

LESSON 3

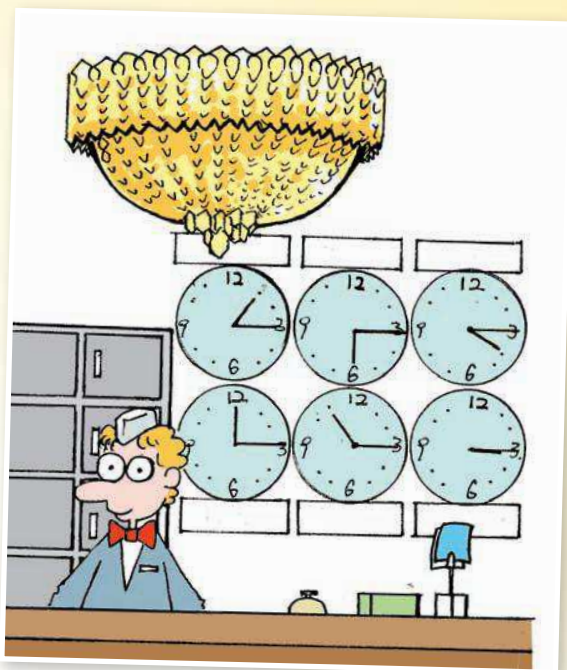
Dates and Time

第三课

时间

Dì sān kè

Shíjiān



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

- Tell and speak about time and dates;
- Talk about one's age and birthday;
- Invite someone to dinner;
- Arrange a dinner date.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. Do people write the month before the day or the day before the month?
2. Is it appropriate to ask about people's age and birthday?
3. What do people typically do to celebrate their birthday?

Dialogue I: Taking Someone Out to Eat on His/Her Birthday



(Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai.)



白英爱，九月十二^①
号^②是星期几^②？



是星期四。



那天^②是我的^③生日。



是吗？你今年多大^③？



十八岁^④。



我星期四请你吃饭^④，
怎么样？




太好了。谢谢，谢谢^⑤。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① Chinese time expressions proceed from the largest to the smallest unit, e.g., 二〇〇九年八月十二日晚上七点 (èr líng líng jiǔ nián bāyuè shí'èr rì wǎnshàng qī diǎn, literally, the year 2009, the eighth month, the twelfth day, the evening, seven o'clock).

② 天(tiān, day) and 年(nián, year) require no measure word because they are measure words on their own.

See next page.

 你喜欢吃中国菜还是^⑤美国菜？

 我是英国人，可是我喜欢吃中国菜。

 好，我们吃中国菜。

 星期四几点？


 七点半怎么样？


 好，星期四晚上见。

 再见！

(Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai.)

 Bái Yīng'ài, jiǔyuè shí'èr^① hào^② shì xīngqījī^②?

 Shì xīngqīsì.

 Nà tiān^② shì wǒ de^③ shēng rì.


 Shì ma? Nǐ jīnnián duō dà^③?

 Shíbā suì^④.

 Wǒ xīngqīsì qǐng nǐ chī fàn^④, zěnmeyàng?

 Tài hǎo le. Xièxie, xièxie^⑤.

 Nǐ xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài háishi^⑤ měiguó cài?

 Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén, kěshì wǒ xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

 Hǎo, wǒmen chī Zhōngguó cài.

 Xīngqīsì jǐ diǎn?

 Qī diǎn bàn zěnmeyàng?

 Hǎo, xīngqīsì wǎnshang jiàn.

 Zàijiàn.

③ To find out someone's age, we ask, 你今年多大? (Nǐ jīnnián duō dà?). If the person is a child who appears to be under ten, ask instead, 你今年几岁? (Nǐ jīnnián jǐ suì?). To find out an older person's age, it would be more polite to ask, 您多大年纪了? or 您多大岁数了? (Nín duō dà niánjì le? / Nín duō dà suìshù le?).

④ To give one's age, it is correct to say 我十八岁 (Wǒ shíbā suì, I'm eighteen years old), and the verb 是 is usually not needed. The word 岁 (suì, year of age) can often be dropped. However, if the age is ten or under, the word 岁 cannot be omitted: *我十 (*Wǒ shí) or *我八 (*Wǒ bā). Note that we never say, *我十八年 (*Wǒ shíbā nián).

⑤ To express gratitude, one can say 谢谢 (xièxie), or 谢谢, 谢谢 (xièxie, xièxie) which is more polite and exuberant.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------|-----|---|
| 1. | 九月 | jiǔyuè | n | September |
| 2. | 月 | yuè | n | month |
| 3. | 十二 | shí'èr | nu | twelve |
| 4. | 号 | hào | m | (measure word for number in a series; day of the month) |
| 5. | 星期 | xīngqī | n | week |
| 6. | 星期四 | xīngqīsì | n | Thursday |
| 7. | 天 | tiān | n | day |
| 8. | 生日 | shēngrì | n | birthday |
| | 生 | shēng | v | to give birth to; to be born |
| | 日 | rì | n | day; sun |
| 9. | 今年 | jīnnián | t | this year |
| | 年 | nián | n | year |
| 10. | 多 | duō | adv | how many/much; to what extent; many |
| 11. | 大 | dà | adj | big; old |
| 12. | 十八 | shíbā | nu | eighteen |
| 13. | 岁 | suì | n | year (of age) |
| 14. | 吃 | chī | v | to eat |
| 15. | 饭 | fàn | n | meal; (cooked) rice |
| 16. | 怎么样 | zěnmeyàng | qpr | Is it O.K.? How is that? How does that sound? |
| 17. | 太…了 | tài...le | | too; extremely |

VOCABULARY

18.	谢谢	xièxie	v	to thank
19.	喜欢	xǐhuan	v	to like
20.	菜	cài	n	dishes, cuisine
21.	还是	háishi	conj	or [See Grammar 5.]
22.	可是	kěshì	conj	but
23.	我们	wǒmen	pr	we
24.	点	diǎn	m	o'clock (lit. dot, point, thus "points on the clock")
25.	半	bàn	nu	half; half an hour
26.	晚上	wǎnshang	t/n	evening; night
27.	见	jiàn	v	to see
28.	再见	zàijiàn	v	goodbye; see you again
	再	zài	adv	again

Proper Noun

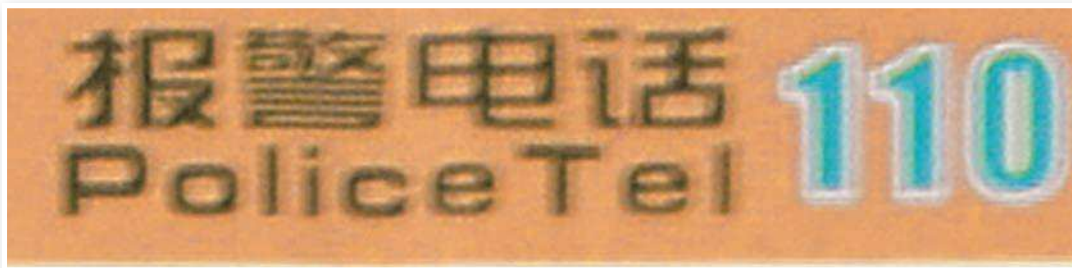
29.	英国	Yīngguó		Britain; England
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Grammar

1. Numbers (0, 1–100)

									0 零/〇 líng
1 一 yī	2 二 èr	3 三 sān	4 四 sì	5 五 wǔ	6 六 liù	7 七 qī	8 八 bā	9 九 jiǔ	10 十 shí
11 十一 shíyī	12 十二 shí'èr	13 十三 shí sān	14 十四 shí sì	15 十五 shí wǔ	16 十六 shí liù	17 十七 shí qī	18 十八 shí bā	19 十九 shí jiǔ	20 二十 èrshí
21 二十一 èrshíyī	22 二十二 èrshí'èr	23 二十三 èrshí sān	24 ...	25 ...	26 ...	27 ...	28 ...	29 二十九 èrshíjiǔ	30 三十 sānshí
...									
91 九十一 jiǔshíyī	92 九十二 jiǔshí'èr	93 九十三 jiǔshí sān	94 ...	95 ...	96 ...	97 ...	98 ...	99 九十九 jiǔshíjiǔ	100 一百 yībǎi

200 is 二百/两百 (èrbǎi/liǎngbǎi, two hundred).



