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*To learn a language is to have one more window
from which to look at the world.* Chinese proverb

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Mandarin

Mandarin Chinese, also known as Standard Chinese or Modern Standard Mandarin, is the sole official language of China and Taiwan, and one of the four official languages of Singapore. Although there are eight major Chinese dialects, Mandarin is native to approximately 70% of the population. Chinese who are educated through at least the primary grades speak Mandarin as well as the local dialects. However, due to the size of China and the ethnic diversity of its inhabitants, hundreds of other dialects are spoken in different areas. The dialects spoken today are based more on geography than on ethnicity. For instance, residents of Shanghai will speak *Wu*, and in some parts of China, particularly the central and southern areas, official business is transacted in the locally dominant language. Although people from different parts of China generally do not understand one another's spoken language, they all use Mandarin characters (hanzi) for writing.

Today's Mandarin is closely based on "northern speech" which was the *lingua franca* of the ruling class, spoken in Beijing, the capital during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. After the Nationalists overthrew the Qing Dynasty in 1912, government officials at first considered creating a new "national language" by adopting a mixture of dialects, but in the end it was decided to retain Mandarin as the "National Language." The Communists, who defeated the

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Nationalists in 1949, continued this policy, but they changed the name and coined the term *pu tong hua*, or "common speech," for "Mandarin." This is the word for Mandarin used throughout mainland China. In Hong Kong, however, as in Taiwan and most overseas communities, *guo yu*, the older term, continues to be used.

Pronunciation of the national language differs slightly geographically, and there are some significant regional vocabulary differences. The Nationalists, whose capital was the southern city of Nanjing, were influenced by southern dialects, primarily Cantonese. The Communists, whose capital is Beijing, were influenced by "northern speech."

Pictographs

It is commonly thought that every Chinese character is a picture, or "pictograph," but only a few hundred of the several thousand characters are true pictographs. However, most of these are now written in such a way that it is difficult to immediately guess their meaning. There is also a very small group of characters called ideographs or ideograms, which represent ideas or objects directly. All other Chinese characters are combinations of these pictographs and basic ideographs.

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Traditional and Simplified Script

In 1949 China's new government considered instituting an alphabet in place of the traditional characters, as a refutation of traditional or "feudal" culture. Instead, they decided to simplify the existing characters by reducing the number of strokes necessary to create them. By 1964, a list of 2,200 simplified characters was created for use as a modified script. Further simplification was briefly adopted, then abandoned, at the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1977.

Presently, simplified characters are used in mainland China and Singapore, although there is a movement for the restoration of traditional characters, especially in southern China. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and many overseas Chinese communities continue to use the traditional characters.

Pinyin Transliteration

In this Introductory Reading Program you will learn to read Hanyu Pinyin – pinyin for short. It's the official phonetic system for transcribing pronunciations of the Chinese characters into a Latin alphabet, and will give you a way to "read" an approximation of the sounds in written form. In China it's often used in elementary schools as a first step toward learning to read. It is also used

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to alphabetically order dictionary entries, and it is used for entering Chinese text into computers as well as communicating via email and text messaging. In many large cities, street signs are often displayed in both Chinese characters and pinyin to aid foreign visitors.

Readings

There are twenty Reading Lessons in all. Although the pinyin alphabet may appear similar to the Latin alphabet, the sounds of some letters in pinyin are quite different. You will learn to sound out the pinyin starting with individual letters, then letter combinations, words, then word combinations and short phrases, building in length until you will be sounding out complete sentences. Keep in mind that learning to read pinyin is not the same as learning to read the hanzi. These lessons are designed to give you an easy way to "read" the Chinese sounds, and the Simplified Chinese characters are displayed as well.

Feel free to repeat each Reading Lesson until you feel comfortable proceeding to the next. With a little effort, you will be astonished at how quickly you are able to sound out the Mandarin words. A pronunciation chart is included which is for reference

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only, however, as all the information you need to do the readings is contained in the audio.

Although translations are included, the meanings at this point are secondary, and we recommend that you look at them only after first attempting to sound out the phrases with Mandarin pronunciation. Each item has been selected especially to give you practice in the tones, the sounds, and the sound combinations. You should read aloud, as directed, which will help to lodge the sounds in your memory. Before long you will be reading pinyin aloud without an American accent.

Tonality

Chinese is a tonal language. This means that in addition to the sounds of the consonants and vowels, the tone with which a syllable is pronounced helps to determine its meaning. The Chinese languages are almost exclusively made up of one-syllable words, composed of an initial consonant sound followed by the syllable's main vowel, sometimes in combination with another consonant or vowel. Longer words do exist, but almost all are compound words, formed by combining one-syllable words.

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The tone is determined by the pronunciation of the syllable's main vowel. Each tone has a name which describes the motion of the sound: falling, rising, or even. With the tones, several meanings can be assigned to any one syllable. For example, when pronounced using a falling-rising tone, the word *nar* means "where." However, when pronounced with just a falling tone, it means "there."

