

Unit 21, Part 2: Transformation and Response Drills

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

Nǐ jǐtiān méi chīfàn le?

(liǎngtiān)

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

Wǒ liǎngtiān méi chīfàn le.

“I haven’t eaten for two days.”

Nǐ duōjiǔ méi kàndào tā le?

(sānnián)

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

Wǒ sānnián méi kàndào tā le.

“I haven’t seen her for three years.”

Nǐ duōjiǔ méi qù shàngkè le?

(sān’ge lǐbài)

“How long have you not gone to class?”

Wǒ sān’ge lǐbài méi qù shàngkè le.

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

Nǐ duō jiǔ méi chōuyān le?

(bànnián)

“How long have you not smoked?”

Wǒ bànnián méi chōuyān le.

“I haven’t smoked for half a year.”

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi shuǐjiào le?

(wǔshíge zhōngtóu)

“How long have you gone without sleeping?”

Wǒ wǔshíge zhōngtóu méi shuǐjiào le.

“I haven’t slept for fifty hours.”

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi qù chénpǎole?

(liǎngge yuè)

“How long have you not gone jogging?”

Wǒ liǎngge yuè méi qù chénpǎole.

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

Nǐ duō cháng shíjiān méi huí Měiguó le?

(shínián)

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

Wǒ shínián méi huí Měiguó le.

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

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

Tā méi qùguo Zhōngguo.

“He’s never been to China.”

Ò, yuánlái tā méi qùguo Zhōngguo!

“Oh, so he’s never been China!”

Nèige xiǎoháir shì nánháizi.

“That child is a boy.”

Ò, yuánlái tā shì nánháizi!

“Oh, so it’s a boy!”

Huáng Tàitai líguo sāncì hūn.

“Mrs. Huang has been divorced three times.”

Ò, yuánlái tā líguo sāncì hūn!

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

Lín Xiǎojie huì dǎ tàijiquán.

“Ms. Lin can do taiji.”

Ò, yuánlái tā huì dǎ tàijiquán!

“Oh, so she can do taiji!”

Wǒde shìyǒu shì Xībānyá rén.

“My roommate is Spanish.”

Ò, yuánlái tā shì Xībānyá rén!

“Oh, so she’s Spanish!”

Wōmen chūnjià zhǐ fàngdào xīngqīsān.

“Our spring break is only until Wednesday.”

Ò, yuánlái wōmen chūnjià zhǐ fàngdào xīngqīsān!

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

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

Tā shì Riběn rén.

“She’s Japanese.”

Nándào tā shì Riběn rén ma?

“Don’t tell me she’s Japanese!”

Wǒ bù xǐhuan kàn Jīngjù.

“I don’t like to watch Peking opera.”

Nándào nǐ bù xǐhuan kàn Jīngjù ma?

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

Jīntiān yǐjīng shì xīngqīsì le.

“Today is already Thursday.”

Nándào jīntiān yǐjīng shì xīngqīsì le ma?

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

Lǎonián rén bǐjiào xǐhuan qù tiàowǔ.

“Old people prefer going dancing.”

Nándào lǎonián rén bǐjiào xǐhuan qù tiàowǔ ma?

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

Niánqīng rén bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijíquán.

“Young people dislike doing taiji.”

Nándào niánqīng rén bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijíquán ma?

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

Wǎnshang chángcháng yǒu rén qiǎngjié.

“At night there are often robberies.”

Nándào wǎnshang chángcháng yǒu rén qiǎngjié ma?

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