



CHINESE

BEHIND THE WHEEL

An Innovative and Effective Language
Program that Ensures Maximum Results
with Minimal Effort

SERIES FOUNDED BY MARK FROBOSE

Macmillan Audio

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INTRODUCTION

A LETTER FROM THE FOUNDER

Throughout a lifetime of learning and teaching foreign languages, I have always been amazed at how inflexible and difficult most foreign language programs are to use. Most programs have few or no English equivalents or readily accessible explanations for the student to understand what he or she is learning. I used to watch my students scribble notes throughout their books, constantly struggling to grasp and understand concepts. All of that tedium has been eliminated here. In this course you will find English translations with all charts, lists, and exercises. As a result, you can focus on learning the language, not searching for answers, and your learning of Mandarin will be more efficient and more enjoyable.

Mark Frobose
Founder, Behind the Wheel

YES, YOU CAN LEARN CHINESE!

I simply cannot express to you how wonderful it is for me to be able to present you with the fastest, easiest, and most effective Mandarin course on the market. I am originally from a small town in the Midwest where only English is spoken. I know what it means to go from no fluency to total fluency in not just one but a number of foreign languages. My life has been spent learning how to simplify, speed up, and take the foreign out of the language-learning process.

Of course, you can learn Mandarin using other methods. You can also go to Los Angeles from Chicago on horseback. It's possible; it just isn't fast, efficient, or easy. This method is. It is a linguistic jet that will get you from point A to point B in a way that is faster, easier, and more natural than any other. Here are a few tips that may help you on the path to learning Mandarin.

Mistakes are good. Be willing to make and correct mistakes quickly and frequently. All successful language learners possess this trait.

Practice daily. Practice with your course, watch Mandarin television shows, listen to Mandarin radio programs, and make Mandarin-speaking friends.

Keep repeating. Repetition is the mother of skill. All successful language learners become fluent through constant and creative daily repetition

Memorize through retrieval. Attempt to retrieve daily all previously learned material from memory.

Practice with native Mandarin speakers whenever possible.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THIS PROGRAM

1. Spend time with the vocabulary and common phrases lists at the beginning of each chapter before diving into the chapter itself. Read all material aloud, repeatedly.
2. Be sure to listen and repeat with the corresponding CD before doing the exercises in the text. After completing a given chapter, review the CD for added reinforcement. Always repeat and review.
3. When out of your car, read translations for all stories and exercises before doing them so that their meaning is somewhat clear. Then read the stories and dialogues and do the exercises

orally and in writing them over and over until you no longer need the translations to understand fully. Continue to repeat all exercises until you can answer them all perfectly.

4. The most effective learning sequence is as follows: Preview → Exercises → Correction → Review → Exercises → Correction. Continue to repeat this process both orally and in writing until you have mastered the material.

THE BASICS OF PINYIN

This book is written in phonetic pinyin instead of traditional Chinese characters, which are much more complicated to learn. “Pin” means “spell” and “yin” means “sound” in Mandarin Chinese. Pinyin uses the Latin alphabet to indicate the pronunciation of Chinese characters. Because the sounds of the characters can be learned only through memorization, the phonetic alphabet is a useful tool to help learners speak Chinese without needing to spend years studying a new written language.

In the pinyin system, there are initials and finals. Any consonant at the beginning of a syllable is called an initial, and whatever follows the consonant is called a final.

INITIALS

<i>b</i>	like the <i>b</i> in <i>bay</i>
<i>m</i>	like the <i>m</i> in <i>may</i>
<i>d</i>	like the <i>d</i> in <i>day</i>
<i>n</i>	like the <i>n</i> in <i>nay</i>
<i>g</i>	like the <i>g</i> in <i>gay</i>
<i>h</i>	like the <i>h</i> in <i>hay</i>
<i>q</i>	like the <i>ch</i> in <i>cheer</i>
<i>zh</i>	like the <i>dg</i> in <i>judge</i>
<i>sh</i>	like the <i>sh</i> in <i>shirt</i>
<i>z</i>	like the <i>ds</i> in <i>reads</i>
<i>s</i>	like the <i>s</i> in <i>say</i>

<i>w</i>	like the <i>w</i> in <i>way</i>
<i>p</i>	like the <i>p</i> in <i>pay</i>
<i>f</i>	like the <i>f</i> in <i>fair</i>
<i>t</i>	like the <i>t</i> in <i>take</i>
<i>l</i>	like the <i>l</i> in <i>lay</i>
<i>k</i>	like the <i>k</i> in <i>kay</i>
<i>j</i>	like the <i>j</i> in <i>jeep</i>
<i>x</i>	like the <i>sh</i> in <i>she</i>
<i>ch</i>	like the <i>ch</i> in <i>church</i>
<i>r</i>	like the <i>s</i> in <i>leisure</i>
<i>c</i>	like the <i>ts</i> in <i>hats</i>
<i>y</i>	like the <i>y</i> in <i>yea</i>

FINALS

There are six basic finals (vowels) in Mandarin: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ü*. By themselves, the basic finals are fairly easy to pronounce:

<i>a</i>	<i>ahh</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>uhh</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>ee</i> or short <i>i</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>oo-oh</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>e</i> or <i>ooh</i>
<i>ü</i>	<i>ee-oo</i>

However, their pronunciation changes when combined with other vowels and consonants. Here is a list of all the combined finals:

<i>er</i>	<i>err</i>
<i>ei</i>	like the <i>ei</i> in <i>eight</i>
<i>ou</i>	<i>oh</i>
<i>en</i>	like the <i>un</i> in <i>bun</i>
<i>eng</i>	like the <i>ung</i> in <i>sung</i>
<i>ia</i>	like the <i>ya</i> in <i>Kenya</i>

<i>iao</i>	like the <i>ow</i> in <i>owl</i>
<i>ian</i>	<i>yen</i>
<i>iang</i>	<i>young</i>
<i>iong</i>	like the <i>üng</i> in <i>jünger</i>
<i>uo</i>	like the <i>wa</i> in <i>wall</i>
<i>ui</i>	<i>way</i>
<i>un</i>	like the <i>wen</i> in <i>went</i>
<i>ün</i>	like <i>grün</i>
<i>üe</i>	<i>ü+eh</i>
<i>ai</i>	<i>eye</i>
<i>ao</i>	like the <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>
<i>an</i>	like the <i>on</i> in <i>sonnet</i>
<i>ang</i>	like the <i>ong</i> in <i>song</i>
<i>ong</i>	like <i>oh-ng</i>
<i>ie</i>	like the <i>ye</i> in <i>yes</i>
<i>iu</i>	like the <i>yo</i> in <i>yoke</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>ing</i>	like the <i>ing</i> in <i>sing</i>
<i>ua</i>	like the <i>ua</i> in <i>guano</i>
<i>uai</i>	like the <i>wi</i> in <i>wife</i>
<i>uan</i>	<i>one</i>
<i>uang</i>	<i>oo+ahng</i>
<i>üan</i>	<i>ü+an</i>

Sample Combinations of Initials and Finals

	e	i	ao	uo	en	ang
m	<i>me</i>	<i>mi</i>	<i>mao</i>		<i>men</i>	<i>mang</i>
n	<i>ne</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>nao</i>	<i>nuo</i>	<i>nen</i>	<i>nang</i>
l	<i>le</i>	<i>li</i>	<i>lao</i>	<i>luo</i>		<i>lang</i>
k	<i>ke</i>		<i>kao</i>	<i>kuo</i>	<i>ken</i>	<i>kang</i>
h	<i>he</i>		<i>hao</i>	<i>huo</i>	<i>hen</i>	<i>hang</i>
sh	<i>she</i>	<i>shi</i>	<i>shao</i>	<i>shuo</i>	<i>shen</i>	<i>shan</i>

TONES

Mandarin has four tones. Each character has its own distinct tone, and so each tone conveys a difference in meaning. For example, *mai* with a 3rd tone means “to buy,” while *mai* with a 4th tone means “to sell.” Both syllables have the same initial and final, but because their tones are different, their meanings are also different. In addition to the four main tones, there is also a 5th neutral tone. The 5th tone comes at the end of a word or phrase and is pronounced quickly with no particular intonation.

Throughout this book you will find tone marks above each syllable. These markings will help you distinguish your tones. Here are a few more examples:

The 1st tone is high and level and is marked thus: ¯

Example: *mā* (mother).

The 2nd tone is rising and is marked thus: ´

Example: *má* (numb, hemp).

The 3rd tone is falling then rising and is marked thus: ˇ

Example: *mǎ* (horse).

The 4th tone is falling and is marked thus: `

Example: *mà* (to scold).

The 5th tone is not marked and is pronounced lightly and quickly.

Example: *ma* (question particle).

Now you try. Practice your tones with these additional examples:

<i>wū</i>	house
<i>wú</i>	none
<i>wǔ</i>	five
<i>wù</i>	fog

<i>bā</i>	eight
<i>bá</i>	pull out
<i>bǎ</i>	target
<i>bà</i>	father
<i>cāi</i>	guess
<i>cái</i>	talents
<i>cǎi</i>	color
<i>cài</i>	vegetables
<i>zhī</i>	weave
<i>zhí</i>	straight
<i>zhǐ</i>	paper
<i>zhì</i>	cure
<i>tōng</i>	through
<i>tóng</i>	bronze
<i>tǒng</i>	barrel
<i>tòng</i>	ache

CONSTRUCTING YOUR FIRST SENTENCES

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>Měiguó</i> (the United States)	<i>wèntí</i> (question/problem)	<i>dìbǎn</i> (floor)
<i>rìzi</i> (day)	<i>diànhuà</i> (telephone)	<i>wěishēngjiān</i> (bathroom)
<i>nián</i> (year)	<i>zhuōzi</i> (table)	<i>jiēdào</i> (street)
<i>yàoshi</i> (key)	<i>yínháng</i> (bank)	<i>chēzhàn</i> (station)
<i>shū</i> (book)	<i>lǎoshǔ</i> (mouse)	<i>piào</i> (ticket)
<i>fángzi</i> (house)	<i>chuānghu</i> (window)	<i>fēijīchǎng</i> (airport)
<i>chē</i> (car)	<i>māo</i> (cat)	<i>fēijī</i> (plane)
<i>rén</i> (person)	<i>gǒu</i> (dog)	<i>qǐng</i> (please)
<i>nánrén</i> (man)	<i>bǐ</i> (pen)	
<i>nǚrén</i> (woman)	<i>qiānbǐ</i> (pencil)	
	<i>mén</i> (door)	

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

What's your name?	<i>Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?</i>
My name is . . .	<i>Wǒ jiào . . .</i>
Nice to meet you.	<i>Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.</i>
Likewise.	<i>Wǒ yě shì.</i>
Hello.	<i>Nǐ hǎo.</i>
Good morning.	<i>Zǎoshàng hǎo.</i>
Good afternoon.	<i>Xiàwǔ hǎo.</i>
Good evening.	<i>Wǎnshàng hǎo.</i>
Good-bye.	<i>Zàijiàn.</i>

See you later.	<i>Huítóu jiàn.</i>
See you tomorrow.	<i>Míngtiān jiàn.</i>
Where are you from?	<i>Nǐ cóng nǎ lǐ?</i>
I am from . . .	<i>Wǒ lǐ zì . . .</i>
Please.	<i>Qǐng.</i>
Thank you.	<i>Xièxiè.</i>
You're welcome.	<i>Bú kèqǐ.</i>

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:
CONSTRUCTING YOUR OWN SENTENCES**

Throughout this book you will find Sentence Building Charts like the one below. These charts will help you immediately form your own original sentences in Mandarin by combining various elements across the columns. For example, *wǒ xǐhuān lǚxíng* means *I like to travel*.

<i>Wǒ yào</i> (I want)	<i>shuōhuà</i> (to talk/speak)	<i>qù</i> (to go)
<i>Wǒ xǐhuān</i> (I like)	<i>shuìjiào</i> (to sleep)	<i>yóuyóǒng</i> (to swim)
<i>Wǒ huì</i> (I can)	<i>lǚxíng</i> (to travel)	<i>zuò</i> (to do/make)
<i>Wǒ děi</i> (I have to)	<i>chūqu</i> (to go out)	<i>kàn</i> (to see)
<i>Nǐ yào</i> (You want)	<i>gěi</i> (to give)	<i>xiě</i> (to write)
<i>Nǐ xǐhuān</i> (You like)	<i>chī</i> (to eat)	<i>xué</i> (to learn)
<i>Nǐ huì</i> (You can)	<i>zǒulù</i> (to walk)	<i>diǎncài</i> (to order)
<i>Nǐ děi</i> (You have to)	<i>tiàowǔ</i> (to dance)	<i>fùzhàng</i> (to pay)
	<i>gōngzuò</i> (to work)	

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using the above chart:

1. I have to work.
2. You can swim.
3. I have to go out.

4. I want to order.
5. You have to pay.

Answers: 1. Wǒ děi gōngzuò. 2. Nǐ huì yóuyòng. 3. Wǒ děi chūqu. 4. Wǒ yào diǎncài. 5. Nǐ děi fuzhàng.

Now let's practice with some new vocabulary.

1. You can dance.
2. You have to sleep.
3. I want to eat.
4. I have to go out.
5. You want a car. (*yí liàng chē*)

Answers: 1. Nǐ huì tiàowǔ. 2. Nǐ děi shuìjiào. 3. Wǒ yào chī. 4. Wǒ děi chūqu. 5. Nǐ yào yí liàng chē.

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: USING THE NEGATIVE

Now let's express the negative of those same phrases. To do this, you simply need to add the word *bù* before a verb. Note that when *bù* precedes a word with the fourth tone (e.g. *yào*) it is pronounced *bú*. We are also adding some new vocabulary.

<i>Wǒ bú yào</i> (I don't want)	<i>cāi</i> (to guess)	<i>mǎi</i> (to buy)
<i>Wǒ bù néng</i> (I can't)	<i>shuìjiào</i> (to sleep)	<i>mài</i> (to sell)
<i>Wǒ bù xǐhuān</i> (I don't like)	<i>chūqu</i> (to go out)	<i>jiéshù</i> (to end)
<i>Wǒ bù xūyào</i> (I don't have to)	<i>gōngzuò</i> (to work)	<i>diǎn</i> (to request/order)
<i>Nǐ bú yào</i> (You don't want)	<i>liǎojiě</i> (to know facts)	<i>fuzhàng</i> (to pay)
<i>Nǐ bù xǐhuān</i> (You don't like)	<i>rènshi</i> (to know people)	<i>qù</i> (to go)
<i>Nǐ bù xūyào</i> (You don't have to)	<i>chī</i> (to eat)	<i>guīhuán</i> (to return)
	<i>zuò</i> (to do/make)	<i>wèn</i> (to ask)
	<i>líkāi</i> (to leave)	<i>huídá</i> (to answer)
	<i>sòng</i> (to send)	<i>fāxiàn</i> (to find out)
	<i>kàn</i> (to see)	<i>zǒulù</i> (to walk)
	<i>xuéxí</i> (to study)	<i>shuō</i> (to say/tell)
	<i>lǚyóu</i> (to travel)	

Note: Mandarin has three words that mean *can*. The word *huì* (to have the ability) is different from *néng* (to be allowed to). The word *kěyǐ* is similar to *néng*, but sometimes it also has a meaning similar to *huì*.

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I don't want to walk.
2. I can't go out.
3. I don't like to sleep.
4. You don't want to work.
5. You don't need to study.

Answers: 1. Wǒ bú yào zǒulù. 2. Wǒ bù néng chūqu. 3. Wǒ bù xǐhuān shuìjiào. 4. Nǐ bú yào gōngzuò. 5. Nǐ bù xūyào xuéxí.

SENTENCE BUILDING: HOW DO YOU FEEL?

<i>Wǒ</i> (I am)	<i>è</i> (hungry)
<i>Nǐ</i> (You are)	<i>kǒu kě</i> (thirsty)
<i>Tā</i> (He/she/it is)	<i>hěn lěng</i> (cold)
<i>Wǒmen</i> (We are)	<i>hěn rè</i> (hot)
<i>Nǐmen</i> (You are)	<i>hěn gāoxìng</i> (happy)
<i>Tāmen</i> (They are)	<i>hěn lèi</i> (tired)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I am hungry.
2. We are thirsty.
3. He is tired.
4. They are cold.
5. You are happy.

Answers: 1. *Wǒ è*. 2. *Wǒmen kǒu kě*. 3. *Tā hěn lèi*. 4. *Tāmen hěn lěng*. 5. *Nǐ hěn gāoxìng*.

MEASURE WORDS

In Mandarin, every noun has its own specific measure word to go with it, similar to mass nouns (a *grain* of sand, a *school* of fish) in English. The most common one is *ge*, which is used for general objects and undefined persons. For example:

<i>yí ge jiàoshì</i>	a classroom
<i>yí ge hái zǐ</i>	a child
<i>yí ge rén</i>	a person

However, there are many other measure words. Here are just a few examples:

<i>yí wèi fùqīn</i>	one father	<i>wèi</i> : measure word for people
<i>yì běn shū</i>	one book	<i>běn</i> : measure word for books or paper-made notebooks
<i>yì fēng xìn</i>	one letter	<i>fēng</i> : measure word specially for letters (also email)
<i>yí kuài dòufu</i>	one piece of tofu	<i>kuài</i> : general measure word for things that are square in shape
<i>yì duǒ huā</i>	one flower	<i>duǒ</i> : measure word specific to flowers
<i>yì jié kè</i>	one lesson	<i>jié</i> : measure word for things that are one part of a series
<i>yì zhāng yóupiào</i>	one stamp	<i>zhāng</i> : measure word specific to paper and things that are thin
<i>yì zhī bǐ</i>	one pen	<i>zhī</i> : general measure word for things that have a stick-like shape
<i>yì dùn fàn</i>	one meal	<i>dùn</i> : measure word specific to meals

Using Measure Words in the Plural

When you are referring to a specific object, you can use the terms *zhè* (this) in the singular and *zhè xiē* (these) in the plural.

<i>Zhè běn shū hěn hǎo.</i>	<u>This</u> book is good.
<i>Zhè xiē shū hěn hǎo.</i>	<u>These</u> books are good.

Zhè gè fángzi hěn měi. This house is pretty.
Zhè xiē fángzi hěn měi. These houses are pretty.

Zhè mén kè hěn róngyì. This class is easy.
Zhè xiē kè hěn róngyì. These classes are easy.

THE CALENDAR AND THE WEATHER

Xīngqī zhōng de rìzi (The days of the week)

xīngqīyī	Monday
xīngqī'èr	Tuesday
xīngqīsān	Wednesday
xīngqīsì	Thursday
xīngqīwǔ	Friday
xīngqīliù	Saturday
xīngqīrì	Sunday

Yì nián zhōng de yuèfèn (The months of the year)

yīyuè	January
èryuè	February
sānyuè	March
sìyuè	April
wǔyuè	May
liùyuè	June
qīyuè	July
bāyuè	August
jiǔyuè	September
shíyuè	October
shíyīyuè	November
shí'èryuè	December

Sìjì (The four seasons)

<i>dōngtiān</i>	winter
<i>chūntiān</i>	spring
<i>xiàtiān</i>	summer
<i>qiūtiān</i>	fall

Tiānqì zěnmeyàng? (What's the weather like?)

<i>Hěn liángshuǎng.</i>	It's cool.
<i>Xiàiyǔ.</i>	It's raining.
<i>Hěn rè</i>	It's hot.
<i>Yángguāng càn làn.</i>	It's sunny.
<i>Hěn lěng.</i>	It's cold.
<i>Xià xuě.</i>	It's snowing.
<i>Duō fēng.</i>	It's windy.
<i>Tiānqì hěn hǎo.</i>	The weather is good.
<i>Tiānqì bù hǎo.</i>	The weather is bad.

Now you try. Note that the word order will be reversed so that you will actually say *[In the] spring, it's cool*. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. It's cool in the spring.
2. It's hot in the summer.
3. It's cool in the fall.
4. It's cold in the winter.

Answers: 1. Chūntiān hěn liángshuǎng. 2. Xiàtiān hěn rè. 3. Qiūtiān hěn liángshuǎng. 4. Dōngtiān hěn lěng.

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. How are you?
2. Where are you from?
3. What's your name?
4. I'm hungry.
5. I like to travel.
6. It's nice to meet you.
7. You don't like to study?
8. It's hot in the summer.
9. It is cold in February.
10. I can't go out at night.

Answers: 1. Nǐ hǎo ma? 2. Nǐ láizì nǎr? 3. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? 4. Wǒ è. 5. Wǒ xīhuān lǚxíng. 6. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng. 7. Nǐ bù xīhuān xuéxí ma? 8. Xiàtiān hěn rè. 9. Èryuè de tiānqì hěn lěng. 10. Wǒ bù néng wǎnshàng chūqu.

ASKING QUESTIONS AND PROVIDING ANSWERS

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>yòubiān</i> (to the right)	<i>liú</i> (to stay)	<i>hé wǒ</i> (with me)
<i>zuǒbiān</i> (to the left)	<i>shì de</i> (yes/it is)	<i>hé nǐ</i> (with you)
<i>yīshēng</i> (doctor)	<i>bú shì</i> (no/it isn't)	<i>tā shì</i> (it is)
<i>yǒu</i> (there is/there are)	<i>hòumian</i> (behind)	<i>huā shíjiān</i>
<i>zhèr</i> (here)	<i>gébi</i> (next to/next door to)	(to spend time)

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>jiǎng de hǎo</i>	to speak well
<i>jiǎng Hànyǔ/Yīngyǔ</i>	to speak Mandarin/English
<i>dǎ diànhuà</i>	to call (on the phone)
<i>hé péngyǒu yìqǐ chūqu</i>	to go out with friends
<i>kàn diànshì</i>	to watch television
<i>fùzhàng</i>	to pay the bill
<i>diǎncài</i>	to order food/meal
<i>yòng diànnǎo gōngzuò</i>	to work on the computer
<i>shuì de hǎo/chà</i>	to sleep well/badly
<i>líkāi</i>	to leave
<i>qù guówài lǚyóu</i>	to travel abroad (as a tourist)
<i>xiě xìn</i>	to write a letter

ASKING QUESTIONS: YOUR BASIC QUESTION WORDS

<i>Shuí/Shéi?</i>	Who?
<i>Shénme shíhòu?</i>	When?
<i>Duōshǎo?</i>	How much/how many?
<i>Shénme?</i>	What?
<i>Zěnmé?</i>	How?
<i>Nǎr?</i>	Where?
<i>Nǎ yí gè?</i>	Which one?
<i>Wèishénme?</i>	Why?

Common Phrases with Question Words

<i>Tā shì shuí?</i>	Who is he/she?
<i>Nà shì shénme?</i>	What is that?
<i>Nǐ duō dà le?</i>	How old are you?
<i>Nǐ cóng nǎ lái?</i>	Where are you from?
<i>Zài nǎr?</i>	Where is it?
<i>Duōshǎo qián?</i>	How much does this cost?
<i>Jǐdiǎn kāishǐ?</i>	What time does it start?

Starred Expression

Nǐ YÓNG HÀNYǔ ZĒNME SHUŌ? (HOW DO YOU SAY?)

Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmé shuō "book"? Nǐ shuō "shū."
How do you say "book" in Mandarin? You say "shū."

Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmé shuō "friend"? Nǐ shuō "péngyou."
How do you say "friend" in Mandarin? You say "péngyou."

Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmé shuō "night"? Nǐ shuō "wǎnshàng."
How do you say "night" in Mandarin? You say "wǎnshàng."

Starred Expression cont.

Now you try. Answer the following questions in Mandarin:

1. *Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "book"?* (shū)
2. *Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "friend"?* (péngyou)
3. *Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "television"?* (diànshì)
4. *Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "night"?* (wǎnshàng)
5. *Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "job"?* (gōngzuò)

Answers: 1. *Nǐ shuō "shū."* 2. *Nǐ shuō "péngyou."* 3. *Nǐ shuō "diànshì."* 4. *Nǐ shuō "wǎnshàng."* 5. *Nǐ shuō "gōngzuò."*

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: ANSWERING QUESTIONS

Nǐ hǎo ma? (How are you?)

<i>Wǒ</i> (I am)	<i>hěn lèi</i> (tired)
<i>Nǐ</i> (You are)	<i>kǒu kě</i> (thirsty)
<i>Tā hěn</i> (She/he is)	<i>hěn gāoxìng</i> (happy)
	<i>hěn nánguò</i> (sad)
	<i>hěn mǎnyì</i> (content)
	<i>hěn máng</i> (busy)
	<i>hěn hǎo</i> (good)
	<i>è</i> (hungry)

Nǐ zài nǎr? (Where are you?)

<i>Wǒ</i> (I am)	<i>zài zhèr</i> (here)
<i>Nǐ</i> (You are)	<i>zài xuéxiào</i> (in school)
<i>Tā</i> (She/he/it is)	<i>zài jiā</i> (at home)
	<i>zài Zhōngguó</i> (in China)
	<i>zài nàr</i> (there)
	<i>zài Měiguó</i> (in the United States)
	<i>zài bīnguǎn</i> (at the hotel)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I'm tired.
2. You are happy.
3. He is at home.
4. I am busy.
5. You are in China.

