

**Basic Language and  
Interactive Notes Folder**

**Chinese**

**AP  
E**

**Lexical Group  
Series**

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## Conversation Essentials

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hello/how do you do: **nǐ/nín hǎo**

good morning/afternoon/evening: **nǐ/nín hǎo**

good night: **wǎn'ān** Mr: **xiānsheng** Mrs/Miss: **niǚshi**

goodbye: **zàijiàn** see you later: **huitóujiàn**

please: **qǐng** yes, please: **hǎo, xièxie**

thank you: **xièxie** thanks very much: **duōxiè**

no thanks: **xièxie, wǒ bú yào**

how are you?: **nǐ hǎo ma?**

fine, thanks: **hén hǎo, xièxie**

nice to meet you: **jiàndào nín hěn gaōxìng**

excuse me (to squeeze past): **máfan nín**

excuse me (sorry): **duìbuqǐ** never mind: **méi guānxi**

pardon me?/sorry?: **nǐ shuō shenme?**

excuse me (for attention): **máfan nín, qǐng wèn ..**

could you please...: **qǐng nín ..., hǎo ma?**

yes (true): **shìde** no: **bùshì** OK/good: **hǎo** not: **bù**

is there ....? ... **yǒu ma?** yes: **yǒu** no: **méiyǒu**

I would like ....: **wǒ xiǎng...** I like ...: **wǒ xǐhuan ...**

would you like ....?: **nín xiǎng bu xiǎng ...?**

could I have ..., please?: **qǐng, ... hǎo ma?**

could you ....?: **nín kěyǐ... ma?**

where is ....? : ... **zài nǎr?**

when is ....? : ... **dāng shì.... ?**

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I see/understand: **wǒ míngbai le**

I don't understand: **wǒ bù dǒng**

I can't speak Chinese: **wǒ bùhuì jiǎng Hànyǔ**

can you speak English?: **nín huì jiǎng Yīngyǔ ma?**

could you repeat that?:

**qǐng nǐzài shuō yíbiàn, hǎo ma?**

could you speak more slowly?:

**qǐng shuō màn yìdiǎnr, hǎo ma?**

how much is this/that?: **duōshao qián zhèige/nèige?**

good: **hǎo** better: **hǎo diǎnr** best: **zuì hǎo**

bad: **huài** worse: **huài diǎnr** worst: **zuì huài**

more: **diǎnr** less: **shǎo** most: **zuì**

what is this in Chinese?:

**zhè shì shénme zài zhōngguó?**

how do you pronounce this in Chinese?:

**nǐ zěnme zài zhōngguó niàn zhège?**

does this bus go to...?: **zhè liàng chē qù ... ma?**

good luck!: **zhù nǐ shùnlì!** congratulations!: **gōngxǐ!**

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## Pronunciation Essentials

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**c** is **ts**; **ch** is **chye**; **q** is **ch**; **x** is **sh**;

**z** is **dz**; **zh** is **dje**; **ia** is **ya**; others as English

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# **Basic Language and Interactive Notes Folder**

# **Chinese**

**Lexical Group Series**



**Malcolm Moore Ph.D.**

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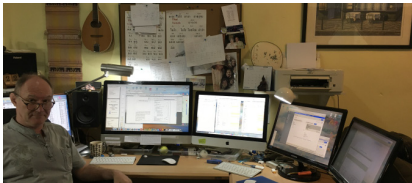
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## Preface

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Visiting or living in a new country provides many opportunities to expand your horizons, especially if you have a basic awareness of the local language. This booklet was drafted with the aim of facilitating interactions with Chinese speakers in your own living version of Chinese, at whatever level it might be!

A very basic introduction, simple coverage of essential grammar, word groups in lexical categories, these provide your skeleton of bare bones which you can stick together at will. The idea is that this booklet should be an interactive resource so that free spaces are liberally distributed throughout, allowing you to make your own observations and notes for

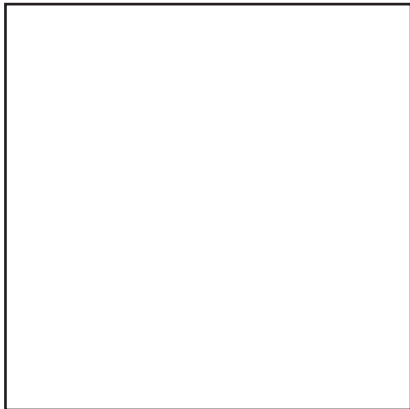


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continued reference.

Armed with the 'Chinese' language drill folder I hope that you gain maximum enjoyment and success in delving into the Chinese worlds which are of most interest to you personally, adding your own extra vocabulary and comments to help you achieve your own aims with the language.

Happy interacting! Malcolm Moore



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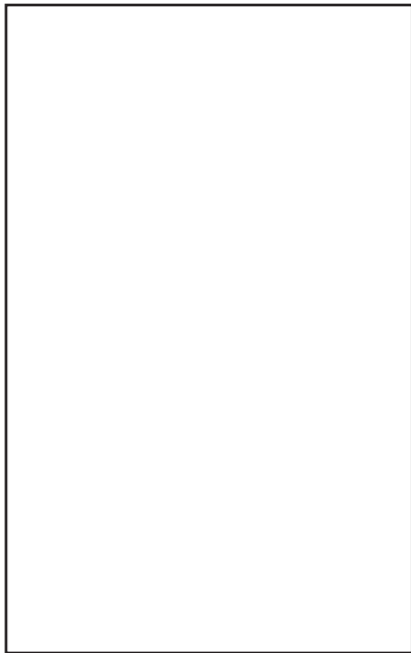
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# The Chinese Language

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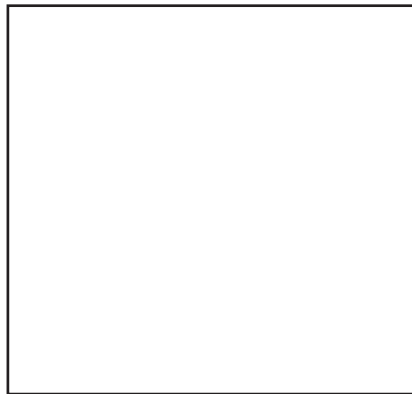
## a) History

Some one fourth of mankind speak some form of Chinese, an independent branch of the Sino-Tibetan family divided into a minimum of five groups of dialects.

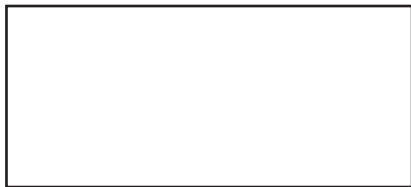
The primary dialect group is **Mandarin** (an English translation of the old Beijing expression for official language ‘**Guan-hua**’, spoken by approximately 70% of the total Chinese population, living in plains of the North, Center and West. The other major dialects are: **Wú**, used in the major urban centers of Shanghai, Suzhou and Wenzhou and their surrounding areas on the East coast; **Min**, spoken by the Chinese of Taiwan and the adjacent provinces of the mainland; and **Yue**, primarily in Guangdong (Canton) and Hong Kong; and **Hakka** (guest) dialects, found in scattered tightly knit agricultural communities throughout South-East China, originating in the mists of time in North China.

Old Chinese, or “Archaic Chinese,” was spoken during the early and middle Zhou

Dynasty (1122 BC - 256 BC), as evidenced by inscriptions on bronze artifacts and ancient literature including the I Ching. Probably at this time it was still without tones. Middle or 'ancient' Chinese of the Sui, Tang and Song dynasties (6th through 10th centuries AD) underwent a number of sound changes as evidenced by comparison of Qieyun rhyme dictionaries. Mandarin, Yue (including Cantonese) and Wu are divergent developments from the Qieyun system.



During the Qing Dynasty, academies were set up in an attempt to make pronunciation conform to the capital Beijing's standard, but had little success. From the 1950s, however, with the introduction of a standardized elementary school system, the official language or **Putonghua** (common speech), based on the Beijing dialect, is now spoken throughout China (including Taiwan but with the exception of Hong Kong and Macau) alongside local dialects which are decreasing in use. Luckily **Putonghua** is one featuring a relatively simple tone system with only four basic tones (in contrast to Cantonese with nine!). The Romanization system adopted by the government in Beijing at the same time represents the tones using diacritic marks. In the present booklet they are indicated by symbols above the relevant vowel.





The Chinese characters (**hànzì** 汉字) originated some 3,500-4,000 years ago in the Yellow river region, examples being found inscribed on bones and tortoise shells. Initially simple pictographs were applied, as for tree, but with increasing complexity, symbolic ideographs were devised. Most are a combination of two or more simple elements or radicals, each having some meaning related to objects in the environment. With standardization, certain characters came to have a phonetic role in defining pronunciation.

However, for conversation purposes a knowledge of characters is not necessary so only Roman script is provided in the present booklet.

