

C H I N E S E
BASIC COURSE

MODULE 7
LESSONS 37-42

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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INTRODUCTION

Modules 6 through 9 of the Chinese Basic Course are an adaptation of Chinese Dialogues, Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1953, and are planned for students who have completed the first five modules of the Chinese Basic Course or their equivalent. The 24 lessons in Modules 6 through 9 are based on everyday conversational situations, and each lesson is comprised of the following study materials:

- Introduction and Objectives
- Part 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)
- Part 2 Ciyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)
- Part 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)
- Part 4 Wèntí (Questions)
- Part 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say)
- Part 6 Duihuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)
- Part 7 Fānyì (Translation)
- Part 8 Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

In addition, parts 1 and 2 and a comprehension exercise have been recorded on cassette tape to make it possible for the student to do a large part of his studying by ear rather than by eye.

Introduction and Objectives

The purpose of the Introduction is to outline the grammar and the patterns that are presented in the lesson, while the purpose of the Objectives is to state in simple terms what the student should be able to do upon completion of the lesson.

Duihuà (Dialogue)

The Dialogue is an example of a real-life situation. Obviously, a student cannot learn the use of an expression without first knowing its meaning, but it is equally axiomatic that he cannot fully understand its meaning without knowing the context in which it is used. Each sentence of the dialogue is important because it shows the student how to use words in a natural situation to express an idea.

The cassettes are to help the student prepare for the lesson by listening to the dialogue, both with and without the aid of the printed text. The typical way of learning a language is to listen to real-life situations without preparation and guess new terms from their context. This setting is best simulated if the student is willing to listen several times to the recording without reference to the text, trying to pick new expressions out of the blue.

In the first class period, the instructor reads the dialogue to the class in a normal conversational manner and at a normal rate of speed, watching for signs of comprehension or of failure to understand. He may use a variety of techniques to check on comprehension. A student's first objective is to completely comprehend the dialogue. If this first objective is not met, the subsequent exercises will be ineffective.

Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)

Word Usage is illustrated with examples. This procedure saves the student the trouble of turning back to the dialogue for an example of use and offers additional contexts in which the term may be used.

Instructors frequently prefer to give their own examples of use, but they must take care to remain within the limits of the previous lessons.

Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)

The basic sentence patterns of the Chinese language were introduced in the first five modules of the Basic Course. Modules 6 through 9 provide a review of all patterns that were introduced and extend and elaborate on them. Each lesson reviews one or more problems of structure and idiom and presents new materials and exercises to aid in mastering the language.

Wèntí (Questions)

A set of questions about the story in the dialogue is given. To answer these questions successfully, the student must be familiar with the dialogue and the vocabulary of the lesson. The instructor may have the students role play the dialogue before he asks the questions or have the students interview one another about the story.

Nǐ Shuō Shénme (What Would You Say) and Duìhuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)

What Would You Say is a personalized variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructor may vary the activity by giving a statement and asking what questions would produce it as an answer, or he may have one student make up a question and another student answer it. The old game of "Twenty Questions" is a realistic way of making the student ask and answer questions. Communication Exercise is another variation of the question-and-answer drill. The instructions for this exercise are given in the book so that the student can prepare the night before to discuss the subjects the next day in class.

Fānyì (Translation)

Translation constitutes part of the homework of the lesson, and it must be done the night before class according to the homework schedule. The objective of a translation exercise is to locate a student's problems and prevent the repetition of error.

Dú Hé Xiě (Reading and Writing)

This part of the lesson is divided into three sections: a character rendition of the lesson's dialogue; a list of 15 or more new characters that were introduced in the lesson, together with some combinations and example sentences; and a set of sentences for reading practice.

In the first section, some characters are listed with their pinyin pronunciations under them. These characters are not being introduced as new characters in the lesson, thus the student will not be held responsible for them. The 15 or so new characters and their combinations are introduced without the aid of pinyin, and the student is encouraged to try to guess their meanings from the context. Of course, their meanings are found in the section where the new characters are listed.

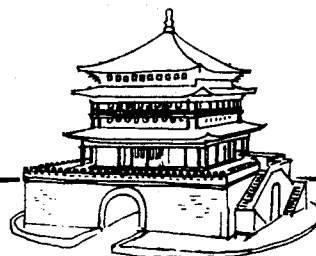
In the third section, along with the new characters, some unknown characters whose meanings the student is supposed to discover from the context of the sentence will be introduced. The key to the unknown characters is found at the back of the book. The number of unknown characters and combinations gradually increases until it reaches a maximum of about 10 per lesson.

