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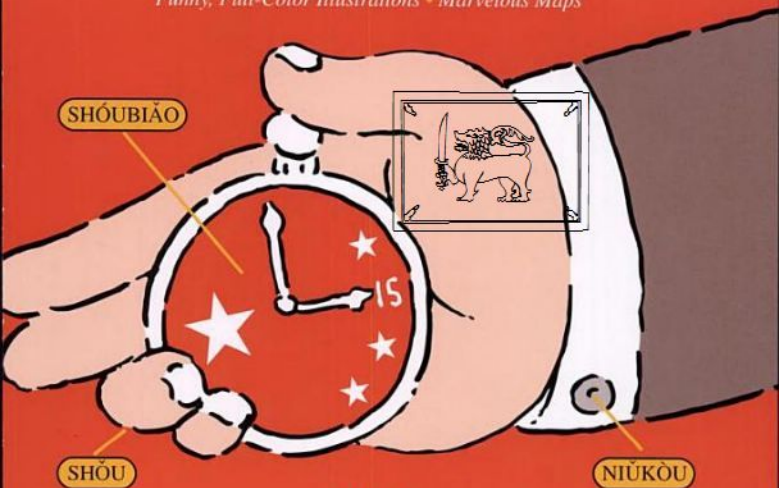
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SHÓUBIǎO

SHŌU

NIŪKÒU

by Lifei Ji



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For my daughter, Ke Ji, and all my American friends.

With gratitude to my wife for her loving support of my writing.

INTRODUCTION

Everything in China seems larger than life. This country has the world's largest population, with more than one billion people. Its long history, its culture, and its civilization go back thousands of years. China's vast area covers more than 3,690,000 square miles, making it the third largest in the world. It is bounded by Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Macau, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. The climate of China is extremely diverse, tropical in the south to subarctic in the north.

It is not very long since China opened its door to welcome visitors to her splendid historical sites and impressive scenic spots. The Himalayas along China's southwestern frontier, the world's tallest mountains, are the final challenge to mountain climbers. The Changjiang River, the world's fourth longest, offers magnificent scenery. The Taklimakan Desert, one of the driest spots on Earth, challenges anybody to conquer it. The Great Wall, the only man-built object on Earth that can be seen from outer space, is 1,400 miles long, was in place long before Rome became an empire, and begs to be photographed.

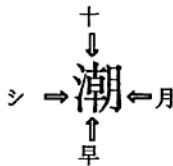
歡迎您! Welcome!

Beijing, the capital of the nation, is a fascinating city with modern highways and narrow streets weaving together between the modern skyscrapers and ancient oriental quadrangles. Beijing is centered around the Forbidden City and Tiananmen Square, the world's biggest public square. You will need a whole day just to see the important

attractions around it. They include the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and Chinese History; the Qianmen Gate; the Monument to the People's Heroes and Mao's Memorial Hall; the Great Hall of the People, seat of China's Congress; and Tiananmen Gate (Gate of Heavenly Peace), where China's leaders stand on national days to review the parades and festivities. Beijing is the political, cultural, and economic center of China. Thus, the city provides a great variety of sightseeing and entertainment opportunities. It is also a gourmet's delight, with excellent food from all over China and the world.

China has very good public transportation systems. In big cities like Beijing, you can go almost anywhere by city bus. National transportation by air, water, or land is also excellent.

The Chinese people have shared a common culture longer than any other group on Earth. The writing system, for example, dates back 4,000 years. Today, one in every five people on Earth speaks Chinese.



Now you have the opportunity to join this enormous community and to enjoy the advantages and the pleasure of knowing the basics of the Chinese language. Welcome!

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

The basic sounds of modern Chinese are not difficult to reproduce if you speak English. Take a few minutes to study and practice this Pronunciation Guide, and you will be able to follow this book and sound like a Chinese.

Pinyin (spelling the sounds of Chinese characters) uses the English alphabet. Most of the letters are similar to the English sounds. Only a few sounds in modern Chinese do not occur in English. Most Chinese syllables consist of two parts: an initial (beginning sound) and a final (ending sound).

Initials (Beginning Sounds)

1. Most syllables begin with a consonant, and some with a vowel. The following Chinese initials have the same pronunciation as English. Pronounce them as you would English.

Chinese Initials	Description of Sound	Example
b	as in <i>book</i>	bù = no
d	as in <i>dad</i>	dà = big
f	as in <i>fork</i>	fù = rich
g	as good	guó = country
h	as in <i>horse</i>	huà = picture
j	as in <i>jeep</i>	jìjié = season
k	as in <i>kite</i>	kàn = look
l	as in <i>look</i>	lìliàng = strength
m	as in <i>moon</i>	míng = bright
n	as in <i>noon</i>	nín = you
p	as in <i>paper</i>	pà = afraid
s	as in <i>see</i>	sùdù = speed
t	as in <i>tea</i>	tàipíng = peace

2. The following initials are different than they are in English, but the closest sound can be found in English.

Chinese initials	Description of Sound	Example
c	like <i>ts</i> in <i>its</i>	cǐ-bēi = kind
q	like <i>ch</i> in <i>chip</i>	qiángdà = powerful
x	like <i>sh</i> in <i>sheep</i>	xiàoyuán = campus
z	like <i>ds</i> in <i>hands</i>	zàijiàn = good-bye

3. The following retracted initials do not exist in English and need special attention.

Chinese initials	Description of Sound	Example
r	like <i>r</i> in <i>rule</i> when it is before <i>u</i> or <i>-ong</i> ; otherwise, it sounds like the <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i> .	Rùmén = elementary course róngyì = easy rè = hot rén = man, person
ch	like <i>ts</i> in <i>its</i> , but with tongue retracted (the tip of the tongue turned up and back to touch the roof of the mouth)	chī = eat
sh	like <i>s</i> in <i>see</i> , but with tongue retracted	shì = yes
zh	like <i>ds</i> in <i>hands</i> , but with tongue retracted	zhànghù = account

Finals (Ending Sounds)

The element after the initial in a Chinese syllable is the final sound. Some Chinese words end in only one vowel (Simple Finals), some in two or three vowels, and some in nasal sounds like *-n* or *-ng* (Compound Finals).

1. Simple Finals

There are six simple finals:

Chinese Pinyin finals	Description of Sound	Example
a	as in <i>father</i> , with the mouth open	bàba = daddy, father
o	like <i>aw</i> in <i>saw</i>	bóbo = uncle
e	like <i>u</i> in <i>cup</i> but after <i>y</i> like the <i>e</i> in <i>yes</i>	cèsuǒ = bathroom, toilet yě = also
i	as in <i>ski</i> , except after <i>c</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>z</i> , <i>zh</i> , when it is like the <i>i</i> in <i>sir</i>	dītú = map chī = eat shì = yes
u	like the <i>u</i> in <i>super</i> , except after <i>j</i> , <i>q</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , when it is like <i>ü</i>	dúshū = read jùjí = gather qù = go
ü	sound made with tongue in position of <i>i</i> (<i>ski</i>) with lips rounded	nǚ rén = woman

2. Compound Finals

Chinese Pinyin	Description of Sound	Example
ai	as in <i>aisle</i> or the <i>i</i> in <i>bike</i>	dài = wear
an	like the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> plus the <i>n</i> in <i>in</i>	kàn = look
ang	like the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> plus the <i>ng</i> in <i>long</i>	dāngxīn = Be careful.
ao	like the <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>	dàoqiè = steal
ou	like the <i>o</i> in <i>home</i>	dōu = all
ong	like the <i>aw</i> in <i>saw</i> plus <i>ng</i> in <i>long</i>	dòngwù = animal
ei	as in <i>eight</i>	hēi = black
en	like the <i>un</i> in <i>under</i>	hèn = hate
eng	like the <i>ung</i> in <i>lung</i>	lěng = cold
er	as in <i>term</i>	értóng = child, children
ia	like the <i>ya</i> in <i>yacht</i>	jiā = family, home
ie	like the <i>e</i> in <i>yet</i>	jiérì = holiday
iao	start with <i>ee</i> in <i>see</i> and end with <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>	jiàotáng = church
in	as in <i>tin</i>	jìnlái = come in, enter
ing	as in <i>sing</i>	jīngjù = Beijing opera
ian	like <i>yen</i>	jiǎnpiào = check in
ua	like the <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> plus the <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	guà = hang
uo	like the <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> plus the <i>aw</i> in <i>saw</i>	guó = country
uai	like <i>why</i>	guài = odd, strange
un	like the <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> plus the <i>n</i> in <i>fun</i>	kùn = sleepy
ün	start with tongue in position of <i>i</i> (<i>inn</i>) with lips rounded and end in <i>-n</i>	yún = cloud

Tones

Every syllable in modern Chinese, theoretically speaking, has four tones. Like the initial and the final, the tone is part of a syllable. The tone can drastically alter the syllable's meaning. For example, the sound "ma" with four different tones has four different meanings.

- mā means "mother"
- má means "hemp"
- mǎ means "horse"
- mà means "to scold"

Let's take a look at another example.

- dī means "low"
- dí means "enemy"
- dǐ means "bottom"
- dì means "brother"



The tone is the variation of the speaker's pitch. It does not change with one's emotion as in English. To get a feel of how the four tones sound, try to say "no" in these four different ways:

No. Strike a high note as you say no, keeping the tone pitched high and level (1st tone).

No? Say no as if you were questioning, raising your voice sharply (2nd tone).

N-o. Say no as if you were doubting, stretching the word to a lower pitch (3rd tone).

No! Say no as if you were angry or impatient, with the tone falling sharply (4th tone).

The diagram below illustrates the range of the variation of one's pitch while four different tones are produced. In the first tone the voice stays level but at a high pitch. The second tone starts in the middle register and rises to the high. The third tone starts at a middle-low level and falls to low. The fourth tone falls sharply from high to low.

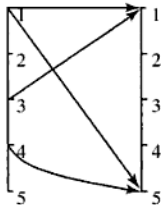
1 = high

2 = middle-high

3 = middle

4 = middle-low

5 = low



(ˉ) 1st tone ——— the high tone: 1 → 1

(ˊ) 2nd tone ——— the rising tone: 3 → 5

(ˇ) 3rd tone ——— the low tone: 4 → 5 → 5

(ˋ) 4th tone ——— the falling tone: 1 → 5

Other Important Rules for Spelling and Pronunciation:

- In writing, *w* is used for a word whose sound begins with the vowel *u* (as, *u* → *wu*, *ua* → *wa*, *uai* → *wai*); *y* is used for *i*, or *ü* (as, *i* → *yi*, *ü* → *yu*, *üe* → *yue*).
- The dots above *ü* are dropped when it is preceded by *j*, *q*, *x*, or *y* (as, *ju*, *qu*, *xu*, *xun*, *yuan*).
- In writing, *iu* is a short form for *iou*, and *ui* for *uei*.
- In writing, tone marks (ˉ ˊ ˇ ˋ) are on the main vowel, the one pronounced the loudest and with the mouth open widest. Examples: *guó* = country, *jiǎn-piào* = check in, *jié-rì* = holiday.
- In a sentence or a phrase, some words do not carry their tone marks because they are unstressed in that group of words. Examples: the word *bù* (= *no*, or *not*) is unstressed in the phrase *Duìbuqǐ* (= *Excuse me*, or *Sorry*).
- When two third tones are in succession, the first one changes into a rising tone, the second tone.

Examples: *Nǐ hǎo* → *Ní hǎo!* (Hello!)
shǒu biǎo → *shóu biǎo* (watch)

HOW ENGLISH AND CHINESE ARE DIFFERENT AND HOW THEY ARE SIMILAR

中英文的不同與相同

Looking at the title above, you may wonder how in the world Chinese and English are similar. We can almost be sure that they are different. One is spelled out in the Roman alphabet; the other is written in characters. Well, there are some similarities between the two languages. The pinyin system, which was officially adopted by China in 1953, has successfully Romanized the Chinese language, and thus made it possible for English-speaking people to learn Chinese in the fast and fun way.

Moreover, the English and Chinese languages share some basic grammar rules. A sentence has a subject and a predicate; the word order is pretty much the same. Notice the differences and similarities in the following examples.

Group 1

I	love	him.
Wǒ	ài	tā.

Group 2

He	loves	me.
Tā	ài	wǒ.

The change of the word order changes the meaning in both English and Chinese. From the 1st group to the 2nd group, English has to make all the necessary changes for its pronouns and verbs. (*him* → *He*; *love* → *loves*; *I* → *me*). But Chinese has the same pronouns (*ta* and *wo*) for both subject and object. And the verbs do not have special forms for the third person singular or even for the different tenses. Examples:

Group 1

This year	I am	20
Jīn nián	wǒ (mǎn)	èr shí

Group 2

Next year	I will be	21
Míng nián	wǒ (mǎn)	èr shí yī

In Chinese, you really don't have to worry about the prefixes or suffixes for the Chinese words because they do not exist in the language. In this sense, Chinese is easier, isn't it?

As you go on with this book, you will find Chinese is not as hard to learn as you thought. I am glad you have gone this far. Keep up the good work. Just take it easy, 15 minutes a day. It's the fast and fun way!

GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE

Jiěshì Rénmen

1 Huìhuà

Let's Talk



Knowing some basic Chinese expressions will be helpful when you first arrive in China. The following dialogues deal with expressions that are needed to meet people and to ask for help. Read the dialogues aloud several times. More practice will make the difference.

Mark Smith, his wife, Mary, their son, Paul, and their daughter, Anne, have just arrived at the Beijing International Airport. They've claimed their luggage and gone through customs. Now they want to find the bus for downtown. They approach a porter.

MARK **Duibuqǐ.....**

Excuse me...

PORTER **Yǒu shìma?**

May I help you?

MARK **Qǐng wèn jìn chéng zài nǎr
dā chē?**

Where do we take the bus for
downtown, please?

PORTER **Jiù zài nèibiān.**

It's right over there.

MARK **Xièxie.**

Thank you.

On the bus downtown, Mark strikes up a conversation with Wang Gang, a Chinese man sitting next to him.

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| MARK | Ní hǎo. Wǒ jiào Mǎkè Shīmìsī. | Hello. My name is Mark Smith. |
| WANG | Ní hǎo, Shīmìsī Xiānsheng. | Hello, Mr. Smith. |
| MARK | Nín jiào shénme? | What's your name? |
| WANG | Wǒ jiào Wáng Gāng. | I'm Wang Gang. |
| MARK | Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nín. | Nice to meet you. |
| WANG | Nín shì nǎ guó rén? | Where are you from? |
| MARK | Wǒ shì měiguó rén. Zhè shì wǒmen yì jiā. Wǒ tàitai, érzi hé nǚér. | I'm from the United States. This is my family—my wife, my son, and my daughter. |
| WANG | Nimen hǎo. Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nimen. | Hi, nice to meet you. |

About an hour later, the bus arrives in downtown Beijing. Mr. Wang helps the Smiths with their luggage to their hotel and then they say good-bye.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| WANG | Dào le nín de bīnguǎn. | Here we are, at your hotel. |
| MARK | Fēicháng gǎnxiè. | Thank you very much. |
| WANG | Búyòngxiè. | You're welcome. |
| MARK | Zàijiàn. | Good-bye. |
| WANG | Zàijiàn. | Good-bye. |



Now, match the Chinese expressions with their English equivalents. Try not to look at the dialogues.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Búyòngxiè. | a. Excuse me... |
| 2. Dào le. | b. Good-bye. |
| 3. Duìbuqǐ..... | c. Hello. |
| 4. Hēn gāo xìng rèn shi nimen. | d. Here we are. |
| 5. Ní hǎo. | e. May I help you? |
| 6. Nín jiào shén me? | f. My name is... |
| 7. Nín shì nǎ guó rén? | g. Nice to meet you. |
| 8. Wǒ jiào _____. | h. Thank you. |
| 9. Xièxie. | i. This is my family. |
| 10. Yǒu shì ma? | j. What's your name? |
| 11. Zài jiàn. | k. Where are you from? |
| 12. Zhè shì wǒmen yì jiā. | l. You're welcome. |

Rén yǔ Wù

People and Things

When speaking any language, you need to build up your vocabulary, especially nouns. In our everyday life we encounter different people and various things. In Chinese, nouns are easier to learn than in English because you don't have to worry about their singular or plural forms.

Let's take a look at the following examples:

bǐ
a pen



Wǒ yǒu yì zhī bǐ.
I have a pen.

bǐ
pens



Wǒ yǒu jǐ zhī bǐ.
I have some pens.

Now read the following nouns and write them in the space provided.

shū
a book, books

1. _____

fángzi
a house, houses

2. _____

shù
a tree, trees

3. _____

jiǎo
foot, feet

4. _____

ANSWERS

Matching 1. l 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. c 6. j 7. k 8. f 9. h 10. e 11. b 12. i
Fill-in 1. shū 2. fángzi 3. shù 4. jiǎo

You have just looked at nouns designating inanimate objects. Here are some words for people. Note in Chinese there is a word—"men"—that can be used after each noun denoting people to show plurals. But you don't have to use it in everyday Chinese, only when you address your audience formally. Example: "Nǚshìmen, xiānshēngmen" (Ladies and Gentlemen).

háizi
child



háizi (men)
children



nánhái
boy



nánhái (men)
boys



nǚhái
girl



nǚhái (men)
girls



māma
mother



māma (men)
mothers



Write these nouns in the spaces provided.

1. boy/boys _____
2. child/children _____
3. girl/girls _____
4. mother/mothers _____

ANSWERS

1. nánhái/nánhái (men) 2. háizi/háizi (men)
3. nǚhái/nǚhái (men) 4. māma/māma (men)

Dazhaohu yu Chengwèi

Greetings and Names

Nowadays, Chinese people greet each other in almost the same way as Americans do. In the morning, they say “Good morning!” of course in Chinese, and “Good night” when departing at night. Let’s look at the common greetings below:

Zǎoshang hǎo.	Good morning.
Xiàwū hǎo.	Good afternoon.
Wǎnshang hǎo.	Good evening.
Nín hǎo.	Hello/Hi.
Wǎn ān.	Good night.

English-speaking people, especially Americans like to greet people with “How are you (doing)?” The answer is almost always “I’m (doing) fine.” no matter whether he or she is really fine or not. For Chinese people “How are you?” is not a greeting but a question.

Similarly, a common Chinese greeting “Nǐ chī le ma?” (meaning “Hello/Hi”), still used in some parts of China may sound strange to English speakers if literally translated (Literally, *Have you eaten [your meal]?*).

Now, how would you greet someone at 9 A.M.?
at 2 P.M.?
at 8 P.M.?

- _____
- _____
- _____

In China, people introduce themselves more or less the same way as Americans do. It’s natural to start a friendly conversation by asking each other’s names. However, Chinese names are quite different from English ones. Notice the following differences:

Family (Last) Names Go First

Most Chinese names consist of two or three characters or syllables, such as *Wang Gang*, *Wang Xin Gang*. Chinese family (last) names go first, and the given (first) names last. So *Wang Gang* or *Wang Xin Gang* should be addressed as Mr. Wang (**Wáng Xiānsheng**).

A Married Woman Keeps Her Own Family Name

Don’t be surprised when you see a married couple with two different family names. In China, family names are very important. A woman keeps her family name even after she is married.

ANSWERS

Note: Nín hǎo is an acceptable answer for all three questions.
1. Zǎoshàng hǎo. 2. Xiàwū hǎo. 3. Wǎnshàng hǎo.

Xiǎo & Lǎo (Young and Old)

Among colleagues at workplaces or among friends, the younger ones would be called either by their full names or by *Xiǎo* + his or her family name. *Xiǎo* means “Junior” or “young.” The older would be called by their proper title + family names or by *Lǎo* + family names. *Lǎo* means “Senior” or “Old”; please keep in mind that China is a country where the elderly are respected.

First Names

Unlike American first names, Chinese given names (first names) are rarely used. They are used only

- by parents for their children,
- by the elder members for the younger ones in a family, and
- by very close friends.

Tánlùn Jiāting Chéngyuán

Let's Talk about the Family

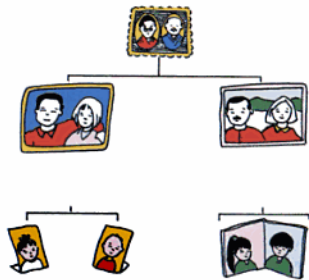
Unlike English, Chinese has a word for every family member, which indicates his or her relationship in the family. Take grandparents for example. Grandfather can be both father's father or mother's father in English. But in Chinese, *yéye* refers to father's father; *wàigōng* refers to mother's father. Study the most common words for family members in the following lists.

List #1

	Father's Side	Mother's Side
grandfather	yéye	wàigōng
grandmother	nāinai	wàipó
uncle	bóbo (older than father) shūshu (younger than father)	jiùjiu
aunt	gūmǔ	yímǔ

List #2

father	bàba
mother	mā ma
brother	gē ge (older than you) dì di (younger than you)
sister	jiě jie (older than you) mèi mei (younger than you)
cousin	táng + gē, dì, jiě, or mèi biāo + gē, dì, jiě or mèi [Note <i>táng</i> here indicates cousins who have the same <i>yéye</i> (grandfather, [father's father]); <i>biāo</i> refers to the rest of the cousins.]
nephew	zhízi (brother's son)
niece	wàishēng (sister's son) zhínǚ (brother's daughter) wàishēngnǚ (sister's daughter)



I. Now say the right word for the following. Look at the lists if you need to.

1. father's father _____
2. mother's father _____
3. father's mother _____
4. mother's mother _____
5. father's brother _____
6. mother's brother _____
7. father's sister _____
8. mother's sister _____
9. the son of one's father's brother _____

II. Match the Chinese with the English meaning.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. gēge | a. niece (sister's daughter) |
| 2. dìdi | b. brother (younger than you) |
| 3. jiějie | c. sister (older than you) |
| 4. mèimei | d. niece (brother's daughter) |
| 5. zhízi | e. sister (younger than you) |
| 6. wàishēng | f. nephew (brother's son) |
| 7. zhínǚ | g. brother (older than you) |
| 8. wàishēngnǚ | h. nephew (sister's son) |

ANSWERS

- I. 1. yéye 2. wàigōng 3. nǎinai 4. wǎipó 5. bǎobo or shùshu 6. jūjū 7. gūmǔ
II. 1. g 2. b 3. c 4. e 5. f 6. h 7. d 8. a
8. yímǔ 9. tánggē or tángdì

Look at the Chinese words below for an apartment. Repeat each of the words several times and then practice writing them in the spaces below.

Gōngyù

An Apartment

chúfáng

kitchen

mén

door

guànxǐshì

bathroom

bīngxiāng

refrigerator

zǎopén

bathub

kǎoxiāng

oven

shuǐchí

sink

kètīng

living room

wòshì

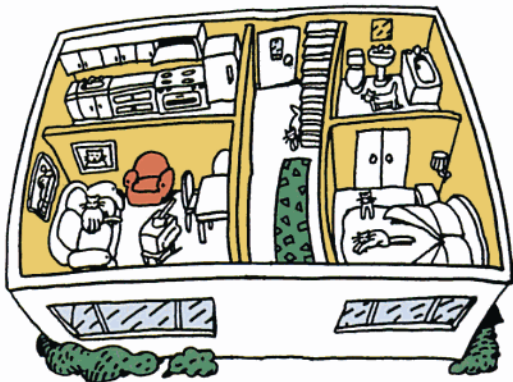
bedroom

shāfā

sofa

bìchú

closet



zhuōzi

table

yǐzi

chair

zǒuláng

hallway

chuānghu

window

chuáng

bed

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ARRIVAL

Didá

2

Tóusù

Where to Spend the Night



You'll probably already have booked a room from home—either in a hotel or with a private family—at least for your first few days in China. In fact, unless you have been invited by someone who will arrange for your accommodations, you should not leave home without a reservation. Even so, you'll want to know some basic words and phrases that describe the services and facilities you can expect to find. Learn these words first, and notice how they are used in the dialogues you will read later.



bīnguǎn
hotel



kètáng
hotel room



huāfèi
cost



guànxǐshì
bathroom



línǜ
shower



yùdìng
to reserve



jiēdàiyuán
hotel clerk



guǎnlǐyuán
administrator



fúwùyuán
maid

hùzhào
passport



yàoshi
key



diàntī
elevator



Duōshǎo?

