



Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed

Audioscript

Berlitz Publishing
New York Munich Singapore

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Text: Quixia Shao & Xiaoxiao Jiao

Publishing Director: Sheryl Olinsky Borg

Editor: Emily Bernath

Editorial Assistant: Eric Zuarino

Audio Production: John Marshall Sound/Paul Ruben Productions

Production Manager: Elizabeth Gaynor

Cover Design: Claudia Petrilli

Cover Photo: © Getty Images/PunchStock

Inset Photo: © Patagonik Works/Getty Images

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[CD 4]

Lesson Nine

In this lesson, you will learn how to book train and airplane tickets.

The new words you will learn in this lesson include:

train ticket

huǒ chē piào

huǒ chē piào

to want

yào

yào

time

shí jiān

shí jiān

morning

shàng wǔ

shàng wǔ

hard seat

yìng xí

yìng xí

soft seat

ruǎn xí

ruǎn xí

hard sleeper seat

yìng wò

yìng wò

soft sleeper seat

ruǎn wò

ruǎn wò

airplane ticket

fēi jī piào

fēi jī piào

economy class

jīng jì cāng

jīng jì cāng

business class

shāng wù cāng

shāng wù cāng

Dialogue One

Listen to the following dialogue. Mr. Wang is at a ticket office. See if you can understand what kind of ticket he will purchase.

Qǐng wèn, yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

Yīng xí hái shì ruǎn xí?

Dōu bú yào. Yǒu yìng wò de ma?

Méi yǒu le, zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de.

Nà wǒ yào sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào.

So did you get that? That's right, he purchased three soft sleeper tickets.

Now let's see what else they said. Mr. Wang started by asking:

Qǐng wèn, yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?

Do you have any train tickets to Beijing, please?

Did

yǒu

sound familiar?

Yes, it means "have".

qù Běi jīng

means "going to Beijing".

de

shows possession and

huǒ chē piào

means "train ticket". So that phrase

qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào

literally means "Beijing's train ticket" or a train ticket to Beijing.

Now repeat the whole sentence: "Do you have a train ticket to Beijing?"

Yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?

Yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?

The woman replied by asking:

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

What time do you want it for?

nín yào

means “you want”, and you already know that:

shén me shí jiān

means “what time”. Now try to repeat the whole sentence:

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Did you notice that the function of

de

here is different from the last sentence? It is not used for possession in this sentence.

Instead, it means “it”. The woman didn't say “train ticket” again, but she said

de

instead, to refer to it. Repeat the whole sentence again:

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

The man answered:

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

Did

míng tiān

sound familiar?

Yes, it means “tomorrow”.

shàng wǔ

means “morning”. So

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

means “For tomorrow morning.” Try to repeat that once more.

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

Next, the woman offered two different kinds of tickets:

Yìng xí hái shì ruǎn xí?

“Hard seat or soft seat?”

yìng xí

means “hard seat”, repeat:

yìng xí

yìng xí

and “soft seat” is:

ruǎn xí

ruǎn xí

Did you notice that when the woman asked:

Yìng xí hái shì ruǎn xí?

She didn't use

ma

at the end? That's because when

hái shì

which means "or", is used in a question

ma

is not needed. Repeat the whole sentence again:

Yīng xī hái shì ruǎn xī?

The man didn't like the tickets the woman offered, so he said:

Dōu bú yào.

"Neither."

dōu

means "none" here, and

bú yào

means "don't want". So putting them together

Dōu bú yào.

means "Neither". Say that sentence again:

Dōu bú yào.

Dōu bú yào.

Then the man asked another question:

Yǒu yìng wò de ma?

"Do you have hard sleeper tickets?"

yìng wò

means "hard sleeper". Repeat:

yìng wò

yìng wò

In this case

de

means "it" again, standing for the word "ticket".

Repeat the phrase once more:

Yǒu yìng wò de ma?

The woman replied:

méi yǒu le

"Not any more." Did you notice the function of the word

le

It is used here to suggest a change of situation or status. It means that hard sleeper tickets were available before, but have been sold out now. Repeat that phrase again:

méi yǒu le

méi yǒu le

Then the woman told the man:

zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de.

Can you figure out what this might mean?

zhǐ yǒu

means “only have”, and

ruǎn wò

means “soft sleeper”. So

zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de

means “We only have soft sleepers.” Try repeating that once more:

zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de

zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de

So what did the man do? He replied:

Nà wǒ yào sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào.