## b) Pronunciation - fāyīn

The entries for pronunciation (**fāyīn**) in the present English-Chinese dictionary are given with a standardized **pinyin** type system but since this does not allow actual sounds to be accurately produced it is essential that you concentrate a great deal of attention on the explanation below. The most important points are again listed inside the front cover for immediate checks. Chinese words are made up of one or more syllables, each represented by a character. Each syllable has at least one vowel, which has a tone as well as the **pinyin** reading. In most cases there is an initial consonant and there may also be final consonants, although these are not stressed.

### Initial Consonants

<b>b, d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s,</b>	<b>p</b>	hard <b>p</b> as in pass
<b>w, y</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>ch</b> as in <u>cheers</u>
<b>c</b>	<b>ts</b>	as in <u>its</u>
<b>ch</b>	<b>chye</b>	as in <u>birch</u>
<b>h</b>	hard <b>h</b>	as in <u>Bach</u>
<b>j</b>	<b>j</b>	as in jar
<b>k</b>	hard <b>k</b>	as in <u>cat</u>
	<b>sh</b>	as in <u>shower</u>
	<b>t</b>	hard <b>t</b> as in <u>tank</u>
	<b>x</b>	<b>sh</b> as in <u>shy</u>
	<b>z</b>	<b>dz</b> as in <u>beds</u>
	<b>zh</b>	<b>dje</b> as in <u>Geronimo</u>

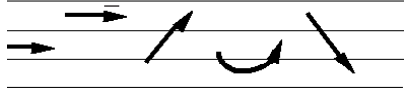
## Final Vowels (+ Consonants)

a	ah	as in <u>f</u> ather	o	o	as in <u>m</u> ore
ai	ai	as in <u>e</u> ye	ou	oh	as in <u>t</u> oe
an	ahn	as in <u>b</u> arn	ong	oong	
ang	ahng	as in <u>b</u> ang	u	u	as in <u>f</u> ool
ao	ao	as in <u>c</u> ow	ua	uah	as in <u>w</u> hat
e	short uh	as in <u>c</u> urt	uai	uai	as in <u>w</u> hy
ei	ei	as in <u>e</u> ight	uan	o	as in <u>m</u> ore
eng		as in <u>l</u> ength	uang	o	as in <u>m</u> ore
er	err	as in <u>b</u> urr	ue	ueh	with short <u>eh</u>
i	ee	as in <u>t</u> een	ui	uei	as in <u>w</u> eight
ia	ya	as in <u>y</u> ahoo	un	un	as in <u>b</u> un
ian	yen	as in <u>y</u> en	uo	uoh	as in <u>w</u> oe
iang	yang				
iao	yow				
ie	ye	as in <u>y</u> es	ü	ü	as in <u>ü</u> ber
iong	yong		üe	üeh	with short <u>eh</u>
iu	yo	as in <u>y</u> ore			

Syllables have no or one of four tones in Mandarin Chinese, as indicated here by

**a ā á ǎ à e ē é ǎ è i ī í ǐ ì o ō ó ǒ ò u ū ú ǔ ù**

None    1 High    2 Rising    3 Low    4 Falling



First, high-level, is a steady high sound.

Second high-rising tone, goes from middle to high pitch (“What?!”). With three-syllables, after a first or second tone first syllable a second tone middle syllable may change to a first tone.

Third, descends from mid-low to low, but between other tones may simply be low.

Fourth high-falling tone, features a sharp fall from high to low (“Stop!”). When followed by another fourth-tone syllable, the fall may be only from high to mid-level.

When in doubt - ask a Chinese!

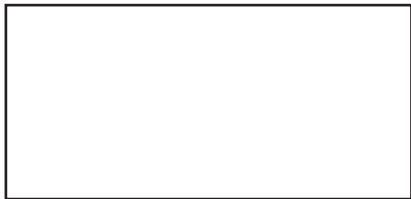
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## Grammar - Yǔfǎ

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### a) Introduction

If you want to be able to speak Chinese with any degree of natural fluency a long list of phrases for set situations is not of real practical help. You need to understand exactly what you are saying - within the limits set by your command of the grammatical intricacies - and to make your own sentences from simple beginnings. To start, all you require is the basic grammar of how the sentence components are pieced together. Natural addition of single words to your active vocabulary, as you have an opportunity or necessity to use them, will then gradually increase the scope of your language ability.



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The sentence structure is **subject-verb-object**. Modifiers are placed the words they modify – in a noun phrase, for example, the noun comes last, and all modifiers, like relative clauses, precede it.

While the major emphasis given to levels of politeness which are so characteristic of Korean and Japanese are lacking in Chinese, generally you will be using the **Nin** or polite form for you, as opposed to the more familiar **Ni** in your initial interactions with Chinese.



## b) Parts of Speech

### i) NOUNS: míngcí

Nouns do not have separate single/plural forms (the exception being addition of **men** for groups of people, but not with actual numbers), do not vary with their role in the sentence and do not take a definite or indefinite article.

For definition, use the demonstrative pronouns **zhè** (this) or **nà** (that) (alternative colloquial pronunciations are **zhèi** and **nèi**) with the relevant counter:

**zhè běn shū** this (counter) book



Such counters (see Counter Word Group) must always be applied when numbers are used with nouns, where the order is number-counter-noun

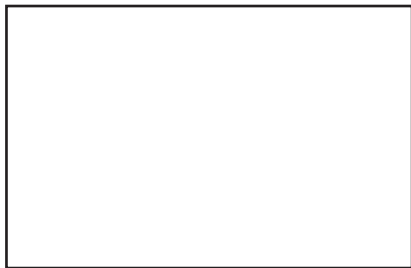
**zhè sān běn shū**: these three (counter) book(s) nouns (representing units of measurement, time or currency) are themselves classifiers, and can therefore be counted directly

They must also be applied to express ‘this one’ or ‘that one’. When in doubt use **ge**

**zhè/zhèi ge shì** this one is

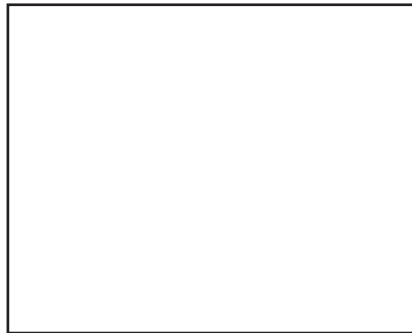
**nà/ nèi ge shì** that one is

Demonstrative pronouns may be optionally pluralized by the addition of **xiē**, making **zhèxiē** “these” and **nàxiē** “those”



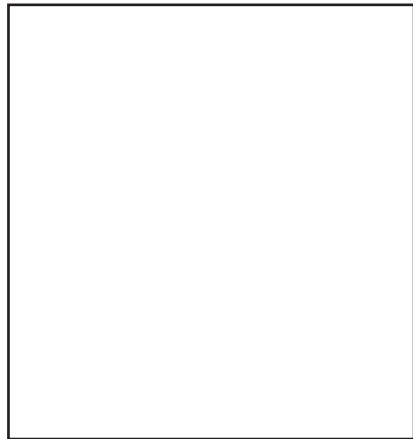
ii) PERSONAL PRONOUNS: **dàicí****wǒ**: I = me**nǐ**: you**nín**: you (polite)**tā** he/she = him/her**wǒmen**: we = us**nǐmen**: you**nǐnmen**: you (polite)**tāmen**: they=them**wǒde**: my/mine**nǐde**: your(s)**nǐnde**: your(s)**tāde**: his/her(s)**wǒmende**: our(s)**nǐmende**: your(s)**nǐnmende**: your(s)**tāmende**: their(s)

**tā** can also be used for ‘it’ but this is not common (instead, demonstratives are preferred).



If the relationship or possession is clear from the context then **de** may be omitted.

There is a reflexive pronoun **zìjǐ (de)** meaning “oneself, myself (my own)” The reciprocal pronoun “each other” can be translated by **bǐcǐ**, usually in adverb position (alternatively **hùxiāng** “mutually” can be applied )



iv) ADJECTIVES: **xíngróngcí**

Adjectives, generally followed by the word **de** (this may be omitted with single syllable adjectives), precede the noun. Nouns can qualify other nouns as adjectives, with or without **de**.

**xīn (de) shū**: new book(s)

**wùlǐ (de) shū**: physics book

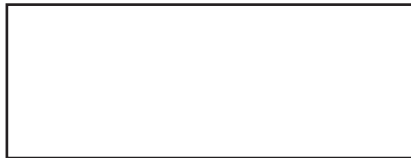
Negatives are formed with **bù** (changes to **bú** before a word with the 4th tone).

