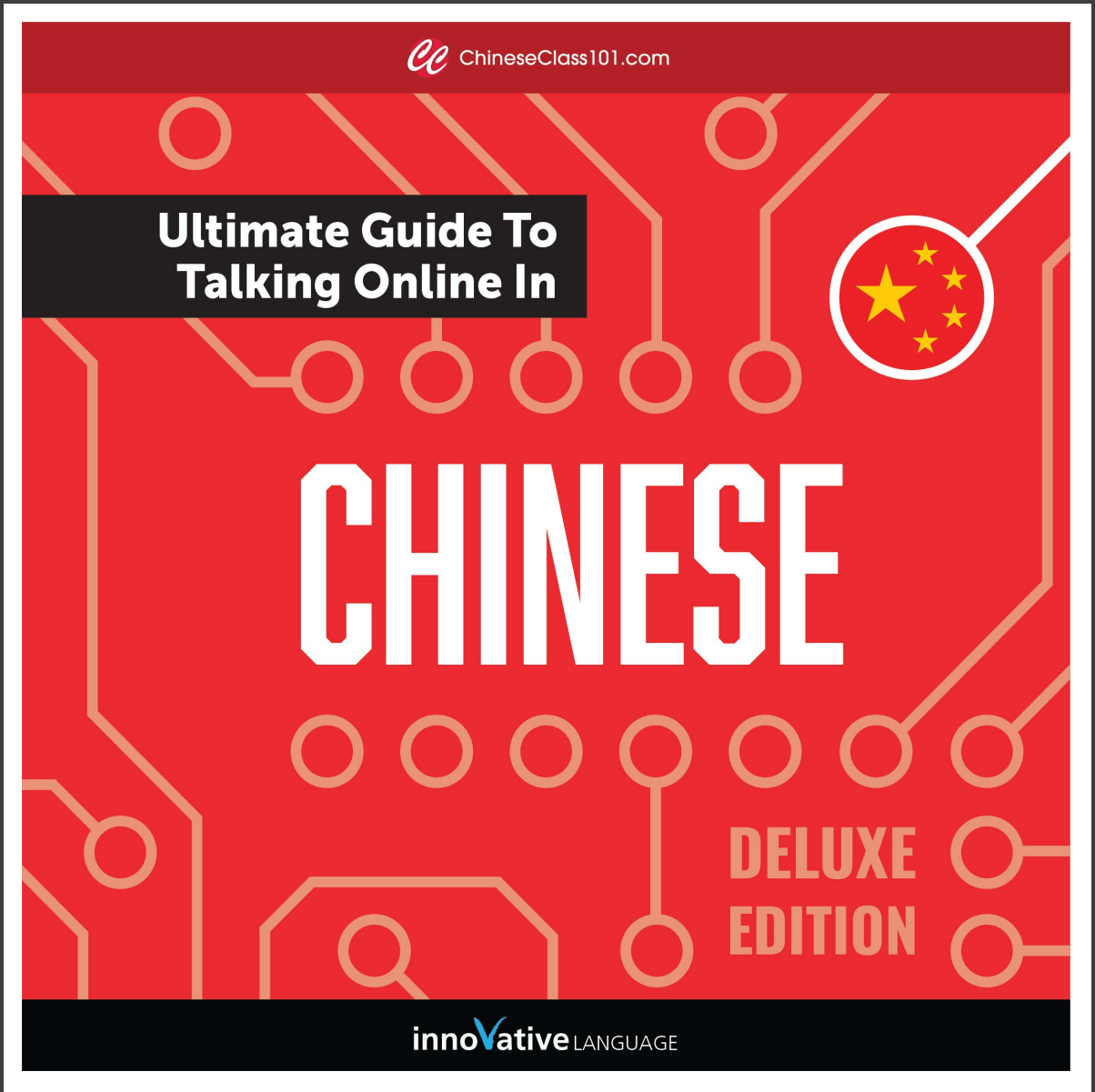
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LESSON NOTES

Chinese Vocab Builder S1 #113 Computer

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
台式电脑	台式電腦	tái shì diànnǎo	desktop computer	noun
键盘	鍵盤	jiànpán	keyboard	noun
显示器			monitor	noun
扬声器	揚聲器	yángshēngqì	speaker	noun
笔记本电脑	筆記本電腦	bǐjìběn diànnǎo	laptop	noun
耳机	耳機	ěrjī	earphones	noun
打印机	打印機	dǎyìnjī	printer	noun
摄像头	攝像頭	shèxiàngtóu	webcam	noun
鼠标	鼠標	shǔbiāo	mouse	noun
话筒	話筒	huàtǒng	microphone	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我只有台式电脑。 Wǒ zhǐyǒu tái shì diànnǎo. I only have a desktop computer.	现在的笔记本电脑比以前便宜多了。 Xiànzài de bǐjìběn diànnǎo bǐ yǐqián piányi duō le. Laptops now are much cheaper than before.
打印机坏了。 Dǎyìnjī huài le. The printer is broken.	这个鼠标坏了。 Zhège shǔbiāo huài le. This mouse is broken.

LESSON NOTES

Chinese Vocab Builder S1 #124 Technology

CONTENTS

2 Vocabulary
2 Sample Sentences

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VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
发电子邮件	發電子郵件	fā diànzǐ yóujiàn	e-mail	phrase
雅虎	雅虎	yǎhǔ	Yahoo!	noun
互联网	互聯網	hùliánwǎng	Internet	noun
网吧	網吧	wǎngbā	Internet cafe	noun
电脑	電腦	diànnǎo	computer	noun
传短信	傳短信	chuán duǎnxìn	text	verb
博客	博客	bókè	blog	noun
搜索引擎	搜索引擎	sōusuǒ yǐnqíng	search engine	noun
手提电脑	手提電腦	shǒutí diànnǎo	laptop	noun
无线网络	無線網絡	wúxiàn wǎngluò	Wi-Fi	noun
无线	無線	wúxiàn	wireless	adjective
互联网接入	互聯網接入	hùliánwǎng jiērù	Internet access	phrase
短信	短信	duǎnxìn	text message	noun
Skype	Skype	skype	Skype	noun
苹果手机	蘋果手機	Píngguǒ shǒujī	iPhone	noun
社交网站	社交網站	shèjiāo wǎngzhàn	social networking site	noun
电邮	電郵	diànyóu	e-mail	noun
Hotmail	Hotmail	hotmail	Hotmail	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

他常常去网吧。 Tā chángcháng qù wǎngbā. He often goes to the Internet café.	我的电脑坏了，请帮我修一下！ Wǒ de diànnǎo huàile, qǐng bāng wǒ xiū yīxià! My computer is not working, please fix it for me!

我的电脑一直在显示错误的信息。
Wǒ de diànnǎo yīzhí zài xiǎnshì cuòwù de xìnxī .

My computer is displaying error messages all the time.

女人用手机传了短信。
nǚrén yòng shǒujī chuánle duǎnxìn.

