

Unit Six. Lesson One

Dì-liù dānyuán, Dì-yī kè

Wǒ xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè. (I like to listen to music.)*In this lesson, you will learn how to talk about your favorite pastimes and hobbies.**Are you ready?*

Zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?

Then let's begin!

Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!

Page 96Word Bank

xǐhuan; píngcháng; kěyǐ; ài; àihào

Page 97*It's very easy to say what you like in Chinese. The word for "like" is xǐhuan. So you say*

Wǒ xǐhuan (I like...)

followed by the activity or thing that you like. If you don't like something, you say,

Wǒ bù xǐhuan (I don't like...)

*followed by the activity or thing that you don't like.**If there is something or an activity that you enjoy doing on a regular basis, you say*

Wǒ píngcháng xǐhuan...

*meaning, I normally like..., followed by the name of the activity.**Let's look at the names of some activities.*

chàngē (to sing)

dǎ diànzǐ yóuxì (to play video games)

páshān (to go hiking)

huàhuà (to draw)

kàn diànshì (to watch TV)

kànshū (to read)

shàngwǎng (to surf the Internet)

tiàowǔ (to dance)

tīng yīnyuè (to listen to music)

zuò yùndòng (to exercise)

Page 97Exercise One, Liànxí yī*Listen to the dialogues. Notice how both conversations begin. The speakers use this question, Nǐ píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme? (What do you normally like to do?)*

a.

MAN: Lín xiǎojiě, nǐ píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme? (Miss Lin, what do you normally like to do?)

WOMAN: Wǒ píngcháng xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè, nǐ ne? (I normally like to listen to music, how about you?)

MAN: Wǒ bù xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè, wǒ xǐhuan páshān. (I don't like to listen to music. I like to go hiking.)

b.

MAN: Chén tàitai, nǐ píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme? (Mrs. Chen, what do you normally like to do?)

WOMAN: Wǒ píngcháng xǐhuan chàngē, nǐ ne? Nǐ píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme? Nǐ yě xǐhuan chàngē ma? (I normally like to sing, how about you? What do you normally like to do? Do you also like to sing?)

MAN: Wǒ bù xǐhuan chàngē, wǒ xǐhuan zuò yùndòng. (I don't like to sing. I like to exercise.)

WOMAN: Nǐ chángcháng zuò yùndòng ma? (Do you exercise often?)

MAN: Shì a, wǒ měitiān dōu zuò yùndòng. (Yes, I exercise every day.)

*Did you understand everything? If not, don't worry. Just listen again.*Page 98*If you want to tell someone what your hobby is, you say*

Wǒ de àihào shì... (My hobby is... or, My hobbies are...)

followed by the name of the activity. To ask a question about someone's hobby, just say

Nǐ de àihào shì shénme? (What are your hobbies?)

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Exercise Two, Liànxí èr

A marketing trainee is doing a survey. Listen and write down the details of the people surveyed. (You'll hear some sentence structures and words from Unit 3.)

a.

MAN: Nǐ hǎo, qǐngwèn wǒ kěyǐ fāngwèn nǐ ma? (Hello, may I do an interview with you?)

WOMAN: Hǎo a, yǒu shénme shì? (OK, about what?)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng? (May I ask what your surname is?)

WOMAN: Wǒ xìng Chén. (My surname is Chen.)

MAN: Chén xiǎojiě, qǐngwèn nǐ jǐ suì? (Miss Chen, may I ask how old you are?)

WOMAN: Wǒ shíbā suì. (I am 18 years old.)

MAN: Nǐ shì xuéshēng ma? (Are you student?)

WOMAN: Shì, wǒ shì xuéshēng. (Yes, I am student.)

MAN: Nǐ de àihào shì shénme? (What are your hobbies?)

WOMAN: Wǒ de àihào shì kànshū · tīng yīnyuè. (My hobbies are reading and listening to music.)

MAN: Nǐ yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi ma? (Do you have brothers and sisters?)

WOMAN: Méi yǒu. (No.)

MAN: Hǎo, xièxie nǐ. (Ok, thank you.)

b.

MAN: Xiānshēng, nǐ hǎo, qǐngwèn wǒ kěyǐ fāngwèn nǐ ma?
(Hello, Sir, may I do an interview with you?)

MAN1: Kěyǐ. (Sure.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng? (May I ask what your surname is?)

