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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 SEVEN

This is lesson seven of Pimsleur's Mandarin Two. 请听这段普通话对话。Dan has received a letter from America. You'll hear his friend tell him, ***Dan, there's a letter for you***—Dan, 有你的信。You'll also hear him ask, 是谁写来的? ***or Who is it from?*** 请听。

- A: Dan, 有你的信。
B: 信? 是谁写来的?
A: 我不知道。喏。
B: 是 Carter 写来的。
A: 啊, 他是你的同事。
B: Carter 要来中国。
A: 真的? 是什么时候来?
B: 他明天来。

在听一次。

- A: Dan, 有你的信。
B: 信? 是谁写来的?
A: 我不知道。喏。
B: 是 Carter 写来的。
A: 啊, 他是你的同事。
B: Carter 要来中国。
A: 真的? 是什么时候来?
B: 他明天来。

请说, ***We came over.***

我们来了。

我们来了。

现在式式说, ***It's been two days since we came over.*** Remember the word order.

我们来了两天了。

两天了

我们来了两天了。

请问, ***Today, are you going to stay at the hotel?***

今天，你要呆在酒店吗？

现在请说, *Today, I'm going to go to Wang Fu Jing Avenue.*

今天，我要去王府井大街。

大街

王府井大街

I'm going to buy something.

我要买一点儿东西。

For my friends, 怎么说？

给我的朋友。

给我的朋友。

Remember, you literally say, *to give my friends.* 再说一次。

3:00

给我的朋友。

现在式式问, *How are you going?*

你怎么去？

怎么

你怎么去？

请问, *How are you going to Wang Fu Jing Avenue?*

你怎么去王府井大街？

How about taking the bus? 怎么问？

坐公共汽车去怎么样？

怎么样

请问, *Where's the bus stop?*

公共汽车站在哪儿？

站

Over there.

在那儿。

But there aren't many buses, 怎么说？

可是公共汽车不多。

You have to wait.

你得等。

你得等。

I'm not waiting, 怎么说?

我不等。

我不等。

我不等。

Try to tell her that you can go on foot.

我可以走路去。

走路去

请说, *I always go there on foot.*

我总是走路去那儿。

走路去那儿。

现在请说, *I often go there on foot.*

我常常走路去那儿。

常常

There are very many buses, 怎么说?

公共汽车很多。

请说, *The bus stop is over there.*

公共汽车站在那儿。

现在式式问, *At what time are you going?*

你几点中去?

Two o'clock. Would you like to go together?

两点钟。你想一起去吗?

式式说, *You're going to stay on Wang Fu Jing Avenue.* Say literally, *you're going located in Wang Fu Jing Avenue to stay.*

你要在王府井大街呆。

你要在王府井大街呆。

Until, 怎么说?

到

到

式式问, *You're going to stay on Wang Fu Jing Avenue until when?*

你要在王府井大街呆到什么时候?

回答, *Until ten o'clock.* Literally, *stay until ten o'clock.*

呆到十点钟。

6:00

Have the shops' doors been opened? 怎么问?

商店开门了吗?

开门了吗?

Tell her that the shops are open.

商店开门了。

商店开门了。

And how would you say, *The shops are open until seven o'clock?*

商店开到七点钟。

开

商店开

9:00 商店开到七点钟。

Imagine that you've received a letter. **Letter**, 请跟着说。

信

信

信

This is pronounced with a falling tone. 请说, **letter**.

信

信

式式说, **your letter**.

你的信

你的

你的信

This can also mean, **a letter for you**. 再说一次。

你的信

请说, **There's a letter for you**.

有你的信。

有你的信。

You want to ask who sent it. 请听。

是谁写来的?

是谁写来的?

Literally, **it is who wrote to come over?** First the word, **write**. 请跟着说。

写

写

This is pronounced with a falling-rising tone. 再说一次。

写

写

And what word means, *who* or *whom*?

谁

-- 是谁写来的?

句式问, *Who sent it or who wrote it to come over?*

是谁写来的?

是谁写来的?

Did your pronunciation match the speakers? 在文一次。

是谁写来的?

是谁写

再说一次, *There's a letter for you.*

有你的信。

有你的信。

请问, *Who sent it?*

是谁写来的?

是谁写来的?

句式说, *It is Dan Carter wrote to come over, meaning Dan Carter sent it.*

是 Dan Carter 写来的。

是 Dan Carter 写来的。

句式说, *He's coming over along with his wife.*

他跟他的太太一起来。

他跟他的太太一起来。

请问, *Can they both speak Mandarin?*

他们两个都会说普通话吗?

两个都

回答, *Yes, they both can speak Mandarin.*

会, 他们两个都会说普通话。

12:00

Is his wife also American?

他的太太也是美国人吗？

他的太太

现在为答, *No, she is Chinese.*

不是，她是中国人。

But she now lives in Washington.

可是她现在住在 Washington.

式式说, *She has been living in Washington.*

她在 Washington 住了。

住了

她在 Washington 住了。

For a very long time.

