

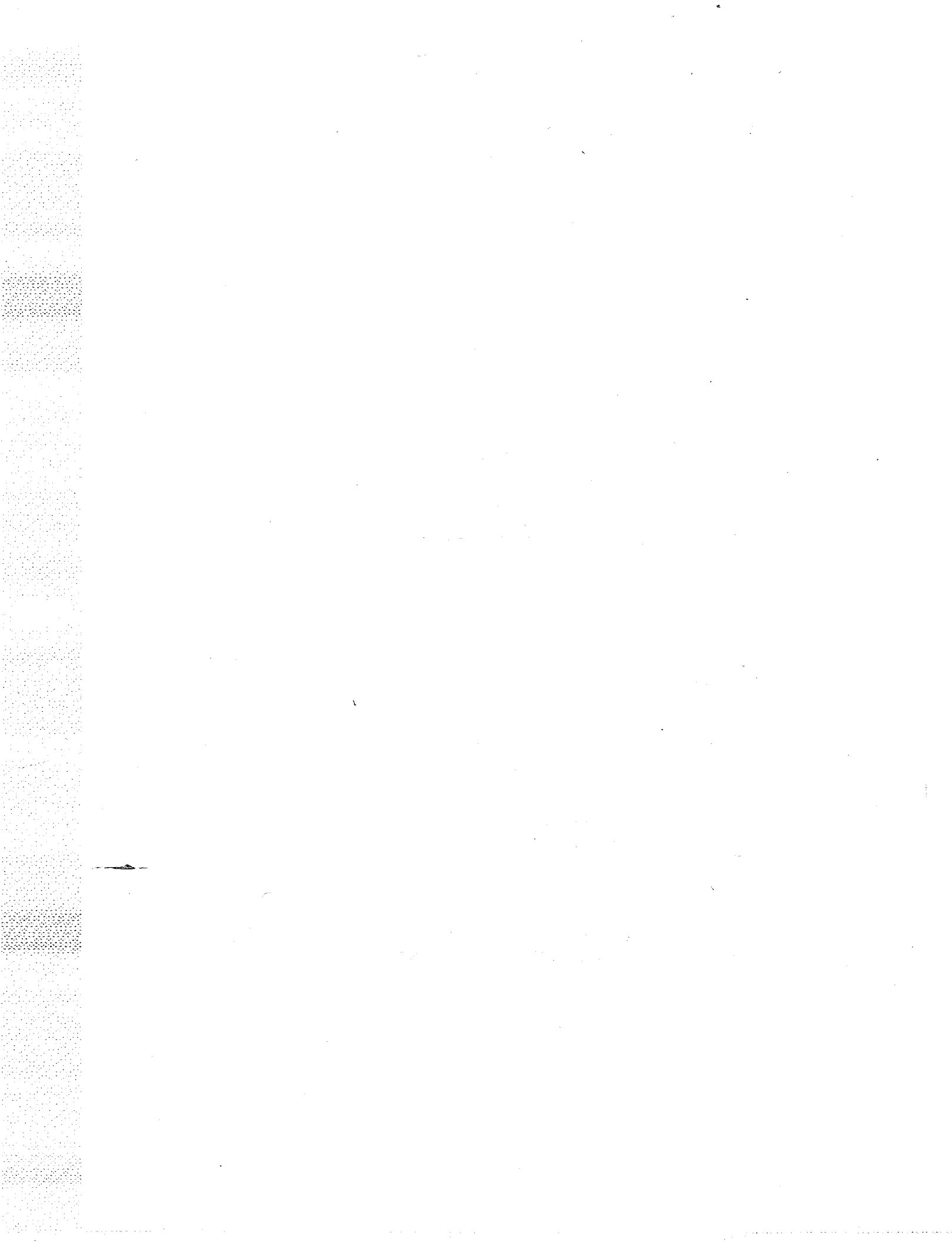
C H I N E S E

SPEAK CHINESE

Translation Exercises
and
Selections for Memorization

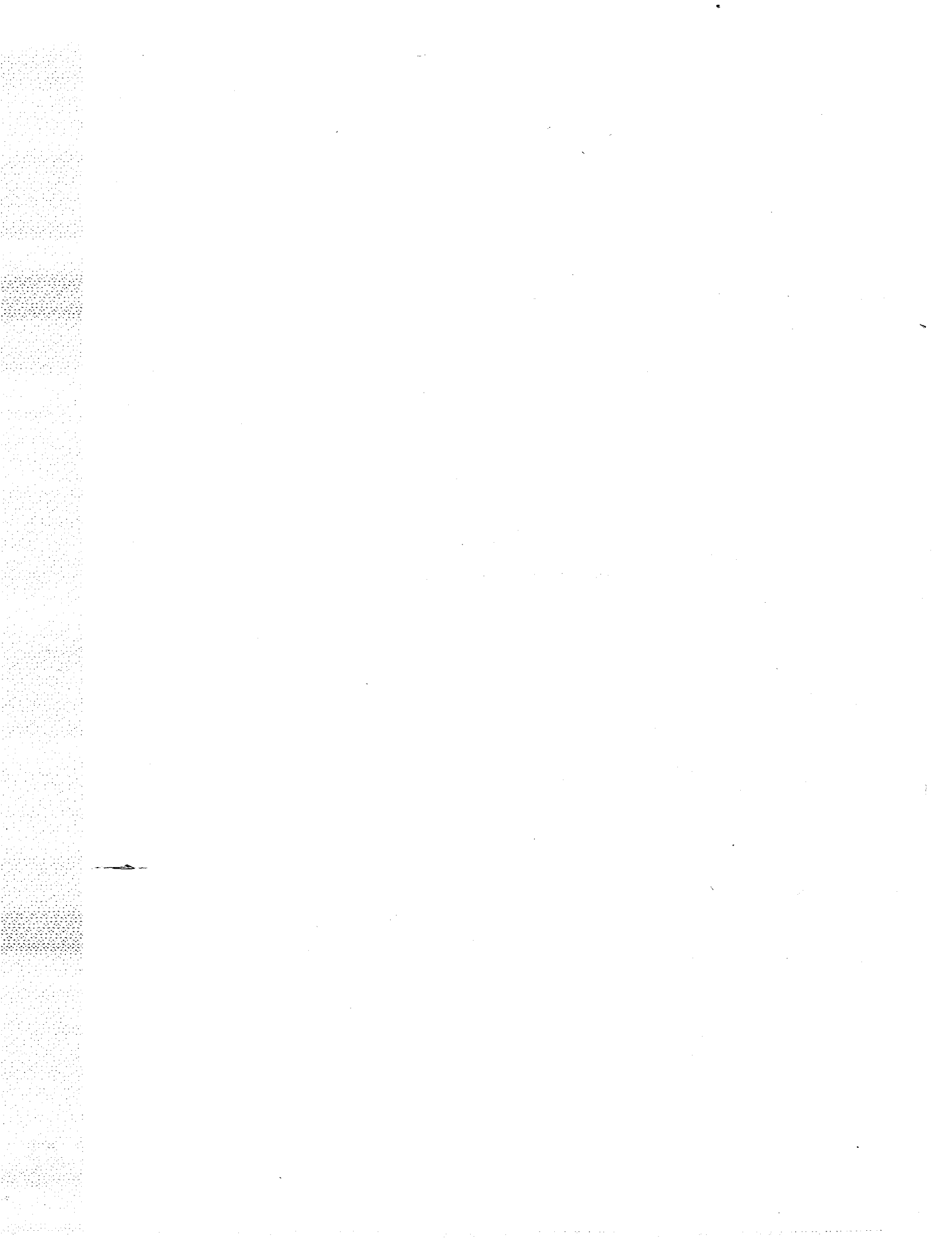
February 1966
Revised June 1975

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



PART I

Translation Exercises



Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 1 - 3

I.	<u>I am (very) tall.</u>	<u>Wǒ (hěn) gāo.</u>
	S be (A) adj..	S (A) SV

1. He is too busy.
2. We are not tired.
3. Who is very good?

II.	<u>Is the book expensive (or not)?</u>	<u>Zhèben shū guì ma?</u>
	Be S adj. (or not)?	S SV ma?
		<u>Zhèben shū guì buguì?</u>
		S SV bu SV

1. Is she good-looking?
2. Is the pen cheap?
3. Are American clocks too tall?

III.	<u>What do you want?</u>	<u>Nǐ yào shénme?</u>
	What	shénme