MAN1: Wǒ xìng Wáng. (My surname is Wang.)

MAN: Wáng xiānshēng, qǐngwèn nǐ jǐ suì? (Mr. Wang, may I ask how old you are?)

MAN1: Wǒ sānshísì suì. (I am 34 years old.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nǐ zuò shénme gōngzuò? (May I ask what work you do?)

MAN1: Wǒ shì shāngrén. (I am a businessman.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nǐ de àihào shì shénme? (May I ask what your hobbies are?)

MAN1: Wǒ de àihào shì dǎ diànzǐ yóuxì. (My hobby is playing video games.)

MAN: Nǐ yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi ma? (Do you have brothers and sisters?)

MAN1: Yǒu, wǒ yǒu yí ge mèimei. (Yes, I have a younger sister.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn tā jǐ suì? (May I ask how old she is?)

MAN1: Tā èrshíjiǔ suì. (She is 29 years old.)

MAN: Tā de gōngzuò shì shénme? (What does she do?)

MAN1: Tā shì cáiwù gùwèn. (She is financial consultant.)

MAN: Tā píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme? (What does she normally like to do?)

MAN1: Tā xǐhuan huàhuà. (She likes to draw.)

MAN: Xièxie nǐ. (Thank you.)

c.

MAN: Xiǎojiě nǐ hǎo, qǐngwèn wǒ kěyǐ fāngwèn nǐ ma?
(Hello Miss, may I do an interview with you?)

WOMAN: Hǎo a. (Sure.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng? (May I ask what your surname is?)

WOMAN: Wǒ xìng Liú. (My surname is Liu.)

MAN: Liú xiǎojiě, qǐngwèn nǐ jǐ suì? (Miss Liu, may I ask how old you are?)

WOMAN: Wǒ èrshísān suì. (I am 23 years old.)

MAN: Nǐ shì xuéshēng ma? (Are you student?)

WOMAN: Bú shì, wǒ shì xíngzhèng zhùlǐ. (No, I am administrative assistant.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn nǐ píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme?

(May I ask what you normally like to do?)

WOMAN: Wǒ píngcháng xǐhuan kàn diànshì. (I normally like to watch TV.)

MAN: Nǐ yǒu dìdì mèimei ma? (Do you have younger brothers and sisters?)

WOMAN: Wǒ méi yǒu dìdì mèimèi, kěshì wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge, yí ge jiějie.

(I don't have younger brothers and sisters, but I have one older brother and one older sister.)

MAN: Qǐngwèn tāmen jǐ suì? (May I ask how old they are?)

WOMAN: Wǒ gēge èrshíbā suì, wǒ jiějie sānshíwǔ suì.

(My older brother is 28 years old, and my older sister is 35 years old.)

MAN: Tāmen zuò shénme gōngzuò? (What do they do?)

WOMAN: Wǒ gēge shì yīshēng, wǒ jiějie shì lǎoshī.

(My older brother is doctor, and my older sister is teacher.)

MAN: Tāmen de àihào shì shénme? (What are their hobbies?)

WOMAN: Wǒ gēge xǐhuan shàngwǎng, wǒ jiějie xǐhuan chàngē.
(My older brother likes to surf the Internet, and my older sister likes to sing.)
MAN: Xièxie nǐ. (Thank you.)

Do you understand everything they said? If not, just listen again and you will get a better idea.

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Close-up

- To ask for someone's name in a formal and polite way, say,

Nín guì xìng? (What's your surname?).

You'll hear this often in the service industry, as this is the standard way to ask a guest for his or her name.

- The word ài means 'love', or 'to love'. It can also be used to refer to something that you like to do very much.

For example:

Wǒ xǐhuan kànshū. (I like to read.)

Wǒ ài kànshū. (I love to read.)

The word àihào refers to a hobby. It also has connotations of something which you take great pleasure in doing; whereas xǐhuan simply refers to something that you like.

