Welcome to Living Languages's *Starting Out In Chinese*, an introductory course teaching the basics of the Chinese language. This all-audio course is designed to be used without any printed material, but should you decide you want to read along as you listen to the lessons, visit www.livinglanguage.com for a free downloadable transcript and other resources.

**Lesson 1: Essential expressions**

Dìyī kè: Jīběn yòngyǔ

*Hello. Nǐ hǎo.* In this lesson, you’ll kick off your Chinese learning adventure by becoming familiar with the pronunciation and different tones used in Chinese, as well as some courtesy and survival expressions, such as *hello, thank you, I'm sorry,* and *goodbye.*
VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Let’s start out by learning some important courtesy words and common expressions. You will hear the English first, then the Chinese. Please repeat the Chinese every time you hear it.

**good, fine**

**you**

**Hello.**

**How are you?**

**I**

**very well**

**I’m fine.**

**And you?**

**Not bad.**

hǎo

nǐ

Nǐ hǎo.

Nǐ hǎo ma?

wǒ

hěnhǎo

Wǒ hěnhǎo.

Nǐ ne?

Bùcuò.

TAKE A BREAK 1

Let’s pause for a brief note regarding Nǐ hǎo! and Nǐ hǎo ma? The exchange of Nǐ hǎo! is very brief, just like saying Hi! Nǐ hǎo ma? is a question and most likely will prompt the answer Wǒ hěnhǎo (I’m fine) or Bù cuò (Not bad), followed by Nǐ ne? (And you?).

Before we move on, you may have noticed that these phrases have a bit of a sing-song quality to them. This is because Mandarin Chinese is a tonal language, causing the ups and downs you hear on the vowels. There are five tones in Mandarin Chinese, and each word has its designated tone.

The first tone sounds like this: mā. This is a high pitched tone that remains on the same pitch. Again: mà.

The second tone is má. This is a rising tone, from medium pitched to high. Again: má.

Let’s put first and second tones together: mā, má.

The third tone is mā. This is a scooping tone, from low pitch to medium. Again: mà.

Let’s put first, second, and third tones together: mà, má, mà.

The fourth tone is mà. This is a falling tone, very much like the stress that people put on their yes and no when they really mean it. Again: mà.

Let’s put the four tones together: mà, mà, mà.
Finally, we have a neutral tone: ma. This is very much a resigned tone. Medium pitched and laid back, it usually appears at the end of a phrase. Again: ma.

Let’s listen to all five tones together: mā, má, mǎ, mà, ma.

Beautiful. You’ll put all the tones in the right places after you learn some words. Just remember to listen for them; they’re a very essential part of speaking and understanding Chinese!

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

Now let’s look at a few more courtesy expressions.

- Thanks. Xièxie.
- You’re welcome. Búkèqì.
- Excuse me. I’m sorry. Duìbùqǐ.
- That’s nothing. Méi shì.
- Goodbye. Zàijiàn.

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

When apologizing, you can use duìbùqǐ (I am sorry) for any occasion. After you get someone’s attention, you can go on to explain exactly what you need if you have to with one of the following expressions.

- Let me go by. Qīng ràng yí xià?
- May I trouble you? Dārào yí xià?
- May I ask you a question? Qīngwèn yí xià?

**ONE MORE TIME . . .**

Let’s practice saying hello and asking someone how they are. Listen and repeat after you hear the Chinese.

- Hello. Nǐ hǎo.
- How are you? Nǐ hǎo ma?
- I’m fine. Wǒ hěnhǎo.
- And you? Nǐ ne?
- Not bad. Bùcuò.
Thanks. Xièxie.
You're welcome. Búkèqì.
Excuse me. I'm sorry. Duìbùqǐ.
That's nothing. Méi shì.
Goodbye. Zàijiàn.

You’ll keep adding to these expressions to expand your ability to speak Chinese, but for now, these expressions are a great start. Note the similarity between Hello, Nǐ hǎo, and How are you? Nǐ hǎo ma? Keeping these expressions in the back of your mind will give you a great springboard from which to launch the rest of your Chinese.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let’s bring it all together in a few brief dialogues. First you’ll hear the English, then the Chinese. Be sure to repeat the Chinese in the pauses provided.

A: Hello!
   Nǐ hǎo.
B: Hi!
   Nǐ hǎo.
A: How are you?
   Nǐ hǎo ma?
B: I'm fine, and you?
   Wǒ hěnhǎo, nǐ ne?
A: Not bad.
   Bùcuò.

Now listen to this conversation again, this time without the English. Pay attention to the words you know, and to how the conversation flows together.

A: Nǐ hǎo.
B: Nǐ hǎo.
A: Nǐ hǎo ma?
B: Wǒ hěnhǎo, nǐ ne?
A: Bù cuò.
Let's listen to another brief exchange.

A: I am sorry.
    Duìbùqǐ.

B: That's nothing.
    Méi shì.

A: Thanks.
    Xièxie.

B: You're welcome.
    Búkèqì.

A: Goodbye.
    Zàijiàn.

Now just the Chinese. See how much you can remember!

A: Duìbùqǐ.
B: Méi shì.
A: Xièxie.
B: Búkèqì.
A: Zàijiàn.

**WORK OUT**

Now's your chance to practice what you've learned in your first lesson with this brief exercise. You'll hear a phrase in Chinese; it's your job to translate it into English.

Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?
Wǒ hěnhǎo, nǐ ne? I'm fine, and you?
Bùcuò. Not bad.
Méi shì. That's nothing.
Búkèqì. Don't mention it. You're welcome.

Great job! Now we'll make it a bit more challenging: we'll give you the English, and you translate it into Chinese.
Hello./Hi.  
Nǐ hǎo.

Thanks.  
Xièxie.

I'm sorry.  
Duìbùqǐ.

Goodbye.  
Zàijiàn.

How are you?  
Nǐ hǎo ma?

Finally, you'll hear a Chinese sentence; answer with the most appropriate Chinese response. For example, if you hear Nǐ hǎo ma?, or How are you?, you'll answer with either Wǒ hěnhǎo (I'm fine) or Bù cuò (Not bad). Let's try it!

Nǐ hǎo.  
Nǐ hǎo.

Nǐ hǎo ma?  
Wǒ hěnhǎo. or Bùcuò.

Duìbùqǐ.  
Méi shì.

Xièxie.  
Bùkèqì.

Zàijiàn.  
Zàijiàn.

How did you do?

PARTING WORDS

Very nice. Hěnhǎo. It may seem like a lot of repetition, but think about how much you've learned in just one lesson! Here's one more word for you that might be appropriate after completing your first lesson: Congratulations! Gōng xǐ nǐ!

Lesson 2: People and family

Dìèr kè: Rén yǔ jiā tíng

Nǐ hǎo Hello. In this lesson you will learn how to talk about your family and other people. You will learn pronouns, sentence structures with the verbs to be (shì) and to have (yǒu), as well as how to ask questions using the question word ma. Let's start with some vocabulary.
VOCABULARY BUILDING 1
You will hear the English first, then the Chinese. Repeat the Chinese every time you hear it. Ready?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be</td>
<td>shì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wǒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>nǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she</td>
<td>tā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, us</td>
<td>wōmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (plural)</td>
<td>nǐmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they, them</td>
<td>tāmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person, people</td>
<td>rén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td>nǚ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>nǚrén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>nán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>nánd rén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>láoshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>xuéshēng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAKE A BREAK 1
You just heard some pronouns, the little words used to indicate I, you, he, she, etc. Let’s look at them once more, as they’re an important piece of the puzzle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>wǒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>nǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she</td>
<td>tā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>wōmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (plural)</td>
<td>nǐmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>tāmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now let’s use those pronouns to build some phrases. In Chinese there is only one way of saying is, are, was, were, and will be, and that’s using the verb shì, which means to be. The same form of this verb is
used for every person, every thing, and for all times past, present, and future. The best news is that this rule applies to all Chinese verbs. No matter if you are talking about one person or five people, yourself or others, the past or the future, every verb has only one form, making it much easier to memorize. So, to say I am, you are, he is, etc., simply use the appropriate pronoun followed by the verb shì.

\begin{align*}
I am & \quad wō shì \\
you are & \quad nǐ shì \\
he is, she is & \quad tā shì \\
we are & \quad wōmen shì \\
you (plural) are & \quad nǐmen shì \\
they are & \quad tāmen shì \\
\end{align*}

More good news: in Chinese, you don’t have to use an article, such as a, an, or the, before a noun. Let’s start to form some sentences using this pattern.

\begin{align*}
She is a woman. & \quad Tā shì nǚrén. \\
He is a man. & \quad Tā shì nánrén. \\
The teacher is a woman. & \quad Lǎoshī shì nǚrén. \\
The student is a man. & \quad Xuésheng shì nánrén. \\
\end{align*}

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to have</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question word</td>
<td>ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have . . . ?</td>
<td>Nǐ yǒu . . . ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older brother</td>
<td>gēge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger brother</td>
<td>dìdì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older sister</td>
<td>jiējiē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger sister</td>
<td>mèimei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>érzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>nǚér</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>fùqin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>mǔqin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAKE A BREAK 2

You've already learned how to say to be in Chinese—to have is just as easy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to have</td>
<td>yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>wǒ yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you have</td>
<td>nǐ yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he has or she has</td>
<td>tā yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we have</td>
<td>wǒmen yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (plural) have</td>
<td>nǐmen yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they have</td>
<td>tāmen yǒu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sentence structure for to have is just the same as to be. Simply place the verb yǒu after the noun or pronoun, and follow it with whatever is being possessed.

