

STANDARD CHINESE: A MODULAR APPROACH

OPTIONAL MODULES:

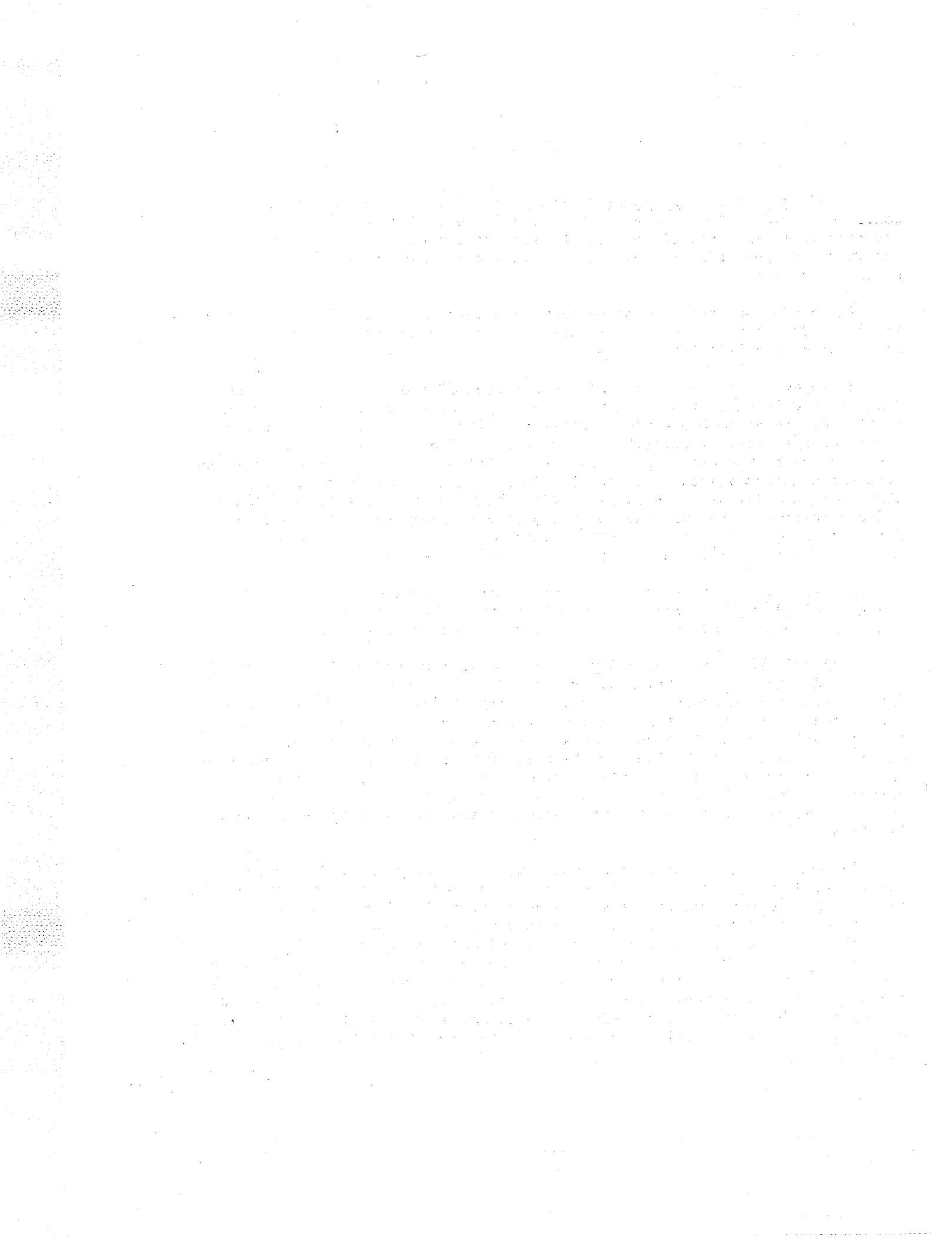
- RESTAURANT
- HOTEL
- POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE
- CAR

Before beginning Optional Module:	You should have completed Core Module:
RST (Units 1-2)	MONEY
HTL	MONEY
PST/TEL	DIRECTIONS
CAR	TRANSPORTATION
RST (Units 3-4)	MEETING (Unit 4)

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John H. T. Harvey and Thomas E. Madden



## PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

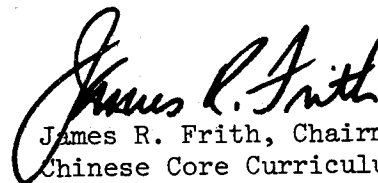
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.



James R. Frith, Chairman  
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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## How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

## RST, Objectives

### Objectives

#### General

The purpose of the Restaurant Module (RST) is to acquaint you with Chinese cuisine and eating customs and to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to order food in a restaurant or to dine at home.

Before starting the Restaurant Module, Unit 1, you should have at least completed the Money Module; and before starting Restaurant Module, Unit 3, you should have at least completed Meeting Module, Unit 4.

#### Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Name four foods or dishes suitable as a snack or as an in-between meal.
2. Name four dishes in Chinese you might order for dinner.
3. Name 5 types of meat, fish or fowl.
4. Translate the names of 10 Chinese dishes (either soups, main courses, or desserts) into English.
5. List the food which accompanies various main courses: rice, noodles, pancakes, steamed bread, flower rolls.
6. Order a Western-style breakfast.
7. Order one of the "fixed meals" offered in small restaurants.
8. Order Mongolian Barbecue or Mongolian Hot Pot.
9. Discuss with a friend what to order for a snack.
10. Ask for a menu and for help in reading it. Discuss with the waiter or waitress what the various dishes are. Ask for suggestions in ordering the meal.
11. Comment on the meal: how the dishes were made, which were most pleasing, and when you've had enough.



RST, Objectives

12. Ask for the check and ask to have the tip figured into the total.
13. Call to make reservations for a dinner party. Discuss the menu and cost of the dinner.
14. List the different types of courses which go to make up a banquet: cold dishes, main courses, soups, and desserts.
15. Partake in a formal banquet: toasting friends, wishing them well, and responding to the host's hospitality.

Restaurant Module, Unit 1PART I

1. Nǐ xiǎng <u>chī</u> shénme?	What do you want to eat?
2. <u>Suíbiàn</u> . Nǐ <u>diǎn</u> ba.	As you like. You order.
3. Wǒmen yào èrshíge <u>guōtiē</u> .	We want twenty fried dumplings.
4. Wǒmen yào sìge <u>bāozi</u> .	We want four bāozi.
5. Wǒmen yào liángwǎn <u>suān là</u> <u>tāng</u> .	We want two bowls of sour and hot soup.

NOTES ON PART I

chī: 'to eat'. The verb 'to eat' is often expressed using a general object compound, chī fàn, instead of the simple verb chī.

Nǐ chī fàn le ma?

Have you eaten?

Wǒ hái méi chī fàn.

I haven't eaten yet.

suíbiàn: This word meaning 'as you please', or more literally 'following convenience', has a variety of uses.

Nǐ suíbiàn mǎi ba.

Buy what you want.

Nǐ qù bu qu? Suí nǐde  
biàn ba.

Are you going? Do what you like.

guōtiē: This has been translated here as 'fried dumpling', but actually a guōtiē differs from a dumpling in several respects. We usually think of a dumpling as a solid lump of leavened dough dropped in soup to cook. A guōtiē, however, is made of thin, unleavened dough, which serves as a wrapper for a filling. This filling may be Chinese cabbage, port, beef, lamb, or any combination thereof. Secondly, a guōtiē is not dropped in soup, but is steamed and fried, so that the bottom is crisp and the top is soft.

RST, Unit 1

bāozi: This is a round of steamed bread filled with salty stuffing (cabbage, pork, beef, shrimp, etc.) or sweet stuffing (red bean puree, walnuts, almonds, etc.). The steamed bread is made from a raised dough and forms a thick bun, somewhat similar in concept to a hamburger.

suān là tāng: A thick spicy soup made of pork, white bean curd, "red bean curd" (actually dried chicken or pork blood), dried tiger lily flowers, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and egg.

liǎngwǎn...: The word for 'bowl', wǎn, is used as a counter here.

Taipei:

A conversation in a small restaurant.

- M: Yùzhēn, nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?                      Yùzhēn, what do you want to eat?
- F: Suíbiàn. Nǐ diǎn ba.                      As you like. You order.
- M: Wǒmen diǎn diǎn guōtiē, suān là tāng, hǎo bu hǎo?                      We'll order some fried dumplings and sour and hot soup, Okay?
- F: Hǎo a.                      Okay.
- M: Hái yào jǐge bāozi, zěnmeyàng?                      How about a few bāozi, too?
- F: Hǎo a. Bú yào diǎn tài duō le.                      Okay. Don't order too much.

(Now the man talks with the waitress.)

- F2: Nǐmen diǎn dian shénme?                      What will you order?
- M: Wǒmen yào èrshíge guōtiē sǐge bāozi, liǎngwǎn suān là tāng.                      We want twenty fried dumplings, four bāozi, two bowls of sour and hot soup.
- F2: Hǎo. Jiù lái.                      Okay, it'll be here right away.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Hái yào jige bāozi, zěnmeyàng?: The toneless syllable ji- means 'a few' or 'several'. It may be difficult to distinguish between jige, 'a few', from jǐge, 'how many' in rapid speech. Usually there will be other clues such as intonation and context to help you distinguish them. This is discussed again in Unit 3 of the Directions Module.

Bú yào diǎn tài duō le.: The phrase bú yào is used to mean 'don't' in sentences expressing a command. You'll learn more about this in the Transportation Module. The marker le for new situation is used here to reinforce the idea of 'excessive'. Whenever a speaker says something is excessive, he is actually saying that it has BECOME excessive.

Nǐmen diǎn dian shénme?: The first word diǎn is the verb 'to order'. The second word dian (from yìdiǎn, 'a little') means 'some'.

Èrshige guōtiē, sìge bāozi: You can tell from the amount ordered that the guōtiē are more or less bite-sized, while the bāozi are larger.

6. <i>xiǎochīdiàn</i>	<i>little eatery</i>
-----------------------	----------------------

Taipei:

A conversation between an American student and a Chinese friend in front of a small restaurant.

M: Wǒmen chī dian dōngxī,  
hǎo bu hao?

Let's eat something, okay?

F: Hǎo a. Nǐ xiǎng chī  
shénme?

Okay. What do you want to eat?

M: Chī dian diǎnxīn.

Some snacks.

F: Nǐ chīguo guōtiē ma?

Have you ever eaten fried dumplings?

M: Měi chīguo.

No.

RST, Unit 1

- F: Wǒmen kéyì zài zhège  
xiǎochīdiàn chī diǎn  
diǎnzīn, hǎo bu hǎo? We can eat some snacks in  
this little eatery. Okay?
- M: Hǎo. Tāmen dōu yǒu shénme? Okay. What do they have?
- F: Hěn duō dōngxī. Yǒu guōtiē,  
bāozi, suān là tāng. Many things. Fried  
dumplings, bāozi, sour  
and hot soup.
- M: Hěn hǎo, hěn hǎo. Good, good.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

xiǎochīdiàn: This is a small place where you can grab something to eat. (Xiǎochī means 'snack'.) If you are in a city in China, you are probably not far from one. A xiǎochīdiàn is often run by one or two people. It may be arranged so that the cooking area faces the street, in which case you'll probably walk through the kitchen as you head for a table. Putting the kitchen at the front, facing the street, makes for better ventilation and allows people on the street to see and smell what is being cooked. Inside you are likely to find small tables without tablecloths, and stools. There is generally no menu, but some of the dishes may be written on a blackboard or on red pieces of paper which are hung on the wall. Since the xiǎochīdiàn is often a small operation, it may only offer a few things or it may specialize in serving one type of food, such as noodles or dumplings. The word xiǎo in xiǎochīdiàn, refers not to the size of the establishment, but to the types of food offered.

Tāmen dōu yǒu shénme?: The word dōu in this sentence refers to the object, not the subject. In other words, the sentence is translated as 'What all do they have?' in this context. In another conversation the same sentence might mean 'What do they all have?'

This type of question with dōu expects an answer with more than one item mentioned. The dōu may be thought to refer to the object in the answer.

- Nǐ dōu mǎi shénme le? What all did you buy?
- Wǒ mǎile shíge bāozi, sānjīn  
píngguo, liùpíng qìshuǐ. I bought ten baozi, thr-e  
catties of apples, six  
bottles of soda.

But notice that in the answer dōu is NOT used even though the object is plural in number or a series of items.

PART II

7. Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn nǐmende cǎidānzi.	Please give me your menu to look at.
8. Nǐmen mài zhēng jiǎo ma?	Do you sell steamed dumplings?
9. Gěi wo lái yìlóng zhēng jiǎo.	Bring me a basket of steamed dumplings.
10. Nǐmen mài tāng miàn bu mai?	Do you sell soup-noodles?
11. Nǐmen mài chǎo miàn bu mai?	Do you sell fried noodles?
12. Yǒu shénme yàngde tāng miàn?	What kinds of soup-noodles are there?
13. Gěi wo lái yìwǎn niú ròu miàn.	Bring me a bowl of soup- noodles with beef.
14. jiǎozi	<i>boiled dumplings</i>
15. ròusī miàn	<i>soup-noodles with shreds of pork</i>
16. páigǔ miàn	<i>soup-noodles with a pork chop</i>
17. ... shénmede	<i>... and so on. (after a series of items)</i>

NOTES ON PART II

zhēng jiǎo: These are crescent-shaped dumplings filled with cabbage and meat which are steam cooked. The steaming is done by placing the dumplings in a bamboo basket, which is one layer in a stack of bamboo baskets called a zhēng lóng, and then placing the whole stack over a container of boiling water.

gěi wo lái ...: The verb lái here means not 'to come' but 'to bring' since it is followed by a noun. The word gěi is the prepositional verb 'for'.

RST, Unit 1

yīlóng zhēng jiǎo: Steamed dumplings are sold by the basket and served in the basket that they are steamed in. The word for one tier of such baskets is used as a counter, -lóng (yīlóng, liǎnglóng, etc.).

tāng miàn: This is the name for a class of dishes made of noodles and soup. Unlike the Western idea of soup with some noodles, tāng miàn is basically noodles with some soup added. Because Northern China is a wheat growing area, noodles are a staple in the diet of that region. A bowl of noodles can be used to make a side dish for a large meal, or, with a little soup and meat added, can be a meal in itself. Noodles are commonly made in six-to-ten-foot lengths in China, and are regarded as a symbol of longevity.

chǎo miàn: One of the verbs translated 'to fry' is chǎo. It is also sometimes translated as 'stir fry'. The Chinese language has several verbs meaning 'to fry'. Chǎo means to fry in a little oil, stirring rapidly and constantly, not unlike sautéing.

niúròu miàn: This dish consists of noodles in soup with pieces of beef. The word for 'beef' is niúròu, literally 'cow', niú, and 'meat', ròu. In the names of Chinese dishes, the thing the dish is primarily composed of, in this case noodles, is at the end of the phrase. Those words coming before describe the additional foods with which the dish is prepared or the style in which it is prepared.

jiǎozi: A crescent-shaped dumpling, made of white dough and stuffed with a mixture of meat and scallions or mixed vegetables. Jiǎozi may be served steamed, zhēng jiǎo or boiled, shuǐ jiǎo. It is said that Marco Polo took the idea of these dumplings back to Italy inspiring the creation of ravioli.

ròusī miàn: This is noodles in soup with shreds of pork and vegetables. Actually, the word ròu means simply 'meat', not 'pork'. But the basic meat of China has always been pork, and therefore ròu on a menu refers to pork unless otherwise specified.

shénmede: This word, used after a series of nouns, means 'and so on' or 'etcetera'.

Qìshuǐ, píjiǔ, shénmede  
dōu děi mǎi.

We need to buy soda, beer,  
and so on.

Taipei:

A conversation between a waiter and a customer at a small eatery.

- M: Nín yào chī diǎn shénme?                      What do you want to eat?
- F: Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn  
nǐmende cāidānzi.                      Please give me your menu to  
look at.
- M: Ōu, duìbuqǐ, wǒmen zhèli  
méiyǒu cāidānzi. Wǒmen  
zhèli jiù mài zhēng jiǎo,  
tāng miàn, chǎo miàn,  
shénmede.                      Oh, I'm sorry. We don't  
have a menu. We only sell  
steamed dumplings, soup-  
noodles, fried noodles,  
and so on.
- F: Yǒu shénme yàngde tāng miàn?                      What kinds of soup noodles  
are there?
- M: Yǒu niúròu miàn a, yǒu  
ròusī miàn a, hái yǒu  
páigǔ miàn.                      There's soup-noodles with  
beef, soup-noodles with  
shreds of pork, and soup-  
noodles with a pork chop.
- F: Gěi wo lái yìwǎn niúròu  
miàn.                      I'll have a bowl of soup-  
noodles with beef.
- M: Hǎo. Nín yào bu yào zhēng  
jiǎo?                      Good. Do you want some  
steamed dumplings?
- F: Hǎo. Zěnmèi mài?                      Okay. How are they sold?
- M: Yìlóng zhēng jiǎo  
èrshikuài qián.                      A basket of steamed  
dumplings is twenty  
dollars.
- F: Yìlóng yǒu duōshǎo?                      How many in a basket?
- M: Yìlóng yǒu bāge.                      There's eight in a basket.
- F: Hǎo, gěi wo lái  
yìlóng zhēng jiǎo, lái  
yìwǎn niúròu miàn.                      Okay, bring me a basket of  
steamed dumplings, a  
bowl of soup-noodles with  
beef.



RST, Unit 1

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

duōshaoge: The word duōshao may be used either with or without a counter.

- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 18. ròusī chǎo miàn   | <i>fried noodles with pork shreds</i> |
| 19. sānxiān chǎo miàn | <i>three-delicious fried noodles</i>  |

sānxiān: This word occurs in the names of rice dishes, noodle dishes and soups. It can be roughly translated as 'three delicacies', more literally, 'three fresh'. It means that the dish is made with two different meats, such as chicken and pork, and a seafood, such as shrimp, in addition to the vegetables.

Taipei:

A conversation at another small eatery.

- F: Nǐ xiǎng chī diǎn shénme?      What do you want to eat?
- M: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài guōtiē  
    bù mài?      Do you sell fried dumplings here?
- F: Guōtiē, jiǎozi, wǒmen  
    zhèlǐ dōu bù mài. Wǒmen  
    zhèlǐ jiù mài miàn. Tāng  
    miàn, chǎo miàn dōu yǒu.      We don't sell fried dumplings or boiled dumplings at all. We only sell noodles. We have both soup-noodles and fried noodles.
- M: Yǒu shénme yàngde chǎo  
    miàn?      What kinds of fried noodles are there?
- F: Yǒu ròusī chǎo miàn,  
    yǒu sānxiān chǎo miàn.      There's fried noodles with strips of pork; and there's fried noodles with three delicious things.
- M: Wǒ yào sānxiān chǎo miàn.      I want fried noodles with three delicious things.
- F: Hǎo.      Fine.

PART III

20. Wǒ yào chī chǎo <u>jīdàn</u> gēn <u>huǒtuǐ</u> .	I want to eat scrambled eggs and ham.
21. Wǒ <u>hē</u> <u>kāfēi</u> .	I'll drink coffee.
22. Wǒ hái yào <u>kǎo</u> <u>miànbāo</u> .	I also want some toast.
23. <u>Qǐng zài lái</u> <u>yìbēi</u> <u>kāfēi</u> .	Please bring another cup of coffee.
24. Nǐ yǒu <u>shāobing</u> ma?	Do you have sesame rolls?
25. Wǒ yào <u>liǎnggēn</u> <u>yóutiáo</u> .	I want two deep-fried twists.
26. Nǐ hē bu he <u>dòujiāng</u> ?	Do you drink dòujiāng?
27. Nǐ xǐhuan <u>tiánde</u> <u>háishi</u> <u>xiánde</u> ?	Do you like the sweet kind or the salty kind?
28. <u>Míngtiān</u> <u>zǎoshang</u> <u>gěi</u> <u>nín</u> <u>yùbei</u> .	We'll prepare it for you tomorrow morning.

NOTES ON PART III

chǎo jīdàn: This is literally translated as 'fried eggs'. Since chǎo means 'to stir fry', however, it actually refers to scrambled eggs.

kǎo miànbāo: 'Toast'. This phrase is the verb kǎo 'to roast' and the word for 'bread', miànbāo.

Qǐng zài lái...: Here again you see the verb lái used to mean 'bring'. The word zài is the adverb 'again'. Literally translated, this phrase means something like 'Please again bring...'. This is the standard way to ask someone to bring more of something.

shāobing: This is a baked roll with layers of dough and covered with sesame seeds. It comes in two shapes, one oblong and the other round like an English muffin, only not as thick. It is usually eaten at breakfast.

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liǎnggēn yóutiáo: This is a long, twisted, puffy roll which is deep-fried. It resembles a cruller, but it is not sweet. Literally, the name means 'oil stick'. It is usually eaten at breakfast, along with dòujiāng and perhaps a shāobing. The counter for long, thin objects, like yóutiáo is -gēn.

dòujiāng: This is a liquid produced when beancurd, dòufu, is made from soybeans. It is white, resembling milk, and high in protein. It may be flavored so that it is sweet or salty. It is sometimes called soybean milk.

tiánde/xiánde: Many foods in China such as bāozi and dòujiāng come in two sorts: tiánde and xiánde. Although the Chinese categorize foods as either salty or sweet, this does not mean that food which is labeled 'salty' is terribly salty. Sometimes the label 'salty' simply means 'not sweet'.

Peking:

A conversation at the Peking Hotel.

- M: Zǎo! Good morning!
- F: Nín hǎo! Nín xiǎng chī diǎn shénme? How are you? What would you like to eat?
- M: Nǐmen yǒu shāobing, yóutiáo ma? Do you have sesame rolls, and deep-fried twists?
- F: Shāobing, yóutiáo, jīntiān méiyǒu. Míngtiān chī ba! Nǐ hē bu he dòujiāng? Today there aren't any crisp sesame rolls or deep-fried twists. How about having them tomorrow? Do you drink doujiang?
- F: Chī shāobing, yóutiáo, děi hē dòujiāng. When you eat crisp sesame rolls or deep-fried twists you should drink doujiang.
- F: Nǐ xǐhuan tiánde háishì xiánde? Do you like the sweet kind or the salty kind?
- M: Wǒ xǐhuan tiánde. I like the sweet kind.
- F: Hǎo, míngtiān zǎoshang gěi nín yùbei. Jīntiān nín chī shénme? All right, we'll prepare it for you tomorrow morning. What will you eat today?

- M: Wǒ chī chǎo jīdàn, huǒtuǐ,  
kǎo miànbāo. I'll have scrambled eggs,  
ham and toast.
- F: Hē shénme? What will you drink?
- M: Kāfēi. Coffee.
- F: Hǎo. Good.
- (Later.)
- M: Qǐng zài lái yìbēi kāfēi. Please bring another cup of  
coffee.
- F: Hǎo. All right.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Breakfast at the Peking Hotel: The Peking Hotel is said to have the best Western style food in the city. While they serve both Western and Chinese style lunches and dinners, they are not always prepared to serve certain kinds of Chinese breakfast foods, such as shāobing and yóutiáo. If you would like to eat these typical Chinese breakfast foods you should ask in advance.

