

Unit 13, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Qǐng nín gěi wǒ chēng shikuài qián de** **zhūròu** . Please weigh out 10 yuan of pork for me.
niúròu Please weigh out 10 yuan of beef for me.
yáng ròu Please weigh out 10 yuan of mutton for me.
jī ròu Please weigh out 10 yuan of chicken meat for me.
yā ròu Please weigh out 10 yuan of duck meat for me.
yú Please weigh out 10 yuan of fish for me.
xiā Please weigh out 10 yuan of shrimp for me.
zhūròu Please weigh out 10 yuan of pork for me.
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2. **Nín gěi wǒ qiē** **nèibianrde** **ba.** Why don't you cut that over there for me.
zhèibianrde Why don't you cut this over here for me.
nèikuài Why don't you cut that piece for me.
zhèikuài Why don't you cut this piece for me.
shòu yidianrde Why don't you cut a leaner one for me.
féi yidianrde Why don't you cut a fatter one for me.
nèibianrde Why don't you cut that over there for me.
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3. **Qíshí dōu** **chàbuduō** . Actually, they're all about the same.
xíng Actually, they're all O.K.
tǐng héshì Actually, they're all quite suitable.
hěn jìn Actually, they're all very close.
bù hǎo Actually, they're all bad.
tài féile Actually, they're all too fat.
tài shòule Actually, they're all too lean.
chàbuduō Actually, they're all about the same.
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4. **Láojià, nǎr mài** **miànbāo** ? Excuse me, where do they sell bread?
zhūròu Excuse me, where do they sell pork?
qíncài Excuse me, where do they sell celery?
báicài Excuse me, where do they sell cabbage?
píngguǒ Excuse me, where do they sell apples?
táozi Excuse me, where do they sell peaches?
yáng ròu Excuse me, where do they sell mutton?
miànbāo Excuse me, where do they sell bread?

5. Fùjìn yǒu	shípǐn diàn miànbāo diàn gōngyòng diànhuà gōngyòng cèsuǒ tíngchēchǎng yóujú jiāyóuzhàn shípǐn diàn	ma?	Are there any grocery stores close by? Are there any bakeries close by? Are there any public telephones close by? Are there any public restrooms close by? Are there any parking lots close by? Are there any post offices close by? Are there any gas stations close by? Are there any grocery stores close by?
6. Nèijiā shípǐn diàn	jìn yuǎn dà xiǎo zāng luàn gānjìng zhěngqí jìn	jíle.	That grocery store is extremely close by. That grocery store is extremely far away. That grocery store is extremely big. That grocery store is extremely small. That grocery store is extremely dirty. That grocery store is extremely disorderly. That grocery store is extremely clean. That grocery store is extremely neat. That grocery store is extremely close by.
7. Nèige dìfang yìdiǎnr yě bù/bú	yuǎn jìn hǎo chà zāng yōngjǐ kǐpà yuǎn	.	That place is not far away at all. That place is not close by at all. That place is not good at all. That place is not lacking at all. That place is not dirty at all. That place is not crowded at all. That place is not scary at all. That place is not far away at all.
8. Wǒ yìdiǎnr yě bù/bú	kùn lèi jǐnzhāng gāoxìng xǐhuan huì yào kùn	.	I'm not sleepy at all. I'm not tired at all. I'm not nervous at all. I'm not happy at all. I don't like it at all. I don't know how, not even a little. I don't want it, not even a little. I'm not sleepy at all.
9. Tā yìdiǎnr yě	méiyǒu méi mǎi méi mài méi ná méi xué méi xiūxi méi kànjian méiyǒu	.	She doesn't have any at all. She didn't buy any at all. She didn't sell any at all. She didn't take any at all. She didn't learn anything at all. She didn't rest at all. She didn't see any at all. She doesn't have any at all.

Unit 13, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Wǒ yě zhèng xiǎng mǎi diǎnr kāfēi** . I also was just thinking of buying some coffee.
chūqu wánr I also was just thinking of going out to have fun.
qù túshūguǎn I also was just thinking of going to the library.
dào yóujú qù I also was just thinking of going to the post office.
mǎi xiē júzi I also was just thinking of buying some oranges.
mǎi diǎnr kāfēi I also was just thinking of buying some coffee.
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2. **Wǒ yào mǎi kāfēi, tǔsī shemmede.** I want to buy coffee, white bread, and so on.
júzi, píngguǒ I want to buy oranges, apples, and so on.
zhūròu, niúròu I want to buy pork, beef, and so on.
qiānbǐ, běnzi I want to buy pencils, notebooks, and so on.
qíncài, báicài I want to buy celery, cabbage, and so on.
jīròu, yāròu I want to buy chicken meat, duck meat, and so on.
kāfēi, tǔsī I want to buy coffee, white bread, and so on.
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3. **Zhèiyang hǎole, nǐ mǎi nǐde, wǒ mǎi wǒde** . How about this, you buy yours, I'll buy mine.
nǐ míngtiān sāndiǎn lái zhǎo wǒ How about this, come looking for me at 3:00 tomorrow.
wǒ hòutiān gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà How about this, I'll call you the day after tomorrow.
wǒ yìhuìr gàosu nǐ How about this, I'll tell you in a little while.
lǐbàiliù zài jiàn ba How about this, we'll meet again on Saturday.
nǐ mǎi nǐde, wǒ mǎi wǒde How about this, you buy yours, I'll buy mine.
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4. **Wèile jiéshěng shíjiān , qǐng nǐ dào nàr qù.** In order to save time, please go over there.
mǎi piányi dōngxì In order to buy cheaper things, please go over there.
kuài diǎnr mǎi In order to buy faster, please go over there.
zǎo diǎnr zǒu In order to leave earlier, please go over there.
mǎi hǎo yidiǎnrde In order to buy better ones, please go over there.
jiéshěng shíjiān In order to save time, please go over there.
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5. **Wǒmen wǔfēn zhōng yǐhòu zài chūkǒu jiàn.** Let's meet at the entrance in 5 minutes.
shífēn zhōng yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance in 10 minutes.
bàn'ge xiǎoshí yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance in half an hour.
yíge zhōngtóu yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance in an hour.
liǎngge xiǎoshí yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance in 2 hours.
mǎiwán dōngxì yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance after we finish shopping.
wǔfēn zhōng yǐhòu Let's meet at the entrance in 5 minutes.

6. Nǐ juéde	Táiwān	gēn	dàlù	bíqilai zěmmeyàng?	How do you think Taiwan compares to the mainland?
	Fǎguo		Déguo		How do you think France compares to Germany?
	dàxué		gāozhōng		How do you think college compares to high school?
	zhèr		nàr		How do you think here compares to there?
	zhèli		nàli		How do you think here compares to there?
	shítángde fàn		jiālidede fàn		How do you think the food at the cafeteria compares to the food at home?
	Táiwān		dàlù		How do you think Taiwan compares to the mainland?

7. Zhèr bú xiàng nàr nèmme	rè	This place is not as hot as that place.
	lěng	This place is not as cold as that place.
	cháoshī	This place is not as humid as that place.
	gānzào	This place is not as dry as that place.
	fùyu	This place is not as prosperous as that place.
	gānjìng	This place is not as clean as that place.
	zāng	This place is not as dirty as that place.
	rè	This place is not as hot as that place.

8. Wǒ xiǎng yǐhòu huì yìnián bǐ yìnián	pǔbiàn	I think in the future they're likely to become more widespread each year.
	hǎo	I think in the future they're likely to become better each year.
	duō	I think in the future they're likely to increase each year.
	shǎo	I think in the future they're likely to decrease each year.
	yōngjǐ	I think in the future they're likely to become more crowded each year.
	kuài	I think in the future they're likely to become faster each year.
	yǒuqián	I think in the future they're likely to become richer each year.
	pǔbiàn	I think in the future they're likely to become more widespread each year.

9. Yì/Yí	nián	bǐ yì/yí	nián	dà.	They're getting bigger each year.
	tiān		tiān		They're getting bigger each day.
	ge		ge		Each one is bigger than the next.
	jiā		jiā		One is bigger than the next. (e.g., stores)
	cì		cì		They're getting bigger each time.
	zhāng		zhāng		Each sheet is bigger than the last.
	jiàn		jiàn		Each piece is bigger than the last.
	nián		nián		They're getting bigger each year.

Unit 13, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ xūyào yīshuāng hēisède	gāogēnxié	.	I need a pair of black high-heeled shoes.	
	píxié	.	I need a pair of black leather shoes.	
	xié	.	I need a pair of black shoes.	
	wàzi	.	I need a pair of black socks.	
	gāogēnxié	.	I need a pair of black high-heeled shoes.	
2. Tā chuān	qī	hàode	.	She wears size 7.
	bā		.	She wears size 8.
	jiǔ		.	She wears size 9.
	shí		.	She wears size 10.
	shíyī		.	She wears size 11.
	jǐ		?	What size does she wear?
	qī		.	She wears size 7.
3. Bù zhīdào	míngtiānde tiānqi huì zěmmeyàng	?	I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow?	
	tā shémme shíhou cái néng lái		I wonder what time she can come?	
	zhèikuài zhūròu duōshǎo qián		I wonder how much this piece of pork costs?	
	nǐ shì bu shì wǒde tóngwū		I wonder whether you're my roommate?	
	tāde māma zài nǎli gōngzuò		I wonder where his mother works?	
	zuótiān yóujià tiáozhěngle méiyóu		I wonder whether the price of gasoline was adjusted yesterday?	
	shì shéi dǎde diànhuà		I wonder who called?	
	míngtiānde tiānqi huì zěmmeyàng		I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow?	
4. Zhèige	gēn	nèige	yíyàng ma?	Is this one the same as that one?
Wǒde		nǐde		Is mine the same as yours?
Zhèizhī		nèizhī		Is this one the same as that one? (e.g., pens)
Zhèiběn		nèiběn		Is this volume the same as that volume?
Zhèixie píngguǒ		jīnkǒude		Are these apples the same as the imported ones?
Zhèrde shuǐguǒ		chāoshìli màide		Are these fruits the same as the ones sold at the supermarket?
Zhèige		nèige		Is this one the same as that one?

5. Zhèige	gēn	nèige	yíyàng bù yíyàng?	Is this one the same as that one?
Zhèizhāng		nèizhāng		Is this sheet the same as that sheet?
Tāde		nǐde		Is his the same as yours?
Zhūròu		niúròu		Is pork the same as beef?
Shípǐn diànde miànbāo		chāoshide miànbāo		Is bread at the grocery store the same as bread at the supermarket?
Měiguó chāoshì		Zhōngguó chāoshì		Are American supermarkets the same as Chinese supermarkets?
Zhèige		nèige		Is this one the same as that one?
6. Zhèige	gēn	nèige	yíyàng.	This one is the same as that one.
‘Càishìchǎng’		‘càichǎng’		Càishìchǎng is the same thing as càichǎng .
‘Gōngchē’		‘gōnggòng qìchē’		Gōngchē is the same thing as gōnggòng qìchē .
‘Yuánzhūbǐ’		‘yuánzǐbǐ’		Yuánzhūbǐ is the same thing as yuánzǐbǐ .
‘Hànyǔ’		‘Zhōngguó huà’		Hànyǔ is the same thing as Zhōngguó huà .
Zhèige dìfang		nèige dìfang		This place is the same as that place.
Zhèige		nèige		This one is the same as that one.
7. Zhèige	gēn	nèige	bù yíyàng.	This one is not the same as that one.
Wǒde		tāde		Mine is not the same as hers.
Zhèr		nàr		Here is not the same as there.
Zuǒbiān		yòubiān		The left side is not the same as the right side.
Zhèitiáo		nèitiáo		This one is not the same as that one. (e.g., roads)
Pútáo		táozi		Grapes are not the same as peaches.
Zhèige		nèige		This one is not the same as that one.
8. Zhèizhǒng gēn nèizhǒng yíyàng		piàoliang		This kind is just as pretty as that kind.
		pǔbiàn		This kind is just as widespread as that kind.
		piányi		This kind is just as cheap as that kind.
		guì		This kind is just as expensive as that kind.
		hǎochī		This kind is just as tasty as that kind.
		cùi		This kind is just as crisp as that kind.
		xīnxiān		This kind is just as fresh as that kind.
		piàoliang		This kind is just as pretty as that kind.
9. Zhèizhǒng méiyóu nèizhǒng nèmme		piàoliang		This kind is not as pretty as that kind.
		hǎo		This kind is not as good as that kind.
		dà		This kind is not as big as that kind.
		zhòng		This kind is not as heavy as that kind.
		hǎokàn		This kind is not as good-looking as that kind.
		gānjìng		This kind is not as clean as that kind.
		piàoliang		This kind is not as pretty as that kind.

10. Zhèizhǒng gēn nèizhǒng , wǒ yíyàng xǐhuan chī.	I like to eat this kind just as much as that kind.
Niúròu zhūròu	I like to eat beef just as much as pork.
Báicài shāilācài	I like to eat cabbage just as much as lettuce.
Táozi júzi	I like to eat peaches just as much as oranges.
Pútào xiāngjiāo	I like to eat grapes just as much as bananas.
Qíncài fānqié	I like to eat celery just as much as tomatoes.
Zhèizhǒng nèizhǒng	I like to eat this kind just as much as that kind.
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11. Yǒu méiyǒu dà yí hàode?	Do you have anything one size larger?
sān	Do you have anything three sizes larger?
sì	Do you have anything four sizes larger?
wǔ	Do you have anything five sizes larger?
bàn	Do you have anything half a size larger?
yí	Do you have anything one size larger?
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12. Zhèishuāng bǐ nèishuāng dà yíhào	This pair is one size larger than that pair.
xiǎo liǎnghào	This pair is two sizes smaller than that pair.
guì wǔkuài qián	This pair is five yuan more expensive than that pair.
piányi hěn duō	This pair is much cheaper than that pair.
hǎode duō	This pair is much better than that pair.
chà yidianr	This pair is a little worse than that pair.
gānjìng yidianr	This pair is a little cleaner than that pair.
dà yíhào	This pair is one size larger than that pair.
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13. Piàoliang shi piàoliang, dànshi tài guile	It looks nice all right, but it's too expensive.
kěshi wǒ bù xūyào	It looks nice all right, but I don't need it.
dànshi wǒ yǐjīng yǒule	It looks nice all right, but I already have it.
kěshi wǒ méi qián mǎi	It looks nice all right, but I don't have the money to buy it.
dànshi tài dàle	It looks nice all right, but it's too big.
kěshi tài xiǎole	It looks nice all right, but it's too small.
dànshi tài guile	It looks nice all right, but it's too expensive.
<hr/>	
14. Hǎokàn shi hǎokàn , dànshi tài guile.	It looks nice enough, but it's too expensive.
Hǎochī shi hǎochī	It tastes good, to be sure, but it's too expensive.
Dà shi dà	It's big all right, but it's too expensive.
Hǎo shi hǎo	It's good all right, but it's too expensive.
Shūfu shi shūfu	It's comfortable enough, but it's too expensive.
Kě'ài shi kě'ài	It's cute all right, but it's too expensive.
Hǎokàn shi hǎokàn	It looks nice enough, but it's too expensive.

15. Shǎo	suàn	yidianr, hǎo bu hǎo?	Charge a little less, all right?	
	chēng		Weigh out a little less, all right?	
	ná		Take a little less, all right?	
	zuò		Make a little less, all right?	
	chī		Eat a little less, all right?	
	shuì		Sleep a little less, all right?	
	shuō		Say a little less, all right?	
	suàn		Charge a little less, all right?	
16. Qǐng nǐ yíding yào duō	chī	yidian.	Please be sure to eat a little more.	
	xué		Please be sure to study a little more.	
	zhùyì		Please be sure to pay a little more attention.	
	mǎi		Please be sure to buy a little more.	
	niàn		Please be sure to study a little more.	
	chuān		Please be sure to wear a little more.	
	ná		Please be sure to take a little more.	
	chī		Please be sure to eat a little more.	
17. Zhèizhǒng	gēn	nèizhǒng	wánquán bù yíyàng.	This kind is completely different from that kind.
Shuǐguǒ		shūcài		Fruits are completely different from vegetables.
Báicài		píngguǒ		Cabbage is completely different from apples.
Nǐde zhuānyè		wǒde zhuānyè		Your major is completely different from my major.
Tā shuōde		wǒ shuōde		What he said is completely different from what I said.
Nàlǐde zhì'ān		zhèlǐde		The public order in that place is completely different from that in this place.
Wǒ xuéde yǔyán		tā xuéde yǔyán		The language I learned is completely different from the language she learned.
Zhèizhǒng		nèizhǒng		This kind is completely different from that kind.

Unit 13, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Nimen yǒu méiyǒu xiǎoháizi chuānde chángkù ?** Do you have long pants for children (lit. “long pants that children wear”)?
- dàiyī** Do you have children’s jackets?
- yǔyī** Do you have children’s raincoats?
- chènshān** Do you have children’s shirts?
- duǎnkù** Do you have children’s shorts?
- kùzi** Do you have children’s pants?
- wàzi** Do you have children’s socks?
- chángkù** Do you have children’s long pants?
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2. **Chuān jiǔhàode yīnggāi méiyǒu wèntí.** Wearing size nine should be no problem.
- Míngtiān lái** Coming tomorrow should be no problem.
- Nǐ yào gēn dàshǐguānde rén shuōhuà** If you want to talk with a person at the embassy, it should be no problem.
- Wǒ xiǎng yìhuìr zài qù chāoshì** I think going to the supermarket a little bit later will be no problem.
- Wǎnshàng gēi tā dǎ diànhuà** Calling her in the evening should be no problem.
- Zǎo yìdiǎnr chīfàn** Eating earlier should be no problem.
- Chuān jiǔhàode** Wearing size nine should be no problem.
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3. **Jiǎrú bù héshì de huà, kéyǐ nálai huàn.** If it doesn’t fit, you can bring it back for exchange.
- nǚ tàitai bù xǐhuan** If your wife doesn’t like it, you can bring it back for exchange.
- hàomǎ tài dà huò tài xiǎo** If the size is too big or too small, you can bring it back for exchange.
- tā bù xǐhuan zhèige yánsè** If she doesn’t like this color, you can bring it back for exchange.
- yǒu shémme wèntí** If there are any problems, you can bring it back for exchange.
- méiyǒu chuānguo** If you haven’t worn it, you can bring it back for exchange.
- bù héshì** If it doesn’t fit, you can bring it back for exchange.
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4. **Qītiān zhīnèi kéyǐ nálai huàn.** You can bring it back for exchange within seven days.
- Yíge yuè zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within a month.
- Liǎngge xīngqī zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within two weeks.
- Sìtiān zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within four days.
- Sānshítiān zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within thirty days.
- Bàn’ge yuè zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within half a month.
- Qītiān zhīnèi** You can bring it back for exchange within seven days.

5. Zhèizhǒng	kùzi	běnlái shì yībǎi sì yì/yí	tiáo	. These pants were originally 140 a pair.
	chènshān		jiàn	These shirts were originally 140 each.
	duǎnkù		tiáo	These shorts were originally 140 a pair.
	wàzi		shuāng	These socks were originally 140 a pair.
	máoyī		jiàn	These sweaters were originally 140 each.
	qúnzi		tiáo	These skirts were originally 140 each.
	gāogēnxié		shuāng	These high-heeled shoes were originally 140 a pair.
	kùzi		tiáo	These pants were originally 140 a pair.

6. Zhè lǐbài dǎ	duìzhé.	This week they're 50 percent off.
	jiǔzhé.	This week they're 10 percent off.
	bāzhé.	This week they're 20 percent off.
	qīzhé.	This week they're 30 percent off.
	liùzhé.	This week they're 40 percent off.
	jǐzhé?	How many percent off are they this week?
	duìzhé.	This week they're 50 percent off.

