



# Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed

**Audioscript**

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# **Berlitz**® **Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed**

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# **Berlitz**<sup>®</sup> Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed

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[CD 2]

**Lesson Three**

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about your nationality and occupation. First, let's practice the new vocabulary:

Chinese

**zhōng guó rén**

**zhōng guó rén**

China

**zhōng guó**

**zhōng guó**

person, people

**rén**

**rén**

American

**měi guó rén**

**měi guó rén**

the United States of America

**měi guó**

**měi guó**

to do

**zuò**

**zuò**

particle, used after an attribute

**de**

**de**

teacher

**lǎo shī**

**lǎo shī**

doctor

**yī shēng**

**yī shēng**

to understand

**dǒng**

**dǒng**

English language

**yīng wén**

**yīng wén**

Chinese language

**zhōng wén**

**zhōng wén**

a little

**yí diǎn**

**yí diǎn**

to exist, to be at,

**zài**

**zài**

where

**nǎ lǐ**

**nǎ lǐ**

work, job

**gōng zuò**

**gōng zuò**

Now listen carefully to the dialogue. See if you can understand what the man's occupation is.

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Wǒ shì zhōng guó rén. Nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ shì měi guó rén.**

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

**Wǒ shì lǎo shī. Nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ shì yī shēng.**

So were you able to figure out his occupation?

That's right, he is a teacher. Now let's listen to what else they said. The woman started by saying her nationality:

**Wǒ shì zhōng guó rén.**

"I am Chinese." Remember,

**wǒ shì**

means "I am". "Chinese" is

**zhōng guó rén**

Try to repeat the whole sentence:

**Wǒ shì zhōng guó rén.**

**Wǒ shì zhōng guó rén.**

Did you recognize the question that the woman asked next? She said:

**Nǐ ne?**

That means: What about you? Repeat:

**Nǐ ne?**

**Nǐ ne?**

Did the gentleman's answer sound familiar?

**Wǒ shì měi guó rén.**

He used the same phrase to say "I am". Repeat:

**Wǒ shì**

**Wǒ shì**

Then he added "American".

**měi guó rén**

Repeat:

**Wǒ shì měi guó rén.**

**Wǒ shì měi guó rén.**

Next, the woman asked another question: What is your occupation?

Repeat:

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

Try the whole sentence once more:

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

The answer to this question is simple. Just say "I am":

**wǒ shì**

Then the occupation. The man's reply was:

**Wǒ shì lǎo shī.**

which means, "I am a teacher". Repeat:

**Wǒ shì lǎo shī.**

**Wǒ shì lǎo shī.**

Did you notice that the verb

**shì**

remains unchanged regardless of the subject? Chinese verb forms don't change at all to reflect the gender or number of a subject. Next, the man asked "What about you?" Do you remember the Chinese for this expression?

**Nǐ ne?**

**Nǐ ne?**

The woman replied, "I am a doctor." Repeat:

**Wǒ shì yī shēng.**

**Wǒ shì yī shēng.**

Very good!

To say a nationality, mention the name of a country, then add the word

**rén**

For example, "China" is

**zhōng guó**

so "Chinese" is

**zhōng guó rén**

Let's listen to the dialogue again.

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Wǒ shì zhōng guó rén. Nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ shì měi guó rén.**

**Nǐ shì zuò shén me de?**

**Wǒ shì lǎo shī. Nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ shì yī shēng.**

### Dialogue Two

Listen to the following dialogue. Try to answer these questions: does the gentleman understand English? What about Chinese?

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

**Wǒ dǒng yīng wén.**

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

**Wǒ dǒng yí diǎn zhōng wén.**

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

So were you able to get the answers? The gentleman said that he understands English, and also a little Chinese.

Now let's see what else they said. First the woman asked:

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

“Do you understand English, please?”

**Qǐng wèn**

means “May I ask”. Repeat:

**Qǐng wèn**

**Qǐng wèn**

**nǐ dǒng**

means “you understand” and

**yīng wén**

means “English”, so

**nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

means “Do you understand English?” Repeat:

**nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

**nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

Now try the whole sentence:

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

The gentleman replied:

**Wǒ dǒng yīng wén.**

“I understand English.” Repeat:

**Wǒ dǒng yīng wén.**

**Wǒ dǒng yīng wén.**

The woman's second question was: “Do you also understand Chinese?”

