

Unit Six, Lesson One

Dì-liù dānyuán, Dì-yī kè

Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng hǎo ma? (Are you in a good mood today?)*In this lesson, you will learn how to say how you feel and describe your moods.**Are you ready? Zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?**Then let's begin! Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!*Word Bank

xīnqíng; wèishénme; yīnwèi; suǒyǐ; tài duō; hǎo; xīngfèn; gāoxìng; jìnzhāng; nánguò; shēngqì

Page 97*To ask if someone is in a good mood, you can say:*

Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng hǎo ma? (Are you in a good mood today?)

If the person isn't feeling very positive, you might hear:

Wǒ jīntiān xīnqíng bù hǎo. (I'm not in a good mood today.)

*To ask for the reason, we can use the word: wèishénme**For example,*

Wèishénme nǐ xīnqíng bù hǎo? (Why are you in a bad mood?)

The reply to a 'why' question will usually contain:

yīnwèi...suǒyǐ... (because... so...).

For example, if someone's got the blues because he/she is overworked, you may hear this reply:

Yīnwèi gōngzuò tài duō, suǒyǐ wǒ xīnqíng bù hǎo.

(Because I have too much work, so I'm in a bad mood.)

Page 97Exercise One. Liànxí Yī*Imagine that you are the person in each picture. How would you respond to the question in Chinese? Try this on your own first; then continue listening to hear the full dialogues.*Dialogue 1

MAN: Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng hǎo ma? (How are you feeling today?)

WOMAN: Wǒ jīntiān xīnqíng hěn hǎo. (I am feeling very good today.)

MAN: Wèishénme? (How come?)

WOMAN: Yīnwèi jīntiān shì wǒ shēngri, hěn duō péngyou sòng wǒ shēngri lìwù.
(Because it is my birthday today and I got a lot of presents from my friends.)

MAN: Zhēnde ma? Shēngri kuàilè! (Really? Happy Birthday!)

Dialogue 2

WOMAN: Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng hǎo ma? (How are you feeling today?)

MAN: Wǒ jīntiān xīnqíng búcuò. (I am feeling alright today.)

WOMAN: Wèishénme? (How come?)

MAN: Yīnwèi jīntiān shì Xīngqīwǔ. Míngtiān wǒ kěyǐ zài jiā xiūxi.
(Because today is Friday so I will be able to rest tomorrow.)Dialogue 3

WOMAN: Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng hǎo ma? (How are you feeling today?)

MAN: Bù hǎo, hěn bù hǎo. (Bad, very bad.)

WOMAN: Wèishénme hěn bù hǎo? Zěnmé le?
(Why very bad, what's the matter?)MAN: Wǒ de diànnǎo huài le, wǒ zìjǐ zài xiūlǐ.
(My computer broke down and I have to fix it myself.)Page 98*To offer someone a suggestion, we can also say*

Nǐ wèishénme bù... meaning 'Why don't you ...'

For example:

Wǒ hǎo lèi. (I'm tired.)

Nǐ wèishénme bù shuǐjiào? (Why don't you sleep?)

Or,

Wèishénme bù shuǐjiào ne? (Why not sleep?)

Wǒ bù zhīdào wǎnfàn yào chī shénme. (I don't know what to eat for dinner.)

Wèishénme bù chī hǎixiān chǎofàn ne? (Why not have seafood fried rice?)

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Close-up

Both *hěn* and *hǎo* can mean 'very', but *hǎo* carries more emphasis, and has a stronger meaning than *hěn*.

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Exercise Two, Liànxí Èr

Imagine you are the listener, and respond to each statement with a suggestion using the keyword provided, and "Wèishénme bù...ne?"

A.

Wǒ bù néng hē kāfēi. Wǒ bù zhīdào yào hē shénme.

(I can't drink coffee. I don't know what to drink.)

(you suggest...)

Wèishénme bù hē liúchéngzhī ne? (Why don't you have orange juice?)

B.

Wǒ xiǎng zuò yùndòng, kěshì wǒ bù xiǎng dǎ lánqiú.

(I want to do some sport, but I don't want to play basketball.)

