

Unit 16, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Your interlocutor will express an assumption about someone or something using the **hěn** + STATIVE VERB pattern. You should confirm the accuracy of her assumption by saying **Duì** followed by the STATIVE VERB + **de** + **hěn** pattern.

Tā hěn máng ba?

“He’s busy, right?”

Duì, tā mángde hěn.

“Yes, he’s very busy.”

Tiānqi hěn hǎo ba?

“The weather is good, right?”

Duì, tiānqi hǎode hěn.

“Yes, the weather is very good.”

Wǒde zhǔyì hǎo ba?

“My idea is good, right?”

Duì, nǐde zhǔyì hǎode hěn.

“Yes, your idea is very good.”

Zhèige cài hěn là ba?

“I suppose this dish is spicy hot?”

Duì, zhèige cài làde hěn.

“Yes, this dish is very hot.”

Zhèige biàndāng xīnxiān ba?

“This box lunch is fresh, right?”

Duì, zhèige biàndāng xīnxiānde hěn.

“Yes, this box lunch is very fresh.”

Xiǎo Zhāng hěn cōngmíng ba?

“Little Zhang is smart, right?”

Duì, Xiǎo Zhāng cōngmíngde hěn.

“Yes, Little Zhang is very smart.”

2. Respond to each statement with **Duì** and transform the structure VERB + **-qilai** in the speaker’s statement to VERB + **-zhe**. In addition, change **hěn** to **zhēn**.

Tā kànqilai hěn niánqīng ba?

“He looks young, right?”

Duì, tā kànzhe zhēn niánqīng!

“Yes, he looks really young!”

Zhèige cài wénqilai hěn xiāng ba?

“This dish smells good, right?”

Duì, zhèige cài wénzhe zhēn xiāng!

“Yes, this dish smells really good!”

Zhèijiàn yīfu chuānqilai hěn héshì ba?

“This piece of clothing fits very well, right?”

Duì, zhèijiàn yīfu chuānzhe zhēn héshì!

“Yes, this piece of clothing fits really well!”

Zhèidòng fángzi, nǐ zhùqilai xíguàn ba?

“You’re getting used to living in this house, right?”

Duì, zhèidòng fángzi, wǒ zhùzhe zhēn xíguàn!

“Yes, I’m getting quite used to living in this house!”

Déwén xuéqilai hěn nán ba?

“German is hard to learn, I suppose?”

Duì, Déwén xuézhe zhēn nán!

“Yes, German is really hard to learn!”

Zhèibǎ yǐzi zuòqilai hěn shūfu ba?

“This seat is pretty comfortable to sit in, right?”

Duì, zhèibǎ yǐzi zuòzhe zhēn shūfu!

“Yes, this seat is really comfortable to sit in!”

3. Confirm what the woman is saying with **Ò, nǐ shì shuō...a?** In your response, delete the **huò**, **huòshi**, or **huòzhě** of the woman’s statement and combine the two separate number expressions into one approximate number expression.

Liǎngnián huòshi sānnián.

“Two years or three years.”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō liǎngsānnián a?

“Oh, you mean to say two or three years?”

Wūge rén huòzhě liùge rén.

“Five people or six people.”

Qītiān huò bātiān.

“Seven days or eight days.”

Yìzhāng zhǐ huòshì liǎngzhāng zhǐ.

“One piece of paper or two pieces of paper.”

Sāntiáo yú huòzhě sìtiáo yú.

“Three fish or four fish.”

Liùzhī huò qīzhī bǐ.

“Six or seven pens.”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō wǔliùge rén a?

“Oh, you mean to say five or six people?”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō qībātiān a?

“Oh, you mean to say seven or eight days?”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō yìliǎngzhāng zhǐ a?

“Oh, you mean to say one or two pieces of paper?”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō sānsìtiáo yú a?

“Oh, you mean to say three or four fish?”

Ò, nǐ shì shuō liùqīzhī bǐ a?

“Oh, you mean to say six or seven pens?”