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## Mandarin Chinese 3

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Booklet Design: Maia Kennedy

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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 Level 3 you will continue practicing reading-pinyin. 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 to alphabetically order dictionary entries, and

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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 Chinese characters, hanzi. These lessons are designed to give you an easy way to "read" the Chinese sounds; 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, *ní ne?* (How about you?) and *hào 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 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.

<b>Tone #</b>	<b>English Name</b>	<b>Marker</b> shown with "a"
1.	<b>High-level tone</b> – Starts with normal vocal range of the speaker and stays even.	ā
2.	<b>Rising tone</b> – Starts at normal vocal range, then rises up.	á
3.	<b>Falling-rising tone</b> – Starts at normal vocal range, then falls down and rises up.	ǎ
4.	<b>Falling tone</b> – 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 3<sup>rd</sup> tones when they are spoken in sequence:

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



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2. When three falling-rising tones are spoken one after the other, the first two become rising or 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 2<sup>nd</sup> tones, while the fourth remains a falling-rising or 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> tone.
2. When *yi* comes before a falling or 4<sup>th</sup> tone, it changes to a rising or 2<sup>nd</sup> tone, for example, *yi* (2<sup>nd</sup>) *yue* (4<sup>th</sup>) ("one month").
3. When *yi* comes before any of the three remaining tones (high, rising, or falling-rising), it changes to a falling or 4<sup>th</sup> tone.

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

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1. When *bu* stands alone, it is a falling or 4<sup>th</sup> tone.
2. It changes to a rising or 2<sup>nd</sup> tone only when it comes before another falling or 4<sup>th</sup> tone.
3. When combined with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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"
ian	"yan"

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Letter	Sound Combinations
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. guì lín                      | 桂林      |
| 2. sū zhōu yuán lín             | 苏州园林    |
| 3. lì jiāng gǔ chéng            | 丽江古城    |
| 4. gǔ làng yǔ                   | 鼓浪屿     |
| 5. zhāng jiā jiè                | 张家界     |
| 6. dà yàn tǎ                    | 大雁塔     |
| 7. shān hǎi guān                | 山海关     |
| 8. lóng mén shí kū              | 龙门石窟    |
| 9. dūn huáng bì huà             | 敦煌壁画    |
| 10. chéng dé bì shǔ shān zhuāng | 承德避暑山庄  |
| 11. zhōng guó dà fàn diàn       | 中国大饭店   |
| 12. xiāng gé lǐ lā jiǔ diàn     | 香格里拉酒店  |
| 13. jià rì jiǔ diàn             | 假日酒店    |
| 14. kǎi yuè jiǔ diàn            | 凯悦酒店    |
| 15. wàn háo jiǔ diàn            | 万豪酒店    |
| 16. xǐ lái dēng jiǔ diàn        | 喜来登酒店   |
| 17. nǐ xiǎng qù zhōng guó ma?   | 你想去中国吗? |
| 18. wǒ fēi cháng xiǎng qù.      | 我非常想去。  |
| 19. wǒ qù mǎi jī piào.          | 我去买机票。  |
| 20. nǐ qù dìng jiǔ diàn.        | 你去订酒店。  |

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## Lesson One Translations

1. Guilin, a tourist attraction in Guangxi Province
2. Suzhou gardens
3. Lijiang Old Town, a tourist attraction in Yunnan Province
4. a famous island in Fujian Province
5. a tourist attraction in Hunan Province
6. Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, a tourist attraction in Shaanxi Province
7. Shanhai pass, the Eastern pass of the Great Wall in Hebei Province
8. Longmen Grottoes, a tourist attraction in Henan Province
9. Dunhuang Frescoes, a tourist attraction in Gansu Province
10. Chengde Mountain Resort, also referred to as Rehe Imperial Palace in Hebei Province
11. China World Hotel in Beijing
12. Shangri-La Hotel
13. Holiday Inn®
14. Hyatt Hotel®
15. Marriott Hotel®
16. Sheraton Hotel®
17. Do you want to go to China?
18. I really want to go.
19. I'm going to buy airplane tickets.
20. You'll book a hotel.



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## Lesson Two

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. lǚ yóu tuán         | 旅游团    |
| 2. dǎo yóu             | 导游     |
| 3. yù dìng             | 预订     |
| 4. wǎng shàng yù dìng  | 网上预订   |
| 5. jǐng diǎn           | 景点     |
| 6. míng shèng gǔ jì    | 名胜古迹   |
| 7. sì miào             | 寺庙     |
| 8. tǎ                  | 塔      |
| 9. tíng tái lóu gé     | 亭台楼阁   |
| 10. gōng yuán          | 公园     |
| 11. fēng jǐng          | 风景     |
| 12. zhēn měi a!        | 真美啊！   |
| 13. xiū xi yí xià.     | 休息一下。  |
| 14. měi shí            | 美食     |
| 15. péng yǒu men hǎo!  | 朋友们好！  |
| 16. wǒ shì dǎo yóu.    | 我是导游。  |
| 17. qǐng gēn wǒ lái.   | 请跟我来。  |
| 18. zhè biān zǒu.      | 这边走。   |
| 19. qǐng kàn yuǎn chù. | 请看远处。  |
| 20. zhù lǚ tú yú kuài! | 祝旅途愉快！ |