(you suggest...)

Wèishénme bù yóuyǒng ne? (Why don't you swim?)

C.

Wǒ duì bèilèi guòmǐn, wǒ bù néng chī hǎixiānmìàn.

(I'm allergic to shellfish. I can't eat seafood noodles.)

(you suggest...)

Wèishénme bù chī niúròumiàn ne? (Why don't you have beef noodles?)

D.

Qìxiàng yùbào shuō míngtiān huì xià yǔ, wǒ bù néng qù páshān lē.

(The weather report said that it's going to rain tomorrow, so I can't go mountain climbing.)

(you suggest...)

Wèishénme bù qù kàn diànyǐng ne? (Why don't you go to the movies?)

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Exercise Three, Liànxí Sān

Listen to the four statements. How does each person feel? Write the name of the person in the boxes provided in the book.

a. Jiāng tàitai hěn kāixīn, yīnwèi tā de érzi Jiùyuè huì shàng Běijīng Dàxué dúshū.

(Mrs. Jiang is very happy because her son is admitted to Beijing University in September.)

b. Chén tàitai hěn nánguò. Tā zài kū, yīnwèi tā de gǒu zuótiān sǐ le.

(Mrs. Chen is very sad. She is crying, because her dog died yesterday.)

c. Gōng xiǎojiě jīntiān hěn jǐnzhāng, yīnwèi xiǎowǔ tā gēn kèhù yǒu yí ge zhòngyào de huìyì.

(Miss Gong is very nervous today, because she has an important meeting with her clients in the afternoon.)

d. Luó tàitai hěn lèi. Yīnwèi tā gānggāng xiàbān, suǒyǐ tā méiyǒu jīngshén, yě bù xiǎng shuōhuà.

(Mrs. Luo is very tired. She is just getting off from work, so she is listless and she doesn't want to speak.)

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Exercise Four, Liànxí Sì

You'll hear the statements again. Why does each person feel the way she does? Listen, and write the name of the person against the correct reason in the book.

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Exercise Five, Liànxí Wǔ

Try to answer the questions in English in your own words.

a. Wèishénme Jiāng tàitai hěn kāixīn? (Why is Mrs. Jiang so happy?)

b. Wèishénme Chén tàitai zài kū? (Why is Mrs. Chen crying?)

c. Wèishénme Gōng xiǎojiě hěn jǐnzhāng? (Why is Ms. Gong so nervous?)

d. Wèishénme Luó tàitai hěn lèi? (Why is Mrs. Luo so tired?)

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Pronunciation

Two-syllable words: 4th tone + 4th tone

Listen to the recording to help you familiarize yourself with each tone.

* Tip: The two 4th tone sounds should be equally strong and clear, with a very brief pause in between.

sùshè; xǐjù; pùbù; rili; xingyùn; yùnfù; yìshù; yùndòng; kuàilè; gùkè; lián'ài; pàocài

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Unit Six, Lesson Two

Di-liù dānyuán, Di-èr kè

Wǒ juéde zhège biǎoyǎn hěn jīngcǎi. (I think the show is very exciting.)

In this lesson, you will learn how to give comments on events and discuss them with others.

Are you ready? Zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma?

Then let's begin! Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!

Word Bank

juéde; biǎoyǎn; jīngcǎi; hǎochī; nánchī; hǎokàn; nánkàn; jì; jīngyàn; máng; háohuá; tèbié ;jiǎndān

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When asking for and giving comments, we will often use the words:

juéde (meaning to feel or think)

and zěnmeyàng (how).

For example, if you have just caught a performance or a show with a friend, your friend may want to ask what you thought of the show:

Nǐ juéde zhège biǎoyǎn zěnmeyàng?

If you thought the show was really exciting and good:

Wǒ juéde zhège biǎoyǎn hěn jīngcǎi.

If the show was not fantastic:

Wǒ juéde zhège biǎoyǎn bù hěn jīngcǎi.

If the show was quite bad:

Wǒ juéde zhège biǎoyǎn hěn bù jīngcǎi.