There are four main tones used in speaking Mandarin – high, rising, falling-rising, falling – and a fifth, referred to as a soft or neutral tone. This last tone is used for the second syllable in a set of doubled characters, as well as for the final syllable (or question word) at the end of a query. This neutral tone doesn't have a marker. For example, in the questions, *ni ne?* (How about you?) and *hao ma?* (OK?), the syllables *ne* and *ma* are pronounced using this soft, falling sound, as if the sound is fading away. Here is an example of one word with different meanings depending on the tone with which it is pronounced:

- 1st tone: high *shī* (poem)
- 2nd tone: rising *shí* (ten or time)
- 3rd tone: falling-rising *shǐ* (history)
- 4th tone: falling *shì* (to be)

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There are tonal markers to indicate the tones of the vowels. In these lessons, we will include them for the four tones above the vowels they affect. Pay close attention to the markers because they can change the meaning of a word completely. It may take a while before you hear the differences, and we encourage you to repeat each lesson as often as necessary, in order to both familiarize yourself with the Mandarin sounds represented by the letters and to practice the tones.

All tonal markers are placed above the single vowels (a, o, e, i, u, ü). The chart that follows uses the vowel "a" as an example.

Tone #	English Name	Marker shown with "a"
1.	High-level tone – Starts with normal vocal range of the speaker and stays even.	ā
2.	Rising tone – Starts at normal vocal range, then rises up.	á
3.	Falling-rising tone – Starts at normal vocal range, then falls down and rises up.	ǎ
4.	Falling tone – Starts at normal vocal range, then falls down.	à

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In Mandarin the absence of a tonal marker above a vowel, as in "a," indicates a neutral tone. This neutral tone starts with a slightly soft sound and is shorter than the sounds of the tones listed above.

Tone Change or Tone Sandhi

Although each Chinese syllable standing alone has a specific tone, in the flow of speech the tone of a syllable can change depending on the tone of the following syllable. In some Chinese dialects, tone change is common, and there are complex rules governing it. In contemporary Mandarin, however, it is less common than in other dialects, and there are only a few rules to remember. The first governs falling-rising or 3rd tones when they are spoken in sequence:

1. When two falling-rising or 3rd tones occur together, the first falling-rising tone becomes a rising, or 2nd tone. The second remains a falling-rising or 3rd tone. For example, "very" and "good" are both falling-rising, 3rd tones by themselves, but when spoken together as *hen hao*, the first word changes to a rising or 2nd tone, while the second keeps its original falling-rising, 3rd tone.

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2. When three falling-rising tones are spoken one after the other, the first two become rising or 2nd tones, while the third remains a falling-rising tone.
3. When four falling-rising tones occur one after the other, the first three change to rising or 2nd tones, while the fourth remains a falling-rising or 3rd tone.

In contemporary Mandarin, tone change is also associated with two specific characters. The first of these is *yi* (one).

1. When it is by itself or at the end of a word it is a high level or 1st tone.
2. When *yi* comes before a falling or 4th tone, it changes to a rising or 2nd tone, for example, *yi* (2nd) *yue* (4th) ("one month").
3. When *yi* comes before any of the three remaining tones (high, rising, or falling-rising), it changes to a falling or 4th tone.

The second character associated with tone change in contemporary Mandarin is *bu* (means "no" or "not").

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When *bu* stands alone, it is a falling or 4th tone.

4. It changes to a rising or 2nd tone only when it comes before another falling or 4th tone.
5. When combined with the 2nd and 3rd tones, *bu* remains a falling tone.

The various tone changes occur in speech only. In writing, the original tone is retained. In time, these changes will become automatic and natural.

Pinyin Pronunciation Chart

(where no sound is indicated, the sound matches English)

Letter	Sound
a	"a" in "father"
b	
c	"ts" in "boots"
ch	"ch" in "church"
d	
e	"ir" in "girl"
f	
g	"g" in "go"
h	

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Letter	Sound
i	"ee" as in "feet" but after "r" sounds like the "ir" in "shirt"
j	
k	
l	
m	
n	
o	"o" in "no"
p	
q	"ch" in "cheese"
r	"r" as in "war" or "run" (before an "i" it sounds somewhere between an "r" and "j" or the "s" in "leisure")
s	"s" as in "seed"
sh	"sh" as in "shine"
t	
u	"oo" as in "boot"
ü	similar to the "u" sound in "you"
x	the sound in between "s" and "sh"
w	
y	"y" as in "yes"
z	"ds" as in "lads"
zh	"j" as in "jam"

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Letter	Sound Combinations
ai	"eye"
ei	"ay" in "say"
ao	"ow" in "how"
ou	"o" in "dough"
ia	"ee-ya"
ie	"ee-yeah"
iu	"ee-oo"
ua	"wa" like the end of "aqua"
uo	"wo" in "won't"
üe	"u" in "you" followed by the sound "e" - "ee"
iao	like "meow"
iou (iu)	"eew"
uai	"why"
uei (ui)	"way"
an	"un" in "until"
en	"en" in "hen"
in	"een" in "seen"
ün	"une" in "tune"
ang	"ong" in "song"
eng	"ung" in "sung"
ing	"ing" in "sing"
ong	like "long," except with the "o" pronounced "oh"