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## Lesson Two Translations

1. tour group
2. tour guide
3. reservation
4. online booking
5. tourist attractions
6. places of historic interest and scenic beauty
7. temple
8. pagoda
9. pavilions, terraces, open halls, and towers
10. park
11. scenery
12. So beautiful!
13. Take a break.
14. gourmet food
15. Hello friends!
16. I'm the tour guide.
17. Please follow me.
18. Walk this way.
19. Please look far away.
20. Wish you a pleasant trip!

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## Lesson Three

- |                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. gè wèi chéng kè, ...             | 各位乘客, ...  |
| 2. qǐng zhù yì.                     | 请注意。       |
| 3. zhōng diǎn zhàn ...              | 终点站 ...    |
| 4. jiù yào dào le.                  | 就要到了。      |
| 5. qǐng ná hǎo ...                  | 请拿好 ...    |
| 6. zì jǐ de wù pǐn, ...             | 自己的物品, ... |
| 7. zhǔn bèi xià chē.                | 准备下车。      |
| 8. zhuǎn chē                        | 转车         |
| 9. qǐng dào fú wù tái.              | 请到服务台。     |
| 10. yuè tái                         | 月台         |
| 11. huǒ chē wù diǎn le.             | 火车误点了。     |
| 12. qù běi jīng de ...              | 去北京的 ...   |
| 13. háng bān ...                    | 航班 ...     |
| 14. àn shí qǐ fēi.                  | 按时起飞。      |
| 15. zhuǎn jī                        | 转机         |
| 16. qǐng dào dēng jī kǒu.           | 请到登机口。     |
| 17. qǐng wèn, tā zài jiǎng shén me? | 请问, 他在讲什么? |
| 18. tā zài jiǎng ...                | 他在讲 ...    |
| 19. chéng jī zhù yì shì xiàng.      | 乘机注意事项。    |
| 20. ào, shì zhè yàng.               | 噢, 是这样。    |

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## Lesson Three Translations

1. Dear passengers, ...
2. attention please.
3. The final destination ...
4. is coming up soon.
5. Please pick up ...
6. your luggage, ...
7. be ready to get off the train.
8. transfer to another train/bus
9. Please come to the service desk.
10. platform
11. The train is delayed.
12. To Beijing's ...
13. flight ...
14. takeoff is on time.
15. transfer to another flight
16. Please go to the gate.
17. Excuse me, what is he talking about?
18. He is talking about ...
19. the rules of taking flight.
20. Oh, that's it.

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## Lesson Four

- |                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. rù kǒu                         | 入口          |
| 2. chū kǒu                        | 出口          |
| 3. xún wèn chù                    | 询问处         |
| 4. qǐng wù xī yān                 | 请勿吸烟        |
| 5. qǐng wù rù nèi                 | 请勿入内        |
| 6. jìn zhǐ rù nèi                 | 禁止入内        |
| 7. tíng chē chǎng                 | 停车场         |
| 8. zhù yì                         | 注意          |
| 9. dāng xīn huā diē               | 当心滑跌        |
| 10. qǐng pái duì.                 | 请排队。        |
| 11. qián tái jiē dài              | 前台接待        |
| 12. dēng jì jìn rù.               | 登记进入。       |
| 13. wèi shēng jiān                | 卫生间         |
| 14. nán wèi shēng jiān            | 男卫生间        |
| 15. nǚ wèi shēng jiān             | 女卫生间        |
| 16. qǐng wèn, huì yì shì zài nǎr? | 请问, 会议室在哪儿? |
| 17. zài nà biān.                  | 在那边。        |
| 18. jīng guò jiē dài shì.         | 经过接待室。      |
| 19. mén kǒu yǒu pái zi.           | 门口有牌子。      |
| 20. zhī dào le, xiè xie nǐ.       | 知道了, 谢谢你。   |

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## Lesson Four Translations

1. Entrance
2. Exit
3. Information Center
4. No Smoking
5. Please Do Not Enter
6. Do Not Enter
7. parking lot
8. Caution
9. Beware Slippery
10. Please line up.
11. reception
12. Register to enter.
13. restroom
14. Male Restroom
15. Female Restroom
16. Excuse me, where is the conference room?
17. It's over there.
18. Pass the reception room.
19. There is a sign by the door.
20. I got it, thank you.

