

Unit 5, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

-
1. **Wǒ xiǎng zhǎo yixiā** **Wáng Xiáojie.** I'm looking for Miss Wang.
 Kē Léi'ēn Xiānsheng. I'm looking for Mr. Ke Leien.
 Zhāng Xiǎomíng tóngxué. I'm looking for a student by the name of Zhang Xiaoming.
 Xiè Tàitai. I'm looking for Mrs. Xie.
 Chén Lǎoshī. I'm looking for Instructor Chen.
 Mǎ Xiàozhǎng. I'm looking for Principal Ma.
 Wú lǎobǎn. I'm looking for boss Wu.
 Luó jīnglǐ. I'm looking for manager Luo.
 Wáng Xiáojie. I'm looking for Miss Wang.
-
2. **Qǐng wèn,** **tā** **zài bu zài?** Excuse me, is he there?
 nǐ bàba Excuse me, is your dad here?
 nǐ māma Excuse me, is your mom here?
 Bái Xiáojie Excuse me, is Miss Bai in?
 Hóu Xiānsheng Excuse me, is Mr. Hou in?
 Shī Tàitai Excuse me, is Mrs. Shi in?
 Gāo Zǒngjīnglǐ Excuse me, is General Manager Gao in?
 wǒ dìdi Excuse me, is my brother there?
 tā Excuse me, is he there?
-
3. **Xiǎo Kē xiànzài zài** **lǎobǎnde bàngōngshì.** Little Ke is now in the boss' office.
 nǎr? Where is Little Ke now?
 Xiānggǎng. Little Ke is now in Hong Kong.
 túshūguǎn. Little Ke is now in the library.
 shéide bàngōngshì? In whose office is Little Ke now?
 Yīngguo. Little Ke is now in England.
 Xībānyá. Little Ke is now in Spain.
 Měiguó Dàshǐguǎn. Little Ke is now at the U.S. Embassy.
 nèige fángjiān. Little Ke is now in that room.
 lǎobǎnde bàngōngshì. Little Ke is now in the boss' office.

4. Hǎoxiàng Lǎo Xiè bú zài	jiā.	Apparently, Old Xie is not at home.	
	zhèr.	Apparently, Old Xie is not here.	
	bàngōngshì.	Apparently, Old Xie is not at the office.	
	wǒde fángjiān.	Apparently, Old Xie is not in my room.	
	tāde gōngsī.	Apparently, Old Xie is not at his company.	
	tāde sùshè.	Apparently, Old Xie is not in his dorm.	
	shítáng.	Apparently, Old Xie is not in the cafeteria.	
	Wàijiāobù.	Apparently, Old Xie is not at the Foreign Ministry.	
	nàr.	Apparently, Old Xie is not there.	
jiā.	Apparently, Old Xie is not at home.		
5. Nǚwèi	Wáng Xiáojie?	Which Miss Wang?	
	Gāo Nǚshì?	Which Madam Gao?	
	Hé Xiānsheng?	Which Mr. He?	
	Lín Jīnglǐ?	Which manager Lin?	
	Zhào Xiàozhǎng?	Which Principal Zhao?	
	Mǎ Lǎoshī?	Which Professor Ma?	
	Wáng Xiáojie?	Which Miss Wang?	
6. Wǒ bù zhīdào	tāde Zhōngwén míngzi.	I don't know her Chinese name.	
	tāde Yīngwén míngzi.	I don't know her English name.	
	lǎobǎn xiànzài zài nǎr.	I don't know where the boss is.	
	yīnggāi zěmme bàn.	I don't know what I should do.	
	nǐ shuō shémme.	I don't know what you are saying.	
	tā yào shémme.	I don't know what she wants.	
	kě bu kéyǐ.	I don't know whether or not it's O.K.	
	zhuōzi, yǐzi shì shéide.	I don't know to whom the tables and chairs belong.	
tāde Zhōngwén míngzi.	I don't know her Chinese name.		
7. Nǐ zhīdao	tāde Zhōngwén míngzi	ma?	Do you know her Chinese name?
	tā yào mǎi shémme		Do you know what she wants to buy?
	tā xiànzài zài nǎr		Do you know where she is now?
	Wáng Xiáojie zài bàngōngshì		Do you know whether Miss Wang is at the office?
	tā shì shéi		Do you know who she is?
	tā qù nǎr		Do you know where she went?
	tāde Zhōngwén míngzi		Do you know her Chinese name?
8. Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdào	tāde Zhōngwén míngzi?		Do you know her Chinese name?
	tā dìdi jiào shémme?		Do you know the name of her brother?
	tāde tóngwū shì shéi?		Do you know who her roommate is?
	Chén Xiàozhǎng shì wǒ gēge?		Did you know President Chen is my brother?
	shéi chángcháng táokè?		Do you know who often skips class?
	shéi chángcháng chídào?		Do you know who is often late for class?
	tāde Zhōngwén míngzi?		Do you know her Chinese name?

9. Ò, wǒ zhīdaole. Nèige rén	jiào Wáng Guóli.	Oh, I know. That person is Wang Guoli.		
	shi tāde mèimei.	Oh, I know. That person is her younger sister.		
	shi Mǎ Lǎoshī.	Oh, I know. That person is Professor Ma.		
	shi Xiǎo Lǐde xīn lǎobǎn.	Oh, I know. That person is Little Li's new boss.		
	shi Lǎo Báide tóngshì.	Oh, I know. That person is Old Bai's colleague.		
	jiào Wáng Guóli.	Oh, I know. That person is Wang Guoli.		
10. Wǒ kě bu kéyi	gěi tā liú yíge tiáozi?	Can I leave her a note?		
	gěi nǐ jièshao wǒde tóngwū?	Can I introduce my roommate to you?		
	jīntiān wǎnshang qù zhǎo nǐ?	Can I go and look for you tonight?		
	jiào nǐ Xiǎo Chén?	Can I call you Little Chen?		
	zuò huǒchē?	Can I take the train?		
	mǎi bēibāo?	Can I purchase a bookbag?		
	xuéxí Zhōngwén?	Can I study Chinese?		
	gěi tā liú yíge tiáozi?	Can I leave her a note?		
11. Yàoshi	tā bú zài , nǐ zěmmè bàn?	If he isn't in, what will you do?		
	tā zǒule	If he leaves, what will you do?		
	tā bú rènshi nǐ	If he doesn't recognize you, what will you do?		
	tā chídào	If he is late, what will you do?		
	nǐ gǎocuòle	If you got it wrong, what will you do?		
	tā bù lái	If he doesn't come, what will you do?		
	tā bú zài	If he isn't in, what will you do?		
12. Zhèi	zhāng zhuōzi gēn	zhèi	bǎ yǐzi.	This table and this chair.
	Nèi	nèi	.	That table and that chair.
	Měi	měi	.	Every table and every chair.
	Yī	yī	.	One table and one chair.
	Liǎng	liǎng	.	Two tables and two chairs.
	Jǐ	jǐ	?	How many tables and how many chairs?
	Duōshǎo	duōshǎo	?	How many tables and how many chairs?
	Něi	něi	?	Which table and which chair?
	Zhèi	zhèi	.	This table and this chair.

Unit 5, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Qǐng wèn,	zhèige wèizi	yǒu rén ma?	Excuse me, is this seat taken?
	nèige wèizi		Excuse me, is that seat taken?
	zhèizhāng zhuōzi		Excuse me, is this table taken?
	nèibǎ yǐzi		Excuse me, is that chair taken?
	zhèr		Excuse me, is someone here?
	zhèige wèizi		Excuse me, is this seat taken?
2. Qǐng wèn,	zhèige wèizi	yǒu méiyǒu rén?	Excuse me, is there anyone in this seat?
	nèige wèizi		Excuse me, is there anyone in that seat?
	nèizhāng zhuōzi		Excuse me, is there anyone at that table?
	zhèibǎ yǐzi		Excuse me, is there anyone at this chair?
	nàr		Excuse me, is there anyone there?
	zhèige wèizi		Excuse me, is there anyone in this seat?
3. Zhèige wèizi	xiànzài méiyǒu rén.		Right now, there is nobody in this seat.
	Nèige wèizi	.	Right now, there is nobody in that seat.
	Něige wèizi	?	Right now, which seat is not taken?
	Zhèizhāng zhuōzi	.	Right now, this table is not taken.
	Nèizhāng zhuōzi	.	Right now, that table is not taken.
	Něizhāng zhuōzi	?	Right now, which table is not taken?
	Zhèige wèizi	.	Right now, there is nobody in this seat.
4. Nín cháng lái zhèr	chī wǔfàn	ma?	Do you often come here to eat lunch?
	chī zhōngfàn		Do you often come here to eat lunch?
	chī zǎofàn		Do you often come here to eat breakfast?
	chī wǎnfàn		Do you often come here to eat dinner?
	chīfàn		Do you often come here to eat?
	mǎi bēizi		Do you often come here to buy cups?
	xuéxí		Do you often come here to study?
	xiūxi		Do you often come here to rest?
	chī wǔfàn		Do you often come here to eat lunch?

5. Nǐ chángcháng zài	túshūguǎn sùshè bàngōngshì shítáng nǐde fángjiān gōngsī túshūguǎn	xuéxí ma?	Do you often study in the library? Do you often study in the dormitory? Do you often study in the office? Do you often study in the cafeteria? Do you often study in your room? Do you often study at the company? Do you often study in the library?
6. Wǒ cháng zài zhèr	chīfàn. gōngzuò. xiūxi. xuéxí. shuǐjiào. chīfàn.		I often eat here. I often work here. I often rest here. I often study here. I often sleep here. I often eat here.
7. Tā bàba zài	píxié chǎng Zhōngguo Wàijiāobù Měiguó Dàshìguǎn Déguo Wénhuà Zhōngxīn Zhōng-Měi Mào yì Gōngsī yìjiā hěn dàde gōngsī Wéilián Dàxué túshūguǎn píxié chǎng	gōngzuò.	Her father works at a shoe factory. Her father works at the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Her father works at the U.S. Embassy. Her father works at the German Cultural Center. Her father works at Sino-American Trading Company. Her father works in a very large company. Her father works at the Williams College library. Her father works at a shoe factory.
8. Wǒ zài	zhèr nàr Běidà Táidà Gǎngdà Xiānggǎng Zhōngwén Dàxué Zhōngguo Dàshìguǎn Hànyǔ péixùn zhōngxīn Hànyǔ zhōngxīn zhèr	xué Zhōngwén.	I'm studying Chinese here. I'm studying Chinese there. I'm studying Chinese at Peking University. I'm studying Chinese at Taiwan University. I'm studying Chinese at the University of Hong Kong. I'm studying Chinese at Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong. I'm studying Chinese at the Chinese Embassy. I'm studying Chinese at the Chinese language training center. I'm studying Chinese at the Chinese center. I'm studying Chinese here.

9. Nín píngcháng zài nǎ	xuéxí?	Where do you usually study?
	chīfàn?	Where do you usually eat?
	gōngzuò?	Where do you usually work?
	xiūxi?	Where do you usually rest?
	shuìjiào?	Where do you usually sleep?
	zuò?	Where do you usually sit?
	mǎi bēizi?	Where do you usually buy cups?
	shàngkè?	Where do you usually attend class?
	xuéxí?	Where do you usually study?

10. Yò! Kuài	yīdiǎn	le. Wǒ děi zǒule.	Gosh! It's almost one o'clock. I ought to be going now.
	liùdiǎn		Gosh! It's almost six o'clock. I ought to be going now.
	zhōngwǔ		Gosh! It's almost noon. I ought to be going now.
	chídào		Gosh! I'm almost late. I ought to be going now.
	shàngkè		Gosh! Class will start soon. I ought to be going now.
	guānmén		Gosh! It's going to close soon. I ought to be going now.
	yīdiǎn		Gosh! It's almost one o'clock. I ought to be going now.

11. Xiǎo Bái, nǐ bù kéyi	chīfàn!	Little Bai, you can't eat!
	guānmén!	Little Bai, you can't close the door!
	táokè!	Little Bai, you can't skip classes!
	shuìjiào!	Little Bai, you can't sleep!
	kāimén!	Little Bai, you can't open the door!
	huíjiā!	Little Bai, you can't go home!
	shàngkè!	Little Bai, you can't go to class!
	chīfàn!	Little Bai, you can't eat!

Unit 5, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Cèsuǒ zài	nǎr	?	Where is the bathroom?
	zhèbianr	.	The bathroom is over here.
	nèibianr	.	The bathroom is over there.
	zhèr	.	The bathroom is here.
	nàr	.	The bathroom is there.
	něibianr	?	Where is the bathroom?
	nǎr	?	Where is the bathroom?
2. Duìbuqǐ, ràng	nǐ	jiǔ děngle.	Sorry, I made you wait a long time.
	nín		Sorry, I made you wait a long time.
	nǐmen		Sorry, I made you all wait a long time.
	Lǎoshī		Sorry, Professor, I made you wait a long time.
	Xiàozhǎng		Sorry, Mr. Principal, I made you wait a long time.
	Zǒngjīnglǐ		Sorry, General Manager, I made you wait a long time.
	nǐ		Sorry, I made you wait a long time.
3. Tā	shòu	le yidianr.	She's gotten a little thinner.
	gāo		She's gotten a little taller.
	ǎi		She's gotten a little shorter.
	lǎo		She's gotten a little older.
	shòu		She's gotten a little thinner.
4. Mǎ Xiáojie zhùzai	nǎr	?	Where does Miss Ma live?
	shémme dìfang	?	Where does Miss Ma live?
	lǎo dìfang	.	Miss Ma is staying at the same place as before.
	fàndiàn	.	Miss Ma is staying at the hotel.
	sān-líng-yī-hào fángjiān	.	Miss Ma is staying in room 301.
	sùshè	.	Miss Ma is staying in the dormitory.
	jiā	.	Miss Ma is living at home.
	shéide fángjiān	?	In whose room is Miss Ma staying?
	zhèr	.	Miss Ma is staying here.
	nèibianr	.	Miss Ma is staying over there.
	zhèibianr	.	Miss Ma is staying over here.
nǎr	?	Where does Miss Ma live?	