- Here are some more hobbies and pastimes.

dǎ gāo'ěr fūqiú (to play golf)

dǎ májiàng (to play mahjong)

zuò fàn (to cook)

shōucáng gǔwán (to collect antiques)

xiàqí (to play chess)

jíyóu (to collect stamps)

zuò yújiā (to do yoga)

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Pronunciation

Challenging sounds

Let's take a look at another group of challenging sounds and get some more practice:

Group: z, c, s, r

zā	zè	zì	zú	zāi	zéi	zào	zòu	zǎn
cā	cè	cì	cú	cāi	-	cào	còu	cǎn
sā	sè	sì	sú	sāi	-	sào	sòu	sǎn
-	rè	rì	rú	x	-	rào	ròu	rǎn

zēn	zāng	zēng	zuò	zuǐ	zuàn	zūn	zǒng
cēn	cāng	cēng	cuò	cuǐ	cuàn	cūn	cǒng
sēn	sāng	sēng	suò	suǐ	suàn	sūn	sǒng
rén	rāng	rēng	ruò	ruǐ	ruǎn	rūn	rǒng

zázhì	shūcài	sǎodì
zǒulù	céngjīng	suǐrán
zēngjiā	cuòwù	bǐsài
zìxìn	cāntīng	yǔsǎn
rè'nào	rúguò	róngyì

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Unit Six, Lesson Two

Dì-lǐù dānyuán, Dì-èr kè

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn Zhōngwén. (I can speak a bit of Chinese.)

In this lesson, you will learn how to tell others what you are able to do.

Are you ready?

Zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?

Then let's begin!

Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!

Word Bank

huì; shuō; yìdiǎn; Zhōngwén

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To tell someone that you are able to do something, you use the word *huì*.

You say,

Wǒ huì,

followed by the name of the thing or action.

Wǒ bù huì....

means 'I'm not able to', or 'I don't know how to'.

To find out if someone can do something or knows how to do something, we use *huì* and *ma* to form a question.

Nǐ huì shuō Zhōngwén ma? (Can you speak Chinese?)

To answer briefly, just say *huì* for 'yes' and *bù huì* for 'no'.

To answer in full, say

Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén. (Yes, I can speak Chinese.)

or

Wǒ bù huì shuō Zhōngwén. (No, I can't speak Chinese.)

If you only know a little bit of Chinese, you can say

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn Zhōngwén. (I can speak a little Chinese.)

Do you know how to do any of these things mentioned in the book?

biàn móshù (to do magic tricks)

dǎ wǎngqiú (to play tennis)

huábīng (to ice skate)

kāichē (to drive a car)

qí zìxíngchē (to ride a bike)

shuō Yīngwén (to speak English)

tán gǎngqín (to play the piano)

xiū diànnǎo (to repair computers)

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Exercise One, Liànxí yī

Mr. Lin is hiring an assistant. Listen as he speaks to three interviewees.

a.

MAN: Chén xiǎojiě, nǐ hǎo. (Hello, Miss Chen.)

WOMAN: Lín jīnglǐ, nǐ āo. (Hello, Manager Lin.)

MAN: Chén xiǎojiě, nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?
(Miss Chen, can you speak English?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì shuō Yīngwén. (Yes, I can speak English.)

MAN: Nǐ yě huì shuō Rìwén ma? (Can you speak Japanese, too?)

WOMAN: Èn, wǒ yě huì shuō yìdiǎn Rìwén. (Yes, I can speak a bit of Japanese, too.)

MAN: Nǐ huì yòng diànnǎo ma? (Do you know how to use computer?)

WOMAN: Huì. (Yes.)

MAN: Nǐ huì kāichē ma? (Can you drive?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì kāichē. (Yes, I can drive.)

MAN: Hǎo, xièxie, wǒ zài tōngzhī nǐ (Good. Thank you. I will keep you posted.)

b.

MAN: Zhāng xiǎojiě, nǐ hǎo. (Hello, Miss Zhang.)

WOMAN: Lín jīnglǐ, nǐ āo. (Hello, Manager Lin.)

MAN: Zhāng xiǎojiě, nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?
(Miss Zhang, can you speak English?)

WOMAN: Wǒ bù huì shuō Yīngwén. (I can't speak English.)

MAN: Nà, nǐ huì shuō Rìwén ma? (Then, can you speak Japanese?)

WOMAN: Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn Rìwén. (I can speak a bit of Japanese.)

MAN: Nǐ huì yòng diànnǎo ma? (Do you know how to use computer?)

WOMAN: Diànnǎo... wǒ bù huì. (Computer... I can't.)

MAN: Nǐ huì kāichē ma? (Can you drive?)

WOMAN: Huì, zhège wǒ huì. (Yes, this I can do.)

MAN: Hǎo, xièxie, wǒ zài tōngzhī nǐ (Good. Thank you. I will keep you posted.)

c.