	Whom (do) S V	S V shéi
	How many	jǐge

1. Whom do you like?
2. What does he buy?
3. How many do you want?

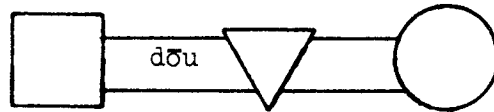
IV.	<u>All of them are rich.</u>	<u>Tāmen dou yǒu qián.</u>
	are adj.	SV
	All of S V O	S dou VO

1. All of them have money.
2. All of us are tall.
3. All of you are good.
4. All of them buy watches.

V.	<u>3 pens</u>	<u>sānge bǐ</u>
	NU N	NU-M N

1. 5 tables
2. 6 chairs
3. 8 clocks
4. 9 watches
5. how many pencils?

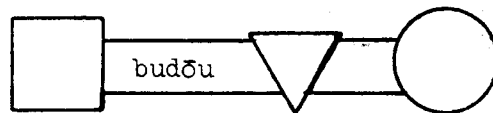
I.



Wǒmen dōu gěi qián.
All of us give money.

1. All of us have books.
2. All of the tables are expensive.
3. All of them are not too tall.
4. All of the chairs are good-looking.
5. All of our American friends understand it.

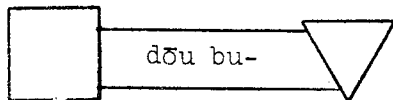
II.



