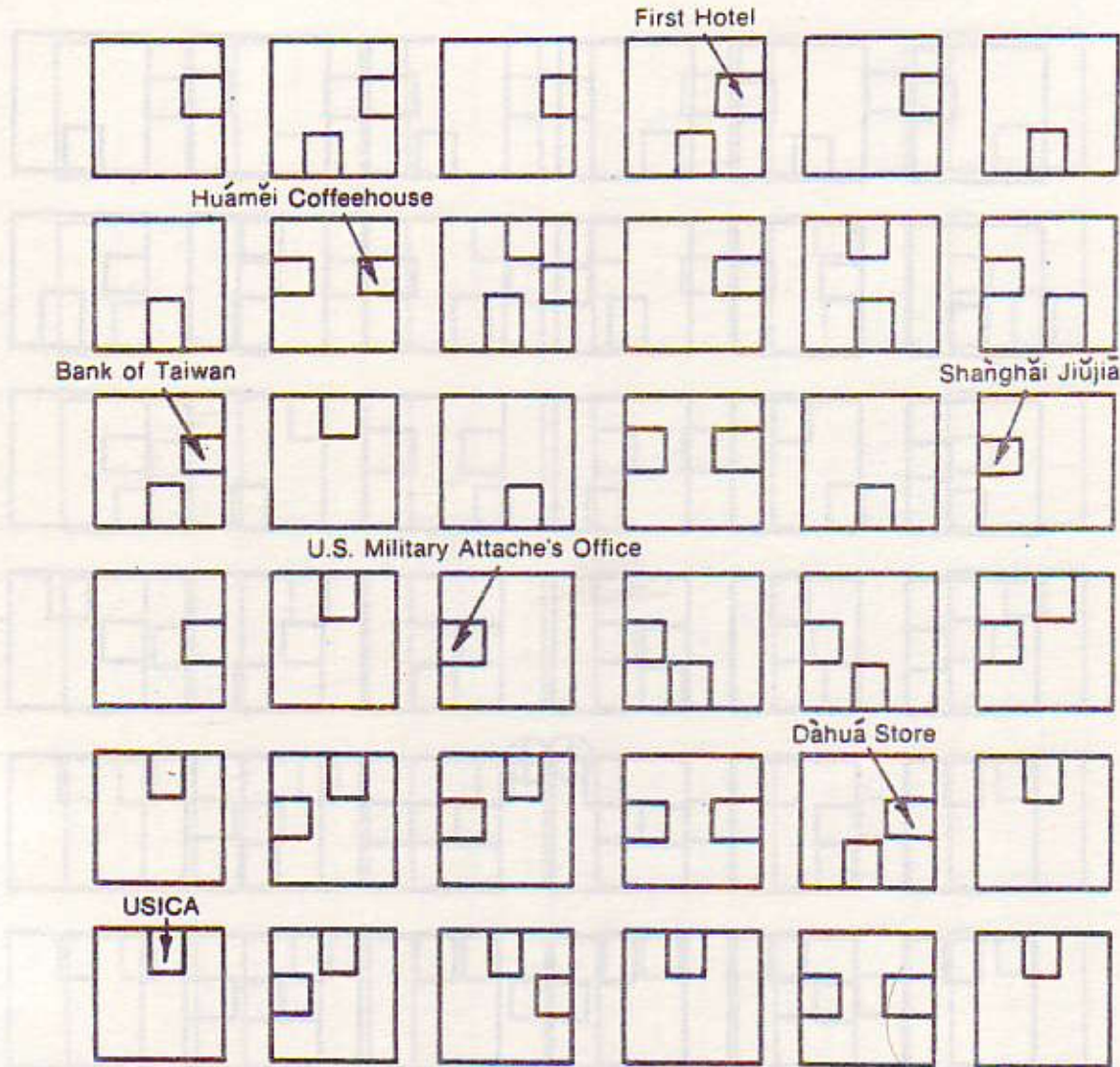
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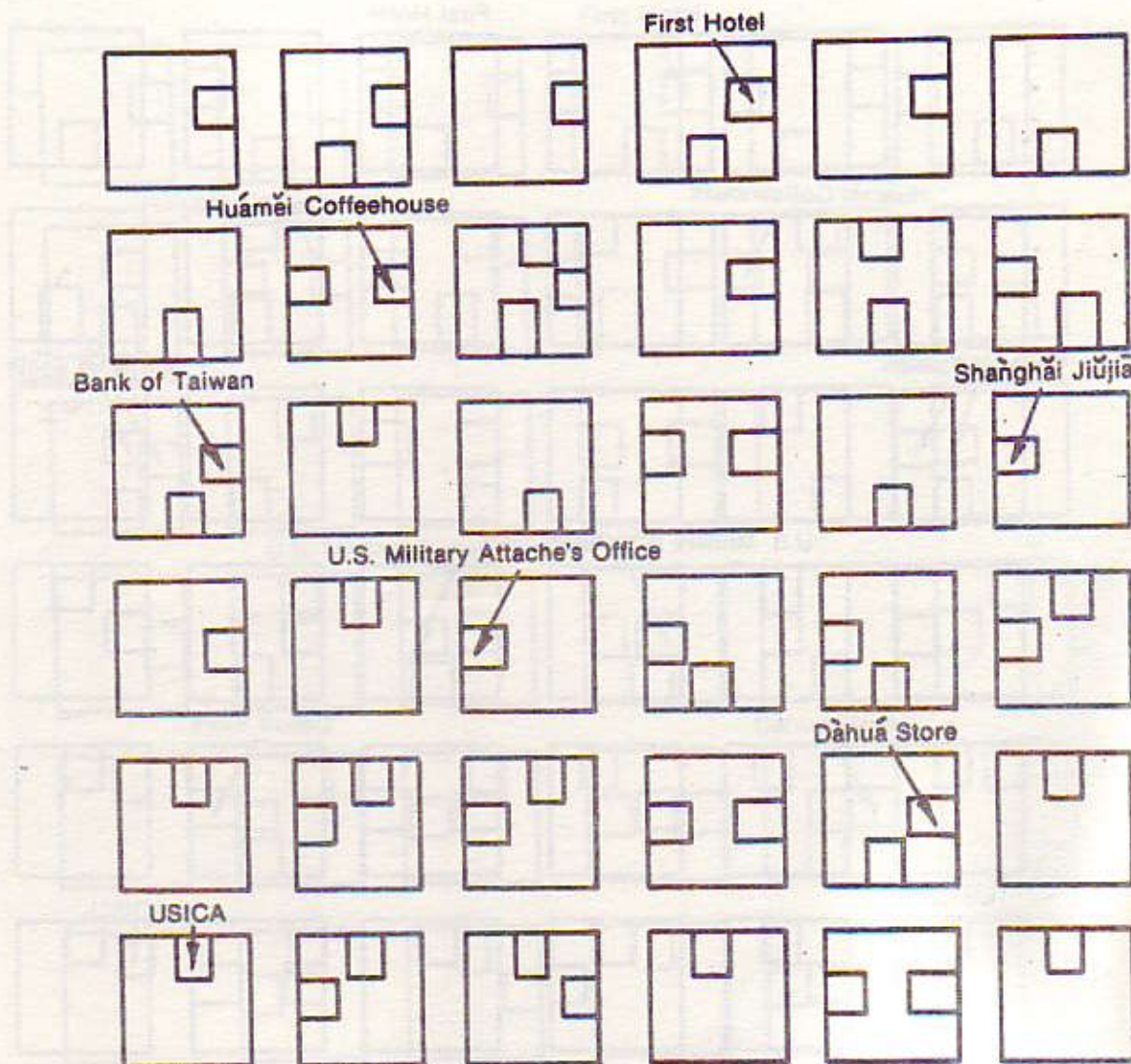






LABELLED MAPS for TRACING GAME



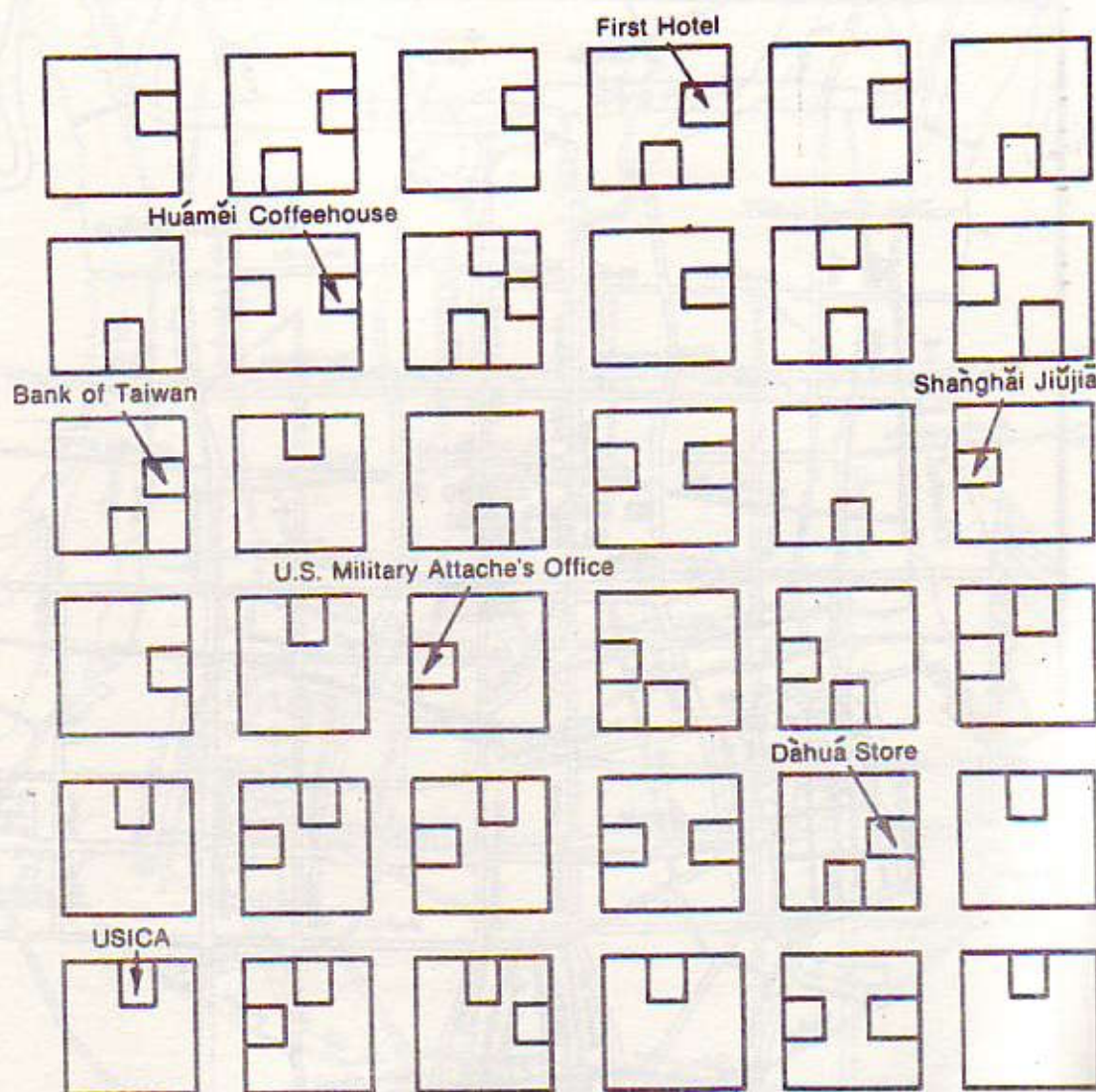


SHANGHAI CITY

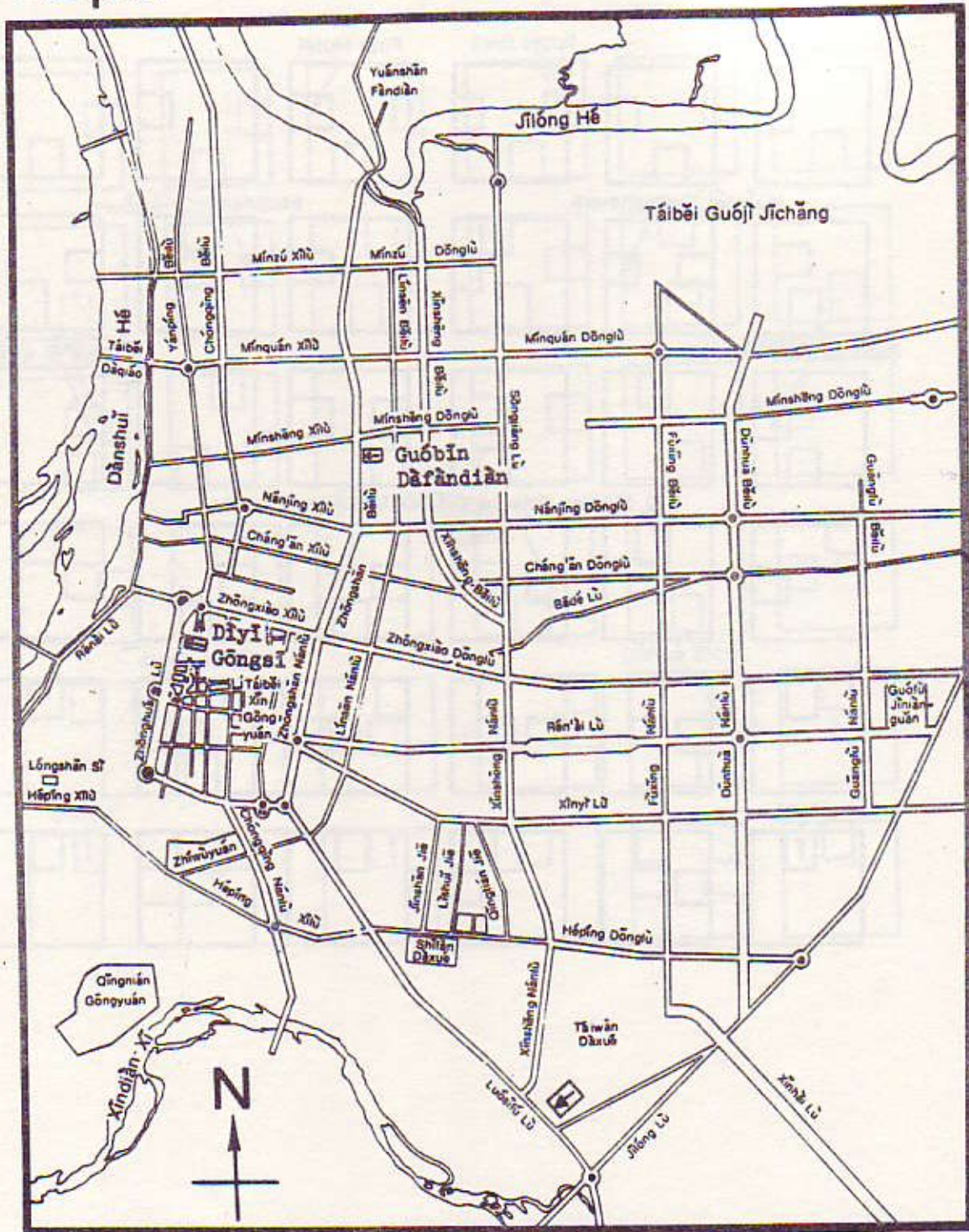
			First Hotel		
	Huāmèi Coffeehouse				
Bank of Taiwan					Shànghǎi Jiǔjiā
		U.S. Military Attache's Office			
				Dàhuá Store	
USICA					

Taipei

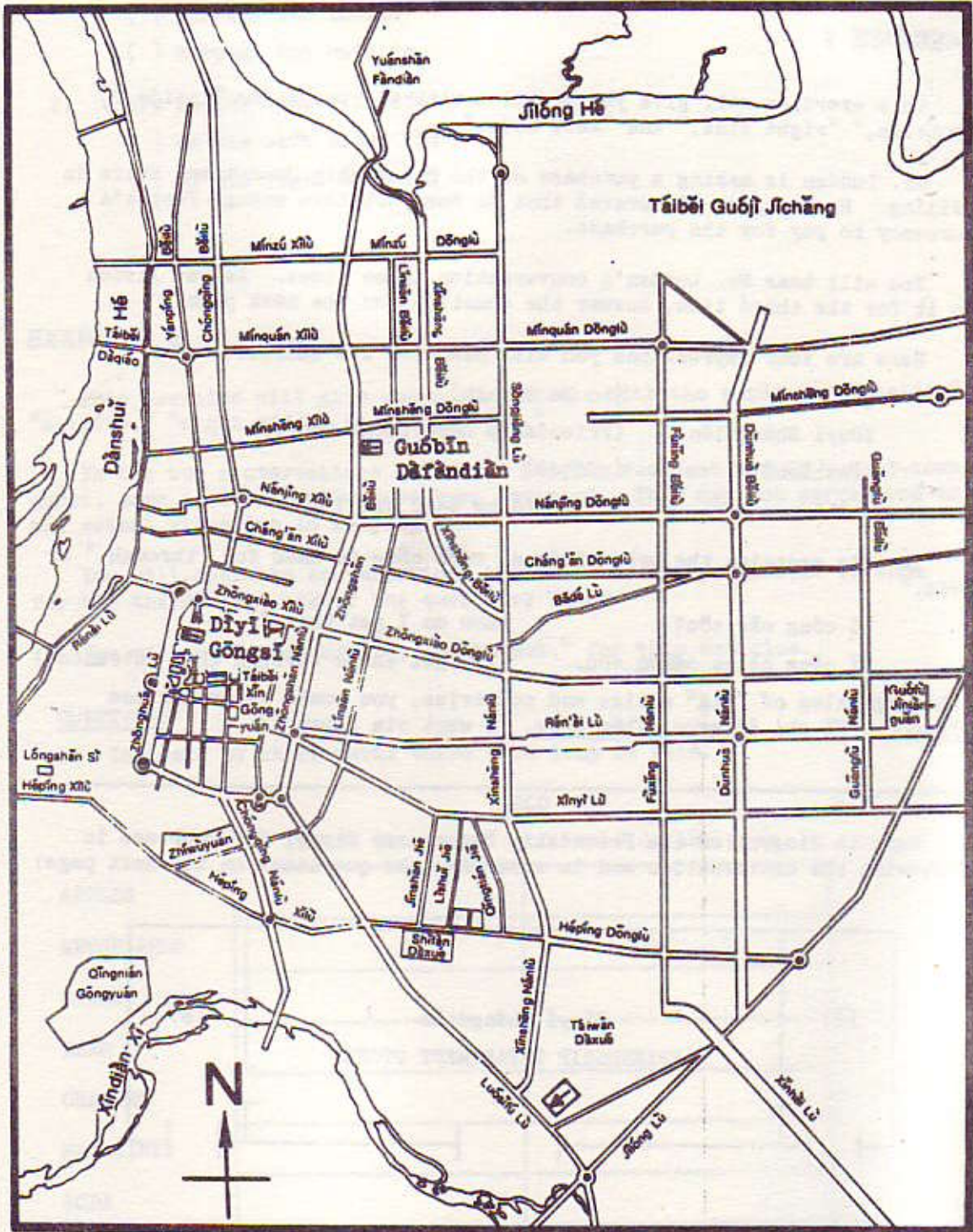
Taipei



Taipei



Taipei



UNIT 2 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "inside," "outside," "right side," and "left side."

Mr. Ludden is making a purchase at the Friendship Department Store in Běijīng. He has just discovered that he does not have enough People's currency to pay for the purchase.

You will hear Mr. Ludden's conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions on the next page.

Here are four expressions you will need for the exercise:

gòu	(to be enough)
Yǒuyí Shāngdiàn	(Friendship Department Store)
bànshìchù	(office)
zuìhǎo	(it would be best that)

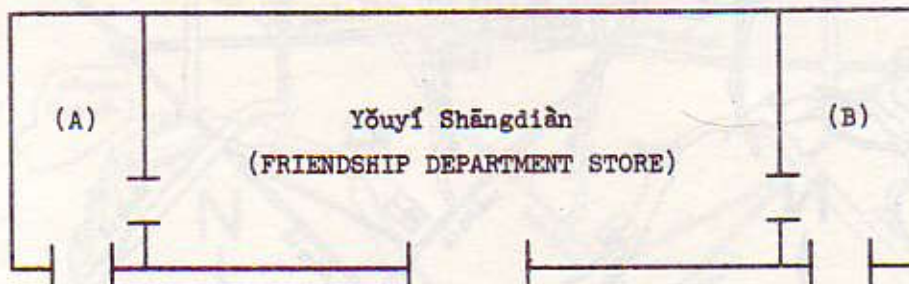
In this exercise the prepositional verb cóng is used for "through," or "via."

Wǒ cóng nǎr zǒu? (How do I get there?)

Nǐ cóng nèige dāmén zǒu. (You get there through that entrance.)

(When speaking of "via" cities and countries, you would generally use jīngguo: Wǒ shì jīngguo Rìběn qùde, "I went via Japan.")

