

# **STANDARD CHINESE**

**A MODULAR APPROACH**

## **STUDENT TEXT**

**MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION**

**MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING**

**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 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.

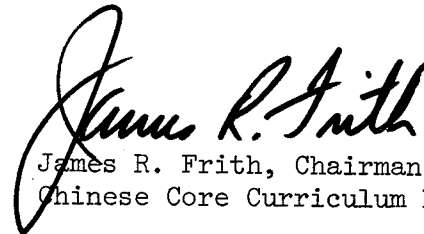
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

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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## MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation Module (TRN) will provide you with the skills needed to use taxis, trains, buses, and planes in China.

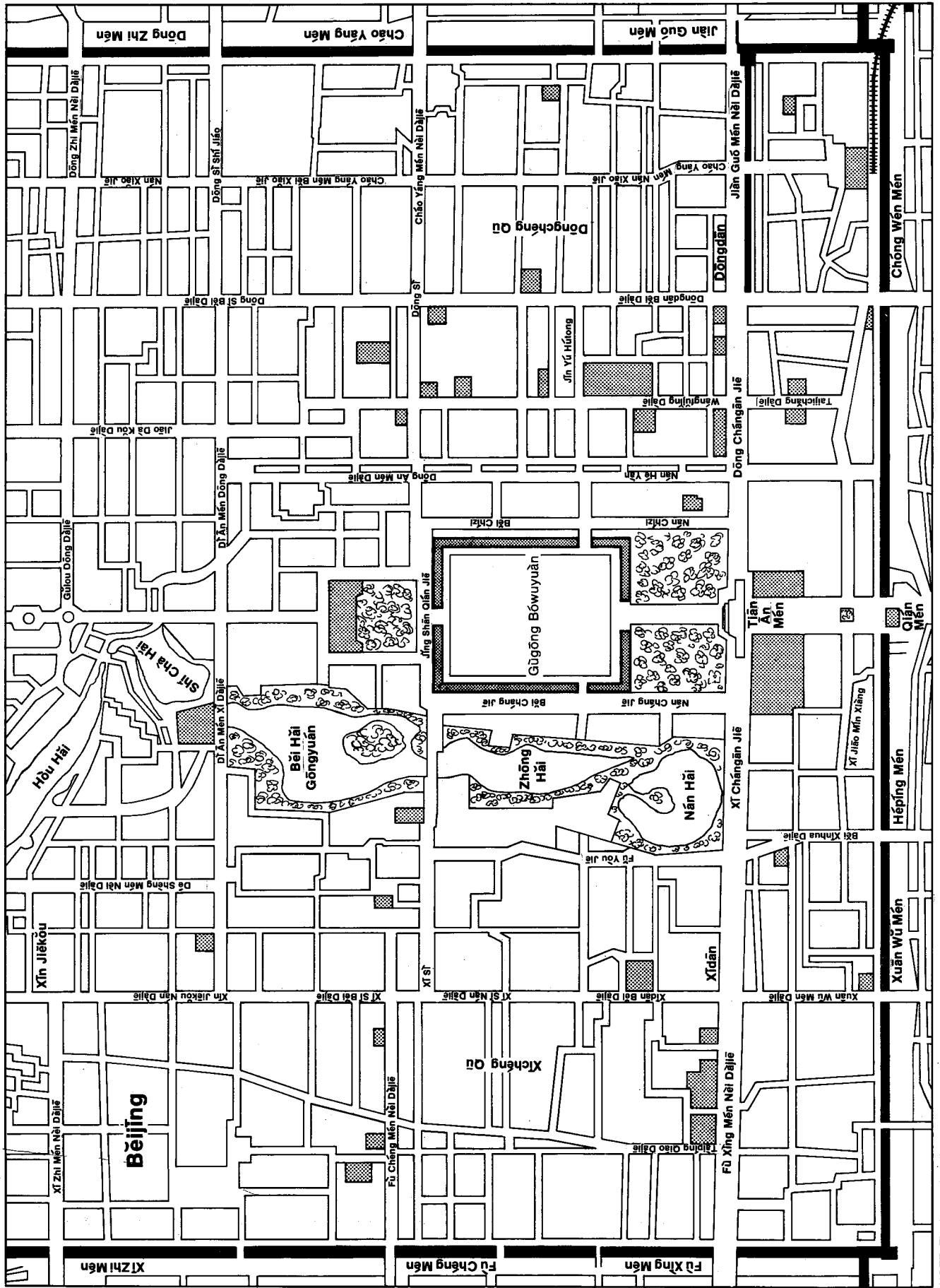
Before starting this module, you must take and pass the DIR Criterion Test.

