

Unit 4, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Explain to the questioner that you are actually going two days later than he thinks.

Nǐ xīngqīyī qù ma?

“Are you going on Monday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqīsān qù.

“No, I’m going on Wednesday.”

Nǐ xīngqī’èr qù ma?

“Are you going on Tuesday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqīsì qù.

“No, I’m going on Thursday.”

Nǐ xīngqīsān qù ma?

“Are you going on Wednesday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqīwǔ qù.

“No, I’m going on Friday.”

Nǐ xīngqīsì qù ma?

“Are you going on Thursday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqīliù qù.

“No, I’m going on Saturday.”

Nǐ xīngqīwǔ qù ma?

“Are you going on Friday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqītiān qù.

“No, I’m going on Sunday.”

Nǐ xīngqīliù qù ma?

“Are you going on Saturday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqīyī qù.

“No, I’m going on Monday.”

Nǐ xīngqītiān qù ma?

“Are you going on Sunday?”

Bú shì, wǒ xīngqī’èr qù.

“No, I’m going on Tuesday.”

2. Explain to the questioner that Old Bai is actually arriving one day earlier than the speaker thinks.

Lǎo Bái lǐbàitiān dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Sunday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàiliù dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Saturday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbàiliù dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Saturday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàiwǔ dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Friday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbàiwǔ dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Friday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàisì dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Thursday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbàisì dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Thursday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàisān dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Wednesday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbàisān dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Wednesday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbài’èr dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Tuesday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbài’èr dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Tuesday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàiyī dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Monday.”

Lǎo Bái lǐbàiyī dào ma?

“Is Old Bai arriving on Monday?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Bái lǐbàitiān dào.

“No, Old Bai is arriving on Sunday.”

3. Comment that you sleep two hours longer than your interlocutor.

Wǒ měitiān shuì wǔge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?

“I sleep five hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì qīge zhōngtóu.

“I sleep seven hours every day.”

Wǒ měitiān shuì liùge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?

“I sleep six hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì bāge zhōngtóu.

“I sleep eight hours every day.”

Wǒ měitiān shuì qíge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?
“I sleep seven hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì bāge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?
“I sleep eight hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì jiǔge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?
“I sleep nine hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì shíge zhōngtóu. Nǐ ne?
“I sleep ten hours every day. And you?”

Wǒ měitiān shuì jiǔge zhōngtóu.
“I sleep nine hours every day.”

Wǒ měitiān shuì shíge zhōngtóu.
“I sleep ten hours every day.”

Wǒ měitiān shuì shíyīge zhōngtóu.
“I sleep eleven hours every day.”

Wǒ měitiān shuì shí'èrge zhōngtóu.
“I sleep twelve hours every day.”

4. Comment that normally you get up one hour earlier than the speaker.

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang wǔdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 5:00 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang liùdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 6:00 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 7:00 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang bādiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 8 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 9:00 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang shídiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng.
“I usually get up at 10:00 A.M.”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang sìdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 4:00 A.M.!”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang wǔdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 5:00 A.M.!”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang liùdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 6:00 A.M.!”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang qīdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 7:00 A.M.!”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang bādiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 8:00 A.M.!”

Wǒ píngcháng zǎoshang jiǔdiǎn zhōng qǐchuáng!
“I usually get up at 9:00 A.M.!”

5. Comment that you go to sleep three hours later than your interlocutor.

Wǒ píngcháng wǎnshang qīdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 7:00 in the evening.”

Wǒ píngcháng wǎnshang bādiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 8:00 in the evening.”

Wǒ píngcháng jiǔdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 9:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng shídiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 10:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng shíyīdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 11:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng shí'èrdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 12:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng wǎnshang shídiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 10:00 in the evening.”

Wǒ píngcháng wǎnshang shíyīdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 11:00 in the evening.”

Wǒ píngcháng shí'èrdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 12:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng yīdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 1:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng liǎngdiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 2:00.”

Wǒ píngcháng sāndiǎn shuìjiào.
“I usually go to sleep at 3:00.”

6. Translate the English phrases into Chinese. Consider carefully whether or not you should add the measure **ge**.

“one month”	yíge yuè
“one hour”	yíge zhōngtóu
“one day”	yìtiān
“one week”	yíge xīngqī
“two hours”	liǎngge zhōngtóu
“two days”	liǎngtiān
“two weeks”	liǎngge xīngqī
“two months”	liǎngge yuè
“every day”	měitiān
“every month”	měige yuè
“every week”	měige xīngqī
“every hour”	měige zhōngtóu
“How many months?”	Jǐge yuè?
“How many days?”	Jǐtiān?
“How many weeks?”	Jǐge xīngqī?
“How many hours?”	Jǐge zhōngtóu?

Unit 4, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Explain that you were born the year before the speaker.

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-qī-bā-nián chūshēngde. Nǐ shì nēinián chūshēngde?

"I was born in 1978. What year were you born?"

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-wǔ-líng-nián chūshēngde. Nǐ shì nēinián chūshēngde?

"I was born in 1950. What year were you born?"

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-jiǔ-bā-nián chūshēngde. Nǐ shì nēinián chūshēngde?

"I was born in 1998. What year were you born?"

Wǒ shì èr-líng-líng-líng-nián chūshēngde. Nǐ shì nēinián chūshēngde?

"I was born in 2000. What year were you born?"

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-jiǔ-sì-nián chūshēngde. Nǐ shì nēinián chūshēngde?

"I was born in 1994. What year were you born?"

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-qī-qī-nián chūshēngde.

"I was born in 1977."

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-sì-jiǔ-nián chūshēngde.

"I was born in 1949."

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-jiǔ-qī-nián chūshēngde.

"I was born in 1997."

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-jiǔ-jiǔ-nián chūshēngde.

"I was born in 1999."

Wǒ shì yī-jiǔ-jiǔ-sān-nián chūshēngde.

"I was born in 1993."

2. Your birthday is two months and five days later than the speaker.

Wǒde shēngri shì wǔyuè shíhào. Nǐde shēngri shì jǐyuè jǐhào?

"My birthday is May 10th. When is your birthday?"

Wǒde shēngri shì èryuè shísānhào. Nǐde shēngri shì jǐyuè jǐhào?

"My birthday is Feb. 13th. When is your birthday?"

Wǒde shēngri shì liùyuè èrshíhào. Nǐde shēngri shì jǐyuè jǐhào?

"My birthday is June 20th. When is your birthday?"

Wǒde shēngri shì bāyuè bāhào. Nǐde shēngri shì jǐyuè jǐhào?

"My birthday is Aug. 8th. When is your birthday?"

Wǒde shēngri shì jiǔyuè èrshíèrhào. Nǐde shēngri shì jǐyuè jǐhào?

"My birthday is Sept. 22nd. When is your birthday?"

Wǒde shēngri shì qīyuè shíwǔhào.

"My birthday is July 15th."

Wǒde shēngri shì sìyuè shíbāhào.

"My birthday is April 18th."

Wǒde shēngri shì bāyuè èrshíwǔhào.

"My birthday is Aug. 25th."

Wǒde shēngri shì shíyuè shísānhào.

"My birthday is Oct. 13th."

Wǒde shēngri shì shíyīyuè èrshíqīhào.

"My birthday is Nov. 27th."

3. In each case, reply that it's a year later than your interlocutor thinks.

Shì qùnián ma?

"Was it last year?"

Shì jīnnián ma?

"Is it this year?"

Bú shì qùnián, shì jīnnián.

"It wasn't last year, it's this year."

Bú shì jīnnián, shì míngnián.

"It isn't this year, it's next year."

Shì yī-jiǔ-bā-liù-nián ma?

“Was it 1986?”

Bú shì yī-jiǔ-bā-liù-nián, shì yī-jiǔ-bā-qī-nián.

“It wasn’t 1986, it was 1987.”

Shì èr-líng-líng-liù-nián ma?

“Was it 2006?”

Bú shì èr-líng-líng-liù-nián, shì èr-líng-líng-qī-nián.

“It wasn’t 2006, it was 2007.”

Shì èr-líng-sì-èr-nián ma?

“Is it 2042?”

Bú shì èr-líng-sì-èr-nián, shì èr-líng-sì-sān-nián.

“It isn’t 2042, it’s 2043.”

Shì yī-jiǔ-wǔ-liù-nián ma?

“Was it 1956?”

Bú shì yī-jiǔ-wǔ-liù-nián, shì yī-jiǔ-wǔ-qī-nián.

“It wasn’t 1956, it was 1957.”

4. In each case, reply that it’s a day earlier than your interlocutor thinks.

Shì míngtiān ma?

“Is it tomorrow?”

Bú shì míngtiān, shì jīntiān!

“It’s not tomorrow, it’s today!”

Shì jīntiān ma?

“Is it today?”

Bú shì jīntiān, shì zuótiān!

“It’s not today, it was yesterday!”

Shì sānyuè jiǔhào ma?

“Is it March 9?”

Bú shì sānyuè jiǔhào, shì sānyuè bāhào!

“It’s not March 9, it’s March 8!”

Shì wǔyuè èrshihào ma?

“Is it May 20?”

Bú shì wǔyuè èrshihào, shì wǔyuè shíjiǔhào!

“It’s not May 20, it’s May 19!”

Shì liùyuè sānshihào ma?

“Is it June 30?”

Bú shì liùyuè sānshihào, shì liùyuè èrshíjiǔhào!

“It’s not June 30, it’s June 29!”

Shì shíyuè èrshíliùhào ma?

“Is it October 26?”

Bú shì shíyuè èrshíliùhào, shì shíyuè èrshíwǔhào!

“It’s not October 26, it’s October 25!”

5. You live four floors higher up than the other person thinks.

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì yīlóu?

“Which floor? Is it the first floor?”

Bú shì yīlóu, shì wǔlóu!

“It’s not the first floor, it’s the fifth floor!”

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì èrlóu?

“Which floor? Is it the second floor?”

Bú shì èrlóu, shì liùlóu!

“It’s not the second floor, it’s the sixth floor!”

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì wǔlóu?

“Which floor? Is it the fifth floor?”

Bú shì wǔlóu, shì jiǔlóu!

“It’s not the fifth floor, it’s the ninth floor!”

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì bālóu?

“Which floor? Is it the eighth floor?”

Bú shì bālóu, shì shíèrlóu!

“It’s not the eighth floor, it’s the twelfth floor!”

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì shíwǔlóu?

“Which floor? Is it the fifteenth floor?”

Bú shì shíwǔlóu, shì shíjiǔlóu!

“It’s not the fifteenth floor, it’s the nineteenth floor!”

Jǐlóu? Shì bu shì jiǔlóu?

“Which floor? Is it the ninth floor?”

Bú shì jiǔlóu, shì shí sānlóu!

“It’s not the ninth floor, it’s the thirteenth floor!”

6. Translate the English phrases into Chinese. Consider carefully whether or not you should add the measure **ge**.

“one month”	yíge yuè
“one year”	yìnián
“one hour”	yíge zhōngtóu
“one day”	yìtiān
“one week”	yíge xīngqī
“three years”	sānnián
“three hours”	sān'ge zhōngtóu
“three days”	sāntiān
“three weeks”	sān'ge xīngqī
“three months”	sān'ge yuè
“every day”	měitiān
“every month”	měige yuè
“every week”	měige xīngqī
“every hour”	měige zhōngtóu
“every year”	měinián
“How many months?”	Jǐge yuè?
“How many days?”	Jǐtiān?
“How many years?”	Jǐnián?
“How many weeks?”	Jǐge xīngqī?
“How many hours?”	Jǐge zhōngtóu?

Unit 4, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Comment that you've been in China twice as many times as your interlocutor thinks.

Zhè shì nǐ dìyí cì dào Zhōngguó lái ma?
“Is this the first time you came to China?”

Bú shì, zhè shì dì'èrcì!
“No, this is the second time!”

Zhè shì nǐ dì'èrcì dào Zhōngguó lái ma?
“Is this the second time you came to China?”

Bú shì, zhè shì dìsì cì!
“No, this is the fourth time!”

Zhè shì nǐ dìsān cì dào Zhōngguó lái ma?
“Is this the third time you came to China?”

Bú shì, zhè shì dìliù cì!
“No, this is the sixth time!”

Zhè shì nǐ dìsì cì dào Zhōngguó lái ma?
“Is this the fourth time you came to China?”

Bú shì, zhè shì dìbā cì!
“No, this is the eighth time!”

Zhè shì nǐ dìwǔ cì dào Zhōngguó lái ma?
“Is this the fifth time you came to China?”

Bú shì, zhè shì dìshí cì!
“No, this is the tenth time!”

2. Respond that you haven't ever done what the speaker asks.

Nǐ kànguó ma?
“Have you ever seen one?”

Wǒ méi kànguó.
“I've never seen one.”

Nǐ gōngzuòguó ma?
“Have you ever worked?”

Wǒ méi gōngzuòguó.
“I've never worked.”

Nǐ qùguó Mǎláixīyà ma?
“Have you ever been to Malaysia?”

Wǒ méi qùguó Mǎláixīyà.
“I've never been to Malaysia.”

Nǐ dàoquó Tiānjīn ma?
“Have you ever been to Tianjin?”

Wǒ méi dàoquó Tiānjīn.
“I've never been to Tianjin.”

Nǐ mài guó zhōng ma?
“Have you ever sold clocks?”

Wǒ méi mài guó zhōng.
“I've never sold clocks.”

Nǐ xuéxíguó Zhōngwén ma?
“Have you ever studied Chinese?”

Wǒ méi xuéxíguó Zhōngwén.
“I've never studied Chinese.”

3. Explain that you have done what your interlocutor has never done before, and that you have done it many times.

Wǒ méi xiǎngguó. Nǐ ne?
“I've never thought about it. How about you?”

Wǒ xiǎngguó, xiǎngguó hěn duō cì!
“I have, I've thought about it many times!”

Wǒ méi mǎiguó. Nǐ ne?
“I've never bought any. And you?”

Wǒ mǎiguó, mǎiguó hěn duō cì!
“I have, I've bought them many times!”

Wǒ méi wèngguó tā. Nǐ ne?
“I've never asked her. Have you?”

Wǒ wèngguó tā, wèngguó tā hěn duō cì!
“I have, I've asked her many times!”

Wǒ méi qùguó Táiwān. Nǐ ne?
“I've never been to Taiwan. Have you?”

Wǒ qùguó. Qùguó hěn duō cì!
“I have. I've been many times!”

Wǒ méi zuòguó huǒchē. Nǐ ne?
“I've never been on a train. Have you?”

Wǒ zuòguó, zuòguó hěn duō cì!
“I have, I've been on them many times!”

4. Comment that the date mentioned is one day later than the speaker thinks.

Èryuè liùhào shì bu shì qiántiān?

“Was February 6 the day before yesterday?”

Bú shì. Èryuè liùhào shì zuótiān.

“No, February 6 was yesterday.”

Bāyuè jiǔhào shì bu shì zuótiān?

“Was August 9 yesterday?”

Bú shì. Bāyuè jiǔhào shì jīntiān.

“No, August 9 is today.”

Shíyuè shíhào shì bu shì jīntiān?

“Is October 10 today?”

Bú shì. Shíyuè shíhào shì míngtiān.

“No, October 10 is tomorrow.”

Shí'èryuè èrshihào shì bu shì míngtiān?

“Is December 20 tomorrow?”

Bú shì. Shí'èryuè èrshihào shì hòutiān.

“No, December 20 is the day after tomorrow.”

5. Add **yī** “one” before each of the following measures and numbers, so that you say “one time, one day, one year,” etc. Remember that before syllables in Tones One, Two, and Three, **yī** changes to Tone Four **yì**; and before syllables in Tone Four, **yī** changes to Tone Two **yí** (if you're unsure about these tone changes, check the note in 2-3: SV2).

yī, cì

“one, time”

yíci

“one time”

yī, tiān

“one, day”

yìtiān

“one day”

yī, nián

“one, year”

yìnián

“one year”

yī, kuài

“one, dollar”

yíkuài

“one dollar”

yī, ge

“one, (general measure)”

yíge

“one (of some item)”

yī, diǎn

“one, dot”

yìdiǎn

“a little”

yī, bàn

“one, half”

yíbàn

“one half”

yī, -bǎi

“one, hundred”

yìbǎi

“one hundred”

yī, -qiān

“one, thousand”

yìqiān

“one thousand”

yī, máo

“one, dime”

yìmáo

“one dime”

yī, fēn

“one, minute OR penny”

yìfēn

“one minute OR one penny”

yī, kè, zhōng

“one, quarter, hour”

yíkè zhōng

“one quarter of an hour”

yī, tàng

“one, run of a train or bus”

yī, jiā, gōngsī

“one, (measure), company”

yī, wèi, xiānsheng

“one, polite measure, gentleman”

yítàng

“one run of a train or bus”

yíjiā gōngsī

“one company”

yíwèi xiānsheng

“one gentleman”

Unit 4, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Add **hǎoxiàng** to the following sentences so as to be less direct and avoid committing yourself.

Tā bù lái.

“He’s not coming.”

Tā hǎoxiàng bù lái.

“It seems that he’s not coming.”

Tāmen hái méi qù.

“They haven’t gone yet.”

Tāmen hǎoxiàng hái méi qù.

