

## LESSON 3

## 第三课

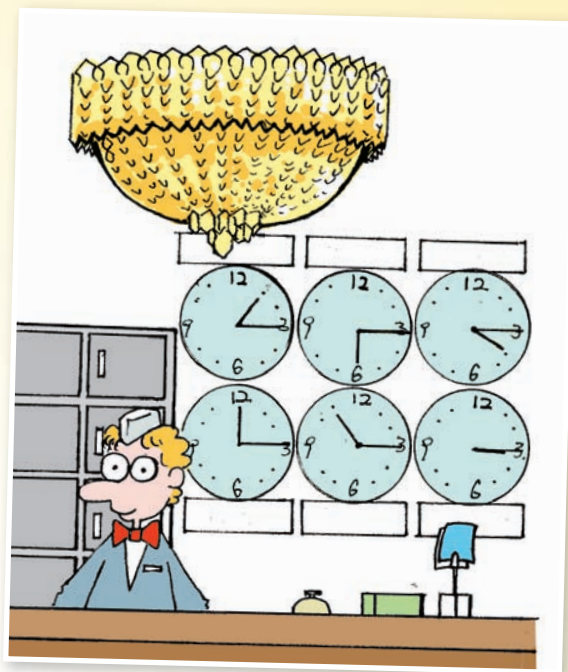
Dì sān kè

# Dates and Time

## 时间

Shíjiān

3



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

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

### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

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

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



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



白英爱，九月十二<sup>①①</sup>  
号<sup>②</sup>是星期几<sup>②</sup>？



是星期四。



那天<sup>②</sup>是我的<sup>③</sup>生日。



是吗？你今年多大<sup>③</sup>？



十八岁<sup>④</sup>。



我星期四请你吃饭<sup>④</sup>，  
怎么样？



太好了。谢谢，谢谢<sup>⑤</sup>。

## 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 bā yuè shí'èr rì wǎnshàng qī diǎn, literally, the year 2009, the eighth month, the twelfth day, the evening, seven o'clock).

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

See next page.



你喜欢吃中国菜还是⑤美国菜？



我是英国人，可是我喜欢吃中国菜。



好，我们吃中国菜。



星期四几点？



七点半怎么样？



好，星期四晚上见。



再见！

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



Bái Yīng'ài, jiǔyuè shí'èr<sup>①</sup> hào<sup>②</sup> shì xīngqījī<sup>③</sup>?



Shì xīngqīsì.



Nà tiān<sup>④</sup> shì wǒ de<sup>⑤</sup> shēng rì.



Shì ma? Nǐ jīnnián duō dà<sup>⑥</sup>?



Shíbā suì<sup>⑦</sup>.



Wǒ xīngqīsì qǐng nǐ chī fàn<sup>⑧</sup>, zěnmeyàng?



Tài hǎo le. Xièxie, xièxie<sup>⑨</sup>.



Nǐ xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài háishi<sup>⑩</sup> Měiguó cài?



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



Hǎo, wǒmen chī Zhōngguó cài.



Xīngqīsì jǐ diǎn?



Qī diǎn bàn zěnmeyàng?



Hǎo, xīngqīsì wǎnshang jiàn.



Zàijiàn.

③ To find out someone's age, we ask, 你今年多大? (Nǐ jīnnián duō dà?).

If the person is a child who appears to be under ten, ask instead, 你今年几岁?

(Nǐ jīnnián jǐ suì?). To find out an older person's age, it would be more polite to ask, 您多大年纪了? or 您多大岁数了? (Nín duō dà niánjì le? / Nín duō dà suìshù le?).

④ To give one's age, it is correct to say 我十八岁 (Wǒ shíbā suì, I'm eighteen years old), and the verb 是 is usually not needed. The word 岁 (suì, year of age) can

often be dropped. However, if the age is ten or under, the word 岁 cannot be omitted: \*我十

(\*Wǒ shí) or \*我八 (\*Wǒ bā).

Note that we never say, \*我十八年 (\*Wǒ shíbā nián).