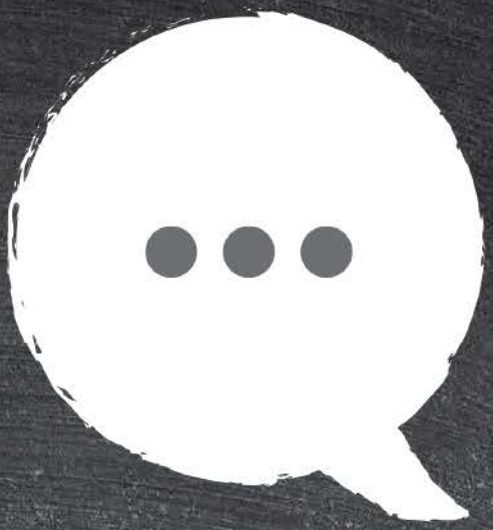
The woman texted on her cellular phone.

程序设计员打了电邮。
chéngxùshèjìyuán dǎle diànyóu.

The programmer typed an e-mail.

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LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #1 Out at Dinner

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

1

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 超级美味的全聚德烤鸭!
2. 涛: 好香呀!
3. 新新: 我也要去吃!
4. 丽: 这么肥，小心!
5. 静: 环境好吗?

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 超級美味的全聚德烤鴨!
2. 濤: 好香呀!
3. 新新: 我也要去吃!
4. 麗: 這麼肥，小心!
5. 靜: 環境好嗎?

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: chāo jí měi wèi de quán jù dé kǎo yā !
2. TĀO: hǎo xiāng ya !
3. XĪN XĪN: wǒ yě yào qù chī !

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: zhè me féi， xiǎo xīn ！

5. JÌNG: huán jìng hǎo mɑ ？

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Super delicious Quanjude Peking Roast Duck!

2. TĀO: Looks delicious!

3. XĪN XĪN: I have to go as well!

4. LÌ: So fattening, be careful!

5. JÌNG: Is the atmosphere any good?

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
烤鸭	kǎo yā	roast duck	noun
香	xiāng	delicious	adjective
肥	féi	fattening	adjective
好	xiǎo xīn	careful	adjective
环境	hǎo	good	adjective
超级	huán jìng	settings	noun
超级	chāo jí	super	adverb

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
超级美味的	*chāo jí měi wèi de*	Super delicious	This expression is used to describe food that is very delicious. It's an exaggeration. The word 超级" means "super." Exaggerated language is often used on social media platforms in order to express the speaker's emotions.
全聚德烤鸭	*quán jù dé kǎo yā*	Quanjude Peking Roast Duck	Peking Duck is a famous duck dish from Beijing that has been served since the imperial period. This dish is highly prized for its crispy skin. Quanjude Peking Roast Duck is the most authentic Peking duck. The special part of Quanjude Peking Roast Duck is that it is sliced in front of diners.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #2
A Visit to the Mall

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 好久没血拼了。
2. 若兰: 这是在哪儿?
3. 新新: 鞋子好漂亮!
4. 涛: 美女!
5. 丽: 折扣真心不错!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 好久沒血拼了。
2. 若蘭: 這是在哪兒?
3. 新新: 鞋子好漂亮!
4. 濤: 美女!
5. 麗: 折扣真心不錯!

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: hǎo jiǔ méi xuě pīn le。
2. RUÒ LÁN: zhè shì zài nǎr？
3. XĪN XĪN: xié zi hǎo piāo liang！

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: měi nǚ！

5. LÌ: zhé kòu zhēn xīn bú cuò！

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: I haven't gone shopping for a long time.

2. RUÒ LÁN: Where are you?

3. XĪN XĪN: Those shoes are so pretty!

4. TĀO: Hi there, gorgeous!

5. LÌ: Great discounts!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
好久	hǎo jiǔ	for a long time	adverb
血拼	xuě pīn	go shopping	verb
美女	měi nǚ	gorgeous	noun
鞋子	xié zi	shoe	noun
漂亮	piào liang	pretty	adjective
折扣	zhé kòu	discount	noun
真心不错	zhēn xīn bú cuò	great	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
好久	*hǎo jiǔ*	for a long time	This is a compound word. The first word 好 indicates the degree here, similar to the English word "very". It can be used to modify adjectives, such as big, beautiful, delicious and so on.
没血拼了	*méi xuě pīn le*	I did the shopping	It means "going on a shopping spree". Urban Chinese love shopping. They also love to post their shopping photos on social media platforms.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #3 Playing Sports

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

3

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 我们战无不胜!
2. 静: 加油!
3. 志强: 我支持你!
4. 涛: 为什么不叫我?
5. 晓明: 这不算什么!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 我們戰無不勝!
2. 靜: 加油!
3. 志強: 我支持你!
4. 濤: 為什麼不叫我?
5. 曉明: 這不算什麼!

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: wǒ men zhàn wú bú shèng !
2. JÌNG: jiā yóu !
3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: wǒ zhī chí nǐ !

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: wéi shén me bú jiào wǒ ？

5. XIǍO MÍNG: zhè bú suàn shén me ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: We are invincible!

2. JÌNG: Come on!

3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: I'm rooting for you!

4. TĀO: Why didn't you ask me?

5. XIǍO MÍNG: This is nothing!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
战无不胜	zhàn wú bú shèng	invincible	adjective
加油	jiā yóu	come on	adverb
支持	zhī chí	root for	verb
为什么	wéi shén me	why are you	adverb
叫	jiào	ask	verb
不算什么	bú suàn shén me	nothing	adverb
我们	wǒ men	we	pronoun

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
我们	*wǒ men*	we	Chinese love team sports, and in Chinese culture, people often shout sports slogans while watching them. These songs start with the pronoun “we”, for example... 我们必胜 “We are the champions.”
战无不胜	*zhàn wú bú shèng*	are invincible	The double negative is used in this phrase to express emphasis.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #4 Sharing a Song

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 分享一首老歌。
2. 若兰: 有点伤感。
3. 新新: 喜欢歌词。
4. 丽: 好像是一个电影的插曲。
5. 晓明: 真老土!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 分享一首老歌。
2. 若蘭: 有點傷感。
3. 新新: 喜歡歌詞。
4. 麗: 好像是一個電影的插曲。
5. 曉明: 真老土!

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: fēn xiǎng yì shǒu lǎo gē 。
2. RUÒ LÁN: yǒu diǎn shāng gǎn 。
3. XĪN XĪN: xǐ huān gē cí 。

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: hǎo xiàng shì yí gè diàn yǐng de chā qǔ 。

5. XIǍO MÍNG: zhēn lǎo tǔ ！

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Sharing an old song.

