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3 MINUTE CHINESE

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LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #1 Self Introduction

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你好，我叫李梅。
2. 早上好，我是李梅。
3. 很高兴见到你。
4. 很高兴认识您。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你好，我叫李梅。
2. 早上好，我是李梅。
3. 很高興見到你。
4. 很高興認識您。

PINYIN

1. Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào lǐméi.
2. Zǎoshang hǎo, wǒ shì lǐméi.
3. Hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.
4. hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nín.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Hi I'm Limei.

2. Good morning, I'm Limei.

3. Nice to meet you.

4. It's very nice to meet you.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
叫			to be called	verb
你好			Hi	phrase
李梅			Limei, a erson's name	proper noun
早上好	早上好	zǎoshàng hǎo	good morning	phrase
是			am	verb
很	很	hěn	very	adverb, adjective
高兴			happy	adjective
见到			to meet, to see	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
认识			to meet	verb
您	您	nín	you (formal)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	早上好，先生。 Zǎoshàng hǎo，Xiānshēng. Good morning, Sir.
你的毛衣很难看。 Nǐ de máoyī hěn nánkàn. Your sweater is very ugly.	DVD很便宜 DVD hěn piányì. The DVD is very cheap.
是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	请问您贵姓? Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng? May I ask your surname?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to introduce yourself.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你好，我叫李梅。**	***Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào lǐméi.***	**Hi I'm Limei.**
Word 1		你好	*nǐhǎo*	Hi
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 3		叫	*jiào*	to be called
Word 4		李梅	*lǐméi*	Limei, a erson's name
Phrase 2	**formal**	**早上好，我是李梅。**	***Zǎoshang hǎo, wǒ shì lǐméi.***	**Good morning, I'm Limei.**
Word 1		早上好	*zǎoshàng hǎo*	Good morning

Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 3		是	*shì*	am
Word 4		李梅	*lǐméi*	Limei, a person's name
Phrase 3	**informal**	**很高兴见到你。**	***Hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.***	**Nice to meet you.**
Word 1		很	*hěn*	very
Word 2		高兴	*gāoxìng*	happy
Word 3		见到	*jiàndào*	to meet, to see
Word 4		你	*nǐ*	you
Phrase 4	**formal**	**很高兴认识您。**	***hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nín.***	**It's very nice to meet you.**
Word 1		很	*hěn*	very
Word 2		高兴	*gāoxìng*	happy
Word 3		认识	*rènshi*	to meet
Word 4		您	*nín*	you (formal)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

It's very common for men to shake hands when first introducing themselves in China. Women will also shake hands when in business settings, but in social or casual situations, it is more common for them to nod or simply smile instead, as these gestures show friendliness. So make sure you do the right greeting actions depending on the situation!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #2 Greetings

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你好。
2. 您好。
3. 再见。
4. 回头见。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你好
2. 您好
3. 再見
4. 回頭見

PINYIN

1. nǐhǎo
2. nín hǎo.
3. zàijiàn
4. huítóu jiàn.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Hi.

2. Good day.

3. See you.

4. See you later.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
见			to meet	adverb
回头			in a while	verb
您	您	nín	you (formal)	pronoun
好	好	hǎo	good	adjective
你好。			Hi	phrase
再	再	zài	again	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

请问您贵姓? Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng? May I ask your surname?	我感觉很好。 wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo . I feel good.

他真的是个很好的人。善良又大方。 tā zhēnde shì gè hěn hǎo de rén . shànliáng yòu dàfāng . He is a really good person, kind and generous.	加州很好。 Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. California is very nice.
你能再说一遍吗? nǐ néng zài shuō yí biàn ma ? Could you say that again?	再做一遍吧。 Zài zuò yí biàn ba. Do it again.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to greet someone when you arrive and when you part.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你好。**	***nǐhǎo***	**Hi.**
Word 1		你好。	*nǐhǎo*	Hi
Phrase 2	**formal**	**您好。**	***nín hǎo.***	**Good day.**
Word 1		您	*nín*	you (formal)
Word 2		好	*hǎo*	good
Phrase 3	**informal**	**再见。**	***zàijiàn***	**See you.**
Word 1		再	*zài*	again
Word 2		见	*jiàn*	to meet
Phrase 4	**formal**	**回头见。**	***huítóu jiàn.***	**See you later.**
Word 1		回头	*huítóu*	in a while

Word 2	见	*jiàn*	to meet

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When meeting someone for the first time, some Chinese people will ask *Nǐ shì zuò shénme de*? This question generally means "What do you do?" or "What is your job?" Don't be surprised if you get asked this by someone you've just met; it's a common icebreaker that people in China use to get to know each other better.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #3 Manners

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 谢谢。
2. 非常感谢。
3. 谢谢你，好的。
4. 谢谢你做的所有的一切。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 謝謝
2. 非常感謝。
3. 謝謝你，好的。
4. 謝謝你做的所有的一切。

PINYIN

1. xièxiè
2. fēicháng gǎnxiè.
3. Xièxiè nǐ, hǎo de.
4. xièxiè nǐ zuò de suǒyǒu de yīqiè.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Thank you.

2. Thank you very much.

3. Thank you, gladly.

4. Thanks for everything.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
非常	非常	fēicháng	very much	adverb
感谢			thanks	phrase
谢谢			thanks	phrase
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
好的			good, okay	phrase
谢谢你			thanks	phrase
做的			did	verb
所有的			all	adjective
一切	一切	yīqiè	everything	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	一切都好，你放心。 Yīqiè dōu hǎo, nǐ fàngxīn. Everything is fine; relax.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to thank other people in various ways.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**谢谢。**	***xièxiè***	**Thank you.**
Word 1		谢谢	*xièxie*	thanks
Phrase 2	**formal**	**非常感谢。**	***fēicháng gǎnxiè.***	**Thank you very much.**
Word 1		非常	*fēicháng*	very much
Word 2		感谢	*gǎnxiè*	thanks
Phrase 3	**formal**	**谢谢你，好的。**	***Xièxiè nǐ, hǎo de.***	**Thank you, gladly.**
Word 1		谢谢	*xièxie*	thanks
Word 2		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 3		好的	*hǎo de*	good, okay
Phrase 4	**formal**	**谢谢你做的所有的一切。**	***xièxiè nǐ zuò de suǒyǒu de yīqiè.***	**Thanks for everything.**
Word 1		谢谢你	*xièxie nǐ*	thanks
Word 2		做的	*zuò de*	did
Word 3		所有的	*suǒyǒu de*	all
Word 4		一切	*yīqiè*	everything

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Xièxie is the simplest and most basic way to say "thank you," and can be used in both formal

and informal situations. However, it’s useful to note that you don’t usually say *xièxiè* to family members or close friends. The expression is polite, but also creates a sense of distance, so don't say *xièxie* to your family or friends.

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3-Minute Chinese S1 #4 Asking How Someone Is

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 最近怎么样?
2. 你好吗?
3. 我很好。
4. 不太好。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 最近怎麼樣?
2. 你好嗎?
3. 我很好。
4. 不太好。

PINYIN

1. zuìjìn zěnme yàng?
2. Nǐ hǎo ma?
3. wǒ hěn hǎo。
4. bù tài hǎo.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. How are you?

2. How are you?

3. I'm fine.

4. Not so well.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
不			not	adverb
太			a lot, much, too	adverb
怎么样			how it going	question word
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
最近	最近	zuìjìn	recently, lately	time word, adverb
好	好	hǎo	good	adjective
吗			question marker	particle
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
很	很	hěn	very, very much	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	我的宝宝最近睡不好觉。 wǒ de bǎobao zuìjìn shuìbuhǎo jiào . My baby hasn't been able to sleep well lately.
最近我很忙。 Zuìjìn wǒ hěn máng. Recently I've been very busy.	你最近好吗? Nǐ zuìjìn hǎo ma? How have you been lately?
我感觉很好。 wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo . I feel good.	他真的是个很好的人。善良又大方。 tā zhēnde shì gè hěn hǎo de rén . shànliáng yòu dàfāng . He is a really good person, kind and generous.
加州很好。 Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. California is very nice.	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.
今天玩得很开心。 Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn. Today was great fun.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question How are you?.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**最近怎么样?**	***zuìjìn zěnme yàng?***	**How are you?**
Word 1		最近	*zuìjìn*	recently, lately

Word 2		怎么样	*zěnmeyàng*	how it going
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你好吗？**	***Nǐ hǎo ma?***	**How are you?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		好	*hǎo*	good
Word 3		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我很好。**	***wǒ hěn hǎo。***	**I'm fine.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		很	*hěn*	very, very much
Word 3		好	*hǎo*	good
Phrase 4	**formal**	**不太好。**	***bù tài hǎo.***	**Not so well.**
Word 1		不	*bù*	not
Word 2		太	*tài*	a lot, much, too
Word 3		好	*hǎo*	good

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In China, when asking a friend how they're doing, the question "最近怎么样？ (*zuìjìn zěnme yàng*?) " which means "How are you?" is more commonly used than 你好 (*nǐ hǎo*), which means "good day." Also, we use some casual phrases like 嘿！ (*hēi*) to greet and 拜拜 (*bàibài*) to say "bye" to friends.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #5 Making Apologies

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 不好意思。
2. 对不起。
3. 我不是这个意思。
4. 我很抱歉。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 不好意思
2. 對不起
3. 我不是這個意思。
4. 我很抱歉。

PINYIN

1. bù hǎoyìsi
2. duìbùqǐ
3. wǒ bù shì zhège yìsi.
4. Wǒ hěn bàoqiàn.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Excuse me.

2. Excuse me.

3. I didn't mean it.

4. I'm very sorry.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
抱歉			sorry	phrase
好	好	hǎo	good	adjective
意思	意思	yìsi	meaning	noun
不			not	adverb
对不起			sorry	phrase
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
不是			not	adverb
这个			this	pronoun
很	很	hěn	very, very much	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我感觉很好。 wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo . I feel good.	他真的是个很好的人。善良又大方。 tā zhēnde shì gè hěn hǎo de rén . shànliáng yòu dàfāng . He is a really good person, kind and generous.
加州很好。 Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. California is very nice.	我不明白你的意思。 Wǒ bù míngbai nǐ de yìsi. I don't get your meaning.
我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	今天玩得很开心。 Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn. Today was great fun.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to apologise yourself and say that you didn't do it on purpose or you are sorry.

	Register	Thai	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**informal**	**不好意思。**	***bù hǎoyìsi***	**Excuse me.**
Word 1		不	*bù*	not
Word 2		好	*hǎo*	good
Word 3		意思	*yìsi*	meaning
Phrase 2	**formal**	**对不起。**	***duìbùqǐ***	**Excuse me.**
Word 1		对不起	*duìbùqǐ*	sorry
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我不是这个意思。**	***wǒ bù shì zhège yìsi.***	**I didn't mean it.**

Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		不是	*bù shì*	not
Word 3		这个	*zhège*	this
Word 4		意思	*yìsi*	meaning
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我很抱歉。**	***Wǒ hěn bàoqiàn.***	**I'm very sorry.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		很	*hěn*	very, very much
Word 3		抱歉	*bàoqiàn*	sorry

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you accidentally bump into someone in China, say 对不起 (*Duì bu qǐ*) or 不好意思 (*bù hǎoyìsi*), which means “I am sorry.” This shows people that you are genuinely sorry.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #6 Refusing Politely

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 不，谢谢。
2. 没关系。
3. 我已经有计划了。
4. 不好意思，但是我已经有计划了。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 不 謝謝
2. 沒關係。
3. 我已經有計劃了。
4. 不好意思，但是我已經有計劃了。

PINYIN

1. bù, xièxiè.
2. méi guānxì
3. wǒ yǐjīng yǒu jìhuà le.
4. bù hǎoyìsi, dànshì wǒ yǐjīng yǒu jìhuàle.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. No, thank you.

2. It's okay.

3. I already have plans.

4. Sorry, but I already have plans.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
我已经有计划了。			I already have plans.	expression
谢谢			thanks	phrase
没			no	adverb
不	不	bù	no	privative, adverb
关系			relationship	noun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
已经			already	adverb
有	有	yǒu	to have	verb
计划			plan	noun
了	了	le	particle indicating a state	particle
好	好	hǎo	good	adjective
意思	意思	yìsi	meaning	noun

但是	但是	dànshì	but	conjunction

SAMPLE SENTENCES

下午我不忙。 Xiàwǔ wǒ bù máng. I'm not busy in the late afternoon.	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.
我没有钱。 Wǒ méiyǒu qián . I have no money.	他们院子里有太多垃圾了。 tāmen yuànzi lǐ yǒu tài duō lājī le . They have too much garbage in their garden.
这儿有图书馆吗? Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Is there a library around here?	我感觉很好。 wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo . I feel good.
他真的是个很好的人。善良又大方。 tā zhēnde shì gè hěn hǎo de rén . shànliáng yòu dàfāng . He is a really good person, kind and generous.	加州很好。 Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. California is very nice.
我不明白你的意思。 Wǒ bù míngbai nǐ de yìsi. I don't get your meaning.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to refuse politely an invite.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**

Phrase 1	**formal**		***bù, xièxiè.***	**No, thank you.**
Word 1		不	*bù*	no
Word 2		谢谢	*xièxie*	thanks
Phrase 2	**formal**	**没关系。**	***méi guānxì***	**It's okay.**
Word 1		没	*méi*	no
Word 2		关系	*guānxì*	relationship
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我已经有计划了。**	***wǒ yǐjīng yǒu jìhuà le.***	**I already have plans.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		已经	*yǐjīng*	already
Word 3		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 4		计划	*jìhuà*	plan
Word 5		了	*le*	particle indicating a state
Phrase 4	**informal**	**不好意思，但是我已经有计划了。**	***bù hǎoyìsi, dànshì wǒ yǐjīng yǒu jìhuàle.***	**Sorry, but I already have plans.**
Word 1		不	*bù*	no
Word 2		好	*hǎo*	good
Word 3		意思	*yìsi*	meaning
Word 4		但是	*dànshì*	but

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In China, if a person’s invitation gets turned down, it’s not common for that person to push for more details regarding why their invitation was declined. Also, if you have to refuse an invitation in China, it's considered better to state the real reason you cannot go rather than making up a lie. So keep these things in mind, listeners!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #7 Do You Speak English?

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你会说英语吗?
2. 你会英语吗?
3. 是的，我会说英语。
4. 不，我不会说英语。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你會說英語嗎?
2. 你會英語嗎?
3. 是的，我會說英語。
4. 不，我不會說英語

PINYIN

1. nǐ huì shuō yīngyǔ ma?
2. nǐ huì yīngyǔ ma?
3. shì de, wǒ huì shuō yīngyǔ.
4. bù, wǒ bùhuì shuō yīngyǔ.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Do you speak English?

2. Do you speak English?

3. Yes, I speak English.

4. No, I don't speak English.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
不会			cannot	phrase
会			can	verb
说			to speak	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
英语			English	noun
吗			question marker	particle
是的			yes	adverb
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
不	不	bù	no	privative, adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.