What's the emergency number in China that you can dial if your belongings are stolen? Can you say the number in Chinese?



What's the number to the fire station if you want to report a fire? Can you say it in Chinese?

2. Dates and Time

1 Days of the week:

In China the week starts on Monday. The expression 星期几 (xīngqījǐ) is used in the question to ask the day of the week. To answer this question, simply replace the word 几 (jǐ, how many) with the number indicating the day of the week, as in 星期四 (xīngqīsi, Thursday), meaning the fourth day of the week. In spoken Chinese the expression 礼拜 (lǐbài, week) is also used. It is more colloquial than 星期 (xīngqī). Therefore, 礼拜四 (lǐbàisi) also means Thursday. Both 星期日 (xīngqīrì) and 星期天 (xīngqītiān) mean Sunday. 星期日 (xīngqīrì) is used more in written Chinese whereas 星期天 (xīngqītiān) is used more in spoken Chinese.

While 星期/礼拜 (xīngqī/lǐbài, week) is commonly used in spoken Chinese, 周 (zhōu, week) is usually used in written Chinese. Monday can also be called 周一 (zhōuyī), Tuesday 周二 (zhōu'èr), etc. Weekend is 周末 (zhōumò) in both spoken and written Chinese, and in written Chinese 周日 (zhōurì) is sometimes used to refer to Sunday, but never *周天 (zhōutiān).

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
星期一 xīngqīyī	星期二 xīngqī'èr	星期三 xīngqīsān	星期四 xīngqīsì	星期五 xīngqīwǔ	星期六 xīngqīliù	星期日 or 星期天 xīngqīrì or xīngqītiān
礼拜一 lǐbàiyī	礼拜二 lǐbài'èr	礼拜三 lǐbàisān	礼拜四 lǐbàisì	礼拜五 lǐbàiwǔ	礼拜六 lǐbàiliù	礼拜日 or 礼拜天 lǐbàirì or lǐbàitiān
周一 zhōuyī	周二 zhōu'èr	周三 zhōusān	周四 zhōusì	周五 zhōuwǔ	周六 zhōuliù	周日 zhōurì



This is a sign outside of a store. Can you figure out on which day the store is closed?

2 Months:

January:	一月	yīyuè
February:	二月	èryuè
March:	三月	sānyuè
April:	四月	sìyuè
May:	五月	wǔyuè
June:	六月	liùyuè

July:	七月	qīyuè
August:	八月	bāyuè
September:	九月	jiǔyuè
October:	十月	shíyuè
November:	十一月	shíyīyuè
December:	十二月	shí'èryuè

3 Days of the month:

In spoken Chinese 号 (hào, number) is used to refer to the days of the month. However, in written Chinese 日 (rì, day) is always used.

EXAMPLES:	二月五号	èryuè wǔ hào	February 5 (Spoken)
	二月五日	èryuè wǔ rì	February 5 (Written)

4 Year:

年 (nián, year) always follows the numbers referring to a year.

EXAMPLES:	一七八六年	yī qī bā liù nián	1786
	二〇一五年	èr líng yī wǔ nián	2015

Unlike in English, where the two years given above are read “seventeen eighty-six” and “twenty-fifteen” respectively, years in Chinese are pronounced one digit at a time.

5 Word order for dates:

To give a date in Chinese, observe the following order:

year	month	day	day of the week
X年	X月	X号/日	星期X
nián	yuè	hào/rì	xīngqī

二〇一五年七月二十六号/日星期三

èr líng yī wǔ nián qīyuè èrshíliù hào/rì xīngqīsān

(Wednesday, July 26, 2015)

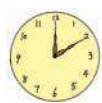


A date clipped from a Chinese newspaper. Can you read it out loud in Chinese?

6 Telling Time:

These terms are used to tell time: 点/点钟 (diǎn/diǎnzhōng, o'clock), 半 (bàn, half hour), 刻 (kè, quarter hour), and 分 (fēn, minute).

A. HOUR:



两点 (钟)

liǎng diǎn(zhōng)



十一点 (钟)

shíyī diǎn(zhōng)

钟 (zhōng) can be omitted from 点钟 (diǎnzhōng).
* 二点 (钟) (èr diǎn{zhōng}) is not used.

B. MINUTE:



十二点四十 (分)

shí'èr diǎn sìshí (fēn)



两点零五 (分)

liǎng diǎn líng wǔ (fēn)



五点二十 (分)

wǔ diǎn èrshí (fēn)



八点五十 (分)

bā diǎn wǔshí (fēn)

The term 零/〇 (líng, zero) is usually added before a single-digit number of 分 (fēn, minute), e.g., 两点零五分 (liǎng diǎn líng wǔ fēn). 分 (fēn) can be omitted from the end of the expression if the number for the minutes appears in two syllables. Thus one can say 一点四十 (yī diǎn sìshí) and 两点零五 (liǎng diǎn líng wǔ), but not * 两点五 (*liǎng diǎn wǔ) or * 一点十 (*yī diǎn shí). Another way of looking at this is that the section related to 分 (fēn, minutes) has to be at least two syllables.

C. QUARTER HOUR:



两点一刻

liǎng diǎn yí kè



十一点三刻

shíyī diǎn sān kè

D. HALF HOUR:



两点半

liǎng diǎn bàn



十二点半

shí'èr diǎn bàn

* 两刻 (liǎng kè, two quarters) is not used.

北京几点？纽约几点？
Běijīng jǐ diǎn? Niǔyuē jǐ diǎn?

E. EVENING TIME:

7:00 p.m.	晚上七点(钟)	wǎnshang qī diǎn (zhōng)
8:05 p.m.	晚上八点零五(分)	wǎnshang bā diǎn líng wǔ (fēn)
9:15 p.m.	晚上九点一刻	wǎnshang jiǔ diǎn yí kè
10:30 p.m.	晚上十点半	wǎnshang shí diǎn bàn

Observe the temporal progression from general to specific, and from largest unit to smallest unit.

3. Pronouns as Modifiers and the Usage of the Particle 的 (de) (II)

When the personal pronouns 我 (wǒ, I), 你 (nǐ, you), and 他 (tā, he) are followed by a term indicating a close personal relationship such as 妈妈 (māma, mother), 弟弟 (dìdi, younger brother), and 家 (jiā, family) the word 的 (de) can be omitted; e.g., 我妈妈 (wǒ māma, my mother), 你弟弟 (nǐ dìdi, your younger brother), 我们家 (wǒmen jiā, our family). Otherwise 的 (de) is generally required; e.g., 我的生日 (wǒ de shēngrì, my birthday), 他的医生 (tā de yīshēng, his doctor).

4. The Sentence Structure of 我请你吃饭 (Wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn)

In the sentence 我请你吃饭 (Wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn, I will treat you to dinner), 你 (nǐ, you) is the object of the verb 请 (qǐng, to treat) as well as the subject of the second verb 吃 (chī, to eat).

1 明天李先生请你吃中国菜。

Míngtiān Lǐ xiānsheng qǐng nǐ chī Zhōngguó cài.

(Mr. Li is inviting you to have Chinese food tomorrow.)

2 今天晚上我请你和你妹妹吃美国菜，怎么样？

Jīntiān wǎnshang wǒ qǐng nǐ hé nǐ mèimei chī Měiguó cài, zěnmeyàng?

(How about if I invite you and your younger sister to have American food tonight?)

5. Alternative Questions

The structure (是)···还是··· ((shì)... háishi..., ...or...) is used to form an alternative question. If there is another verb used in the predicate, the first 是 (shì) often can be omitted.

1 你是中国人，还是美国人？

Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén, háishi Měiguó rén?

(Are you Chinese or American?)

② 你哥哥是老师，还是学生？

Nǐ gēge shì lǎoshī, háishi xuésheng?

(Is your older brother a teacher or a student?)

③ (是)你请我吃饭，还是他请我吃饭？

(Shì) nǐ qǐng wǒ chī fàn, háishi tā qǐng wǒ chī fàn?

(Who is taking me to dinner, you or he?)

④ A: 他(是)喜欢吃中国菜，还是喜欢吃美国菜？

Tā (shì) xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài, háishi xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài?

(Does he like to eat Chinese or American food?)