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



## VOCABULARY

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

## VOCABULARY

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

## Proper Noun

29.	英国	Yīngguó		Britain; England
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## Grammar

## 1. Numbers (0, 1–100)

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

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



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



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

## 2. Dates and Time

### ① Days of the week:

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

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



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



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



## 2 Months:

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

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

## 3 Days of the month:

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

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

## 4 Year:

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

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

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

## 5 Word order for dates:

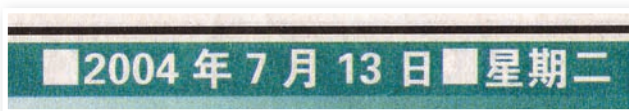
To give a date in Chinese, observe the following order:

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

二〇一五年七月二十六号/日星期三

èr líng yī wǔ nián qīyuè èrshíliù hào/rì xīngqīsān

(Wednesday, July 26, 2015)



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

## 6 Telling Time:

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

### A. HOUR:



两点 (钟)

liǎng diǎn(zhōng)



十一点 (钟)

shíyī diǎn(zhōng)

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

### B. MINUTE:



十二点四十 (分)

shí'èr diǎn sìshí (fēn)



两点零五 (分)

liǎng diǎn líng wǔ (fēn)



五点二十 (分)

wǔ diǎn èrshí (fēn)



八点五十 (分)

bā diǎn wǔshí (fēn)

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

**C.** QUARTER HOUR:

两点一刻

liǎng diǎn yí kè



十一点三刻

shíyī diǎn sān kè

**D.** HALF HOUR:

两点半

liǎng diǎn bàn



十二点半

shí'èr diǎn bàn

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



北京几点？纽约几点？

Běijīng jǐ diǎn? Niǔyuē jǐ diǎn?

**E.** EVENING TIME:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1 明天李先生请你吃中国菜。

Míngtiān Lǐ xiānsheng qǐng nǐ chī Zhōngguó cài.

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

#### 2 今天晚上我请你和你妹妹吃美国菜，怎么样？

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

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

### 5. Alternative Questions

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

#### 1 你是中国人，还是美国人？

Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén, háishi Měiguó rén?

(Are you Chinese or American?)

② 你哥哥是老师，还是学生？

Nǐ gēge shì lǎoshī, háishi xuésheng?

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

③ (是)你请我吃饭，还是他请我吃饭？

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

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

④ A: 他(是)喜欢吃中国菜，还是喜欢吃美国菜？

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

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

B: 中国菜、美国菜他都喜欢。

Zhōngguó cài, Měiguó cài tā dōu xǐhuan.

(He likes both Chinese food and American food.)

## Language Practice

### A. Days of the week

Provide the correct answers based on the calendar provided.

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

EXAMPLE (三月二十一号) (sānyuè èrshíyī hào)

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

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

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

## B. Time

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

EXAMPLE:

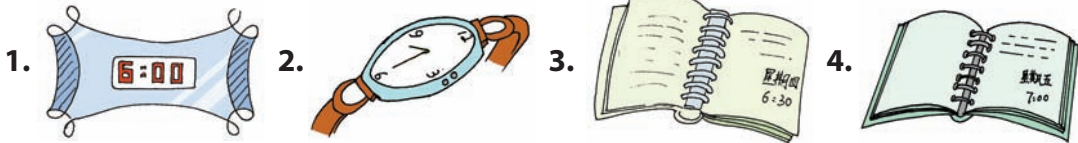
A: 我们几点见?



A: Wǒmen jǐ diǎn jiàn?

B: 我们七点半见。

B: Wǒmen qī diǎn bàn jiàn.



## C. Birthday

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

EXAMPLE:



A: 高文中的生日(是)

几月几号?

A: Gāo Wénzhōng de shēngrì (shì)

jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

B: 高文中的生日

(是)九月十二号。

B: Gāo Wénzhōng de shēngrì

(shì) jiǔ yuè shí'èr hào.

