Professor Zhang is thinking about getting a car. She asks about Ouyang Li’s car as he is driving her. Ouyang understands that Zhang is interested in buying or leasing a car, so he mentions the make, or brand, of the car to give her more information than she might think to ask about.

**Dialogue Setting**

**Zhāng Róng**: Óuyáng tóngxué, nǐ zhèliàng chézi hěn hǎo. Shì xīndě háishì jiùde?

**Óuyáng Lǐ**: Bǔ-xīn. Shì yǐ-jǐu-bā-jīunián de Fútèpái(r).

**Zhāng Róng**: Nǐ shì gāng mǎi de ma?

**Óuyáng Lǐ**: Bǔ-shì. Shì qiánnián mǎi de.
Dialogue Information:

* this car: zhèliàng chēzi

* Commenting that this car is very good: Zhèliàng chēzi hěn hǎo.

* Commenting to Ouyang that this car is good: Ōuyāng tōngxué, zhèliàng chēzi hěn hǎo.

* Commenting to Ouyang that his car is good: Ōuyāng tōngxué, nǐ zhèliàng chēzi hěn hǎo.

* Commenting that the car is new: Nǐ zhèliàng chēzi hěn xīn.
Shì xīnde chēzi.
Shì xīnde.

* Asking if it is a new one: Shì xīnde ma?

* Asking if it is an old one: Shì jiùde ma?

* Asking whether it is new or it is old: Shì xīnde háishi jiùde?

* Replying that (it is) not new: Bù-xīn.

* year: nián

* 1989: yì-jīǔ-bā-jǐunián qīshíbānián

* Ford: Fùtàpái(r)

* two Ford vehicles: liàngliàng Fùtà chē

* Replying that the car is not new and it is a 1989 Ford: Bù-xīn. Shì yī-jīǔ-bā-jǐunián de Fùtàpái(r).

* Stating that he just bought it: Tā gāng mǎi le.
Tā gānggāng mǎi le.

* Asking if he just bought it: Tā gāng mǎi le ma?

* Asking if he has bought it: Tā mǎi le ma?

* Asking with emphasis if he just recently bought it: Tā shì gāng mǎi de ma?
* Affirming that he just bought it:  
  Tā shì gāng mǎi de.

* Asking with emphasis if you just recently bought it:  
  Nǐ shì gāng mǎi de ma?

* Denying the information suggested by the question:  
  Bú-shì.

* the year before last:  
  qián nián

* Stating that (the car) was bought the year before last:  
  Shì qián nián mǎi de.
Vocabulary (Shēngcí)

1. Phrases (cízǔ)
   Bù-shì.
   Méi-yǒu rén mái.

2. Nouns (míngcí): Types of Vehicles
   chēzì
   qīchē
   jiàochē
   páochē
   jǐpúchē
   miánbāochē
   kāchē
dàkèchē
gōnggōng qīchē
xiǎochē

3. Noun (míngcí)
pái(r)

4. Nouns (míngcí): Brand Names
   Fùtè
   Běijīng Jípǔ
   Línkěn
   Bēnché
   Dàzhòng
   Fēngtiān
   Rìchán

5. Place Words (fāngwèicí)
dōngbiān(r)
nánbiān(r)
xībiān(r)
běibīān(r)

6. Adjectives (xíngróngcí)
   jiù
   xīn
   huài

7. Verbs (dòngcí): Origin
   chūshēng
   zhìzào
   jiànlǐ
   gāi

8. Countries (guójiā)
   Mòxīgē
   Ménggǔ
   Éguó
   Yuènán

9. Time Question (shíjiān yíwèn cízǔ)
   Nǐnǐ nián?

10. Timewords (shíjiān)
    num + nián
    qiánnián

11. Place (dìdiǎn)
    tūshūguǎn

12. Adverb (fúcǐ)
    gāng(gāng)

13. Measure (liángcí)
    -liàng

Gōnggōng qīchē
Drill One: Giving a strong opinion.