B: 中国菜、美国菜他都喜欢。

Zhōngguó cài, Měiguó cài tā dōu xǐhuan.

(He likes both Chinese food and American food.)

Language Practice

A. Days of the week

Provide the correct answers based on the calendar provided.

日	一	二	三	四	五	六
				1 十二	2 十三	3 十四
4 十五	5 十六	6 惊蛰	7 十八	8 十九	9 二十	10 廿一
11 廿二	12 廿三	13 廿四	14 廿五	15 廿六	16 廿七	17 廿八
18 廿九	19 二月	20 初二	21 春分	22 初四	23 初五	24 初六
25 初七	26 初八	27 初九	28 初十	29 十一	30 十二	31 十三

EXAMPLE (三月二十一号) (sānyuè èrshíyī hào)

A: 三月二十一号是星期几? A: Sānyuè èrshíyī hào shì xīngqījǐ?

B: 三月二十一号是星期三。 B: Sānyuè èrshíyī hào shì xīngqīsān.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. 三月二十二号 | 1. sānyuè èrshí'èr hào |
| 2. 三月二十三号 | 2. sānyuè èrshísān hào |
| 3. 三月二十四号 | 3. sānyuè èrshísì hào |
| 4. 三月十八号 | 4. sānyuè shíbā hào |
| 5. 三月十九号 | 5. sānyuè shíjiǔ hào |
| 6. 三月二十号 | 6. sānyuè èrshí hào |

B. Time

Based on the clues given, ask your partner what time you will meet.

EXAMPLE:

A: 我们几点见?



B: 我们七点半见。

A: Wǒmen jǐ diǎn jiàn?

B: Wǒmen qī diǎn bàn jiàn.

1.



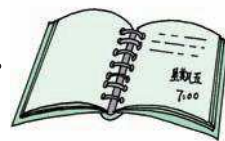
2.



3.



4.



C. Birthday

Based on the text, ask and answer the following questions.

EXAMPLE:



A: 高文中的生日(是)几月几号?

A: Gāo Wénzhōng de shēngrì (shì) jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

B: 高文中的生日(是)九月十二号。

B: Gāo Wénzhōng de shēngrì (shì) jiǔyuè shí'èr hào.

HOW ABOUT:

1. 你
2. 你爸爸
3. 你妈妈
4. 你们(的)老师

1. nǐ
2. nǐ bàba
3. nǐ māma
4. nǐmen (de) lǎoshī

D. 还是 (háishi, or)

Ask and answer the following questions based on Lessons 1–3 and your own preferences.

EXAMPLE: 高大哥有儿子

Gāo dàgē yǒu érzi

还是有女儿?

háishi yǒu nǚ'ér?

→ 高大哥有儿子。

Gāo dàgē yǒu érzi.

1. 王朋是学生◇老师?

1. Wáng Péng shì xuésheng ◇ lǎoshī?

2. 高文中今年十八岁◇

2. Gāo Wénzhōng jīnnián shíbā suì ◇

十九岁?

shíjiǔ suì?

3. 白英爱的爸爸是医生

3. Bái Yīng'ài de bàba shì yīshēng

◇律师?

◇ lǜshī?

4. 李友是美国人◇

4. Lǐ Yǒu shì Měiguó rén ◇

英国人?

Yīngguó rén?

5. 你喜欢星期五◇星期六?

5. Nǐ xǐhuan xīngqīwǔ ◇ xīngqīliù?

6. 你喜欢吃美国菜◇

6. Nǐ xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài ◇

中国菜?

Zhōngguó cài?

E. Forming a Birthday Dragon

Let's mobilize the entire class to ask each other's birthdays. After a couple minutes of mingling, you will start to form a line, like a dragon, based on your birthdays. Students whose birthdays are earlier in the year will line up before people whose birthdays are later. Make sure you know how to ask and answer the question, because after the dragon is formed, the teacher will check if everyone is at the right place in the line. The teacher will ask the first student

in the line: 你的生日(是)几月几号? (Nǐ de shēngrì {shì} jǐ yuè jǐ hào?). The first student answers, and then he/she asks the second student the same question, the second student answers and asks the third, until the end of the line. Then let's end the activity by singing the "Happy Birthday" song in Chinese.

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè



F. Family Birthdays

Tell your partner or the class your and your family members' birthdays. Your partner or the rest of the class will take down the information and be ready to answer the teacher's questions:

Chris: 我的生日(是) _____ 月

_____ 号, 我爸爸的

生日(是) _____ 月

_____ 号...

Chris: Wǒ de shēngrì (shì) _____ yuè

_____ hào, wǒ bàba de

shēngrì (shì) _____ yuè

_____ hào...

Teacher: Chris 的生日(是)

几月几号?

(When is Chris's birthday?)

Chris 爸爸的生日(是)

几月几号?...

Teacher: Chris de shēngrì (shì)

jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

Chris bàba de shēngrì (shì)

jǐ yuè jǐ hào?...

G. Find out what types of cuisine your partner likes.

A: 你喜欢吃什么菜？

A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme cài?

B: 我喜欢吃_____菜。

B: Wǒ xǐhuan chī _____ cài.

A: 你喜欢吃_____菜吗？

A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī _____ cài ma?

B: 我也喜欢吃/

B: Wǒ yě xǐhuan chī/

我不喜欢吃_____菜。

Wǒ bù xǐhuan chī _____ cài.

H. Dinner Invitation

Pick a day and offer to take your partner out to dinner. Your partner will accept your invitation and ask for the time when you two should meet.

A: 星期_____我请
你吃饭，怎么样？

A: Xīngqī_____wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn,
zěnmeyàng?

B: _____。

B: _____.

星期_____几点？

Xīngqī_____jǐ diǎn?

A: _____。

A: _____。

Dialogue II: Inviting Someone to Dinner



白英爱，现在几点？



五点三刻。



我六点一刻有事儿。



你今天很忙^①，明天忙不忙^⑥？



我今天很忙，可是明天不忙。
有事儿吗？



明天我请你吃晚饭，怎么样？



你为什么请我吃饭？



因为明天是高文中的生日。



是吗？好。还^⑦请谁？

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Although usually translated as “very,” the Chinese adverb 很 (hěn) is not quite as strong as its English equivalent. Therefore, the sentence 我很忙 (Wǒ hěn máng)—unless the word 很 (hěn) is stressed—is closer to “I am busy” than “I am very busy.” (See Grammar 2 in Lesson 5.)



还请我的同学李友。



那太好了，我认识李友，她也是我的朋友。明天几点？



明天晚上七点半。



好，明天七点半见。



Bái Yīng'ài, xiànzài jǐ diǎn?



Wǔ diǎn sān kè.



Wǒ liù diǎn yí kè yǒu shìr.



Nǐ jīntiān hěn máng^①, míngtiān máng bu máng^②?



Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng, kěshì míngtiān bù máng. Yǒu shìr ma?



Míngtiān wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǎnfàn, zěnmeyàng?



Nǐ wèishénme qǐng wǒ chī fàn?



Yīnwei míngtiān shì Gāo Wénzhōng de shēngri.



Shì ma? Hǎo, hái^③ qǐng shéi?



Hái qǐng wǒ de tóngxué Lǐ Yǒu.



Nà tài hǎo le! Wǒ rènshi Lǐ Yǒu, tā yě shì wǒ de péngyou. Míngtiān jǐ diǎn?



Míngtiān wǎnshang qī diǎn bàn.



Hǎo, míngtiān qī diǎn bàn jiàn.



VOCABULARY

1.	现在	xiànzài	t	now
2.	刻	kè	m	quarter (of an hour)
3.	事 (儿)	shì(r)	n	matter; affair; event
4.	今天	jīntiān	t	today
5.	很	hěn	adv	very
6.	忙	máng	adj	busy
7.	明天	míngtiān	t	tomorrow
8.	晚饭	wǎnfàn	n	dinner; supper
9.	为什么	wèishénme	qpr	why
	为	wèi	prep	for
10.	因为	yīnwèi	conj	because
11.	还	hái	adv	also; too; as well [See Grammar 7.]
12.	同学	tóngxué	n	classmate
13.	认识	rènshi	v	to be acquainted with; to recognize
14.	朋友	péngyou	n	friend

Grammar

6. Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (I)

Besides adding the question particle 吗 (ma) to a declarative sentence, another common way of forming a question in Chinese is to repeat the verb or adjective in its affirmative and negative form.

