

C H I N E S E

BASIC COURSE

MODULE 5

LESSONS 25-30

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PREFACE

Abbreviations used in the glossary of this module:

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

Functional Objectives

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

1. Ask about different types of mail (including insured mail).
2. Ask and answer questions about a sick child.

3. Ask and answer questions about buying different types of plane (train) tickets.
4. Ask and answer questions about having time to do something.
5. Ask and answer questions about importing and exporting.
6. Ask and answer questions about moving or transporting things.
7. Ask and answer questions about overweight mail.
8. Ask and answer questions about postal expenses and postal delivery.
9. Ask and answer questions about putting on and taking off certain items of clothing.
10. Ask and answer questions about the size of a room.
11. Ask and answer questions about whether something is close or far away.
12. Ask for a receipt.
13. Book and/or check into a single or double room.
14. Compare one thing/person with other things/persons.
15. Determine that some things are alike.
16. Discuss how you feel: tired, lazy, comfortable, etc.
17. Discuss weather within vocabulary limits.
18. Discuss whether a room is comfortable or not.
19. Make a phone call to the operator for information.
20. Order a simple meal.
21. Say that something was done by someone.
22. Use a cab.

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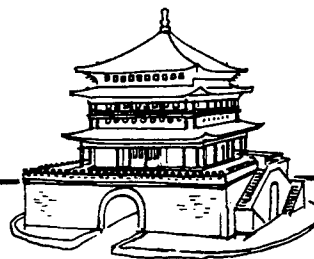
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LESSON 25

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- Comparison of objects (bǐ).
- Use of the CV cháo, "facing."
- Degrees of comparison: gèng, zuì, de lìhài.
- Yāo, an alternate form of yī.



Zhèige dìfang hěn lěng.

OBJECTIVES



Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

- a. Discuss weather within vocabulary limits.
- b. Compare one thing/person with other things/persons.
- c. Determine that some things are alike.
- d. Book and/or check into a single or double room.
- e. Discuss whether a room is comfortable or not.

GLOSSARY



1. Bǎoluó Mǎdīng 保罗马丁 N: "Paul Martin"
(transliteration)
2. Bǐdé Bèiěr 彼得贝尔 N: "Peter Bayer"
(transliteration)
3. bǐ 比 CV: compare with, than
Zhèzhǐ shǒu bǐ nàzhǐ shǒu
dà. (This hand is bigger than
that hand.)
4. bú dà 不大 A: not very
5. bú xiè 不谢 IE: "Don't mention it."
(lit. You need not thank
me.)
6. Cháo 朝 CV: facing, towards
Tāde fángzi shì zuò běi cháo.
nán. (His house has a southern
exposure.)
Dào nàlǐ qù nǐ děi cháo dōng
zǒu. (To go there, you have to
go towards the east.)
7. dǎ kāi 打开 V: to open up, to turn on
8. dǎ suàn 打算 V: to plan to
9. dà gài 大概 MA: probably
10. dān rén fáng 单人房 N: room for one person
11. dēng jì 登记 V: to register, to check in
12. diàn bào 电报 N: telegraph
13. dǐ xià 底下 N: underneath, below
14. dīng 订 V: to fix, to set, to book,
to subscribe
15. fǎ zi 法子 N: way, method
16. gèng 更 A: still more, even
Zhège hǎo, nàge gèng hǎo. (This one is good, but that
is even better.)

17. gōngdào 公道 SV: be fair, be just, be reasonable
18. hēi 黑 SV: be black, dark
19. huáng 黄 SV: be yellow
20. hùzhào 护照 N: passport
21. jiézhàng 结帐 VO: to settle an account, to check out (of a hotel)
22. kě 可 A: indeed
Tā kě shì gè hǎo rén.
他可是个好人。
(He is indeed a good person.)
23. kǒngpà 恐怕 V: be afraid that, probably
pà 怕 V: to fear
24. kōngqì tiáojiéqì 空气调节器 N: air conditioner
(kōngtiáo) (空调)
25. lán 蓝 SV: be blue
26. lěng 冷 SV: be cold
27. lěngqì 冷气 N: air conditioning (cold air)
28. lìhài 利害 SV: be fierce, terrible, severe
27. liàng 亮 SV: be light or bright
(opposite of dark)
28. lǚguǎn 旅馆 N: hotel
29. mǎn 满 SV/V: to be full, packed/to fill
Wūzili zuò mǎn le rén.
屋子里坐满了人。
(The room was packed with people.)
30. nuǎnqì 暖气 N: central heating (warm air)
31. qiánjitiān 前几天 N: a few days ago
32. rè 热 SV: be hot
33. shǒutíxiāng 手提箱 N: suitcase

