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M. Jaffe (Mesa, AZ)
Travelers should always check with their nation's State Department for current advisories on local conditions before traveling abroad.
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## Lessons

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<td>Translations</td>
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</table>
To learn a language is to have one more window from which to look at the world.  

Chinese proverb
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
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.
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 4 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
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
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.
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)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone #</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Marker shown with “a”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>High-level tone</strong> – Starts with normal vocal range of the speaker and stays even.</td>
<td>ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Rising tone</strong> – Starts at normal vocal range, then rises up.</td>
<td>á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Falling-rising tone</strong> – Starts at normal vocal range, then falls down and rises up.</td>
<td>ã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Falling tone</strong> – Starts at normal vocal range, then falls down.</td>
<td>à</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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. yi is a high level or 1st tone when it is by itself or at the end of a word.

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

2. *bu* 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>“a” in “father”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>“ts” in “boots”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>“ch” in “church”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>“ir” in “girl”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>“g” in “go”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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" |
### Mandarin Chinese 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound Combinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>“eye”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>“ay” in “say”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ao</td>
<td>“ow” in “how”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>“o” in “dough”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ia</td>
<td>“ee-ya”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>“ee-yeah”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>“ee-oo”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua</td>
<td>“wa” like the end of “aqua”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uo</td>
<td>“wo” in “won’t”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üe</td>
<td>“u” in “you” followed by the sound “e” – “ee”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iao</td>
<td>like “meow”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iou (iu)</td>
<td>“eew”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uai</td>
<td>“why”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uei (ui)</td>
<td>“way”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>“un” in “until”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>“en” in “hen”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>“een” in “seen”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ün</td>
<td>“une” in “tune”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>“ong” in “song”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>“ung” in “sung”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ing</td>
<td>“ing” in “sing”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ong</td>
<td>like “long,” except with the “o” pronounced “oh”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ian</td>
<td>“yan”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mandarin Chinese 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound Combinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uan</td>
<td>“wan”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uen</td>
<td>similar to “one”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(un)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üan</td>
<td>“u” in “you” plus “an”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iang</td>
<td>“young”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iong</td>
<td>“yong,” with the “o” pronounced “oh”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uang</td>
<td>“wong”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ueng</td>
<td>like “wor” in “work,” plus an “ng” at the end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er</td>
<td>sounds like “are,” but is usually linked to the previous word to form an “er” sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>qíng gǎn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>dà xiào</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kū qì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>jī dòng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>yōu lǜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>píng jìng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>xiǎng niàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>shāng xīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>xīng fèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>yú kuài</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>wǎn xī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>fā nù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>hán qíng mò mò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>méi kāi yǎn xiào</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>mèn mèn bú lè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>jīn tiān hěn gāo xìng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>wǒ men duì yíng le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>rén rén dōu fēi cháng xīng fèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>kě dùi fāng de duì yuán ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>gè gè mèn mèn bú lè</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson One Translations

1. emotion
2. laugh
3. cry
4. emotional
5. worry
6. calm
7. to miss someone
8. sad
9. exciting, be excited
10. pleasant
11. to feel sorry for
12. angry
13. full of tender feelings
14. Brows raised in delight, eyes laughing, beaming with joy
15. depressed, unhappy
16. Today (we) are happy.
17. Our team won the game.
18. Everyone is very excited.
19. But the opponent team members ...
20. are all unhappy.
Lesson Two

1. bǎi hùo shāng diàn  百货商店
2. diàn qì diàn        电器店
3. huà zhuāng pǐn diàn 化妆品店
4. shí pǐn diàn       食品店
5. fú zhuāng diàn      服装店
6. yīn yuè diàn       音乐店
7. xié diàn            鞋店
8. ér tóng shāng diàn  儿童商店
9. gù kè              顾客
10. diàn zhǔ          店主
11. zuò mǎi mài        做买卖
12. xiào liǎn xiāng yíng 笑脸相迎
13. fú wù zhōu dào    服务周到
14. shēng yì xīng lóng 生意兴隆
15. xiǎo gōng yì pǐn  小工艺品
16. shǒu shì           首饰
17. nǐ kàn zhòng le shén me? 你看中了什么?
18. wǒ xǐ huān zhè gè gōng yì pǐn. 我喜欢这个工艺品。
19. shì fēi cháng piào liang. 是非常漂亮。
20. wǒ yào mǎi xià lái.  要买下来。
Lesson Two Translations