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## Lesson Five

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. jiāo tōng                 | 交通        |
| 2. fāng xiàng                | 方向        |
| 3. xíng rén                  | 行人        |
| 4. jiāo tōng jǐng chá        | 交通警察      |
| 5. ràng                      | 让         |
| 6. tíng                      | 停         |
| 7. jìn zhǐ tōng xíng         | 禁止通行      |
| 8. jiāo tōng dēng            | 交通灯       |
| 9. hóng dēng                 | 红灯        |
| 10. huáng dēng               | 黄灯        |
| 11. lǜ dēng                  | 绿灯        |
| 12. zhuǎn wān dēng           | 转弯灯       |
| 13. xiàng zuǒ zhuǎn          | 向左转       |
| 14. xiàng yòu zhuǎn          | 向右转       |
| 15. zhí xíng                 | 直行        |
| 16. kāi chē qù kāi huì.      | 开车去开会。    |
| 17. jiāo tōng zhēn yōng jǐ.  | 交通真拥挤。    |
| 18. zuǒ zhuǎn dēng liàng le. | 左转灯亮了。    |
| 19. gāi xiàng zuǒ zhuǎn.     | 该向左转。     |
| 20. zāo gāo, kāi cuò lù le!  | 糟糕, 开错路了! |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Five Translations

1. traffic
2. direction
3. pedestrian
4. traffic control officers
5. Yield
6. Stop
7. Do Not Enter
8. traffic light
9. red light
10. yellow light
11. green light
12. turn signal light
13. to turn left
14. to turn right
15. to go straight
16. (I) will drive to the meeting.
17. Traffic is very heavy.
18. The left turn signal light is on.
19. Should turn left.
20. Oops, we're on the wrong way!



# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Six

- |     |                             |           |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | dàn huā tāng                | 蛋花汤       |
| 2.  | liáng bàn hǎi dài sī        | 凉拌海带丝     |
| 3.  | xiǎo lóng tāng bāo          | 小笼汤包      |
| 4.  | qīng chǎo cài miáo          | 清炒菜苗      |
| 5.  | gōng bǎo jī dīng            | 宫保鸡丁      |
| 6.  | huí guō ròu                 | 回锅肉       |
| 7.  | má pó dòu fu                | 麻婆豆腐      |
| 8.  | cōng bào niú ròu            | 葱爆牛肉      |
| 9.  | bǐ sà bǐng                  | 比萨饼       |
| 10. | sān míng zhì                | 三明治       |
| 11. | hàn bǎo bāo                 | 汉堡包       |
| 12. | shǔ tiáo                    | 薯条        |
| 13. | zhá jī tuǐ                  | 炸鸡腿       |
| 14. | kě kǒu kě lè                | 可口可乐      |
| 15. | xuě bì                      | 雪碧        |
| 16. | zhōng guó fàn zhēn hǎo chī. | 中国饭真好吃。   |
| 17. | wǒ qǐng kè.                 | 我请客。      |
| 18. | wǒ mǎi dān.                 | 我买单。      |
| 19. | bù hǎo yì si, ...           | 不好意思, ... |
| 20. | ràng nǐ pò fèi le.          | 让你破费了。    |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Six Translations

1. egg drop soup
2. seaweed salad
3. steamed mini juicy pork buns
4. sautéed baby bok choy
5. kung pao chicken
6. twice cooked pork
7. Mapo tofu
8. beef with onion and green scallion
9. pizza
10. sandwich
11. hamburger
12. French fries
13. fried chicken legs
14. Coca Cola®
15. Sprite®
16. Chinese food is really delicious.
17. My treat.
18. I'll pay the bill.
19. I'm sorry, ...
20. to let you spend for me.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Seven

1. nǐ hǎo! wǒ shì sū gé lín.  
你好！我是苏格林。
2. hěn gāo xìng jiàn dào nǐ.  
很高兴见到你。
3. wǒ jiào wáng huá.  
我叫王华。
4. nǐ shì xīn lái de?  
你是新来的？
5. shì de. wǒ shì liǎng tiān qián dào běi jīng de.  
是的。我是两天前到北京的。
6. wǒ shì cóng bō shì dùn lái de.  
我是从波士顿来的。
7. wǒ jiāng yào zài zhōng guó ...  
我将要在中国 ...
8. shàng yì nián xué.  
上一年学。
9. wǒ hái méi yù jiàn ...  
我还没遇见 ...
10. hěn duō rén.  
很多人。
11. méi wèn tí.  
没问题。

# Mandarin Chinese 3

12. wǒ huì bāng zhù nǐ de.  
我会帮助你的。
13. wǒ yě shì xué sheng.  
我也是学生。
14. wǒ zhèng zài hē kā fēi ...  
我正在喝咖啡...
15. hé chī diǎn xīn.  
和吃点心。
16. nǐ xiǎng yào diǎn shén me ma?  
你想要点什么吗?
17. qǐng gěi wǒ yào yì bēi chá.  
请给我要一杯茶。
18. wǒ hái yào yí fèn bāo zi shì shì.  
我还要一份儿包子试试。
19. xiè xie nǐ yuàn yì bāng zhù wǒ.  
谢谢你愿意帮助我。
20. bú kè qì. nǐ huì xǐ huān zhè lǐ de.  
不客气。你会喜欢这里的。