Unit 14, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Nǐ kàn zámén	zài něige fànguǎnr chī	?	At which restaurant do you think we should eat?
	zài něijiā shípǐn diàn mǎi miànbāo		At which grocery store do you think we should buy bread?
	zài něijiā gōngsī mǎi gōngshìbāo		At which company do you think we should buy briefcases?
	qù něige dìfang xiūxi		Where do you think we should go to rest?
	shémme shíhou qù xuéxi		When do you think we should go to study?
	yào bu yào qù zhǎo Lǎo Gāo		Do you think we should go and look for Old Gao?
	zài něige fànguǎnr chī		At which restaurant do you think we should eat?
2. Suíbiàn,	něige	dōu xíng.	As you like, any one is fine.
	shéi		As you like, anybody is fine.
	nǎr		As you like, anywhere is fine.
	shémme shíjiān		As you like, any time is fine.
	jǐge		As you like, however many is fine.
	něiguó		As you like, any country is fine.
	xīngqījǐ		As you like, any day of the week is fine.
	něige		As you like, any one is fine.
3. Shémme	dōu kěyǐ.		Anything is fine.
Nǎr			Anywhere is fine.
Shéi			Any one is fine.
Lǐbàijǐ			Any day of the week is fine.
Něige			Any one is fine.
Jǐdiǎn			Any time is fine.
Zěmmeyàng			Any way is fine.
Shémme			Anything is fine.
4. Zài lái	liǎngwǎn jīdàn tāng	.	In addition, bring two bowls of egg soup.
	yīwǎn dòufu tāng		In addition, bring a bowl of tofu soup.
	yíge Yúxiāng Ròusī		In addition, bring an order of “Fish Fragrant Meat Shreds.”
	yíge Mǎyǐ Shàngshù		In addition, bring an order of “Ants Climbing a Tree.”
	yìdiǎnr shuǐguǒ		In addition, bring a little fruit.
	liǎngwǎn jīdàn tāng		In addition, bring two bowls of egg soup.

5. Wǒ kě bu kéyì yòng yíxià	xǐshǒujiān nǐde bǐ nǐde diànhuà zhèrde cèsuǒ nèishuāng kuàizi dāozi zhèige chāzi xǐshǒujiān	? 	Could I use the bathroom? Could I use your pen? Could I use your telephone? Could I use the bathroom here? Could I use that pair of chopsticks? Could I use the knife? Could I use this fork? Could I use the bathroom?
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6. Tā píngcháng yòng	kuàizi dāozi chāzi sháozi shǒu shémme kuàizi	chīfàn 	. He usually eats with chopsticks. . He usually eats with a knife. . He usually eats with a fork. . He usually eats with a spoon. . He usually eats with his hands. ? What does he usually eat with? . He usually eats with chopsticks.
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7. Nǐ kàn	wǔkuài qián liǎngge rén yìmáo qián èrshíkuài sāntiān yíge xīngqī bàn'ge xiǎoshí wǔkuài qián	gòu bu gòu? 	Do you think five dollars is enough? Do you think two people are enough? Do you think ten cents is enough? Do you think twenty dollars is enough? Do you think three days is enough? Do you think a week is enough? Do you think half an hour is enough? Do you think five dollars is enough?
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8. Zhèmmè yìdiǎnr, gòu bu gòu	chī chuān yòng jiāo hē chī	? 	Is so little enough to eat? Is so little enough to wear? Is so little enough to use? Is so little enough to teach? Is so little enough to drink? Is so little enough to eat?
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Unit 14, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Yǐhòu qǐng nǐ shǎo	fàng yòng chī mǎi yào fàng	diǎnr làjiāo.	Please put in less hot pepper in the future. Please use less hot pepper in the future. Please eat less hot pepper in the future. Please buy less hot pepper in the future. Please ask for less hot pepper in the future. Please put in less hot pepper in the future.
2. Qǐng nǐ shǎo	shuōhuà hē jiǔ chī làde shuìjiào dǎ diànhuà yòng diànnǎo shuōhuà	!	Please speak less. Please drink less alcohol. Please eat fewer spicy things. Please sleep less. Please use the phone less. Please use the computer less. Please speak less.
3. Duō	fàng chī shuì xué yào mǎi fàng	diǎnr yě méi guānxi.	It's all right if you put in a little more. It's all right if you eat a little more. It's all right if you sleep a little more. It's all right if you study a little more. It's all right if you ask for a little more. It's all right if you buy a little more. It's all right if you put in a little more.
4. Qǐng nǐmen duō	chīfàn xuéxí xiūxi jiǎnghuà liáo yihuì xiězì chīfàn	!	Please eat more! Please study more! Please rest more! Please say more! Please chat a little longer! Please write more characters! Please eat more!
5. Wǒ pà tā	shòu zuò ná chī lái qù shòu	buliǎo.	I'm afraid he can't stand it. I'm afraid he can't do it. I'm afraid he can't hold them. I'm afraid he can't eat it. I'm afraid he can't come. I'm afraid he can't go. I'm afraid he can't stand it.

6. Nǐ néng chī	là	de ma?	Can you eat spicy things?
	tián		Can you eat sweet things?
	suān		Can you eat sour things?
	kǔ		Can you eat bitter things?
	xián		Can you eat salty things?
	là		Can you eat spicy things?
7. Zhǔshí Fùshí Cài Jiǔ Tāng Zhǔshí	yào shémme?		What do you want as your staple food?
			What do you want as your non-staple food?
			What food dishes do you want?
			What kind of liquor do you want?
			What do you want as your soup?
			What do you want as your staple food?
8. Nà jiù xiān lái yì/yí	píngr	ba.	Then first bring one bottle.
	bēi		Then first bring one cup.
	wǎn		Then first bring one bowl.
	ge		Then first bring one.
	liǎng		Then first bring one ounce.
	jīn		Then first bring one catty.
	yàngr		Then first bring one kind.
	píngr		Then first bring one bottle.
9. Dōngxí nǐ kéyǐ fàngzai	zhuōzishang	.	You can put the things on the table.
	yǐzishang		You can put the things on the chair.
	shūjiàshang		You can put the things on the bookcase.
	tāmen nàr		You can put the things over there where they are.
	wǒmen zhèr		You can put the things over here by us.
	wǒde fángjiānli		You can put the things in my room.
	wǒ tóngwū nàr		You can put the things over there where my roommate is.
	zhuōzishang		You can put the things on the table.

Unit 14, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ gūji yǒu	èrshíge shíge shí'èrge shíjǐge bù shǎo hěn duō èrshíge	rén cānjiā.	I reckon there will be 20 people attending. I reckon there will be 10 people attending. I reckon there will be 12 people attending. I reckon there will be around a dozen or so people attending. I reckon there will be quite a few people attending. I reckon there will be many people attending. I reckon there will be 20 people attending.
2. Wǒ gūji	wèntí bú dà wǒmen wǎnshàng jiǔdiǎn yǐhòu cái dào méiyǒu nèmmè kuài shéi yě bù xiǎng qù nàr zài nǐde zhuōzishàng wǒde fùmǔ míngtiān cái lái wèntí bú dà		I reckon it won't be a big problem. I reckon we won't arrive until after 9 o'clock in the evening. I reckon it won't be that soon. I reckon nobody would want to go there. I reckon it's on your table. I reckon my parents won't come until tomorrow. I reckon it won't be a big problem.
3. Fēnchéng	liǎngzhuō sānzhuō sìzhuō wǔzhuō shízhūō liǎngzhuō	zěmmeyàng?	How about separating into two tables? How about separating into three tables? How about separating into four tables? How about separating into five tables? How about separating into ten tables? How about separating into two tables?
4. Nín dāsuan	dìng shémme biāozhǔn zài nǎr gōngzuò jìxù zài zhèr jiāoshū ma shémme shíhou dào zhèr lái míngnián huíguó ma cānjiā wǒmende jǐuxí ma dìng shémme biāozhǔn	?	What price level do you plan to reserve? Where do you plan to work? Do you plan to continue teaching here? When do you plan on coming here? Do you plan on returning to your country next year? Do you plan on attending our banquet? What price level do you plan to reserve?

5. Yǒu měi rén	shíyuándè, èrshíyuándè	There are 10 and 20 yuan per person ones. (e.g., banquets)
	èrshíyuándè, sānshíyuándè	There are 20 and 30 yuan per person ones.
	sānshíyuándè, sìshíyuándè	There are 30 and 40 yuan per person ones.
	shíyuándè, èrshíyuándè	There are 10 and 20 yuan per person ones.

6. Gāojí yidianrde huà, yě yǒu měi rén	wūshíyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 50 yuan per person ones. (e.g., banquets)
	yībǎiyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 100 yuan per person ones.
	liǎngbǎiyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 200 yuan per person ones.
	wǔbǎiyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 500 yuan per person ones.
	yìqiānyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 1,000 yuan per person ones.
	wūshíyuándè	If a little higher class, then there are also 50 yuan per person ones.

Unit 14, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Shì bu shì yóu wǒmen pèi ne?** Should it be arranged by us?
juéding Should it be decided by us?
shuō Should it be said by us?
zuò Should it be done by us?
dìng Should it be reserved by us?
diǎn Should it be ordered by us?
pèi Should it be arranged by us?
-
2. **Wǒ duì Dōngběi fēngwèirde cài bú tài shúxi.** I'm not very familiar with Manchurian cuisine.
Chuāncài I'm not very familiar with Sichuanese cuisine.
Xiāngcài I'm not very familiar with Hunanese cuisine.
Guǎngdōng cài I'm not very familiar with Cantonese cuisine.
Shànghǎi cài I'm not very familiar with Shanghai cuisine.
zhèige dìfang I'm not very familiar with this place.
běndìde xíguān I'm not very familiar with the local customs.
Dōngběi fēngwèirde cài I'm not very familiar with Manchurian cuisine.
-
3. **Nǐ duì Běijīng shì shúxi bu shúxi?** Are you familiar with the city of Beijing?
Xiānggǎng Are you familiar with Hong Kong?
Jiāzhōu Are you familiar with California?
Rìběn Are you familiar with Japan?
Niūyuē Are you familiar with New York?
Shànghǎi Are you familiar with Shanghai?
Běijīng shì Are you familiar with the city of Beijing?
-
4. **Hái shì nín gěi wǒmen pèi ba.** It would be better if you arranged it for us.
mǎi It would be better if you bought it for us.
dìng It would be better if you reserved it for us.
wèn It would be better if you asked for us.
zuò It would be better if you did it for us.
diǎn It would be better if you ordered it for us.
juéding It would be better if you made the decision for us.
pèi It would be better if you arranged it for us.
-
5. **Máfan nǐ liúxià nǐde xìngmíng .** Please leave your whole name.
dìzhǐ Please leave your address.
diànhuà Please leave your telephone number.
míngpiàn Please leave your name card.
míngzi Please leave your name.
xìngmíng Please leave your whole name.

6. Wǒmen yíding huì	tóng	nín liánxì.	We'll be sure to contact you.
	gēn		We'll be sure to contact you.
	hé		We'll be sure to contact you.
	tóng		We'll be sure to contact you.

7. Qǐng liúxià nín de míngpiàn, yǐbiàn wǒmen	gēn nín liánxì	Please leave your name card, so that we can contact you.
	gěi nín dǎ diànhuà	Please leave your name card, so that we can telephone you.
	tōngzhī nín	Please leave your name card, so that we can notify you.
	zhǎo nín	Please leave your name card, so that we can find you.
	gēn nín liánxì	Please leave your name card, so that we can contact you.

Unit 15, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Tā hěn	jiǎndān	de shuōle jǐjǔ huà.	He very simply said a few sentences.
	qīngchū		He very clearly said a few sentences.
	gāoxìng		He very happily said a few sentences.
	jǐnzhāng		He very nervously said a few sentences.
	nánguò		He very sadly said a few sentences.
	kuài		He very quickly said a few sentences.
	màn		He very slowly said a few sentences.
2. Huānyíng nǐ lái zhèr	gōngzuò	!	You're welcome to come here to work!
	shàngbān		You're welcome to come here to work!
	xuéxí		You're welcome to come here to study!
	wánr		You're welcome to come here to have fun!
	chīfàn		You're welcome to come here to eat!
	zhù		You're welcome to come here to live!
	gōngzuò		You're welcome to come here to work!
3. Wáng Xiānsheng, zhù nín	gōngzuò shùnlì	!	Mr. Wang, I wish for you that your work goes smoothly!
	xuéxí shùnlì		Mr. Wang, I wish for you that your studies go smoothly!
	shēnghuó yúkuài		Mr. Wang, I wish for you that your life is happy!
	shēngrì kuàilè		Mr. Wang, I wish you a happy birthday!
	xīn nián kuàilè		Mr. Wang, I wish you a happy new year!
	gōngzuò shùnlì		Mr. Wang, I wish for you that your work goes smoothly!
4. Wǒ lái jìng	nín	yìbēi!	Let me toast you!
	nǐ		Let me toast you!
	nǐmen		Let me toast you all!
	lǎoshī		Let me toast you, my teacher!
	xiàozhǎng		Let me toast you, principal!
	zǒngjīnglǐ		Let me toast you, general manager!
	Lǐ Jiàoshòu hé fūren		Let me toast you, Professor and Mrs. Li!
	nín		Let me toast you!

5. Wǒ hěn gāoxìng yǒu jīhui	dào Zhōngguo lái	I'm very happy to have the chance to come to China.
	dào Fǎguo qù liúxué	I'm very happy to have the chance to go study in France.
	rènshi nín	I'm very happy to have the chance to get to know you.
	dào Běidà niàn yánjiūshēng	I'm very happy to have the chance to do my graduate work at Peking University.
	néng lái zhèr gōngzuò	I'm very happy to have the chance to be able to come here to work.
	néng gēn nín liáotiān	I'm very happy to have the chance to be able to chat with you.
	dào Zhōngguo lái	I'm very happy to have the chance to come to China.

6. Fēicháng gǎnxiè nǐde	bāngzhù	Thank you very much for your help.
	zhàogu	Thank you very much for your care.
	tóngwū	Many thanks to your roommate.
	péngyou	Many thanks to your friend.
	bāngzhù	Thank you very much for your help.

7. Zhèijǐge xīngqī lái	wǒ měitiān dōu fēicháng máng	These past several weeks, I've been busy every day.
	wǒ gēnběn méi shíjiān xuéxí	These past several weeks, I haven't had any time at all to study.
	tā shémme shì dōu méi zuò	These past several weeks, he didn't do anything at all.
	wǒ zhǐ shuile hěn duō jiào, méi zuò biéde shì	These past several weeks, I only slept a lot; I didn't do anything else.
	tiānqì rède yào sǐ	These past several weeks, the weather has been incredibly hot.
	měitiān dōu zài xiàyǔ	These past several weeks, it has been raining every day.
	wǒ měitiān dōu fēicháng máng	These past several weeks, I've been busy every day.

Unit 15, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Zǒngjīnglǐ Chén Jīnglǐ Xiè Jiàoshòu Huáng Lǎoshī Bái Xiānsheng Lǎo Wáng Zǒngjīnglǐ	, lái, zámén gān yībēi!	General Manager, come, let's toast! Manager Chen, come, let's toast! Professor Xie, come, let's toast! Teacher Huang, come, let's toast! Mr. Bai, come, let's toast! Old Wang, come, let's toast! General Manager, come, let's toast!
2. Wǒ tíyì	wèile nín de jiànkāng gān yībēi wèile nǐ de shēng rì gān yībēi wèile ràng dàjiā gāoxìng, nǐ duō chī diǎnr wèile jiào tā lái, gěi tā dǎ ge diànhuà wèile dàjiā de jiànkāng gān yībēi wèile nín de jiànkāng gān yībēi	I propose a toast to your health. I propose a toast for your birthday. I propose you eat more to make everyone happy. I propose that you give her a call so that she'll come. I propose a toast to everybody's health. I propose a toast to your health.
3. Lǎo Zhōu, nǐ chángchang zhèige	cài tāng táng Yúxiāng Ròusī Mápó Dòufu kǎoyā shuǐguǒ cài	! Old Zhou, taste this dish! Old Zhou, taste this soup! Old Zhou, taste this candy! Old Zhou, taste this Fish Fragrant Meat Shreds! Old Zhou, taste this Pockmarked Old Woman's Tofu! Old Zhou, taste this roast duck! Old Zhou, taste this fruit! Old Zhou, taste this dish!
4. Xiǎo Bái, nǐ	chī zhù zuò yòng chuān chī	deguàn ma? Little Bai, are you used to eating it? Little Bai, are you used to living there? Little Bai, are you used to making it? Little Bai, are you used to using it? Little Bai, are you used to wearing it? Little Bai, are you used to eating it?
5. Yā zhēn'gānr Kǎoyā Chǎofàn Chǎomiàn Zhōngguó cài Xīcān Yā zhēn'gānr	nín chīdelái ma?	Do you like to eat duck gizzard and liver? Do you like to eat roast duck? Do you like to eat fried rice? Do you like to eat fried noodles? Do you like to eat Chinese food? Do you like to eat Western-style food? Do you like to eat duck gizzard and liver?

6. Yuè chī yuè	hǎochī	.	The more one eats, the tastier it gets.
	bù hǎochī		The more one eats, the less tasty it gets.
	xiāng		The more one eats, the more fragrant it gets.
	pàng		The more one eats, the fatter one gets.
	shòu		The more one eats, the leaner one gets.
	xǐhuan chī		The more one eats, the more one likes to eat it.
	bù xǐhuan chī		The more one eats, the less one likes to eat it.
7. Nèige háizi yuè dà yuè	hǎokàn	.	The older that child is, the better looking she gets.
	cōngming		The older that child is, the smarter she gets.
	huài		The older that child is, the more she misbehaves.
	lǎn		The older that child is, the lazier she gets.
	bèn		The older that child is, the stupider she gets.
	yònggōng		The older that child is, the more diligent she gets.
	gāo		The older that child is, the taller she gets.
8. Nǐ yǐqián	chīguo kāoyā	méiyóu?	Have you ever eaten roast duck before?
	xuéguo Zhōngwén		Have you ever studied Chinese before?
	qùguo Měiguó		Have you ever been to the U.S. before?
	xiěguo Hànzì		Have you ever written Chinese characters before?
	zuòguo fàn		Have you ever cooked before?
	jiāoguó shū		Have you ever taught before?
	chīguo kāoyā		Have you ever eaten roast duck before?
9. Wǒ zǎo jiù	tīngshuōguo	.	I heard about it a long time ago.
	chīguo		I ate it a long time ago.
	zhīdaole		I knew it a long time ago.
	qùguole		I went there a long time ago.
	xuéguo		I learned it a long time ago.
	shuōguole		I said so a long time ago.
10. Wǒ yìzhí méi	tīngshuōguo	.	I heard about it a long time ago.
	chīguo		I've never eaten it.
	qùguo		I've never been there.
	shuōguo		I've never said it.
	wèngguo		I've never asked it.
	jiǎngguo		I've never told it.
	xuéguo		I've never learned it.
	jiāoguó		I've never taught it.
chīguo		I've never eaten it.	

Unit 15, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

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1. Qǐng nǐ bǎ yā ròu fàng zài **zhōngjiān** . Please put the duck meat in the middle.
pángbiān Please put the duck meat on the side.
zhuōzishang Please put the duck meat on the table.
bàba nar Please put the duck meat over by father.
pánzishang Please put the duck meat on the plate.
nèibian Please put the duck meat over there.
zhèr Please put the duck meat here.
zhōngjiān Please put the duck meat in the middle.
-
2. Tā bǎ **lǐwù** **sònggei Xiǎo Lǐ le.** She gave the gift to Little Li.
gǒu She gave the dog to Little Li.
táng She gave the candy to Little Li.
shǒubiǎo She gave the watch to Little Li.
chènshān She gave the shirt to Little Li.
jiǔ She gave the liquor to Little Li.
yuánzhūbǐ She gave the ball-point pen to Little Li.
lǐwù She gave the gift to Little Li.
-
3. Dōngdong, bié bǎ tiánmiànjiàng túzai **zhuōzishang** ! Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on the table.
yīfushang Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on the clothes.
yǐzishang Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on the chair.
nàr Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on there.
wǒde shǒushang Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on my hand.
zhuōzishang Dongdong, don't smear the sweet flour sauce on the table.
-
4. Xiànzài yào bǎ **bǐng** **juánqilai.** Now you should roll up the pancake.
zhǐ Now you should roll up the piece of paper
bào zhǐ Now you should roll up the newspaper.
dōngxi Now you should roll up the things.
dìtú Now you should roll up the map.
bǐng Now you should roll up the pancake.