Answers: 1. *Wǒ hěn lèi.* 2. *Nǐ hěn gāoxìng.* 3. *Tā zài jiā.* 4. *Wǒ hěn máng.* 5. *Nǐ zài Zhōngguó.*

ADJECTIVES: DESCRIBING OBJECTS

Zhè shì shénme yánsè? (What color is this?)

<i>huángsè</i>	yellow
<i>hēisè</i>	black
<i>hóngsè</i>	red
<i>báisè</i>	white
<i>hèsè</i>	brown
<i>lánsè</i>	blue
<i>lǜsè</i>	green

Now you try. Use the Mandarin noun and adjective pairings on the left to make the sentences in English on the right. Notice that the nouns in Mandarin do not change when plural as they do in English (where, for example, *box* becomes *boxes*). If you want to indicate a plural in Mandarin, you have to either specify a number (five boxes, *wǔ zhī hézi*) or use a determiner like the word *these* or *those* (these boxes, *zhè xiē hézi*; those boxes, *nà xiē hézi*).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>hézi/hēisè</i> | This box is black. |
| 2. <i>māo/báisè</i> | This cat is white. |
| 3. <i>xiāngjiāo/huángsè</i> | These bananas are yellow. |
| 4. <i>píngguǒ/hóngsè</i> | That apple is red. |
| 5. <i>lízi/lǜsè</i> | This pear is green. |
| 6. <i>bǐ/huángsè</i> | That pen is yellow. |
| 7. <i>gǒu/báisè</i> | Those dogs are white. |
| 8. <i>yán/báisè</i> | Salt is white. |
| 9. <i>bēizi/hēisè</i> | That cup is black. |
| 10. <i>shū/hèsè</i> | This book is brown. |

Answers: 1. Zhè gè hézi shì hēisè de. 2. Zhè zhī māo shì báisè de. 3. Zhè xiē xiāngjiāo shì huángsè de. 4. Nà gè píngguǒ shì hóngsè de. 5. Zhè gè lízi shì lǜsè de. 6. Nà zhī bǐ shì huángsè de. 7. Nà xiē gǒu shì báisè de. 8. Yán shì báisè de. 9. Nà gè bēizi shì hēisè de. 10. Zhè běn shū shì hèsè de.

Tā duō dà chǐcùn? (What size is it?)

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| <i>cháng</i> | long |
| <i>duǎn</i> | short |
| <i>dà</i> | big |
| <i>xiǎo</i> | small |
| <i>kuān</i> | wide |
| <i>zhǎi</i> | narrow |
| <i>gāo</i> | tall |
| <i>ǎi</i> | short |

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. The street (*mǎlù*) is wide.
2. The house (*fángzi*) is big, and the window (*chuānghu*) is wide.
3. The key (*yàoshi*) is small, but the door (*mén*) is big.
4. That man (*nánrén*) is fat.
5. That woman (*nǚrén*) is tall.

Answers: 1. Mǎlù hěn kuān. 2. Fángzi hěn dà érqiě chuānghu hěn kuān. 3. Yàoshi hěn xiǎo dànshì mén hěn dà. 4. Nà gè nánrén hěn pàng. 5. Nà gè nǚrén hěn gāo.

SHŪZÌ (NUMBERS)

<i>yī</i>	one
<i>èr</i>	two
<i>sān</i>	three
<i>sì</i>	four
<i>wǔ</i>	five
<i>liù</i>	six
<i>qī</i>	seven
<i>bā</i>	eight
<i>jiǔ</i>	nine
<i>shí</i>	ten
<i>shíyī</i>	eleven
<i>shí'èr</i>	twelve
<i>shísān</i>	thirteen
<i>shísì</i>	fourteen
<i>shíwǔ</i>	fifteen
<i>shiliù</i>	sixteen
<i>shíqī</i>	seventeen
<i>shíbā</i>	eighteen
<i>shíjiǔ</i>	nineteen
<i>èrshí</i>	twenty
<i>èrshí'èr</i>	twenty-two

<i>sānshí</i>	thirty
<i>sānshísān</i>	thirty-three
<i>sìshí</i>	forty
<i>sìshísì</i>	forty-four
<i>wǔshí</i>	fifty
<i>wǔshíwǔ</i>	fifty-five
<i>liùshí</i>	sixty
<i>liùshíliù</i>	sixty-six
<i>qīshí</i>	seventy
<i>qīshíqī</i>	seventy-seven
<i>bāshí</i>	eighty
<i>bāshíbā</i>	eighty-eight
<i>jiǔshí</i>	ninety
<i>jiǔshíjiǔ</i>	ninety-nine
<i>yìbǎi</i>	one hundred
<i>yìqiān</i>	one thousand

Duōshǎo/jǐ gè? (How much/how many?)

<i>Zhèr yǒu jǐ ge rén?</i>	How many people are here?
<i>Zhè ge duōshǎo qián?</i>	How much does this cost?
<i>Zhèr yǒu jǐ zhāng zhuōzi?</i>	How many tables are there here?
<i>Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge hái'izi?</i>	How many children do you have?
<i>Nǐ yào duōshǎo?</i>	How much do you want?
<i>Yǒu jǐ ge nǚrén?</i>	How many women are there?
<i>Yí ge yuè yǒu jǐ ge xīngqī?</i>	How many weeks are there in a month?
<i>Yì zhāng dānchéngpiào duōshǎo qián?</i>	How much is a one-way ticket?

Note: The basic unit of currency in China is the yuan.

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. How many pens (*bǐ*) are there?
2. There are four pens (*bǐ*).
3. How much does this book (*shū*) cost?
4. Twelve yuan.
5. How many apples (*píngguǒ*) do you want?

Answers: 1. Yǒu jǐ zhī bǐ? 2. Yǒu sì zhī bǐ. 3. Zhè běn shū duōshǎo qián? 4. Shí'èr kuài qián. 5. Nǐ yào jǐ gè píngguǒ?

TIME INDICATORS

<i>zǎoshàng</i>	morning
<i>zuótiān zǎoshàng</i>	yesterday morning
<i>jīntiān zǎoshàng</i>	this morning
<i>míngtiān zǎoshàng</i>	tomorrow morning
<i>xiàwǔ</i>	afternoon
<i>zuótiān xiàwǔ</i>	yesterday afternoon
<i>jīntiān xiàwǔ</i>	this afternoon
<i>míngtiān xiàwǔ</i>	tomorrow afternoon
<i>wǎnshàng</i>	evening
<i>zuótiān wǎnshàng</i>	yesterday evening
<i>jīntiān wǎnshàng</i>	this evening
<i>míngtiān wǎnshàng</i>	tomorrow evening
<i>xīngqī</i>	week
<i>shàng ge xīngqī</i>	last week
<i>zhè ge xīngqī</i>	this week
<i>xià ge xīngqī</i>	next week
<i>yuè</i>	month
<i>shàng ge yuè</i>	last month

<i>zhè ge yuè</i>	this month
<i>xià ge yuè</i>	next month

<i>nián</i>	year
<i>qùnián</i>	last year
<i>jīnnián</i>	this year
<i>míngnián</i>	next year

COMMON TIME EXPRESSIONS

<i>Jǐ diǎn le?</i>	What time is it?
<i>yí kè</i>	a quarter past
<i>bàn</i>	half past
<i>sān kè</i>	a quarter to
<i>bānyè</i>	midnight
<i>zhōngwǔ</i>	noon
<i>zǎoshàng</i>	in the morning
<i>xiàwǔ</i>	in the afternoon
<i>wǎnshàng</i>	in the evening/at night

Clock Time

In Chinese, time is expressed in almost the same order as in English. The hour and minute are separated with the word *diǎn*, meaning *o'clock*. For example, 9:32 is expressed as *jiǔ diǎn sānshíèr*, which means *nine o'clock thirty-two*. Chinese also has words for expressing half-hour and quarter-hour increments. For example, *bàn* means *half-hour*, *yí kè* means *a quarter past*, and *sān kè* means *a quarter to*. However, unlike in English, these words come after the hour indicator, to replace the minutes indicator in the expression. For example, *a quarter to eight* is *qī diǎn sān kè* (*seven o'clock three-quarters*).

<i>jiǔ diǎn</i>	9:00
<i>liù diǎn</i>	6:00
<i>sì diǎn sì shí wǔ</i>	10:45
<i>qī diǎn sānshíqī</i>	7:37

Note: In Mandarin *liǎng* is used for two o'clock, rather than *èr*, the word for *two*.

Now you try. Note your word order; the time expression (*in the afternoon, in the morning, etc.*) will come before the verb or the hour. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. one o'clock in the afternoon
2. I study in the morning.
3. I work in the afternoon.
4. I get up at six thirty in the morning.
5. I eat dinner at six o'clock in the evening.

Answers: 1. xiàwǔ yì diǎn. 2. Wǒ zǎoshàng xuéxí. 3. Wǒ xiàwǔ gōngzuò. 4. Wǒ zǎoshàng liù diǎn bàn qǐchuāng. 5. Wǒ wǎnshàng liù diǎn chī fàn.

CHAPTER 3 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Who is he?
2. How many apples do you want?
3. What day is today? Today is Monday.
4. How old are you? I am seventy-six years old.
5. What color is it? It's red, white, and blue.
6. How do you say "hello" in Mandarin? You say "ni hao."
7. I have thirty-three black pens.
8. This brown cat is small.
9. I am at home.
10. You are tired.

Answers: 1. Tā shì shuí? 2. Nǐ yào jǐ ge píngguǒ? 3. Jīntiān shì xīngqī jǐ? Jīntiān shì xīngqīyī. 4. Nǐ duō dà le? Wǒ shì qīshíliù suì. 5. Shì shénme yánsè de? Shì hóngsè, báisè hé lánse de. 6. Nǐ yòng Hànyǔ zěnmē shuō "hello"? Nǐ shuō "ní hǎo." 7. Wǒ yǒu sānshí sān zhī hēisè de bǐ. 8. Zhè zhī hēisè de māo hěn xiǎo. 9. Wǒ zài jiā. 10. Nǐ hěn lèi.

EATING OUT

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>wǒ xūyào</i> (I need)	<i>càidān</i> (the menu)	<i>hé/huòzhě</i> (and/or)
<i>yì shuāng kuàizi</i> (chopsticks)	<i>fúwùyuán</i> (waiter)	<i>yě</i> (also/too)
<i>yì ge shǎozi</i> (a spoon)	<i>diǎncài</i> (to order)	<i>qǐng</i> (please)
<i>yì ge chāzi</i> (a fork)	<i>chī</i> (to eat)	<i>xièxiè nǐ</i> (thank you)
	<i>fù qián</i> (to pay)	

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Wǒ yào xǐ shǒu.</i>	I want to wash my hands.
<i>Wǒ . . . qǐchuāng.</i>	I wake up at (time).
<i>Wǒ yào xǐ zǎo.</i>	I want to take a shower.
<i>Shénmeyàng de shíwù?</i>	What kind of food?
<i>Wǒ xiǎng yào</i>	I would like . . .
<i>Wǒ gèng xǐhuān</i>	I prefer . . .
<i>Wǒ xūyào yí ge chāzi/cānjīn.</i>	I need a fork/napkin.
<i>Nǐ juéde shénme hǎo?</i>	What looks good to you?
<i>Liǎng wèi.</i>	We're two (at a restaurant).
<i>Mǎi dān.</i>	The bill, please.
<i>Fúwùyuán, qǐng ná càidān.</i>	Waiter, bring the menu, please.
<i>Duìbùqǐ, wǒ méiyǒu diǎn zhège.</i>	Sorry, I didn't order this.
<i>Wǒ yào gěi xiǎofèi.</i>	I want to leave a tip.

SENTENCE BUILDING CHART: EATING OUT

<i>Wǒ yào</i> (I would like)	<i>diǎncài</i> (to order)
<i>Wǒmén yào</i> (We would like)	<i>chī</i> (to eat)
<i>Wǒ děi</i> (I have to)	<i>fù zhàngdān</i> (pay the bill)
<i>Wǒ xūyào</i> (I need)	<i>fù qián</i> (to pay)
<i>Wǒ néng</i> (I can)	<i>fù xiànjīn</i> (to pay cash)
	<i>gěi xiǎofèi</i> (to leave a tip)
	<i>kàn càidān</i> (to see the menu)
	<i>chángcháng</i> (to taste/try)
	<i>kàn</i> (to see)
	<i>shuōhuà</i> (to speak)

Starred Expression

NI XUYÀO SHÉNME? (WHAT DO YOU NEED?)

Wǒ xūyào (I need) . . .

yì ge wǎn (a bowl)

yì shuāng kuàizi (a pair of chopsticks)

yì ge shǎozi (a spoon)

yì zhāng cānjīn (a napkin)

yì ge chāzi (a fork)

yì ge bēizi (a cup)

yì bēi . . . (a cup of...)

Zǎofàn (Breakfast)

<i>jīdàn</i>	egg
<i>kāfēi</i>	coffee
<i>chá</i>	tea
<i>nǎiyóu</i>	cream
<i>táng</i>	sugar
<i>guǒzhī</i>	juice
<i>yán</i>	salt
<i>chéngzhī</i>	orange juice
<i>shuǐguǒ</i>	fruit
<i>niúnnǎi</i>	milk
<i>miànbāo</i>	bread
<i>huángyóu</i>	butter
<i>guǒjiàng</i>	jam
<i>màipàn</i>	cereal

Wǔfàn (Lunch)

<i>mǐfàn</i>	rice
<i>shūcài</i>	vegetables
<i>miàntiáo</i>	noodles
<i>jīròu</i>	chicken
<i>yú</i>	fish
<i>dòufu</i>	tofu
<i>sānmíngzhì</i>	sandwich
<i>nǎilào</i>	cheese
<i>hànbǎo</i>	hamburger
<i>zhá</i>	fried
<i>kǎo</i>	baked/roasted
<i>tǔdòu</i>	potatoes
<i>shuǐ</i>	water
<i>qì shuǐ</i>	pop/soda
<i>diǎnxīn</i>	snack
<i>chūnjuǎn</i>	spring roll
<i>làjiāo</i>	chili pepper

<i>dànjuǎn</i>	egg roll
<i>shālā</i>	salad

Wǎnfàn (Dinner)

<i>tāng</i>	soup
<i>jiǎozi</i>	dumplings
<i>luóbō</i>	carrot
<i>jiǔcài</i>	leek
<i>yáng ròu</i>	lamb
<i>niú ròu</i>	beef
<i>zhū ròu</i>	pork
<i>hǎi xiān</i>	seafood
<i>niú pái</i>	steak
<i>jiè mò</i>	mustard
<i>pí jiǔ</i>	beer
<i>jiǔ</i>	wine
<i>yáng cōng</i>	onion
<i>cù</i>	vinegar
<i>jiàng yóu</i>	soy sauce
<i>jiāng</i>	ginger
<i>suàn</i>	garlic

Tiándiǎn (Dessert)

<i>bīngqílín</i>	ice cream
<i>dàngāo</i>	cake
<i>guǒ dòng</i>	custard
<i>bǐnggān</i>	cookie
<i>qiǎokèlì</i>	chocolate

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Waiter, bring the menu, please.
2. I would like a bowl (*yì wǎn*) of noodles.
3. I don't like chili pepper.

4. How much is a bottle (*yì píng*) of beer?
 5. Sorry, I didn't order this.

Answers: 1. Fúwùyuan, qǐng ná càidān. 2. Wǒ yào chī yì wǎn miàntiáo. 3. Wǒ bù xǐhuān làjiāo. 4. Yì píng píjiù duōshǎo qián? 5. Duìbùqǐ, wǒ méiyǒu diǎn zhège.

REFLEXIVE VERBS

Reflexive verbs are verbs in which the action refers back to the subject. Although there are no real reflexive verbs in Chinese, adding the word *zìjǐ* (-self) in front of a verb conveys a similar idea.

<i>Wǒ zìjǐ zuò.</i>	I do it myself.
<i>Nǐ zìjǐ zuò.</i>	You do it yourself.
<i>Tā zìjǐ zuò.</i>	He/she/it does it himself/herself/itself.
<i>Wǒmen zìjǐ zuò.</i>	We do it ourselves.
<i>Nǐmen zìjǐ zuò.</i>	You do it yourselves.
<i>Tāmen zìjǐ zuò.</i>	They do it themselves.

Starred Expression

Nǐ CHĪ FÀN LE MA? (Have you eaten yet?)

This is the most common way of greeting someone in China. It is the equivalent of saying *How are you?* and is not only used at mealtimes. Unless you are actually on the way to go and eat something, it's easiest to simply reply that you have already eaten.

Chī le. Nǐ ne? (I have eaten. And you?)
Hái méi. Nǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ qù. (Not yet. Please join me.)

CHAPTER 4 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. How much is a bowl of noodles?
2. I get up at 6:30 A.M.
3. First I take a shower (*xǐzǎo*) and then I eat.
4. I'd like a steamed bun and a cup of coffee.
5. She needs a fork and a spoon.
6. Bill, please.
7. Tomorrow afternoon.
8. I want to wash my hands.
9. Do you like to eat dumplings?
10. Waiter, bring the menu, please.

Answers: 1. Yī wǎn miàntiáo duōshǎo qián? 2. Wǒ zǎoshàng liù diǎn bàn qī chuāng. 3. Wǒ xiān xǐzǎo ránhòu chīfàn. 4. Wǒ yào yì ge bāozi hé yì bēi kāfēi. 5. Tā xūyào yí ge chāzi hé yí ge shǎozi. 6. Mǎi dān. 7. Míngtiān xiàwǔ. 8. Wǒ yào xǐ shǒu. 9. Nǐ xǐhuān chī jiǎozi ma? 10. Fúwùyuán, qǐng ná càidān.

THE PRESENT TENSE

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>guā húzi</i> (to shave)	<i>kāishǐ</i> (to start/to begin)	<i>chuānyī</i> (to get dressed)
<i>xǐ zǎo</i> (to shower)	<i>wán</i> (to have fun/to play)	<i>líkāi</i> (to/leave)
<i>lái</i> (to come)	<i>xíguàn</i> (to get used to)	<i>zuò</i> (to sit down)
<i>shuìzhāo</i> (to fall asleep)	<i>qǐchuāng</i> (to get up)	<i>gǎnjué</i> (to feel)

COMMON PHRASES AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

<i>Dāngrán.</i>	Sure/Of course.
<i>Nǐ yì zhǒng?</i>	What kind?
<i>Mǎshàng.</i>	Right away.
<i>Suíbiàn.</i>	As you like.
<i>Nǐ qù nǎr?</i>	Where are you going?
<i>Duìbùqǐ.</i>	Excuse me/Sorry.
<i>Hǎo de.</i>	Okay.
<i>Gěi nǐ.</i>	Here it is.
<i>Děng yíxià.</i>	Wait a moment.
<i>Màn zǒu.</i>	Take care (go slowly).

Subject Pronouns

<i>wǒ</i>	I
<i>nǐ</i>	you (fam)
<i>nín</i>	you (form)
<i>tā</i>	he/she
<i>wǒmen</i>	we
<i>nǐmen</i>	you (pl)
<i>tāmen</i>	they

Shì (To Be)

It is important to note that the verb *shì* (to be) is often implicit in many sentences. For instance, instead of putting *shì* in front of an adjective, you should use an adverb (most commonly *hěn*): *Tā hěn gāo* (He [is] tall). Although *hěn* usually means *very*, in this construct it is simply used as a stand-in for *shì*. In a negative construct, *hěn* is dropped: *Tā bù gāo* (He [is] not tall). Similarly, when you are talking about the location of somebody or something, Mandarin speakers use the preposition *zài*, not the verb *shì*, so *Wǒ zài jiā* (I [am] at home). However, you do use *shì* before a noun, such as *Nǐ shì wǒ péngyou* (You are my friend).

<i>wǒ shì</i>	I am
<i>nǐ shì</i>	you are
<i>tā shì</i>	he/she/it is
<i>wǒmen shì</i>	we are
<i>nǐmen shì</i>	you are (pl)
<i>tāmen shì</i>	they are

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using either *shì*, *zài*, or *hěn*:

1. *Běijīng* _____ *nǎr*? (Where is Beijing?)
2. *Zhè xiē shū* _____ *shuí de*? (Whose books are these?)
3. *Tāmen* _____ *bīnguǎn*. (They are at the hotel.)

4. *Tā* _____ *yīshēng háishì lǎoshī?* (Is she a doctor or a teacher?)
 5. *Nǐmen* _____ *kuài!* (You are fast!)

Answers: 1. *zài* 2. *shì* 3. *zài* 4. *shì* 5. *hěn*

SENTENCE CONNECTORS

There are many connector words that will help you quickly and easily build sentences in Mandarin.

xiān . . . ránhòu *Xuéshēng xiān dúshū, ránhòu kǎoshì.*
 (first . . . then) First students study, and then they take a test.

yīnwèi *Wǒ zuò dìtiě yīnwèi wǒ bù xǐhuān kāi chē.*
 (because) I take the subway because I don't like to drive.

dànshì *Wǒ yào kàn diànyǐng, dànshì méiyǒu shíjiān.*
 (but) I want to see a movie, but I don't have time.

cóng . . . qù *Wǒ cóng Chicago qù Dallas.*
 (from . . . to) I go from Chicago to Dallas.

USING TENSES

Tenses in Mandarin are usually indicated by adding a time marker (e.g. *tomorrow*) to the sentence to indicate when the action takes place. If that sounds simple, well, you're right. It is. And the best news? You will never ever have to conjugate a single verb. Just add the verb after the subject pronoun. Here is the verb *shuō* (to speak) as an example.

wǒ shuō I speak
nǐ shuō you speak
tā shuō he/she/it speaks

<i>wǒmen shuō</i>	we speak
<i>nǐmen shuō</i>	you speak
<i>tāmen shuō</i>	they speak

Then to put this in the past tense, you just add a time indicator. Here is *I spoke* using the time indicator *zuótiān* (yesterday).

<i>wǒ zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday I spoke
<i>nǐ zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday you spoke
<i>tā zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday he/she/it spoke
<i>wǒmen zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday we spoke
<i>nǐmen zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday you spoke
<i>tāmen zuótiānshuō</i>	yesterday they spoke

Here are some more commonly used verbs. Practice saying these with different subject pronouns and time indicators. Review the full time indicators list on page 22 if you need to.

<i>yǒu</i>	to have
<i>shuō</i>	to speak, to say, to talk
<i>chī</i>	to eat
<i>kāi</i>	to open, to turn on
<i>guān</i>	to close, to turn off
<i>zǒu</i>	to walk
<i>kàn</i>	to look at, to read (a book), to watch (TV)
<i>lái</i>	to come
<i>qù</i>	to go
<i>zuò</i>	to make
<i>zuò</i>	to sit, to take (a car, plane, train)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

When speaking in the present tense, generally you just add a verb to the subject as in the previous chapters. However, if you want to indicate that you are in the middle of an action, you have to put the word *zài* in front of the verb.

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. We watch television.
2. We are watching television.
3. I cook.
4. I am cooking.
5. He opens the door.

Answers: 1. Wǒmen kàn diànshì. 2. Wǒmen zài kàn diànshì. 3. Wǒ zuò fàn. 4. Wǒ zài zuò fàn. 5. Tā kāi mén.

ASKING QUESTIONS

There are two main ways to ask a question in Mandarin. The simplest is to add the syllable *ma* to the end of a sentence, which turns any statement into a question. The other way is to use the “verb-not-verb” construction, which, although more complicated, is very common in spoken Chinese. In this construction you put *bù* after the verb and then follow it with the verb again (e.g. *shì bú shì* using the verb for *to be*).

Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma? (Are you a teacher?)

Nǐ shì bú shì lǎoshī? (Are you a teacher?)

Nǐ huí jiā ma? (Are you going back home?)

Nǐ huí bù huí jiā? (Are you going back home?)

Note: The verb *yǒu* (to have) takes the word *méi* in the negative instead of *bù*. For example, *Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu xiāngjiāo?* (Do you have any bananas?)

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:
WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

<i>Wǒ huì</i> (I can)	<i>shuō</i> (speak)	<i>Hànyǔ</i> (Mandarin)
<i>Nǐ huì</i> (You can)	<i>dǒng</i> (understand)	<i>Yīngyǔ</i> (English)
<i>Tā huì</i> (He/she/it can)	<i>zuò</i> (make)	<i>dōngxi</i> (something)
<i>Wǒmen huì</i> (We can)	<i>zuò fàn</i> (cook)	<i>chē</i> (car)
<i>Nǐmen huì</i> (You can)	<i>gōngzuò</i> (work)	<i>lánqiú</i> (basketball)
<i>Tāmen huì</i> (They can)	<i>dǎ</i> (play/hit)	<i>wǎngqiú</i> (tennis)
	<i>yóuyǒng</i> (swim)	<i>bàngqiú</i> (baseball)
	<i>chī</i> (eat)	<i>hěn duō</i> (a lot)
	<i>diǎn</i> (order)	<i>diànyǐng</i> (a movie)
	<i>jì de</i> (remember)	<i>tiándiǎn</i> (dessert)
	<i>kāi</i> (drive)	<i>huídá</i> (the answer)
	<i>zǒu</i> (walk)	
	<i>kàn</i> (see or read)	

Now you try. Be sure to practice both forms of asking questions. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Can you understand English?
2. I can speak Mandarin.
3. Can you eat a lot?
4. They can't play basketball.
5. She can't cook.

