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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 continue learning 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 hanzi, the Chinese characters. 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, *nǐ ne?* (How about you?) and *hǎo 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 | <i>shī</i> (poem) |
| • 2nd tone: rising | <i>shí</i> (ten or time) |
| • 3rd tone: falling-rising | <i>shǐ</i> (history) |
| • 4th tone: falling | <i>shì</i> (to be) |

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There are four 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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1. When *bu* stands alone, it is a falling or 4th tone.
2. It changes to a rising or 2nd tone only when it comes before another falling or 4th tone.
3. 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.	bā	八
2.	sì	四
3.	shí	十
4.	wǔ	五
5.	shí sì	十四
6.	sì shí	四十
7.	sān	三
8.	qī	七
9.	bǎi	百
10.	èr	二
11.	liǎng	两
12.	liǎng bǎi	两百
13.	jiǔ	九
14.	liù	六
15.	wàn	万
16.	liù shí wàn	六十万
17.	yī	一
18.	qiān	千
19.	yī qiān	一千
20.	bā shí sān	八十三

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Lesson One Translations

1. eight
2. four
3. ten
4. five
5. fourteen
6. forty
7. three
8. seven
9. hundred
10. two
11. two (when talking about amounts)
12. two hundred
13. nine
14. six
15. ten thousand
16. six hundred thousand
17. one
18. thousand
19. one thousand
20. eighty-three

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Lesson Two

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------|
| 1. | míng tiān | 明天 |
| 2. | wǒ xiǎng yào ... | 我想要 ... |
| 3. | mǎi dōng xi | 买东西 |
| 4. | cān tīng | 餐厅 |
| 5. | xīng qī yī | 星期一 |
| 6. | wǒ jiāng yào ... | 我将要 ... |
| 7. | chū qù wánr | 出去玩儿 |
| 8. | zuó tiān | 昨天 |
| 9. | qù shāng chǎng | 去商场 |
| 10. | kàn diàn yǐng | 看电影 |
| 11. | xīng qī èr | 星期二 |
| 12. | dǎ qiú | 打球 |
| 13. | xīng qī tiān | 星期天 |
| 14. | jīn tiān | 今天 |
| 15. | zhǎo péng yǒu | 找朋友 |
| 16. | jiǔ bā | 酒吧 |
| 17. | xīng qī sān | 星期三 |
| 18. | xīng qī sì | 星期四 |
| 19. | xīng qī wǔ | 星期五 |
| 20. | xīng qī liù | 星期六 |

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Lesson Two Translations

1. tomorrow
2. I would like ...
3. shopping
4. cafeteria
5. Monday
6. I'm going to ...
7. to go out
8. yesterday
9. go to the store
10. to see a movie
11. Tuesday
12. to play ball
13. Sunday
14. today
15. to find friends
16. bar
17. Wednesday
18. Thursday
19. Friday
20. Saturday

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Lesson Three

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. | cān guǎn | 餐馆 |
| 2. | chī fàn | 吃饭 |
| 3. | zhōng cān | 中餐 |
| 4. | jiǎo zi | 饺子 |
| 5. | lāo miàn | 捞面 |
| 6. | niú ròu | 牛肉 |
| 7. | zhū ròu | 猪肉 |
| 8. | yú | 鱼 |
| 9. | jī | 鸡 |
| 10. | mǐ fàn | 米饭 |
| 11. | yào bú yào chī ...? | 要不要吃 ...? |
| 12. | là | 辣 |
| 13. | huǒ guō | 火锅 |
| 14. | chá | 茶 |
| 15. | diǎn xīn | 点心 |
| 16. | jǐ diǎn kāi mén? | 几点开门? |
| 17. | wèi dào hěn xiāng. | 味道很香。 |
| 18. | jǐ wèi? | 几位? |
| 19. | hǎo chī | 好吃 |
| 20. | shuǐ guǒ | 水果 |