5. Tā chīde tài	shǎo duō kuài màn bù hǎokàn gāoxìng suíbiàn shǎo	le.	He ate too little. He ate too much. He ate too quickly. He ate too slowly. He ate too sloppily. He had a wonderful time eating. He doesn't pay enough attention to what he eats. He ate too little.
6. Zài lái yídiǎnr	zhèige cài kǎoyā dòufu shuǐguǒ qīngcài zhūròu jīdàn tāng zhèige cài	ba!	Have some more of this dish! Have some more roast duck! Have some more tofu! Have some more fruit! Have some more green vegetables! Have some more pork! Have some more egg soup! Have some more of this dish!
7. Tā yǐjīng	chī hē ná xué wàng shuō zuò chī	le hěn duō le.	She has already eaten a lot. She has already drunk a lot. She has already taken a lot. She has already learned a lot. She has already forgotten a lot. She has already said a lot. She has already made a lot. She has already eaten a lot.
8. Nín zěmme bù	chī hē lái zǒu shuō jiǎng xué chī	le?	How come you're no longer eating? How come you're no longer drinking? How come you're no longer coming? How come you're no longer leaving? How come you're no longer talking? How come you're no longer talking? How come you're no longer learning it? How come you're no longer eating?

4. Chúle	zhèixiē	zhīwài hái yǒu xiē tiáoliào.	Aside from these, there are also some seasonings.
	nèixiē		Aside from those, there are also some seasonings.
	báicài		Aside from cabbage, there are also some seasonings.
	qíncài		Aside from celery, there are also some seasonings.
	zhūròu		Aside from pork, there are also some seasonings.
	fānqié		Aside from tomatoes, there are also some seasonings.
	zhèixiē		Aside from these, there are also some seasonings.
5. Chúle	nǐ	yīwài, tā méiyǒu biéde nǚpéngyou.	Aside from you, he has no other girlfriends.
	tā		Aside from her, he has no other girlfriends.
	tāmen		Aside from them, he has no other girlfriends.
	Hé Xiáojie		Aside from Miss He, he has no other girlfriends.
	Xiǎo Bái		Aside from Little Bai, he has no other girlfriends.
	Zhēnní		Aside from Jenny, he has no other girlfriends.
	nǐ		Aside from you, he has no other girlfriends.
6. Wǒ chúle	Táidà	yīwài, hái shēnqǐng le hěn duō biéde dàxué.	Besides Taiwan University, I also applied to many other universities.
	Běidà		Besides Peking University, I also applied to many other universities.
	Nándà		Besides Nanjing University, I also applied to many other universities.
	zhèr		Besides here, I also applied to many other colleges.
	nàr		Besides there, I also applied to many other colleges.
	Táidà		Besides Taiwan University, I also applied to many other universities.
7. Wén	de wǒ dōu	è	le. It smells so good I'm already hungry.
Kùn		qǐbulái	I'm so sleepy I can't even get up.
Shuō		kě	I talked so much I'm actually thirsty.
Wèn		yào shēngqì	I was asked so much I was about to get angry.
Wén		è	It smells so good I'm already hungry.

Unit 16, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ gāngcái	bǔle yítáng kè	.	I just made up a class.
	shuile yíge jiào	.	I just slept.
	bānle jǐzhāng zhuōzi	.	I just moved several tables.
	zuòle liǎngdào cài	.	I just made two courses of food.
	jiāole yítáng kè	.	I just taught a class.
	chīle yídùn fàn	.	I just ate a meal.
	bǔle yítáng kè	.	I just made up a class.
2. Yào bu yao yíkuài rù	chīfàn	?	Do you want to go eat together?
	hē jiǔ	?	Do you want to go drinking together?
	bǔkè	?	Do you want to go make up a class together?
	xuéxí	?	Do you want to go study together?
	shàngkè	?	Do you want to go to class together?
	zhǎo ta	?	Do you want to go look for her together?
	chīfàn	?	Do you want to go eat together?
3. Zhèige yú mán	nèn	de.	This fish is quite tender.
	xiāng	de.	This fish smells quite good.
	guì	de.	This fish is rather expensive.
	bú cuò	de.	This fish is quite good.
	hǎochī	de.	This fish is rather tasty.
	xīnxiān	de.	This fish is pretty fresh.
	dà	de.	This fish is rather big.
nèn	de.	This fish is quite tender.	
4. Hěn hǎo, jiù shì	cì duō	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that there are a few too many fish bones.
	jiàqián guì	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that the price is a little too expensive.
	ròu féi	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that the meat is a little too fat.
	qīngcài kǔ	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that the vegetables are a little bitter.
	tāng xián	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that the soup is a little salty.
	yú xiǎo	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that the fish is a little small.
	ròu shǎo	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that there isn't very much meat.
	cì duō	le yidian.	Very good, it's just that there are a few too many fish bones.

5. Jīntiān	wǒ tā Xiǎo Zhèng Lǎo Zhào Zhāng Lǎoshī jīnglǐ wǒ	qǐngkè.	Today I'm treating. Today he's treating. Little Zheng's treat today. Old Zhao's treat today. Teacher Zhang's treat today. Today the manager is treating. Today I'm treating.
6. Yídùn	biànfàn zǎofàn wǔfàn zhōngfàn wǎnfàn jiǎndānde wǎnfàn biànfàn	éryǐ.	It's only a simple meal. It's only breakfast. It's only lunch. It's only lunch. It's only supper. It's only a simple dinner. It's only a simple meal.
7. Bù hǎo yìsi, ràng	nǐ nín nǐmen Lǐ Xiānsheng Zhōu Nǚshì nǐ	pòfèile.	How embarrassing, to let you go to such expense. How embarrassing, to let you go to such expense. How embarrassing, to let you all go to such expense. How embarrassing, to let Mr. Li go to such expense. How embarrassing, to let Madam Zhou go to such expense. How embarrassing, to let you go to such expense.
8. Gǎitiān wǒ	zuòdōng zài lái qǐngkè zài qù zài mǎi qǐng nǐ zài shuō zuòdōng	ba.	Next time I'll be the host. I'll come again some other day. Next time I'll invite. I'll go again some other time. I'll buy it some other day. I'll invite you some other day. I'll talk about it next time. Next time I'll be the host.

Unit 16, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒmen tì nǐ	jiēfēng mǎi zháojí fù jìng zhǔrén yìbēi pèi cài jiēfēng		We'll give you a welcome dinner. We'll buy it for you. We're worried for you. We'll pay for you. We'll toast the host on your behalf. We'll arrange the dishes for you. We'll give you a welcome dinner.
2. Huānyíng nǐ huídào	Táiwān Zhōngguo Měiguó wǒmen jiā wǒmen xuéxiào zhèr Táiwān	lái!	Welcome back to Taiwan! Welcome back to China! Welcome back to the U.S.! Welcome back to our home! Welcome back to our school! Welcome back here! Welcome back to Taiwan!
3. Nǐ shì	shémme shíhou jǐdiǎn zhōng gēn shéi yìqǐ zuò shémme chē něitiān shémme shíhou	huílaide?	When did you come back? At what time did you come back? With whom did you come back? What bus did you take to come back? Which day did you come back? When did you come back?
4. Tā yǐjīng huídào	Běijīng fàndiàn tā jiā Riběn Déguo bàngōngshì dàshǐguǎn Běijīng	qùle.	She has already returned to Beijing. She has already returned to the hotel. She has already returned to her home. She has already returned to Japan. She has already returned to Germany. She has already returned to her office. She has already returned to the embassy. She has already returned to Beijing.
5. Tā	zǒngshi chángcháng yǒude shíhou hěn shǎo gēnběn bù zǒngshi	huíqù kàn fùmǔ.	He always goes back to see his parents. He often goes back to see his parents. He sometimes goes back to see his parents. He seldom goes back to see his parents. He never goes back to see his parents. He always goes back to see his parents.

Unit 16, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

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|---------------------------------|----------------|----|--|
| 1. Nǐ jīntiān yùbeile zěmme duō | cài | a! | You've prepared so many dishes today! |
| | chīde | | You've prepared so many things to eat today! |
| | hēde | | You've prepared so many things to drink today! |
| | jiǔ | | You've prepared so many alcoholic beverages today! |
| | fàn | | You've prepared so much food today! |
| | dōngxī | | You've prepared so many things today! |
| | shuǐguǒ | | You've prepared so many fruits today! |
| | cài | | You've prepared so many dishes today! |
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|--------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 2. Zhèr méi shémme | cài | . | There aren't many dishes here. |
| | chīde | | There isn't much food here. |
| | hǎochīde | | There isn't anything very good to eat here. |
| | piányide dōngxī | | There isn't anything cheap here. |
| | yú | | There isn't much fish here. |
| | dòngwù | | There aren't a lot of animals here. |
| | cài | | There aren't many dishes here. |
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|---------------------|----------------|--|---|
| 3. Nàrde cài shízài | jiǎndān | de hěn. | The dishes there are really very simple. |
| | guì | | The dishes there are really very expensive. |
| | hǎo | | The dishes there are really very good. |
| | hǎochī | | The dishes there are really very tasty. |
| | tián | | The dishes there are really very sweet. |
| | xián | | The dishes there are really very salty. |
| | là | | The dishes there are really very hot spicy. |
| | chà | | The dishes there are really very bad. |
| jiǎndān | | The dishes there are really very simple. | |
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|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 4. Nàrde chūntiān zǒngshi | lěng | de hěn. | Spring there is always very cold. |
| | rè | | Spring there is always very hot. |
| | shūfu | | Spring there is always very comfortable. |
| | gānzào | | Spring there is always very dry. |
| | nuǎnhuo | | Spring there is always very warm. |
| | lěng | | Spring there is always very cold. |

5. Zhēn shì liǎngsānnián méi	chī	dàole!	It really has been two or three years since I ate some.		
	kàn		It really has been two or three years since I saw some.		
	tīng		It really has been two or three years since I heard it.		
	jiàn		It really has been two or three years since I saw some.		
	wén		It really has been two or three years since I smelled any.		
	chī		It really has been two or three years since I ate some.		
6. Wǒ tèdì wèi nǐ	zuòle yíge cài	.	I prepared a dish especially for you.		
	mǎile zhèiběn shū		I bought this book especially for you.		
	yùbeile yìxiē cài		I prepared some dishes especially for you.		
	dàile yìxiē dōngxi		I brought some things especially for you.		
	quèle yítàng Běijīng		I made a trip to Beijing especially for you.		
	zuòle yíge cài		I prepared a dish especially for you.		
7. Nǐ	gòu	dezháo	gòu	buzháo?	Can you reach it or not?
	shuì		shuì		Can you fall asleep or not?
	zhǎo		zhǎo		Can you find it or not?
	mǎi		mǎi		Can you buy one or not?
	cāi		cāi		Can you guess or not?
	gòu		gòu		Can you reach it or not?
8. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ	yǒu diǎn shì		,	děi xiān zǒu yíbiù.	Sorry, I have something to take care of, so I must leave a little early.
	hái yǒu shì				Sorry, I still have things to do, so I must leave a little early.
	děi qù bàn diǎn shì				Sorry, I have to go take care of something, so I must leave a little early.
	yǒu jíshì				Sorry, I have urgent business, so I must leave a little early.
	yǒu diǎn shì				Sorry, I have something to take care of, so I must leave a little early.

Unit 16, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wōmen yǐ	guǒzhī	dài jiǔ ba.	Let's substitute fruit juice for wine.
	chá		Let's substitute tea for wine.
	qìshuǐ		Let's substitute soda for wine.
	kělè		Let's substitute cola for wine.
	Kěkǒu Kělè		Let's substitute Coca-Cola® for wine.
	Bǎishì Kělè		Let's substitute Pepsi-Cola® for wine.
	Qīxǐ		Let's substitute 7-Up® for wine.
	guǒzhī		Let's substitute fruit juice for wine.
2. Wǒ shízài shì bù néng zài	hē	le.	I really can't drink anymore.
	chī		I really can't eat anymore.
	zuò		I really can't make any anymore.
	shuō		I really can't speak anymore.
	shuì		I really can't sleep anymore.
	xué		I really can't study anymore.
	zǒu		I really can't walk anymore.
	hē		I really can't drink anymore.
3. Guǎnzi	yě bǐbushàng!		Even a restaurant couldn't compare!
	Xiǎo Lǐ		Even Little Li couldn't compare!
	Zhāng Jiàoshòu		Even Professor Zhang couldn't compare!
	Fàndiàn		Even a hotel couldn't compare!
	Shémme rén		Nobody could compare!
	Něige dìfang		No place could compare!
Guǎnzi		Even a restaurant couldn't compare!	
4. Suīrán zuótiān wǎnshang xiàyǔ xiàde hěn dà, kěshì	wǒmen hái shì wánrde hěn yúkuài		Although it rained very hard last night, we still had a good time.
	tiānqi hái shì hěn rè		Although it rained very hard last night, the weather was still very hot.
	tā hái shì láile		Although it rained very hard last night, she still came.
	jīntiān tiānqi hái shì yǒu diǎnr gānzào		Although it rained very hard last night, the weather today is still a bit dry.
	wǒmen hái shì quèle dòngwùyuán		Although it rained very hard last night, we still went to the zoo.
	wǒmen hái shì wánrde hěn yúkuài		Although it rained very hard last night, we still had a good time.

5. Wǒ suīrán hěn lèi, dànshì	hái shì qùle .	Although I was very tired, I still went.
	hái shì gēn tā liáole yìhuǐ tiānr	Although I was very tired, I still chatted with him for a while.
	hái shì zǒuqùde	Although I was very tired, I still walked there.
	hái shì méi xiūxi	Although I was very tired, I still didn't rest.
	hái shì qù zhǎo ta le	Although I was very tired, I still went looking for her.
	hái shì qùle	Although I was very tired, I still went.

6. Wǒ yǐjīng chī	bǎo le.	I'm already full.
	hǎo	I'm already done eating.
	chēng	I've already eaten to the point where I'm about to burst.
	gòu	I've already eaten enough.
	wán	I've already finished eating.
	búxià	I'm already at the point where I can't eat any more.
	bǎo	I'm already full.

Unit 17, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

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|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Wéi? | Wáng Dàpéng Xiānsheng | zài ma? | Hello? Is Mr. Wang Dapeng there? |
| | Zhāng Lìxiá Tóngzhì | | Hello? Is Comrade Zhang Lixia there? |
| | Liú Xiáojie | | Hello? Is Miss Liu there? |
| | Chén Tàitai | | Hello? Is Mrs. Chen there? |
| | Wáng Dàpéng Xiānsheng | | Hello? Is Mr. Wang Dapeng there? |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|---------|---|
| 2. Zhèjìtiān zhēn bǎ wǒ | máng | huàile. | I've been extremely busy these past several days. |
| | lèi | | I've been extremely tired these past several days. |
| | qì | | I've been extremely angry these past several days. |
| | kùn | | I've been extremely sleepy these past several days. |
| | máng | | I've been extremely busy these past several days. |
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- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--|
| 3. Dào Guójì | Jùlèbù | zěmme zǒu? | How do I get to the International Club? |
| | Xuéxiào | | How do I get to the International School? |
| | Fàndiàn | | How do I get to the International Hotel? |
| | Màoyì Gōngsī | | How do I get to International Trading Company? |
| | Jīchǎng | | How do I get to the International Airport? |
| | Shípǐn Diàn | | How do I get to International Grocery Store? |
| | Jùlèbù | | How do I get to the International Club? |
-
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 4. Bù zhīdào | nǐ | yǒu méiyǒu kòng a? | I wonder if you would be free? |
| | nín hé fūren | | I wonder if you and your wife would be free? |
| | nǐmen | | I wonder if you guys are free? |
| | nǐ hé nǐ fùmǔ | | I wonder if you and your parents would be free? |
| | Xiǎo Liú, Xiǎo
Zhào tāmen | | I wonder if Little Liu and Little Zhao would
be free? |
| | nǐ | | I wonder if you would be free? |
-

5. Zámmen tíqián	yíkè zhōng	zài ménkǒur jiàn.	Let's meet at the entrance 15 minutes beforehand.
	shífēn zhōng		Let's meet at the entrance 10 minutes beforehand.
	bàn'ge xiǎoshí		Let's meet at the entrance half an hour beforehand.
	bàn'ge zhōngtóu		Let's meet at the entrance half an hour beforehand.
	yíge xiǎoshí		Let's meet at the entrance one hour beforehand.
	yíge zhōngtóu		Let's meet at the entrance one hour beforehand.
	yíkè zhōng		Let's meet at the entrance 15 minutes beforehand.
6. Ò, duìle. Nǐ néng	duō gāo jǐzhāng piào	ma?	Oh, yes. Can you get some more tickets?
	zǎo diǎnr lái		Oh, yes. Can you come a little earlier?
	wǎn diǎnr zǒu		Oh, yes. Can you leave a little later?
	dài míngpiàn lái		Oh, yes. Can you bring name cards?
	bāng wǒ yídiǎnr máng		Oh, yes. Can you help me with something?
	duō gāo jǐzhāng piào		Oh, yes. Can you get some more tickets?
7. Tā duì	yīnyuè	gǎn xìngqù.	She's interested in music.
	yīnyuèhuì		She's interested in concerts.
	wàiyǔ		She's interested in foreign languages.
	Zhōngwén		She's interested in Chinese.
	Zhōngguo		She's interested in China.
	Rìběn		She's interested in Japan.
	yīnyuè		She's interested in music.

Unit 17, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Wéi? Qǐng nín zhuǎn sǎn qī yāo** . Hello? Please transfer me to 371.
liù èr sì wǔ Hello? Please transfer me to 6245.
bā líng wǔ Hello? Please transfer me to 805.
sǎn qī yāo Hello? Please transfer me to 371.
-
2. **Duìbuqǐ,** **sǎn qī yāo fēnjī zhànxiàn.** I'm sorry, extension 371 is busy.
liù èr sì wǔ I'm sorry, extension 6245 is busy.
bā líng wǔ I'm sorry, extension 805 is busy.
sǎn qī yāo I'm sorry, extension 371 is busy.
-
3. **Wǒ** **děng** **yì** **děng** . I'll wait.
kàn **kàn** I'll take a look.
xiǎng **xiǎng** I'll think about it.
cháng **cháng** I'll taste it.
wén **wén** I'll smell it.
wèn **wèn** I'll ask.
shì **shì** I'll try.
děng **děng** I'll wait.
-
4. **Qǐng nín gěi wǒ zhǎo yixiǎr** **Hé Zhìwén** . Could you please find He Zhiwen for me?
Bái Lìshā Xiáojie Could you please find Ms. Bai Lisha for me?
Lín Tàitai Could you please find Mrs. Lin for me?
Zhèng Jiàoshòu Could you please find Professor Zheng for me?
Hé Zhìwén Could you please find He Zhiwen for me?
-
5. **Hé Zhìwén zhèng zài** **kāihuì** **ne.** He Zhiwen is in a meeting right now.
shuōhuà He Zhiwen is speaking right now.
chīfàn He Zhiwen is eating right now.
dǎ diànhuà He Zhiwen is on the phone right now.
xiūxi He Zhiwen is resting right now.
shuìjiào He Zhiwen is sleeping right now.
liáotiān He Zhiwen is chatting right now.
kāihuì He Zhiwen is in a meeting right now.

6. Tā	kāi	wán	hui	le méiyóu?	Is she finished with the meeting?
	jiǎng		huà		Is she finished speaking?
	dǎ		diànhuà		Is she finished speaking on the phone?
	chī		fàn		Is she finished eating?
	bǔ		kè		Is she finished making up the classes?
	zuò		fàn		Is she finished cooking?
	shàng		kè		Is she finished with class?
	kāi		hui		Is she finished with the meeting?
<hr/>					
7. Qǐng nín ràng tā	gěi wǒ dǎ ge diànhuà				Please have him give me a call.
	shàng wǒ zhèr lái				Please have him come over here where I am.
	bǎ míngzi liúxiàlai				Please have him leave his name.
	míngtiān zài lái zhèr				Please have him come here again tomorrow.
	děng wǒ yíhuìr				Please have him wait for me for a while.
	gěi wǒ dǎ ge diànhuà				Please have him give me a call.
<hr/>					
8. Nín yì tí, tā jiù	zhīdaole				As soon as you mention it, she'll know.
	pàile				As soon as you mention it, she'll become afraid.
	dǒngle				As soon as you mention it, she'll understand.
	zǒule				As soon as you mentioned it, she left.
	xiàole				As soon as you mentioned it, she laughed.
	zhīdaole				As soon as you mention it, she'll know.
<hr/>					
9. Hǎode, wǒ	jì	xialaile.			O.K., I've noted it down.
	xiě				O.K., I've written it down.
	qiē				O.K., I've cut it off.
	bǎn				O.K., I've taken them (i.e., moved them) down.
	jì				O.K., I've noted it down.
<hr/>					
10. Děng tā kāiwán huì, wǒ jiù	gàosu ta				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll tell him.
	gēn tā jiǎng				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll tell him.
	wèn ta				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll ask him.
	gēn tā liánxì				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll contact him.
	lái zhǎo tā				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll come looking for him.
	jìnqu				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll go in.
	gàosu ta				As soon as he's finished with the meeting, I'll tell him.