If you also want to know how the other person thinks, you can say:

Nǐ juéde ne?

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Exercise One, Liànxí Yī

You will hear four questions in the recording. Listen and respond using the keywords provided in each picture in the book.

A.

MAN: Nǐ juéde zhège jiàqián zěnmeyàng?

(What do you think of the price?)

B.

SON: Mā, nǐ juéde wǒ nǚpéngyou zěnmeyàng?

(Mum, what do you think of my girlfriend?)

C.

WOMAN: Nǐ juéde zhè bù diànyǐng zěnmeyàng?

(What do you think of the movie?)

D.

WOMAN: Nǐ juéde zhège wánjù zěnmeyàng?

(What do you think of this toy?)

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Exercise Two, Liànxí Èr

You will hear each question again, followed by the matching response. Listen to see if you were right, and repeat the sentences in the pauses provided.

A.

MAN: Nǐ juéde zhège jiàqián zěnmeyàng?

(What do you think of the price?)

WOMAN: Wǒ juéde zhège jiàqián hěn guì.

(I think the price is very expensive.)

B.

SON: Mā, nǐ juéde wǒ nǚpéngyou zěnmeyàng?
(Mum, what do you think of my girlfriend?)

MOTHER: Wǒ juéde nǐ nǚpéngyou hěn piàoliang.
(I think she is very beautiful.)

C.

WOMAN: Nǐ juéde zhè bù diànyǐng zěnmeyàng?
(What do you think of the movie?)

MAN: Wǒ juéde zhè bù diànyǐng hěn hǎoxiào.
(I think the movie is very funny.)

D.

WOMAN: Nǐ juéde zhège wánjù zěnmeyàng?
(What do you think of this toy?)

MAN: Wǒ juéde zhège wánjù hěn kě'ài.
(I think this toy is very cute.)

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If you want to make a positive comment about something, you can use *hǎo* followed by an action word. To make a negative comment, use *nán* followed by an action word. *hǎo* connotes the meaning that something is nice and pleasant; while *nán* connotes the meaning that something is unpleasant and annoying, or difficult.

Take a look at the examples in the book to get a better idea of how this works.

Page 106Close-up

We mentioned in Unit 5 that 'mēn' is used to refer to 'muggy' and 'stuffy' weather conditions. But in addition to this, 'mēn' can also be used to refer to a certain mood, namely the state of feeling depressed, and melancholic, or being in general low spirits; usually for no apparent or obvious reason

For example:

A: Nǐ jīntiān xīnqíng bù hǎo ma? (Are you in a bad mood today?)

B: Duì, hěn bù hǎo. (Yes, very bad.)

A: Zěnméi le? (What's wrong?)

B: Hěn mēn, wǒ bù zhīdào zěnméi shuō.

(Very depressed. I don't know how to put it.)

Page 106Pronunciation

Listen to the recording to help you familiarize yourself with each tone.

Two-syllable words: 1st tone + neutral tone

yīfu; gēge; zhuōzi; māma; shīzi; guānxi

Two-syllable words: 2nd tone + neutral tone

rénmen; fángzi; érzi; wáwa; qiézi; xiézi

Listen again, and write down the pinyin for each character based on its sound.

Page 108Unit Six, Lesson Three

Dì-liù dānyuán, Dì-sān kè

Xièxie, nín tài kèqi le. (Thank you. You are too kind.)

In this lesson, you will learn how to use some common social expressions.

Are you ready? Zhūnbèi hǎo le ma?

Then let's begin! Nà wǒmen kāishǐ ba!

Word Bank

rènshi; tóngshi; yìqián de; yíxià; lǎobǎn; mào; yì; yǒumíng; shēngyì; wènhòu; píng'ān;
kāngfù

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The word jièshào means 'to make an introduction'.

When we want to introduce someone at a social function, we tend to say

jièshào yíxià.

Adding the word yíxià makes the act of introducing seem more casual and relaxed, and less abrupt.

So if we want to introduce someone called Miss Fang, we will probably say:

Wǒ lái jièshào yíxià, zhè shì Fāng xiǎojiě.