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Lesson Three Translations

1. restaurant
2. eat food / have a meal
3. Chinese food
4. dumplings
5. noodles
6. beef
7. pork
8. fish
9. chicken
10. rice
11. Do you want to eat ...?
12. spicy / hot
13. hot pot
14. tea
15. dessert or snacks
16. What time does it open?
17. It smells very delicious.
18. How many people?
19. tastes good
20. fruits

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Lesson Four

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. fēi jī chǎng | 飞机场 |
| 2. xíng li | 行李 |
| 3. qǐ fēi | 起飞 |
| 4. jiàng luò | 降落 |
| 5. jī piào | 机票 |
| 6. fēi xíng yuán | 飞行员 |
| 7. huǒ chē | 火车 |
| 8. huǒ chē piào | 火车票 |
| 9. chéng wù yuán | 乘务员 |
| 10. guó nèi | 国内 |
| 11. guó jì | 国际 |
| 12. jiǎn piào | 检票 |
| 13. hǎi guān | 海关 |
| 14. zuò wèi | 坐位 |
| 15. jiǔ diàn | 酒店 |
| 16. zū chē | 租车 |
| 17. fáng jiān | 房间 |
| 18. dì tiě | 地铁 |
| 19. dì tú | 地图 |
| 20. shí kè biǎo | 时刻表 |

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Lesson Four Translations

1. airport
2. luggage
3. takeoff
4. landing
5. airplane ticket
6. pilot
7. train
8. train ticket
9. conductor
10. domestic
11. international
12. collect tickets / check-in
13. customs
14. seat
15. hotel
16. to rent a car
17. room
18. subway
19. map
20. timetable

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Lesson Five

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. nǐn hǎo! | 你好！ |
| 2. duì bù qǐ. | 对不起。 |
| 3. qǐng | 请 |
| 4. qǐng jìn. | 请进。 |
| 5. huān yíng | 欢迎 |
| 6. guāng lín | 光临 |
| 7. qǐng wèn ... | 请问 ... |
| 8. qǐng zuò. | 请坐。 |
| 9. xiè xie. | 谢谢。 |
| 10. bié kè qì. | 别客气。 |
| 11. má fan nín. | 麻烦您。 |
| 12. zǎo shàng hǎo! | 早上好! |
| 13. bài fǎng | 拜访 |
| 14. dǎ rǎo | 打扰 |
| 15. bài tuō | 拜托 |
| 16. gōng xǐ! | 恭喜! |
| 17. píng ān | 平安 |
| 18. bǎo zhòng | 保重 |
| 19. zài jiàn. | 再见。 |
| 20. huān yíng zài lái. | 欢迎再来。 |

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Lesson Five Translations

1. Hello!
2. Excuse me.
3. please
4. Please come in.
5. welcome
6. coming (polite form)
7. May I ask ...
8. Sit down, please.
9. Thank you.
10. You are welcome.
11. Sorry to bother you. (polite form)
12. Good morning!
13. visit someone respectfully
14. bother
15. politely ask someone to do something
16. Congratulations!
17. peace
18. take care
19. See you later.
20. You are welcome to come back again.

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Lesson Six

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1. | shēn tǐ | 身体 |
| 2. | tóu | 头 |
| 3. | tóu fa | 头发 |
| 4. | yǎn jīng | 眼睛 |
| 5. | shǒu | 手 |
| 6. | jiǎo | 脚 |
| 7. | bí zi | 鼻子 |
| 8. | ěr duo | 耳朵 |
| 9. | zuǐ bā | 嘴巴 |
| 10. | gē bo | 胳膊 |
| 11. | tuǐ | 腿 |
| 12. | kàn | 看 |
| 13. | tīng | 听 |
| 14. | wén | 闻 |
| 15. | jiān bǎng | 肩膀 |
| 16. | shǒu zhí tou | 手指头 |
| 17. | bó zi | 脖子 |
| 18. | jiǎo bó zi | 脚脖子 |
| 19. | dù zi | 肚子 |
| 20. | liǎn | 脸 |