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Letter	Sound Combinations
ian	"yan"
uan	"wan"
uen (un)	similar to "one"
üan	"u" in "you" plus "an"
iang	"young"
iong	"yong," with the "o" pronounced "oh"
uang	"wong"
ueng	like "wor" in "work," plus an "ng" at the end
er	sounds like "are," but is usually linked to the previous word to form an "er" sound

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Lesson One

- | | |
|-------------|----|
| 1. ā | 阿 |
| 2. bā | 八 |
| 3. pā | 趴 |
| 4. ó | 哦 |
| 5. pó | 婆 |
| 6. à | 啊 |
| 7. bà | 爸 |
| 8. āo | 熬 |
| 9. bāo | 包 |
| 10. áo | 熬 |
| 11. páo | 袍 |
| 12. bō | 波 |
| 13. pō | 坡 |
| 14. bá | 拔 |
| 15. bà ba | 爸爸 |
| 16. pó po | 婆婆 |
| 17. pá pō | 爬坡 |
| 18. bāo bāo | 包包 |
| 19. bǎo bao | 宝宝 |
| 20. pǎo pao | 跑跑 |

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Lesson One Translations

1. a sound of surprise, "Oh!"
2. the number eight
3. to lie on one's stomach
4. a sound of doubt or surprise, "Oh?"
5. mother-in-law / old woman
6. a sound of agreement, "Ah, ok."
7. dad
8. to boil
9. a bag
10. to cook on a slow fire
11. a traditional Chinese outfit
12. wave
13. hill
14. to pull up
15. daddy
16. a woman's mother-in-law / grandma
17. climb a hill
18. cute purse
19. baby
20. running

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Lesson Two

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. mō | 摸 |
| 2. fó | 佛 |
| 3. fǎ | 法 |
| 4. mā ma | 妈妈 |
| 5. ēi | 欸 |
| 6. bēi | 杯 |
| 7. fēi | 飞 |
| 8. méi | 没 |
| 9. bēi bāo | 背包 |
| 10. ī | (no Chinese character) |
| 11. pí pá | 琵琶 |
| 12. mǐ | 米 |
| 13. péi | 陪 |
| 14. piào | 漂 |
| 15. māo | 猫 |
| 16. māo pá pō. | 猫爬坡。 |
| 17. fēi biāo | 飞镖 |
| 18. mā ma fā bāo. | 妈妈发包。 |
| 19. péi pei | 陪陪 |
| 20. péi pei bà ba mā ma. | 陪陪爸爸妈妈。 |

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Lesson Two Translations

1. to touch
2. Buddha
3. law
4. mother
5. hey
6. cup
7. to fly
8. not
9. backpack
10. letter "i"
11. pipa (Chinese lute)
12. rice
13. to keep company
14. handsome, beautiful
15. cat
16. The cat climbs a hill.
17. darts
18. Mama hands out bags.
19. to accompany
20. Keep dad and mom company.

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Lesson Three

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. táo | 陶 |
| 2. dà | 大 |
| 3. dà mǐ | 大米 |
| 4. ū | (no Chinese character) |
| 5. dù | 肚 |
| 6. mù | 木 |
| 7. fú | 扶 |
| 8. tú | 图 |
| 9. dài | 带 |
| 10. ná lái ba. | 拿来吧。 |
| 11. nǎi nai | 奶奶 |
| 12. mù bǎn | 木板 |
| 13. tài tǔ | 太土 |
| 14. é | 鹅 |
| 15. dé | 得 |
| 16. tè | 特 |
| 17. tè dà | 特大 |
| 18. nà me | 那么 |
| 19. dà mǐ tè bái. | 大米特白。 |
| 20. nǎi nai tán pí pá. | 奶奶弹琵琶。 |

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Lesson Three Translations

1. pottery
2. big
3. white rice
4. letter "u"
5. stomach
6. wood
7. to support
8. picture, drawing
9. belt
10. Bring it here.
11. nanna (endearing term for grandmother)
12. wooden board
13. too unsophisticated
14. goose
15. get / obtain
16. special
17. especially big
18. so
19. Rice is especially white.
20. Grandma plays the pipa.

