

**Basic Language and
Interactive Notes Folder**

**Mandarin
Chinese**



**Lexical Group
Series**

Conversation Essentials

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: **huítóujiàn**

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 gāoxìng**

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.... ?**

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!**

Pronunciation Essentials

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

Mandarin Chinese

Lexical Group Series

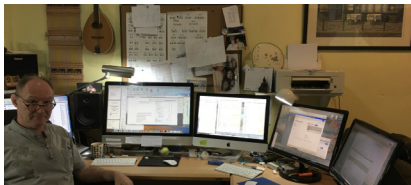


Toon Senta

Preface

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 additions, observations and notes for continued reference. It is designed for use with the sister 'multi-lingual language course'.

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!



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The Chinese Language

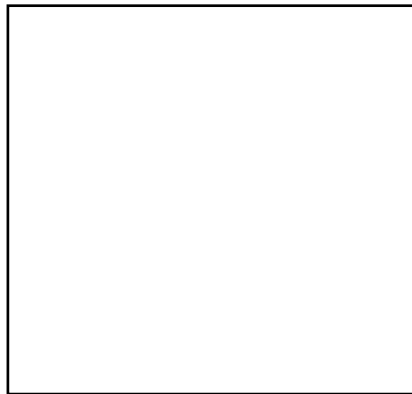
a) History

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.

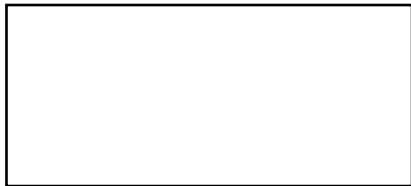
The primary dialect group is **Mandarin** (an English translation of the old Beijing expression for official language ‘**Guan-hua**’, spoken by approximately 70% of the total Chinese population, living in plains of the North, Center and West. The other major dialects are: **Wú**, used in the major urban 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; **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.

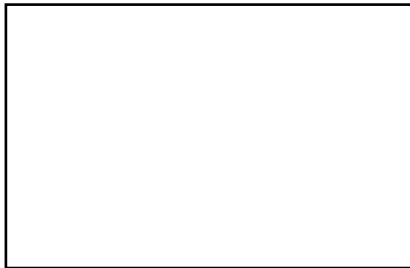


During the Qing Dynasty, academies were set up in an attempt to make pronunciation conform to the capital Beijing's standard, but had little success. From the 1950s, however, with the introduction of a standardized elementary school system, the official language or **Putonghua** (common speech), based 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. In most cases there is an initial consonant and there may also be final consonants, although these are not stressed.

Initial Consonants with IPA readings

b /b/, d /d/, f /f/,	h /x/
g /g/, k /k/, l /l/,	j /dʒ/
m /m/, n /n/,	q /tʃ/
p /p/, r /r/, s /s/,	sh /ʃ/
t /t/, w /w/ all	x /ʃ/
regular	y /j/
c /ts/	z /dz/
ch /tʃ/	zh /dʒ/

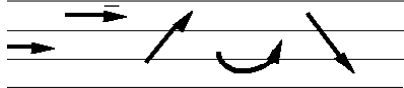
Final Vowels (+ Consonants)

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			
ao	ao	as in <u>c</u> ow	u	u	as in <u>f</u> ool
e	short uh	as in <u>c</u> urt	ua	uah	as in <u>w</u> hat
ei	ei	as in <u>e</u> ight	uai	uai	as in <u>w</u> hy
eng		as in <u>l</u> ength	uan	o	as in <u>m</u> ore
er	err	as in <u>b</u> urr	uang	o	as in <u>m</u> ore
i	ee	as in <u>t</u> een	ue	ueh	with short <u>eh</u>
ia	ya	as in <u>y</u> ahoo	ui	uei	as in <u>w</u> eight
ian	yen	as in <u>y</u> en	un	un	as in <u>b</u> un
iang	yang		uo	uoh	as in <u>w</u> oe
iao	yow				
ie	ye	as in <u>y</u> es	ü	ü	as in <u>ü</u> ber
iong	yoong		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

ae*i*ou **ā** **ē** **ī** **ō** **ū** **á** **é** **í** **ó** **ǎ** **ě** **ǐ** **ǒ** **ǔ** **à** **è** **ì** **ò** **ù**

None 1 High 2 Rísing 3 Lōw 4 Fálling



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.