2. RUÒ LÁN: Sounds a bit sad.

3. XĪN XĪN: I like the lyrics.

4. LÌ: Seems like a movie soundtrack.

5. XIǍO MÍNG: Really old-fashioned!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
老歌	lǎo gē	old song	noun
有点	yǒu diǎn	a bit	adverb
伤感	shāng gǎn	sad	adjective
喜欢	xǐ huān	like	verb
电影	diàn yǐng	movie	noun
分享	fēn xiǎng	share	verb
老土	lǎo tǔ	old-fashioned	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
分享	*fēn xiǎng*	share	This word means “sharing something intangible,” like knowledge or music. In other words, you want other people to listen to this song. Chinese like to share their favorite books, songs and movies on social media platforms in order to share their emotions.
一首老歌	*yì shǒu lǎo gē*	an old song	Which is a compound word made up of a numeral and a classifier. Classifiers are frequently used in the Chinese language when a noun is qualified by a numeral. It is normally necessary to insert an appropriate classifier between the numeral and the noun when a phrase like "one song" is translated into Chinese. The Chinese equivalent for "one song" is 一首歌. It literally means "one," the classifier, and "song."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #5 At a Concert

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 一年一度的草原音乐节，超赞！
2. 涛: 真棒！
3. 志强: 很壮观。
4. 新新: 人好多呀！
5. 丽: 真羡慕！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 一年一度的草原音樂節，超贊！
2. 濤: 真棒！
3. 志強: 很壯觀。
4. 新新: 人好多呀！
5. 麗: 真羨慕！

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: yì nián yí dù de cǎo yuán yīn yuè jié， chāo zàn ！
2. TĀO: zhēn bàng ！
3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: hěn zhuàng guān 。

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: rén hǎo duō ya ！

5. LÌ: zhēn xiàn mù ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: The annual Grasslands Music Festival, fabulous!

2. TĀO: Awesome!

3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Very spectacular.

4. XĪN XĪN: Very crowded!

5. LÌ: I'm so jealous!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
音乐节	yīn yuè jié	music festival	noun
超赞	chāo zàn	fabulous	adjective
真棒	zhēn bàng	awesome	adjective
好	hǎo	very	adverb
壮观	zhuàng guān	spectacular	adjective
一年一度	yì nián yí dù	annual	adjective
羡慕	xiàn mù	jealous	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
一年一度的草原音乐节	*yì nián yí dù de cǎo yuán yīn yuè jié*	the annual Grasslands Music Festival	The Zhang Bei Grasslands Music Festival is also known as the InMusic Festival. It is not only the largest music festival but also the most entertaining one in China. It is common for singers and the audience to have a really close connection while enjoying the music and the beautiful scenery. Furthermore, it's also called a "green" music festival due to its location.
超赞	*chāo zàn*	fabulous	This expression is used to describe something particularly good. It is commonly used on social media, but rarely used in everyday conversation.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #6 An Unfortunate Accident

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 我把手机摔坏了，真倒霉!
2. 若兰: 怎么回事?
3. 丽: 现在的手机都很容易坏!
4. 新新: 刚好换个新的!
5. 涛: 我很同情你。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 我把手機摔壞了，真倒霉!
2. 若蘭: 怎麼回事?
3. 麗: 現在的手機都很容易壞!
4. 新新: 剛好換個新的!
5. 濤: 我很同情你。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: wǒ bǎ shǒu jī shuāi huài le， zhēn dǎo méi ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: zěn me huí shì ？
3. LÌ: xiàn zài de shǒu jī dōu hěn róng yì huài ！

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: gāng hǎo huàn gè xīn de ！

5. TĀO: wǒ hěn tóng qíng nǐ。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: I broke my cellphone, what bad luck!

2. RUÒ LÁN: What happened?

3. LÌ: Cellphones are easily broken these days!

4. XĪN XĪN: It's time to get a new one!

5. TĀO: I feel sorry for you.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
手机	shǒu jī	cellphone	noun
你	nǐ	you	pronoun
容易	róng yì	easily	adverb
摔坏	shuāi huài	break	verb
新	xiǎo xīn	new	adjective
同情	tóng qíng	feel sorry for	verb
坏	huài	broken	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
我把手机摔坏了	*wǒ bǎ shǒu jī shuāi huài le*	I broke my cellphone	This is the function word and you can place it before the object of a verb. This construction indicates that an action is applied to the object, as in “It’s been broken” not just “It broke.”
真倒霉	*zhēn dǎo méi*	what bad luck	This expression is in common use indicating that a bad thing happened.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #7 Getting Bored

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 好无聊呀！谁能帮帮我?
2. 丽: 一个人多清净。
3. 涛: 请我吃饭!
4. 志强: 去踢足球，或者去游泳。
5. 新新: 我也是一样。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 好無聊呀！誰能幫幫我?
2. 麗: 一個人多清淨。
3. 濤: 請我吃飯!
4. 志強: 去踢足球，或者去游泳。
5. 新新: 我也是一樣。

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: hǎo wú liáo ya ！ shuí néng bāng bāng wǒ ？
2. LÌ: yī gè rén duō qīng jìng 。
3. TĀO: qǐng wǒ chī fàn ！

CONT'D OVER

4. ZHÌ QIÁNG: qù tī zú qiú， huò zhě qù yóu yǒng 。

5. XĪN XĪN: wǒ yě shì yī yàng 。

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: So bored! Will someone help me?

2. LÌ: Nothing beats peace and quiet.

3. TĀO: Take me out to dinner!

4. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Play soccer, or go swimming.

5. XĪN XĪN: Same here.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
无聊	wú liáo	boring	adjective
帮	bāng	help	verb
饭	fàn	dinner	noun
足球	zú qiú	soccer	noun
或者	huò zhě	or	conjunction
一样	yī yàng	same	adjective
去游泳	qù yóu yǒng	go swimming	verb

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
好无聊呀	*hǎo wú liáo yā*	so boring	People often use this expression when they have got nothing to do. It often implies that the speaker wants to talk with someone else or be given advice on what to do.
谁能帮帮我	*shuí néng bāng bāng wǒ*	will someone help me	Here, we have a reduplication 帮帮 It literally means “help help.” You can also find repeated classifiers to indicate "every," for example…个个都聪明 which means "every one of them is clever."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #8 Feeling Exhausted

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 累死了！连饭都不想吃!
2. 涛: 你应该换个工作。
3. 若兰: 做个按摩!
4. 新新: 挺住!
5. 丽: 早休息吧。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 累死了！連飯都不想吃!
2. 濤: 你應該換個工作。
3. 若蘭: 做個按摩!
4. 新新: 挺住!
5. 麗: 早休息吧。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: lèi sǐ le ！ lián fàn dōu bù xiǎng chī ！
2. TĀO: nǐ yīng gāi huàn gè gōng zuò 。
3. RUÒ LÁN: zuò gè àn mó ！

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: tǐng zhù ！

5. LÌ: zǎo xiū xī bā 。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Dying of exhaustion! I don't even want to eat!