1. department store
2. electronics store
3. cosmetics store
4. grocery store
5. clothing store
6. music store
7. shoe store
8. children’s store – general children's merchandise, toys, clothing, etc.
9. customer
10. store owner
11. doing business
12. greeting someone with a smile
13. satisfactory/thorough service
14. business is booming
15. small craft(s)
16. jewelry
17. What do you take a fancy to?
18. I like this handcraft.
19. It is very beautiful.
20. I’m going to buy it.
Lesson Three

1. cài shì chǎng 菜市场
2. xī hóng shì 西红柿
3. huáng guā 黄瓜
4. jī dàn 鸡蛋
5. shū cài 蔬菜
6. dà bái cài 大白菜
7. xiǎo qīng cài 小青菜
8. tiáo wèi pǐn 调味品
9. dà cōng 大葱
10. shēng jiāng 生姜
11. gǎn lǎn yóu 橄榄油
12. yán 盐
13. jiàng yóu 酱油
14. cù 醋
15. měi gōng jīn yì yuān 每公斤一元
16. zhè gè guā yǒu duō zhòng? 这个瓜有多重？
17. lái chēng yí xià. 来称一下。
18. bàn gōng jīn duō yì diǎn. 半公斤多一点。
19. duō shǎo qián? 多少钱？
20. suàn liǎng yuán ba. 算两元吧。
Lesson Three Translations

1. food market
2. tomato
3. cucumber
4. egg
5. vegetables
6. napa cabbage
7. baby bok choy
8. seasonings
9. green onion
10. ginger
11. olive oil
12. salt
13. soy sauce
14. vinegar
15. one yuan per kilogram
16. What is the weight of this melon?
17. Let's weigh it.
18. A little bit more than half of a kilogram.
19. How much money?
20. Two yuan should be ok.
Lesson Four

1. biǎo yǎn yì shù 表演艺术
2. gē chàng 歌唱
3. wǔ dǎo 舞蹈
4. jiǎng xiào huà 讲笑话
5. wǔ tái 舞台
6. jiāo xiǎng yuè tuán 交响乐团
7. gē jù 歌剧
8. bā léi wǔ 芭蕾舞
9. gǔ diǎn yīn yuè 古典音乐
10. yáo gǔn yuè 摇滚乐
11. jué shì yuè 爵士乐
12. qīng yīn yuè 轻音乐
13. yǎn chū 演出
14. yī chǎng yǐn yuè huì 一场音乐会
15. wǒ yǒu liǎng zhāng piào. 我有两张票。
16. shì gē wǔ jù de. 是歌舞剧的。
17. nǐ xiǎng hé wǒ 你想和我 ...
18. yì qǐ qù ma? 一起去吗?
19. hǎo a! 好啊!
20. nà jiù xiè xiè la. 那就谢谢啦。
Lesson Four Translations

1. performing arts
2. singing
3. dancing
4. talk show
5. stage
6. symphony orchestra
7. opera
8. ballet
9. classical music
10. rock ‘n’ roll
11. jazz
12. light / pop music
13. performance / show
14. a concert
15. I have two tickets.
16. It’s musical.
17. Do you want to (go) with me ... 
18. go together?
19. Great!
20. Thank you so much.
Lesson Five

1. yùn dòng  运动
2. ào lín pǐ kè yùn dòng huì 奥林匹克运动会
3. bǐ sài  比赛
4. tián jìng  田径
5. tǐ cāo  体操
6. tiào shuǐ  跳水
7. jǔ zhòng  举重
8. tái quán dào  跆拳道
9. dǎ pái qiú  打排球
10. lán qiú bǐ sài 篮球比赛
11. mǎ lā sōng cháng pǎo 马拉松长跑
12. huá chuán  划船
13. huá bīng  滑冰
14. chōng làng  冲浪
15. nǎ xiàng yùn dòng shì ... 哪项运动是 ...
16. nǐ zuì xǐ huan de? 你最喜欢的? 
17. wǒ zuì shàn cháng ... 我最擅长 ...
18. dǎ yǔ máo qiú. 打羽毛球。
19. nà wǒ hé nǐ 那我和你 ...
20. bǐ shì bǐ shì. 比试比试。
Lesson Five Translations