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

The structure of this sentence is almost the same as that of her first question. But the woman changed

**yīng wén**

“English” to

**zhōng wén**

“Chinese”, and she added in the word

**yě**

which means “also”. So the sentence means "Do you also understand Chinese?"

Repeat:

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

The gentleman answered:

**Wǒ dǒng yí diǎn zhōng wén.**

I understand a little Chinese.

**yí diǎn**

means “a little”. Repeat:

**yí diǎn**

**yí diǎn**

Now, repeat the whole phrase:

**Wǒ dǒng yí diǎn zhōng wén.**

**Wǒ dǒng yí diǎn zhōng wén.**

If you want to say “I understand Chinese”, what would you say?

**Wǒ dǒng zhōng wén.**

**Wǒ dǒng zhōng wén.**

Finally the woman asked:

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

“Where do you work?”

**zài nǎ lǐ**

means “at what place” and

**gōng zuò**

means “work”. Repeat the whole sentence:

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

Did you notice the word order of this question? When you are saying where an action takes place, unlike in English, the prepositional phrase describing the place precedes the action verb. The man’s answer was:

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

“I work in China.” Repeat:

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

Excellent! Did you notice that when the woman asked

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

She didn't use

**ma**

at the end? That's because when

**nǎ lǐ**

"where" is used in a question, the question word **ma** is not needed.

**nǎ lǐ**

should be put in the part of the sentence where the questioner expects the answer.

Compare the question and answer and note that the answer, "China" goes in the same place in the sentence as the question word "where".

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

Let's listen to the dialogue again.

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

**Wǒ dǒng yīng wén.**

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

**Wǒ dǒng yī diǎn zhōng wén.**

**Nǐ zài nǎ lǐ gōng zuò?**

**Wǒ zài zhōng guó gōng zuò.**

Now it's your turn. Suppose you are talking to the gentleman from the dialogue. Fill in the blanks in the conversation:

Ask the man if he understands English:

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng...?**

**Wǒ dǒng.**

Now ask if he also understands Chinese:

**Nǐ yě dǒng...?**

Listen to check your answers:

**Qǐng wèn, nǐ dǒng yīng wén ma?**

**Wǒ dǒng.**

**Nǐ yě dǒng zhōng wén ma?**

## Lesson Four

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce your family.  
First, let's review the new vocabulary.

this

**zhè**

**zhè**

to be

**shì**

**shì**

who, whom

**shéi**

**shéi**

wife, Mrs.

**tài tai**

**tài tai**

daughter

**nǚ ér**

**nǚ ér**

son

**ér zi**

**ér zi**

to have

**yǒu**

**yǒu**

and

**hé**

**hé**

younger brother

**dì dì**

**dì dì**

younger sister

**mèi mei**

**mèi mei**

older brother

**gē ge**

**gē ge**

older sister

**jiě jie**

**jiě jie**

have not

**méi yǒu**

**méi yǒu**

### Dialogue One

Listen carefully to the following dialogue. Wen Li is visiting Zhong Wang's house. Zhong Wang's father, Mr. Wang, will show Miss Li a photo and tell her about his family. Try to figure out whom Mr. Wang will introduce first.

**Wáng xiān shēng, zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

**Zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ ér.**

**Zhè shì nǚ ér zi ma?**

**Shì, zhè shì wǒ ér zi Wáng Zhōng.**

Were you able to figure out whom Mr. Wang introduced first?

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

Yes, it was his wife. Now let's hear what else Mr. Wang and Miss Li talked about.

Miss Li first pointed at the picture and asked:

**Wáng xiān shēng, zhè shì shéi?**

Do you remember what

**Wáng xiān shēng**

means?

It means Mr. Wang. Repeat:

**Wáng xiān shēng**

**Wáng xiān shēng**

After saying "Mr. Wang", Ms. Li said:

**zhè shì shéi?**

This means "Who is this?" Repeat:

**zhè shì shéi?**

**zhè shì shéi?**

Try to say the whole sentence together. Repeat:

**Wáng xiān shēng, zhè shì shéi?**

**Wáng xiān shēng, zhè shì shéi?**

Good!

