

**CHINESE
BASIC COURSE**

TEXTBOOK

**Module 2
Lessons 7-12**

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PREFACE

Abbreviations used in the glossary of this module:

A: Adverb	MA: Movable Adverb	S/SUB: Subject
ADJ: Adjective	N: Noun	SP: Specifier
AV: Auxiliary Verb	NU: Number	SV: Stative Verb
BF: Bound Form	O: Object	Tt: Tàitai
C/CONJ: Conjunction	P: Particle	TW: Time Word
CV: Co-Verb	PH: Phrase	Tz: Tóngzhì
EV: Equative Verb	PN: Pronoun	V: Verb
EX: Exclamation	PT: Pattern	VO: Verb Object
IE: Idiomatic Expression	PW: Place Word	Xj: Xiǎojiě
M: Measure	QW: Question Word	Xs: Xiansheng

FUNCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

At the end of the module you will be able to appropriately use Chinese to:

1. Ask and answer questions or exchange information about traveling.
2. Ask and answer questions about whether or not some action has been completed.
3. Ask and answer questions about your or someone else's ability to perform some actions.
4. Ask and give the price of some article.
5. Ask and tell when an event will take place.
6. Distinguish between being capable of, knowing how to and being permitted to.
7. Inquire about renting furniture and/or an apartment.
8. Inquire as to the suitability (age or value) of items for rent or purchase.

9. Link a conversational statement using nàme, "in that case."
10. Quote price per unit.
11. Seek approval or disapproval of an action.
12. Specify a time when something has happened or will happen.
13. State fondness/love for something or someone.
14. State likes or dislikes of objects and people.
15. State that you must do something.
16. State the idea that one has the ability/capacity to do something and sometimes even to do it to excess.
17. State what you or another person are presently doing.
18. State your intention to do something.
19. Understand and be able to apply the Chinese monetary system.
20. Understand the difference between simplified characters and full-form characters.
21. Within vocabulary limits, ask and answer questions about when something will happen or has happened.

Note: With this module, the reading and writing portion begins. You will be learning to read and write the characters presented in each lesson up to the 80th lesson. Thereafter you will only be responsible for recognizing and reading the given characters. The character portion of the course is given in a separate book.

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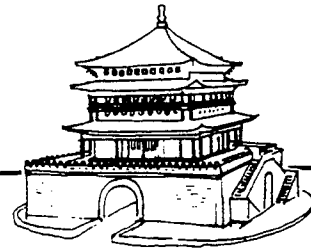
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LESSON 7

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The monetary patterns.
- Asking and quoting a price.
- Amount of price per unit.
- Reduplicated verbs.
- Noun clause of a general nature.
- Transposed object.
- QW jī used as an indefinite.
- Necessity of using SP with PN or name to establish a location for an individual.
- The relationship between verbs and auxiliary verbs.
- SP-M, SP-M+N, PN+SP-Nu-M+N patterns.



Dàlù chū de shū

OBJECTIVES



Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

- a. Ask and give the price of an article.
- b. Understand and be able to apply the Chinese monetary system.
- c. Quote price per unit.
- d. Understand the difference between simplified characters and full-form characters.
- e. Express the intent or desire to do something.

GLOSSARY



- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. běn | 本 | M: | volume (of books) |
| 2. chū(bǎn) | 出(版) | V: | to publish |
| | Wǒ yào mǎi yìběn Táiwān chū de shū. | | (I want to buy a book published in Táiwān.) |
| 3. dàlù/Dàlù | 大陆 | N: | continent, mainland/Mainland China |
| | Zhōngguó Dàlù 中国大陆 | | (Mainland China) |
| 4. dìtú | 地图 | N: | map (M: <u>zhǎng</u>) |
| 5. duōshao | 多少 | QW/NU: | how many, how much |
| | Zhèiběn shū mài duōshao qián? | | (How much does this book sell for?) |
| 6. guì | 贵 | SV: | to be expensive |
| 7. hé | 和 | C: | and |
| 8. huì | 会 | AV: | can (know how to) |
| | Wǒ huì kàn dìtú. | | (I know how to read maps.) |
| | Wǒ búhuì yòng máobǐ. | | (I don't know how to use a brush-pen.) |
| 9. mǎi | 买 | V: | to buy |
| 10. mài | 卖 | V: | to sell, to sell for |
| | Tā mài shénme? | | (What is he selling?) |
| 11. máobǐ | 毛笔 | N: | (Chinese) brush-pen (M: <u>zhǐ</u>) |
| a. fěnbǐ | 粉笔 | N: | chalk (M: <u>zhǐ</u>) |
| b. gāngbǐ | 钢笔 | N: | pen, fountain pen (Lit. steel pen) (M: <u>zhǐ</u>) |
| c. qiānbǐ | 铅笔 | N: | lead pencil (M: <u>zhǐ</u>) |
| d. yuánzhūbǐ | 圆珠笔 | N: | ball-point pen (Lit. round bead pen) (M: <u>zhǐ</u>) |

