

Unit 16, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In each of the sentences you hear, transform **tài** + STATIVE VERB to the pattern STATIVE VERB + **le** + **yìdiǎn**.

Zhèizhǒng tài guì.

“This kind is too expensive.”

Yú cì tài duō.

“The fish has too many fishbones.”

Niúròu tài lǎo.

“The beef is too tough.”

Kǎoyā tài xián.

“The roast duck is too salty.”

Gōngzuò tài máng.

“The work is too busy.”

Zhōngwén tài nán.

“Chinese is too hard.”

Zhèizhǒng guile yìdiǎn.

“This kind is a bit too expensive.”

Yú cì duōle yìdiǎn.

“The fish has a few too many fishbones.”

Niúròu lǎole yìdiǎn.

“The beef is a bit too tough.”

Kǎoyā xiánle yìdiǎn.

“The roast duck is a little too salty.”

Gōngzuò mángle yìdiǎn.

“The work is a bit too busy.”

Zhōngwén nánle yìdiǎn.

“Chinese is a little too hard.”

2. In each of the sentences you hear, replace **tíng...de** with **mán...de**.

Zhèige cài tíng hǎochīde.

“This dish is quite good.”

Māma jīntiān tíng lèide.

“Mom is quite tired today.”

Jīntiānde bàozhǐ tíng yǒu yìside.

“Today’s paper is quite interesting.”

Zhèrde jiǎozi tíng bú cuòde.

“The dumplings here are quite good.”

Wǒ tíng kùnde.

“I’m quite sleepy.”

Lǎoshī kànqilai tíng gāoxìngde.

“The teacher looks quite happy.”

Zhèizhǒng bēizi tíng piányìde.

“This kind of cup is quite cheap.”

Zhèige cài mán hǎochīde.

“This dish is quite good.”

Māma jīntiān mán lèide.

“Mom is quite tired today.”

Jīntiānde bàozhǐ mán yǒu yìside.

“Today’s paper is quite interesting.”

Zhèrde jiǎozi mán bú cuòde.

“The dumplings here are quite good.”

Wǒ mán kùnde.

“I’m quite sleepy.”

Lǎoshī kànqilai mán gāoxìngde.

“The teacher looks quite happy.”

Zhèizhǒng bēizi mán piányìde.

“This kind of cup is quite cheap.”

3. In each of the sentences you hear, add a **lái** before the verb to indicate “why don’t I (do something)” or “Let me (do something).”

Wǒ fùqián.

“I’ll pay.”

Wǒmen bāng tā.

“We’ll help him.”

Wǒ kāichē.

“I’ll drive.”

Wǒ zuòdōng.

“I’ll be the host.”

Wǒ qǐngkè.

“I’ll treat.”

Wǒ zuòfàn.

“I’ll cook.”

Wǒ lái fùqián.

“Why don’t I pay.”

Wǒmen lái bāng tā.

“Let’s help him.”

Wǒ lái kāichē.

“Why don’t I drive.”

Wǒ lái zuòdōng.

“Let me be the host.”

Wǒ lái qǐngkè.

“Why don’t I treat.”

Wǒ lái zuòfàn.

“Why don’t I cook.”

4. To strengthen the sense of “only,” add **éryǐ** at the end of each sentence.

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíkuài qián.

“I only have one dollar.”

Tā shuō tā zhǐ yǒu yíge péngyou.

“She says she only has one friend.”

Tāmen zhǐ yǒu yíliàng chēzi.

“They only have one car.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíge mèimei.

“I only have one younger sister.”

Xiǎo Zhāng zhǐ yǒu yízhāng zhuōzi.

“Little Zhang has only one table.”

Zhèr zhǐ yǒu yíwèi fúwùyuán.

“There is only one waiter here.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíkuài qián éryǐ.

“I have one dollar only.”

Tā shuō tā zhǐ yǒu yíge péngyou éryǐ.

“She says she has one friend only.”

Tāmen zhǐ yǒu yíliàng chēzi éryǐ.

“They have one car only.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíge mèimei éryǐ.

“I have one younger sister only.”

Xiǎo Zhāng zhǐ yǒu yízhāng zhuōzi éryǐ.

“Little Zhang has one table only.”

Zhèr zhǐ yǒu yíwèi fúwùyuán éryǐ.

“There is one waiter here only.”

Unit 16, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the sentences you hear from **huí** to **huídào...qù**.

Qǐng nǐ huí túshūguǎn.

“Please return to the library.”

Tāmen huí dàxué le.

“They went back to the college.”

Gēge huí fángjiān le.

“Older brother went back to his room.”

Wǒ míngnián yào huí Táiwān.

“I’m going back to Taiwan next year.”

Tā zuótiān yǐjīng huí Běijīng le.

“He already went back to Beijing yesterday.”

Nǐmen shémme shíhou huí sùshè?

“When are you going back to the dorm?”

Qǐng nǐ huídào túshūguǎn qù.

“Please return to the library.”

Tāmen huídào dàxué qùle.

“They went back to the college.”

Gēge huídào fángjiān qùle.

“Older brother went back to his room.”

Wǒ míngnián yào huídào Táiwān qù.

“I’m going back to Taiwan next year.”

Tā zuótiān yǐjīng huídào Běijīng qùle.

“He already went back to Beijing yesterday.”

Nǐmen shémme shíhou huídào sùshè qù?

“When are you going back to the dorm?”

2. Transform the sentences you hear from the **méiyǒu...nèmmè** pattern to **bù rú**.

Wǒ méiyǒu nǐ nèmmè gāo.

“I’m not as tall as you.”

Zhèige méiyǒu nèige nèmmè hǎo.

“This one is not as good as that one.”

Xiǎo yú méiyǒu xiǎo māo nèmmè kě’ài.

“Small fish are not as cute as kittens.”

Nánshēng méiyǒu nǚshēng nèmmè nǚlì.

“Boys are not as hard-working as girls are.”

Zhōngwén méiyǒu Fǎwén nèmmè róngyi.

“Chinese is not as easy as French.”

Zhèige hú méiyǒu nèige hú nèmmè shēn.

“This lake is not as deep as that lake.”

Wǒ bù rú nǐ gāo.

“I’m not as tall as you.”

Zhèige bù rú nèige.

“This one is not as good as that one.”

Xiǎo yú bù rú xiǎo māo kě’ài.

“Small fish are not as cute as kittens.”

Nánshēng bù rú nǚshēng nǚlì.

“Boys are not as hard-working as girls are.”

Zhōngwén bù rú Fǎwén róngyi.

“Chinese is not as easy as French.”

Zhèige hú bù rú nèige hú shēn.

“This lake is not as deep as that lake.”

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 zhūyì hǎo ba?

“My idea is good, right?”

Duì, nǐde zhūyì 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 xuézhē 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 huòshì sānnián.

"Two years or three years."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō liǎngsānnián a?

"Oh, you mean to say two or three years?"

Wǔge rén huòzhě liùge rén.

"Five people or six people."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō wǔliùge rén a?

"Oh, you mean to say five or six people?"

Qītiān huò bātiān.

"Seven days or eight days."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō qībātiān a?

"Oh, you mean to say seven or eight days?"

Yīzhāng zhǐ huòshì liǎngzhāng zhǐ.

"One piece of paper or two pieces of paper."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō yīliǎngzhāng zhǐ a?

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

Sāntiáo yú huòzhě sìtiáo yú.

"Three fish or four fish."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō sānsìtiáo yú a?

"Oh, you mean to say three or four fish?"

Liùzhī huò qīzhī bǐ.

"Six or seven pens."

Ò, nǐ shì shuō liùqīzhī bǐ a?

"Oh, you mean to say six or seven pens?"

Unit 16, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Restate what the woman is saying using the **yǐ...dài...** pattern.

Wǒ hē qìshuǐ yīnwei wǒ bù néng hē jiǔ.

“I drink soda because I can’t drink liquor.”

Ò, nǐ yǐ qìshuǐ dài jiǔ.

“Oh, you drink soda as a substitute for liquor.”

Wǒ bàba hē chá yīnwei tā bù néng hē jiǔ.

“My dad drinks tea because he can’t drink liquor.”

Ò, tā yǐ chá dài jiǔ.

“Oh, he drinks tea as a substitute for liquor.”

Wǒ māma hē guǒzhī yīnwei tā bù néng hē jiǔ.

“My mom drinks juice because she can’t drink liquor.”

Ò, tā yǐ guǒzhī dài jiǔ.

“Oh, she drinks juice as a substitute for liquor.”

Xiǎo Lín hē shuǐ yīnwei tā bù néng hē chá.

“Little Lin drinks water because he can’t drink tea.”

Ò, tā yǐ shuǐ dài chá.

“Oh, he drinks water as a substitute for tea.”

Xiǎo Xiè hē kělè yīnwei tā bù néng hē pījiǔ.

“Little Xie drinks cola because she can’t drink beer.”

Ò, tā yǐ kělè dài pījiǔ.

“Oh, she drinks cola as a substitute for beer.”

Wǒ mèimei chī dòufu yīnwei tā bù xǐhuan chī ròu.

“My younger sister eats tofu because she doesn’t like to eat meat.”

Ò, tā yǐ dòufu dài ròu.

“Oh, she eats tofu as a substitute for meat.”

2. The speaker will voice some complaint about the food you and she are eating. Since you know she’s not getting enough nutrition and are seriously worried about her health, you should use the **suīrán... kěshi** pattern to tell her that, despite her complaint, she should still try to eat a little more.

Wǒ bú è.

“I’m not hungry.”

Nǐ suīrán bú è, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō chī yìdiǎn ó!

“Even though you’re not hungry, you still have to eat some more, you know?”

Yú cì tài duōle.

“There are too many fish bones.”

Yú cì suīrán tài duōle, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō chī yìdiǎn ó!

“Even though there are too many fish bones, you still have to eat some more, you know?”

Cài bù hǎochī.

“The dish doesn’t taste good.”

Cài suīrán bù hǎochī, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō chī yìdiǎn ó!

“Even though the dish doesn’t taste good, you still have to eat some more, you know?”

Cài dōu hěn guì.

“The dishes are all very expensive.”

Cài suīrán dōu hěn guì, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō chī yìdiǎn ó!

“Even though the dishes are all very expensive, you still have to eat some more, you know?”

Cài bù xīnxiān.

“The food is not fresh.”

Cài suīrán bù xīnxiān, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō chī yìdiǎn ó!

“Even though the food isn’t fresh, you still have to eat some more, you know?”

Ròu tài lǎole.

“The meat is too tough.”

**Ròu suīrán tài lǎole, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō
chī yidiǎn ó!**

“Even though the meat is too tough, you still have
to eat some more, you know?”

Wǒ chībuxià.

“I can’t eat any more.”

**Nǐ suīrán chībuxià, kěshi nǐ hái shì yào duō
chī yidiǎn ó!**

“Even though you can’t eat any more, you still
have to eat some more, you know?”

Unit 17, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In this exercise, you'll practice using **Ò, duile...** to introduce new information. Your interlocutor will say something about someone, to which you will make a comment. Your comment should start with **Ò, duile...** and state that yesterday the person in question told you something very interesting.

Wǒ jīntiān zài jiēshang kàndào Xiǎo Wáng le.

"I saw Little Wang on the street today."

Ò, duile, Xiǎo Wáng zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Little Wang told me something very interesting yesterday..."

Wǒ zǎoshang zài cāichǎng pèngdào Lǎo Bái le.

"I bumped into Old Bai at the market this morning."

Ò, duile, Lǎo Bái zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Old Bai told me something very interesting yesterday..."

Wǒ xiàwǔ zài gōngsī kàndào Zhāng Xiānsheng le.

"I saw Mr. Zhang at the office this afternoon."

Ò, duile, Zhāng Xiānsheng zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Mr. Zhang told me something very interesting yesterday..."

Wǒ wǎnshang zài yíjiā fànguǎnr pèngdào Lín Xiǎojie le.

"I bumped into Ms. Lin at a restaurant this evening."

Ò duile, Lín Xiǎojie zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Ms. Lin told me something very interesting yesterday..."

Wǒ zài gōngchēshang pèngdào Xiǎo Liú le.

"I bumped into Little Liu on the bus."

Ò, duile, Xiǎo Liú zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Little Liu told me something very interesting yesterday..."

Wǒ zài jùlèbù kàndào Chén Fūren le.

"I saw Madam Chen at the club."

Ò, duile, Chén Fūren zuótiān gàosu wǒ yíjiàn hěn yǒu yìside shìr...

"Oh, yeah, Madam Chen told me something very interesting yesterday..."

2. Your interlocutor will use the pattern **Nǐ juéde...yǒu yìsi ma?** to ask if you think that something is interesting. You should use the pattern **Wǒ duì...hěn gǎn xìngqu** to reply that you are very interested in it.

Nǐ juéde Zhōngwén yǒu yìsi ma?

"Do you think Chinese is interesting?"

Wǒ duì Zhōngwén hěn gǎn xìngqu.

"I'm very interested in Chinese."

Nǐ juéde zuǒfàn yǒu yìsi ma?

"Do you think cooking is interesting?"

Wǒ duì zuǒfàn hěn gǎn xìngqu.

"I'm very interested in cooking."

Nǐ juéde yīnyuèhuì yǒu yìsi ma?

"Do you think concerts are interesting?"

Wǒ duì yīnyuèhuì hěn gǎn xìngqu.

"I'm very interested in concerts."

Nǐ juéde diànnǎo kè yǒu yìsi ma?

"Do you think computer classes are interesting?"

Wǒ duì diànnǎo kè hěn gǎn xìngqu.