ABBREVIATIONS

A: adverb	PT: pattern
ADJ: adjective	PW: place word
AV: auxiliary verb	QW: question word
BF: bound form	RV: resultative verb
C/CONJ: conjunction	RVE: resultative verb ending
CV: co-verb	S/SUB: subject
EV: equative verb	SP: specifier
EX: exclamation	SV: stative verb
IE: idiomatic expression	Tt: tàitai
M: measure	TW: time word
MA: movable 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: xiáojie
PH: phrase	Xs: xiānsheng

LESSON 37

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of place words and place word combinations.
- More on resultative verb endings.
- Words for quantity, quality and degree.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Go into a store and ask and answer questions about size, color, thickness and so on, of something you wish to buy.
2. Go into a store and tell the clerk your measurements or ask to be measured.
3. Ask and answer questions about whether or not something is comfortable, suitable, pretty, durable and so on.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



MǎI XIÉ

Mǎ Xiānsheng xiǎng qù mǎi xié. Tā dào Lǐ Xiānshengde wūzi lai wèn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yǒunián, wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín gēn wǒ qu mǎi yìdiǎnr dōngxi, nín yǒu gōngfu ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín dǎsuàn shénme shíhou qù?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Sāndiǎn zhōng chéng buchéng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín děng wǒ kànkàn. Xiànzài shì yìdiǎnbàn. Xíng. Sāndiǎn zhōng nín dào wǒ zhèr lái, wǒ gēn nín yíkuàir qù.

(Dào le xié diàn, shòuhuòyuán guò lai le.)

Shòuhuòyuán: Nín lái le. Qǐng zuò! Qǐng zuò!

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèwèi xiānsheng yào mǎi yìshuāng xié.

Shòuhuòyuán: Shì yào pǐde, hái shì yào bùde?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Pǐde, yào huángde.

Shòuhuòyuán: Nín chuān duō dà hào de?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dàgài shì sānshíbā hào. Wǒ jǐbùqǐngchule. Qǐng nǐ liángliang ba.

Shòuhuòyuán: (Liángwánle, bǎ xié náchulai) Nín shìshì zhèishuāng. Xiān kànkàn dàxiǎo héshì buhéshì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Chuānshang xié, shìle shì) Chángduǎn chábuduō. Kuānzhǎi hǎoxiàng chà yidiǎnr. Wǒde jiǎo tài kuān. Zhèige yàngzi wǒ ye bú tài xīhuan.

Shòuhuòyuán: (Gǎnjīn shuō) Méi wèntí, háiyǒu biéde yàngzide. (shuōzhe yòu náchu yishuāng lai) Nín kàn zhèishuāng zhěnmeyàng? Zhīliàng zhēn hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèishuāng búcuò, jiùshì yánsè qiǎn yidiǎnr. Yǒu shēn yánsède méiyǒu?

Shòuhuòyuán: Bàoqiàn, méiyǒu le. Qiǎn yánsède piàoliang. Nín zhèige piàoliang rén yīnggāi chuān piàoliang xié.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qiǎn yánsè róngyì zāng. Yǒunián, nín kàn zhèishuāng zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèishuāng yàngzi búcuò.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duōshao qián?

Shòuhuòyuán: Èrshíliùkuài bā.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hē! Zěnme zhème guì a!

Shòuhuòyuán: Dōngxì hǎo. Wǒmen zhèrde xié tébié jiēshì. Nín zhīdao mǎi dōngxì shì "guìde búguì, jiànde bújiàn." Zàishuo jiàqian ye bùbǐ biéde shāngdiàn gāo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, wǒ jiù mǎi zhèishuāng ba. Mǎfan nǐ gěi wǒ
bǎoshang ba.

Shòuhuòyuán: Wǒmen yǒu hézi, gěi nín zhuāngqilai ba. Wǒmen
yǒu hǎo wàzi, nín mǎi liangshuāng, hǎo buhǎo?
Yíkuài-wǔmáowǔ yìshuāng. Zhēn piányi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ kànkàn. Hǎo, gěi wǒ ná bàndá ba. Dōu zhuāng-
zai nèige hézili, zhuāngdexià zhuāngbuxià?

Shòuhuòyuán: Zhuāngdexià. Nín hái yào yòng diǎnr shénme?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyao shéme le. Guò liǎngtiān zài shuō ba. Zhè
shì sìshikuài qián.

Shòuhuòyuán: Xièxie nín. Zháogei nín sānkuài-jiǔmáo qián.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. shòuhuàyuán/diànyuán N: salesclerk
2. pí N: skin, fur, leather, hide
(M: -kuài, -zhāng)
- pízi N: fur, leather, hide
- píxié N: leather shoes
- píbāo N: handbag, briefcase,
suitcase
- pízi zuòde PH: made of leather
- pífū N: human skin
- Pízi zuòde dōngxi guīyidiǎnr, kěshi jiěshi.
3. bù N: cotton cloth (M: -pī,
bolt; -mǎ, yard; -chǐ,
foot; cùn, inch)
- bùyīshang N: cotton garment
- zhuōbù N: tablecloth
- bù zuòde PH: made of cloth
4. -hào(r) M: number, size
- a. Nín dài jǐhào màozi?
- b. Nín diànhuà duōshao hào?
5. liáng V: to measure
- Nǐ liángliang zhèige zhuōzi jǐchǐ cháng.
6. zhǎi SV: be narrow
- Zhèitiáo jiē tài zhǎi, chē kāibuguoqù.

