



## UNIT 1

- ✓ 对不起  
duì bu qǐ  
Excuse me.
- ✓ 你会说英文吗？  
nǐ huì shuō yīng wén ma?  
Can you speak English?
- ✓ 请问  
qǐng wèn  
Please let me ask.
- ✓ 你会说吗？  
nǐ huì shuō ma?  
Can you speak?
- ✓ 不会  
bú huì  
No (lit. cannot).
- ✓ 我不会说普通话  
wǒ bú huì shuō pǔ tōng huà  
I can't speak Mandarin.
- ✓ 一点儿  
yì diǎnr  
a little
- ✓ 我会说一点儿普通话  
wǒ huì shuō yì diǎnr pǔ tōng huà  
I can speak a little Mandarin.
- ✓ 美国  
měi guó  
America
- ✓ 美国人  
měi guó rén  
American (person)
- ✓ 是  
shì  
yes; to be

- ✓ 我是美国人  
wǒ shì měi guó rén  
I am American.
- ✓ 你是美国人吗？  
nǐ shì měi guó rén ma?  
Are you American?
- ✓ 是，我是美国人  
shì, wǒ shì měi guó rén  
Yes, I am American.

## UNIT 2

- ✓ In Mandarin, yes and no answers change depending on the question. For example, a positive answer to *nǐ huì shuō ma?* would be *huì*.
- ✓ 好  
hǎo  
well; good
- ✓ 我说得不好  
wǒ shuō de bù hǎo  
I don't speak well.
- ✓ 你好  
nǐ hǎo  
Hello.
- ✓ 你好吗？  
nǐ hǎo ma?  
How are you? (With good friends. Not to be used in conjunction with “Nǐ hǎo.”)
- ✓ 很好，谢谢（你）  
hěn hǎo, xiè xiè (nǐ)  
Very well, thank you.
- ✓ 再见  
zài jiàn  
Good bye.



## UNIT 3

- ✓ 中国  
zhōng guó  
China
- ✓ 你不是中国人  
nǐ bú shì zhōng guó rén  
You're not Chinese.
- ✓ 你呢？  
nǐ ne?  
How about you?
- ✓ 我是美国人，你呢？  
wǒ shì měi guó rén, nǐ ne?  
I'm American. How about you?
- ✓ 可是  
kě shì  
but
- ✓ 我不是中国人，可是我会说普通话  
wǒ bú shì zhōng guó rén, kě shì wǒ huì shuō pǔ  
tōng huà  
I'm not Chinese, but I can speak Mandarin.
- ✓ 你普通话说得很好  
nǐ pǔ tōng huà shuō de hěn hǎo  
You speak Mandarin very well.

## UNIT 4

- ✓ 不是很好  
bú shì hěn hǎo  
Not very well.
- ✓ 你明白  
nǐ míng bái  
You understand. (Understand the situation—but  
*not* a language.)
- ✓ 我不明白你说什么  
wǒ bù míng bái nǐ shuō shén me  
I don't understand what you're saying.

- ✓ 学院路在哪儿？  
xué yuàn lù zài nǎr?  
Where is College Road?
- ✓ 长安街在这儿  
cháng ān jiē zài zhèr  
Long Peace Street is located here.
- ✓ 是在这儿吗？  
shì zài zhèr ma?  
Is it located here? (*Shì* is used because it is a yes or  
no question.)
- ✓ 不是，不是在这儿  
bú shì, bú shì zài zhèr  
No, it's not located here.
- ✓ 是在那儿  
shì zài nàr  
It's located over there.
- ✓ 不在这儿，在那儿  
bú zài zhèr, zài nàr  
It's not located here, it's over there.
- ✓ 长安街在这儿，可是学院路在那儿  
cháng ān jiē zài zhèr, kě shì xué yuàn lù zài nàr  
Long Peace Street is located here, but College  
Road is located over there.

## UNIT 5

- ✓ 我不知道  
wǒ bù zhī dào  
I don't know.
- ✓ 你知道吗？  
nǐ zhī dào ma?  
Do you know?
- ✓ 知道，我知道  
zhī dào, wǒ zhī dào  
Yes, I know.
- ✓ 我想  
wǒ xiǎng  
I would like to.



- ✓ 你想吃一点儿东西吗？  
nǐ xiǎng chī yì diǎnr dōng xi ma?  
Would you like to eat something?
- ✓ 一点儿东西  
yì diǎnr dōng xi  
(a little) something
- ✓ 想，我想吃一点儿东西  
xiǎng, wǒ xiǎng chī yì diǎnr dōng xi  
Yes, I would like to eat something.
- ✓ 不想，谢谢你  
bù xiǎng, xiè xiè nǐ  
No, thank you.
- ✓ 可是我想喝一点儿东西  
kě shì wǒ xiǎng hē yì diǎnr dōng xi  
But I'd like to drink something.
- ✓ 可是我不想吃  
kě shì wǒ bù xiǎng chī  
But I don't want to eat.
- ✓ 我也想  
wǒ yě xiǎng  
I, too, would like to.
- ✓ 你想去我那儿吃吗？  
nǐ xiǎng qù wǒ nàr chī ma?  
Would you like to go to my place to eat?
- ✓ 什么时候？  
shén me shí hòu?  
When?
- ✓ 现在  
xiàn zài  
now
- ✓ 你想什么时候吃？  
nǐ xiǎng shén me shí hòu chī?  
When would you like to eat?
- ✓ 我不想现在吃  
wǒ bù xiǎng xiàn zài chī  
I would not like to eat now.

## UNIT 6

- ✓ 你想去哪儿吃？  
nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr chī?  
Where would you like (to go) to eat?
- ✓ 我那儿  
wǒ nàr  
my place
- ✓ 去我那儿  
qù wǒ nàr  
to my place
- ✓ 我想去我那儿吃  
wǒ xiǎng qù wǒ nàr chī  
I'd like to go to my place to eat.
- ✓ 也  
yě  
also
- ✓ 过一会儿  
guò yì huǐr  
later
- ✓ 我不想在这儿喝  
wǒ bù xiǎng zài zhèr hē  
I would not like to drink here.
- ✓ 你想过一会儿喝吗？  
nǐ xiǎng guò yì huǐr hē ma?  
Would you like to drink later?