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Lesson Six Translations

1. body
2. head
3. hair
4. eye
5. hand
6. foot
7. nose
8. ear
9. mouth
10. arm
11. leg
12. look
13. listen
14. smell
15. shoulder
16. finger
17. neck
18. ankle
19. stomach
20. face

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Lesson Seven

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------|
| 1. | jiàn kāng | 健康 |
| 2. | yī shēng | 医生 |
| 3. | chī yào | 吃药 |
| 4. | téng | 疼 |
| 5. | tòng | 痛 |
| 6. | tóu téng | 头疼 |
| 7. | fā shāo | 发烧 |
| 8. | ké sòu | 咳嗽 |
| 9. | gǎn mào | 感冒 |
| 10. | dǎ pēn tì | 打喷嚏 |
| 11. | yá tòng | 牙痛 |
| 12. | yī yuàn | 医院 |
| 13. | zài nǎr? | 在哪儿? |
| 14. | yào diàn | 药店 |
| 15. | shuāi jiāo | 摔跤 |
| 16. | liú xiě | 流血 |
| 17. | liú bí xiě | 流鼻血 |
| 18. | tuǐ shuāi duàn le. | 腿摔断了。 |
| 19. | jiù hù chē | 救护车 |
| 20. | kuài jiào jiù hù chē ! | 快叫救护车 ! |

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Lesson Seven Translations

1. health
2. doctor
3. take medicine
4. hurt (casual expression)
5. pain
6. headache
7. fever
8. cough
9. have a cold
10. sneeze
11. toothache
12. hospital
13. Where is?
14. pharmacy
15. to fall
16. to bleed
17. nosebleed
18. The leg is broken.
19. ambulance
20. Call an ambulance!

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Lesson Eight

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|------|
| 1. | zhǐ jīn | 纸巾 |
| 2. | xiāng zào | 香皂 |
| 3. | yá gāo | 牙膏 |
| 4. | yá shuā | 牙刷 |
| 5. | máo jīn | 毛巾 |
| 6. | shū zi | 梳子 |
| 7. | guā hú dāo | 刮胡刀 |
| 8. | xǐ fà shuǐ | 洗发水 |
| 9. | hù fà sù | 护发素 |
| 10. | chuàng kě tiē | 创可贴 |
| 11. | ā sī pǐ lín | 阿司匹林 |
| 12. | fáng shài shuāng | 防晒霜 |
| 13. | píng zhuāng shuǐ | 瓶装水 |
| 14. | yóu piào | 邮票 |
| 15. | xìn fēng | 信封 |
| 16. | míng xìn piàn | 明信片 |
| 17. | yì zhāng zhǐ | 一张纸 |
| 18. | bǐ | 笔 |
| 19. | jiǎn dāo | 剪刀 |
| 20. | nào zhōng | 闹钟 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Eight Translations

1. tissues
2. soap
3. toothpaste
4. toothbrush
5. towel
6. comb
7. razor
8. shampoo
9. conditioner
10. Band-Aids
11. aspirin
12. sunscreen
13. bottled water
14. stamps
15. envelope
16. postcard
17. a piece of paper
18. pen
19. scissors
20. alarm clock

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Nine

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. yán sè | 颜色 |
| 2. lán sè | 蓝色 |
| 3. hēi | 黑 |
| 4. bái | 白 |
| 5. hóng | 红 |
| 6. fěn hóng | 粉红 |
| 7. huáng | 黄 |
| 8. jú huáng | 橘黄 |
| 9. lǜ | 绿 |
| 10. shēn yán sè | 深颜色 |
| 11. qiǎn yán sè | 浅颜色 |
| 12. cǎi hóng | 彩虹 |
| 13. huā huā lǜ lǜ | 花花绿绿 |
| 14. qiǎn huī sè | 浅灰色 |
| 15. xiān yàn | 鲜艳 |
| 16. hè sè | 褐色 |
| 17. mǐ sè | 米色 |
| 18. zǐ | 紫 |
| 19. shēn hóng | 深红 |
| 20. xǐ huān shén me yán sè? | 喜欢什么颜色? |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Nine Translations

1. color
2. blue
3. black
4. white
5. red
6. pink
7. yellow
8. orange
9. green
10. dark color
11. light color
12. rainbow
13. colorful
14. light gray
15. bright color
16. brown
17. beige
18. purple
19. dark red
20. What is your favorite color?