When multiple adjectives are used, the order is “classifier - quality/size - shape - color”, although this can be ignored when each adjective is followed by **de**.

large, round, red ball: **dà, yuán, hóng de qiú**  
**yuán de, hóng de, dà de qiú**

Adjectives can also be used as verbs without any necessity for the copula **shì** ‘is’

**tā gāoxìng** he happy



For locations, make adjectival phrases with **de**  
**fángzi lǐ de shū**      **zhuō shàng de shū**  
in the house book      on the table book

Comparatives are formed with a number of words denoting extent, following the adjective:

..**diǎnr**: more    ..**duōle**: much more

..**yidiǎnr**: a little more    ..**gèng**: more

For comparing nouns use **bǐ** for than.

**Beijing bǐ Shànghǎi lěng (de duo)**

Beijing than Shanghai (much) cold(er)

Superlatives are formed with **zuì**, the most, before the adjective. **zuìxīn (de) shū**: the newest book(s)

as...as...: **gēn .... yīyàng ...**

this ball is as large as that one

**zhège qiú gēn nàge yīyàng dà**

not as...as: **bùshì nàme**

this ball is not as large as that one

**zhège qiú bù shì nàme dà**

I am not as clever as you

**wǒ bù xiàng nǐ nàme cōngmíng**

the -er the -er **yuè .. yuè ...**

the sooner the better **yuè zǎo yuè hǎo**

v) VERBS: **dòngcí**

Verbs do not change with the person or number and there are no separate tense. Past and future are indicated by adverbs such as yesterday.

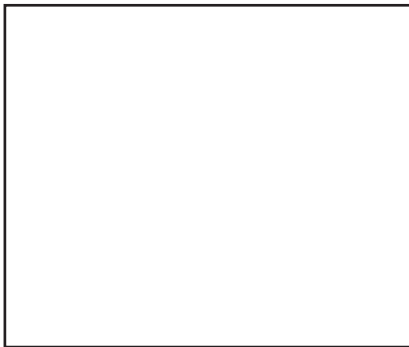
**wǒ chī:** I eat/am eating

**wǒ míngtiān chī:** I tomorrow will eat

**wǒ zuótiān chī:** I yesterday ate/was eating

To indicate continuous action place **zài** (in/at) in front of the verb

**wǒ zài chī:** I am (in the process of) eating



To form a negative, as with adjectives add **bù** (pronounced with second tone **bú** when followed by a fourth tone), except with the verb **yǒu** to have, where **méi** is used as the negative.

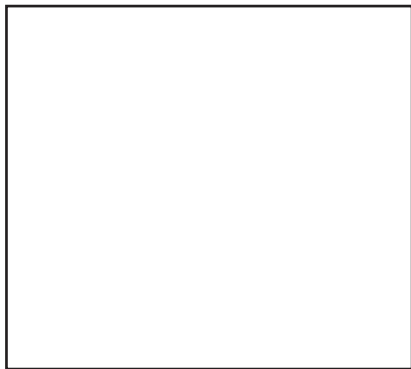
I am not eating : **wǒ bù chī**

I do not have money: **wǒ méiyǒu qián**

For negation of a verb denoting a completed event, **méi** or **méiyǒu** is used instead of **bù**

I have not eaten Chinese food

**wǒ méi chī zhōngguó cài**



Verb suffixes can be added to modify meaning:

-**le** indicates change, often completed situation

I sold the car: **wǒ mài le chē**

in the negative form use **méiyǒu**

I did not sell the car: **wǒ méiyǒu mài chē**

-**guo** indicates past experience, having done

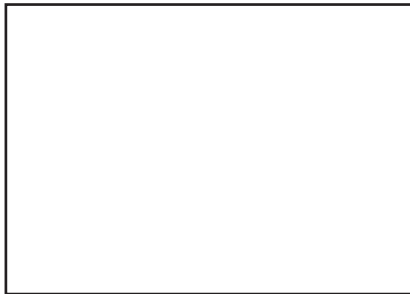
I have been to China: **wǒ qùguò zhōngguó**

in the negative form use **méi**

I have never been to China:

**wǒ méi qùguò zhōngguó**

**ba** indicates suggestion: **chī ba** let's eat



Important Verbs 1: To be and to have

To be for nouns is **shì** with **búshì** as the negative.

**wǒ shì Yīngguó rén** I am English

**wǒ búshì Zhōngguó rén** I am not Chinese

However, there is no copula with adjectives

**tā (bú) gāoxìng** he (not) happy

For to have with the connotation of existence/  
there are, **yǒu** is used, with **méi** in the negative.

I (do not) have money **wǒ méi(yǒu) qián**





## Important Verbs 2: Auxiliaries

The auxiliaries

can: <b>néng</b>	know how to: <b>hui</b>
like: <b>xǐhuan</b> ,	may: <b>kéyǐ</b>
must: <b>bìxu</b> ,	need: <b>xūyào</b>
should: <b>yīnggāi</b>	want: <b>yào</b>
would like: <b>xiǎng</b> ,	<b>xiǎngyào</b>

all are placed immediately before other verbs.

**nǐ (bù)néng qù** you can(not) go**nǐ (bù) yīnggāi qù** you ought (not) to go

Imperatives/requests: Stress the verb but for politeness should add please:

**qǐng zuo** please do **zuò ba!** do it!negative **búyào** or **bié****qǐng bù yào zuò** please do not do**bié zuò** do not do!

## vi) ADVERBS: fùcí

Many adjectives can also function as adverbs but may be repeated for emphasis.

he works quickly **tā gōngzuò kuài (kuài)**With **de** (not the same character as **de** marking possessives) after a verb, a following adjective functions as an adverb.**tā gōngzuòde kuài:** he works quickly

iii) PREPOSITIONS: **jiècí**

Prepositions are usually placed before the noun but can also act as noun suffixes used together with **zài** for in/at to indicate location, like:

**lǐ**, inside    **zài shūlǐ** at book inside  
**shàng, shàngfāng** above, on  
**wài** outside  
**xià, xiàfāng** below  
**zhong** between, in the middle

viii) QUESTIONS: **wèntí**

Questions can be formed using the question participle **ma** placed at the end of a sentence:

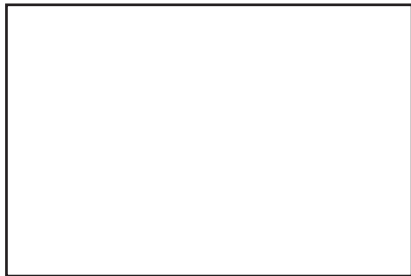
**nín shì Zhōngguó rén ma?** are you Chinese?

To answer in the affirmative repeat the verb, use **shìde** (yes, that is the case), **duìle** (yes, that's right), in the negative **bù** before the verb or **méi** before **yǒu**

One common form for asking a question is to repeat the verb separated by negative **bù** or **méi**

**dǒng bù dǒng** do you understand or not?

**nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qián** have you money or not?



## Yǔfǎ - Wèntí

---

There are also a series of interrogative pronouns, which are placed in an objective position at the end of the sentence rather than the head:

**duōshao** how much?

**shénme** what?

**shénme shíhou** when?

**shéi** who?

**shéide** whose?

**neige/nǎyígè** which?

**nǎr/nǎli** where?

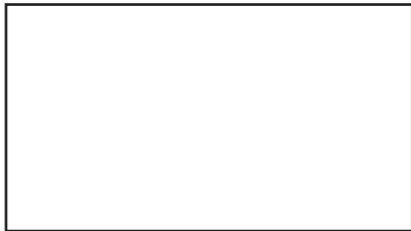
**wèishénme** why?

**zenme** how?

in questions use **háishi** for or

do you want tea or coffee?

**nǐ xiǎng yào chá háishi kǎfēi?**



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# Basic English - Chinese Lexical Group Dictionary

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Provided, in alphabetical order within groups, are English words and selected Chinese equivalents for the various lexical categories:

Adjectives: <b>xíngróngcí</b> general; things; colours; feelings; people; taste; weather:	26
Adverbs: <b>fùcí</b> how, when; where	36
Conjunctions: <b>liáncí</b>	40
Nouns: <b>míngcí</b> animals; counters; body/ clothes; city; ; country; culture; family; food; house; possessions; time and number, transport; materials; weather	41
Prepositions: <b>qiánzhìcí</b>	66
Questions: <b>wèntí</b>	67
Verbs: <b>dòngcí</b>	68

The empty boxes are included for additional vocabulary of your own.

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## Use it! Shǐyòng ba!

