

Request to Substitute a Current Edition with a New Edition that does not Change Content Reviewed and Approved by the State Review Panel

Adopted Component Information:

You must submit a separate form for each component title and ISBN.

Component Title:	Integrated Chinese Level 1, Part 1 - 3rd edition												
Component ISBN:	9	7	8	0	8	8	7	2	7	6	4	4	6
Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title.												
Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New Component Information:

New Component Title:	Integrated Chinese, 4th Ed., Volume 1, Textbook (Hardcover, Simplified)												
New Component ISBN:	9	7	8	1	6	2	2	9	1	1	3	3	2
New Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title.												
New Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Access Information:

Use the table below to provide login credentials for the adopted version of the instructional materials and the proposed substitution.

	URL	Username	Password
Adopted content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_1_textbook_simp_1.pdf	N/A	N/A
Proposed new content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_1_textbook_simp_reduced_2.pdf	N/A	N/A

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Publisher's rationale for the substitution

Cheng & Tsui's release of the newer, 4th edition of Integrated Chinese [lick here](#) to enter the primary reason for the update request.

Side-by-side comparison:

Any content that has been changed in the component listed on the previous page should be documented in this side-by-side comparison. You must submit a separate request for each component. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add additional information.)

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Sample: Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Sample: Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.new.content
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Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add additional information.)

Dialogue I: Exchanging Greetings



你好^①！

你好！

请问^②，你^③贵姓？

我姓^①李。你呢^②？

我姓王。李小姐^④，
你叫^③什么名字？

我叫李友。王先生，
你叫什么名字？

我叫王朋。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 你好！(Nǐ hǎo!) is a common form of greeting.

It can be used to address strangers upon first introduction or between old acquaintances. To respond, simply repeat the same greeting.

② 请问 (qǐng wèn) is a polite formula to be used to get someone's attention before asking a question or making an inquiry, similar to "excuse me, may I please ask..." in English.

③ You can replace 你 (nǐ) with its honorific form, 您 (nín), if you wish to be more polite and respectful. See Lesson 6, Dialogue I, Language Note 1.

④ 小姐 (xiǎojiě) is a word with two third tone syllables. The tone sandhi rule applies, thus making the first third tone 小 (xiǎo) a second tone. The second syllable 姐 (jiě) can also be pronounced in the neutral tone.

Exchanging Greetings

Dialogue 1

At school, Wang Peng and Li You meet each other for the first time.



Audio



你好^a!



Video



你好!



请问^b, 你^c贵姓?



我姓^{1*}李。你呢²?



我姓王。李小姐^d, 你叫³什么名字?



我叫李友。王先生, 你叫什么名字?



我叫王朋⁴。

Pinyin Dialogue



Nǐ hǎo^a!



Nǐ hǎo!



Qǐng wèn^b, nǐ^c guì xìng?



Wǒ xìng¹ Lǐ. Nǐ ne²?



Wǒ xìng Wáng. Lǐ xiǎojiě^d, nǐ jiào³ shénme míngzi?



Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yǒu. Wáng xiānsheng, nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?



Wǒ jiào Wáng Pēng⁴.

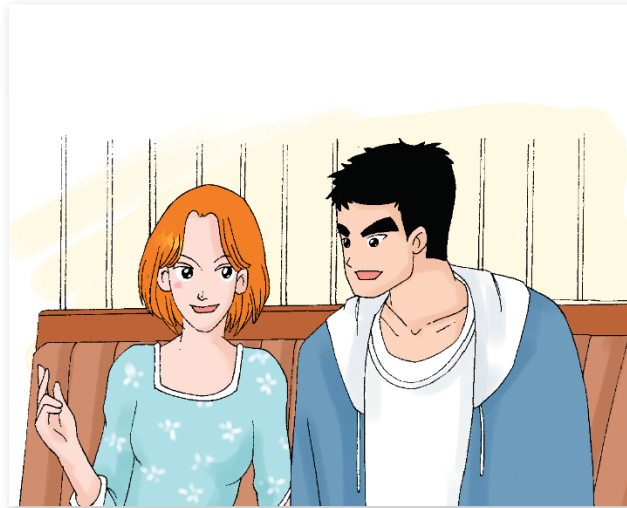
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Dialogue II: Asking about Someone's Nationality



王先生，你是^④老师吗^⑤？



我不^⑥①是老师，我是学生。
李友，你呢？



我也^⑦是学生。你是
中国人吗？



是，我是北京人。你是
美国人吗？



是，我是纽约人。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① The original tone of 不 is a 4th tone "bù". However, when followed by another 4th tone syllable, 不 changes to 2nd tone, as in 不是 (bú shì).

Where Are You From?

Dialogue 2

Wang Peng and Li You start chatting after bumping into each other on campus.



Audio



Video



王先生，你是⁵老师吗⁶？



我不⁷是^a老师，我是学生。

李友，你呢？



我也⁸是学生。你是中国人吗？



是^b，我是北京人。你是
美国人吗？



是，我是纽约人。

Pinyin Dialogue



Wáng xiānsheng, nǐ shì⁵ lǎoshī ma⁶?



Wǒ bù⁷ shì^a lǎoshī, wǒ shì xuésheng. Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ ne?



Wǒ yě⁸ shì xuésheng. Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?



Shì^b, wǒ shì Běijīng rén. Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?



Shì, wǒ shì Niūyuē rén.

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-  我姓^①李。你呢^②？
-  我姓王。李小姐^④，
你叫^③什么名字？
-  我叫李友。王先生，
你叫什么名字？
-  我叫王朋。

LANGUAGE NOTES

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我叫王朋⁴。

Pinyin Dialogue



Nǐ hǎo^a!



Nǐ hǎo!



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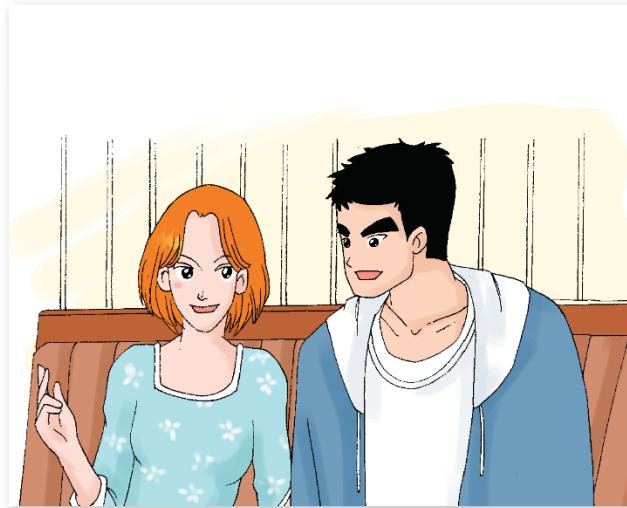
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Audio



Video



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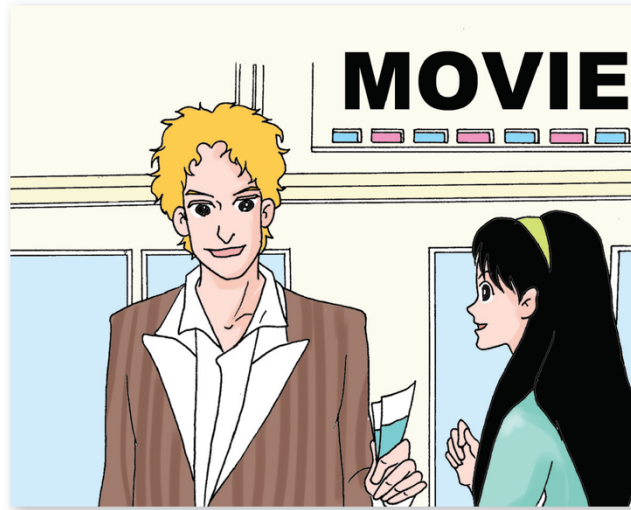
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Dialogue I: Talking about Hobbies



  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).

Discussing Hobbies

Dialogue 1


Gao Wenzhong asks Bai Ying'ai about her weekend plans and wants to invite her to a movie; however...



Audio



Video

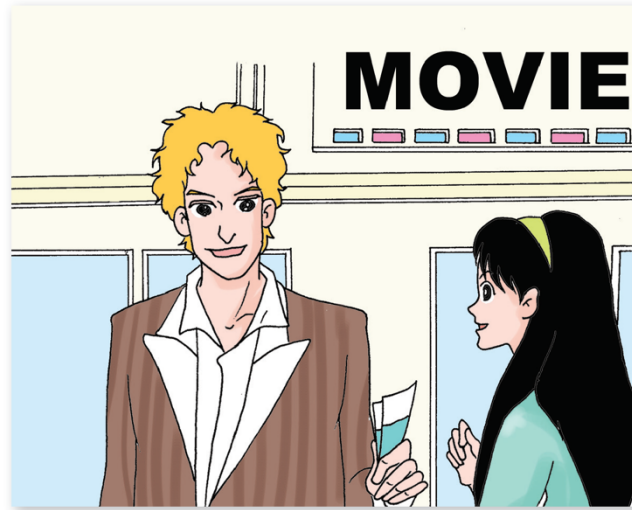
-  白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么¹？
-  我喜欢打球、看电视^a。你呢？
-  我喜欢唱歌、跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。
你也喜欢看书，对不对？
-  对，有的时候也喜欢看书。
-  你喜欢不喜欢²看电影？
-  喜欢。我周末常常看电影。
-  那³我们今天晚上去看⁴一个外国电影，
怎么样？我请客。
-  为什么你请客？
-  因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天我
请你看电影。
-  那你也请王朋、李友，好吗⁵？
-  ……好。

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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).