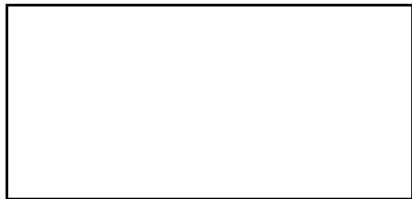
When in doubt - ask a Chinese!



Grammar - Yǔfǎ

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.



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.



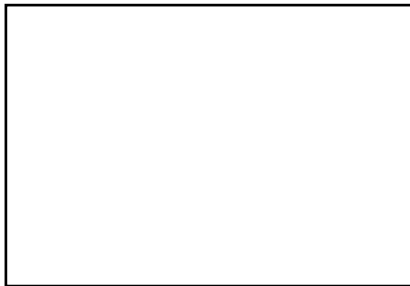
b) Parts of Speech

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

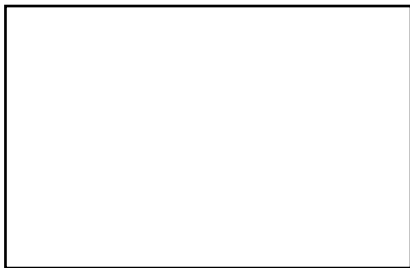
zhè sān běn shū: these three (counter) book(s) nouns (representing units of measurement, time or currency) are themselves classifiers, and can therefore be counted directly

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

zhè/zhèi ge shì this one is

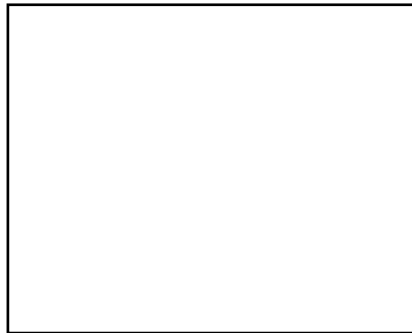
nà/ nèi ge shì that one is

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



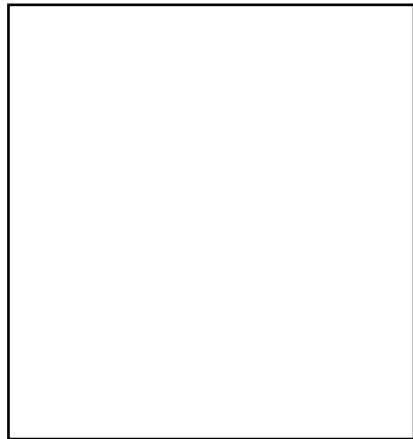
ii) PERSONAL PRONOUNS: **dàicí****wǒ**: I = me**wǒde** : my/mine**nǐ** : you**nǐde**: your(s)**nín**: you (polite)**nínde**: your(s)**tā** he/she = him/her**tāde**: his/her(s)**wǒmen**: we = us**wǒmende**: our(s)**nǐmen** : you**nǐmende**: your(s)**nǐnmen** : you (polite)**nǐnmende**: your(s)**tāmen**: they=them**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 nàgè 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 tenses. Past and future are indicated by adverbs such as yesterday.

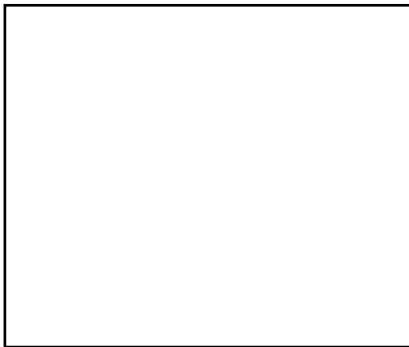
wǒ chī: I eat/am eating

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.

