

**CLAUDIA ROSS, JING-HENG SHENG MA,
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AND MENG YEH**

THIRD EDITION

MODERN MANDARIN CHINESE GRAMMAR

Workbook

現代漢語
實用語法

MODERN GRAMMARS



Modern MANDARIN CHINESE Grammar WORKBOOK

Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar Workbook, third edition, is a book of exercises and language tasks to facilitate practice and reinforce language use. Divided into two sections, the Workbook initially provides exercises based on essential grammatical structures, and moves on to practice everyday functions such as making introductions, apologizing, and expressing needs.

With an extensive answer key at the back to enable students to check on their progress, main features include:

- Exercises at various levels of challenge for a broad range of learners
- Cross-referencing to the related *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar*
- A comprehensive index to exercises alphabetically arranged in terms of structures, functions, and key Chinese structure vocabulary

This third edition also offers a revised and expanded selection of exercises including new task-based exercises.

Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar Workbook is ideal for all learners of Mandarin Chinese, from beginner to intermediate and advanced students. It can be used both independently and alongside *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar*, which is also published by Routledge.

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Modern MANDARIN CHINESE Grammar WORKBOOK

THIRD EDITION

Claudia Ross
Jing-heng Sheng Ma
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Pei-Chia Chen
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 Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group
LONDON AND NEW YORK

Designed cover image: calligraphy by Ma Wei-yi

Third edition published 2024

by Routledge

4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4RN

and by Routledge

605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

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First edition published by Routledge 2006

Second edition published by Routledge 2015

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A catalog record for this book has been requested

ISBN: 978-1-032-36931-0 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-032-36930-3 (pbk)

ISBN: 978-1-003-33452-1 (ebk)

DOI: 10.4324/9781003334521

Typeset in Stone Serif ITC

by Apex CoVantage, LLC

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Introduction

The *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar Workbook* is a companion to *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar* and is designed to help you to strengthen your command of Mandarin Chinese. It can be used alongside a Chinese language textbook in a regular language program, or as review material for self study. The Answer Key at the end of the book allows you to check your answers as you work through the exercises. Exercises in the *Workbook* are graded in terms of level of difficulty, making the book appropriate for near-beginners as well as Mandarin learners at the advanced level in a high school or university program. Instructions are written in English, and all exercises are presented in simplified and traditional characters and Pinyin romanization.

The *Workbook* focuses on the major structural patterns and communication strategies used in Mandarin Chinese. Exercises focusing on structure are presented in Part A ‘Structures’ and those focusing on communication are presented in Part B ‘Situations and functions.’ Since successful communication is built in part on structural accuracy, there is overlap between the two sections. We recommend that as you work on situations and functions in

Part B, you also practice the related structure exercises in Part A. For example, when working on Chapters 47 ‘Expressing location and distance’ and 48 ‘Talking about movement, directions, and means of transportation,’ you should also work through the structure exercises involving prepositions in Part A. Use the table of contents to find exercises for specific structures or general communication tasks. Consult the Index for exercises focusing on specific topics such as illness, or the weather, or reciting telephone numbers. Follow the cross-references to *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar* for explanations about structure and usage.

Chinese language study is an interesting journey. We hope that the *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar Workbook* and *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar* are helpful in your navigation, and wish you enjoyment and success as you develop your language skills.

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December 2023

How to use this book

We have written this book as a companion to *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar* to provide practice with the major structures and functions of Mandarin Chinese. Use it to strengthen your grammatical skills and your ability to communicate in Mandarin.

The presentation of material follows the order of presentation in *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar*. You can work on the chapters in any order, selecting chapters that focus on the structures and functions that address your specific needs.

This *Workbook* is divided into two parts. Part A focuses on structures. If you want to focus on basic structures such as the formation of numbers, or noun modification, or the phrase order of the Mandarin sentence, you should select exercises in Part A. Part A also includes some practice with Pinyin romanization, and some activities involving Chinese characters that will help you to better understand the structure of characters. Part B, 'Situations and functions,' focuses on communication. When you want to practice giving an opinion, or politely refusing a request, or to talk about the past, you should select exercises from Part B. You can work on related structures as you practice communicative tasks. For example, when practicing talking about the past you may wish to consult the chapters on verbs in Part A.

Most exercises in the *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar Workbook* are followed by one or more numbers indicating the section(s) of the *Grammar* in which the relevant structures or functions are discussed. For example, the number 30.2 following an exercise indicates that the exercise targets the material presented in Chapter 30, section 2. You should study the presentation in the *Grammar* before completing the relevant activities in the *Workbook*.

This *Workbook* includes an alphabetical Index to help you to locate exercises that focus on particular structures or functions. The numbers following each item in the Index indicate the sections of the *Workbook* in which activities are presented.

Finally, an Answer Key is provided at the end of the book. Check the answer key *only after* you have completed each activity!



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Part A

Structures



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1

Overview of pronunciation and Pinyin romanization

1

Put the tone mark over the appropriate vowel.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. xian (1) | e. tou (2) |
| b. bie (2) | f. huai (4) |
| c. xuan (3) | g. chui (1) |
| d. yue (4) | h. zao (3) |



1.2.1

2

Rewrite these sentences and phrases to indicate the changed tones in natural speech.