12. piányi 便宜 SV: to be inexpensive
 Qiānbǐ piányi, gāngbǐ guì. (Pencils are inexpensive; fountain pens are expensive.)
13. qián 钱 N: money
 duōshao qián? (How much money? How much?)
- a. -fēn (qián) 一分 (钱) N: cents
 b. -máo (qián) 一毛 (钱) N: dimes
 c. -kuài (qián) 一块 (钱) N: dollars
14. shūdiàn 书店 N: bookstore (M: jiā)
 a. diàn 店 BF: store
15. Táiwān 台湾 N: Taiwan (Formosa)
16. xiǎng 想 V/AV: to think about or of, to long for, to miss/to intend to, would like to
 Wǒ xiǎng jiā (I am homesick.)
 Wǒ xiǎng tā bù zhīdào. (I don't think that he knows.)
 Wǒ yě xiǎng mǎi fěnbǐ. (I also intend/would like to buy chalk.)
- a. xiǎng(yi)xiǎng 想 (一) 想 V: to think it over
 Nǐ xiǎng(yi)xiǎng, guì búguì? (Think it over, is it expensive or not?)
17. xiě 写 V: to write
 Shéi huì xiě Zhōngguó zì? (Who knows how to write Chinese characters?)
18. yào 要 V/AV: to want/to want to
 Wǒ yào qián. (I want money.)
 Wǒ yào xiě Zhōngguó zì. (I want to write Chinese characters.)
19. yìgòng 一共 MA: altogether, in all (total)
 Yìgòng yǒu duōshao? (How much is there altogether?)
 Wǒmen yìgòng yǒu wǔkuài qián. (In all, we have \$5.00.)

20. yòng 用 V: to use, to employ
 Wǒ búhuì yòng zìdiǎn. (I don't know how to use a dictionary.)
- a. yǒuyòng 有用 SV: to be useful
 Nèiběn zìdiǎn hěn yǒuyòng. (That dictionary is very useful.)
- b. méiyòng 没用 SV: to be useless
 Zhèiběn zìdiǎn méiyòng. (This dictionary is useless.)
21. zhāng 张 M: for maps, paper, tables, desks, etc.
22. zì 字 N: (Chinese) characters, ideographs
- a. fántǐzì 繁体字 N: full-form characters
- b. jiǎntǐzì 简体字 N: short-form (simplified) characters
23. zìdiǎn 字典 N: dictionary (M: běn)
- a. Hànyīng zìdiǎn 汉英字典 N: Chinese-English dictionary
- b. Yīnghànzìdiǎn 英汉字典 N: English-Chinese dictionary

OLD WORDS WITH NEW MEANINGS/FUNCTIONS

24. jǐ 几 NU: a few, some, several
 Nǐ yǒu jǐge* péngyou? (How many friends do you have?)
 Wǒ yǒu jǐge péngyou. (I have several friends.)
 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jǐzhǐ gāngbǐ. (I want to buy a few fountain pens.)
25. jiā 家 M: (for hotels, restaurants, shops, etc.)
 Zhèijiā fàndiàn hěn dà. (This hotel is very large.)

* In jǐge, "how many," the stress is on the first syllable.

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



LESSON 7

Mǎi Shū - Buying Books

Two DLI students are on a field trip in San Francisco's Chinatown.

FRAME 1

1 A: Zhèr yǒu yìjiā Zhōngguó
shūdiàn. Wǒmen kànkàn tāmen
mǎi shénme shū.

There is a Chinese bookstore here. Let's take a look and see what books they are selling.

2 B: Nǐ kàn, dōu shì Táiwān
chū de shū. Dōu shì fántǐzì.
Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

Look! All these books were published in Taiwan. They are all long-form characters. What do you intend to buy?

Notes:

1. Reduplicated Verbs. Kànkàn, "take a look," is an abbreviation of kànyìkàn, "take one look." Chinese verbs are sometimes repeated, with or without yì between them. This duplication tends to give them a more casual meaning. Xiǎngxiǎng, "think it over," is another example. As you can see, the repeated verb loses its tone.

Subject-Verb-Object Pattern. The sentence Wǒmen kànkàn tāmen mǎi shénme shū is a Subject-Verb-Object pattern.

S V O
Wǒmen kànkàn tāmen mǎi shénme shū.

The object above can also be a S-V-O pattern in its own right:

S V O
Tāmen mǎi shénme shū?

What books are they selling?

2. Modification of Nouns by Clauses with -de. The phrase Táiwān chū de shū, "books published in Taiwan," is an example of the modification of nouns by clauses with the particle -de. There are three basic parts:

1	2	3
Modifying Clauses	de	Noun

- a. Táiwān chū de shū books (which are) published in Táiwān
- b. Tāmen xiě de zì the characters (which) they wrote
- c. wǒ yòng de zìdiǎn the dictionary (which) I use

The components within the modifying clause may be different: subject+verb (as in example a, b, and c), and verb+object (as in examples d, e, and f.)