5. Tā qùnián jiù	bāndao Xiāng Shān huíguó huíjiā bù xué bù lái bù mài bù mǎi bù qù bāndao Xiāng Shān	le. She moved to Fragrant Hills last year. She returned to her country last year. She returned home last year. She stopped studying last year. She stopped coming last year. She stopped selling them last year. She stopped buying them last year. She stopped going last year. She moved to Fragrant Hills last year.
6. Wǒ míngnián yào bāndao	Xiāng Shān nèige sùshè tāde fángjiān nǐ jiā Tiānjīn dàxué sùshè Xiāng Shān	le. I'll move to Fragrant Hills next year. I'll move to that dorm next year. I'll move to her room next year. I'll move to your home next year. I'll move to Tianjin next year. I'll move to the college dorm next year. I'll move to Fragrant Hills next year.
7. Qǐng nǐ	zhùzai zuòzai bāndao shuizai zhùzai	wǒ zhèr, hǎo ma? Please stay at my place, O.K.? Please sit here, O.K.? Please move to my place, O.K.? Please sleep at my place, O.K.? Please stay at my place, O.K.?
8. Nǐmen	bān xué zuò shuō wèn bān	dao nǎr le? Where did you move to? Where did you learn up to? Where did you take it (bus/tram/train) up to? Up to what point did you get in talking? Where did you ask up to? Where did you move to?
9. Nǐ shuōde nèige dìfang zài Běijīng chéngde	běibiānr. nánbiānr. dōngbiānr. xībiānr. něibiānr? běibiānr.	The place you mentioned is in the northern part of Beijing. The place you mentioned is in the southern part of Beijing. The place you mentioned is in the eastern part of Beijing. The place you mentioned is in the western part of Beijing. Where in Beijing is the place you mentioned? The place you mentioned is in the northern part of Beijing.

Unit 5, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Xiǎo Hé mǎile	yì	tái xīn diànnǎo.	Little He bought a new computer.
	liǎng		. Little He bought two new computers.
	sān		. Little He bought three new computers.
	sì		. Little He bought four new computers.
	wǔ		. Little He bought five new computers.
	liù		. Little He bought six new computers.
	qī		. Little He bought seven new computers.
	jǐ	?	How many new computers did Little He buy?
	yì		. Little He bought a new computer.
2. Wǒ mǎile yītái xīn diànnǎo, zài	shūfáng	lǐ.	I bought a new computer, it's in the study.
	fángjiān		I bought a new computer, it's in the room.
	zhè		I bought a new computer, it's here.
	nà		I bought a new computer, it's there.
	gōngsī		I bought a new computer, it's at the company.
	chǎng (→ cháng)		I bought a new computer, it's at the factory.
	túshūguǎn (→ túshūguǎn)		I bought a new computer, it's in the library.
	bàngōngshì		I bought a new computer, it's in the office.
	shūfáng		I bought a new computer, it's in the study.
3. Kāiguān zài	pángbiān.		The switch is on the side.
	nàr.		The switch is there.
	zuǒbian.		The switch is on the left.
	zhèr.		The switch is here.
	yòubian.		The switch is on the right.
	xiàbian.		The switch is on the bottom.
	wàibian.		The switch is on the outside.
	shàngbian.		The switch is on top.
	qiánbian.		The switch is in the front.
	nèibian.		The switch is over there.
	lìbian.		The switch is on the inside.
hòubian.		The switch is in the back.	
dǐxia.		The switch is on the bottom.	
pángbiān.		The switch is on the side.	

4. Shìyòng shǒucè zài	shūjià shang. zhuōzi yǐzi bēibāo dàizi shūjià	The instruction manual is on the bookshelf. The instruction manual is on the table. The instruction manual is on the chair. The instruction manual is on top of the backpack. The instruction manual is on top of the bag. The instruction manual is on the bookshelf.
5. Bēizi zài nǐ	zuǒbian de nèige shūjiàshang. yòubian qiánmian hòumian pángbiān zuǒbian	The cup is on the bookcase to your left. The cup is on the bookcase to your right. The cup is on the bookcase in front of you. The cup is on the bookcase behind you. The cup is on the bookcase next to you. The cup is on the bookcase to your left.
6. Zhuōzi dǐxia Yízishang Shūjiàshang Túshūguǎn wàimian Nǐ jiā qiántou Sùshè hòumian Shítáng zuǒbian Zhuōzi dǐxia	shì shémme dōngxī a?	What is that under the table? What is that on the chair? What is that on the bookcase? What is that outside the library? What is that in front of your home? What is that behind the dormitory? What is that to the left of the cafeteria? What is that under the table?
7. Nǐ bú yào guǎn	ta! wǒ! wǒmen! wǒmende gǒu! tāmen! ta!	Don't worry about it! Don't concern yourself with me! Leave us alone! Leave our dog alone! Don't concern yourself with them! Don't worry about it!
8. Qián zài bēizide	qiánmian. hòumian. lǐmiàn. wàimian. shàngmian. xiàmian. zuǒbianr. yòubianr. pángbiān. qiánmian.	The money is in front of the cup. The money is behind the cup. The money is inside the cup. The money is outside of the cup. The money is on top of the cup. The money is under the cup. The money is to the left of the cup. The money is to the right of the cup. The money is next to the cup. The money is in front of the cup.

Unit 6, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Shūshu	, nǐ hǎo!	Uncle, how are you?
Āyí		Auntie, how are you?
Xiǎo dìdi		Little brother, how are you?
Xiǎo mèimei		Little sister, how are you?
Xiǎo péngyou		Little friend, how are you?
Bàba		Dad, how are you?
Māma		Mom, how are you?
Shūshu		Uncle, how are you?
<hr/>		
2. Nǐ shàng	xiǎoxué le ba?	I suppose you're already attending elementary school?
	chūzhōng	I suppose you're already attending junior middle school?
	gāozhōng	I suppose you're already attending high school?
	zhōngxué	I suppose you're already attending middle school?
	dàxué	I suppose you're already attending college?
	xiǎoxué	I suppose you're already attending elementary school?
<hr/>		
3. Nǐ	dàxué jīniánjí?	What year are you in college?
	xiǎoxué	What year are you in elementary school?
	chūzhōng	What year are you in middle school?
	gāozhōng	What year are you in high school?
	dàxué	What year are you in college?
<hr/>		
4. Wǒ dìdi yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué	yīniánjí le.	My younger brother is already in the first grade.
	èrniánjí	My younger brother is already in the second grade.
	sānniánjí	My younger brother is already in the third grade.
	siniánjí	My younger brother is already in the fourth grade.
	wǔniánjí	My younger brother is already in the fifth grade.
	liùniánjí	My younger brother is already in the sixth grade.
	yīniánjí	My younger brother is already in the first grade.
<hr/>		
5. Wǒ mèimei shàng chū	yī	le. My younger sister is in the first year of junior middle school.
	èr	My younger sister is in the second year of junior middle school.
	sān	My younger sister is in the third year of junior middle school.
	yī	My younger sister is in the first year of junior middle school.

6. Wǒ gēge shàng gāo	yī le.	My older brother is in his sophomore year of high school.
	èr	My older brother is in his junior year of high school.
	sān	My older brother is in his senior year of high school.
	yī	My older brother is in his sophomore year of high school.
7. Wǒ jiějie yǐjīng shàng dà	yī le.	My older sister is already a first-year student in college.
	èr	My older sister is already a sophomore in college.
	sān	My older sister is already a junior in college.
	sì	My older sister is already a senior in college.
	yī	My older sister is already a first-year student in college.
8. Zhè shì wǒ sònggei nǐde xiǎo	lǐwù.	This is a little present I'm giving you.
	gǒu.	This is a little dog I'm giving you.
	dōngxi.	This is a little thing I'm giving you.
	bēizi.	This is a little cup I'm giving you.
	yǐzi.	This is a little chair I'm giving you.
	shūjià.	This is a little bookcase I'm giving you.
	lǐwù.	This is a little present I'm giving you.
9. Tāmen màide táng	zhēn hǎochī.	The candy they sell is really delicious.
	hěn hǎochī.	The candy they sell is delicious.
	tǐng hǎochī.	The candy they sell is quite delicious.
	tǐng hǎochīde.	The candy they sell is quite delicious.
	tài hǎochīle.	The candy they sell is absolutely delicious.
	bú tài hǎochī.	The candy they sell doesn't taste very good.
	bù hǎochī.	The candy they sell doesn't taste good.
	hěn bù hǎochī.	The candy they sell tastes bad.
	tài bù hǎochīle.	The candy they sell tastes awful.
zhēn hǎochī.	The candy they sell is really delicious.	
10. Tā shuō nǐde nán péngyou	hěn hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is very handsome.
	tǐng hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is quite handsome.
	tǐng hǎokànde.	She said your boyfriend is quite handsome.
	tài hǎokànle.	She said your boyfriend is incredibly handsome.
	bú tài hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is not very handsome.
	bù hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is not handsome.
	hěn bù hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is ugly.
	tài bù hǎokànle.	She said your boyfriend is very ugly.
hěn hǎokàn.	She said your boyfriend is very handsome.	

Unit 6, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Lǎo Lín shì zài	Niǔyuē	zhǎngdàde .	Old Lin grew up in New York.
	Jiùjīnshān	.	Old Lin grew up in San Francisco.
	Běijīng	.	Old Lin grew up in Beijing.
	Tiānjīn	.	Old Lin grew up in Tianjin.
	Guǎngzhōu	.	Old Lin grew up in Guangzhou.
	Shànghǎi	.	Old Lin grew up in Shanghai.
	Chéngdū	.	Old Lin grew up in Chengdu.
	nǎr	?	Where did Old Lin grow up?
	Niǔyuē	.	Old Lin grew up in New York.

2. Nǐ	shì nǎlǐ rén?	Where are you from?
Tā		Where is she from?
Lǎo Gāo		Where is Old Gao from?
Xiǎo Wáng		Where is Little Wang from?
Bái Xiáojié		Where is Miss Bai from?
Wú Xiānsheng		Where is Mr. Wu from?
Xiè Tàitai		Where is Mrs. Xie from?
Chén Lǎoshī		Where is Professor Chen from?
Hóu Xiàozhǎng		Where is Principal Hou from?
Nǐ		Where are you from?

3. Nǐ kànqilai hěn	niánqīng!	You look very young!
	lǎo!	You look very old!
	gāo!	You look very tall!
	ǎi!	You look very short!
	kùn!	You look very sleepy!
	lèi!	You look very tired!
	máng!	You look very busy!
	niánqīng!	You look very young!

4. Tā hái bú dào	sānshí	ba?	I suppose he must be under 30.
	èrshí		I suppose he must be under 20.
	sìshí		I suppose he must be under 40.
	sānshiwǔ		I suppose he must be under 35.
	èrshiwǔ		I suppose he must be under 25.
	èrshiyī		I suppose he must be under 21.
	sānshí		I suppose he must be under 30.

5. Nǐ	jiéhūnle ma?	Are you married?
Tā		Is she married?
Lǎo Zhāng		Is Old Zhang married?
Xiǎo Lǐ		Is Little Li married?
Sūn Xiānsheng		Is Mr. Sun married?
Luó Xiáojie		Is Ms. Luo married?
Mǎ Tàitai		Is Mrs. Ma married?
Shī Lǎoshī		Is Teacher Shi married?
Nǐ		Are you married?
6. Tā	yǐjīng jiéhūn le.	She is already married.
Tā mèimei		Her younger sister is already married.
Tā dìdi		Her younger brother is already married.
Wǒ gēge		My older brother is already married.
Wǒ jiějie		My older sister is already married.
Kē Xiānsheng		Mr. Ke is already married.
Lín Tàitai		Mrs. Lin is already married.
Tā		She is already married.
7. Wǒ	hái méi jiéhūn.	I'm not married yet.
Shéi	?	Who is not married yet?
Wáng Xiáojie	.	Miss Wang is not married yet.
Lǎo Chén	.	Old Chen is not married yet.
Xiǎo Bái	.	Little Bai is not married yet.
Shī Xiānsheng	.	Mr. Shi is not married yet.
Tā	.	She is not married yet.
Wǒ	.	I'm not married yet.
8. Tāmen yǒu	yíge érzi, yíge nǚ'ér .	They have one son and one daughter.
	liǎngge liǎngge .	They have two sons and two daughters.
	sān'ge sān'ge .	They have three sons and three daughters.
	sìge sìge .	They have four sons and four daughters.
	jǐge jǐge ?	How many sons and daughters do they have?
	yíge yíge .	They have one son and one daughter.
9. Nǐ zěmme kéyi	zài zhèli shuìjiào ne?	How can you sleep here?
	zài zhèli chīfàn	How can you eat here?
	zài zhèli xiūxi	How can you rest here?
	chángcháng táokè	How can you frequently skip class?
	xǐhuan tā	How can you like her?
	shuō tā hǎokàn	How can you say that he is handsome?
	zài zhèli shuìjiào	How can you sleep here?