"I'm very interested in computer classes."

Nǐ juéde Fǎwén yǒu yìsi ma?

“Do you think French is interesting?”

Wǒ duì Fǎwén hěn gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m very interested in French.”

Nǐ juéde zuò mǎimài yǒu yìsi ma?

“Do you think being in business is interesting?”

Wǒ duì zuò mǎimài hěn gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m very much interested in doing business.”

3. The woman will use the pattern **Wǒ duì...gǎn xìngqu** to state that she’s interested in something. You should use the pattern **Wǒ yě duì...yǒu xìngqu** to say that you also are interested in it.

Wǒ duì yīnyuè gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in music.”

Wǒ yě duì yīnyuè yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in music.”

Wǒ duì chī gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in eating.”

Wǒ yě duì chī yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in eating.”

Wǒ duì xiě Zhōngguó zì gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in writing Chinese characters.”

Wǒ yě duì xiě Zhōngguó zì yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in writing Chinese characters.”

Wǒ duì mào yì gōngsī de gōngzuò gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in a position at a trading company.”

Wǒ yě duì mào yì gōngsī de gōngzuò yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in a position at a trading company.”

Wǒ duì dàshǐguǎnde gōngzuò gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in a job at an embassy.”

Wǒ yě duì dàshǐguǎnde gōngzuò yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in a job at an embassy.”

Wǒ duì Xībānyá gǎn xìngqu.

“I’m interested in Spain.”

Wǒ yě duì Xībānyá yǒu xìngqu.

“I’m also interested in Spain.”

Unit 17, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond that the person in question is in the midst of doing whatever is being asked about. In your responses, use the pattern **zhèng zài** + VERB + **ne**.

Tā chīwánle ma?

“Has he finished eating?”

Tā zhèng zài chī ne.

“He’s just eating right now.”

Nèiběn shū tā kànwánle ma?

“Has she finished reading that book?”

Tā zhèng zài kàn ne.

“She’s just in the midst of reading it.”

Tā bǎ xínglǐ bānshàngqùle ma?

“Did he take the suitcase up?”

Tā zhèng zài bān ne.

“He’s just moving it now.”

Wáng Xiānsheng kāihuì kāiwánle ma?

“Is Mr. Wang done with his meeting?”

Tā zhèng zài kāi ne.

“He’s just in the midst of the meeting.”

Lín Xiáojie diànhuà jiǎngwánle ma?

“Did Ms. Lin finish the phone conversation?”

Tā zhèng zài jiǎng diànhuà ne.

“She’s just in the midst of the phone conversation.”

2. Respond to each question by answering **Duì** and transforming each sentence into a **bǎ** sentence.

Nǐ míngpiàn náláile ma?

“Did you bring your namecards?”

Duì, wǒ bǎ míngpiàn náláile.

“Yes, I brought my namecards.”

Tā chīwán fàn le ma?

“Did he finish eating?”

Duì, tā bǎ fàn chīwánle.

“Yes, he finished eating the food.”

Tā shuōwán huà le ma?

“Is she done talking?”

Duì, tā bǎ huà shuōwánle.

“Yes, she finished talking.”

Tā shū nǎshàngqùle ma?

“Did she take the book up?”

Duì, tā bǎ shū nǎshàngqùle.

“Yes, she took the book up.”

Bào zhǐ tā mǎihuíláile ma?

“Did he buy the newspaper?”

Duì, tā bǎ bào zhǐ mǎihuíláile.

“Yes, he bought the newspaper.”

3. Your interlocutor will ask whether you did something, knew something, or thought something. Using **Duì** and the **yī...jiù** pattern, respond that, yes, the moment Old Li said it, you did, knew, or thought what is being talked about.

Nǐ zuòle ma?

“Did you do it?”

Duì, Lǎo Lǐ yì shuō wǒ jiù zuòle.

“Yes, the moment Old Li said it, I did it.”

Nǐ xiàole ma?

“Did you laugh?”

Duì, Lǎo Lǐ yì shuō wǒ jiù xiàole.

“Yes, the moment Old Li said it, I laughed.”

Nǐ zhīdaole ma?

“Did you know?”

Duì, Lǎo Lǐ yì shuō wǒ jiù zhīdaole.

“Yes, the moment Old Li said it, I knew.”

Nǐ xiángqilaile ma?

“Did you remember?”

Nǐ jìxiàlaile ma?

“Did you jot it down?”

Dui, Lǎo Lǐ yì shuō wǒ jiù xiángqilaile.

“Yes, the moment Old Li said it, I remembered.”

Dui, Lǎo Lǐ yì shuō wǒ jiù jìxiàlaile.

“Yes, the moment Old Li said it, I jotted it down.”

Unit 17, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Use the pattern **Duì, nǐ zuìhǎo...** to tell your interlocutor that it would be best if she did what she's asking about.

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi xué Rìyǔ ma?

"Do you think I should learn Japanese?"

Duì, nǐ zuìhǎo xué Rìyǔ.

"Yes, it would be best if you learned Japanese."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi qù lǚxíng ma?

"Do you think I should go travel?"

Duì, nǐ zuìhǎo qù lǚxíng.

"Yes, it would be best if you went traveling."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi chūguó liúxué ma?

"Do you think I should study abroad?"

Duì, nǐ zuìhǎo chūguó liúxué.

"Yes, it would be best if you went on study abroad."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi bǎ gōngyù zūchuqu ma?

"Do you think I should rent out the apartment?"

Duì, nǐ zuìhǎo bǎ gōngyù zūchuqu.

"Yes, it would be best if you rented out the apartment."

Nǐ juéde wǒ jīntiān wǎnshang yīnggāi qù tīng zhèichǎng yīnyuèhuì ma?

"Do you think I should go to the concert tonight?"

Duì, nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang zuìhǎo qù tīng zhèichǎng yīnyuèhuì.

"Yes, it would be best if you went to the concert tonight."

2. Use the pattern **Nǐ zuìhǎo bié...** to politely tell the person not to do what she's asking about.

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi qù ma?

"Do you think I should go?"

Nǐ zuìhǎo bié qù.

"It would be best if you didn't go."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi táokè ma?

"Do you think I should skip class?"

Nǐ zuìhǎo bié táokè.

"It would be best if you didn't skip class."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi gàosu tā ma?

"Do you think I should tell her?"

Nǐ zuìhǎo bié gàosu tā.

"It would be best if you didn't tell her."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi gǎiháng ma?

"Do you think I should change careers?"

Nǐ zuìhǎo bié gǎiháng.

"It would be best if you didn't change careers."

Nǐ juéde wǒ yīnggāi mǎi zhèishuāng xié ma?

"Do you think I should buy this pair of shoes?"

Nǐ zuìhǎo bié mǎi zhèishuāng xié.

"It would be best if you didn't buy this pair of shoes."

Nǐ juéde wǒ jīntiān wǎnshang yīnggāi qù jùlèbù ma?

"Do you think I should go to the club tonight?"

Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang zuìhǎo bié qù jùlèbù.

"It would be best if you didn't go to the club tonight."

Unit 17, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Add **yìxiē** before the noun in each sentence to explicitly indicate “some.”

Gōngyùli yǒu jiǎndānde jiājù.

“There is simple furniture in the apartment.”

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang zuòle zuòyè.

“Last night I did homework.”

Nǐ hēle jiǔ, bù néng kāichē.

“You drank alcohol; you can’t drive.”

Lǎo Lǐ jīntiān děi kāihuì.

“Old Li has meetings today.”

Jiàoshìde qiángshang guàzhe dìtú.

“On the walls of the classroom are hanging maps.”

Wǒ zài bàoshang kàndào le guǎnggào.

“I saw advertisements in the newspaper.”

Zhāng Xiānsheng yǒu gōngyù yào chūzū.

“Mr. Zhang has apartments he wants to rent out.”

Gōngyùli yǒu yìxiē jiǎndānde jiājù.

“There is some simple furniture in the apartment.”

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang zuòle yìxiē zuòyè.

“Last night I did some homework.”

Nǐ hēle yìxiē jiǔ, bù néng kāichē.

“You drank some alcohol; you can’t drive.”

Lǎo Lǐ jīntiān děi kāi yìxiē huì.

“Old Li has some meetings today.”

Jiàoshìde qiángshang guàzhe yìxiē dìtú.

“On the walls of the classroom are hanging some maps.”

Wǒ zài bàoshang kàndào le yìxiē guǎnggào.

“I saw some advertisements in the newspaper.”

Zhāng Xiānsheng yǒu yìxiē gōngyù yào chūzū.

“Mr. Zhang has some apartments he wants to rent out.”

Unit 18, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. The woman will comment that, on the following day, she will see a certain individual. Ask her to send that person your regards by using the pattern **Tì wǒ wèn...hǎo** “On my behalf send regards to...” or “Say hello to...for me.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào Zhìjié.

“Tomorrow I’ll see Zhijie.”

Tì wǒ wèn Zhìjié hǎo.

“Say hello to Zhijie for me.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào Xiǎo Wáng.

“Tomorrow I’ll see Little Wang.”

Tì wǒ wèn Xiǎo Wáng hǎo.

“Say hello to Little Wang for me.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào Lǐ Bófù.

“Tomorrow I’ll see Uncle Li.”

Tì wǒ wèn Lǐ Bófù hǎo.

“Say hello to Uncle Li for me.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào wǒ wàigōng.

“Tomorrow I’ll see my maternal grandfather.”

Tì wǒ wèn nǐ wàigōng hǎo.

“Say hello to your maternal grandfather for me.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào Zhào Jiàoshòu.

“Tomorrow I’ll see Professor Zhao.”

Tì wǒ wèn Zhào Jiàoshòu hǎo.

“Give my regards to Professor Zhao.”

Míngtiān wǒ huì jiàndào Zhāng Zǒngjīnglǐ.

“Tomorrow I’ll see General Manager Zhang.”

Tì wǒ wèn Zhāng Zǒngjīnglǐ hǎo.

“Convey my regards to General Manager Zhang.”

2. You’re an American student who is visiting the home of a Chinese classmate in China. Your classmate’s parent opens the door. Make the following greetings less formal (and more appropriate for you, as their child’s classmate, to use) by transforming **Xiānsheng** to **Bófù** “Uncle,” and by transforming **Tàitai** to **Bómǔ** “Auntie.”

Wáng Xiānsheng hǎo!

“Hello, Mr. Wang!”

Bófù hǎo!

“Hello, Uncle!”

Wáng Tàitai hǎo!

“Hello, Mrs. Wang!”

Bómǔ hǎo!

“Hello, Auntie!”

Lǐ Xiānsheng hǎo!

“Hello, Mr. Li!”

Bófù hǎo!

“Hello, Uncle!”

Lǐ Tàitai hǎo!

“Hello, Mrs. Li!”

Bómǔ hǎo!

“Hello, Auntie!”

Mò Xiānsheng, Mò Tàitai hǎo!

“Hello, Mr. and Mrs. Mo!”

Bófù, bómǔ hǎo!

“Hello, Uncle and Auntie!”

Unit 18, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

- 1 Transform the sentences you hear from the **A yě B** pattern to the **yibiān A yibiān B** pattern.

Tā chīfàn, yě kànshū.

“She’s eating and also reading.”

Tā yibiān chīfàn, yibiān kànshū.

“She’s reading while she’s eating.”

Tā kāichē, yě kàn dìtú.

“He’s driving and also looking at the map.”

Tā yibiān kāichē, yibiān kàn dìtú.

“He’s looking at the map while he’s driving.”

Tā chī wǔfàn, yě kàn bào.

“She ate lunch and also read the newspaper.”

Tā yibiān chī wǔfàn, yibiān kàn bào.

“She read the newspaper while she ate lunch.”

Tāmen zuòfàn, yě chīfàn.

“They’re cooking and also eating.”

Tāmen yibiān zuòfàn, yibiān chīfàn.

“They’re eating while they’re cooking.”

Tāmen hē chá, yě liáotiān.

“They drank tea and also chatted.”

Tāmen yibiān hē chá, yibiān liáotiān.

“They chatted while they drank tea.”

Tā guā húzi, yě jiǎng diànhuà.

“He’s shaving and also talking on the phone.”

Tā yibiān guā húzi, yibiān jiǎng diànhuà.

“He’s talking on the phone while he’s shaving.”

2. Your interlocutor will comment that Professor Wang is in a certain kind of situation. Use the pattern **jírán...jiù** to respond that since Professor Wang is in that kind of a situation, you’ll just head back to where you were before.

Wáng Lǎoshī hēzuìle.

“Prof. Wang is drunk.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī hēzuìle, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang is drunk, I’ll just head back.”

Wáng Lǎoshī jīntiān bù lái.

“Prof. Wang is not coming today.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī jīntiān bù lái, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang isn’t coming today, I’ll just head back.”

Wáng Lǎoshī hái zài shítáng.

“Prof. Wang is still in the cafeteria.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī hái zài shítáng, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang is still in the cafeteria, I’ll just head back.”

Wáng Lǎoshī xiànzài hěn máng.

“Prof. Wang is very busy right now.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī xiànzài hěn máng, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang is very busy right now, I’ll just head back.”

Wáng Lǎoshī shàngjiē qù mǎi dōngxi le.

“Prof. Wang went out to buy stuff.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī shàngjiē qù mǎi dōngxi le, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang went out to buy stuff, I’ll just head back.”

Wáng Lǎoshī yīnwei lùshang sāichē, suóyǐ hái zài lùshang.

“Because there’s a traffic jam, Prof. Wang is on the way here.”