Unit 17, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

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1. Wǒ zài **bàoshang** kàndaole nǐmende guǎnggào. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper.
 yìfèn zázhishang I saw your advertisement in a magazine.
 yìběn shūshang I saw your advertisement in a book.
 túshūguǎn I saw your advertisement at the library.
 zǒngjīnglǐde zhuōzishang I saw your advertisement on the general manager's desk.
 bàoshang I saw your advertisement in the newspaper.
-
2. Xiǎo Shí, wǒ **tīng** buqīngchu. Little Shi, I can't hear clearly.
 kàn Little Shi, I can't see clearly.
 jì Little Shi, I can't remember clearly.
 shuō Little Shi, I can't say it clearly.
 gāo Little Shi, I can't figure it out.
 fēn Little Shi, I can't distinguish them clearly.
 tīng Little Shi, I can't hear clearly.
-
3. Qǐng nǐ shuō **dà shēng** yidianr. Please speak louder.
 xiǎo shēng Please speak softer.
 qīngchu Please speak clearer.
 kuài Please speak faster.
 màn Please speak slower.
 dà shēng Please speak louder.
-
4. Rúguǒ nǐ xiǎng lái kàn de huà, zuìhǎo zǎo yidian. If you want to come take a look, it's best to do so earlier.
 zū If you want to come rent it, it's best to do so earlier.
 mǎi If you want to come buy it, it's best to do so earlier.
 ná If you want to come take it, it's best to do so earlier.
 wèn If you want to come ask, it's best to do so earlier.
 kàn If you want to come take a look, it's best to do so earlier.

5. Nǐ zuìhǎo	zǎo yidian lái		It would be best for you to come earlier.
	fù xiànjīn		It would be best for you to pay cash.
	shǎo yòng nǐde xìnyòngkǎ		It would be best for you to use your credit card less.
	yǐ guǒzhī dài jiǔ		It would be best for you to use juice to substitute for alcohol.
	gěi tā liúge huà		It would be best for you to leave a message for him.
	zǎo yidian lái		It would be best for you to come earlier.
6. Xiǎng bǎ Zhōngwén xuéhǎode huà, zuìhǎo	yònggōng yidianr		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better be more diligent.
	gèng yònggōng		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better study even harder.
	gēn Lǐ Lǎoshī xué		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better learn from Teacher Li.
	dào Zhōngguo qù		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better go to China.
	měitiān shàngkè		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better go to class every day.
	yònggōng yidianr		If you want to learn Chinese well, you'd better be more diligent.
7. Qǐng wèn,	gōngyù	yǒu duō dà?	Excuse me, how large is the apartment?
	fángzi		Excuse me, how large is the house?
	fángjiān		Excuse me, how large is the room?
	wūzi		Excuse me, how large is the room?
	cāntīng		Excuse me, how large is the dining room?
	wòshì		Excuse me, how large is the bedroom?
	yùshì		Excuse me, how large is the bathroom?
	chúfáng		Excuse me, how large is the kitchen?
	gōngyù		Excuse me, how large is the apartment?

Unit 17, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

-
1. **Yǒu yìxiē jiājù, xiàng shāfā, cānzhuō shemmede.** There is some furniture like a sofa, dining table, and so on.
- shūzhuō, chuáng** There is some furniture like a desk, a bed, and so on.
- zhuōzi, yǐzi** There is some furniture like a table, chairs, and so on.
- shāfā, cānzhuō** There is some furniture like a sofa, dining table, and so on.
-
2. **Fángzū yíge yuè dàgài shì duōshǎo?** About how much is the rent for a month?
- yíge xīngqī** About how much is the rent for a week?
- yìtiān** About how much is the rent for a day?
- yìnián** About how much is the rent for a year?
- bànnián** About how much is the rent for half a year?
- yíge yuè** About how much is the rent for a month?
-
3. **Fángzū yíge yuè sānwàn kuài, shuǐfèi lingwài suàn.** The rent is 30,000 per month, with water charges figured in addition.
- diànfèi** The rent is 30,000 per month, with electricity charges figured in addition.
- diànhuàfèi** The rent is 30,000 per month, with telephone charges figured in addition.
- yājīn** The rent is 30,000 per month, with the deposit figured in addition.
- shuǐdiànfèi** The rent is 30,000 per month, with water and electricity charges figured in addition.
- shuǐfèi** The rent is 30,000 per month, with water charges figured in addition.
-
4. **Wǒ shémme shíhou lái bǐjiào fāngbiàn?** What time would be convenient for me to come?
- qù** What time would be convenient for me to go?
- qù kàn nǐ** What time would be convenient for me to go see you?
- lái zhǎo nǐ** What time would be convenient for me to come find you?
- gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà** What time would be convenient for me to give you a phone call?
- lái** What time would be convenient for me to come?

5. Nǐ kényī jīntiān	xiàwǔ	guòlai.	You can come this afternoon.
	shàngwǔ		You can come this morning.
	zhōngwǔ		You can come at noon today.
	wǎnshang		You can come this evening.
	yèli		You can come tonight.
	xiàwǔ		You can come this afternoon.
6. Zài wǎn jiù pà biérén yǐjīng	qiānyuē	le.	Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have signed the lease.
	zū		Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have rented it.
	mǎi		Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have bought it.
	názōu		Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have taken it away.
	chīwán		Later than that and I'm afraid the others will already have finished eating.
	yào		Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have asked for it.
	qiānyuē		Later than that and I'm afraid someone else will already have signed the lease.
7. Wǒ xiàwǔ sidiǎn zuǒyòu dào , fāng bu fāngbiàn?			If I arrive around 4:00 in the afternoon, would that be convenient?
	zài guò yihuìr dào		If I arrive in a short while, would that be convenient?
	míngtiān qù		If I go tomorrow, would that be convenient?
	shàngwǔ shídiǎn dào		If I arrive at 10:00 in the morning, would that be convenient?
	zhōngwǔ dào		If I arrive at noon, would that be convenient?
xiàwǔ sìdiǎn zuǒyòu dào		If I arrive around 4:00 in the afternoon, would that be convenient?	

Unit 18, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Bómǔ hǎo! Xiǎo	Lǐ	zài jiā ma?	Hello, Mrs. Li. Is Little Li in?
	Zhōu		Hello, Mrs. Zhou. Is Little Zhou in?
	Dèng		Hello, Mrs. Deng. Is Little Deng in?
	Lǐ		Hello, Mrs. Li. Is Little Li in?
2. Xiǎo Zhōu zhèng zài	guā húzi	ne.	Little Zhou is shaving right now.
	kāihuì		Little Zhou is in a meeting right now.
	qiānyuē		Little Zhou is signing the contract now.
	tīng yīnyuèhuì		Little Zhou is listening to the concert right now.
	yòng diànnǎo		Little Zhou is using the computer right now.
3. Xiǎo Lǐ, nǐ	máng	nǐde.	Little Li, you just go ahead and keep doing what you're doing.
	mǎi		Little Li, you just go ahead and buy the things you want to buy.
	zuò		Little Li, you just go ahead and keep doing what you're doing.
	zǒu		Little Li, you just go ahead and go wherever you want to go.
	chī		Little Li, you just go ahead and keep on eating whatever you want to eat.
	hē		Little Li, you just go ahead and keep on drinking whatever you want to drink.
	máng		Little Li, you just go ahead and keep doing what you're doing.
4. Nǐ jiànguó wǒde	wàisūn	ma?	Have you seen my grandson (daughter's son) before?
	wàisūnnǚ		Have you seen my granddaughter (daughter's daughter) before?
	érzi		Have you seen my son before?
	nǚ'ér		Have you seen my daughter before?
	sūnzi		Have you seen my grandson (son's son) before?
	sūnnǚ		Have you seen my granddaughter (son's daughter) before?
	wàisūn		Have you seen my grandson (daughter's son) before?

5. Nǐ wèn	Niú Shūshu Niú Āyí nǐ fùmǔ nǐ bàba nǐ māma nǐde lǎoshī Niú Shūshu	hǎo!	Say hello to Uncle Niu. Say hello to Auntie Niu. Say hello to your parents. Say hello to your dad. Say hello to your mom. Say hello to your teacher. Say hello to Uncle Niu.
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6. Tā yuè zhǎng yuè	gāo hǎokàn pàng cōngmíng piàoliang gāo	le.	The more she grows, the taller she gets. The more she grows, the better looking she gets. The more she grows, the fatter she gets. The more she grows, the smarter she gets. The more she grows, the prettier she gets. The more she grows, the taller she gets.
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Unit 18, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Dēng huǐ wǒ	gēn Xiǎo Lǐ tánwánle	, jiù huíqu.	In a little while, after I finish talking with Little Li, I'll go home.
	chīwánle shuǐguǒ		In a little while, after I finish eating the fruit, I'll go home.
	gěi tā jiǎngwánle		In a little while, after I finish telling her, I'll go home.
	tīngwánle yīnyuè		In a little while, after I finish listening to the music, I'll go home.
	gàosu tā yǐhòu		In a little while, after I tell him, I'll go home.
	kànwánle		In a little while, after I finish watching it, I'll go home.
	gēn Xiǎo Lǐ tánwánle		In a little while, after I finish talking with Little Li, I'll go home.
2. Zámén yìbiānr chī yìbiānr	tán	.	Let's talk while we eat.
	liáo		Let's chat while we eat.
	shuō		Let's talk while we eat.
	jiǎng		Let's talk while we eat.
	tīng		Let's listen while we eat.
	kàn		Let's watch while we eat.
	tán		Let's talk while we eat.
3. Wǒ chángcháng yìbiānr chīfàn, yìbiānr	xuéxí	.	I often study while I eat.
	dǎ diànhuà		I often use the phone while I eat.
	yòng diànnǎo		I often use the computer while I eat.
	hē chá		I often drink tea while I eat.
	liáotiān		I often chat while I eat.
	jiǎnghuà		I often talk while I eat.
	xuéxí		I often study while I eat.
4. Mǎshàng	jiù nònghǎole.		It will be done immediately.
	Yìhuǐr		It will be done in a while.
	Zǎoshàng		It was already done in the morning.
	Zhōngwǔ		It was already done at noon.
	Wǎnshàng		It will be done by evening.
	Shífēn zhōng		It will be done in 10 minutes.
Mǎshàng		It will be done immediately.	

5. Shíhou bù zǎole, wǒ	gāi zǒule	It's getting late, I ought to be going now.
	děi huíqùle	It's getting late, I have to go back now.
	yào huíjiāle	It's getting late, I want to go home now.
	xiān zǒule	It's getting late, I'll leave first.
	yíding děi huíqùle	It's getting late, I definitely must return.
	gāi zǒule	It's getting late, I ought to be going now.
6. Jirán nǐ hái yǒu shì, wǒ jiù	bù wǎnliúle	Since you still have things to do, I won't urge you to stay.
	huíqùle	Since you still have things to do, I'll go back.
	bù duō dāile	Since you still have things to do, I won't stay any longer.
	xiān zǒu yíbù	Since you still have things to do, I'll leave before you.
	bù liú nǐ le	Since you still have things to do, I won't keep you.
	bù wǎnliúle	Since you still have things to do, I won't urge you to stay.
7. Nǐ jìrán méiyǒu qián, zuìhǎo	xiān qù gōngzuò yíduàn shíjiān	Since you don't have any money, you better first go work for a period of time.
	búyào shuō nǐ yǒu qián	Since you don't have any money, you better not say you have money.
	shǎo qù chāoshì	Since you don't have any money, you better go to the supermarket less.
	zhǎo ge gōngzuò	Since you don't have any money, you better find a job.
	bié yòng xìnyòngkǎ	Since you don't have any money, you better not use your credit card.
	xiān qù gōngzuò yíduàn shíjiān	Since you don't have any money, you better first go work for a period of time.

Unit 18, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

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1. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ yīnwei línshí yǒu diǎn shì , suǒyǐ lái wǎnle. Sorry, I'm late because something came up at the last minute.
- yǒu hěn duō shì Sorry, I'm late because I had a lot of things to do.
- gānggāng kāiwán huì Sorry, I'm late because I just got out of a meeting.
- děi dǎ ge diànhuà Sorry, I'm late because I had to make a phone call.
- gēn yíwèi tóngshì jiǎnghuà Sorry, I'm late because I was talking to a colleague.
- gěi xuésheng bǔkè Sorry, I'm late because I was making up a class for a student.
- línshí yǒu diǎn shì Sorry, I'm late because something came up at the last minute.
-
2. Cài Tàitai , zhè shì yìdiǎnr xiǎo yìsi. Mrs. Cai, this is a little something for you.
- Sòng Xiānsheng Mr. Song, this is a little something for you.
- Niú Xiáojie Ms. Niu, this is a little something for you.
- Huáng Nǚshì Madam Huang, this is a little something for you.
- Cài Tàitai Mrs. Cai, this is a little something for you.
-
3. Nín zuótiān zài diànhuàlǐ shuō yǒu diǎnr shì yào zhǎo wǒ . You said over the phone yesterday there was something you wanted to see me about.
- nín xiǎng zhǎo wǒ You said over the phone yesterday you wanted to find me.
- nín yào wèn wǒ yìxiē shì You said over the phone yesterday you wanted to ask me about some things.
- yào gēn wǒ yìqǐ chīfàn You said over the phone yesterday you wanted to eat together with me.
- xiǎng yìqǐ tīng yīnyuèhuì You said over the phone yesterday you wanted to attend a concert together.
- yǒu diǎnr shì yào zhǎo wǒ You said over the phone yesterday there was something you wanted to see me about.

4. Yǒu diǎn xiǎo shìqíng	xiǎng bàituō nín bāngge máng	There is a little matter that I would like to ask for your help with.
	xiǎng qǐng nín zhǐjiào	There is a little matter that I would like to ask for your advice on.
	yào máfan nín	There is a little matter that I need to trouble you about.
	děi wèn nín	There is a little matter that I need to ask you about.
	nín děi duō duō zhǐjiào	There is a little matter that I need your advice about.
	xūyào nínde bāngzhù	There is a little matter that requires your help.
	xiǎng bàituō nín bāngge máng	There is a little matter that I would like to ask for your help with.

5. Nǐ gēn tā	shì shéme guānxi?	What's your relationship to him?
nèige nánde		What's your relationship to that man?
nèige nǚde		What's your relationship to that woman?
Xiǎo Zhèng		What's your relationship to Little Zheng?
Lǎo Lín		What's your relationship to Old Lin?
tā		What's your relationship to him?

Unit 18, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ jìnliàng bāng nǐ	dǎtīng jiějué qù wèn dìng zhǔnbèi dǎtīng	, hǎo ma?	I'll do my best to help you find out, O.K.? I'll do my best to help you solve it, O.K.? I'll do my best to help you and go and ask, O.K.? I'll do my best to help you reserve it, O.K.? I'll do my best to help you prepare, O.K.? I'll do my best to help you find out, O.K.?
2. Zuì wǎn	lǐbàiwǔ xià lǐbàiwǔ xià xià lǐbàiwǔ báyue wǔhào lǐbàiwǔ	gěi nín dáfù, hǎo bu hǎo?	At the latest I'll let you know by Friday, O.K.? At the latest I'll let you know by next Friday, O.K.? At the latest I'll let you know by Friday of the week after next, O.K.? At the latest I'll let you know by the 5th of August, O.K.? At the latest I'll let you know by Friday, O.K.?
3. Wànyī	bù róngyì dǎtīngdào tā bù néng lái nǐ lái bùliǎo tā wǎn lái yídiān Lǐ Lǎoshī xīngqīsān juédingbuliǎo nǐ bāngbuliǎo zhèige máng bù róngyì dǎtīngdào	, yě méi guānxi.	In case it's not easy to find out, never mind. In case he can't come, that's fine. In case you're not able to come, no sweat. In case she comes a little late, that would be fine. In case Teacher Li can't decide on Wednesday, that would be fine. In case you're not able to help with this favor, that's O.K. In case it's not easy to find out, never mind.
4. Wǒ	jìnli míngtiān qù jìnliàng bāng nǐ xiǎng ge bànfǎ wǎn diǎnr qù zǎo diǎnr xiàbān hòutiān bú qù shàngkè bāng nǐde máng jìnli	jiù shì.	I'll just try my best. I'll just go tomorrow. I'll just try my best to help you think of a way to handle this. I'll just go a little later. I'll just leave work a little earlier. I'll just not go to class the day after tomorrow. I'll help you, that's just what I'll do. I'll just try my best.

5. Wǒ gǎi tiān zài lái	bàifāng	I'll come pay you a formal visit some other day.
	dǎrǎo	I'll come disturb you some other day.
	máfan nín	I'll come to trouble you another day.
	kàn nín	I'll come to see you another day.
	liáotiān	I'll come to chat another day.
	wánr	I'll come to have a good time another day.
	zhǎo tā ba	I'll come looking for him some other day.
	bàifāng	I'll come pay you a formal visit some other day.

Unit 19, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Xiǎo Lín zài wòfáng	tǎng	zhe ne.	Little Lin is lying in the bedroom.
	shuì		Little Lin is sleeping in the bedroom.
	xiūxi		Little Lin is resting in the bedroom.
	zuò		Little Lin is sitting in the bedroom.
	děng		Little Lin is waiting in the bedroom.
	tǎng		Little Lin is lying in the bedroom.
2. Jīntiān gēn zuótiān bǐqilai yǐjīng	hǎo	duōle.	Compared to yesterday, today is much better.
	liángkuai		Compared to yesterday, today is much cooler.
	rè		Compared to yesterday, today is much hotter.
	lěng		Compared to yesterday, today is much colder.
	shūfu		Compared to yesterday, today is much more comfortable.
	nuǎnhuo		Compared to yesterday, today is much warmer.
3. Qíshí yě méi shémme	bìng		Actually, there's not much of an illness.
	wèntí		Actually, there's not much of a problem.
	shìr		Actually, there aren't a lot of things.
	guānxi		Actually, it doesn't matter.
	bànfǎ		Actually, there's nothing one can do.
	bìng		Actually, there's not much of an illness.
4. Wǒ zǎo jiù yīnggāi	lái kàn nǐ		I should have come see you earlier.
	kāishǐ xué Zhōngwén		I should have begun studying Chinese earlier.
	gēn nǐ liánxì		I should have contacted you earlier.
	gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà le		I should have called you on the phone earlier.
	lái bàifǎng nín		I should have come to pay a formal visit earlier.
	lái kàn nǐ		I should have come see you earlier.
5. Wǒ yìzhí méiyǒu	gōngfu		I never had any time.
	shíjiān		I never had any time.
	kòng		I never had any time.
	jīhui		I never had the opportunity.
	bù mángde shíhou		I never had a non-busy time.
	gōngfu		I never had any time.