Example:

Instructor: 尼看一打zhèxiě ba.
Student: 尼nèixiě shèbèi dōu huài le,mèi-yǒu rén mài.

1

2

3

4

5

6

I can’t hear you.
What’s wrong with this phone!

SURPLUS!

$9500.00

$2500.00

$140.50

$2500.00

$9500.00
Drill Two: Asking which vehicle is being talked about. Review different kinds of vehicles you will see in this drill.

qìchē  car

pǎochē  sports car

jiàochē  sedan
kǎchē  truck

dàkèchē  bus

jǐpūchē  jeep

miànbāochē  van
When someone mentions a vehicle, ask which of the illustrated vehicles is being talked about. In the example, you ask whether it is a jeep or a truck being talked about.

Example:

Instructor: Wǒ hěn xǐhuan nàliàng chēzi.
Student: Shì dàkèchē hái shì jípúchē?
Drill Three: Asking about the national origins of a brand of car.

Example:

Instructor:  Fēngtián shì Riběn zhìzào de hái shì Děguó zhìzào de?
Student:  Riběn zhìzào de.
Drill Four: Giving the location of some notable countries. Review the four basic directions of the map.

běibiān(r)
North

xībiān(r)
West

dōngbiān(r)
East

nánbiān(r)
South
Here are a couple of maps to refer to for this drill.

Map 1:

Example:  
Instructor:  Jiānàdà zài nàr?  
Student:  Zài Měiguó de běibiān(r).

Map 2:

Example:  
Instructor:  Jiānàdà zài nàr?  
Student:  Zài Měiguó de běibiān(r).
Drill Five: Denying the choice.

Example:

Instructor: Riběn zài Zhōngguó de běibiān(r) háishi zài Zhōngguó de nánbiān(r)?
Student: Dōu bù-shì. Riběn zài Zhōngguó de dōngbiān(r).

1. 2. 3.

4. 5. 6.

Drill Six: Stating the year.

Example:

Instructor: Tā shì nēinián chūshēng de?
Student: Yī-jìù-liù-bānián.

1 2 3 4
Drill Seven: Asking when something happened.

Example:  
Instructor: Chēzi yǐjīng mǎi le. 
Student: Nǐ shì shénme shíhou mǎi de?

1.  2.  3. 
4.  5.  6.
Drill Eight: Asking for the year of origin.

Example:  
Instructor:  Wǒ mǎi-le yíliàng chēzi.  
Student:  Shì nèinián zhīzào de?

1.  2.  3.  4.  
5.  6.  7.

Drill Nine: Identifying the brand.

Example:

Instructor:  Zhèliàng chēzi hěn piàoliang,  
            shì shénmé páir de?  
Student:  Shì Lǐnken. Méiguó de.

1  2
Drill Ten: Asking when something was done.

Example:

Instructor:  Tā yǐjīng mǎi-le diànǎo.
Student:    Tā shè shénme shíhou mǎi de?

1.        2.        3.        4.        5.

6.        7.        8.        9.        10.
Drill Eleven: Asking who did it.

Example:  
Instructor: Míngtiān de huì yījīng ānpái-guo le.  
Student: Shì shuí ānpái de?

1.  2.  3.  4.  
5.  6.  7.  8.

Drill Twelve: Reporting a very recent action.

Example:  
Instructor: Tóngxuěmen shì shénme shíhou shuō de?  
Student: Tāmen shì gānggāng shuō de.

1.  2.  3.  4.  5.

Dialogue Comprehension

Zhāng Róng: Ōuyáng tóngxué, nǐ zhèliàng chēzi hěn hǎo. Shì xín de háishi jiùde?
Ōuyáng Lǐ: Bū-xīn. Shì yī-jīǔ-bā-jǐùnián de Fútèpái(r).
Zhāng Róng: Nǐ shì gāng mái de ma?
Ōuyáng Lǐ: Bū-shì. Shì qiánnián mái de.