The TRN Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, and associated resource modules is also included.

### OBJECTIVES

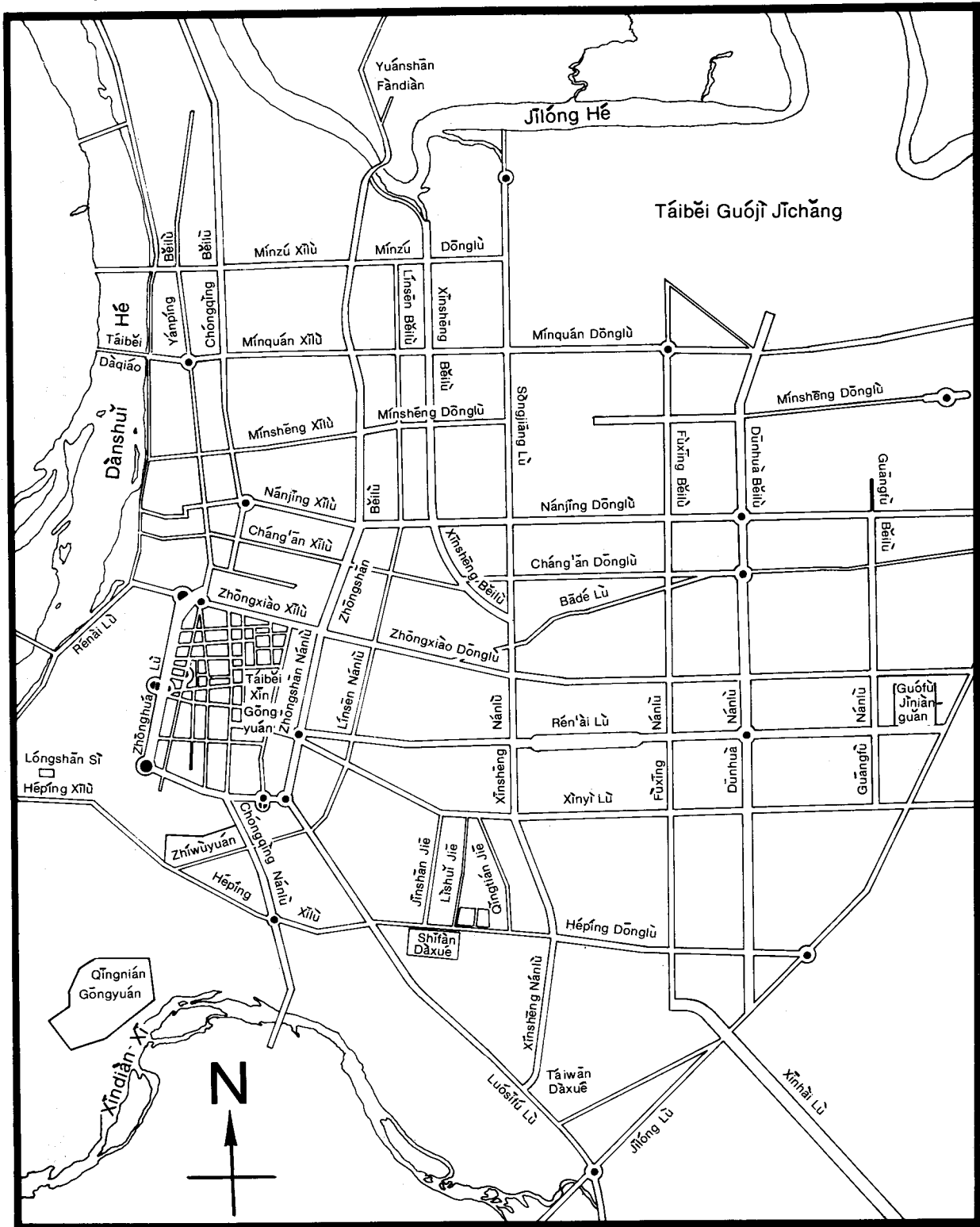
Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the TRN Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Use the bus system: find out which buses go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, how often they run, where to buy tickets, where to change buses (if necessary), when the last bus of the day leaves, and where his stop is.
4. Take a taxi: hail one, tell the driver where to go, and use commands such as "hurry," "slow down," and "stop here."
5. Use the train system: find out which trains go to a specific destination, at what times they leave, when and where to buy tickets, whether or not tickets are available for a train leaving on a specific date at a specific time, the distance to the destination, the duration of the train trip to that place, which platform the train leaves from, what to do with luggage, and whether or not the train has a dining car.
6. Take a plane: reserve a ticket for a certain date and time; find out whether or not the flight is direct, the duration of the flight, and traveling time to the airport; and arrange for transportation to the airport.
7. Describe in detail a trip (taken in the past or planned for the future): places visited (which places and what they are like), traveling companions, transportation for the trip, length of stay, number of previous trips to the same places.