6. Tā zhí dào jīntiān cái	<p>lái</p> <p>gàosu wǒ</p> <p>qù dīng jǐuxí</p> <p>kāishǐ zhǔnbèi qīmò kǎoshì</p> <p>gěi wǒ dáfù</p> <p>tōngzhī wǒmen</p> <p>lái</p>	<p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>She didn't come until today.</p> <p>She didn't tell me until today.</p> <p>She didn't go reserve the banquet until today.</p> <p>She didn't start preparing for the finals until today.</p> <p>She didn't reply to me until today.</p> <p>She didn't inform us until today.</p> <p>She didn't come until today.</p>
7. Tā hái bú shì	<p>mángzhe zhǔnbèi qīmò kǎoshì</p> <p>lái zhǎo nǐ</p> <p>mángzhe gěi nán péngyou dǎ diànhuà</p> <p>yì yǒu kòng jiù zǒule</p> <p>zài shuǐjiào</p> <p>mángzhe zhǔnbèi qīmò kǎoshì</p>	<p>?</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>If she hasn't been busy preparing for finals, then what else?</p> <p>If she didn't come to find you, then what else?</p> <p>If she hasn't been busy calling her boyfriend, then what else?</p> <p>If she didn't leave as soon as she could, then what else?</p> <p>If she isn't sleeping, then what else?</p> <p>If she hasn't been busy preparing for finals, then what else?</p>
8. Tā mángzhe	<p>zhǔnbèi kǎoshì</p> <p>zhuànqián</p> <p>huāqián</p> <p>shēnqǐng dàxué</p> <p>zhǎo gōngzuò</p> <p>zhǔnbèi kǎoshì</p>	<p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>He has been busy preparing for exams.</p> <p>He has been busy earning money.</p> <p>He has been busy spending money.</p> <p>He has been busy applying to colleges.</p> <p>He has been busy looking for a job.</p> <p>He has been busy preparing for exams.</p>
9. Zài zhèiyangr, dōu kuài bǎ tā	<p>kǎoyūnle</p> <p>lèihuàile</p> <p>qìsīle</p> <p>xiàhuàile</p> <p>èsīle</p> <p>rèsīle</p> <p>mánghuàile</p> <p>kǎoyūnle</p>	<p>!</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>If this keeps up, she'll soon get dizzy from taking tests.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon get too tired.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon get very angry.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon become scared to death.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon starve to death.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon die of heat.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon get overloaded with work.</p> <p>If this keeps up, she'll soon get dizzy from taking tests.</p>
10. Lǎoshī, míngtiānde	<p>kǎoshì</p> <p>qīmò kǎoshì</p> <p>qīzhōng kǎoshì</p> <p>dàkǎo</p> <p>xiǎokǎo</p> <p>zhōukǎo</p> <p>kǎoshì</p>	<p>kǎo shémme ne?</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Professor, what will tomorrow's test cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's final cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's midterm cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's final cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's quiz cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's weekly test cover?</p> <p>Professor, what will tomorrow's test cover?</p>

Unit 19, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Tāmen	kǎo tán zuò yùbei xǐ chuān kǎo	de zěmmeyàng?	How did they do on the test? How did their talk go? How did they do? How well did they prepare? Did they do a good job washing it? What did they wear? How did they do on the test?
2. Nǐ hǎohāor	xiūxi xuéxí zhǔnbèi jiǎng liáo xiūxi	ba.	Rest well. Study well. Prepare well. Speak well. Have a good chat. Rest well.
3. Qǐng nǐ	hǎohāorde mànmānrde kuàikuārde hǎohāorde	pǎo.	Please run well. Please run slowly. Please run quickly. Please run well.
4. Wǒ bù duō	zuò shuō jiǎng zhù zuò	le.	I won't sit any longer. I won't say anything more. I won't say anything more. I won't stay any longer. I won't sit any longer.
5. Wǒ guò jǐtiān zài	lái kàn nǐ lái bàifǎng nín lái zhǎo tā qù kàn gōngyù gěi nǐmen dáfu lái kàn nǐ	.	I'll come see you in a couple of days. I'll pay another visit to you in a couple of days. I'll come find him in a couple of days. I'll go check out the apartment in a couple of days. I'll reply to you all in a couple of days. I'll come see you in a couple of days.
6. Chīle fàn zài	zǒu tán shuō qù zǒu	ba.	Why don't you have dinner before leaving? Why don't you discuss it after eating? Why don't you talk about it after eating? Why don't you first eat and then go? Why don't you have dinner before leaving?

7. Qǐng nǐ duō zhùyì	shēnti xiūxi chīde dōngxī lǎoshī jiǎngde huà shēnti	!	Please take better care of yourself! Please pay more attention to rest! Please be more careful of what you eat! Please pay more attention to what the teacher says! Please take better care of yourself!
8. Nǐ bié tài	lèi wǎn máng zháojí lǎn kèqǐ lèi	le.	Don't tire yourself out. Don't be too late. Don't be too busy. Don't be too worried. Don't be too lazy. Don't be too polite. Don't tire yourself out.
9. Yǒu shémmé shìde huà,	lái ge diànhuà zǎo yidianr gàosu wǒ nǐ jiù gēn tā jiǎng búyào pà gàosu wǒ qù zhǎo Wáng Lǎoshī lái ge diànhuà	.	If anything comes up, give me a call. If anything comes up, tell me as soon as you can. If anything comes up, just tell him. If anything comes up, don't be afraid to tell me. If anything comes up, go find Teacher Wang. If anything comes up, give me a call.
10. Yǒu shémmé	shì de huà, mǎshàng ràng wǒ zhīdao. wèntí máfan bànfǎ shì		If there is anything, let me know immediately. If there are any problems, let me know immediately. If there is any trouble, let me know immediately. If there is some way to deal with it, let me know immediately. If there is anything, let me know immediately.
11. Wǒ yíding huì	shuō gàosu nǐ tōngzhī tā tíqián gàosu nín ràng nǐ zhīdao shuō	de.	I'll certainly say so. I'll certainly tell you. I'll certainly notify her. I'll certainly tell you in advance. I'll certainly let you know. I'll certainly say so.
12. Tā jiù shì wǒ	shàngge xuéqī zhèige xuéqī xiàge xuéqī shàngge xuéqī		She's none other than my Chinese teacher from last semester. She's none other than my Chinese teacher for this semester. She's none other than my Chinese teacher for next semester. She's none other than my Chinese teacher from last semester.

Unit 19, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ yào xiàng nín	gàobiéle	.	I want to say goodbye to you.
	gàocile	.	I want to say farewell to you.
	dǎtīng yíjiàn shìqing	.	I want to find out about something from you.
	shēnqǐng yíge gōngzuò	.	I want to apply to you for a job.
	xuéxí	.	I want to learn from you.
	zū yìjiān gōngyù	.	I want to rent an apartment from you.
	bǎozhèng wǒ bú huì zuò nèizhǒng shì	.	I want to guarantee you that I wouldn't do that kind of thing.
	gàobiéle	.	I want to say goodbye to you.
2. Shíjiān guòde	hěn kuài	.	The time passed quickly.
	hěn màn	.	The time passed slowly.
	tài kuàile	.	The time passed too quickly.
	yǒu yídiǎn màn	.	The time passed a little slowly.
	hěn kuài	.	The time passed quickly.
3. Wǒ gāng lái de shíhòu,	shémme dōu bú huì	.	When I first came, I didn't know anything.
	shéi yě bú rènshi	.	When I first came, I didn't know anyone.
	shémme Zhōngwén dōu bú huì shuō	.	When I first came, I couldn't speak any Chinese.
	yíge zì yě bú huì xiě	.	When I first came, I couldn't write a single character.
	shémme shì dōu bù dǒng	.	When I first came, I didn't understand anything.
	shémme dōu bú huì	.	When I first came, I didn't know anything.
4. Tā lián	yíjù Zhōngguó huà	dōu bú huì.	He didn't even know a single phrase of Chinese.
	yíjù Fǎyǔ		He didn't even know a single phrase of French.
	yíjù Pǔtōnghuà		He didn't even know a single phrase of Mandarin.
	zuò shālá		He didn't even know how to make a salad.
	yíjù Zhōngguó huà		He didn't even know a single phrase of Chinese.

-
5. **Wǒ xiànzài lián yíge péngyou yě méiyoule.** Now I don't have even a single friend anymore.
yíkuài qián Now I don't have even one dollar anymore.
yidiǎn chīde Now I don't have even a little something to eat anymore.
yishuāng xié Now I don't have even one pair of shoes anymore.
yìběn shū Now I don't have even one book anymore.
yíge péngyou Now I don't have even a single friend anymore.
-
6. **Tā shémme dōu hǎo, jiù shì fāyīn chà yidianr.** She's good in everything, it's just that her pronunciation is off a little.
yǔfǎ She's good in everything, it's just that her grammar is a little lacking.
cíhuì She's good in everything, it's just that her vocabulary is a bit weak.
kǒuyīn She's good in everything, it's just that her accent is off a little.
fāyīn She's good in everything, it's just that her pronunciation is off a little.
-
7. **Nǐde Yīngyǔ shuōde hěn biāozhǔn.** You speak very standard English.
liúlì You speak English very fluently.
bàng You speak English very well.
bú cuò You speak English quite well.
chà You speak English very poorly.
biāozhǔn You speak very standard English.

Unit 19, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Shuō shízàide, nǐ jìnbùde tèbié kuài		To be honest with you, you've improved especially fast.
wǒ yě bù xǐhuan tā		To be honest with you, I don't like him either.
nǐde Zhōngwén jìnbùde hěn kuài		To be honest with you, your Chinese has improved very quickly.
nǐde Hànyǔ shuōde hěn liúli		To be honest with you, you speak Chinese very fluently.
nǐde zì xiěde hěn piàoliang		To be honest with you, you write characters very beautifully.
nǐ jìnbùde tèbié kuài		To be honest with you, you've improved especially quickly.
2. Yào bú shì nǐ lái, wǒ kǒngpà yǐjīng sǐle		If you hadn't come, I'd probably already be dead.
tā yě bú huì zǒu		If you hadn't come, he wouldn't have left.
jiù shì wǒ qù		If you hadn't come, then I would have gone.
wǒ tàitai búhuì zuò zhèmmefēngshèngde cài		If you hadn't come, my wife wouldn't have cooked such a sumptuous meal.
kǒngpà jiù méi bànfa le		If you hadn't come, I'm afraid there wouldn't have been a way.
Xiǎo Wáng bú huì xuéde zhèmmenǚli		If you hadn't come, Little Wang wouldn't have studied so hard.
wǒ kǒngpà yǐjīng sǐle		If you hadn't come, I'd probably already be dead.
3. Zhè dōu shì	nǐ zìjǐ nǚli	de jiéguǒ. This is all the result of your own hard work.
	nǐ wánr huǒ	This is all the result of your playing with fire.
	nǐ bù tīng wǒde huà	This is all the result of your not listening to me.
	nǐ chī zāng dōngxi	This is all the result of your eating dirty things.
	nǐ bú yònggōng	This is all the result of your not being diligent.
	nǐ tài lǎn	This is all the result of your being too lazy.
	nǐ zìjǐ nǚli	This is all the result of your own hard work.
4. Dài wǒ xiàng	nǐde fùmǔ	wènzhāo. Please say hello to your parents for me.
	nǐ àirén	Please say hello to your spouse for me.
	nǐ bàba	Please say hello to your dad for me.
	nǐ māma	Please say hello to your mom for me.
	nǐ didi	Please say hello to your younger brother for me.
	nǐde fùmǔ	Please say hello to your parents for me.

5. Huí Měiguó hòu,	cháng gěi wǒ lái xìn	. When you return to the U.S., write me often. When you return to the U.S., don't forget us. When you return to the U.S., you must call us. When you return to the U.S., say hello to your parents. When you return to the U.S., you must find a good job. When you return to the U.S., contact the general manager immediately. When you return to the U.S., write me often.	
	búyào wàngle wǒmen		
	yídìng gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà		
	xiàng nǐde fùmǔ wènhǎo		
	nǐ děi zhǎo yíge hǎo gōngzuò		
	mǎshàng gēn zǒngjīnglǐ liánxì		
cháng gěi wǒ lái xìn			
6. Bié wàngle yǒukòng	gěi wǒmen lái xìn	. Don't forget to send us a letter when you're free.	
	gěi wǒmen xiě zhāng míngxìnpian	Don't forget to write us a postcard when you're free.	
	gěi tāmen xiě yìfēng xìn	Don't forget to write them a letter when you're free.	
	qù bàifǎng nǐde Zhōngwén lǎoshī	Don't forget to visit your Chinese teacher when you're free.	
	lái kàn wǒmen	Don't forget to come see us when you're free.	
	lái zhèr chīfàn	Don't forget to come here to have a meal when you're free.	
	gěi wǒmen lái xìn	Don't forget to send us a letter when you're free.	
7. Wǒ yào jì	yìfēng xìn	dào Měiguó qù.	I want to send a letter to America.
	yìzhāng míngxìnpian		I want to send a postcard to America.
	yíge bāoguǒ		I want to send a package to America.
	yìxiē dōngxi		I want to send some things to America.
	yíge lǐwù		I want to send a gift to America.
	yìfēng xìn		I want to send a letter to America.

Unit 20, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Nǐ yǒu shémmè shìhao** ma? Do you have any hobbies?
àihào Do you have any hobbies?
wèntí Do you have any questions?
shìr Do you have anything (that you want to see me about, or that you need to do)?
dìfang bù shūfu Does it hurt anywhere?
xiǎng wèn wǒde Do you have anything you want to ask me?
shìhao Do you have any hobbies?
-
2. **Wǒ cóng xiǎo jiù zài Měiguó xué gāngqín** I've been studying piano in the U.S. since I was young.
xǐhuan yīnyuè I've liked music since I was young.
xǐhuan kàn xiǎoshuōr I've liked to read novels since I was young.
cānguān bówùguǎn I've visited museums since I was young.
huàhuàr I've drawn since I was young.
xiàqí I've played chess since I was young.
xià Xiàngqí I've played Chinese chess since I was young.
zài Měiguó xué gāngqín I've been studying piano in the U.S. since I was young.
-
3. **Guàibudé tā méiyǒu shémmè shìhao** No wonder she doesn't have any hobbies.
tā yíge péngyou yě méiyǒu No wonder she doesn't even have one friend.
tā nèmè xǐhuan yīnyuè No wonder she likes music that much.
tā měitiān dōu kàn xiǎoshuōr No wonder she reads novels every day.
nǐ zhèmmè xǐhuan cānguān bówùguǎn No wonder you like to visit museums so much.
nǐ měitiān dōu méi kòngr No wonder you never have any time.
tā méiyǒu shémmè shìhao No wonder she doesn't have any hobbies.
-
4. **Wǒ cháng kàn nǐ yìbiānr zǒu yìbiānr** **hēng diàozi** I often see you humming while you walk.
chànggēr I often see you singing while you walk.
kànshū I often see you reading while you walk.
chī dōngxí I often see you eating while you walk.
jiǎnghuà I often see you talking while you walk.
zhàoxiàng I often see you taking pictures while you walk.
liáotiān I often see you chatting while you walk.
hēng diàozi I often see you humming while you walk.

-
5. **Chúle tīng yīnyuè , nǐ hái yǒu qítāde àihào ma?** Aside from listening to music, do you have any other interests?
- xiàqí** Aside from playing chess, do you have any other interests?
- zhàoxiàng** Aside from taking photographs, do you have any other interests?
- tán gāngqín** Aside from playing piano, do you have any other interests?
- zuòfàn** Aside from cooking, do you have any other interests?
- huàhuà** Aside from drawing, do you have any other interests?
- tīng yīnyuè** Aside from listening to music, do you have any other interests?
-
6. **Yǒu kòngde shíhou, wǒ cānguān bówùguǎn .** When I have free time, I like to read novels or visit museums.
- xīhuan kàn xiǎoshuōr huòshi qù dòngwùyuán** When I have free time, I like to read novels or go to the zoo.
- xiàqí** When I have free time, I like to read novels or play chess.
- tīng yīnyuè** When I have free time, I like to read novels or listen to music.
- zuòfàn** When I have free time, I like to read novels or cook.
- huàhuà** When I have free time, I like to read novels or paint.
- cānguān bówùguǎn** When I have free time, I like to read novels or visit museums.
-
7. **Wǒ xīhuan huàhuà , tèbié shi Guóhuà .** I like painting, especially Chinese painting.
- yīnyuè wàiguo yīnyuè** I like music, especially foreign music.
- xiàqí Wéiqí** I like playing chess, especially Go.
- xué yǔyán Zhōngwén** I like learning languages, especially Chinese.
- zuòfàn Zhōngguo fàn** I like cooking, especially Chinese food.
- shàngkè Zhōngwén kè** I like going to class, especially Chinese class.
- cānguān hángkōng** I like visiting museums, especially aviation museums.
- bówùguǎn bówùguǎn**
- huàhuà guóhuà** I like painting, especially Chinese painting.

Unit 20, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Duìle, nǐ duì	Jīngjù	gǎn xìngqu ma?	Oh, yeah, are you interested in Peking opera?
	yīnyuè		Oh, yeah, are you interested in music?
	yīnyuèhuì		Oh, yeah, are you interested in concerts?
	xiàqí		Oh, yeah, are you interested in playing chess?
	zuòfàn		Oh, yeah, are you interested in cooking?
	xué yǔyán		Oh, yeah, are you interested in learning languages?
	huàhuà		Oh, yeah, are you interested in painting?
	Jīngjù		Oh, yeah, are you interested in Peking opera?
2. Wǒ suīrán bú tài dǒng, dànshi	tǐng ài kànde		Though I don't understand it very well, I very much love watching it.
	hěn xiǎng xué		Though I don't understand it very well, I really want to learn.
	tīngshuōguo		Though I don't understand it very well, I've heard of it before.
	xǐhuan kàn		Though I don't understand it very well, I like watching it.
	gǎn xìngqu		Though I don't understand it very well, I'm interested in it.
	tè xiǎng xué		Though I don't understand it very well, I especially want to learn it.
	tǐng ài kànde		Though I don't understand it very well, I very much love watching it.
3. Wǒ zhènghǎor	duō yìzhāng piào		It just so happens that I have an extra ticket.
	yǒukòng		It just so happens that I'm free.
	kànjian tā le		It just so happened that I saw her.
	nèitiān méi shì		It just so happens that I'm free that day.
	yě zài zhǎo tā		It just so happens that I'm also looking for her.
	yě xǐhuan Jīngjù		It just so happens that I also like Peking opera.
	yě huì qù nèige yīnyuèhuì		It just so happens that I'm also going to that concert.
	duō yìzhāng piào		It just so happens that I have an extra ticket.

4. Tā shuō tā duì	<p>nèizhǒng shìr</p> <p>Jīngjù</p> <p>cānguān bówùguǎn</p> <p>qù dòngwùyuán</p> <p>qù bàifāng nèixiē rén</p> <p>xuéxí</p> <p>nèizhǒng shìr</p>	méi xìngqu.	<p>He said that he isn't interested in that kind of thing.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in Peking opera.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in visiting museums.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in going to the zoo.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in going to visit those people.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in studying.</p> <p>He said that he isn't interested in that kind of thing.</p>
5. Lǎo Gāo duì	<p>yīnyuè</p> <p>yǔyán</p> <p>Zhōngwén</p> <p>Zhōngguo</p> <p>Guóhuà</p> <p>xiàqí</p> <p>Jīngjù</p> <p>yīnyuè</p>	hěn yǒu yánjiū.	<p>Old Gao has great expertise in music.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in languages.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in Chinese.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in China.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in Chinese painting.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in playing chess.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in Peking opera.</p> <p>Old Gao has great expertise in music.</p>
6. Nǐ gěi wǒ	<p>sīfēnzhīyī</p> <p>sānfēnzhīyī</p> <p>sānfēnzhī'èr</p> <p>sīfēnzhīsān</p> <p>shífēnzhīyī</p> <p>sīfēnzhīyī</p>	jiù gòule.	<p>It will be enough if you give me one-fourth.</p> <p>It will be enough if you give me one-third.</p> <p>It will be enough if you give me two-thirds.</p> <p>It will be enough if you give me three-fourths.</p> <p>It will be enough if you give me one-tenth.</p> <p>It will be enough if you give me one-fourth.</p>

Unit 20, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Nǐ	zài gàn shémmé ne?	What are you doing?
Tā		What is she doing?
Nǐmen		What are you all doing?
Tāmen		What are they doing?
Xiǎo Liú		What is Little Liu doing?
Lǎo Zhào		What is Old Zhao doing?
Nǐ		What are you doing?
2. Xiǎng bu xiǎng	qù kàn chǎng diànyǐng ?	Do you want to go watch a movie?
	gēn wǒ qù tīng yīnyuèhuì	Do you want to go to a concert with me?
	gēn wǒ qù chī wǎnfàn	Do you want to go eat dinner with me?
	yìqǐ cānguān bówùguǎn	Do you want to go visit a museum together?
	gēn wǒ qù dòngwùyuán	Do you want to go to the zoo with me?
	yìqǐ qù jì zhèige bāoguǒ	Do you want to go together to send this package?
	qù kàn chǎng diànyǐng	Do you want to go watch a movie?
3. Yǒu shémmé hǎo	piānzi	ma? Are there any good films?
	diànyǐng	Are there any good films?
	shū	Are there any good books?
	gē	Are there any good songs?
	dōngxi	Are there any good things?
	piānzi	Are there any good films?
4. Nèige diànyǐng jiǎngde shì	yīnyuèjiā	de gùshi. That film tells the story of a famous musician.
yíge zhùmíng	xiǎoshuōjiā	That film tells the story of a famous novelist.
	gāngqínjiā	That film tells the story of a famous pianist.
	huàjiā	That film tells the story of a famous painter.
	yínhángjiā	That film tells the story of a famous banker.
	yīnyuèjiā	That film tells the story of a famous musician.
5. Sānshí	niándàide Zhōngguó.	China of the 1930s.
Èrshí		China of the 1920s.
Sìshí		China of the 1940s.
Wǔshí		China of the 1950s.
Liùshí		China of the 1960s.
Qīshí		China of the 1970s.
Bāshí		China of the 1980s.
Jiǔshí		China of the 1990s.
Sānshí		China of the 1930s.