“It seems that they haven’t gone yet.”

Xiànzài shì wǔdiǎn.

“It’s five o’clock now.”

Xiànzài hǎoxiàng shì wǔdiǎn.

“It seems that it’s five o’clock now.”

Zhōngwén hěn róngyi.

“Chinese is very easy.”

Zhōngwén hǎoxiàng hěn róngyi.

“It seems that Chinese is very easy.”

Xiǎo Zhāng zhù Héping Dōng Lù.

“Little Zhang lives on Heping East Road.”

Xiǎo Zhāng hǎoxiàng zhù Héping Dōng Lù.

“It seems that Little Zhang lives on Heping East Road.”

2. Explain that “they” pay over ten thousand dollars more each year than the speaker thinks (**bù zhǐ** means “not only” or “not just that” or “more”).

Tāmen yìnián gěi duōshǎo qián?

Yǒu méiyǒu liǎngwànkùài?

“How much do they pay each year?
Twenty thousand dollars?”

Bù zhǐ. Hǎoxiàng tāmen yìnián gěi sānwànduō.

“More. It seems they pay more than thirty thousand per year.”

Tāmen yìnián gěi duōshǎo qián?

Yǒu méiyǒu sānwànkùài?

“How much do they pay each year?
Thirty thousand dollars?”

Bù zhǐ. Hǎoxiàng tāmen yìnián gěi sìwànduō.

“More. It seems they pay more than forty thousand per year.”

Tāmen yìnián gěi duōshǎo qián?

Yǒu méiyǒu liùwànkùài?

“How much do they pay each year?
Sixty thousand dollars?”

Bù zhǐ. Hǎoxiàng tāmen yìnián gěi qīwànduō.

“More. It seems they pay more than seventy thousand per year.”

Tāmen yìnián gěi duōshǎo qián?

Yǒu méiyǒu shíwànkùài?

“How much do they pay each year?
A hundred thousand dollars?”

Bù zhǐ. Hǎoxiàng tāmen yìnián gěi shíyīwànduō.

“More. It seems they pay more than a hundred and ten thousand per year.”

Tāmen yìnián gěi duōshǎo qián?

Yǒu méiyǒu shíwǔwànkùài?

“How much do they pay each year?
A hundred and fifty thousand dollars?”

Bù zhǐ. Hǎoxiàng tāmen yìnián gěi shíliùwànduō.

“More. It appears they pay more than a hundred and sixty thousand per year.”

3. Comment that the population in the place mentioned is actually a million less than the speaker believes.

Nánjīngde rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu bābǎiwàn?

“Is the population of Nanjing eight million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu qībǎiwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only seven million.”

Xiānde rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu jiǔbǎiwàn?

“Is the population of Xian nine million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu bābǎiwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only eight million.”

Guǎngzhōude rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu yíqiānwàn?

“Is the population of Guangzhou ten million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu jiǔbǎiwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only nine million.”

Xiānggǎngde rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu bābǎiwàn?

“Is the population of Hong Kong eight million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu qībǎiwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only seven million.”

Xīnjiāpōde rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu liùbǎiwàn?

“Is the population of Singapore six million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu wǔbǎiwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only five million.”

Tiānjīnde rénkǒu yǒu méiyǒu yìqiān sānbǎiduōwàn?

“Is the population of Tianjin thirteen million?”

Méiyǒu, hǎoxiàng zhǐ yǒu yìqiān liǎngbǎiduōwàn.

“No, it seems it’s only twelve million.”

4. Explain that Little Li has been late to class one time less than Little Gao.

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo shíci!

“Little Gao has been late ten times!”

Xiǎo Lǐ zhǐ chídàoguo jiǔcì.

“Little Li has only been late nine times.”

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo èrshíci!

“Little Gao has been late twenty times!”

Xiǎo Lǐ zhǐ chídàoguo shíjiǔcì.

“Little Li has only been late nineteen times.”

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo wǔcì!

“Little Gao has been late five times!”

Xiǎo Lǐ zhǐ chídàoguo sìcì.

“Little Li has only been late four times.”

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo yíci!

“Little Gao has been late once!”

Xiǎo Lǐ méiyǒu chídàoguo.

“Little Li has never been late.”

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo bācì!

“Little Gao has been late eight times!”

Xiǎo Lǐ zhǐ chídàoguo qīcì.

“Little Li has only been late seven times.”

Xiǎo Gāo chídàoguo shíwǔcì!

“Little Gao has been late fifteen times!”

Xiǎo Lǐ zhǐ chídàoguo shísi cì.

“Little Li has only been late fourteen times.”

Unit 5, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You know what few others do: Little Ke comes in to the office only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Based on this information, respond to the questions below.

Jīntiān shì lǐbàiyī. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Monday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān bú zài.
“He’s not there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàier. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Tuesday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān zài.
“He’s there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàisān. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Wednesday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān bú zài.
“He’s not there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàisi. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Thursday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān zài.
“He’s there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàiwǔ. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Friday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān bú zài.
“He’s not there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàiliù. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Saturday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān zài.
“He’s there today.”

Jīntiān shì lǐbàitiān. Xiǎo Kē zài bàngōngshì ma?
“Today is Sunday. Is Little Ke in the office?”

Tā jīntiān bú zài.
“He’s not there today.”

2. Transform the sentences with **zǎoshang qù...le** into sentences with **xiànzài zài**.

Xiǎo Zhāng zǎoshang qù gōngsī le.
“Little Zhang went to the company this morning.”

Xiǎo Zhāng xiànzài zài gōngsī.
“Little Zhang is now at the company.”

Lín Tàitai zǎoshang qù dàshǐguǎn le.
“Mrs. Lin went to the embassy this morning.”

Lín Tàitai xiànzài zài dàshǐguǎn.
“Mrs. Lin is now at the embassy.”

Wáng Lǎoshī zǎoshang qù túshūguǎn le.
“Prof. Wang went to the library this morning.”

Wáng Lǎoshī xiànzài zài túshūguǎn.
“Prof. Wang is now at the library.”

Hé Xiáojie zǎoshang qù Xiānggǎng le.
“Miss He went to Hong Kong this morning.”

Hé Xiáojie xiànzài zài Xiānggǎng.
“Miss He is now in Hong Kong.”

Zǒngjīnglǐ zǎoshang qù yǔyán zhōngxīn le.
“The general manager went to the language center this morning.”

Zǒngjīnglǐ xiànzài zài yǔyán zhōngxīn.
“The general manager is at the language center now.”

3. Add **Nǐ zhīdao...ma?** to the basic question.

Tā xìng shémmé?
“What’s her last name?”

Nǐ zhīdao tā xìng shémmé ma?
“Do you know what her last name is?”

Tā shì nēiguó rén?
“What nationality is she?”

Nǐ zhīdao tā shì nēiguó rén ma?
“Do you know what nationality she is?”

Shíyànshì zài nǎr?
“Where is the laboratory?”

Nǐ zhīdao shíyànshì zài nǎr ma?
“Do you know where the laboratory is?”

Jīntiān shì xīngqījǐ?

“What day is it today?”

Wàijiāobù jìdiǎn kāimén?

“What time does the Foreign Ministry open?”

Wōmen zuò jìdiǎnde huōchē?

“What time is our train?”

Zhèizhāng zhuōzi duōshǎo qián?

“How much is this table?”

Nǐ zhīdao jīntiān shì xīngqījǐ ma?

“Do you know what day it is today?”

Nǐ zhīdao Wàijiāobù jìdiǎn kāimén ma?

“Do you know what time the Foreign Ministry opens?”

Nǐ zhīdao wōmen zuò jìdiǎnde huōchē ma?

“Do you know what time our train is?”

Nǐ zhīdao zhèizhāng zhuōzi duōshǎo qián ma?

“Do you know how much this table is?”

4. Respond to each question with **zhīdao** in the negative.

Nǐ zhīdao jīntiān jīhào ma?

“Do you know what today’s date is?”

Nǐ zhīdao tā yào shémme ma?

“Do you know what she wants?”

Nǐ zhīdao zěmme bàn ma?

“Do you know what should be done?”

Nǐ zhīdao nàrde rénkǒu yǒu duōshǎo ma?

“Do you know what the population there is?”

Nǐ zhīdao zěmme chēnghu nèiwèi xiānsheng ma?

“Do you know how to address that gentleman?”

Nǐ zhīdao wénhuà zhōngxīn jìdiǎn kāi ma?

“Do you know what time the cultural center opens?”

Nǐ zhīdao nèibǎ yǐzi duōshǎo qián ma?

“Do you know how much that chair costs?”

Wǒ bù zhīdao jīntiān jīhào.

“I don’t know what today’s date is.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao tā yào shémme.

“I don’t know what she wants.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao zěmme bàn.

“I don’t know what should be done.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao nàrde rénkǒu yǒu duōshǎo.

“I don’t know what the population there is.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao zěmme chēnghu nèiwèi xiānsheng.

“I don’t know how to address that gentleman.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao wénhuà zhōngxīn jìdiǎn kāi.

“I don’t know what time the cultural center opens.”

Wǒ bù zhīdao nèibǎ yǐzi duōshǎo qián.

“I don’t know how much that chair costs.”

5. Convert the long form of the affirmative-negative verb construction to the short form.

Māma, wǒ kéyì bu kéyì qù?

“Mom, can I go?”

Nǐ zhīdao bu zhīdao?

“Do you know?”

Tāmen gāoxìng bu gāoxìng?

“Are they happy?”

Nǐ jǐnzhāng bu jǐnzhāng?

“Are you nervous?”

Wōmen yīnggāi bu yīnggāi qù?

“Should we go?”

Nǐ jīntiān huíjiā bu huíjiā?

“Are you going home today?”

Māma, wǒ kě bu kéyì qù?

“Mom, can I go?”

Nǐ zhī bu zhīdao?

“Do you know?”

Tāmen gāo bu gāoxìng?

“Are they happy?”

Nǐ jǐn bu jǐnzhāng?

“Are you nervous?”

Wōmen yīng bu yīnggāi qù?

“Should we go?”

Nǐ jīntiān huí bu huíjiā?

“Are you going home today?”

6. Be contrary! Always choose the opposite of what the speaker chooses. If the speaker says “here,” you say “there”; if the speaker says “that,” you say “this,” etc.

Nǐ yào zhèige ma?

“Do you want this one?”

Wǒ bú yào zhèige, wǒ yào nèige.

“I don’t want this one, I want that one.”

Nǐ yào nèige ma?

“Do you want that one?”

Wǒ bú yào nèige, wǒ yào zhèige.

“I don’t want that one, I want this one.”

Tā zài zhèr ma?

“Is he here?”

Tā bú zài zhèr, tā zài nàr.

“He’s not here, he’s there.”

Tā zài nàr ma?

“Is he there?”

Tā bú zài nàr, tā zài zhèr.

“He’s not there, he’s here.”

Nǐ xǐhuan zhèizhāng zhuōzi ma?

“Do you like this table?”

Wǒ bù xǐhuan zhèizhāng zhuōzi, wǒ xǐhuan nèizhāng zhuōzi.

“I don’t like this table, I like that table.”

Nǐ xǐhuan nèibǎ yǐzi ma?

“Do you like that chair?”

Wǒ bù xǐhuan nèibǎ yǐzi, wǒ xǐhuan zhèibǎ yǐzi.

“I don’t like that chair, I like this chair.”

7. Combine the two shorter sentences into one longer sentence by using **búguò**.

Wǒ hěn máng. Wǒ hái shì qùle.

“I was busy. I still went.”

Wǒ hěn máng, búguò wǒ hái shì qùle.

“I was busy; however, I still went.”

Tā chídàole. Tā hái shì lái.

“He was late. He still came.”

Tā chídàole, búguò tā hái shì lái.

“He was late; however, he still came.”

Zhōngwén hěn nán. Wǒ hái shì yào xué.

“Chinese is hard. I still want to learn it.”

Zhōngwén hěn nán, búguò wǒ hái shì yào xué.

“Chinese is hard; however, I still want to learn it.”

Wǒ tǐng kùnde. Wǒ hái shì qù shàngkè.

“I was quite tired. I still went to class.”

Wǒ tǐng kùnde, búguò wǒ hái shì qù shàngkè.

“I was quite tired; however, I still went to class.”

Nèige gōngshìbāo tǐng guǎi.

Wǒ hái shì mǎile.

“That attache case was expensive. I still bought it.”

Nèige gōngshìbāo tǐng guǎi, búguò wǒ hái shì mǎile.

“That attache case was expensive; however, I still bought it.”

Wǒ zhīdao wǒ bù yīnggāi qù.

Wǒ hái shì qùle.

“I knew I shouldn’t go. I still went.”

Wǒ zhīdao wǒ bù yīnggāi qù, búguò wǒ hái shì qùle.

“I knew I shouldn’t go; however, I still went.”

Unit 5, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In each case, respond to the question in the negative.

Nǐ zài píxié chǎng gōngzuò ma?

“Do you work at the shoe factory?”

Wǒ bú zài píxié chǎng gōngzuò.

“I don’t work at the shoe factory.”

Nǐ cháng zài shítáng chīfàn ba?

“I suppose you often eat in the dining hall?”

Wǒ bù cháng zài shítáng chīfàn.

“I don’t often eat in the dining hall.”

Nǐ cháng zài túshūguǎn xuéxí ma?

“Do you often study at the library?”

Wǒ bù cháng zài túshūguǎn xuéxí.

“I don’t often study at the library.”

Tā zài màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò ba?

“I suppose she’s working at a trading company?”

Tā bú zài màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò.

“She’s not working at a trading company.”

Tāmen zài Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ ba?

“I suppose they’re studying Chinese in China?”

Tāmen bú zài Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ.

“They’re not studying Chinese in China.”

2. Be disagreeable! Say the opposite of what your interlocutor says.

Wǒ shì dàxuéshēng.

“I’m a college student!”

Wǒ bú shì dàxuéshēng!

“I’m not a college student!”

Wǒ jiā zài Táiběi.

“My home is in Taipei.”

Wǒ jiā bú zài Táiběi!

“My home is not in Taipei!”

Wǒ yào qù chī zhōngfàn.

“I want to go eat lunch.”

Wǒ bú yào qù chī zhōngfàn!

“I don’t want to go eat lunch!”

Wǒde lǎobǎn shì Xībānyá rén.

“My boss is Spanish.”

Wǒde lǎobǎn bú shì Xībānyá rén!

“My boss is not Spanish!”

Nǐ kéyǐ lái wǒ jiā chī wǎnfàn.

“You may come to my house for dinner.”

Nǐ bù kéyǐ lái wǒ jiā chī wǎnfàn!

“You may not come to my house for dinner!”

Zhèige wèizi yǒu rén zuò.

“There is someone sitting here.”

Zhèige wèizi méiyǒu rén zuò!

“There is no one sitting here!”

Zhōngguó wénhuà hěn yǒu yìsi.

“Chinese culture is very interesting.”

Zhōngguó wénhuà hěn méi yìsi!

“Chinese culture is very uninteresting!”

3. Tell Old Wang that soon it will be an hour later than he thinks.

Yíjīng yīdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already one o’clock, right?”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài liǎngdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost two!”

Yíjīng liǎngdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already two o’clock, right?”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài sāndiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost three!”

Yíjīng sāndiǎn le ba?

“It’s already three o’clock, right?”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài sìdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost four!”

Yíjīng sìdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already four o’clock, right?”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài wǔdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost five!”

Yījīng wǔdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already five o’clock, right?”

Yījīng liùdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already six o’clock, right?”

Yījīng qīdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already seven o’clock, right?”

Yījīng bādiǎn le ba?

“It’s already eight o’clock, right?”

Yījīng jiǔdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already nine o’clock, right?”

Yījīng shídiǎn le ba?

“It’s already ten o’clock, right?”

Yījīng shíyīdiǎn le ba?

“It’s already eleven o’clock, right?”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài liùdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost six!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài qīdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost seven!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài bādiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost eight!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài jiǔdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost nine!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài shídiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost ten!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài shíyīdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost eleven!”

Lǎo Wáng, kuài shí’èrdiǎn le!

“Old Wang, it’s almost twelve!”

4. Convert the four-syllable names of the following universities into the corresponding two-syllable abbreviations.

Běijīng Dàxué

“Peking University”

Táiwān Dàxué

“Taiwan University”

Zhōngshān Dàxué

“Zhongshan University”

Shīfàn Dàxué

“(National Taiwan) Normal University”

Zhèngzhì Dàxué

“Cheng-chih University”

Rénmín Dàxué

“People’s University”

Běidà

“Peking University”

Táidà

“Taiwan University”

Zhōngdà

“Zhongshan University”

Shīdà

“(National Taiwan) Normal University”

Zhèngdà

“Cheng-chih University”

Réndà

“People’s University”

Unit 5, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond positively to each question with **Dui**,... followed by the STATIVE VERB + **yidian(r)** pattern.

Tā bǐjiào gāo ma?

“Is he taller?”

Dui, tā gāo yidianr.

“Yes, he is a bit taller.”

Nǐ zuìjìn bǐjiào máng ma?

“Are you busier these days?”

Dui, wǒ zuìjìn máng yidianr.

“Yes, I am a little busier these days.”

Yīngwén bǐjiào róngyì ma?

“Is English easier?”