2. TĀO: You should get a new job.

3. RUÒ LÁN: Get a massage!

4. XĪN XĪN: Hang in there!

5. LÌ: Have an early night.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
累		lèi	exhausted	adjective
应该		yīng gāi	should	verb
工作	工作	gōngzuò	job	noun
按摩	按摩	ànmó	massage	noun
早休息		zǎo xiū xi	have an early night	verb
挺住		tǐng zhù	hang in there	verb
吃		chī	eat	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我明天起开始我的新工作。 Wǒ míngtiān qǐ kāishǐ wǒ de xīn gōngzuò . My new job starts tomorrow.	我的工作很忙。 Wǒ de gōngzuò hěn máng. My work is very busy.
按摩可以让人放松。 ànmó kěyǐ ràng rén fàngsōng . Massages are very relaxing.	上个星期，我去做了两次按摩。 Shàng gè xīngqī, wǒ qù zuò le liǎng cì ànmó. Last week, I went to get a massage twice.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
累死了	*lèi sǐ le*	Dying of exhaustion	Here, we have… 死了 meaning “I’m dying of…” It usually comes after adjectives with negative connotations to exaggerate the degree of how bad something is. In recent years, however, this word often comes after positive adjectives too. For example… 可爱死了 “I’m dying of cuteness.” 开心死了 “So happy I could die.”
连饭都不想吃	*lián fàn dōu bù xiǎng chī*	I don't even want to eat.	Here, we have... 连... 都... This is used to introduce the element that is to be emphasized, mostly unexpected or surprising events or information. It can be used in the same way as "even."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #9 Talking About an Injury

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 打篮球摔伤了腿，真命苦!
2. 若兰: 怎么这么不小心!
3. 涛: 严重吗?
4. 新新: 祝你早日康复!
5. 丽: 好可怜。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 打籃球摔傷了腿，真命苦!
2. 若蘭: 怎麼這麼不小心!
3. 濤: 嚴重嗎?
4. 新新: 祝你早日康復!
5. 麗: 好可憐。

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: dǎ lán qiú shuāi shāng le tuǐ， zhēn mìng kǔ ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: zěn me zhè me bù xiǎo xīn ！
3. TĀO: yán zhòng mɑ ？

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: zhù nǐ zǎo rì kāng fù ！

5. LÌ: hǎo kě lián 。

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǓ: I hurt my leg while playing basketball, so unlucky!

2. RUÒ LÁN: So careless!

3. TĀO: Is it serious?

4. XĪN XĪN: Get better soon!

5. LÌ: Poor thing.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
篮球	lán qiú	basketball	noun
命苦	mìng kǔ	unlucky	adjective
腿	tuǐ	leg	noun
不小心	bù xiǎo xīn	careless	adjective
严重	yán zhòng	serious	adjective
早日	zǎo rì	soon	adverb
可怜	kě lián	poor	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我们每周日打篮球。 Wǒmen měizhōurì dǎ lánqiú. We play basketball every Sunday.	她的腿很长。 Tā de tuǐ hěn cháng. Her legs are very long.
你太不小心了。 Nǐ tài bù xiǎo xīn le. You are too careless.	你的伤口不太严重。 Nǐ de shāngkǒu bú tài yánzhòng. Your wound is not too serious.

可怜的小猫咪被关在屋子里一整天。
Kělián de xiǎomāo mī bèi guān zài wūzi lǐ yī zhěng tiān.

The poor cat has been shut in the room all day.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
打篮球摔伤了腿	*dǎ lán qiú shuāi shāng le tuǐ*	I hurt my leg while playing basketball	This sentence has the phrase 摔伤 meaning “to hurt something.”
真命苦	*zhēn mìng kǔ*	so unlucky	This is commonly used in spoken language to mean “very unlucky” or “too bad.”

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #10 Feeling Disappointed

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 又是雾霾天！还怎么出门！
2. 志强: 污染越来越严重！
3. 新新: 戴口罩！
4. 丽: 远离城市。
5. 若兰: 天气真糟糕！可怕！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 又是霧霾天！還怎麼出門！
2. 志強: 污染越來越嚴重！
3. 新新: 戴口罩！
4. 麗: 遠離城市。
5. 若蘭: 天氣真糟糕！可怕！

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: yòu shì wù mái tiān ！ hái zěn me chū mén ！
2. ZHÌ QIÁNG: wū rǎn yuè lái yuè yán zhòng ！
3. XĪN XĪN: dài kǒu zhào ！

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: yuǎn lí chéng shì 。

5. RUÒ LÁN: tiān qì zhēn zāo gāo ！ kě pà ！

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Smoggy day again! How could I possibly go out!

2. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Pollution is becoming more and more serious!

3. XĪN XĪN: Wear a mask!

4. LÌ: Get away from the city.

5. RUÒ LÁN: Such terrible weather! Horrible!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
雾霾	wù mái	smoggy	adjective
出门	chū mén	go out	verb
污染	wū rǎn	pollution	noun
口罩	kǒu zhào	mask	noun
远离	yuǎn lí	get away from	verb
城市	chéng shì	city	noun
可怕	kě pà	horrible	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
又是雾霾天	*yòu shì wù mái tiān*	smoggy day again	Nowadays, people often talk about smoggy days. Pollution is becoming more and more serious in China, especially in the northern cities.
还怎么出门	*hái zěn me chū mén*	how could I possibly go out	Here, we have an interrogative pronoun 怎么 which means “how.”

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #11 Changing Your Relationship Status

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
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3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 太激动了，我恋爱了！
2. 若兰: 祝福你们！
3. 涛: 真的假的？
4. 丽: 可爱的女孩。
5. 新新: 简直是个奇迹！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 太激動了，我戀愛了！
2. 若蘭: 祝福你們！
3. 濤: 真的假的？
4. 麗: 可愛的女孩。
5. 新新: 簡直是個奇跡！

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: tài jī dòng le， wǒ liàn ài le ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: zhù fú nǐ men ！
3. TĀO: zhēn de jiǎ de ？

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: kě ài de nǚ hái 。

5. XĪN XĪN: jiǎn zhí shì gè qí jì ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: So excited, I'm in love!

2. RUÒ LÁN: You have my blessing!

3. TĀO: For real?

4. LÌ: Lovely girl.

5. XĪN XĪN: It's a miracle!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
激动		jī dòng	excited	adjective
恋爱		liàn ài	be in love	verb
你们		nǐ men	you	pronoun
女孩		nǚ hái	girl	noun
可爱		kě ài	lovely	adjective
奇迹		qí jì	miracle	noun
真的	真的	zhēn de	really	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

你真的在北京吗?
Nǐ zhēn de zài Běijīng ma?

Are you really in Beijing?