Discussing Hobbies

Dialogue 1





Gao Wenzhong asks Bai Ying'ai about her weekend plans and wants to invite her to a movie; however...



Audio



Video

-  白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么¹？
-  我喜欢打球、看电视^a。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。
-  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。


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 是吗？^①请坐，请坐。

 小音，你在^③哪儿^②工作？

 我在学校工作。你们想喝
点儿^①什么？喝茶还是喝
咖啡？

 我喝茶吧^④。

 我要一瓶可乐，可以吗？

 对不起，我们家没有可乐。


 那给我一杯水吧。


LANGUAGE NOTES


① Although it takes a question mark, 是吗 (Shì ma?) is not a question here but a mild expression of surprise on hearing something unexpected. Here it indicates one's modesty on receiving a compliment. It could be translated as "Is that so?" "You don't say!" or "Really?"


② 哪儿 (nǎr) is a question word meaning "where." Do not confuse it with 那儿 (nàr, there). 这儿 (zhèr) means "here" in Chinese.


(The doorbell rings.)

 Shéi ya?

 Shì wǒ, Wáng Péng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.

 Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lai! Lái, wǒ jièshào yí xià^①, zhè shì wǒ jiějie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.

 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.


 Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.

 Nǐmen jiā hěn dà^②, yě hěn piàoliang.

 Shì ma? ^① Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.


 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài^③ nǎr^② gōngzuò?

 Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr^① shénme? Hē chá, háishi hē kāfēi?

 Wǒ hē chá ba.^④

 Wǒ yào yì píng kělè, kěyǐ ma?

 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kělè.

 Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

Visiting a Friend's Place

Dialogue

Wang Peng and Li You visit Gao Wenzhong and meet his sister, Gao Xiaoyin.
(The doorbell rings.)



Audio



Video



谁呀?



是我, 王朋, 还有李友。



请进, 请进, 快进来! 来, 我介绍
一下¹, 这是我姐姐, 高小音。



小音, 你好。认识你很高兴。



认识你们我也很高兴。



你们家很大², 也很漂亮。



是吗?^a 请坐, 请坐。



小音, 你在哪儿^b工作?



我在学校工作。你们想喝点儿¹什么?
喝茶还是喝咖啡?



我喝茶吧⁴。



我要一瓶可乐, 可以吗?



对不起, 我们家没有可乐。



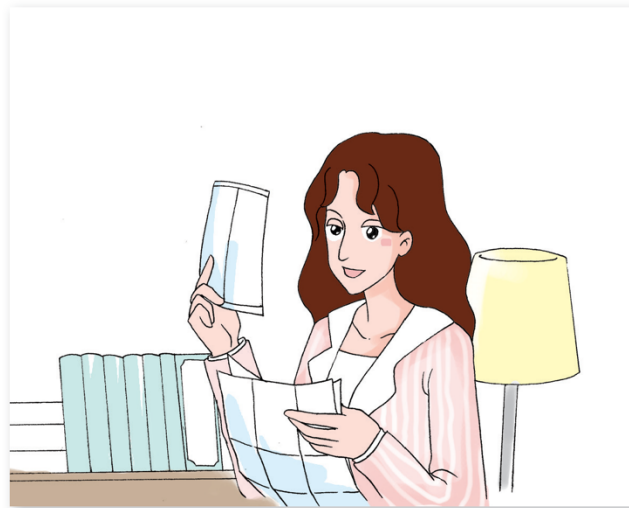
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A Letter: Talking about Studying Chinese



A Letter

一封信

(The teacher asked the students to write their friends a letter in Chinese as a homework assignment. Here's what Li You wrote to Gao Xiaoyin.)

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，还^①得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。因为我们的中文老师只会^②说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^①，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就^②觉得不难了^②。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 后来 (hòulái) is usually translated as “later,” but it pertains only to an action or situation in the past.

② This sentence-final particle 了 usually indicates a change of status or the realization of a new situation. For more examples, please see Grammar 2 in Lesson 11 (Level 1 Part 2).

Writing to a Friend

Letter



Audio



Video

一封信

这是李友给高小音的一封信。

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，
还⁸得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。

因为我们的中文老师只会⁹说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^a，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就¹⁰觉得不难了^b。

你喜欢听音乐吗？下个星期六，我们学校有一个音乐会，希望你能⁹来。我用中文写信写得很不好，请别笑我。祝好！

你的朋友

李友

十一月十八日



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Dialogue II: Calling a Friend for Help




  喂，请问，王朋在吗？

 我就是。你是李友吧^①？

 王朋，我下个星期^④要考中文，你帮我准备一下，跟我练习说中文，好吗？

 好啊，但是你^得^⑤请我喝咖啡。

 喝咖啡，没问题。那我什么时候跟你见面？你今天晚上有空儿吗？

 今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Compare the two particles 吧 (ba) and 吗 (ma):

你是李友吧？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ba?)

You are Li You, aren't you?

(I think you're Li You. Am I right?)

你是李友吗？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ma?)

Are you Li You?

(I am not quite sure.)

Calling a Friend for Help

Dialogue 2 李友给王朋打电话……



Audio



Video



喂，请问，王朋在吗？



我就是。你是李友吧^a？



王朋，我下个星期⁴要考中文，
你帮我准备一下，跟我练习
说中文，好吗？



好啊，但是你得⁵请我喝咖啡。



喝咖啡，没问题。那我什么
时候跟你见面^b？你今天晚上
有空儿吗？



今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。



是吗？白英爱请你吃饭？



对。我回来⁶以后给你打电话。



好，我等你的电话。

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216 Integrated Chinese • Level 1 Part 1 • Textbook

你喜欢听音乐吗？下个星期六，我们学校有一个音乐会，希望你能^①来。我用中文写信写得很不好，请别笑我。祝
好

你的朋友
李友
十一月十八日

Yī fēng xìn

(The teacher asked the students to write their friends a letter in Chinese as a homework assignment. Here's what Li You wrote to Gao Xiaoyin.)

Xiǎoyīn:

Nǐ hǎo! Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, zuìjìn zěnmeyàng?

Zhè ge xuéqī wǒ hěn máng, chúlè zhuānyè kè yǐwài, hái^② děi xué Zhōngwén. Wǒmen de Zhōngwén kè hěn yǒu yìsi. Yīnwèi wǒmen de Zhōngwén lǎoshī zhǐ huì^③ shuō Zhōngwén, bú huì shuō Yīngwén, suǒyǐ shàng kè de shíhou wǒmen zhǐ shuō Zhōngwén, bù shuō Yīngwén. Kāishǐ wǒ juéde hěn nán, hòulái^④, Wáng Péng chángcháng bāng wǒ liànxí Zhōngwén, jiù^⑤ juéde bù nán le^⑥.

Nǐ xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè ma? Xià ge xīngqīliù, wǒmen xuéxiào yǒu yí ge yīnyuèhuì, xīwàng nǐ néng^⑦ lái. Wǒ yòng Zhōngwén xiě xìn xiě de hěn bù hǎo, qǐng bié xiào wǒ. Zhù

Hǎo

Nǐ de péngyou

Lǐ Yǒu

Shíyiyuè shíbā rì

Writing to a Friend

Letter



Audio



Video

一封信

这是李友给高小音的一封信。

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，
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因为我们的中文老师只会⁹说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^a，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就¹⁰觉得不难了^b。

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你的朋友


李友

十一月十八日


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 对不起，今天下午我^②要开会。


 明天呢？

 明天上午我有两节^④课，下午三点要给二年级考试。

 您什么时候^⑤有空儿？

 明天四点以后^⑥才有空儿。

 要是^⑦您方便，四点半我到您的办公室去，行吗？


 四点半，没问题^⑧。我在办公室等你。


 谢谢您。


 别^③客气。


(Lǐ Yǒu gěi ^①Cháng lǎoshī dǎ diànhuà)


 Wéi?


 Wéi, qǐng wèn, Cháng lǎoshī zài ma?

 Wǒ jiù shì. Nín ^①shì nǎ wèi?

 Lǎoshī, nín hǎo. Wǒ shì Lǐ Yǒu.

 Lǐ Yǒu, yǒu shìr ma?

 Lǎoshī, jīntiān xiàwǔ nín yǒu shíjiān ^②ma? Wǒ xiǎng wèn ^③nín jǐ ge wèntí.

 Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒ yào ^②kāi huì.