10. Tā	jié	guo liùcì	hūn.	She has married 6 times.
	lí		hūn.	She has been divorced 6 times.
	bān		jiā.	She has moved 6 times.
	kāi		mén.	She has opened the door 6 times.
	guān		mén.	She has closed the door 6 times.
	huí		guó.	She has returned to her country 6 times.
	huí		jiā.	She went home 6 times.
	jié		hūn.	She has married 6 times.
<hr/>				
11. Qǐng wèn,	“pàng”	shi shémme yìsi?		Excuse me, what is the meaning of pàng?
	“lóu”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of lóu?
	“jīchǎng”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of jīchǎng?
	“yǔ”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of yǔ?
	“xīnxiān”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of xīnxiān?
	“gǒu”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of gǒu?
	“táng”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of táng?
	“pàng”			Excuse me, what is the meaning of pàng?
<hr/>				
12. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdào	“pàng”	shi shémme yìsi.		Excuse me, I don't know what pàng means.
	“péngyou”			Excuse me, I don't know what péngyou means.
	“qìchē”			Excuse me, I don't know what qìchē means.
	“sījī”			Excuse me, I don't know what sījī means.
	“táifēng”			Excuse me, I don't know what táifēng means.
	“fēng”			Excuse me, I don't know what fēng means.
	“màn”			Excuse me, I don't know what màn means.
	“pàng”			Excuse me, I don't know what pàng means.

Unit 6, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

-
1. **Wǒ nǚ'ér hái méiyǒu shàngxué.** My daughter is not in school yet.
jiéhūn. My daughter is not married yet.
xiàbān. My daughter is not off from work yet.
gōngzuò. My daughter is not working yet.
chīfàn. My daughter has not eaten yet.
shuìjiào. My daughter has not slept yet.
huíjiā. My daughter has not returned home yet.
shàngxué. My daughter is not in school yet.
-
2. **Tāde érzi jiǔge yuè dà.** Her son is 9 months old.
liùge yuè Her son is 6 months old.
liǎngge yuè Her son is 2 months old.
yíge yuè Her son is 1 month old.
yísuì Her son is a year old.
liǎngsuì Her son is 2 years old.
sānsuì Her son is 3 years old.
jiǔge yuè Her son is 9 months old.
-
3. **Wǒ āyí zài Měiguó Zài Tái Xíehuì shàngbān.** My aunt works at the American Institute in Taiwan.
Měiguó Dàshǐguǎn My aunt works at the U.S. Embassy.
Xīběi Hángkōng Gōngsī My aunt works at Northwest Airlines.
Běijīng Dàxué Túshūguǎn My aunt works at the Peking University library.
Zhōng-Měi Mào'yì Gōngsī My aunt works at the Sino-American Trading Company.
píxié chǎng My aunt works at a shoe factory.
Táiběi Měiguó Xuéxiào My aunt works at the Taipei American School.
Měiguó Zài Tái Xíehuì My aunt works at the American Institute in Taiwan.
-
4. **Bái Lǎoshī zài Táiběi Měiguó Xuéxiào jiāoshū.** Instructor Bai teaches at Taipei American School.
xiǎoxué . Instructor Bai teaches at the elementary school.
chūzhōng . Instructor Bai teaches at the junior middle school.
gāozhōng . Instructor Bai teaches at the high school.
dàxué . Instructor Bai teaches at the university.
Běidà . Instructor Bai teaches at Peking University.
Nándà . Instructor Bai teaches at Nanjing University.
nǎr ? Where does Instructor Bai teach?
Táiběi Měiguó Xuéxiào . Instructor Bai teaches at Taipei American School.

5. Yīnwei háizi hái xiǎo, suóyì	tā zhǐ néng gōngzuò bàntiān.	Because the child is still young, she can only work half-days.
	hái méiyǒu shàngxué.	Because the child is still young, he is not in school yet.
	hái zài shuìjiào.	Because the child is still young, she is still sleeping.
	bù néng shàngxué.	Because the child is still young, he cannot go to school.
	wǒmen bù néng bānjiā.	Because the child is still young, we cannot move.
	tā zhǐ néng gōngzuò bàntiān.	Because the child is still young, she can only work half-days.

6. Wǒ yīnwei méiyǒu qián, suóyì	bù néng dào Běijīng qù.	Because I don't have any money, I can't go to Beijing.
	bù néng qù Zhōngguó.	Because I don't have any money, I can't go to China.
	bù néng mǎi bēizi.	Because I don't have any money, I can't buy the cup.
	bù néng xué Zhōngwén.	Because I don't have any money, I can't study Chinese.
	bù néng qù Fǎguó.	Because I don't have any money, I can't go to France.
	bù néng dào Xiānggǎng qù.	Because I don't have any money, I can't go to Hong Kong.
	děi gōngzuò.	Because I don't have any money, I have to work.
	bù néng dào Běijīng qù.	Because I don't have any money, I can't go to Beijing.

7. Wǒ shūshu měitiān	sidiǎn xiàbān .	My uncle gets off from work at 4:00 every day.
	sidiǎn bàn .	My uncle gets off from work at 4:30 every day.
	wǔdiǎn .	My uncle gets off from work at 5:00 every day.
	wǔdiǎn yíkè .	My uncle gets off from work at 5:15 every day.
	wǔdiǎn sānkè .	My uncle gets off from work at 5:45 every day.
	liùdiǎn .	My uncle gets off from work at 6:00 every day.
	jǐdiǎn ?	When does my uncle get off from work every day?
	sidiǎn .	My uncle gets off from work at 4:00 every day.

8. Nǐ wèishemme zhèmmè	máng?	Why are you so busy?
	lèi?	Why are you so tired?
	kùn?	Why are you so sleepy?
	xǐhuan tā?	Why do you like him so much?
	xǐhuan shuìjiào?	Why do you like to sleep so much?
	xǐhuan qù Běijīng?	Why do you like to go to Beijing so much?
	gāo?	Why are you so tall?
	máng?	Why are you so busy?

9. Tā wèishemǐe shuō	Zhōngwén hěn nán xué?	Why does he say that Chinese is very difficult to learn?
	gōngzuò hěn róngyì?	Why does he say that the job is very easy?
	Běijīng hěn yǒu yìsì?	Why does he say that Beijing is very interesting?
	gōngzuò méi yìsì?	Why does he say that the job is not interesting?
	lǎoshī hěn bù hǎo?	Why does he say that the instructor is very bad?
	tā bù gāoxìng?	Why does he say that he's unhappy?
	yǐzi hěn guì?	Why does he say that the chair is very expensive?
	Zhōngwén hěn nán xué?	Why does he say that Chinese is very difficult to learn?

10. Tā zài	Xīběi	Hángkōng Gōngsī jiāo Yīngwén	.	She teaches English at Northwest Airlines.
	Xī'nán		.	She teaches English at Southwest Airlines.
	Dōngběi		.	She teaches English at Northeast Airlines.
	Dōngnán		.	She teaches English at Southeast Airlines.
	něijiā		?	At which airline company does she teach English?
	Xīběi		.	She teaches English at Northwest Airlines.

11. Nǐ shuōde nèige dìfang zài Zhōngguode	dōngběi.	The place you mentioned is in northeastern China.
	dōngbiān.	The place you mentioned is in eastern China.
	nánbiān.	The place you mentioned is in southern China.
	xībiān.	The place you mentioned is in western China.
	běibiān.	The place you mentioned is in northern China.
	dōngběi.	The place you mentioned is in northeastern China.

Unit 6, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu	xiōngdì jiěmèi?	Do you have any siblings?
	xiōngdì?	Do you have any brothers?
	jiěmèi?	Do you have any sisters?
	gēge?	Do you have any older brothers?
	dìdì?	Do you have any younger brothers?
	jiějie?	Do you have any older sisters?
	mèimei?	Do you have any younger sisters?
	xiōngdì jiěmèi?	Do you have any siblings?
2. Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎo	dà.	I'm the oldest in my family.
	èr.	I'm the second oldest in my family.
	sān.	I'm the third oldest in my family.
	sì.	I'm the fourth oldest in my family.
	wǔ.	I'm the fifth oldest in my family.
	dà.	I'm the oldest in my family.
3. Nǐ fùmǔ yě zhùzài Táiběi ma?	zǔfù	Do your paternal grandfather also live in Taipei?
	zǔmǔ	Does your paternal grandmother also live in Taipei?
	wàizǔfù	Does your maternal grandfather also live in Taipei?
	wàizǔmǔ	Does your maternal grandmother also live in Taipei?
	fùqin	Does your father also live in Taipei?
	mǔqin	Does your mother also live in Taipei?
	fùmǔ	Do your parents also live in Taipei?
4. Wǒ xiǎomèi zài Yīngguo liúxué.	xiǎodi	My youngest sister is studying in England.
	dàgē	My youngest brother is studying in England.
	dàjiě	My oldest brother is studying in England.
	dà dìdì	My oldest sister is studying in England.
	dàmèi	My older younger brother is studying in England.
	xiǎomèi	My older younger sister is studying in England.
	xiǎomèi	My youngest sister is studying in England.

5. Wǒ dìdì yímín	<p>Àozhōu Měiguó Mǎláixīyà Yīngguó Jiā'nádà Riběn Déguó Fǎguó Àozhōu</p>	le.	<p>My younger brother immigrated to Australia. My younger brother immigrated to America. My younger brother immigrated to Malaysia. My younger brother immigrated to England. My younger brother immigrated to Canada. My younger brother immigrated to Japan. My younger brother immigrated to Germany. My younger brother immigrated to France. My younger brother immigrated to Australia.</p>
6. Wǒ wàngle	<p>ziwǒ jièshào nǐde míngzi qù shítáng chīfàn qù túshūguǎn xuéxí jièshào wǒde tóngwū huí sùshè xiūxi ziwǒ jièshào</p>	le.	<p>I forgot to introduce myself. I forgot your name. I forgot to go to the cafeteria to eat. I forgot to go to the library to study. I forgot to introduce my roommate. I forgot to return to the dormitory to rest. I forgot to introduce myself.</p>
7. Tā màile	<p>chē yǐzi zhuōzi bēizi bēibāo diànnǎo shūjià chē</p>	le.	<p>She sold the car. She sold the chair. She sold the table. She sold the cup. She sold the backpack. She sold the computer. She sold the bookcase. She sold the car.</p>
8. Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ	<p>yìzhāng míngpiàn. yìdiǎnr fàn. wǒde gōngshìbāo. yìdiǎnr qián. nǐde dìzhǐ. wǒde píxié. yìzhāng míngpiàn.</p>		<p>Please give me a name card. Please give me a little rice. Please give me my briefcase. Please give me a little money. Please give me your address. Please give me my leather shoes. Please give me a name card.</p>

9. Yǐhòu yǒu jīhuì zài	liáo	ba!	Let's chat again if we have a chance in the future!
	lái		Let's come again if we have a chance in the future!
	qù		Let's go again if we have a chance in the future!
	mǎi		Let's buy some again if we have a chance in the future!
	shuō		Let's talk about it again if we have a chance in the future!
	chī		Let's eat it again if we have a chance in the future!
	wèn		Let's ask again if we have a chance in the future!
	liáo		Let's chat again if we have a chance in the future!

10. Wǒ hěn xǐhuan gēn	péngyou	liáotiān.	I very much like to chat with friends.
	rén		I very much like to chat with people.
	tóngxué		I very much like to chat with classmates.
	tóngwū		I very much like to chat with my roommate.
	tóngshì		I very much like to chat with colleagues.
	Xiǎo Wáng		I very much like to chat with Little Wang.
	Xiǎo Huáng		I very much like to chat with Little Huang.
	nǐmen		I very much like to chat with you guys.
	wǒ dìdi		I very much like to chat with my younger brother.
	wǒ nǚpéngyou		I very much like to chat with my girlfriend.
péngyou		I very much like to chat with friends.	

