

C H I N E S E
BASIC COURSE

MODULE 7
LESSONS 37-42

FIRST EDITION
June 1985

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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.

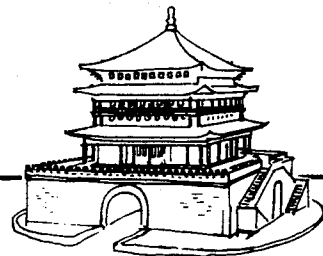
In the third section, along with the new characters, some unknown characters whose meanings the student is supposed to discover from the context of the sentence will be introduced. The key to the unknown characters is found at the back of the book. The number of unknown characters and combinations gradually 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 yidiǎnr dōngxi, nín you 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 xiédiàn, shòuhuòyuán guòlai le.)

Shòuhuòyuán: Nín lái le. Qǐngzuò! Qǐngzuò!

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèwèi xiānsheng yào mǎi yishuāng 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 sānshíbāhào. 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 yě 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: Dōngxi hǎo. Wǒmen zhèrde xié tébié jiēshi. Nín zhīdao mǎi dōngxi shì "guìde búguì, jiànde bújiàn." Zàishuo jiàqian yě bùbǐ biéde shāngdiàn gāo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, wǒ jiù mǎi zhèishuāng ba. Máfan 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)
- bù yīshang 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.

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

16. piàoliang SV: be attractive, be smart
looking

Nèige rénde yīshang zhēn piàoliang.

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

a. Xiànzài zuòde qìche méiyǒu cóngqiánde nàme jiěshi.

b. Tāde háizi zhǎngde zhēn jiěshi.

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 dōngxì N: a package of something

yìbāo yān N: a pack of cigarettes

bāoqilai RV: wrap up

bāoshang RV: wrap up

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèixie dōngxì gěi wǒ bāoshang.

21. hézi N: small box, case

-hé(r) M: a box of

22. zhuāng V: to pack, to load

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 lái.

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 nèr 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 yìtiān 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 tīngdejian tā chàng gē ma?
wénjian	Wǒmen dōu wénbujian wūzili 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 yíding 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.

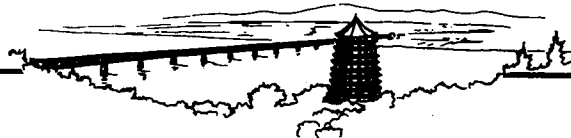
fàngxia	Wǒ qīng tā fàngxia, tā méifàngxia. Hái nǎzhe ne.
tǎngxia	Tā yílei jiu tǎngxia xiūxi yihuīr.
zuòxia	Zhòxia ba. Bié zhànzhele

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 jǐde 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

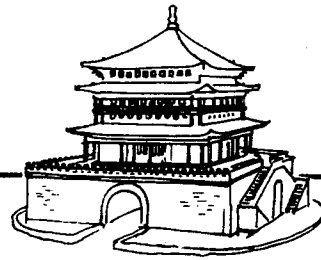
2. 打 -dá M: dozen

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, suóyī tā děi zhǎo fángzi bānchūqu. Yǒuyitiān,
tā zài bàoshang kànjian yige guǎnggào, yǒu yīsuǒ 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 yīsuǒ wǔjiānde fángzi chūzū. Kètīng,
fàntīng, wòfáng, chúfáng, zǎofáng, yiyàng yìjiān.
diàndēng, diànhuà, zìláishuǐ dōu yǒu.

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

Fángdōng: Kéyī. Nín dēng wǒ suǒshangmén, wǒmen yīkuàir 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 gānjing.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo! Fàntīng zài nèibiānr ba?

Fángdōng: Nín qǐng guòlai. Zhèjiān shì fàntīng, cóng zhège
mén, kéyi dào chufáng qu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chufángli yǒu lúzi ma?

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

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojile. Wòfáng zài nǎr?

Fángdōng: Zhèjiān jiùshi wòfáng. Nín kàn zhèjiān wūzi yǒu
sānge chuānghu, hěn liàng. Zǎofáng jiu zài lǐtou,
liǎnpén, zǎopén, dōu shì xīn huànde. Shuǐguǎnzi
yě shì xīn shōushide. 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 lǐtou 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 yìwei 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

15. dàhòutian

TW: three days from today

Jīntian shì Xīngqī'èr, dàhòutian shì Xīngqījī?

16. tiáor

N: note, message

liú tiáor

VO: to leave a message, to leave
a note

shōutiáor

N: receipt

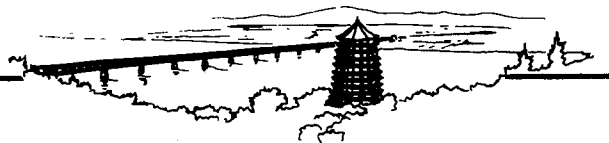
a. Wǒ gěi ta liúle yíge tiáor, jiào ta míngtiān lái.

b. Wǒmen gěi biérén qián de shíhou, yǒude shíhou yīngdāng
yào yìzhāng shōutiáor.

17. gùshi

N: story

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



More on Resultative Verb Endings

In the last lesson, you learned that certain functive verbs when used as resultative verb endings undergo a change in meaning. Four of the most common endings were introduced in Lesson 37. Listed below are four more.

-liǎo -qǐ -zhù -kāi

a. -Liǎo indicates the capacity for doing something or for carrying something through to completion. Note that a resultative verb with a -liǎo ending seldom takes the affirmative actual form.

zuòbuliǎo	Zhèijian shì tài nán. Wǒ zuòbuliǎo.
bàndeliǎo	Nǐ yíge rén bàndeliǎo zènme duō shì ma?
méilailiǎo	Tā zuótiān yào lái méiláiliǎo.
chībuliǎo	Fàn tài duō. Wǒ kǒngpà chībuliǎo.
yòngdeliǎo	Yíge rén yíge yuè yòngdeliǎo sānwànkuaì qián ma?
méinǎliǎo	Wǒ yíge rén méinǎliǎo nème duō dòngxi.

b. -Qǐ carries the meanings 1) having a high opinion of and 2) being able to afford in a financial sense. Some of the most common resultative verb endings that carry the first meaning follow.

kàndeqǐ	to have a high opinion of ...
Wǒmen dōu hěn kàndeqǐ tā.	We all have a high opinion of him.
kànbuqǐ	to have a low opinion of ...
Bié kànbuqǐ rén.	Don't be a snob.
duìdeqǐ	able to look someone in the eye
Wǒ zhème zuò, hěn duìdeqǐ tā. Tā wèi shénme hái bùgāoxìng ne?	I did it this way, and I can look him in the eye. Why is he still unhappy?

duìbuqǐ (a form of apology), let someone down

Tā hěn duìbuqǐ wǒ. He let me down.

Duìbuqǐ, zuótiān wǒ méilai. Excuse my absence yesterday.

Some resultative verbs with the ending qǐ which carry the meaning able to afford in a financial sense are shown below.

mǎideqǐ Zhèizhǒng qìchē, wǒ mǎibuqǐ, tā mǎideqǐ.

zhùbuqǐ Zhèige dìfang wǒ kě zhùbuqǐ.

chībuqǐ Wǒmen chībuqǐ nème hǎode dōngxì.

kànbuqǐ Diànyīng tài guì. Wǒ kànbuqǐ.

Resultative verbs with the -qǐ ending do not take the actual forms. Note that the combinations kàndeqǐ and kànbuqǐ may carry either of the two meanings. Their interpretation depends on the context in which they are used.

c. -Zhù indicates 1) firmness and security and 2) to stop or to stump. It carries the first meaning in the following common combinations.

názhu Nǐ yìzhi shǒu kǒngpà nábuzhù.

jìzhu Zhèi yìkè wǒ niànle shíduōcì, háishi méijìzhu.

zhànzhu Wǒde bìng hái méihǎo, zhànbuzhù. Wǒ kěyi zuòxia ma?

The following common combinations with the -zhù ending carry the meanings to stop or to stump.

tíngzhu Chē kāide yàoshi tài kuài, jiù bùnéng líkè tíngzhu.

wènzhu Zhèige wèntí tài nán, bǎ wǒ gei wènzhule.

nánzhu Tā shénme dōu dǒng. Nǐ yìdìng nánbuzhu tā.

zhànzhu Tā tīngdao yǒu rén jiào tā zhànzhu.

Note that zhànzhu may be used to express both meanings. Its meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

d. -Kāi carries the meaning of moving away.

kāikāi

Nǐ kāidekāi zhèige hézi ma?

lǐkāi

Tāmen liǎngge rén tiāntiān zài yīkuàir, jiǎnzhíde lǐbukāile.

nákāi

Kuài bǎ zhèige nákāi. Yǒu wèir le.

zōukāi

Zhèrde shìqing mángjǐle. Wǒ yìliǎngtian zōubukāi.

(The student is again advised not to attempt to make up his own combinations with these resultative verb endings.)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It is very difficult for me to leave this place.
2. Please, hold this box for me. Do you have a firm grip on it?
3. Stop! Don't go any farther.
4. The child is too small to be away from his mother.
5. I don't have much money. I cannot afford to go to New York every day.
6. I think he looks down on me; therefore, I won't talk to him.
7. This is too difficult. I don't think I can do it.
8. It's going to rain shortly. I am afraid we cannot go.
9. You prepared too much food. We certainly won't be able to finish it.
10. Don't do anything to people that will make you unable to look them in the eye.

Various Uses of Suàn

Suàn has several uses, and its meaning varies as shown below.

a. To calculate

Yígòng duōshao qián, qǐng nǐ suàn yisuàn.

Please, figure out how much it is altogether.

- Yòng zhèige fázi yísuàn jiu kéyi suànchulaile. By using this method, you can figure it out quickly.
- b. To include
- Nimen qu chīfan, bié wàngle bǎ wǒ suànshang. When you go out to eat, don't forget to count me in.
- Suànshang jīntian yòngde qián, yě búdao bashiwǔkuài. Including what was spent today, it is still less than \$85.
- c. Be considered
- Yàoshi tā yǐjing bùtóténg le, tāde bìng jiu suàn hǎole. If his headache has stopped, then his ailment can be regarded as cured.
- Nimen liǎngge rénde yìsi bùyiyàng, kěshi nà bunéng suànshi tā cuòle. You two don't hold the same opinion, but that doesn't mean that he is wrong.
- d. Forget it!, Let the matter drop.
- Yàoshi tā bukěn, jiu suànle. If he isn't willing to do it, let the matter drop.
- Suànle ba! Xiàyǔ, bùnéng qùle. Let's drop the matter. It's raining, so we can't go anyway.
- Wǒ kàn nǐ suànle ba, méi qián, qù yòu yǒu shénme yìsi? I think you'd better let the matter drop; without any money, there's no point in going.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. That plan of yours is fine, but first do a little figuring as to how much money it's going to take.
2. If you count me in, too, there will be 31 people in total.
3. If you two can't agree, just call it quits.
4. How much did it cost the three of us to eat last night? Well, not counting the tip, it was \$7.65.
5. I haven't yet finished figuring. When I have, I'll let you know.
6. Including mine, there are 245 in all.
7. If no one claims this money by noon tomorrow, I shall consider it mine.

8. When we were figuring out how much food to take along, we didn't count those two fellows in.
9. Have you figured out how many miles an hour that type of plane travels?
10. Have you finished figuring out that problem I asked you to figure?

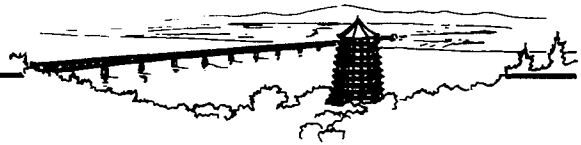
PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng jiēzhaode xìn, shì cóng shénme dìfang lái de? Xīnli shuō shénme?
2. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào zū fángzi?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng zhǎo fángzi zěnme zhǎo?
4. Tā jiànzhào fángdōng gēn fángdōng shuō shénme le?
5. Tā zhǎode fángzi shì shénmeyàng de fángzi? Yígòng jǐjiān? Yǒu diàndēng, diànhuà, zìláishuǐ méiyǒu?
6. Nèisuǒ fángzi zài shénme dìfang? Dàmén suǒzhe méiyǒu?
7. Nèisuǒ fángzi hǎo buhǎo? Kètīng zěnmeyàng?
8. Cóng fàntīng dào chūfáng yǒu mén méiyǒu?
9. Chūfángli yǒu lúzi ma? Chūfángde dìfang dà bú dà?
10. Wòfáng zěnmeyàng? Zǎofáng ne?
11. Fángzǔ zěnme suàn? Shì àn yuè suàn, shì àn lǐbài suàn? Diàn, shuǐ, fángdōng guǎn buguǎn?
12. Fángdōng wèi shénme jiào Mǎ Xiānsheng zǎo yidiǎnr juédìng?
13. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme yào gěi dīngqian? Tā yào gěi duōshao dīngqian?
14. Yàoshi Mǎ Xiānsheng sāntiān yǐhòu bùyànyì zū nèisuǒr fángzi, tā gěide dīngqian zěnme bàn?
15. Nèitiān shì jǐhào? Fángdōng xīwàng shénme shíhou zhīdao Mǎ Xiānsheng yào buyào zū nèisuǒr fángzi?
16. Fángdōng gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng shōutiáor le méiyǒu?
17. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng zhǎo fángzi, nǐ zěnme zhǎo?
18. Nǐ xiànzài zhùde fángzi shì shénme yàng de fángzi? Yígòng jǐjiān? Yǒu fàntīng méiyǒu? Fángzǔ guì buguì?
19. Nǐde wòfáng dà bú dà? Yǒu jǐge chuānghu? Wòfángli yǒu xīliánpén méiyǒu?
20. Nǐ shénme shíhou gei rén xiě shōutiáor? Shénme shíhou liú tiáor?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme

(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng zū fángzi, nǐ kànjian fángdōng nǐ wèn tā shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng qīng nǐde péngyou tì nǐ zhǎo fángzi, nǐde péngyou wèn nǐ yào shénme yàngde fángzi, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
3. Nǐ xiànzài zhùde fángzi yǒu jǐjiān? Dōu shì shénme wūzi? Nǐ shuō yìshuō.
4. Yàoshi nǐ kànle yìsuǒ fángzi, nǐ bùnéng juédìng zū buzū, nǐ xiǎng dièrtiān zài gàoosng tā yào buyào, nǐ zěnmē gēn tā shuō?
5. Yàoshi nǐ juédìng zū fángzi le, nǐ dēi gēn fángdōng shuō shénme?

PART 6 **Duìhuà Liànxí**
(Communication Exercise)



1. Bob Anderson, a prospective tenant, talks to Ma Mingli, a landlord, about a house he's interested in renting.

Anderson's Checklist

- a. The rent, \$500 a month, is too high. Make him an offer.
- b. Tell him the bathroom floor needs to be replaced.
- c. Tell him the water pipes make a funny noise.
- d. Tell him you need bedroom furniture.
- e. Tell him the house needs a larger refrigerator.
- f. Tell him the walls are dirty and need to be cleaned.
- g. Tell him you'll think it over and to hold it for you for a few days.
- h. Give him the deposit, and ask for a receipt.
- i. Point out an error he made on the receipt.

Ma's Checklist

- a. Ask him how long he plans to live in the house. If he says more than a year, tell him that you'll lower the rent to \$475.
- b. Tell him you can't replace the bathroom floor until three months from now.
- c. Tell him that the water pipes are old and that they will be replaced after he moves in.
- d. Tell him you'll provide him with one bed only.
- e. Explain that the refrigerator currently in the house, although small, is brand new, and that it can be replaced with a larger, but much older one, if he desires.
- f. Tell him that you can have someone wash the walls, but that the tenant has to pay for the service.
- g. Tell him you'll hold it for three days if he leaves a \$400 deposit on it.
- h. On the receipt, you inadvertently write \$300 instead of \$400.
- i. Apologize and correct your error.

(Two roles)

2. Student A works for the Monterey Bay Tribune's Classified Advertising Department. His classmates play the roles of property owners who come to him to place "for rent" ads in the newspaper. They use the following chart to place their ads with him. Student A records the information on the chalkboard.

STUDENT	NO. OF BEDROOMS	NO. OF BATHROOMS	REFRIG-ERATOR ?	OTHER INFORMATION	RENT PER MONTH	DEPOSIT REQUIRED	UTILITIES	AD WILL RUN FOR ——— DAYS
B	2	1	Yes	New pipes and new bathtub	\$500	\$600	Water and electricity included	5
C	3	2	No	New floor and new washbasin	\$700	\$500	Only water included	3
D	4	2	Yes	New bathtubs	\$950	\$800	Tenant pays for water and electricity	2
E	3	1	Yes, but old	New floor	\$830	\$415	Tenant pays for water	7
F	2	2	Yes, but very small	Floor old but will be re-placed	\$460	\$230	Tenant pays for electricity	4
G	5	3	No	New water pipes	\$1,200	\$2,400	Only electricity included	6
H	3	2	Yes	Bathtubs and basins will be replaced	\$315	\$175	Landlord pays for electricity	8

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I want to rent this house, but I don't know how much the rent is.
2. The rent he asked for was too high. I don't think he can rent it, do you?
3. How long have you been studying Chinese? Not very long.
4. He did put an advertisement in the paper, but nobody called.
5. The landlady said, "It is a 10-room house. It has two living rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, bedrooms and bathrooms."
6. Everything in this house, such as the lamps, the switches, the heater, the bathtub, the flooring, waterpipes, and even the locks, has been replaced recently.
7. The rent for this house is \$50, not including electricity and water.
8. This key doesn't fit this lock. You cannot open the door with it. If you don't believe me, try it.
9. The furnace has been repaired recently.
10. Do you want to exchange with me?
11. In my opinion, it is not satisfactory.
12. Will you figure out how much it is altogether?
13. Five dollars cannot be considered cheap for this kind of pen.
14. We have set a time to have lunch together.
15. He and I decided that we will go to New York together on the three o'clock train.
16. I have not yet decided whether or not I am going to rent the house.
17. I saved a piece of candy for him.