## UNIT 7

- ✓ 你想在那儿吃吗？  
nǐ xiǎng zài nàr chī ma?  
Would you like to eat over there?
- ✓ 好  
hǎo  
Okay.



- ✓ 饭店  
fàn diàn  
restaurant
- ✓ 去饭店  
qù fàn diàn  
to a restaurant
- ✓ 好吗  
hǎo ma?  
Okay?
- ✓ 你想吃什么？  
nǐ xiǎng chī shén me?  
What would you like to eat?
- ✓ 一点儿茶  
yì diǎnr chá  
some tea
- ✓ 我想喝一点儿茶  
wǒ xiǎng hē yì diǎnr chá  
I want to drink some tea.
- ✓ 啤酒  
pí jiǔ  
beer
- ✓ 我想去饭店  
wǒ xiǎng qù fàn diàn  
I want to go to a restaurant.
- ✓ 可是过一会儿，好吗？  
kě shì guò yì huǐr, hǎo ma?  
But later, okay?
- ✓ 现在不好  
xiàn zài bù hǎo  
Not now.
- ✓ 我想去北京饭店  
wǒ xiǎng qù běi jīng fàn diàn  
I want to go to the Beijing restaurant.
- ✓ 北京饭店在哪儿？  
běi jīng fàn diàn zài nǎr

- ✓ 可是我现在不想喝  
kě shì wǒ xiàn zài bù xiǎng hē  
But I would not like to drink now.
- ✓ 可是我想现在喝一点儿东西  
kě shì wǒ xiǎng xiàn zài hē yì diǎnr dōng xi  
But I would like to drink something now.

## UNIT 8

- ✓ 吃午饭  
chī wǔ fàn  
to eat lunch
- ✓ 去我那儿吗？  
qù wǒ nàr ma?  
To my place?
- ✓ 两  
liǎng  
two (when using a measure word)
- ✓ 两杯  
liǎng bēi  
two glasses/containers
- ✓ 两杯啤酒  
liǎng bēi pí jiǔ  
two beers
- ✓ 要  
yào  
want
- ✓ 我想要\_\_\_\_  
wǒ xiǎng yào \_\_\_\_  
I'd like to order \_\_\_\_.
- ✓ 我想要两杯啤酒  
wǒ xiǎng yào liǎng bēi pí jiǔ  
I'd like to order two beers.
- ✓ 还是  
hái shì  
or



- ✓ 你想喝茶还是啤酒？  
nǐ xiǎng hē chá hái shì pí jiǔ?  
Would you like to drink tea or beer?
- ✓ 你想做什么？  
nǐ xiǎng zuò shén me?  
What would you like to do?
- ✓ 去酒店  
qù jiǔ diàn  
to the hotel (Note! Hotels are called *fàn diàn* in Taiwan.)
- ✓ 我想买一点儿东西  
wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì diǎnr dōng xi  
I'd like to buy something.
- ✓ 你想买什么？  
nǐ xiǎng mǎi shén me?  
What would you like to buy?
- ✓ 跟  
gēn  
with
- ✓ 谁  
shéi  
who/whom
- ✓ 一起  
yì qǐ  
along
- ✓ 跟谁一起  
gēn shéi yì qǐ?  
(Along) with whom?
- ✓ 跟你一起  
gēn nǐ yì qǐ  
with you
- ✓ 你想跟我一起喝一点儿东西吗？  
nǐ xiǎng gēn wǒ yì qǐ hē yì diǎnr dōng xi ma?  
Would you like to eat something with me?

## UNIT 9

- ✓ 你知道长安街在哪儿吗？  
nǐ zhī dào cháng ān jiē zài nǎr ma?  
Do you know where Long Peace Street is located?
- ✓ 或者  
huò zhě  
or
- ✓ In Mandarin, two different words for 'or' are used, depending on whether they are contained within a statement (*huò zhě*) or a question (*hǎi shì*).
- ✓ 我想  
wǒ xiǎng mǎi chá huò zhě pí jiǔ  
I would like to order tea or beer.
- ✓ 你想吃一点儿东西还是喝一点儿东西？  
nǐ xiǎng chī yì diǎnr dōng xi hái shì hē yì diǎnr dōng xi?  
Would you like to eat something or drink something?
- ✓ 可不是在这儿  
kě shì bú shì zài zhèr  
But not here.
- ✓ 几点钟？  
jǐ diǎn zhōng?  
At what time?
- ✓ 一点钟  
yì diǎn zhōng  
(At) one o'clock.
- ✓ 九点钟  
jiǔ diǎn zhōng  
nine o'clock
- ✓ 八  
bā  
eight
- ✓ 是八点钟吗？  
shì bā diǎn zhōng ma?  
Is it at eight o'clock?