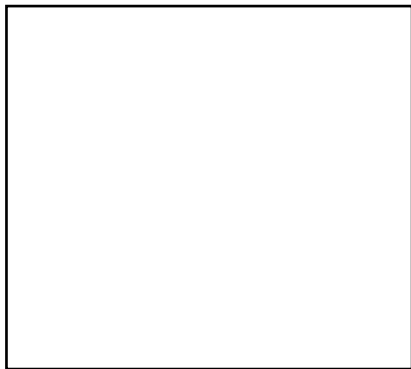
I am not eating : **wǒ bù chī**

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

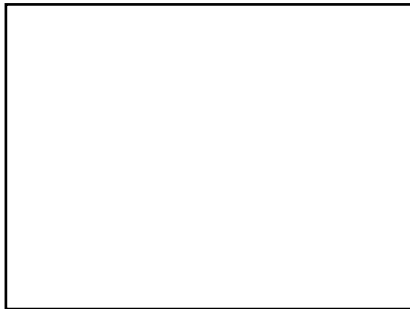
I have been to China: **wǒ qùguò zhōngguó**

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: néng	know how to: hui
like: xǐhuan ,	may: kéyǐ
must: bìxū ,	need: xūyào
should: yīnggāi	want: yào
would like: xiǎng ,	xiǎngyào

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 bùyào 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?

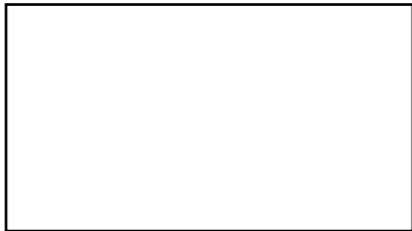
wèishénme why?

zenme how?

in questions use **háishi** for or

do you want tea or coffee?

nǐ xiǎng yào chá háishi kǎfēi?



Basic English - Chinese Lexical Group Dictionary

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

Adjectives: xíngróngcí general; things; colours; feelings; people; taste; weather:	26-- 35
Adverbs: fùcí how, when; where	36-39
Conjunctions: liáncí	40
Nouns: míngcí animals; counters; body/ clothes; city; ; country; culture; family; food; house; possessions; time and number, transport; materials; weather	41
Prepositions: qiánzhìcí	66
Questions: wèntí	67
Verbs: dòngcí	68

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

Use it! Shǐyòng ba!

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) biyào
 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: fán sǐ le boring: méi jìn

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: jilèi

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: jīběnhàng

carefully: xiǎoxīn carelessly: húluàn

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: pínfán

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: **jǐshǐ** 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: **bēn** 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: **qīngzhēnsī** 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

capital city: shǒudū compatriot: tóngbāo

compass points: luó pándiǎn

north: běi south: nán

east: dōng west: xī

north-east: dōngběi

south-west: xīnán

continent: dàlù equator: chidào

foreigner: wàiguórén

foreign language: wàiyǔ

international organization: guójì zǔzhī

nation: guójiā national anthem: guógē

national flag: guóqí nationality: guójí

province: shěng world: shìjiè

culture and society: wénhuà hé shèhuì
 archaeology: kāogǔxué
 architecture: jiànzhù art: měishù
 ballet: bālěiwǔ bill: zhàngdān, fǎ'àn
 birth: chūshēng business: shāngyè
 chess: qí cinema: diànyǐng
 community: shèqū competition: jìngzhēng
 concert: yīnyuèhuì cooking: pēngrèn
 dancing: tiàowǔ death: sǐwáng
 education: jiàoyù employment: gùyòng
 entertainment: yúlè zhāodài
 environment: huánjìng
 example: lizi exercise: duànliàn
 export: chūkǒu failure: shībài
 fate: mìngyùn film: diànyǐng
 fine art: měishù game: yóuxì
 geography: dilǐxué goods: chǎnpǐn
 history: lishǐ import: jìnkǒu

industry: hángyè investment: tóuzī
 journal: rìzhì journey: zhēngtú
 knowledge: zhīshì language: yǔyán
 life: shēnghuó magazine: zázhì
 music: yīnyuè news: xīnwén
 newspaper: bàozhǐ opportunity: jīhuì
 painting: huìhuà peace: hépíng
 philosophy: zhéxué
 photography: shèyǐng politics: zhèngzhì
 pollution: wūrǎn poverty: pínqión
 price: jiàgé problem: wèntí
 religion: zōngjiào research: yánjiū
 reservation: yùdìng science: kēxué
 sculpture: diāokè singing: gēchàng
 sport: tǐyù success: chénggōng
 theatre: jùchǎng
 thing (object): wùtǐ thing (affair): shìwù
 travel: lǚyóu TV program: diànshì jiémù
 war: zhànzhēng wealth: cáifù
 work: láodòng

