



Mango Passport™

Mandarin Chinese

Mango Passport *On the Go!*

Course Guide



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CHAPTER 1: GREETINGS, GRATITUDE, GOODBYES

问候，感谢及再见

Chapter 1: Greetings, Gratitude, Goodbyes

Conversational Goals

Express Gratitude

Greet People

Say Goodbye

Grammar Goals

Learn Personal Pronouns

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Hello.	你好。 (nǐ hǎo。)
Hello. Very nice to meet you.	你好，很高兴认识你。 (nǐ hǎo, hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ。)
Very nice to meet you too.	我也很高兴认识你。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ。)
Thank you.	谢谢。 (xiè xiè。)
You're welcome. Goodbye!	不客气。再见! (bú kè qì。 zài jiàn!)
Goodbye!	再见! (zài jiàn!)

Hello. 你好。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Hello. (You good.)	你好。 (nǐ hǎo。)
2	you	你 (nǐ)
3	good	好 (hǎo)
4	你好 is the general term for greeting in Chinese. It can mean "Hello," "How are you," and "How do you do?" You can say it to anyone, both male and female. We're all equal, thus we're all equally addressed!	
5	you	您 (nín)
6	您 is a polite form to address someone you meet for the first time, thus showing more respect. People also tend to use this to address older people or people of higher social status.	
7	Hello.	您好。 (nín hǎo。)
8	morning	早上 (zǎo shàng)
9	早上 refers to the early morning in Mandarin, approximately from 5am to 9am.	
10	Good morning.	早上好。 (zǎo shàng hǎo。)
11	Did you say 好早上 according to the English order? You'll notice that there are a lot of cases where the Chinese orders are reversed from the English counterpart.	
12	evening	晚上 (wǎn shàng)
13	晚上 would normally refer to the time between 6pm and 10pm. But, this can be a rather loose range for any time after it's dark. Most of the time, it could cover both "evening" and "night" in English.	
14	Good evening.	晚上好。 (wǎn shàng hǎo。)
15	afternoon	下午 (xià wǔ)
16	In Mandarin, 下午 is very much like "afternoon" in English. It normally refers to the period between 1pm and 6pm.	

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	Good afternoon.	下午好。 (xià wǔ hǎo。)
18	Although you can greet according to the time of day, 你好 is the default form of greeting and also the most commonly used.	
19	Hi.	嗨 (hài / hèi)
20	As you could guess, 嗨 is borrowed from English. It's an informal way of greeting and particularly popular among younger generations and people who are more familiar with each other.	
21	How are you? (You good.)	你好。 (nǐ hǎo。)
22	Do you remember that 你好 can also mean "How are you?" in addition to "Hello"?	
23	Hi, how are you? (Hi, you good.)	嗨，你好。 (hài / hèi, nǐ hǎo。)
24	Generally, when it's the first time to meet with someone, you shake hands while greeting each other. Bowing and hugging are not part of the Chinese way of greetings.	

Very nice to meet you. 很高兴认识你。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Very nice to meet you. (Very glad know you.)	很高兴认识你。 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ.)
2	very	很 (hěn)
3	glad	高兴 (gāo xìng)
4	very glad	很高兴 (hěn gāo xìng)
5	know	认识 (rèn shi)
6	very glad to know (very glad know)	很高兴认识 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi)
7	You can also say 认识你很高兴. Word order can be flexible in Mandarin.	
8	sir	先生 (xiān sheng)
9	先生 is also used as a title, meaning "Mr." But different from English, the last name is placed in front of the title.	
10	I am very glad to meet you, sir. (Very glad know you, sir.)	很高兴认识你，先生。 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ, xiān sheng.)
11	It's perfectly fine to say 先生，认识你很高兴 (Sir, I am very glad to get to know you. See how flexible Mandarin can be sometimes?	
12	Miss	小姐 (xiǎo jiě)
13	小姐 is an interesting term. While on a formal and business occasion, it literally means "Miss" to address a woman. In some areas of China, it can actually refer to call girls. So you want to be careful with it and watch how local people use it - When in Rome, do as Romans do!	
14	Miss, I am very glad to meet you. (Miss, very glad know you.)	小姐，认识你很高兴。 (xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng.)
15	Ms. or Ma'am	女士 (nǚ shì)
16	comrade	同志 (tóng zhì)

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	<p>同志 (comrade) is the most "authentic" term people used to call each other in Mainland China. Though, it's becoming less popular and even a bit outdated in some areas of China and is being replaced by the Western terms 先生, 小姐, and 女士. Don't be surprised to hear it used between Chinese people, especially among older people. You can try to address people by 同志 just for fun and watching people's reaction!</p>	

Very nice to meet you too. 我也很高兴认识您。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Very nice to meet you too. (I also very glad know you.)	我也很高兴认识您。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nín。)
2	I	我 (wǒ)
3	also	也 (yě)
4	Again, you can change the order and say 认识您我也很高兴. Quite flexible, isn't it?	
5	him	他 (tā)
6	meet him (know him)	认识他 (rèn shi tā)
7	I'm also very glad to meet him. (I also very glad know him.)	我也很高兴认识他。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi tā。)
8	他 means both "he" and "him." Isn't it nice to have one word covering two counterparts?	
9	her	她 (tā)
10	meet her (know her)	认识她 (rèn shi tā)
11	Nice to meet her too. (I also very glad know her.)	我也很高兴认识她。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi tā。)
12	Just as 他 means both "he" and "him," 她 means both "she" and "her." Gotta love the simplicity of it!	

Thanks. 谢谢。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Thanks.	谢谢。 (xiè xiè。)
2	Generally, Chinese people are saying 谢谢 significantly more often than before as part of the cultural influence from the West.	
3	Thank you.	谢谢你。 (xiè xiè nǐ。)
4	Thank you.	谢谢您。 (xiè xiè nín。)
5	Thank you, Miss.	谢谢你，小姐。 (xiè xiè nǐ, xiǎo jiě。)
6	You can say either 谢谢您，小姐 or 小姐，谢谢您 for "Thank you, Miss." The order does not change its formality, but the use of 您 would make it more respectful than 你.	
7	much	多 (duō)
8	Thanks a lot. (Much thank.)	多谢。 (duō xiè。)
9	Please note that it's 多谢 and won't be correct to say 多谢谢.	
10	People in the northern part of China tend to say 谢谢 more, while people from the southern part tend to say 多谢 more naturally.	

Not at all. 不客气。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Not at all. (Not courteous.)	不客气。 (bú kè qì。)
2	Although the literal meaning of 不客气 is "not courteous," it's implied meaning is "no need to be courteous." This is used in response to 谢谢 (thank you).	
3	not	不 (bù)
4	courteous	客气 (kè qì)
5	too	太 (tài)
6	太 means "too," as in "too much," "too tall," etc.	
7	too courteous	太客气 (tài kè qì)
8	You are welcome. (You're too courteous.)	您太客气。 (nín tài kè qì。)
9	When someone says 谢谢, you can say 您太客气 or 你太客气. In Chinese culture, politeness is sometimes seen as an indicator of distance and closeness in relationships, especially among friends. Thus, if you respond to 谢谢 with 太客气, it would indicate that "you don't need to mention it and it's not a big deal." That's basically the equivalent of "you are welcome."	
10	There are a few little words like 了 in 太谢谢了 (Thanks so much). They don't always have a specific meaning, so just remember the sentence as the way they are.	
11	Thanks so much.	太谢谢了。 (tài xiè xiè le。)

Goodbye. 再见。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Goodbye. (See again.)	再见。 (zài jiàn。)
2	again	再 (zài)
3	see	见 (jiàn)
4	Goodbye, sir.	先生，再见。 (xiān sheng, zài jiàn。)
5	Bye.	拜拜 (bái bái)
6	拜拜 sounds very similar to "bye-bye," doesn't it? That's because it's borrowed from English. With the influence of Western culture, particularly English, 拜拜 has replaced 再见 to quite an extent. However, 拜拜 is a casual way of saying "goodbye" while 再见 remains formal.	

CHAPTER 2: DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

你会说英语吗？

Chapter 2: Do You Speak English?

Conversational Goals

Ask / Tell If Someone Speaks a Language
Ask / Tell Where Someone is From
Get Someone's Attention

Grammar Goals

Be Able to Create Yes/No Questions
Learn the Uses of WH Questions

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Excuse me. Can you speak English?	请问，您会说英语吗？ (qǐng wèn, nín huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)
Sorry. I don't understand English.	对不起，我不懂英语。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ。)
I speak Mandarin.	我说汉语。 (wǒ shuō hàn yǔ。)
Oh, I can speak a little Mandarin.	哦，我会说一点儿汉语。 (ò, wǒ huì shuō yì diǎn hàn yǔ。)
Really?! Where are you from?	真的？！你是哪国人？ (zhēn de?! nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?)
I'm from the United States.	我是美国人。 (wǒ shì měi guó rén。)

Excuse me. 请问。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Excuse me. (Please ask.)	请问。 (qǐng wèn。)
2	Just like "Excuse me" in English, "请问" is a very useful phrase in Mandarin. It's a polite way to get some one's attention before asking a question or making a request.	
3	please	请 (qǐng)
4	ask	问 (wèn)

Can you speak English? 您会说英语吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Can you speak English? (You can speak English?)	您会说英语吗？ (nín huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)
2	can	会 (huì)
3	speak	说 (shuō)
4	English	英语 (yīng yǔ)
5	吗 is put at the end of a sentence to turn it into a yes/no question. This word doesn't ask for any new information; it's to ask whether the statement was true. 吗 doesn't carry any specific meaning on its own.	
6	Can you speak English? (You can speak English?)	你会说英语吗？ (nǐ huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)
7	English has become the most frequently studied foreign language in China. While there is a large population that speaks other languages, like Japanese and Korean due to their geographic proximity, English is still the most popular because it's more of an international standard. You'd be surprised by its popularity and by how well the younger generation can speak it--schoolchildren are required to study a foreign language.	
8	Japanese	日语 (rì yǔ)
9	Can you speak Japanese?	你会说日语吗？ (nín huì shuō rì yǔ ma?)
10	French	法语 (fǎ yǔ)
11	Can you speak French?	你会说法语吗？ (nín huì shuō fǎ yǔ ma?)
12	There are more and more French-speaking Chinese as well, as studying overseas has become a lot easier nowadays for young people. France and Germany are becoming popular destinations for international students who choose not to go to English speaking countries -- the U.S., Canada, Britain, and Australia.	
13	German	德语 (dé yǔ)

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
14	Can you speak German?	您会说德语吗？ (nín huì shuō dé yǔ ma?)
15	Spanish	西班牙语 (xī bān yá yǔ)
16	Can you speak Spanish?	你会说西班牙语吗？ (nín huì shuō xī bān yá yǔ ma?)

Sorry. I don't understand English. 对不起，我不懂英语。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Sorry. I don't understand English. (Sorry, I not understand English.)	对不起，我不懂英语。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ.)
2	sorry	对不起 (duì bù qǐ)
3	not	不 (bù)
4	understand	懂 (dǒng)
5	I don't understand English.	我不懂英语。 (wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ.)
6	There are more and more English speakers in China, but you won't find a lot of older people who can speak fluent English. Also, unless it's a very touristy place, you won't find a lot of English-speakers in small cities and towns, and even fewer in the country.	
7	I understand English.	我懂英语。 (wǒ dǒng yīng yǔ.)
8	I understand French.	我懂法语。 (wǒ dǒng fǎ yǔ.)

I speak Mandarin. 我说汉语。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	I speak Mandarin. (I speak Chinese.)	我说汉语。 (wǒ shuō hàn yǔ。)
2	Chinese	汉语 (hàn yǔ)
3	"Chinese," 汉语, literally means "Han Speech," because it's spoken mainly by the Han People, a majority the people in China.	
4	Besides 汉语, 中文 is another term for "Chinese." While they both mean "Chinese" and can be used interchangeably, People from Hong Kong and Taiwan tend to use 中文 more often to refer to either Cantonese or Mandarin, while people from Mainland China use both to refer to Mandarin.	
5	Mandarin	普通话 (pǔ tōng huà)
6	Cantonese	广东话 (guǎng dōng huà)
7	普通话 means strictly Mandarin and 广东话 mean strictly Cantonese. They won't be mistaken for each other at all.	
8	I speak Cantonese.	我说广东话。 (wǒ shuō guǎng dōng huà。)
9	I don't speak Cantonese.	我不说广东话。 (wǒ bù shuō guǎng dōng huà。)
10	不, "not," is always in front of the word to be negated.	
11	You might be surprised to hear that there are hundreds of different languages spoken in China. Mandarin is the official language of the country, but many children don't start learning it until they go to school. In some provinces, people living not even 100 miles away may speak two completely different languages. Such is the result of a big country with a very long history.	
12	I don't understand Cantonese, I speak Mandarin.	我不懂广东话, 我说普通话。 (wǒ bù dǒng guǎng dōng huà, wǒ shuō pǔ tōng huà。)

Oh, I can speak a little Chinese. 哦，我会说一点儿汉语。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Oh, I can speak a little Chinese.	哦，我会说一点儿汉语。 (ò, wǒ huì shuō yì diǎr hàn yǔ.)
2	oh	哦 (ò)
3	a	一 (yī)
4	little	点儿 (diǎr)
5	a little	一点儿 (yì diǎr)
6	一点儿 and 点儿 can both mean "a little," but 点儿 is more casual than 一点儿.	
7	speak a little	说一点儿 (shuō yì diǎr)
8	speak a little Chinese	说一点儿汉语。 (shuō yì diǎr hàn yǔ.)
9	Did you wonder why there's a period after 说一点儿汉语? Although "speak a little Mandarin" can't be a sentence on its own in English, it's a complete thought in Mandarin. Mandarin's a contextual language, so sentences without subjects are completely acceptable.	
10	You can speak a little Spanish.	你会说一点儿西班牙语。 (nǐ huì shuō yì diǎr xī bān yá yǔ.)
11	Russian	俄语 (é yǔ)
12	I can speak a little Russian.	我会说一点儿俄语。 (wǒ huì shuō yì diǎr é yǔ.)
13	Russian used to be a very important and popular foreign language decades ago, when China and the former USSR were very close. Now, although it's not as popular as before, there are still a lot of students and business people going to Russia every year. It's more popular in the North than in South due to the geographic proximity.	

Really?! Where are you from? 真的?! 你是哪国人?

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Really?! Where are you from? (Really?! You be which country person?)	真的?! 你是哪国人? (zhēn de?! nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?)
2	really	真的 (zhēn de)
3	be	是 (shì)
4	You probably have noticed that there are no different forms for "to be" in Mandarin. Regardless of the person, it'll always be 是. Yes, you guessed right -- there are no conjugations or verb endings in Mandarin. (Quite a relief, isn't it?) One form is used for everything!	
5	which	哪 (nǎ)
6	country	国 (guó)
7	person	人 (rén)
8	from where (which country person)	哪国人 (nǎ guó rén)
9	Did you notice the difference in word order between the English and Chinese for the question 你是哪国人? "Which country are you from"? In Chinese, you don't have to worry about changing the word order to form a question. The question word replaces the answer part in the sentence, and the rest remains the same.	
10	Where is he from? (He is which country person?)	他是哪国人? (tā shì nǎ guó rén?)
11	Where is she from? (She is which country person?)	她是哪国人? (tā shì nǎ guó rén?)

I'm from the United States. 我是美国人。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	I'm from the United States. (I be the United States person.)	我是美国人。 (wǒ shì měi guó rén。)
2	the U.S.	美国 (měi guó)
3	American / from the U.S. (the U.S. person)	美国人 (měi guó rén)
4	France	法国 (fǎ guó)
5	He's French. (He's France person.)	他是法国人。 (tā shì fǎ guó rén。)
6	Germany	德国 (dé guó)
7	I'm German. (I'm Germany person.)	我是德国人。 (wǒ shì dé guó rén。)
8	Britain	英国 (yīng guó)
9	I'm not British. (I'm not Britain person.)	我不是英国人。 (wǒ bú shì yīng guó rén。)
10	Hong Kong	香港 (xiāng gǎng)
11	She's not from Hong Kong. (She's not Hong Kong person.)	她不是香港人。 (tā bú shì xiāng gǎng rén。)
12	Taiwan	台湾 (tái wān)

CHAPTER 3: NAMES AND INTRODUCTIONS

姓名和介绍

Chapter 3: Names and Introductions

Conversational Goals

Ask Someone's Name
 Get to Know Some Popular Chinese Names
 Say Some English Names in Mandarin
 Say You're Not Someone or Something
 Say Your Name

Grammar Goals

Understand the Format of Chinese Names

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Hello. My name is Tom. This is my wife, Mary.	你好。我叫汤姆。这是我太太玛丽。 (nǐ hǎo. wǒ jiào tāng mǔ. zhè shì wǒ tài tài mǎ lì.)
What's your name?	你叫什么名字？ (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì?)
My name is Zhang, Zhang Li. Nice to meet you!	我姓张，叫张丽。认识你很高兴！ (wǒ xìng zhāng, jiào zhāng lì. rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng!)
Nice to meet you too!	认识你我也很高兴！ (rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng!)
Are you German?	你是德国人吗？ (nǐ shì dé guó rén ma?)
No, I'm not German. I'm American.	不，我不是德国人。我是美国人。 (bù, wǒ bú shì dé guó rén. wǒ shì měi guó rén.)

Hello. My name is Tom. This is my wife Mary. 你好。我叫汤姆。这是我太太玛丽。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Hello. My name is Tom. This is my wife Mary. (You good. I call Tom. This is I wife Mary.)	你好。我叫汤姆。这是我太太玛丽。 (nǐ hǎo. wǒ jiào tāng mǔ. zhè shì wǒ tài tài mǎ lì.)
2	call	叫 (jiào)
3	Tom	汤姆 (tāng mǔ)
4	My name is Tom. (I call Tom.)	我叫汤姆。 (wǒ jiào tāng mǔ.)
5	this	这 (zhè)
6	wife	太太 (tài tài)
7	my wife (I wife)	我太太 (wǒ tài tài)
8	Are you wondering why "my wife" is literally "I wife" 我太太 in Mandarin? When it comes to family members and people of close relationships, 的, which equals the "of" or "-s" for showing possession in English, is dropped. We'll practice this some more shortly.	
9	Mary	玛丽 (mǎ lì)
10	Foreign names can be transliterated into Mandarin with moderate success. A lot of Chinese people are familiar with popular English names, like Tom, John, Smith, Ann, and Jane. However, you may find their pronunciation closer to the Mandarin translation, because chances are that they first learned those foreign names from Mandarin media.	
11	This is my wife Mary. (This is I wife Mary.)	这是我太太玛丽。 (zhè shì wǒ tài tài mǎ lì.)
12	Do you remember how to say "Mr." or "sir"? The same word can also mean "husband."	
13	Mr. / sir / husband	先生 (xiān sheng)
14	This is my husband. (This is I husband.)	这是我先生。 (zhè shì wǒ xiān shēng.)
15	I'm Tom.	我是汤姆。 (wǒ shì tāng mǔ.)

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	You can say either 我是 (I am) or 我叫 (My name is) in self-introductions. In both cases, your name immediately follows.	
17	Anne	安 (ān)
18	Her name's Anne. (She call Anne.)	她叫安。 (tā jiào ān.)
19	John	约翰 (yuē hàn)
20	He's John.	他是约翰。 (tā shì yuē hàn.)
21	Michelle	米雪儿 (mǐ xuě ér)
22	Obama	奥巴马 (ào bā mǎ)
23	She is Michelle Obama.	她是米雪儿·奥巴马。 (tā shì mǐ xuě ér ào bā mǎ.)
24	You may have noticed that there's no space between words in Mandarin. Sentences are separated by punctuation. When it comes to foreign names, especially Western names where the first name and surname are separated by a space, Mandarin uses "·".	
25	Some other popular English names would be 杰克 (Jack), 迈克 (Mike), 彼得 (Peter), 辛迪 (Cindy), 艾米 (Amy), 丽萨 (Lisa), and 露西 (Lucy).	

What's your name? 你叫什么名字？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	What's your name? (You call what name?)	你叫什么名字？ (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì?)
2	what	什么 (shén me)
3	name	名字 (míng zì)
4	Miss	小姐 (xiǎo jiě)
5	Excuse me, Miss. What's your name? (Miss, please ask you call what name?)	小姐，请问你叫什么名字？ (xiǎo jiě, qǐng wèn nǐ jiào shén me míng zì?)
6	honorable	贵 (guì)
7	surname	姓 (xìng)
8	honorable surname	贵姓 (guì xìng.)
9	May I have your surname? (You honorable surname?)	您贵姓？ (nín guì xìng?)
10	您贵姓 is a somewhat old-fashioned way of asking a person's surname. It's highly respectful and is still used in the business world.	
11	Ms.	女士 (nǚ shì)
12	May I have your surname, Ms.? (Ms., you honorable surname?)	女士，您贵姓？ (nǚ shì, nín guì xìng?)
13	In a less formal context, people would ask directly 你叫什么名字 (What's your name?) In a formal or business environment, people tend to ask the surname only to show more respect. Hence the 您贵姓, meaning "your honorable surname" instead of "honorable full name."	