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Lesson Four

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ān | 安 |
| 2. dǎ léi | 打雷 |
| 3. ǔ | (no Chinese character) |
| 4. nǚ | 女 |
| 5. nǚ / tǔ | 女 / 土 |
| 6. nán nǚ | 男女 |
| 7. lǚ | 侣 |
| 8. bàn lǚ | 伴侣 |
| 9. péi běn le. | 赔本了。 |
| 10. tā lè le. | 他乐了。 |
| 11. nǐ hǎo ma? | 你好吗? |
| 12. lǐ mào | 礼貌 |
| 13. tài nán le! | 太难了! |
| 14. lāo miàn | 捞面 |
| 15. nǐ lái la! | 你来啦! |
| 16. liú | 留 |
| 17. diū | 丢 |
| 18. pí bāo diū le. | 皮包丢了。 |
| 19. dì dì pǎo lái le. | 弟弟跑来了。 |
| 20. bā ba mā ma ài nǐ. | 爸爸妈妈爱你。 |

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Lesson Four Translations

1. peaceful
2. thunder
3. letter "ü"
4. woman
5. woman / soil
6. males and females
7. companion
8. partner
9. sustain losses / lose money
10. He's happy.
11. How are you doing?
12. manners
13. It's too difficult!
14. noodles
15. You're here!
16. to stay
17. to lose
18. (I) lost (my) handbag.
19. Little brother ran over it.
20. Mom and Dad love you.

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Lesson Five

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. gē | 哥 |
| 2. kè | 课 |
| 3. kěn | 啃 |
| 4. áng | 昂 |
| 5. gāng | 钢 |
| 6. kēng | 坑 |
| 7. dǐng | 顶 |
| 8. gèng | 更 |
| 9. bǐng | 饼 |
| 10. lào bǐng | 烙饼 |
| 11. tài bàng le! | 太棒了！ |
| 12. kè táng | 课堂 |
| 13. tài píng | 太平 |
| 14. dēng pào | 灯泡 |
| 15. mèi mei | 妹妹 |
| 16. gē ge bāng máng. | 哥哥帮忙。 |
| 17. kěn lào bǐng | 啃烙饼 |
| 18. guō | 锅 |
| 19. luó bo | 萝卜 |
| 20. luó bo tè bié dà. | 萝卜特别大。 |

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Lesson Five Translations

1. older brother
2. class
3. to gnaw
4. to lift
5. steel
6. pit / hole
7. top
8. more
9. cake
10. pancake
11. Awesome!
12. classroom
13. peace
14. light bulb
15. younger sister
16. The older brother is helping.
17. to eat a pancake
18. pot
19. radish
20. The radish is very big.

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Lesson Six

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 1. hē | 喝 |
| 2. hǎo | 好 |
| 3. nǐn hǎo! | 您好! |
| 4. hē tāng | 喝汤 |
| 5. jī | 机 |
| 6. jǐ gè | 几个 |
| 7. lǐ jiě | 理解 |
| 8. jiě jie | 姐姐 |
| 9. huá | 华 |
| 10. jì huà | 计划 |
| 11. jì lǚ | 纪律 |
| 12. mǎ hu | 马虎 |
| 13. dà jiā hǎo! | 大家好! |
| 14. hé jiā huān | 合家欢 |
| 15. jīn tiān | 今天 |
| 16. jiě jie guǎn dì dì. | 姐姐管弟弟。 |
| 17. pí bāo hěn hǎo kàn. | 皮包很好看。 |
| 18. nǐ hěn néng gàn. | 你很能干。 |
| 19. tā ài jī jiàn. | 她爱击剑。 |
| 20. bā ba tài bàng le! | 爸爸太棒了! |

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Lesson Six Translations

1. to drink
2. good
3. Hello! (polite)
4. to drink soup
5. machine
6. a few
7. to understand
8. older sister
9. magnificent
10. plan
11. discipline
12. careless
13. Hello everyone!
14. happy family
15. today
16. Older sister is taking care of younger brother.
17. The handbag looks very nice.
18. You are very capable.
19. She loves fencing.
20. Dad's great!

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Lesson Seven

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. | dì di hěn bàng! | 弟弟很棒! |
| 2. | qī | 七 |
| 3. | qǐ | 起 |
| 4. | qǐ lái | 起来 |
| 5. | xí | 习 |
| 6. | xīn | 新 |
| 7. | xià | 下 |
| 8. | xī guā | 西瓜 |
| 9. | dàn gāo | 蛋糕 |
| 10. | qù | 去 |
| 11. | qián | 钱 |
| 12. | péi qián | 赔钱 |
| 13. | lǚ xíng | 旅行 |
| 14. | jiān qiáng | 坚强 |
| 15. | fú qì | 福气 |
| 16. | xià kè le. | 下课了。 |
| 17. | qiē dàn gāo | 切蛋糕 |
| 18. | tāng tài xī le. | 汤太稀了。 |
| 19. | tā qù běi jīng le. | 他去北京了。 |
| 20. | jiě jie qiē le dàn gāo. | 姐姐切了蛋糕。 |

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Lesson Seven Translations

1. The younger brother's great!
2. seven
3. to rise
4. get up
5. habit
6. new
7. down
8. watermelon
9. cake
10. to go
11. money
12. to lose money
13. to travel
14. strong
15. lucky
16. Class is over.
17. to cut a cake
18. The soup is too thin.
19. He went to Beijing.
20. The older sister cuts the cake.