7. dàxiǎo N: size
Zhèizhāng zhuōzi fàngzai zhèr, dàxiǎo zhèng hǎo.
8. chángduǎn N: length
Zhèi liǎngjian yīfu chángduǎn yīyàng.
9. kuānzhǎi N: width
Yòng zhèikuài bù zuò shàngyī kuānzhǎi zhèng hǎo.
10. héshì SV: be suitable, fit just right
a. Zhèijian yīshang, wǒ chuānzhe bùhéshì.
b. Zhèige zhuōzi fàngzai nèr zhèng héshì.
11. gǎnjīn A: hurriedly, at once, promptly
Tā yíjiào wǒ, wǒ jiu gǎnjīn guòqūle.
12. zhīliàng N: quality
13. qiǎn SV: be light (color), be shallow (water, thought)
qiǎnlán N: light blue
qiǎnhóng N: light red
a. Wǒ búyuànyì chuān qiǎn yánsède yīshang.
b. Nèitiao hé hěn qiǎn.
14. shēn SV: be dark (color), be deep (water, thought)
shēnlǜ N: dark green
Zhèizhāng zhuōzide yánsè tài shēn.

15. bàoqiàn SV: be sorry, be regretful,
feel apologetic

16. piàoliang SV: be attractive, be smart
looking

Nèige rénde yīshang zhēn piàoliang.

17. jiēshi SV: be strong, be durable,
be sturdy

a. Xiànzài zuòde qìche méiyǒu cóngqián de nàme jiēshi.

b. Tāde háizi zhǎngde zhēn jiēshi.

18. jiàn SV: be cheap

"Guǐde búguì, jiànde bújiàn."

19. gāo SV: be high, be tall

gāo'ǎi N: height

jiàqián gāo PH: high priced

Zhèi liǎng jiěmèi gāo'ǎi yíyàng.

20. bāo V/M: to wrap/package, parcel

yìbāo dōngxi N: a package of something

yìbāo yān N: a pack of cigarettes

bāoqilai RV: wrap up

bāoshang RV: wrap up

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèixie dōngxi gěi wǒ bāoshang.

21. hézi N: small box, case

-hé(r) M: a box of

22. zhuāng V: to pack, to load

- zhuāngshang RV: pack up
 zhuāngqilai RV: pack up
 a. Wǒ bǎ yīshang dōu zhuāngzai píbāoli le.
 b. Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèixie dōngxì zhuāngqilai.
23. wàzi N: sock, stocking
 (M: -shuāng, for pair;
 -zhī, for one of a pair)
- cháng wàzi N: stockings
 duǎn wàzi N: socks
 Wǒ děi qù mǎi liǎngshuāng wàzi.
24. -dá M: dozen
25. -xià RVE: (indicates downward motion
 or capacity)
- zuòbuxià RV: will not seat
 Wǒde chē tài xiǎo, zuòbuxià wǔge rén.
26. ǎi SV: be short (of stature)

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Place Words as Objects

Cóng, dào and zài may only take a place word or a time word as their object, not just any noun. (Certain directional bound forms may follow cóng. See Lesson 31, Module 6.) In English, we may say "Come to me" and "Go to him," but the literal translations in Chinese, Dào wǒ lái and Dào tā qù, are incorrect. Change the pronouns wǒ and tā into place words by following them with a place word such as zhèr or nèr.

Dào wǒ zhèr lái.

Dào tā nèr qù.

a. Some place words that are commonly added to pronouns are shown below.

zhèr (zhèli)

Nǐde shū méizai wǒ zhèr.

nèr (nàli)

Qǐng nǐ dao chuānghu nèr qù.

zhèibianr

Nǐ dào zhèibianr lái.

nèibianr

Bié dào nèibianr qù.

zhèige dìfang

Wǒ zhèige dìfang méiyòu
duōshao rén.

nèige dìfang

Zài tāmen nèige dìfang yǒu
fànguǎnr.

qiántou

Qǐng nǐ bié zhànzai wǒ qián-
tou.

hòutou

Bǎ zhèige yīzi fàngzai tā
hòutou.

qiánbianr

Wǒ kéyi bukéyi zuòzai nǐ
qiánbianr?

hòubianr

Nǐ kě qiānwàn bié cóng tā
hòubiānr guòqu.

zuǒbianr

Tā búyuànyì zuòzai wǒ
zuǒbiānr.

yòubianr

Dào wǒ yòubianr lai.

b. The place words listed on the previous page may also be added to nouns. Localizers which may be added to nouns are shown below.