1. sports
2. Olympic Games
3. game / match / competition
4. track and field
5. gymnastics
6. diving
7. weight lifting
8. Tae Kwon Do
9. playing volleyball
10. basketball game
11. marathon
12. crew / boating
13. ice skating
14. surfing
15. Which sport is ...
16. your favorite?
17. I’m best at ...
18. playing badminton.
19. I’d like to (compete) with you ...
20. try to compete.
1.  hù lián wǎng de fā míng,  ...  互联网的发明,  ...
2.  xiǎn zhù de gǎi biàn le  ...  显著地改变了 ...
3.  shū xìn jiāo liú fāng shì,  ...  书信交流方式,  ...
4.  yǐ shǐ yòng le qī bǎi nián.  已使用了千百年。
5.  rén men kě yǐ  ...  人们可以 ...
6.  suí shí suí dì  ...  随时随地 ...
7.  jìn xíng jiāo liú.  进行交流。
8.  tóng shí, shùn jiān dé dào ...  同时, 瞬间得到 ...
9.  dà liàng de xìn xī.  大量的信息。
10.  dāng rán yě bāo kuò ...  当然也包括 ...
11.  lā jī xìn xī.  垃圾信息。
12.  nǐ kě yǐ tōng guò ...  你可以通过 ...
13.  gè zhǒng shè jiāo wǎng zhàn,  ...  各种社交网站,  ...
14.  lián luò péng yǒu hé jiā rén.  联络朋友和家人。
15.  yě kě jié jiāo xīn péng yǒu.  也可结交新朋友。
16.  bǐ rú, liǎn shū,  ...  比如、脸书、...
17.  tuī tè, wēi xìn děng.  推特、微信等。
18.  zhēn shì fāng biàn.  真是方便。
19.  dàn shì yào zhù yì ...  但是要注意 ...
20.  bǎo hù zì jǐ.  保护自己。
Lesson Six Translations

1. The invention of the internet, ...
2. has changed dramatically ...
3. the way of correspondence communication, ...
4. it has already used for thousands of years. *(The invention of the Internet has dramatically changed the way correspondence communication has been used for thousands of years.)*
5. People can ...
6. anytime anywhere ...
7. communicate with each other.
8. In the mean time, instantly you get ...
9. enormous information.
10. Of course it includes ...
11. junk information.
12. You may go through ...
13. various social-networking sites, ...
14. to contact friends and family members.
15. You also can make new friends.
16. For example, Facebook®, ...
17. Twitter®, WeChat®, etc.
18. It is really convenient.
19. But you have to pay attention ...
20. to protect yourself.
Lesson Seven

1. jiā jù  
家具
2. zhuō zi  
桌子
3. yǐ zi  
椅子
4. shā fā  
沙发
5. chá jī  
茶几
6. cān zhuō  
餐桌
7. chuáng tóu guì  
床头柜
8. chuān yī jìng  
穿衣镜
9. tái dēng  
台灯
10. diào dēng  
吊灯
11. shū jià  
书架
12. xiě zì tái  
写字台
13. wǒ bān jiā le.  
我搬家了。
14. xū yào mǎi yí tào ...  
需要买一套 ...
15. wò shì lǐ de jiā jù.  
卧室里的家具。
16. yīng gāi bāo kuò ...  
应该包括 ...
17. yì zhāng chuáng, ...  
一张床、...
18. liǎng gè chuáng tóu guì, ...  
两个床头柜、...
19. yí gè yī guì hé ...  
一个衣柜和 ...
20. yí miàn chuān yī jìng.  
一面穿衣镜。
Lesson Seven Translations