- ✓ 不是，是九点钟  
bú shì, shì jiǔ diǎn zhōng  
No, it's at nine o'clock.
- ✓ 两点钟  
liǎng diǎn zhōng  
two o'clock
- ✓ 八点钟还是九点钟？  
bā diǎn zhōng hái shì jiǔ diǎn zhōng?  
At eight o'clock or at nine o'clock?
- ✓ 好，在酒店  
hǎo, zài jiǔ diàn  
Okay, at the hotel.
- ✓ 过一会儿呢？  
guò yì huēr ne?  
How about later?
- ✓ 不好，谢谢你，我不想两点钟喝。  
bù hǎo, xiè xiè nǐ, wǒ bù xiǎng liǎng diǎn zhōng hē.  
No thanks. I'd not like to drink at two o'clock.
- ✓ 不行  
bù xíng  
Impossible.
- ✓ 一点钟不行，两点钟不行  
yì diǎn zhōng bù xíng, liǎng diǎn zhōng bù xíng  
One o'clock impossible, two o'clock impossible.
- ✓ 我不明白什么？  
wǒ bù míng bái shén me?  
What don't I understand?
- ✓ 现在几点钟？  
xiàn zài jǐ diǎn zhōng?  
What time is it now?
- ✓ 一点钟  
yì diǎn zhōng  
It's one o'clock.
- ✓ 五  
wǔ  
five
- ✓ 三  
sān  
three
- ✓ 四  
sì  
four
- ✓ 是四点钟吗？  
shì sì diǎn zhōng ma?  
Is it four o'clock?
- ✓ 要  
yào  
to be going to
- ✓ 我要现在吃午饭  
wǒ yào xiàn zài chī wǔ fàn  
I'm going to have lunch now.
- ✓ 你要现在吃一点儿东西吗？  
nǐ yào xiàn zài chī yì diǎnr dōng xi ma?  
Are you going to eat something now?
- ✓ 是  
shì  
Yes. (When answering *yes* to a "going to" question)
- ✓ 我啊  
wǒ a  
As for me...
- ✓ 我啊，我要吃午饭  
wǒ a, wǒ yào chī wǔ fàn  
As for me, I'm going to eat lunch.

## UNIT 10

- ✓ 我不想喝东西  
wǒ bù xiǎng hē dōng xi  
I don't want to drink anything.
- ✓ 东西  
dōng xi  
thing/anything



- ✓ 你想什么时候跟我一起吃午饭？  
nǐ xiǎng shén me shí hòu gēn wǒ yì qǐ chī wǔ fàn?  
When would you like to have lunch with me?

## UNIT 11

- ✓ 现在四点钟  
xiàn zài sì diǎn zhōng  
Now it's four o'clock.
- ✓ 现在吗？  
xiàn zài ma?  
Now?
- ✓ 不是现在  
bú shì xiàn zài  
It isn't now.
- ✓ 六  
liù  
six
- ✓ 七  
qī  
seven
- ✓ 那么  
nà me  
in that case; then
- ✓ 吧  
ba  
let's say
- ✓ 那么七点钟吧  
nà me qī diǎn zhōng ba  
In that case, let's say seven o'clock.
- ✓ 今天  
jīn tiān  
today
- ✓ 晚上  
wǎn shàng  
in the evening

- ✓ 今天晚上  
jīn tiān wǎn shàng  
this evening

- ✓ 晚饭  
wǎn fàn  
dinner

- ✓ 今天晚上我要吃晚饭  
jīn tiān wǎn shàng wǒ yào chī wǎn fàn  
I'm going to eat dinner this evening.

- ✓ 十  
shí  
ten

- ✓ 明天  
míng tiān  
tomorrow

- ✓ 明天我要跟你一起吃晚饭  
míng tiān wǒ yào gēn nǐ yì qǐ chī wǎn fàn  
Tomorrow I'm going to eat dinner with you.

- ✓ 明天晚上七点钟  
míng tiān wǎn shàng qī diǎn zhōng  
tomorrow evening at seven o'clock

- ✓ 今天我不想吃东西  
jīn tiān wǒ bù xiǎng chī dōng xi  
Today I would not like to eat anything.

- ✓ 你想今天做什么？  
nǐ xiǎng jīn tiān zuò shén me?  
What would you like to do today?

- ✓ 明天见  
míng tiān jiàn  
See you tomorrow.

## UNIT 12

- ✓ 是十点钟吗？  
shì shí diǎn zhōng ma?  
Is it ten o'clock?



- ✓ 多少？  
duō shǎo?  
How much/many?
- ✓ 多少钱  
duō shǎo qián?  
How much money? / How much does it cost?
- ✓ 人民币  
rén mín bì  
renminbi (currency of the People's Republic of China)
- ✓ 一块人民币  
yí kuài rén mín bì  
one (unit of) renminbi
- ✓ 十一  
shí yī  
eleven
- ✓ 十二  
shí èr  
twelve
- ✓ 十二块人民币  
shí èr kuài rén mín bì  
12 renminbi
- ✓ 两块人民币  
liǎng kuài rén mín bì  
two renminbi

## UNIT 13

- ✓ 什么时候？是今天吗？  
shén me shí hòu? shì jīn tiān ma?  
When? Is it today?
- ✓ 还是明天？  
hái shì míng tiān?  
Or tomorrow?
- ✓ 你有多少人民币？  
nǐ yǒu duō shǎo rén mín bì?  
How much renminbi do you have?

- ✓ The measure word *kuài* is not needed when asking how much.
- ✓ 我有十四块人民币  
wǒ yǒu shí sì kuài rén mín bì  
I have 14 renminbi.
- ✓ 你有多少美金？  
nǐ yǒu duō shǎo měi jīn?  
How many American dollars do you have?
- ✓ 我有十四块美金  
wǒ yǒu shí sì kuài měi jīn  
I have 14 US dollars.
- ✓ 你有吗？  
nǐ yǒu ma?  
Do you have?
- ✓ 你有没有？  
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu?  
Do you have?
- ✓ 没有  
méi yǒu  
Don't have.
- ✓ 你有没有七块人民币？  
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu qī kuài rén mín bì?  
Do you have seven renminbi?
- ✓ 没有  
méi yǒu  
No (I don't have).
- ✓ 加  
jiā  
plus
- ✓ 十一加一  
shí yī jiā yī  
eleven plus one
- ✓ 我没有人民币  
wǒ méi yǒu rén mín bì  
I don't have (any) renminbi.





- ✓ [nò] , 十块美金  
nò, shí kuài měi jīn  
Here you are, ten American dollars.
- ✓ 你想不想吃一点儿东西？  
nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng chī yì diǎnr dōng xi?  
Would you like to eat something?
- ✓ 好 , [nò] , 一杯啤酒  
hǎo, nò, yì bēi pí jiǔ  
Okay, here you are, one beer.