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adjective: xíngróngcí

quantity and order: shùliàng hé chì

all: quánbù, zhěngtiān

another: líng yīgè any: rènhé

both: liǎnggè dōu different: bùtóng

each/every: gè either: rèn yī

enough: gòule few: xiǎo

a few: hěshǎo first: dìyī

last: shàng, zuìhòu less: shǎo

little: xiǎoliàng a little: yīdiǎn

many/much: hěnduō/duō

more: gèng most: duōshù

next: xià no/not: bù, méiyǒu

plural: fùshù same: tóng, yīyàng

several: jǐge similar: lèisi singular: dānshù

so: rúcǐ zhī some: yīxiē

than: bǐ that: nà, nei these: zhèxiē

this: zhè, zhèi those: nàxiē

too: tài very: hěn, fēicháng

thing, object, matter: dōngxi, wù, shì  
 big: dà ↔ small: xiǎo  
 clean: gānjìng ↔ dirty: zāng  
 comfortable: shūfu complicated: fùzá  
 convenient: fāngbiàn ↔ awkward: bièniu  
 dangerous: wēixiǎn ↔ safe: píng'ān  
 dark: àn ↔ bright: míngliàng  
 easy: róngyì ↔ difficult: kùnnán  
 empty: kōng ↔ full: mǎn  
 excellent: hǎojíle ↔ awful: zāogāo  
 expensive: guì ↔ cheap: piányi  
 fast: kuài ↔ slow: màn  
 good: hǎo ↔ bad: huài  
     better: gèng hǎo ↔ worse: gèng huài  
     best: zuì hǎo ↔ worst: zuì huài  
 hard: yìng ↔ soft: ruǎn  
 heavy: zhòng ↔ light: dēng  
 high: gāo ↔ low: dī

(un)important: (bù) zhòngyào  
 modern: xiàndài ↔ old-fashioned: guòshí  
 near: jiējìn ↔ far: yuǎn  
 (un)necessary: (bù) bìyào  
 new: xīn ↔ old: jiù  
 noisy: chǎonào ↔ quiet: ānjìng  
 open: kāizhe ↔ closed: guān  
 (im)possible: (bù) kěnéng  
 practical: shíjì serious: yánzhòng  
 short: duǎn ↔ long: cháng  
 special: tèbié tight: xiǎo ↔ loose: sōng  
 useful: yǒuyòng, wúyòng  
 wet: shī ↔ dry: gàn

colour and design: yánsè hé shèjì

black: hēi blue: lán sè (sky-): tiānlán sè

brown: zōngsè checked: jiǎnchá

colorful: duōcǎi dark...: àn

gold: jīnsè green: lǜsè grey: huīsè

light...: qiǎn .. orange: chéng

pale: cāngbái pink: fěnhóng

plain: píngyuán purple: zǐsè

red: hóngsè round: yuán

square: zhèngfāng striped: tiáowén

white: bái yellow: huángsè

feelings: gǎnjué

afraid: hàipà angry: fènnù

bored: fánsǐ le boring: méi jìnr

certain: wúyí comfortable: zìzài

disappointed: shīwàng

disappointing: líng rén shīwàng

embarrassed/ing: gāngà

envious: dùjì experienced: yǒu jīngyàn

frightening: kǐpà happy: kuàilè hungry: è

interested: yǒu xìngqù

interesting: yǒu yìsì

jealous: dùjì lonely: gūdú

painful: tòngkǔ pragmatic: wùshí

sad: bēi'āi satisfied: mǎnyì

sleepy: xiǎngshuì stressful: yāli

surprised: jīngyà surprising: qíguài

thirsty: kě tired: lèi tiring: láolèi

people: **rén**

ambitious: **yǒu xióngxīn**

beautiful: **měilì** ↔ ugly: **nánkàn**

blind: **máng** busy: **máng** ↔ free: **zìyóu**

cynical: **fènshìjísú** deaf: **ěr lóng**

divorced: **lìhūn**

drunk: **jiǔzuì** ↔ sober: **qīngxǐng**

easy-going: **suíhe** famous: **yǒumíng**

fat (obese): **pàng (fēicháng féipàng)** ↔

slim/thin: **xìcháng/zhīdào**

handsome: **yīngjùn** greedy: **tānlán**

healthy: **jiànkāng** ↔ ill: **bīnglè**

honest: **chéngshí** ↔ dishonest: **bù chéngshí**

intelligent: **cōngmíng** ↔ stupid: **bèn**

kind: **qīnqiè** ↔ cruel: **cánrěn**

lazy: **lǎn** ↔ hard-working: **qínfèn**

left-/right-handed: **zuǒpiēzi/yòupiēzi**

married: **jiéhūnle** ↔ single: **dānshēn**

old: **lǎo** ↔ young: **niánqīng**

optimistic: **lèguān** ↔ pessimistic: **bēiguān**

polite: **yǒu lǐmào** ↔ rude: **cūbào**

poor: **qióng** ↔ rich: **yǒuqián**

pragmatic: **wùshí** pretty: **piàoliang**

right: **duì** ↔ wrong: **bùdào**

selfish: **zìsī** serious: **rènzhēn**

short: **ǎi** ↔ tall: **gāo**

shy: **hàixiū** ↔ confident: **xìnxīn**

slim: **sīlǐmǔ** ↔ stout: **féishuò**

stingy: **xiǎoqì** ↔ generous: **kāngkǎi**

weak: **ruò** ↔ strong: **qiángzhuàng**

wise: **míngzhì** ↔ foolish: **yúchǔn**



taste and cooking: wèijué hé pēngrèn

bitter: kǔwèi boiled: zhǔfèi

delicious: kěkǒu dry: gān fatty: zhīfáng

fresh: xīnxiān fried: zhá, xiāngsū

frozen: dòngjié grilled: kǎo

medium rare: wǔ fēn shú rare: hǎnjiàn

salty: xián sour: suān spicy: là

strong: nóng nóng sweet: tián

tasty: hào chī tasteless: jìlèi

tender: nèn tough: jiānrèn

weak: ruò well-done: shú shú

weather: tiānqì (yùbào)

cloudy: yīntiān cold: hánlěng ↔ hot: rè

cool: liángkuài ↔ warm: nuǎnhuo

fine: qínglǎng humid: shī

icy: lěngbīngbīng rainy: yīnyǔ

snowy: xuěyù sunny: yángguāng

windy: duōfēng

adverb: fùcí

how: zěnme, zěnyàng

accidentally: ōurán actually: qíshí

almost: chàbùduō alone: gūdú

also: yě altogether: yìgòng

anyhow: zǒngzhī approximately: dàyuē

at least: zhìshǎo badly: yánzhòng

basically: jīběnshàng

carefully: xiǎoxīn carelessly: húlùn

certainly: dāngrán especially: yóuqí

exactly: qiàhǎo for example: lǐrú

fortunately: hǎozài

generally: yībān, tōngcháng gladly: lèyì

hard: nǔlì in a hurry: cōngmáng

mostly: dàduō

naturally, of course: zìrán, dāngrán

only: zhǐ yǒu on purpose: gùyì

perhaps: yěxǔ possibly: kěnéng

probably: dàgài quickly: gǎnmáng

quite: xiāngdāng really: zhēnzhèng

slowly: màn so: zhème

somehow: bùzhī hégù

together: yìqǐ totally: wánquán

unfortunately: kěxí

unwillingly: bù qíngyuàn

usually: píngshí well: hěn hǎo

when: shénme shíhòu

after: yǐhòu afterwards: hòulái

again: zài ago: yǐqián already: yǐjīng

always: zǒng at last!: zhōngyú!

before: zuótiān early: zǎo

frequently: píngfán

immediately: mǎshàng just (now): gāngcái

late: wǎn, chídào later: hòulái

never: cóngwèi now: xiànzài

occasionally: ǒurán often: cháng

on time: zhǔnshí rarely/seldom: bùcháng

recently: zuìjìn sometime: mǒu shí

sometimes: yǒu shí soon: bùjiǔ

still: réng suddenly: tūrán

then: ránhòu (not) yet: hái (méiyǒu)

where: nǎlǐ

anywhere: suǐdì away: yuǎn

backwards: xiàng hòu

down, downwards: xiàng xià

east(wards): (xiàng) dōng in the -: -biān

everywhere: dào chù

forwards: xiàng qián

(from/to) here: (cóng /dào -) zhèlǐ

left (on the/to the -): (zài/ xiàng) zuǒbiān

north(wards): (xiàng) běi in the -: -biān

nowhere: wú chù

right (on the/to the -): (zài/ xiàng) yòubiān

sidewards: cè xiàng somewhere: mǒu chù

south(wards): (xiàng) nán in the -: -biān

straight on: zhí shàng

there: nǎlǐ (over -): nà biān

upwards: xiàngshàng

west(wards): (xiàng) xī in the -: -biān

conjunctions: **liáncí**

although: **suīrán** and: **hé**  
 as well as: **yǐjǐ** because: **yīnwèi**, **poiché**  
 but: **kěshì** either ... or ...: **zài ... huò ...**  
 even if: **jíshǐ** however: **wúlùn rúhé**  
 if: **rúguǒ** in case of: **de qíngkuàng xià**  
 in order to: **wèile** instead of: **dàiti**  
 neither ... nor ...: **... hé ... dū bùshì** or: **huò**,  
**háishì** provided that: **tiáojiàn shì**  
 since: **yīnwèi** therefore: **yīncǐ**  
 unless: **chúfēi** until: **dào...wéizhǐ**  
 whereas/while: **sī, ér**

