



**Learn in Your Car®**

# MANDARIN CHINESE

by Henry N. Raymond

## LEVEL TWO

**Learn In Your Car – Mandarin Chinese** is the only language learning system designed to teach a foreign language in your car as you drive, without the aid of a textbook. However, for your reference, this booklet contains the entire recorded text so that you can see how the words are spelled. This booklet also contains additional explanations which will be helpful to you if you have trouble understanding some of the concepts in the program.

### ABOUT THIS COURSE

**Learn In Your Car – Mandarin Chinese Level Two** is designed and organized with the traveler in mind. The following guidelines are used:

1. The basic premise is that communicating in a language requires learning words, phrases and sentences: but you can't learn to communicate effectively in a language unless you know the individual meaning of each word.
2. The emphasis is on communication. Words, phrases or sentences can be used to communicate. It is not always necessary to use a complete sentence to convey a thought.
3. It teaches the way a child learns. Children start by learning one-word sentences, then two-word sentences, etc.
4. It teaches the most important things first. This course does not use your valuable memory to store useless words. The important words you need to survive and get around are taught first. Grammar is introduced in the later lessons, but it is taught with examples rather than rules.

5. No more than one new word is introduced at a time. This means you won't hear a sentence or a phrase and wonder which sound corresponds to which word.

6. No textbook is required. The fact that no more than one new word is introduced at a time enables you to use the CDs effectively without referring to a textbook. The CDs are designed to be used without a textbook so that you can use them while driving a car or while doing other things that require similar amounts of concentration.

7. Literal (word-for-word) translations are used as much as possible. This enables you to understand how a sentence or phrase is constructed and what the individual words mean.

## **HOW TO USE "LEARN IN YOUR CAR-MANDARIN CHINESE"**

The first track on the first disk is an introduction. Lessons start on the following track.

Start by playing through the first lesson. For each expression you will hear the English version followed by a pause, then the Chinese translation followed by a pause, then the Chinese translation a second time followed by a third pause. At first, you will only be able to imitate the Chinese words in the two pauses after the Chinese translations (the second and third pauses). As you learn and progress, you will be able to recall and recite the Chinese version during the first pause before you hear the first Chinese translation. Be sure to speak the Chinese expressions out loud. The rate at which you learn will be significantly slower if you do not speak the expressions aloud.

Play the first lesson several times until you learn most of it. Then start playing the first lesson followed by the next lesson until you learn most of this lesson. As you progress, keep adding lessons. Always go back to the beginning of the first lesson to reinforce the material you have already learned. (As you progress through the material, you may want to restart at some place other than the start

of the first lesson. This is fine as long as you know all the material ahead of your starting point. Later lessons are designed with the assumption that you already know the material in earlier lessons.)

### **NOTES ABOUT THE TEXT**

- Words that are colored with either red or blue font in the text have the same meaning in both English and Mandarin. When a new word is introduced, it will usually be in colored font.
- Literal translations are in brackets with an "L." such as: [L. This is a literal translation.]
- Words in brackets [like this] are understood, but are not heard on the tapes.

### **NOTES ABOUT THE CDs**

- The CD format with each lesson on a separate track allows you to instantly target the exact lesson you wish to review. The disc and track numbers for each lesson are listed in the Table of Contents.
- The Chinese and English translations are on separate channels. If you wish to hear only the Chinese translations, simply adjust the balance control of your CD player so that you hear only the Chinese version.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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—Henry N. Raymond

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## THE LANGUAGES OF CHINA

Depending on the source, experts say that Chinese has five to eight major language groupings and at least 200 dialects. Mandarin Chinese, the language recorded in this series, is the official language of both the People's Republic of China ("Mainland China") and Taiwan. Mandarin is universally used and understood throughout Mainland China and Taiwan, though there are some differences in word usage that have developed between the Mainland and Taiwan. Mandarin is also one of Singapore's official languages.

Mandarin is based on the Beijing (Peking) dialect of northern China. In many places, the traveler will encounter people who use Mandarin but speak it with a heavy accent based on the dialect of their region, making it more challenging for the Mandarin learner to understand them. In some areas, the people prefer to speak their own dialect among themselves, but will politely switch to Mandarin when talking with a Mandarin speaker. Most notable in this regard are Guangdong (Canton) Province and Hong Kong, where the residents speak Cantonese; and Tibet, along with the western and northwestern provinces of Mainland China, where the native groups of these areas speak Tibetan or Turkic languages. Other regional Chinese dialects, especially in northern China, are more similar to Mandarin.

## CHINESE CHARACTERS

Despite the number of dialects, Chinese has a universal writing system based on pictographic characters. People speaking different dialects can communicate by writing Chinese characters. Each character represents a one-syllable word or concept (and often has multiple meanings, just like English words), though most words in modern Chinese consist of two or more characters.

In the modern era, however, there is a significant differentiation between two types of written Chinese. A simplified character system was officially adopted by Mainland China in the 1950s and expanded upon later. The pronunciation of these characters does not change; but they are written with fewer strokes, so that they are more easily memorized and written. Simplified characters are also used by Chinese speakers in Singapore and Malaysia.

Simplified characters are not used in Taiwan, where the character writing system is a somewhat sensitive issue due to its political tensions with Mainland China. The retention and use of traditional characters is widely viewed in Taiwan as a means of preserving Chinese culture. Hong Kong has also retained the use of traditional characters, but since Mainland China regained political control of Hong Kong in

1997, the use of simplified characters there has increased.

The booklets in this series contain simplified characters.

## **PINYIN AND TONES IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE**

### **Pinyin – representing Chinese sounds with the Latin alphabet**

Speakers of Western languages require a pronunciation aid when learning the pictographic Chinese language. This is because Chinese characters themselves contain no phonetic pronunciation element. When the Latin alphabet is used as such an aid, the system is referred to as "romanization". Numerous romanization systems have been used over the years by both Western and Chinese scholars and teachers. The "Hànyǔ Pīnyīn" 汉语拼音 system (often referred to as "pinyin") used in this series was officially adopted in Mainland China in the late 1950s as the romanization system for Mandarin Chinese and is widely used inside and outside of China. Educators in China now use pinyin along with characters to teach Chinese children their own language. Nevertheless, most Chinese are not completely comfortable with pinyin spellings, and tend to think in terms of characters, rather than their renderings in pinyin.

The traveler will find that, along with characters, pinyin is used widely on public and commercial signs in Mainland

China (in part a result of official policy). While the pinyin spellings are not always correct, this signage is often useful to Mandarin language learners. 2

It should be noted that numerous Mandarin romanization systems have been used in Taiwan, which now officially uses a slightly different system known as "Tōngyòng Pīnyīn" 通用拼音. Many romanized spellings of Mandarin names and words in Taiwan will look somewhat different from those in "Hànyǔ Pīnyīn" 汉语拼音.

### **Tones and tone markings**

The Chinese languages and dialects are tonal in nature. This means that each word is assigned a particular tonal inflection. Chinese has many fewer syllables than English, and using tones multiplies the possible uses of those syllables. Many words sound exactly alike except for the tone inflection added to the word, so the tone is important to the understanding of the word.

Mandarin has four tones. Here they are with their symbols as used in this text:

- first tone (This is a steady high tone)
- ˊ second tone (This tone rises as the syllable is spoken.)

- ✓ third tone (This tone starts high, dips low, then rises high again)
- ✓ fourth tone (This tone falls from high to low as the syllable is spoken.)

Mandarin also uses a fifth, neutral tone, represented by no mark. It is frequently, but not always, applied to the second character in a two-character word. For example, “**qián**mian” 前面 (L. **front side**) means “in front” or “ahead”, and “miàn”, which usually carries the fourth tone, has the neutral tone when used in this word.

A common example of the importance of tones to distinguish meaning is with the sound “ma”. “Mā” 妈 (first tone) represents the character for “mother”; “má” 麻 (second tone) represents the character for “numb” or “tingling”; “mǎ” 马 (third tone) represents the character for “horse”; and “mà” 骂 (fourth tone) represents the character for “to scold”.

### Tone changes in context

Sometimes the spoken tone of a character changes when it precedes another character. The most common changes occur with the words “yī” 一 (one) and “bù” 不 (no, not).

“Yī” 一 (one) has the first tone. However, when it precedes a

first-tone or third-tone character it is pronounced with the fourth tone. For example “yī zhāng piào” 一张票 (one ticket, or a ticket) is pronounced “yì zhāng piào”, and “yībǎi” 一百 (one hundred) becomes “yìbǎi”.

When preceding a fourth-tone character, “yī” 一 takes the second tone; for example “yīkuài” 一块儿 (together) is pronounced “yíkuài”.

“Bù” 不 (no, not) has the fourth tone, but preceding the fourth tone, it is pronounced with the second tone. For example, “bù shì” 不是 (is not) is spoken as “bú shì”.

Also, as a general rule, any third tone character changes to a second tone when preceding another third tone. For example the pronunciation of “kěyǐ” 可以 (can, may) changes to “kéyǐ”. This rule also applies to two characters that are not actually part of the same word. For example “hěn hǎo” 很好 (very good) would be pronounced “hén hǎo”.

Since this series emphasizes learning conversational Mandarin, the recordings reflect changes to the spoken tone of a character in context. The booklet shows all written tone changes for yī and bù, but shows the written changes from the third to the second tone only when the characters in

question are part of the same word, as with the example of “kěyǐ” changing to “kéyǐ” above.

Continuing to listen to and repeat the words and phrases in this series will help in memorizing these tone changes in context.

### Quick pinyin pronunciation guide

Pinyin makes use of all the vowels in English, along with an additional u containing an umlaut mark (ü), and most of the consonants. Here is a rough guide to the pronunciation of vowels and vowel combinations in pinyin:

a	a, like in father
ai	ai, like I
ao	ow, like now
e	uh, like spud
ei	ey, like hey
i	(after b, d, j, l, m, n, p, q, t, x, and y) ee, like in bee
i	(after c, s, and z); “si” would be roughly like in sir
i	(after ch, r, sh, and zh) ir, “chi” would be roughly chir as in chirp
ia / ie	ye, like yen
o	(at the end of a syllable) short o, between oh and aw, roughly like maw
o	(in the middle of a syllable) long o, like on loan

ou	o, like show
u	(after b, d, f, g, h, k, l, p, r, s, t, w, and z) oo, like tool
u	(after j, q, x, and y) eu, roughly like news
ua	wa, like wallow
uai	wai, like why
ue	ueh, roughly like went
ui	way, like sway
uo	uoh, like war
ü	eu, roughly like news

The more difficult consonants and consonant combinations used in pinyin are roughly pronounced as follows:

c	ts, roughly like waits
q	tch, roughly like twitch
x	thin sh, roughly like shell
z	dz, roughly like adze
zh	thick g, roughly like George

### Word spacing in pinyin

Chinese characters have the same spacing in between them no matter whether they stand alone or are combined to form a word. Word spacing in pinyin is a little more like English. Although there are some official standards for how syllables and words in pinyin are grouped, they are often not followed. In this text, two- or three-character words are grouped together in pinyin, single-character words stand



alone, and grammatical particles stand alone, with certain exceptions, including the aspect markers “le” 了, “guo” 过, and “zhe” 着.

### Vowels preceded by an apostrophe

For some two-character words in the pinyin text, the vowel beginning the second character is preceded by an apostrophe. This is to help distinguish where the second character begins in cases where more than one reading is possible. For example, “dàng'àn” 档案 (a file or record) without the apostrophe might be confused with “dǎngǎn” 胆敢 (to dare to, be reckless as to).

### Measure words

In Mandarin Chinese, when a noun is counted in any way, a measure word must be placed between the number and the noun. It is similar to certain nouns in English that require measures, such as “three sheets of paper” or “a flock of birds”. Measure words are used when talking about amounts or quantities of things. Different types of items use different measure words. “Gè” 个 is the most common measure word. It is often substituted for other measure words when one does not know the correct measure word to use. In this text, measure words will often be written on the English side as “(m.)” because there is not always a direct translation for it.

### Particles

Mandarin Chinese contains a number of words called “particles” that do not carry meaning themselves, but play a grammatical role. Three important roles for particles are to indicate a question, to indicate the possessive, and to indicate past tense. For example, the particle “mā” 吗 at the end of a sentence shows that the sentence is a question, such as “Nǐ hǎo ma?” 你好吗? meaning “How are you?” [L. You good (question)?]. Another particle, “de” 的 indicates the possessive. For example “wǒ de shū” 我的书 means “my book” [L. me (possessive) book]. It functions in some ways like the possessive “s” in English. Finally, the past tense is not indicated by verb conjugation, but rather by context and/or the addition of the particle “le” 了 or “guo” 过. For example “Wǒmen chī le wǎn fàn.” 我们吃了晚饭 means “We ate dinner.” [L. We eat (past tense particle) dinner.] There are also a number of other particles with different functions. In this text, particles are indicated with the following notations: “q.” = the question particle “mā” 吗  
“p.” = the possessive particle “de” 的  
“asp.” = the aspect markers “le” 了, “guo” 过, and “zhe” 着, which are usually added to a verb to indicate the completion of an action, a past experience, a changed feature or a new situation, or an ongoing state.  
“part.” = for particles like “de” (得, 地, or 的), “ne” 呢 and “ba” 吧 that serve various other purposes.

## LESSON 29 – FORMING QUESTIONS DÌ ÈRSHÍJIǔ KÈ – WÈN JÙ [L. ask sentence] 问句

to grow [L. grow (part.)]. . . . . zhǎng de . . . . . 长得  
 He is big. / He grows big. [L. He grow (part.) big] . . . . . Tā zhǎng de dà. . . . . 他长得大。  
 When speaking of people's size, "zhǎng de" 长得 is used though not meaning literally "still growing." With objects, "dà" 大 can be used by itself.

Is he big? [L. He grows (part.) big not big?]. . . . . Tā zhǎng de dà bú dà? . . . . . 他长得大不大?  
 Yes, he is big. / Big. . . . . Dà. . . . . 大。  
 The sentence above could also be answered, "Tā zhǎng de dà" 他长得大. Mandarin does not have a word that directly translates as "yes."

She is big. / Her frame is big. . . . . Tā de gèzi dà. . . . . 她的个子大。  
 Is she big? [L. Her frame big not big?] . . . . . Tā de gèzi dà bú dà?. . . . . 她的个子大不大?  
 No, she is not big. . . . . Bú dà. . . . . 不大。  
 The sentence above could also be answered, "Tā de gèzi bú dà" 她的个子不大。

It is big. . . . . Dà. . . . . 大。  
 No pronoun is used for "it" when the subject is understood.

Is it big? . . . . . Dà bú dà? / Dà ma? . . . . . 大不大? / 大吗?  
 The answer to this last question would be either "Dà 大." OR "Bú dà 不大."

You have a car. . . . . Nǐ yǒu chēzi. . . . . 你有车子。  
 Do you have a car [(q.)]? . . . . . Nǐ yǒu chēzi ma? . . . . . 你有车子吗?  
 The train is [located] at the station. . . . . Huǒchē zài huǒchēzhàn. . . . . 火车在火车站。

Is the <b>train</b> at the station [(q.)]? . . . . .	Huǒchē zài huǒchēzhàn ma? . . . . .	火车在火车站吗?
You <b>understand</b> . . . . .	Nǐ dǒng. . . . .	你懂。
<b>Do you understand?</b> . . . . .	Nǐ dǒng bù dǒng? / Nǐ dǒng ma? . . . . .	你懂不懂? / 你懂吗?
It's <b>too big</b> . . . . .	Tài dà. . . . .	太大。
Is it <b>too big</b> ? [L. <b>Too big</b> (q.)] . . . . .	Tài dà ma? . . . . .	太大吗?
There is.... / There are.... . . . . .	Yǒu.... . . . . .	有...
Is there....? / Are there....? [L. <b>have not have</b> ....?] . . . . .	Yǒu méiyǒu.... . . . . .	有没有...
There isn't.... / There isn't any. / There aren't any. [L. <b>Not have</b> .] . . . . .	Méiyǒu. . . . .	没有。
It's far <b>from here</b> . . . . .	Lí zhèr yuǎn. . . . .	离这儿远。
Is it <b>far</b> from here [(q.)]? . . . . .	Lí zhèr yuǎn ma? . . . . .	离这儿远吗?
Is it <b>far</b> from here? [L. from here <b>far not far</b> ?] . . . . .	Lí zhèr yuǎn bù yuǎn? . . . . .	离这儿远不远?
You <b>want to go</b> . . . . .	Nǐ yào qù. . . . .	你要去。
<b>Do you want to go?</b> . . . . .	Nǐ yào bú yào qù? / Nǐ yào qù ma? . . . . .	你要不要去? / 你要去吗?
It is.... . . . . .	Shì.... . . . . .	是...
Is it....? [L. <b>Is not is</b> ....?] . . . . .	Shì bú shì....?. . . . .	是不是...
What is it? [L. <b>Is what</b> ?]. . . . .	Shì shénme? . . . . .	是什么?
Who's that? [L. <b>That is who</b> ?]. . . . .	Nà shì shéi? . . . . .	那是谁?
<b>with shower</b> [L. <b>Bring shower</b> ]. . . . .	dài lín yù . . . . .	带淋浴
There is a room with a shower. [L. Have <b>one</b> (m.) with <b>shower</b> (p.) room.] . . . . .	Yǒu yí gè dài lín yù de fángjiān. . . . .	有一个带淋浴的房间。
Is there a <b>room</b> with a <b>shower</b> ? . . . . .	Yǒu yí gè dài lín yù de fángjiān ma? . . . . .	有一个带淋浴的房间吗?
<b>Is there a</b> room with a shower? . . . . .	Yǒu méiyǒu yí gè dài lín yù de fángjiān? . . . . .	有没有一个带淋浴的房间?

This lesson shows three main questions patterns in Mandarin. The first pattern simply adds the question particle “ma” 吗 to the end of a statement to change the statement into a question. The second pattern repeats a verb or adjective with the word “bù” 不 (not) between the repeated words. The third pattern uses the phrase, “yǒu méiyǒu” 有没有 (have not-have) at the start of a sentence to ask “is there...?” Another way to ask a question is to use a question word such as “shénme” 什么 (what) or “shéi” 谁 (who) in the sentence.

Mandarin does not have an exact word equivalent to “yes” in English. To answer “yes” to a question, Chinese often answer with the key adjective or verb which appears in the question. For example: “Do you have...?” might be answered “Have.”; “Is it big?” might be answered, “Big.”; “Is that a book?” might be answered, “Is.”