很长的时间了。

很长的时间了。

Before that, 怎么说？

在那以前

15:00 *Before that, she lived in Beijing. 请跟着说。*

在那以前她住在北京。

她住在北京。

Notice that you didn't use 了. In this case, *before that* is what refers to a past time.

Tell me again that, *Before that she lived in Beijing.*

在那以前她住在北京。

在那以前她住在北京。

现在请说, *Another colleague is going to come over.*

另外一个同事要来。

另外一个同事要来。

To meet, 怎么说？

见

见

Taiwan, 怎么说？

台湾

台湾

Now say, *He lives in Taipei.*

他住在台北。

请说, *He has been living in Taiwan.*

他在台湾住了。

住了

他在台湾住了很长的时间了。

请说, *He has been living in Taiwan for a very long time.*

他在台湾住了很长的时间了。

And now say, *Before that, he lived in America.*

在那以前, 他住在美国。

在那以前, 他住在美国。

When did you arrive? 怎么问?

你是什么时候到达?

式式问, *When are you coming over?*

你什么时候来?

你什么时候来?

When are your friends coming over?

你的朋友什么时候来?

They are arriving on Monday. 请听。

他们星期一到。

星期一

In China, Monday is considered to be the first day of the week so the word *Monday* is literally, *week one*. 式式说, *Monday*.

星期一

星期一

They are arriving on Monday. Remember the word order.

他们星期一到。

请说, *They are going to stay two days.*

他们要呆两天。

呆两天

They are arriving at five o'clock.

他们五点钟到。

18:00

五点钟

At ten minutes to five. First the word *minutes*. 请跟着说。

分

分

分

This is pronounced with a high level tone. 式式说, *twenty minutes*.

二十分

二十分

现在请说, *ten minutes*.

十分

十分

Now, *ten minutes to five o'clock*. 请跟着说。

五点钟差十分

差十分

差

差

五点钟

五点钟差十分

21:00 Literally, *five o'clock, missing ten minutes*. *Missing*—差—is pronounced with a falling tone. 请说, *ten minutes to five o'clock*.

五点钟差十分

五点差十分

Notice that you can say this without 钟. Say again, *ten minutes to five*.

五点差十分

他们五点差十分到。

请说, *They are arriving at ten minutes to five*.

他们五点差十分到。

Twenty minutes to five, 怎么说?

五点差二十分

五点差二十

There's a letter for you. 怎么说?

有你的信。

有你的信。

请问, *Who sent it?*

是谁写来的?

是谁写来的?

How would you say, *Dan Carter sent it?*

是 Dan Carter 写来的。

式式说, *Mr. and Mrs. Carter*. Literally *Carter, Mr. and Mrs.*

Carter 先生和太太。

请说, *Mr. and Mrs. Carter are arriving at twenty minutes to five.*

Carter 先生和太太五点差二十分到。

五点差二十分

请说, *We're going to go to the restaurant later.*

我们要过一会儿去饭店。

我们要过一会儿去。

Referring to you and the Carters, how does she ask, *How are you going to go to the restaurant?*

24:00

你们要怎么去饭店?

怎么去

你们要怎么去

Now ask her, *Would you like to go together?*

你想一起去吗?

你想一起去吗?

请说, *I'm sorry.*

对不起

I have a lot of work to do, 怎么说?

我有很多工作要做。

工作要做

我有很多工作要做。

Until six o'clock.

到六点钟。

到六点钟。

请说, *After working, I have time.*

工作之后我有时间。

工作之后我有时间。

Monday, 怎么说?

星期一

星期一

Monday, I'm working, 怎么说?

星期一, 我工作。

我工作。

式式说, *Tuesday. You're counting.*

星期二

二

星期二

Remembering the word order ask, *Do you have time on Tuesday?*

你星期二有时间吗?

Mr. and Mrs. Carter are arriving on Tuesday.

Carter 先生和太太星期二到。

At ten minutes to seven.

27:00 七点差十分

请说, *They both can speak Mandarin.*

他们两个都会说普通话。

Tuesday, what are you going to do? 怎么问?

星期二, 你要做什么?

你要做什么?

在文一次, *Do you have time on Tuesday?*

你星期二有时间吗?

Would you like to have dinner with us? 怎么问?

你想跟我们一起吃晚饭吗?

你想跟我们一起吃晚饭吗?

请说, *Dan's colleague is arriving on Monday.*

Dan 的同事星期一到。

他星期一到。

He arrives at twenty minutes to eight.

他八点差二十分到。

八点差二十分

Before that, 怎么说?

在那以前

在那以前

Remember, you literally say, *that before*. Keeping that word order in mind, try to say, *before he arrives*.

他到以前

他到以前

现在请问, *Before he arrives, let's have dinner together, ok?*

他到以前, 一起吃晚饭, 好吗?

他到以前, 一起吃晚饭, 好吗?

--好。

This is the end of unit seven.