18. Will you please hold this room for a couple of days? I'll give you a \$60 deposit on it.
19. I have set aside some stationery for him, but I can't be sure he will come for it.
20. May I leave \$5 for him?

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. In America, there are many ads in every newspaper.
 2. He wants to sell his car, so he put an advertisement in the paper.
 3. My landlady is an old lady.
 4. Nowadays, very few people use fountain pens.
 5. When you go out, you'd better lock the door.
 6. Please, do take care not to lose the key.
 8. It's a little cold now. Have you started the furnace in your house?
 9. Some bathrooms are too small to install big bathtubs in.
 10. It costs a lot of money to have somebody repair water pipes in the United States.
 11. There is only one switch for all of the lights in this room.
 12. a. Let's do what he says.
b. In my opinion, we'd better not go. What do you say?
 13. a. He and I decided that we'll meet at 3 p.m. tomorrow.
b. I have to give him \$50 as a deposit.
 14. a. I have decided not to go tomorrow.
b. What is your decision?
 15. Today is Tuesday. What day will it be three days from today?
 16. a. I left him a message asking him to come tomorrow.
b. When we give money to somebody, we should sometimes ask for a receipt.



第三十八课 租房

马先生接着 一封从美国来的信，让马先生
Mǎ Mǎ
到台湾去住一年。马先生到了台湾，先住
Táiwān Mǎ Táiwān
在他的一位中国朋友王先生家。他想在王
家不能住那么久，所以他得找房子搬出去。
有一天，他在报上看见一个广告，有一所
guǎng
房子出租。他就去见房东。

马： 我在报上看见您登的广告。您要出租的是什
dēng guǎng
么样儿的房子？

房东：我有一所五间的房子出租。客厅、饭厅、卧
wò
房、厨房、澡房，一样儿一间。电灯、电话、
zǎo dēng
自来水都有。

马： 您带我去看看，可以吗？

房东：可以。您等我锁上门，我们一块儿去。

马： 在哪儿啊？

房东：不远，就是那边儿三十五号。好，我们走吧。

（到了三十五号，房东拿钥匙把门开开了。）
yàoshi

房东：您请进来。您看，这是客厅。墙、地板，都
qiáng bǎn
很干净。

马：很好！饭厅在那边儿吧？

房东：您请过来。这间是饭厅，从这个门，可以到
厨房去。

马：厨房里有炉子吗？
lú

房东：有。您来看看，（指着厨房说）地方很大。

马：好极了。卧房在哪儿？
wò

房东：这间就是卧房。您看这间屋子有三个窗户，
wò chuānghu
很亮。澡房就在里头。脸盆、澡盆，都是新
zǎo pén zǎopén
换的。水管子也是新收拾的。热水也很方便。

马：灯开关在哪儿？
Dēng

房东：开关在这儿。

马：房租是按月算，是按礼拜算？

房东：按月算。美金一百五十五块。

马：水、电都在里头吗？

房东：水、电我们不管。

马：好。等我回去想想。过一两天我再来跟您谈吧。

房东：您最好是早一点儿决定。今天早上已经有几位来看过了。

马：那么我先给您一点儿定钱。您给我留几天，成不成？

房东：您打算给多少定钱呢？

马：五十块美金，好不好？

房东：好。就那么办吧，从明天算起。今天是二十六号，明天是二十七，后天二十八，大后天二十九，我给您留到二十九的晚上。希望您
Xiwàng
在三十号以前告诉我您要不要。

马：好。一定。这儿是定钱，美金五十块。

房东：我给您写一个收条儿。

我不想租这所房子，因为不太干净。

7. 厨	chú-	BF: kitchen
厨房	chúfáng	N: kitchen
厨师	chúshī	N: cook, chef

- a. 每家的厨房都收拾得很干净。
- b. 那个厨师做的菜好吃极了。

8. 指	zhǐ	V: to point
------	-----	-------------

孩子指着那张画儿说：“这是我画的。”

9. 换	huàn	V: to change, to exchange
------	------	---------------------------

昨天买的鞋不合适，我得拿回去换一双大一点儿的。

10. 管	guǎn	N/V: pipe/to manage, to take care of
管子	guǎnzi	N: pipe
管得了	guǎndeliǎo	RV: can manage
管不着	guǎnbùzháo	RV: none of one's business
不管	bùguǎn	V/CONJ: don't care whether/ no matter whether

- a. 新换的热水管子怎么又坏了呢？
- b. 这件事情谁管？
- c. 他们的事情我管不了。
- d. 不管天气热不热，他总是穿这么多。
- e. 你管不着。

11. 按 àn CV: according to

a. 我们就按着他说的办吧。

b. 按我的意思我们不去，你说呢？

12. 金 jīn N: gold

金子 jīnzi N: gold

美金 měijīn N: American currency

一块美金可以换多少新台币？

13. 决 jué- BF: decide

决定 juéding V: to decide

你决定哪天搬家？

14. 留 liú V: to keep, to set aside

留条儿 liútiáor VO: to leave a message

留下 liúxia RV: leave it here

留起来 liúqilai RV: put away

a. 给他留一点儿菜。

b. 他不在家。我给他留了一个条儿。

c. 我们把客人留下了。

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 房东 fángdōng N: landlord/landlady

2. 所 suǒ M: (measure for houses)

3. 自来水 zìláishuǐ N: running water, tap water

房东说这所房子没有自来水，所以租不出去。

4. 收条儿 shōutiáor N: receipt

东西送到了以后，请你写一个收条儿。

5. 从...起 cóng ... qǐ PT: starting from

从现在起他不喝酒了。

6. 亮 liàng SV: be bright, be light

这间客厅很亮。

7. 开关 kāiguān N: switch (electric)

这间屋子的开关坏了，赶快叫人来换一个吧。

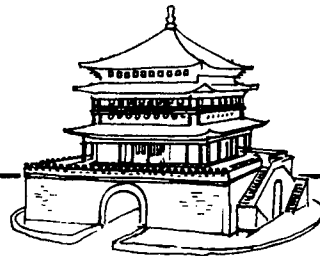
句 子

1. 我的钱差不多都让我的孩子们给花了。¹²
2. 他父母到远东旅行去了。¹³很久也不愿意回来。
3. 搬家真麻烦。就算有别人帮你，可是收拾起来也费很多时间。
4. 这附近房子的租钱太高，学生们租不起。房东就知道要钱，不管别人给得起给不起。
5. 要是你家里有什么贵重的东西，¹⁴最好是把它锁起来。¹⁵
6. 公路附近的旅馆虽然不一定很干净，可是住一夜还得花¹²二三十块钱。
7. 有名的厨师¹⁷一定有他的拿手菜，¹⁸别人怎么也做不了他做得那么好。
8. 他教孩子们说话的时候千万不要用手指着人。
9. 自来水管子坏了，最好你自己收拾，要不然你得¹²花很多钱。
10. 现在的年轻人¹⁹连他们父母都管不了，就更不必说别人了。
11. 过了新年很多人都把别人送给他们的东西拿回商店去换。
12. 金子的价钱最近落下来了。²⁰可是谁知道，也许不久又会涨上去呢。²¹

13. 大家的事情不能就按着一两个人的²²意见去做。
14. 你是什么时候决定要到这里来念中文的？
15. 有很多老师教了不久就都离开这个学校了。不知道为什么留不住他们。

LESSON 39

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of the use of jiè, meaning "to lend" and "to borrow."
- The use of lìngwài.
- The use of the adverbs duó(me), zěnme, zhème(zènme) and nème.
- The fēi ... bùkě combination.
- The reduplicated adverbs yidiǎnr yidiǎnrde (ABABde).

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Ask and answer questions about borrowing or lending.
2. Ask and answer questions about renting an apartment or a house.
3. Ask and answer questions about furnishing a house or apartment.

PART 1 Duìhuà
(Dialogue)



JIÈ JIĀJÙ

Mǎ Xiānsheng kànle fángzi huídao Wángjia, zhǎo Wáng
Tàitai shāngliang.

Wáng: Nín huílai le. Fángzi zhǎoháole meiyou?

Mǎ: Kànle yisuǒr, gěile wǔshíkuai měijīnde dīngqian. Kěshi
hái méijuéding ne. Wǒ xiǎng gen nín shāngliangshāngliang.

Wáng: Zài nǎr a?

Mǎ: Zhōngshānlù sānshiwūhào.

Wáng: Shì shénme yàngde fángzi?

Mǎ: Shì xīshíde. Kètīng, fàntīng, wòfáng, chúfáng, zǎofáng,
yíyàng yìjiān, yígòng wǔjiān.

Wáng: Fángzǔ duōshao qián?

Mǎ: Yíge yuè liùqiānèr Táibì. Tāmen ye shōu měijīn. Nàme
jiùshi yìbǎiwǔshiwūkuai měijīn, shuǐ diàn língwài suàn.

Wáng: Zhēn piányi. Xiànzài zhèiyàngde fángzi kě zhēn bùróngyi
zhǎo. Búdài jiāju ba?

Mǎ: Duīle, búdài. Jiùshi yīnwei búdài jiāju, suóyi wǒ méijué-
ding.

Wáng: Zhèiyàngrde fángzi xiànzài hěn nánzhǎo. Dìfang búcuò, fángzū ye búguì, wǒ kàn nín jiu zū nàsuǒr ba. Jiāju wǒmen kéyi jiègei nín jǐjiàn. Děng nín zǒude shíhou zai huánger wǒmen.

Mǎ: Hǎojǐle! Jiù nème bàn ba. Nín néng jiègei wǒ shénme jiāju ne?

Wáng: Wǒmen yǒu yitào shāfa kéyi yòng, háiyǒu yīguì, shūjià, chuáng, zhuōzi, yǐzi shénmede. Yǒude yěxū dēi xiūlile. Nín zuǐhǎo xiān kànkàn néng yòng bunéng.

Mǎ: Búbì kàn le, wǒ xiǎng dōu néng yòng. Wǒ bùjiǎngjiu. Fǎnzheng jiùshi zànshí yòng jǐge yuè. Chúfáng yòngde dōngxì xiàng pánzi, wǎn dou zai nǎr mǎi?

Wáng: Nàxie dōngxì, nín zuǐhǎo shì děng zhǎole chúshǐ yǐhòu, jiào chúshǐ gěi nín mǎi. Wǒmen xiān shuō kètīng ba. Shāfā, shūjià dōu yǒu. Yéxū zài mǎi yíge xiǎo zhuōzi gēn yíge dēng jiu xíngle.

Mǎ: Dìtǎn gen xīchénqì nín yǒu ma?

Wáng: Ò, liǎngyàng dou yǒu, jiùshi jiù yidiǎnr, kěshi ye búsuàn tài jiù. Nín kéyi kànkàn, bùxíng zài shuō.

Mǎ: Nème wòfáng ne?

Wáng: Wòfángde chuáng, yīguì, yǐzi dōu yǒu. Kàn nín hái xūyào shénme?

Mǎ: Wǒ xiǎng chuāngdānzi, tǎnzi, zhěntou, zhěntoutào, háiyǒu chuānghu-liánzi, dōu děi mǎi.

Wáng: Duì le. Zhèixie dōngxì dàgài fēi mǎi bùkě. Fàntīngde dōngxì kǒngpà yě dōu dei mǎi. Wǒ jiù yǒu yíge wǎngui, yěxǔ hái búgòu yòng. Línglingsuǐsuide xiàng máojīn, féizào, shénmede, yǒude nín yǒu, jiù búyong mǎi le. Méiyǒude dēng yīhòu xūyào de shíhou, zai yìdiǎnyìdiǎnr mǎi ba. Nín shénme shíhòu yǒu gōngfu, wǒ dài nín xiān qu kànyikàn, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ: Dōu zai nǎr ne?

Wáng: Jiù zài hòutou wūzili ne. Yàoshi nín méishì, wǒ xiànzài jiù dài nín qù.

Mǎ: Hǎo. Wǒ méishì, qù kànkān qu ba.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. dài jiāju VO: to be furnished, to include furniture

a. Nǐ zūde nèisuǒ fángzi dài jiāju budài?

b. Dài jiājudé fángzi fángzū yěxǔ yào guī yidiǎnr.

2. shāngliang V: to discuss, to talk over

Nèijian shìqing yòngbuzháo gēn tā shāngliang, nǐ kànzhe bàn ba.

3. -shì N: style, pattern, fashion

xīshì N: western style or fashion

Zhōngshì N: Chinese style

xīnshì N: modern style

jiùshì N: old style

xīshì fángzi N: western-style house

xīshì jiājù N: western-style furniture

4. língwài A/SP: besides, in addition to /other

a. Wǒ xiànzài hái língwài niàn jǐmén kè.

b. Búshì zhèige péngyou shuōde, shì língwài yige péngyou shuōde.

5. shāfā N: sofa (M: -ge, -tào)

Shāfā shì xīshìde jiāju ma?

6. guì (zi) N: chest, cabinet

yī (shang) guì N: closet; chest of drawers

wǎnguì N: cupboard

7. jià(zì) N: rack, shelf, frame
 shūjià(zì) N: bookshelf
 yī(shàng)jià(zì) N: clothes hanger, clothes rack
8. xiàng ... shénmede PH: such as ... and so on
 Xiàng zhuōzi, yǐzi shénmede, nèige pùzi màide dōu hěn piányi.
9. jiǎngjiu SV/V: be meticulous, be particular /to be meticulous or particular about, to care a great deal about
 a. Tāmen jiālìde jiāju, jiǎngjiujile.
 b. Tā hěn jiǎngjiu chí.
10. -pán(zì) M: plate, platter, tray
 yìpán cài N: a dish of food
 chápán(zì) N: tea tray
 Wǒ juéde zhèi pán cài sè xiāng wèi dōu hǎojile.
11. chúshī N: cook
 Yǒu míngde fànguǎnr yídìng děi qǐng hǎo chúshī.
12. dītǎn N: rug, carpet (M: -kuài, -zhāng)
 Běijīngde dītǎn hěn yǒumíng.
13. xīchéngqì/zhēnkōng xīchéngqì N: vacuum cleaner
14. chuángdān(zì) N: bed sheet (M: -tiáo)

Use of Lìngwài

Lìngwài is most commonly used as either a movable adverb or a specifier.

a. As a movable adverb, it means "besides" and "in addition."

(Lìngwài) Tā (lìngwài)
gěile wǒ wǔkuai qián.

In addition, he gave me \$5.

(Lìngwài) Wǒ (lìngwài)
yǒu yíge hǎo biǎo.

I have a good watch besides
this one.

b. Used as a specifier, it means "another."

Nà shì lìngwài yíjiàn
shìqing.

That's quite another matter.

Wǒ yào dào lìngwài yíge
dìfang qu zhù jitiān.

I'm going to spend a few days
elsewhere.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have another blanket like this one.
2. I bought another watch for him besides this one.
3. He didn't come here last Friday. It was another day that he came.
4. That student has spent all of the \$5 he borrowed last month. Now he has borrowed another \$5.
5. It was another friend of mine who gave me that bookshelf.

Adverbs Duó(me), Zěnome, Zhème (Zènme) and Nème

Duó(me), zěnome, zhème (zhème) and nème are all adverbs. Some are movable, and some are fixed.

a. The interchangeable forms duó and duóme are both fixed adverbs which may only immediately precede a stative verb. They have the two meanings of how - interrogative and exclamatory. Therefore, the sentence Tā duóme gāo may be punctuated two ways, depending on the intent and the context.

Tā duó(me) gāo a!

How tall he is!

Tā duó(me) gāo a?

How tall is he?

b. Zěnme when used as a fixed adverb immediately preceding a functive verb means "in what way" and is generally stressed.

Nǐ zěnme qù?

How are you going?

But when used as a movable adverb, it means "why" or "how is that," usually stressing the subject of the verb that it precedes or follows.

Zěnme nǐ qù?

or

How is it that you are going?

Nǐ zěnme qù?

1. Zěnme sometimes functions as a verb. It usually appears in the following forms.

Nǐ zěnmele?

What is the matter with you?

(Wǒ) méizěnme.

Nothing.

Nǐ shuō zěnme(zhe) cai
hǎo ne?

What do you think should be done?

2. Sometimes, zěnme can also be used as a specifier.

Tā shì zěnme yíge rén?

What kind of a person is he?

Zhè shì zěnme (yì)huì
shì?

What happened?

c. Zhènme (zènme) means "so . . .," "like this" and "in this way" and is a fixed adverb which immediately precedes a functive verb or a stative verb.

Wǒmen děi zhènme bàn.

We must handle the matter like this.

Nǐ zěnme qùle zènme duō
tiān ne?

Why have you been gone for so many days?

d. Nème has the meanings "so . . .," "like that" and "in that way" when used as a fixed adverb.

Zhènme bàn méiyǒu nème
bàn hǎo.

Doing it this way is not as good as doing it that way.

Tā zuò fàn zuòde nème
hǎo, wǒ méi fázi gēn
ta bǐ.

Her cooking is so good that I cannot possibly compete with her.

When used as a conjunction, nème means "in that case."

Nème wǒ jiu búqùle.

In that case, I will not go.

e. Like zěne, zhème and nème sometimes function as verbs. Likewise, they are usually followed by zhe.

Zhème(zhe) nǎr xíng a!

This will never do!

Nǐ yàoshi nème(zhe), wǒ
jiu bùxǐhuan nǐ le.

If you behave like that, I
won't like you any more.

f. Since duóme and zěne are both question words, they can be used as indefinites, too.

Bùzěne hǎo.

Not so good.

Wǒ zěne(zhe) ta dou
bùgāoxìng.

She is displeased no matter
what I do.

Zhèige rén méiduó gāo.

This person isn't very tall.

Duó(me) hǎo ye méiyòng.

It's useless no matter how
excellent it is.

g. Zěne can be combined with zhème or nème, and together they mean "Why is it that ... is so ...?"

Zhèige zhuozǐ zěne zhème
cháng a?