disease and medicine: **jíbìng** hé **yīxué**

AIDS: **àizībìng** allergy: **guòmǐn**

anesthetic: **mázuì yào**

antibiotics: **kàngshēngsù lèi**

anti-fungal cream: **kàng zhēnjùn shuāng**

asthma: **xiāochuǎn**

arteriosclerosis: **dòngmài yìnghuà**

back-ache: **bèi tòng**

bronchitis: **zhīqìguǎn yá** cancer: **áizhèng**

chemotherapy: **huàxué liáofǎ**

cirrhosis: **gān yìnghuà** cold: **gǎnmào**

cough: **késòu** cough medicine: **zhíké yào**

cure: **zhìyù** diabetes: **tángniàobìng**

diagnosis: **zhěnduàn** ear-ache: **ěr tòng** fatal

disease: **juézhèn** fever: **fāre**

heart attack: **xīnzāng bìng fāzuò**

hay fever: **huāfěn guòmǐn**

head-ache: **tóutòng** hepatitis: **gānyán**

infection: **gǎnrǎn** inflammation: **yán**

influenza: **liúgǎn** injection: **zhùshè**

laxative: **xièyào** leprosy: **máifēng**

malaria: **nüèjí**

mental disease: **jīngshén jíbìng**

operation: **shǒushù**

painkillers: **zhǐtòng yào** pill: **wán**

prescription: **chǔfāng**

radiotherapy: **fàngshè liáofǎ**

sneeze: **pēnti** stroke: **zhòngfēng**

sleeping pill: **ānmiányào**

stomach-ache: **fùtòng** surgery: **shǒushù**

symptom: **zhèngzhuàng**

tablet: **piàn jì** tooth-ache: **yá téng**

treatment: **zhiliáo** vaccine: **yìmiáo**

VD: **xìngbìng**

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: **guózhī**

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: **chúfáng**
 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: **dànbái** 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: **qīmǐn**
 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**

bookcase: **shūguì** ceiling: **tiānhuābǎn**

chair: **lúnyǐ** chest: **chōutǐ guì**

clock: **shízhōng** cooker: **zào**

curtain: **chuānglián** cushion: **zuòdiàn**

desk: **tái** desk lamp: **táidēng**

dining room: **fàntīng**

door: **mén** drawer: **chōutǐ**

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** microwave: **wéibōlú**

mirror: **língzi** ornament: **shìwù**

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

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

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

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

room: **shì** sheet: **piàn** shower: **línùyù**

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**

washbasin: **táipéngguì**

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

law and law court: fǎ hé fǎtíng

attack: gōngjí blackmail: qiāozhà

bribe: huilù bribery: shòuhui

burglary: rùshì dàoqiè contract: hétóng

corruption: fǔbài crime: fànzuì

criminal: zuìfàn death sentence: sǐxíng

divorce: líhūn (illegal) drug: fēifǎ dúpín

drunken driving: jiǔ hòu jiàchē

embezzlement: nuóyòng gōngkuǎn

fine: fákuǎn fraud: zhàpiàn

grievous bodily harm:

yánzhòng de shēntǐ shānghài

guilt: yǒuzuì innocence: wúgū

judge: fǎguān jury: péishěn tuán

kidnapping: bǎngjià marriage: hūnyīn

murder: móushā prison: jiānyù

punishment: chéngfá rape: qiángjiān

reckless driving: lǔmǎng de jiàshǐ

robbery: qiǎngjié sentence: fúxíng

speeding: chāosù theft: dàoqiè

witness: jiànzhèng rén

materials and tools: cáiliào hé gōngjù

made of: zhìàode...