(Let me introduce, this is Ms. Fang.)

The word rènshi means to get to know, or become acquainted with someone.

If you introduce Miss Fang to Max, and he wants to know how you made acquaintance with Miss Fang, he might ask:

Nimen zěnme rènshi de? (How did you get to know each other?)

Or,

Nimen rènshi duōjiǔ le? (How long have you known each other?)

To ask someone to help introduce you to a third person, you can say:

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jièshào yíxià. (Could you please make an introduction for me?)

Exercise One, Liànxí Yī

Li Shun and Emily are at a business function. As Li Shun introduces Emily, listen and fill in the blanks in the book.

Dialogue 1

- LI SHUN: Guō jīnglǐ, hǎojiǔ bù jiàn.
(Mr Guo, long time no see.)
- MR GUO: Lǐ Shùn, nǐ hǎo! Hǎojiǔ bù jiàn.
(Hello Li Shun, it's been so long.)
- LI SHUN: Guō jīnglǐ, wǒ lái jièshào yíxià, zhè shì wǒmen Měiguó de kèhù,
Emily xiǎojiě.
(Mr Guo, let me introduce. This is Emily, my American client.)
- EMILY: Guō jīnglǐ nǐ hǎo.
(How are you, Mr Guo?)
- MR GUO: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ huì shuō Zhōngwén a?
(I am good, thanks. You can speak Chinese?)
- EMILY: Yí diǎndian. Guō lǎobǎn hé Lǐ Shùn zěnme rènshi de?
(A little. How did Mr Guo and Li Shun get to know each other?)
- LI SHUN: Guō jīnglǐ yě shì wǒ de kèhù, wǒmen yíjīng rènshi shí nián le.
(Mr Guo is also my client, we have known each other for 10 years.)
- EMILY: Wa, hǎojiǔ. (Wow, that is quite some time.)
- MR GUO: Shì a. Lǐ Shùn, wǒ qù gēn nǐ lǎobǎn dǎzhāohū, wǒmen huítóu
jiàn.
(Yes it is. Li Shun, let me greet your boss first, and then we will meet up later!)
- LI SHUN: Hǎo, huítóu jiàn!
(Okay, see you later!)

Dialogue 2

- CHAIRMAN WU: Lǐ Shùn, nǐ zài zhèlǐ a? (Li Shun, you are here?)
- LI SHUN: Wú dōngshìzhǎng, nǐ hǎo. (How are you, Chairman Wu?)
- CHAIRMAN WU: Zhè wèi shì...? (This is...?)
- LI SHUN: Zhè wèi shì Emily xiǎojiě, wǒmen Měiguó de kèhù.
(This is Emily, our American client.)
Emily, zhè wèi shì Wú dōngshìzhǎng.
(Emily, this is Chairman Wu.)
- EMILY: Nǐ hǎo, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
(How are you? It is a pleasure to meet you.)
- CHAIRMAN WU: Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ. (Nice to meet you too.)
- LI SHUN: Wú dōngshìzhǎng shì Dàshànghǎi Mào'yi Gōngsī de lǎobǎn.
(Chairman Wu is the boss of Big Shanghai Trade Company.)
- EMILY: Dàshànghǎi Mào'yi Gōngsī! Hěn yǒuming, wǒ tīng guò.
(Big Shanghai Trade Company! It is very famous, I have heard of it before.)
- CHAIRMAN WU: Wǒmen yě hé hěn duō Měiguó de gōngsī zuò shēngyì.
(We have also done business with many American companies.)
- EMILY: Wú dōngshìzhǎng hé Lǐ Shùn zěnme rènshi de?
(How did Chairman Wu and Li Shun get to know each other?)
- LI SHUN: Wú dōngshìzhǎng shì wǒ yǐqián de lǎobǎn.
(Chairman Wu is my former boss.)
- EMILY: Nimen yíding rènshi hěn jiǔ le.
(Then you would have known each other for a while.)
- LI SHUN: Shì a, wǒmen rènshi shíwǔ nián le.
(Yes, we have known each other for 15 years.)