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Lesson Eight

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. zǔ guó | 祖国 |
| 2. zài nǎ lǐ? | 在哪里? |
| 3. zì | 自 |
| 4. zì jǐ | 自己 |
| 5. zū fáng zi | 租房子 |
| 6. cí | 瓷 |
| 7. cí qì | 瓷器 |
| 8. zuò cāo | 做操 |
| 9. cān jiā | 参加 |
| 10. sūn zi | 孙子 |
| 11. gào sù | 告诉 |
| 12. sī | 丝 |
| 13. sī jīn | 丝巾 |
| 14. zǐ xì | 仔细 |
| 15. mā ma de sī jīn | 妈妈的丝巾 |
| 16. zuò zǎo cāo | 做早操 |
| 17. cān jiā zuò zǎo cāo | 参加做早操 |
| 18. zā qǐ lái | 扎起来 |
| 19. bǎ biàn zi zā qǐ lái | 把辫子扎起来 |
| 20. qǐng nǐ gào sù tā. | 请你告诉她。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Eight Translations

1. homeland
2. Where is it?
3. self
4. oneself
5. rent a house
6. porcelain (clay)
7. porcelain (container)
8. to do exercises
9. to participate
10. grandson
11. to tell
12. silk
13. silk scarf
14. very careful
15. Mom's silk scarf
16. to do morning exercises
17. to participate in morning exercises
18. to tie up
19. braids tied up
20. Please tell her.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Nine

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. chéng jì | 成绩 |
| 2. zhǎng dà | 长大 |
| 3. zhōng guó | 中国 |
| 4. zhī | 知 |
| 5. zhī dào | 知道 |
| 6. chī fàn | 吃饭 |
| 7. shuì jiào | 睡觉 |
| 8. shuǐ jiǎo | 水饺 |
| 9. zāi shù | 栽树 |
| 10. shì qing | 事情 |
| 11. nǐ zhī dào le ma? | 你知道了吗? |
| 12. nǐ chī fàn le ma? | 你吃饭了吗? |
| 13. jǐ diǎn zhōng? | 几点钟? |
| 14. xiān sheng | 先生 |
| 15. xiān sheng shēng bìng le. | 先生生病了。 |
| 16. bú shì tài guì | 不是太贵 |
| 17. xī guā hěn hǎo chī. | 西瓜很好吃。 |
| 18. sī jīn zhēn hǎo kàn. | 丝巾真好看。 |
| 19. xiǎo māo zhēn kě ài. | 小猫真可爱。 |
| 20. xiǎo dì dì zhǎng gāo le. | 小弟弟长高了。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Nine Translations

1. achievement, grades
2. to grow up
3. China
4. to know
5. known
6. to eat (in general)
7. to go to bed / to sleep
8. dumplings
9. to plant a tree
10. affair, thing
11. Do you know?
12. Did you eat yet?
13. What time is it?
14. Mr. or Mister
15. The man is sick.
16. not too expensive
17. Watermelon tastes very good.
18. Scarves (are) really nice.
19. The little cat is very cute.
20. The little boy grew very tall.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Ten

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. xī ān | 西安 |
| 2. nóng cūn | 农村 |
| 3. gōng fu | 功夫 |
| 4. rù | 入 |
| 5. chū rù | 出入 |
| 6. rú guǒ | 如果 |
| 7. ruì | 瑞 |
| 8. nèi róng | 内容 |
| 9. rì | 日 |
| 10. rì zi | 日子 |
| 11. shēng rì | 生日 |
| 12. rén mín bì | 人民币 |
| 13. rén shān rén hǎi | 人山人海 |
| 14. ěr duo | 耳朵 |
| 15. èr shì sān | 二十三 |
| 16. qián tú | 前途 |
| 17. xī ān shì gǔ dū. | 西安是古都。 |
| 18. chū rù píng ān | 出入平安 |
| 19. zūn zhòng lǎo rén. | 尊重老人。 |
| 20. shuí shì nǐ mā ma? | 谁是你妈妈? |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Ten Translations

1. Xi'an (the capital of Shaanxi province)
2. countryside
3. kung fu
4. to enter
5. to leave and come back
6. if
7. lucky
8. content
9. sun
10. day
11. birthday
12. Chinese currency
13. a huge crowd
14. ear
15. twenty-three
16. prospects, future outlook
17. Xi'an is an ancient capital.
18. peace wherever you go
19. Respect your elders.
20. Who is your mother?

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Eleven

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. wú xī | 无锡 |
| 2. wú liàng | 无量 |
| 3. wǒ de | 我的 |
| 4. wáng | 王 |
| 5. wén zhāng | 文章 |
| 6. wǔ shù | 武术 |
| 7. tiào wǔ | 跳舞 |
| 8. dǎ suàn | 打算 |
| 9. dà wáng | 大王 |
| 10. shuài jí le | 帅极了 |
| 11. wǒ shì měi guó rén. | 我是美国人。 |
| 12. kuài pǎo | 快跑 |
| 13. wo de biàn zi | 我的辫子 |
| 14. nǚ hái tiào wǔ | 女孩跳舞 |
| 15. nán hái xǐ huan wǔ shù. | 男孩喜欢武术。 |
| 16. sūn wù kōng shì dà wáng. | 孙悟空是大王。 |
| 17. nǐ dǎ suàn zěn me zuò? | 你打算怎么做? |
| 18. xiǎo māo hěn hǎo wánr. | 小猫很好玩儿。 |
| 19. nǐ de wén zhāng xiě de hǎo. | 你的文章写得好。 |
| 20. wǒ ài wǒ de zǔ guó. | 我爱我的祖国。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Eleven Translations