- d. mài shū de rén the person (who is) selling books
- e. yòng zìdiǎn de xuésheng the students (who are) using dictionaries
- f. mǎi dìtú de xiānsheng the gentleman (who is) buying a map.

In examples a, b, and c, the nouns are inanimate objects, and -de is translated as "the...which." In examples, d, e, and f the nouns are individuals, and -de is translated as "the...who." Remember this as a rule of thumb. Note that the English translation picks up from the end, then goes back to the beginning of the sentence.

Clausal Expressions Becoming Nouns. In certain frequently used expressions where the noun modified is understood, the modifying clause plus -de will itself become a noun as in (d) above. Compare:

màishū de rén	the person selling books
màishūde	bookseller

Xiǎng Followed by a Noun. In this case xiǎng is a verb meaning "to think about," or "to think of." Sometimes it is used in the sense of "missing," "longing for," or "being homesick."

Tā xiǎng nǐ.	She misses you.
Tā xiǎng jiā.	He is homesick.
Wǒ bùxiǎng tā.	I don't miss her.

Xiǎng Followed by a Sentence. When followed by a sentence, this verb means "to think (that) ..."

Wǒ xiǎng tā xìng Wú.	I think (that) his surname is Wú.
Wǒ bùxiǎng mǎi shū.	I don't want to buy a book.

Xiǎng Followed by a Verb. In this case xiǎng becomes an auxiliary verb meaning "to think of doing something" or "intend to do something." Sometimes it is used interchangeably with yào. As an auxiliary verb, it must precede the main verb of the sentence. Compare:

Wǒ yào mǎi (yì)běn shū. I want to buy a book.
 Wǒ xiǎng mǎi (yì)běn shū I intend to buy a book.

FRAME 2

3	A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìbēn xiǎo zìdiǎn. Tāmen zhèr yǒu Hànyīng zìdiǎn, hěn piányi.	I intend to buy a small dictionary. They (here) have Chinese-English dictionaries. They are very inexpensive.
4	B: Duōshao qián yìbēn?	How much is it for a copy?
5	A: Zhèibēn yíkuài jiǔmáowǔ. Bú guì.	This one is \$1.95. It's not expensive.

Notes

3. Tāmen zhèr "here, at their place" is a common compound form used as a place word. Other examples are nimen nèr, "there, at your place;" women zhèr, "here, at our place;" and tā jiějie nèr, "over there, at his older sister's place."

Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn, "Chinese-English dictionary." Hàn is the name of a dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.), the earliest period when the Chinese came into contact with Western nations. Since then Hàn has been used to refer to the Chinese race. Example: Hànrén, "the Chinese race."

4. Asking for prices. The sentence Duōshao qián yìbēn? "How much it is for a copy?" is one way to ask about or give a price. Others are:

Zhèige mài duōshao qián? How much money does this sell for?
 Zhèige shì duōshao qián? How much money is this?
 Zhèige duōshao qián? How much [is] this? (verb left out)

The price per unit pattern in Chinese can be either the unit first and then the price, or the price first and then the unit:

liǎngběn wǔkuài qián
wǔkuài qián liǎngběn

two copies for \$5.00
\$5.00 for two copies

Pronoun-Specifier-Number-Measure-Noun Pattern

PN	SP	NU	M	N	
		sānběn			three volumes
		sānběn	shū		three books
	nèi	sānběn	shū?		which three books?
	nèi	sānběn	shū		those three books
wǒ	nèi	sānběn	shū		those three books of mine
tāmen	nèi	sānběn	shū		those three books of theirs

Frame 3

6 C: Wǒmen zhèrde shū dōu
shì Dàlù chū de.
Yòng jiǎntǐzì. Wǒmen
yě yǒu hǎo dìtú.

All of our books here were
published on the Mainland
(China). Simplified char-
acters are used. We also
have nice maps.

7 B: Wǒ yào mǎi yìzhāng
Zhōngguó dìtú. Duōshao
qián yìzhāng?

I want to buy a map of
China. How much is it for
each copy?

8 C: Zhèizhāng dà dìtú mǎi
liǎngkuài qīmáowǔ(fēn
qián). Zhèr yǒu yìběn
jiǎntǐzì(de) Yīng-Hàn
zìdiǎn. Nín yào buyào?

This large map sells for
\$2.75. Here is an English-
Chinese Dictionary in sim-
plified characters. Do you
want it?

9 B: Dìtú hé zìdiǎn wǒ dōu
yào. Yíqǒng duōshao qián?

I want both the map and the
dictionary. How much are
they altogether?

10 C: Zìdiǎn shíjiǔkuài jiǔmáo-
sī. Dìtú liǎngkuài qīmáowǔ.
Yíqǒng èrshìèrkuài liùmáo jiǔ-
fēn qián.

The dictionary is \$19.94.
The map is \$2.75.
Altogether \$22.69.