29. xīfàn	<i>a gruel of rice and water usually eaten for breakfast</i>
30. mántou	<i>steamed bread</i>
31. xīhóngshìzhī	<i>tomato juice</i>
32. júzi shuǐ	<i>orangeade, orange juice</i>
33. shuǐguǒ	<i>fruit</i>
34. xiāngjiāo	<i>banana</i>

xīfàn: This is another breakfast food. It is a white porridge made of rice and water. In the northern parts of China it is eaten along with salted pickles, ham, salted vegetables, salted eggs or peanuts.

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mántou: 'Steamed bread'. While the word miànbāo refers to Western style bread, mántou refers to a Chinese version of bread, a large steamed roll made of white dough. It is heavy and moist with no crust.

Vocabulary

bāozi	steamed rolls made of bread dough with a filling of meat and/or vegetables, or sweet bean paste.
càidānzi (yìzhāng)	menu
chǎo	fried, to fry, sauté
chǎo miàn	fried noodles
chī	to eat
diǎn	to order
dòujiāng	soy bean milk, soy milk
gěi nín yùbei	to prepare for you
gěi wǒ lái (noun)	bring me (something)
guōtiē	steam-fried dumplings
hē	to drink
huǒtuǐ	ham
-jiǎo	dumpling
jiǎozi	boiled dumpling
jīdàn	(chicken) egg
júzi shuǐ	orangeade, orange juice
kāfēi	coffee
kǎo	roasted, toasted
là	peppery-hot
mántou	steamed bread
miàn	noodles
miànbāo	bread
níúròu	beef
níúròu miàn	soup-noodles with beef
páigǔ miàn	soup-noodles with a pork chop
Qǐng zài lái...	Please bring another...
ròusī chǎo miàn	fried noodles with shreds of pork
ròusī miàn	soup-noodles with shreds of pork

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*sānxiān chǎo miàn*

*shāobing*

*...shēnmede*

*shuǐguǒ*

*suān*

*suíbiàn*

*tāng*

*tāng miàn*

*tián*

*xián*

*xiāngjiāo*

*xīfàn*

*xīhóngshìzhī*

*yàngzi*

*yīlóng*

*yóutiáo*

*zhēng*

*noodles fried with three  
fresh things*

*sesame rolls*

*...and so on*

*fruit*

*to be sour*

*as you like*

*soup*

*soup-noodles*

*to be sweet*

*to be salty*

*banana*

*gruel of rice and water*

*tomato juice*

*kind, variety*

*a tier of a steamer*

*deep-fried twist*

*to cook something by  
steaming*

Restaurant Module, Unit 2PART I

1. Shénme shì <u>kèfàn</u> ?	What is a fixed meal?
2. Kèfàn jiù shì yíge tāng, yíge <u>cài</u> , hái yǒu fàn.	A 'fixed meal' is a soup, a main dish, and rice.
3. Kèfàn jiù yǒu <u>yízhǒng</u> ma?	Is there only one kind of 'fixed meal'?
4. Nǐ shuō nǎge cài <u>hǎochī</u> ?	Which dish did you say is tasty?
5. Wǒ huì <u>yòng kuàizi</u> .	I can use chopsticks.
6. Wǒ yòng kuàizi chī fàn.	I eat with chopsticks.
7. Nǐ xǐhuan chī niúròu hǎishi chī <u>jī</u> .	Do you like to eat beef or chicken?
8. Wǒ xiǎng chī diǎn <u>jiǎndānde</u> .	I want to eat something simple.
9. <u>Xiàcì</u> zài chī <u>biéde</u> .	Next time eat something else.
10. <u>qīngjiāo</u> niúròu	beef with green pepper
11. <u>báicài</u> ròusī	shreds of pork with cabbage
12. <u>xuědòu</u> jīpiàn	chicken slices with snow peas

NOTES ON PART I

kèfàn: This refers to a type of meal in which soup, a main dish, rice and tea are all served for one price. Much of the meal is prepared ahead of time, which makes it quick, convenient and inexpensive for the customer. It is referred to here as a 'fixed meal'. Other translations are 'fixed dinner', 'blue plate special' and 'combination plate'.



RST, Unit 2

kèfàn jiù yǒu yìzhǒng ma?: When you ask this question, the person you are speaking to might think you are asking about the different price categories that kèfàn is available in. Restaurants which offer kèfàn often have an inexpensive, a moderate and a top-of-the-line kèfàn each day.

cài: This is the word for any dish which is not soup, rice or noodles.

yòng: Like the word gěi, 'to give', the word yòng can act as either a full verb or a prepositional verb. As a full verb, it means 'to use'. As a prepositional verb, it means 'with'. Here are some examples of both usages.

Nǐ kěyǐ yòng wǒde diànshàn.            You can use my electric fàn.

Tā yòng kuàizi chī fàn.                He eats with chopsticks.

jī: While often the word for a type of meat, such as 'beef', niúròu, contains the syllable ròu, 'meat', the word for chicken does not.

xiàcì: The words for 'last time', 'this time' and 'next time' are formed according to the same principle as you've learned for other time words, like 'last week' and 'last month'.

shàngcì	last time
shàngge xīngqī	last week
shàngge yuè	last month

zhècì	this time
zhège xīngqī	this week
zhège yuè	this month

xiàcì	next time
xiàge xīngqī	next week
xiàge yuè	next month

Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and a Chinese friend, who are out to eat on their lunch hour.

- M: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?                      What do you want to eat?
- F: Wǒ xiǎng chī diǎn jiǎndānde.              I want to eat something simple.
- M: Nà, chī kèfàn zěnmeyàng?                  Then how about eating a 'fixed meal'?
- F: Shénme shì kèfàn?                              What is a 'fixed meal'?
- M: Kèfàn jiù shì yíge tāng, yíge cài, hái yǒu fàn.                      A 'fixed meal' is a soup, a main dish, and rice.
- F: Kèfàn jiù yǒu yízhǒng ma?                      Is there only one kind of 'fixed meal'?
- M: Bù. Yǒu sān-sìzhǒng. Yǒu sìshikuàide, yǒu wùshikuàide, yǒu liùshikuàide.                      No. There are three or four kinds. There's the forty dollar kind, the fifty dollar kind, and the sixty dollar kind.
- F: Dōu yǒu shénme cài?                              What main dishes do they have?
- M: Jīntiān yǒu báicài ròusī, qīngjiāo niúròu, xuědòu jīpiàn.                      Today there's shreds of pork with cabbage, beef with green peppers, and chicken slices with snow peas.
- F: Nǐ shuō nǎge cài hǎochī?                      Which dish do you say is more tasty?
- M: Dōu hěn hǎo. Jīntiān nǐ kěyǐ chī qīngjiāo niúròu. Xiàcǐ zài chī biéde.                      They are all good. Today you might eat beef with green peppers. Next time eat something else.
- F: Hǎo.    Okay.
- M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào yíge qīngjiāo niúròu. Wǒ lái yíge xuědòu jīpiàn.                      Okay. You take the beef with green peppers. I'll have the chicken slices with snow peas.



- F: Kèfàn dōu yǒu shénme yàngde cài?      What kinds of main dishes are there in the 'fixed dinners'?
- M: Yǒu sānzhǒng. Yìzhǒng shì qīngjiāo niúròu, yìzhǒng shì báicài ròusī, yìzhǒng shì xuědòu jīpiàn.      There are three kinds. One kind is beef with green peppers, one kind is pork shreds with cabbage, one kind is chicken slices with snow peas.
- F: Wǒ yào qīngjiāo niúròu.      I'll have the beef with green peppers.
- M: Wǒ yào xuědòu jīpiàn.      I'll have the chicken slices with snow peas.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Hǎo bu hǎochī?: The compound hǎochī, 'to be tasty', can be broken apart to form a question.

Kèfàn dōu yǒu shénme yàngde cài?: The adverb dōu in this sentence refers to the plural subject kèfàn, 'fixed dinners'.

PART II

13. Wǒ yào <u>xiārén</u> chǎo miàn.	I want fried noodles with shrimp.
14. Wǒmen hái yào yíge báicài <u>dòufu</u> tāng.	We also want a cabbage and bean curd soup.
15. Huǒtuǐ chǎo fàn <u>bú cuò</u> .	The fried rice with ham is not bad.
16. Liǎngge cài yíge tāng <u>gòu</u> le.	Two main dishes and one soup is enough.
17. <u>Bié kèqi</u> .	Don't be formal. (Don't stand on ceremony.)
18. Wǒ yǐjing <u>bǎo</u> le.	I've already had my fill.
19. Qǐng ni gěi wo <u>zhàngdānzi</u> .	Please give me the check.
20. <i>Jiù zhèyàng le.</i>	<i>That'll be it.</i>
21. <i>Nǐ duō chī yìdiǎn.</i>	<i>Eat a little more.</i>
22. Wǒ zài chī.	<i>I am eating.</i>

NOTES ON PART II

xiārén: This word refers to small shrimp without shells.

dòufu: 'Bean curd'. This is a soft white substance made from soybeans, with the consistency of jello or custard. It has only a faint taste, but is rich in protein and minerals. It is a staple found all over the Orient and may be found in everyday food as well as festive foods.

bú cuò: This phrase is used for 'not bad', in the sense of 'pretty good', 'pretty well', 'all right'.

Bié kèqi: Because this phrase is one of the most basic phrases in the system of Chinese customs and manner, it is difficult to translate. Here, it may be translated as 'Don't be formal.' or 'Don't stand on ceremony.' But it should be viewed in context to determine its full meaning.

bǎo: This is an adjectival verb meaning 'to be satisfied', literally 'to be full'.

Nǐ duō chī yìdiǎn: Notice the word order of this sentence. The word duō is used as an adverb, and therefore precedes the verb chī. The word yìdiǎn is used as the object of the action and therefore follows the verb.

Wǒ zài chī: The word zài can be used as a marker of ongoing action. You'll learn more about this in the Meeting Module.

Taipei:

A conversation between two friends in a small restaurant at lunchtime.

M: Zhèlide chǎo miàn, chǎo fàn  
gēn tāng miàn dōu bú cuò.      The fried noodles, fried  
rice and soup-noodles are  
all good here.

F: Dèng wǒ kànkan cǎidānzi.  
... Wǒmen yào yíge xiārén  
chǎo miàn, hǎo bu hao?  
Nǐ zài diǎn yíge ba.      Wait while I have a look  
at the menu. ... We'll  
have a fried noodles with  
shrimp. Okay? You order  
something else.

M: Wǒmen yào yíge huǒtuǐ chǎo  
fàn, hǎo bu hao? Zài  
yào yíge cài gēn yíge  
báicài dòufu tāng.      We'll have a ham fried rice,  
all right? And another  
main dish and a cabbage  
and bean curd soup.

F: Wǒ xiǎng tài duō le. Bú  
yào cài le.      I think that's too much.  
Let's not have the main  
dish.

F: Jiù yào yíge chǎo fàn, yíge  
miàn, yíge tāng, jiù gōu le.      If we just have one fried  
rice, one noodle dish,  
and one soup, then that'll  
be enough.

(Now the man speaks to the waiter.)

M: Wǒmen yào yíge xiārén chǎo  
miàn, yíge huǒtuǐ chǎo fàn,  
hái yào yíge báicài dòufu  
tāng. Jiù zhèyàng le.      We want a fried noodles  
with shrimp, a ham fried  
rice, a cabbage and bean  
curd soup. That'll be  
it.

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(Later while they are eating.)

F: Zhège xiārén chǎo miàn  
hěn hǎo chī. Huǒtuǐ  
chǎo fàn yě bú cuò.  
Nǐ duō chī yìdiǎn.  
Bié kèqì.

The fried noodles with shrimp  
is very good. The ham  
fried rice isn't bad  
either. Eat a little more.  
Don't be formal. (Please  
help yourself.)

M: Wǒ zài chī. Nǐ yě bié  
kèqì. Duō chī yìdiǎn.

I am eating. Don't you be  
formal either. Eat a  
little more.

(After they have finished eating.)

M: Nǐ yào bu yào chī dian  
tián diǎnxīn?

Do you want to eat some  
dessert?

F: Bú yào le. Wǒ yǐjing  
bǎo le.

I don't want any more.  
I've already had my  
fill.

(He speaks with the waiter.)

M: Qǐng ni gěi wo zhāngdānzi.

Please give me the check.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Nǐ zài diǎn yíge ba.: The word zài here means 'additionally'  
or 'more'.

Wǒ xiǎng tài duō le. Bú yào cài le ba.: Here are two  
examples of the marker le for new situations. In the first  
sentence it is necessary to use le to indicate that the food order  
has now become too much. In the second sentence, it is necessary  
to use the marker le to indicate that the meat and vegetable is not  
wanted anymore.

23. *wǒ chīde hěn bǎo le.*

*I've had plenty.*

Taipei:

At another small restaurant:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| M: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?  | What do you want to eat?   |
| F: Wǒmen diǎn yíge chǎo miàn,<br>yíge chǎo fàn. Zài lái<br>yíge tāng, zěnmeyàng?   | We'll order a fried<br>noodles, and a fried rice,<br>and also have them bring<br>soup, all right?  |
| M: Hǎo a. Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme<br>chǎo miàn, chǎo fàn a?  | Okay. What kind of fried<br>noodles and fried rice<br>do you want to eat?  |
| F: Suíbiàn. Nǐ diǎn ba.  | As you like. You order.  |
| M: Wǒmen diǎn yíge xiārén<br>chǎo miàn, yíge huǒtuǐ<br>jīdàn chǎo fàn. Hái lái<br>yíge báicài dòufu tāng,<br>hǎo bu hao? | We'll order a fried noodles<br>with shrimp, a fried rice<br>with ham and eggs, and<br>have them bring a cabbage<br>and bean curd soup, all<br>right? |
| F: Hǎo.  | Good.  |
| (After they have finished eating.)   |  |
| M: Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng chī diǎn<br>tiánde dōngxī?  | Do you want to eat something<br>sweet?   |
| F: Bú yào le. Wǒ bǎo le.   | I don't want anything else.<br>I've had enough.  |
| M: Nǐ bié kèqi a!  | Have some more!  |
| F: Wǒ bú shì kèqi. Wǒ<br>chīde hěn bǎo le.   | Thanks. I've had plenty.   |

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Zài lái yíge tāng, zěnmeyàng?: Here you see another example of the word zài, meaning 'additionally' or 'more'.



RST, Unit 2

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng chī diǎn tián de dōngxi?: The Chinese are not accustomed to eating desserts as are some other cultures. While they have invented some rather delicious desserts, these are usually served only at more formal dinners. At a modest meal or in a xiǎochīdiàn, the only dessert available is probably fruit.

PART III

24. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ xǐhuan chī lāde.	I know you like to eat peppery-hot things.
25. Dāngrán hái yào yíge tāng.	Of course, we'll also want a soup.
26. Nǐ jiàode tài duō le.	You've ordered too much.
27. Mápó dòufu	<i>a spicy Szechwan dish made with bean curd</i>
28. yúxiāng qiézi	<i>aromatic fish-style eggplant (A Szechwan dish)</i>
29. gōngbǎo jīdīng	<i>diced chicken, bamboo shoots, onions, and red peppers (a Szechwan dish)</i>
30. xiārén guōba tāng	<i>shrimp and sizzling rice soup</i>
31. básī píngguo	<i>spun taffy apples</i>

NOTES ON PART III

zhīdao: The verb 'to know', zhīdao is a state verb and therefore can be negated only with the syllable bù.

Wǒ zuótiān bù zhīdào tā  
zài nǎr.

Yesterday I didn't know  
where he was.

Notice also that the verb 'to know', zhīdao, has a neutral tone on the last syllable. But when it is negated, the verb 'to know' has tones on all syllables, bù zhīdào.

Nǐ jiàode tài duō le.: 'You've ordered too much.' A more literal translation might be 'What you've ordered is too much.' The phrase Nǐ jiàode is a modifying phrase with the modified noun (perhaps 'food' or 'dishes') deleted.

Mápó dòufu: This is a peppery hot dish made of bean curd, finely chopped beef or pork and hot bean paste. This dish is typical of the Szechwan style of cooking, which is noted for hot spicy dishes.

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yúxiāng qiézi: This name literally means 'fragrant-fish eggplant'. However, there is no fish used in the preparation of the dish. It is made with scallions, ginger, garlic, hot bean paste, vinegar and soy sauce. Yúxiāng refers to a famous Szechwan manner of preparation which was originally used to make fish dishes, but was later applied to other foods, such as pork, beef, and eggplant.

jīdīng: Earlier you saw the word jīpiàn, 'chicken slices', now you see the word jīdīng, which means 'chicken cubes' or 'diced chicken'. Both are commonly used in the names of dishes.

gōngbǎo jīdīng: This is a famous dish which originated in Szechwan. It is made with diced chicken, bamboo shoots, scallions, red peppers, soy sauce, and garlic.

xiārén guōba tāng: This is a shrimp and tomato soup into which squares of dried crispy rice are dropped. These squares of rice bear some resemblance to 'rice crispies'. They are the crisp browned part of the rice left at the bottom of the pot. As the crispy rice squares are poured into the hot soup, a sizzling, crackling sound is given off.

bāsī píngguo: This is a dessert made of apple slices which are covered with a light batter and deep fried. The fried apples are then dipped in a hot mixture of sugar-syrup and sesame seeds. The apples are coated much in the same way taffy apples are. These hot sugar-coated apples are then dropped into a bowl of ice water, which hardens the sugar syrup covering into a crisp candy coating. The result is a dessert which combines a number of textures and tastes. The name for this dessert is translated many ways: 'spun taffy apples', 'caramel apple fritters', 'pulled silk apples'. Bananas can also be prepared in this way.

Taipei:

A conversation between two Chinese friends who are out to dinner in a Szechwan restaurant.

- M: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme cài?                      What would you like to eat?
- F: Suíbiàn. Nǐ diǎn ba.                              As you like. You order.
- M: Wǒ zhīdao nǐ xǐhuan chī  
lāde. Wǒmen diǎn yíge  
Mápó dòufu, yíge yúxiāng  
qiézi, yíge gōngbǎo  
jīdīng, zěnmeyāng?  
Dāngrán hái yào yíge tāng.
- I know you like to eat  
peppery-hot things. How  
about if we order Mápó  
bean curd, yúxiāng egg-  
plant and chicken cubes  
with red peppers? Of  
course we'll also want a  
soup.
- F: Ei, nǐ jiàode tài duō le.  
Wǒmen liǎngge rén jiào  
liǎngge cài, yíge tāng  
jiù gòu le.
- Hey, you've ordered too much.  
If the two of us order two  
dishes and one soup, that  
will be enough.
- M: Hǎo. Nàme nǐ shuō wǒmen  
jiào nǐ liǎngge cài.
- Okay. Then which two dishes  
do you say we should order?
- F: Yíge Mápó dòufu, yíge  
gōngbǎo jīdīng, hái yào  
yíge xiārén guōba tāng,  
hǎo bu hao?
- Mápó bean curd, chicken cubes  
with red peppers, and  
shrimp and sizzling rice  
soup, okay?
- M: Hǎo. Zài yào yíge básī  
píngguo.
- Okay. And spun taffy apples.
- F: Hǎo.
- Okay.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Dinner in a Szechwan Restaurant: China has a rich and varied tradition of cooking, due to the size of the country, the many different foods available, and the long history of its culture. The numerous styles of cooking may be grouped into the following schools: The Northern School (Jīng cài), The Sichuan School (Chuān Cài), The Húnán School (Xiāng Cài), The Shānghǎi School (Hù Cài), The Fújiàn School (Mín Cài), The Canton School (Yuè Cài), each with its own distinct style and famous dishes. It is common to find restaurants representing most of these schools of cooking in many cities in China.

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Dāngrán hái yào yíge tāng: The speaker says 'Naturally we'll also want a soup.' because soup is a part of every Chinese meal, from the simplest lunch to the most elaborate dinner. The reason for this is that, unless toasts are being drunk, the Chinese do not drink beverages along with their meal. The soup, which is served at the end of the meal, is the main liquid of the meal.

32. <i>xīhóngshǐ</i> (Northern China)	<i>tomato</i>
33. <i>fānqié</i> (Southern China)	<i>tomato</i>
34. <i>chāzi</i>	<i>fork</i>
35. <i>dāozi</i>	<i>knife</i>
36. <i>shāor</i> ( <i>sháozi</i> )	<i>spoon</i>
37. <i>tiáogēng</i>	<i>spoon</i>

shāor (*sháozi*)/tiáogēng: The word shāor is used more in Peking, while tiáogēng is used in other parts of the country, too.

Vocabulary

<i>báicài</i>	<i>cabbage</i>
<i>bǎo</i>	to be satisfied
<i>biéde</i>	<i>other, different</i>
<i>bié kèqi</i>	don't be formal; don't stand on ceremony
<i>bú cuò</i>	'not bad', in the sense of 'pretty good', 'pretty well'
<i>cài</i>	main dishes, food
<i>chāzi</i>	<i>fork</i>
<i>dāngrán</i>	naturally, of course
<i>dāozi</i>	<i>knife</i>
<i>dòufu</i>	soy bean curd
<i>fānqié</i>	<i>tomato</i>
<i>hǎochī</i>	to be tasty, good to eat
<i>jī</i>	chicken
<i>jiǎndānde</i>	<i>something simple</i>
<i>jiào</i>	to order
<i>jīdīng</i>	<i>diced chicken</i>
<i>jīpiàn</i>	<i>chicken slices</i>
<i>kèfàn</i>	'fixed meal', a type of meal in which soup, a main dish, rice and tea are all served for one price.
<i>qiézi</i>	<i>eggplant</i>
<i>qīngjiāo</i>	<i>green pepper</i>
<i>sháo</i>	<i>spoon</i>
<i>tiáogēng</i>	<i>spoon</i>
<i>xiàci</i>	<i>next time</i>
<i>xiārén</i>	<i>shrimp</i>
<i>xīhóngshì</i>	<i>tomato</i>
<i>xuědòu</i>	<i>snow peas</i>

RST, Unit 2

yīzhǒng  
yòng  
yòng kuàizi

zhāngdānzi  
zhīdao

a kind, one kind  
to use; with  
to use chopsticks; with  
chopsticks

check  
to know

## Restaurant Module, Unit 3

## PART I

1. Wǒ bù dōu kàndedǒng.	I can't read all of it.
2. Tīngting nǐde jiànyì ba.	Let's hear your suggestions.
3. Jīntiānde huánghuā yú hěn xīnxiān.	Today's yellow fish is fresh.
4. Lái ge Hóngshāo Yú gen yíge Cōngbào Niúròu, zài lái yíge Yúxiāng Qiézi, hǎo bu hao?	How about having one Red-cooked Fish and one Beef with Spring Onions, and then how about an Aromatic Fish-style Eggplant?
5. Wǒ hěn xǐhuan Zhàcài Ròusī Tāng.	I like Szechwan Hot Pickled Cabbage and Pork Shreds Soup.
6. Nǐmen yào chī mǐfàn háishi huājuǎn?	Do you want to eat rice or flower-rolls?
7. Qǐng nǐ suàn yíxià zhàng, bǎ xiǎofèi yě suàn zài lǐmian.	Please figure out the bill, and figure in the tip, too.
8. Nǐmen jǐwèi?	How many are you?
9. Wǒ gěi nǐmen zhǎo ge wèizi.	I'll look for seats for you.
10. Jīntiānde cài dōu zài hēibǎnshàng xiězhe ne.	The dishes for today are written on the blackboard.
11. Zhèr shì gōngnóngbīng shítáng.	This is a laborers', farmers', and soldiers' dining hall.
12. Zhèr méi shénme hǎo cài, chīdelái ma?	There really aren't any unusually good dishes here. Is it all right for you?