## LESSON 30 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GENERAL DÌ SĀNSHÍ KÈ – CHÁNGYÒNG Yǔ

### [L. frequent use language] 常用语

I must....	Wǒ bìxū....	我 必须...
I must buy a book. / I must buy one [(m.)] book.	Wǒ bìxū mǎi yì běn shū..	我 必须 买 一 本 书。
I have to....	Wǒ děi....	我 得...
I have to buy two [(m.)] books.	Wǒ děi mǎi liǎng běn shū..	我 得 买 两 本 书。
I should....	Wǒ yīnggāi....	我 应该...
I should buy a car.	Wǒ yīnggāi mǎi chē.	我 应该 买 车。
years (of age)	suì	岁
How old are you? (to a child) [L. You how many years of age?]	Nǐ jǐ suì?	你 几 岁?
how big [L. many big]	duō dà	多 大
years of age	niánjì	年 纪

how old [L. **year age many big**] . . . . . niánjì duō dà . . . . . 年纪多大  
 How old are you? (to an adult) [L. **You**  
 year age many big (**asp.**)] . . . . . Nǐ niánjì duō dà le? . . . . . 你年纪多大了?  
 The aspect marker “le” 了 at the end of the sentence above indicates a new situation, implying “what age have you reached as of now?”

**Where do you live?** . . . . . Nǐ zhù zài nǎr? . . . . . 你住在哪儿?  
 to give . . . . . gěi . . . . . 给  
 Show me. / **Give me look.** . . . . . Gěi wǒ kànkàn. . . . . 给我看看。  
**a little** . . . . . yì diǎnr . . . . . 一点儿  
 Slow down. / **Slow a little.** . . . . . Mǎn yì diǎnr. . . . . 慢一点儿。  
 I **want to go.** . . . . . Wǒ yào qù. . . . . 我要去。  
 another . . . . . bié . . . . . 别  
 Do you have **something else?** . . . . . Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu bié de? . . . . . 你有没有别的?  
 Can you....? . . . . . Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ....? . . . . . 你可不可以...?  
 photograph . . . . . xiàng. . . . . 相  
 take a photograph . . . . . zhào gè xiàng . . . . . 照个相  
 Can you take a **photograph?** . . . . . Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ zhào gè xiàng? . . . . . 你可不可以照个相?  
 Can you take a photograph **for me?** . . . . . Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ gěi wǒ zhào gè xiàng? . . . . . 你可不可以给我照个相?  
 to write . . . . . xiě . . . . . 写  
 to write **for me** . . . . . gěi wǒ xiě. . . . . 给我写  
 to write **down for me** . . . . . gěi wǒ xiě xiàlai. . . . . 给我写下来  
 Can you write it? / **Can you write it down** for me? . . . . . Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ gěi wǒ xiě xiàlai? . . . . . 你可不可以给我写下来?  
 The third tone “kě” 可 (can) changes to the second tone when preceding the third tone “yǐ” 以 (particle).

the **opposite** of big / **big's opposite** . . . . . dà de fǎnyìcí . . . . . 大的反义词

I <b>don't know</b> this <b>character</b> .	Wǒ bù <b>zhīdao</b> zhège <b>zì</b> .	我 <b>不</b> 知道这个 <b>字</b> 。
I don't know <b>how to say</b> ...	Wǒ bù zhīdao <b>zěnmē shuō</b> ....	我 <b>不</b> 知道 <b>怎么</b> 说...
the meaning.	yìsi	意思
That means " <b>book</b> ". / Meaning <b>just</b> is " <b>book</b> ".	Yìsi <b>jiù</b> shì <b>shū</b> .	意思 <b>就</b> 是书。
Does that mean "book"? / <b>Meaning</b> is <b>not</b> is "book"?	Yìsi shì <b>bú</b> shì shū? . . . . .	意思 <b>是</b> 不是书?
What does that mean? / <b>That</b> is <b>what</b> meaning?	<b>Nà</b> shì <b>shénme</b> yìsi? . . . . .	<b>那</b> 是 <b>什么</b> 意思?
How do you spell that? / <b>How</b> spell?	<b>Zěnmē</b> pīn? . . . . .	<b>怎么</b> 拼?
How do you spell <b>that</b> [(m.)] <b>word</b> ?	<b>Nàge</b> <b>cí</b> zěnmē pīn? . . . . .	<b>那个</b> 词 <b>怎么</b> 拼?
How <b>do</b> you <b>write</b> that [(m.)] <b>character</b> ?	<b>Nàge</b> <b>zì</b> zěnmē xiě? . . . . .	<b>那个</b> 字 <b>怎么</b> 写?
How does one say "please" in Chinese? [L. "Please", <b>Chinese</b> how <b>say</b> ?].	"Please", <b>Zhōngwén</b> zěnmē <b>shuō</b> ? . . . . .	"Please" <b>中文</b> 怎么 <b>说</b> ?
I <b>need</b> ....	Wǒ <b>xūyào</b> ....	我 <b>需要</b> ...
I <b>need</b> <b>help</b> .	Wǒ <b>xūyào</b> <b>bāngzhù</b> .	我 <b>需要</b> 帮助。
<b>Where</b> is <b>John's</b> suitcase?	<b>Yuēhàn</b> de yīxiāng <b>zài nǎr</b> ?	<b>约翰</b> 的衣箱 <b>在</b> 哪儿?
<b>Very</b> good. / <b>Very</b> well. / It's good. / It's fine.	<b>Hěn hǎo</b> .	<b>很好</b> 。
Of course. / Clearly.	<b>Dāngrán</b> .	<b>当然</b> 。
O.K. / It's O.K. [L. can / possible]	<b>Kéyǐ</b> .	<b>可以</b> 。
O.K., <b>no</b> <b>problem</b> .	<b>Kéyǐ</b> , <b>méi wèntí</b> .	<b>可以</b> , <b>没</b> 问题。
It doesn't matter. [L. No <b>have</b> <b>relationship</b> .]	<b>Méiyǒu</b> <b>guānxi</b> .	<b>没</b> 有 <b>关系</b> 。
not bad / <b>not</b> <b>wrong</b> .	<b>búcuò</b>	<b>不错</b>
That's not bad. [L. <b>That</b> not <b>wrong</b> .]	<b>Nà</b> <b>búcuò</b> .	<b>那</b> <b>不错</b> 。
pity.	<b>kěxī</b> .	<b>可惜</b>
That's too bad. [L. <b>very</b> <b>pity</b> ]	<b>Hěn</b> <b>kěxī</b> .	<b>很</b> 可惜。
so-so [L. <b>horse</b> <b>horse</b> <b>tiger</b> <b>tiger</b> ]	<b>mǎma</b> <b>hūhu</b>	<b>马</b> <b>马</b> <b>虎</b> <b>虎</b>
stomach.	<b>dùzi</b>	<b>肚子</b>

hungry . . . . . è. . . . . 饿  
 I'm hungry. [L. I stomach **hungry** (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒ è le. / Wǒ dùzi è le. . . . . 我饿了。 / 我肚子饿了。  
 The aspect marker “le” 了 implies a change in condition and can often be translated as “has become”.

mouth . . . . . kǒu . . . . . 口  
 thirsty . . . . . kě . . . . . 渴  
 I'm thirsty. / My **mouth** has become  
 thirsty. [L. My **mouth** thirsty (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒ kǒu kě le. . . . . 我口渴了。  
 to feel . . . . . juéde. . . . . 觉得  
 I'm hot. / I **feel** very **hot**. . . . . Wǒ juéde hěn rè. . . . . 我觉得很热。  
 I'm warm. / I **feel** very **warm**. . . . . Wǒ juéde hěn nuǎnhuo. . . . . 我觉得很暖和。  
 I'm cold. / I **feel** very **cold**. . . . . Wǒ juéde hěn lěng. . . . . 我觉得很冷。  
 I'm tired. / I **have become** **tired**. [L. I **tired** (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒ lèi le. . . . . 我累了。  
 I'm lost. [L. I **lose** **road** (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒ mílù le. . . . . 我迷路了。  
 It's nice weather. / **Weather** very good. . . . . Tiānqì hěn hǎo. . . . . 天气很好。  
 It's cold. / **Weather** very **cold**. . . . . Tiānqì hěn lěng. . . . . 天气很冷。  
 It's cold. / The **weather** has become cold. . . . . Tiānqì lěng le. . . . . 天气冷了。  
 The optional “le” 了 aspect marker implies a recent change in the weather.

It's hot. / **Weather** very **hot**. . . . . Tiānqì hěn rè. . . . . 天气很热。  
 It's **warm** today. / **Today** very **warm**. . . . . Jīntiān hěn nuǎnhuo. . . . . 今天很暖和。  
 It's **cool** weather. / **Weather** very **cool**. . . . . Tiānqì hěn liángkuài. . . . . 天气很凉快。  
 the sky. . . . . tiān . . . . . 天

The adverb “hěn” 很 (very) is normally added to indicate a plain description. Without it, a sentence might indicate a comparison, rather than just a description.

It's sunny. / <b>Sky clear.</b> . . . . .	Tiān qíng. . . . .	天晴。
It's sunny. / <b>Have sun.</b> . . . . .	Yǒu tàiyáng. . . . .	有太阳。
It <b>has become sunny.</b> . . . . .	Yǒu tàiyáng le. . . . .	有太阳了。
wind . . . . .	fēng . . . . .	风
It's windy. / <b>Wind blows.</b> . . . . .	Guā fēng le. . . . .	刮风了。

The aspect marker “le” 了 is nearly always used observing weather conditions, especially rapid changes like a wind coming up.

(asp.) = aspect marker. The aspect marker “le” 了 indicates a new or changed situation.

## LESSON 31 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, **TRANSPORTATION**

### DÌ SĀNSHÍYÍ KÈ – **JIAOTONG FANGMIAN** DE CHANGYONG YU

[L. **transportation aspect** (p.) often use language] **交通方面**的常用语

Excuse me sir. (when asking a question) [L. <b>please ask</b> sir] . . . . .	Qǐngwèn xiānsheng. . . . .	请问先生。
Train <b>leaves what</b> time? . . . . .	Huǒchē jǐ diǎn zhōng líkāi? . . . . .	火车 <b>几点钟</b> 离开?
Train <b>to Beijing</b> leaves what <b>time</b> ? . . . . .	Dào Běijīng de huǒchē jǐ diǎn zhōng líkāi? . . . . .	到 <b>北京</b> 的火车 <b>几点钟</b> 离开?
When does the <b>next [time] train</b> to Beijing leave? . . . . .	Xià bān dào Běijīng de huǒchē jǐ diǎn zhōng líkāi? . . . . .	<b>下班</b> 到 <b>北京</b> 的 <b>火车</b> <b>几点钟</b> 离开?
then / just about to . . . . .	jiù. . . . .	就
<b>in ten minutes</b> . . . . .	guò shí fēn zhōng . . . . .	过 <b>十分钟</b>
The train leaves in ten minutes. [L. Train pass <b>ten minutes then</b> leaves.] . . . . .	Huǒchē guò shí fēn zhōng jiù líkāi. . . . .	火车过 <b>十分钟</b> <b>就</b> 离开。
It leaves at ten o'clock in the morning. [L. Morning <b>ten o'clock leave</b> .] . . . . .	Zǎoshàng shí diǎn zhōng líkāi. . . . .	早上 <b>十点钟</b> 离开。



How much [money] for one [(m.)] ticket? . . . . .	Yī zhāng piào duōshao qián? . . . . .	一张票多少钱?
First or second class? [L. Head class (p.) or second class (p.)?] . . . . .	Tóuděng de háishì èrděng de? . . . . .	头等的还是二等的?
Second class, please. [L. Second class (p.), thank you.] . . . . .	Èrděng de, xièxie. . . . .	二等的,谢谢。
It's sixty yuan. train ticket to Beijing . . . . .	Liùshí yuán. dào Běijīng de huǒchē piào . . . . .	六十元。 到北京的火车票
ten o'clock in the morning train to Beijing . . . . .	zǎoshàng shí diǎn zhōng dào Běijīng de huǒchē . . . . .	早上十点钟到北京的火 车
He wants to buy one [(m.)] ticket for the train that leaves for Beijing at ten o'clock in the morning. . . . .	Tā yào mǎi yì zhāng zǎoshàng shí diǎn zhōng dào Běijīng de huǒchē piào. . . . .	他要买一张早上十点钟 到北京的火车票。
the bus to the beach . . . . .	dào hǎitān de gōnggòng qìchē . . . . .	到海滩的公共汽车
Excuse me sir, where is the bus to the beach? . . . . .	Qǐngwèn xiānsheng, dào hǎitān de gōnggòng qìchē zài nǎr? . . . . .	请问先生,到海滩的公共 汽车在哪儿?
It's over there, on the left [side]. . . . .	Zài nàr, kào zuǒbian. . . . .	在那儿,靠左边。
Which one [(m.)]? There are very many. . . . .	Nǎ yí gè? Yǒu hěn duō. . . . .	哪一个? 有很多。
It's the number five vehicle. [L. Is five (m.) vehicle.]. . . . .	Shì wǔ lù chē. . . . .	是五路车。
Thank you very much. . . . .	Xièxie nǐ. . . . .	谢谢你。
goes to the beach . . . . .	qù hǎitān . . . . .	去海滩
Does this bus go to the beach? [L. This (m.) vehicle goes beach (q.)]. . . . .	Zhè lù chē qù hǎitān ma? . . . . .	这路车去海滩吗?
No, the number 5 goes to the beach. [L. No, five (m.) vehicle goes beach.] . . . . .	Bù, wǔ lù chē qù hǎitān. . . . .	不, 五路车去海滩。
What time does it leave? . . . . .	Jǐ diǎn zhōng líkāi?. . . . .	几点钟离开?
the last bus to the beach [L. last go beach (p.) bus] . . . . .	zuìhòu qù hǎitān de gōnggòng qìchē. . . . .	最后去海滩的公共汽车

At what time does the last bus to the beach leave? [L. Last go beach (p.) bus what time leaves?]. . . . .	Zuìhòu qù hǎitān de gōnggòng qìchē jǐ diǎn zhōng líkāi?	最后去海滩的公共汽车几点钟离开?
the last bus / last one [(m.)] vehicle . . . . .	zuìhòu yí bān chē. . . . .	最后一班车
The last bus leaves at 17:20. . . . .	Zuìhòu yí bān chē shíqī diǎn èrshí fēn líkāi. . . . .	最后一班车十七点二十分离开。
I want to rent a car. [L. I want rent one (m.) car.] . . . . .	Wǒ yào zū yí liàng chēzi. . . . .	我要租一辆车子。
I want a vehicle with a trunk. [L. I want have trunk (p.) vehicle.] . . . . .	Wǒ yào yǒu hòuxiāng de chē. . . . .	我要有后箱的车。

## LESSON 32 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, MONEY DÌ SĀNSHÍ'ÈR KÈ – HUÒBÌ YÒNGYŪ

### [L. currency use language] 货币用语

vicinity / nearby area . . . . .	fùjìn . . . . .	附近
Excuse me sir, is there a bank nearby? [L. ... vicinity has not has bank?] . . . . .	Qǐngwèn xiānsheng, fùjìn yǒu méiyǒu yínháng?	请问先生, 附近有没有银行?
Where is the nearest bank? [L. Nearest (p.) bank is located where?] . . . . .	Zuìjìn de yínháng zài nǎr? . . . . .	最近的银行在哪儿?
What? . . . . .	Shénme? . . . . .	什么?
What matter? . . . . .	Shénme shì? . . . . .	什么事?
What do you want to do at the bank? / You want to perform what matter at the bank? . . . . .	Nǐ yào dào yínháng bàn shénme shì? . . . . .	你要到银行办什么事?
I want to change money. . . . .	Wǒ yào huàn qián. . . . .	我要换钱。
service. . . . .	fúwù . . . . .	服务

Which kind of service? / What type of service? . . . . .	Nǎ zhǒng fúwù? . . . . .	哪种服务?
Which type of service do you want? . . . . .	Nǐ yào nǎ zhǒng fúwù? . . . . .	你要哪种服务?
the other side of the street [L. street opposite side] . . . . .	mǎlù duìmiàn . . . . .	马路对面
the other side of the street on the right [L. Street opposite side, lean right side] . . . . .	mǎlù duìmiàn, kào yòubian . . . . .	马路对面, 靠右边
On the other side of the street, on the right, there is a bank. [L. Street opposite side, lean right side, then has bank.]	Mǎlù duìmiàn, kào yòubian, jiù yǒu yínháng.	马路对面, 靠右边, 就有银行。
the exchange rate . . . . .	huìlǜ . . . . .	汇率
What is the rate of exchange today? / Today's exchange rate is how much? . . . . .	Jīntiān de huìlǜ shì duōshao? . . . . .	今天的汇率是多少?
It's eight yuan per dollar. / One American dollar exchanges eight yuan Renminbi. . . . .	Yī měiyuán duì huàn bā yuán rénmínbi. . . . .	一美元兑换八元人民币。
I want to exchange (for) Renminbi. . . . .	Wǒ yào duì huàn rénmínbi. . . . .	我要兑换人民币。
How much? / How many? . . . . .	Duōshao? . . . . .	多少?
a unit of money . . . . .	kuài. . . . .	块
I want to change 100 [units of money] US dollars. . . . .	Wǒ yào huàn yìbǎi kuài měiyuán. . . . .	我要换一百块美元。
I would like some coins, please. / Please give me coins, OK? . . . . .	Qǐng gěi wǒ yìngbì, hǎo bù hǎo? . . . . .	请给我硬币, 好不好?
Are you able to....? [L. Able not able....?] . . . . .	Néng bù néng....? . . . . .	能不能...?
to change into small change. . . . .	huànchéng língqián . . . . .	换成零钱
Take this, change (it) into small change. . . . .	Bǎ zhège huànchéng língqián. . . . .	把这个换成零钱。
May I have change for this? / Are you able to take this and change it into small change? [L. Able not able to take this, change into small change]. . . . .	Néng bù néng bǎ zhège huànchéng língqián? . . . . .	能不能把这个换成零钱?

There you are, sir. [L. Give you, sir.] . . . . . Gěi nǐ, xiānsheng. . . . . 给你,先生。  
 Thank you, sir. . . . . Xièxie nǐ, xiānsheng. . . . . 谢谢你,先生。

## LESSON 33 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, HOTEL DÌ SĀNSHÍSĀN KÈ – LǚGUǎN YÓNGYǔ

### [L. hotel use-language] 旅馆用语

Excuse me, sir, do you have any rooms? (plural) . . . . . Qǐngwèn, xiānsheng, nǐmen yǒu . . . . . 请问,先生,你们有  
 méiyǒu fángjiān? . . . . . 没有房间?  
 Yes, of course. / Of course we have. . . . . Dāngrán yǒu. . . . . 当然有。  
 vacant room . . . . . kōng fángjiān . . . . . 空房间  
 No, we are full. / Don't have vacant room. . . . . Méiyǒu kōng fángjiān. . . . . 没有空房间。  
 How much for a room? / One [(m.)] room  
 how much money? . . . . . Yí gè fángjiān duōshao qián? . . . . . 一个房间多少钱?  
 a fan / electric wind fan . . . . . diànfēngshàn . . . . . 电风扇  
 I want a room with a fan. [L. I want  
 with electric wind fan (p.) room.]. . . . . Wǒ yào dài diànfēngshàn de fángjiān. . . . . 我要带电风扇的房间。  
 Would you like a single room? / You  
 want single person room [(q.)]? . . . . . Nǐ yào dānrén fángjiān ma? . . . . . 你要单人房间吗?  
 Or a double person room? . . . . . Háishì shuāng rén fángjiān? . . . . . 还是双人房间?  
 How many flat things? / [L. How many (m.)?] . . . . . Jǐ zhāng? . . . . . 几张?  
 “zhāng” 张 is a measure word for flat things.  
 [With] how many beds? / [L. How many (m.) bed?]. . . . . Jǐ zhāng chuáng? . . . . . 几张床?  
 [For] how many people? . . . . . Jǐ wèi? . . . . . 几位?  
 For me only. / Only have me one [(m.)] person. . . . . Zhǐ yǒu wǒ yí gè rén. . . . . 只有我一个人。

Does it have a **shower** and toilet [(q.)]? . . . . . Yǒu lín yù hé cèsuǒ ma? . . . . . 有淋浴和厕所吗?  
 No, it **only** has a **wash basin**. . . . . Méiyǒu, zhǐ yǒu xǐliǎn chí. . . . . 没有, 只有洗脸池。  
 The third tone “xǐ” 洗 (wash) changes to the second tone when preceding the third tone liǎn 脸 (face).