NOTE: The heavy dark lines show where the city walls were formerly located.

# Taipei



## UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlǚ chē?<br>Zuò Shíbāilǚ.          | What bus do you take to get to Ximending?<br>Take Number 18. |
| 2. Shíbāilǚ chē duō bu duō?<br>Bù hěn duō.                   | Are there many Number 18 buses?<br>Not very many.            |
| 3. Měi gé jǐfēn zhōng yǒu yìbān chē?                         | How often is there a bus?                                    |
| 4. Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng.                   | I go to see a movie every Saturday.                          |
| 5. Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng?                        | What time is the last bus?                                   |
| 6. Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng?<br>Shì. Shàng chē ba! | Does this bus go to Ximending?<br>Yes. Get on!               |
| 7. Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gàoosong wǒ.                 | When we get to Ximending, please tell me.                    |
| 8. Wǒ shì bu shì zài zhèli xià chē?<br>Bú shì. Xià yízhàn.   | Is it here that I get off?<br>No. The next stop.             |

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

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 9. shàng-          | last, previous (something)  |
| 10. tóu-           | first (something)   |
| 11. gàoosu         | to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for <u>gàoosong</u> ) |
| 12. shǎo           | to be few   |
| 13. xià chē        | to get off the bus; "Out, please!"                                |
| 14. yǒu(de) shíhou | sometimes   |
| 15. chéng          | city  |

## UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Dào zhǎnlǎnguǎn yǒu meiyou<br>zhídáchē?            | Is there a direct bus to the<br>exhibition hall?                 |
| Méiyou. Zuò Yīlù chē, zuò dao<br>Xīdān huàn chē.      | No. Take the Number 1 bus; take<br>it to Xīdān and change buses. |
| 2. Zǎnmen zài nǎr mǎi piào?<br>Zài chēshang mǎi piào. | Where do we buy tickets?<br>We buy tickets on the bus.           |
| 3. Hǎo, xiànzài zǒu ba!                               | Okay, let's go now!  |
| 4. Èi! Zǎnmen bú shì zuòguò zhàn<br>le ba?            | Hey! Haven't we gone past our<br>stop?                           |
| Hái méi ne. Xià yízhàn cái<br>xià chē.                | Not yet. We don't get off until<br>the next stop.                |
| 5. Lǎojià, Shíwǔlù qìchēzhàn zài<br>nǎr?              | Excuse me, where is the Number 15<br>bus stop?                   |
| Jiù zài nèige lùkǒurshang.                            | It's (just) on that corner.                                      |