NOTES ON PART I

kàndedǒng: This is a compound verb of result meaning 'can read and understand (it)'. Its negative counterpart is kànbudǒng, 'can't read and understand (it)'. See Meeting Module, Reference Notes for Unit 1 for a discussion of compound verbs of result.

Tā xiěde zì, wǒ kànbudǒng. I can't read (understand)  
his writing.

Huánghuā Yú: The *Seiaena Schelegeli* is translated here as 'yellow fish'. It is sometimes referred to in Chinese as huánghuā yú. In English, it is also called croaker, drum fish, or China Bass. Since the huánghuā yú is a fish native to China, any American fish name given to it, such as croaker, is at best only a rough equivalent.

Hóngshāo Yú: The 'red-cooked' style of cooking involves stewing the meat, or in this case, the fish, in soy sauce, sherry and water. It is called 'red-cooked' because of the reddish-brown color the soy sauce gives the dish.

Cōngbào Niúròu: Beef with Spring Onions. Literally, this means 'spring onions-fried beef'. Bào is another method of cooking. It is similar to chǎo 'sauté', but uses less oil and higher heat.

Zhācài Ròusī Tāng: Although translated here as 'Szechwan Hot Pickled Cabbage', zhācài is properly made from mustard green roots preserved with salt and hot pepper. It can be used to flavor foods or it can be eaten by itself.

mǐfàn: This word refers to cooked rice. It can also refer to rice dishes, such as chǎo fàn.

huājuǎn: Flower-rolls are made of steamed bread, which has been shaped into layers resembling petals.

suàn yíxià zhàng: The verb suàn means 'to figure, to calculate'. Suàn zhàng means 'to figure accounts', 'to calculate the bill'. Here the word yíxià follows the verb. The use of yíxià after a verb has an effect similar to reduplicating the verb, that is it makes the action more casual.

zài hēibǎnshang xiězhe ne: -Zhe is the marker of DURATION of actions and states. It indicates that an action or state lasted for an amount of time. The marker ne, on the other hand, marks ONGOING (and therefore present) actions or states. In this expression the marker -zhe tells us that at some time the dishes CONTINUE

in the state of being written on the blackboard, and the marker ne tells us that that state is GOING ON now. -Zhe is used in sentences to describe activities which last over a period of time, whether that time is past, present or future. A verb plus -zhe in Chinese often corresponds to the '-ing' form of the verb in English.

Zǒuzhe qù kényi ma? Can you get there by walking?

Wǒmen zuòzhe shuō huà,  
hǎo bu hao? Let's sit awhile and talk,  
okay?

Míngtiān wǎnshàng, wǒmen  
shì zuòzhe cǎn, hái shì  
zhànzhe cǎn? Tomorrow night will it be a  
sit-down dinner or will we  
eat standing up?

Tā hái bìngzhe ne. He is still sick.

gōngnóngbīng: This expression is a conglomeration of the words for worker, gōngren, 'farmer', nóngmín, and 'soldier', bīng. Notice that the first syllable (or only syllable) of each is used to make this abbreviated form.

chīdelái: This is a compound verb of result with the syllable -de- inserted between the action verb and the ending verb. This pattern is used to express the meaning 'able to \_\_\_\_'. Usually the second verb of the compound expresses the specific result of the action, but here the verb lái expresses only the general idea of result. (The verb lái in this position has been called a 'dummy result ending'. Qù can also be used this way.) Although no specific result is expressed here, the pattern is still used because it expresses the idea of 'can' or 'able to'.

Měiguó cài, wǒ zuòdelái;  
Zhōngguó cài, wǒ zuòbulái. I can cook American food,  
I can't cook Chinese food.

Měiguó cài, wǒ huì zuò;  
Zhōngguó cài, wǒ bú huì zuò. I can cook American food,  
I can't cook Chinese food.

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Peking:

Three American women, who have spent the morning sightseeing, enter a cafeteria in a park. It is lunchtime and there are many people. As the women get in line to order, an attendant in the cafeteria comes up to them.

M: Nǐmen sānwèi ma?! Wǒ gěi  
nǐmen zhǎo ge wèizi, zhèr  
rén tài duō. Qǐng gēn wo  
lái.

There are three of you?!  
I'll look for seats for  
you. There are too many  
people here. Please  
follow me.

F: Xièxie.

Thank you.

(After sitting down.)

M: Nǐmen yào chī diǎr shénme?

What would you like?

F: Tāmen dōu xiǎng chī shénme?  
(looking at her friends and  
deferring politely.)

What would they like?

M: Jīntiān de cài dōu zài hēibǎn-  
shàng xiězhe ne.

The dishes for today are  
written on the blackboard.

F: Wǒ bù dōu kàndedǒng. Tīngting  
nǐde jiànyì ba.

I can't read all of it.  
Let's hear your opinion.

M: Jīntiān de huánghuā yú hěn  
xīnxiān. Lái ge Hóngshāoyú,  
yige Cōngbào Niúròu, zài  
lái yige Yúxiāng Qiézi, hǎo  
bu hao?

Today's yellow fish is  
fresh. How about one Red-  
cooked Fish, one Beef and  
Spring Onions, and one  
Aromatic Fish-style  
Eggplant, all right?

F: Hǎo. Jīntiān yǒu shénme  
tāng?

What kind of soup is there  
today?

M: Jīntiān shì Xīhóngshì Jīdàn  
Tāng.

Today it's Tomato and Egg  
Soup.

F: Wǒ hěn xǐhuan Zhàcài Ròusī  
Tāng. Nǐmen yǒu ma?

I like Szechwan Hot Pickled  
Cabbage and Pork Shreds  
Soup very much. Do you  
have it?

M: Wǒmen kěyǐ gěi ni zuò.

We can make some for you.

F: Hǎojíle.

Wonderful.

- M: Nǐmen yào chī mǐfàn háishi  
huājuǎr?  
Do you want to eat rice or  
flower rolls
- F: Lái sānwǎn fàn, sānge  
huājuǎr ba.  
How about bringing three  
bowls of rice and three  
flower-rolls?
- M: Nǐmen huì yòng kuàizi ba?  
Can you use chopsticks?
- F: Huì yòng, kěshi yòngde  
bú tài hǎo.  
Yes, but not too well.
- (After eating.)
- F: Cài hěn hǎo.  
The food was good.
- M: Nín chīhǎo le?! Wǒmen  
zhèr shì gōngnóngbīng  
shítáng. Méi shénme  
hǎo cài. Chīdelǎi ba?  
Are you finished?! This  
is a laborers', farmers',  
and soldiers' dining hall.  
There really aren't any  
unusually good dishes here.  
Was it all right for you?
- F: Fēicháng hǎo. Wǒmen dōu  
chīde hěn bǎo. Yígòng  
duōshao qián?  
It was very good! We've all  
had plenty. How much is  
it altogether?
- M: Nín děng wo suànsuan...  
Yígòng wǔkuài liù.  
Wait while I figure it out...  
Altogether it's five dollars  
and sixty cents.
- F: Xièxie. Zàijiàn.  
Thank you. Good-bye.
- M: Bú xiè. Qǐng zài lái.  
Don't mention it. Please  
come again.



- M: Wōmen zhèlide Hóngshāo Yú hěn bú cuō. Cōngbào Niúròu, Yúxiāng Ròusī yě hěn hǎo.
- The Red-cooked Fish is not bad here. The Beef with Spring Onions and the Aromatic Fish-style Pork are also good.
- F: Nà jiù jiào zhè sānge cài ba.
- Then we'll order these three dishes.
- M: Yào bu yao lái ge tāng?
- Would you like to order a soup?
- F: Nǐmen yǒu meiyǒu Zhàcài Ròusī Tāng?
- Do you have Szechwan Hot Pickled Cabbage and Pork Shreds Soup?
- M: Yǒu. Lái jǐwǎn fàn?
- Yes. And how many bowls of rice shall I bring?
- F: Xiān lái sānwǎn. Bú gòu zài jiào.
- First bring three bowls. If that is not enough, then we'll order more.
- M: Nǐmen huì bu huì yòng kuàizi? Rúguo bù fāngbian wǒ kéyǐ gěi nǐmen huàn chāzi.
- Can you use chopsticks? If it's not convenient for you, I can change them to forks.
- F: Bú yòng le. Wǒmen dōu xǐhuān yòng kuàizi. Ōu! zhèli shǎole yíge tiáogēng Qǐng nǐ zài nǎ yíge lái.
- It's not necessary. We all like to use chopsticks. Oh, we're short one spoon here. Please bring another.
- M: Hǎo, wǒ jiù lái.
- Okay, I'll be right back.
- (After eating:)
- M: Chǐ hǎole ba? Cài zěnmeyàng?
- Are you finished? How was the food?
- F: Cài hěn hǎo. Wǒmen chīde hěn bǎo. Qǐng nǐ suàn yíxià zhàng, bǎ xiǎofèi yě suàn zài lǐmian.
- The food was good. We've had plenty. Please figure out the bill, and figure in the tip, too.
- M: Hǎo, xièxie. Zhè shì zhāngdān.
- Okay, thank you. This is the bill.

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F: Zhè shì sānbǎi kuài. Bú  
bǐ zhǎo le. Wǒmen zǒu le.  
Zàijiàn.

Here is three-hundred dollars.  
Keep the change. We're  
leaving. Good-bye.

M: Xièxie. Zàijiàn.

Thank you. Goodbye.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I

Wǒmen gāng cóng Měiguó lái: In this sentence and the ones which follow the American modestly explains their situation and then asks for help. The waiter replies in a friendly and polite manner.

## PART II

1. Wǒmen hái méi chī <u>yǒumíngde</u> <u>Kǎo Yángròu</u> .	We still have not eaten the famous Mongolian Barbecued Lamb.
2. Chī <u>Shuàn Yángròu</u> de shíhou hái chī shénme?	When you're having Mongolian Hot Pot, what else do you eat with it?
3. <u>Chúle niú-yángròu yǐwài</u> , yǒu shāobing, hái yǒu báicài, <u>fěnsī</u> , shénmede.	Aside from beef and lamb, there's shaobing, cabbage, cellophane noodles and so on.
4. Chī <u>Shuàn Yángròu</u> , dōu yǒu shénme <u>zuóliào</u> ?	When you're having Mongolian Hot Pot, what condiments are there?
5. Eng! Shuōde wǒ dōu è le.	We've talked so much I've gotten hungry.
6. Yǒu <u>jiàng yóu</u> , <u>xiāng yóu</u> , <u>xiāng cài</u> , <u>dòufu lǚ</u> , <u>zhīma jiàng</u> , shénmede.	There's soy sauce, sesame oil, Chinese parsley, fermented bean curd sauce, sesame paste, and so on.
7. Qù <u>Hóngbīnlóu</u> ba.	Let's go to the Hóngbīnlóu.
8. Duì, jiù shì nèige <u>Huímín fānguǎn</u> .	Right, it's that Moslem restaurant.

## NOTES ON PART II

yǒumíng: 'To be famous', literally, 'to have a name', is always negated with méi.

Kǎo Yángròu: This is Mongolian Barbecued Lamb. It is thin slices of lamb dipped in a sauce of soy sauce, scallions, Chinese parsley, sugar, and sherry, and other condiments you can mix to your own taste, then grilled quickly over high heat. This meal is prepared at specialty restaurants which usually serve little else.



RST, Unit 3

Shuàn Yángròu: This meal requires that a pot with a source of heat beneath it (huǒguō, literally 'fire pot') be placed in the middle of the table. Usually the pot is shaped in a ring with a chimney containing the heat source in the center. Each guest cooks his meat and vegetables in the boiling water of the fire pot, often with four or five people simultaneously keeping track of their food as it is cooking. After his meat is cooked he then dips it into various sauces and eats it. By the end of the meal, the water in the pot has become a highly flavored soup. Fěnsī (see below) and vegetables are then dropped into it, and it is eaten.

chúle...yǐwài: This pattern is used to express the idea 'except for...', 'besides...', or 'aside from...'. The second part, yǐwài, is sometimes omitted.

Wǒ chúle mǎi yìběn shū, hái yào mǎi yìběn zázhi.	In addition to buying one book, I also want to buy one magazine.
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fěnsī: These are called 'cellophane noodles' because their appearance is clear and glass-like. They are made from pea-starch and are sometimes called pea-starch noodles.

zuóliào: This refers to various sauces used to dip the lamb in, and therefore translates as 'condiment'. In other contexts, zuóliào can mean 'ingredient'.

shuōde wǒ dōu è le: Here you see a verb, shuō, the syllable de, and the result of the action of talking (wǒ dōu è le.) A literal translation of the expression might be 'Talk to (the point that) I'm already hungry.' The marker de carries the meaning 'to the point of', 'to the extent that' in this expression.

xiāng cài: A coarse, leafy, strong tasting type of parsley.

Peking:

This conversation takes place in late spring in Peking. A foreign student talks with a few of his Chinese classmates.

M: Wǒ lái Běijīng zhènme jiǔ le, hái méiyǒu jīhuì qù chī yǒumíngde Kǎo Yángròu, Shuàn Yángròu.	I've been in Peking for so long and I haven't yet had the chance to eat the famous Mongolian Barbecued Lamb or Lamb Hot Pot.
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- F: Rúguo xiǎng chī, jiù kuài qù chī ba. Tiān rè le, jiù méiyǒu le.
- M: Nà zhǎo jìge péngyou zhèige Xīngqīliù qù chī Shuān Yángrou. Nǐ shuō dào nǎr qù chī?
- F: Qù Hóngbīnlóu ba. Nèige fānguǎr hěn hǎo.
- M: Hóngbīnlóu?! Shì bu shì zài Xīdān nàr? Wǒ jìde wǒ qù nàr chīguo guōtiē.
- F: Duì, jiù shì nèige Huímín fānguǎr.
- M: Tāmende guōtiē zhēn hǎochī yě piányi.
- F: Wǔge guōtiē yīmáoèr, shì bu shì?
- M: Shì, wǒ chīle shíwǔge, méi chī biéde, chīde hěn bǎo. E! Chī Shuān Yángroude shíhou hái chī shénme?
- F: Chūle niú-yángrou yǐwài, yǒu shāobīng, hái yǒu báicài, fěnsī, shénmede.
- M: Chī Shuān Yángrou dōu yǒu shénme zuóliào?
- F: Yǒu jiàng yóu, xiāng yóu, xiāng cài, dòufu lǚ, zhīma jiàng, shénmede.
- If we want to eat it, then we should go soon. There won't be any available after the weather gets warmer.
- Well then, let's find some friends and go eat Mongolian Lamb Hot Pot this Saturday. Where do you think we should go?
- Let's go to the Hóngbīnlóu. That's a good restaurant.
- Hóngbīnlóu?! Is that over by the Xīdān? I remember I went there once and ate guōtiē.
- That's right, it's that Moslem restaurant.
- Their guōtiē are really tasty and cheap.
- Five guōtiē for twelve cents, right?
- Yes, I ate fifteen, didn't eat anything else, and was full. Hey, when you're having Lamb Hot Pot, what else do you eat?
- Aside from beef and lamb, There's shāobīng, cabbage cellophane noodles and so on.
- When you're having Mongolian Hot Pot, what condiments are there?
- There's soy sauce, sesame oil, Chinese parsley, fermented bean curd sauce, sesame paste, and so on.

RST, Unit 3

M: Eng! Shuōde wǒ dōu è le,  
yě dào chī zhōngfānde  
shíhou le.

Oh, we've talked so much  
I've gotten hungry, and  
it's lunch time.

F: Zǒu, qù shítáng chī fàn qù.

Let's go, we'll go to the  
dining hall and eat.

Taipei:

This conversation takes place in winter in Taipei. A foreign student and some of his Chinese classmates are in a northern Chinese restaurant, waiting for the food to come.

F: Jīntian chī Shuàn Yángròu  
hěn hǎo.

It's nice to be having  
Mongolian Hot Pot today.

M: Shì, wǒ zǎo jiù tīngshuō  
Shuàn Yángròu shì yǒumíngde  
Zuōngguo běifāng cài.

Yes, I've heard for a long  
time that Mongolian Hot  
Pot is a famous northern  
Chinese dish.

F: Chī Shuàn Yángròu, rén duō,  
chīqilai fēicháng yǒu yìsi.

If we have more people,  
eating Mongolian Hot Pot  
is very interesting.

M: Tīngshuō chī Shuàn Yángròude  
shíhou yào yòng hěn duō  
zuóliào, shì bu shì?

I've heard that when you  
eat Mongolian Hot Pot,  
you use a lot of  
condiments.

F: Duì, yǒu jiàng yóu, xiāng yóu,  
xiāng cài, dòufu lǚ, zhīma  
jiàng. Chūle ròu gēn zuóliào  
yǐwài, hái yǒu báicài, dòufu,  
fěnsī, shénmede.

That's right, there's soy  
sauce, sesame oil, Chinese  
parsley, fermented bean curd  
sauce, and sesame paste.  
Aside from the meat and the  
condiments, there are also  
cabbage, dòufu, cellophane  
noodles, and so on.

M: Dōngxi zhēn bù shǎo a.

There are really lots of  
things.

F: Hǎo, nǐ kàn, lái le.

Good, look, it's here.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II

běifāng cài: The syllable -fāng means 'place' or 'region'. It is added to direction words to form the name of a place. Běifāng cài refers to Northern Chinese cuisine. Nánfāng cài refers to cuisine south of the Yangtze river, including the Shanghai school of cooking and the Cantonese school of cooking.

PART III

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Zhèxiē cài dōu shì wǒ<br><u>zìjǐ</u> zuòde.                  | I cooked all these dishes<br>myself.                           |
| 2. Wǒ <u>juéde</u> Zhōngguó rén jiāli<br>zuòde cài zhēn hǎochī. | I feel that Chinese home-<br>cooked dishes are truly<br>tasty. |
| 3. Lái ge <u>báobǐng</u> gēn <u>Mùxu</u> Ròu.                   | Have a <u>báobǐng</u> and some<br>Moshi Pork.                  |
| 4. Zhège <u>sùcài</u> hěn <u>xiāng</u> .                        | This vegetarian vegetable<br>dish is very fragrant.            |
| 5. Zhège cāi jiào <u>Tángcù</u><br>Báicài.                      | This dish is called Sweet<br>and Sour Cabbage.                 |
| 6. Nǐ yào bu yào dian <u>Qīngdòu</u><br>Xiārén.                 | Would you like some Shrimp<br>with Green Peas?                 |

NOTES ON PART III

báobǐng: These are thin, wheat cakes, usually rolled out and cooked in pairs that are separated before use. They resemble thin, French crepes in appearance. They are eaten with dishes instead of rice.

Mùxu Ròu: This is a pork dish cooked with egg. It is eaten with báobǐng. A spoonful of Mùxu Ròu is placed in the middle of a báobǐng. Then it is rolled up and eaten.

sùcài: This is a vegetable dish made with no meat sauces or flavorings at all, and is therefore correctly called a vegetarian vegetable dish. Although sùcài are made without the use of meat sauces or meat flavorings, they are often artfully seasoned and formed in such a way that they resemble meat very closely.

xiāng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be fragrant'. Zhège sùcài hěn xiāng., could also be translated as 'This vegetarian vegetable dish has a good aroma'. The verb xiāng is often used when talking about food to refer to dishes with garlic or ginger.

Taipei:

Miss Wang invites an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. White to her apartment for dinner. They are just sitting down to dinner.

F: Qǐng zuò! Qǐng zuò!  
... Dōu shì wǒ zìjǐ  
zuòde. Bù zhīdào hǎo  
bu hǎochī.  
Please sit down. Please  
sit down. ... I made this  
all myself. I don't know  
if it's tasty or not.

M: Yídìng hǎochī. Wǒ juéde  
Zhōngguó rén jiāli zuòde  
cài zhēn hǎochī.  
It will certainly be tasty.  
I feel that Chinese home-  
cooked dishes are truly  
tasty.

(As she gives Mr. White some food, Miss Wang says:)

F: Lái ge báobǐng gēn Mùxu  
Ròu.  
Have a báobǐng and some  
Moshi Pork.

M: Zhège sùcài hěn xiāng.  
Jiào shénme?  
This vegetarian vegetable  
dish is very fragrant.  
What is it called?

F: Jiào Tángcù Báicài.  
It's called Sweet and Sour  
Cabbage.

M: Wáng Xiǎojie, nǐ hěn huì  
zuò cài. Nǐ shì zài  
nǎlǐ xuéde?  
Miss Wang, you really know  
how to cook. Where did  
you learn?

F: Jiù shì zài jiāli xuéde.  
Wǒ mǔqīn hěn huì zuò cài,  
kěshì wǒ jiù huì zuò jige  
cài, yě zuòde bú tài hǎo.  
I just learned at home.  
My mother really knows  
how to cook, but I only  
know how to cook a few  
dishes, and I don't make  
those very well.

M: Nǐ tài kèqi. Zhège shì  
xiā ba.  
You're too polite. This  
must be shrimp.

F: Duì le. Zhège shì Qīngdòu  
Xiārén. Nǐmen hái yào bu  
yào diǎn fàn?  
That's right. This is  
Shrimp with Green Peas.  
Would you like some  
more rice?

M: Bú yào le. Wǒmen yǐjīng chīde  
hěn duō le.  
No. We've already eaten  
a lot.

F: Hǎo. Qǐng nǐmen duō chī diǎn  
cài.  
All right. Please have more  
of the dishes.