lǐtōu	Wǒ zhùzai chéng lǐtōu.
wàitōu	Wǒ dào wūzi wàitōu qù yihuīr.
shàngtōu	(Zài) qìchē shàngtōu yǒu yige rén.
xiàtōu	Wǒde míngzi zài tāde míngzi xiàtōu.
lǐbianr	Háishi zài wūzi lǐbianr chī hǎo yidiǎnr.
wàibianr	Xuéxiào wàibianr yǒu hěn duō shù.
shàngbianr	Qǐng nǐ zài huàr shàngbianr xiě jǐge zì.
xiàbianr	Bié xiězai huàr xiàbianr.
dīxia	Zuǐhǎo bǎ yīshang fàngzai zhuōzi dīxia.
-li	Nǐ zěnmē bǎ wǒde qián dōu zhuāngzai nǐde kǒudàirli le?
-shàng	Tā yào dào jiēshang qù mǎi yidiǎnr dōngxi.

c. Certain common nouns which are treated as place words do not require a localizer when used after cóng, dào and zài. Examples of common nouns which indicate a place, but do not require a localizer, are shown below.

jiā	kètīng	chúfáng
xuéxiào	fàntīng	fēijīchǎng
shāngdiàn	shūfáng	diànhuàjù
fànguǎnr	yóujú	huǒchēzhàn

d. There are other nouns which, by virtue of their meanings, should be considered as place words. However, they cannot be used as the object of cóng, dào or zài without the addition of a localizer.

hé	shān	jiē
hú	lù	
hǎi	chéng	

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Please, go to the table.
2. Please, come to me.
3. Have you come from Shanghai?
4. Aren't you eating at the restaurant?
5. Haven't you lived at your friend's house?

Exercise 2. A student asks his classmate one of the following questions. His classmate responds with a complete sentence.

1. Nǐ yào dào wǒ zhèibianr lái ma?
2. Nǐ búyuànyì dào tā nèr qù ma?
3. Tāmen dōu shì cóng Lǐ Xiānsheng nàr lái de ma?
4. Nǐde qìchē zài shénme dìfang ne?
5. Wèi shénme nǐ búdào chuānghu zhèr lái ne?

Quantity, Quality and Degree

In Chinese, one of the ways to express ideas such as height, weight, width, thickness and color is to combine opposite pairs of stative verbs. Examples of these opposite pairs are shown below.

chángduǎn	length
dàxiǎo	size
gāo'ǎi	height

shēnqiǎn	depth, shade (color)
lěngrè	temperature
yuǎnjìn	distance
kuānzhǎi	width
hǎohuài	quality
hòubó	thickness
qīngzhòng	weight
duōshǎo	quantity

Exercise. Form sentences using the nouns in the preceding list.

Resultative Verb Endings

Many stative verbs can be used as resultative verb endings.

zhǎngdedà Zhèige huār zhǎngdedà ma?

chībubǎo Tā zuòde fàn tài shǎo, wǒ
lǎoshi chībubǎo.

bànbuhǎo Zhèijian shì tài nán, wǒ
bànbuhǎo.

Lái, qù and their combinations are also common resultative verb endings.

shàngbulái Tā yǒu bìng, kǒngpà tā yíge
rén shàngbulái.

huídeqù Nǐ yītiān huídeqù ma?

bāndeshànglái Nèige zhuōzi wǒ bāndeshànglái.

Certain functive verbs when used as resultative verb endings undergo a modification in meaning. As resultative verb endings, they may even have more than one meaning. Common endings in this group are shown below. More resultative verb endings will be discussed in coming lessons.

-jiàn

-zháo

-shàng

-xià

a. -Jiàn indicates perception of what is seen, heard, smelled and so on.

kànjiàn	Wǒ zuótiān méikànjian tā.
tīngjian	Nǐ tīngdejiàn tā chàng gē ma?
wénjian	Wǒmen dōu wénbujian wúzili yǒu shénme wèir.
pèngjian	Qiánjitiān wǒ zài jiēshang pèngjianle yige lǎopéngyou.

b. -Zháo indicates success in attaining the object of the action. The most common combinations are shown below. Notice that in the two potential forms and in the negative actual form, the ending -zháo is always stressed, while in the affirmative actual form, it may or may not be.

shuǐzháo	Wǒ shuǐle bàntiān méishuǐ-zháo.
zhǎozháo	Nǐ zhǎozháo nèiben shū le ma?
jiànzháo	Nǐ míngtiān qù yídìng jiànbu-zháo tā.
jiēzháo	Tā zhèi liǎngtiān yìfēng xīn ye méijiēzháo.
diǎnzháo	Diǎndezháo diǎnbuzháo dōu búyào jīn
mǎizháo	Wǒ mǎizháo le nǐ shuōde nèi-zhǒng bǐ le.
yòngzháo	Běnlái wǒ xiǎng yòngbuzháo nèige dōngxi, suóyì shǒuqi-laile. Shéi zhīdao xiànzài zhēn yòngzháo le.
chīzháo	Yǒu duōshao qián ye chībuzháo zhènme hǎode dōngxi.

c. -Shàng generally indicates the accomplishment of the action.

guānshang	Wǒ guānbushang zhèige chuāng-hu.
zhùshang	Tā xiànzài yǒu qián le. Zhùshangle xīn fángzi le.
chuānshang	Yīshang tài xiǎo. Wǒ chuānle bàntiān méicūanshang.
bāoshang	Zhèizhāng zhǐ tài xiǎo, kǒng-pà bāobushàng.
zhuāngshang	Qǐng nǐ bǎ nèixie yīshang zhuāngshang.

