

STANDARD CHINESE

A MODULAR APPROACH

STUDENT TEXT

MODULE 3: MONEY
MODULE 4: DIRECTIONS

AUGUST 1979

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.


Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.


James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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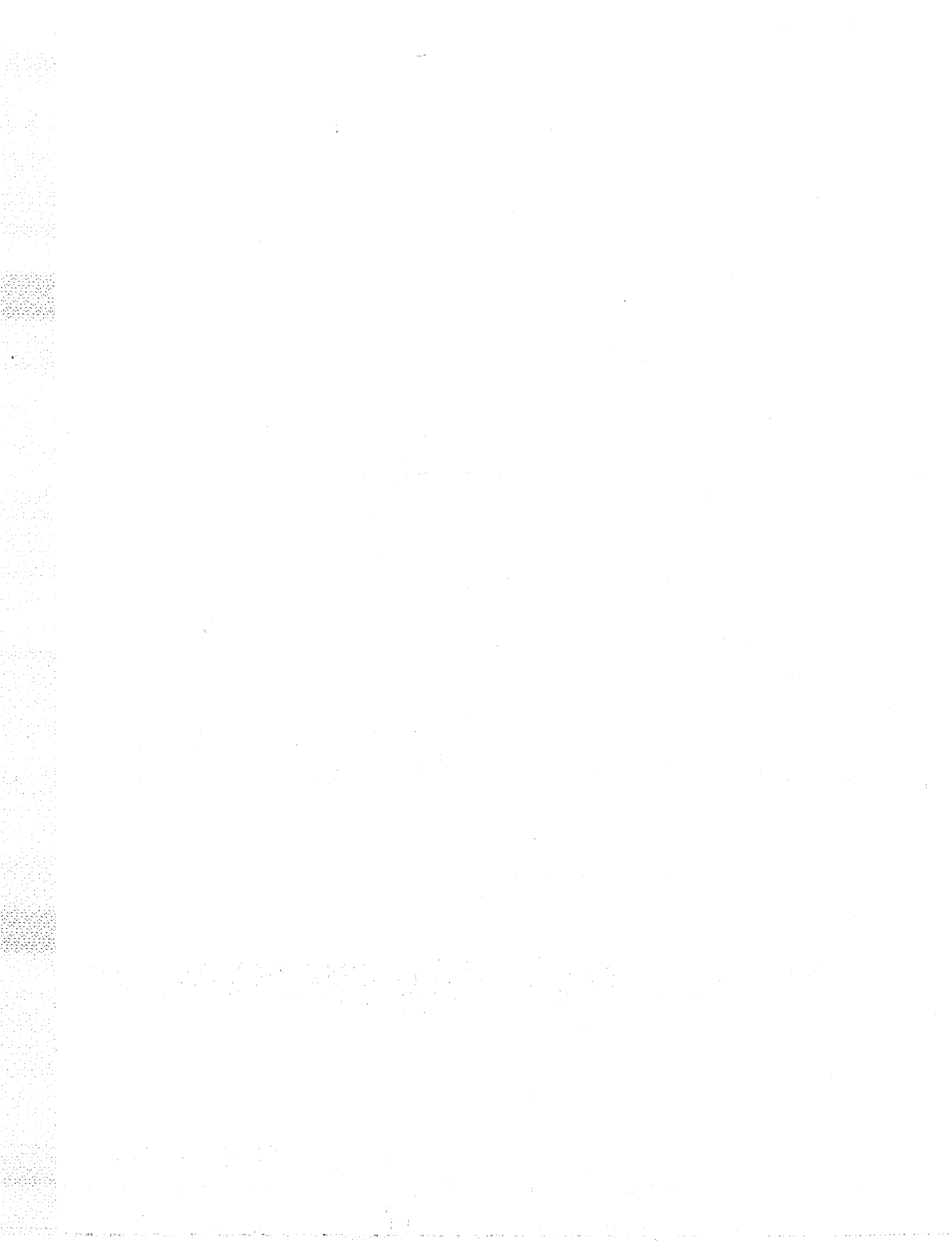
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MODULE 3: MONEY

The Money Module (MON) will provide you with the skills needed to exchange money, make simple purchases, and discuss your purchases in Chinese.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the BIO Criterion Test. Prerequisites to units 4 and 5 of this module are tapes 5 and 6, Numbers resource module and tapes 3 and 4, Time and Dates resource module.

The Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, and associated resource modules may also be included.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Comprehend the numbers 1 through 99,999, including those numbers used in money expressions, and say them in Chinese when given English equivalents.
2. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the MON Target Lists.
3. Say any Chinese sentence in the MON Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
4. Give the Chinese names, when given the English, for fifteen items to be bought.
5. Say that he wants to make a purchase, find out if the item is sold, ask to see it, find out the price, ask to see other similar items, and either make the purchase or say he does not want to buy the item.
6. Talk in Chinese about the items he bought, the quantity he bought, the size and color of the items, and the price (cost) (including a comparison of his purchases with other items).
7. Ask for change (specific denominations).
8. Say he wants to change money into local currency, find out where to change it, ask what the current exchange rate is, and complete the exchange using cash or traveler's checks.

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào.
Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèli. | I would like to buy an English-language newspaper.
Fine. They're right here. |
| 2. Zhège bào duōshao qián?
Zhège bào wǔkuài qián yí fèn. | How much is this newspaper?
This newspaper is five dollars a copy. |
| 3. Zhèli yǒu Měiguó zázhi meiyǒu?
Zhèli méiyǒu Měiguó zázhi. | Are there any American magazines here?
There aren't any American magazines here. |
| 4. Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó shū bu mài?
Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài. | Do you sell American books here?
I'm sorry, we don't sell American books. |
| 5. Bào, zázhi, yí gòng duōshao qián?
Yí gòng sānshíwǔkuài qián. | How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether?
Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars. |
| 6. Zhè liǎngzhāng dìtú duōshao qián?
Sānshíèrkuài qián. | How much are these two maps?
Thirty-two dollars. |
| 7. Zhège duōshao qián?
Sānshíkuài qián yí běn.
Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí běn. | How much is this one?
Thirty dollars a copy.
Fine, I'll buy one. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. yí fèn(r) bàozhǐ | one newspaper |
| 9. yì zhī bǐ | one pen |
| 10. yì zhāng zhǐ | one piece of paper |
| 11. yí běn zì diǎn | one dictionary |
| 12. Hàn-Yīng zì diǎn | Chinese-English dictionary |
| 13. Yīng-Hàn zì diǎn | English-Chinese dictionary |
| 14. huà xué | chemistry |
| 15. shù xué | mathematics |

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Zhèige diǎnxin duōshao qián yìjīn?
Bāmáo qián yìjīn.
Qǐng ni gěi wo liǎngjīn. | How much is this kind of pastry per catty?
Eighty cents a catty.
Please give me two catties. |
| 2. Nín hái yào diǎnr shénme?
Wǒ bú yào shénme le. | What else do you want?
I don't want anything else. |
| 3. Qìshuǐ duōshao qián yìpíng?
Liǎngmáo wǔ. | How much per bottle is the soda?
Twenty-five cents. |
| 4. Zhèi shì sānkuài qián.
Zhǎo ni liùmáo wǔfēn qián.
Xièxie. Zàijiàn. | Here's three dollars.
Here's sixty-five cents (in) change.
Thank you. Good-bye. |
| 5. Nèige dà píngguǒ duōshao qián?
Dàde sīmáo wǔfēn qián yìjīn.

Qǐng gěi wo sānjīn nèige xiǎode.