How Much/Many?

The numbers are absolutely essential if you wish to get by in Chinese. Take a look and try to pronounce the following numbers from one to ten. Then practice your writing in the spaces supplied.

Number	Chinese
0	líng _____
1	yī _____
2	èr _____
3	sān _____
4	sì _____
5	wǔ _____
6	liù _____
7	qī _____
8	bā _____
9	jiǔ _____
10	shí _____

Let's see if you can fill in the blanks after the numerals with their correct names. Solve the problems along the way. Note: Plus is **jiā**, Minus is **jiǎn**, Equals is **děngyú**.

1. 2 _____ + (jiā) 3 _____ = děngyú _____
 2. 5 _____ + (jiā) 2 _____ = děngyú _____
 3. 6 _____ + (jiā) 4 _____ = děngyú _____
 4. 8 _____ - (jiǎn) 7 _____ = děngyú _____
 5. 9 _____ - (jiǎn) 6 _____ = děngyú _____

Kètáng

A Hotel Room

yīchú
chest of drawers

jìngzi
mirror

dēng
lamp

shuǐchí
sink

máojīn
towel

chuáng
bed

línǚ
shower

zhěntou
pillow

zǎopén
bathtub



shāfā
sofa

mén
door

mǎtǒng
toilet

Zěnyàng Tíwèn

How to Ask Questions

When you are traveling, you will need to ask a lot of questions. For questions that can be answered with yes or no, it is easy. Just put the word “**ma**” at the end of the sentence and raise your voice toward the end of the sentence the way you would in English.

Tā gāng dào. He or she has just arrived.
 Tā gāng dào ma? Has he or she just arrived?

Nǐ è le. You are hungry.
 Nǐ è le ma? Are you hungry?

ANSWERS

Numbers 1. èr + sān = wǔ 2. wǔ + èr = qī 3. liù + sì = shí 4. bā - qī = yī
 5. jīù - liù = sān

For other types of questions, get familiar with these words.

Chinese word	English
shuí	Who
héshí/shéme shíhòu	When
hédi/nǎr	Where
shénme	What
zěnyàng	How
duōshǎo	How much, how many

Now make the following sentences into questions.

1. Zhè shì wǒde hùzhào.

This is my passport.

Is this my passport?

2. Tāmen zài zhèr yùdìng le fángjiān.

They have a reservation here.

Do they have a reservation here?

3. Jīntiān shì xīngqīwǔ.

Today is Friday.

Is today Friday?

Now for some more adventures of the Smith family as they check into their hotel. Look at the words carefully and then try to read them aloud to practice your pronunciation.



MARK

Ní hǎo.

Hello.

Wǒmen wèi jīntiān yùdìng
le liǎng gè fángjiān.

We reserved two rooms for today.

ANSWERS

1. Zhè shì wǒde hùzhào ma? 2. Tāmen zài zhèr yùdìng le fángjiān ma? 3. Jīntiān shì xīngqī wǔ ma?

CLERK	Zǎoshàng hǎo. Nín xìng shénme?	Good morning. What's your last name?
MARK	Wǒ xìng Shǐmìsī.	My name is Smith.
CLERK	Duì, Shǐmìsī Xiānsheng. Wǒmen yǒu nín de yùdìng jìlù. Qǐng tiánhǎo zhè zhāng dānzi.	Yes, Mr. Smith. We have your reservation. Would you fill out this form?
MARK	Hǎo de.	Yes.
CLERK	Qǐngwèn, nín de hùzhào ne?	May I have your passport, please?
MARK	Zài zhèr.	Here you are.
CLERK	Nín jiāng zài wǒmen zhèr dāi duōjiǔ?	How long will you be staying with us?
MARK	Dàyuē yì xīngqī.	About a week.
CLERK	Hǎode.	All right.
MARK	Fángjià bǎokuò zǎocān ma?	Is breakfast included in the price of the room?
CLERK	Bù bǎokuò. Búguò wǒmen de kāfēidiàn bú cuò.	No, it isn't. But we have a nice coffee shop.
MARK	Wǒ zhīdao le.	I see.
CLERK	Nín de fángjiān zài liù lóu. Nín de yàoshì zài zhèr.	Your rooms are on the sixth floor. Here are your keys.
MARK	Xièxie. Diàntī zài nǎr?	Thank you. Where is the elevator?
CLERK	Yìzhí zǒu, ránhòu wǎng yòu guǎi.	Go straight ahead, and then to the right.
MARK	Fěicháng gǎnxiè.	Thank you very much.
CLERK	Búkèqǐ.	You're welcome.

After you have reviewed the dialogue a few times, see if you can fill in the blanks with the correct Chinese words.

1. Nín xìng _____ ?
(What's your last name?)

2. _____, nín de hùzhào ne?
(May I have your passport, please?)



3. Nín jiāng zài wǒmen zhèr dāi _____ ?
(How long will you be staying with us?)



4. Fángjià bāokuò zǎocān _____ ?
(Is breakfast included in the price of the room?)

5. Diàntī zài _____ ?
(Where is the elevator?)

“Magic Words”

Being polite and well-mannered is always welcomed and appreciated everywhere. Let's learn a few little “magic” words that will make your trip a little easier.

Xièxie.
Thank you.

Qǐng.
Please.

Búkèqi.
You're welcome.

In the maze below, find the Chinese words for *please*, *thank you*, *you're welcome*, *passport*, *key*, *hotel*, and *maid*.

N	B	B	H	N	B	Y	K	G	L
Z	A	N	R	B	B	F	N	P	W
F	O	U	A	O	U	I	J	M	Y
U	P	A	G	U	Q	K	O	A	I
E	Y	G	H	N	Y	E	E	L	M
Q	L	A	S	Z	I	U	J	Q	Y
Y	B	A	O	X	U	B	W	F	I
P	U	Z	E	S	F	H	G	U	E
X	F	I	C	N	H	P	E	F	F
I	Z	D	F	M	T	I	J	C	O

ANSWERS

Fill in 1. shénme 2. Qǐngwèn 3. duōjiǔ 4. ma 5. nǚ
Word maze XIÈXIE QǐNG BÚKÈQI YÀOSHÌ FÚWUYUǎN BĪNGUǎN HÙZHÀO

SEEING THE SIGHTS

Guāngguāng



3

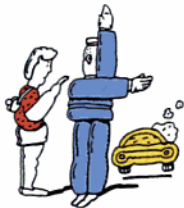
Bùxíng

(How to Get There) on Foot

“How do I get to . . . ?” “Where is the nearest subway?” “Is the museum straight ahead?” You’ll be asking directions and getting answers wherever you travel. Get to know the words and phrases that will make getting around easier. Study the new words and say them aloud several times. Make sure you understand them.



jiēdào
street



yízhí
straight



Mary and Mark have just left their hotel for their first morning of sight-seeing.

Although they have a map of the city, they decide to try out their new Chinese skills and ask the policeman on the corner for directions.

guǎngchǎng
square

kào zuǒbiān
to the left



MARK (to policeman)
Qǐngwèn, qù bówùguǎn zěnmě zǒu?

Excuse me, how can we get to the museum?

yóujú
post office



kào yòubiān
to the right



POLICEMAN (Jǐngchá)
Yán zhè tiáo jiē zǒu.
Go along this street.

shìfēnlùkǒu
intersection



hónglǜdēng
traffic light



Dào hónglǜdēng, xiàng zuǒ guāi.

To the traffic light. Turn left.

**Ránhòu, zǒu dào xiàyíge shífēilùkǒu,
xiàng yòu guāi.**

Then go to the next intersection. You turn right.

**Zài xiàng qián zǒu yìdiǎnr. Bówùguǎn
jiù zài nǐ zuǒbiān.**

Go a little farther. The museum is on your left.



MARY Xièxie.
Thank you.

POLICEMAN **Búkèqi.**
You're welcome.



Wǒmen Zài Nǎr?

Where Are We?

zhuōzi
table



māo
cat



Let's learn the words and phrases to describe locations.

zài . . . hòumian
behind



zài . . . qiánmian
in front of



zài . . . shàngmian
on



zài . . . xiàmian
under



jīnǎizhe . . .
next to



. . . fùjìn
near



Now take a look at the **nánhái** (boy) and the **fángzi** (house). Can you write in the proper words to locate him?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Zhè Hái shì Nà

This or That

Let's learn to say **zhè** (this) or **nà** (that). You can use your finger as you would in English to point to things near you and say **zhè**, or say **nà** for those far away. Try to respond to the following questions and fill in the blanks with your answers.

1. **Nín xǐhuān zhè ge háishì nà ge?**
Would you like this one or that one?

_____ ge.
This one, please.

2. **Nǐ ná de zhè ge háishì nà ge?**
Did you take this one or that one?

Wǒ ná de _____ ge.
I took that one.

ANSWERS

Fill in 1. zài hòumián 2. zài qiánmián 3. jìnzhè 4. zài shàngmián
5. zài xiàmián 6. fùjìn
This or That 1. zhè 2. nà

Chángyòng Cí

Some Useful Words

Write the Chinese words in the space provided and say them aloud.

diànyǐngyuàn

movie theater

shāngdiàn

store

yínháng

bank

jiàotáng

church



jiēdào

street

qìchē

car

yàodiàn

pharmacy

bàotān

kiosk

Bùxíng Lái Qù

Coming and Going (on Foot)

Chinese verbs do not have to change forms to agree with their subjects, nor do they change for the tenses. Look at the following examples.

wǒ qù

I am going.../go

nǐ qù

you are going.../go

tā qù

he or she is going.../goes

wǒmen qù

we are going.../go

nǐmen qù

you are going.../go

tāmen qù

they are going.../go

Nǎr?

"Where?" (to Be Put)

You have already learned how to make a yes-or-no question by simply putting the "ma" at the end of a sentence.

For questions like Where, Who, What, How, etc., Chinese use these special question words in the place where the answer is supposed to be in a sentence.

Example:

Tā	qù	<u>Zhōngguó.</u>
He	is going to	<u>China.</u>

Tā	qù	<u>nǎr?</u>
He	is going	<u>where?</u>

More examples:

Tā	mǎi le	<u>yì běn shū.</u>
She	bought	<u>a book.</u>

Tā	mǎi le	<u>shénme?</u>
She	bought	<u>what?</u>

Tāmen	<u>míngtiān</u>	<u>líkái.</u>
They	<u>tomorrow</u>	<u>leave.</u>

Tāmen	<u>shénme shíhòu</u>	<u>líkái?</u>
They	<u>when</u>	<u>leave?</u>

Now let's try to ask questions about the underlined parts, using **shuí** (who), **shénme shíhòu** (when), **hédi/nǎr** (where), **shénme** (what), and **duōshǎo** (how much, how many).

- Tāmen zài zhèr yùdìng le fángjiān.** _____?
They have reserved a room/rooms here.
- Tāmen zài zhèr yùdìng le fángjiān.** _____?
They have reserved a room/rooms here.
- Tāmen zài zhèr yùdìng le fángjiān.** _____?
They have reserved a room/rooms here.
- Tā zuótiān mǎi le sì běn shū.** _____?
She bought four books yesterday.
- Tā zuótiān mǎi le sì běn shū.** _____?
She bought four books yesterday.

ANSWERS

1. Shuí zài zhè yùdìng le fángjiān?
2. Tāmen zài nǎr yùdìng le fángjiān?
3. Tāmen zài zhè yùdìng le shénme?
4. Tā shénme shíhòu mǎi le sì běn shū?
5. Tā zuótiān mǎi le duōshǎo běn shū?



The following dialogue contains some words and expressions you will find useful when using public transportation. Read the dialogue aloud several times to familiarize yourself with the meaning and pronunciation of the words.

- MARY **Wōmen zuò chūzū qìchē qù jùyuàn ba.** **Let's take a taxi to the theater.**
- MARK **Bùxíng. Nà tài guì le.** **No. That's too expensive.**
- MARY **Zuò dìtǐé xíng ma?** **How about the subway?**
 Yòu shūshì yòu kuài. **That's both comfortable and quick.**
- MARK **Duì. Kěshì nǐ shénme yě kànbújiàn.** **Yes. But you can't see anything.**
- MARY **Nà jiù zuò gōnggòngqìchē ba.** **Well, then let's take the bus.**
- Zài gōnggòngqìchē shàng (on the bus).**
- MARK **Qǐngwèn, piàojià shì duōshao?** **Excuse me, how much is the fare?**
- DRIVER **Yí kuài qián.** **One yuan.**
- MARK **Wōmen xiǎng zài Běijīng jùyuàn fùjìn xià chē.** **We want to get off near the Beijing Theater.**
- DRIVER **Dào shí wǒ gào su nǐmen.** **I'll tell you when we get there.**
- MARK **Fěicháng gǎnxiè.** **Thank you very much.**

Now circle the best answer, according to the dialogue.

1. Tāmen yào qù nǎlǐ? (Where were they going?)
Tāmen yào qù _____.
a. Běijīng jùyuàn b. guāngchǎng c. shāngdiàn
2. Tāmen shì zěnyàng qù jùyuàn de? (How did they go to the theater?)
Tāmen shì _____ qù jùyuàn de.
a. chéng dìtiē b. chéng chūzūqìchē c. chéng gōnggòngqìchē
3. Piàojià shì duōshǎo? (How much is the fare?)
Piàojià shì _____.
a. yí kuài qián b. sān kuài qián c. sì kuài qián

In spoken Chinese, we use “zùo” to mean “take (a vehicle).” Look at the pictures below, repeat the phrases, and then write them in the blanks.

zùo chūzūqìchē



zùo gōnggòngqìchē



zùo dìtiē



zùo chē



ANSWERS

1. a 2. c 3. a

Here are some more phrases to help you communicate with the bus conductor.

shàngchē	to get on, to ride in
xiàchē	to get off
huànchē	to transfer
yìngbì	coins
chēzhàn	bus stop
shòupiàoyuán	bus conductor
sījī	bus driver



Shuí de/Shéi de

Whose?



You may notice that “whose” in Chinese is *shuí* (who) + *de* (structural particle). Actually, a noun or a pronoun can also be used the same way to show possession. Let’s first take a look at the personal pronouns used in this way.

ENGLISH	CHINESE	CLOSE LOOK
My	wōde	wǒ (I) + de
Your	nǐde	nǐ (you) + de
Her/His	tāde	tā (she/he) + de
Our	wǒmende	wǒmen (we) + de
Your	nǐmende	nǐmen (you) + de
Their	tāmende	tāmen (they) + de

Let's go on to look at some examples of nouns used in this way.

teacher's	lǎoshīde	lǎoshī (teacher) + de
American	Měiguóde	Měiguó (America) + de
Chinese	Zhōngguóde	Zhōngguó (China) + de
... of the hotel	bīnguǎnde	bīnguǎn (hotel) + de

The interrogative word may be used to raise a question and it is placed where the answer is expected. Examples:

Tā shì shuí de lǎoshī? (Whose teacher is he?)

Tā shì wǒ de lǎoshī. (He is my teacher.)

Now fill in the blanks according to the English:

1. _____ mǎo (my cat)
2. _____ jiē (their street)
3. _____ gǒu (our dog)
4. _____ zhuózi (her table)
5. _____ yéye (your grandfather)
6. _____ yínháng (your *pl.* bank)
7. Zhè shì _____ hùzhào? (Whose passport is this?)
8. Nà shì _____ hùzhào. (It's grandfather's passport.)

ANSWERS

Modifiers 1. wǒde 2. tāmende 3. wǒmende 4. tāde 5. nǐde 6. nǐmende 7. shuíde 8. yéyede



Duōshǎo

How Much/Many?

The numbers are essential in any language. Do you still remember the numbers from one to ten in Chapter 2? Let's cover them again and write them out for practice along with two new words, eleven and twelve, for telling time.

Number	Chinese
0	líng _____
1	yī _____
2	èr _____
3	sān _____
4	sì _____
5	wǔ _____
6	liù _____
7	qī _____
8	bā _____
9	jiǔ _____
10	shí _____
11	shí yī _____
12	shí èr _____

Xiànzài Jí Diǎn Zhōng?

What Time Is It Now?

Now you're ready to start telling time. Look at the clocks below.



Běijīng
Beijing



Nīuyūē
New York



Bǎilí
Paris



Ālāsījǐǎ
Alaska



Mòsikē
Moscow

To tell the time, Chinese use the number plus “diǎn zhōng” (o'clock) or without “zhong.” For example, one o'clock is **yì diǎn**. Can you count around the clock? Try it just once. To add precision to your time you might want to add the words **zǎoshang** for “in the morning,” **xiàwǔ** for “in the afternoon,” or **wǎnshang** for “in the evening.”

ANSWERS

Clock Běijīng (Beijing)—jiǔ diǎn (zhong)
Nīuyūē (New York)—bā diǎn (zhong)
Bǎilí (Paris)—yì diǎn (zhong)
Mòsikē (Moscow)—sān diǎn (zhong)
Ālāsījǐǎ (Alaska)—sān diǎn (zhong)

Shénme Shíjian

When?

Now that you can tell time, it's easy to tell someone *when* or *at what time* something happened or will happen. You simply put the time before the verb. Study the following examples:

Fēijī **yì diǎn (zhōng)** **qǐfēi.**
(The plane) (1 o'clock) (takes off)



Tā **sān diǎn (zhōng)** **lái de.**
(He) (3 o'clock) (came)



Wǒ **qī diǎn (zhōng)** **lái.**
(I) (7 o'clock) (will come)



Wǒ **sì diǎn (zhōng)** **huíjiā.**
(I) (4 o'clock) (come home)



Tā **shí diǎn (zhōng)** **shuìjiào.**
(She) (10 o'clock) (go to bed)



Now you are ready for some more numbers. Notice that Chinese count their numbers from 11 to 19 by saying **shí** (ten) first and then whatever one-digit number they need. If it is 11, say **shí** (ten) and **yī** (one). Study the following. Try to repeat them aloud and then write them in the blanks provided.

Number	Chinese
11	shí yī _____
12	shí èr _____
13	shí sān _____
14	shí sì _____
15	shí wǔ _____
16	shí liù _____
17	shí qī _____
18	shí bā _____
19	shí jiǔ _____

For the numbers twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, and ninety, you say the one-digit number first and then say *shí* (ten). Take twenty for example. You say *èr* (two) first and then say *shí* (ten).

Number	Chinese
20	èr shí _____
30	sān shí _____
40	sì shí _____
50	wǔ shí _____
60	liù shí _____
70	qī shí _____
80	bā shí _____
90	jiǔ shí _____

To make the numbers twenty-one, twenty-two, etc., just add the single digits from above.

21
èr shí yī

22
èr shí èr

23
èr shí sān

24
èr shí sì

25
èr shí wǔ

26
èr shí liù

27
èr shí qī

28
èr shí bā

29
èr shí jiǔ

Here are some words for larger numbers. Chinese uses **bǎi** for hundred, **qiān** for thousand, **wàn** for ten thousand, and **yì** for ten million. Study the following large numbers and be sure to practice them often, until you get the hang of it.

Number	Chinese
100	yì bǎi _____
101	yì bǎi líng yī _____
110	yì bǎi yī shí _____
200	èr bǎi _____
300	sān bǎi _____
400	sì bǎi _____
500	wǔ bǎi _____
600	liù bǎi _____
700	qī bǎi _____
800	bā bǎi _____
900	jiǔ bǎi _____
1000	yì qiān _____
2000	èr qiān/liǎng qiān _____
10,000	yí wàn _____
20,000	èr wàn/liǎng wàn _____
1,000,000	yì bǎi wàn _____
100,000,000	yí yì _____
1,000,000,000	shí yì _____

Xùshù

Ordinal Numbers

For ordinal numbers, Chinese use **dì** before the number. Write in the floors in the elevator in the spaces provided and say them aloud.

dì jiǔ
ninth

dì shí
tenth

dì qī
seventh

dì bā
eighth

dì wǔ
fifth

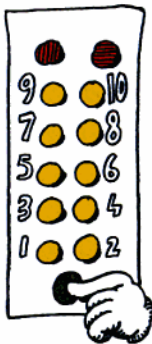
dì liù
sixth

dì sān
third

dì sì
fourth

dì yī
first

dì èr
second



More Ways to Tell Time

For plane and train schedules, the 24-hour clock is used, so that the numbers from 13 to 24 designate the P.M. hours.

One o'clock P.M. = **shí sān diǎn**

You may now wonder how to say 1:05 or 1:55, etc. As in English, you say ...**diǎn**, the hour first, and then ... **fēn**, the minute. For example, 1:05 = **yì diǎn líng wǔ fēn**; 1:55 = **yì diǎn wǔ shí wǔ**.

Can you tell the time? Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. 1:00 _____ | g. 7:30 _____ |
| b. 2:05 _____ | h. 8:35 _____ |
| c. 3:10 _____ | i. 9:40 _____ |
| d. 4:15 _____ | j. 10:45 _____ |
| e. 5:20 _____ | k. 11:50 _____ |
| f. 6:25 _____ | l. 12:55 _____ |

In addition to saying twelve o'clock, **shí èr diǎn**, Chinese can say

Noon **zhōngwū** or Midnight **wūyè**



Learn the following important little words by heart to tell time.

diǎn = o'clock

fēn = minute (sometimes omitted)

kè = 15 minutes (a quarter of an hour)

bàn = 30 minutes (a half-hour)

guò = plus, past, after (used before 30 minutes of the hour, sometimes omitted)

chà = minus, to, before (used after 30 minutes of the hour, counting toward the next hour)

Examples:

3:15 **sān diǎn yí kè** (three o'clock plus a quarter)



3:30 **sān diǎn bàn** (three o'clock plus a half)



3:45 **chà yí kè sì diǎn** (four o'clock minus a quarter)



ANSWERS

Time a. yí diǎn b. liǎng diǎn líng wǔ (fēn) c. sān diǎn shí fēn d. sì diǎn shí wǔ (fēn) e. wǔ diǎn èr shí (fēn) f. liú diǎn èr shí wǔ (fēn) g. qī diǎn sān shí (fēn) h. bā diǎn sān shí wǔ (fēn) i. jiǔ diǎn sì shí (fēn) j. shí diǎn sì shí wǔ (fēn) k. shí yí diǎn wǔ shí fēn l. shí èr diǎn wǔ shí wǔ fēn

Xiànzài Jǐ Diǎn Le?

What Time Is It?

Tell the time, using **diǎn**, **fēn**, **guò**, **kè**, and **bàn**.

1. _____
It's 12:15.



4. _____
It's 7:55.



2. _____
It's 12:45.



5. _____
It's 8:05.



3. _____
It's 6:30.



6. _____
It's 10:40.



Shǔ Bùtóng Zhǒnglèi De Dōngxī

Counting Different Kinds of Things

We need to count things. In Chinese you need to use special classifiers, or counters (measure words) to go with different kinds of things. Here are some of the most common ones and a few examples to show you how.

one old man
one pencil
one book
one ticket

yí wèi lǎo rén
yì zhī qiānbǐ
yì běn shū
yì zhāng piào

people

1. ... wèi (with respect)
2. ... míng (common word)

things

1. ... kē (of plants, trees)
2. ... běn (of bound objects e.g. books, notebooks, magazines)
3. ... zhāng (of paper, tickets, bills, checks)
4. ... jià (of machines, planes, cameras, pianos)
5. ... dòng (of buildings, houses)
6. ... gēn (long thin objects e.g. chopsticks, hair, pins)



ANSWERS

Tell the time 1. Shí èr diǎn (guò) yí kè. 2. Chā yí kè yí diǎn. 3. Liǔ diǎn bàn. 4. Chā wǔ fēn bā diǎn. 5. Bā diǎn líng wǔ fēn. 6. Shí diǎn sì shí.