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Seven Translations

1. Hello! I'm Sue Green.
2. Pleased to meet you.
3. I'm Wang Hua.
4. You're new here?
5. Yes. I arrived two days ago in Beijing.
6. I'm from Boston.
7. I will be in China ...
8. a year for school.
9. I haven't yet met ...
10. many people.
11. No problem.
12. I'll help you.
13. I'm a student too.
14. I'm having coffee ...
15. and some pastry.
16. Would you like something?
17. Tea for me, please.
18. And I'll try a steamed bun.
19. Thank you for offering to help me.
20. Not at all. You'll like it here.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eight

- |     |                             |           |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | tú shū guǎn                 | 图书馆       |
| 2.  | guǎn lǐ yuán                | 管理员       |
| 3.  | jiè shū                     | 借书        |
| 4.  | huán shū                    | 还书        |
| 5.  | jiè shū kǎ                  | 借书卡       |
| 6.  | jiào kē shū                 | 教科书       |
| 7.  | wén yì shū jí               | 文艺书籍      |
| 8.  | xiǎo shuō                   | 小说        |
| 9.  | zá zhì                      | 杂志        |
| 10. | bào kān                     | 报刊        |
| 11. | huà bào                     | 画报        |
| 12. | ér tóng dú wù               | 儿童读物      |
| 13. | zì diǎn                     | 字典        |
| 14. | cān kǎo shū                 | 参考书       |
| 15. | bǎi kē quán shū             | 百科全书      |
| 16. | wǒ xiǎng jiè ...            | 我想借 ...   |
| 17. | zhè běn shū.                | 这本书。      |
| 18. | hǎo de.                     | 好的。       |
| 19. | qǐng zài liǎng zhōu hòu ... | 请在两周后 ... |
| 20. | huán huí lái.               | 还回来。      |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eight Translations

1. library
2. librarian
3. borrow book(s)
4. return book(s)
5. library card(s)
6. textbook(s)
7. book(s) of literature and art
8. novel(s)
9. magazine(s)
10. newspaper(s)
11. illustrated magazine(s)
12. children's book(s)
13. dictionary(ies)
14. reference book(s)
15. encyclopedia(s)
16. I want to borrow ...
17. this book.
18. All right.
19. Please after two weeks ...
20. return it.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Nine

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. qǐ chuáng                 | 起床        |
| 2. shuā yá                   | 刷牙        |
| 3. xǐ liǎn                   | 洗脸        |
| 4. chī zǎo fàn               | 吃早饭       |
| 5. hē niú nǎi                | 喝牛奶       |
| 6. shàng xué                 | 上学        |
| 7. shàng bān                 | 上班        |
| 8. fàng xué                  | 放学        |
| 9. xià bān                   | 下班        |
| 10. zuò zuò yè               | 做作业       |
| 11. dú shū                   | 读书        |
| 12. xǐ tóu                   | 洗头        |
| 13. xǐ zǎo                   | 洗澡        |
| 14. shuì jiào                | 睡觉        |
| 15. jīn tiān shì xiū xi rì.  | 今天是休息日。   |
| 16. kě yǐ zuò yí dùn ...     | 可以做一顿 ... |
| 17. hǎo chī de fàn.          | 好吃的饭。     |
| 18. tài hǎo le!              | 太好了！      |
| 19. wǒ xiǎng chī jiǎo zi.    | 我想吃饺子。    |
| 20. nà jiù yì qǐ lái zuò ba. | 那就一起来做吧。  |



# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Nine Translations

1. get up
2. brush teeth
3. wash face
4. have breakfast
5. drink milk
6. go to school
7. go to work
8. To dismiss students at the end of the school day
9. to get off work
10. do homework
11. read books
12. wash hair
13. take a shower or bath
14. sleep
15. Today is a rest day.
16. I can make a ...
17. delicious meal.
18. Great!
19. I want to eat dumplings.
20. Then let's make them together.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Ten

- |     |                            |          |
|-----|----------------------------|----------|
| 1.  | rì cháng yòng pǐn          | 日常用品     |
| 2.  | jìng zi                    | 镜子       |
| 3.  | hù fū shuāng               | 护肤霜      |
| 4.  | mào zi                     | 帽子       |
| 5.  | wéi jīn                    | 围巾       |
| 6.  | yǔ sǎn                     | 雨伞       |
| 7.  | shǒu tí bāo                | 手提包      |
| 8.  | yǎn jìng                   | 眼镜       |
| 9.  | zhào xiàng jī              | 照像机      |
| 10. | zhào piān                  | 照片       |
| 11. | lù xiàng                   | 录像       |
| 12. | rì lì                      | 日历       |
| 13. | xiān huā                   | 鲜花       |
| 14. | jiǔ                        | 酒        |
| 15. | zì xíng chē                | 自行车      |
| 16. | qì chē                     | 汽车       |
| 17. | gāi chū mén le.            | 该出门了。    |
| 18. | wǒ zhǎo bú dào shǒu jī le. | 我找不到手机了。 |
| 19. | gǎn kuài qù zhǎo.          | 赶快去找。    |
| 20. | ào, zài bēi bāo li.        | 噢, 在背包里。 |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Ten Translations