Hǎo. Sānjīn yíkuài líng wǔ. | How much are those large apples?
The large ones are forty-five cents a catty.
Please give me three catties of those small ones.
Certainly. Three catties are \$1.05. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 6. júzi | oranges, tangerines |
| 7. píjiǔ | beer |
| 8. yíkuài féizào | one bar of soap |
| 9. zuò mǎimai | to do business |
| 10. dàren | adult |
| 11. xiǎoháizi | child |

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ kànkàn nèige huāpíng.
Nèige? Zhèige lán de háishi zhèige hóng de?
Nèi liǎngge dōu gěi wǒ kànkàn, hǎo ma? | Please give me that vase to look at.
Which one? This blue one or this red one?
Give me both of them to look at. All right? |
| 2. Zhèi liǎngge xuésheng, nèige hǎo?
Sīmǎ Xìn hǎo. | Which of these two students is better?
Sīmǎ Xìn is better. |
| 3. Nèige hóng huāpíng zhēn hǎokàn. Nǐn yǒu dà yìdiǎnr de ma?
Yǒu. Nǐ kàn zhèige zěnmeyàng?
Hěn hǎo. Hǎo, qǐng gěi wǒ liǎngge ba. | That red vase is really beautiful. Do you have one a little larger?
We do. What do you think of this one?
It's very nice. Okay, how about giving me two, please. |
| 4. Nèige lán de tài guì le. Wǒ yào hóng de. Hóng de piányi. | That blue one is too expensive. I want the red one. The red one is cheaper. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. bái | to be white |
| 6. hēi | to be black |
| 7. huáng | to be yellow, to be brown |
| 8. lǜ | to be green |
| 9. jiù | to be old, to be used, to be worn |
| 10. xīn | to be new |
| 11. gāo | to be tall |
| 12. ǎi | to be short (of stature) |
| 13. gāoxìng | to be happy |
| 14. nánkàn | to be ugly |
| 15. yìbǎ yǔsǎn | one umbrella |
| 16. kàn | to read, to look at, to visit |

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wǒmen jiālide dōngxi, yǒude dào le, yǒude hái méi dào. | Some of our household things have arrived, and some haven't arrived yet. |
| 2. Tāmen mài de pánziwǎn, yǒude zhēn hǎokān. Kěshi guì yìdiǎn. | Some of the dishes they sell are really beautiful. But they are a little expensive. |
| 3. Wǒ mǎi de nàxiē pánziwǎn dōu bú tài guì. Guì de wǒ méi mǎi. | All those dishes I bought were not too expensive. I didn't buy the expensive ones. |
| 4. Nín mǎi shénme le?
Wǒ mǎi pánziwǎn le. | What did you buy?
I bought dishes. |
| 5. Nín mǎi le duōshao pánziwǎn?
Wǒ mǎi le shíge dà pánzi. | How many dishes did you buy?
I bought ten large plates. |
| 6. Nǐde fànwǎn shì shénme yánsède?
Shì lán de.
Wǒ yě xǐhuan lán de. | What color are your rice bowls?
They're blue ones.
I like blue ones too. |
| 7. Nǐde zhège chábēi hěn hǎo. Shì zài shénme dìfang mǎi de?
Shì zài Dìyī Gōngsī mǎi de. | This teacup of yours is very nice.
Where was it bought?
It was bought at the First Company. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 8. yíge bīngxiāng | one refrigerator |
| 9. yízhāng dītǎn | one rug |
| 10. yíge shūjiàzi | one bookcase |
| 11. yìbǎ yǐzi | one chair |
| 12. yízhāng zhuōzi | one table |

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Máfān nǐ, wǒ zhèr yǒu yībǎikuài
Měijīnde lǚxíng zhīpiào. Qǐng
nǐ gěi wǒ huàn huān. | Sorry to bother you. I have one
hundred U.S. dollars in traveler's
checks here. Please change it
for me. |
| 2. Nǐ yào nǎme huàn?
Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ liǎngzhāng wǔ-
kuàide bā. | How do you want to change it?
How about giving me two fives,
please. |
| 3. Nǐmen shōu Měijīn ma?
Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen bù shōu Měijīn. | Do you accept U.S. currency?
I'm sorry, we don't accept U.S.
currency. |
| 4. Zhèr yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?
Yǒu. Yínháng jiù zài nàr. | Is there a bank here?
There is. The bank is right over
there. |
| 5. Qǐngwèn, shì bu shì zài zhèr
huàn qián?
Shì, shì zài zhèr huàn. | May I ask, is it here that I change
money?
Yes, you change it here. |
| 6. Jīntiānde páijià shì duōshǎo?
Jīntiānde páijià shì yíkuài
Měijīn huàn yíkuài jiǔmáo liù
Rénmínbì. | What is today's exchange rate?
Today's exchange rate is one U.S.
dollar to one dollar and ninety-
six cents in People's currency. |
| 7. Xièxie.
Bú kèqi. | Thank you.
You're welcome. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 8. yíge diànshàn | one electric fan |
| 9. yíge diànshì | one television |
| 10. yíge shōuyīnjī | one radio |
| 11. yíge zhōng | one clock |
| 12. yíge shǒubiǎo | one wristwatch |