Unit 20, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Zhèi	lèide diànyǐngr	.	This type of film.
Nèi		.	That type of film.
Něi		?	Which type of film?
Zhèi		.	This type of film.
2. Wǒ cónglái méi	kàn	guo.	I've never seen it before.
	tīng		I've never heard it before.
	shuō		I've never said it before.
	tīngshuō		I've never heard of it before.
	chī		I've never eaten it before.
	hē		I've never drunk it before.
	qù		I've never gone before.
	kàn		I've never seen it before.
3. Wǒmen zuòzai lóuxià	shíwǔ	pái.	We're sitting in the 15th row downstairs.
	èrshísān		We're sitting in the 23rd row downstairs.
	dīliù		We're sitting in the 6th row downstairs.
	diyī		We're sitting in the 1st row downstairs.
	shíwǔ		We're sitting in the 15th row downstairs.
4. Dà bùfen wǒ dōu	dǒng	.	I understood the majority of it.
	xǐhuan		I liked the majority of it.
	gǎn xìngqu		I'm interested in the majority of it.
	tīngdemíngbai		I understood the majority of it.
	tīngdedǒng		I understood the majority of it.
	zhīdao		I know the majority of it.
	dǒng		I understood the majority of it.
5. Dà bùfende	rén	hái méi lái.	Most of the people are not here yet.
	tóngxué		Most of the classmates are not here yet.
	gōngrén		Most of the workers are not here yet.
	tóngshì		Most of the colleagues are not here yet.
	yǎnyuán		Most of the actors are not here yet.
	diànyǐng míngxīng		Most of the movie stars are not here yet.
	rén		Most of the people are not here yet.

6. Yǒude dìfang	shuōde tài kuài shízài tài luànle wǒ méi tīngdǒng wǒ bù míngbai hěn méi yìsi bù zěmmeyàng fēicháng hǎo shuōde tài kuài	In some places they spoke too fast. There were some places that were really too much of a mess. Some places I didn't understand. Some places I didn't understand. Some places were very boring. Some places were nothing special. Some places were superlative. In some places they spoke too fast.
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7. Diànyǐng	de zhǔyào nèiróng wǒ dōu néng lǐjiě.	I was able to comprehend the gist of the film.
Xiǎoshuō		I was able to comprehend the gist of the novel.
Gùshi		I was able to comprehend the gist of the story.
Nǐ shuō		I was able to comprehend the gist of what you said.
Bàogào		I was able to comprehend the gist of the report.
Jīngjù		I was able to comprehend the gist of the Peking opera.
Lùnwén		I was able to comprehend the gist of the paper.
Diànyǐng		I was able to comprehend the gist of the film.

Unit 21, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Nǐ	lánqiú	yīnggāi dǎde bú cuò ba?	I suppose you must really be good at basketball?
	bàngqiú		I suppose you must really be good at baseball?
	pīngpāngqiú		I suppose you must really be good at Ping-Pong?
	tàijíquán		I suppose you must really be good at taiji?
	wǎngqiú		I suppose you must really be good at tennis?
	yǔmáoqiú		I suppose you must really be good at badminton?
	lánqiú		I suppose you must really be good at basketball?
2. Wǒ xǐhuan yóuyǒng, ǒu'ěr yě dǎ	wǎngqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play tennis.
	lánqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play basketball.
	bàngqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play baseball.
	pīngpāngqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play Ping-Pong.
	tàijíquán		I like swimming and occasionally I also do taiji.
	yǔmáoqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play badminton.
	wǎngqiú		I like swimming and occasionally I also play tennis.
3. Wǒ yíqián zài gāozhōngde shíhou shì	lánqiú	xiàoduì.	Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the basketball team.
	wǎngqiú		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the tennis team.
	zúqiú		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the soccer team.
	yóuyǒng		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the swim team.
	bàngqiú		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the baseball team.
	yǔmáoqiú		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the badminton team.
	lánqiú		Formerly, when I was in high school, I was on the basketball team.

4. Búguò yǐjīng hěn jiǔ méi	<p>dǎ</p> <p>xià</p> <p>chī</p> <p>hē</p> <p>qù</p> <p>pǎo</p> <p>chàng</p> <p>dǎ</p>	<p>le. However, it's been a long time since I played (sports).</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I played (chess).</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I ate it.</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I drank it.</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I went.</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I ran.</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I sang.</p> <p>However, it's been a long time since I played (sports).</p>
5. Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu xué	<p>Zhōngguo wǔshù</p> <p>Zhōngguo gōngfū</p> <p>tàijíquán</p> <p>zuò Zhōngguo fàn</p> <p>zuò kāoyā</p> <p>xiě Zhōngguo zì</p> <p>yīnyuè</p> <p>Zhōngguo wǔshù</p>	<p>? Did you learn Chinese martial arts?</p> <p>Did you learn Chinese kung fu?</p> <p>Did you learn taiji?</p> <p>Did you learn to cook Chinese food?</p> <p>Did you learn to make roast duck?</p> <p>Did you learn to write Chinese characters?</p> <p>Did you learn music?</p> <p>Did you learn Chinese martial arts?</p>
6. Shì yìxiē bù yíyàngde	<p>yùndong</p> <p>dìfang</p> <p>rén</p> <p>shuǐguǒ</p> <p>shūcài</p> <p>dōngxi</p> <p>àihào</p> <p>yùndong</p>	<p>. They're some different sports.</p> <p>They're some different places.</p> <p>They're some different people.</p> <p>They're some different fruit.</p> <p>They're some different vegetables.</p> <p>They're some different things.</p> <p>They're some different hobbies.</p> <p>They're some different sports.</p>
7. Bǐrú shuō, Zhōngguo wǔshù, gōngfū	<p>shemmede.</p> <p>chénpǎo, yóuyǒng</p> <p>tàijíquán, zúqiú</p> <p>wǎngqiú, lánqiú</p> <p>píngguǒ, júzi</p> <p>báicài, qíncài</p> <p>kāfēi, tǔsī</p> <p>Zhōngguo wǔshù, gōngfū</p>	<p>For example, Chinese martial arts, kung fu, and so on.</p> <p>For example, jogging, swimming, and so on.</p> <p>For example, taiji, soccer, and so on.</p> <p>For example, tennis, basketball, and so on.</p> <p>For example, apples, oranges, and so on.</p> <p>For example, cabbage, celery, and so on.</p> <p>For example, coffee, white bread, and so on.</p> <p>For example, Chinese martial arts, kung fu, and so on.</p>

-
8. **Bǐfāng shuō, kàn diànyǐngr huòshi cānguān bówùguǎn** . For example, watching movies or visiting museums.
- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| huàhuàr | qù dòngwùyuán | For example, painting or going to the zoo. |
| yóuyǒng | dǎ lánqiú | For example, swimming or playing basketball. |
| táozi | xiāngjiāo | For example, peaches or bananas. |
| kàn xiǎoshuōr | xià Wéiqí | For example, reading novels or playing Go. |
| tīng yīnyuèhuì | bàifǎng lǎo péngyou | For example, listening to concerts or visiting old friends. |
| kàn diànyǐngr | cānguān bówùguǎn | For example, watching movies or visiting museums. |
-
9. **Shì zhù wǒ gébèide**
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| shìyǒu | It's the dormmate who lives next door to me. |
| péngyou | It's the friend who lives next door to me. |
| tóngxué | It's the classmate who lives next door to me. |
| rén | It's the person who lives next door to me. |
| Lǐ Xiānsheng | It's the Mr. Li who lives next door to me. |
| Shí Xiáojie | It's the Ms. Shi who lives next door to me. |
| Chén Tàitai | It's the Mrs. Chen who lives next door to me. |
| Wú Jīnglǐ | It's the manager Wu who lives next door to me. |
| shìyǒu | It's the dormmate who lives next door to me. |
-
10. **Wǒ zìjǐ méi xué , tā dàoshi xué le.** I myself didn't learn it but she, on the contrary, did.
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| qù | qù | I myself didn't go but she, on the contrary, did. |
| shuō | shuō | I myself didn't say it but she, on the contrary, did. |
| wèn | wèn | I myself haven't asked but she, on the contrary, has. |
| chī | chī | I myself haven't eaten but she, on the contrary, has. |
| dìng | dìng | I myself haven't reserved it but she, on the contrary, has. |
| hē | hē | I myself didn't drink but she, on the contrary, did. |
| xué | xué | I myself didn't learn it but she, on the contrary, did. |

Unit 21, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

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1. **Nándào niánqīng rén dōu bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijǐquán ma?** Don't tell me that all young people don't like taiji?
rènshi tā Don't tell me that all young people know her?
xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú Don't tell me that all young people like to play basketball?
bù xǐhuan xiàqí Don't tell me that all young people don't like to play chess?
xǐhuan qù kàn diànyǐng Don't tell me that all young people like to go watch movies?
bù xǐhuan dǎ tàijǐquán Don't tell me that all young people don't like taiji?
-
2. **Nándào nǐ bú shì Zhōngguó rén ma?** Don't tell me that you aren't Chinese?
wàngle wǒ Don't tell me that you've forgotten me?
bú huì shuō Zhōngwén le Don't tell me that you don't know how to speak Chinese anymore?
bù dǎ bàngqiú Don't tell me that you don't play baseball?
bù xǐhuan Měiguó Don't tell me that you don't like America?
bù xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó fàn Don't tell me that you don't like to eat Chinese food?
bú huì zuòfàn Don't tell me that you don't know how to cook?
bú shì Zhōngguó rén Don't tell me that you aren't Chinese?
-
3. **Jiàride shíhou wǒ xǐhuan dào jiāowài zóuzou** . During the holidays, I like to wander in the countryside.
qù cānguān bówùguǎn During the holidays, I like to go visit museums.
qù yóuyǒng During the holidays, I like to go swimming.
dǎ wǎngqiú During the holidays, I like to play tennis.
zhǎo péngyou wánr During the holidays, I like to find some friends to hang out with.
zìjǐ zuòfàn During the holidays, I like to cook myself.
qù lǚxíng During the holidays, I like to go travel.
dào jiāowài zóuzou During the holidays, I like to wander in the countryside.
-
4. **Duì tāmen lái shuō tài zǎole.** For them, it's too early.
wǒ For me, it's too early.
dàxuéshēng For college students, it's too early.
niánqīng rén For young people, it's too early.
lǎonián rén For old people, it's too early.
xiǎo háizi For young children, it's too early.
tāmen For them, it's too early.

5. Dǎi	sìwǔdiǎn zhōng	jiù chūmén, tāmen qǐbulái!	You have to go out at 4:00 or 5:00; they can't get up!		
	wǔliùdiǎn zhōng		You have to go out at 5:00 or 6:00; they can't get up!		
	liùqīdiǎn zhōng		You have to go out at 6:00 or 7:00; they can't get up!		
	qībādiǎn zhōng		You have to go out at 7:00 or 8:00; they can't get up!		
	bājiǔdiǎn zhōng		You have to go out at 8:00 or 9:00; they can't get up!		
	sìwǔdiǎn zhōng		You have to go out at 4:00 or 5:00; they can't get up!		
6. Yuánlái	shi zhèiyang	!	So this is how it was!		
	tā gēnběn bú shi tāde tàitai		So she's not his wife at all!		
	qián yìzhī fāngzai zhèr ne		So the money was here the whole time!		
	nímende gōngyù zhǐ yǒu yījiān wòshì		So your apartment only has one bedroom!		
	nǐ xǐhuande rén jiù shi tā		So the person you like is her!		
	nǐ bú huì zuòfàn		So you don't know how to cook!		
	nǐmen shì tóngwū		So you guys are roommates!		
	shi zhèiyang		So this is how it was!		
7. Nǚ gāngcái shuō	nǐ yǐqián xǐhuan chénpǎo	.	You just said that you used to like to go jogging in the morning.		
	nǐ duì Jīngjù gǎn xìngqu		You just said that you're interested in Peking opera.		
	tāde Zhōngwén hěn liúli		You just said that her Chinese is fluent.		
	Xiǎo Wáng zài gōngchǎng gōngzuò		You just said that Little Wang works at a factory.		
	niánqīng rén xǐhuan tiàowǔ		You just said that young people like to go dancing.		
	nǐ méi dài míngpiàn		You just said that you didn't bring name cards.		
	nǐ zuì xǐhuan chī làde		You just said that you like to eat spicy food most.		
	nǐ yǐqián xǐhuan chénpǎo		You just said that you used to like to go jogging in the morning.		
8. Wǒ měitiān	wǔdiǎn	dào	wǔdiǎn bàn	pǎo bàn'ge zhōngtóu.	I run for half an hour every day from 5:00 to 5:30.
	liùdiǎn		liùdiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 6:00 to 6:30.
	qīdiǎn		qīdiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 7:00 to 7:30.
	bādiǎn		bādiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 8:00 to 8:30.
	jiǔdiǎn		jiǔdiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 9:00 to 9:30.
	shídiǎn		shídiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 10:00 to 10:30.
	wǔdiǎn		wǔdiǎn bàn		I run for half an hour every day from 5:00 to 5:30.

9. Yǒu méiyǒu xìngqū hé wǒ yìqǐ	pǎo	?	Are you interested in running together with me?
	qù tiàowǔ		Are you interested in going dancing together with me?
	kàn diànyǐng		Are you interested in watching a movie together with me?
	chīfàn		Are you interested in eating together with me?
	qù yóuyǒng		Are you interested in going swimming together with me?
	cānguān bówùguǎn		Are you interested in visiting a museum together with me?
	zuòfàn		Are you interested in cooking together with me?
		pǎo	
10. Wǒ	yīdiǎn	zhěng zài tǐyùguǎn qiánmiàn dēng nǐ.	I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 1:00 sharp.
	liǎngdiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 2:00 sharp.
	sāndiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 3:00 sharp.
	sìdiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 4:00 sharp.
	wǔdiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 5:00 sharp.
	liùdiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 6:00 sharp.
	yīdiǎn		I'll wait for you in front of the gymnasium at 1:00 sharp.
11. Wǒ hǎo gāoxìng, xuéxiào míngtiān yào fàng	jià	le.	I'm very happy; there will be a school vacation tomorrow.
	hánjià		I'm very happy; winter vacation at the school starts tomorrow.
	chūnjià		I'm very happy; spring break at the school starts tomorrow.
	shǔjià		I'm very happy; summer vacation at the school starts tomorrow.
	wǔtiān jià		I'm very happy; there will be a five-day vacation from school starting tomorrow.
	liǎngge xīngqī jià		I'm very happy; there will be a two-week vacation from school starting tomorrow.
		jià	

Unit 21, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Yī píndào yǒu	zúqiúsài	.	There is a soccer match on Channel 1.	
	shìjièbēi zúqiúsài		There is a World Cup soccer match on Channel 1.	
	wényì wǎnhuì		There is a variety show on Channel 1.	
	xīnwén		There is news on Channel 1.	
	liánxùjù		There is a soap opera on Channel 1.	
	xǐjù		There is a comedy on Channel 1.	
	Jīngjù		There is Peking opera on Channel 1.	
	diànyǐng		There is a movie on Channel 1.	
	zúqiúsài		There is a soccer match on Channel 1.	
2. Hái shì kàn	zúqiú	ba.	I suppose it would be better to watch soccer.	
	bàngqiú		I suppose it would be better to watch baseball.	
	lánqiú		I suppose it would be better to watch basketball.	
	pīngpāngqiú bǐsài		I suppose it would be better to watch the Ping-Pong game.	
	yǔmáoqiú bǐsài		I suppose it would be better to watch the badminton game.	
	nèige jiémù		I suppose it would be better to watch that program.	
	biéde diànshì jiémù		I suppose it would be better to watch another television program.	
	biéde diànshìtái		I suppose it would be better to watch another television station.	
	zúqiú		I suppose it would be better to watch soccer.	
3. Jīntiānde zúqiúsài shì	Yīnggélán	duì	Bāxī	Today's soccer match is England vs. Brazil.
	Měiguó		Déguó	Today's soccer match is the U.S. vs. Germany.
	Zhōngguó		Riběn	Today's soccer match is China vs. Japan.
	Jiā'nádà		Fǎguó	Today's soccer match is Canada vs. France.
	Xīnjiāpō		Táiwān	Today's soccer match is Singapore vs. Taiwan.
	Yīngguó		Déguó	Today's soccer match is England vs. Germany.
	Yīnggélán		Bāxī	Today's soccer match is England vs. Brazil.

4. Yò! Yījīng	yī èr sān wǔ èr sān yī	bǐ yī yī líng líng èr líng	la!	Wow! It's already 1-0! Wow! It's already 2-1! Wow! It's already 3-1! Wow! It's already 5-0! Wow! It's already 2-0! Wow! It's already 3-2! Wow! It's already 1-0!
5. Shì shìjiè yǒumíngde	qiúduì dàxué huàjiā yīnyuèjiā xiǎoshuōjiā diànyǐng míngxīng yǎnyuán dǎoyǎn qiúduì		.	It's a world-famous team. It's a world-famous university. It's a world-famous artist. It's a world-famous musician. It's a world-famous novelist. It's a world-famous film star. It's a world-famous actor. It's a world-famous director. It's a world-famous team.
6. Nà hěn nán	shuō jiǎng wèn zuò yánjiū gǎi shuō		.	That's hard to say. That's hard to say. That's hard to ask. That's hard to make. That's hard to research. That's hard to change. That's hard to say.
7. Shéi	yùnnqì hǎo Zhōngwén hǎo zuì qiáng yǒu qián péngyou duō láide zǎo yùnnqì hǎo		, shéi jiù yíng.	Whoever has better luck will win. Whoever's Chinese is better will win. Whoever is the strongest will win. Whoever is rich will win. Whoever has more friends will win. Whoever comes earlier will win. Whoever has better luck will win.
8. Nǐ Tā Wǒ àirén Wǒde nán péngyou Wǒde nǚ péngyou Xiǎo Cáo Nǐ	qù nǎr, wǒ jiù qù nǎr.			Wherever you go, I'll go. Wherever she goes, I'll go. Wherever my spouse goes, I'll go. Wherever my boyfriend goes, I'll go. Wherever my girlfriend goes, I'll go. Wherever Little Cao goes, I'll go. Wherever you go, I'll go.

9. Wǒ	chī	shémme, tā jiù	chī	shémme.	Whatever I eat, he eats.
	hē		hē		Whatever I drink, he drinks.
	diǎn		diǎn		Whatever I order, he orders.
	mǎi		mǎi		Whatever I buy, he buys.
	shuō		shuō		Whatever I say, he says.
	zuò		zuò		Whatever I do, he does.
	chī		chī		Whatever I eat, he eats.

10. Nǐmen jǐdiǎn	shuì	, wǒ jiù jǐdiǎn	shuì	.	I'll sleep whenever you guys sleep.
	qǐ		qǐ		I'll get up whenever you guys get up.
	chī		chī		I'll eat whenever you guys eat.
	qù		qù		I'll go whenever you guys go.
	zǒu		zǒu		I'll leave whenever you guys leave.
	shuì		shuì		I'll sleep whenever you guys sleep.