 Míngtiān ne?

^④ The measure word for academic courses is 门 (mén). Compare: 三门课 (sān mén kè, three courses), 三节课 (sān jié kè, three class periods) and 三课 (sān kè, three lessons).

^⑤ 几点 (jǐ diǎn) is to ask for a specific time, as in “what time is it?” The general question word for “when” is 什么时候 (shénme shíhou), not 什么时候 (shénme shíjiān).

^⑥ In English, we say “after four o’clock.” The word “after” appears before the time expression “four o’clock.” The Chinese equivalent is 四点以后 (sìdiǎn yǐhòu). Note the difference in word order. Likewise, we say “before Monday,” but 星期一以前 (xīngqīyī yǐqián) in Chinese.

^⑦ 要是 (yàoshi, if) is a conjunction to introduce a contingent or hypothetical action or situation. It’s not the “whether if” in English.

^⑧ 没问题 (méi wèntí) here means “no problem.” It is used to assure someone that a promise will be fulfilled or a favor will be done. But when people thank you and say 谢谢 (xièxie), you cannot respond with 没问题 (méi wèntí).

Calling Your Teacher

Dialogue 1

李友¹给常老师打电话……



Audio



Video



喂?



喂, 请问, 常老师在吗?



我就是。您^a是哪位?



老师, 您好。我是李友。



李友, 有事儿吗?



老师, 今天下午您有^b时间吗?

我想^c问您几个问题。



对不起, 今天下午我^d要开会。



明天呢?



明天上午我有两^e节课,
下午三点要给二年级考试。



您^e什么时候有空儿?



明天四点^f以后才有空儿。



要是^g您方便, 四点半我到您的办公室
去, 行吗?



四点半, ^h没问题。我在办公室等你。



谢谢您。



别ⁱ客气。



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有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，
很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我
想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了[®]，祝你新年快乐！

李友

Diànzǐ yóujiàn^①

Date: 2008 nián 12 yuè 20 rì

From: Lǐ Yǒu

To: Wáng Péng

Subject: Xièxie!

Wáng Péng:

Xièxie nǐ nà tiān kāi chē sòng wǒ dào jīchǎng. Búguò, ràng nǐ huā nàme duō shíjiān, zhēn bù
hǎoyìsi. Wǒ zhè jǐ tiān měi tiān dōu^② kāi chē chūqu kàn lǎo péngyou. Zhè ge chéngshì de rén
kāi chē kāi de tèbié kuài. Wǒ zài gāosù gōnglù shang kāi chē, zhēn yǒudiǎn(r) jǐnzhāng. Kěshì
zhèr méiyǒu gōnggòng qìchē, yě méiyǒu dìtiě, zhǐ néng zìjǐ kāi chē, hěn bù fāngbiàn.

Yǒu kòng de huà dǎ wǒ de shǒujī huòzhě gěi wǒ fā duǎnxìn, wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ liáo tiānr.

Xīnnián kuài yào dào le[®], zhù nǐ xīnnián kuàilè!

Lǐ Yǒu

Thanks for the Ride

Email

李友给王朋写电子邮件^a：



Audio



Video

Date: 12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都⁵开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了⁶，祝你新年快乐！

李友



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Dialogue II: Calling a Friend for Help




  喂，请问，王朋在吗？

 我就是。你是李友吧^①？

 王朋，我下个星期^④要考中文，你帮我准备一下，跟我练习说中文，好吗？

 好啊，但是你^得^⑤请我喝咖啡。

 喝咖啡，没问题。那我什么时候跟你见面？你今天晚上有空儿吗？

 今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Compare the two particles 吧 (ba) and 吗 (ma):

你是李友吧？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ba?)

You are Li You, aren't you?

(I think you're Li You. Am I right?)

你是李友吗？

(Nǐ shì Lǐ Yǒu ma?)

Are you Li You?

(I am not quite sure.)

Calling a Friend for Help

Dialogue 2 李友给王朋打电话……



Audio



Video



喂，请问，王朋在吗？



我就是。你是李友吧^a？



王朋，我下个星期⁴要考中文，
你帮我准备一下，跟我练习
说中文，好吗？



好啊，但是你得⁵请我喝咖啡。



喝咖啡，没问题。那我什么
时候跟你见面^b？你今天晚上
有空儿吗？



今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。



是吗？白英爱请你吃饭？



对。我回来⁶以后给你打电话。



好，我等你的电话。

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李友
十一月十八日

Yī fēng xìn

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Nǐ xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè ma? Xià ge xīngqīliù, wǒmen xuéxiào yǒu yí ge yīnyuèhuì, xīwàng nǐ néng^⑦ lái. Wǒ yòng Zhōngwén xiě xìn xiě de hěn bù hǎo, qǐng bié xiào wǒ. Zhù

Hǎo

Nǐ de péngyou

Lǐ Yǒu

Shíyiyuè shíbā rì

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Letter



Audio



Video

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 是吗？^①请坐，请坐。

 小音，你在^③哪儿^②工作？

 我在学校工作。你们想喝
点儿^①什么？喝茶还是喝
咖啡？

 我喝茶吧^④。

 我要一瓶可乐，可以吗？

 对不起，我们家没有可乐。

 那给我一杯水吧。


LANGUAGE NOTES


① Although it takes a question mark, 是吗 (Shì ma?) is not a question here but a mild expression of surprise on hearing something unexpected. Here it indicates one's modesty on receiving a compliment. It could be translated as "Is that so?" "You don't say!" or "Really?"


② 哪儿 (nǎr) is a question word meaning "where." Do not confuse it with 那儿 (nàr, there). 这儿 (zhèr) means "here" in Chinese.


(The doorbell rings.)

 Shéi ya?

 Shì wǒ, Wáng Péng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.

 Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lai! Lái, wǒ jièshào yí xià^①, zhè shì wǒ jiějie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.

 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.


 Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.

 Nǐmen jiā hěn dà^②, yě hěn piàoliang.

 Shì ma? ^① Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.


 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài^③ nǎr^② gōngzuò?

 Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr^① shénme? Hē chá, háishi hē kāfēi?

 Wǒ hē chá ba.^④

 Wǒ yào yì píng kělè, kěyǐ ma?

 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kělè.

 Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

Visiting a Friend's Place

Dialogue

Wang Peng and Li You visit Gao Wenzhong and meet his sister, Gao Xiaoyin.
(The doorbell rings.)



Audio



Video



谁呀?



是我, 王朋, 还有李友。



请进, 请进, 快进来! 来, 我介绍
一下¹, 这是我姐姐, 高小音。



小音, 你好。认识你很高兴。



认识你们我也很高兴。



你们家很大², 也很漂亮。



是吗?^a 请坐, 请坐。



小音, 你在哪儿³哪儿^b工作?



我在学校工作。你们想喝点儿¹什么?
喝茶还是喝咖啡?



我喝茶吧⁴。



我要一瓶可乐, 可以吗?



对不起, 我们家没有可乐。



那给我一杯水吧。

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Pinyin Dialogue



(The doorbell rings.)

-  Shéi ya?
-  Shì wǒ, Wáng Fēng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.
-  Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lái! Lái, wǒ jièshào yí xiǎo¹, zhè shì wǒ jiējie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.
-   Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
-  Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
-  Nǐmen jiā hěn dà², yě hěn piàoliang.
-  Shì ma?^a Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.
-  Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài nǎr^b gōngzuò?
-  Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr¹ shénme? Hē chá háishi hē kāfēi?
-  Wǒ hē chá ba.⁴
-  Wǒ yào yì píng kēlè, kěyǐ ma?
-  Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kēlè.
-  Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

Language Notes

a 是吗? (Shì ma?)

“Is that so?” or “Really?” It is a rhetorical question here. This is a modest way to respond to a compliment.


b 哪儿 (nǎr)

A question word meaning “where.” Do not confuse it with 那儿 (nǎr) (there). “Here” is 这儿 (zhèr).

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Page 177, middle of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_1_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=210	Page 178: Dialogue 1, bottom of page, lines 7-15 Page 179: Language Notes, bottom of page, note b Page 178: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_1_textbook_simp_reduced_2.pdf#page=198 Page 179: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_1_textbook_simp_reduced_2.pdf#page=199
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 你教我怎么写“懂”字吧。

 好吧。

 你写字写得真^②好，真快。

 哪里，哪里^②。你明天有中文课吗？我帮你预习。


 明天我们学第七^⑤课。第七课的语法很容易，我都懂，可是生词太多，汉字也有一点儿^⑥难。


 没问题，我帮你。

② 哪里 (nǎli), which literally means “where,” is a polite reply to a compliment. In recent times, however, 哪里 (nǎli) has become somewhat old-fashioned. Many people will respond to a compliment by saying 是吗 (shì ma, is that so). Some young people in urban areas will also acknowledge a compliment by saying 谢谢 (xièxie, thanks) instead.

(Wáng Péng gēn Lǐ Yǒu shuō huà.)

 Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ shàng ge xīngqī kǎo shì kǎo de^① zěnmeyàng?