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
太激动了	*tài jī dòng le*	so excited	You can use this phrase when you are very excited about something.
我恋爱了	*wǒ liàn ài le*	I'm in love	You can use this expression when you've fallen in love. In China, people usually express their love in a more subtle way. However, nowadays younger people are becoming more and more open and direct. They tend to show their love boldly.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #12 Getting Married

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 我是世界上最幸福的人。我们结婚了！
2. 若兰: 恭喜恭喜！
3. 丽: 你今天最美！
4. 新新: 他才是最幸福的人。
5. 志强: 郎才女貌。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 我是世界上最幸福的人。我們結婚了！
2. 若蘭: 恭喜恭喜！
3. 麗: 你今天最美！
4. 新新: 他才是最幸福的人。
5. 志強: 郎才女貌。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: wǒ shì shì jiè shàng zuì xìng fú de rén 。 wǒ men jié hūn le ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: gōng xǐ gōng xǐ ！
3. LÌ: nǐ jīn tiān zuì měi ！

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: tā cái shì zuì xìng fú de rén 。

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: láng cái nǚ mào 。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: I am the happiest person in the world. We got married!

2. RUÒ LÁN: Congratulations!

3. LÌ: You look your best today!

4. XĪN XĪN: He is the happiest person.

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Perfect match.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
最幸福		zuì xìng fú	happiest	adjective
结婚		jié hūn	get married	verb
恭喜		gōng xǐ	congratulations	noun
他		tā	he	pronoun
人		rén	person	noun
今天		jīn tiān	today	adverb
世界	世界	shìjiè	world	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

全世界都知道他的名字。
Quánshìjiè dōu zhīdào tā de míngzi.

The whole world knows his name.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
我是世界上最幸福的人	wǒ shì shì jiè shàng zuì xìng fú de rén	I am the happiest person in the world.	In China, people often use this phrase to express their happiness, especially when they get married.
我们结婚了	wǒ men jié hūn le	We got married.	This sentence ends with 了 which indicates the action is finished and happened already. For instance, you can say... 我写了两封信 “I wrote two letters.”

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #13
A Pregnancy Announcement

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 重大消息！我要有宝宝了！
2. 涛: 你终于要做爸爸了！
3. 若兰: 起好名字了吗?
4. 丽: 真是个好消息！
5. 晓明: 我要做哥哥了，哈！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 重大消息！我要有寶寶了！
2. 濤: 你終於要做爸爸了！
3. 若蘭: 起好名字了嗎?
4. 麗: 真是個好消息！
5. 曉明: 我要做哥哥了，哈！

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: zhòng dà xiāo xi ！ wǒ yào yǒu bǎo bao le ！
2. TĀO: nǐ zhōng yú yào zuò bà ba le ！
3. RUÒ LÁN: qǐ hǎo míng zì le mɑ ？

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: zhēn shì gè hǎo xiāo xi ！

5. XIǍO MÍNG: wǒ yào zuò gē ge le， hā ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Big news! I'm having a baby!

2. TĀO: You're finally going to be a father!

3. RUÒ LÁN: Have you picked a name yet?

4. LÌ: What great news!

5. XIǍO MÍNG: I'm going to be a big brother, ha!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
重大	zhòng dà	big	adjective
消息	xiāo xi	news	noun
宝宝	bǎo bao	baby	noun
终于	zhōng yú	finally	adverb
名字	míng zì	name	noun
哥哥	gē ge	big brother	noun
爸爸	bà ba	father	noun

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
重大消息	*zhòng dà xiāo xi*	big news	You can use it when talking about an important message in order to draw everyone's attention. The message can be a good thing or a bad thing, but is a good thing in most cases.
我要有宝宝了	*wǒ yào yǒu bǎo bao le*	I'm having a baby	It has the adverb 要 the modal particle and 了 which, together, imply an action that will happen in the future.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #14 Talking About Your Baby

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
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3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 我的萌宝宝还知道对着镜头笑呢!
2. 丽: 好可爱!
3. 新新: 真想捏捏它的小脸。
4. 若兰: 笑得真坏。
5. 涛: 超级宝宝!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 我的萌寶寶還知道對著鏡頭笑呢!
2. 麗: 好可愛!
3. 新新: 真想捏捏它的小臉。
4. 若蘭: 笑得真壞。
5. 濤: 超級寶寶!

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: wǒ de méng bǎo bao hái zhī dào duì zhe jìng tóu xiào ne ！
2. LÌ: hǎo kě ài ！
3. XĪN XĪN: zhēn xiǎng niē nie tā de xiǎo liǎn 。

CONT'D OVER

4. RUÒ LÁN: xiào de zhēn huài 。

5. TĀO: chāo jí bǎo bao ！

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: My adorable baby even knows to smile at the camera!

2. LÌ: So cute!

3. XĪN XĪN: Really want to squeeze its little face.

4. RUÒ LÁN: Such a wicked grin.

5. TĀO: Super baby!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
萌		méng	adorable	adjective
镜头		jìng tóu	camera	noun
笑		xiào	smile	verb
对着		duì zhe	at	preposition
超级		chāo jí	super	adjective
脸	臉	liǎn	face	noun
捏		niē	squeeze	verb

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
我的萌宝宝	*wǒ de méng bǎo bao*	my adorable baby	In recent years, Chinese people have often used the word 萌 on social media to express someone or something is very cute. For example… 这只小狗很萌 It means “this puppy is so cute.”
还知道对着镜头笑呢！	*hái zhī dào duì zhe jìng tóu xiào ne！*	even knows to smile at the camera	In China, young parents like to share their baby's photos on social media. Some parents may even update those photos every day to record their baby's development.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #15
At a Family Reunion

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#15

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 温馨时刻，一家人，一顿大餐
2. 新新: 直流口水!
3. 若兰: 真是热闹。
4. 涛: 酒喝得不少吧?
5. 晓明: 可惜没有我。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 溫馨時刻，一家人，一頓大餐
2. 新新: 直流口水!
3. 若蘭: 真是熱鬧。
4. 濤: 酒喝得不少吧?
5. 曉明: 可惜沒有我。

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: wēn xīn shí kè， yì jiā rén， yí dùn dà cān
2. XĪN XĪN: zhí liú kǒu shuǐ ！
3. RUÒ LÁN: zhēn shì rè nao 。

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: jiǔ hē de bù shǎo ba ？

5. XIǍO MÍNG: kě xī méi yǒu wǒ 。

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Warm moment, the whole family, a big meal!