## UNIT 14

- ✓ 报纸  
bào zhǐ  
newspaper
- ✓ 我要  
wǒ yào  
I want.
- ✓ 我不要人民币  
wǒ bú yào rén mín bì  
I don't want any renminbi.
- ✓ 你要不要？  
nǐ yào bú yào?  
Do you want?
- ✓ 多  
duō  
much
- ✓ 你有多少美金？  
nǐ yǒu duō shǎo měi jīn?  
How many American dollars do you have?
- ✓ 我有很多人民币  
wǒ yǒu hěn duō rén mín bì  
I have a lot of renminbi.
- ✓ 我有一点儿美金  
wǒ yǒu yì diǎnr měi jīn  
I have some US dollars.

- ✓ 给我一点儿人民币  
gěi wǒ yì diǎnr rén mín bì  
Give me some renminbi.
- ✓ 不是很多  
bú shì hěn duō  
It isn't very much.
- ✓ 是不是在那儿？  
shì bú shì zài nàr?  
Is it located over there?
- ✓ 不客气  
bú kè qì  
Don't mention it.
- ✓ 给我十七或者十八块美金  
gěi wǒ shí qī huò zhě shí bā kuài měi jīn  
Give me seventeen or eighteen US dollars.
- ✓ 我给你十块美金  
wǒ gěi nǐ shí kuài měi jīn  
I'm giving you ten American dollars.

## UNIT 15

- ✓ 你说什么？  
nǐ shuō shén me?  
What did you say?
- ✓ 给你的  
gěi nǐ de  
for you
- ✓ 茶是给你的  
chá shì gěi nǐ de  
The tea is for you.
- ✓ 一杯啤酒多少钱？  
yì bēi pí jiǔ duō shǎo qián?  
How much does one beer cost?
- ✓ 一块人民币一杯  
yì kuài rén mín bì yì bēi  
One renminbi for one cup.



- ✓ 茶两块  
chá liǎng kuài  
The tea—two units.
- ✓ 我不可以  
wǒ bù kě yǐ  
I can't.
- ✓ 我可以  
wǒ kě yǐ  
I can.
- ✓ *kě yǐ* = able to  
*huì* = know how to
- ✓ 你可不可以？  
nǐ kě bù kě yǐ?  
Can you?
- ✓ 你可不可以现在吃？  
nǐ kě bù kě yǐ xiàn zài chī?  
Can you eat now?
- ✓ 可以，我可以现在吃  
kě yǐ, wǒ kě yǐ xiàn zài chī  
Yes, I can eat now.
- ✓ 我不可以现在吃  
wǒ bù kě yǐ xiàn zài chī  
I can't eat now.
- ✓ 你可不可以给我一点儿钱？  
nǐ kě bù kě yǐ gěi wǒ yì diǎnr qián?  
Can you give me some money?
- ✓ 我不可以给你  
wǒ bù kě yǐ gěi nǐ  
I can't give you (any).
- ✓ 我有一点儿，不是很多  
wǒ yǒu yì diǎnr, bú shì hěn duō  
I have some. Not very many.
- ✓ 你今天晚上可不可以？  
nǐ jīn tiān wǎn shàng kě bù kě yǐ?  
Can you \_\_\_ this evening?

- ✓ 可以，我今天晚上可以  
kě yǐ, wǒ jīn tiān wǎn shàng kě yǐ  
Yes, I can this evening.

## UNIT 16

- ✓ 是不是给我的？  
shì bú shì gěi wǒ de?  
是给我的吗？  
shì gěi wǒ de ma?  
Is it for me?
- ✓ 很多钱  
hěn duō qián  
That's a lot of money.
- ✓ 太  
tài  
too; excessively
- ✓ 太多了  
tài duō le  
It's too much.
- ✓ 太多钱了  
tài duō qián le  
It's too much money.
- ✓ 二十  
èr shí  
twenty
- ✓ 二十四  
èr shí sì  
twenty-four
- ✓ 够了  
gòu le  
It's enough.
- ✓ 不够  
bù gòu  
It's not enough.
- ✓ With the negative, *le* is not needed.



- ✓ 三十五，够了  
sān shí wǔ, gòu le  
Thirty-five, that's enough.
- ✓ 太多了吗？  
tài duō le ma?  
是不是太多了？  
shì bú shì tài duō le?  
Is it too much?
- ✓ 不是，可是够了  
bú shì, kě shì gòu le  
No, but it's enough.
- ✓ 你有钱吗？  
nǐ yǒu qián ma?  
Do you have any money?
- ✓ 你可以给我一点儿钱吗？  
nǐ kě yǐ gěi wǒ yì diǎnr qián ma?  
你可不可以给我一点儿钱？  
nǐ kě bù kě yǐ gěi wǒ yì diǎnr qián?  
Can you give me some money?
- ✓ 现在我有四十一块人民币  
xiàn zài wǒ yǒu sì shí yì kuài rén mín bì  
Now I have 41 renminbi.
- ✓ 你钱够吗？  
nǐ qián gòu ma?  
你钱够不够？  
nǐ qián gòu bú gòu?  
Do you have enough money?
- ✓ 我不够  
wǒ bú gòu  
I don't have enough.
- ✓ 太贵了  
tài guì le  
It's too expensive.
- ✓ 不太贵  
bú tài guì  
It's not too expensive.
- ✓ 你有美金给我吗？  
nǐ yǒu měi jīn gěi wǒ ma?  
你有没有美金给我？  
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu měi jīn gěi wǒ?  
Do you have American dollars for me?

## UNIT 17

- ✓ 你有人民币给我吗？  
nǐ yǒu rén mín bì gěi wǒ ma?  
你有没有人民币给我？  
nǐ yǒu méi yǒu rén mín bì gěi wǒ?  
Do you have renminbi for me?
- ✓ 够吗？  
gòu ma?  
够不够？  
gòu bú gòu?  
Is it enough?
- ✓ 我够了  
wǒ gòu le  
I have enough.
- ✓ Thus, *gòu le* can also mean “to have enough.”
- ✓ 我钱够了  
wǒ qián gòu le  
I have enough money.
- ✓ 你说得太快了  
nǐ shuō de tài kuài le  
You speak too quickly.
- ✓ 我说得不快  
wǒ shuō de bú kuài  
I don't speak quickly.
- ✓ 你说得很快  
nǐ shuō de hěn kuài  
You speak very quickly.
- ✓ 我说得快了吗？  
wǒ shuō de kuài le ma?  
Do I speak quickly?
- ✓ 你说得不贵  
nǐ shuō de bú guì  
You don't speak quickly.