Example: nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo

- Xiǎo Lǐ
- wǔ bǎ yǐzi
- Nǐ yǒu gǒu ma?
- Wǒ hěn hǎo.
- Tā yě xiǎng mǎi bǐ.
- Wǒ xiǎng mǎi shū.
- Tā yǒu jiǔ gè péngyou.
- wǔshíwǔ běn shū



1.1.3

3

Correct the Pinyin spelling for each of the following words and syllables.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. kwai | f. üe |
| b. uan | g. shuesheng |
| c. pengyow | h. jungguo |
| d. quian | i. hsiao |
| e. dwo | j. iao |



1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.2

2

Syllable, meaning, and word

1

Rewrite these sentences and phrases to indicate the changed tones in natural speech.

Example: yī tiáo → yì tiáo

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a. yī tiáo lù | f. yī gè rén |
| b. bù tài guì | g. yī shù huār |
| c. yī kuài qián | h. yī háng |
| d. yī mén kè | i. yī bù diànyǐng |
| e. yī suǒ fángzi | j. bù cuò |







⇒ 2.3

3

The Chinese writing system: an overview

1

Here is a table of common character shapes.

A	B	C	D	E	F
					
top-bottom	left-right	outside-inside	L-shaped	covered on top and left	top enclosure open on bottom

Indicate the shape of each of the following characters by writing the letter for the shape next to each character. Note that some of these characters are written in simplified form and some are written in traditional form.

煩		罔	
虎		园	
想		溜	
越		廳	
飯		忘	
雷		尾	
麻		巡	
肉		歡	
这		同	
说		局	



3.2.1

2

Here is a list of some common character component parts.

又 工 土 木 女 日 • 月 心

Each of the following characters includes one or more of these component parts. Write the shared component parts next to the character. The first one has been done for you.

者	日, 土	案	
段		空	
楼		易	

STRUCTURES

湖		意	
都		趣	
照		友	
香		困	
想		难	
左		荫	
清		委	

⇒ 3.2.1

3 Using a traditional character dictionary as your reference, circle the radical in each of the following characters.

Example: 嗎 → 讠馬

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 好 | f. 錢 |
| b. 們 | g. 這 |
| c. 說 | h. 漢 |
| d. 筆 | i. 從 |
| e. 紅 | |

⇒ 3.2.2

4 Using a simplified character dictionary as your reference, circle the radical in each of the following characters.

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 过 | f. 对 |
| b. 房 | g. 楚 |
| c. 闻 | h. 聪 |
| d. 情 | i. 治 |
| e. 救 | |

⇒ 3.2.2

5 Consult a dictionary to find the simplified radical that corresponds to each of the following traditional radicals.

Example: 言 = 讠

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 門 | e. 馬 |
| b. 車 | f. 貝 |
| c. 糸 | g. 金 |
| d. 食 | h. 魚 |

6 Sometimes a simplified character is formed by taking one part of its traditional form. Match the traditional character in the column on the left with its simplified form in the column on the right. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

Example: 從 = 从

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 飛 | A. 亲 |
|------|------|

The Chinese writing system: an overview

- b.

習
- B.

麗
- c.

雖
- C.

电
- d.

電
- D.

飞
- e.

麗
- E.

业
- f.

業
- F.

习
- g.

廣
- G.

虽
- h.

親
- H.

广

⇒ 3.1

7

Consult a dictionary to find the simplified character that corresponds to each of the following traditional characters. Write each simplified character beside the corresponding traditional character.

Example: 對 = 对

- a.

講
- f.

歐
- b.

塊
- g.

學
- c.

樣
- h.

認
- d.

蘭
- i.

聽
- e.

連
- j.

曆

⇒ 3.1

8

Look up the following characters in a dictionary and identify the shared pronunciation in each group. Arrange the characters according to their common phonetic.

爸，站，吧，占，城，誠，綱，战，把，剛，東，棟，成，凍，鋼

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5

⇒ 3.2.3

9

Indicate the total number of strokes in each of the following characters.

Example: 我 = 7

- a.

中
- e.

张
- b.

走
- f.

寫
- c.

去
- g.

写
- d.

張

⇒ 3.4

4

Phrase order in the Mandarin sentence

1

Underline the main verb and bracket the main nouns (the ones that serve as subject and direct object) in the following Mandarin sentences.

Example: [他] 给 [我] [一本书]。

[他] 给 [我] [一本书]。

[Tā] gěi [wǒ] [yī běn shū].

[He] gave (gives) [me] [one book].

- a. 我昨天跟朋友吃午饭了。

我昨天跟朋友吃午飯了。

Wǒ zuótiān gēn péngyou chī wǔfàn le.

Yesterday I ate lunch with friends.

- b. 我的弟弟每天看电视。

我的弟弟每天看電視。

Wǒ de dìdì měitiān kàn diànshì.

My younger brother watches television every day.

- c. 中国的大学生也上网吗？

中國的大學生也上網嗎？

Zhōngguó de dàxuéshēng yě shàng wǎng ma?

Do Chinese university students also surf the web?

- d. 城里的书店有很多外国书。

城裏的書店有很多外國書。

Chéng lǐ de shūdiàn yǒu hěn duō wàiguó shū.

The bookstore in the city has a lot of foreign books.

- e. 我今天下午在公园的门口等你。

我今天下午在公園的門口等你。

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ zài gōngyuán de ménkǒu děng nǐ.