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Ten

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|
| 1. | yī fu | 衣服 |
| 2. | chuān | 穿 |
| 3. | mǎi yī fu | 买衣服 |
| 4. | xǐ yī fu | 洗衣服 |
| 5. | chèn shān | 衬衫 |
| 6. | kù zi | 裤子 |
| 7. | cháng | 长 |
| 8. | duǎn | 短 |
| 9. | xié | 鞋 |
| 10. | dà yī | 大衣 |
| 11. | máo yī | 毛衣 |
| 12. | shǒu tào | 手套 |
| 13. | hén hǎo kàn | 很好看 |
| 14. | bù hé shēn | 不合身 |
| 15. | wà zi | 袜子 |
| 16. | tài xiǎo | 太小 |
| 17. | tài jǐn | 太紧 |
| 18. | hén shū fu | 很舒服 |
| 19. | qún zi | 裙子 |
| 20. | pí dài | 皮带 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Ten Translations

1. clothes
2. to wear
3. to buy clothes
4. to wash clothes
5. shirt
6. pants
7. long
8. short
9. shoes
10. coat
11. sweater
12. gloves
13. looks very good
14. does not fit well
15. socks
16. too small
17. too tight
18. very comfortable
19. skirt
20. belt

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Eleven

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 1. | chūn tiān | 春天 |
| 2. | xià tiān | 夏天 |
| 3. | qiū tiān | 秋天 |
| 4. | dōng tiān | 冬天 |
| 5. | wēn nuǎn | 温暖 |
| 6. | tài rè | 太热 |
| 7. | liáng shuǎng | 凉爽 |
| 8. | hán lěng | 寒冷 |
| 9. | qíng tiān | 晴天 |
| 10. | yīn tiān | 阴天 |
| 11. | xià yǔ | 下雨 |
| 12. | xià xuě | 下雪 |
| 13. | qí chē | 骑车 |
| 14. | pá shān | 爬山 |
| 15. | yóu yǒng | 游泳 |
| 16. | huá xuě | 滑雪 |
| 17. | dǎ gāo ěr fū qiú | 打高尔夫球 |
| 18. | tī zú qiú | 踢足球 |
| 19. | dǎ bàng qiú | 打棒球 |
| 20. | měi shì zú qiú | 美式足球 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Eleven Translations

1. spring
2. summer
3. autumn
4. winter
5. warm
6. too hot
7. cool
8. cold
9. sunny day
10. cloudy
11. raining
12. snowing
13. riding a bicycle
14. hiking
15. swimming
16. skiing
17. golfing
18. playing soccer
19. playing baseball
20. football

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Twelve

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. jǐ diǎn le? | 几点了? |
| 2. xiàn zài | 现在 |
| 3. bā diǎn | 八点 |
| 4. zǎo shàng qī diǎn | 早上七点 |
| 5. shàng wǔ shí yī diǎn | 上午十一点 |
| 6. xià wǔ liáng diǎn | 下午两点 |
| 7. wǎn shàng jiǔ diǎn | 晚上九点 |
| 8. zhōng wǔ | 中午 |
| 9. bàn xiǎo shí | 半小时 |
| 10. liù diǎn bàn | 六点半 |
| 11. yí kè zhōng | 一刻钟 |
| 12. sān diǎn yí kè | 三点一刻 |
| 13. bàn yè | 半夜 |
| 14. fēn zhōng | 分钟 |
| 15. wǔ diǎn shí sān fēn | 五点十三分 |
| 16. chà yí kè liǎng diǎn | 差一刻两点 |
| 17. jǐ diǎn kāi mén? | 几点开门? |
| 18. qī diǎn kāi mén. | 七点开门。 |
| 19. xiàn zài shì shí diǎn. | 现在是十点。 |
| 20. wǒ sì diǎn bàn yǒu shìr. | 我四点半有事儿。 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Twelve Translations