7. ... **piàn** (of ① land, sea ② medicine, chips)
 8. ... **tiáo** (of street, road, path, legs, fish)
 9. ... **fù** (of a set or a pair of things e.g. glasses, gloves)
 10. ... **kuài** (of ① watches, cakes, bread, soap ② money)
 11. ... **gè** (of almost all other things, including some listed above; It can also be used for people.)

Now back to time! Let's listen to Mark in the following encounter. Look over the text and then repeat the dialogue several times until you are comfortable.

MARK	Qīngwèn. Xiànzài jídiǎn le?	Excuse me. What time is it?
STRANGER	Shí èr diǎn.	It's 12 o'clock.
MARK	Xièxie.	Thank you.
STRANGER	Búkèqi. Nǐde biǎo tíng le ma?	You're welcome. Has your watch stopped working?
MARK	Méiyǒu. Wǒde háishì Niǚyuē shíjiān.	Oh, no. It still keeps New York time.
STRANGER	Nǐ shì yóukè ma?	Are you a tourist?
MARK	Duì.	Yes, I am.
STRANGER	Yěxǔ nǐ kényī zài zhèr mǎi yī kuài shóubiǎo. Yīlái kényī jì dāngdì shíjiān, yě kényī dāngzuò jìniànpǐn.	You might want to buy a watch here. It can tell the local time and can be a souvenir.
MARK	Zhè zhūyì búcuò. Zhèr yí kuài biǎo duōshǎo qián?	A good idea. How much does a watch cost here?
STRANGER	Shóubiǎo zài Zhōngguó bú guì.	Watches are not expensive in China.

Búdào wǔ kuài qián jiù
kěyǐ mǎi yī kuài.

You can pick
one up for **less**
than five dollars.

MARK

Nà hǎo. Wǒ jiù mǎi yī
kuài.

Good. I'll buy
one.



Can you write these phrases from the dialogue in Chinese?

1. Has your watch stopped working? _____
2. My watch still keeps New York time. _____
3. You might want to buy a watch here. _____
4. How much does a watch cost here? _____
5. Watches are not expensive in China. _____

Jīntiān Xīngqī Jǐ?

What Day Is Today?

Chinese name each day of the week by numbers except Sunday. Starting from Monday, they

say xīngqī (week) + yī (one)	Monday
èr (two)	Tuesday
sān (three)	Wednesday
sì (four)	Thursday
wǔ (five)	Friday
liù (six)	Saturday

For Sunday they say **xīngqī tiān** (day).

ANSWERS

- Dialogue**
1. Nǐde biǎo tíng le ma?
 2. Wǒde biǎo háishì Nīyúe shíjiān.
 3. Yexū nǐ kěyǐ zài zhèr mǎi yī kuài shòubiǎo.
 4. Zhèr yī kuài biǎo duōshǎo qián?
 5. Shòubiǎo zài Zhōngguó bùguì.

jintiān

today

zuótiān

yesterday

míngtiān

tomorrow



yǐjīng

already

háishi

still

zàicì

again

To say something happened or will happen on a certain day, you simply put the day before the verb as you do with the time.

When do you work?

Ní nǎ yì tiān gōngzuò?

I work on Monday.

Wǒ xīngqī yī gōngzuò.

on Tuesday

xīngqī èr

on Wednesday

xīngqī sān

on Thursday

xīngqī sì

on Friday

xīngqī wǔ

I don't work on Saturday.

Wǒ xīngqī liù bù gōngzuò.

on Sunday

xīngqī tiān

Can you match up the following days of the week and adverbs of time with their English equivalents?

1. xīngqī èr

a. tomorrow

2. xīngqī sān

b. already

3. jintiān

c. Wednesday

4. yǐjīng

d. yesterday

5. míngtiān

e. again

6. zàicì

f. Tuesday

7. zuótiān

g. today

ANSWERS

Matching 1. f 2. c 3. g 4. b 5. a 6. e 7. d

Hànyǔ Dòngcí

Chinese Verbs

You have already learned that Chinese verbs do not have endings or special forms like English verbs. However, Chinese does use some adverbs around the verb in a sentence to help clarify the time of an action. Here are the three basic ones. Words in parentheses can be omitted.

jiāng (yào) + verb to indicate a future action

(zhèng) zài + verb to indicate an action in progress

verb + (guò) le to indicate a past action

Wǒ tiān tiān kàn shū.

I read every day.

Wǒ jiāng (yào) kàn shū.

I will (am going to) read.

Wǒ (zhèng) zài kàn shū.

I am reading a book.

Wǒ kàn (guò) le zhè běn shū.

I (have) read this book.

Now see if you can fill in the blanks.

1. He is working now.

Tā _____.

2. He will work.

Tā _____.

3. He worked.

Tā _____.

4. He works every day.

Tā tiān tiān _____.

ANSWERS

Fill-in 1. (zhèng) zài gōngzuò 2. jiāng (yào) gōngzuò 3. gōngzuò (guò) le 4. gōngzuò



Lièchē Fúwù

Train Service

Traveling by train can be a pleasant way to travel between cities in China and to catch a glimpse of the countryside and the people. The overnight trains between Beijing and Guangzhou provide a reliable and comfortable opportunity to make acquaintances, avoid weather delays at airports, and get a good night's sleep.

The following dialogue contains important words and phrases connected with train travel. Read it aloud several times.

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| MARK | Dào chēzhàn le. | Here we are at the station. |
| ANNE | Bàba, wǒmen shì chéng tēkuài qù Guǎngzhōu ma? | Dad, are we riding on the express to Guangzhou? |
| MARK | Shì.
Qù Guǎngzhōu de lánhuí chēpiào duōshǎo qián? | Yes. (to the ticket clerk)
How much does a round-trip ticket to Guangzhou cost? |
| CLERK | Ruǎnwò háishì yìngwò? | Soft sleeper or hard sleeper ticket? |
| MARK | Qǐng gěi ruǎnwò. Wǒmen yǒu sì gè rén. | Soft sleeper, please. And there are four of us. |
| CLERK | Zǒnggòng sān qiān èr bǎi yuán. | That will be 3,200 yuan in total. |
| MARK | Shénme shíjiān kāichē? | When does the train depart? |

CLERK	Wǎnshàng shíyī diǎn sì shí wǔ fēn.	At 11:45 P.M. (23:45).
MARK	Zài nǎ yí gē zhàntái?	From which platform?
CLERK	Zài sì hào zhàntái. Zhè shì nǐde chēpiào.	Track #4. Here are your tickets.
ANNE	Bàba, wǒmende wèizi zài nǎr?	Dad, where are our seats?
MARK	Shí hào chēxiāng, wǔ zhì bā hào zuòwèi.	Car 10, seats 5–8.

Match these Chinese words and expressions with their English equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. huōchē | a. platform |
| 2. chēzhàn | b. round-trip ticket |
| 3. líihuái chēpiào | c. train |
| 4. ruǎnwò | d. station |
| 5. zhàntái | e. soft sleeper |
| 6. tèkuài | f. express |

Train travel can be an adventure of a lifetime for some Americans. For Chinese people, however, it is an important component of their lifestyle since trains are the major means of long-distance travel in China. So the experience can be worthwhile. Following are some useful words and expressions to deal with rail travel in China.

- ◆ **tèkuài** (express train) with few stops
- ◆ **zhíkùài** (fast train) with a few stops
- ◆ **mànchē** (slow train) with more stops
- ◆ **ruǎnwò** (soft sleeper) most comfortable, best served, and of course, most expensive
- ◆ **yìngwò** (hard sleeper) preferred by most long-distance travelers because of its comforts and acceptable price
- ◆ **ruǎnzuo** (soft seat) very comfortable, and quiet
- ◆ **yìngzuo** (hard seat) may be very noisy and crowded but a good place to get to know the average Chinese people

ANSWERS

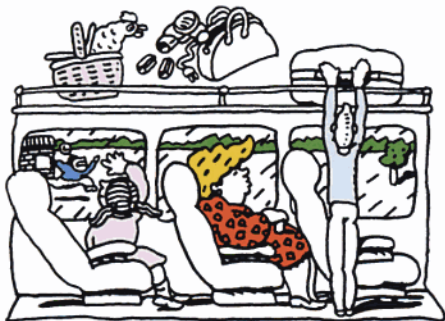
Matching 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a 6. f

Huǒchē

Train

lǚyóu
to travel

chéngkè
passenger



zuòxià
to sit down

zhàn
to stand

hòuchēshì
waiting lounge

zhàntái
platform

jiānpiàoyuán
conductor



shíjiānbǎo
schedule

xínglǐ chē
luggage cart

bānyùngōngrén
porter

Zìjǐ Zuò

Do It Yourself

In English, such words as “myself,” “yourself,” and “himself” are called reflexive pronouns and emphasizing pronouns. In Chinese, you express the same meaning with the word **zìjǐ**, which means “one’s self” and is used for all persons. To form a reflexive or an emphasizing pronoun, simply put **zìjǐ** after the personal pronouns.

myself wǒ zìjǐ
yourself nǐ zìjǐ
himself tā zìjǐ
herself tā zìjǐ
ourselves wǒmen zìjǐ
yourselves nǐmen zìjǐ
themselves tāmen zìjǐ

I hurt myself. **Wǒ shāngzhe zìjǐ le.**
I am going myself. **Wǒ zìjǐ qù.**

The following passage is about train travel. Read about Mark and his family. Then answer the questions. (The translation of the passage is given in the answer section.)

Mākè hé tā yì jiā yào chéng huōchē qù Guǎngzhōu. Tāmen zài huōchēzhàn mǎi le láihuī chēpiào. Sì zhāng ruǎnwò chēpiào huā le tāmen sān qiān èr bǎi kuài qián.

1. Mākè hé tā yì jiā yào chéng huōchē qù nǎlǐ?

2. Tāmen mǎi le shénme chēpiào?

3. Chēpiào huā le tāmen duōshǎo qián?



ANSWERS

Translation Mark and his family were going to Guangzhou by train. They bought their round-trip tickets at the railway station. The four soft sleeper tickets cost them 3,200 yuan.
Reading 1. Qù Guǎngzhōu. 2. Láihuī chēpiào. 3. Sān qiān èr bǎi kuài.



Now let's take a look at the rest of the world and learn how to say the names of the different countries in Chinese. First look at the map and then match the Chinese names with their English counterparts.

Zhōu yǔ Guójiā

Continents and Countries

Africa	Fēizhōu	Asia	Yàzhōu
America	Měizhōu	Australia	Àozhōu
North America	Béi Měizhōu	Europe	Ōuzhōu
South America	Nán Měizhōu	Afghanistan	Āfùhàn



Austria	Àodìfī	Germany	Déguó
Belgium	Bīlìshǐ	Hungary	Xiōngyǎlì
Brazil	Bǎxī	India	Yīndù
Canada	Jiānádà	Iran	Yīlāng
China	Zhōngguó	Ireland	Àièrlán
England	Yīngguó	Israel	Yìsèliè
Estonia	Àishānǐyà	Italy	Yìdàlì
Finland	Fēnlán	Japan	Rìběn
France	Fǎguó	Malaysia	Mǎláixīyà
Mongolia	Ménggǔ	Spain	Xībānyá
Norway	Nuówēi	Sweden	Ruǐdiǎn
Poland	Bōlán	Switzerland	Ruìshì
Portugal	Pútáoyá	Turkey	Tuǒèrqí
Scotland	Sūgélán	United States	Měiguó



It is very easy to tell someone your nationality in Chinese. Simply add **rén** to the name of the country:

Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. I'm American.

CHINESE

Wǒ shì Xiōngyá lì rén.

Wǒ shì Àodì lì rén.

Wǒ shì Éguó rén.

Wǒ shì Déguó rén.

Wǒ shì Pútáoyá rén.

Wǒ shì Yìndù rén.

Wǒ shì Jiānádà rén.

Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.

Wǒ shì Àièrlán rén.

Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

Wǒ shì Yìsèliè rén.

Wǒ shì Yìdàlì rén.

Wǒ shì Fēnlán rén.



ENGLISH

I'm Hungarian.

I'm Austrian.

I'm Russian.

I'm German.

I'm Portuguese.

I'm Indian.

I'm Canadian.

I'm Chinese.

I'm Irish.

I'm British.

I'm Israeli.

I'm Italian.

I'm Finnish.

Wǒ shì Rìběn rén.



I'm Japanese.

Wǒ shì Fǎguó rén.



I'm French.

Wǒ shì Xìbānyá rén.



I'm Spanish.

Wǒ shì Nuówēi rén.



I'm Norwegian.

Wǒ shì Bōlán rén.



I'm Polish.

Wǒ shì Tǔèrqí rén.



I'm Turkish.

Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.



I'm American.



Wǒ Diū le Qiánbāo

I've Lost My Purse

Can you imagine how Mary feels when, during a day of shopping and sight-seeing, she discovers she has lost her purse? She approaches a policeman for help.

MARY

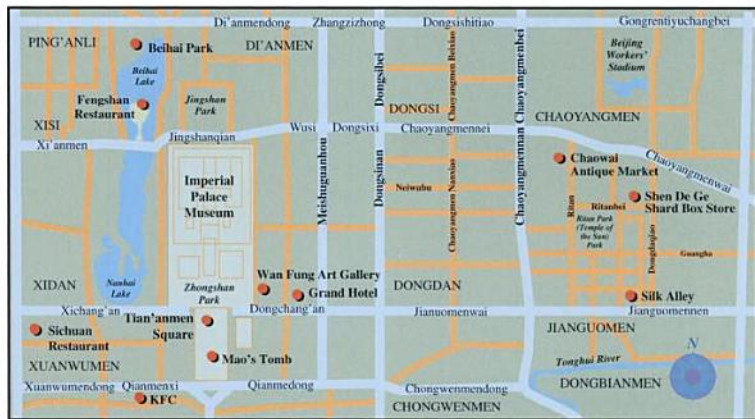
Duibuqǐ,
nǐ keyǐ bāng wǒ ma?

Excuse me,
can you help me, please?

POLICEMAN	Kéyǐ. Shénme shì?	Yes, what is it?
MARY	Wǒ diū le qiánbāo.	I've lost my purse.
POLICEMAN	Nǐde qiánbāo? Zài nǎr diū de?	Your purse? Where did you lose it?
MARY	Wǒ bù zhīdao. Wǒ gāng xià dìtiē. Wǒ gāi zěnme bàn?	I don't know. I just got off the subway. What should I do?
POLICEMAN	Yǒu yǒujiàzhí de dōngxī ma?	Any valuables?
MARY	Yǒu. Wǒde hùzhào, xìnyòng kǎ, hé lǚxíng zhīpiào.	Yes. My passport, credit cards, and travelers' checks.
POLICEMAN	Qù wènwen shīwùzhāolǐng chù. Rénmen tōngcháng bǎ shí dào de dōngxī jiāo dào nàlǐ.	Check with the Lost and Found Office. People usually turn in the lost items there.
MARY	Xièxie nǐde jiànyì. Shīwùzhāolǐng chù zài nǎr?	Thanks for the advice. Where is that office?
POLICEMAN	Zhè tiáo jiē jiù yǒu yí gè.	There is one right on this street.
MARY	Nà tài hǎo le.	Good.



Driving in China is another adventure and is not for the fainthearted! Although most of the traffic regulations are pretty much the same as those in the United States, most expressway signs are in Chinese. Non-express roads may be narrow and usually are crowded with pedestrians, bicycles, city buses, and cars.



Zūchē

Renting a Car

Mark is a brave, adventurous soul. He has decided to rent a car and take his family for a ride to see more of the countryside. He is now at the car rental office.

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| MARK | Zǎoshàng hǎo. Wǒ xiǎng zū yí liàng chē. | Good morning. I would like to rent a car. |
| WOMAN | Nàhǎo. Zū duō cháng shíjiān? | Certainly. For how long? |
| MARK | Dàyuē yì xīngqī. | About a week. |
| WOMAN | Nǐ xiǎng yào duōdà de chē? | What size car do you prefer? |
| MARK | Nimen yǒu xiǎo miànbāochē ma? | Do you have a minivan? |

WOMAN	Wōmen yǒu. Zhè shì xiǎo miànbāochē de jiàgé.	Yes, we do. Here is the price for minivans.
MARK	Zhè jiàgé bāokuò lǐchéng ma?	Is the mileage included in the price?
WOMAN	Bāokuò. Nǐ zìjǐ fù yóu fèi. Qǐng bǎ nǐde jiàzhào hé xìnyòng kǎ gěi wǒ.	Yes, but you pay for the gas. May I have your driver's license and credit card , please?
MARK	Hǎo de. Zài zhèr.	Sure. Here they are.
WOMAN	Qǐng zài zhèr qiānzì.	Please sign here.
MARK	Hǎode.	OK.
WOMAN	Xièxie. Zhù nǐ lǚtú yúkuài.	Thank you. Have a good trip!

Now let's see if you can rent a car, using your Chinese. Fill in the blanks below with the correct words or expressions. The English meaning is given in the brackets.

1. Wǒ _____ yí liàng chē. (would like to rent)
2. Zhè jiàgé _____ ma? (include mileage)
3. Nimen _____ ma? (have a minivan)
4. Qǐng _____. (Sign here)
5. Nǐ zìjǐ _____. (pay for the gas)

ANSWERS

Fill in 1. xiǎng zū 2. bāokuò lǐchéng 3. yǒu xiǎo miànbāochē 4. zài zhèr qiānzì 5. fù yóu fèi

Lù Biāo

Road Signs

If you're planning to drive while you're abroad, it's important to spend some time memorizing the meanings of these signs.



Fúwùqū
Service Area



Weixiǎn
Danger



Tíng
Stop



Jīnjí diànhuà
Emergency Telephone



Xiànsù
Speed Limit



Jiěchú xiànsù
End of Speed Limit



Jīnzhǐ shìrù
No Entrance



Ràng
Yield Right of Way



Jīnzhǐ zuǒzhuǎn
No Left Turn



Gāosù gōnglù
Expressway



Gāosù gōnglù zhōngdiǎn
End of Expressway



Yihuá
Slippery



Jinzhi chàochē
No Passing



Jiéchú jinzhi chàochē
End of No Passing Zone



Dānxiàng xíngshì
One-way Traffic



Shuāngxiàng xíngshì
Two-way Traffic



Zuǒdào zhōngzhǐ
Left Lane Ends



Tíngchēchāng
Parking



Jinzhi mínglǎbā
No Horn



Huándào xíngshì
Roundabout



Jinzhi diàotóu
No U-turn



Jinzhi tíngchē
No Parking



Shízìlùkǒu
Intersection



Rénxíng héngdào
Pedestrian Crossing



Tiělùdàokǒu
Railroad Crossing

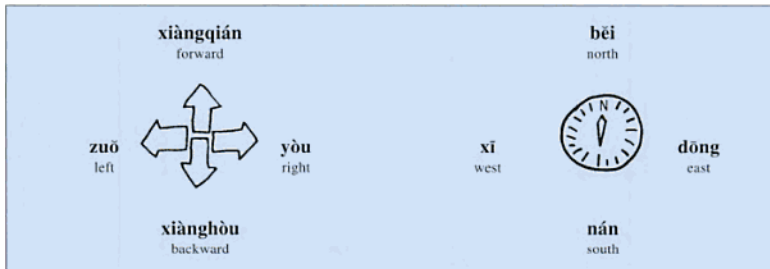


Suìdào
Tunnel

Zài Jiāyóuzhàn

At the Service Station

MARK	Qǐng bāng wǒ jiānmǎn, hǎoma?	Could you fill it up, please?
CASHIER	Yìbān de háishì chāojí de?	Regular or super?
MARK	Qǐng gěi chāojí de. Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ jiǎnchá yíxià jīyóu, shuǐ, hé lúntāi, hǎoma?	Super, please. Could you check the oil, water, and tires , please?
CASHIER	Měi yíyàng dōu hěn hǎo.	Everything's OK.
MARK	Wǒmen xiǎng qù dòngwùyuán. Wǒmen zěnme zǒu?	We want to go to the zoo. How can we get there?
CASHIER	Yízhí zǒu dàyuē shí gōnglǐ, ránhòu, yòu guǎi.	Straight ahead about 10 kilometers, and then to the right.
MARK	Xièxie. Zàijiàn.	Thank you. Good-bye.



Qìchē

Car

lǎba
horn

fāngxiàngpán
steering wheel

lǐhéqì tàobǎn
clutch pedal

shāchē tàobǎn
brake pedal



yǔshuā
windshield wiper

yíbiāopán
instrument panel (dashboard)

biànsù gǎn
gear shift stick

yóumén
accelerator

dǎngfēng bōli
windshield

mǎdá
motor

shuǐxiāng
radiator



chēgài
hood

diànpíng
battery

qǐándēng
headlights

dàochedēng
backup light

fāngxiàngdēng
turn signal

shāchedēng
brake light

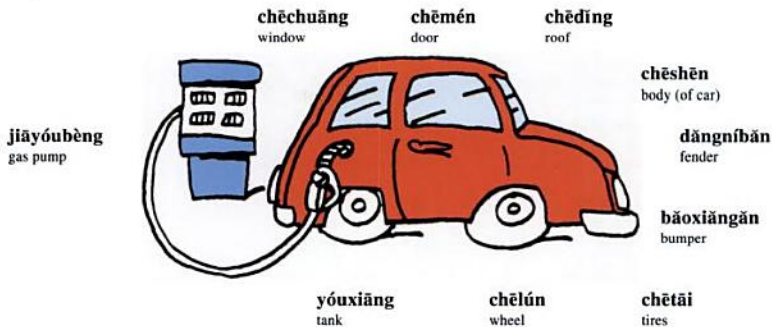


hòuchēxiāng
trunk

hòuchēchuāng
rear window

wěidēng
rear light

chēpáizhào
license plate



Now fill in the names of the following auto parts.



Qiúyuán

Help!

Here are some useful phrases in case of problems with your car:

Wōde chētāi méi qì le.	I have a flat tire.
Chē fādòng bù liǎo le.	The car won't start.
Wōde chē huài le.	My car has broken down.
Chē guòrè le.	It's overheating.
Wōde chē méi yóu le.	I've run out of gas.
Shuǐxiāng lòushuǐ.	The radiator is leaking.
Diànpíng yòngwán le.	The battery is dead.
Qǐng jiǎnchá yíxià	Please check the
diànpíng.	battery.
shāchē	brakes
xiāoyīnqì	muffler
jīyóu	oil
chētāi	tires

Qíshǐ Yǔqì

Imperative Mood

You've already learned several ways to ask for things in Chinese. Now let's look at another way, the imperative, or command form of the verb.

An imperative sentence in Chinese is a request or command made to the listener, usually the second person "you." As the subject is clear and understood, it is omitted from the sentence.

(Nǐ) Zuòxià. (You) sit down.

Qǐng (please) may be used before the verb to show politeness. In this case, keeping the subject in the sentence sounds more polite.

Qǐng zuòxià. Please sit down.
Qǐng nín zuòxià. Would you please sit down?

Búyào, **Bié**, or **Jinzhǐ** (don't, do not, no) is used before the verbs to form a negative imperative sentence. **Jinzhǐ** is a word expressing prohibition and is used in writing only.

Búyào zuòxià.	Don't sit down.
Bié zuòxià.	Don't sit down.
Jinzhǐ xīyān!	No smoking!

If the subject is "I" or "We," Chinese use the word **Ràng** before the subject. It is like the English "Let me..." or "Let's...."

Ràng wǒ dǎkāi chuānghu.	Let me open the window.
Ràng wǒmen qù sànbù.	Let's go for a walk.

Sometimes you don't want to sound too "bossy." You can use the word **ba** at the end of the sentence to soften your tone.

Zuòxià ba.	Sit down, please.
Búyào zài zhèr xīyān ba!	Please don't smoke here, will you?