Dui, Yīngwén róngyì yidianr.

“Yes, English is a bit easier.”

Xiǎo Wáng bǐjiào pàng ma?

“Is Little Wang fatter?”

Dui, Xiǎo Wáng pàng yidianr.

“Yes, Little Wang is a bit fatter.”

Nàrde dōngxi bǐjiào guì ma?

“Are things there a little more expensive?”

Dui, nàrde dōngxi guì yidianr.

“Yes, things there are a little more expensive.”

Cháng Chéng Fàndiànde wǔfàn bǐjiào hǎochī ma?

“Is lunch at the Great Wall Hotel better?”

Dui, Cháng Chéng Fàndiànde wǔfàn hǎochī yidianr.

“Yes, lunch at the Great Wall Hotel is better.”

2. In each case, respond that you don't know the answer to the question asked.

Xiǎo Hé zhùzai nǎr?

“Where does Little He live?”

Wǒ bù zhīdào Xiǎo Hé zhùzai nǎr.

“I don't know where Little He lives.”

Nǐ yào zuòdao nǎr?

“Where are you riding to?” (i.e., on a bus or tram)

Wǒ bù zhīdào wǒ yào zuòdao nǎr.

“I don't know where I'm riding to.”

Tāmen bāndao nǎr le?

“Where did they move to?”

Wǒ bù zhīdào tāmen bāndao nǎr le.

“I don't know where they moved to.”

Tāmen zhùdao xīngqījǐ?

“Until which day of the week are they staying?”

Wǒ bù zhīdào tāmen zhùdao xīngqījǐ.

“I don't know until which day of the week they are staying.”

Xiàozhǎng zuòzai shémme dìfang?

“Where is the principal sitting?”

Wǒ bù zhīdào xiàozhǎng zuòzai shémme dìfang.

“I don't know where the principal is sitting.”

Lǎoshī chūshēngzai shémme dìfang?

“Where was the teacher born?”

Wǒ bù zhīdào lǎoshī chūshēngzai shémme dìfang.

“I don't know where the teacher was born.”

3. Respond **Bú shì**, ... and then say the opposite of what the speaker asks.

Nǐ zhùzai Běijīng chéngde běibiānr ma?

“Do you live north of Beijing?”

Bú shì, wǒ zhùzai Běijīng chéngde nánbiānr.

“No, I live south of Beijing.”

Tā zhùzai Běijīng chéngde dōngbiānr ma?

“Does he live east of Beijing?”

Bú shì, tā zhùzai Běijīng chéngde xībiānr.

“No, he lives west of Beijing.”

Xiǎo Chén zhùzai zhèbianr ma?

“Does Little Chen live over here?”

Bú shì, Xiǎo Chén zhùzai nèibiānr.

“No, Little Chen lives over there.”

Tā zhùzai Běijīng chéngde nánbiānr ma?

“Does he live south of Beijing?”

Bú shì, tā zhùzai Běijīng chéngde běibiānr.

“No, he lives north of Beijing.”

Lǎo Lín zhùzai Běijīng chéngde xībiānr ma?

“Does Old Lin live west of Beijing?”

Bú shì, Lǎo Lín zhùzai Běijīng chéngde dōngbiānr.

“No, Old Lin lives east of Beijing.”

Wáng Tàitai zhùzai nèibiānr ma?

“Does Mrs. Wang live over there?”

Bú shì, Wáng Tàitai zhùzai zhèbianr.

“No, Mrs. Wang lives over here.”

Unit 5, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond that the situation is the opposite of what the speaker assumes in the question.

Kāiguān zài lǐtōu ma?

“Is the switch inside?”

Bù, kāiguān zài wàitōu.

“No, the switch is on the outside.”

Shítáng zài zuǒbianr ma?

“Is the cafeteria on the left?”

Bù, shítáng zài yòubianr.

“No, the cafeteria is on the right.”

Zhōng zài shàngtōu ma?

“Is the clock on top?”

Bù, zhōng zài xiàtōu.

“No, the clock is on the bottom.”

Huǒchē zài qiántōu ma?

“Is the train in the front?”

Bù, huǒchē zài hòutōu.

“No, the train is in the back.”

Xiǎo Lín zài wàitōu ma?

“Is Little Lin outside?”

Bù, Xiǎo Lín zài lǐtōu.

“No, Little Lin is inside.”

Diànnǎo zài yòubian ma?

“Is the computer on the right?”

Bù, diànnǎo zài zuǒbian.

“No, the computer is on the left.”

Píxié zài xiàtōu ma?

“Are the dress shoes on the bottom?”

Bù, píxié zài shàngtōu.

“No, the dress shoes are on top.”

Lǎo Lǐ zài hòutōu ma?

“Is Old Li in the back?”

Bù, Lǎo Lǐ zài qiántōu.

“No, Old Li is in the front.”

Zhèige dìfang zài běibīan ma?

“Is this place in the north?”

Bù, zhèige dìfang zài nánbiān.

“No, this place is in the south.”

Nèige dìfang zài xībiān ma?

“Is that place in the west?”

Bù, nèige dìfang zài dōngbiān.

“No, that place is in the east.”

2. Boast that you have one more computer at your home than the speaker does.

Wǒ jiāli yǒu yītái diànnǎo.

“I have one computer at home.”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu liǎngtái!

“I have two at home!”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu liǎngtái diànnǎo.

“I have two computers at home.”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu sāntái!

“I have three at home!”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu sāntái diànnǎo.

“I have three computers at home.”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu sìtái!

“I have four at home!”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu sìtái diànnǎo.

“I have four computers at home.”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu wǔtái!

“I have five at home!”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu wǔtái diànnǎo.

“I have five computers at home.”

Wǒ jiāli yǒu liùtái!

“I have six at home!”

3. Use **-de** to convert the sentences describing where something is into descriptive noun phrases.

Shūjià zài zuǒbian.

“The bookcase is on the left.”

zuǒbiande shūjià

“the bookcase which is on the left”

Diànnǎo zài yòubian.

“The computer is on the right.”

yòubiande diànnǎo

“the computer which is on the right”

Shǒucè zài hòumian.

“The manual is in the back.”

hòumiande shǒucè

“the manual which is in the back”

Qián zài lǐmiàn.

“The money is inside.”

lǐmiànde qián

“the money which is inside”

Píxié zài wàimian.

“The dress shoes are on the outside.”

wàimiande píxié

“the dress shoes which are on the outside”

Fàn zài shàngmian.

“The rice is on top.”

shàngmiande fàn

“the rice which is on top”

4. As before, use **-de** to convert the sentences describing where something is into descriptive noun phrases.

Gǒu zài zhuōzi dīxia.

“The dog is under the table.”

zhuōzi dīxiade gǒu

“the dog (which is) under the table”

Dōngxi zài fángjiānli.

“The things are in the room.”

fángjiānlide dōngxi

“the things (which are) in the room”

Bēizi zài shūjiàshang.

“The cup is on the bookcase.”

shūjiàshangde bēizi

“the cup (which is) on the bookcase”

Měiguó rén zài zhèibian.

“The Americans are over here.”

zhèibiande Měiguó rén

“the Americans (who are) over here”

Zhōngguó rén zài nèibian.

“The Chinese are over there.”

nèibiande Zhōngguó rén

“the Chinese (who are) over there”

Sùshè zài túshūguǎn pángbiān.

“The dormitory is next to the library.”

túshūguǎn pángbiānde sùshè

“the dormitory (which is) next to the library”

Xuésheng zài dàshīguǎn lǐmiàn.

“The students are in the embassy.”

dàshīguǎn lǐmiànde xuésheng

“the students (who are) in the embassy”

5. Answer the questions using the cues provided.

Nǐ liúle shémme? (yíge tiáozi)

“What did you leave?” (a note)

Wǒ liúle yíge tiáozi.

“I left a note.”

Nǐ mǎile shémme? (yítái diànnǎo)

“What did you buy?” (a computer)

Wǒ mǎile yítái diànnǎo.

“I bought a computer.”

Nǐ mǎile shémme? (yībǎ yǐzi)

“What did you sell?” (a chair)

Wǒ mǎile yībǎ yǐzi.

“I sold a chair.”

Nǐ chīle shémme? (hěn duō dōngxi)

“What did you eat?” (many things)

Wǒ chīle hěn duō dōngxi.

“I ate lots of things.”

Nǐ xuéle shénme? (yìniánde Zhōngwén)

“What did you study?” (a year of Chinese)

Nǐ dài le shénme? (yībǎi zhāng míngpiàn)

“What did you take along?” (100 name cards)

Nǐ bān le shénme? (sānzhāng dà zhuōzi)

“What did you move?” (three big tables)

Nǐ rènshile shéi? (liǎngge xīn tóngxué)

“Whom did you meet?” (two new classmates)

Wǒ xuéle yìniánde Zhōngwén.

“I studied a year of Chinese.”

Wǒ dài le yībǎi zhāng míngpiàn.

“I took along 100 name cards.”

Wǒ bān le sānzhāng dà zhuōzi.

“I moved three big tables.”

Wǒ rènshile liǎngge xīn tóngxué.

“I met two new classmates.”

Unit 6, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Convert the long forms for year in school to the short forms.

dàxué sānniánjí

“third year in college”

dàxué yīniánjí

“first year in college”

dàxué sìniánjí

“fourth year in college”

dàxué èrniánjí

“second year in college”

gāozhōng èrniánjí

“second year in high school”

gāozhōng sānniánjí

“third year in high school”

gāozhōng yīniánjí

“first year in high school”

chūzhōng yīniánjí

“first year in middle school”

chūzhōng èrniánjí

“second year in middle school”

chūzhōng sānniánjí

“third year in middle school”

dàsān

“college junior”

dàyī

“college freshman”

dàsì

“college senior”

dà'èr

“college sophomore”

gāo'èr

“high school junior”

gāosān

“high school senior”

gāoyī

“high school sophomore”

chūyī

“seventh grade”

chū'èr

“eighth grade”

chūsān

“ninth grade, high school freshman”

2. Correct the speaker, who assumes you are one grade lower than is actually true.

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué yīniánjí le ba?

“You’re already in first grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué sānniánjí le ba?

“You’re already in third grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué wǔniánjí le ba?

“You’re already in fifth grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué liùniánjí le ba?

“You’re already in sixth grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng chū'èr le ba?

“You’re already in eighth grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng chūsān le ba?

“You’re already in ninth grade, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng gāo'èr le ba?

“You’re already a high school junior, I suppose?”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng èrniánjí le!

“I’m already in second grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng sìniánjí le!

“I’m already in fourth grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng liùniánjí le!

“I’m already in sixth grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng chūyī le!

“I’m already in seventh grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng chūsān le!

“I’m already in ninth grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng gāoyī le!

“I’m already in tenth grade!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng gāosān le!

“I’m already a high school senior!”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng gāosān le ba?

“You’re already a high school senior, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng dàiyī le ba?

“You’re already a college freshman, I suppose?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng dàsān le ba?

“You’re already a college junior, I suppose?”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng dàiyī le!

“I’m already a college freshman!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng dà’èr le!

“I’m already a college sophomore!”

Wǒ yǐjīng shàng dàsì le!

“I’m already a college senior!”

3. Again, correct the speaker, who this time assumes you are two grades higher than you really are. Begin your response with **Hái zǎo**, which literally means “still early” but is here the equivalent of English “not yet.”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng dàsì le ba?

“I guess you must already be a senior?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng dàsān le ba?

“I guess you must already be a junior?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng gāosān le ba?

“I guess you must already be a high school senior?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng gāo’èr le ba?

“I guess you must already be a high school junior?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng chū’èr le ba?

“I guess you must already be an eighth grader?”

Nǐ yǐjīng shàng xiǎoxué sānniánjí le ba?

“I guess you must already be a third grader?”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng dà’èr.

“Not yet. I’m a sophomore this year.”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng dàiyī.

“Not yet. I’m a freshman this year.”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng gāoyī.

“Not yet. I’m a high school sophomore this year.”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng chūsān.

“Not yet. I’m a ninth grader this year.”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng xiǎoxué liùniánjí.

“Not yet. I’m a sixth grader this year.”

Hái zǎo. Wǒ jīnnián shàng xiǎoxué yīniánjí.

“Not yet. I’m a first grader this year.”

Unit 6, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Add **kànqilai** to the following sentences.

Nǐ hěn niánqīng.

“You are very young.”

Tā tǐng lǎo.

“He is quite old.”

Nǐ hěn máng.

“You are very busy.”

Nǐ érzi hěn lèi.

“Your son is very tired.”

Nǐde nǚpéngyou hěn kě'ài.

“Your girlfriend is very cute.”

Xiǎo Zhāng hěn pàng.

“Little Zhang is very fat.”

Lǎo Bái tǐng shòu.

“Old Bai is quite thin.”

Nèige lǐwù hěn guì.

“That present is very expensive.”

Nǐ kànqilai hěn niánqīng.

“You look very young.”

Tā kànqilai tǐng lǎo.

“He looks quite old.”

Nǐ kànqilai hěn máng.

“You look very busy.”

Nǐ érzi kànqilai hěn lèi.

“Your son looks very tired.”

Nǐde nǚpéngyou kànqilai hěn kě'ài.

“Your girlfriend looks very cute.”

Xiǎo Zhāng kànqilai hěn pàng.

“Little Zhang looks very fat.”

Lǎo Bái kànqilai tǐng shòu.

“Old Bai looks quite thin.”

Nèige lǐwù kànqilai hěn guì.

“That present looks very expensive.”

2. Add **xuéqilai** to the following sentences.

Zhōngwén hěn yǒu yìsi.

“Chinese is very interesting.”

Yīngwén hěn róngyi.

“English is easy.”

Déwén hěn nán.

“German is very hard.”

Rìwén hěn méi yìsi.

“Japanese is boring.”

Zhōngwén xuéqilai hěn yǒu yìsi.

“Chinese is very interesting to learn.”

Yīngwén xuéqilai hěn róngyi.

“English is very easy to learn.”

Déwén xuéqilai hěn nán.

“German is very hard to learn.”

Rìwén xuéqilai hěn méi yìsi.

“Japanese is boring to learn.”

3. Respond that you are three years younger than the figure which the speaker mentions.

Nǐ hái bú dào sānshí ba?

“You’re not yet thirty, right?”

Nǐ hái bú dào liùshí ba?

“You’re not yet sixty, right?”

Nǐ hái bú dào wǔshí ba?

“You’re not yet fifty, right?”

Nǐ hái bú dào sìshí ba?

“You’re not yet forty, right?”

Duì, wǒ jīnnián èrshiqīsuì le.

“Yes, I’m twenty-seven this year.”

Duì, wǒ jīnnián wǔshiqīsuì le.

“Yes, I’m fifty-seven this year.”

Duì, wǒ jīnnián sìshiqīsuì le.

“Yes, I’m forty-seven this year.”

Duì, wǒ jīnnián sānshiqīsuì le.

“Yes, I’m thirty-seven this year.”

Nǐ hái bú dào èrshí ba?

“You’re not yet twenty, right?”

Dui, wǒ jīnnián shíqīsuì le.

“Yes, I’m seventeen this year.”

4. Remark that the order of the city or country where you were born and the city or country where you grew up is the exact opposite of the speaker. Begin your remark with **Hěn yǒu yìsi!**

Wǒ zài Niūyuē chūshēng, ránhòu zài Jiùjīnshān zhǎngdàde.

“I was born in New York, then grew up in San Francisco.”

Hěn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ zài Jiùjīnshān chūshēng, ránhòu zài Niūyuē zhǎngdàde.

“Very interesting! I was born in San Francisco, then grew up in New York.”

Wǒ zài Yīngguo chūshēng, ránhòu zài Fǎguo zhǎngdàde.

“I was born in England, then grew up in France.”

Hěn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ zài Fǎguo chūshēng, ránhòu zài Yīngguo zhǎngdàde.

“Very interesting! I was born in France, then I grew up in the UK.”

Wǒ zài Běijīng chūshēng, ránhòu zài Shànghǎi zhǎngdàde.

“I was born in Beijing, then grew up in Shanghai.”

Hěn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ zài Shànghǎi chūshēng, ránhòu zài Běijīng zhǎngdàde.

“Very interesting! I was born in Shanghai, then grew up in Beijing.”

Wǒ zài Riběn chūshēng, ránhòu zài Xībānyá zhǎngdàde.

“I was born in Japan, then grew up in Spain.”

Hěn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ zài Xībānyá chūshēng, ránhòu zài Riběn zhǎngdàde.

“Very interesting! I was born in Spain, then grew up in Japan.”

Wǒ zài Déguo chūshēng, ránhòu zài Zhōngguo zhǎngdàde.

“I was born in Germany, then grew up in China.”

Hěn yǒu yìsi! Wǒ zài Zhōngguo chūshēng, ránhòu zài Déguo zhǎngdàde.

“Very interesting! I was born in China, then grew up in Germany.”

5. You and your spouse have one fewer son but one more daughter than the speaker.

Wǒmen yǒu liǎngge érzi, yíge nǚ’ér.

“We have two sons and one daughter.”

Wǒmen yǒu yíge érzi, liǎngge nǚ’ér.

“We have one son and two daughters.”