- ✓ 你钱够吗？  
nǐ qián gòu ma?  
你钱够不够？  
nǐ qián gòu bù gòu?  
Do you have enough money?

## UNIT 18

- ✓ 一百  
yì bǎi  
one-hundred
- ✓ 很贵  
hěn guì  
It's very expensive.
- ✓ 在那儿不太贵  
zài nàr, bú tài guì  
Over there, it's not too expensive.
- ✓ 比较贵  
bǐ jiào guì  
It's more expensive. (Lit. "It's relatively expensive.")
- ✓ 我的先生说得很快  
wǒ de xiān shēng shuō de hěn kuài  
My husband speaks very fast.
- ✓ 太太  
tài tai  
wife
- ✓ 我的太太在那儿  
wǒ de tài tai zài nàr  
My wife is over there.
- ✓ 我的太太想喝一点儿东西  
wǒ de tài tai xiǎng hē yì diǎnr dōng xi  
My wife would like to drink something.
- ✓ 在这儿比较贵  
zài zhèr bǐ jiào guì  
Here it's more expensive.

- ✓ 水  
shuǐ  
water
- ✓ 麻烦你给我水  
má fan nǐ gěi wǒ shuǐ  
Please give me water.
- ✓ *Má fan nǐ* literally means "bothering you."
- ✓ 谁在那儿？  
shéi zài nàr?  
Who's over there?
- ✓ 我要跟我的先生一起吃晚饭  
wǒ yào gēn wǒ de xiān shēng yì qǐ chī wǎn fàn  
I'm going to eat dinner with my husband.
- ✓ 那么你想喝一点儿东西吗？  
nà me nǐ xiǎng hē yì diǎnr dōng xi ma?  
Then would you like to drink something?
- ✓ 那么茶呢？  
nà me chá ne?  
Then what about tea?

## UNIT 19

- ✓ 六十八块太贵了  
liù shí bā kuài tài guì le  
Sixty-eight units is too expensive.
- ✓ 他在那儿  
tā zài nàr  
He's over there.
- ✓ 她在哪儿？  
tā zài nǎr  
where is she?
- ✓ 陈先生想喝什么？  
Chén xiān shēng xiǎng hē shén me?  
What would Mr. Chen like to drink?
- ✓ 请进  
qǐng jìn  
Please come in.



- ✓ *Má fǎn nǐ* is used when asking for something. It's like saying, "Please give me."
- ✓ *Qǐng* is used when making an offer or inviting someone to do something.
- ✓ 你们  
nǐ men  
you (plural)
- ✓ 你们住在哪儿？  
nǐ men zhù zài nǎr?
- ✓ 你们住  
nǐ men zhù  
You (plural) live.
- ✓ 我们住在那儿  
wǒ men zhù zài zhèr  
We live here.
- ✓ 和  
hé  
and
- ✓ 我的先生和我  
wǒ de xiān shēng hé wǒ  
my husband and I
- ✓ 我们不住在这儿  
wǒ men bú zhù zài zhèr  
We don't live here.
- ✓ Ellis 太太在哪儿？  
Ellis tài tai zài nǎr?  
Where is Mrs. Ellis?
- ✓ 我的太太在我那儿  
wǒ de tài tai zài wǒ nàr  
My wife is at my place.
- ✓ 我们住在华盛顿  
wǒ men zhù zài huà shèng dùn  
We live in Washington.
- ✓ 你住在哪儿？  
nǐ zhù zài nǎr?  
Where do you live?

- ✓ 你跟你的太太在一起吗？  
nǐ gēn nǐ de tài tai zài yì qǐ ma?  
You along with your wife are located together?
- ✓ An affirmative answer to the previous question:  
*shì*.
- ✓ 谁？  
shéi?  
Who is it?
- ✓ 是我的先生  
shì wǒ de xiān shēng  
It's my husband.
- ✓ 麻烦你我们想喝茶  
má fǎn nǐ wǒ men xiǎng hē chá  
Please, we would like to drink tea.

## UNIT 20

- ✓ 她跟你在一起吗？  
tā gēn nǐ zài yì qǐ ma?  
Is she with you?
- ✓ 她跟你的先生在一起  
tā gēn nǐ de xiān shēng zài yì qǐ  
She is with your husband.
- ✓ 你们有小孩儿吗？  
nǐ men yǒu xiǎo hái er ma?  
Do you have children?
- ✓ 几个小孩儿？  
jǐ ge xiǎo hái er?  
How many children?
- ✓ *Ge* is a measure word used when referring to the size of a group of people.
- ✓ 你们有几个小孩儿？  
nǐ men yǒu jǐ ge xiǎo hái er?  
How many children do you have?
- ✓ 我们三个小孩儿  
wǒ men yǒu sān ge xiǎo hái er  
We have three children.



- ✓ 两个儿子  
liǎng ge ér zi  
two sons
- ✓ 一个女儿  
yí gè nǚ ér  
one daughter
- ✓ 我没有儿子  
wǒ méi yǒu ér zi  
I don't have any sons.
- ✓ 很多小孩日  
hěn duō xiǎo hái rì  
That's a lot of children.
- ✓ 大  
dà  
big
- ✓ 我的儿子很大了  
wǒ de ér zi hěn dà le  
My son is very grown-up.
- ✓ The ending *le*, in conjunction with *dà*, indicates maturity—rather than size.
- ✓ 你的儿子很大了吗？  
nǐ de ér zi hěn dà le ma?  
Is your son very grown-up?
- ✓ 是，他很大了  
shì, tā hěn dà le  
Yes, he's very grown-up.
- ✓ 她不是很大  
tā bú shì hěn dà  
She's not very grown-up.
- ✓ 他们很大了  
tā men hěn dà le  
They're very grown-up.