1. daily necessities
2. mirror
3. skin lotion
4. hat
5. scarf
6. umbrella
7. handbag
8. eyeglasses
9. camera
10. photo
11. video
12. calendar
13. fresh flowers
14. alcohol (all types)
15. bicycle
16. car
17. We should leave now.
18. I can't find my cellphone.
19. Hurry and find it.
20. Oh, it was in my backpack.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eleven

- |                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. gǎn jué                 | 感觉        |
| 2. bǎo le                  | 饱了        |
| 3. è le                    | 饿了        |
| 4. kě le                   | 渴了        |
| 5. bù kě                   | 不渴        |
| 6. lèi                     | 累         |
| 7. kùn                     | 晒         |
| 8. xǐ huan                 | 喜欢        |
| 9. bù xǐ huan              | 不喜欢       |
| 10. gāo xìng               | 高兴        |
| 11. nán guò                | 难过        |
| 12. zháo jí                | 着急        |
| 13. bù jí                  | 不急        |
| 14. nǐ men qù nǎr le?      | 你们去哪儿了?   |
| 15. qù pá le shān.         | 去爬了山。     |
| 16. nǐ xǐ huan pá shān ma? | 你喜欢爬山吗?   |
| 17. wǒ hěn xǐ huan.        | 我很喜欢。     |
| 18. lèi bú lèi?            | 累不累?      |
| 19. tiān qì hěn rè, ...    | 天气很热, ... |
| 20. wǒ tè bié lèi.         | 我特别累。     |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eleven Translations

1. to feel or have feelings
2. full after eating
3. hungry
4. thirsty
5. not thirsty
6. tired
7. sleepy
8. like
9. don't like
10. happy
11. sad
12. worried
13. not worried
14. Where did you go?
15. We went hiking.
16. Do you like hiking?
17. I like it very much.
18. Are you tired?
19. The weather was very hot, ...
20. I am VERY tired.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Twelve

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. ài hào                                 | 爱好          |
| 2. kàn diàn yǐng                          | 看电影         |
| 3. kàn xì                                 | 看戏          |
| 4. tīng yīn yuè huì                       | 听音乐会        |
| 5. chàng gē                               | 唱歌          |
| 6. tiào wǔ                                | 跳舞          |
| 7. xià qí                                 | 下棋          |
| 8. tán gāng qín                           | 弹钢琴         |
| 9. lā xiǎo tí qín                         | 拉小提琴        |
| 10. chuī dí zi                            | 吹笛子         |
| 11. qí mǎ                                 | 骑马          |
| 12. pǎo bù                                | 跑步          |
| 13. dǎ pái qiú                            | 打排球         |
| 14. dǎ pīng pāng qiú                      | 打乒乓球        |
| 15. nǐ yǒu shén me ài hào?                | 你有什么爱好?     |
| 16. wǒ xǐ huan dǎ wǎng qiú.<br>nǐ ne?     | 我喜欢打网球。你呢?  |
| 17. wǒ yě xǐ huan.                        | 我也喜欢。       |
| 18. xiàn zài zhèng hǎo<br>yǒu kòng.       | 现在正好有空。     |
| 19. zán men qù liàn lian, zěn<br>me yang? | 咱们去练练, 怎么样? |
| 20. tài hǎo le! zǒu!                      | 太好了! 走!     |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Twelve Translations

1. hobbies
2. watch movies
3. watch plays
4. go to concerts
5. singing
6. dancing
7. play chess
8. play piano
9. play violin
10. play Chinese flute
11. horseback riding
12. running
13. play volleyball
14. play ping-pong / table tennis
15. What kind of hobbies do you have?
16. I like to play tennis. How about you?
17. I also like it.
18. It's the break time now.
19. Let's go to practice. What do you think?
20. That's great! Let's go.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Thirteen