2. XĪN XĪN: Mouth watering!

3. RUÒ LÁN: So exciting.

4. TĀO: You drink a lot, don't you?

5. XIǍO MÍNG: Too bad that I wasn't there.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
温馨	wēn xīn	warm	adjective
时刻	shí kè	moment	noun
餐	cān	meal	noun
一家人	yì jiā rén	the whole family	noun
一	yī	a	numeral
不少	bù shǎo	a lot	adverb
可惜	kě xī	too bad	adverb

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
温馨时刻	*wēn xīn shí kè*	warm moment	This phrase ends with 时刻 It's often used on social media to indicate a very special moment.
一家人，一顿大餐	*yì jiā rén , yí dùn dà cān*	the whole family, a big meal	Here we have the word 大餐 which means "big meal". Chinese people like to enjoy a big meal during a get-together.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #16 Going on a Trip

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 一个人的旅行，出发了！
2. 丽: 去哪里玩？
3. 新新: 带好吃的回来！
4. 若兰: 一路顺风。
5. 学友: 注意安全哦。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 一個人的旅行，出發了！
2. 麗: 去哪裡玩？
3. 新新: 帶好吃的回來！
4. 若蘭: 一路順風。
5. 學友: 注意安全哦。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: yí gè rén de lǚ xíng ， chū fā le ！
2. LÌ: qù nǎ lǐ wán ？

CONT'D OVER

3. XĪN XĪN: dài hǎo chī de huí lái ！

4. RUÒ LÁN: yí lù shùn fēng 。

5. XUÉ YǑU: zhù yì ān quán ò 。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: One woman's journey, taking off!

2. LÌ: Where are you heading?

3. XĪN XĪN: Bring me some treats!

4. RUÒ LÁN: Bon Voyage.

5. XUÉ YǑU: Be safe.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
旅行	lǚ xíng	journey	noun
出发	chū fā	get going	verb
哪里	nǎ lǐ	where	pronoun
好吃的	hǎo chī de	treats	noun
一路顺风	yí lù shùn fēng	bon voyage	verb
一个人的	yí gè rén de	one man's	pronoun
安全	ān quán	safe	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
一个人的旅行	*yí gè rén de lǚ xíng*	one woman's journey	This indicates someone is travelling alone. This expression only refers to "a journey of self-discovery". It's a kind of a literary expression.
出发了	*chū fā le*	get taking off	This expression literally means "starting a journey". It is commonly used when someone is heading to a place.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #17
At the Local Market

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 刚淘到的好东西。让你们开开眼!
2. 若兰: 什么宝贝?
3. 新新: 你好厉害!
4. 丽: 真精致。一定价值不菲吧?
5. 涛: 是要送给我的吧?

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 剛淘到的好東西。讓你們開開眼!
2. 若蘭: 什麼寶貝?
3. 新新: 你好厲害!
4. 麗: 真精致。一定價值不菲吧?
5. 濤: 是要送給我的吧?

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: gāng táo dào de hǎo dōng xi 。 ràng nǐ men kāi kāi yǎn ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: shén me bǎo bei ？

CONT'D OVER

3. XĪN XĪN: nǐ hǎo lì hai ！

4. LÌ: zhēn jīng zhì 。 yī dìng jià zhí bù fěi ba ？

5. TĀO: shì yào sòng gěi wǒ de ba ？

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Just got some great stuff. Behold!

2. RUÒ LÁN: What did you get?

3. XĪN XĪN: Impressive!

4. LÌ: Really exquisite. Must cost a fortune, right?

5. TĀO: A present for me, right?

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
刚	gāng	just	adverb
淘到	táo dào	get	verb
东西	dōng xi	stuff	stuff
什么	shén me	what	pronoun
厉害	lì hài	impressive	adjective
价值不菲	jià zhí bù fēi	cost a fortune	verb
精致	jīng zhì	exquisite	adjective

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
刚淘到的好东西	*gāng táo dào de hǎo dōng xi 。 ràng nǐ men kāi kāi yǎn !*	just got some great stuff	Here, we have the word 淘到的 It's often used on social media to indicate something you bought. It should be followed by a noun such as dress, bag, and so on.
让你们开开眼	*ràng nǐ men kāi kāi yǎn*	behold	This expression is often used to show off the things you like. It indicates that you want to gain admiration.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #18 A Sightseeing Trip

CONTENTS

2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 登顶长城。感觉就是不一样!
2. 若兰: 真壮观!
3. 丽: 看上去风好大。
4. 新新: 我很久没有去长城了!
5. 涛: 哪一个?

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 登頂長城。感覺就是不一樣!
2. 若蘭: 真壯觀!
3. 麗: 看上去風好大。
4. 新新: 我很久沒有去長城了!
5. 濤: 哪一個?

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: dēng dǐng cháng chéng 。 gǎn jué jiù shì bù yī yàng !
2. RUÒ LÁN: zhēn zhuàng guān !
3. LÌ: kàn shàng qù fēng hǎo dà 。

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: wǒ hěn jiǔ méi yǒu qù cháng chéng le ！

5. TĀO: nǎ yī gè ？

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Reached the top of the Great Wall. Feels great!

2. RUÒ LÁN: Really spectacular!

3. LÌ: Looks so windy.

4. XĪN XĪN: I haven't been to the Great Wall for a long time!

5. TĀO: Which one?

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
长城	cháng chéng	the Great Wall	noun
感觉	gǎn jué	feel	verb
一个	yī gè	one	pronoun
看上去	kàn shàng qù	look	verb
顶	dǐng	top	noun
哪里	nǎ lǐ	which	adjective
登	dēng	reach	verb

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
登顶长城	*dēng dǐng cháng chéng*	reached the top of the Great Wall	Here, we have the word 长城 which means “the Great Wall.” It literally means “a long castle.”
感觉就是不一样	*gǎn jué jiù shì bù yī yàng*	feels great	This expression is used when someone feels good about something. It can be used to describe a place, an activity, and so on.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #19 Just Relaxing

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 晒一下我的休闲天堂，美妙绝伦。
2. 志强: 真的需要定期放松。
3. 丽: 突然觉得自己很累。
4. 新新: 简直是世外桃园!
5. 涛: 亲近自然。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 晒一下我的休閑天堂，美妙絕倫。
2. 志強: 真的需要定期放鬆。
3. 麗: 突然覺得自己很累。
4. 新新: 簡直是世外桃園!
5. 濤: 親近自然。

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: shài yī xià wǒ de xiū xián tiān táng， měi miào jué lún 。
2. ZHÌ QIÁNG: zhēn de xū yào dìng qī fàng sōng 。
3. LÌ: tū rán jué de zì jǐ hěn lèi 。

CONT'D OVER

4. XĪN XĪN: jiǎn zhí shì shì wài táo yuán ！

5. TĀO: qīn jìn zì rán 。

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Check out my leisure paradise, truly exceptional.

2. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Really need to relax on a regular basis.