Answers: 1. Nǐ huì dǒng Yīngyǔ ma?/Nǐ huì bú huì dǒng Yīngyǔ? 2. Wǒ huì shuō Hànyǔ. 3. Nǐ huì chī hěn duō ma?/Nǐ huì bú huì chī hěn duō? 4. Tāmen bú huì dǎ lánqiú. 5. Tā bú huì zuò fàn.

CHAPTER 5 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Can you remember his name?
2. They can't speak English.
3. Can you drive a car?
4. Please close the door.
5. She is in Shanghai.
6. You are reading a book.
7. First I play soccer, then I take a shower.
8. He can swim.
9. You are very tall.
10. They are my friends.

*Answers: 1. Nǐ huì jì de tā de míngzì ma?/Nǐ huì bú huì jì de tā de míngzì?
2. Tāmen bù huì shuō Yīngyǔ. 3. Nǐ huì kāi chē ma?/Nǐ huì bú huì kāi chē?
4. Qǐng guān mén. 5. Tā zài Shànghǎi. 6. Nǐ zài kàn shū. 7. Wǒ xiān dǎ zúqiú,
ránhòu xǐ zǎo. 8. Tā huì yóuyǒng. 9. Nǐ hěn gāo. 10. Tāmen shì wǒ de péngyou.*

THE PAST AND FUTURE TENSES

VOCABULARY BUILDING

<i>shēntǐ</i> (the body)	<i>jiǎo</i> (foot)	<i>chènshān</i> (shirt)
<i>yīfu</i> (clothes)	<i>zuǐbā</i> (mouth)	<i>xiézi</i> (shoes)
<i>ěrdūo</i> (ear)	<i>tóufa</i> (hair)	
<i>qúnzi</i> (skirt)	<i>kùzi</i> (pants)	

SOME FUN CHINESE SAYINGS

<i>Yī jiàn shuāng diāo</i>	To kill two birds with one arrow
<i>Huà shé tiān zú</i>	To add feet when painting a snake (to overdo it)
<i>Wèn dào yú máng</i>	To ask a blind man for directions
<i>Duì niú tán qín</i>	To play the lute for a cow
<i>Qíngtiān pì lì</i>	Out of the blue
<i>Bù rù hǔ xué, yān dé hǔ zǐ</i>	If you don't go into the tiger's lair, you can't catch the cubs

THE FUTURE TENSE

The easiest way to use the future tense in Chinese is to put either *huì* or *yào* before the verb. *Huì* indicates that you expect to do something (I will), while *yào* means that you are intending to do something (I am going to). *Huì* and *yào* also mean *to be able to* and *to want*, respectively, so if there is ambiguity, add a time indicator.

Qú (to go)

<i>Wǒ huì qù</i>	I <u>will</u> go
<i>Nǐ huì qù</i>	you <u>will</u> go
<i>Tā huì qù</i>	he/she/it <u>will</u> go
<i>Wǒmen huì qù</i>	we <u>will</u> go
<i>Nǐmen huì qù</i>	you <u>will</u> go (pl)
<i>Tāmen huì qù</i>	they <u>will</u> go

Sentence Building Chart: huì

<i>Wǒ huì</i> (I will)	<i>dédào</i> (get)	<i>gōngzuò</i> (a job)
<i>Nǐ huì</i> (You will)	<i>lǚxíng</i> (travel)	<i>guówài</i> (abroad)
<i>Tā huì</i> (He/she/it will)	<i>qù</i> (go)	<i>dōngxi</i> (something)
<i>Wǒmen huì</i> (We will)	<i>chī</i> (eat)	<i>péngyou</i> (friends)
<i>Nǐmen huì</i> (You will)	<i>chūqu</i> (go out)	<i>jìhuà</i> (the project)
<i>Tāmen huì</i> (They will)	<i>kāishǐ</i> (start)	<i>lǐwù</i> (gifts)
	<i>mǎi</i> (buy)	<i>zhàngdān</i> (the bill)
	<i>fù</i> (pay)	<i>hétóng</i> (the contract)
	<i>qiāndìng</i> (sign)	
	<i>zhǎo</i> (look for)	

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I will go abroad.
2. She will get a job.
3. You will buy a shirt (*chènshān*).
4. We will buy presents.
5. He will sign the contract.

Answers: 1. Wǒ huì qù guówài. 2. Tā huì dédào gōngzuò. 3. Nǐ huì mǎi yì jiàn chènshān. 4. Wǒmen huì mǎi lǐwù. 5. Tā huì qiāndìng hétóng.

Sentence Building Chart: yào

<i>Wǒ yào</i> (I'm going to)	<i>dédao</i> (get)
<i>Nǐ yào</i> (You're going to)	<i>yíng</i> (win)
<i>Tā yào</i> (He/she/it is going to)	<i>shīqù</i> (lose)
<i>Wǒmen yào</i> (We are going to)	<i>bāngzhù</i> (help)
<i>Nǐmen yào</i> (You are going to)	<i>fāngwèn</i> (visit someone)
<i>Tāmen yào</i> (They are going to)	<i>xǐ</i> (wash)
	<i>zǒulù</i> (walk)
	<i>xiǎng</i> (think)
	<i>jìde</i> (remember)
	<i>wàngjì</i> (forget)
	<i>mǎi</i> (buy)
	<i>mài</i> (sell)
	<i>huàn xiànjīn</i> (change money)
	<i>zhǎo</i> (look for)
	<i>zhǎodào</i> (find)
	<i>líkāi</i> (leave)
	<i>fāngxia</i> (leave [something])
	<i>kāishǐ</i> (start)
	<i>tíngzhǐ</i> (stop)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I am going to start.
2. Are you going to go for a walk?
3. She is going to tell a story.
4. We're going to buy pants.
5. They are going to leave.

Answers: 1. *Wǒ yào kāishǐ.* 2. *Nǐ yào zǒulù ma?* 3. *Tā yào jiǎng gùshi.* 4. *Wǒmen yào mǎi kùzi.* 5. *Tāmen yào líkāi.*

More Verbs

Here are some more useful verbs. Practice your future tense with *huì* and *yào* using the verbs in the list below.

xǐhuān (to like)

dǎ diànhuà (to make a telephone call)

xūyào (to need)

dǎkāi (to open)

guān (to close)

jìnrù (to enter)

xiūxi (to rest)

fàng (to put/place)

jiǎng gùshi (to tell a story)

sòng (to send)

shòudào (to receive)

jìxù (to continue)

SENTENCE BUILDING:

THE FUTURE TENSE USING TIME INDICATORS

Another way to express the future tense in Mandarin is to indicate when the action will take place. For instance, you can say, “*Wǒ xīngqīliù yào qù Běijīng*” (Saturday I am going to Beijing). This is the best way to avoid ambiguity in the future tense. Note that the time indicator goes between the subject pronoun and the verb.

<i>Wǒ</i> (I)	<i>míngtiān</i> (tomorrow)	<i>xiūxi</i> (rest)
<i>Nǐ</i> (You)	<i>xià ge xīngqī</i> (next week)	<i>mài</i> (sell)
<i>Tā</i> (He/she/it)	<i>xià ge yuè</i> (next month)	<i>líkāi</i> (leave)
<i>Wǒmen</i> (We)	<i>míngnián</i> (next year)	<i>tíngzhǐ</i> (stop)
<i>Nǐmen</i> (You)	<i>xīngqīyī</i> (Monday)	<i>shuìjiào</i> (sleep)
<i>Tāmen</i> (They)	<i>xīngqī'èr</i> (Tuesday)	<i>gōngzuò</i> (work)
	<i>xīngqīsān</i> (Wednesday)	<i>xuéxí</i> (study)
	<i>xīngqīsì</i> (Thursday)	
	<i>xīngqīwǔ</i> (Friday)	
	<i>xīngqīliù</i> (Saturday)	
	<i>xīngqīrì</i> (Sunday)	

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using *huì* or *yào* and a time expression:

1. Tomorrow I'm going to work.
2. Will you stop working next month?
3. Next year he will start studying Mandarin.
4. Next week I will leave.
5. Tonight (*jīntiān wǎnshàng*) they will rest.

Answers: 1. Wǒ míngtiān yào gōngzuò. 2. Nǐ xià ge yuè yào tíngzhǐ gōngzuò ma? 3. Tā míngnián huì kāishǐ xuéxí Hànyǔ. 4. Wǒ xià ge xīngqī yào líkāi. 5. Tāmen jīntiān wǎnshàng huì xiūxi.

SENTENCE BUILDING: THE PAST TENSE

In order to indicate the past tense in Mandarin, you add the participles *le* and *guò* to a phrase (generally immediately after the verb). *Le* indicates a completed action (as in I *just* did something), while *guò* is usually used to talk about the more distant past or a previous experience (as in I *once*

did something). On some occasions they are used together. As with the future tense, if you want to be more precise, you need to add a time indicator. Here is a chart using *le*.

<i>Wǒ</i> (I)	<i>shuō le</i> (said/spoke)	<i>mài le</i> (sold)
<i>Nǐ</i> (You)	<i>shuì le</i> (slept)	<i>kāishǐ le</i> (started)
<i>Tā</i> (He/she/it)	<i>gōngzuò le</i> (worked)	<i>zuòwán le</i> (finished)
<i>Wǒmen</i> (We)	<i>zhīdao le</i> (knew)	<i>diǎncài le</i> (ordered)
<i>Nǐmen</i> (You)	<i>chī le</i> (ate)	<i>fùzhàng le</i> (paid)
<i>Tāmen</i> (They)	<i>zuò le</i> (did/made)	<i>wèn le</i> (asked)
	<i>xiě le</i> (wrote)	<i>huídá le</i> (answered)
	<i>xué le</i> (studied)	<i>zǒulù le</i> (walked)
	<i>xǐ le</i> (washed)	<i>shōudào le</i> (received)
	<i>lǚyóu le</i> (traveled)	<i>chūqu le</i> (went out)
	<i>mǎi le</i> (bought)	<i>huílái le</i> (returned)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Did you lock (*suǒmén*) the door? I locked it.
2. He returned.
3. I already (*yǐjīng*) washed my hair (*tóufa*).
4. I wore this shirt one time.
5. They read this book.

Answers: 1. *Nǐ suǒmén le ma? Suǒmén le.* 2. *Tā huílái le.* 3. *Wǒ yǐjīng xǐ le tóufa.*
4. *Wǒ chuān guò zhè jiàn chènshān yī cì.* 5. *Tāmen kàn guò zhè běn shū.*

FORMING THE NEGATIVE IN THE PAST TENSE

Normally, when you form the negative in the present tense, the word *bù* is used. For instance you can say, *wǒ bù qù Shànghǎi* (I'm not going to

Shanghai). To make this sentence in the past tense, however, you use *méi yǒu*, or *méi* for short, instead of *bù*. So you would say *wǒ méi yǒu qù Shànghǎi* (I didn't go to Shanghai). It is not necessary to add *le* to a negative sentence (although it is not incorrect to do so). Note that if you add the word *guò*, the meaning changes to indicate never having done something as in *wǒ méi yǒu qù guò Shànghǎi* (I have never been to Shanghai).

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. I didn't drink green tea.
2. I have never drunk green tea.
3. She didn't drive my car.
4. She has never driven my car.
5. You didn't buy a new skirt.

Answers: 1. Wǒ méi yǒu hé lǜ chá. 2. Wǒ méi yǒu hé guò lǜ chá. 3. Tā méi yǒu kāi wǒ de chē. 4. Tā méi yǒu kāi guò wǒ de chē. 5. Nǐ méi yǒu mǎi yì jiàn qúnzi.

ASKING QUESTIONS IN THE PAST TENSE

When asking a question in the past tense, it is common to use the construction *yǒu méi yǒu*: This is similar to the “verb-not-verb” construction used for asking questions in the present tense. In the past tense you would say *Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu qù Shànghǎi?* (Did you go to Shanghai?) *Le* is generally not used with this construction. Again, if you add the word *guò*, the meaning changes: *Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu qù guò Shànghǎi?* (Have you ever been to Shanghai?)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Have you eaten?
2. Have you ever eaten this?
3. Did they take the train?
4. Have they ever taken the train?
5. Did he sign the contract?

Answers: 1. Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu chī fàn? 2. Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu chī guò zhège? 3. Tāmen yǒu méi yǒu zuò huǒchē? 4. Tāmen yǒu méi yǒu zuò guò huǒchē? 5. Tā yǒu méi yǒu qiāndìng héfáng?

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Yesterday we went to the store.
2. Last week I bought shoes.
3. Did you work last month?
4. I came back last year.
5. Did you cook yesterday?

Answers: 1. Wǒmen zuótiān qù le shàngdiàn. 2. Wǒ shàng ge xīngqī mǎi le xiézi. 3. Nǐ shàng ge yuè yǒu méi yǒu gōngzuò? 4. Wǒ qùnián huílái le. 5. Nǐ zuótiān yǒu méi yǒu zuò fàn?

TRANSFORMATION

Now that we have worked with past, present, and future tense sentence building, let's try a transformation. This is an exercise that lets you practice adjusting your statements according to the appropriate tense using *jīntiān*, *zuótiān*, and *míngtiān*. Read through the exercise completely and say all Chinese sentences aloud, noting the changes in tense. Then practice doing the same with other vocabulary from the book. Be sure to practice negatives as well!

Jīntiān (Today)

<i>Wǒ jīntiān xūyào yí fēn bàozhǐ.</i>	Today I need a newspaper.
<i>Wǒ mǎi yí fēn bàozhǐ.</i>	I buy one.
<i>Wǒ zài fàndiàn dìng bīnguǎn.</i>	I reserve a room in a hotel.
<i>Wǒ shuì liǎng ge xiǎoshí.</i>	I sleep two hours.

Zuótiān (Yesterday)

<i>Wǒ zuótiān xūyào le yí fēn bàozhǐ.</i>	Yesterday I needed a newspaper.
<i>Wǒ mǎi le yí fēn bàozhǐ.</i>	I bought one.

Wǒ zài fāndiàn dīng le bīnguǎn. I reserved a room in a hotel.
Wǒ shuì le liǎng ge xiǎoshí. I slept two hours.

Míngtiān (Tomorrow)

Wǒ míngtiān huì xūyào yí fēn bàozhǐ. Tomorrow I am going to need a newspaper.
Wǒ huì mǎi yí fēn bàozhǐ. I'm going to buy one.
Wǒ huì zài fāndiàn dīng bīnguǎn. I'm going to reserve a room in a hotel.
Wǒ huì shuì liǎng ge xiǎoshí. I'm going to sleep two hours.

CHAPTER 6 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Where are you going next week?
2. I am going to Hong Kong.
3. Have you ever gone there?
4. Yes, I went sightseeing there last year.
5. I bought three shirts.
6. Tomorrow I am going to call Mom.
7. Next month we will sign the contract.
8. On Tuesday you saw a movie.
9. She left Beijing Saturday.
10. They have never eaten dumplings.

Answers: 1. Nǐ xià ge xīngqī yào qù nǎr? 2. Wǒ yào qù Xiānggǎng. 3. Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu qù guò? 4. Qù guò le. Wǒ qùnián qù le cānguān. 5. Wǒ mǎi le sān jiàn chènshān. 6. Míngtiān wǒ yào dǎ diànhuà gěi māmā. 7. Wǒmen xià ge yuè huì qiāndìng hétóng. 8. Nǐ xīngqī'èr kàn le diànyǐng. 9. Tā xīngqīliù líkāi le Běijīng. 10. Tāmen méi yǒu chī guò jiǎozi.

BASIC TRAVEL VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY BUILDING

	GUÓJIĀ (country)	GUÓJÍ (nationality)	YŮYÁN (language)
China	<i>Zhōngguó</i>	<i>Zhōngguórén</i>	<i>Hànyǔ (Zhōngwén)</i>
United States	<i>Měiguó</i>	<i>Měiguórén</i>	<i>Yīngyǔ</i>
Japan	<i>Rìběn</i>	<i>Rìběnrén</i>	<i>Rìyǔ</i>
Canada	<i>Jiānádà</i>	<i>Jiānádàrén</i>	<i>Yīngyǔ</i>
Mexico	<i>Mòxīgē</i>	<i>Mòxīgērén</i>	<i>Xībānyáyǔ</i>
Spain	<i>Xībānyá</i>	<i>Xībānyárén</i>	<i>Xībānyáyǔ</i>
France	<i>Fǎguó</i>	<i>Fǎguórén</i>	<i>Fǎyǔ</i>
England	<i>Yīngguó</i>	<i>Yīngguórén</i>	<i>Yīngyǔ</i>
Germany	<i>Déguó</i>	<i>Déguórén</i>	<i>Déyǔ</i>
Italy	<i>Yìdàlì</i>	<i>Yìdàlìrén</i>	<i>Yìdàlìyǔ</i>

USEFUL TRAVEL VOCABULARY & PHRASES

<i>Wǒ yào yì zhāng láihuì piào.</i>	A round-trip ticket please.
<i>Wǒ bù zhīdao zài nǎr.</i>	I don't know where it is.
<i>Zài shuō yí cì.</i>	Repeat, please.
<i>Fángjiān hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?</i>	What is the room number?
<i>Qǐng gěi wǒ yàoshi.</i>	Please give me my key.
<i>Wǒ zài nǎr fáng xíngli?</i>	Where do I leave my luggage?
<i>Wǒ zài nǎr kěyǐ zuò yí liàng chūzū chē?</i>	Where can I take a taxi?

<i>Cóng zhèr dào . . . duōshǎo qián?</i>	What will you charge from here to . . . ?
<i>Wǒ xiànzài yàofùqián.</i>	I would like to pay now.
<i>Wǒ zài nǎ ná xíngli?</i>	Where do I pick up my luggage?
<i>Nǐ shōu xìnnyòngkǎ ma?</i>	Do you accept credit cards?
<i>Wǒ yào yí ge dānrén jiān.</i>	I would like a single room.
<i>Wǒ yào yí ge shuāngrén jiān.</i>	I would like a double room.
<i>Qǐng gěi wǒ zhàngdān.</i>	Please give me the bill.
<i>Zhàngdān hǎoxiàng yǒu wèntí.</i>	There seems to be a mistake in the bill.
<i>Wǒ zěnmé dǎ diànhuà?</i>	How do I make a telephone call?

**SENTENCE BUILDING CHART:
TYPICAL TRAVEL QUESTIONS**

<i>Huǒchē</i> (train)	<i>jǐ diǎn</i> (what time)	<i>zǒu?</i> ([does it] leave?)
<i>Fēijī</i> (plane)		
<i>Qìchē</i> (bus)		<i>dào?</i> ([does it] arrive?)
<i>Lǚyóutúán</i> (tour group)		
<i>Chuán</i> (boat)		
<i>háng bān</i> (the flight)		

Note: In Chinese there are different ways to say *leave* depending on your mode of transport. For airplanes you say *qǐfēi*, for buses and trains you say *fāchē*, and for boats you can say *chūfā*. However, in most cases it's easiest to simply say *zǒu*, which is informal but perfectly comprehensible.

Now you try. Pay attention to the difference in word order, as demonstrated in the chart. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. What time does the plane leave?
2. What time does the train arrive?

3. What time are you leaving?
4. What time are you arriving?
5. We arrive at 10 A.M.

Answers: 1. *Fēiji jǐ diǎn qǐfēi/zǒu?* 2. *Huōchē jǐ diǎn dào?* 3. *Nǐ jǐ diǎn zǒu?* 4. *Nǐ jǐ diǎn dào?* 5. *Wǒmen zǎoshàng shí diǎn dào.*

SENTENCE BUILDING: ASKING FOR ASSISTANCE

<p><i>Nǐ kěyǐ gàosu wǒ</i> (Could you tell me)</p>	<p><i>zěnmē qù shì zhōngxīn?</i> (how to go downtown?)</p> <p><i>zhè ge duōshǎo qián?</i> (how much this costs?)</p> <p><i>nǐ cóng nǎr lái?</i> (where are you from?)</p> <p><i>nǐ qù nǎr?</i> (where are you going?)</p> <p><i>chūzū chē zài nǎr?</i> (where are the taxis located?)</p> <p><i>zhè zhāng ménpiào duōshǎo qián?</i> (how much is the admission?)</p> <p><i>huōchē zhàn zài nǎr?</i> (where is the train station?)</p> <p><i>jīchǎng zài nǎr?</i> (where is the airport?)</p> <p><i>yīyuàn zài nǎr?</i> (where is the hospital?)</p> <p><i>yuǎn bù yuǎn?</i> (if it's far?)</p> <p><i>zhè ge fāndiàn hǎo bù hǎo?</i> (if this restaurant is good?)</p> <p><i>zhè ge fāndiàn guì bú guì?</i> (if this restaurant is expensive?)</p> <p><i>piào duōshǎo qián?</i> (how much the tickets cost?)</p> <p><i>wǒ yīnggāi zuò qìchē hái shì huōchē?</i> (if I should take the bus or the train?)</p> <p><i>jīngchá zài nǎr?</i> (where the police are?)</p> <p><i>wǒ zài nǎr xià chē?</i> (where I should get off the bus?)</p>
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Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Is the bus station far?
2. How much does it cost?
3. What time does the flight leave?
4. Where is the train station please?
5. Can you tell me if this restaurant is good?

Answers: 1. Qìchē zhàn yuǎn bù yuǎn? 2. Zhè ge duōshǎo qián? 3. Fēijī jǐ diǎn qǐfēi? 4. Qīngwén, huōchē zhàn zài nǎr? 5. Nǐ kěyǐ gàosù wǒ zhè ge fāndiàn hǎo bù hǎo?

Speaker Beware: Yes and No

Mandarin doesn't have exact words for *yes* and *no* as English does. In most cases, the easiest way to answer a yes or no question is to either repeat or negate the main verb. For instance, if someone asks you, *Nǐ xǐhuān hé kāfēi ma?* (Do you like to drink coffee?), you can either answer *Xǐhuān* (Yes [like]) or *Bù xǐhuān* (No [don't like]). Sometimes you can also use the verbs *shì* (it is) or *duì* (correct) as an answer. For example, *Nǐ chūqu ma?* (Are you going out?) *Shì/duì* (Yes). *Bú shì/duì* (No). Remember that the verb *yǒu* (to have) takes *méi*, not *bù*, in the negative.

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Do you have any money? Yes.
2. Do you want to take a taxi? No, I want to walk.
3. Are they hungry? Yes.
4. Is she French? Yes.
5. Can you speak Japanese? No.

Answers: 1. Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu qián? Yǒu. 2. Nǐ yào bú yào zuò chūzū chē? Bú yào. Wǒ yào zǒu lù. 3. Tāmen è ma? È/shì/duì. 4. Tā shì Fǎguórén ma? Shì/duì. 5. Nǐ huì shuō Rìyǔ ma? Bú huì.

CHAPTER 7 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. What language do Americans speak?
2. They speak English.
3. Are you studying Chinese? No, I am studying Spanish.
4. Can you tell me how to go downtown?
5. You can take a taxi.
6. About (*dàgài*) how much will a taxi cost?
7. Does the taxi accept credit cards? No.
8. What time do we leave tomorrow?
9. 8:00 A.M.
10. Is the airport far?

Answers: 1. Měiguórén shuō shénme yǔyán? 2. Tāmen shuō Yīngyǔ. 3. Nǐ xuéxí Hànyǔ ma? Bù. Wǒ xuéxí Xìbānyáyǔ. 4. Nǐ kěyǐ gàosu wǒ zěnmé qù shì zhōngxīn? 5. Nǐ kěyǐ zuò chūzū chē. 6. Zuò chūzū chē dàgài duōshǎo qián? 7. Chūzū chē shòu xìnyòngkǎ ma? Bù shòu. 8. Wǒmen míngtiān jǐ diǎn zǒu? 9. Zǎoshàng bādiǎn. 10. Fēijīchǎng yuǎn bù yuǎn?/Fēijīchǎng yuǎn ma?