Here is diagram of the Friendship Department Store, for your use in following the conversation and in answering the questions on the next page:



QUESTIONS

1. How is Mr. Ludden advised to go to the bank office?
 - () through the inside
 - () through the outside

2. Where is the bank office?
 - () on the left side (B)
 - () on the right side (A)

EXERCISE 2

This exercise will give you more practice with the words for "inside," "outside," "right side," and "left side."

In the two conversations between a Běijīng resident and an out-of-town guest, some of the details have been invented. They may not correspond to the actual situation in Běijīng.

You will hear the conversations three times. As you listen to them for the third time, answer the questions below.

You will need the word rè, "to be hot," for this exercise.

QUESTIONS

1. Indicate by check marks where each item is sold.

	<u>SOLD</u>	
	inside the park	outside the park
APPLES		
NEWSPAPERS		
CANDY		
BEER		
ORANGES		
MAGAZINES		
SODA		

2. Are oranges and apples sold to the right of the candy? () Yes () No

EXERCISE 3

This exercise will give you practice with the words for "before" and "after."

Mr. Clark has been staying at the Běijīng Hotel for a few weeks. He is talking in the hotel lobby to Professor Lín, a Chinese person living overseas. Professor Lín has also been staying at the Běijīng Hotel for the past few weeks with a delegation from Europe.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

Here are some new expressions you will need for the exercise:

- zǒuzou (to take a walk)
- nà (well, then)

QUESTIONS

1. Mr. Clark wants to go for a walk
 - () after he goes to see his friend.
 - () before he goes to see his friend.
2. Professor Lín's friend is coming
 - () at four o'clock.
 - () before four o'clock.
 - () after four o'clock.



UNIT 2 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

Translate orally into Chinese each English question below. After your translation, the speaker on tape will ask the question in Chinese and give an answer to the question.

The answers usually leave out the introductory "I know that..." and give only the information asked for:

Example 1 (No. 1 on tape)

Q: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Dōngdān Diànyǐngyuǎn zài nǎr?

A: Zài Dōngdān Cǎishichǎngde yǒubianr.

Example 2 (No. 2 on tape)

Q: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao zhèr fùjīn yǒu meiyǒu diànyǐngyuǎn?

A: Yǒu, jiù zài Dōngdān Cǎishichǎngde yǒubianr.

(Notice in Example 2 that a yes/no-choice question [Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao...?] may be used with "whether" as well as with "what," "where," "who," and so forth.)

QUESTIONS

1. Do you know where the Dōngdān Theater is?
2. Do you know whether there is a theater in this area?
3. Do you know at what hour the bank opens?
4. Do you know how to get to Dōngdān Park from here?
5. Do you know on what side of Dōngdān Park there is a market?
6. Do you know whether this hotel accepts American currency?
7. Do you know whether the bank opens on Saturday?
8. Do you know where you can change money into People's currency?
9. Do you know whether there is a bank in the vicinity of Dōngdān Park?
10. Do you know how much this vase costs?

EXERCISE 2

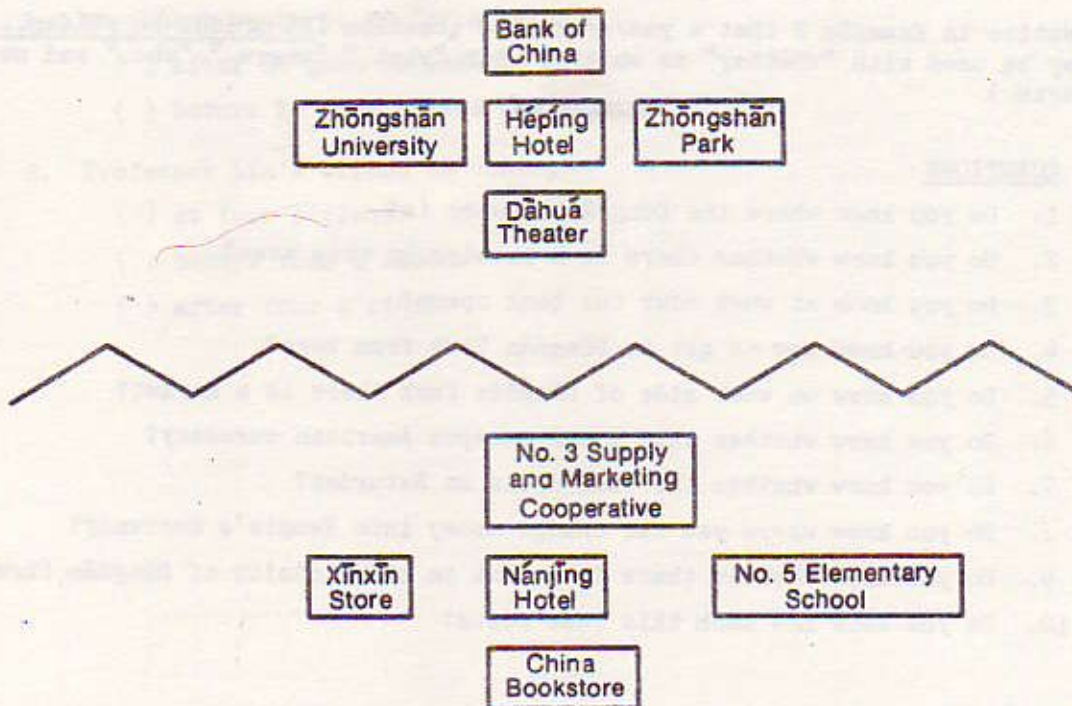
Display I is a map of two areas in a fictional Chinese city in Héběi. The zigzag line across the middle of the display indicates that the two areas are not near one another.

Use the display to answer the questions on tape, assuming that the map is complete. (For example, since a college is not shown in the vicinity of the Nánjīng Hotel, assume that no college is in that area.)

For this exercise, you need to know these two expressions:

xiǎoxué (elementary school)
gōngxiāo hézuòshè (supply and marketing cooperative)

DISPLAY I



EXERCISE 3

Display II, on the next page, contains six maps of the same area in a fictional Chinese city in Héběi. On each map a different place is labeled. You will ask directions "from" that place "to" the place indicated above the map.

For each map, ask how to get from one place to the other. When you are given the directions, repeat them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on the map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Map 1: from the Héping Hotel to the No. 2 Elementary School)

YOU: Cóng Héping Fàndiàn dào Dièr Xiǎoxué qù, zěnmě zǒu?

TAPE: Chūle Héping Fàndiàn wǎng dōng zǒu. Guòle lùkǒu, jiù shì Dièr Xiǎoxué.

YOU: Chūle Héping Fàndiàn, wǒ xiān wǎng dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Ránhòu guòle lùkǒu, yòubianr jiù shì Dièr Xiǎoxué, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

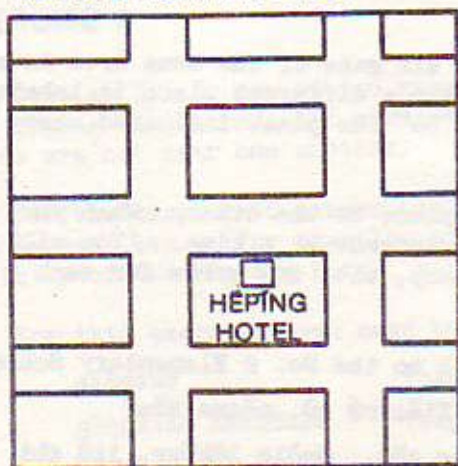
You will need to know:

xiǎoxué (elementary school)

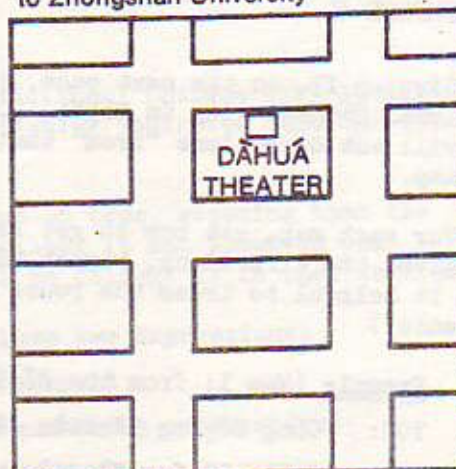
guòle lùkǒu (having passed the intersection)

DISPLAY II

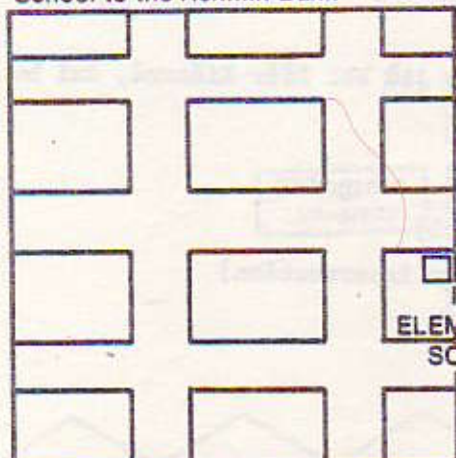
1. From the Héping Hotel to the No. 2 Elementary School



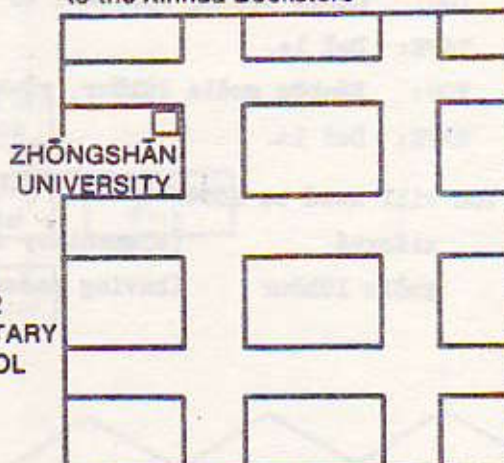
4. From the Dàhuà Theater to Zhōngshān University



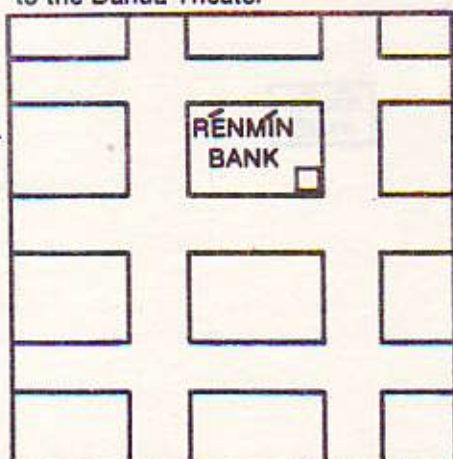
2. From the No. 2 Elementary School to the Rénmín Bank



5. From Zhōngshān University to the Xīnhuá Bookstore



3. From the Rénmín Bank to the Dàhuà Theater



6. From the Xīnhuá Bookstore to the Héping Hotel



EXERCISE 4

Each item will start with a statement that a person does one thing first and then does another. The statement is repeated. Then you are asked when the person does one of the two things. You answer that he does it either before or after he does the other.

Example 1

TAPE: Tā xiān qù mǎi dōngxī, zài qù kàn péngyou.

Tā shénme shíhou qù kàn péngyou?

YOU: Tā mǎile dōngxī yǐhòu, zài qù kàn péngyou.

[Repeat confirmation.]

In your reply, notice the completion le placed BEFORE the nonamount object dōngxī in the yǐhòu clause. (See Reference Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary in your textbook.)

Example 2

TAPE: Tā xiān qù huàn qián, zài qù mǎi dōngxī.

Tā shénme shíhou qù huàn qián?

YOU: Tā qù mǎi dōngxī yǐqián, xiān qù huàn qián.

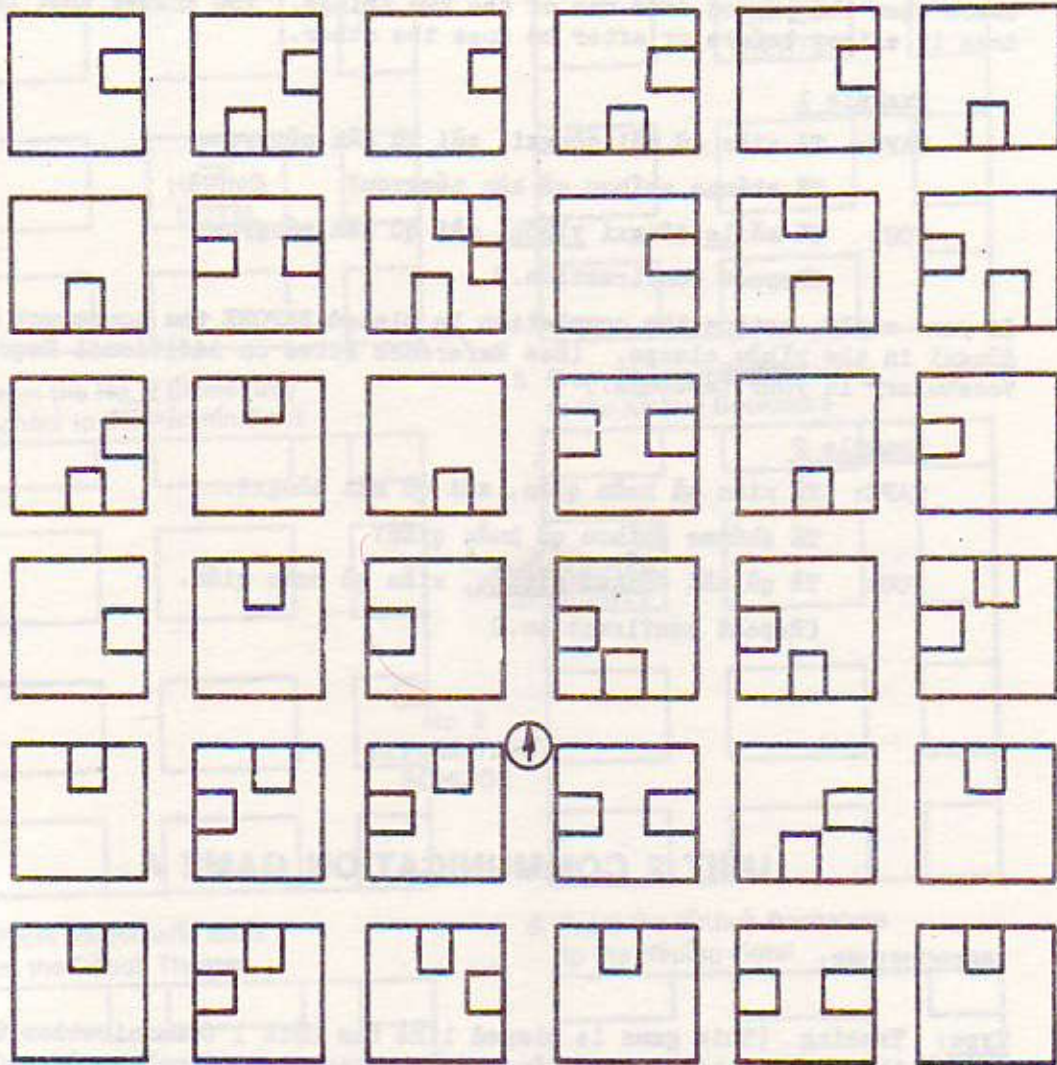
[Repeat confirmation.]

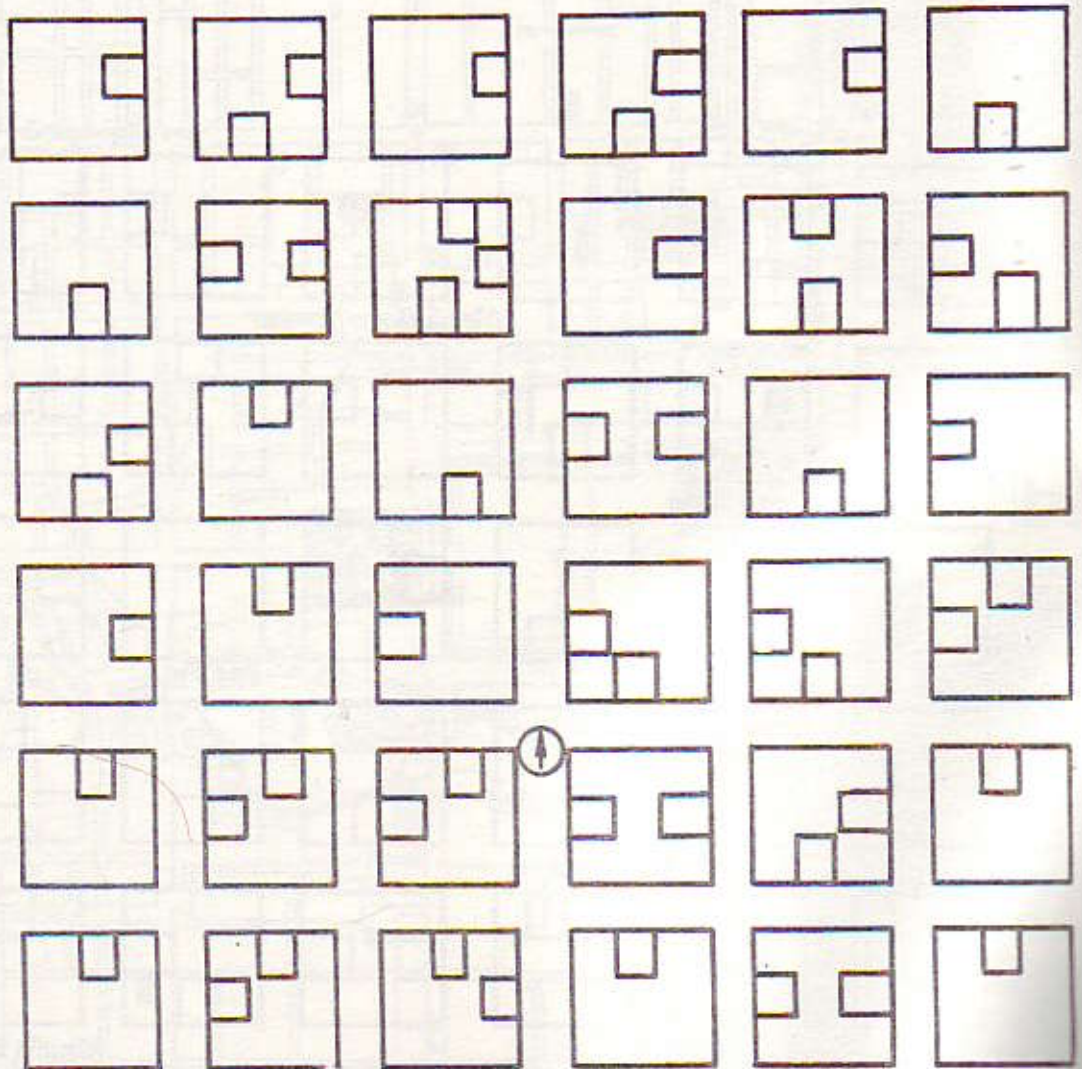
UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME A

INSTRUCTIONS:

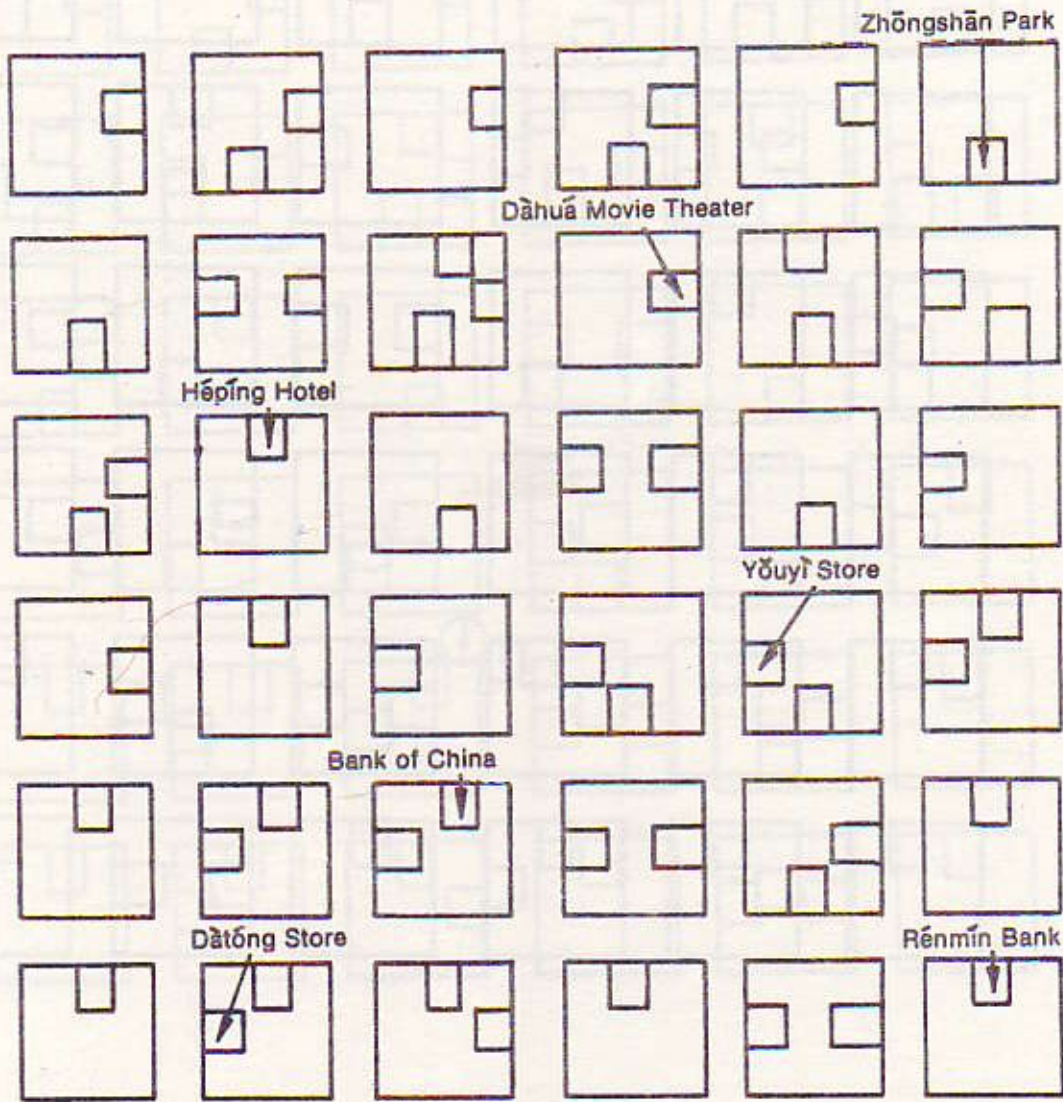
Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the setting is Běijīng and you have additional words and structures at your disposal.)