EXAMPLES:

① A: 你今天忙不忙？

Nǐ jīntiān máng bu máng?

(Are you busy today?)

B: 我今天很忙。

Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng.

(I am busy today.)

② A: 你妈妈喜欢不喜欢吃中国菜？

Nǐ māma xǐhuan bu xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài?

(Does your mother like to eat Chinese food or not?)

B: 我妈妈不喜欢吃中国菜。

Wǒ māma bù xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

(My mother doesn't like to eat Chinese food.)

③ A: 请问，王律师今天有没有事儿？

Qǐng wèn, Wáng lǜshī jīntiān yǒu méi yǒu shìr?

(Excuse me, does Lawyer Wang have anything to do today or not?)

B: 王律师今天没有事儿。

Wáng lǜshī jīntiān méi yǒu shìr.

(Lawyer Wang is free today.)

7. The adverb 还 (hái, also; in addition)

As an adverb, 还 (hái) indicates that the action or situation denoted by the verb involves someone or something else in addition to what has already been mentioned.

EXAMPLES:

① 白英爱请高文中和王朋，还请李友。

Bái Yīng'ài qǐng Gāo Wénzhōng hé Wáng Péng, hái qǐng Lǐ Yǒu.

(Bai Ying'ai is inviting Gao Wenzhong and Wang Peng, and Li You, too).

② 王朋喜欢吃中国菜，还喜欢吃美国菜。

Wáng Péng xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài, hái xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài.

(Wang Peng likes Chinese food, and American food, too).

Language Practice

I. Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions

Ask your partner the following questions using the appropriate verbs and the A-not-A question form.

EXAMPLE: 王朋◇是◇北京人

Wáng Péng ◇ shì ◇ Běijīng rén

→ 王朋是不是北京人？

Wáng Péng shì bu shì Běijīng rén?

1. 今天◇是◇星期五

1. Jīntiān ◇ shì ◇ xīngqīwǔ

2. 高大哥◇有◇女儿

2. Gāo dàgē ◇ yǒu ◇ nǚ'ér

3. 你◇喜欢◇高文中

3. Nǐ ◇ xǐhuan ◇ Gāo Wénzhōng

4. 王朋◇认识◇白英爱

4. Wáng Péng ◇ rènshi ◇ Bái Yīng'ài

J. 还 (hái, also; in addition)

EXAMPLE: **A:** 李友认识谁?
(王朋, 高文中)

A: Lǐ Yǒu rènshi shéi?

(Wáng Péng, Gāo Wénzhōng)

B: 李友认识王朋,
还认识高文中。

B: Lǐ Yǒu rènshi Wáng Péng,

hái rènshi Gāo Wénzhōng.

1. **A:** 高文中请谁吃饭?
(王医生, 白律师)

1. **A:** Gāo Wénzhōng qǐng shéi chī fàn?

(Wáng yīshēng, Bái lǚshī)

B: _____

2. **A:** 王朋喜欢吃什么菜?
(美国菜, 中国菜)

2. **A:** Wáng Péng xǐhuan chī shénme cài?

(Měiguó cài, Zhōngguó cài)

B: _____

3. **A:** 白英爱有谁的照片?
(她爸爸的照片,
她妈妈的照片)

3. **A:** Bái Yīng'ài yǒu shéi de zhàopiàn?

(tā bàba de zhàopiàn,

tā māma de zhàopiàn)

B: _____

K. Find out when your partner is busy and when he or she is not busy.

EXAMPLE:

Ask your partner if he or she is busy on Monday.

A: 你星期一忙不忙？

A: Nǐ xīngqīyī máng bù máng?

B: 我星期一很忙/不忙。

B: Wǒ xīngqīyī hěn máng/bù máng.

How about Tuesday?

A: 星期二呢？你忙不忙？

A: Xīngqīèr ne? Nǐ máng bù máng?

B: ...

B: ...

Go through the days of the week.

Report to the class when your partner is and isn't busy:

Joanne 星期一、_____、
 _____ ... 很忙，星期二、
 _____、_____ ... 不忙。

Joanne xīngqīyī, _____,
 _____ ...hěn máng, xīngqīèr,
 _____, _____ ...bù máng.

L. Eating out with friends

Pick a day and ask your friend out to dinner:

我星期_____请你
 吃晚饭，怎么样？

Wǒ xīngqī_____qǐng nǐ

chī wǎnfàn, zěnmeyàng?

Your friend happens to be busy on that day, and suggests an alternative time:

星期_____，我很忙。

Xīngqī_____, wǒ hěn máng.

星期_____，怎么样？

Xīngqī_____, zěnmeyàng?

Your response:

Your friend wants to find out who else will be there, and asks:

你还请谁？

Nǐ hái qǐng shéi?

You tell your friend:

我还请_____。

Wǒ hái qǐng _____.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

What special days do you celebrate?

- | | | | |
|----|-----|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 新年 | xīnnián | New Year |
| 2. | 情人节 | Qíng rén jié | Valentine's Day |
| 3. | 母亲节 | Mǔ qīn jié | Mother's Day |
| 4. | 父亲节 | Fù qīn jié | Father's Day |
| 5. | 感恩节 | Gǎn'ēn jié | Thanksgiving |

What other special days do you celebrate? If they are not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here:

_____.

Culture Highlights

- 1 If you flip open a calendar in China, you will most likely see two different dates for any given day of the year, one date in the traditional lunar system and the other in the international solar system. Typically the date in the lunar system lags about one month or slightly more behind its corresponding date in the solar system. For most years, the Lunar New Year falls in late January or early February.

七月 July						
SUN 星期日	MON 星期一	TUE 星期二	WED 星期三	THU 星期四	FRI 星期五	SAT 星期六
十七 1	十八 2	十九 3	二十 4	廿一 5	廿二 6	小暑 7
廿四 8	廿五 9	廿六 10	廿七 11	廿八 12	廿九 13	六月大 14
初二 15	初三 16	初四 17	初五 18	初六 19	初七 20	初八 21
初九 22	大暑 23	十一 24	十二 25	十三 26	十四 27	十五 28
十六 29	十七 30	十八 31				

This is a Chinese calendar. It shows that it's July of the solar system. Can you find the first day of the sixth month of the lunar system?

- 2 The traditional Chinese manner of counting age, which is still in use among many (mainly older) people on non-official occasions, is based on the number of the calendar years one has lived in, rather than the length of time in actual years that one has lived. For example, a child born in January 2008 can be said to be two years old in January 2009, since he or she has by then lived in two calendar years, 2008 and 2009. But for official purposes, for instance in the census, the child would still be considered one year old. The former is called the child's nominal age (虚岁 *xūsuì*) and the latter his actual age (实岁 *shísuì*).

- 3 Noodles are the traditional Chinese equivalent of the birthday cake. Because noodles are long, they are considered a symbol of longevity. That is why they are called 长寿面 (chángshòu miàn, longevity noodles). Among the younger generations in urban areas, birthday cakes are also becoming quite common.



长寿面

Pronunciation Exercises



1 The initial r:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. shēngrì | 2. rìjì | 3. rèqíng | 4. rénmín |
| 5. réngrán | 6. ránhòu | 7. ruìlì | 8. ràngbù |

2 Finals:

- | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1. ie | jiè | xiě | qié | tiě |
| 2. ue | jué | xué | quē | qiē* |
| 3. uo | duō | tuō | zuò | cuò |
| 4. ou | dōu | tóu | zǒu | còu |
| 5. u | zhū | chū | zū | cū |

3 Two-syllable words:

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. dāndāng | 2. shōuhuò | 3. qūchú | 4. yúnwù |
| 5. jiǎozhà | 6. chūnqiū | 7. juébié | 8. kuìjiù |

4 The neutral tone:

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. zhè ge | 2. nà ge | 3. wǒmen | 4. nǐmen |
| 5. wǎnshang | 6. xièxie | 7. xǐhuan | 8. rènshi |

5 Tone sandhi [See Sec. D.2 in the Introduction.]:

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. zhǎnlǎn | 2. lǚguǎn | 3. yǔsǎn | 4. qǔshě |
| 5. shǒufǎ | 6. yǔnxǔ | 7. xuǎnjǔ | 8. guǎngchǎng |

*qiē is included here to illustrate the contrast between quē and qiē.