My name is Zhang, Zhang Li. Very nice to meet you!

我姓张，叫张丽。认识你很高兴！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	My name is Zhang, Zhang Li. Very nice to meet you! (I surname Zhang, call Zhang Li. Very glad know you!)	我姓张，叫张丽。认识你很高兴！ (wǒ xìng zhāng, jiào zhāng lì. rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng!)
2	Zhang	张 (zhāng)
3	While it has other meanings, like "piece" as in "a piece of paper," 张 is also one of the most popular surnames in China.	
4	Li	丽 (lì)
5	A popular given name for girls in China for decades, 丽 on its own can mean "pretty" or "beautiful." However, don't be too surprised if you find 丽 as part of a guy's name, though it may make you wonder. There could be some special meaning behind it from the parents.	
6	I'm Zhang, Zhang Li. (I surname Zhang, call Zhang Li.)	我姓张，叫张丽。 (wǒ xìng zhāng, jiào zhāng lì.)
7	to meet you (to know you)	认识你 (rèn shi nǐ)
8	Very nice to meet you. (Very glad know you.)	认识你很高兴。 (rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng.)
9	also / too	也 (yě)
10	I'm also very glad to meet you. (I also very glad know you.)	认识你我也很高兴。 (rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng!)
11	It's also completely fine to say 我也很高兴认识你 (I'm very glad to meet you too).	
12	Wang	王 (wáng)
13	王 is another very popular surname in China. Some people spell it as "Wong" to be closer to its actual pronunciation.	
14	Mr. / sir	先生 (xiān sheng)
15	Mr. Wang	王先生 (wáng xiān shēng)
16	Very nice to meet you, Mr. Wang. (Very glad know you, Mr. Wang)	认识您很高兴，王先生。 (rèn shi nín hěn gāo xìng, wáng xiān shēng.)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	Li	李 (lǐ)
18	李 is also a very popular surname in China. Sometimes it's spelled as Lee in English.	
19	Ms. Li	李女士 (lǐ nǚ shì)
20	So far, you should have noticed that when it comes to addressing someone, the name always comes first and then the title, such as 王先生 (Mr. Wang) or 李女士 (Ms. Li).	
21	Chen	陈 (chén)
22	陈 is spelled as "Chan" by some people, and it's another popular Chinese surname.	
23	Miss Chen	陈小姐 (chén xiǎo jiě)
24	To summarize, so far you've encountered a few of the most popular surnames in China. Another couple of popular surnames would be 孙 (Sun), 赵 (Zhao), and 吴 (Wu). Some surnames can be confusing to English speakers due to their spelling, such as 何, or "He." Until they hear the pronunciation, it's not rare for English speakers to wonder why a female would have a name of "he."	
25	Different from the English naming convention, there's no list or book containing popular Chinese names. Parents try to deliver some special meaning with their child's name. You might be able to find someone's historical ancestors and geographical features in one's name. As China becomes more open and international, people no longer wish to follow historical or political figures or movements. Parents try to make their children's names as different and unique as possible.	

Are you German? 你是德国人吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Are you German? (You are Germany person?)	你是德国人吗？ (nǐ shì dé guó rén ma?)
2	German (Germany person)	德国人 (dé guó rén)
3	I'm German. (I am Germany person.)	我是德国人。 (wǒ shì dé guó rén。)
4	Is she German? (She is Germany person?)	她是德国人吗？ (tā shì dé guó rén ma?)

No, I'm not German. I'm American. 不，我不是德国人。我是美国人。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	No, I'm not German. I'm American. (No, I am not Germany person. I am U.S. person.)	不，我不是德国人。我是美国人。 (bù, wǒ bú shì dé guó rén. wǒ shì měi guó rén.)
2	I'm not German. (I am not Germany person.)	我不是德国人。 (wǒ bú shì dé guó rén.)
3	I'm American. (I am U.S. person.)	我是美国人。 (wǒ shì měi guó rén.)
4	we / us	我们 (wǒ mén)
5	们 is a suffix, which can pretty much follow any noun or pronoun to make a plural form.	
6	China	中国 (zhōng guó)
7	Chinese (the people) (China person)	中国人 (zhōng guó rén)
8	We're Chinese.	我们是中国人。 (wǒ men shì zhōng guó rén.)
9	you (plural)	你们 (nǐ men)
10	Are you British? (You are Britain person?)	你们是英国人吗？ (nǐ men shì yīng guó rén ma?)
11	they / them (male)	他们 (tā men)
12	Do you still remember that in Mandarin, there's no difference between "he" and "him," "I" and "me"? It's the same with the plural forms. Let's keep things easy and simple!	
13	Japan	日本 (rì běn)
14	Aren't they Japanese? (They are not Japan person?)	他们不是日本人吗？ (tā men bú shì rì běn rén ma?)
15	they / them (female)	她们 (tā men)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	No. They're not American. They're British. (No. They are not U.S. person. They are Britain person.)	不, 她们不是美国人, 她们是英国人。 (bù, tā men bú shì měi guó rén, tā men shì yīng guó rén.)

CHAPTER 4: GETTING AROUND

问路

Chapter 4: Getting Around

Conversational Goals

Ask for Directions
 Identify Important Places Around Town
 Talk About Directions
 Understand Directions as They Are Given to You

Grammar Goals

Identify the Basic Concept of 了
 Recognize Subjectless Sentences
 Understand the Function of 儿 in Directions

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Excuse me. I'm lost.	对不起，我迷路了。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ mí lù le.)
May I ask where the washroom is please?	请问卫生间在哪儿？ (qǐng wèn wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr?)
The washroom is far away from here.	卫生间离这儿很远。 (wèi shēng jiān lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.)
Straight ahead and to the right.	一直走，在右边。 (yì zhí zǒu, zài yòu biān.)
Thanks a lot!	多谢！ (duō xiè!)
You're welcome.	不客气。 (bú kè qì。)

Excuse me. I'm lost. 对不起，我迷路了。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Excuse me. I'm lost. (Sorry, I lost.)	对不起，我迷路了。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ mí lù le.)
2	Excuse me; Sorry.	对不起, (duì bù qǐ,)
3	对不起 has two meanings and usages. One is "sorry" when apologizing to someone; the other is "excuse me" when trying to get someone's attention.	
4	to be lost	迷路 (mí lù)
5	了 is another very useful small word in Mandarin. It doesn't carry a particular meaning on its own, but it usually refers to something that has already happened. In 我迷路了, 了 is mandatory because the speaker is already lost--it's not something that's happening or going to happen.	
6	Are you lost? (You lost?)	你迷路了吗? (nǐ mí lù le ma?)

May I ask where the washroom is please? 请问卫生间在哪儿？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	May I ask where the washroom is please? (Please ask washroom at where?)	请问卫生间在哪儿？ (qǐng wèn wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr?)
2	hygiene	卫生 (wèi shēng)
3	room	间 (jiān)
4	washroom (hygiene room)	卫生间 (wèi shēng jiān)
5	at	在 (zài)
6	where	哪儿 (nǎr)
7	Where's the washroom? (Washroom at where?)	卫生间在哪儿？ (wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr?)
8	wash	洗 (xǐ)
9	hand	手 (shǒu)
10	bathroom (hand wash room)	洗手间 (xǐ shǒu jiān)
11	Just like "bathroom" and "washroom" in English, 卫生间 and 洗手间 are basically interchangeable.	
12	Where is the bathroom? (Hand wash room at where?)	洗手间在哪儿？ (xǐ shǒu jiān zài nǎr?)
13	store / shop	商店 (shāng diàn)
14	Where's the store? (Store at where?)	商店在哪儿？ (shāng diàn zài nǎr?)
15	that	那 (nà)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	Can you tell the difference in the pronunciations between 那 and 哪? Yes, they have similar pronunciations but different tones! In Mandarin, there are 4 tones plus a neutral tone, called "toneless." So the difference between 那 and 哪 lies in the tones. In this case, 那 is the fourth tone and 哪 is the third. In order to pronounce the tones accurately, start by listening carefully to the different pronunciations. Then compare your voice to the native speaker's!	
17	there	那儿 (nàr)
18	The store's over there. (Store at there.)	商店在那儿。 (shāng diàn zài nàr.)
19	Did you notice the different meanings between 哪 (which) and 哪儿 (where) and 那 (that) and 那儿 (there)? 儿 is very important in these phrases. Without it, the meaning is completely different.	
20	hotel / restaurant (liquor store)	酒店 (jiǔ diàn)
21	Here's another word for "hotel" (旅馆). While 酒店 literally means "liquor store," it has become more and more popular to use it for higher-end hotels and restaurants. 旅馆 is use more for lower-end, small inns.	
22	Where's the hotel? (Hotel at where?)	酒店在哪儿? (jiǔ diàn zài nǎr?)
23	this	这 (zhè)
24	here	这儿 (zhèr)
25	The hotel's here. (Hotel at here.)	酒店在这儿。 (jiǔ diàn zài zhèr.)
26	Did you get it? Adding 儿 to 这 (this) will change the meaning to "here"--from a pronoun into a location.	

The bathroom is far away from here. 卫生间离这儿很远。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	The bathroom is far away from here. (Hygiene room very far from here.)	卫生间离这儿很远。 (wèi shēng jiān lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.)
2	When talking about a location in Mandarin, the place normally comes before the verb or the adjective it complements. So "far from here" in Mandarin would become "from here far." And "He comes from the U.S." in Mandarin would become "He from the U.S. comes."	
3	from	离 (lí)
4	far	远 (yuǎn)
5	The bathroom is very far. (Hygiene room very far.)	卫生间很远。 (wèi shēng jiān hěn yuǎn)
6	near / close	近 (jìn)
7	The washroom is very close. (Hand wash room very close.)	洗手间很近。 (xǐ shǒu jiān hěn jìn.)
8	Ti'anmen Square	天安门广场 (tiān ān mén guǎng chǎng)
9	Ti'anmen Square is the largest square in the world. It's in the heart of Beijing and considered the political center of the country. It's often called 天安门 for short.	
10	how	多 (duō)
11	how far	多远 (duō yuǎn)
12	Wai Tan River Bank (external beach)	外滩 (wài tān)
13	外滩 is a must visit place in Shanghai. It's actually a river bank, though the literal translation is "beach." 外滩 is very famous for all kinds of buildings of authentic European heritage. They've been there for almost 100 years.	
14	How far is Waitan from here? (Wai Tan how far from here?)	外滩离这儿多远? (wài tān lí zhèr duō yuǎn?)
15	The Great Wall (Long City)	长城 (cháng chéng)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	As you may already know, 长城, the Great Wall, runs across a few provinces, but most people visit the part in Beijing.	
17	The Forbidden City	故宫 (gù gōng)
18	故宫, the Forbidden City, was the magnificent palace for the last few dynasties in China. It has kept many of the features from hundreds of years ago, but when Starbucks opened a shop there (a controversial event), many felt that it was not in harmony with the ancient architecture and culture.	
19	The Summer Palace	颐和园 (yí hé yuán)
20	颐和园 (The Summer Palace) was the garden of the royal families.	
21	Beijing	北京 (běi jīng)
22	Shanghai	上海 (shàng hǎi)
23	How far is Beijing from Shanghai? (Beijing how far from Shanghai?)	北京离上海多远? (běi jīng lí shàng hǎi duō yuǎn?)
24	With its geographical size, its long history (over 5000 years), and its ethnic diversity, China has countless interesting places to see. The rest of the world is already familiar with big cities, like Beijing, the political capital of the country, and Shanghai, the economic center. But you should also do some research about other cities you're visiting. You can also ask locals for suggestions.	

Straight ahead and to the right. 一直走，在右边。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Straight ahead and to the right. (Walk straight, at right side.)	一直走，在右边。 (yì zhí zǒu, zài yòu biān.)
2	straight ahead	一直 (yì zhí)
3	to walk	走 (zǒu)
4	Please keep in mind that the manner or direction normally comes before the verb in Mandarin, which is the opposite of English word order.	
5	walk straight	一直走 (yì zhí zǒu)
6	right (as in direction)	右 (yòu)
7	side	边 (biān)
8	left	左 (zuǒ)
9	to the left (at left side)	在左边 (zài zuǒ biān)
10	to turn (as in making a turn)	转 (zhuǎn)
11	Turn left.	左转。 (zuǒ zhuǎn)
12	then	然后 (rán hòu)
13	Straight ahead, then turn left. (Walk straight, then turn left.)	一直走，然后左转。 (yì zhí zǒu, rán hòu zuǒ zhuǎn.)
14	traffic light (red green light)	红绿灯 (hóng lǜ dēng)
15	to / arrive	到 (dào)
16	Besides "straight ahead," 一直 can also mean "till" or the action of continuing to do something.	

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	Keep going till the traffic light. (Walk till to red green light.)	一直走到红绿灯。 (yì zhí zǒu dào hóng lǜ dēng.)
18	Turn right.	右转。 (yòu zhuǎn)
19	bus (public automobile)	公共汽车 (gōng gòng qì chē)
20	Under the influence of English, a lot of people are using 巴士, from "bus" rather than 公共汽车。	
21	stop / station	站 (zhàn)
22	bus stop (public automobile stop)	公共汽车站 (gōng gòng qì chē zhàn)
23	The bus stop is on the left. (Public automobile stop at left side.)	公共汽车站在左边。 (gōng gòng qì chē zhàn zài zuǒ biān.)
24	The public transportation system is highly developed in China. Although public transit reaches almost everywhere, owning a car has become a status symbol. This has a profound impact on the daily traffic in cities. For example, biking used to be extremely popular a few decades ago. But ironically, whereas more and more people in the rest of the world are biking for environmental, financial, and health reasons, the number of bikers in China has decreased.	
25	You must have noticed that there have been quite a few short sentences in this conversation that are subjectless. Mandarin is a contextual language, thus when part of a sentence can be clearly understood from its context, it's completely acceptable and grammatically correct to omit it.	

CHAPTER 5: SHOPPING AND PAYMENT

购物和付款

Chapter 5: Shopping and Payment

Conversational Goals

Convey Basic Shopping Needs
Have Basic Knowledge of Chinese Currency
Use Small Numbers in a Transaction

Grammar Goals

Recognize Number Structure
Understand and Use Measure Words

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Excuse me. Do you sell maps?	请问，你卖地图吗？ (qǐng wèn, nǐ mài dì tú ma?)
Yes, we do! Would you like one?	卖！你要一份吗？ (mài! nǐ yào yī fèn ma?)
Yes, please. How much?	是的，请给我一份地图。多少钱？ (shì de, qǐng gěi wǒ yī fèn dì tú. duō shǎo qián?)
A buck and fifty cents.	一块五毛钱。 (yī kuài wǔ máo qián.)
OK. I'll buy two of them.	好，我买两份。 (hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎng fèn.)
Three bucks.	三块钱。 (sān kuài qián)
Here you are.	给你。 (gěi nǐ)
Thanks.	谢谢！ (xiè xiè)
Not at all.	不客气。 (bú kè qì.)

Excuse me. Do you sell maps? 请问，你卖地图吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Excuse me. Do you sell maps? (Please ask, you sell map?)	请问，你卖地图吗？ (qǐng wèn, nǐ mài dì tú ma?)
2	sell	卖 (mài)
3	map	地图 (dì tú)
4	Do you sell maps? (You sell map?)	你卖地图吗？ (nǐ mài dì tú ma?)
5	In China, the store hours vary from area to area and from store to store. But generally, they run much longer hours than stores in North America. In mega cities, like Beijing and Shanghai, it's not unusual at all for stores to be open until midnight. As well, store closures on holidays is almost unheard of. At most, they might close for a day on the Chinese New Year.	
6	have	有 (yǒu)
7	Excuse me. Do you have maps? (Please ask, you have map?)	请问，你有地图吗？ (qǐng wèn, nǐ yǒu dì tú ma?)
8	Same as in English: 你有地图吗？(Do you have / carry maps?) and 你卖地图吗？(Do you sell maps?) mean the same thing.	
9	cigarettes	烟 (yān)
10	Do you sell cigarettes? (You sell cigarettes?)	你卖烟吗？ (nǐ mài yān ma?)
11	telephone	电话 (diàn huà)
12	card	卡 (kǎ)
13	Did you wonder if 卡 was borrowed from the English word "card"? Good for you! You are correct.	
14	phone card	电话卡 (diàn huà kǎ)
15	Do you have phone cards? (You have phone card?)	你有电话卡吗？ (nǐ yǒu diàn huà kǎ ma?)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	In China, most of the paid phones on the streets use an IC (integrated circuit) card system instead of coins. "IC card" in Mandarin is "IC 卡". You can use these cards to make local and long distance calls on the pay phones and you can normally buy these cards from magazine kiosks, convenience stores, or post offices.	
17	fine china	瓷器 (cí qì)
18	瓷器, china, is no doubt one of the best known products in China, as you could tell from the name. Tang Shan and Jing De Zhen are two cities known for the best china.	
19	Is there china in here? (Have china here?)	这儿有瓷器吗? (zhèr yǒu cí qì ma?)
20	bread	面包 (miàn bāo)
21	water	水 (shuǐ)
22	Do you sell water?	你卖水吗? (nǐ mài shuǐ ma?)

Yes, we do! Would you like one? 卖！你要一份吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Yes, we do! Would you like one? (Sell! You want one?)	卖！你要一份吗？ (mài! nǐ yào yī fèn ma?)
2	want	要 (yào)
3	one	一 (yī)
4	份 as in 一份地图 (a map) is a quantifier, or measure, word. It doesn't have a specific meaning. The use of quantifiers is unique to Mandarin, and they always come after the number. While there are some patterns, mastering it comes from lots of language exposure and practice.	
5	Would you like one (map)? (You want one (map)?)	你要一份吗？ (nǐ yào yī fèn ma?)
6	buy	买 (mǎi)
7	You might be wondering, doesn't 买 (to buy) sound exactly the same as 卖 (to sell)? Their pronunciation is the same. However, the tones are different: 买 is the third tone, and 卖 is the fourth tone.	
8	Do you want to buy a map?	你要买一份地图吗？ (nǐ yào mǎi yī fèn dì tú ma?)
9	Whereas "yes" and "no" are the generic answers to some questions in English, in Mandarin, the question word normally must be repeated to indicate a "yes" or "no" answer. So if the question was "if sell," the answer will be "sell" or "not sell."	
10	I'd like a map. (I want a map.)	我要一份地图。 (wǒ yào yī fèn dì tú.)
11	shoe	鞋 (xié)
12	pair	双 (shuāng)
13	I'll buy a pair of shoes.	我买一双鞋。 (wǒ mǎi yī shuāng xié.)
14	sock	袜子 (wà zi)
15	I'll buy a pair of socks.	我买一双袜子。 (wǒ mǎi yī shuāng wà zi.)

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	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	shirt	衬衫 (chèn shān)
17	Do you want to buy a shirt?	你要买衬衫吗? (nǐ yào mǎi chèn shān ma?)
18	You may have noticed so far that when talking about objects in general, measure words won't always be mandatory. Measure words become necessary when referring to a specific object or when there's a number associated with it, such as "that" book or "two" books.	
19	book	书 (shū)
20	The measure word for books is 本, which by itself means "notebook." It can also be the measure word for magazines.	
21	I want that book.	我要那本书。 (wǒ yào nà běn shū.)

Yes, please. How much? 是的，请给我一份地图。多少钱？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Yes, please. How much? (Yes, please give me a map. How much money?)	是的，请给我一份地图。多少钱？ (shì de, qǐng gěi wǒ yī fèn dì tú. duō shǎo qián?)
2	yes	是的 (shì de)
3	give	给 (gěi)
4	please give me	请给我。 (qǐng gěi wǒ.)
5	how much; how many	多少 (duō shǎo)
6	money	钱 (qián)
7	How much is a map? (A map how much money?)	一份地图多少钱？ (yī fèn dì tú duō shǎo qián?)
8	Excuse me. How much is that book? (Please ask, that book how much money?)	请问，那本书多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, nà běn shū duō shǎo qián?)
9	fan	扇子 (shàn zi)
10	You can get all kinds of hand-held fans made out of paper, silk, or bamboo. They're normally handmade and may depict the famous Chinese water-ink paintings, poems, embroidery, or even stories.	
11	How much is that fan? (That fan how much money?)	那个扇子多少钱？ (nà gè shàn zi duō shǎo qián?)