Unit 7, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

-
1. **Biǎojiě, nǐ hǎo** a? (→ **wa**) Cousin, how are you?
nǐmen jiā dōu yǒu shémme rén (→ **na**) Cousin, who all is there in your family?
nǐ zuìjìn zěmmeyàng (→ **nga**) Cousin, how have you been recently?
nǐmen jiā zhùzai nǎr (→ **ra**) Cousin, where does your family live?
nǐ wèishemme bú qù (→ **ya**) Cousin, why don't you go?
nǐ hǎo (→ **wa**) Cousin, how are you?
-
2. **Wǒ hé nǐ biǎojiěfu dōu zài gōngchǎng gōngzuò.** I work at the factory with your cousin's husband.
biǎojiě I work at the factory with your cousin.
dàgē I work at the factory with your oldest brother.
dàjiě I work at the factory with your oldest sister.
shūshu I work at the factory with your uncle.
āyí I work at the factory with your aunt.
biǎojiěfu I work at the factory with your cousin's husband.
-
3. **Tā yuánlái zài yìjiā màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò.** She used to work at a trading company.
shì yíwèi lǎoshī. She used to be a teacher.
zhùzai wǒ jiā pángbiān. She used to live next to me.
zài Xīběi Hángkōng Gōngsī gōngzuò. She used to work for Northwest Airlines.
chángcháng lái zhèr chīfàn. She used to come here to eat very often.
zài dàxué jiāo Zhōngwén. She used to teach Chinese in college.
chángcháng chídào. She used to be late very often.
zài yìjiā màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò. She used to work at a trading company.
-
4. **Wǒ bàba yīnwei shēntì bú tài hǎo , suóyì gǎiháng le.** Since my father's health hasn't been too good, he changed jobs.
lǎobǎn bù hǎo Since his boss is no good, my father changed jobs.
shàngbān bù róngyi Since going to work wasn't easy for my father, he changed jobs.
huíjiā hěn nán Since it was very hard for my father to come home, he changed jobs.
gōngzuò tài máng Since my father's job was too busy, he changed jobs.
mǎimài bú tài hǎo Since my father's business wasn't doing too well, he changed jobs.
shēntì bú tài hǎo Since my father's health hasn't been too good, he changed jobs.

5. Tā cóngqián	zài Niūyuē zuò mǎimài.		He used to do business in New York.
	zài Wàijiāobù fúwù.		He used to serve in the Foreign Ministry.
	zài yòu'éryuán gōngzuò.		He used to work at a kindergarten.
	zài dàxué jiāoshū.		He used to teach at a college.
	zài túshūguǎn gōngzuò.		He used to work at a library.
	hé wǒ zài gōngsī gōngzuò.		He used to work with me at a company.
	shì Zhōngwén lǎoshī.		He used to be a Chinese teacher.
	zài Niūyuē zuò mǎimài.		He used to do business in New York.

6. Tāmen jiā yǒu	liǎng	kǒu rén .	There are two people in their family.
	sān	.	There are three people in their family.
	sì	.	There are four people in their family.
	wǔ	.	There are five people in their family.
	liù	.	There are six people in their family.
	qī	.	There are seven people in their family.
	jǐ	?	How many people are in their family?
	liǎng	.	There are two people in their family.

Unit 7, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Nín huì shuō	Zhōngguo huà	ma?	Do you speak Chinese?
	Pǔtōnghuà		Do you speak Mandarin?
	Yīngyǔ		Do you speak English?
	Fǎyǔ		Do you speak French?
	Déyǔ		Do you speak German?
	Xībānyáyǔ		Do you speak Spanish?
	Rìyǔ		Do you speak Japanese?
	Zhōngguo huà		Do you speak Chinese?
2. Nǐ huì bu huì	shuō Zhōngguo huà?		Do you know how to speak Chinese?
	xiě Zhōngguo zì?		Do you know how to write Chinese characters?
	shuō Yīngwén?		Do you know how to speak English?
	kāimén?		Do you know how to open the door?
	guānmén?		Do you know how to close the door?
	shuō Zhōngguo huà?		Do you know how to speak Chinese?
3. Nǐ	shuō	de bú cuò ma!	You speak quite well!
	xiě		You write quite well!
	zuò		You do it quite well!
	xué		You learned quite well!
	bàn		You did it quite well!
	cāi		You guess quite well!
	shuō		You speak quite well!
4. Tā shuōde	bú cuò.		He speaks quite well.
	hái hǎo.		He speaks pretty well.
	hái kéyì.		He speaks pretty well.
	bǐjiào hǎo.		He speaks relatively well.
	hěn hǎo.		He speaks well.
	tǐng hǎo.		He speaks quite well.
	tǐng hǎode.		He speaks quite well.
	tài hǎole.		He speaks very well.
	kě hǎo ne.		He speaks really well.
	zhēn hǎo.		He speaks really well.
	bú tài hǎo.		He doesn't speak very well.
	bù hǎo.		He speaks badly.
	hěn bù hǎo.		He speaks very badly.
bú cuò.		He speaks quite well.	

5. Nǐ yào jìxù	xué Zhōngwén ma? zài nàr gōngzuò jiāoshū shuǐjiào shàngxué liáotiān xué Zhōngwén	Are you going to continue to study Chinese? Are you going to continue to work there? Are you going to continue to teach? Are you going to continue to sleep? Are you going to continue to attend school? Do you want to continue chatting? Are you going to continue to study Chinese?	
6. Wǒ rènshi jǐbǎige	Zhōngguo zì. Hànzi. tóngxué. rén. Zhōngguo rén. Zhōngguo zì.	I know several hundred Chinese characters. I know several hundred Chinese characters. I know several hundred classmates. I know several hundred people. I know several hundred Chinese people. I know several hundred Chinese characters.	
7. Wǒ zhǐ yǒu	jǐkuài qián. jǐfēn zhōng. jǐge péngyou. jǐbǎ yǐzi. jǐzhāng zhuōzi. jǐtái diànnǎo. jǐmáo qián. jǐfēn qián. jǐkuài qián.	I have only a few dollars. I have only a few minutes. I have only a few friends. I have only a few chairs. I have only a few tables. I have only a few computers. I have only a few dimes. I have only a few cents. I have only a few dollars.	
8. Yǒude	wǒ huì xiě , yǒude wǒ rènshi láile qùle hǎokàn hǎochī wǒ yào wǒ mǎile wǒ huì xiě	wǒ bú huì. wǒ bú rènshi. méi lái. méi qù. bù hǎokàn. bù hǎochī. wǒ bú yào. wǒ méi mǎi. wǒ bú huì.	Some I can write, others I can't. Some I recognize, others I don't recognize. Some came, others didn't come. Some went, others didn't go. Some are pretty, others aren't pretty. Some are delicious, others aren't delicious. Some I want, others I don't want. Some I bought, others I didn't buy. Some I can write, others I can't write.

9. Wǒ yǐqián huì shuō yídiǎnr	Xībānyáyǔ	, kěshì xiànzài quán wàngle.	I used to know how to speak a little Spanish, but now I've forgotten all.
	Zhōngguó huà		I used to know how to speak a little Chinese, but now I've forgotten all.
	Yīngyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little English, but now I've forgotten all.
	Fǎyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little French, but now I've forgotten all.
	Déyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little German, but now I've forgotten all.
	Pǔtōnghuà		I used to know how to speak a little Mandarin, but now I've forgotten all.
	Rìyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little Japanese, but now I've forgotten all.
	Hànyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little Chinese, but now I've forgotten all.
	Xībānyáyǔ		I used to know how to speak a little Spanish, but now I've forgotten all.

Unit 7, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Nǐ shì shémme shíhòu dào	Běijīng	de?	When did you arrive in Beijing?
	Táiběi		When did you arrive in Taipei?
	xuéxiào		When did you arrive at the school?
	jiā		When did you arrive at home?
	zhèr		When did you arrive here?
	nàr		When did you arrive there?
	Běijīng		When did you arrive in Beijing?
2. Wǒ shì	jīnnián èr yuèfen	dàode.	I arrived in February of this year.
	jīnnián sān yuèfen		I arrived in March of this year.
	qùnián sān yuèfen		I arrived in March of last year.
	qùnián shíyī yuèfen		I arrived in November of last year.
	qiánnián shíyī yuèfen		I arrived in November the year before last.
	qiánnián èr yuèfen		I arrived in February the year before last.
3. Tā shì	yíge rén	láide .	She came alone.
	hé tā àiren yìqǐ	.	She came together with her spouse.
	gēn wǒ bàba yìqǐ	.	She came together with my father.
	shémme shíhòu	?	What time did she come?
	zuótiān	.	She came yesterday.
	zuò shémme	?	By what means of transportation did she come?
	zuò huǒchē	.	She came by train.
	hé shéi yìqǐ	?	With whom did she come together?
	yíge rén	.	She came alone.
4. Nǐ shì shémme shíhòu	xuéde Zhōngwén?		When did you learn Chinese?
	jiéde hūn?		When did you get married?
	líde hūn?		When did you get divorced?
	chīde wǎnfàn?		When did you have dinner?
	shuìde jiào?		When did you go to sleep?
	zuòde huǒchē?		When did you take the train?
	xiàde bān?		When did you get off from work?
xuéde Zhōngwén?		When did you learn Chinese?	

5. Hòulái yòu zài Táiwān	xué le yíduàn shíjiān. gōngzuò zhù mài jiāo fúwù xué	Later I studied for a while in Taiwan. Later I worked for a while in Taiwan. Later I lived for a while in Taiwan. Later I sold them for a while in Taiwan. Later I taught for a while in Taiwan. Later I served for a while in Taiwan. Later I studied for a while in Taiwan.
6. Nánguài	nǐde Hànyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmě hǎo! nǐde Rìyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmě hǎo! nǐde Hànzì xiěde nèmme hǎokàn! nǐ nèmme bù xǐhuan tā! tā nèmme bù xǐhuan nǐ! nǐ shuì zhèmmě duō jiào! nǐ zhèmmě xǐhuan jiāoshū! nǐde Hànyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmě hǎo!	No wonder you speak Chinese so well! No wonder you speak Japanese so well! No wonder you write Chinese characters so beautifully! No wonder you dislike her so much! No wonder he dislikes you so much! No wonder you sleep so much! No wonder you like teaching so much! No wonder you speak Chinese so well!
7. Yǒude shíhou	tā huà jiǎngde tài duō. tā fàn chīde tài duō. tā fàn dōu bù chī. tā lǐwù sòngde tài shǎo. tā zì xiěde hěn bù hǎokàn. tā huà jiǎngde tài duō.	Sometimes she talks too much. Sometimes she eats too much. Sometimes she doesn't even eat. Sometimes she gives too few gifts. Sometimes she writes very ugly characters. Sometimes she talks too much.

Unit 7, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

-
1. **Gāo Tàitai shì cóng** **Tiānjīn** **láide.** Mrs. Gao is from Tianjin.
 Běijīng . Mrs. Gao is from Beijing.
 Táiběi . Mrs. Gao is from Taipei.
 Niǚyuē . Mrs. Gao is from New York.
 Xiānggǎng . Mrs. Gao is from Hong Kong.
 Jiùjīnshān . Mrs. Gao is from San Francisco.
 nǎr ? Where is Mrs. Gao from?
 Tiānjīn . Mrs. Gao is from Tianjin.
-
2. **Nǐde** **Zhōngguo huà** **shuōde tǐng bàng!** You speak Chinese very well!
 Pǔtōnghuà You speak Mandarin very well!
 Hànyǔ You speak Chinese very well!
 Fǎyǔ You speak French very well!
 Déyǔ You speak German very well!
 Yīngyǔ You speak English very well!
 Riyǔ You speak Japanese very well!
 Xībānyáyǔ You speak Spanish very well!
 Zhōngguo huà You speak Chinese very well!
-
3. **Wǒ jiā zài** **Xī'ān.** **Nǐ tīngshuōguo ma?** My home is in Xian. Have you ever heard of it?
 Guǎngzhōu. My home is in Guangzhou. Have you ever heard of it?
 Guìyáng. My home is in Guiyang. Have you ever heard of it?
 Luòyáng. My home is in Luoyang. Have you ever heard of it?
 Kūnmíng. My home is in Kunming. Have you ever heard of it?
 Gāoxióng. My home is in Gaoxiong. Have you ever heard of it?
 Chéngdū. My home is in Chengdu. Have you ever heard of it?
 Xī'ān. My home is in Xian. Have you ever heard of it?
-
4. **Wǒ tīngshuō** **Xiǎo Wáng jiéhūnle.** I heard Little Wang got married.
 Xiǎo Chén líhūnle. I heard Little Chen got divorced.
 Bái Xiānsheng láile. I heard Mr. Bai came.
 Zhāng Xiānsheng zǒule. I heard Mr. Zhang left.
 Lǎo Chén jiāo zhōngxué le. I heard Old Chen is teaching middle school now.
 nǐ zǔmǔ xué diànnǎo le. I heard your grandmother is learning how to use computers.
 tā shēntì zuìjìn hěn chà. I heard his health has been very bad recently.
 Xiǎo Wáng jiéhūnle. I heard Little Wang got married.