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

- |                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6. gōnggòng qìchē | public bus (local)                  |
| 7. -lì            | in (locational ending)              |
| 8. -shang         | on                                  |
| 9. shàng bān      | to start work, to go to work        |
| 10. xià bān       | to get off from work, to leave work |

## UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Wǒ yào zuò jìchéngchē dào huǒchēzhàn qu.                                 | I want to take a taxi to the train station.                                |
| 2. Wǒ zhǐ yǒu zhè liǎngjiàn xíngli.<br>Hǎo, wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zai qiánbian. | I have only these two suitcases.<br>Okay, I'll put the suitcases in front. |
| 3. Nǐ kāide tài kuài le!  | You are driving too fast!  |
| 4. Tā kāi chē, kāide bú kuài.   | He doesn't drive fast.   |
| 5. Wǒmen yǒu shíjiān, láiidejí.   | We have time. We can make it in time.                                      |
| 6. Qǐng màn yìdiǎn kāi.   | Please drive a little slower.  |
| 7. Bié kāi nàme kuài!   | Don't drive so fast!   |
| 8. Qǐng ni zài qiánbian nège yínháng tíng yíxià.                            | Please stop at that bank up ahead for a moment.                            |
| 9. Bú yòng zhǎo le.   | Keep the change.   |

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

- |                 |                                 |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 10. chūzū qìchē | taxi (PRC)                      |
| 11. láiibují    | can't make it in time           |
| 12. qìchē       | car, motor vehicle              |
| 13. zhème       | so, to this extent, in this way |
| 14. zènme       | so, to this extent, in this way |

## UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng qù Tǎinán wán jitiān.  | I'm thinking of going to Tainan to relax for a few days.  |
| 2. Nǐ shuō shì zuò huǒchē qu hǎo ne, háishì zuò Gōnglùjǔ qu hǎo ne?<br>Zuò huǒchē qu hǎo. Dào Tǎinán qù zuò Gōnglùjǔ bú dà fāngbian. | Would you say it's better to go by train or to go by bus?<br>It's better to go by train. To go to Tainan, it's not very convenient to take the bus.   |
| 3. Zuò huǒchē děi xiān mǎi piào ma?<br>Nǐ zuìhǎo liǎngsāntiān yǐqián qù mǎi piào.<br>Zuò Gōnglùjǔ ne?<br>Bú bì xiān mǎi piào.        | If I take the train, is it necessary to buy tickets ahead of time?<br>It would be best for you to go to buy your tickets two or three days ahead of time.<br>And if I take the bus?<br>It's not necessary to buy tickets ahead of time. |
| 4. Nǐ yào zuò shénme shíhoude chē?<br>Wǒ yào zuò shàngwǔde chē.  | What train do you want to take?<br>I want to take a morning train.  |
| 5. Duìbuqǐ, shàngwǔde piào dōu mǎiwán le.  | I'm sorry, the tickets for the morning trains are all sold out.   |

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

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 6. chuán        | boat, ship  |
| 7. dìtiě        | subway (abbreviation for <u>dìxià tiědào</u> )      |
| 8. dìxià huǒchē | underground train, subway                           |
| 9. wán (wánr)   | to play, to relax, to enjoy oneself                 |
| 10. -wán        | to be finished (occurs in compound verbs of result) |

## UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Wǒ xiǎng dào Nánjīng qù kànkàn.<br>Nǐ jīhua nǐtiān qù?<br>Míngtiān huòshì hòutiān qù dōu<br>kěyǐ. | I would like to go to Nánjīng to<br>look around.<br>What day do you plan to go?<br>Tomorrow and (or) the day after are<br>both possible. |
| 2. Shànghǎi lí Nánjīng yǒu duō<br>yuǎn?<br>Yǒu liǎngbǎiwūshiduo gōnglǐ.                              | How far is Shànghǎi from Nánjīng?<br>It's over 250 kilometers.   |
| 3. Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao<br>shíhou?<br>Yào zǒu sìge bàn xiǎoshí.                                | How long does it take to go by train?<br>It takes four and a half hours.   |
| 4. Zhèi shì wǒ dìyīcì dào Nánjīng<br>qù. Yǐqián méi qùguo.   | This will be the first time I have<br>gone to Nánjīng. I haven't gone<br>there before.   |
| 5. Bànge xiǎoshí gòu le.   | Half an hour is enough.  |
| 6. Wǒ xīwang xiàwǔ líkāi zhèr.<br>Shísāndiǎn líng wǔfēn yǒu<br>yítàng tèkuài.                        | I hope to leave here in the afternoon.<br>There's an express at 1305.  |