- |                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1. guā fēng                   | 刮风      |
| 2. dà wù                      | 大雾      |
| 3. bīng báo                   | 冰雹      |
| 4. tiān qì qíng lǎng          | 天气晴朗    |
| 5. wū yún mǎn tiān            | 乌云满天    |
| 6. qíng zhuǎn yīn             | 晴转阴     |
| 7. qì wēn xià jiàng           | 气温下降    |
| 8. qì wēn shēng gāo           | 气温升高    |
| 9. mèn rè                     | 闷热      |
| 10. qīng fēng                 | 轻风      |
| 11. lóng juǎn fēng            | 龙卷风     |
| 12. hóng shuǐ                 | 洪水      |
| 13. gān hàn                   | 干旱      |
| 14. kōng qì wū rǎn            | 空气污染    |
| 15. jīn tiān shì qíng tiān.   | 今天是晴天。  |
| 16. dàn xià wǔ huì zhuǎn yīn. | 但下午会转阴。 |
| 17. hái néng guàng jiē ma?    | 还能逛街吗?  |
| 18. méi wèn tí.               | 没问题。    |
| 19. bú huì xià yǔ.            | 不会下雨。   |
| 20. nà wǒ men zǒu ba.         | 那我们走吧。  |



# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. windy
2. foggy
3. hail
4. a clear day
5. very cloudy
6. from sunny turning to cloudy
7. temperature falls
8. temperature rises
9. humid and hot
10. breeze
11. tornado
12. flood
13. drought
14. air pollution
15. Today is a sunny day.
16. But it will turn cloudy in the afternoon.
17. Can we still go shopping?
18. No problem.
19. It will not rain.
20. Then let's go.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Fourteen

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1. jié rì                              | 节日         |
| 2. yuán dàn                            | 元旦         |
| 3. chūn jié                            | 春节         |
| 4. xīn nián                            | 新年         |
| 5. qíng rén jié                        | 情人节        |
| 6. qīng míng jié                       | 清明节        |
| 7. duān wǔ jié                         | 端午节        |
| 8. zhōng qiū jié                       | 中秋节        |
| 9. guó qìng jié                        | 国庆节        |
| 10. mǔ qīn jié                         | 母亲节        |
| 11. fù qīn jié                         | 父亲节        |
| 12. shèng dàn jié                      | 圣诞节        |
| 13. shēng rì                           | 生日         |
| 14. qìng shēng huì                     | 庆生会        |
| 15. hūn lǐ                             | 婚礼         |
| 16. jié hūn jì niàn rì                 | 结婚纪念日      |
| 17. wǒ yào guò shēng rì le.            | 我要过生日了。    |
| 18. zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè!           | 祝你生日快乐！    |
| 19. xiè xie. qǐng lái cān jiā pài duì. | 谢谢。请来参加派对。 |
| 20. xiè xie yāo qǐng. wǒ yí dìng qù.   | 谢谢邀请。我一定去。 |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. holiday
2. New Year's Day
3. Chinese New Year
4. first day of the New Year
5. Valentine's Day
6. Chinese Memorial Day
7. Dragon Boat Festival (May fifth of lunar calendar)
8. August Moon Festival (August 15th of lunar calendar)
9. National Day
10. Mother's Day
11. Father's Day
12. Christmas
13. birthday
14. birthday party
15. wedding
16. anniversary
17. My birthday is coming up.
18. Happy Birthday!
19. Thank you. Please come to my birthday party.
20. Thank you for the invitation. I will definitely go.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Fifteen

- |     |                       |          |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| 1.  | hàn yǔ                | 汉语       |
| 2.  | fāng yán              | 方言       |
| 3.  | zhōng wén             | 中文       |
| 4.  | xiàng xíng wén zì     | 象形文字     |
| 5.  | shū fǎ                | 书法       |
| 6.  | guó huà               | 国画       |
| 7.  | gǔ shī cí             | 古诗词      |
| 8.  | jīng jù               | 京剧       |
| 9.  | cì xiù                | 刺绣       |
| 10. | jiǎn zhǐ              | 剪纸       |
| 11. | mǐ jiǔ                | 米酒       |
| 12. | lóng jǐng chá         | 龙井茶      |
| 13. | tài jí quán           | 太极拳      |
| 14. | mín gē                | 民歌       |
| 15. | dà xióng māo          | 大熊猫      |
| 16. | wǔ shī zi             | 舞狮子      |
| 17. | qí páo                | 旗袍       |
| 18. | zhōng guó yǒu ...     | 中国有 ...  |
| 19. | shǔ bù qīng de ...    | 数不清的 ... |
| 20. | nán dǒng de fāng yán. | 难懂的方言。   |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. Mandarin Chinese
2. dialect(s)
3. Chinese language
4. pictograph, hieroglyph
5. calligraphy
6. traditional Chinese painting
7. ancient Chinese poetry
8. Peking Opera
9. embroidery
10. Chinese paper-cutting art
11. rice wine
12. Longjing tea
13. tai chi (a type of martial arts)
14. folk songs
15. giant panda
16. lion dance
17. cheongsam, traditional Chinese dress
18. China has ...
19. uncountable ...
20. dialects that are hard to understand.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Sixteen