3. LÌ: Suddenly, I feel so worn out.

4. XĪN XĪN: True Shangri-la!

5. TĀO: Connect with nature.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
晒一下	shài yī xià	check out	verb
休闲	xiū xián	leisure	noun
天堂	tiān táng	paradise	noun
美妙绝伦	měi miào jué lún	truly exceptional	adjective
突然	tū rán	suddenly	adverb
自然	zì rán	nature	noun
世外桃源	shì wài táo yuán	Shangri-la	noun

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
晒一下我的休闲天堂	*shài yī xià wǒ de xiū xián tiān táng*	check out my leisure paradise	晒一下 means "check out something". This expression is often used on social media. For example… 晒一下我的新鞋 which means “Check out my new shoes.”
美妙绝伦	*měi miào jué lún*	truly exceptional	This word is an example of Chengyu. Chengyu is a type of traditional Chinese idiomatic expressions, most of which consist of four characters. Chengyu were widely used in Classical Chinese and are still common in written and spoken language today.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #20 Arriving Home

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 没办法，该回到现实了！
2. 丽: 悠长假期。一定玩痛快了吧！
3. 若兰: 都晒黑了！
4. 涛: 有没有礼物给我？
5. 新新: 离开了这么久。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 沒辦法，該回到現實了！
2. 麗: 悠長假期。一定玩痛快了吧！
3. 若蘭: 都晒黑了！
4. 濤: 有沒有禮物給我？
5. 新新: 離開了這麼久。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: méi bàn fa， gāi huí dào xiàn shí le ！
2. LÌ: yōu cháng jià qī 。 yī dìng wán tòng kuài le ba ！
3. RUÒ LÁN: dōu shài hēi le ！

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: yǒu méi yǒu lǐ wù gěi wǒ ？

5. XĪN XĪN: lí kāi le zhè me jiǔ 。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Nothing to be done, time to go back to reality!

2. LÌ: A long vacation. You must have enjoyed yourself!

3. RUÒ LÁN: Got tanned!

4. TĀO: Any gifts for me?

5. XĪN XĪN: You've been gone so long.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
现实		xiàn shí	reality	noun
黑		hēi	tanned	adjective
礼物		lǐ wù	gift	noun
这么		zhè me	so	adverb
假期	假期	jiàqī	vacation	noun
回到		huí dào	go back	verb
悠长		yōu cháng	long	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

这份工作是没有假期的。
Zhè fèn gōngzuò shì méiyǒu jiàqī de.

This job doesn't have any vacations.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
没办法	*méi bàn fa*	nothing to be done	This expression is used when you have to do something and want to show your reluctance.
该回到现实了	*gāi huí dào xiàn shí le*	time to go back to reality	Here, we have the phrase 回到现实 which means "getting back into your usual routine."

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #21
It's Time to Celebrate!

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 我在跟老婆一起赏花灯，真浪漫!
2. 涛: 这么巧。我也在赏花灯!
3. 新新: 恩爱的一对儿!
4. 晓明: 有没有猜灯谜?
5. 志强: 元宵节快乐!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 我在跟老婆一起賞花燈，真浪漫!
2. 濤: 這麼巧。我也在賞花燈!
3. 新新: 恩愛的一對兒!
4. 曉明: 有沒有猜燈謎?
5. 志強: 元宵節快樂!

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: wǒ zài gēn lǎo pó yì qǐ shǎng huā dēng， zhēn làng màn ！
2. TĀO: zhè me qiǎo 。 wǒ yě zài shǎng huā dēng ！
3. XĪN XĪN: ēn ài de yī duìr ！

CONT'D OVER

4. XIǍO MÍNG: yǒu méi yǒu cāi dēng mí ？

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: yuán xiāo jié kuài lè ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: I am appreciating the lanterns with my wife, so romantic!

2. TĀO: What a coincidence. I'm appreciating the lanterns as well.

3. XĪN XĪN: Lovebirds.

4. XIǍO MÍNG: Have you tried guessing the riddles?

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Happy Lantern Festival!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
花灯	huā dēng	lantern	noun
赏	shǎng	appreciate	verb
猜	cāi	guess	verb
浪漫	làng màn	romantic	adjective
灯谜	dēng mí	riddles written on lanterns	noun
元宵节	yuán xiāo jié	the Lantern Festival	noun
跟…一起	gēn … yì qǐ	with	preposition

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
我在跟老婆一起赏花灯	*wǒ zài gēn lǎo pó yì qǐ shǎng huā dēng*	I am appreciating the lanterns with my wife	Here, we have the word 老婆 which means “wife” and 花灯 meaning “lanterns.”
真浪漫	*zhēn làng màn*	so romantic	People light fancy lanterns on the night of the Lantern Festival. Everything looks quite romantic with thousands of lanterns dotted around.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #22
At a Birthday Party

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#22

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 天啊！感谢大家给我的惊喜！
2. 若兰: 生日快乐！
3. 新新: 好大的蛋糕！
4. 丽: 一定收到很多礼物。
5. 涛: 又长了一岁。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 天啊！感謝大家給我的驚喜！
2. 若蘭: 生日快樂！
3. 新新: 好大的蛋糕！
4. 麗: 一定收到很多禮物。
5. 濤: 又長了一歲。

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: tiān a ！ gǎn xiè dà jiā gěi wǒ de jīng xǐ ！
2. RUÒ LÁN: shēng rì kuài lè ！
3. XĪN XĪN: hǎo dà de dàn gāo ！

CONT'D OVER

4. LÌ: yī dìng shōu dào hěn duō lǐ wù 。

5. TĀO: yòu zhǎng le yī suì 。

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Oh, my god! Thank you all for throwing me a surprise party!

2. RUÒ LÁN: Happy Birthday!

3. XĪN XĪN: This cake is huge!

4. LÌ: I bet you received a lot of presents.

5. TĀO: One year older.

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
大家	dà jiā	you all	pronoun
感谢	gǎn xiè	thank	verb
好大的	hǎo dà de	huge	adjective
生日	shēng rì	birthday	noun
蛋糕	dàn gāo	cake	noun
收到	shōu dào	receive	verb
天啊	tiān a	Oh, my god	interjection

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
天啊	*tiān a*	Oh, my god	This word can be used when you’re really surprised.
感谢大家给我的惊喜	*gǎn xiè dà jiā gěi wǒ de jīng xǐ*	thank you all for throwing me a surprise party	Chinese birthday traditions reflect the culture's deep-seated focus on longevity. Traditionally, Longevity noodles are consumed during birthday celebrations.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #23 Happy New Year!

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
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4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 新年快乐！恭喜发财！
2. 丽: 祝你万事如意！
3. 志强: 年年有余！
4. 晓明: 红包拿来！
5. 涛: 下周我们聚聚！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 新年快樂！恭喜發財！
2. 麗: 祝你萬事如意！
3. 志強: 年年有余！
4. 曉明: 紅包拿來！
5. 濤: 下周我們聚聚！

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: xīn nián kuài lè ！ gōng xǐ fā cái ！
2. LÌ: zhù nǐ wàn shì rú yì ！
3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: nián nián yǒu yú ！

CONT'D OVER

4. XIǍO MÍNG: hóng bāo ná lái ！

5. TĀO: xià zhōu wǒ men jù ju ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Happy New Year! May you be happy and prosperous!