下午我不忙。
Xiàwǔ wǒ bù máng.

I'm not busy in the late afternoon.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question Do you speak English?.

	Register	Thai	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**你会说英语吗？**	***nǐ huì shuō yīngyǔ ma?***	**Do you speak English?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		会	*huì*	can
Word 3		说	*shuō*	to speak
Word 4		英语	*yīngyǔ*	English
Word 5		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**informal**	**你会英语吗？**	***nǐ huì yīngyǔ ma?***	**Do you speak English?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		会	*huì*	can
Word 3		英语	*yīngyǔ*	English
Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker

Phrase 3	**formal**	**是的，我会说英语。**	***shì de, wǒ huì shuō yīngyǔ.***	**Yes, I speak English.**
Word 1		是的	*shì de*	yes
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 3		会	*huì*	can
Word 4		说	*shuō*	to speak
Word 5		英语	*yīngyǔ*	English
Phrase 4	**formal**	**不，我不会说英语。**	***bù, wǒ bùhuì shuō yīngyǔ.***	**No, I don't speak English.**
Word 1		不	*bù*	no
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 3		不会	*bùhuì*	cannot
Word 4		说	*shuō*	to speak

CULTURAL INSIGHT

This question is useful not only for English, but for any language you may speak. More and more Chinese people are studying foreign languages nowadays, so you may just get lucky!
Just substitute *Yīngyǔ* with…
Yìdàlìyǔ for Italian.
Éyǔ for Russian.
Xībānyáyǔ for Spanish.
Déyǔ for German.
or any other language you may speak.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #8 Talking About Your Age

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2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
2 English
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4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你多大了?
2. 你几岁了?
3. 我17岁。
4. 无可奉告。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你多大了?
2. 你幾歲了?
3. 我17歲。
4. 無可奉告。

PINYIN

1. nǐ duō dà le?
2. nǐ jǐ suìle?
3. wǒ shíqī suì.
4. wú kě fèng gào.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. How old are you?

2. How old are you?

3. I am 17.

4. I prefer not to say.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
奉告			to tell, to inform	verb
可			can (adding emphasis)	adverb
无			no	adjective
十七			seventeen	number
多大	多大	duō dà	how old	question pronoun
了	了	le	particle indicating a state	particle
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
几			how many	question word
岁			year-old	measure word
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

你多大了? Nǐ duō dà le? How old are you? (asking kids or adults)	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?

我叫王林。
Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín.

I am called Wang Lin.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask someone's age and to say yours.

	Register	**Thai**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你多大了?**	***nǐ duō dà le?***	**How old are you?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		多大	*duō dà*	how old
Word 3		了	*le*	particle indicating a state
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你几岁了?**	***nǐ jǐ suìle?***	**How old are you?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		几	*jǐ*	how many
Word 3		岁	*suì*	year-old

Word 4		了	*le*	particle indicating a state
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我17岁。**	***wǒ shíqī suì.***	**I am 17.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		十七	*shíqī*	seventeen
Word 3		岁	*suì*	year-old
Phrase 4	**formal**	**无可奉告。**	***wú kě fèng gào.***	**I prefer not to say.**
Word 1		无	*wú*	no
Word 2		可	*kě*	can (adding emphasis)
Word 3		奉告	*fèng gào*	to tell, to inform

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When we talk about numbers like telephone numbers, bus numbers and so on, we pronounce 1 as *yāo*.
For example, a bus number one-oh-one would usually be pronounced as *yāo líng yāo* in Chinese. You can even use *yāo* instead of *yī* meaning "number one" when saying phone numbers. Try it when you are in China! People will be impressed.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #9 Talking about your Nationality

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我是中国人。
2. 你是中国人吗?
3. 我们是美国人。
4. 你们是日本人。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我是中國人。
2. 你是中國人嗎?
3. 我們是美國人。
4. 你們是日本人。

PINYIN

1. wǒ shì zhōngguórén.
2. nǐ shì zhōngguórén ma?
3. wǒmen shì měiguórén.
4. nǐmen shì rìběnrén.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. I am Chinese.

2. Are you Chinese?

3. We are Americans.

4. You are Japanese.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
是			am	verb
中国人			Chinese people	noun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
我们			we	pronoun
吗			question marker	particle
是	是	shì	to be	verb
美国人			American people	noun
你们			you (plural)	pronoun
日本人	日本人	rìběnrén	Japanese people	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?
他是我哥哥。 Tā shì wǒ gēge. He is my older brother.	日本人说日语。 Rìběnrén shuō rìyǔ. Japanese people speak Japanese.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to answer where you are from.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**我是中国人。**	***wǒ shì zhōngguórén.***	**I am Chinese.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		是	*shì*	am
Word 3		中国人	*Zhōngguórén*	Chinese people
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你是中国人吗?**	***nǐ shì zhōngguórén ma?***	**Are you Chinese?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		是	*shì*	am
Word 3		中国人	*Zhōngguórén*	Chinese people

Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我们是美国人。**	***wǒmen shì měiguórén.***	**We are Americans.**
Word 1		我们	*wǒmen*	we
Word 2		是	*shì*	to be
Word 3		美国人	*Měiguórén*	American people
Phrase 4	**formal**	**你们是日本人。**	***nǐmen shì rìběnrén.***	**You are Japanese.**
Word 1		你们	*nǐmen*	you (plural)
Word 2		是	*shì*	to be
Word 3		日本人	*rìběnrén*	Japanese people

"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Since China is such a big country, there is a lot of variety between its different cities. So when people from different parts of the country meet, they often have questions about each other's hometown. In these situations, you will often hear *Nǐ shì nǎlǐ rén*? and *Nǐ cóng nǎli lái*? In these cases, you just need to state a town or city name in place of a country name. That's it!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #10 Asking How Much Something Costs

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 这个多少钱?
2. 这个几钱?
3. 好吧，我要这个。
4. 这个太贵了。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 這個多少錢?
2. 這個幾錢?
3. 好吧，我要這個。
4. 這個太貴了

PINYIN

1. zhège duōshǎo qián?
2. zhège jǐ qián?
3. hǎo ba, wǒ yào zhège.
4. zhège tài guì le.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. How much does this cost?

2. How much does this cost?

3. OK, I'll take it.

4. No, thanks. It's too expensive.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
多少	多少	duōshǎo	how much, how many	phrase
好吧	好吧	hǎoba	all right	phrase
这个			this	pronoun
几			how many, a few	question word
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
要	要	yào	to want	verb
太	太	tài	too	adverb
贵			expensive	adjective
了	了	le	particle indicating a state	particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

这个多少钱? Zhègè duōshǎo qián? How much is this?	好吧,听你的。 Hǎoba, tīng nǐ de. All right, have it your way.
我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	他要一张纸。 Tā yào yì zhāng zhǐ. He wants a piece of paper.
他这周末的家庭作业太多了。 tā zhè zhōumò de jiātíngzuòyè tài duō le . He has too much homework for this weekend.	夏天太热了。 Xiàtiān tài rè le. The summer is too hot.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask how much something costs.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**这个多少钱?**	***zhège duōshǎo qián?***	**How much does this cost?**
Word 1		这个	*zhège*	this
Word 2		多少	*duōshǎo*	how much, how many
Word 3		钱	*qián*	money
Phrase 2	**informal**	**这个几钱?**	***zhège jǐ qián?***	**How much does this cost?**
Word 1		这个	*zhège*	this

Word 2		几	*jǐ*	how many, a few
Word 3		钱	*qián*	money
Phrase 3	**formal**	**好吧，我要这个。**	***hǎo ba, wǒ yào zhège.***	**OK, I'll take it.**
Word 1		好吧	*hǎoba*	all right
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 3		要	*yào*	to want
Word 4		这个	*zhège*	this
Phrase 4	**formal**	**这个太贵了。**	***zhège tài guì le.***	**No, thanks. It's too expensive.**
Word 1		这个	*zhège*	this
Word 2		太	*tài*	too
Word 3		贵	*guì*	expensive
Word 4		了	*le*	particle indicating a state

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If you think something is too expensive, say *Néng piányi diǎn ma?*, which means “Can it be a little cheaper?” This phrase is usually useful in China, but will only work in places where bargaining is allowed, so don’t try it in a place like a large department store.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #11 How to Read Prices

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 一元。
2. 十元钱。
3. 五十五块六角。
4. 二十六元七角钱。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 一元。
2. 十元錢。
3. 五十五塊六角。
4. 二十六元七角錢。

PINYIN

1. yī yuán
2. shí yuán qián.
3. wǔshíwǔ kuài liù jiǎo.
4. èrshíliù yuán qī jiǎoqián.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. One Yuan.

2. Ten Yuan.

3. Fifty-five Yuan and six Jiao.

4. Twenty-six Yuan and seven Jiao.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
角钱			Chinese Jiao	measure word
元			Chinese Yuan	measure word
十	十	shí	ten	number
五十五			fifty five	numeral
一	一	yī	one	number
块			Chinese Yuan	measure word
六	六	liù	six	numeral
角			Chinese Jiao	measure word
二十六			twenty six	numeral
七	七	qī	seven	numeral

SAMPLE SENTENCES

现在十点钟。 Xiànzài shí diǎn zhōng. It's ten o'clock now.	他给我一本书。 Tā gěi wǒ yī běn shū. He gave me a book.
我女儿六岁。 Wǒ nǚ'ér liù suì. My daughter is six years old.	我们的公司有七个人。 Wǒmen de gōngsī yǒu qī gè rén. There are seven people in our company.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to read prices.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**一元。**	***yī yuán***	**One Yuan.**
Word 1		一	*yī*	one
Word 2		元	*yuán*	Chinese Yuan
Phrase 2	**formal**	**十元钱。**	***shí yuán qián.***	**Ten Yuan.**
Word 1		十	*shí*	ten
Word 2		元	*yuán*	Chinese Yuan
Word 3		钱	*qián*	money
Phrase 3	**informal**	**五十五块六角。**	***wǔshíwǔ kuài liù jiǎo.***	**Fifty-five Yuan and six Jiao.**
Word 1		五十五	*wǔshíwǔ*	fifty five
Word 2		块	*kuài*	Chinese Yuan
Word 3		六	*liù*	six

Word 4		角	*jiǎo*	Chinese Jiao
Phrase 4	**formal**	**二十六元七角钱。**	***èrshíliù yuán qī jiǎoqián.***	**Twenty-six Yuan and seven Jiao.**
Word 1		二十六	*èrshíliù*	twenty six
Word 2		元	*yuán*	Chinese Yuan
Word 3		七	*qī*	seven
Word 4		角钱	*jiǎqián*	Chinese Jiao

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do you know how to read years like 1950 in Chinese? You might think it would be long and difficult, but actually, it's super easy. You don't have to say *shíjiǔ-wǔshí*, which is 19-50, or *yīqiān-jiǔbǎi-wǔshí*, which is 1000-900-50. All you need to do is say it number by number, just like a telephone number. So it could be 1-9-5-0 (one, nine, five, zero), or in Chinese, *yī jiǔ wǔ líng*, and then *nián*, the noun for year. In Chinese, the year 1950 is.. *yī jiǔ wǔ líng nián.*

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #12 Asking What Someone is Doing

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你在干嘛?
2. 你在做什么?
3. 我在学习。
4. 我没做什么。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你在幹嘛?
2. 你在做什麼?
3. 我在學習。
4. 我沒做什麼。

PINYIN

1. nǐ zài gàn ma?
2. nǐ zài zuò shénme?
3. wǒ zài xuéxí.
4. wǒ méi zuò shénme.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. What are you doing?

2. What are you doing?

3. I am studying.

4. I'm doing nothing special.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
什么			what, something	pronoun
没			not	adverb
学习			to study	verb
在			to exisit, to be doing something	verb
干			to do	verb
做	做	zuò	to do	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
嘛			question marker	particle
什么			what	pronoun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

你在做什么? Nǐ zài zuò shénme? What are you doing?	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?

我叫王林。
Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín.

I am called Wang Lin.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer the question What are you doing?.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你在干嘛?**	***nǐ zài gàn ma?***	**What are you doing?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		在	*zài*	to exisit, to be doing something
Word 3		干	*gàn*	to do
Word 4		嘛	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你在做什么?**	***nǐ zài zuò shénme?***	**What are you doing?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		在	*zài*	to exist, to be doing somethin

Word 3		做	*zuò*	to do
Word 4		什么	*shénme*	what
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我在学习。**	***wǒ zài xuéxí.***	**I am studying.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		在	*zài*	to exist, to be doing something
Word 3		学习	*xuéxí*	to study
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我没做什么。**	***wǒ méi zuò shénme.***	**I'm doing nothing special.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		没	*méi*	not
Word 3		做	*zuò*	to do
Word 4		什么	*shénme*	what, something

CULTURAL INSIGHT

在 (*Zài*) is one of the common Chinese words used to express location. For example, you can use the word *zài*, to tell a friend where your house is. If you say *wǒjiā zài huāyuán Jiē*, you are saying, “I live at Garden Street.” You can replace *huāyuán Jiē*, meaning “Garden Street,” with any place name to tell someone where you live.

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3-Minute Chinese S1 #13 Who Is It?

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 是谁呀?
2. 您是哪位?
3. 是我。
4. 那是我的朋友。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 是誰呀?
2. 您是哪位?
3. 是我。
4. 那是我的朋友。

PINYIN

1. shì shéiyā?
2. nín shì nǎ wèi ?
3. shì Wǒ .
4. nà shì wǒ de péngyou .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Who is it?

2. Who is that?

3. It's me.

4. That is a friend of mine.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
谁		shéi	who	pronoun
呀		ya	modal particle	
我	我	wǒ	I, me	pronoun
是	是	shì	to be	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
那	那	nà	that	pronoun
我的		wǒ de	my	possessive adjective
朋友	朋友	péngyǒu	friend	noun
您	您	nín	you (formal)	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我的朋友很帅。 Wǒ de péngyǒu hěn shuài. My friend is really handsome.	他是我哥哥。 Tā shì wǒ gēge. He is my older brother.

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	那是什么? Nà shì shénme? What is that?
她本来和我是朋友，直到她知道升职的是我而不是她。 tā běnlái hé wǒ shì péngyou , zhídào tā zhīdào shēngzhí de shì Wǒ ér bu shì tā . She was a friend of mine until I got the promotion instead of her.	他是我二十年的朋友了。 tā shì wǒ èrshí nián de péngyou le . He has been my friend for twenty years.
我最好的朋友和我去哪儿都在一起。 wǒ zuì hǎo de péngyou hé wǒ qù nǎr dōu zài yìqǐ . My best friend and I go everywhere together.	他是我的朋友。 Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu. He is my friend.
请问您贵姓? Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng? May I ask your surname?	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask who it is.

(Note: in Chinese, you need to use "she" or "he" instead of "that.")