Sometimes, the -shàng ending may be interpreted as "onto," as shown in chuānshang above and in the example below.

xiěshang	Zhèizhāng zhǐ bùhǎo, xiěbushàng zì.
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d. -Xià indicates either the downward motion of the action or the capacity of a room or space. In its first meaning, -xià is usually used in one of the two actual forms.

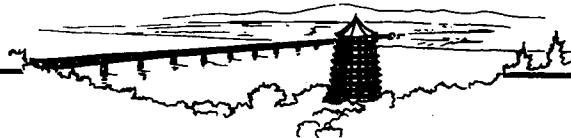
fàngxia	Wǒ qīng tā fàngxia, tā méifàngxia. Hái nǎzhe ne.
tǎngxia	Tā yílei jiu tǎngxia xiūxi yihuīr.
zuòxia	Zhòxia ba. Bié zhànzhele

To indicate capacity, -xià may be used in any of the actual or potential forms.

fàngxia	Kǒudairli fàngbuxia zènme duō qián.
tǎngxia	Zhèige chuáng tǎngdexia sānge rén.
zuòxia	Zhèijiān wūzi zhēn zuòxiale wūshi rén.

(The student is advised to learn only the combinations given in the text and not to attempt to make up his own combinations.)

PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào qīng Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn tā zuò shénme qu? Tā dāsuan shénme shíhou qù?
2. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào mǎi shénmeyàngrde xié?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng chuān duódàhàorde xié? Tā jìde ma?
4. Mǎ Xiānsheng bùzhidào tā zìjǐ chuān duódàde xié, zěnme bàn?
5. Shòuhuòyuán gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng náchulaide xié, tā chuānzhe héshì bùhéshì? Nèige yàngzi tā xīhuan bùxīhuan?
6. Dì'èrshuāng xié, Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde zěnmeyàng?
7. Shòuhuòyuán shuō qiǎn yánsè zěnme hǎo? Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō qiǎn yánsè zěnme bùhǎo?
8. Lǐ Xiānsheng juéde nèishuāng xié hǎo bùhǎo?
9. Nèishuāng xiéde jiàqian zěnmeyàng? Mǎ Xiānsheng juéde piányi bupíányi?
10. Shòuhuòyuán shuō nèishuāng xié zěnme hǎo?
11. "Guǐde búguǐ, jiànde bújiàn" shì shénme yìsi?
12. Shòuhuòyuán bǎ nèishuāng xié bāoshangle ma?
13. Mǎ Xiānsheng mǎi wàzi le méiyóu?
14. Nǐ xīhuan chuān shénmeyàngrde xié? Shì pǐde shì bùde? Shì hēide shì huángde?
15. Nǐ chuān duó dàde xié?
16. Nǐ juéde shénme yánsè zuì piàoliang? Shì shēn yánsè shì qiǎn yánsè?
17. Guǐde xié dōu jiěshi ma?
18. Zhèige wūzide chángduǎn, kuānzhǎi zěnmeyàng? Nǐ liángguo méiyóu?
19. Zài Měiguó xiédiàn mǎi xié, shòuhuòyuán shì bǎ xié zhuāngzai hézili, háishi yòng zhǐ bāoshang?
20. Yàoshi nǐ mǎi yishuāng xié, shì shìèrkuai-èrmáowǔ. Nǐ gěi shòuhuòyuán shǐwǔkuài qián, tā zhǎo nǐ duoshao qián?

PART 5 **Nǐ Shuō Shénme**
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐde péngyou gēn nǐ qu mǎi yīdiǎnr dōngxi, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
2. Nǐ dào pùzili qu kànkàn de shíhou, shòuhuòyuán wèn nǐ mǎi shénme; kěshi nǐ bùxiǎng mǎi shénme, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
3. Nǐ zài xiédiàn, shìle jīshuāng xié, yǒude bùhéshì, yǒude nǐ bùxǐhuan, kěshi shòuhuòyuán xīwàng nǐ yīdìng mǎi, nǐ zěnme bàn?
4. Nǐ zài shēngdiàn mǎile yiyàng dōngxi, shòuhuòyuán yòu yào ràng nǐ mǎi biéde, nǐ bùxiǎng mǎi, nǐ shuō shénme?
5. Yàoshi nǐ gēn nǐde péngyou yīkuàir qu mǎi dōngxi, nǐ xiǎng wènwen nǐ péngyoude yìsi zěnmeyàng, nǐ zěnme shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liànxí (Communication Exercise)



1. Use the questions below to interview two classmates. Report your findings to the class.
 - a. Shoes
 - What size do you wear?
 - Which color do you prefer?
 - What is your shoe width?
 - Do you place emphasis on quality or price?
 - b. Socks/Stockings
 - Which colors do you prefer?
 - What size do you wear?
 - Do you place emphasis on quality or price?