 Yīnwèi nǐ bāng wǒ fùxí, suǒyǐ kǎo de búcuò. Dànshì wǒ xiě Zhōngguó zì xiě de tài^② màn le!

 Shì ma? Yǐhòu wǒ gēn nǐ yìqǐ liànxí xiě zì, hǎo bu hǎo^①?

 Nà tài hǎo le! Wǒmen xiànzài jiù^③ xiě, zěnmeyàng?


 Hǎo, gěi wǒ yì zhī bǐ^④, yì zhāng zhǐ. Xiě shénme zì?

 Nǐ jiāo wǒ zěnmeyàng xiě “dǒng” zì ba.

 Hǎo ba.

 Nǐ xiě zì xiě de zhēn^② hǎo, zhēn kuài.

 Nǎli, nǎli. ② Nǐ míngtiān yǒu Zhōngwén kè ma? Wǒ bāng nǐ yùxí.

 Míngtiān wǒmen xué dì qī^⑤ kè. Dì qī kè de yǔfǎ hěn róngyì, wǒ dōu dǒng, kěshì shēngcí tài duō, Hànzì yě yǒuyìdiǎnr^⑥ nán.

 Méi wèntí, wǒ bāng nǐ.

How Did You Do on the Exam?

Dialogue 1


王朋跟李友说话……



Audio




Video

 李友，你上个星期考试考得¹怎么样？

 因为你帮我复习，所以考得不错。

但是我写中国字写得太²慢了！

 是吗？以后我跟你一起练习写字，好不好^a？

 那太好了！我们现在就³写，怎么样？

 好，给我一枝笔⁴、一张纸。写什么字？

 你教我怎么写“懂”字吧。

 好吧。

 你写字写得真²好，真快。


 哪里，哪里^b。你明天有中文课吗？

我帮你预习。

 明天我们学第七⁵课。第七课的语法

很容易，我都懂，可是生词太多，

汉字也有一点儿⁶难。

 没问题，我帮你。

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Pinyin Dialogue



Wáng Pēng gēn Lǐ Yōu suō huà . . .

Lǐ Yōu, nǐ shàng ge xīngqī kǎo shì kǎo de¹ zěnmeyàng?

Yīnwèi nǐ bāng wǒ fūxí, suǒyǐ kǎo de búcuò.

Dànshì wǒ xiě Zhōngguó zì xiě de tài² màn le!

Shì ma? Yīhòu wǒ gēn nǐ yìqǐ liànxí xiě zì, hǎo bu hǎo^a?

Nà tài hǎo le! Wǒmen xiànzài jiù³ xiě, zěnmeyàng?

Hǎo, gěi wǒ yì zhǐ bǐ⁴, yì zhāng zhǐ. Xiě shénme zì?

Nǐ jiāo wǒ zěnmē xiě “dǒng” zì ba.

Hǎo ba.

Nǐ xiě zì xiě de zhēn² hǎo, zhēn kuài.

Nǎli, nǎli^b. Nǐ míngtiān yǒu Zhōngwén kè ma? Wǒ bāng nǐ yùxí.

Míngtiān wǒmen xué dì qī⁵ kè. Dì qī kè de yǔfā hěn róngyì, wǒ dōu dǒng, kěshì shēngcí tài duō, Hànzì yě yǒuyidiǎn⁶ nán.

Méi wèntí, wǒ bāng nǐ.

Language Notes

a 好不好 (hǎo bu hǎo)

Like 行吗 (xíng ma) and 好吗 (hǎo ma), this expression can be used to seek someone's approval of a proposal.

b 哪里 (nǎli)

This literally means “where,” and is a polite reply to a compliment. In recent times, however, the phrase has become a bit old-fashioned. Many people will respond to a compliment by saying 是吗 (shì ma) (is that so?). Some young people in urban areas will also acknowledge a compliment by saying 谢谢 (xièxiè) (thanks) instead.


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 是吗？^①请坐，请坐。

 小音，你在^③哪儿^②工作？

 我在学校工作。你们想喝
点儿^①什么？喝茶还是喝
咖啡？

 我喝茶吧^④。

 我要一瓶可乐，可以吗？

 对不起，我们家没有可乐。

 那给我一杯水吧。


LANGUAGE NOTES


① Although it takes a question mark, 是吗 (Shì ma?) is not a question here but a mild expression of surprise on hearing something unexpected. Here it indicates one's modesty on receiving a compliment. It could be translated as "Is that so?" "You don't say!" or "Really?"


② 哪儿 (nǎr) is a question word meaning "where." Do not confuse it with 那儿 (nàr, there). 这儿 (zhèr) means "here" in Chinese.


(The doorbell rings.)

 Shéi ya?

 Shì wǒ, Wáng Péng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.

 Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lai! Lái, wǒ jièshào yí xià^①, zhè shì wǒ jiějie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.

 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.


 Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.

 Nǐmen jiā hěn dà^②, yě hěn piàoliang.

 Shì ma? ^① Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.


 Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài^③ nǎr^② gōngzuò?

 Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr^① shénme? Hē chá, háishi hē kāfēi?

 Wǒ hē chá ba.^④

 Wǒ yào yì píng kělè, kěyǐ ma?

 Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kělè.

 Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

Visiting a Friend's Place

Dialogue

Wang Peng and Li You visit Gao Wenzhong and meet his sister, Gao Xiaoyin.
(The doorbell rings.)



Audio



Video



谁呀?



是我, 王朋, 还有李友。



请进, 请进, 快进来! 来, 我介绍
一下¹, 这是我姐姐, 高小音。



小音, 你好。认识你很高兴。



认识你们我也很高兴。



你们家很大², 也很漂亮。



是吗?^a 请坐, 请坐。



小音, 你在哪儿^b工作?



我在学校工作。你们想喝点儿¹什么?
喝茶还是喝咖啡?



我喝茶吧⁴。



我要一瓶可乐, 可以吗?



对不起, 我们家没有可乐。



那给我一杯水吧。

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Pinyin Dialogue



(The doorbell rings.)



Shéi ya?



Shì wǒ, Wáng Fēng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.



Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lái! Lái, wǒ jièshào
yí xiǎo¹, zhè shì wǒ jiējie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.



Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.



Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.



Nǐmen jiā hěn dà², yě hěn piàoliang.



Shì ma?^a Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.



Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài nǎr^b gōngzuò?



Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr¹
shénme? Hē chá háishi hē kāfēi?



Wǒ hē chá ba.⁴



Wǒ yào yì píng kēlè, kěyǐ ma?



Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kēlè.



Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

Language Notes

a 是吗? (Shì ma?)

“Is that so?” or “Really?” It is a rhetorical question here. This is a modest way to respond to a compliment.

b 哪儿 (nǎr)

A question word meaning “where.” Do not confuse it with 那儿 (nǎr) (there). “Here” is 这儿 (zhèr).

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有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，
很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我
想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了^㉔，祝你新年快乐！

李友

Diànzǐ yóujiàn^㉕

Date: 2008 nián 12 yuè 20 rì

From: Lǐ Yǒu

To: Wáng Péng

Subject: Xièxie!

Wáng Péng:

Xièxie nǐ nà tiān kāi chē sòng wǒ dào jīchǎng. Búguò, ràng nǐ huā nàme duō shíjiān, zhēn bù
hǎoyìsi. Wǒ zhè jǐ tiān měi tiān dōu^㉖ kāi chē chūqu kàn lǎo péngyou. Zhè ge chéngshì de rén
kāi chē kāi de tèbié kuài. Wǒ zài gāosù gōnglù shang kāi chē, zhēn yǒudiǎn(r) jǐnzhāng. Kěshì
zhèr méiyǒu gōnggòng qìchē, yě méiyǒu dìtiě, zhǐ néng zìjǐ kāi chē, hěn bù fāngbiàn.

Yǒu kòng de huà dǎ wǒ de shǒujī huòzhě gěi wǒ fā duǎnxìn, wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ liáo tiānr.

Xīnnián kuài yào dào le^㉗, zhù nǐ xīnnián kuàilè!

Lǐ Yǒu

Thanks for the Ride

Email

李友给王朋写电子邮件^a：



Audio



Video

Date: 12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都⁵开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了⁶，祝你新年快乐！

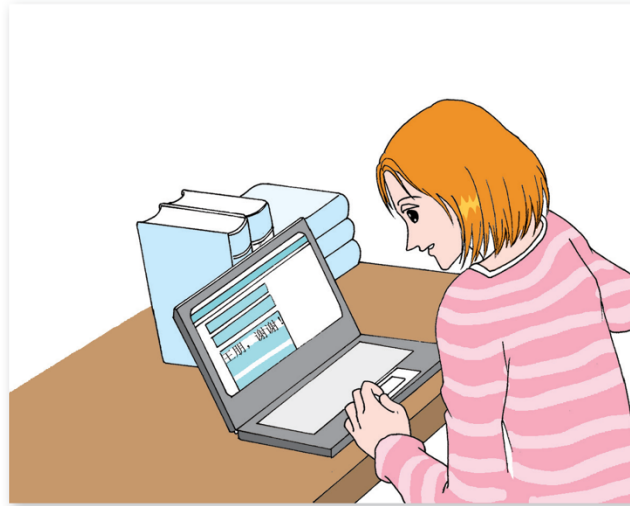
李友

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An Email: Thanking Someone for a Ride



电子邮件^①

Date: 2008年12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都^⑤开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没

LANGUAGE NOTE

① The Chinese word for email, 电子邮件 (diànzǐ yóujiàn), literally means electronic mail. It is sometimes abbreviated as 电邮 (diàn yóu). More informal Chinese terms for email include 伊妹儿 (yīmèiér) and 伊媚儿 (yīmèiér); both are facetious transliterations of "email."