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**informal**	**是谁呀?**	***shì shéiyā?***	**Who is it?**
Word 1		是	*shì*	to be
Word 2		谁	*shéi*	who

Word 3		呀	*ya*	modal particle
Phrase 2	**formal**	您是哪位?	***nín shì nǎ wèi ?***	**Who is that?**
Word 1		您	*nǐn*	you
Word 2		是	*shì*	to be
Word 3		哪位	*nǎ wèi*	who
Phrase 3	**formal**	**是我。**	***shì Wǒ .***	**It's me.**
Word 1		是	*shì*	to be
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I, me
Phrase 4	**formal**	**那是我的朋友。**	***nà shì wǒ de péngyou .***	**That is a friend of mine.**
Word 1		那	*nà*	that
Word 2		是	*shì*	to be
Word 3		我的	*wǒ de*	my
Word 4		朋友	*péngyǒu*	friend

CULTURAL INSIGHT

If someone that you didn't expect is knocking at your door in China, the common question you can ask is Shéi a? before opening the door. This means "Who is it?" in a very natural way. It can be used in all sorts of situations, but be careful with your tone. You could sound cheerful, but you could also sound rude, depending on your tone.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #14 When Are You Leaving?

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你什么时候走?
2. 您什么时候离开?
3. 我两小时之后离开。
4. 我下星期走。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你甚麼时候走?
2. 您甚麼时候離開?
3. 我兩小時之後離開。
4. 我下星期走。

PINYIN

1. nǐ shénme shíhòu zǒu ?
2. nǐn shénme shíhòu líkāi ?
3. Wǒ liǎngxiǎoshí zhīhòu líkāi .
4. Wǒ xiàxīngqī zǒu .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. When are you leaving?

2. When are you leaving?

3. I leave in two hours.

4. I leave next week.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
什么		shénme	what	pronoun
时候	时候	shíhòu	time	noun
离开		líkāi	to leave	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
走		zǒu	to go	verb
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
两小时		liǎngxiǎoshí	two hours	time word
之后		zhīhòu	after	noun
下	下	xià	down, next, bottom	preposition, adjective
星期	星期	xīngqī	week	time word

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.
我的生日是在下周。 wǒ de shēngrì shì zài xià zhōu . My birthday is on the next week.	下一站是南京路。 Xià yí zhàn shì Nánjīng lù. Next stop is Nanjing Road.

这个星期你有什么计划?
Zhè gè xīngqī nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà?

What plans do you have this week?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask when someone is leaving.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你什么时候走?**	***nǐ shénme shíhòu zǒu ?***	**When are you leaving?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		什么	*shénme*	what
Word 3		时候	*shíhòu*	time
Word 4		走	*zǒu*	to go
Phrase 2	**formal**	**您什么时候离开?**	***nǐn shénme shíhòu líkāi ?***	**When are you leaving?**
Word 1		您	*nǐn*	you
Word 2		什么	*shénme*	what

Word 3		时候	*shíhòu*	time
Word 4		离开	*líkāi*	to leave
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我两小时之后离开。**	***Wǒ liǎngxiǎoshí zhīhòu líkāi .***	**I leave in two hours.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		两小时	*liǎngxiǎoshí*	two hours
Word 3		之后	*zhīhòu*	after
Word 4		离开	*líkāi*	to leave
Phrase 4	**informal**	**我下星期走。**	***Wǒ xiàxīngqī zǒu .***	**I leave next week.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		下	*xià*	next
Word 3		星期	*xīngqī*	week
Word 4		走	*zǒu*	to go

CULTURAL INSIGHT

We know the word “when” can be translated in many ways. But the basic translation shénme shíhòu is very important. It’s a useful phrase that can be used in all the situations we’ve talked about. Although sometimes it may cause misunderstandings, if you’re careful with it, you should be able to get the answer you want.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #15 Where Are You Going?

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
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4 Grammar
5 Cultural Insight

#15

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你上哪儿去?
2. 您要去哪里?
3. 我正要去超市。
4. 我正要去工作。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你上哪兒去?
2. 您要去哪裡?
3. 我正要去超市。
4. 我正要去工作。

PINYIN

1. nǐ shàng nǎr qù ?
2. nǐn yào qù nǎlǐ ?
3. Wǒ zhèng yào qù chāoshì .
4. Wǒ zhèng yào qù gōngzuò .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Where are you going?

2. Where are you going?

3. I'm going to the supermarket.

4. I'm going to work.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
上		shàng	face on	adverb
哪儿		nǎr	where	pronoun
要	要	yào	to be going to, have to	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
去	去	qù	to go	verb
哪里		nǎlǐ	where	pronoun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
正		zhèng	just	adverb
超市	超市	chāoshì	supermarket	noun
工作	工作	gōngzuò	work	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

明天我们要去杭州。 Míngtiān wǒmen yào qù Hángzhōu. Tomorrow, we are going to Hangzhou.	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?
下周末谁去海边? xià zhōumò shéi qù hǎibiān ? Who is going to the beach next weekend?	我去了动物医院。 Wǒ qù le dòngwù yīyuàn. I went to the animal hospital.
我去公园。 Wǒ qù gōngyuán. I'm going to the park.	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.
尽管没有多少顾客，这家超市一天24小时都营业。 jǐnguǎn méiyǒu duōshao gùkè, zhè jiā chāoshì yītiān èrshísì xiǎoshí dōu yíngyè . Although there are hardly any customers, the supermarket is open 24 hours a day.	我去超市买东西。 Wǒ qù chāoshì mǎi dōngxi. I'm going to the store to buy things.
不行，我要去工作了。 Bù xíng, wǒ yào qù gōngzuò le. I can't. I have to go to work.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask where someone is going.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**informal**	**你上哪儿去?**	***nǐ shàng nǎr qù ?***	**Where are you going?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		上	*shàng*	face on

Word 3		哪儿	*nǎr*	where
Word 4		去	*qù*	to go
Phrase 2	**formal**	**您要去哪里？**	***nǐn yào qù nǎlǐ ?***	**Where are you going?**
Word 1		您	*nǐn*	you
Word 2		要	*yào*	to be going to
Word 3		去	*qù*	to go
Word 4		哪里	*nǎlǐ*	where
Phrase 3	**informal**	**我正要去超市。**	***Wǒ zhèng yào qù chāoshì .***	**I'm going to the supermarket.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		正	*zhèng*	just
Word 3		要	*yào*	to be going to
Word 4		去	*qù*	to go
Word 5		超市	*chāoshì*	supermarket
Phrase 4	**informal**	**我正要去工作。**	***Wǒ zhèng yào qù gōngzuò .***	**I'm going to work.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		正	*zhèng*	just
Word 3		要	*yào*	to be going to
Word 4		去	*qù*	to go

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Nǎlǐ can be replaced by nǎr or nǎ almost all the time in daily conversations. But in the sentence *Nǐ shì nǎlǐ rén*? you can say *Nǐ shì nǎr rén*? but not *Nǐ shì nǎ rén*? The listener might understand what you're trying to say, but it's not good Chinese.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #16 Asking Directions

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 车站在哪里?
2. 直走。
3. 右转。
4. 左转。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 車站在哪裡?
2. 直走。
3. 右轉。
4. 左轉。

PINYIN

1. chēzhàn zài nǎlǐ ?
2. zhí zǒu .
3. yòu zhuǎn .
4. zuǒzhuǎn .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Where is the station?

2. Go straight.

3. Turn right.

4. Turn left.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
在	在	zài	at, in	preposition
哪里		nǎlǐ	where	pronoun
右	右	yòu	right	noun
车站		chēzhàn	station	noun
直	直	zhí	straight	adverb/ adjective, adv
左	左	zuǒ	left	noun
走。		zǒu	to walk	verb
转		zhuǎn	to turn	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

靠右边停。 Kào yòubiān tíng. Stop on the right.	这条路一直走。 Zhè tiáo lù yìzhí zǒu. Go straight down this road.

往前走。 Wǎng qián zǒu. Go straight.	我家在左边。 Wǒ jiā zài zuǒbiān. My house is on the left.

如果在这里左转，会走到死角。
rúguǒ zài zhèlǐ zuǒ zhuǎn , huì zǒudàosǐjiǎo.

If you turn left here, you will come to a dead end.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and understend basic directions.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**车站在哪里？**	***chēzhàn zài nǎlǐ ?***	**Where is the station?**
Word 1		车站	*chēzhàn*	station
Word 2		在	*zài*	in
Word 3		哪里	*nǎlǐ*	where
Phrase 2	**formal**	**直走。**	***zhí zǒu .***	**Go straight.**
Word 1		直	*zhí*	straight
Word 2		走。	*zǒu*	to walk
Phrase 3	**formal**	**右转。**	***yòu zhuǎn .***	**Turn right.**
Word 1		右	*yòu*	right
Word 2		转	*zhuǎn*	to turn
Phrase 4	**formal**	**左转。**	***zuǒzhuǎn .***	**Turn left.**

Word 1		左	*zuǒ*	left
Word 2		转	*zhuǎn*	to turn

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Tiananmen Square is one of the most recognizable landmarks in all of China. It sits at the center of Beijing, directly across from the Forbidden City. Tiananmen Square is the largest city square in the world and measures 440,000 square meters. Close to the center of the square is Mao Zedong's mausoleum, with The Monument to the People's Heroes located in front. If you have a plan to visit Beijing, this should be on your list of places to visit.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #17 Why?

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你为什么迟到?
2. 我没赶上火车。
3. 你为什么那么早走?
4. 为了赶火车。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你為甚麼遲到?
2. 我沒趕上火車。
3. 你為甚麼那麼早走?
4. 為了趕火車。

PINYIN

1. nǐ wèishénme chídào ?
2. Wǒ méi gǎnshàng huǒchē .
3. nǐ wèishénme nàme zǎo zǒu ?
4. wèile gǎn huǒchē .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Why are you late?

2. I missed the train.

3. Why do you leave so early?

4. Not to miss the train.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
赶		gǎn	catch up	verb
为了		wèile	for	preposition
走		zǒu	to leave	verb
为什么		wèishénme	why	pronoun
迟到		chídào	be late	verb
没	沒	méi	not (have)	adverb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
赶上		gǎnshàng	catch up	verb
火车		huǒchē	train	noun
那么		nàme	so	adverb
早	早	zǎo	early	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.

你吃早饭了吗?
nǐ chī zǎo fàn le ma ?

Have you eaten breakfast?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer why.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**你为什么迟到?**	***nǐ wèishénme chídào ?***	**Why are you late?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		为什么	*wèishénme*	why
Word 3		迟到	*chídào*	be late
Phrase 2	**formal**	**我没赶上火车。**	***Wǒ méi gǎnshàng huǒchē .***	**I missed the train.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		没	*méi*	not
Word 3		赶上	*gǎnshàng*	catch up
Word 4		火车	*huǒchē*	train

Phrase 3	**formal**	**你为什么那么早走?**	***nǐ wèishénme nàme zǎo zǒu ?***	**Why do you leave so early?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		为什么	*wèishénme*	why
Word 3		那么	*nàme*	so
Word 4		早	*zǎo*	early
Word 5		走	*zǒu*	to leave
Phrase 4	**formal**	**为了赶火车。**	***wèile gǎn huǒchē .***	**Not to miss the train.**
Word 1		为了	*wèile*	for
Word 2		赶	*gǎn*	catch up
Word 3		火车	*huǒchē*	train

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Because we've learned how to say both "why" and "not" in Chinese, you might think you know how to say "Why not?" as well, right? Well, technically it can be *Wèishénme bù?* But that's actually not natural Chinese. Although it makes sense, people don't usually say it, and will say something different depending on the situation. So just remember to be careful about using it!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #18 Possession

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#18

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 有笔吗?
2. 你有笔吗?
3. 有啊。
4. 有，给你。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 有筆嗎?
2. 你有筆嗎?
3. 有啊。
4. 有，給你。

PINYIN

1. yǒu bǐ ma ?
2. nǐ yǒu bǐ ma ?
3. yǒu ā .
4. yǒu , gěi nǐ .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Do you have a pen?

2. Do you have a pen?

3. Yes, I have.

4. Yes, here you are.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
给		gěi	to give	verb
笔		bǐ	pen	noun
吗		ma	question marker	particle
有	有	yǒu	to have	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
啊	啊	a	mood particle	mood particle

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我没有钱。 Wǒ méiyǒu qián . I have no money.	他们院子里有太多垃圾了。 tāmen yuànzi lǐ yǒu tài duō lājī le . They have too much garbage in their garden.
这儿有图书馆吗? Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Is there a library around here?	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?

哇，好多事情啊。
Wa, hǎo duō shìqíng a.

Wow, so many things!

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to talk about possession.

	Register	Thai	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**informal**	**有笔吗？**	***yǒu bǐ ma ?***	**Do you have a pen?**
Word 1		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 2		笔	*bǐ*	pen
Word 3		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你有笔吗？**	***nǐ yǒu bǐ ma ?***	**Do you have a pen?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 3		笔	*bǐ*	pen
Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**informal**	**有啊。**	***yǒu ā .***	**Yes, I have.**
Word 1		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 2		啊	*a*	mood particle

Phrase 4	**formal**	**有，给你。**	***yǒu , gěi nǐ .***	**Yes, here you are.**
Word 1		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 2		给	*gěi*	to give
Word 3		你	*nǐ*	you

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Although *Nǐ yǒu qìchē ma*? and *Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qìchē*? both mean “do you have a car?”, *Nǐ yǒu qìchē ma*? is a little more formal than *Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qìchē*? When you say *Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu qìchē*?, you should be be careful about your tone, or you might sound rude.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #19 Going Without

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#19

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我没有笔。
2. 我没有时间。
3. 我不知道。
4. 我不明白。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我沒有筆。
2. 我沒有時間。
3. 我不知道。
4. 我不明白。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ méiyǒu bǐ .
2. Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān .
3. Wǒ bù zhīdào .
4. Wǒ bù míngbai.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. I don't have a pen.

2. I don't have time.

3. I don't know.

4. I don't understand.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
没有		méiyǒu	don't have	verb
笔		bǐ	pen	noun
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
时间		shíjiān	time	noun
不		bù	do not	adverb
知道	知道	zhīdào	to know, know	verb
明白	明白	míngbai	understand	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	也许我们永远不会知道这个习惯是来源于哪里。 yěxǔ wǒmen yǒngyuǎn búhuì zhīdào zhège xíguàn shì láiyuán yú nǎlǐ . We will probably never know the origins of this habit.

我知道问题的答案。 Wǒ zhīdào wèntí de dáàn . I know the answer to the question.	你知道他是谁吗? Nǐ zhīdào tā shì shéi ma? Do you know who he is?

小学生明白了问题。
xiǎoxuéshēng míngbai le wèntí.

The elementary school students understood the problem.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to state essential negative statements.