Jírán Wáng Lǎoshī hái zài lùshang, wǒ jiù huíqùle.

“Since Prof. Wang is still on the way here, I’ll just still head back.”

Unit 18, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. The woman will ask you if a certain person should be sought. You should respond politely that, yes, you have something (“a small matter”) that you would like to ask that person to help with.

Yào bu yào zhǎo Zhēnní?

“Shall I get Jenny?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Zhēnní bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask Jenny to help with.”

Yào bu yào zhǎo Xiè Āyí?

“Shall I get Auntie Xie?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Xiè Āyí bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask Auntie Xie to help with.”

Yào bu yào zhǎo Lǎo Wèi?

“Shall I get Old Wei?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Lǎo Wèi bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask Old Wei to help with.”

Yào bu yào zhǎo Lín Jīnglǐ?

“Shall I get Manager Lin?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Lín Jīnglǐ bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask Manager Lin to help with.”

Yào bu yào zhǎo Hé Lǎobǎn?

“Shall I get Boss He?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Hé Lǎobǎn bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask Boss He to help with.”

Yào bu yào zhǎo Wáng Xiàozhǎng?

“Shall I get President Wang?”

Duì, yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqing xiǎng bàituō Wáng Xiàozhǎng bāng ge máng.

“Yes, I have something I’d like to ask President Wang to help with.”

Unit 18, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In the sentences you hear, replace **yàoshì**, **rúguǒ**, and **jiǎrú** by **wànyī**.

Yàoshì tā bù lái, nǐ zěmme bàn ne?

“If she doesn’t come, what will you do?”

Jiǎrú xiǎo yú sǐle, nǐ huì nánguò ma?

“If the little fish dies, will you be sad?”

Rúguǒ wǒmen chídào, nǐ huì bu huì shēngqì?

“If we’re late, will you get mad?”

**Rúguǒ tā wàngle dài qián, wǒmen
jiù bù néng mǎi dōngxi le.**

“If he forgets to bring money, we
won’t be able to buy anything.”

**Jiǎrú xiàyǔ, wǒmen jiù bù néng
qù dòngwùyuán le.**

“If it rains, we won’t be able to
go to the zoo.”

**Yàoshì wǒ míngtiān bù néng lái,
qǐng nǐ tì wǒ zuò yíjiàn shì.**

“If I can’t come tomorrow, please
do me a favor.”

Wànyī tā bù lái, nǐ zěmme bàn ne?

“If by chance she doesn’t come, what will you do?”

Wànyī xiǎo yú sǐle, nǐ huì nánguò ma?

“If by chance the little fish dies, will you be sad?”

Wànyī wǒmen chídào, nǐ huì bu huì shēngqì?

“If by chance we’re late, will you get mad?”

**Wànyī tā wàngle dài qián, wǒmen
jiù bù néng mǎi dōngxi le.**

“If by chance he forgets to bring money,
we won’t be able to buy anything.”

**Wànyī xiàyǔ, wǒmen jiù bù néng
qù dòngwùyuán le.**

“If by chance it rains, we won’t be able
to go to the zoo.”

**Wànyī wǒ míngtiān bù néng lái,
qǐng nǐ tì wǒ zuò yíjiàn shì.**

“If by chance I can’t come tomorrow,
please do me a favor.”

Unit 19, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the sentences with STATIVE VERB + **duōle** to STATIVE VERB + **-de duō**.

Zhèizhǒng hǎo duōle.

“This kind is much better.”

Zhèijiān wòshì dà duōle.

“This bedroom is much bigger.”

Zhèige cài hǎochī duōle.

“This dish is much more delicious.”

Zhèici zhōukǎo nán duōle.

“This week’s weekly test is much harder.”

Nèiwèi jiàoshòu qíguài duōle.

“That professor is much stranger.”

Nèige xiǎoháir cōngmíng duōle.

“That kid is much smarter.”

Zhèizhǒng hǎode duō.

“This kind is much better.”

Zhèijiān wòshì dàde duō.

“This bedroom is much bigger.”

Zhèige cài hǎochīde duō.

“This dish is much more delicious.”

Zhèici zhōukǎo nánde duō.

“This week’s weekly test is much harder.”

Nèiwèi jiàoshòu qíguàide duō.

“That professor is much stranger.”

Nèige xiǎoháir cōngmíngde duō.

“That kid is much smarter.”

2. Add **zhí dào** “until” to the sentences that you hear.

Wǒ jīntiān cái lái.

“I only came today.”

Wǒ zuótiān cái zhīdao.

“I only knew yesterday.”

Tā jīntiān cái kāishǐ shàngbān.

“She only started working today.”

Timmy xiànzài cái kāishǐ duì Zhōngwén gǎn xìngqù.

“Timmy only started to become interested in Chinese now.”

Lǎo Lín sānshisuì cái kāishǐ chōuyān.

“Old Lin only started to smoke when he was 30.”

Wǒ dào dàxué sìníanjí cái kāishǐ xuéhuì zuǒfàn.

“I only started to learn how to cook when I was a senior in college.”

Bái Tàitài dào wǔshísuì cái kāishǐ xué Yīngwén.

“Mrs. Bai only started to learn English when she was 50.”

Wǒ zhí dào jīntiān cái lái.

“I didn’t come until today.”

Wǒ zhí dào zuótiān cái zhīdao.

“I didn’t know until yesterday.”

Tā zhí dào jīntiān cái kāishǐ shàngbān.

“She didn’t start working until today.”

Timmy zhí dào xiànzài cái kāishǐ duì Zhōngwén gǎn xìngqù.

“Timmy didn’t become interested in Chinese until now.”

Lǎo Lín zhí dào sānshisuì cái kāishǐ chōuyān.

“Old Lin didn’t start smoking until he was 30.”

Wǒ zhí dào dàxué sìníanjí cái kāishǐ xuéhuì zuǒfàn.

“I didn’t start to learn how to cook until I was a senior in college.”

Bái Tàitài zhí dào wǔshísuì cái kāishǐ xué Yīngwén.

“Mrs. Bai didn’t start to learn English until she was 50.”

3. Transform the sentences you hear from the forms with **měi-** to the corresponding reduplicated forms.

Wǒmen měitiān kǎoshì.

“We have tests everyday.”

Tā měinián dōu lái.

“She comes every year.”

Wǒ měiběn dōu yǒu.

“I have every volume.”

Měige rén dōu zhīdao.

“Everyone knows.”

Tā měizhāng dōu yào.

“He wants every page.”

Wǒ měige yuè dōu dēi fù shuǐdiànfèi.

“I have to pay for water and electric every month.”

Wǒmen tiāntiān kǎoshì.

“We have tests every day.”

Tā niánnián dōu lái.

“She comes every year.”

Wǒ běnběn dōu yǒu.

“I have every volume.”

Rénrén dōu zhīdao.

“Everyone knows.”

Tā zhāngzhāng dōu yào.

“He wants every page.”

Wǒ yuèyuè dōu dēi fù shuǐdiànfèi.

“I have to pay for water and electric every month.”

Unit 19, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the bisyllabic stative verbs in the sentences you hear to the reduplicated forms with **-de**. For example, **gāoxìng** “be happy” would become **gāogāoxìngxìngde** “very happily.”

Zhù nǐ jiànkāng.

“I wish you that you’re healthy.”

Tā zhèige rén hěn ānjìng.

“He’s very quiet.”

Màikè xiězi xiěde hěn qīngchū.

“Michael writes clearly.”

Dàwèide sùshè tíng gānjìngde.

“David’s dorm is quite clean.”

Xiǎomíng zǒngshì hěn gāoxìng.

“Xiaoming is always happy.”

Jīntiānde tiānqì bù lěng yě bú rè, hěn shūfu.

“Today’s weather is neither cold nor hot, very comfortable.”

Zhù nǐ jiànjiānkāngkāngde.

“I wish you that you’re all healthy and everything.”

Tā zhèige rén ān’ānjìngjìngde.

“He’s all quiet and everything.”

Màikè xiězi xiěde qīngqīngchūchūde.

“Michael writes very clearly.”

Dàwèide sùshè gān’gānjìngjìngde.

“David’s dorm is nice and clean.”

Xiǎomíng zǒngshì gāogāoxìngxìngde.

“Xiaoming is always very happy and everything.”

Jīntiānde tiānqì bù lěng yě bú rè, shūshufúfúde.

“Today’s weather is neither cold nor hot, real comfortable and everything.”

Unit 19, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Your interlocutor will make a statement containing **yě**. You will ask for confirmation of that statement using the pattern **lián...dōu**.

Xiǎo Wáng yě zhīdao.

“Little Wang also knows.”

Lián Xiǎo Wáng dōu zhīdào ma?

“Even Little Wang knows?”

Wǒ yīfēn qián yě méiyǒu.

“I don’t have a cent on me.”

Nǐ lián yīfēn qián dōu méiyǒu ma?

“You don’t have even a cent on you?”

Xiǎo Lǐ yě bú huì zhuànqián.

“Little Li also doesn’t know how to make money.”

Lián Xiǎo Lǐ dōu bú huì zhuànqián ma?

“Even Little Li doesn’t know how to make money?”

Xiǎo Chénde xuéfēn yě bú gòu.

“Little Chen also doesn’t have enough credits.”

Lián Xiǎo Chénde xuéfēn dōu bú gòu ma?

“Even Little Chen doesn’t have enough credits?”

Tāde Zhōngwén fāyīn yě hěn hǎo.

“His Chinese pronunciation is also very good.”

Lián tāde Zhōngwén fāyīn dōu hěn hǎo ma?

“Even his Chinese pronunciation is very good?”

Wǒde Zhōngwénde yúfǎ yě zhǐ shi mámahūhū.

“My Chinese grammar is also only so-so.”

Lián nǐde Zhōngwénde yúfǎ dōu zhǐ shi mámahūhū ma?

“Even your Chinese grammar is just so-so?”

Unit 19, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the sentences you hear with **rúguǒ** to sentences with **yào bú shi**.

Rúguǒ wǒ méi kāichē, kǒngpà wǒmen jiù láibujíle.

“If I hadn’t driven the car, I’m afraid we wouldn’t have made it.”

Yào bú shi wǒ kāichē, kǒngpà wǒmen jiù láibujíle.

“If it weren’t for my driving the car, I’m afraid we wouldn’t have made it.”

Rúguǒ nǐmen méi gēn wǒ yìqǐ lái, kǒngpà wǒ jiù bù láile.

“If you all hadn’t come with me, I’m afraid I wouldn’t have come.”

Yào bú shi nǐmen gēn wǒ yìqǐ lái, kǒngpà wǒ jiù bù láile.

“If it weren’t for your coming with me, I’m afraid I wouldn’t have come.”

Rúguǒ tā bú gàosu wǒ, kǒngpà wǒ dào xiànzài hái bù zhīdào.

“If he hadn’t told me, I’m afraid I wouldn’t know even now.”

Yào bú shi tā gàosu wǒ, kǒngpà wǒ dào xiànzài hái bù zhīdào.

“If it weren’t for his telling me, I’m afraid I wouldn’t know even now.”

Rúguǒ wǒ méiyǒu tāde míngpiàn, kǒngpà wǒmen jiù zhǎobudào tā le.

“If I hadn’t had his name card, I’m afraid we wouldn’t have been able to find him.”

Yào bú shi wǒ yǒu tāde míngpiàn, kǒngpà wǒmen jiù zhǎobudào tā le.

“If it weren’t for my having his name card, I’m afraid we wouldn’t have been able to find him.”

Rúguǒ tā méi bāng Xiǎo Lǐ, kǒngpà Xiǎo Lǐ dào xiànzài dōu hái méi zuòwán.

“If she hadn’t helped Little Li, I’m afraid Little Li would still not be done even now.”

Yào bú shi tā bāng Xiǎo Lǐ, kǒngpà Xiǎo Lǐ dào xiànzài dōu hái méi zuòwán.

“If it weren’t for her helping Little Li, I’m afraid Little Li would still not be done even now.”

Rúguǒ wǒ bàba bú huì zhuànqián, kǒngpà wǒmen dào xiànzài dōu hái shì hěn qióng.

“If my dad weren’t good at making money, I’m afraid we’d still be very poor now.”

Yào bú shi wǒ bàba hěn huì zhuànqián, kǒngpà wǒmen dào xiànzài dōu hái shì hěn qióng.

“If it weren’t for my dad’s being very good at making money, I’m afraid we’d still be very poor now.”

Unit 20, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Your interlocutor will make a statement about someone that could be considered a justification for why he or she speaks a certain language so well. You should use **guàibudé** to respond that “No wonder he or she speaks (name of the language) so well!”

Lǎo Mǎ cóng xiǎo jiù xué Xībānyáyǔ.

“Old Ma’s been learning Spanish since he was little.”

Guàibudé tāde Xībānyáyǔ jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder he speaks Spanish so well!”

Xiǎo Gāo zài jiālǐ gēn fùmǔ shuō Fǎyǔ.

“Little Gao speaks French at home with his parents.”

Guàibudé tāde Fǎyǔ jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder he speaks French so well!”

Lín Xiǎojie zài Déguo gōngzuòle shínián.

“Miss Lin worked in Germany for ten years.”

Guàibudé tāde Déyǔ jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder she speaks German so well!”

Xiǎo Zhèng zài Hánguo zhùle èrshínián.

“Little Zheng lived in Korea for twenty years.”

Guàibudé tāde Hánguo huà jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder she speaks Korean so well!”

Wǒ zài Táiwān shàng xiǎoxué shàngdao liùniánjí.

“I attended elementary school in Taiwan until I was in sixth grade.”