nouns: **míngcí**

animals and plants: **dòngwù hé zhíwù**  
 bird: **niǎo** cat: **māo**  
 cockroach: **zhāngláng** dog: **gǒu**  
 flower: **kē** horse: **mǎ**  
 mosquito: **wénzi** pet: **wán'r dòngwù**  
 tree: **shù** wild animal: **yěshēng dòngwù**

counters/classifiers: **jìshùqì/fēnlèi qì**  
 affairs/things: **jiàn** animals/birds: **zhī**  
 books: **běn** buildings: **suǒ**(large) **dòng**  
 cups, glasses: **bēi** fish, boats: **tiáo**  
 flowers/trees: **kē** flat objects: **zhāng**  
 people: **gè** (polite) **wèi**  
 pen: **zhī** pieces: **kuài** vehicles: **liàng**  
 with handles: **bǎ** when in doubt: **gè**

body and clothes: shēntǐ hé yīfu

arm: gēbo back: bèi belt: yāodài

boot: yāodài bra: xiōngzhào brain: nǎo

breast: xiōng coat: wàitào

dress: liányīqún ear: ěrduo

eye: yǎnjīng face: bǎoquán

finger: shǒuzhǐ foot: jiǎo

glove: shǒutào gut: cháng

hair: tóufa hand: shǒu hat: màozi

head: tóu heart: xīnzàng

helmet: tóukuī jacket: jiákè

leg: tuǐ liver: gān mouth: zuǐ

muscle: jīròu nose: bízi

shirt: chèn yī shoe: xié

skin: pífū skirt: qúnzi

slipper: tuōxié socks: duǎnwà

stomach: wèi suit: tàozhuāng

sweater: máoyī swimsuit: yǒngzhuāng

tie: lǐngdài tights: liánkùwà

toe: jiáozhǐ tooth: yá

trousers: kùzi underwear: nèiyī

city and countryside: **chéngshì** hé **xiāngcūn**

address: **dìzhǐ** apartment: **dānyuán**

art museum: **yìshù bówùguǎn**

bank: **yínháng** beach: **hǎitān**

bookshop: **běnbù** border: **biānjiè**

bridge: **qiáo** building: **jiànzhùwù**

church: **jiàotáng** cinema: **diànyuàn**

coast: **hǎibīn**

convenience store: **biànlì diàn**

department store: **bǎihuòdàlóu**

desert: **shāmò** elevator/lift: **diàntī**

embassy: **dàshǐguǎn** escalator: **zìdòng fútī**

farm: **nóngchǎng** factory: **gōngchǎng**

field: **língyù** fire station: **xiāofáng jú**

floor (ground/2nd): **lóu (yī lóu/èr lóu )**

forest: **sēnlín** garden: **huāyuán**

high-rise: **gāolóu** hospital: **yīyuàn**

hotel: **lǚguǎn** house: **fángzi** island: **dǎo**

lake: **hú** land: **dì** library: **túshūguǎn**

moon: **mìyuè** moonlight: **yuèguāng**

mosque: **qīngzhēnsì** mountain: **shān**

museum: **bówùguǎn** ocean: **yáng**

office: **bàngōngshì** park: **gōngyuán**

police station: **pàichūsuǒ**

post office: **yóujú** restaurant: **fàndiàn**

river: **jiāng** road: **lù** school: **xuéxiào**

sea: **hǎi** shop: **shāngdiàn**

sky: **tiānkōng** skyscraper: **mótiān dàlóu**

star: **xīng** street: **jiētóu**

sun: **tàiyáng** sunlight: **yángguāng**

temple: **sìmiào** theater: **jùyuàn**

town: **chéngzhèn** university: **dàxué**

valley: **gǔ** village: **cūn** volcano: **huǒshān**

waterfall: **pùbù** zoo: **dòngwùyuán**

country and language: guójiā hé yǔyán

Africa: fēizhōu America: Měiguó

Asia: Yàzhōu Australia: Àodàliyǎ

China: zhōngguó, zhōngwén

England: yīngguó, yīngyǔ

Europe: Ōuzhōu

France: fǎguó, fǎyǔ

Germany: déguó, déyǔ

Italy: yìdàlì, yìdàliyǔ

Japan: rìběn, rìyǔ

Russia: éguó, èyǔ

Spain: xībānyá, xībānyáyǔ

Thailand: tàiguó,

USA: měiguó, yīngyǔ

compatriot: tóngbāo

compass points: luó pándiǎn

north: běi south: nán

east: dōng west: xī

north-east: dōngběi

south-west: xīnán

foreigner: wàiguórén

foreign language: wàiyǔ

international organization: guójì zǔzhī

nation: guójiā

national anthem: guógē

national flag: guóqí

nationality: guójí world: shìjiè

culture and society: wénhuà hé shèhuì

archaeology: kǎogǔxué

architecture: jiànzhù

art: měishù ballet: bālěiwǔ

birth: dànshēng business: shāngyè

cancer: áizhèng chess: qí

cinema: diànyǐng community: shèqū

competition: jìngzhēng concert: yīnyuèhuì

cooking: pēngrèn dancing: tiàowǔ

death: sǐwáng diabetes: tángniàobìng

disease: jíbìng education: jiàoyù

employment: gùyòng

entertainment: yúlè zhāodài

environment: huánjìng exercise: duànliàn

export: chūkǒu failure: shībài

fate: mìngyùn film: diànyǐng

fine art: měishù game: yóuxì

geography: dìlǐxué goods: chǎnpǐn

history: lìshǐ import: jìnkǒu

industry: hángyè investment: tóuzī

journey: zhēngtú language: yǔyán

life: shēnghuó magazine: zázhì

music: yīnyuè news: xīnwén

newspaper: bàozhǐ opportunity: jīhuì

painting: huìhuà peace: héping

philosophy: zhéxué

photography: shèyǐng

politics: zhèngzhì pollution: wūrǎn

price: jiàgé problem: wèntí

religion: zōngjiào research: yánjiū

science: kēxué sculpture: diāokè

singing: gēchàng sport: tǐyù

success: chénggōng theatre: jùchǎng

thing (object): I thing (affair): shìwù

travel: lǚyóu TV program: diànshì jiemù

war: zhànzhēng wealth: cáifù

work: láodòng



food: **shíwù, shípǐn**

appetizer: **lěngpánr** bread: **miànbāo**

breakfast: **zǎofàn** butter: **huángyóu**

cake: **dàkǎ** cheese: **nǎilàò**

condiments/herbs: **tiáowèipǐn/cǎoyào**

basil: **luólè** garlic: **dàsuàn**

ginger: **shēngjiāng** mint: **bòhé**

mustard: **jièmò** oregano: **niú zhì**

pepper: **hújiāo** salt: **yán**

soy: **jiàngyóu** sugar: **táng** vinegar: **cù**

cream: **nǎiyóu** curry: **gālǐ**

dessert: **tiándiǎn** dinner: **zhèngcān**

drink: **yǐnliào**

alcohol: **jiǔ** beer: **píjiǔ** coffee: **kāfēi**

ice-coffee: **bīng kāfēi** fruit juice: **guózhǐ**

lemonade: **níngméngshuǐ** milk: **niúǎi**

water: **shuǐ** (mineral -): **kuàngquán** -

tea: **chá** herb -: **liáng-** wine: **pútaojiǔ**

egg: **jīdàn** fat: **pàng** fibre: **xiānwéi**

fish: **yú** cod: **xuěyú** eel: **mányú**

salmon: **sānwènyú** trout: **zūn yú**

flour: **farina**

fruit: **shuǐguǒ**

apple: **píngguǒ** apricot: **xìngzi**

cherry: **yīngtáo** grape: **pútáo**

grapefruit: **yòuzi** lemon: **níngméng**

lime: **suān chéng** mango: **mángguǒ**

melon: **guā** orange: **gānjú**

papaya: **mùguā** peach: **táozi**

pear: **lí** persimmon: **shìzi**

pineapple: **bōluó** plum: **lǐzi**

strawberry: **cǎoméi** tangerine: **gānjú**

watermelon: **xīguā**

honey: fēngmì ice cream: bīngqílín  
 jam: jiàng lunch: wǔfàn  
 meat: ròu mince: qiēsuidèròu  
 beef: niúròu chicken: chufáng  
 duck: yā ham: huǒtuǐ lamb: dēng  
 pork: zhūròu veal: niúròu  
 menu: càidān noodle: miàntiáo  
 nuts: jiānguǒ  
 almond: xìngrén cashew nut: yāoguǒ  
 chestnut: bǎnlì peanuts: huāshēng  
 oil: yóu olive: gǎnlǎn olive oil: gǎnlǎnyóu  
 protein: dànbaí rice: dào salad: shālǎ  
 sandwich: sānmíngzhì  
 sausage: xiāngcháng