HOW ABOUT:

1. 你
2. 你爸爸
3. 你妈妈
4. 你们 (的) 老师

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



### D. 还是 (háishi, or)

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

EXAMPLE: 高大哥有儿子

Gāo dàgē yǒu érzi

还是有女儿?

háishi yǒu nǚ'ér?

→ 高大哥有儿子。

Gāo dàgē yǒu érzi.

1. 王朋是学生◇老师?

1. Wáng Péng shì xuésheng ◇ lǎoshī?

2. 高文中今年十八岁◇  
十九岁?

2. Gāo Wénzhōng jīnnián shíbā suì ◇

shíjiǔ suì?

3. 白英爱的爸爸是医生  
◇律师?

3. Bái Yīng'ài de bàba shì yīshēng

◇ lǚshī?

4. 李友是美国人◇  
英国人?

4. Lǐ Yǒu shì Měiguó rén ◇

Yīngguó rén?

5. 你喜欢星期五◇星期六?

5. Nǐ xǐhuan xīngqīwǔ ◇ xīngqīliù?

6. 你喜欢吃美国菜◇  
中国菜?

6. Nǐ xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài ◇

Zhōngguó cài?

### E. Forming a Birthday Dragon

Let's mobilize the entire class to ask each other's birthdays. After a couple minutes of mingling, you will start to form a line, like a dragon, based on your birthdays. Students whose birthdays are earlier in the year will line up before people whose birthdays are later. Make sure you know how to ask and answer the question, because after the dragon is formed, the teacher will check if everyone is at the right place in the line. The teacher will ask the first student in the line: 你的生日(是)几月几号? (Nǐ de shēngrì {shì} jǐ yuè jǐ hào?). The first student answers, and then he/she asks the second student the same question, the second student answers and asks the third, until the end of the line. Then let's end the activity by singing the "Happy Birthday" song in Chinese.

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè

祝你生日快乐

zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè



## F. Family Birthdays

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

Chris: 我的生日(是)\_\_\_\_\_月

Chris: Wǒ de shēngrì (shì) \_\_\_\_\_ yuè

\_\_\_\_\_号, 我爸爸的

\_\_\_\_\_ hào, wǒ bàba de

生日(是)\_\_\_\_\_月

shēngrì (shì) \_\_\_\_\_ yuè

\_\_\_\_\_号...

\_\_\_\_\_ hào...

Teacher: Chris 的生日(是)

Teacher: Chris de shēngrì (shì)

几月几号?

jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

(When is Chris's birthday?)

Chris 爸爸的生日(是)

Chris bàba de shēngrì (shì)

几月几号?...

jǐ yuè jǐ hào?...

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

A: 你喜欢吃什么菜？

A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme cài?

B: 我喜欢吃\_\_\_\_\_菜。

B: Wǒ xǐhuan chī \_\_\_\_\_ cài.

A: 你喜欢吃\_\_\_\_\_菜吗？

A: Nǐ xǐhuan chī \_\_\_\_\_ cài ma?

B: 我也喜欢吃/  
我不喜欢吃\_\_\_\_\_菜。

B: Wǒ yě xǐhuan chī/

Wǒ bù xǐhuan chī \_\_\_\_\_ cài.

### H. Dinner Invitation

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

A: 星期\_\_\_\_\_我请  
你吃饭，怎么样？

A: Xīngqī\_\_\_\_\_wǒ qǐng nǐ chī fàn,  
zěnmeyàng?

B: \_\_\_\_\_。

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

星期\_\_\_\_\_几点？

Xīngqī\_\_\_\_\_jǐ diǎn?

A: \_\_\_\_\_。

A: \_\_\_\_\_。

## Dialogue II: Inviting Someone to Dinner



白英爱，现在几点？



五点三刻。



我六点一刻有事儿。



你今天很忙<sup>①</sup>，明天忙不忙<sup>⑥</sup>？



我今天很忙，可是明天不忙。  
有事儿吗？



明天我请你吃晚饭，怎么样？



你为什么请我吃饭？



因为明天是高文中的生日。



是吗？好。还<sup>⑦</sup>请谁？

### LANGUAGE NOTE

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



还请我的同学李友。



那太好了，我认识李友，她也是我的朋友。明天几点？



明天晚上七点半。



好，明天七点半见。



Bái Yīng'ài, xiànzài jǐ diǎn?