Guàibudé nǐde Táiyǔ jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder you speak Taiwanese so well!”

Lǎo Wángde tàitai shì Riběn rén, suóyǐ tā zài jiālǐ dōu shì shuō Rìyǔ.

“Old Wang’s wife is Japanese, so he speaks all in Japanese at home.”

Guàibudé tāde Rìyǔ jiǎngde nèmme hǎo!

“No wonder he speaks Japanese so well!”

Unit 20, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You absolutely can't stand a certain Mr. Cai. Each time your interlocutor says something positive about Mr. Cai, use the **suīrán...dànshi** pattern to state that although Mr. Cai has the positive quality she mentions, you don't like him.

Cài Xiānsheng hěn yǒuqián.

"Mr. Cai is very rich."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānsheng hěn yǒuqián,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai is very rich, I don't like him."

Cài Xiānsheng hěn cōngmíng.

"Mr. Cai is smart."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānsheng hěn cōngmíng,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai is smart, I don't like him."

Cài Xiānsheng zhǎngde hěn hǎokàn.

"Mr. Cai is good-looking."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānsheng zhǎngde hěn hǎokàn,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai is good-looking, I don't like him."

Cài Xiānsheng hěn huì bāo jiǎozi.

"Mr. Cai is very good at making dumplings."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānsheng hěn huì bāo jiǎozi,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai is very good at making dumplings, I don't like him."

Cài Xiānshengde chēzi hěn piàoliang.

"Mr. Cai's car is attractive."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānshengde chēzi hěn piàoliang,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai's car is attractive, I don't like him."

Cài Xiānsheng chànggē chàngde hěn hǎotīng.

"Mr. Cai sings beautifully."

**Suīrán Cài Xiānsheng chànggē chàngde hěn hǎotīng,
dànshi wǒ bù xǐhuan tā.**

"Although Mr. Cai sings beautifully, I don't like him."

2. You'll be asked if a certain fraction is enough. In each case, answer that that fraction is not enough; you need the next higher fraction (for example, $\frac{2}{3}$ rather than $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ rather than $\frac{3}{5}$, and so on).

Sānfēnzhīyī gòu bu gòu?

"Is one-third enough?"

Sānfēnzhīyī bú gòu; yào sānfēnzhī'èr.

"One-third is not enough; I need two-thirds."

Wǔfēnzhīsān gòu bu gòu?

"Is three-fifths enough?"

Wǔfēnzhīsān bú gòu; yào wǔfēnzhīsì.

"Three-fifths is not enough; I need four-fifths."

Bāfēnzhīliù gòu bu gòu?

"Is six-eighths enough?"

Bāfēnzhīliù bú gòu; yào bāfēnzhīqī.

"Six-eighths is not enough; I need seven-eighths."

Shífēnzhīliù gòu bu gòu?

"Is six-tenths enough?"

Shífēnzhīliù bú gòu; yào shífēnzhīqī.

"Six-tenths is not enough; I need seven-tenths."

Sìfēnzhī'èr gòu bu gòu?

"Is two-fourths enough?"

Sìfēnzhī'èr bú gòu; yào sīfēnzhīsān.

"Two-fourths is not enough; I need three-fourths."

Jiǔfēnzhīsì gòu bu gòu?

"Is four-ninths enough?"

Jiǔfēnzhīsì bú gòu; yào jiǔfēnzhīwǔ.

"Four-ninths is not enough; I need five-ninths."

Unit 20, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. The speaker will comment that she likes music, movies, or something else from a certain decade of the 20th century. You should comment that you like the music, movies, or whatever it may be from one decade earlier.

Wǒ xǐhuan liùshí niándài de yīnyuè.

"I like 60s music."

Wǒ xǐhuan wǔshí niándài de piānzi.

"I like 1950s films."

Wǒ xǐhuan sānshí niándài de huà.

"I like paintings from the 30s."

Wǒ xǐhuan bāshí niándài de jiājù.

"I like 1980s furniture."

Wǒ xǐhuan qīshí niándài de fángzi.

"I like houses from the 1970s."

Wǒ xǐhuan jiǔshí niándài de diànyǐng.

"I like 1990s movies."

Wǒ xǐhuan sānshí niándài de xiǎoshuō.

"I like novels from the 1930s."

Wǒ xǐhuan wǔshí niándài de yīnyuè.

"I like 50s music."

Wǒ xǐhuan sìshí niándài de piānzi.

"I like 1940s films."

Wǒ xǐhuan èrshí niándài de huà.

"I like paintings from the 20s."

Wǒ xǐhuan qīshí niándài de jiājù.

"I like 1970s furniture."

Wǒ xǐhuan liùshí niándài de fángzi.

"I like houses from the 1960s."

Wǒ xǐhuan bāshí niándài de diànyǐng.

"I like 1980s movies."

Wǒ xǐhuan èrshí niándài de xiǎoshuō.

"I like novels from the 1920s."

Unit 20, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You've led a sheltered life and are rather inexperienced. Your interlocutor will ask you a number of questions about whether or not you've ever done something. Use the pattern **wǒ cónglái méi...-guo** to respond to each question that, no, you've never done that before.

Nǐ kànguo Jīngjù ma?

"Have you ever seen Peking opera?"

Wǒ cónglái méi kànguo Jīngjù.

"I've never seen Peking opera before."

Nǐ qùguo Shànghǎi ma?

"Have you ever been to Shanghai?"

Wǒ cónglái méi qùguo Shànghǎi.

"I've never been to Shanghai before."

Nǐ xiànguó Xiàngqí ma?

"Have you ever played Chinese chess?"

Wǒ cónglái méi xiànguó Xiàngqí.

"I've never played Chinese chess before."

Nǐ qùguo bówùguǎn ma?

"Have you ever gone to a museum?"

Wǒ cónglái méi qùguo bówùguǎn.

"I've never been to a museum before."

Nǐ chīguo Běijīng kǎoyā ma?

"Have you ever eaten Peking duck?"

Wǒ cónglái méi chīguo Běijīng kǎoyā.

"I've never eaten Peking duck before."

Nǐ jihuàguo jiānglái yào zuò shémme ma?

"Ever planned what you want to do in the future?"

Wǒ cónglái méi jihuàguo jiānglái yào zuò shémme.

"I've never planned what I want to do in the future before."

Unit 21, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You'll hear a number of questions containing the southern Mandarin question pattern **yǒu méiyǒu + VERB**. Transform each question you hear to the northern Mandarin question pattern **VERB + -le + méiyǒu**.

Xìn nǐ yǒu méiyǒu jì?

"Did you send the letter?"

Yīfú nǐ yǒu méiyǒu xǐ?

"Did you wash the clothes?"

Xīn diànnǎo, nǐ yǒu méiyǒu shì?

"Did you try out the new computer?"

Nǐ hé shìyǒu yǒu méiyǒu dǎ tàijíquán?

"Did you and your roommates practice taiji?"

Nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu cānguān bówùguǎn?

"Did you all visit the museum?"

Wáng Huá jīntiān yǒu méiyǒu dǎ wǎngqiú?

"Did Wang Hua play tennis today?"

Xìn nǐ jìle méiyǒu?

"Did you send the letter?"

Yīfú nǐ xǐle méiyǒu?

"Did you wash the clothes?"

Xīn diànnǎo, nǐ shìle méiyǒu?

"Did you try out the new computer?"

Nǐ hé shìyǒu dǎ tàijíquán le méiyǒu?

"Did you and your roommates practice taiji?"

Nǐmen cānguānle bówùguǎn méiyǒu?

"Did you all visit the museum?"

Wáng Huá jīntiān dǎ wǎngqiú le méiyǒu?

"Did Wang Hua play tennis today?"

2. You'll hear a number of questions containing the southern Mandarin question pattern **yǒu méiyǒu + VERB**. Respond to each question in the affirmative with **SUBJECT + VERB + -le**.

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu fù?

"Did you pay?"

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu wèn?

"Did you ask?"

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu zhùyì?

"Did you pay attention?"

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu dǎtīng?

"Did you inquire?"

Wèntí yǒu méiyǒu jiějué?

"Was the problem solved?"

Yóujià yǒu méiyǒu zhǎng?

"Did the price of gas rise?"

Tāmende Zhōngwén yǒu méiyǒu jìnbù?

"Did their Chinese improve?"

Wǒ fùle.

"I paid."

Wǒ wènle.

"I asked."

Wǒ zhùyìle.

"I paid attention."

Wǒ dǎtīngle.

"I inquired."

Wèntí jiějuéle.

"The problem was solved."

Yóujià zhǎngle.

"The price of gas rose."

Tāmende Zhōngwén jìnbùle.

"Their Chinese improved."

3. You'll hear a number of questions containing the southern Mandarin question pattern **yǒu méiyǒu** + VERB. Respond to each question in the negative with SUBJECT + **méi** + VERB.

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qù?

“Did you go?”

Wǒ méi qù.

“I didn't go.”

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu mǎi?

“Did you buy it?”

Wǒ méi mǎi.

“I didn't buy it.”

Nǐ fùmǔ yǒu méiyǒu cānjiā?

“Did your parents take part?”

Wǒ fùmǔ méi cānjiā.

“My parents didn't take part.”

Lǎo Liú yǒu méiyǒu zuì?

“Did Old Liu get drunk?”

Lǎo Liú méi zuì.

“Old Liu didn't get drunk.”

Shíjiān yǒu méiyǒu tiáozhěng?

“Was the time adjusted?”

Shíjiān méi tiáozhěng.

“The time wasn't adjusted.”

Gōngyù tā zuìhòu yǒu méiyǒu zū?

“In the end did she rent the apartment?”

Gōngyù tā zuìhòu méi zū.

“In the end she didn't rent the apartment.”

4. Add the pattern **X dàoshi X** to the sentences that you hear.

Tā hěn gāo, kěshi bù xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú.

“He's very tall, but he doesn't like to play bassetball.”

Tā gāo dàoshi hěn gāo, kěshi bù xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú.

“He's certainly very tall, but he doesn't like to play basketball.”

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ yǒukòng, dànsì bù xiǎng qù kàn Jīngjù.

“I'm free this afternoon, but I don't feel like watching Peking opera.”

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ yǒukòng dàoshi yǒukòng, dànsì bù xiǎng qù kàn Jīngjù.

“I am indeed free this afternoon, but I don't feel like watching Peking opera.”

Nèige túshūguǎn lí zhèr hěn jìn, dànsì límìàn méiyǒu kōngtiáo.

“That library is very close to here, but inside there is no air conditioning.”

Nèige túshūguǎn lí zhèr jìn dàoshi hěn jìn, dànsì límìàn méiyǒu kōngtiáo.

“That library is close to here, to be sure, but inside there is no air conditioning.”

Lǎo Zhào chénggōngle, dànsì tā méiyǒu péngyou.

“Old Zhao has succeeded, but he has no friends.”

Lǎo Zhào chénggōngle dàoshi chénggōngle, dànsì tā méiyǒu péngyou.

“Old Zhao has succeeded, to be sure, but he has no friends.”

Zhèrde zhì'ān bú cuò, dànsì yèlì zuìhǎo bié yíge rén shàngjiē.

“It's pretty safe here, but at night you better not go out alone.”

Zhèrde zhì'ān bú cuò dàoshi bú cuò, dànsì yèlì zuìhǎo bié yíge rén shàngjiē.

“It is pretty safe here, but at night you better not go out alone.”

Zhèige diànyǐngde nèiróng tǐng yǒu yìside, dànsì wǒ tīngbudǒng!

“The content of this movie is quite interesting, but I don't understand it!”

Zhèige diànyǐngde nèiróng yǒu yìside dàoshi tǐng yǒu yìside, dànsì wǒ tīngbudǒng!

“The content of this movie sure is interesting, but I don't understand it!”

Unit 21, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond to the questions you hear, based on the cues provided. All of these questions and answers involve negative extent of time.

Nǐ jǐtiān méi chīfàn le?

(liǎngtiān)

“For how many days haven’t you eaten?”

Wǒ liǎngtiān méi chīfàn le.

“I haven’t eaten for two days.”

Nǐ duōjiǔ méi kàndào tā le?

(sānnián)

“How long has it been since you saw her?”

Wǒ sānnián méi kàndào tā le.

“I haven’t seen her for three years.”

Nǐ duōjiǔ méi qù shàngkè le?

(sān’ge libài)

“How long have you not gone to class?”

Wǒ sān’ge libài méi qù shàngkè le.

“I haven’t gone to class in three weeks.”

Nǐ duō jiǔ méi chōuyān le?

(bànnián)

“How long have you not smoked?”

Wǒ bànnián méi chōuyān le.

“I haven’t smoked for half a year.”

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi shuìjiào le?

(wǔshíge zhōngtóu)

“How long long have you gone without sleeping?”

Wǒ wǔshíge zhōngtóu méi shuìjiào le.

“I haven’t slept for fifty hours.”

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi qù chénpǎole?

(liǎngge yuè)

“How long have you not gone jogging?”

Wǒ liǎngge yuè méi qù chénpǎole.

“I haven’t gone jogging in two months.”

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi huí Měiguó le?

(shínián)

“For how long haven’t you been back to the U.S.?”

Wǒ shínián méi huí Měiguó le.

“I haven’t been back to the U.S. in ten years.”

2. Your interlocutor will make a statement. You should comment **Ò, yuánlái...** and then repeat the statement, to indicate that, for you, this is new and unexpected information.

Tā méi qùguo Zhōngguo.

“He’s never been to China.”

Ò, yuánlái tā méi qùguo Zhōngguo!

“Oh, so he’s never been China!”