Why' is it that the table is
so long?

Tā zěne nème huài a?

Why is it that he is so bad?

h. The uses of duóme, zěne, zhème and nème are best illustrated in the following questions and answers.

Zěne xiě?

Zènme xiě.

Zěne bàn?

Háishi nèmeyàng(r) bàn hǎo.

Duóme gāo?

Zhème gāo.

Zěne(zhe) cai xíng ne?

Nème(zhe) jiu xíngle.

Zhè shì zěne (yi)huf shì?

Shì zènme (yi)huf shì

Tā shì zěne yige rén?

Shì zhème yige rén.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Look how beautiful she is!
2. Why is he so stupid?
3. I think he would be angry if we did it like this.
4. Why can't he rent out his house?
5. Why should we do it as he said?
6. No matter how he describes his house, I still wouldn't rent it.
7. A bathroom as good as this might cost \$10,000.
8. Why haven't you decided yet?
9. I don't understand what this is all about.
10. If you do like this, it stops. If you do like that, it goes.

PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng kànle fángzi yǐhòu, hái méijuédìng zū bùzū de shíhou, tā qu zhǎo shéi shāngliang qule?
2. Wáng Tàitai wèn Mǎ Xiānsheng shénme le? Tā gào song Wáng Tàitai shénme le?
3. Tā zūde fángzi dài jiāju búdài?
4. Wáng Tàitai shuō nèige fángzi zěnmeyàng? Piányi bùpiányi? Nèiyàngde fángzi róngyi zhǎo buróngyi zhǎo?
5. Wáng Tàitai juéde tā yīngdāng zū nèisuǒr fángzi ma?
6. Nèige fángzi búdài jiāju, Wáng Tàitai shuō zěnmè bàn?
7. Wáng Tàitai néng jiègei tā shénme jiāju ne? Jiède jiāju shénme shíhou huán ne?
8. Wáng Tàitai yào jiègei tāde jiāju dōu shi xīnde ma?
9. Mǎ Xiānshengde kètīnglǐ dōu xūyào shénme jiāju? Wòfáng ne? Fàntīng ne? Zǎofáng ne?
10. Mǎ Xiānsheng děi yòng jiǎngjiude jiāju ma? Tā děi yòng duōshao rìzi?
11. Chúfánglǐ yòngde dōngxǐ, tā yě jiè ma? Chúfánglǐ dōu xūyào shénme dōngxǐ?
12. Chúfánglǐ yòngde dōngxǐ wèi shénme yào jiào chùshǐ mǎi?
13. Kètīnglide dōngxǐ, Wáng Tàitai shuō tā yǒu shénme? Dōu děi mǎi shénme?
14. Wáng Tàitai yǒu dītǎn méiyǒu?
15. Wòfánglide dōngxǐ, Wáng Tàitai néng jiègei tā shénme? Tā hái děi mǎi shénme?
16. Fàntīnglide dōngxǐ, Wáng Tàitai néng jiègei tā shénme? Nǐ xiǎng tā hái děi mǎi shénme?
17. Wáng Tàitai shuō línglingsuǐsuide dōngxǐ zěnmè bàn?
18. Wáng Tàitai yào jiègei tā de jiāju dōu zài nǎr fàngzhe ne? Tāmen qu kànle ma?

19. Nǐ xiànzài zhùde fángzi shì zūde shì zìjǐde? Nǐ jiāli dou yǒu shénme jiāju?

20. Nǐ xiànzài yòngde jiāju shì jiède, shì zìjǐde, háishi zūde?

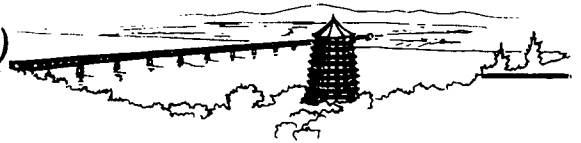
PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme

(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ xiǎng gēn nǐde péngyou jiè yìběn shū, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
2. Yàoshi yǒu rén gēn nǐ jiè dōngxi, nǐ bùnéng jiègei tā, nǐ zěnmē shuō?
3. Nǐde péngyou xiǎng mǎi yíyàng dōngxi, nǐ yǒu nèige dōngxi, yuànyì jiègei tā. Nǐ zěnmē gēn tā shuō?
4. Nǐ kényì bǎ nǐ jiālìde jiāju shuō yìshuō ma?
5. Yǒu rén gēn nǐ dǎting, dào Zhōngguó qù, dōu děi dài shénme jiāju, nǐ shuō shénme?

PART 6 Duihua Lianxi
(Communication Exercise)



1. Wang Dalian and Bob Anderson, two students at the University of California at Berkeley, rented a two-bedroom apartment near the campus and are preparing to move in. They are on a limited budget, and, with that in mind, they discuss what they can afford to buy in the way of furnishings. They also discuss what may be borrowed from their parents and friends.

(Two roles)

2. Aloysius Martin, an American student at Tunghai University Taiwan, is currently staying at a hotel, but will be moving in to a private home in a few days. Today, he calls on Fang Minli, his father's former Chinese language teacher. During their conversation, Martin tells Fang that he has rented a room at a private home, but that the room is not furnished. Feeling sorry for the young man who has never lived away from home before, Fang helps Martin draw up a list of what he needs for his new place. Fang is very generous, allowing Martin to borrow some of the furniture from his son's bedroom, because his son is in the United States and won't be back for two months.

(Two roles)

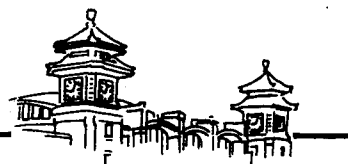
PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. May I borrow the car you just bought?
 2. I want to borrow some stamps from you.
 3. I loaned him a curtain and some odds and ends.
 4. He has not yet returned the blanket he borrowed. Now he wants to borrow some money.
 5. I want to discuss this matter with him. Maybe he can help me out.
 6. This is a modern-style house.
 7. This watch is not fast, but another watch of mine is.
 8. I want to buy some other things, too.
 9. He's meticulous about his clothes.
 10. I will use this old one temporarily.
 11. He's a good cook.
 12. Tell me what you need.
 13. Wait until I have sold these odds and ends.
 14. I will handle those odds and ends; you don't have to bother.
 15. We learned it little by little.

B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

1. a. Is the house you rented furnished?
b. The rent for a furnished house would be a little more expensive
2. You don't have to discuss the matter with him; do as you see fit.
4. a. I am taking some other courses, too.
b. It wasn't this friend who said it, but another one.
5. Is the sofa western-style furniture?
8. Things like tables and chairs are very cheap in that store.
9. a. Their home is tastefully furnished.
b. He is very particular about what he eats.
10. I think the food looks, smells and tastes very good.
11. A famous restaurant certainly must have good cooks.
12. Beijing carpets are very famous.
15. It's not too cold here, so a blanket at night is good enough.
17. You'd better lower the curtains before going to sleep.
18. a. I simply must go to China.
b. Only he can handle this affair.
19. a. I moved out only the big things. I didn't touch any of the odds and ends.
b. When you are moving, the odds and ends are most troublesome.
20. He finished all of the chores little by little.



第三十九课 借家具

马先生看了房子回到王家，找王太太商量。

Mǎ

王：您回来了。房子找好了没有？

马：看了一所儿，给了五十块美金的定钱，可是还没决定呢。我想跟您商量商量。

王：在哪儿啊？

马：中山路三十五号。

王：是什么样儿的房子？

马：是西式的。客厅、饭厅、卧房、厨房、澡房，一样一间，一共五间。

wò

zǎo

王：房租多少钱？

马：一个月六千二台币。他们也收美金，那么就是一百五十五块美金。水电另外算。

Táibì

王：真便宜。现在这样儿的房子可真不容易找。不带家具吧？

yí

马：对了，不带。就是因为不带家具，所以我没决定。

王：这样儿的房子现在很难找。地方不错，房租也不贵，我看您就租那所儿吧。家具我们可以借给您几件。等您走的时候再还给我们。

马：好极了！就那么办吧。您能借给我什么家具呢？

王：我们有一套沙发可以用，还有衣柜、书架、床、桌子、椅子什么的。有的也许得修理了。您最好先看看能用不能。

马：不必看了，我想都能用。我不讲究。反正就是暂时用几个月。厨房里用的东西象盘子、碗都在哪儿买？

王：那些东西，您最好是等找到了厨师以后，叫厨师给您买。我们先说客厅吧。沙发、书架都有，也许再买一个小桌子跟一个灯就行了。

马：地毯跟吸尘器您有吗？

王：哦，两样都有，就是旧一点儿，可是也不算太旧。您可以看看，不行再说。

马：那么卧房呢？

王：卧房的床、衣柜、椅子都有。看您还需要什么？
wò guì

马：我想床单子、毯子、枕头、枕头套，还有窗户
dān zhěn zhěn tào chuānghu
帘子，都得买。
lián

王：对了。这些东西大概非买不可。饭厅的东西恐怕也都得买。我就有一个碗柜，也许还不够用。
kǎng wǎnguì
零零碎碎的像毛巾、肥皂，什么的，有的您有，
jīn fēizao
就不用买了。没有的等以后需要的时候，再一点儿一点儿买吧。您什么时候有工夫，我带您先去看一看，好不好？

马：都在哪儿呢？

王：就在后头屋子里呢。要是您没事，我现在就带您去。

马：好。我没事，去看看去吧。

5. 床 chuáng N: bed
6. 椅 yǐ- BF: chair
椅子 yǐzi N: chair
- 屋子里的家具很漂亮。桌子、椅子、床都是新买的。
7. 修理 xiūli V: to repair
修理汽车一定得有很好的工具。
8. 讲 jiǎng V: to speak, to explain
讲话 jiǎnghuà V: to speak
讲解 jiǎngjiě V: to explain
讲究 jiǎngjiu SV/V: be meticulous, be particular/to care a great deal about
- a. 他讲解得非常清楚。
b. 他穿的衣服、鞋都很讲究。
c. 有钱的人不一定讲究吃、讲究穿。
9. 灯 dēng N: lamp
电灯 diàndēng N: electric light
这个电灯很亮。
10. 毯 -tǎn- BF: blanket, carpet
地毯 dìtǎn N: rug, carpet
毯子 tǎnzi N: blanket
电毯 diàntǎn N: electric blanket

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 商量 shāngliang V: to discuss
我有一件要紧的事情，想跟你商量商量。
2. 便宜 piányi SV: be inexpensive, be cheap
租这所房子，房租虽然便宜一点儿，可是地方真不方便。
3. 带家具 dài jiāju VO: to include furniture,
to be furnished
4. 还(给) huán(gei) V: to return
请你把这本书还给他。
5. 毛巾 máojīn N: towel

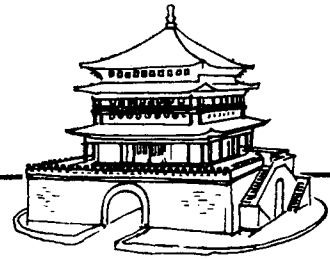
句 子

1. 现在中国很多年轻人¹⁹都喜欢穿西式服装²³。
2. 这里的房子，不管是新式的，还是旧式的，都贵得很。
3. 这儿附近有一家家具店。我们可以去租，不必买了。
4. 因为他刚结婚，家里的费用²⁴很大，所以得另外找一个工作。
5. 城里有一家文具店²⁵，他们卖的信纸、信封、毛笔什么的都贵得不得了。
6. 美国借过钱给很多国家，可是跟哪些国家借过钱，我就知道了。
7. 最近天气特别冷，夜里睡觉的时候最好用电毯。
8. 这间屋子太小，放不下一张双人床。
9. 我屋子里的电灯不够亮，所以我晚上常到图书馆去预备²⁶功课。
10. 那位老先生有的是钱。他对吃、喝、穿、戴²⁷都很讲究²⁸。
11. 要是你会修理家具，你就可以开一个铺子了。
12. 下课以后，你们都得把椅子放在桌子上。
13. 修理汽车的工具²⁹那家大商店有没有？

14. 听说他们卖的地毯，最贵的要十几万块钱一张。
15. 你的大毛巾³⁰和小毛巾³¹都是你自己洗，还是送到洗衣店³²去洗？

LESSON 40

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of question words.
- A review of zài.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Interview someone you want to hire.
2. Talk about one's eating habits.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



GÙ CHÚSHĪ

Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Wángjia bānchulai, xūyào yige chúshī
gěi tā zuòfàn. Tā yao qīng Wáng Xiānsheng gěi tā jiè-
shao yige. Yǒuyitiān, Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Wángjia láile.
Dàole ménkǒur, Wáng Xiānsheng zhèng cóng ménlitou chūlai.

Wáng xiānsheng: Ai! Mǎ Xiānsheng, cóng nǎr lái a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Cóng jiāli lái, nín yào chūqu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìle. Búyaojīn, wǒ méishénme yào jīnde shì, qīng
jìnlai zuò yihuīr ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyòngle. Nín yǒu shì, nín zǒu ba, wǒ míngtiān
zài lái.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín qīng jìnlai ba. Wǒ bùmáng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyòng jìngule, wǒ jiù yǒu yīliǎngjù huà, jiù zài
zhèr shuō ba. Wǒ xiǎng qīng nín gěi wǒ jièshao
yige chúshī. Nín yǒu rènshide méiyóu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín děng wǒ xiǎngxiang. Yǒu yige xìng Lǐ de, hěn
cōngmíng, tīng qínjīn, yě chéngshì. Wǒ jiào tā
míngtiān dào nín nǎr qu jiànjian nín ba. Nín
kànkàn tā chéng buchéng?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojǐle. Wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ bùchūqu. Nǐn jiào tā qù ba. Hǎo! Wǒ zǒule, míngtiān jiàn, xièxie nǐn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, yě méiyǒu qǐng nǐn jìnlai he diǎnr chá.

(Dìèrtiān chúshī dào Mǎ Xiānsheng jiā lái.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ xìng shénme?

Chúshī: Xìng Lǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

Chúshī: Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yǒucái.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ zuò Nánfāngcài, hái shì Běifāngcài?

Chúshī: Wǒ dōu huì zuò. Xīcān wǒ yě huì zuò yìdiǎnr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zhèrde shìqing hěn jiǎndan. Jiùshi wǒ yíge rén chīfàn. Yǒu shíhou qīngkè, kěshi qīngkède shíhou bùduō, jiùshi qīngkè, yě búhuì yǒu tài-
duōde rén. Gōngqián, Wáng Xiānsheng gēn nǐ shuō qīngchule ma?

Chúshī: Shuō qīngchule.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngshuō nǐ yòu qínjīn yòu chéngshì, zuòcài yě zuòde hǎo. Nǐ néng cóng jīntiān qǐ jiù lái zuò ma?

Chúshī: Xìng. Wǒ gāngcai dào chúfáng kànlekàn, nǐn chúfāngli yòngde dōngxi hǎoxiang dōu méiyǒu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duīle. Wǒ zhèng yào gēn nǐ shuō. Wǒ xiǎng jiào nǐ qù gěi wǒ mǎi. Nǐ kàn dōu xūyào shénme?

Chúshī: Wǒ xiǎng tiāntiān yòngde pánzi, wǎn, bōlibēi, kuàizi, dāozi, chāzi shénmede, dàgai dōu dēi mǎi ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dào chā, wǒ yǒu yítào. Chúfángli yòngde dōngxi, wǒ jiǎnzhīde yìdiǎnr dōu bùdǒng. Nǐ shuō mǎi shénme, jiù mǎi shénme ba. Děng yīhuǐr, wǒ xiān gěi nǐ yìdiǎnr qián, nǐ qu mǎi qu. Měitiān wǒ qīdiǎnzhōng chī zǎofàn, xiàwǔ yìdiǎnzhōng chī wǔfàn, liùdiǎnbàn chī wǎnfàn. Píngcháng wǒ zǎofàn jiù chī liǎngge jīdàn, yìbēi niúnnǎi. Yǒushíhou chī yìdiǎnr kǎomiànbaō, júzizhī yǒu méiyóu yě méiguānxi. Wǔfàn wǒ chīde shǎo. Shénme shèngshì jiù zuò shénme. Wǒ búyuànyì biéren wèi wǒ tèbié fèishì. Wǎnfàn yǒu ròu méi ròu, dōu méi guānxi, kěshì qīngcài wǒ měitiān yídīng yào chī, shuǐguō jiù duō mǎi jījīn fàngzài nàr, búlùn shì júzi, píngguō, xiāngjiāo wǒ dōu xīhuan chī. Nǐ kànzhe bàn hǎole.

Chúshī: Nín zhēn hǎoshuōhuà. Hǎo ba. Wǒ xiān chūqu mǎi dōngxi qu ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Nǐ xiān nǎ sānbǎikuàiqián qu. Búgou, zàishuō.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. gù V: to hire, to employ (used in reference to the laboring class; compare with qīng)
- gù rén VO: to employ people
- gù chúzi/chúshī VO: to employ a cook
- Wǒ děi gù yíge yòngren.
2. ménkǒu N: gateway, doorway, in front of the door
- jiā ménkǒu N: doorway of a home
- pùzi ménkǒu N: entrance of a store
3. cōngmíng SV: be intelligent, be clever
4. tīng A: very
- tīng hǎo PH: very good
- tīng shūfu PH: very comfortable
- tīng yǒuyìsi PH: very interesting
- Zuótiānde zhǎnlǎnhuì tīng yǒuyìsi. Wǒmen zài nàr kànle hěn jiǔ.
5. qínjīn SV: be diligent (in reference to physical work)
- Tā zuò shì fēicháng qínjīn.
6. chéngshì SV: be honest, be sincere
- Nèige rén, duì rén hěn chéngshì.
7. qǐ míngzi VO: to give a name
- Zhèige míngzi shì shéi gěi tā qǐde?

- a. Zhèijiàn shì gēn nèijiàn shì yǒu hěn dàde guānxi.
 b. Duìbugǐ.
 Méiguānxi.
 c. Nǐ juéde qù hǎo, búqu hǎo?
 Qù buqù, méiguānxi.