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nǐmen zhèli kéyì huàn Měijīn ma?
Duìbuqǐ, bù kéyì. Nín děi zài
Táiwān Yínháng huàn. | Can U.S. currency be changed here?
I'm sorry, that's not possible. You
must change it at the Bank of
Taiwan. |
| 2. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi mén,
jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén?
Jiǔdiǎn zhōng kāi mén, sāndiǎn
bàn guān mén. | What time does the bank open,
and what time does it close?
It opens at nine o'clock and closes
at three-thirty. |
| 3. Wǒ yào huàn yìdiǎn Táibì.
Hǎo. Yíkuài Měijīn huàn sānshí-
bākuài Táibì. | I want to change some money into
Taiwan currency.
Certainly. One U.S. dollar is
thirty-eight dollars in Taiwan
currency. |
| 4. Qǐng ni děngyíděng. Wǒ jiù lái. | Please wait a moment. I'll be right
back. |
| 5. Qǐng gěi wǒ diǎn xiǎo piàozi,
xíng bù xíng? | Please give me some small bills.
Would that be all right? |
| 6. Méi shenme. | It's nothing. |

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 7. zǎochen (zǎochén) | early morning |
| 8. zǎoshang (zǎoshàng) | morning |
| 9. shàngwǔ (shàngwu) | forenoon, morning |
| 10. zhōngwǔ (zhōngwu) | noon |
| 11. xiàwǔ (xiàwu) | afternoon |
| 12. wǎnshang (wǎnshàng) | evening |
| 13. yèli | night |
| 14. bàn yè | midnight |
| 15. jiàn | to meet |
| 16. māmāhūhū | so-so, fair |

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma? | Are there any English-language newspapers here? |
| B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. | Yes. They're right over there. |
| 2. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào mei-you? | Are there any English-language newspapers here? |
| B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. | Yes. They're right over there. |
| 3. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. | I would like to buy an English-language newspaper. |
| B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèli. | Fine. They're right here. |
| 4. A: Zhège duōshao qián? | How much is this one? |
| B: Wǔkuài qián. | Five dollars. |
| 5. A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián? | How much is the Chinese-language newspaper? |
| B: Sānkuài qián yí fèn. | Three dollars a copy. |
| 6. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zázhi bu mai? | Do you sell American magazines here? |
| B: Mài. Wǒmen zhèli mài. | Yes, we sell them here. |
| 7. A: Zhège duōshao qián? | How much is this one? |
| B: Sānshikuài qián yí běn. | Thirty dollars a copy. |
| A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yí běn. | Fine, I'll buy one. |
| 8. A: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyou? | Do you have any American books here? |
| B: Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài. | I'm sorry, we don't sell American books here. |
| 9. A: Bào, zázhi, yí gòng duōshao qián? | How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether? |
| B: Bào wǔkuài, zázhi sānshikuài. | The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars. |
| B: Yí gòng sānshiwǔkuài qián. | Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars. |

10. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài dìtú bu mai?
B: Mài. Zài nàli.
11. B: Nǐn xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú?
A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú.
12. A: Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú duōshao qián?
B: Shíèrkuài qián.
- Do you sell maps here?
We do. They're over there.
What kind of map would you like to buy?
I would like to buy a map of Taipei.
How much is this map of Taipei?
Twelve dollars.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