“In that case, I want three soft sleeper tickets.” Did

nà

sound familiar to you?

Yes, it means “In that case”. You may also remember that

wǒ yào

means “I want”. Do you recognize any words from the phrase

sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào

Hopefully you remember that

sān

means “three”, and that

zhāng

is the measure word for counting thin and flat items, and of course

ruǎn wò piào

means “soft sleeper tickets.” Listen once more, and repeat:

Nà wǒ yào sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào.

Nà wǒ yào sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào.

Very good! Now let’s listen to the dialogue again.

Qǐng wèn, yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?
Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.
Yīng xī hái shì ruǎn xī?
Dōu bú yào. Yǒu yìng wò de ma?
Méi yǒu le, zhǐ yǒu ruǎn wò de.
Nà wǒ yào sān zhāng ruǎn wò piào.

Now it's your turn! Suppose you'd like to purchase a train ticket to Beijing.
First, ask if they have any train tickets to Beijing.

Qǐng wèn, yǒu qù Běi jīng de huǒ chē piào ma?
Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Did you understand what she asked you?
She asked you what time you want the ticket for.
Tell her you want a ticket for tomorrow morning.

Míng tiān shàng wǔ de.

Dialogue Two

Listen carefully to the following dialogue. See if you can understand what kind of ticket the man would like to buy this time.

Yǒu qù Shàng hǎi de fēi jī piào ma?
Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?
Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.
Jīng jì cāng hái shì shāng wù cāng?
Jīng jì cāng.

So were you able to get that? The man wanted to purchase an economy-class airplane ticket. Let's see what else they said.

The man began by asking:

Yǒu qù Shàng hǎi de fēi jī piào ma?

“Do you have any airplane tickets to Shanghai?” Have you ever heard of

Shàng hǎi
Shàng hǎi

is the biggest city in China.

qù Shàng hǎi

means “to go to Shanghai” and

fēi jī piào

means “plane ticket”. Repeat:

fēi jī piào
fēi jī piào

Do you remember that the word

de

can mean different things depending on the context?

What do you think it means here?

In this case, it shows possession, so the phrase literally means “Shanghai’s plane ticket.” Repeat the sentence again:

Yǒu qù Shàng hǎi de fēi jī piào ma?

Yǒu qù Shàng hǎi de fēi jī piào ma?

The woman needed more information, so she asked:

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

For what time?

In this case, is

de

a possessive, or does it mean “it”, and take the place of a noun?

It means “it”, standing in for the word “airplane ticket” which is omitted.

Let’s repeat the whole sentence again:

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

The man answered:

Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.

Do you remember

yuè

and

hào

yuè

means “month”, and

hào

means “date”. Remember, the months are formed with the numbers one to twelve.

So, can you figure out which month

wǔ yuè

is?

It's the fifth month, so it means “May”. And what day in May?

shí hào

means “the 10th”.

xià wǔ

means “afternoon”. So

Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.

means “May 10th in the afternoon”. Repeat:

Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.

Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.

See if you can recognize any of the words from her last question:

Jīng jì cāng hái shì shāng wù cāng?

jīng jì cāng

means “economy class”, and

shāng wù cāng

means “business class”. Repeat those again:

jīng jì cāng

jīng jì cāng

shāng wù cāng

shāng wù cāng

Do you remember the meaning of

hái shì

It means “or”. Now repeat the whole phrase again:

Jīng jì cāng hái shì shāng wù cāng?

Jīng jì cāng hái shì shāng wù cāng?

So, which did the man choose? Listen to his answer:

Jīng jì cāng.

Jīng jì cāng.

Jīng jì cāng.

He chose economy class. Now let’s listen to the dialogue one more time.

Yǒu qù Shàng hǎi de fēi jī piào ma?

Nín yào shén me shí jiān de?

Wǔ yuè shí hào xià wǔ de.

Jīng jì cāng hái shì shāng wù cāng?

Jīng jì cāng.