A buck fifty. 一块五毛钱。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	A buck fifty. (One Kuai five dime money.)	一块五毛钱。 (yī kuài wǔ máo qián.)
2	buck	块 (kuài)
3	five	五 (wǔ)
4	dime	毛 (máo)
5	The Chinese currency system has dollars, dimes, and cents as in the U.S. But it doesn't have a term for nickels. However, "dime" is used differently than in English. Instead of referring specifically to the ten-cent coin, it simply means ten cents. Thus in Mandarin, you can say 一块五毛钱 (a buck five dimes), which in English would be "a buck fifty." There are different denominations of "dimes" in China, available in both coins and bills.	
6	一块五毛钱 and 一块五毛 are the same, thus 钱 (money) is optional here.	
7	dollar (Yuan)	元 (yuán)
8	In China, normally you'll be able to find a foreign currency exchange at banks, hotels, and some travel agencies. Some big shopping centers may also accept U.S. dollars, but they typically offer a less favorable rate.	
9	one dollar (one Yuan)	一元 (yī yuán)
10	You can also say 一元钱 for "one dollar." It is no different from 一元.	
11	dime	角 (jiǎo)
12	fifty cents (five dimes)	五角 (wǔ jiǎo)
13	five dollars ten cents (five Yuan one dime)	五元一角 (wǔ yuán yī jiǎo)
14	two	二 (èr)
15	a buck twenty (one Kuai two)	一块二 (yī kuài èr)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	In 一块二 (a buck twenty), 毛 (dime) is omitted, which is just like omitting "cents" in English.	
17	cent; penny (Fen)	分 (fēn)
18	a buck fifty-two cents (one Kuai five dime two cent)	一块五毛二分 (yī kuài wǔ máo èr fēn)
19	a buck fifty-two (one Kuai five dime two)	一块五毛二 (yī kuài wǔ máo èr)
20	分 (cent) is often dropped when talking about a specific amount of money, as it's easily understood within the phrase.	

OK. I'll buy two of them. 好，我买两份。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	OK. I'll buy two of them. (OK, I buy two.)	好，我买两份。 (hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎng fèn.)
2	OK	好 (hǎo)
3	You must still remember 好 from "你好", where it means good. It also means "alright" and "OK." You'll also hear a lot of "OKs" in big cities, which obviously is due English influence.	
4	two	两 (liǎng)
5	In Chinese, there are 两 and 二 for the number two. 两 is used to describe how many there are of something, while 二 is more often used in counting (with money falling into this category).	
6	OK. I'll buy five of them. (OK, I buy five.)	好，我买五份。 (hǎo, wǒ mǎi wǔ fèn.)
7	OK. Please give me a book.	好，请给我一本书。 (hǎo, qǐng gěi wǒ yī běn shū.)
8	newspaper	报纸 (bào zhǐ)
9	The measure word for "newspaper" is 份, the same as for maps.	
10	Would you like a newspaper? (You want buy a newspaper?)	你要买一份报纸吗？ (nǐ yào mǎi yī fèn bào zhǐ ma?)

Three bucks. 三块钱。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Three bucks. (Three Kuai.)	三块钱。 (sān kuài qián)
2	three	三 (sān)
3	three bucks twenty (three Kuai two)	三块二 (sān kuài èr)
4	zero	零 (líng)
5	a buck three (one Kuai zero three)	一块零三 (yī kuài líng sān)
6	一块零三分 will also mean 103. It's the same as 一块零三, because 分 (cent) can be dropped.	
7	a buck thirty (one Kuai three)	一块三 (yī kuài sān)

Here you are. 给你。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Here you are. (Give you.)	给你。 (gěi nǐ)
2	Here's the money. (Give you money.)	给你钱。 (gěi nǐ qián.)
3	Here are the socks. (Give you sock.)	给你袜子。 (gěi nǐ wà zi.)

CHAPTER 6: DRINKS AND DINING

饮食

Chapter 6: Drinks and Dining

Conversational Goals

Know Some Popular Drinks and Foods in China

Talk About the Eating Utensils

Understand the Restaurant Culture in China

Grammar Goals

Confidently Use 了 in a Sentence

Use Learned Characters to Form New Meanings

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Good evening, sir. What would you like to drink?	晚上好，先生。您想喝点儿什么？ (wǎn shàng hǎo, xiān shēng. nín xiǎng hē diǎn shén me?)
Red wine.	红酒。 (hóng jiǔ)
No problem. Are you ready to order?	没问题。您准备好点菜了吗？ (méi wèn tí. nín zhǔn bèi hǎo diǎn cài le ma?)
Yes. I'd like to order the Beijing Roast Duck.	准备好了。我点北京烤鸭。 (zhǔn bèi hǎo le. wǒ diǎn běi jīng kǎo yā.)
Excellent!	好！ (hǎo!)

Good evening, sir. What would you like to drink?

晚上好，先生。您想喝点儿什么？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Good evening, sir. What would you like to drink? (Good evening, sir. You want drink a little what?)	晚上好，先生。您想喝点儿什么？ (wǎn shàng hǎo, xiān shēng. nín xiǎng hē diǎn shén me?)
2	Good evening, Miss.	晚上好，小姐。 (wǎn shàng hǎo, xiǎo jiě.)
3	drink	喝 (hē)
4	what	什么 (shén me)
5	eat	吃 (chī)
6	What would you like to eat? (You want eat a little what?)	您想吃点儿什么？ (nín xiǎng chī diǎn shén me?)
7	come	来 (lái)
8	What would you like to have? (You want a little what to come?)	你想来点儿什么？ (nǐ xiǎng lái diǎn shén me?)
9	你想来点儿什么 (What would you like to have?) is more informal and casual, thus you're more likely to hear it at a smaller restaurant or diner.	

red wine 红酒

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	red wine (red alcohol)	红酒 (hóng jiǔ)
2	red	红 (hóng)
3	alcohol; liquor	酒 (jiǔ)
4	红酒 (red wine) refers more to the dry red wine, which has become more and more popular in China.	
5	dry	干 (gān)
6	dry red wine	干红 (gān hóng)
7	In 干红 (the dry red wine), 酒 (alcohol) is dropped.	
8	white	白 (bái)
9	dry white wine	干白 (gān bái)
10	长城 (the Great Wall) is one of the best known names for the dry red and white wine in China.	
11	grape	葡萄 (pú táo)
12	wine (grape alcohol)	葡萄酒 (pú táo jiǔ)
13	葡萄酒, referring to wine in general, has become less popular due to the introduction of dry wine. 张裕 is one the best known names for wine in China, and it has a history of over 100 years.	
14	liquor (white liquor)	白酒 (bái jiǔ)
15	白酒, a very strong liquor, is unique to China. It's more like vodka, though the taste is different. Chances are you wouldn't enjoy the taste because it can contain more than 62% alcohol. A few famous brands are considered the national drink in China.	
16	beer	啤酒 (pí jiǔ)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	In China, it's not difficult to find good beer throughout the country, from Harbin to Guangdong. You can ask the local people for good suggestions. Harbin Beer has one of the longest histories. Originally established by the Germans, it's been around for well over 100 years.	
18	tea	茶 (chá)
19	I'll have tea. (I drink tea.)	我喝茶。 (wǒ hē chá.)
20	Tea is undoubtedly the nation's beverage of choice. There are many kinds available and now tea houses have become more and more popular. People in China don't make tea out of tea bags. Instead, they come in leaves, which are supposed to be stronger and a lot fresher than tea bags.	
21	I don't drink water.	我不喝水。 (wǒ bù hē shuǐ.)
22	You can find popular Western soda pops everywhere in China, though there are some Chinese soft drinks as well. If you want a Western soft drink, just ask for it by name: all of the leading soft drink brand names are translated directly from English, so the pronunciation is similar and recognizable.	
23	juice (fruit juice)	果汁 (guǒ zhī)
24	orange juice	橙汁 (chéng zhī)

No problem. Are you ready to order? 没问题。您准备好点菜了吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	No problem. Are you ready to order?	没问题。您准备好点菜了吗？ (méi wèn tí. nín zhǔn bèi hǎo diǎn cài le ma?)
2	no (not have)	没 (méi)
3	problem	问题 (wèn tí)
4	no problem	没问题 (méi wèn tí)
5	prepare	准备 (zhǔn bèi)
6	ready (prepare well)	准备好 (zhǔn bèi hǎo)
7	to order	点 (diǎn)
8	In case you're wondering, 点 as in "to order" is the same character as 点 in 点儿 (a little).	
9	dish; vegetable	菜 (cài)
10	order (dishes)	点菜 (diǎn cài)
11	We've seen 了 a few times so far and know that it implies a supposedly completed action or event. It's very important not to link it with the English past tense, but rather the actual meaning of the sentence. So in sentences like 你准备好了吗？(Are you ready?), although it's present tense in the English sentence, the question is about whether an action has been completed, hence 了 is required.	
12	Typical Chinese culture would be that everyone shares all the dishes on the table. More and more restaurants have started providing extra pairs of chopsticks or spoons for public use so that people won't reuse their own eating utensils to avoid double dipping.	
13	drink	饮料 (yǐn liào)
14	饮料 (drink) normally refers to soft drinks.	
15	Are you ready to order drinks?	您准备好点饮料了吗？ (nín zhǔn bèi hǎo diǎn yǐn liào le ma?)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	Now here's a test, or rather a trick! Can you tell the difference between 你要点什么? and 你要点儿什么? See the major difference made by the little word 儿? In 你要点什么, 点 means "to order," so 你要点什么 means "What do you want to order?" 点儿 or 一点儿 means "a little." So 你要点儿什么? means "You want a little what?"	
17	What would you like to drink? (You want order what drink?)	您要点什么饮料? (nín yào diǎn shén me yǐn liào?)
18	In China, people also normally start by ordering drinks first and then the dishes.	
19	chopsticks	筷子 (kuài zi)
20	You surely know that Chinese people use chopsticks instead of forks and knives, but don't be embarrassed to ask for forks, knives, or spoons if you can't use chopsticks. People will understand how difficult it is to learn to use chopsticks, especially if it's not something you do everyday!	
21	Do you want chopsticks?	您要筷子吗? (nín yào kuài zi ma?)
22	spoon	勺子 (sháo zi)
23	Please give me a spoon.	请给我一个勺子。 (qǐng gěi wǒ yí gè sháo zi.)
24	fork	叉子 (chā zi)
25	Do you have forks?	您有叉子吗? (nín yǒu chā zi ma?)
26	knife	刀子 (dāo zi)
27	to use	用 (yòng)
28	He doesn't use a knife.	他不用刀子。 (tā bú yòng dāo zi.)
29	and	和 (hé)
30	She uses a knife and fork, not chopsticks. (She use knife and fork, not use chopsticks.)	她用刀子和叉子, 不用筷子。 (tā yòng dāo zi hé chā zi, bú yòng kuài zi.)

Yes. I'd like to order the Beijing Roast Duck. 准备好了。我点北京烤鸭。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Yes. I'd like to order the Beijing Roast Duck. (Ready. I order Beijing Roast Duck.)	准备好了。我点北京烤鸭。 (zhǔn bèi hǎo le. wǒ diǎn běi jīng kǎo yā.)
2	roast; grill; bake	烤 (kǎo)
3	The traditions of grilling, baking, barbecue, and roasting popular in the West are not a big part of Chinese cooking, thus 烤 can cover all of them.	
4	duck	鸭 (yā)
5	roast duck	烤鸭 (kǎo yā)
6	The Roast Duck is a must-have if you visit Beijing. 全聚德 (Quan Ju De) is the most well-known restaurant for serving it. Normally the duck, which will be cut into very thin pieces right in front of you, is eaten with a wrap, sauce, and seasonings. Then they make soup out of the leftovers. Is your mouth watering yet?	
7	dumplings	饺子 (jiǎo zi)
8	Dumplings are a typical northern food in China, and they can be boiled, steamed, or fried.	
9	soup	汤 (tāng)
10	I'll have soup. (I drink soup.)	我喝汤。 (wǒ hē tāng.)
11	steamed rice (rice meal)	米饭 (mǐ fàn)
12	bread	面包 (miàn bāo)
13	When talking about "having" something to eat or drink, you have to identify specifically whether it's 吃 (to eat) or 喝 (to drink). So in English, you can "have" a sandwich or wine, but in Mandarin, you'll have to use 吃 and 喝 respectively.	
14	I won't have steamed rice. I'll have bread. (I not eat rice meal. I eat bread.)	我不吃米饭，我吃面包。 (wǒ bù chī mǐ fàn, wǒ chī miàn bāo.)
15	fish	鱼 (yú)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	vegetable (green vegetable)	青菜 (qīng cài)
17	What kind of vegetables do you have? (You have what green vegetable?)	你有什么青菜? (nǐ yǒu shén me qīng cài?)
18	China has an endless array of delicious dishes. Each province and area offers something unique and famous. Chinese food is something you simply can't miss on a trip to China, and the so-called "Chinese food" overseas, such as in Chinese restaurants in North America, is nothing like the authentic Chinese food you can find in China.	
19	In China, whether you eat in or carry out of a restaurant, one thing you won't have to worry about is the price. All the taxes have been included in the prices already, and you won't be expected to tip at all. It'll be a very nice surprise for servers if you do, but it's not part of the culture in the service industry in China.	

CHAPTER 7: NUMBERS AND CURRENCY

数字和货币

Chapter 7: Numbers and Currency

Conversational Goals

Ask the Price of an Item
 Bid Farewell in More Ways
 Say Higher Numbers
 Say Names of Major Credit Cards
 Use More Payment Methods

Grammar Goals

Be Able to Use the Number Structure

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Excuse me. How much is that antique vase?	请问，那个古董花瓶多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, nà gè gǔ dòng huā píng duō shǎo qián?)
This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty, ¥1,100 (a thousand and a hundred Yuan).	这是一个清代的花瓶，要 ¥1,100 (一千一百元)。 (zhè shì yī gè qīng dài de huā píng, yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
Do you take credit cards?	您收信用卡吗？ (nín shōu xìn yòng kǎ ma?)
Yes, we take Visa and Mastercard, no American Express.	收，我们收维萨卡和万事达卡，不收美国运通卡。 (shōu, wǒ men shōu wéi sà kǎ he wàn shì dá kǎ, bù shōu měi guó yùn tōng kǎ.)
OK. Here's a Visa card.	好，给您维萨卡。 (hǎo, gěi nín wéi sà kǎ.)
Please sign here.	请在这里签字。 (qǐng zài zhè lǐ qiān zì.)
Thank you.	谢谢。 (xiè xiè.)
Not at all.	不客气。 (bú kè qì.)
So long.	您走好。 (nín zǒu hǎo.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Goodbye.	再见。 (zài jiàn。)

Excuse me. How much is that antique vase? 请问，那个古董花瓶多少钱？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Excuse me. How much is that antique vase? (Please ask, that antique vase how much money?)	请问，那个古董花瓶多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, nà gè gǔ dòng huā píng duō shǎo qián?)
2	antique	古董 (gǔ dòng)
3	vase (flower bottle)	花瓶 (huā píng)
4	apple	苹果 (píng guǒ)
5	Excuse me. How much is the apple?	请问，苹果多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, píng guǒ duō shǎo qián?)
6	admission (door ticket)	门票 (mén piào)
7	How much is the admission?	门票多少钱？ (mén piào duō shǎo qián?)
8	banana	香蕉 (xiāng jiāo)
9	How much is this pair of shoes?	这双鞋多少钱？ (zhè shuāng xié duō shǎo qián?)

This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty, ¥1,100 (a thousand and a hundred Yuan).

这是一个清代的花瓶，要¥1,100 (一千一百元)。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty, ¥1,100 (a thousand and a hundred Yuan). (This is a Qing Dynasty's vase, ask ¥1,100 (a thousand a hundred Yuan).)	这是一个清代的花瓶，要¥1,100 (一千一百元)。 (zhè shì yí gè qīng dài de huā píng, yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
2	dynasty	(朝)代 ((cháo) dài)
3	朝代 and 代 both mean dynasty. 朝代 is always used on its own, without following the name of any dynasty, so it's a general term for dynasty. You can say 那个朝代 (that dynasty), but not 清朝代 for the Qing Dynasty. 代 on the contrary, always follows the name of a certain dynasty, such as 清代.	
4	Qing Dynasty	清代 (qīng dài)
5	The Qing Dynasty was the last kingdom in Chinese history. In those "dynasty" times, the Emperor was the head of the country. Most of the old kingdoms in China were established by the Han people, the largest ethnic group in China. The Qing Dynasty, from 1644 to 1911, was established by the Manchu people, a minority in China. They had their own language and writing system that later became highly integrated with the Han culture and people. The royal families, however, remained strictly Manchu.	
6	to ask for	要 (yào)
7	要 is a very useful word in Mandarin and it has different meanings. We learned the meaning of "want" in a previous lesson. It can also mean "ask for" as in this conversation.	
8	thousand	千 (qiān)
9	hundred	百 (bǎi)
10	This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty. (This is a Qing Dynasty's vase.)	这是一个清代的花瓶。 (zhè shì yí gè qīng dài de huā píng.)
11	It's one thousand and one hundred Yuan (¥1,100). (Ask one thousand one hundred yuan (¥1,100).)	要一千一百元 (¥1,100). (yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
12	The Chinese way of counting is simpler than English. You don't have to use "and" to connect words for thousand, hundred, and so on. You simply say the digit and the unit, which, according to Malcolm Gladwell in his book Outliers (2008), was why the Chinese are so good at math. The simplicity of the numbers and short pronunciations involve less processing time. So grasping the Chinese number system could help your math!	

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
13	two hundred (200)	二百 (200) (èr bǎi)
14	four (4)	四 (4) (sì)
15	ten (10)	十 (10) (shí)
16	forty (40) (four ten (40))	四十 (40) (sì shí)
17	six (6)	六 (6) (liù)
18	sixteen (16) (ten six (16))	十六 (16) (shí liù)
19	+ means "ten" on its own. It's very useful, because it can be both "teen" as in fourteen and fifteen, as well as "-ty" as in twenty, thirty, etc. Remember, however, that its position is the opposite.	
20	seven (7)	七 (7) (qī)
21	thirty-seven (37) (three ten seven (37))	三十七 (37) (sān shí qī)
22	eight (8)	八 (8) (bā)
23	one hundred and eighty (180) (one hundred eight ten (180))	一百八十 (180) (yī bǎi bā shí)
24	nine (9)	九 (9) (jiǔ)
25	four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (4,985) (four thousand nine hundred eight ten five (4,985))	四千九百八十五 (4,985) (sì qiān jiǔ bǎi bā shí wǔ)
26	ten thousand	万 (wàn)
27	twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five (12,345) (one ten-thousand two thousand three hundred four ten five (12,345))	一万二千三百四十五 (12,345) (yī wàn èr qiān sān bǎi sì shí wǔ)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
28	<p>A lot of Chinese people tend to favor numbers eight and six, because "eight" sounds similar to the word 发, which means prosper, and six implies "smooth." Seven and four are on the unfavorable list, as their pronunciations are similar to "bad mood" and "death" respectively. While not everyone is superstitious, don't be surprised if you see people try to avoid 7s and 4s on their license plate numbers, house numbers, and phone numbers.</p>	

Do you take credit cards? 您收信用卡吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Do you take credit cards?	您收信用卡吗？ (nín shōu xìn yòng kǎ ma?)
2	to take	收 (shōu)
3	credit	信用 (xìn yòng)
4	credit card	信用卡 (xìn yòng kǎ)
5	cash	现金 (xiàn jīn)
6	I take cash.	我收现金。 (wǒ shōu xiàn jīn.)
7	only	只 (zhǐ)
8	I only take cash.	我只收现金。 (wǒ zhǐ shōu xiàn jīn.)
9	check	支票 (zhī piào)
10	I don't take checks.	我不收支票。 (wǒ bù shōu zhī piào.)
11	travel	旅行 (lǚ xíng)
12	traveler's check (travel check)	旅行支票 (lǚ xíng zhī piào)
13	Do you take traveler's checks? (You take travel check?)	你收旅行支票吗？ (nǐ shōu lǚ xíng zhī piào ma?)

Yes, we take Visa and Mastercard, no American Express.