	Register	**Thai**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**我没有笔。**	***Wǒ méiyǒu bǐ .***	**I don't have a pen.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		没有	*méiyǒu*	don't have
Word 3		笔	*bǐ*	pen
Phrase 2	**formal**	**我没有时间。**	***Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān .***	**I don't have time.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		没有	*méiyǒu*	don't have
Word 3		时间	*shíjiān*	time
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我不知道。**	***Wǒ bù zhīdào .***	**I don't know.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		不	*bù*	do not

Word 3		知道	*zhīdào*	know
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我不明白。**	***Wǒ bù míngbai.***	**I don't understand.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		不	*bù*	do not
Word 3		明白	*míngbái*	understand

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do you know how to say “Are you a student?” in Chinese? There are two ways. One is *Nǐ shì xuésheng ma*? and the other is *Nǐ shì bù shì xuésheng*? And the rule is the same. *Nǐ shì xuésheng ma*? is a little formal, so use this one when you are in a formal situation.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #20 Talking about Your Likes

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 你喜欢巧克力吗?
2. 你喜欢糖果吗?
3. 喜欢。
4. 是的，我喜欢。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你喜歡巧克力嗎?
2. 你喜歡糖果嗎?
3. 喜歡。
4. 是的，我喜歡。

PINYIN

1. nǐ xǐhuān qiǎokèlì ma ?
2. nǐ xǐhuān tángguǒ ma ?
3. xǐhuān.
4. shì de , Wǒ xǐhuān .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Do you like chocolate?

2. Do you like sweets?

3. Like it.

4. Yes, I like them.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
是的		shì de	yes	adverb
喜欢		xǐhuān	to like	verb
巧克力	巧克力	qiǎokèlì	chocolate	noun
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
吗		ma	question marker	particle
糖果	糖果	tángguǒ	candy	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

吃巧克力会发胖，但是我还是很爱吃。
chī qiǎokèlì huì fàpàng, dànshì Wǒ hái shì hěn ài chī .

Chocolate makes me fat, but I still love it.

孩子们喜欢吃巧克力。
Háizǐmen xǐhuan chī qiǎokèlì.

Children like to eat chocolate.

是你吗?
Shì nǐ ma?

Is it you?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask and answer affirmatively to the question.

	Register	Thai	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**你喜欢巧克力吗？**	***nǐ xǐhuān qiǎokèlì ma ?***	**Do you like chocolate?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like
Word 3		巧克力	*qiǎokèlì*	chocolate
Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你喜欢糖果吗？**	***nǐ xǐhuān tángguǒ ma ?***	**Do you like sweets?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like
Word 3		糖果	*tángguǒ*	candy
Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**informal**	**喜欢。**	***xǐhuān.***	**Like it.**
Word 1		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like
Phrase 4	**formal**	**是的，我喜欢。**	***shì de , Wǒ xǐhuān .***	**Yes, I like them.**
Word 1		是的	*shì de*	yes
Word 2		我	*wǒ*	I

Word 3		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In Chinese, if you really want to insist on the fact that you love something but in an informal way, you can use the adverbs *hěn* or *fēicháng* which mean “very much”, to modify the word *xǐhuān*. You will certainly hear *Wǒ hěn xǐhuān jiàqī* or *Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuān jiàqī*! This means "I really like holidays!" It’s stronger than *xǐhuān* but weaker than *ài*.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #21 Talking about Your Dislikes

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#21

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我不喜欢这个。
2. 我不喜欢等。
3. 我讨厌这个。
4. 我讨厌等。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我不喜歡這個。
2. 我不喜歡等。
3. 我討厭這個。
4. 我討厭等。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ bù xǐhuān zhège .
2. Wǒ bù xǐhuān děng .
3. Wǒ tǎoyàn zhège .
4. Wǒ tǎoyàn děng .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. I don't like this.

2. I don't like waiting.

3. I hate this.

4. I hate waiting.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
讨厌		tǎo yàn	to dislike	verb
不		bù	do not	adverb
喜欢		xǐhuān	to like	verb
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
这个		zhège	this	pronoun
等	等	děng	to wait	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	你能再等两天吗？收据我很快就会准备好的。 nǐ néng zài děng liǎng tiān ma ? shōujù wǒ hěn kuài jiù huì zhǔnbèi hǎo de . Can you wait for your invoice a couple of days more? I have it almost ready.

我不喜欢等。 wǒ bù xǐhuān děng . I don't like waiting.	你每次都让我等好几个小时! nǐ měicì dōu ràng wǒ děng hǎojǐ ge xiǎoshí ! Every time you made me wait for hours!

你等我一下。
Nǐ děng wǒ yíxià.

Wait for me a moment.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to say that you don't like something.

	Register	**Thai**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**我不喜欢这个。**	***Wǒ bù xǐhuān zhège .***	**I don't like this.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		不	*bù*	do not
Word 3		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like
Word 4		这个	*zhège*	this
Phrase 2	**formal**	**我不喜欢等。**	***Wǒ bù xǐhuān děng .***	**I don't like waiting.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		不	*bù*	do not
Word 3		喜欢	*xǐhuān*	to like
Word 4		等	*děng*	to wait

Phrase 3	**formal**	**我讨厌这个。**	***Wǒ tǎoyàn zhège .***	**I hate this.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		讨厌	*tǎo yàn*	to dislike
Word 3		这个	*zhège*	this
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我讨厌等。**	***Wǒ tǎoyàn děng .***	**I hate waiting.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		讨厌	*tǎo yàn*	to dislike
Word 3		等	*děng*	to wait

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When a “what” question can be answered with numbers, you can use another word, *jǐ*, instead of *shénme*. As in "What number are you?" In this case, you should say *Nǐ shì jǐ hào*?

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #22 Ordering at a Restaurant

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#22

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我能看一下菜单吗?
2. 你有什么推荐的吗?
3. 我要咖啡。
4. 我要一杯咖啡。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我能看一下菜單嗎?
2. 你有甚麼推薦的嗎?
3. 我要咖啡。
4. 我要一杯咖啡。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ néng kàn yíxià càidān ma ?
2. nǐ yǒu shénme tuījiàn de ma ?
3. Wǒ yào kāfēi .
4. Wǒ yào yì bēi kāfēi .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Can I see the menu?

2. What do you recommend?

3. A coffee for me.

4. I would like a coffee.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
能		néng	can	verb
看一下		kàn yíxià	to have a look	verb
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
菜单		càidān	menu	noun
吗		ma	question marker	particle
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
有	有	yǒu	to have	verb
什么		shénme	what	pronoun
推荐的		tuījiàn de	things to recommend	noun
要	要	yào	to want	verb
咖啡	咖啡	kāfēi	coffee	noun
一	一	yī	one	number
杯	杯	bēi	cup	measure word

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?
我没有钱。 Wǒ méiyǒu qián . I have no money.	他们院子里有太多垃圾了。 tāmen yuànzi lǐ yǒu tài duō lājī le . They have too much garbage in their garden.
这儿有图书馆吗? Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Is there a library around here?	他要一张纸。 Tā yào yì zhāng zhǐ. He wants a piece of paper.
我每天都要喝咖啡。 Wǒ měi tiān dōu yào hē kāfēi . I have to drink coffee everyday.	我要喝咖啡。 Wǒ yào hē kāfēi. I want to drink coffee.
他给我一本书。 Tā gěi wǒ yī běn shū. He gave me a book.	我想喝一杯咖啡。 Wǒ xiǎng hē yī bēi kāfēi. I want to drink a cup of coffee.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to order at a restaurant or coffee shop.

	Register	**Thai**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**我能看一下菜单吗?**	***Wǒ néng kàn yíxià càidān ma ?***	**Can I see the menu?**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		能	*néng*	can

Word 3		看一下	*kàn yíxià*	to have a look
Word 4		菜单	*càidān*	menu
Word 5		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**formal**	**你有什么推荐的吗？**	***nǐ yǒu shénme tuījiàn de ma ?***	**What do you recommend?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 3		什么	*shénme*	what
Word 4		推荐的	*tuījiàn de*	things to recommend
Word 5		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我要咖啡。**	***Wǒ yào kāfēi .***	**A coffee for me.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		要	*yào*	to want
Word 3		咖啡	*kāfēi*	coffee
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我要一杯咖啡。**	***Wǒ yào yì bēi kāfēi .***	**I would like a coffee.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		要	*yào*	to want
Word 3		一	*yì*	one

Word 4		杯	*bēi*	cup

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Do you know how to get a waiter or waitress's attention in China? It's simple. Most times, to get service in a restaurant, just yell 服务员 (*fúwùyuán*) to call them over to your table for service. Don't be shy!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #23 Asking for the Bill

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 可以给我账单吗?
2. 在哪儿结账?
3. 不好意思，你找错钱了。
4. 不用找了。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 可以給我賬單嗎?
2. 在哪兒結賬?
3. 不好意思，你找錯錢了。
4. 不用找了

PINYIN

1. kěyǐ gěi wǒ zhàngdān ma ?
2. zài nǎr jiézhàng ?
3. bùhǎoyìsi , nǐ zhǎo cuò qián le .
4. búyòng zhǎo le.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Can you bring the bill, please?

2. Where can I pay the bill?

3. Excuse me, the change is wrong.

4. Keep the change.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
账单	賬單	zhàngdān	the check	noun
帮	幫	bāng	to help	verb
吗		ma	question marker	particle
可以	可以	kěyǐ	can	verb
结账		jiézhàng	to check	verb
在	在	zài	at, in	preposition
哪儿		nǎr	where	pronoun
结账		jiézhàng	check	verb
不好意思	不好意思	bùhǎo yìsi	excuse me	phrase, expression
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
找错		zhǎo cuò	wrong	phrase
了		le	particle	particle
不用		búyòng	no need to	phrase

找	找	zhǎo	to give change	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

你可以帮我吗? Nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ ma? Can you help me?	你可以叫我丽丽。 Nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ Lìli. You can call me Lili.
不好意思，你见过我的狗吗? Bùhǎoyìsi , nǐ jiànguò wǒ de gǒu ma ? Excuse me, have you seen my dog?	不好意思，请再说一遍，好吗? Bùhǎoyìsi, qǐng zài shuō yī biàn, hǎo ma? Excuse me, please say that again, okay?
是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	这是找你的钱。 Zhè shì zhǎo nǐ de qián. This is your change.

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to ask for the bill and check the change.

	Register	**Chinese**	***Romanization***	**English**
Phrase 1	**formal**	**可以给我账单吗?**	***kěyǐ gěi wǒ zhàngdān ma ?***	**Can you bring the bill, please?**
Word 1		可以	*kěyǐ*	can
Word 2		给我	*gěi wǒ*	to give me
Word 3		账	*zhàngdān*	to check
Word 4		吗	*ma*	question marker

Phrase 2	**formal**	**在哪儿结账？**	***zài nǎr jiézhàng ?***	**Where can I pay the bill?**
Word 1		在	*zài*	in
Word 2		哪儿	*nǎr*	where
Word 3		结账	*jiézhàng*	check
Phrase 3	**formal**	**不好意思，你找错钱了。**	***bùhǎoyìsi , nǐ zhǎo cuò qián le .***	**Excuse me, the change is wrong.**
Word 1		不好意思	*bùhǎoyìsi*	excuse me
Word 2		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 3		找错	*zhǎo cuò*	wrong
Word 4		钱	*qián*	money
Word 5		了	*le*	particle
Phrase 4	**formal**	**不用找了。**	***búyòng zhǎo le.***	**Keep the change.**
Word 1		不用	*búyòng*	no need to
Word 2		找	*zhǎo*	to give change
Word 3		了	*le*	particle

CULTURAL INSIGHT

In the Chinese currency, the 100 RMB note is the highest denomination. The one problem with these little pink notes is having enough change to pay for cheap items. A cash register can run out of small bills relatively quickly with a quick succession of 100 RMB notes. Having small change available is crucial, especially when riding in taxis where they may not have

small change. You may find yourself stranded on the roadside with an angry taxi driver waiting for you to get change!

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #24 Offering an Invitation

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#24

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 周五晚上有什么计划吗?
2. 星期五晚有计划吗?
3. 我准备去看电影。
4. 你来吗?

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 周五晚上有甚麼計劃嗎?
2. 星期五晚有計劃嗎?
3. 我準備去看電影。
4. 你來嗎?

PINYIN

1. zhōuwǔ wǎnshàng yǒu shénme jìhuà ma ?
2. Xīngqīwǔ wǎn yǒujìhuà ma ?
3. Wǒ zhǔnbèi qù kàn diànyǐng .
4. nǐ lái ma ?

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Do you have plans on Friday night?

2. Do you have plans on Friday night?

3. I'm going to the movies.

4. Will you join?

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
来		lái	to come	verb
晚上	晚上	wǎnshàng	evening	noun
有什么		yǒu shénme	have what	phrase
吗		ma	question marker	particle
周五		zhōuwǔ	Friday	noun
计划		jìhuà	plan	noun
星期五	星期五	xīngqīwǔ	Friday	noun
晚		wǎn	night	adjective
有		yǒu	to have	verb
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
准备		zhǔnbèi	to prepare	verb
去	去	qù	to go	verb
看	看	kàn	to watch	verb

电影		diànyǐng	movie	noun
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我们经常在夏日温暖的晚上打牌。 Wǒmen jīngcháng zài xiàrì wēnnuǎn de wǎnshàng dǎpái . We often play cards on a warm summer evening.	网球场晚上也开。 Wǎngqiúcháng wǎnshàng yě kāi. The tennis court is open in the evening, too.
我们今天晚上去看电影。 Wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshàng qù kān diànyǐng. Tonight we are going to see a movie.	我星期五休息。 Wǒ xīngqīwǔ xiūxi. I have Friday off.
我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.	下周末谁去海边? xià zhōumò shéi qù hǎibiān ? Who is going to the beach next weekend?
我去了动物医院。 Wǒ qù le dòngwù yīyuàn. I went to the animal hospital.	我去公园。 Wǒ qù gōngyuán. I'm going to the park.
我经常看这个电视节目。 wǒ jīngcháng kàn zhège diànshì jiémù . I always watch this TV show.	我平时不看体育比赛的，不过昨晚我破例了。 Wǒ píngshí bú kàn tǐyù bǐsài de, búguò zuówǎn wǒ pòlì le . Usually, I don't watch any sports but I made an exception yesterday.
来酒吧看球。 Lái jiǔbā kàn qiú. Come to the bar and watch the game.	今天的电影很好看。 Jīntiān de diànyǐng hěn hǎokàn. Today's movie looked really good.

是你吗?
Shì nǐ ma?

Is it you?

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to invite someone out.