2. Wang Danian tells Bob Anderson that he's going to the thrift shop to buy a pair of brown shoes and a few pairs of white socks. Anderson is not in favor of this idea because, in his opinion, second-hand shoes don't fit as well as new shoes and will harm one's feet. He suggests that Wang buy new shoes instead. Anderson also points out that shoes and socks should match in color, but Wang doesn't agree.

(Two roles)

3. Ma Mingli is shopping for a pair of shoes and some socks at a shoe store. The shoe store salesclerk, who is waiting on Ma, is new on the job. Ma helps the salesclerk with his own transaction. The new clerk is so nervous that he even forgets to place the merchandise in a box and to give Ma his change until Ma mentions it to him.

(Two roles)

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. I sent him a pair of socks by airmail.
 2. This is made of leather.
 3. Will you please measure it for me and tell me the length?
 4. The thickness of this kind of paper is just right.
 5. As soon as I heard what he said, I promptly wired my wife.
 6. It's smart looking all right, but it doesn't fit me.
 7. This pair of shoes is of good quality and will wear well. What's more, the price is right. However, they don't fit me well.
 8. The price of this kind of cigarette ought to be cheaper now.
 9. I will pack these brushes in a box.
 10. I gave him \$20, and he gave me back \$2.25 in change.
 11. The salesclerks in that shoe store are very polite.
 12. I like Chinese cotton shoes. They are not only comfortable, but also durable.
 13. The length and width of the table are just right, but we still have to measure the height of the table to see if it fits.
 14. The stockings are good looking all right, but they don't last.
 15. You don't have to put the pen in a box. Just wrap it up; it will be fine.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
2. Things made of leather are a little more expensive, but they are durable
 4. a. What size hat do you wear?
b. What's your telephone number?
 5. Will you measure this table and see how many feet in length it is?
 6. This street is too narrow for the car to pass through.
 7. Put that desk there; its size is just right.
 8. These two dresses are of the same length.
 9. The width of this cloth is just right for making a coat.
 10. a. This piece of clothing doesn't fit me.
b. The table placed there is just right.
 11. As soon as he called me, I went over there at once.
 13. a. I don't like to wear light-colored clothes.
b. That river is very shallow.
 14. The color of this table is too dark.
 16. That man's clothes are very smart looking.
 17. a. Cars made nowadays are not as durable as they used to be.
b. His child is very strong.
 18. "You get what you pay for."
 19. These two sisters are of the same height.
 20. Please wrap these articles for me.
 22. a. I packed all the clothes in the suitcase.
b. Please, pack up these things.
 23. I have to go to buy two pairs of socks.
 25. My car is too small to seat five people.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第三十七课 买鞋

马先生想去买鞋，他到李先生的屋子来问
Mǎ Lǐ

李先生。
Lǐ

马先生：有年，我想请您跟我去买一点儿东西，您
有工夫吗？

李先生：您打算什么时候去？

马先生：三点钟成不成？

李先生：您等我看看。现在是一点半。行！三点钟
您到我这儿来，我跟您一块儿去。

(到了鞋店，售货员过来了。)
shòuhuòyuán

售货员：您来了。请坐！请坐！

李先生：这位先生要买一双鞋。

售货员：是要皮的，还是要布的？
pí bù

马先生：皮的，要黄的。
pí

售货员：您穿多大号儿的？

马先生：大概是三十八号儿。我记不清楚了。请你量
量吧。

售货员：（量完了，把鞋拿出来。）您试试这双。先看看大小合适不合适。

马先生：（穿上鞋，试了试。）长短差不多。宽窄好象差一点儿。我的脚太宽。这个样子我也不喜欢。

售货员：（赶紧说）没问题，还有别的样子的。（说着又拿出一双来）您看这双怎么样？质量好。

马先生：这双不错。就是颜色浅一点儿。有深颜色的没有？

售货员：抱歉，没有了。浅颜色的漂亮。您这个漂亮人应该穿漂亮鞋。

马先生：浅颜色容易脏。有年，您看这双怎么样？

李先生：这双样子不错。

马先生：多少钱？

售货员：二十六块八。

马先生：呵！怎么这么贵啊！

售货员：东西好。我们这儿的鞋特别结实。您知道

买东西是“贵的不贵，贱的不贱”。再说价钱也不比别的商店高。

马先生：好，我就买这双吧。麻烦你给我包上吧。

售货员：我们有盒子，给您装起来吧。我们有好袜子，您买两双好不好？一块五毛五一双。真便宜。

马先生：我看看。好，给我拿半打吧。都装在那个盒子里，装得下装不下？

售货员：装得下。您还要用点儿什么？

马先生：不要什么了。过两天再说吧。这是四十块钱。

售货员：谢谢您。找给您三块九毛钱。

生 字

1. 鞋 xié N: shoe
有时候特大号的鞋要贵一点儿。
2. 双 -shuāng M: pair
你这双鞋是在哪个鞋铺买的？
3. 黄 huáng SV: be yellow, be brown
黄河的水老是黄的吗？
4. 量 liáng V: to measure
请你量一量这个屋子有多长？
5. 合适 héshì SV: be suitable
a. 这双鞋我穿着正合适。
b. 这张桌子放在那儿不合适。
6. 赶 gǎn V: to catch up with
赶紧 gǎnjǐn A: hurriedly, at once
他一叫我，我就赶紧过去了。
7. 漂亮 piàoliang SV: be attractive, be smart looking
这个新汽车真漂亮。
8. 实 -shí BF: solid