收，我们收维萨卡和万事达卡，不收美国运通卡。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Yes, we take Visa and Mastercard, no American Express. (Take, we take Visa card and Master Card, not take U.S. Express Card.)	收，我们收维萨卡和万事达卡，不收美国运通卡。 (shōu, wǒ men shōu wéi sà kǎ he wàn shì dá kǎ, bù shōu měi guó yùn tōng kǎ.)
2	we	我们 (wǒ mén)
3	Visa card	维萨卡 (wéi sà kǎ)
4	维萨, as you can tell, is a direct transliteration of Visa in English.	
5	Mastercard	万事达卡 (wàn shì dá kǎ)
6	万事达 is also a direct transliteration of "Master" in English.	
7	We take Visa and Mastercard. (We take Visa Card and Master Card.)	我们收维萨卡和万事达卡。 (wǒ men shōu wéi sà kǎ hé wàn shì dá kǎ.)
8	American Express (U.S. Express Card)	美国运通卡 (měi guó yùn tōng kǎ)
9	We don't take American Express. (We not take U.S. Express Card.)	我们不收美国运通卡。 (wǒ men bù shōu měi guó yùn tōng kǎ.)
10	Credit cards have become more and more popular in China, though not among older people. Chinese banks mainly issue Visa and Mastercard. American Express is not as popular.	
11	He doesn't use credit cards.	他不用信用卡。 (tā bú yòng xìn yòng kǎ.)
12	I use Visa. (I use Visa card.)	我用维萨卡。 (wǒ yòng wéi sà kǎ.)
13	Do you have Mastercard? (You have Master Card?)	你有万事达卡吗？ (nǐ yǒu wàn shì dá kǎ ma?)

to give 给

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	OK. Here's the Visa. (OK. Give you Visa Card.)	好, 给您维萨卡。 (hǎo, gěi nín wéi sà kǎ.)
2	Here's cash. (Give you cash.)	给你现金。 (gěi nǐ xiàn jīn.)
3	Here's one thousand Yuan (¥ 1,000) in cash. (Give you one thousand Yuan (¥ 1,000) cash.)	给您一千元 (¥ 1,000) 现金。 (gěi nín yì qiān yuán xiàn jīn.)
4	Although credit cards have become more popular, people still tend to carry a lot of cash for the sake of convenience.	
5	U.S. dollar	美元 (měi yuán)
6	Here's five hundred dollars (\$500) of traveler's cheque. (Give you five hundred U. S. dollar (\$500) travel cheque.)	给你五百美元(\$500)旅行支票。 (gěi nǐ wǔ bǎi měi yuán lǚ xíng zhī piào.)

Please sign here. 请在这里签字。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Please sign here. (Please sign at here.)	请在这里签字。 (qǐng zài zhè lǐ qiān zì.)
2	here	这里 (zhè lǐ)
3	这里 and 这儿 both mean "here" and are interchangeable, though 这里 appears more often in the written language than 这儿.	
4	to sign	签 (qiān)
5	character; word	字 (zì)
6	to sign (one's name)	签字 (qiān zì)
7	签 means "to sign" and it can be combined with many different nouns to form new phrases. 签字 is one of them, meaning "to have one's autograph." 签 can also make other phrases, such as "sign contract" or "sign agreement."	
8	to submit	交 (jiāo)
9	pay (submit money)	交钱 (jiāo qián)
10	Please pay here. (Please submit money at here.)	请在这里交钱。 (qǐng zài zhè lǐ jiāo qián.)
11	to pay	付 (fù)
12	pay money	付钱 (fù qián)
13	Pay over there. (Pay money at there.)	在那儿付钱。 (zài nàr fù qián.)
14	交钱 and 付钱 both mean "pay (money)" and are interchangeable. 交 on its own means "submit" or "hand in" and 付 means "pay" even on its own.	

So long. 您走好。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	So long. (You walk well.)	您走好。 (nín zǒu hǎo.)
2	to walk	走 (zǒu)
3	您走好 is another way of saying goodbye. With its literal meaning of "you walk well," it's somewhat similar to the English phrase "drive safe" when bidding goodbye to each other. You'll hear it more frequently in northern Chinese cities, like Beijing.	
4	slow	慢 (màn)
5	Bye (Walk slow.)	慢走。 (màn zǒu.)
6	慢走 (walk slow) is another popular way of saying bye in Mandarin. It's more casual.	

CHAPTER 8: GETTING HELP

寻求帮助

Chapter 8: Getting Help

Conversational Goals

Acquire Basic Info on the Medical System in China
Call for Emergencies
Express How You Feel

Grammar Goals

Practice Using Subjectless Sentences

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Driver, stop the car!	司机，停车！ (sī jī, tíng chē!)
Why? What's up?	为什么？怎么了？ (wèi shén me? zěn me le?)
My tummy hurts.	我肚子疼。 (wǒ dù zi téng)
Is it very bad? Do you need to go to the hospital?	很厉害吗？要去医院吗？ (hěn lì hai ma? yào qù yī yuàn ma?)
I think I've probably had too much Beijing Roast Duck.	我想可能是北京烤鸭吃太多了。 (wǒ xiǎng kě néng shì běi jīng kǎo yā chī duō le.)
Your hotel's almost here.	你的酒店就到了。 (nǐ de jiǔ diàn jiù dào le.)
OK. I'll go back for a rest. Thanks.	好，我回去休息一下。谢谢！ (hǎo, wǒ huí qù xiū xi yí xià. xiè xie!)

Driver, stop the car! 司机，停车！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Driver, stop the car!	司机，停车！ (sī jī, tíng chē!)
2	driver	司机 (sī jī)
3	stop	停 (tíng)
4	vehicle	车 (chē)
5	stop the car (stop vehicle)	停车 (tíng chē)
6	Miss, stop the car please.	小姐，请停车。 (xiǎo jiě, qǐng tíng chē.)
7	descend	下 (xià)
8	下 is another very popular character in Mandarin. You'll see many other meanings and usages later.	
9	get out of the car (descend car)	下车 (xià chē)
10	Sir, please get out of the car.	先生，请下车。 (xiān shēng, qǐng xià chē.)
11	police	警察 (jǐng chá)
12	to call (for someone)	叫 (jiào)
13	Call the police!	叫警察！ (jiào jǐng chá!)
14	help	帮助 (bāng zhù)
15	to need	需要 (xū yào)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	I need help.	我需要帮助。 (wǒ xū yào bāng zhù.)
17	Help! (Save life!)	救命! (jiù mìng!)

Why? What's wrong? 为什么？怎么了？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Why? What's wrong? (For what? How?)	为什么？怎么了？ (wèi shén me? zěn me le?)
2	why (for what)	为什么 (wèi shén me)
3	how	怎么 (zěn me)
4	What's wrong? (How?)	怎么了？ (zěn me le?)
5	怎么了 can also mean "What's going on?" depending on the context.	
6	Ma'am, what's wrong? (Ma'am, you how?)	女士，您怎么了？ (nǚ shì, nín zěn me le?)
7	cry	哭 (kū)
8	Why does she cry? (She for what cry?)	她为什么哭？ (tā wèi shén me kū?)
9	她为什么哭？ can also mean "Why is she crying?" or "Why did she cry?" depending on the context.	
10	Why did the car stop? (Car for what stop?)	车为什么停了？ (chē wèi shén me tíng le?)
11	hand	手 (shǒu)
12	What happened to your hand? (Your hand how?)	你的手怎么了？ (nǐ de shǒu zěn me le?)
13	face	脸 (liǎn)
14	What happened to his face? (His face how?)	他的脸怎么了？ (tā de liǎn zěn me le?)

My tummy hurts. 我肚子疼。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	My tummy hurts. (I tummy hurt.)	我肚子疼。 (wǒ dù zi téng)
2	tummy	肚子 (dù zi)
3	to hurt	疼 (téng)
4	疼 can mean "to hurt," "painful," "ache," and "sore."	
5	head	头 (tóu)
6	I have a headache. (I head hurt.)	我头疼。 (wǒ tóu téng)
7	eye	眼睛 (yǎn jīng)
8	My eyes hurt. (I eye hurt.)	我眼睛疼。 (wǒ yǎn jīng téng.)
9	tooth	牙 (yá)
10	I have a toothache. (I tooth ache.)	我牙疼。 (wǒ yá téng.)
11	stomach	胃 (wèi)
12	I have a stomach ache. (I stomach hurt.)	我胃疼。 (wǒ wèi téng.)
13	well (as in well being)	舒服 (shū fu)
14	舒服 also means "comfortable."	
15	not feeling well (not well)	不舒服 (bù shū fu)
16	His tummy doesn't feel well. (He tummy not well.)	他肚子不舒服。 (tā dù zi bù shū fu.)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	I'm not feeling well. (I not well.)	我不舒服。 (wǒ bù shū fu.)

Is it very bad? Do you need to go to the hospital? 很厉害吗? 要去医院吗?

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Is it very bad? Do you need to go to the hospital? (Very bad? Need go hospital?)	很厉害吗? 要去医院吗? (hěn lì hai ma? yào qù yī yuàn ma?)
2	bad (in terms of severity)	厉害 (lì hai)
3	Is it very bad? (Very bad?)	很厉害吗? (hěn lì hai ma?)
4	need	要 (yào)
5	go	去 (qù)
6	hospital	医院 (yī yuàn)
7	Do you need to go to the hospital? (Need go hospital?)	要去医院吗? (yào qù yī yuàn ma?)
8	The Chinese medical system is different from those in the West. There are no family doctors because people always go to the hospital. So there's no General Practitioner. People will go to the triage at the hospital and request to see a doctor of a certain department to address their concern. The hospital will give the patient a notebook for documenting their visit, and it's the patient's own responsibility to take care of it. The hospital, however, will keep a record for all inpatients.	
9	ambulance (rescue vehicle)	救护车 (jiù hù chē)
10	call an ambulance (call rescue vehicle)	叫救护车 (jiào jiù hù chē)
11	Do you need to call an ambulance? (Need call rescue vehicle?)	要叫救护车吗? (yào jiào jiù hù chē ma?)
12	Do you need to call the police? (Need call police?)	要叫警察吗? (yào jiào jǐng chá ma?)
13	Please call the police.	请叫警察。 (qǐng jiào jǐng chá.)
14	police department (public security bureau)	公安局 (gōng ān jú)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
15	Excuse me. Where's the police department? (Please ask, public security bureau at where?)	请问，公安局在哪儿？ (qǐng wèn, gōng ān jú zài nǎr?)
16	公安局 literally means "public security bureau." It's the equivalent to the police department in the U.S. The interesting thing is that while the name for police department is different, the name for police officer is the same as in Hong Kong - 警察. 公安 is a derogatory term for police in China, so don't call a police officer that to his face!	

I think I've probably had too much Beijing Roast Duck.

我想可能是北京烤鸭吃太多了。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	I think I've probably had too much Beijing Roast Duck. (I think probably is eat too much Beijing Roast Duck.)	我想可能是北京烤鸭吃太多了。 (wǒ xiǎng kě néng shì běi jīng kǎo yā chī duō le.)
2	think	想 (xiǎng)
3	probably	可能 (kě néng)
4	too much; too many	太多 (tài duō)
5	eat too much Beijing Roast Duck	吃太多北京烤鸭 (chī tài duō běi jīng kǎo yā)
6	tired	累 (lèi)
7	too tired	太累 (tài lèi)
8	I'm probably too tired.	我可能是太累了。 (wǒ kě néng shì tài lèi le.)
9	I think I'm probably too tired.	我想我可能是太累了。 (wǒ xiǎng wǒ kě néng shì tài lèi le.)
10	I think he had too much to drink. (I think he drink too much liquor.)	我想他喝太多酒了。 (wǒ xiǎng tā hē tài duō jiǔ le.)

Your hotel's almost here. 你的酒店就到了。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Your hotel's almost here. (Your hotel arrive shortly.)	你的酒店就到了。 (nǐ de jiǔ diàn jiù dào le.)
2	shortly; soon	就 (jiù)
3	arrive; to	到 (dào)
4	Here's the hotel. (Hotel arrive.)	酒店到了。 (jiǔ diàn dào le.)
5	We're almost at the hospital. (Hospital arrive shortly.)	医院就到了。 (yī yuàn jiù dào le.)
6	We're almost there. (We arrive shortly.)	我们就到了。 (wǒ men jiù dào le.)
7	come	来 (lái)
8	doctor	医生 (yī shēng)
9	The doctor's almost here. (Doctor come shortly.)	医生就来了。 (yī shēng jiù lái le.)

OK. I'll go back and have a rest. Thanks. 好，我回去休息一下。谢谢！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	OK. I'll go back and have a rest. Thanks. (OK. I go back rest quickly. Thanks.)	好，我回去休息一下。谢谢！ (hǎo, wǒ huí qù xiū xi yí xià. xiè xie!)
2	back; return	回 (huí)
3	go back	回去 (huí qù)
4	rest	休息 (xiū xi)
5	quickly (one time)	一下 (yí xià)
6	一下 always follows a verb to indicate a brief and quick action, such as have a rest, have an introduction, and so on.	
7	I'll go back to the hotel. (I return hotel.)	我回酒店。 (wǒ huí jiǔ diàn.)
8	He wants to rest.	他要休息。 (tā yào xiū xi.)
9	home	家 (jiā)
10	go home (return home)	回家 (huí jiā)
11	She wants to go home. (She want return home.)	她想回家 (tā xiǎng huí jiā)

CHAPTER 9: ORGANIC LEARNING (I)

基本学习 (一)

Chapter 9: Organic Learning (I)

Conversational Goals

Ask a Word in Mandarin
Ask Someone to Repeat
Grant Best Wishes

Grammar Goals

Recognize Topicalization in Mandarin

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Can you tell me how to say this in Chinese?	你能告诉我这个中文怎么说吗? (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ zhè gè zhōng wén zěn me shuō ma?)
This is called noodle.	这叫面条。 (zhè jiào miàn tiáo.)
Noodle.	面条。 (miàn tiáo.)
Yes. Noodle.	对, 面条。 (duì, miàn tiáo.)
What are you laughing about?	你笑什么? (nǐ xiào shén me?)
Nothing. It's just that your tone's a bit funny.	没什么, 是你的声调有些滑稽。 (méi shén me, shì nǐ de shēng diào yǒu xiē huá jī.)
Oh, I've just started learning Mandarin and will still need more practice.	哦, 我刚刚开始学汉语, 还要多练习。 (ò, wǒ gāng gāng kāi shǐ xué hàn yǔ, hái yào duō liàn xí.)
Thanks for your help.	谢谢你的帮助。 (xiè xie nǐ de bāng zhù.)
You're welcome. Wish you success with your Mandarin study!	不客气。祝你学汉语成功! (bú kè qì. zhù nǐ xué hàn yǔ chéng gōng!)

Can you tell me how to say this in Chinese? 你能告诉我这个中文怎么说吗?

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Can you tell me how to say this in Chinese?	你能告诉我这个中文怎么说吗? (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ zhè gè zhōng wén zěn me shuō ma?)
2	can	能 (néng)
3	tell	告诉 (gào sù)
4	Can you tell me?	你能告诉我吗? (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ ma?)
5	this	这个 (zhè gè)
6	Are you wondering if 这个 and 这 are the same? They are very similar in meaning but have different structures and functions. 这 by itself is a pronoun, which can be followed by any measure word. 个 is a generic measure word in Mandarin. Thus 这个 is actually a phrase, formed by a pronoun and a measure word. 这个 is generally understood as "this" because there is no proper matching measure word in English. The same goes for 那个 (that) and 哪个 (which), both also incorporating the measure word 个.	
7	say	说 (shuō)
8	说 can also mean "speak" or "talk."	
9	How to say this in Chinese?	这个中文怎么说? (zhè gè zhōng wén zěn me shuō?)
10	As we've mentioned earlier, Chinese is a contextual language. It is also a topic-prominent language, and thus the topic of a sentence tends to be moved to the beginning of the sentence, as in 这个中文怎么说, the topic of which is "this." The word order of this sentence is "This Chinese how to say."	
11	meaning	意思 (yì si)
12	What does this mean? (This is what meaning?)	这是什么意思? (zhè shì shén me yì si?)
13	Can you tell me what this means? (You can tell me this is what meaning?)	你能告诉我这是什么意思吗? (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ zhè shì shén me yì si ma?)
14	word	词 (cí)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
15	What does that word mean? (That word is what meaning?)	那个词是什么意思? (nà gè cí shì shén me yì sī?)
16	character	字 (zì)
17	What character is this?	这是什么字? (zhè shì shén me zì?)
18	sentence	句 (jù)
19	speech; talk	话 (huà)
20	What does this sentence mean? (This sentence what meaning?)	这句话什么意思? (zhè jù huà shén me yì sī?)
21	句 on its own means "sentence," but in 这句话 (this sentence), it's actually a measure word for sentences.	
22	What did you say?	你说什么? (nǐ shuō shén me?)
23	It's not part of Chinese language to say "pardon me," "excuse me," or "I'm sorry" when you didn't hear something clearly. You simply say 什么 (what), and it's not considered rude by any means.	
24	Pardon me? (What?)	什么? (shén me?)

This is called noodle. 这叫面条。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	This is called noodle.	这叫面条。 (zhè jiào miàn tiáo.)
2	noodle	面条 (miàn tiáo)
3	What is this called?	这叫什么？ (zhè jiào shén me?)
4	subway	地铁 (dì tiě)
5	This is called subway.	这叫地铁。 (zhè jiào dì tiě.)
6	airplane	飞机 (fēi jī)
7	That's called airplane.	那叫飞机。 (nà jiào fēi jī.)
8	door	门 (mén)
9	Where is the door? (Door at where?)	门在哪儿？ (mén zài nǎr?)

What are you laughing about? 你笑什么？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	What are you laughing about? (You laugh what?)	你笑什么？ (nǐ xiào shén me?)
2	laugh	笑 (xiào)
3	What are you crying about? (You cry what?)	你哭什么？ (nǐ kū shén me?)
4	yell	喊 (hǎn)
5	What is he yelling about? (He yell what?)	他喊什么？ (tā hǎn shén me?)
6	Why is she crying? (She for what cry?)	她为什么哭？ (tā wèi shén me kū?)

Nothing. It's just that your tone's a bit funny. 没什么，是你的声调有些滑稽。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Nothing. It's just that your tone's a bit funny. (No what. Is your tone have a bit funny.)	没什么，是你的声调有些滑稽。 (méi shén me, shì nǐ de shēng diào yǒu xiē huá jī.)
2	nothing (no what)	没什么 (méi shén me)
3	tone	声调 (shēng diào)
4	a bit	些 (xiē)
5	funny	滑稽 (huá jī)
6	He's very funny,	他很滑稽。 (tā hěn huá jī.)
7	Your tone is a bit funny. (Your tone have a bit funny.)	你的声调有些滑稽。 (nǐ de shēng diào yǒu xiē huá jī.)
8	The tone system in Mandarin is one of the biggest challenges, if not the biggest challenge, for English learners. There are four tones plus a toneless or neutral tone. In order to fully grasp it, do what people always say: "Practice makes perfect."	
9	No.	第 (dì)
10	first tone (No. one tone)	第一声 (dì yī shēng)
11	When talking about the tones, people would usually say 声 instead of 声调 to refer to the specific tone of a character.	
12	In Chinese, instead of having different words for "one" and "first," characters are combined to make different meanings. So 一 on its own means "one" and 第 on its own means "No." 第一 combined means the number one or "first." This is the same with all the numbers.	
13	how many	几 (jǐ)
14	which tone (no. how many tone)	第几声 (dì jǐ shēng)
15	Which tone is this character? (This character is No. how many tone?)	这个字是第几声? (zhè gè zì shì dì jǐ shēng?)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	Is this the fourth tone? (This is No. four tone?)	这是第四声吗? (zhè shì dì sì shēng ma?)

Oh, I've just started learning Mandarin and will still need more practice.

哦，我刚刚开始学汉语，还要多练习。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Oh, I've just started learning Mandarin and will still need more practice. (Oh, I just start learn Mandarin, still need much practice.)	哦，我刚刚开始学汉语，还要多练习。 (ò, wǒ gāng gāng kāi shǐ xué hàn yǔ, hái yào duō liàn xí.)
2	oh	哦 (ò)
3	just	刚刚 (gāng gāng)
4	start	开始 (kāi shǐ)
5	learn; study	学 (xué)
6	He just started learning Mandarin.	他刚刚开始学汉语。 (tā gāng gāng kāi shǐ xué hàn yǔ.)
7	practice	练习 (liàn xí)
8	You need to practice more. (You need practice a lot.)	你要多练习。 (nǐ yào duō liàn xí.)
9	You need to practice Mandarin more.	你要多练习汉语。 (nǐ yào duō liàn xí hàn yǔ.)
10	still need to practice more. (still need to practice a lot.)	还要多练习。 (hái yào duō liàn xí.)
11	You'll still need to practice more. (You still need practice a lot.)	你还要多练习。 (nǐ hái yào duō liàn xí.)
12	You'll still need to practice Mandarin more. (You still need practice Mandarin a lot.)	你还要多练习汉语。 (nǐ hái yào duō liàn xí hàn yǔ.)
13	help	帮 (bāng)
14	帮 is a short form for 帮助 as we saw in a previous chapter. So they both mean "help."	
15	Can you help me practice Mandarin?	你能帮我练习汉语吗？ (nǐ néng bāng wǒ liàn xí hàn yǔ ma?)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	I'm still learning Mandarin.	我还在学汉语。 (wǒ hái zài xué hàn yǔ.)
17	Does she like learning Mandarin?	她喜欢学汉语吗？ (tā xǐ huān xué hàn yǔ ma?)
18	I need to speak more Mandarin. (I need speak Mandarin a lot.)	我要多说汉语。 (wǒ yào duō shuō hàn yǔ.)