USING OBJECT PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVES

VOCABULARY BUILDING: COMMON OPPOSITES

<i>gānjìng</i> (clean)	<i>zāng</i> (dirty)
<i>nánrén</i> (man)	<i>nǚrén</i> (woman)
<i>wèntí</i> (question)	<i>huídá</i> (answer)
<i>gāo</i> (high)	<i>dī</i> (low)
<i>qiáng</i> (strong)	<i>ruò</i> (weak)
<i>hǎo</i> (good)	<i>huài</i> (bad)
<i>dà</i> (big)	<i>xiǎo</i> (small)
<i>chǒu</i> (ugly)	<i>piàoliang</i> (pretty)
<i>shòu</i> (thin)	<i>pàng</i> (fat)
<i>yì diǎn</i> (a little)	<i>hěn duō</i> (a lot)
<i>fuzǎ</i> (complicated)	<i>jiǎndān</i> (simple)
<i>nán</i> (hard)	<i>róngyì</i> (easy)
<i>xià</i> (up)	<i>shàng</i> (down)
<i>diūdiào</i> (lose)	<i>zhǎodào</i> (find)

SOME FUN CHINESE SAYINGS

<i>Qǐrén yōu tiān</i>	To worry that the sky will fall on your head
<i>Wáng yáng bǔ láo</i>	To fix the pen after the sheep are lost
<i>Zōu mǎ kàn huā</i>	To look at the flowers while riding a horse
<i>Bá miáo zhù zhǎng</i>	To help the sprouts grow by pulling on them

DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

In Chinese, pronouns are particularly easy. They are all based on three words: *wǒ* (first person), *nǐ* (second person), and *tā* (third person). To make them plural, simply add the suffix *men*. Direct object pronouns replace nouns in a sentence.

<i>wǒ</i>	me
<i>nǐ</i>	you
<i>tā</i>	him/her/it
<i>wǒmen</i>	us
<i>nǐmen</i>	you (pl)
<i>tāmen</i>	them

Example:

Wǒ kàn Lǐ xiānshēng. (I see Mr. Li.)

Wǒ kàn tā. (I see him.)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using direct object pronouns:

1. Li Fang hears them.
2. Wang Lei forgot it.
3. Miss Chen buys it.
4. You saw me.
5. I miss her.

Answers: 1. Lǐ Fāng tīngdào tāmen. 2. Wáng Lěi wàng jì le tā. 3. Chén xiǎojiě mǎi tā. 4. Nǐ kàn le wǒ. 5. Wǒ xiǎng tā.

INDIRECT OBJECT PRONOUNS

An indirect object names the person or object to or for whom the action is being performed. It answers the question *to* or *for whom*? In Mandarin, indirect object pronouns are the same as direct object pronouns.

<i>wǒ</i>	to/for me
<i>nǐ</i>	to/for you
<i>tā</i>	to/for him/her/it
<i>wǒmen</i>	to/for us
<i>nǐmen</i>	to/for you
<i>tāmen</i>	to/for them

With many verbs, it's common for the word *gěi* (to give) to precede the recipient of the action. For example:

Lǐ tàitai mǎi yí ge píngguó gěi Zhāng lǎoshī.
(Mrs. Li buys an apple for teacher Zhang.)

Lǐ tàitai mǎi yí ge píngguó gěi tā.
(Mrs. Li buys an apple for him.)

When you are performing an action together with someone, the word *gēn* (with) precedes the indirect object. For example:

Wǒ gēn Zhāng xiǎojiě shuō huà. (I am talking to [with] Ms. Zhang.)
Wǒ gēn tā shuō huà. (I am talking to [with] her.)

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using direct or indirect object pronouns:

1. Mrs. Chen gives me a ticket.
2. I call him (on the telephone).
3. They are talking to me.
4. We play basketball (*lánqiú*) with them.
5. I am writing you a letter.

Answers: 1. Chén tàitai gěi wǒ yí zhāng piào. 2. Wǒ dǎ diànhuà gěi tā. 3. Tāmen gēn wǒmen shuōhuà. 4. Wǒmen gēn tāmen dǎ lánqiú. 5. Wǒ zài xiě xìn gěi nǐ.

OBJECT BEFORE VERB

It's fairly common in Mandarin to reverse the object and the verb. In order to use this construction, you need to put the particle *bǎ* in front of the object. Here are some examples.

Wǒ gěi Wáng zhè ge dōngxi. (I give Wang this thing.)

Wǒ bǎ zhè ge dōngxi gěi Wáng. (I give this thing to Wang.)

Wǒ bǎ zhè ge dōngxi gěi tā. (I give this thing to him.)

Nǐ bǎ mén kāi kāi. (Open the door.)

Nǐ bǎ tā kāi kāi. (Open it.)

Note: The direct object goes before the verb and the indirect object goes after the verb. So in the first example the sentence construction is actually *I this thing give to him*.

Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin using the object-before-verb construction:

1. Please give me the book.
2. I'll put the luggage here.
3. They ate the bananas.
4. You gave her the money.
5. I lost the keys.

Answers: 1. Qǐng bǎ shū gěi wǒ. 2. Wǒ bǎ xíngli fàng zài zhèr. 3. Tāmen bǎ xiāngjiāo chī le. 4. Nǐ bǎ qián gěi le tā. 5. Wǒ bǎ yàoshi diūdiào le.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

To make a possessive pronoun, all you have to do is add the word *de* (a possessive particle) after the main pronoun.

Zhè shì shuí de? (Whose is this?)

<i>Shì</i> (It is/they are)	<i>wǒ de</i> (mine) <i>nǐ de</i> (yours) <i>tā de</i> (his/hers/its) <i>wǒmen de</i> (ours) <i>nǐmen de</i> (yours) <i>tāmen de</i> (theirs)
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Now you try. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Whose car is this? It's his.
2. Whose shoes are these? They're hers.
3. Whose house is this? It's his.
4. Whose money is this? It's mine.
5. Whose tickets are they? They're theirs.

Answers: 1. Zhè shì shuí de chē? Shì tā de. 2. Zhè shì shuí de xiézi? Shì tā de. 3. Zhè shì shuí de fángzi? Shì tā de. 4. Zhè shì shuí de qián? Shì wǒ de. 5. Zhè shì shuí de piào? Shì tāmen de.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Mandarin doesn't distinguish between possessive nouns and possessive adjectives. For example, *wǒ de* can mean both *my* and *mine*.

Adjective

Noun

<i>wǒ de</i> (my)	<i>shū</i> (book)	<i>yàoshi</i> (key)
<i>nǐ de</i> (your)	<i>chē</i> (car)	<i>fángjiān</i> (room)
<i>tā de</i> (his/her/its)	<i>qián</i> (money)	<i>shǒujī</i> (cell phone)
<i>wǒmen de</i> (our)	<i>péngyou</i> (friend)	<i>fángzi</i> (house)
<i>nǐmen de</i> (your)	<i>yǎnjìng</i> (glasses)	<i>piào</i> (ticket)
<i>tāmen de</i> (their)	<i>zhàngdān</i> (bill)	

Now you try. Make the possessive adjective agree with the noun.

1. my cell phone
2. our friend
3. your house
4. his glasses
5. her car

Answers: 1. *wǒ de shǒujī* 2. *wǒmen de péngyou* 3. *nǐ de fángzi* 4. *tā de yǎnjìng* 5. *tā de chē*

CHAPTER 8 REVIEW

Let's review. Say the following in Mandarin:

1. Is your house big?
2. No, my house is very small.
3. Is this his?
4. Yes, it is his.
5. This is our room.
6. Is it clean?
7. No, our room is dirty.

8. Mr. Li is talking to them.

9. I gave it to Ms. Wang.

10. Do you think (*juéde*) studying Chinese is easy or hard?

Answers: 1. Nǐ de fāngzi dà ma? 2. Bù (dà). Wǒ de fāngzi hěn xiǎo. 3. Zhè shì tā de ma? 4. Duì, shì tā de./Shì de. 5. Zhè shì wǒmen de fāngjiān. 6. Shì gānjìng de ma? 7. Bú shì. Wǒmen de fāngjiān hěn zāng. 8. Lǐ xiānshēng gēn tāmen shuōhuà. 9. Wǒ bǎ tā gěi le Wáng xiǎojiě. 10. Nǐ juéde xuéxí Hànyǔ shì róngyì de hái shì nán de?

AUDIO TRANSCRIPT

Mandarin has four main tones, plus a fifth neutral tone. The fifth tone comes at the end of a word or phrase and is pronounced quickly, with no particular intonation. Each character has its own distinct tone, and each tone conveys a difference in meaning. As in the book, you will find tone marks superscripted above certain words in this audio transcript. These markings will help you distinguish your tones.

The four tones are marked as follows:

1st tone is high and level; marked as ¯

2nd tone is rising; marked as ´

3rd tone is falling then rising; marked as ˇ

4th tone is falling; marked as `

The 5th tone is not stressed and is unmarked.

CD 1

Track 1

Introduction

Track 2

Horse mǎ ▪ Insult mà ▪ Mom māma ▪ Yes shì de ▪ No bù ▪ I want wǒ xiǎng ▪ I like wǒ xǐhuān ▪ I'm going to wǒ yào ▪ I have to wǒ děi ▪ I need wǒ xūyào ▪ My name is wǒ de míngzì jiào ▪ What's your (fam) name? nǐ jiào shénme? ▪ What's your (form) name? qǐngwèn nǐ jiào shénme? ▪ Nice to meet you hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ ▪ Likewise hǎo ba ▪ Hi nǐ hǎo

Track 3

One yī ▪ Two èr ▪ Three sān ▪ One two three yī èr sān ▪ Good morning zǎochén hǎo ▪ Good afternoon xiàwǔ hǎo ▪ Good evening wǎnshàng hǎo ▪ Goodbye zàijiàn ▪ See you later huítóu jiàn ▪ See you tomorrow míngtiān jiàn ▪ Where are you from? nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái? ▪ The United States Měiguó

Track 4

The key yàoshi ▪ A book yì běn shū ▪ The house fángzi ▪ A car yí liàng chē ▪ The year nián ▪ The day rìzi ▪ A man yí ge nánrén ▪ The woman nà ge nǚrén ▪ The problem nà ge wèntí ▪ A telephone

yì bù diànhuà ▪ *A desk* yì zhāng shūzhuō
 ▪ *A book* yì běn shū ▪ *The window* nà
 shàn chuāngzi ▪ *The cat* nà zhī mao ▪ *A*
dog yì zhī gǒu ▪ *A pen* yì zhī gāngbǐ ▪ *A*
pencil yì zhī qiānbǐ ▪ *The door* nà shàn
 mén ▪ *The floor* dìbǎn ▪ *A bathroom*
 weishēngjiǎn ▪ *The street* nà tiáo jiē ▪
The station chēzhàn ▪ *The ticket* piào ▪
The airport jīchǎng ▪ *The plane* fēijī

Track 5

Hi, miss, what is your name? nǐ hǎo,
xiǎojiě, nǐ jiào shénme míngzi ▪ *Please*
qǐng ▪ *Thank you* xièxiè ▪ *You are*
welcome bú kèqì ▪ *a dog* yì zhī gǒu ▪
two dogs liǎng zhī gǒu ▪ *three dogs* sān
 zhī gǒu ▪ *One* yī ▪ *Two* èr ▪ *Three* sān ▪
Four sì ▪ *Five* wǔ ▪ *Six* liù ▪ *Seven* qī ▪
Eight bā ▪ *Nine* jiǔ ▪ *Ten* shí

Track 6

I like wǒ xǐhuān ▪ *I want* wǒ xiǎng ▪ *I can*
 wǒ néng ▪ *I have to* wǒ děi ▪ *I want* wǒ
 xiǎng ▪ *I like* wǒ xǐhuān ▪ *I can* wǒ néng
 ▪ *I have to* wǒ děi ▪ *To talk/to speak*
 shuō huà ▪ *To get* qǔ dé ▪ *To sleep*
 shuìjiào ▪ *To travel* lǚ xíng ▪ *To go out*
 chūqu wán ▪ *To give* gěi ▪ *To eat* chī ▪ *To*
walk zǒulù ▪ *To dance* tiàowǔ ▪ *To work*
 gōngzuò ▪ *To go* zǒu ▪ *To swim* yóuyóng
 ▪ *To do/to make* zuò ▪ *To see* kàn ▪ *To*
write xiě ▪ *To learn* xué

Track 7

I want to talk wǒ xiǎng shuō huà ▪ *I want*
to get wǒ xiǎng qǔ dé ▪ *I want to sleep*
 wǒ xiǎng shuìjiào ▪ *I want to travel* wǒ
 xiǎng lǚ xíng ▪ *I want to go out* wǒ xiǎng
 chūqu wán ▪ *I want to give* wǒ xiǎng gěi
 ▪ *I want to eat* wǒ xiǎng chī ▪ *I want to*
walk wǒ xiǎng zǒulù ▪ *I want to dance*

wǒ xiǎng tiàowǔ ▪ *I want to work* wǒ
 xiǎng gōngzuò ▪ *I want to go* wǒ xiǎng
 qù ▪ *I want to swim* wǒ xiǎng yóuyóng ▪
I want to do wǒ xiǎng zuò ▪ *I want to*
see wǒ xiǎng kàn ▪ *I want to write* wǒ
 xiǎng xiě ▪ *I want to learn* wǒ xiǎng xué
 ▪ *Chinese* Zhōngwén ▪ *I want to learn*
Chinese wǒ xiǎng xué Zhōngwén

Track 8

I like wǒ xǐhuān ▪ *I like to speak* wǒ
 xǐhuān shuō huà ▪ *Chinese* Zhōngwén ▪
I like to speak Chinese wǒ xǐhuān shuō
 Zhōngwén ▪ *I like to eat* wǒ xǐhuān chī ▪
 wǒ xǐhuān gěi ▪ *I like to learn* wǒ xǐhuān
 xué ▪ *I can* wǒ néng ▪ *I can go* wǒ néng
 qù ▪ *I can walk* wǒ néng zǒulù ▪ *I can*
speak Chinese wǒ néng jiǎng
 Zhōngwén ▪ *I have to* wǒ děi ▪ *I have to*
work wǒ děi gōngzuò ▪ *I have to learn*
 wǒ děi xué ▪ *I have to eat* wǒ děi chī ▪ *I*
have to go wǒ děi qù ▪ *To eat* chī ▪ *To*
go qù ▪ *To eat to go* chī qù ▪ *I have to*
work wǒ děi gōngzuò ▪ *I can get one* wǒ
 néng qǔ dé yí gè ▪ *I want to go* wǒ xiǎng
 qù ▪ *I like to learn* wǒ xǐhuān xué ▪ *I*
have to go wǒ děi qù ▪ *I like to go out*
 wǒ xǐhuān chūqu wán ▪ *I want to learn*
Chinese wǒ xiǎng xué Zhōngwén ▪ *I can*
walk wǒ néng zǒu ▪ *I have to work* wǒ
 děi gōngzuò ▪ *I want to travel* wǒ xiǎng
 lǚ xíng ▪ *I can see* wǒ néng kàn

Track 9

My name is Maria wǒ de míngzi jiào
 Maria ▪ *And what is your name?* nín ne,
 nín guì xìng? ▪ *My name is John* wǒ jiào
 John ▪ *And where are you from?* nín
 cóng nǎlǐ lái? ▪ *Are you from China?* nín
 láizi Zhōngguó ma? ▪ *And where are you*
from? *Are you from China?* nín cóng

nǎlǐ lái? nín lái zì Zhōngguó ma? • *I'm not from China* wǒ bú shì cóng Zhōngguó lái • *I'm from the United States* wǒ lái zì Měiguó • *I'm not from China; I'm from the United States* wǒ bú shì cóng Zhōngguó lái, wǒ lái zì Měiguó • *Nice to meet you, sir* xiānshēng jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng • *And what is your name?* nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? • *My name is Mark* wǒ jiào Mark • *Nice to meet you* jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng • *The pleasure is mine* xīng huì • *Goodbye* zàijiàn • *Until tomorrow* míngtiān jiàn • *Goodbye, until tomorrow* zàijiàn, míngtiān jiàn

Track 10

How old are you? nín duō dà le? • *I am forty-six years old* wǒ shì sìshíliù suì • *How old are you?* nǐ duō dà le? • *I am twenty-one years old* wǒ èrshíyī suì • *Where are you from?* nín lái zì nǎlǐ? • *I am from the United States* wǒ lái zì Měiguó • *Where are you from?* nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái? • *And you?* nǐ ne? • *I am from China and you?* wǒ lái zì Zhōngguó, nǐ ne? • *Monday* xīngqīyī • *Tuesday* xīngqī'èr • *Likewise, and you?* wǒ yě shì, nǐ ne? • *Likewise* wǒ yě shì

Track 11

The days of the week are xīngqījī shì • *Monday* xīngqīyī • *Tuesday* xīngqī'èr • *Wednesday* xīngqī'sān • *Thursday* xīngqī'sì • *Friday* xīngqīwǔ • *Saturday* xīngqīliù • *Sunday* xīngqītiān • *The months of the year are* yuèfēn shì • *January* yīyuè • *February* èryuè • *March* sānyuè • *April* sìyuè • *May* wǔyuè • *June* liùyuè • *July* qīyuè • *August* bāyuè • *September* jiǔyuè • *October* shíyuè • *November* shíyīyuè • *December*

shí'èryuè • *What's the weather like?* tiānqì zěnyàng? • *In the spring* chūntiān • *It's cool* hěn liángshuǎng • *And it rains* hái xià yǔ • *In the spring it's cool and it rains* chūntiān hěn liángshuǎng hái xià yǔ • *In the summer* xiàtiān • *It's hot* hěn rè • *And very sunny* hái hěn shài • *In the summer it's hot and very sunny* xiàtiān hěn rè hái hěn shài • *In the winter* dōngtiān • *It's cold* hěn lěng • *And it snows a lot* hái zǒng xià xuě • *In the winter it's cold and it snows a lot* dōngtiān hěn lěng hái zǒng xià xuě • *In the fall it's cool* qiūtiān hěn liángshuǎng • *I prefer the summer* wǒ gèng xǐhuān xiàtiān

Track 12

What day is today? jīntiān xīngqī jǐ? • *Today is Monday* jīntiān shì xīngqīyī • *The seventh of January* yīyuè qī rì • *The days of the week are* rì qī bāokuò • *Monday* xīngqīyī • *Tuesday* xīngqī'èr • *Wednesday* xīngqī'sān • *Thursday* xīngqī'sì • *Friday* xīngqīwǔ • *Saturday* xīngqīliù • *Sunday* xīngqītiān • *The months of the year are* yuè fēn bāokuò • *January* yīyuè • *February* èryuè • *March* sānyuè • *April* sìyuè • *May* wǔyuè • *June* liùyuè • *July* qīyuè • *August* bāyuè • *September* jiǔyuè • *October* shíyuè • *November* shíyīyuè • *December* shí'èryuè

Track 13

Monday Wednesday xīngqīyī xīngqī'sān • *Friday Sunday* xīngqīwǔ xīngqītiān • *Monday Wednesday Friday Sunday* xīngqīyī xīngqī'sān xīngqīwǔ xīngqītiān • *Tuesday* xīngqī'èr • *Thursday Saturday* xīngqī'sì xīngqīliù • *Tuesday Thursday*

Saturday xīngqī'èr xīngqī'sì xīngqī'lǐu ▪
 December shí'èryuè ▪ October August
 shíyuè bāyuè ▪ December October
 August shí'èryuè shíyuè bāyuè ▪ June
 liùyuè ▪ April February sìyuè èryuè ▪
 June April February liùyuè sìyuè èryuè ▪
 November shíyīyuè ▪ September July
 jiǔyuè qīyuè ▪ November September July
 shíyīyuè jiǔyuè qīyuè ▪ May wǔyuè ▪
 March January sānyuè yīyuè ▪ May
 March January wǔyuè sānyuè yīyuè

Track 14

In the fall it's cool qiūtiān hěn
 liángshuǎng ▪ In the spring chūntiān ▪
 It's cool also yě hěn liángshuǎng ▪ In the
 spring it's cool also chūntiān yě hěn
 liángshuǎng ▪ In the summer xiàtiān ▪
 It's hot hěn rè ▪ In the summer it's hot
 xiàtiān hěn rè ▪ In the winter dōngtiān ▪
 It's cold hěn lěng ▪ And it snows a lot
 hái zǒng xiàxuě ▪ In the winter it's cold
 and it snows a lot dōngtiān hěn lěng hái
 zǒng xiàxuě ▪ It's hot in the summer
 xiàtiān hěn rè ▪ It's very cold in the
 winter dōngtiān hěn lěng ▪ It rains a lot
 in the spring chūntiān zǒng xiàyǔ ▪ It's
 cool in the spring chūntiān hé qiūtiān ▪
 And the fall hěn liángshuǎng ▪ It's cool
 in the spring and the fall chūntiān hé
 qiūtiān hěn liángshuǎng

Track 15

My name is Teresa wǒ jiào Teresa ▪ And
 I am at the beach with my family wǒ hé
 jiārén zài hǎitān ▪ My name is Teresa,
 and I am at the beach with my family wǒ
 jiào Teresa; wǒ hé jiārén zài hǎitān ▪
 What season is it? xiànzài shì shénme jì
 jié? ▪ It's summer, and it's very sunny shì
 xiàtiān, hěn rè ▪ It's July shì qīyuè ▪ And

it's very hot too fēicháng rè ▪ It's July,
 and it's very hot too shì qīyuè, fēicháng
 rè ▪ But it doesn't matter dàn méi guānxi
 ▪ I'm going to swim wǒ yào qù yóuyǒng ▪
 I am from China wǒ láizì Zhōngguó ▪
 Where are you from? nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái?