Tāmen budōu mài bào.
Not all of them sell newspapers.

1. Not all of them have money.
2. Not all American books are expensive.
3. Not all Chinese tables are too low.
4. Not all of us are tired.
5. Not all pens are good-looking.

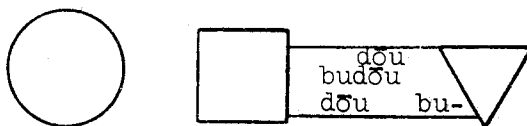
III.



Yīzi dōu buhǎo.
None of the chairs is good.

1. None of these three tables is too high.
2. These five friends are all not good-looking.
3. None of us likes to read the newspaper.
4. None of the Americans wants to buy Chinese pens.
5. Those Chinese friends are all not short.

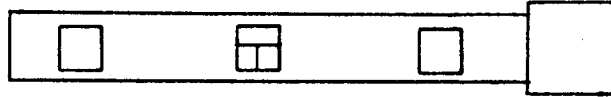
IV.



Měiguó zhuōzi, wǒ dōu bù mǎi.
I don't buy any American tables.

1. I want all three tables.
2. He likes all his five American friends.
3. I don't want to give him all of the money.
4. Don't you like all three tables?
5. I don't want to invite any one of them.

I.

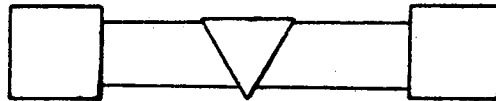


PN SP NU - M. Mod. N

Wǒ nà sānge Zhōngguó péngyou.
Those three Chinese friends of mine.

1. Those five watches of his are not all good-looking.
2. I like all of those four American friends of yours.
3. I don't want to buy all of those 10 pencils of his.
4. Who wants these two small books of mine?
5. I want to read none of those 5 books of his.

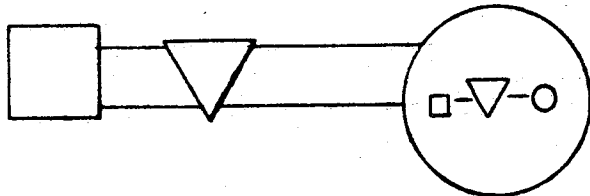
II.



Zhège shì zhuōzi.
This is a table.

1. What is he called?
2. What is his surname?
3. They are all Americans.
4. Not all of their surnames is Lee.
5. All of these three books of mine are Chinese books.

III.



Wǒ buzhīdao ta shì shéi.
I don't know who he is.

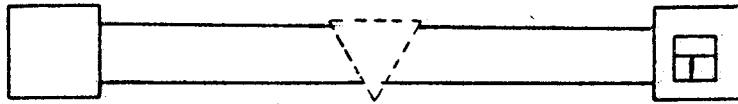
1. I know he has a girl friend.
2. I would say that he doesn't have money.
3. Do you or don't you know that he is an American?
4. I asked him to buy a table.
5. I asked him to read the newspaper.
6. I asked him who he is.
7. I want to ask you whether you know who he is or not.
8. He asks me what I want.
9. I asked him to give me money.
10. Who wants to ask me to buy things?

Qǐng and wèn:

Note: When qǐng or wèn takes a noun as an object: qǐng means 'invite', wèn means 'ask'.
When qǐng or wèn takes a clause as an object: wèn only takes "questions" and always means "ask"; while qǐng takes statements, but may mean 'ask', 'invite', or request.

Translation Lesson 6

I.



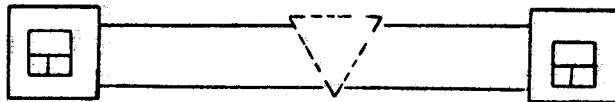
Zhège zhuōzi
This table

(shì)
is

sānkuai qián.
three dollars.

1. This book is ten dollars.
2. All of those pencils sell for eight cents. (apiece)
3. How much is this chair?
4. Not all of my clocks sell for \$50.64.
5. The big watches are \$25.45, the small watches are \$54.83.

II.



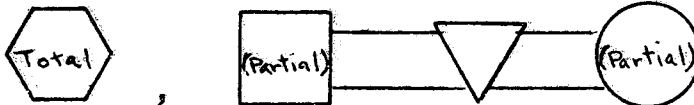
Yímao qián
Ten cents

(mǎi)
apiece.

yíge.

1. One for each person.
2. Two for \$5.00.
3. Each person gives me \$1.95.
4. The paper is \$.03 a sheet.
5. I know that each (one) of them has one.

III.