Wǔ diǎn sān kè.



Wǒ liù diǎn yí kè yǒu shìr.



Nǐ jīntiān hěn máng<sup>①</sup>, míngtiān máng bu máng<sup>⑥</sup>?



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



Míngtiān wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǎnfàn, zěnmeyàng?



Nǐ wèishénme qǐng wǒ chī fàn?



Yīnwei míngtiān shì Gāo Wénzhōng de shēng rì.



Shì ma? Hǎo, hái<sup>⑦</sup> qǐng shéi?



Hái qǐng wǒ de tóngxué Lǐ Yǒu.



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



Míngtiān wǎnshang qī diǎn bàn.



Hǎo, míngtiān qī diǎn bàn jiàn.



## VOCABULARY

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

## Grammar

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

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

EXAMPLES:

① A: 你今天忙不忙？

Nǐ jīntiān máng bu máng?

(Are you busy today?)

B: 我今天很忙。

Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng.

(I am busy today.)

② A: 你妈妈喜欢不喜欢吃中国菜？

Nǐ māma xǐhuan bu xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài?

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

B: 我妈妈不喜欢吃中国菜。

Wǒ māma bù xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài.

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

③ A: 请问，王律师今天有没有事儿？

Qǐng wèn, Wáng lǚshī jīntiān yǒu méi yǒu shìr?

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

B: 王律师今天没有事儿。

Wáng lǚshī jīntiān méi yǒu shìr.

(Lawyer Wang is free today.)



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

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

EXAMPLES:

- ① 白英爱请高文中和王朋，还请李友。

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

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

- ② 王朋喜欢吃中国菜，还喜欢吃美国菜。

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

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

## Language Practice

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

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

EXAMPLE: 王朋 ◇ 是 ◇ 北京人

Wáng Péng ◇ shì ◇ Běijīng rén

→ 王朋 是不是 北京人？

Wáng Péng shì bu shì Běijīng rén?

1. 今天 ◇ 是 ◇ 星期五

1. Jīntiān ◇ shì ◇ xīngqīwǔ

2. 高大哥 ◇ 有 ◇ 女儿

2. Gāo dàgē ◇ yǒu ◇ nǚ'ér

3. 你 ◇ 喜欢 ◇ 高文中

3. Nǐ ◇ xǐhuan ◇ Gāo Wénzhōng

4. 王朋 ◇ 认识 ◇ 白英爱

4. Wáng Péng ◇ rènshi ◇ Bái Yīng'ài

J. 还 (hái, also; in addition)

EXAMPLE: A: 李友认识谁?

A: Lǐ Yǒu rènshi shéi?

(王朋, 高文中)

(Wáng Péng, Gāo Wénzhōng)

B: 李友认识王朋,

B: Lǐ Yǒu rènshi Wáng Péng,

还认识高文中。

hái rènshi Gāo Wénzhōng.

1. A: 高文中请谁吃饭?

1. A: Gāo Wénzhōng qǐng shéi chī fàn?

(王医生, 白律师)

(Wáng yīshēng, Bái lǚshī)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

2. A: 王朋喜欢吃什么菜?

2. A: Wáng Péng xǐhuan chī shénme cài?

(美国菜, 中国菜)

(Měiguó cài, Zhōngguó cài)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: 白英爱有谁的照片?

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

(她爸爸的照片,

(tā bàba de zhàopiàn,

她妈妈的照片)

tā māma de zhàopiàn)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

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

EXAMPLE:

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

**A:** 你星期一忙不忙？

**A:** Nǐ xīngqīyī máng bù máng?

**B:** 我星期一很忙/不忙。

**B:** Wǒ xīngqīyī hěn máng/bù máng.

How about Tuesday?

**A:** 星期二呢？你忙不忙？

**A:** Xīngqīèr ne? Nǐ máng bù máng?

**B:** ...

**B:** ...

Go through the days of the week.