English Text

Dialogue I

- Gao Wenzhong: Bai Ying'ai, what day is September 12?
 Bai Ying'ai: Thursday.
 Gao Wenzhong: That (day) is my birthday.
 Bai Ying'ai: Really? How old are you this year?
 Gao Wenzhong: Eighteen.
 Bai Ying'ai: I'll treat you to a meal on Thursday. How's that?
 Gao Wenzhong: That would be great. Thank you very much!
 Bai Ying'ai: Do you like Chinese food or American food?
 Gao Wenzhong: I'm an Englishman, but I like Chinese food.
 Bai Ying'ai: All right. We'll have Chinese food.
 Gao Wenzhong: Thursday at what time?
 Bai Ying'ai: How about seven-thirty?
 Gao Wenzhong: All right. See you Thursday evening.
 Bai Ying'ai: See you.

Dialogue II

- Wang Peng: Bai Ying'ai, what time is it now?
 Bai Ying'ai: A quarter to six.
 Wang Peng: I have something to do at a quarter after six.
 Bai Ying'ai: You are busy today. Are you busy tomorrow?
 Wang Peng: I'm busy today, but I won't be tomorrow. Why? (lit., What is it?)
 Bai Ying'ai: I'd like to invite you to dinner tomorrow. How about it?
 Wang Peng: Why are you inviting me to dinner?
 Bai Ying'ai: Because tomorrow is Gao Wenzhong's birthday.
 Wang Peng: Really? Great. Who else are you inviting?
 Bai Ying'ai: I'm also inviting my classmate Li You.
 Wang Peng: That's fantastic. I know Li You. She's also my friend. What time tomorrow?
 Bai Ying'ai: Seven-thirty tomorrow evening.
 Wang Peng: OK, I'll see you tomorrow at seven-thirty.

PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Before proceeding to Lesson 4, be sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

I am able to

- Say and write dates and times;
- Ask someone's age and birthday;
- Give my age and birthday;
- Name my favorite cuisine;
- Ask about someone's availability and set up a dinner appointment.

Please review the lesson if any of these tasks seem difficult.

LESSON 4

第四课

Dì sì kè

Hobbies

爱好

Aìhào



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

- Say and write the terms for basic personal hobbies;
- Ask about someone's hobbies;
- Ask friends out to see a movie;
- Set up plans for the weekend.

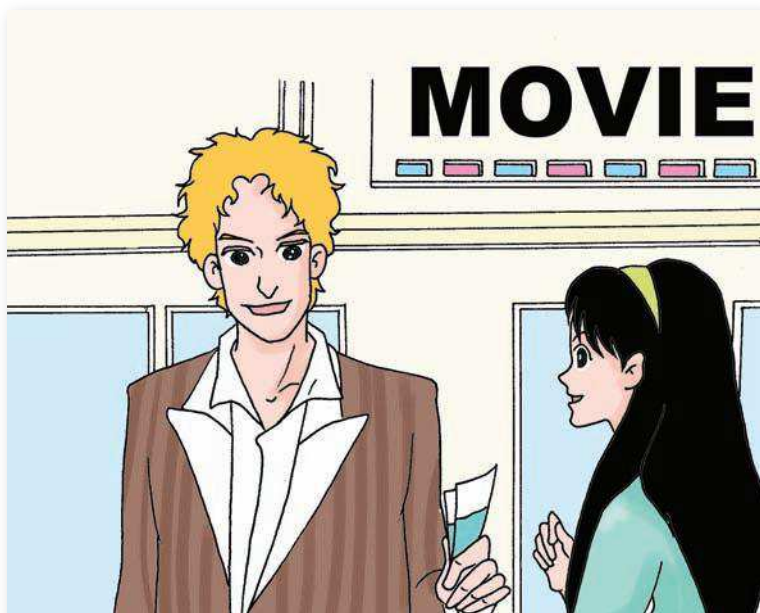


RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. What are people's favorite pastimes?
2. What do people usually do on weekends?

Dialogue I: Talking about Hobbies



白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么^①？



我喜欢打球、看电视^①。你呢？



我喜欢唱歌、跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。你也喜欢看书，对不对？



对，有的时候也喜欢看书。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① The series comma “、” is very useful in Chinese, as pointed out in Lesson 2, Dialogue 2, Language Note 5. When nouns or pronouns occur in a series, this punctuation mark is used to separate them, while the conjunction 和 (hé) connects the last two items in the series, e.g., 我、你和她 (wǒ、nǐ hé tā, you, she and I); 中国、美国、英国和法国 (Zhōngguó、Měiguó、Yīngguó hé Fǎguó, China, United States, England and France). The series comma can also be used between two or more verbs or adjectives, as for example in 我常常打球、跳舞、看电视 (Wǒ chángcháng dǎ qiú、tiào wǔ、kàn diànshì: I often play ball, dance and watch TV).



你**喜欢不喜欢**②看电影？



喜欢。我周末常常看电影。



那③我们今天晚上**去看**④一个外国电影，怎么样？我请客。



为什么你请客？



因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天我请你看电影。



那你也请王朋、李友，**好吗**⑤？



...好。

(Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai.)



Bái Yīng'ài, nǐ zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme①?



Wǒ xǐhuan dǎqiú, kàn diànshì①. Nǐ ne?



Wǒ xǐhuan chàng gē, tiào wǔ, hái xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè. Nǐ yě xǐhuan kàn shū, duì bu duì?



Duì, yǒude shíhou yě xǐhuan kàn shū.



Nǐ xǐhuan bu xǐhuan② kàn diànyǐng?



Xǐhuan. Wǒ zhōumò chángcháng kàn diànyǐng.



Nà③ wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang **qù kàn**④ yí ge wàiguó diànyǐng, zěnmeyàng? Wǒ qǐng kè.



Wèishénme nǐ qǐng kè?



Yīnwei zuótiān nǐ qǐng wǒ chī fàn, suǒyǐ jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ kàn diànyǐng.



Nà nǐ yě qǐng Wáng Péng, Lǐ Yǒu, **hǎo ma**⑤?



... Hǎo.



VOCABULARY

1.	周末	zhōumò	n	weekend
2.	打球	dǎ qiú	vo	to play ball
	打	dǎ	v	to hit
	球	qiú	n	ball
3.	看	kàn	v	to watch; to look; to read
4.	电视	diànshì	n	television
	电	diàn	n	electricity
	视	shì	n	vision
5.	唱歌 (儿)	chàng gē(r)	vo	to sing (a song)
	唱	chàng	v	to sing
	歌	gē	n	song
6.	跳舞	tiào wǔ	vo	to dance
	跳	tiào	v	to jump
	舞	wǔ	n	dance
7.	听	tīng	v	to listen
8.	音乐	yīnyuè	n	music
9.	书	shū	n	book
10.	对	duì	adj	right; correct
11.	有的	yǒude	pr	some
12.	时候	shíhou	n	(a point in) time; moment; (a duration of) time

VOCABULARY

13.	电影	diànyǐng	n	movie
	影	yǐng	n	shadow
14.	常常	chángcháng	adv	often
15.	那	nà	conj	in that case; then
16.	去	qù	v	to go
17.	外国	wàiguó	n	foreign country
18.	请客	qǐng kè	vo	to invite someone (to dinner, coffee, etc.); to play the host
19.	昨天	zuótiān	t	yesterday
20.	所以	suǒyǐ	conj	so



他们喜欢跳舞。
Tāmen xǐhuan tiàowǔ.



他们喜欢打球。
Tāmen xǐhuan dǎ qiú.

Grammar

1. Word Order in Chinese

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follows:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time, place, manner, etc.)	Verb	Object (receiver of the action)
----------------------------------	--	------	------------------------------------

Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
王朋	周末/常常	听	音乐
Wáng Péng	zhōumò/chángcháng	tīng	yīnyuè

(Wang Peng often listens to music on weekends.)

李友	明天	吃	中国菜
Lǐ Yǒu	míngtiān	chī	Zhōngguó cài

(Li You will have Chinese food tomorrow.)

高文中	昨天下午五点半	去看	外国电影
Gāo Wénzhōng	zuótiān xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn bàn	qù kàn	wàiguó diànyǐng

(Gao Wenzhong went to see a foreign movie at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.)