- |     |                         |           |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | chuán tǒng              | 传统        |
| 2.  | fēng shuǐ               | 风水        |
| 3.  | shí èr shēng xiāo       | 十二生肖      |
| 4.  | cháng é bēn yuè         | 嫦娥奔月      |
| 5.  | niú láng zhī nǚ         | 牛郎织女      |
| 6.  | sī mǎ guāng zá gāng     | 司马光砸缸     |
| 7.  | kǒng róng ràng lí       | 孔融让梨      |
| 8.  | kǒng zǐ                 | 孔子        |
| 9.  | rú jiā sī xiǎng         | 儒家思想      |
| 10. | lǎo zǐ                  | 老子        |
| 11. | dào jiā sī xiǎng        | 道家思想      |
| 12. | cháo dài                | 朝代        |
| 13. | qín cháo                | 秦朝        |
| 14. | qīng cháo               | 清朝        |
| 15. | qín shǐ huáng           | 秦始皇       |
| 16. | sūn zhōng shān          | 孙中山       |
| 17. | zhōng guó de lì shǐ ... | 中国的历史 ... |
| 18. | yǒu wǔ qiān duō nián.   | 有五千多年。    |
| 19. | jīng lì le ...          | 经历了 ...   |
| 20. | xǔ duō cháo dài.        | 许多朝代。     |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. tradition
2. feng shui
3. Chinese Zodiac
4. Chang'e Flew to the Moon (Chinese legend)
5. The Cowherd and the Weaving Maid (Chinese legend)
6. Sima Guang Smashed a Water Vat (an ancient Chinese story)
7. Kong Rong Gave Up the Biggest Pear (an ancient Chinese story)
8. Confucius
9. Confucianism
10. Lao-tzu
11. Taoism
12. dynasty
13. Qin Dynasty
14. Qing Dynasty
15. Qin Shi Huang (the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty)
16. Sun Yat-sen (a revolutionary and political leader of modern China)
17. Chinese history ...
18. has more than five thousand years.
19. It has gone through ...
20. many dynasties.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Seventeen

- |                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. chéng yǔ                      | 成语         |
| 2. chē shuǐ mǎ lóng              | 车水马龙       |
| 3. shān qīng shuǐ xiù            | 山清水秀       |
| 4. qiáo duó tiān gōng            | 巧夺天工       |
| 5. liú lián wàng fǎn             | 流连忘返       |
| 6. měi lún měi huàn              | 美轮美奂       |
| 7. yǐ lǐ xiāng dài               | 以礼相待       |
| 8. liǎo rú zhǐ zhǎng             | 了如指掌       |
| 9. yàn yǔ                        | 谚语         |
| 10. qiān lǐ zhī xíng, ...        | 千里之行, ...  |
| 11. shǐ yú zú xià.               | 始于足下。      |
| 12. yù sù zé bù dá.              | 欲速则不达。     |
| 13. bǎi wén bù rú yí jiàn.       | 百闻不如一见。    |
| 14. qiān lǐ sòng é máo, ...      | 千里送鹅毛, ... |
| 15. lǐ qīng qíng yì zhòng.       | 礼轻情意重。     |
| 16. mǎi mài bù chéng rén yì zài. | 买卖不成仁义在。   |
| 17. shéng jù mù duàn, ...        | 绳锯木断, ...  |
| 18. shuǐ dī shí chuān.           | 水滴石穿。      |
| 19. sòng jūn qiān lǐ, ...        | 送君千里, ...  |
| 20. zhōng xū yì bié.             | 终须一别。      |



# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. idioms
2. incessant stream of horses and carriages – heavy traffic bustling with noise
3. green hills and clear water – picturesque scenery
4. superb workmanship / excelling nature
5. linger on and forget to return
6. magnificent
7. treat someone with due respect
8. know something like the palm of one's hand
9. proverbs
10. A thousand-mile journey, ...
11. is started by taking the first step.
12. More haste, less speed.
13. Seeing for oneself is a hundred times better than hearing from others.
14. Send swan feather from a thousand miles away – the gift is light ...
15. but the goodwill is deep: a small gift with great meaning.
16. Business is off, but the friendship (benevolence) is always on.
17. Little strokes fell great oaks, ...
18. dripping water wears through a stone.
19. Accompany a guest a thousand miles,
20. and yet there is bound to be a parting at last.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eighteen