Notes

6. Cultural Background. When comparing books published in Tai-
wan with those published on the Mainland of China, notice the
difference between the full-form characters and the simplified

ones. However, the full-form characters still used on the Mainland are the same as those used in Taiwan. The first group of officially adopted simplified characters on the Mainland was announced in 1956 by the Language Reform Committee.

Caution. Under no circumstances can simplified characters (jiǎntǐzì) and Pinyin be used in Taiwan; nor may such materials be imported into Taiwan.

8. Liǎngkuài qīmáowǔ (fēn qián), "\$2.75." There are three possible ways to say this:

liǎngkuài qīmáowǔ	two dollars, seventy-five
liǎngkuài qīmáowǔfēn	two dollars, seventy-five cents
liǎngkuài qīmáowǔfēn qián	two dollars, seventy-five cents

9. Transposed Objects: The sentence Dìtú hé zìdiǎn wǒ dōu yào, "I want both the map and dictionary," literally means "map and dictionary, I want both of them." This is an inverted sentence with transposed objects dìtú hé zìdiǎn at the beginning of the sentence. The dōu, refers to the transposed objects dìtú hé zìdiǎn, and not to the subject wǒ.

Gēge hé jiějie wǒ dōu yǒu.	I have both older brothers and older sisters.
Máobǐ hé qiānbǐ wǒ dōu mǎi.	I will buy both a brush pen and a pencil.
Fántǐzì hé jiǎntǐzì wǒ dōu huì xiě.	I can write both long-form and short-form characters.

Yìgòng, "Altogether," is a movable adverb. Like other movable adverbs, it can be placed before or after the subject.

Yìgòng wǒmen yǒu sānkuài qián.	Altogether we have three dollars (between us).
Wǒmen yìgòng yǒu sānkuài qián.	We altogether have three dollars.

FRAME 4

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| 11 | B: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhī máobǐ. | I would like to buy a brush-pen. |
| 12 | C: Nín huì xiě Zhōngguó zìma? | Can you write Chinese characters? |
| 13 | B: Huì. | Yes, I can. |
| 14 | C: Nín huì xiě duōshao Zhōngguó zì? | How many Chinese characters can you write? |

Frame 4 (Continued)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15 B: Wǒ huì xiě <u>jībǎige</u>
Zhōngguó zì. | I can write several hundred Chinese characters. |
|---|---|

Notes

12. Nǐn huì xiě Zhōngguó zì ma? "Can you write Chinese characters?" No rudeness is intended in this question.

15. Another Use of Jǐ-. Wǒ huì xiě jībǎige Zhōngguó zì, "I can write several hundred Chinese Characters." This is the same jǐ-, "how many," you learned in Lesson 5. Here it is used as "some," "several," or "a few" (usually fewer than ten). Had the speaker used jǐge instead of duōshǎo in question 14 it might have been impolite, implying that the foreigner could not possibly write more than a few.

-jǐ carries the same meaning when it follows a unit of number. Examples: sānqiānjǐ "three thousand and some," wǔkuàijǐ "\$5.00 and some" (usually between \$5.00 and \$6.00).

对话

FRAME 1

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | A: 这儿有一家中国书店。我们看看他们卖什么书。 | There is a Chinese bookstore here. Let's take a look and see what books they are selling. |
| 2 | B: 你看! 都是台湾出的书。都是繁体字。你想买什么? | Look! All these books were printed in Táiwan. They are all long-form characters. What do you intend to buy? |

FRAME 2

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| 3 | A: 我想买一本小字典。他们这儿有汉英字典, 很便宜。 | I think I'll buy a small dictionary. They (here) have Chinese-English dictionaries. They are very inexpensive. |
| 4 | B: 多少钱一本? | How much is it for a copy? |
| 5 | A: 这本一块九毛五。不贵。 | This one is \$1.95. It's not expensive. |

FRAME 3

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 6 | C: 我们这儿的书都是大陆出的。用简体字。我们也有好地图。 | All of our books here were published on the Mainland (China). Simplified characters are used. We also have nice maps. |
| 7 | B: 我要买一张中国地图。多少钱一张? | I want to buy a map of China. How much is it for each copy? |

FRAME 3 (CONTINUED)

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 8 | C: 这张大地图卖两块七毛五(分钱)。这儿有一本简体字(的)英汉字典。你要不要? | This large map sells for \$2.75. Here is a simplified character English-Chinese dictionary. Do you want it? |
| 9 | B: 地图和字典我都要。一共多少钱? | I want both the map and dictionary. How much are they altogether? |
| 10 | C: 字典十九块九毛四。地图两块七毛五。一共二十二块六毛九分钱。 | The dictionary is \$19.94. The map is \$2.75. Altogether \$22.69. |