14. shěng V: to save (economize)
 shěngshì SV/VO: be trouble saving/to save trouble
 shěngqián SV/VO: be economical/to save money
 shěngshí(hou) SV/VO: be timesaving/to save time
 a. Búyòng jìnchéngle, jiù zài fùjìn mǎi ba. Shěngshì.
 b. Wǒ děi shěng yìdiǎnr qián le.

15. fèi V: to waste, to use a lot
 Zuò qīngdòu chǎo niúròu tài fèishì. Wǒmen chí diǎnr biéde ba.

16. wèi CV: for
 Zhèige biǎo wǒ shì wèi tā mǎide.

17. qīngcài N: green vegetables
 Zhèizhǒng qīngcài duōshao qián yìjīn?

18. shuǐguǒ N: fruit
 Duō chí qīngcài hé shuǐguǒ, wǒmen huì gèng jiànkāng.

19. búlùn/wúlùn A: doesn't matter, no matter what
 Búlùn shénme shíhou, tā dōu zài jiā.

20. kànzhe bàn

IE: Do as you see fit.

Nèijiàn shì, tā shuō jiào wǒmen kànzhe bàn.

21. hǎoshuohuà

SV: be affable, be easy to get along with

Tā búdà hǎoshuōhuà.

22. jú(zì)zhī/júzhīshuǐ

N: orange juice

23. píngcháng

SV: be ordinary, be common

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Various Uses of Question Words

The most common question words in Chinese are shénme, shéi, zěnme, nǎr, duóme, něi-M, duōshao and jǐ-M. Although wèi shénme and shénme dìfang are single words in English, meaning "why" and "where," they are combinations of two words in Chinese. Their literal translations are "for what" and "what place." Wèi shénme is a combination CV-N and shénme dìfang, a N-N.

The eight question words listed above belong to different parts of speech.

noun: shénme, shéi

place word: nǎr

specifier: něi-

numerals: duōshao, jǐ-

adverbs: duóme, zěnme

Note that the part of speech of a question word determines its position in a sentence.

a. You will recall that all question words can be used as indefinites. There are several common patterns for this usage. In one of these patterns, the question word as an indefinite is preceded by a negative.

bù] ----- one of the indefinites
méi]

Nǐ dào zhèr lai yǒu shénme shì a? Wǒ <u>méi shénme</u> shì.	What business brings you here? Nothing in particular.
Nǐ dào nǎr qù? Wǒ <u>bú dào nǎr</u> qu.	Where are you going? I am not going anywhere.
Tā zhǎng de <u>bù zěnme</u> hǎokàn.	She isn't too pretty.
Wǒ <u>méi zěnme</u> yòngxīn jiù huīle.	I didn't put in much special effort, and I learned it.
Tā <u>bù dǎsuan</u> gěi <u>shéi shénme</u> dōngxi.	He isn't planning to give anyone anything.

Rén shuō wǒ yǒuqián, kěshi
wǒ méi duōshao qián.

People say I'm rich, but I
don't have much money.

b. Another use of the question word is that it may be preceded by búlùn, wúlùn or bùguǎn, any one of which may be omitted and followed by dou or yě to express inclusive ideas such as everyone and everything or exclusive ideas such as no one, nothing and "It doesn't matter"

(búlùn)] -----indefinites-----	dōu]	-----
(wúlùn)		yě]	-----
(bùguǎn)				

Shéi dōu méilái

No one came at all.

(Búlùn) duó(me) hǎo wǒ yě
bùxǐhuan.

No matter how good it is, I
don't like it.

Tā (wúlùn) duōshao qián dōu
búmai.

He won't sell it for any price.

Zhèijiàn shì (bùguǎn) zěnme
bàn yě bùxíng.

No matter how this matter is
handled, it won't do.

Nèige rén (wúlùn) shénme
dōu búhuì.

That person cannot do anything.

Zhèi sānběn shū (wúlùn)
nèiběn tā yě búniàn.

He won't read any of these
three books.

Nǐ wèi shénme búqù?
Wǒ shénme dōu búwèi.

Why aren't you going?
For no reason at all.

The above pattern, with two alternatives replacing the question word in the middle of the sentence, gives the same inclusive or exclusive ideas.

(Búlùn) (shì) hǎo(de) (shì)
huài(de), wǒ dōu mǎi.

I will buy it no matter whether
it is good or bad.

(Wúlùn) (shì) zǎo (shì) wǎn,
dōu chéng.

It's all right no matter whether
it is early or late.

(Bùguǎn) (shì) hóngde (shì)
lǜde, tā dōu bùxǐhuan.

No matter whether it is red or
green, he doesn't like it.

(Búlùn) (shì) nǐ qu (shì)
wǒ qu, dōu yíyàng.

No matter whether you go or I
go, it's the same.

c. Inclusive expressions, such as whatever, whoever, whenever, however, and whichever, take a two-clause pattern in Chinese.

Wǒ yào shénme (jiù) mǎi <u>shénme</u> .	I buy whatever I want.
Nǎr liángkuai wǒ (jiù) dào <u>nǎr</u> qu.	I go wherever it is cool.
Shéi yǒu gōngfu shéi qu, <u>hǎo</u> buhǎo?	Whoever has time will go, OK?
Něige piányi wǒ mǎi <u>něige</u> .	I'll buy whichever is cheaper.
Zěnmē róngyi <u>zěnmē</u> zuò. <u>Bié</u> fèishì.	Do it whichever way is easier. Don't put yourself out.
Tā zuòde fàn yào <u>duóme</u> hǎo jiù yǒu <u>duóme</u> hǎo.	Her cooking is as fine as any you could ask for.
Nǐ gěi wǒ <u>duóshao</u> wǒ yào <u>duóshao</u> .	I'll take as many as you give me.
Xūyào <u>jǐge</u> ná <u>jǐge</u> , bié dōu nǎzǒu.	Take as many as you need, but don't take them all.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I don't want anything.
2. He doesn't want to give anybody anything.
3. Whatever she says is always right.
4. I don't have anything to do.
5. He'll take whatever you want to give.
6. I'll leave whenever he arrives.
7. We don't have much money.
8. Whoever has money, she will marry.
9. I didn't live there for long.
10. No matter who tells me, I don't want to hear it.
11. I'll go wherever it is warm.
12. He feels embarrassed to borrow money.

13. It doesn't matter who lent him the money; in any case, he got it.
14. I don't want to borrow anything.
15. He isn't particularly fussy about clothing.

Uses of Zài

Zài is a fixed adverb which has at least two meanings. Both meanings are very common in usage.

a. Zài may mean "again" and "some more," referring to the future repetition of a previous action (compare with yòu). In this sense, it is stressed and is usually followed by a V NU-M.

Tā yǐjīng mǎile yíge, hái He has already bought one, and
yào zài mǎi yíge. he wants to buy one more.

Zuótiān tā dào Niūyuē qùle. He went to New York yesterday.
Míngtiān (hái) yào zài qù. Tomorrow, he will go again.

b. When zài is preceded by a time expression or a limiting circumstance, it has the meanings "not until ..." and "before" In this case, zài is often not stressed.

Nǐ chīwán fàn zài niànshū You'd better finish your meal
ba. before you study.

Wǒ jīntiān yǒu shì. Míng- I have something to do today.
tiān zài qù hǎo buhǎo? How about going tomorrow?

Note that zài, meaning "not until ..." and "before ...," is usually used in a plan, command, resolution, request or suggestion.

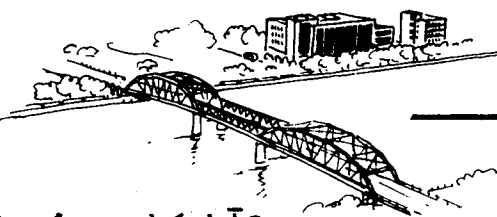
The most common patterns in the use of zài, meaning "not until ...," follow.

1. (S) xiān V, zài V (ba).
Nǐ xiān shuǐjiào, zài chūqu (ba).
2. (S) děng V zài V (ba).
Nǐ děng wǒ huílai zài zǒu (ba).
3. (S) xiān V, děng V, zài V (ba).
Qǐng xiān he yìdiǎnr chá, děng Zhāng Xiānsheng huílai,
wǒmen zài chīfàn (ba).

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I plan to go to New York again tomorrow.
2. Why don't you discuss it first before you decide?
3. Please, take this book first. You'll have to wait until tomorrow before I lend you the other one.
4. I saw a good-looking girl the other day. I am going to see her again in a few days.
5. Wait until I have finished preparing my lessons before you go out.

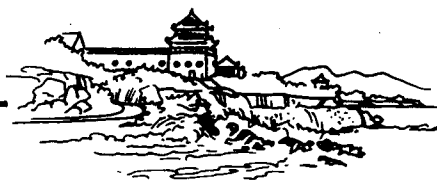
PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèi shénme xūyào gù yíge chùshī?
2. Tā gù chùshī zěnme gù?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng qu zhǎo Wáng Xiānsheng, zài shénme dìfang jiànzháode?
4. Wáng Xiānsheng kànjian Mǎ Xiānsheng gēn tā shuō shénme? Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
5. Tāmen liǎngge rén shì zài shénme dìfang tánde huà?
6. Wáng Xiānsheng yào gěi Mǎ Xiānsheng jièshaode chùshī xìng shénme? Wáng Xiānsheng shuō nèige rén zěnme yàng?
7. Wáng Xiānsheng xiǎng jiào nèige chùshī shénme shíhou qu jiàn Mǎ Xiānsheng? Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō shénme shíhou qu hǎo?
8. Mǎ Xiānsheng líkai Wáng Xiānshengde shíhou, Wáng Xiānsheng gēn tā shuō shénme?
9. Chùshī dào Mǎ Xiānsheng jiā qùle, Mǎ Xiānsheng dōu wèn tā shénme?
10. Nèige chùshī huì zuò shénme cài?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng cháng qīngkè ma? Tā qīngkède shíhou yào qīng hěn duōde rén ma?
12. Mǎ Xiānsheng xiǎng ràng tā cóng shénme shíhou qǐ zuò shì?
13. Chúfángli yòngde dōngxì Mǎ Xiānsheng dōu yǒu ma? Tā dǎsuàn zěnme bàn?
14. Mǎ Xiānsheng zhīdao buzhi dao tā dōu xūyào shénme dōngxì? Tā dǎsuàn zěnme bàn?
15. Mǎ Xiānsheng shénme shíhou chī zǎofàn? Shénme shíhou chī wǔfàn? Shénme shíhou chī wǎnfàn?
16. Tā zǎofàn chī shénme? Wǔfàn chī shénme? Wǎnfàn ne?
17. Nèige chùshī juéde Mǎ Xiānsheng zěnmeyàng?
18. Nǐ gùguo yòngren méiyǒu? Nǐ xiǎng nǐ gù yòngrende shíhou děi wèn tā shénme?

19. Nǐ měitiān shénme shíhou chī zǎofàn? Shénme shíhou chī wǔfàn? Shénme shíhou chī wǎnfàn? Dōu chī shénme?
20. Yǒude chīde dōngxī hěn hǎochī, kěshi zuòqilai fèishì; yǒude dōngxī bú tài hǎochī, kěshi shěngshì. Nǐ yuànyì nǎiyàng?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ xūyào yíge chúshī, nǐ yào nǐde péngyou gěi nǐ jièshao, nǐ zěnmē gen nǐde péngyou shuō?
2. Yàoshi nǐ gù yíge yòngren, nǐ dōu dēi wèn tā shénme?
3. Nǐ dōu dēi gào song tā shénme?
4. Nǐde chúshī wèn nǐ wǎnfan yào chī shénme? Nǐ shuō shénme?
5. Nǐ xiǎng jiào nǐde yòngren gěi nǐ mǎi yìdiǎnr dōngxi, nǐ zěnmē gen tā shuō?

PART 6 **Duìhuà Liànxí**
(Communication Exercise)



Three American bachelors, who share an apartment in Taipei, decided to hire a cook. Bob Martin, the only person who speaks fluent Chinese, has been "elected" to interview applicants. Today he interviews Qian Rushan.

Martin's Checklist

- a. Ask him for his full name.
- b. Ask him for his age.
- c. Ask him where he is from.
- d. Ask him if he knows how to prepare western-style meals.
- e. Ask him how much he wants in wages.
- f. Haggle over wages with him.
- g. Give him a starting date.
- h. Tell him what you'd like him to prepare for breakfast.
- i. Tell him what you and your roommates want for lunch and dinner.
- j. Quote from Qian's former employer, David Johnson, who said he is industrious, competent and hard working.

Qian's Checklist

- a. Give him your full name.
- b. Give him your age.
- c. Tell him that you are a native of _____ Province.
- d. Respond to his question.
- e. Tell him how much you wish to be paid.
- f. Haggle over wages with him.
- g. Confirm your starting date; then, ask what he and his roommates would like for breakfast.
- h. Repeat what Martin has told you while writing it down on paper. Ask him what they want for lunch and dinner.
- i. Repeat and record the information and compliment Martin on his easy-going manner.
- j. Respond with the traditional Chinese courtesy of self-deprecation.

(Two roles)

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I need not hire a cook.
2. He works very diligently.
3. If you are honest with others, others will be honest with you.
4. Don't you think this is very simple?
5. The words of the book are both clear and simple.
6. Even if he is diligent, I still don't think he is suited for the job.
7. From that time on, I no longer drank liquor.
8. When did you stop smoking?
9. I will buy it whenever I have the money.
10. I will give it to whomever you wish.
11. I will go wherever people are friendly.
12. It tastes good any way she cooks it.
13. There isn't any relation between these two matters.
14. Let's eat in a restaurant; it will save a lot of trouble.
15. I don't like to give parties; they take too much time.
16. I don't think he can do it well. He is just wasting time.
17. It doesn't matter whether or not it is raining, I have to go and buy some oranges.
18. No matter how much you pay him, he won't take the job.
19. He is very easy to get along with. No matter what you discuss with him, he will tell you to do as you see fit.
20. Since he says to do it this way, we'd better do it this way.

B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.

1. I have to hire a servant.
4. The exhibition yesterday was very interesting, and we watched it quite a long time.
5. He works very diligently.
6. That man is quite honest with people.
7. Who gave him this name?
8. What he said was both simple and clear.
9. The wages of Chinese workers are very low.
10. There is a kind of glass which is extraordinarily sturdy.
12. Please, toast a slice of bread for me.
13. a. This matter is closely related to the other.
b. Excuse me.
It's all right.
c. Do you think it is better to go or not to go?
It doesn't matter whether or not you go.
14. a. You don't need to go to town. Buy it locally, and save yourself the trouble.
b. I have to save some money.
15. It's too troublesome to cook beef with green beans. Let's eat something else.
16. I bought this watch for him.
17. How much a jin is this vegetable?
18. We'll be healthier if we eat more vegetables and fruits.
19. He's at home any time of the day.
20. He told us to do as we see fit about that matter.
21. He's not very easy to get along with.

PART 8 Dú Hé Xiě
(Reading and Writing)



第四十课 雇厨师
Gù

马先生从王家搬出来，需要一个厨师给他
Mǎ
做饭。他要请王先生给他介绍一个。有一
天，马先生到王家来了。到了门口儿，王
Mǎ kǒu
先生正从门里头出来。

王：哎！马先生，从哪儿来啊？
Ai Mǎ a

马：从家里来，您要出去吗？

王：对了。不要紧，我没什么要紧的事，请进来坐
一会儿吧。

马：不用了。您有事，您走吧，我明天再来。

王：您请进来吧，我不忙。

马：不用进去了，我就有一两句话，就在这儿说吧。

我想请您给我介绍一个厨师。您有认识的没有？

王：您等我想想。有一个姓李的，很聪明，挺勤谨，
Lǐ cōng tǐnqínjin
也诚实。我叫他明天到您那儿去见见您吧。您
看看他成不成？

马： 好极了。我明天下午不出去。您叫他去吧。

好！我走了。明天见。谢谢您。

王： 对不起，也没请您进来喝点儿茶。

(第二天厨师到马先生家来了。)

Mǎ

马： 你姓什么？

厨师： 姓李。

Lǐ

马： 你叫什么名字？

厨师： 我叫李有才。

Lǐ

马： 你做南方菜，还是北方菜？

厨师： 我都会做。西餐我也会做一点儿。

马： 我这儿的事情很简单。就是我一个人吃饭。

有时候请客，可是请客的时候不多。就是请

客，也不会有太多的人。工钱，王先生跟你

说清楚了吗？

厨师： 说清楚了。

马： 我听说你又勤谨又诚实，做菜也做得好。你

qínjǐn

能从今天起就来做吗？

厨师：行。我刚才到厨房看了看，您厨房里用的东西好像都没有。

马：对了。我正要跟你说。我想叫你去给我买。你看都需要什么？

厨师：我想天天用的盘子、碗、玻璃杯、筷子、刀子、叉子什么的，大概都得买吧。

马：刀叉，我有一套。厨房里用的东西，我简直地一点儿都不懂。你说买什么，就买什么吧。等一会儿，我先给你一点儿钱，你去买去。每天我七点钟吃早饭，下午一点钟吃午饭，六点半吃晚饭。平常我早饭就吃两个鸡蛋、一杯牛奶。有时候吃一点儿烤面包，橘子叶有没有也没关系。午饭我吃得少。什么省事就作什么，我不愿意别人为我特别费事。晚饭有肉，没肉，都没关系，可是青菜我每天一定要吃一点儿。水果就多买几斤放在那儿。不论是橘子、苹果、香蕉我都喜欢吃。你看