MAN: Gù xiǎojiě, nǐ hǎo. (Hello, Miss Gu.)

WOMAN: Lín jīnglǐ, nǐ āo. (Hello, Manager Lin.)

MAN: Gù xiǎojiě, nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma? (Miss Gu, can you speak English?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì shuō Yīngwén, wǒ yě huì shuō yìdiǎn Rìwén.

(Yes, I can speak English. I can speak Japanese, too.)

MAN: Nǐ huì yòng diànnǎo ma? (Do you know how to use computer?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì. (Yes. I can.)

MAN: Nà, nǐ huì kāichē ma? (Then, can you drive?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì kāichē. (Yes, I can drive.)

MAN: Ēn, hěn hǎo, wǒ zài tōngzhī nǐ (Good. Thank you. I will keep you posted.)

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Close-up

The word 'can' has a few meanings. It means having the ability to do something (I can speak Chinese). It also means asking for permission or making a request (Can I come in?).

The word huì is used for the first meaning, and the word kěyǐ is used for the second one.

The word yìdiǎn means 'a little'. And it works and behaves a lot like its English counterpart.

yìdiǎn shuǐ means, a little water

yìdiǎn jīnzhāng means, a little nervous

Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn Zhòngwén. means, I can speak a little Chinese.

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More Yes-No questions

There are two ways to form yes-no questions in Chinese. We could add ma at the end of the sentence, which we learned in Unit 1. OR we could use a "positive" plus a "negative" statement to form a question.

Let's take a look at the chart in the book:

Nǐ huì...ma? (Can you...?)

Nǐ huì bú huì...?

Nǐ shì...ma? (Are you...?)

Nǐ shì bú shì...?

Nǐ yào...ma? (Do you want...?)

Nǐ yào bú yào...?

Nǐ xǐhuan...ma? (Do you like...?)

Nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuan...?

Nǐ kěyǐ...ma? (Can you...?)

Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ?

Nǐ yǒu...ma? (Do you have...?)

Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu...?

For example, you can change the question

Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma? (Are you American?)

into

Nǐ shì bú shì Měiguó rén?

Take note that:

* Both xǐhuan and kěyǐ have two syllables, so only the first syllable is repeated before the word bù.

** The word yǒu (meaning: to have) has its own unique negative form, méi yǒu. So when we use the positive+negative form to construct a question, we say "yǒu méi yǒu".

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It's easy to answer these yes-no questions. Let's refer to the book again.

Nǐ huì bú huì...?

Huì, wǒ huì... Bù, wǒ bú huì...

Nǐ shì bú shì...?

Shì, wǒ shì... Bù, wǒ bú shì...

Nǐ yào bú yào...?

Yào, wǒ yào... Bù, wǒ bú yào...

Nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuan...?

Xǐhuan, wǒ xǐhuan... Bù, wǒ bù xǐhuan...

Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ?

Kěyǐ, wǒ kěyǐ... Bù, wǒ bù kěyǐ...

Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu...?

Yǒu, wǒ yǒu... Méi yǒu, wǒ méi yǒu...

For example,

Nǐ shì bú shì Měiguó rén? (Are you American?)

You could say,

Shì, wǒ shì Měiguó rén. (Yes, I am American.)

or,

Bù, wǒ bú shì Měiguó rén. (No, I am not American.)

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Exercise Three, Liànxí sān

Can you answer these questions in Chinese? Try them on your own; then continue listening to see if you got it right.

a.

MAN: Nǐ shì xuéshēng ma? (Are you student?)

WOMAN: Shì, wǒ shì xuéshēng. (Yes, I am student.)

Bù, wǒ bú shì xuéshēng. (No, I am not student.)

b.

MAN: Nǐ xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng ma? (Do you like to watch a movie?)

WOMAN: Xǐhuan, wǒ xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng. (Yes, I like watching a movie.)

Bù, wǒ bù xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng. (No, I don't like watching a movie.)

c.

MAN: Nǐ míngtiān xiǎng kàn diànyǐng ma? (Do you want to watch movies tomorrow?)

WOMAN: Xiǎng, wǒ míngtiān xiǎng kàn diànyǐng. (Yes, I want to watch movies tomorrow.)

Bù xiǎng, wǒ míngtiān bù xiǎng kàn diànyǐng. (No, I don't want to watch movies tomorrow.)

d.