FRAME 4

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---|
| 11 | B: 我想买一枝毛笔。 | I would like to buy a brushpen. |
| 12 | C: 您会写中国字吗? | Can you write Chinese characters? |
| 13 | B: 会。 | Yes, I can. |
| 14 | C: 您会写多少中国字? | How many Chinese characters can you write? |
| 15 | B: 我会写几百个中国字。 | I can write several hundred Chinese characters. |

SUMMARY



Frame 1

a. A reduplicated verb lends a note of casualness or a mild imperative to a statement or question. Examples: Kàn(yi)kàn, "to take a look," and xiǎng(yi)xiǎng, "to think it over."

b. The particle -de can be used at the end of a phrase and before a noun. In this case, the phrase modifies the noun.

mài dìtú de rén ... the person selling maps ...
Wǒ xiě de zì ... the characters I wrote ...

c. Xiǎng can be either used as a verb or as an auxiliary verb. As a verb it can be followed by a noun and means "to think about," or "to think of." When followed by a sentence it means "to think [that] ..." As an auxiliary verb, it precedes the main verb of the sentence and has the meaning of "to plan," "to wish," or "to think about doing something."

Frame 2

a. When a personal noun or pronoun is followed by words such as zhèr or nèr, the noun or pronoun becomes a place word.

tāmen zhèr at their place here
Wǒ fùqin nèr at my father's place there

b. The price of something can be asked in different ways:

X mài duōshao qián? How much does X sell for?
X shì duōshao qián? How much is X?
X duōshao qián? How much for X?

Frame 3

a. The object of a verb is sometimes transposed to the beginning of a sentence: Měiguó qián, wǒ yǒu, "I have American money." This transposition is obligatory when dou is used and refers to the object, as in Shu hé dìtú, wǒ dou mǎi, "I'm buying both books and maps."

Frame 4

Ji- "several" or "a few" and -ji "and several" or "and some" are two indefinite numbers. Examples:

jībǎige "several hundred" jikuàiqián "several dollars"
sānbǎiji "300 and some" wǔkuàiji "\$5 and some"

DRILLS I



A. Transformation Drill: Change the teacher's question into a choice-type question.

(T) Xiànzài Shànghǎi de shū-diàn mài Èguó chū de shū ma?

(Do any bookstores in Shanghai sell Russian publications now?)

(S) Xiànzài Shànghǎi de shū-diàn mài bú mài Èguó chū de shū?

(Don't any bookstores in Shanghai sell Russian publications now?)

B. Cue Question and Response Drill: Using the first part of the cue, student 1 asks the question. Student 2 then gives the answer using the second part of the cue.

(T) Yuánzhūbǐ - 99¢
(ball-point pen)

(S1) Zhèizhī yuánzhūbǐ (shì) duoshao qián?

(How much is this ball-point pen?)

(S2) Zhèizhī (shì) jiǔmáojiǔ.
This one is 99¢.)

C. Transformation Drill: Change the teacher's sentence into a sentence with transposed object:

(T) Wǒ yào dìtú, wǒ bú yào zìdiǎn.

(I want the map; I don't want the dictionary.)

(S) Dìtú wǒ yào, zìdiǎn wǒ bú yào.

(The map I want; the dictionary, I don't want.)

D. Transformation Drill: Change the teacher's sentence into a sentence with dōu and two transposed objects.

(T) Wǒ yào dìtú hé zìdiǎn.
(I want the map and the dictionary.)

(S) Dìtú hé zìdiǎn wǒ dōu yào.
(The map and the dictionary, I want both of them.)

E. Transformation Drill: Convert the teacher's statement with the number jǐ, "several," into a question with the question-word duōshao, "how many."

(T) Wǒ jiāli yǒu jǐge rén.
(There are several people
in my family.)

(S) Nǐ jiāli yǒu duōshao rén?
(How many people are
there in your family?)

F. Response Drill: In response to the teacher's statement, give the total amount of items or number of people as cued, and use the word yìgòng, "altogether," as shown in the example.

(T) Dìtú sānkuài, zìdiǎn wǔ-
kuài. cue: \$8.00
(The map is \$3.00, the
dictionary is \$5.00.)

(S) Dìtú hé zìdiǎn yìgòng bā-
kuài.
(The map and the dictio-
nary altogether are \$8.00.)

G. Transformation Drill: Change the teacher's descriptive statement (without shì) into an equational statement with shì.

(T) Zhèizhī bǐ hěn piányi.
(This pen is very inex-
pensive.)

(S) Zhèi shì yìzhī hěn piányi
de bǐ.
(This is a very inexpen-
sive pen.)

H. Transformation Drill: Add Wǒ kànkàn "Let me take a look" or some other appropriate combination to the teacher's question to change it into a casual statement.

(T) Tāmen mài shénme shū?
(What books are they sell-
ing?)

(S) Wǒ kànkàn tāmen mài shén-
me shū.
(Let me take a look and
see what books they are sell-
ing.)
Choice: Wǒ kànkàn, Nǐ kànkàn,
Wǒmen kànkàn, (Qǐng)
tā kànkàn.