## UNIT 21

- ✓ 大儿子  
dà ér zi  
older son
- ✓ 等一会儿  
děng yí huǐr  
Wait one moment.
- ✓ 你可以等一会儿吗？  
nǐ kě yǐ děng yí huǐr ma?  
Can you wait a moment?
- ✓ 小女儿  
xiǎo nǚ ér  
younger daughter
- ✓ 我的儿子很小  
wǒ de ér zi hěn xiǎo  
My son is very young.
- ✓ 他真的很小  
tā zhēn de hěn xiǎo  
He is really very young.
- ✓ 真的？  
zhēn de?  
Really?
- ✓ 是，真的  
shì, zhēn de  
Yes, really.
- ✓ 洗手间在哪儿？  
xǐ shǒu jiān zài nǎr?  
Where is the bathroom?
- ✓ 家人  
jiā rén  
family
- ✓ 大儿子跟我们在一起  
dà ér zi gēn wǒ men zài yì qǐ  
The older son is (together) with us.



✓ 大儿子跟我们在这儿  
dà ér zǐ gēn wǒ men zài zhèr  
The older son is here with us.

✓ 你们的家人很多  
nǐ men de jiā rén hěn duō  
You have a very big family.

✓ 不是很多  
bú shì hěn duō  
Not very many.

## UNIT 22

✓ 问  
wèn  
Ask.

✓ 再问一次  
zài wèn yí cì  
Ask it again.

✓ 我的家人跟我再一起  
wǒ de jiā rén gēn wǒ zài yì qǐ  
My family is with me.

✓ 几个人？  
jǐ ge rén?  
How many people?

✓ 你家里有几个人？  
nǐ jiā lǐ yǒu jǐ ge rén?  
How many people are in your family?

✓ 里  
lǐ  
inside

✓ 我们明天要去香港  
wǒ men míng tiān yào qù xiāng gǎng  
We are going to go to Hong Kong.

✓ 我的家人要去香港  
wǒ de jiā rén yào qù xiāng gǎng  
My family is going to go to Hong Kong.

✓ 飞机  
fēi jī  
airplane

✓ 你们要坐飞机去吗？  
nǐ men yào zuò fēi jī qù ma?  
Are you going to take a plane?

✓ 她要坐飞机去香港  
tā yào zuò fēi jī qù xiāng gǎng  
She is going to take an airplane to Hong Kong.

✓ 飞机场在哪儿？  
fēi jī chǎng zài nǎr?  
Where is the airport?

✓ 两千  
liǎng qiān  
two-thousand

✓ 小时  
xiǎo shí  
hour

✓ 几个小时？  
jǐ ge xiǎo shí?  
How many hours?

✓ 三个小时  
sān ge xiǎo shí  
three hours

✓ 要几个小时？  
yào jǐ ge xiǎo shí?  
How many hours is it?

✓ 要三个小时  
yào sān ge xiǎo shí  
It's going to be three hours.

## UNIT 23

✓ 两个大人  
liǎng ge dà rén  
two adults



- ✓ 普通话\_\_怎么说?  
pǔ tōng huà \_\_ zěn me shuō?  
How do you say \_\_ in Mandarin?
- ✓ 我们家里有很多人  
wǒ men jiā lǐ yǒu hěn duō rén  
There are many people in our family.
- ✓ 百  
bǎi  
hundred
- ✓ 要几个小时?  
yào jǐ ge xiǎo shí?  
How many hours is it?
- ✓ 很远  
hěn yuǎn  
It's very far.
- ✓ 香港不是很远  
xiāng gǎng bú shì hěn yuǎn  
Hong Kong is not very far.
- ✓ 香港很远吗?  
xiāng gǎng hěn yuǎn ma?  
香港是不是很远?  
xiāng gǎng shì bú shì hěn yuǎn?  
Is Hong Kong very far?
- ✓ 很贵吗?  
hěn guì ma?  
Is it very expensive?
- ✓ 太远了  
tài yuǎn le  
It's too far.
- ✓ 班机  
bān jī  
flight
- ✓ 哪  
nǎ  
which
- ✓ 哪个班机?  
nǎ ge bān jī?  
Which flight?
- ✓ 哪个班机去香港?  
nǎ ge bān jī qù xiāng gǎng?  
Which flight goes to Hong Kong?
- ✓ 走  
zǒu  
go (when describing an ongoing motion)
- ✓ 一直往前  
yì zhí wǎng qián  
straight ahead
- ✓ 一直往前走  
yì zhí wǎng qián zǒu  
Go straight ahead.
- ✓ 这个班机  
zhè ge bān jī  
this flight
- ✓ 这个班机去香港吗?  
zhè ge bān jī qù xiāng gǎng ma?  
Does this flight go to Hong Kong?

## UNIT 24

- ✓ 在中国坐飞机很贵吗?  
zài zhōng guó zuò fēi jī hěn guì ma?  
在中国坐飞机是不是很贵?  
zài zhōng guó zuò fēi jī shì bú shì hěn guì?  
In China, is it expensive to travel by airplane?
- ✓ 要14个小时  
yào shí sì gè xiǎo shí  
It takes 14 hours.
- ✓ 坐飞机很贵  
zuò fēi jī hěn guì  
Flying is very expensive.
- ✓ 港币  
gǎng bì  
Hong Kong dollar