Wǒmen yǒu sān’ge érzi, méiyǒu nǚ’ér.

“We have three sons and no daughters.”

Wǒmen yǒu liǎngge érzi, yíge nǚ’ér.

“We have two sons and one daughter.”

Wǒmen yǒu liǎngge érzi, sān’ge nǚ’ér.

“We have two sons and three daughters.”

Wǒmen yǒu yíge érzi, sìge nǚ’ér.

“We have one son and four daughters.”

Wǒmen yǒu wǔge érzi, wǔge nǚ’ér.

“We have five sons and five daughters.”

Wǒmen yǒu sìge érzi, liùge nǚ’ér.

“We have four sons and six daughters.”

Unit 6, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Convert the sentences with **méi** + VERB to **méiyóu** + VERB.

Lǎo Zhào méi qù.

“Old Zhao didn’t go.”

Lǎo Zhào méiyóu qù.

“Old Zhao didn’t go.”

Xiǎo Zhāng méi huíjiā.

“Little Zhang didn’t go home.”

Xiǎo Zhāng méiyóu huíjiā.

“Little Zhang didn’t go home.”

Tā zuótiān méi jiāoshū.

“She didn’t teach yesterday.”

Tā zuótiān méiyóu jiāoshū.

“She didn’t teach yesterday.”

Wáng jiā méi bānjiā.

“The Wang family didn’t move.”

Wáng jiā méiyóu bānjiā.

“The Wang family didn’t move.”

Wǒ érzi méi líhūn.

“My son didn’t get divorced.”

Wǒ érzi méiyóu líhūn.

“My son didn’t get divorced.”

Wǒ shūshu méi sòng lǐwù.

“My uncle didn’t give a present.”

Wǒ shūshu méiyóu sòng lǐwù.

“My uncle didn’t give a present.”

2. Comment that, in each case, the baby is two months younger than the speaker thinks.

Nǐmēnde hái zi wǔgè yuè dà ma?

“Is your child five months old?”

Bù, tā sān’gè yuè dà.

“No, he’s three months old.”

Lín Tàitāide hái zi sān’gè yuè dà ma?

“Is Mrs. Lin’s child three months old?”

Bù, tā yíge yuè dà.

“No, she’s one month old.”

Nǐmēnde nǚ’ér qīgè yuè dà ma?

“Is your daughter seven months old?”

Bù, tā wǔgè yuè dà.

“No, she’s five months old.”

Chén Xiānshengde érzi jiǔgè yuè dà ma?

“Is Mr. Chen’s son nine months old?”

Bù, tā qīgè yuè dà.

“No, he’s seven months old.”

Shūshu, Āyí tā mēnde érzi shíge yuè dà ma?

“Is Uncle and Auntie’s son ten months old?”

Bù, tā bāge yuè dà.

“No, he’s eight months old.”

3. Combine the two short sentences into one longer sentence using **yīnwei...suóyì...**

Tā hěn máng. Tā bù néng lái.

“He’s busy. He can’t come.”

Yīnwei tā hěn máng, suóyì tā bù néng lái.

“Because he’s busy, he can’t come.”

Wǒ hěn lèi. Wǒ bú dào tā jiā qùle.

“I’m tired. I’m not going to his house.”

Yīnwei wǒ hěn lèi, suóyì wǒ bú dào tā jiā qùle.

“Because I’m tired, I’m not going to his house.”

Xiǎo Wáng hěn pàng. Tā jīntiān bù néng chīfàn.

“Little Wang is fat. He can’t eat today.”

Yīnwei Xiǎo Wáng hěn pàng, suóyì tā jīntiān bù néng chīfàn.

“Because Little Wang is fat, he can’t eat today.”

Xiǎo Zhāng bānjiā bāndào Xīnjiāpō qùle.

Wǒmēn hǎo jiǔ méi jiànle.

“Little Zhang moved to Singapore. We haven’t seen each other in a long time.”

Yīnwei Xiǎo Zhāng bānjiā bāndào Xīnjiāpō qùle, suóyì wǒmēn hǎo jiǔ méi jiànle.

“Because Little Zhang moved to Singapore, we haven’t seen each other in a long time.”

Mèimei niánji hái xiǎo. Tā hái méi shàng xiǎoxué.

"Little Sister is still young. She hasn't begun elementary school yet."

Yīnwei mèimei niánji hái xiǎo, suóyī tā hái méi shàng xiǎoxué.

"Because Little Sister is still young, she hasn't begun elementary school yet."

4. Use **wèishemme** to ask the speaker why she didn't do what she says she didn't do.

Wǒ méi qù shàngkè.

"I didn't go to class."

Nǐ wèishemme méi qù shàngkè?

"Why didn't you go to class?"

Wǒ méi mǎi táng.

"I didn't buy candies."

Nǐ wèishemme méi mǎi táng?

"Why didn't you buy candies?"

Wǒ méi jiéhūn.

"I didn't get married."

Nǐ wèishemme méi jiéhūn?

"Why didn't you get married?"

Wǒ méi sòng lǐwù gěi wǒ tóngwū.

"I didn't give any presents to my roommate."

Nǐ wèishemme méi sòng lǐwù gěi nǐ tóngwū?

"Why didn't you give any presents to your roommate?"

Wǒ dìyītiān shàngbān méi zuò zìwǒ jièshào.

"I didn't introduce myself on my first day of work."

Nǐ wèishemme dìyītiān shàngbān méi zuò zìwǒ jièshào?

"Why didn't you introduce yourself on your first day of work?"

Wǒ méi shàng dàxué.

"I didn't attend college."

Nǐ wèishemme méi shàng dàxué?

"Why didn't you attend college?"

5. Suggest to the speaker that the city talked about is located at an intermediate point between the basic points of the compass that are mentioned.

Bú zài xībiān, yě bú zài běibiān.

"It's not in the west and not in the north."

Nèmmè zài xīběibiān ba!

"Then it must be in the northwest!"

Bú zài xībiān, yě bú zài nánbiān.

"It's not in the west and not in the south."

Nèmmè zài xī'nánbiān ba!

"Then it must be in the southwest!"

Bú zài dōngbiān, yě bú zài běibiān.

"It's not in the east and not in the north."

Nèmmè zài dōngběibiān ba!

"Then it must be in the northeast!"

Bú zài dōngbiān, yě bú zài nánbiān.

"It's not in the east and not in the south."

Nèmmè zài dōngnánbiān ba!

"Then it must be in the southeast!"

Unit 6, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Explain that your rank among your siblings is one position younger than the interlocutor thinks.

Nǐ zài nǐmen jiā páiháng lǎodà ma?
“Are you the oldest among your siblings?”

Bù, wǒ páiháng lǎo'èr.
“No, I am the second-oldest.”

Nǐ zài nǐmen jiā páiháng lǎo'èr ma?
“Are you the second-oldest among your siblings?”

Bù, wǒ páiháng lǎosān.
“No, I am the third-oldest.”

Nǐ zài nǐmen jiā páiháng lǎosān ma?
“Are you the third-oldest among your siblings?”

Bù, wǒ páiháng lǎosì.
“No, I am the fourth-oldest.”

Nǐ zài nǐmen jiā páiháng lǎosì ma?
“Are you the fourth-oldest among your siblings?”

Bù, wǒ páiháng lǎowǔ.
“No, I am the fifth-oldest.”

Nǐ zài nǐmen jiā páiháng lǎowǔ ma?
“Are you the fifth-oldest among your siblings?”

Bù, wǒ páiháng lǎoliù.
“No, I am the sixth-oldest.”

2. Listen to the speaker's comment about her rank among her siblings, then explain that your rank among your own siblings is one position older. Preface your comment with the introductory question **Shì ma?** “Really?” or “Is that so?”

Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎoliù.
“I rank sixth at home.”

Shì ma? Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎowǔ.
“Really? I rank fifth at home.”

Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎowǔ.
“I rank fifth at home.”

Shì ma? Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎosì.
“Really? I rank fourth at home.”

Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎosì.
“I rank fourth at home.”

Shì ma? Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎosān.
“Really? I rank third at home.”

Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎosān.
“I rank third at home.”

Shì ma? Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎo'èr.
“Really? I rank second at home.”

Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎo'èr.
“I rank second at home.”

Shì ma? Wǒ zài wǒmen jiā páiháng lǎodà.
“Really? I'm the oldest at home.”

3. Use the **-le...le** construction to add the non-quantified objects listed to the sentence and indicate completed action.

Wǒ mǎile. (chē)
“I bought it.” (“car”)

Wǒ mǎile chē le.
“I bought a car.”

Wǒ mǎile. (chē)
“I sold it.” (“car”)

Wǒ mǎile chē le.
“I sold a car.”

Tā yǐjīng chīle. (táng)
“He already ate it.” (“candy”)

Tā yǐjīng chīle táng le.
“He already ate the candy.”

Tā dài le. (míngpiàn)
“She brought them.” (“name cards”)

Tā dài le míngpiàn le.
“She brought the name cards.”

Nǐ wàng le. (zìwǒ jièshào)
“You forgot it.” (“introduce yourself”)

Nǐ wàng le zìwǒ jièshào le.
“You forgot to introduce yourself.”

4. Convert the following non-Beijing-style pronunciations to Beijing-style pronunciations.

dōngbiān
“east”

nánbiān
“south”

xībiān
“west”

běibiān
“north”

mén
“door”

zhèibian
“here”

nèibian
“there”

něibiān
“where?”

dōngbiānr
“east”

nánbiānr
“south”

xībiānr
“west”

běibiānr
“north”

ménr
“door”

zhèibiānr
“here”

nèibiānr
“there”

něibiānr
“where?”

Unit 7, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Respond choosing the female of the two choices given.

Nánde nǚde a?

“Male or female?”

Nǚde.

“Female.”

Nánhái r nǚhái r a?

“Boy or girl?”

Nǚhái r.

“Girl.”

Nánshēng nǚshēng a?

“Male student or female student?”

Nǚshēng.

“Female student.”

Xiānsheng tàitai a?

“Husband or wife?”

Tàitai.

“Wife.”

Gēgē jiějie a?

“Older brother or older sister?”

Jiějie.

“Older sister.”

Bàba māma a?

“Mom or Dad?”

Māma.

“Mom.”

Zǔfù zǔmǔ a?

“Paternal grandfather or paternal grandmother?”

Zǔmǔ.

“Paternal grandmother.”

Biǎojiě biǎojiěfu a?

“(Older female) cousin or cousin’s husband?”

Biǎojiě.

“(Older female) cousin.”

2. Respond choosing the male of the two choices given.

Dìdi mèimei a?

“Younger brother or younger sister?”

Dìdi.

“Younger brother.”

Fùqīn mǔqīn a?

“Mother or father?”

Fùqīn.

“Father.”

Shūshu Āyí a?

“Aunt or Uncle?”

Shūshu.

“Uncle.”

Wàizǔfù wàizǔmǔ a?

“Maternal grandfather or maternal grandmother?”

Wàizǔfù.

“Maternal grandfather.”

Nánde péngyou nǚde péngyou a?

“Male friend or female friend?”

Nánde péngyou.

“Male friend.”

Nánlǎoshī nǚlǎoshī a?

“Male teacher or female teacher?”

Nánlǎoshī.

“Male teacher.”

Nántóngxué nǚtóngxué a?

“Male classmate or female classmate?”

Nántóngxué.

“Male classmate.”

Nántóngshì nǚtóngshì a?

“Male colleague or female colleague?”

Nántóngshì.

“Male colleague.”

3. Comment that you also used to do the type of work the speaker used to do.

Wǒ yuánlái zài yìjiǎ gōngchǎng gōngzuò.
“I used to work at a factory.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài yìjiǎ gōngchǎng gōngzuò!
“I used to work at a factory, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài yìjiǎ màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò.
“I used to work at a trading company.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài yìjiǎ màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò!
“I used to work at a trading company, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò.
“I used to work at the Foreign Ministry.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò!
“I used to work at the Foreign Ministry, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài Měiguó Dàshìguǎn gōngzuò.
“I used to work at the American Embassy.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài Měiguó Dàshìguǎn gōngzuò!
“I used to work at the American Embassy, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn gōngzuò.
“I used to work at the Great Wall Hotel.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài Cháng Chéng Fàndiàn gōngzuò!
“I used to work at the Great Wall Hotel, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài Xī'nán Hángkōng Gōngsī gōngzuò.
“I used to work at Southwest Airlines.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài Xī'nán Hángkōng Gōngsī gōngzuò!
“I used to work at Southwest Airlines, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zài zhōngxué jiāoshū.
“I used to teach middle school.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zài zhōngxué jiāoshū!
“I used to teach middle school, too!”

Wǒ yuánlái zuò mǎimài.
“I used to be in business.”

Wǒ yuánlái yě zuò mǎimài!
“I used to be in business, too!”

4. Using the measure **kǒu**, comment that your family has three more persons in it than the speaker's family.

Wǒmen jiā yǒu liǎngkǒu rén.
“We have two people at home.”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu wǔkǒu rén!
“We have five people at home!”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu sānkǒu rén.
“We have three people at home.”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu liùkǒu rén!
“We have six people at home!”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu sìkǒu rén.
“We have four people at home.”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu qīkǒu rén!
“We have seven people at home!”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu wǔkǒu rén.
“We have five people at home.”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu bākǒu rén!
“We have eight people at home!”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu liùkǒu rén.
“We have six people at home.”

Wǒmen jiā yǒu jiǔkǒu rén!
“We have nine people at home!”

Unit 7, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. When the speaker says he has been to a certain country, ask him if he can speak the language of that country (use the series of words for the different languages that ends in **-yǔ**).

Wǒ qùguo Ribēn.

"I've been to Japan."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Rìyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Japanese?"

Wǒ qùguo Yīngguo.

"I've been to England."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Yīngyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak English?"

Wǒ qùguo Fǎguo.

"I've been to France."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Fǎyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak French?"

Wǒ qùguo Xībānyá.

"I've been to Spain."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Xībānyáyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Spanish?"

Wǒ qùguo Déguo.

"I've been to Germany."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Déyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak German?"

Wǒ qùguo Zhōngguo.

"I've been to China."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Hànyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Chinese?"

2. When the speaker asks whether you can speak a certain language, respond that you can speak a little.

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Fǎyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak French?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Fǎyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little French."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Déyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak German?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Déyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little German."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Táiyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Taiwanese?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Táiyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little Taiwanese."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Yīngyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak English?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Yīngyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little English."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Xībānyáyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Spanish?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Xībānyáyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little Spanish."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Rìyǔ?

"Do you know how to speak Japanese?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Rìyǔ.

"I know how to speak a little Japanese."

Nǐ huì bu huì shuō Pǔtōnghuà?

"Do you know how to speak Mandarin?"

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎnr Pǔtōnghuà.

"I know how to speak a little Mandarin."

3. Combine the two short sentences into one longer one, adding the particle **-de** after the verb to indicate the manner in which the action of the verb is performed.

Tā zǒu. Tā hěn màn.

"She walks. She is very slow."

Tā zǒude hěn màn.

"She walks very slowly."

Tā shuō. Tā hěn kuài.

"He speaks. He is very fast."

Tā shuōde hěn kuài.

"He speaks very fast."

Tā zhǎng. Tā hěn gāo.

“She grows. She is very tall.”

Wǒ xué. Wǒ hěn lèi.

“I learn. I’m very tired.”

Nǐ xiě. Nǐ hěn bú cuò.

“You write. You are quite good.”

Nǐ fúwù. Nǐ hěn hǎo.

“You serve. You are very good.”

Tā zhǎngde hěn gāo.

“She is growing very tall.”

Wǒ xuéde hěn lèi.

“I’m very tired from learning.”

Nǐ xiěde hěn bú cuò.

“You write quite well.”

Nǐ fúwùde hěn hǎo.

“You serve very well.”

4. Use **bié** to transform the sentences into negative imperatives.

Nǐ chīde tài duō.

“You eat too much.”

Nǐ xiǎngde tài duō.

“You think too much.”

Nǐ shuìde tài jiǔ.

“You sleep too long.”

Nǐ zǒude tài kuài.

“You walk too quickly.”

Nǐ gāoxìngde tài zǎo.

“You’re happy too early.”

Bié chīde tài duō!

“Don’t eat too much!”

Bié xiǎngde tài duō!

“Don’t think too much!”

Bié shuìde tài jiǔ!

“Don’t sleep too long!”

Bié zǒude tài kuài!

“Don’t walk too quickly!”

Bié gāoxìngde tài zǎo!

“Don’t get happy too early!”

5. Transform the sentences from the **hěn** + STATIVE VERB pattern to the pattern STATIVE VERB + **-de** + **hěn**.

Zhèrde dōngxi hěn guì.

“The stuff here is quite expensive.”

Tāde Zhōngwén hěn hǎo.

“Her Chinese is very good.”

Wǒ hěn lèi.

“I’m very tired.”

Wǒ hěn gāoxìng.

“I’m very happy.”

Wǒmen hěn jǐnzhāng.

“We were quite nervous.”

Nǐmen jiāde xiǎo gǒu hěn kě’ài.

“Your family’s dog is very cute.”

Zhèrde dōngxi guìde hěn.

“The stuff here is quite expensive.”

Tāde Zhōngwén hǎode hěn.

“Her Chinese is very good.”

Wǒ lèide hěn.

“I’m very tired.”