I'll wait for you at the park gate this afternoon.

⇌ 4.1

2

Underline the prepositional phrases in the following Mandarin sentences.

Example: 他跟他的女朋友吃晚饭。

他跟他的女朋友吃晚饭。

Tā gēn tā de nǚ péngyou chī wǎnfàn.

He eats dinner with his girlfriend.

a. 我给奶奶写信了。

我給奶奶寫信了。

Wǒ gěi nǎinai xiě xìn le.

I wrote a letter to my grandma.

b. 我对心理学很有兴趣。

我對心理學很有興趣。

Wǒ duì xīnlǐxué hěn yǒu xìngqù.

I am very interested in psychology.

c. 我很喜欢跟朋友去玩。

我很喜歡跟朋友去玩。

Wǒ hěn xǐhuan gēn péngyou qù wán.

I really like to go out with my friends.

d. 要是你忙，我可以替你做这件事。

要是你忙，我可以替你做這件事。

Yàoshì nǐ máng, wǒ kěyǐ tì nǐ zuò zhè jiàn shì.

If you are busy I can do that for you.

e. 你什么时候到我家来？

你甚麼時候到我家來？

Nǐ shénme shíhòu dào wǒ jiā lái?

When are you coming to my house?



4.3

3

The following sentences and phrases include 'time when' expressions, location expressions, and prepositional phrases. Rewrite the Mandarin sentences, putting the phrases in the correct order to convey the meanings in the English translations.

a. 我学了中文去年在中国。

我學了中文去年在中國。

Wǒ xué le Zhōngwén qùnián zài Zhōngguó.

I studied Chinese last year in China.

b. 每天都我碰到他在学生中心。

每天都我碰到他在學生中心。

Měitiān dōu wǒ pèngdào tā zài xuésheng zhōngxīn.

I run into him every day in the student center.

- c. 你想结婚跟什么样的人将来?
你想結婚跟甚麼樣的人將來?

Nǐ xiǎng jiéhūn gēn shénme yàng de rén jiānglái?

What kind of person do you plan to marry in the future?

- d. 他打了电话昨天晚上给我。
他打了電話昨天晚上給我。

Tā dǎ le diànhuà zuótiān wǎnshang gěi wǒ.

Last night he phoned me.

- e. 跟他他请我去看电影礼拜六。
跟他他請我去看電影禮拜六。

Gēn tā tā qǐng wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng lǐbài liù.

He invited me to go see a movie with him on Saturday.

⇒ 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6

4

Insert the phrase in parentheses into the appropriate location in the sentence based on the English translation.

- a. 我 _____ 在日本住了 _____。(五年)

Wǒ _____ zài Rìběn zhùle _____. (wǔ nián)

I lived in Japan for five years.

- b. 我 _____ 喜欢看电影 _____。(也)

我 _____ 喜歡看電影 _____。(也)

Wǒ _____ xǐhuān kàn diànyǐng _____. (yě)

I like to watch movies too.

- c. 我 _____ 都回家 _____。(每个周末)

我 _____ 都回家 _____。(每個週末)

Wǒ _____ dōu huí jiā _____. (měi gè zhōumò)

I go home every weekend.

- d. 我 _____ 工作 _____。(在图书馆)

我 _____ 工作 _____。(在圖書館)

Wǒ _____ gōngzuò _____. (zài túshūguǎn)

I work at the library.

- e. 你要不要 _____ 去看电影 _____? (跟我)

你要不要 _____ 去看電影 _____? (跟我)

Nǐ yào bu yào _____ qù kàn diànyǐng _____? (gēn wǒ)

Would you like to go to the movies with me?

- f. 我 _____ 没有兴趣 _____。(对外国电影)

我 _____ 沒有興趣 _____。(對外國電影)

Wǒ _____ méi yǒu xìngqù _____. (duì wàiguó diànyǐng)

I'm not interested in foreign movies.

⇒ 4.4, 4.5, 4.6. 4.7, 4.9

5

Rewrite these sentences, adding the negation word provided in parentheses into the sentence in the appropriate location.

- a. 我喜欢吃臭豆腐。(不)

我喜歡吃臭豆腐。(不)

Wǒ xǐhuān chī chòu dòufu. (bù)

I don't like to eat stinky bean curd.

- b. 我们想跟你一起去看电影。(不)

我們想跟你一起去看電影。(不)

Wǒmen xiǎng gēn nǐ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng. (bù)

We don't want to go with you to see a movie.

- c. 他在餐厅工作，他在宿舍工作。(不)

他在餐廳工作，他在宿舍工作。(不)

Tā zài cāntīng gōngzuò, tā zài sùshè gōngzuò. (bù)

He doesn't work in the cafeteria; he works in the dorm.

- d. 他给我打电话。(没)

他給我打電話。(沒)

Tā gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà. (méi)

He didn't phone me.

- e. 他在法国念书，他在德国念书。(不)

他在法國唸書，他在德國唸書。(不)

Tā zài Fǎguó niànshū, tā zài Déguó niànshū. (bù)

He doesn't study in France, he studies in Germany.

⇒ 4.8

5

Nouns

1

Complete these sentences with the appropriate pronouns to match the English translations.

- a. _____ 得想办法解决这个问题。
 _____ 得想辦法解決這個問題。
 _____ **děi xiǎng bànfǎ jiějué zhège wèntí.**
 We should think of a way to solve this problem.