I have an older brother.
Wǒ yǒu gēge.

You have a younger brother.
Nǐ yǒu dìdi.

He has an older sister.
Tā yǒu jiējie.

She has a younger sister.
Tā yǒu mèimei.

To turn these sentences into questions, simply place ma at the end of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you have</td>
<td>nǐ yǒu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have . . . ?</td>
<td>Nǐ yǒu . . . ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have a son.</td>
<td>Nǐ yǒu érzi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have a son?</td>
<td>Nǐ yǒu érzi ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has a daughter.</td>
<td>Tā yǒu nǚér.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she have a daughter?</td>
<td>Tā yǒu nǚér ma?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Let's practice the verb to be one more time. Repeat the Chinese after you hear it.

She is a woman.
Tā shì nǚrén.

He is a man.
Tā shì nánrén.
The teacher is a woman. Lǎoshi shì nǚrén.
The student is a man. Xuésheng shì nánrén.

And now the verb to have.
I have an older brother. Wǒ yǒu gège.
You have a younger brother. Nǐ yǒu dìdì.
He has an older sister. Tā yǒu jiējie.
She has a younger sister. Tā yǒu mèimeì.

Finally, let’s practice asking questions with ma.
Is the teacher a woman? Lǎoshi shì nǚrén ma?
Does she have a daughter? Tā yǒu nǚér ma?
Is the student a man? Xuésheng shì nánrén ma?
Does he have a younger brother? Tā yǒu dìdì ma?

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER
Are you a teacher? Nǐ shì lǎoshi ma?
I am a teacher. Wǒ shì lǎoshi.
Is she a student? Tā shì xuésheng ma?
She is a student. Tā shì xuésheng.
Is the student a woman? Xuésheng shì nǚrén ma?
The student is a man. Xuésheng shì nánrén.
Is he the father? Tā shì fùqin ma?
He is the older brother. Tā shì gège.
Are you the mother? Nǐ shì mǔqin ma?
I am the older sister. Wǒ shì jiējie.

Very nice. Hěn hǎo. Now, we’ll work on to have (yǒu).
Do you have a son?  
Nǐ yǒu érzi ma?

I have a daughter.  
Wǒ yǒu nǚér.

Does the student have an older brother?  
Xuésheng yǒu gēge ma?

The student has a younger brother.  
Xuésheng yǒu dìdi.

Does the father have an older sister?  
Fùqin yǒu jiějie ma?

The father has a younger sister.  
Fùqin yǒu mèimei.

Excellent. Fēicháng hǎo.

WORK OUT

Let’s practice making sentences using shì and yǒu. We’ll give you a pronoun and a noun in English and Chinese; it’ll be your job to create a complete sentence using either shì or yǒu. Let’s start with shì.

she, tā; mother, mǔqin
Tā shì mǔqin.

I, wǒ; student, xuésheng
Wǒ shì xuésheng.

he, tā; student, xuésheng
Tā shì xuésheng.

you (plural), nǐmen; teachers, lǎoshi
Nǐmen shì lǎoshi.

you (singular), nǐ; woman, nǚrén
Nǐ shì nǚrén.

Now try yǒu.

he, tā; male student, nán xuésheng
Tā yǒu nán xuésheng.

I, wǒ; younger sister, mèimei
Wǒ yǒu mèimei.

he, tā; student, xuésheng
Tā yǒu xuésheng.

we, wǒmen; daughter, nǚér
Wǒmen yǒu nǚér.

they, tāmen; older brother, gēge
Tāmen yǒu gēge.

PARTING WORDS

Well done! Before you go, here are a few more words you may use every day when talking about people you know and family members: Mr. and husband are both indicated with the same word: Xiānshēng. Tàitái means both Mrs. and wife. Miss or young lady is Xiǎojiě. Boy is nánhai, while girl is nǚhái.
Lesson 3: Numbers

Dìsān kè: Shùzì

Hello. Nǐ hǎo. In this lesson you will learn how to count in Chinese by discovering the numbers, as well as how to use measure words to refer to large quantities. In the end you’ll be able to put all of this together into sentences to express yourself even better in Chinese.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Let’s start with 0 to 10. You will hear the English first, then the Chinese. Please repeat the Chinese every time you hear it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>líng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>yī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>èr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>sān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>sì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>wǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>liù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>qī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>bā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>jiǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>shí</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let’s repeat them in order, like you’re counting:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

líng yī èr sān sì wǔ

6, 7, 8, 9, 10

liù qī bā jiǔ shí
13

Now let’s move on to the teens. From 11 to 19, you will say 10 first, then follow it by one through nine. **Eleven** will be “ten one”, **twelve** will be “ten two,” and so on.

- **Eleven**  shíyī
- **Twelve**  shíèr
- **Thirteen**  shísān
- **Nineteen**  shíjiǔ

The tens are the reverse of the teens. You say the 2 through 9 first, and add “ten” to it. **Twenty** will be “two ten,” **thirty** will be “three ten,” and so on.

- 20  èrshí
- 30  sànshí
- 40  sìshí
- 90  jiǔshí

**TAKE A BREAK 1**

Let’s pause for a moment to learn about how to deal with quantity. Chinese uses measure words, words that come between the numbers and the items, when talking about quantity. Measure words are similar to pair in one pair of shoes or glass in five glasses of wine, but every noun in Chinese requires a measure word when talking about its quantity. Let’s learn the most general one first.

- People, cities, groups, and nations  gè
- **One woman**  yī gè nǚrén
- **Ten students**  shí gè xuésheng
- **12 teachers**  shíèr gè lǎoshī
- **20 men**  èrshí gè nánrén

One note regarding the number two; when you use two as an amount, although the written word stays the same, the pronunciation changes to liǎng. This applies to the number two, but not to numbers that include two, such as 32, 42, 52, etc.
Two teachers
liǎng gè lāoshī
Two women
liǎng gè nǚrén

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

Very good. ოელო. Now let's go back to more numbers. From 21 to 99, you just add 1 to 9 after the tens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>èrshíyī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>èrshíèr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>èrshísān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>sānshísi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>sìshíwǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>wǔshíliù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>liùshíqì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>qīshíbā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>bāshíjiù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>jiǔshíjiù</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After ninety-nine, we have hundred (bāi), thousand (qiān), ten thousand (wàn), and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One hundred</td>
<td>yībāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One thousand</td>
<td>yīqiān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten thousand</td>
<td>yīwàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One million</td>
<td>yībāiwàn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

Here's some more good news: In Chinese, there is no plural form for either nouns or their measure words. That means when the quantity changes, the noun and its measure word stay the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one older brother</td>
<td>yī gè gēge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two older brothers</td>
<td>liǎng gè gēge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three younger brothers</td>
<td>sàn gè didi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
four younger brothers  si gè dìdi
five teachers       wǔ gè lǎoshī
six teachers        liù gè lǎoshī
seven teachers      qī gè lǎoshī
eight students      bā gè xuéshēng
nine students       jiǔ gè xuéshēng

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Let’s put the numbers and the measure word gè in sentences. Remember how to say I have, you have, she has? Let’s use that as well. We’ll just use the numbers 1 through 9 for now.

I have one older brother.          Wǒ yǒu yī gè gēge.
He has two older brothers.         Tā yǒu liǎng gè gēge.
You have three younger brothers.   Nǐ yǒu sān gè dìdi.
She has four younger brothers.     Tā yǒu sì gè dìdi.
I have five teachers.              Wǒ yǒu wǔ gè lǎoshī.
He has six teachers.               Tā yǒu liù gè lǎoshī.
You have seven teachers.           Nǐ yǒu qī gè lǎoshī.
She has eight students.            Tā yǒu bā gè xuéshēng.
You have nine students.            Nǐ yǒu jiǔ gè xuéshēng.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Now we’ll bring it all together by listening to a short monologue. You’ll hear it in English and Chinese first. Repeat after the Chinese.

I have four teachers.              Wǒ yǒu sì gè lǎoshī.
Two teachers are men.             Liǎng gè lǎoshī shì nánrén.
Two teachers are women.           Liǎng gè lǎoshī shì nǚrén.
Father has three older brothers.  Fùqin yǒu sān gè gēge.
One older brother is a teacher.   Yī gè gēge shì lǎoshī.
He has 80 students.  Tā yǒu bāshí gè xuésheng.

Twenty-five students are women.  Èrshíwǔ gè xuésheng shì nūrén.

Now listen to it one more time, just the Chinese.


WORK OUT

We’ll give you a simple addition or subtraction problem in English, and you give us the answer in Chinese.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 + 1</td>
<td>èr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 + 3</td>
<td>liù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 + 10</td>
<td>èrshí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 50</td>
<td>wūshí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 + 6</td>
<td>shìèr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 6</td>
<td>sānshíèr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 + 50</td>
<td>yībāi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now try using some measure words for people. We’ll give you the English, and you translate into Chinese. Again, we’ll stick to the numbers 1 through 9 for now.

I have one older brother.  Wǒ yǒu yī gè gēge.
He has two older sisters.  Tā yǒu liǎng gè jiējie.
You have three younger brothers.  Nǐ yǒu sān gè dìdi.
She has four younger sisters.  Tā yǒu sì gè mèimei.
We have five teachers.  Wǒmen yǒu wǔ gè lǎoshī.
They have six teachers.  Tāmen yǒu liù gè lǎoshī.
You (plural) have seven teachers.  Nǐmen yǒu qī gè lǎoshī.
She has eight students.  Tā yǒu bā gè xuésheng.
I have nine students.  Wǒ yǒu jiǔ gè xuésheng.