厨 师： 您 真 好 说 话 。 好 吧 。 我 先 出 去 买 东 西 去 吧 。

马： 好 。 你 先 拿 三 百 块 钱 去 。 不 够 ， 再 说 。

生字

1. 师	-shī	BF: teacher, master
老师	lǎoshī	N: teacher
厨师	chúshī	N: cook, chef

2. 诚	chéng-	BF: sincere, honest
诚实	chéngshi	SV: be honest

那个孩子对人很诚实。

3. 餐	-cān-	BF: food, meal
中餐	Zhōngcān	N: Chinese meal, lunch
西餐	xīcān	N: western-style meal
餐厅	cāntīng	N: dining room (hall)

a. 中餐、西餐，那个厨师都会作。

b. 那个餐厅很干净。家具、地毯都是新换的。

4. 单	-dān-	BF: simple, single, list
简单	jiǎndān	A/SV: simply/simple
单子	dānzi	N: list
菜单	càidān	N: menu
床单(子)	chuángdānzi	N: bed sheet

a. 他说的话又简单，又清楚。

b. 不要把这个问题看得太简单。

c. 请你拿菜单来给我们看看，我们要点菜了。

5. 盘 pán M: plate of
盘子 pánzi N: plate
6. 碗 wǎn M/N: bowl of/bowl
饭碗 fànwǎn N: rice bowl
盘子、碗都带来了，不用买了。
7. 杯 bēi M: cup of, glass of
杯子 bēizi N: cup, glass
茶杯 chá bēi N: teacup
酒杯 jiǔ bēi N: wine cup or glass
8. 筷 kuài- BF: chopstick
筷子 kuàizi N: chopsticks
9. 套 tàò M/N: set of, suit of/cover
枕头套 zhěntào tàò N: pillowcase
a. 他买了一套新家具。
b. 王老师穿的这套衣服真漂亮，是在哪儿买的？
10. 牛奶 niú nǎi N: milk
我每天早上吃两个鸡蛋，喝一杯牛奶。
11. 系 -xì BF: relate to
关系 guānxi N: relation, connection, relevance

要是没有筷子也没关系，我们可以用叉子吃。

12. 省	shěng	V: to save (economize)
省钱	shěngqián	SV/VO: be economical/to save money
省时候 (时间)	shěng shíhou (shíjiān)	SV/VO: be timesaving/to save time
省事	shěngshì	SV/VO: be trouble saving/to save trouble
13. 肉	ròu	N: meat
牛肉	niúròu	N: beef
14. 果	guǒ	N: fruit
水果	shuǐguǒ	N: fruit

New combinations with familiar characters

1. 工钱	gōngqián	N: wage
2. 费	fèi	V: to waste, to take a lot of
费钱	fèi qián	SV/VO: be expensive/to cost money
费时候 (时间)	fèi shíhou (shíjiān)	SV/VO: be time-consuming/to take time
费事	fèishì	SV/VO: be laborious, troublesome /to take a lot of time
费心	fèixīn	IE/VO: May I trouble you? /to take a lot of trouble

a. 别费事。您有什么，我就吃什么。

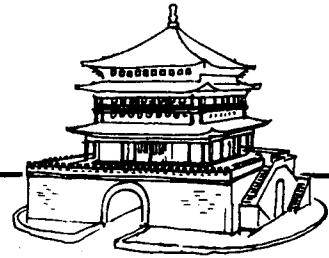
b. 做这个菜费了很多时候。

句 子

1. 我觉得做一个好学生不容易，可是做一个好老师更不简单。
2. 我小时候母亲常对我说：“对人要诚实，念书要认真。”³³
3. 听说，美国有几个很有名的厨师学校。¹⁷学费一年要两万多块，我想很可能是真的。
4. 你们餐厅早上几点开门？晚上几点关门？
5. “中餐西吃”的意思你懂吗？请你讲一下。
6. 在美国的中国饭馆，菜单上有中文，也有英文。
7. 听说那家商店卖的盘子、碗又好看又便宜。我要去买一套。
8. 他家里用的各种³⁴杯子，象茶杯、酒杯和水杯等都很讲究。
9. 我吃中餐的时候很喜欢用日本式的³⁵筷子。
10. 现在美国跟中国的关系比以前好多了。
11. 我们学校的中文系³⁶现在一共有多少位先生和学生？
12. 坐公共汽车又省钱又省事，就是车少，不太方便。
13. 你最喜欢喝哪家公司出的牛奶？
14. 在美国哪种工人的工钱最高？
15. 我去买菜以前，总是把要买的東西都写在一张单子上，因为我怕记不住。³⁷

LESSON 41

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The use of lái and qù as resultative verb endings.
- The use of lái and qù as directional endings to form other resultative verbs.
- The use of qīlai as a resultative verb ending.
- The various uses of jiù.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Make a phone call.
2. Ask and answer questions about the sound quality of a phone call.
3. Tell someone about your visit to a doctor's office.
4. Invite someone over for dinner.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DĀ DIÀNHUÀ

Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ tā xīn zūde fángzi shōushihǎole, chúshǐ yě gùhǎole, xiǎng qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai dào tā zhèr lai chī wǎnfàn, suóyì tā gei Wáng Xiānsheng dǎ diànhuà, yào gēn tāmen dīng yìge rìzi. Mǎ Xiānsheng dìyíci dǎ diànhuà, zhànxiàn ne, méi dǎtōng. Guòle wǔfēn zhōng, tā yòu dǎ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wèi! Nín nǎr a?

Diànhuàli: Yuǎndōng Gōngsī.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qǐngwèn, nín diànhuà duōshao hào?

Diànhuàli: Qīqīsiwǔlíngyījiǔ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, cuòle. (bǎ diànhuà guàshang, yòu zhāi-xiàlai dǎ diànhuà.)

(Wángjiade yòngren jiē diànhuà)

Yòngren: (Hěn héqide) Wèi! Wǒmen zhèr shì Wángjiā, nín shì nǎr a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Mǎ Dàwéi. Lǎojià qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng jiē diànhuà.

Yòngren: Qǐng nín děng yìhuìr, biéguà, wǒ gei nín kànkàn qu.

(Guòle yìhuìr, Wáng Xiānsheng lái le.)

Wáng Xiānsheng: (Náqi diànhuà) Wèi! Nín shi Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?
Wǒ shi Wáng Ānchéng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wáng Xiānsheng, nín hǎo ba? Wǒ méiyǒu shénme
tèbiéde shì. Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ wūzi shōushidéle,
xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Wáng Tàitai zhège lǐbàiliù
lai chī wǎnfàn, nǐmen yǒu gōngfu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, diànhuàlǐde shēngyīn tài luàn, wǒ méi-
tīngqīngchū. Qǐng nín dàdiǎnr shēngyīn shuō.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Wáng Tàitai zhège lǐbàiliù
dao wǒ zhèr lai chī wǎnfàn, nǐmen yǒu gōngfu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín hébì nàme kèqi?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búshì kèqi. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐmen dào wǒ zhèr lai
kànkàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ hěn yuànyì qù, kěshì wǒ tàitai zhèi liǎngtiān
yǒudiǎnr bùshūfu, zài chuángshàng tǎngzhe ne,
méiqǐlai.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zěnméile?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bùxiǎode shì zěnméi huí shì. Dàgài shì zháole
liáng, gǎnmào le. Zuótiān tā shuō yǒudiǎnr
tóuténg, yèli jiù késouqilailai. Jīntiān
zǎoshàng, qǐng dàifu lai kànle kàn, dǎle yìzhēn,
liángle liang tǐwēn, dàoshi méifāshāo. Dàifu

shuō duō hē yidiǎnr júzhī, tāng yitǎng, xiūxi-
xiūxi jiu hǎo le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Děi liú diǎnr shén, zhèizhǒng tiānqi zuì róngyi
gǎnmào. Méichīyào ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dàifu shuō wánshang kéyi chī yidiǎnr āsīpīlín.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàme, nín kàn nimen shénme shíhou cái néng lai
ne? Xiàlǐbài chéng buchéng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ kě bùgǎn shuō, wǒmen guò liǎngtiān zài
juédìng, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba, nàme, wǒ míngtiān dào nín nàr qu kànkàn
Wáng Tàitai.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bùgǎndǎng. Yàoshi nín you gōngfu, qǐng guòlai
tántan.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, míngtiān jiàn ba.
(Tāmen jiu bǎ diǎnhuà quèshàngle.)

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. dé V/RVE: to be ready, to be finished /ready, completed
- zùdǎle RV: the job is completed
- xiěbùdé RV: cannot finish writing
- débuliǎo RV: cannot be ready on time
- liǎobude IE: extremely, very, terrific
- búdéliǎo IE: extremely, very, terrific
- a. Xǐ zhèixie yīshang, jītiān dé?
- b. Zhèige rén líhaide bùdéliǎo (liǎobude)
- c. Nèige rén zhēn liǎobude.
2. wèi EX: hello (used in telephone conversations only)
3. Yuǎndōng Gōngsī N: Far East Company
- Qīngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī zài nǎr?
4. zhāi V: to take off (such as a hat, or a flower), to take down (such as picture or a telephone receiver; opposite of guà)
- zhāixialai RV: take off or take down
- zhāi huār VO: to pick flowers
- Qīng nǐ bǎ màozi zhāixialai, hǎo buhǎo?
5. yòngren N: servant
6. héqi SV: be friendly, be affable

Rénren dōu xiǎode yìtiān yǒu èrshìsì xiǎoshí.

12. zhaoliáng

VO: to catch a cold

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang méiguān chuānghu, zháole diǎnr liáng.

13. gǎnmào/shāngfēng

N/V: common cold/to have a cold

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr gǎnmào.

14. késou

V/N: to cough/cough

Tā gǎnmào le, zuótiān yèlì késoude hěn lǐhai.

15. -qilai

RVE: start to, begin to (also indicates success in attaining the object of the action)

kūqilaile

RV: begin to cry

dǎqilaile

RV: begin to fight

dǎdeqilái

RV: will start to fight

dǎbuqilái

RV: will not start to fight

chàngqi gēr laile

RV: begin to sing

xiàqi yǔ laile

RV: begin to rain

xiǎngbuqilái

RV: cannot remember, unable to recall

Zěnme wǒ yě xiǎngbuqilai tā xìng shénme le.

16. zhēn

N/M: needle, pin/number of stitches, shots

Dàifu géi wǒ dǎle yìzhēn.

17. tīwēn/wēndù

N: temperature

wēndùbiǎo

N: thermometer

liáng tīwēn VO: to take a temperature

Nǐ liángliang tāde tīwēn kànkàn gāo bugāo.

18. liúshén VO: to take care

a. Lù bùhǎo zǒu, qīng liú diǎnr shén.

b. Liúshén, qìchē láiile!

19. asīpīlín N: aspirin (M: -piànr)

chī asīpīlín VO: to take aspirin

20. bīfang N: example

bīfangshuō PH: for instance

ná ... zuò bīfang PH: take ... for example

a. Bīfangshuō, yàoshi míngtiān xià yǔ, wǒmen hái qù buqù?

b. Ná zhèijian shì zuò ge bīfang ba.

21. gǎn V: to dare, to venture

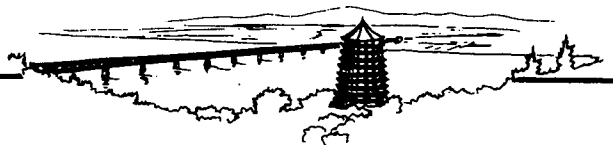
wǒ gǎn shuō IE: I venture to say that ...,
I'm sure ...

bùgǎn shuō IE: One doesn't dare say ...

a. Wǒ yèli yíge rén bùgǎn dào nèige hēi wūzi qu.

b. Wǒ bùgǎn shuō tā míngtiān lái bulai.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Lái and Qù as RV Endings

Both lái and qù can be used as resultative verb endings.

náilaile	méinálai	nádelái	nábulái
chūqule	méichūqu	chūdeqù	chūbuqù

Some of the resultative verbs of which lái and qù are directional endings are in turn commonly used as directional endings to form other resultative verbs. The most common ones are listed below.

shàng	}	[lai	náshanglai
xià			bānxiāqu
jìn		[qu	pǎojīnlai
chū			sòngchūqu
huí			fēihuīlai
guò			zǒuguōqu

Note that qī can only take lái, never qù, as in náqīlai (not náqīqu).

When there is an object, the directional ending, which in itself is a RV, may be split and the object inserted between its two parts. This is the most common form with the directional ending qīlai.

Tā yìxiǎngqī tā mǔqīn lai jiu kǔ.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have moved that table upstairs.
2. He has taken back the book he lent me.
3. The space is too narrow. I cannot drive through.
4. If I sell my car at this price, I'm sure I cannot buy it back for the same amount.
5. This mountain is not too high. I think I shall walk up.

Various Uses of Jiù

Jiù is a fixed adverb and generally carries two meanings.

a. It means "only" and is generally used in the following patterns. Note that in all three patterns, jiù generally receives stress.

1. jiù V NU-M:

Tā jiù gěile wǒ yīkuài qián. He only gave me a dollar.

2. $\begin{bmatrix} \text{bù} \\ \text{méi} \end{bmatrix}$ V jiù(shi) V:

Tā shénme dou buzhīdao, He doesn't know how to do
jiù(shi) zhīdao chī. anything but eat.

3. V jiù(shi) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{bù} \\ \text{méi} \end{bmatrix}$ V:

Wǒ shénme dou dài, I brought along everything
jiù(shi) méidài qián. except money.

b. When the jiù clause is preceded by a time expression or another clause, jiù indicates the short lapse between the two. Jiù in this sense may be translated as "then" and is seldom stressed.

Fàn hǎole, wǒmen jiu chī. When dinner is ready, we'll eat.

(Dào) nèige shíhou, wǒ dàgài I will probably know by then.
jiu zhīdaole.

Tā děng yihuīr jiu huīlaile. He'll be back after a while.

Wǒ chīle fàn jiu huījiā. I'll go home right after the meal.

1. Because jiù indicates a short lapse between the jiù clause and the time expression or another clause preceding it, only words which further stress this fact, such as lìkè, can be placed before jiù.

Tā lái, lìkè jiu zǒule. He came, but he immediately left.

Expressions which indicate a long elapse of time, like hěn jiǔ, cannot be added before jiù, as shown in the following self-contradictory statement.

Tā lái le, tán le hěn jiǔ, jiù zǒu le.	He came and immediately left after we chatted for a long time.
---	--

- The sentence particles le and ba are often used, but never ne, except in a question.
- The fact that yi, meaning "as soon as," may be added before the verb in the first clause further indicates the short elapse.

Tā yí dào, wǒ men jiù zǒu.	We'll leave as soon as he arrives.
----------------------------	---------------------------------------

c. The time expression or clause preceding the jiù clause may express a condition to what follows.

Yàoshi míng tiān, wǒ jiù bú qù le.	If it is tomorrow, then I will not go.
---------------------------------------	---

Yàoshi tā zài shuō yí jù huà, wǒ jiù dǎ tā.	If he speaks one more word, I will punch him in the nose.
--	--

Yīn wèi tā lái le, suǒ yǐ wǒ men jiù qǐng tā chī fàn.	Because he came over, we asked him to supper.
--	--

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- I have only \$5.
- He will pay you tomorrow.
- He only lent me a little more than \$500.
- I will read the second book as soon as I finish the first one.
- If he should give me money, I would buy it.

Bù deliǎo and Liǎo bù de

a. As a stative verb, bù deliǎo generally means "desperately serious" and "disastrous."

Zhè kě bùdeliǎo! Fā zhènme
gāo de shāo! Gǎnkuài qù
kàn dàifu!

This is extremely serious.
You have such a high fever.
You'd better hurry to see a
doctor.

b. As a stative verb, liǎobude generally means "terrific" and "extraordinary."

Tā zhèige rén zhēn liǎobude. He is really an extraordinary
person.

c. Liǎobude and bùdeliǎo have the same meaning when used
as complements after stative verbs.

Tā gāoxìngde liǎobude.

or

He is extremely happy.

Tā gāoxìngde bùdeliǎo.

PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèishénme gěi Wáng Xiānsheng Wáng Tàitai dǎ diànhuà?
2. Tā dìyíci dǎ diànhuà, diànhuàlìde rén shuō shénme?
3. Mǎ Xiānsheng dìèrcì dǎ diànhuà, tā dǎdao shénme dìfang qule? Tā tīngjian diànhuàlìde shēngyin búduì, tā shuō shénme?
4. Mǎ Xiānsheng dìsāncì dǎ diànhuà, shì shéi jiēde diànhuà? Nèige rén jiē diànhuà de shíhou shuō shénme?
5. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai dào tā nèr qu chīfàn, zài diànhuàlì tā shì zěnme shuōde?
6. Mǎ Xiānsheng zài diànhuàlì shuōde huà, Wáng Xiānsheng tīng-qīngchule méiyóu? Wèi shénme? Wáng Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
7. Mǎ Xiānsheng qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai, tāmen wèi shénme bùnéng qu?
8. Wáng Tàitai zěnme le? Wáng Xiānsheng zhīdao shì zěnme huí shì ma?
9. Tāmen qǐng dàifu kànle méiyóu? Dàifu shuō shénme le?
10. Wáng Tàitai fāshāo méifāshāo? Késou bùkésou? Tóuteng bùtóteng?
11. Dàifu gěi Wáng Tàitai liáng tīwēn le méiyóu? Kāi yàofāng le ma?
12. Wáng Tàitai chī yào le méiyóu? Tā chīde shì shénme yào?
13. Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai, nǐtīan néng dào Mǎ Xiānsheng jiā qù ne?
14. Mǎ Xiānsheng yào qu kàn Wáng Tàitai ma? Wáng Xiānsheng shuō shénme?
15. Yàoshi yǒu rén gēn nǐ shuōhuà, nǐ méitīngqīngchu, nǐ shuō shénme?
16. Nǐ jiē diànhuà de shíhou, yàoshi diànhuàlìde rén shuō "cuòle," nǐ zěnme bàn?
17. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou bìngle, nǐ zěnme bàn?