It's seventy yuan per day. / One **day** **seventy** yuan. . . . . Yī tiān qīshí yuán. . . . . 一天七十元。  
**see** the **room** . . . . . kànkan fángjiān. . . . . 看看房间  
**May** I **first** see the room? . . . . . Kě bù kěyǐ xiān kànkan fángjiān? . . . . . 可不可以先看看房间?  
 You can, please **come with** me. . . . . Kěyǐ, qǐng gēn wǒ lái. . . . . 可以, 请跟我来。  
**Do** you **want this** room [(q.)]? . . . . . Nǐ yào zhège fángjiān ma? . . . . . 你要这个房间吗?  
 No, it's too expensive. [L. **Not** want, **too** expensive.] . . . . . Bú yào, tài guì. . . . . 不要, 太贵。  
**Do** you **have** a **cheaper** [(p.)] room? . . . . . Yǒu méiyǒu bǐjiào piányi de fángjiān? . . . . . 有没有比较便宜的房间?  
 Yes, but it's very small. / Yes, **but** room very **small**. . . . . Yǒu, dànshì fángjiān hěn xiǎo. . . . . 有, 但是房间很小。  
 Do you have a **better** [(p.)] room? . . . . . Yǒu méiyǒu bǐjiào hǎo de fángjiān? . . . . . 有没有比较好的房间。  
**I'm** sorry, **no**. . . . . Duìbùqǐ, méiyǒu. . . . . 对不起, 没有。  
**I** **want** the **room**. . . . . Wǒ yào fángjiān. . . . . 我要房间。  
**Which** one? . . . . . Nǎge? . . . . . 哪个?  
 the **small** one [L. **small** (p.)]. . . . . xiǎo de. . . . . 小的  
**number** **seven**. . . . . qī hào . . . . . 七号  
**that** one. . . . . nàge . . . . . 那个  
**sign** name . . . . . qiānmíng . . . . . 签名  
 Very well, please sign here. / Good,  
 please sign name [at] **here**. . . . . Hǎo, qǐng zài zhèr qiānmíng. . . . . 好, 请在这儿签名。  
**I** **need** a **towel**. . . . . Wǒ xūyào máojīn. . . . . 我需要毛巾。  
 check out . . . . . tuìfáng. . . . . 退房  
 What's checkout time? / What time **must** **check out**? . . . . . Jǐ diǎn zhōng dēi tuìfáng? . . . . . 几点钟得退房?

# LESSON 34 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, GETTING AROUND DÌ SĀNSHÍSÌ KÈ – DĀNGDÌ LǚYÓU YÓNGYǔ

## [L. local travel use language] 当地旅游用语

Excuse me sir, from here where is the nearest post office?

[L. ...nearest (p.) post bureau is where?] . . . . . Qǐngwèn xiānsheng, lí zhèr zuìjìn de . . . 请问, 先生, 离这儿最近的邮局在哪儿?  
yóujú zài nǎr?

Excuse me sir, is there a post office near here?

[L. here vicinity have not have post bureau?] . . . . . Qǐngwèn, xiānsheng, zhèr fùjìn yǒu . . . 请问, 先生, 这儿附近有  
méiyǒu yóujú? 没有邮局?

It's very far from here. / From here very far. . . . . Lí zhèr hěn yuǎn. . . . . 离这儿很远。

How many kilometers from here? . . . . . Lí zhèr jǐ gōnglǐ? . . . . . 离这儿几公里?

I don't know. . . . . Wǒ bù zhīdào. . . . . 我不知道。

about ten minutes [clock] . . . . . shí fēn zhōng zuǒyòu . . . . . 十分钟左右

to start or to drive a vehicle . . . . . kāi / kāi chē . . . . . 开 / 开车

It's about ten minutes by car. [L. Drive

car want ten minute about.] . . . . . Kāi chē yào shí fēn zhōng zuǒyòu. . . . . 开车要十分钟左右。

Is there a bus or a taxi near here? . . . . . Zhèr fùjìn yǒu méiyǒu gōnggòng qìchē huòzhě chūzūchē? . . . . . 这儿附近有没有公共汽车或者出租车?

There is a taxi, but it's very expensive. . . . . Yǒu chūzūchē, dànshì hěn guì. . . . . 有出租车, 但是很贵。

How much does the bus cost? / To ride bus want

how much money? . . . . . Zuò gōnggòng qìchē yào duōshao qián? 坐公共汽车要多少钱?

free / avoid fee . . . . . miǎnfèi . . . . . 免费

To ride the bus is free. . . . . Zuò gōnggòng qìchē miǎnfèi. . . . . 坐公共汽车免费。

But very inconvenient. [L. But very not convenient.] . . . . . Dànshì hěn bù fāngbiàn. . . . . 但是很不方便。

Why? / For what? . . . . . Wèi shénme? . . . . . 为什么?

Because the bus <b>only</b> drives two kilometers. . . . .	Yīnwèi gōnggòng qìchē <b>zhǐ</b> kāi liǎng . . .	因为公共汽车 <b>只</b> 开两公 gōnglǐ. 里。
troublesome / a bother . . . . .	máfan . . . . .	麻烦
Oh, that is a problem. / Oh, that <b>then becomes</b> troublesome. . . . .	À, nà <b>jiù</b> máfan <b>le</b> . . . . .	啊, 那 <b>就</b> 麻烦了。
I want to <b>buy</b> (some) <b>stamps</b> . . . . .	Wǒ yào <b>mǎi</b> yóupiào. . . . .	我要 <b>买</b> 邮票。
I <b>sell</b> stamps [ <b>at</b> ] here. . . . .	Wǒ <b>zài</b> zhèr <b>mài</b> yóupiào. . . . .	我 <b>在</b> 这儿 <b>卖</b> 邮票。
five <b>units</b> of <b>money</b> / five yuan . . . . .	wǔ <b>kuài</b> qián . . . . .	五 <b>块</b> 钱
Ah, good. I want <b>three</b> [(m.)] five yuan [(p.)] stamps. . . .	À, hěn hǎo. Wǒ yào <b>sān zhāng</b> wǔ kuài qián <b>de</b> yóupiào. . . . .	啊, 很好. 我要 <b>三张</b> 五 <b>块</b> 钱 <b>的</b> 邮票。
Very well sir. There you are. [L. Good sir, <b>give you</b> .] . . . . .	Hǎo, xiānsheng, <b>gěi</b> nǐ. . . . .	好, 先生, <b>给你</b> 。
<b>Thank</b> you, <b>sir</b> . . . . .	<b>Xièxiè</b> nǐ, <b>xiānsheng</b> . . . . .	<b>谢谢</b> 你, <b>先生</b> 。
You're welcome. [L. Not <b>use thank</b> .] . . . . .	Bú <b>yòng</b> xiè. . . . .	<b>不用</b> 谢。

## LESSON 35 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, DIRECTIONS DÌ SĀNSHÍWŨ KÈ – WÈNLÙ YÒNGYŪ

### [L. **ask road use language**] 问路用语

to be in the process of doing something . . . . .	zài . . . . .	在
Excuse me, sir, I <b>am looking for</b> this <b>address</b> . . . . .	Qǐngwèn, xiānsheng, wǒ <b>zài zhǎo</b> . . . . .	请问, 先生, 我 <b>在找</b> 这个 zhège <b>dìzhǐ</b> . 地址。
the road / the street /the path / the route . . . . .	lù . . . . .	路
the street / the avenue . . . . .	mǎlù . . . . .	马路
measure word for long narrow things, ideas, news, human lives and limbs . . . . .	tiáo . . . . .	条

along this [(m.)] street. . . . .	yánzhe zhè tiáo lù . . . . .	沿着这条路
You follow this street. / Go straight along this street. . . .	Yánzhe zhè tiáo lù, yìzhí zǒu. . . . .	沿着这条路, 一直走。
as far as the corner. / to the corner. [L. to (part.) corner] . .	dào le guājǎo . . . . .	到了拐角
then / then after . . . . .	ránhòu. . . . .	然后
Turn left. / Toward left turn. . . . .	Wàng zuǒ guǎi. . . . .	往左拐。
Then, at Wangfujing Street turn left. . . . .	Ránhòu, zài Wángfǔjǐng jiē wǎng zuǒ . . . . .	然后, 在王府井街往左拐。
The national police in Mainland China . . . . .	gōng' ānjú . . . . .	公安局
Then, at the police station turn right. . . . .	Ránhòu, zài gōngānjú wǎng yòu guǎi. . . . .	然后, 在公安局往右拐。
Go 100 meters, straight ahead. / [L. Go 100 meters straight go.] . . . . .	Zǒu yìbǎi mǐ, yìzhí zǒu. . . . .	走一百米, 一直走。
It's near the small bakery. [L. At small bakery vicinity.] . .	Zài xiǎo miànbāodiàn fùjìn. . . . .	在小面包店附近。
It's next to the hospital. [L. At hospital side.] . . . . .	Zài yīyuàn pángbiān. . . . .	在医院旁边。
It's across from the pharmacy. . . . .	Zài yàodiàn duìmiàn. . . . .	在药店对面。
It's on the other side of the street. [L. At street across.] . .	Zài mǎlù duìmiàn. . . . .	在马路对面。
a map / one [(m.)] map . . . . .	yì zhāng dìtú. . . . .	一张地图
to draw a map / to draw one [(m.)] map. . . . .	huà yì zhāng dìtú. . . . .	画一张地图
Can you draw a map? . . . . .	Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ huà yì zhāng dìtú? . . . . .	你可不可以画一张地图?
Can you draw a map for me? . . . . .	Nǐ kě bù kěyǐ gěi wǒ huà yì zhāng dìtú? . . . . .	你可不可以给我画一张地图?
I certainly can. Do you have a pencil? . . . . .	Dāngrán kěyǐ. Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qiānbǐ? . . . . .	当然可以。你有没有铅笔?
paper . . . . .	zhǐ . . . . .	纸
a piece of paper / one piece of paper... . . . . .	yì zhāng zhǐ . . . . .	一张纸
Yes, (and I) also have a piece of paper. . . . .	Yǒu, yě yǒu yì zhāng zhǐ. . . . .	有, 也有一张纸。



# LESSON 36 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, CONVERSATION DÌ SĀNSHÍLIÙ KÈ – TÁNHUÀ YÒNGYǔ

[L. **talk speech use language**] 谈话用语

Good morning, Wang Shan, **how's it going?** . . . . . Wáng Shān, zǎo'ān. Nǐ hǎo ma? . . . . . 王山, 早安. 你好吗?

Fine, and you? [L. **very good**, you (part.)?] . . . . . Hěn hǎo, nǐ ne? . . . . . 很好, 你呢?

The question particle “ne” 呢 asks a question by seeking the status of the noun preceding it.

Not bad. . . . . Búcuò. . . . . 不错。

What are you doing today? / What do you want **to do today?** . . . . . Nǐ jīntiān yào zuò shénme? . . . . . 你今天要做什么?

parents . . . . . fùmǔqīn. . . . . 父母亲

to (my) **parents home** . . . . . dào fùmǔqīn de jiā . . . . . 到父母亲的家

I'm going to my parents house. / I

want **to go to** (my) parents home. . . . . Wǒ yào dào fùmǔqīn de jiā qù. . . . . 我要到父母亲的家去。

**to go** by car [L. operate **vehicle go**]. . . . . kāi chē qù. . . . . 开车去

Are you going by car? / You want **to go** by car?

[L. You want **operate vehicle go** (q.)?] . . . . . Nǐ yào kāi chē qù ma? . . . . . 你要开车去吗?

No, I **have** a bicycle. [L. No, I **have self go vehicle**.] . . . . . Bù, wǒ yǒu zìxíngchē. . . . . 不, 我有自行车。

It's not too far from here. / **From here** not **too** far. . . . . Lí zhèr bú tài yuǎn. . . . . 离这儿不太远。

At what time are you going? [L. You **what time go**?] . . . . . Nǐ jǐ diǎn zhōng zǒu? . . . . . 你几点钟走?

to think / to intend to / to plan to. . . . . xiǎng . . . . . 想

**about noon** . . . . . zhōngwǔ zuǒyòu . . . . . 中午左右

About noon, I think. [L. I think **noon**

about, **then/just go**.] . . . . . Wǒ xiǎng zhōngwǔ zuǒyòu jiù zǒu. . . . . 我想中午左右就走。

**First**, I'm going to the **bakery**. / I want

**first** to go (to the) **bakery**. . . . . Wǒ yào xiān qù miànbāodiàn. . . . . 我要先去面包店。

Why? You want to buy (some) <b>bread</b> [(q.)]? . . . . .	Wèi shénme? Nǐ yào mǎi miànbāo ma? . . . . .	为什么? 你要买面包吗?
No. I'm going <b>to see my</b> older brother. . . . .	Bù. Wǒ qù kànkan wǒ de gēge. . . . .	不。我去看看我的哥哥。
to work / to do a job . . . . .	gōngzuò . . . . .	工作
Does he <b>work at</b> the bakery [(q.)]? . . . . .	Tā zài miànbāodiàn gōngzuò ma? . . . . .	他在面包店工作吗?
<b>to work together</b> . . . . .	yíkuài gōngzuò . . . . .	一块儿工作
Yes, he works with my older sister. [L. Correct, he <b>with my</b> <b>older sister</b> together works.] . . . . .	Duì, tā gēn wǒ de jiějie yíkuài gōngzuò. . . . .	对, 他跟我的姐姐一块儿工作。

Sometimes the possessive particle “de” 的 is dropped when there is a series of nouns with a possessive relationship. For example “Wǒ de jiějie de péngyou” 我的姐姐的朋友 can become “Wǒ jiějie de péngyou” 我姐姐的朋友 (My older sister's friend).

Oh, I see. / Oh, is <b>this way</b> . . . . .	Ò, shì zhèyàng. . . . .	哦, 是这样。
It's late now. / <b>Already has become</b> late. . . . .	Yǐjīng wǎn le. . . . .	已经晚了。
I must leave. / I <b>must go</b> . . . . .	Wǒ děi zǒu le. . . . .	我得走了。
<b>We have to</b> leave. . . . .	Wǒmen děi zǒu le. . . . .	我们得走了。
Yes, of course. / OK OK. . . . .	Hǎo, hǎo. . . . .	好, 好。
See you soon. [L. <b>next</b> time <b>again</b> see.] . . . . .	Xiàcì zàijiàn. . . . .	下次再见。

## LESSON 37 – SENTENCES AND PHRASES, INTERNET

### DÌ-SĀNSHÍQĪ KÈ – YǒUGUĀN HÙLIÁNWǎNG DE YòNGYǔ

[L. **about internet** (p.) use language] 第三十七课 - 有关**互联网**的用语

the web [L. **net/interconnect net**] . . . . . wǎng/hùliánwǎng . . . . . 网 / 互联网

the website [L. **web station**] . . . . . wǎngzhàn . . . . . 网站

Your website **looks great!** [L. You (p.) web

station very good look.] . . . . . Nǐ de wǎngzhàn **hěn hǎo kàn!** . . . . . 你的网站**很好看!**

computer [L. **calculate** machine/ electric **brain**] . . . . . jìsuànjī/diànnǎo . . . . . 计算机 / 电脑

Diànnǎo 电脑 is used more in Taiwan and jìsuànjī 计算机 is used more in Mainland China. However, diànnǎo 电脑 is also used in Mainland China.

Is there a computer in the hotel? [L. At hotel

**inside** have not have **computer?**] . . . . . Zài lǚguǎn **lǐmian** yǒu měi yǒu **diànnǎo?** . 在旅馆**里面**有没有**电脑?**

Where is there an internet cafe? / Where is the

net bar? [L. **Net bar** at **where?**] . . . . . Wǎngbā zài **nǎr?** . . . . . 网吧在**哪儿?**

password/secret code . . . . . mìmǎ . . . . . 密码

What's the password?/Which secret code is correct?

[L. Which one (m.) **secret code** is **correct** (p.)?] . . . . . Nǎ yí gè **mìmǎ** shì **duì** de? . . . . . 哪一个**密码**是**对**的?

In the sentence above, the possessive "de" 的 modifies "mìmǎ" 密码 (password). The sentence theoretically could be, "Nǎ yí gè shì duì de mìmǎ?" 哪一个**是**对**的**密码?

electronic . . . . . diànzǐ . . . . . 电子

e-mail address/**electronic mailbox** . . . . . diànzǐ xìnxiāng . . . . . 电子**信箱**

I <b>don't have</b> an <b>e-mail address</b> .	.Wǒ <b>méi yǒu diànzǐ xìnxīang</b>	我 <b>没有</b> 电子信箱。
e-mail/electronic <b>post item</b>	.diànzǐ <b>yóujiàn</b> .	电子 <b>邮件</b>
to send (as in regular mail)	.jì	寄
to send (as in e-mail)/to issue	.fā.	发
I need to send an e-mail. [L. I <b>must</b> issue one (m.) electronic <b>post item</b> .]	.Wǒ <b>xūyào</b> fā yí gè diànzǐ <b>yóujiàn</b> .	我 <b>需要</b> 发一个电子 <b>邮件</b> 。
camera	.xiàngjī.	相机
<b>digital</b> camera	. <b>shùmǎ</b> xiàngjī.	<b>数码</b> 相机
How much does the digital camera cost? [L. Digit camera <b>many-few money</b> ?].	.Shùmǎ xiàngjī <b>duōshǎo qián</b> ?	数码相机 <b>多少钱</b> ?
to <b>download</b>	. <b>xiàzǎi</b>	<b>下载</b>
I want to download <b>this information</b> .	.Wǒ yào xiàzǎi <b>zhègè xìnxī</b> .	我要 <b>下载</b> 这个 <b>信息</b> 。
to print [L. <b>hit-print</b> ]	. <b>dǎyìn</b>	<b>打印</b>
I <b>want</b> to print <b>now</b> . [L. I <b>now want</b> hit-print.]	.Wǒ <b>xiànzài</b> yào dǎyìn.	我 <b>现在</b> 要打印。
<b>How do I print?</b> [L. I <b>how hit-print?</b> ]	.Wǒ <b>zěnmē</b> dǎyìn?	我 <b>怎么</b> 打印?
Do you have a printer?/Do you have a print machine? [L. You have not have hit- <b>print-machine</b> ?]	.Nǐ yǒu mēi yǒu dǎyìnjī?	你 <b>有没有</b> 打 <b>印机</b> ?
a reservation [L. <b>ahead-reserve</b> ].	.yùdìng	<b>预订</b>
an online reservation [L. <b>net on</b> ahead-reserve.]	. <b>wǎngshàng</b> yùdìng	<b>网上</b> 预订
We <b>have</b> an <b>online</b> reservation.	.Wǒmen <b>yǒu wǎngshàng</b> yùdìng.	我们 <b>有</b> <b>网上</b> 预订。
Do you have a cell phone? [L. You have not have <b>hand-machine</b> ?].	.Nǐ yǒu mēi yǒu <b>shǒujī</b> ?	你 <b>有没有</b> <b>手机</b> ?
phone number/ <b>number code</b>	. <b>hàomǎ</b> .	<b>号码</b>
When talking about phone numbers, "mǎ" 码 (code) needs to be added to hào 号 (number). This is the same "mǎ" that was used in "password" above.		

the fax machine [L. **transmit-real-machine**] . . . . . **chuánzhēnjī** . . . . . 传真机  
 the fax number [L. **transmit-real number-code**] . . . . . **chuánzhēn hàomǎ**. . . . . 传真号码  
 Does the **hotel** have a **fax number**? [L. **Hotel** have not have  
**transmit-real number-code**?] . . . . . **Lúguǎn** yǒu měi yǒu **chuánzhēn hàomǎ**? 旅馆有没有传真号码?