Good job!
PARTING WORDS

Let’s run through the numbers 1 through 10 one more time. Please repeat: yī, èr, sān, sì, wǔ, lǐù, qī, bā, jiǔ, shí. Well done.

Lesson 4: Around the home

Dìsì kè: Jiā jū

Nǐ hǎo. In this lesson you will learn how to name different objects around the home, such as tables and chairs, along with their measure words. You will also learn to put these words together in sentences.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

Here are some items from around the home. You will hear the English first and then the Chinese. Please repeat the Chinese every time you hear it. Ready?

table               zhuōzǐ
chair               yīzǐ
television         diànshì
telephone          diànhuà
computer           diànnǎo
refrigerator       bǐngxiāng
book               shū
car                qīchē
bicycle            zìxíngchē

TAKE A BREAK 1

Let’s learn one other new word before we move on.

who, whom          shéi
The question word shéi can be used as the subject, who, or the object of a verb, whom, and can be used as singular or plural. Let’s look at it as the subject for now. When using the question word shéi, you don’t need to end the sentence with ma, and in the answer, the pronoun will replace shéi. Don’t forget your pronouns: wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen.

Who has tables?                   Shéi yǒu zhuōzǐ?
She has a table.                  Tā yǒu yī zhāng zhuōzǐ.
Who has a telephone?             Shéi yǒu diànhuà?
You (plural) have a telephone.   Nǐmen yǒu diànhuà.
Who has a computer?              Shéi yǒu diànnǎo?
They have a computer.            Tāmen yǒu diànnǎo.
Who has a book?                  Shéi yǒu běn shū?
He has a book.                   Tā yǒu běn shū.
Who has a car?                   Shéi yǒu qíchē?
We have a car.                   Wǒmen yǒu qíchē.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2
In the last lesson, you learned about measure words. Measure words come in groups, based on different qualities of the object being counted. Let’s learn some more of these measure words, related to words you’ve learned so far in this lesson.

For books, photo albums, magazines  běn
For cars, taxis, bicycles          liàng
For machines                       tāi
For tables, desks, chairs          zhāng

TAKE A BREAK 2
Now let’s take a closer look at these measure words in use. The measure word used for books, photo albums, or magazines is běn.

I have two books.                  Wǒ yǒu liǎng běn shū.

Notice that in this phrase you are using the word for two, liǎng, the measure word, běn, followed by the word for book, shū.
The measure word for cars, taxis, and bicycles is \textit{liàng}.

\textit{We have nine cars.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Wǒmen yǒu jiǔ liàng chē.}
\textit{She has ten bicycles.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Tā yǒu shí liàng zìxíngchē.}

The measure word for machines, such as sewing machines, televisions, or air conditioners, is \textit{tái}.

\textit{You (plural) have four telephones.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Nǐmen yǒu sì tái diànhuà.}
\textit{You (singular) have five televisions.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Nǐ yǒu wǔ tái diànshì.}
\textit{I have six computers.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Wǒ yǒu liù tái diànnǎo.}
\textit{They have seven refrigerators.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Tāmen yǒu qī tái bìngxīāng.}

The measure word for tables, desks, and chairs is \textit{zhāng}.

\textit{She has one table.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Tā yǒu yī zhāng zhuōzǐ.}
\textit{We have two chairs.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Wǒmen yǒu liǎng zhāng yīzǐ.}

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Before we go on, a very important note: the word \textit{hé} \textit{(and)} is rarely used in Chinese, especially when there are more than two items mentioned. Just imagine that you are simply reading a list.

\textit{You have three cars.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Nǐ yǒu sān liàng qìchē.}
\textit{I have two cars.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Wǒ yǒu liǎng liàng qìchē.}
\textit{We have five cars.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Wǒmen yǒu wǔ liàng qìchē.}
\textit{Mother has one computer, five books.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Mùqīn yǒu yī tái diànnǎo, wǔ běn shū.}
\textit{The daughter has three computers, four books.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Nǚér yǒu sān tái diànnǎo, sì běn shū.}
\textit{They have eight computers, nine books.} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Tāmen yǒu bā tái diànnǎo, jiǔ běn shū.}

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Listen to the following dialogue that will bring together everything you've learned so far in this course. First listen in English and Chinese.

\textit{A:} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Who has a television?} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Shéi yǒu diànsī?}
B: Younger sister has one television.
Mèimei yǒu yī tái diànsī.

A: Does she have tables and chairs?
Tā yǒu zhuōzǐ, yīzǐ ma?

B: She has three tables, six chairs.
Tā yǒu sān zhāng zhuōzǐ, liù zhāng yīzǐ.

A: Who has two refrigerators?
Shéi yǒu liǎng tái bìngxiāng?

B: The teacher does.
Lǎoshī yǒu.

A: Who is the teacher?
Lǎoshī shì shéi?

B: I’m the teacher.
Lǎoshī shì wǒ.

Now listen again to just the Chinese to see how much you understand.

A: Shéi yǒu diànsī?
B: Mèimei yǒu yī tái diànsī.
A: Tā yǒu zhuōzǐ, yīzǐ ma?
B: Tā yǒu sān zhāng zhuōzǐ, liù zhāng yīzǐ.
A: Shéi yǒu liǎng tái bìngxiāng?
B: Lǎoshī yǒu.
A: Lǎoshī shì shéi?
B: Lǎoshī shì wǒ.

WORK OUT

Now to help you memorize the measure words, you will hear an item in English, then in Chinese, along with a number in Chinese, either yī (one), èr (two), or sān (three). Try to put the number with the correct measure word before the item. Remember, if the number two is given, you will need to use the word liàng. Listen to the example first.

Car, qīché, sān   

sān liàng qīché
Now it’s your turn! Be sure to repeat the answer after you hear it.

Bicycle, zìxíngchē, yī
yī liàng zìxíngchē

Book, shū, sān
sān běn shū

Computer, diànnǎo, ěr
liǎng tái diànnǎo

Television, diànshì, sān
sān tái diànshì

Refrigerator, bīngxiāng, yī
yī tái bīngxiāng

Telephones, diànhuà, ěr
liǎng tái diànhuà

Tables, zhuōzi, yī
yī zāng zhuōzi

Chairs, yǐzi, ěr
liǎng zhāng yǐzi

PARTING WORDS

Congratulations. Gōng xǐ nǐ. You did a great job with that lesson. You learned the question word for people, who or whom (shéi), as well as a group of new measure words. Here’s a hint for remembering some of the vocabulary from this lesson: most of the items which need electricity start with the word diàn (electricity), such as diànhuà (telephone), diànnǎo (computer), diànshì (television), and diànyǐng (movie).

Lesson 5: Describing things

Hello. Nǐ hǎo. In this lesson you’ll learn the possessive pronouns and the possessive forms of nouns. You’ll also learn some adjectives and colors, as well as some special functions of adjectives. By the end of this lesson, you should be able to use all this to make your Chinese even more colorful. Let’s begin with some new vocabulary.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

doctor
yīshēng

nurse
hūshì

police officer
jīngchá
The particle **de** is placed after a pronoun or noun to change it into its possessive form. Let’s see how it works first with nouns.

- **the doctor** → **yīshēng**
- **the doctor’s** → **yīshēng de**
- **the doctor’s shoes** → **yīshēng de xiézi**
- **the nurse** → **hūshì**
- **the nurse’s** → **hūshì de**
- **the nurse’s coat** → **hūshì de wàitào**
- **the police officer** → **jīngchá**
- **the police officer’s** → **jīngchá de**
- **the police officer’s hat** → **jīngchá de màozi**

The particle **de** works the same way with pronouns: **wǒ (I)** becomes **wǒ de** (**my, mine**), **nǐ (you)** becomes **nǐ de** (**your, yours**), etc.

- **my, mine** → **wǒ de**
- **our, ours** → **wǒmen de**
- **your, yours** → **nǐ de**
- **your, yours (plural)** → **nǐmen de**
- **his** → **tā de**
- **her, hers** → **tā de**
- **their, theirs** → **tāmén de**
When acting as a possessive adjective, this is then followed by the object.

our  
our camera  
your (plural)  
your (plural) paper  
her  
her hat  
their  
their camera

When acting as the possessive pronoun, it doesn’t change form, but comes after the subject and verb.

ours  
The camera is ours.  
yours (plural)  
The paper is yours.  
hers  
The hat is hers.  
theirs  
The camera is theirs.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 2**

Very nice. Now let's learn some words for describing things.

new  
old  
large, big  
small  
good, fine  
bad

xīn  
jiù  
dà  
xīǎo  
hǎo  
huài
blue lán
red hóng
yellow huáng
green lǜ
black hēi
white bái

TAKE A BREAK 2

Very good. Hěnhǎo. To modify a noun with an adjective, simply place the adjective before the noun it modifies.

new coat xīn wàitào
old hat jiù màozi
large hat dà màozi
good camera hǎo zhàoxiàngjī
blue pen lán bǐ
yellow paper huáng zhǐ
black shoes hēi xiézi

The particle de also works for adjectives. You can place it after the adjective, especially when the noun being described or modified is not there. Let’s practice this and compare the following pairs of sentences.