Try to make the following imperative sentences sound more polite. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- Bāngzhù wǒ.** (Help me!) _____
- Jiǎnchá yíxià jìyóu.** (Check the oil.) _____
- Kàn zhèr.** (Look here.) _____
- Jīnlai.** (Come in.) _____

Try to change these sentences into negative forms. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- Bāngzhù wǒ.** (Help me!) _____
- Jiǎnchá jìyóu.** (Check the oil.) _____
- Kàn zhèr.** (Look here.) _____
- Jīnlai.** (Come in.) _____

ANSWERS

Imperative 1. Qǐng bāngzhù wǒ. 2. Qǐng jiǎnchá yíxià jìyóu (ba). 3. Qǐng kàn zhèr. 4. Qǐng jīnlai (ba). 5. Búyào/Bié bāngzhù wǒ. 6. Búyào/Bié jiǎnchá jìyóu. 7. Búyào/Bié kàn zhèr. 8. Búyào/Bié jīnlai.

Qíyuàn Yǔqì

Optative Verbs

Néng, **Kéyǐ**, **Huì**, **Xiāng**, and **Yuànyì** are the basic words (optative verbs) that are used before the predicate verbs (or adjectives) to indicate ability, willingness, desire, and so forth.

Néng means ability to do something or permission to do certain things.

Wǒ míngtiān néng zǎo lái wǔ fēn zhōng.

I can come five minutes earlier tomorrow.

Wǒmen xiàbān hòu yǒu ge huìyì. Wǒ bù néng wǔ diǎn huíjiā.

We have a meeting after work. I can't go home at 5 o'clock.

Kéyǐ functions and means the same as **Néng** in an affirmative sentence. In the negative form **bù kéyǐ** implies prohibition.

Wǒ kéyǐ xiān dǎsǎo fángjiān.

I can clean the room first.

A: **Wǒmen kéyǐ zài zhèr zhàoxiàng ma?** B: **Bù kéyǐ.**

A: May we take pictures here? B: No, you mustn't.

Huì implies subjective ability acquired through learning.

Wǒ huì shuō Hànyǔ. I can speak Chinese.

Xiāng means intention or desire to do something.

Wǒ xiāng zū yí liàng chē.

I want to rent a car.

Yuànyì means willingness.

Wǒ yuànyì bāngzhù tāmen.

I am willing to help them.

Now let's try to use these optative verbs in the following mini-dialogue. Fill in the blanks with **néng**, **kéyǐ**, **huì**, **xiǎng**, or **yuànyì**.

Dialogue # 1

A: Nǐ _____ qí zìxíngchē ma?
(1)

B: Wǒ bú _____ .
(2)

A: Wǒ _____ jiāo nǐ.
(3)

B: Zhèr _____ xué qí zìxíngchē ma?
(4)

A: _____ .
(5)

A: Can you ride a bike?

B: I can't.

A: I am willing to help you.

B: Can we learn to ride a bike here?

A: Sure.



Dialogue # 2

A: Mǎkè _____ qù Chángchéng.
(6)

B: Tā _____ zìjǐ qù ma?
(7)

A: Wǒ bù zhīdao.
Nǐ _____ dài tā qù ma?
(8)

B: _____ .
(9)

A: Mark wants to go to the Great Wall.

B: Can he go by himself?

A: I don't know.
Would you like to take him there?

B: Yes, I'd love to.



ANSWERS

Dialogue # 1 (1) huì (2) huì (3) yuànyì (4) kéyǐ (5) Kéyǐ
Dialogue # 2 (6) xiǎng (7) néng (8) yuànyì (9) Yuànyì



Wǒmen Xūyào de Měiyíyàng Dōngxì

Everything That We Need

zhàngpeng

tent

yīfu

clothes

shù

tree

tàiyáng

sun

shuìdài

sleeping bag

shǒudiàntǒng

flashlight

xióng

bear

dúmùzhōu

canoe

tǎnzi

blanket

shǒuzhǐ

toilet paper

lánzi

basket

guàntou

cans



píxuē

boots

diàoyúgān

fishing rod

kāisāizuàn

corkscrew

guō

pots

tǒng

bucket

shùxǐ yòngjù

toilet kit

shōuyīnjī

radio

huǒchái

matches

That's a lot of new words and expressions to remember! Let's play a little game. Look at the word maze below and see how many words associated with camping you can identify. Circle the words and then write them out in the spaces below. We have already found the first word for you.



_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

ANSWERS

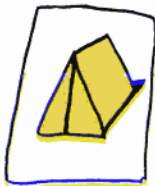
Puzzle DIÀNTONG, DIAOYUGAN, GUÀNTOU, HUÓCHAI, LÁNZI, SHOUYINJI, SHUIDA, TANJI, TONG, ZHANGPENG

Lùyíng

Camping

Mark and Mary have already rented a car and are about to set off on their own. Let's see how they make out.

- MARK **Qǐngwèn, zhè fùjīn yǒu lùyíngdì ma?** Excuse me.
Is there a campsite nearby?
- FARMER **Yǒu. Lí zhèr dàyuē èr shí gōnglǐ. Nàr huì yǒu yí gè páizi.** Yes. About 20 kilometers from here.
There will be a sign.
- MARK **Nàr yǒu guànxìshì hé yǐnyòng shuǐ ma?** Are there any bathrooms there? And drinking water?
- FARMER **Kěndìng yǒu.** I'm sure there are.



Zài Fùshí Diàn

At the Grocery Store



- MARK **Zǎoshàng hǎo. Wǒ yào yì gōngjīn mǐ, bàn gōngjīn huōtuǐ, hé yì tiáo miànbāo.** Good morning. I need a kilo of rice, a half kilo of ham, and a loaf of bread.
- CLERK **Hái yào biéde dōngxi ma? Yào diǎn jiǔ huò ruǎnyǐnliào ma?** Anything else?
Any wine or soft drinks?

MARK	Bú yào le. Xièxiè. Jiù zhèxiē. Wǒ yào fù duōshǎo qián?	No, thank you. That's all. How much do I owe you?
CLERK	Wú shí kuài.	50 yuan.
MARK	Gěi nǐ qián. Zàijiàn.	Here you are. Good-bye.

Let's see if you remember the useful words and phrases from the preceding dialogues, which might come in handy.

- _____
 Is there a campsite nearby?
- _____
 There will be a sign.
- _____
 drinking water
- _____
 Any wine or soft drinks?
- _____
 How much do I owe you?

More About Verbs

Now you know when the particle **le** is placed after a verb it shows that the action is completed. This can refer to a past action or a future action.

Wǒ chī le zǎofàn.
I have eaten my breakfast.

Míngtiān wǒ chī le zǎofàn, jiù qù gōngyuán.
I will go to the park after I finish eating my breakfast.

ANSWERS

1. Zhè fújīn yǒu lǚyīngdì ma? 2. Nàr huì yǒu yí gè pàizi. 3. Yīnyǒng shuì
4. Yào diǎn jǐ huò ruǎnyǐnhào ma? 5. Wǒ yào fù duōshǎo qián?

In the negative form, sentences of this kind have the particle **le** dropped and the adverb **méi (yǒu)** inserted before the main verb.

Wǒ méi (yǒu) chī zǎofān.
I have not yet had my breakfast.

Yǒu in the **méi (yǒu)** is often omitted. But it cannot be omitted at the end of a sentence. Together they form a question. The particle **le** is also put after the verb in the sentence.

Nǐ chī le zǎofān méi yǒu?
Have you had your breakfast?

Wǒmen dào le méi yǒu?
Have we arrived yet?

Wǒmen dào le.
We have arrived.

Wǒmen méi (yǒu) dào.
We have not yet arrived.

Now match the following Chinese expressions with their English equivalents

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tā mǎi le yì běn shū. | a. Has he bought a book? |
| 2. Tā méi (yǒu) mǎi yì běn shū. | b. He bought a book. |
| 3. Tā mǎi le yì běn shū méi yǒu? | c. He has not bought a book. |

ANSWERS

Matching 1. b 2. c 3. a



dōng jì
winter



chūn jì
spring



xià jì
summer



qiū jì
fall



Yuèfèn

The Months

Please notice that Chinese number the months from January to December with one to twelve. They say the number plus the word **yuè** (month) to indicate a particular month. For example, say **yī** (one), and then **yuè** (month), and you get January.

yī yuè

January

sì yuè

April

qī yuè

July

shí yuè

October

èr yuè

February

wǔ yuè

May

bā yuè

August

shí yī yuè

November

sān yuè

March

liù yuè

June

jiǔ yuè

September

shí èr yuè

December

Tiānqì

The Weather

Jintiān tiānqì zěnyàng?

How is the weather today?

Jintiān Tiānqì _____ .

The weather today is _____ .



hǎo
good



huài
bad

Jintiān tiānqì zhēn hǎo!

What splendid weather!

Jintiān (hǎn) _____ .

Today it's _____ .



nuǎnhuo
warm



rè
hot



liángshuǎng
cool



lěng
cold



Qíngtiān.
It's sunny.



Zài guāfēng.
It is windy.



Zài xiàyǔ.
It's raining.



Zài xiàxuě.
It's snowing.

Can you describe the weather in the pictures below?



1. _____



3. _____



2. _____



4. _____

ANSWERS

Weather 1. Zài xiàxuě. 2. Qíngtiān. 3. Zài xiàyǔ. 4. Zài guāfēng.

Chinese use the Celsius scale to measure temperature. It is represented by the symbol C. Water freezes at 0 degree and boils at 100 degrees.

Temperature Conversions

To change degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius subtract 32 and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$:

$$41^{\circ}\text{F} - 32 = 9 \times \frac{5}{9} = 5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

To convert from Celsius to Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32:

$$10^{\circ}\text{C} \times \frac{9}{5} = 18 + 32 = 50^{\circ}\text{F}$$

A quick method to get an approximate temperature is to take the degrees Fahrenheit, subtract 30 and divide by 2. From Celsius, multiply by 2 and add 30.

Most seasoned travelers know a few temperatures for reference.

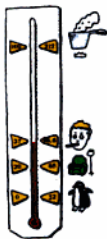
Dùshù

Degrees

Huáshì

Fahrenheit

212
98.6
86
77
68
50
32
14
-04
-22
-40



Shèshì

Celsius

100
37
30
25
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40

Wēndùjī

Thermometer

It should be a small consolation that at minus 40, degrees Fahrenheit and Celsius are identical.



Wǒ hěn lěng.
I am cold.



Wǒ hěn rè.
I am hot.

Xīngqī

Days of the Week

Do you remember the days of the week in Chinese? If not, here's a brief review.

xīngqī yī
Monday

xīngqī èr
Tuesday

xīngqī sān
Wednesday

xīngqī sì
Thursday

xīngqī wǔ
Friday

xīngqī liù
Saturday

xīngqī tiān
Sunday

For days of the month, Chinese first say the month and then use numbers plus the word **hào**.

- Examples: March 3 → sān yuè sān hào
 April 4 → sì yuè sì hào
 May 5 → wǔ yuè wǔ hào

Do you think you can say and write the days of the month?



- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. January 10 | _____ | 7. February 5 | _____ |
| 2. March 9 | _____ | 8. April 2 | _____ |
| 3. May 6 | _____ | 9. June 3 | _____ |
| 4. July 21 | _____ | 10. August 31 | _____ |
| 5. September 19 | _____ | 11. October 4 | _____ |
| 6. November 8 | _____ | 12. December 30 | _____ |

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 12. shí èr yuè sānshí hào | 6. shí yī yuè bā hào |
| 11. shí yuè sì hào | 5. jiǔ yuè shí jīu hào |
| 10. bā yuè sānshíyī hào | 4. qī yuè èrshíyī hào |
| 9. liǔ yuè sān hào | 3. wǔ yuè jiǔ hào |
| 8. sì yuè èr hào | 2. sān yuè jiǔ hào |
| 7. èr yuè wǔ hào | 1. yī yuè shí hào |

Xíngróngcí

Adjectives

Unlike English, the Chinese adjective can be used as a predicate in a sentence. In this case, **hěn** is often used before the adjectives, like the English verb “to be.” But **hěn** is not a verb. It is an adverb, meaning “very, quite, or rather.”

In English we say	The house is big.
In Chinese you say	Zhè fángzi hěn dà.

Without **hěn**, comparison or contrast is often implied.

Zhè suǒ fángzi dà. Nà suǒ fángzi xiǎo.
This house is big. That one is small.

However, in answering an alternative question, **hěn** may be left out.

Nǐmende fángzi dà bu dà?	Is your house big or not?
Wǒmende fángzi hěn dà.	Our house is big.

To make a negative form, simply add **bù** before the adjectives.

Zhè suǒ fángzi bú dà. This house is not big.

Like the English adjectives, the Chinese ones are also used as attributives.

If one character (or a word of a single syllable) is used as an attributive, it goes right before the noun.

xīn shū	a new book
dà fángjiān	a big room

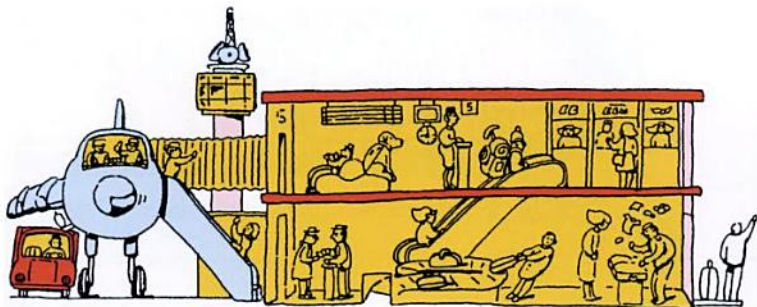
If more characters are used as an attributive, the structural particle **de** is usually required. adj. (of more than one syllables) + **de** + noun

hěn dà de fángjiān	a very big room
gānjìng de fángjiān	a clean room



Fēijīchǎng

Airport



When you find the following useful words in the picture, write them out in the spaces provided.

jiǎnpào _____
check in (registration)

bānjī _____
airliner

xíngli _____
luggage

zhōng _____
clock

hǎiguān guānyuán _____
customs officer

hǎiguān _____
customs

fēixíngyuán _____
pilot

kōngzhōng xiǎojiē _____
stewardess

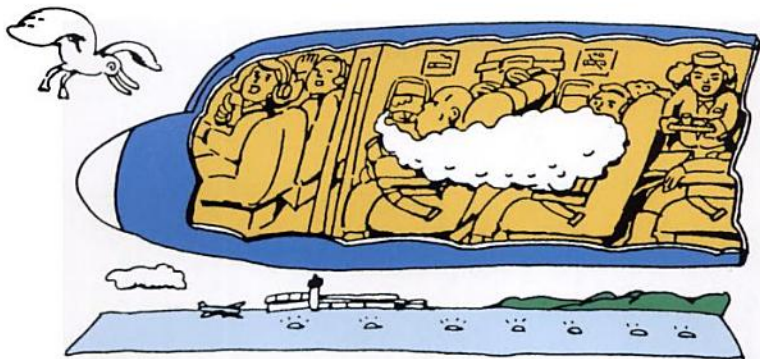
zìdòng lóutī _____
escalator

chūkǒu _____
exit



Feiji

Airplane



Pronounce aloud the following items connected with airline flight as you search for some of them in the picture above. If you wish, you can write them out for practice.

zuòwèi

seat

dēngjī

boarding

jīnjí chūkǒu

emergency exit

fēijīzuòcāng

cabin

jiàshìcāng

cockpit

qǐfēi

takeoff

ānquándài

seat belt

pái

row

hángbān

flight

chéngkè

passenger

jīzǔ rényuán

crew

tuōpán

tray

pǎodào

runway

zhuólù

landing

Mark and his family are on their way back to Beijing and have decided to fly instead of taking the train.

STEWARDESS **Qǐng chūshì nín de dēngjǐpái.**

Your boarding pass, please.

MARK **Zài zhèr.**

Here they are.

STEWARDESS **Nimende zuòwèi jiù zài nàbiān.**

Your seats are right over there.

MARK **Xièxie.**

Thank you.

STEWARDESS **Huānyíng chéngzuò Nánfāng Hángkōng Gōngsī qī shí hào hángbān. Wōmen hěn kuài jiùyào qǐfēi le. Qǐng jì hǎo ānquándài, zūnshǒu jīnzhǐ xīyān xìnghào.**

We welcome you on board South Airline Flight 70. We will take off in a few minutes. Please fasten your seat belts and observe the no smoking sign.

PILOT **Zǎoshàng hǎo. Běncì hángbān fēiwǎng Běijīng xūyào sān gè xiǎo shí. Wōmende gāodù shì yī wàn gōngchǐ. Sùdù wéi měi xiǎo shí qī bǎi wǔ shí gōnglǐ.**

Good morning. Our flight to Beijing takes 3 hours. Our altitude is 10,000 meters. The speed is 750 km per hour.

MARK **Qǐngwèn, xiǎojiě. Nimen gōngyìng fànshí ma?**

Excuse me, miss. Do you serve meals on this flight?



STEWARDESS **Wōmen bù gōngyìng. Búguò wōmen mǎshàng gōngyìng ruǎnyǐnliào hé diǎnxīn.**

No, we don't. But we'll serve some soft drinks and a snack soon.

MARK **Zhīdao le.**

I see.

PAUL **Qǐng gěi wǒ yí ge zhěntou hé tānzi, hǎo ma?**

May I have a pillow and blanket, please?

STEWARDESS Hǎo. Gěi nǐ.
 PILOT Gèwèi chéngkè, jǐ fēn zhōng
 hòu wǒmen jiùyào zhuólù
 dào Běijīng le. Wàimiàn zài
 xiàyǔ. Wēndù shì shèshì èr
 shí wǔ dù.

Sure. Here you are.
 Dear passengers, in a few
 minutes we will be landing
 in Beijing. It's raining outside.
 The temperature is 25°C.

Try matching the important phrases in column one with those in column two. Write out the Chinese for practice.

1. Jīnzhǐ xīyān.

2. Nimen gōngyìng fànshí ma?

3. Qīng chūshì nín de dēngjipái.

4. Qīng jì hǎo ānquándài.

5. Wàimiàn zài xiàyǔ.

6. Wēndù shì shèshì èr shí wǔ dù.

7. Wǒmen hěn kuài jiùyào qǐfēi le.

8. Wǒmen jiùyào zhuólù dào Běijīng le.

- a. Do you serve meals on this flight?
 b. It's raining outside.
 c. No smoking.
 d. Please fasten your seat belts.
 e. The temperature is 25°C.
 f. We will soon be landing in Beijing.
 g. We will take off in a few minutes.
 h. Your boarding pass, please.

ANSWERS

Matching 1. c 2. a 3. h 4. d 5. b 6. e 7. g 8. f

Jiānglái

Future Time

When you want to say that something is going to take place immediately, simply put your verb into the following pattern: “yào . . . le”:

Dōngtiān (jiù)yào dào le. Winter is coming soon.

Yào may be preceded by jiù or kuài to show urgency.

Wǒmen hěn kuài (jiù)yào qǐfēi le. We will take off in a few minutes.

When you know what time something will happen, use only jiùyào before your verb.

Huǒchē sān diǎn jiùyào kāichē le. The train will leave at 3 o'clock.

Complete the sentences with “yào . . . le”:

1. Fēijī _____ qǐfēi _____ .
(plane) (take off) The plane will take off.
2. Dōngtiān _____ guòqù _____ .
(winter) (be over) The winter will soon be over.
3. Tā _____ dào jiā _____ .
(He) (get home) He will be home in a few minutes.



Zài Chénglǐ

In the City

Back in Beijing, Mark decides to do some sight-seeing.

MARK **Qǐngwèn, Xiānsheng. Nǐ néng gàoosu wǒ Yìhéyuán zài nǎr ma?**

Excuse me, sir, can you tell me where the Summer Palace is?

PASSERBY	Kéyī. Wǒ yě qù nèige fāngxiàng. Wǒ huì gàosu nǐ de.	Yes, I'm also going in that direction. I'll show you.
MARK	Nà tàihǎo le.	That's great.
PASSERBY	Nǐ qùguò qítā fēngjǐng diǎn ma?	Have you been to other scenic spots?
MARK	Qùguò. Zuótiān wǒmen qù le Tiānānmén Guǎngchǎng, kàn le Qiánmén, Rénmíndàhuìtáng, hé lìshǐ bówùguǎn. Wǒmen hái qù le Gùgōng.	Yes. Yesterday we went to Tiananmen Square. We saw Qianmen, the Great Hall of the People, and the Museum of History. We also went to the Imperial Palace.
PASSERBY	Nimen qùguò Chángchéng le ma?	Have you been to the Great Wall?
MARK	Hái méi yǒu ne.	Not yet.
PASSERBY	Nimen yīnggāi qù.	You should go.
MARK	Wǒmen dǎsuàn míngtiān qù.	We are planning to go there tomorrow.
PASSERBY	Chéngchē dàyuē xūyào liǎng xiǎoshí. Nimen zhènghǎo yǒu jìhuì kàn kan xiāngcūn. Nimen kéyī shùndào tíngxià cānguān Shísān Líng.	It takes about two hours by bus to get there. That gives you a chance to see some of the countryside. You can stop to visit the Ming Tombs on your way.
MARK	Nà hěn búcuò.	That sounds good.

ENTERTAINMENT

Yúlè

12

Xìjù

Theater

Diànyǐng

Movies

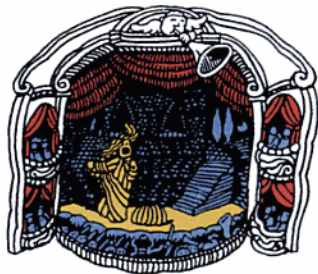
Jiérì

Holidays

Xìjù

Theater

No trip to China is complete without a generous sampling of theater, music, and movies. For most Chinese, plays are second in popularity to their beloved opera. Traditional Chinese opera has a history of more than 800 years. It is an art form that integrates singing, music, dialogue, dance, and acrobatics. There are more than 300 different operatic forms in China. The best known is Beijing Opera (**Jīngxì**), which originated in Anhui over 200 years ago. In acting and acrobatic fighting, different roles follow different patterns, and their movements and gestures are stylized, suggestive, and symbolic. The fans enjoy the acting as much as the singing.



Mark and Mary want to go and experience for themselves the authentic arts of China. They are trying to decide what to see and where to go.

MARY **Jīntiān wǎnshàng nǐ xiǎng qù kàn xì ma?**

Do you want to go to the theater this evening?

MARK **Hǎo zhūyi.**

A good idea!

MARY **Zài Shǒudū Jùyuàn yǒu yìchāng huàjù Běijīng Rén. Zài Rénmín Jùyuàn yǒu yìchāng Jīngxì.**

In the Capital Theater there's the play *Beijing Man*. In the People's Theater there's a Beijing opera.

MARK **Wǒ yìzhí dōu xiǎng kàn yìchāng Jīngxì.**

I have always wanted to see a Beijing opera.

MARY **Kèshì yào yǎn sān xiǎoshí. Nǐ zhēnde xiǎng kàn ma?**

But it's three hours long. Do you really like that?

MARK

Shìde.

Wǒ xiǎng qù jīnglǐ yíxià.

Yes.

I want to experience it.

MARY

Wǒ lái dǎ diànhuà kàn
yǒu méi yǒu piào.

I'll call to see

if there are tickets available.

MARK

Rúguǒ yǒu piào,
jiù dīng liǎng zhāng lóutíng
de, hǎo ma?

If there are tickets available,
order two in the balcony,
will you?

MARY

Wǒ shìshì.

I'll try.

Try to learn the following words. Read them aloud and practice writing them in the spaces provided.



xìjù

theater



lóutíng

balcony



xìjù

comedy



bēijù

tragedy



zhūyì

idea



bálí

ballet

gējù



opera

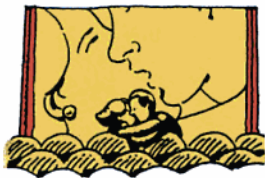
gēqǔ



melody

Diànyǐng

Movies



Mary and Mark are discussing what movie they want to see.