**LESSON 38 – TRANSLATING THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB “TO BE” INTO CHINESE**  
**DÌ SĀNSHÍBĀ KÈ – Bǎ “SHÌ” DÒNGCÍ DE XIÀNZÀISHÍ FĀNCHÉNG ZHŌNGWÉN**  
 [L. take “to be” **move word (p.) present tense** translate into Chinese]  
 第三十八课 - 把 “是” 动词的现在时翻成中文

I am very tall. / I **grow** [(part.)] very **tall**. . . . . Wǒ **zhǎng** de hěn **gāo**. . . . . 我长得很高。  
 The particle “de” 得 in the sentence above is used between a verb and an adjective (or a clause) to indicate degree or extent.  
 This is not the same particle or character as the possessive or adjective “de” 的。

You **are my** friend. (familiar) . . . . . Nǐ **shì wǒ de** péngyou. . . . . 你是我的朋友。  
 You are a good person. (polite) /  
 You are **one** [(m.)] good **person**. . . . . Nín shì **yí gè hǎo rén**. . . . . 您是一个好人。  
 He is Spanish. / He is **Spain person**. . . . . Tā shì **Xībānyá rén**. . . . . 他是西班牙人。  
 She is very beautiful. / She grows [(part.)] very **beautiful**. . . . . Tā zhǎng **de** hěn **piàoliang**. . . . . 她长得很漂亮。  
 Her child is very big. / **Her child** grows very big. . . . . **Tā de hái**zi zhǎng de hěn dà. . . . . 她的孩子长得很大。  
 This [(m.)] **ticket** is very expensive. . . . . Zhè **zhāng piào** hěn guì. . . . . 这张票很贵。  
 It’s cheap. / **Very cheap**. . . . . **Hěn piányi**. . . . . 很便宜。  
 We are British. / We **are Great Britain** people. . . . . Wǒmen **shì Yīngguó rén**. . . . . 我们是英国人。

You are Americans. / You are <b>America</b> people. [from the United States]. . . . .	Nǐmen shì Měiguó rén. . . . .	你们是 <b>美国人</b> 。
<b>difficult to solve</b> . . . . .	nán jiějué. . . . .	<b>难解决</b>
Those are difficult problems. / Those <b>few problems</b> very difficult to solve. . . . .	Nàxiē wèntí hěn nán jiějué. . . . .	那些 <b>问题</b> 很难解决。
They are very important. / <b>Very important</b> . . . . .	Hěn zhòngyào. . . . .	<b>很重要</b> 。
A subject like "they" is often dropped.		
It's one o'clock. / <b>Has become one o'clock</b> . . . . .	Yí diǎn zhōng le. . . . .	一点 <b>钟</b> 了。
It's <b>eight o'clock</b> . . . . .	Bā diǎn zhōng le. . . . .	八 <b>点</b> 钟了。
I am <b>very smart</b> . . . . .	Wǒ hěn cōngmíng. . . . .	我 <b>很</b> 聪明。
This is very bad. / <b>This very not good</b> . . . . .	Zhè hěn bù hǎo. . . . .	<b>这</b> 很不好。
These suitcases are heavy. / These few <b>suitcases</b> very <b>heavy</b> . . . . .	Zhèxiē yīxiāng hěn zhòng. . . . .	这些 <b>衣箱</b> 很 <b>重</b> 。
Who is the painter? / That <b>painter</b> is <b>who</b> ? . . . . .	Nàge huàjiā shì shéi? . . . . .	那个 <b>画家</b> 是 <b>谁</b> ?
She is an <b>artist</b> . . . . .	Tā shì yìshùjiā. . . . .	她是 <b>艺术家</b> 。
To become / to be born. . . . .	shēng . . . . .	生
sick / to be sick . . . . .	bìng . . . . .	病
I am sick. / I <b>become</b> sick. [(part.)]. . . . .	Wǒ <b>shēng</b> bìng le. . . . .	我 <b>生</b> 病了。
You are tired. / You <b>very tired</b> . . . . .	Nǐ hěn lèi. . . . .	你 <b>很</b> 累。
You are at the airport. / You <b>at airport</b> . . . . .	Nǐ zài fēijīchǎng. . . . .	你 <b>在</b> 飞机场。
together [L. <b>at together</b> ] . . . . .	zài yíkuài. . . . .	<b>在</b> 一块儿
He is <b>with</b> my <b>older brother</b> [at together]. . . . .	Tā gēn wǒ de gēge zài yíkuài. . . . .	他 <b>跟</b> 我的 <b>哥哥</b> 在一块儿。
In Chinese, when you are with someone, you are "at together with" that person.		

She is [at together] with my younger female cousin on my father's side. . . . . Tā gēn wǒ de tángmèi zài yíkuài. . . . . 她跟我的堂妹在一块儿。  
 For cousins, Chinese has different words for male and female, and younger or older, as well as on the mother's or father's side – many possible combinations!

She is lost. / She has become lost. . . . . Tā mílù le. . . . . 她迷路了。  
 This is clean. / This [(m.)] very clean. . . . . Zhège hěn gānjìng. . . . . 这个很干净。  
 We are happy. / We all very happy. . . . . Wǒmen dōu hěn gāoxìng. . . . . 我们都很高兴。  
 The adverb “hěn” 很 (very) is normally added without stressing the “degree” of the adjective (referring to the adjectives “clean” and “happy” in the above two sentences) which “hěn” 很 is modifying. Otherwise, the adjective may inherently have a sense of comparison when used as a predicate. In other words, if you just say, “Zhège gānjìng” 这个干净 (This clean), you are implying that you are comparing it to something that is not as clean.

You guys are behind schedule. / You people late [(asp.)] . . . . . Nǐmen wǎn le. . . . . 你们晚了。  
 here . . . . . zhèr / zhèlǐ . . . . . 这儿/ 这里  
 They are here. / They at here. . . . . Tāmen zài zhèlǐ. . . . . 他们在这里。  
 They are at my house. . . . . Tāmen zài wǒ de jiā. . . . . 他们在我的家。  
 I am busy. / I very busy. . . . . Wǒ hěn máng. . . . . 我很忙。  
 You are unhappy. / You not happy. . . . . Nǐ bù gāoxìng. . . . . 你不高兴。  
 The store is closed [(asp.)]. . . . . Shāngdiàn guānmén le. . . . . 商店关门了。  
 The stores are open [(asp.)]. . . . . Shāngdiàn kāimén le. . . . . 商店开门了。  
 We are pleased. / We all very content. . . . . Wǒmen dōu hěn mǎnyì. . . . . 我们都很满意。  
 You are in Spain. / You at Spain. . . . . Nǐ zài Xībānyá. . . . . 你在西班牙。  
 Where are you? [L. You at where?] . . . . . Nǐ zài nǎr? . . . . . 你在哪儿?  
 Where are my books? . . . . . Wǒ de shū zài nǎr?. . . . . 我的书在哪儿?

The verb “to be” is one of the most used and most irregular of all English verbs. In the present tense, its various forms are “am”, “is” and “are” as in “I am.”, “He is.”, and “They are.” In Chinese, the verb “to be” is usually translated as “shì” 是. However, the English “to be” is often not translated at all. If a Chinese sentence can be understood without using “shì” 是 then the verb is frequently just not used. Also, Chinese will often say things differently than English. In this case, the English verb “to be” might be translated into a different verb entirely.

### LESSON 39 - TRANSLATING THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB “TO HAVE” INTO CHINESE

#### DÌ SĀNSHÍJIǔ KÈ – Bǎ “YǒU” DÒNGCÍ DE XIÀNZÀISHÍ FĀNCHÉNG ZHŌNGWÉN

[L. take “to have” **move word** (p.) **present tense** translate into Chinese.]

第三十九课 – 把 “有” 动词的现在时翻成中文

I <b>have</b> a book./I <b>have</b> one (m.) book. . . . .	Wǒ <b>yǒu</b> yì běn shū. . . . .	我 <b>有</b> 一本书。
You have <b>two</b> (m.) <b>books</b> . . . . .	Nǐ yǒu <b>liǎng</b> běn <b>shū</b> . . . . .	你 <b>有</b> 两 <b>本</b> 书。
very <b>big</b> (p.) <b>bed</b> . . . . .	hěn <b>dà</b> de <b>chuáng</b> . . . . .	很 <b>大</b> 的 <b>床</b>
one flat thing [L. <b>one</b> (m.)] . . . . .	<b>yì</b> <b>zhāng</b> . . . . .	<b>一</b> 张
You <b>have</b> a (m.) <b>very</b> big (p.) bed. (polite). . . . .	Nín <b>yǒu</b> yì zhāng <b>hěn</b> dà de chuáng. . . . .	您 <b>有</b> 一张 <b>很</b> 大的 <b>床</b> 。
<b>He</b> has a <b>wife</b> . . . . .	<b>Tā</b> yǒu <b>qīzi</b> . . . . .	<b>他</b> 有 <b>妻</b> 子。
<b>She</b> has one (m.) <b>child</b> . . . . .	<b>Tā</b> yǒu yí gè <b>hái</b> zi. . . . .	<b>她</b> 有一个 <b>孩</b> 子。
<b>We</b> have a <b>problem</b> ./ <b>We</b> have one <b>problem</b> . . . . .	<b>Wǒmen</b> yǒu yí gè <b>wèn</b> tí. . . . .	<b>我们</b> 有一个 <b>问</b> 题。
<b>You people</b> have a <b>house</b> . [L <b>You people</b> have one (m.) <b>house</b> .] . . . . .	<b>Nǐmen</b> yǒu yí gè <b>fáng</b> zi. . . . .	<b>你们</b> 有一个 <b>房</b> 子。
Spain . . . . .	Xībānyá . . . . .	西 <b>班</b> 牙
a <b>ticket</b> to go to Spain . . . . .	<b>qù</b> Xībānyá de <b>piào</b> . . . . .	<b>去</b> 西 <b>班</b> 牙的 <b>票</b>



They <b>have</b> tickets to go to Spain. . . . .	Tāmen <b>yǒu</b> qù Xībānyá de piào. . . . .	他们 <b>有</b> 去西班牙的票。
I have a [one] <b>father</b> . . . . .	Wǒ <b>yǒu</b> yí gè fùqīn. . . . .	我 <b>有</b> 一个 <b>父亲</b> 。
You have a [one] <b>mother</b> . . . . .	Nǐ <b>yǒu</b> yí gè mǔqīn. . . . .	你 <b>有</b> 一个 <b>母亲</b> 。
My (p.) house has <b>three</b> (m.) <b>doors</b> . . . . .	Wǒ de fángzi <b>yǒu sān</b> ge <b>mén</b> . . . . .	我的房子有 <b>三个</b> 门。
also / in addition . . . . .	hái . . . . .	还
It has seven <b>windows</b> also./Also has seven (m.) <b>windows</b> . . . . .	Hái <b>yǒu</b> qī ge <b>chuānghu</b> . . . . .	还有 <b>七个</b> 窗户。
We <b>have</b> <b>time</b> . . . . .	Wǒmen <b>yǒu</b> shíjiān. . . . .	我们 <b>有</b> 时间。
You have a <b>pen</b> . [L. You have one (m.) <b>pen</b> .] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>yǒu</b> yì <b>zhī</b> bǐ. . . . .	你 <b>有</b> 一 <b>支</b> 笔。
boat . . . . .	chuán . . . . .	船
ferry <b>boat</b> . . . . .	dùchuán. . . . .	渡 <b>船</b>
<b>to ride</b> a <b>ferry boat</b> . . . . .	zuò dùchuán. . . . .	<b>坐</b> 渡 <b>船</b>
They have tickets for the ferry boat. [L. They <b>have</b> ride ferry boat (p.) <b>ticket</b> .] . . . . .	Tāmen <b>yǒu</b> zuò dùchuán de piào. . . . .	他们 <b>有</b> 坐渡船的票。
<b>their husbands</b> . . . . .	tāmen de zhàngfu . . . . .	她们的 <b>丈夫</b> 。
They have some <b>gifts</b> for their husbands./They have <b>gifts</b> to <b>give</b> their husbands. . . . .	Tāmen <b>yǒu</b> lǐwù <b>gěi</b> tāmen de zhàngfu. . . . .	她们有 <b>礼物</b> 给她们的丈夫。
must <b>do</b> . . . . .	yào <b>zuò</b> . . . . .	<b>要</b> 做
<b>many things</b> / very <b>many things</b> . . . . .	hěn <b>duō</b> shì . . . . .	很 <b>多</b> 事
I <b>have</b> much to do./I <b>have</b> <b>very</b> many things must do. . . . .	Wǒ <b>yǒu</b> hěn <b>duō</b> shì yào zuò. . . . .	我 <b>有</b> 很 <b>多</b> 事要做。

## LESSON 40 – SPEAKING AND TALKING DÌ SÌSHÍ KÈ – TÁNHUÀ YÓNGYǔ

## [L. talk speech use language] – 第四十课 – 谈话用语

to speak/to say/to explain/to speak to someone . . . . .	shuō . . . . .	说
to talk/to chat/to discuss/to talk with someone . . . . .	tán . . . . .	谈
speech /words . . . . .	huà . . . . .	话
to speak (as in explaining something). . . . .	shuōhuà. . . . .	说话
to talk (as in discussing something) . . . . .	tánhuà. . . . .	谈话
I can... /I am able to... . . . . .	Wǒ huì... . . . . .	我会
I speak Chinese./I can speak Chinese. . . . .	Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén. . . . .	我会说中文。
Can you speak Chinese? . . . . .	Nǐ huì shuō Zhōngwén ma? . . . . .	你会说中文吗?
You talk [discuss] with my older brother. . . . .	Nǐ gēn wǒ de gēge tánhuà. . . . .	你跟我的哥哥谈话。
He talks [discusses] with my younger brother. . . . .	Tā gēn wǒ de dìdi tánhuà. . . . .	他跟我的弟弟谈话。
She speaks with an accent./She speaks have accent. . . . .	Tā shuōhuà yǒu kǒuyīn. . . . .	她说话有口音。
We talk with them./We discuss with them. . . . .	Wǒmen gēn tāmen tánhuà. . . . .	我们跟他们谈话。
They speak French./They can speak French. . . . .	Tāmen huì shuō Fǎwén. . . . .	他们会说法文。
telephone/electric speech . . . . .	diànhuà . . . . .	电话
on the telephone. . . . .	diànhuà shàng . . . . .	电话上
They talk on the telephone. [L. They at telephone on talk.]	Tāmen zài diànhuà shàng tánhuà. . . . .	他们在电话上谈话。
The children talk with their mother. . . . .	Háizimen gēn tāmen de mǔqīn tánhuà. . . . .	孩子们跟他们的母亲谈话。
I speak German./I can speak German. . . . .	Wǒ huì shuō Déwén. . . . .	我会说德文。
a journey/a trip . . . . .	lǚxíng . . . . .	旅行
one (m.) journey/one (m.) trip. . . . .	yí cì lǚxíng . . . . .	一次旅行
to talk about [L. talk to] . . . . .	tándào. . . . .	谈到

to talk about **one** (m.) journey. . . . . tándào **yí cì** lǚxíng. . . . . 谈到**一次**旅行  
 They talk about the trip./They **talk about**  
**this** one (m.) journey. . . . . Tāmen **tándào zhè** yí cì lǚxíng. . . . . 他们**谈到这**一次旅行。

## LESSON 41 - PRACTICE WITH SOME VERBS DÌ SÌSHÍYĪ KÈ -YÒNG DÒNGCÍ

### [L. use **move word**] 第四十一课 - 用**动词**

to finish/to end/to complete. . . . . wán . . . . . 完  
 The verb “wán” 完 is usually used along with another word that tells what is finishing or ending, but it can be used by itself if the thing that is finishing or ending is understood.

to **finish** reading [L. **read finish**] . . . . . kàn**wán** . . . . . **看完**  
 this (m.) **book** . . . . . zhè **běn shū** . . . . . **这本书**  
 I **want** to finish reading **this** (m.) book. . . . . Wǒ **yào** kàn**wán zhè** běn shū. . . . . **我要看完这**本书。  
 to finish doing/to finish making [L. **do finish**] . . . . . zuò**wán** . . . . . **作完/做完**  
 You finish your trip./You **finish** traveling. . . . . Nǐ **lǚxíng wán**. . . . . **你旅行完**。  
 to finish drinking [L. **drink finish**] . . . . . hē**wán** . . . . . **喝完**  
 He finishes drinking **his** soup. . . . . Tā hē**wán tā de tāng**. . . . . **他喝完他的汤**。  
 to **just finish** (asp.) . . . . . jiù **wán** le . . . . . **就完了**  
 The particle “le” indicates a change in condition.