**zhè shì**

is used frequently for introducing or asking about somebody. You try it:

**zhè shì**

**zhè shì**

Mr. Wang answered:

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

**wǒ**

means “my” here, and

**tài tai**

means “wife”. So

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

means “This is my wife.” Repeat:

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

Then Miss Li asked the same question again, but pointed to someone else in the picture:

**Zhè shì shéi?**

Who is this? Try this question on your own

**Zhè shì shéi?**

Mr. Wang replied:

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ ér.**

You already know that

**zhè shì**

means “this is” and

**wǒ**

means “my”. So

**wǒ nǚ ér**

means “my daughter”. The whole phrase means

This is my daughter. Repeat:

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ ér.**

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ ér.**

Finally Miss Li asked about the young man in the picture:

**Zhè shì nǐ ér zi ma?**

Did

**nǐ**

sound familiar to you?

It means “you” or “your”.

**ér zi**

means “son”. So

**Zhè shì nǐ ér zi ma?**

means “Is this your son?” Repeat:

**Zhè shì nǐ ér zi ma?**

**Zhè shì nǐ ér zi ma?**

And Mr. Wang’s answer was: “Yes, this is my son Zhong Wang.”

**Shì, zhè shì wǒ ér zi Wáng Zhōng.**

Did you notice the word for “yes”? It’s

**Shì**

Repeat the whole sentence:

**Shì, zhè shì wǒ ér zi Wáng Zhōng.**

**Shì, zhè shì wǒ ér zi Wáng Zhōng.**

Very good! You might have noticed that

**shéi**

is roughly equivalent to the English “who” when used to ask questions.

Remember, just like

**nǎ lǐ**

which you learned in the last chapter, you should not use

**shéi**

with the question word

**ma**

Also, like

**nǎ lǐ**

you need to put

**shéi**

in the part of the sentence where you expect the answer.

Compare the following question and answer:

**Zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

Let's listen to the whole dialogue again.

**Wáng xiān shēng, zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ tài tai.**

**Zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ ér.**

**Zhè shì nǐ ér zi ma?**

**Shì, zhè shì wǒ ér zi Wáng Zhōng.**

### Dialogue Two

Listen closely to the following dialogue and try to answer this question:

Does Miss Li have any younger brothers and younger sisters?

**Wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma.**

**Nǐ yǒu dì di, mèi mei ma?**

**Wǒ yǒu dì di, yě yǒu mèi mei.**

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

**Wǒ méi yǒu gē ge, yě méi yǒu jiě jie.**

Did you get that?

**Wǒ yǒu dì di, yě yǒu mèi mei.**

Yes, Miss Li has both younger brothers and younger sisters. First Miss Li said:

**Wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma.**

I have a father and a mother.

**yǒu**

is a verb, meaning "have". Did you remember what

**bà ba**

and

**mā ma**

mean?

**bà ba**

means "father" and

**mā ma**

means "mother".

**hé**

is a conjunction, meaning "and", so

**bà ba hé mā ma**

means “father and mother”. Say the whole sentence after Miss Li:  
“I have a father and a mother.”

**Wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma.**

**Wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma.**

Then Mr. Wang asked:

**Nǐ yǒu dì dì, mèi mei ma?**

“younger brother” is:

**dì dì**

**dì dì**

and

**mèi mei**

means “younger sister”. Repeat:

**mèi mei**

**mèi mei**

So,

**Nǐ yǒu dì dì, mèi mei ma?**

means “Do you have any younger brothers or younger sisters?”

Try to repeat the whole sentence:

**Nǐ yǒu dì dì, mèi mei ma?**

**Nǐ yǒu dì dì, mèi mei ma?**

See if you can understand what Miss Li answered.

**Wǒ yǒu dì dì, yě yǒu mèi mei.**

Did you get it? She said: “I have a younger brother, and  
I also have a younger sister.”

Did you recognize the word

**yě**

It means “also” in this sentence.

Let’s listen to that again. Repeat in the pauses:

**Wǒ yǒu dì dì,**

**yě yǒu mèi mei.**

Did you notice that, just like the verb

**shì**

the verb

**yǒu**

also remains unchanged no matter what the subject is? Remember, Chinese verb forms don't change. Mr.

Wang's last question was:

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

“Do you have any older brothers or older sisters?”

**gē ge**

means “older brother”. Repeat:

**gē ge**

**gē ge**

And

**jiě jie**

means “older sister”. Repeat:

**jiě jie**

**jiě jie**

Now try the whole sentence:

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

Miss Li's answer was:

**Wǒ méi yǒu gē ge, yě méi yǒu jiě jie.**

“I don't have older brothers or older sisters.”