	Register	Chinese	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**周五晚上有什么计划吗?**	***zhōuwǔ wǎnshàng yǒu shénme jìhuà ma ?***	**Do you have plans on Friday night?**
Word 1		周五	*zhōuwǔ*	Friday
Word 2		晚上	*wǎnshàng*	evening
Word 3		有什么	*yǒu shénme*	have what
Word 4		计划	*jìhuà*	plan
Word 5		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 2	**informal**	**星期五晚有计划吗?**	***Xīngqīwǔ wǎn yǒujìhuà ma ?***	**Do you have plans on Friday night?**
Word 1		星期五	*xīngqīwǔ*	Friday
Word 2		晚	*wǎn*	night
Word 3		有	*yǒu*	to have
Word 4		计划	*jìhuà*	plan

Word 5		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 3	**formal**	**我准备去看电影。**	***Wǒ zhǔnbèi qù kàn diànyǐng .***	**I'm going to the movies.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		准备	*zhǔnbèi*	to prepare
Word 3		去	*qù*	to go
Word 4		看	*kàn*	to watch
Word 5		电影	*diànyǐng*	movie
Phrase 4	**informal**	**你来吗？**	***nǐ lái ma ?***	**Will you join?**
Word 1		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 2		来	*lái*	to come
Word 3		吗	*ma*	question marker

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Imagine somebody has knocked at your door, and you want him or her to come in. You can say jìn lai. But this is a very informal way of addressing someone and you should be careful with your tone, because sometimes it could sound like an order. If you want to invite someone in more formally, you can say *qǐng jìn*. Literally, this means “please come in”, but here we don’t need to say *lái* at the end.

LESSON NOTES

3-Minute Chinese S1 #25 On the Phone

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#25

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 喂，你好。
2. 我是李琳。
3. 王强在吗?
4. 我等一下再打。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 喂，你好。
2. 我是李琳。
3. 王強在嗎?
4. 我等一下再打。

PINYIN

1. wéi , nǐhǎo .
2. Wǒ shì Lǐ Lín .
3. Wáng Qiáng zài ma ?
4. Wǒ děng yí xià zài dǎ .

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Hello. (answering)

2. This is Li Lin.

3. May I talk to [name]?

4. I'll call again later.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
打		dǎ	call	verb
你	你	nǐ	you	pronoun
好	好	hǎo	good	adjective
喂	喂	wéi	hello (answering telephone)	expression
我	我	wǒ	I	pronoun
是	是	shì	to be	verb
李琳。		Lǐ Lín	Li Lin	proper noun
王强		Wáng Qiáng	Wang Qiang	proper noun
在	在	zài	at, in	preposition
吗		ma	question marker	particle
等一下		děng yí xià	wait a moment	phrase
再	再	zài	again	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

是你吗? Shì nǐ ma? Is it you?	我感觉很好。 wǒ gǎnjué hěn hǎo . I feel good.
他真的是个很好的人。善良又大方。 tā zhēnde shì gè hěn hǎo de rén . shànliáng yòu dàfāng . He is a really good person, kind and generous.	加州很好。 Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. California is very nice.
喂! 你找谁? Wéi! Nǐ zhǎo shéi? Hello! Who are you looking for?	我叫王林。 Wǒ jiào Wáng Lín. I am called Wang Lin.
他是我哥哥。 Tā shì wǒ gēge. He is my older brother.	你能再说一遍吗? nǐ néng zài shuō yí biàn ma ? Could you say that again?
再做一遍吧。 Zài zuò yí biàn ba. Do it again.	

GRAMMAR

In this lesson you will learn how to understand the basic vocabulary on the phone.

	Register	Thai	*Romanization*	English
Phrase 1	**formal**	**喂，你好。**	***wéi , nǐhǎo .***	**Hello. (answering)**

Word 1		喂	*wéi*	hello (answering telephone)
Word 2		你	*nǐ*	you
Word 3		好	*hǎo*	good
Phrase 2	**formal**	**我是李琳。**	***Wǒ shì Lǐ Lín .***	**This is Li Lin.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		是	*shì*	to be
Word 3		李琳。	*Lǐ Lín*	Li Lin
Phrase 3	**informal**	**王强在吗？**	***Wáng Qiáng zài ma ?***	**May I talk to [name]?**
Word 1		王强	*Wáng Qiáng*	Wang Qiang
Word 2		在	*zài*	in
Word 3		吗	*ma*	question marker
Phrase 4	**formal**	**我等一下再打。**	***Wǒ děng yí xià zài dǎ .***	**I'll call again later.**
Word 1		我	*wǒ*	I
Word 2		等一下	*děng yí xià*	wait a moment
Word 3		再	*zài*	again
Word 4		打	*dǎ*	call

CULTURAL INSIGHT

While long-distance domestic telephone calls are pretty cheap in China, international telephone calls are very expensive. Get around the high charges by looking for international IP telephone cards. These require you to dial a 5-digit number and enter a keycode before dialing your destination number, but will cut your per-minute charges. That will make your call home more than affordable!

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LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #1 In the Morning

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2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

1

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我早上7点起床。
2. 我关掉闹钟。
3. 我下床。
4. 我洗脸。
5. 我把牙膏挤到牙刷上。
6. 我刷牙。
7. 我冲马桶。
8. 我打开电视。
9. 我看新闻。
10. 我穿衣服。
11. 我泡咖啡。
12. 我吃早餐。
13. 我倒垃圾。
14. 我遛狗。
15. 我喂猫。
16. 我和孩子们讨论。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我和家人交谈。

18. 我锁门。

19. 我等电梯。

20. 我避开邻居。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我早上7點起床。

2. 我關掉鬧鐘。

3. 我下床。

4. 我洗臉。

5. 我把牙膏擠到牙刷上。

6. 我刷牙。

7. 我衝馬桶。

8. 我打開電視。

9. 我看新聞。

10. 我穿衣服。

11. 我泡咖啡。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我吃早餐。

13. 我倒垃圾。

14. 我遛狗。

15. 我餵貓。

16. 我和孩子們討論。

17. 我和家人交談。

18. 我鎖門。

19. 我等電梯。

20. 我避開鄰居。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ zǎoshang 7 diǎn qǐchuáng.

2. Wǒ guān diào nàozhōng.

3. Wǒ xià chuáng.

4. Wǒ xǐliǎn.

5. Wǒ bǎ yágāo jǐ dào yáshuā shàng.

6. Wǒ shuāyá.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ chōng mǎtǒng.

8. Wǒ dǎkāi diànshì.

9. Wǒ kàn xīnwén.

10. Wǒ chuān yīfú.

11. Wǒ pào kāfēi.

12. Wǒ chī zǎocān.

13. Wǒ dào lèsè.

14. Wǒ liú gǒu.

15. Wǒ wèi māo.

16. Wǒ hé háizimen tǎolùn.

17. Wǒ hé jiārén jiāotán.

18. Wǒ suǒ mén.

19. Wǒ děng diàntī.

20. Wǒ bì kāi línjū.

ENGLISH

1. I wake up at 7 a.m.

CONT'D OVER

2. I turn off my alarm.

3. I get out of bed.

4. I wash my face.

5. I put toothpaste on my toothbrush.

6. I brush my teeth.

7. I flush the toilet.

8. I turn on the TV.

9. I watch the news.

10. I put on my clothes.

11. I make coffee.

12. I eat breakfast.

13. I take out the trash.

14. I walk the dog.

15. I feed the cat.

16. I argue with the kids.

17. I talk to my family.

CONT'D OVER

18. I lock the door.

19. I wait for the elevator.

20. I avoid the neighbor.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
起床	起床	qǐchuáng	wake up	verb
闹钟	鬧鐘	nàozhōng	alarm	noun
床	床	chuáng	bed	noun
牙刷	牙刷	yáshuā	toothbrush	noun
咖啡	咖啡	kāfēi	coffee	noun
衣服	衣服	yīfu	clothes	noun
牙齿	牙齒	yáchǐ	teeth	noun
早餐	早餐	zǎocān	breakfast	noun
垃圾	垃圾	lèsè	trash	noun
狗	狗	gǒu	dog	noun
孩子	孩子	háizi	kid	noun
家人	家人	jiārén	family	noun
电梯	電梯	diàntī	elevator	noun
脸	臉	liǎn	face	noun
马桶	馬桶	mǎtǒng	toilet	noun
电视	電視	diànshì	TV	noun
新闻	新聞	xīnwén	news	noun
猫	貓	māo	cat	noun
门	門	mén	door	noun

邻居	鄰居	línjū	neighbor	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我买了个新床。 wǒ mǎi le ge xīn chuáng . I bought a new bed.	我昨天晚上9点就上床睡觉了。 Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang jiǔ diǎn jiù shàng chuáng shuìjiào le. Last night I went to bed at nine o'clock.
我需要一把牙刷。 Wǒ xūyào yì bǎ yáshuā. I need a toothbrush.	我每天都要喝咖啡。 Wǒ měi tiān dōu yào hē kāfēi . I have to drink coffee everyday.
我要喝咖啡。 Wǒ yào hē kāfēi. I want to drink coffee.	我喜欢买衣服。 wǒ xǐhuān mǎi yīfu . I love shopping for clothes.
我觉得衣橱里的衣服你都穿不下了。 wǒ juéde yīchú lǐ de yīfu nǐ dōu chuānbuxià le . I don't think you can fit more clothes in that closet.	情侣买了衣服。 Qínglǚ mǎile yīfu. The couple bought clothes.
你早餐吃了什么? nǐ zǎocān chī le shénme ? What did you have for breakfast?	我每天的早餐除了是麦片还是麦片. wǒ měi tiān de zǎocān chúle shì màipiàn hái shì màipiàn . My breakfast every day is cereal and cereal.
她早餐吃了一个香蕉。 Tā zǎo cān chī le yí gè xiāng jiāo. She had a banana for her breakfast.	我的狗很听话。 Wǒ de gǒu hěn tīng huà. My dog is very obedient.

马桶坏了。 Mǎtǒng huài le. The toilet is broken.	我跟你说话的时候请把电视关了。 Wǒ gēn nǐ shuōhuà de shíhòu qǐng bǎ diànshì guānle . Please switch off the TV while I am talking to you.
网上没有新闻。 Wǎngshàng méiyǒu xīnwén。 There is no news online.	这只猫是黑色的。 Zhè zhǐ māo shì hēisè de。 This cat is black.
开门。 Kāi mén. Open the door.	邻居的猫很可爱。 Lín jū de māo hěn kě ài 。 The neighbor's cat is very cute.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #2 Commuting to Work

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2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我拥抱我的孩子们。
2. 我去上班。
3. 我步行去公交车站。
4. 我过马路。
5. 我买一张票。
6. 我走上楼梯。
7. 我赶去乘公共汽车。
8. 我把票拿给公交车司机看。
9. 我用智能手机听音乐。
10. 我打个小瞌睡。
11. 我把座位让给一位年长女性。
12. 我看手表确认时间。
13. 我看手机确认交通。
14. 我打一个电话。
15. 我碰到堵车。
16. 我在手机上看新闻。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我骑自行车。

18. 我买零食，工作的时候吃。

19. 我进入大楼。

20. 我跳上自动扶梯。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我擁抱我的孩子們。

2. 我去上班。

3. 我步行去公交車站。

4. 我過馬路。

5. 我買一張票。

6. 我走上樓梯。

7. 我趕去乘公共汽車。

8. 我把票拿給公交車司機看。

9. 我用智能手機聽音樂。

10. 我打個小瞌睡。

11. 我把座位讓給一位年長女性。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我看手錶確認時間。

13. 我看手機確認交通。

14. 我打一個電話。

15. 我碰到堵車。

16. 我在手機上看新聞。

17. 我騎自行車。

18. 我買零食，工作的時候吃。

19. 我進入大樓。

20. 我跳上自動扶梯。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ yǒngbào wǒ de háizimen.

2. Wǒ qù shàngbān.

3. Wǒ bùxíng qù gōngjiāo chē zhàn.

4. Wǒguò mǎlù.

5. Wǒ mǎi yī zhāng piào.

6. Wǒ zǒu shàng lóutī.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ gǎn qù chéng gōnggòng qìchē.

8. Wǒ bǎ piào ná gěi gōngjiāo chē sījī kàn.

9. Wǒ yòng zhìnéng shǒujī tīng yīnyuè.

10. Wǒ dǎ gè xiǎo kēshuì.

11. Wǒ bǎ zuòwèi ràng gěi yī wèi nián cháng nǚxìng.

12. Wǒ kàn shǒubiǎo quèrèn shíjiān.

13. Wǒ kàn shǒujī quèrèn jiāotōng.

14. Wǒ dǎ yīgè diànhuà.

15. Wǒ pèng dào dǔchē.

16. Wǒ zài shǒujī shàng kàn xīnwén.

17. Wǒ qí zìxíngchē.

18. Wǒ mǎi língshí, gōngzuò de shíhòu chī.

19. Wǒ jìnrù dàlóu.

20. Wǒ tiào shàng zìdòng fútī.

ENGLISH

1. I hug my kids.

CONT'D OVER

2. I go to work.

3. I walk to the bus station.

4. I cross the street.

5. I buy a ticket.

6. I go up the stairs.

7. I rush to catch the bus.

8. I show my ticket to the bus driver.

9. I listen music on my smart phone.

10. I take a short nap.

11. I offer my seat to an older woman.

12. I check the time on my watch.

13. I check the traffic on my phone.

14. I make a phone call.

15. I get stuck in a traffic jam.

16. I read news on my phone.

17. I ride my bicycle.

CONT'D OVER

18. I buy snacks for work.

19. I enter the building.

20. I run up the escalator.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
上班	上班	shàngbān	to go to work	verb, noun
公交车站	公交車站	gōngjiāo chē zhàn	bus station	noun
票	票	piào	ticket	noun
楼梯	樓梯	lóutī	stairs	noun
座位	座位	zuòwèi	seat	noun
瞌睡	瞌睡	kēshuì	nap	verb
公共汽车	公共汽車	gōnggòng qìchē	bus	noun
交通	交通	jiāotōng	traffic	noun
电话	電話	diànhuà	phone call	phrase
零食	零食	língshí	snack	noun
自动扶梯	自動扶梯	zìdòng fútī	escalator	noun
拥抱	擁抱	yōngbào	hug	verb
马路	馬路	mǎlù	street	noun
司机	司機	sījī	driver	noun
音乐	音樂	yīnyuè	music	noun
表	手錶	shǒubiǎo	watch	noun
堵车	堵車	dǔchē	traffic jam	noun
新闻	新聞	xīnwén	news	noun

自行车	自行車	zìxíngchē	bicycle	noun
大楼	大樓	dàlóu	building	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

这个周末他上班。 Zhège zhōumò tā shàngbān. He is working this weekend.	一张票多少钱? Yì zhāng piào duō shǎo qián ? How much is one ticket?
妈妈和女儿拥抱在了一起。 Māma hé nǚér yōngbào zài le yīqǐ. Mother and daughter hugged each other.	马路很宽。 Mǎlù hěn kuān. The street is very wide.
人们所说的"的哥"是出租车的司机。 rénmen suǒ shuō de "dìgē" shì chūzūchē de sījī. When people say "dige" they mean a taxi driver.	女人听了音乐。 nǚrén tīngle yīnyuè. The woman listened to music.
毕业典礼后她的父母送给了她一块表。 bìyè diǎnlǐ hòu tā de fùmǔ sòng gěi le tā yí kuài biǎo . She got a watch from her parents after the graduation ceremony.	现在堵车严重,早点出门吧. xiànzài dǔchē yánzhòng, zǎo diǎn chūmén ba . Now the traffic is bad, I think you should leave early.
我更喜欢在网上看新闻. wǒ gèng xǐhuān zài wǎngshàng kàn xīnwén . I prefer to read news on the Internet.	骑自行车很环保。 Qí zìxíngchē hěn huánbǎo. Riding a bike is environmentally-friendly.
我去北京大楼。 Wǒ qù Běijīng dàlóu. I'm going to the Beijing building.	