She is finishing **today**./She just **finishes** today. . . . . Tā **jīntiān jiù wán** le. . . . . **她今天就完了**。  
 to **finish** washing/wash-**finish** . . . . . xǐ**wán** . . . . . **洗完**  
 to finish the laundry/wash-**finish** clothes. . . . . xǐ**wán yīfu** . . . . . **洗完衣服**

They finish the laundry./They finish washing clothes. . . .	Tāmen xǐwán yīfu. . . . .	他们洗完衣服。
on time/accurate time. . . . .	zhǔnshí . . . . .	准时
They finish on time. [L.They accurate time do-finish.] . . . .	Tāmen zhǔnshí zuòwán. . . . .	他们准时做完。
to sell . . . . .	mài . . . . .	卖
I sell newspapers. . . . .	Wǒ mài bàozhǐ. . . . .	我卖报纸。
You sell magazines. . . . .	Nǐ mài zázhì. . . . .	你卖杂志。
He sells cars. . . . .	Tā mài chē. . . . .	他卖车。
She sells vegetables. . . . .	Tā mài shūcài. . . . .	她卖蔬菜。
They sell boats. . . . .	Tāmen mài chuán. . . . .	他们卖船。
They sell some nice things. [L. They sell one few good thing.] . . . . .	Tāmen mài yìxiē hǎo dōngxi. . . . .	他们卖一些好东西。
That store sells meat. . . . .	Nàge shāngdiàn mài ròu. . . . .	那个商店卖肉。
That store sells water. . . . .	Nàge shāngdiàn mài shuǐ. . . . .	那个商店卖水。
Every bank sells traveler's checks. [L. Every (p) bank all sell travel check.] . . . . .	Suǒyǒu de yínháng dōu mài lǚxíng zhīpiào. . . . .	所有的银行都卖旅行 支票。
We sell chickens. . . . .	Wǒmen mài jī. . . . .	我们卖鸡。
We sell chicken meat. . . . .	Wǒmen mài jīròu. . . . .	我们卖鸡肉。
You people sell fish. . . . .	Nǐmen mài yú. . . . .	你们卖鱼。
They sell fruit. [L. They sell water fruit.] . . . . .	Tāmen mài shuǐguǒ. . . . .	他们卖水果。
current styles of clothing [L. timely clothes] . . . . .	shízhhuāng . . . . .	时装
They sell women's clothes. [L. They sell women timely clothes/current styles.] . . . . .	Tāmen mài fùnǚ shízhhuāng. . . . .	他们卖妇女时装。

## LESSON 42 - THE ASPECT MARKER "ZÀI" - IN THE PROCESS OF DOING SOMETHING

### DÌ SÌSHÍ'ÈR KÈ - YÒNG "ZÀI" BIǎOSHÌ JÌNXÍNG Tǐ

[L. use "zài" express in progress aspect] 第四十二课 - 用“在”表示进行体

in the process of/to be in the process of [adverb]	zài	在
I sell newspapers.	Wǒ mài bàozhǐ.	我卖报纸。
I am selling newspapers./I am in the process of selling newspapers.	Wǒ zài mài bàozhǐ.	我在卖报纸。
You are selling magazines.	Nǐ zài mài zázhì.	你在卖杂志。
He is selling his car./He is in the midst of selling his car.	Tā zài mài tā de chē.	他在卖他的车。
She is selling vegetables.	Tā zài mài shūcài.	她在卖蔬菜。
We are selling our tickets./We are in the process of selling our tickets.	Wǒmen zài mài wǒmen de piào.	我们在卖我们的票。
You are [in the process of] selling traveler's checks.	Nǐ zài mài lǚxíng zhīpiào.	你在卖旅行支票。
They are [in the midst of] selling their boat.	Tāmen zài mài tāmen de chuán.	他们在卖他们的船。
They're selling fish.	Tāmen zài mài yú.	他们在卖鱼。
I am speaking Chinese. [L. I am in the process of speaking Chinese.]	Wǒ zài shuō Zhōngwén.	我在说中文。
He is speaking.	Tā zài shuōhuà.	他在说话。
He is speaking now. [L. He now is in the process of speaking.]	Tā xiànzài zài shuōhuà.	他现在在说话。
We are talking with them. [L. We are in the process of with them discuss(ing).]	Wǒmen zài gēn tāmen tánhuà.	我们在跟他们谈话。
They are speaking French./They are in the process of speaking French.	Tāmen zài shuō fǎwén.	他们在说法文。

They are talking <b>on</b> the telephone. [L. They <b>are in the process of</b> telephone <b>on</b> talking.] . . . . .	Tāmen <b>zài</b> diànhuà <b>shàng</b> tánhuà. . . . .	他们 <b>在</b> 电话 <b>上</b> 谈话。
John is talking with the waiter. [L. John <b>is in the process of</b> with <b>waiter</b> talking.] . . . . .	Yūehàn <b>zài</b> gēn <b>fúwùyuán</b> tánhuà. . . . .	约翰 <b>在</b> 跟 <b>服务员</b> 谈话。
The children are talking <b>with</b> their mother. [L. Children are in the process of <b>with</b> their mother <b>discussing</b> .] . . . . .	Háizimen <b>zài</b> gēn tāmen de mǔqīn <b>tánhuà</b> . . . . .	孩子们在 <b>跟</b> 他们的母 <b>亲</b> 谈话。
The children are speaking to <b>their</b> mother. [L. Children are in the process of with <b>their</b> mother <b>speaking</b> .] . . . . .	Háizimen <b>zài</b> gēn <b>tāmen de</b> mǔqīn <b>shuōhuà</b> . . . . .	孩子们在跟 <b>他们的</b> 母 <b>亲</b> 说话。
You are taking a trip./You <b>are in the process of</b> traveling. . . . .	Nǐ <b>zài</b> lǚxíng. . . . .	你 <b>在</b> 旅行。
He is eating his <b>soup</b> ./He <b>is drinking</b> his <b>soup</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>zài</b> hē tā de <b>tāng</b> . . . . .	他 <b>在</b> 喝他的 <b>汤</b> 。
He is drinking <b>his drink</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>zài</b> hē <b>tā de yǐnliào</b> . . . . .	他 <b>在</b> 喝他的 <b>饮料</b> 。
That <b>tourist is drinking</b> his drink. . . . .	Nàge <b>yóukè zài</b> hē tā de yǐnliào. . . . .	那个 <b>游客在</b> 喝他的饮 <b>料</b> 。
We are making <b>her</b> gift. [L. We <b>are in the process of</b> make her gift]. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>zài</b> zuò tā de lǐwù. . . . .	我们 <b>在</b> 做她的礼 <b>物</b> 。
They are doing the laundry./They <b>are washing</b> clothes. . . . .	Tāmen <b>zài</b> xǐ yīfu. . . . .	他们 <b>在</b> 洗 <b>衣服</b> 。
He <b>is speaking</b> <b>German</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>zài</b> shuō <b>Déwén</b> . . . . .	他 <b>在</b> 说 <b>德文</b> 。
I am reading this book./I am <b>in the process of</b> <b>reading</b> this (m.) book. . . . .	Wǒ <b>zài</b> kàn zhè běn shū. . . . .	我 <b>在</b> 看这本书。

In Chinese, when someone is in the process of doing something as in sentences such as: “I am looking....”; “I am eating....”; “I am speaking....”; “He is speaking....”; “They are speaking....”; etc., the aspect marker “zài” 在 (which translates into something like “to be in the midst or process of”) is often used to denote this current/continuing action. When used in this manner, “zài” 在 acts similarly to an adverb in English because it modifies the verb. (In English, adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.) In this case, it usually appears ahead of the verb that it’s modifying. (Not necessarily directly ahead of the verb. There may be intervening words.) Note that “zài” 在 can also be used as a preposition meaning “in,” “at” or “on”. In this case, it usually appears ahead of the object of the preposition. For example: “in Mexico” (zài Mòxīgē 在墨西哥); “at my house” (zài wǒ de fángzi 在我的房子).

## LESSON 43 - LIVING SOMEWHERE DÌ SÌSHÍSĀN KÈ – JŪZHÙ [L. dwell live] - 第四十三课 – 居住

to live somewhere/to dwell/to stay . . . . .	zhù . . . . .	住
I live in Mexico. [L. I live at Mexico]. . . . .	Wǒ zhù zài Mòxīgē. . . . .	我住在墨西哥。
You live in Spain. [L. You live at Spain]. . . . .	Nǐ zhù zài Xībānyá. . . . .	你住在西班牙。
They live in Shanghai. . . . .	Tāmen zhù zài Shànghǎi. . . . .	他们住在上海。
Does she live in France (q.)? . . . . .	Tā zhù zài Fǎguó ma? . . . . .	她住在法国吗?
We live in England. . . . .	Wǒmen zhù zài Yīngguó. . . . .	我们住在英国。
We live in Great Britain. . . . .	Wǒmen zhù zài Dà Búlièdiān. . . . .	我们住在大不列颠。
You guys live in Austria. [L. You people live at Austria.]. . . . .	Nǐmen zhù zài Àodìlì. . . . .	你们住在奥地利。
You people live in Italy. . . . .	Nǐmen zhù zài Yìdàlì. . . . .	你们住在意大利。
Do you live in Canada (q.)? . . . . .	Nǐ zhù zài Jiānádà ma? . . . . .	你住在加拿大吗?
inside/in/among . . . . .	lǐ. . . . .	里
in the room. . . . .	wū lǐ . . . . .	屋里

I live in a big house./I live <b>at</b> big house <b>in</b> .	Wǒ zhù <b>zài</b> dà fángzi <b>lǐ</b> .	我住 <b>在</b> 大房子里。
We live in a small town. [L. We live at <b>small</b> town <b>in</b> .]	Wǒmen zhù zài <b>xiǎo</b> zhèn <b>lǐ</b> .	我们住在 <b>小</b> 镇里。
You people live in the city. [L. You people live <b>at</b> city <b>in</b> .]	Nǐmen zhù <b>zài</b> chéngshì <b>lǐ</b> .	你们住 <b>在</b> 城市里。
<b>under</b> the <b>house</b>	<b>fángzi</b> <b>xià</b> mian	<b>房子</b> 下面
My <b>cat</b> lives under <b>my</b> house. [L. My <b>cat</b> lives at <b>my</b> house under.]	Wǒ de <b>māo</b> zhù zài <b>wǒ</b> de fángzi xià xià mian.	我的 <b>猫</b> 住在 <b>我的</b> 房子 下面。

Do you live in an **apartment**? [L. You at **apartment** in live (q.)?] . . . . . Nǐ zài **gōngyù** lǐ zhù **ma**? . . . . . 你在**公寓**里住吗?

The word “zài” 在 when used as a preposition can mean “at,” “in” or “on”. In the sentences above, when speaking about living in a country, it's sufficient to use just “zài” 在 as in “zài Jiānádà” 在加拿大 (“in” or “at” Canada). However sometimes a localizer like “lǐ” 里 is needed as in “zài fángzi lǐ” 在房子里 (at house inside) or “zài fángzi xià mian” 在房子下面 (at house under) because “fángzi” 房子 by itself is an object, not a place.

together [L. <b>one</b> piece]	<b>yíkuài</b> r	一块儿
John <b>and</b> Eva live together.	Yuēhàn <b>hé</b> Yīwá yíkuài r zhù.	约翰 <b>和</b> 伊娃一块儿住。
I live <b>with</b> my <b>wife</b> ./I <b>with</b> my <b>wife</b> together live.	Wǒ <b>gēn</b> wǒ de <b>qīzi</b> yíkuài r zhù.	我 <b>跟</b> 我的 <b>妻子</b> 一块儿住。
She lives with her <b>husband</b> . [L. She with her <b>husband</b> together lives.]	Tā gēn tā de <b>zhàngfu</b> yíkuài r zhù.	她跟她的 <b>丈夫</b> 一块儿住。
She lives with <b>her</b> <b>parents</b> . [L. She with <b>her</b> <b>parents</b> together lives.]	Tā gēn <b>tā</b> de <b>fùmǔqīn</b> yíkuài r zhù.	她跟她的 <b>父母</b> 亲一块儿住。



They <b>live</b> with <b>their</b> husbands. [L. They with <b>their</b> husbands together <b>live</b> .]	Tāmen gēn <b>tāmen de</b> zhàngfu . . . . .	她们跟 <b>她们</b> 的丈夫一块儿住。
one (m.) <b>person</b> . . . . .	yí <b>gè rén</b> . . . . .	一个人
He <b>lives</b> alone. [L. <b>He one</b> (m.) <b>person</b> lives.]	Tā <b>yí gè rén</b> zhù. . . . .	他一个人住。

## LESSON 44 - DOING SOMETHING IN THE NEAR FUTURE DÌ SÌSHÍSÌ KÈ – ZHǔNBÈI ZUÒ SHÌ – 第四十四课 – 准备作事

to prepare/to plan/to intend/to be about to do something. . . . .	zhǔnbèi . . . . .	准备
I'm going <b>to</b> the <b>beach</b> ./I <b>go to</b> <b>beach</b> . . . . .	Wǒ <b>dào</b> <b>hǎitān</b> qù. . . . .	我 <b>到</b> 海 <b>滩</b> 去。
I <b>am going to go</b> to the beach./I <b>am preparing to go</b> to the beach. . . . .	Wǒ <b>zhǔnbèi</b> dào <b>hǎitān</b> qù. . . . .	我 <b>准备</b> 到海 <b>滩</b> 去。
lunch/ <b>noon</b> <b>food</b> . . . . .	<b>wǔfàn</b> . . . . .	<b>午饭</b>
I <b>am going to</b> buy <b>lunch</b> ./I <b>intend to</b> buy <b>lunch</b> . . . . .	Wǒ <b>zhǔnbèi</b> mǎi <b>wǔfàn</b> . . . . .	我 <b>准备</b> 买 <b>午饭</b> 。
You <b>are going to rent</b> a car./You <b>are preparing to rent</b> a car. . . . .	Nǐ <b>zhǔnbèi</b> zū chē. . . . .	你 <b>准备</b> 租 <b>车</b> 。
to look for/ <b>go find</b> . . . . .	qù zhǎo . . . . .	去 <b>找</b>
You <b>are going to</b> look for your <b>son</b> ./You <b>are planning to</b> go find your <b>son</b> . . . . .	Nǐ <b>zhǔnbèi</b> qù zhǎo nǐ de <b>érzi</b> . . . . .	你 <b>准备</b> 去 <b>找</b> 你的 <b>儿子</b> 。
to <b>write</b> a <b>letter</b> . . . . .	xiě xìn . . . . .	<b>写信</b>
to write her a letter [L. <b>give her</b> write letter] . . . . .	<b>gěi tā</b> xiě xìn. . . . .	<b>给她</b> 写信

He is going to write to <b>his wife</b> . [L. He intends give <b>his wife</b> write letter.] . . . . .	Tā zhǔnbèi gěi tā de qīzi xiě xìn. . . . .	他准备给他的妻子写信。
He <b>is going to</b> talk with his <b>daughter</b> ./He <b>plans to</b> chat with his <b>daughter</b> . . . . .	Tā zhǔnbèi gēn tā de nǚ'ér tánhuà. . . . .	他准备跟他的女儿谈话。
She <b>is going to</b> wait for her husband. [L. She <b>intends to</b> wait her husband.]. . . . .	Tā zhǔnbèi děng tā de zhàngfu. . . . .	她准备等她的丈夫。
We <b>are going to</b> sell <b>our</b> house./We <b>are preparing to</b> sell <b>our</b> house. . . . .	Wǒmen zhǔnbèi mài wǒmen de fángzi. . . . .	我们准备卖我们的房子。
dinner/ <b>late food</b> . . . . .	wǎnfàn. . . . .	晚饭
at home/at <b>home inside</b> . . . . .	zài jiā lǐ . . . . .	在家里
We <b>are going to</b> eat dinner at home. [L. We <b>prepare</b> at home in <b>eat</b> dinner.]. . . . .	Wǒmen zhǔnbèi zài jiā lǐ chī wǎnfàn. . . . .	我们准备在家里吃晚饭。
You are going to <b>come to my home</b> . . . . .	Nǐ zhǔnbèi dào wǒ de jiā lái. . . . .	你准备到我家来。
They <b>are going to</b> learn French./They <b>plan to</b> study French. . . . .	Tāmen zhǔnbèi xuéxí fǎwén. . . . .	他们准备学习法文。
breakfast/ <b>early food</b> . . . . .	zǎofàn. . . . .	早饭
They are going to <b>pay</b> for breakfast./They intend to <b>pay</b> breakfast <b>money</b> . . . . .	Tāmen zhǔnbèi fù zǎofàn qián. . . . .	他们准备付早饭钱。
That <b>boy</b> is going to <b>close</b> the door. [L. That <b>boy</b> prepare <b>close</b> door.]. . . . .	Nàge nánháizi zhǔnbèi guān mén. . . . .	那个男孩子准备关门。

That **girl** is going to **cut** the meat. [L. That **girl** prepare

**cut** meat.] . . . . . Nàge **nǚháizi** zhǔnbèi **qiē** ròu. . . . . 那个**女孩子**准备**切**肉。

In English, the near future tense is formed by using the appropriate form of the verb "to go" plus the infinitive form of the main verb. For example: "I am going to buy....," "You are going to sell....," "He is going to eat...." etc. The examples above show how the verb "zhǔnbèi" 准备 (to prepare/to plan/to intend/to be about to do something) can be used in a similar manner. Chinese does not have a true future tense as in English, so using "zhǔnbèi" 准备 like this usually works as an easy way to talk about things in the future.

already/soon. . . . . jiù. . . . . 就

The train is going to leave at **noon**./Train

**noon** **soon** leave. . . . . Huǒchē **zhōngwǔ** **jiù** líkāi. . . . . 火车**中午****就**离开。

She is going to **start tomorrow** morning./She

**tomorrow** morning **soon** **start**. . . . . Tā **míngtiān** zǎoshàng **jiù** kāishǐ. . . . . 她**明天**早上**就**开始。

**next** (m.) **week**. . . . . xià ge **xīngqī**. . . . . **下**个**星期**

You guys are going to leave next week./You

next week **soon** **go**. . . . . Nǐmen xià ge **xīngqī** **jiù** zǒu. . . . . 你们**下**个**星期****就**走。

Another way to talk about the future is to use the word "jiù" 就 (meaning "soon") as shown in the examples above. Since Chinese verbs don't have tenses like in English, adverbs indicating time are often added to indicate the future.