结实 jiēshi SV: be strong, be durable,
be sturdy

- a. 那个房子结实极了。
b. 他的孩子长得真结实。

9. 价 jià N: price

价钱 jiàqián N: price

这种信纸信封儿很漂亮，价钱也不贵。

10. 商店 shāngdiàn N: store, shop

你可以在那个商店里买邮票。

11. 包 bāo V/M: to wrap/package, parcel

一包东西 yībāo dōngxi N: a package of something

一包烟 yībāo yān N: a pack of cigarettes

包起来 bāoqǐlai RV: wrap up

包上 bāoshàng RV: wrap up

请你把这些东西给我包上。

12. 装 zhuāng V: to pack, to load

装上 zhuāngshàng RV: pack up

装起来 zhuāngqǐlai RV: pack up

行李都装在车上了。

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 找(钱) zhǎo(qián) V(O): to make change

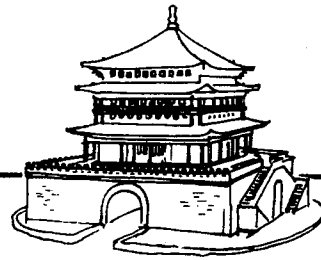
2. 打 -dá M: dozen

句 子

1. 有的鞋看着漂亮可是不结实；有的结实可是不怎么漂亮。
2. 去年过¹年的时候我太太送给我一双意大利²鞋。穿着又轻又舒服。
3. 美国人对包装³很有研究。
4. 一包一包地买烟⁴没有买一条烟那么便宜。
5. 现在汽油的价钱比以前高多了。
6. 有一天我在路上开车，看见后头有一辆车亮着⁵红灯跟着我，所以我赶紧开到路边上把车停下来。
7. 有时候在鞋铺买的鞋就是大小⁶合适，穿着也不一定舒服。
8. 昨天晚上跟你在街上一块儿走着的那位漂亮小姐是谁？
9. 他太太总是把送给别人的东西先用很漂亮的纸包上。
10. 他儿子⁷看着好象很结实似的，可是常⁸生病。
11. 要是在服装店买的衣服不合适，你可以让他们⁹改吗？
12. 你从家来这儿的时候，在你的行李里都装了些什么东西？
13. 有好几次商店里的人找给我钱都找错了。
14. 上星期日我买了两打鸡蛋。我就吃¹⁰蛋白，不吃¹¹蛋黄。
15. 你们住的屋子有多大？你量过吗？

LESSON 38

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- More resultative verb endings.
- The use of the verb suàn.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Mention you have seen an advertisement about renting or buying something.
2. Ask and answer questions about renting a house or apartment.
3. Ask and answer questions about making a deposit on a house or an apartment.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZŪ FÁNG

Mǎ Xiānsheng jiēzhao yīfēng cóng Měiguó láide xīn, ràng
Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Táiwān qu zhù yīnián. Mǎ Xiānsheng
dào le Táiwān, xiān zhùzai tāde yīwei Zhōngguó péngyou
Wáng Xiānsheng jiā. Tā xiǎng zài Wángjiā bùnéng zhù
nàme jiǔ, suóyì tā děi zhǎo fángzi bānchūqu. Yǒuyìtiān,
tā zài bàoshang kànjian yige guǎnggào, yǒu yìsuǒ fángzi
chūzū. Tā jiù qu jiàn fángdōng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zài bàoshang kànjian nín dēngde guǎnggào. Nín
yào chūzūde shì shénme yàngde fángzi?

Fángdōng: Wǒ yǒu yìsuǒ wǔjiānde fángzi chūzū. Kètīng,
fàntīng, wòfáng, chúfáng, zǎofáng, yiyàng yìjiān.
diàndēng, diànhuà, zìláishuǐ dōu yǒu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín dài wǒ qu kànkàn, kéyì ma?

Fángdōng: Kéyì. Nín dēng wǒ suǒshangmén, wǒmen yìkuàir qu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zài nǎr a?

Fángdōng: Bùyuǎn, jiùshì nèibiānr sānshíwǔhào. Hǎo, wǒmen
zǒu ba.

(Dào le sānshíwǔhào, fángdōng ná yàoshi bǎ mén
kāikaile.)