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| MARY | Wōmen jīnwǎn qù kàn diànyǐng ba. | Let's go to the movies tonight. |
| MARK | Lí zhèr bù yuǎn de yìjiā diànyǐngyuàn zài fāngyìng yí bù xiàndài Zhōngguó yǐngpiān. | In the movie theater not far from here a contemporary Chinese film is playing. |
| MARY | Yǐngpiān yǒu zìmù ma? | A film with subtitles? |
| MARK | Méi yǒu. Méi yǒu zìmù. | No. Without subtitles. |
| MARY | Nà wōmen zěnmē kàndedǒng? Wō zhīdao nǐ yòu shì xiāng tīyàn fīyàn. | Then how can we understand it? I know, you just want to experience it again. |

(At the ticket office)

MARK	Liǎng zhāng wǎnshang de piào.	Two tickets for the evening show.
CLERK	Yào jīnyìdiǎn de hái shì yuǎnyìdiǎn de?	Do you like ones closer or further away (from the screen)?
MARK	Búyào tàijìn de.	Not too close.
MARY	Diànyǐngpiào búsuàn hěn guì.	The tickets are not so expensive.
MARK	Kěbù, zhè shì zài Zhōngguó.	Well, this is China.

About the Word Yī

1. Pronunciation

Yī is pronounced in the first tone when it stands alone, or at the end of a phrase, or in a telephone number. It is pronounced in the fourth tone (yì), when it precedes a syllable of the first, second, and third tone.

yì zhāng piào	one ticket
yì tiáo lù	a road
yì běn shū	a book

Yī is pronounced in the second tone (Yí), when it is followed by a fourth tone.

yí kuài qián	one dollar
yí liàng qìchē	a car

2. The omission of yī

When yī is used before a measure word and not at the beginning of a sentence, yī is often omitted in spoken Chinese.

A. I have a book. **Wǒ you yì běn shū.** or **Wǒ yǒu běn shū.**

B. A car is very expensive here. **Yí liàng qìchē zài zhèr hěn guì.**

Jièrì

Holidays

China has only four official public holidays, which are listed below. On these holidays schools and offices are closed. Families gather together.

yíyuè 1 rì	Yuándàn	January 1—New Year's Day
wūyuè 1 rì	Láodòngjié	May 1—Worker's Day
shíyuè 1 rì	Guóqìngjié	October 1—National Day
yíyuè huò èryuè	Chūnjié	January or February (according to cycles in the Chinese lunar calendar)—Chinese New Year

There are some holidays that are traditionally observed in China.

Zhōngqiūjié	Mid-fall Festival
Duānwūjié	Dragon Boat Festival
Qīngmíngjié	Clear and Bright (April 4, 5, or 6)

Practice saying the following sentences. They might be helpful at the right occasions.

Shēngrì kuàilè!

Jièrì yúkuài!

Xīnnián kuàilè!



Happy Birthday!

Happy Holiday!

Happy New Year!

Mark meets a college student at a coffee shop. The young man is explaining to Mark the Chinese holidays. Let's listen to their conversation.

MARK	Nǐmen dōu yǒu nǎxiē jièrì?	What holidays do you have?
STUDENT	Wǒmen yǒu sìge zhèngshìde jièrì. Yíyuè 1 rì, wǒmen guò Yuándàn. Láodòngjié zài wūyuè yí rì. Shíyuè yí rì shì Guóqìngjié. Chūnjié shì zuì zhòngyào de jièrì.	We have four official holidays. On January 1st, we have New Year's Day. May Day is on May 1. October 1 is our National Day. Spring Festival is the most important holiday.

MARK	Rénmen zài zhèxiē jiérì gàn shénme?	What do people do on these holidays?
STUDENT	Duōshù jiātíng tuánjù zài yìqǐ. Yǒuxiē rén guàng shāngdiàn huò bàifāng qīnyǒu. Yǒuxiē kěnéng qù jiāoyóu huò cóngshì qítāde yúlè huódòng.	Most people have family reunions. Some people go shopping, or visit relatives and friends. Some may go on an outing or do some recreational activities.
MARK	Shèngdànjié zài wǒguó shì ge hěn zhòngyào de jiérì. Nǐmen guò Shèngdànjié ma?	Christmas is an important holiday in my country. Do you celebrate Christmas?
STUDENT	Bú guò. Kěshì, Jīdūjiào jiàotáng huì yǒu qìngzhù huódòng.	No. But Christian churches have some celebrations in their churches.
MARK	Wǒ tīngshuōguo nǐmende “yuèbǐng.” Nǐmen shénme shíhòu chī yuèbǐng?	I heard about your “mooncake.” When do you eat it?
STUDENT	Wǒmen zài Zhōngqiūjié chī yuèbǐng.	We eat mooncakes on Mid-fall Festival.

Now see if you can match the holidays with the English words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Zhōngqiūjié | a. Chinese New Year |
| 2. Duānwūjié | b. Clear and Bright |
| 3. Qīngmíngjié | c. Mid-fall Festival |
| 4. Yuándàn | d. National Day |
| 5. Láodòngjié | e. New Year's Day |
| 6. Guóqìngjié | f. Dragon Boat Festival |
| 7. Chūnjié | g. Worker's Day |

ANSWERS

Holidays 1. c 2. f 3. b 4. e 5. g 6. d 7. a



Túbùlǔxíng hé Pǎobù

Going on Hikes and Jogging



Mary Smith is in great shape. She jogs every morning. Sometimes she is joined by her husband and children, but they can barely keep up. This morning she is approached by a newspaper reporter who is writing an article on sports.

REPORTER Zǎoshang hǎo. Wǒ shì jìzhě. Wǒ kěyǐ wèn nín jìge wèntí ma?

MARY Qīngwèn ba. Zhǐshì shuō màndiǎn. Wǒ shì ge Měiguórén. Hànyǔ dōng de bùduō.

REPORTER Nín jīngcháng pǎobù ma?

MARY Wǒ měitiān zǎoshang pǎobù. Yǒushí wǒ zhàngfu hé háizi gēn wǒ yìqǐ pǎo.

REPORTER Zài Měiguó rénmen pǎobù dōu chuān xiē shénme?

MARY Wǒmen tōngcháng chuān yùndòngfú hé yùndòngxié.

Good morning. I am a reporter. May I ask you a few questions?

Please. Only speak slowly. I am an American and do not understand everything.

Do you jog often?

I run every morning. Sometimes my husband and children run with me.

What do people wear in America when they jog?

Usually we wear a jogging suit and sneakers.



REPORTER **Nǐmen hái xǐhuān shénme qítāde yùndòng?**

MARY **Wǒde yijiārén díquè xǐhuān túbùlǔxíng.**



REPORTER **Nǐnde zhàngfu xǐhuān zài diànshì shàng kàn tǐyù jiémù ma?**

MARY **Ò xǐhuān. Tā měige xīngqī liù kàn gǎnlǎnqiú huò lánqiú.**

REPORTER **Xièxie nǐnde shíjiān.**



What other types of sports do you like?

My family really likes to go on hikes.

Does your husband like to watch sports on television?

Oh yes! He watches football or basketball every Saturday.

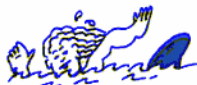
Thank you for your time.

Qíchē yǔ Yóuyǒng

Bicycling and Swimming



qíchē
bicycle



yóuyǒng
swim

yóuyǒng yī
bathing suit



hùmùjīng
goggles



yǎngyǒng
backstroke



zìyóuyǒng
crawl



wǎiyǒng
breaststroke

xiūxi
rest



shàitàiyáng
sunbathe



Verbs with Zài

The word **zài** placed before a verb helps to express an action in progress.

Tā yóuyǒng. → He swims.

Tā zài yóuyǒng. → He is swimming.

The progressive action may be in the present, in the past, or in the future. It depends on the other words of time.

Wǒmen xiànzài zài tánhuà. → We are now talking.

Zuótiān tā qù yóuyǒng de shíhòu, wǒmen zài tánhuà. → When he went swimming yesterday, we were talking.

In the negative form, use **méi yǒu** before the verb in place of **zài**.

Tā méi yǒu yóuyǒng. → He is not swimming.

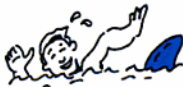
Wǒmen méi yǒu tánhuà. → We are not talking.

Before we go out to do some exercise, let's try to describe the following pictures, using the word **zài**.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



ANSWERS

- Exercise** 1. Ta zài qíché. 2. Ta zài yóuyǒng. 3. Ta zài xiǎoxi.
4. Ta zài pǎobù. 5. Ta zài shāntiányǎng.

ORDERING A MEAL

Diǎncài



14

Zǎocān

Breakfast

Wǔcān

Lunch

Zhèngcān

Dinner

Chinese cuisine is no doubt one of the world's best. Be sure you don't miss any opportunities to taste authentic Chinese food while you are in China.

It's time to learn some expressions you might need when you eat out.

chī → eat

hē → drink

zǎocān → breakfast

wǔcān → lunch

wǎncān → supper

zhèngcān → dinner



Zǎocān

Breakfast

China has so many different cuisines, it's hard to tell what is a typical Chinese breakfast. But a breakfast of one or two **bāozi** (steamed bun with meat stuffing), some **huāshēngmǐ** (peanuts), a bowl of **zhōu** (rice gruel), and some **xiāncài** (pickles) would be authentic.

At most hotels in Beijing, Western-style breakfast is usually available. Mark and his family are now in their hotel dining room. Mary is helping her family to order.

MARY **Nǐ zǎofān xiǎng chī
shénme?**


**What do you want for
breakfast?**

MARK **Wǒ xiǎng cháng diǎn
bāozi. Nǐ ne?**

**I want to try some baozi.
And you?**

MARY **Wǒ yě chī yíge.
Háizimen, nǐmen ne?**

**I will take one, too.
How about you, children?**

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---|--|
| PAUL | Wǒ xiǎng chī xiánròu hé jīdàn. | | I prefer some bacon and eggs. |
| ANNE | Wǒ yě yíyàng. Jiā yí piàn kāomiànbǎo. Qǐng gěi wǒ yìbēi júzhi, hāoma? |  | I do, too. And a slice of toast. May I have a glass of orange juice, please? |
| PAUL | Wǒ xiǎng hē qiǎokèlì niú'nǎi, hāoma? | | I want chocolate milk, please. |
| MARY | Hāode. Nǐ yào kāfēi ma, Mǎkè? |  | OK. Do you want your coffee, Mark? |
| MARK | Yào. | | Yes, I do. |
| WAITER | Nimen zhǔnbèi diǎn le ma? | | Are you ready to order now? |
| MARY | Wǒmen zhǔnbèihǎo le. | | Yes, we are. |

Fill in the blanks according to the English given in parentheses.

- Nǐ _____ xiǎng chī shénme? (What do you want for breakfast?)
- Wǒ xiǎng _____ diǎn bāozi. (I want to try some baozi.)
- Wǒ yě _____ yíge. (I will take one, too.)
- Qǐng gěi wǒ _____, hāoma? (May I have a glass of orange juice, pl
- Wǒ xiǎng hē qiǎokèlì niú'nǎi, _____? (I want chocolate milk, please.)
- Nǐ _____ kāfēi ma? (Do you want your coffee?)
- Nimen _____ diǎn le ma? (Are you ready to order now?)



ANSWERS

Fill in 1. zǎofān 2. cháng 3. chī 4. yìbēi júzhi 5. hāoma 6. yào 7. zhǔnbèi

Cānzhuō

The Table

jiǔbēi
wine glass

bōlibēi
glass

chábēi
cup

yán hé hújiāo
salt and pepper

táng
sugar

cānjīn
napkin

kuàizi
chopsticks



diézi
small plate

tāngchí
spoon

fānwǎn
rice bowl

Wǔcān

Lunch

The main meal of the day for Chinese can be **wǔcān** (lunch) or **zhèngcān** (dinner). It depends. Nowadays, most people who work during the day do not have much time for a big meal at lunch. Usually they would have a quick lunch and enjoy a big meal in the evening.

A typical light lunch for Chinese would be a bowl of noodles (there are many varieties) with some meat and vegetables. Some people may have a bowl or two of fried rice similar to the kind served in Chinese restaurants in the United States.

Following are a few items you can order for a light lunch.

Wō xiāng yào yìwǎn . . .	I'd like to have a bowl of . . .
níuròu miàn	noodles with beef
jīròu miàn	noodles with chicken
xiā miàn	noodles with shrimp
xiāngcháng miàn	noodles with sausages
qīngtāng miàn	noodles only



Qǐng gěi wǒ yìbēi . . .	Please give me a glass (cup) of . . .
píjiǔ	beer
kělè	coke
shuǐ	water
chá	tea
kāfēi	coffee



Zhèngcān

Dinner

A dinner normally consists of four or five dishes and a bowl of soup. The dishes can be anything from meat, poultry, freshwater fish, shrimp, and fresh vegetables.

Look at the picture below and see if you can find the following items.

kāiwèipin
appetizers

tāng
soup

jiǔ
wine

shūcài
vegetables

yú
fish

liángcài
side dishes/cold dishes



shuǐguǒ
fruits

ròu
meat

Let's see if we can remember some of the important words from our dining experiences.

1. What are the three meals of the day?

_____ ,
_____ ,
_____ .

2. Think of something you would like for a light lunch and write it down:

(for food) _____

(for drink) _____

3. Without looking at the pictures, match up the two columns.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. jiǔbēi | a. chopsticks |
| 2. bōlǐbēi | b. cup |
| 3. chábēi | c. glass |
| 4. yán hé hújiǎo | d. napkin |
| 5. táng | e. rice bowl |
| 6. cǎnjīn | f. salt and pepper |
| 7. kuàizi | g. small plate |
| 8. diézi | h. spoon |
| 9. tāngchí | i. sugar |
| 10. fānwǎn | j. wine glass |

ANSWERS

Food 1. Zāocān Wǔcān Wǎncān/Zhèngcān 2. (food) jǐnòu miǎn, (drink) kēlè
Matching 1. j 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. i 6. d 7. a 8. g 9. h 10. e

15 Cānguǎn/Xiǎofèi

The Restaurant/Tips

As the capital of the nation, Beijing serves as a center for almost everything, even food. The four best-known Chinese cuisines and many others are represented in Beijing's restaurants. You should eat at a local restaurant, both for atmosphere and the great authenticity in their preparations, and for their wide array of offerings.

China is one of the few countries where you don't have to tip when you eat out.

Qǐng ná Càidān

The Menu, Please

At a restaurant, remember the following expressions:

cháng → taste; try the flavor of . . .

diǎncài → order (from the menu)

shàngcài → bring (the food)

Qǐng bǎ . . . gěi wǒ → Please bring me . . .

Wǒ yào . . . → I'll take . . .



kāiwèipīn appetizers

lěngdié cold dishes

rècài hot dishes

dìyī dào cài first (course)

tāng soup

liángcài side dishes

dìèr dào cài second (course)

yú fish

ròu meat

jī chicken

shūcài vegetables

shuǐguǒ fruits

dīsān dào cài third (course)

tiándiǎn dessert (sweets)

yǐnliào beverages

Mary and Mark have decided to have dinner in a fine local restaurant. After they have been seated and have looked at the menu, a waiter comes to the table.

WAITER Wǎnshàng hǎo. Nimen xiǎng chī shénme?

Good evening.
What would you like from the menu?



MARK Jìntiānde tècài shì shénme?

What's today's special?

WAITER Rúguǒ nimen xīhuān chī yú, wǒmen yǒu qīngzhēng jīyú, tángcù lǐyú, hé jiācháng huángyú.

If you like fish, we have steamed crucian carp, sweet-and-sour carp, and home-style yellow croaker.



MARY Wǒmen yào tángcù lǐyú. Qítāde ròushí ne?

We'll take the sweet-and-sour carp. What about other meat?

WAITER Wǒmen yǒu hóngshāo niúròu, xiāngwèi ròudǐng, hé kòuròu.

We have beef braised in brown sauce, spiced diced pork, and stewed-fried steamed pork.

MARK Wǒmen yào hóngshāo niúròu.

We'll take the beef braised in brown sauce.

WAITER Nimen xiǎng chī shénme shūcài?



What vegetables would you like?

MARY Wǒmen xiǎng cháng diǎnr dàbáicài.

I want to try some Chinese cabbage.

WAITER Hǎode. Nimen xiǎng yào tiántāng ma?

OK. Would you like some sweet soup?



MARK Duì. Nimen yǒu dòufu ma?

Yes. Do you have tofu?

WAITER Yǒu. Nimen xiǎng yào yìpán ma?

Yes. Would you like to order one?

MARY Yào yìpán.

WAITER **Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr shénme?** Xiǎng bù xiǎng cháng diǎn Zhōngguóde jǐu? **Máotái jiǔ shì zuì hǎode.**

MARK **Wǒmen tīngshuō le. Wǒmen zhǐshì cháng yídiǎn. Qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi kēlè jiǎ bīngkuàir.**

WAITER Hǎode.

MARY Wǒ yào **níngméngchá.**

WAITER Hǎode. Tiándiǎn, wǒmen yǒu shuǐguǒ hé qiǎokèlì dàngāo.

MARY Wǒmen yào qiǎokèlì dàngāo.

WAITER **Nǐmen yào kāfēi hái shì yào chá?**

MARK Yào kāfēi.

WAITER Xièxie. Wǒ xiǎn gěi nǐmen shàng kāiwèipīn.

Yes. We'll take one.

What would you like to drink? Would you like to try some Chinese wine/liquor? **Maotai is the best.**



We heard of it.

We'll just try a little of it. **Would you please bring me a coke with ice?**

Sure.

I want **tea with lemon,** please.

OK. For dessert, we have fruit and some chocolate cake.

We'll take chocolate cake.

Do you want coffee or tea with it?

Coffee, please.

Thank you. I'll bring your appetizer first.



(Waiter comes back with some change.)

MARY	Xièxie. Zhèdiǎn qián nǐ liúzhè.	Thank you. Keep the change.
WAITER	Búyòngle. Wǒmen bù shōu xiǎofèi. Zài Zhōngguó nǐ búyòng fù xiǎofèi.	No, thanks. We don't take tips. In China, you don't have to tip.
MARY	Wèishénme? Wǒmen chīde hǎo, yě gǎnxiè nǐde fúwù. Wǒmen xiǎng yào nǐ shōuxià.	Why? We enjoyed our dinner and appreciate your service. We'd love for you to have it.
WAITER	Nimen tài kèqīle. Wǒ Xièxie nimen.	That's very kind of you. I thank you.

Although in most restaurants tips are not expected, they are appreciated.

Qǐng Suíbiàn Chī!

Help Yourself!

Read the preceding dialogue again. Try to pick out something you might like for dinner.

Fish	_____	_____
Meat	_____	_____
Vegetables	_____	_____
Soup	_____	_____
Dessert	_____	_____
Drinks	_____	_____

HOW ARE WE DOING?


Wōmen Xuéde Zěnyàng?





We're already halfway through the book. Now let's take a break and do some exercises to see how well we are doing. We have covered a lot of ground. This section gives you a chance to reinforce what you have learned through the first 15 chapters.


Now let's begin!


Can you read the following Chinese signs? Look at them carefully and then write the meaning for each sign in the space next to it.

- 

- 

- 

- 

- 

Sometimes we want to sound more diplomatic. The expressions in column B are more polite than the ones in column A. Try to match them.

A

- Nǐ zǎo. (Good morning.)
- Jìnlái. (Come in.)
- Qǐng zuòxià. (Please sit down.)
- Búyào xīyān! (Don't smoke!)
- Jī diǎn le? (What time is it?)

B

- Búyào xīyān ba!
- Nín zǎo.
- Qǐng jìnlái.
- Qǐng nín zuòxià.
- Qǐngwèn jī diǎn le?



ANSWERS

Signs 1. Stop 2. Yield 3. No Parking 4. Service Area 5. No Entrance
Matching 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. e

Let's see how well you remember your numbers in Chinese. Do the following simple mathematical equations and fill in the blanks with the written forms of the numerals.

- 2 _____ + (jiā) 5 _____ = dēngyú _____
- 5 _____ + (jiā) 3 _____ = dēngyú _____
- 6 _____ - (jiǎn) 4 _____ = dēngyú _____
- 8 _____ - (jiǎn) 7 _____ = dēngyú _____
- 4 _____ + (jiā) 6 _____ = dēngyú _____

Now look at the clocks and tell the time. Write down your answers in the spaces provided.

1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

ANSWERS

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Simple math | 1. èr + wǔ = qī 2. wǔ + sān = bā 3. liù - sì = èr 4. bā - qī = yī 5. sì + liù = shí |
| Telling time | 1. shí èr diǎn 2. shí yī diǎn 3. liù diǎn 4. yī diǎn 5. yī diǎn (guò) 6. yī diǎn bàn |

Do you recognize the flags? Write the Chinese name of the country.





















What's the weather like according to the pictures? Write down your answers.





ANSWERS

Flags 1. Měiguó 2. Èguó 3. Déguó 4. Yīndù 5. Jiāndà 6. Zhōngguó
7. Yīngguó 8. Yīdàlì 9. Rìběn 10. Fāguó
Weather 1. Qīngtiān. 2. Zài guāfēng.

3.



4.



Do you recognize what our friends are doing for recreation? Try to describe the following pictures, using the word **zài** in each sentence.

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



ANSWERS

- Weather
 3. Zài xiàyu. 4. Zài xiàxue.
 Exercise
 1. Make zài qiche. 2. Bāoluó zài yóuyōng. 3. Tā zài xīxi.
 4. Mǎ zài pǎobù. 5. Ānmi zài shāitāiyāng.

Look at the picture of the table and try to find as many words in the puzzle as you can.

Cānzhuō

The Table

jiǔbēi
wine glass

bōlǐbēi
glass

chábēi
cup

yán hé hújiāo
salt and pepper

táng
sugar

cānjīn
napkin



kuàizi
chopsticks

diézi
small plate

tāngchí
spoon

fānwǎn
rice bowl



AT THE STORE

Zài Shāngdiàn



16

Fúzhuāng, Chǐmǎ, Yánsè

Clothing

Sizes

Colors

Tā zài chuān yifu.

He is getting dressed.



Tā zài chuān chènqún.

He is putting on his shirt.



Tā zài tuō yifu.

She is undressing.

Tā zài tuō chènqún.

She is taking off her slip.

Nǐ Suǒ Xūyào Zhīdao De

What You Need to Know

In most shops in China you will first want to examine the articles with the help of the salesperson behind the counter. You may want to ask them to show you an item—**Qǐng bǎ . . . gěi wǒ kàn kan.** (Show me . . . , please). You may want to try something on—**Wǒ kěyǐ shìchuān yíxià ma?** (May I try it on?). Then you will need to find out the price—**Zhè jiàn duōshǎo qián?** (How much does it cost?). When you have finally decided on your purchase, the salesperson will write you up and you must go to the cashier and pay there. The cashier will give you a receipt (**shòujù**) that you bring back to the original counter where your purchase will be waiting for you. If you smile and show courtesy and good humor, you are likely to be helped through the process.

Nánshì Fú Zhuāng

Men's Clothing



wàzi
socks



xuēzi
boots



pídài
belt



dà yī
overcoat



lǐngdài
necktie



chèn yī
shirt



nèikù
underpants



shǒupà
handkerchief



máo yī
sweater



biànkù
slacks



wàitào
sport coat



hànshān
T shirt



yǔsǎn
umbrella



tàozhuāng
suit



màozi
hat



shǒutào
gloves

Words that mean “wear, put on, and take off”

In Chinese we use different words for wearing or putting on different things. The same is true for the expressions for taking off. Learn the following list of words.

chuān wear, put on (clothes such as jacket, pants, shirt, etc.)

tuō take off (clothes such as jacket, pants, shirt, etc.)

dài wear, put on (hat, cap, watch, ring, earring, glasses, contact lens, etc.)

zhāi take off (hat, cap, watch, ring, earring, glasses, contact lens, etc.)