1. What time is it?
2. now
3. eight o'clock (morning or evening)
4. seven o'clock in the morning
5. eleven o'clock in the morning
6. two o'clock in the afternoon
7. nine o'clock in the evening
8. noon
9. half an hour
10. half past six o'clock
11. quarter of an hour
12. quarter past three o'clock
13. midnight
14. minute(s)
15. thirteen past five o'clock
16. quarter to two o'clock
17. What time do you open (your door)?
18. (Our door) opens at seven o'clock.
19. Now, it's ten o'clock.
20. I need to do something at half past four o'clock.

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Thirteen

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn miàn le. | 好久没见面了。 |
| 2. shēn tǐ hǎo ma? | 身体好吗? |
| 3. tiān qì zhēn hǎo. | 天气真好。 |
| 4. zhēn bú cuò. | 真不错。 |
| 5. wǒ yào qù mǎi dōng xī. | 我要去买东西。 |
| 6. nǐ xiǎng mǎi shén me? | 你想买什么? |
| 7. wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī fu. | 我想买衣服。 |
| 8. wǒ yào qù shāng chǎng. | 我要去商场。 |
| 9. wǒ yě qù. | 我也去。 |
| 10. nà tài hǎo le! | 那太好了! |
| 11. jīn tiān shàng xué ma? | 今天上学吗? |
| 12. jīn tiān bú shàng xué. | 今天不上学。 |
| 13. chī wǔ fàn le ma? | 吃午饭了吗? |
| 14. hái méi yǒu. | 还没有。 |
| 15. yì qǐ qù chī ba. | 一起去吃吧。 |
| 16. wéi, zū chē gōng sī ma? | 喂, 租车公司吗? |
| 17. wǒ xiǎng zū chē. | 我想租车。 |
| 18. xíng. jǐ diǎn yào chē? | 行。几点要车? |
| 19. sān diǎn jiàn. | 三点见。 |
| 20. zài jiàn! | 再见! |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. Long time no see. (very casual greeting)
2. How's your health?
3. The weather is very nice.
4. Not bad at all.
5. I'm going shopping.
6. What do you want to buy?
7. I want to buy clothes.
8. I will go to the mall.
9. I also want to go.
10. That would be great!
11. Do you have school today?
12. Today we have no school.
13. Have you had your lunch yet?
14. Not yet.
15. Let's have lunch together.
16. Hello, is it the rental car company?
17. I'd like to rent a car.
18. Sure. What time do you need the car?
19. See you at three o'clock.
20. Good-bye!

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Fourteen

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. jiā | 家 |
| 2. jiā tíng | 家庭 |
| 3. zhàng fu | 丈夫 |
| 4. qī zi | 妻子 |
| 5. hái zi | 孩子 |
| 6. jǐ suì le? | 几岁了? |
| 7. ér zi | 儿子 |
| 8. nǚ ér | 女儿 |
| 9. qīn qi | 亲戚 |
| 10. fù mǔ | 父母 |
| 11. xiōng dì jiě mèi | 兄弟姐妹 |
| 12. bǎo bo | 伯伯 |
| 13. shū shu | 叔叔 |
| 14. ā yí | 阿姨 |
| 15. biǎo jiě mèi | 表姐妹 |
| 16. biǎo xiōng dì | 表兄弟 |
| 17. wǒ fù mǔ shì běi jīng rén. | 我父母是北京人。 |
| 18. wǒ jiě jie shì yī shēng. | 我姐姐是医生。 |
| 19. wǒ gē ge zhù zài shàng hǎi. | 我哥哥住在上海。 |
| 20. fù mǔ dōu ài hái zi. | 父母都爱孩子。 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. home
2. family
3. husband
4. wife
5. child(ren)
6. How old is he/she?
7. son(s)
8. daughter(s)
9. relatives
10. parents
11. siblings
12. uncle(s) (father's elder brother(s))
13. uncle(s) (father's younger brother(s))
14. aunt(s) (mother's sister(s))
15. female cousins
16. male cousins
17. My parents are from Beijing.
18. My older sister is a doctor.
19. My older brother lives in Shanghai.
20. All parents love their children.

