

Unit 16, Part 1: Transformation and Response Drills

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

Zhèizhǒng tài guì.

“This kind is too expensive.”

Yú cì tài duō.

“The fish has too many fishbones.”

Niúròu tài lǎo.

“The beef is too tough.”

Kǎoyā tài xián.

“The roast duck is too salty.”

Gōngzuò tài máng.

“The work is too busy.”

Zhōngwén tài nán.

“Chinese is too hard.”

Zhèizhǒng guìle yidiǎn.

“This kind is a bit too expensive.”

Yú cì duōle yidiǎn.

“The fish has a few too many fishbones.”

Niúròu lǎole yidiǎn.

“The beef is a bit too tough.”

Kǎoyā xiánle yidiǎn.

“The roast duck is a little too salty.”

Gōngzuò mángle yidiǎn.

“The work is a bit too busy.”

Zhōngwén nánle yidiǎn.

“Chinese is a little too hard.”

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

Zhèige cài tǐng hǎochīde.

“This dish is quite good.”

Māma jīntiān tǐng lèide.

“Mom is quite tired today.”

Jīntiānde bàozhǐ tǐng yǒu yìside.

“Today’s paper is quite interesting.”

Zhèrde jiǎozi tǐng bú cuòde.

“The dumplings here are quite good.”

Wǒ tǐng kùnde.

“I’m quite sleepy.”

Lǎoshī kànqilai tǐng gāoxìngde.

“The teacher looks quite happy.”

Zhèizhǒng bēizi tǐng piányide.

“This kind of cup is quite cheap.”

Zhèige cài mán hǎochīde.

“This dish is quite good.”

Māma jīntiān mán lèide.

“Mom is quite tired today.”

Jīntiānde bàozhǐ mán yǒu yìside.

“Today’s paper is quite interesting.”

Zhèrde jiǎozi mán bú cuòde.

“The dumplings here are quite good.”

Wǒ mán kùnde.

“I’m quite sleepy.”

Lǎoshī kànqilai mán gāoxìngde.

“The teacher looks quite happy.”

Zhèizhǒng bēizi mán piányide.

“This kind of cup is quite cheap.”

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

Wǒ fùqián.

“I’ll pay.”

Wǒmen bāng tā.

“We’ll help him.”

Wǒ lái fùqián.

“Why don’t I pay.”

Wǒmen lái bāng tā.

“Let’s help him.”

Wǒ kāichē.

"I'll drive."

Wǒ zuòdōng.

"I'll be the host."

Wǒ qǐngkè.

"I'll treat."

Wǒ zuòfàn.

"I'll cook."

Wǒ lái kāichē.

"Why don't I drive."

Wǒ lái zuòdōng.

"Let me be the host."

Wǒ lái qǐngkè.

"Why don't I treat."

Wǒ lái zuòfàn.

"Why don't I cook."

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

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíkuài qián.

"I only have one dollar."

Tā shuō tā zhǐ yǒu yíge péngyou.

"She says she only has one friend."

Tāmen zhǐ yǒu yíliàng chēzi.

"They only have one car."

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíge mèimei.

"I only have one younger sister."

Xiǎo Zhāng zhǐ yǒu yízhāng zhuōzi.

"Little Zhang has only one table."

Zhèr zhǐ yǒu yíwèi fúwùyuán.

"There is only one waiter here."

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíkuài qián éryǐ.

"I have one dollar only."

Tā shuō tā zhǐ yǒu yíge péngyou éryǐ.

"She says she has one friend only."

Tāmen zhǐ yǒu yíliàng chēzi éryǐ.

"They have one car only."

Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yíge mèimei éryǐ.

"I have one younger sister only."

Xiǎo Zhāng zhǐ yǒu yízhāng zhuōzi éryǐ.

"Little Zhang has one table only."

Zhèr zhǐ yǒu yíwèi fúwùyuán éryǐ.

"There is one waiter here only."