LESSON 45 – SPEAKING WITH THE INFINITIVE OF A VERB DÌ SÌSHÍWŭ KÈ – YÒNG QÍNGTÀI DÒNGCÍ

[L. use **mode verb**] – 第四十五课 – 用情态动词

to want to/would like to/intend to/plan to. . . . .	xiǎng. . . . .	想
I want to buy a <b>truck</b> . [L. I want buy one (m.) <b>truck</b> .] . . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí liàng <b>kǎchē</b> . . . . .	我想买一辆 <b>卡车</b> 。
I would like to <b>go</b> [to] there. . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng <b>dào</b> nàr <b>qù</b> . . . . .	我想到那儿去。
They <b>want to study</b> English. . . . .	Tāmen <b>xiǎng</b> <b>xuéxí</b> Yīngwén. . . . .	他们 <b>想学习</b> 英文。
He would like to learn to speak Chinese./He <b>would like to study</b> Chinese. . . . .	Tā <b>xiǎng</b> <b>xuéxí</b> Zhōngwén. . . . .	他 <b>想学习</b> 中文。
this evening/ <b>today evening</b> . . . . .	<b>jīntiān wǎnshàng</b> . . . . .	<b>今天晚上</b>
I would like to leave this evening. [L. I want today evening <b>already/soon go</b> .] . . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshàng <b>jiù zǒu</b> . . . . .	我想今天晚上 <b>就走</b> 。
stay here/ <b>stay at here</b> . . . . .	<b>zhù zài zhèr</b> . . . . .	<b>住在这儿</b>
Do you want to stay here? [L. You want stay <b>at here</b> (q.)?]. . . . .	Nǐ xiǎng zhù <b>zài zhèr ma?</b> . . . . .	你想 <b>住在这儿</b> 吗?
in <b>town/at town inside</b> . . . . .	<b>zài chéng lǐ</b> . . . . .	<b>在城里</b>
Do you want to live in town? [L. You <b>want not</b> <b>want live</b> at town in?] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>xiǎng</b> bù <b>xiǎng</b> zhù zài chéng lǐ? . . . . .	你想 <b>不</b> 想 <b>住</b> 在城里?
I <b>can pay</b> (the) bill./I <b>am able to pay</b> (the) bill. . . . .	Wǒ <b>kéyǐ</b> fù zhàng. . . . .	我 <b>可以</b> 付账。
The third-tone kě 可 (can) changes to the second tone when preceding the third-tone yǐ 以 (verb particle).		
We can <b>arrive tomorrow</b> . . . . .	Wǒmen <b>míngtiān</b> <b>kéyǐ</b> dào. . . . .	我们 <b>明天</b> 可以 <b>到</b> 。
They <b>can sell</b> their house. . . . .	Tāmen <b>kéyǐ</b> mài tāmen de fángzi. . . . .	他们 <b>可以</b> 卖他们的房子。

You can see the town from here./From <b>here</b> can <b>see</b> to town. . . . .	Cóng <b>zhèr</b> kényǐ <b>kàn</b> dào zhèn. . . . .	从 <b>这儿</b> 可以 <b>看到</b> 镇。
You can start now./You may start now. [L. You now <b>already/soon</b> can <b>start</b> .] . . . . .	Nǐ xiànzài <b>jiù</b> kényǐ <b>kāishǐ</b> . . . . .	你 <b>现在</b> <b>就</b> 可以 <b>开始</b> 。
You can go now./You may go now. [L. You <b>now</b> <b>already/soon</b> can go.] . . . . .	Nǐ xiànzài <b>jiù</b> kényǐ zǒu. . . . .	你 <b>现在</b> <b>就</b> 可以 <b>走</b> 。
Can you ....?/Are you able to ....? [L. You <b>can not can</b> ....?] . . .	Nǐ <b>kě bù kényǐ</b> ....?. . . . .	你 <b>可</b> <b>不</b> 可以 ....?
Can you <b>speak with</b> him? . . . . .	Nǐ <b>kě bù kényǐ gēn tā shuōhuà</b> ? . . . . .	你 <b>可</b> <b>不</b> 可以 <b>跟</b> 他 <b>说话</b> ?
She <b>should rent</b> a car. . . . .	Tā <b>yīnggāi zū chē</b> . . . . .	她 <b>应该</b> <b>租</b> 车。
She <b>has to</b> rent a <b>car</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>děi zū chē</b> . . . . .	她 <b>得</b> <b>租</b> 车。
<b>She must</b> rent a car. . . . .	Tā <b>bìxū zū chē</b> . . . . .	她 <b>必须</b> <b>租</b> 车。
We <b>should</b> travel to Beijing./We <b>should</b> to Beijing <b>go</b> travel. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>yīnggāi</b> dào Běijīng <b>qù lǚxíng</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>应该</b> 到 <b>北京</b> <b>去</b> 旅行。
We <b>have to</b> travel <b>to</b> Beijing. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>děi dào</b> Běijīng <b>qù lǚxíng</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>得</b> 到 <b>北京</b> <b>去</b> 旅行。
We <b>must</b> <b>travel</b> to Beijing. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>bìxū</b> dào Běijīng <b>qù lǚxíng</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>必须</b> 到 <b>北京</b> <b>去</b> 旅行。
tonight/ <b>today evening</b> . . . . .	<b>jīntiān wǎnshàng</b> . . . . .	<b>今天</b> <b>晚上</b>
I <b>have to</b> <b>sleep</b> tonight. . . . .	Wǒ <b>jīntiān wǎnshàng dēi shuìjiào</b> . . . . .	我 <b>今天</b> <b>晚上</b> <b>得</b> <b>睡觉</b> 。
I <b>must</b> <b>sleep</b> <b>tonight</b> . . . . .	Wǒ <b>jīntiān wǎnshàng bìxū shuìjiào</b> . . . . .	我 <b>今天</b> <b>晚上</b> <b>必须</b> <b>睡觉</b> 。
this morning/ <b>today morning</b> . . . . .	<b>jīntiān zǎoshàng</b> . . . . .	<b>今天</b> <b>早上</b>
He has to finish this morning. [L.He today morning <b>has to do-finish</b> .] . . . . .	Tā <b>jīntiān zǎoshàng dēi zuòwán</b> . . . . .	她 <b>今天</b> <b>早上</b> <b>得</b> <b>作完</b> 。

In English, an infinitive is the form of a verb which is listed alphabetically in a dictionary preceded by "to" which is called the sign of the infinitive. Examples of infinitives are: to run; to be; to have; to sell etc. English dictionaries do not usually list

various conjugations of verbs. In Chinese, verbs are not conjugated into different tenses etc. as in English, so the form of the verb that appears in the dictionary is nearly always the same as that used in any sentence. This lesson shows how various English sentence constructions that use infinitives as objects of verbs are handled by Chinese. In Chinese, these are called "modal verbs." Note that in English, the sign of the infinitive "to" is omitted after some verbs to avoid awkward sounding expressions.

## LESSON 46 - THE ASPECT MARKER "LE" – SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST

### DÌ SÌSHÍLIÙ KÈ – Yòng "LE" DÒNGCÍ Tǎ TÁN DÀO GUÒQÙ

[L. use "le" verb aspect marker talk to past] 第四十六课 – 用“了”动词体谈到过去

Chinese verbs do not conjugate for tense as in English. For example, in English the past tense of "look" is "looked" (regular verb) and the past tense of "buy" is "bought" (irregular verb). One way to indicate past tense in Chinese is to add the aspect marker "le" 了 as a suffix to the verb. The particle "le" 了 is called an aspect marker (asp.) and this particular aspect marker indicates that the action has been completed. You can think of this as being similar to adding "ed" to a regular verb in English. (as in "rent, rented", "close, closed", live, lived," "travel, traveled" etc.) However, the past tense in English does not always translate into "le" 了 in Chinese, and "le" 了 has other uses that do not indicate past tense.

to look for . . . . .	zhǎo . . . . .	找
looked for . . . . .	zhǎole . . . . .	找了
I looked for the address [L. I look for (asp.) address.] . . . .	Wǒ zhǎole dìzhǐ. . . . .	我找了地址。
to close . . . . .	guān . . . . .	关
closed . . . . .	guānle . . . . .	关了
He closed the door. [L. He close (asp.) door.] . . . . .	Tā guānle mén. . . . .	他关了门。
He rented the room. [L. He rent (asp.) room.] . . . . .	Tā zūle fángjiān. . . . .	他租了房间。

We <b>opened</b> the <b>gift</b> . [L. We <b>open</b> (asp.) <b>gift</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>dǎkāile</b> <b>lǐwù</b> .	我们 <b>打开了</b> 礼物。
We <b>ate</b> dinner. [L. We <b>eat</b> (asp.) <b>dinner</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>chīle</b> <b>wǎnfàn</b> .	我们 <b>吃了</b> 晚饭。
We finished our dinners. [L. We <b>eat finish</b> (asp.) our dinner.]	Wǒmen <b>chīwánle</b> wǒmen de wǎnfàn.	我们 <b>吃完了</b> 我们的晚饭。
We studied Chinese. [L. We <b>study</b> (asp.) <b>Chinese</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>xúele</b> <b>Zhōngwén</b> .	我们 <b>学了</b> 中文。
I learned Chinese <b>in</b> the United States. [L. I <b>at</b> United States <b>study</b> (asp.) Chinese.]	Wǒ <b>zài</b> Měiguó <b>xúele</b> Zhōngwén.	我 <b>在美国</b> <b>学了</b> 中文。
I bought the book. [L. I <b>buy</b> (asp.) <b>book</b> .]	Wǒ <b>mǎile</b> <b>shū</b> .	我 <b>买了</b> 书。
I <b>bought</b> a book./I <b>bought</b> one book. [L. I <b>buy</b> (asp.) one (m.) book.]	Wǒ <b>mǎile</b> <b>yì běn</b> <b>shū</b> .	我 <b>买了一本</b> 书。
You bought a car <b>yesterday</b> . [L. You <b>yesterday</b> buy (asp.) car.]	Nǐ <b>zuótiān</b> <b>mǎile</b> <b>chē</b> .	你 <b>昨天</b> <b>买了</b> 车。
He bought a car <b>last week</b> . [L. He <b>last</b> (m.) <b>week</b> buy (asp.) car.]	Tā <b>shàng</b> ge <b>xīngqī</b> <b>mǎile</b> <b>chē</b> .	他 <b>上个星期</b> <b>买了</b> 车。
That <b>man</b> bought a <b>watch</b> . [L. That <b>man</b> buy (asp.) <b>watch</b> .]	Nàge <b>nán</b> de <b>mǎile</b> <b>shǒubiǎo</b> .	那个 <b>男的</b> <b>买了</b> 手表。
You bought his <b>clothes</b> <b>in</b> Shanghai. [L. You <b>at</b> Shanghai buy (asp.) his <b>clothes</b> .]	Nǐmen <b>zài</b> Shànghǎi <b>mǎile</b> tā de <b>yīfu</b> .	你们 <b>在</b> 上海 <b>买了</b> 他的衣服。
We bought the <b>suitcases</b> at the <b>store</b> . [L. We at <b>store</b> buy (asp.) <b>suitcases</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>zài</b> <b>shāngdiàn</b> <b>mǎile</b> <b>yīxiāng</b> .	我们在 <b>商店</b> <b>买了</b> 衣箱。
She bought one inexpensive gift at the <b>store</b> . [L. She at <b>store</b> buy (asp.) one (m.) <b>inexpensive</b> (p.) gift.]	Tā <b>zài</b> <b>shāngdiàn</b> <b>mǎile</b> yí gè <b>piányi</b> <b>de</b> <b>lǐwù</b> .	她 <b>在</b> 商店 <b>买了</b> 一个 <b>便宜</b> 的礼物。

to give to your older sister/for your older sister . . . . .	gěi nǐ de jiějie . . . . .	给你的姐姐
You bought a gift for your older sister. [L. You for your older sister buy (asp.) gift.] . . . . .	Nǐ gěi nǐ de jiějie mǎile lǐwù. . . . .	你给你的姐姐买了 礼物。
You bought something for my mother. [L. You for my mother buy (asp.) thing.] . . . . .	Nǐmen gěi wǒ de mǔqīn mǎile dōngxi. . . . .	你们给我的母亲买了 东西。
They bought things for friends. [L. They for friends buy (asp.) thing.] . . . . .	Tāmen gěi péngyǒumén mǎile dōngxi. . . . .	他们给朋友们买了 东西。
I sold my car. . . . .	Wǒ mǎile wǒ de chē. . . . .	我卖了车。
You sold your tickets. (polite) . . . . .	Nín mǎile nín de piào. . . . .	您卖了您的票。
You guys sold your house. . . . .	Nǐmen mǎile nǐmen de fángzi. . . . .	你们卖了你们的房子。
You paid the bill. [L. You pay (asp.) bill.] . . . . .	Nǐ fùle zhàng. . . . .	你付了账。
You bought breakfast./You paid breakfast money. . . . .	Nǐ fùle zǎofàn qián. . . . .	你付了早饭钱。
You [did] cut the bread. [L. You cut (asp.) bread.] . . . . .	Nǐ qiēle miànbāo. . . . .	你切了面包。
to do/to make . . . . .	zuò . . . . .	作/做
You did it. / You made it. . . . .	Nǐ zuòle. . . . .	你做了。
You made something. [L. You make (asp.) thing.] . . . . .	Nǐ zuòle dōngxi. . . . .	你做了东西。
You did something. [L. You do (asp.) a matter]. . . . .	Nǐ zuòle shì. . . . .	你作了事。
You said it. [L. You say (asp.)]. . . . .	Nǐ shuōle. . . . .	你说了。
I lost my credit card. . . . .	Wǒ diūle wǒ de xìnyòngkǎ. . . . .	我丢了信用卡。
We sold our house. [L. We sell (asp.) our house.] . . . . .	Wǒmen mǎile wǒmen de fángzi. . . . .	我们卖了我们的房子。



They <b>drank</b> their <b>drinks</b> . . . . .	Tāmen <b>hēle</b> tāmen de <b>yǐnliào</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>喝</b> 了他们的 <b>饮料</b> 。
I <b>went</b> to the <b>bakery</b> yesterday. [L. I yesterday <b>go</b> (asp.) <b>bakery</b> .] . . . . .	Wǒ zuótiān <b>qùle</b> <b>miànbāodiàn</b> . . . . .	我昨天 <b>去</b> 了 <b>面包店</b> 。
She went to England last <b>week</b> . [L. She <b>last</b> (m.) <b>week</b> go (asp.) England.] . . . . .	Tā <b>shàng ge</b> <b>xīngqī</b> <b>qùle</b> Yīngguó. . . . .	她 <b>上个星期</b> <b>去</b> 了 <b>英国</b> 。
<b>two</b> years <b>before</b> . . . . .	<b>liǎng nián</b> <b>yǐqián</b> . . . . .	<b>两年以前</b>
We <b>went</b> to France two years ago. [L. We two years before <b>to</b> France <b>go</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>liǎng nián yǐqián dào</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>两年以前</b> <b>到</b> 法国
two (m.) <b>weeks</b> before. . . . .	Fǎguó <b>qùle</b> . . . . .	<b>去</b> 了。
They <b>left</b> two weeks ago. [L. They two (m.) weeks <b>before</b> <b>go</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	<b>liǎng ge</b> <b>xīngqī</b> <b>yǐqián</b> . . . . .	<b>两个星期</b> 以前
You <b>departed</b> at <b>midnight</b> . [L. You at <b>midnight</b> <b>depart</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	Tāmen <b>liǎng ge</b> <b>xīngqī</b> <b>yǐqián zǒule</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>两个星期以前</b> <b>走</b> 了。
<b>about</b> noon . . . . .	Nǐ zài <b>bànyè</b> <b>líkāile</b> . . . . .	你 <b>在半夜</b> <b>离开</b> 了。
I <b>left</b> my house <b>at</b> about noon. [L. I <b>at</b> noon about <b>leave</b> (asp.) my house.] . . . . .	<b>zhōngwǔ</b> <b>zuǒyòu</b> . . . . .	<b>中午左右</b>
She <b>saw</b> the <b>train</b> . . . . .	Wǒ <b>zài</b> <b>zhōngwǔ</b> <b>zuǒyòu líkāile</b> wǒ . . . . .	我 <b>在中午左右</b> <b>离开</b> 了 我的 <b>房子</b> 。
Did you <b>see</b> my <b>younger brother</b> ? . . . . .	Tā <b>kànjiànle</b> <b>huǒchē</b> . . . . .	她 <b>看见</b> 了 <b>火车</b> 。
You <b>looked for</b> your younger sister <b>at home</b> . [L. You <b>at home</b> in <b>look for</b> your younger sister.] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>kànjiànle</b> wǒ de <b>dìdi</b> ma?. . . . .	你 <b>看见</b> 了我的 <b>弟弟</b> 吗?
I <b>arrived</b> at five o'clock. [L. I am five <b>hour</b> clock <b>arrive</b> (part.)]. . . . .	Nǐ <b>zài jiā</b> <b>lǐ</b> <b>zhǎo</b> nǐ de mèimei. . . . .	你 <b>在家里</b> <b>找</b> 你的 <b>妹妹</b> 。
	Wǒ shì wǔ <b>diǎn</b> <b>zhōng</b> <b>dào</b> de. . . . .	我是 <b>五点钟</b> <b>到</b> 的。

last night/ <b>yesterday night</b> . . . . .	<b>zuótiān wǎnshàng</b> . . . . .	<b>昨天晚上</b>
I <b>lived in Mexico</b> for two years. . . . .	Wǒ <b>zài Mòxīgē zhùle</b> liǎng nián. . . . .	我 <b>在墨西哥</b> 住了两年。
We lived together five <b>years</b> . [L. We <b>at together</b> live (asp.) five <b>year</b> .] . . . . .	Wǒmen <b>zài yíkuài</b> r zhùle wǔ <b>nián</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>在一块儿</b> 住了五 年。
how long? [L. <b>many long time</b> ] . . . . .	<b>duō jiǔ?</b> . . . . .	<b>多久?</b>
How long <b>did</b> you people <b>live at the beach?</b> . . . . .	Nǐmen <b>zài hǎitān zhùle</b> duō jiǔ? . . . . .	你们 <b>在海滩</b> 住了多久?
<b>that house</b> on the <b>corner</b> . . . . .	<b>zài guǎijiǎo</b> shàng de <b>nàge fángzi</b> . . . . .	<b>在拐角</b> 上的那个房子
<b>Did</b> you <b>live</b> in that house on the corner? [L. You at corner that (m.) house <b>live (asp.) (q.)?</b> ] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>zài guǎijiǎo</b> shàng de <b>nàge fángzi</b> <b>zhùguo ma?</b> . . . . .	你在拐角上的那个房子 住过吗?
They talked./They discussed./They talked speech. [L. They <b>talk (asp.) speech</b> .] . . . . .	Tāmen <b>tánle huà</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>谈了</b> 话。
They talked with the <b>children</b> . [L. They with <b>children</b> talk (asp.) speech.] . . . . .	Tāmen gēn <b>háizimen tánle huà</b> . . . . .	他们跟 <b>孩子们</b> 谈了话。
to <b>hear</b> and <b>understand</b> . . . . .	<b>tīngdǒng</b> . . . . .	<b>听懂</b>
He heard and understood. . . . .	Tā <b>tīngdǒngle</b> . . . . .	他 <b>听懂</b> 了。
<b>your</b> English/ <b>your</b> English <b>speaking</b> . . . . .	<b>nǐ shuō de</b> Yīngwén . . . . .	<b>你</b> 说的英文
He understood your <b>English</b> . [L. You speak (p.) <b>English</b> he hear-understand (asp.)]. . . . .	Nǐ shuō de <b>Yīngwén</b> tā <b>tīngdǒngle</b> . . . . .	你说的 <b>英文</b> 他 <b>听懂</b> 了。

(asp.) = aspect marker

Chinese verbs do not change to indicate past tense. The aspect markers “le” 了 and “guo” 过 are often added to a verb to indicate whether the action has been recently completed or was done in the past. For example, “Tā qùle Běijīng” 她去了北京 means “She went to Beijing”, whereas “Tā qùguo Běijīng” 她去<sup>过</sup>北京 means “She has gone to Beijing” or “She has been to Beijing” (implying that she has been to Beijing before).