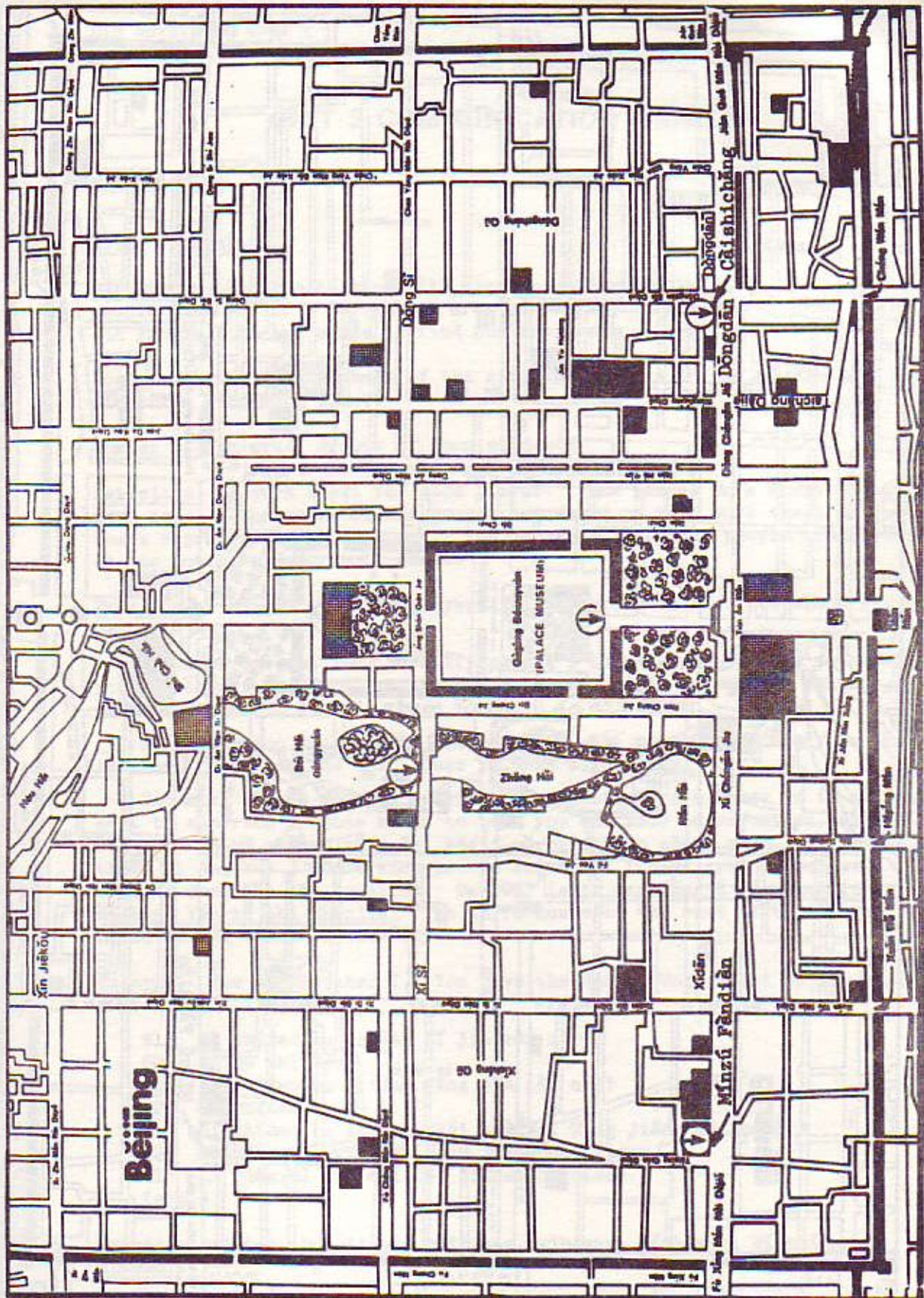
UNLABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME



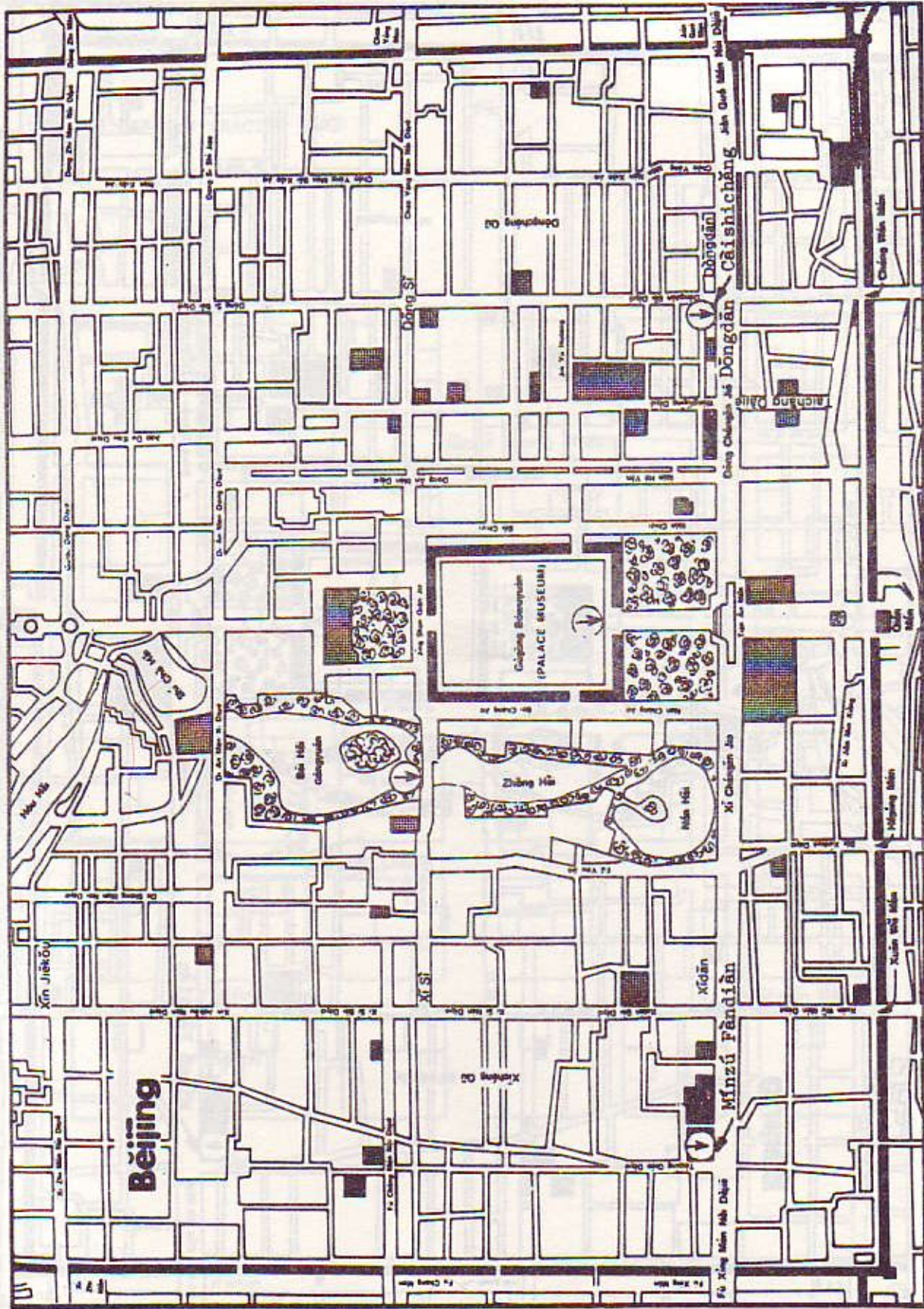


LABELED MAP for TRACING GAME





N.B. The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located.



NOTE: The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located.

UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Neighbors

Situation: You are talking with three people about where various other people live within a four-block area of Běijīng. Each player knows where six people live and needs to find out where six others live.

Goal: To fill in the names of the six other people in the appropriate places on your work sheet.

Number of Players: Groups of four students.

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheet on the next page.) The names of six people are shown on your work sheet in the boxes representing their homes. The names of six other people are listed at the bottom of your work sheet.

Procedure: Mingle with the players in your group to find out where six people live.

In each conversation, identify people's homes known to both you and your partner. Then work to the north, south, east, or west in asking about what people live in these homes.

An expression such as "to the east of" will mean "immediately to the east of," that is, the next house in that direction.

You will not be able to describe the location of a house if it is not next to a person's house known to both you and your conversation partner. You may say Wǒ zhīdao zài nǎr, kěshì wǒ bù zhīdao zěnme shuō, "I know where it is, but I don't know how to say it." (There are, of course, ways to describe the location. One way is to say Wángjiā dōngbianr(đe) dīsānge fāngzi shì Chénjiā, "The third house to the east of the Wángs' house is the Chéns' house.")

Example: You are Speaker 1. You have the Sample Work Sheet on the next page.

- S1: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Lǐ jiā zài nǎr?
 S2: Wǒ bù zhīdao.
 S1: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao Wáng jiā zài nǎr?
 S2: Wǒ zhīdao.
 S1: Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao shéi zhù zai Wáng jiāde dōngbianr?
 S2: Gāo Tóngzhǐ zhù zai Wáng jiāde dōngbianr.
 S1: Lǐ Tóngzhǐ zhù zai Gāo jiāde dōngbianr.
 (etc.)

Practice Points: Dōngbianr, běibianr, xībianr, nánbianr, Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao...?

NOTE: The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located

SAMPLE WORK SHEET:

Wáng	Gāo
Liú	

Lǐ	Chén

	Zhào

OTHERS: Zhāng, Yáng, Wú, Zhōu, Huáng, Xú

UNIT 2 COMMUNICATION GAME C

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tic-Tac-Toe

Goal: As in any game of Tic-Tac-Toe, to occupy three squares in a row.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Each player draws a Tic-Tac-Toe "board" on paper. (Each player marks the plays on his own copy of the board.) The center square on the board is a park surrounded by eight city blocks. The blocks are identified by their direction from the park.

gōngyuánde xīběibianr	gōngyuánde běibianr	gōngyuánde dōngběibianr
gōngyuánde xībianr	GONGYUÁN	gōngyuánde dōngbianr
gōngyuánde xīnánbianr	gōngyuánde nánbianr	gōngyuánde dōngnánbianr

Notice that, in Chinese, a direction such as "northwest," xīběi, is literally "west + north"--the order in which the two directions are given is the reverse of the English order.

Procedure: The first player marks an X in a square. The second player marks an O in another square. And so on. As each player marks a square, he tells the other player what square he is occupying: Wǒ yào..., "I take...." The partner must mark the play in the appropriate square on his copy of the board.

Example: You are Speaker 1, marking Xs. (The numbers in the diagram below show the order of play.)

- S1: Wǒ yào gōngyuán.
- S2: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de běibianr.
- S1: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de dōngběibianr.
- S2: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de xīnánbianr.
- S1: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de dōngbianr.
- S2: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de dōngnánbianr.
- S1: Wǒ yào gōngyuán de xībianr. Wǒ yíng le.

	02	X3
X7	X1	X5
04		06

Practice Points: Eight points of the compass.

UNIT 3 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

An American and his Chinese acquaintance have just left a movie theater in Dōngdān (Běijīng). They are talking in front of the theater.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are three words you need to know:

- jiào (to be called [as in Nèige gōngyuán jiào Dōngdān Gōngyuán, "That park is called the Dōngdān Park."])
 zǎo (to be early [used also for "good morning"])
 zǒudào (to walk to)

In this exercise the use of zhèige, "this," may seem strange to you. In English, you say "That movie was really good." In Chinese, you say "this (zhèige) movie": Zhèige diànyǐng zhēn hǎo.

EXERCISE 2

Distances are discussed in this conversation between a Canadian man and a Chinese woman. They are talking in a hotel in Běijīng.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, answer the questions below.

You need to know these expressions:

- zì (character [of Chinese writing])
 niǎn (to be pronounced, to be read as)
 dāi biǎo (to wear a watch--dāi, "to wear"; biǎo, "watch")

QUESTIONS

- Where is the Chinese woman from?
 Běijīng Nánjīng Shànghǎi
- Is Nánjīng close to Shànghǎi? Yes No

3. How many years did the Chinese woman attend Nánjīng University?
 4 years 3 years
4. How many years has the Chinese woman been working in Běijīng?
 4 years 3 years
5. What time of day was the conversation held?
 8 o'clock 8:15 8:30

EXERCISE 3

Again, distances are discussed by an American man and a Chinese woman. They are in the Běijīng Hotel.

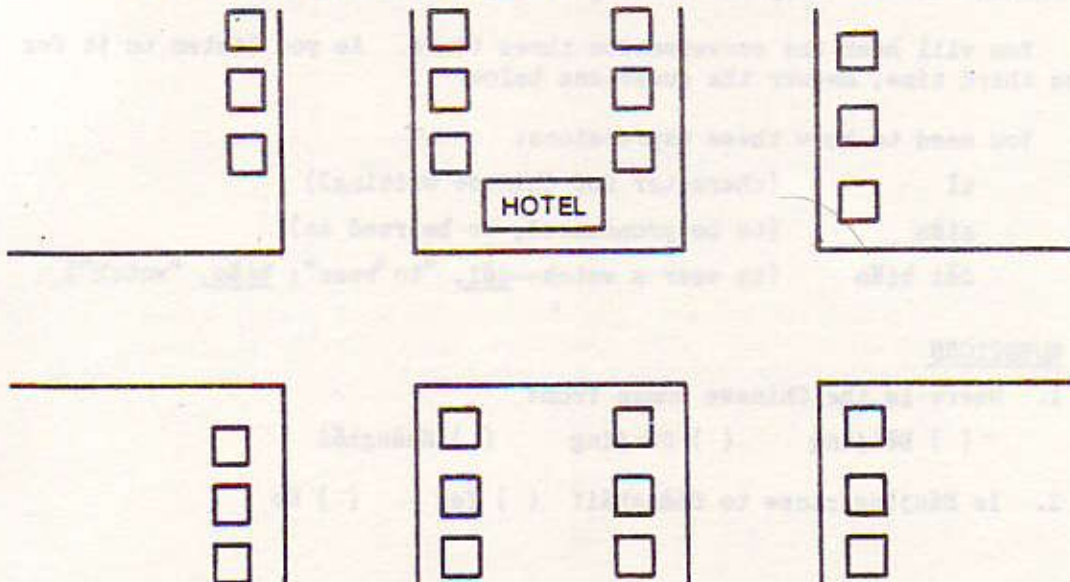
You will hear the conversation three times. Answer the questions below as you listen for the third time.

These two new expressions are in the conversation:

- Bǎihuò Dàilóu [name of a department store in Běijīng]
 yījiàn yīshang (a piece of clothing)

QUESTIONS

1. How near is the Bǎihuò Dàilóu? faraway close-by
2. On the map below, which square represents the Bǎihuò Dàilóu? (Put an X in the appropriate square.)



EXERCISE 4

A Chinese person living in Japan is visiting the PRC. He is talking with his guide in Běijīng.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

These expressions are in the conversation:

Yǒuyǐ Shāngdiàn	(Friendship Department Store)
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	(Chinese-Japanese dictionary)
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	(Japanese-Chinese dictionary)

You have already learned that gēn can mean "and." In this exercise, gēn is a prepositional verb translated as "with":

Wǒ gēn tā qù. (I'll go with him.)

Notice that tā is toneless after the prepositional verb gēn. Tā keeps its tone after the conjunction gēn, meaning "and":

Wǒ gēn tā dōu qù le. (He and I both went.)

There are added differences between negative sentences containing gēn, "and," and gēn, "with":

Wǒ méiyǒu gēn tā qù. (I didn't go with him.)

Wǒ gēn tā dōu méiyǒu qù. (Neither he nor I went.)

UNIT 3 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

The five maps in Display I show the same area of Běijīng. For each map, ask how to get from one place to another, as indicated above the maps. When you are given the directions, check them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on each map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Map 1: from the Běijīng Hotel to the Xīnhuá Bookstore)

YOU: Cóng Běijīng Fàndiàn dào Xīnhuá Shūdiàn qù, zěnmě zǒu?

TAPE: Chūle Běijīng Fàndiàn cháo dōng zǒu. Dào le lùkǒur cháo běi guǎi. Zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōng dìyíge dàlǒu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn.

YOU: Chūle Běijīng Fàndiàn wǒ xiān cháo dōng zǒu, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Dào le lùkǒur wǒ cháo běi guǎi, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

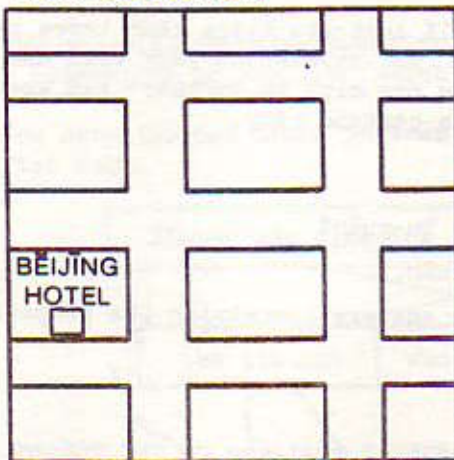
YOU: Ránhòu zǒu bù yuǎn, lùdōngde dìyíge dàlǒu jiù shì Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

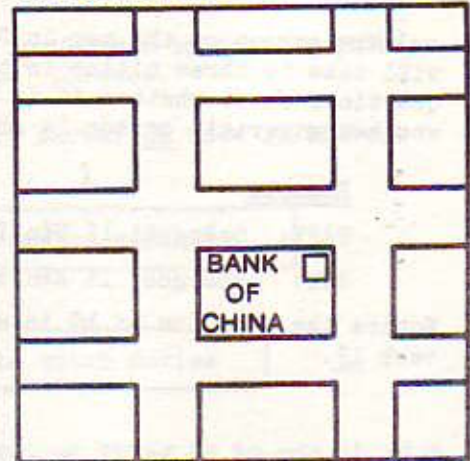
You will need the expression Bǎihuò Dàlǒu, the name of a department store in Běijīng.

DISPLAY I

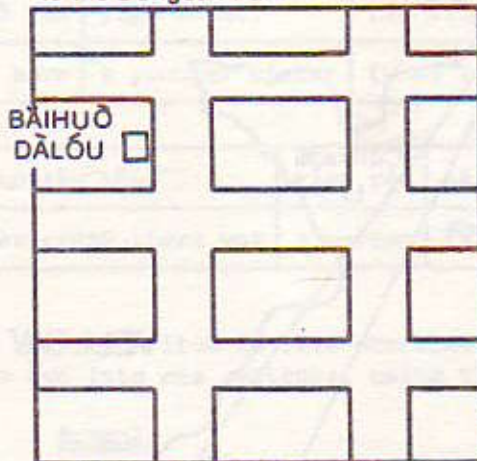
1. From the Běijīng Hotel to the Xīnhuá Bookstore



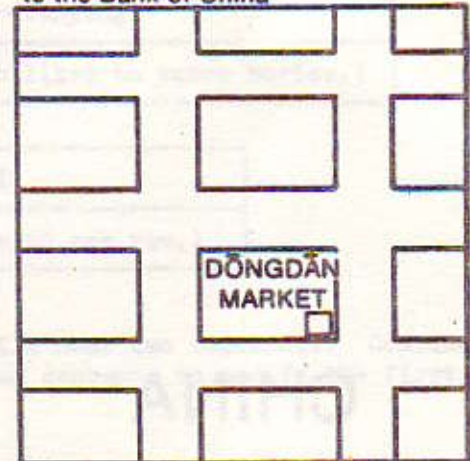
4. From the Bank of China to the Bǎihuò Dǎilóu



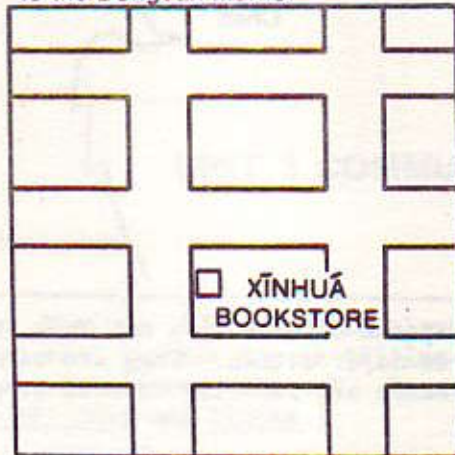
2. From the Bǎihuò Dǎilóu to the Dōngdān Park



5. From the Dōngdān Market to the Bank of China



3. From the Xīnhuá Bookstore to the Dōngdān Market



EXERCISE 2

The arrows on the map in Display II indicate trips that three people will take to three cities in the PRC. The speaker on tape will ask you questions about whether it is far from one city to another* and about whether a certain person is going to a certain city.