Dialogue 3

- LI SHUN: Jiǎn zhǔrèn, nǐ hǎo. (Mr Jian, how are you?)
- MR JIAN: Lǐ Shùn, nǐ yě lái le a. (Li Shun, you are here as well?)
- LI SHUN: Shì a, wǒ dài wǒmen Měiguó de kèhù lái kànkan.
(Yes, I brought my American client here to have a look around.)
- MR JIAN: Tā zài nǎlǐ? (Where is she?)
- LI SHUN: Zài nǎlǐ. (Over there.)
- MR JIAN: Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ jièshào yíxià. (Can you introduce her to me?)
- LI SHUN: Emily, zhè wèi shì Jiǎn zhǔrèn.
(Emily, this is Mr Jian, the director.)

- EMILY: Jiǎn zhǔrèn yě shì nǐmen gōngsī de kèhù ma?
(Is Mr Jian a client of yours as well?)
- LI SHUN: Bú shì, tā shì wǒ yīqián de tóngshi, tā yě zài Dàshànghǎi Màoyì Gōngsī gōngzuò.
(No, he's one of my former colleagues. He is also working at Big Shanghai Trade Company.)
- EMILY: O, Wú dǒngshìzhǎng de gōngsī. (Oh, Chairman Wu's company.)
- MR JIAN: Nǐ yě rènshi Wú dǒngshìzhǎng ma?
(You know Chairman Wu, too?)
- EMILY: Wǒmen gānggāng rènshi. Nǐ hé Lǐ Shùn yě rènshi shíwǔ nián le ma?
(We only just met each other earlier. So have you known Li Shun for 15 years as well?)
- MR JIAN: Méiyǒu, wǒ liù nián yīqián cái lái Dàshànghǎi gōngzuò, suǒyǐ wǒmen zhǐ rènshi liù nián.
(No, we have only known each other for 6 years because I came over to Big Shanghai 6 years ago.)
- LI SHUN: Bù hǎoyisi, Zhāng lǎobǎn lái le, wǒ yào qù gēn tā dǎzhāohū. Huítóu jiàn.
(Excuse me, Mr Zhang is here, I need to greet him. See you around.)
- MR JIAN: Huítóu jiàn. (See you later.)

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Here are some commonly-used social expressions. You may repeat them in the pauses provided.

gōngxǐ gōngxǐ (Congratulations!)

huānyíng huānyíng (Welcome!)

jiùyǎng dànmíng (I have heard great things about you.)

Xièxie, nín tài kèqǐ le. (Thank you. You are too kind.)

Hǎojiǔ bú jiàn. / Hǎojiǔ méi jiàn. (Long time no see.)

Qǐng bāng wǒ wèn hòu... (Please help send my regards to...)

Zhù nǐ... (Wishing you...)

Yìlù píng'ān (Safe travels./ Have a safe trip.)

Zǎori kāngfù (An early recovery./ Get well soon.)

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Close-up

'kāi wánxiào' means to kid or tease someone. 'hūlǒng' actually means 'to lie' or 'to bluff someone'. Both are common expressions used in casual informal conversations with friends. If you think your friend is pulling a fast one on you, and you want to call their bluff, you can say: Bié hūlǒng wǒ le.

For example:

A: Zuótiān wǒ hěn è. (I was very hungry last night.)

B: Suǒyǐ? (So?)

A: Suǒyǐ wǒ chīle sìshí ge shuǐjiǎo, yì wǎn niúròumiàn, liǎng pán chǎofàn, hé sān zhǐ kǎoyā.

(So, I ate forty dumplings, a bowl of beef noodles, two plates of fried rice, and three roasted ducks.)

B: Bié hūlǒng wǒ le. (Stop kidding me.)

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Pronunciation

Listen to the recording to help you familiarize yourself with each tone.

Two-syllable words: 3rd tone + neutral tone

zhěntou; bǎnzi; āizi; mǎhu; bǎshou; jiějie

Two-syllable words: 4th tone + neutral tone

liàozi; zhàotou; bàba; liànzi; yisi; kuàizi

Listen again, and write down the pinyin for each character based on its sound.