My hat is a blue hat.  Wǒ de màozi shì lán màozi.
My hat is blue.  Wǒ de màozi shì lán de.
Your coat is a large coat.  Nǐ de wàitào shì dà wàitào.
Your coat is large.  Nǐ de wàitào shì dà de.
The nurse’s camera is a new camera.  Hùshi de zhàoxiàngjī shì xīn zhàoxiàngjī.
The nurse’s camera is new.  Hùshi de zhàoxiàngjī shì xīn de.

Obviously using de makes the sentence shorter. But the main reason for substituting the particle for the noun is that in Chinese the adjectives are also used as verbs, such as the word hǎo (good, fine) in the sentences you know very well: Nǐ hǎo (You are fine) and Wǒ hěnhǎo (I am very well). Both are examples
of an adjective being used as a verb. Therefore, to indicate that the adjective is not used as a verb but used as a modifier, it's necessary to put de after it.

**ONE MORE TIME . . .**

Let's review and expand your vocabulary.

*My hat is new.*

*My black hat is new.*

*Your coat is old.*

*Your green coat is old.*

*Her camera is good.*

*Her large camera is good.*

*The paper is yours.*

*The red paper is yours.*

*The pens are ours.*

*The black pens are ours.*

*The hats are theirs.*

*The yellow hats are theirs.*

Wǒ de màozi shì xīn de.

Wǒ de hēi màozi shì xīn de.

Nǐ de wàitào shì jiù de.

Nǐ de lǜ wàitào shì jiù de.

Tā de zhàoxiàngjī shì hǎo de.

Tā de dà zhàoxiàngjī shì hǎo de.

Zhī shì nǐmen de.

Hóng zhī shì nǐmen de.

Bǐ shì wǒmen de.

Hēi bǐ shì wǒmen de.

Màozi shì tāmen de.

Huáng màozi shì tāmen de.

Did you pay attention to the addition of a new adjective in every other sentence you just heard? To add an adjective to qualify a noun, just place it before the noun. If it follows a possessive adjective, place it in between de and the noun. Again:

*The shoes are mine.*

*The white shoes are mine.*

*Our camera is bad.*

*Our small camera is bad.*

Xiézi shì wǒ de.

Bái xiézi shì wǒ de.

Wǒmen de zhàoxiàngjī shì huài de.

Wǒmen de xiǎo zhàoxiàngjī shì huài de.

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Let's keep going and bring it all together in one last group of sentences. You'll hear them first in English and Chinese.
His mother is a good nurse.  

The nurse’s shoes are white.

His wife is a good police officer.

The police officer’s coat is blue.

Now listen to the Chinese again on its own to see how much you understand.

 lucrás (nurse), màozi (hat), bái (white)  

Hùshi de màozi shì bái de.

jǐngchá (police officer), zhàoxiàngjī (camera), hǎo (good)  

Jǐngchá de zhàoxiàngjī shì hǎo de.

yǐshēng (doctor), bǐ (pen), lán (blue)  

Yǐshēng de bǐ shì lán de.

wǒ (I), hēi màozi (black hat), jiù (old) 

Wǒ de hēi màozi shì jiù de.

Next, we’ll give you a sentence using the possessive adjective; change it into a sentence using the possessive pronoun. For example, if you hear Wǒ de màozi shì lán de, or My hat is blue, you’ll answer Lán màozi shì wǒ de, or The blue hat is mine. Ready? Let’s try it.

Wǒmen de zhī shì bái de.  

Bái zhī shì wǒmen de.

Nǐmen de bǐ shì lán de.  

Lán bǐ shì nǐmen de.

Wǒ de màozi shì huáng de.  

Huáng màozi shì wǒ de.

Tā de xiézi shì hóng de.  

Hóng xiézi shì tā de.

Good job!

WORK OUT

In this exercise, we’ll give you two nouns and an adjective. Form a sentence with the possessive and shì. For example, if you hear yǐshēng (doctor), wàitào (coat), and xīn (new), you’ll answer with Yǐshēng de wàitào shì xīn de. (The doctor’s coat is new.) Ready? You try.

Lán bǐ shì wǒ de, or The blue hat is mine.
PARTING WORDS
Great work. Hěnhǎo. You’re halfway there! In this lesson, you learned how the particle de works for both possessives and adjectives. You also learned more words for people and things. Before we move on, you may want to know a few more words to do with clothing. You’ve already learned the words for hat, shoes, and coat, but here are some other words for yīfu (clothes): chènshān (shirt), qúnzi (skirt), and máoyī (sweater). As you get dressed in the morning, try to name each of these items, and describe them if you can!

Lesson 6: Around town
Dìliù kè: Fāng xiàng

Hello. Nǐ hǎo. In this lesson you will learn to ask directions using the question word nǎli (where). You will also learn to use expressions of location such as at the market or going to the post office. Ready?

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be at</td>
<td>zài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>zhèlǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there</td>
<td>nàlǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where</td>
<td>nǎlǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at where? Where is . . . ?</td>
<td>Zài nǎlǐ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post office</td>
<td>yóujū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theater</td>
<td>xìyuàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>cānguān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>market</td>
<td>shìchāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next to</td>
<td>pángbiān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>zuǒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the left</td>
<td>zài zuōbiān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>yòu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the right</td>
<td>zài yòubiān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAKE A BREAK 1

When Chinese question words serve as the object or the receiver of an action, they appear after the verb, just like in a regular sentence.

*Where is the post office?*  
*Yóujú zài nǎli?*  
*The post office is here.*  
*Yóujú zài zhèlǐ.*  
*Where is the market?*  
*Shíchāng zài nǎli?*  
*The market is there.*  
*Shíchāng zài nàlǐ.*  
*Where is the restaurant?*  
*Cānguān zài nǎli?*  
*The restaurant is on the left.*  
*Cānguān zài zuòbiān.*  
*The restaurant is next to the market.*  
*Cānguān zài shíchāng pángbiān.*  
*Where is the theater?*  
*Xìyuàn zài nǎli?*  
*The theater is on the right.*  
*Xìyuàn zài yòubiān.*  
*The theater is next to the post office.*  
*Xìyuàn zài yóujú pángbiān.*

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

*Very good.*  
*Hěnhǎo.* Let’s learn some more words that will help you get around town.

- *east*  
  *dōng*  
- *west*  
  *xī*  
- *south*  
  *nán*  
- *north*  
  *běi*  
- *to go*  
  *qù*  
- *hotel*  
  *lùguǎn*  
- *hospital*  
  *yǐyuàn*  
- *restroom*  
  *cèsuǒ*  
- *police station*  
  *jǐngchá jú*  
- *bookstore*  
  *shūdiàn*  
- *school*  
  *xuéxiào*
TAKE A BREAK 2

Zài (to be at) and qù (to go) are both verbs. Therefore their sentence structures are the same when using the question word nàli (where) to ask where something is, or where someone is going.

Where are you going?  
Nǐ qù nàli?

I am going to the hotel.  
Wǒ qù lǚguǎn.

Where is the hotel?  
Lǚguǎn zài nàli?

The hotel is next to the post office.
Lǚguǎn zài yóujú pángbiān.

Where is he going?  
Tā qù nàli?

He is going to the hospital.

Tā qù yíyuàn.

Where is the hospital?  
Yíyuàn zài nàli?

The hospital is next to the school.
Yíyuàn zài xuéxiào páng biān.

Where are we going?  
Wǒmen qù nàli?

We are going to the bookstore.

Wǒmen qù shūdiàn.

Where is the bookstore?  
Shūdiàn zài nàli?

The bookstore is there.

Shūdiàn zài nàli.

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Very good. Let's work at a few more sentences with directions.

Where is she going?  
Tā qù nàli?

She is going to the police station.

Tā qù jǐngchá jú.

Where is the police station?  
Jǐngchá jú zài nàli?

The police station is on the east side of the school.

Jǐngchá jú zài xuéxiào dōng biān.

The police station is on the west side of the theater.

Jǐngchá jú zài xìyuàn xī biān.

Where are they going?  
Tāmen qù nàli?

They are going to the restroom.

Tāmen qù cèsuǒ.

Where is the restroom?  
Cèsuǒ zài nàli?

The restroom is next to the market.

Cèsuǒ zài shíchǎng pángbiān.
The market is here.  Shichăng zài zhèlǐ.
The restroom is there.  Cèsuǒ zài nàlǐ.

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Good job. Now listen to the following exchange.

A: *Where are you going?*  Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?
B: *I am going to the post office.*  Wǒ qù yóujù.
A: *Where is the post office?*  Yóujù zài nǎlǐ?
B: *The post office is north of the hospital.*  Yóujù zài yǐyuàn běi biān.
A: *Where are we going?*  Wǒmen qù nǎlǐ?
B: *We are going to the restaurant.*  Wǒmen qù cānguǎn.
A: *Where is the restaurant?*  Cānguǎn zài nǎlǐ?
B: *The restaurant is on the east side of the hotel.*  Cānguǎn zài lǜguǎn dōng biān.
A: *Where is the large hospital?*  Dà yǐyuàn zài nǎlǐ?
B: *The large hospital is to the west of the small police station.*  Dà yǐyuàn zài xiǎo jǐngchá jú xī biān.
A: *Where is the police station?*  Jǐngchá jú zài nǎlǐ?
B: *The police station is here.*  Jǐngchá jú zài zhèlǐ.

Now let’s listen once more, this time just in Chinese.