1. Wuxi (a city in Jiangsu province)
2. immeasurable
3. mine
4. family name / king
5. article
6. martial arts
7. dance
8. intend / plan
9. a powerful king
10. very handsome
11. I am American.
12. run
13. my braid
14. girl dancing
15. Boys like martial arts.
16. The Monkey King is the king.
17. What do you plan to do?
18. The little cat is fun to play with.
19. Your article is very well written.
20. I love my homeland.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Twelve

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. huī | 灰 |
| 2. wēi lì | 威力 |
| 3. wěi dà | 伟大 |
| 4. méi gui | 玫瑰 |
| 5. zhuī | 追 |
| 6. tài guì le | 太贵了 |
| 7. chī kuī le | 吃亏了 |
| 8. kāi huì | 开会 |
| 9. chuī fēng | 吹风 |
| 10. wèi le | 为了 |
| 11. wēi xiào | 微笑 |
| 12. guǐ dào | 轨道 |
| 13. guī lái | 归来 |
| 14. pái duì | 排队 |
| 15. xiǎo tuǐ | 小腿 |
| 16. wǒ huí lái la! | 我回来啦！ |
| 17. wéi hù | 维护 |
| 18. zhè tiáo sī jīn | 这条丝巾 |
| 19. zhè tiáo sī jīn tài guì le! | 这条丝巾太贵了！ |
| 20. xiàn zài wǒ men kāi huì. | 现在我们开会。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Twelve Translations

1. ash
2. power
3. great (exceptional)
4. rose
5. to chase
6. too expensive
7. lost
8. a meeting
9. wind blowing
10. in order to
11. slight smile
12. railway line
13. to come back
14. to wait in line / line up
15. lower leg, calf
16. I'm back!
17. to defend, to protect
18. this silk scarf
19. This silk scarf is too expensive!
20. We will start the meeting now.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Thirteen

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. duō | 多 |
| 2. dōu | 都 |
| 3. tóu | 头 |
| 4. tóu qiú | 投球 |
| 5. zhōu qī | 周期 |
| 6. sī chóu | 丝绸 |
| 7. luò tuo | 骆驼 |
| 8. qí luò tuo | 骑骆驼 |
| 9. bāo kuò | 包括 |
| 10. huā duǒ | 花朵 |
| 11. gāo lóu | 高楼 |
| 12. gāo lóu dà shà | 高楼大厦 |
| 13. bō luó | 菠萝 |
| 14. shuǐ guǒ | 水果 |
| 15. fù mǔ dōu hǎo. | 父母都好。 |
| 16. duó dé jīn pái | 夺得金牌 |
| 17. bō luó shì shuǐ guǒ. | 菠萝是水果。 |
| 18. wǒ xǐ huan chī píng guǒ. | 我喜欢吃苹果。 |
| 19. sī jīn shì sī chóu zuò de. | 丝巾是丝绸做的。 |
| 20. dà jiā dōu lái le ma? | 大家都来了吗? |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. many
2. all
3. head
4. to throw a ball
5. period, cycle
6. silk
7. camel
8. to ride a camel
9. include
10. flower
11. high building
12. high-rise buildings
13. pineapple
14. fruit(s)
15. My parents are fine.
16. to win a gold medal
17. Pineapples are fruit.
18. I like to eat apples.
19. Silk scarves are made from silk cloth.
20. Is everyone here?

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Fourteen

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. wēn shuǐ | 温水 |
| 2. huáng hé | 黄河 |
| 3. huáng sè de píng guǒ | 黄色的苹果 |
| 4. shuāng | 双 |
| 5. zhuāng | 庄 |
| 6. cūn zhuāng | 村庄 |
| 7. wāng yáng dà hǎi | 汪洋大海 |
| 8. jué dìng | 决定 |
| 9. chuāng hù | 窗户 |
| 10. lǎo wēng | 老翁 |
| 11. wǎng luò | 网络 |
| 12. shuāng shǒu | 双手 |
| 13. guǎng chǎng | 广场 |
| 14. wǒ kùn le. | 我困了。 |
| 15. qíng kuàng | 情况 |
| 16. jīn huáng sè | 金黄色 |
| 17. shàng wǎng chá xún | 上网查询 |
| 18. huáng hé de shuǐ hěn huáng. | 黄河的水很黄。 |
| 19. shén me qíng kuàng? | 什么情况? |
| 20. tā jué dìng qù běi jīng. | 她决定去北京。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. warm water
2. the Yellow River
3. yellow apple
4. a pair
5. a manor or an upscale shop
6. a countryside village
7. a large sea
8. to decide
9. window
10. old man
11. internet
12. pair of hands
13. square / plaza
14. I'm sleepy.
15. situation
16. gold colored
17. to search online
18. The water in the Yellow River is very yellow.
19. What is happening?
20. She decided to go to Beijing.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Fifteen