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

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 7. dǎsuan          | to plan to                                |
| 8. huòzhě (huòzhe) | or (alternate form of <u>huòshì</u> )     |
| 9. yǐhòu           | afterwards, later on, in the future       |
| 10. zhōngtóu       | hour (alternate word for <u>xiǎoshí</u> ) |



## UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Huǒchē jǐdiǎn zhōng kāi?<br>Shíbādiǎn wúshiwǔfēn fā chē.  | What time does the train leave?<br>It departs at 1855.  |
| 2. Qǐng nǐ bǎ nǐde hùzhào hé<br>lǚxíngzhèng gěi wo.  | Please give me your passport and<br>travel permit.  |
| 3. Dào Shànghǎi quède chē zài dìjǐ<br>zhàntái?   | On which platform is the train to<br>Shànghǎi?  |
| 4. Bú yòng jí. Hái zǎo ne. Nǐ<br>xiān zài zhèige jiēdàishì<br>xiūxi.                                     | No need to be anxious. It's still<br>early. First, rest a bit in<br>this waiting room.  |
| 5. Wǒ zhèijiàn xíngli zěnme bàn?<br>Shì bu shì keyi náshang chē<br>qu?<br>Keyi bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu. | What should I do about this suit-<br>case of mine? May I take it onto<br>the train?<br>You may take the suitcase onto the<br>train. |
| 6. Zhèibān chē yǒu cānchē ba?<br><br>Yǒu. Yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu<br>Xīcān.<br>Hǎojíle.                     | This train has a dining car, I<br>suppose?<br>Yes. There's Chinese food and<br>there's also Western food.<br>Great.                 |

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

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 7. bān       | to move   |
| 8. náshangqu | to take up  |
| náshanglai   | to bring up   |
| náxiaqu      | to take down  |
| náxialai     | to bring down   |
| 9. pǎo       | to run  |
| 10. wǎn      | to be late  |
| 11. yuètái   | train platform (alternate word for<br><u>zhàntái</u> , more common in Taiwan) |

## UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Lǎo Sòng, zěnmeyàng? Máng ne?<br>Bù zěnmé máng.           | Sòng, how are things going? Are you busy?<br>Not especially busy.          |
| 2. Qǐng ni gěi wo dìng yìzhāng fēijī piào.                   | Please reserve a plane ticket for me.                                      |
| 3. Piào dìnghǎo le.<br>Něibān fēijī?<br>Jǐdiǎn zhōng qǐfēi?  | The ticket has been reserved.<br>Which flight? What time does it take off? |
| 4. Zhèibān fēijī zhí fēi Guǎngzhōu ma?                       | Does this flight go directly to Guǎngzhōu?                                 |
| 5. Cóng Sānlǐtún dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?         | How much time does it take to go from Sānlǐtún to the airport?             |
| 6. Rúguǒ wǒ bādiǎn zhōng líkāi jiā, láidejí ba?              | If I leave home at eight o'clock, I can make it in time. Right?            |
| 7. Qǐng ni pài ge chē lái jiē wo, sòng wo dào fēijīchǎng qu. | Please send a car to pick me up and take me to the airport.                |

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

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. -hǎo le      | to be satisfactorily completed   |
| 9. lǚguǎn       | hotel  |
| 10. shuōhǎo le  | to have come to an agreement (about something); (something) has been agreed on   |
| 11. xiǎnghǎo le | to have reached a conclusion (about something); (something) has been thought out |
| 12. yàoshi      | if (alternate word for <u>rúguǒ</u> )  |
| 13. zuòhǎo le   | to have finished doing (something); (something) has been finished                |

## UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn, nín chū mén<br>le ba?   | I haven't seen you in a long time.<br>You have been away, I suppose?   |
| 2. Nín wèishénme gāng huílai yòu qù<br>le ne?<br>Wǒ zhèicì dào Guǎngzhōu qù shì<br>yīnwei wǒ yǒu yige hěn hǎode<br>péngyou cóng Xiānggǎng lái. | Why did you go again when you had<br>just come back from there?<br>This time I went to Guǎngzhōu<br>because I had a very good friend<br>coming there from Hong Kong. |
| 3. Wǒmen yǒu yìnián méi jiàn le.<br><br>Tā gǐng wǒ péi ta yìqǐ qù<br>lǚxíng.   | We had not seen each other for a<br>year.<br>She asked me to accompany her (in<br>her) travels.  |
| 4. Sānge yuè yǐqián tā hái bù<br>zhīdào néng bu néng lái.  | Three months ago she didn't know<br>yet whether she would be able to<br>come or not.   |
| 5. Nǐmen dōu qùguo shénme dìfang?  | What places did you go to?   |
| 6. Hángzhōu gēn Sūzhōu zhēn shì<br>piàoliang.  | Hángzhōu and Sūzhōu are really<br>beautiful.   |
| 7. Yǒu jīhui wǒ yào zài qù yìcì.   | If I have the chance, I would like<br>to go again.   |
| 8. Zhèixiē dìfang nǐ dōu qùguo le<br>ba?<br>Méi dōu qùguo.   | You have gone to all those places,<br>I suppose?<br>I haven't been to all of them.   |
| 9. huí guó   | to return to one's native country  |
| 10. huí jiā  | to come/go home  |
| 11. huíqu  | to go back   |

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

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12. rènao         | to be lively/bustling/noisy |
| 13. yǒu yìsi      | to be interesting           |
| 14. méi(yǒu) yìsi | to be uninteresting         |
| 15. suǒyǐ (suǒyì) | therefore, so               |

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò jǐlù chē?          | What bus do you take to get to Ximending?            |
| B: Zuò Shíbālù.                                | Take Number 18.                                      |
| 2. A: Shíbālù chē duō bu duō?                  | Are there many Number 18 buses?                      |
| B: Bù hěn duō.                                 | Not very many.                                       |
| 3. A: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē?     | How much time is there between buses?                |
| B: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.            | There's one every twenty minutes.                    |
| 4. C: Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng.  | I go to see a movie every Saturday.                  |
| 5. A: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shi jǐdiǎn zhōng?       | What time is the last bus?                           |
| B: Shíyīdiǎn shífēn.                           | Eleven-ten.  |
| 6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng?      | Does this bus go to Ximending?                       |
| E: Shì. Shàng chē ba!                          | Yes, Get on!   |
| 7. A: Dào Xīméndīngde shíhou, qǐng gāosong wǒ. | When we get to Ximending, please tell me.            |
| F: Hǎo.  | Okay.  |
| 8. A: Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào Xīméndīng?            | How many more stops are there to (before) Ximending? |
| F: Xià yìzhàn jiù shì Xīméndīng.               | The next stop is Ximending.                          |

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

- |           |                            |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| 9. shàng- | last, previous (something) |
| 10. tóu-  | first (something)          |

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 11. gào su         | to tell, to inform (alternate pronunciation for <u>gào song</u> ) |
| 12. shǎo           | to be few   |
| 13. xià chē        | to get off the bus; "Out, please!"                                |
| 14. yǒu(de) shíhou | sometimes   |
| 15. chéng          | city  |