A:  Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?
B:  Wǒ qù yóujù.
A: Yóujú zài nǎlǐ?
B: Yóujú zài yǐyuàn bèi biān.
A: Wǒmen qù nǎlǐ?
B: Wǒmen qù cānguǎn.
A: Cānguǎn zài nǎlǐ?
B: Cānguǎn zài lūguǎn dōng biān.
A: Dà yǐyuàn zài nǎlǐ?
B: Dà yǐyuàn zài xiǎo jīngchá jú xī biān.
A: Jīngchá jú zài nǎlǐ?
B: Jīngchá jú zài zhèlǐ.

**WORK OUT**

Let's practice what you've learned with an association exercise. Let's listen to an example first.

Where would you find a doctor?  yǐyuàn (hospital)

Now it's your turn. Ready?

Where would you find a postage stamp?  yóujú (post office)
Where would you find a student?  xuéxiào (school)
Where would you find a butcher?  shíchāng (market)
Where would you go to have dinner?  cānguǎn (restaurant)
Where would you find a bellhop?  lūguǎn (hotel)
Where would you find a cookbook?  shūdiàn (bookstore)
Where would you find a police officer?  jīngchá jú (police station)
Where would you find an actor?  xiyuàn (theater)
Where would you find a toilet?  cèsuǒ (restroom)

**PARTING WORDS**

Excellent.  Fēicháng hǎo. Now you know how to use the question word nǎlǐ (where) and the verbs zài (to be somewhere) and qù (to go somewhere). You also learned many words related to places and locations.
Here are a few more you can add to what you already know: 大学 (university), 药房 (pharmacy), 办公室 (office) and 商店 (store).

Lesson 7: At a restaurant

你好。到吃饭的时间了。在这堂课你将学习如何在餐厅点菜，以及一些传统的中国菜肴，如红烧肉或北京鸭。你还将学习礼貌请求，以便你可以点你菜单上看起来好吃的东西。

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

to invite or ask for a favor | qīng

to ask | wèn

May I ask? | qǐng wèn

dish of food | cài

to order food | diànn cài

what | shén me

What to order? | diànn shén me cài

chicken | jī

roast | kǎo

roast chicken | kǎo jī

duck | yā

peking duck | bēijīng kǎoyā

fish | yú

steamed | qīng zhēng

steamed fish | qīng zhēng yú
don't have  
méi yǒu
Have or don't have?  
Yǒu méi yǒu?

TAKE A BREAK 1

Yǒu méi yǒu literally means have or don't have. The word méi is the negative form of yǒu. This structure of putting positive and negative forms together is the most common way to ask questions without using any question words. Let's practice this with the polite expression qǐngwèn (May I ask?)

May I ask, do you have steamed fish?  
Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu méi yǒu qīng zhèng yú?
May I ask, do you have Peking duck?  
Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu méi yǒu běijīng yā?
May I ask, do you have roast chicken?  
Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu méi yǒu kǎo jī?

You already know how to say you have something. To say you don’t have something, you can say wǒ méi yǒu followed by what you don't have, or simply say méi yǒu.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Let’s learn some more new words for food.

braised  
hóng shāo
pork  
zhūròu
braised pork  
hóng shāo zhūròu/hóng shāo ròu
spare ribs  
pái gǔ
stir-fried  
chāo
beef  
niúròu
vegetables  
shū cài
sour  
suān
spicy  
là
soup  
tāng
wine, alcohol  
jiǔ
beer  
pí jiǔ
tea  
chá
ice cream

to bring, to give

please bring me, please give me

bingjilíng
gěi
qǐng gěi wǒ

TAKE A BREAK 2

Very good. You learned a new expression: please bring me . . . You can use this expression with any pronoun, followed by whatever it is you want brought to you.

Please bring me . . . Qǐng gěi wǒ . . .
Please bring her . . . Qǐng gěi tā . . .
Please bring us . . . Qǐng gěi wōmen . . .
Please bring them . . . Qǐng gěi tāmen . . .

Here are some measure words you’ll need to know for ordering food.

bowl (for soup) wǎn
two soups liǎng wǎn tāng
cup (for water, coffee, tea, wine) běi
three teas sàn běi chá
bottle (for bottled drinks) píng
two beers liǎng píng pí jiǔ
unit (for items of food) gè
one chicken and one fish yī gè jī, yī gè yú
for desserts kè
four ice creams sì kè bìngjilíng

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Let’s use these measure words in complete sentences with the expression please bring me . . .

Please bring us three vegetable soups. Qǐng gěi wōmen sān wǎn shǔ cài tāng.
Please bring her one spicy beef. Qǐng gěi tā yī gè là niúróu.
Please bring me one braised chicken, one roast duck. Qǐng gěi wǒ yī gě hóng shāo jī, yī gě kāoyā.

Please bring us two teas, three beers. Qǐng gěi wǒmen liǎng bēi chá, sān píng pì jiǔ.

Please bring them two red wines. Qǐng gěi tāmen liǎng bēi hóng jiǔ.

Please bring me one ice cream. Qǐng gěi wǒ yī kē bǐngjílíng.

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Very good. Let's listen in on a conversation in a restaurant.

A: Your tea is very good. Nímen de chá hěnhǎo.

B: Thank you. Xièxiè.

What would you like to order? Nímen diăn shén me cài?

A: Do you have hot and sour soup? Nímen yǒu méi yǒu suān là tāng?

B: We don't have hot and sour soup. Wǒmen méi yǒu suān là tāng.

We have chicken vegetable soup, spare ribs soup. Yǒu shū cài jī tāng, pái gū tāng.

A: Do you have spicy soup? Yǒu méi yǒu là de tāng?

B: Spicy beef soup. Là de niúròu tāng.

A: May I ask, what fish do you have? Qǐngwèn nímen yǒu shén me yú?

B: Yellow fish is good. Huáng yú hěnhǎo.

We have steamed and braised. Wǒmen yǒu qǐng zhēng de, hóng shāo de.

A: May I ask, do you have braised beef? Qǐngwèn yǒu méi yǒu hóng shāo niúròu?
B: We don’t.
Méi yǒu.

We have braised pork.
Wǒmen yǒu hóng shāo zhūròu.

A: And stir-fried beef?
Chāo niúròu ne?

B: We do (have).
Yǒu.

A: Good.
Hǎo.

Bring us stir-fried beef,
Gěi wǒmen yī gè chāo niúròu,

a Peking Duck,
yī gē bēijīng kāoyā,

a steamed yellow fish,
yī gē qīng zhēng huáng yú,

three spicy beef soups,
sān wān là niúròu tāng,

one bottle of beer.
yī píng pí jiǔ.

Bring her steamed spare ribs and a glass of wine.
Gěi tā yī gè qīng zhēng pái gǔ, yī bēi hóng jiǔ.

Let’s listen to the entire dialogue again, this time just in Chinese.

A: Nǐmen de chá hěnhǎo.
B: Xiè xie. Nǐmen diàn shén me cài?
A: Nǐmen yǒu méi yǒu suān là tāng?
B: Wǒmen méi yǒu suān là tāng. Yǒu shū cài jí tāng, pái gǔ tāng.
A: Yǒu méi yǒu là de tāng?
B: Là de niúròu tāng.
A: Qǐngwèn nǐmen yǒu shén me yú?
B: Huáng yú hěnhǎo. Wǒmen yǒu qīng zhēng de, hóng shāo de.
A: Qǐngwèn yǒu méi yǒu hóng shào niúròu?
B: Méi yǒu. Wǒmen yǒu hóng shào zhūròu.
A: Chào niúròu ne?
B: Yǒu.

WORK OUT
For this next exercise, we’ll ask if you have or don’t have something in English, then in Chinese. Answer in Chinese first by saying you have it, and then by saying you don’t have it. Listen to the example first:

Do you have spicy soup?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu là de tāng.
Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu là de tāng?  Méi yǒu. Wǒ méi yǒu là de tāng.

Now you try. We’ll use some words from previous lessons as well.

Do you have red wine?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu hóng de jiǔ.
Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu hóng de jiǔ?  Méi yǒu. Wǒ méi yǒu hóng de jiǔ
Do you have white wine?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu hóng de jiǔ.
Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu hóng de jiǔ?  Méi yǒu. Wǒ méi yǒu hóng de jiǔ
Do you have black shoes?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu hēi xiézi.
Do you have a computer?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu diànnǎo.
Do you have braised pork?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu hóng shào zhūròu.
Do you have Peking duck?  Yǒu. Wǒ yǒu běijīng kǎoyā.

Well done!

PARTING WORDS
Great. Hěnhǎo. Now you know how to order in Chinese restaurants, some words for food, the measure words for food items, and the polite expression qǐng. Here are a few more words that might be useful as you explore the world of Chinese cuisine: xián (salty), kǔ (bitter), and tián (sweet). Have fun at the restaurant!
Lesson 8: Everyday life
Dìbā kè: Rì cháng shēng huó

Hello. Nǐ hǎo. In this lesson, you will learn how to ask the time and how to tell time. You will also learn some verbs for daily living, such as chí (to eat), xué (to learn), and shuì (to sleep). Let’s get started.