The time of action is also often indicated by a phrase before the verb or at the beginning of the sentence. For example, the first sentence above can be expanded to “Tā zuótiān qùle Běijīng” 她昨天去了北京 [L. She yesterday go (asp.) Beijing.] meaning, “She went to Beijing yesterday.” The second sentence could become “Tā liǎng nián yǐqián qùguo Běijīng” 她两年以前去<sup>过</sup>北京 [L. She two year before go (asp.) Beijing.] meaning, “She went (has been) to Beijing two years ago.”

Action verbs without these aspect markers usually express something one intends to do or does habitually. For example: “Wǒ dào miànbāodiàn qù” 我到面包店去 [L. I to bakery go.] means “I am going to go to the bakery (in the near future)”. “Wǒ měitiān dào miànbāodiàn qù” 我<sup>每天</sup>到面包店去 [L. I each day to bakery go.] means “I go to the bakery every day.”

## LESSON 47 - NEW VERBS DÌ SÌSHÍQĪ KÈ – XĪN DÒNGCÍ [L. new verbs] – 第四十七课 – 新动词

to want . . . . . yào/ xiǎng . . . . . 要/想

“Xiǎng” 想 is in some cases interchangeable with “yào” 要, but softer in tone. It can mean “I would like....” in the sense of “I’m thinking about....” or, “I would enjoy....”

We want to answer. . . . .	Wǒmen xiǎng húidá. . . . .	我们想回答。
to be born . . . . .	chūshēng. . . . .	出生
I don't want to forget. . . . .	Wǒ bú xiǎng wàngjì. . . . .	我不想忘记。
to earn (as in to earn a living) . . . . .	zhuàn . . . . .	赚

to win (a game or a bet) . . . . .	yíng . . . . .	赢
to get off or go down (as in to get off a vehicle or go down a mountain) . . . . .	xià . . . . .	下
to live or stay somewhere . . . . .	zhù . . . . .	住
I want to go up./I want to climb. . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng shàng. . . . .	我想上。
to move . . . . .	dòng . . . . .	动
Don't move! . . . . .	Bié dòng! . . . . .	别动!
You have to move to a new home./You must move (your) home. . . . .	Nǐ děi bàn jiā. . . . .	你得搬家。
You have to move to another seat./You must change one (m.) seat. . . . .	Nǐ děi huàn yí gè zuòwei. . . . .	你得换一个座位。
You must run. . . . .	Nǐ bìxū pǎo. . . . .	你必须跑。
I want to walk. [L. I want to go/walk road.] . . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng zǒulù. . . . .	我想走路。
She wants to touch the car./She wants to touch that (m.) car. . . . .	Tā xiǎng mōmō nà liàng qìchē. . . . .	她想摸摸那辆汽车。
You people must give money. . . . .	Nǐmen bìxū gěi qián. . . . .	你们必须给钱。
They must return money. . . . .	Tāmen bìxū huán qián. . . . .	他们必须还钱。
to visit someone formally [L. salute visit] . . . . .	bàifǎng . . . . .	拜访
to visit someone informally [L. see-see] . . . . .	kànkàn . . . . .	看看
to visit a place/to go . . . . .	qù . . . . .	去
to put or place an object . . . . .	fàng . . . . .	放
to put on or wear clothing . . . . .	chuān . . . . .	穿
He wears shirts. . . . .	Tā chuān chènshān. . . . .	他穿衬衫。
to put on or wear accessories such as a hat or glasses . . . . .	dài . . . . .	带

He <b>wears</b> glasses. . . . .	Tā <b>dài</b> yǎnjìng. . . . .	他 <b>带</b> 眼镜。
He can return [to a place]. [L. He <b>can</b> return go.] . . . . .	Tā <b>néng</b> huíqù. . . . .	他 <b>能</b> 回去。
He can <b>turn on</b> the lights. . . . .	Tā néng <b>kāi</b> dēng. . . . .	他 <b>能</b> 开灯。
<b>He</b> can <b>turn off</b> the lights. . . . .	<b>Tā</b> néng <b>guān</b> dēng. . . . .	<b>他</b> 能关灯。
He can <b>ignite</b> the fire. . . . .	Tā néng <b>diǎn</b> huǒ. . . . .	他 <b>能</b> 点火。
flavor/scent . . . . .	wèidào. . . . .	味道
the <b>flower's</b> scent. . . . .	<b>huā</b> de wèidào. . . . .	<b>花</b> 的味道
I <b>can</b> smell... . . . .	Wǒ <b>néng</b> wén... . . . .	我 <b>能</b> 闻...
I can smell flowers./I can smell the flower's scent. [L. I able smell <b>to</b> flower (p.) scent.] . . . . .	Wǒ néng wén <b>dào</b> huā <b>de</b> wèidào. . . . .	我 <b>能</b> 闻 <b>到</b> 花 <b>的</b> 味道。
to feel or to sense [L. <b>feel to</b> ] . . . . .	<b>gǎndào</b> . . . . .	<b>感</b> 到
He <b>can</b> feel <b>heat</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>néng</b> gǎndào <b>rèqì</b> . . . . .	他 <b>能</b> 感到 <b>热</b> 气。
<b>Would</b> you <b>like to receive</b> a gift (q.)? . . . . .	Nǐ <b>xiǎng</b> shòudào lǐwù ma? . . . . .	你 <b>想</b> 收到礼物吗?
We <b>would like to go swim</b> . [L. We want go float-swim.] . . . . .	Wǒmen <b>xiǎng</b> qù <b>yóuyǒng</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>想</b> 去 <b>游</b> 泳。
to enter/ <b>enter go</b> . . . . .	<b>jìnqù</b> . . . . .	<b>进</b> 去
They can enter the house. [L. They can <b>enter-</b> house <b>go</b> .] . . . . .	Tāmen néng <b>jìn</b> fángzi <b>qù</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>能</b> <b>进</b> 房子 <b>去</b> 。
They <b>know</b> . (as in to know a fact) . . . . .	Tāmen <b>zhīdào</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>知</b> 道。
I <b>know</b> John. . . . .	Wǒ <b>rènshi</b> Yūehàn. . . . .	我 <b>认</b> 识约翰。
to die . . . . .	qùshì. . . . .	去 <b>世</b>
He <b>is going to die</b> ./He <b>quickly dies</b> . [L. He <b>quickly</b> <b>die</b> (asp.)] . . . . .	Tā <b>kuài</b> qùshì le. . . . .	他 <b>快</b> 去 <b>世</b> 了。
The aspect marker "le" indicates a change in condition.		
Can we see the tree? [L. We can not can <b>see tree</b> ?] . . . . .	Wǒmen néng bù néng <b>kànkàn</b> shù?. . . . .	我们 <b>能</b> 不 <b>能</b> <b>看</b> 看 <b>树</b> ?

to fall (as applied to people, not things)	shuāidǎo	摔倒
He fell.	Tā shuāidǎo le.	他摔倒了。
to become/to be/to act as	dāng	当
to need to	xūyào	需要
You need to become...	Nǐ xūyào dāng....	你需要当...
You need to become a teacher.	Nǐ xūyào dāng lǎoshī.	你需要当老师。
He needs to follow John. [L. He need with (asp.) John.]	Tā xūyào gēnzhe Yūehàn.	他需要跟着约翰。
We need to dream. (as in while sleeping)/We need make dream.	Wǒmen xūyào zuò mèng.	我们需要做梦。
to return [L.return come]	huí/ huílái	回/回来
They must return.	Tāmen bìxū huílái.	他们必须回来。
I have to go home./I have to return home.	Wǒ děi huí jiā.	我得回家。
He wants to pass through the city.	Tā xiǎng jīngguò chéngshì.	他想经过城市。
Chéngshì is used to talk about "city" or "town" generically to include the downtown of a city, even if it is a small city or town. It is much closer to be the equivalent for English saying, "going through town."		
He wants to pass us./He wants to overtake us.	Tā xiǎng chāoguò wǒmen.	他想超过我们。
That seems very difficult.	Nà hǎoxiàng hěn nán.	那好像很难。
You need to use the book.	Nǐ xūyào yòng shū.	你需要用书。
You guys have to try.	Nǐmen děi shìshi.	你们得试试。
They don't like to..../They don't want to..../They wouldn't like to...	Tāmen bù xiǎng....	他们不想...
They don't like to owe money.	Tāmen bù xiǎng qiàn qián.	他们不想欠钱。
to repay	huán	还

Would you like to <b>repay</b> the <b>money</b> ?/You want <b>repay money</b> (q.)? . . . . .	Nǐ xiǎng <b>huán qián</b> ma? . . . . .	你想 <b>还钱</b> 吗?
They <b>are going to borrow</b> the book./They <b>want to borrow</b> books. . . . .	Tāmen <b>yào jiè</b> shū. . . . .	他们 <b>要借</b> 书。
They are going to <b>lend</b> money./They want to <b>lend funds</b> . . . . .	Tāmen <b>yào dài</b> kuǎn. . . . .	他们 <b>要贷</b> 款。
to get on or into a mode of transportation. . . . .	shàng . . . . .	上
They're <b>going to</b> catch the 5 o'clock train./They <b>want to get on</b> the 5 o'clock (p.) train. . . . .	Tāmen <b>yào shàng</b> wǔ diǎn zhōng de huǒchē. . . . .	他们 <b>要上</b> 五点钟的火车。
The verbs “yào”要 (want) and “xiǎng”想 (would like) can mean something like “will” in some contexts.		

## LESSON 48 - **MORE NEW VERBS** DÌ SÌSHÍBĀ KÈ - **GÈNGDUŌ** DE **XĪN DÒNGCÍ**

### [L. **more** (p.) **new verb**] 第四十八课 - **更多的新动词**

When do you want to begin? [L. You <b>what time</b> want <b>begin</b> ?] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>shénma shíhou</b> yào <b>kāishǐ</b> ? . . . . .	你 <b>什么时候</b> 要 <b>开始</b> ?
What <b>time</b> would you like to <b>return</b> ? [L. You what <b>time</b> want <b>return</b> ?]. . . . .	Nǐ <b>shénma shíhou</b> xiǎng <b>huí lái</b> ? . . . . .	你 <b>什么时候</b> 想 <b>回来</b> ?
They need to go out. [L. They need <b>out-go</b> ]. . . . .	Tāmen xūyào <b>chū qù</b> . . . . .	他们需要 <b>出去</b> 。
We <b>want to hear</b> . . . . .	Wǒmen <b>xiǎng tīng tīng</b> . . . . .	我们 <b>想听听</b> 。
They <b>have to listen</b> . . . . .	Tāmen <b>děi tīng</b> . . . . .	他们 <b>得听</b> 。
I want <b>to keep</b> this (m.) book. . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng <b>liú xià</b> zhè <b>běn shū</b> . . . . .	我想 <b>留下</b> 这 <b>本书</b> 。
Can they <b>look</b> (q.)? . . . . .	Tāmen <b>néng kàn kan</b> ma? . . . . .	他们 <b>能看看</b> 吗?

Can you **get** coffee?/Can you **buy** coffee (q.)? . . . . . Nǐ néng mǎidào kāfēi ma? . . . . . 你能**买到**咖啡吗?  
 Can you **get** the **coffee**?/Can you **reach** the **coffee** (q.)? . . Nǐ néng nǎdào kāfēi ma? . . . . . 你能**拿到**咖啡吗?  
 The English verb "to get" has many meanings. To translate "get" into Chinese, it is best to first replace "get" with a different English word, then translate that word into Chinese.

I can't <b>send</b> this gift. . . . .	Zhège lǐwù wǒ bù néng jìqù. . . . .	这个 <b>礼物</b> 我不能 <b>寄去</b> 。
You can't take the <b>bus</b> ./You can't <b>ride</b> the <b>bus</b> . . . . .	Nǐ bù néng zuò gōnggòng qìchē. . . . .	你不能 <b>坐公共汽车</b> 。
He can't <b>accept</b> <b>credit</b> cards. . . . .	Tā bù néng jiēshòu xìnyòngkǎ. . . . .	他不能 <b>接受信用卡</b> 。
We <b>can't</b> <b>read</b> the book. . . . .	Wǒmen bù néng kàn shū. . . . .	我们 <b>不能看书</b> 。
Don't... . . . .	Nǐ bú yào... . . . .	你不要...
Don't <b>prepare</b> <b>dinner</b> . . . . .	Nǐ bú yào zhǔnbèi wǎnfàn. . . . .	你不要 <b>准备晚饭</b> 。
to cook . . . . .	zuò fàn . . . . .	做饭
I <b>can't</b> <b>cook</b> ./I <b>don't</b> <b>know</b> how to <b>cook</b> . . . . .	Wǒ bú huì zuò fàn. . . . .	我 <b>不会做饭</b> 。
to play/to have fun. . . . .	wánr . . . . .	玩儿
They <b>can't</b> <b>come</b> (over to) play. . . . .	Tāmen bù néng lái wánr. . . . .	他们 <b>不能来玩儿</b> 。
<b>They</b> can't <b>go</b> (out to) play. . . . .	Tāmen bù néng qù wánr. . . . .	<b>他们</b> 不能 <b>去玩</b> 。
to think/to consider . . . . .	xiǎng. . . . .	想
I <b>have</b> to <b>wait</b> for the train. . . . .	Wǒ děi děng huǒchē. . . . .	我 <b>得等</b> 火车。
to accompany/to lead/to guide. . . . .	dài . . . . .	带
I have to <b>take</b> John <b>to</b> the train. . . . .	Wǒ děi dài Yūehàn dào huǒchē. . . . .	我得 <b>带</b> 约翰 <b>到</b> 火车。
to show/ <b>give</b> <b>see</b> . . . . .	gěi..... kànkàn . . . . .	<b>给</b> ... <b>看看</b>
She wants to show her <b>boyfriend</b> . [L. she want give her <b>boyfriend</b> see.] . . . . .	Tā xiǎng gěi tā de nán péngyou kànkàn. . . . .	她想 <b>给</b> 她的 <b>男朋友</b> 看看。
You guys <b>need</b> to <b>repair</b> the clock. . . . .	Nǐmen xūyào xiū zhōng. . . . .	你们 <b>需要</b> 修钟。



We need to <b>wash</b> the <b>windows</b> .	Wǒmen xūyào <b>xǐ chuānghu</b> .	我们需要 <b>洗</b> 窗户。
You <b>need to</b> carry the books./You <b>need to take</b> the books.	Nǐ xūyào <b>dài shū</b> .	你 <b>需要</b> 带书。
You need to <b>bring</b> the <b>tickets</b> .	Nǐ xūyào <b>dài piào</b> .	你 <b>需要</b> 带票。
Would you like to meet my younger sister? [L. You want not want <b>know</b> my <b>younger sister</b> ?]	Nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng <b>rènshi</b> wǒ <b>mèimei</b> ?	你 <b>想</b> 不 <b>想</b> 认识我妹妹?
I have to <b>meet</b> my friend at <b>5 o'clock</b> . [L. I <b>five hour clock</b> must <b>see</b> my friend.]	Wǒ <b>wǔ diǎn zhōng</b> děi <b>jiàn</b> wǒ de péngyou.	我 <b>五点钟</b> 得 <b>见</b> 我的朋友。
very <b>much money</b>	hěn <b>duō qián</b>	<b>很</b> 多 <b>钱</b>
I <b>don't want to spend</b> a lot of money.	Wǒ <b>bú yào huā</b> hěn duō qián.	我 <b>不要</b> 花很多钱。
I need to <b>find</b> my <b>friend</b> . [L. I need <b>seek</b> my <b>friend</b> .]	Wǒ děi <b>zhǎo</b> wǒ de péngyou.	我得 <b>找</b> 我的朋友。
I need to find <b>a</b> travel agency. [L. I need seek <b>one</b> (m.) travel <b>society</b> .]	Wǒ děi zhǎo <b>yí gè lǚxíngshè</b> .	我得 <b>找</b> 一个 <b>旅行社</b> 。
a picture/one (m.) <b>picture</b>	yí <b>gè xiàng</b>	一个 <b>相</b>
Can you take a photo? (polite) [L. you <b>can not can take/shine</b> one (m.) picture?]	Nín <b>néng bù néng zhào</b> yí gè xiàng?	您 <b>能</b> 不 <b>能</b> <b>照</b> 一个相?