While this is the most common word order in a Chinese sentence, varying discourse contexts may affect the norm.

2. Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (II)

In this type of question there can be no adverbials before the verb other than time words as in (1) and (2). If there is an adverbial—such as 很 (hěn, very), 都 (dōu, all), or 常常 (chángcháng, often)—before the verb, the 吗 (ma) type question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), and (5). If there is more than one verb, the question form applies to the first verb, as seen in (6) and (7).

1 你明天去不去？

Nǐ míngtiān qù bu qù?
(Are you going tomorrow?)

2 她今天晚上看不看电视？

Tā jīntiān wǎnshàng kàn bu kàn diànshì?
(Is she going to watch TV tonight?)

3 他们都是学生吗？

Tāmen dōu shì xuésheng ma?
(Are they all students?)

(3a) *他们都是不是学生？

*Tāmen dōu shì bu shì xuésheng?

4 你常常看电影吗？

Nǐ chángcháng kàn diànyǐng ma?
(Do you often go to the movies?)

(4a) *你常常看不看电影？

*Nǐ chángcháng kàn bu kàn diànyǐng?

5 王医生很忙吗？

Wáng yīshēng hěn máng ma?
(Is Dr. Wang very busy?)

(5a) *王医生很忙不忙？

*Wáng yīshēng hěn máng bu máng?

6 你想不想跳舞？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng tiào wǔ?
(Do you want to dance?)

(6a) *你想跳不跳舞？

*Nǐ xiǎng tiào bu tiào wǔ?

7 你的同学去不去打球？

Nǐ de tóngxué qù bu qù dǎ qiú?

(7a) *你的同学去打不打球？

*Nǐ de tóngxué qù dǎ bu dǎ qiú?

3. The Conjunction 那(么) (nà {me}, then; in that case)

In a dialogue, immediately following a statement by speaker A, speaker B can often start with 那(么) (nà {me}), which links up the sentences by the two speakers.

1 A: 今天晚上没事儿。

Jīntiān wǎnshang méi shìr.

(We have nothing to do tonight.)

B: 那我们去看电影，怎么样？

Nàme wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, zěnmeyàng?

(In that case, let's go to see a movie. How's that?)

A: 好，我请客。

Hǎo, wǒ qǐng kè.

(Okay, my treat!)

B: 是吗？太好了！

Shì ma? Tài hǎo le.

(Really? Great!)

2 A: 我今天很忙，不想去吃晚饭。

Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng, bù xiǎng qù chī wǎnfàn.

(I'm very busy today. I don't want to go to dinner.)

B: 那明天呢？

Nà míngtiān ne?

(Then how about tomorrow?)

3 A: 你喜欢不喜欢吃美国菜？

Nǐ xǐhuan bu xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài?
(Do you like to eat American food or not?)

B: 不喜欢。

Bù xǐhuan.
(No, I don't.)

C: 那我们吃中国菜，怎么样？

Nà wǒmen chī Zhōngguó cài, zěnmeyàng?
(Then let's eat Chinese food. How's that?)

D: 我也不喜欢。

Wǒ yě bù xǐhuan.
(I don't like that either.)



今天吃中国菜还是美国菜？

Jīntiān chī Zhōngguó cài háishi Měiguó cài?

4. 去 (qù, to go) + Action

If the performance of an action involves a change of location, then this is the construction we use.

- ① 明天晚上我们去看电影。
Míngtiān wǎnshang wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng.
(We are going to see a movie tomorrow night.)
- ② 晚上我不去跳舞。
Wǎnshang wǒ bú qù tiào wǔ.
(I will not go dancing tonight.)
- ③ 周末我去跳舞，你去不去？
Zhōumò wǒ qù tiào wǔ, nǐ qù bu qù?
(I'll go dancing this weekend. Are you going?)

5. Questions with 好吗 (hǎo ma)

To solicit someone's opinion, we can ask 好吗 (hǎo ma) after stating an idea or suggestion.






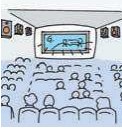

- ① 我们去看电影，好吗？
Wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, hǎo ma?
(We'll go see a movie, all right?)
- ② 我们今天晚上吃中国菜，好吗？
Wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang chī Zhōngguó cài, hǎo ma?
(We'll eat Chinese food tonight, all right?)

You will also hear people say 好不好 (hǎo bu hǎo), instead of 好吗 (hǎo ma).

Language Practice

A. Subj + Time + V + Obj

Little Wang has an active lifestyle. The following schedule shows what Little Wang does in the evenings. Look at the schedule, and tell your partner what he does every week.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Little Wang							


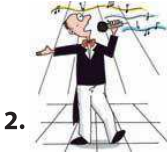
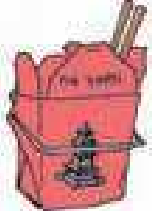

EXAMPLE: Monday → 小王星期一晚上看书。 Xiǎo Wáng xīngqīyī wǎnshàng kàn shū.

1. Tuesday 2. Wednesday 3. Thursday 4. Friday 5. weekend

B. 去 + V

Pretend you are Gao Wenzhong, and that you are trying to ask Bai Ying'ai out tomorrow night. You offer several choices for her in case she prefers one to the others. Use ... 去 + V, 好吗 and the pictures to help yourself come up with the right activities that Bai Ying'ai may like.

EXAMPLE:  → 我们明天晚上去看电影，好吗？ Wǒmen míngtiān wǎnshàng qù kàn diànyǐng, hǎo ma?

1.  2.  3.  4. 

c. 因为...所以...(yīnwèi ... suǒyǐ..., **because...therefore...**)

Let's practice how to explain why you would or would not do something.

EXAMPLE: 你为什么不去
看电影? (很忙)
→ 因为我很忙, 所以
我不去看电影。

Nǐ wèishénme bú qù
kàn diànyǐng? (hěn máng)
Yīnwèi wǒ hěn máng, suǒyǐ
wǒ bú qù kàn diànyǐng.

- 你为什么不去打球?
(有事儿)
- 你为什么不去看
外国电影? (不喜欢)
- 你为什么星期五请我
吃晚饭? (你的生日)
- 你为什么不去
跳舞? (不喜欢)
- 你为什么不听
音乐? (没有音乐)

- Nǐ wèishénme bú qù dǎ qiú?
(yǒu shìr)
- Nǐ wèishénme bú qù kàn
wàiguó diànyǐng? (bù xǐhuan)
- Nǐ wèishénme xīngqīwǔ qǐng wǒ
chī wǎnfàn? (nǐ de shēngrì)
- Nǐ wèishénme bú qù
tiàowǔ? (bù xǐhuan)
- Nǐ wèishénme bù tīng
yīnyuè? (méiyǒu yīnyuè)

D. "What do you like to do on weekends?"

Find out what your classmates like to do on weekends:

A: 你周末喜欢做什么?

A: Nǐ zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme?

B: 我周末喜欢_____。

B: Wǒ zhōumò xǐhuan_____.

Report to the class what your fellow students like to do on weekends.

Be prepared to answer the teacher's questions:

John 周末喜欢做什么？

John zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme?

Mary 呢？ John 喜欢不喜欢
看书？……

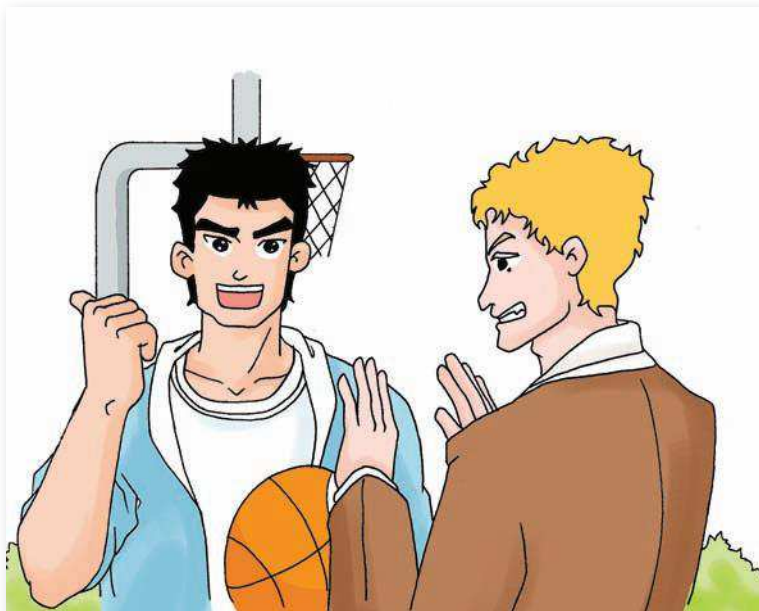
Mary ne? John xǐhuan bù xǐhuan
kàn shū?