I. Transformation Drill: Add wǒ xiǎng, "I think (but I am not sure)," to the beginning of the teacher's statement.

(T) Tāmen mài Rìběn chū de shū. (They sell books published in Japan.)	(S) Wǒ xiǎng tāmen mài Rìběn chū de shū. (I think they sell books published in Japan.)
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J. Transformation Drill: Add nǐ xiǎngxiang, "You think it over," to the beginning of the teacher's question.

(T) Tā yào jiǎntīzì de zìdiǎn ma? (Does she want a simplified characters dictionary?)	(S) Nǐ xiǎngxiang tā yào jiǎntīzì de zìdiǎn ma? (You think it over; does she want a simplified characters dictionary?)
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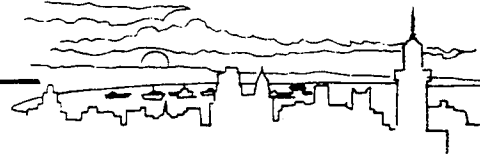
K. Transformation Drill. Change the teacher's statement into a modifying clause with the particle -de.

(T) Nèige háizi mài qiānbǐ. (That child sells pencils.)	(S) Nèige háizi mài de qiānbǐ... (The pencils that the child is selling ...)
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L. Transformation Drill. Add the particle -de to the underlined clause and rearrange the teacher's statement. In the new statement, the clause modifies the subject.

(T) Xuésheng <u>mǎi shū</u> . (The student is buying books.)	(S) <u>Mǎishū de xuésheng</u> (The student [who is] buying books ...)
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DRILLS II



A. Ask someone if he is going to buy this article or that article.

EX: Nǐ mǎi Zhōngguó shū háishi mǎi Měiguó shū?

PN Mǎi SV/N háishi mǎi SV/N

	Zhōngguó dītú		Měiguó dītú?
	dà zìdiǎn		xiǎo zìdiǎn?
Nǐ mǎi	Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn	háishi mǎi	Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn?
	dà dītú		xiǎo dītú?
	Zhōngguó máobǐ		Rìběn máobǐ?

B. Say that that bookstore doesn't sell this article; that it sells something else.

EX: Nèijiā shūdiàn búmài Zhōngguó shū, tāmen mài Měiguó shū.

SUB búmài N PN mài N

	Yīngguó		Déguó
	Zhōngguó		Měiguó
Nèijiā shūdiàn búmài	Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn,	tāmen mài	Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn.
	Zhōngguó dītú,		Měiguó dītú.
	Hánguó		Yuènnán.

C. Say that a person has some things at his home and that he has something else too.

EX: Wǒ jiāli yǒu Zhōngguó shū, yě yǒu Měiguó shū.

SUB yǒu N yě yǒu N

Tā jiāli	Měiguó dītú,		Zhōngguó dītú.
Wǒ péngyou	Déguó zìdiǎn ,		Eguó zìdiǎn.
Mǎ Mínglǐ jiā yǒu	Hánguó shū,	yě yǒu	Rìběn shū.
Zhōu Tóngzhì	Yīngguó dītú,		Jiānádà dītú.
Fāng Xiáojie	Měiguó bǐ,		Zhōngguó bǐ.

D. Ask at which bookstore this (or that) thing was bought (or sold.)

EX: Nǐ zhèiběn shū shì zài něijiā shūdiàn mǎi de?

SUB

shì zài

Noun Clause

Nǐ	zhèi běn zìdiǎn zhī máobī	shì zài	něijiā shūdiàn mǎi de?
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E. Ask if something belongs to a person and if something else also belongs to him or her.

EX: Zhèiběn shū shì nǐde ma? Nèiběn shū yě shì nǐde ma?

SUB

shì

PNde ma?

N

yě shì PNde ma?

zhāng dītú Zhèi běn zìdiǎn shì nǐde ma? zhī máobī tāde?	zhāng dītú Nèi běn zìdiǎn yě shì nǐde ma? zhī máobī tāde
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F. State that all the things mentioned are of a certain kind.

EX: Wǒmen zhèrde shū dōu shì Dàlù chū de.

Sub

dōu shì

Noun clause

Tāmen nèrde zìdiǎn Wǒmen zhèrde shū	dōu shì	Táiwān Táiwān chū Dàlù Dàlù chū de (zìdiǎn.) jiǎntīzì (shū.) fántīzì Zhāng Xs. Zhāng Xs. xiě
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G. Ask if something is very expensive or cheap. Reply that it is not too expensive or not too cheap.

EX: Zhèiběn shū hěn guǐ ma? Bú tài guǐ.

SUB		Adv		SV	<u>ma?</u>	Neg	ADV	SV
Zhèi zhāng zhī	běn zìdiǎn dītú máobǐ	hěn	piányi guī	ma?	Bú	tài	piányi. guī.	

H. Ask someone if they sell something at their place (of business.)

EX: Qīngwèn, nǐmen zhèr mài búmài Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn?