Wǒ gāoxìngde hěn.

“I’m very happy.”

Wǒmen jǐnzhāngde hěn.

“We were quite nervous.”

Nǐmen jiāde xiǎo gǒu kě’ài de hěn.

“Your family’s dog is very cute.”

6. Respond to each question using **jǐ-** in the sense of “a few.”

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu hǎo péngyou?

“Do you have any good friends?”

Xuéxiào yǒu méiyǒu hǎo lǎoshī?

“Does the school have any good teachers?”

Wǒ yǒu jǐge hǎo péngyou.

“I have a few good friends.”

Xuéxiào yǒu jǐwèi hǎo lǎoshī.

“The school has several good teachers.”

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qián?

“Do you have any money?”

Nǐ rèn bu rènshi Zhōngguó zì?

“Do you know any Chinese characters?”

Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu Zhōngguó tóngxué?

“Do you have any Chinese classmates?”

Nǐ mǎi bu mǎi bēizi?

“Are you buying any cups?”

Wǒ yǒu jǐkuài qián.

“I have a few dollars.”

Wǒ rènshi jǐge Zhōngguó zì.

“I know a few Chinese characters.”

Wǒ yǒu jǐge Zhōngguó tóngxué.

“I have a few Chinese classmates.”

Wǒ mǎi jǐge bēizi.

“I’m buying a couple of cups.”

7. Respond to each question using the **yǒude...yǒude...** pattern.

Tāmen dōu lái ma?

“Have they all come?”

Tāmen dōu huì ma?

“Do they all know how to?”

Tāmen dōu rènshi nǐ ma?

“Do they all know you?”

Háizi dōu xǐhuan chī táng ma?

“Do all children like to eat candy?”

Nèijǐge háizi dōu shì nánháizi ma?

“Are all those kids boys?”

Nǐde érzi dōu zuò mǎimài ma?

“Are all of your sons engaged in business?”

Yǒude lái, yǒude méi lái.

“Some have come, some have not come.”

Yǒude huì, yǒude bú huì.

“Some of them do, some of them don’t.”

Yǒude rènshi wǒ, yǒude bú rènshi wǒ.

“Some of them know me, some of them don’t.”

Yǒude xǐhuan, yǒude bù xǐhuan.

“Some do, some don’t.”

Yǒude shì, yǒude bú shì.

“Some are, some aren’t.”

Yǒude zuò, yǒude bú zuò.

“Some of them are, some of them aren’t.”

8. Add the **ma** that indicates obviousness to each of the following sentences.

Nǐde Hànyǔ bú cuò.

“Your Chinese is not bad.”

Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

“She is Chinese.”

Wáng Xiáojie jiéhūnle.

“Miss Wang is married.”

Wǒmen láibujǐle.

“We’re not going to make it.”

Tā hěn hǎokàn.

“He is good-looking.”

Zhè shì hǎo jīhuì.

“This is a good opportunity.”

Nǐde Hànyǔ bú cuò ma!

“Your Chinese is not bad, you know?”

Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma!

“She’s Chinese!”

Wáng Xiáojie jiéhūnle ma!

“Miss Wang is married, you know?”

Wǒmen láibujǐle ma!

“Hey, we’re not going to make it, you know?”

Tā hěn hǎokàn ma!

“He’s quite good-looking, you know?”

Zhè shì hǎo jīhuì ma!

“Hey, this is a good opportunity!”

Unit 7, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Answer the questions based on the following information: (a) You arrived last night at 8:30 by train; (b) You came together with your son and daughter; (c) You learned your Chinese in the U.S.

Nǐ shì shémme shíhòu dàode?

“When did you arrive?”

Wǒ shì zuótiān wǎnshàng dàode.

“I arrived last night.”

Nǐ shì zuò shémme láide?

“How did you get here?”

Wǒ shì zuò huǒchē láide.

“I came by train.”

Nǐ shì jǐdiǎn dàode?

“What time did you arrive?”

Wǒ shì wǎnshàng bādiǎn bàn dàode.

“I arrived at 8:30 in the evening.”

Nǐ shì yíge rén láide ma?

“Did you come alone?”

Bú shì, wǒ shì hé wǒ érzi nǚ'ér yìqǐ láide.

“No, I came together with my son and daughter.”

Nǐ shì zài nǎ xuéde Zhōngwén?

“Where did you learn Chinese?”

Wǒ shì zài Měiguó xuéde Zhōngwén.

“I learned Chinese in the States.”

2. The speaker will say that a certain person has lived in a certain country for over 20 years. You should comment that it's no wonder that he/she speaks the language so well.

Tā zài Zhōngguó zhùle èrshiduōnián.

“He lived in China for more than twenty years.”

Ò, nánguài tāde Zhōngwén jiǎngde zhèmmè hǎo.

“Oh, no wonder he speaks Chinese so well.”

Tā zài Riběn zhùle èrshiduōnián.

“She lived in Japan for more than twenty years.”

Ò, nánguài tāde Rìyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmè hǎo.

“Oh, no wonder she speaks Japanese so well.”

Tā zài Fǎguó zhùle èrshiduōnián.

“He lived in France for more than twenty years.”

Ò, nánguài tāde Fǎyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmè hǎo.

“Oh, no wonder he speaks French so well.”

Tā zài Yīngguó zhùle èrshiduōnián.

“She lived in England for more than twenty years.”

Ò, nánguài tāde Yīngyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmè hǎo.

“Oh, no wonder she speaks English so well.”

Tā zài Déguó zhùle èrshiduōnián.

“He lived in Germany for more than twenty years.”

Ò, nánguài tāde Déyǔ jiǎngde zhèmmè hǎo.

“Oh, no wonder he speaks German so well.”

3. Convert the following Beijing-style pronunciations to non-Beijing-style pronunciations.

qiánbianr

“in front”

qiánbian

“in front”

hòubianr

“in back”

hòubian

“in back”

lǐbianr

“inside”

lǐbian

“inside”

wàibianr

“outside”

wàibian

“outside”

shàngbianr

“on top”

shàngbian

“on top”

xiàbianr
“on the bottom”

zuǒbianr
“left”

yòubianr
“right”

pángbiānr
“next to”

gǒur
“dog”

shàngbānr
“go to work”

xiàbānr
“get off from work”

yǒude shíhour
“sometimes”

xiě Zhōngguo zì
“write Chinese characters”

xiàbian
“on the bottom”

zuǒbian
“left”

yòubian
“right”

pángbiān
“next to”

gǒu
“dog”

shàngbān
“go to work”

xiàbān
“get off from work”

yǒude shíhou
“sometimes”

xiě Zhōngguo zì
“write Chinese characters”

Unit 7, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Tell your interlocutor that you will begin doing what he is asking about after you graduate from college.

Nǐ shémme shíhou kāishǐ gōngzuò?

“When will you start working?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu kāishǐ gōngzuò.

“I’ll start working after I graduate from college.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou qù Zhōngguó?

“When will you go to China?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu qù Zhōngguó.

“I’ll go to China after I graduate from college.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou kāishǐ shàngbān?

“When will you start working?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu kāishǐ shàngbān.

“I’ll start working after I graduate from college.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou kāishǐ shēnqǐng?

“When will you start applying?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu kāishǐ shēnqǐng.

“I’ll start applying after I graduate from college.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou kāishǐ jiāoshū?

“When will you start teaching?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu kāishǐ jiāoshū.

“I’ll start teaching after I graduate from college.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou jiéhūn?

“When will you get married?”

Wǒ dàxué biyè yǐhòu jiéhūn.

“I’ll get married after I graduate from college.”

2. You’re in China now. Tell your interlocutor that you did what he is asking about before you came to China.

Nǐ shémme shíhou bìyède?

“When did you graduate?”

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó yǐqián bìyède.

“I graduated before I came to China.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou qùde Xībānyá?

“When did you go to Spain?”

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó yǐqián qùde.

“I went before I came to China.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou xuéde Zhōngwén?

“When did you learn Chinese?”

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó yǐqián xuéde.

“I learned it before I came to China.”

Nǐ shémme shíhou mài de chē?

“When did you sell the car?”

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó yǐqián mài de.

“I sold it before I came to China.”

3. You will listen to a number of utterances by a speaker, who will pause briefly in the middle of his utterance. When he pauses, you should make the backchannel comment **Ng** “yeah, uh-huh.” When he finishes his utterance, you should say **Ò, zhèiyang** “Oh, so that’s how it is/was” or “Oh, I see.”

Wǒ qùnián zài Táiběi zhùle liùge yuè,

“I lived in Taipei for six months last year;

Ng.

“Yeah.”

rènshile hěn duō yǒu yìside rén.

(I) came to know many interesting people.”

Ò, zhèiyang.

“Oh, so that’s how it was.”

Wǒ hé wǒde péngyou qùle Jiùjīnshān,

“I went to San Francisco with my friend,

Ng.

“Uh-huh.”

kěshi wǒmen méiyǒu yìqǐ huílai.

but we didn’t come back together.”

Ò, zhèiyang.

“Oh, I see.”

Tāmen dōu shì dàxué yìniánjíde xuésheng,

“They’re all freshmen in college,

Ng.

“Yeah.”

kěshi kànqilai hǎoxiàng shi zài shàng yòu'éryuán!
but they look like they're in kindergarten!"

Ò, zhèiyang.
"Oh, I see."

Tā yuánlái zài gōngchǎng gōngzuò,
"He used to work in a factory;

Ng.
"Uh-huh."

hòulái yīnwei tāde lǎobǎn tài bù hǎole, suóyi tā jiù gǎihángle.
later because his boss was too mean, he changed careers."

Ò, zhèiyang.
"Oh, so that's how it was."

Tāmen jīnnián yuánlái yào qù Riběn,
"They were originally going to go to Japan this year,

Ng.
"Yeah."

kěshi tīngshuō nàrde dōngxì hěn guì, suóyi jiù bú qùle.
but they heard that stuff there is very expensive, so
they're not going anymore."

Ò, zhèiyang.
"Oh, I see."

Unit 8, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In each case, respond to the question in the negative.

Nǐ jiā lí zhèr yuǎn ma?

“Is your house far from here?”

Wǒ jiā lí zhèr bù yuǎn.

“My house is not far from here.”

Tiānjīn lí Běijīng yuǎn ma?

“Is Tianjin far from Beijing?”

Tiānjīn lí Běijīng bù yuǎn.

“Tianjin is not far from Beijing.”

Běijīng Fàndiàn lí Tiān’ānmén yuǎn ma?

“Is the Beijing Hotel far from Tiananmen?”

Běijīng Fàndiàn lí Tiān’ānmén bù yuǎn.

“The Beijing Hotel is not far from Tiananmen.”

Shítáng lí túshūguǎn yuǎn ma?

“Is the cafeteria far from the library?”

Shítáng lí túshūguǎn bù yuǎn.

“The cafeteria is not far from the library.”

Sùshè lí shíyànshì yuǎn ma?

“Is the dorm far from the lab?”

Sùshè lí shíyànshì bù yuǎn.

“The dorm is not far from the lab.”

2. In each case, respond to the question in the affirmative with **Duì**,

Nǐ jiā lí dàxué hěn jìn ba?

“Your house must be close to the college?”

Duì, wǒ jiā lí dàxué hěn jìn.

“Yes, my house is close to the college.”

Tiānjīn lí Běijīng hěn jìn ba?

“Tianjin must be close to Beijing?”

Duì, Tiānjīn lí Běijīng hěn jìn.

“Yes, Tianjin is close to Beijing.”

Xuéxiào lí zhèr hěn jìn ba?

“The school must be close to here?”

Duì, xuéxiào lí zhèr hěn jìn.

“Yes, the school is close to here.”

Xiànzài lí shàngkède shíjiān hěn jìn ba?

“Now must be close to the time when class begins?”

Duì, xiànzài lí shàngkède shíjiān hěn jìn.

“Yes, now is close to the time when class begins.”

Xiànzài lí huǒchē kāichēde shíjiān hěn jìn ba?

“Now must be close to the time when the train departs?”

Duì, xiànzài lí huǒchē kāichēde shíjiān hěn jìn.

“Yes, now is close to the time when the train departs.”

3. Answer each question using the cues provided.

Cóng zhèr dào nàr dàgài yào duōjiǔ?

(zǒulù, liǎngge zhōngtóu)

“From here to there will take about how long?”

(“walk, two hours”)

Zǒulùde huà, dàgài yào liǎngge zhōngtóu.

“If you walk, it will take about two hours.”

Cóng Tiān’ānmén dào Běidà yào duōjiǔ?

(zuòchē, wǔshífēn zhōng)

“From Tiananmen to Peking University will take about how long?” (“go by bus, 50 minutes”)

Zuòchēde huà, dàgài yào wǔshífēn zhōng.

“If you go by bus, it will take about 50 minutes.”

Cóng wǒ jiā dào nǐ jiā dàgài yào duōjiǔ?

(dǎdī, bàn xiǎoshí)

“From my house to your house will take about how long?” (“take a taxi, half an hour”)

Dǎdīde huà, dàgài yào bàn xiǎoshí.

“If you go by taxi, it will take about half an hour.”

Cóng Tánán dào Táiběi dàgài yào duōjiǔ?

(zuò huǒchē, sān'ge xiǎoshí)

“From Tainan to Taipei will take about how long?”

(“take a train, three hours”)

Zuò huǒchēde huà, dàgài yào sān'ge xiǎoshí.

“If you take the train, it will take about three hours.”

4. Agree with what the speaker says, but qualify it by adding **Duì, wǒ xiǎng...zuǒyòu.**

Cóng Běijīng dào Tiānjīn yào sān'ge zhōngtóu ma?

“Does it take 3 hours to go from Beijing to Tianjin?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào sān'ge zhōngtóu zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about 3 hours.”

Cóng tā jiā dào nǐ jiā yào èrshífēn zhōng ma?

“Does it take 20 minutes to go from her house to your house?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào èrshífēn zhōng zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about 20 minutes.”

Cóng wǒde sùshè dào nǐde sùshè yào shífēn zhōng ma?

“Does it take 10 minutes to go from my dorm to your dorm?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào shífēn zhōng zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about 10 minutes.”

Cóng nǐ jiā dào nǐde bàngōngshì yào yíge xiǎoshí ma?

“Does it take an hour from your home to your office?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào yíge xiǎoshí zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about an hour.”

Cóng Rìběn dào Táiwān yào sān'ge xiǎoshí ma?

“Does it take 3 hours to go from Japan to Taiwan?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào sān'ge xiǎoshí zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about 3 hours.”

Cóng Xīnjiāpō dào Mǎláixīyà yào shífēn zhōng ma?

“Does it take 10 minutes to go from Singapore to Malaysia?”

Duì, wǒ xiǎng yào shífēn zhōng zuǒyòu.

“Yes, I think it takes about 10 minutes.”

Unit 8, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Answer the telephone with **Wéi? Nín hǎo** and tell the dispatcher you want a cab to the place mentioned in the English cue provided.

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Tiān'ānmén.

(Cue: Tiananmen)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to Tiananmen."

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Běidà.

(Cue: Peking University)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to Peking University."

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Shǒudū Jīchǎng.

(Cue: Capital Airport)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to Capital Airport."

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Běiwài.

(Cue: Beijing Foreign Studies University)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to Beijing Foreign Studies University."

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Rìběn Dàshǐguǎn.

(Cue: Japanese Embassy)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to the Japanese Embassy."

Nín hǎo! Yǒuyì Bīnguǎn Qìchē Gōngsī. Wéi? Nín hǎo. Wǒ yào yíliàng chē qù Cháng Chéng Fāndiàn.

(Cue: Great Wall Hotel)

"Hi! Friendship Hotel Car Company."

"Hello? Hi. I'd like a car to the Great Wall Hotel."

2. Respond to the questions using the English cues provided.

Nǐmen shémme shíhou lái?

(Cue: in 5 min.)

"When are you coming?"

Wǒmen wǔfēn zhōng yǐhòu jiù lái.

"We'll be there in five minutes."

Chēzi shémme shíhou dào?

(Cue: in 10 min.)

"When will the car arrive?"

Chēzi shífēn zhōng yǐhòu jiù dào.

"The car will be there in ten minutes."

Huǒchē jīdiǎn dào?

(Cue: in half an hour)

"When will the train be there?"

Huǒchē bàn xiǎoshí yǐhòu jiù dào.

"The train will be there in half an hour."

Nǐ shémme shíhou xiàbān?

(Cue: in an hour)

"When do you get off work?"

Wǒ yíge xiǎoshí yǐhòu jiù xiàbān.

"I'll be off work in an hour."

Wǒmen shémme shíhou kěyǐ chīfàn?

(Cue: after Mr. Li gets home)

"When can we eat?"

Lǐ Xiānsheng huíjiā yǐhòu wǒmen jiù kěyǐ chīfàn.

"After Mr. Li gets home we can eat."

3. Respond to the questions using the English cues provided.

Nǐ yào jǐliàng chūzū qìchē?

(Cue: one)

“How many taxi cabs do you want?”

Wǒ yào yīliàng.

“I want one.”

Nǐ yào jǐliàng chūzū qìchē?

(Cue: three)

“How many taxi cabs do you want?”

Wǒ yào sānliàng.

“I want three.”

Nǐ yào jǐliàng chūzū qìchē?