1. furniture
2. table
3. chair
4. sofa
5. coffee table
6. dining table
7. night stand
8. dressing mirror
9. desk lamp
10. chandelier / ceiling lamp
11. bookshelf
12. writing desk
13. I moved (as from a house or home).
14. I need to buy a set of ...
15. bedroom furniture.
16. It should include ...
17. a bed, ...
18. two night stands, ...
19. a dresser and ...
20. a dressing mirror.
Lesson Eight

1. 四方形
2. 长方形
3. 圆形
4. 椭圆形
5. 三角形
6. 不规则形状
7. 直线的
8. 平面的
9. 立体的
10. 上小下大
11. 上大下小
12. 对称
13. 不对称
14. 圆形的桌子
15. 长方形的盒子
16. 房间很特别。
17. 地板是不规则图案。
18. 家具摆得 ...
19. 也不对称。
20. 但是, 看上去很舒适。
Lesson Eight Translations

1. square
2. rectangle
3. circle
4. oblong / oval / ellipse
5. triangle
6. irregular shape
7. linear / straight
8. flat / planar
9. three-dimensional
10. narrow end up
11. big / wide end up
12. symmetry
13. asymmetry
14. round table
15. rectangular box
16. The room is unique.
17. The floor pattern is irregular.
18. The furniture is set up ...
19. also asymmetric.
20. But it looks very comfortable.
Lesson Nine

1. 软 / 硬
2. 宽 / 窄
3. 香 / 臭
4. 好 / 坏
5. 厚 / 薄
6. 高 / 矮
7. 明亮 / 灰暗
8. 粗糙 / 光滑
9. 吵闹 / 安静
10. 强壮 / 软弱
11. 明亮的房间
12. 吵闹的街道
13. 光滑的桌面
14. 做工粗糙
15. 那个产品不坏。
16. 这间房有点窄。
17. 只好放一张 ...
18. 长方形的餐桌。
19. 但我还是喜欢 ...
20. 这里的安静。
Lesson Nine Translations

1. soft / hard
2. wide / narrow
3. smells good (fragrant) / smells bad
4. good / bad
5. thick / thin
6. tall (high) / short
7. bright / dim
8. rough / smooth
9. noisy / quiet
10. strong / weak
11. bright room
12. noisy street
13. smooth desktop
14. low-quality work
15. That product is not bad.
16. This room is a little bit narrow.
17. It only can place a ... rectangular dining table.
18. But I still like ...
19. the quiet here.
Lesson Ten

1.  bǐ jì běn  笔记本
2.  jì suàn qì  计算器
3.  qiān bǐ  铅笔
4.  xiàng pí  橡皮
5.  yuán zhū bǐ  圆珠笔
6.  chǐ zi  尺子
7.  jiǎn jià shū  减价书
8.  dú guò zhè běn shū ma?  读过这本书吗?
9.  hái méi yǒu.  还没有。
10.  shì yì běn hǎo shū.  是一本好书。
11.  zhí dé yì dú.  值得一读。
12.  zuò zhě yǒu míng ma?  作者有名吗?
13.  xiàn zài méi yǒu, ...  现在没有, ...
14.  dàn tā kěn dìng néng ...  但它肯定能 ...
15.  chéng wéi yī běn chāng xiāo shū.  成为一本畅销书。
16.  wǒ yù dìng de shū ...  我预定的书 ...
17.  dào le ma?  到了吗?
18.  bù hǎo yì si, hái méi dào.  不好意思, 还没到。
19.  zài děng jǐ tiān, xíng ma?  再等几天, 行吗?
20.  yě zhǐ hǎo děng le.  也只好等了。
Lesson Ten Translations

1. notebook
2. calculator
3. pencil
4. eraser
5. ball pen
6. ruler
7. bargain book
8. Have you read this book?
10. It is a good book.
11. It'll be worth a read.
12. Is the author famous?
13. Not now, ...
14. but it definitely will ...
15. become a bestseller.
16. The book I pre-ordered ...
17. has arrived yet?
18. I'm sorry, it's not here yet.
19. Wait for a few days, ok?
20. I'll have to wait.
Lesson Eleven