Vocabulary

báobǐng	thin rolled, wheat-flour pancake
<i>chīdelái</i>	<i>Is it all right for you (to eat)?</i>
chúle ... yǐwài cōng Cōngbào Niúròu cù	aside from, in addition to scallion Beef with Spring Onions vinegar
dòufu lǚ	fermented bean curd sauce
è	to be hungry
fěnsī	cellophane noodles
<i>gōngnóngbīng</i>	<i>workers, farmers, soldiers</i>
<i>hēibǎn</i> Hóngbīnlóu Hóngshāo Yú huājuǎr huánghuā yú Huīmín	<i>blackboard</i> <i>name of a restaurant</i> Red-cooked Fish flower-rolls yellow fish Moslem
jiànyì jiàng yóu juéde	proposal, suggestion soy sauce to feel that
kǎo Kǎo Yángròu	to roast Mongolian Barbecued Lamb
mǐfàn Mùxu Ròu	rice (cooked) Moshi Pork (pork fried with eggs) and served with <u>báobǐng</u>
qīngdòu Qīngdòu Xiārén	green peas Shrimp with Green Peas
<i>shí táng</i> Shuān Yángròu suàn suàn zhàng sùcài	<i>eating hall</i> Mongolian (Lamb) Hot Pot to calculate, figure out to figure out the check vegetable dishes
tángcù Tángcù Báicài	sweet and sour Sweet and Sour Cabbage

-wèi  
wèizi

counter for persons (polite)  
seat, place

xiāng  
xiāngcài  
xiāngyóu  
xiǎofèi  
xīnxiān

to be fragrant  
Chinese parsley  
sesame oil  
tip, gratuity  
to be fresh

yángròu  
yǒumíng

lamb  
to be famous

zhàcài  
-zhe

hot pickled cabbage (Szechwan)  
marker of DURATION of an  
action

zhīma jiàng  
zìjǐ  
zuóliào

sesame paste  
oneself  
condiments, ingredients



Restaurant Module, Unit 4

PART I

1. Wǒ dǎsuan zhèige Xīngqīliù wǎnshang liùdiǎn zhōng dīng yìzhuō xī.	I'd like to arrange a (one table) dinner party for this Saturday evening at six o'clock.
2. Wǒ xiǎng zài nǐmen nàli qǐng liǎngzhuō kè.	I'd like to have two tables of guests at your place.
3. Nǐ yào duōshao qiándè biāozhǔn?	What price level would you like?
4. Nǐ kàn duōshao qián yíge rén héshì ne?	What price per person do you think would be suitable?
5. Wǒmen qǐngde kèren duōbàn shì Zhōngguó rén.	Most of the guests that we invited are Chinese.
6. Cài shì nǐ zìjǐ diǎn ne háishi ràng wǒmen pèi ne?	Will you choose the dishes yourself or have us select them?
7. Sìge lěngpán, liùdào cài, yíge tāng, yíge tiāncài, zěnmeyàng?	How about four cold dishes, six main courses, one soup, and one dessert?
8. Jiǔ dǐ lǐngwài suàn.	The liquor is figured separately.
9. Èméi Cāntīng	<i>The Omei Restaurant. (A restaurant in Taipei.)</i>
10. Xiàge Xīngqītiān shì wǒ xiānshengde shēngrì.	<i>Next Sunday is my husband's birthday.</i>
11. Fēngzéyuán.	<i>(The name of a restaurant in Peking.)</i>

NOTES ON PART I

dìng yízhūo xí: 'To arrange a formal dinner', more literally 'to make arrangements for a one table banquet'. The counter for xí, 'a feast or banquet', is -zhuō, 'table'.

duōshāo qiándè biāozhǔn: 'What price level'. Biāozhǔn literally means 'standard'. Duōshāo qiándè biāozhǔn could also be translated more literally as 'a standard costing how much', where duōshāo qián 'how much does it cost?' modifies biāozhǔn, 'standard'. You will also hear duōshāo qián biāozhǔnde, with the marker de placed at the end of the phrase. In this case the whole phrase 'what price level' modifies the noun jiǔxí, 'banquet', which has been left out of the sentence because it is understood.

kè: This word for guest is interchangeable with kèren.

duōbàn: 'Most of...'. Duōbàn is a noun and is used in the subject position.

Tāmen duōbàn dōu bú qù.                      Most of them are not going.

Duōbàn shi niàn Zhōngwén ne.              Most of them are studying Chinese.

ràng wǒmen pèi...: 'Have us select...', or more literally 'allow us to select...'. The verb pèi means 'to match'. Dishes are matched to make a formal menu in Chinese.

lěngpán: 'Cold dishes' or appetizers start off the menu in a formal Chinese dinner. Four cold dishes followed by six to eight main courses, a soup and a dessert is one type of menu arrangement used for formal dinners. Four cold dishes, four sautéed dishes and four main dishes, soup and dessert in another type of formal menu.

Cold dishes are usually prepared so as to be pleasing to the eye as well as the palate. Cold cooked meats and vegetables are arranged in colorful designs.

jiǔ: Literally, this means 'liquor'. It is a term referring to any kind of alcoholic beverage from light beers and wine to hard liquor.

Èméi Cāntīng: This is the name of a restaurant offering Szechwan style cuisine. Omei (Èméi) is the name of a mountain range running through Szechwan.

Peking:

A conversation on the telephone.

- M: Wèi! Hello!
- F: Wèi! Shi Fēngzéyuán ma? Hello! Is this the Fengzeyuan?
- M: Shì a! Nín nǎr a? Yes. Who is this?
- F: Wǒ xìng Huái Tè. My name is White.
- M: Ōu, Huái Tè Nǚshì. Oh, Ms. White.
- F: Wǒ dǎsuan zhèige Xīngqīliù I'd like to arrange a (one  
wǎnshang liùdiǎn zhōng table) dinner party for  
dīng yīzhuō xī. this Saturday evening at  
six o'clock.
- M: Duōshǎowèi ne? How many people?
- F: Shíge rén. Ten people.
- M: Nín yào duōshao qiánde What price level would you  
biāozhǔn? like?
- F: Nǐ kàn duōshao qián yíge What price per person do  
rén héshì ne? you think would be  
suitable?
- M: Wǒmen yǒu shíèrkuài qián We have a \$12 standard, a  
biāozhǔnde, yǒu shíwǔkuài \$15 standard and a \$20  
qián biāozhǔnde, yě yǒu standard. There are also  
èrshikuài qián biāozhǔnde. more expensive ones.  
Hái yǒu gèng guǎide.
- F: Ōu, wǒ xiǎng shíwǔkuài qián Oh, I think the \$15 standard  
biāozhǔnde jiù xíng le. will be all right.
- M: Cǎi shì nín zìjǐ diǎn ne Will you choose the dishes  
hǎishì ràng wǒmen pèi ne? yourself or have us select  
them?
- F: Wǒ bú tài dǒng. Nǐmen gěi I don't know too much about  
wo pèi ba. it. You select them for  
me.

- M: Eng, hǎo ba. Wǒmen gěi  
nín pèi. ... Yíge dà  
lěngpán, bádào cài, yíge  
tāng, yíge tiáncài.
- F: Hǎo.
- M: Ou, nǐmen hē jiǔ ma?
- F: Hē, kěshi hēde bú tài duō.
- M: Jiǔ děi lìngwài suàn.
- F: Ou, nà méi wèntí.
- M: Hǎo. Jiù zhènme bàn ba.
- F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ.
- Mmn, okay. We'll select  
for you. One large cold  
platter, eight main courses,  
one soup, and one dessert.
- Good.
- Oh, will you be drinking  
something (alcoholic)?
- Yes, but we won't be drinking  
too much.
- The liquor is figured  
additionally.
- Oh, that's no problem.
- Okay. Then let's do it that  
way.
- Good. Thank you.

NOTES FOLLOWING DIALOGUE I

Nǐ yào duōshao qián biāozhǔnde?: In restaurants in Peking, dinners for a group of people can be arranged on a price per person basis. The restaurants often have several standard priced menus to choose from.

Yíge dà lěngpán: One large cold platter instead of several smaller cold dishes may be used in making up the menu for a dinner. One large cold platter, eight main courses, a soup and a dessert is another type of menu for a dinner.

12. Hóngshāo Yúchì	Red-cooked Shark's Fin
13. Xiāngsū Yā	Fragrant Crispy Duck
14. Gānshāo Míngxiā	Dry-cooked Jumbo Shrimp Szechuan Style
15. Fùguì Jī	Beggar's Chicken
16. Tángcù Yú	Sweet and Sour Fish

17. <i>Mǐzhī Huōtuǐ</i>	<i>Ham in Honey Sauce</i>
18. <i>Dōngguā Zhōng</i>	<i>Winter Melon Soup served in the Carved Melon Shell</i>
19. <i>Bābǎo Fàn</i>	<i>Eight Jewel Rice</i>
20. <i>Xīngrén Dòufu</i>	<i>Almond Pudding</i>

NOTES ON VOCABULARY NOS. 12-20

Hóngshāo Yúchì: Shark's Fin is considered a delicacy by the Chinese because it is rare, nutritious and has a smooth, chewy texture when cooked. Some people think that it is best prepared in the red-cooked style.

Xiāngsū Yā: Fragrant Crispy Duck is marinated and steamed with onions, wine, ginger, pepper and anise, then deep fried quickly for a crispy result. This method of preparing duck is an example of southern style cooking.

Fùguì Jī: 'Beggar's Chicken' is a whole chicken wrapped in wet clay, then roasted until very tender. It is said that this method of preparation was first used by beggars. Originally this dish was called Jiǎohuā Jī, literally 'Beggar's Chicken'; but as the dish became popular among the upper class, the name changed to Fùguì Jī, literally 'Riches and Honor Chicken'.

Dōngguā Zhōng: Winter melon, mushrooms, and ham go into this soup. On festive occasions the melon shell is carved with decorations, such as dragons, and used as a bowl for serving the soup. This is a Cantonese specialty.

Xīngrén Dòufu: This is translated here as 'Almond Pudding'. Because Xīngrén Dòufu, with its light consistency, is somewhere between a pudding and a gelatin, 'Almond Gelatin' would also be a fitting translation of the name.

Bābǎo Fàn: 'Eight Jewel Rice'. This is sweet sticky rice (nòmǐ) with preserved fruits. The rice is shaped into a mound and decorated with some of the preserved fruit.

Taipei:

An American woman calls a restaurant in Táiběi.

- M: Wèi. Ēméi Cāntīng. Hello. Omei Restaurant.
- F: Wèi. Wǒ shì Bái Tàitai. This is Mrs. White. Next  
Xiàge Xīngqītiān shì wǒ Sunday is my husband's  
xiānshēngde shēngrì. birthday. I'd like to  
Wǒ xiǎng zài nǐmen nàli invite two tables of guests  
qǐng liǎngzhuō kè. at your place.
- M: Hǎo, hǎo. Good, good.
- F: Wǒmen yǒu èrshíge rén. There will be twenty of us.  
Wǒ yào dìng liǎngzhuō cài. I'd like to reserve two  
Nǐ kàn děi duōshao qián? tables and order some  
dishes. How much do you  
think it will cost?
- M: Zuì shǎo děi wǔqiān At least five thousand  
kuài yìzhuō. Nǐ shì dollars a table.  
Měiguó rén ma? Are you an American?
- F: Shì. Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Yes, I'm an American.
- M: Nǐ qǐngde kèren ne? And the people you've  
invited?
- F: Duōbàn shì Zhōngguó rén. Most of them are Chinese.
- M: Hǎo. Wǒ xiǎngyixiàng Okay. Let me think how  
zěnme gěi nǐ pèi cài. I'll choose the dishes for  
... Eng. Yíge dà lěngpán, you. ... Mm. How about  
liùdào cài, yíge tāng, one large cold dish, six  
yíge tiáncài, zěnmeyàng? main dishes, one soup,  
and one dessert?
- F: Eng. Hǎo! Hǎo! Nǐ gěi Mm. Good. Good. Tell me  
wo shuōshuō liùdào cài a bit about what the six  
shì shénme cài. main course are.
- M: Nǐmen xǐhuan chí làde, shì You like to eat hot dishes,  
bu shì? don't you?
- F: Duì. Wǒmen xǐhuan chí làde. That's right. We like to  
eat hot dishes.

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- M: Hǎo. Wǒ gěi ni pèi jige là cài. Dìyī, Hóngshāo Yúchì.  
Okay. I'll select some hot dishes for you. First, Red-cooked Shark's Fin.
- F: Hǎo.  
Good.
- M: Dìèr, Xiāngsū Yā.  
Second, Fragrant Crispy Duck.
- F: Hǎo.  
Good.
- M: Dìsān, Gānshāo Míngxiā.  
Third, Dry-cooked Jumbo Shrimp Szechwan Style.
- F: Hǎo.  
Good.
- M: Dìsì, Fùguì Jī.  
Fourth, Beggar's Chicken.
- F: Hǎo.  
Good.
- M: Zài lái yíge Tángcù Yú gēn yíge Mìzhī Huōtuǐ zěnmeyàng?  
And how about a Sweet and Sour Fish and a Ham in Honey Sauce, too?
- F: Hěn hǎo, hěn hǎo. Tāng shì shénme tāng?  
Very good, very good. What is the soup?
- M: Dōngguā Zhōng.  
Winter Melon Soup served in the carved Melon Shell.
- F: Hǎo.  
Good.
- M: Tiāncài nǚ kǎn yào Bási Píngguo, hái shì Bābǎo Fàn, hái shì Xīng rén Dòufu?  
For dessert do you think you want Spun Taffy Apples, or Eight Jewel Rice, or Almond Pudding?
- F: Wǒ kǎn Bābǎo Fàn hǎo yìdiǎn.  
I think the Eight Jewel Rice would be better.
- M: Hǎo.  
Fine.

PART II

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 21. Mǎdīng Nǚshì, jīntian<br>shì gěi ni <u>sòngxíng</u> .     | Ms. Martin, today we bid you<br>farewell.                            |
| 22. Nǐ shì <u>zhǔkè</u> .                                     | You are the guest of honor.  |
| 23. <u>Dàjiā</u> dōu qǐng zuò.                                | Everyone, please sit down.   |
| 24. Bié <u>jǐn</u> gěi wo <u>jiǎn</u> cài.                    | Don't just be selecting out<br>food for me.                          |
| 25. Qǐng dàjiā dōu <u>gān yìbēi</u> .                         | Let's all drink a glass.   |
| 26. <u>Zhù tā shēntǐ jiànkāng,</u><br>gōngzuò <u>shùnlǐ</u> . | Let's all wish her good<br>health and work that goes<br>well.        |
| 27. Hái yào zhù ta <u>yí lù píngān!</u>                       | And we also want to wish her<br>a good journey!                      |
| 28. Wǒ bú huì hē jiǔ. Dàjiā<br>dōu <u>suíyì</u> ba.           | I'm not much of a drinker.<br>Please everyone, drink as<br>you like. |
| 29. <u>Zuǐ Jī</u>   | <i>Drunken Chicken</i>   |

NOTES ON PART II

zhǔkè: At a Chinese banquet the guest of honor sits farthest away from the door, the inner-most place in the room. The host sits nearest the door, on the serving side of the table.

Bié jǐn gěi wo jiǎn cài: This expression is often used at dinner parties. It is good hospitality for the host or hostess to serve the guests individually from time to time, picking out tender morsels for them. Fellow guests may also do this for the guest of honor.

gān yìbēi: 'Drink a glass', literally 'dry a glass' (meaning 'to make the glass dry by emptying it'). Since wine cups are small, the usual toast is Gān bēi!, 'Bottoms up!' For people who don't like to drink too much, the phrase Suíyì, 'As you like', will serve as a reply indicating that the whole cup need not be emptied. See the note on suíyì below.



RST, Unit 4

Zuì Jī: 'Drunken Chicken'. The name of this dish comes from the way in which it is prepared. The verb zuì 'to get drunk', refers to the fact that the chicken is marinated in wine at least over-night. This dish originates with the Shanghai school of cooking. It is served cold.

Wǒ bú huì hē jiǔ. Dàjiā dōu suíyì ba.: Chinese drinking etiquette requires that if someone doesn't want to participate in the full range of drinking activities, he should so indicate early on.

Peking:

M: Hèi! Nǐmen dōu lái le.  
Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.  
... Mǎdīng Nǚshì, jīntian  
shì gěi nǐ sòngxíng. Nǐ  
shì zhǔkè. Qǐng nǐ zuò  
zài zhèr.  
Hey! You've all come.  
Please sit down, please  
sit down. Ms. Martin,  
today we bid you farewell.  
You are the guest of honor.  
Please sit here.

Fl: Hǎo. Xièxie, xièxie. Okay, thank you, thank you.

M: Dàjiā dōu qǐng zuò. Everyone please sit down.

(After everyone has sat down and chatted for awhile, the cold dishes and wine are served.)

M: Mǎdīng Nǚshì, nǐ chī  
diǎr zhèige lěngpán.  
Ms. Martin, have some of this  
cold dish.

Fl: Hǎo, wǒ zìjǐ lái.  
... Èng, zhèige Zuì Jī  
zuòde zhēn hǎo.  
Fine, I'll serve myself.  
... Mmm, this Drunken  
Chicken is made really  
well.

M: Yàoshi xǐhuan chī jiù duō  
chī yìdiǎr.  
If you like it then have  
a little more.

(Here he serves or points to the dish with his chopsticks.)

Fl: Hǎo. All right.

(Ms. Martin turns to Section Chief Wang who is sitting next to her and has just given her a little bit of one of the dishes.)

Fl: Wáng Kēzhǎng! Nǐ yě chī a!  
Bié jǐn gěi wǒ jiān cài.  
Section Chief Wang. You  
eat too! Don't just be  
selecting out food for  
me.

- F2: Hǎo. Wǒ chī, wǒ chī. Okay, I'm eating
- M: Jīntiān wǒmen gěi Mǎdīng Today we bid Ms. Martin  
Nǚshì sòngxíng. Qǐng farewell. Let's all  
dàjiā dōu gān yìbēi! drink a glass. Let's all  
Zhù tā shēntǐ jiànkāng, wish her good health and  
gōngzuò shùnlì. work that goes well.
- F2: Hái yào zhù tā yí lù And we also want to wish her  
píngān! a good journey!
- F1: Xièxie Lǐ Chùzhǎng. Thank you Division Chief  
Xièxie Wáng Kēzhǎng. Li. Thank you Section  
Xièxie dàjiā. Wǒ bú Chief Wang. Thank you  
huì hē jiǔ. Dàjiā everyone. I'm not much  
suíyì ba. of a drinker. Everyone  
drink as you like.

(The hot dishes are now being served.)

- M: Dàjiā màn mǎr chī. Duō chī Everyone take your time.  
yìdiǎr. Have a little more.

NOTES FOLLOWING PART II DIALOGUE

Most of the entertaining at a Chinese dinner party takes place at the dinner table, although there is some tea drinking and chatting both before and after the meal in other rooms. The dinner is served at a leisurely pace so that each dish may be savored and talked about. A good dish is appreciated for its appearance as much as its taste, texture and aroma. As each dish is eaten, toasts will be made. The host will start off by toasting the guest of honor and then other guests as a group. As the evening progresses he will toast each guest in turn and each guest will probably propose a toast of his own in honor of the host. A strongly flavored liquor (gāoliang jiǔ), a milder rice wine (huáng jiǔ), or beer may be served. Guests usually drink only when toasting. If you'd like to take a drink of something you either propose a toast or catch someone's eye and silently toast each other.

màn mǎr chī In sentences expressing commands or requests, an adjectival verb describing manner precedes the main verb.

Kuài yìdiǎr kāi!

Drive a little faster!

Kuài lái!

Come here quickly!

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In the sentence, mānmār chí, the adjectival verb coming before the main verb, mān, is reduplicated with the second syllable changing to a high tone. This also happens in a few other instances.

Kuāikuārde chí!

Quickly eat!

Hǎohārde zuò!

Do it well!

## PART III

30.	Xiànzài ràng wǒmen dàjiā jǐng ta yìbēi.	Now let's all toast her.
31.	Zhèige Kǎo Yā nǐ yě chángchang.	You must also taste the Peking Duck
32.	Wǒ xiān ná yíge báobǐng. Ba yā ròu fàngzài zhōngjiān. Zài bǎ cōng gēn jiāng fāng- zai yā ròu shàngtou. Ránhòu juǎnqilai jiù kěyǐ chī le.	I first take a pancake. (He is separating one pancake.) Take the duck meat and put it in the middle. Then take the scallion and the paste and put it on top. After that, roll it up, and then you can eat it.
33.	Xūn Jī	Smoked Chicken
34.	Zhá Xiāqiú	Deep Fried Shrimp Balls

## NOTES ON PART III

jǐng: This is the verb 'to offer (something) respectfully'. It is used here ceremonially in the phrase 'offer her a glass' meaning 'to toast her'.

juǎnqilai: This compound verb is made of juǎn, 'to roll', qǐ, 'to rise, go or come up', and lái 'to come'. Both Peking Duck and Mùxu Ròu are eaten rolled up in pancakes.

Xūn Jī: For this dish, chicken is smoked in a vapor from burning tea leaves. This example of Peking cuisine is served as a cold dish or a hot dish.

Zhá Xiāqiú: Zhá is the verb 'to deep fry'. This is a Shanghai dish of shredded shrimp shaped into balls and then deep fried.

jiàng: 'Paste'. The paste which is eaten with Peking Duck is tiánmiànjiàng, 'sweet bean paste'.

RST, Unit 4

Taipei:

M: Jīntiān wǒmen dàjiā zài  
zhèlǐ chī fàn shì huānyíng  
Wèi Xiǎojié cóng Měiguó dào  
Táiběi lái gōngzuò. Xīwàng  
tā zài wǒmen gōngsī gōngzuò  
shùn lì. ... Xiànzài ràng  
wǒmen dàjiā jìng tā yìbēi!

Today we are all here at  
this banquet to welcome  
Miss Williams who has come  
from America to work in  
Taipei. We hope that her  
work at our company goes  
smoothly. ... Now let's  
all toast her!

F: Xièxie, xièxie.

Thank you! Thank you!

(The hot dishes are being served.)

M: Wèi Xiǎojié, zhè shì  
Kǎo Yā. Nǐ zài Měiguó  
chīguo méiyǒu?

Miss Williams, this is  
Peking Duck. Have you ever  
eaten this in America?

F: Méiyǒu. Wǒ zài Měiguó  
chīguo jìcì Zhōngguó fàn,  
kěshì méi chīguo Kǎo Yā.

No. I've eaten Chinese food  
several times in America,  
but I've never eaten Peking  
Roast Duck.

M: Hǎo. Wǒ gàosu ni zěnmē chī.  
Wǒ xiān ná yíge báobǐng. Bǎ  
yā ròu fàngzài zhōngjiān.  
Zài bǎ cōng gēn jiàng fàngzài  
yā ròu shàngtǒu. Ránhòu  
juǎnqilai jiù kěyǐ chī le.

Okay, I'll tell you how it is  
eaten. I first take a  
báobǐng and put the duck  
meat in the middle. Then  
take a scallion and some  
paste and put it on top of  
the duck meat. After that,  
roll it up, then you can  
eat it.

F: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le.

Good, now I've got it.

(Miss Williams tries it.)

F: Èng. Zhège Kǎo Yā zhēn  
hǎochī.

Mmm. This Peking Duck is  
really tasty.

M: Zhège Xūn Jī gēn Zhá Xiānqiú  
nǐ yě chángchang.

You should try the Smoked  
Chicken and the Deep Fried  
Shrimp Balls, too.

F: Hǎo. Hǎo. Wǒ zìjǐ lái.

Good. I'll serve myself.

(After they finish eating.)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| M: Wèi Xiǎojié, nǐ chībǎo le ma?                              | Miss Williams, have you eaten your fill?  |
| F: Chībǎo le.   | Yes.  |
| M: Jīntian wǎnshàngde cài nǐ zuì xǐhuan nǎge a?               | Which of tonight's dishes do you like the most?                                   |
| F: Měige cài dōu hǎochī. Kěshi wǒ zuì xǐhuan Kǎo Yā.          | All the dishes are tasty. But I like the Peking Roast Duck best.                  |
| M: Òu, nà hǎo. Xià yí cì wǒmen kéyǐ zài lái zhèlǐ chī Kǎo Yā. | Oh, that's good. We'll have to come here again to eat Peking Roast Duck sometime. |
| F: Hěn hǎo. Hěn hǎo. Xièxie, xièxie                           | Good. Thank you.  |

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE FOR PART III

Wǒ zìjǐ lái: This is a polite way for a guest to respond when the host has been serving him specially.

Xià yí cì wǒmen kéyǐ zài lái zhèlǐ chī Kǎo Yā.: The use of the phrase xià yí cì makes it sound as if they are making definite plans about the next time they come to eat here, when in fact they are just talking generally about some future time. In English, we use 'sometime' rather than 'next time', as in 'We'll have to get together again sometime.'