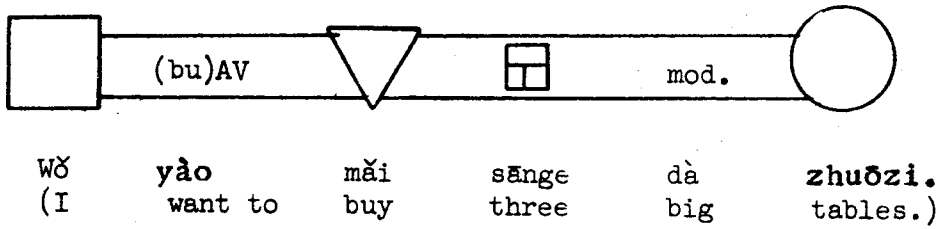
- (a) Wǒmen sānge rén, liǎngge rén méiyǒu chǎn.
Among us three, two have no money.
- (b) Nà wǔběn shū, wǒ yào kàn sānběn.
Or those five books, I want to read three.

1. Among those five pens, four are American pens.
2. Of these six tables, I want two.
3. Two of those three children are Chinese.
4. I like five of those seven tables.
5. How many of your friends are Americans?

Speak Chinese

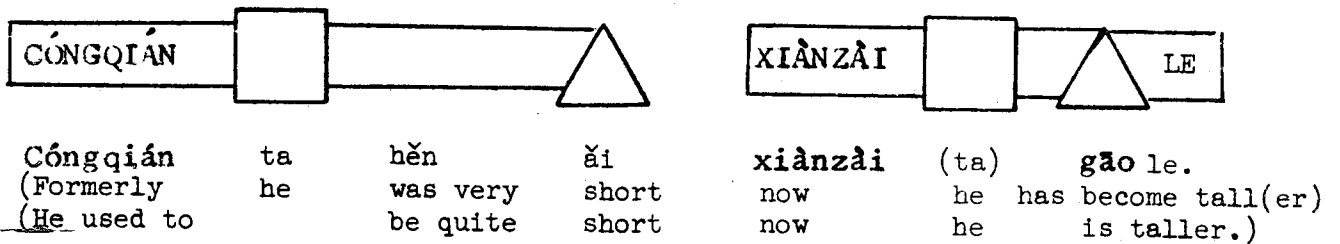
Translation Lesson 7

I.



1. You can't speak French? What language can you speak?
2. I want to give him seven Chinese books, not seven American books.
3. You may buy ten pieces of French candy.
4. He can write fifty-some Chinese characters.
5. He wants to sell all three of his paintings.

II.



1. I didn't used to speak Chinese; now I can speak a little.
2. He used to be very busy; (but) he isn't any longer.
3. I used to like him; (but) I don't any more.

4. These used to be 50 cents apiece; now they are a dollar (apiece).
5. He can no longer work now.

III.

1. Q: What does your friend like to do?
A: He likes to sing, but he doesn't like to read.
2. Q: Do you know how to cook Chinese food?
A: No, but I can make American food.
3. Q: What (kind of) candy would you like to eat?
A: I'd like to eat a little Chinese candy.
4. Q: Can all foreigners speak Chinese?
A: Not all; some can and some can't.
5. Q: Can you sing any Chinese songs?
A: I used to be able to, but I can't any more.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lessons 8 & 9

Part A

I.	<u>S</u>	<u>V de</u>	<u>(SP NU-M)</u>	<u>N</u>	
	wǒ	mǎide	(zhège)	bǐ	the pen that I bought
	<u>V</u>	<u>O de</u>	<u>(SP NU-M)</u>	<u>N</u>	
	mài	bàode	(nàge)	háizi	the child who sells newspapers

1. The food which my wife cooked is good to eat.
2. The American who can speak Chinese is very clever.
3. The new book I bought is not expensive.
4. I don't want to buy the picture which he painted.
5. Those three dollars which I gave him are yours.

II.	SV de	-	xīnde	...	new one(s)
	S V de	-	wǒ mǎi de	...	the one(s) that I bought
	V O de	-	màibàode	...	newspaper seller (the one who sells newspapers)

1. I want to listen to what is interesting.
2. I don't want the big one, I think the small one is good.
3. This is the one which he painted.
4. I don't understand what he says.

5. The one which he made is a small one.

Part B

1. Q: Which of these two hats is yours?
A: This little one is mine, the big hat belongs to a friend of mine.
2. Q: Whose hat is it that you are wearing.
A: The hat I am wearing belongs to my younger brother.
3. Q: Which is your younger brother, the tall one or the short one?
A: My younger brother is the man wearing a small cap, not the one with no hat on.
4. Q: Which of those two pictures is the one you painted?
A: The one I painted is the big one, not the little one.
5. Q: Was the hat you bought expensive?
A: The one I bought was quite cheap but the one my older sister bought was very expensive.

Part A

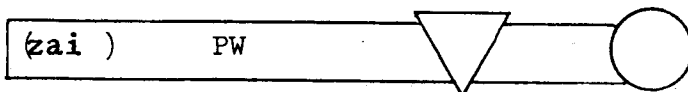
I.

(zai) PW de N

(zai) shàngtōu de zhuōzi
The table which is above.