1. wèi, shì lǚ xíng shè ma?  
2. shì. nín qù nǎ li lǚ yóu?  
3. wǒ zhǐ xiǎng dìng ...  
4. qù guì lín de jī piào ...  
5. hé zài nà li de jiǔ diàn.  
6. méi wèn tí. qǐng wèn nǎ tiān zǒu?  
7. nǎ tiān fān huí?  
8. yī zhōu hòu zǒu, ...  
9. zài nà li dòu liú yī zhōu.  
10. dìng wǔ xīng jí jiǔ diàn ma?  
11. nà yào kàn jià qián le.  
12. wǒ yù dìng le nǐ men ...  
13. jiǔ diàn de fáng jiān.  
14. qǐng shāo děng, ràng wǒ chá yī chá.  
15. nín guì xìng?  
16. wǒ xìng hú.  
17. ō, chá dào le.  
18. huān yíng guāng lín běn diàn.  
19. zhè shì nín de yào shì.  
20. zhù nín zài zhè lǐ yú kuài!
Lesson Eleven Translations

1. Hello, is this the travel agency?
2. Yes. Where will you go for travel?
3. I only want to book ...
4. an airline ticket to Guilin ...
5. and a hotel there.
6. No problem. May I ask which day you will leave?
7. Which day will you return?
8. I will leave a week later, ...
9. and stay there for a week.
10. Will you book a five-star hotel?
11. That depends on the price.
12. I’ve booked your ...
13. hotel room.
14. One moment please, let me check.
15. What's your last name?
16. My last name is Hu.
17. Oh, I got it.
18. Welcome to our hotel.
19. This is your room key.
20. Have a pleasant stay!
Lesson Twelve

1. jiàn zhù wù  建筑物
2. fáng zi  房子
3. wò shì  卧室
4. kè tīng  客厅
5. zǒu láng  走廊
6. chú fáng  厨房
7. shuǐ lóng tóu  水龙头
8. shuǐ guǎn  水管
9. xià shuǐ dào  下水道
10. dì xià shì  地下室
11. qiáng bì  墙壁
12. lóu tí  楼梯
13. wǔ céng lóu  五层楼
14. dà lóu  大楼
15. dà táng  大堂
16. yàn huì tīng  宴会厅
17. qǐng wèn, qù huì yì tīng zěn me zǒu?  请问, 去会议厅怎么走?
18. chéng diàn tī dào èr lóu, ...  乘电梯到二楼, ...  
19. xiàng zuǒ zhuǎn jiù dào le.  向左转就到了。
20. xiè xie. huí tóu jiàn!  谢谢。回头见！
Lesson Twelve Translations

1. building
2. house
3. bedroom
4. living room
5. hallway
6. kitchen
7. faucet
8. water pipe
9. drain
10. basement
11. wall
12. stairs
13. five-story building
14. multi-storied building
15. lobby
16. banquet hall
17. Excuse me, how do I get to the auditorium?
18. Take the elevator to the second floor, ...
19. and then turn left.
20. Thanks. See you later!
Lesson Thirteen

1. jiǎng xué jīn 奖学金
2. xué fèi 学费
3. lǎo shī 老师
4. xué sheng 学生
5. tóng xué 同学
6. xiào zhǎng 校长
7. dà xué 大学
8. xué yuàn 学院
9. yán jiū suǒ 研究所
10. shí yàn shì 实验室
11. zhuān yè 专业
12. jiào shì 教室
13. xiào yuán 校园
14. zài zhōng guó shēn qǐng dà xué ... 在中国申请大学...
15. yǔ zài měi guó yǒu ... 与在美国有...
16. hěn dà de bù tóng. 很大的不同。
17. měi nián yí cì de gāo kǎo, ... 每年一次的高考, ...
18. jiù xiàng yì chǎng jiān nán de “zhàn dòu.” 就像一场艰难的“战斗”。
19. dàn duì wài guó liú xué shēng, ... 但对外国留学生, ...
20. lù qǔ fāng shì bù yí yàng. 录取方式不一样。
Lesson Thirteen Translations

1. scholarship
2. tuition
3. teacher
4. student
5. classmate / schoolmate
6. principal / college president
7. university
8. college
9. research institute
10. laboratory
11. major
12. classroom
13. campus
14. College application process in China ...
15. and in US are ...
16. very different.
17. The annual national college entrance exam ...
18. is just like a tough “fight.”
19. But for foreign students, ...
20. the admission process is different.
Lesson Fourteen