Vocabulary

Bābǎo Fàn biāozhǔn	<i>Eight Jewel Rice</i> level or standard
cháng	to taste, to savor
dàjiā -dào	everybody (counter for a course of a meal)
dìng yìzhuō xí	reserve a table for a dinner party
Dōngguā Zhōng	<i>Winter Melon Soup served in the Carved Melon Shell</i>
duōbàn	most of, the greater part of
Èméi Cāntīng	<i>The Omei Restaurant (a restaurant in Taipei)</i>
Fēngzéyuán	<i>(The name of a restaurant in Peking)</i>
Fùguǐ Jī	<i>Beggar's Chicken</i>
Gānshāo Míngxiā	<i>Dry-cooked Jumbo Shrimp Szechwan Style</i>
gān yìbēi	to drink a glass (lit. to make a glass dry)
gōngzuò shùnli	the work that goes well
héshì Hóngshāo Yúchǐ	to be suitable, to be fitting <i>Red-cooked Shark's Fin</i>
jiǎn	to select, pick out
jiànkāng	to be healthy
jiàng	<i>paste, bean paste</i>
jǐn	(continually), only, just
jìng	to offer someone something
jiǔ	liquor, wine
juǎnqilai	to roll up
Kǎo Yā	<i>Peking Duck</i>
kè (kèren)	guest(s)
lěngpán	cold dish
lìngwài	in addition to, additionally

míngxiā <i>Mìzhī Huǒtuǐ</i>	shrimp <i>Ham in Honey Sauce</i>
pèi	to find something to match, to match things
pèi cài	to select dishes for a formal menu
ràng	to allow, to have someone do something
shēngrì	birthday
shēntǐ jiànkāng	good health
shùnli	to go well, without difficulty
sòngxíng	to see a person off
suíyì	according to one's wishes
Tángcù Yú	<i>Sweet and Sour Fish</i>
tiāncài	dessert
Xiāngsū Yā	<i>Fragrant Crispy Duck</i>
Xīngrén Dòufu	<i>Almond Pudding</i>
Xūn Jī	<i>Smoked Chicken</i>
yā	duck
yílù píngān	have a nice trip; bon voyage (lit. a safe journey)
yú	fish
yúchì	shark's fin
zhù	to wish (someone something)
zhūkè	guest of honor
Zhā Xiāqiú	<i>Deep Fried Shrimp Balls</i>
zhōngjiān	middle
Zuǐ Jī	<i>Drunken Chicken</i>



FOODS

		<u>Unit</u>
<u>Ròu</u> (Meat)		
huǒtuǐ	ham	1
niúròu	beef	1
páigu	spare ribs	-
yáng ròu	lamb	3
zhūròu	pork	-
<u>Jī, Yāzi</u> (Chicken, Duck)		
jī	chicken	2
yā, yāzi	duck	4
<u>Yú Xiā</u> (Fish and Shrimp)		
bàoyú	abalone	-
dàxiā	prawn	-
huánghuā yú	yellow fish	3
lóngxiā	lobster	-
pángxie	crab	-
xiārén	shrimp	2
yóuyú	squid	-
yúchì	shark's fin	4
<u>Shuǐguo</u> (Fruit)		
fènglí	pineapple (Taiwan)	-
buōluó	pineapple (Mainland)	-
júzi	tangerine (Taiwan)	-
júzi	orange (Mainland)	-
lìzhī	lichee	-
lǐzi	plum	-
liǔdīng	orange (Taiwan)	-
mángguo	mango	-
píngguo	apple	-
pútao	grape	-
xiāngjiāo	banana	-
xīguā	watermelon	-

### Qīngcài (Vegetables)

bái luóbo	white radish	-
báicài	cabbage	2
bōcài	spinach	-
cōng	scallion, green onion	3
dōnggū	dried black mushroom	-
dōnggua	winter melon	-
dōngsūn	bamboo shoot	-
dòuyá	bean sprouts	2
fānqié	tomato	-
húluóbo	carrot	-
huángguā	cucumber	-
là jiāo	red (hot) pepper	-
mùěr	wood ear, tree fungus	-
qiézi	eggplant	2
qīngdòu	green peas	-
qīngjiāo	green pepper	-
qíncài	celery	-
xiāngcài	Chinese parsley	3
xīhóngshì	tomato	2
xuědòu	snow pea pods	2
yángcōng	onion	-
yánggū	button mushroom	-

### Zuóliào (Spices)

gāilǐ	curry	-
huājiāo	fragrant (Szechwan) pepper	-
hújiāo	black pepper	-
jiāng	ginger	-
jièmo	mustard	-
suàn	garlic	-
yán	salt	-
zhīma	sesame seed	-

### Yóu (Oil)

háo yóu	oyster sauce	-
hóng yóu	red (hot) pepper oil	-
huāshēng yóu	peanut oil	-
jiàng yóu	soy sauce	-
là yóu	red (hot) pepper oil	-
má yóu	sesame oil (Taiwan)	-
xiāng yóu	sesame oil (Mainland)	-

Jiàng (Sauces, Pastes)

douban jiàng	bean paste	-
tiánmiàn jiàng	sweet bean paste	-
zhīma jiàng	sesame paste	-

Jiǔ (Liquor)

gāoliáng jiǔ	gāoliáng win (sorghum)	-
huáng jiǔ	yellow wine	-
píjiǔ	beer	-
pútáo jiǔ	grape wine	-
Shāoxīng jiǔ	(a yellow wine made in Shaoxing)	-

Zá Xiàng (Miscellaneous)

báobǐng	thin rolled, wheat-flour pancake	3
chá	tea	-
cù	vinegar	3
dòufu	bean curd	2
dòufu lǚ	fermented bean curd	3
dòujiāng	soybean milk, soy milk	1
fěnsī	cellophane noodles, bean thread noodles	3
jīdàn	chicken egg	1
kāfēi	coffee	1
miàn	wheat-flour noodles	1
miànbāo	bread	1
miànfěn	flour	-
mǐfěn	rice flour, or rice flour noodles	-
pídàn (Táiwān)	preserved egg	-
sōnghuā dàn (Mainland)	preserved egg	-
zhàcài	hot pickled cabbage (Szechwan)	3



## HTL

### Objectives

#### General

The purpose of the Hotel Module (HTL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to stay in a hotel and enjoy its services.

Before starting the Hotel Module, you should have at least completed the Money Module. The Hotel Module may, of course, be done at any later point in the course.

#### Specific

When you have finished this module you should be able to:

1. Ask to reserve a room. Specify whether it will be a single or double, with or without air conditioning, with or without heat.
2. Ask about room rates.
3. Understand questions about whether you want a television in your room, whether you need valuables stored, whether you want a guide.
4. Find out whether Western or Chinese food is served in the hotel restaurant.
5. Find out what hours meals are served in the hotel dining room.
6. Ask your room attendant for additional blankets or pillows.
7. Ask to have clothes laundered or cleaned.
8. Ask for tourist guidebooks.
9. Ask for the bill and settle your account.

Hotel Module, Unit 1PART I

1. Wǒ shì Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshède.	I'm from the China Travel Service.
2. Wǒmen dào lǚguǎn qù ba.	Let's go to the hotel.
3. Wǒ gěi nín dìng le yige fángjiān.	I've reserved a room for you.
4. Qǐng nín tiányítian zhèizhāng biǎo.	Please fill out this form.
5. Nínde xíngli dōu qǔchulai le ba?	Your luggage has all been picked up, I assume?
6. Nǐ xiān xiūxi xiūxi, děng yíhuìr wǒ zài lái.	You rest a bit first and I'll come back after a little while.
7. yàoshi	key

NOTES AFTER PART I

lǚguǎn: This word is used to refer to small inns and hotel. However, it is not used in the names of hotels.

A: Nǐ zhù lǚguǎn ma?

B: Shì, wǒ zhùzài Běijīng Fàndiàn.

qǔchulai: This is a compound verb meaning 'to fetch', 'to get', 'to pick up'.

xiūxi xiūxi: You've seen one syllable verbs reduplicated, like kānkān and dēngyíde. Here you see a two syllable verb reduplicated. The effect is the same. It makes the action more tentative, casual. 'Rest a little bit'.



NOTES AFTER PART I DIALOGUE

It is the policy in the PRC that most visitors be accompanied by a bilingual guide throughout most of their trip. The traveler is met, either by a local party representative, or by some other person responsible for his safety and travel arrangements.



PART II

8. Cāntīng yǒu Zhōngcān, yě yǒu Xīcān.	The dining room has Chinese food and Western food.
9. Zǎodiǎn shí cóng qīdiǎn dào jiǔdiǎn.	Breakfast is from seven to nine.
10. Zhōngfàn, wǎnfàn shí cóng jǐdiǎn dào jǐdiǎn?	Lunch and dinner are from what time to what time?
11. Nǐn è le ba.	I expect you're hungry.
12. Nǐn yàoshi yǒu shì kěyǐ àn diànlíng jiào wo.	If you have anything to talk to me about, you can press the buzzer to call me.
13. Lóucéng fúwùtái	service desk for the floor

NOTES AFTER PART II

yàoshi: 'If'. The word yàoshi is what is called a movable adverb. It can appear before or after the subject, but in any case before the verb in the sentence. This is also true of words like zuótian, míngnián.

Yàoshi tā bú qù, wǒmen yě bú qù.

If he doesn't go, we won't go either.

Nǐ yàoshi jīntian wǎnshang niàn shū, wǒmen míngtian wǎnshang qù kàn diànyǐng.

If you study tonight, we'll go to a movie tomorrow night.

Jīntian tā méi chī zǎodian.

He didn't eat breakfast today.

Wǒ míngtian bù lái shàng kè.

I'm not coming to class tomorrow.

diànlíng: 'Electric bell'. This word can refer to a buzzer or a bell.

è: 'To be hungry'. In the sentence, Nǐn è le ba., the state verb è occurs with the marker le for new situations. The result is a phrase meaning 'you've become hungry, I suppose' or 'you're hungry now, I suppose.' The verb indicates what the state is and the marker le indicates that the state is new.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith, a Canadian scholar, and the hotel attendant who has just taken her to her room at the Peking Hotel.

- M: Shímǐsī Nǚshì, xiānzài  
yǐjīng qīdiǎn zhōng le.  
Nín è le ba. Wǒmen zhèr  
yǒu cāntīng.
- F: Cāntīng zài jǐlóu?
- M: Zài yīlóu. Yǒu Zhōngcān,  
yǒu Xīcān.
- F: Wǎnfàn shì cóng jǐdiǎn dào  
jǐdiǎn?
- M: Wǎnfàn shì cóng xiàwǔ  
liùdiǎn dào bādiǎn bàn.  
Zǎodiǎn shì cóng qīdiǎn  
dào bādiǎn bàn. Zhōngfàn  
shì cóng shíèrdiǎn dào  
xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn.
- F: Hǎo. Wǒ zhīdao le. Xièxie  
ni.
- M: Diànlíng zài zhèr. Yàoshi  
nín yǒu shì kényì àn diànlíng  
jiào wǒ. Wǒ jiù zài lóucéng  
fúwùtái.
- F: Hǎo. Xièxie ni.
- Miss Smith, it's already  
seven o'clock. I expect  
that you're hungry. We  
have a dining room in  
this hotel.
- What floor is the dining  
room on?
- On the first floor. It  
has Chinese food and  
Western food.
- What time is dinner?  
(Dinner is from what time  
to what time?)
- Dinner is from six in the  
afternoon to eight-thirty.  
Breakfast is from seven  
to eight-thirty. Lunch  
is from twelve to two in  
the afternoon.
- Fine. Now I see. Thank  
you.
- The buzzer is here. If you  
have something to ask me  
about you can push the  
buzzer to call me. I'm  
right at the service desk  
for the floor.
- Fine. Thank you.

HTL, Unit 1

PART III

1. Wǒ <u>dāsuan</u> dào Shànghǎi qù.	I'm planning to go to Shanghai.
2. Qǐng ni <u>tì</u> wǒ dīng yige yǒu <u>lěngfēngde</u> fángjiān.	Please reserve an air-conditioned room for me.
3. Shànghǎi <u>xiànzài yídìng hěn</u> rè le ba!	Shanghai is certain to be very hot by now!
4. <u>fēijī piào</u>	airplane ticket
5. <u>ānpai</u>	to arrange for
6. <u>dǎoyóu</u>	a tourist guide
7. <u>gàosu</u>	to tell

NOTES AFTER PART III

tì: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'for', in the sense of 'in place of'.

Lǐ Xiānsheng jīntian tì Wáng Xiānsheng jiāo shū.

Mr Li is teaching class for Mr. Wang today.

Shànghǎi xiànzài yídìng hěn rè le ba!: Notice that three adverbs precede the verb in this sentence—xiànzài, yídìng, hěn. The verb in this sentence, rè 'to be hot', is a state verb. The marker le indicates a new situation, a change of state: 'It has become hot'.

fēijī piào: In the Money Module you saw the word piào used to mean 'bill' or 'note'. Here it means 'ticket'.

Peking:

A conversation between an American woman and her guide.

- F: Wǒ dǎsuan xiàge Xīngqīsān dào Shànghǎi qù. Qǐng nǐ tì wǒ dìng yíge fángjiān, mǎi yízhāng fēijī piào.  
 Wednesday of next week  
 I plan to go to Shanghai.  
 Please reserve a room and buy a plane ticket for me.
- M: Nǐ dǎsuan zài Shànghǎi zhù jǐtiān?  
 How many days are you planning to stay in Shanghai?
- F: Zhù wǔtiān. Shànghǎi xiànzài yíding hěn rè le ba. Wǒ xiǎng yào yíge yǒu lěngfēngde fángjiān.  
 Five days. Shanghai is certainly very hot by now. I think I want an air conditioned room.
- M: Hǎo.  
 Fine.
- F: Nǐ kěyǐ bu kěyǐ tì wǒ zài Shànghǎi ānpai yíwèi huì shuō Yīngwénde dǎoyóu?  
 Can you arrange a guide who speaks English for me in Shanghai?
- M: Kěyǐ. Wǒ xiànzài jiù qù tì nǐ ānpai, míngtiān zǎoshang gào su nǐ.  
 Yes, I can. I'll go arrange it for you now and tell you (about it) tomorrow morning.
- F: Xièxie, xièxie.  
 Thank you very much.

PART IV

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒ yǒu <u>yīfu</u> yào <u>xǐ</u> .                             | I have some clothes I'd like to get cleaned.                |
| 2. <u>Liǎng kāishuǐ</u> gēn <u>bīngkuà</u> méiyǒu le.             | There's no more drinking water or ice cubes.                |
| 3. Wǒ hěn <u>lèi</u> , bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù <u>chī fàn</u> le. | I'm very tired; I don't want to go to the cafeteria to eat. |
| 4. Wǒ qù nà yìzhāng <u>càidānzi</u> lái.                          | I'll go bring a menu.                                       |
| 5. <u>shuǐxǐ</u>  | to wash, to launder   |
| 6. <u>gānxǐ</u>   | to dry clean  |
| 7. <u>jiǔogěi</u>   | to give to  |
| 8. <u>sòngdao</u>   | to send to  |

NOTES AFTER PART IV

kāishuǐ: This can mean 'boiling water' or 'boiled water'.  
Liǎng kāishuǐ means 'boiled water which has been cooled'.

Wǒ bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī fàn le: the marker le used in this indicates a new situation. The speaker has changed her mind. Usually she takes her meals in the dining room, but today she doesn't want to leave her room.

shuǐxǐ: This verb means 'to wash, to launder'. But it is only used in a situation where it contrasts with gānxǐ 'to dry clean'. Usually the one syllable verb xǐ, 'to wash', is used.

Peking:

A conversation between Miss Smith and the hotel attendant she has just rung for from her room.

- M: Shīmìsī Nǚshì, nín yǒu shì ma? Can I do something for you?
- F: Duì le. Wǒ yǒu yīfú yào xǐ. Yes. I have some clothes I want cleaned.
- M: Shì shuǐxǐ hái shì gānxǐ? Is it washing or dry cleaning?
- F: Dōu shì gānxǐde. It's just dry cleaning.
- M: Nín jiāo gěi wǒ. You give them to me.
- F: Hǎo. Liáng kāishuǐ méiyǒu le. Qǐng gěi wǒ náyìdiǎr lái, yě qǐng náyìdiǎr bǐngkuā. All right. There's no more drinking water. Please bring me some and please bring some ice cubes, too.
- M: Hǎo. All right.
- F: Jīntiān wǎnshàng wǒ hěn lèi, bù xiǎng dào cāntīng qù chī wǎnfàn. Nǐ keyì bu keyì sòngdào wǒ fángjiān lái. I'm tired tonight and don't want to go to the dining room to eat dinner. Can you send it to my room?
- M: Keyì. Wǒ jiù qù nà cāidānzi lái. Kān nǐ yào chī shénme. Yes, I can. I'll go right away and bring a menu. And see what you want to eat.
- F: Hǎo. Xièxie. Good. Thank you.

Vocabulary

àn	to press
ānpai	to arrange for
biǎo (yìzhāng)	form, application
bīngkuāi(r) (yíge)	ice cube
càidānzi (yìzhāng)	menu
chī	to eat
dǎoyóu	tourist guide
dāsuan	to plan to
dēng yíhuǐr	in a while
diànlǐng	a buzzer, an electric bell
dìng	to reserve
è	to be hungry
fángjiān	room
feijī	airplane
gāncǐ	to dry clean
gàosu	to tell
jiào	to call, to summon
jiāogěi	to give to
kāishuǐ	boiled water (for drinking)
lèi	to be tired
lěngfēng	air conditioning
liáng	to be cool
lóucéng fúwùtái	the service desk for the floor
lǚguǎn	hotel, inn
ná... lái	to bring to
piào (yìzhāng)	ticket
qǔchulai	to claim (luggage), to pick (something) up, to get (something)
rè	to be hot
shuǐxǐ	to wash, to launder
sòngdao	to send to, to deliver to

tì	for, in place of
tián	to fill out
wǎnfàn	dinner, supper
xǐ	to wash
Xīcān	western food
xíngli	baggage, luggage, suitcases
xiūxi	to take a rest, to relax
yàoshi	if
yàoshi	key
yídìng	certainly, definitely
yīfu	clothes
yǒu shì	to have business
zǎodiǎn	breakfast (Peking)
Zhōngcān	Chinese food
zhōngfàn	lunch
Zhōngguó Lǚxíngshè	China Travel Agency



Hotel Module, Unit 2

PART I

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Nǐmen yǒu <u>kōng fángjiān</u> ma?                        | Do you have any vacant rooms?                         |
| 2. Nín yào <u>dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde</u> ?              | Do you want a single or a double?                     |
| 3. Wǒ yào <u>yījiān yǒu nuǎnqide fángjiān</u> .              | I want a heated room.                                 |
| 4. Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào <u>fúwùshēng gěi nǐ sòngshàngqu</u> . | I'll have the attendant send your luggage up for you. |
| 5. Wǒ jiù yào <u>zhèjiān fángjiān</u> .                      | I'll take this room, then.                            |
| 6. <u>cǎisède diànshì</u>                                    | color television                                      |
| 7. Nǐ <u>chūqude shíhou</u> qǐng gàoosu wǒmen.               | When you go out, please tell us.                      |

NOTES ON PART I

kōng: The adjectival verb kōng, 'to be vacant, empty' is used here to modify the noun, fángjiān, 'room'.

dānrénde / shuāngrénde: The marker de in each of these phrases indicates that they are modifying something. The modified word (fángjiān) is omitted, however.

-jiān: This is the counter for 'rooms'.

nuǎnqi: Literally this word means 'warm air'. Yǒu nuǎnqide fángjiān is 'a room which has heat'.

jiào: This is the prepositional verb 'to cause (someone to do or be something)'. In the sentences below, gāoxing is the adjectival verb 'to be nappy', shēngqi is the adjectival verb 'to be mad'.

Tā jiào wǒ bú gāoxing. He made me unhappy.

Tā jiào wǒ shēngqi. He made me angry.

Tā jiào wǒ zuò zhèijiàn shì. He had me do this.

-de shíhou: When this follows any verb, verb phrase or sentence, the expression means 'when something was done'.

Nián dàxuéde shíhou, wǒ  
zhùzài yíge péngyou jiā. When I was in college, I lived  
at a friend's house.

cǎisè: This word refers to colors in general and is used to meaning 'colored' or 'colorful'. Yánsè is used to refer specifically to one color at a time.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between Mr. Phillips and a desk attendant in a small Taipei hotel.

- M: Nimen yǒu kōng fángjiān ma? Do you have any vacant rooms?
- F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào shénmeyàngde fángjiān, shì dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde? Yes. What kind of room do you want, a single or a double?
- M: Wǒ yào yìjiān dānrén fángjiān. I want one single room.
- F: Hǎo. Wǔlóu 503 hào shì kōngde. Fine. No. 503 on the fifth floor is vacant.
- M: Nimen zhèli yǒu nuǎnqì ma? Do you have heat(ing) here?
- F: Yǒu. Yes.
- M: Yǒu diànshì ma? Is there a television?
- F: Yǒu. Shì cǎisède. Yes. It's a color television.
- M: Zhèige fángjiān duōshao qián yìtiān? How much is this room a day?
- F: Liùbǎi Táibì yìtiān. Six hundred dollars Taipei a day.
- M: Wǒ xiān kànkàn zhèige fángjiān xíng bu xíng? Would it be all right if I first take a look at the room?
- F: Xíng. Yes.
- (Back at the desk after seeing the room.)
- M: 503 hào fángjiān hěn hǎo. Wǒ jiù yào zhèjiān fángjiān. No. 503 is very nice. I'll take that room, then.
- F: Qǐng ni tiányítian zhèzhāng biǎo. Please fill out this form.
- F: Zhè shì nǐ fángjiānde yàoshi. Nǐ chūqùde shíhòu qǐng nǐ jiāogei wǒmen. Here's the key to your room. When you go out, please give it to us.

M: Hǎo.

All right.

F: Nǐde xíngli wǒ jiào  
fúwùshēng gěi nǐ  
sòngshàngqu.

I'll have the attendant  
send your luggage up  
for you.

M: Hǎo. Xièxie.

Fine. Thank you.

PART II

1. Nǐmen <u>fángqián</u> zěnmē suàn?	What are your rates? (How are your rates calculated?)
2. Wǒmen xiànzài <u>kèren</u> bù duō.	We don't have many guests now.
3. <u>méi wèntí</u>	there's no problem
4. <u>chuáng</u>	bed
5. <u>shěngde</u>	to avoid, so (something) won't happen.
6. <u>bānlai bāngu</u>	to move back and forth
7. <u>háishi</u>	still
8. <u>zhào</u> zhào dānrénde suàn	according to to calculate according to the single room rate
9. <u>děng</u>	to wait, wait for
10. <u>dēngjǐ</u>	to register

NOTES ON PART II

kèren: Literally this word means 'guests' but its translation changes depending on the context. In a hotel situation, it means '(paying) guests'. In a shopping situation, it means 'customer'.

shēngde: This may translated as 'to avoid', 'lest', or 'so that (something) won't have to happen'. Here are some examples.

Wǒ xiān qù kànyikàn nège  
fángzi, shēngde nǐ qù le.

I'll first go and look at  
the house, so that you  
won't have to go.

Nǐ wàngle mǎi niúǎi. Wǒ tì  
nǐ qù mǎi yìpíng, shēngde  
nǐ zài qù le.

You forgot to buy milk. I'll  
go buy a bottle for you, so  
that you won't have to go  
again.

Wǒ jīntian hǎo le. Wǒ kéyǐ zìjǐ  
qù le, shēngde nǐ mǎfan.

I'm better today. I can go  
myself, and save you the  
trouble.

bānlai bānqu: The verb 'to move'(something)' is bān. The verbs lái and qù may follow it to indicate the direction in which something is moved. As directional endings, lái and qù are toneless.

zhào: This is a prepositional verb meaning 'according to'.

Zhào tāde yìsī zuò.

Do it according to his idea.

Zhào ta shuō, zhèige shìqing  
hěn róngyi.