5. Lái Měiguó zhīqián, nǐ	zài shémme dānwèi gōngzuò?	Before coming to the U.S., where did you work?
	zài nǎr jiāoshū?	Before coming to the U.S., where did you teach?
	Yīngwén xuéle duō cháng shíjiān?	Before coming to the U.S., for how long had you studied English?
	zhùzai shémme dìfang?	Before coming to the U.S., where did you live?
	qùguo shémme dìfang?	Before coming to the U.S., what places had you been to?
	huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?	Before coming to the U.S., did you know how to speak English?
	zài shémme dìfang xuéxí?	Before coming to the U.S., where did you study?
	zài shémme dānwèi gōngzuò?	Before coming to the U.S., where did you work?
6. Yíge yuè yǐqián,	wǒmen hái zài Zhōngguo.	A month ago, we were still in China.
	tā hái méiyǒu lái.	A month ago, he still hadn't come.
	tāmen hái bú huì shuō Hànyǔ.	A month ago, they didn't yet know how to speak Chinese.
	wǒmen hái bú huì xiě Zhōngguó zì.	A month ago, we still couldn't write Chinese characters.
	wǒmen hái zhùzai Měiguó.	A month ago, we were still living in the U.S.
	tā hái méiyǒu gōngzuò.	A month ago, she didn't yet have a job.
	wǒmen hái zài Zhōngguo.	A month ago, we were still in China.
7. Wǒ dàxué bìyè yǐhòu,	jiāole jǐnián shū.	After graduating from college, I taught for several years.
	zài mào(yì) gōngsī gōngzuò.	After graduating from college, I worked at a trading company.
	zài Zhōngguo zhùle liǎngnián.	After graduating from college, I lived in China for two years.
	jìxù xuéxí Zhōngwén.	After graduating from college, I continued to study Chinese.
	bú yào gōngzuò.	After graduating from college, I don't want to work.
	zài túshūguǎn gōngzuò.	After graduating from college, I worked at a library.
	jiāole jǐnián shū.	After graduating from college, I taught for several years.
8. Nǐ dàxué bìyè zhīhòu	xiǎng zuò shémme?	After graduating from college, what do you want to do?
	yào jiāoshū ma?	After graduating from college, do you want to teach?
	yào qù Zhōngguo ma?	After graduating from college, do you want to go to China?
	yǒu gōngzuò ma?	After graduating from college, will you have a job?

jìxù xué Zhōngwén ma?	After graduating from college, will you continue to study Chinese?
hái zhù zhèr ma?	After graduating from college, will you still live here?
xiǎng qù nǎr?	After graduating from college, where do you want to go?
xiǎng zuò shémme?	After graduating from college, what do you want to do?

9. Wǒ juédìng shēnqǐng qù Zhōngguó niàn yánjiūshēng.	I decided to apply to go to graduate school in China.
liúxué.	I decided to apply to go study in China.
xué Zhōngwén.	I decided to apply to go learn Chinese in China.
zuò mǎimài.	I decided to apply to go do business in China.
jiāo Yīngyǔ.	I decided to apply to go teach English in China.
gōngzuò jǐnián.	I decided to apply to go and work for several years in China.
niàn yánjiūshēng.	I decided to apply to go to graduate school in China.

10. Qǐng nǐ zhèiyangr	xiě.	Please write it this way.
	shuō.	Please say it this way.
	wèn.	Please ask it like this.
	chī.	Please eat it this way.
	kàn.	Please look at it this way.
	gěi.	Please give it like this.
	jiāo.	Please teach it this way.
	xiě.	Please write it this way.

11. Xiǎo Bái, nǐ bié nèiyangr	shuō.	Little Bai, don't say it that way.
	zuò.	Little Bai, don't do it like that.
	bàn.	Little Bai, don't handle it that way.
	chēnghu tā.	Little Bai, don't address her that way.
	xuéxí.	Little Bai, don't study that way.
	mài.	Little Bai, don't sell it that way.
	xiǎng.	Little Bai, don't think about it like that.
	shuō.	Little Bai, don't say it that way.

Unit 8, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Láojià, qù	Běijīng Fàndiàn	zǎome zǒu?	Excuse me, how do I get to the Beijing Hotel?
	Tiān'ānmén		Excuse me, how do I get to Tiananmen?
	Rìběn Dàshǐguǎn		Excuse me, how do I get to the Japanese Embassy?
	Táiběi Měiguó Xuéxiào		Excuse me, how do I get to Taipei American School?
	Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn		Excuse me, how do I get to the Great Wall Hotel?
	Héping Dōng Lù		Excuse me, how do I get to Heping East Road?
	Běijīng Fàndiàn		Excuse me, how do I get to the Beijing Hotel?
2. Qǐng nín yìzhí wǎng	qián	zǒu.	Please walk straight ahead.
	dōng		Please walk straight ahead towards the east.
	nán		Please walk straight ahead towards the south.
	xī		Please walk straight ahead towards the west.
	běi		Please walk straight ahead towards the north.
	hòu		Please walk straight ahead in the opposite direction.
	zuǒ		Please walk straight ahead to the left.
	yòu		Please walk straight ahead to the right.
	qián		Please walk straight ahead.
3. Guòle	Tiān'ānmén	jiù dào.	It's right after Tiananmen.
	Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn		It's right after the Great Wall Hotel.
	Běijīng Fàndiàn		It's right after the Beijing Hotel.
	màoyì gōngsī		It's right after the trading company.
	Běidà		It's right after Peking University.
	Déguó Dàshǐguǎn		It's right after the German Embassy.
	píxié chǎng		It's right after the shoe factory.
Tiān'ānmén		It's right after Tiananmen.	
4. Běijīng Fàndiàn lí	zhèr	hěn yuǎn ma?	Is the Beijing Hotel very far from here?
	nǐ jiā		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from your home?
	nàr		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from there?
	nǐde gōngsī		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from your company?
	wǒmende xuéxiào		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from our school?
	Měiguó Dàshǐguǎn		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from the American Embassy?
	Tiān'ānmén		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from Tiananmen?
	zhèr		Is the Beijing Hotel very far from here?

5. Tiān'ānmén	lí zhèr yuǎn bu yuǎn?	Is Tiananmen far from here?
Běidà		Is Peking University far from here?
Táidà		Is Taiwan University far from here?
Nǐ jiā		Is your home far from here?
Nǐde sùshè		Is your dormitory far from here?
Shítáng		Is the cafeteria far from here?
Fǎguo Wénhuà Zhōngxīn		Is the French Cultural Center far from here?
Tiān'ānmén		Is Tiananmen far from here?
6. Wǒ jiā lí zhèr	hěn jìn.	My home is very close to here.
	bǐjiào jìn.	My home is relatively close to here.
	bú jìn.	My home is not close to here.
	bǐjiào yuǎn.	My home is relatively far from here.
	zhēn yuǎn.	My home is really far from here.
	tài yuǎnle.	My home is too far from here.
	bú tài yuǎn.	My home is not too far from here.
	shízài tài yuǎnle.	My home is truly too far from here.
	hěn jìn.	My home is very close to here.
7. Zǒulù de huà, dàgài yào	èrshífēn zhōng.	If you walk, it will probably take 20 minutes.
	bàn'ge zhōngtóu.	If you walk, it will probably take half an hour.
	yíge bàn zhōngtóu.	If you walk, it will probably take one and a half hours.
	yìtiān.	If you walk, it will probably take one day.
	liǎngtiān.	If you walk, it will probably take two days.
	yíkè zhōng.	If you walk, it will probably take a quarter of an hour.
	èrshífēn zhōng.	If you walk, it will probably take 20 minutes.
8. Zǒulù de huà, dàgài yào liǎngge dào sān'ge zhōngtóu.		If you walk, it will probably take 2 to 3 hours.
Zuò huǒchē		If you take a train, it will probably take 2 to 3 hours.
Zuòchē		If you take a bus, it will probably take 2 to 3 hours.
Dǎdī		If you take a taxi, it will probably take 2 to 3 hours.
Zǒulù		If you walk, it will probably take 2 to 3 hours.
9. Wǒ děngle	èrshífēn zhōng zuǒyòu.	I waited for about 20 minutes.
	liǎngge zhōngtóu	I waited for about two hours.
	sāntiān	I waited for about three days.
	yíge xīngqī	I waited for about a week.
	yíge zhōngtóu	I waited for about an hour.
	shífēn zhōng	I waited for about ten minutes.
	èrshífēn zhōng	I waited for about 20 minutes.

10. Nín dǎ ge dī gèng	kuài. hǎo. guì. piányi. méi yìsi. yǒu yìsi. kuài.	If you took a taxi, it would be faster. If you took a taxi, it would be better. If you took a taxi, it would be more expensive. If you took a taxi, it would be cheaper. If you took a taxi, it would be even less interesting. If you took a taxi, it would be more interesting. If you took a taxi, it would be faster.
------------------------------	--	---

11. Zuò chēde huà,	wǔfēn zhōng jiù dào. yíkè zhōng shífēn zhōng jǐfēn zhōng liǎngfēn zhōng wǔfēn zhōng	If you take a bus, you'll be there in 5 minutes. If you take a bus, you'll be there in 15 minutes. If you take a bus, you'll be there in 10 minutes. If you take a bus, you'll be there in a couple of minutes. If you take a bus, you'll be there in 2 minutes. If you take a bus, you'll be there in 5 minutes.
---------------------------	--	--

12. Tāmen hǎoxiàng shi	běifāng rén. nánfāng Dōngfāng Xīfāng běifāng	Apparently, they are northerners. Apparently, they are southerners. Apparently, they are Asians. Apparently, they are Westerners. Apparently, they are northerners.
-------------------------------	--	---

Unit 8, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù	Shǒudū Jīchǎng.	I need a car to go to Capital Airport.
	Běijīng Fàndiàn.	I need a car to go to the Beijing Hotel.
	Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn.	I need a car to go to the Great Wall Hotel.
	Běiwài.	I need a car to go to Beijing Foreign Studies University.
	Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn.	I need a car to go to the Friendship Hotel.
	Yīngguó Dàshǐguǎn.	I need a car to go to the British Embassy.
	Shǒudū Jīchǎng.	I need a car to go to Capital Airport.

2. Tāmen jiāli yǒu	yí liàng xīn qìchē .	They have a new car at home.
	liǎng .	They have two new cars at home.
	sān .	They have three new cars at home.
	sì .	They have four new cars at home.
	wǔ .	They have five new cars at home.
	liù .	They have six new cars at home.
	qī .	They have seven new cars at home.
	jǐ ?	How many new cars do they have at home?
	yí .	They have a new car at home.

3. Tā shì	wàiguó zhuānjiā.	She is a foreign expert.
	Zhōngwén	She is a Chinese expert.
	Yīngyǔ	She is an English expert.
	yǔyán	She is a language expert.
	liáotiān	She is an expert in chatting.
	wàiguó	She is a foreign expert.

4. Tāde Zhōngwén xìngmíng wǒ yǐjīng wàngle.	wǒ yǐjīng wàngle.	I already forgot his Chinese name.
	xiěcuòle.	His Chinese name is written incorrectly.
	shì Wáng Jīngshēng.	His Chinese name is Wang Jingsheng.
	nǐ zhīdao ma?	Do you know his Chinese name?
	shì shémmé?	What is his Chinese name?
	wǒ yǐjīng wàngle.	I already forgot his Chinese name.

5. Chēzi	shífēn zhōng yǐhòu jiù dào.	The car will be here in 10 minutes.
	wǔfēn zhōng	The car will be here in 5 minutes.
	yíkè zhōng	The car will be here in 15 minutes.
	bàn'ge zhōngtóu	The car will be here in half an hour.
	sānkè zhōng	The car will be here in 45 minutes.
	shífēn zhōng	The car will be here in 10 minutes.

6. Nín zài	zhuānjiā lóu ménkǒu	děng ba.	Why don't you wait at the entrance to the foreign experts building.
	túshūguǎn ménkǒu		Why don't you wait at the entrance to the library.
	túshūguǎn lǐtōu		Why don't you wait inside the library.
	sùshè		Why don't you wait at the dormitory.
	shítáng wàibian		Why don't you wait outside the cafeteria.
	zhèr		Why don't you wait here.
	nàr		Why don't you wait there.
	zhuānjiā lóu ménkǒu		Why don't you wait at the entrance to the foreign experts building.

Unit 8, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Qǐng nǐ gěi	Wáng Xiānsheng	dǎ diànhuà.	Please give Mr. Wang a call.
	Bái Xiáojie		Please give Miss Bai a call.
	Xiè Tàitai		Please give Mrs. Xie a call.
	Chén Lǎoshī		Please give Professor Chen a call.
	Lín Xiàozhǎng		Please give Principal Lin a call.
	Lǎo Gāo		Please give Old Gao a call.
	Xiǎo Mǎ		Please give Little Ma a call.
	Wáng Xiānsheng		Please give Mr. Wang a call.
2. Tā bàn'ge xiǎoshí yǐqián	dǎguo diànhuà.		She called half an hour ago.
	yàoguo yīliàng chē.		She asked for a car half an hour ago.
	shuìguo jiào.		She slept half an hour ago.
	chīguo fàn.		She ate half an hour ago.
	dǎguo dī.		She took a taxi half an hour ago.
	zuòguo huōchē.		She took a train half an hour ago.
	dǎguo diànhuà.		She called half an hour ago.
3. Tā zěmme dào xiànzài hái	méi lái	a?	How come he hasn't come yet?
	bú huì		How come he doesn't know how yet?
	bù qǐchuáng		How come he isn't up yet?
	méi zǒu		How come he hasn't left yet?
	méi qù		How come he hasn't gone yet?
	bù shuō		How come he hasn't said it yet?
	méi lái		How come he hasn't come yet?
4. Duìbuqǐ, qǐng nín zài	děng	yìhuìr.	Sorry, please wait a bit longer.
	zuò		Sorry, please sit a bit longer.
	kàn		Sorry, please watch a bit longer.
	xiǎng		Sorry, please think a bit longer.
	xiūxi		Sorry, please rest a bit longer.
	děng		Sorry, please wait a bit longer.
5. Wǒ xiǎng tā yìhuìr jiù huì	dào.		I think he will be here in a short while.
	lái.		I think he will come in a short while.
	zǒu.		I think he will leave in a short while.
	qù.		I think he will go in a short while.
	shuō.		I think he will say it in a short while.
	wèn.		I think he will ask in a short while.
	gěi.		I think he will give it in a short while.
dào.		I think he will be here in a short while.	