13. yí fèn(r) bào zhǐ one newspaper
14. yì zhī bǐ one pen
15. yì zhāng zhǐ one piece of paper
16. yì běn zì diǎn one dictionary
17. Hàn-Yīng zì diǎn Chinese-English dictionary
18. Yīng-Hàn zì diǎn English-Chinese dictionary
19. huà xué chemistry
20. shù xué mathematics

VOCABULARY

bào (yí fèn)	newspaper
bàozhǐ (yí fèn)	newspaper
-běn	volume
bǐ (yì zhī)	pen
dì tú (yì zhāng)	map
duì bu qǐ	I'm sorry
duō shao	how much, how many
-fèn(r)	copy (counter for magazine or newspaper)
Hàn-Yīng zì diǎn	Chinese-English dictionary
huà xué	chemistry
jiù	right, exactly (with ref- erence to space)
-kuài	dollar (in context)
mǎi	to buy
mài	to sell
qián	money
shū (yì běn)	book
shù xué	mathematics
xiǎng	to want to
xiǎng yì xiǎng	to think it over
yì gòng	altogether
Yīng-Hàn zì diǎn	English-Chinese dictionary
zá zhì (yì běn)	magazine
-zhāng	(counter for flat things-- tables, paper, pictures, etc.)
zhǐ (yì zhāng)	paper
-zhī	(counter for straight, sticklike objects)
zì diǎn (yì běn)	dictionary

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào ma? Are there any English-language newspapers here?
 B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. Yes. They're right over there.

Notes on No. 1

Zhèli yǒu: The Chinese verb yǒu sometimes means "to have" and sometimes means "to be" in the sense of "to exist." In exchange 1, yǒu has the latter meaning. With this meaning, it often translates into English as "there is/are."

Topic-comment sentences: The subject of a Chinese sentence need not be the person who performs an action or experiences a state. Often, the relationship between the subject and the rest of the sentence is looser and can be analyzed as topic-comment.

A topic is a word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence which sets the scene for the rest of the sentence. The topic is a starting point for understanding a sentence, giving background information and establishing the perspective for listeners. For this reason, time and place phrases are often used as topics.

Zhèli		yǒu	Yīngwén bào.
(Here	there	are	English-language newspapers.)

A comment is the rest of the sentence which follows the topic. Here are some examples:

- Bǐ, tā yǒu; zhǐ, tā méiyǒu. He has a pen; he doesn't have paper.
 (literally, "Pen he has; paper he doesn't.")
- A: Nǐ shì nǎr? Where are you calling from?
 B: Wǒ shì Táiwān Dàxué. Taiwan University.
- Zhèzhāng dìtú mài shíkuài qián. As for this map, they sell it for ten dollars.

Clearly, the last two examples are meaningful only when the relationship between the initial nouns/pronouns and verbs is understood to be one of topic-comment, not the usual subject-predicate relation of actor-action.

While there is no simple rule that tells you when to use topic-comment sentences in Chinese, some helpful generalizations can be made. These generalizations will be discussed as example sentences appear in the Reference Lists.

Jiù zài nàli, "They're right over there": You have learned jiù as "only," a synonym of zhǐ. In exchange 1, you see another use of jiù: "right," "exactly," "precisely." This word is often used to describe "right" where something is, and is followed by zài, "in/at/on."

2. A: Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyou? Are there any English-language newspapers here?
B: Yǒu. Jiù zài nàli. Yes. They're right over there.

Notes on No. 2

Yǒu...meiyou: The first sentence in exchange 2 is a yes/no-choice question. This type of question is formed by explicitly offering the listener a choice between an affirmative and a negative answer. The negative alternative is tacked onto the end of the sentence. Similar questions exist in English. But the English question would be an impatient one, while the Chinese question is an ordinary one:

Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyou?

Are there any English-language newspapers here, or aren't there?

Neutral tones: Whether or not a syllable is pronounced in the Neutral tone often depends on the speed of speech and the mood the speaker is trying to convey. In informal conversation between native speakers, there are many more Neutral tones than in the more careful, deliberate speech of a language teacher speaking to foreign students. (Bear this point in mind when you find a discrepancy between the textbook marking of a word and the pronunciation of that word on tape.)