(Cue: five)

“How many taxi cabs do you want?”

Wǒ yào wǔliàng.

“I want five.”

Nǐ yào jǐliàng chūzū qìchē?

(Cue: two)

“How many taxi cabs do you want?”

Wǒ yào liǎngliàng.

“I want two.”

Nǐ yào jǐliàng chūzū qìchē?

(Cue: four)

“How many taxi cabs do you want?”

Wǒ yào sìliàng.

“I want four.”

Unit 8, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Convert the expressions with **zhōngtóu** to **xiǎoshí**.

Wǒ bàn'ge zhōngtóu yīqián dàguo diànhuà.

"I called half an hour ago."

Wǒ bàn'ge xiǎoshí yīqián dàguo diànhuà.

"I called half an hour ago."

Zuò huǒchē yào jǐge zhōngtóu?

"How many hours does it take by train?"

Zuò huǒchē yào jǐge xiǎoshí?

"How many hours does it take by train?"

Wǒ yíge zhōngtóu yǐhòu jiù huì gǎndào nǐ jiā.

"I'll rush to your house in an hour."

Wǒ yíge xiǎoshí yǐhòu jiù huì gǎndào nǐ jiā.

"I'll rush to your house in an hour."

Tā méi nàixīn děng liǎngge zhōngtóu.

"She doesn't have the patience to wait two hours."

Tā méi nàixīn děng liǎngge xiǎoshí.

"She doesn't have the patience to wait two hours."

Nǐmen dào wǒ jiā yào jǐge zhōngtóu?

"How many hours does it take for you to get to my house?"

Nǐmen dào wǒ jiā yào jǐge xiǎoshí?

"How many hours does it take for you to get to my house?"

Tā yìtiān zhǐ shuì liǎngge zhōngtóu.

"He only sleeps two hours a day."

Tā yìtiān zhǐ shuì liǎngge xiǎoshí.

"He only sleep two hours a day."

2. Convert the more formal **wèishemme** in the following sentences into the more informal **zěmme**.

Chēzi wèishemme dào xiànzài hái méi lái a?

"Why is the car still not here?"

Chēzi zěmme dào xiànzài hái méi lái a?

"How come the car is still not here?"

Nǐ wèishemme nèmme méi nàixīn?

"Why are you so impatient?"

Nǐ zěmme nèmme méi nàixīn?

"How come you are so impatient?"

Tā wèishemme juéding bú qù Zhōngguo le?

"Why did he decide not to go to China?"

Tā zěmme juéding bú qù Zhōngguo le?

"How come he decided not to go to China?"

Jīntiānde jiāotōng wèishemme zhèmmē yōngjǐ?

"Why is today's traffic so crowded?"

Jīntiānde jiāotōng zěmme zhèmmē yōngjǐ?

"How come today's traffic is so crowded?"

Tā zǎoshang wèishemme kànqilai bù gāoxìng?

"Why did she look unhappy this morning?"

Tā zǎoshang zěmme kànqilai bù gāoxìng?

"How come she looked unhappy this morning?"

Lǎo Lǐ wèishemme nèmme xǐhuan dǎ rén?

"Why does Old Li like to hit people so much?"

Lǎo Lǐ zěmme nèmme xǐhuan dǎ rén?

"How come Old Li likes to hit people so much?"

3. Calm the speaker down! Urge her not to get excited and tell her that what she asks about will happen in just a little while.

Wǒmen shémme shíhou dào a?

"When are we going to get there?"

Nín bié zháojí, wǒmen yìhuǐr jiù huì dào.

"Don't worry, we'll be there in a little while."

Chēzi shémme shíhou lái a?

"When is the car coming?"

Nín bié zháojí, chēzi yìhuǐr jiù huì lái.

"Don't worry, the car will come in a short while."

Tāmen shémme shíhou zǒu a?

"When are they leaving?"

Nín bié zháojí, tāmen yìhuǐr jiù huì zǒu.

"Don't worry, they'll leave in a short while."

Huǒchē shémme shíhou kāi a?

“When will the train depart?”

Shítáng shémme shíhou kāi a?

“When will the cafeteria open?”

Tā shémme shíhou zìwǒ jièshao?

“When will he introduce himself?”

Nín bié zháojí, huǒchē yìhuìr jiù huì kāi.

“Don’t worry, the train will be departing in a little while.”

Nín bié zháojí, shítáng yìhuìr jiù huì kāi.

“Don’t worry, the cafeteria will open in a little while.”

Nín bié zháojí, tā yìhuìr jiù huì zìwǒ jièshao.

“Don’t worry, he will introduce himself in a little while.”

4. Answer that whatever the speaker asks about will take place immediately.

Wǒmen shémme shíhou dào?

“When are we going to arrive?”

Nǐ shémme shíhou lái?

“When are you coming?”

Tāmen shémme shíhou zǒu?

“When are they leaving?”

Shítáng shémme shíhou kāimén?

“When will the dining hall open?”

Huǒchē shémme shíhou kāi?

“When will the train depart?”

Wǒmen mǎshàng jiù dào.

“We’ll be there immediately.”

Wǒ mǎshàng jiù lái.

“I’ll come right away.”

Tāmen mǎshàng jiù zǒu.

“They’ll be leaving immediately.”

Shítáng mǎshàng jiù kāimén.

“The dining hall will open right away.”

Huǒchē mǎshàng jiù kāi.

“The train will depart right away.”

Unit 8, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Use **shì** with a stressed Tone Four for emphasis in responding positively to the following questions.

Zuótiān láide nàige rén bú shì nǐ ba?

“It wasn’t you who came yesterday, was it?”

Shì, shì wǒ!

“Yes, it was me!”

Jīntiān bú shì wǔyuè shíhào ba?

“It’s not May 10th today, is it?”

Shì, shì wǔyuè shíhào!

“Yes, it is May 10th!”

Nàige nǚháizi bú shì nǐde nǚpéngyou ba?

“That girl is not your girlfriend, is she?”

Shì, shì wǒde nǚpéngyǒu!

“Yes, she is my girlfriend!”

Zhè bú shì nǐde chēzi ba?

“This is not your car, is it?”

Shì, shì wǒde chēzi!

“Yes, it is my car!”

Nǐ bú shì Xīfāng rén ba?

“You’re not a Westerner, are you?”

Shì, wǒ shì Xīfāng rén!

“Yes, I am a Westerner!”

Zhèijiàn xíngli zhèmmè zhòng, bú shì nǐde ba?

“This suitcase is so heavy, it’s not yours, is it?”

Shì, shì wǒde!

“Yes, it is mine!”

2. Add the number expression in the cue provided.

Zhèizhāng zhuōzi. (sānzhāng)

“This table.” (“three”)

Zhèisānzhāng zhuōzi.

“These three tables.”

Nàige rén. (wǔge)

“That person.” (“five”)

Nèiwǔge rén.

“Those five people.”

Něitiān? (shítiān)

“Which day?” (“ten days”)

Něishítiān?

“Which ten days?”

Zhèiwèi wàiguó zhuānjiā. (jǐwèi)

“This foreign expert.” (“several”)

Zhèijǐwèi wàiguó zhuānjiā.

“These several foreign experts.”

Nèitiáo lù. (liǎngtiáo)

“That road.” (“two”)

Nèiliǎngtiáo lù.

“Those two roads.”

Zhèiliàng chē. (liù)

“This car.” (“six”)

Zhèiliùliàng chē.

“These six cars.”

Něijiàn xíngli? (sìjiàn)

“Which piece of luggage?” (“four”)

Něisìjiàn xíngli?

“Which four pieces of luggage?”

3. Combine the two shorter sentences into one longer sentence using **zhǐhǎo**.

Túshūguǎn yǐjīng guānle. Wǒmen huíjiā.

“The library already closed. We go home.”

Túshūguǎn yǐjīng guānle, wǒmen zhǐhǎo huíjiā.

“The library already closed, we have no choice but to go home.”

Zhèitiáo lù dǔchē le. Wǒmen huàn yítíao biéde lù.

“This road is clogged. We change to another road.”

Zhèitiáo lù dǔchē le, wǒmen zhǐhǎo huàn yítíao biéde lù.

“This road is clogged, so we have no choice but to change to another road.”

Shítángde dōngxi bù néng chī. Wǒmen qù Běijīng Fàndiàn chīfàn.

“The stuff at the cafeteria is inedible.
We go eat at the Beijing Hotel.”

Nǐ bú huì kāichē. Nǐ dǎ diànhuà qù jiào chūzū qìchē.

“You don’t know how to drive. You call a taxi.”

Tāmen xūyào yíge bēibāo. Tāmen qù mǎi yíge bēibāo.

“They need a backpack. They go buy a backpack.”

Shítángde dōngxi bù néng chī, wǒmen zhǐhǎo qù Běijīng Fàndiàn chīfàn.

“The stuff at the cafeteria is inedible, so we have no choice but to go eat at the Beijing Hotel.”

Nǐ bú huì kāichē, nǐ zhǐhǎo dǎ diànhuà qù jiào chūzū qìchē.

“You don’t know how to drive, so you have no choice but to call for a taxi.”

Tāmen xūyào yíge bēibāo, tāmen zhǐhǎo qù mǎi yíge bēibāo.

“They need a backpack, so they have no choice but to go buy a backpack.”

Unit 9, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Transform the following sentences from **Nǐ bié/Nǐ búyào** to **Nǐ búyòng**.

Nǐ bié zài láile!

“Don’t come again!”

Nǐ búyòng zài láile!

“You don’t need to come again!”

Nǐ búyào gěi qián.

“Don’t pay any money.”

Nǐ búyòng gěi qián.

“You don’t need to pay any money.”

Nǐ búyào kèqì.

“Don’t be polite.”

Nǐ búyòng kèqì.

“You don’t need to be polite.”

Nǐ bié dǎ diànhuà gěi wǒ.

“Don’t call me.”

Nǐ búyòng dǎ diànhuà gěi wǒ.

“You don’t need to call me.”

Nǐ búyào mǎi lǐwù gěi wǒ.

“Don’t buy presents for me.”

Nǐ búyòng mǎi lǐwù gěi wǒ.

“You don’t need to buy presents for me.”

2. Be contrary! Disagree with the speaker. If the speaker says “right,” you say “left”; if the speaker says “the next,” you say “the previous” and so forth.

Shì bu shì yào wàng zuǒ guǎi?

“Do we turn left?”

Bú shì, yào wàng yòu guǎi!

“No, turn right!”

Shì bu shì xiàyíge lùkǒu?

“Is it the next intersection?”

Bú shì, shì shàngyíge lùkǒu!

“No, it was the last intersection!”

Shì bu shì yào wàng yòu zhuǎn?

“Do we turn right?”

Bú shì, shì yào wàng zuǒ zhuǎn!

“No, turn left!”

Shì bu shì zhèige hónglǜdēng zuǒ zhuǎn?

“Do we turn left at this traffic light?”

Bú shì, shì xiàyíge hónglǜdēng yòu zhuǎn!

“No, we turn right at the next traffic light!”

Shì bu shì xiàyítíao lù yòu zhuǎn?

“Do we turn right at the next street?”

Bú shì, shì shàngyítíao lù zuǒ zhuǎn!

“No, we were to have turned left at the last street!”

3. Transform the place words from the forms ending in **-r** to the forms ending in **-li**.

Nǐ zhùzai nǎr?

“Where do you live?”

Nǐ zhùzai nǎli?

“Where do you live?”

Nǐ zhǎode dōngxi zài wǒ zhèr.

“The thing you’re looking for is here with me.”

Nǐ zhǎode dōngxi zài wǒ zhèli.

“The thing you’re looking for is here with me.”

Tāmen dōu qù nàr xiūxi.

“They all go there to rest.”

Tāmen dōu qù nàli xiūxi.

“They all go there to rest.”

Nàrde lù hěn yōngjǐ.

“The road there is very clogged.”

Nàlide lù hěn yōngjǐ.

“The road there is very clogged.”

Qǐngwèn, zhèr yǒu méiyǒu cèsuǒ?

“Excuse me, is there a bathroom here?”

Qǐngwèn, zhèli yǒu méiyǒu cèsuǒ?

“Excuse me, is there a bathroom here?”

Unit 9, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. You're an especially conscientious student, so whenever your classmate proposes doing something, you use the **xiān...ránhòu...** pattern to suggest that you first study and then do what your classmate proposes.

Wǒmen qù zhǎo Xiǎo Gāo ba.
“Let’s go find Little Gao.”

Wǒmen xiān xuéxí, ránhòu qù zhǎo Xiǎo Gāo.
“Let’s first study, then go find Little Gao.”

Wǒmen qù dòngwùyuán ba.
“Let’s go to the zoo.”

Wǒmen xiān xuéxí, ránhòu qù dòngwùyuán.
“Let’s first study, then go to the zoo.”

Wǒmen huí sùshè liáotiān ba.
“Let’s go back to the dorm to chat.”

Wǒmen xiān xuéxí, ránhòu huí sùshè liáotiān.
“Let’s first study, then go back to the dorm to chat.”

Wǒmen qù shuǐjiào ba.
“Let’s go to sleep.”

Wǒmen xiān xuéxí, ránhòu qù shuǐjiào.
“Let’s first study, then go to sleep.”

Wǒmen qù mǎi píxié ba.
“Let’s go buy dress shoes.”

Wǒmen xiān xuéxí, ránhòu qù mǎi píxié.
“Let’s first study, then go buy dress shoes.”

2. Use **búbì** to indicate that what the speaker says is unnecessary.

Yào bu yao gěi nǐ mǎi bēizi?
“Should we buy cups for you?”

Búbì gěi wǒ mǎi bēizi.
“You don’t need to buy me cups.”

Yào bu yao dài míngpiàn?
“Should we bring name cards?”

Búbì dài míngpiàn.
“You don’t need to bring name cards.”

Yào bu yao jiéhūn?
“Should we get married?”

Búbì jiéhūn.
“We don’t need to get married.”

Yào bu yao sòng lǐwù?
“Should we give a present?”

Búbì sòng lǐwù.
“We don’t need to give a present.”

Yào bu yao kāichē?
“Should we drive a car?”

Búbì kāichē.
“We don’t need to drive a car.”

Yào bu yao wèn jiāotōng jǐngchá?
“Should we ask a traffic policeman?”

Búbì wèn jiāotōng jǐngchá.
“We don’t need to ask a traffic policeman.”

3. In each case, reply that at your home you keep two of the animals mentioned.

Nǐmen jiāli yǎng bu yǎng gǒu?
“Do you have any dogs at home?”

Wǒmen jiāli yǎngle liǎngzhī gǒu.
“We have two dogs at home.”

Nǐmen jiāli yǎng bu yǎng māo?
“Do you have any cats at home?”

Wǒmen jiāli yǎngle liǎngzhī māo.
“We have two cats at home.”

Nǐmen jiāli yǎng bu yǎng yú?
“Do you keep fish at home?”

Wǒmen jiāli yǎngle liǎngtiáo yú.
“We have two fish at home.”

Nǐmen jiāli yǎng bu yǎng niǎo?
“Do you keep any birds at home?”

Wǒmen jiāli yǎngle liǎngzhī niǎo.
“We have two birds at home.”

Unit 9, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. In replying to the questions, use the antonym of the word the speaker uses.

Tīngshuō nǐde tóngwū hěn cōngmíng.

"I heard your roommate is very smart."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒde tóngwū hěn bèn!

"You have to be kidding! My roommate is very stupid!"

Tīngshuō Xiǎo Wáng hěn lǎn.

"I heard Little Wang is very lazy."

Kāi wánxiào! Xiǎo Wáng hěn yònggōng!

"You have to be kidding! Little Wang is very studious!"

Tīngshuō nǐ jiāde gǒu hěn gānjìng.

"I heard your dog is very clean."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒ jiāde gǒu hěn zāng!

"You have to be kidding! Our dog is very dirty!"

Tīngshuō nǐde fángjiān hěn zhěngqí.

"I heard your room is very tidy."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒde fángjiān hěn luàn!

"You have to be kidding! My room is a mess!"

Tīngshuō nǐ jiā lí zhèr hěn jìn.

"I heard your house is very close to here."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒ jiā lí zhèr hěn yuǎn!

"You have to be kidding! My house is very far from here."

Tīngshuō nǐ gēge hěn shòu.

"I heard your brother is skinny."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒ gēge hěn pàng!

"You have to be kidding! My brother is very fat!"

Tīngshuō nǐ māma hěn lǎo.

"I heard your mom is very old."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒ māma hěn niánqīng!

"You have to be kidding! My mother is very young!"

Tīngshuō nǐde xíngli hěn zhòng.

"I heard your luggage is very heavy."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒde xíngli hěn qīng!

"You have to be kidding! My luggage is very light!"

Tīngshuō nǐde tóngwū shì nánde.

"I heard your roommate is a guy."

Kāi wánxiào! Wǒde tóngwū shì nǚde!

"You have to be kidding! My roommate is a girl!"

2. Use the **búdàn...érqiě...** pattern to add the cue that you hear to the speaker's original comment.

Lǎo Lǐ hěn cōngmíng. (hěn yònggōng)

"Old Li is very smart." ("very studious")

Lǎo Lǐ búdàn hěn cōngmíng, érqiě hěn yònggōng.

"Old Li is not only smart, but also very studious."