- b. _____ 想请 _____ 吃晚饭。
 _____ 想請 _____ 吃晚飯。
 _____ **xiǎng qǐng _____ chī wǎnfàn.**
 We want to invite you to dinner.

- c. _____ 六点钟吃晚饭。
 _____ 六點鐘吃晚飯。
 _____ **liù diǎn zhōng chī wǎnfàn.**
 They eat dinner at 6 p.m.

- d. _____ 不认识 _____。
 _____ 不認識 _____。
 _____ **bù rènshi _____.**
 I don't know them.

- e. _____ 听说 _____ 很喜欢 _____。
 _____ 聽說 _____ 很喜歡 _____。
 _____ **tīngshuō _____ hěn xǐhuān _____.**
 I heard that he likes her a lot.



5.2

2

Complete these sentences with the appropriate expressions to indicate possession.

- a. _____ 宿舍离图书馆很近。
 _____ 宿舍離圖書館很近。
 _____ **sùshè lí túshūguǎn hěn jìn.**
 Her dorm is close to the library.

- b. 这是 _____ 朋友。
這是 _____ 朋友。
Zhè shì _____ péngyou.
This is my friend.
- c. 他是 _____ 弟弟。
Tā shì _____ dìdi.
He is my younger brother.
- d. _____ 宿舍很大, _____ 很小。
_____ **sùshè hěn dà, _____ hěn xiǎo.**
Your dormitory is very big. Ours is very small.
- e. 那个手机是 _____ 吗?
那個手機是 _____ 嗎?
Nàge shǒujī shì _____ ma?
Is that cell phone yours?



5.2, 5.2.4

3

What does George say in these situations? Complete the sentences with the appropriate pronouns to match the English translations.

- a. George introduces his classmates from Chinese class to his mother:
_____ 都是 _____ 的同学。_____ 是在中文课认识的。
_____ 都是 _____ 的同學。_____ 是在中文課認識的。
_____ **dōu shì _____ de tóngxué.** _____ **shì zài Zhōngwén kè rènshi de.**
They are all my friends. I met them in Chinese class.
- b. George is telling his friend about getting his girlfriend some flowers for her birthday today.
今天是 _____ 的生日, _____ 很喜欢花, 所以 _____ 想买花送给 _____。
_____ 可以陪我一起去买吗?
今天是 _____ 的生日, _____ 很喜歡花, 所以 _____ 想買花送给 _____。
_____ 可以陪我一起去買嗎?
Jīntiān shì _____ de shēngrì, _____ hěn xǐhuān huā, suǒyǐ _____ xiǎng mǎi huā sòng gěi _____. _____ **kěyǐ péi wǒ yìqǐ qù mǎi ma?**
Today is her birthday, she likes flowers a lot, so I want to buy flowers to give to her. Can you go with me (accompany me) to buy flowers?
- c. George wants to borrow Kevin's Chinese textbook but Kevin refuses.
George: _____ 可以跟 _____ 借中文课本吗? _____ 忘带了。
_____ 可以跟 _____ 借中文課本嗎? _____ 忘帶了。
_____ **kěyǐ gēn _____ jiè Zhōngwén kèběn ma?** _____ **wàngle dài.**
Can you loan me a Chinese textbook? I forgot to bring it.
Kevin: 不行! 明天 _____ 有考试, 你 _____ 去图书馆借吧!
不行! 明天 _____ 有考試, 你 _____ 去圖書館借吧!
Bù xíng! míngtiān _____ yǒu kǎoshì, nǐ _____ qù túshūguǎn jièba!
I can't. Tomorrow I have a test. Go to the library yourself to borrow it.



5.2

6

Numbers

1

Write these numbers in Chinese characters or Pinyin.

Example: 72 → 七十二

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. 6 | c. 11 | e. 23 | g. 55 |
| b. 15 | d. 36 | f. 84 | h. 97 |



6.1

2

Rewrite these phone numbers in Chinese characters and Pinyin.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a. 6505-7823 | c. 911 | e. 852-2609-5498 |
| b. 781-283-2191 | d. 032-457-7639 | f. 8529-6688 |



6.1.1

3

Fill in the blank with 二 èr or 两/兩 liǎng as appropriate.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. _____ 把椅子
_____ bǎ yǐ zi
two chairs | f. _____ 个星期
_____ 個星期
_____ gè xīng qī
two weeks |
| b. 十 _____ 张桌子
十 _____ 張桌子
shí _____ zhāng zhuōzi
twelve tables | g. _____ 個月
_____ gè yuè
two months |
| c. _____ 十个学生
_____ 十個學生
_____ shí gè xué shēng
twenty students | h. _____ 次
_____ cì
two times |
| d. _____ 天
_____ tiān
two days | i. 零点 _____
零點 _____
líng diǎn _____
0.2 |
| e. _____ 年
_____ nián
two years | j. _____ 三百块钱
_____ 三百塊錢
_____ sān bǎi kuài qián
two or three hundred dollars |



6.1

Numbers

4

Complete the table by writing the Arabic numerals in Chinese and the Chinese numbers as Arabic numerals.