Sometimes **shàng** is used after **chuān** and **dài** to show the completion of the action; in the same way, **xià** is used after **tuō** and **zhāi**.

Tā chuānshàng yīfu.
Tā tuōxià chènī.

He put on the clothes.
He took off the shirt.

Wǒ dàishàng màozi.
Wǒ zhāixià màozi.

I put on my hat.
I took off my hat.

Mark is invited to go to a party. He needs some clothes for the party. Let's see how he does at the department store.



CLERK **Nín xūyào mǎi shénme?**

How may I help you, sir?

MARK **Wǒ xūyào yítào xīn xīzhuāng,
yíjiàn chènī, yìtiáo língdài
hé jīshuāng wàzi.**

I need a new suit, a shirt, a tie, and some socks.

CLERK **Hǎode. Nín chuān jǐhào de
xīzhuāng?**

Fine. **What size suit do you wear?**

MARK **Sìshì èr.**

42.

CLERK **Nín xǐhuān shénme yánsè de?**

What color do you like, sir?

MARK **Shēn lán sè de.**

Navy blue.

CLERK **Hǎode. Nín juéde zhè
yítào zěnmeyàng?**

MARK **Wǒ kényī shìchuān yíxià ma?**

CLERK **Dāngrán kényī. Shìyǐjiān
zài nèibiān.**

(In front of the mirror)

CLERK **Qiáo, nín chuān zhètào
duō héshēn.**

MARK **Wǒ yě shì zhème xiǎng de.**

CLERK **Wǒ dài nín qù kàn chèn yī
hé língdài. Qǐng zhè biān
zōu. Nín xǐhuān zhè
yíjiàn chèn yī hé zhè yìtiáo
língdài ma?**

MARK **Hái xíng ba.
Zōnggòng duōshǎo qián?**

CLERK **Wǒ mǎshàng wèi nín
suàn chūlai. Zōnggòng
shì yì qiān yuán.**

MARK **Hǎode. Wǒ dōu yào.**

CLERK **Qǐng nín bǎ zhàngdān ná
dào shōukuǎnchù, zài nàibiān
fùkuǎn. Nín fù wán kuǎn,
wǒ jiù wèi nín bāohǎo le.**

MARK **Xièxie.**

OK. **How about this one?**

May I try it on?

Certainly. The fitting room is
over there.



Look how
well it fits!

I think so too.

**Let me show you some shirts
and ties. This way, please.**
Do you like this shirt and
this tie?

I think I do.
How much are all these?

I'll figure it out for you
in a minute. The total is
one thousand *yuan*.

OK. **I'll take all of them.**

**If you will take this bill to
the cashier and pay there,**
I'll wrap them up for you
when you are ready.

Thank you.

Xiézi

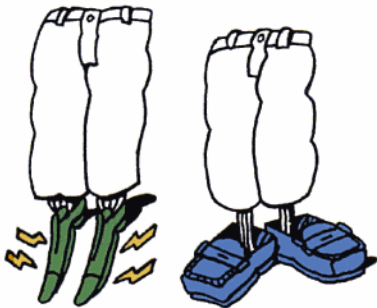
Shoes

Zhè xié tài zhǎi le.

They are too narrow.

Zhè xié jiǎ jiǎo.

They pinch me.



Zhè xié tài dà le.

They are too large.

Zhè xié wǒ chuān tài kuān.

They're too wide for me.



píxuē
boots



gāogēnxié
high-heeled shoes



qiúxié
sneakers



Shopping for food can be another pleasurable experience during your stay in China. Here are some helpful words. Chinese use **diàn** after the food words to mean a store or shop for that kind of food. For instance, **ròu** means “meat,” **ròu diàn** means “butcher’s shop.”

niúnǎi
milk

ròu
meat

shūcài
vegetables

shuǐguǒ
fruits

miànbāo
bread



yú
fish

tángguǒ
candy

gāodiǎn
pastry

bīngqílín
ice cream

jiǔ
wine

Tài Duō Wèntí

Too Many Questions

Mark and Mary approach a **jīngchá** (policeman).

MARK

**Wǒmen kényī wènwen
nǐ ma?**

**May we ask you
something?**

POLICEMAN

Kéyǐ.

I'm listening.

MARK

**Wǒmen zài shénme dìfāng
mǎi miànbāo?**

**Where can we buy
bread?**



POLICEMAN

**Zhè tiáojiē shàng yǒu
yìjiā miànbāodiàn.**

**There is a bakery on
this street.**

MARY	Wōmen zài nǎr néng mǎidào xiāngbīnjiǔ ne?	Where can we buy champagne?	
POLICEMAN	Zài jiǔdiàn.	In a liquor store.	
MARK	Shūcài hé shuǐguǒ zài nǎr ne?	Where are the vegetables and fruits?	
POLICEMAN	Zài cǎichǎng.	At the food market.	
MARY	Wōmen zài nǎr néng mǎidào niúròu hé zhūròu ne?	Where can we find beef and pork?	
POLICEMAN	Zài ròudiàn lì.	At the butcher's.	
MARK	Wǒ xīhuān chī dàngāo. Zài nǎr . . . ?	I love cake. Where is . . . ?	
POLICEMAN	Zài gāodiāndiàn lì.	In the pastry shop.	
MARY	Kāfēi, chá, qìshuǐ hái yǒu jiǔ zài nǎr mai?	And where is the coffee, and the tea, and the soda, and the wine?	
POLICEMAN	Wèntí tài duō le. Wǒ xiǎng nǐmen xūyào qù liǎng gè dìfāng: fùshídiàn hé cǎichǎng.	Too many questions. I think you need to go to two places: the grocery and the food market.	
MARK	Kěshì, zài nǎr . . . ?	But, where...?	
POLICEMAN	Wǒ kàn wǒ zuì hǎo dài nǐmen qù.	I think I'd better take you there.	
MARY	Nín zhēn shì tài hǎo le.	That's very kind of you.	

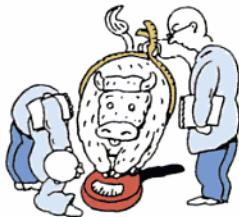
Please help Mark and Mary to go to the right place for their needs. Write down your answers in the spaces provided.

Tāmen yīnggāi qù (They should go to)

- _____ mǎi (to buy) miànbāo
- _____ mǎi (to buy) xiāngbīnjiǔ
- _____ mǎi (to buy) shūcài hé shuǐguō
- _____ mǎi (to buy) niúròu hé zhūròu
- _____ mǎi (to buy) dàngāo
- _____ mǎi (to buy) kāfēi, chá, hé qìshuǐ

Zhè Yǒu Duō Zhòng?

How Much Does It Weigh?



Although the metric system is widely used for measurements in China and in other countries and has become increasingly more familiar to Americans, it is still useful to learn the following when you travel abroad.

100 kè

100 grams = 3.5 ounces

200 kè

200 grams = 7 ounces (almost 1/2 pound)

500 kè

500 grams, half a kilo = 17.5 ounces
(one pound + 1.5 ounces)

1000 kè

1000 grams, one kilogram = 2.205 pounds

1 shēng

1 liter = 1.06 quarts

ANSWERS

1. miànbāodìiàn 2. jǔdìiàn 3. cǎichāng 4. ròudìiàn 5. gāodìiàndìiàn 6. fúshìdìiàn

Let's see if you can ask the clerk for the following items and ask how much each of them costs. **Zhè yào duōshǎo qián?** (How much does it cost?)

Qǐng gěi wǒ (Please give me . . .)

1. _____ (a bottle of wine).
2. _____ (a bar of soap).
3. _____ (a bag of sugar).
4. _____ (a kilogram of beef).
5. _____ (a package of tea).



Shìchǎng

The Market

One place you should not overlook in your shopping is the **shìchǎng**. These marketplaces are almost always better stocked than the stores, and they offer a feast of sights and smells. The local farmers are eager to sell their wares and will enter into lively conversations as they let you sample their goods. Be sure to bring a plastic or net bag to carry home your purchases. Chinese use a basket to do their grocery shopping.

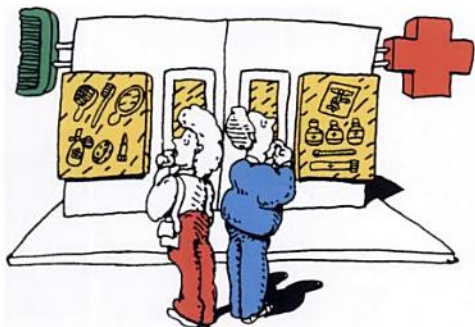


ANSWERS

1. yíping pítāojiū
2. yíkuài fēizào
3. yí dàì tāng
4. yí gōngjīn niúròu
5. yí dàì chá

18 Záhuòdiàn/Yàodiàn

Drugstore/Pharmacy



An American drugstore is different from a Chinese drugstore (**yàodiàn**), which is actually a pharmacy. It carries mainly traditional Chinese medicine and some nonprescription medicine. Your prescription is often filled at the pharmacy of the hospital where you see your doctor. Take a supply of your prescription medicines with you to China as they may not be available there.

The **yàodiàn** also carries some personal care products. You can find Western cosmetics, toiletries, and medicines in drugstores in the arcades of most major hotels.

Let's take a look at some of the names for frequently needed items.

yáshuā
toothbrush

fàshuā
hairbrush

jìngzi
mirror

yágāo
toothpaste

shūzi
comb

zhījīn
tissues

fàjiāo
hairspray

kǒuhóng
lipstick

jíemáoyóu
mascara



zhǐjiayóu qùchújī
nail polish remover

Wèishēngjiānyòngpǐn Bù

The Toiletries Section



- MARY Wǒ xūyào mǎi miànshuāng. I need some face cream.
- ANNE Mā, nǐ zuótiān cái mǎi de You bought some **makeup**
huàzhuāngpǐn. yesterday, Mom.
- MARY **Wǒ zhīdao. Kěshì wǒ bù** **I know, but I did not**
xǐhuān nàxiē. **like it.**
Wǒ yě xūyào mǎi yìxiē I need to pick up some
qítāde dōngxī. other things, too.
- CLERK Nín xūyào mǎi diǎn shénme? May I help you?
- MARY **Wǒ xūyào mǎi miànshuāng** Yes. **I need some face**
hé yānzhǐ. **cream and rouge.**
- CLERK Hǎode. **Wǒmen yǒu hěnduō** All right. **We have a lot of**
pǐnzhǒng, nín kěyǐ tiāoxuǎn. **items that you can choose.**
- MARY Nà hǎo. Wǒ hái xūyào mǎi Oh, good. I also need to
yíqìxìng wèishēngdài buy some **disposable**
hé shuāngshēnfěn. **diapers and talcum.**
- CLERK **Méi wèntí. Wǒmen zhèr** **No problem.** We carry them
yě mài. here too.
- MARY Xiāngshuǐ ne? How about perfume?



To ask for items you need, you can simply say:

Wǒ xūyào yīdiǎn zhì _____ de yào.

I need some medicine for _____.

Wǒ yào mǎi _____.

I want to buy _____.

gǎnmào
a cold

biànbì
constipation

késou
a cough

fùxiè
diarrhea

fāshāo
a fever

tóutòng
a headache

ěxīn
nausea

liúgǎn
the flu

yátòng
a toothache

wèitòng
an upset stomach

zhīxiēsāi
tampons

kàngsuanjī
an antacid

jiǔjīng
alcohol

kàngjūnjī
an antiseptic

āsīpīlín
aspirin

bēngdài
bandages

miánqiú
cotton

yǎnyàoshuǐ
eyedrops

diǎndīng
iodine

tīwēnjì
a thermometer



Let's make sure you can describe your symptoms and get what you need. First match the Chinese names for some symptoms with the English equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. gǎnmào | a. a cold |
| 2. biànbì | b. a fever |
| 3. késou | c. a headache |
| 4. fùxiè | d. a toothache |
| 5. fāshāo | e. constipation |
| 6. tóutòng | f. a cough |
| 7. ǎixīn | g. diarrhea |
| 8. liúgǎn | h. nausea |
| 9. yátòng | i. the flu |
| 10. wèitòng | j. an upset stomach |

Here is your shopping list. Can you translate the items into Chinese for the cashier?

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. an antacid | _____ |
| 2. alcohol | _____ |
| 3. an antiseptic | _____ |
| 4. bandages | _____ |
| 5. a thermometer | _____ |
| 6. shampoo | _____ |
| 7. deodorant | _____ |
| 8. face cream | _____ |
| 9. toothpaste | _____ |
| 10. rouge | _____ |

ANSWERS

Matching list 1. a 2. c 3. f 4. g 5. b 6. c 7. h 8. i 9. d 10. j
 Shopping list 1. kāngsuanjī 2. jiǔjīng 3. kāngjūnjī 4. bēngdài 5. tiānwǎnjī
 6. xīfāng 7. chūchǒujī 8. miànshuāng 9. yáogāo 10. yánzhī



xǐ
to wash

chōngxǐ
to rinse

hōnggān
to dry

tàng
to iron

You may be able to have your shirts, blouses, and underwear washed at the hotel for a modest price. There will also probably be an ironing board and iron on your floor. Simply ask the maid. Or you may want to try out the laundromat and dry cleaner's.



xīyìdiàn
laundromat



xīyīfēn
detergent



yùndǒu
iron



tàngyībǎn
ironing board



xīyījī
washing machine



hōnggānjī
dryer

Bīnguǎn De Xǐyī hé Gānxǐ Fúwù

Hotel Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service

You will probably want to use the laundry services of the hotel where you stay. These expressions may be useful.

Nimen yǒu xǐyī fúwù ma?	Do you have a laundry service?
Wǒ yǒu xiē yīfu yào xǐ.	I have some clothes to be washed.
Qǐng dìng shàng zhèkē kòuzi.	Please sew on the button.
Nǐ néng bǔbù zhèzhī xiùzi ma?	Can you mend this sleeve?
Nǐ néng tàng yí tàng zhè jiàn chèn yī ma?	Can you iron this shirt?
Wǒ bù xiǎng jiāng wǒde chèn yī.	I don't want any starch in my shirt.
Nǐ néng bǎ wǒde xīzhuāng sòngqu gānxǐ ma?	Could you have my suit dry cleaned?
Nǐ néng chúdiào zhège wūdiǎn ma?	Can you remove this stain?

Now fill in the blanks using the words and expressions found above.

1. Qǐng _____ zhèkē _____ .
sew on button.
2. Nǐ néng _____ zhèzhī _____ ma?
mend sleeve
3. Nǐ néng _____ zhè jiàn _____ ma?
iron shirt
4. Nǐ néng bǎ wǒde _____ sòngqu _____ ma?
suit dry cleaned
5. Nǐ néng _____ zhèdiǎn _____ ma?
remove stain

ANSWERS

Fill in 1. dìng shàng, kòuzi 2. bǔbù, xiùzi 3. tàng yí tàng, chèn yī 4. xīzhuāng, gānxǐ 5. chúdiào, wūdiǎn

Bàoyuàn

Complaints



Mǎkè zǒngshì bǎ yifu sòngdào
bīnguǎn xīyifáng qù. Tāmen
tōngcháng fúwù de fēichánghǎo.
Zhèyìcì chū le wèntí.

Tā nánhú de nèiyī
shì biérén de.

Mǎkè xiàng fúwùyuán bàoyuàn.

Tā cóngbù chuān nǚshì
nèiyī.

Tāde liángzhī wàzi bújiàn le, yìzhī
hóngsè de, língyìzhī shì lǜsè de.

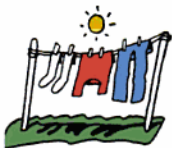
Tāde chènī shàng
shàngle tàiduō de jiāng.

Gāng cóng gānxīdiàn
nánhúde xīzhuāng
shàng háiyǒu wūdǎn.

Mǎkè hěn shēngqì.

Nín juéde ne?

Tā yǒu zhíde bàoyuànde
shì ma?



Mark **always** sends his clothes
to the **hotel laundry service**.
They **usually** do an excellent job.
This time there are problems.

The underwear he received
belong to another person.

Mark complains to the maid.

He **never** wears women's
underwear.

His two socks are missing,
one red, the other green.

His shirts have too much
starch.

There was still a **stain** on the
suit he just received from the
cleaner's.

Mark is very angry.

What do you think?

Does he have something
to complain about?

Here are some useful phrases if you have a complaint.

Wǒ yào xiàng jīnglǐ fǎnyìngqíngkuàng.

I'm going to complain to the manager.

Yīkē kòuzi diào le.

A button is missing.

Yīfu méiyǒu dié.

The clothes are not folded.

Wǒde chèn yī xǐ huài le.

My blouse is ruined.

Yíjiàn nèiyī bújiàn le.

An undershirt is missing.

Qúnzi yě méiyǒu tàng.

The skirt is not ironed.

Can you fill in the blanks corresponding to the pictures?

1. Xīzhuāng shàng yǒu _____.



2. Wǒ cóngbù chuān _____.



3. Yīkē _____ diào le.



4. _____ méiyǒu tàng.



5. Tāde liǎngzhī wàzi bújiàn le, _____.



ANSWERS

Fill in 1. wǎndiàn 2. nǚshì nèiyī 3. kòuzi 4. Qúnzi 5. yīzhī hóngsè de, yīzhī lǜsè de.



Měiróngdiàn

Beauty Salon



tóufa
hair

cháng
long

duǎn
short

qiǎnhēisè
brunette

jīnsè
blond

xǐfà
shampoo



fàshuā
brush



tóufashiàng
hairdo



lǐfà
haircut



dìngxíng
set



shūtóu
to comb



xiūzhǐjia
manicure



miànmó
facial massage



fàjiāo
hairspray



fàjuǎn
rollers



hōngfàzhào
hair dryer



jiǎndāo
scissors



Mary and Anne decide to go to a beauty shop.

HAIRDRESSER	Nǐmen yào zěnyàng lǐfà?	What can I do for you?
ANNE	Wǒ xiǎng xǐfà, jiǎn yìdiǎn ránhòu dīngxíng.	I'd like a shampoo, a cut, and then set.
HAIRDRESSER	Nín ne, fūrén?	And for you, Madame?
MARY	Wǒ xiǎng xǐfà hé dīngxíng, ránhòu xīuxiuzhǐjia.	I'd like a shampoo, and a set, and a manicure.
HAIRDRESSER	Hǎode. Nín yào rǎnfà ma?	All right. Would you like a color rinse?
MARY	Bù. Jīntiān bù. Qǐng búyào yòng fàjiāo.	No. Not today. And no hairspray, please.
HAIRDRESSER	Hǎode. Xiànzài nín kényī yòng hōngfàzhào le.	OK. Now you are ready for the hair dryer.

(After Mary is finished.)

HAIRDRESSER	Xiànzài nín zhàozhao jǐngzi.	Now look in the mirror.
MARY	Hēnhǎo. Xièxie.	Marvelous. Thank you.

Here are some useful expressions for the beauty parlor. Repeat them aloud as you write them out.

Wǒ xiǎng míngtiān lái lǐfà. I'd like an appointment for tomorrow.

Nǐ kényī chuīgān wǒde tóufa ma? Could you blow dry my hair?

Nǐ kényī xǐxi hé jiǎnjian wǒde tóufa ma? Could you wash and cut my hair?

Wǒ xūyào rǎnfà. I need a color rinse.

Qīng jiǎn duǎn yìdiǎnr.

A little shorter, please.

Qīng jiù ràng tā cháng yìdiǎnr.

Leave it long, please.

Shāowēi yòng yìdiǎnr fàjiāo.

Just a little hairspray.

FOR WOMEN ONLY: You are off to the beauty salon. Do you know what you want? Make a list in Chinese just in case.

- Wǒ xūyào
I need
1. (a wash)
 2. (a set)
 3. (a cut)
 4. (a color rinse)

Lǐfàdiàn

Barber Shop



lǐfàyuán
barber



tìguā/guāhúzi
shave



tìxūdāo
razor



zìjǐ guāhúzi
shave oneself

ANSWERS

Beauty salon 1. xǐfà 2. dīngxíng 3. jiǎnfa 4. fānlà

Húzi hé Bìnjiǎo

Beard and Sideburns



xiǎohúzi
mustache



shūtóu
to comb/brush



jiǎntóu
cut



zìjǐ shūtóu
to comb/brush one's own hair

Mark needs a haircut. He is at the front desk in the hotel lobby.

MARK	Nǎlǐ yǒu yìjiǎ hǎode lǐfādìan?	Where is there a good barber shop?
HOTEL CLERK	Bīnguǎn jiù yǒu yìjiǎ.	There's one in the hotel.
MARK	Wǒ děi děng hěnjiǔ ma?	Do I have to wait long?
HOTEL CLERK (in the barber's)	Wǒ xiǎng búhuì ba.	I don't think so.
BARBER	Nín hǎo. Nín yào lǐ shénme yàngshì de tóufa?	Hello. How can I help you?
MARK	Wǒ xiǎng jiǎntóufa hé guāhúzi.	I want a haircut and a shave.
BARBER	Nín xiǎng zěnyàng jiǎn?	How do you want it cut?
MARK	Hòumiàn jiǎnduǎn, qíanmiàn liú cháng.	Short in the back, long in the front.



Wénjùyòngpǐn/Bàngōngshì Yòngpǐn

Stationery Goods/Office Supplies

Zài Bàotān

At the Newsstand

English-language newspapers from overseas and China's Number One English language newspaper *China Daily* are available at the newsstands in major hotels. Some post offices sell newspapers and magazines. And of course, you can also purchase stamps, postcards, envelopes, maps of the city, and some other little things that make fine souvenirs.



zázhì
magazine



bàozhǐ
newspaper



míngxìnpiàn
postcards



yóupiào
stamps



yān
cigarettes

MARY

Nǐmen yǒu yīngwén bàozhǐ
mài ma?

Do you have newspapers
in English?

CLERK

Yóu. Wǒmen yǒu «Zhōngguó
rìbào» háiyǒu yìxiē qítā de
bàozhǐ.

Yes. We have *China
Daily* and some other
papers, too.

MARY

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi zhè jǐzhāng
míngxìnpiàn.

I would like to buy these
postcards.

CLERK

Nǐ xūyào yóupiào ma?

Do you need stamps?

MARY

Bùxūyào. Wǒ háiyǒu jǐzhāng.
Nà shì shénme?

No. I have some.
What are those?

CLERK	Nà shì yítào shēngrì kǎpiàn. Yítào shí èr zhāng. Měi zhāng shàngmiàn yǒu yí gè bùtóngde dòngwù de huà. Nǐ tīngshuō guò Zhōngguóde shí èr dìzhī ma?	They are a set of birthday cards. Twelve makes a set. Each has a picture of a different animal. Have you heard of the Chinese twelve Earthly Branches?
MARY	Méiyǒu. Búguò zhè shì bú shì nà shí èr gè dòngwù dàibǎo shí èr shēngxiāo.	No. But, are these the twelve animals representing the year in which a person is born?
CLERK	Duì.	That's right.
MARY	Nà tài hǎole. Wǒ yào mǎi yítào. Duōshǎo qián?	Oh, very good. I'd like to buy one set. How much are they?
CLERK	Èrshí kuài.	20 yuan.

Read through the conversation several times and review the new words by doing a matching exercise.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. wénjùyòngpǐn | a. birthday cards |
| 2. bàotān | b. cigarettes |
| 3. zázhi | c. magazine |
| 4. bàozhǐ | d. newspaper |
| 5. míngxìnpǐn | e. newsstand |
| 6. yóupiào | f. postcards |
| 7. yān | g. stamps |
| 8. shēngwù kǎpiàn | h. stationery goods |

ANSWERS

Matching 1. h 2. e 3. c 4. d 5. f 6. g 7. b 8. a



Zhūbǎo Diàn

The Jewelry Store

shǒuzhuó
braceletxiàngliàn
necklacexiōngzhēn
broochxiàngquān
chainjièzhǐ
ringěrhuán
earringsbǎoshí jièzhǐ
ring with precious stone

Mark goes to a jewelry store to buy a gift for his wife.