CD 2

Track 1

Where is it? tā zài nǎr? ▪ It is tā shì ▪ It
 isn't tā bú shì ▪ What is this? zhè shì
 shénme? ▪ What is that? nà shì
 shénme? ▪ Who is it? nà shì shuí? ▪
 What color is it? nà shì shénme yánsè
 de? ▪ It's red nà shì hóng de ▪ It's white
 nà shì bái de ▪ It isn't a pen nà bú shì
 gāngbǐ ▪ It's a pencil nà shì qiānbǐ ▪
 How much does it cost? yào duōshǎo
 qián? ▪ What size or how big is it? tā
 yǒu duōdà? ▪ I don't understand wǒ bù
 míngbai ▪ I am sorry duìbùqǐ ▪ Repeat,
 please qǐng chóngfù ▪ How far away is
 it? nǎr lí zhèr duó yuǎn? ▪ Here it is gěi
 nǐ ▪ What kind? shénmeyàng de? ▪
 Who? shuí? ▪ What? shénme? ▪ When?
 shénme shíhòu? ▪ Where? nǎr? ▪ How?
 zěnmē? ▪ Why? wèishénme? ▪ Because
 yīnwéi ▪ I need wǒ yào ▪ The menu,
 please qǐng gěi wǒ càidān ▪ Whose is
 it? nà shì shuí de? ▪ It's mine nà shì wǒ
 de ▪ On shàngbiān ▪ Under xiàbiān ▪ On
 the floor zài dì bǎnshàng ▪ On the
 ground zài dìshàng ▪ The family jiāting ▪
 My parents wǒ fùmǔ ▪ My children wǒ
 háizi ▪ My wife wǒ qīzi ▪ My husband wǒ
 zhàngfu ▪ The United States Měiguó ▪ I
 am American wǒ shì Měiguórén

Track 2

Is it far? nà yuǎn ma? ▪ Is it near? nà jìn
 ma? ▪ Is it easy? nà róngyì ma? ▪ Is it

difficult? nà nán ma? ▪ *Is it cheap?* nà piányì ma? ▪ *Is it expensive?* nà guì ma? ▪ *Is it good?* nà hǎo ma? ▪ *Is it bad?* nà bù hǎo ma? ▪ *How much?* duōshǎo? ▪ *How many?* duōshǎo? ▪ *Yes* shì de ▪ *To pay* fùqián ▪ *To order (as in to order food)* diǎn cài ▪ *To wait* děng ▪ *You want* nǐ xiǎng ▪ *I want* wǒ xiǎng ▪ *You like* nǐ xǐhuān ▪ *I like* wǒ xǐhuān ▪ *You can* nǐ néng ▪ *I can* wǒ néng ▪ *You have to* nǐ děi ▪ *I have to* wǒ děi ▪ *You want to talk* nǐ xiǎng shuō ▪ *You like to sing* nǐ xǐhuān chàng gē ▪ *You can sleep* nǐ néng shuìjiào ▪ *You want to order* nǐ xiǎng diǎn cài ▪ *You can get* nǐ néng qǔ dé ▪ *You have to work* nǐ děi gōngzuò ▪ *I can go* wǒ néng qù ▪ *You like to travel* nǐ xǐhuān lǚxíng ▪ *I want to order* wǒ xiǎng diǎn cài ▪ *I like to travel* wǒ xǐhuān lǚxíng ▪ *You like to talk* nǐ xǐhuān shuō huà ▪ *You want to go out* nǐ xiǎng chūqu wán ▪ *I want to sing* wǒ xiǎng chàng gē ▪ *I like to eat* wǒ xǐhuān chī ▪ *You have to go out* nǐ děi chūqu ▪ *You can make* nǐ néng zuò ▪ *I want to talk* wǒ xiǎng shuō huà

Track 3

I don't want to talk wǒ bù xiǎng shuō huà ▪ *You don't have to pay* nǐ bù xūyào fùqián ▪ *You don't want to order* nǐ bù xiǎng diǎn cài ▪ *I can't talk* wǒ bù néng shuō huà ▪ *You don't have to work* nǐ bù bì gōngzuò ▪ *I can't go* wǒ bù néng zǒu ▪ *You don't like to go out* nǐ bù xǐhuān chūqu ▪ *I don't want to order* wǒ bù xiǎng diǎn cài ▪ *I don't like to wait* wǒ bù xǐhuān děng ▪ *You don't like to see* nǐ bù xǐhuān kàn ▪ *To go out* chūqu ▪ *You don't want* nǐ bù xǐhuān ▪ *You don't want to go out* nǐ bù xǐhuān chūqu ▪ *I don't want to wait* wǒ bù xiǎng děng ▪ *To eat*

chī ▪ *I don't want* wǒ bù xiǎng ▪ *I don't want to eat* wǒ bù xiǎng chī ▪ *You don't want to go out* nǐ bù xiǎng chūqu ▪ *I don't want to wait* wǒ bù xiǎng děng ▪ *I don't like to eat* wǒ bù xǐhuān chī ▪ *To work* gōngzuò ▪ *You don't like* nǐ bù xǐhuān ▪ *You don't like to work* nǐ bù xǐhuān gōngzuò ▪ *I can't do it* wǒ bù néng zuò ▪ *You don't have to go* nǐ bù bì zǒu

Track 4

To talk shuō huà ▪ *To sleep* shuìjiào ▪ *To go out* chūqu ▪ *To work* gōngzuò ▪ *To know (facts or knowledge)* zhīdao ▪ *To know (people places or things)* rènshi ▪ *To eat* chī ▪ *To do or to make* zuò ▪ *To write* xiě ▪ *To cash or to change* huàn qián ▪ *To study* xuéxí ▪ *To travel* lǚxíng ▪ *To buy* mǎi ▪ *To sell* mài ▪ *To buy and sell* mǎi mài ▪ *To start* kāishǐ ▪ *To finish* wánchéng ▪ *To order* diǎn cài ▪ *To pay* fùqián ▪ *To go* qù ▪ *To return or to go back* huí ▪ *To ask* wèn ▪ *To answer* huídá ▪ *To drive* kāi chē ▪ *To walk* zǒulù ▪ *To get* qǔ dé ▪ *To enter or to go in* jìnrù ▪ *To leave or to go out* líkāi ▪ *I am going to work* wǒ yào qù gōngzuò ▪ *I want to eat* wǒ xiǎng chī ▪ *I want to pay* wǒ xiǎng fùqián ▪ *I want to begin* wǒ xiǎng kāishǐ ▪ *I would like to order* wǒ xiǎng diǎn cài ▪ *I am going to walk* wǒ yào zǒu ▪ *I have to go* wǒ děi zǒu le ▪ *I am going to pay* wǒ yào fùqián ▪ *I want to sell* wǒ xiǎng mài dōngxī ▪ *I am going to buy* wǒ yào mǎi ▪ *I have to go in* wǒ děi jìn qù ▪ *I need to finish* wǒ xūyào wánchéng ▪ *I want to go* wǒ xiǎng zǒu ▪ *I have to work* wǒ děi gōngzuò ▪ *I need to get* wǒ xūyào qǔ dé ▪ *I like to travel* wǒ xǐhuān lǚxíng ▪ *I like to walk* wǒ xǐhuān zǒulù ▪ *I like to write* wǒ xǐhuān xiě ▪ *I'd like to*

ask wǒ xiǎng wèn ▪ *I need to sleep* wǒ
xūyào shuìjiào ▪ *I need to start* wǒ xūyào
kāishǐ ▪ *I need to exchange it (money)*
wǒ xūyào huàn xiàndiān ▪ *I'd like to*
know wǒ xiǎng zhīdao ▪ *I'd like to work*
wǒ xiǎng gōngzuò ▪ *I have to go back*
wǒ děi huí qù ▪ *One has to ask* yī ge rén
bìxū wèn ▪ *I'd like to pay* wǒ xiǎng fùqián

Track 5

Maria likes to read Maria xǐhuān kàn shū
▪ *Hi, my name is Maria* nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào
Maria ▪ *I want to do a lot of things today*
wǒ jīntiān xiǎng zuò hěn duō shì ▪ *First, I*
want to read a good book shǒuxiān wǒ
xiǎng dú yī běn hǎo shū ▪ *I like to read*
wǒ xǐhuān dúshū ▪ *Then I am going to*
go outside because the weather is nice
ránhòu wǒ xiǎng chūqu yīnwéi tiānqì
hěn hǎo ▪ *Then I am going to walk*
ránhòu wǒ xiǎng qù zǒulù ▪ *I have to*
walk everyday because I need the
exercise wǒ měitiān dōu děi zǒulù yīnwéi
wǒ xūyào duànliàn ▪ *Afterward I have to*
work zhè zhīhòu wǒ děi gōngzuò ▪ *You*
have to work in order to live right nǐ děi
kào gōngzuò lái shēnghuó duì ma ▪ *I*
would like to get a job with more
vacation, but I can't now wǒ xiǎng zhǎo
yī ge yǒu gèng duō jiànde gōngzuò dàn
xiànzài bù xíng ▪ *I need to drive to the*
office at ten in the morning wǒ xūyào
zǎochén shí diǎn kāi chē qù bàngōngshì

Track 6

To arrive late chídao ▪ *I don't want* wǒ bù
xiǎng ▪ *I don't want to arrive late* wǒ bù
xiǎng chídao ▪ *I don't want* wǒ bù xiǎng
▪ *I can't* wǒ bù néng ▪ *I don't like* wǒ bù
xǐhuān ▪ *I'm not going to* wǒ bù dǎ suàn
▪ *I don't have to* wǒ bú bì ▪ *You don't*

want nǐ bù xiǎng ▪ *You don't like* nǐ bù
xǐhuān ▪ *You're not going to* nǐ bú qù ▪
You don't have to nǐ bú bì ▪ *To guess* cāi
▪ *To sleep* shuìjiào ▪ *To get* qǔ dé ▪ *To go*
out or to leave líkāi ▪ *To work* gōngzuò ▪
To know facts zhīdao ▪ *To know people*
or places rènshi ▪ *To eat* chī ▪ *To do or*
to make zuò ▪ *To write* xiě ▪ *To travel*
lǚxíng ▪ *To buy* mǎi ▪ *To sell* mài ▪ *To*
learn xué ▪ *To finish* jiéshù ▪ *To request*
or to order yāoqiú ▪ *To pay* fùqián ▪ *To go*
qù ▪ *To ask* wèn ▪ *To answer* huídá ▪ *To*
find out fāxiàn ▪ *To walk* zǒulù ▪ *To say or*
to tell shuō

Track 7

I don't want to eat wǒ bù xiǎng chī ▪ *I*
don't want to pay wǒ bù xiǎng fùqián ▪
You don't have to begin nǐ bú bì kāishǐ ▪
I don't like to order wǒ bù xǐhuān diǎn
cài ▪ *You are going to get* nǐ bù huì dé
dào ▪ *To pay* fùqián ▪ *I am not going to*
pay wǒ bù dǎ suàn fùqián ▪ *To guess* cāi
▪ *I don't want* wǒ bù xiǎng ▪ *I don't want*
to guess wǒ bù xiǎng cāi ▪ *I am not*
going to buy wǒ bù dǎ suàn mǎi ▪ *You*
can't go nǐ bù néng zǒu ▪ *To drive* kāi
chē ▪ *I don't want* wǒ bù xiǎng ▪ *I don't*
want to drive wǒ bù xiǎng kāi chē ▪ *I can*
work wǒ kěyǐ gōngzuò ▪ *I don't like to*
travel wǒ bù xǐhuān lǚxíng

Track 8

I don't need to get nǐ bù xūyào huòdé ▪ *I*
don't like to write wǒ bù xǐhuān xiě ▪ *You*
don't like to ask nǐ bù xǐhuān tíwèn ▪ *You*
don't need to tell nǐ bù xūyào shuō ▪ *I*
don't have to start wǒ bú bì kāishǐ ▪ *I*
don't have to see wǒ bú yòng kàn ▪ *I*
don't want to know wǒ bù xiǎng zhīdao ▪
You don't like to work nǐ bù xǐhuān

gōngzuò ▪ *I don't have to start* wǒ bú bì
kāishǐ ▪ *You don't like to work* nǐ bù
xǐhuān gōngzuò

Track 9

To speak English shuō Yīngyǔ ▪ *To speak Chinese* shuō Zhōngwén ▪ *To talk on the phone* dǎ diànhuà ▪ *To go out with friends* hé péngyou chūqu ▪ *To watch television* kàn diànshì ▪ *To pay the bill* fù zhàng ▪ *To work on the computer* yòng jìsuànjī ▪ *To sleep well* shuì hǎo jiào ▪ *To leave* líkāi ▪ *To travel abroad* chūguó lǚxíng ▪ *To write a letter* xiě xìn ▪ *To send an email message* fā diànzi yóujiàn ▪ *I like to sleep late* wǒ xǐhuān hěn wǎn shuìjiào

Track 10

May I order now? wǒ kěyǐ diǎn cài le ma? ▪ *Don't you want to go twice?* nǐ nándào bù xiǎng qù liǎng cì? ▪ *Can you travel abroad?* nǐ néng chūguó lǚxíng ma? ▪ *Do I have to leave?* wǒ bìxū líkāi ma? ▪ *I want to learn Chinese* wǒ xiǎng xué Zhōngwén ▪ *Don't you have to write a letter?* nǐ nándào bú shì yào xiě yī fēng xìn ma? ▪ *Don't you like to eat here?* nǐ nándào bù xǐhuān zài zhè chī ma? ▪ *I like to go out with friends* wǒ xǐhuān hé péngyou chūqu wán ▪ *I have to work on the computer* wǒ děi yòng jìsuànjī

Track 11

Do you have to leave? nǐ bìxū zǒu ma? ▪ *I don't have to go* wǒ bú yòng zǒu ▪ *I want to watch television* wǒ xiǎng kàn diànshì ▪ *Don't you want to pay the bill?* nǐ nándào bú shì yào fù zhàng ma? ▪ *Can't you talk on the telephone?* nǐ

nándào bù néng zài diànhuà shàng shuō ma? ▪ *Can you speak English?* nǐ jiǎng Yīngwén ma? ▪ *To watch television* kàn diànshì ▪ *To go out with friends* hé péngyou chūqu wán ▪ *To go* qù ▪ *To leave* líkāi ▪ *To work on the computer* yòng jìsuànjī ▪ *To sleep well* shuì hǎo jiào ▪ *To travel abroad* chūguó lǚxíng ▪ *To pay the bill* fù zhàng ▪ *To speak Chinese* jiǎng Zhōngwén ▪ *To speak English* jiǎng Yīngwén ▪ *To send email* fā diànzi yóujiàn

CD 3

Track 1

How are you? nǐ hǎo ma? ▪ *Delighted* hěn gāoxìng ▪ *I am happy* wǒ hěn gāoxìng ▪ *I am sad* wǒ nánguò ▪ *I am fine* wǒ hái hǎo ▪ *I am sick* wǒ bìng le ▪ *It's far* nà hěn yuǎn ▪ *It's near* nà hěn jìn ▪ *It's here* zài zhè ▪ *It's there* zài nàbiān ▪ *It's better* hǎo duō le ▪ *It's worse* gèng zǎo le ▪ *He is at home* tā zài jiā ▪ *He/She is at home* tā zài jiā ▪ *It's in the city* zài chéngshì lǐ ▪ *It's our plane* zhè shì wǒmén de fēijī ▪ *I am delighted* wǒ hěn gāoxìng ▪ *I'm going with you* wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ yìqǐ qù ▪ *He/She is talking with me* tā zài hé wǒ shuō huà

Track 2

Five hundred wǔbǎi ▪ *Seven hundred* qībǎi ▪ *Nine hundred* jiǔbǎi ▪ *What can you do?* nǐ néng zuò shénme? ▪ *I can go* wǒ kěyǐ qù ▪ *We can order a meal* wǒmén kěyǐ diǎn cān ▪ *They can speak Chinese* tāmén néng shuō Zhōngwén ▪ *You can drive the car* nǐ kěyǐ kāi chē ▪ *How many are there?* nàr yǒu duōshǎo? ▪ *How much is it?* duōshǎo qián/yǒu duōshǎo qián? ▪ *Do you want to go?* nǐ

xiǎng qù ma? ▪ *What kind? nǎ zhǒng?* ▪
Why? wèishénme? ▪ *Because yīnwéi* ▪
What is it? nà shì shénme? ▪ *Who is it?*
shì shuí? ▪ *I am in school wǒ zài shàng*
xué ▪ *I am at work wǒ zài gōngzuò* ▪ *I*
am American wǒ shì Měiguórén ▪ *You*
are Chinese nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén

Track 3

What time is it? jǐ diǎn le? ▪ *He is at the*
airport tā zài jīchǎng ▪ *I know China wǒ*
zhīdao Zhōngguó ▪ *I know the lady wǒ*
rènshi nà wèi nǚshì ▪ *Also yě* ▪ *Neither*
yě ▪ *First shǒuxiān* ▪ *Afterward ránhòu* ▪
Where is it located? zài nǎlǐ? ▪ *It's on*
the right zài yòubiān ▪ *It's straight ahead*
zài wǎng qián ▪ *I know the answer wǒ*
zhīdao dá'àn ▪ *I know the town wǒ*
zhīdao nà ge zhènzì ▪ *He/She is rich tā*
yǒu qián ▪ *He/She is poor tā qióng* ▪ *I'm*
sorry but... wǒ hěn bàoqiàn dànshì... ▪
I'm late wǒ wǎn le ▪ *How are you? nǐ*
hǎo ma? ▪ *I'm tired wǒ lèi le* ▪ *You are*
tired nǐ lèi le ▪ *I'm sick wǒ bìng le* ▪ *You*
are sick nǐ bìng le ▪ *I'm happy wǒ hěn*
gāoxìng ▪ *I'm sad wǒ hěn nánguò* ▪ *I'm*
content wǒ hěn mǎnzú ▪ *You are content*
nǐ hěn mǎnzú

Track 4

I'm here wǒ zài zhèr ▪ *You are here nǐ zài*
zhèr ▪ *I'm fine wǒ hěn hǎo* ▪ *You are fine*
nǐ hěn hǎo ▪ *I'm not well wǒ bú tài hǎo* ▪
You are not well nǐ bú tài hǎo ▪ *I'm*
better wǒ hǎo duō le ▪ *You are better nǐ*
hǎo duō le ▪ *I am in class wǒ zài*
shàngkè ▪ *He's in class/She's in class*
tā zài shàngkè ▪ *I am at home wǒ zài jiā*
 ▪ *Are you at home? nǐ zài jiā ma?* ▪ *I am*
in the city wǒ zài chéng lí ▪ *I am nearby*
wǒ zài fūjīn ▪ *Are you far away? nǐ zài*
hěn yuǎn ma?

Track 5

With me or with you hé wǒ hé nǐ ▪ *I'm*
talking with you wǒ zài hé nǐ shuō huà ▪
He is talking with me tā zài hé wǒ shuō
huà ▪ *I am going with you wǒ hé nǐ yìqǐ*
qù ▪ *Maria is working with me Maria hé*
wǒ yìqǐ gōngzuò ▪ *I'm studying with you*
wǒ hé nǐ yìqǐ xuéxí ▪ *The married*
woman is singing with me nà wèi yī hūn
nǚshì hé wǒ yìqǐ chàng gē ▪ *The*
numbers shùzì ▪ *Twenty èrshí* ▪ *Nineteen*
shíjiǔ ▪ *Eighteen shíbā* ▪ *Seventeen shíqī*
 ▪ *Sixteen shíliù* ▪ *Fifteen shíwǔ* ▪
Fourteen shísì ▪ *Thirteen shísān* ▪ *Twelve*
shí'èr ▪ *Eleven shíyī* ▪ *Ten shí* ▪ *Nine jiǔ* ▪
Eight bā ▪ *Seven qī* ▪ *Six liù* ▪ *Five wǔ* ▪
Four sì ▪ *Three sān* ▪ *Two èr* ▪ *One yī* ▪
Twenty èrshí ▪ *Thirty sānshí* ▪ *Forty sìshí*
 ▪ *Fifty wǔshí* ▪ *Sixty liùshí* ▪ *Seventy qīshí*
 ▪ *Eighty bāshí* ▪ *Ninety jiùshí* ▪ *One*
hundred yìbǎi ▪ *Ninety-nine jiùshíjiǔ* ▪
Eighty-eight bāshíbā ▪ *Seventy-seven*
qīshíqī ▪ *Sixty-six liùshíliù* ▪ *Fifty-five*
wǔshíwǔ ▪ *Forty-four sìshísì* ▪ *Thirty-three*
sānshísān ▪ *Twenty-two èrshí'èr*

Track 6

One hundred yìbǎi ▪ *One hundred and*
one yìbǎi líng yī ▪ *Two hundred èrbǎi* ▪
Three hundred sānbǎi ▪ *Four hundred*
sìbǎi ▪ *Five hundred wǔbǎi* ▪ *Six hundred*
liùbǎi ▪ *Seven hundred qībǎi* ▪ *Eight*
hundred bābǎi ▪ *Nine hundred jiǔbǎi* ▪
One thousand yìqiān ▪ *Two thousand*
liǎngqiān ▪ *Two thousand seven*
liǎngqiān líng qī ▪ *Two thousand fifteen*
liǎngqiān líng shíwǔ ▪ *One hundred*
thousand shíwàn ▪ *Five hundred*
thousand wǔshíwàn ▪ *A million yìbǎiwàn*

Track 7

What can you do? ■ *nǐ néng zuò shénme?* ■ *I can* ■ *wǒ néng* ■ *He/She can* ■ *tā néng* ■ *You can* ■ *nǐ néng* ■ *We can* ■ *wǒmen néng* ■ *They can* ■ *tāmen néng* ■ *They can* ■ *tāmen néng* ■ *You (pl.) can* ■ *nǐmen néng* ■ *What can you do?* ■ *nǐ néng zuò shénme?* ■ *I can eat* ■ *wǒ néng chī* ■ *I can go* ■ *wǒ néng qù* ■ *You can order* ■ *nǐ kěyǐ diǎn cài* ■ *I can pay if you want* ■ *wǒ kěyǐ fùqián rúguǒ nǐ yuànyì* ■ *You can buy it* ■ *nǐ kěyǐ mǎi tā* ■ *She can drive* ■ *tā kěyǐ kāi chē* ■ *You can remember* ■ *nǐ néng jìzhù* ■ *We can work* ■ *wǒmen kěyǐ gōngzuò*

Track 8

To speak Chinese ■ *shuō Zhōngwén* ■ *To understand the lesson* ■ *lǐjiě kè chéng* ■ *To go* ■ *zǒu* ■ *To work* ■ *gōngzuò* ■ *To repeat* ■ *chóngfù* ■ *To get* ■ *huòdé* ■ *To learn* ■ *xuéxí* ■ *To eat* ■ *chī* ■ *To pay* ■ *fùqián* ■ *To order* ■ *diǎn cài* ■ *To buy* ■ *mǎi* ■ *To remember* ■ *jìzhù* ■ *To drive* ■ *kāi chē* ■ *To walk* ■ *zǒulù* ■ *To see* ■ *kànjiàn* ■ *I can* ■ *wǒ néng* ■ *You can* ■ *nǐ néng* ■ *We can* ■ *wǒmen néng* ■ *And they can* ■ *tāmen néng* ■ *I can go* ■ *wǒ néng zǒu* ■ *I can learn Chinese* ■ *wǒ néng xué Zhōngwén* ■ *How many are there?* ■ *nà yǒu duōshǎo?*

Track 9

There is a book ■ *zhè yǒu yì běn shū* ■ *There are two houses* ■ *nà yǒu liǎng zhuàng fángzi* ■ *How many are there?* ■ *nà yǒu duōshǎo?* ■ *There are three* ■ *yǒu sān gè* ■ *There aren't three; there are four* ■ *bú shì sān gè, shì sì gè* ■ *There is just one* ■ *nà zhǐ yǒu yí gè* ■ *There are fifteen* ■ *nà yǒu shí wǔ gè* ■ *There isn't one; there are two* ■ *nà bú shì yí gè, shì*

liǎng gè ■ *How much does it cost?* ■ *duōshǎo qián?* ■ *It costs fifty-six dollars* ■ *wūshíliù Měijīn* ■ *It costs two thousand seventeen yuan* ■ *liǎngqiān líng shíqī yuán* ■ *It is free* ■ *zhè shì miǎnfèi de* ■ *It isn't cheap, it is expensive* ■ *bù piányi, hěn guì*

Track 10

What kind? ■ *nǎ zhǒng?* ■ *What kind of car do you drive?* ■ *nǐ kāi nǎ zhǒng chē?* ■ *I drive a Toyota* ■ *wǒ kāi fēngtián* ■ *What kind of house do you have?* ■ *ní zhù nǎ zhǒng fángzi?* ■ *I have a two-story house* ■ *wǒ yǒu yí gè liǎng céng lóu de fángzi* ■ *What kind of food is it?* ■ *zhè shì nǎ zhǒng shíwù?* ■ *It's Chinese food* ■ *zhè shì Zhōngcān*

Track 11

Why do you speak English? ■ *nǐ wèishénme jiǎng Yīngwén?* ■ *I speak English because I am American* ■ *wǒ jiǎng Yīngwén yīnwéi wǒ shì Měiguórén* ■ *You* ■ *nǐ* ■ *Why?* ■ *wèishénme?* ■ *Travel* ■ *lǚxíng* ■ *Why do you travel?* ■ *nǐ wèishénme lǚxíng?* ■ *Because I'm on vacation* ■ *yīnwéi wǒ zài fàngjià* ■ *Why are you going to the party?* ■ *ní wèishénme cānjiā jùhuì?* ■ *Party* ■ *jùhuì* ■ *You* ■ *nǐ* ■ *Why?* ■ *wèishénme?* ■ *Are going* ■ *cānjiā* ■ *Why are you going?* ■ *nǐ wèishénme cānjiā?* ■ *You* ■ *nǐ* ■ *Why?* ■ *wèishénme?* ■ *Are going* ■ *cānjiā* ■ *Party* ■ *jùhuì* ■ *Why are you going to the party?* ■ *nǐ wèishénme cānjiā jùhuì?* ■ *I* ■ *wǒ* ■ *Going* ■ *qù cānjiā* ■ *Party* ■ *jùhuì* ■ *I am going to the party* ■ *wǒ qù cānjiā jùhuì* ■ *Because I have an invitation* ■ *yīnwéi wǒ bèi yāoqǐng le*

Track 12

Who is it? zhè shì shuí? • What is it? zhè shì shénme? • I hear a noise wǒ tīngjiàn zàoyīn • A noise zàoyīn • I hear wǒ tīngjiàn • I hear a noise wǒ tīngjiàn zàoyīn • What is it? shì shénme? • Someone's knocking on the door yǒu rén qiāo mén • There is someone yǒu rén • There is someone knocking yǒu rén qiāo • There is someone knocking on the door yǒu rén qiāo mén • Who is it? shuí a? • The phone is ringing diànhuà zài xiǎng • The phone diànhuà • Is ringing zài xiǎng • The phone is ringing diànhuà zài xiǎng • Who is it? shuí a

CD 4**Track 1**

I don't have to wǒ bú bì • You're not going to nǐ bú qù • You don't like nǐ bù xǐhuān • I don't want to wǒ bù xiǎng • You don't want to nǐ bù xiǎng • It's seven o'clock in the morning xiànzài shì zǎochén qī diǎn • It's seven o'clock at night xiànzài shì wǎnshàng qī diǎn • I work in the morning wǒ zǎochén gōngzuò • I work at night wǒ wǎnshàng gōngzuò • Make yourself at home qǐng zì biàn • Can you tell me? nǐ néng gào sù wǒ? • How much is it? duōshǎo qián? • Where are you going? nǐ qù nǎ? • I'm going to drive wǒ yào kāi chē

Track 2

Do you have change? nǐ yǒu língqián ma? • I like to talk on the phone wǒ xiǎng dǎ diànhuà shuō • I'm going to go wǒ yào zǒu le • We're going to work wǒmen yào qù gōngzuò le • I know the answer wǒ zhīdao dá'àn • I know Mexico

wǒ liǎojiě Mòxīgē • Do you know the city? nǐ liǎojiě zhè gè chéngshì ma? • I have to know wǒ děi zhīdao • I'm going to the bank wǒ yào qù yínháng • I'm sorry, but I don't understand hěn bàojiàn, dàn wǒ bù míngbái • We know a good restaurant wǒmen zhīdao yì jiā hǎo cānguǎn • How much does it cost? duōshǎo qián?