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



LESSON 25

Lǚguǎn - Hotel

M: Martin
DC: Desk Clerk
BB: Bellboy

Frame 1

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | M: Wǒ shì Bǎoluó Mǎdīng.
Zhèwèi shì Bǐdé Bèiěr Xiānsheng Wǒmen shì cóng Měiguó lái de. Qiánjítian wǒ gěi nimen dǎle yíge diànbào dīng yíge sìtàojiān, nimen shōudào ma? | I'm Paul Martin. This is Peter Bayer. We are from America. Several days ago, I sent you a telegram to reserve a four-room suite; did you receive it? |
| 2 | DC: Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, nǐde diànbào wǒmen shōudào le. Kěshì suǒyǒude sìtàojiān dōu yǒu rén dīng le. | Mr. Martin, we've received your telegram, but all the four-room suites are full. |
| 3 | M: Dōu mǎn le? Nǐ néng bùnéng gěi wǒmen xiǎngge fázi? | All full? Can you think of a way for us? |
| 4 | DC: Kǒngpà méi fázi. Wǒmen yǒu shuāngrénfáng. Nimen yào buyào? | I'm afraid that there is no way. We have a room with a double bed. Do you want it? |
| 5 | M: Shuāngrénfáng butài hǎo. Nimen yǒu dānrénfáng méiyǒu? Dānrénfáng bǐ shuāngrénfáng hǎo duō le. | A double bed is not very good. Do you have a room with a single bed? A room with a single bed is much better than a double bed. |

Notes:

1. Qiánjítian. As it is used in this lesson, Qián means "previous/previously" and jítian means "a few days" or "several days." Hence, qiánjítian means "a few days ago."

Sìtàojiān. Sì is the number four (4). A tàojiān means "a room opening off another, or inner, room." A sìtàojiān, therefore, refers to a four-room suite.

2. Suóyǒude. You already know how to use the adverb dōu, "all/both." (If you have any doubt, see the notes in lesson 6.) Since dōu is an adverb, it must be placed after the subject and before the verbs in the sentence, whereas the noun suóyǒude, "all" can be placed before the subject of a sentence. Compare the placement of the adverb and the noun in the following sentence:

Shìqing wǒ dōu zhīdào.

I know what's going on.

Suóyǒude shìqing wǒ dōu
zhīdào.

I know everything that's going
on.

Note that the adverb dōu may appear with the noun suóyǒude in the same sentence.

3. Dōu mǎnle means "all filled" or "packed." As it's used in this lesson, mǎn means "full, filled," and "packed."

Zhèliǎngge chōuti dōu mǎnle. Both drawers are full.

Wūzili zuò mǎnle rén.

The room was packed with
people.

4. Kǒngpà means "to be afraid that (something is/is not the case)." It sometimes means "probably," as in Zhèliàng qìchē kǒngpà shì tāde, "This car is probably his."

Shuāngrénfáng means "a room for two," or "a pair." Shuāng, as it is used in this lesson, means "two, twin, both, dual," and "pair."

5. Búdà means "not too." It literally means "not big" and is interchangeable with bútài.

Dānrénfáng means "a room for one," or "a single." Dān, as it is used in this lesson, also means "alone."

Dānrénfáng bǐ shuāngrénfáng hǎoduōle, "A room for one is much better than a room for two": The pattern...bǐ...SV¹ is used to make comparisons.

1. SV/(Stative Verbs) include the following types:

- (1) adjectival verbs (hǎo)
- (2) auxiliary verbs (huì)
- (3) verbs describing attitudes/situations
(zhīdao; xīhuan, etc.)

(1) X bǐ Y SV.

Zhège bǐ nàge hǎo.

(2) X NEG bǐ Y SV.

Zhège bù bǐ nàge hǎo.

(not) *Zhège bǐ nàge bù hǎo.

To indicate how much more, add -duō le/-de duō, "a lot," to an adjectival verb.

Zhège bǐ nàge hǎoduole. This is much better than that.

Zhège bǐ nàge hǎokànde duō. This is much better looking than that.

Although the verb phrase (VP) begins with a stative verb (SV), that may not be the only word in the comparison. The VP may be expanded to include other verbs (any type) and objects.

The things being compared may also be expanded. Entire sentences may be placed in the slots for things compared:

Zuò qìchē bǐ zǒulù
kuàide duō. Going by car is much faster than walking.

Nǐ xué Zhōngwén bǐ wǒ
xué Yīngwén róngyi. It's easier for you to study Chinese than it is for me to study English.

Tā bǐ wǒ néng chī. He can eat more than I can.

Frame 2

6 DC: Wǒmen yǒu dānrénfáng.
Wǒ kéyǐ gěi nǐmen liǎngjiān,
wūyāoqǐ gēn wūyāojiǔ hào.
Dōu shì cháo dōng de, hěn
liàng.

We have rooms with single beds. I can give you two, Numbers 517 and 519. Both are facing the east and are very bright.