Lesson Ten

In this lesson, you will learn how to ask for directions.
Here are the new words you will learn in this lesson.

train station

huǒ chē zhàn

huǒ chē zhàn

station; bus, subway or train stop

zhàn

zhàn

to get to, to walk

zǒu

zǒu

to take

zuò

zuò

bus line, route

lù

lù

bus

gōng gòng qì chē

gōng gòng qì chē

public

gōng gong

gōng gong

vehicle

qì chē

qì chē

prefix for an ordinal number

dì

dì

to get off a bus, taxi, subway or train

xià chē

xià chē

subway line

xiàn

xiàn

subway

dì tiě

dì tiě

a famous shopping district in Beijing

Wáng Fǔ Jǐng

Wáng Fǔ Jǐng

taxi

chū zū qì chē

chū zū qì chē

convenient

fāng biàn

fāng biàn

Dialogue One

Listen carefully to this dialogue. Mr. Wang will ask a woman how to get to the train station. Listen for what mode of transportation he needs to take to get there:

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò shí lù gōng gòng qì chē, zài dì bā zhàn xià chē.

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò yī xiàn dì tiě.

So were you able to understand that? He can get to the train station both by bus and by subway. Now let's hear what else they said.

Mr. Wang started by asking:

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

“How can I get to the train station, please?”

zěn me zǒu

means “how to get there?” To ask directions to anywhere, first mention your destination, then say

zěn me zǒu

Try saying that yourself.

zěn me zǒu

In this case, Mr. Wang started with a phrase that you already know. Listen, and see if you can remember what it means:

qǐng wèn

This means “may I ask”. He added his destination

huǒ chē zhàn

“train station”. Now try to repeat the whole sentence:

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

The woman replied:

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò shí lù gōng gòng qì chē.

“You may take No.10 bus.” Did you recognize the phrase

kě yǐ

Yes, you learned it before. It means “may”.

zuò

means “to take”. Do you remember what

shí

means?

It’s the number “ten”.

lù

means “line” or “route”. So

shí lù

means “No. 10 line”.

gōng gòng qì chē

means “bus”. So can you figure out what it means when we combine these two phrases? Listen again:

shí lù gōng gòng qì chē?

It means “No.10 bus”. Now put everything together and repeat:

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò shí lù gōng gòng qì chē.

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò shí lù gōng gòng qì chē.

Very good! The woman continued by saying:

Zài dì bā zhàn xià chē.

“Get off at the eighth stop.” Did you recognize the word

zài

You learned it at the beginning of the program. It means “at”.

Another word you already learned is

bā

This is a number: do you remember which one?

It means “eight”.

zhàn

means “stop”, and

xià chē

means “to get off”. Did you notice that the woman used the word

dì

before the number eight

bā

That’s because she needed to say the ordinal number “eighth” instead of just “eight”.

By putting

dì

before

bā

she changed “eight” into “the eighth”. So

dì bā zhàn

means “the eighth stop”. Now repeat the whole phrase one more time:

Zài dì bā zhàn xià chē.

Zài dì bā zhàn xià chē.

Very good! Next, Mr. Wang asked another question.

See which words you can recognize:

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

dì tiě

means “subway”, and

zuò dì tiě

means “to take subway”. So what does the whole phrase mean?

Listen again:

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

It means “Can I take the subway?” The woman replied:

Yě kě yǐ.

You can as well. Did

yě

sound familiar?

Yes, it means “also”. Repeat:

Yě kě yǐ.

Yě kě yǐ.

Yě kě yǐ.

Then the woman gave Mr. Wang more information:

Zuò yī xiàn dì tiě.

Do you remember what

yī

means?

It's the number "one".

xiàn

means "subway line". So

yī xiàn dì tiě

means "No.1 subway line." Repeat the whole sentence:

"Take No.1 subway line."

Zuò yī xiàn dì tiě.

Zuò yī xiàn dì tiě.

Very good! Now let's listen to the dialogue again.

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò shí lù gōng gòng qì chē, zài dì bā zhàn xià chē.

Kě yǐ zuò dì tiě ma?

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò yī xiàn dì tiě.

Dialogue Two

Listen carefully to this dialogue. Try to answer this question:

Can Miss Li take a bus?

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

So were you able to figure that out? Listen again:

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

"Yes," the man says. Miss Li can take the bus.

Now let's see what else they said.

Miss Li started by asking a question that you probably recognize:

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

"How can I get to Wang Fu Jing, please?"

Wáng Fǔ Jǐng

is the name of the famous shopping district in Beijing.