1. huā māo 花猫
2. zhào māo huà hǔ 照猫画虎
3. lǎo hǔ 老虎
4. hǔ dú bù shí zǐ. 虎毒不食子。
5. shī zi 狮子
6. shī zi dà kāi kǒu 狮子大开口
7. jùn mǎ 骏马
8. mǎ dào chéng gōng 马到成功
9. gōng niú 公牛
10. jiǔ niú èr hǔ zhī lì 九牛二虎之力
11. mián yáng 绵羊
12. yáng máo chū zài yáng shēn shàng. 羊毛出在羊身上。
13. gǒu 狗
14. gǒu bù xián jiā pín. 狗不嫌家贫。
15. tù zi 兔子
16. jiǎo tù sān kū. 狡兔三窟。
17. xiǎo niǎo 小鸟
18. bèn niǎo xiān fēi. 笨鸟先飞。
19. yú ér 鱼儿
20. rú yú dé shuǐ 如鱼得水
Lesson Fourteen Translations

1. cat
2. painting a tiger with a cat as a model (Meaning: to copy something without catching its spirit)
3. tiger
4. Even a vicious tiger doesn't eat its cubs. (Meaning: No one is capable of hurting his/her own children.)
5. lion
6. The lion opens its mouth wide. (Meaning: demand an exorbitant price.)
7. fine horse / steed
8. Win instant success, gain an immediate victory
9. bull
10. the strength of nine bulls and two tigers (Meaning: tremendous effort)
11. sheep
12. Sheep wool comes from the sheep. (Meaning: there is no such thing as a free lunch.)
13. dog
15. rabbit / hare
16. A wily hare has three burrows. (Meaning: have more than one hiding place)
17. little bird
18. Clumsy birds must start flying before the rest. (Meaning: an inefficient person must start work earlier for fear of falling behind.)

19. fish

20. like a stranded fish put back into water (Meaning: glad to be back in one's proper surroundings)
Lesson Fifteen

1. jiào shòu 教授
2. lǜ shī 律师
3. gōng chéng shī 工程师
4. kē xué jiā 科学家
5. yīn yuè jiā 音乐家
6. huà jiā 画家
7. yín háng jiā 银行家
8. chú shī 厨师
9. hù shì 护士
10. kuài jì 会计
11. jūn rén 军人
12. shāng rén 商人
13. shòu huò yuán 售货员
14. diàn gōng 电工
15. shuǐ nuǎn gōng 水暖工
16.chéng xù yuán 程序员
17. bèi duō fēn shè yì míng ... 贝多芬是一名 ...
18. zhù míng de yīn yuè jiā. 著名的音乐家。
19. tā de zuò pǐn ... 他的作品 ...
20. liú fāng bǎi shì. 流芳百世。
Lesson Fifteen Translations

1. professor
2. lawyer
3. engineer
4. scientist
5. musician
6. artist / painter
7. banker
8. chef
9. nurse
10. accountant
11. military personnel
12. businessman
13. sales clerk
14. electrician
15. plumber
16. programmer
17. Beethoven was a ...
18. famous musician.
19. His works ...
20. remain immortal.
Lesson Sixteen

1. shāng yè  
2. guǎng gào  
3. shì chǎng diào chá  
4. yè wù  
5. bàn gōng shì  
6. dǎ diàn huà  
7. diàn huà huì yì  
8. chū chāi  
9. xiāo shòu  
10. tuī xiāo yuán  
11. gōng sī yùn yíng  
12. yù suàn  
13. cái wù bào gào  
14. nǐ men gōng sī zuò ...  
15. shén me yè wù?  
16. wǒ men xiāo shòu diàn qì.  
17. nà wǒ shì nǐ men de ...  
18. gù kè le.  
19. kè hù yǒng yuǎn ...  
20. shì dì yí wèi de.
Lesson Sixteen Translations