seafood: hǎixiān crab: pángxiè  
 lobster: lóngxiā octopus: zhāngyú  
 oyster: mǔlì shellfish: bèilèi  
 shrimp: xiǎoxiā squid: wūzéi  
 soup: tāng supper: wǎncān tofu: dòufu  
 utensils: qìmǐn  
 bottle: píngzi -opener: guàntou  
 bowl: wǎn chopsticks: kuàizi  
 corkscrew: luósi zhuī cup: bēizi  
 fork: chā glass: bōlibēi knife: dāozi  
 ladle: piáo peeler: xiāopíqi  
 plate: pán scissors: jiǎnzi spoon: chí  
 toothpick: yá tissue: zǔzhǐ towel: máojīn  
 vegetable: shūcài  
 asparagus: búsǔn bean: dòu  
 broccoli: huājīng  
 brussels sprouts: qiú yágānlán  
 cabbage: juǎnxīncài carrot: húluóbo  
 cauliflower: càihuā celery: qíncài  
 corn: yùmǐ cucumber: huángguā  
 eggplant: qiézi lettuce: shēngcài  
 mushroom: mógu onion: yángcōng  
 pea: wāndòu potato: mǎlíngshǔ  
 pumpkin: nánguā  
 sweet pepper: tián jiāo tomato: xīhóngshì  
 wheat: xiǎomài yoghurt: suānnǎi

house and furniture: **fángzi hé jiājù**

air conditioner: **kòngtiáo qì**

armchair: **fúshǒuyǐ** ashtray: **yānhuī gāng**

balcony: **yángtái** bath: **yù**

bathroom: **yùshì** bed: **chuáng**

bedroom: **wòshì** blanket: **tǎn**

ceiling: **tiānhuābǎn** chair: **lúnyǐ**

chest: **chōuti guì** clock: **shízhōng**

cooker: **zào** curtain: **chuānglián**

cushion: **zuòdiàn** desk: **táidēng**

desk lamp: **tái** dining room: **fāntīng** door:

**mén** drawer: **chōuti**

DVD Player: **DVD bòfàng jī** fan: **shànzi**

floor: **dìbǎn** freezer: **bīngxiāng**

garden: **huāyuán** guitar: **jítā**

hair dryer: **chuīfēngjī** kitchen: **chúfáng**

kitchen sink: **chúfáng shuǐcáo**

light: **dēng** light-bulb: **dēngpào**

loudspeaker: **lǎbā** mirror: **língzi**

piano: **gāngqín** pillow: **zhěntou**

pillowcase: **zhěntào** plug: **chātóu**

printer: **dǎyìnjī** radio: **wúxiàndiàn**

refridgerator: **bīngxiāng** roof: **wūdǐng**

room: **shì** sheet: **piàn** shower: **línùy**

socket: **chāzuò** sofa: **shāfā** stairs: **lóutī**

stereo system: **yīnxiǎng xìtǒng**

switch: **kāiguān** table: **zhuōzi**

tap, faucet: **lóngtóu** telephone: **diànhuà**

television: **diànshì** toilet: **cèsuǒ**

wall: **qiáng** wardrobe: **yīguì**

washing machine: **xǐyījī** window: **chuānghù**

people and occupation: **rén hé gōngzuò**  
 actor/actress: **yǎnyuán** adult: **chéng rén**  
 artist: **yìshùjiā** aunt: **yímā** baby: **yīng ér**  
 boss: **gōngtóu** boy: **nán hái**  
 brother: **gēgē<sup>1</sup>, dìdì<sup>2</sup>**  
 business man: **shēngyì nán rén**  
 child: **értóng** civil servant: **gōngwùyuán**  
 colleague: **tóngshì** cook/chef: **chúshī**  
 dad: **bà** daughter: **nǚ'ér** doctor: **yīshēng**  
 driver: **sījī** employer/ee: **gùzhǔ/gùyuán**  
 enemy: **dírén** engineer: **gōngchéng**  
 family: **jiātíng** farmer: **nóngchǎngzhǔ**  
 father: **fùqīn** father-in-law: **yuèfù**  
 female: **nǚ** fiancé/ée: **wèihūnfū/qī**  
 friend: **péngyou** girl: **nǚhái**

<sup>1</sup>older, <sup>2</sup>younger

grandfather/mother: **yéye wàigōng /nǎinai**  
 housewife: **zhǔfù** husband: **zhàngfu**  
 laborer: **láodòngzhě** lawyer: **lǚshī**  
 male: **nán** man: **nán rén** monk: **sēng**  
 mother: **nǎinai** mum: **māmā**  
 musician: **yīnyuèjiā** nobody: **méirén**  
 nurse: **hùshi** office worker: **zhíyuán**  
 policeman: **jǐngchá** priest: **mùshī**  
 retired person: **tuìxiū rényuán**  
 sailor: **hǎiyuán** secretary: **mìshū**  
 singer: **gēshǒu** sister: **jiějie<sup>1</sup>, mèimei<sup>2</sup>**  
 soldier: **shìbīng** somebody: **yǒurén**  
 son: **érzi** stepfather: **hòudiē**  
 student: **xuéshēng** teacher: **lǎoshī**  
 teenager: **qīngshàonián**  
 tourist: **lǚyóuzhě** uncle: **shūshu**  
 unemployed person: **shīyè rénshì**

possessions: chíyǒu

bag: dài handbag: shǒudài

book: shū bracelet: shǒuzhuó

briefcase: gōngwén bāo

camera: shèxiàngtóu

cigarette: xiāngyān -lighter: dǎhuǒjī

computer: diànnǎo (laptop): bǐjìběn -

condom: biyùntào

cosmetics: huà zhuāngpǐn

credit card: xìnyòngkǎ dictionary: zìdiǎn

envelope: xìnfēng

jewellery: zhūbǎo bracelet: shǒuzhuó

brooch: xiōngzhēn ear-ring: ěrhuan

necklace: xiàngliàn ring: jièzhǐ

engagement/wedding: dīnghūn-/jiéhūn-

key: yàoshi letter: xìn lipstick: kǒuhóng

map: dītú city map: chéngshì dītú

mobile phone: shǒutídiànhuà

money: qián

banknote: chāopiào cash: xiànjīn

coin: yìngbì currency: huòbì

name: míngchēng forename: míngzì

nickname: nìchēng surname: xìng

namecard: míngpiàn novel: xiǎoshuō

passport: hùzhào pen: gāngbǐ

pencil: qiānbǐ perfume: xiāngshuǐ

post card: míngxìnpìan purse: qiánbāo

razor: tidāo -blade: - dāopiàn

shampoo: xǐ fàshuǐ soap: féizào

stamp: yóupiào spectacles: yǎnjìng

suitcase: shǒutí xiāng tampon: miánsāi

tissue: zǔzhǐ toilet paper: wèishēngzhǐ

toothbrush: yáshuā toothpaste: yágāo

towel: máojīn umbrella: sǎn

wallet: píjiāzi washing powder: xǐyī fěn

wristwatch: shǒubiǎo

time and numbers: **shíjiān** hé **shùzì**  
 century: **shìjì** decade: **shí nián**  
 day: **tiān** Sunday: **xīngqītiān**  
 Monday: **-yī** Tuesday: **-èr**  
 Wednesday: **-èr** Thursday: **-sì**  
 Friday: **-wǔ** Saturday: **-liù**  
 morning: **zǎoshang** noon: **zhōngwǔ**  
 afternoon: **xiàowǔ** evening: **wǎnshàng**  
 night: **yè** midnight: **wǔyè**  
 today: **jīntiān** tonight: **jīnyè**  
 yesterday: **zuótiān** day before: **qiántiān**  
 tomorrow: **míngtiān** day after -: **hòutiān**  
 all day: **zhěng tiān** every day: **měitiān**  
 future: **jiānglái** half: **bàn**  
 hour: **xiǎoshí** minute: **fēn**

month: **yuè**  
 January: **yīyuè** February: **èr yuè**  
 March: **sān yuè** April: **sì yuè**  
 May: **wǔ yuè** June: **liù yuè**  
 July: **qī yuè** August: **bā yuè**  
 September: **jiǔ yuè** October: **shíyuè**  
 November: **shíyī yuè** December: **shíèryuè**  
 last/next month: **shàng yuè/xià gè yuè**  
 number: **hàomǎ**  
 0: **líng** 1: **yī**, **yāo** 2: **èr**, **liǎng** 3: **sān**  
 4: **sì** 5: **wǔ** 6: **liù** 7: **qī** 8: **bā** 9: **jiǔ**  
 10: **shí** 11: **shíyī** 12: **shíèr** 13: **shí sān**  
 14: **shí sì** 15: **shí wǔ** 16: **shí liù** 17: **shí qī**  
 18: **shí bā** 19: **shí jiǔ** 20: **èrshí** 21: **èrshí yī**  
 22: **èrshí èr** 30: **sānshí** 40: **sìshí**  
 50: **wǔshí** 60: **liùshí** 70: **qīshí**  
 80: **bāshí** 90: **jiǔshí** 100: **yībǎi**  
 1000: **yīqiān** 10<sup>6</sup>: **bǎiwàn**  
 1st: **dì yī** 2nd: **dì èr** 3rd: **dì sān**  
 once: **yīcì** twice: **liǎngcì**