air: kōngqì axe: fǔtóu brush: shuā

chisel: záo clay: niántǔ cloth: bù

cotton: mián drill: zuàntóu gas: qìtǐ

glass: bōlí glue: jiāo gold: huángjīn

hammer: chuízi ice: bīng iron: tiě

leather: pígé liquid: yètǐ metal: jīnshǔ

nail: dīng needle: zhēn oil: càiyou

paint: túliào paper: zhǐ plastic: sùliào

pliers: qián rope: shéng saw: jù

scissors: jiǎndāo screw: níng

screwdriver: luósidāo silk: sīchóu

silver: yín solid: gùtǐ steel: gāng

stone: shí string: chuàn tape: jiāodài

thread: xiàn water: shuǐ

wood: mùtóu wool: yángmáo

people and occupation: **rén hé gōngzuò**

accountant: **kuàiji**

actor/actress: **yǎnyuán** adult: **chéng rén**

artist: **yìshùjiā** aunt: **yímā** baby: **yīng ér**

boss: **gōngtóu** boy: **nán hái**

brother: **gēgē¹, dìdì²**

business man: **shēngyì nán rén**

child: **értóng** civil servant: **gōngwùyuán**

clerk: **diànyuán** colleague: **tóngshì**

cook/chef: **chúshī** dad: **bà** daughter: **nǚ'ér**

doctor: **yīshēng** driver: **sījī**

employer/ee: **gùzhǔ/gùyuán**

enemy: **dírén** engineer: **gōngchéng**

family: **jiāting** farmer: **nóngchǎngzhǔ**

father: **fùqīn** father-in-law: **yuèfù**

¹older, ²younger

female: **nǚ** fiancé/ée: **wèihūnfū/qī**

friend: **péngyou** girl: **nǚhái**

grandfather/mother: **yéye wàigōng /nǎinai**

housewife: **zhǔfù** husband: **zhàngfu**

laborer: **láodòngzhě** lawyer: **lǚshī**

male: **nán** man: **nánrén** 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: **jiějie¹, mèimei²**

soldier: **shìbīng** somebody: **yǒurén**

son: **érzi** stepfather: **hòudiē**

student: **xuéshēng** teacher: **lǎoshī**

teenager: **qīngshàonián**

tourist: **lǚyóuzhě** uncle: **shūshu**

unemployed person: **shīyè rénshì**

wife: **qīzi** woman: **fùnǚ**

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

religion and politics: zōngjiào hé zhèngzhì
 agnostic: bù kězhìlùn atheist: wúshénlùn
 ballot: xuǎnpào belief: xìnyǎng
 Buddhism: fójiào cabinet: nèigé
 Christianity: jīdūjiào colony: zhímíndì
 communism: gōngchǎn zhǔyì
 Confucianism: rú congress: guóhuì
 conservative: bǎoshǒu pài
 coup d'état: zhèngbiàn democracy: míngzhǔ
 demonstration: shìwēi
 devil: móguǐ dictatorship: zhuānzhèng
 election: xuǎnjǔ faith: xìnyǎng
 god: shén government: zhèngfǔ
 heaven: tiāntáng hell: dìyù
 Hinduism: yìndùjiào independence: dúlì
 Islam: yīsilán jiào Judaism: yóutàijiào
 judiciary: sīfǎ king: guówáng
 kingdom: wángguó manifesto: xuānyán
 member of parliament: yìhuì chéngyuán
 minister: bùzhǎng ministry: zhèngbù

monarchy: dìzhì
 opinion poll: mínyì diàochá
 paradise: tiāntáng parliament: yìhuì dǎng
 parliamentarian: sàmáhcí k ráttàsàpáh
 political party: zhèngzhì dǎngpài
 politician: zhèngzhì jiā
 president: zhǔxí prime minister: zǒnglǐ
 propaganda: xuānchuán
 queen: nǚwáng republic: gònghéguó
 referendum: gōngtóu
 revolution: géming riot: bàodòng
 socialism: shèhuì zhǔyì
 social-democracy: shèhuì míngzhǔ
 terrorism: kǒngbù zhǔyì vote: tóupiào