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Fifteen

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. nǐ huì shuō yīng yǔ ma? | 你会说英语吗? |
| 2. nǐ dǒng yīng yǔ ma? | 你懂英语吗? |
| 3. wèi shēng jiān zài nǎr? | 卫生间在哪儿? |
| 4. nǐ jiào shén me míng zì? | 你叫什么名字? |
| 5. nǐn cóng nǎr lái? | 您从哪儿来? |
| 6. nǐ è le ma? | 你饿了吗? |
| 7. nǎ jiā cān guǎn hǎo chī? | 哪家餐馆好吃? |
| 8. jiǔ diàn zài nǎ lǐ? | 酒店在哪里? |
| 9. huǒ chē zhàn yuǎn ma? | 火车站远吗? |
| 10. jī chǎng zěn me zǒu? | 机场怎么走? |
| 11. shì qù tiān jīn ma? | 是去天津吗? |
| 12. yǒu zhù míng jǐng diǎn ma? | 有著名景点吗? |
| 13. nǎ lǐ hǎo wánr? | 哪里好玩儿? |
| 14. yì zhāng piào duō shǎo qián? | 一张票多少钱? |
| 15. shén me jià qián? | 什么价钱? |
| 16. yǒu kòng fáng jiān ma? | 有空房间吗? |
| 17. zài nǎ lǐ huàn qián? | 在哪里换钱? |
| 18. fù jìn yǒu yín háng ma? | 附近有银行吗? |
| 19. nǐ lái guò zhōng guó ma? | 你来过中国吗? |
| 20. qù yín háng zěn me zǒu? | 去银行怎么走? |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. Do you speak English?
2. Do you understand English?
3. Where is the restroom?
4. What is your name?
5. Where are you from? (polite form)
6. Are you hungry?
7. Which restaurants are good?
8. Where is the hotel?
9. Is the train station far?
10. How to get to the airport?
11. Does it go to Tianjin?
12. Are there any attractions?
13. Where is the fun place?
14. How much is one ticket?
15. How much?
16. Are there any rooms available?
17. Where can I exchange currency?
18. Are there any banks nearby?
19. Have you been to China?
20. How do you get to the bank?

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Sixteen

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. tǎo jià huán jià | 讨价还价 |
| 2. guì | 贵 |
| 3. pián yi | 便宜 |
| 4. duō shǎo qián yí gè? | 多少钱一个? |
| 5. bā shí yuán | 八十元 |
| 6. tài guì le! | 太贵了! |
| 7. néng pián yi yì diǎn ma? | 能便宜一点吗? |
| 8. zuì dī jià | 最低价 |
| 9. zuì shǎo yào duō shǎo qián? | 最少要多少钱? |
| 10. yǐ jīng jiàng jià le. | 已经降价了。 |
| 11. hěn zhí qián | 很值钱 |
| 12. bù zhí qián | 不值钱 |
| 13. zuì duō | 最多 |
| 14. nà jiù bù mǎi le. | 那就不买了。 |
| 15. duō shǎo qián, nǐ huì mǎi? | 多少钱, 你会买? |
| 16. géi nǐ pián yi diǎn, mǎi ma? | 给你便宜点, 买吗? |
| 17. liù shí wǔ yuán, xíng ma? | 六十五元, 行吗? |
| 18. liù shí bā yuán ba? | 六十八元吧? |
| 19. zhì liàng hěn hǎo | 质量很好 |
| 20. hǎo ba. | 好吧。 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. bargaining
2. expensive
3. cheap
4. How much does this cost?
5. eighty yuan
6. That's too expensive!
7. Can you lower the price a little?
8. the lowest price
9. What's the minimum (money) you want?
10. It's already discounted.
11. valuable
12. worthless
13. the most
14. Then, I won't buy it.
15. How much are you willing to buy?
16. I'll give you more discount, will/do you buy it?
17. How about sixty-five yuan?
18. How about sixty-eight yuan?
19. good quality
20. Fine.