míngcí - shíjiān hé shùzì

past: **jīngguò** present: **lǐwù**  
 season: **jìjié**  
 spring: **quán** summer: **xiàjì**  
 autumn: **qiūtiān** winter: **dōngtiān**  
 second: **miǎo** sunrise: **richū** sunset: **rìluò**

míngcí - shíjiān hé shùzì



midday: **zhōngwǔ** midnight: **wǎnyè**

in the morning: shìèr/èrshí **wǔqián**  
 shìèr/èrshísān/ 11 12 1 yī/shísān  
 shí/èrshìèr 10 what time is it?: 2 liǎng/shí  
**shì jǐ diǎn?**  
 jiǔ/ 9 it is half past 2: 3 sān/shíwǔ  
 èrshíyī  
 bā/èrshí 8 **shì liǎng diǎn bàn** 4 sì/shíliù  
 qī/shíjū 7 5 wú/shíqī  
 6 liù/shíba

in the afternoon/ in the night:  
 evening: **xiàwǔ/ wǎnshàng** **zài yèjiān**

week: **xīngqī** weekend: **zhōumò**  
 year: **nián** last-: **qù-** next-: **míngnián**

transport: yùnnshū

aeroplane: **feijī** airport: **jīchǎng**

ambulance: **jiùhùchē** bicycle: **zìxíngchē**

boat: **tiáo** bus: **gōnggòng qìchē**

-station: **gōngjiāo zhàn** -stop: **chē zhàn**

car: **qìchē** crossroads: **shízi lùkǒu**

direction: **fāngxiàng** distance: **jùlǐ**

harbour: **gǎngkǒu** helicopter: **zhíshēngjī**

motorbike: **mótuō chē**

railway: **tiělù** road: **lù**

ship: **yǒuyì** station: **jiāyóu** street: **jiētóu**

traffic: **jiāotōng** - accident: **-yiwài**

- jam: **- zǔsè** - lights: **hónglǜdēng**

- rules: **jiāotōng guīzé**

train: **huǒchē** tram: **diànchē** truck: **huòchē**

underground/metro: **ditiě** van: **kǎchē**

materials: cáiliào made of: zhìzàode...

air: **kōngqì** clay: **niántǔ** cloth: **bù**

cotton: **mián** gas: **qìtǐ** glass: **bōlí**

gold: **huángjīn** ice: **bīng**

iron: **tiě** leather: **pígé** liquid: **yètǐ**

oil: **càiyóu** paper: **zhǐ** plastic: **sùliào**

silk: **sīchóu** silver: **yín** solid: **gùtǐ**

steel: **gāng** stone: **shí** water: **shuǐ**

wood: **mùtou** wool: **yángmáo**

weather: tiānqì - forecast: - yùbào

cloud: **yīntiān** fog: **wù** ice: **bīng** rain: **yǔ**

snow: **xuě** storm: **fēngbào** sun: **tàiyáng**

typhoon: **táifēng** wind: **duōfēng**



preposition: qiánzhìcí

about: **guānyú** above: **shàng**  
 across from: **láizi quánguó gèdì**  
 according to: **gēnjù** after: **yǐhòu**  
 against: **fǎnduì** among: **zài...zhīzhōng**  
 approximately: **dàyuē** around: **gèdì**  
 as well as: **yǐjí** at: **zài** before: **qián**  
 behind: **zài...hòumiàn**  
 beside: **zài...pángbiān** during: **zài...qījiān**  
 between: **zhījiān** for: **wèi** from: **zǒu**  
 in: **zài** in front of: **qián miàn**  
 inside: **lǐmiàn** near: **jìn**  
 on: **shàng** opposite: **duìmiàn**  
 outside: **wàimiàn** since (time): **yǐlái**  
 to: **zhì** under: **xià** until: **dào...wéizhǐ**  
 up: **shàng** with: **hé...yīqǐ** without: **méiyǒu**

question: wèntí

how? **zěnyàng?** how much? **duōshǎo?**  
 how far? **duō yuǎn?** how long? **duōjiǔ?**  
 true?: **zhēn?**  
 what? **shénme?** which? **nǎyīgè?**  
 when? **shénme?**  
 where? **nǎlǐ?** where to? **nǎlǐ?**  
 who? **shuí/shéi?** for whom?: **wèile shuí?**  
 why (not)? **wèishéme (bù ne)?**

verb: **dòngcí**

agree: **tóngyì** answer: **huídá** arrive: **dàodá**  
ask: **wèn** ask for: **yāoqiú** avoid: **bìmiǎn**  
be: **shì** be born: **chūshēng**  
be called: **jiào** become: **chéngwéi**  
behave: **biǎoxiàn** believe: **xiāngxìn**  
borrow: **jiè** bring: **dàilái**  
buy: **mǎi**, **gòumǎi** call: **tōnghuà**

can: **kěyǐ**, **nénggòu** chat: **liáotiān**  
check: **jiǎnchá** choose: **xuǎnzé**  
close: **guān** come: **lái** (- back): **huílái**  
complain: **mányuàn** confirm: **quèrèn**  
congratulate: **zhùhè** concentrate: **zhuānzhù**  
cook: **pēngtiáo**  
bake: **kǎo** boil: **zhǔfèi** fry: **zhá**, **chǎo**  
grill: **kǎo jià** roast: **kǎo** steam: **zhēngqì**  
cry: **kūqì** cut: **qiè** dance: **wědǎo**

decide: **juédìng** die: **sǐ** discuss: **tǎolùn**  
divorce: **lǐhūn** do: **zuò** dream: **mèng**  
drink: **nóng** drive: **jiàchē, kāichē**  
eat: **chī** expect: **qīwàng**  
explain: **shuōmíng** fall: **diédao**  
fear: **kǒngjù** feel: **juéde**  
find: **zhǎodào** finish: **zuówán**  
forget: **wàng** forgive: **yuánliàng**  
get: **qǔ** give: **gěi** go: **qù** (-back): **huíqù**  
happen: **fāshēng** hate: **tǎoyàn, hèn**  
have: **yǒu** hear: **tīng**

help: **bāngzhù** hope: **xīwàng**  
know: **zhīdao** (- how to): **zhīdao rúhé**  
laugh: **xiào** learn: **xuéxí** lie: **huǎngyán**  
like: **xǐhuān** listen: **tīng** live: **zhù**  
look: **kàn** (- after): **zhàogù**  
(- at): **kànzhe** (- forward to): **qídài**  
(-like): **kàn qǐlái**  
lose: **diūshī, shīqù** love: **ài, àiqíng**  
make: **zuò** marry: **jiéhūn** mean: **yìsi**

meet: **pèngjiàn** mistake: **cuòwù**  
must: **bìxū** must not: **bùdé**  
need: **xūyào** open: **kāizhe**  
pay: **fùqián** play: **huàjù**  
practice: **liànxí** prefer: **xǐhuān gèng**  
prepare: **zhǔnbèi** promise: **yǎnnuò**  
pronounce: **fāyīn** rain: **xià yǔ**  
read: **kànshū, dú** recommend: **tuījiàn**

refuse: **jùjué** regret: **hòuhuǐ**  
remember: **jìde** rent: **zūjiè**  
repair: **wéixiū** return: **huí** run: **pǎo**  
say: **shuō** search: **sōusuǒ** see: **kànjiàn**  
seem: **sihū** sell: **mài** send: **fāsòng**  
should: **yīnggāi** show: **xiǎnshì**  
sing: **gēchàng** sleep: **shuìmián**  
smell: **wén** (-bad): **chòu** (-good): **xiāngqì**  
smile: **wēixiào** smoke: **yān** snow: **xià xuě**  
speak: **shuōhuà** start: **kāishǐ**  
stop: **qìchēzhàn** study: **xuéxí**  
succeed: **chénggōng** swim: **yóuyǒng**  
take: **dài**  
(someone): **qǔ** (something) **zhuā**  
(photo): **pāizhào** (- off clothes): **chéng**