SALESCLERK

Nín xiǎng mǎi yìdiǎn shénme?

How may I help you?

MARK

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxi
gěi wǒde tàitai.

I would like to buy something
for my wife.

SALESCLERK

Tā xǐhuān shǒuzhuó ma,
huòxǔ xǐhuān yín jièzhǐ?

Does she like bracelets, or
perhaps silver rings?



lǐpǐn
gift



píngfēng
folding screen



qīqì
lacquerware



jiǎnzhǐ
paper cut



huāpíng
vase



kuàizi
chopsticks



chájù
tea set



shànzi
fan



xì cíqì
fine china

Make sure you visit the gift shop before you leave. Read carefully how Mark goes shopping for his friends and family back home.

MARK

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi
yìdiǎn jìniànpǐn.

I would like to purchase
some souvenirs.

CLERK

Nǐ xūyào zhēnzhèngde
Zhōngguó jìniànpǐn.

You need real
Chinese souvenirs.

MARK

Duì. Xiàng sīchóu,
huòzhe shì cíqì.

Yes, like silk, or
porcelain.

CLERK

Wǒmen yǒu hěn hǎokànde
shǒujuàn hé tóujīn.
Wǒmen yǒu hěn hǎo de
xì cíchájù.

We have lovely
handkerchiefs and head scarves.
We have very good tea sets
made of fine china.

MARK	Zhè tiáo sījīn duōshǎo qián?	How much does this silk scarf cost?
CLERK	Zhè shì zhēnsī de. Zhè yào yì bǎi yuán.	It is real silk. It is 100 yuan.
MARK	Zhè ge qìqì hézi hěn piàoliang. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yíge. Zhè yíge duōshǎo qián?	This lacquer box is pretty. I'd like to buy one. How much is it?
CLERK	Èr shí kuài. Jīnguān búsuàn piányi, kě yě búsuàn tài guì.	20 yuan. Although it is not cheap, it is not too expensive, either.
MARK	Nǐmen shōu xìnyòng kǎ ma?	Do you take a credit card?
CLERK	Wǒmen shōu.	Yes, we do.



Read the following statements and write in the answer **Duì** (True) or **Búduì** (False) according to the dialogue.

- Mǎkè xiǎng mǎi yìdiān zhēnzhèngde Zhōngguó jiniānpīn. _____
- Nà tiáo sījīn shì zhēnsī de. _____
- Mǎkè mǎi le yíge qìqì hézi. Nàge qìqì hézi hěn piàoliang. _____
- Nà tiáo tóujīn yào èr shí kuài qián. _____
- Nàjia lǐpīndiàn bùshōu xìnyòng kǎ. _____

ANSWERS

True or False 1. Duì 2. Duì 3. Duì 4. Duì 5. Búduì

Chàngpiàn Shāngdiàn

The Record Store

héshì lùyīncǐdài
cassette tape



jīguāng chàngpán
CD (compact disc)



chàngpiàn
record



lùxiàngdài
videocassette



mínjiān yīnyuè
folk music



gǔdiǎn yīnyuè
classical music



liúxíng yīnyuè
pop music



shōuyīnjī
radio



diànshìjī
television



lìushēngjī
record player



lùyīnjī
tape recorder



lùxiàngjī
VCR (videocassette recorder)



màikèfēng
microphone



Zhàoxiàng Qìcái

Photographic Supplies

yìnxiàng
to print



zhàoxiàngjī
camera



diànchí
battery



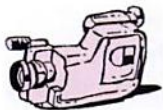
huàndēngpiàn
slides



jiāojiǎn
film



shèxiàngjī
video camera



At the photo counter Mary tries to get her slides developed and also buy some film.

MARY

Nǐmen zhè chōngxǐ
huàndēngpiàn ma?

Do you develop
slides here?

CLERK

Wǒmen chōngxǐ.
Qǐng nín tián hǎo zhège.

Yes, we do.
If you will fill this out.

MARY

Hǎode.
Shénme shíhòu néng
chōngxǐ hǎo?

All right.
When will this be ready?

CLERK

Xīngqī wǔ néng chōngxǐ hǎo.

It will be ready on Friday.

MARY

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi liǎng juǎn 135
háomǐ de cǎisè jiāojiǎn, yào 24
zhāng de. Wǒde shānguāngdēng
hái xūyào sì ge diànchí.

And I'd like two rolls of 135
millimeter color film with 24
exposures. And I need four
batteries for my flash.

Look at the following pictures and write their names in the spaces provided.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



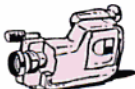
8.



9.



10.



ANSWERS

1. hēshì lǚyīncǐdǎi 2. jìguāng chāngpán 3. chāngpiàn 4. shǒuyīnjī 5. diànshìjī
6. lǚyīnjī 7. zhàoxiàngjī 8. huàndēngpiàn 9. jiāojùan 10. shèxiàngjī



yǎnjìngshāng
optician



yǎnjìng
glasses



yǎnjìngjià
frame



yǐnxíng
yǎnjìngpiàn
contact lenses

Yǎnjìngshāng

Optician

Read the following dialogue at the optician's.

MARK

Wǒde yǎnjìngjià hé
yǎnjìngpiàn huàile.
Nǐ néng xiūhǎo ma?

The **frame** and a **lens** of my
glasses are broken.
Can you fix them?

OPTICIAN

Nín yǒu yífù bèiyòngde
yǎnjìng ma?

Do you have a **spare pair**?

As you repeat aloud the following denominations of bills and coins, notice that the form of the word is determined by the number.

Zhǐbì Bank Notes		
1 fèn	1 jiǎo	1 yuán
2 fèn	2 jiǎo	2 yuán
5 fèn	5 jiǎo	5 yuán
		10 yuán
		50 yuán
		100 yuán

Yìngbì Coins		
1 fèn	1 jiǎo	1 yuán
2 fèn	2 jiǎo	
5 fèn	5 jiǎo	

Rén hé Wù People and Things



qián
money



yínháng
bank



xiànjīn
cash

- MARK Hǎode. Zhè shì wǒde hùzhào.
- TELLER Xièxie.
Nín shì xiǎng yào dà piàomiàn de háishì xiǎo piàomiàn de Rénmínbì?
- MARK Qǐng gěi wǒ xiǎo piàomiàn de.
- TELLER Shìmìsī Xiānsheng,
zhèshì nín de qián hé hùzhào.
- MARK Xièxie.
- TELLER Zàijiàn.

- OK. Here is my passport.
- Thank you.
- Would you like the Renminbi in large bills or small ones?
- Small bills, please.**
- Mr. Smith, here is your money and your passport.
- Thank you.
- Good-bye.

Now look at the pictures and say the words aloud. Then write them in the blanks provided.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

ANSWERS

Fill in 1. hùzhào 2. yíngbì 3. lǚxíng zhǐpiào 4. xiǎnjin 5. qiǎnzǐ 6. qián



Most post offices handle domestic telegrams and long-distance telephone services as well as mail service. Major hotels also provide these services.

Read the following story about our amateur postman. Some of the words you will need are on the following pages.

Fāngfāng hé tāde xiǎo érzi, Bōbo zài tánhuà.

—Bōbo, nǐ yídà zǎo zài gàn shénme?

—Wǒ zài zhuāng yóudiyuán.

—Yóudiyuán. Nǐde xìn ne?



Fangfang is speaking with Bobo, her little son.

“Bobo, **what are you doing so early?**”

“I’m playing mailman.”

“Mailman. Where are your letters?”



—Māma, wǒ yǒu xìn.

—Nǐ nǎlái de xìn?

—Wǒ shì cóng nǐde bìchú lǐ ná de.

—Shì nàxiē jízhe fēnhóng cǎidàide xìnfēng ma?

—Shìde māma. Wǒ gāng bǎ tāmen fēnfā gěi línjū.

—Tiān’a. Nà shì bàba xiě de qíngshū.



“I have letters, Mom.”

“Where from?”

“**I got them from your closet.**”

“Those envelopes with the pink ribbon?”

“Yes, Mom. **I gave them out to the neighbors.**”

“**My goodness.** Those are the love letters from Papa!”

MARK Wǒ yě xūyào jì zhè ge
bāoguǒ.

CLERK Nàme nín jiùdēi qù
yóujú le.

MARK Wǒ kéyī zài nǎr fā diànbào
huò fā chuánzhēn ne?

CLERK Yē zài yóujú.
Nín hái kéyī zài nàr dǎ
chángtú diànhuà.

MARK Hǎoxiàng zài yóujú wǒ
kéyī gàn suǒyǒude
shìqing.

CLERK Nín shuō de duì.
Nín hái kéyī zài yóujú
mǎi bàozhī hé zázhi.

MARK Zhè hěn yǒuqù.
Wǒ zhēn dēi qù
kànkān.

I also need to **mail this**
package.

Then you have to go to
the **post office.**

Where can I **send**
a **telegram or fax?**

Also at the post office.
You can also **place your**
long-distance phone
calls there.

It seems that I
can almost do
everything at the
post the office.

You are right.
You can also buy some
newspapers and magazines
from the post office.

That's interesting.
I really should go and
see then.



Zài Yóujú

At the Post Office

MARK

Wǒ yào jì yìfēng hěn
zhòngyào de xìn dào
Měiguó.



I want to **send an important letter** to the USA.

POSTAL CLERK

Nín keyǐ jì hángkōng
xìn, bìngqiě guàhào.

It can be sent via **airmail**,
and as a **registered letter**.

MARK

Wǒ yě xūyào jì zhè ge
bāoguǒ. Yóufèi shì duōshǎo?

I need to send this package,
too. **How much is the postage?**

POSTAL CLERK

Wǒ xūyào chēng yì chēng
nín de bāoguǒ cái zhīdao.
Bāoguǒ jì hángkōng shì
25 yuán, xìn shì 3 yuán.

I need to **weigh your package** to find out.
25 yuan for the package by
airmail, 3 yuan for your letter.

MARK

Xièxie.

Thank you.

Fill in the Chinese expression for each picture.

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



ANSWERS

Fill in 1. yóuxiāng 2. diànbào 3. yóupiào 4. xìn 5. yóudiyuán
6. míngxiānpiàn 7. bāoguǒ



Wèi! Wèi!

Hello! Hello!



You can usually place local calls from your hotel room, either by dialing directly or by dialing a single number for an outside line. For international calls you may have to place an order through the international operator.

Here are some useful expressions for making telephone calls in China.

Wǒ kěyǐ jièyòng yíxià nǐde diànhuà ma?

Can I use your phone?

Nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?

What is your telephone number?

Dìqūhào shì duōshǎo?

And the area code?

Jièxiànyuán, wǒ xiǎng dǎ yíge _____.

Operator, I want to place a (an) _____.



chángtú diànhuà

long-distance call

guójì chángtú diànhuà

international call

duìfāng fùkuǎnde diànhuà

collect call

Jièxiànyuán, qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ bō zhè ge hàomǎ.

Operator, would you please dial this number for me?

Wǒ jiǎnzhí tīngbújiàn.

I can barely hear you.

Diànhuà zhànxiàn.

The line is busy.

Wèi, wǒ shì Mǎlǐ.

Hello, this is Mary.

gōngyòng diànhuà

pay telephone

náqǐ diànhuàtǒng

lift the receiver



Wǒde diànhuàxiàn duànle.

I've been disconnected.

Bié guà diànhuà!

Don't hang up!

Wèi, Mǎkè zài ma?

Hello, may I speak to Mark?

diànhuà bù

telephone book

bō hào

dial a number

Zài Diànhuà Tǐng

At the Telephone Booth



MARK

Hǎode. (duì zìjǐ) Shǒuxiān
wǒ náqǐ diànhuàtǒng, ránhòu,
tóujìn yìngbì. Dēngzhe
bōhàoyīn, ránhòu, **bōhào.**

Wèi! Wèi!

Wáng Gāng zài ma?

A VOICE

Wǒ jiǎnzhí tīng bújiàn.

Qǐng dà diǎn shēng shuōhuà.

Yes. (to himself) First I lift the
receiver, then I **put in the coins.**
Wait for **the dial tone,** and then
dial the number.

Hello! Hello!

**May I speak to Wang Gang,
please?**

I can barely hear you.

Please speak louder.

MARK **Wǒ zhǎo Wáng Gāng.**

I'd like to speak to Wang Gang.

A VOICE **Nǐ bō cuò hào le.**

You have the wrong number.

MARK **Duìbuqǐ.**
(Tā fàngxià diànhuàtǒng
huí bīnguǎn le.)

Sorry.
(He puts down the receiver
and goes back to his hotel.)

Match the following sentences with the English equivalents.

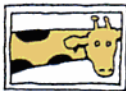
- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Wǒ kényī jièyòng yíxià nǐde diànhuà ma? | a. What's the area code? |
| 2. Nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo? | b. Can I use your phone? |
| 3. Dìqūhào shì duōshǎo? | c. I've been disconnected. |
| 4. Wǒ xiǎng dá duìfāng fùkuǎnde diànhuà. | d. I can barely hear you. |
| 5. Wǒ jiǎnzhí tīng bújiàn. | e. I want to place a collect call. |
| 6. Wǒde diànhuàxiàn duànle. | f. The line is busy. |
| 7. Diànhuà zhànxiàn. | g. What is your telephone number? |
| 8. Nǐ bō cuò hào le. | h. You have the wrong number. |

ANSWERS

Matching 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. c 7. f 8. h

MARK

Zhè dāngrán shì
bózi.



And this is, of course,
the **neck**.

MARY

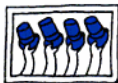
Zhè shì **jiānbǎng.**



Here are **shoulders**.

MARK

Yízhī gēbo,
liǎngzhī gēbo . . .



One arm,
two arms . . .

MARY

Zhè shì wǒde **zhǒu.**



This is my **elbow**.

MARK

Nǐ yǒu jǐge zhǐtóu?



How many fingers
do you have?

MARY

Wǒ yǒu shí ge zhǐtóu.



I have ten fingers.

MARK

Xiànzài yòu lún dào
wǒ le. Zhè shì **bèi.**
Qiánmiàn shì . . .



Now my turn again.
This is the **back**.
In front is the . . .

MARY

Xiōng.



chest.

MARK

Nǐ chī tài duō de
shíhòu, shénme
dǐfāng tòng?

When you eat too much,
what hurts?

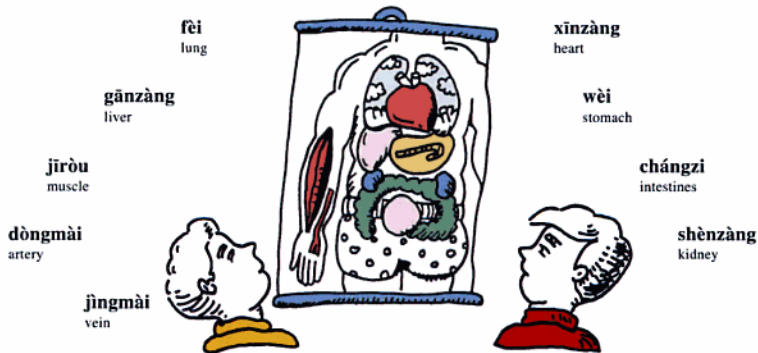
MARY

Wǒde **wèi.**

My **stomach**.

That was certainly a lot of new words to learn. Try repeating them to yourself several times and then see if you can draw lines matching the Chinese words with their English equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. tuǐ/jiǎo | a. arm |
| 2. ǎrduō | b. belly |
| 3. zhǒu | c. ear |
| 4. zhítou | d. elbow |
| 5. gēbo | e. finger |
| 6. tóu | f. head |
| 7. zuǐba | g. knee |
| 8. xīgài | h. leg/foot |
| 9. jiānbǎng | i. mouth |
| 10. dùzi | j. shoulder |



Nǐ Nǎli Bù Shūfu?

What's Wrong with You?

To tell what's wrong with you in Chinese, you can say

Wǒ huàn (I'm suffering from) + a symptom.

or simply say

Wǒ + the symptom (**le**).

ANSWERS

Matching 1. h 2. c 3. d 4. e 5. a 6. f 7. i 8. g 9. j 10. b

Qǐng Shuō “A”

Say “Aah,” Please

If you need to see a doctor or a dentist while in China, your hotel staff can probably recommend one who speaks English. Still, it’s a good idea to learn some of the expressions in these dialogues.

Mark has a sore throat. He has an appointment with Dr. Wang, a general practitioner.

DR. WANG	Shǐmìsī Xiānsheng? Wǒ shì Wáng dàifu. Nǐ nǎli bù shūfu?	Mr. Smith? I’m Dr. Wang. What seems to be the matter?
MARK	Wǒde hóulóng hěn tòng.	My throat is very sore.
DR. WANG	Qǐng bǎ zuǐ zhāngkǎi. Shuō “A.” Shìde, nǐde hóulóng hóng de hěn lǐhai. Háiyǒu qítāde zhèngzhuàng ma?	Open your mouth, please. Say “Aah.” Yes, your throat is quite red. Are there any other symptoms?
MARK	Wǒde tóu hěn tòng érqǐe wǒ gǎndào hěn lèi.	My head aches and I’m very tired.
DR. WANG	Nǐ fāshāo ma?	Any fever?
MARK	Yǒu yìdiǎn.	Yes.
DR. WANG	Zhè shì nǐde chūfāng. Zhè ge yào yìtiān chī sān cì. Rúguǒ liǎng sān tiān hòu bú jiàn hǎozhuǎn, wǒ zài gěi nǐ yíge chūfāng.	Here’s a prescription for you. Take the medicine three times a day. If you don’t feel better in two or three days, I will change the prescription for you.
MARK	Xièxie.	Thank you.

Zài Yīyuàn

At the Hospital



Now read along as Mark describes his visit to a Chinese hospital.

Jintiān zǎoshang wǒ tūrán gǎndào
bù shūfu. Tāmen qīng lái le yīshēng.

Yīshēng gěi wǒ zuò le jiǎnchá.

Ránhòu tā jiànyì wǒ qù yīyuàn.

Zài yīyuàn yíwèi hùshì liángle

wǒde xuèyā hé tǐwēn. Ránhòu

tāmen zuò le xuèyàng fēnxī.

Yīshēng tīng le wǒde màibó,

xīnzàng hé fèibù. Tā juéding

bú zuò shǒushù. Yīshēng

gěi wǒ dǎ le yì zhēn,

kāile yíge chūfāng yào

wǒ chī yào.

This morning I suddenly felt ill.

They called in a doctor. The

doctor examined me and then

suggested that I go to a hospital.

At the hospital a nurse took my

blood pressure and temperature.

Then they did a blood analysis.

The doctor took my pulse and

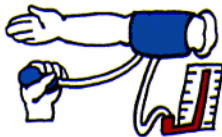
listened to my heart and lungs.

He decided not to perform an

operation, but gave me a shot,

and wrote out a prescription for

some medicine.



Jǐnjí Qíngkuàng

An Emergency

China has traditionally been a safe country for tourists, but while most people are honest, friendly, and helpful, hard economic times have given rise to more street crime.

We hope you don't find yourself in a medical or other emergency situation, but it is a good idea to know some useful words and phrases.

First, here are the vital phone numbers:

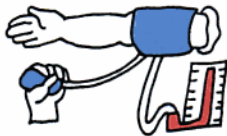
Huǒjīng 119
Fire

Jīngchá 110
Police



Jiùhùchē hé Yīliáo Jíjiù

Ambulance and Medical Help



To get emergency medical aid from your hotel, notify the key lady on your floor or the front desk staff. They can call for an ambulance with trained medical personnel to assist you on the spot or to transport you to a hospital. Here are a few expressions for you to learn.

jiùhùchē
ambulance

jǐnjí qíngkuàng
emergency

yīyuàn
hospital

Jǐngchá

The Police

jǐngchá
policeman



jǐngchájú
police station



In most cities in China you can find police officers directing traffic and patrolling the streets. If you have problems, the police can probably help you—from finding your way to finding lost items. Items that you have lost often turn up. If you do leave something in a restaurant, a museum or hotel, don't assume it's gone forever. As usual, check first with your hotel front desk staff, or with the police.

Here are some expressions you should know in case you need to call the police.

Jiào jǐngchá!

Call the police!

Jǐngchá jú zài nǎr?

Where is the nearest police station?

Wǒde hùzhào diūle.

I've lost my passport.

Wǒ mīlù le.

I'm lost.

Wǒde qiánbāo bèi tōu le.

My wallet has been stolen.



3. Your watch doesn't work. You want to know the time.
So you ask someone near you:
- Xiànzài jǐ diǎn zhōng?
 - Xiànzài shénme zhōng?
 - Xiànzài jǐ shíjiān?
4. Can you ask the price of a round-trip ticket to Guangzhou?
- Qù Guǎngzhōu de chēpiào duōshǎo qián?
 - Qù Guǎngzhōu de láihú chēpiào duōshǎo qián?
 - Qù Guǎngzhōu de láihú chēpiào hěn guì ma?
5. You want to know what time your train leaves. You ask:
- Shénme shíjiān kāichē?
 - Shénme shíjiān shàngchē?
 - Shénme shíjiān tíngchē?
6. Tell your hosts that you are an American and you can speak a little Chinese.
- Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, bùdòng yìdiǎnr hàn yǔ.
 - Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, dōng yìdiǎnr hàn yǔ.
 - Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, hěn dōng hàn yǔ.
7. You need help. So you approach someone and say:
- Wǒ yào nǐ bāng wǒ.
 - Tíngxià. Nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ ma?
 - Duìbuqǐ. Nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ ma?
8. You want to rent a minivan. You tell the clerk:
- Wǒ xiǎng zū yí liàng miànbāochē.
 - Wǒ xiǎng zū yí liàng xiǎo chē.
 - Wǒ xiǎng zū yí liàng dà chē.
9. At the service station you ask the attendant to check the water and oil.
- Jiǎnchá yíxià jīyóu hé shuǐ.
 - Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ jiǎnchá yíxià jīyóu, hǎoma?
 - Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ jiǎnchá yíxià jīyóu hé shuǐ, hǎoma?
10. You want to know today's weather. So you might say:
- Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?
 - Wǒ xīhuān jīntiān de tiānqì.
 - Nǐ xīhuān jīntiān de tiānqì ma?
11. You are asking the campground employee if there are essential services. You would say:
- Zhèr yǒu shùxǐjiān hé yǐnyòng shuǐ ma?
 - Shùxǐjiān hé yǐnyòng shuǐ hěn guì ma?
 - Wǒ xūyào shùxǐjiān hé yǐnyòng shuǐ.



ANSWERS

Situation 3 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.a 9.c 10.a 11.a

12. You are asking the stewardess if they serve meals during the flight. You say:
- Nǐmen chī fàn le ma?
 - Nǐmen gěi fàn wǒmen chī ma?
 - Nǐmen gōngyìng fànshí ma?



Situation 4: Yúlè

Entertainment

- Can you invite your business acquaintance to a movie this evening?
 - Wǒmen jīnwǎn qù kàn xì ba.
 - Wǒmen jīnwǎn qù kàn Jīngxì ba.
 - Wǒmen jīnwǎn qù kàn diànyǐng ba.
- Tell the hotel clerk that you like to jog in the morning.
 - Wǒ bùxǐhuān zǎoshang pǎobù.
 - Wǒ xǐhuān wǎnshang pǎobù.
 - Wǒ xǐhuān zǎoshang pǎobù.



Situation 5: Diǎncài

Ordering a Meal

- Ask your partner what he/she wants for breakfast.
 - Nǐ xiǎng chī zǎofàn ma?
 - Nǐ chī le zǎofàn ma?
 - Nǐ zǎofàn xiǎng chī shénme?
- Tell the waiter you want to order Chinese breakfast.
 - Wǒ xiǎng chī Zhōngshì zǎofàn.
 - Wǒ xiǎng chī xīshì zǎocān.
 - Wǒ xiǎng chī zhōngguóde fàn.
- Ask for a copy of the menu to look at. You would *not* say:
 - Qǐng gěi wǒ yíge càidān.
 - Shàng càidān.
 - Qǐng bǎ càidān gěi wǒ.