MAN: Nǐ xiànzài yǒu méi yǒu gōngzuò? (Are you working now?)

WOMAN: Yǒu, wǒ xiànzài yǒu gōngzuò. (Yes, I am working now.)

Méi yǒu, wǒ xiànzài méi yǒu gōngzuò. (No, I am not working now.)

e.

MAN: Nǐ huì bú huì kāichē? (Can you drive?)

WOMAN: Huì, wǒ huì kāichē. (Yes, I can drive.)

Bù, wǒ bú huì kāichē. (No, I can't drive.)

f.

MAN: Nǐ píngcháng hē bù hē kāfēi? (Do you normally drink coffee?)

WOMAN: Hē, wǒ píngcháng hē kāfēi. (Yes, I normally drink coffee.)

Bù, wǒ píngcháng bù hē kāfēi. (No, I normally don't drink coffee.)

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Pronunciation

Combination Practice

Let's take a look at some two-syllable words, and practice saying them.

yíci	yúci	xīnláng	xīn'niáng
yànzi	yuànzi	lǎnrén	nánrén
qiántiān	quántiān	lākāi	nákāi
yánliào	yuánliào	liúshuǐ	níuzǒu
yìjiàn	yùjiàn	lǎnsè	rǎnsè
rénmín	rénmíng	dàzhì	dàzì
búxìn	búxìng	zázhī	zázhì

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Unit Six, Lesson Three

Dì-liù dānyuán, Dì-sān kè

Nǐ xǐhuan tīng shénme yīnyuè? (What music do you like to listen to?)

In this lesson, you will learn how to ask questions to keep a conversation going.

Are you ready?

Zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?

Then let's begin!

Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!

Word Bank

dōngxī; máng; liúxíng; zuìjìn; cài; yùndòng

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To find out what someone is doing, you say

Nǐ zài zuò shénme? (What are you doing?)

Zài is a special word which indicates that an action is in progress, and it is always placed before the main action word.

For example, xiǎng (to think) is an action word.

To form a question, you say ... Nǐ zài xiǎng shénme? (What are you thinking?)

Let's take a look at some pretty common actions in our everyday life:

chī (to eat)

dú (to read)

hē (to drink)

kàn (to look; to see)

mǎi (to buy)

shǔ (to count)

wán (to play)

xiě (to write)

xué (to learn)

zhǎo (to look for)

zhǔ (to cook)

zhǔnbèi (to prepare).

So, Nǐ xiànzài zài zuò shénme? (What are you doing now?)

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Exercise One, Liànxí yī

Can you turn these into questions with “zài”? Try them on your own, then continue listening to see if you're right.

a. Nǐ zài chī shénme? (What are you eating?)

b. Nǐ zài dú shénme? (What are you reading?)

c. Nǐ zài zhǎo shénme? (What are you looking for?)

d. Nǐ zài xiě shénme? (What are you writing?)

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Close-up

If you want to catch up with someone and find out what the person has been up to lately, this is what you say:

Nǐ zài máng shénme?

It means “What’s keeping you busy nowadays?”

Or, Nǐ zuìjìn máng shénme?

It means “What’s keeping you busy recently?”

If the person doesn't really want to elaborate, this is what you might hear:

Méi shénme.

It means “Oh, nothing.”

Or, Wǒ máng gōngzuò.

It means “I was busy working.”

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The word dōngxi means “something”, “some things” or “thing”. It's a versatile word, and it's pretty useful when you want to be vague in your replies. Or when you genuinely don't quite know how to put it, or how to say something in Chinese.

For example,

Nǐ zài zuò shénme? (What are you doing?)

To give a general answer, you say,

Wǒ zài xiǎng dōngxi. (I'm thinking of something.)

OR

Wǒ zài zhǎo dōngxi. (I'm looking for something.)

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Close-up

The word dōngxi means “thing”.

On its own, the Chinese character for dōng means “East”, and the character for xi means “West”. Put together, the two characters take on a whole new meaning.

This is a useful word for beginners. If you don't know the name of an object in Chinese, this is what you say:

Zhègè shì shénme dōngxī?

It means "What is this thing?"

Or, Zhègè dōngxī jiào shénme?

It means "What is this thing called?"

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To ask for more information about a person's likes or dislikes, you can form questions like this.

Nǐ xǐhuan chàng shénme gē? (What songs do you like to sing?)