Nèige xiǎoháir shì nánháizi.

“That child is a boy.”

Ò, yuánlái tā shì nánháizi!

“Oh, so it’s a boy!”

Huáng Tàitai líguo sāncì hūn.

“Mrs. Huang has been divorced three times.”

Ò, yuánlái tā líguo sāncì hūn!

“Oh, so she’s been divorced three times!”

Lín Xiáojie huì dǎ tàijíquán.

“Ms. Lin can do taiji.”

Ò, yuánlái tā huì dǎ tàijíquán!

“Oh, so she can do taiji!”

Wǒde shiyǒu shì Xībānyá rén.

“My roommate is Spanish.”

Ò, yuánlái tā shì Xībānyá rén!

“Oh, so she’s Spanish!”

Wǒmen chūnjià zhǐ fàngdào xīngqīsān.

“Our spring break is only until Wednesday.”

Ò, yuánlái wǒmen chūnjià zhǐ fàngdào xīngqīsān!

“Oh, so our spring break is only until Wednesday!”

3. Your interlocutor will make a statement about something. You should use the **Nándào... ma?** pattern to express incredulity.

Tā shì Rìběn rén.

“She’s Japanese.”

Nándào tā shì Rìběn rén ma?

“Don’t tell me she’s Japanese!”

Wǒ bù xǐhuan kàn Jīngjù.

“I don’t like to watch Peking opera.”

Nándào nǐ bù xǐhuan kàn Jīngjù ma?

“Don’t tell me you don’t like to watch Peking opera!”

Jīntiān yǐjīng shì xīngqīsì le.

“Today is already Thursday.”

Nándào jīntiān yǐjīng shì xīngqīsì le ma?

“Don’t tell me today is already Thursday!”

Lǎonián rén bǐjiào xǐhuan qù tiàowǔ.

“Old people prefer going dancing.”

Nándào lǎonián rén bǐjiào xǐhuan qù tiàowǔ ma?

“Don’t tell me that old people prefer going dancing?”

Niánqīng rén bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijíquán.

“Young people dislike doing taiji.”

Nándào niánqīng rén bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijíquán ma?

“Don’t tell me that young people dislike doing taiji?”

Wǎnshang chángcháng yǒu rén qiǎngjié.

“At night there are often robberies.”

Nándào wǎnshang chángcháng yǒu rén qiǎngjié ma?

“Don’t tell me that at night there are often robberies?”

Unit 21, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Answer in Chinese the questions you hear about sports scores, based on the English cues provided.

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (2, 1)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài èr bǐ yī.

“It’s now 2 to 1.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (1, 0)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài yī bǐ líng.

“It’s now 1 to 0.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (5, 3)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài wǔ bǐ sān.

“It’s now 5 to 3.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (3, 3)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài sān píng.

“It’s now 3 tied.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (6, 5)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài liù bǐ wǔ.

“It’s now 6 to 5.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (7, 7)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài qī píng.

“It’s now 7 tied.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (21, 18)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài èrshiyī bǐ shíbā.

“It’s now 21 to 18.”

Xiànzài jǐ bǐ jǐ? (88, 87)

“What’s the score now?”

Xiànzài bāshíbā bǐ bāshiqī.

“It’s now 88 to 87.”

2. You and your interlocutor are best friends. Tell her you’ll eat whatever she eats, go wherever she goes, and so on. To express this, use a pair of question words as indefinites in parallel sentences with **jiù**.

Nǐ chī shénme?

“What are you going to eat?”

Nǐ chī shénme, wǒ jiù chī shénme.

“Whatever you eat, I will eat.”

Nǐ diǎn shénme cài?

“What dish are you ordering?”

Nǐ diǎn shénme cài, wǒ jiù diǎn shénme cài.

“Whatever dish you order, that’s what I’ll order.”

Nǐ jǐdiǎn zǒu?

“What time are you leaving?”

Nǐ jǐdiǎn zǒu, wǒ jiù jǐdiǎn zǒu.

“Whenever you leave, I’ll leave.”

Nǐ dào nǎr qù?

“Where are you going?”

Nǐ dào nǎr qù, wǒ jiù dào nǎr qù.

“Wherever you go, I’ll go.”

Nǐ mǎi něizhǒng xié?

“Which kind of shoes are you buying?”

Nǐ mǎi něizhǒng xié, wǒ jiù mǎi něizhǒng xié.

“Whichever kind of shoes you buy, I’ll buy.”

Nǐ juéde shéi huì yíng?

“Who do you think is going to win?”

Nǐ juéde shéi huì yíng, wǒ jiù juéde shuí huì yíng.

“Whoever you think will win, that’s who I think will win.”

Nǐ xǐhuan něige qiúduì?

“Which team do you like?”

Nǐ xǐhuan něige qiúduì, wǒ jiù xǐhuan něige qiúduì.

“Whichever team you like, I like.”

Unit 21, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Answer each question in the affirmative, using the pattern **kě zhēn gòu** + STATIVE VERB + **-de**.

Jīntiān lěng ma?

“Is today cold?”

Jīntiān kě zhēn gòu lěngde!

“Today is wicked cold!”

Yīngwén bù róngyi ma?

“Is English not easy?”

Yīngwén kě zhēn gòu bù róngyide!

“English sure isn’t easy!”

Bāxīde zúqiúduì qiáng ma?

“Is the Brazilian soccer team strong?”

Bāxīde zúqiúduì kě zhēn gòu qiángde!

“The Brazilian soccer team is indeed quite strong!”

Xiǎo Lín shàngbān hěn lèi ma?

“Does Little Lin have to work hard?”

Xiǎo Lín shàngbān kě zhēn gòu lèide!

“Little Lin sure has to work hard!”

Zhèige liánxùjù hǎokàn ma?

“Is this soap opera good?”

Zhèige liánxùjù kě zhēn gòu hǎokànde!

“This soap opera is awesome!”

Nǐmen zuìjìn máng ma?

“Have you guys recently been busy?”

Wǒmen zuìjìn kě zhēn gòu mángde!

“Recently we sure have been busy!”

2. Respond to the questions in the affirmative, making use of **suàndeshang**.

Wǒ shi “hǎohàn” ma?

“Am I a ‘brave man’?”

Nǐ suàndeshang shi “hǎohàn”.

“You can be counted as a ‘brave man’.”

Tā shi hǎo tàitai ma?

“Is she a good wife?”

Tā suàndeshang shi hǎo tàitai.

“She can be regarded as a good wife.”

Wáng Lǎoshī shi hǎo lǎoshī ma?

“Is Professor Wang a good teacher?”

Wáng Lǎoshī suàndeshang shi hǎo lǎoshī.

“Professor Wang can be regarded as a good teacher.”

Xiǎo Lín shi cóngmíng háizi ma?

“Is Little Lin a smart kid?”

Xiǎo Lín suàndeshang shi cóngmíng háizi.

“Little Lin can be regarded as a smart kid.”

Wǒ shi zhōngnián rén ma?

“Am I a middle-aged person?”

Nǐ suàndeshang shi zhōngnián rén.

“You can be considered a middle-aged person.”

Mǎ Xiáojie shi měirén ma?

“Is Miss Ma a beauty?”

Mǎ Xiáojie suàndeshang shi měirén.

“Miss Ma can be considered a beauty.”

3. Confirm what the woman has said by responding with **Duì** and adding **zhōngyú** “finally” to her statement.

Tā dēngshang Cháng Chéng le!

“He climbed onto the Great Wall!”

Duì, tā zhōngyú dēngshang Cháng Chéng le!

“Yes, he finally climbed onto the Great Wall!”

Nǐ chīdào Mǎyǐ Shàng Shù le!

“You ate ‘Ants Climbing Trees’!”

Duì, wǒ zhōngyú chīdào Mǎyǐ Shàng Shù le!

“Yes, I finally ate ‘Ants Climbing Trees’!”

Wǒmende xiàoduì yíngle!

“Our school team won!”

Xiǎo Wáng huì kāichē le!

“Little Wang can drive now!”

Wǒmen fàng shǔjià le!

“Our summer vacation has started!”

Nǐ jiā yǒu diànshì le!

“You have a TV in your house!”

Duì, wǒmende xiàoduì zhōngyú yíngle!

“Yes, our school team has finally won!”

Duì, Xiǎo Wáng zhōngyú huì kāichē le!

“Yes, Little Wang can finally drive now!”

Duì, wǒmen zhōngyú fàng shǔjià le!

“Yes, our summer vacation has finally begun!”

Duì, wǒ jiā zhōngyú yǒu diànshì le!

“Yes, we finally have a TV in our house!”

Unit 22, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. The woman in the audio recording will ask if you're hungry, tired, busy, etc. In each case, respond that you're a little hungry, a little tired, a little busy, etc. In your response, use the pattern **yǒu yìdiǎnr** + VERB.

Nǐ è bu è?

"Are you hungry?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr è.

"I'm a little hungry."

Nǐ lèi bu lèi?

"Are you tired?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr lèi.

"I'm a bit tired."

Nǐ máng bu máng?

"Are you busy?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr máng.

"I'm a little busy."

Nǐ kùn bu kùn?

"Are you drowsy?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr kùn.

"I'm a little drowsy."

Nǐ lěng bu lěng?

"Are you cold?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr lěng.

"I'm a little cold."

Nǐ tóu téng bu téng?

"Does your head hurt?"

Wǒ tóu yǒu yìdiǎnr téng.

"My head hurts a little bit."

Nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng tū?

"Do you feel like throwing up?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr xiǎng tū.

"I feel a little like throwing up."

Nǐ yǒu méiyóu fāshāo?

"Do you have a fever?"

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr fāshāo.

"I have a slight fever."

2. As in the previous drill, respond that you're a little whatever the woman asks about. This time, all her questions will be in the negative. Begin each sentence with **Duì** and use the pattern **yǒu yìdiǎnr** + VERB.

Nǐ bù shūfu ma?

"Are you uncomfortable?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù shūfu.

"Yes, I'm a little uncomfortable."

Nǐ bù gāoxìng ma?

"Are you unhappy?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù gāoxìng.

"Yes, I'm a little unhappy."

Nǐ bù xǐhuan tā ma?

"Don't you like her?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù xǐhuan tā.

"No, I don't like her very much."

Nǐ bù huānyíng tāmen ma?

"Don't you welcome them?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù huānyíng tāmen.

"No, I don't welcome them so much."

Nǐ bù xiǎng qù yīyuàn kànbìng ma?

"Don't you want to go to the hospital to see doctor?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù xiǎng qù yīyuàn kànbìng.

"No, I don't feel very much like going to the hospital to see a doctor."

Nǐ bù fāngbian qù tā jiā ma?

"Is it inconvenient for you to go to his house?"

Duì, wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr bù fāngbian qù tā jiā.

"Yes, it's a little inconvenient for me to go to his house."

Unit 22, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the sentences you hear from active to passive.

Xiǎo Wáng màle tā le.

“Little Wang scolded her.”

Tā bèi Xiǎo Wáng màle.

“She got scolded by Little Wang.”

Lǎoshī dǎle Xiǎo Míng le.

“The teacher hit Little Ming.”

Xiǎo Míng bèi lǎoshī dǎle.

“Little Ming got hit by the teacher.”

Wǒ nán péngyou piànle wǒ.

“My boyfriend lied to me.”

Wǒ bèi wǒ nán péngyou piànle.

“I got lied to by my boyfriend.”

Xiǎo Lín tōule wǒde qián.

“Little Lin stole my money.”

Wǒde qián bèi Xiǎo Lín tōule.

“My money got stolen by Little Lin.”

Wǒ māma yòu mà wǒle.

“My mother yelled at me again.”

Wǒ yòu bèi wǒ māma màle.

“I got yelled at by my mother again.”

Wǒ nǎzǒule tāde yān.

“I took away his cigarettes.”

Tāde yān bèi wǒ nǎzǒule.

“His cigarettes were taken away by me.”

2. Your interlocutor will say she heard that something bad happened to you. Respond that it wasn't you that this happened to, it was Old Li that it happened to.

Tīngshuō nǐ bèi piànle.

“I heard you got cheated.”

Bú shì wǒ bèi piànle, shì Lǎo Lǐ bèi piànle.

“It wasn't me who got cheated, it was Old Li who got cheated.”

Tīngshuō nǐ shēngbìng le.

“I heard you got sick.”

Bú shì wǒ shēngbìng le, shì Lǎo Lǐ shēngbìng le.

“It wasn't me who got sick, it was Old Li who got sick.”

Tīngshuō nǐde dōngxi bèi tōule.

“I heard your things got stolen.”

Bú shì wǒde dōngxi bèi tōule, shì Lǎo Lǐde dōngxi bèi tōule.

“It wasn't my things that got stolen, it was Old Li's things that got stolen.”

Tīngshuō nǐ líhūnle.

“I heard you got divorced.”

Bú shì wǒ líhūn le, shì Lǎo Lǐ líhūnle.

“It wasn't me who got divorced, it was Old Li who got divorced.”

Tīngshuō nǐ bèi lǎobǎn màle.

“I heard you got yelled at by the boss.”

Bú shì wǒ bèi lǎobǎn màle, shì Lǎo Lǐ bèi lǎobǎn màle.

“It wasn't me who got yelled at by the boss, it was Old Li who got yelled at by the boss.”

Tīngshuō nǐde hùzhào diào le.

“I heard your passport got lost.”

Bú shì wǒde hùzhào diào le, shì Lǎo Lǐde hùzhào diào le.

“It wasn't my passport that got lost, it was Old Li's passport that got lost.”