6. Máfán nín	kuài yidianr , hǎo ma?	Please try to hurry, O.K.?
	kāimén	Please open the door, O.K.?
	yìhuǐr guānmén	Please close the door in a short while, O.K.?
	pài yíliàng chē	Please send a car, O.K.?
	děng wǒ	Please wait for me, O.K.?
	qù sùshè	Please go to the dormitory, O.K.?
	kuài yidianr	Please try to hurry, O.K.?
7. Wǒ kuài yào	lábují le.	I'm about to be late.
	chídào	I'm about to be late.
	shàngkè	I'm about to go to class.
	chīfàn	I'm about to eat.
	xiàbān	I'm about to get off from work.
	juéding	I'm about to decide.
	lábují	I'm about to be late.
8. Wǒ mǎshàng tōngzhī sījī jìnkuài	gǎndào.	I'll notify the driver immediately to hurry there as fast as possible.
	zǒu.	I'll notify the driver immediately to go as fast as possible.
	qù nǐ nàr.	I'll notify the driver immediately to go to your place as fast as possible.
	qù.	I'll notify the driver immediately to go as fast as possible.
	gǎndào.	I'll notify the driver immediately to hurry there as fast as possible.
9. Wǒ juéding	míngnián qù Zhōngguo liúxué.	I decided to go to China to study next year.
	jìxù xuéxí Zhōngwén.	I decided to continue to study Chinese.
	bú qù nǐ jiā le.	I decided not to go to your home.
	míngtiān qù shítáng chīfàn.	I decided to go to the cafeteria tomorrow to eat.
	zhùzai sùshè.	I decided to live in a dormitory.
	yímin Měiguó.	I decided to immigrate to America.
	míngtiān qù túshūguǎn xuéxí.	I decided to go to the library tomorrow to study.
míngnián qù Zhōngguo liúxué.	I decided to go to China to study next year.	

Unit 8, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Jiù	zhèiliǎngjiàn	xíngli ma?	Just these two pieces of luggage?
	zhèijǐjiàn		Just these several pieces of luggage?
	nèijiàn		Just that piece of luggage?
	nèiliǎngjiàn		Just those two pieces of luggage?
	nèisānjiàn		Just those three pieces of luggage?
	nèijǐjiàn		Just those several pieces of luggage?
	zhèijiàn		Just this piece of luggage?
	zhèiliǎngjiàn		Just these two pieces of luggage?
2. Cóng zhèr dào	jīchǎng	xūyào duōshǎo shíjiān?	How much time does it take to get from here to the airport?
	nǐ jiā		How much time does it take to get from here to your home?
	fàndiàn		How much time does it take to get from here to the hotel?
	nàr		How much time does it take to get from here to there?
	túshūguǎn		How much time does it take to get from here to the library?
	shítáng		How much time does it take to get from here to the cafeteria?
	sùshè		How much time does it take to get from here to the dormitory?
	jīchǎng		How much time does it take to get from here to the airport?
3. Wōmen zhǐhǎo	huàn tiáo biéde lù.		We have no choice but to change to a different route.
	míngtiān zài lái.		We have no choice but to come back tomorrow.
	jìnkuaì gǎndào.		We have no choice but to rush there as fast as possible.
	mǎshàng zǒu.		We have no choice but to leave immediately.
	hòutiān zài qù.		We have no choice but to go there again the day after tomorrow.
	dǎdī qù.		We have no choice but to go by taxi.
	zuò huǒchē.		We have no choice but to take the train.
huàn tiáo biéde lù.		We have no choice but to change to a different route.	

4. Zhèitiáo	lù dǔchē le .		There is a traffic jam on this road.
Nèitiáo	.		There is a traffic jam on that road.
Zhèiliǎngtiáo	.		There are traffic jams on these two roads.
Nèiliǎngtiáo	.		There are traffic jams on those two roads.
Něitiáo	?		On which road are there traffic jams?
Zhèitiáo	.		There is a traffic jam on this road.
5. Nín zhǎo wǒ	èrshikuài	jiù hào le.	Just give me twenty dollars in change.
	sānshikuài		Just give me thirty dollars in change.
	wǔkuài		Just give me five dollars in change.
	shíqīkuài		Just give me seventeen dollars in change.
	liǎngmáo		Just give me twenty cents in change.
	shíkuài		Just give me ten dollars in change.
	èrshikuài		Just give me twenty dollars in change.
6. Wǒ děng nǐ děng le hǎo jiǔ, zuìhòu wǒ	zǒu	le.	I waited for you for a very long time; finally I left.
	qù chīfàn		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I went to eat.
	bù děng		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I stopped waiting.
	huíjiā		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I went home.
	huí sùshè		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I returned to my dorm.
	dǎ diànhuà		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I called.
	zǒu		I waited for you for a very long time; finally I left.

Unit 9, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

-
1. **Wǒ bú shì běndì rén** , **wǒ yě bú tài qīngchū.** I'm not a local, I'm not very clear about it either.
Wǒ shì diyìcì lái zhèr This is my first time here, I'm not very clear about it either.
Wǒ shì wàiguó rén I'm a foreigner, I'm not very clear about it either.
Wǒ bú shì jiāotōngjǐng I'm not a traffic policeman, I'm not very clear about it either.
Nǐ bú tài qīngchū You're not very clear about it, I'm not very clear about it either.
Wǒ bú shì běndì rén I'm not a local, I'm not very clear about it either.
-
2. **Nàr yǒu yíwèi jiāotōngjǐng** , **nín qù wèn tā ba.** There is a traffic policeman over there, why don't you go ask him.
jǐngchá There is a policeman over there, why don't you go ask her.
xiǎoxué xiàozhǎng There is an elementary school principal over there, why don't you go ask her.
wàijiāoguān There is a diplomat over there, why don't you go ask him.
běndì rén There is a local resident over there, why don't you go ask her.
zhōngxué lǎoshī There is a high school teacher over there, why don't you go ask her.
jiāotōngjǐng There is a traffic policeman over there, why don't you go ask him.
-
3. **Guòle dì'èrge hónglǚdēng, wàng běi guǎi.** After passing the second traffic light, turn north.
nán After passing the second traffic light, turn south.
zuǒ After passing the second traffic light, turn left.
yòu After passing the second traffic light, turn right.
běi After passing the second traffic light, turn north.
-
4. **Zài xiàiyíge lùkǒu wàng zuǒ zhuǎn.** Turn left at the next intersection.
yòu Turn right at the next intersection.
dōng Turn east at the next intersection.
xī Turn west at the next intersection.
zuǒ Turn left at the next intersection.

5. Bú yòng	xiè.		There's no need to thank me.
	shuō.		There's no need to say it.
	qù.		There's no need to go.
	gěi qián.		There's no need to pay.
	zhǎoqián.		There's no need to give change.
	zǒule.		There's no need to leave.
	dǎdī.		There's no need to take a taxi.
	xiè.		There's no need to thank me.

6. Lǎobǎn, nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu	hóng	de?	Excuse me, do you have red ones?
	lǜ		Excuse me, do you have green ones?
	lán		Excuse me, do you have blue ones?
	hēi		Excuse me, do you have black ones?
	bái		Excuse me, do you have white ones?
	huáng		Excuse me, do you have yellow ones?
	hóng		Excuse me, do you have red ones?

7. Wǒ xǐhuan	kāfēisè	de.	I like brown-colored ones.
	zǐsè		I like purple-colored ones.
	zōngsè		I like brown-colored ones.
	huīsè		I like grey-colored ones.
	júhóngsè		I like orange-colored ones.
	kāfēisè		I like brown-colored ones.

Unit 9, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Qǐng wèn, qù	Yíhéyuán	zuò jǐlù chē?	Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the Summer Palace?
	Tiān'ānmén		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to Tiananmen?
	Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the Great Wall Hotel?
	Běijīng Fàndiàn		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the Beijing Hotel?
	dòngwùyuán		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the zoo?
	jīchǎng		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the airport?
	Yíhéyuán		Excuse me, what bus do I take to go to the Summer Palace?
2. Nǐ xiān zuò gōnggòng qìchē, ránhòu	huàndiànchē.		You take a bus first, then change to a trolley.
	zuò huǒchē.		You take a bus first, then take a train.
	zǒulù.		You take a bus first, then walk.
	zuò chūzū qìchē.		You take a bus first, then take a taxi.
	huàndiànchē.		You take a bus first, then change to a trolley.
3. Tā yīngdāng zuòdao	zhōngdiǎn zhàn.		She should take it to the last stop.
	xiàyízhàn.		She should take it to the next stop.
	Dòngwùyuán.		She should take it to Zoo.
	Tiān'ānmén.		She should take it to Tiananmen.
	Běijīng Fàndiàn.		She should take it to the Beijing Hotel.
	Yíhéyuán.		She should take it to the Summer Palace.
	Běijīng Dàxué.		She should take it to Peking University.
nǎr?		Where should she get off?	
zhōngdiǎn zhàn.		She should take it to the last stop.	
4. Shíjiān hái zǎo, nǐ xiān bú bì	dào ménkǒu děng.		It's still early, for now you don't need to wait at the entrance.
	qǐchuáng.		It's still early, for now you don't need to get out of bed.
	zhèmmè zǎo qù.		It's still early, for now you don't need to go so early.
	shuō láibují.		It's still early, for now you don't need to say you're not going to make it.
	qù nàr děng.		It's still early, for now you don't need to go there to wait.
	dào ménkǒu děng.		It's still early, for now you don't need to wait at the entrance.

5. Tāmen jiā yǎngle	yìzhī māo.	They keep a cat in their home.
	liǎngzhī gǒu.	They keep two dogs in their home.
	jǐzhī xiǎo niǎo.	They keep several little birds in their home.
	jǐtiáo yú.	They keep several fish in their home.
	shémme dòngwù?	What animals do they keep in their home?
	yìzhī māo.	They keep a cat in their home.

6. Diànchē wǒ méi zuòguo, kěshi wǒ zuòguo	huǒchē.	I've never taken a tram, but I have taken a train.
	gōnggòng qìchē.	I've never taken a tram, but I have taken the bus.
	qìchē.	I've never taken a tram, but I have taken a car.
	chūzū qìchē.	I've never taken a tram, but I have taken a taxi.
	huǒchē.	I've never taken a tram, but I have taken a train.

Unit 9, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Yi	zhāng piào duōshǎo qián?	How much for a ticket?
Liǎng		How much for two tickets?
Sān		How much for three tickets?
Sì		How much for four tickets?
Wǔ		How much for five tickets?
Yi		How much for a ticket?
2. Yìzhāng dào	Dòngwùyuán de. Yíhéyuán Běijīng Fàndiàn Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn jīchǎng Dòngwùyuán	One ticket to Zoo. One ticket to Summer Palace. One ticket to Beijing Hotel. One ticket to the Great Wall Hotel. One ticket to the airport stop. One ticket to Zoo.
3. Wǒ shì	gāng shàngde. gānggāng wǔfēn zhōng yǐqián shífēn zhōng yǐqián shàng yízhàn gāng	I just got on. I just got on. I got on five minutes ago. I got on ten minutes ago. I got on at the last stop. I just got on.
4. Dào le Dòngwùyuán	máfan nín jiào wǒ yíxiar.	Please call me when we get to the Zoo stop.
Dào le Yíhéyuán		Please call me when we get to the Summer Palace stop.
Tā dǎ diànhuà		Please call me when she calls.
Wǒ māma lái le		Please call me when my mom comes.
Shídiǎn zhōng		Please call me when it's ten o'clock.
Dào le Dòngwùyuán		Please call me when we get to the Zoo stop.
5. Tāmen màide dōngxì búdàn guì, érqǐě	zuòde bù hǎo.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also poorly made.
	bù hǎochī.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also bad tasting.
	bù hǎokàn.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also ugly.
	hěn chà.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also very low in quality.
	hěn xiǎo.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also very small.
	zuòde bù hǎo.	Not only are the things they sell expensive, they are also poorly made.

6. Nǐ zěmme nèmme	bèn	a?	How come you are so stupid?
	máng		How come you are so busy?
	kùn		How come you are so sleepy?
	lèi		How come you are so tired?
	zāng		How come you are so dirty?
	cōngmíng		How come you are so smart?
	yònggōng		How come you are so diligent?
	bèn		How come you are so stupid?

7. Nǐde fángjiān shízài tài	luàn	le!	Your room is really too messy!
	zāng		Your room is really too dirty!
	gānjìng		Your room is really too clean!
	zhěngqí		Your room is really too neat!
	xiǎo		Your room is really too small!
	luàn		Your room is really too messy!