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Seventeen

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. diàn huà | 电话 |
| 2. shǒu jī | 手机 |
| 3. diàn huà hào mǎ | 电话号码 |
| 4. diàn nǎo | 电脑 |
| 5. dǎ yìn jī | 打印机 |
| 6. wǎng luò | 网络 |
| 7. diàn zǐ yóu xiāng | 电子邮箱 |
| 8. wǎng zhǐ | 网址 |
| 9. fā duǎn xìn | 发短信 |
| 10. xìn hào | 信号 |
| 11. diàn chí | 电池 |
| 12. chōng diàn qì | 充电器 |
| 13. yìng yòng chéng xù | 应用程序 |
| 14. chù cún wén jiàn | 储存文件 |
| 15. ruǎn jiàn | 软件 |
| 16. xià zǎi | 下载 |
| 17. shàng zǎi | 上载 |
| 18. dǎ yìn wén jiàn | 打印文件 |
| 19. diàn nǎo méi diàn le. | 电脑没电了。 |
| 20. shǒu jī yǒu xìn hào ma? | 手机有信号吗? |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. phone
2. cell phone
3. phone number
4. computer
5. printer
6. Internet
7. e-mail address
8. website
9. send a text message
10. signal
11. battery
12. charger
13. applications
14. saving files
15. software
16. download
17. upload
18. to print a file
19. The computer is out of power.
20. Does the phone have (a) signal?

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Eighteen

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. zhōu mò yǒu jì huà ma? | 周末有计划吗? |
| 2. wǒ xiǎng qù mǎi dōng xī. | 我想去买东西。 |
| 3. nǐ qù shāng chéng ma? | 你去商城吗? |
| 4. bú qù. wǒ qù xiǎo shì chǎng. | 不去。我去小市场。 |
| 5. wǒ hé nǐ yì qǐ qù. | 我和你一起去。 |
| 6. hǎo ma? | 好吗? |
| 7. dāng rán hǎo la! | 当然好啦! |
| 8. xià kè hò, wǒ men qù dǎ wǎng qiú. | 下课后, 我们去打网球。 |
| 9. nǐ xiǎng qù ma? | 你想去吗? |
| 10. bù xíng, wǒ yào kāi huì. | 不行, 我要开会。 |
| 11. xià cì wǒ yí dìng qù. | 下次我一定去。 |
| 12. wǒ qù kàn diàn yǐng. | 我去看电影。 |
| 13. yǒu shé me xīn diàn yǐng ma? | 有什么新电影吗? |
| 14. yǒu hěn duō xīn diàn yǐng. | 有很多新电影。 |
| 15. nǐ cháng qù diàn yǐng yuàn ma? | 你常去电影院吗? |
| 16. wǒ hěn shǎo kàn diàn yǐng. | 我很少看电影。 |
| 17. zhōu mò de tiān qì ... | 周末的天气 ... |
| 18. yīng gāi hěn hǎo. | 应该很好。 |
| 19. wǒ xiǎng qù qí chē. | 我想去骑车。 |
| 20. zhù nǐ wánr de gāo xìng! | 祝你玩儿得高兴! |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. Do you have any plans for the weekend?
2. I want to go shopping.
3. Are you going to the mall?
4. No. I'll go to the flea market.
5. I'm going to go with you.
6. OK?
7. Of course!
8. After the class, we'll play tennis.
9. Do you want to go?
10. I can't, I have a meeting.
11. Next time I definitely go.
12. I'm going to see a movie.
13. Are there any new movies?
14. There are many new movies.
15. Do you often go to movie theaters?
16. I rarely watch movies.
17. The weather of this weekend ...
18. will be very nice.
19. I want to go biking.
20. Wish you have fun!