Thanks for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Thanks for your help.	谢谢你的帮助。 (xiè xie nǐ de bāng zhù.)
2	帮 and 帮助 both mean "help." While they're interchangeable as verbs, 帮 cannot also be used as a noun.	
3	Thank you for helping me with my Mandarin. (Thank you help me learn Mandarin.)	谢谢你帮助我学汉语。 (xiè xie nǐ bāng zhù wǒ xué hàn yǔ.)
4	Thank you for telling me.	谢谢你告诉我。 (xiè xie nǐ gào sù wǒ.)
5	compliment	夸奖 (kuā jiǎng)
6	Thanks for your compliment.	谢谢你的夸奖。 (xiè xie nǐ de kuā jiǎng.)

Wish you success with your Mandarin study! 祝你学汉语成功！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Wish you success with your Mandarin study!	祝你学汉语成功！ (zhù nǐ xué hàn yǔ chéng gōng!)
2	wish	祝 (zhù)
3	success	成功 (chéng gōng)
4	Wish you success!	祝你成功！ (zhù nǐ chéng gōng!)
5	We've seen 在 (at) a few times so far and you're probably very familiar with its meaning. The even better news is that you can understand 在 as a super word for location in Mandarin. It's used to mean "in," "on," etc.	
6	Wish you success in China!	祝你在中国成功！ (zhù nǐ zài zhōng guó chéng gōng!)
7	travel	旅行 (lǚ xíng)
8	happy; pleasant	愉快 (yú kuài)
9	Wish you a nice trip! (Wish you travel happy !)	祝你旅行愉快！ (zhù nǐ lǚ xíng yú kuài!)

CHAPTER 10: ORGANIC LEARNING (II)

基本学习 (二)

Chapter 10: Organic Learning (II)

Conversational Goals

Ask About Your Accent
 Ask Someone to Repeat
 Ask What Other People Think of Your Mandarin
 Learn to Encourage Someone
 Request Someone to Speak Mandarin to You

Grammar Goals

Use 得

Conversation

English	Mandarin Chinese
Hello!	Hello! (hello!)
Hello. Please speak Mandarin with me.	你好。请跟我讲汉语。 (nǐ hǎo. qǐng gēn wǒ jiǎng hàn yǔ.)
Oh. You can speak Mandarin?	哦，你会讲汉语？ (ò, nǐ huì jiǎng hàn yǔ?)
Sorry. I've just been learning for a month. Please speak a bit slowly.	对不起，我刚刚学了一个月，请您说慢一点儿。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè, qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎn.)
Just a month? You speak very well!	才一个月？你说得很好啊！ (cái yí gè yuè? nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo a!)
Do I have a very strong accent?	我的口音很重吗？ (wǒ de kǒu yīn hěn zhòng ma?)
Yes. Keep up the hard work!	嗯，继续努力吧！ (ēn, jì xù nǔ lì ba!)

Hello. Please speak Mandarin with me. 你好。请跟我讲汉语。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Hello. Please speak Mandarin with me.	你好。请跟我讲汉语。 (nǐ hǎo. qǐng gēn wǒ jiǎng hàn yǔ.)
2	to speak	讲 (jiǎng)
3	In case you're wondering, there's no difference between 讲汉语 (speak Mandarin) and 说汉语 (talk in Mandarin).	
4	with	跟 (gēn)
5	I speak Mandarin with her.	我跟她讲汉语。 (wǒ gēn tā jiǎng hàn yǔ.)
6	He can speak Mandarin with you?	他能跟你讲汉语？ (tā néng gēn nǐ jiǎng hàn yǔ?)
7	Please come with me.	请跟我来 (qǐng gēn wǒ lái)
8	don't (not want)	不要 (bú yào)
9	We've learned 要 as "to want" so far, and thus 不要 means to "not want" something. In a command sentence, however, 不要 would be to give the order of "not to do" do something. So 我不要开车 means "I don't want to drive," while 不要开车 means "Don't drive."	
10	Don't speak English.	不要讲英语。 (bú yào jiǎng yīng yǔ.)
11	Please don't speak English with me.	请不要跟我讲英语。 (qǐng bú yào gēn wǒ jiǎng yīng yǔ.)
12	You can also say 请你不要跟我讲英语. It means exactly the same as 请不要跟我讲英语. The only difference between the two sentences would be that 请不要跟我讲英语 can be used to address "you" plural as well, as it doesn't specify the person being referred to.	
13	can speak	会讲 (huì jiǎng)
14	can speak a little	会讲一点儿 (huì jiǎng yì diǎnr.)
15	I can speak a little.	我会讲一点儿。 (wǒ huì jiǎng yì diǎnr.)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
16	I can speak a little Mandarin.	我会讲一点儿汉语。 (wǒ huì jiǎng yì diǎn hàn yǔ.)
17	Can you speak English?	你会讲英语吗？ (nǐ huì jiǎng yīng yǔ ma?)
18	You can speak Mandarin?	你会讲汉语？ (nǐ huì jiǎng hàn yǔ ?)
19	to know	懂 (dǒng)
20	I know a little Mandarin.	我懂一点儿汉语。 (wǒ dǒng yì diǎn hàn yǔ.)

Sorry. I've just been learning for a month. Please speak a bit slowly.

对不起，我刚刚学了一个月，请您说慢一点儿。

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Sorry. I've just been learning for a month. Please speak a bit slowly.	对不起，我刚刚学了一个月，请您说慢一点儿。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè, qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎr.)
2	month	月 (yuè)
3	We add a measure word when talking about the number of months, as in one month, two months, and so on.	
4	one month	一个月 (yí gè yuè)
5	I've just been learning for a month.	我刚刚学了一个月。 (wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè.)
6	I've just been learning Mandarin for a month.	我刚刚学了一个月汉语。 (wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè hàn yǔ.)
7	a bit slowly	慢一点儿 (màn yì diǎr)
8	Please speak a bit slowly.	请您说慢一点儿。 (qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎr.)
9	time	遍 (biàn)
10	once (one time)	一遍 (yí biàn)
11	Please say it again. (Please say one time again.)	请再说一遍。 (qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.)
12	Can you say it again? (You can say again one time?)	你能再说一遍吗？ (nǐ néng zài shuō yí biàn ma?)

Just a month? You speak very well! 才一个月？你说得很好啊！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Just a month? You speak very well!	才一个月？你说得很好啊！ (cái yí gè yuè? nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo a!)
2	just	才 (cái)
3	才 and 刚 both mean "just" and are interchangeable.	
4	Just a month?	才一个月？ (cái yí gè yuè?)
5	得 is another small word in Mandarin. It connects a verb with an adverb, such as between "speak" and "well."	
6	啊 is an exclamation word to express various significant emotions, such as surprise or devastation. Try these last two words in the next challenge!	
7	You speak very well!	你说得很好啊！ (nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo a!)
8	speak slowly	说得慢 (shuō de màn)
9	to eat	吃 (chī)
10	eat slowly	吃得慢 (chī de màn)
11	sell well	卖得好 (mài de hǎo)
12	This book sells well.	这本书卖得好。 (zhè běn shū mài de hǎo.)
13	really	真 (zhēn)
14	beautiful	漂亮 (piào liàng)
15	really beautiful	真漂亮 (zhēn piào liàng)
16	Beijing is really beautiful!	北京真漂亮啊！ (běi jīng zhēn piào liàng a!)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	Your speak Mandarin really well! (Your Mandarin speak really well!)	你的汉语说得真好！ (nǐ de hàn yǔ shuō de zhēn hǎo!)

Do I have a very strong accent? 我的口音很重吗？

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Do I have a very strong accent? (My accent very heavy?)	我的口音很重吗？ (wǒ de kǒu yīn hěn zhòng ma?)
2	accent	口音 (kǒu yīn)
3	strong; heavy (heavy)	重 (zhòng)
4	You don't have a strong accent. (Your accent not heavy.)	你的口音不重。 (nǐ de kǒu yīn bú zhòng.)
5	没 and 没有 are interchangeable when referring to the meaning of "not have."	
6	His Mandarin doesn't have an accent. (His Mandarin not have accent.)	他的汉语没有口音。 (tā de hàn yǔ méi yǒu kǒu yīn.)
7	You have a little accent.	你有一点儿口音。 (nǐ yǒu yì diǎn kǒu yīn.)

Yes. Keep up the good work! 嗯，继续努力吧！

	English	Mandarin Chinese
1	Yes. Keep up the good work! (Hmm. Continue work hard!)	嗯，继续努力吧！ (ēn, jì xù nǚ lì ba!)
2	yes (hmm)	嗯 (ēn)
3	Although it sounds very similar to the English "hmm," 嗯 is used to comply or agree rather than to ponder.	
4	to continue	继续 (jì xù)
5	(work or study) hard	努力 (nǚ lì)
6	吧 is another small word in Mandarin. It's always used at the end of a sentence to express encouragement or confirmation.	
7	continue studying	继续学习 (jì xù xué xí)
8	continue studying hard	继续努力学习 (jì xù nǚ lì xué xí)
9	continue working hard on Mandarin (continue study hard Mandarin)	继续努力学习汉语 (jì xù nǚ lì xué xí hàn yǔ)
10	will	会 (huì)
11	You probably still remember 会 by the meaning of "can." It can also mean "will."	
12	I will continue studying Mandarin.	我会继续学习汉语。 (wǒ huì jì xù xué xí hàn yǔ.)
13	I will work hard on Mandarin. (I will study Mandarin hard.)	我会努力学习汉语。 (wǒ huì nǚ lì xué xí hàn yǔ.)
14	to correct	纠正 (jiū zhèng)
15	I will work hard on correcting the tones. (I will correct tones hard.)	我会努力纠正声调。 (wǒ huì nǚ lì jiū zhèng shēng diào)
16	pronunciation	发音 (fā yīn)

Continued on next page

	English	Mandarin Chinese
17	I will work hard on studying the pronunciation. (I will study hard pronunciation.)	我会努力学发音。 (wǒ huì nǔ lì xué fā yīn.)
18	correct pronunciation	纠正发音 (jiū zhèng fā yīn)
19	You need to continue correcting your pronunciation.	你要继续纠正发音。 (nǐ yào jì xù jiū zhèng fā yīn.)
20	Can you help me correct the pronunciation?	你能帮我纠正发音吗？ (nǐ néng bāng wǒ jiū zhèng fā yīn ma?)

Vocabulary Review

English	Mandarin Chinese
(work or study) hard	努力 (nǚ lì)
American / from the U.S. (the U.S. person)	美国人 (měi guó rén)
American Express (U.S. Express Card)	美国运通卡 (měi guó yùn tōng kǎ)
Anne	安 (ān)
Beijing	北京 (běi jīng)
Britain	英国 (yīng guó)
Bye.	拜拜 (bái bái)
Cantonese	广东话 (guǎng dōng huà)
Chen	陈 (chén)
China	中国 (zhōng guó)
Chinese	汉语 (hàn yǔ)
English	英语 (yīng yǔ)
Excuse me; Sorry.	对不起, (duì bù qǐ,)
France	法国 (fǎ guó)
French	法语 (fǎ yǔ)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
German	德语 (dé yǔ)
Germany	德国 (dé guó)
Help! (Save life!)	救命! (jiù mìng!)
Hi.	嗨 (hài / hèi)
Hong Kong	香港 (xiāng gǎng)
How are you? (You good.)	你好。 (nǐ hǎo。)
I	我 (wǒ)
I've just been learning for a month.	我刚刚学了一个月。 (wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè.)
It's one thousand and one hundred Yuan (¥1,100). (Ask one thousand one hundred yuan (¥1,100).)	要一千一百元 (¥1,100)。 (yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
Japan	日本 (rì běn)
Japanese	日语 (rì yǔ)
John	约翰 (yuē hàn)
Li	丽 (lì)
Li	李 (lǐ)
Mandarin	普通话 (pǔ tōng huà)
Mary	玛丽 (mǎ lì)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Mastercard	万事达卡 (wàn shì dá kǎ)
Michelle	米雪儿 (mǐ xuě ér)
Miss	小姐 (xiǎo jiě)
Miss	小姐 (xiǎo jiě)
Mr. / sir	先生 (xiān sheng)
Mr. / sir / husband	先生 (xiān sheng)
Ms.	女士 (nǚ shì)
Ms. or Ma'am	女士 (nǚ shì)
No.	第 (dì)
OK	好 (hǎo)
Obama	奥巴马 (ào bā mǎ)
Pardon me? (What?)	什么? (shén me?)
Qing Dynasty	清代 (qīng dài)
Russian	俄语 (é yǔ)
Shanghai	上海 (shàng hǎi)
Spanish	西班牙语 (xī bān yá yǔ)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Taiwan	台湾 (tái wān)
The Forbidden City	故宫 (gù gōng)
The Great Wall (Long City)	长城 (cháng chéng)
The Summer Palace	颐和园 (yí hé yuán)
This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty. (This is a Qing Dynasty's vase.)	这是一个清代的花瓶。 (zhè shì yí gè qīng dài de huā píng.)
Ti'anmen Square	天安门广场 (tiān ān mén guǎng chǎng)
Tom	汤姆 (tāng mǔ)
U.S. dollar	美元 (měi yuán)
Visa card	维萨卡 (wéi sà kǎ)
Wai Tan River Bank (external beach)	外滩 (wài tān)
Wang	王 (wáng)
What's wrong? (How?)	怎么了? (zěn me le?)
Would you like one (map)? (You want one (map)?)	你要一份吗? (nǐ yào yī fèn ma?)
Zhang	张 (zhāng)
a	一 (yī)
a bit	些 (xiē)

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English	Mandarin Chinese
a little	一点儿 (yì diǎr)
accent	口音 (kǒu yīn)
admission (door ticket)	门票 (mén piào)
afternoon	下午 (xià wǔ)
again	再 (zài)
airplane	飞机 (fēi jī)
alcohol; liquor	酒 (jiǔ)
also	也 (yě)
also / too	也 (yě)
ambulance (rescue vehicle)	救护车 (jiù hù chē)
and	和 (hé)
antique	古董 (gǔ dǒng)
apple	苹果 (píng guǒ)
arrive; to	到 (dào)
ask	问 (wèn)
at	在 (zài)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
back; return	回 (huí)
bad (in terms of severity)	厉害 (lì hai)
banana	香蕉 (xiāng jiāo)
be	是 (shì)
beautiful	漂亮 (piào liàng)
beer	啤酒 (pí jiǔ)
book	书 (shū)
bread	面包 (miàn bāo)
bread	面包 (miàn bāo)
buck	块 (kuài)
bus (public automobile)	公共汽车 (gōng gòng qì chē)
buy	买 (mǎi)
call	叫 (jiào)
can	会 (huì)
can	能 (néng)
card	卡 (kǎ)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
cash	现金 (xiàn jīn)
cent; penny (Fen)	分 (fēn)
character	字 (zì)
character; word	字 (zì)
check	支票 (zhī piào)
chopsticks	筷子 (kuài zi)
cigarettes	烟 (yān)
come	来 (lái)
come	来 (lái)
compliment	夸奖 (kuā jiǎng)
comrade	同志 (tóng zhì)
country	国 (guó)
courteous	客气 (kè qi)
credit	信用 (xìn yòng)
credit card	信用卡 (xìn yòng kǎ)
cry	哭 (kū)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
descend	下 (xià)
dime	角 (jiǎo)
dime	毛 (máo)
dish; vegetable	菜 (cài)
doctor	医生 (yī shēng)
dollar (Yuan)	元 (yuán)
don't (not want)	不要 (bú yào)
door	门 (mén)
drink	饮料 (yǐn liào)
drink	喝 (hē)
driver	司机 (sī jī)
dry	干 (gān)
duck	鸭 (yā)
dumplings	饺子 (jiǎo zi)
dynasty	(朝)代 ((cháo) dài)
eat	吃 (chī)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
eat too much Beijing Roast Duck	吃太多北京烤鸭 (chī tài duō běi jīng kǎo yā)
eight (8)	八 (8) (bā)
evening	晚上 (wǎn shàng)
eye	眼睛 (yǎn jīng)
face	脸 (liǎn)
fan	扇子 (shàn zi)
far	远 (yuǎn)
fine china	瓷器 (cí qì)
fish	鱼 (yú)
five	五 (wǔ)
fork	叉子 (chā zi)
four (4)	四 (4) (sì)
from	离 (lí)
funny	滑稽 (huá jī)
give	给 (gěi)
glad	高兴 (gāo xìng)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
go	去 (qù)
good	好 (hǎo)
grape	葡萄 (pú táo)
hand	手 (shǒu)
hand	手 (shǒu)
happy; pleasant	愉快 (yú kuài)
have	有 (yǒu)
head	头 (tóu)
help	帮助 (bāng zhù)
help	帮 (bāng)
her	她 (tā)
here	这里 (zhè lǐ)
him	他 (tā)
home	家 (jiā)
honorable	贵 (gùì)
hospital	医院 (yī yuàn)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
hotel / restaurant (liquor store)	酒店 (jiǔ diàn)
how	多 (duō)
how	怎么 (zěn me)
how many	几 (jǐ)
how much; how many	多少 (duō shǎo)
hundred	百 (bǎi)
hygiene	卫生 (wèi shēng)
juice (fruit juice)	果汁 (guǒ zhī)
just	刚刚 (gāng gāng)
just	才 (cái)
knife	刀子 (dāo zi)
know	认识 (rèn shi)
laugh	笑 (xiào)
learn; study	学 (xué)
left	左 (zuǒ)
liquor (white liquor)	白酒 (bái jiǔ)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
little	点儿 (diǎr)
map	地图 (dì tú)
meaning	意思 (yì si)
money	钱 (qián)
month	月 (yuè)
morning	早上 (zǎo shàng)
much	多 (duō)
name	名字 (míng zi)
near / close	近 (jìn)
need	要 (yào)
newspaper	报纸 (bào zhǐ)
nine (9)	九 (9) (jiǔ)
no (not have)	没 (méi)
noodle	面条 (miàn tiáo)
not	不 (bù)
not	不 (bù)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
nothing (no what)	没什么 (méi shén me)
oh	哦 (ò)
oh	哦 (ò)
one	一 (yī)
only	只 (zhǐ)
orange juice	橙汁 (chéng zhī)
order (dishes)	点菜 (diǎn cài)
pair	双 (shuāng)
person	人 (rén)
please	请 (qǐng)
police	警察 (jǐng chá)
practice	练习 (liàn xí)
prepare	准备 (zhǔn bèi)
probably	可能 (kě néng)
problem	问题 (wèn tí)
pronunciation	发音 (fā yīn)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
quickly (one time)	一下 (yí xià)
ready (prepare well)	准备好 (zhǔn bèi hǎo)
really	真 (zhēn)
really	真的 (zhēn de)
red	红 (hóng)
rest	休息 (xiū xi)
right (as in direction)	右 (yòu)
roast; grill; bake	烤 (kǎo)
room	间 (jiān)
say	说 (shuō)
see	见 (jiàn)
sell	卖 (mài)
sentence	句 (jù)
seven (7)	七 (7) (qī)
shirt	衬衫 (chèn shān)
shoe	鞋 (xié)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
shortly; soon	就 (jiù)
side	边 (biān)
sir	先生 (xiān sheng)
six (6)	六 (6) (liù)
slow	慢 (màn)
sock	袜子 (wà zi)
sorry	对不起 (duì bù qǐ)
soup	汤 (tāng)
speak	说 (shuō)
speech; talk	话 (huà)
spoon	勺子 (sháo zi)
start	开始 (kāi shǐ)
steamed rice (rice meal)	米饭 (mǐ fàn)
stomach	胃 (wèi)
stop	停 (tíng)
stop / station	站 (zhàn)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
store / shop	商店 (shāng diàn)
straight ahead	一直 (yì zhí)
strong; heavy (heavy)	重 (zhòng)
subway	地铁 (dì tiě)
success	成功 (chéng gōng)
surname	姓 (xìng)
tea	茶 (chá)
telephone	电话 (diàn huà)
tell	告诉 (gào sù)
ten (10)	十 (10) (shí)
ten thousand	万 (wàn)
that	那 (nà)
the U.S.	美国 (měi guó)
then	然后 (rán hòu)
there	那儿 (nàr)
think	想 (xiǎng)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
this	这 (zhè)
this	这 (zhè)
this	这个 (zhè gè)
thousand	千 (qiān)
three	三 (sān)
time	遍 (biàn)
tired	累 (lèi)
to / arrive	到 (dào)
to ask for	要 (yào)
to be lost	迷路 (mí lù)
to call (for someone)	叫 (jiào)
to continue	继续 (jì xù)
to correct	纠正 (jiū zhèng)
to eat	吃 (chī)
to hurt	疼 (téng)
to know	懂 (dǒng)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
to need	需要 (xū yào)
to order	点 (diǎn)
to pay	付 (fù)
to sign	签 (qiān)
to sign (one's name)	签字 (qiān zì)
to speak	讲 (jiǎng)
to submit	交 (jiāo)
to take	收 (shōu)
to turn (as in making a turn)	转 (zhuǎn)
to use	用 (yòng)
to walk	走 (zǒu)
to walk	走 (zǒu)
tone	声调 (shēng diào)
too	太 (tài)
tooth	牙 (yá)
traffic light (red green light)	红绿灯 (hóng lǜ dēng)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
travel	旅行 (lǚ xíng)
travel	旅行 (lǚ xíng)
tummy	肚子 (dù zi)
two	二 (èr)
two	两 (liǎng)
understand	懂 (dǒng)
vase (flower bottle)	花瓶 (huā píng)
vegetable (green vegetable)	青菜 (qīng cài)
vehicle	车 (chē)
very	很 (hěn)
want	要 (yào)
wash	洗 (xǐ)
water	水 (shuǐ)
we	我们 (wǒ mén)
we / us	我们 (wǒ mén)
well (as in well being)	舒服 (shū fu)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
what	什么 (shén me)
what	什么 (shén me)
where	哪儿 (nǎr)
which	哪 (nǎ)
white	白 (bái)
why (for what)	为什么 (wèi shén me)
wife	太太 (tài tài)
will	会 (huì)
wish	祝 (zhù)
with	跟 (gēn)
word	词 (cí)
yell	喊 (hǎn)
yes	是的 (shì de)
yes (hmm)	嗯 (ēn)
you	您 (nín)
you	你 (nǐ)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
zero	零 (líng)