Let's listen to that once again. Repeat in the pauses:

**Wǒ méi yǒu gē ge**

**yě méi yǒu jiě jie**

Good! Remember, to say the negative of the verb

**yǒu**

you should always use

**méi yǒu**

which literally means “not have”. Repeat:

**méi yǒu**

**méi yǒu**

Also, did you notice that

**yě**

is used in both affirmative and negative sentences? It can mean “also” or “neither”.

Compare the following two sentences:

**Wǒ yě yǒu mèi mei.**

means: “I also have a younger sister.”

**Wǒ yě méi yǒu jiě jie.**

means: “I don’t have an older sister, either.”

In China, the social status of men used to be higher than that of women. This tradition was also reflected in Chinese language.

As you can see from this dialogue:

**bà ba**

is put before

**mā ma**

and

**gē ge**

and

**dì di**

are placed before

**jiě jie**

and

**mèi mei.**

Let’s listen to the dialogue again.

**Wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma.**

**Nǐ yǒu dì di, mèi mei ma?**

**Wǒ yǒu dì di, yě yǒu mèi mei.**

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

**Wǒ méi yǒu gē ge, yě méi yǒu jiě jie.**

Now suppose Ms. Li is showing you a photo of her family and you’d like to ask her some questions. First, ask Ms Li: “who is this?”

**Zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ mèi mei.**

Now fill in the blanks in the following phrase to ask: “is this your father?”

Listen for the correct answer after the pause:

**Zhè shì ...?**

**Zhè shì nǐ bà ba ma?**

**Zhè shì wǒ bà ba.**

Now ask if she has older brothers and sisters.

**Nǐ yǒu gē ge, jiě jie ma?**

Excellent! Now you are talking to Mr. Wang. First ask him “Who is this?”

**Zhè shì shéi?**

**Zhè shì wǒ ér zi.**

Now ask him “Is this your daughter?”

**Zhè shì nǐ nǚ ér.**

**Zhè shì wǒ nǚ er.**

Now ask Mr. Wang: “Do you have any older sisters or older brothers?”

**Nǐ yǒu jiě jie, gē ge ma?**

**Wǒ yǒu jiě jie, méi yǒu gē ge.**

Did you understand Mr. Wang’s response?

Does he have older sisters or brothers?

That’s right, he said he has an older sister, but not an older brother.

## Lesson Five

In this dialogue, you will learn how to talk about your hobbies. First, let's hear the new vocabulary for this chapter.

weekend

**zhōu mò**

**zhōu mò**

like; love

**xǐ huān**

**xǐ huān**

do

**zuò**

**zuò**

see; watch; read

**kàn**

**kàn**

book

**shū**

**shū**

listen

**tīng**

**tīng**

music

**yīn yuè**

**yīn yuè**

movie

**diàn yǐng**

**diàn yǐng**

but

**kě shì**

**kě shì**

Really?

**shì ma**

**shì ma**

we; us

**wǒ men**

**wǒ men**

can

**kě yǐ**

**kě yǐ**

together

**yí qǐ**

**yí qǐ**

go

**qù**

**qù**

an interjection to show happiness

**a**

**a**

this

**zhè gè or zhè ge**

**zhè gè or zhè ge**

right away

**jiù**

**jiù**

a particle to soften the tone

**ba**

**ba**

Listen carefully to the following dialogue. Zhong Wang and Wen Li are talking about what they like to do on the weekend.

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Nǐ ne, Wáng Zhōng?**

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng, kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū,  
tīng yīn yuè.**

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Hǎo a! Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

**Hǎo!**

Let's listen to the dialogue sentence by sentence. Mr. Wang began with:

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

Can you recognize the woman's name in this phrase? It is

**Lǐ Wén**

Do you remember the man's full name?

**Wáng Zhōng**

Good! Now Zhong Wang is asking Wen Li what she likes to do on weekends. Listen and repeat:

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

Did you recognize the word for "weekend"? Repeat:

**zhōu mò**

**zhōu mò**

And the verb "to like". Repeat:

**xǐ huān**

**xǐ huān**

You've already learned how to ask "what?" in an earlier chapter. Did you remember it in the phrase?

**shén me**

**shén me**

Now we can put the question together.

**Nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

In this sentence,

**zhōu mò**

weekend, actually serves as an adverb, so in Chinese it has to come before the verb.