You already know

zěn me zǒu

means "how to get there". Try the whole sentence again:

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

The man replied:

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

“You can take a taxi.”

chū zū qì chē

means “taxi”. Repeat:

chū zū qì chē

chū zū qì chē

“to take a taxi” is

zuò chū zū qì chē

Repeat the whole sentence:

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Miss Li asked another question:

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

“What about taking a bus?” Repeat the sentence:

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Listen to the man’s reply and see if you can understand:

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

So, can she take a bus?

Yes, the man says

Yě kě yǐ.

Which means, “You can as well.”

What bus line does he say she can take? Listen again:

Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

She can take the number two bus. Excellent!

Now let’s listen to the dialogue again.

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Yě kě yǐ. Zuò èr xiàn gōng gòng qì chē.

Now you try! Suppose you are asking for directions to the train station.

First, ask “How can I get to the train station?”

Qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò dì tiě.

Did you understand her answer? Listen again:

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò dì tiě.

She said: “You can take the subway.” Suppose you prefer to go by bus.

Ask the woman: “Can I take a bus?”

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Yě kě yǐ.

So can you go by bus?

Let’s listen to the dialogue once more.

Qǐng wèn, Wáng Fǔ Jǐng zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Kě yǐ zuò gōng gòng qì chē ma?

Yě kě yǐ.

Listen once more:

Yě kě yǐ.

She said “Yes, you may also go by bus.”

Very good. Now suppose you are talking to a gentleman regarding how to get to

Tiān ān mén

Tiananmen Square in Beijing. First, ask him how to get to Tiananmen.

Qǐng wèn, Tiān ān mén zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

What did he say?

He said: You can take a taxi.

Let’s listen to the dialogue once more.

Qǐng wèn, Tiān ān mén zěn me zǒu?

Nǐ kě yǐ zuò chū zū qì chē.

Lesson Eleven

In this lesson, you will learn how to make an appointment.

First, let's hear the new vocabulary:

to invite, or treat

qǐng

qǐng

to eat

chī

chī

dinner

wǎn fàn

wǎn fàn

busy

máng

máng

evening

wǎn shàng

wǎn shàng

restaurant

fàn guǎn

fàn guǎn

afternoon

xià wǔ

xià wǔ

free, not busy

yǒu kòng

yǒu kòng

Listen to the dialogue carefully. Mr. Wang would like to make an appointment with Miss Li. See if you can understand when and where they are going to meet.

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma? Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Xiè xie! Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

Jǐ diǎn zhōng? Zài nǎ lǐ?

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn, zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

So were you able to figure out when and where they are going to meet? Listen again:

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn, zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

That's right, they'll meet at 7:00 p.m. on Sunday at Beijing Restaurant.

Now let's see what else they said. Mr. Wang started by asking:

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma?

You already know

míng tiān

means "tomorrow". Repeat:

míng tiān

míng tiān

yǒu shí jiān

means "have time". Repeat:

yǒu shí jiān

yǒu shí jiān

So

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma?

means "Do you have time tomorrow?" Repeat the phrase:

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma?

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma?

Next, he said:

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

xiǎng

means "want" or "would like to" and

qǐng

means "invite" or "treat". So

wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ

here means "I'd like to treat you". Repeat:

wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ

wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ

chī

means "to eat", and

wǎn fàn

means "dinner". So

chī wǎn fàn

means “to eat dinner.” Repeat:

chī wǎn fàn

chī wǎn fàn

Now repeat the whole sentence again: “I’d like to treat you to dinner.”

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Miss Li was happy about this invitation, so she first said “Thanks!”

Xiè xie!

Try that phrase on your own:

Xiè xie!

Xiè xie!

But she told him that tomorrow is not good:

Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

Did

kě shì

sound familiar?

It means “but”.

hěn

means “very”, and

máng

means “busy”. Why didn’t she use the verb

shì

Because, just like

fāng biàn

“convenient”, the adjective

máng

also functions as a verb, which means that

shì

is not needed. So,

Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

means “But I’ll be very busy tomorrow.” Repeat the whole phrase:

Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

Then Mr. Wang asked about another day. Listen and see if you can recognize which day he suggests:

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

Listen to just the day again:

xīng qī tiān

It means Sunday. You may also remember that

zěn me yàng

means “how about”. So

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

means “Then, how about Sunday?” Repeat:

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

Miss Li asked two short questions. The first one was:

Jǐ diǎn zhōng?