## VOCABULARY

-bān	(counter for regularly scheduled trips of buses, planes, subways, trains, etc.)
chē	vehicle, bus, car
chéng	city
duō	to be many
-fēn	a minute
gàosong	to tell, to inform
gàosu	to tell, to inform
gé	to separate, to divide off
jǐlù chē	what number bus
měi-	every, each
shàng	to get on
shàng-	last, previous (something)
shǎo	to be few
tóu-	first (something)
xià	to get off
xià-	next (something)
xià chē	to get off the bus; "Out, please!"
Xīméndīng	(an area of Taipei)
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
zhàn	a stop, a station
zuìhòu	last, final (something)
<u>(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)</u>	
Běihǎi Gōngyuán	(a famous park in Běijīng)
biéde shíhou	other times
Dōngjīng	Tokyo
fàng jià	to close for a holiday
hǎowán	to be fun (lit., "good for relaxing")
huì	will
sījī	driver of a hired vehicle
zǒu ba	let's go

## REFERENCE NOTES

1. A: Dào Xīméndīng qù, zuò  
jǐlù chē?  
B: Zuò Shíbāilù.                      What bus do you take to get to  
Ximending?  
Take Number 18.
2. A: Shíbāilù chē duō bu duo?  
B: Bù hěn duō.                      Are there many Number 18 buses?  
Not very many.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Xīméndīng literally means "West Gate dīng"--dīng being a Japanese term for "district." Xīméndīng is the area of Taipei which surrounds the former west gate of the city. Today the district includes many shops, department stores, and movie theaters.

Lù is the word for "route." The question jǐlù? asks for the route number of the bus.

Zuò, "to ride/to go by/to take [a conveyance]":\* Here zuò (literally, "to sit") means to go by some means of transportation which the passenger is inside of (e.g., car, plane, boat, train, bus, elevator--NOT a motor-cycle or a horse). In exchange 1, zuò is used as a main verb. It can also be used as a prepositional verb, as in

- Nǐ zěnmē qù?                      How are you going? (i.e., by what means of transportation)
- Wǒ zuò huōchē qù.                      I am going by train.

Duō, "to be many/much," is an adjectival verb.\*\* There are several points to remember about duō:

a. Adjectival verbs are sometimes used before a noun to modify it (e.g., xīn zhuōzi, "new table"; dà fángzi, "big house"). However, when duō is used in this way, it must be modified, for example, by hěn or tài.

Tā mǎile hěn duō dōngxi.                      He bought a lot of things.

Běijīng jiēshang yǒu hěn duō cèsuǒ.                      There are many toilets on the streets of Běijīng.

b. Much more often, however, duō is used as the main verb of a sentence.

Nǐde shū zhēn duō!                      You really have a lot of books!

Jīntiān jiēshangde rén hěn duō.                      There are a lot of people out today.  
(literally, "on the streets today")

---

\*Zuò appeared earlier in Zuò diàntī dào èrlóu, "Take the elevator to the second floor."

\*\*Adjectival verbs are one type of STATE verb. See BIO, Unit 6.

c. Often it does not occur to students to use duō as the main verb of a sentence because in English they do not usually say "The students are many." They would say "There are many students," with "many" as an adjective preceding "students." Compare:

(There are	a lot of people	here.)
Zhèrde	rén hěn duō.	

(A lot of people	came.)
Láide	rén hěn duō.

NOTE: Shǎo, "to be few," is used in almost the same ways as duō. (See Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary.)

3. A: Měi gé duōshao shíhou yǒu yìbān chē?      How much time is there between buses?  
 B: Měi gé èrshífēn zhōng yǒu yìbān.      There's one every twenty minutes.

Notes on No. 3

Měi- is the word for "each," "every."

Gé is a verb meaning "to separate," "to divide." It is used for intervals of time between regularly occurring events (e.g., "every half hour"). In exchange 3, gé refers to the length of time between buses.

měi	gé	duōshao	shíhou	"(every) how often"
(every	divide-off [interval]	how much	time)	

The first sentence could also be translated as "How often is there a bus?" or "How often do the buses run?"

Yìbān chē: The counter -bān is used for scheduled trips, or runs, of a vehicle. Yìbān chē is one bus run.

Èrshífēn zhōng: The counter -fēn, for minutes, is usually followed by zhōng, "clock." (Zhōng means "o'clock" in telling time.) "One minute" is yìfēn zhōng.