Nǐ xǐhuan kàn shénme diànyǐng? (What movies do you like to watch?)

Nǐ xǐhuan tīng shénme yīnyuè? (What music do you like to listen to?)

Nǐ xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng? (What exercise do you like to do?)

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Exercise Three, Liànxí sān

Ayumi and David are talking to their friend, Gāo Jiàn, about their likes and dislikes.

Here are the key words you are going to hear in the conversation.

lánqiú (basketball)

wǎngqiú (tennis)

gāo'ěrfūqiú (golf)

Rìwén gē (Japanese songs)

Yīngwén gē (English songs)

Zhōngwén gē (Chinese songs)

liúxíngyuè (pop music)

diànzīyuè (electronic music)

gǔdiǎnyuè (classical music)

Rìběn cài (Japanese food)

Zhōngguó cài (Chinese food)

Hánguó cài (Korean food).

Are you ready? Let's listen to the conversation.

AYUMI: David, Gao Jian, nǐmen píngcháng xǐhuan zuò shénme?
(David, Gao Jian, what do you normally like to do?)

DAVID: Wǒ píngcháng xǐhuan dǎqiú. Gāo Jiàn, nǐ ne?
(I normally like to play ball. How about you, Gao Jian?)

GAO JIAN: Wǒ yě xǐhuan dǎqiú. (I like to play ball, too.)

AYUMI: Nǐmen xǐhuan dǎ shénme qiú? (What kind of ball do you like to play?)

DAVID: Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ gāo'ěrfūqiú. (I like to play golf.)

GAO JIAN: Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ lánqiú. Ayumi, nǐ xǐhuan dǎqiú ma?
(I like to play basketball. Ayumi, do you like to play ball?)

AYUMI: Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqiú. (I like to play tennis.)

DAVID: Gāo Jiàn, nǐ huì chàng Yīngwén gē ma?
(Gao Jian, can you sing English songs?)

GAO JIAN: Wǒ bú huì chàng Yīngwén gē, kěshì wǒ huì chàng Rìwén gē. Nǐ ne?
(I can't sing English songs, but I can sing Japanese songs. How about you?)

DAVID: Wǒ bú huì chàng Rìwén gē, wǒ zhǐ huì chàng Yīngwén gē.
(I can't sing Japanese songs. I can only sing English songs.)

AYUMI: Wǒ huì chàng Fǎwén gē, yě huì chàng Zhōngwén gē.
(I can sing French songs, and I can sing Chinese songs, too.)

GAO JIAN: Nà nǐmen xǐhuan tīng shénme yīnyuè? (Then, what music do you like to listen to?)

AYUMI: Wǒ xǐhuan tīng gǔdiǎnyuè, nǐ ne? (I like to listen to classical music, how about you?)

GAO JIAN: Wǒ xǐhuan tīng liúxíngyuè, David ne? (I like to listen to pop music, how about you, David?)

DAVID: Wǒ xǐhuan tīng diànzīyuè. (I like to listen to electronic music.)

AYUMI: Wǒ è le, nǐmen yào chī shénme? (I'm hungry. What do you want to eat?)

DAVID: Wǒ yào chī Zhōngguó cài. (I want to eat Chinese food.)

AYUMI: Wǒ bú yào chī Zhōngguó cài, wǒ yào chī Rìběn cài. Gāo Jiàn, nǐ xiǎng chī shénme cài? (I don't want to eat Chinese food. I want to eat Japanese food. Gao Jian, what cuisine do you want to eat?)

GAO JIAN: Wǒ xiǎng chī Hánguó cài. (I want to eat Korean food.)

AYUMI: Hǎo ba, wǒ zìjǐ qù chīfàn. Děng huǐ jiàn.
(Ok, I will go to eat by myself. See you later.)

DAVID: Zàijiàn. (Bye-bye.)

GAO JIAN: Děng huǐ jiàn. (See you guys later.)

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Pronunciation

Combination Practice

Let's take look at some more disyllabic words.

jīnyú	jīngyú	zhídào	chídào
bùzú	bùzú	sānsuì	shānshuǐ
púsù	bǔshù	zhǔfù	zǔfù
zǒngsuàn	zhòngsuàn	chūbù	cūbù
yǎzhèng	yǎzhèn	chuánshàng	chuángshàng
yīshān	yīshēng	chūshēn	chūshēng
jīnjī	jīngjī	jījīng	jūjīn