Thanks for the Ride

Email

李友给王朋写电子邮件^a：



Audio



Video

Date: 12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都⁵开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了⁶，祝你新年快乐！

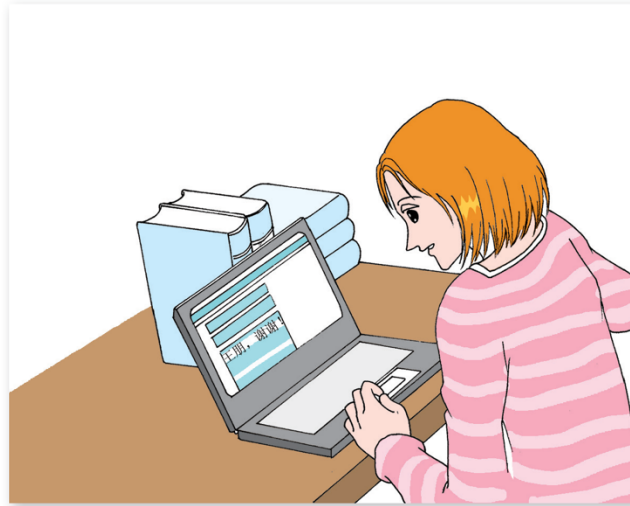
李友

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An Email: Thanking Someone for a Ride



电子邮件^①

Date: 2008年12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都^⑤开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没

LANGUAGE NOTE

① The Chinese word for email, 电子邮件 (diànzǐ yóujiàn), literally means electronic mail. It is sometimes abbreviated as 电邮 (diàn yóu). More informal Chinese terms for email include 伊妹儿 (yīmèiér) and 伊媚儿 (yīmèiér); both are facetious transliterations of "email."

Thanks for the Ride

Email

李友给王朋写电子邮件^a：



Audio



Video

Date: 12月20日

From: 李友

To: 王朋

Subject: 谢谢!

王朋：

谢谢你那天开车送我到机场。不过，让你花那么多时间，真不好意思。我这几天每天都⁵开车出去看老朋友。这个城市的人开车开得特别快。我在高速公路上开车，真有点儿紧张。可是这儿没有公共汽车，也没有地铁，只能自己开车，很不方便。

有空儿的话打我的手机或者给我发短信，我想跟你聊天儿。

新年快要到了⁶，祝你新年快乐！

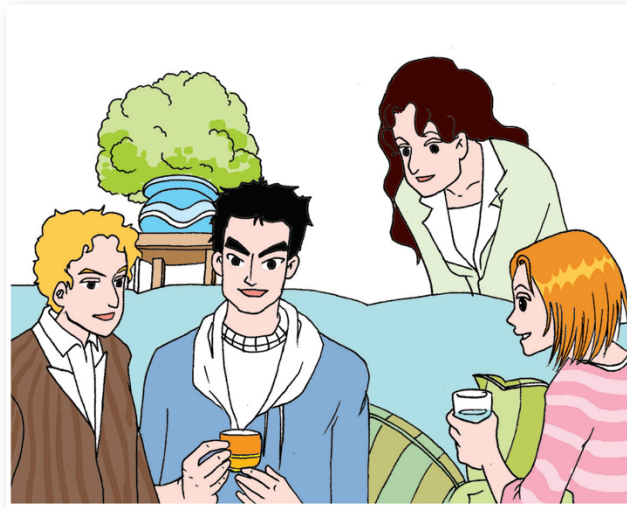
李友

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Narrative: At a Friend's House



昨天晚上，王朋和李友去高文中家玩儿。在高文中家，他们认识了^⑤高文中的姐姐。她叫高小音，在学校的图书馆工作。她请王朋喝^①茶，王朋喝了两杯。李友不喝茶，只喝了一杯水。他们一起聊天儿、看电视。王朋和李友晚上十二点^⑥才回家。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Unlike its English counterpart, 喝 (hē) always functions as a transitive verb. In other words, unless it's clear from the context, the beverage has to be specified. Therefore, 他常常喝 (Tā chángcháng hē) is not a complete sentence unless when the beverage is understood, e.g.:

A: 他常常喝咖啡吗？

(Tā chángcháng hē kāfēi ma?)

Does he often drink coffee?

B: 他常常喝。

(Tā chángcháng hē.)

He often does.

At a Friend's Place

Narrative



Wang Peng and Li You visited Gao Wenzhong and Gao Xiayon.

昨天晚上，王朋和李友去高文中家玩儿。在高文中家，他们认识了⁵高文中的姐姐。她叫高小音，在学校的图书馆工作。她请王朋喝^a茶，王朋喝了⁵两杯。李友不喝茶，只喝了一杯水。他们一起聊天儿、看电视。王朋和李友晚上十二点才⁶回家。



Audio



Video

Pinyin Narrative

Zuótiān wǎnshàng, Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu qù Gāo Wénzhōng jiā wánr. Zài Gāo Wénzhōng jiā, tāmen rènshi le⁵ Gāo Wénzhōng de jiějie. Tā jiào Gāo Xiǎoyīn, zài xuéxiào de túshūguǎn gōngzuò. Tā qǐng Wáng Péng hē^a chá, Wáng Péng hē le⁵ liǎng bēi. Lǐ Yǒu bù hē chá, zhǐ hē le yì bēi shuǐ. Tāmen yìqǐ liáo tiānr, kàn diànshì. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu wǎnshàng shí'èr diǎn cái⁶ huí jiā.

Language Note

^a 喝 (hē)

Unlike its English counterpart, 喝 (hē) always functions as a transitive verb, i.e., unless it's clear from the context, the beverage has to be specified. Therefore, 他常常喝 (Tā chángcháng hē) is not a complete sentence unless the beverage is understood; e.g., when it occurs as an affirmative answer to a question:

Q: 他常常喝咖啡吗?

Tā chángcháng hē kāfēi ma?

Does he often drink coffee?

A: 他常常喝。

Tā chángcháng hē.

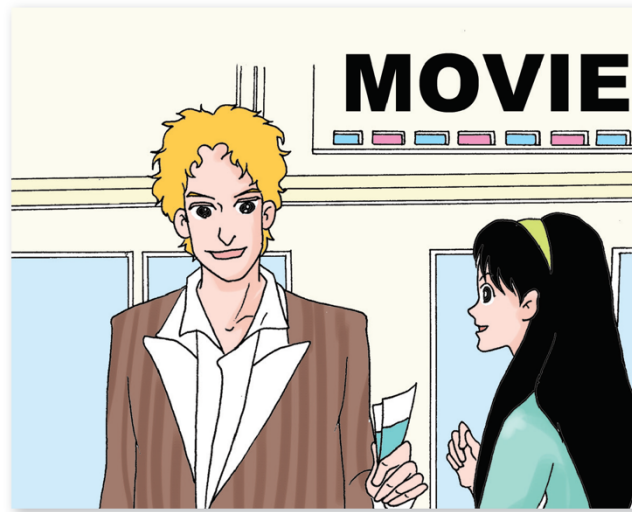
He often does.

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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).

Discussing Hobbies

Dialogue 1









Gao Wenzhong asks Bai Ying'ai about her weekend plans and wants to invite her to a movie; however...



Audio



Video

-  白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么¹？
-  我喜欢打球、看电视^a。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。
-  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。

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不是，他是我大哥的儿子²。



你大哥有⁴女儿吗？



他没有女儿。

② “Son” in Chinese is 儿子 (érzi), and 儿子 (érzi, son) cannot be replaced by 男孩子 (nán háizi, boy). “Daughter” is 女儿 (nǚ'ér), and 女儿 (nǚ'ér) cannot be interchanged with 女孩子 (nǚ háizi, girl).

(Wang Peng is in Gao Wenzhong's room and points to a picture on the wall.)



Gāo Wénzhōng, nà shì nǐ de¹ zhàopiàn ma?

(They both walk toward the picture and then stand in front of it.)



Shì. Zhè shì wǒ bàba, zhè shì wǒ māma.



Zhè¹ ge² nǚ háizi shì shéi³?



Tā shì wǒ jiějie.



Zhè ge nán háizi shì nǐ dìdi ma?



Bú shì, tā shì wǒ dàgē de érzi².



Nǐ dàgē yǒu⁴ nǚ'ér ma?