**VOCABULARY BUILDING 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>xiànzài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>jī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o’clock, hour</td>
<td>diǎn/diǎn zhōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is it now?</td>
<td>Xiànzài jī diǎn?/Xiànzài jī diǎn zhōng?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minutes</td>
<td>fèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three thirty (3:30)</td>
<td>sān diǎn sānshí fèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to do, to make</td>
<td>zuò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>chí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>zǎocān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>wǔcān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinner</td>
<td>wǎncān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>zǎoshāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>zhōngwǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>xiàwǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening, night</td>
<td>wǎnshāng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKE A BREAK 1**

Question words in Chinese have the same word order in a sentence as non-question words. They appear in the same place in the sentence where the answer to the questions would appear in a regular statement. Let’s hear how this works.

*What time does he eat breakfast?*  Tā jī diǎn chí zǎocān?

*He eats breakfast at eight.*  Tā bā diǎn chí zǎocān.
What time is lunch?
Lunch is at 12 noon.
What time do you make lunch?
I make lunch at 10 in the morning.
What time do you eat dinner?
I eat dinner at seven in the evening.

**Vocabulary Building 2**
Now let’s learn more new words related to daily routine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>shíhòu/shí jiàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what time</td>
<td>shén me shíhòu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to teach</td>
<td>jiǎo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to study, to learn</td>
<td>xué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>zhōngwén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>yìngwén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be at work</td>
<td>shàng bān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to be at school</td>
<td>shàng xué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sleep</td>
<td>shuì/shuǐ jiào</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Take a Break 2**
When we ask about time, we can use either jī diǎn zhōng (what hour, what time) or shén me shíhòu (when). Jī diǎn zhōng is used to ask specifically about the hour and the minutes, while shén me shíhòu is more general: the answer can be months or years ago. Let’s hear this difference in the following dialogue.

A: What time is it?
   Xiànzài jī diǎn zhōng?
B: Two twenty.
   Liáng diǎn èrshí.
A: When do they study Chinese?
   Tāmen shén me shíhòu xué zhōngwén?
B: They study Chinese in the evening.
Tāmen wānshang xué zhòngwén.

A: What time in the evening?
Wānshang jī diǎn zhōng?

B: Seven p.m.
Wānshang qī diǎn.

ONE MORE TIME . . .

Very nice. You may have noticed that when talking about time, the time of day (morning, afternoon, evening) comes before the hour and the minutes. And the time phrase comes before the verb phrase. Let’s see how this works with some new verbs.

When do you all go to school?
Nǐmen shén me shíhòu shàng xué?

We go to school in the afternoon.
Wǒmen xiàwǔ shàng xué?

What time in the afternoon?
Xiàwǔ jī diǎn zhōng?

Four p.m.
Xiàwǔ sì diǎn.

When does she teach English?
Tā shén me shíhòu jiāo yǐngwén?

She teaches English in the morning.
Tā zǎoshang jiāo yǐngwén.

What time in the morning?
Zǎoshang jī diǎn zhōng?

Nine fifteen in the morning.
Zǎoshang jiǔ diǎn shí wǔ fēn.

What time is breakfast?
Zǎocān shí jī diǎn zhōng?

Breakfast is at eight forty.
Zǎocān shí bā diǎn sì shí.

What time do you go to work?
Nǐ jī diǎn zhòng shàng bān?

I go to work at ten a.m.
Wǒ zǎo shí diăn shàng bān.

What time do they make lunch?
Tāmen jī diǎn zhòng zuò wùcān?

They make lunch at 12 noon.
Tāmen zhōngwǔ shíèr diǎn zuò wùcān.

What time do you eat dinner?
Nǐ jī diǎn zhòng chí wǎncān?

I eat dinner at seven.
Wǒ qī diǎn chí wǎncān.

What time does he go to sleep?
Tā jī diǎn zhòng shuì jiào?

He goes to sleep at 11 p.m.
Tā wānshang shíyī diǎn shuì jiào.
BRING IT ALL TOGETHER
Well done. Let’s listen to two people talking about their daily schedules.

A:  
When do you make lunch?
Nǐmen shén me shíhòu zuò wūcān?

B:  
We make lunch at noon.
Wǒmen zhōngwǔ zuò wūcān.

A:  
What time does your mother teach Chinese?
Nǐ mǔqin jì diǎn zhōng jiāo zhōngwén?

B:  
She teaches Chinese at 3 p.m.
Tā xiàwǔ sān diǎn jiāo zhōngwén.

A:  
What time do you eat dinner?
Nǐmen jì diǎn zhōng chǐ wāncān?

B:  
We eat it now. Will you eat some?
Wǒmen xiànzāi chī. Nǐ chǐ ma?

Now listen once more, this time just to the Chinese.

A:  
Nǐmen shén me shíhòu zuò wūcān?

B:  
Wǒmen zhōngwǔ zuò wūcān.

A:  
Nǐ mǔqin jì diǎn zhōng jiāo zhōngwén?

B:  
Tā xiàwǔ sān diǎn jiāo zhōngwén?

A:  
Nǐmen jì diǎn zhōng chǐ wāncān?

B:  
Wǒmen xiànzāi chī. Nǐ chǐ ma?

WORK OUT
Let’s work it out with a translation exercise. We’ll give you the English, you translate it into Chinese.

My younger sister studies English at 8 a.m.  
Wǒ mèimei zǎoshàng bā diǎn zhōng xué yīngwén.

Studies Chinese at 9:40.  
Jiǔ diǎn sìshí fēn xué zhōng wěn.

Goes to work in the afternoon.  
Xiàwǔ shàng bān.

Goes to sleep at 12 at night.  
Wānshāng shí ěr diǎn shuì jiào.

They go to bed at 10 p.m.  
Tāmen wānshāng shí diǎn shuì jiào.
Eat breakfast at 7:10 a.m.
Go to school at seven thirty.

PARTING WORDS

That was great. 非常好. The question word you just used: 什么 (what), which you first learned when you learned about ordering food: 什么菜 (what dish to order?), is the most general question word. The term 什么人 (what person) is used the same way as 谁 (who). And 什么地方 (what place) is used the same way as 哪里 (where). You also learned the words 什么 (Chinese) and 什么 (English). Here are some other languages you may or may not already speak as well: 意大利语 (Italian), 法语 (French), 德语 (German), 西班牙语 (Spanish), 日语 (Japanese), and 俄语 (Russian).

Lesson 9: At work

Dìjiǔ kè: Zhíyè

In this lesson you will learn the words for different professions, such as accounting and law, and how to respond to the question what do you do? You will also learn to say the days of the week so that you might be able to elaborate on your schedule. Let’s get started.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

work, job, profession

工作, 职业, 职业

会计

会计

工程

工程师

法律

律师

出纳, 工人

出纳

店员

店员
TAKE A BREAK 1

As we’re now using it, the question phrase shén me gōngzuò (what kind of work) is the object of zuò (to do, to make), so the phrase will follow the verb zuò.

What work do you do? Nǐ zuò shén me gōngzuò?
I do accounting. Wǒ zuò kuàijì.
I am an accountant. Wǒ shì kuàijì shī.
What does she do? Tā zuò shén me gōngzuò?
She does engineering. Tā zuò gōngchéng.
She is an engineer. Tā shì gōngchéng shī.
What do you do? (plural) Nǐmen zuò shén me gōngzuò?
She is a lawyer. Tā shì lù shī.
They are store clerks. Tāmen shì shòu huò yuán.
I am a laborer. Wǒ shì gōnggrén.

A brief note: the formal word for profession in Chinese is zhí yè. But the question Nǐ de zhí yè shì shén me? (What is your profession?) almost only ever appears in writing and on questionnaires.

VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

Let’s learn the days of the week. You will be delighted to know that the days of the week are simply laid out by the number you already know, plus the word for week, xīng qī. Let’s see how this works.

week xīng qī
Monday xīng qī yī
Tuesday xīng qī èr
Wednesday xīng qī sān
Thursday xīng qī sì
Friday xīng qī wǔ
Saturday xīng qī liù
Sunday xīng qī tiān
day tiān
which day  

every day  

quarter of an hour (15 minutes)  

quarter past eight  

half  

half past four  

nǎ tiān  

měi tiān  

kè  

bā diǎn yī kè  

bàn  

sì diǎn bàn  

**TAKE A BREAK 2**

In Lesson 8, you learned that the time phrase comes before the verb in any statement or question. The full word order for the time phrase including days of the week is this: First, the day (such as Monday); then, period of the day (such as morning or evening); then the time (in the order of hour, minutes, and seconds). Let’s work on this.

*Monday morning at 8.*

*Tuesday, 10 a.m.*

*Wednesday afternoon, quarter past one.*

*3:20 p.m., Thursday.*

*Friday, 5 p.m.*

*Saturday evening, quarter past eight.*

*11:40 p.m. on Sunday.*

*Every morning at half past nine.*

Xíng qī yī zāoshāng bā diǎn.

Xíng qī èr zāoshāng shí diǎn.

Xíng qī sān xiǎwǔ yī diǎn yī kè.

Xíng qī sì xiǎwǔ sān diǎn èr shí.

Xíng qī wǔ xiǎwǔ wǔ diǎn.

Xíng qī liù wǎnshāng bā diǎn yī kè.

Xíng qī tiān wǎnshāng shí yī diǎn sìshí.

Měi tiān zāoshāng jǐù diǎn bàn.

**ONE MORE TIME . . .**

Now let’s use the verbs and ask some questions.