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

Joanne 星期一、\_\_\_\_\_、

Joanne xīngqīyī, \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_ ... 很忙，星期二、

\_\_\_\_\_ ...hěn máng, xīngqīèr,

\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_ ... 不忙。

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ ...bù máng.

### L. Eating out with friends

Pick a day and ask your friend out to dinner:

我星期\_\_\_\_\_请你

Wǒ xīngqī\_\_\_\_\_qǐng nǐ

吃晚饭，怎么样？

chī wǎnfàn, zěnmeyàng?

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

星期\_\_\_\_\_，我很忙。

Xīngqī\_\_\_\_\_, wǒ hěn máng.

星期\_\_\_\_\_，怎么样？

Xīngqī\_\_\_\_\_, zěnmeyàng?

Your response:

---

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

你还请谁？

Nǐ hái qǐng shéi?

You tell your friend:

我还请\_\_\_\_\_。

Wǒ hái qǐng \_\_\_\_\_.

## HOW ABOUT YOU?

**What special days do you celebrate?**

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Culture Highlights

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

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

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

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



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



长寿面

## Pronunciation Exercises



### 1 The initial r:

- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. shēng rì | 2. rì jì   | 3. rè qíng | 4. rén mín |
| 5. rén grán | 6. rán hòu | 7. ruì lì  | 8. ràng bù |

### 2 Finals:

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

### 3 Two-syllable words:

- |             |             |            |            |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. dān dāng | 2. shōu huò | 3. qū chū  | 4. yún wù  |
| 5. jiǎo zhà | 6. chūn qiū | 7. jué bié | 8. kuì jiù |

### 4 The neutral tone:

- |              |            |            |            |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. zhè ge    | 2. nà ge   | 3. wǒ men  | 4. nǐ men  |
| 5. wǎn shang | 6. xiè xie | 7. xǐ huan | 8. rèn shi |

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

- |             |            |            |                |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. zhǎn lǎn | 2. lǚ guǎn | 3. yǔ sǎn  | 4. qǔ shě      |
| 5. shǒu fǎ  | 6. yǔn xǔ  | 7. xuǎn jǔ | 8. guǎng chǎng |

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



## English Text

### Dialogue I

Gao Wenzhong: Bai Ying'ai, what day is September 12?

Bai Ying'ai: Thursday.

Gao Wenzhong: That (day) is my birthday.

Bai Ying'ai: Really? How old are you this year?

Gao Wenzhong: Eighteen.

Bai Ying'ai: I'll treat you to a meal on Thursday. How's that?

Gao Wenzhong: That would be great. Thank you very much!

Bai Ying'ai: Do you like Chinese food or American food?

Gao Wenzhong: I'm an Englishman, but I like Chinese food.

Bai Ying'ai: All right. We'll have Chinese food.

Gao Wenzhong: Thursday at what time?

Bai Ying'ai: How about seven-thirty?

Gao Wenzhong: All right. See you Thursday evening.

Bai Ying'ai: See you.

### Dialogue II

Wang Peng: Bai Ying'ai, what time is it now?

Bai Ying'ai: A quarter to six.

Wang Peng: I have something to do at a quarter after six.

Bai Ying'ai: You are busy today. Are you busy tomorrow?

Wang Peng: I'm busy today, but I won't be tomorrow. Why? (lit., What is it?)

Bai Ying'ai: I'd like to invite you to dinner tomorrow. How about it?

Wang Peng: Why are you inviting me to dinner?

Bai Ying'ai: Because tomorrow is Gao Wenzhong's birthday.

Wang Peng: Really? Great. Who else are you inviting?

Bai Ying'ai: I'm also inviting my classmate Li You.

Wang Peng: That's fantastic. I know Li You. She's also my friend. What time tomorrow?

Bai Ying'ai: Seven-thirty tomorrow evening.

Wang Peng: OK, I'll see you tomorrow at seven-thirty.

## PROGRESS CHECKLIST

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

I am able to

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

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