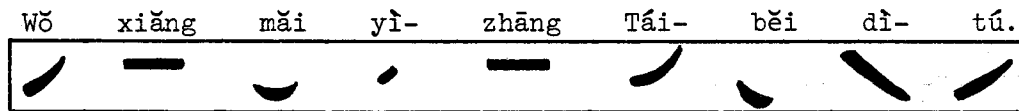
Most syllables in any stretch of spoken Chinese are neither completely "Neutral" (i.e., with no audible change in pitch for the duration of the syllable) nor completely "full" in length and amplitude. These syllables will usually be somewhere in between the two extremes.

Zhèli yǒu Yīngwén bào meiyou? Are there any English-language newspapers here?

Zhèlǐ yǒu Yīngwén bào méiyǒu?

Often a syllable will not sound like a full tone. But if you ask "Then is this syllable in the Neutral tone?" the answer will be "No, not exactly." There is no distinct dividing line between a syllable with a tone and a syllable in the Neutral tone. Very often, the most helpful answer to the

question "Should this be pronounced in the Neutral tone?" is "Pronounce it the way you hear it." The language is taught in terms of four tones, but your ears hear more.



3. A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. I would like to buy an English-language newspaper.
B: Hǎo. Jiù zài zhèlǐ. Fine. They're right here.

Note on No. 3

The auxiliary verb xiǎng is sometimes translated as "would like to" or "to want to." Here are some examples of translations you have learned for xiǎng:

- Wǒ xiǎng mǎi Yīngwén bào. I'm thinking of buying an English-language newspaper. OR I would like to buy an English-language newspaper. OR I want to buy an English-language newspaper.
- Wǒ xiǎng tā xiǎng míngtiān zǒu. I think he is planning to leave tomorrow.
- Wǒ hěn xiǎng niàn shū. I very much want to study.
- Wǒ bú tài xiǎng qù. I don't want to go very much. [Tài, meaning "too," "excessively," appears in Unit 3.]

4. A: Zhège duōshao qián? How much is this one?
B: Wǔkuài qián. Five dollars.

Notes on No. 4

Zhège duōshao qián? In Chinese sentences that ask for and give prices, the word shì, "to be," is usually omitted.

Zhège		duōshao qián?
(This one	is	how much money?)

Shì reappears, however, in negative and contrastive sentences: Zhège bú shì sìkuài qián, shì wǔkuài qián, "This (item) isn't four dollars; it's five dollars."

Wǔkuài qián literally means "five dollars money." The counter -kuài, "dollar," indicates the units of the general class "money" that are being counted (i.e., dollars as opposed to cents).

5. A: Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián? How much is the Chinese-language newspaper?
 B: Sānkuài qián yīfèn. Three dollars a copy.

Notes on No. 5

Notice in the sentence Zhège Zhōngwén bào duōshao qián? that the general counter -ge is used rather than the specific counter -fèn, "copy." The counter -ge is often used in talking about the KIND of thing. In this case the question is about the price of a newspaper as a publication, not about the price of a copy. The specific counter would be used to talk about a particular concrete object, as in a sentence like "This copy of the China Post is torn."

Yīfèn: In Chinese, when you talk about the unit price of an item, the unit is a counter. Notice that yīfèn comes at the end of the sentence, just as "a copy" does in English.

6. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zāzhì bu mai? Do you sell American magazines here?
 B: Mài. Wǒmen zhèli mài. Yes, we sell them here.

Notes on No. 6

Mài, "to sell," differs from the word mǎi, "to buy," only in its tone.

Nǐmen zhèli, "your place here," literally, "you here": Use nǐmen zhèli when talking to someone who represents a store, a bank, or other institutions. By putting zhèli (zhèr), "here," or nàli (nàr), "there," after a person's name or a pronoun, you make a phrase referring to a place associated with the person. For example, nǐ nàli means "over there where you are now," and wǒ zhèli means "here where I am now." Use these phrases when you want to express the idea of an item being close to a person (not necessarily ownership).