According to what he says,  
this matter is very easy.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk attendant in a hotel in Taiwan.

M: Eī... Qǐngwèn, nǐmen yǒu fángjiān ma?

Uh... May I ask, do you have any rooms?

F: Yǒu. Nǐ yào dānrénde háishi shuāngrénde?

Yes. Do you want a single or a double?

M: Jīntian, míngtian wǒ yào yìjiān dānrénde. Hòutian wǒ tàitai gēn háizi lái le wǒ jiù yào shuāngrénde le.

Today and tomorrow I want one single. The day after tomorrow when my wife and child have come then I'll want a double.

F: Hǎo. Méi wèntí.

Fine. No problem.

M: Nǐmen fángqián zěnmeyàng suàn?

What are your rates.

F: Dānrénde qībǎi kuài Táibì yìtiān, shuāngrénde yìqiān kuài.

A single is 700 dollars Taibi a day, a double is a thousand.

M: Háizi lái le wǒ hái dǎi jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng.

After my child has come I'll have to add a small bed.

F: Jiā yíge xiǎo chuáng jiā liǎngbǎi kuài.

Adding a small bed adds 200 dollars.

M: Hǎo.

Fine.

F: Ou, wǒmen xiànzài kèren bù duō. Nǐ jiù zhù yìjiān shuāngrénde ba. Shěngde nǐ bānlai bānqu.

Oh, we don't have many guests right now. Why don't you just take a double. That will save you the trouble of moving back and forth.

F: Fángqián wǒ hái shì zhào dānrénde suàn. Dēng nǐ tàitai háizi lái le, zài zhào shuāngrénde suàn. Nǐ kàn zěnmeyàng?

I will still give you the single room rate. After your wife and child come, then I'll figure it according to the double rate. How about it?

M: Hěn hǎo.

Very good.

F: Xiànzài jiù qǐng dēngjì ba.

Now, would you please  
register.

M: Hǎo.

Fine.



PART III

1. Zhèi <u>jiù shì</u> nide fángjiān.	This is your room.
2. <u>Tǎnzi</u> zài <u>bìchúli</u>	The blankets are here in the closet.
3. Yíge <u>zhěntou</u> yàoshi bú gòu gāo, wǒ <u>zài</u> gěi nǐ nǎ yíge.	If one pillow isn't high enough, tell me and I'll get you another.
4. Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwén de <u>yóulǎn shǒucè</u> ma?	Do you have an English tourist guidebook?
5. <u>lěng</u>	to be cold
6. <u>chóutǐli</u>	in the drawer
7. <u>gěi...dǎ diànhuà</u>	to make a telephone call
8. <u>diànhuàbù</u>	telephone directory
9. <u>guìzhòng</u>	to be valuable
10. <u>bǎogǎn</u>	to safeguard
11. <u>zhāngfāng</u>	cashier
12. <u>biéde</u>	other
13. <u>shìqīng</u>	business

NOTES AFTER PART III

jiù shì: When the adverb jiù is used with the verb shì, it emphasizes what follows. In this usage, jiù has been translated as 'precisely', 'exactly', 'just'.

zài: This is the word for 'again' when talking about future actions. [Yòu is the word for 'again' when talking about past actions.]

Qǐng ni zài lái.

Please come again.

Bié zài shuō ba.

Don't say that again.

In the sentence ...ǒ zài gěi ni nǎ yige, the conversational translation 'I'll get you another' masks the true functions of zài in the sentence. A more literal translation might be 'I'll again get you one.'

yóulǎn shǒucè: 'tourist guidebook'. Yóulǎn is the verb 'to go sightseeing'. Shǒucè is the noun 'handbook'.

bìchúli / chōutìli: The word for 'closet' is bìchú. The word for 'drawer' is chōutì. The syllable -li means 'inside'. It may be added to a noun in a locational phrase to allow that noun to function as a placeword and to indicate the precise location 'inside'. When used as a locational ending, -li is toneless. You'll find more about locational endings in Unit 2 of the Transportation Module.

gěi...dǎ diànhuà: The word for 'phone call' is diànhuà. The phrase 'to make a phone call' is dǎ diànhuà. To say that a phone call is made to someone in particular, use the prepositional verb gěi followed by the name, then the phrase dǎ diànhuà.

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who are you calling?

Wǒ zuótiān gěi mǔqīn dǎ diànhuà le.

I called mother yesterday.

HTL, Unit 2

Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and the hotel attendant taking her to her room.

M: Xiǎojie, zhèi shì nǐde fángjiān. Here is your room, Miss.

F: Xièxie ni. Thank you.

M: Wǎnshang nǐ yàoshi lěng, If you're cold at night,  
bìchúli hái yǒu tǎnzi. there are more blankets  
in the closet.

F: Hǎo. Good.

M: Yíge zhěntou yàoshi bú gòu If one pillow isn't high  
gāo, wǒ kěyì zài gěi ni enough, I can get you  
nǎ yíge lái. another one.

F: Xièxie ni. Yíge zhěntou Thank you. One pillow is  
gòu le. enough.

F: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu Yīngwénde Do you have an English  
yóulǎn shǒucè ma? tourist guidebook here?

M: Yǒu. Jiù zài zhèlide Yes. It's in the drawer  
chōutǐli. here.

F: Nǐmen zhèli yǒu kāfēitīng ma? Do you have a coffee shop  
here?

M: Yǒu, zài yīlóu. Zài cāntīng Yes, it's on the ground  
yǒubian. floor. It's to the right  
of the dining room

F: Wǒ xiǎng gěi yíge péngyou dǎ I'd like to call a friend  
diànhuà. Zhèli yǒu diànhuàbù on the phone. Is there  
ma? a phone book here?

M: Yǒu. Zhōngwénde, Yīngwénde dōu Yes. There are both a  
yǒu. Chinese one and an English  
one.

F: Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎn guèizhòngde I have some valuables.  
dōngxi jiāogei shéi Whom do I give them to  
bǎoguǎn? for safekeeping?

- M: Jiāogei zhāngfāng bǎoguǎn. Give it to the cashier for safekeeping.
- F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. All right. Thank you.
- M: Yàoshi nǐ hái yǒu biéde shìqíng, jiù jiào wǒ. If you have any other problems just call me.
- F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. Fine. Thank you.
- M: Bú kèqǐ. Don't mention it.

PART IV

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Qǐng ni gěi wǒmen <u>suàn zhàng</u> .                              | Please figure up our bill for us.                                |
| 2. Nǐmen shénme shíhou <u>líkai zhèli</u> ?                           | When are you leaving here?                                       |
| 3. <u>Guòle</u> shíèrdiǎn zhōng fāngqián <u>yào duō suàn yìtiān</u> . | After 12 o'clock, I'll have to charge one more day to your bill. |
| 4. <u>ān quīju</u>  | according to the regulations                                     |
| 5. <u>fāngzài</u>   | to put (at, in on)   |

NOTES ON PART IV

suàn zhàng: Suàn is the verb 'to calculate'. Zhàng is the word for 'accounts' or 'debts'.

guò: This is the verb 'to pass', either physically, as in Guòle lùkǒu, wàng yòu zǒu. 'After you've passed the intersection, go to the right.', or temporally, as in Guò jǐtiān, zài shuō ba. 'Wait a few days, then talk about it.'

Taipei:

A conversation between an American man and a desk clerk in a hotel in Taiwan.

- M: Jīntian wǒmen yào zǒu le.  
Qǐng ni gěi wǒmen suàn zhàng.  
We're leaving today.  
Please figure up our bill for us.
- F: Hǎo. Nǐde fángjiān shì duōshao hào?  
All right. What number is your room?
- M: 214 hào.  
No. 214
- F: Hǎo. Wǒ kànkan. En, nǐmen shì shàngge Xīngqīèr láide, dào jīntian yí gòng zhù le wǔ tiān  
Fine. I'll take a look. Mm, you came last Tuesday; up until today you ('ve) stayed five days in all.
- F: Nǐmen shì bu shì shíèrdiǎn zhōng yǐqián líkai? An wǒmende guǐju guòle shíèrdiǎn zhōng fángqián yào duō suàn yìtiān.  
Are you leaving before 12 o'clock? According to our regulations after 12 o'clock I'll have to charge one more day to your bill.
- M: Wǒmende fēijī shì liǎngdiǎn zhōng. Xiānzài wǒmen yào chūqu mǎi yìdiǎn dōngxi. Nǐ kéyì tì wǒmen zhǎo yíge dìfang fàng xíngli ma?  
Our plane is at 2 o'clock. Right now we want to go out to buy some things. Can you find a place for us to put our luggage?
- M: Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng yǐqián yídìng lái qǔ.  
I'll definitely come pick it up before 1 o'clock.
- F: Méi wèntí. Nǐ jiù fàngzài zhèli ba.  
No problem. Just put it here.
- M: Xièxie ni. Xièxie ni.  
Thank you. Thank you.

Vocabulary

àn	according to
àn guījù	according to the regulations
bānlái bānqù	to move back and forth
bǎoquǎn	to safeguard, to put in safekeeping
bìchú	closet, wall chest
bìchúli	in the closet
biéde	other
cǎisè	color, colored
chōuti	drawer
chōutǐli	in the drawer
chuáng	bed
dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call
dānrénfáng	single room
děng	to wait, to wait for
dēngjī	to register (at a hotel, etc.)
-de. shíhou	when
diànhuàbù	telephone directory
duō	more (to be much, to be many)
fángqián	room rental fee
fàngzai	to put (at, in, on)
fúwùshēng	attendant
guīju	regulation
guǐzhòng	to be valuable
guò	to pass
háishi	still
jiào	to have someone do something, to tell someone to do something
-jiān	(counter for rooms)
jiù shi	(used for emphasis), this IS
kèren	customer
kōng	to be empty, to be vacant
lěng	to be cold
líkai	to leave, to depart
méi wènti	there's no problem
nuǎnqì	central heating

shēngde  
 shìqing  
 shuāngrénfāng  
 sòngshàngqu  
 suàn  
 suàn zhàng

tǎnzi

wènti

yào  
 yào  
 yóulǎn shǒucè

zài

zhàngfāng  
 zhǎo  
 zhào  
 zhěntou

lest, to avoid  
 business matter, thing  
 double room  
 to send up  
 to calculate, to figure  
 to settle an account

blanket

question, problem

to want, to take  
 to be necessary  
 sightseeing handbook, tourist guide

again (used for future actions)

cashier (in a hotel)  
 to find  
 according to  
 pillow



THINGS IN A HOTEL ROOM

bìchú	closet
cèsuǒ	toilet
chōuti	drawer
chuáng	bed
chuángdānzi	sheets
chuānghu	window
chuānghu liánzi	window shades
diànhuà	telephone
diànhuàbù	telephone book
féizào	soap
jìngzi	mirror
lěngchījī	air conditioner
nuǎnqì	heat
tǎnzi	blanket
wèishēngjiān	bathroom (Peking)
wèishēngjǚ	toilet paper
(xǐzǎo) dà máojīn	towels
xǐzǎofáng	bathroom (Taipei)
yàoshi	key
yǐzi	chair
zhōng	clock
zhuōzi	table



## PST/TEL

### Objectives

#### General

The purpose of the Post Office and Telephone Module (PST/TEL) is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to mail things, make phone calls and send telegrams.

Before starting the Post Office and Telephone Module, you should have at least completed the Directions Module. You may, of course use this module at any later point in the course.

#### Specific

When you have finished this module you should be able to:

1. Locate a mailbox. Locate the nearest post office.
2. Buy postage for an air mail letter, a registered letter, aerogram, regular letter or postcard.
3. Buy letter paper, envelopes, aerograms and postcards.
4. Ship packages by sea or by air.
5. Insure packages or letters you send.
6. Locate a telegraph office.
7. Send a telegram.
8. Find the nearest public telephone.
9. Ask for help in using a phone directory.
10. Make a phone call, ask to speak with someone. Understand simple replies such as "that line is busy", "he is not here now" or "he will call you back".
11. Answer the phone and understand who the caller wishes to speak with. Tell the caller you will look for that person. Tell him whether the person he wishes to speak with is there, is busy, or not there.
12. Ask someone to speak louder or tell him you cannot hear him clearly.

Post Office and Telephone Module, Unit 1PART I

1. Qǐngwèn, zhèr fùjìn yǒu yóuzhèngjú ma?	May I ask, is there a post office in the area?
2. Wǒ yào jì yìfēng xìn.	I want to mail a letter.
3. Zhèicéng lóu yǒu meiyǒu yóutǒng?	Is there a mailbox on this floor?
4. Nǐmen zhèige fúwùtái mài bu mài yóupiào?	Does your service desk here sell stamps?
5. Wǒ yào jì yìfēng guàhào xìn.	I want to send a registered letter.
6. Lóuxià xiǎomàibù mài bu mai xìnzhǐ, xìnfēng?	Does the variety store downstairs also sell letter paper and envelopes?

NOTES AFTER PART I

yìfēng xìn: -Fēng is the counter for letters and other things with envelopes.

-céng: Counter for floors of buildings.

guàhào xìn: Guàhào is the verb 'to register'. It is used here as a modifier. It precedes the noun it modifies.



PART II

7. Lǎojià, wàng Shànghǎi jǐde <u>hángkōng</u> xìn yào <u>tiē</u> duōshao qián de yóupiào.	Excuse me, how much postage do you need to put on an air mail letter to Shanghai?
8. Wàng Měiguó jǐde hángkōng <u>yóujiǎn</u> yào tiē duōshao qián de yóupiào?	How much postage do you have to put on an aerogram to America?
9. Dào Guǎngzhōu qùde <u>píngxìn</u> shì duōshao qián?	How much postage do you have to put on a postcard to Hong Kong?
10. Jì dào Xiānggǎng qùde <u>míngxìn- piàn</u> shì duōshao qián?	How much postage do you have to put on a postcard to Hong Kong?
11. <u>Guónèide</u> hángkōng xìn dòu shì <u>yīmáo</u> .	<i>All air mail within the country is ten cents.</i>
12. Jì dào <u>quówài</u> qùde hángkōng xìn shì <u>qīmáo</u> .	<i>Air mail letters going out of the country are seventy cents.</i>
13. <u>Běnrshìde</u> píngxìn sīfēnqián.	<i>Regular mail within the city is four cents.</i>
14. <u>Wàidìde</u> píngxìn bāfēnqián.	<i>Regular mail outside the city is eight cents.</i>

NOTES AFTER PART II:

tiē: This is the verb 'to stick something on or to something else'.

Běnrshìde píngxìn/wàidìde píngxìn: In the PRC mail rates differ depending on whether something is going to someplace in the city, out of the city, or out of the country. For the last two categories air mail service is available.

běnrshì: 'This city'.

wàidì: 'Foreign place', 'outside this city'.

Peking:

A conversation at the Post Office.

- M: Láojià, wàng Shànghǎi jìde hángkōng xìn yào tiē duōshao qiánde yóupiào? Excuse me, how much postage do you need to put on an air mail letter to Shanghai?
- F: Yímáo. Guónèide hángkōng xìn dōu shì yímáo. Ten cents. All air mail within the country is ten cents.
- M: Guówài hángkōng xìn ne? And if you send outside the country?
- F: Jì dào guówài qùde hángkōng xìn shì qímáo. Hángkōng yóujiǎn shì sānmáowǔ. Air mail letters going out of the country are seventy cents; aerograms are thirty-five cents.
- M: Jì dào guówài qùde míngxìn-piàn ne? And post cards mailed out of the country?
- F: Hángkōngde liǎngmáowǔ. Air mail ones are twenty-two cents.
- M: Guónèide píngxìn shì duōshao? How much is regular mail within the country?
- F: Běnrìde sìfēn. Wàidìde bāfēn. Within the city, it's four cents. Outside the area (city), it's eight cents.
- M: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ shízhāng yímáode yóupiào, wǔzhāng hángkōng yóujiǎn, hái yào shízhāng qímáode hángkōng yóupiào. Please give me ten ten-cent stamps, five aerograms, and ten seventy-cent stamps.
- F: Hǎo. Yígòng jiǔkuài qímáowǔ. Okay. Altogether it's nine dollars and seventy-five cents.
- M: Zhèi shì shíkuài qián. Here's ten dollars.
- F: Zhǎo nǐ liǎngmáowǔ. Here's twenty-five cents change.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

shízhāng yóupiào, wǔge hángkōng yóujiǎn: Notice how both the counter -zhāng and the counter -gè are used here to talk about flat objects. Although the counter -zhāng would be correct for both nouns, the speaker feels free to use -gè also.



PART III

15. Wǒ yào wàng Měiguó jī yige bāoguǒ.	I want to mail a package to the United States.
16. Wǒ yào <u>hǎiyùn</u> .	I want to send it by sea mail.
17. Wǒ zhèige bāoguǒ yào <u>bǎoxiǎn</u> .	I want this package insured.
18. Wǒ bú huì xiě Zhōngguó zì. Qǐng ni <u>tì</u> wǒ xiě, hǎo bu hao?	I can't write Chinese characters. Please write it for me, all right?
19. <u>Xiāngzi shàngtou</u> xiězhe shénme ne?	What is written on top of the box?
20. Wǒmen yào <u>jiǎnchá</u> ni yào <u>jìde dōngxi</u> .	We want to inspect the things that you want to mail.
21. <u>XIAOXIN, QINGFANG</u> .	<u>CAREFUL, FRAGILE</u> .
22. Nǐ zuìhǎo zài xiāngzi wàimian <u>xiěshàng</u> XIAOXIN, QINGFANG.	It would be best if you write on the outside CAREFUL, FRAGILE.

NOTES AFTER PART III:

tì: This is the prepositional verb meaning 'in place of, for'.

Mèimei tì wǒ qù mǎi cài.

Little sister is going to go buy food for me (instead of me).

shàngtou: -Tóu is a syllable like -biar. When added to a direction word, it changes it into a place name. The syllable -tóu, however, cannot be added to as many different direction words as -biar can. (See also final reference notes Directions Unit Five.)

Xiǎomàibù zài fàndiàn lǐtou.

The variety shop is in the hotel.

Fàndiàn wàitou yǒu yige yóutǒng.

Outside the hotel is a mailbox.

xiǎoxīn: 'To be careful'.

qīngfàng: 'Fragile', or more literally 'to put lightly'.

zuǐhǎo: This word acts as an adverb, coming after the subject nǐ and before the verb phrase. The word zuǐhǎo is used in politely offering advice to someone, not in warning them what they'd better do.

PST/TEL, Unit 1

Taipei:

A conversation at the Post Office.

F: Wǒ yào wàng Měiguó jì yige  
bāoguo.

I want to mail a package to  
the United States.

M: Nǐ yào jì hángkōng háishi  
hǎiyùn?

Do you want to send it by  
airmail or by sea mail?

F: Hǎiyùn.

Send it by sea mail.

M: Zhèi shì nǐ yào jìde dōngxī ma?  
Wǒmen yào jiǎnchá.

Are these the things you  
want to mail? We want to  
inspect them.

F: Hǎo. Qǐng nǐ jiǎnchá ba.

Okay. Please inspect them.

M: Ōu, yítào pánziwǎn.

Oh, a set of dishes.

F: Zhège kényi bǎoxiǎn ma?

Can this be insured?

M: Kényi.

Yes.

M: Nǐ zuìhǎo zài xiāngzi wàimian  
xiěshàng XIǍOXIN, QINGFANG.

It would be best if you  
write on the outside  
CAREFUL, FRAGILE.

F: Wǒ bú huì xiě Zhōngguó zì.  
Qǐng nǐ tì wǒ xiě, hǎo bu  
hao?

I can't write Chinese  
characters. Please write  
it for me, all right?

M: Hǎo. Wǒ tì nǐ xiě.

Okay. I'll write it for you.

## PART IV

23. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn <u>zhòngyào</u> de <u>shì</u> yào gāosong wo fùmǔ.	I have something important that I want to tell my parents.
24. Wǒ xiǎng dǎ yìfēng <u>diànbào</u> .	I think I'll send a telegram.
25. Dào <u>diànxìnjú</u> qu zěnmě zǒu?	How do you get to the telegraph office?
26. <i>Diànxìnjú gēn Táiběi Yóuzhèngjú zài yìqǐ.</i>	<i>The Telegraph Office and the Taipei Post Office are located together.</i>
27. Nǐ <u>bǎ</u> dìzhǐ gēn yào shuōde <u>dōu xiě</u> zài zhèzhāng zhǐshang.	Write the address and what you want to say on this paper.
28. Diànbào Dàlóu	The Telegraph Building (Peking)

## NOTES AFTER PART IV

bǎ dìzhǐ: In sentence No. 28 the object comes before the verb and is preceded by the marker bǎ. Although it is common for an object to come before the verb marked by bǎ, not all objects can do so. The object in a ba-phrase is the direct object of an action verb. It is a particular know thing, not a new idea about to be introduced into the conversation. The action verb in the sentence is usually more than one syllable or followed by something else, such as a place name. For more on bǎ, see Transportation Unit 3 and Meeting Unit 5.

Qǐng ni bǎ shū fàngzai zhuōzishang.

Please put the book on the table.

Tā bǎ tāde chē mài le.

He sold his car.

diànxìnjú: 'Telegraph Office.' In the PRC the word used is diànxùnjú.

PST/TEL, Unit 1

Taipei:

Mr. White, an American, is talking to a Chinese friend.

M: Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn zhòngyào de  
shì yào wàng Měiguó  
dǎ yí fēng diànbào.  
Dào nǎlǐ qù dǎ? I have something important  
I want to send by telegram  
to America. Where do I  
go to send it?

F: Dào Diànxīnjú qù dǎ. You go to the Telegraph  
Office to send it.

M: Zài nǎlǐ? Where is it?

F: Zài Bó'ài Lù. Gēn  
Táiběi Yóuzhèngjú zài  
yìqǐ. It's on Boai Lu. Together  
with the Taipei Post Office.

M: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. Wǒ xiànzài  
jiù qù dǎ. Okay. Thank you. I'll go  
right now to send it.

(Now he speaks to the clerk at the Telegraph Office.)

M: Qǐngwèn, wǒ yào wàng Měiguó  
dǎ yí fēng Yīngwénde  
diànbào zěnmé dǎ? May I ask, I want to send  
an English telegram to  
the U.S. How do I send it?

F: Nǐ bǎ dìzhǐ gēn yào  
shuōde dōu xiě zài  
zhèzhāng zhǐshàng. Write the address and  
what you want to say on  
this paper.

M: Yíge zì duōshao qián? How much is it per word?

F: Yíge zì Táibì èrshíèrkuài  
wǔmáo qián. Zuìshǎo  
èrshíge zì. One word is 22.50 Taibi.  
The minimum is twenty  
words.

M: Hǎo. Okay.

(He writes down what he wants to say and hands it to the clerk.)

M: Yí gòng èrshíyíge zì. Altogether it's twenty-one  
words.

F: Yí gòng èrbǎisìshíqīkuài  
wǔmáo qián. Altogether it's 247.50

M: Hǎo. Fine.

Peking:

An American staying at the Peking Hotel asks the service attendant on her floor for some information.

F: Wǒ xiǎng dǎ yìfēng diànbào.  
Zài fàndiànli keyi bu  
keyi dǎ? Háishi wǒ děi  
dào Diànbào Dàlóu qù dǎ?

I'd like to send a telegram.  
Can I send it in the hotel?  
Or do I have to go to the  
Telegraph Building to send it?

M: Búbì dào Diànbào dàlóu qù  
dǎ. Nǐ keyi dào fàndiànli de  
yóujú qù dǎ.