18. Shénme yàngde tiānqì zuì róngyì zháoliáng?
19. Yàoshi gǎnmàole, yīngdāng chī shénme yào? Yīngdāng zuò shénme?
20. Dàifu kànbīng de shíhou, dòu zuò xiē shénme shì?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme

· (What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐ dǎ diànhuà dǎcùole, nǐ shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐ jiē diànhuà, diànhuàli zhǎo nǐ jiālǐde rén jiē diànhuà, nǐ shuō shénme?
3. Yàoshi nǐ jiē diànhuà de shíhou, diànhuàde shēngyīn búda qīngchu, nǐ méitīngjian diànhuàli shuōde shì shénme, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
4. Nǐde péngyou yǒubìng, dàifu lái, nǐ yào bǎ nǐ péngyoude bìng gēn dàifu shuō yìshuō, nǐ zěnme shuō?
5. Yǒu rén qǐng nǐ chīfàn, nǐ bùnéng juédìng shénme shíhou néng qù, nǐ zěnme shuō?

PART 6 Duihuà Liānxí

(Communication Exercise)



1. Wang Danian, a Chinese student from mainland China, is talking with a telephone operator. Wang asks the operator the following questions.
 - How much does it cost to make a telephone call at a public telephone booth?
 - How many ways can a long-distance telephone call be placed?
 - Is the cost of making a long-distance telephone call in the United States the same regardless of the company that I do business with?
 - When is the best time to make a long-distance telephone call? Why is it cheaper on weekends?
 - What do I have to do if I don't want my name, address and telephone number to appear in the telephone directory?
 - What is the purpose of the yellow pages in a telephone directory?

(Two roles)
2. Students work in pairs to play the roles of a doctor and a patient. Then they switch roles with their partners.
3. The class discusses the points below based on its knowledge of the dispensary at the DLIFLC.
 - Hours of operation. Are its hours of operation convenient? Should it open on weekends?
 - Registration/sign in. Is the registration/sign in procedure too troublesome? Does it take too long?
 - Service. Is the quality of the staff and medical personnel good or poor?
 - Students take turns describing a bad experience and/or a good experience they had at the dispensary.
 - How can the service at the dispensary be improved?

PART 7 Fānyì (Translation)



A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. When will dinner be ready?
2. I just hung up that picture; who took it down?
3. He called me up and asked for a date on Saturday. As soon as I told him that I might be busy that day, he hung up.
4. He said that he wants me to put Mr. Li on the phone. I told him to hold the wire. He didn't quite understand. He hung up.
5. Will you please say it softly?
6. It is very noisy out on the street.
7. Why go to all that trouble?
8. Last night, I saw a man who was drunk, I guess. He was lying in a trolley car.
9. He said he had a splitting headache. I think he had a bad cold.
10. I wanted to take his temperature, but I couldn't find the thermometer.
11. I told the doctor that I had a bad cough. He gave me a shot.
12. The weather is very cold. We have to be careful.
13. For instance, the first year you pay \$10, and the next year you pay \$5.
14. Let's take this sentence as an example.
15. Do you dare to say that you are not afraid of your wife?
16. The doctor gave me an injection.
17. Will you take his temperature and see whether or not it is high?

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. a. How many days will it take to wash these clothes?
b. This person is terribly stern.
c. That man is an extraordinary person.
 3. I beg your pardon. Where is the Far East Company?
 4. Won't you please take off your hat?
 6. One has to be friendly to do business.
 7. It is extremely windy. May I trouble you to shut the window for me?
 8. a. What he is saying is all mixed up.
b. He doesn't know what he is saying.
c. My room is a mess.
 9. a. There are quite a few clothing stores around. Why must we go into town to buy them?
b. It's very convenient to go to New York by train. Why do you insist on going by airplane?
 10. a. He is lying down.
b. He drank too much and lay under the table.
 11. Everybody knows there are 24 hours in a day.
 12. I didn't close the window last night and caught a cold.
 13. I have a slight cold.
 14. He had a cold and coughed really badly last night.
 15. I could not recall what his surname was no matter how hard I tried.
 16. The doctor gave me a shot.
 17. Take his temperature, and see if it's high or not.
 18. a. The road is not good. Please, be careful.
b. Watch out, a car is coming!
 20. a. For instance, shall we go tomorrow if it rains?
b. Let's take this as an example.
 21. a. I dare not go to that dark room by myself at night.
b. I am not sure whether or not he is coming.



第四十一课 打电话

马先生把他新租的房子收拾好了，厨师也
Mǎ
雇好了，想请王先生、王太太到他这儿来
gù
吃晚饭，所以他给王先生打电话，要跟他
们定一个日子。马先生第一次打电话占线
Mǎ zhànxiàn
呢，没打通。过了五分钟，他又打。

马先生：喂！您哪儿啊？
wèi

电话里：远东公司。

马先生：请问，您电话多少号？

电话里：七七四五零一九。

马先生：对不起，错了。（把电话挂上，又摘下来
guà zhāi
打电话。）

（王家的用人接电话。）

用人：（很和气地）喂！我们这儿是王家，您是哪
wèi
儿啊？

马先生：我是马大为，劳驾请王先生接电话。
Mǎ láojià

用 人：请您等一会儿，别挂，我给您看看去。

（过了一会儿，王先生来了。）

王先生：（拿起电话）喂！您是马先生吗？我是

王安成。

马先生：王先生，您好吧？我没什么特别的事。我已经把屋子收拾得了，想请您跟王太太这个礼拜六来吃晚饭，你们有工夫吗？

王先生：对不起，电话里的声音太乱，我没听清楚。请您大点儿声音说。

马先生：我想请您跟王太太这个礼拜六到我这儿来吃晚饭，你们有工夫吗？

王先生：您何必那么客气？

马先生：不是客气。我想请你们到我这儿来看看。

王先生：我很愿意去，可是我太太这两天有点儿不舒服，在床上躺着呢，没起来。

马先生：怎么了？

王先生：不晓得是怎么回事。大概是着了凉，
xiǎo
感冒了。昨天他说有点儿头疼，夜里
gǎnmào téng
就咳嗽起来了。今天早上，请大夫来
késou
看了看，打了一针，量了量体温，倒是
tǐwēn
没发烧。大夫说多喝一点儿橘汁、躺
júzhī
一躺、休息休息，就好了。

马先生：得留点儿神，这种天气最容易感冒。
gǎnmào
没吃药吗？

王先生：大夫说晚上可以吃一点儿阿司匹林。
ā pǐ lín

马先生：那么，您看你们什么时候才能来呢？
下礼拜成不成？

王先生：那我可不敢说，我们过两天再决定，
好不好？

马先生：好吧，那么，我明天到您那儿去看看王
太太。

王先生：不敢当。要是您有工夫，请过来谈谈。

马先生：好，明天见吧。

(他们就把电话挂上了。)
guà

生 字

1. 通 tōng SV/RVE: be open/through
 打通 dǎtōng RV: put through (a call)
 a. 这条路不通了。
 b. 电话打通了。
2. 啊 a P: a question marker or an
 你哪儿啊? exclamation marker
3. 司 -sī BF: department
 公司 gōngsī N: company
4. 和 hé CV/CONJ/BF: with/and/friendly, affable
 和气 héqi SV: be friendly, be affable
 a. 这件事和那件事没关系。
 b. 盘子、碗、杯子和别的零零碎碎的东西都带来了。
 c. 那个商店里的人真和气。
5. 声音 shēngyīn N: voice, sound
 他说话的声音很清楚。
6. 乱 luàn SV: be in a mess, be messy
 屋子里很乱, 请你收拾收拾。

7. 何 hé- BF: what, who, where
- 何必 hébì A: Why is it necessary to ...?
- 何必非 ... hébì fēi...bùkě A: Why insist on ...?,
... 不可 Why must ...?
- a. 你何必那么客气?
b. 借一个用用就行了, 何必非买不可?
8. 凉 liáng SV: be cool, be cold
- 着凉 zháoliáng VO: to catch a cold
- 凉快 liángkuai SV: be pleasantly cool
- 凉鞋 liángxié N: sandals
- a. 这种天气, 很容易着凉。
b. 天气热的时候, 我喜欢穿凉鞋。
9. 发烧 fāshāo VO: to have a fever
- 他着了凉, 有点儿不舒服, 可是没发烧。
10. 针 zhēn N: needle
- 打针 dǎzhēn VO: to inoculate
- 他的病不利害, 吃了一点儿药, 打了一针, 就好了。
11. 躺 tǎng V: to lie down
- 大夫叫他在床上躺一躺、休息休息。
12. 神 -shén BF: spirit, mind
- 留神 liúshén VO: to take care, to be careful
- 过街的时候要留神。

13. 敢 gǎn

V: to dare

不敢说 bùgǎnshuō

IE: one does not dare say,
uncertain

不敢当 bùgǎndāng

IE: I don't deserve this. You
flatter me.New combinations with familiar characters

大夫 dàifu

N: doctor, physician

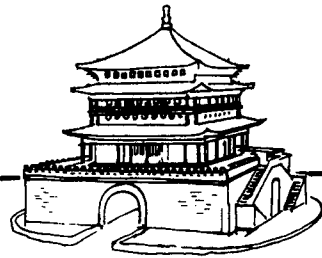
句 子

1. 那家公司的总经理³⁸是我的姐夫³⁹。我可以帮你在他们公司
找个工作。
2. 张司长⁴⁰昨天给他留了一个条儿⁴¹，叫他今天去见她。
3. 我往家里打电话常打不通，因为我女儿一打电话就没完。
4. 这件事情应该怎么办，我真是想来想去想不通。
5. 千万不要跟不和气的人做生意⁴²，因为有什么事他们不会
好好儿⁴³地跟你商量。
6. 城里真乱啊！行人⁴⁴和车辆⁴⁵的声音大得不得了，听着真让人不舒服。
7. 你何必非要买一辆新车不可呢？买辆用过两三年的旧车也不错啊！
8. 着了凉以后吃什么药最管事⁴⁶，连大夫也说不清楚⁴⁷。
9. 昨天我发烧了，烧得很利害。大夫告诉我已经过了一百
零二度⁴⁸了！
10. 大夫给我打了一针⁴⁷，叫我躺在床上多休息、多喝水。
11. 最近天气很坏，穿衣服和吃东西都得多留点儿神。
12. 过街的时候，要多留点儿神。

13. 我在中学的时候父亲常对我说：“你要敢说、敢做，但
是要说得对、做得对。”
14. 天气一天天地凉起来了，所以我们很少到外头去。
15. 谁都知道电灯是谁发明的。⁴⁹

LESSON 42

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- A review of the bǎ construction.
- A review of the uses of the adverb cái.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

1. Call a policeman to report an accident.
2. Report a theft to the police.
3. Ask and answer questions about insurance.

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DIŪ DŌNGXI

Wáng Xiānsheng jiāli diūle dōngxi le. Jīngchájú pài
jīngguān gēn jīngchá lái kànkàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qīng nín dào zhèjian wūzi lái kànkàn ba. Qiáng-
shang yǒu yige dàdòng, dōngxi dōushi cóng zhèr
nòngchūde.

Jīngguān: Zhè dàgài shì yèli shénme shíhoude shìqing?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ yě nòng buqīngchu. Wǒ shì shíyidiǎn tǎngxiade.
Dàgài tǎngle yǒu sān-wūfēnzhōng, jiù shuǐzháole.
Yèli méi tīngjian shénme shēngyīn. Jīntian zǎo-
shang cái kànjian dōngxi méiyǒule.

Jīngguān: Dōu diūle xiē shénme dōngxi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu shǒushi, yǒu yīfu, wǒ kāile yīzhāng dānzi.
Nín kànkàn.

Jīngguān: Dōngxi dōu fàngzai nǎr le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Fàngzai guīzili le.

Jīngguān: Zhèige guīzi suǒzhe méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Suǒzhe ne. Zhèige guīzi zǒngshì suǒzhe, kěshì
zuótian wǎnshang, wǒ ba yàoshi fàngzai zhuōzi-
shang le. Jīntiān zǎoshang, wǒ qīlai, kànjian

qiángshang yǒu yíge dòng, wǒ gǎnjīn jiù kàn zhèige guīzi, zhèige guīzi guānde hǎohāorde, yòu yíkàn, yàoshi zài dìxia ne, wǒ jiù gǎnjīn kāi nèige guīzi, yìkāi jiù kāikaile, zài yíkan, dōngxi dōu méiyǒule.

Jīngguān: Yíòng zhí duōshao qián?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yíòng dàgài zhí liǎngwànduōkuài qián. Wǒ nèizhāng dānzishang dōu xiězhe ne.

Jīngguān: Ò, duìle. Nín zhèizhāng dānzi, xiěde hěn qīngchu. Wǒmen xiān nǎhuiqu kànkàn, xiǎng fázi gěi nín zhǎo ba.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xièxie nín.

(Wǎnshang Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngshuō Wángjia diū dōngxi le, tā lìkè dào Wángjia lái kànkàn.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngshuō nín zhèr zuótiān chūle diǎnr shì, shì zěnméi huí shì?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hài, zhēn dǎoméi! Zuótiān yèli yǒu zéi, bǎ wǒde yīfu gēn wǒ tàitāide shǒushi dōu tōuqule.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhēn zāogāo. Dōu diūle xiē shénme dōngxi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu wǒ liǎngtào xīfu, yíjiàn dàyi. Háiyǒu diǎnr línglíngsuǐsuǐde dōngxi xiàng chènshān, kùzi shénmede, dàoshi bùzhí duōshao qián. Kěshi wǒ

tàिताide shǒushi, yàoshi xiànzài mǎi, kǒngpà dēi liǎngwànduōkuai qián.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hài, zhēn méixiǎngdào. Nín fàngzai nǎr le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dōu zài nèijian wūzide guīzilitou. Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ dào nàge wūzi yíkàn, qiángshang yǒu yíge dàdòng. Wǒ gǎnjīn kāi guīzi kàn, yíkàn dōngxi dōu méiyoule. Xīngkuī wǒde qián méi fàngzai nàr, yàoshi fàngzai nàr, yě diūle.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín méi gěi jīngchájú dǎ diànhuà ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ yìzhīdao, jiù lìkè gěi jīngchájú dǎle yíge diànhuà. Jīngchájú pài rén lái kànle bàntiān, tāmen shuō tāmen gěi wǒmen zhǎo. Kěshi zhǎodezhào zhǎobuzhào, shéi gǎn shuō ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín bǎoxiǎnle méiyou?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bǎole. kěshi bǎode búgòu. Yígòng cái bǎole yíwànkuaì qián. Xīngkuī bǎoxiǎnle, yàoburán, kě zhēn bùdéliǎo! Suīrán shì bǎoxiǎnle, kěshi wǒ hái shì xīwàng néng bǎ dōngxi zhǎohuilai.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàshi dāngrán. Wǒ xiǎng yéxǔ zhǎodezhào. Bié zháojí, zháojí búshì yě méiyòng ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ bùzháojí. Yùnqì bùhǎo, jiù shénme dōu búyòng shuōle.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. diūliǎn VO: to lose face
Ta jiǎnghuà jiǎng cuòle, juéde hěn diūliǎn.
2. jīngchá N: policeman
jīngchájú N: police department
Jīngchá běnlái juǎnshì wèi rénmin fúwùde.
3. guān N: officer, government official
jīngguān N: police officer
4. pài V: to appoint, to assign, to send (someone to do something)
Wǒmen jiāde shuǐguǎnzi huàile. Qǐng nǐ pài yige rén lái shòushishòushi ba.
5. dòng N: hole
shāndòng N: cave, cavern
6. nòng V: to do, to manage, to handle, to get
nònghuài RV: to break, to ruin, to mess up (something)
nònghǎo RV: do well, finish doing something
nòngzǒu RV: take away
nòngcuò RV: make a mistake, misunderstand
nòngqīngchu RV: make clear, clarify, understand fully
Nèijiàn shìqing, tā méinòngqīngchu.

7. shǒushi N: jewelry (M: -jiàn)
 Nǚrén duōbàn dōu xīhuan mǎi shǒushi.
8. kāi V: to make out, to write out
 (such as a note)
 kāi yìzhāng tiáor VO: to write a note
 kāixialai RV: list
 kāi dānzi VO: to make a list
 Nǐ bǎ nǐ píbāolide dōngxī kāi yìzhāng dānzi, yíyàng yí-
 yàngde dòu kāixialai.
9. zhíde AV: be worth
 Nèiběn shū zhēn zhíde kàn.
10. chūshì VO: to have something go wrong,
 to have an accident
 a. Tīngshuō nèijià fēiji chūshìle.
 b. Tā kāi qìchē chūle diǎnr shì, pèngle yíge rén, kěshì
 pèngde bú tài lì hai.
11. dǎoméi SV: be unlucky
 Cóng qùnián qǐ, wǒmen jiā cháng chūshì, zhēn dǎoméi!
12. zéi/xiǎotōu N: thief
13. tōu V: to steal
 tōuzhe A: stealthily, secretly
 tōutōurde A: stealthily, secretly
 a. Tāmen jiā, yòu ràng zéi tōule.
 b. Zéi dōu tōu dōngxī. Nǎr yǒu butōu dōngxī de zéi?
 c. Tā tōuzhe gàosong wǒde, pà biéren tīngjian.

d. Tā zuótiān wǎnshang huídao jiā tài wǎnle, suǒyǐ tā tuōle xié, tóutóurde jìngqùle.

14. xīfú N: western-style clothes
(M: -tào)

15. dàyī N: overcoat (M: -jiàn)

pídàyī N: fur coat (M: -jiàn)

16. chènshān N: shirt (M: -jiàn)

17. kùzi N: pants, trousers
(M: -tiáo)

18. xìngkuǐ A: fortunately

a. Xìngkuǐ jīntiān wǒ méidào Niǔyuē qu. Yàoshi qùle, zhème dàde xuě, wǒ zěnme huílai?

b. Wǒ xìngkuǐ dài qián le; yàoburán, qīngkè, méiqián, nà duó(me) zāogao!

19. bǎoxiǎn VO/SV: to buy insurance, to guarantee/be safe

bǎohuǒxiǎn VO: to buy fire insurance

a. Nǐde fángzi bǎo huǒxiǎn le méiyǒu?

b. Wǒ gǎn bǎoxiǎn, tā jīntiān yídìng bùlái.

c. Qián lǎo fàngzai jiāli, kǒngpà bùbǎoxiǎn ba.