Unit 21, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Xiǎo Méi, wǒ zhōngyú dēngshang Cháng Chéng	le!	Little Mei, I've finally climbed the Great Wall!
huì shuō Zhōngwén		Little Mei, I've finally learned to speak Chinese!
yíngē wǒde tóngwū		Little Mei, I've finally won against my roommate!
chīdào kǎoyā		Little Mei, I've finally eaten roast duck!
néng dǎ lánqiú		Little Mei, I've finally learned to play basketball!
yǒu nán péngyou		Little Mei, I finally have a boyfriend!
dēngshang Cháng Chéng		Little Mei, I've finally climbed the Great Wall!
2. Xiànzài nǐ yě suàndeshàng shì hǎohàn	le.	Now you also can be considered a brave man.
wǒde hǎo péngyou		Now you also can be considered a good friend of mine.
lǎoshī		Now you also can be considered a teacher.
diànyǐng míngxīng		Now you also can be considered a movie star.
lǎo rén		Now you also can be considered an old person.
hǎohàn		Now you also can be considered a brave man.
3. Cháng Chéng dàodī yǒu duō cháng	?	How long really is the Great Wall?
yǒu duō kuān		How wide really is the Great Wall?
yǒu duō gāo		How tall really is the Great Wall?
yǒu duōshǎo nián le		How many years old really is the Great Wall?
shì shéme shíhou jiànde		When was the Great Wall really built?
cóng nǎ kāishǐde		Where does the Great Wall really start?
yǒu duō cháng		How long really is the Great Wall?
4. Yǒu	cháng.	It's over 6,000 kilometers long.
liùqiān duō gōnglǐ		It's 800 miles long.
bābǎi yīnglǐ		It's 3,000 meters long.
sānqiān gōngchǐ		It's 10,000 kilometers long.
yíwàn gōnglǐ		It's 70 miles long.
qīshí yīnglǐ		It's 9,000 meters long.
jiǔqiān gōngchǐ		It's over 6,000 kilometers long.
liùqiān duō gōnglǐ		

5. Tāmen búduànde	kuòjiàn Cháng Chéng bānjiā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà shuōhuà gēn tā tí zhèijiàn shì gěi biérén jiǎng zhèige gùshi xiàng wǒ dǎtīng nǐde shì kuòjiàn Cháng Chéng		They constantly expanded the Great Wall. They constantly moved. They constantly phoned me. They constantly talked. They constantly mentioned this thing to him. They constantly told other people this story. They kept on asking me about matters pertaining to you. They constantly expanded the Great Wall.
6. Nà kě zhēn gòu	bù róngyi lèi bú cuò máng nán biāozhǔn guì bù róngyi	de!	That's really not so easy! That really was quite tiring! That really is not bad at all! That really is quite busy! That really is quite hard! That really is pretty accurate! That really is quite expensive! That's really not so easy!
7. Zhèixiē cáiliào	quán dōu dà bùfen yíbùfen kěnéng hái xiān quán	děi kào réngōng bānyùn.	These materials all had to be moved by human labor. These materials all had to be moved by human labor. The majority of these materials had to be moved by human labor. A portion of these materials had to be moved by human labor. It's possible that these materials had to be moved by human labor. These materials still have to be moved by human labor. These materials first have to be moved by human labor. These materials all had to be moved by human labor.
8. Sǐ Lái Qù Zǒu Qǐng Yòng Wèn Sǐ	le bù zhīdào yǒu duōshǎo rén!		I don't know how many people died! I don't know how many people came! I don't know how many people went! I don't know how many people left! I don't know how many people were invited! I don't know how many people were used! I don't know how many people I asked! I don't know how many people died!

Unit 22, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Nǐ shì bu shì	shēngbìng	le?	Are you sick?
	shēngqì		Are you angry?
	bú qù		Are you no longer going?
	juéde bú tài shūfu		Do you feel sick?
	zài xiūxi		Are you resting?
	zài shuìjiào		Are you sleeping?
	shēngbìng		Are you sick?
2. Wǒ yǒu diǎnr	fāshāo		I have a little fever.
	kě		I'm a little thirsty.
	ěxīn		I feel a little bit nauseous.
	xiǎng tū		I feel a little like throwing up.
	jǐnzhāng		I'm a little nervous.
	shēngqì		I'm a little angry.
	bù gāoxìng		I'm a little unhappy.
fāshāo		I have a little fever.	
3. Wǒ xiǎng yòngbuzháo	qù yīyuàn		I think it won't be necessary to go to the hospital.
	qù kànbìng		I think it won't be necessary to see a doctor.
	qù kàn dàifu		I think it won't be necessary to see a doctor.
	gēn tā fùmǔ liánxi		I think it won't be necessary to contact his parents.
	zhèmmè zǎo shuìjiào		I think it won't be necessary to sleep so early.
	dài zhèmmè duō dōngxi		I think it won't be necessary to bring so many things.
	qù yīyuàn		I think it won't be necessary to go to the hospital.
4. Yī bú zhùyì jiù	róngyì zháoliáng		The minute you don't watch out, it's easy to catch cold.
	huì zhuǎnchéng fèiyán		The minute you don't watch out, it will turn into pneumonia.
	huì gǎnmào		The minute you don't watch out, you'll catch cold.
	huì shēngbìng		The minute you don't watch out, you'll get sick.
	wǎnle		The minute you don't watch out, you'll be late.
	wàngle shíjiān		The minute you don't watch out, you'll lose track of time.
	róngyì zháoliáng		The minute you don't watch out, it's easy to catch a cold.

5. Wǒ xiǎng nǐ zuìhǎo hái shì	qù yīyuàn kànkan	.	I think it would be best for you to go to a hospital and have them take a look at you.
	zhǎo yīwèi dǒng Yīngyǔde dàifu		I think it would be best for you to find a doctor who understands English.
	zǎo yidianr qù kànbìng		I think it would be best for you to go see a doctor as soon as possible.
	búyào qùle		I think it would be best for you not to go.
	wǎn diǎn chīfàn		I think it would be best for you to eat a bit later.
	duō xiūxi		I think it would be best for you to rest a little more.
	qù yīyuàn kànkan		I think it would be best for you to go to a hospital and have them take a look at you.
6. Tā bú dà	huì shuō Hànyǔ	.	He doesn't speak much Chinese.
	dǒng běndide xíguàn		He doesn't understand local customs very well.
	xǐhuan chénpǎo		He doesn't much like to jog in the morning.
	huì xiě Zhōngguo zì		He doesn't know how to write Chinese characters very well.
	xiǎng qù tīng Jīngjù		He doesn't want to go to listen to Peking Opera very much.
néng chī làde		He can't eat much hot spicy food.	
huì shuō Hànyǔ		He doesn't speak much Chinese.	
7. Néng bu neng gěi tā zhǎo yīwèi dǒng	Yīngyǔ	de dàifu?	Can you find her a doctor who understands English?
	Zhōngwén		Can you find her a doctor who understands Chinese?
	Fǎyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands French?
	Rìyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands Japanese?
	Déyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands German?
	Xībānyáyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands Spanish?
	Hànyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands Chinese?
	Yīngyǔ		Can you find her a doctor who understands English?
8. Nèiwèi dàifu zhèng	mángzhe	ne.	That doctor is currently busy.
	chīfàn		That doctor is just eating.
	guā húzi		That doctor is just shaving.
	shuìjiào		That doctor is sleeping right now.
	tīng xīnwén		That doctor is just listening to the news.
	gěi rén kànbìng		That doctor is just seeing a patient.
	mángzhe		That doctor is currently busy.

Unit 22, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Xiǎotōu! Yǒu rén tōule wǒde	qiánbāo	!	Thief! Someone stole my wallet!
	píbāo		Thief! Someone stole my purse!
	hùzhào		Thief! Someone stole my passport!
	zhèngjiàn		Thief! Someone stole my identification documents!
	qián		Thief! Someone stole my money!
	bēibāo		Thief! Someone stole my backpack!
	gōngshìbāo		Thief! Someone stole my briefcase!
	qiánbāo		Thief! Someone stole my wallet!
2. Gǎnkuài zhuāzhù ta, búyào ràng ta	pǎodiào	.	Catch him quickly, don't let him run away.
	zǒu		Catch him quickly, don't let him leave.
	jìnqu		Catch him quickly, don't let him enter.
	jìn wūzili qù		Catch him quickly, don't let him enter the room.
	huíqu		Catch him quickly, don't let him go back.
	pǎodiào		Catch him quickly, don't let him run away.
3. Wǒ qù jiào yíwèi	jǐngchá	lái.	I'll go call a police officer.
	dàifu		I'll go call a doctor.
	yīshēng		I'll go call a doctor.
	lǎoshī		I'll go call a teacher.
	jīnglǐ		I'll go call a manager.
	jiàoshòu		I'll go call a professor.
	jǐngchá		I'll go call a police officer.
4. Wǒde	qiánbāo	bèi tōule.	My wallet was stolen.
	píbāo		My purse was stolen.
	hùzhào		My passport was stolen.
	qián		My money was stolen.
	dōngxi		My things were stolen.
	bēizi		My cup was stolen.
	qiánbāo		My wallet was stolen.
5. Tā bèi	mà	le.	He was scolded.
	dǎ		He was beaten.
	piàn		He was tricked.
	wèn		He was asked.
	gǎnchuqu		He was driven out.
	pàiqu		He was sent there.
	jiàoqu		He was called there.
mà		He was scolded.	

6. Wǒde wǔfàn bèi tóngwū	chī	le.	My lunch was eaten by my roommate.
	mài		My lunch was sold by my roommate.
	tōu		My lunch was stolen by my roommate.
	náchuqu		My lunch was taken out by my roommate.
	sònggei biérén		My lunch was given to someone else by my roommate.
	chī		My lunch was eaten by my roommate.
7. Tā pǎodào	náli	qùle ?	Where did she go?
	shānshang	.	She went into the mountains.
	wūzili	.	She ran into the room.
	zhuōzi dīxia	.	She ran under the table.
	nàr	.	She went there.
	Nánjīng	.	She went to Nanjing.
	yīyuàn	.	She went to the hospital.
	náli	?	Where did she go?
8. Wǒ fēi	zhǎohuilai	bù kě.	I must find and get it back.
	xué		I must learn it.
	qù		I must go.
	biyè		I must graduate.
	zǒu		I must leave.
	dào nàr		I must go there.
	shuō		I must say it.
	wèn		I must ask.
	zuò		I must do it.
	zhǎohuilai		I must find and get it back.
9. Wǒmen yíding jìnlì bāng nǐ	zhǎo	.	We'll certainly do our best to help you find it.
	wèn		We'll certainly do our best to help you ask.
	dìng		We'll certainly do our best to help you to make the reservation.
	liánxi		We'll certainly do our best to help you contact them.
	dǎtīng		We'll certainly do our best to help you inquire.
	zhǎo		We'll certainly do our best to help you find it.
10. Qǐng nǐ gēn wǒ dào	jǐngchájú	qù yitang.	Please accompany me to the police station.
	yīyuàn		Please accompany me to the hospital.
	yóujú		Please accompany me to the post office.
	shítáng		Please accompany me to the cafeteria.
	fàndiàn		Please accompany me to the hotel.
	dàshǐguǎn		Please accompany me to the embassy.
	jǐngchájú		Please accompany me to the police station.

Unit 22, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Bù zhīdào yǒu méiyǒu rén	jiǎndào kàndào zhǎodào tīngdào tídào wèndào jiǎndào	?	I wonder if anyone has picked it up. I wonder if anyone has seen it. I wonder if anyone has found it. I wonder if anyone heard. I wonder if anyone mentioned it. I wonder if anyone asked about it. I wonder if anyone has picked it up.
2. Nèige dàxué bǐ wǒmen zhèr dà	yíbèi liǎngbèi sānbèi sìbèi wǔbèi hǎojǐbèi yíbèi	.	That college is twice as big as ours (or: "once again as big as ours"). That college is twice as big as ours. That college is three times as big as ours. That college is four times as big as ours. That college is five times as big as ours. That college is many times bigger than ours. That college is once again as big as ours.
3. Shàngmian xiězhe	"Běidà" "Táidà" "Nándà" "Běijīng" "Měiguó" "Běidà"	liǎngge zì.	On it are written the two characters Běidà. On it are written the two characters Táidà. On it are written the two characters Nándà. On it are written the two characters Běijīng. On it are written the two characters Měiguó. On it are written the two characters Běidà.
4. Shàngmian Shūshang Qíangshang Zhǐshang Xiàmian Lǐmiàn Wàimian Shàngmian	xiězhe hěn duō Zhōngguó zì.		On it are written many Chinese characters. On the book are written many Chinese characters. On the wall are written many Chinese characters. On the paper are written many Chinese characters. Underneath are written many Chinese characters. Inside are written many Chinese characters. Outside are written many Chinese characters. On it are written many Chinese characters.

5. Nǐ shì něige	guójiā gōngsī xuéxiào dàxué guójiā	de?	Which country are you from? Which company are you from? Which school are you from? Which college are you from? Which country are you from?
6. Yǐhòu	xiǎoxīn duō zhùyì shǎo shuō duō chī duō mǎi shǎo zuò xiǎoxīn	yidian!	Next time be a little more careful! Next time pay more attention! Next time say a little less! Next time eat a little more! Next time buy a little more! Next time make a little less! Next time be a little more careful!
7. Máfan nǐ	zài zhèli qiān ge míng zǎo diǎn lái gěi wǒ dǎ ge diànhuà gěi tā liú ge tiáozi wǎn diǎn zài lái zhǎo wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ lái qiānyuē zài zhèli qiān ge míng		Please sign your name here. Please come a bit earlier. Please give me a phone call. Please leave a note for her. Please come look for me a bit later. Please come and sign the contract this afternoon. Please sign your name here.

Unit 22, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

1. Nǐ	shòushāng chīfàn xuéxí shuǐjiào kàn yīshēng qù jǐngchájú jiào jiāotōngjǐng shòushāng	le méiyǒu?	Were you injured? Have you eaten? Have you studied? Have you slept? Have you seen a doctor? Have you been to the police station? Have you called a traffic police officer? Were you injured?
2. Tā dào méi shémme	dà shì dà bìng bù shūfude dìfang wèntí qián àihào dà shì		He on the contrary is pretty much all right. He on the contrary has no major illnesses. It actually doesn't hurt him anywhere. He on the contrary has no problems. He on the contrary has no money. He on the contrary has no hobbies. He on the contrary is pretty much all right.
3. Nǐ qiáo, wǒ zhè	kùzi wàzi chángkù duǎnkù dàyī chènshān kùzi	pòle yíge dà kūlong!	Look, a big hole got torn in my pants! Look, a big hole got torn in my socks! Look, a big hole got torn in my long pants! Look, a big hole got torn in my shorts! Look, a big hole got torn in my coat! Look, a big hole got torn in my shirt! Look, a big hole got torn in my pants!
4. Wǒde	zìxíngchē qìchē shū diànnǎo zhuōzi yǐzi zìxíngchē	chéngle shémme yàngr le?	What happened to my bicycle? What happened to my car? What happened to my book? What happened to my computer? What happened to my table? What happened to my chair? What happened to my bicycle?

5. Yào bú shì	wǒ duǒde kuài , hái shuōbuding yǒu duō wēixiǎn ne!	If I hadn't dodged quickly, who knows how dangerous it could have been!
	wǒ xiān zǒule	If I hadn't left first, who knows how dangerous it could have been!
	kànjian nǐ	If I hadn't seen you, who knows how dangerous it could have been!
	sòng nǐ qù yīyuàn	If I hadn't taken you to the hospital, who knows how dangerous it could have been!
	wǒ duǒde kuài	If I hadn't dodged quickly, who knows how dangerous it could have been!
6. Wǒ shì wèile	duǒ yíge guò mǎlùde	I did it in order to avoid a person crossing the street.
	gěi tā dǎ diànhuà	I did it in order to give him a call on the phone.
	gěi nǐ mǎi dōngxì	I did it in order to buy you something.
	tīng tā yào shuō shémmé	I did it in order to hear what he had to say.
	qǐng tā qiānmíng	I did it in order to ask him to sign his name.
	qù kàn Shìjièbēi zúqiúsài	I did it in order to go watch the World Cup soccer game.
	duǒ yíge guò mǎlùde	I did it in order to avoid a person crossing the street.
7. Jiéguǒ wǒ	bǎ nín zhuàngle	As a result, I hit you.
	méi qù	As a result, I didn't go.
	juédìng shēnqǐng biéde xuéxiào	As a result, I decided to apply to other schools.
	wàngle gěi tā mǎi liǎwù	As a result, I forgot to buy her a gift.
	jiù zǒule	As a result, I left.
	shòushāng le	As a result, I was injured.
	bǎ nín zhuàngle	As a result, I hit you.
8. Shì bu shì wǒmen	qù zhǎo jiāotōngjǐng ?	Should we go find a traffic policeman?
	yìqǐ zǒu	Should we go together?
	wènwen kàn	Should we ask?
	míngtiān zài shì yíci	Should we try again tomorrow?
	zǎo diǎnr qù	Should we go a little earlier?
	péi tā yìxiē qián	Should we compensate him with some money?
	qù zhǎo jiāotōngjǐng	Should we go find a traffic policeman?
9. Nǐmen sīliǎo	déle.	Why don't you just settle it privately?
Nǐ péi tā diǎnr xiūchēfèi		Why don't you just give him some money to fix his bicycle?
Nǐ duō jiè diǎn		Why don't you just borrow some more?
Nǐ shǎo mǎi yìxiē		Why don't you just buy a little less?
Nǐ zǎo qù yíge xiǎoshí		Why don't you just go there an hour earlier?
Nǐmen sīliǎo		Why don't you just settle it privately?

10. Rúguǒ	jiào jǐngchá huíqu zhǎo zǒulù dǎdī bú zuò huǒchē qù chāoshì mǎi jiào jǐngchá	de huà, děi dānwu hǎo. duō shíjiān	If you call a police officer, it would waste a lot of time. If you return to look for it, it would waste a lot of time. If you walk, it would waste a lot of time. If you take a taxi, it would waste a lot of time. If you don't take the train, it would waste a lot of time. If you buy them at the supermarket, it would waste a lot of time. If you call a police officer, it would waste a lot of time.
11. Guài	bù hésuàn kěpà kě'ài kěxiào bú cuò bù shūfu bù hésuàn	de!	It's just not worth it. It's quite scary. It's quite cute. It's quite funny. It's quite all right. It's quite uncomfortable. It's just not worth it.
12. Kùzi	Nǐ yàoshi bù lái Tā yàoshi qùbuliǎo Nǐmen bù xǐhuande huà Píxié Jièshūzhèng Kùzi	jiù suànle.	Forget about the pants. If you don't come, then forget about it. If she can't go, then forget about it. If you guys don't like it, then forget about it. Forget about the leather shoes. Forget about the library card. Forget about the pants.
13. Suànle,	nà jiù shēnqǐng biéde xuéxiào ba ! bú qù jiù bú qùle wǒmen míngtiān qù zhǎo jǐngchá gǎitiān zài shuō ba nà jiù shēnqǐng biéde xuéxiào ba		Forget about it, then I'll just apply to other schools! Forget about it, then I just won't go! Forget about it, we'll go find a police officer tomorrow! Forget about it, we'll talk about it another day! Forget about it, then I'll just apply to other schools!

Unit 23, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Zài	shíqī	shiji	. In the 17th century.
	shíbā		. In the 18th century.
	shíjiǔ		. In the 19th century.
	èrshí		. In the 20th century.
	èrshiyī		. In the 21st century.
	èrshi'èr		. In the 22nd century.
	něige	?	In which century?
	shíqī		. In the 17th century.
2. Xiānggǎng	shì yóu	Xiānggǎng dǎo, Jiúlóng, hé Xīnjiè	suǒzǔchéngde. Hong Kong is composed of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories.
Zhōngguó		èrshisān'ge shěng	China consists of twenty-three provinces.
Táiwān		shísìge xiàn	Taiwan is made up of fourteen counties.
Měiguó		wúshíge zhōu	The U.S. is composed of fifty states.
Jiā'nádà		shíge shěng	Canada is made up of ten provinces.
Xiānggǎng		Xiānggǎng dǎo, Jiúlóng, hé Xīnjiè	Hong Kong is composed of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories.
3. Táiwān yǒu liǎngqiān sānbǎiduōwàn rén, qízhōng	wúshiduōwàn shì yuánzhùmín		. Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which over 500,000 are aboriginal people.
	yìqiān liùbǎiwàn shì Mǐnnán rén		Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which 16 million are Hoklo people.
	sìbǎiwàn shì Kèjiā rén		Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which 4 million are Hakka people.
	sānbǎiwàn shì wàishěng rén		Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which 3 million are mainlanders.
	sìshiduōwàn shì wàiguó rén		Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which over 400,000 are foreigners.
	wúshiduōwàn shì yuánzhùmín		Taiwan's population is over 23 million, of which over 500,000 are aboriginal people.