Qīngwèn, SUB V búV O

Qīngwèn,	nǐmen zhèr	mài	búmài	Měiguó dītú?
				Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn?
				Zhōngguó dītú?
				Zhōngguó máobǐ?

I. Ask where something is. Is it there at someone's place?

EX: Nèiběn shū zài nǎr? Shì búshì zài Hú Měilíng nèr?

SUB zài QW V búV zài N LOC

Nèi zhāng dītú zhī máobǐ	běn zìdiǎn zài nǎr?	Shì búshì zài	Wáng Xiānsheng Fāng Bǎolán Mǎ Tóngzhì	nèr?
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J. Say that you want to buy two things. Then ask another person if he wants to buy anything.

EX: Wǒ yào mǎi yìzhāng dītú gēn liǎngzhī máobǐ. Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

PN yào V O Conj O PN yào V QW

Wǒ yào mǎi yì zhī máobǐ gēn liǎng běn shū.	běn zìdiǎn zhang dītú.
běn shū	Nǐ yào mǎi shénme? běn zìdiǎn.

K. Ask what that bookstore has. Then say that you or someone else intends to buy something.

EX: Nèijiā shūdiàn yǒu shénme? Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìběn Zhōngguó shū.

Nèijiā shūdiàn yǒu shénme? PN AV mǎi NU ADJ O

Nèijiā shūdiàn yǒu shénme?	Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì Tā yào	zhī běn zhāng	Zhōngguó bī. Èguó zìdiǎn. Déguó dītú.
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L. State that someone has several (or a few) of these or those things.

EX: Wǒ yǒu jìběn Zhōngguó shū, jìběn Měiguó shū.

SUB yǒu jì M A O jì M ADJ O

Tā Gāo Xs Zhào Tz Máo Tz Wēn Xj	yǒu jì	běn zhāng běn zhī	Jiānádá shū, Fàguó dītú, Měiguó zìdiǎn, Zhōngguó bī, Yuènnán gāngbī,	jì běn zhī	běn zhāng jì běn zhī	Měiguó shū. Déguó dītú. Èguó zìdiǎn. Rìběn bī. Zhōngguó bī.
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M. Ask what that bookstore has, buys, or sells; where it is located, or what its name is.

EX: Nèijiā shūdiàn zài xuéxiào qiántou háishi zài xuéxiào hòutou?

SUB V O háishi V O

Nèijiā shūdiàn	zài	Rìběn máobī Èguó zìdiǎn Zhōngguó shū Cháoxián dītú chénglītou chéngwàitou Dàlù Shūdiàn Měixīn Shūdiàn	háishi	zài	Rìběn gāngbī? Déguó zìdiǎn? Měiguó shū? Zhōngguó dītú? chéngwàitou? chénglītou? Dàyǒu Shūdiàn? Měilì Shūdiàn?
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DICTIONATION EXERCISES



With books closed, write down in Pinyin the following sentences as they are dictated by your instructor. Pay particular attention to tones.

1. Nèi liǎngjiā shūdiàn dōu mài
Táiwān chū de shū, bú mài Dàlù
chū de shū. 那两家书店都卖台湾出的书，
不卖大陆出的书。
2. Wǒ huì yòng Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn,
bú huì yòng Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn. 我会用英汉字典，不会用汉英
字典。
3. Nèijiā shūdiàn yǒu hěn hǎo de
Zhōngguó dìtú. Dìtúshàng yǒu
Zhōngguó zì. 那家书店有很好的中国地图，
地图上有中国字。
4. Nèiběn xiǎo zìdiǎn yíkuài
sì máowǔ, búguì. Wǒ yào mǎi
sānběn. 那本小字典一块四毛五，不贵。
我要买三本。
5. Tā bú huì xiě fántǐzì, huì xiě
jiǎntǐzì. Jiǎntǐzì, fántǐzì wǒ
dōu huì xiě. 他不会写繁体字，会写简体字。
简体字、繁体字我都会写。
6. Xiě Zhōngguó zì, kàn Zhōngguó
shū, dōu hěn hǎo. 写中国字、看中国书，都很好。
7. Wáng Dànián huì yòng Hàn-Yīng
zìdiǎn, tā yě huì xiě Zhōngguó zì. 王大会用汉英字典，他也会
写中国字。
8. Wǒ bù zhīdào yí gòng duōshao
qián. Wǒ zhīdào zìdiǎn shì
liǎngkuài bā máo qī. 我不知道一共多少钱。我知道
字典是两块八毛七。
9. Hú Měilíng de àiren yào yòng
Zhōngguó dìtú. 胡美玲的爱人要用我的中国地
图。
10. Tāmen dōu zhùzài chénglǐtōu,
bù dōu zài chénglǐtōu gōngzuò. 他们都住在城里头，不都在城
里头工作。
11. Tāmen de hái zǐ dōu zài chéng-
lǐtōu shàngxué, tāmen de xuéxiào
zài yínháng hòutou. 他们的孩子都在城里头上学，
他们的学校在银行后头。
12. Nèige yínháng hòutou yǒu yíge
yóujú. Wǒ zài nèige yóujú gōng-
zuò. 那个银行后头有一个邮局。我
在那个邮局工作。
13. Huáng Tóngzhì de àiren xìng Lǐ,
jiào Xiǎoyuè. Shì Yuè nán rén. 黄同志的爱人姓李，叫小月。
是越南人。

COMMUNICATION EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Goal: To find the price of articles in a bookstore.