ANSWERS

Situation 3 12. c Situation 4 1. a 2. c Situation 5 1. c 2. a 3. b

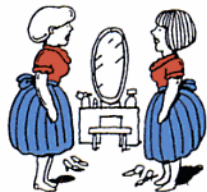
4. Ask the waitress for today's special.
 - a. Jìntiānde tècài shì shénme?
 - b. Jìntiānde yǒu shénme hǎocài?
 - c. Jìntiānde shénme hǎochí?
5. You want to order tofu. You say,
 - a. Wǒ yào yìpán dòufu.
 - b. Nǐmen zuò dòufu ma?
 - c. Nǐmen de dòufu hǎo chi ma?
6. You tell the waiter you don't drink wine. You want Chinese tea.
 - a. Qǐng gēi wǒ yìbēi jiǔ.
 - b. Wǒ bùhē jiǔ. Qǐng gēi wǒ yìbēi Zhōngguó chá.
 - c. Wǒ bùhē chá. Qǐng gēi wǒ yìbēi kělè.
7. Ask the waiter what they have for dessert.
 - a. Nǐmen yǒu qiǎokèlì dàngāo ma?
 - b. Nǐmen yǒu tiándiǎn ma?
 - c. Nǐmen yǒu shéme tiándiǎn?
8. You want to freshen up and want to know where the restroom is. You would *not* say:
 - a. Nǐmen zhèr yǒu cèsuǒ ma?
 - b. Nǐmen zhèlǐ shì cèsuǒ ma?
 - c. Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài nǎr?



Situation 6: Zài Shangdiàn

At the Store

1. You've made your way to the store with the sign Fúhuāng. What items will you *not* find there?
 - a. chēnyī, biànkù, nèikù
 - b. máoyī, dàyī, lífú
 - c. zhàoxiàngjī, diànchí, jiāojiuǎn
2. Ask the salesperson if your companion can try on the suit.
 - a. Tā kényī shìchuān yíxià ma?
 - b. Wǒ kényī shìchuān yíxià ma?
 - c. Wōmen kényī shìchuān yíxià ma?



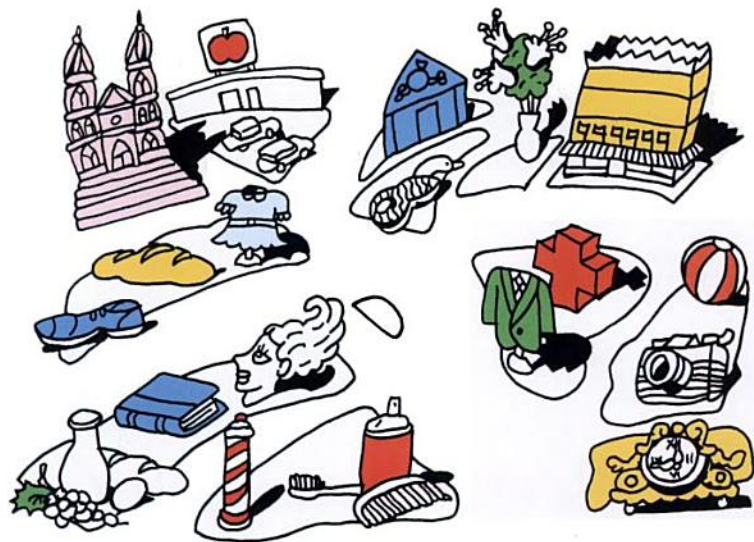
ANSWERS

Situation 5 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.b Situation 6 1.c 2.a

Right place

Tāmen yīnggāi qù (They should go to)

- _____ mǎi (to buy) miànbāo.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) xiāngbīnjiǔ.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) shūcài hé shuǐguō.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) niúròu hé zhūròu.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) dàngāo.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) kāfēi, chá, hé qìshuǐ.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) yīfu.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) xiàngliàn, jièzhi, hé ěrhuán.
- _____ mǎi (to buy) jìniànpīn.
- _____ kàn (to see) xǐjù.



ANSWERS

- Right place
1. Miànbāodiàn 2. Jiǔdiàn 3. Cǎichāng 4. Róudiàn
5. Gāodiàndiàn 6. Fúshìdiàn 7. Fúzhǔāngdiàn 8. Zhǔbāodiàn
9. Lǐpíndiàn 10. Jùyuàn

Situation 7: Bìyàode Fúwùjìgòu

Essential Services

1. You need some more cash for souvenir shopping.
You go to the Yínháng.
a. Wǒ xiǎng cún yìdiǎn qián.
b. Wǒ yào mǎi yì zhāng lǚxíngzhīpiào.
c. Wǒ xūyào duìhuàn yìdiǎn xiànjīn.
2. Can you find out today's exchange rate?
a. Jīntiānde duìhuàn lǚ shì duōshǎo?
b. Jīntiān duìhuàn le duōshǎo?
c. Shénme shì jīntiānde duìhuàn lǚ?
3. You are telling the operator that you want to call collect.
a. Jiēxiànyuán, wǒ xiǎng dǎ yíge guójì chángtú diànhuà.
b. Jiēxiànyuán, wǒ xiǎng dǎ yíge duìfāng fùkuǎnde diànhuà.
c. Jiēxiànyuán, wǒ xiǎng dǎ yíge chángtú diànhuà.
4. Ask your new friend for his telephone number in Chinese.
a. Nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?
b. Wǒ kényǐ jièyòng yíxià nǐde diànhuà ma?
c. Nǐde dìqūhào shì duōshǎo?
5. You answer a call with:
a. Zài jiàn.
b. Nǐ hǎo.
c. Wèi!
6. Tell the doctor that your throat hurts.
a. Wǒde hóulóng hěn hóng.
b. Wǒde hóulóng hěn dà.
c. Wǒde hóulóng hěn tòng.



ANSWERS

Situation 7 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. c

7. The dentist asks you to show where it hurts. You reply:
- Wōde hóulóng hěn tòng.
 - Shì zhè kè yá tòng.
 - Wōde wèitòng.



8. You feel sick and need to go to a hospital. You say to the hotel staff:
- Sòng wǒ qù yīyuàn ba!
 - Qǐng yīshēng lái!
 - Sòng wǒ qù yàodiàn ba!



9. If you are in danger, you would shout:
- Láirénna!
 - Bāngbang wǒ ba!
 - Qǐng bāng wǒ!

10. To express "Thank you," which of the following would you *not* say?
- Xièxie.
 - Fēicháng gǎnxiè nǐ.
 - Búkèqǐ.



ANSWERS

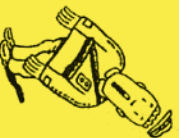
Situation 7 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c

zhòngyàode hàomǎ

Huojing 119

Jingchá 110

Wode dianhua hàomǎ shì _____



yánsè

baise

huāngsè

shān lǎnsè

hóngsè



heise

luse

dānlǎnsè

Dui.
Bùdui.

Nà tài hao lei!

Nà tài zǎo lei!



_____ zài nǎr?

Cèsuo

Yǒujiù

Dìtè chēzhàn

Gōnggōngqìchē zhàn



Qiúyuān!

Jiāo yīshēng

jiùhùchē
jīngchá



yuān

hùshi

shòushù

mǎibó

yào

dà zhēn

xuèyǎ



xiūxi xiézi

xiégān

xiédài

xiézi

xiédān



Wǒ è le.

Wǒ kě le.

(Wǒ xiǎng hē diǎnr shífēnme.)



zài yāyī nàr

Wode yātòng.

Wǒ kēyī bù zhè kē yá,

huò bǎodiào zhè kē yá.



the post office

I want to send _____ to the USA.

- a letter
- a postcard
- a telegram
- a fax

What else hurts?

- eyes
- ears
- heart
- shoulder

I have a high fever.
I don't feel well.

repair of eyeglasses

Can you repair _____?

- the lens
- the frame

the bank

May I exchange money?
What is the exchange rate?

Hard currency
travelers' checks
cash

at the doctor

Doctor, my _____ hurts.

- head
- arm
- back
- throat
- stomach
- leg

photographic supplies

Do you develop film?
24 or 36 exposures?
Black and white or color?
Prints or slides?

money

- 1 cent
- 2 cents
- 5 cents
- 1 jiao (10 cents)
- 2 jiao (20 cents)
- 5 jiao (50 cents)
- 1 yuan
- 2 yuan
- 5 yuan
- 10 yuan
- 50 yuan
- 100 yuan

telephones

I want to make
an international call.
What is your telephone number?
Hello. This is Mark speaking.
I can't hear you. Speak louder.

the barber shop

I want a haircut and a shave.
How do you want it cut?

xiùtī yǎnjìng

Nǐ néng xiùtī _____ ma?
zhègè yǎnjìngpiàn
zhètū yǎnjìngjià



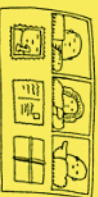
Háiyǒu nǎi tóng ma?

yǎnjìng ěrduǒ
xīnzàng jiānbāng
Wǒ fā gāoshāo le.
Wǒ gǎnjué bù shuǐ.



Yóujiù

Wǒ xiǎng wǎng Meiguó _____
jì yītiāng xīn jì yìzhāng míngxīnpiàn
fā diànbào fā chuānzhiēn



zhàoxiàng qǐcǎi

Nǐmèn chōngxī jiāoluàn ma?
24 hàishì 36 zhāng de?
Hēi bái de hàishì cǎisè de?
Zhàopiàn hàishì
huāndēngqiān?



Zài yìshēng nàr

Yìshēng, wǒde _____ tóng.
tóu hóulóng
gēbo wèi
bèi tū



Yínháng

Wǒ kējī dūihuàn qiān ma?
Dūihuàn tú shì duōshǎo?
yìngjìngghuòbì
lùxíng zhīpiào
xiànjīan



Lǐfādàn

Wǒ xiǎng jiāntóuá hé guāhúzi.
Nǐn xiǎng zěnmeyàng jiàn?



Diànhuà

Wǒ xiǎng dǎ yíge guójī
chānglú diànhuà.
Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì
duōshǎo?
Wéi, wǒ shì Mǎkè.
Wǒ tīng bùjiàn. Qǐng dà
diàn shēng.



Qián

1 fēn 1 yuán
2 fēn 2 yuán
5 fēn 5 yuán
1 máo/jiāo 10 yuán
2 máo/jiāo 50 yuán
5 máo/jiāo 100 yuán



meiróngdiàn

Ni yào zēnyàng lìtā?

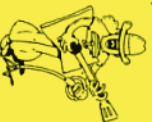
Wǒ yào xītā, jiàn yǐdiàn
ránhòu dīngxíng.



chàngpiàn

Ni xīhuān nǎ yìzhǒng yǐnyuē?

Guāndiàn yǐnyuē hàishi
mǐnjiàn yǐnyuē?
Ni xǔyào chàngpiàn
hàishi hēshì lǚyīncǐdǎ?



zhǔbāo

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi _____.

shòuzhuó èrhuan
xiànglián jiēzhi



xīyǐdiàn / gǎnxìdiàn

Nǐmēn xī nēiyī ma?

Nǐmēn tāng chēnyī ma?



jīntànpǐn

pingfāng qǐqi
huápíng chǎu



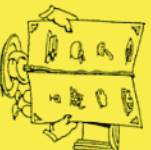
wénjùyòngpǐn bù

Wǒ xǔyào mǎi _____,
yìzhi qiānbǐ yìzhi gāngbǐ
yìben xīnjiàn xīnzhi
bǐjìben



cānguǎn

càidān
dìyī dàocài
yǐnliáo
lèngpàn



nànzhāodài

kāiwéipǐn

jiù

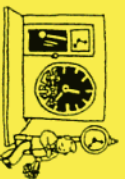
récài

zhōngbiāodiàn

Zhè kuài biāo kuài le.
Nà kuài biāo màn le.

Tā kuài le.

Ni kényī huàn diānchí ma?



bāotān

Nǐmēn yǒu yīngwén bāozhi huò
zǎzhi mǎi ma?



shops

market
baker's
butcher's
pastries
ice cream shop

pharmacy

I need something for _____.
a cough
diarrhea
constipation

Do you have _____?
an antacid
aspirin
bandages

light lunch

I'd like to have a bowl of _____.
noodles with beef
noodles with chicken
noodles with shrimp

toiletries

toothbrush
comb
soap
toothpaste
tissues
shampoo

women's clothing

blouse
dress
bra
panties
skirt
scarf
slip
panty hose

What's for dinner?

soup
fish or meat
wine or beer
side dishes

men's clothing

shirt
suit
underpants
undershirt
slacks
tie
socks

the market

How much does it weigh?
How much does it cost?
I'll take a jar of coffee,
a kilogram of potatoes

Please give me a glass (cup) of _____.
beer
coke
coffee

nǚshì fúzhuāng

chényi
lǐfú
xióngzhào
nèikù



qúnzi
wéijīn
chéngqún
kùwǎ

yàodiǎn

Wǒ xūyào yídiǎn zhī _____ de yào.
késou biānbì
fúxié

Nǐ yǒu _____ ma?

kāngsuanjī
àsìpǐlǐn
bēngdài



shāngdiǎn

chèchāng miànbāoqiǎn
ròutiān tāngguōdiǎn
gāodǎndiǎn bīngqǐlíngdiǎn



wèishengjiānyòngpǐn

yáshuā
shūzi
fèizào



yāgāo
shǐjīn
xífajīng

shìchāng

Zhè yǒu duō zhōng?
Zhè yào duōshǎo qián?

Wǒ yào yìpíng kāfēi,
yì gōngjīn tǔdǒu



Qǐng gěi wǒ yìbēi _____.

pǐjiū
kēle
kāfēi



nǎnshì fúzhuāng

chényi
tǎozhuāng
nèikù
hànshān



biānkù
lǐngdǎi
wǎzi

biāncān

Wǒ xiǎng yào yìwǎn _____.
niúrǔ miàn
jǐròu miàn
xiǎ miàn



Wǎncān chī shénme?

tāng
yú hǎishì ròu
pútáojuǐ hǎishì pǐjiū
liángcǎi



How is it?

so pretty
very tasty
too expensive

What is that?

a good pharmacy
an interesting place
old books

What kind of people?

a big boy
a little girl
young people

the theater

I'd like to order two tickets in the balcony.

What's for breakfast?

orange juice
bread
tea
cheese
jelly
coffee

you

you (pl.)
(polite form)
your
your (pl.)
yours
yours (pl.)

What do you like?

I like everything

What do you like to do?

I like to play cards.

I

me
my
mine

sport(s)

Who jogs?
I swim.
Papa watches football.
Mama rests and sunbathes.

Shénme yàngde rén?

yige dà nánhǎir
yige xiǎo nǚhǎir
niánqing rén



nǐ

nǐmen
nǐn
nǐde
nǐmende
nǐde
nǐmende



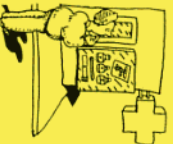
tīyùyùndòng

Shuí pàobù?
Wó yóuyòng.
Bàba kàn gānlǎngjiù.
Māma kùxī hé shàitàiyáng.



Nà shì shénme?

hǎo yàodiǎn
yóuqūde dìfāng
jùshù



Zǎofān chī shénme?

jùzǐzi
miànbāo
chá



nǎiào
guōjiǎng
kāfēi

Wó

wó
wóde
wóde



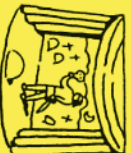
Zěnmeyàng?

hēn piàoliang
hēn hǎo chī
tài qù



jùyuàn

Wó xiǎng dīng liǎng zhāng
lòushàngde piào.



Nǐ xīhuān shénme?

Wó shénme dòu xīhuān.

Nǐ xiǎng gān diǎn shénme?

Wó xiǎng dǎ pái.



taxi

Are you available?
I need to go to the Beijing hotel.
How much do I owe you?

directions

forward
to the left
to the right
backwards

at the airport

Where is our luggage?
When do we take off?
When will we land?

on the bus

Can you tell me where to get off?
How many stops to the theater?
How much is the fare?

on a train

Where are our seats?
Car 10, seats 5 and 8.
When does the train depart?

What's the weather like?

cold.
Today it's . . . warm.
hot.
Is it raining or snowing?

at the hotel

How long will you be staying?
Where is the key?
Where is the elevator?
I need another towel.

What time?

1 o'clock
2 o'clock
3 o'clock
4 o'clock
5 o'clock
6 o'clock
7 o'clock
8 o'clock
9 o'clock
10 o'clock

the car

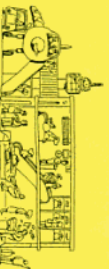
oil.
Please check the . . . tires.
brakes.

zài jichǎng

Womende xingqi zài nǎr?

Womén shenme shìhòu qǐfēi?

Womén shenme shìhòu zhùlǚ?



fāngxiàng

xiàng qián

xiàng zuǒ



xiàng yòu

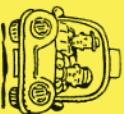
xiàng hòu

chūzūqìchē

Nǐ shì kòng chē ma?

Wǒ xūyào qù Běijīng bīngguǎn.

Duōshǎo qián?



Tiānqì zēnyàng?

lěng.

Jīntiān tiānqì hěn . . . nuǎnhuo.

ré

Zài xiàyǔ hǎishì zài xiàxuě?



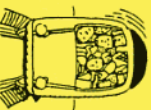
zài huōchē shàng

Womende zuǒwèi zài nǎlǐ?

Shì hào chēxiàng, wǎnhào

hé bǎohào zuǒwèi.

Shenme shìjīān kāichē?



qìchē

[j]yóu.

Qǐng jiānchá yíxià . . . chētāi.

shāchē.



Jī diàn?

yī diàn

liǎng diàn

sān diàn

sì diàn

wǔ diàn



liù diàn

qī diàn

bā diàn

jiǔ diàn

shí diàn

zài gōnggòngqìchē shàng

Nǐ néng gàoosu wǒ zài nǎr xiàchē ma?

Dào jǔyuán yòu

jǐ zhǎn?

Plaoqiā shì duōshǎo?



zài bīngguǎn

Nǐn jiāng dài duōqǐ?

Yàoshi zài nǎlǐ?

Diànlǐ zài nǎlǐ?

Wǒ hái xūyào yítiào máoqīn.



What do you need?

I need ...

aunt

brother

uncle

sister

Whose is it?

mine (my)

your(s)

his, her(s)

our(s)

your(s)

their(s)

What do you want to do?

I want ...

to see ...

to buy ...

Who is this?

I

you

he/she/it

we

you

they

my family

grandmother

mother

daughter

grandfather

father

son

questions

Who?

What?

Where?

How much/many?

How?

When?

Please tell me!

Please show me!

Please give me!

Can you?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

Shuǐ de

wōde
nǐde
tāde



wǒmende
nǐmende
tāmende

Shuǐ?

wō
nǐ
tā

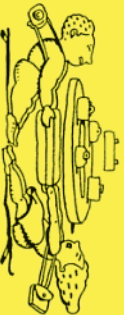


wǒmen
nǐmen
tāmen

Nǐ néng ma?/Nǐ xíng ma?

Xíng, wǒ xíng.

Bù, wǒ bùxíng.



Nǐ xūyào shénme?

Wǒ xūyào . . .



Nǐ xiǎng gàn shénme?

Wǒ xiǎng

kàn . . .
mài . . .



Qǐng gào su wǒ.

Qǐng gěi wǒ kànkan.

Qǐng gěi wǒ.



shūshu/fùjū
jiējie/mèi mei

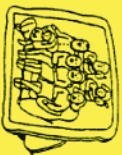
gūmǔ
gēge/didi



wōde jiā

nàinai/wǎipó
māma
nǚ er

yeye/wǎigong
bāba
érzi



wèntí

Shuǐ
Shénme
Shénmedǎng
Dùoshǎo

Zěnyàng
Shénmeshíhou



Qīng.

Xièxiè (ni).

Bùyòngxiè.

Duìbuqǐ/Qīngwèn.



Hànyǔ

Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.



Nǐ hǎo.

Zàijiàn.



Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?

Wǒ (Wode míngzì) jiào ...



shuō

Wǒ (bù)huì shuō hànyǔ.

Nǐ huì shuō yīnwén ma?



Měiguó

Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.



shuzi
1-10

yī
èr
sān
sì
wǔ

liù
qī
bā
jiǔ
shí

dōng

Nǐ dòng yīnwén ma?

Wǒ (bù) dòng hànyǔ.

Jiānádà

Wǒ shì Jiānádà rén.



numbers 11–20

eleven
twelve
thirteen
fourteen
fifteen
sixteen
seventeen
eighteen
nineteen
twenty

numbers 21–101

twenty-one
thirty
forty
fifty
sixty
seventy
eighty
ninety
one hundred
one hundred and one

days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

seasons of the year

spring
summer
fall
winter

months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

in the morning
during the day
in the evening
at night

to run, jog

I run
you run
she/he runs
we run
you run
they run

past, now, and future

I went.
I go
I will go.

yesterday
today
tomorrow

xíngqǐ

xíngqǐ yī
xíngqǐ èr
xíngqǐ sān
xíngqǐ sì
xíngqǐ wú
xíngqǐ liù
xíngqǐ tiān



shùzì
21-101

èrshí yī
sānshí
sìshí
wúshí
liùshí

qīshí
bāshí
jiùshí
yī bǎi
yī bǎi líng yī

shùzì
11-20

shíyī
shíèr
shí sān
shí sì
shíwǔ

shíliù
shíqī
shíbā
shíjiǔ
èrshí

zhaoshang

báitiān

wànshang

yèwǎn



yuèfēn

yī yuè
èr yuè
sān yuè
sì yuè
wǔ yuè
liù yuè



qī yuè
bā yuè
jiǔ yuè
shí yuè
shí yī yuè
shí èr yuè

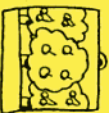
jītié

chūn jì

xià jì

qiū jì

dōng jì



guóqǔ, xiǎnzài, jiānglǎi

Wó qū le.

Wó qū.

Wó yào qū.

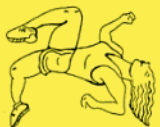


pǎobù

wó/women

nǚ/nǚmen

tàitāmen



pǎobù

zuótiān

jīntiān

míngtiān



From where?

I am from New York.

We are from America.

negative form

I did not come.

I don't come.

I will not come.

preposition

in, out

before, behind

on, under

wine

Chinese wine

red wine

white wine

beer

seasoning

vinegar

soy sauce

salt and pepper

sugar

the table

wine glass

glass

cup

napkin

chopsticks

spoon

rice bowl

transportation

bus

taxi

subway

boat

train

airplane

fruit

tangerine

pear

mandarin orange

apple

grape

peach

banana

watermelon

Why?

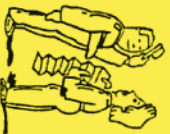
Because

Jiēcǐ

zài... fǐmian zài wàimian

zài qiánmian zài hòumian

zài shàngmian zài xiàmian



fóuding

Wǒ méi lái guò.

Wǒ bù lái.

Wǒ bùhuì lái de.



Cóng nǎi lái?

Wǒ cóng Nǚyuè lái.

Wǒmen cóng Měiguó lái.



cānzhuó

jiǔbēi

bōlǚbēi

chǎnbēi

cǎnjīn



kuǎizi

tāngchǐ

fānwǎn

zuóliào

cù

jiàngyóu

yán hé huǒjiāo

táng

jiǔ

báijiǔ

hóngpútiáojiǔ

báipútiáojiǔ

pījiǔ



shuǐguō

jǔzi

lǐ

mǐju

píngguō



pútiáo

táo

xiāngjiāo

xīngguā

Wèishénme?

Yīnwèi



jiāotōng

gōnggòngqìchē

Chūzūqìchē

dìtiě

lunchuán

huōchē

fēiji



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