Měi	gé	èrshifēn zhōng	yǒu	yìbān	chē.
(each	interval	twenty minutes	there is	one [run]	bus)

"There's a bus every twenty minutes."

4. C: Wǒ měige Xīngqīliù dōu qù kàn diànyǐng. I go to see a movie every Saturday.

Notes on No. 4

Měige: When used with a noun, měi- acts as a specifier and must be followed by a counter or a noun that does not require a counter.

měi(ge) rén	every person
měizhāng zhuōzi	every table
měitiān	every day

Dōu, "all": Here the adverb dōu implies "each and every," or "without exception"--"every Saturday, without exception." When the subject of a sentence is specified by měi-, the following verb is usually modified by the adverb dōu.

5. A: Zuìhòu yìbān chē shì jǐdiǎn zhōng? What time is the last bus?  
 B: Shíyīdiǎn shífēn. Eleven-ten.

Note on No. 5

Zuìhòu yìbān chē: Zuì is the word for "most," or "-est." Zuìhòu means "latest," or "last." Note the order in which the elements of this phrase appear:

zuìhòu	yì	-bān	chē
(last	one	run	bus)

"the last bus"

Both the number and the counter are required in this phrase.

Compare:

tóu	yì	-bān	chē	"the first bus"
xià	yì	-bān	chē	"the next bus"
shàng	yì	-bān	chē	"the last (previous) bus"

(See Note on No. 8 and Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary for xià-, "next"; shàng-, "last," "previous"; and tóu-, "first.")

6. D: Zhèbān chē shì bu shì qù Xīméndīng? Does this bus go to Ximending?  
 E: Shì. Shàng chē ba! Yes. Get on!

Notes on No. 6

Shì bu shì qù, "does it go to":\* The use of shì bu shì qù rather than qù bu qu in this sentence implies that the speaker has an idea that the bus does go to Ximending and wants to make sure. (Zhèbān chē qù bu qu Xīméndīng? would also be correct.)

Qù Xīméndīng, "go to Ximending": The destination directly follows the main verb qù. You now know two ways to indicate destination:

Wǒ dào Xīméndīng qù. I am going to Ximending.

Wǒ qù Xīméndīng.

The two forms are equally widely used.

Shàng chē: This verb has several meanings. In the Directions Module, the meaning was "to go up" in Shàng lóu, yòubian jiù shì mài dìtúde. In this exchange, the meaning of shàng is "to get on/in [a vehicle]."

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\*For a discussion of the use of shì bu shì before another verb to form a question, see MON, Unit 5, notes on No. 8.

7. A: Dào Xīméndǐngde shíhou,  
qǐng gāosong wǒ. When we get to Ximending, please  
tell me.  
F: Hǎo. Okay.

Note on No. 7

Dào Xīméndǐngde shíhou means "when we arrive in Ximending." If you want to say, in Chinese, "when [something happens]," add -de shíhou to the phrase which names the happening.

In English, "when" can mean either "during the same time" (e.g., "when I was a student") or "immediately after" (e.g., "when the light turns green"). In Chinese, however, two different expressions are used for the two meanings: -de shíhou for "at the same time" and yǐhòu for "immediately after."

Wǒ zài Xiānggǎngde shíhou  
hěn xǐhuan qù kàn diànyǐng. When [i.e., while] I was in Hong  
Kong, I liked to go to the movies  
very much.

Wǒ dào le Táiběi yǐhòu,  
mǎile hěn duō Zhōngwén shū. When [i.e., after] I got to Taipei,  
I bought a lot of Chinese books.

8. A: Hái yǒu jǐzhàn dào  
Xīméndǐng? How many more stops are there to  
(before) Ximending?  
F: Xià yízhàn jiù shì Xīméndǐng. The next stop is Ximending.

Note on No. 8

Xià yízhàn: Here xià means "the next." It is a specifier. Xià is usually followed by a numeral or a counter, as in the following examples:

xiàge yuè next month

xià yìbān chē the next bus

The phrase xià yízhàn contains no counter because -zhàn, like -nián and -tiān, is not used with a counter.