“At what time?” Repeat:

Jǐ diǎn zhōng?

Jǐ diǎn zhōng?

And the second one was

Zài nǎ lǐ?

nǎ lǐ

means “where”, and

Zài nǎ lǐ?

also means “where” or “at what place”? Repeat:

Zài nǎ lǐ?

Zài nǎ lǐ?

Listen to Mr. Wang's reply and see if you can tell what time he suggests:

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn.

He said: “At 7:00 p.m.” Did you notice his word order? He put

wǎn shàng

“evening” before

qī diǎn

“seven o'clock” because the largest unit of time has to come first. Here,

wǎn shàng

“evening” is larger than

qī diǎn

“seven o'clock.” Repeat again:

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn.

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn.

He also told her the location:

Zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

fàn guǎn

means “restaurant”, but

Běijīng Fàn Guǎn

here is the name of the restaurant. Repeat the whole phrase again:

“At Beijing Restaurant.”

Zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

Zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

Finally, Miss Li agreed and said:

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

Did

jiàn

sound familiar?

It means “see”. So

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

means “Good. See you on Sunday.” Repeat:

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

Excellent. Now let’s listen to the dialogue again.

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu shí jiān ma? Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Xiè xie! Kě shì míng tiān wǒ hěn máng.

Nà xīng qī tiān, zěn me yàng?

Jǐ diǎn zhōng? Zài nǎ lǐ?

Wǎn shàng qī diǎn, zài Běijīng Fàn Guǎn.

Hǎo. Xīng qī tiān jiàn.

Now it’s your turn. Try inviting your friend out for dinner. Listen for the response. First, ask “Do you have free time tomorrow?”

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu kòng ma?

Yǒu.

So, is he free? Yes, he is. Now say: “I’d like to invite you to dinner.”

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Zài nǎ lǐ? Jǐ diǎn zhōng?

What did he ask you?

He asked you where and when. Answer by saying, “China restaurant, 7:00 p.m.”

Zhōng Guó Fàn Diàn. Wǎng shàng qī diǎn.

Hǎo.

So did he like your suggestion?

Yes, he did.

Let's listen to the dialogue once more.

Míng tiān nǐ yǒu kòng ma?

Yǒu.

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Zài nǎ lǐ? Jǐ diǎn zhōng?

Zhōng Guó Fàn Diàn. Wǎng shàng qī diǎn.

Hǎo.

Now, let's review some vocabulary.

train ticket

huǒ chē piào

huǒ chē piào

to want

yào

yào

time

shí jiān

shí jiān

morning

shàng wǔ

shàng wǔ

hard seat

yìng xí

yìng xí

soft seat

ruǎn xí

ruǎn xí

hard sleeper seat

yìng wò

yìng wò

soft sleeper seat

ruǎn wò

ruǎn wò

airplane ticket

fēi jī piào

fēi jī piào

economy class

jīng jì cāng

jīng jì cāng

business class

shāng wù cāng

shāng wù cāng

train station

huǒ chē zhàn

huǒ chē zhàn

station; bus, subway or train stop

zhàn

zhàn

to get to, to walk

zǒu

zǒu

to take

zuò

zuò

bus line, route

lù

lù

bus

gōng gòng qì chē

gōng gòng qì chē

public

gōng gong

gōng gong

vehicle

qì chē

qì chē

prefix for an ordinal number

dì

dì

to get off a bus, taxi, subway or train

xià chē

xià chē

subway line

xiàn

xiàn

subway

dì tiě

dì tiě

a famous shopping district in Beijing

Wáng Fǔ Jǐng

Wáng Fǔ Jǐng

taxi

chū zū qì chē

chū zū qì chē

convenient

fāng biàn

fāng biàn

to invite, or treat

qǐng

qǐng

to eat

chī

chī

dinner

wǎn fàn

wǎn fàn

busy

máng

máng

evening

wǎn shàng

wǎn shàng

restaurant

fàn guǎn

fàn guǎn

afternoon

xià wǔ

xià wǔ

free, not busy

yǒu kòng

yǒu kòng

And that's the end of our Berlitz Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed program. We hope you've enjoyed learning Chinese with Berlitz. Thank you, and goodbye.

Zài jiàn!