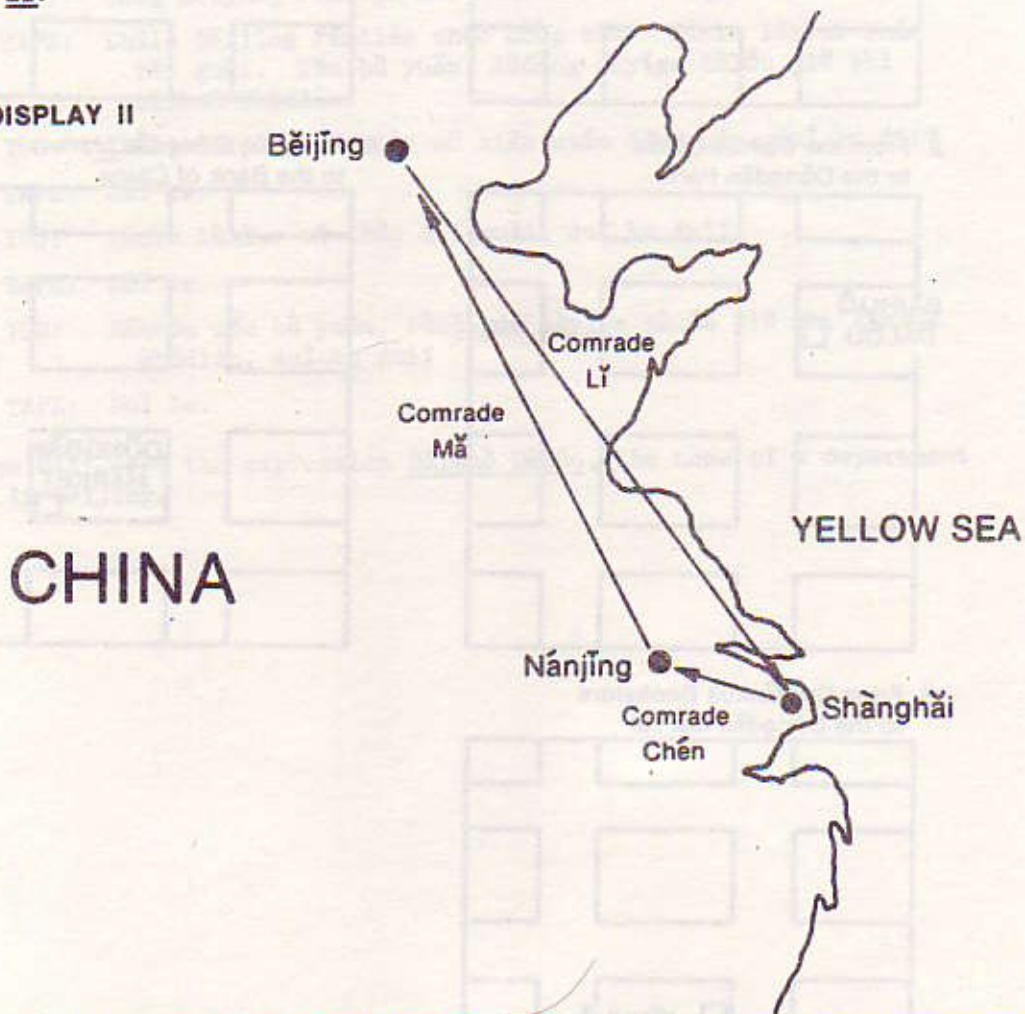
Example:

TAPE: Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng yuǎn bu yuǎn?

YOU: Shānghǎi lí Nánjīng bù yuǎn.

Notice the position of bù in negative answers containing the prepositional verb lí.

DISPLAY II



*It is unbelievable that anyone who speaks Chinese does not know the relative distances between these three major cities. They are used in this exercise precisely because the names are familiar to most people, and thus not distracting.

EXERCISE 3

Now you will practice modifying nouns in Chinese by forming phrases which correspond to English "which" or "who" phrases.

You have learned about phrases with the marker de used BEFORE the modified noun.

Xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng	DE	nèige xuésheng.
the student	who likes to watch movies	

Another way to describe a person, place, or thing is to use it in a sentence with yǒu and FOLLOW it with the modifying phrase.

Wǒ yǒu	yíge mèimei	hěn xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng.
(I have	a younger sister	[who] very much likes to watch movies.)

Zuótiān yǒu	yíge rén	lái kàn nǐ.
(Yesterday there was	a person	[who] came to see you.)

For each item in this exercise, you will hear two sentences. Combine the two into one sentence, using the second sentence to modify the first.

Example

TAPE: Tā yǒu yíge jiějie. Tā jiějie zài Měiguó niàn shū.

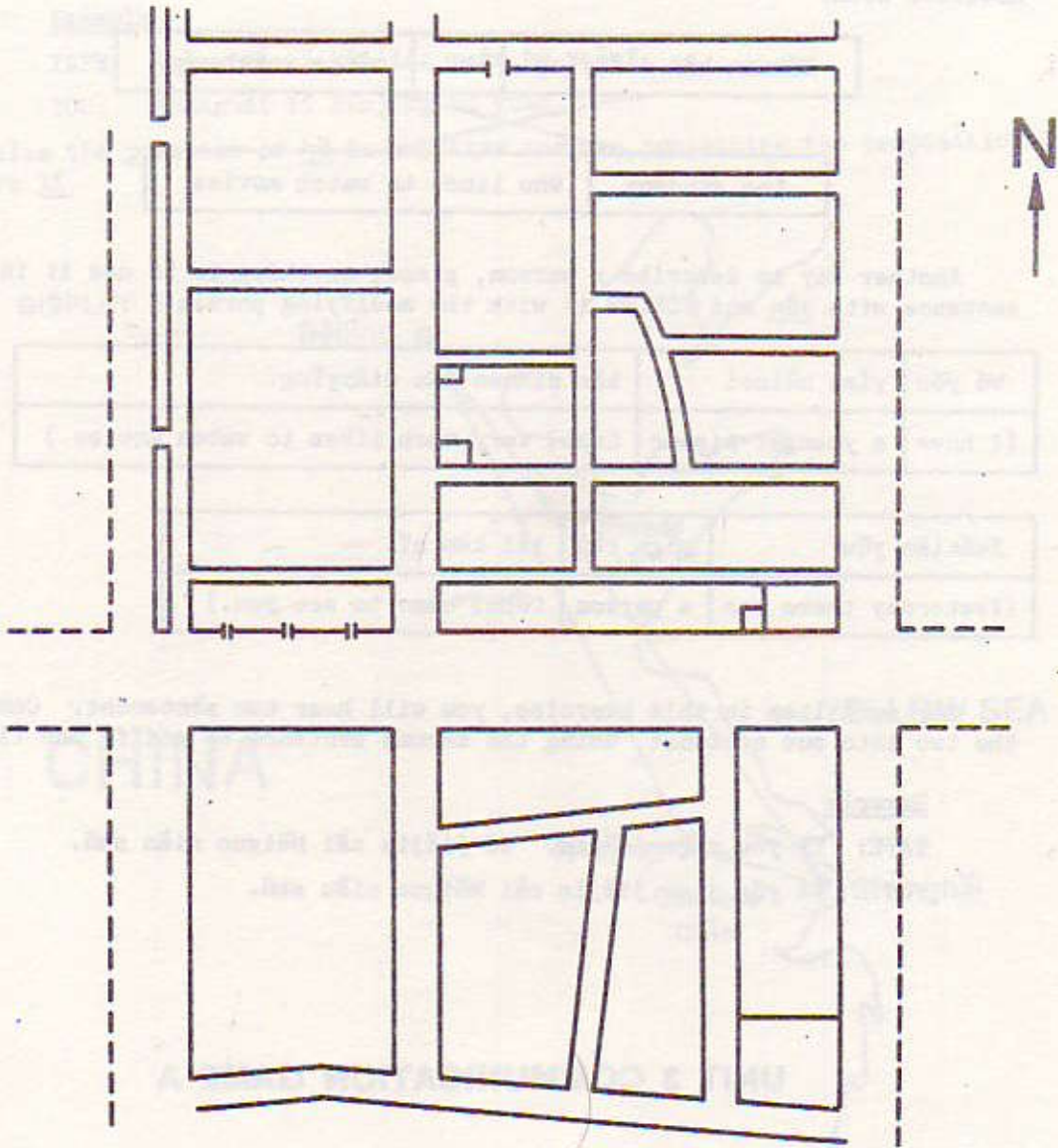
YOU: Tā yǒu yíge jiějie zài Měiguó niàn shū.

UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME A

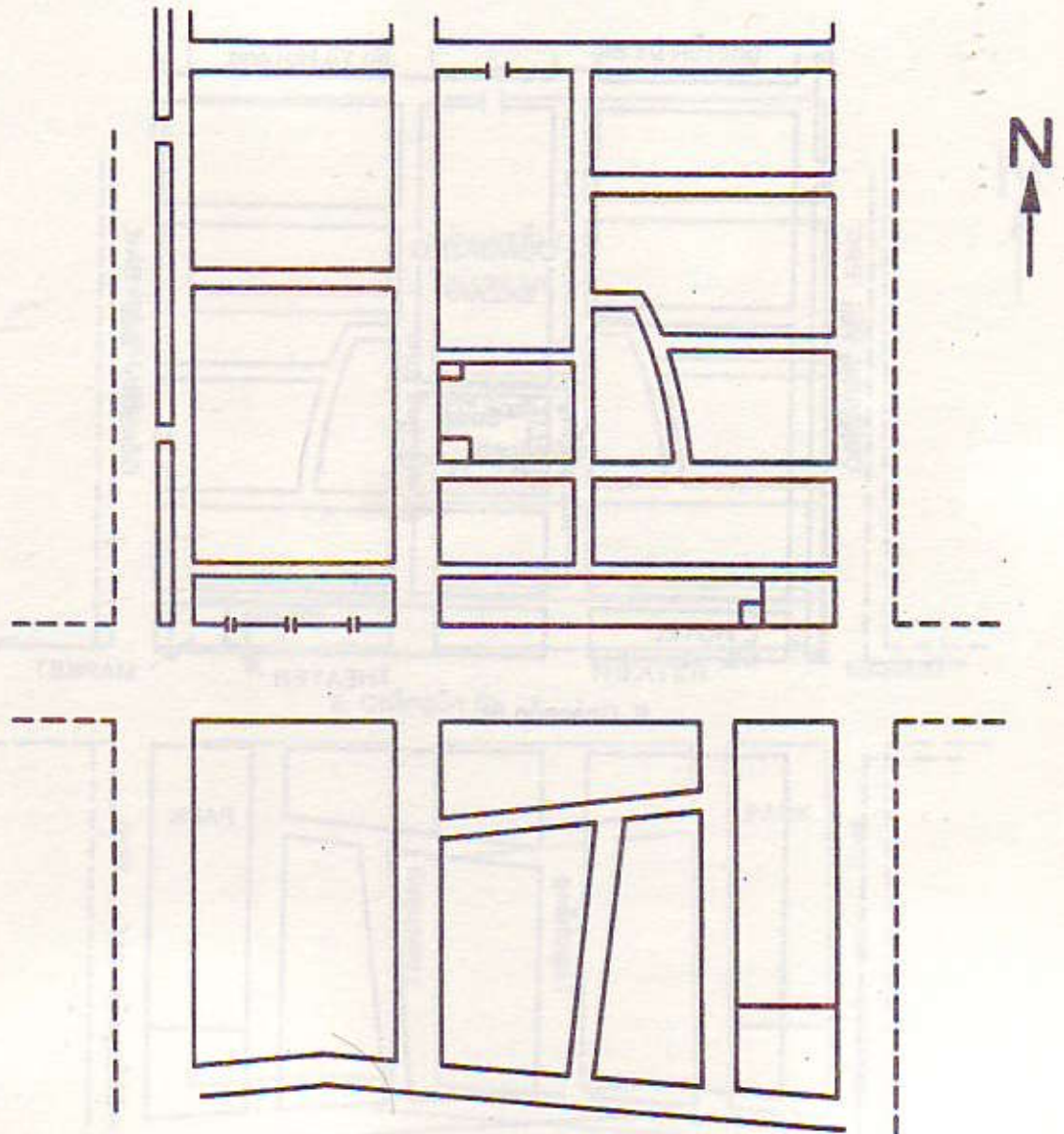
INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the setting is Běijīng and you have additional words and structures at your disposal. Be sure to use Běijīng expressions such as cháo běi guǎi and lǔdōng.)

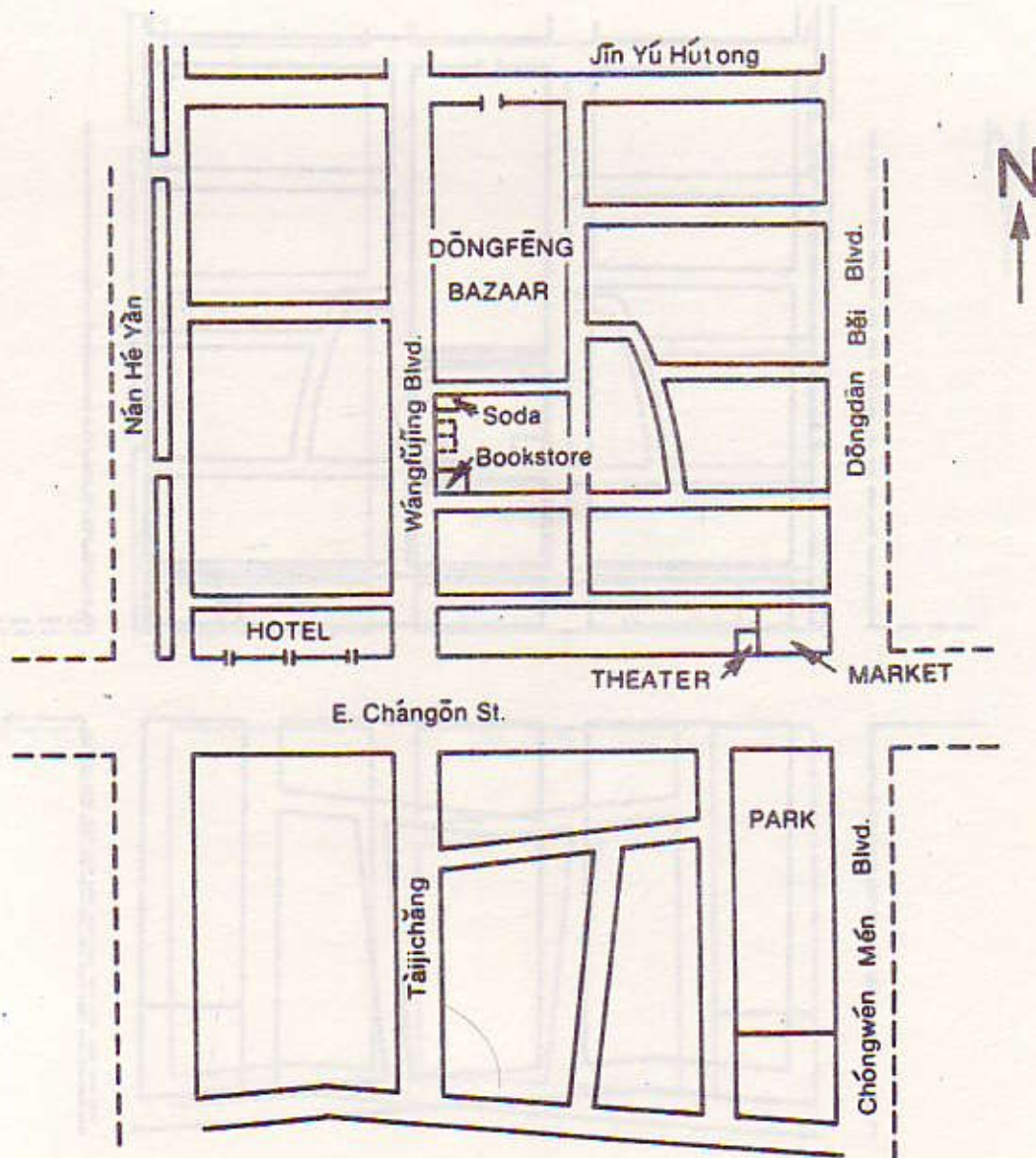
UNLABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME

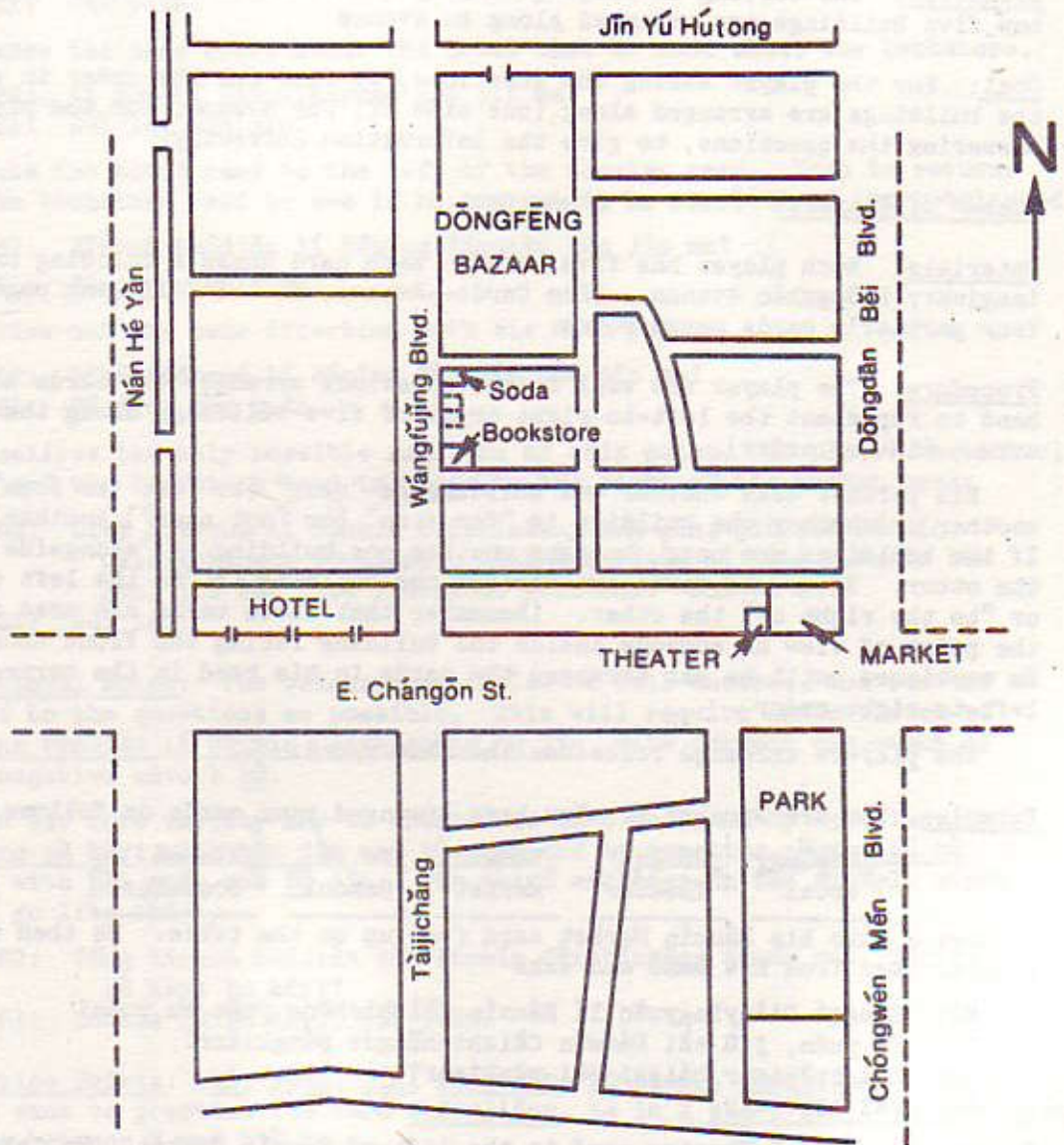


THAT DETAILS THE NEW DESIGN



LABELED MAPS for TRACING GAME





UNIT 3 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Avenue

Situation: The setting is Běijīng. One person is finding out from another how five buildings are arranged along an avenue.