7 M: Nà kě hǎo. Wuzi tài
hēi wǒ jiǔ juéde bù shūfu.
Nà liǎngjiān wūzi yiyàng
dà ma?

That's indeed good. I feel uncomfortable if the room is too dark. Are those two rooms the same size?

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 8 | DC: Bù yíyàng dà. Wǔyāojiǔ měiyóu wǔyāoqǐ nàme dà, bǐ wǔyāoqǐ xiǎo yìdiǎnr. | They're not the same. 519 is not as big as 517; it's a little smaller than 517. |
| 9 | M: Duōshao qián yìjiān? | How much for one room? |
| 10 | DC: Wǔyāoqǐ yìbǎisānshikuài qián yìtiān, wǔyāojiǔ yìbǎishiwūkuài yìtiān. | 517 is \$130 per day. 519 is \$115 per day. |
| 11 | M: Zěnmē nàme guì a? | How come they are so expensive? |
| 12 | DC: Wǒmen zhèr shèbèi hǎo, fúwù hǎo. Yìbǎisānshikuài búsuàn guì. Nǐ yào zhǎo bǐ wǒmen gèng gōngdao de lǚguǎn, hái bú tài róngyi ne. Wǒmen zhèr shì zuì gōngdao de le. | Our facilities and services are good; \$130 is not considered expensive. It's not easy to find a hotel fairer than ours. Our hotel is the most reasonable. |

Notes:

6. Cháo: The co-verb cháo, literally meaning "facing towards" or "in the direction of," is commonly used in Beijing. Some examples of its usage:

Qǐng nǐ cháo nán zǒu.

Please go southward.

Zhège mén cháo lǐ kāi
háishi cháo wài kāi?

Does this door open inwards
or outwards?

Wǒ bù xǐhuan zuò dōng cháo
xī de fángzi.

I don't like a house that's
facing west/with a western
exposure.

Cháo zhe mǐnzhǔ zhǔyì
qiángjìn.

Advance towards the goal of
democracy.

7. (Gēn...)yíyàng: Yíyàng is a stative verb meaning "to be the same." When a sentence tells you in what respect the compared items are alike, yíyàng acts as an adverb and may be translated as "equally." It's one of the most commonly used patterns for comparing things.

(1) X gēn Y yíyàng.

Zhè liǎng qìchē gēn nà-
liǎng (qìchē) yíyàng.

These two cars are alike.

(2) X gēn Y yíyàng SV.

Zhèliàng qìchē gēn nà-
liàng (qìchē) yíyàng
guì.

These two cars are equally
expensive.

(3) Tāmen liǎngge rén dōu
yíyàng yǒuqián.

The two of them are equally
wealthy.

8. 509 méiyòu 517 nàme dà, "509 is not as large/big as 517."
The pattern...méiyòu...nàme SV/VP is used to make a comparison
when one thing is LESS than another.

(1) X méiyòu Y nàme/zhème SV.

Wǒde qìchē máiyòu tāde
nàme dà.

My car is not as big as his.

(2) X méiyòu Y nàme/zhème VP.

Tā méiyòu wǒ zhème xī-
huan kàn diànshì.

He doesn't like to watch TV as
much as I do.

Like the bǐ pattern described in Note No.5, the things being
compared may also be expanded. Entire sentences may be placed in
the slots for things compared:

Zuò fēijī méiyòu zuò chuán
nàme shūfu

Going by plane is not as com-
fortable as going by boat/
ship.

Yāo. An alternate reading for the number "one," is fre-
quently used in room numbers and telephone numbers.

12. Gèng, "more," "even more," "still more": When indicating
degrees of comparison, the adverbs gèng and zuì (Lesson 17) are
used.

Mìxībī Hé (2470 m) hěn
cháng.

The Mississippi River is
very long.

Mìsūlī Hé (2700 m) gèng
cháng.

The Missouri River is even
longer.

Níluó Hé (4037 m) zuì cháng
bǐ nà liǎngtiáo dōu cháng.

The Nile is the longest, longer
than the other two.

Frame 3

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 13 | M: Hǎo ba! Wǒmen jiù yào nà liǎngjiān ba. Wūzili yǒu měiyou kōngtiáo de shèbèi? | OK. We'll take those two rooms. Is there any air conditioner in the room? |
| 14 | DC: Yǒu. Qǐng nǐmen liǎng-wei xiān dēngjì. Máfan nǐmen bǎ hùzhào ná chūlai gěi wǒ kànkàn. (after checking the passports and copying down the necessary information) Nǐmen dǎsuàn zhù jǐtiān? | Yes, there is. Would you two register please. May I see your passports? How many days do you plan to stay? |
| 15 | M: Dàgài sì-wǔtiān. Nǐmen kèren jiézhàng tuì fángjiān de shíjiān shì jǐdiǎnzhōng? | About four-five days. When is the check-out time? |
| 16 | DC: Zhōngwǔ shíèrdiǎn yī-qián. Guò le shíèrdiǎn jiù yào duō suàn yītiān de qián le. Wǒ jiào fùwùyuán bǎ nǐmende xíngli nádao fángjiān qù. | Before 12 o'clock noon. After 12 o'clock noon we'll charge for one more day. Let me call a bellboy to carry your baggage to your room. |
| 17 | M: Hǎo. Xièxie. | OK. Thanks. |
| 18 | DC: Búxiè. | Don't mention it. |