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #3 Computers and Computing

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2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我打开我的计算机。
2. 我看平板电脑上的笔记。
3. 我检查电子邮件。
4. 我安装新软件。
5. 我把文件压缩成一个压缩文件。
6. 我下载一个文件。
7. 我打印一个文档。
8. 我上传视频到You Tube上。
9. 我回复一条评论。
10. 我退出程序。
11. 我重启电脑。
12. 我浏览互联网。
13. 我把一个网站添加到书签。
14. 我把一张图片以附件方式添加到电子邮件里。
15. 我打开防火墙。
16. 我使用一个免费的电子邮件账户。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我检查垃圾邮件文件夹。

18. 我用两个不同的网页浏览器。

19. 我关闭所有的窗口。

20. 我关闭计算机。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我打開我的計算機。

2. 我看平板電腦上的筆記。

3. 我檢查電子郵件。

4. 我安裝新軟件。

5. 我把文件壓縮成一個壓縮文件。

6. 我下載一個文件。

7. 我打印一個文檔。

8. 我上傳視頻到You Tube上。

9. 我回復一條評論。

10. 我退出程序。

11. 我重啟電腦。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我瀏覽互聯網。

13. 我把一個網站添加到書籤。

14. 我把一張圖片以附件方式添加到電子郵件裡。

15. 我打開防火牆。

16. 我使用一個免費的電子郵件賬戶。

17. 我檢查垃圾郵件文件夾。

18. 我用兩個不同的網頁瀏覽器。

19. 我關閉所有的窗口。

20. 我關閉計算機。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ dǎkāi wǒ de jìsuànjī.

2. Wǒ kàn píngbǎn diànnǎo shàng de bǐjì.

3. Wǒ jiǎnchá diànzǐ yóujiàn.

4. Wǒ ānzhuāng xīn ruǎnjiàn.

5. Wǒ bǎ wénjiàn yāsuō chéng yīgè yāsuō wénjiàn.

6. Wǒ xià zǎi yīgè wénjiàn.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ dǎyìn yīgè wéndàng.

8. Wǒ shàngchuán shìpín dào You Tube shàng.

9. Wǒ huífù yītiáo pínglùn.

10. Wǒ tuìchū chéngxù.

11. Wǒ chóngqǐ diànnǎo.

12. Wǒ liúlǎn hùliánwǎng.

13. Wǒ bǎ yīgè wǎngzhàn tiānjiā dào shūqiān.

14. Wǒ bǎ yī zhāng túpiàn yǐ fùjiàn fāngshì tiānjiā dào diànzǐ yóujiàn lǐ.

15. Wǒ dǎkāi fánghuǒqiáng.

16. Wǒ shǐyòng yīgè miǎnfèi de diànzǐ yóujiàn zhànghù.

17. Wǒ jiǎnchá lèsè yóujiàn wénjiàn jiā.

18. Wǒ yòng liǎng gè bùtóng de wǎngyè liúlǎn qì.

19. Wǒ guānbì suǒyǒu de chuāngkǒu.

20. Wǒ guānbì jìsuànjī.

ENGLISH

1. I turn on my computer.

CONT'D OVER

2. I read notes on my tablet.

3. I check my e-mail.

4. I install new software.

5. I compress files into a single zip file.

6. I download a file.

7. I print out a document.

8. I upload a video to YouTube.

9. I reply to a comment.

10. I quit the program.

11. I restart the computer.

12. I browse the Internet.

13. I bookmark a website.

14. I add an image as an attachment to an email.

15. I turn on the firewall.

16. I use a free email account.

17. I check the spam folder.

CONT'D OVER

18. I use two different web browsers.

19. I close all windows.

20. I shut down the computer.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
计算机	計算機	jìsuànjī	computer	noun
平板电脑	平板電腦	píngbǎn diànnǎo	tablet	noun
软件	軟件	ruǎnjiàn	software	noun
文件	文件	wénjiàn	file	noun
上传	上傳	shàngchuán	upload	verb
文档	文檔	wéndàng	document	noun
下载	下載	xiàzài	download	verb
评论	評論	pínglùn	comment	verb
程序	程序	chéngxù	program	noun
重启	重啟	chóngqǐ	restart	verb, noun
附件	附件	fùjiàn	attachment	noun
防火墙	防火牆	fánghuǒqiáng	firewall	noun
账户	賬戶	zhànghù	account	noun
垃圾邮件	垃圾郵件	lèsè yóujiàn	spam	noun
网页浏览器	網頁瀏覽器	wǎngyè liúlǎn qì	web browser	noun
窗口	窗口	chuāngkǒu	window	noun
关闭	關閉	guānbì	shut down	noun
电子邮件	電子郵件	diànzǐ yóujiàn	e-mail	noun

互联网	互聯網	hùliánwǎng	internet	noun
网站	網站	wǎngzhàn	website	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

你有电子邮件吗? Nǐ yǒu diànzǐyóujiàn ma? Do you have an e-mail address?	越来越多的人已经开始在互联网上购物。 Yuèláiyuèduō de rén yǐjīng kāishǐ zài hùliánwǎng shàng gòu wù. More and more people have started shopping on the internet.
这是什么网站? Zhè shì shénme wǎngzhàn? What website is this?	

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #4 Housework

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我擦窗。
2. 我用吸尘器吸地毯。
3. 我打扫烤箱。
4. 我给书架掸灰。
5. 我支付账单。
6. 我给植物浇水。
7. 我洗衣服。
8. 我用衣物柔软剂。
9. 我洗盘子。
10. 我换一个灯泡。
11. 我让孩子们完成作业。
12. 我做午餐。
13. 我买食品杂货。
14. 我组装一个新书架。
15. 我重新排列家具。
16. 我刷墙。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我修一把坏了的椅子。

18. 我洗家用汽车。

19. 我去看我父母。

20. 我懒散地过了一天。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我擦窗。

2. 我用吸塵器吸地毯。

3. 我打掃烤箱。

4. 我給書架撣灰。

5. 我支付賬單。

6. 我給植物澆水。

7. 我洗衣服。

8. 我用衣物柔軟劑。

9. 我洗盤子。

10. 我換一個燈泡。

11. 我讓孩子們完成作業。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我做午餐。

13. 我買食品雜貨。

14. 我組裝一個新書架。

15. 我重新排列家具。

16. 我刷牆。

17. 我修一把壞了的椅子。

18. 我洗家用汽車。

19. 我去看我父母。

20. 我懶散地過了一天。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ cā chuāng.

2. Wǒ yòng xīchénqì xī dìtǎn.

3. Wǒ dǎsǎo kǎoxiāng.

4. Wǒ gěi shūjià dǎn huī.

5. Wǒ zhīfù zhàngdān.

6. Wǒ gěi zhíwù jiāo shuǐ.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ xǐ yīfú.

8. Wǒ yòng yīwù róuruǎn jì.

9. Wǒ xǐ pánzi.

10. Wǒ huàn yīgè dēngpào.

11. Wǒ ràng háizimen wánchéng zuòyè.

12. Wǒ zuò wǔcān.

13. Wǒ mǎi shípǐn záhuò.

14. Wǒ zǔzhuāng yīgè xīn shūjià.

15. Wǒ chóngxīn páiliè jiājù.

16. Wǒ shuā qiáng.

17. Wǒ xiūyī bǎ huàile de yǐzi.

18. Wǒ xǐ jiāyòng qìchē.

19. Wǒ qù kàn wǒ fùmǔ.

20. Wǒ lǎnsǎn deguòle yītiān.

ENGLISH

1. I wipe the window.

CONT'D OVER

2. I vacuum the carpet.

3. I clean the oven.

4. I dust the shelves.

5. I pay the bills.

6. I water the plants.

7. I do laundry.

8. I use fabric softener.

9. I wash the dishes.

10. I change a lightbulb.

11. I ask the kids to finish their homework.

12. I make lunch.

13. I buy groceries.

14. I assemble a new bookshelf.

15. I rearrange the furniture.

16. I paint the walls.

17. I fix a broken chair.

CONT'D OVER

18. I wash the family car.

19. I visit my parents.

20. I spend the day being lazy.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
窗	窗	chuāng	window	noun
地毯	地毯	dì tǎn	carpet	noun
烤箱	烤箱	kǎoxiāng	oven	noun
书架	書架	shūjià	shelf	noun
柔软剂	柔軟劑	róuruǎn jì	softener	noun
洗衣服	洗衣服	xǐ yīfú	laundry	noun
植物	植物	zhíwù	plant	noun
盘子	盤子	pánzi	dish	noun
灯泡	燈泡	dēngpào	lightbulb	noun
作业	作業	zuòyè	homework	noun
午餐	午餐	wǔcān	lunch	noun
食品杂货	食品雜貨	shípǐn záhuò	groceries	noun
家具	家具	jiājù	furniture	noun
墙	牆	qiáng	wall	noun
椅子	椅子	yǐzi	chair	noun
父母	父母	fùmǔ	parent	noun
懒	懶	lǎn	lazy	noun
账单	賬單	zhàngdān	bill	noun
书架	書架	shūjià	bookshelf	noun

汽车	汽車	qìchē	car	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

管家擦了窗。 Guǎnjiā cāle chuāng. The housekeeper cleaned the window.	主妇给地毯吸了尘。 Zhǔfù gěi dìtǎn xī le chén. The homemaker (housewife) vacuumed the carpet.
不要在烤箱温度高的时候碰它。 Búyào zài kǎoxiāng wēndù gāo de shíhòu pèng tā . Don't touch the oven when it is still hot.	男人在擦洗烤箱 Nánrén zài cāxǐle kǎoxiāng. The man is scrubbing the oven.
请你照顾一下这些植物。 Qǐng nǐ zhàogu yīxià zhèxiē zhíwù. Please take care of these plants.	我们下午去买家具吧。 Wǒmen xiàwǔ qù mǎijiā jù ba. Let's go buy furniture this afternoon.
这个椅子太舒服了. zhège yǐzi tài shūfú le . This chair is so comfortable.	我们宿舍一共有四把椅子。 Wǒmen sùshè yígòng yǒu sì bǎ yǐzi. All together, there are four chairs in our dorm room.
女人在担心账单 nǚrén zài dānxīn zhàngdān. The woman is worried about the bill.	他买了个书架来放书。 Tā mǎi le ge shūjià lái fàng shū. He bought a bookshelf to put his books on.
他选了一辆蓝色的汽车。 Tā xuǎn le yíliàng lánsè de qìchē. He chose a blue car.	他上星期买了一辆新汽车。 Tā shàng xīngqī mǎi le yī liàng xīn qìchē. He bought a new car last week.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #5 At the Office

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

5

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我用身份证打卡。
2. 我坐在自己的办公桌前。
3. 我设置优先等级。
4. 我接到一个工作任务。
5. 我创建文件。
6. 我参加一个会议。
7. 我整理办公桌。
8. 我在抽屉里放了一支笔。
9. 我回复一封电子邮件。
10. 我记笔记。
11. 我订购办公设备。
12. 我发传真。
13. 我和同事们去吃午餐。
14. 我接到一个电话。
15. 我准备演讲。
16. 我休带薪休假。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我想到一个新主意。

18. 我拿草稿纸做笔记。

19. 我准时离开办公室。

20. 我加了一个小时班。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我用身份證打卡。

2. 我坐在自己的辦公桌前。

3. 我設置優先等級。

4. 我接到一個工作任務。

5. 我創建文件。

6. 我參加一個會議。

7. 我整理辦公桌。

8. 我在抽屜裡放了一支筆。

9. 我回復一封電子郵件。

10. 我記筆記。

11. 我訂購辦公設備。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我發傳真。

13. 我和同事們去吃午餐。

14. 我接到一個電話。

15. 我準備演講。

16. 我休帶薪休假。

17. 我想到一個新主意。

18. 我拿草稿紙做筆記。

19. 我準時離開辦公室。

20. 我加了一個小時班。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ yòng shēnfèn zhèng dǎkǎ.

2. Wǒ zuò zài zìjǐ de bàngōng zhuō qián.

3. Wǒ shèzhì yōuxiān děngjí.

4. Wǒ jiē dào yīgè gōngzuò rènwù.

5. Wǒ chuàngjiàn wénjiàn.

6. Wǒ cānjiā yīgè huìyì.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ zhěnglǐ bàngōng zhuō.

8. Wǒ zài chōutì lǐ fàngle yī zhī bǐ.

9. Wǒ huífù yī fēng diànzǐ yóujiàn.

10. Wǒ jì bǐjì.

11. Wǒ dìnggòu bàngōng shèbèi.

12. Wǒ fā chuánzhēn.

13. Wǒ hé tóngshìmen qù chī wǔcān.

14. Wǒ jiē dào yīgè diànhuà.

15. Wǒ zhǔnbèi yǎnjiǎng.

16. Wǒ xiū dài xīn xiūjià.

17. Wǒ xiǎngdào yīgè xīn zhǔyì.

18. Wǒ ná cǎogǎo zhǐ zuò bǐjì.

19. Wǒ zhǔnshí líkāi bàngōngshì.

20. Wǒ jiāle yīgè xiǎoshí bān.

ENGLISH

1. I clock in with my ID card.

CONT'D OVER

2. I sit at my desk.

3. I set priorities.

4. I am asked to work on a task.

5. I create documentation.

6. I attend a meeting.

7. I tidy up my desk.

8. I put a pen in a drawer.

9. I answer an e-mail.

10. I take notes.

11. I order office equipment.

12. I send a fax.

13. I go for lunch with my colleagues.

14. I receive a phone call.

15. I prepare a presentation.

16. I take a paid vacation.

17. I get a new idea.

CONT'D OVER

18. I take notes on scratch paper.

19. I leave the office on time.

20. I work one hour overtime.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
身份证	身份證	shēnfèn zhèng	ID card	noun
办公桌	辦公桌	bàngōng zhuō	desk	noun
优先等级	優先等級	yōuxiān děngjí	priority	noun
任务	任務	rènwù	task	noun
抽屉	抽屜	chōutì	drawer	noun
整理	整理	zhěnglǐ	tidy up	verb
文件	文件	wénjiàn	documentation	noun
笔记	筆記	bǐjì	note	noun
设备	設備	shèbèi	equipment	noun
午餐	午餐	wǔcān	lunch	noun
演讲	演講	yǎnjiǎng	presentation	noun
休假	休假	xiūjià	vacation	noun
主意	主意	zhǔyi	idea	noun
离开	離開	líkāi	leave	verb
加班	加班	jiābān	overtime	noun
会议	會議	huìyì	meeting	noun
电子邮件	電子郵件	diànzǐ yóujiàn	e-mail	noun
传真	傳真	chuánzhēn	fax	noun
电话	電話	diànhuà	phone call	phrase