3. Someone will comment that you had better do something. You respond that, yes, you absolutely must do that. In your response, use **Duì, wǒ fēi...bù kě**.

Nǐ zuìhǎo shěng yidiǎnr qián.

“You better save some money.”

Duì, wǒ fēi shěng yidiǎnr qián bù kě.

“Yes, I must save some money.”

Nǐ zuìhǎo gǎnkuài qù jǐngchájú.

“You better hurry to the police station.”

Duì, wǒ fēi qù jǐngchájú bù kě.

“Yes, I must go to the police station.”

Nǐ zuìhǎo qù dàshǐguǎn yítàng.

“You better drop by the embassy.”

Duì, wǒ fēi qù dàshǐguǎn yítàng bù kě.

“Yes, I must drop by the embassy.”

Nǐ zuìhǎo zhǎohuái nèixiē dōngxi.

“You better find those things.”

Duì, wǒ fēi zhǎohuái nèixiē dōngxi bù kě.

“Yes, I must find those things.”

Nǐ zuìhǎo qù zhuā nèige xiǎotōu.

“You better go catch that thief.”

Duì, wǒ fēi qù zhuā nèige xiǎotōu bù kě.

“Yes, I must go catch that thief.”

Nǐ zuìhǎo kàn yíwèi dǒng Yīngyǔde dàifu.

“You better see a doctor who knows English.”

Duì, wǒ fēi kàn yíwèi dǒng Yīngyǔde dàifu bù kě.

“Yes, I must see a doctor who knows English.”

Unit 22, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You will hear a number of questions. In each case, respond that the first item mentioned is twice as (whatever the stative verb is) as the second item mentioned.

Zuò huōchē bǐ zuò gōngchē guì ma?

“Is taking a train more expensive than taking a bus?”

Shì, zuò huōchē bǐ zuò gōngchē guì yí bèi.

“Yes, taking a train is twice as expensive as taking a bus.”

Lǎo Lǐ de fángzi bǐ Lǎo Hé de fángzi dà ma?

“Is Old Li’s house bigger than Old He’s house?”

Shì, Lǎo Lǐ de fángzi bǐ Lǎo Hé de fángzi dà yí bèi.

“Yes, Old Li’s house is twice as big as Old He’s house.”

Wáng Xiáojiede xiézi bǐ Chén Xiáojiede xiézi duō ma?

“Does Ms. Wang have more shoes than Ms. Chen?”

Shì, Wáng Xiáojiede xiézi bǐ Chén Xiáojiede xiézi duō yí bèi.

“Yes, Ms. Wang has twice as many shoes as Ms. Chen.”

Zhèicì zhōukǎo bǐ shàngcì zhōukǎo nán ma?

“Was this weekly test harder than the last weekly test?”

Shì, zhèicì zhōukǎo bǐ shàngcì zhōukǎo nán yí bèi.

“Yes, this weekly test was twice as hard as the last weekly test.”

Nèijiàn yīfude hàomǎr bǐ zhèijiàn yīfude hàomǎr dà ma?

“Is the size of that piece of clothing bigger than the size of this piece of clothing?”

Shì, nèijiàn yīfude hàomǎr bǐ zhèijiàn yīfude hàomǎr dà yí bèi.

“Yes, the size of that piece of clothing is twice as big as the size of this piece of clothing.”

Lǎo Mǎ yínhánglǐde qián bǐ wǒmende duō ma?

“Does Old Ma have more money in the bank than we do?”

Shì, Lǎo Mǎ yínhánglǐde qián bǐ wǒmende duō yí bèi.

“Yes, Old Ma has twice as much money in the bank as we do.”

2. When your interlocutor asks if you didn’t bring a certain item, use **Méiyǒu** to respond that you didn’t. Then say you’re embarrassed and ask if you could borrow one of them from her.

Nǐ méiyǒu dài bǐ ma?

“You didn’t bring any pens?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyǐ gēn nǐ jiè yìzhǐ?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one from you?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài yǔsǎn ma?

“You didn’t bring any umbrellas?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyǐ gēn nǐ jiè yìbǎ?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one from you?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài bàozhǐ ma?

“You didn’t bring any newspapers?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyǐ gēn nǐ jiè yìfèn?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one from you?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài zhǐ ma?

“You didn’t bring any paper?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyǐ gēn nǐ jiè yìzhāng?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one sheet from you?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài qián ma?

“You didn’t bring any money?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyǐ gēn nǐ jiè yíkuài?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one dollar from you?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài zìdiǎn ma?

“You didn’t bring any dictionaries?”

Nǐ méiyǒu dài zázhì ma?

“You didn’t bring any magazines?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyi gēn nǐ jiè yìběn?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one from you?”

Méiyǒu. Bù hǎo yìsi, kě bu kéyi gēn nǐ jiè yífèn?

“I didn’t. I’m sorry, could I borrow one from you?”

Unit 22, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the pattern **hěn** + STATIVE VERB to the pattern **guài** + STATIVE VERB + **-de**.

Nèige diànyǐng hěn kǐpà.

“That movie is scary.”

Nèige diànyǐng guài kǐpàde.

“That movie is quite scary.”

Nèizhāng huà hěn nánkàn.

“That painting is ugly.”

Nèizhāng huà guài nánkànde.

“That painting is rather ugly.”

Jīnnián qīyuède tiānqì hěn lěng.

“The weather this July is very cold.”

Jīnnián qīyuède tiānqì guài lěngde.

“The weather this July is quite cold.”

Wǒ jīntiān yòu bèi màle, hěn dǎoméi.

“I got yelled at again today; I’m very unlucky.”

Wǒ jīntiān yòu bèi màle, guài dǎoméide.

“I got yelled at again today; I’m quite unlucky.”

Tā zǒulù bú kàn lù, hěn wēixiǎn.

“He doesn’t look when he’s walking; it’s dangerous.”

Tā zǒulù bú kàn lù, guài wēixiǎnde.

“He doesn’t look when he’s walking; it’s quite dangerous.”

**Wǒ huāle nèmme duō qián chīfàn,
hěn bù hésuàn.**

“I spent so much money to eat; it wasn’t worth it.”

**Wǒ huāle nèmme duō qián chīfàn,
guài bù hésuànde.**

“I spent so much money to eat; it really wasn’t worth it.”

**Xiǎo Lín chángcháng gǎnmào, tā shēnti
bù hǎo.**

“Little Lin is always catching cold; his health is not good.”

**Xiǎo Lín chángcháng gǎnmào, tā shēnti
guài bù hǎode.**

“Little Lin is always catching cold; his health is very bad.”

2. Transform the sentences ending in **ba** to sentences ending in **déle**.

Zámmen qù ba!

“Let’s go!”

Zámmen qù déle!

“Let’s just go!”

Wǒmen huíjiā ba!

“Let’s go home.”

Wǒmen huíjiā déle!

“Let’s just go home!”

Jiù zèmme bàn ba!

“Let’s do it this way!”

Jiù zèmme bàn déle!

“Let’s just do it this way and be done with it!”

Jiù zhèiyang juédìng ba!

“Let’s decide to do this!”

Jiù zhèiyang juédìng déle!

“Let’s just decide to do this and be done with it!”

Wǒmen zuò chūzū qìchē ba!

“Let’s take a taxi!”

Wǒmen zuò chūzū qìchē déle!

“Let’s just take a taxi!”

Wǒmen mǎi zhèiliàng zìxíngchē ba!

“Let’s buy this bike!”

Wǒmen mǎi zhèiliàng zìxíngchē déle!

“Let’s just buy this bike and be done with it!”

3. Transform the following sentences from Beijing Mandarin to Mandarin as spoken in most of mainland China and Taiwan. Some of the sentences require one change, with others requiring two changes.

Wǒ zhèitiáo kùzi pòle yíge dà kūlong.

“A big hole has been torn in these pants of mine.”

Jīntiān suàn zámlǐǎ dōu dǎoméi.

“Today I guess both of us are out of luck.”

Qǐng gěi wǒ yāo èrjīn Yālǐ.

“Please weigh me out two catties of Ya pears.”

Shípǐn diàn jiù zài pángbiānrde hùtòngri.

“The grocery store is in the next alley.”

Wǒde zìxíngchē chéngle shémme yàngr le?

“What has become of my bicycle?”

Qǐng nín xiān wǎng dōng guǎi, ránhòu zài wǎng xī guǎi.

“Please first turn to the east, and then turn to the west.”

Wǒ zhèitiáo kùzi pòle yíge dà dòng.

“A big hole has been torn in these pants of mine.”

Jīntiān suàn wǒmen liǎngge rén dōu dǎoméi.

“Today I guess both of us are out of luck.”

Qǐng gěi wǒ chēng èrjīn Yālǐ.

“Please weigh me out two catties of Ya pears.”

Shípǐn diàn jiù zài pángbiānde xiàngzili.

“The grocery store is in the next alley.”

Wǒde jiāotàchē chéngle shémme yàngzi le?

“What has become of my bicycle?”

Qǐng nín xiān wǎng dōng zhuǎn, ránhòu zài wǎng xī zhuǎn.

“Please first turn to the east, and then turn to the west.”

Unit 23, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Your interlocutor has a poor sense for history. She'll ask you if an event occurred in a certain century, but she's always two centuries too early, so correct her by saying **Bú shì** followed by the correct statement.

Zài shíliù shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 16th century?"

Bú shì, zài shíbā shìjì.

"No, it was in the 18th century."

Zài shíjiǔ shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 19th century?"

Bú shì, zài èrshiyī shìjì.

"No, it was in the 21st century."

Zài shíqī shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 17th century?"

Bú shì, zài shíjiǔ shìjì.

"No, it was in the 19th century."

Zài shí'èr shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 12th century?"

Bú shì, zài shísì shìjì.

"No, it was in the 14th century."

Zài shíbā shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 18th century?"

Bú shì, zài èrshí shìjì.

"No, it was in the 20th century."

2. Your interlocutor will again ask you if an event occurred in a certain century, but this time she'll always be one century too late. Correct her by saying **Bú shì** followed by the correct statement.

Zài èrshiyī shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 21st century?"

Bú shì, zài èrshí shìjì.

"No, it was in the 20th century."

Zài shíjiǔ shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 19th century?"

Bú shì, zài shíbā shìjì.

"No, it was in the 18th century."

Zài shísān shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 13th century?"

Bú shì, zài shí'èr shìjì.

"No, it was in the 12th century."

Zài èrshí shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 20th century?"

Bú shì, zài shíjiǔ shìjì.

"No, it was in the 19th century."

Zài shíliù shìjì ma?

"Was it in the 16th century?"

Bú shì, zài shíwǔ shìjì.

"No, it was in the 15th century."

3. Answer the woman's questions in Chinese, based on the English cues provided.

Měiguó shì yóu duōshǎoge zhōu zǔchéngde?
(50 states)

"Of how many states does the U.S. consist?"

Měiguó shì yóu wǔshíge zhōu zǔchéngde.

"The U.S. consists of 50 states."

Táiwān shì yóu duōshǎoge xiàn zǔchéngde?
(14 counties)

"Of how many counties does Taiwan consist?"

Táiwān shì yóu shísi ge xiàn zǔchéngde.

"Taiwan consists of 14 counties."

Jiā'nádà shì yóu jǐge shěng zǔchéngde?
(10 provinces)

“Of how many provinces does Canada consist?”

Zhōngguó shì yóu duōshǎoge shěng zǔchéngde?
(23 provinces)

“Of how many provinces is China composed?”

Xiānggǎng shì yóu něixiē dìfāng zǔchéngde?
(Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories)

“What does Hong Kong consist of?”

Jiā'nádà shì yóu shíge shěng zǔchéngde.

“Canada consists of 10 provinces.”

Zhōngguó shì yóu èrshīsān'ge shěng zǔchéngde.

“China is composed of 23 provinces.”

Xiānggǎng shì yóu Xiānggǎng dǎo, Jiǔlóng, hé Xīnjiè zǔchéngde.

“Hong Kong consists of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories.”

Unit 23, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. The woman will ask about the main exports of a certain country or region. Answer her questions in Chinese, based on the English cues provided.

Qǐng wèn, Táiwānde chūkǒu yǐ shémmé wéi zhǔ? Táiwānde chūkǒu yǐ diànzǐ chǎnpǐn wéi zhǔ. (electronics)

“Excuse me, what are Taiwan’s main exports?”

“Taiwan’s exports consist primarily of electronics.”

Qǐng wèn, Bāxīde chūkǒu yǐ shémmé wéi zhǔ? (coffee)

“Excuse me, what are Brazil’s main exports?”

Bāxīde chūkǒu yǐ kāfēi wéi zhǔ.

“Brazil’s exports consist primarily of coffee.”

Qǐng wèn, Fǎguode chūkǒu yǐ shémmé wéi zhǔ? (wine)

“Excuse me, what are France’s main exports?”

Fǎguode chūkǒu yǐ pútáo jiǔ wéi zhǔ.

“France’s exports consist primarily of wine.”

Qǐng wèn, Riběnde chūkǒu yǐ shémmé wéi zhǔ? (automobiles and electronics)

“Excuse me, what are Japan’s main exports?”

Riběnde chūkǒu yǐ qìchē hé diànzǐ chǎnpǐn wéi zhǔ.

“Japan’s main exports are automobiles and electronics.”

Qǐng wèn, Hólánde chūkǒu yǐ shémmé wéi zhǔ? (vegetables and flowers)

“Excuse me, what are Holland’s main exports?”

Hólánde chūkǒu yǐ shūcài hé huār wéi zhǔ.

“Holland’s main exports are vegetables and flowers.”