<i>Arabic numeral</i>	<i>Chinese number</i>
a. 1,276	
b.	三万五千六百三十四 三萬五千六百三十四 sānwàn wǔqiān liùbǎi sānshísì
c. 256,758	
d.	九百六十万 九百六十萬 jiǔbǎi liù shí wàn
e. 1,893,683	
f. 3,027	
g.	三十七万零三十五 三十七萬零三十五 sānshí qī wàn líng sānshí wǔ
h. 279,005	
i.	三百零七万九千零一 三百零七萬九千零一 sānbǎi líng qī wàn jiǔqiān líng yī
j.	六千六百二十万九千三百八十 六千六百二十萬九千三百八十 liùqiān liùbǎi èrshí wàn jiǔqiān sānbǎi bāshí



6.2

5

Complete the table by adding the corresponding ordinal numbers in English and Mandarin.

<i>English ordinal</i>	<i>Mandarin ordinal</i>
a. 20th	
b.	第九 dì jiǔ
c. 3rd	
d.	第十七 dì shíqī
e.	第一 dì yī
f. 12th	
g. 48th	
h.	第三十六 dì sānshíliù



6.4

STRUCTURES

6

Complete the table, expressing the Mandarin phrases in English and the English phrases in Mandarin.

<i>English</i>	<i>Mandarin</i>
a. 50 more or less	
b.	两百以下 兩百以下 liǎng bǎi yǐxià
c. almost 100	
d.	两三个学生 兩三個學生 liǎng sān gè xuésheng
e. nine or ten students	
f. less than 10	
g.	五十以上 wǔshí yǐshàng
h. more than a month	



6.5

7

Complete the table by adding the corresponding fractions and percentages in Mandarin and English.

<i>English</i>	<i>Mandarin</i>
a. 5/8	
b.	三分之一 sān fēn zhīyī
c. 0.75	
d.	百分之三十 bǎi fēn zhī sānshí
e. 8.33	
f.	零点零零三 零點零零三 líng diǎn líng líng sān
g. 4/5	
h.	七分之一 qī fēn zhī yī



6.6

8

Put 半 **bàn** in the right location in each phrase to express the English meaning.Example: 3½ minutes → 三分半 **sān fēn bàn**

- 9½ hours [钟头/鐘頭 **zhōngtóu** hour]
- 1½ cups of coffee [咖啡 **kāfēi** coffee, 杯/盃 **bēi** cup]
- ½ month [月 **yuè** month]
- 1½ months
- ½ year [年 **nián** year]
- 3½ years
- ½ book
- 2½ semesters [学期/學期 **xuéqī** semester]
- 3½ bowls of rice [碗 **wǎn** bowl]
- ½ glass of beer [啤酒 **píjiǔ** beer]



6.6.4

9

Write out the discount in Chinese.

Example: 20% off = 打八折 **dǎ bāzhé**

- 30% off
- 10% off
- 50% off
- 25% off



6.6.6

10

Here is the original price and the discount. Compute the final price.

Example: 100 元 **yuán** 1 折 **zhé** → 10 元 **yuán***Original price**Discount**Final price*

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a. 30 元 yuán | 9 折 zhé |
| b. 160 元 yuán | 8 折 zhé |
| c. 80 元 yuán | 5 折 zhé |
| d. 500 元 yuán | 2 折 zhé |
| e. 1000 元 yuán | 7.5 折 zhé |
| f. 24000 元 yuán | 6 折 zhé |



6.6.6

7

Specifiers and demonstratives

1

Fill in each blank with a word from the following list to complete each sentence according to its English translation.

这/這 zhè, 这儿/這兒 zhèr, 这里/這裏 zhèlǐ

那 nà, 那儿/那兒 nàr, 那里/那裏 nàlǐ

哪儿/哪兒 nǎr, 哪里/哪裏 nǎlǐ

a. _____ 是我的, _____ 是你的。

_____ shì wǒ de, _____ shì nǐ de.

This is mine, that is yours.

b. 你周末去 _____ 了?

Nǐ zhōumò qù _____ le?

Where did you go this weekend?

c. 你知道我的中文书在 _____ 吗?

你知道我的中文書在 _____ 嗎?

Nǐ zhīdào wǒ de Zhōngwén shū zài _____ ma?

Do you know where my Chinese book is?

d. _____ 是我今天买的字典, 很不错。

_____ 是我今天買的字典, 很不錯。

_____ shì wǒ jīntiān mǎi de zìdiǎn, hěn bù cuò.

This is the dictionary I bought today. It's not bad.

e. 请问, 在 _____ 可以买到中国的邮票?

請問, 在 _____ 可以買到中國的郵票?

Qǐng wèn, zài _____ kěyǐ mǎidào Zhōngguó de yóupiào?

Excuse me, where can you buy Chinese stamps?

f. 下课以后我们都去小张 _____, 你去吗?

下課以後我們都去小張 _____, 你去嗎?

Xià kè yǐhòu wǒmen dōu qù xiǎo Zhāng _____, nǐ qù ma?

After class we are all going to Xiao Zhang's. Are you going?

g. _____ 很安静, 地方也很大, 你可以搬过来。

_____ 很安靜, 地方也很大, 你可以搬過來。

_____ hěn ānjìng, dìfāng yě hěn dà, nǐ kěyǐ bānguòlái.

It is very peaceful here and also spacious. You can move in.