Unit 9, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Zǎozhe ne. Hái yǒu	sìzhàn.	It's still early. There are still four stops.	
	shífēn zhōng.	It's still early. There are still ten minutes.	
	rén méi lái.	It's still early. There are still people who haven't come.	
	shíjiān.	It's still early. There is still time.	
	jǐzhàn.	It's still early. There are still several stops.	
	sìzhàn.	It's still early. There are still four stops.	
2. Dào shíhou	wǒ jiào nín.	When the time comes, I'll call you.	
	wǒ qù zhǎo nǐ.	When the time comes, I'll go find you.	
	nǐ jiù zhīdaole.	When the time comes, you'll know.	
	wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà.	When the time comes, I'll give you a phone call.	
	tā huì jiào nín.	When the time comes, she'll call you.	
	wǒ jiào nín.	When the time comes, I'll call you.	
3. Nín gāi zhǔnbèi	xiàchē	le.	You should prepare to get off the bus.
	shàngkè		You should prepare to go to class.
	huíjiā		You should prepare to go home.
	jiǎnghuà		You should get ready to speak.
	zǒu		You should prepare to leave.
	chīfàn		You should get ready to eat.
	shuìjiào		You should get ready to sleep.
	bānjiā		You should get ready to move.
	gǎiháng		You should get ready to change your line of work.
	huíguó		You should get ready to return to your country.
	jiéhūn		You should prepare to get married.
	qǐchuáng		You should prepare to get up.
	shàngbānr		You should prepare to go to work.
	shēnqǐng		You should get ready to apply.
	shàngchē		You should prepare to get on the bus.
xiàchē		You should prepare to get off the bus.	
4. Wóde	piào	zhǎobuzháole!	I can't find my ticket!
	chēpiào		I can't find my bus ticket!
	yuèpiào		I can't find my monthly ticket!
	gǒu		I can't find my dog!
	māo		I can't find my cat!
	dōngxi		I can't find my things!
	qián		I can't find my money!

	dàizi				I can't find my bag!
	bēibāo				I can't find my back pack!
	xíngli				I can't find my luggage!
	míngpiàn				I can't find my name cards!
	piào				I can't find my ticket!
5. Nǐ	zhǎo	dedào ma?			Can you find it?
	mǎi				Can you buy one?
	tīng				Can you hear?
	kàn				Can you see?
	zhǎo				Can you find it?
6. Nǐ	zhǎo	dedào	zhǎo	budào?	Can you find it or not?
	mǎi		mǎi		Can you buy one or not?
	tīng		tīng		Can you hear or not?
	kàn		kàn		Can you see or not?
	zhǎo		zhǎo		Can you find it or not?
7. Hái hǎo, wǒ	zhǎo	dàole.			At least I found it.
	mǎi				At least I bought one.
	tīng				At least I heard it.
	kàn				At least I saw it.
	zhǎo				At least I found it.
8. Duibuqǐ, wǒ zhēnde	zhǎo	budào.			Sorry, I really can't find it.
	mǎi				Sorry, I really can't buy one.
	tīng				Sorry, I really can't hear.
	kàn				Sorry, I really can't see.
	zhǎo				Sorry, I really can't find it.
9. Wǒ jìde nín	mǎiguò piào le.				I remember you bought a ticket.
	yǐqián lái guo.				I remember you came here before.
	gāng shàngchē.				I remember you just got on.
	hái yào qù Měiguó.				I remember you still want to go to America.
	jiào shémmé míngzi.				I remember what your name is.
	shì shéi.				I remember who you are.
	yào qù dòngwùyuán.				I remember you want to go to the zoo.
	mǎiguò piào le.				I remember you bought a ticket.

Unit 10, Part 1: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Tiānqì yùbào shuō huì	xiàyǔ.	The weather forecast calls for rain.	
	dǎléi.	The weather forecast calls for thunder.	
	biànchéng yīntiān.	The weather forecast says it will become overcast.	
	biànchéng qíngtiān.	The weather forecast says it will become clear.	
	yuè lái yuè rè.	The weather forecast says it will get hotter and hotter.	
	yuè lái yuè hǎo.	The weather forecast says it will get better and better.	
	xiàyǔ.	The weather forecast calls for rain.	
2. Shàngwǔ shì qíngtiān, xiàwǔ huì biànchéng yīntiān.	huì xiàyǔ.	In the morning it will be clear, but it will turn overcast in the afternoon.	
	huì dǎléi.	In the morning it will be clear, but it will thunder in the afternoon.	
	huì yuè lái yuè rè.	In the morning it will be clear, but it will get hotter and hotter in the afternoon.	
	jiù bú shì qíngtiān le.	In the morning it will be clear, but it will no longer be clear in the afternoon.	
	huì biànchéng yīntiān.	In the morning it will be clear, but it will turn overcast in the afternoon.	
3. Kěnéng	huì biànchéng yīntiān.	It's possible it will turn overcast.	
	huì biànchéng qíngtiān.	It's possible it will turn clear.	
	huì xiàyǔ.	It's possible it will rain.	
	huì dǎléi.	It's possible there will be thunder.	
	wǒ jiù bú qù le.	It's possible I won't go then.	
	tā bù xiǎng lái le.	It's possible she doesn't want to come anymore.	
	nǐ wàng le ba.	Maybe you forgot.	
	huì biànchéng yīntiān.	It's possible it will turn overcast.	
4. Cóng	míngtiān	kāishǐ huì yuè lái yuè rè.	Starting tomorrow, it will get hotter and hotter.
	hòutiān		Starting the day after tomorrow, it will get hotter and hotter.
	xiàge xīngqī		Starting next week, it will get hotter and hotter.
	xià xīngqī		Starting next week, it will get hotter and hotter.
	xiàge libài		Starting next week, it will get hotter and hotter.
	xià libài		Starting next week, it will get hotter and hotter.
	xiàge yuè		Starting next month, it will get hotter and hotter.
	siyuè shíhào		Starting April 10th, it will get hotter and hotter.
	míngtiān		Starting tomorrow, it will get hotter and hotter.

5. Nǐde Zhōngguó zì xiěde yuè lái yuè	hǎo le.	You're writing your Chinese characters better and better.
	hǎokàn	You're writing your Chinese characters so they look nicer and nicer.
	chà	You're writing your Chinese characters worse and worse.
	luàn	You're writing your Chinese characters messier and messier.
	zhěngqí	You're writing your Chinese characters neater and neater.
	xiǎo	You're writing your Chinese characters smaller and smaller.
	dà	You're writing your Chinese characters bigger and bigger.
	hǎo	You're writing your Chinese characters better and better.

6. Wǒ yuè lái yuè	bù xǐhuan tā.	I'm increasingly disliking him.
	bù xiǎng qùle.	I'm increasingly not wanting to go.
	xiǎng chīfàn.	I more and more want to eat.
	bù xǐhuan shítáng.	I more and more dislike the cafeteria.
	xiǎng qù dòngwùyuán.	I want to go to the zoo more and more.
	bù xǐhuan tā.	I'm increasingly disliking him.

7. Nèige tóngxué zuì	hǎo.	That classmate is the best.
	chà.	That classmate is the worst.
	cōngmíng.	That classmate is the smartest.
	bèn.	That classmate is the stupidest.
	yònggōng.	That classmate is the hardest-working.
	lǎn.	That classmate is the laziest.
	kuài.	That classmate is the fastest.
	màn.	That classmate is the slowest.
	gāo.	That classmate is the tallest.
	ǎi.	That classmate is the shortest.
	zāng.	That classmate is the dirtiest.
	gānjìng.	That classmate is the cleanest.
	pàng.	That classmate is the fattest.
	shòu.	That classmate is the thinnest.
	qīng.	That classmate is the lightest.
	zhòng.	That classmate is the heaviest.
yǒu yìsì.	That classmate is the most interesting.	
yǒu nàixīn.	That classmate has the most patience.	
hǎo.	That classmate is the best.	

8. Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì	èrshíbā dù, zuì dī wēndù shì	èrshì dù	The highest temperature today is 28°, the lowest temperature is 24°.
	shíwǔ	shí	The highest temperature today is 15°, the lowest temperature is 10°.
	sānshí	èrshiwǔ	The highest temperature today is 30°, the lowest temperature is 25°.
	liùshí	wǔshí	The highest temperature today is 60°, the lowest temperature is 50°.
	qīshiqī	qīshí	The highest temperature today is 77°, the lowest temperature is 70°.
	yībǎi	bāshiwǔ	The highest temperature today is 100°, the lowest temperature is 85°.
	èrshíbā	èrshì	The highest temperature today is 28°, the lowest temperature is 24°.

9. Shì bu shì	yào xià yǔ le?	Is it going to rain?
	yào dǎ léi le?	Is there going to be thunder?
	yào biànchéng qíngtiān le?	Is it going to turn clear?
	yào biànchéng yīntiān le?	Is it going to become overcast?
	nǐ yào zǒu le?	Are you going to leave?
	tā bù gāoxìng le?	Did he get mad?
	wǒ méi gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà?	Did I not call you?
	nǐ yǒu shì yào zhǎo wǒ?	Do you have something you wanted to find me to talk about?
	yào xià yǔ le?	Is it going to rain?

10. Suó yì shuō,	tiānqì yùbào bù yíding zhǔn.	Therefore, weather forecasts are not necessarily accurate.
	tā jiǎngde huà bù yíding duì.	Therefore, what she says is not necessarily correct.
	tā bú shì yíge hǎo rén.	Therefore, he is not a good person.
	wǒ míngtiān jiù bù láile.	Therefore, I won't be coming tomorrow.
	qíngtiān gèng hǎo.	Therefore, clear days are better.
	nèijiā fàndiàn bù zěmmeyàng.	Therefore, that hotel is not very good.
	tiānqì yùbào bù yíding zhǔn.	Therefore, weather forecasts are not necessarily accurate.

11. Zhè zhǐ shì	tiānqì yùbào	éryǐ.	This is only a weather forecast.
	yíge wánxiào		This is only a joke.
	yíge xiàohuà		This is only a joke.
	wǒ cāide		This is only what I'm guessing.
	wǒde xīwàng		This is only my hope.
	tiānqì yùbào		This is only a weather forecast.

12. Wǒ zhǐ yǒu	yíkuài qián	éryǐ.	I only have a dollar.
	yímáo qián		I only have ten cents.
	shífēn zhōng		I only have 10 minutes.
	yíge zhōngtóu		I only have an hour.
	yíge péngyou		I only have one friend.
	zhèiyíge háizi		I only have this one child.
	nèiyíge gōngshìbāo		I only have that one briefcase.
	yíkuài qián		I only have a dollar.

Unit 10, Part 2: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Běijīngde tiānqì bú cuò	ma!	The weather in Beijing is not bad, you know!		
Nǐde Zhōngguó zì xiěde bú cuò		You write Chinese very well, you know!		
Nǐde Zhōngguó huà jiǎngde hěn hǎo		You speak Chinese very well, you know!		
Tā méi xué		He didn't learn any, you know!		
Xuéxí Zhōngwén hěn yǒu yìsi		Learning Chinese is very interesting, you know!		
Běijīngde tiānqì bú cuò		The weather in Beijing is not bad, you know!		
2. Bù/Bú	lěng	yě bù/bú	rè.	Neither cold nor hot.
	duō		shǎo.	Neither many nor few.
	guì		piányi.	Neither expensive nor cheap.
	gāo		ǎi.	Neither tall nor short.
	pàng		shòu.	Neither fat nor thin.
	dà		xiǎo.	Neither big nor small.
	nán		róngyì.	Neither difficult nor easy.
	lěng		rè.	Neither cold nor hot.
3. Yě jiù shì	qiūtiān	hái kényì.		It's the fall that's fairly good.
	dōngtiān			It's the winter that's fairly good.
	chūntiān			It's the spring that's fairly good.
	xiàtiān			It's the summer that's fairly good.
	Xiǎo Wáng			It's Little Wang who's doing O.K.
	jīnnián			It's this year that's fairly good.
	qùnián			It was last year that was fairly good.
	qiūtiān			It's the fall that's fairly good.
4. Zuijìn	rè	de yào sǐ.		Recently, it's been incredibly hot.
	lěng			Recently, it's been incredibly cold.
	gān			Recently, it's been incredibly dry.
	máng			Recently, I've been incredibly busy.
	lèi			Recently, I've been incredibly tired.
	kùn			Recently, I've been incredibly sleepy.
	lǎn			Recently, I've been incredibly lazy.
	zāng			Recently, it's been incredibly dirty.
	luàn			Recently, it's been incredibly messy.
	jǐnzhāng			Recently, I've been incredibly nervous.
	rè			Recently, it's been incredibly hot.