2. The woman will ask if you know the world ranking of various stock exchanges. Answer her questions in Chinese, based on the English cues provided.

Niūyuē Gǔshì páimíng dìjī, nǐ xiǎo bu xiǎode? (no. 1)

“Do you know how the New York Stock Exchange ranks?”

Niūyuē Gǔshì zài shìjièshang páimíng dìyī.

“The New York Stock Exchange ranks no. 1 in the world.”

Shànghǎi Gǔshì páimíng dìjī, nǐ xiǎo bu xiǎode? (no. 4)

“Do you know how the Shanghai Stock Exchange ranks?”

Shànghǎi Gǔshì zài shìjièshang páimíng dìsì.

“The Shanghai Stock Exchange ranks no. 4 in the world.”

Dōngjīng Gǔshì páimíng dìjī, nǐ xiǎo bu xiǎode? (no. 2)

“Do you know how the Tokyo Stock Exchange ranks?”

Dōngjīng Gǔshì zài shìjièshang páimíng dì'èr.

“The Tokyo Stock Exchange ranks no. 2 in the world.”

Xiānggǎng Gǔshì páimíng dìjī, nǐ xiǎo bu xiǎode? (no. 5)

“Do you know how the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ranks?”

Xiānggǎng Gǔshì zài shìjièshang páimíng dìwǔ.

“The Hong Kong Stock Exchange ranks no. 5 in the world.”

Lúndūn Gǔshì páimíng dìjǐ, nǐ xiǎo bu xiǎode? (no. 3)

“Do you know how the London Stock Exchange ranks?”

Lúndūn Gǔshì zài shìjièshàng páimíng dìsān.

“The London Stock Exchange ranks no. 3 in the world.”

3. The woman is showing you photos of various places she has been. Each time she mentions a place, you should, based on the cues provided, say: “Yes, some people call that place (cue).”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Xiānggǎng! (“měishí tiāntáng”)

“Look, that’s Hong Kong!”
 (“food heaven”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Xiānggǎng jiàozuo “měishí tiāntáng”.

“Yes, some people call Hong Kong ‘food heaven.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Běijīng Dàxué! (“Zhōngguóde Hǎfó”)

“Look, that’s Peking University!”
 (“the Harvard of China”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Běijīng Dàxué jiàozuo “Zhōngguóde Hǎfó”.

“Yes, some people call Peking University ‘China’s Harvard.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Niǔyuē! (“dà píngguǒ”)

“Look, that’s New York!”
 (“the Big Apple”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Niǔyuē jiàozuo “dà píngguǒ”.

“Yes, some people call New York the ‘Big Apple.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Shànghǎi! (“xiǎo Bǎilí”)

“Look, that’s Shanghai!”
 (“little Paris”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Shànghǎi jiàozuo “xiǎo Bǎilí”.

“Yes, some people call Shanghai ‘Little Paris.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Táiwan! (“bǎodǎo”)

“Look, that’s Taiwan!”
 (“treasure island”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Táiwan jiàozuo “bǎodǎo”.

“Yes, some people call Taiwan ‘treasure island.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Xiānggǎng! (“gòuwùzhède tiāntáng”)

“Look, that’s Hong Kong!”
 (“shopper’s paradise”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Xiānggǎng jiàozuo “gòuwùzhède tiāntáng”.

“Yes, some people call Hong Kong a ‘shopper’s paradise.’”

Nǐ qiáo, nà shì Qīnghuá Dàxué! (“Zhōngguóde MIT”)

“Look, that’s Tsinghua University!”
 (“the MIT of China”)

Duì, yǒu rén bǎ Qīnghuá Dàxué jiàozuo “Zhōngguóde MIT”.

“Yes, some people call Tsinghua University ‘China’s MIT.’”

4. Your Chinese interlocutor will ask you if a certain American person, place, or company is famous. Respond that it is one of America’s most famous people, places, or companies, using **...rén zhīyī**, **...dì-fang zhīyī**, or **...gōngsī zhīyī** as appropriate.

Bill Gates yǒumíng ma?

“Is Bill Gates famous?”

Bill Gates shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde rén zhīyī.

“Bill Gates is one of America’s most famous people.”

Niagara Falls yǒumíng ma?

“Is Niagara Falls famous?”

Niagara Falls shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde dìfang zhīyī.

“Niagara Falls is one of America’s most famous places.”

Coca-Cola yǒumíng ma?

“Is Coca-Cola famous?”

Barack Obama yǒumíng ma?

“Is Barack Obama famous?”

Grand Canyon yǒumíng ma?

“Is the Grand Canyon famous?”

Apple yǒumíng ma?

“Is Apple famous?”

Hillary Clinton yǒumíng ma?

“Is Hillary Clinton famous?”

New Orleans yǒumíng ma?

“Is New Orleans famous?”

AT&T yǒumíng ma?

“Is AT&T famous?”

Coca-Cola shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde gōngsī zhīyī.

“Coca-Cola is one of America’s most famous companies.”

Barack Obama shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde rén zhīyī.

“Barack Obama is one of America’s most famous people.”

Grand Canyon shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde dìfang zhīyī.

“The Grand Canyon is one of America’s most famous places.”

Apple shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde gōngsī zhīyī.

“Apple is one of America’s most famous companies.”

Hillary Clinton shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde rén zhīyī.

“Hillary Clinton is one of America’s most famous people.”

New Orleans shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde dìfang zhīyī.

“New Orleans is one of America’s most famous places.”

AT&T shì Měiguó zuì yǒumíngde gōngsī zhīyī.

“AT&T is one of America’s most famous companies.”

Unit 23, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond in the affirmative, converting the word with **xīngqī** or **lǐbài** to the corresponding word with **zhōu**.

Tīngshuō lǐbàisān fàngjià?

“I heard that we get Wednesday off?”

Duì, zhōusān fàngjià.

“Right, Wednesday we get the day off.”

Nǐmen xīngqīliù xiūxi, shì ma?

“You’re closed on Saturdays, yes?”

Shì, wǒmen zhōuliù xiūxi.

“Yes, we’re closed on Saturdays.”

Gōngsī xīngqī’èr bù kāimén ma?

“The company is closed on Tuesdays?”

Duì, gōngsī zhōu’èr bù kāimén.

“Yes, the company is closed on Tuesdays.”

Wǒmen lǐbàitiān jùcān, duì bu duì?

“We’re getting together to eat on Sunday, right?”

Duì, wǒmen zhōuri jùcān.

“Yup, we’re getting together for a meal on Sunday.”

Wǒmen xiàxīngqīyī kāihuì, shì bu shì?

“We have a meeting next Monday, right?”

Shì, wǒmen xiàzhōuyī kāihuì.

“Yes, we meet next Monday.”

Lǐbàiwǔ yǐqián dēi shēnqǐng, duì bu duì?

“You have to apply before Friday, right?”

Duì, zhōuwǔ yǐqián dēi shēnqǐng.

“Yes, you have to apply by Friday.”

Nǐmen xīngqīsi yǐqián huì tōngzhī wǒ ba?

“I guess you’ll notify me before Thursday?”

Shì, wǒmen zhōusì yǐqián huì tōngzhī nǐ.

“Yes, we’ll notify you before Thursday.”

2. Answer the woman’s questions in the affirmative, in each case adding **yǐshàng** “more than...” or “above...”.

Yǒu méiyǒu yībǎige rén?

“Were there 100 people?”

Ò, wǒ xiǎng yǒu yībǎige rén yǐshàng.

“Oh, I think there were more than 100 people.”

Yǒu méiyǒu yíwàn rén?

“Were there 10,000 people?”

Ò, wǒ xiǎng yǒu yíwàn rén yǐshàng.

“Oh, I think there were more than 10,000 people.”

Yào bu yào yìqiāнкуài?

“Does it cost as much as \$1,000?”

Ò, wǒ xiǎng yào yìqiāнкуài yǐshàng.

“Oh, I think it costs more than \$1,000.”

Bǎifēnzhījiǔshíde rén láile ba?

“I guess 90% of the people came?”

Ò, wǒ xiǎng bǎifēnzhījiǔshí yǐshàngde rén láile.

“Oh, I think more than 90% of the people came.”

Sānfēnzhī’èrde xuésheng cānjiāle ba?

“I suppose 2/3 of the students participated?”

Ò, wǒ xiǎng sānfēnzhī’èr yǐshàngde xuésheng cānjiāle.

“Oh, I think more than 2/3 of the students participated.”

3. Answer each of the woman's questions, based on the cue provided. In your response, be sure to use the pattern **gēn...yǒuguān**.

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(jīngjì zhìdù)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn jīngjì zhìdù yǒuguān.

"This is related to the economic system."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(tāmende jīngjì jìhuà)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn tāmende jīngjì jìhuà yǒuguān.

"This is related to their economic plan."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(xuéshengde jiàoyù shuǐpíng)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn xuéshengde jiàoyù shuǐpíng yǒuguān.

"This is related to students' educational level."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(rénmínde wénhuà shuǐpíng)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn rénmínde wénhuà shuǐpíng yǒuguān.

"This is related to the people's cultural level."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(Shànghǎi rénde shēnghuó shuǐpíng)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn Shànghǎi rénde shēnghuó shuǐpíng yǒuguān.

"This is related to Shanghai people's standard of living."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(guójiāde yǔyán zhèngcè)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn guójiāde yǔyán zhèngcè yǒuguān.

"This is related to the country's language policy."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(Měiguode wàijiāo zhèngcè)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn Měiguode wàijiāo zhèngcè yǒuguān.

"This is related to U.S. diplomatic policy."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(Zhōngguode rénkǒu zhèngcè)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn Zhōngguode rénkǒu zhèngcè yǒuguān.

"This is related to China's population policy."

Nǐ kàn zhè gēn shémme yǒuguān?
(tāmende yínhángyè tèbié fādá)

"What do you think this is related to?"

Zhè gēn tāmende yínhángyè tèbié fādá yǒuguān.

"This is related to their banking industry being especially developed."

4. The woman will state that Little Zhao is different from before. Based on the English cue provided, you'll comment in Chinese that, yes, ever since Little Zhao did something (whatever the cue says), everyone thinks he's changed.

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yǐqián bú tài yìyàng!
(he got married)

"Little Zhao is kind of different from before!"

Duì a, zìcóng tā jiéhūn yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

"Yeah, since he got married, everyone thinks he's changed."

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yǐqián bú tài yìyàng!
(he started college)

"Little Zhao is rather different from before!"

Duì a, zìcóng tā shàng dàxué yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

"Yeah, since he started college, everyone thinks he's changed."

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yīqián bú tài yíyàng!
(he went into business)

“Little Zhao is rather different from before!”

Duì a, zìcóng tā zuò shēngyì yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

“Yeah, ever since he went into business, everyone thinks he’s changed.”

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yīqián bú tài yíyàng!
(he became a doctor)

“Little Zhao is rather different from before!”

Duì a, zìcóng tā dǎng yīshēng yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

“Yeah, ever since he became a doctor, everyone thinks he’s changed.”

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yīqián bú tài yíyàng!
(he went to graduate school)

“Little Zhao is kind of different from before!”

Duì a, zìcóng tā niàn yánjiūshēng yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

“Yeah, since he went to graduate school, everyone thinks he’s changed.”

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yīqián bú tài yíyàng!
(he returned from China)

“Little Zhao is a little different from before!”

Duì a, zìcóng tā cóng Zhōngguó huílai yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

“Yeah, ever since he returned from China, everyone thinks he’s changed.”

Xiǎo Zhào gēn yīqián bú tài yíyàng!
(he became a movie star)

“Little Zhao is kind of different from before!”

Duì a, zìcóng tā chéngwéi diànyǐng míngxīng yǐhòu, dàjiā dōu juéde tā biànle.

“Yeah, since he became a movie star, everyone thinks he’s changed.”

Unit 23, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You're determined to go to a certain place! Your interlocutor will present reasons why she thinks you shouldn't go, but using the pattern **Bùguǎn...**, you tell her that it doesn't matter whether or not what she says is true, you still want to go.

Bù zhíde.

"It's not worth it."

Tài wēixiǎnle.

"It's too dangerous."

Nàrde zhì'ān bù hǎo.

"There's a lot of crime there."

Yǒu niánlíng xiànzhì.

"There are age restrictions."

Xīngqīyī yǒu qīmò kǎoshì.

"You have your final exam on Monday."

Nǐ fāshāole!

"You have a fever!"

Bùguǎn zhíde bù zhíde, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"It doesn't matter if it's worth it or not, I still want to go."

Bùguǎn wēixiǎn bù wēixiǎn, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"I don't care if it's dangerous or not, I still want to go."

Bùguǎn nàrde zhì'ān hǎo bù hǎo, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"I don't care if there's a lot of crime there, I still want to go."

Bùguǎn yǒu méiyǒu niánlíng xiànzhì, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"Regardless of whether or not there are age restrictions, I still want to go."

Bùguǎn xīngqīyī yǒu méiyǒu qīmò kǎoshì, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"It doesn't matter if I have my final exam on Monday or not, I still want to go."

Bùguǎn wǒ yǒu méiyǒu fāshāo, wǒ hái shì yào qù.

"It doesn't matter if I have a fever or not, I still want to go."

2. Answer in the affirmative the questions you hear. They all contain the verb **zhíde** "be worth it."

Qù Àomén lǚyóu zhíde ma?

"Is it worth going to Macao for a tour?"

Fántǐzì zhíde xué ma?

"Are traditional characters worth learning?"

Yíhéyuán zhíde qù ma?

"Is the Summer Palace worth going to?"