Phrase Review

English	Mandarin Chinese
Hello.	你好。 (nǐ hǎo。)
Hello. Very nice to meet you.	你好，很高兴认识你。 (nǐ hǎo, hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ。)
Very nice to meet you too.	我也很高兴认识你。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ。)
Thank you.	谢谢。 (xiè xiè。)
You're welcome. Goodbye!	不客气。再见! (bú kè qì。 zài jiàn!)
Goodbye!	再见! (zài jiàn!)
Hi, how are you? (Hi, you good.)	嗨，你好。 (hài / hèi, nǐ hǎo。)
Very nice to meet you. (Very glad know you.)	很高兴认识你。 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ。)
very glad to know (very glad know)	很高兴认识 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi)
I am very glad to meet you, sir. (Very glad know you, sir.)	很高兴认识你，先生。 (hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ, xiān sheng。)
Miss, I am very glad to meet you. (Miss, very glad know you.)	小姐，认识你很高兴。 (xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng。)
Very nice to meet you too. (I also very glad know you.)	我也很高兴认识您。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nín。)
I'm also very glad to meet him. (I also very glad know him.)	我也很高兴认识他。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi tā。)
Nice to meet her too. (I also very glad know her.)	我也很高兴认识她。 (wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi tā。)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Thank you, Miss.	谢谢你，小姐。 (xiè xiè nǚ , xiǎo jiě。)
Not at all. (Not courteous.)	不客气。 (bú kè qì。)
You are welcome. (You're too courteous.)	您太客气。 (nín tài kè qì。)
Thanks so much.	太谢谢了。 (tài xiè xiè le。)
Goodbye. (See again.)	再见。 (zài jiàn。)
Goodbye, sir.	先生，再见。 (xiān sheng, zài jiàn。)
Excuse me. Can you speak English?	请问，您会说英语吗？ (qǐng wèn, nín huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)
Sorry. I don't understand English.	对不起，我不懂英语。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ。)
I speak Mandarin.	我说汉语。 (wǒ shuō hàn yǔ。)
Oh, I can speak a little Mandarin.	哦，我会说一点儿汉语。 (ò, wǒ huì shuō yì diǎn hàn yǔ。)
Really?! Where are you from?	真的？！你是哪国人？ (zhēn de?! nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?)
I'm from the United States.	我是美国人。 (wǒ shì měi guó rén。)
Excuse me. (Please ask.)	请问。 (qǐng wèn。)
Can you speak English? (You can speak English?)	您会说英语吗？ (nín huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)
Can you speak English? (You can speak English?)	你会说英语吗？ (nǐ huì shuō yīng yǔ ma?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Can you speak Japanese?	你会说日语吗？ (nín huì shuō rì yǔ ma?)
Can you speak French?	你会说法语吗？ (nín huì shuō fǎ yǔ ma?)
Can you speak German?	您会说德语吗？ (nín huì shuō dé yǔ ma?)
Can you speak Spanish?	你会说西班牙语吗？ (nín huì shuō xī bān yá yǔ ma?)
Sorry. I don't understand English. (Sorry, I not understand English.)	对不起，我不懂英语。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ。)
I don't understand English.	我不懂英语。 (wǒ bù dǒng yīng yǔ。)
I understand English.	我懂英语。 (wǒ dǒng yīng yǔ。)
I understand French.	我懂法语。 (wǒ dǒng fǎ yǔ。)
I speak Cantonese.	我说广东话。 (wǒ shuō guǎng dōng huà。)
I don't speak Cantonese.	我不说广东话。 (wǒ bù shuō guǎng dōng huà。)
I don't understand Cantonese, I speak Mandarin.	我不懂广东话，我说普通话。 (wǒ bù dǒng guǎng dōng huà, wǒ shuō pǔ tōng huà。)
speak a little	说一点儿 (shuō yì diǎnr)
speak a little Chinese	说一点儿汉语。 (shuō yì diǎnr hàn yǔ。)
You can speak a little Spanish.	你会说一点儿西班牙语。 (nǐ huì shuō yì diǎnr xī bān yá yǔ。)
I can speak a little Russian.	我会说一点儿俄语。 (wǒ huì shuō yì diǎnr é yǔ。)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
from where (which country person)	哪国人 (nǎ guó rén)
Where is he from? (He is which country person?)	他是哪国人? (tā shì nǎ guó rén?)
Where is she from? (She is which country person?)	她是哪国人? (tā shì nǎ guó rén?)
He's French. (He's France person.)	他是法国人。 (tā shì fǎ guó rén.)
I'm German. (I'm Germany person.)	我是德国人。 (wǒ shì dé guó rén.)
I'm not British. (I'm not Britain person.)	我不是英国人。 (wǒ bú shì yīng guó rén.)
She's not from Hong Kong. (She's not Hong Kong person.)	她不是香港人。 (tā bú shì xiāng gǎng rén.)
Hello. My name is Tom. This is my wife, Mary.	你好。我叫汤姆。这是我太太玛丽。 (nǐ hǎo. wǒ jiào tāng mǔ. zhè shì wǒ tài tài mǎ lì.)
What's your name?	你叫什么名字? (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì?)
My name is Zhang, Zhang Li. Nice to meet you!	我姓张，叫张丽。认识你很高兴! (wǒ xìng zhāng, jiào zhāng lì. rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng!)
Nice to meet you too!	认识你我也很高兴! (rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng!)
Are you German?	你是德国人吗? (nǐ shì dé guó rén ma?)
No, I'm not German. I'm American.	不，我不是德国人。我是美国人。 (bù, wǒ bú shì dé guó rén. wǒ shì měi guó rén.)
My name is Tom. (I call Tom.)	我叫汤姆。 (wǒ jiào tāng mǔ.)
This is my wife Mary. (This is I wife Mary.)	这是我太太玛丽。 (zhè shì wǒ tài tài mǎ lì.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
This is my husband. (This is I husband.)	这是我先生。 (zhè shì wǒ xiān shēng.)
I'm Tom.	我是汤姆。 (wǒ shì tāng mǔ.)
Her name's Anne. (She call Anne.)	她叫安。 (tā jiào ān.)
He's John.	他是约翰。 (tā shì yuē hàn.)
She is Michelle Obama.	她是米雪儿·奥巴马。 (tā shì mǐ xuě ér ào bā mǎ.)
Excuse me, Miss. What's your name? (Miss, please ask you call what name?)	小姐，请问你叫什么名字？ (xiǎo jiě, qǐng wèn nǐ jiào shén me míng zi?)
May I have your surname? (You honorable surname?)	您贵姓？ (nín guì xìng?)
May I have your surname, Ms.? (Ms., you honorable surname?)	女士，您贵姓？ (nǚ shì, nín guì xìng?)
I'm Zhang, Zhang Li. (I surname Zhang, call Zhang Li.)	我姓张，叫张丽。 (wǒ xìng zhāng, jiào zhāng lì.)
Very nice to meet you. (Very glad know you.)	认识你很高兴。 (rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng.)
I'm also very glad to meet you. (I also very glad know you.)	认识你我也很高兴。 (rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng!)
Very nice to meet you, Mr. Wang. (Very glad know you, Mr. Wang)	认识您很高兴，王先生。 (rèn shi nín hěn gāo xìng, wáng xiān shēng.)
I'm German. (I am Germany person.)	我是德国人。 (wǒ shì dé guó rén.)
Is she German? (She is Germany person?)	她是德国人吗？ (tā shì dé guó rén ma?)
I'm not German. (I am not Germany person.)	我不是德国人。 (wǒ bú shì dé guó rén.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
I'm American. (I am U.S. person.)	我是美国人。 (wǒ shì měi guó rén。)
We're Chinese.	我们是中国人。 (wǒ men shì zhōng guó rén。)
Are you British? (You are Britain person?)	你们是英国人吗？ (nǐ men shì yīng guó rén ma?)
Aren't they Japanese? (They are not Japan person?)	他们不是日本人吗？ (tā men bú shì rì běn rén ma?)
No. They're not American. They're British. (No. They are not U.S. person. They are Britain person.)	不, 她们不是美国人, 她们是英国人。 (bù, tā men bú shì měi guó rén, tā men shì yīng guó rén。)
Excuse me. I'm lost.	对不起, 我迷路了。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ mí lù le。)
May I ask where the washroom is please?	请问卫生间在哪儿？ (qǐng wèn wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr?)
The washroom is far away from here.	卫生间离这儿很远。 (wèi shēng jiān lí zhèr hěn yuǎn。)
Straight ahead and to the right.	一直走, 在右边。 (yì zhí zǒu, zài yòu biān。)
Thanks a lot!	多谢！ (duō xiè!)
You're welcome.	不客气。 (bú kè qì。)
Are you lost? (You lost?)	你迷路了吗？ (nǐ mí lù le ma?)
Where's the washroom? (Washroom at where?)	卫生间在哪儿？ (wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr?)
bathroom (hand wash room)	洗手间 (xǐ shǒu jiān)
Where is the bathroom? (Hand wash room at where?)	洗手间在哪儿？ (xǐ shǒu jiān zài nǎr?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Where's the store? (Store at where?)	商店在哪儿? (shāng diàn zài nǎr?)
The store's over there. (Store at there.)	商店在那儿。 (shāng diàn zài nàr.)
Where's the hotel? (Hotel at where?)	酒店在哪儿? (jiǔ diàn zài nǎr?)
The hotel's here. (Hotel at here.)	酒店在这儿。 (jiǔ diàn zài zhèr.)
The bathroom is very far. (Hygiene room very far.)	卫生间很远。 (wèi shēng jiān hěn yuǎn)
The washroom is very close. (Hand wash room very close.)	洗手间很近。 (xǐ shǒu jiān hěn jìn.)
How far is Waitan from here? (Wai Tan how far from here?)	外滩离这儿多远? (wài tān lí zhèr duō yuǎn?)
How far is Beijing from Shanghai? (Beijing how far from Shanghai?)	北京离上海多远? (běi jīng lí shàng hǎi duō yuǎn?)
to the left (at left side)	在左边 (zài zuǒ biān)
Straight ahead, then turn left. (Walk straight, then turn left.)	一直走，然后左转。 (yì zhí zǒu, rán hòu zuǒ zhuǎn.)
Keep going till the traffic light. (Walk till to red green light.)	一直走到红绿灯。 (yì zhí zǒu dào hóng lǜ dēng.)
bus stop (public automobile stop)	公共汽车站 (gōng gòng qì chē zhàn)
The bus stop is on the left. (Public automobile stop at left side.)	公共汽车站在左边。 (gōng gòng qì chē zhàn zài zuǒ biān.)
Excuse me. Do you sell maps?	请问，你卖地图吗? (qǐng wèn, nǐ mài dì tú ma?)
Yes, we do! Would you like one?	卖！你要一份吗? (mài! nǐ yào yī fèn ma?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Yes, please. How much?	是的，请给我一份地图。多少钱？ (shì de, qǐng gěi wǒ yī fèn dì tú. duō shǎo qián?)
A buck and fifty cents.	一块五毛钱。 (yī kuài wǔ máo qián.)
OK. I'll buy two of them.	好，我买两份。 (hǎo, wǒ mǎi liǎng fèn.)
Three bucks.	三块钱。 (sān kuài qián)
Here you are.	给你。 (gěi nǐ)
Thanks.	谢谢！ (xiè xiè)
Not at all.	不客气。 (bú kè qì.)
Do you sell maps? (You sell map?)	你卖地图吗？ (nǐ mài dì tú ma?)
Excuse me. Do you have maps? (Please ask, you have map?)	请问，你有地图吗？ (qǐng wèn, nǐ yǒu dì tú ma?)
Do you sell cigarettes? (You sell cigarettes?)	你卖烟吗？ (nǐ mài yān ma?)
Do you have phone cards? (You have phone card?)	你有电话卡吗？ (nǐ yǒu diàn huà kǎ ma?)
Is there china in here? (Have china here?)	这儿有瓷器吗？ (zhèr yǒu cí qì ma?)
Do you sell water?	你卖水吗？ (nǐ mài shuǐ ma?)
Do you want to buy a map?	你要买一份地图吗？ (nǐ yào mǎi yī fèn dì tú ma?)
I'd like a map. (I want a map.)	我要一份地图。 (wǒ yào yī fèn dì tú.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
I'll buy a pair of shoes.	我买一双鞋。 (wǒ mǎi yī shuāng xié.)
I'll buy a pair of socks.	我买一双袜子。 (wǒ mǎi yī shuāng wà zi.)
Do you want to buy a shirt?	你要买衬衫吗？ (nǐ yào mǎi chèn shān ma?)
I want that book.	我要那本书。 (wǒ yào nà běn shū.)
please give me	请给我。 (qǐng gěi wǒ.)
How much is a map? (A map how much money?)	一份地图多少钱？ (yī fèn dì tú duō shǎo qián?)
Excuse me. How much is that book? (Please ask, that book how much money?)	请问，那本书多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, nà běn shū duō shǎo qián?)
How much is that fan? (That fan how much money?)	那个扇子多少钱？ (nà gè shàn zi duō shǎo qián?)
five dollars ten cents (five Yuan one dime)	五元一角 (wǔ yuán yī jiǎo)
a buck twenty (one Kuai two)	一块二 (yì kuài èr)
a buck fifty-two cents (one Kuai five dime two cent)	一块五毛二分 (yì kuài wǔ máo èr fēn)
a buck fifty-two (one Kuai five dime two)	一块五毛二 (yì kuài wǔ máo èr)
OK. I'll buy five of them. (OK, I buy five.)	好，我买五份。 (hǎo, wǒ mǎi wǔ fèn.)
OK. Please give me a book.	好，请给我一本书。 (hǎo, qǐng gěi wǒ yī běn shū.)
Would you like a newspaper? (You want buy a newspaper?)	你要买一份报纸吗？ (nǐ yào mǎi yī fèn bào zhǐ ma?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
three bucks twenty (three Kuai two)	三块二 (sān kuài èr)
a buck three (one Kuai zero three)	一块零三 (yī kuài líng sān)
a buck thirty (one Kuai three)	一块三 (yī kuài sān)
Here's the money. (Give you money.)	给你钱。 (gěi nǐ qián.)
Here are the socks. (Give you sock.)	给你袜子。 (gěi nǐ wà zi.)
Good evening, sir. What would you like to drink?	晚上好，先生。您想喝点儿什么？ (wǎn shàng hǎo, xiān shēng. nín xiǎng hē diǎn shén me?)
Red wine.	红酒。 (hóng jiǔ)
No problem. Are you ready to order?	没问题。您准备好点菜了吗？ (méi wèn tí. nín zhǔn bèi hǎo diǎn cài le ma?)
Yes. I'd like to order the Beijing Roast Duck.	准备好了。我点北京烤鸭。 (zhǔn bèi hǎo le. wǒ diǎn běi jīng kǎo yā.)
Excellent!	好! (hǎo!)
Good evening, Miss.	晚上好，小姐。 (wǎn shàng hǎo, xiǎo jiě.)
What would you like to eat? (You want eat a little what?)	您想吃点儿什么？ (nín xiǎng chī diǎn shén me?)
What would you like to have? (You want a little what to come?)	你想来点儿什么？ (nǐ xiǎng lái diǎn shén me?)
red wine (red alcohol)	红酒 (hóng jiǔ)
I'll have tea. (I drink tea.)	我喝茶。 (wǒ hē chá.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
I don't drink water.	我不喝水。 (wǒ bù hē shuǐ.)
Are you ready to order drinks?	您准备好点饮料了吗？ (nín zhǔn bèi hǎo diǎn yǐn liào le ma?)
What would you like to drink? (You want order what drink?)	您要点什么饮料？ (nín yào diǎn shén me yǐn liào?)
Do you want chopsticks?	您要筷子吗？ (nín yào kuài zi ma?)
Please give me a spoon.	请给我一个勺子。 (qǐng gěi wǒ yí gè sháo zi.)
Do you have forks?	您有叉子吗？ (nín yǒu chā zi ma?)
He doesn't use a knife.	他不用刀子。 (tā bú yòng dāo zi.)
She uses a knife and fork, not chopsticks. (She use knife and fork, not use chopsticks.)	她用刀子和叉子，不用筷子。 (tā yòng dāo zi hé chā zi, bú yòng kuài zi.)
I'll have soup. (I drink soup.)	我喝汤。 (wǒ hē tāng.)
I won't have steamed rice. I'll have bread. (I not eat rice meal. I eat bread.)	我不吃米饭，我吃面包。 (wǒ bù chī mǐ fàn, wǒ chī miàn bāo.)
What kind of vegetables do you have? (You have what green vegetable?)	你有什么青菜？ (nǐ yǒu shén me qīng cài?)
Excuse me. How much is that antique vase?	请问，那个古董花瓶多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, nà gè gǔ dǒng huā píng duō shǎo qián?)
This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty, ¥1,100 (a thousand and a hundred Yuan).	这是一个清代的花瓶，要 ¥1,100 (一千一百元)。 (zhè shì yí gè qīng dài de huā píng, yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
Do you take credit cards?	您收信用卡吗？ (nín shōu xìn yòng kǎ ma?)
Yes, we take Visa and Mastercard, no American Express.	收，我们收维萨卡和万事达卡，不收美国运通卡。 (shōu, wǒ men shōu wéi sà kǎ he wàn shì dá kǎ, bù shōu měi guó yùn tōng kǎ.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
OK. Here's a Visa card.	好，给您维萨卡。 (hǎo, gěi nín wéi sà kǎ.)
Please sign here.	请在这里签字。 (qǐng zài zhè lǐ qiān zì.)
Thank you.	谢谢。 (xiè xiè。)
Not at all.	不客气。 (bú kè qì。)
So long.	您走好。 (nín zǒu hǎo.)
Goodbye.	再见。 (zài jiàn。)
Excuse me. How much is the apple?	请问，苹果多少钱？ (qǐng wèn, píng guǒ duō shǎo qián?)
How much is the admission?	门票多少钱？ (mén piào duō shǎo qián?)
How much is this pair of shoes?	这双鞋多少钱？ (zhè shuāng xié duō shǎo qián?)
This is a vase from the Qing Dynasty, ¥1,100 (a thousand and a hundred Yuan). (This is a Qing Dynasty's vase, ask ¥1,100 (a thousand a hundred Yuan).)	这是一个清代的花瓶，要¥1,100 (一千一百元)。 (zhè shì yí gè qīng dài de huā píng, yào yì qiān yī bǎi yuán.)
two hundred (200)	二百 (200) (èr bǎi)
forty (40) (four ten (40))	四十 (40) (sì shí)
sixteen (16) (ten six (16))	十六 (16) (shí liù)
thirty-seven (37) (three ten seven (37))	三十七 (37) (sān shí qī)
one hundred and eighty (180) (one hundred eight ten (180))	一百八十 (180) (yī bǎi bā shí)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five (4,985) (four thousand nine hundred eight ten five (4,985))	四千九百八十五 (4,985) (sì qiān jiǔ bǎi bā shí wǔ)
twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five (12,345) (one ten-thousand two thousand three hundred four ten five (12,345))	一万二千三百四十五 (12,345) (yī wàn èr qiān sān bǎi sì shí wǔ)
I take cash.	我收现金。 (wǒ shōu xiàn jīn.)
I only take cash.	我只收现金。 (wǒ zhǐ shōu xiàn jīn.)
I don't take checks.	我不收支票。 (wǒ bù shōu zhī piào.)
Do you take traveler's checks? (You take travel check?)	你收旅行支票吗? (nǐ shōu lǚ xíng zhī piào ma?)
We take Visa and Mastercard. (We take Visa Card and Master Card.)	我们收维萨卡和万事达卡。 (wǒ men shōu wéi sà kǎ hé wàn shì dá kǎ.)
We don't take American Express. (We not take U.S. Express Card.)	我们不收美国运通卡。 (wǒ men bù shōu měi guó yùn tōng kǎ.)
He doesn't use credit cards.	他不用信用卡。 (tā bú yòng xìn yòng kǎ.)
I use Visa. (I use Visa card.)	我用维萨卡。 (wǒ yòng wéi sà kǎ.)
Do you have Mastercard? (You have Master Card?)	你有万事达卡吗? (nǐ yǒu wàn shì dá kǎ ma?)
Here's cash. (Give you cash.)	给你现金。 (gěi nǐ xiàn jīn.)
Here's one thousand Yuan (¥1,000) in cash. (Give you one thousand Yuan (¥1,000) cash.)	给您一千元 (¥1,000) 现金。 (gěi nín yì qiān yuán xiàn jīn.)
Here's five hundred dollars (\$500) of traveler's cheque. (Give you five hundred U. S. dollar (\$500) travel cheque.)	给你五百美元(\$500)旅行支票。 (gěi nǐ wǔ bǎi měi yuán lǚ xíng zhī piào.)
Please pay here. (Please submit money at here.)	请在这里交钱。 (qǐng zài zhè lǐ jiāo qián.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Pay over there. (Pay money at there.)	在那儿付钱。 (zài nàr fù qián.)
Driver, stop the car!	司机，停车！ (sī jī, tíng chē!)
Why? What's up?	为什么？怎么了？ (wèi shén me? zěn me le?)
My tummy hurts.	我肚子疼。 (wǒ dù zi téng)
Is it very bad? Do you need to go to the hospital?	很厉害吗？要去医院吗？ (hěn lì hai ma? yào qù yī yuàn ma?)
I think I've probably had too much Beijing Roast Duck.	我想可能是北京烤鸭吃太多了。 (wǒ xiǎng kě néng shì běi jīng kǎo yā chī duō le.)
Your hotel's almost here.	你的酒店就到了。 (nǐ de jiǔ diàn jiù dào le.)
OK. I'll go back for a rest. Thanks.	好，我回去休息一下。谢谢！ (hǎo, wǒ huí qù xiū xī yí xià. xiè xie!)
Miss, stop the car please.	小姐，请停车。 (xiǎo jiě, qǐng tíng chē.)
Sir, please get out of the car.	先生，请下车。 (xiān shēng, qǐng xià chē.)
I need help.	我需要帮助。 (wǒ xū yào bāng zhù.)
Ma'am, what's wrong? (Ma'am, you how?)	女士，您怎么了？ (nǚ shì, nín zěn me le?)
Why does she cry? (She for what cry?)	她为什么哭？ (tā wèi shén me kū?)
Why did the car stop? (Car for what stop?)	车为什么停了？ (chē wèi shén me tíng le?)
What happened to your hand? (Your hand how?)	你的手怎么了？ (nǐ de shǒu zěn me le?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
What happened to his face? (His face how?)	他的脸怎么了? (tā de liǎn zěn me le?)
I have a headache. (I head hurt.)	我头疼。 (wǒ tóu téng)
My eyes hurt. (I eye hurt.)	我眼睛疼。 (wǒ yǎn jīng téng.)
I have a toothache. (I tooth ache.)	我牙疼。 (wǒ yá téng.)
I have a stomach ache. (I stomach hurt.)	我胃疼。 (wǒ wèi téng.)
His tummy doesn't feel well. (He tummy not well.)	他肚子不舒服。 (tā dù zi bù shū fu.)
I'm not feeling well. (I not well.)	我不舒服。 (wǒ bù shū fu.)
Is it very bad? (Very bad?)	很厉害吗? (hěn lì hai ma?)
Do you need to go to the hospital? (Need go hospital?)	要去医院吗? (yào qù yī yuàn ma?)
call an ambulance (call rescue vehicle)	叫救护车 (jiào jiù hù chē)
Do you need to call an ambulance? (Need call rescue vehicle?)	要叫救护车吗? (yào jiào jiù hù chē ma?)
Do you need to call the police? (Need call police?)	要叫警察吗? (yào jiào jǐng chá ma?)
Please call the police.	请叫警察。 (qǐng jiào jǐng chá.)
police department (public security bureau)	公安局 (gōng ān jú)
Excuse me. Where's the police department? (Please ask, public security bureau at where?)	请问，公安局在哪儿? (qǐng wèn, gōng ān jú zài nǎr?)