Goal: For the player asking the questions, to find out the order in which the buildings are arranged along (one side of) the avenue; for the player answering the questions, to give the information correctly.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: Each player has five cards. Each card names a building on the imaginary Zhōngshān Avenue. (See Cards--Avenue, on the following pages.) Your partner's cards match yours.

Procedure: The player who will answer questions arranges the cards in his hand to represent the left-to-right order of five buildings along the avenue (in any order).

His partner asks whether one building is "near" (or "not far from") another or whether the building is "far from" (or "not near") another. If the buildings are near, he asks whether one building is "alongside of" the other. If so, he finds out whether one building is "to the left of" or "to the right of" the other. (Remember that these terms are used from the point of view of someone inside the building facing the front door.) He continues until he has arranged the cards in his hand in the correct left-to-right order.

The players exchange roles for the next round.

Example: You are Speaker 1. You have arranged your cards as follows:

Héping	*Hóngqǐ*	*Rénmín*	*No. 8*	*Xīnhuá*
Hotel	Theater	Market	School	Bookstore

Speaker 2 puts his Rénmín Market card face-up on the table. He then takes another card from his hand and asks

S2: Hóngqǐ Diànyǐngyuàn lí Rénmín Cǎishichǎng yuǎn bu yuǎn?

S1: Bù yuǎn, jiù zài Rénmín Cǎishichǎngde pángbiānr.

S2: Zài zuǒbianr hái shì zài yòubianr?

S1: Zài zuǒbianr.

S2 puts his Hóngqǐ Theater card to the left of Rénmín Market. He takes another card from his hand and asks

S2: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí Rénmín Cǎishichǎng yuǎn bu yuǎn?

S1: Hěn yuǎn.

S2 guesses that the bookstore might be on the other side of the theater from the market:

S2: Lí Hóngqí Diànyǐngyuán hěn jìn ma?
S1: Bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.

S2 puts the bookstore card above the other two cards on the table, since he does not know where the bookstore is. Then he takes another card from his hand:

S2: Héping Fàndiàn lí Rénmín Cǎishichǎng yuǎn bu yuǎn?
S1: Hěn yuǎn.

S2 makes the same guess about the hotel that he made about the bookstore:

S2: Lí Hóngqí Diànyǐngyuán hěn jìn ma?
S1: Duì le, hěn jìn.

S2 puts the hotel card to the left of the theater card. Then he returns to the bookstore card to see if he can put it to the left of the hotel card:

S2: Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí Héping Fàndiàn hěn jìn ma?
S1: Bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.

S2 tries out the same direction with his last card:

S2: Dìbā Xiǎoxué lí Héping Fàndiàn hěn jìn ma?
S1: Bú jìn, hěn yuǎn.

S2 realizes the only possible solution at this point. He places the school card and the bookstore card in order to the right of the market card:

S2: Dìbā Xiǎoxué lí Rénmín Cǎishichǎng hěn jìn, jiù zài Rénmín Cǎishichǎngde yòubianr. Xīnhuá Shūdiàn lí Dìbā Xuéxiào hěn jìn, jiù zài Dìbā Xuéxiàode yòubianr. Shì bu shì?
S1: Duì le.

Additional Notes: The teacher may insist on full answers, and answers as close to the questions as possible. This will require answers such as Héping Fàndiàn lí Rénmín Cǎishichǎng bú jìn, with correct placement of the negative adverb bù.

A bit more variety may be introduced into the game by equating zǒuzhe qū kényi with hěn jìn and bù yuǎn and by equating zǒuzhe qū bù kényi with hěn yuǎn and bú jìn. The third exchange in the example might then go like this:

S2: Cóng Xīnhuá Shūdiàn dào Rénmín Cǎishichǎng zěnmě qū? Zǒuzhe qū kényi bu kényi?
S1: Zǒuzhe qū bù kényi, tài yuǎn.

Practice Points: Lí, yuǎn, jìn, zuǒbianr, yòubianr, pāngbiānr. You may also want to practice the word zhōngjiānr, as in X zài Y gēn Z-de zhōngjiānr, "X is between Y and Z."

CARDS--AVENUE

Héping Hotel	Hóngqí Theater	Héping Hotel	Hóngqí Theater
Rénmín Market	No. 8 School	Rénmín Market	No. 8 School
Xīnhuá Bookstore		Xīnhuá Bookstore	

UNIT 3 - C - WORKBOOK

Héping Hotel	Hóngqí Theater	Héping Hotel	Hóngqí Theater
Rénmín Market	No. 8 School	Rénmín Market	No. 8 School
Xīnhuá Bookstore		Xīnhuá Bookstore	

UNIT 4 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

This exercise will give you practice following directions in a building.

Two students at a Chinese college (a Chinese girl and an American) are talking. The setting is Taipei.

You will hear the conversation three times. As you listen to it for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

You will need to know these expressions:

cèsuǒ	(toilet)
duìmiàn	(across from, opposite, facing; the side facing)
wàng	(to forget)
xià lóu lai	(to come downstairs)
shàng lóu qu	(to go upstairs)

The full range of possibilities for going up and down stairs is

shàng lóu lai	(come upstairs)	xià lóu lai	(come downstairs)
shàng lóu qu	(go upstairs)	xià lóu qu	(go downstairs)

In this conversation you will hear the verb kānjian as part of a question asking "whether." A "whether" question with kānjian, just like one with zhīdao, is in the form of a statement.

Nǐ zhīdao tā lái le meiyǒu? (Do you know whether he came?)

Nǐ kānjian tā lái le meiyǒu? (Did you see whether he came?)

EXERCISE 2

Again, you will hear directions to places inside a building. Having come to a hospital to visit a sick friend, Mr. Levins stops in the lobby to ask for directions. He is talking to a receptionist at the information desk. (On the next page is a floor plan of the first and second floors of the hospital.)

Listen to the conversation two times. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

You will hear these words in the conversation:

lóutī	(staircase, stairway, stairs)
duìmiànr	(across from, opposite, facing; the side facing)
yàoshi	(if)
nà	(then, in that case)

One of the sentences in this exercise may be a little complicated to unravel.

Wǒ zǒu nǎge lóutī	jīn?
(I go on which staircase	close?)

"Which staircase would be closest for me to go upstairs on?"

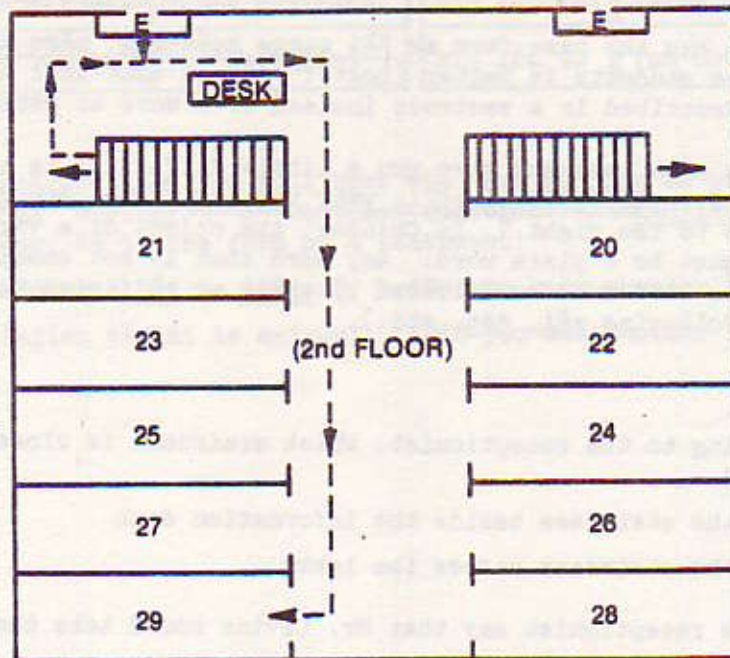
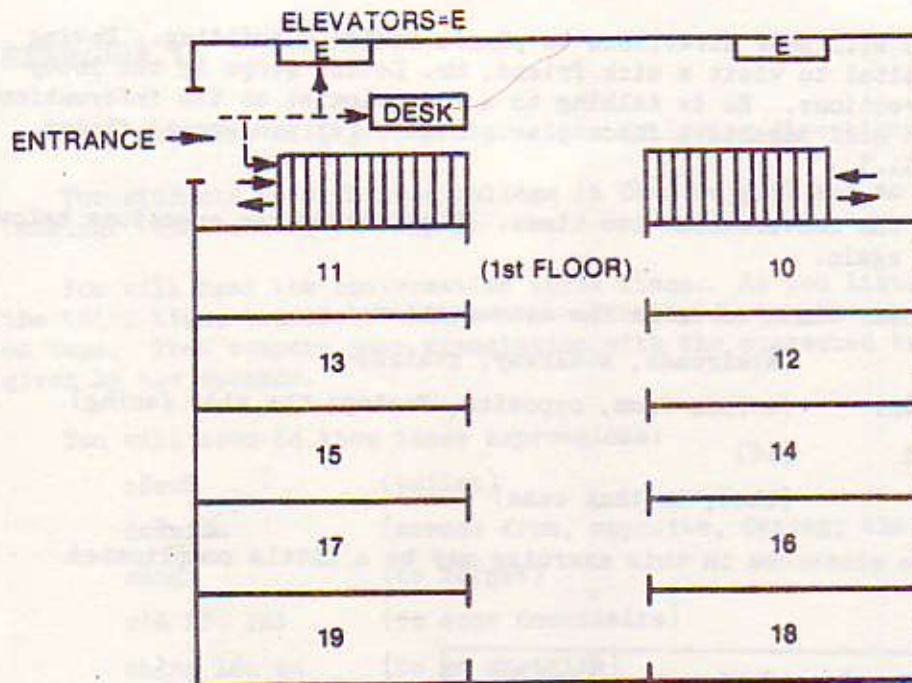
This sentence has the same form as Nèi sange xuésheng, nǎge hǎo? "Which of these three students is better (best)?" except that what is being compared is described in a sentence instead of a word or phrase.

Something else that may give you a little difficulty is the expression lóutī nàli, as in Dào le lóutī nàli, wàng yòu zǒu, "When you get to the staircase, go to the right." In Chinese, the object of a verb of motion or location must be a place word. Any word that is not considered an inherent place word must be followed by zhèli or nàli when used as a place word (following zài, dào, etc.).

QUESTIONS

- According to the receptionist, which staircase is closer to Mr. Mǎ's room?
 - () the staircase beside the information desk
 - () the staircase across the lobby
- Did the receptionist say that Mr. Levins could take the elevator?
 - () Yes () No

HOSPITAL FLOOR PLAN:



EXERCISE 3

This exercise is based on two short conversations: between an American tourist in Taipei and a hotel employee and between the American and a waitress.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

Here is a new expression you will hear:

yìbēi (a cup of [yìbēi kāfēi, "a cup of coffee"; yìbēi chá, "a cup of tea"])

QUESTIONS

1. The dining room is on what floor? () 1st () 2nd () 3rd
2. The barbershop is on what floor? () 1st () 2nd () 3rd
3. Which way is the dining room as you get off the elevator?
() to the left () to the right
4. Which way is the barbershop as you get off the elevator?
() to the left () to the right
5. Is the washroom on the right or left at the rear of the restaurant?
() on the right () on the left

DIALECT LISTENING EXERCISE

As you remember, a Dialect Listening Exercise is a conversation from a preceding exercise spoken with a different pronunciation. You will learn to understand Chinese as pronounced by speakers of Chinese languages who have learned Standard Chinese as a second language.

One common characteristic of dialect speech is that words which would start with the sounds /zh/, /ch/, and /sh/ (i.e., retroflex, or /r/-position, sounds) in Standard Chinese are pronounced with the sounds /z/, /c/, and /s/ (i.e., dental, or /s/-position, sounds). Also, initial /r/ may be pronounced like an English l, γ, or z.

UNIT 4 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

Display I contains six floor plans of a Taipei department store. Written above each floor plan are the directions you will ask for.

Ask how to get from one place to another. When you are given the directions, check them one sentence at a time. (You will find it helpful to trace the route on the map, with one arrow for each sentence.)

Example (Floor Plan 1: from the entrance to the dishware department)

YOU: Cǒng zhège dāmén dào mǎi pánziwǎnde dìfang qù, zěnmě zǒu?

TAPE: Cǒng zhège dāmén wǎng lǐ yīzhí zǒu, zuǒbian jiù shì mǎi pánziwǎnde.

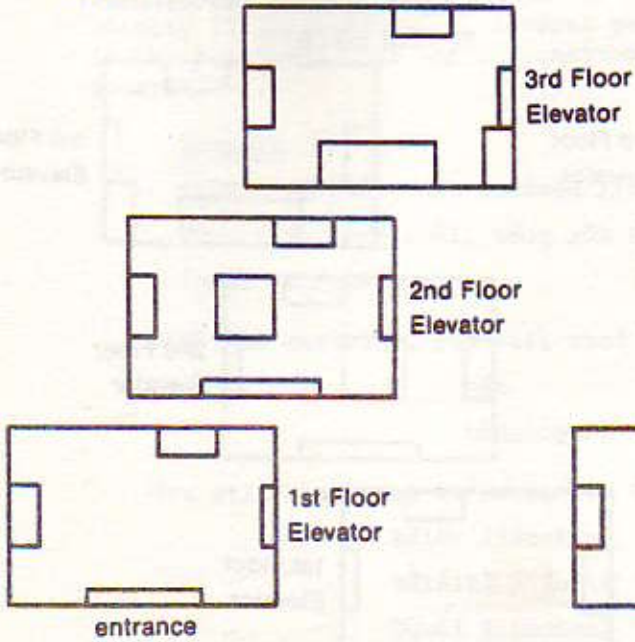
YOU: Wǒ cǒng zhège dāmén wǎng lǐ yīzhí zǒu, zuǒbian jiù shì mǎi pánziwǎnde, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

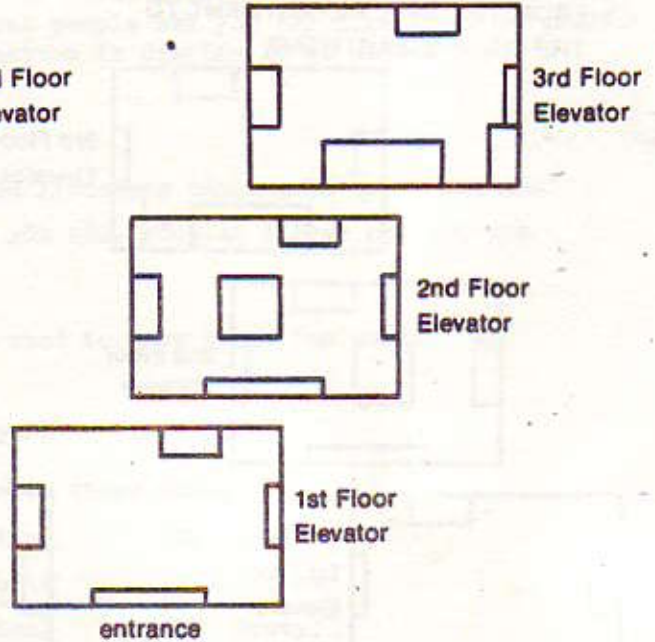
Notice that the non-Běijīng pronunciation for "this," "that," and "which" (zhège, nàge, nàge) is used. When the person speaking to you uses these forms, it is considered polite for you to use them also. (See Unit 5 text, Reference Notes on No. 2.)

DISPLAY 1

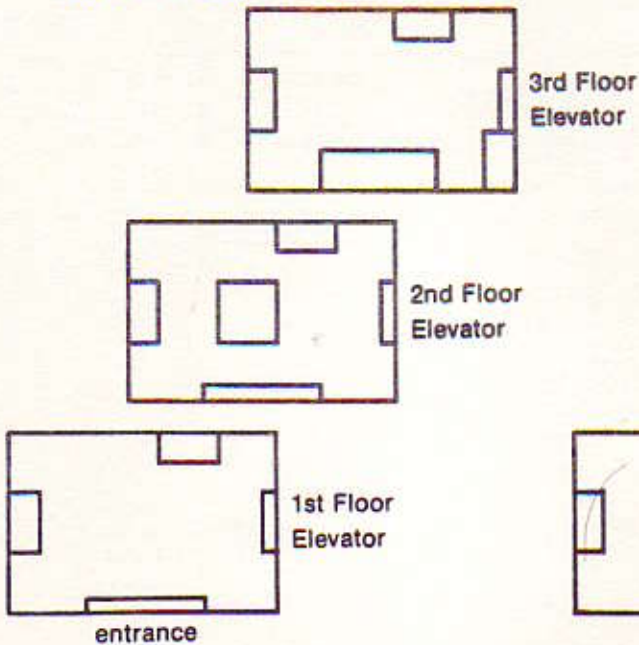
1. FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE DISHWARE DEPARTMENT



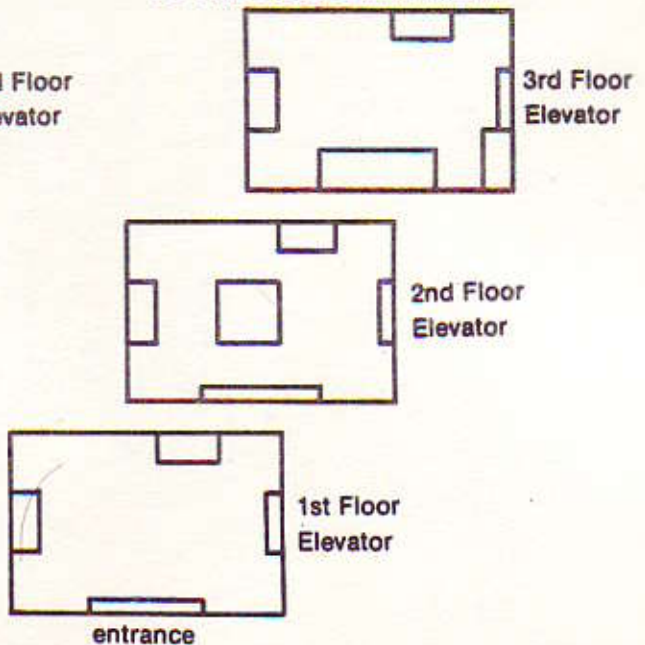
3. FROM THE FIRST FLOOR TO THE RADIO DEPARTMENT



2. FROM THE ENTRANCE TO THE BOOK DEPARTMENT



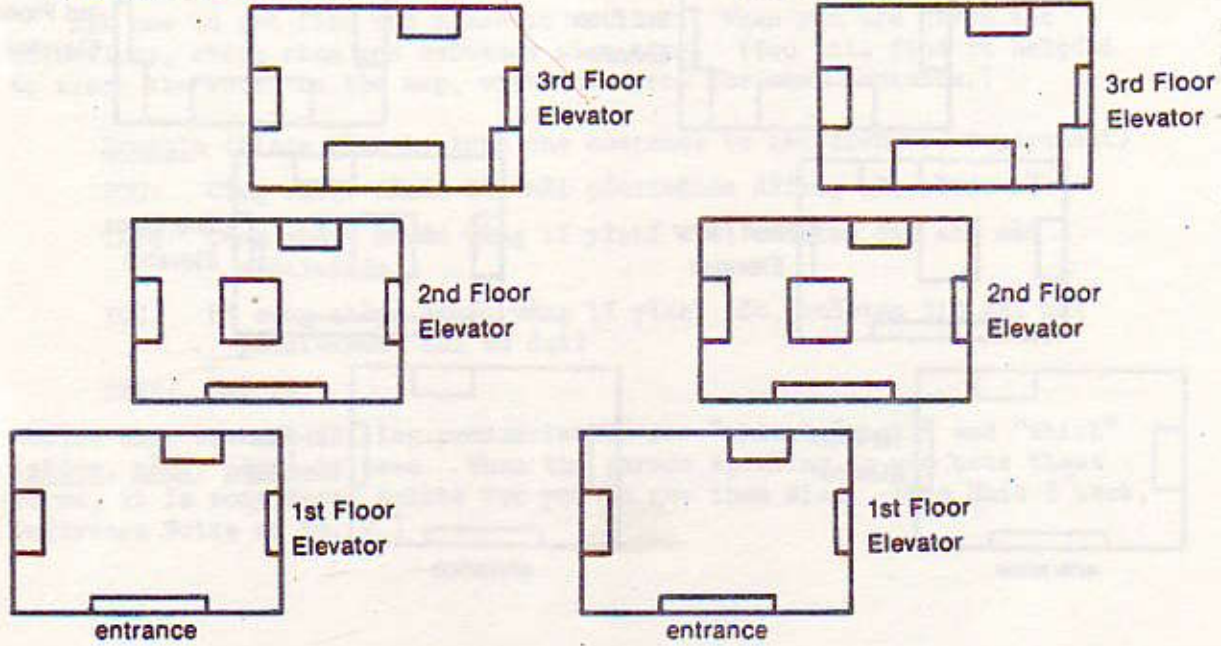
4. FROM THE RADIO DEPARTMENT TO THE VASE DEPARTMENT



UNIT 4 P 2 WORKBOOK

5. FROM THE VASE DEPARTMENT TO THE SOAP DEPARTMENT

6. FROM THE SOAP DEPARTMENT TO THE TOILETS



EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you are an employee of an American company in Taiwan. You are waiting for a friend on the first floor of the offices. (See X in Display II.) As you wait, several people ask you for directions to places in the building. Use the information in Display II to answer their questions.