2. LÌ: All the best to you!

3. ZHÌ QIÁNG: May there be surpluses every year!

4. XIǍO MÍNG: Give me my red envelope!

5. TĀO: We can get together sometime next week!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
下周	xià zhōu	next week	adverb
聚聚	jù ju	get together	verb
发财	fā cái	be surpluses	verb
我们	wǒ men	we	pronoun
新年	xīn nián	New Year	noun
红包	Hóngbāo	red envelope	
快乐	kuài lè	happy	adjective

SAMPLE SENTENCES

在中国，长辈们必须要给孩子们红包。
Zài zhōngguó, zhǎngbèimen bìxū yào gěi háizimen hóngbāo.

In China, seniors must give red envelopes to children.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
新年快乐	*xīn nián kuài lè*	Happy New Year	This is one of most commonly used New Year greetings. To celebrate other festivals, simply replace... 新年 with the other festival's name. For example…中秋快乐 "Happy Mid-Autumn Festival."
恭喜发财	*gōng xǐ fā cái*	May you be happy and prosperous	Chinese people often bless each other via social media during New Year's and this expression is another commonly used New Year greeting.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #24 At Christmas

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
2 Pinyin
3 English
3 Vocabulary
3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 静: 转眼又是一年。圣诞快乐!
2. 丽: 漂亮的雪景!
3. 新新: 可惜我在南方，看不到雪。
4. 涛: 谁能陪我一起过?
5. 志强: 同乐同乐!

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 靜: 轉眼又是一年。聖誕快樂!
2. 麗: 漂亮的雪景!
3. 新新: 可惜我在南方，看不到雪。
4. 濤: 誰能陪我一起過?
5. 志強: 同樂同樂!

PINYIN

1. JÌNG: zhuǎn yǎn yòu shì yī nián 。 shèng dàn kuài lè ！
2. LÌ: piào li ng de xuě jǐng ！
3. XĪN XĪN: kě xī wǒ zài nán fāng， kàn bù dào xuě 。

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: shuí néng péi wǒ yī qǐ guò ？

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: tóng lè tóng lè ！

ENGLISH

1. JÌNG: Another year has gone by in the blink of an eye. Merry Christmas!

2. LÌ: Beautiful snow!

3. XĪN XĪN: It's a pity that I can't see snow here in the south.

4. TĀO: Who wants to celebrate Christmas with me?

5. ZHÌ QIÁNG: Let's celebrate together!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Pinyin	English	Class
转眼	zhuǎn yǎn	in the twinkling of an eye	adverb
同	tóng	together	adverb
圣诞	shèng dàn	Christmas	noun
雪景	xuě jǐng	snow	noun
漂亮	piāo liang	beautiful	adjective
南方	nán fāng	south	noun
谁	shuí	who	pronoun

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
转眼又是一年	*zhuǎn yǎn yòu shì yī nián*	Another year has gone by in the blink of an eye.	This expression is often used when someone thinks that time has gone by very quickly. "Another year" can be replaced with "another week", "another month", and so on.
圣诞快乐	*shèng dàn kuài lè*	Merry Christmas	There are not many Christians in China but celebrating Christmas has become increasingly popular. Many customs such as exchanging gifts are very similar to Western celebrations. In large cities, there are commercial Christmas decorations, signs, and other symbolic items everywhere during December.

LESSON NOTES

Must-Know Chinese Social Media Phrases S1 #25 Happy Anniversary!

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2 Simplified Chinese
2 Traditional Chinese
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3 Sample Sentences
4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage

#25

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SIMPLIFIED CHINESE

1. 学友: 有了这么好的妻子，我欲何求。
2. 丽: 好感动！
3. 若兰: 替你们感到高兴。
4. 涛: 甜言蜜语总是对的。
5. 新新: 要有实际行动！

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 學友: 有了這麼好的妻子，我欲何求。
2. 麗: 好感動！
3. 若蘭: 替你們感到高興。
4. 濤: 甜言蜜語總是對的。
5. 新新: 要有實際行動！

PINYIN

1. XUÉ YǑU: yǒu le zhè me hǎo de qī zi， wǒ yù hé qiú 。
2. LÌ: hǎo gǎn dòng ！
3. RUÒ LÁN: tì nǐ men gǎn dào gāo xìng 。

CONT'D OVER

4. TĀO: tián yán mì yǔ zǒng shì duì de 。

5. XĪN XĪN: yào yǒu shí jì xíng dòng ！

ENGLISH

1. XUÉ YǑU: Having such a good wife, I shall not want.

2. LÌ: So touching!

3. RUÒ LÁN: I feel happy for you.

4. TĀO: Sweet talk is always welcoming.

5. XĪN XĪN: Actions speak louder than words!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
有		yǒu	have	verb
求		qiú	want	verb
甜言蜜语		tián yán mì yǔ	sweet talk	noun
行动		xíng dòng	action	noun
总是		zǒng shì	always	adverb
我		wǒ	I	pronoun
妻子	妻子	qīzi	wife	noun

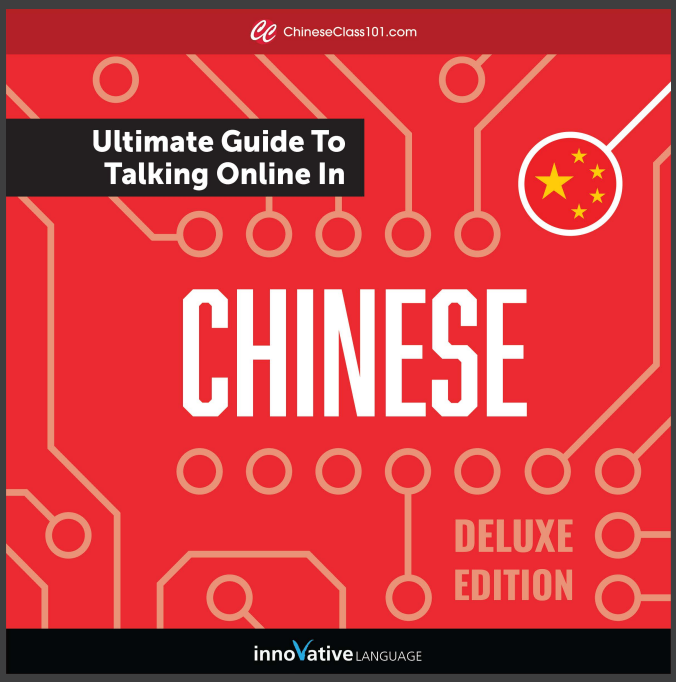
SAMPLE SENTENCES

他的妻子比他大十岁。 Tā de qīzi bǐ tā dà shí suì. His wife is older than him by ten years.	她是我的妻子。 Tā shì wǒ de qīzi. She is my wife.

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Chinese	*Romanization*	English	About this Expression
有了这么好的妻子	*yǒu le zhè me hǎo de qī zi*	having such a good wife	In different contexts, many terms can be used to address wives in Chinese language. For instance, 老婆 (colloquial), 夫人 (formal), 贱内 (classical).
我欲何求	*wǒ yù hé qiú*	I shall not want	This is quoted from Classical Chinese poetry. It means that I have got the best and thus want nothing more.

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