- |     |                        |           |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|
| 1.  | yǒu hǎo                | 友好        |
| 2.  | rè qíng                | 热情        |
| 3.  | hào kè                 | 好客        |
| 4.  | hào qí                 | 好奇        |
| 5.  | kuān róng              | 宽容        |
| 6.  | zhèng zhí              | 正直        |
| 7.  | yǒu zhì                | 有志        |
| 8.  | zhù rén                | 助人        |
| 9.  | qín láo                | 勤劳        |
| 10. | yǒng gǎn               | 勇敢        |
| 11. | chī kǔ                 | 吃苦        |
| 12. | nài láo                | 耐劳        |
| 13. | cōng míng              | 聪明        |
| 14. | yōu mò                 | 幽默        |
| 15. | nǐ qù guò zhōng guó.   | 你去过中国。    |
| 16. | wǒ hěn hào qí, ...     | 我很好奇, ... |
| 17. | nà lǐ de ...           | 那里的 ...   |
| 18. | rén men yǒu hǎo ma?    | 人们友好吗?    |
| 19. | fēi cháng yǒu hǎo, ... | 非常友好, ... |
| 20. | hái hěn hào kè.        | 还很好客。     |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. friendly
2. enthusiastic
3. hospitable
4. curious
5. tolerant
6. upright / integrity
7. ambitious
8. helpful
9. hard working
10. brave
11. hardship
12. enduring hardships
13. smart
14. humor / humorous
15. You went to China.
16. I'm wondering, ...
17. over there ...
18. are people friendly?
19. Very friendly, ...
20. and very hospitable.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Nineteen

- |     |                            |              |
|-----|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1.  | jié hūn                    | 结婚           |
| 2.  | fū qī                      | 夫妻           |
| 3.  | yīng ér                    | 婴儿           |
| 4.  | ér tóng                    | 儿童           |
| 5.  | qīng shào nián             | 青少年          |
| 6.  | yòu ér yuán                | 幼儿园          |
| 7.  | xiǎo xué                   | 小学           |
| 8.  | zhōng xué                  | 中学           |
| 9.  | xué yīn yuè                | 学音乐          |
| 10. | xué měi shù                | 学美术          |
| 11. | zuò yóu xì                 | 做游戏          |
| 12. | yóu lè chǎng               | 游乐场          |
| 13. | jiào yù                    | 教育           |
| 14. | hái zǐ jǐ suì le?          | 孩子几岁了?       |
| 15. | wǔ suì le.                 | 五岁了。         |
| 16. | ò, gāi shàng xué le.       | 哦, 该上学了。     |
| 17. | shì a, kě wǒ hái xiǎng ... | 是啊, 可我还想 ... |
| 18. | péi tā wánr ne.            | 陪他玩儿呢。       |
| 19. | xiàn zài de hái zi ...     | 现在的孩子 ...    |
| 20. | tài jiāo guì.              | 太娇贵。         |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. get married
2. husband and wife
3. infant(s)
4. young child(ren)
5. teenager(s) / adolescent(s)
6. nursery / day care
7. elementary school
8. middle school and high school
9. learning music
10. learning arts
11. playing games
12. playground
13. education
14. How old is your child?
15. Five years old.
16. Oh, he will go to school.
17. Yeah, but I still want to ...
18. accompany him to play.
19. Today's children are ...
20. too delicate.

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Twenty

- |                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. gǔ shí hòu, ...             | 古时候, ...    |
| 2. yǒu yí gè xiǎo hái,...      | 有一个小孩, ...  |
| 3. jiào sī mǎ guāng.           | 叫司马光。       |
| 4. tā hé péng yǒu men ...      | 他和朋友们 ...   |
| 5. yì qǐ wán shuǎ shí, ...     | 一起玩耍时, ...  |
| 6. yí wèi xiǎo péng yǒu ...    | 一位小朋友 ...   |
| 7. diào jìn le ...             | 掉进了 ...     |
| 8. chéng shuǐ de dà gāng.      | 盛水的大缸。      |
| 9. kuài yào yān sǐ le.         | 快要淹死了。      |
| 10. dà jiā dōu hěn hài pà, ... | 大家都很害怕, ... |
| 11. dàn bù zhī dào ...         | 但不知道 ...    |
| 12. gāi zěn me bàn.            | 该怎么办。       |
| 13. tā hěn chén zhuó,          | 他很沉着,       |
| 14. ná qǐ dà shí tou ...       | 拿起大石头 ...   |
| 15. bǎ gāng zá pò.             | 把缸砸破。       |
| 16. shuǐ liú chū lái,          | 水流出来,       |
| 17. péng yǒu dé jiù le.        | 朋友得救了。      |
| 18. dà jiā zàn yáng tā,        | 大家赞扬他,      |
| 19. jì yǒng gǎn ...            | 既勇敢 ...     |
| 20. yòu cōng míng.             | 又聪明。        |

# Mandarin Chinese 3

## Lesson Twenty Translations

1. In ancient times, ...
2. there was a little child, ...
3. called Sima Guang.
4. When he and his friends ...
5. played together, ...
6. one of his friends ...
7. fell into ...
8. a big water vat.
9. He was drowning.
10. Everyone was very scared, ...
11. but didn't know ...
12. what to do.
13. He was very calm,
14. picked up a big stone ...
15. and broke the water vat.
16. The water flowed out,
17. and his friend was saved.
18. Everyone praised him,
19. that he was both brave ...
20. and smart.

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