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** 10⁶: **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/ èrshíyī 9 it is half past 2: 3 sān/shíwǔ
shì liǎng diǎn bàn
 bā/èrshí 8 4 sì/shíliù
 qī/shíjiǔ 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-: **qùnián** next-: **míngnián**

transport: yùnshū

aeroplane: fēijī airport: jīchǎng

ambulance: jiùhùchē bicycle: zìxíngchē

boat: tiáo bus: gōnggòng qìchē

-station: gōngjiāo zhàn -stop: chē zhàn

car: qìchē crossroads: shízì lùkǒu

direction: fāngxiàng distance: jùlí

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: dìtiě van: kǎchē

weather: tiānqì - forecast: - yùbào

air pressure: qìyā cloud: yúntiān fog: wù

hail: bīngbáo ice: bīng

lightning: shǎndiàn rain: yǔ

snow: xuě storm: fēngbào sun: tàiyáng

temperature: wēndù thunder: léi

thunderstorm: léiyǔ typhoon: táifēng

wind: fēng

writing and punctuation (marks):

xiězuò lèh biāodiǎn (fúhào)

accent: qiángdiào alphabet: zìmǔ

capital letter: dàxiě zìmǔ chapter: zhāngjié

colon: mào hào comma: dòu hào

exclamation mark: gǎntàn hào

full stop: jù hào letter: zì mǔ

paragraph: duàn parenthesis: guā hào

question mark: wèn hào

semi-colon: fēn hào sentence: jù zì

space: jiàngé word: zì

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**

proverbs: yànyǔ 言语

english example *chinese example*

言语 english explanation

actions speak louder than words - *shì shí shèng yú xióng biàn* 事实胜于雄辩 - fact better than eloquent

add insult to injury - *xúeshàngjiāshūang* 雪上加霜 - snow on add frost

all roads lead to Rome - *tiāotiǎodàlù tōng lúomǎ* 条条大路通罗马 - strips big road pass to Rome

an eye for an eye - *fúwúzhòngzhì, huòbúdān xíng* 服务种植伙伴一旦性 - blessing not double arrive, misfortune not single walk

anyone can make a mistake - *zhìzhěquānlyu, bìyǒuyīshī* 指着全力玉臂有意识 - wise man 1000 decisions, certainly have one mistake

bad beginning makes a bad ending -

bú shàn shǐ zhě bù shàn zhōng 不善始者
不善终 - not good start, not good end

beauty is in the eye of the beholder -

gèhuārùgèyǎn 各划入各眼 - different
flowers enter different eyes

bird in the hand is worth than two in the

bush - *yī niǎo zài shǒu shèng guò shuāng
niǎo zài lín* 一鸟在手胜过双鸟在林 literal

blood is thicker than water - *xuè nóng yú*

shuǐ 血浓于水 blood dense than water

by hook or by crook - *pòfǔchéngzhōu*

破釜沉舟 - smash pots, sink boats

business is business - *gōngshì gōngbàn*

公事公办 business office

a day's plan starts with the morning -

yī rìzhī jìzài yúchén 一日之计在于晨

do unto others as you you would wish to

be done to - *yùrénfāngbiàn, zìjǐfāngbiàn*
与人方便自己方便 others method, own
method

don't make waves - *hèlìjīqún* 鹤立鸡群

crane standing in chicken flock

even thieves have honour - *tùzǐ bù chī*

wǒ biàn cǎo 兔子不吃我变草 rabbits
not eat around burrow grass

every cloud has a silver lining - *shǒu dé*

yún kāi jiàn yuè míng 守得云开见月明
keep cloud open see moonlight

experience is the mother of wisdom -

shíjiàn chū zhēnzhī 实践出真知 practice
out true knowledge

facts speak louder than words - *shìshí*

shèng yú xióngbiàn 事实胜于雄辩 fact
better than eloquence

first come first served - *xiān dào xiān*

dé 先到先得 before arrive before do

a friend in need is a friend indeed -

huàn nàn jiàn zhēnqíng qíng 患难见真
情 trouble see truth

good medicine tastes bitter - *liáng yào*

kǔ kǒu 良药苦口 good drug bitter taste

god helps those who help themselves -

tiānzhù zìzhù zhě 天助自助者 sky help
self helper

good news stays home, ill news travels fast - *hǎoshì bù chūmén, huà shì chuán qiān lǐ* 好事不出门 huashichuanqianli sa

great minds think alike - *yīngxióng suǒ jiàn lüè tóngzhě* 英雄所见略同者 hero place see same