A:  

*Which day do you work?*

*Nǐ nǎ tiān shàng bān?*

B:  

*I work on Monday.*

*Wǒ xíng qī yī shàng bān.*

A:  

*Which day does the accountant go to work?*

*Kuàijí shí nǎ tiān shàng bān?*

B:  

*The accountant works every Wednesday.*

*Kuàijí shí měi xíng qī sān shàng bān.*
A: Which days do the lawyers go to work?
Lǜshì nà tiān shàng bān.
B: The lawyers work on Thursday and Friday.
Lǜshī xīng qī sì, xīng qī wǔ shàng bān.
A: When do they go to work?
Tāmen shēn me shí hòu shàng bān?
B: The laborers go to work every morning at 7.
Gōngrén měi tiān záoshang qī diǎn shàng bān.
A: The store clerks work on Saturday and Sunday.
Shòu huò yuán xīng qī liù, xīng qī tiān shàng bān.

Excellent.

BRING IT ALL TOGETHER

Let’s listen to a brief dialogue.

A: What work do you do?
Nǐ zuò shén me gōngzuò?
B: I am a store clerk. And you?
Wǒ shì shòu huò yuán. Nǐ ne?
A: I work as an accountant on Fridays and Sundays.
Wǒ xīng qī wǔ, xīng qī tiān zuò kuàijī.
B: What do you do on Saturdays?
Nǐ xīng qī liù zuò shén me?
A: I go to school.
Wǒ shàng xué.

Now listen again, this time just the Chinese.

A: Nǐ zuò shén me gōngzuò?
B: Wǒ shì shòu huò yuán. Nǐ ne?
A: Wǒ xīng qī wǔ, xīng qī tiān zuò kuàijī.
B: Nǐ xīng qī liù zuò shén me?
A: Wǒ shàng xué.
WORK OUT

See if you can take part in a dialogue similar to the one you’ve just heard. Listen to the English prompts to help you answer the questions in Chinese.

When do your engineers get to work?  
Nàmen de gōngchéng shì shén me shíhòu shàng bān? (Monday)

What time on Monday?  
Xīng qī yī jié diàn? (2 p.m.)

May I ask, what do you do?  
Qǐngwèn nǐ zuò shén me gōngzuò?  
(a laborer)

Which day do you work?  
Nǐ nà tiān gōngzuò? (every day)

Good job!

PARTING WORDS

Excellent. Fēi cháng hǎo. You did a lot of work just to learn about how to talk about work! You also learned five major question words and phrases: shéi (who), nǎlǐ (where), shén me (what), jǐ diǎn (what time, when), and nǎ tiān (which day). When telling time, there is another unit: seconds, and the word for it is miǎo. So ten seconds would be shí miǎo, twenty seconds is èrshí miǎo, and one minute and a half is yī fēn sānshí miǎo or yī fēn bān.

Lesson 10: Socializing

Dìshí kè: Shè jiǎo

Hello. Nǐ hǎo. You made it to the last lesson! In this lesson, you’ll get a bit of rest from the topic of work, and learn words for entertainment and sports. You’ll learn how to express your likes and dislikes and how to use the very important negative word bù (no) to form statements and questions. Let’s get started.
VOCABULARY BUILDING 1

to like  

to watch, to read silently  
movies  
newspaper  
novel  
to listen  
music  
to drink  
coffee  
no, not  
do not like  

xīhuan  
kàn  
diàn yīng  
bào zhǐ  
xiǎo shuō  
tīng  
yīnyuè  
hē  
kāfēi  
bù  
bù xīhuan  

TAKE A BREAK 1

Very good. The verb xīhuan (to like) and its negative form bù xǐ huān (to not like) can be directly followed by a noun such as kāfēi (coffee) or a verb phrase such as kàn diàn yīng (to watch movies). No change in the nouns or verbs is necessary. Let’s listen to some examples.

She likes music.  
She likes to listen to music.  
She doesn’t like to listen to music.  
He drinks coffee.  
He likes to drink coffee.  
He doesn’t like to drink coffee.  
They like movies.  
They like to watch movies.  
They don’t like to watch movies.

Tā xīhuan yīn yuè.  
Tā xīhuan tīng yīn yuè.  
Tā bù xīhuan tīng yīn yuè.  
Tā hē kāfēi.  
Tā xīhuan hē kāfēi.  
Tā bù xīhuan hē kāfēi.  
Tāmen xīhuan diàn yīng.  
Tāmen xīhuan kàn diàn yīng.  
Tāmen bù xīhuan kàn diàn yīng.

Very good. Now that you’ve learned this structure, let’s learn a few more words you can use with it.
### VOCABULARY BUILDING 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to stay</td>
<td>dài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td>jiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at home</td>
<td>zài jiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sports</td>
<td>tǐ yù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programs</td>
<td>jié mù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to play ball games with hands, to hit</td>
<td>dǎ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseball</td>
<td>bàng qiú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basketball</td>
<td>lán qiú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>gǎn lǎn qiú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to swim</td>
<td>yóu yōng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ski</td>
<td>huá xuě</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like or don’t like?</td>
<td>Xǐhuan bù xǐhuan?/Xi bū xīhuàn?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TAKE A BREAK 2

Very nice. To ask if someone likes something, Chinese uses a combined positive and negative: **Xǐhuan bù xǐhuan** (*Like or don’t like*). This is often shortened to **Xi bū xīhuan**?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Like or don’t like?</td>
<td>Xǐ bū xǐhuan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like novels?</td>
<td>Nǐ xǐ bū xǐhuan xiǎo shūō?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like novels.</td>
<td>Wǒ xǐhuan xiǎo shūō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you like to read novels?</td>
<td>Nǐ xǐ bū xǐhuan kàn xiǎo shūō?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t like to read novels.</td>
<td>Wǒ bù xǐhuan kàn xiǎo shūō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he like to watch sports programs?</td>
<td>Tā xǐ bū xǐhuan kàn tǐ yù jié mù?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He doesn’t like to watch sports programs.</td>
<td>Tā bù xǐhuan kàn tǐ yù jié mù.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she like to play basketball?</td>
<td>Tā xǐ bū xǐhuan dǎ lán qiú?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes to play basketball.</td>
<td>Tā xǐhuan dǎ lán qiú.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they like to swim?</td>
<td>Tāmen xǐ bū xǐhuan yóu yōng?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They don’t like to swim.</td>
<td>Tāmen bù xǐhuan yóu yōng.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you like to ski?  
Nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuàn huá xuě?

I like to ski.  
Wǒ xǐhuàn huá xuě.

You can also use this expression to say whether or not you like someone else.

I like her.  
Wǒ xǐhuàn tā.

She doesn’t like me.  
Tā bù xǐhuàn wǒ.

**ONE MORE TIME**

Excellent. Of course, all questions can be asked simply by adding the question word ma to the end of a statement as we learned in Lesson 2. Let’s practice the positive xǐhuàn (to like) and the negative bù xǐhuàn (to not like) in separate sentences and add ma at the end.

Do you like to drink coffee?  
Nǐ xǐhuàn hě kāfēi ma?

You don’t like to read newspapers?  
Nǐ bù xǐhuàn kàn báo zhī ma?

Don’t you people like to watch movies?  
Nǐmen bù xǐhuàn kàn diànyǐng ma?

Do you like to stay home?  
Nǐ xǐhuàn dài zài jiā mà?

They don’t like to play baseball?  
Tāmen bù xǐhuàn dā bàng qiū ma?

**BRING IT ALL TOGETHER**

Let’s listen to some people talking about their likes and dislikes.

A: Do you like to listen to music?  
Nǐ xǐhuàn tīng yīn yuè ma?

B: I don’t.  
Wǒ bù xǐhuàn.

I like to watch movies, and you?  
Wǒ xǐhuàn kàn diànyǐng, nǐ ne?

A: I like to read novels.  
Wǒ xǐhuàn kàn xiāo shūō.

B: I don’t read novels. I read newspapers.  
Wǒ bù kàn xiāo shūō. Wǒ kàn báo zhī.

A: Do you like swimming?  
Nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuàn yóu yǒng?
B: I don’t. I like skiing.
Wǒ bù xǐhuan. Wǒ xǐhuan huá xuě.

A: What does your younger brother like?
Nǐ dìdi xǐhuan shén me?

B: He likes to stay home, watch TV, sleep.
Tā xǐhuan dài zài jiā, kàn diànnshi, shuì jiào.

One more time, in Chinese only.

A: Nǐ xǐhuan tīng yīn yuè ma?
B: Wǒ bù xǐhuan. Wǒ xǐhuan kàn diànyīng, nǐ ne?
A: Wǒ xǐhuan kàn xiǎo shuō.
B: Wǒ bù kàn xiǎo shuō. Wǒ kàn bào zhī.
A: Nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuan yǒu yǒng?
B: Wǒ bù xǐhuan. Wǒ xǐhuan huá xuě.
A: Nǐ dìdi xǐhuan shén me?
B: Tā xǐhuan dài zài jiā, kàn diànnshi, shuì jiào.

WORK OUT

Let’s use this last exercise to contrast the likes and dislikes of two people. We’ll give you some information about the likes and dislikes of a woman named Li. Tell us that her older brother doesn’t like what she likes in Chinese. Then you’ll hear a prompt in English telling you what he does like; answer with a complete sentence saying what he likes in Chinese. Listen to the example first.

She likes to eat Chinese food.
Tā xǐhuan chī zhōng guó cài.

He likes to drink tea
Tā xǐhuan hē chá.

Now it’s your turn!

She likes to play basketball.
Tā xǐhuan dà lán qiú.