You don't have to go to the  
Telegraph Building to send it.  
You can go to the post office  
in the hotel to send it.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie ni. Nǐ zhīdao  
duōshao qián yíge zì ma?

Good. Thank you. Do you know  
how much it is a word?

M: Wǒ yě bù zhīdao. Nǐ wèn  
tāmen ba.

I don't know. You ask them.

Vocabulary

bǎ	(object marker)
bāoguǒ	package
bǎoxiǎn	to protect by insurance, to insure
běnsht	this city
-céng	counter for floors of buildings
dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call, to telephone
diànbào	telegram
Diànbào Dàlóu	Telegraph Office
diànhuà	phone call
Diànxìnjú	Telegraph Office
-fēng	(counter for letter)
fúwútái	service desk
guàhào	to register(something)
guàhàoxìn (yìfēng)	registered letter
guówài	outside the country, foreign
guónèi	within the country, domestic
hǎiyùn	sea mail
hángkōng	air mail
hángkōng yóujiǎn	aerogram
-jiàn	(counter for matter, affairs)
jiǎnchá	to inspect, examine
jì	to mail, to send by mail
lóuxià	downstairs
míngxìnpìàn	post cards
píngxìn	regular mail, surface mail
qīngfàng	fragile(lit. put down lightly)
shì(yíjiàn)	matter, affair, thing
tì	in place of (someone), for
tiē	to paste on, to stick
wàidì	outside the local area

wàimian

outside

xiāngzi

box, suitcase, trunk

xiǎoxīn

to be careful

xiěshàng

to write on (something)

xìn (yìfēng)

letter

xìnfēng

envelope

xìnzhi

stationery

yìqǐ

together, together with

yóujú

post office

yóupiào (yìzhāng)

stamp

yóu tǒng

mailbox

yóuzhèngjú

post office

zhòngyào

to be important

zuìhǎo

the best; "it would be best "

zuìshǎo

at least, at the minimum



Post Office and Telephone Module, Unit 2

PART I

1. Qǐng ni gěi wo <u>jiē</u> <u>Měidàsī</u> .	Please connect me with the Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
2. Qǐng Tán <u>Sīzhǎng</u> jiē diànhuà.	Please have Bureau Chief Tan come to the phone.
3. Tā xiànzài zài bu zai <u>bàngōngshì</u> ?	Is he in his office now?
4. Qǐng xiān <u>bié</u> <u>guà</u> .	Don't hang up just yet?
5. Wǒ gěi ni <u>zhǎo</u> tā.	I'll look for him for you.
6. Tán <u>Sīzhǎng</u> xiànzài yǒu shì.	Bureau Chief Tan is busy right now.
7. Tā bù <u>néng</u> lái jiē diànhuà.	He can't come to the phone.
8. Tā děng <u>yìhuìr</u> gěi ni huí diànhuà.	He will call you back in a little while.
9. Wàijiāobù	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i>

NOTES AFTER PART I:

jiē: This is the verb 'to connect', 'to join'. It is also the verb 'to receive a message or mail'.

bié: This is the negative imperative 'don't!'

Bié gēn ta shuō! Don't talk with him!

Bié zài shuō ba! Don't talk about it again.

zhǎo: This is the verb 'to look for'. It is also sometimes translated as 'to find'.

Wǒ qù zhǎo ta. I'll go look for him. (I'll go find him.)

néng: 'to be able to'. Although this verb overlaps in meaning with kéyǐ, 'can, may', there are definite differences. The verb néng is more general, while kéyǐ has the narrower meaning 'be able to' the sense of 'be permitted to do so by someone'.

Peking:

F1: Wèi! Wàijiāobù.

Hello, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M: Qǐng ni gěi wo jiē  
Měidàsī.

Please connect me with the Bureau of American and Pacific Affairs.

F2: Měidàsī.

Bureau of American and Pacific Affairs.

M: Qǐng Tán Sīzhǎng jiē  
diànhuà.

Please have Section Chief Tan come to the phone.

F: Tā xiànzài bú zài bàngōngshì.  
Nín shì nǎr?

He's not in the office right now. Who's calling?

M: Wǒ shì Jiānàdà Dàshiguǎnde  
Dàwèi Andésēn.

I'm David Anderson of the Canadian Embassy.

F: Nǐ xiān bié guà. Wǒ  
gěi ni qù zhǎo ta.

Don't hang up just yet. I'll go look for him for you.

...

F: Andésēn Xiānsheng. Tán  
Sīzhǎng xiànzài yǒu shì,  
bù néng lái jiē diànhuà.  
Qǐng ni gào su wo nǐ de  
diànhuà hào mǎr. Tán  
Sīzhǎng děng yìhuìr gěi  
ni huí diànhuà.

Mr. Anderson. Bureau Chief Tan is busy right now, and can't come to the phone. Please tell me your telephone number. Bureau Chief Tan will call you back in a little while.

M: Hǎo. Wǒ de diànhuà hào mǎr  
shì sān-sì-wǔ--liù-liù-  
yāo.

Fine. My telephone number is 345-661.

PART II

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 10. Qǐng jiē sānshíèrhào <u>fēnji</u> .        | Please connect me with extension number 32. |
| 11. Qǐng dà yìdiǎr shēng shuō.                 | Please speak a little louder.               |
| 12. Wǒ tīng bù <u>qīngchū</u> .                | I can't hear you clearly.                   |
| 13. Wǒ shì yige Měiguó <u>shāngrén</u> .       | I'm an American businessman.                |
| 14. Nǐde <u>míngzi</u> wo <u>xiěxiálai</u> le. | I wrote down your name.                     |
| 15. <i>Wàimàobù</i>                            | <i>Ministry of Foreign Trade</i>            |

NOTES AFTER PART II:

Qǐng dà yìdiǎr shēng shuō: Notice that the phrase describing the manner of action, dà yìdiǎr shēng (with a little bit louder voice), comes before the main verb shuō, 'to speak'.

qīngchū: This is the adjectival verb 'to be clear'.

Peking:

- F1: Wài, Wàimàobù. Hello, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
- M: Qǐng jiē sānshìèrhào fēnjī. Please connect me with extension number 32.
- F1: Hǎo. All right.
- (The receptionist puts the call through.)
- F2: Wài. Hello.
- M: Qǐng Lǐ Dàmíng Xiānsheng jiē diànhuà. Please have Mr. Li Daming come to the phone.
- F2: Wài. Qǐng dà yìdiǎr shēng shuō. Wǒ tīng bù qīngchū. Hello. Please speak a little louder. I can't hear you clearly.
- (He speaks a little louder.)
- M: Qǐng Lǐ Dàmíng, Lǐ Xiānsheng jiē diànhuà. Please have Lǐ Dàmíng, Mr. Lǐ come to the phone.
- F2: Ōu, nǐ zhǎo Lǐ Dàmíng jiē diànhuà. Hǎo, qǐng nǐ děng-yíděng. Oh, you want Li Daming-to come to the phone. Okay, please wait a moment.
- M: Hǎo. All right.
- F2: Ōu, tā qù chī fàn qù le. Nín shì nǚwèi? Oh, he went out to eat. Who is calling?
- M: Wǒ shì Qiáozhì Dàfēi. Wǒ shì yīgè Měiguó shāngrén. Wǒ zhùzài Běijīng Fàndiàn 504 hào. I'm George Duffy. I'm an American businessman. I'm staying at the Peking Hotel, room 504.
- F2: Hǎo, nǐde míngzi wǒ xiě-xialai le. Děng Lǐ Dàmíng huílai wǒ gàosu ta gěi nǐ huí diànhuà. Okay, I wrote down your name. When Li Daming returns, I'll tell him to call you back.
- M: Xièxie nǐ. Thank you.



Taipei:

- F1: Wài, Táiwān Yínháng. Hello, Bank of Taiwan.
- M: Qǐng ni jiē sānshìèrhào fēnjī. Please connect me with extension number 32.
- F1: Hǎo. ... Duìbuqǐ, zhàn zhe xiàn ne. All right. ... I'm sorry that line is busy.
- M: Nǐ shuō shénme? Wǒ méi tīngdǒng. Qǐng ni zài shuō yíci. What did you say? I didn't understand. Please say it again.
- F1: Sānshìèrhào fēnjī zhàn zhe xiàn ne. Jiù shì shuō yǒu rén zài shuō huà ne. Extension number 32 is busy. That's to say there is someone talking.
- M: Òu, wǒ dǒng le. Oh, I understand now.
- F1: Nǐ yào děngyíděng ne, háishi guò yíhuǐr zài dǎlai ne? Do you want to wait or call back in a little while.
- M: Wǒ děngyíděng. I'll wait.
- F1: Wài, sānshìèrhào fēnjī méiyǒu rén shuō huà le. Wǒ gěi ni jiēguoqu. Hello, there's no one talking on extension number 32 now. I'll connect you.
- M: Xièxie. Thank you.
- ...
- F2: Wéi! Hello.
- M: Qǐng Fāng Mínglì, Fāng Xiáojie jiē diànhuà. I'd like to speak with Fang Mingli, Miss Fang.
- F2: Òu, duìbuqǐ tā bú zài. Nǐ yào liú ge huà ma? Oh, I'm sorry, she's not here. Do you want to leave a message?
- M: Bú yòng le. Wǒ xiànzài yào chūqu, wǒ xiàwǔ zài dǎlai. No need to. I'm going out now. I'll call back this afternoon.

PART IV

22. Qǐngwèn, zhè fùjīn yǒu gōngyòng diànhuà ma?	May I ask, is there a public telephone in the area?
23. Wǒ wàngle dài tāde diànhuà hàomǎr.	I forgot to bring his telephone number.
24. Wǒ bú huì chá Zhōngguó diànhuàbù.	I don't know how to look things up in a Chinese phone book.
25. gōngguǎn	<i>residence, home (a polite reference to another's residence)</i>

Taipei:

M: Qǐngwèn, zhè fùjīn yǒu gōngyòng diànhuà ma?	May I ask, is there a public telephone in the area?
F1: Zhèige gōngsī ménkǒu jiù yǒu.	There's one at the doorway of this company.
M: Òu, jiù zài zhèli. ... Dulbuqǐ, wǒ xiǎng gěi wǒde péngyou Wáng Dànián dǎ diànhuà, kěshì wǒ wàngle dài tāde diànhuà hàomǎr.	Oh, it's right here. Excuse me, I want to call my friend Wang Danian, but I forgot to bring his telephone number with me.
F1: Gōngyòng diànhuà nàli yǒu diànhuàbù.	The public telephone has telephone book.
M: Wǒ bú huì chá Zhōngguó diànhuàbù. Qǐng ni tì wǒ chá yìchā, hǎo bu hao?	I don't know how to look things up in a Chinese phone book. Please look it up for me, all right?

F1: Hǎo.

Okay.

(After the young lady finds the number, he dials it. A servant picks up the phone.)

F2: Wài, Wáng gōngguǎn.

Hello, the Wang residence.

M: Qǐng Wáng Dànián, Wáng  
Xiānsheng shuō huà.

I'd like to speak with Mr.  
Wang, Mr. Wang Danian.

(He hears the servant say...)

F2: Xiānsheng, yǒu nǐde diànhuà.

There's a call for you,  
Sir.



PST/TEL, Unit 2

Vocabulary

bàngōngshì	office
bié	don't
bú yòng	no need to
chá	to look up (information)
dài	to bring with one, to carry along
diànhuàbù	phone directory
fēnjī	telephone extension
gōngguǎn	residence, home (a polite reference to another's residence)
gōngyòng	public, for public use
guāshang	to hang up (telephone)
guò	to pass (some time)
huí diànhuà	to return a phone call
jiē	to connect, to join
jiēguòqu	to connect, to put through (phone call)
liú ge huà	to leave a message
Měidàsī	Bureau of American and Pacific Affairs
míngzi	name
néng	can, to be able
qīngchu	to be clear
shāngrén	businessman
shēng	sound, voice
tīng	to listen to, to hear
tīngdong	to understand (by listening)
Wàijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Wàimàobù	Ministry of Foreign Trade
wàng	to forget
xiàn	telephone line, wire
xiěxialai	to write down



## CAR, Objectives

### Objectives

#### General

The purpose of the Car Module is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to use and take care of your car in everyday situations as well as emergencies.

Before starting the Car Module, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module.

#### Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Buy gasoline using the metric system to indicate quantity and ration coupons if necessary. Understand if the attendant offers you high-test or regular gas.
2. Tell an attendant that there isn't enough air in the tires. Ask for air to be put in the tires.
3. Tell an attendant the car windows need cleaning.
4. Explain to a garage attendant where your car has developed problems lately: brakes, headlights, automatic transmission, gear shift, fan belt, exhaust pipe, and so on.
5. Ask for a regular maintenance check up for the car.
6. Tell someone you have a flat tire and whether or not you have a spare tire and tools.
7. Tell someone that you got a traffic ticket and why.
8. State whether or not you have your driver's license and car registration with you.
9. Ask in a collision situation if someone is injured.
10. Understand someone describe in simple terms the damage to their car resulting from an accident.
11. Ask a garage repairman to fix a car which has been in an accident. Find out how long it will take to fix it. Ask for an estimate on cost repairs.

Car Module, Unit 1PART I

1. <u>Yóu bú gòu le.</u> Qǐng ni jiā dian yóu.	There's not enough gas. Please add some.
2. Jiā wǔshí <u>gōngshēng</u> ba.	Add fifty liters.
3. Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí <u>gōngshēngde qìyóu piào.</u>	Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
4. <u>Lúntāide qì bù zú le.</u> Qǐng ni <u>dǎ yíxià qì,</u> hǎo bu hao?	The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
5. Qìchēde <u>bōli</u> yǒu diǎr <u>zāng.</u>	The windows are a little dirty.
6. Wǒ xiǎng <u>cāyicā.</u> Nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?	I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
7. <u>Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiān.</u> Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguòqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.	The airpump is there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
8. Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: <u>gāojí qìyóu</u> háishì <u>pǔtōng qìyóu?</u>	What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
9. <u>Bùbì jiā mǎn,</u> sīshí gōngshēng <u>jiù gòu le.</u>	No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.

NOTES ON PART I:

qìyóu piào: 'Gasoline Coupons'. In the PRC, many commodities, such as cloth, food items, watches, bicycles, must be bought with money and ration coupons.

zú: 'to be enough, to be sufficient.' Lúntāide qì bù zú le. is translated here as 'The air in the tires isn't enough.' A more literal translation might be 'The air in the tires isn't enough anymore.' The negative bù used with a marker le for new situation expresses a negative condition that has recently come about.

## CAR, Unit 1

bōli: This word literally means 'glass', but is used here to refer to the windows of the car.

mǎn: This is the adjectival verb 'to be full'.

Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā: 'I think I'll wipe it a bit.' In the PRC gas stations sell gas only. Any minor servicing that may be needed, such as cleaning windows and getting air for tires, may be done by the driver himself. Any major servicing must be done at a repair garage.

Peking:

- A: Yǒu bú gòu le, qǐng ni jiā dian yóu.      There's not enough gas, please add some.
- B: Nǐ yào jiā duōshao?      How much do you want to add?
- A: Jiā wǔshi gōngshēng ba.      Add fifty liters.
- B: Hǎo.      Okay.
- A: Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí gōngshēngde qìyóu piào.      Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
- B: Wǒ gěi ni xiěxialai le, liùshí gōngshēngde yóu piào, yòngle wǔshi gōngshēng, hái yǒu shí gōngshēng.      I'll write it down for you, a sixty liter gas coupon, you used fifty liters; there's still ten liters.
- A: Lúntāide qì bù zú le. Qǐng ni dǎ yíxià qì, hǎo bu hao?      The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
- B: Hǎo. Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiān. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguòqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.      Okay. The air is over there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
- A: Xièxie ni. Qìchēde bōli yǒu diār zāng. Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā, nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?      Thank you. The glass on the car is a little dirty. I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
- B: Nàr yǒu shuǐ, qǐng nǐ zìjǐ ná ba.      The water is there. Please get it yourself.

Taipei:

- A: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jiā diǎn yóu. Please add some gas for me.
- B: Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: gāojí qìyóu hái shì pǔtōng qìyóu? What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
- A: Pǔtōngde. Búbì jiā mǎn, sìshí gōngshēng jiù gòu le. Regular. No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.
- B: Yào bu yào kànkan jìyóu gòu bu gòu? Do you want me to see if there's enough oil?
- A: Duì. Jìyóu yě bú gòu le, Qǐng nǐ jiā diǎn ba. That's right. There's not enough oil either. Please add some.
- B: Jìyóu jiāhǎo le. The oil is added.
- A: Ao! Chēzide bōli tài zāng le. Qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ cāyicā, hǎo bu hao? Oh! The windows are really dirty. Please help me wipe it.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒ lái gěi nǐ cā. Okay. I'll wipe it for you.
- A: Xièxie nǐ, duōshao qián? Thank you. How much is it?
- B: Qìyóu wǔbǎi kuài qián, jìyóu jiǔshí kuài, yí gòng wǔbǎi jiǔshí kuài qián. The gas is \$500, the oil is \$90. Altogether it's \$590.
- A: Zhèi shì liùbǎi kuài qián, bú yòng zhǎo le. Here's \$600, keep the change.
- B: Duō xiè, duō xiè, zài jiàn. Thank you, thank you. Good bye.

CAR, Unit 1

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I:

Jiyou jiāhǎo le.: 'The oil is added.' In the phrase jiāhǎo le, the word hǎo is used as the final element of a compound verb of result. It indicates that the action of the verb has been brought to a successful conclusion. This is discussed in Transportation, Unit 7.

## PART II

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒde chē yǒu diǎr <u>máobing</u> le  | There's something wrong with my car.  |
| 2. <u>Chángcháng</u> xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.   | It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.  |
| 3. <u>Shāchē</u> bú tài <u>líng</u> .   | The brakes are not too good.  |
| 4. Qiántou yǒu yige <u>dēng</u> bú <u>liàng</u> le.                                   | In the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.                          |
| 5. Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi <u>bǎoyǎng</u> le.                  | My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check-up. |
| 6. Wǒ qǐng wǒmen <u>jìshù gōngren</u> <u>tóngzhì</u> hǎohǎode gěi nǐ <u>jiǎnchá</u> . | I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it well for you.                           |
| 7. Rúguo nǐde chē yǒu máobing, wǒmen gěi nǐ <u>xiūli</u> .                            | If there's something wrong with your car, we'll fix it for you.                   |
| 8. <u>Jiǎndānde</u> <u>língjiàn</u> wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kěyǐ <u>dìng</u> . | Simple parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.                   |



CAR, Unit 1

NOTES ON PART II

máobing: This word is translated here as 'something wrong'. Other translations might be: 'defect', 'flaw', 'trouble', or 'problem'.

Tāde diànshì chū máobing le.            His television developed a problem.

A second meaning for máobing is 'medical problem', 'illness'.

Wǒ shénme máobing yě méiyǒu.        There is nothing wrong with me.

A third meaning is 'bad habit', 'odd habit'.

Tā máobing hěn dā.                    He is very 'picky' (odd).

líng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be sharp, keen'. It can be used to describe people that are intelligent. It can also be used to describe machinery that works well.

Lǎo Wángde érzi hěn líng.            Lao Wang's son is sharp.

Zhèige jīqì hái líng bu líng?        Does this machine still work well?

liàng: 'To be bright'. A more literal translation of Yǒu yíge dēng bú liàng le might be 'There is one lamp that does not light up anymore.'

bǎoyǎng: 'To maintain'. This verb can be used to talk about taking care of a person's body, as well as maintaining machinery.

Nǐ yídìng děi bǎoyǎng zìjǐ.        You have to take care of yourself.

Tā gāng shēngle hái zi, dài fu        After she had just given birth to a child, the doctor told her to take good care of herself.  
gāo su tā hǎo hāo de bǎo yǎng.

língjiàn: 'spare parts' or simply 'parts'. Huàn língjiàn is 'to exchange (something) for a spare part'.

Peking:

- A: Wǒde chē yǒu diǎr máobìng le.  
Qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá jiǎnchá.  
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please check it.
- B: Yǒu shénme máobìng?  
What's the trouble?
- A: Chángchang xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.  
It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
- B: Chángchang xīhuǒ.  
It often stalls.
- A: Hái yǒu, shāchē bú tài líng.  
Où, qiántou yǒu yìge dēng bú liàng le.  
Also, the brakes are not too good. Oh, in the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
- B: Nǐde chē kāile duōshao gōnglǐ le?  
How many kilometers have you driven your car?
- A: Wǒ kànkan. Ouh, yǐjīng kāile liǎngwàn wǔqiān yìbǎiduō gōnglǐ le.  
Let me see. Oh, it's already been driven more than 25,100 kilometers.
- B: Hǎo, wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshù gōngren tóngzhì hǎohāode gěi nǐ jiǎnchá, yǒu máobìngde dìfang gěi nǐ xiūhǎo.  
Okay, I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it thoroughly for you. If something is wrong, he'll fix it.
- A: Rúguo xūyào huàn língjiàn nǐmen yǒu ba?  
If you need a spare part you have it I suppose?
- B: Kàn shi shénme língjiàn, yǒude wǒmen yǒu, yǒude keyi xiǎng bànfǎ. Jiǎnchále yǐhòu zài shuō ba.  
That depends on what spare part is needed, some we have, some we can figure out a way. Let's talk about it after it's been checked.
- A: Wǒde chē shénme shíhou keyi xiūhǎo?  
When will my car be ready?
- B: Rúguo méiyǒu dà máobìng, dàgài liǎng-tiān jiù xiūhǎo le.  
If there are no big problems, it'll probably be fixed in a couple of days.

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bǎoyǎng le. My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check up.
- B: Yǒu méiyǒu shénme wèntí? Are there any problems?
- A: Shāchē yǒu diǎn bú tài líng. The brakes aren't too good.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma? Are there other problems?
- A: Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ, yòubian hòumiānde dēng yě bú liàng le. Sometimes it stalls, the right rear light doesn't light anymore either.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒmen xiān gěi nǐ jiǎnchá, Rúguo yǒu máobīng, gěi nǐ xiūlǐ. Rúguo méiyǒu máobīng, wǒmen gěi nǐ bǎoyǎng, bǎoyǎng. Okay, first we'll check it for you. If there's something wrong, we'll fix it for you. If nothing is wrong, we'll tune it up for you.
- A: Língjiàn, nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu? Do you have spare parts?
- B: Jiǎndānde língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kéyǐ dīng. Simple spare parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.
- A: Hǎo. Jiù qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá ba. Good. Then I'll ask you to check it.
- B: Wǒmen zhèlǐde jīshù gōngrén hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yào tāmen hǎohǎode gěi nǐ jiǎnchá, bǎoyǎng. Our mechanics here are very good. We'll have them give you a good check-up and tune-up.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ.: You've seen that the auxiliary verb huì can mean 'know how to, can', as in Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?. Here you see a different meaning: 'likely to happen, possible to happen, liable to happen'. Here is another example.

Jīntiān huì xià yǔ ma?

Is it likely to rain today?