Nǐ nàli yǒu bǐ meiyǒu?

Do you have a pen over there? (i.e.,
"Is there a pen over there where
you are?")

This kind of phrase is also used to mean a person's home: nǐ nàli, "your place" (used when the speaker is not at "your house"); wǒ zhèli, "my place" (used when the speaker is at home)

A: Chén Xiǎojiě zài nàli?

Where is Miss Chén?

B: Tā zài Liú Tàitai nàli.

She is at Mrs. Liú's house.

Nǐmen zhèli mài Měiguó zázhi bu mai? In this sentence, nǐmen zhèli is used as a topic. Literally, the sentence means "As for your place here, are American magazines sold?"

7. A: Zhège duōshao qián?

How much is this one?

B: Sānshikuài qián yīběn.

Thirty dollars a copy.

A: Hǎo, wǒ mǎi yīběn.

Fine, I'll buy one.

Note on No. 7

The counter -běn, "volume," "copy," is used for both books and magazines.

8. A: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Měiguó shū meiyǒu?

Do you have any American books here?

B: Duìbuqǐ, Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mǎi.

I'm sorry, we don't sell American books here.

Notes on No. 8

Duìbuqǐ literally means "unable to face (you)." This word is used to say "I'm sorry" when you bump into a person, arrive late, and so on. It is

not the word for "I'm sorry" when you sympathize with someone else's misfortune (e.g., when a relative dies).

Měiguó shū wǒmen bú mài: In this sentence, Měiguó shū, the object of the verb mài, occurs at the beginning, in topic position. Here the order of the sentence elements is topic, subject, verb. Some speakers of English use this same word order. Compare:

Měiguó shū	wǒmen	bú mài.
(American books	we	don't sell.)

Notice that bú mài is not the ending of a yes/no-choice question. The phrase keeps its tones in this sentence.

9. A: Bào, zázhi, yígòng duōshao qián? How much are the newspaper and magazine altogether?
 B: Bào wǔkuài, zázhi sānshikuài. The newspaper is five dollars; the magazine is thirty dollars.
 B: Yígòng sānshiwǔkuài qián. Altogether, it's thirty-five dollars.

Notes on No. 9

Yígòng, "altogether": In totaling something up, the items being totaled begin the sentence, in topic position, and are followed by the adverb yígòng.

In many situations you will hear prices given without the word qián.

10. A: Nǐmen zhèli mài dìtú bu mai? Do you sell maps here?
 B: Mài. Zài nàli. We do. They're over there.
11. B: Nín xiǎng mǎi shénme dìtú? What kind of map would you like to buy?
 A: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú. I would like to buy a map of Taipei.

Notes on No. 11

Shénme dìtú literally means "what map." In exchange 11, this phrase is used to mean "what kind of map."

Yìzhāng: The counter -zhāng is used for flat objects. Literally, yìzhāng Táiběi dìtú means "one-sheet Taipei map." In exchange 11, the phrase is translated simply as "a map of Taipei."

12. A: Zhèzhāng Táiběi dìtú How much is this map of Taipei?
 duōshao qián?
 B: Shíèrkuài qián. Twelve dollars.

Note on No. 12

Zhèzhāng dìtú: Compare the two phrases which follow.

zhè		-zhāng	dìtú	(this map)
zhè	liǎng	-zhāng	dìtú	(these two maps)

In the first phrase, the counter -zhāng does not have a number in front of it. In effect, the number 1 was dropped after the specifier zhè. Notice that when a specifier and a number occur together in Chinese, the word order is just like English: zhè liǎngzhāng dìtú, "these two maps."

13. yí fèn(r) bào zhǐ one newspaper
 14. yì zhī bǐ one pen
 15. yì zhāng zhǐ one piece of paper
 16. yì běn zì diǎn one dictionary
 17. Hān-Yīng zì diǎn Chinese-English dictionary
 18. Yīng-Hān zì diǎn English-Chinese dictionary
 19. huà xué chemistry
 20. shù xué mathematics

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bào zhǐ and bào, two words for "newspaper," are interchangeable.