Procedure: From the following list choose four articles and make up a price for each. Then, fill out the SELLER box.

Articles: Měiguó shū, Zhōngguó shū, dìtú, gāngbī, máobī, qiānbī, Yīngwén zìdiǎn, Táiwān chū de shū, Dàlù chū de shū, Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn, Hàn-Yīng zìdiǎn, fántīzì zìdiǎn, jiǎntīzì zìdiǎn.

SELLER

	ARTICLE	PRICE
1		\$
2		\$
3		\$
4		\$

Get together with another student and play the role of a customer in a book store. Question him/her in Chinese and find out the articles that the store sells and the prices for the articles. As you find out the information, write it down in the CUSTOMER box. Then switch roles.*

* If the class has an odd number of students, one student will work with the teacher.

CUSTOMER

	ARTICLE	PRICE
1		\$
2		\$
3		\$
4		\$

When you play the roles, ask for every article on the list and use this dialogue as a guide.

CUSTOMER: Nǐmen zhèr yǒu Měiguó shū ma?

SELLER: Yǒu.

CUSTOMER: Měiguó shū duōshao qián yìběn?

SELLER: Yìběn bákuaì qián.
 CUSTOMER: Zhèijiā shūdiàn yǒu Zhōngguó shū ma?
 SELLER: Méiyǒu.
 CUSTOMER: Nǐmen zhèr mài dìtú ma?
 SELLER: Búmài.
 CUSTOMER: Nǐmen zhèr yǒu méiyǒu gāngbǐ?
 SELLER: Yǒu.
 CUSTOMER: Duōshao qián yìzhǐ?
 SELLER: Yìzhǐ liǎngmáo qián.
 CUSTOMER: Etc...
 SELLER: Etc...

EXERCISE 2

Goal: To guess how much money a student has.

Procedures:

- a. The instructor designates one student (S1) to think of an amount of money under one hundred dollars (in terms of dollars and half dollars. e.g., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, etc.)
- b. The student then writes the amount on a piece of paper and gives it to the teacher.
- c. The other students (S2, S3, S4, etc.) ask pertinent questions until one guesses the amount. If the amount asked is lower than the written number, S1 gives a thumbs up sign. If higher, he/she gives a thumbs down sign. Example: \$35.50

S2: Nǐ yǒu sānshikuài qián ma? (30)
 S1: (thumbs up)

S3: Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu sìshikuài qián ma? (40)
 S1: (thumbs down)

S4: Nǐ yǒu sānshiwǔkuài méiyǒu? (35)
 S1: (thumbs up)

S5: Nǐ yǒu sānshiwǔkuài wǔmáo qián ma? (35.50)
 S1: Yǒu.

What Do You Say?

1. In a bookstore, ask the clerk whether or not she has an English-Chinese dictionary, and tell her you want long-form characters, not short-form.
2. Ask the clerk in a bookstore if he has maps of Mainland China. Tell him you want one with the place names in Pinyin, not in Chinese characters.
3. You are looking at a map of Táiwan̄. Ask the clerk where Táiběi is on the map, and where Táizhong is. Ask if he has maps of both places.
4. You want to buy a Chinese brush-pen. You are in a bookstore. Ask the clerk if she has any, and ask about the prices. Tell her you want to write large characters.
5. (In answer to the bookstore clerk's question) Tell her you can write several hundred characters and that you can write both long-form and short-form characters.
6. (You are in Chinatown, S.F.) You ask a passerby if she can tell you the location of a Chinese bookstore which sells books published in Mainland China.
7. Tell someone that you have a Chinese-English dictionary with long-form characters which was produced in Táiwan̄. Say you want to buy one produced in Běijīng.
8. Tell someone you have a fountain pen, [but] it is useless for writing Chinese characters. Say that you are going to buy a brush-pen.
9. Say you have a Chinese brush-pen, [but] you don't know how to use it. Ask if Chinese characters can be written with a ballpoint pen.
10. Tell a friend that you have an English-Chinese dictionary which is very useful. Say that it was published on the mainland of China, and is in short-form characters.
11. Tell someone that you know that there are two Chinese bookstores in San Francisco. Ask him if he knows which one sells inexpensive maps of China.
12. You have in your hand two dictionaries. Ask the clerk how much each copy costs and how much they will be altogether.
13. You are standing outside a bookstore. Ask someone whether the books sold in that store are expensive or not, and ask where the books were published.