1. trade / commerce
2. advertisement / a commercial
3. market survey / research
4. business / professional work
5. office
6. phone calls
7. conference call
8. to go on an official or business trip
9. sales
10. salesman
11. company operations
12. budget
13. financial report
14. What does your company ...
15. do for business?
16. We sell electrical appliances.
17. Then I'm your ...
18. customer.
19. Customers always ...
20. are the first.
1. wǒ gōng sī de chǎn pǐn ... 我公司的产品 ... 
2. zhì liàng hěn hǎo. 质量很好。 
3. guì gōng sī yǒu xìng qù ... 贵公司有兴趣 ... 
4. liǎo jiě yí xià ma? 了解一下吗? 
5. dāng rán hǎo. 当然好。 
6. qǐng nǐ jiè shào yí xià ... 请你介绍一下... 
7. zhè gè chǎn pǐn. 这个产品。 
8. zhè shì zuì xīn yán fā ... 这是最新研发 ... 
9. chū lái de yì kuǎn. 出来的一款。 
10. tā kě yǐ bāng zhù ... 它可以帮助 ... 
11. guì gōng sī jié shéng kāi xiāo. 贵公司节省开销。 
12. nà hěn hǎo. 那很好。 
13. wǒ men yǒu xìng qù. 我们有兴趣。 
14. qǐng liú xià ... 请留下 ... 
15. lián xì fāng shì. 联系方式。 
16. zhè cì de jiāo yì huì ... 这次的交易会 ... 
17. lái de gōng sī zhēn bù shǎo. 来的公司真不少。 
18. shì a. zhēn gòu rè nào de. 是啊。真够热闹的。 
19. nǐ mén dài lái le shén me chǎn pǐn? 你们带来了什么产品? 
20. wǒ mén dài lái le zuì xīn kuǎn shì de shǒ jì. 我们带来了最新款式的手机。
Lesson Seventeen Translations

1. The quality of our company's products ...
2. is very good.
3. Is your company interested in ...
4. learning more about it?
5. Certainly.
6. Please introduce ...
7. this product to us.
8. This is a newly-developed ...
9. version.
10. It can help ...
11. your company save expenses.
12. That's great.
13. We are interested in this one.
14. Please leave ...
15. the contact information.
16. This trade show ...
17. so many companies show up.
18. Yeah. It looks so bustling.
19. What product did you bring?
20. We have brought the newest version of mobile phones.
Lesson Eighteen

1. huān yíng bō dǎ ... 欢迎拨打...
2. běn diàn huà gōng sī de diàn huà 本电话公司的电话。
3. diàn huà jìn rù ... 电话进入...
4. yǔ yín xì tǒng. 语音系统。
5. rú guǒ nín xiǎng jiā rù ... 如果您想加入...
6. běn gōng sī fú wù xiàng mù, ... 本公司服务项目, ...
7. qǐng àn “yī.” 请按“一”。
8. rú guǒ nín yǐ shì ... 如果您已是 ...
9. běn gōng sī yòng hù, qǐng àn “èr.” 本公司用户, 请按“二”。
10. wèi le gèng hǎo de wèi nín fú wù, ... 为了更好地为您服务, ...
11. qǐng shū rù nín de ... 请输入您的...
12. diàn huà hào mǎ.
   电话号码。

13. zhàng dān wèn tí, qǐng àn “sān.”
   账单问题，请按“三”。

14. qí tā wèn tí, qǐng àn “líng.”
   其它问题，请按“零”。

15. wèi le bú ràng nín jiǔ děng, ...
   为了不让您久等，...

16. nín ké xuǎn zé liú yán.
   您可选择留言。

17. zài sān shí fēn zhōng nèi, ...
   在三十分钟内，...