Guǎngdōng huà zhíde xué ma?

"Is Cantonese worth learning?"

Cháng Chéng zhíde cānguān ma?

"Is the Great Wall worth visiting?"

Zhōngguode chuántǒng wénhuà zhíde bǎocún ma?

"Is China's traditional culture worth preserving?"

Qù Àomén lǚyóu zhíde.

"It's worth going to Macao for a tour."

Fántǐzì zhíde xué.

"Traditional characters are worth learning."

Yíhéyuán zhíde qù.

"The Summer Palace is worth going to."

Guǎngdōng huà zhíde xué.

"Cantonese is worth learning."

Cháng Chéng zhíde cānguān.

"The Great Wall is worth visiting."

Zhōngguode chuántǒng wénhuà zhíde bǎocún.

"China's traditional culture is worth preserving."

3. Answer in the negative the questions you hear. These also all contain the verb **zhíde** “be worth it.”

Zhèige qián zhíde huā ma?

“Was this money worth spending?”

Nèidòng fángzi zhíde mǎi ma?

“Is that house worth buying?”

Zhèige diànyǐng zhíde kàn ma?

“Is this movie worth watching?”

Nèiběn xiǎoshuō zhíde dú ma?

“Is that novel worth reading?”

Zhèizhǒng shēngyì zhíde zuò ma?

“Is this kind of business worthwhile?”

Nèige bówùguǎn zhíde cānguān ma?

“Is that museum worth visiting?”

Zhèige qián bù zhíde huā.

“This money was not worth spending.”

Nèidòng fángzi bù zhíde mǎi.

“That house is not worth buying.”

Zhèige diànyǐng bù zhíde kàn.

“This movie is not worth watching.”

Nèiběn xiǎoshuō bù zhíde dú.

“That novel is not worth reading.”

Zhèizhǒng shēngyì bù zhíde zuò.

“This kind of business is not worthwhile.”

Nèige bówùguǎn bù zhíde cānguān.

“That museum is not worth visiting.”

Unit 24, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond to the woman's questions, based on the cues provided.

Nǐ shòudàole shéide yǐngxiǎng? (wǒ tóngwū)

"Whom were you influenced by?"

Wǒ shòudàole wǒ tóngwūde yǐngxiǎng.

"I was influenced by my roommate."

Tā shòudàole shéide yǐngxiǎng? (huài péngyou)

"Whom was he influenced by?"

Tā shòudàole huài péngyoude yǐngxiǎng.

"He was influenced by bad friends."

Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ shòudàole shémme yǔyánde yǐngxiǎng? (Mǎláiyǔ)

"Singapore Mandarin was influenced by what language?"

Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ shòudàole Mǎláiyǔde yǐngxiǎng.

"Singapore Mandarin was influenced by Malay."

Riběnde wénhuà shòudàole shémme guójiāde yǐngxiǎng? (Zhōngguo)

"Japanese culture was influenced by what country?"

Riběnde wénhuà shòudàole Zhōngguode yǐngxiǎng.

"Japanese culture was influenced by China."

Zhōngguode jiàoyù zhìdù shòudàole shémme guójiāde yǐngxiǎng? (Měiguó)

"The Chinese educational system was influenced by what country?"

Zhōngguode jiàoyù zhìdù shòudàole Měiguode yǐngxiǎng.

"The Chinese educational system was influenced by America."

Zuìjìn Zhōngguode niánqīng rén shòudàole nǐguó wénhuàde yǐngxiǎng? (Hánguo)

"Recently Chinese young people have been influenced by the culture of which country?"

Zuìjìn Zhōngguode niánqīng rén shòudàole Hánguo wénhuàde yǐngxiǎng.

"Recently Chinese young people have been influenced by Korean culture."

2. Again, respond to the woman's questions based on the cues provided. This time, include **jiāngjìn** "nearly, almost, close to" in each of your responses.

Nǐ zhuànle duōshǎo qián? (yíwàn kuài)

"How much money did you earn?"

Wǒ zhuànle jiāngjìn yíwàn kuài.

"I earned nearly ¥ 10,000."

Nǐ àirén huāle duōshǎo qián? (liǎngwàn kuài)

"How much money did your spouse spend?"

Wǒ àirén huāle jiāngjìn liǎngwàn kuài!

"My spouse spent nearly ¥ 20,000!"

Nèitiáo lù yǒu duō cháng? (wǔshíōnglǐ)

"How long is that road?"

Nèitiáo lù yǒu jiāngjìn wǔshíōnglǐ cháng.

"That road is nearly 50 kilometers long."

Yǒu duōshǎo rén cānjiāle zhèici jǔxí? (yībǎige rén)

"How many people took part in this banquet?"

Yǒu jiāngjìn yībǎige rén cānjiāle zhèici jǔxí.

"There were almost 100 people who took part in this banquet."

Zhèishuāng xié nǐ chuānle duō jiǔ le? (shínián)

"For how long have you worn these shoes?"

Zhèishuāng xié wǒ chuānle jiāngjìn shínián le!

"I've worn these shoes for nearly ten years!"

**Xiū fángzi yòngle duōshǎo shíjiān?
(yíniánde shíjiān)**

“How much time did it take to repair the house?”

Xiū fángzi yòngle jiāngjìn yíniánde shíjiān.

“It took nearly one year to repair the house.”

**Xīnjiāpō Zhìwùyuán yǒu duōshǎo niánde lìshǐ le?
(liǎngbǎinián)**

“How many years of history does Singapore Botanic Gardens have?”

**Xīnjiāpō Zhìwùyuán yǒu jiāngjìn
liǎngbǎiniánde lìshǐ le.**

“Singapore Botanic Gardens has close to 200 years of history.”

Unit 24, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Combine the two shorter sentences into one longer one, adding **Yóuyú** “Due to” or “Because” at the beginning.

Zhèijītiān tiānqì biànhuà tài dàle. Hěn duō rén dōu zháoliángle.

“These last few days, the change in the weather has been too great. Many people have caught cold.”

Yóuyú zhèijītiān tiānqì biànhuà tài dàle, hěn duō rén dōu zháoliángle.

“Because these last few days the change in the weather has been too great, many people have caught cold.”

Zuìjìn chángcháng lěngdào língdù yíxià. Hěn duō xuésheng dōu shēngbìng le.

“Recently the temperature often drops below zero. Lots of students have gotten sick.”

Yóuyú zuìjìn chángcháng lěngdào língdù yíxià, hěn duō xuésheng dōu shēngbìng le.

“Due to the temperature recently often dropping below zero, lots of students have gotten sick.”

Las Vegas dǔbóyè hěn fādá. Měinián yǒu hěn duō rén qù Las Vegas wánr.

“Las Vegas’ gambling industry is very developed. Each year lots of people go there to have fun.”

Yóuyú Las Vegas dǔbóyè hěn fādá, měinián yǒu hěn duō rén qù Las Vegas wánr.

“Because the gambling industry in Las Vegas is very developed, each year lots of people go there to have fun.”

Zirán huánjìng bèi pòhuài. Hóng xīngxīng dào le miànlín juézhōngde dìbù.

“The natural environment was destroyed. Orangutans have reached the point of facing extinction.”

Yóuyú zirán huánjìng bèi pòhuài, hóng xīngxīng dào le miànlín juézhōngde dìbù.

“Due to the natural environment having been destroyed, orangutans have reached the point of facing extinction.”

Xīnjiāpō yǒu sìzhōng guānfāng yǔyán. Dàbùfēnde rén kényī shìyòng liǎngzhōng yǐshàngde yǔyán.

“Singapore has four official languages. The majority of people are proficient in two or more languages.”

Yóuyú Xīnjiāpō yǒu sìzhōng guānfāng yǔyán, dàbùfēnde rén kényī shìyòng liǎngzhōng yǐshàngde yǔyán.

“Due to Singapore’s having four official languages, the majority of people are proficient in two or more languages.”

Pǔtōnghuà hé Guóyǔ jīběnshàng shì dà-tóng-xiǎo-yì. Wǒ qù Táiwān lǚyóude shíhou, néng tīngdǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

“Mandarin in Mainland China and Taiwan are basically very similar. When I traveled to Taiwan, I was able to understand what they said.”

Yóuyú Pǔtōnghuà hé Guóyǔ jīběnshàng shì dà-tóng-xiǎo-yì, wǒ qù Táiwān lǚyóude shíhou, néng tīngdǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

“As Mandarin in Mainland China and Taiwan are basically very similar, when I traveled to Taiwan, I was able to understand what they said.”

2. Transform the sentences you hear into sentences that contain the pattern **dào le...dìbù** “reach a point where.”

Wǒde tóu téngde xiǎng tū.

“My head hurts so much I feel like throwing up.”

Wǒde tóu téngde dào le xiǎng tūde dìbù.

“My head hurts so much it’s reached a point where I feel like throwing up.”

Zhèijiàn shì bù néng sīliǎo.

“This matter can’t be settled privately.”

Zhèijiàn shì dào le bù néng sīliǎode dìbù.

“This matter has reached a point where it can’t be settled privately.”

Nǐde bìng děi qù yīyuàn kàn.

“You must go to a hospital to see a doctor for your illness.”

Hóng xīngxíng miànlín juézhǒng.

“Orangutans are facing extinction.”

Wèntí wánquán bù néng jiějué.

“The problem is completely unsolvable.”

Nèige wèntí děi zhǎo jiāotōngjǐng.

“For that problem you have to call a traffic policeman.”

Nǐde bìng dào le děi qù yīyuàn kàn de dìbù.

“Your illness has reached a point where you must go to a hospital to see a doctor.”

Hóng xīngxíng dào le miànlín juézhǒng de dìbù.

“Orangutans have reached the point of facing extinction.”

Wèntí dào le wánquán bù néng jiějué de dìbù.

“The problem has reached a point where it’s completely unsolvable.”

Nèige wèntí dào le děi zhǎo jiāotōngjǐng de dìbù.

“That problem has reached a point where you have to call a traffic policeman.”

Unit 24, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond in the affirmative to the woman's questions, but qualify your answers by stating that "the majority" of the people or items mentioned are that way. Each of your responses should begin with the words **Dà duōshù**.

Tóngxuémen dōu jìnbùle ba?

"I guess the students all made progress?"

Dà duōshù jìnbùle.

"The majority made progress."

Nǐmen dàxuéde xuésheng dōu shì Měiguó rén ba?

"I guess all the students at your college are Americans?"

Dà duōshù shì Měiguó rén.

"The majority are Americans."

Suǒyǒude wèntí dōu néng jiějué ma?

"Can all problems be solved?"

Dà duōshù néng jiějué.

"The majority can be solved."

Bǔxíbān dōu zhuànqián ma?

"Do all cram schools earn money?"

Dà duōshù zhuànqián.

"The majority earn money."

Zhōngguóde nánrén dōu xǐhuan hē jiǔ ba?

"I guess all Chinese men like to drink booze?"

Dà duōshù xǐhuan hē jiǔ.

"The majority like to drink booze."

Zhèxiē shūcài dōu shì jìnkǒude ba?

"I guess these vegetables are all imported?"

Dà duōshù shì jìnkǒude.

"The majority are imported."

Diànyǐng míngxīng dōu zhǎngde hěn hǎokàn ma?

"Are movie stars all good-looking?"

Dà duōshù zhǎngde hěn hǎokàn.

"The majority are good-looking."

Bīngchéngde jūmín dōu shì cóng Zhōngguó nánfāng lái de ma?

"Did the inhabitants of Penang all come from southern China?"

Dà duōshù shì cóng Zhōngguó nánfāng lái de.

"The majority came from southern China."

Unit 24, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You're interested in possibly riding in a friend's car, but she sets all kinds of what you consider to be unreasonable conditions. Therefore, when you hear her state the condition, respond that you'd rather not go in her car than do what she demands. In your responses, use the pattern **nìngyuàn...yě bú yào....**

Nǐ rúguǒ xiǎng zuò wǒde chē, jiù děi zāoshang wǔdiǎn chūmén.

"If you want to go in my car, then you have to leave home at 5:00 in the morning."

Nǐ rúguǒ xiǎng zuò wǒde chē, jiù děi ān'anjìngjìngde zuòzai hòumian.

"If you want to go in my car, then you have to very quietly sit in the back."

Nǐ rúguǒ xiǎng zuò wǒde chē, jiù děi bāng wǒ kàn dìtú.

"If you want to go in my car, then you have to help me read the maps."

Nǐ rúguǒ xiǎng zuò wǒde chē, jiù děi zhàogu wǒde háizi.

"If you want to go in my car, then you have to take care of my kid."

Nǐ rúguǒ xiǎng zuò wǒde chē, jiù děi tì wǒ fù yóu qián.

"If you want to go in my car, then you have to money pay the gas money for me."

Wǒ nìngyuàn bú zuò nǐde chē, yě bú yào zāoshang wǔdiǎn chūmén.

"I'd rather not go in your car than leave home at 5:00 in the morning."

Wǒ nìngyuàn bú zuò nǐde chē, yě bú yào ān'anjìngjìngde zuòzai hòumian.

"I'd rather not go in your car than very quietly sit in the back."

Wǒ nìngyuàn bú zuò nǐde chē, yě bú yào bāng nǐ kàn dìtú.

"I'd rather not go in your car than help you read the maps."

Wǒ nìngyuàn bú zuò nǐde chē, yě bú yào zhàogu nǐde háizi.

"I'd rather not go in your car than take care of your kid."

Wǒ nìngyuàn bú zuò nǐde chē, yě bú yào tì nǐ fù yóu qián.

"I'd rather not go in your car than pay the gas for you."