**dòngcí** - teach / write

teach: **jiào** telephone: **dǎ diànhuà**

think: **xiǎng, rènwéi** touch: **chùmō**

translate: **fānyì** trust: **xiāngxìn**

try: **chángshì** (persevere): **nǚlì**

(try on/out): **shìfàn**

turn: **xuánzhuǎn**

(- on) **dǎkāi** (- off): **guān**

understand: **dǒng, lǐjiě** use: **shǐyòng**

visit: **fǎngwèn** wait: **děng**

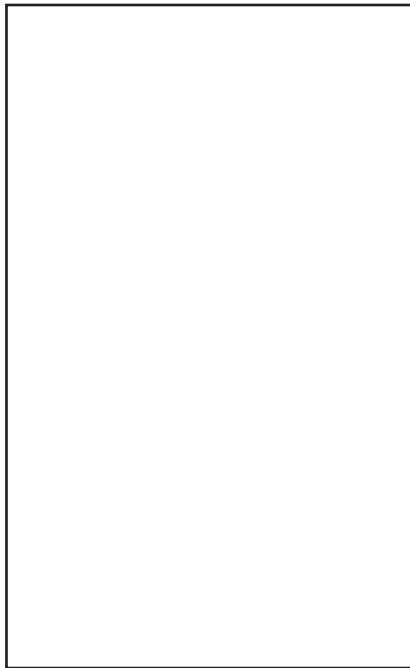
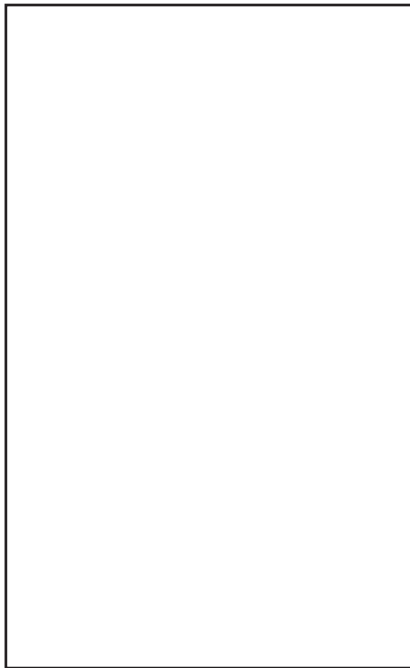
walk: **zǒu, bùxíng** want: **yào** wash: **xǐ**

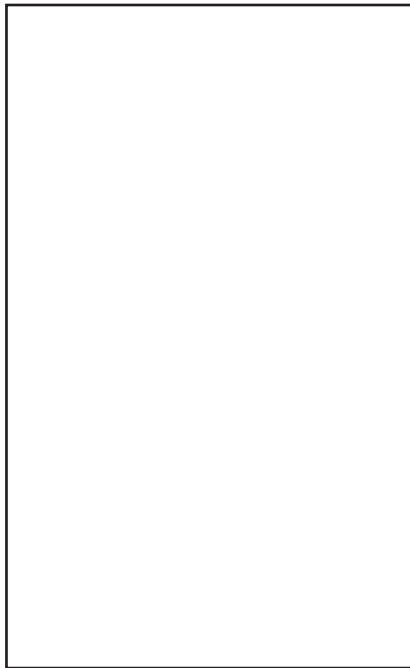
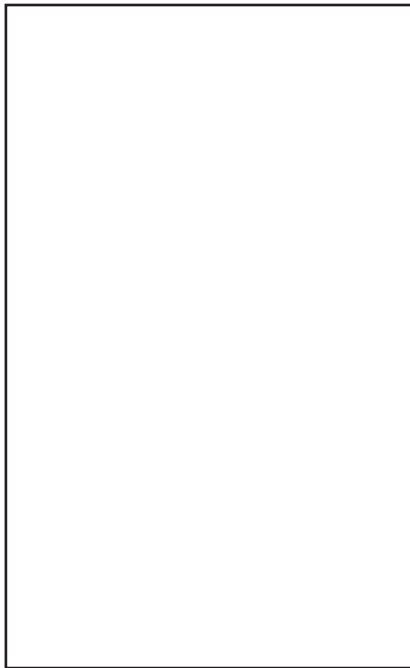
win: **yíng, yíngdé** work: **gōngzuò**

worry: **dānxīn** write: **xiě**

notes - addresses: **bǐjì - dìzhǐ**

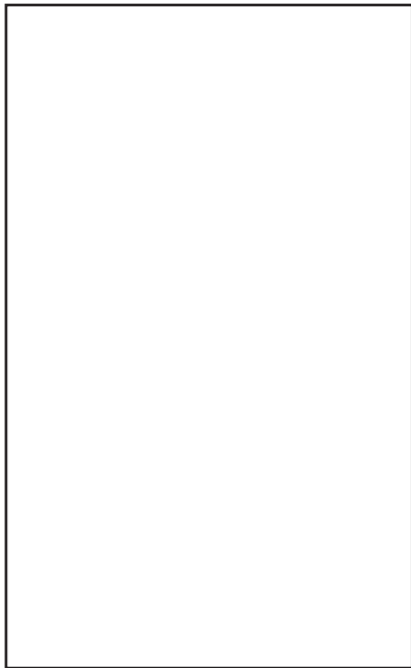
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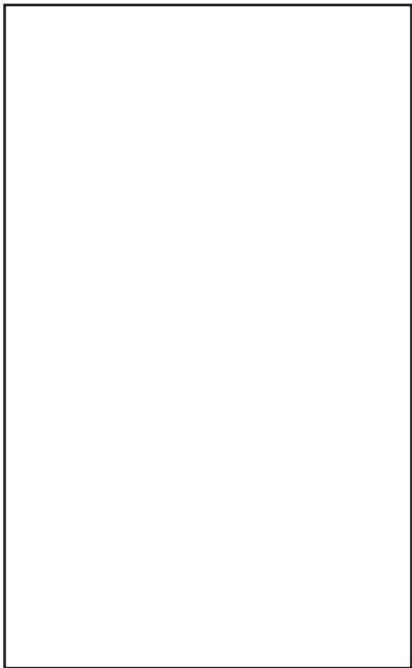






**biji - dizhǐ**





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## Jīběn yǔfǎ

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wǒ, wǒde I/mine	zhè(ge) this	nà(ge) that
nǐ, nǐde you/your(s)	yǒu méi yǒu? have or not	
nín, nínde your(s)	yǒu have	méiyǒu have not
tā, tāde his/her(s)		
wǒmen, wǒmende we/our(s)		
nǐmen, nǐmende you/your(s)		
nǐnmen, nǐnmende you/your(s)		
tāmen, tāmende they/their(s)		

wǒ (bù) chī I (not) eat
wǒ (bù) zài chī I am (not) eating
wǒ (bù) chī le I have finished eating
wǒ míngtiān (bù) chī I will (not) eat tomorrow
wǒ zuótiān (bù) chī I (did not) eat yesterday
wǒ (bù) néng chī I can (not) eat
wǒ (bù) huì chī I (do not) know how to eat
wǒ (bù) xǐhuan chī I (do not) want to eat
wǒ (bù) bìxu chī I must (not) eat
wǒ (bù) yīnggāi chī I ought (not) to eat
wǒ (bù) kěyǐ chī I am (not) able to eat
wǒ (bù) xūyào chī I (do not) know how to eat
wǒ (méi) chīguò I (not) have eaten (sometime)
wǒ méiyǒu chī I have never eaten
chī ba! lets/please eat !

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## Shùzì 0 líng 零

1 yī 一	8 bā 八	55 wǔshíwǔ 五十五
2 èr 二	9 jiǔ 九	100 yìbǎi 一百
3 sān 三	10 shí 十	1,000 yìqian 一千
4 sì 四	11 shíyī 十一	1,001 yìqianyī 一千一
5 wǔ 五	12 shíèr 十二	10,000 yíwàn 一万
6 liù 六	20 èrshí 二十	10 <sup>5</sup> shíwàn 十万
7 qī 七	50 wǔshí 五十	10 <sup>6</sup> bǎiwàn 百万
		10 <sup>9</sup> yí yì 一亿


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## Zhòngyào biāozhì

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危險 wēixiǎn: danger	禁止 jìnzhǐ: forbidden
禁止入内 jìnzhǐ rùnèi: no entry	
禁止拍照 jìnzhǐ pāizhào: no photographs	
请勿吸烟 qǐngwù xīyān: no smoking	
男廁 nánchè: gents' toilet	怒廁 nǚchè: ladies'
卫生间 wèishēngjiān	公廁 gōngchè: rest room
有人 yǒurén: occupied	无人 wúrén: vacant
入口 rùkǒu: entrance	出口 chūkǒu: exit
太平门 tàipíngmén: emergency exit	
闲人免进 xiánrén miǎnjìn: staff only	
拉 lā: pull	推 tuī: push
开 kāi: open/turn on	关 guān: close/turn off
上 shàng: up	下 xià: down

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# **Drill Practice Makes it Easy**

**Chinese Language Intro**

**Basic Grammar**

**Basic Vocabulary**

**Adjectives - Adverbs - Conjunctions**

**Nouns - Prepositions - Questions - Verbs**

## **Surprise Yourself!**

Bar Code