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. míng bai | 明白 |
| 2. yī fu | 衣服 |
| 3. yīn | 阴 |
| 4. yīn tiān | 阴天 |
| 5. yì shuāng xié | 一双鞋 |
| 6. yìn | 印 |
| 7. dǎ yìn | 打印 |
| 8. yé ye | 爷爷 |
| 9. yì bēi | 一杯 |
| 10. yāo qiú | 要求 |
| 11. yín háng | 银行 |
| 12. yīng gāi | 应该 |
| 13. yīn shuǐ | 饮水 |
| 14. dà qiáo | 大桥 |
| 15. dà tīng | 大厅 |
| 16. dǎ tīng | 打听 |
| 17. bō luó hěn yìng. | 菠萝很硬。 |
| 18. yī fu shàng yìn le huā | 衣服上印了花 |
| 19. yé ye ài nǚ nai. | 爷爷爱奶奶。 |
| 20. xiàn shàng yì duǒ méi guì huā | 献上一朵玫瑰花 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. to understand
2. clothes
3. cloudy
4. cloudy weather
5. a pair of shoes
6. to print (in general)
7. print / type
8. grandpa
9. a cup / glass
10. to request
11. bank
12. should / must
13. drinking water
14. big bridge
15. hall
16. to ask about
17. Pineapples are very hard.
18. floral-patterned clothes
19. Grandpa loves grandma.
20. give a rose

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Sixteen

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. yǒu | 有 |
| 2. yòng | 用 |
| 3. yǒu yòng | 有用 |
| 4. yóu yǒng | 游泳 |
| 5. péng you | 朋友 |
| 6. liàng | 亮 |
| 7. yǒng gǎn | 勇敢 |
| 8. xióng | 熊 |
| 9. běi jí xióng | 北极熊 |
| 10. kào yòu biān | 靠右边 |
| 11. cháng jiāng | 长江 |
| 12. cháng jiāng dà qiáo | 长江大桥 |
| 13. cài hěn xiāng. | 菜很香。 |
| 14. tiān liàng le. | 天亮了。 |
| 15. xiàng nán zǒu | 向南走 |
| 16. wǒ jiā yǒu huā yuán. | 我家有花园。 |
| 17. chūn tiān yòu kāi huā le. | 春天又开花了。 |
| 18. nǐ yǒu shū bāo ma? | 你有书包吗? |
| 19. xué zhōng wén yǒu yòng. | 学中文有用。 |
| 20. tā hé péng yǒu yì qǐ yóu yǒng. | 他和朋友一起游泳。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. to have
2. to use
3. useful
4. to swim
5. friend
6. bright
7. brave
8. bear
9. polar bear
10. keep right
11. the Yangtze River
12. Yangtze River Bridge
13. The food smells good.
14. It's morning.
15. heading south
16. My house has a garden.
17. Spring is blooming again.
18. Do you have a backpack?
19. Learning Chinese is useful.
20. He is swimming with friends.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Seventeen

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | chūn tiān | 春天 |
| 2. | yūe | 约 |
| 3. | yùe dú | 阅读 |
| 4. | yè zi | 叶子 |
| 5. | yuè liang | 月亮 |
| 6. | yú | 鱼 |
| 7. | dà yàn | 大雁 |
| 8. | yuàn yì | 愿意 |
| 9. | yě | 也 |
| 10. | yáo yuǎn | 遥远 |
| 11. | bái yún | 白云 |
| 12. | lán tiān bái yún | 蓝天白云 |
| 13. | yùe dú bào zhǐ | 阅读报纸 |
| 14. | wǒ yě qù. | 我也去。 |
| 15. | jīn wǎn yuè liang zhēn yuán. | 今晚月亮真圆。 |
| 16. | nín yuàn yì qù ma? | 您愿意去吗? |
| 17. | yáo yuǎn de dōng fāng | 遥远的东方 |
| 18. | dà yàn fēi huí běi fāng. | 大雁飞回北方。 |
| 19. | yú zài shuǐ lǐ ... | 鱼在水里 ... |
| 20. | yóu lái yóu qù. | 游来游去。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. spring
2. to make an appointment
3. to read
4. leaf
5. the moon
6. fish
7. wild geese
8. to be willing
9. also
10. distant
11. white clouds
12. blue sky with white clouds
13. reading a newspaper
14. I'll go too.
15. The moon is very round tonight.
16. Would you (polite) be willing to go?
17. the distant East
18. Wild geese fly back to the north.
19. Fish in the water ...
20. are swimming.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Eighteen