- h. _____ 是谁的电脑？怎么放在 _____ 了？
 _____ 是誰的電腦？怎麼放在 _____ 了？
 _____ shì shéi de diànnǎo? Zěnmē fàng zài _____ le?
 Whose computer is this? Why is it here?
- i. 你 _____ 比我 _____ 安静。我们去你 _____ 学习吧。
 你 _____ 比我 _____ 安靜。我們去你 _____ 學習吧。
 Nǐ _____ bǐ wǒ _____ ānjìng. Wǒmen qù nǐ _____ xuéxí ba.
 Your place is more peaceful than mine. Let's go to your place to study.
- j. 请问，图书馆在 _____，离 _____ 远吗？
 請問，圖書館在 _____，離 _____ 遠嗎？
 Qǐng wèn, túshūguǎn zài _____, lí _____ yuǎn ma?
 Excuse me, where is the library? Is it far from here?



7

2

Complete the following dialogue by filling in each blank with a word from the list presented in (1) above.

George is talking to Kevin in Kevin's dorm.

- George: 你周末去 ^(a)_____ 了？我给你打电话你不在。
 你週末去 ^(a)_____ 了？我給你打電話你不在。
 Nǐ zhōumò qù ^(a)_____ le? Wǒ gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà nǐ bù zài.
 Where did you go this weekend? I phoned you but you weren't home.
- Kevin: 我爸妈从北加州到 ^(b)_____ 来看我。我帶他们出去玩，晚上在我女朋友
^(c)_____ 吃饭。有事吗？
 我爸媽從北加州到 ^(b)_____ 來看我。我帶他們出去玩，晚上在我女朋友
^(c)_____ 吃飯。有事嗎？
 Wǒ bà-mā cóng běi Jiāzhōu dào ^(b)_____ lái kàn wǒ. Wǒ dài tāmen
 chūqu wán, wǎnshang zài wǒ nǚ péngyou ^(c)_____ chī fàn. Yǒu shì
 ma?
 My dad and mom came here from northern California to see me.
 I took them out, and in the evening we ate at my girlfriend's place.
 What's up?
- George: 你不是要找房子吗？我帮你找了一个，你看看。(George shows Kevin the
 housing ad.)
 你不是要找房子嗎？我幫你找了一個，你看看。
 Nǐ bù shì yào zhǎo fángzi ma? Wǒ bāng nǐ zhǎole yīgè, nǐ kàn kàn.
 Aren't you looking for a place to live? I've helped you to find one. Look.
- Kevin: ^(d)_____ 个房子看起来不错，在 ^(e)_____ ?
^(d)_____ 個房子看起來不錯，在 ^(e)_____ ?
^(d)_____ gè fángzi kànqilai bùcuò, zài ^(e)_____ ?
 This house looks pretty good. Where is it?

STRUCTURES

George: 离 (f)_____ 很近, 只要十分钟, 现在就去吧!

離 (f)_____ 很近, 只要十分鐘, 現在就去吧!

Lí (f)_____ hěn jìn, zhǐ yào shí fēn zhōng, xiànzài jiù qù ba!

It's very near here, only 10 minutes away. Let's go now!

Kevin: 好。上次我去看的 (g)_____ 个房子太小了, 希望 (h)_____ 个房子够大。

好。上次我去看的 (g)_____ 個房子太小了, 希望 (h)_____ 個房子夠大。

Hǎo. Shàngcì wǒ qù kàn de (g)_____ gè fángzi tài xiǎo le, xīwàng

(h)_____ gè fángzi gòu dà.

Okay. The house I went to look at last time was too small. I hope this house is big enough.

George: 那我们走吧。

那我們走吧。

Nà wǒmen zǒu ba.

Well then, let's go.

Kevin: 等一下, 我怎么找不到我的手机, 啊, 我可能把手机忘在我女朋友

(i)_____ 了, 我们先去拿。

等一下, 我怎麼找不到我的手機, 啊, 我可能把手機忘在我女朋友

(i)_____ 了, 我們先去拿。

Děng yíxià, wǒ zěnmē zhǎobudào wǒ de shǒujī, a, wǒ kěnéng bǎ

shǒujī wàng zài wǒ nǚ péngyou (i)_____ le, wǒmen xiān qù ná.

Wait a minute. How come I can't find my cell phone? I may have forgotten it at my girlfriend's place. First, let's go and get it.

George: 可是从 (j)_____ 去看房子比较方便, 别拿手机了。

可是從 (j)_____ 去看房子比較方便, 別拿手機了。

Kěshì cóng (j)_____ qù kàn fángzi bǐjiào fāngbiàn, bié ná shǒujī le.

But it's more convenient to go look at the house from here. Don't take your cell phone.

(George sees a cell phone across the room next to the TV.)

你說你的手機不見了, 那, 電視旁邊的 (k)_____ 個手機是誰的?

你说你的手机不见了, 那, 电视旁边的 (k)_____ 个手机是谁的?

Nǐ shuō nǐ de shǒujī bùjiàn le, nǎ, diànshì pángbiān de (k)_____ gè

shǒujī shì shéi de?

You say your cell phone is lost. Then, whose cell phone is next to the television?

Kevin: (l)_____ 个? 喔, 太好了, (m)_____ 是我的手机! 我们走吧。

(l)_____ 個? 喔, 太好了, (m)_____ 是我的手機! 我們走吧。

(l)_____ gè? O, tài hǎo le, (m)_____ shì wǒ de shǒujī! Wǒmen

zǒu ba.