Xiǎo Wáng hěn lǎn. (hěn bèn)

"Little Wang is very lazy." ("very stupid")

Xiǎo Wáng búdàn hěn lǎn, érqiě hěn bèn.

"Little Wang is not only very lazy, but also very stupid."

Nǐde nán péngyou hěn hǎokàn. (hěn kě'ài)

"Your boyfriend is very good-looking."

("very cute")

Nǐde nán péngyou búdàn hěn hǎokàn, érqiě hěn kě'ài.

"Your boyfriend is not only good-looking, but also

very cute."

Zhèige dìfang hěn fùyu. (zhì'ān hěn hǎo)

"This place is very rich." ("public safety is very good")

Zhèige dìfang búdàn hěn fùyu, érqiě zhì'ān hěn hǎo.

"This place is not only very rich, but also very safe."

Zhèige bēizi hěn piányi. (hěn hǎo)

"This cup is very cheap." ("very good")

Zhèige bēizi búdàn hěn piányi, érqiě hěn hǎo.

"This cup is not only very cheap, but also very good."

3. Convert the following non-Beijing-style pronunciations to Beijing-style pronunciations.

yìzhī gǒu
“a dog”

yìzhī māo
“a cat”

yìzhī niǎo
“a bird”

yìtiáo yú
“a fish”

dòngwùyuán
“zoo”

ménkǒu
“doorway”

lùkǒu
“intersection”

zhèiyang
“this way”

nèiyang
“that way”

shuō xiàohua
“tell a joke”

yìzhī gǒur
“a dog”

yìzhī māor
“a cat”

yìzhī niǎor
“a bird”

yìtiáo yúr
“a fish”

dòngwùyuánr
“zoo”

ménkǒur
“doorway”

lùkǒur
“intersection”

zhèiyangr
“this way”

nèiyangr
“that way”

shuō xiàohuar
“tell a joke”

Unit 9, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Reply in each case that there is no problem and that you can indeed do what is being discussed.

Nǐ kàndedǒng, kànbudǒng?

“Can you read it?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ kàndedǒng.

“No problem, I can read it.”

Nǐ tīngdedǒng, tīngbudǒng?

“Can you understand it?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ tīngdedǒng.

“No problem, I can understand it.”

Nǐ zhǎodedào, zhǎobudào?

“Can you find it?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ zhǎodedào.

“No problem, I can find it.”

Nǐ mǎidedào, mǎibudào?

“Can you buy one?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ mǎidedào.

“No problem, I can buy one.”

Nǐ zhǎodezháo, zhǎobuzháo?

“Can you find them?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ zhǎodezháo.

“No problem, I can find them.”

Nǐ kàndedào, kànbudào?

“Can you or can you not see it?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ kàndedào.

“No problem, I can see it.”

Nǐ mǎidezháo, mǎibuzháo?

“Are you or aren't you able to buy some?”

Méi wèntí, wǒ mǎidezháo.

“No problem, I can buy some.”

2. Reply that you are sorry, but you cannot do what is being talked about.

Nǐ zhǎodezháo ma?

“Can you find it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ zhǎobuzháo.

“Sorry, I can't find it.”

Nǐ mǎidedào ma?

“Can you buy it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ mǎibudào.

“Sorry, I can't buy it.”

Nǐ kàndedào ma?

“Can you see it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ kànbudào.

“Sorry, I can't see it.”

Nǐ tīngdedào ma?

“Can you hear it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ tīngbudào.

“Sorry, I can't hear it.”

Nǐ zhǎodedào ma?

“Can you find it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ zhǎobudào.

“Sorry, I can't find it.”

Nǐ tīngdedǒng ma?

“Can you understand when you hear it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ tīngbudǒng.

“Sorry, I can't understand it.”

Nǐ kàndedǒng ma?

“Can you understand when you read it?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ kànbudǒng.

“Sorry, I can't read it.”

Nǐ shuidezháo ma?

“Can you fall asleep?”

Duibuqǐ, wǒ shuibuzháo.

“Sorry, I can't fall asleep.”

3. The speaker is under the impression that something hasn't happened yet, but you reply that it has already happened.

Nǐ hái méi kàndào ma?

“You haven't seen it yet?”

Wǒ yǐjīng kàndào le.

“I've already seen it.”

Tā hái méi zhǎngdà ma?

“He hasn’t grown up yet?”

Nǐmen hái méi mǎidào ma?

“Haven’t you bought it yet?”

Nǐmen hái méi zhǎodào ma?

“You haven’t found it yet?”

Tā hái méi shuìzháo ma?

“She hasn’t fallen asleep yet?”

Tāmen hái méi tīngdào ma?

“They haven’t heard yet?”

Tā yǐjīng zhǎngdàle.

“He has already grown up.”

Wǒmen yǐjīng mǎidàole.

“We have already bought it.”

Wǒmen yǐjīng zhǎodàole.

“We have already found it.”

Tā yǐjīng shuìzháole.

“She has already fallen asleep.”

Tāmen yǐjīng tīngdàole.

“They’ve already heard.”

4. Transform the following sentences from subject-verb-object sentences to sentences where the object is proposed as the topic, which focuses special attention on the object.

Wǒ zhǎobuzháo wǒde piào le!

“I can’t find my ticket!”

Wǒ yǒu hóngsède dàizi.

“I have a red bag.”

Wǒ méiyǒu hēisède xié.

“I don’t have black shoes.”

Wǒmen bù cháng qù Tiān’ānmén.

“We don’t often go to Tiananmen.”

Wǒ bú rènshi zhèige zì.

“I don’t recognize this character.”

Wǒmen xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

“We like to eat Chinese food.”

Wǒ yǐjīng guānle diànnǎo le.

“I already turned off the computer.”

Wǒde piào zhǎobuzháo!

“My ticket—I can’t find it!”

Hóngsède dàizi wǒ yǒu.

“A red bag I have.”

Hēisède xié wǒ méiyǒu.

“Black shoes I don’t have.”

Tiān’ānmén wǒmen bù cháng qù.

“Tiananmen we don’t often go to.”

Zhèige zì wǒ bú rènshi.

“This character I don’t recognize.”

Zhōngguó cài wǒmen xǐhuan chī.

“Chinese food we like to eat.”

Diànnǎo wǒ yǐjīng guānle.

“The computer I already turned off.”

Unit 10, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Agree with your interlocutor and, using the **yuè lái yuè** pattern, comment that recently it has been getting more and more the way she says.

Tiānqì hěn lěng.

“The weather is very cold.”

Shì a! Zuijìn tiānqì yuè lái yuè lěngle.

“Yes! It’s been getting colder and colder recently.”

Nǐ gēge hěn lǎn.

“Your brother is very lazy.”

Shì a! Zuijìn tā yuè lái yuè lǎnle.

“Yes! He has been getting lazier and lazier recently.”

Zhèrde dōngxi hěn guì.

“The stuff here is very expensive.”

Shì a! Zuijìn zhèrde dōngxi yuè lái yuè guile.

“Yes! The stuff here has been getting more and more expensive recently.”

Nǐde māo hěn pàng.

“Your cat is fat.”

Shì a! Zuijìn wōde māo yuè lái yuè pàngle!

“Yes! My cat has been getting fatter and fatter recently.”

2. Agree with your interlocutor and add that, starting with the date or time she mentions, it’s going to rain for quite a few days.

Míngtiān yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain tomorrow?”

Duì, cóng míngtiān kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting tomorrow, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Hòutiān yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain the day after tomorrow?”

Duì, cóng hòutiān kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting the day after tomorrow, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Jīntiān xiàwǔ yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain this afternoon?”

Duì, cóng jīntiān xiàwǔ kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting this afternoon, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Lǐbài’èr yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain on Tuesday?”

Duì, cóng lǐbài’èr kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting Tuesday, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Xià xīngqīsān yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain next Wednesday?”

Duì, cóng xià xīngqīsān kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting next Wednesday, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Jīntiān wǎnshàng yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain this evening?”

Duì, cóng jīntiān wǎnshàng kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting this evening, it will rain for quite a few days.”

Jīntiān yèlì yào xià yǔ ma?

“Is it going to rain tonight?”

Duì, cóng jīntiān yèlì kāishǐ yào xià hǎojǐtiānde yǔ.

“Yes, starting tonight, it will rain for quite a few days.”

3. You’re a member of a team of television meteorologists. When your colleague reports that the high temperature for today will be a certain number of degrees, you report that the low temperature will be 14 degrees below the high temperature. (Note: The Chinese for “below zero” is **língxià** as in **língxià shísāndù** “13 degrees below zero.”)

Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì èrshíjiūdù.

“Today’s high temperature is 29 degrees.”

Zuì dī wēndù shì shíwūdù.

“The low temperature is 15 degrees.”

Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì liùshíidù.

“Today’s high temperature is 60 degrees.”

Zuì dī wēndù shì sishíliùdù.

“The low temperature is 46 degrees.”

Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì jiǔshíjiǔdù.
“Today’s high temperature is 99 degrees.”

Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì èrshídù.
“Today’s high temperature is 20 degrees.”

Jīntiān zuì gāo wēndù shì língdù.
“Today’s high temperature is 0 degrees.”

Zuì dī wēndù shì bāshíwūdù.
“The low temperature is 85 degrees.”

Zuì dī wēndù shì liùdù.
“The low temperature is 6 degrees.”

Zuì dī wēndù shì língxià shíshídù.
“The low temperature is 14 degrees below zero.”

4. In each case, use the **zhǐ...éryǐ** pattern to stress that you have only the number mentioned in the English cue and that is all.

Nǐ yǒu jǐge hǎo péngyou?
(Cue: only one good friend)
“How many good friends do you have?”

Nǐ yǒu jǐkuài qián?
(Cue: only five dollars)
“How many dollars do you have?”

Nǐ yǒu jǐzhī māo?
(Cue: only one cat)
“How many cats do you have?”

Nǐ yǒu jǐjiàn xíngli?
(Cue: only one piece of luggage)
“How many pieces of luggage do you have?”

Nǐ yǒu jǐtiáo yú?
(Cue: only three fish)
“How many fish do you have?”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíge hǎo péngyou éryǐ.
“I only have one good friend.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu wǔkuài qián éryǐ.
“I only have five dollars.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yìzhī māo éryǐ.
“I only have one cat.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíjiàn xíngli éryǐ.
“I only have one piece of luggage.”

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu sāntiáo yú éryǐ.
“I only have three fish.”

5. Transform each **ma** question into a **shì bu shì** question or suggestion.

Yào xiàyǔ le ma?
“Is it going to rain?”

Yào dǎléi le ma?
“Is it going to thunder?”

Yào shǎndiàn le ma?
“Is there going to be lightning?”

Tā bú ài nǐ le ma?
“Does he not love you anymore?”

Wǒmen xiān qù wèn lǎoshī ma?
“Are we going to first go ask the teacher?”

Shì bu shì yào xiàyǔ le?
“Is it going to rain?”

Shì bu shì yào dǎléi le?
“Is it going to thunder?”

Shì bu shì yào shǎndiàn le?
“Is there going to be lightning?”

Shì bu shì tā bú ài nǐ le?
“Is it the case that he doesn’t love you anymore?”

Shì bu shì wǒmen xiān qù wèn lǎoshī?
“Shall we first go ask the teacher?”

6. Respond that, yes, whatever the questioner is asking is definitely so.

Wǒ yíding děi qù ma?
“Do I definitely have to go?”

Nǐ yíding huì děng wǒ ma?
“Will you be sure to wait for me?”

Duì, nǐ yíding děi qù.
“Yes, you definitely must go.”

Duì, wǒ yíding huì děng nǐ.
“Yes, I’ll be sure to wait for you.”

Nǐ yíding huì xiǎoxīn ma?

“Will you be sure to be careful?”

Duì, wǒ yíding huì xiǎoxīn.

“Yes, I’ll be sure to be careful.”

Wǒmen yíding yào shàngkè ma?

“Do we definitely have to go to class?”

Duì, wǒmen yíding yào shàngkè.

“Yes, we definitely have to go to class.”

Tāmen yíding huì jǐnkuài gǎndào ma?

“Will they be sure to hurry there as fast as they can?”

Duì, tāmen yíding huì jǐnkuài gǎndào.

“Yes, they’ll be sure to hurry there as fast as they can.”

Dòngwùyuán yíding yǒu dòngwù ma?

“Do zoos definitely have animals?”

Duì, dòngwùyuán yíding yǒu dòngwù!

“Yes, zoos definitely have animals!”

7. Now respond that what the questioner is asking is not necessarily true.

Nǐ yíding huì lái ma?

“Will you definitely be coming?”

Bù yíding, wǒ bù yíding huì lái.

“Not necessarily; I won’t necessarily be coming.”

Tā yíding shēnqǐng Hāfó Dàxué ma?

“Will she definitely be applying to Harvard University?”

Bù yíding, tā bù yíding shēnqǐng Hāfó Dàxué.

“Not necessarily; she won’t necessarily be applying to Harvard.”

Tāmen yíding yào chūshì chēpiào ma?

“Do they definitely need to show their bus tickets?”

Bù yíding, tāmen bù yíding yào chūshì chēpiào.

“Not necessarily; they don’t necessarily have to show their bus tickets.”

Nèitiáo lù xīngqīrì yíding sāichē ma?

“Is that road definitely clogged up on Sundays?”

Bù yíding, nèitiáo lù xīngqīrì bù yíding sāichē.

“Not necessarily; that road is not necessarily clogged up on Sundays.”

Wáng Xiānsheng yíding huì shēngqì ma?

“Will Mr. Wang definitely get angry?”

Bù yíding, Wáng Xiānsheng bù yíding huì shēngqì.

“Not necessarily; Mr. Wang won’t necessarily get angry.”

Tiānqì yùbào yíding zhǔn ma?

“Are weather forecasts definitely accurate?”

Bù yíding, tiānqì yùbào bù yíding zhǔn.

“Not necessarily; weather forecasts are not necessarily accurate.”

Unit 10, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Listen to the question and reply, using the **bù...yě bù...** pattern plus an antonym of the word used by the speaker.

Dà bu dà?

“Is it big?”

Bú dà yě bù xiǎo.

“It’s neither big nor small.”

Qīng bu qīng?

“Is it light?”

Bù qīng yě bú zhòng.

“It’s neither light nor heavy.”

Lěng bu lěng?

“Is it cold?”

Bù lěng yě bú rè.

“It’s neither cold nor hot.”

Nán bu nán?

“Is it hard?”

Bù nán yě bù róngyì.

“It’s neither hard nor easy.”

Tā gāo bu gāo?

“Is he tall?”

Tā bù gāo yě bù ǎi.

“He’s neither tall nor short.”

Qìwēn gāo bu gāo?

“Is the temperature high?”

Qìwēn bù gāo yě bù dī.

“The temperature is neither high nor low.”

Qìwēn dī bu dī?

“Is the temperature low?”

Qìwēn bù dī yě bù gāo.

“The temperature is neither low nor high.”

2. Respond to each question with the STATIVE VERB + **-de yào sǐ** pattern, to express that something is extremely something else.

Nǐ rè bu rè?

“Are you hot?”

Wǒ rède yào sǐ!

“I’m extremely hot!”

Nǐ máng bu máng?

“Are you busy?”

Wǒ mángde yào sǐ!

“I’m extremely busy!”

Nǐ lèi bu lèi?

“Are you tired?”

Wǒ lèide yào sǐ!

“I’m extremely tired!”

Nǐ jīn bu jīnzhāng?

“Are you nervous?”

Wǒ jīnzhāngde yào sǐ!

“I’m extremely nervous!”

Nǐmen kùn bu kùn?

“Are you guys tired?”

Wǒmen kùnde yào sǐ!

“We’re totally beat!”

Nímende sùshè zāng bu zāng?

“Is your dorm dirty?”

Wǒmende sùshè zāngde yào sǐ!

“Our dorm is filthy!”

Tā pàng bu pàng?

“Is he fat?”

Tā pàngde yào sǐ!

“He’s extremely fat!”

Tā bèn bu bèn?

“Is she stupid?”

Tā bènde yào sǐ!

“She’s unbelievably stupid!”

Jīntiān lěng bu lěng?

“Is it cold today?”

Jīntiān lěngde yào sǐ!

“It’s incredibly cold today!”

Dōngxi guì bu guì?
“Are things expensive?”

Dōngxi guìde yào sǐ!
“Things are incredibly expensive!”

3. Use the **yòu...yòu...** pattern to indicate that a certain dish of food is both what the speaker said and delicious.

Zhèige cài hǎokàn ma?
“Does this dish look good?”

Zhèige cài yòu hǎokàn yòu hǎochī.
“This dish both looks good and is delicious.”

Zhèige cài piányi ma?
“Is this dish cheap?”

Zhèige cài yòu piányi yòu hǎochī.
“This dish is both cheap and delicious.”

Zhèige cài róngyi zuò ma?
“Is this dish easy to make?”

Zhèige cài yòu róngyi zuò yòu hǎochī.
“This dish is both easy to make and delicious.”

Zhèige cài duì shēntǐ hǎo ma?
“Is this dish good for the body?”

Zhèige cài yòu duì shēntǐ hǎo yòu hǎochī.
“This dish is both good for the body and delicious.”

4. Use the **rúguǒ...jiù...** pattern to comment that if the speaker does what she says she’ll do, you can’t be friends with her anymore.