纸	紙	zhǐ	paper	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

这个主意是谁想的?太棒了. zhège zhúyi shì shéi xiǎng de? tài bàng le. Who came up with this idea? It's fantastic.	会议会在金融区举行。 huìyì huì zài jīnróng qū jǔxíng . The meeting will take place in the finance district.
你有电子邮件吗? Nǐ yǒu diànzǐyóujiàn ma? Do you have an e-mail address?	给我一张纸。 Gěi wǒ yì zhāng zhǐ. Give me a piece of paper.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #6 Health and Diet

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我尝试一种新的饮食习惯。
2. 我站在体重计上。
3. 我为增加新陈代谢作出努力。
4. 我每周锻炼两次。
5. 我每天做仰卧起坐。
6. 我每天做俯卧撑。
7. 我做健康检查。
8. 我回到家后漱口。
9. 我想尽量不得感冒。
10. 我尽量多吃蔬菜。
11. 我吃富含矿物质的食物。
12. 我摄取大量的维生素。
13. 我确保吃大量的食物纤维。
14. 我减少摄取碳水化合物。
15. 我吃富含蛋白质的食物。
16. 我跑上楼梯。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我尝试吃营养均衡的饮食。

18. 我计算卡路里。

19. 我少吃甜食。

20. 我经不住诱惑。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我嘗試一種新的飲食習慣。

2. 我站在體重計上。

3. 我為增加新陳代謝作出努力。

4. 我每週鍛煉兩次。

5. 我每天做仰臥起坐。

6. 我每天做俯臥撐。

7. 我做健康檢查。

8. 我回到家後漱口。

9. 我想盡量不得感冒。

10. 我盡量多吃蔬菜。

11. 我吃富含礦物質的食物。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我攝取大量的維生素。

13. 我確保吃大量的食物纖維。

14. 我減少攝取碳水化合物。

15. 我吃富含蛋白質的食物。

16. 我跑上樓梯。

17. 我嘗試吃營養均衡的飲食。

18. 我計算卡路里。

19. 我少吃甜食。

20. 我經不住誘惑。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ chángshì yī zhǒng xīn de yǐnshí xíguàn.

2. Wǒ zhàn zài tǐzhòng jì shàng.

3. Wǒ wéi zēngjiā xīnchéndàixiè zuòchū nǔlì.

4. Wǒ měi zhōu duànliàn liǎng cì.

5. Wǒ měitiān zuò yǎngwò qǐ zuò.

6. Wǒ měitiān zuò fǔwòchēng.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ zuò jiànkāng jiǎnchá.

8. Wǒ huí dàojiā hòu shù kǒu.

9. Wǒ xiǎng jǐnliàng bùdé gǎnmào.

10. Wǒ jǐnliàng duō chī shūcài.

11. Wǒ chī fù hán kuàng wùzhí de shíwù.

12. Wǒ shèqǔ dàliàng de wéishēngsù.

13. Wǒ quèbǎo chī dàliàng de shíwù xiānwéi.

14. Wǒ jiǎnshǎo shèqǔ tànshuǐ huàhéwù.

15. Wǒ chī fù hán dànbáizhí de shíwù.

16. Wǒ pǎo shàng lóutī.

17. Wǒ chángshì chī yíngyǎng jūnhéng de yǐnshí.

18. Wǒ jìsuàn kǎlùlǐ.

19. Wǒ shǎo chī tiánshí.

20. Wǒ jīng bù zhù yòuhuò.

ENGLISH

1. I try a new diet.

CONT'D OVER

2. I step on a scale.

3. I work on increasing my metabolism.

4. I exercise twice a week.

5. I do sit-ups every day.

6. I do push-ups every day.

7. I get a health checkup.

8. I gargle after returning home.

9. I want to avoid catching a cold.

10. I try to eat more vegetables.

11. I eat food with a lot of minerals.

12. I take a lots of vitamins.

13. I make sure to eat a lot of fiber.

14. I reduce carbohydates.

15. I eat food with a lot of protein.

16. I run up the stairs.

17. I try to eat a balanced diet.

CONT'D OVER

18. I count calories.

19. I cut back on sweets.

20. I give in to temptation.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
饮食习惯	飲食習慣	yǐnshí xíguàn	diet	noun
体重计	體重計	tǐzhòng jì	scale	noun
新陈代谢	新陳代謝	xīnchéndàixiè	metabolism	noun
锻炼	鍛煉	duànliàn	exercise	noun
健康检查	健康檢查	jiànkāng jiǎnchá	health checkup	noun
俯卧撑	俯臥撐	fǔwòchēng	push-up	noun
仰卧起坐	仰臥起坐	yǎngwò qǐ zuò	sit-up	adjective
漱口	漱口	shù kǒu	gargle	verb
感冒	感冒	gǎnmào	cold	noun
蔬菜	蔬菜	shūcài	vegetable	noun
矿物质	礦物質	kuàng wùzhí	mineral	noun
维生素	維生素	wéishēngsù	vitamin	noun
食物纤维	食物纖維	shíwù xiānwéi	fiber	noun
碳水化合物	碳水化合物	tànshuǐ huàhéwù	carbohydrate	noun
蛋白质	蛋白質	dànbáizhí	protein	noun
楼梯	樓梯	lóutī	stair	noun
营养均衡的饮食	營養均衡的飲食	yíngyǎng jūnhéng de yǐnshí	balanced diet	noun

卡路里	卡路里	kǎlùlǐ	calorie	noun
甜食	甜食	tiánshí	sweet	noun
诱惑	誘惑	yòuhuò	temptation	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我们经常会遇到各种各样的诱惑。
Wǒmen jīngcháng huì yùdào gèzhǒnggèyàng de yòuhuò.

We often run into every type of temptation.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #7 Hanging Out

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
3 Traditional Chinese
4 Pinyin
5 English
7 Vocabulary
8 Sample Sentences

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我定地方和朋友见面。
2. 我尽量不迟到。
3. 我在海滩上烧烤。
4. 我在大减价时买很多衣服。
5. 我在试衣间里试衣服。
6. 我发现便宜货。
7. 我在咖啡馆喝咖啡。
8. 我在商场和朋友见面。
9. 我在跳蚤市场卖旧衣服。
10. 我开始了一个新的爱好。
11. 我看一部新电影。
12. 我得到一张免费电影票。
13. 我坐过山车。
14. 餐厅上午10点开门。
15. 我看一下价格标签。
16. 我问营业员价格。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我在家的附近散步。

18. 我在巧克力商店试吃。

19. 我寻找志愿者活动。

20. 我把数码相机弄丢了。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我定地方和朋友見面。

2. 我盡量不遲到。

3. 我在海灘上燒烤。

4. 我在大減價時買很多衣服。

5. 我在試衣間裡試衣服。

6. 我發現便宜貨。

7. 我在咖啡館喝咖啡。

8. 我在商場和朋友見面。

9. 我在跳蚤市場賣舊衣服。

10. 我開始了一個新的愛好。

11. 我看一部新電影。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我得到一張免費電影票。

13. 我坐過山車。

14. 餐廳上午十點開門。

15. 我看一下價格標籤。

16. 我問營業員價格。

17. 我在家的附近散步。

18. 我在巧克力商店試吃。

19. 我尋找志願者活動。

20. 我把數碼相機弄丟了。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ dìng dìfāng hé péngyǒu jiànmiàn.

2. Wǒ jǐnliàng bù chídào.

3. Wǒ zài hǎitān shàng shāokǎo.

4. Wǒ zài dà jiǎn jià shí mǎi hěnduō yīfú.

5. Wǒ zài shì yī jiān lǐ shì yīfú.

6. Wǒ fāxiàn piányí huò.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ zài kāfēi guǎn hē kāfēi.

8. Wǒ zài shāngchǎng hé péngyǒu jiànmiàn.

9. Wǒ zài tiàozǎo shìchǎng mài jiù yīfú.

10. Wǒ kāishǐle yīgè xīn de àihào.

11. Wǒ kàn yī bù xīn diànyǐng.

12. Wǒ dédào yī zhāng miǎnfèi diànyǐng piào.

13. Wǒ zuò guòshānchē.

14. Cāntīng shàngwǔ 10 diǎn kāimén.

15. Wǒ kàn yīxià jiàgé biāoqiān.

16. Wǒ wèn yíngyèyuán jiàgé.

17. Wǒ zàijiā de fùjìn sànbù.

18. Wǒ zài qiǎokèlì shāngdiàn shì chī.

19. Wǒ xúnzhǎo zhìyuàn zhě huódòng.

20. Wǒ bǎ shùmǎ xiàngjī nòng diūle.

ENGLISH

1. I choose a place to meet with my friend.

CONT'D OVER

2. I try not to be late.

3. I barbecue on the beach.

4. I buy a lot of clothes at a sale.

5. I try on the clothes in a fitting room.

6. I find bargains.

7. I drink coffee at the cafe.

8. I meet my friends at the mall.

9. I sell old clothes at a flea market.

10. I start a new hobby.

11. I watch a new movie.

12. I get a free movie ticket.

13. I ride on a roller coaster.

14. The restaurant opens at 10 a.m.

15. I check the price tag.

16. I ask the sales clerk about the price.

17. I walk around the neighborhood.

CONT'D OVER

18. I try a sample at the chocolate store.

19. I look for volunteer activities.

20. I lost my digital camera.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
地方	地方	dìfāng	place	noun
迟到	遲到	chídào	late	verb
大减价	大減價	dà jiǎn jià	sale	noun
试衣间	試衣間	shì yī jiān	fitting room	noun
跳蚤市场	跳蚤市場	tiàozǎo shìchǎng	flea market	noun
咖啡馆	咖啡館	kāfēi guǎn	cafe	noun
便宜货	便宜貨	piányí huò	bargain	noun
爱好	愛好	àihào	hobby	noun
票	票	piào	ticket	noun
过山车	過山車	guòshānchē	roller coaster	noun
餐厅	餐廳	cāntīng	restaurant	noun
价格标签	價格標籤	jiàgé biāoqiān	price tag	noun
营业员	營業員	yíngyèyuán	sales clerk	noun
家的附近	家的附近	jiā de fùjìn	neighborhood	noun
巧克力	巧克力	qiǎokèlì	chocolate	noun
志愿者活动	志願者活動	zhìyuàn zhě huódòng	volunteer activities	noun
数码相机	數碼相機	shùmǎ xiàngjī	digital camera	noun
烧烤	燒烤	shāokǎo	barbecue	verb

商场	商場	shāngchǎng	mall	noun
电影	電影	diànyǐng	movie	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

那个地方怎么样? Nà gè dìfāng zěnmeyàng ? What is that place like?	一张票多少钱? Yì zhāng piào duō shǎo qián ? How much is one ticket?
吃巧克力会发胖，但是我还是很爱吃。 chī qiǎokèlì huì fàpàng, dànshì Wǒ hái shì hěn ài chī . Chocolate makes me fat, but I still love it.	孩子们喜欢吃巧克力。 Háizǐmen xǐhuan chī qiǎokèlì. Children like to eat chocolate.
你喜欢吃烧烤吗? nǐ xǐhuān chī shāokǎo ma ? Do you like barbecue?	这个商场真大。 Zhègè shāngchǎng zhēn dà. This mall is really big.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #8 Dining Out

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我预约一个禁烟席。
2. 我叫服务员。
3. 我要了一份酒水单。
4. 我点了一杯饮料。
5. 我在吃自助餐时拿了很多食物。
6. 我点了一份什锦奶酪拼盘。
7. 我变得贪吃，点了很多菜。
8. 我在自助餐馆偶然遇到一个朋友。
9. 我再要一个盘子。
10. 我把筷子掉地上了。
11. 在一个很不错的餐厅我给孩子们庆祝生日。
12. 我品尝当地的啤酒。
13. 我把色拉酱浇在色拉上。
14. 我用大水罐倒水。
15. 主菜我点了鱼。
16. 我要更多米饭。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我点甜点。

18. 我找牙签。

19. 我要结账。

20. 我用信用卡支付。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我預約一個禁煙席。

2. 我叫服務員。

3. 我要了一份酒水單。

4. 我點了一杯飲料。

5. 我在吃自助餐時拿了很多食物。

6. 我點了一份什錦奶酪拼盤。

7. 我變得貪吃，點了很多菜。

8. 我在自助餐館偶然遇到一個朋友。

9. 我再要一個盤子。

10. 我把筷子掉地上了。

11. 在一個很不錯的餐廳我給孩子們慶祝生日。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我品嚐當地的啤酒。

13. 我把色拉醬澆在色拉上。

14. 我用大水罐倒水。

15. 主菜我點了魚。

16. 我要更多米飯。

17. 我點甜點。

18. 我找牙籤。

19. 我要結賬。

20. 我用信用卡支付。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ yùyuē yīgè jìnyān xí.

2. Wǒ jiào fúwùyuán.

3. Wǒ yàole yī fèn jiǔshuǐ dān.

4. Wǒ diǎnle yībēi yǐnliào.

5. Wǒ zài chī zìzhùcān shí nále hěnduō shíwù.

6. Wǒ diǎnle yī fèn shíjǐn nǎilào pīnpán.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ biàn dé tān chī, diǎnle hěnduō cài.