## LESSON 49 - THE TELEPHONE DÌ SÌSHÍJIǔ KÈ - DIÀNHUÀ - 第四十九课 - 电话

telephone/electric speech	diànhuà	电话
to make a telephone call/hit telephone	dǎ diànhuà	打电话

I <b>would like</b> to make a telephone call. [L. I <b>would like hit</b> telephone.] . . . . .	Wǒ <b>xiǎng dǎ</b> diànhuà. . . . .	我 <b>想打</b> 电话
Can you <b>help</b> me? (polite) . . . . .	Nín <b>néng bù néng bāngzhù</b> wǒ? . . . . .	您 <b>能不能帮助</b> 我?
May I <b>use</b> your telephone? (polite) [L. I can not can <b>use your</b> telephone.] . . . . .	Wǒ néng bù néng <b>yòng nín de</b> diànhuà? . . . . .	我 <b>能不能用您的</b> 电话?
Excuse me, sir, is there a telephone near here? [L. <b>Excuse, Mr., nearby</b> have not have telephone.] . . . . .	<b>Duìbùqǐ</b> xiānsheng, <b>fùjìn</b> yǒu méi yǒu diànhuà? . . . . .	<b>对不起</b> 先生, <b>附近</b> 没有电话?
first floor/one <b>level floor</b> . . . . .	yī <b>céng lóu</b> . . . . .	一 <b>层楼</b>
<b>one level</b> floor <b>exactly</b> . . . . .	<b>yī céng lóu jiù</b> . . . . .	一 <b>层楼就</b>
<b>Yes</b> , the first floor has a telephone. [L. <b>Have</b> , one level floor <b>exactly have</b> telephone.] . . . . .	<b>Yǒu</b> , yī céng lóu <b>jiù yǒu</b> diànhuà. . . . .	<b>有</b> , 一 <b>层楼就有</b> 电话。
<b>magnetic card</b> . . . . .	<b>cíkǎ</b> . . . . .	<b>磁卡</b>
<b>telephone card</b> . . . . .	<b>diànhuà cíkǎ</b> . . . . .	<b>电话磁卡</b>
I <b>want to</b> buy a <b>100 yuan</b> (p.) telephone card. . . . .	Wǒ <b>xiǎng</b> mǎi <b>yìbǎi yuán</b> de diànhuà cíkǎ. . . . .	我 <b>想买一百元</b> 的电话磁卡。
a telephone call [L. <b>come telephone</b> ] . . . . .	<b>lái diànhuà</b> . . . . .	<b>来电话</b>
<b>She</b> called on the <b>telephone</b> . . . . .	<b>Tā lái diànhuà</b> le. . . . .	<b>她来电话</b> 了。
There is a telephone call for you./ <b>Have your</b> telephone. . . . .	<b>Yǒu nǐ de</b> diànhuà. . . . .	<b>有你的</b> 电话。
<b>Do you have</b> any messages for me?/ <b>Do you</b> <b>have my messages</b> ? . . . . .	<b>Yǒu méi yǒu</b> wǒ de <b>liúyán</b> ? . . . . .	<b>有没有</b> 我的 <b>留言</b> ?
I want to leave a message for my <b>friend</b> ./I want to <b>give</b> my <b>friend</b> a message. . . . .	Wǒ yào <b>gěi</b> wǒ de <b>péngyou</b> liúyán. . . . .	我要 <b>给我的朋友</b> 留言。

I want to telephone my wife./I want to give my wife a call. [L. I want give my wife hit telephone.] . . . . .	Wǒ yào gěi wǒ de qīzi dǎ diànhuà. . . . .	我要给我的妻子打电话。
pay fee telephone . . . . .	fùfèi diànhuà . . . . .	付费电话
opposite side pay fee telephone . . . . .	duìfāng fùfèi diànhuà. . . . .	对方付费电话
I would like to call collect. [L. I would like hit opposite side pay fee telephone.] . . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng dǎ duìfāng fùfèi diànhuà. . . . .	我想打对方付费电话。
telephone number . . . . .	diànhuà hàomǎ . . . . .	电话号码
Can you dial this number, please? /Please you hit this telephone number. (polite) . . . . .	Qǐng nín dǎ zhège diànhuà hàomǎ. . . . .	请您打这个电话号码。
Hello./Hello, you good? . . . . .	Wèi, nǐ hǎo. . . . .	喂, 你好。
I would like to speak to Wang Shan. [L. I would like with Wang Shan talk speech.] . . . . .	Wǒ xiǎng gēn Wáng Shān shuōhuà. . . . .	我想跟王山说话。
Don't.... . . . . .	Bié... . . . . .	别...
Don't hang up!/Don't hang telephone! . . . . .	Bié guà diànhuà! . . . . .	别挂电话!
to ask/to allow. . . . .	ràng . . . . .	让
Please ask Wang Shan to give me a call. [L. Please ask Wang Shan give me hit telephone.] . . . . .	Qǐng ràng Wáng Shān gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà. . . . .	请让王山给我打电话。
Please ask Wang Shan to give me a return call. [L. Please ask Wang Shan give me return telephone.]. . . . .	Qǐng ràng Wáng Shān gěi wǒ huí diànhuà. . . . .	请让王山给我回电话。
When is he going to return?/He what time return? . . . . .	Tā shénma shíhòu huílái? . . . . .	他什么时候回来?
What is the telephone number? . . . . .	Diànhuà hàomǎ shì shénma? . . . . .	电话号码是什么?

# LESSON 50 - PRACTICE WITH THE PAST TENSE DÌ WŨSHÍ KÈ - YÒNG GUÒQÙSHÍ

## [L. use past tense] 第五十课 - 用过去时

I ate. [L. I <b>eat-past</b> (asp.)]	Wǒ <b>chīguò</b> le.	我 <b>吃过了</b> 。
You knew. (as in to know something) [L. You <b>know</b> (asp.)]	Nǐ <b>zhīda</b> le.	你 <b>知道了</b> 。
You knew Wang Shan./You <b>recognize</b> (asp.) Wang Shan.	Nǐ <b>rènshile</b> Wáng Shān.	你 <b>认识了</b> 王山。
Did he understand? [L. He <b>hear-understand</b> (asp.) (q.)?]	Tā <b>tīngdǒng</b> le ma?	他 <b>听懂</b> 了吗?
We wrote. [L. We <b>write</b> (asp.)]	Wǒmen <b>xiě</b> le.	我们 <b>写了</b> 。
We went. [L. We <b>go</b> (asp.)]	Wǒmen <b>qù</b> le.	我们 <b>去了</b> 。
You people closed the window. [L. You <b>close</b> (asp.) <b>window</b> .]	Nǐmen <b>guān</b> le <b>chuānghu</b> .	你们 <b>关了</b> 窗 <b>户</b> 。
You people arrived. [L. You <b>arrive</b> (asp.)].	Nǐmen <b>dào</b> le.	你们 <b>到了</b> 。
They left the house. [L. They <b>leave</b> (asp.) <b>house</b> .]	Tāmen <b>líkāi</b> le <b>fángzi</b> .	他们 <b>离开</b> 了房 <b>子</b> 。
to leave an object somewhere [L. <b>leave-down</b> ]	<b>liúxià</b> .	<b>留下</b>
They left something at my house. [L. They <b>at my house leave-down</b> (asp.) <b>thing</b> .]	Tāmen <b>zài</b> wǒ de fángzi <b>liúxià</b> le <b>dōngxi</b> .	他们 <b>在</b> 我的房子 <b>留下</b> 了 <b>东</b> 西。
to steal/ <b>steal-go</b> .	<b>tōuzǒu</b> .	<b>偷走</b>
he <b>takes</b> my <b>backpack</b> ....	tā <b>bǎ</b> wǒ de <b>bēibāo</b> ....	他 <b>把</b> 我的 <b>背</b> 包....
He stole my backpack. [L. He take my backpack <b>steal-go</b> (asp.)]	Tā <b>bǎ</b> wǒ de bēibāo <b>tōuzǒu</b> le.	他 <b>把</b> 我的 <b>背</b> 包 <b>偷</b> 走了。
to park/to stop	<b>tíng</b> .	<b>停</b>
I parked the car at the corner. [L. I at <b>corner stop</b> (asp.) car.]	Wǒ <b>zài</b> <b>guájǎo</b> <b>tíng</b> le chē.	我在 <b>拐</b> 角 <b>停</b> 了车。
The third-tone guǎi 拐 (turn) changes to the second tone when preceding the third-tone jiǎo 角 (corner).		

to stop (as in a temporary stop)

[L. stop-down-come] . . . . . tíngxiàlái . . . . . 停下来  
I stopped the car at the corner. [L. I at corner **take**  
car **stop-down-come** (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒ zài guájǎo **bǎ** chē **tíngxiàlái** le. . . . 我在拐角**把**车**停**下  
来了。

Where did you live? (polite) [L. You at

**where** live (asp.)] . . . . . Nín zài nǎr zhù? . . . . . 您**在**哪儿住?  
measure word for meals . . . . . dùn . . . . . 顿  
**this** (m.) **lunch** . . . . . zhè dùn wǔfàn . . . . . 这顿午饭  
I like.... . . . . . Wǒ xǐhuān.... . . . . . 我**喜欢**...  
I liked the lunch./This (m.) lunch I **very** like. . . . . Zhè dùn wǔfàn wǒ **hěn** xǐhuān. . . . . 这顿午饭我**很**喜欢。  
That cost a lot./That (m.) very **expensive**. . . . . Nàge hěn guì. . . . . 那个**很**贵。  
Have we finished? [L. We **finish** (asp.) (q.)?]. . . . . Wǒmen wánle ma? . . . . . 我们**完**了吗?  
They have almost finished./They **fast** finish (asp.). . . . . Tāmen kuài wánle. . . . . 他们**快**完了。  
He was able to.../At that time he able to... . . . . . Dāngshí tā néng... . . . . . 当时他能...  
He was **able** to eat. . . . . Dāngshí tā néng chī. . . . . 当时他**能**吃。

Instead of using an aspect marker such as "le" 了 to indicate an action completed in the past, a time expression such as "dāngshí" 当时, which means "at the time" or "at that time" can often be used along with a verb to indicate the past tense.

We have almost finished. [L. We **fast** finish (asp.)]. . . . . Wǒmen kuài wánle. . . . . 我们**快**完了。  
He needed the car yesterday./ He **yesterday** need car. . . . . Tā zuótiān xūyào chē. . . . . 他**昨天**需要车。  
I meant.../My **meaning** is... . . . . . Wǒ de yìsi shì... . . . . . 我的**意思**是...  
**one** time . . . . . yí cì . . . . . **一**次  
to repeat/**say** again one time . . . . . zài shuō yí cì . . . . . **再**说**一**次  
**She** repeated... . . . . . Tā zài shuōle yí cì... . . . . . **她**再**说**了**一**次...

She repeated that word. [L. That <b>word/character</b> she again <b>say</b> (asp.) one time.] . . . . .	Nàge zì tā zài <b>shuō</b> le yí cì. . . . .	那个字她再说了一次。
They answered the questions. [L. They <b>answer</b> (asp.) <b>question</b> .] . . . . .	Tāmen <b>huídá</b> le <b>wèntí</b> . . . . .	他们回答了问题。
twenty <b>years before</b> . . . . .	èrshí <b>nián yǐqián</b> . . . . .	二十年以前
You were born 20 years ago. [L. You are 20 <b>year</b> before <b>born</b> (part.).] . . . . .	Nǐ shì èrshí <b>nián yǐqián chūshēng</b> de. . . . .	你是二十年以前出生的。
Did you forget? [L. You <b>forget</b> (asp.) (q.)?] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>wàng</b> le <b>ma</b> ? . . . . .	你忘了吗?
Did you earn (some) money? [L. You <b>earn</b> (asp.) <b>money</b> (q.)?] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>zhuàn</b> le <b>qián</b> ma?. . . . .	你赚了钱吗?
Did you win some money? [L. You win (asp.) money (q.)?] . . . . .	Nǐ <b>yíng</b> le <b>qián</b> <b>ma</b> ? . . . . .	你赢了钱吗?
to <b>go down</b> . . . . .	<b>xiàqu</b> . . . . .	下去
He went down. [L. He <b>down-go</b> (asp.)] . . . . .	Tā <b>xiàqu</b> le. . . . .	他下去了。
He went downstairs. [L. He down <b>floor go</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	Tā xià <b>lóu qù</b> le. . . . .	他下楼去了。
I climbed./I went up. [L. I <b>up go</b> (asp.)] . . . . .	Wǒ <b>shàngqu</b> le. . . . .	我上去了。
I went upstairs. [L. I up <b>floor go</b> (asp.)] . . . . .	Wǒ shàng <b>lóu qù</b> le. . . . .	我上楼去了。
As you can see in several of the examples above, Chinese when written with the English alphabet (Pinyin) sometimes appears to join two words together so they look like one word and sometimes splits words apart. This is because Pinyin is really just a writing system to help westerners read and speak Chinese phonetically. In written Chinese, each syllable is represented by a character and there are no spaces between any of the characters. The rules about where to put spaces in Pinyin do not always match the word-spacing rules for English, so the spaces are not always in the places an English speaker might expect them.		
The car <b>moved a little</b> . . . . .	Chē <b>dòng</b> le <b>yí diǎn</b> . . . . .	车动了一点。
We ran. [L. We <b>run</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	Wǒmen <b>pǎo</b> le. . . . .	我们跑了。

We ran to the <b>store</b> . [L. We <b>run to</b> (asp.) <b>store</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>pǎodào</b> le <b>shāngdiàn</b> .	我们 <b>跑</b> 到了 <b>商店</b> 。
We went to the hostel. [L. We go (asp.) <b>receiving place</b> .]	Wǒmen qùle <b>zhāodàisuǒ</b> .	我们去了 <b>招待所</b> 。
We walked. [L. We <b>walk road</b> (asp.)]	Wǒmen <b>zǒulù</b> le.	我们 <b>走</b> 路了。
We walked to the hostel. [L. We <b>walk went</b> hostel.]	Wǒmen <b>zǒulù</b> qùle <b>zhāodàisuǒ</b> .	我们 <b>走路</b> 去了招待所。
to touch.	mō/mōmo/chùmō.	摸/摸摸/摸摸
They <b>touched</b> the <b>bicycle</b> .	Tāmen <b>mō</b> le <b>zìxíngchē</b> .	他们 <b>摸</b> 了 <b>自行车</b> 。
to hold something in one's arms	bào.	抱
They <b>held</b> the <b>baby</b> .	Tāmen <b>bào</b> le <b>yīng'ér</b> .	他们 <b>抱</b> 了 <b>婴儿</b> 。
some money [L. <b>one few</b> money].	<b>yìxiē</b> qián.	<b>一些</b> 钱
You <b>gave</b> your <b>employee</b> some money.	Nǐ <b>gěile</b> nǐ de <b>gùyuán</b> <b>yìxiē</b> qián.	你 <b>给</b> 了你的 <b>雇员</b> 一些钱。
information	xùn.	讯
information office/ <b>ask</b> information <b>place</b> .	<b>wèn</b> xùnchù.	<b>问</b> 讯处
I visited the tourist information office./I <b>went to</b> the tourist information office.	Wǒ <b>dào</b> yóukè wèn xùn chù <b>qù</b> le.	我 <b>到</b> 游客问讯处去了。
I forgot. [L. I <b>forget</b> (asp.)]	Wǒ <b>wàng</b> le.	我 <b>忘</b> 了。
I <b>forgot</b> my <b>wallet</b> .	Wǒ <b>wàng</b> le wǒ de <b>píbāo</b> .	我 <b>忘</b> 了我的 <b>皮包</b> 。
I <b>needed</b> that (m.) book <b>yesterday</b> .	Wǒ <b>zuótiān</b> <b>xūyào</b> nà běn shū.	我 <b>昨天</b> <b>需要</b> 那本书。
I needed somebody to help me yesterday./I yesterday need have <b>person help</b> me.	Wǒ zuótiān xūyào yǒu <b>rén</b> <b>bāngzhù</b> wǒ.	我昨天需要有 <b>人</b> 帮助我。
He <b>wants</b> to buy <b>my</b> car./He <b>wanted</b> to buy <b>my</b> car.	Tā <b>xiǎng</b> mǎi <b>wǒ</b> de chē.	他 <b>想</b> 买 <b>我的</b> 车。
They <b>all want</b> ....	Tāmen <b>dōu xiǎng</b> ....	他们 <b>都</b> 想...
<b>They</b> all wanted..../ <b>At that time</b> , <b>they</b> all want...	<b>Dāngshí</b> tāmen <b>dōu xiǎng</b> ...	<b>当时</b> 他们 <b>都</b> 想...

They all wanted to live in Beijing. [L. At that time they all want <b>at</b> Beijing <b>live</b> .]	Dāngshí tāmen dōu xiǎng <b>zài</b> Běijīng <b>zhù</b> .	当时他们都想 <b>在</b> 北京 <b>住</b> 。
physical information/material.	zīliào.	资料
on the table [L. <b>at</b> table <b>on</b> ].	<b>zài</b> zhuōzi <b>shàng</b> .	<b>在</b> 桌子上
<b>did put</b> on the <b>table</b>	<b>fàng</b> zài <b>zhuōzi</b> shàng <b>le</b> .	<b>放</b> 在 <b>桌子</b> 上了
he <b>takes</b> the <b>material</b> ...	tā <b>bǎ</b> zīliào...	他 <b>把</b> 资料...
Did he put the information on the table?/He take information, put on table? [L. He take material <b>put</b> at table on (asp.) (q.)?]	Tā <b>bǎ</b> zīliào <b>fàng</b> zài zhuōzi shàng <b>le</b> ma?	他 <b>把</b> 资料 <b>放</b> 在 <b>桌子</b> 上了吗?
Where did he put the information?/He take material, <b>put where</b> ?	Tā <b>bǎ</b> zīliào <b>fàng</b> zài <b>nǎr</b> le?.	他 <b>把</b> 资料 <b>放</b> 在 <b>哪儿</b> 了?
last month [L. <b>last</b> (m.) <b>month</b> ]	<b>shàng</b> gè <b>yue</b>	<b>上</b> 个月
I returned last month. [L. I last (m.) month <b>return-come</b> (asp.)]	Wǒ shàng gè yuè <b>huí</b> lái le.	我上个月 <b>回</b> 来了。
television/ <b>electric</b> see <b>machine</b>	<b>diàn</b> shìjī.	<b>电</b> 视机
He turned on the television. [L. He <b>open</b> (asp.) television.]	Tā <b>kāi</b> le diànshìjī.	他 <b>开</b> 了电视机。
We turned off the lights. [L. We <b>close</b> (asp.) <b>light</b> .]	Wǒmen <b>guān</b> le <b>dēng</b> .	我们 <b>关</b> 了灯。
the cake.	dàngāo	蛋糕
the <b>cake's</b> scent	<b>dàngāo</b> de <b>wèidào</b>	<b>蛋糕</b> 的 <b>味道</b>
to smell the cake's scent [L. <b>smell to</b> cake (p.) scent]	<b>wén</b> dào dàngāo de wèidào	<b>闻</b> 到蛋糕的味道
Did you smell the cake? [L. You <b>smell-to</b> (asp.) cake (p.) scent (q.)?]	Nǐ <b>wén</b> dào le dàngāo de wèidào ma?.	你 <b>闻</b> 到了蛋糕的味道吗?



the <b>mail</b> /the <b>letter</b> . . . . .	xìn . . . . .	信
Did they receive mail? [L. They <b>receive-to</b> letter (asp.) (q.)?] . . . . .	Tāmen <b>shōudào</b> xìn le ma? . . . . .	他们 <b>受到</b> 信了吗?
in the ocean/at <b>ocean in</b> . . . . .	zài <b>hǎi lǐ</b> . . . . .	在 <b>海里</b>
I swam in the ocean. [L. I at <b>ocean in swim</b> (asp.)] . . . . .	Wǒ zài <b>hǎi lǐ yóuyǒng</b> le. . . . .	我在 <b>海里</b> 游泳了。
a building with two or more floors . . . . .	lóufáng . . . . .	楼房
She entered the building. [L. she <b>enter</b> (asp.) building.] . . . . .	Tā <b>jìn</b> le lóufáng. . . . .	她 <b>进了</b> 楼房。
He <b>died yesterday</b> . . . . .	Tā <b>zuótiān sǐ</b> le. . . . .	他 <b>昨天</b> 死了。
He died yesterday. (more polite) [L. He yesterday <b>go world</b> (asp.)]. . . . .	Tā zuótiān <b>qùshì</b> le. . . . .	他昨天 <b>去世</b> 了。
to <b>fall down</b> . . . . .	<b>shuāixià</b> . . . . .	<b>摔下</b>
<b>Did you fall down</b> the <b>stairs</b> ? . . . . .	Nǐ <b>shuāixià lóutī</b> le ma? . . . . .	你 <b>摔下</b> 楼梯了吗?
They <b>all became</b> teachers. . . . .	Tāmen <b>dōu dāng</b> lǎoshī le. . . . .	他们 <b>都</b> 当老师了。
the highway . . . . .	gōnglù. . . . .	公路
<b>to go along</b> the highway . . . . .	<b>yánzhe</b> gōnglù <b>zǒu</b> . . . . .	<b>沿着</b> 公路 <b>走</b>
Did <b>you guys</b> follow the highway? [L. You along highway <b>went</b> (q.)?] . . . . .	<b>Nǐmen</b> yánzhe gōnglù <b>zǒule</b> ma? . . . . .	<b>你们</b> 沿着公路 <b>走</b> 了吗?