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You will find this transcript helpful if:

1. You are a visual learner.
2. Learning to read Chinese is just as important to you as learning to speak it.
3. You don't want to rely on pinyin.
4. You prefer a syllable-for-syllable transcript of what you're hearing.

This transcript includes the English narrator (12pt Times New Roman) and all of the spoken Chinese in simplified text (18pt Sim-Sun). I used 18 point for the Chinese text because as a beginner I often had difficulty distinguishing different characters apart.

If you're smart and print out the pages double-sided, you'll notice that the page numbers and lesson numbers are printed on the bottom outside corners and times for the lessons are in 3-minute intervals on the outside margin next to the corresponding line of dialogue.

Enjoy!

## LESSON TWO

This is unit two of Pimsleur's Mandarin Two. 请听 Dan 跟他的朋友 Lin Li 的对话—Please listen to Dan and his friend Lin Li's conversation. 请听 Dan 跟他的朋友 Lin Li 的对话。She begins by asking, 承德你去了吗? Or ***Have you gone to Chengde?*** This is a resort north of Beijing. 请听。

A: Dan, 承德你吃了吗?

B: 还没有去。

A: 明天我们一起去承德, 好吗?

B: 明天早上, 我有工作要做。

You just heard the man say, ***Tomorrow morning, I have work to do***—明天早上, 我有工作要做。在听一次。

A: Dan, 承德你吃了吗?

B: 还没有去。

A: 明天我们一起去承德, 好吗?

B: 明天早上, 我有工作要做。

Imagine that you are speaking with a Chinese acquaintance. How does she ask, ***When did you arrive in China?***

你是什么时候到中国达?

是

达

你是什么时候到中国达?

回答, ***I arrived this morning.***

我是今天早上到达。

今天早上

Do you remember how to ask, ***For how long?***

多久了?

了

Particles such as 了 are always unstressed and have no given tone. Their pitch is determined by the preceding stressed syllable. 在听一次。

多久了?

了

***How long have you been in Beijing?*** 请听。

你在北京呆了多久了？

你在北京呆了多久了？

请跟着说, 你在北京呆了多久了？

多久了？

呆了

你在北京呆了。

你在北京呆了多久了？

在文一次。

你在北京了多久了？

了

Notice that you're asking literally, *You have been staying in Beijing, it has been how long?* So you need 了 twice. Now try to ask just, *How long have you been staying?*

你呆了多久了？

在文一次, *How long have you been in Beijing?*

你在北京呆了多久了？

回答, *I arrived yesterday morning.*

我是昨天早上到达。

是，达

式式问, *I've been staying here.*

我在这儿呆了。

请说, *I've been staying here for one day.*

我在这儿呆了一天了。

现在请说, *I've been staying here for two days.*

我在这儿呆了两天了。

呆了两天了

普通话, *for one week.* 怎么说？

一个星期了。

一个星期了。

式式问, *In Mandarin, how do you say, word?*

普通话, word 怎么说？

回答, *This is said*, 字。

3:00

这么说，字。

这么说，字。

现在请说, *I've been staying here for a week.*

我在这儿呆了一个星期了。

6:00

呆了一个星期了。

How would you ask, *What have you been doing here?*

你在这儿做什么了？

什么了

There are two unstressed neutral tones at the end of that. 在文一次。

你在这儿做什么了？

Now list your activities. Say, *I bought a few things.*

我买了一点儿东西。

我买了

Continue saying, *I spoke Mandarin.*

我说了普通话。

我说了。

Try to finish your list by saying, *Then I went to see.*

然后我去看了

式式说, *Then I went to see some friends.*

然后我去看几个朋友了。

我去看几个朋友了。

The woman asks you, *Do you like Chengde?* 请跟着说。

你喜欢承德吗？

承德

承德

请问, *Do you like Chengde?*

你喜欢承德吗？

Do you remember how you could say, *I very much like Chengde?*

我很喜欢承德。

现在回答, *Yes, but*

喜欢，可是

*I didn't see anything.* 怎么说？

我没有看什么东西。

Referring to *see* say, *Not yet*, literally, *yet have not seen*.

还没有看。

还

还没有看。

式式说, *I haven't yet seen anything*.

我还没有看什么东西。

我还没有看什么东西。

再说一次. *I haven't yet seen anything*.

我还没有看什么东西。

请问, *Today, what did you do?*

今天，你做什么了？

*I bought a few things*.

我买了一点儿东西。

我买了一点儿东西。

再说一次. *Then I went to see some friends*.

然后我去看几个朋友了。

现在请说, *I ate lunch at the Quanjude Restaurant*. Literally, *located in the Quanjude Restaurant*.

我在全聚德饭店吃午饭了。

在全聚德饭店

我在全聚德饭店吃午饭了。

请说, *That's a very good restaurant*.

那是一家很好的饭店。

一家很好的饭店

那是一家很好的饭店。

*Where is the restaurant?* 怎么问?

饭店在哪儿？

式式问, *In Mandarin, how do you say far?*

普通话 far 怎么说？

怎么说？

9:00

12:00

回答, *This is said*, 元。

这么说, 远。

远

现在请说, *The restaurant is not far.*

饭店不远。

饭店不远。

Now she asks, *What about you? What did you do today?*

你呢? 你今天做什么了?

You want to answer, *I didn't do anything.* 请跟着说。

我没有做什么。

什么

When answering a *what* question, the word for *anything* is just 什么. 在文一  
次。 *What did you do today?*

你今天做什么了?