Track 3

I would have liked it wǒ yīnggāi huì xǐhuān tā de • I was going to go wǒ běnlái yào qù de • I was going to see wǒ běnlái yào qù kàn de • I have to sign the contract wǒ bù dé bù qiānyuē • I'm going to like the movie wǒ huì xǐhuān nà bù diànyǐng de • I'm going to like the job wǒ huì xǐhuān zhè ge gōngzuò de • I want wǒ xiǎng • I don't want wǒ bù xiǎng • I like wǒ xǐhuān • I don't like wǒ bù xǐhuān • I'm going to wǒ yào qù • I'm not going to wǒ bú yào qù • I have to wǒ děi • I don't have to wǒ bú bì • You want nǐ xiǎng • You don't want nǐ bù xiǎng • You like nǐ xǐhuān • You don't like nǐ bù xǐhuān • You're going to nǐ yào qù • You're not going to nǐ bú yào qù • You have to nǐ děi • You don't have to nǐ bú bì

Track 4

To guess cāi • To sleep shuìjiào • To get huòdé • To go out chūqu wán • To work gōngzuò • To know (facts) zhīdao • To know (people/places) rènshi • To eat chī • To do or to make zuò • To write xiě • To see kàn • To study xuéxí • To travel lǚxíng • To buy mǎi • To sell mài • To learn xué • To end or finish jiéshù • To order (a meal) diǎn cài • To pay fù zhàng • To go qù • To return huí lái • To ask

wèn ▪ *To answer* huídá ▪ *To find out*
fāxiàn ▪ *To walk* zǒulù ▪ *To say or to tell*
shuō ▪ *I'm going to go* wǒ yào qù ▪ *I'm*
not going to go wǒ bú yào qù ▪ *I want to*
eat wǒ xiǎng chī fàn ▪ *I don't want to eat*
wǒ bù xiǎng chī fàn ▪ *I want to pay* wǒ
yào fù zhàng ▪ *I don't want to pay* wǒ bù
xiǎng fù zhàng ▪ *I have to begin* wǒ děi
kāishǐ ▪ *I don't have to begin* wǒ bú bì
kāishǐ ▪ *I want to order* wǒ xiǎng diǎn cài
▪ *I don't want to order* wǒ bù xiǎng diǎn
cài ▪ *I'm going to get* wǒ yào qǔ dé ▪ *I'm*
not going to get wǒ bú yào qǔ dé ▪ *I'm*
going to buy wǒ yào mǎi ▪ *I'm not going*
to buy wǒ bú yào mǎi

Track 5

I like to write wǒ xǐhuān xiě zuò ▪ *I don't*
like to write wǒ bù xǐhuān xiě zuò ▪ *I*
don't like to write letters wǒ bù xǐhuān
xiě xìn ▪ *You like to ask* nǐ xǐhuān tí wèn
▪ *You don't like to ask questions* nǐ bù
xǐhuān wèn wèntí ▪ *To ask* tī wèn ▪ *To*
ask question wèn wèntí ▪ *You need to*
tell nǐ děi gào su ▪ *You need to tell the*
truth nǐ děi shuō shíhuà ▪ *You don't need*
to tell nǐ bú bì gào su ▪ *I have to start*
today wǒ děi jīntiān kāishǐ ▪ *I don't have*
to start today wǒ bú bì jīntiān kāishǐ ▪ *I*
have to see him wǒ děi jiàn tā ▪ *I don't*
have to see her wǒ bú bì jiàn tā ▪ *I want*
to know everything wǒ xiǎng zhīdao
yíqiè ▪ *I don't want to know everything*
wǒ bù xiǎng zhīdao yíqiè ▪ *You like to*
work nǐ xǐhuān gōngzuò ▪ *You don't like*
to work nǐ bù xǐhuān gōngzuò ▪ *In the*
morning zǎochén ▪ *In the afternoon*
xiàwǔ ▪ *At night* wǎnshàng

Track 6

It's one o'clock in the afternoon xiànzài
shì xiàwǔ yī diǎn ▪ *I study in the morning*
wǒ zǎochén xuéxí ▪ *I work in the*
afternoon wǒ xiàwǔ gōngzuò ▪ *I get up*
at six thirty in the morning wǒ zǎochén
liù diǎn bàn qíchuáng ▪ *I go to bed at*
eleven o'clock at night wǒ wǎnshàng shí
yī diǎn shuìjiào ▪ *It's sunny in the*
afternoon xiàwǔ yángguāng hěn cànlan
▪ *I'm busy in the evening* wǒ wǎnshàng
hěn máng ▪ *Do you like to drive in the*
afternoon? nǐ xǐhuān xiàwǔ kāi chē ma?
▪ *Help yourself* qǐng zì biàn

Track 7

Body and clothing shēntǐ yǔ yīfú ▪ *The*
ear ěrduō ▪ *A dress* qúnzi ▪ *The foot* jiǎo
▪ *The mouth* zuǐ ▪ *The hair* tóufa ▪ *The*
pants kùzi ▪ *The shirt* chènshān ▪ *The*
shoe xié ▪ *The foot or the feet* jiǎo ▪ *The*
face or the faces liǎn ▪ *The head or the*
heads tóu ▪ *The shirt or the shirts*
chènshān ▪ *The ear or the ears* ěrduō ▪
The hair or the hairs tóufa ▪ *The lip or*
the lips zuǐchún ▪ *The mouth or the*
mouths zuǐ ▪ *The tooth or the teeth* yá ▪
The eye or the eyes yǎnjīng ▪ *The neck*
or the necks bózi ▪ *The throat or the*
throats sāngzi ▪ *The heart or the hearts*
xīn ▪ *The lung or the lungs* fèi ▪ *The*
tongue or the tongues shéitóu ▪ *The*
pants kùzi ▪ *The shoe or the shoes* xié ▪
The sock or the socks wàzi ▪ *The dress*
or the dresses qúnzi ▪ *The blouse or the*
blouses chènshān ▪ *The hat or the hats*
màozi ▪ *The leg or the legs* tuǐ ▪ *The*
body and the clothes shēntǐ yīfú

Track 8

Excuse me dǎ jiǎo yíxià ▪ *Can you tell me?* qǐng nín gào sù wǒ? ▪ *Can you tell me where the store is located?* qǐng nín gào sù wǒ shāngdiàn zài nǎlǐ? ▪ *Can you tell me how to go downtown?* nín néng gào sù wǒ zěnyàng qù shì zhōngxīn? ▪ *Can you tell me how much this costs?* nín néng gào sù wǒ zhè duōshǎo qián? ▪ *Can you tell me how much from here to there?* nín néng gào sù wǒ cóng zhè dào nàr duōshǎo qián? ▪ *Can you tell me where you are from?* nín néng gào sù wǒ nín cóng nǎr lái?

Track 9

I like to talk on the phone wǒ xǐhuān dǎ diànhuà liáotiān ▪ *Hi* nǐ hǎo ▪ *My name is Maria, and I'm talking on the phone* wǒ jiào Maria; wǒ xiànzài zhèng zài diànhuà shàng shuō huà ▪ *With whom I'm speaking at this moment* wǒ xiànzài zài hé shuí dǎ diànhuà ne ▪ *I'm talking to an American friend who speaks English* wǒ xiànzài zhèng hé yí ge jiāng Yīngwén de Měiguó péngyou liáotiān ▪ *Yesterday I talked long-distance with a Chinese friend who speaks Chinese* zuótiān wǒ gēi yí wèi jiāng Zhōngwén de Zhōngguó péngyou dǎ cháng tú ▪ *The day before yesterday I spoke with a French friend who of course, speaks French* qiántiān wǒ hé yí wèi jiāng Fǎwén de Fǎguó péngyou liáotiān ▪ *Because I speak neither Chinese nor French we communicate with each other in English* yóu yú wǒ jì bù jiāng Zhōngwén yòu bù jiāng Fǎwén wǒmen yòng Yīngwén jiāoliú

Track 10

To go qù ▪ *I go* wǒ qù ▪ *You go* nǐ qù ▪ *He goes* tā qù ▪ *She goes* tā qù ▪ *You go* nín qù ▪ *We go* wǒmen qù ▪ *They go* tāmen qù ▪ *You go* nǐmen qù ▪ *I go. I don't go* wǒ qù. wǒ bù qù. ▪ *You go. You don't go* nǐ qù. nǐ bù qù ▪ *He or she goes. He or she doesn't go* tā qù. tā bù qù ▪ *We go. We don't go* wǒmen qù. wǒmen bù qù ▪ *They go. Then don't go* Tāmen qù. Tāmen bù qù ▪ *To know (things)* Zhīdao ▪ *To know (people)* rènshi ▪ *I know* wǒ zhīdao ▪ *You know* nǐ zhīdao ▪ *He or she knows* tā zhīdao ▪ *We know* wǒmen zhīdao ▪ *They know* tāmen zhīdao ▪ *You know* nǐmen zhīdao ▪ *I know the truth* wǒ zhīdao zhēnxiàng ▪ *You know the answer* nǐ zhīdao dá'àn ▪ *He/she knows the answer* tā zhīdao dá'àn ▪ *We know the truth* wǒmen zhīdao zhēnxiàng ▪ *They know the answer* tāmen zhīdao dá'àn ▪ *You know the answer* nǐmen zhīdao dá'àn ▪ *I know. I don't know* wǒ zhīdao. wǒ bù zhīdao ▪ *You know. You don't know* nǐ zhīdao. nǐ bù zhīdao ▪ *He knows. He doesn't know* tā zhīdao. tā bù zhīdao ▪ *He/she knows. He/she doesn't know* tā zhīdao. tā bù zhīdao ▪ *You know. You don't know* nín zhīdao. nín bù zhīdao ▪ *We know. We don't know* wǒmen zhīdao. wǒmen bù zhīdao ▪ *They know. They don't know* tāmen zhīdao. tāmen bù zhīdao ▪ *You know. You don't know* nǐ zhīdao. nǐ bù zhīdao ▪ *I know or I am familiar with* wǒ rènshi ▪ *You know* nǐ rènshi ▪ *He or she knows* tā rènshi ▪ *You know* nín rènshi ▪ *We know* wǒmen rènshi ▪ *They know* tāmen rènshi ▪ *You know* nǐmen rènshi

Track 11

I know him wǒ rènshi tā ▪ *I know her* wǒ rènshi tā ▪ *You know me* nǐ rènshi wǒ ▪ *He knows us* tā rènshi wǒmen ▪ *She knows them* tā rènshi tāmen ▪ *You know the restaurant* nǐ rènshi nà jiā cānguǎn ▪ *We know the city* wǒmen rènshi nà ge chéngshì ▪ *They know the country* tāmen rènshi nà ge guójiā ▪ *You know the Chinese people* nǐmen rènshi Zhōngguó rén ▪ *I know.* *I don't know* wǒ rènshi. wǒ bú rènshi ▪ *You know.* *You don't know* nǐ rènshi. nǐ bú rènshi ▪ *He knows.* *He doesn't know* tā rènshi. tā bú rènshi ▪ *She knows.* *She doesn't know* tā rènshi. tā bú rènshi ▪ *You know.* *You don't know* nín rènshi. nín bú rènshi ▪ *We know.* *We don't know* wǒmen rènshi. wǒmen bú rènshi ▪ *They know.* *They don't know* tāmen rènshi. tāmen bú rènshi ▪ *You know.* *You don't know* nǐmen rènshi. nǐmen bú rènshi ▪ *I Wǒ.* *You nǐ.* *He or she tā.* *You nín.* *We wǒmen.* *They tāmen.* *You nǐmen.* *I know the answer, and I know him* wǒ zhīdào dá'àn érqǐě wǒ rènshi tā

Track 12

Do you know where it is? nín zhīdao nà ge dōngxī zài nǎr? ▪ *I know Chinese, French, and English* wǒ zhīdao Zhōngwén, Fǎwén, he Yīngwén ▪ *We don't know the city very well* wǒmen bú tài liǎojiě zhè ge chéngshì ▪ *Does he know my sister?* tā rènshi wǒ jiějie ma? ▪ *Do you know Mexico?* nǐ liǎojiě Mòxīgē ma? ▪ *Do you know China?* nín liǎojiě Zhōngguó ma? ▪ *Do you know the United States?* nǐmen liǎojiě Měiguó ma? ▪ *We know where to go* wǒmen zhīdao zěnmē zǒu ▪ *She doesn't know what to do* tā bù zhīdao gāi zuò shénme

• *Who knows?* shuí zhīdao a? • *I know the town* wǒ rènshi zhè ge xiǎochéng • *I know the answer* wǒ zhīdao dá'àn • *Do you know English?* nín zhīdao Yīngwén ma? • *We know Chicago* wǒmén rènshi Zhījiāgē • *We don't know Beijing* wǒmén bú rènshi Běijīng • *I know how to play guitar* wǒ zhīdao zěnyàng tán jīta • *The men know the directions* nà xiē rén rèn lù

Track 13

You know Maria nǐ rènshi Maira ▪ *We know the truth* wǒmen zhīdao zhēnxiàng ▪ *I know him* wǒ rènshi tā ▪ *Do I know you?* wǒ rènshi nín ma? ▪ *I don't know her* wǒ bù rènshi tā ▪ *Yes. We know them* Duì. wǒmen rènshi tāmen ▪ *Do you know where . . . is?* nín zhīdao . . . zài nǎr? ▪ *Do you know a good restaurant near here?* nín zhīdao zhè fùjìn de hǎo cānguǎn ma? ▪ *She doesn't know what she says* tā bù zhīdao tā zài shuō shénme ▪ *He doesn't know what he is doing* tā bù zhīdao tā zài zuò shénme

CD 5

Track 1

I'm at the post office wǒ zài yóujú ▪ Today I want jīntiān wǒ xiǎng ▪ Yesterday I wanted zuótiān wǒ xiǎng ▪ Tomorrow I'll want míngtiān wǒ huì xiǎng ▪ It's not worth it bù zhí ▪ This instead of that bú shì nà ge shì zhè ge ▪ He's standing up tā zhàn qǐ lái ▪ She's sitting down tā zuò xià qù le ▪ Some talk, and others eat yī xiē rén shuō huà, yī xiē rén chī fàn ▪ I study in order to learn wǒ xuéxí wèi le xué dào xīn dòngxi ▪ I like the house wǒ xǐhuān zhè ge fángzi ▪ We like to travel wǒmen xǐhuān lǚxíng ▪ What do you have? nín yǒu shénme?

Track 2

I'm hot wǒ rè ▪ *I'm cold* wǒ lěng ▪ *I'm lucky* wǒ hěn xìngyùn ▪ *I'm scared* wǒ hàipà ▪ *I feel like going* wǒ xiǎng qù ▪ *I'm hungry* wǒ è le ▪ *I'm thirsty* wǒ kě le ▪ *I'm tired* wǒ lèi le ▪ *That's why I rest* zhè shì wèi shénme wǒ xiūxi ▪ *I travel without fear* wǒ wánquán méi yǒu kǒngjù de lǚxíng ▪ *I'm going for a year* wǒ huì qù yī nián ▪ *I'm going to work* wǒ qù gōngzuò ▪ *We're going to be able to do it* wǒmen huì néng xíng ▪ *I'll work and study* wǒ huì gōngzuò, wǒ yě huì xuéxí ▪ *She's giving my money back* tā huì huán wǒ qián

Track 3

Whose is it? shì shuí de? ▪ *It's mine* shì wǒ de ▪ *It's yours* shì nǐ de ▪ *It's yours* shì nín de ▪ *It's our room* shì wǒmen de fángjiān ▪ *It's her car* shì tā de chē ▪ *I'm studying* wǒ zài xuéxí ▪ *He or she is learning* tā zài xué ▪ *We're eating* wǒmen zài chī fàn ▪ *I need a newspaper* wǒ xūyào yí zhāng bàozhǐ ▪ *That's what I want* nà shì wǒ xiǎng yào de ▪ *Maybe you're right* yěxǔ nǐ duì le ▪ *Maybe I need it* yěxǔ wǒ děi yào tā ▪ *What do you mean "no"?* nǐ shuō "bú shì" shì shénme yìsi? ▪ *I see the men* wǒ kànjiàn nà xiē rén ▪ *I see them* wǒ kànjiàn tāmen ▪ *I'm right* wǒ duì le ▪ *I'm wrong* wǒ cuò le ▪ *You're right* nín duì le ▪ *You're wrong* nín cuò le

Track 4

North běi ▪ *South* nán ▪ *East* dōng ▪ *West* xī ▪ *I drink water.* I don't drink wine wǒ hē shuǐ. wǒ bù hē jiǔ ▪ *Chen Gang saves money instead of spending money* Chén Gāng cúncián, bù huāqián ▪ *I'm*

going to the theater. I'm not going to the movies wǒ yào qù jùchǎng. bú qù kàn diànyǐng ▪ *I want to eat seafood instead of a steak* wǒ xiǎng chī hǎixiān, bù xiǎng chī niúpái ▪ *Jiajia is arriving on Thursday.* Jiajia is not arriving on Tuesday Jiājiā xīngqīsi dào. bú shì xīngqī'èr dào ▪ *We're leaving at eight o'clock instead of nine o'clock* wǒmen bā diǎn zǒu, bú shì jiǔ diǎn zǒu ▪ *You're going to China.* You're not going to England nǐ qù Zhōngguó. bú qù Yīngguó ▪ *I'm going to work in Japan.* I'm not going to work in Korea. wǒ yào qù Riběn gōngzuò. wǒ bú qù Hánguó gōngzuò ▪ *Maria orders fish.* Maria doesn't order chicken Maria yào de shì yú bú shì jī ▪ *I'm taking the bus.* I'm not taking the train wǒ zuò gōnggòng qìchē, bú zuò huǒchē ▪ *Standing* zhàn ▪ *Sitting* zuò ▪ *Standing or sitting* zhàn huòzhě zuò ▪ *The man is standing* nà ge nánrén zhànzhē ▪ *The woman is standing* nà ge nǚrén zhànzhē ▪ *The woman is sitting* nà ge nǚrén zuòzhē ▪ *Is the man on the left standing or sitting?* zuǒbiān de nà ge nánrén shì zhànzhē hái shì zuòzhē ne? ▪ *He isn't sitting* tā bú shì zuòzhē ▪ *He's standing* tā zhànzhē ▪ *And the woman on the left* zuǒbiān de nà ge nǚrén ne ▪ *Is she standing or sitting?* tā shì zhànzhē hái shì zuòzhē? ▪ *Both* dōu shì

Track 5

Some are big, and others are small yì xiē hěn dà, qí tā hěn xiǎo ▪ *Some walk fast, and others walk slowly* yì xiē zǒu de kuài, qí tā zǒu de màn ▪ *Some are tall, and others are short* yì xiē hěn gāo, qí tā hěn āi ▪ *Some write well, and others write badly* yì xiē xiě de hěn hǎo, qí tā xiě de hěn huài ▪ *Some are rich, and others*

are poor yì xiě hēn yǒu qián, qítā hēn
qióng ▪ Some are hot, and others are
cold yì xiě hēn rè, qítā hēn lěng ▪ In
order to or for qù or wèi le ▪ I take a taxi
in order to go downtown wǒ zuò chūzū
chē qù shì zhōngxīn ▪ I read in order to
learn wǒ wèi le xuéxí ér dúshū ▪ I go to
the store in order to buy food wǒ qù
shāngdiàn mǎi chī de ▪ I take out my
wallet wǒ ná chū qiánbǎo ▪ I pay the bill
wǒ fù zhàng ▪ I take out my wallet in
order to pay the bill wǒ ná chū qiánbǎo
fù zhàng

Track 6

You go to the concert nín qù yīnyuèhuì ▪
You listen to the music nín tīng yīnyuè ▪
You go to the concert to listen to the
music nín qù yīnyuèhuì tīng yīnyuè ▪ I
open the door wǒ kāi mén ▪ I leave the
room wǒ líkāi zhè jiān fángjiān ▪ I open
the door to leave the room wǒ kāi mén
líkāi zhè jiān fángjiān ▪ You take the train
nín zuò huǒchē ▪ You go to the city nín
jìn chéng ▪ You take the train in order to
go to the city nín zuò huǒchē jìn chéng ▪
I take the taxi wǒ zuò chūzū chē ▪ I go
to the airport wǒ qù jīchǎng ▪ I take the
taxi in order to go to the airport wǒ zuò
chūzū chē qù jīchǎng

Track 7

The teacher goes to class lǎoshī qù
shàngkè ▪ The teacher teaches Chinese
lǎoshī jiāo Zhōngwén ▪ The teacher
goes to class to teach Chinese lǎoshī
qù shàngkè jiāo Zhōngwén ▪ I like the
house wǒ xǐhuān zhè ge fángzi ▪ Do you
like this house as much as I like it? nǐ
xiàng wǒ yíyàng xǐhuān zhè ge fángzi
ma? ▪ This house zhè ge fángzi ▪ Do

you like? nǐ xǐhuān? ▪ Do you like this
house? nǐ xǐhuān zhè ge fángzi ma?

Track 8

To like xǐhuān ▪ I like wǒ xǐhuān ▪ You
like nǐ xǐhuān ▪ He or she likes tā xǐhuān
▪ You like nín xǐhuān ▪ We like wǒmen
xǐhuān ▪ They like tāmen xǐhuān ▪ You
like nǐmen xǐhuān ▪ I like the house wǒ
xǐhuān zhè ge fángzi ▪ I like that house
wǒ xǐhuān nà ge fángzi ▪ I like those
houses wǒ xǐhuān nà xiē fángzi ▪ Do
you like this book? nǐ xǐhuān zhè běn
shū ma? ▪ We like this restaurant
wǒmen xǐhuān zhè jiā cānguǎn ▪ We like
those hotel rooms wǒmen xǐhuān nà xiē
lǚguǎn fángjiān ▪ They like that television
program tāmen xǐhuān nà ge diànshì
jiémù ▪ They like those television
programs tāmen xǐhuān nà xiē diànshì
jiémù ▪ He likes that girl tā xǐhuān nà ge
nǚhái ▪ He likes girls in general tā
xǐhuān nǚhái ▪ We like the food wǒmen
xǐhuān zhè dùn fàn

Track 9

Do you like this class? nín xǐhuān zhè
ge kèchéng ma? ▪ Do you like these
classes? nín xǐhuān zhè xiē kè ma? ▪ I
like that teacher wǒ xǐhuān nà ge lǎoshī
▪ Do you like these teachers? nín xǐhuān
zhè xiē lǎoshī ma? ▪ She likes the flower
tā xǐhuān nà duǒ huā ▪ She likes those
flowers tā xǐhuān nà xiē huā ▪ We like
the television wǒmen xǐhuān diànshì ▪
We like your decision wǒmen xǐhuān nín
de juéding ▪ I like the weather in Arizona
wǒ xǐhuān Arizona de tiānqì ▪ I don't like
the weather in Chicago wǒ bù xǐhuān
Zhījiāgē de tiānqì ▪ I don't like that food
wǒ bù xǐhuān nà ge chī de ▪ Don't you

like this hotel? nín nándào bù xǐhuān
zhè jiā lǚguǎn ma? • *Do you like to*
travel? nǐ xǐhuān lǚxíng ma?