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English	Mandarin Chinese
I'm probably too tired.	我可能是太累了。 (wǒ kě néng shì tài lèi le.)
I think I'm probably too tired.	我想我可能是太累了。 (wǒ xiǎng wǒ kě néng shì tài lèi le.)
I think he had too much to drink. (I think he drink too much liquor.)	我想他喝太多酒了。 (wǒ xiǎng tā hē tài duō jiǔ le.)
Here's the hotel. (Hotel arrive.)	酒店到了。 (jiǔ diàn dào le.)
We're almost at the hospital. (Hospital arrive shortly.)	医院就到了。 (yī yuàn jiù dào le.)
We're almost there. (We arrive shortly.)	我们就到了。 (wǒ men jiù dào le.)
The doctor's almost here. (Doctor come shortly.)	医生就来了。 (yī shēng jiù lái le.)
I'll go back to the hotel. (I return hotel.)	我回酒店。 (wǒ huí jiǔ diàn.)
He wants to rest.	他要休息。 (tā yào xiū xi.)
She wants to go home. (She want return home.)	她想回家 (tā xiǎng huí jiā)
Can you tell me how to say this in Chinese?	你能告诉我这个中文怎么说吗？ (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ zhè gè zhōng wén zěn me shuō ma?)
This is called noodle.	这叫面条。 (zhè jiào miàn tiáo.)
Noodle.	面条。 (miàn tiáo.)
Yes. Noodle.	对，面条。 (duì, miàn tiáo.)
What are you laughing about?	你笑什么？ (nǐ xiào shén me?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Nothing. It's just that your tone's a bit funny.	没什么，是你的声调有些滑稽。 (méi shén me, shì nǐ de shēng diào yǒu xiē huá jī.)
Oh, I've just started learning Mandarin and will still need more practice.	哦，我刚刚开始学汉语，还要多练习。 (ò, wǒ gāng gāng kāi shǐ xué hàn yǔ, hái yào duō liàn xí.)
Thanks for your help.	谢谢你的帮助。 (xiè xie nǐ de bāng zhù.)
You're welcome. Wish you success with your Mandarin study!	不客气。祝你学汉语成功！ (bú kè qì. zhù nǐ xué hàn yǔ chéng gōng!)
Can you tell me?	你能告诉我吗？ (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ ma?)
How to say this in Chinese?	这个中文怎么说？ (zhè gè zhōng wén zěn me shuō?)
What does this mean? (This is what meaning?)	这是什么意思？ (zhè shì shén me yì si?)
Can you tell me what this means? (You can tell me this is what meaning?)	你能告诉我这是什么意思吗？ (nǐ néng gào sù wǒ zhè shì shén me yì si ma?)
What does that word mean? (That word is what meaning?)	那个词是什么意思？ (nà gè cí shì shén me yì si?)
What character is this?	这是什么字？ (zhè shì shén me zì?)
What does this sentence mean? (This sentence what meaning?)	这句话什么意思？ (zhè jù huà shén me yì si?)
What did you say?	你说什么？ (nǐ shuō shén me?)
What is this called?	这叫什么？ (zhè jiào shén me?)
This is called subway.	这叫地铁。 (zhè jiào dì tiě.)
That's called airplane.	那叫飞机。 (nà jiào fēi jī.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Where is the door? (Door at where?)	门在哪儿? (mén zài nǎr?)
What are you crying about? (You cry what?)	你哭什么? (nǐ kū shén me?)
What is he yelling about? (He yell what?)	他喊什么? (tā hǎn shén me?)
Why is she crying? (She for what cry?)	她为什么哭? (tā wèi shén me kū?)
He's very funny,	他很滑稽。 (tā hěn huá jī.)
Your tone is a bit funny. (Your tone have a bit funny.)	你的声调有些滑稽。 (nǐ de shēng diào yǒu xiē huá jī.)
first tone (No. one tone)	第一声 (dì yī shēng)
which tone (no. how many tone)	第几声 (dì jǐ shēng)
Which tone is this character? (This character is No. how many tone?)	这个字是第几声? (zhè gè zì shì dì jǐ shēng?)
Is this the fourth tone? (This is No. four tone?)	这是第四声吗? (zhè shì dì sì shēng ma?)
He just started learning Mandarin.	他刚刚开始学汉语。 (tā gāng gāng kāi shǐ xué hàn yǔ.)
You need to practice more. (You need practice a lot.)	你要多练习。 (nǐ yào duō liàn xí.)
You need to practice Mandarin more.	你要多练习汉语。 (nǐ yào duō liàn xí hàn yǔ.)
still need to practice more. (still need to practice a lot.)	还要多练习。 (hái yào duō liàn xí.)
You'll still need to practice more. (You still need practice a lot.)	你还要多练习。 (nǐ hái yào duō liàn xí.)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
You'll still need to practice Mandarin more. (You still need practice Mandarin a lot.)	你还要多练习汉语。 (nǐ hái yào duō liàn xí hàn yǔ.)
Can you help me practice Mandarin?	你能帮我练习汉语吗？ (nǐ néng bāng wǒ liàn xí hàn yǔ ma?)
I'm still learning Mandarin.	我还在学汉语。 (wǒ hái zài xué hàn yǔ.)
Does she like learning Mandarin?	她喜欢学汉语吗？ (tā xǐ huān xué hàn yǔ ma?)
I need to speak more Mandarin. (I need speak Mandarin a lot.)	我要多说汉语。 (wǒ yào duō shuō hàn yǔ.)
Thank you for helping me with my Mandarin. (Thank you help me learn Mandarin.)	谢谢你帮助我学汉语。 (xiè xie nǐ bāng zhù wǒ xué hàn yǔ.)
Thank you for telling me.	谢谢你告诉我。 (xiè xie nǐ gào sù wǒ.)
Thanks for your compliment.	谢谢你的夸奖。 (xiè xie nǐ de kuā jiǎng.)
Wish you success with your Mandarin study!	祝你学汉语成功！ (zhù nǐ xué hàn yǔ chéng gōng!)
Wish you success!	祝你成功！ (zhù nǐ chéng gōng!)
Wish you success in China!	祝你在中国成功！ (zhù nǐ zài zhōng guó chéng gōng!)
Wish you a nice trip! (Wish you travel happy !)	祝你旅行愉快！ (zhù nǐ lǚ xíng yú kuài!)
Hello!	Hello! (hello!)
Hello. Please speak Mandarin with me.	你好。请跟我讲汉语。 (nǐ hǎo. qǐng gēn wǒ jiǎng hàn yǔ.)
Oh. You can speak Mandarin?	哦，你会讲汉语？ (ò, nǐ huì jiǎng hàn yǔ?)

Continued on next page

English	Mandarin Chinese
Sorry. I've just been learning for a month. Please speak a bit slowly.	对不起，我刚刚学了一个月，请您说慢一点儿。 (duì bù qǐ, wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè, qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎnr.)
Just a month? You speak very well!	才一个月？你说得很好啊！ (cái yí gè yuè? nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo a!)
Do I have a very strong accent?	我的口音很重吗？ (wǒ de kǒu yīn hěn zhòng ma?)
Yes. Keep up the hard work!	嗯，继续努力吧！ (ēn, jì xù nǚ lì ba!)
I speak Mandarin with her.	我跟她讲汉语。 (wǒ gēn tā jiǎng hàn yǔ.)
He can speak Mandarin with you?	他能跟你讲汉语？ (tā néng gēn nǐ jiǎng hàn yǔ?)
Please come with me.	请跟我来 (qǐng gēn wǒ lái)
Don't speak English.	不要讲英语。 (bú yào jiǎng yīng yǔ.)
Please don't speak English with me.	请不要跟我讲英语。 (qǐng bú yào gēn wǒ jiǎng yīng yǔ.)
can speak a little	会讲一点儿 (huì jiǎng yì diǎnr.)
I can speak a little.	我会讲一点儿。 (wǒ huì jiǎng yì diǎnr.)
I can speak a little Mandarin.	我会讲一点儿汉语。 (wǒ huì jiǎng yì diǎnr hàn yǔ.)
Can you speak English?	你会讲英语吗？ (nǐ huì jiǎng yīng yǔ ma?)
You can speak Mandarin?	你会讲汉语？ (nǐ huì jiǎng hàn yǔ?)
I know a little Mandarin.	我懂一点儿汉语。 (wǒ dǒng yì diǎnr hàn yǔ.)

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English	Mandarin Chinese
one month	一个月 (yí gè yuè)
I've just been learning Mandarin for a month.	我刚刚学了一个月汉语。 (wǒ gāng gāng xué le yí gè yuè hàn yǔ.)
a bit slowly	慢一点儿 (màn yì diǎn)
Please speak a bit slowly.	请您说慢一点儿。 (qǐng nín shuō màn yì diǎn.)
Please say it again. (Please say one time again.)	请再说一遍。 (qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.)
Can you say it again? (You can say again one time?)	你能再说一遍吗？ (nǐ néng zài shuō yí biàn ma?)
Just a month?	才一个月？ (cái yí gè yuè?)
You speak very well!	你说得很好啊！ (nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo a!)
speak slowly	说得慢 (shuō de màn)
eat slowly	吃得慢 (chī de màn)
sell well	卖得好 (mài de hǎo)
This book sells well.	这本书卖得好。 (zhè běn shū mài de hǎo.)
Beijing is really beautiful!	北京真漂亮啊！ (běi jīng zhēn piào liàng a!)
Your speak Mandarin really well! (Your Mandarin speak really well!)	你的汉语说得真好！ (nǐ de hàn yǔ shuō de zhēn hǎo!)
You don't have a strong accent. (Your accent not heavy.)	你的口音不重。 (nǐ de kǒu yīn bú zhòng.)

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English	Mandarin Chinese
His Mandarin doesn't have an accent. (His Mandarin not have accent.)	他的汉语没有口音。 (tā de hàn yǔ méi yǒu kǒu yīn.)
You have a little accent.	你有一点儿口音。 (nǐ yǒu yì diǎn kǒu yīn.)
continue studying hard	继续努力学习 (jì xù nǚ lì xué xí)
continue working hard on Mandarin (continue study hard Mandarin)	继续努力学习汉语 (jì xù nǚ lì xué xí hàn yǔ)
I will continue studying Mandarin.	我会继续学习汉语。 (wǒ huì jì xù xué xí hàn yǔ.)
I will work hard on Mandarin. (I will study Mandarin hard.)	我会努力学习汉语。 (wǒ huì nǚ lì xué xí hàn yǔ.)
I will work hard on correcting the tones. (I will correct tones hard.)	我会努力纠正声调。 (wǒ huì nǚ lì jiū zhèng shēng diào)
I will work hard on studying the pronunciation. (I will study hard pronunciation.)	我会努力学发音。 (wǒ huì nǚ lì xué fā yīn.)
You need to continue correcting your pronunciation.	你要继续纠正发音。 (nǐ yào jì xù jiū zhèng fā yīn.)
Can you help me correct the pronunciation?	你能帮我纠正发音吗？ (nǐ néng bāng wǒ jiū zhèng fā yīn ma?)

Cultural Notes

你好 is the general term for greeting in Chinese. It can mean "Hello," "How are you," and "How do you do?" You can say it to anyone, both male and female. We're all equal, thus we're all equally addressed!

早上 refers to the early morning in Mandarin, approximately from 5am to 9am.

晚上 would normally refer to the time between 6pm and 10pm. But, this can be a rather loose range for any time after it's dark. Most of the time, it could cover both "evening" and "night" in English.

In Mandarin, **下午** is very much like "afternoon" in English. It normally refers to the period between 1pm and 6pm.

Although you can greet according to the time of day, **你好** is the default form of greeting and also the most commonly used.

As you could guess, **嗨** is borrowed from English. It's an informal way of greeting and particularly popular among younger generations and people who are more familiar with each other.

Generally, when it's the first time to meet with someone, you shake hands while greeting each other. Bowing and hugging are not part of the Chinese way of greetings.

小姐 is an interesting term. While on a formal and business occasion, it literally means "Miss" to address a woman. In some areas of China, it can actually refer to call girls. So you want to be careful with it and watch how local people use it - When in Rome, do as Romans do!

同志 (comrade) is the most "authentic" term people used to call each other in Mainland China. Though, it's becoming less popular and even a bit outdated in some areas of China and is being replaced by the Western terms **先生**, **小姐**, and **女士**. Don't be surprised to hear it used between Chinese people, especially among older people. You can try to address people by **同志** just for fun and watching people's reaction!

Generally, Chinese people are saying **谢谢** significantly more often than before as part of the cultural influence from the West.

People in the northern part of China tend to say **谢谢** more, while people from the southern part tend to say **多谢** more naturally.

When someone says **谢谢**, you can say **您太客气** or **你太客气**. In Chinese culture, politeness is sometimes seen as an indicator of distance and closeness in relationships, especially among friends. Thus, if you respond to **谢谢** with **太客气**, it would indicate that "you don't need to mention it and it's not a big deal." That's basically the equivalent of "you are welcome."

拜拜 sounds very similar to "bye-bye," doesn't it? That's because it's borrowed from English. With the influence of Western culture, particularly English, **拜拜** has replaced **再见** to quite an extent. However, **拜拜** is a casual way of saying "goodbye" while **再见** remains formal.

English has become the most frequently studied foreign language in China. While there is a large population that speaks other languages, like Japanese and Korean due to their geographic proximity, English is still the most popular because it's more of an international standard. You'd be surprised by its popularity and by how well the younger generation can speak it--schoolchildren are required to study a foreign language.

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There are more and more French-speaking Chinese as well, as studying overseas has become a lot easier nowadays for young people. France and Germany are becoming popular destinations for international students who choose not to go to English speaking countries -- the U.S., Canada, Britain, and Australia.

There are more and more English speakers in China, but you won't find a lot of older people who can speak fluent English. Also, unless it's a very touristy place, you won't find a lot of English-speakers in small cities and towns, and even fewer in the country.

"Chinese," 汉语, literally means "Han Speech," because it's spoken mainly by the Han People, a majority the people in China.

Besides 汉语, 中文 is another term for "Chinese." While they both mean "Chinese" and can be used interchangeably, People from Hong Kong and Taiwan tend to use 中文 more often to refer to either Cantonese or Mandarin, while people from Mainland China use both to refer to Mandarin.

普通话 means strictly Mandarin and 广东话 mean strictly Cantonese. They won't be mistaken for each other at all.

You might be surprised to hear that there are hundreds of different languages spoken in China. Mandarin is the official language of the country, but many children don't start learning it until they go to school. In some provinces, people living not even 100 miles away may speak two completely different languages. Such is the result of a big country with a very long history.

Russian used to be a very important and popular foreign language decades ago, when China and the former USSR were very close. Now, although it's not as popular as before, there are still a lot of students and business people going to Russia every year. It's more popular in the North than in South due to the geographic proximity.

Foreign names can be transliterated into Mandarin with moderate success. A lot of Chinese people are familiar with popular English names, like Tom, John, Smith, Ann, and Jane. However, you may find their pronunciation closer to the Mandarin translation, because chances are that they first learned those foreign names from Mandarin media.

Some other popular English names would be 杰克 (Jack), 迈克 (Mike), 彼得 (Peter), 辛迪 (Cindy), 艾米 (Amy), 丽萨 (Lisa), and 露西 (Lucy).

您贵姓 is a somewhat old-fashioned way of asking a person's surname. It's highly respectful and is still used in the business world.

In a less formal context, people would ask directly 你叫什么名字 (What's your name?) In a formal or business environment, people tend to ask the surname only to show more respect. Hence the 您贵姓, meaning "your honorable surname" instead of "honorable full name."

While it has other meanings, like "piece" as in "a piece of paper," 张 is also one of the most popular surnames in China.

A popular given name for girls in China for decades, 丽 on its own can mean "pretty" or "beautiful." However, don't be too surprised if you find 丽 as part of a guy's name, though it may make you wonder. There could be some special meaning behind it from the parents.

王 is another very popular surname in China. Some people spell it as "Wong" to be closer to its actual pronunciation.

李 is also a very popular surname in China. Sometimes it's spelled as Lee in English.

陈 is spelled as "Chan" by some people, and it's another popular Chinese surname.

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To summarize, so far you've encountered a few of the most popular surnames in China. Another couple of popular surnames would be 孙 (Sun), 赵 (Zhao), and 吴 (Wu). Some surnames can be confusing to English speakers due to their spelling, such as 何, or "He." Until they hear the pronunciation, it's not rare for English speakers to wonder why a female would have a name of "he."