Fángdōng: Nín qǐng jìnlai. Nín kàn, zhèshi kètīng. Qiáng,
dìbǎn dōu hěn gānjīng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo! Fàntīng zài nèibiānr ba?

Fángdōng: Nín qǐng guòlai. Zhèjiān shì fàntīng, cóng zhège
mén, kéyì dào chúfáng qu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chúfánglǐ yǒu lúzi ma?

Fángdōng: Yǒu. Nín lái kànkàn, (zhǐzhe chúfáng shuō) dìfang
hěn dà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojíle. Wòfáng zài nǎr?

Fángdōng: Zhèjiān jiùshì wòfáng. Nín kàn zhèjiān wūzi yǒu
sānge chuānghu, hěn liàng. Zǎofáng jiù zài lǐtòu,
liǎnpén, zǎopén, dōu shì xīn huànde. Shuǐguǎnzi
yě shì xīn shòushide. Rèshuǐ yě hěn fāngbiàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dēng kāiguān zài nǎr?

Fángdōng: Kāiguān zài zhèr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Fángzū shì àn yuè suàn, shì àn lǐbài suàn?

Fángdōng: Àn yuè suàn. Měijīn yìbǎi wūshíwǔkuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shuǐ, diàn dōu zài lǐtòu ma?

Fángdōng: Shuǐ, diàn wǒmen buguǎn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Děng wǒ huíqu xiǎngxiang. Guò yìliǎngtiān wǒ zài lái gēn nín tán ba.

Fángdōng: Nín zuìhǎo shì zǎo yìdiǎnr juédìng. Jīntiān zǎoshang yíjīng yǒu jīwei lái kànguole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàme wǒ xiān gěi nín yìdiǎnr dīngqián. Nín gěi wǒ liú jītiān, chéng buchéng?

Fángdōng: Nín dǎsuàn gěi duōshǎo dīngqián ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wúshíkuài měijīn, hǎo buhǎo?

Fángdōng: Hǎo. Jiù nàme bàn ba, cóng míngtiān suàn qǐ. Jīntiān shì èrshíliùhào, míngtiān shì èrshíqī, hòutiān èrshíbā, dàhòutiān èrshíjiǔ, wǒ gěi nín liúdao èrshíjiǔ de wǎnshang. Xīwàng nín zài sānshíhào yíqián gàosong wǒ nín yào buyào.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Yídìng. Zhèr shì dīngqián měijīn wúshíkuài

Fángdōng: Wǒ gěi nín xiě yíge shǒutiáor.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. guǎnggào

N: advertisement

Zài Měiguó, měi yìfèn bàoshang dōu yǒu hěn duō guǎnggào.

2. dēng

V: to publish, to record, to enter

dēng bào

VO: to publish in the newspaper

dēng guǎnggào

VO: to place an advertisement in a newspaper or magazine

Tā yào mài tāde qìchē, suǒyì zài bàoshang dēngle yìge guǎnggào.

3. fángdōng

N: landlord, landlady

Wǒde fángdōng shì yíwei lǎo tàitai.

4. zìláishuǐ

N: tap water, running water

zìláishuǐbǐ

N: fountain pen

Xiànzài hěnshǎo rén yòng zìláishuǐbǐ.

5. suǒ

V/N: to lock/lock (M: -bǎ)

suǒshang

RV: lock up (doors, locks)

suǒqilai

RV: lock up (things, people)

Nǐ chūqude shíhou zuìhǎo bǎ mén suǒshang.

6. yàoshi

N: key (M: -bǎ)

Qiānwàn xiǎoxin, bié bǎ yàoshi diū le.

7. dībǎn

N: floorboard, floor

8. lúzi N: stove, range, heater, furnace

shēng lúzi VO: to start a fire in the stove,
to light the furnace

Xiànzài yǒu diǎnr lěngle, nǐmen jiā shēng lúzi le méiyǒu?

9. pén N: basin, tub

(xǐ) zǎopén N: bathtub

(xǐ) liǎnpén N: washbasin

Yǒude zǎofáng tài xiǎo, zhuāngbuxià dàde zǎopén.

10. guǎnzi N: tube, pipe (M: -gǎn)

shuǐ guǎnzi N: water pipe

Zài Měiguó zhǎo rén shǒushi shuǐguǎnzi děi huā hěn duō qián.

11. kāiguān N: switch (electric)

Zhèijiān wūzili suǒyǒude diàndēng jiù yǒu yíge kāiguān.

12. àn(zhe) CV: according to

a. Wǒmen jiù ànzhe tā shuōde bàn ba.

b. Àn wǒde yìsi, wǒmen búqu, nǐ shuō ne?

13. dìnghǎole RV: settled

dìngqian N: deposit (on a purchase or
for a rental)

a. Wǒ gēn tā dìnghǎole, míngtiān sāndiǎn zhōng jiàn.

b. Wǒ děi xiān gěi tā wūshíkùaiqiánde dìngqian.

14. juédìng V: to decide

a. Wǒ juédìngle, míngtiān búqù.

b. Nǐ shì zěnme juédìngde?