Track 10

I am cold wǒ hěn lěng • *I have a*
headache wǒ tóu téng • *I am hot* wǒ
hěn rè • *I am thirsty* wǒ hěn kě • *I am*
hungry wǒ è le • *I am afraid* wǒ dānxīn •
I am lucky wǒ hěn xìngyùn • *I feel like*
(doing something) wǒ xiǎng • *I am*
hungry wǒ è le • *Are you hungry?* nín è
le ma? • *We are hungry* wǒmen è le •
Are you hungry? nǐ è ma? • *I'm afraid* wǒ
dānxīn • *Are you afraid?* nǐ dānxīn ma? •
What do you feel like doing? nǐ xiǎng
zuò shénme? • *I feel like going* wǒ xiǎng
zǒu le • *I feel liking eating* wǒ xiǎng chī
dōngxī • *I'm hungry* wǒ è le • *You're*
hungry nǐ è le ba • *He/she is hungry* tā
è le • *You're hungry* nǐn è le ba • *They're*
hungry tāmen è le • *Are you hungry*
nǐmen è ma

Track 11

With yǒu • *Without* méi yǒu • *With a hat*
dài zhe yí ge màozi • *Without a hat* méi
dài màozi • *Without money* méi yǒu qián
• *I can't go without money* méi yǒu qián
wǒ jiù bù néng qù • *I don't want go*
without you méi yǒu nǐ wǒ jiù bù xiǎng
qù • *I would like tea without sugar,*
please wǒ zhǐ yào chá, bú yào táng • *He*
is with his friends tā hé tā de péngyou
zài yìqǐ • *He is without his friends* tā méi
hé tā de péngyou zài yìqǐ • *I'm going to*
China to study wǒ qù Zhōngguó xuéxí •
I'm going to Beijing for a year wǒ yào qù
Běijīng yì nián • *That present is for you*
nà gè lǐwù shì gěi nǐ de • *I'm thirsty, so*
I'm drinking water wǒ kě le, suǒyǐ wǒ
hē shuǐ

Track 12

I know how to do a lot of things wǒ huì
zuò xǔduō shìqíng • *I know how to play*
an instrument wǒ huì yǎnzòu yí yàng
yuèqì • *I know how to sing* wǒ huì chàng
gē • *I know how to ski* wǒ huì huáxuě •
Do you know how to ski? nǐ huì huáxuě
ma? • *I know how to play guitar* wǒ huì
tán jīta • *Do you know how to play*
guitar? nǐ huì tán jīta ma? • *I know how*
to cook wǒ huì zuòcài • *Does she know*
how to cook? tā huì zuòcài ma? • *Do*
you know how to program computers?
nǐ huì biānxiě diànnǎo chéngxù ma? • *I*
know how to do it wǒ zhīdao zěnmē zuò

Track 13

I'm going wǒ zhèng yào qù • *You're*
going nǐ yào qù • *He/she is going* tā yào
qù • *We're going* wǒmen yào qù •
They're going tāmen yào qù • *You're*
going nǐmen yào qù • *You're going*
nǐmen yào qù • *To remember* jìzhù • *To*
go qù • *To be able* néng gòu • *To try*
chángshì • *To put or place* fàng • *To*
leave líkāi • *To help* bāngzhù • *I'm going*
to remember wǒ yào jìzhù • *I'm going to*
(do something) wǒ yào • *To try* chángshì
• *I'm going to try* wǒ yào chángshì yíxià •
I'm going to try one time wǒ yào
chángshì yíxià • *We're going to help you*
wǒmen yào bāngzhù nǐ

Track 14

I'm going wǒ zhèng yào zǒu • *I'm going*
to eat wǒ zhèng yào qù chī fàn • *To eat*
chī • *I'm going to eat a meal* wǒ zhèng
yào qù chī fàn • *I'm going to speak*
Chinese wǒ yào shuō Zhōngwén •
You're going to go the store nǐn zhèng
yào qù shāngdiàn • *We're going to see a*

movie wǒmen zhèng yào qù kàn
diànyǐng ▪ *They're going to work on the
project* tāmen zhèng yào wèi zhè ge
xiàngmù gōngzuò ▪ *We're going to study
Chinese* wǒmen yào xuéxí Hànyǔ ▪ *Are
you going to come back to the United
States?* nǐn yào huí Měiguó ma? ▪ *I'm
going to pay the bill* wǒ yào fù zhàngdān

CD 6

Track 1

Country guójiā ▪ Language yǔyán ▪
Nationality guójí ▪ *The People's Republic
of China* Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó
▪ *In China* zài Zhōngguó ▪ *Chinese is
spoken* jiāng Hànyǔ ▪ *In the United
States* English is spoken zài Měiguó
jiāng Yīngyǔ ▪ *What is his/her
nationality?* tā shì nǎ guó rén? ▪ *This* zhè
▪ *That* nà ▪ *What is this?* zhè shì
shénme? ▪ *What is that?* nà shì
shénme? ▪ *We are listening* wǒmen
zhèng zài tīng ▪ *I am working* wǒ zhèng
zài gōngzuò ▪ *They are eating* tāmen
zhèng zài chī ▪ *I am going tonight* wǒ
jīnwǎn yào qù ▪ *I'm going this month* wǒ
zhè ge yuè yào qù ▪ *I'm going tomorrow
morning* wǒ míngtiān zǎoshàng yào qù ▪
I'm going next year wǒ míngnián yào qù
▪ *I'm going this afternoon* wǒ jīntiān
xiàwǔ yào qù

Track 2

I went last night wǒ zuótiān wǎnshàng
qù le ▪ *I went last year* wǒ qùnián qù le ▪
I went yesterday wǒ zuótiān qù le ▪ *I
went last week* wǒ shàng ge xīngqī qù
le ▪ *My birthday is* wǒ de shēngrì shì ▪
Please qǐng ▪ *Go* zǒu ▪ *Wait* děng yíxià ▪
Eat chī ▪ *Listen* tīng ▪ *It's a small book*
nà shì yì běn xiǎo shū ▪ *I'm sunbathing*

wǒ zhèng zài rìguāngrù ▪ *How is the
weather?* tiānqì zěnmeyàng? ▪ *I leave
the room* wǒ líkāi fángjiān ▪ *Turn on the
light* bǎ dēng dǎkāi ▪ *Turn off the light* bǎ
dēng guānshàng ▪ *I spoke Chinese
yesterday* wǒ zuótiān jiāng le Hànyǔ ▪ *I
ate the food last night* wǒ zuówǎn chī le
dōngxī ▪ *We have slept well* wǒmen shuì
de hěn hǎo ▪ *I told the truth* wǒ jiǎng le
zhēnhuà ▪ *I did the work* wǒ zuòwán le
gōngzuò ▪ *What have you done?* nín zuò
le shénme? ▪ *How do you feel this
morning?* nín jīntiān zǎoshàng gǎnjué
zěnmeyàng? ▪ *How did you (form.)sleep
last night?* nín zuówǎn shuì de
zěnmeyàng?

Track 3

My last name is wó xìng ▪ *My address is*
wó de dìzhǐ shì ▪ *Be kind enough to
please prepare my bill* qǐng zhǔnbèi hǎo
wǒ de zhàngdān ▪ *An appointment* yí gè
yuēhuì ▪ *An emergency* yí gè jǐnjí
qíngkuàng ▪ Country guójiā ▪ Language
yǔyán ▪ Nationality guójí ▪ China
Zhōngguó ▪ Chinese (language) Hànyǔ
▪ Chinese (nationality) Zhōngguó rén ▪
China Zhōngguó ▪ Germany Déguó ▪
France Fǎguó ▪ Japan Riběn ▪ The
United States Měiguó ▪ Mexico Mòxīgē ▪
Spain Xībānyá ▪ Portugal Pútáoyá ▪ Italy
Yìdàlì ▪ Chinese Hànyǔ/Zhōngwén ▪
French Fǎyǔ ▪ German Déyǔ ▪ English
Yīngyǔ ▪ Spanish Xībānyáyǔ ▪ Russian
Éyǔ ▪ Russia as country Éguó ▪ Italian
Yìdàlìyǔ ▪ *In Russia* Russian is spoken
Zài Éguó jiāng Éyǔ

Track 4

In Japan Japanese is spoken zài Riběn
jiāng Rìyǔ ▪ *In the United States* English

is spoken zài Měiguó jiǎng Yīngyǔ ▪ *Is he/she Chinese?* tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma? ▪ *Is he/she Russian?* tā shì Éguó rén ma? ▪ *Is he/she Indian?* tā shì Yīndù rén ma? ▪ *Is he/she American?* tā shì Měiguó rén ma? ▪ *Is he/she Canadian?* tā shì Jiānādà rén ma? ▪ *Honda is a Japanese car* Běntiān shì Riběn chē ▪ *Hong Kong is a Chinese city* Xiānggǎng shì yí zuò Zhōngguó chéngshì ▪ *Ford is an American car* Fútè shì Měiguó qìchē ▪ *The Chicago Tribune is an American paper* the Chicago Tribune shì Měiguó bàozhǐ ▪ *Paris is a French city* Bǎilí shì yí zuò Fǎguó chéngshì ▪ *Tacos are Mexican food* tacos shì Mòxīgē shípǐn ▪ *Eggrolls are Chinese food* chūnjuǎn shì Zhōngguó shípǐn

Track 5

Yesterday Zuótiān ▪ *Today* jīntiān ▪ *Tomorrow* Míngtiān ▪ *Yesterday morning* Zuótiān zǎoshàng ▪ *This morning* jīntiān zǎoshàng ▪ *Tomorrow morning* Míngtiān zǎoshàng ▪ *Yesterday afternoon* Zuótiān xiàwǔ ▪ *This afternoon* jīntiān xiàwǔ ▪ *Tomorrow afternoon* Míngtiān xiàwǔ ▪ *Last night* Zuótiān wǎnshàng ▪ *Tonight* jīntiān wǎnshàng ▪ *Tomorrow night* Míngtiān wǎnshàng ▪ *Week* xīngqī ▪ *Month* yuè ▪ *Year* nián ▪ *Last week* shàng ge xīngqī ▪ *This week* zhè ge xīngqī ▪ *Next week* xià ge xīngqī ▪ *Last month* shàng ge yuè ▪ *This month* zhè ge yuè ▪ *Next month* xià ge yuè ▪ *Last year* qùnián ▪ *This year* jīnnián ▪ *Next year* míngnián

Track 6

I'm going this month wǒ zhè ge yuè yào qù ▪ *I'll see you next month* wǒmén xià

ge yuè zàijiàn ▪ *It's this week* shì zhè ge xīngqī ▪ *It happened last week* nà shì shàng ge xīngqī fāshēng de ▪ *Did it happen last month?* nà shì shàng ge yuè fāshēng de ma? ▪ *Will the meeting be next week?* huìyì shì xià ge xīngqī ma? ▪ *I'm sure it happened this year* wǒ kěndīng nà shì jīnnián fāshēng de ▪ *I'm sure* wǒ kěndīng ▪ *It started last year* qùnián jiù kāishǐ le ▪ *I'm going next year* wǒ míngnián yào qù ▪ *I'm going on vacation next week* wǒ xià ge xīngqī yào qù dùjià

Track 7

Talk qǐng tánhuà ▪ *Speak* qǐng shuō ▪ *Eat* qǐng chī ▪ *Go in* qǐng jìn ▪ *Leave* qǐng líkāi ▪ *Look* qǐng kàn ▪ *Wait* qǐng shāoděng ▪ *Listen* qǐng tīng ▪ *Do/make* qǐng zuò ▪ *Go* qǐng zǒu ▪ *Turn on* qǐng dǎkāi ▪ *Turn off* qǐng guānshàng ▪ *Come to my house on Monday* qǐng xīngqīyī lái wǒ jiā ▪ *Turn on the light* please qǐng dǎkāi dēng ▪ *Eat this* it's good qǐng chángcháng zhè gè fēicháng hǎo chī ▪ *Go straight then turn right* qǐng zhí zǒu ránhòu yòu zhuǎn ▪ *Go in ladies* nǚshìmēn qǐng jìn ▪ *You guys do the work* qǐng nǐmēn zuò zhè xiàng gōngzuò ▪ *You men listen to the song* qǐng nǐmēn tīngzhe zhī gē ▪ *Wait here* qǐng zài zhèr děng yíxià ▪ *Look at that* qǐng kàn nà gè ▪ *Leave from here now* qǐng xiànzài jiù líkāi zhèr ▪ *Don't leave* qǐng nǐmēn bú yào líkāi ▪ *You guys wait for me* qǐng nǐmēn děng wǒ yíxià ▪ *You all go* qǐng nǐmēn dōu zǒu

Track 8

Breakfast zǎofàn ▪ *Lunch* wǔfàn ▪ *Dinner* wǎnfàn ▪ *I'm having breakfast* wǒ zhèng

zài chī zǎofàn ▪ *I'm having lunch* wǒ
zhèng zài chī wǔfàn ▪ *I'm having dinner*
wǒ zhèng zài chī wǎnfàn ▪ *I'm taking my*
time wǒ bù zhāojí ▪ *I speak Chinese* wǒ
jiǎng Hànyǔ ▪ *I spoke Chinese* wǒ jiǎng
le Hànyǔ ▪ *I eat the meal* wǒ chī fàn ▪ *I*
ate the meal wǒ chī le fàn ▪ *I'm going*
out with friends wǒ yào hé péngyou
chūqu ▪ *I went out with friends* wǒ hé
péngyou chūqu le ▪ *We are eating in a*
good restaurant wǒmen zhèng zài yì jiá
hěn hǎo de cānguǎn chī fàn

Track 9

We ate in a good restaurant wǒmen
zhèng zài yì jiá hěn hǎo de cānguǎn chī
le fàn ▪ *I told the truth* wǒ jiǎng le
zhēnhuà ▪ *I was at home last night* wǒ
zuòwǎn zài jiā ▪ *I am American* wǒ shì
Měiguórén ▪ *I am here* wǒ zài zhèr ▪ *I*
was there wǒ zài nàr ▪ *I was a musician*
wǒ guòqù shì yīnyuèjiā ▪ *I was in*
Chicago wǒ yìqián zài Zhījiāgē ▪ *I did a*
lot of work wǒ zuò le hěn duō gōngzuò ▪
I went downtown wǒ jìn chéng le ▪ *I was*
at home yesterday wǒ zuótiān zài jiā ▪
Where were you last night? nín zuótiān
wǎnshàng zài nǎr? ▪ *First we went to*
the store, then we ate wǒmen xiān qù le
shāngdiàn ránhòu chī le dōngxī ▪
Afterward we made a meal ránhòu
wǒmen zuò le yí dùn fàn ▪ *We waited in*
line for a long time wǒmen páiduì děng
le hěn cháng shíjiān ▪ *He was poor, and*
now he is rich tā yìqián hěn qióng kěshì
tā xiànzài hěn yǒu qián

Track 10

Where did you go last week? nǐ shàng
ge xīngqī qù nǎr le? ▪ *I didn't go*
anywhere wǒ nǎr yě méi qù ▪ *What did*

you do last week? nín shàng ge xīngqī
zuò shénme le? ▪ *I didn't do anything* wǒ
shénme yě méi zuò ▪ *What did you want*
to buy in this store? nín xiǎng zài
shāngdiàn lǐ mǎi shénme? ▪ *I didn't want*
to buy anything wǒ shénme yě bù xiǎng
mǎi ▪ *Where did you go?* nín qù nǎr le?
▪ *I went home* wǒ huíjiā le ▪ *What did*
you do? nín zuò shénme le ▪ *I didn't do*
anything wǒ shénme yě méi zuò ▪
Where did you work last year? nǐ qùnián
zài nǎr gōngzuò ▪ *I worked here* wǒ
qùnián zài zhèr gōngzuò ▪ *Where were*
you last night nín zuótiān wǎnshàng zài
nǎr? ▪ *I was at a friend's house* wǒ zài
péngyou jiā

Track 11

How have you been feeling? nín gǎnjué
zěnmeyàng? ▪ *I have been feeling fine,*
thank you wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo, xièxiè nǐ ▪
How did you sleep last night? nín
zuówǎn shuì de zěnmeyàng? ▪ *I slept*
fine, thank you wǒ shuì dé hěn hǎo,
xièxiè nǐ ▪ *What did you say?* nín shuō
shénme? ▪ *I didn't say anything* wǒ
shénme yě méi shuō ▪ *What did you*
eat? nín chī le shénme? ▪ *I didn't eat*
anything wǒ shénme yě méi chī ▪ *Me* wǒ
▪ *you* nǐ ▪ *It* tā ▪ *Us* wǒmen ▪ *Them*
tāmen ▪ *Mary gave a present to Paul*
Mǎlì sòng gěi Bǎoluó yí ge lǐwù ▪ *She*
gives it to Paul tā bǎ tā gěi le Bǎoluó ▪
Davy is washing the dishes Dǎibí zhèng
zài xǐ pánzi ▪ *She is washing them* tā
zhèng zài xǐ tāmen ▪ *The song* gē ▪ *Bob*
hears the song Bob tīng jiàn gē le

Track 12

How do you feel? nín gǎnjué
zěnmeyàng? ▪ *I don't feel well* wǒ

gǎnjué bù hǎo ▪ *I have a headache* wǒ tóuténg ▪ *I have a toothache* wǒ yáténg ▪ *I have a fever* wǒ fāshāo le ▪ *I have a cough* wǒ késuò ▪ *I have a stomachache* wǒ wèiténg ▪ *I have a lot of things wrong with me* wǒ shēntǐ yǒu xǔduō máobìng ▪ *He/She doesn't feel well* tā gǎnjué bù hǎo ▪ *He/She has a headache* tā tóu téng ▪ *He/She has a toothache* tā yáténg ▪ *He/She has a fever* tā fāshāo le ▪ *He/She has a cough* tā késuò ▪ *He/She has a stomachache* tā wèiténg ▪ *He/She has insomnia* tā shīmíán

Track 13

The United States is a lovely country Měiguó shì yí ge kě'ài de guójiā ▪ *China is a lovely country too* Zhōngguó yě shì yí ge kě'ài de guójiā ▪ *What language do they speak there?* tāmen nàr shuō shénme yǔyán? ▪ *They are eating and drinking in the restaurant* tāmen zài cānguǎn lǐ chī dōngxī, hē dōngxī ▪ *Please go to the third floor* qǐng shàng sān lóu ▪ *Please wait a moment longer* qǐng zài shǎo děng yíhuǐ ▪ *Listen to that song; it's beautiful* nǐ tīng nà shǒu gē zhēn hǎo tīng ▪ *It is a small book; it isn't very big* nà shì yí běn hěn xiǎo de shū, tā bú dà ▪ *I ate everything; the food is excellent* wǒ bǎ suǒyǒu de dōngxī dōu chī le, shíwù fēicháng hǎo ▪ *I was reading when the phone rang* diànhuà xiǎng de shíhòu wǒ zhèng zài kàn shū ▪ *My last name is* wǒ xìng ▪ *And my address is* wǒ de dìzhǐ shì

CD 7

Track 1

I take a bath wǒ xǐzǎo ▪ *You get up* nín qǐchuáng ▪ *I wake up at six o'clock* in

the morning wǒ zǎoshàng liù diǎn zhōng xīng le ▪ *I can go* wǒ néng qù ▪ *Not any more* bú yào le ▪ *There is/there was/there will be* yǒu ▪ *The weather forecast* tiānqì yùbào ▪ *This is* life zhè jiù shì shēnghuó ▪ *A cup of tea for me and another for her* qīng gěi wǒ lái yì bēi chá, yě qīng gěi tā yì bēi chá ▪ *There is so much noise* zhèr tài chǎo le ▪ *It's so far away* nàr tài yuǎn le ▪ *It's so expensive* nà ge tài guì le ▪ *There's so much* yǒu zhènmě duō ▪ *Is there something in there?* nàr yǒu shénme dōngxī ma? ▪ *No, there isn't anything* bù, nàr shénme yě méi yǒu

Track 2

What kind of food is this? zhè shì shénmeyàng de shíwù? ▪ *I like eggs* wǒ xǐhuān jīdàn ▪ *I prefer rice* wǒ gèng xǐhuān mǐfàn ▪ *Orange juice* chéngzhī ▪ *Milk* niúǎi ▪ *Bread and butter* miànbao hé huángyóu ▪ *Breakfast* zǎofàn ▪ *Lunch* wǔfàn ▪ *Dinner* wǎnfàn ▪ *Dessert* tiándiǎn ▪ *Waiter, I need a fork, please* fúwùyuán, qǐng gěi wǒ yí ge chāzi ▪ *Two cold beers, please* qīng lái liǎng bēi bīng píjiǔ ▪ *Rice wine* báijiǔ ▪ *I need a cup* wǒ xūyào yí ge bēizi ▪ *I need a glass* wǒ xūyào yí ge bōli bēi ▪ *Tea* chá ▪ *Coffee* kāfēi ▪ *Coffee and sugar* kāfēi jiǎ táng ▪ *Fish and potatoes* yú hé tǔdòu ▪ *What's for dessert?* tiándiǎn shì shénme? ▪ *Salt* yán ▪ *Pepper* làjiāo ▪ *Salt and pepper* yán hé làjiāo ▪ *What looks good to you?* nǐ juéde shénme hǎo?

Track 3

What is your profession? nín shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de? ▪ *My boss is a lawyer* wǒ de lǎobǎn shì lǚshī ▪

Waitress, another napkin, please
 fúwùyuán, qǐng zài gěi wǒ yì zhāng
 zhǐjīn ▪ A table for two, please qǐng gěi
 wǒmen yì zhāng liǎng ge rén de zhuōzi ▪
 I'd like the bill, please qǐng gěi wǒ
 zhàngdān ▪ Waiter, the menu, please
 fúwùyuán, qǐng gěi wǒ càidàn ▪ I hurt
 my finger wǒ shāngdào le zìjǐ de shǒuzhǐ
 ▪ The girl fell down nà ge nǚhái
 shuāidǎo le ▪ She got hurt tā shòu
 shāng le ▪ I fell down wǒ shuāidǎo le ▪ I
 got dressed wǒ chuān hǎo yīfú le ▪
 Yesterday zuótiān ▪ I got dressed this
 morning at eight o'clock wǒ jīntiān
 zǎoshàng bā diǎn chuān hǎo le yīfú ▪ I
 comb my hair wǒ shū tóu ▪ I laugh wǒ
 xiào ▪ He laughs tā xiào ▪ We laugh
 wǒmen xiào ▪ I stand up wǒ zhàn qǐ lái ▪
 I sit down wǒ zuò xià ▪ I shave wǒ guā
 húzi ▪ I shaved wǒ guā hǎo húzi le ▪ I get
 up early wǒ hěn zǎo qǐchuáng ▪ I go to
 bed late wǒ hěn wǎn shuìjiào ▪ I fall
 asleep easily wǒ hěn róngyì shuìzhāo ▪ I
 wake up late wǒ hěn wǎn cáixǐng ▪ I
 wake up at six wǒ liù diǎn xǐnglái ▪ I
 woke up at six wǒ liù diǎn xǐng le ▪ I get
 up wǒ qǐchuáng ▪ I got up wǒ qǐchuáng
 le ▪ I shave wǒ guā húzi ▪ I shaved wǒ
 guā hǎo húzi le ▪ I take a bath wǒ xǐzǎo ▪
 I take a shower wǒ línǚ ▪ I want to take
 a shower wǒ xiǎng línǚ ▪ I took a
 shower wǒ chōng le yí ge zǎo ▪ I comb
 my hair wǒ shū tóu ▪ I combed my hair
 wǒ shū le tóu ▪ I got dressed wǒ chuān
 yīfú ▪ I got dressed wǒ chuān hǎo yīfú le
 ▪ I sit down wǒ zuò xià ▪ I sat down wǒ
 zuò xià le ▪ I stand up wǒ zhàn qǐ lái ▪ I
 stood up wǒ zhàn qǐ lái le ▪ I go to sleep
 wǒ shàng chuáng shuìjiào ▪ I went to
 sleep wǒ shuìjiào le

Track 4

We are going to have time tomorrow
 morning míngtiān zǎoshàng wǒmén yǒu
 shíjiàn ▪ There was a good program on
 television last night zuótiān wǎnshàng
 yǒu yí ge hěn hǎo de diànshì jiémù ▪
 There was a lot of snow yesterday
 zuótiān xià le hěn dà de xuě ▪ There
 was a lot of water in the basement dìxià
 shì lǐ yǒu hěn duō de shuǐ ▪ That's life
 zhè jiù shì shēnghuó ▪ Hi, I haven't seen
 you for a long time nǐ hǎo wǒ yǒu hěn
 cháng shíjiān méi jiàn dào nǐ le ▪ They
 talk to one another or they talk to each
 other tāmen hù xiāng jiāotán ▪ We talk
 to each other wǒmén hù xiāng jiāotán ▪
 There is so much noise zhèr tài chǎo le
 ▪ There is so much rain yǒu zhēn dà ▪
 There are so many people rén zhēn duō
 ▪ It is so far away tài yuǎn le ▪ It's so
 expensive tài guì le ▪ It's so cheap zhēn
 piányì ▪ It's so big zhēn dà ▪ It's so pretty
 zhēn piàoliàng ▪ It's so ugly zhēn nánkàn
 ▪ Someone/no one yǒu rén/méi rén ▪ Is
 there someone at home tonight? yǒu
 rén ma? ▪ There isn't anyone yī ge rén
 dōu méi yǒu ▪ There isn't any light yìdiǎn
 liàngguāng dōu méi yǒu ▪ Someone is
 talking on the phone yǒu rén zài diànhuà
 shàng jiāotán ▪ No one is talking on the
 phone méi yǒu rén zài diànhuà shàng
 jiāotán ▪ Did someone come to the
 class? yǒu rén lái shàngkè me? ▪ No
 one came to class méi yǒu rén
 lái shàngkè

Track 5

It is nà shì ▪ There is or there are yǒu ▪ It
 is so expensive tài guì le ▪ It's very big
 zhēn dà ▪ It's a little difficult yǒu diǎn
 nán ▪ It's sad zhè zhēn lǐng rén jùsàng ▪
 It's incredible tài shéngqí le ▪ It's beautiful

zhēn piàoliàng ▪ *There is so much tài duō le* ▪ *There are so many houses zhèr yǒu zhème duō fángzi* ▪ *There is a lot yǒu hěn duō* ▪ *There are so many people yǒu zhème duō rén* ▪ *There are problems yǒu wèntí* ▪ *There are hotel rooms yǒu lǚguǎn fángjiān* ▪ *It is small hěn xiǎo* ▪ *The days are long báitiān hěn cháng* ▪ *There is time to do the work yǒu shíjiān zuò gōngzuò* ▪ *There is so much noise in this hotel room zhè ge lǚguǎn de fángjiān tài chǎo le* ▪ *It's so much fun zhēn yǒu yìsi* ▪ *It's so easy zhēn róngyì* ▪ *It's so difficult zhēn nán* ▪ *It's so bad zhēn chà* ▪ *It's so good zhēn hǎo* ▪ *There is so much wine yǒu zhème duō pútáojiǔ* ▪ *There is so much coffee yǒu zhènme duō kāfēi* ▪ *There's a lot yǒu hěn duō* ▪ *It's incredible tài shén qí le* ▪ *It's so cheap zhēn piányì* ▪ *It's so expensive tài guì le* ▪ *There are so many taxis yǒu zhènme duō chūzū chē* ▪ *There is so much to learn yǒu tài duō yào xué de le* ▪ *It's so far away tài yuǎn le*