1. The store (which is) in front sells hats.
2. The one (who is) behind you is my brother.

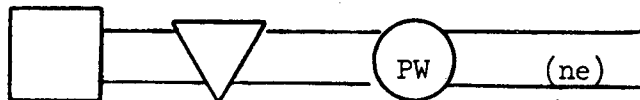
II.



(zai) Zhuōzishang yǒu shū.
On the table there are (some) books.

1. How many students are there in that school?
2. Is there anyone in front of you.

III.

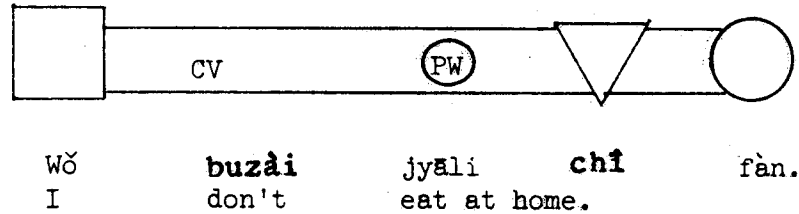


wǒ zài zhèr ne.
I am here.

1. Who is at his home?
2. The pen I bought is upstairs.

3. Those five chairs of yours are all at my house.

IV.



1. Do you work in the city or in the country?
2. All of the students who study in that school like to drink.
3. Who is the person eating behind you?

Part B

1. They are all in that room reading.
2. All the people in this place are ~~candy-makers~~.
3. How many teachers are there in that school? There are ten in that school; our school has only six.
4. Is that little room upstairs yours? No, my room is the large one downstairs.
5. I don't like any of the people who are eating in that restaurant.
6. Not all of the books that he wrote in China are Chinese books.

7. Where are all your books? Some are on the table, some are under the chair, and some aren't here - they are at my house.

8. He works at our school but he doesn't study there.

9. There is a small building outside the restaurant; that is his home.

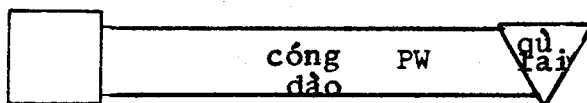
10. Why don't you live outside the city? Because the stores are all inside the city.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 11

Part A

I.

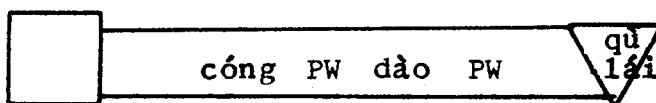


Wǒmen
We'll

cóng fànguǎnr qù.
go from the restaurant.

Qǐng dào wǒ jiā lái.
Please come to my home.

II.



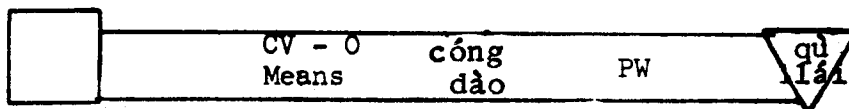
Wǒmen
We

cóng Fàguo dào Yīngguo qù.
go to England from France.

1. Why don't you come to my house?
2. You cannot go there from here, you can go from the school.
3. Will you please come to me from the table?
4. Is it difficult to go to China from Russia?

Part B

I.



Wǒ
I

zuò huǒche dào Niūyuē qù.
go to New York by train.

II.



Nǐ dào Niǔyuē qù, zěnme qù?
How (by what means) do you go to New York?

1. I am going to England by air.
2. How (by what means) do you come here?
3. Would you like to go to school in my car?
4. Can you come to me by plane?

Part C

S	(CV-PW)	(lái) (qù)	<u>PURPOSE</u> V-O	lái qu
Tā	dào Niǔyuē	(qù)	mǎi dōngxi	qu.
He	is going to N.Y.	to	buy things.	

1. He goes to town to work.
2. I am going to his house to have a drink.
3. He is going to come here to sing.
4. Where is he going to buy the watch?

Part D

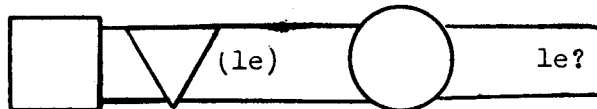
1. How about going to that restaurant to eat?
2. How do you make Chinese food?
3. He does it this way; I do it that way.
4. He is coming from the school to buy some things.
5. He doesn't have any money so he certainly can't go to China.
6. I am going to the city to see a friend.
7. What are you going to China to do? I want to learn to speak Chinese.
8. How are you going to New York? I am going by train.
9. Let's write it in the rear of the room.
10. Please come to the front of the store.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 12

Part A

I.



Nǐ mǎi(le) dōngxi le ma
(Did you buy the things?) méiyou ?

Wǒ mǎile
(I did)

Wǒ méimǎi
(I didn't)

Wǒ yǐjīng mǎile.
(I have already bought them.)