Note:

13. Kōngtiáo is an abbreviation of "kōngqì-tiáojiéqì," "air conditioner."

14. Máfan nǐmen bǎ hùzhào ná chūlai gěi wǒ kànkàn illustrates some of the rules concerning the use of the object marker bǎ. (Read Notes No.10 and 16, Lesson 22 on bǎ.)

Bǎ is an object marker used to bring the direct object of a sentence to a position preceding the main verb; doing so affects the meaning of a sentence. There are reasons why bǎ must be used, why it may not be used, and why it is optional in different kinds of sentences.

a. What conditions are necessary for using bǎ?

(1) The object of bǎ must be acted on or be disposed of.

In other words, the action must be performed on the direct object of bǎ. In the third sentence of exchange 14, hùzhào undergoes the action náchūlai. Other examples are:

Tā bǎ tāde qìchē mài le.

He sold his car.
(Car undergoes the action of being sold.)

Wǒ bǎ nàpíng píjiǔ hē le.

I drank that bottle of beer.
(Beer undergoes the action of having been drunk.)

(2) The verb must be an action verb (such as ná in exchange 13). Bǎ is not used with stative and process verbs. For example, you may not use bǎ with yǒu, zhīdao, xǐhuan, ài, xiǎng, huì, dǒng, etc.

(3) The object of bǎ must refer to something specific or definite (such as nímende hùzhào in exchange 14 and nímende xíngli in exchange 16). Often the object of bǎ must be translated into English with the definite article "the":

Wǒ bǎ liǎngzhang huǒche piào
gěi ta le.

I gave him the two train
tickets (not any two train
tickets).

(4) The verb phrase must be complex. Here are examples of the ways in which a verb phrase can be made complex so that bǎ may be used:

(ASPECT MARKER)

Tā bǎ tāde qìchē mài le.

He sold his car.

(REDUPLICATED VERB)

Qǐng nǐ bǎ huǒchē piào
huànhuan.

Please exchange the train
tickets.

(COMPOUND VERB)

Tā bǎ wǒde dìzhǐ xiěxiá-
lai le

He wrote down my address.

Nǐ bǎ xíngli náshang chē
qu ba.

Take the baggage into the
car.

Wǒmen zuótiān yǐjīng bǎ
zhèijiàn shì shuohǎo le.

We agreed on this matter
yesterday.

Wǒ xiān bǎ zhèige xiěwán
zài zǒu.

I will finish writing this
first and then leave.

Nǐ bǎ wǒde míngzi xiěcuò
le.

You wrote my name wrong.

(MANNER EXPRESSION AFTER THE VERB)

Nǐ bǎ zhèige zì xiěde tài
dà le

You wrote this character too
large.

Tā bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōde
hěn qīngchū.

He talked very clearly about
this.

(PREPOSITIONAL VERB PHRASE AFTER THE VERB)

Bǎ píjiǔ fàng zài zhuōzi-
shàng.

Put the beer on the table.

Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zài nèibian
děng nín.

I will park the car over there
and wait for you.

(INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE VERB)

Lǐ Xiānsheng bǎ zìdiǎn
gěi xuésheng le.

Mr. Lǐ has given the dic-
tionaries to the students.

(NUMBER PLUS MEASURE AFTER THE VERB)

Qǐng nǐ zài bǎ tāde diàn-
huà hàomǎr niàn yíci.

Please read his telephone
number aloud once more.

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèige kàn
yíxià.

Please take a look at this.
OR
Please read this over.

b. When must bǎ be used?

The examples above which require the use of bǎ are those with a prepositional verb phrase after the verb, those with a manner expression after the verb, and most of the sentences under the heading "Compound Verb." In these examples, the object may not be placed between the verb and the element which follows.

c. When can't bǎ be used?

Bǎ cannot normally be used in a sentence if the verb is stative and not an action and process verb or an action verb, if the verb describes perception (like kànjian and tīngjian), if the object does not undergo action, if the object is indefinite, or if the verb is a simple verb. Here are some examples of sentences in which bǎ cannot be used:

Wǒ mǎile yige shōuyīnjī.

I bought a radio.
(indefinite object)

Wǒ kànjian tā le.

I saw him.
(perception verb kànjian;
object does not undergo
action.)