18. wǒ men huì yǔ nín lián xì.
   我们会与您联系。

19. nín yě kě jì xú děng hòu.
   您也可继续等候。

20. gǎn xiè shǐ yòng wǒ men de fú wù.
   感谢使用我们的服务。
Lesson Eighteen Translations

1. Thank you for calling ...
2. our company’s phone.
3. This call is entering into ...
4. an automated answering system.
5. If you would like to join ...
6. our company’s services, ...
7. please press “one.”
8. If you already are ...
9. our customer, please press “two.”
10. In order to serve you better, ...
11. please enter your ...
12. phone number.
13. For billing questions, please press “three.”
14. For all other questions, please press “zero.”
15. In order to not keep you waiting ...
16. you may choose to leave a message.
17. Within thirty minutes, ...
18. we will contact you.
19. You can also continue to wait.
20. Thank you for using our services.
Lesson Nineteen

1. yí yè zhī qiū. 一叶知秋。
2. xiōng yǒu chéng zhú. 胸有成竹。
3. dī shuǐ chéng hé. 滴水成河。
4. yǒu zhì bú zài nián gāo. 有志不在年高。
5. rén wú yuǎn lǜ, ... 人无远虑, ...
6. bì yǒu jīn yōu. 必有近忧。
7. sān rén xíng, ... 三人行, ...
8. bì yǒu wǒ shī. 必有我师。
9. sài wēng shī mǎ, ... 塞翁失马, ...
10. yān zhī fēi fú. 焉知非福。
11. shī bài shì chéng gōng zhī mǔ. 失败是成功之母。
12. zhòng rén shí chái huǒ yàn gāo. 众人拾柴火焰高。
13. yuǎn qīn bù rú jìn lín. 远亲不如近邻。
14. fàn hòu bǎi bù zǒu, ... 饭后百步走, ...
15. huó dào jiǔ shí jiǔ. 活到九十九。
16. píng shuǐ xiāng féng, ... 萍水相逢, ...
17. jìn shì tā xiāng zhī kè. 尽是他乡之客。
18. xǔ duō de chéng yǔ ... 许多的成语...
19. shì lì shǐ gù shì ... 是历史故事...
20. huò jiǎng yì xiē zhé lǐ. 或讲一些哲理。
Lesson Nineteen Translations

1. The falling of one leaf heralds the coming of autumn. (Meaning: A small sign can indicate a great trend.)
2. One has a complete image of the bamboo before painting it. (Meaning: To have a well-thought-out plan)
3. Many drops of water make a river. (Meaning: Little drops make a mighty ocean.)
4. Those with determination will succeed regardless of their age.
5. One who doesn’t plan ahead, ...
6. will have immediate worries.
7. If there are three men walking together, ...
8. one of them must be qualified to be my teacher.
9. Just like the old frontiersman losing his horse, ...
10. Who knows but that this may be a blessing in disguise. (Meaning: a bad thing may become a good thing under certain conditions.)
11. Failure is the mother of success.
12. When everyone adds firewood, the flames shoot high. (Meaning: the more people, the more strength)
13. A neighbor is better than a distant relative.
14. Walk a hundred steps after each meal, ...
15. and you will live a long life.
16. To meet by chance like patches of drifting duckweed, ...

17. all are guests of that place. (Meaning: Strangers come together by chance.)

18. Many idioms ...

19. are historical stories ...

20. or teachings of philosophy.
Lesson Twenty

1. zhōng wén zì ...
2. shì xiàng xíng zì.
3. zuì zǎo shì zhào ...
4. shí wù ...
5. huà chū lái de.
6. hòu lái yǎn biàn chéng ...
7. fāng kuài zì.
8. xǔ duō zhōng wén zì ...
9. shì yóu piān páng, bù shǒu ...
10. hé dú tǐ zì ...
11. zǔ chéng de.
12. bǐ rú, ...
13. dān lì rén páng, ...
14. sān diǎn shuǐ páng ...
15. bǎo gài tóu.
16. hái yǒu de shì ...
17. jǐ gè dú tǐ zì ...
18. fāng zài yì qǐ.
19. lì rú, ...
20. mù, lín, sēn.
1. Chinese characters are pictographic.
2. Initially they were drawn from physical objects and became pictures.
3. Later, they gradually became block characters.
4. Many Chinese characters (consist of) side-by-side radical, top or bottom radical and single character.
5. For instance, 亻 - radical symbol called dān lì rén páng (单立人旁), ...
6. 氵 - radical symbol called sān dān shuǐ páng (三点水旁), ...
7. 宀 - radical symbol called băo gài tóu (宝盖头).
8. Also, some of them (consist of) a few single characters together.
9. Such as, ...
10. wood, trees, forest.
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