他们喜欢跳舞。

Tāmen xǐhuan tiào wǔ.

Dialogue II: Would You Like to Play Ball?



(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)



小高^①，好久不见^②，
你好吗^③？



我很好。你怎么样？



我也不错。这个周末你
想^④做什么？想不想去
打球？



打球？我不喜欢打球。



那我们去打球，怎么样？



打球？我觉得^⑤打球也
没有意思。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① A familiar and affectionate way of addressing a young person is to add 小 (xiǎo, little; small) to the family name, e.g., 小王 (Xiǎo Wáng, Little Wang). Similarly, to address an older acquaintance, 老 (lǎo, old) can be used with the surname, e.g., 老王 (Lǎo Wáng, Old Wang). However, such terms are rarely used to address a relative, or a superior.

② Sounds familiar? Now you know where the expression “Long time no see” comes from.



那你这个周末想做什么？



我只想吃饭、睡觉^{⑤⑦}。



算了，我去找别人。

(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)



Xiǎo Gāo^①, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn^②, nǐ hǎo ma^③?



Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ zěnmeyàng?



Wǒ yě búcuò. Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ xiǎng^④ zuò shénme? Xiǎng bu xiǎng qù dǎ qiú?



Dǎ qiú? Wǒ bù xǐhuan dǎ qiú.



Nà wǒmen qù kàn qiú, zěnmeyàng?



Kàn qiú? Wǒ juéde^④ kàn qiú yě méiyǒu yìsi.



Nà nǐ zhè ge zhōumò xiǎng zuò shénme?



Wǒ zhǐ xiǎng chī fàn, shuì jiào^{⑤⑦}.



Suàn le, wǒ qù zhǎo biérén.

③ 你好吗？(Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?) is a question typically asked of people that you already know. The answer is usually “我很好” (Wǒ hěn hǎo, I am fine.)

④ The position of negatives in Chinese is not always the same as their counterparts in English. An English speaker would say: “I *don't* think going to the movies is a lot of fun,” but a Chinese speaker would say 我觉得看电影没有意思 (Wǒ juéde kàn diànyǐng méiyǒu yìsi), which literally means, “I *think* going to the movies is *not* a lot of fun.”

⑤ The character 觉 is pronounced in two different ways and has two different meanings: jué as in 觉得 (juéde, to feel) and jiào as in 睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep).



VOCABULARY

1.	小	xiǎo	adj	small; little
2.	好久	hǎo jiǔ		a long time
	好	hǎo	adv	very
	久	jiǔ	adj	long (of time)
3.	不错	búcuò	adj	pretty good
	错	cuò	adj	wrong

VOCABULARY

4.	想	xiǎng	mv	to want to; would like to; to think [See Grammar 6.]
5.	觉得	juéde	v	to feel; to think
6.	有意思	yǒu yìsi	adj	interesting
	意思	yìsi	n	meaning
7.	只	zhǐ	adv	only
8.	睡觉	shuì jiào	vo	to sleep
	睡	shuì	v	to sleep
	觉	jiào	n	sleep
9.	算了	suàn le		forget it; never mind
10.	找	zhǎo	v	to look for
11.	别人	biérén	n	other people; another person
	别(的)	bié (de)	adj	other

Grammar

6. The Modal Verb 想 (xiǎng, want to; would like to)

想 (xiǎng) has several meanings. In this lesson it is a modal verb indicating a desire to do something. It must be followed by a verb or a clause.

① 你想听音乐吗？

Nǐ xiǎng tīng yīnyuè ma?

(Would you like to listen to some music?)

② 白老师想打球，可是王老师不想打。

Bái lǎoshī xiǎng dǎ qiú, kěshì Wáng lǎoshī bù xiǎng dǎ.

(Teacher Bai felt like playing ball, but Teacher Wang didn't.)

③ 你想想不想看中国电影？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng?

(Do you feel like going to see a Chinese movie?)

④ 你想想不想听外国音乐？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng tīng wàiguó yīnyuè?

(Do you feel like listening to some foreign music?)

想 (xiǎng) vs. 喜欢 (xǐhuan)

想 (xiǎng) can be translated as “would like to,” “to have a desire to.” 喜欢 (xǐhuan) is “to like,” meaning “be fond of.” 想 (xiǎng) and 喜欢 (xǐhuan) are different, and are not interchangeable.

想 (xiǎng) vs. 觉得 (juéde)

Both 想 (xiǎng) and 觉得 (juéde) can be translated as “to think,” but the former means “to desire,” whereas the latter means “to feel,” “to have the opinion,” or “to give a comment.”

7. Verb+Object as a Detachable Compound

Even though 睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep), 唱歌 (chàng gē, to sing), and 跳舞 (tiào wǔ, to dance) are treated each as a word, grammatically speaking, they are all verb-object compounds. When there is an attributive element to modify the object, such as an adjective or a number-measure word combination, it must be inserted between the verb and the noun. Such a compound is called a “detachable compound.” It is important to remember that a detachable compound does not take an object. Here are examples:

睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep)	→	睡一个好觉 (shuì yí ge hǎo jiào, have a good sleep)
唱歌 (chàng gē, to sing)	→	唱英文歌 (chàng Yīngwén gē, sing an English song)
跳舞 (tiào wǔ, to dance)	→	跳中国舞 (tiào Zhōngguó wǔ, do a Chinese dance)

In later lessons, you will see examples of other elements, like aspect markers, being inserted between the verb and the object in a detachable compound.

Language Practice

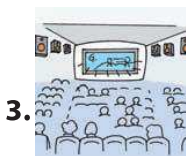
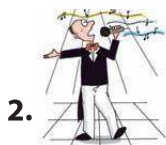
E. 想 (xiǎng, would like to)

Ask your friend if he or she would like to do the following activities this weekend.



→ 你周末想不想打球？

Nǐ zhōumò xiǎng bu xiǎng dǎ qiú?



F. 有意思 (yǒu yìsi, interesting)

Describe what activity each of the persons is or is not interested in.

EXAMPLE: ✓ 打球 (小高)

dǎ qiú (Xiǎo Gāo)

小高觉得打球
很有意思。

Xiǎo Gāo juéde dǎ qiú

hěn yǒu yìsi.

1. ✗ 跳舞 (白医生)

1. tiào wǔ (Bái yīshēng)

2. ✓ 听中国音乐 (王律师)

2. tīng Zhōngguó yīnyuè (Wáng lǜshī)

3. ✓ 看外国电影 (李老师)

3. kàn wàiguó diànyǐng (Lǐ lǎoshī)

4. ✗ 看英文书 (王小姐)

4. kàn Yīngwén shū (Wáng xiǎojiě)

5. ✓ 看电视 (高先生)

5. kàn diànshì (Gāo Xiānsheng)

G. Pair Activity

Find out what your partner would like to do this weekend.

A: 这个周末你想做什么？ **A:** Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ xiǎng zuò shénme?

B: 这个周末我想_____。 **B:** Zhè ge zhōumò wǒ xiǎng _____.

Find out if your partner feels like doing something else this weekend.

A: 你想_____吗？ **A:** Nǐ xiǎng _____ma?

B: 我想/不想_____。 **B:** Wǒ xiǎng/bù xiǎng _____.

What types of activities does your partner think are fun?

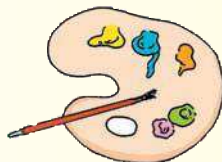
A: 你觉得（看电影、看书，
etc.）有意思吗？ **A:** Nǐ juéde (kàn diànyǐng, kàn shū,
etc.) yǒu yìsi ma?

B: 我觉得_____ **B:** Wǒ juéde _____
很有意思/没有意思。 hěn yǒu yìsi/méi yǒu yìsi.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

What's your hobby?