Wǒ yào gēn Xiǎo Zhào jiéhūn.
“I’m marrying Little Zhao.”

Rúguǒ nǐ gēn Xiǎo Zhào jiéhūn, wǒ jiù bù néng zài gēn nǐ zuò péngyou le.
“If you marry Little Zhao, then I can’t be friends with you anymore.”

Wǒ yào gēn lǎoshī shuō nǐ táokè le.
“I’m telling the teacher that you skipped class.”

Rúguǒ nǐ gēn lǎoshī shuō wǒ táokè le, wǒ jiù bù néng zài gēn nǐ zuò péngyou le.
“If you tell the teacher that I skipped class, then I can’t be friends with you anymore.”

Wǒ yào gēn nǐ didi líhūn le.
“I’m getting a divorce from your younger brother.”

Rúguǒ nǐ gēn wǒ didi líhūn, wǒ jiù bù néng zài gēn nǐ zuò péngyou le.
“If you get a divorce from my younger brother, then I can’t be friends with you anymore.”

Wǒ yào gēn nǐ māma shuō nǐ yǒu nǚpéngyou le.
“I’m telling your mother that you have a girlfriend.”

Rúguǒ nǐ gēn wǒ māma shuō wǒ yǒu nǚpéngyǒu le, wǒ jiù bù néng zài gēn nǐ zuò péngyou le.
“If you tell my mother that I have a girlfriend, then I can’t be friends with you anymore.”

5. Using **hěn shǎo**, answer that whatever is being asked about happens very seldom. Precede your answer with the phrase **Shuō shízàide** “to tell the truth.”

Zhèige dìfang chángcháng xiàxuě ma?
“Does it often snow in this place?”

Shuō shízàide, zhèige dìfang hěn shǎo xiàxuě.
“To tell the truth, it seldom snows in this place.”

Běijīng chángcháng xiàyǔ ma?
“Does it often rain in Beijing?”

Shuō shízàide, Běijīng hěn shǎo xiàyǔ.
“To tell the truth, it seldom rains in Beijing.”

Zhèr chángcháng chū tàiyáng ma?
“Does the sun often come out here?”

Shuō shízàide, zhèr hěn shǎo chū tàiyáng.
“To tell the truth, the sun seldom comes out here.”

Nàr chángcháng dǎléi ma?

“Is there often thunder there?”

Nèige dìfang chángcháng shǎndiàn ma?

“Is there often lightning there?”

Nǐ chángcháng qù wánr ma?

“Do you often go have fun?”

Nǐ māma chángcháng shēngqì ma?

“Does your mom often get angry?”

Shuō shízàide, nàr hěn shǎo dǎléi.

“To tell the truth, there is seldom thunder there.”

Shuō shízàide, nèige dìfang hěn shǎo shǎndiàn.

“To tell the truth, there is seldom lightning there.”

Shuō shízàide, wǒ hěn shǎo qù wánr.

“To tell the truth, I seldom go have fun.”

Shuō shízàide, wǒ māma hěn shǎo shēngqì.

“To tell the truth, my mom seldom gets angry.”

Unit 10, Part 3: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Add **hǎoxiàng...de yàngzi** “it seems that...” to each of the sentences you hear.

Yào wǔkuài qián.

“It costs five dollars.”

Hǎoxiàng yào wǔkuài qián de yàngzi.

“It seems it costs five dollars.”

Tā xiànzài bú zài.

“She’s not here now.”

Tā hǎoxiàng xiànzài bú zài de yàngzi.

“It seems she’s not here now.”

Tàiyáng chūláile.

“The sun has come out.”

Tàiyáng hǎoxiàng chūláile de yàngzi.

“It seems the sun has come out.”

Xiǎo Zhāngde yùnqì hěn hǎo.

“Little Zhang’s luck is very good.”

Xiǎo Zhāngde yùnqì hǎoxiàng hěn hǎo de yàngzi.

“It seems Little Zhang’s luck is very good.”

Tā biànshòule.

“He has gotten skinnier.”

Tā hǎoxiàng biànshòule de yàngzi.

“It seems he has gotten skinnier.”

Jīntiān hěn cháoshī.

“Today is very humid.”

Jīntiān hǎoxiàng hěn cháoshī de yàngzi.

“It seems today is very humid.”

2. Change the following sentences from **měi + MEASURE** to reduplicated measure, retaining the meaning “every.”

Zuìjìn měitiān dōu chū tàiyáng.

“It’s been sunny every day recently.”

Zuìjìn tiāntiān dōu chū tàiyáng.

“It’s been sunny every day recently.”

Zhèli měige rén dōu yǎng gǒu.

“Every one here has a dog.”

Zhèli rénrén dōu yǎng gǒu.

“Every one here has a dog.”

Tā měinián dōu huí Táiwān yíci.

“She goes back to Taiwan every year.”

Tā niánnián dōu huí Táiwān yíci.

“She goes back to Taiwan every year.”

Shūjiàshangde shū, wǒ měiběn dōu yào.

“I want every one of those books on the bookshelf.”

Shūjiàshangde shū, wǒ běnběn dōu yào.

“I want every one of those books on the bookshelf.”

Wǒmen jiāde zhuōzi, tā měizhāng dōu mài le.

“He sold every single table in our house.”

Wǒmen jiāde zhuōzi, tā zhāngzhāng dōu mài le.

“He sold every single table in our house.”

3. Agree with the speaker, adding **gēnběn** for emphasis.

Wǒmen yùnqì bù hǎo.

“Our luck is bad.”

Duì, wǒmen yùnqì gēnběn bù hǎo.

“Yes, our luck is just plain bad.”

Tāmen méi bànfǎ chūmén.

“They can’t leave the house.”

Duì, tāmen gēnběn méi bànfǎ chūmén.

“Yes, there’s no way at all they can leave the house.”

Tā méiyǒu shémme péngyou.

“She doesn’t have any friends.”

Duì, tā gēnběn méiyǒu shémme péngyou.

“Yes, she doesn’t have any friends at all.”

Tā bù dǒng tā zài shuō shémme.

“She doesn’t understand what she’s talking about.”

Duì, tā gēnběn bù dǒng tā zài shuō shémme.

“Yes, she doesn’t understand what she’s talking about at all.”

Tā méi shuō shémme bù hǎotīngde huà.

“He didn’t say anything bad.”

Duì, tā gēnběn méi shuō shémme bù hǎotīngde huà.

“Yes, he didn’t say anything bad at all.”

4. Respond (using **Qíshí,...**) that actually you would like to do what the speaker has suggested, but (using **dànshi**) say that you recently have really been too busy and don’t have any time at all.

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng chūqu wánr?

“Would you like to go out and have some fun?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng chūqu wánr, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to go out and have some fun, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng zǒulù qù?

“Would you like to walk there?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng zǒulù qù, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to walk there, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng xiūxi yihuǐr?

“Would you like to rest for a while?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng xiūxi yihuǐr, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to rest for a while, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng dào yǔyán zhōngxīn xué Riyǔ?

“Would you like to go to the language center to learn Japanese?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng dào yǔyán zhōngxīn xué Riyǔ, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to go to the language center to learn Japanese, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng gēn wǒ qù xué kāichē?

“Would you like to go learn how to drive with me?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng gēn nǐ qù xué kāichē, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to learn how to drive with you, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng gēn wǒ dào dòngwùyuánr qù wánr?

“Would you like to go to the zoo with me to have some fun?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng gēn nǐ dào dòngwùyuánr qù wánr, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to go to the zoo with you to have some fun, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng chīle zhōngfàn yǐhòu gēn wǒmen liáotiān?

“Would you like to chat with us after we’ve had lunch?”

Qíshí, wǒ hěn xiǎng chīle zhōngfàn yǐhòu gēn nǐmen liáotiān, dànshi wǒ zuìjìn shízài tài mángle, gēnběn méiyóu shíjiān.

“Actually, I’d very much like to chat with you after we’ve had lunch, but recently I’ve really been too busy, I don’t have any time at all.”

Unit 10, Part 4: Transformation and Response Drills

1. Answer the following questions about where you are from using the cue provided. Indicate whether the city mentioned is on the east or west coast of the U.S. If it's on the east coast, say that it's not too far from New York; if it's on the west coast, say it's not too far from San Francisco.

Éi, nǐ jiā zài Měiguó shémme dìfang?

(Cue: San Jose)

“So, where in the U.S. is your home?”

Zài Měiguó xī'àn, San Jose, lí Jiùjīnshān bú tài yuǎn.

“It's on the U.S. west coast, San Jose, not too far from San Francisco.”

Éi, nǐ jiā zài Měiguó shémme dìfang?

(Cue: Oakland)

“So, where in the U.S. is your home?”

Zài Měiguó xī'àn, Oakland, lí Jiùjīnshān bú tài yuǎn.

“It's on the U.S. west coast, Oakland, not too far from San Francisco.”

Éi, nǐ jiā zài Měiguó shémme dìfang?

(Cue: Newark, New Jersey)

“So, where in the U.S. is your home?”

Zài Měiguó dōngàn, Newark, New Jersey, lí Niūyuē bú tài yuǎn.

“It's on the U.S. east coast, Newark, New Jersey, not too far from New York.”

Éi, nǐ jiā zài Měiguó shémme dìfang?

(Cue: Sacramento)

“So, where in the U.S. is your home?”

Zài Měiguó xī'àn, Sacramento, lí Jiùjīnshān bú tài yuǎn.

“It's on the U.S. west coast, Sacramento, not too far from San Francisco.”

Éi, nǐ jiā zài Měiguó shémme dìfang?

(Cue: Philadelphia)

“So, where in the U.S. is your home?”

Zài Měiguó dōngàn, Philadelphia, lí Niūyuē bú tài yuǎn.

“It's on the U.S. east coast, Philadelphia, not too far from New York.”

2. Use **bǐ** to state where it's hotter: “here” or “there”? (Note that some temperatures are Centigrade while others are Fahrenheit.)

Zhèr sānshíjiūdù. Nàr sānshíbādù.

“It's 39° here. It's 38° there.”

Zhèr bǐ nàr rè.

“It's hotter here than there.”

Zhèr bāshíwūdù. Nàr jiǔshíidù.

“It's 85° here. It's 90° there.”

Nàr bǐ zhèr rè.

“It's hotter there than here.”

Zhèr èrshíqīdù. Nàr èrshíjiūdù.

“It's 27° here. It's 29° there.”

Nàr bǐ zhèr rè.

“It's hotter there than here.”

Zhèr sishíidù. Nàr sānshísāndù.

“It's 40° here. It's 33° there.”

Zhèr bǐ nàr rè.

“It's hotter here than there.”

3. Use **bǐ** to state who is older (use **dà** for “older”).

Xiǎo Zhāng 28 suì. Xiǎo Lǐ 33 suì.

“Little Zhang is 28. Little Li is 33.”

Xiǎo Lǐ bǐ Xiǎo Zhāng dà.

“Little Li is older than Little Zhang.”

Lǎo Zhèng 57 suì. Lǎo Xiè 55 suì.

“Old Zheng is 57. Old Xie is 55.”

Lǎo Zhèng bǐ Lǎo Xiè dà.

“Old Zheng is older than Old Xie.”

Luó Xiānsheng 32 suì. Shī Xiānsheng 31 suì.

“Mr. Luo is 32. Mr. Shi is 31.”

Luó Xiānsheng bǐ Shī Xiānsheng dà.

“Mr. Luo is older than Mr. Shi.”

Huáng Xiáojie 27 suì. Lín Xiáojie 29 suì.

“Ms. Huang is 27. Ms. Lin is 29.”

Lín Xiáojie bǐ Huáng Xiáojie dà.

“Ms. Lin is older than Ms. Huang.”

4. Use the **A méiyou B nèmme C** pattern to state that the one person is not as tall as the other person.

Xiǎo Chén yīmǐ bāyī. Lǎo Bái yīmǐ bā'èr.

“Little Chen is 1 m 81 cm. Old Bai is 1 m 82 cm.”

Xiǎo Chén méiyou Lǎo Bái nèmme gāo.

“Little Chen is not as tall as Old Bai.”

Xiǎo Mǎ yīmǐ liùsān. Lǎo Sūn yīmǐ wǔbā.

“Little Ma is 1 m 63 cm. Old Sun is 1 m 58 cm.”

Lǎo Sūn méiyou Xiǎo Mǎ nèmme gāo.

“Old Sun is not as tall as Little Ma.”

Xiǎo Hé yīmǐ qīqī. Lǎo Zhào yīmǐ qīqī.

“Little He is 1 m 74 cm. Old Zhao is 1 m 77 cm.”

Xiǎo Hé méiyou Lǎo Zhào nèmme gāo.

“Little He is not as tall as Old Zhao.”

Xiǎo Wú yīmǐ liùjiǔ. Lǎo Hóu yīmǐ liùbā.

“Little Wu is 1 m 69 cm. Old Hou is 1 m 68 cm.”

Lǎo Hóu méiyou Xiǎo Wú nèmme gāo.

“Old Hou is not as tall as Little Wu.”

5. Use the **A méiyou B nèmme C** pattern to state that it's not as cold in the one city as it is in the other. (As before, some temperatures are Centigrade while others are Fahrenheit.)

Běijīng liùdù. Tiānjīn qīdù.

“It's 6° in Beijing. It's 7° in Tianjin.”

Tiānjīn méiyou Běijīng nèmme lěng.

“It's not as cold in Tianjin as it is in Beijing.”

Shànghǎi shísāndù. Nánjīng shísìdù.

“It's 13° in Shanghai. It's 14° in Nanjing.”

Nánjīng méiyou Shànghǎi nèmme lěng.

“It's not as cold in Nanjing as it is in Shanghai.”

Xiānggǎng liǎngdù. Àomén yīdù.

“It's 2° in Hong Kong. It's 1° in Macao.”

Xiānggǎng méiyou Àomén nèmme lěng.

“It's not as cold in Hong Kong as it is in Macao.”

Niūyuē sishísìdù. Jiùjīnshān sishibādù.

“It's 44° in New York. It's 48° in San Francisco.”

Jiùjīnshān méiyou Niūyuē nèmme lěng.

“It's not as cold in San Francisco as it is in New York.”

6. Based on the information you hear, state whether “you” weigh more than “he” or “she” does, or whether “you” do not weigh as much as “he” or “she” does. For “to weigh” use **zhòng** “be heavy.”

Wǒ qīshíbagōngjīn. Tā qīshíqīgōngjīn.

“I weigh 78 kilos. He weighs 77 kilos.”

Wǒ bǐ tā zhòng.

“I weigh more than he does.”

Wǒ wǔshísìgōngjīn. Tā wǔshíwǔgōngjīn.

“I weigh 54 kilos. She weighs 55 kilos.”

Wǒ méiyou tā nèmme zhòng.

“I don't weigh as much as she does.”

Wǒ liùshísāngōngjīn. Tā liùshí'èrgōngjīn.

“I weigh 63 kilos. He weighs 62 kilos.”

Wǒ bǐ tā zhòng.

“I weigh more than he does.”

Wǒ sishíjiǔgōngjīn. Tā wǔshíjiǔgōngjīn.

“I weigh 49 kilos. She weighs 59 kilos.”

Wǒ méiyou tā nèmme zhòng.

“I don't weigh as much as she does.”

7. Use the pattern **...-de shíhou** to transform the two shorter, separate sentences into one longer, complex sentence that expresses “When...”.

Wǒ xiǎo. Wǒ bù xǐhuan xuéxí.

“I was small. I didn't like to study.”

Wǒ xiǎode shíhou, bù xǐhuan xuéxí.

“When I was small, I didn't like to study.”

Wǒ bìyèle. Wǒ fùmǔ méiyǒu lái.

“I graduated. My parents didn’t come.”

Wǒ tōngzhī tāmen le. Yǐjīng tài wǎnle.

“I notified them. It was already too late.”

Wǒ dào Mǎláixīyà le. Wǒ bú tài shìyìng.

“I arrived in Malaysia. I had a hard time getting used to it.”

Wǒ yímin Měiguó le. Wǒ yǐjīng shíwǔsuì le.

“I immigrated to the U.S. I was already 15.”

Wǒ kǎoshì. Wǒ dōu huì jǐnzhāngde yào sǐ.

“I take a test. I always get super nervous.”

Wǒ zài Zhōngguó liúxué. Wǒ qùle hěn duō yǒu yìside dìfang.

“I studied abroad in China. I went to lots of interesting places.”

Wǒ bìyède shíhou, fùmǔ méiyǒu lái.

“When I graduated, my parents didn’t come.”

Wǒ tōngzhī tāmende shíhou, yǐjīng tài wǎnle.

“When I notified them, it was already too late.”

Wǒ dào Mǎláixīyàde shíhou, bú tài shìyìng.

“When I arrived in Malaysia, I had a hard time getting used to it.”

Wǒ yímin Měiguode shíhou, yǐjīng shíwǔsuì le.

“When I immigrated to the U.S., I was already 15.”

Wǒ kǎoshide shíhou, dōu huì jǐnzhāngde yào sǐ.

“When I take a test, I always get super nervous.”

Wǒ zài Zhōngguó liúxuéde shíhou, qùle hěn duō yǒu yìside dìfang.

“When I studied abroad in China, I went to lots of interesting places.”