Tā méiyǒu nǚ'ér.



VOCABULARY

1.	那	nà	pr	that
2.	的	de	p	(a possessive or descriptive particle) [See Grammar 1.]
3.	照片	zhàopiàn	n	picture; photo
4.	这	zhè	pr	this
5.	爸爸	bàba	n	father, dad
6.	妈妈	māma	n	mother, mom
7.	个	gè/ge	m	(measure word for many common everyday objects) [See Grammar 2.]
8.	女	nǚ	adj	female

Looking at a Family Photo

Dialogue 1

Wang Peng is in Gao Wenzhong's room and points to a picture on the desk.



Audio



高文中，那是你的¹照片吗？

They walk toward the picture and stand in front of it.



Video



是。这是我爸爸，这是我妈妈。



这^a个²女孩子是谁³？



她是我姐姐。



这个男孩子是你弟弟吗？



不是，他是我大哥的^b儿子。



你大哥有⁴女儿吗？



他没有女儿。

Pinyin Dialogue

Wang Peng is in Gao Wenzhong's room and points to a picture on the desk.



Gāo Wénzhōng, nà shì nǐ de¹ zhàopiàn ma?

They walk toward the picture and stand in front of it.



Shì. Zhè shì wǒ bàba, zhè shì wǒ māma.



Zhè^a ge² nǚ hái zi shì shéi³?



Tā shì wǒ jiějie.



Zhè ge nán hái zi shì nǐ dìdi ma?



Bú shì, tā shì wǒ dàgē de^b érzi.



Nǐ dàgē yǒu⁴ nǚ'ér ma?



Tā méiyǒu nǚ'ér.

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Vocabulary



Audio



Flashcards

No.	Word	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
1	那		pr	that
2	的	de	p	(a possessive or descriptive particle) [See Grammar 1.]
3	照片		n	picture, photo
4	这	zhè	pr	this
5	爸爸		n	father, dad
6	妈妈	māma	n	mother, mom
7	个		m	(measure word for many common everyday objects) [See Grammar 2.]
8	女	nǚ	adj	female
9	孩子		n	child
10	谁	shéi	qpr	who, whom [See Grammar 3.]

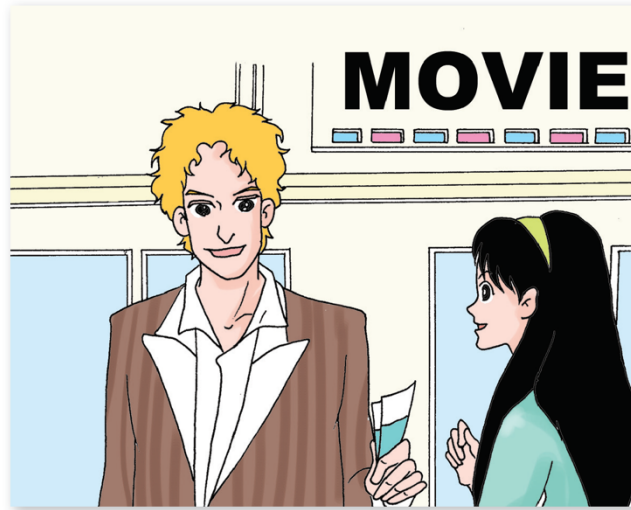


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Dialogue I: Talking about Hobbies



  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).

Discussing Hobbies

Dialogue 1





Gao Wenzhong asks Bai Ying'ai about her weekend plans and wants to invite her to a movie; however...



Audio




Video


-  白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么¹？
-  我喜欢打球、看电视^a。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。
-  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。


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 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, jiūyuè shí'èr^① hào^② shì xīngqījī^②?


 Shì xīngqīsì.

 Nà tiān^② shì wǒ de^③ shēngrì.


 Shì ma? Nǐ jīnnián duō dà^⑤?


 Shí bā 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 wǎnshàng 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 shí bā 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 shí bā nián).

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

Out for a Birthday Dinner

Dialogue 1

Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai about a special day coming up.



Audio



Video

 白英爱，九月十二^{1a}号²是星期几²？

 是星期四。


 那天^b是我的³生日。

 是吗？你今年多大^c？


 十八岁^d。


 我星期四请你吃饭⁴，怎么样？

 太好了^e！谢谢，谢谢^f。


 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！

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A Letter: Talking about Studying Chinese



A Letter

一封信

(The teacher asked the students to write their friends a letter in Chinese as a homework assignment. Here's what Li You wrote to Gao Xiaoyin.)

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，还^①得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。因为我们的中文老师只会^②说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^①，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就^②觉得不难了^②。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 后来 (hòulái) is usually translated as "later," but it pertains only to an action or situation in the past.

② This sentence-final particle 了 usually indicates a change of status or the realization of a new situation. For more examples, please see Grammar 2 in Lesson 11 (Level 1 Part 2).

Writing to a Friend

Letter



Audio



Video

一封信

这是李友给高小音的一封信。

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，
还⁸得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。

因为我们的中文老师只会⁹说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^a，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就¹⁰觉得不难了^b。

你喜欢听音乐吗？下个星期六，我们学校有一个音乐会，希望你能⁹来。我用中文写信写得很不好，请别笑我。祝好！

你的朋友

李友

十一月十八日

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A Letter: Talking about Studying Chinese



A Letter

一封信

(The teacher asked the students to write their friends a letter in Chinese as a homework assignment. Here's what Li You wrote to Gao Xiaoyin.)

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，还^①得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。因为我们的中文老师只会^②说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^①，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就^②觉得不难了^②。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 后来 (hòulái) is usually translated as “later,” but it pertains only to an action or situation in the past.

② This sentence-final particle 了 usually indicates a change of status or the realization of a new situation. For more examples, please see Grammar 2 in Lesson 11 (Level 1 Part 2).

Writing to a Friend

Letter



Audio



Video

一封信

这是李友给高小音的一封信。

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，
还⁸得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。

因为我们的中文老师只会⁹说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^a，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就¹⁰觉得不难了^b。

你喜欢听音乐吗？下个星期六，我们学校有一个音乐会，希望你能⁹来。我用中文写信写得很不好，请别笑我。祝好！

你的朋友

李友

十一月十八日

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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.

Out for a Birthday Dinner

Dialogue 1

Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai about a special day coming up.



Audio



Video

 白英爱，九月十二^{1a}号²是星期几²？

 是星期四。


 那天^b是我的³生日。

 是吗？你今年多大^c？


 十八岁^d。


 我星期四请你吃饭⁴，怎么样？

 太好了^e！谢谢，谢谢^f。


 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！

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Pinyin Dialogue

-  Bái Yīng'ài, jiǔyuè shí'èr ^{1a} hào ² shì xīngqī? ²
-  Shì xīngqī.
-  Nà tiān ^b shì wǒ de ³ shēngrì.
-  Shì ma? Nǐ jīnnián duō dà ^c?
-  Shíbā suì ^d.
-  Wǒ xīngqī qīng nǐ chī fàn ⁴, zěnmeyàng?
-  Tài hǎo le! Xièxie, xièxie ^f.
-  Nǐ xīhuan chī Zhōngguó cài hǎishì ^e?
- Měiguó cài?
-  Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén, kěshì wǒ xīhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.
-  Hǎo, wǒmen chī Zhōngguó cài.
-  Xīngqī jǐ diǎn?
-  Qī diǎn bàn zěnmeyàng?
-  Hǎo, xīngqī wǎnshàng jiàn.
-  Zàijiàn!



Language Notes

a 时间 (Shíjiān)

Chinese time expressions proceed from the largest to the smallest unit, e.g., 二〇一九年八月十二日晚上七点 (èr líng yī jiǔ nián bā yuè shí'èr rì wǎnshàng qī diǎn) (2019, August 12, 7:00 p.m.).

b 天 (tiān) and 年 (nián)

These nouns do not require a measure word because they function as measure words on their own.

c 你今年多大?

(Nǐ jīnnián duō dà?)

Say this to find out someone's age. If you're asking a child, use 你今年几岁? (Nǐ jīnnián jǐ suì?). To ask an older person, use the polite forms 您多大年纪了? (Nín duō dà niánjì le?) or 您多大岁数了? (Nín duō dà suìshù le?).

d 十八岁 (shíbā suì)

State your age by saying 我十八岁 (wǒ shíbā suì) (I'm eighteen years old). The verb 是 (shì) is usually not needed, and the word 岁 (suì) (years of age) can often be dropped. However, if the age is ten or under, the word 岁 (suì) cannot be omitted: ❌ 我十 or ❌ 我八. Note that it is incorrect to say, ❌ 我十八年.

e 太...了 (tài... le)

When 太...了 (tài... le) is used in an exclamation (as in the case here), the stress usually falls on 太 (tài), and it can typically be translated as "so" or "really."

f 谢谢 (xièxie)

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

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Dialogue: Visiting a Friend's Home



(The doorbell rings.)