20. yùnqì N: luck, fortune

Tāde yùnqì zǒng shì bǐ wǒ hǎo.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



The Bǎ Construction

The bǎ construction was first introduced in Lesson 22, Module 4, and discussed in detail in Lesson 25, Note 14, Module 5. You will remember that bǎ has been described as a co-verb of disposal, but there are other bǎ sentences, as used in the following discussion, that do not seem to fit that description unless the term disposal is used in the broadest sense.

The uniqueness and complexity of the bǎ construction merits further review of its use in the language.

The basic bǎ sentence pattern is shown below.

Bǎ O V

The object following bǎ is the object of the following verb. This object is brought to the front of the verb by the bǎ. A simple sentence may have three patterns.

1. The regular subject-verb-object construction: Tā guānshang mén le.
2. The inverted object construction: Mén, tā guānshangle.
3. The bǎ construction: Tā bǎ mén guānshangle.

a. The object brought to the front of the verb is generally a specific object. The mén mentioned in the third example above refers to nèige mén, "the door," nèixiē mén, "the doors," and suǒyǒude mén, "all the doors" and not to a door, any door or some doors in general.

b. An object preceded by a NU-M without a specifier is usually a general object and does not fit the bǎ pattern. Thus, the regular SVO pattern serves best.

The sānge zhuōzi in Tā bānzǒule sānge zhuōzi means "any three tables." The bǎ pattern in the sentence is considered inadequate unless a specifier or an inclusive adverb is added, as shown in the following examples.

Tā bǎ nèisānge zhuōzi bānzǒule.

Tā bǎ sānge zhuōzi dōu bānzǒule.

Tā bǎ nèisānge zhuōzi dōu bānzǒule.

c. When the main verb is gàosong, gěi or a compound verb with gěi, there are usually two objects, direct and indirect.

Qīng nǐ gàosong wǒ nèijiàn shìqing.

Tā jiào wǒ gěi tā nèiběn shū.

Wǒ dāsuan jiègei tā wǔkuài qián.

In such a case, the second (direct) object may be brought to the front of the verb by bǎ.

Qīng nǐ bǎ nèijiàn shìqing gàosong wǒ.

Tā jiào wǒ bǎ nèiběn shū jiègei tā.

Wǒ dāsuan bǎ zhèiwǔkuài qián jiègei tā.

Note that the second object in the third example is specified when brought to the front.

d. After a bǎ construction, the main verb must be followed by a complement of some sort.

le:

Wǒ bǎ tā dǎle.

I spanked him.

zhe:

Bǎ shū dǎizhe.

Take the book along.

RVE:

Qīng nǐ bǎ zhèige zhuōzi
bankai.

Please, move the table away.

(zài) PW:

Wǒ bǎ tāde shū fàngzài zhèr
le.

I put his books here.

Reduplication of the V:

Nǐ bǎ nèiběn shū kànkan.

Read that book.

NU-M:

Wǒ bǎ nèiběn shū kànle yíci. I have read that book once.

e. The negative adverb in a bǎ sentence is attached to the bǎ or to the auxiliary verb preceding it, if there is one, and never immediately precedes the main verb.

Bié bǎ táng dōu chīle.

Don't eat all the candy.

Wǒ búyuànyì bǎ qián dōu
yòngle.

I don't want to spend all of my money.

f. Verbs that do not describe action cannot be used as the main verbs in bǎ sentences. They include verbs of perception, such as kànjiàn and tīngjiàn, and the potential forms of resultative verbs, such as kaidejìngū.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I told the policeman everything he said.
2. You must explain this matter clearly to him.
3. Please, drive your car to the front of the building.
4. He made a list of the things he lost and gave it to the police.
5. Is it all right to put all of my luggage into this trunk?
6. He secretly told me not to lend the \$200 to that person.
7. I forget the meaning of that Chinese character. No matter what I do, I cannot recall the meaning of that character.
8. What's the matter with you? You don't remember where you put your jewelry?
9. If you spend all your money, what are you going to do?
10. Don't move all the chairs upstairs; keep a few in this room.

Various Uses of Cǎi

Cǎi is a fixed adverb and usually has one of two meanings.

a. It means "only" when it is followed by a NU-M expression.

cǎi V NU-M:

Tā cǎi sǐle yíge yuè.

He died only a month ago.

cǎi NU-M:

Xiànzài cǎi sāndiǎn zhōng.

It is only three o'clock.

b. It means "then and only then" and "not until" to refer to the action or time element before the cǎi clause.

Wǒ míngtiān cǎi zǒu ne.

I'm not going until tomorrow.

Tā chīwánle fàn cǎi zǒude.

He didn't leave until after he had finished his meal.

Note that ne or de is often used at the end of the sentence to stress the time element or some action that serves as a limiting circumstance for the main verb. Also, note that le is not used at the end of the sentence, even with a past event.

1. Cái cannot be used in a command or a request; therefore, a sentence using cái cannot end with a suggestive ba.
2. Between the clauses bound by the cái, another clause may be inserted to indicate the elapse of a third action between the two.

Tā chīwán fàn, yòu zuòle bàntiān, cái zǒude.	After he finished eating, he stayed for a long time before he left.
---	---

3. The clause before the cái clause often serves as a condition to the cái clause.

Yàoshi míngtiān, wǒ cái néng qù ne.	I can only go if it is tomorrow.
--	----------------------------------

Yídìng děi tā lái, wǒ cái gěi qián ne.	He must come before I pay.
---	----------------------------

Yīnwei ta lái, wǒ cái gěide qián.	I did not pay until he came.
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. His wife died only a month ago, and he just got married again.
2. He won't pay you until next week.
3. Don't hurry! It's still early, only 12:30.
4. He repeated it in a loud voice three times. Only then did I understand it.
5. He stayed with her for three days and then left.
6. The mechanic says my car won't be fixed until tomorrow.
7. The mechanic says he will have my car ready as early as tomorrow.
8. If he says OK, I'll do it.
9. When you give me the money, I'll give you the goods (things).
10. I just got here. How could I know?

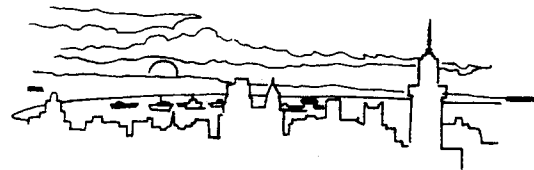
PART 4 Wèntí (Questions)



1. Wáng Xiānsheng jiāli chūle shénme shì le? Shénme dìfang pài rén láiile? Pài shénme rén láiile?
2. Dōngxi shì cóng shénme dìfang nòng chūde?
3. Wáng Xiānsheng zhīdao buzhīdao dōngxi shì yèli shénme shíhou diūde? Tā shì jǐdiǎnzhong tāngxiade? Shì shénme shíhou shuǐzháode?
4. Wáng Xiānsheng yèli tīngjianle shénme shēngyin méiyou? Dōngxi diūle, tā shì shénme shíhou zhīdaode?
5. Tā dōu diūle shénme dōngxi le? Diūlede dōngxi tā fàngzai shénme dìfang le?
6. Wáng Xiānshengde guīzi suǒle méisuǒ? Tā bǎ yàoshi fàngzai shénme dìfang le?
7. Tā zǎoshang qīlai zěnme zhīdao diūle dōngxi le? Tā kànjian yàoshi zài shénme dìfang ne?
8. Tāmen diūde dōngxi yígòng zhǐ duōshao qián?
9. Nǐ xiǎng Wáng Xiānsheng kāide dānzishang dōu xiězhe shénme?
10. Jǐngguān gēn jǐngchá zǒude shíhou shuō shénme le? Nǐ xiǎng tāde dōngxi zhǎodezháo ma?
11. Mǎ Xiānsheng wèishénme dào Wángjia qu? Tā wèn Wáng Xiānsheng shénme? Wáng Xiānsheng shì zěnme gào song Mǎ Xiānshengde?
12. Wáng Xiānshengde qián yě fàngzai guīli le ma?
13. Wáng Xiānsheng zhīdao dōngxi diūle yǐhou, tā zěnme bàn?
14. Wáng Xiānsheng juéde tāde dōngxi zhǎodezháo ma?
15. Tāde dōngxi bǎoxiǎnle méiyou? Bǎole duōshao qián? Bǎode gòu búgòu?
16. Mǎ Xiānsheng shuō Wáng Xiānshengde dōngxi zhǎodezháo ma?
17. Nǐde qìchē chūguo shì méiyou?
18. Yàoshi nǐde qìchē chūle shì, nǐ zěnme bàn?

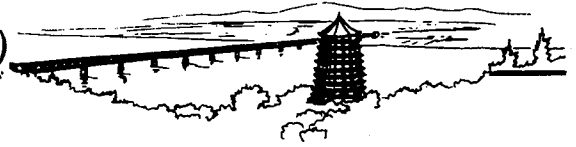
19. Nǐ diǎnguò dōngxi méiyǒu? Shì nǐ zìjǐ diūde háishi zéi tōu-
qude? Diūle shénme le? Zhǐ duōshao qián?
20. Nǐ jiālǐde jiāju bǎoxiǎnle méiyǒu? Nǐde fángzi bǎo huǒxiǎn
le méiyǒu? Bǎole duōshao qián?

PART 5 Nǐ Shuō Shénme
(What Would You Say)



1. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou jiāli chūle diǎnr shì, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
2. Yàoshi nǐde péngyou diūle dōngxi le, nǐ yào wèn tā shénme?
3. Nǐde péngyou diūle dōngxi le. Nǐ xiǎng gào sòng tā, yīnggāi zěnme bàn, nǐ zěnme gēn tā shuō?
4. Nǐde péngyou diūle dōngxi le. Tā hěn zhāojí, nǐ gēn tā shuō shénme?
5. Nǐde péngyou diūle dōngxi le. Jǐngchá, jǐngguān dōu láile, nǐ yào bǎ diū dōngxi de shìqing gào sòng tāmen, nǐ zěnme shuō?

PART 6 Duihua Liànxí
(Communication Exercise)



1. Wang Danian is a Chinese policeman who helps Bob Anderson, a traveler who has lost his baggage. The two discuss the what, where, when and how of the loss, then switch roles.

(Two roles)

2. Students work in pairs to talk about a personal experience they or their family members have had trying to recover a loss through an insurance company.

3. The class discusses how to best protect one's valuables.

PART 7 Fānyì
(Translation)



- A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.
1. The water company sent a man here to fix the water pipes.
 2. The store sent the jewelry we bought.
 3. He is just a policeman, not an officer. I made a mistake.
 4. I have a bad memory. I am afraid that I cannot remember all the things she wanted me to buy; therefore, I wrote them down on a list.
 5. How much do you think this pair of pants is worth?
 6. I don't think this fur coat is worth anything.
 7. I paid more than \$25 for this suit. Don't you think it's worth it?
 8. Is it worth all this trouble?
 9. Is it worth reading?
 10. He was in an airplane accident the other day.
 11. It's a pity that I forgot to make out the list.
 12. I have been very unlucky lately.
 13. A burglar broke in yesterday, but he didn't take anything valuable. You can't call that unlucky.
 14. If you ask, "Who has stolen my pen?," no one will answer. You'd better say, "Who has seen my pen?"
 15. His overcoat is warmer than anything else.
 16. You spend more washing your shirt than you did buying it.
 17. Fortunately, I didn't go. If I had gone, my car would have been in the same accident.
 18. Fortunately, he told me beforehand. If he hadn't, how embarrassing that would have been.
 19. Do you have insurance on your house?
 20. I can guarantee that he stole it.

- B. Listed below are the English translations of sentences used as examples in this lesson's vocabulary. Translate them back into Chinese.
1. He said something wrong and felt ashamed of himself.
 2. Serving the people is what the police are for.
 4. The plumbing in our house has broken down. Please send someone to repair it.
 6. He is not clear about that matter.
 7. Most women love to buy jewelry.
 8. Please, itemize all the things in your briefcase.
 9. That book is really worth reading.
 10. a. I have heard something happened to that plane.
b. He had an accident while driving. He bumped into a person, but the person wasn't seriously injured.
 11. Since last year, lots of accidents happened in our home. What a luck!
 13. a. Their home was burglarized again.
b. All thieves steal. Where is there a thief who does not steal?
c. He told me in secret. He didn't want the others to hear.
d. He came home very late last night. So he took off his shoes and sneaked into the house.
 18. a. Fortunately, I didn't go to New York today. If I had gone, how could I have come back in such a heavy snow-storm?
b. Fortunately, I brought money with me. If I hadn't, what a mess it would have been to invite someone out and not to have money.
 19. a. Do you have fire insurance on your house?
b. I can guarantee that he will not be here today.
c. I am afraid it wouldn't be safe to always keep money in the house.
 20. His luck is always better than mine.



第四十二课 丢东西

王先生家里丢了东西了。警察局派警官跟警察来看看。

王先生：请您到这间屋子来看看吧。墙上有一个大洞，东西都是从这儿弄出去的。

警官：这大概是夜里什么时候的事情？

王先生：我也弄不清楚。我是十一点躺下的。大概躺了有三五分钟，就睡着了。夜里没听见什么声音。今天早上才看见东西没有了。

警官：都丢了些什么东西？

王先生：有首饰、有衣服，我开了一张单子。您看看。

警官：东西都放在哪儿了？

王先生：放在柜子里了。

警察：这个柜子锁着没有？

王先生：锁着呢。这个柜子总是锁着可是昨天晚上，我把钥匙放在桌子上了。今天早上，我起

来，看见墙上有一个洞，我赶紧就看这个
dòng
柜子，这个柜子关得好好儿的，又一看，
钥匙在地下呢，我就赶紧开那个柜子，一
yàoshi
开就开开了，再一看，东西都没有了。

警 察：一共值多少钱？

王先生：一共大概值两万多块钱。我那张单子上都
写着呢。

警 官：哦，对了。您这张单子，写得很清楚。我
们先拿回去看看，想法子给您找吧。

王先生：谢谢您。

（晚上马先生听说王家丢东西了，他立刻
到王家来看看。）

马先生：我听说您这儿昨天晚上出了点儿事，是怎
么回事？

王先生：瞎，真倒霉！昨天夜里有贼，把我的衣服
hài dǎoméi zéi
跟我太太的首饰都偷去了。

马先生：真糟糕，还丢了些什么别的東西没有？
shǒushi
zāogāo

王先生：有我两套西服、一件大衣。还有点儿零零碎碎的东西像衬衫、裤子什么的，倒是不值多少钱。可是我太太的首饰，要是现在买，恐怕得两万多块钱。

马先生：^{Hài} 嗨，真没想到。您放在哪儿了？

王先生：都在那间屋子的柜子里头。今天早上我到那个屋子一看，墙上有一个大洞。我赶紧开柜子看，一看东西都没有了。幸亏我的钱没放在那儿，要是放在那儿，也丢了。

马先生：您没给警察局打电话么？

王先生：今天早上我一知道，就立刻给警察局打了一个电话。警察局派人来看了半天，他们说他们给我们找。可是找得着找不着，谁敢说呢？

马先生：您保险了没有？

王先生：保了，可是保得不够。一共才保了一万块钱。幸亏保险了，要不然，可真不得了！虽然是保险了，可是我还是希望能把东西

找回来。

马先生：那是当然。我想也许找得着。别着急，着

急不是也没用吗？

王先生：我不着急。运气不好，就什么都不用说了。

生 字

1. 墙 qiáng N: wall
2. 警察 jǐngchá N: police, policeman
 警察局 jǐngchájú N: police department
3. 官 guān N: officer
 警官 jǐngguān N: police officer
4. 派 pài V: to select, to appoint or
 to send (someone to do
 something)
- 警察局派了一个警官和两个警察到出事的地方看
 了看。
5. 弄 nòng V: to do, to take, to manage,
 to handle or to get
- 弄坏 nòng huài RV: ruin, make a mess of
- 弄好 nòng hǎo RV: do well, finish doing
 something
- 弄走 nòng zǒu RV: take away
- 弄错 nòng cuò RV: make a mistake
- 他把表弄坏了, 得拿去修理。
6. 柜 guì N: chest, cabinet
 柜子 guizi N: chest, cabinet

7. 值 zhí V: to be worth
 值钱 zhíqián VO/SV: to be worth money/valuable
 值得 zhíde AV: be worthwhile
 a. 这样儿的汽车不值什么钱。
 b. 这本书值得看么?
8. 偷 tōu V: to steal
 偷着 tōuzhe A: stealthily, secretly
 偷偷儿地 tōutōurde A: stealthily, secretly
 他怕别人听见, 偷偷儿地告诉我的。
9. 恐 kǒng- BF: be afraid, fear
 恐怕 kǒngpà A: probably (sometimes im-
 plying anxiety)
 恐怕他记不住, 给他开一个单子吧。
10. 裤子 kùzi N: pants, trousers (M: -tiáo)
11. 保险 bǎoxiǎn N/VO: insurance/to buy
 insurance, to guarantee
 V/SV: to guarantee/be safe
 保火险 bǎo huǒxiǎn VO: to buy fire insurance
 a. 他在一家保险公司工作。
 b. 把柜子锁上, 保险一点儿。
 c. 你的房子保火险了没有?
12. 急 jí V: to worry
 着急 zháojí V: to worry