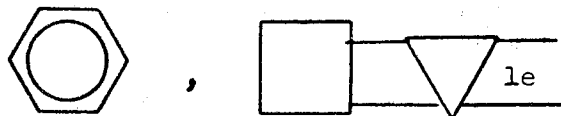
Wǒ hái méimǎi ne
(I haven't yet bought them.)

Translate:

1. Did you make Chinese food?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.
2. Have you made that table?
Yes, I have already made it.
No, I haven't made it yet.
3. Have you sold the watch?
Yes, I've already sold it.
No, I haven't yet sold it.
4. Did you eat supper yesterday?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

5. Have you told the story?
 Yes, I have already told it.
 No, I haven't told it yet.

II.



Nàběn shū, wǒ mǎile.
 (I have sold that book.)

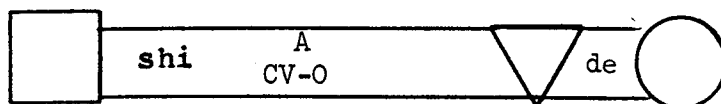


Nàzhāng huà, wǒ méimài.
 (I haven't sold that picture.)

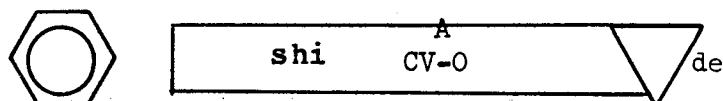
Translate:

1. Did you sell all three of those cars?
2. I didn't tell either one of the two stories.
3. She has sung all five of the songs I taught her.
4. You didn't give me all six of the tables you made.
5. Did you give him all of the pictures which your wife painted?

IV.



Wǒ **shì** zài fànguǎnr chīde fàn.
 (I ate in a restaurant.)
 (It was in a restaurant that I ate.)



Wǎnfàn, wǒmen **shì** zài fànguǎnr chīde.
 (Supper, we ate in a restaurant.)

Zhuōzi, (ta) **shì** zuótiān zuòde.
 (The table was made (by him) yesterday.)

Translate:

1. Where is the place at which you ate breakfast yesterday morning?
2. Was it yesterday morning that you ate at that restaurant?
3. It was for the purpose of teaching that he went to China.
4. I bought those five cars in New York, not in New Haven.
5. Those were written yesterday, these were written today.

Part B

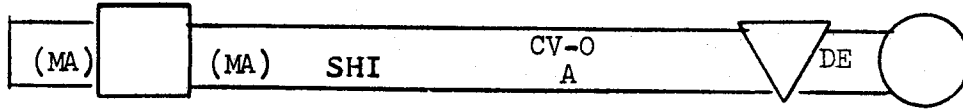
1. Those two friends of his have already departed.
2. Hasn't the teacher come back yet?
3. He went to France by boat, not by plane.
4. It was yesterday evening, I went to his home for dinner.
5. The others all went into the city, but he didn't go.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 13

I. Use the "SHI..DE" construction in translating these sentences.

PATTERN:

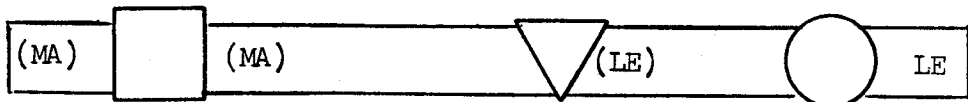


Wǒ zuótiān shì zài jiā chīde fan.
 (Yesterday I ate at home. or: It was at home that
 I ate yesterday.)

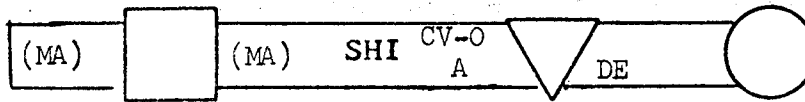
1. Was it last Wednesday that you came?
2. I came on Tuesday, not on Wednesday.
3. Which year was it that you painted that picture?
4. It was at school that I wrote the letter on October 20, 1954.
5. It was on October 20, 1954 that I wrote that letter at school.

II. In translating the sentences below you will have to decide first whether a given sentence calls for the SHI..DE construction or for just the particle LE. Some sentences offer two possible interpretations.

PATTERNS:



Wǒ zuótiān mǎi(le) qìchē le.
 (Yesterday I bought a car.)



Wǒ shì zuótiān mǎide qìchē.
 (It was yesterday that I bought the car.)

1. I ate in a restaurant last Sunday night.
2. I bought the book at your store last week Thursday.
3. He wrote that book in China in the year 1948.
4. Where did you cook last Friday?
5. When did you cook at her house?
6. I bought this hat in New York last week, not this week.
7. I went to China in 1952.
8. Where did you go in September?
9. Where did you study Chinese last year?
10. How did he come from New York?

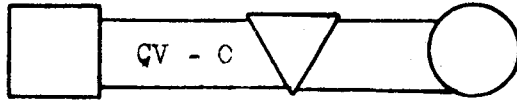
II. In translating the sentences below you will have to decide first whether a given sentence calls for the **SHI..DE** construction, for **LE**, or for neither one of them.