谁呀？



是我，王朋，还有李友。



请进，请进，快进来！来，我介绍
一下^①，这是我姐姐，高小音。



小音，你好。认识你很高兴。



认识你们我也很高兴。



你们家很大^②，也很漂亮。

Visiting a Friend's Place

Dialogue

Wang Peng and Li You visit Gao Wenzhong and meet his sister, Gao Xiaoyin.
(The doorbell rings.)



Audio



Video



谁呀?



是我, 王朋, 还有李友。



请进, 请进, 快进来! 来, 我介绍
一下¹, 这是我姐姐, 高小音。



小音, 你好。认识你很高兴。



认识你们我也很高兴。



你们家很大², 也很漂亮。



是吗?^a 请坐, 请坐。



小音, 你在哪儿^b工作?



我在学校工作。你们想喝点儿¹什么?
喝茶还是喝咖啡?



我喝茶吧⁴。



我要一瓶可乐, 可以吗?



对不起, 我们家没有可乐。



那给我一杯水吧。

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A Diary: A Typical School Day



An Entry from Li You's Diary

李友的一篇日记

十一月三日 星期二

今天我很忙，很累。早上七点半起床^①，洗了澡以后就^②吃早饭。我一边吃饭，一边^③听录音。九点到教室去上课^④。

第一节课是中文，老师教我们发音、生词和语法，也教我们写字，还给了^⑤我们一篇新课文^⑥，这篇课文很有意思。第二节是电脑^⑦课，很难。

LANGUAGE NOTE

- ① The usual colloquial term for a computer is 电脑 (diànnǎo), literally, "electric brain." A more formal term, especially in mainland China, is 电子计算机 (diànzǐ jìsuànjī) or "electronic computing machine," or simply 计算机 (jìsuànjī). But in Taiwan 计算机 (jìsuànjī) means a calculator. In mainland China, a calculator is called 计算器 (jìsuànjì).

A Typical School Day

Diary Entry



Audio



Video

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今天我很忙，很累。早上七点半起床¹，洗了澡以后就²吃早饭。我一边吃饭，一边³听录音。九点到教室去上课⁴。

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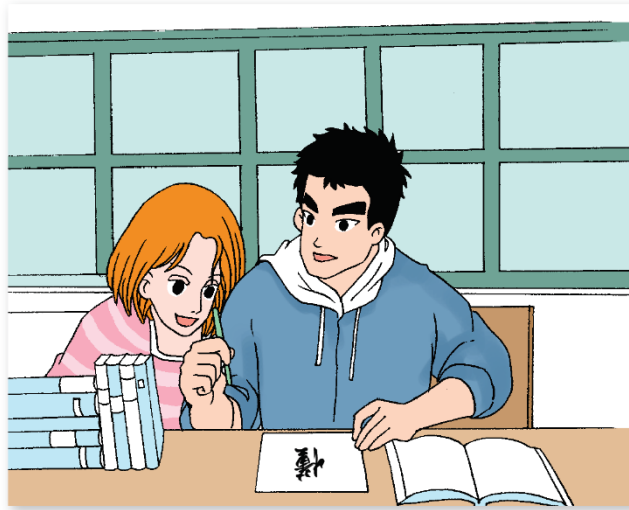
中午我和同学们一起到餐厅去吃午饭。我们一边吃，一边练习说中文。下午我到图书馆去上网。四点王朋来找我打球。五点三刻吃晚饭。七点半我去白英爱的宿舍跟她聊天（儿）。到那儿的时候，她正在⁷做功课。我八点半回家。睡觉以前，高文中给我打了一个电话，告诉我明天要考试，我说我已经知道了。

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Dialogue I: How Did You Do on the Exam?



(王朋跟李友说话)

李友，你上个星期考试考得^①怎么样？

因为你帮我复习，所以考得不错。但是我写中国字写得太^②慢了！

是吗？以后我跟你一起练习写字，好不好^①？

那太好了！我们现在就^③写，怎么样？

好，给我一枝笔^④、一张纸。写什么字？

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Like 行吗 (xíng ma) and 好吗 (hǎo ma), the expression 好不好 (hǎo bu hǎo, is it OK?) can also be used to seek someone's approval of a proposal.

How Did You Do on the Exam?

Dialogue 1

王朋跟李友说话……



Audio




Video

 李友，你上个星期考试考得¹怎么样？


 因为你帮我复习，所以考得不错。

但是我写中国字写得太²慢了！

 是吗？以后我跟你一起练习写字，好不好^a？

 那太好了！我们现在就³写，怎么样？

 好，给我一枝笔⁴、一张纸。写什么字？

 你教我怎么写“懂”字吧。

 好吧。

 你写字写得真²好，真快。

 哪里，哪里^b。你明天有中文课吗？

我帮你预习。

 明天我们学第七⁵课。第七课的语法

很容易，我都懂，可是生词太多，

汉字也有一点儿⁶难。

 没问题，我帮你。

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A Typical School Day

Diary Entry



Audio



Video

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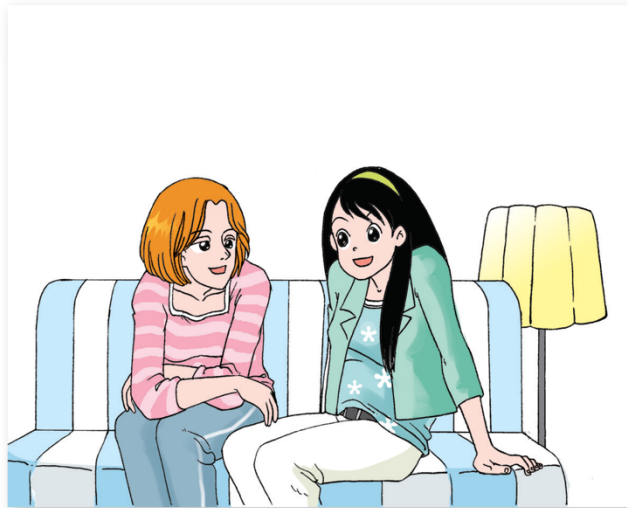
中午我和同学们一起到餐厅去吃午饭。我们一边吃，一边练习说中文。下午我到图书馆去上网。四点王朋来找我打球。五点三刻吃晚饭。七点半我去白英爱的宿舍跟她聊天（儿）。到那儿的时候，她正在⁷做功课。我八点半回家。睡觉以前，高文中给我打了一个电话，告诉我明天要考试，我说我已经知道了。

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Dialogue II: Asking about Someone's Family



白英爱，你家^①有^⑤几
口^②人？



我家有六口人。我
爸爸、我妈妈、一^③
个哥哥、两^⑥个妹妹
和^④我^⑤。李友，你家
有几口人？



我家有五口人。爸爸、
妈妈、大姐、二姐和
我。你爸爸妈妈做什么
工作？

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Chinese, 家 (jiā) can refer to one's family as well as one's home. So one can point to his or her family picture and say “我家有四口人” (Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén; There are four people in my family), and one can also point to his or her house and say “这是我家” (Zhè shì wǒ jiā; This is my home).

② 口 (kǒu) is the idiomatic measure word in northern China for the number of family members. In the south, people say 个 (gè / ge) instead.

See next page.

Discussing Family

Dialogue 2

Li You and Bai Ying'ai are chatting about their family members and what each of them does.





Audio




Video

 白英爱，你家^a有⁵几口^b人？


 我家有六口人，我爸爸、我妈妈、
一个^c哥哥、两⁶个妹妹和^d我^e。李友，
你家有几口人？


 我家有五口人：爸爸、妈妈、大姐、
二姐和我。你爸爸妈妈做什么工作？


 我爸爸是律师，妈妈是英文老师，
哥哥、妹妹都⁷是大学生。

 我妈妈也是老师，我爸爸是医生。


Pinyin Dialogue

 Bái Yīng'ài, nǐ jiā^a yǒu⁵ jǐ kǒu^b rén?

 Wǒ jiā yǒu liù kǒu rén, wǒ bàba, wǒ māma, yī^c ge gēge, liǎng⁶ ge mèimei hé^d wǒ^e.
Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

 Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén: bàba, māma, dàjiě, èrjiě hé wǒ. Nǐ bàba māma zuò shénme gōngzuò?

 Wǒ bàba shì lǜshī, māma shì Yīngwén lǎoshī, gēge, mèimei dōu⁷ shì dàxuéshēng.

 Wǒ māma yě shì lǎoshī, wǒ bàba shì yīshēng.

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A Letter: Talking about Studying Chinese



A Letter

一封信

(The teacher asked the students to write their friends a letter in Chinese as a homework assignment. Here's what Li You wrote to Gao Xiaoyin.)

小音：

你好！好久不见，最近怎么样？

这个学期我很忙，除了专业课以外，还^①得学中文。我们的中文课很有意思。因为我们的中文老师只会^②说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^①，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就^②觉得不难了^②。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 后来 (hòulái) is usually translated as “later,” but it pertains only to an action or situation in the past.

② This sentence-final particle 了 usually indicates a change of status or the realization of a new situation. For more examples, please see Grammar 2 in Lesson 11 (Level 1 Part 2).