什么

回答, *I didn't do anything.*

我没有做什么。

Referring to *do*, how do you think you would say, *Not yet?*

还没有做。

还没有做。

式式说, *I haven't yet done anything.*

我还没有做什么。

我还没有做什么。

请问, *What did you see in Chengde?*

你在承德看什么了?

你在承德看什么了?

How would you answer, *I haven't seen anything?*

我没有看什么。

*Not yet.*

还没有看。

我还没有看什么。

现在请问, *What time is it?*

现在几点钟？

请回答, *It's one o'clock.*

现在一点钟。

一

一点钟

*Would you like to eat dinner?*

你想吃晚饭吗？

现在式式问, *Did you eat dinner?*

你吃晚饭了吗？

-- 还没有吃。

式式说, *I haven't yet eaten anything.* Be careful, you're not answering a *what* question.

我还没有吃什么东西。

什么东西

我还没有吃什么东西。

How would you ask her if she'd like to eat a little something together?

你想一起吃一点儿东西吗？

一起

And now ask her if she'd like to go to Chengde.

你想去承德吗？

承德

回答, *I would very much like to go.*

我很想去。

很想

请说, *I'd very much like to go to the restaurant.*

我很想去饭店。

Do you remember how to say, *That's a very good restaurant?*

那是一家很好的饭店。

很好的饭店

请说, *It's not far.*

不远。



不远。

Suppose she has to excuse herself. 请听。

对不起，我得失陪了。

*I have to.* 请跟着说。

我得。

得

得

18:00 Have to—得—has a falling-rising tone. 再说一次。

得

得

*I have to excuse myself.* 请跟着说。

我得失陪了。

失陪了

了

陪

陪了

失

失陪了

我得失陪了。

*To excuse myself* is pronounced with a high-level tone—失—followed by a rising tone—陪。请说, *I have to excuse myself.*

我得失陪了。

Notice also the unstressed 了 on the end. 请说, *I'm sorry, I have to excuse myself.*

对不起，我得失陪了。

Say goodbye to her.

再见。

再见。

Now imagine you are having dinner with Mrs. Li in a restaurant and she sees a friend. How would she say, *That is my friend?*

那是我的朋友。

那是我的朋友。

再说一次。 *My friend* or *my friends*.

我的朋友。

式式说, *Mrs. Li's friends*.

李太太的朋友

李太太的朋友

You want to ask, *What's that person's name?* 请听。

那个人, 叫是名字?

First, try to say, *that person*.

那个人

个

那个人

Remember the measure word. 再说一次。

那个人

*Who* or *whom*? 怎么问?

谁

谁

请问, *Who is that person* literally, *That person is who?*

21:00

那个人是谁?

那个人是谁?

Here's how to say, *name*. 请跟着说。

名字

字

名字

名字

The tones are rising and neutral. 在说一次, *name*.

名字

名字

式式问, *What name?*

什么名字?

什么名字?

*What is that person's name?* 请跟着说。

那个人叫什么名字？

叫

叫

那个人叫

那个任叫什么名字？

Literally you ask, *That person is called what name? Called—叫* is pronounced with a falling tone. 式式说, *She is called.*

她叫

叫

她叫什么名字？

请问, *What is her name?*

她叫什么名字？

*What is that person's name?*

那个人叫什么名字？

那个人

She answers, *She's called Hui Lan Chen.*

他叫陈 Hui Lan。

陈 Hui Lan

In Chinese, when giving a person's full name, the family name comes first followed by the given name. 式式说, *She's called Hui Lan Chen.*

她叫陈 Hui Lan.

陈 Hui Lan

She asks, *Are you acquainted with Mrs. Chen?* 请跟着说。

陈太太你认识吗？

认识

识

认

认识

That's a falling tone followed by a neutral tone. 再说一次。

认识

24:00

陈太太你认识吗？

请问, *Are you acquainted with Mrs. Chen?*

陈太太你认识吗？

陈太太

式式说, *No, I'm not acquainted.*

不认识, 我不认识。

不认识。

请问, *Where does she live?*

他住在哪儿？

现在请说, *It's not far.*

不远。

不还。

在文一次, *What is her name?*

她叫什么名字？

她叫什么名字？

*She's called Hui Lan Chen.*

她叫陈 Hui Lan.

陈 Hui Lan

Try to say, *She is Mrs. Chen.*

他是陈太太。

In China, titles such as Mr. and Mrs. are not used with 叫. 再说一次。

他是陈太太。

式式问, *Are you acquainted with Mrs. Chen?*

陈太太你认识吗？

你认识吗？

Give a short negative answer.

不认识。

Suddenly, Mrs. Chen appears. How does she ask what your name is?

27:00

你叫什么名字？

你叫什么名字？

How does your friend tell her, *My friend is called Dan?*

我的朋友叫 Dan.

他叫 Dan.

现在请说, *Dan, this is Mrs. Chen.*

Dan, 这是陈太太。

Greet her.

你好。

你好。

How does Mrs. Chen ask you, *How long have you been in Beijing?*

你在北京呆多久了?

多久了?

*I've been staying here for one day.* 怎么说?

我在这儿呆了一天了。

我在这儿呆了一天了。

现在请说, *I've been staying here for two days.*

我在这儿呆了两天了。

How does she ask, *What did you do today?*

你今天你做什么了?

你做什么了?

回答, *I saw some friends.*

我看了几个朋友。

*I bought a few things.*

我买了一点儿东西。

*Then I ate lunch.*

然后我吃午饭了。

我吃午饭了。

Now Mrs. Chen looks at her watch and says, *I have to excuse myself.*

我得失陪了。

对不起, 我得失陪了。

This is the end of unit two.