He likes to swim
Tā xǐhuan yóu yǒng.
She likes to read books.  
**Tā de gēge bù xīhuan kàn shù.**

he likes to watch football  
**Tā xīhuan kàn gǎn lǎn qiú.**

She likes to listen to music.  
**Tā dé gēge bù xīhuan tīng yīn yùè.**

he likes to sleep  
**Tā xīhuan shuì jiào.**

For extra practice, try talking about your likes and dislikes with other vocabulary from this course. What do you like to do? What don’t you like to do? What foods do you like, what sports? Think of at least five things you like, and five things you don’t like using the vocabulary you learned throughout the course. Good luck!

**PARTING WORDS**

*Congratulations to you. Gōng xǐ nǐ. You learned so much in this final lesson! You learned to use the negative word bù to make statements and ask questions. There are many Chinese words for the word to play. The word dā (to hit) is used for playing basketball: dā lán qiú, playing bridge: dā qiáo pái, and playing drums: dā gǔ. Another word tán is used for playing the piano: tán gǎng qín, and playing the guitar: tán jí tā. The general word for playing is wán, meaning to have fun.*

**Dialogues**

Here’s your chance to practice all the vocabulary and grammar you’ve mastered in ten lessons of Starting Out in Chinese with these five dialogues.

You’ll hear the dialogue first in Chinese at a conversational pace. Listen carefully for meaning. Can you get the gist of the conversation? Next, you’ll hear each sentence individually, first in Chinese and then in English. This should help fill in any gaps in understanding you had the first time. Then, you’ll have a chance to listen to each sentence of the dialogue again and repeat it for practice. Finally, you’ll do some role-play by taking part in the same conversation. You’ll first hear the native speaker say a line from the dialogue, then you’ll respond appropriately in the pause provided.

Have fun!
DIALOGUE 1: XUÉXIÀO WÁN HUÌ (A PARTY AT SCHOOL)

A: Duìbùqǐ. Nǐ shì láoshi ma?
   Excuse me. Are you a teacher?

B: Wǒ shì.
   I am.

A: Nǐ hǎo ma?
   How are you?

B: Hěnhǎo. Nǐ ne?
   Fine. And you?

A: Bùcuò. Xièxiè nǐ.
   Not bad. Thank you.

B: Nǐ yǒu mèimei ma?
   Do you have younger sisters?

A: Wǒ yǒu gēgē, yǒu dìdi. Nǐ ne?
   I have an older brother and a younger brother. And you?

B: Wǒ yǒu jiējié, yǒu mèimei.
   I have an older sister and a younger sister.

A: Wǒ gēgē shì láoshi.
   My older brother is a teacher.

B: Tā yǒu nán xuéshēng ma?
   Does he have male students?

A: Yǒu nán, yǒu nǚ.  
   He has male and female students. (lit.: Has male, has female.)

B: Wǒ jiējié shì mǔqín. Tā yǒu nǚér.
   My older sister is a mother. She has a daughter.

A: Nǐ yǒu nǚér ma?
   Do you have daughters?

B: Wǒ yǒu érzi.
   I have a son.

A: Tā hǎo ma?
   How is he?

B: Hěnhǎo. Xièxiè nǐ.
   Very well. Thank you.
A: Nǐ yǒu nǚxuéshēng ma?
Do you have female students?

I do. The female student is you.

DIALOGUE 2: QŪ KĀI HUĪ (GOING TO A MEETING)

A: Wōmen yǒu jīge bīngxiāng?
How many refrigerators do we have?

B: Wōmen yǒu sì gè bīngxiāng.
We have four refrigerators.

A: Shéi yǒu diàn nǎo?
Who has a computer?

B: Shíwǔ gè rèn yǒu diàn nǎo.
Fifteen people have computers.

A: Shíwǔ gè xuéshēng ma?
Fifteen students?

B: Sì gè lǎoshī, shíyī gè xuéshēng.
Four teachers and eleven students.

A: Zhuōzǐ yízǐ ne?
How about tables and chairs?

B: Wōmen yǒu shí zhāng zhuōzǐ, liùzhāng yízǐ.
We have ten tables and sixty chairs.

A: Wōmen yǒu èrshíwǔ gè xuéshēng, bā gè lǎoshī.
We have twenty-five students and eight teachers.

B: Sān shí sān ge rén.
Thirty-three people.

A: Shéi yǒu qīchē?
Who has a car?

B: Sān gè nǚ lǎoshī yǒu sì liàng qīchē.
Three female teachers have four cars.

A: Nán lǎoshī ne?
And male teachers?

B: Yīgè nán lǎoshī yǒu yī liàng.
One male teacher has one.
A: Wǔ gè rén yǐ liàng qìchē. Wǔ liàng qìchē, èrshíwǔ gè rén.
Five people per car. Five cars, twenty-five people.
B: Wǒ gègé yǒu yī liàng qìchē. Lìù liàng qìchē, sānshí gè rén.
My older brother has a car. Six cars, thirty people.
A: Xuēshēng yǒu zìxíngchē ma?
Do any students have bicycles?
B: Xuēshēng yǒu shíqī liàng zìxíngchē.
The students have seventeen bicycles.
A: Hēnhǎo.
Very good.

DIALOGUE 3: Nǐ de jiǔ zhàoxiàngjī zài nǎlǐ? (WHERE IS YOUR OLD CAMERA?)
A: Nǐ qù nǎlǐ?
Where are you going?
B: Wǒ qù shichǎng.
I am going to the market.
A: Yóujú pángbiān de shichǎng ma?
The market next to the post office?
B: Shì. Nǐ ne?
Yes. And you?
A: Wǒ qù xuéxiào de yǐyuàn.
I am going to the school’s hospital.
B: Xuéxiào de yǐyuàn zài nǎlǐ?
Where is the school’s hospital?
A: Zài xuéxiào de nán biān.
On the south side of the school.
B: Wǒ de mèimei shì hūshì.
My younger sister is a nurse.
A: Tā de yǐyuàn zài nǎlǐ?
Where is her hospital?
B: Zài yǐyuàn de běi biān.
On the north side of the theater.
A: Dà yǐyuàn ma?
The large theater?
B: 小剧院。在警局的右边。
The small theater. On the right side of the police station.

A: 你的照相机是新的吗？
Is your camera new?

B: 是的。
It's new.

A: 你的旧照相机在哪里？
Where is your old camera?

B: 旧照相机在我们的餐厅。旧照相机是我妈妈的。
The old camera is at our restaurant. The old camera is my mother’s.

DIALOGUE 4: WÖMEN SHÉN ME SHÍHÒU QÙ CÂNGUÀN?
(WHEN ARE WE GOING TO THE RESTAURANT?)

A: 现在几点？
What time is it?

B: 三点十分。
Three forty.

A: 晚餐七点整。我们什么时候去餐馆？
Dinner is at seven. When do we go to the restaurant?

B: 六点五十五。
Six forty-five.

A: 你的学生呢？我们给他们的晚餐点什么？
What about your students? What do we order for them?

B: 清蒸鱼好吃。
The steamed fish is very good.

A: 两碗排骨汤。我们点几碗？
Two large bowls of spare rib soup. Do we order wine?

B: 为学生点一瓶红酒。为学生点瓶酒。
Order one bottle of red wine for us. Beer for the students.

A: 烤肉呢？
And roast beef?

B: 他们有辣牛肉吗？
Do they have spicy beef?

A: 有。晚饭时候吃的是什么？
They do. Do you eat spicy food in the evening?
B: Wǒ chī. Wǒ zǎoshang liǎng diǎn zhōng shuìjiào.  
I do. I go to sleep at two in the morning.

**DIALOGUE 5: Nǐ xīhuān zhōngguó cài ma? (DO YOU LIKE CHINESE FOOD?)**

A: Nǐ xīhuān kàn diànyǐng ma?  
Do you like to see movies?

B: Wǒ xīhuān.  
I do.

A: Wǒ xīngqīsān wānshāng qù kàn diànyǐng. Nǐ qù ma?  
I am going to see a movie on Wednesday night. Would you go?

B: Wǒ xīngqīsān wānshāng shǎngxué. Wǒ bā diǎn shí fēn xué zhōngwén, jiǔ diǎn shí fēn xué diànnǎo. Nǐ xué shén me?  
I go to school on Wednesday night. I study Chinese at 8:10, and computers at 9:10. What do you study?

A: Wǒ xué kuàijì.  
I study accounting.

B: Wǒde mǔqīn shì kuàijì shǐ.  
My mother is an accountant.

A: Nǐ de fùqín ne?  
And your father?

B: Tā shì lǜshī. Nǐ xīngqīliù zuò shén me?  
He's a lawyer. What do you do on Saturday?

A: Wǒ xīngqīliù zuò shòhuòyuán.  
I work as a store clerk on Saturday.

B: Nǐ nǎ tiān bù gōngzuò?  
Which days don’t you work?

A: Xīngqīsān, xīngqīwǔ, xīngqītiān.  
Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.

B: Nǐ xīngqītiān bù xīhuān tīng yīnyuè ma?  
Don't you like to listen to music on Sundays?

A: Wǒ xīhuān xīngqītiān dāi zài jiā kàn shū.  
I like to stay home and read on Sundays.

B: Nǐ xīhuān hé kāfēi ma?  
Do you like to drink coffee?
A: Wǒ xǐhuān chī zhōngguó cài.
   I like to eat Chinese food.

B: Wǒmen xiànzài qù chī.
   Let’s go eat now.

A: Hǎo.
   All right.