Let's hear the whole sentence again. Repeat:

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

And what is Wen Li's answer? She likes to read, listen to music, and watch movies.

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

Let's break this long sentence down into smaller parts.

First, let's say "read books".

**kàn shū**

**kàn shū**

Next, "listen to music"

**tīng yīn yuè**

**tīng yīn yuè**

And "watch movies"

**kàn diàn yǐng.**

**kàn diàn yǐng.**

Have you noticed that Chinese uses the same verb,

**kàn**

in both "read books" and "watch movies"? Yes, in the Chinese way of thinking, if you read a book silently, you are actually "watching" the book with your eyes, so the verb

**kàn**

is used. Let's try to repeat Wen Li's three hobbies again:

**kàn shū**

**tīng yīn yuè**

**kàn diàn yǐng**

Now repeat all three activities together:

**kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, kàn diàn yǐng**

**kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, kàn diàn yǐng**

Good! Now listen to the whole sentence, and repeat after Miss Li.

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

Which of these things do you like to do? Say it in Chinese!

How did Wen Li ask Zhong Wang about his hobbies? She said a phrase that I hope you remember:

**Nǐ ne, Wáng Zhōng?**

Did you remember it? It means "What about you, Zhong Wang?"

**Nǐ ne, Wáng Zhōng?**

What is Zhong Wang's answer? He said "I like to see movies on weekends too, but I don't like to read and listen to music." That is

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng, kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū,**

**tīng yīn yuè.**

This is quite a long sentence! Let's break this down into several short phrases. First, Zhong Wang said he also likes watching movies on weekends.

Please repeat:

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

But he doesn't like either reading or listening to music. Please repeat:

**Wǒ bù xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè.**

**Wǒ bù xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè.**

You might have noticed that there is a conjunction joining together the two short sentences.

**kě shì**

**kě shì**

This means "but". Repeat:

**kě shì**

**kě shì**

Also, did you notice that, in the second sentence, the subject

**wǒ**

was left out? In Chinese, whenever the subject is clear from the context, you don't need to say it again. Let's listen and repeat.

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng,**

**kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè.**

Now listen to the whole sentence. Try to recognize each word, and then repeat in the pause.

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng, kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū,  
tīng yīn yuè.**

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng, kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū,  
tīng yīn yuè.**

What is Wen Li's response? She said: "Really?" and then she suggested that they go to movies on the weekend. Let's listen:

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

Did you hear how to say "really"? Repeat:

**Shì ma?**

**Shì ma?**

Then, Wen Li suggested that they go to the movies together:

**Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

In this sentence, there are three new expressions clustered together as a verb phrase.

**kě yǐ**

| means "can";

**yí qǐ**

means "together" and

**qù**

means "go". So when all these words are combined, it means "can go together". Let's repeat:

**kě yǐ yí qǐ qù**

**kě yǐ yí qǐ qù**

So where are they going to go together? You need to add in the word "movie", which makes the phrase:

**kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng**

**kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng**

Good! Now let's put the whole sentence together. She said: "Really? We can go to see movies together on the weekend."

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

What's Zhong Wang's reaction to Wen Li's suggestion? Well, he was pretty happy. He asked Wen Li right away to go see a movie that coming weekend.

He said:

**Hǎo a! Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

The first thing he said:

**Hǎo a!**

means "Good!" This expression can be used to agree when someone suggests that you do something. Listen again and repeat:

**Hǎo a!**

**Hǎo a!**

Not only did Zhong Wang think it was a good idea, he wanted to go right away. He suggested that they go this weekend:

**Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

**Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

The word

**jiù**

in front of the verb

**qù**

means "as early as", and shows that he is really eager to schedule this date.

Let's repeat the whole sentence:

**Hǎo a! Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

**Hǎo a! Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

The word

**ba**

with a neutral tone at the end of a sentence is used to make the tone of the request milder. What do you think happened next? Do you think Wen Li and Zhong Wang made a date to see a movie? Well, Wen Li says

**Hǎo!**

Do you know what that means?

She says “yes”, she will go to the movies with him. Let's listen to the whole conversation again.

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè,**

**yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng,**

**nǐ ne, Wáng Zhōng?**

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng,**

**kě shì bù xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè.**

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Hǎo a!**

**Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

**Hǎo!**

Now it's your turn! Play the role of Zhong Wang in the dialogue.

Say: Wen Li, what do you like to do on weekends?