hide different purposes behind accord - *tóngchuángyì mèng* 同床异梦 same bed different dreams

idle when a youth, needy when an elder - *shàozhuàng bù nǔlì lǎodà tú shāng bēi* 少壮不努力 老大徒伤悲 young idler, an old beggar

if at first you don't succeed, try try again - *dīshuǐchuānshí* 滴水穿石 dripping water eat through stone

it never rains but it pours - *huòbùdānxíng* 祸不单行 disasters not single come

a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step - *qiānlǐ zhī xíng shǐ yú zúxià* 千里之行始于足下 1000 miles trip starts with one step

kill two birds with one stone - *yī jiàn shuāng diāo* 一件双雕 one arrow two vultures

known by the company you keep - *jìn zhū zhě chì jìn mò zhě hēi* 近朱者赤 近墨者黑 near vermilion person red, near ink black

like looking for a needle in a haystack - *dàhǎiláozhēn* 大海捞针 big sea, look needle

live and learn - *huó dào lǎo xué dào lǎo* 活到老学到老 live till old study till old

look before you leap - *sānsī ér hòu xíng* 三思而后行 three think and backward *yí dòng bù rú yì jìng* 移动不如意竟 move not good unexpected

love me love my dog - *ài wū jí wū* 爱屋及乌 love house, also crow

a man can not serve two masters - *yī pū bù néng shì èr zhǔ* 一扑不能事二主 one cannot work two boss

nobody is dispensable - *yī gè luó bo yī gè kēngr* 一个萝卜一个坑儿 one radish, one hole

nobody is perfect - *shíèzhītóubúyìbanqī*
十个枝头不一般气 10 fingers not one same

nothing ventured nothing gained - *bù rù hǔxué yān dé hǔ zǐ* 不入虎穴焉得虎子
enter tiger cave, not take tiger cub

once bitten, twice shy - *yíniánzaoshéyāo, shíniánpàjǐngshéng* 一年早设药十年怕净胜
one year bitten snake, 10 years fear well rope

one false step could be disastrous - *shī zhī háolí miù zhī qiānlǐ* 失之毫厘谬之千里
thousands of miles lost

one man's meat is another's poison - *luóbo báicài gè yǒu suǒ ài* 萝卜白菜各有所爱
carrot cabbage, different preferences

out of sight out of mind - *yǎn bùjiàn xīn bù niàn* 眼不见心不念
eye not see heart not feel

you reap what you sow - *zhòng guā dé guā, zhòng dòu dé dòu* 种瓜得瓜种豆得豆
seed melon get melon, seed bean get bean

Rome was not built in a day - *bīng dòng sān chǐ, fēi yī rì zhī hán* 冰冻三尺,非一日之寒
- river freeze three feet deep, not one cold day

seeing is believing - *bǎi wén bù rú yí jiàn*
百闻不如一见 hundred hear not good one see

strike while the iron is hot - *huā kāi kàn zhe zhǐ xū zhé mó dài wǔ huá kōng*
zhè zhǐ 花开看着只需折磨带五华空
这只 pluck flowers as they bloom, wait only have twigs

there is no smoke without fire - *wú fēng bù qǐ làng* 无风不起浪
no wind, no waves

too many cooks spoil the broth - *jǐ duō bù xià dān rěn duō dǎ xià luàn*
几多部下担任多打下乱
overcrowded chicken farm, produce fewer eggs

united we stand, divided we fall - *zhòng rén shí chái huǒ yàn gāo*
众人拾柴火焰高
many people give firewood, fire high