Writing to a Friend

Letter



Audio



Video

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因为我们的中文老师只会⁹说中文，不会说英文，所以上课的时候我们只说中文，不说英文。开始我觉得很难，后来^a，王朋常常帮我练习中文，就¹⁰觉得不难了^b。

你喜欢听音乐吗？下个星期六，我们学校有一个音乐会，希望你能⁹来。我用中文写信写得很不好，请别笑我。祝好！

你的朋友

李友

十一月十八日

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Dialogue I: Shopping for Clothes



(李友在一个商店买东西，
售货员问她…)

小姐，您要^①买什么衣服？

我想买一件^②衬衫。

您喜欢什么颜色的^③，黄的
还是红的？

我喜欢穿^①红的。我还想买
一条^②裤子^②。

多^④大的？大号的、中号
的、还是小号的？

中号的。不要太贵的，也

LANGUAGE NOTES

① Note that the verb 穿 (chuān) can mean both “to wear” and “to put on.” However, for most accessories, especially those for the upper part of the body, 戴 (dài) is used instead of 穿 (chuān).

② In Chinese, a pair of pants is just one single piece of clothing. Hence 一条裤子 (yì tiáo kùzi, literally, a trouser) instead of *一双裤子 (*yì shuāng kùzi, literally, a pair of trousers).

Shopping for Clothes

Dialogue 1

李友在商店买东西，售货员问她……




Audio





Video


 小姐，您要¹买什么衣服？

 我想买一件²衬衫。

 您喜欢什么颜色的³，黄的还是红的？


 我喜欢穿^a红的。我还想买一条²裤子^b。

 多⁴大的？大号的、中号的、还是小号的？


 中号的。不要太贵的，也不要太便宜^e的。


 这条裤子怎么样？


 颜色很好。如果长短合适的话，我就买。


 您试一下。

Li You checks the size on the label and measures the pants against her legs.

 不用试。可以。


 这件衬衫呢？

 也不错。一共多少钱？

 衬衫二十一^块五，裤子三十二^块九^毛九，
一共是五十四^块四^毛九^分⁵。

 好，这是一百块钱。

 找您四十五^块五^毛一。

 谢谢。

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- ④ 这个电脑跟那个电脑一样新。

Zhè ge diànnǎo gēn nà ge diànnǎo yíyàng xīn.
(This computer is as new as that one.)

- ⑤ 常老师写汉字写得跟王老师（写汉字写得）一样漂亮。

Cháng Lǎoshī xiě Hànzì xiě de gēn Wáng Lǎoshī (xiě Hànzì xiě de) yíyàng piàoliang.
Teacher Chang writes Chinese characters as nicely as Teacher Wang does.

7. 虽然…，可是/但是… (suīrán..., kěshì/dànshì...,
although...yet...)

This pair of conjunctions links the two clauses in a complex sentence. Note, however, that 虽然 (suīrán) is often optional.

- ① 虽然这双鞋很便宜，可是大小不合适。

Suīrán zhè shuāng xié hěn piányi, kěshì dàxiǎo bù héshì.
(Although this pair of shoes is inexpensive, it's not the right size.)



中国布鞋
Zhōngguó bùxié
(Chinese cloth shoes)

- ② 这本书很有意思，可是太贵了。

Zhè běn shū hěn yǒu yìsi, kěshì tài guì le.
(This book is very interesting, but it's too expensive.)

Grammar

6 Comparing using 跟/和... (不)一样 (gēn/hé...[bù] yíyàng) ([not] the same as ...)

To express similarity or dissimilarity between objects, people, or actions, use the structure 跟/和... (不) 一样 (gēn/hé... [bù] yíyàng) ([not] the same as ...). Following 一样 (yíyàng) (same, alike) an adjective can be used, as in (C), (D), and (E).

A 你的衬衫跟我的一样。

Nǐ de chènshān gēn wǒ de yíyàng.

Your shirt is the same as mine.

B 贵的衣服和便宜的衣服不一样。

Guì de yīfu hé piányi de yīfu bù yíyàng.

Expensive clothes are different from cheap ones.

C 弟弟跟哥哥一样高。

Didi gēn gēge yíyàng gāo.

The younger brother is as tall as the older one.

D 这个电脑跟那个电脑一样新。

Zhè ge diànnǎo gēn nà ge diànnǎo yíyàng xīn.

This computer is as new as that one.

E 常老师写汉字写得跟王老师
(写汉字写得) 一样漂亮。

Cháng lǎoshī xiě Hànzì xiě de gēn Wáng lǎoshī (xiě Hànzì xiě de) yíyàng piàoliang.

Teacher Chang writes Chinese characters as beautifully as Teacher Wang does.



More
exercises

EXERCISES

Form sentences by combining these words and inserting the A 跟/和 B 一样 structure where appropriate. Use exercise 1 as an example.

- 妹妹 姐姐 高
→ 妹妹和/跟姐姐一样高。
- 这件衬衫 那件衬衫 漂亮
- 你的电脑 我的电脑 贵

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Z

The conjunctions 虽然…，可是/但是…
(*suīrán* . . . , *kěshì/dànshì* . . .) (although . . . yet . . .)

This pair of conjunctions links two clauses to form a complex sentence. Note, however, that 虽然 (*suīrán*) (although) is often optional.

A 虽然这双鞋很便宜，可是大小不合适。

Suīrán zhè shuāng xié hěn piányi, kěshì dàxiǎo bù héshì.

Although this pair of shoes is very inexpensive, they're not the right size.

B 这件衬衫大小很合适，可是太贵了。

Zhè jiàn chènshān dàxiǎo hěn héshì, kěshì tài guì le.

This shirt is the right size, but it's too expensive.

C 学中文不容易，但是很有意思。

Xué Zhōngwén bù róngyì, dànshì hěn yǒu yìsi.

Learning Chinese is not easy, but it's very interesting.

Whether or not 虽然 (*suīrán*) is used in the first clause, 可是/但是 (*kěshì/dànshì*) (but) cannot be omitted in the second.

[✘ 虽然学中文不容易，很有意思。]

EXERCISES

Join these sentences by using the 虽然…，可是/但是… structure and deleting identical nouns and pronouns where appropriate. Use exercise 1 as an example.



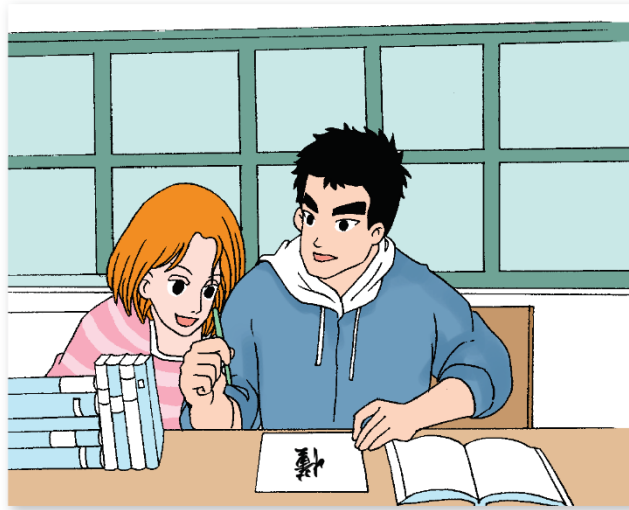
- 1 这个电脑很快。 这个电脑很贵。
→ 虽然这个电脑很快，可是（这个电脑）很贵。
- 2 这条裤子大小很合适。 这条裤子颜色不好。
- 3 这个商店的东西很便宜。这个商店不收信用卡。

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Dialogue I: How Did You Do on the Exam?



(王朋跟李友说话)

李友，你上个星期考试考得^①怎么样？

因为你帮我复习，所以考得不错。但是我写中国字写得太^②慢了！

是吗？以后我跟你一起练习写字，好不好^①？

那太好了！我们现在就^③写，怎么样？

好，给我一枝笔^④、一张纸。写什么字？

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Like 行吗 (xíng ma) and 好吗 (hǎo ma), the expression 好不好 (hǎo bu hǎo, is it OK?) can also be used to seek someone's approval of a proposal.

How Did You Do on the Exam?

Dialogue 1

王朋跟李友说话……



Audio




Video

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 因为你帮我复习，所以考得不错。

但是我写中国字写得太²慢了！

 是吗？以后我跟你一起练习写字，好不好^a？

 那太好了！我们现在就³写，怎么样？

 好，给我一枝笔⁴、一张纸。写什么字？

 你教我怎么写“懂”字吧。

 好吧。

 你写字写得真²好，真快。

 哪里，哪里^b。你明天有中文课吗？

我帮你预习。

 明天我们学第七⁵课。第七课的语法

很容易，我都懂，可是生词太多，

汉字也有一点儿⁶难。

 没问题，我帮你。

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LANGUAGE NOTES

① 后来 (hòulái) is usually translated as “later,” but it pertains only to an action or situation in the past.

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李友

十一月十八日

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Date Submitted:	1/26/2021