1. Last year we ate at that restaurant every day.
2. Sometimes he went to that store to buy things.
3. I could not go to China last year, but I hope to go next year.
4. This book was given to me last year by my mother.
5. The next day he departed, but on the fifth day he returned.
6. At what time did you eat dinner yesterday?
7. When did he return? Was it on Monday or Tuesday?
8. I was in New York yesterday.
9. The day I went to the railway station was August 3, 1951.
10. She was Miss **Zhāng**, but now she is my wife.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 14

I.



Wǒ tì tā **jiāo** shu.
(I am teaching in his place.)

Translate:

1. I won't play with him.
2. Will you write a letter for me?
3. He doesn't like to paint with a Chinese brush.
4. I didn't buy any meat for you.

II.

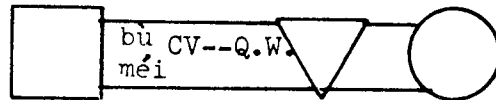


Wǒ méi **chī** **shénme**.
(I didn't eat much of anything.)

shénme = any(thing)

jíge }
duōshao } = many, much

shéi = anyone



Wǒ bùgēn shéi **shuō** huà.
(I won't speak to anybody.)

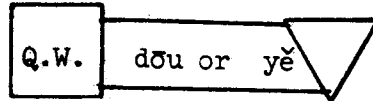
Translate:

1. I don't have much money.

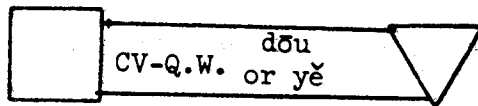
2. She didn't sing many songs.

3. You didn't say anything.

III.



Shénme dōu xíng.
(Anything will do.)

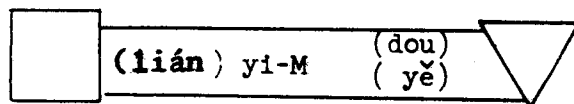


Tā gēn shéi dōu wánr.
(He plays with anybody.)

Translate:

1. Everybody wants to give me a little money.
2. He didn't write to anyone.
3. He doesn't drink any kind of liquor.

IV.



Tā (lián) yìzhāng dōu méimǎi.
(He didn't buy even a sheet.)

Translate:

1. I haven't even a cent.
2. I don't know how to write even one Chinese character yet.

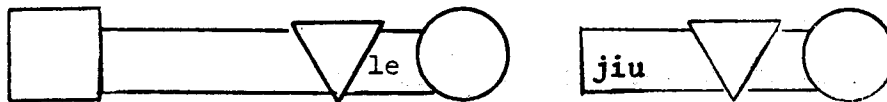
V. Translate:

1. This afternoon I am going to town with Mr. and Mrs. Li.
2. The Chinese eat with chopsticks; Americans eat with knives and forks.
3. When you go on the street, will you buy some vegetables for me?
4. Will you first go to Old Zhao's bookstore and buy a couple of books for me?
5. I don't want a thing; I just wanted to invite you for dinner Thursday evening.
6. I didn't speak to anyone because I saw they were all indoors having dinner.
7. Did you buy that car for your wife? How much did you buy it for?
8. He bought candy with the money his father gave him.

Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 15

I.



Wǒ **tiāntian** **chīle** fàn, **jiu** hē chá.
(Everyday, right after I eat, I drink tea.)

Wǒ **zuótiān** **chīle** fàn, **jiu niàn shū le.**
(Yesterday, right after I had eaten, I studied.)

Translate:

1. Yesterday morning, right after I got out of class, I went home.
2. Every year, as soon as I arrive in New York, I go to a Chinese restaurant to eat.
3. After he had sung the song, everyone left.

II.



Wǒ **xiànzài yǐjīng** **chīle sānkuài** **táng le.**
(I have already eaten three pieces of candy) (so far.)

Wǒ **zuótiān** **chīle sānkuài** **táng.**
(Yesterday I ate three pieces of candy.)

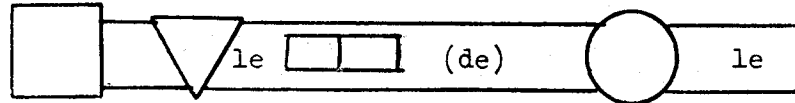
Translate:

1. I have already given him \$100, but he still says it isn't enough.
2. Last year he wrote two books.
3. How many pictures did you paint last week?

4. Up to now I have sold five cars.

5. I have now studied fifteen lessons of Chinese.

III.

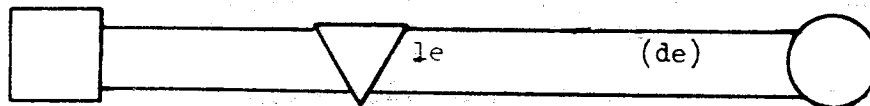


Wǒ xuéle sānge yuè de Zhōngguó huà le.
 (I have been studying Chinese for three months) (so far.)