- ✓ 我有 70 块港币  
wǒ yǒu qī shí kuài gǎng bì  
I have 70 Hong Kong dollars.
- ✓ 我够了  
wǒ gòu le  
I have enough.
- ✓ 英皇道  
yīng huáng dào  
King's Road
- ✓ 走英皇道  
zǒu yīng huáng dào  
Take King's Road
- ✓ 条路  
tiáo lù  
road (tiáo is a measure word for roads)
- ✓ 右边  
yòu biān  
to the right
- ✓ 右边那条路  
yòu biān nà tiáo lù  
the road to the right
- ✓ 哪条路？  
nǎ tiáo lù?  
Which road?
- ✓ 不是一直往前走  
bú shì yì zhí wǎng qián zǒu  
It's not straight ahead.
- ✓ 应该  
yīng gāi  
should
- ✓ 你应该走右边那条路  
nǐ yīng gāi zǒu yòu biān nà tiáo lù  
You should take the road to the right.
- ✓ 我应该走哪条路？  
wǒ yīng gāi zǒu nǎ tiáo lù?  
I should take which road?
- ✓ 哪条是英皇道？  
nǎ tiáo shì yīng huáng dào?  
Which is King's Road? (The measure word tiáo is used to imply "which road".)
- ✓ 左边  
zuǒ biān  
to the left
- ✓ 左边那条路吗？  
zuǒ biān nà tiáo lù ma?  
The road to the left?
- ✓ 走左边那条路吗？  
zǒu zuǒ biān nà tiáo lù ma?  
Take the road to the left?
- ✓ 然后  
rán hòu  
then
- ✓ 然后一直往前走  
rán hòu yì zhí wǎng qián zǒu  
Then go straight ahead.
- ✓ 那条是英皇道  
nà tiáo shì yīng huáng dào  
That is King's Road.
- ✓ 国语  
guó yǔ  
Mandarin (The term is mainly used in Hong Kong.)
- ✓ 你说得太快了  
nǐ shuō de tài kuài le  
You speak too fast.
- ✓ 请再说一次  
Qǐng zài shuō yí cì  
Please say it again.
- ✓ 饭店不是很远  
fàn diàn bú shì hěn yuǎn  
The restaurant isn't too far.



- ✓ 我真的不知道  
wǒ zhēn de bù zhī dào  
I really don't know.

## UNIT 25

- ✓ 那条路在那儿  
nà tiáo lù zài nàr  
The road is over there.
- ✓ 我可以在这儿买一点儿东西吗？  
wǒ kě yǐ zài zhèr mǎi yì diǎnr dōng xi ma?  
Can I buy something here?
- ✓ 你不可以买东西  
nǐ bù kě yǐ mǎi dōng xi  
You can't buy anything.
- ✓ 为什么？  
wèi shén me?  
Why?
- ✓ 因为  
yīn wèi  
because
- ✓ 商店  
shāng diàn  
store
- ✓ 关  
guān  
closed
- ✓ 门  
mén  
door
- ✓ 关门了  
guān mén le  
The doors have been closed. (The *le* indicates "have been.")
- ✓ 商店关门了  
shāng diàn guān mén le  
The stores have been closed.

- ✓ 因为太晚了  
yīn wèi tài wǎn le  
Because it's too late.

- ✓ 开  
kāi  
open
- ✓ 开门  
kāi mén  
open doors

- ✓ 商店开门了吗？  
shāng diàn kāi mén le ma?  
商店有没有开门？  
shāng diàn yǒu méi yǒu kāi mén?  
Are the shops open?
- ✓ 没有，商店没有开门  
méi yǒu, shāng diàn méi yǒu kāi mén  
No, the shops are not open.

- ✓ 现在商店开门了吗？  
xiàn zài shāng diàn kāi mén le ma?  
Are the shops open now?

- ✓ 明天商店开门？  
míng tiān shāng diàn kāi mén?  
Are the shops open tomorrow?

- ✓ 我想买一点儿东西给我的太太  
wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì diǎnr dōng xi gěi wǒ de tài tai  
I want to buy something for my wife.

## UNIT 26

- ✓ 不是很晚  
bú shì hěn wǎn  
It's not too late.
- ✓ 你有多少港币？  
nǐ yǒu duō shǎo gǎng bì?  
How many Hong Kong dollars do you have?
- ✓ 你要在那儿做什么？  
nǐ yào zài nàr zuò shén me?  
What are you going to do there?



- ✓ 朋友  
péng yǒu  
friend
- ✓ 我要看几个朋友  
wǒ yào kàn jǐ ge péng yǒu  
I'm going to see some friends.
- ✓ 他们不是在香港  
tā men bú shì zài xiāng gǎng  
They're not in Hong Kong.
- ✓ 我有几个朋友在北京  
wǒ yǒu jǐ ge péng yǒu zài běi jīng  
I have some friends in Beijing.
- ✓ 工作  
gōng zuò  
work
- ✓ 我要去那儿工作  
wǒ yào qù nàr gōng zuò  
I'm going to go there to work.
- ✓ 两天  
liǎng tiān  
two days (a measure word is not needed for days)
- ✓ 呆  
dāi  
stay
- ✓ 我要在那儿呆三天  
wǒ yào zài nàr dāi sān tiān  
I'm going to stay there three days.
- ✓ 你要呆  
nǐ yào dāi  
You are going to stay.
- ✓ 几天？  
jǐ tiān?  
How many days?
- ✓ 可能  
kě néng  
maybe
- ✓ 可能三天  
kě néng sān tiān  
Maybe three days.
- ✓ 我可能要看几个朋友  
wǒ kě néng yào kàn jǐ ge péng yǒu  
Maybe I'm going to see some friends.
- ✓ 可能要  
kě néng yào  
Maybe yes (I will).
- ✓ 我想  
wǒ xiǎng  
I think.
- ✓ 我想我要工作  
wǒ xiǎng wǒ yào gōng zuò  
I think I'm going to work.
- ✓ 你要看 Peter 吗？  
nǐ yào kàn Peter ma?  
Are you going to see Peter?
- ✓ 我可能要  
wǒ kě néng yào  
Maybe I will.
- ✓ 麻烦你给我几块人民币  
má fan nǐ gěi wǒ jǐ kuài rén mín bì  
Please give me some renminbi.
- ✓ 我要在北京呆几天  
wǒ yào zài běi jīng dāi jǐ tiān  
I'm going to stay some days in Beijing.
- ✓ 你想买东西吗？  
nǐ xiǎng mǎi dōng xi ma?  
Would you like to buy something?
- ✓ 你要在那儿做什么？  
nǐ yào zài nàr zuò shén me?  
What are you going to do there?
- ✓ 我想我要在那儿工作  
wǒ xiǎng wǒ yào zài nàr gōng zuò  
I think I'll work there.