Example

TAPE: Qǐngwèn, dào Āndésēn Xiānsheng bàngōngshì qù, zěnmē zǒu?

YOU: Nǐ cóng zhèlǐ wǎng yòu zǒu, yòubian dièrge mén jiù shì.

TAPE: Xièxie.

For this exercise, you will need to know these two words:

mén (door)

bàngōngshì (office)

You will also need to recognize these names:

Bèiěr Xiānsheng (Mr. Bell)

Bùlǎikè Xiǎojiě (Miss Black)

Dùwēi Xiānsheng (Mr. Dewey)

Fúkèsī Xiānsheng (Mr. Fox)

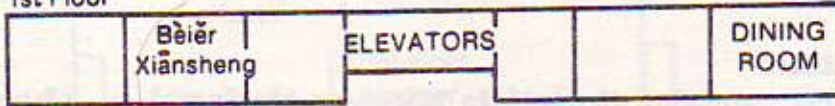
Kāmén Tàitai (Mrs. Carmen)

Shǐmìsī Xiānsheng (Mr. Smith)

DISPLAY II

An American Company in Taiwan

1st Floor



2nd Floor



3rd Floor



EXERCISE 3

You are in a fictional city in Taiwan. You will have six conversations with six cabdrivers.

For each conversation, you are in a cab. The cabdriver is not sure how to get to your house, so you must give him directions.

Display III is a map of part of the city. The six numbers on the map represent the starting point of each taxi ride. Begin giving directions from these points. The X on the map is your destination (your house) for all six trips.

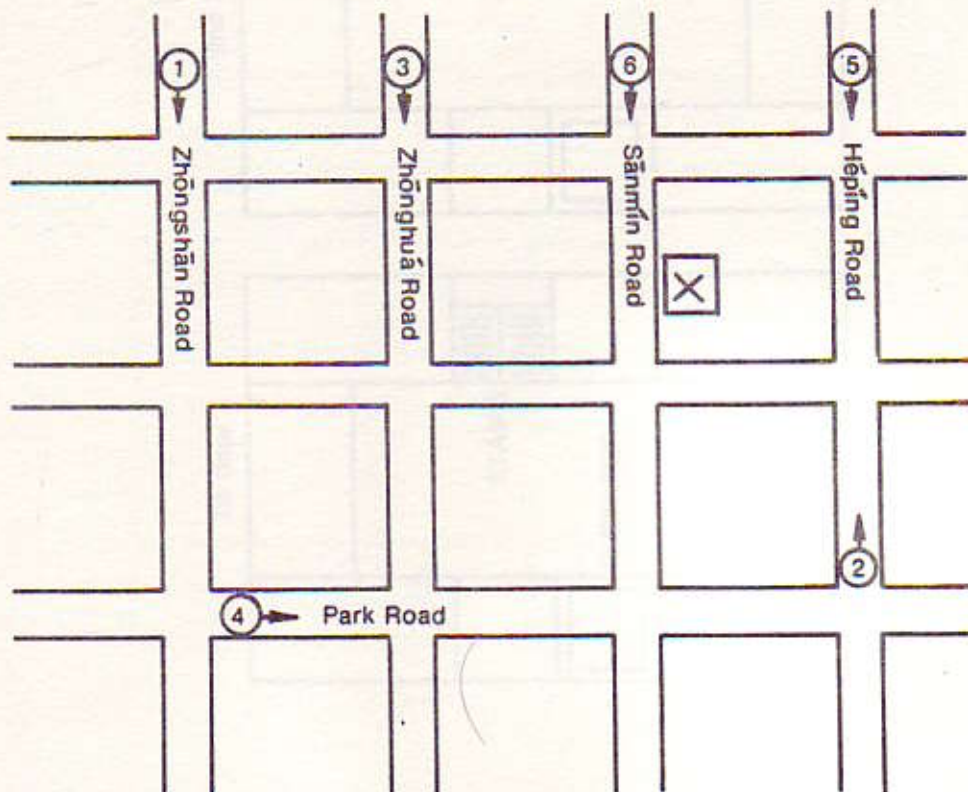
Example

DRIVER: Zhèli shì Zhōngshān Lù. Qǐngwèn, dào nǐ jiā qù, zěnmē zǒu?

YOU: Nǐ xiān wàng qián zǒu, dào le lùkǒu wàng zuǒ zǒu, rán hòu dào le dīèrge lùkǒu zài wàng yòu zǒu, zuǒbian jiù shì.

DRIVER: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le.

DISPLAY III



UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME A

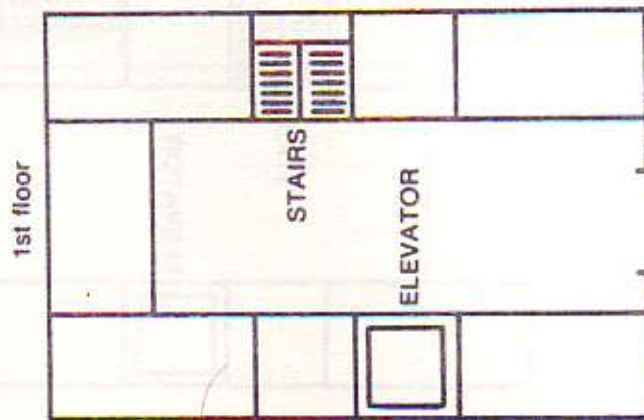
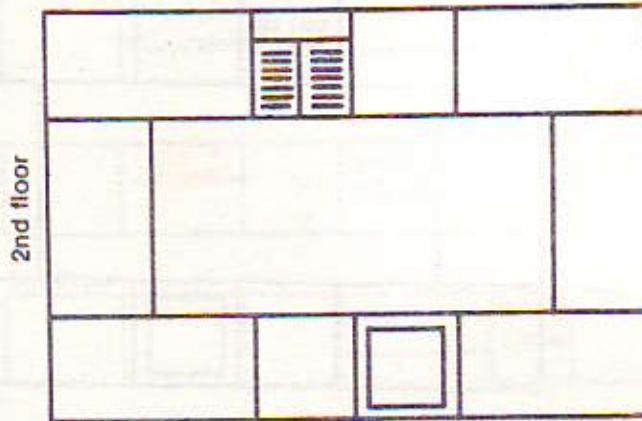
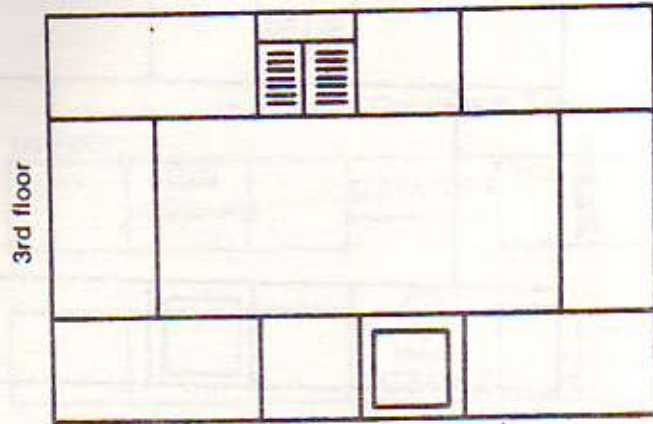
INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is played like the Unit 1 Communication Game, except that the routes you trace are in multistory buildings.)

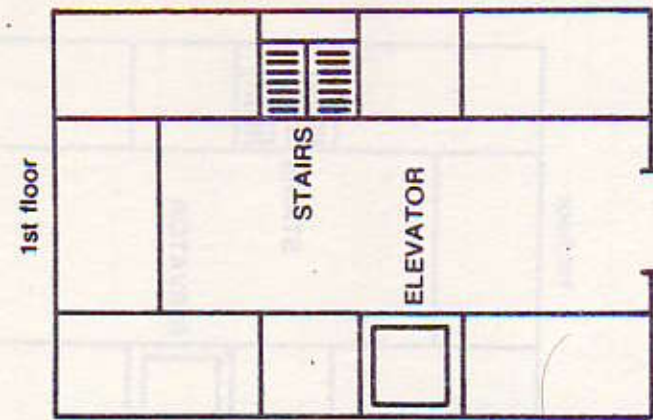
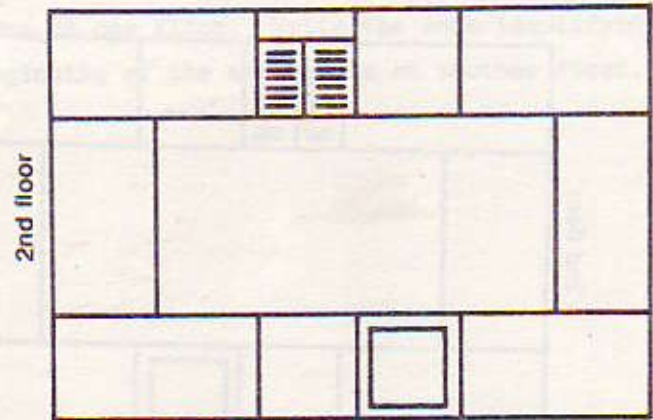
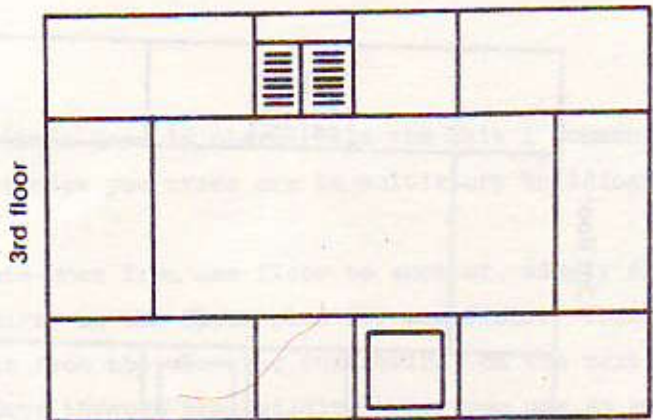
When the route goes from one floor to another, simply draw it to the elevator (or stairs) on the floor plan for one floor. Then continue drawing the route from the elevator (or stairs) on the next floor. For a complicated route through the building, when you use an elevator (or a staircase) several times: Write an identifying number or letter at the end of a route on one floor. Write the same identifying number or letter at the beginning of the same route on another floor.



UNLABELED FLOOR PLANS for TRACING GAME



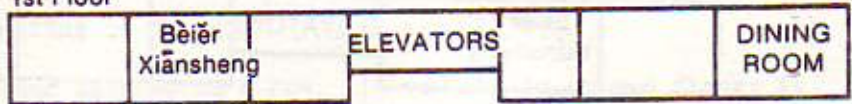
UNIT 4 COMMUNITYWORKPLACE



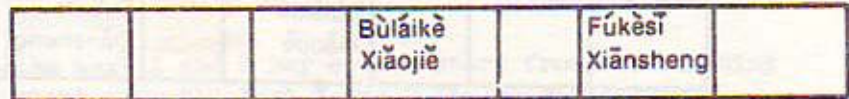
LABELED FLOOR PLANS for TRACING GAME

An American Company in Taiwan

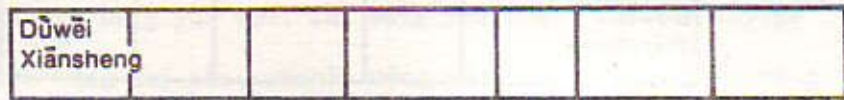
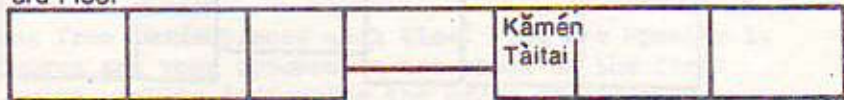
1st Floor



2nd Floor



3rd Floor



An American Company in Taiwan

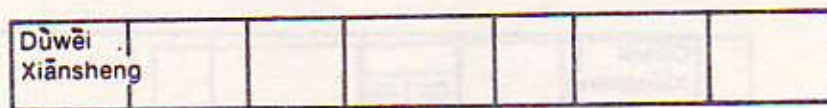
1st Floor



2nd Floor



3rd Floor



UNIT 4 COMMUNICATION GAME B

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Three-Dimensional Tic-Tac-Toe (This game is played like the Unit 2 Communication Game C, with the following differences.)

Situation: The setting is Taipei.

Goal: To occupy four squares in a row. (A row may be on one floor; it may be four rooms in the same position on the four floors; or it may be rooms on different floors which would make a row if on the same floor.)

Materials: A work sheet for each player. (See Sample Work Sheets, on the following pages.) The "board" represents a 4x4 arrangement of rooms on each of four floors of a building. The board is equivalent to the 4x4x4 three-dimensional Tic-Tac-Toe board shown at the right of the work sheet.

Procedure: You "take" a room by giving directions to it. The first player puts his X in a room. He then gives his partner directions to that room from the building entrance. After placing an X in that room, the second player puts his O in another room and gives the first player directions from the building entrance.

Directions to the next X and O may either start from the building entrance again or start from the last X and O (to be decided by the teacher or agreed upon between players).

Example 1: (starting from the entrance each time) You are Speaker 1, marking Xs. Your moves and your opponent's are shown on the first Sample Work Sheet, with numbers indicating the order of moves.

- S1: Jīnle dāmén yīzhí zǒu, jiù shì diàntī. Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu.
Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu. Yòubian dìyíge mén jiù shì.
- S2: Jīnle dāmén wàng zuǒ zǒu, ránhòu wàng yòu zǒu. Zǒudào tóu wàng yòu zǒu, yòubian jiù shì lóutī. Shàng lóutī dào èrlóu, wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu. Zuǒbian dìyíge mén jiù shì.
- S1: Jīnle dāmén yīzhí zǒu, jiù shì diàntī. Zuò diàntī dào sānlóu.
Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu. Yòubian dìyíge mén jiù shì.
- S2: Jīnle dāmén wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu. Yòubian dìyíge mén jiù shì.
- (etc.)

Example 2: (continuous routes) This dialogue would be the same as the last example until the directions to X-3 and O-4, which go as follows:

- S1: Chūle mén (of X-1) wàng zuǒ zǒu, zài wàng zuǒ zǒu, zuǒbian jiù shì diàntī. Zuò diàntī dào sānlóu. Xiàle diàntī wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu. Yòubian dìyíge mén jiù shì.
- S2: Chūle mén (of O-2) wàng yòu zǒu, zài wàng yòu zǒu, yòubian jiù shì lóutī. Xiàle lóutī dào yīlóu wàng zuǒ zǒu. Zuǒbian dìèrge mén jiù shì.

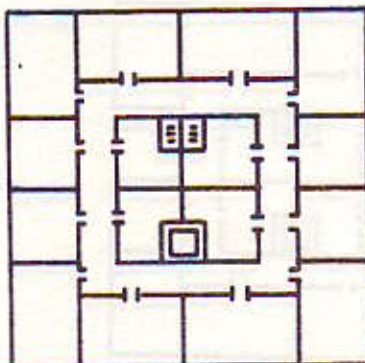
Additional Notes: You may need the expression zǒudao tóu, "to go to the end (of the corridor)."

In the original version of this game, a simpler 3x3x3 board was used. However, students pointed out that the board permitted the first player to take the center room on the second floor and enjoy an overwhelming advantage. If you do not have time to complete the more complicated game with this new 4x4x4 board, at least you will have had a good workout giving directions in a building.

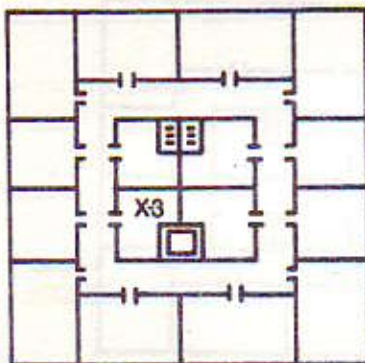
Practice Points: Directions in a building.

SAMPLE WORK SHEETS:

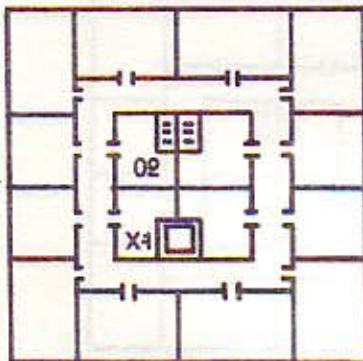
4th Floor



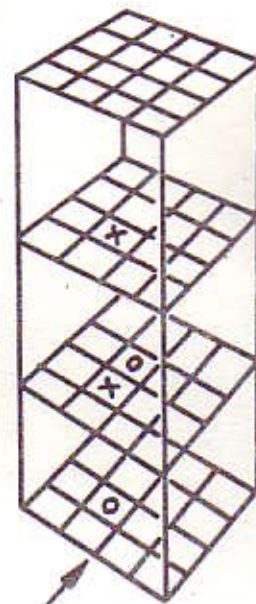
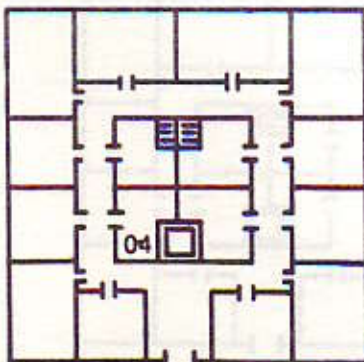
3rd Floor



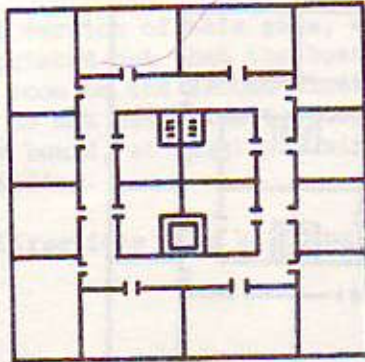
2nd Floor



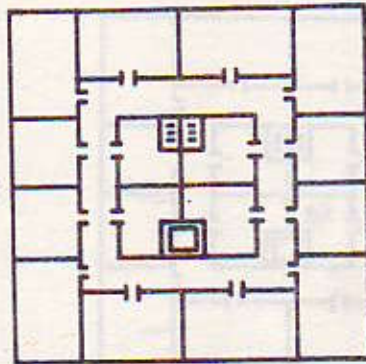
1st Floor



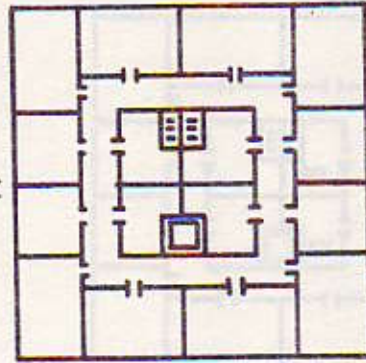
4th Floor



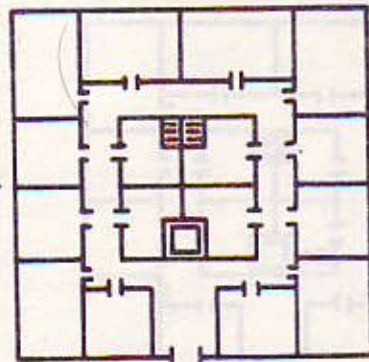
3rd Floor



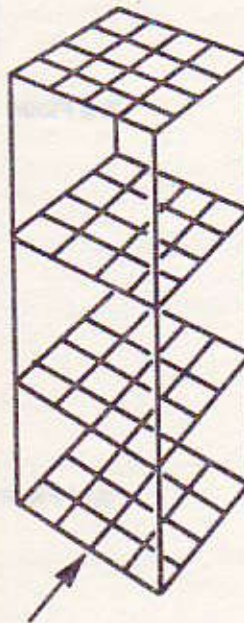
2nd Floor



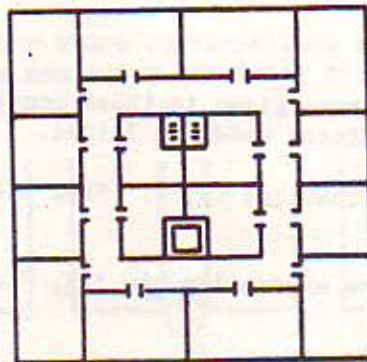
1st Floor



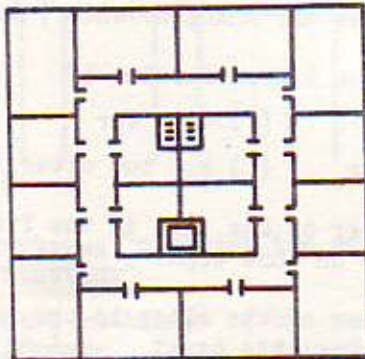
Entrance



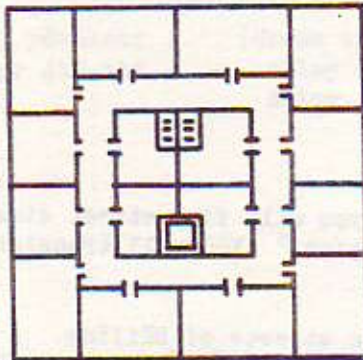
4th Floor



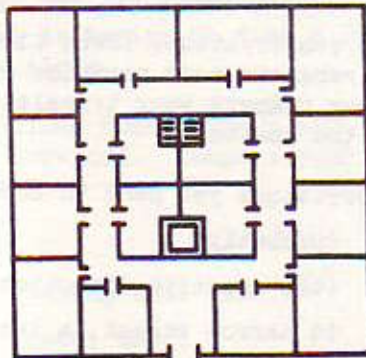
3rd Floor



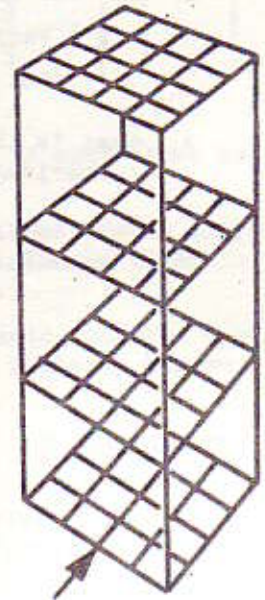
2nd Floor



1st Floor



Entrance



UNIT 5 C-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

You will hear addresses given in these conversations between an American man and two Chinese women in Taipei.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then answer the questions below as you listen again.