CAR, Unit 1

PART III

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Yǒu yíge lúntāi <u>bào</u> le.  | A tire has blown out.                               |
| 2. <u>Bèitāi</u> , <u>gōngjù</u> dōu yǒu.  | There's both a spare tire and tools.                |
| 3. <u>Zāogāo!</u> <u>Yǐnqǐng fādòng-</u><br><u>bùqǐlái</u> le!                     | Oh no! The engine won't start up!                   |
| 4. Wǒmen děi bǎ chē <u>tuīdao</u><br><u>lùbiānrshang</u> qù.                       | We'll have to push it over to the side of the road. |
| 5. <u>Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái</u> , <u>bǎ</u><br><u>chēzi tuōdao xiūlǐháng</u> qù. | Have a tow truck come and tow it to the garage.     |

NOTES AFTER PART III:

bào: 'To explode', 'to burst'. This is the verb to use when talking about a 'blow out'. [If a tire has slowly gone flat, the verb to use is biě, 'to be flat, sunken, not full'. Lúntāi biě le.]

fādòngbùqǐlái: 'not be able to start up'. Fādòng is the verb 'to set in motion', 'to start'. -qǐlái is the verb 'to rise up' used as the final element in a compound verb of result.

tuīdao: Compound verbs with -dao as the second syllable must be followed by a location of some sort and often are also followed by lái or qù.

Bǎ xíngli nǎdao lóushang qù. Take the bags upstairs.

Bǎ chē kāidao lùbiānrshang qù. Drive the car to the side of the road.

Peking:

A: Zěnme le? Qìchē bù zǒu le.

What happened? The car  
won't go anymore.

B: Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.

A tire has blown out.

A: Lúntāi bào le. Chēshang yǒu  
méiyǒu bèitāi gēn gōngjù?

The tire's flat. Are there a  
spare tire and tools in the  
car?

B: Bèitāi, gōngjù dōu yǒu.

There's both a spare tire and  
tools.

A: Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chē kāidào  
lùbiar cù, wǒmen lái huàn  
lúntāi.

That's good. You drive the  
car over to the side of the  
road and we'll change the  
tire.

B: Zāogāo! Yǐnqǐng fādòng-  
bùqǐlái le!

Oh no! The engine won't start  
up!

A: E! Yǐnqǐng yě yǒu wèntí le.

Oh, now there's a problem with  
the engine.

B: Chē tíngzai dà lùshang bù xíng.  
Wǒmen děi bǎ chē tuīdao lù-  
biarshang qu.

You can't stop the car  
in the middle of the road.  
We'll have to push it over to  
the side of the road.

A: Tuīdao lùbiar yǐhòu, wǒmen qu  
zhāozhao zhèr fújìn yǒu méiyǒu  
diànhuà. Dǎ diànhuà dào bàngōng-  
shì qù, yào tāmen kāi chē lái  
bǎ wǒmende tuōhuiqu.

After we push it to the side of the  
road, we'll go look and see  
if there is a phone. We'll  
call the office and have them  
drive out and tow us back.

B: Hǎo. Jiù zhènme bàn. Wǒmen xiān  
lái tuī chē ba.

Okay. Let's do it that way.  
let's first push the car.

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

A: Bù hǎo le. Yǒu yíge lúntāi  
bào le.

This is no good. A tire has  
blown out.

B: Lúntāi bào le? Nà zěnmě bàn?  
Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái,  
bǎ chēzi tuōdào xiūliháng  
qù?

A tire has gone flat, then  
what do you do? Have a tow  
truck come and tow it to  
the repair garage.

A: Búbì. Wǒmen chēshang yǒu  
gōngjù, yě yǒu bèitāi.

That's not necessary. Our car  
has tools and a spare tire.

B: Ī zìjǐ huì huàn ma?

Can you change it yourself?

A: Wǒ zìjǐ kěyǐ huàn.

I can change it myself.

B: Nǐ hái shì xiān kànkan  
yǐnqǐng, néng bù néng  
fādòng?

First look at the engine, can  
it start?

A: Kàn! Yǐnqǐng fādòngqilai le,  
méi wèntí.

Look. The car starts up. No  
problem.

B: Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chēzi kāidào  
lùbiānshang qù huàn chētāi.

That's good. You drive the car  
to the side of the road to  
change the tire.

A: Hǎo. Wǒ lái mànmande bǎ chē  
kāidào lùbiānshang qù.

Okay. I'll slowly drive the  
car to the side of the road.

B: Tǐngzai zhèli xíng le. Wǒmen  
xiàqu huàn chētāi ba.

Parking it here will be okay.  
Let's get out and change  
the tire.

Vocabulary

bǎo	to explode
bǎoyǎng	to have a maintenance checkup
bèitāi	spare tire
buōli	glass
cā	to wipe
chángchang	often
dǎ	to hit
dǎ qì	to add air
dǎqìtǒng	air pump
dēng	light lamp
dīng	to order
gāojí	high grade
gōngjù	tool
gōngshēng	liter
fādòng	to start, to mobilize
jiǎnchá	to inspect, to examine, to check
jiǎndān	to be simple
jīshù gōngren	mechanic
jīyóu	machine oil
-liàng	(counter for vehicles)
liàng	to light up
líng	to be sharp, to be keen
língjiàn	parts
lúntāi	tire
mǎn	to be full
máobing	trouble, flaw, defect
piào	ticket, coupon
pǔtōng	regular
qì	air
qìyóu	gasoline
shāchē	brakes
tuī	to push



CAR, Unit 1

tuō  
tuōche

to tow  
tow truck

xíhuǒ  
xiūli  
xiūliháng

to stall  
to fix, to repair  
repair garage

yǐngqíng  
yóu

engine  
oil, gasoline, fuel

zāng  
zú

to be dirty  
to be enough, to be  
sufficient

## Car Module, Unit 2

## PART I

1. Yīnwei wǒ <u>chāo sù</u> le, wǒ nǎdào le yige <u>fākuǎndān</u> .	Because I was speeding I got a ticket.
2. Wǒ <u>dài</u> <u>jiàshǐ zhǐzhào</u> le.	I brought my driver's license.
3. Yě <u>dài</u> <u>dēngjìzhèng</u> le.	And I brought the car registration too.
4. <u>Nǐde chēzi yòngde shi wàijiāo rényuán pàizhào</u> .	Your car has diplomatic plates.
5. <u>Nǐ shi wàijiāoquān ma?</u>	Are you a diplomat?
6. <u>Nǐ chāo sù le, děi fākuǎn</u> .	You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.
7. <u>Dānzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng</u> .	On the back of the ticket is an explanation.
8. <u>Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù bàn ba</u> .	You go take care of it according to the explanation.

## NOTES AFTER PART I:

chāo sù: 'To speed', more literally, 'to exceed the posted speed'

nádao le: Here you see another compound verb with -dao. But the addition of -dao does not add the meaning of 'to (someplace)', as in tuīdao lùbiānrshàng qu, 'push it to the side of the road', but rather adds the meaning of 'to obtain, get'.

Nǐ nádao nǐde hùzhào le meiyou? Did you get your passport?

dài: This is the verb 'to carry with one, to take or bring with one'. It is sometimes used with the verb lái when the meaning is 'bring with one'.

Jīntian wǒ wàngle dài wǒde lǐshǐ shū. I forgot to bring my history book today.

Nǐ dài hái zi qù le méiyou? Did you take the children with you?

## CAR, Unit 2

fákuǎn: This can be the verb 'to issue a fine' or the noun 'a fine'. Fákuǎndān is literally 'fine-money-ticket'.

dānzi: Here dānzi is used to refer to the traffic ticket, a short way of saying fákuǎndān. In other situations, dānzi often means 'list of things'. Here are some examples. Notice that the phrase 'to make a list' is kāi yige dānzi, literally 'open a list'.

Měige Xīngqīliù wǒ chūqu mǎi  
dōngxi yīqián dōu kāi yige  
dānzi.

Every Saturday before I go  
out to buy things, I make  
a list.

Nǐ néng bu néng bǎ nǐ yào mǎide  
shū kāi yige dānzi.

Can you make a list of the  
books you want to buy?

Taipei:

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, zhīdao ma?

You went over the speed limit,  
did you know?

B: Chāo sù? Shénme shì chāo sù?  
Wǒ bù dǒng.

'Chao su'! What is 'chao su'?  
I don't understand.

A: Chāo sù jiù shì kāi chē kāide  
tài kuài le.

'Chao su' is driving your car  
too fast.

B: Ōu, wǒ lái Táiběi bù jiǔ,  
hěn duō shì bù zhīdao.  
Zhēn duìbuqǐ.

I haven't been in Taipei very  
long. There are a lot of things  
I don't know. Please excuse me.

A: Nǐde chēzi yòngde shì wàijiāo  
rényuán páizhào, Nǐ shì  
wàijiāoguān ma?

Your car has diplomatic plates.  
Are you a diplomat?

B: Shìde. Wǒ shì wàijiāoguān.

Yes, I'm a diplomat.

A: Nǐ dài jiàshǐ zhǐzhào le  
méiyǒu?

Did you bring your driver's  
license?

B: Dài le. Zhèi shì jiàshǐ  
zhǐzhào.

Yes, here's the driver's license.

A: Chēzi dēngjìzhèng ne? Yě  
dàile ma?

And the car registration? Did  
you bring that too?

- B: Yě dǎi le. Yes.
- A: Nǐ chāo sù le, děi fákǎn. You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.
- B: Wǒ nǎle fákǎndān gai zěnmeyàng? After I've gotten the ticket what do I do?
- A: Dǎnzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng. Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù bàn ba. On the back of the ticket is an explanation. Take care of it according to the explanation.
- B: Hǎo. Okay.

PART II

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Aiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen <u>chuàng</u> chē le.  | Ah, oh no, we've had a collision.   |
| 2. Nǐ <u>shòushāng</u> le méiyǒu?  | Are you injured?  |
| 3. <u>Chūle chēhuò</u> le, wǒmen děi zhǎo <u>jǐngchá lái chūlǐ</u> .                           | After a car accident, we should find the police to come and take care of it.  |
| 4. Wǒmen xiān kànkan chēzi ba, chuàngde <u>lìhài</u> bu lìhài.                                 | Let's look at the cars first, and see if they're hit badly.   |
| 5. Ou, <u>chēmén chuānghuài</u> le.  | Oh, the car door is damaged.  |
| 6. <u>Bǎoxiǎngàng wān</u> le, <u>chētóu yě biē</u> le.   | The bumper is bent and the hood is dented.  |
| 7. Nǐde chēzi <u>bǎoxiǎn</u> le méiyǒu?  | Is your car insured?  |
| 8. <u>Chū shì yǐhòu</u> , chē méiyǒu <u>dòngguo</u> ba?  | After the accident, the car didn't move, did it?  |
| 9. Wǒ qǐ <u>Gōngānjú</u> dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài wàishi <u>jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chūlǐ</u> . | I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together with us. |

## NOTES AFTER PART II:

chuàng: 'To bump', often pronounced zhuàng. This verb often occurs with the resultative ending -zhào, 'to meet, to touch, to come into contact with.'

Zhèr dìfāng tài xiǎo, dōngxi tài duō. Zǒu lùde shíhòu, bù shì chuàngzhào zhuōzi, jiù shì chuàngzhào yǐzi. It's too close in here, too many things. When you walk, if you're not bumping into tables, then you're bumping into chairs.

chǔlǐ: 'To manage, to handle an affair, to take care of something.'

Wǒ bú huì chǔlǐ zhèijian shì. I can't take care of this matter.

Nèijian shì ta chǔlǐde hěn hǎo. He has managed that affair very well.

chū chēhuò: 'To have a car accident', or more literally 'to produce a car disaster'. This is more serious than the phrase chū shì.

Tā chū chēhuò yǐhòu, hěn jiǔ jǐngchá cái lái. After he had the accident, it was a long time until the police came.

lìhài: 'To be severe, 'to be fierce', 'seriously'

Tā bìngde hěn lìhài. He is seriously ill.

chū shì: 'To have an accident, to have something go wrong.' This phrase is used to describe a serious, unpleasant happening.

Tā jiā chū shì le, wǒmen qù kànkan. Something has happened in his home, let's go see. (e.g., a robbery, an arrest)

CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

A: Āiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng  
chē le! Nǐ shòushāng le  
méiyǒu?

B: Hái hǎo, wǒ xiǎng wǒ méiyǒu  
shòushāng. Nǐ ne?

A: Wǒ méiyǒu shì.

B: Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen děi  
zhǎo jǐngchá lái chūlǐ.

A: Duì, wǒ shì wàiguó rén.  
Wǒmen dàgāi yě děi zhǎo  
wàishi jǐngchá lái.  
... Wǒmen xiān kànkan  
chēzi ba, chuàngde lìhai  
bù lìhai.

B: Ōu, chēmén chuànghuài le.  
Nǐde chēzi ne, chuàngzai  
shénme dìfang?

A: Wǒde bǎoxiǎngàng wān le,  
chētóu yě biē le.

B: Nǐde chēzi bǎoxiǎnle meiyǒu?

A: Wǒ bǎole xiǎn, nǐde ne?

B: Wǒ yě yǒu bǎoxiǎn.

A: Kàn! Jǐngchá lái le.

Aiya, what a mess! We've had a  
collision. Are you  
injured?

I'm okay. I don't think I'm injured.  
And you?

I'm alright

After a car accident, we should  
find the police to come and  
handle this.

Yes, I'm a foreigner. We  
probably should also find  
the Foreign Affairs Police.  
Let's look at the cars first.  
and see if they're hit  
badly.

Oh, the car door is damaged.  
And your car, where is it  
hit?

My bumper is bent and the  
hood is dented.

Is your car insured?

I'm insured, and yours?

I have insurance too.

Look! The police are here.

Peking:

- A: Nǐmen chuàng chē le. You've had a collision.
- B: Duì, chūle chēhuò le. Yes, there's been an accident.
- A: Yǒu méiyǒu rén shòushāng? Is anyone injured?
- B: Hái hǎo. Wǒmen dōu méi shòushāng. It's all right. None of us are injured.
- A: Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyǒu dòngguo ba? After the accident, the cars weren't moved were they?
- B: Chūle shì yǐhòu, wǒmen jiù xiàlai le. Chē méiyǒu dòngguo. After the accident, we just got out. The cars were not moved.
- A: Nà hǎo. Chē chuàngde lǐhai bù lǐhai? That's good. Were the cars damaged?
- B: Wǒde chēmén chuàngbiě le. Tāde bǎoxiǎngàng chuàngwān le. Chētóu yě chuàngbiě le. My car door is dented. His bumper is bent. The hood is dented too.
- A: Nǐde chē bǎoxiǎn le ba? Your car is insured, I suppose?
- B: Āo le. car accident. Yes.
- A: Hǎo. Nǐmen dēngyīdēng. Wǒ gěi Gōngānjú dǎ yīgè diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài Wàishì Jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chùlǐ. Okay. Wait a moment. I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together.



PART III

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le.<br>Qǐng nǐmen <u>xiūli</u> xiūli.            | There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.                            |
| 2. <u>Zìdòng páidǎng</u> , <u>biànsùqì</u><br>dōu yǒu diǎn xiǎo máobìng.      | The automatic transmission and the gear shift. Both have something wrong.                   |
| 3. <u>Páiqìguǎn</u> , <u>fēngshàn pí dài</u> yě<br>qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.  | Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.  |
| 4. Yào jǐtiān kēyǐ <u>xiūhǎo</u> ?  | How many days will it take to fix?  |
| 5. Nǐ gūjì yíxià, dàgài yào<br>duōshao qián?                                  | Can you estimate how much it will probably be?  |
| 6. Nǐ kàn, pí dài sōng le, gāi<br>huàn xīn de le.                             | Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.   |
| 7. Chēmén dēi xiūhǎo, <u>pēngqī</u> ;<br>jīqì dēi jiǎnchá, <u>tiáozhēng</u> . | The door needs to be fixed, and spray-painted; the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. |
| 8. Nǐ dà hòutiān lái qǐ chē ba?   | Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?   |
| 9. Wǒmen xiū jīqì, yě xiū<br><u>chēshēn</u> .                                 | We fix engines and do body work.  |
| 10. Shénme yánsè de qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu.<br>Wǒmen mǎshāng gěi nǐ jiǎnchá.       | We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away.                             |
| 11. Kēyǐ, Jiǎnchá le yǐhòu mǎshāng<br>gěi nǐ <u>gū jì</u> .                   | Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away.                         |

NOTES AFTER PART III:

xiūli: 'To fix, to repair'.

fēngshàn pí dài: 'Fan belt', sometimes simply called pí dài, which is literally 'leather belt'. Pí dài is used for 'belt' in machine terminology as in sānjiǎo pí dài, 'V-belt'.

xiūhǎo: 'To fix successfully, to repair successfully.' The syllable -hǎo indicates the result of the action, that is that the repairs were successfully completed.

Yào jǐtiān kēyǐ xiūhǎo?

How many days will it take to fix it?

In the above sentence, the auxiliary verb yào means 'to need, to require, to take'.

gūjì: Originally this verb meant simply 'to estimate (a figure)'. Now it also means 'to guess'.

Zhèijian dàiyǐ nǐ gūjì dēi duōshao qián?

How much do you estimate this overcoat costs?

Wǒ gūjì tā míngtiān bú huì lái.

My guess is he won't come tomorrow.

In this sentence the auxiliary verb huì means 'to be likely to', 'to be possible to'.

tiáozhěng: 'To adjust, to coordinate, to regulate.'

Qǐng bǎ nèige zhōng tiáozhěng yíxià.

Please adjust that clock a little.

gū jià: 'To estimate a price.'

Zhèige fángzi kēyǐ mài duōshao qián, nǐ néng gūyigū jià ma?

Can you estimate how much this house can sell for?

## CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le.  
Qǐng nǐmen xiūli xiūli.  
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
- B: Hǎo de. Yǒu shénme máobìng?  
Okay. What's wrong with it?
- A: Wǒ xiǎng biànsùqǐ, zìdòng pàidǎng dōu yǒu diǎr wèntí.  
I think the gear shift and the automatic transmission both have something wrong.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde máobìng ma?  
Are there other problems?
- A: Pàiqìguǎn, fēngshàn dài yě qǐng nǐmen kànkàn.  
Please also take a look at the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
- B: Fēngshànde pídài shì hěn róngyì sōngde, pàiqìguǎn yě róngyì huài. Āu. Chēmén biēle yídiǎn.  
It's easy for the fan belt to get loose and for the exhaust pipe to break. Oh, the door is a little dented.
- A: Nǐmen yě xiū chēshēn ma?  
Do you also do body work?
- B: Wǒmen xiū jīqì, yě xiū chēshēn. Língjiàn huài le, wǒmen dōu kényi xiū, yě kényi huàn.  
We fix engines and do body work. If parts are bad, we can repair them or replace them.
- A: Nà hǎo. Chēmén yě xiūli yíxià. Nǐmen yǒu yíyàng yánsede qī ma?  
That's good. Fix the door, too. Do you have the same color paint?
- B: Shénme yánsede qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi nǐ jiǎnchá. Xīngqīwǔ xiàwǔ sìdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu, nǐ lái qǔ chē, hǎo bu hǎo?  
We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. How about picking it up Friday afternoon after 4:00?
- A: Kényi bu kényi xiān gū ge jià?  
Can you first estimate the cost?
- B: Kényi, Jiǎnchá le yǐhòu mǎshàng gěi nǐ gū jià. Nǐn qǐng dào lǐbian zuòyizuò, děngdeng.  
Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away. Please go inside, have a seat and wait a bit.

Peking:

- A: Wǒde qìche zuótiān chuāng-huài le, xiǎng qǐng nǐmen xiūyixiū.  
 Yesterday my car was damaged in an accident, I would like you to repair it.
- B: Àu. Chēmén chuānghuài le. Jīqì zěnmeyàng?  
 Oh, the door is damaged. How's the engine.
- A: Zìdòng pàidǎng, biànsùqì dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobìng.  
 The automatic transmission and the gear shift all have some problem.
- B: Hǎo. Hái yǒu biéde wèntí méiyǒu?  
 Okay. Are there any other problems?
- A: Páiqìguǎn, fēngshàn pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià.  
 Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
- B: Nǐ kàn, pídài sōng le, gāi huàn xīndé le.  
 Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it.
- A: Pídài wǒ jiāli hái yǒu yítiao xīndé. Míngtiān zǎoshang gěi nǐ nǎlai.  
 I have a new fan belt at home. I'll bring it to you tomorrow morning.
- B: Hǎojíle. Nǐ nǎlai, wǒmen gěi nǐ huàn.  
 Great. You bring it here and we'll change it for you.
- A: Yào jǐtiān kéyǐ xiūhǎo?  
 How many days will it take to fix?
- B: Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pēnqī, jīqì děi jiǎnchá, tiáozhěng. Nǐ dà hòutiān lái qǐ chē ba.  
 The door needs to be fixed, and painted, the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. Why don't you come in three days to pick it up?
- A: Nǐ gūji yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián?  
 Can you estimate how much it will probably be?
- B: Xiànzài bù hǎo shuō, děi xiān kànkan. Nǐ míngtiān nǎ pídài lái de shíhòu, gào su nǐ ba.  
 It's hard to say now. I have to take a look first. Tomorrow when you come with the fan belt I'll tell you.

CAR, Unit 2

Vocabulary

ànzhào	according to
bǎoxiǎn	to insure, to be insured
bǎoxiǎngàng	bumper
biànsùqì	gear shift
biě	to be dented
chǔlǐ	to handle, manage
chāo sù	to exceed the speed limit
chēhuò	car accident
chēmén	car door
chēshēn	body of a car
chētou	car hood
chuàng	to bump into, to collide with
chuànguài le	damaged
chū shǐ	to have an accident
dà hòutian	the third day from now
dài	to carry along with, to bring
dānzi	ticket, note
dēngjìzhèng	car registration
dòng	to move
fákǎn	to fine, to issue a fine
fákǎndān	ticket, a fine
fēngshàn	fan
Gōngānjú	Bureau of Public Safety
gūji	to estimate
jiàoshǐ zhízhào	driver's license
jǐngchá	police
jīqì	engine, more literally, 'machine'
lìhai	to be severe
páidǎng	transmission
páizhào	license plates
páiqìguǎn	exhaust pipe
pēnqì	to spray paint
pídài	belt
qī	paint, lacquer
qǔ	to pick up, to get, to fetch

*rényuán*

*sōng*

*shòushāng*

*shuōmíng*

*tiáozhěng*

*wàijiāo*

*wàijiāoguān*

*wàishì*

*wàishì jīngchá*

*wān*

*xiūhǎo*

*xiūli*

*zìdòng*

*personnel*

*to be loose*

*to be injured*

*explanation*

*to adjust*

*diplomacy, foreign relations*

*diplomat*

*foreign affairs*

*foreign affairs police*

*to bend*

*to fix*

*to repair*

*automatic*

CAR, Unit 2

PARTS OF A CAR

bǎoxiǎngàng  
bèitāi  
biànsùqì

bumper  
spare tire  
gear shift

chē hòutoude chuānghu  
chē mén  
chē qiántoude chuānghu  
chētóu  
chēxiāng

rear windshield  
car door  
front windshield  
hood  
trunk

dǎngfǎnbǎn  
diànpíng  
dēng

fender  
battery  
lights

fāhuǒ kāiguān  
fēngshàn pídài

ignition  
fan belt

jìngzi

mirror

lǎba  
lěngqì  
lǔbiāo  
lúnpán  
lúntāi

horn  
air conditioner  
odometer  
steering wheel  
tire

páiqìtǒng  
páiqìxiāoshēngqì

exhaust pipe  
muffler

qiánjīndǐng

jack

shāchē  
shǒu shāchē  
shōuyīnjī  
shuǐxiāng  
sùdùbiǎo

brakes  
parking brake  
radio  
radiator  
speedometer

yīnqíng  
yóumén  
yóuxiāng  
yǔshuāzi

engine  
accelerator  
gas tank  
windshield wiper

zìdòng pǎidǎng  
zuò

automatic transmission  
seat