Different from the English naming convention, there's no list or book containing popular Chinese names. Parents try to deliver some special meaning with their child's name. You might be able to find someone's historical ancestors and geographical features in one's name. As China becomes more open and international, people no longer wish to follow historical or political figures or movements. Parents try to make their children's names as different and unique as possible.

Ti'anmen Square is the largest square in the world. It's in the heart of Beijing and considered the political center of the country. It's often called 天安门 for short.

外滩 is a must visit place in Shanghai. It's actually a river bank, though the literal translation is "beach." 外滩 is very famous for all kinds of buildings of authentic European heritage. They've been there for almost 100 years.

As you may already know, 长城, the Great Wall, runs across a few provinces, but most people visit the part in Beijing.

故宫, the Forbidden City, was the magnificent palace for the last few dynasties in China. It has kept many of the features from hundreds of years ago, but when Starbucks opened a shop there (a controversial event), many felt that it was not in harmony with the ancient architecture and culture.

颐和园 (The Summer Palace) was the garden of the royal families.

With its geographical size, its long history (over 5000 years), and its ethnic diversity, China has countless interesting places to see. The rest of the world is already familiar with big cities, like Beijing, the political capital of the country, and Shanghai, the economic center. But you should also do some research about other cities you're visiting. You can also ask locals for suggestions.

Under the influence of English, a lot of people are using 巴士, from "bus" rather than 公共汽车.

The public transportation system is highly developed in China. Although public transit reaches almost everywhere, owning a car has become a status symbol. This has a profound impact on the daily traffic in cities. For example, biking used to be extremely popular a few decades ago. But ironically, whereas more and more people in the rest of the world are biking for environmental, financial, and health reasons, the number of bikers in China has decreased.

In China, the store hours vary from area to area and from store to store. But generally, they run much longer hours than stores in North America. In mega cities, like Beijing and Shanghai, it's not unusual at all for stores to be open until midnight. As well, store closures on holidays is almost unheard of. At most, they might close for a day on the Chinese New Year.

Did you wonder if 卡 was borrowed from the English word "card"? Good for you! You are correct.

In China, most of the paid phones on the streets use an IC (integrated circuit) card system instead of coins. "IC card" in Mandarin is "IC 卡". You can use these cards to make local and long distance calls on the pay phones and you can normally buy these cards from magazine kiosks, convenience stores, or post offices.

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瓷器, china, is no doubt one of the best known products in China, as you could tell from the name. Tang Shan and Jing De Zhen are two cities known for the best china.

You can get all kinds of hand-held fans made out of paper, silk, or bamboo. They're normally handmade and may depict the famous Chinese water-ink paintings, poems, embroidery, or even stories.

The Chinese currency system has dollars, dimes, and cents as in the U.S. But it doesn't have a term for nickels. However, "dime" is used differently than in English. Instead of referring specifically to the ten-cent coin, it simply means ten cents. Thus in Mandarin, you can say 一块五毛钱 (a buck five dimes), which in English would be "a buck fifty." There are different denominations of "dimes" in China, available in both coins and bills.

In China, normally you'll be able to find a foreign currency exchange at banks, hotels, and some travel agencies. Some big shopping centers may also accept U.S. dollars, but they typically offer a less favorable rate.

You must still remember 好 from "你好", where it means good. It also means "alright" and "OK." You'll also hear a lot of "OKs" in big cities, which obviously is due English influence.

你想来点儿什么 (What would you like to have?) is more informal and casual, thus you're more likely to hear it at a smaller restaurant or diner.

红酒 (red wine) refers more to the dry red wine, which has become more and more popular in China.

长城 (the Great Wall) is one of the best known names for the dry red and white wine in China.

葡萄酒, referring to wine in general, has become less popular due to the introduction of dry wine. 张裕 is one the best known names for wine in China, and it has a history of over 100 years.

白酒, a very strong liquor, is unique to China. It's more like vodka, though the taste is different. Chances are you wouldn't enjoy the taste because it can contain more than 62% alcohol. A few famous brands are considered the national drink in China.

In China, it's not difficult to find good beer throughout the country, from Harbin to Guangdong. You can ask the local people for good suggestions. Harbin Beer has one of the longest histories. Originally established by the Germans, it's been around for well over 100 years.

Tea is undoubtedly the nation's beverage of choice. There are many kinds available and now tea houses have become more and more popular. People in China don't make tea out of tea bags. Instead, they come in leaves, which are supposed to be stronger and a lot fresher than tea bags.

You can find popular Western soda pops everywhere in China, though there are some Chinese soft drinks as well. If you want a Western soft drink, just ask for it by name: all of the leading soft drink brand names are translated directly from English, so the pronunciation is similar and recognizable.

Typical Chinese culture would be that everyone shares all the dishes on the table. More and more restaurants have started providing extra pairs of chopsticks or spoons for public use so that people won't reuse their own eating utensils to avoid double dipping.

饮料 (drink) normally refers to soft drinks.

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In China, people also normally start by ordering drinks first and then the dishes.

You surely know that Chinese people use chopsticks instead of forks and knives, but don't be embarrassed to ask for forks, knives, or spoons if you can't use chopsticks. People will understand how difficult it is to learn to use chopsticks, especially if it's not something you do everyday!

The traditions of grilling, baking, barbecue, and roasting popular in the West are not a big part of Chinese cooking, thus 烤 can cover all of them.

The Roast Duck is a must-have if you visit Beijing. 全聚德 (Quan Ju De) is the most well-known restaurant for serving it. Normally the duck, which will be cut into very thin pieces right in front of you, is eaten with a wrap, sauce, and seasonings. Then they make soup out of the leftovers. Is your mouth watering yet?

Dumplings are a typical northern food in China, and they can be boiled, steamed, or fried.

China has an endless array of delicious dishes. Each province and area offers something unique and famous. Chinese food is something you simply can't miss on a trip to China, and the so-called "Chinese food" overseas, such as in Chinese restaurants in North America, is nothing like the authentic Chinese food you can find in China.

In China, whether you eat in or carry out of a restaurant, one thing you won't have to worry about is the price. All the taxes have been included in the prices already, and you won't be expected to tip at all. It'll be a very nice surprise for servers if you do, but it's not part of the culture in the service industry in China.

The Qing Dynasty was the last kingdom in Chinese history. In those "dynasty" times, the Emperor was the head of the country. Most of the old kingdoms in China were established by the Han people, the largest ethnic group in China. The Qing Dynasty, from 1644 to 1911, was established by the Manchu people, a minority in China. They had their own language and writing system that later became highly integrated with the Han culture and people. The royal families, however, remained strictly Manchu.

A lot of Chinese people tend to favor numbers eight and six, because "eight" sounds similar to the word 发, which means prosper, and six implies "smooth." Seven and four are on the unfavorable list, as their pronunciations are similar to "bad mood" and "death" respectively. While not everyone is superstitious, don't be surprised if you see people try to avoid 7s and 4s on their license plate numbers, house numbers, and phone numbers.

Credit cards have become more and more popular in China, though not among older people. Chinese banks mainly issue Visa and Mastercard. American Express is not as popular.

Although credit cards have become more popular, people still tend to carry a lot of cash for the sake of convenience.

您走好 is another way of saying goodbye. With its literal meaning of "you walk well," it's somewhat similar to the English phrase "drive safe" when bidding goodbye to each other. You'll hear it more frequently in northern Chinese cities, like Beijing.

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慢走 (walk slow) is another popular way of saying bye in Mandarin. It's more casual.

The Chinese medical system is different from those in the West. There are no family doctors because people always go to the hospital. So there's no General Practitioner. People will go to the triage at the hospital and request to see a doctor of a certain department to address their concern. The hospital will give the patient a notebook for documenting their visit, and it's the patient's own responsibility to take care of it. The hospital, however, will keep a record for all inpatients.

公安局 literally means "public security bureau." It's the equivalent to the police department in the U.S. The interesting thing is that while the name for police department is different, the name for police officer is the same as in Hong Kong - 警察. 公安 is a derogatory term for police in China, so don't call a police officer that to his face!

It's not part of Chinese language to say "pardon me," "excuse me," or "I'm sorry" when you didn't hear something clearly. You simply say 什么 (what), and it's not considered rude by any means.

Grammar Notes

您 is a polite form to address someone you meet for the first time, thus showing more respect. People also tend to use this to address older people or people of higher social status.

Did you say 好早上 according to the English order? You'll notice that there are a lot of cases where the Chinese orders are reversed from the English counterpart.

Do you remember that 你好 can also mean "How are you?" in addition to "Hello"?

You can also say 认识你很高兴. Word order can be flexible in Mandarin.

先生 is also used as a title, meaning "Mr." But different from English, the last name is placed in front of the title.

It's perfectly fine to say 先生, 认识你很高兴 (Sir, I am very glad to get to know you. See how flexible Mandarin can be sometimes?

Again, you can change the order and say 认识您我也很高兴. Quite flexible, isn't it?

他 means both "he" and "him." Isn't it nice to have one word covering two counterparts?

Just as 他 means both "he" and "him," 她 means both "she" and "her." Gotta love the simplicity of it!

You can say either 谢谢您, 小姐 or 小姐, 谢谢您 for "Thank you, Miss." The order does not change its formality, but the use of 您 would make it more respectful than 你.

Please note that it's 多谢 and won't be correct to say 多谢谢.

Although the literal meaning of 不客气 is "not courteous," its implied meaning is "no need to be courteous." This is used in response to 谢谢 (thank you).

太 means "too," as in "too much," "too tall," etc.

There are a few little words like 了 in 太谢谢了 (Thanks so much). They don't always have a specific meaning, so just remember the sentence as the way they are.

Just like "Excuse me" in English, "请问" is a very useful phrase in Mandarin. It's a polite way to get some one's attention before asking a question or making a request.

吗 is put at the end of a sentence to turn it into a yes/no question. This word doesn't ask for any new information; it's to ask whether the statement was true. 吗 doesn't carry any specific meaning on its own.

不, "not," is always in front of the word to be negated.

一点儿 and 点儿 can both mean "a little," but 点儿 is more casual than 一点儿.

Did you wonder why there's a period after 说一点儿汉语? Although "speak a little Mandarin" can't be a sentence on its own in English, it's a complete thought in Mandarin. Mandarin's a contextual language, so sentences without subjects are completely acceptable.

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You probably have noticed that there are no different forms for "to be" in Mandarin. Regardless of the person, it'll always be 是. Yes, you guessed right -- there are no conjugations or verb endings in Mandarin. (Quite a relief, isn't it?) One form is used for everything!

Did you notice the difference in word order between the English and Chinese for the question 你是哪国人? "Which country are you from"? In Chinese, you don't have to worry about changing the word order to form a question. The question word replaces the answer part in the sentence, and the rest remains the same.

Are you wondering why "my wife" is literally "I wife" 我太太 in Mandarin? When it comes to family members and people of close relationships, 的, which equals the "of" or "'s" for showing possession in English, is dropped. We'll practice this some more shortly.

Do you remember how to say "Mr." or "sir"? The same word can also mean "husband."

You can say either 我是 (I am) or 我叫 (My name is) in self-introductions. In both cases, your name immediately follows.

You may have noticed that there's no space between words in Mandarin. Sentences are separated by punctuation. When it comes to foreign names, especially Western names where the first name and surname are separated by a space, Mandarin uses "·".

It's also completely fine to say 我也很高兴认识你 (I'm very glad to meet you too).

So far, you should have noticed that when it comes to addressing someone, the name always comes first and then the title, such as 王先生 (Mr. Wang) or 李女士 (Ms. Li).

们 is a suffix, which can pretty much follow any noun or pronoun to make a plural form.

Do you still remember that in Mandarin, there's no difference between "he" and "him," "I" and "me"? It's the same with the plural forms. Let's keep things easy and simple!

对不起 has two meanings and usages. One is "sorry" when apologizing to someone; the other is "excuse me" when trying to get someone's attention.

了 is another very useful small word in Mandarin. It doesn't carry a particular meaning on its own, but it usually refers to something that has already happened. In 我迷路了, 了 is mandatory because the speaker is already lost--it's not something that's happening or going to happen.

Just like "bathroom" and "washroom" in English, 卫生间 and 洗手间 are basically interchangeable.

Can you tell the difference in the pronunciations between 那 and 哪? Yes, they have similar pronunciations but different tones! In Mandarin, there are 4 tones plus a neutral tone, called "toneless." So the difference between 那 and 哪 lies in the tones. In this case, 那 is the fourth tone and 哪 is the third. In order to pronounce the tones accurately, start by listening carefully to the different pronunciations. Then compare your voice to the native speaker's!

Did you notice the different meanings between 哪 (which) and 哪儿 (where) and 那 (that) and 那儿 (there)? 儿 is very important in these phrases. Without it, the meaning is completely different.

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Here's another word for "hotel" (旅馆). While 酒店 literally means "liquor store," it has become more and more popular to use it for higher-end hotels and restaurants. 旅馆 is use more for lower-end, small inns.

Did you get it? Adding 儿 to 这 (this) will change the meaning to "here"--from a pronoun into a location.

When talking about a location in Mandarin, the place normally comes before the verb or the adjective it complements. So "far from here" in Mandarin would become "from here far." And "He comes from the U.S." in Mandarin would become "He from the U.S. comes."

Please keep in mind that the manner or direction normally comes before the verb in Mandarin, which is the opposite of English word order.

Besides "straight ahead," 一直 can also mean "till" or the action of continuing to do something.

You must have noticed that there have been quite a few short sentences in this conversation that are subjectless. Mandarin is a contextual language, thus when part of a sentence can be clearly understood from its context, it's completely acceptable and grammatically correct to omit it.

Same as in English: 你有地图吗? (Do you have / carry maps?) and 你卖地图吗? (Do you sell maps?) mean the same thing.

份 as in 一份地图 (a map) is a quantifier, or measure, word. It doesn't have a specific meaning. The use of quantifiers is unique to Mandarin, and they always come after the number. While there are some patterns, mastering it comes from lots of language exposure and practice.

You might be wondering, doesn't 买 (to buy) sound exactly the same as 卖 (to sell)? Their pronunciation is the same. However, the tones are different: 买 is the third tone, and 卖 is the fourth tone.

Whereas "yes" and "no" are the generic answers to some questions in English, in Mandarin, the question word normally must be repeated to indicate a "yes" or "no" answer. So if the question was "if sell," the answer will be "sell" or "not sell."

You may have noticed so far that when talking about objects in general, measure words won't always be mandatory. Measure words become necessary when referring to a specific object or when there's a number associated with it, such as "that" book or "two" books.

The measure word for books is 本, which by itself means "notebook." It can also be the measure word for magazines.

一块五毛钱 and 一块五毛 are the same, thus 钱 (money) is optional here.

You can also say 一元钱 for "one dollar." It is no different from 一元.

In 一块二 (a buck twenty), 毛 (dime) is omitted, which is just like omitting "cents" in English.

分 (cent) is often dropped when talking about a specific amount of money, as it's easily understood within the phrase.

In Chinese, there are 两 and 二 for the number two. 两 is used to describe how many there are of something, while 二 is more often used in counting (with money falling into this category).

The measure word for "newspaper" is 份, the same as for maps.

一块零三分 will also mean 103. It's the same as 一块零三, because 分 (cent) can be dropped.

In 干红 (the dry red wine), 酒 (alcohol) is dropped.

In case you're wondering, 点 as in "to order" is the same character as 点 in 点儿 (a little).

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We've seen 了 a few times so far and know that it implies a supposedly completed action or event. It's very important not to link it with the English past tense, but rather the actual meaning of the sentence. So in sentences like 你准备好了吗? (Are you ready?), although it's present tense in the English sentence, the question is about whether an action has been completed, hence 了 is required.

Now here's a test, or rather a trick! Can you tell the difference between 你要点什么? and 你要点儿什么? See the major difference made by the little word 儿? In 你要点什么, 点 means "to order," so 你要点什么 means "What do you want to order?" 点儿 or 一点儿 means "a little." So 你要点儿什么? means "You want a little what?"

When talking about "having" something to eat or drink, you have to identify specifically whether it's 吃 (to eat) or 喝 (to drink). So in English, you can "have" a sandwich or wine, but in Mandarin, you'll have to use 吃 and 喝 respectively.

朝代 and 代 both mean dynasty. 朝代 is always used on its own, without following the name of any dynasty, so it's a general term for dynasty. You can say 那个朝代 (that dynasty), but not 清朝代 for the Qing Dynasty. 代 on the contrary, always follows the name of a certain dynasty, such as 清代.

要 is a very useful word in Mandarin and it has different meanings. We learned the meaning of "want" in a previous lesson. It can also mean "ask for" as in this conversation.

The Chinese way of counting is simpler than English. You don't have to use "and" to connect words for thousand, hundred, and so on. You simply say the digit and the unit, which, according to Malcolm Gladwell in his book Outliers (2008), was why the Chinese are so good at math. The simplicity of the numbers and short pronunciations involve less processing time. So grasping the Chinese number system could help your math!

十 means "ten" on its own. It's very useful, because it can be both "teen" as in fourteen and fifteen, as well as "-ty" as in twenty, thirty, etc. Remember, however, that its position is the opposite.

维萨, as you can tell, is a direct transliteration of Visa in English.

万事达 is also a direct transliteration of "Master" in English.

这里 and 这儿 both mean "here" and are interchangeable, though 这里 appears more often in the written language than 这儿.

签 means "to sign" and it can be combined with many different nouns to form new phrases. 签字 is one of them, meaning "to have one's autograph." 签 can also make other phrases, such as "sign contract" or "sign agreement."

交钱 and 付钱 both mean "pay (money)" and are interchangeable. 交 on its own means "submit" or "hand in" and 付 means "pay" even on its own.

下 is another very popular character in Mandarin. You'll see many other meanings and usages later.

怎么了 can also mean "What's going on?" depending on the context.

她为什么哭? can also mean "Why is she crying?" or "Why did she cry?" depending on the context.

疼 can mean "to hurt," "painful," "ache," and "sore."

舒服 also means "comfortable."

一下 always follows a verb to indicate a brief and quick action, such as have a rest, have an introduction, and so on.

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Are you wondering if 这个 and 这 are the same? They are very similar in meaning but have different structures and functions. 这 by itself is a pronoun, which can be followed by any measure word. 个 is a generic measure word in Mandarin. Thus 这个 is actually a phrase, formed by a pronoun and a measure word. 这个 is generally understood as "this" because there is no proper matching measure word in English. The same goes for 那个 (that) and 哪个 (which), both also incorporating the measure word 个.

说 can also mean "speak" or "talk."

As we've mentioned earlier, Chinese is a contextual language. It is also a topic-prominent language, and thus the topic of a sentence tends to be moved to the beginning of the sentence, as in 这个中文怎么说, the topic of which is "this." The word order of this sentence is "This Chinese how to say."

句 on its own means "sentence," but in 这句话 (this sentence), it's actually a measure word for sentences.

The tone system in Mandarin is one of the biggest challenges, if not the biggest challenge, for English learners. There are four tones plus a toneless or neutral tone. In order to fully grasp it, do what people always say: "Practice makes perfect."

When talking about the tones, people would usually say 声 instead of 声调 to refer to the specific tone of a character.

In Chinese, instead of having different words for "one" and "first," characters are combined to make different meanings. So 一 on its own means "one" and 第 on its own means "No." 第一 combined means the number one or "first." This is the same with all the numbers.

帮 is a short form for 帮助 as we saw in a previous chapter. So they both mean "help."

帮 and 帮助 both mean "help." While they're interchangeable as verbs, 帮 cannot also be used as a noun.

We've seen 在 (at) a few times so far and you're probably very familiar with its meaning. The even better news is that you can understand 在 as a super word for location in Mandarin. It's used to mean "in," "on," etc.

In case you're wondering, there's no difference between 讲汉语 (speak Mandarin) and 说汉语 (talk in Mandarin).

We've learned 要 as "to want" so far, and thus 不要 means to "not want" something. In a command sentence, however, 不要 would be to give the order of "not to do" do something. So 我不要在开车 means "I don't want to drive," while 不要开车 means "Don't drive."

You can also say 请你不要跟我讲英语. It means exactly the same as 请不要跟我讲英语. The only difference between the two sentences would be that 请不要跟我讲英语 can be used to address "you" plural as well, as it doesn't specify the person being referred to.

We add a measure word when talking about the number of months, as in one month, two months, and so on.

才 and 刚 both mean "just" and are interchangeable.

得 is another small word in Mandarin. It connects a verb with an adverb, such as between "speak" and "well."

啊 is an exclamation word to express various significant emotions, such as surprise or devastation. Try these last two words in the next challenge!

没 and 没有 are interchangeable when referring to the meaning of "not have."

Although it sounds very similar to the English "hmm," 嗯 is used to comply or agree rather than to ponder.

吧 is another small word in Mandarin. It's always used at the end of a sentence to express encouragement or confirmation.

You probably still remember 会 by the meaning of "can." It can also mean "will."