Track 6

Something yǒu xiē dōngxì ▪ *Nothing méi yǒu dōngxì* ▪ *There's something in the glass bōlǐ bēi lǐ yǒu xiē dōngxì* ▪ *There is nothing in the glass bōlǐ bēi lǐ méi yǒu dōngxì* ▪ *There is something on the table zhuōzi shàngbiān yǒu xiē dōngxì* ▪ *There isn't anything in the closet bíchú lǐ shénme yě méi yǒu* ▪ *I don't have anything in my pocket wǒ de kǒudài lǐ shénme yě méi yǒu* ▪ *Would you like something more? nín hái yào diǎn bié de shénme ma?* ▪ *I don't want anything, thanks wǒ shénme dōu bù yào xièxiè* ▪ *Is there something wrong here? zhè yǒu shénme wèntí ma?* ▪ *Nothing is wrong; everything is okay méi yǒu wèntí; yíqiè*

zhèng cháng ▪ *He doesn't know anything tā shénme dōu bù zhīdao* ▪ *She doesn't like anything tā shénme dōu bù xǐhuān* ▪ *What kind? shénmeyàng de?* ▪ *What kind of restaurant is it? nà shì shénmeyàng de cānguǎn?* ▪ *It's a Chinese restaurant nà shì yí ge Zhōngguó cānguǎn* ▪ *What is in that glass? nà ge bōlǐ bēi lǐ yǒu shénme?*

Track 7

Would you like something? nín yuànyì chī diǎn dōngxì ma? ▪ *Yes, I am hungry shì de, wǒ hěn è* ▪ *Chinese cuisine Zhōngcān* ▪ *We would like wǒmen yào* ▪ *Knife dāo* ▪ *Fork chā* ▪ *Spoon sháozi* ▪ *Chopsticks kuàizi* ▪ *Breakfast zǎocān* ▪ *Lunch wǔcān* ▪ *Dinner wǎncān* ▪ *Rice mǐfàn* ▪ *Steamed rice mǐfàn* ▪ *Fried rice chǎo mǐfàn* ▪ *Dumplings jiǎozi* ▪ *Noodles miàntiáo húndùn* ▪ *Eggs jīdàn* ▪ *Coffee kāfēi* ▪ *Cream nǎiyóu* ▪ *Sugar táng* ▪ *Juice guǒzhī* ▪ *Orange juice júzhī* ▪ *Fruit juice guǒzhī* ▪ *Milk niúǎi* ▪ *Omelet jīdàn bǐng* ▪ *Bread miànbāo* ▪ *Milk niúǎi* ▪ *Butter huángyóu* ▪ *Jam or jelly guǒjiàng* ▪ *Salt yán* ▪ *Pepper hújiāo* ▪ *Beans dòuzi* ▪ *Green beans lǜdòu* ▪ *Cereal mài piàn* ▪ *Sandwich sǎnmíngzhì* ▪ *Cheese nǎilào* ▪ *Hamburger hànǎo* ▪ *Hot dog règǒu* ▪ *Beef niúròu* ▪ *Chicken jīròu* ▪ *Fried chicken zháji* ▪ *Baked chicken kǎoji* ▪ *Fish yú* ▪ *Shrimp xiā* ▪ *Rice mǐfàn* ▪ *Potatoes tǔdòu* ▪ *French fries shùtiáo* ▪ *Soda yīnliào* ▪ *Refreshment tiánshí* ▪ *Hot pepper làjiāo* ▪ *Hot sauce làjiàng* ▪ *Cookies bǐnggān* ▪ *Soup tāng* ▪ *Vegetable soup shūcài tāng* ▪ *Chicken soup jītāng* ▪ *Carrots húluóbō* ▪ *Broccoli xīlánhua* ▪ *Cauliflower cài huā* ▪ *Salad shālà* ▪ *Beef niúròu* ▪ *Pork zhūròu* ▪ *Seafood hǎixiān* ▪ *Ice cream bīngqílín* ▪

Steak niúpái ▪ Fried rice chǎo mǐfàn ▪
Dessert tiánsǐ ▪ Beer píjiǔ ▪ Cake
dàn'gāo

Track 8

Waiter, menu please fúwùyuán qǐng gěi
wǒ càidān ▪ I would like to order wonton
soup wǒ xiǎng yào húndùn ▪ I would like
to order chicken wǒ xiǎng yào jīròu ▪ I
would like to order beef and fried rice
wǒ xiǎng yào niúròu hé chǎo mǐfàn ▪ I
would like to order dumplings and
noodles wǒ xiǎng yào jiǎozi hé miàntiáo
▪ I need chopsticks, please wǒ xūyào
kuàizi ▪ I need the menu, please wǒ
xiǎng yào càidān ▪ I need a napkin,
please wǒ xiǎng yào cānjīnzhǐ ▪ Where
do I pay the bill? wǒ zài nǎ fù zhàng ▪ I
would like to order a steak and salad wǒ
xiǎng yào niúpái hé shālà ▪ What time is
breakfast served? zǎocān shénme
shíhòu gòngyǐng? ▪ What time is lunch
served? wǔcān shénme shíhòu
gòngyǐng? ▪ Two plates of fish and rice,
please liǎng fèn yú mǐfàn cān

Track 9

I take a bath wǒ xǐzǎo ▪ You (form.) get
up nín qǐchuáng ▪ I wake up at six
o'clock in the morning wǒ zǎoshàng liù
diǎn zhōngxǐng le ▪ I can go wǒ néng qù
▪ Not any more bú yǎo le ▪ There
is/there was/there will be yǒu ▪ I prefer
rice wǒ gèng xǐhuān mǐfàn ▪ Orange
juice chéngzhī ▪ Milk niúǎi ▪ Bread and
butter miànbao hé huángyóu ▪ Breakfast
zǎofàn ▪ Lunch wǔfàn ▪ Dinner wǎnfàn ▪
Dessert tiándiǎn ▪ Waiter, I need a fork,
please fúwùyuán qǐng gěi wǒ yì gè chāzi
▪ Two cold beers, please qǐng lái liǎng
bēi bīng píjiǔ ▪ Rice wine báijiǔ ▪ I need

a cup wǒ xūyào yì ge bēizi ▪ I need glass
wǒ xūyào yì ge bōli bēi ▪ Tea chá ▪
Coffee and sugar kāfēi jiā táng ▪ Fish
and potatoes yú hé tǔdòu ▪ I would like
tea without sugar, please wǒ zhǐ yào
chá, bú yào táng ▪ He is with his friend
tā hé tā de péngyou zài yìqǐ ▪ He is
without his friend tā méi hé tā de
péngyou zài yìqǐ

Track 10

I am going to China to study wǒ qù
Zhōngguó xuéxí ▪ I am going to Beijing
for a year wǒ yào qù Běijīng yì nián ▪
That present is for you nà ge lǐwù shì
gěi nǐ de ▪ I am thirsty; that's why I am
drinking water wǒ kě le, suǒyǐ wǒ hē
shuǐ ▪ I know how to do a lot of things
wǒ huì zuò xǔduō shìqíng ▪ I know how
to play an instrument wǒ huì yǎn zǒu
yíyàng yuèqǐ ▪ I know how to sing wǒ
huì chàng gē ▪ I know how to ski wǒ huì
huáxuě ▪ Do you know how to ski? nǐ
huì huáxuě ma? ▪ I know how to play
guitar wǒ huì tán jīta ▪ Do you know how
to play guitar? nǐ huì tán jīta ma? ▪ I
know how to cook wǒ huì zuòcài ▪ Does
she know how to cook? tā huì zuòcài
ma? ▪ Do you (form.) know how to
program computers? nǐ huì biānxiě
diànnǎo chéngxù ma? ▪ I know how to
do it wǒ zhīdào zěnmē zuò ▪ I'm going
wǒ zhèng yào qù ▪ You're going nǐ yào
qù ▪ He/She is going tā yào qù ▪ We're
going wǒmen yào qù ▪ They're going
tāmen yào qù ▪ You're going nǐmen yào
qù ▪ I hear a noise wǒ tīngjiàn zàoyīn ▪ A
noise in what place zàoyīn ▪ I hear wǒ
tīngjiàn ▪ I hear a noise wǒ tīngjiàn
zàoyīn ▪ What is it? shì shénme? ▪
Someone's knocking on the door yǒu
rén qiāo mén ▪ There is someone yǒu

rén ▪ *There is someone knocking* yǒu rén qiāo ▪ *There is someone knocking on the door* yǒu rén qiāo mén ▪ *Who is it?* shuí a? ▪ *The phone is ringing* diànhuà zài xiǎng ▪ *To sleep* shuìjiào ▪ *To get* huòdé ▪ *To go out* chūqu wán ▪ *To work* gōngzuò ▪ *To know as in facts* zhīdao

CD 8

Track 1

What or which shénme háishì nǎ yī gè ▪ *Every time* měi cì ▪ *It's very early* hěn zǎo ▪ *From here to there* cóng zhèr dào nàr ▪ *How long ago?* duōcháng shíjiān yǐqián? ▪ *The harder I work, the more money I make* wǒ yuè nǚlì gōngzuò, zhèngdào de qián yuè duō ▪ *You go instead of her* nín tì tā qù ▪ *Let's go to the movies* wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng ba ▪ *The glass is full* bēizi mǎn le ▪ *The cup is empty* bēizi kōng de ▪ *Seeing is believing* kàndào le cái huì xiāngxìn ▪ *Don't mention it* bù zhí yī tí ▪ *So much the better* tài hǎo le ▪ *Careful* xiǎoxīn ▪ *Make yourself at home* qǐng zì biàn

Track 2

What are you looking for? nín zài zhǎo shénme? ▪ *I am looking for the airport* wǒ zài zhǎo jīchǎng ▪ *It's not my fault* bú shì wǒ de cuò ▪ *His country is China* tā de guójiā shì Zhōngguó ▪ *My country is the United States* wǒ de guójiā shì Měiguó ▪ *I like to go camping in the country* wǒ xǐhuān qù jiāowài yěyíng ▪ *We spend lots of time there* wǒmen zài nǎlǐ huà le hěn duō shíjiān ▪ *I get by in Chinese* wǒ de Zhōngwén hái xíng ▪ *I get by in Chinese and English* wǒ de Zhōng Yīngwén dōu hái xíng ▪ *I speak*

fluent English, Spanish, and Chinese wǒ néng shuō liúli de Yīngwén, Xìbānyáyǔ, hé Zhōngwén

Track 3

I give him the money/I give it to him wǒ bǎ qián gěi tā le ▪ *She tells me the truth/she tells it to me* tā gàosu le wǒ zhēnhuà ▪ *This is the first time that I have studied Chinese* zhè shì wǒ dì yí cì xué Zhōngwén ▪ *I am young; he is old* wǒ niánqīng tā lǎo le ▪ *Gasoline* qìyóu ▪ *Fill the tank, please* qǐng, jiāmǎn yóu ▪ *Check the tires, please* qǐng, jiǎnchá yíxià lúntāi ▪ *Check the oil, please* qǐng, chá yíxià jīyóu ▪ *What's your address?* Qǐngwèn nín de zhùzhǐ shì shénme? ▪ *I am looking for* wǒ zài zhǎo ▪ *The bank* yínháng ▪ *I am looking for the bank* wǒ zài zhǎo yínháng ▪ *I am looking for the beach* wǒ zài zhǎo hǎitān ▪ *I am looking for my hotel* wǒ zài zhǎo wǒ de lǚguǎn ▪ *I am looking for the passport* wǒ zài zhǎo wǒ de hùzhào ▪ *I am looking for my wallet* wǒ zài zhǎo wǒ de qiánbāo

Track 4

I gave the present to Robert wǒ bǎ lǐwù gěi Robert ▪ *I gave it to Robert* wǒ bǎ tā gěi Robert ▪ *I gave it to him* wǒ bǎ tā gěi tā le ▪ *The waiter gives the food to clients* fúwùyuán bǎ chī de gěi le kèhù ▪ *The waiter serves the food to the customers* fúwùyuán bǎ shíwù gěi le kèhù ▪ *John is buying the car for me* John gěi wǒ mǎi chē ▪ *The car* chē ▪ *John is buying the car for me* John gěi wǒ mǎi chē ▪ *The car* chē ▪ *John is buying the car for me* John gěi wǒ mǎi chē ▪ *The present* lǐwù ▪ *I am giving you the present* wǒ gěi nǐ lǐwù ▪ *The truth*

zhēnhuà ▪ *They're telling us the truth*
tāmen gàosu wǒ zhēnhuà ▪ *The lesson*
kè ▪ *He taught the lesson to them* tā gěi
tāmen shàngkè ▪ *The story* gùshì ▪ *I am*
telling her the story wǒ gěi tā jiǎng gùshì
▪ *The phrase* duǎnyǔ ▪ *She's repeating*
the phrase to me tā xiàng wǒ chóngfù
duǎnyǔ ▪ *The food* fàn ▪ *Jean is cooking*
the food for us Jean wèi wǒmén zuòfàn
▪ *The letter* xìn ▪ *I am writing you the*
letter wǒ gěi nín xiě xìn ▪ *The email*
diànzi yóujiàn ▪ *I am sending you the*
email wǒ gěi nimen fā diànzi yóujiàn

Track 5

The song gē ▪ *We are playing the song*
for her wǒmén wèi tā fàng gē ▪ *We are*
not playing the song for her wǒmén bú
wèi tā fàng gē ▪ *Who are they playing*
the song for? tāmen wèi shuí fàng gē? ▪
The book shū ▪ *She is reading the book*
to me tā gěi wǒ dúshū ▪ *The money* qián
▪ *The check* zhīpiào ▪ *I am writing you*
the check wǒ gěi nín xiě zhīpiào ▪ *The*
cloth yīfu ▪ *You are buying the cloth for*
the children nǐ gěi háizimen mǎi yīfu ▪
The tip xiǎofèi ▪ *We are leaving the tip*
for him wǒmén gěi tā liú xiǎofèi ▪ *The*
credit card xìnyòngkǎ ▪ *We are using the*
credit card to pay him wǒmén yòng
xìnyòngkǎ xiàng tā fùqián ▪ *I only want*
one ice cream please wǒ zhǐ xiǎng yào
yī ge bīngqí lín xièxiè ▪ *Alone* zìjǐ ▪ *She*
is going alone tā zìjǐ qù ▪ *I only want to*
pay the bill wǒ zhǐ xiǎng fùzhàng ▪ *I*
would only like rice wǒ zhǐ xiǎng yào
mǐfàn ▪ *I only need time* wǒ zhǐ xiǎng
yào shíjiān ▪ *The only thing he wants is*
money tā zhǐ xiǎng yào qián ▪ *We only*
want to order tea, not coffee wǒmén zhǐ
xiǎng yào chá bú yào kāfēi ▪ *The only*
thing I want is wǒ zhǐ xiǎng yào

Track 6

Here I am shopping in the grocery store
in China wǒ xiànzài zài Zhōngguó de yì
jiǎ shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxì ▪ *Grocery store*
shāngdiàn ▪ *Supermarket* chāoshì ▪ *The*
only thing I want to buy is wǒ zhǐ xiǎng
yào ▪ *Eggs* jīdàn ▪ *Rice* mǐfàn ▪ *Broccoli*
xīlánhua ▪ *Dumplings* jiǎozi ▪ *Tea* chá ▪
Noodles miàntiáo ▪ *What kind of*
noodles? nǎ zhǒng miàntiáo? ▪
Whatever suíbiàn ▪ *I don't care* wǒ bú
zàihū ▪ *All this food only cost me 20*
yuan suǒyǒu zhè xiē shíwù gòng huà wǒ
èrshí yuán ▪ *How inexpensive* shí zài bú
guì ▪ *What is the exchange rate from*
yuan to dollars? yǒu yuán huànchéng
Měijīn de huìlǚ shì duōshǎo? ▪ *I am*
paying the admission wǒ lái mǎi piào

Track 7

My name is Jack, and I feel like going to
the movies wǒ de míngzi jiào Jack, wǒ
xiǎng qù kàn diànyǐng ▪ *What do I do*
first? wǒ xiān zuò shénme ne? ▪ *First, I*
come from my house shǒuxiān wǒ cóng
jiā lǐ chūlái ▪ *Afterward I pay the*
admission ránhòu wǒ mǎi piào ▪ *Finally I*
see the movies zuìhòu wǒ kàn diànyǐng

Track 8

Time or the weather shíjiān huò tiānqì ▪
Do you remember the time we went to
China? nǐ hái jìde wǒmén qù Zhōngguó
de shíjiān ma? ▪ *Do you remember what*
the weather was like? nǐ hái jìde tiānqì
zěnyàng ma? ▪ *The weather is fantastic*
today jīntiān tiānqì hǎo jí le ▪ *I don't like*
the weather in New York wǒ bù xǐhuān
Niū Yuē de tiānqì ▪ *I prefer the weather*
in Beijing wǒ gèng xǐhuān Běijīng de
tiānqì ▪ *That was the last time we saw*

him? nà shì wǒmen zuìhòu yī cì jiàndào tā? • *I work and I study at the same time* wǒ tóngshí xuéxí hé gōngzuò • *Remember the time we went to the United States?* hái jìde wǒmen yìqǐ qù Měiguó de shíhòu ma? • *What was the weather like yesterday?* zuótiān tiānqì zěnyàng? • *The weather is very nice in Europe in summer time* xiàtiān ōuzhōu de tiānqì hěn hǎo • *That was the last time I went* nà shì wǒ zuìhòu yí cì qù • *This is our first time in Asia* zhè shì wǒmén dì yí cì lái Yàzhōu • *This time I am really going to have fun* zhè cì wǒ yīdīng huì wán de gāoxìng • *What's the weather like today?* jīntiān tiānqì zěnyàng?

Track 9

How long were you there? nín zài nàr duōjiǔ? • *How long did you have to wait?* nimen děng le duōjiǔ? • *From time to time, we go out together* wǒmen jīngcháng yìqǐ chūqu wán • *For a time I always ate that* wǒ céng jīng zǒng chī nà ge • *I never went there, not even one time* wǒ cónglái méi yǒu qùguò nà yí cì dōu méi yǒu • *What time is it?* I don't have a watch jǐ diǎn le? wǒ méi yǒu biǎo • *The clock on the wall isn't working* qiáng shàng de zhōng bù zǒu le • *Yesterday there wasn't anyone here* zuótiān zhèr méi yǒu rén • *I haven't seen her for a long time* wǒ hǎojiǔ méi yǒu jiàndào tā le

Track 10

What or which shénme nǎ yī ge • *What is this?* zhè shì shénme? • *Which book are you reading?* nín zài dú nǎ běn shū? • *What day is today?* jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?

What is this? zhè shì shénme? • *What are you doing?* nín zài zuò shénme? • *What is your address?* nín de dìzhǐ shì shénme? • *What is your (form.) last name?* nín guì xìng? • *Which house is it?* shì nǎ jiān fángzi? • *There are two men: which one is your father* nà yǒu liǎng ge nánrén; nǎ yī wèi shì nǐ fùqīn? • *What is there on the table?* zhuōzi shàng shì shénme? • *There are two questions: which do I answer?* yǒu liǎng gè wèntí: wǒ huídá nǎ yī gè? • *Which table do you want?* By the fireplace or by the window? nín xiǎng yào nǎ zhāng zhuō? kào bìlú de, háishì kào chuāng de? • *By the fireplace* kào bìlú de • *Fireplace* bìlú • *By* kào • *By the fireplace* kào bìlú de • *The window* chuāng • *By the window* kào chuāng de • *The table* by the window kào chuāng de zhuōzi

Track 11

What day is today? jīntiān xīngqī jǐ? • *I don't understand what's wrong* wǒ bù zhīdao chū le shénme wèntí • *What's your telephone number* nín diànhuà shì duōshǎo? • *What is this?* zhè shì shénme? • *What do you do on Thursdays?* nín xīngqīsì zuò shénme? • *Which is better: to work or to study* nǎ yíyàng gèng hǎo, gōngzuò háishì xuéxí? • *What month is it?* xiànzài shì jǐ yuè? • *What is your last name?* nǐ xìng shénme? • *What's new?* zěnmeyàng? • *Clean* gānjìng • *Dirty* zāng • *Man* nánrén • *Woman* nǚrén • *Question* wèntí • *Answer* dá'àn • *Up* shàng • *Down* xià

Track 12

Good hǎo • *Bad* huài • *It's good* hěn hǎo • *That's bad* tài huài le • *Big* dà • *Small*

xiǎo ▪ *The house isn't big; it's small*
 fángzi bú dà, hěn xiǎo ▪ *Thick hòu ▪ Thin*
 báo ▪ *Ugly chǒu ▪ Pretty piàoliàng ▪ Fat*
 pàng ▪ *Skinny shòu ▪ A little yī diǎn ▪ A*
lot hěn duō ▪ Far yuǎn ▪ Near jìn ▪ Inside
lǐmiàn ▪ I am inside the house wǒ zài
fángzi lǐmiàn ▪ I am outside the house
wǒ zài fángzi wàimiàn ▪ I am in the yard
wǒ zài yuǎnzi lǐ ▪ The yard yuǎnzi ▪ Front
yard qiányuǎn ▪ Backyard hòuyuǎn ▪
Basement dìxiàshì ▪ Bedroom wǒshì ▪
Kitchen chúfáng ▪ Bathroom
wèishēngjiān ▪ Living room kètīng ▪
Dining room cāntīng ▪ Window
chuānghu ▪ Ceiling wūdǐng ▪ Roof
fándǐng ▪ Chimney yāncóng ▪ Fireplace
bílú ▪ Kitchen sink chúfáng shuǐchí ▪
Bathroom sink wèishēngjiān shuǐchí ▪
Bar of soap féizào ▪ Shampoo xǐfà shuǐ
 ▪ *Wash cloth cǎiliǎn máojīn ▪ Towel yùjīn*
 ▪ *Toilet mǎtǒng ▪ Toilet paper shǒuzhǐ*

Track 13

To lock the door suǒmén ▪ To unlock the
door kāimén ▪ Carpet dītǎn ▪ Tile dībǎn ▪
Counter táizi ▪ Light dēng ▪ Door mén ▪
Bed chuáng ▪ Closet bìchú ▪ Walls
qiáng ▪ Light switch diàn dēng kāi guān
 ▪ *Electrical outlet chāzuò ▪ Inside lǐmiàn*
 ▪ *Outside wàimiàn ▪ Tomorrow míngtiān*
 ▪ *Today jīntiān ▪ Nothing shénme dōu*
 méi yǒu ▪ *Something shénme ▪ Difficult*
 nán ▪ *Easy róngyì ▪ Expensive guì ▪*
Cheap piányi ▪ Light qīng ▪ Heavy zhòng

▪ *Enemy dírén ▪ Friend péngyou ▪ Nice*
 hǎo ▪ *Mean huài*

Track 14

Each or every měi ▪ I study every day wǒ
měitiān xuéxí ▪ Every time I go there, it's
sunny wǒ měi cì qù nà dōu yángguāng
cànlàn ▪ Each week is a new adventure
měi ge xīngqī dōu shì yí cì xīn tàn xiǎn ▪
Every year we do something different
měinián wǒmen dōu zuò yìxiē bùtóng de
shì ▪ Each time you go you earn points
nǐ měi cì qù dōu huì dedào xīn jī fēn ▪
Every trip includes a round-trip ticket měi
cì lǚxíng dōu yǒu yí zhāng wǎng
fǎn piào

Track 15

It's very early fēicháng zǎo ▪ It's very late
fēicháng wǎn ▪ I have a lot of work wǒ
yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò ▪ Very or a lot hěn
huò fēicháng ▪ It's very early hěn zǎo ▪ I
have a lot of work wǒ yǒu hěn duō
gōngzuò ▪ A lot of money hěn duō qián ▪
Very early hěn zǎo ▪ A lot of people hěn
duō rén ▪ Very far hěn yuǎn ▪ Very
expensive hěn guì ▪ Very good hěn hǎo ▪
Very bad hěn huài ▪ Very late hěn wǎn ▪
A lot of time hěn duō shíjiān ▪ Very often
hěn jīngcháng ▪ Very sad hěn bēishāng
 ▪ *Very happy hěn kuài lè ▪ Very near*
 hěn jìn