You need to know the expression bān jiā, "to move one's residence."

QUESTIONS

- How many times has Mr. Zhāng moved? () Once () Twice
- How far is Section 2 from Section 1?
 () Very close () Very far
 () Not too far () Not too close
- What is the number of the lane in the first address that the American hears on this tape? _____
- What is the number of the alley in the second address that the American hears on this tape? _____

EXERCISE 2

In this exercise you will find street directions containing the verb guò, "to cross," "to pass." You will translate orally two short conversations.

The setting is the streets of Běijīng. A Chinese man who lives overseas asks two women for directions.

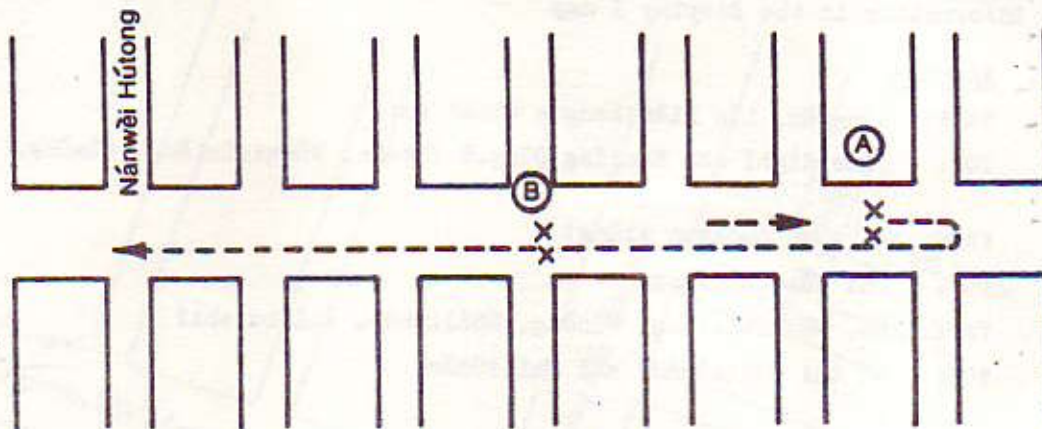
You will hear the conversations three times. As you listen to them for the third time, translate each sentence orally during the pause provided on tape. Then compare your translation with the suggested translation given by the speaker.

Here are some expressions you need to know for this exercise:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| dàgài | (probably) |
| húf | (the opposite direction [<u>wǎng huí zǒu</u> , "to go back"]) |
| hútōngr | (a narrow street, a lane [Běijīng]) |

zǒuguò le (to have walked past)
 zuìhǎo (it would be best)

The diagram below shows where conversations A and B take place and the route followed by the man after receiving directions.



Notice that in giving directions "crossing two streets" is equivalent to "reaching the third intersection."

Dào le dīsāngè lùkǒu, yǒubianr
 jiù shì Nánwèi Hútōng.

(When you have reached the third
 intersection, Nánwèi Alley is
 on the right.)

Guò liǎngtiáo jiē, yǒubianr
 dīsāntiáo hútōngr jiù shì
 Nánwèi Hútōng.

(Cross two streets, and the third
 alley on the right is Nánwèi
 Alley.)

EXERCISE 3

These three short conversations include complicated street addresses in Taipei. An American man who can speak Chinese but can not read it has just stepped off a bus. He is trying to find a friend's house. He asks for directions as he walks along.

Listen to the conversations twice. Then give your translation of each sentence during the pause provided. Compare your translations with the translations given on tape.

You need to know

Héping Dōnglù (Héping East Road)
 mén (gate, door)

UNIT 5 P-2 WORKBOOK

EXERCISE 1

In this exercise you will answer questions. Base your responses on the information in the Display I map.

Example

TAPE: Qǐngwèn, Lín Xiānshengde dìzhǐ shì?

YOU: Tāde dìzhǐ shì Nánjīng Dōnglù Yíduàn, Wúshíxìxiāng, Wūdòng, Shíjiǔhào.

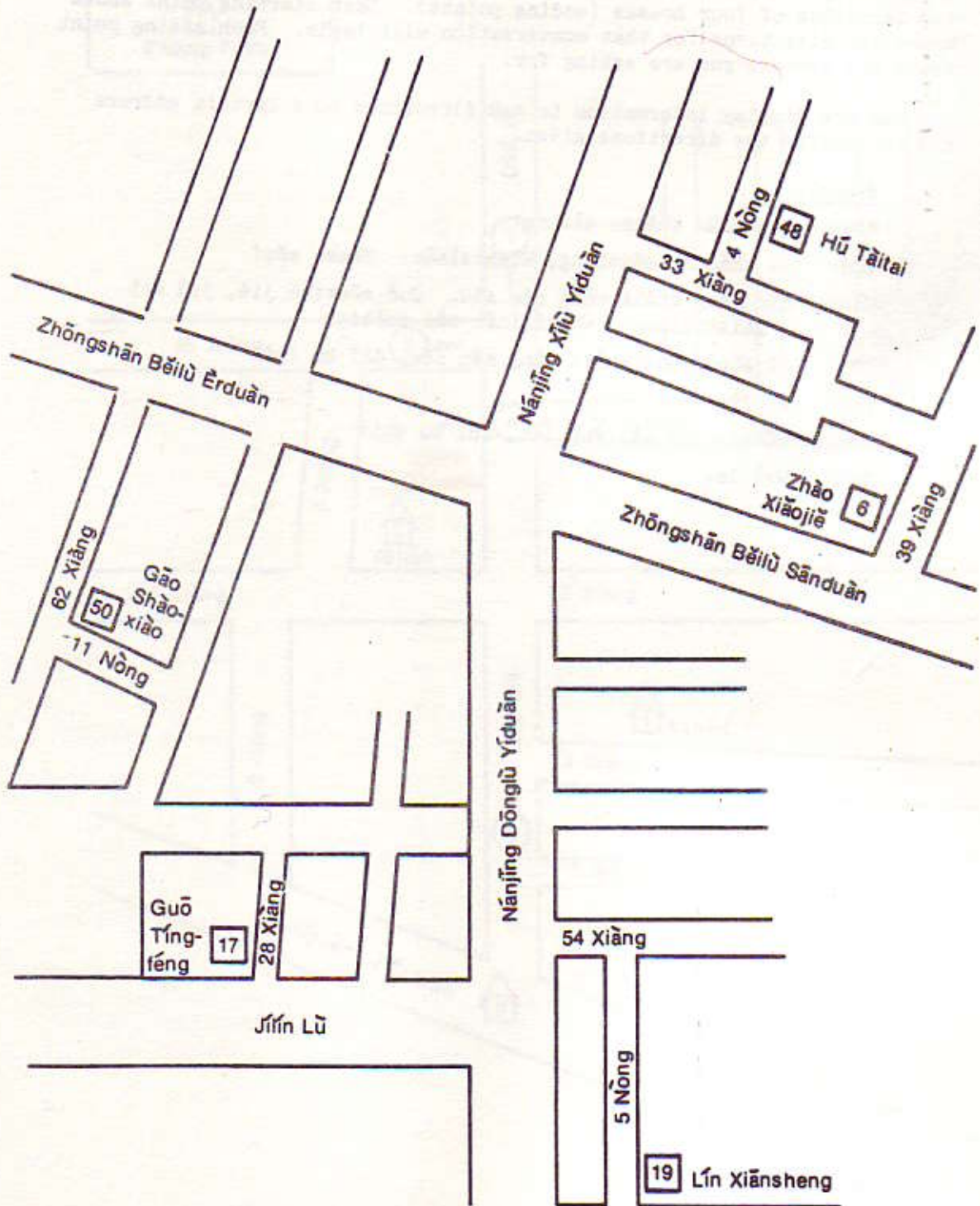
TAPE: Nǐ shuō duōshao xiāng?

YOU: Shì Wúshíxìxiāng.

TAPE: Ōu, Wúshíxìxiāng, Wūdòng, Shíliùhào, shì bu shì?

YOU: Bú shì Shíliùhào, shì Shíjiǔhào.

DISPLAY I



EXERCISE 2

Here are four conversations for you to take part in. The Display II map shows your location (starting point) on four different occasions and the locations of four houses (ending points). Each starting point shows where the directions for that conversation will begin. Each ending point shows the address you are asking for.

Use the display information to ask directions to a certain address and to confirm the directions given.

Example

TAPE: Nín zhǎo shénme dìfang?

YOU: Wǒ zhǎo Shísānxiàng, Wūshíhào. Zěnmē zǒu?

TAPE: Nín cóng zhèlǐ wǎng nán zǒu. Guò sāntiáojiē, jiù shì shísānxiàng. Wūshíhào zài zuǒbian.

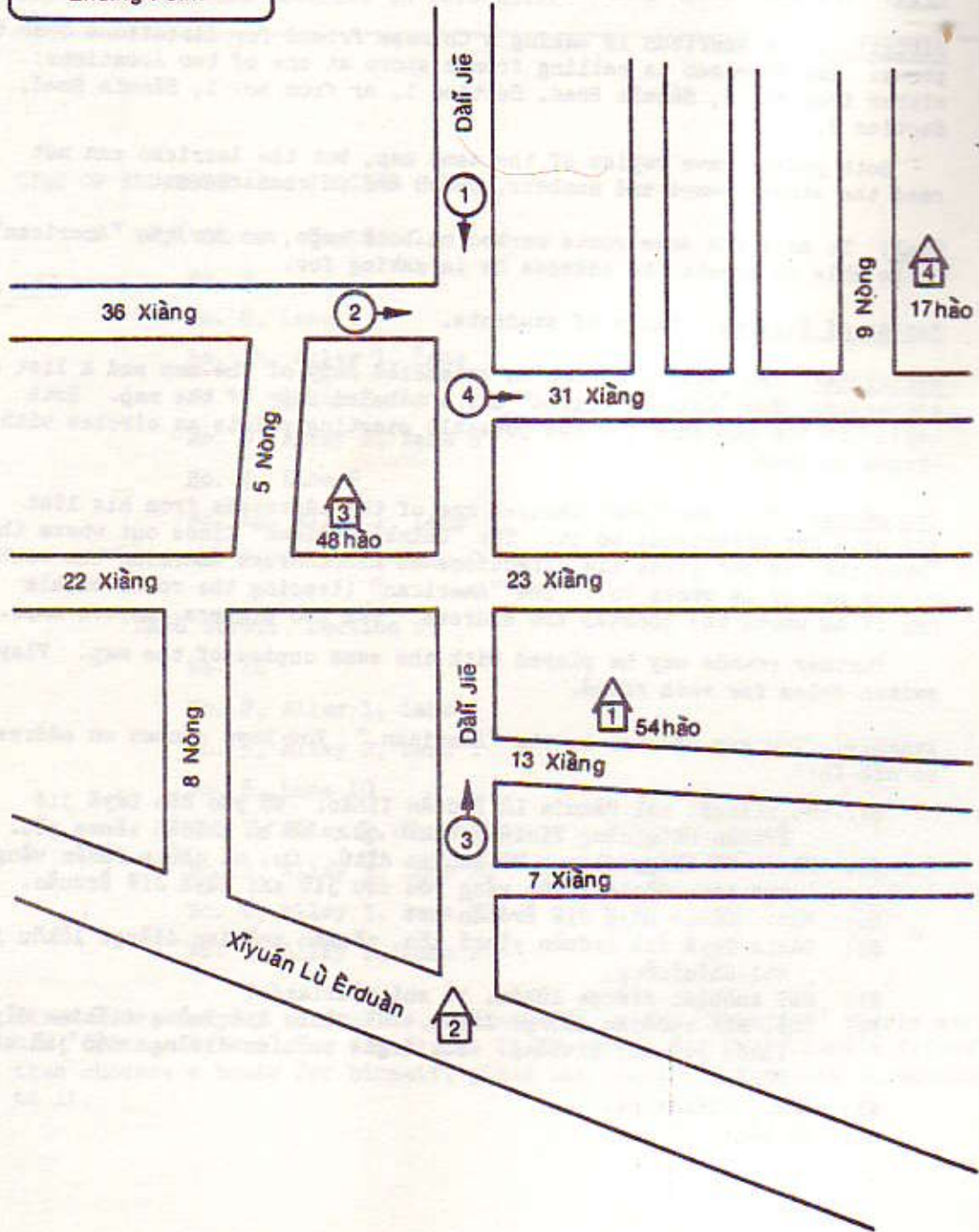
YOU: Nǐ shuō cóng zhèlǐ wǎng nán zǒu, duì bu duì?

TAPE: Duì le.

YOU: Wūshíhào zài zuǒbian, shì bu shì?

TAPE: Duì le.

DISPLAY II



UNIT 5 COMMUNICATION GAME

INSTRUCTIONS:

Type: Tracing (This game is similar to the Unit 1 Communication Game.)

Situation: An American is asking a Chinese friend for directions over the phone. The American is calling from a store at one of two locations: either from No. 8, Sānmín Road, Section 1, or from No. 1, Sānmín Road, Section 2.

Both people have copies of the same map, but the American can not read the street names and numbers, which are in characters.

Goal: To have the same route marked on both maps, or for the "American" to be able to locate the address he is asking for.

Number of Players: Pairs of students.

Materials: The "American" has an unlabeled copy of the map and a list of addresses. The "Chinese friend" has a labeled copy of the map. Both copies of the map show the two possible starting points as circles with arrows in them.

Procedure: The "American" chooses one of the addresses from his list and asks for directions to it. The "Chinese friend" finds out where the "American" is and gives him directions to the address (marking the route on his map if he wants to). The "American" (tracing the route on his map if he wants to) locates the address. The two players compare maps.

Further rounds may be played with the same copies of the map. Players switch roles for each round.

Example: You are Speaker 1, the "American." You have chosen an address to ask for:

- S1: Wǒ xiānzài zài Sānmín Lù Èrduàn Yíhào. Wǒ yào dào Dàyǎ Jiē Èrduàn Shíqīnǒng Yíxiàng Wúhào qù. Wǒ bù zhīdào zěnmē zǒu.
S2: Hǎo. Nǐ děngyíděng. Wǒ kànkan dìtú. Ou, nǐ chūle dāmén wǎng zuǒ zǒu, dào le lùkǒu wǎng yòu zǒu jiù shì Dàyǎ Jiē Èrduàn.
S1: Hǎo. Dào le Dàyǎ Jiē Èrduàn ne?
S2: Dào le Dàyǎ Jiē Èrduàn yízhí zǒu, zǒudeo zuǒbian dìèrge lùkǒu jiù shì Shíqīnǒng.
S1: Shì zuǒbian dìèrge lùkǒu, bú shì yòubian de?
S2: Duì, shì zuǒbian dìèrge lùkǒu. Nǐ dào le Shíqīnǒng zuǒbian dìyíge lùkǒu jiù shì Yíxiàng. Yíxiàngde zuǒbian dìsānge mén jiù shì Wúhào.
S1: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ.
S2: Bú kèqǐ.

Additional Note: Notice the construction zǒudào, "to go as far as," "to go to," which you have seen in zǒudào tóu, "to go to the end (of the corridor)": Zǒudào zuǒbian dìèrge lùkǒu, "Go to the second intersection on the left."

Practice Points: Everything you have learned about giving directions, especially the new material in this unit.

LIST OF ADDRESSES for TRACING GAME

Dàyǎ Street, Section 1:

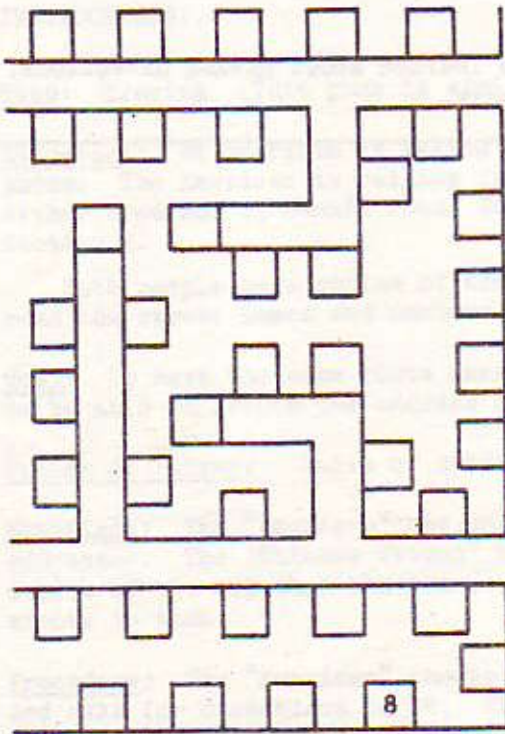
- No. 3
- No. 8, Lane 6
- No. 14, Alley 1, Lane 6
- No. 2, Alley 2, Lane 6
- No. 9, Alley 2, Lane 6
- No. 7, Lane 9
- No. 10, Alley 1, Lane 9
- No. 2, Alley 2, Lane 9

Dàyǎ Street, Section 2:

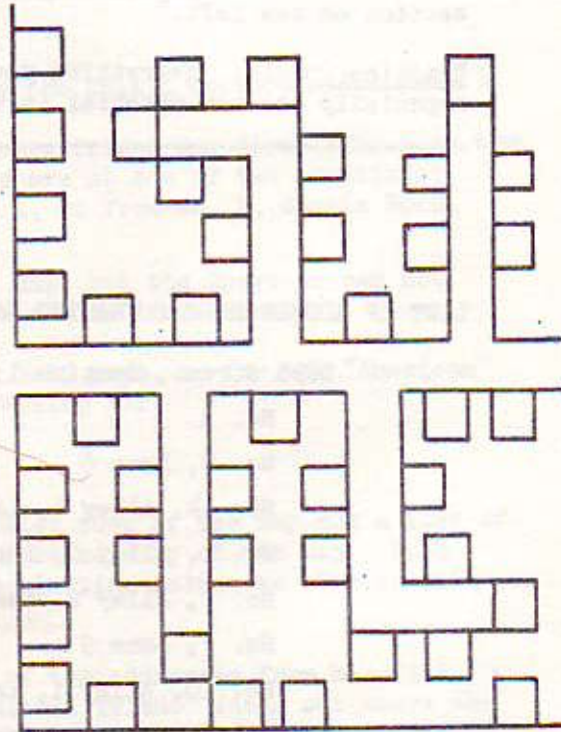
- No. 18
- No. 2, Alley 1, Lane 5
- No. 5, Alley 2, Lane 5
- No. 8, Lane 10
- No. 7, Alley 2, Lane 10
- No. 3, Alley 3, Lane 10
- No. 6, Alley 3, Lane 10
- No. 5, Alley 1, Lane 17

Other addresses may be used as destinations if the "American" simply asks his "Chinese friend" for directions to his house and the "Chinese friend" then chooses a house for himself, gives the address, and gives directions to it.