## UNIT 27

- ✓ 你要去那儿做什么？  
nǐ yào qù nàr zuò shén me?  
What are you going to go there to do?
- ✓ 你要在北京呆几天？  
nǐ yào zài běi jīng dāi jǐ tiān?  
How many days are you going to stay in Beijing?
- ✓ 我想走了  
wǒ xiǎng zǒu le  
I'd like to leave.
- ✓ 你想走了吗？  
nǐ xiǎng zǒu le ma?  
你想不想走？  
nǐ xiǎng bù xiǎng zǒu? (*Le* is dropped)  
Would you like to leave?
- ✓ 我不想走  
wǒ bù xiǎng zǒu  
I'd not like to leave. (*Le* is dropped)
- ✓ 明天我要走了  
míng tiān wǒ yào zǒu le  
Tomorrow, I'm going to leave.
- ✓ 我们要一起走  
wǒ men yào yì qǐ zǒu  
We're going to leave together. (*Le* is dropped)
- ✓ 我想跟你一起走  
wǒ xiǎng gēn nǐ yì qǐ zǒu  
I'd like to leave with you.
- ✓ 就  
jiù  
only
- ✓ 就我一个人  
jiù wǒ yī ge rén  
I'm alone.
- ✓ 就你一个人吗？  
jiù nǐ yī ge rén ma?  
Are you alone?

- ✓ 我和我的先生一起  
wǒ hé wǒ de xiān shēng yì qǐ  
My husband and I are together.
- ✓ 我们要一起走  
wǒ men yào yì qǐ zǒu  
We're going to leave together.
- ✓ 就我一个人走  
jiù wǒ yī ge rén zǒu  
I'm leaving alone.
- ✓ 可能是  
kě néng shì  
Maybe yes.

## UNIT 28

- ✓ 什么意思？  
shén me yì si?  
What's the meaning?
- ✓ 意思  
yì si  
meaning
- ✓ 我们在这儿几天了  
wǒ men zài zhèr jǐ tiān le  
We have been here for some days. (*Le* = "have been")
- ✓ 多久了？  
duō jiǔ le?  
For how long?
- ✓ 几天了  
jǐ tiān le  
For a few days.
- ✓ 九天了  
jiǔ tiān le  
For nine days.
- ✓ 我想呆几天  
wǒ xiǎng dāi jǐ tiān  
I'd like to stay for some days.



✓ 你们要呆多久？  
nǐ men yào dāi duō jiǔ?  
You're going to stay how long?

✓ 可能我要看几个朋友  
kě néng wǒ yào kàn jǐ ge péng yǒu  
Maybe I'll see a few friends.

✓ 意思是\_\_\_\_  
yì si shì \_\_\_\_  
The meaning is \_\_\_\_.

✓ 时间  
shí jiān  
time

✓ 因为我们没有时间  
yīn wèi wǒ men méi yǒu shí jiān  
Because we don't have the time.

✓ 你们在这儿多久了？  
nǐ men zài zhèr duō jiǔ le?  
How long have you been here?

✓ 太遗憾了  
rài yí hàn le  
That's really too bad.

✓ 我们是昨天到的  
wǒ men shì zuó tiān dào de  
We arrived yesterday.

✓ 你昨天买了什么？  
nǐ zuó tiān mǎi le shén me?  
What did you buy yesterday?

✓ 你买了  
nǐ mǎi le  
You bought.

✓ 你买了什么？  
nǐ mǎi le shén me?  
What did you buy?

✓ 我买了一点儿东西喝  
wǒ mǎi le yì diǎnr dōng xi hē  
I bought something to drink.

✓ 你吃了吗  
nǐ chī le ma?  
Did you eat?

✓ 吃了  
chī le  
Yes, I ate.

✓ 我昨天吃了  
wǒ zuó tiān chī le.  
I ate yesterday.

✓ 我喜欢啤酒  
wǒ xǐ huān pí jiǔ.  
I like beer.

✓ 我喜欢吃东西  
wǒ xǐ huān chī dōng xi  
I like to eat.

✓ 昨天我没有吃东西  
zuó tiān wǒ méi yǒu chī dōng xi  
I didn't eat anything yesterday.

✓ *Méi yǒu* is used to express that something did *not* happen in the past.

## UNIT 29

✓ 星期  
xīng qī  
weeks

✓ 几个星期  
jǐ ge xīng qī  
a few weeks

✓ 一个星期  
yí ge xīng qī  
one week

✓ 一个星期了  
yí ge xīng qī le  
It has been a week.



- ✓ 我们可以一起吃  
wǒ men kě yì yì qǐ chī  
We can eat together.
- ✓ 你是什么时候到的？  
nǐ shì shén me shí hou dào de?  
When did you arrive?

## UNIT 30

- ✓ 昨天早上  
zuó tiān zǎo shàng  
yesterday morning
- ✓ 我们是今天早上到的  
wǒ men shì jīn tiān zǎo shàng dào de  
We arrived this morning.
- ✓ 你们是什么时候到北京的？  
nǐ men shì shén me shí hou dào běi jīng de?  
When did you arrive at Beijing?
- ✓ Word order: *dào* [location] *de*
- ✓ 我是跟我的家人一起到的  
wǒ shì gēn wǒ de jiā rén yì qǐ dào de  
I arrived with my family.
- ✓ 跟我的三个小孩儿一起  
gēn wǒ de sān gè xiǎo hái er yì qǐ  
with my three children
- ✓ 你们昨天去了天坛吗？  
nǐ men zuó tiān qù le tiān tán ma?  
Did you go to Tiantan (Temple of Heaven)  
yesterday?
- ✓ 你什么时候去了？  
nǐ shén me shí hou qù le?  
When did you go?
- ✓ 我们在饭店吃了一点儿东西  
wǒ men zài fàn diàn chī le yì diǎnr dōng xi  
We ate something at a restaurant.