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. shàng hǎi | 上海 |
| 2. guǎng zhōu | 广州 |
| 3. cóng | 从 |
| 4. cóng shàng hǎi dào
guǎng zhōu | 从上海到广州 |
| 5. lǚ yóu | 旅游 |
| 6. cháng chéng | 长城 |
| 7. gù gōng | 故宫 |
| 8. měi guó | 美国 |
| 9. cóng měi guó dào
zhōng guó | 从美国到中国 |
| 10. hěn yuǎn | 很远 |
| 11. chéng fēi jī | 乘飞机 |
| 12. shí jǐ gè xiǎo shí | 十几个小时 |
| 13. jiù jīn shān | 旧金山 |
| 14. nǚ yuē | 纽约 |
| 15. luò shān jī | 洛杉矶 |
| 16. huá shèng dùn | 华盛顿 |
| 17. bō shì dùn | 波士顿 |
| 18. hěn dà | 很大 |
| 19. hěn piào liang | 很漂亮 |
| 20. wǒ hěn xǐ huān nǚ yuē. | 我很喜欢纽约。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. Shanghai
2. Guangzhou (a city in Guangdong province)
3. from
4. from Shanghai to Guangzhou
5. tourism, to travel
6. the Great Wall of China
7. the Forbidden City
8. America / United States
9. from the US to China
10. very far
11. to take an airplane
12. more than ten hours
13. San Francisco
14. New York
15. Los Angeles
16. Washington, D.C.
17. Boston
18. very big
19. very pretty
20. I really like New York.

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Nineteen

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. zǎo cān | 早餐 |
| 2. wǔ cān | 午餐 |
| 3. wǎn cān | 晚餐 |
| 4. nǐ chī zǎo cān le ma? | 你吃早餐了吗? |
| 5. wǎn cān chī shén me? | 晚餐吃什么? |
| 6. wǎn cān yǒu yú hé shū cài. | 晚餐有鱼和蔬菜。 |
| 7. yǐn liào | 饮料 |
| 8. yào hē yǐn liào ma? | 要喝饮料吗? |
| 9. chá | 茶 |
| 10. lǜ chá | 绿茶 |
| 11. lóng jǐng chá | 龙井茶 |
| 12. kā fēi | 咖啡 |
| 13. jiā nǎi de kā fēi | 加奶的咖啡 |
| 14. sù róng kā fēi | 速溶咖啡 |
| 15. jiǎo zi | 饺子 |
| 16. mǐ fàn | 米饭 |
| 17. qīng cài | 青菜 |
| 18. ròu | 肉 |
| 19. niú ròu | 牛肉 |
| 20. zhū ròu | 猪肉 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. breakfast
2. lunch
3. dinner
4. Have you had breakfast yet?
5. What are we eating for dinner?
6. We have fish and vegetables for dinner.
7. beverage
8. Would you like something to drink?
9. tea
10. green tea
11. Longjing tea
12. coffee
13. coffee with milk
14. instant coffee
15. dumplings
16. cooked rice
17. vegetables
18. meat
19. beef
20. pork

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Twenty

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. dào běi jīng lǚ yóu | 到北京旅游 |
| 2. cān guǎn | 餐馆 |
| 3. nǎ jiā cān guǎn hǎo chī? | 哪家餐馆好吃? |
| 4. yí dìng | 一定 |
| 5. yào qù | 要去 |
| 6. kǎo yā diàn | 烤鸭店 |
| 7. quán jù dé | 全聚德 |
| 8. quán jù dé kǎo yā diàn | 全聚德烤鸭店 |
| 9. zhōng cān guǎn | 中餐馆 |
| 10. xī cān tīng | 西餐厅 |
| 11. měi guó de dà chéng shì | 美国的大城市 |
| 12. yǒu zhōng guó chéng | 有中国城 |
| 13. yǒu xǔ duō zhōng cān guǎn. | 有许多中餐馆。 |
| 14. wǒ xǐ huan zhōng cān. | 我喜欢中餐。 |
| 15. wǒ yě xǐ huan xī cān. | 我也喜欢西餐。 |
| 16. nǐ xiǎng yào shén me yǐn liào? | 你想要什么饮料? |
| 17. wǒ xiǎng yào yì bēi chá. | 我想要一杯茶。 |
| 18. nǐ xiǎng diǎn shén me cài? | 你想点什么菜? |
| 19. wǒ yào yì zhī kǎo yā. | 我要一只烤鸭。 |
| 20. kǎo yā hěn hǎo chī. | 烤鸭很好吃。 |

Mandarin Chinese 1

Lesson Twenty Translations

1. touring Beijing
2. restaurant
3. Which restaurants are good?
4. must
5. to go
6. a restaurant that makes roast duck
7. Quanjude
8. Quanjude, a famous Chinese restaurant
9. Chinese restaurant
10. Western restaurant
11. major cities in the US
12. has a Chinatown
13. There are many Chinese restaurants.
14. I like Chinese food.
15. I also like Western-style food.
16. What would you like to drink?
17. I would like to order a cup of tea.
18. What do you want to order?
19. I want to order a roast duck.
20. Roast duck tastes very good.

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