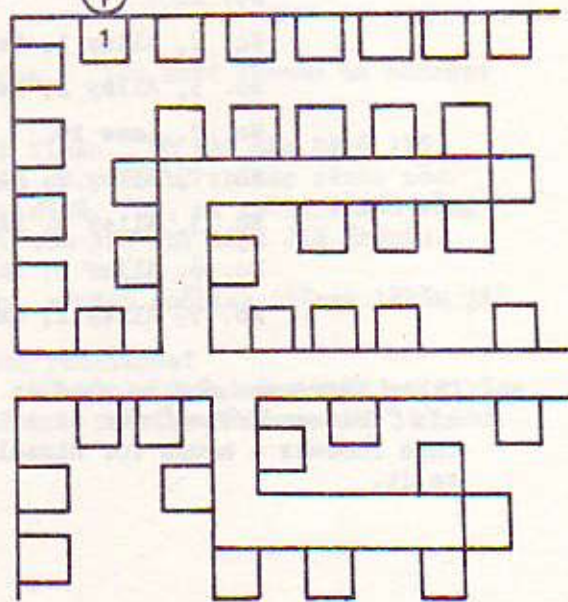
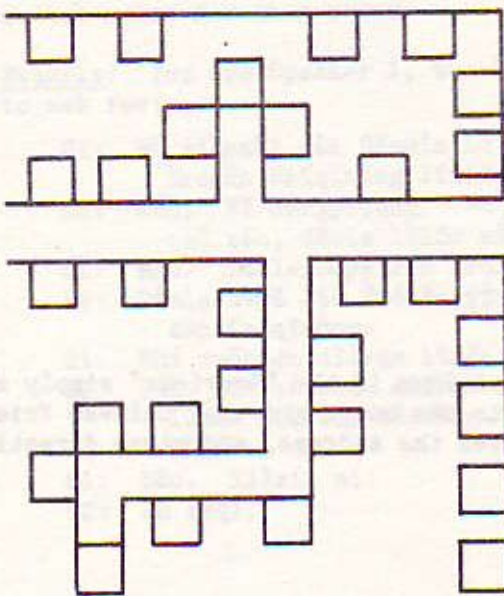
MAPS for TRACING GAME

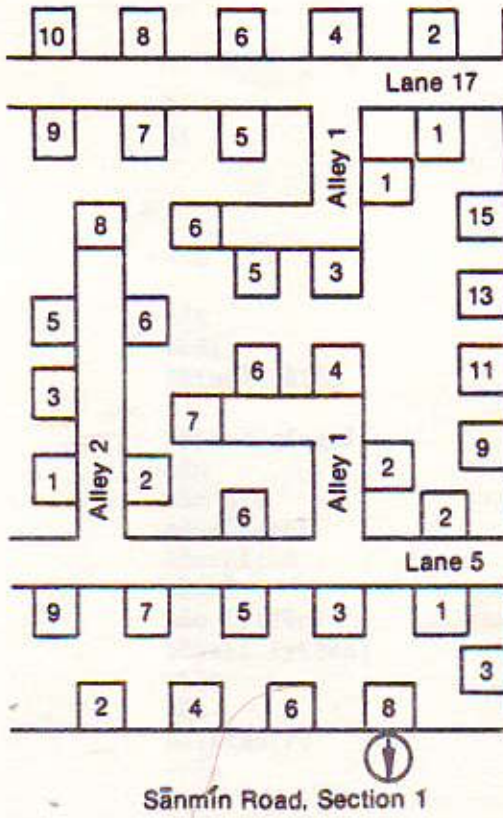


Sānmín Road, Section 1

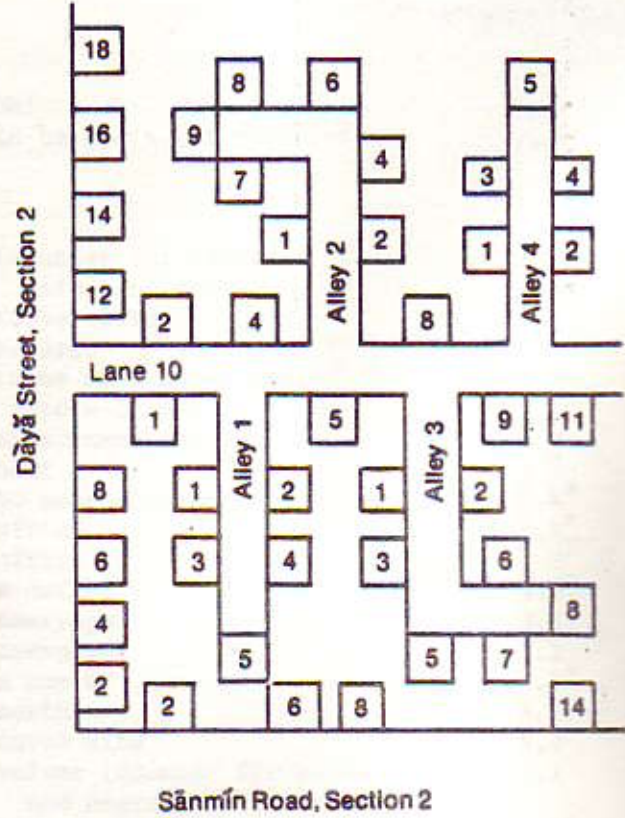


Sānmín Road, Section 2

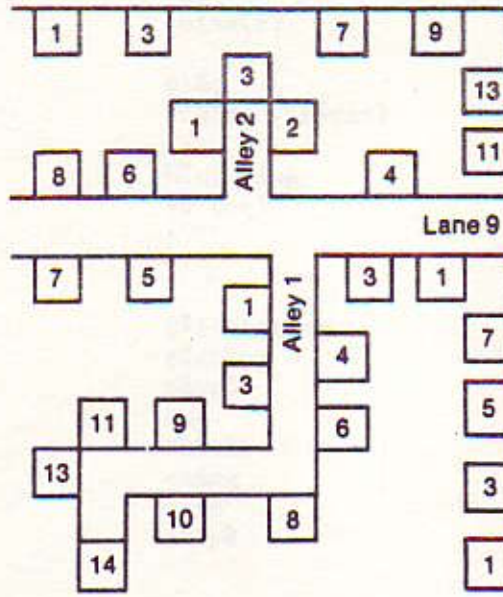




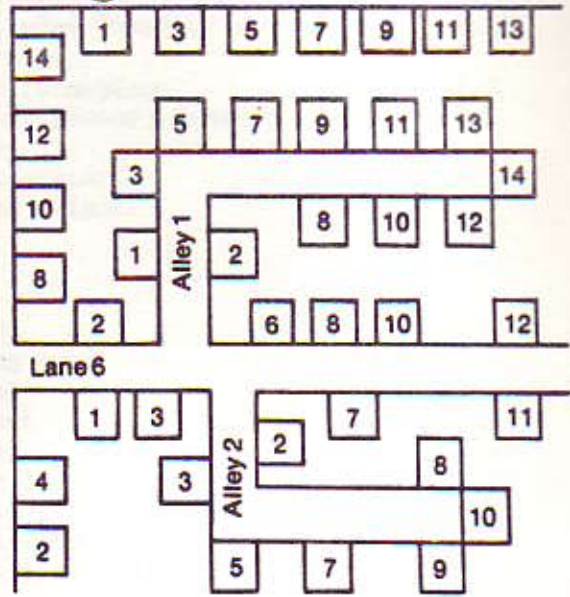
Sānmín Road, Section 1



Sānmín Road, Section 2



Dāyā Street, Section 1



VOCABULARY

		<u>Module & Unit</u>
à	Oh!	3.4
ǎi	to be short (of stature)	3.3
-bǎ	(counter for things with handles)	3.3
bái	to be white	
-bǎi	hundred	3.5
Bǎihuò Dǎilóu	(name of a department store in Běijīng)	4.3
bǎihuò gōngsī	department store	4.3
bàn	half	3.6
bān jiā	to move one's residence	4.4*
bàngōngshì	office	4.4*
bànshìchù	office	4.2*
bànyè	midnight	3.6*
bào (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
bào zhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper	3.1
-bēi	a cup of	4.4*
běi	north	4.2
běi bian(r)	north side	4.2
-běn	volume (counter for books and magazines)	3.1
bǐ (yì zhī)	pen	3.1
-bì	currency	3.5*
-bian(r)	side, edge (used in place words)	4.2
biǎo	watch (timepiece)	4.3
bié rén (bié ren)	another person, someone else	4.5
bīng xiāng	refrigerator	3.4
bú kè qi	you're welcome	3.5
cāi shì chǎng	market	4.2
cān tīng	dining room	4.4
cè suǒ	toilet	4.4
chà	to lack	T&D 4
chá bēi	teacup	3.4
cháng	to be long	3.3*
cháo	to, towards	4.3
chá yè	tea leaves, tea (the prepared leaves)	3.4*

Module & Unit

chū	to go out, to exit	4.2
chūlai	to come out	4.3
chūqu	to go out	4.3
cóng	from	4.1
cóng	through, via	4.2*
cuò	to make a mistake, to be wrong	4.5
dà	to be large	3.2
dàgài	probably	4.5
dài	to wear (glasses, gloves, a watch, jewelry, etc.)	4.3
dài biǎo	to wear a watch	4.3*
dàjiē	boulevard	4.3
dǎlóu	building (multistoried)	4.3
dāmén(r)	main entrance, main gate	4.3, 4.5
dào	to, towards	4.1
-dào	route, path	4.5
dàren	adult	3.2
-de	(marker of modification)	3.2
děi	must	3.6
děng	to wait	3.6
děngyiděng	to wait a moment	3.6
dī-	(used in forming ordinal numbers [i.e., <u>dīyī</u> , "the first"; <u>dìèr</u> , "the second"])	NUM 4
-diǎn	(counter for hours on the clock)	3.6, T&D 3
diǎn(r)	a little, some	3.2
diànshàn	electric fan	3.5
diànshì	television	3.5
diàntī	elevator	4.4
diǎnxīn (yíkuài)	pastry, snack	3.2
diànyǐng(r)	movie, film	4.2
dìfang	a place	3.4
dītǎn (yìzhāng)	rug	3.4
dìtú (yìzhāng)	map	3.1
dǐxia	the underneath, underneath	4.3
dìxià	underground	4.5
dìxià xínggrén dào	pedestrian underground walkway	4.5
Dìyī Gōngsī	the First Company (department store in Taipei)	3.4
dōng	east	4.2
dōngběi	northeast	4.2*
dōngbian(r)	east side	4.2
Dōngdān	a neighborhood in Běijīng	4.2
dōngnán	southeast	4.2*

dōngxī	thing	3.1
duǎn	to be short	3.3*
-duàn	section, block	4.5
duì	to be correct	4.1
duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry, excuse me	3.1
duìmiàn(r)	across from, opposite, facing	4.4
duō	to be many	3.4*
duó yuǎn	how far	4.3
duōshao	how much, how many	3.1
Eng	um, mm, uh-huh (actually pronounced like <u>ng</u> or <u>mm</u>)	3.3
fāngbiàn (fāngbian)	to be convenient	4.1*
fānguǎnr	restaurant (Běijīng)	4.1
fānguǎnzi	restaurant (Taiwan)	4.1
fāngzi	house	4.1
fānwǎn	rice bowl	3.4
fēijī	airplane	T&D 4
fēizào (yīkuài)	soap	3.2
-fēn	minute	T&D 3
-fēn	cent	3.2
-fēn(r)	copy (counter for magazines or newspapers)	3.1
fùjìn (fùjīn)	area, vicinity	3.1
		4.2
gāo	to be tall	3.3
gāoxìng	to be happy	3.3
gěi	to give	3.2
gěi	for	3.5
gēn	with	4.3*
gōngsī	company	3.4
gōngxiāo hézuòshè	marketing and supply cooperative (PRC)	3.2*, 4.2*
gōngyuán	park	4.2
gòu	to be enough	4.2*
guǎi	to turn	4.3
guān	to close	3.6
guān mén	to close (for the business day); to close down, to go out of business	3.6
<u>Guāngmíng Rìbào</u>	<u>The Guāngmíng Daily</u>	3.2*
Gùgōng Bówuyuán	Palace Museum	4.2*

Module & Unit

guì	to be expensive	3.3
guò	past the hour	T&D 4
guò	to cross, to pass	4.5
hái	also, additionally	3.2
hái bù yíding	not yet certain	4.1*
háishi	or	3.3
Hàn-Rì zìdiǎn	Chinese-Japanese dictionary	4.3*
Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	Chinese-English dictionary	3.1
hǎo	to get better	3.3
hǎokàn	to be good looking, to look nice	3.3
hēi	to be black	3.3
Héping Dōnglù	Héping East Road	4.5*
hóng	to be red	3.3
hòu	back	4.4
hòubian(r)	back side	4.4
huá	glorious; abbreviation for China	4.1*
Huáměi Kāfēitīng	Huáměi Coffeehouse	4.1
huàn	to change, to exchange	3.5
huáng	to be yellow, to be brown	3.3
huāpíng	(flower) vase	3.3
huàxué	chemistry	3.1
hú	the opposite direction, back	4.5*
hútong (hútòng)	narrow street, lane (Beijing)	4.5
jǐ- (jǐ-)	a few	4.3
jiā	plus; to add	NUM 4
jiāli	household	3.4
jiàn	to meet	3.6
-jiàn	piece (counter for pieces of clothing)	4.3*
jiào	to be called, to be given-named	4.3*
jǐdiǎn zhōng	what hour, what time	3.6, T&D 3
jǐge (jǐge)	several	4.3
jǐlóu	what floor	4.4
-jīn	catty (1.1 pound)	3.2
jīngguo	by way of, via; to pass through	4.1*
jīn	to be close, to be near	4.1*, 4.3
jìn	to enter	4.4
jiù	right, immediately, exactly (with reference to space)	3.1*
jiù	to be old, to be used, to be worn	3.1*, 3.3

jiù	immediately (with reference to time)	3.6
jiù	then	4.1
júzi	oranges, tangerines	3.2
kāfēitīng	coffeehouse	4.1
kāi	to open	3.6
kāi mén	to open (for the business day); to open for business	3.6
kāi xué	to begin school	4.1
kāishǐ	to start, to begin	3.6
kàn	to read, to look at, to visit	3.3
kàn	to think (hold an opinion)	3.3
kànjian	to see	4.4
-kè	quarter of an hour	T&D 3
kěshi	but	3.4
kéyi	may, can, to be permitted to; to be all right, to be okay, to be feasible, to be possible	3.6, 4.3
-kuài	dollar	3.1
-kuài	a piece (counter)	3.2
lán	to be blue	3.3
lǎo	to be old	3.3
lǎojià	excuse me (Běijīng)	4.3
-lǐ (lǐ)	inside, in	4.2
lí	from, apart from	4.3
Lǐbàirì	Sunday	T&D 3
lǐbian(r)	inside	4.2
lǐfā (lǐfā)	to cut hair	4.4
lǐfāde dìfang (-fā-)	a place where hair is cut	4.4
-lòng (-nòng)	alley	4.5
-lóu	floor, story of a building	4.4
lòutī	stairs	4.4
lǜ	to be green	3.3
lùběi	north side of the street	4.3
lùdōng	east side of the street	4.3
lùkǒu(r)	intersection	4.1
lùnán	south side of the street	4.3
lùxī	west side of the street	4.3
lǚxíng zhīpiào (yìzhāng)	traveler's check	3.5

Module & Unit

mǎfan ni	sorry to bother you	3.5
mǎi	to buy	3.1
mài	to sell	3.1
mǎimai	business	3.2
mámahūhū	so-so, fair	3.6
-máo	dime	3.2
měi	to be beautiful	4.1
měi shenme	it's nothing	3.6
Měijīn	U.S. currency	3.5
mén(r)	door	3.6
mén(r)	gate	4.5
ménkǒu(r)	doorway, gateway, entrance	4.5
nǎ-	which	4.5
nà	well, then, in that case	4.2°, 4.4°
nǎbian	which side, where	4.4
nǎbian	that side, there	4.4
nǎge	which	4.4°, 4.5
nǎge	that	4.4°, 4.5
nán	south	4.2
nánbian(r)	south side	4.2
Nánjīng Dōnglù	Nánjīng East Road	4.2
Nánjīng Xīlù	Nánjīng West Road	4.2
nánkàn	to be ugly	3.3
nàxie	those	3.4
něibian(r)	which side, where	4.4
něibian(r)	that side, there	4.4
nèixie	those	3.4
niàn	to be pronounced as, to be read as	4.3°
niánqīng	to be young	3.3
-nòng (-lòng)	alley	4.5
páijià	exchange rate (currency)	3.5
pángbiān(r)	beside, next to, alongside of	4.3
pánzi	plates	3.4
pánziwǎn	dishes	3.4
piányi	to be inexpensive, to be cheap	3.3
piàozi	bills (currency)	3.6
píjiǔ	beer	3.2
-píng	bottle (counter)	3.2
píngguǒ (píngguo)	apple	3.2
pùzi	shop, store (Běijīng)	4.1

Module & Unit

qiān	one thousand	3.6, NUM 6
qián	money	3.1
qián	front, ahead	4.4
qiáo	bridge	4.5
qǐng	please	3.2
qìshuǐ	soda, carbonated soft drink	3.2
qù	to go	4.1
ránhòu	afterwards, after that	4.1
rè	to be hot	4.2*
rénmín	people	3.5*
<u>Rénmín Huàbào</u>	<u>The People's Pictorial</u>	3.2*
<u>Rénmín Rìbào</u>	<u>The People's Daily</u>	3.2*
Rénmínbì	People's currency, Rénmínbì, RMB (PRC)	3.2*, 3.5
rènshi	to recognize, to know	4.1*
Rì-Hàn zìdiǎn	Japanese-Chinese dictionary	4.3*
shàng	to go up	4.4
shàng lóu	to go upstairs	4.4
shàng lóu (qu)	to go upstairs	4.4*
shàngbian(r)	the upper surface, above	4.3
shāngdiàn	shop, store	4.1
shāngwǔ (shāngwu)	forenoon, morning	3.6, T&D 4
shénme (shenme)	anything	3.2
shénme dìfang	where, what place	3.4
shénme shíhou	when, what time	3.6
shì	matter, affair, business	4.5
shì bu shì...	is it..., is it so that...	3.5
shōu	to accept, to receive	3.5
shǒubiǎo	wristwatch	3.5
shōuyīnjī	radio	3.5
shū (yìběn)	book	3.1
shūdiàn	bookstore	4.1*, 4.3
shūjiǎzi	bookcase	3.4
shuō	to speak, to speak (a language); to say that	4.5
shùxué	mathematics	3.1
tài	too (excessive)	3.3
Táibì	Taiwan currency (NT\$)	3.6
<u>Táiwān Wéntán</u>	<u>Taiwan Literary Magazine</u>	3.1*

Module & Unit

táng	candy, sugar	3.6*
-táng	(counter for class periods)	3.6*
tiānqiáo	pedestrian overpass	4.5
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things)	4.5
-tóu	one of two ends of something	4.4*
wàibian(r)	outside	4.2
wàn	ten thousand	NUM 6
wàng	to forget	4.4*
wàng (wǎng)	to, towards	4.1
Wǎngfǔjǐng Dàjiē	Wǎngfǔjǐng Boulevard (Běijīng)	4.2
wǎnshang	evening	3.6, T&D 4
wèn	to ask	4.5
xī	west	4.2
xià	to go down	4.4
xià lóu	to go/come downstairs	4.4
xià lóu (lái)	to come downstairs	4.4*
xiàbian(r)	the bottom side, the under surface	4.3
xiān	first; ahead of time, beforehand	4.1
xiǎng	to think that; be thinking of (doing); to want to, would like to	3.1
xiàng	towards	4.1
xiàng	lane	4.5
xiǎngyixiǎng	to think it over	3.1
xiānzài	now	T&D 3
xiǎo	to be small	3.2
xiǎoháizi	child	3.2
xiǎomàibù	variety shop	4.2
xiǎoxué	elementary school	4.1*, 4.2
xiàwǔ (xiàwù)	afternoon	3.6, T&D 4
xīběi	northwest	4.2
xībian(r)	west side	4.2
-xie (-xiē)	(counter for an indefinite plural number of things)	3.4
xǐhuan	to like	3.4
xīn	to be new	3.1*, 3.3
xīnán	southwest	4.2*
xíng	to be all right	3.6
Xīngqīrì	Sunday	T&D 3
xínggrén	pedestrian	4.5

Xīnhuá Shūdiàn	New China Bookstore (PRC)	4.3
<u>Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn</u>	<u>New China Dictionary</u>	3.2°
xīshǒujiān	washroom	4.4
xuéxiào	school	4.1
yánsè	color	3.4
yào	to want	3.2
yàoshi	if	4.4°
yèli	at night	3.6, T&D 4
yìbēi	one cup of (counter)	4.4
yíge	a, an	4.3
yíqǒng	altogether	3.1
yǐhòu	after	4.2
Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn	English-Chinese dictionary	3.1
yǐqián	before	4.2
yīshang (yíjiàn)	clothing	4.3°
yìzhí	straight	4.1
yǐzi (yǐbǎ)	chair	3.4
yòu	right (direction)	4.1
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes	3.6°
yòubian(r)	right side	4.2
yǒude	some	3.4
Yǒuyì Shāngdiàn (-yí)	Friendship Department Store (Běijīng)	3.5°, 4.2°, 4.3°
yuán	garden	4.2°
yuǎn	to be far	4.3
yuàn	hall	4.2°
yǔsǎn (yǐbǎ)	umbrella	3.3
zǎi	then (in commands)	4.1
zàijiàn	good-bye	3.2
zǎo	to be early	4.3°
zǎochén (zǎochén)	early morning	3.6
zǎoshang (zàoshāng)	morning	3.6, T&D 4
zázhi (yìběn)	magazine	3.1
zěnmē	how	3.5
zěnmeyàng	how (someone or something) is; how is...?	3.3
-zhāng	(counter for flat things: tables, paper, pictures, etc.)	3.1
zhǎo	to give change	3.2
zhǎo	to look for	4.5
zhè-	this	4.5
zhèbian	this side, here	4.5
zhège	this	4.4°, 4.5