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Nineteen

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. | gù gōng | 故宫 |
| 2. | tiān ān mén guǎng chǎng | 天安门广场 |
| 3. | yí hé yuán | 颐和园 |
| 4. | tiān tán | 天坛 |
| 5. | cháng chéng | 长城 |
| 6. | xī ān | 西安 |
| 7. | bīng mǎ yǒng | 兵马俑 |
| 8. | shào lín sì | 少林寺 |
| 9. | cháng jiāng | 长江 |
| 10. | huáng hé | 黄河 |
| 11. | huàng shān | 黄山 |
| 12. | tài shān | 泰山 |
| 13. | háng zhōu | 杭州 |
| 14. | xī hú | 西湖 |
| 15. | sū zhōu | 苏州 |
| 16. | yù yuán | 豫园 |
| 17. | guǎng zhōu | 广州 |
| 18. | shēn zhèn | 深圳 |
| 19. | chóng qìng | 重庆 |
| 20. | chéng dū | 成都 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. Forbidden City
2. Tiananmen Square
3. Summer Palace
4. Temple of Heaven
5. Great Wall
6. Xi'an
7. Terracotta Warriors
8. Shaolin Temple
9. Yangtze River
10. Yellow River
11. Mount Huang
12. Mount Tai
13. Hangzhou
14. West Lake
15. Suzhou
16. Yuyuan Garden
17. Guangzhou
18. Shenzhen
19. Chongqing
20. Chengdu

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Twenty

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. wǒ xiǎng qù tiān ān mén. | 我想去天安门。 |
| 2. qǐng wèn, zěn me zǒu? | 请问，怎么走？ |
| 3. kě yǐ chéng dì tiě. | 可以乘地铁。 |
| 4. yào chéng duō jiǔ? | 要乘多久？ |
| 5. yào yí gè xiǎo shí. | 要一个小时。 |
| 6. kě yǐ dǎ chē ma? | 可以打车吗？ |
| 7. kě yǐ. dàn lù shàng hěn dǔ chē. | 可以。但路上很堵车。 |
| 8. yào liǎng gè xiǎo shí. | 要两个小时。 |
| 9. tài màn le! | 太慢了！ |
| 10. nà wǒ chéng dì tiě qù. | 那我乘地铁去。 |
| 11. wǒ yào qù shàng hǎi le. | 我要去上海了。 |
| 12. nǎ tiān zǒu? | 哪天走？ |
| 13. míng tiān wǎn shàng. | 明天晚上。 |
| 14. xū yào bāng máng ma? | 需要帮忙吗？ |
| 15. nǐ néng jiè shào yí xià, | 你能介绍一下， |
| 16. wǒ gāi qù ná li wánr? | 我该去哪里玩儿？ |
| 17. yí dìng yào qù chéng huáng miào. | 一定要去城隍庙。 |
| 18. hái yào qù wài tān. | 还要去外滩。 |
| 19. tài hǎo le! xiè xie nǐ! | 太好了！谢谢你！ |
| 20. bú kè qì. | 不客气。 |

Mandarin Chinese 2

Lesson Twenty Translations

1. I want to go to Tiananmen.
2. Would you please tell me how to get there?
3. You may take the subway.
4. How long will it take?
5. It takes one hour.
6. Can I call a taxi?
7. Yes. But there is a lot of traffic.
8. It takes two hours.
9. That's too slow!
10. Then I'll take the subway.
11. I'm going to go to Shanghai.
12. Which day?
13. Tomorrow evening.
14. Do you need any help?
15. Can you introduce,
16. where should I go for fun?
17. You must go to Chenghuang Temple.
18. And go to the Bund (Waitan).
19. That's great! Thank you!
20. You're welcome.

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