yànyǔ 言语

walls have ears - *géqiáng yǒu'ěr*

隔墙有耳 behind wall have ears

what is done cannot be undone - *mùyǐ*

chéngzhōu 木已成舟 trees already made
boat

when in Rome, do as the Romans do

- *rùxiāng suísú* 入乡随俗 enter village,
follow custom

you cannot make an omelette without

breaking eggs - *gānzhè méiyǒu, liǎng*

tóutiān 甘蔗没有两头天 sugar cane not
have both ends

you have to start somewhere -

qiānlǐzhíxíng shǐyúzáxià 千里之行始于足
下 1000 kilo march starts with foot down

you can lead a horse to water but you

can't make it drink: *qiángniūdegūabùtián*

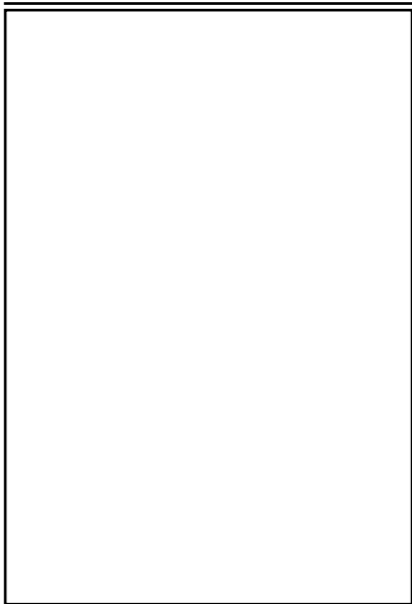
强扭的瓜不甜 forced melons juice not
sweet

well begun half done - *hǎo de kāishǐ*

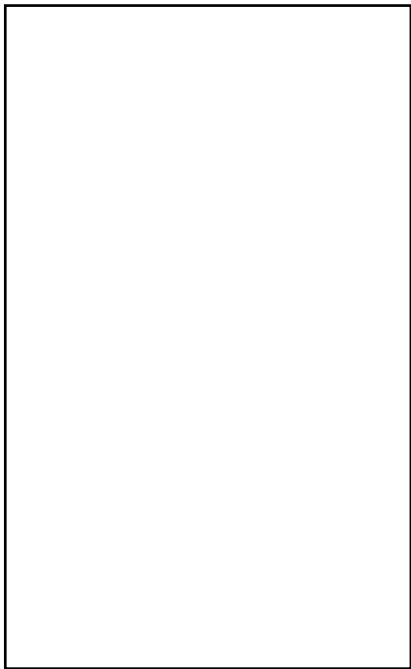
děngyú chénggōng de shǒu 好的开始等于
成功的守 good beginning equal success

bĭjì - dìzhǐ

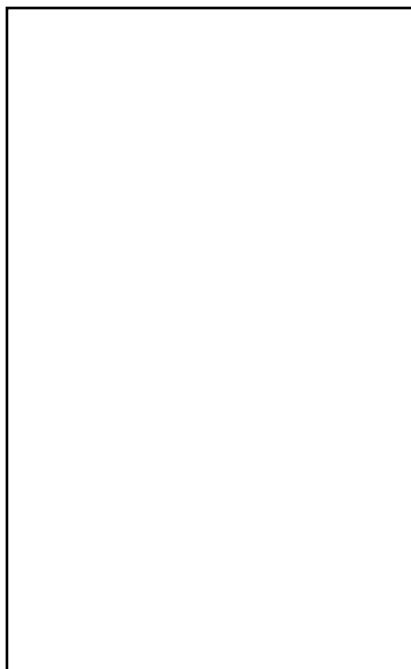
notes - addresses: **bĭjì - dìzhǐ**



bĭjì - dìzhǐ



bĭjì - dìzhǐ



Jīběn yǔfǎ

wǒ, wǒde I/mine zhè(ge) this nà(ge) that
nǐ, nǐde you/your(s)
nín, nínde your(s) yǒu méi yǒu? have or not
tā, tāde his/her(s) yǒu have méiyǒu have not
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) bìxū 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 would (not) like to eat
wǒ (méi) chīguò I (not) have eaten (sometime)
wǒ méiyǒu chī I have never eaten
chī ba! lets/please eat !

Shùzì 0 líng 零


1 yī 一	8 bā 八	55 wǔshíwǔ 五十五
2 èr 二	9 jiǔ 九	100 yībǎi 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 ⁵ shíwàn 十万
7 qī 七	50 wǔshí 五十	10 ⁶ bǎiwàn 百万
		10 ⁹ yí yì 一亿

Zhòngyào biāozhì

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



Drill Practice Makes it Easy

Chinese Language Intro

Basic Grammar

Basic Vocabulary

Adjectives - Adverbs - Conjunctions

Nouns - Prepositions - Questions - Verbs

Surprise Yourself!