Which one? Oh, great, that's my cell phone! Let's go.

8

Classifiers

1

Rewrite these noun phrases, putting the specifiers, numbers, classifiers, and nouns in the correct order.

Example: 那学生三个 → 那三个学生
那學生三個 那三個學生
nà xuésheng sān gè nà sān gè xuésheng

- a. 这桌子两张
這桌子兩張
zhè zhuōzi liǎng zhāng
these two desks
- b. 这教授三位
這教授三位
zhè jiàoshòu sān wèi
these three professors
- c. 两双那鞋子
兩雙那鞋子
liǎng shuāng nà xiézi
those two pairs of shoes
- d. 啤酒那瓶四
píjiǔ nà píng sì
those four bottles of beer
- e. 那中文三本书
那中文三本書
nà Zhōngwén sān běn shū
those three Chinese books
- f. 毛衣这件两
毛衣這件兩
máoyī zhè jiàn liǎng
these two sweaters

STRUCTURES

- g. 这两个学生英国
這兩個學生英國
zhè liǎng gè xuésheng Yīngguó
these two English students
- h. 四文学那课门
四文學那課門
sì wénxué nà kè mén
those four literature classes

⇨ 8.1

2

Write these noun phrases in Chinese, using the appropriate classifier in each phrase.

Example: those three students = 那三个学生/那三個學生
nà sān gè xuésheng

- a. those ten students
b. these three days
c. that cell phone
d. those five photographs
e. this cup of coffee
f. that piece of paper

⇨ 8.1

3

- A. Select the appropriate classifier from the following list in each scenario to complete these dialogues.
B. Translate the dialogues into English.

Scenario 1

张/張 zhāng, 件 jiàn, 把 bǎ, 个/個 gè, 条/條 tiáo, 枝 zhī, 本 běn

Kevin: 快开学了, 我去买一些学校要用的东西, 你看, 这家店的东西真便宜:
我买了十 (a)_____ 铅笔、两 (b)_____ 字典、一 (c)_____ 背包,
两 (d)_____ 衣服、一 (e)_____ 裤子, 一共才三十五块。他们的纸更
便宜, 五百 (f)_____ 才四块五。

Kevin: 快開學了, 我去買一些學校要用的東西, 你看, 這家店的東西真便宜:
我買了十 (a)_____ 鉛筆、兩 (b)_____ 字典、一 (c)_____ 背包,
兩 (d)_____ 衣服、一 (e)_____ 褲子, 一共才三十五塊。他們的紙更
便宜, 五百 (f)_____ 才四塊五。

Kevin: Kuài kāixué le, wǒ qù mǎi yīxiē xuéxiào yào yòng de dōngxi,
nǐ kàn, zhè jiā diàn de dōngxi zhēn piányi: wǒ mǎile shí (a)_____
qiānbǐ, liǎng (b)_____ zìdiǎn, yī (c)_____ bēibāo, liǎng (d)_____
yīfu, yī (e)_____ kùzi, yīgòng cái sānshíwǔ kuài. Tāmen de zhǐ gèng
piányi, wǔbǎi (f)_____ cái sì kuài wǔ.

Classifiers

Scenario 2: Tina and Lily are preparing for a dinner party in their backyard tonight.

张/張 zhāng, 件 jiàn, 把 bǎ, 个/個 gè, 条/條 tiáo, 枝 zhī, 本 běn, 瓶 píng

Tina: 桌椅都准备好了吗? 你要的五^(a)_____ 面包、四^(b)_____ 酒我都买回来了。

Lily: 一共有十^(c)_____ 人, 可能坐不下, 我们还需要一^(d)_____ 桌子。还有, 再拿三^(e)_____ 椅子过来。另外, 每^(f)_____ 桌子上都要放一^(g)_____ 花。

Tina: 好。今天晚上你穿什么? 我要穿我的红裙子。

Lily: 我打算穿我新买的那^(h)_____ 裙子, 配那⁽ⁱ⁾_____ 白色的上衣正好。

Tina: 桌椅都準備好了嗎? 你要的五^(a)_____ 麵包、四^(b)_____ 酒我都買回來了。

Lily: 一共有十^(c)_____ 人, 可能坐不下, 我們還需要一^(d)_____ 桌子。還有, 再拿三^(e)_____ 椅子過來。另外, 每^(f)_____ 桌子上都要放一^(g)_____ 花。

Tina: 好。今天晚上你穿什麼? 我要穿我的紅裙子。

Lily: 我打算穿我新買的那^(h)_____ 裙子, 配那⁽ⁱ⁾_____ 白色的上衣正好。

Tina: Zhuōyǐ dōu zhǔnbèi hǎole ma? Nǐ yào de wǔ^(a)_____ miànbāo, sì^(b)_____ jiǔ wǒ dōu mǎi huílai le.

Lily: Yìgòng yǒu shí^(c)_____ rén, kěnéng zuòbuxià, wǒmen hái xūyào yī^(d)_____ zhuōzi. hái yǒu, zài nà sān^(e)_____ yǐzi guòlái. lìngwài, měi^(f)_____ zhuōzi shàng dōu yào fàng yī^(g)_____ huā.

Tina: Hǎo. Jīntiān wǎnshang nǐ chuān shénme? Wǒ yào chuān wǒ de hóng qúnzi.