5. Zhèrde tiānqì yòu	gān	yòu	lěng.	The weather here is both dry and cold.
	gān		rè.	The weather here is both dry and hot.
	gān		lěng.	The weather here is both dry and cold.
6. Zhèrde shēnghuó yòu	máng	yòu	jǐnzhāng.	Life here is both busy and intense.
	máng		lèi.	Life here is both busy and tiring.
	nán		máng.	Life here is both hard and busy.
	jǐnzhāng		bù hǎo.	Life here is both intense and bad.
	méi yìsi		máng.	Life here is both uninteresting and busy.
	hǎo		yǒu yìsi.	Life here is both good and interesting.
	máng		jǐnzhāng.	Life here is both busy and intense.
7. Zhèige dìfang hǎn shǎo	xiàxuě.			It seldom snows in this place.
	xiàyǔ.			It seldom rains in this place.
	dǎléi.			There is seldom thunder in this place.
	chū tàiyáng.			The sun seldom comes out in this place.
	yǒu wàiguó rén.			There are seldom foreigners in this place.
	kàndedào Zhōngguó rén.			In this place you seldom see Chinese people.
	yǒu huǒchē.			This place seldom has trains.
	kàndedào qìchē.			In this place you seldom see cars.
	xiàxuě.			It seldom snows in this place.
8. Rúguǒ	bú shì fēngshā tài dà	jiù hǎole.		If there weren't so much wind and sand, it would be all right.
	shì qíngtiān			If it were clear, it would be all right.
	piányi yidiǎn			If it were a bit cheaper, then it would be good.
	bú xiàyǔ			If it didn't rain, it would be all right.
	bú xiàxuě			If it didn't snow, it would be all right.
	nǐ yě néng lái			If you also could come, it would be all right.
	tā bù lái			If he doesn't come, it would be all right.
	nǐ néng dǎ diànhuà			If you can call, it would be all right.
	néng yǒu gèng duōde qián			If we could have more money, it would be all right.
	bú shì fēngshā tài dà			If there weren't so much wind and sand, it would be all right.
9. Zhèmmè shuō,	wǒ lái de zhèng shì shíhou le!			Then I came at just the right time!
	wǒ lái de tài zǎole!			Then I came too early!
	tā yǐhòu bù lái le!			Then he won't come again in the future!
	tā yǐhòu bù gēn nǐ wánr le!			Then she won't play with you again in the future!
	nǐ míngtiān bù néng lái le!			Then you won't be able to come tomorrow!
	nǐmen shì hǎo péngyou a!			Then you all are good friends!
	chūntiān zuì shūfu!			Then spring is the most comfortable!
	nǐ bù xǐhuan wǒ le!			Then you don't like me anymore!
	wǒ lái de zhèng shì shíhou le!			Then I came at just the right time!

10. Tā zuì xǐhuānde jìjìe shì

chūntiān.

The season she likes most is spring.

xiàtiān.

The season she likes most is summer.

qiūtiān.

The season she likes most is autumn.

dōngtiān.

The season she likes most is winter.

něige jìjìe?

Which season does she like most?

chūntiān.

The season she likes most is spring.

Unit 10, Part 3: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Hǎoxiàng	wù shì cóng shāchuāng piāojīnlái	de yàngzi.	It seems the fog floated in through the window screen.
	yǔ shì cóng shāchuāng jīnlái		It seems the rain came in through the window screen.
	tiānqi shì yuè lái yuè rè		It seems the weather is going to be increasingly hot.
	nǐmen shì hǎo péngyou		It seems you are good friends.
	wù shì cóng shāchuāng piāojīnlái		It seems the fog floated in through the window screen.

2. Zhèige dìfāng dōngtiān chángcháng shì	zhèiyàngzi.	Winter here is often like this.
	nèiyàngzi.	Winter here is often like that.
	zhèiyàng.	Winter here is often like this.
	nèiyàng.	Winter here is often like that.
	zhèiyàngzi.	Winter here is often like this.

3. Qíshí, xiànzài jiù zài	xiàyǔ.	Actually, it's raining now.
	xià.	Actually, it's raining now.
	xiàxuě.	Actually, it's snowing now.
	xià máomáoyǔ.	Actually, it's drizzling now.
	dǎléi.	Actually, it's thundering now.
	xiàyǔ.	Actually, it's raining now.

4. Xiàozhǎng zài	chīfàn.	The school principal is eating.
	shuōhuà.	The school principal is speaking.
	jiǎnghuà.	The school principal is speaking.
	dǎ diànhuà.	The school principal is on the phone.
	xiězì.	The school principal is writing.
	zǒulù.	The school principal is walking.
	kāichē.	The school principal is driving.
	shuìjiào.	The school principal is sleeping.
	shàngkè.	The school principal is in class.
	jiāoshū.	The school principal is teaching.
	xiūxi.	The school principal is resting.
	xuéxí.	The school principal is studying.
	liáotiān.	The school principal is chatting.
	qǐchuáng.	The school principal is getting up from bed.
	zuò mǎimài.	The school principal is doing business.
	shuō xiàohuà.	The school principal is telling a joke.
	chīfàn.	The school principal is eating.

5. Zhèicì lái, tiāntiān dōu	<p>xiàyǔ. xiàxuě. chū tàiyáng. hěn lèi. hěn máng. hěn kùn. xiūxi bù hǎo. xiàyǔ.</p>	<p>This time I came, it's been raining every day. This time I came, it's been snowing every day. This time I came, the sun has been out every day. This time I came, I've been tired every day. This time I came, I've been busy every day. This time I came, I've been sleepy every day. This time I came, I haven't rested well every day. This time I came, it's been raining every day.</p>	
6. Lǎo Huáng	<p>tiāntiān yuèyuè niánnián tiāntiān</p>	dōu dào Tiānjīn qù.	<p>Old Huang goes to Tianjin every day. Old Huang goes to Tianjin every month. Old Huang goes to Tianjin every year. Old Huang goes to Tianjin every day.</p>
7. Rénrén dōu	<p>zhīdao. huì. shuō. wèn. mǎi. chī. dǒng. shēnqǐng. huì sǐ. yǒu xīwàng. wánr. xiǎng. xǐhuan. xūyào. yǒu. dài. zhīdao.</p>	<p>Everybody knows. Everybody knows how. Everybody says it. Everybody asks. Everybody buys them. Everybody eats it. Everybody understands. Everybody applies. Everybody will die. Everybody has hope. Everybody has fun. Everybody wants to. Everybody likes it. Everybody needs it. Everybody has one. Everybody carries them. Everybody knows.</p>	
8. Jīntiān méi bànǎ	<p>chūmén. kāichē. zuò huǒchē. shuìjiào. xuéxí. xiūxi. bānjiā. huíjiā. shàngbān. shàngxué. táokè. chūmén.</p>	<p>There is no way to go out today. There is no way to drive today. There is no way to take the train today. There is no way to sleep today. There is no way to study today. There is no way to rest today. There is no way to move today. There is no way to get home today. There is no way to go to work today. There is no way to attend school today. There is no way to skip class today. There is no way to go out today.</p>	

Unit 10, Part 4: Substitution Drills

Listen to the audio; after each prompt, say the new sentence using that substitution. Do each drill at least twice: first with the book open, then with the book closed. Each drill starts with a model sentence for you to repeat.

1. Wǒ xiǎng gēn tóngxué dào	xī'àn qù wánr.	I want to go visit the west coast with my classmates.
	dōngàn	I want to go visit the east coast with my classmates.
	Xībānyá	I want to go visit Spain with my classmates.
	Xīnjiāpō	I want to go visit Singapore with my classmates.
	Àodàliya	I want to go visit Australia with my classmates.
	Niúyuē	I want to go visit New York with my classmates.
	Jiùjīnshān	I want to go visit San Francisco with my classmates.
	Yíhéyuán	I want to go visit the Summer Palace with my classmates.
	Xiāng Shān	I want to go visit Fragrant Hills with my classmates.
	Yángmíng Shān	I want to go visit Yangming Mountain with my classmates.
2. Nàrde qihou hěn	Xī'àn	I want to go visit (the city of) Xian with my classmates.
	xī'àn	I want to go visit the west coast with my classmates.
	gānzào.	The climate there is dry.
	cháoshī.	The climate there is humid.
3. Zhèige bǐ nèige	bù hǎo.	The climate there is bad.
	shūfu.	The climate there is comfortable.
	gānzào.	The climate there is dry.
	hǎo.	This one is better than that one.
	zāng.	This one is dirtier than that one.
	dà.	This one is bigger than that one.
4. Xiǎo Lǐ bǐ Xiǎo Zhāng	xiǎo.	This one is smaller than that one.
	xīn.	This one is newer than that one.
	jiù.	This one is older than that one.
	cháng.	This one is longer than that one.
	héshì.	This one is more appropriate than that one.
	hóng.	This one is redder than that one.
	luàn.	This one is messier than that one.
	hǎo.	This one is better than that one.
	gāo.	Little Li is taller than Little Zhang.
	ǎi.	Little Li is shorter than Little Zhang.
jǐnzhāng.	Little Li is more nervous than Little Zhang.	
niánqīng.	Little Li is younger than Little Zhang.	
dà.	Little Li is older than Little Zhang.	
yǒu nàixīn.	Little Li is more patient than Little Zhang.	
xǐhuan chī táng.	Little Li likes to eat candy more than Little Zhang.	

xǐhuan liáotiān.	Little Li likes to chat more than Little Zhang.
ài shuǐjiào.	Little Li likes to sleep more than Little Zhang.
ài gānjīng.	Little Li likes cleanliness more than Little Zhang.
huì wánr.	Little Li is better at having a good time than Little Zhang.
gāo.	Little Li is taller than Little Zhang.

5. **Wǒmen zhèrde dōngtiān bǐ Běijīng**

nuǎnhuo.	Winter here is warmer than in Beijing.
gānzào.	Winter here is drier than in Beijing.
cháoshī.	Winter here is more humid than in Beijing.
shūfu.	Winter here is more comfortable than in Beijing.
lěng.	Winter here is colder than in Beijing.
cháng.	Winter here is longer than in Beijing.
nuǎnhuo.	Winter here is warmer than in Beijing.

6. **Zhèige méiyóu nèige nèmme**

hǎo.	This one is not as good as that one.
guì.	This one is not as expensive as that one.
piányi.	This one is not as cheap as that one.
nán.	This one is not as difficult as that one.
róngyi.	This one is not as easy as that one.
xiāng.	This one doesn't smell as good as that one.
dà.	This one is not as big as that one.
hǎo.	This one is not as good as that one.

7. **Lǎo Sūn méiyóu Xiǎo Lǐ nèmme**

cōngmíng.	Old Sun is not as smart as Little Li.
bèn.	Old Sun is not as stupid as Little Li.
kě'ài.	Old Sun is not as cute as Little Li.
yònggōng.	Old Sun is not as diligent as Little Li.
lǎn.	Old Sun is not as lazy as Little Li.
xiǎoxīn.	Old Sun is not as careful as Little Li.
nánguò.	Old Sun is not as sad as Little Li.
xǐhuan xuéxí.	Old Sun does not like to study as much as Little Li.
ài wánr.	Old Sun does not like to have fun as much as Little Li.
cōngmíng.	Old Sun is not as smart as Little Li.

8. **Měiguode dōngàn méiyóu zhèr zhèmme**

gānzào.	The U.S. east coast is not as dry as here.
cháoshī.	The U.S. east coast is not as humid as here.
rè.	The U.S. east coast is not as hot as here.
lěng.	The U.S. east coast is not as cold as here.
shūfu.	The U.S. east coast is not as comfortable as here.
nuǎnhuo.	The U.S. east coast is not as warm as here.
liángkuai.	The U.S. east coast is not as cool as here.
gānzào.	The U.S. east coast is not as dry as here.

9. Nǐ xiànzài yǐjīng xíguàn	Běijīngde qìhòu dàxuéde shēnghuó shítángde fàn zhèrde tiānqì tiāntiān shàngkè hěn wǎn shuǐjiào Běijīngde qìhòu	le ba? I suppose you're used to Beijing's climate now? I suppose you're used to college life now? I suppose you're used to cafeteria food now? I suppose you're used to the weather here now? I suppose you're used to going to class every day now? I suppose you're used to sleeping very late now? I suppose you're used to Beijing's climate now?
10. Wǒ gāng lái de shíhòu	bú tài shìyìng. bù xǐhuan zhèr. méiyǒu péngyou. bú huì shuō Yīngyǔ. hěn bù xíguàn. bú tài shìyìng.	When I first came, I wasn't very well adjusted. When I first came, I didn't like it here. When I first came, I didn't have any friends. When I first came, I didn't speak English. When I first came, I wasn't used to things at all. When I first came, I wasn't very well adjusted.
11. Wǒ bàba sǐ	de shíhòu, wǒ hái hěn xiǎo. bāndào Měiguó dào Jiā'nádà liúxué gēn wǒ māma líhūn dàxué bìyè zài nàr gōngzuò zài nàr jiāoshū sǐ	I was still very young when my father died. I was still very young when my father moved to America. I was still very young when my father went abroad to study in Canada. I was still very young when my mom and dad got divorced. I was still very young when my father graduated from college. I was still very young when my father worked there. I was still very young when my father taught there. I was still very young when my father died.
12. Xī'ànde fēngjǐng hěn	měi! bàng! hǎokàn! bú cuò! bù hǎo! chà! měi!	The scenery on the west coast is beautiful! The scenery on the west coast is great! The scenery on the west coast is very pretty! The scenery on the west coast is not bad at all! The scenery on the west coast is very bad! The scenery on the west coast is lacking! The scenery on the west coast is beautiful!
13. Jīntiān zěmmè yòu	xiàiyǔ? dǎléi? yǒu wù? yǒu fēngshā? xiàxuě? shì yīntiān? xiàiyǔ?	How come it's raining again today? How come there is thunder again today? How come there's fog again today? How come there's blowing sand again today? How come it's snowing again today? How come it's cloudy again today? How come it's raining again today?