Translate:

1. You have been singing for quite a while.
2. We've been travelling by air for four days, but still haven't arrived.
3. She has been teaching for more than six years (so far.)

IV.



Wǒ qùnián jiǎole sānge yuè de shù.
 (Last year I taught for three months.)

Translate:

1. Yesterday I read for quite a while.
2. I stayed in Paris for two weeks last May.
3. I taught in America for seven years.

Translate:

1. He has already been working at that store for four months.
2. When my children got out of class, they came home.
3. Having lived in China for ten years, he returned to America.
4. We have been studying Chinese for three months now.
5. He bought two paintings to give his wife, so I also bought a couple for mine.
6. How many years have you been working here? I've been working here for one year, but I worked five years in New York City.

Part A

I. Verbs of Motion compounded with LAI or QU

shàng	}	lai
xià		
chū		
jìn		
huí		

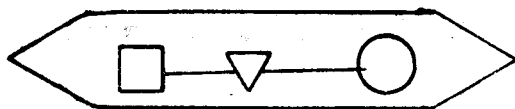
1. When did he go back?
2. I want to go in and take a look.
3. Let's go out and have something to eat.
4. I asked him to come down, but he won't.

II. Verbs compounded with ZAI

zhàn	}	zai	PW	bān	}	dao	PW	{	lai
zhù				ná					
zuò				pǎo					
xiě				zǒu					
huà				qu					

1. Please write it down on this sheet of paper.
2. Do you want to sit behind him?
3. He has moved into the city.
4. The students have all run to their rooms to get their hats.

- III. To express manner, pre-state the action as a "topic"; then repeat the verb with de added, and follow this with an expression of degree. (or other descriptive expression)



Tā chī fàn,



chīde hěn kuài.

1. I don't like to drive too fast.
2. I cannot speak Japanese very well.
3. Please walk a little faster.
4. I don't think he speaks too slowly.

Part B

1. How about eating a little more slowly? You eat too fast.
All right, I'll eat a little more slowly.
2. He sings extremely well. How many years has he studied?
He has studied for five years, that's why (therefore) he sings so well.
3. He learns Chinese very quickly, and he now speaks it very well.

4. Elderly men and women all walk very slowly.

5. That sentence was too long; you'll have to say it more slowly.

6. How do you say 'thank you' in Chinese?
'Thank you' is xièxie in Chinese.

7. Where would you like to sit? I'll just stand here.
Won't you please sit down?

8. Sorry, I don't handle Chinese chopsticks very well.

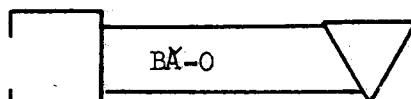
Speak Chinese

Translation Lesson 17

Part A

The coverb **Bǎ** is used to transpose the object to a position between the subject and the verb. The negative **bù** or **méi-** may be prefixed to the **bǎ**, but not to the main verb. After such a transposition, the predicate may be completed in a number of ways as outlined below:

Basic Pattern



Tā bǎ shū mǎile.
(He has sold the books.)

Nǐ bǎ qián náhuilai.
(Bring back the money!)

I. S (Neg.)bǎ N V zai PW.

Wǒ méibǎ shū fàngzai zhuōzishang.
I didn't put the book on the table.

1. Please write your name here.

2. Where did you put your book?

II. S (Neg.)bǎ N V dào PW { lái
qù

Tā méibǎ háizi dàidào wǒ zhèr lái.

1. Please send this letter to Mrs. Zhāng's house.

2. I want to ask him to deliver these tables to my home.

III. S (Neg.)bǎ N { gaosong } N.
gěi
Vgěi

Wǒ yào bǎ zhège biǎo mǎigei wǒ mǔqīn.

1. I did not give him that one hundred dollars.

2. He did not tell me about that affair.

3. I have sold my car to my older brother.

IV.

S (Neg.)bǎ N V { zǒu
lái.
qù

wǒ bǎ zhèběn shū gěi tā sòngqu.

1. Please bring me the book that you bought this morning.

2. Would it be all right if I send this book to you tomorrow?

V.

S (Neg.)bǎ N V { shàng
xià
chū
jìn
guò
huí
qīlai } { lai.
qu.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèběn shū náqīlai.

1. Please bring that chair upstairs.

2. He asked me to move this table out.

3. My wife asks me to return the book that I bought this morning.

VI. S bǎ N VyíV.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèjǐge juzi kànyìkan.

1. I have read over the book that he wrote.
2. Please discuss this matter with Mr.

VII. S bǎ N Vle.

Tā bǎ qìche màiile.

1. He ate what I wanted to eat.
2. I have not sold my car. I sold my house.

Part B

1. Hurry up and write down your ideas.
2. Take this meat away!
3. My father likes to work standing.
4. Last night I went to my mother's house. I did not go by car. I walked there.
5. I have sold the car to a friend.
6. Why did you move the table out?