8. Wǒ zài zìzhù cānguǎn ǒurán yù dào yīgè péngyǒu.

9. Wǒ zài yào yīgè pánzi.

10. Wǒ bǎ kuàizi diào dìshàngle.

11. Zài yīgè hěn bùcuò de cāntīng wǒ gěi háizimen qìngzhù shēngrì.

12. Wǒ pǐncháng dāngdì de píjiǔ.

13. Wǒ bǎ sèlā jiàng jiāo zài sèlā shàng.

14. Wǒ yòng dà shuǐ guàn dào shuǐ.

15. Zhǔ cài wǒ diǎnle yú.

16. Wǒ yào gèng duō mǐfàn.

17. Wǒ diǎn tiándiǎn.

18. Wǒ zhǎo yáqiān.

19. Wǒ yào jiézhàng.

20. Wǒ yòng xìnyòngkǎ zhīfù.

ENGLISH

1. I reserve a non-smoking seat.

CONT'D OVER

2. I call a waiter.

3. I ask for a wine list.

4. I order a drink.

5. I get a lot of food at the buffet.

6. I order an assorted cheese platter.

7. I get greedy and order a lot of dishes.

8. I bumped into a friend at the cafeteria.

9. I ask for another plate.

10. I drop my chopsticks.

11. I celebrate my childrens' birthdays at nice restaurants.

12. I try a local beer.

13. I put salad dressing on the salad.

14. I pour water from a pitcher.

15. I order fish for the main course.

16. I ask for more rice.

17. I order a dessert.

CONT'D OVER

18. I look for toothpicks.

19. I ask to check the bill.

20. I pay by credit card.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
预约	預約	yùyuē	reserve	verb
酒水单	酒水單	jiǔshuǐ dān	wine list	noun
自助餐	自助餐	zìzhùcān	buffet	noun
拼盘	拼盤	pīnpán	platter	noun
筷子	筷子	kuàizi	chopsticks	noun
自助餐馆	自助餐館	zìzhù cānguǎn	cafeteria	noun
贪吃	貪吃	tān chī	greedy	adjective
啤酒	啤酒	píjiǔ	beer	noun
色拉	色拉	sèlā	salad	noun
大水罐	大水罐	dàshuǐguàn	pitcher	noun
主菜	主菜	zhǔcài	main course	noun
甜点	甜點	tiándiǎn	dessert	noun
牙签	牙籤	yáqiān	toothpick	noun
结账	結賬	jiézhàng	check the bill	noun
信用卡	信用卡	xìnyòngkǎ	credit card	noun
服务员		fúwùyuán	waiter	noun
饮料	飲料	yǐnliào	drink	noun
盘子	盤子	pánzi	plate	noun
米饭	米飯	mǐfàn	rice	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

有筷子吗? Yǒu kuài zi ma? Do you have chopsticks?	我想来一杯啤酒。 wǒ xiǎng lái yìbēi píjiǔ. I'd like to have a beer.
他最喜欢德国啤酒。 Tā zuì xǐhuān déguó píjiǔ. He likes German beer the most.	我的信用卡快到期了。 wǒ de xìnyòngkǎ kuài dàoqī le . My credit card will expire soon.
可以用信用卡吗? Kěyǐ yòng xìnyòngkǎ ma? Can I use a credit card?	这个地方的服务员居然这么粗鲁! zhège dìfang de fúwùyuán jūrán zhème cūlǔ ! I can't believe how rude the waiter is at this place!
今晚饮料免费。 jīnwǎn yǐnliào miǎnfèi . Drinks are on the house tonight.	我不想洗盘子。 Wǒ bù xiǎng xǐ pánzi . I do not want to wash the plates.
在中国，北方的米饭比南方的好吃。 Zài zhōngguó, běifāng de mǐfàn bǐ nánfāng de hào chī. In China, rice in the north is more delicious than the south's.	我要一碗米饭。 Wǒ yào yì wǎn mǐfàn. I want one bowl of rice.

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #9 Relaxing at Home

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我点燃香味蜡烛。
2. 我沏草本茶。
3. 我清理硬盘。
4. 我洗一组扑克牌。
5. 我做一些工艺品。
6. 我跟朋友一起玩棋盘游戏。
7. 我打开一罐啤酒。
8. 我去便利店。
9. 送货车来到我家。
10. 我订购比萨。
11. 我假装不在家。
12. 我和朋友玩视频游戏。
13. 我丢失遥控器。
14. 我收看有线电视。
15. 我和孩子们通过远程控制来打仗。
16. 我租在线电影。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我换频道。

18. 看最后一集的时候我哭了。

19. 我给我的孩子读书。

20. 我评论一个演员的表演。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我點燃香味蠟燭。

2. 我沏草本茶。

3. 我清理硬盤。

4. 我洗一組撲克牌。

5. 我做一些工藝品。

6. 我跟朋友一起玩棋盤遊戲。

7. 我打開一罐啤酒。

8. 我去便利店。

9. 送貨車來到我家。

10. 我訂購比薩。

11. 我假裝不在家。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我和朋友玩視頻遊戲。

13. 我丟失遙控器。

14. 我收看有線電視。

15. 我和孩子們爭奪遙控器。

16. 我租在線電影。

17. 我換頻道。

18. 看最後一集的時候我哭了。

19. 我給我的孩子讀書。

20. 我評論一個演員的表演。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ diǎnrán xiāngwèi làzhú.

2. Wǒ qī cǎoběn chá.

3. Wǒ qīnglǐ yìngpán.

4. Wǒ xǐ yī zǔ pūkè pái.

5. Wǒ zuò yīxiē gōngyìpǐn.

6. Wǒ gēn péngyǒu yīqǐ wán qípán yóuxì.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ dǎkāi yī guàn píjiǔ.

8. Wǒ qù biànlì diàn.

9. Sòng huò chē lái dào wǒjiā.

10. Wǒ dìnggòu bǐsà.

11. Wǒ jiǎzhuāng bù zàijiā.

12. Wǒ hé péngyǒu wán shìpín yóuxì.

13. Wǒ diūshī yáokòng qì.

14. Wǒ shōukàn yǒuxiàn diànshì.

15. Wǒ hé háizimen tōngguò yuǎnchéng kòngzhì lái dǎzhàng.

16. Wǒ zū zàixiàn diànyǐng.

17. Wǒ huàn píndào.

18. Kàn zuìhòu yī jí de shíhòu wǒ kūle.

19. Wǒ gěi wǒ de háizi dúshū.

20. Wǒ pínglùn yīgè yǎnyuán de biǎoyǎn.

ENGLISH

1. I light scented candle.

CONT'D OVER

2. I make herbal tea.

3. I clean up a hard disk.

4. I shuffle a deck of cards.

5. I do some crafts.

6. I play a board game with my friends.

7. I open a can of beer.

8. I go to the convenience store.

9. The delivery truck comes by my house.

10. I order a pizza.

11. I pretend not to be at home.

12. I play video games with my friends.

13. I lose the remote control.

14. I watch cable TV.

15. I fight with my children over the remote control.

16. I rent online movie.

17. I change the channel.

CONT'D OVER

18. I cry at the final episode.

19. I read a book to my child.

20. I criticize an actor's performance.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
草本茶	草本茶	cǎoběn chá	herbal tea	noun
硬盘	硬盤	yìngpán	hard disk	noun
扑克牌	撲克牌	pūkè pái	card	noun
工艺品	工藝品	gōngyìpǐn	craft	noun
便利店	便利店	biànlìdiàn	convenience store	noun
罐	罐	guàn	can	measure word
棋盘游戏	棋盤遊戲	qípái yóuxì	board game	noun
送货车	送貨車	sòng huò chē	delivery truck	noun
比萨	比薩	bǐsà	pizza	noun
假装	假裝	jiǎzhuāng	pretend	verb
视频游戏	視頻遊戲	shìpín yóuxì	video game	noun
有线电视	有線電視	yǒuxiàn diànshì	cable TV	noun
打仗	打仗	dǎzhàng	to fight	verb
租	租	zū	rent	verb
频道	頻道	píndào	channel	noun
最后一集	最後一集	zuìhòu yī jí	final episode	noun
演员	演員	yǎnyuán	actor	noun
蜡烛	蠟燭	làzhú	candle	noun

遥控器	遙控器	yáo kòng qì	remote control	noun
书	書	shū	book	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

去便利店买就好。 Qù biànlì diàn mǎi jiù hǎo. Just go to a convenience store to buy it.	这些罐子应该放在可回收垃圾箱里。 Zhè xiē guàn zǐ yīnggāi fàng zài kě huíshōu lājīxiāng lǐ . These cans should be put in the recyle bin
这家超市的奶粉限购两罐。 Zhè jiā chāoshì de nǎifěn xiàngòu liǎng guàn. This supermarket limits milk powder purchases to two tins.	在首映礼上我和那个有名的演员握了手。 zài shǒuyìng lǐ shàng wǒ hé nà ge yǒumíng de yǎnyuán wò le shǒu . I shook hands with a famous actor at a premiere.
那是蜡烛吗? Nà shì làzhú ma? Is that a candle?	把遥控器递给我。 Bǎ yáo kòng qì dì gěi wǒ. Pass me the remote control.
这是书。 Zhè shì shū. This is a book.	这本书很有趣。 Zhè běn shū hěn yǒuqù. This book is pretty funny.
我喜欢看书。 Wǒ xǐhuān kàn shū. I like to read books.	

LESSON NOTES

Top 400 Activities: Daily Routines in Chinese #10 At Night

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 我打开前门。
2. 我进入公寓。
3. 我打开灯。
4. 我在沙发上放松。
5. 我看晚间新闻。
6. 我邀请朋友们过来吃晚饭。
7. 我准备晚餐。
8. 我把孩子们放到床上。
9. 我给孩子们讲睡前故事。
10. 我讲爆笑笑话给朋友们听。
11. 我倒一杯葡萄酒。
12. 我把葡萄酒洒在桌上。
13. 我收拾残局。
14. 我和老板在电话里做了一次谈话。
15. 我谈一天里发生的事
16. 我计划明天。

CONT'D OVER

17. 我洗一个热水澡。

18. 我用吹风机吹干头发。

19. 我给手机换电池。

20. 午夜时我去睡觉。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 我打開前門。

2. 我進入公寓。

3. 我打開燈。

4. 我在沙發上放鬆。

5. 我看晚間新聞。

6. 我邀請朋友們過來吃晚飯。

7. 我準備晚餐。

8. 我把孩子們放到床上。

9. 我給孩子們講睡前故事。

10. 我講爆笑笑話給朋友們聽。

11. 我倒一杯葡萄酒。

CONT'D OVER

12. 我把葡萄酒灑在桌上。

13. 我收拾殘局。

14. 我和老闆在電話裡做了一次談話。

15. 我談一天裡發生的事

16. 我計劃明天。

17. 我洗一個熱水澡。

18. 我用吹風機吹乾頭髮。

19. 我給手機換電池。

20. 午夜時我去睡覺。

PINYIN

1. Wǒ dǎkāi qiánmén.

2. Wǒ jìnrù gōngyù.

3. Wǒ dǎ kāi dēng.

4. Wǒ zài shāfā shàng fàngsōng.

5. Wǒ kàn wǎnjiān xīnwén.

6. Wǒ yāoqǐng péngyǒumen guòlái chī wǎnfàn.

CONT'D OVER

7. Wǒ zhǔnbèi wǎncān.

8. Wǒ bǎ háizimen fàng dào chuángshàng.

9. Wǒ gěi háizimen jiǎng shuì qián gùshì.

10. Wǒ jiǎng bàoxiào xiàohuà gěi péngyǒumen tīng.

11. Wǒ dào yībēi pútáojiǔ.

12. Wǒ bǎ pútáojiǔ sǎ zài zhuō shàng.

13. Wǒ shōushí cánjú.

14. Wǒ hé lǎobǎn zài diànhuà li zuòle yīcì tánhuà.

15. Wǒ tán yītiān lǐ fāshēng de shì

16. wǒ jìhuà míngtiān.

17. Wǒ xǐ yīgè rè shuǐ zǎo.

18. Wǒ yòng chuīfēngjī chuī gàn tóufǎ.

19. Wǒ gěi shǒujī huàn diànchí.

20. Wǔyè shí wǒ qù shuìjiào.

ENGLISH

1. I unlock the front door

CONT'D OVER

2. I enter the apartment

3. I turn on the light

4. I relax on the sofa

5. I watch the evening news.

6. I invite friends over for dinner.

7. I prepare dinner.

8. I put the children to bed.

9. I tell bedtime stories to my children.

10. I tell hilarious jokes to my friends.

11. I pour a glass of wine.

12. I spill wine on the table.

13. I clean up the mess.

14. I have a conversation with my boss on the phone.

15. I talk about my day.

16. I plan for tomorrow.

17. I take a hot bath.

CONT'D OVER

18. I dry my hair with a hair dryer.

19. I charge the batteries on my phone.

20. I go to sleep around midnight.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
公寓	公寓	gōngyù	apartment	noun
沙发	沙發	shāfā	sofa	noun
看	看	kàn	watch	verb
朋友	朋友	péngyǒu	friend	noun
故事	故事	gùshi	story	noun
孩子	孩子	háizi	child	verb
晚餐	晚餐	wǎncān	dinner	noun
笑话	笑話	xiàohuà	joke	noun
葡萄酒	葡萄酒	pútáojiǔ	wine	noun
桌上	桌上	zhuō shàng	table	noun
残局	殘局	cánjú	mess	noun
谈话	談話	tánhuà	conversation	noun
一天	一天	yītiān	day	noun
澡	澡	zǎo	bath	noun
吹风机	吹風機	chuīfēngjī	hair dryer	noun
电池	電池	diànchí	battery	noun
午夜	午夜	wǔyè	midnight	noun
门	門	mén	door	noun
灯	燈	dēng	light	noun

计划	計劃	jìhuà	plan	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

她在那个公寓里住了十二年了。 tā zài nà ge gōngyù lǐ zhùle shíèr nián le . She lived in that apartment for twelve years.	我今天打扫公寓了。 wǒ jīntiān dǎsǎo gōngyù le . I cleaned my apartment today.
我租不起城市中心的公寓。 Wǒ zū bù qǐ chéngshì zhōngxīn de gōngyù . I can't afford to rent an apartment in the city center.	如果我有够多的钱，我就在市中心买一套公寓。 rúguǒ wǒ yǒu gòu duō de qián, wǒ jiù zài shìzhōngxīn mǎi yī tào gōngyù . If I had enough money I would buy an apartment in the city center.
听说你搬到新公寓了。 Tīngshuō nǐ bān dào xīn gōngyù le. I hear you moved into a new apartment.	男孩听到了海的声音。 nánhái tīngdào le hǎi de shēngyīn. The boy heard the sound of the ocean.
她本来和我是朋友，直到她知道升职的是我而不是她。 tā běnlái hé wǒ shì péngyou , zhídào tā zhīdào shēngzhí de shì Wǒ ér bu shì tā . She was a friend of mine until I got the promotion instead of her.	他是我二十年的朋友了。 tā shì wǒ èrshí nián de péngyou le . He has been my friend for twenty years.
我最好的朋友和我去哪儿都在一起。 wǒ zuì hǎo de péngyou hé wǒ qù nǎr dōu zài yìqǐ . My best friend and I go everywhere together.	他是我的朋友。 Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu. He is my friend.
我给你讲一个故事吧。 wǒ gěi nǐ jiǎng yī ge gùshi ba. I'm gonna tell you a story.	孩子们很高兴。 Háizi men hěn gāoxìng. The children are very excited.

我更喜欢喝白葡萄酒。 Wǒ gèng xǐhuān hē bái pú táo jiǔ. I much prefer white wine.	请把门关上，外面很吵。 qǐng bǎ mén guān shàng , wàimian hěn chǎo . Please close the door, it is loud outside.
男人开了灯。 nánrén kāile dēng. The man turned on the light.	别关灯。 Bié guāndēng。 Don't turn off the light.

已经十点了，请关灯。
Yǐjīng shídiǎn le, qǐng guāndēng.

It's already 10 o'clock. Please turn off the light.

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Intro

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