你为什么这么着急啊？

13. 运 yùn- BF/V: fortune, luck/to transport
运气 yùnqi N: fortune, luck

他的运气不错，丢了的东西都找着了。

New combinations with familiar characters

- 出事 chūshì VO: to have something go
wrong, to have an accident

他开车出事以后，警察很快地就到了。

句 子

1. 这儿附近一家中国餐馆里的墙上挂着一张张大千先生的画儿。这位画⁵¹家的名字你们都听说过吧。
2. 现在张大千画的画儿都很值钱。听说最少也得几千块美金一张。
3. 昨天我太太买了一套饭厅的家具。她没告诉我用了多少钱。我想一定很贵，因为碗柜、饭桌和椅子都是用最好的木⁵²头做的。
4. 从前美国的警官跟警察多半儿是白人。现在黑种、黄种人跟别的人⁵³种都有了。
5. 这个学校中文系³⁶的学生毕业以后，多半儿会被派⁵⁴到远¹³东去工作。
6. 他常告诉孩子们，大人⁵⁵的东西千万别用。万一不小心，弄坏了就麻烦了。
7. 本地报⁵⁶上天天有偷东西的新闻⁵⁷。在什么地方、什么人丢了什么东西都说得很清楚。
8. 为什么年轻人的汽车保险费⁵⁸要比成人的高呢？
9. 你穿的裤子是布做的还是羊毛⁵⁹做的？
10. 听说美国公路上每年因为汽车出事⁶⁰死的人有四五万。

11. 今天早上，我发⁶¹现我车上的东西不见了⁶²，真把我急⁶⁰死了。
12. 昨天夜里，他很晚才回家。因为怕他太太听见，所以他⁶³把鞋脱下来，偷偷⁶⁴儿地走进去了。
13. 这样做恐怕不成。我想最好我们研究一下。
14. 这回可来了好运气了！
15. 你走的时候，想找哪⁶⁵家搬运公司给你们运家具？

Reading Exercise New Character Key

1. guònián	过年	VO: to celebrate the new year
2. yìdàlì	意大利	PW: Italy
3. bāozhuāng	包装	V/N: to pack/packing
4. yān	烟	N: smoke, cigarette
5. liàngzhe	亮着	V: are shining (lights)
6. dàxiǎo	大小	N: size
7. érzi	儿子	N: son
8. shēngbìng	生病	VO: to get sick
9. gǎi	改	V: to alter, to change
10. dàn bái	蛋白	N: egg white
11. dàn huáng	蛋黄	N: egg yoke
12. huā	花	V: to spend (money or time)
13. Yuǎndōng	远东	PW: Far East
14. guì zhòng	贵重	SV: be valuable, be precious
15. tā	它	PN: it
16. gōnglù	公路	N: highway
17. shī	师	N: teacher
18. náshǒu	拿手	SV: be adept, be good at
19. niánqīng	年轻	SV: be young
20. luò	落	V: to fall (as in price), to drop
21. zhǎngshàngqu	涨上去	RVE: gone up
22. yìjiàn	意见	N: opinion, idea
23. fúzhuāng	服装	N: dress, clothing, costume
24. fèiyòng	费用	N: expenses

25. wénjù	文具	N: stationery
26. túshūguǎn	图书馆	N: library
27. dài	戴	V: to wear (such as a hat, spectacles or jewelry)
28. jiǎngjiu	讲究	V/SV: to be particular about/be tasteful
29. gōngjù	工具	N: tool
30. dà máojīn	大毛巾	N: bath towel
31. shǒujīn	手巾	N: towel
32. xǐyīdiàn	洗衣店	N: laundry
33. rènzhēn	认真	SV/A: be conscientious/seriously
34. gèzhǒng	各种	PH: various kinds
35. Rìběnshì	日本式	N: Japanese style
36. Zhōngwénxì	中文系	N: Chinese Language Department
37. Jìbuzhù	记不住	RV: won't be able to hold in mind
38. zǒngjīnglǐ	总经理	N: general manager
39. jiěfu	姐夫	N: brother-in-law (husband of one's elder sister)
40. sīzhǎng	司长	N: head of a department in a ministry
41. tiáor	条儿	N: note
42. shēngyì	生意	N: business, trade
43. hǎohǎorde	好好儿地	A: all out, to one's heart's content
44. xíngren	行人	N: pedestrian
45. chēliàng	车辆	N: vehicles
46. guǎnshì	管事	SV/VO: be effective/to be in charge
47. dàifu	大夫	N: doctor

48. dù	度	M/N: a unit of measurement for angles and temperature/degree
49. fā míng	发明	V/N: to invent/invention
50. guà	挂	V: to hang, to hang up
51. huà jiā	画家	N: artist, painter
52. mù tóu	木头	N: wood, log, timber
53. rén zhǒng	人种	N: ethnic group, race
54. bèi	被	CV: by (passive voice marker)
55. dà rén	大人	N: adult
56. běn dì	本地	N: local, native
57. xīn wén	新闻	N: news
58. chéng rén	成人	N: adult
59. yáng máo	羊毛	N: sheep's wool
60. sǐ	死	V: to die
61. fā xiàn	发现	V/N: to discover/discovery
62. bú jiàn le	不见了	PH: disappear
63. tuō	脱	V: to take off (such as clothes, shoes or socks)
64. tōu tōu er de	偷偷儿地	A: stealthily
65. bān yùn	搬运	V: to transport

CHINESE BASIC COURSE

MODULE 7
GLOSSARY

āsīpīlín	N: aspirin (M: -piànr)	L41
ǎi	SV: be short (of stature)	L37
àn(zhe)	CV: according to	L38
bāo	V/M: to wrap/package, parcel	L37
bāoqilai	RV: wrap up	L37
bāoshang	RV: wrap up	L37
bǎohuǒxiǎn	VO: to buy fire insurance	L42
bǎoxiǎn	VO/SV: to buy insurance, to guarantee/ be safe	L42
bàoqiàn	SV: be sorry, be regretful, feel apologetic	L37
bīfang	N: example	L41
bīfangshuō	PH: for instance	L41
bōli	N: glass	L40
bōli zuòde	PH: made of glass	L40
bolide	PH: glass	L40
bùdéliǎo	IE: extremely, very, terrific	L41
bùgǎn shuō	IE: One doesn't dare say ...	L41
bùlùn	A: doesn't matter, no matter what	L40
bù	N: cotton cloth (M: -pī, bolt; -mǎ, yard; -chǐ, foot; -cùn, inch)	L37
bùyīshang	N: cotton garment	L37
bù zuòde	PH: made of cloth	L37
chápán(zi)	N: tea tray	L39
chángduǎn	N: length	L37
cháng wàzi	N: stockings	L37
chàngqǐ gēr laile	RV: begin to sing	L41
chènshan	N: shirt (M: jiàn)	L42
chéngshí	SV: be honest, be sincere	L40
chī āsīpīlín	VO: to take aspirin	L41
chūshī	VO: to have something go wrong, to have an accident	L42
chúshī	N: cook	L39
chuāng(hu)-lián(zi)	N: drapes, shades, curtains	L39
chuāngdān(zi)	N: bed sheet (M: -tiáo)	L39
cōngmíng	SV: be intelligent, be clever	L40

-dá	M: dozen	L37
dǎbùqílái	RV: will not start to fight	L41
dǎdeqílái	RV: will start to fight	L41
dǎqílaile	RV: begin to fight	L41
dàhòutian	TW: three days from today	L38
dàxiǎo	N: size	L37
dàyī	N: overcoat (M: -jiàn)	L42
dài jiājù	VO: to be furnished, to include furniture	L39
dǎoméi	SV: be unlucky	L42
dé	V/RV: to be ready, to be finished/ready, completed	L41
débuliǎo	RV: cannot be ready on time	L41
dēng	V: to publish, to record, to enter	L38
dēng bào	VO: to publish in the newspaper	L38
dēng guǎnggào	VO: to place an advertisement in a newspaper or magazine	L38
dì bǎn	N: floor board, floor	L38
dītǎn	N: rug, carpet (M: -kuài, -zhāng)	L39
diànyuán	N: salesclerk	L37
dīnghǎole	RV: settled	L38
dīngqian	N: deposit (on a purchase or rental)	L38
diuliǎn	VO: to lose face	L42
dòng	N: hole	L42
duǎn wàzi	N: socks	L37
fángdōng	N: landlord, landlady	L38
fèi ... bùkě	IE: must, it won't do otherwise	L39
fèi	V: to waste, to use a lot	L40
gǎnjīn	A: hurriedly, at once, promptly	L37
gǎn	V: to dare, to venture	L41
gǎnmào	N/V: common cold/to have a cold	L41
gāo	SV: be high, be tall	L37
gāo'ǎi	N: height	L37
gōngqián	N: wage	L40
gōngzī	N: wage	L40
gùshi	N: story	L38
gù	V: to hire, to employ (used in reference to the laboring class; compare with qīng)	L40
gù chúshī	VO: to employ a cook	L40
gù chúzi	VO: to employ a cook	L40
gù rén	VO: to employ people	L40
guānxi	N: relation, connection, relevance	L40
guān	N: officer, government official	L42
guǎnzi	N: tube, pipe (M: -gǎn)	L38
guǎnggào	N: advertisement	L38
guī (zi)	N: chest, cabinet	L39

hǎoshuōhuà	SV: be affable, be easy to get along with	L40
-hào(r)	M: number, size	L37
-hé(r)	M: a box of	L37
héshì	SV: be suitable, fit just right	L37
hébì	A: Why is it necessary to ...?	L41
hébì fēi ... bùkě	A: Why insist on...?, Why must ...?	L41
hézi	N: small box, case	L37
jiā ménkǒu	N: doorway of a home	L40
jià(zì)	N: rack, shelf, frame	L39
jiàqián gāo	PH: high priced	L37
jiǎndān	SV: be simple	L40
jiàn	SV: be cheap	L37
jiǎngjiu	SV/V: be meticulous, be particular/ to care a great deal about	L39
jiēshì	SV: be strong, be durable, be sturdy	L37
jǐngchá	N: policeman	L42
jǐngchájú	N: police department	L42
jǐngguān	N: police officer	L42
jiùshì	N: old style	L39
júzhīshuǐ	N: orange juice	L40
jú(zì)zhǐ	N: orange juice	L40
juéding	V: to decide	L38
kāi	V: to make out, to write out (such as a note)	L42
kāi dānzi	VO: to make a list	L42
kāiguān	N: switch (electric)	L38
kāi yìzhāng tiáor	VO: to write a note	L42
kāixialai	RV: list	L42
kànzhe bàn	IE: Do as you see fit.	L40
kǎo	V: to toast, to bake	L40
kǎo miànbāo	VO: to toast or to bake bread	L40
kǎomiànbāo	N: toast	L40
késou	V/N: to cough/cough	L41
kūqīlāile	RV: begin to cry	L41
kùzi	N: pants, trousers (M: -tiáo)	L42
kuānzhǎi	N: width	L37
láojià	IE: May I trouble you?	L41
liánzi	N: curtain	L39
liáng	V: to measure	L37
liáng tēwēn	VO: to take a temperature	L41
liǎobude	IE: extremely, very, terrific	L41

línglíngsuìsuìde	N: odds and ends, sundry articles, sundries	L39
língsuì	N/SV: odds and ends /be sundry	L39
língsuì(de) dōngxi	N: odds and ends, sundry articles	L39
língsuì(de) shìqing	N: sundry affairs	L39
língwài	A/SP: besides, in addition to/other	L39
liúshén	VO: to take care	L41
liú tiáor	VO: to leave a message, to leave a note	L38
lúzi	N: stove, range, heater, furnace	L38
luàn	SV/A: be confused, be in disorder, be mixed up, be helter-skelter, be in trouble/confusedly, recklessly	L41
luànqībāzāo	IE: in confusion	L41
luàn shuō	V: to speak recklessly, to make irresponsible remarks	L41
méiguānxi	IE: It doesn't matter., It's not important.	L40
méi(you) guānxi	VO: not related to, not relevant	L40
ménkǒur	N: gateway, doorway, in front of the door	L40
miànbāo	N: bread (M: - <u>piàn</u> for slice, - <u>tiáo</u> for loaf)	L40
ná ... zuò bǐfang	PH: take ... for example	L41
nǎi	N: milk	L40
niú	N: cow, ox, cattle	L40
niúniǎi	N: cow's milk	L40
nòng	V: to do, to manage, to handle, to get	L42
nòngcuò	RV: make a mistake, misunderstand	L42
nònghǎo	RV: do well, finish doing something	L42
nònghuài	RV: to break (something), to ruin, to mess up (something)	L42
nòngqīngchu	RV: make clear, clarify, understand fully	L42
nòngzǒu	RV: take away	L42
pài	V: to appoint, to assign, to send (someone to do something)	L42
-pán(zi)	M: plate, platter, tray	L39
pén	N: basin, tub	L38
pí	N: skin, fur, leather, hide (M: - <u>kuài</u> , <u>zhang</u>)	L37

pībāo	N: handbag, briefcase, suitcase	L37
pídàiyī	N: fur coat (M: -jiàn)	L42
pífū	N: human skin	L37
píxié	N: leather shoes	L37
pízi	N: fur, leather, hide	L37
pízi zuòde	PH: made of leather	L37
piàoliang	SV: be attractive, smart looking	L37
píngcháng	SV: be ordinary, be common	L40
pùzi ménkǒu	N: entrance of a store	L40
-qilai	RVE: start to, begin to (also indicates success in attaining the object of action)	L41
qī míngzi	VO: to give a name	L40
qiǎn	SV: be light (color), be shallow (water, thought)	L37
qiǎnhóng	N: light red	L37
qiǎnlán	N: light blue	L37
qínjin	SV: be diligent (in reference to physical work)	L40
qīngcài	N: green vegetables	L40
shāfā	N: sofa (M: -gē, -tào)	L39
shāndòng	N: cave, cavern	L42
shāngfēng	N/V: common cold/to have a cold	L41
shāngliang	V: to discuss, to talk over	L39
shēn	SV: be dark (color), be deep (water, thought)	L37
shēnlǜ	N: dark green	L37
shēng lúzi	VO: to start a fire in the stove, to light the furnace	L38
shěng	V: to save (economize)	L40
shěngqián	SV/VO: be economical/to save money	L40
shěngshí(hou)	SV/VO: be timesaving/to save time	L40
shěngshì	SV/VO: be trouble saving/to save trouble	L40
-shì	N: style, pattern, fashion	L39
shòutiáor	N: receipt	L38
shǒushi	N: jewelry (M: -jiàn)	L42
shòuhuàyuán	N: salesclerk	L37
shūjià(zi)	N: bookshelf	L39
shuǐ guǎnzi	N: water pipe	L38
shuǐguǒ	N: fruit	L40
suǒ	V/N: to lock/lock (M: -bǎ)	L38
suǒqilai	RV: lock up (things, people)	L38
suǒshang	RV: lock up (doors, locks)	L38

tǎnzi	N: blanket (M: <u>tiáo</u> , - <u>kuài</u>)	L39
tǎng	V: to recline	L41
tǎngxia	RV: lie down, fall down	L41
tǎngzai_chuángshang	PH: lie on a bed	L41
tīwen/wēndù	N: temperature	L41
tiáor	N: note, message	L38
tīng	A: very	L40
tīng hǎo	PH: very good	L40
tīng shūfu	PH: very comfortable	L40
tīng yǒuyìsi	PH: very interesting	L40
tōu	V: to steal	L42
tōutourde	A: stealthily, secretly	L42
tōuzhe	A: stealthily, secretly	L42
wàzi	N: sock, <u>stocking</u> (M: - <u>shuāng</u> , for pair; - <u>zhī</u> , for one of a pair)	L37
wǎngui	N: cupboard	L39
wèi	CV: for	L40
wèi	EX: hello (used in telephone conversations only)	L41
wēndù	N: temperature	L41
wēndùbiǎo	N: thermometer	L41
wǒ gǎn shuō	IE: I venture to say that ..., I'm sure ...	L41
wúlùn	A: doesn't matter, no matter what	L40
xīfú	N: western-style clothes (M: - <u>tào</u>)	L42
xīshì	N: western-style or fashion	L39
xīshì fángzi	N: western-style house	L39
xīshì jiaju	N: western-style furniture	L39
xīchénqì	N: vacuum cleaner	L39
(xǐ) liǎnpén	N: washbasin	L38
(xǐ) zǎopén	N: bathtub	L38
-xia	RVE: (indicates downward motion or capacity)	L37
xiàqi yǔ laile	RV: begin to rain.	L41
xiǎngbuqilái	RV: cannot remember, unable to recall	L41
xiàng... shénmede	PH: such as ... and so on	L39
xiǎotou	N: thief	L42
xiǎode	V: to know	L41
xiěbùdé	RV: cannot finish writing	L41
xīnshì	N: modern style	L39
xìngkuī	A: fortunately	L42

yàoshì	N: key (M: -bǎ)	L38
yībāo dōngxì	N: a package of something	L37
yībāo yān	N: a pack of cigarettes	L37
yīdiǎnr yīdiǎnr (de)	A: little by little	L39
yīpán cài	N: a dish of food	L39
yī (shàng) guì	N: closet, chest of drawers	L39
yīshàngjià (zì)	N: clothes hanger, clothes rack	L39
yòngren	N: servant	L41
yǒu guānxi	VO: to be related to, to be relevant	L40
Yuǎndōng Gōngsī	N: Far East Company	L41
yùnrì	N: luck, fortune	L42
zéi	N: thief	L42
zhāi	V: to take off (such as a hat or a flower), to take down (such as a picture or a telephone receiver; opposite of guà)	L41
zhāi huā	VO: to pick flowers	L41
zhāixialai	RV: take off or take down	L41
zhǎi	SV: be narrow	L37
zháoliáng	VO: to catch a cold	L41
zhēn	N/M: needle, pin/number of stitches, shots	L41
zhēnkōng xīchéngqì	N: vacuum cleaner	L39
zhěntou	N: pillow	L39
zhěntóutào	N: pillowcase	L39
zhíde	AV: be worth	L42
zhìliàng	N: quality	L37
Zhōngshì	N: Chinese style	L39
zhuāng	V: to pack, to load	L37
zhuāngqilai	RV: pack up	L37
zhuāngshàng	RV: pack up	L37
zhuōbù	N: tablecloth	L37
zīláishuǐ	N: tap water, running water	L38
zīláishuǐbǐ	N: fountain pen	L38
zuòbuxià	RV: will not seat	L37
zuòdéle	RV: the job is completed	L41