**Lǐ Wén, nǐ zhōu mò xǐ huān zuò shén me?**

**Wǒ xǐ huān kàn shū, tīng yīn yuè, yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng, nǐ ne,**

**Wáng Zhōng?**

Tell Wen Li that you also like watching movies:

**Wǒ zhōu mò yě xǐ huān kàn diàn yǐng.**

**Shì ma? Wǒ men zhōu mò kě yǐ yí qǐ qù kàn diàn yǐng.**

Try to respond to Wen Li's suggestion in a positive way.

**Hǎo a!**

Now say, " Let's go to see a movie this weekend."

**Zhè gè zhōu mò jiù qù ba.**

Do you still remember the numbers from 1 to 10? Listen first:

<b>yī</b>	<b>èr</b>	<b>sān</b>	<b>sì</b>	<b>wǔ</b>
<b>liù</b>	<b>qī</b>	<b>bā</b>	<b>jiǔ</b>	<b>shí</b>

Now repeat:

<b>yī</b>	<b>èr</b>	<b>sān</b>	<b>sì</b>	<b>wǔ</b>
<b>liù</b>	<b>qī</b>	<b>bā</b>	<b>jiǔ</b>	<b>shí</b>

Once again:

<b>yī</b>	<b>èr</b>	<b>sān</b>	<b>sì</b>	<b>wǔ</b>
<b>liù</b>	<b>qī</b>	<b>bā</b>	<b>jiǔ</b>	<b>shí</b>

Ok, are you ready for a test on Chinese numbers?

What's the number one?

**yī**

What is the number "four"?

**sì**

What about "seven"?

**qī**

Two?

**èr**

Nine?

**jiǔ**

Five?

**wǔ**

Eight?

**bā**

Three?

**sān**

Six?

**liù**

And finally, "ten"?

**shí**

Good! Learning how to say numbers is very important, and it's also practical. Now that you've learned the numbers, you will be able to do more than just counting or telling time. In Chinese, you will be able to tell the days of the week (except for Sunday) and the 12 months of the year by using the numbers 1 to 12.

The Chinese week goes from Monday to Sunday. For the days Monday through Saturday, we can simply put the numbers from 1 to 6 after the word

**xīng qī**

which means "weekday". So Monday, which is the first day of the week, is:

**xīng qī yī**

**xīng qī yī**

Tuesday

**xīng qī èr**

**xīng qī èr**

Wednesday

**xīng qī sān**

**xīng qī sān**

Thursday

**xīng qī sì**

**xīng qī sì**

Friday

**xīng qī wǔ**

**xīng qī wǔ**

Saturday

**xīng qī liù**

**xīng qī liù**

But Sunday, the seventh day of the week, is not formed by using number 7. It is

**xīng qī tiān**

**xīng qī tiān**

or

**xīng qī rì**

**xīng qī rì**

These have the same meaning, but

**xīng qī rì**

is more formal.

In order to tell the 12 months in a year, we need to know how to form the numbers 11 and 12. Do you remember them?

Eleven is literally "ten, one". Repeat:

**shíyī**

**shíyī**

So, what do you think twelve is?

**shí'èr**

**shí'èr**

All of the numbers up to 19 are formed this way, combining ten

**shí**

with the single digit number 1 to 9. Let's count from 11 to 19:

**shíyī**

**shí'èr**

**shísān**

**shísì**

**shíwǔ**

**shíliù**

**shíqī**

**shíbā**

**shíjiǔ**

Let's review the numbers from 1 to 12 once more. Listen and repeat:

**yī**

**èr**

**sān**

**sì**

**wǔ**

**liù**

**qī**

**bā**

**jiǔ**

**shí**

**shíyī**

**shí'èr**

Can you count from 1 to 12 by yourself? Try it, then listen to check your answer.

**yī**

**èr**

**sān**

**sì**

**wǔ**

**liù**

**qī**

**bā**

**jiǔ**

**shí**

**shíyī**

**shíèr**

Good! Now equipped with the numbers from 1 to 12, we can tell the 12 months in a year by attaching the word

**yuè**

to the twelve numbers. The word

**yuè**

means "moon". It also means "month" in Chinese, because traditionally the Chinese use the Lunar Calendar. Let's say January, or "one month"

**yī yuè**

**yī yuè**

February

**èr yuè**

**èr yuè**

March

**sān yuè**

**sān yuè**

April

**sì yuè**

**sì yuè**

May

June  
wǔ yuè  
wǔ yuè

July  
liù yuè  
liù yuè

August  
qī yuè  
qī yuè

September  
bā yuè  
bā yuè

October  
jiǔ yuè  
jiǔ yuè

November  
shí yuè  
shí yuè

and December  
shíyī yuè  
shíyī yuè

shí'èr yuè  
shí'èr yuè

To talk about the dates within a month, we need to learn one new word:

**hào**

You can simply put the word

**hào**

right after a number to say “the first, the second, the third”, etc.