1. 画画儿 huà huàr



2. 下棋 xià qí



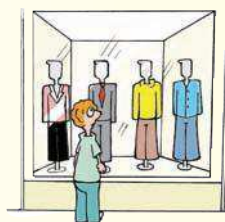
3. 上网聊天儿 shàng wǎng liáo tiānr



4. 玩游戏机 wán yóuxìjī



5. 逛街 guàng jiē



If your hobbies are not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here:

我喜欢 _____ 。 or

我觉得 _____ 很有意思。

Wǒ xǐhuan _____ . or

Wǒ juéde _____ hěn yǒu yìsi.

Culture Highlights

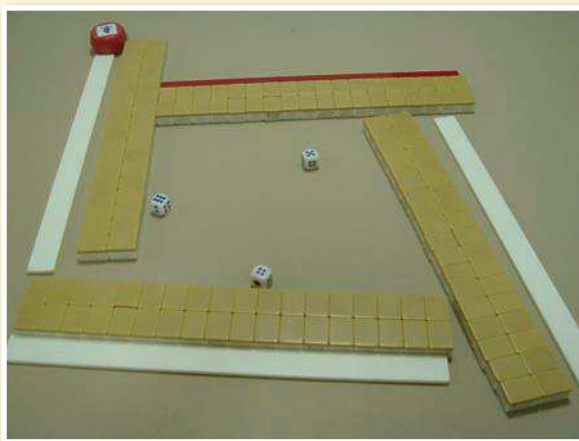
- When Chinese people go out to eat with friends, they rarely split the check at the end of the meal. Usually, someone will insist on picking up the tab by saying: “今天我请客” (Jīntiān wǒ qǐngkè, It's my treat today). The next time someone else will offer to pay. Often more than one person reaches for the bill and there might be a little struggle over who gets to pay.
- In general, Chinese people don't have the habit of getting a receipt after paying for a meal in a restaurant. But more and more people will ask for an invoice, 发票 (fāpiào), for reimbursement purposes. Here's a copy of an invoice from a restaurant.

北京市服务业、娱乐业、文化体育业专用发票		BEIJING SPECIAL INVOICE FOR SERVICE INDUSTRY, ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY AND PHYSICAL CULTURE INDUSTRY		发票代码 21100077		INVOICE CODE	
税务登记号: 11010580179		TAX REGISTRY NO.		发票号码 06996489		INVOICE NO.	
收款单位: 北京 餐饮有限公司		PAYEE		密码		PASSWORD	
付款单位(个人): 个人		PAYER		信息码 2014070		INF. NUMBER	
经营项目: 餐费		SERVICE ITEM		58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	
金额合计(人民币大写): 壹佰捌拾伍元整		TOTAL IN CAPITAL		58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	
机打票号: 20140702010699		PRINTING NO.		58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	
税控装置防伪码: 4D71679A09		ANTI-FORGERY CODE		58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	
收款单位(盖章有效)		PAYEE(SEAL)		58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	
				58077214-04806429-96489025		BARCODE	

Can you tell in which city the invoice was issued?



- 3 Playing mahjong 麻将 (májiàng) is one of the most popular pastimes for many Chinese people. The game needs four players and each mahjong set consists of 144 tiles. To win, the players have to draw various tiles to form different combinations, which have all been assigned scores based on pre-set rules. The more difficult the combination, the higher the score is. There are four games in each round, and the players can decide how many rounds they wish to play. Normally, people play either 8 or 12 rounds. Besides mahjong, playing Chinese chess 象棋 (xiàngqí) is another popular pastime in China. The international chess has pieces such as king, queen, rook, knight, and pawn, whereas Chinese chess has commander in chief, general, chariots, horses, and soldiers. Both mahjong and Chinese chess go back centuries. Community centers and clubhouses in China often have a 棋牌室 (qípáishì) or chess and poker room where men and women, especially retirees, meet for chess and mahjong marathons. It is also common to find onlookers gathering around chess players in neighborhood parks.



This is how the mahjong tiles are set up before a new game begins.



Each team of Chinese Chess pieces is identified by colors, typically black and red. They are set up as shown. You have learned the character/radical meaning "horse." Can you find where the horses are on the board?



Here are the mahjong tiles. There are some with Chinese numerals on them. Can you identify some of the numbers?

- ④ Arguably less popular but more prestigious is the game of encirclement 围棋 (wéiqí), better known in the West by its Japanese name Go. It is a deceptively simple game played with counters or stones on a board ruled with 19 vertical and 19 horizontal lines. The objective of the game is to surround and capture the opponent's counters. Every year major corporations sponsor tournaments with master players from China, Japan, and Korea participating and TV stations providing live coverage of important matches.

English Text

Dialogue I

- Gao Wenzhong: Bai Ying'ai, what do you like to do on weekends?
 Bai Ying'ai: I like to play ball and watch TV. How about you?
 Gao Wenzhong: I like to sing, dance, and listen to music. You like to read, right?
 Bai Ying'ai: Yes, sometimes I like to read as well.
 Gao Wenzhong: Do you like to watch movies?
 Bai Ying'ai: Yes, I do. I often watch movies on weekends.
 Gao Wenzhong: Then let's go see a foreign movie this evening. OK? My treat.
 Bai Ying'ai: Why your treat?
 Gao Wenzhong: Because you treated me to dinner yesterday, today I'm treating you to a movie.
 Bai Ying'ai: Then invite Wang Peng and Li You as well, OK?
 Gao Wenzhong: ...OK.

Dialogue II

(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)

- Wang Peng: Little Gao, long time no see. How are you?
 Gao Wenzhong: I'm fine. How about yourself?
 Wang Peng: I'm fine, too. What would you like to do this weekend? Would you like to play ball?
 Gao Wenzhong: Play ball? I don't like playing ball.
 Wang Peng: Then let's watch a ball game. How's that?
 Gao Wenzhong: Watch a ball game? I don't think watching a ball game is much fun, either.
 Wang Peng: Then what do you want to do this weekend?
 Gao Wenzhong: I only want to eat and sleep.
 Wang Peng: Never mind. I'll ask somebody else.

PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Before proceeding to Lesson 5, be sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

I am able to

- Talk about my favorite pastimes and ask about someone else's;
- Invite someone to a weekend activity;
- Accept or decline an invitation to a weekend activity;
- Find someone to do activities with.

Please review the lesson if any of these tasks seem difficult.

LESSON 5

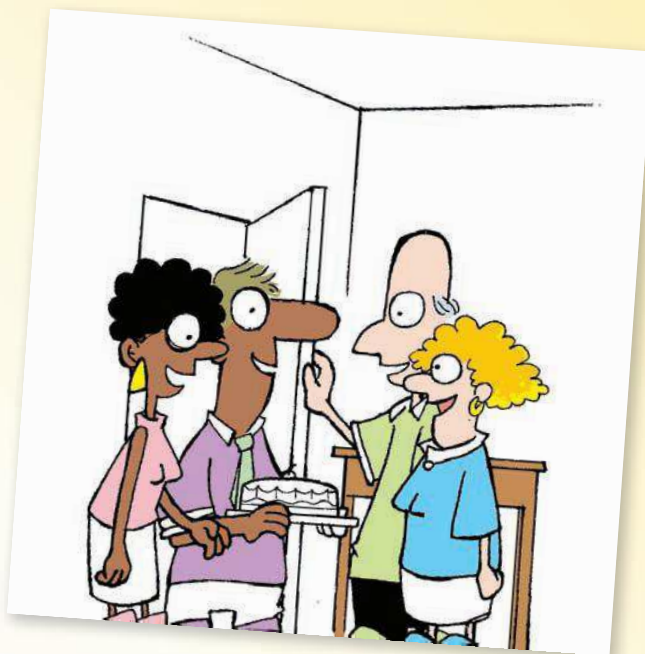
第五课

Dì wǔ kè

Visiting Friends

看朋友

Kàn péngyou



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to:

- Welcome a visitor;
- Introduce one person to another;
- Compliment someone on his/her house;
- Ask for beverages as a guest at someone else's place;
- Offer beverages to a visitor;
- Briefly describe a visit to a friend's place.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. Is it common to pay a visit to a friend's house without advance notice?
2. Do people bring anything when visiting a friend's home?
3. What are some of the common beverages and foods offered to visitors?