Lily: Wǒ dāsuan chuān wǒ xīn mǎi de nà^(h)_____ qúnzi, pèi nà⁽ⁱ⁾_____ báisè de shàngyī zhènghǎo.



8.2

4

Rewrite these prices in Chinese.

Example: \$34.56 → 三十四块五毛六
三十四塊五毛六
sānshísì kuài wǔ máo liù

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. \$13,459 | d. \$450.02 |
| b. \$2,850 | e. \$1,222 |
| c. \$.75 | f. \$96,457.45 |



6, 8.5

STRUCTURES

5

Rewrite these prices in Arabic numerals.

Example: 三十四块五毛六

→ \$34.56

三十四塊五毛六

sānshísì kuài wǔ máo liù

a. 九十三块八毛一

九十三塊八毛一

jiǔshísān kuài bā máo yī

b. 四十五块〇三分

四十五塊〇三分

sì shí wǔ kuài líng sān fēn

c. 八块一

八塊一

bā kuài yī

d. 两千七百零三块钱

兩千七百零三塊錢

liǎng qiān qī bǎi líng sān kuài qián

e. 六块〇九分

六塊〇九分

liù kuài líng jiǔ fēn

f. 六毛六分

liù máo liù fēn



8.5

9

Noun phrases

1

Insert 的 *de* following each modifier in these noun phrases where possible.

Example: 我朋友小狗

→ 我(的)朋友的小狗

wǒ péngyou xiǎogǒu

wǒ (de) péngyou de xiǎogǒu

my friend's puppy

a. 这三本书

這三本書

zhè sān běn shū

these three books

b. 五本很有意思小说

五本很有意思小說

wǔ běn hěn yǒu yìsi xiǎoshuō

five very interesting novels

c. 五张很便宜飞机票

五張很便宜飛機票

wǔ zhāng hěn piányi fēiji pào

five very cheap airplane tickets

d. 那条蓝色裤子

那條藍色褲子

nà tiáo lán sè kùzi

that pair of blue trousers

e. 那门中文课

那門中文課

nà mén Zhōngwén kè

that Chinese class

f. 那六把很漂亮椅子

nà liù bǎ hěn piàoliang yǐzi

those six pretty chairs

g. 一瓶五十块钱葡萄酒

一瓶五十塊錢葡萄酒

yī píng wǔshí kuài qián pútáo jiǔ

one \$50 bottle of wine

⇒ 9.1, 9.2

2

Put these words in the correct order to form Mandarin noun phrases that express the English translations.

- a. 五 / 铅笔 / 我 / 枝 / 的
五 / 鉛筆 / 我 / 枝 / 的
wǔ / qiānbǐ / wǒ / zhī / de
my five pencils
- b. 我的 / 朋友 / 一个
我的 / 朋友 / 一個
wǒ de / péngyou / yī gè
a friend of mine
- c. 两个 / 他的 / 同学
兩個 / 他的 / 同學
liǎng gè / tā de / tóngxué
two classmates of his
- d. 三位 / 的 / 老师 / 我们
三位 / 的 / 老師 / 我們
sān wèi / de / lǎoshī / wǒmen
our three teachers
- e. 四本书 / 我的
四本書 / 我的
sì běn shū / wǒ de
my four books
- f. 椅子 / 那把 / 他的
yǐzi / nà bǎ / tā de
that chair of his
- g. 女孩子 / 的 / 喜欢 / 旅游
女孩子 / 的 / 喜歡 / 旅游
nǚháizi / de / xǐhuan / lǚyóu
a girl who likes to travel
- h. 两张飞机票 / 的 / 很贵
兩張飛機票 / 的 / 很貴
liǎng zhāng fēijī piào / de / hěn guì
two expensive airplane tickets
- i. 那位 / 的 / 很高 / 老师 / 德文
那位 / 的 / 很高 / 老師 / 德文
nà wèi / de / hěn gāo / lǎoshī / Déwén
that tall German language teacher

Noun phrases

- j. 很好的朋友 / 的 / 我
hěn hǎo de / péngyou / de / wǒ
 a good friend of mine
- k. 毛衣 / 一件 / 的 / 黄颜色
 毛衣 / 一件 / 的 / 黄颜色
máoyī / yījiàn / de / huáng yánsè
 a yellow sweater
- l. 中国地图 / 一块钱的
 中國地圖 / 一塊錢的
Zhōngguó dìtú / yīkuài qián de
 a \$1 Chinese map

⇒ 5.1, 9.1, 9.2

3

Translate the following into English.

- a. 谁的中文书?
 誰的中文書?
Shéi de Zhōngwén shū?
- b. 谁写的中文书?
 誰寫的中文書?
Shéi xiě de Zhōngwén shū?
- c. 你什么时候买的中文书?
 你甚麼時候買的中文書?
Nǐ shénme shíhòu mǎi de Zhōngwén shū?
- d. 你在哪儿买的中文书?
 你在哪兒買的中文書?
Nǐ zài nǎr mǎi de Zhōngwén shū?
- e. 马老师写的哪本书?
 馬老師寫的哪本書?
Mǎ lǎoshī xiě de nǎ běn shū?
- f. 你喜欢的什么书?
 你喜歡的甚麼書?
Nǐ xǐhuan de shénme shū?
- g. 多少钱的书?
 多少錢的書?
Duōshǎo qián de shū?

⇒ 9.2.1