Repeat the first twelve days of the month.

yīhào	èrhào	sānhào	sìhào
wǔhào	liùhào	qīhào	bāhào
jiǔhào	shíhào	shíyīhào	shí'èrhào

Keep in mind that in Chinese, dates are given as month-date-day of the week. For instance, “Saturday, July 2<sup>nd</sup>” is actually “July, second, Saturday”:

**qī yuè èr hào, xīng qī liù**

“Sunday, July the 3<sup>rd</sup>” is

**qī yuè sān hào, xīng qī tiān**

So, what would “Monday, July the 4<sup>th</sup>” be?

**qī yuè sì hào, xīng qī yī**

In order to tell time, we need the numbers 1-12, plus the word

**diǎn zhōng**

which means "o'clock". For instance: 6 o'clock is

**liù diǎn zhōng**

“7 o'clock” is

**qī diǎn zhōng**

To talk about halves or quarters of hours, just leave out the syllable

**zhōng**

For instance, 15 is

**shí wǔ**

So 6:15 is

**liù diǎn shí wǔ**

6:20 is

**liù diǎn èrshí**

Rather than the number thirty, the word

**bàn**

is used when we talk about "half an hour". For instance, 6:30 is

**liù diǎn bàn**

Now, let's review some vocabulary.

Chinese

**zhōng guó rén**

**zhōng guó rén**

China

**zhōng guó**

**zhōng guó**

person, people

**rén**

**rén**

American

**měi guó rén**

**měi guó rén**

the United States of America

**měi guó**

**měi guó**

to do

**zuò**

**zuò**

particle, used after an attribute

**de**

**de**

teacher

**lǎo shī**

**lǎo shī**

doctor

**yī shēng**

**yī shēng**

to understand

**dǒng**

**dǒng**

English language

**yīng wén**

**yīng wén**

Chinese language

**zhōng wén**

**zhōng wén**

a little

**yí diǎn**

**yí diǎn**

to exist, to be at,

**zài**

**zài**

where

**nǎ lǐ**

**nǎ lǐ**

work, job

**gōng zuò**

**gōng zuò**

this

**zhè**

**zhè**

to be

**shì**

**shì**

who, whom

**shéi**

**shéi**

wife, Mrs.

**tài tai**

**tài tai**

daughter

**nǚ ér**

**nǚ ér**

son

**ér zi**

**ér zi**

to have

**yǒu**

**yǒu**

and

**hé**

**hé**

younger brother

**dì di**

**dì di**

younger sister

**mèi mei**

**mèi mei**

older brother

**gē ge**

**gē ge**

older sister

**jiě jie**

**jiě jie**

have not

**méi yǒu**

**méi yǒu**

weekend

**zhōu mò**

**zhōu mò**

like; love

**xǐ huān**

**xǐ huān**

do

**zuò**

**zuò**

see; watch; read

**kàn**

**kàn**

book

	<b>shū</b>
	<b>shū</b>
listen	
	<b>tīng</b>
	<b>tīng</b>
music	
	<b>yīn yuè</b>
	<b>yīn yuè</b>
movie	
	<b>diànyǐng</b>
	<b>diànyǐng</b>
but	
	<b>kě shì</b>
	<b>kě shì</b>
Really?	
	<b>shì ma</b>
	<b>shì ma</b>
we; us	
	<b>wǒ men</b>
	<b>wǒ men</b>
can	
	<b>kě yǐ</b>
	<b>kě yǐ</b>
together	
	<b>yì qǐ</b>
	<b>yì qǐ</b>
go	
	<b>qù</b>
	<b>qù</b>
an interjection to show happiness	
	<b>a</b>
	<b>a</b>
this	
	<b>zhè gè or zhè ge</b>
	<b>zhè gè or zhè ge</b>

right away

**jiù**

**jiù**

a particle to soften the tone

**ba**

**ba**