4. Zhōngguode zǒngmiànjī shì jiǔbǎi liùqiānduōwàn píngfāng gōnglǐ, shì	Yīngguo	de	sìshí	bèi.	China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 40 times that of England.
	Rìběn		èrshiwǔ		China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 25 times that of Japan.
	Fǎguo		shíqī		China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 17 times that of France.
	Yìnní		wǔ		China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 5 times that of Indonesia.
	Yìndù		sān		China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 3 times that of India.
	Yīngguo		sìshí		China's total area is over 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is 40 times that of England.

Unit 23, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Táiwān	de chūkǒu yǐ	diànzǐ chǎnpǐn	wéi zhǔ.	Taiwan's exports consist primarily of electronics.
Riběn		qìchē hé diànzǐ chǎnpǐn		Japan's exports consist primarily of automobiles and electronics.
Bāxī		kāfēi		Brazil's exports consist primarily of coffee.
Fǎguo		pútáo jiǔ		France's exports consist primarily of wine.
Hélán		shūcài gēn huār		The Netherlands' exports consist primarily of vegetables and flowers.
Táiwān		diànzǐ chǎnpǐn		Taiwan's exports consist primarily of electronics.
2. Brown	shì Měiguó zuì yōumíngde	dàxué	zhīyī.	Brown is one of America's most famous universities.
Steve Jobs		rén		Steve Jobs is one of America's most famous people.
Times Square		dìfang		Times Square is one of America's most famous places.
San Francisco		chéngshì		San Francisco is one of America's most famous cities.
Màidāngláo		fànguǎn		McDonald's is one of America's most famous restaurants.
Hot dogs		xiǎochī		Hot dogs are one of America's most famous snacks.
Apple pie		tiánshí		Apple pie is one of America's most famous desserts.
Hemingway		xiǎoshuōjiā		Hemingway was one of America's most famous novelists.
Brown		dàxué		Brown is one of America's most famous universities.
3. Niǔyuē	Gǔshì zài shìjièshàng páimíng dì-	yī	.	The New York Stock Exchange ranks number one in the world.
Dōngjīng		èr	.	The Tokyo Stock Exchange ranks number two in the world.
Lúndūn		sān	.	The London Stock Exchange ranks number three in the world.
Shànghǎi		sì	.	The Shanghai Stock Exchange ranks number four in the world.
Xiānggǎng		wǔ	.	The Hong Kong Stock Exchange ranks number five in the world.
Niǔyuē		dìjǐ	?	The New York Stock Exchange ranks number what in the world?
Niǔyuē		yī	.	The New York Stock Exchange ranks number one in the world.

4. Yào xiǎoxīn, miǎnde	bèi piàn	!	You've got to be careful so you don't get cheated!
	bèi lǎoshī mà		You've got to be careful so you don't get scolded by the teacher!
	shòushāng		You've got to be careful so you don't get injured!
	zháoliáng		You've got to be careful so you don't catch cold!
	cuòguole		You've got to be careful so you don't miss it!
	tā shēngqì		You've got to be careful lest she gets angry!
	fāshēng chēhuò		You've got to be careful so you don't have an automobile accident!
	bǎ dùzi chīhuàile		You've got to be careful lest you eat the wrong thing and get an upset stomach!
	zhuǎnchéng fèiyán		You've got to be careful lest it turn into pneumonia.
yǒu máfan		You've got to be careful so you don't get into trouble!	
bèi piàn		You've got to be careful so you don't get cheated!	

5. Yǒude rén bǎ	Xiānggǎng	jiàozuo	“měishí tiāntáng”	.	Some people call Hong Kong “food heaven.”
	Xiānggǎng		“gòuwùzhède tiāntáng”		Some people call Hong Kong a “shopper's paradise.”
	Niúyuē		“dà píngguǒ”		Some people call New York the “Big Apple.”
	Shànghǎi		“xiǎo Bǎilí”		Some people call Shanghai “little Paris.”
	Táiwān		“bǎodǎo”		Some people call Taiwan “treasure island.”
	Wēinísī		“Xīfāngde Sūzhōu”		Some people call Venice the “Suzhou of the West.”
	Běijīng Dàxué		“Zhōngguode Hāfó”		Some people call Peking University the “Harvard of China.”
	Qīnghuá Dàxué		“Zhōngguode MIT”		Some people call Tsinghua University the “MIT of China.”
	Xiānggǎng		“měishí tiāntáng”		Some people call Hong Kong “food heaven.”

Unit 23, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

-
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. Bǎifēnzhījǐūshiwǔ | yǐshàng. | More than 95%. |
| Sānfēnzhī'èr | | More than 2/3. |
| Líng diǎn líng jiǔ | | More than 0.09. |
| Èrshiyīsuì | | 21 years old and over. |
| Yìqiānkuài | | More than \$1,000. |
| Sānshí'èrdù | | Above 32 degrees. |
| Yíwàn rén | | Over 10,000 people. |
| Bǎifēnzhījǐūshiwǔ | | More than 95%. |
-
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 2. Bǎifēnzhījǐūshí | yíxià. | Less than 90%. |
| Sìfēnzhīsān | | Less than 3/4. |
| Líng diǎn yī | | Less than 0.1. |
| Shí'èrsuì | | 12 years of age and under. |
| Yībǎikuài | | Less than \$100. |
| Língdù | | Below zero degrees. |
| Liǎngbǎi rén | | Fewer than 200 people. |
| Bǎifēnzhījǐūshí | | Less than 90%. |
-
- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| 3. Zhè gēn tāmen de | jiàoyù shuǐpíng | yōuguān. | This has to do with their educational level. |
| | lìshǐ | | This is related to their history. |
| | yǔyán zhèngcè | | This is related to their language policy. |
| | wàijiāo zhèngcè | | This is related to their foreign policy. |
| | jīngjì zhìdù | | This is related to their economic system. |
| | shēnghuó shuǐpíng | | This is related to their standard of living. |
| | wénhuà shuǐpíng | | This is related to their cultural level. |
| | jiàoyù shuǐpíng | | This has to do with their educational level. |

4. Zìcóng	nèinián shēngbìng	yǐhòu, wǒ jiù chīsù le.	Since that year when I got sick, I've been a vegetarian.
	bāndao zhèr		Since I moved here, I've been a vegetarian.
	jīnnián yíyuè yíhào		Since January 1st of this year, I've been a vegetarian.
	èr-líng-líng-bā-nián		Since 2008, I've been a vegetarian.
	wǒ cóng Yìndù huílai		Since I returned from India, I've been a vegetarian.
	shàng dàiyī		Since my freshman year, I've been a vegetarian.
	gāozhōng bìyè		Since I graduated from high school, I've been a vegetarian.
	kànle nèige diànshì jìémù		Since I saw that TV program, I've been a vegetarian.
	kànle nèichǎng diànyǐng		Since I saw that film, I've been a vegetarian.
	nèinián shēngbìng		Since that year when I got sick, I've been a vegetarian.

Unit 23, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

-
1. **Bùguǎn yǒu méiyǒu niánlíng xiànzhì , wǒ hái shì yào qù.** No matter if there's an age limit or not, I still want to go.
- héfǎ bu héfǎ** Regardless of whether it's legal or not, I still want to go.
- wēixiǎn bu wēixiǎn** No matter whether it's dangerous or not, I still want to go.
- wǒ fùmǔ zěmme shuō** No matter what my parents say, I still want to go.
- bāo bu bāokuò wǔfàn** Regardless of whether or not it includes lunch, I still want to go.
- nèige guójiāde wàijiāo zhèngcè zěmme yàng** No matter what that country's foreign policy is like, I still want to go.
- xū bu xūyào shēnqǐng hùzhào** Regardless of whether or not you need to apply for a passport, I still want to go.
- yǒu méiyǒu fāshāo** No matter whether I have a fever or not, I still want to go.
- wǒ tóu téng bu téng** No matter whether I have a headache or not, I still want to go.
- yǒu méiyǒu niánlíng xiànzhì** No matter if there's an age limit or not, I still want to go.
-
2. **Yào mǎn shíbāsuì cái néng rùchǎng jiào tā hěn shēngqì.** That one must be 18 to be admitted makes her very angry.
- Kàn nèibù piānzi yǒu niánlíng xiànzhì** That there is an age limit for seeing that film makes her very angry.
- Érzi chángcháng shàng dǔchǎng dǔbó** That her son often goes to casinos to gamble makes her very angry.
- Nǚ'ér bǎ xīn mǎide xiàngjī nòngdiūle** That her daughter lost the newly bought camera makes her very angry.
- Zhèngfǔ juéding bú jìxù shíxíng mǔyǔ jiàoyù zhèngcè** That the government decided not to continue implementing the policy of native language education makes her very angry.
- Nèige Měiguó rén bǎ Běidà jiàozuo "Zhōngguóde Hǎfó"** That that American called Peking University "China's Harvard" makes her very angry.
- Shāngdiànde lǎobǎn bú yuànyì jiǎngjià** That the proprietor of the store is not willing to haggle makes her very angry.
- Rénrén dōu tīngbudǒng tāde Pǔtōnghuà** That nobody understands her Mandarin makes her very angry.
- Yào mǎn shíbāsuì cái néng rùchǎng** That one must be 18 to be admitted makes her very angry.

Unit 24, Part 1: Substitution Drills

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

1. Wǒ shì shòudào	wǒ tóngwū	de yǐngxiǎng, cái kāishǐ duì Zhōngwén gǎn xìngqùde.	Only after being influenced by my roommate did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	yíge tóngxué		Only after being influenced by a classmate did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	wǒde yíwèi lǎoshī		Only after being influenced by one of my teachers did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	wǒ gēge		Only after being influenced by my older brother did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	wǒ shūshu		Only after being influenced by my uncle did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	wǒ āyí		Only after being influenced by my aunt did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	yíge Zhōngguo péngyou		Only after being influenced by a Chinese friend did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
	wǒ tóngwū		Only after being influenced by my roommate did I start becoming interested in Chinese.
2. Jù wǒ suǒzhī,	Xīnjiāpō Zhíwùyuán yǒu jiāngjìn liǎngbǎiniándede lìshǐ le		So far as I know, Singapore Botanic Gardens has a history of nearly 200 years.
	Xīnjiāpō Dòngwùyuán yǒu jiāngjìn sìshíniándede lìshǐ le		So far as I know, Singapore Zoo has a history of nearly 40 years.
	Xīnjiāpō yǒu sìzhǒng guānfāng yǔyán		So far as I know, Singapore has four official languages.
	Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ gēn Zhōngguode Pùtōnghuà dà-tóng-xiǎo-yì		So far as I know, Singapore's Huayu is largely the same as China's Putonghua.
	Xiānggǎngde zǒngmiànjī shì Xīnjiāpōde liǎngbèi		So far as I know, Hong Kong's total area is twice that of Singapore.
	Xiānggǎng Gǔshì zài shìjièshàng páimíng dìwǔ		So far as I know, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange is ranked number five in the world.
	Xiānggǎng xuéxiàoli yìbān dōu yòng fántìzì		So far as I know, in Hong Kong schools in general they use traditional characters.
	Xīnjiāpō Zhíwùyuán yǒu jiāngjìn liǎngbǎiniándede lìshǐ le		So far as I know, Singapore Botanic Gardens has a history of nearly 200 years.

3. Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ	gēn	Zhōngguode Pǔtōnghuà	dà-tóng-xiǎo-yì.	Singapore's Huayu is largely the same as China's Putonghua.
Táiwānde Guóyǔ		Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ		Taiwan's Guoyu is largely the same as Singapore's Huayu.
Xiānggǎngde Guǎngdōng huà		Àoménde Guǎngdōng huà		Hong Kong Cantonese is largely the same as Macao Cantonese.
Měiguode chāoshì		Jiā'nádàde chāoshì		American supermarkets are largely the same as Canadian supermarkets.
Měiguode dàxué shēnghuó		Zhōngguode dàxué shēnghuó		American university life is largely the same as Chinese university life.
Zhōngguode niánqīng rén		Měiguode niánqīng rén		Chinese young people are largely the same as American young people.
Xīnjiāpōde Huáyǔ		Zhōngguode Pǔtōnghuà		Singapore's Huayu is largely the same as China's Putonghua.

4. Zài Xīnjiāpō	dà bùfēnde rén dōu yǐ	Yīngyǔ	wéi zhèngshìde gōngzuò yǔyán.	In Singapore, the majority of people use English as their formal working language.
Zhōngguo		Hànyǔ		In China, the majority of people use Chinese as their formal working language.
Rìběn		Rìyǔ		In Japan, the majority of people use Japanese as their formal working language.
Déguo		Déyǔ		In Germany, the majority of people use German as their formal working language.
Fǎguo		Fǎyǔ		In France, the majority of people use French as their formal working language.
Xīnjiāpō		Yīngyǔ		In Singapore, the majority of people use English as their formal working language.

Unit 24, Part 2: Substitution Drills

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

1. Xiànzài	hóng xīngxíng	dàole miànlín juézhōngde dìbù.	Now orangutans have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	lǎohǔ		Now tigers have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	dà xióngmāo		Now giant pandas have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	Yìndù shīzi		Now Indian lions have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	nèizhōng hóuzi		Now that kind of monkey has reached the point where it's facing extinction.
	dà xīngxíng		Now gorillas have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	hěn duō zhōng dòngwù		Now many kinds of animals have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
	hóng xīngxíng		Now orangutans have reached the point where they're facing extinction.
2. Yóuyú	zhèjǐtiān tiānqì biànhuà tài dàle	, hěn duō xuéshēng dōu shēngbìng le.	Due to the change in weather these last few days being too great, many students have gotten sick.
	tāmen xiūxide bú gòu		Due to their not resting enough, many students have gotten sick.
	tāmen shuìjiào shuide tài shǎo		Due to their not sleeping enough, many students have gotten sick.
	tāmen bú zhùyì shēntì		Due to their not paying attention to their health, many students have gotten sick.
	tāmen hěn shǎo yùndòng		Due to their seldom exercising, many students have gotten sick.
	tāmen qīngcài, shuǐguǒ chīde bú gòu		Due to their not eating enough vegetables and fruits, many students have gotten sick.
	zuìjìn chángcháng lěngdào língdù yíxià		Due to the temperature recently often dropping below zero, many students have gotten sick.
	zhèjǐtiān tiānqì biànhuà tài dàle		Due to the change in weather these last few days being too great, many students have gotten sick.

3. Dòngwùyuán	kéyǐ qǐdào xiāngdāng dàde jiàoyù zuòyong.	Zoos can have a rather big educational function.
Zhíwùyuán		Botanical gardens can have a rather big educational function.
Bówùguǎn		Museums can have a rather big educational function.
Túshūguǎn		Libraries can have a rather big educational function.
Xiàqí		Playing chess can have a rather big educational function.
Hǎode diànshì jǐémù		Good television programs can have a rather big educational function.
Dòngwùyuán		Zoos can have a rather big educational function.

4. Wǒ zuótiān zài bàoshang kàndào,	Xīnjiāpō hé Zhōngguo qiānle yíxiàng xiédìng	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that Singapore signed an agreement with China.
	Xiānggǎngde yínhángyè tèbié fādá	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that Hong Kong's banking industry is particularly well developed.
	Xiānggǎng shì shìjièshang zhòngyàode jīnróng zhōngxīn zhīyī	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that Hong Kong is one of the important financial centers in the world.
	Xīnjiāpō Zhíwùyuán duì Xīnjiāpōde gòngxiàn hěn dà	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that Singapore Botanic Gardens has made a big contribution to Singapore.
	Zhōngguo dàlù zèngsòngle yíduì dà xióngmāo gěi Táiwān	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that mainland China gave a pair of giant pandas to Taiwan.
	Zhōnghuá Lù fāshēng dà chēhuò le	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that on Zhonghua Road there was a big vehicular accident.
	Dōngjīngde Dìguó Fàndiàn shīhuǒ le	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that there was a fire at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo.
	Xīnjiāpō hé Zhōngguo qiānle yíxiàng xiédìng	Yesterday I read in the newspaper that Singapore signed an agreement with China.

Unit 24, Part 3: Substitution Drills

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

1. Bāokuò	shùxué, dìlǐ, lìshǐ bàngqiú, lánqiú, zúqiú yǔwén, yīnyuè, tǐyù	děng.	They include math, geography, history, etc. They include baseball, basketball, soccer, etc. They include language and literature, music, physical education, etc. They include China, Japan, Korea, etc. They include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc. They include Mainland Mandarin, Taiwan Mandarin, Singapore Mandarin, etc. They include Chinese, Malay, Tamil, etc. They include math, geography, history, etc.
	Zhōngguo, Riběn, Hánguo Zhōngwén, Rìwén, Hánwén Pǔtōnghuà, Guóyǔ, Huáyǔ Huáyǔ, Mǎláiyǔ, Tǎnmǐ'ěryǔ shùxué, dìlǐ, lìshǐ		
2. Yǒu	dòngwùyuán, zhíwùyuán hóng xīngxīng, dà xióngmāo shīzi, lǎohǔ píngguǒ, júzi, xiāngjiāo xiāngjiāo shù, xiàngjiāo shù xīnwén, liánxùjù, wényì wǎnhuì jiǎntìzì, fántìzì, Hànyǔ Pīnyīn dòngwùyuán, zhíwùyuán	děngděng.	There are zoos, botanic gardens, etc. There are orangutans, giant pandas, etc. There are lions, tigers, etc. There are apples, oranges, bananas, etc. There are banana trees, rubber trees, etc. There's news, soap operas, variety shows, etc. There are simplified characters, traditional characters, Hanyu Pinyin, etc. There are zoos, botanic gardens, etc.
3. Tāmen xuéxiào zhǐ shōu	nǚshēng , bù shōu nánshēng		Their school accepts only female students; it doesn't accept male students.
	nánshēng	nǚshēng	Their school accepts only male students; it doesn't accept female students.
	cōngming xuésheng	bèn xuésheng	Their school accepts only smart students; it doesn't accept stupid students.
	běndìde xuésheng	wàidìde xuésheng	Their school accepts only local students; it doesn't accept students from other places.
	Mǎlái rén	Huárén hé Yìndù rén	Their school accepts only Malays; it doesn't accept Chinese and Indians.
	yǒuqiándè xuésheng	qióng xuésheng	Their school accepts only rich students; it doesn't accept poor students.
	Měiguó xuésheng	wàiguó xuésheng	Their school accepts only American students; it doesn't accept foreign students.
	nǚshēng	nánshēng	Their school accepts only female students; it doesn't accept male students.

Unit 24, Part 4: Substitution Drills

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

-
1. **Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yítái zuì xīnxíng de bijīběn diànnǎo.** I'd like to buy the newest model of laptop computer.
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Měiguó zhìzào | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer that was made in America. |
| lián lǎo rén dōu néng xuéhuì yòng | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer that even old people can learn how to use. |
| gōngnéng bǐjiào duō | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer that has relatively many functions. |
| duōméitǐ yúlè gōngnéng hěn qiángdà | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer with powerful multimedia entertainment functions. |
| kéyǐ wúxiàn shàngwǎng | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer that can connect to the Internet via Wi-Fi. |
| ānzhūāngle Yīngwén cāozuò xìtǒng | | I'd like to buy a laptop computer that has an English operating system installed on it. |
| zuì xīnxíng | | I'd like to buy the newest model of laptop computer |
-
2. **Wǒ nìngyuàn qù diànlǐ mǎi yě bù/bú zài wǎngshàng dìnggòu .** I'd rather go to a store to buy it than order online.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| zǒulù | zuò tāde chē | I'd rather walk than go in his car. |
| bèi lǎoshī mà | gàosu tā zhèige mimi | I'd rather be scolded by the teacher than tell her this secret. |
| sīliǎo | xiǎng jiào jiāotōngjǐng | I'd rather settle it privately than call a traffic policeman. |
| shǎo shǒu yídiàn fángzū | yào ràng fángzi kōngzhe | I'd rather accept a little less rent than let the house be empty. |
| duō huāqián | xiǎng gēn lǎobǎn jiǎngjià | I'd rather spend more money than haggle with the owner of the store. |
| shémme dōu bù mǎi | yào mǎi dàobǎnde dōngxì | I'd rather not buy anything than buy pirated things. |
| qù diànlǐ mǎi | zài wǎngshàng dìnggòu | I'd rather go to the store to buy it than order online. |