



Mandarin World Phrase Book

We hope this book will help you during your first few weeks or months in China. We have written this book into sections that allow you to look for things by theme or situation.

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Chapter 1- Pinyin- How to say it.

Below is an overview of pinyin- the system used to write down how Chinese words are pronounced. The following websites and links may help you to learn the pronunciation. But it isn't easy.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin>

<http://www.learnchineseabc.com/chinese-pinyin-initials.htm>

The following will hopefully help you not mangle the language too much!

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| B: like in bag | a: like in <u>far</u> | iong: like in o + <u>wrong</u> |
| P: like in pack | o: like in <u>awe</u> | ua: like in <u>water</u> |
| M: like in mark | e: like in <u>mother</u> | uo: like in wall |
| F: like in far | I: like in <u>bee</u> | uai: like in <u>wi</u> fi |
| D: like in dark | u: like in <u>nude</u> | uan: like in <u>one</u> |
| T: like in tally | : like in <u>loo</u> | un: like in <u>fun</u> |
| N: like in navy | er: like in are | uang: like in o+ <u>sung</u> |
| L: like in lad | ai: like in I | e: like in <u>loo</u> + <u>mother</u> |
| G: like in gap | ei: like in <u>eight</u> | an: like in <u>loo</u> + <u>man</u> |
| K: like in karma | ao: like in <u>ow!</u> | n: like in <u>loo</u> + n |
| H: like in happy | ou: like in <u>over</u> | |
| J: like in jeans | an: like in <u>man</u> | |
| Q: likes in cheap | en: like in <u>then</u> | |
| X: like sh in share | ang: like in <u>angle</u> | |
| Zh: like 'j' in Japan | eng: like in <u>sung</u> | |
| Ch: like in cheese | ong: like in <u>wrong</u> | |
| Sh: like in ship | ia: like in <u>Asia</u> | |
| R: like 'r' in <u>leisure</u> | ie: like in <u>air</u> | |
| Z: like 'ds' in <u>reads</u> | iao: like in <u>yell</u> | |
| C: like 'ts' in <u>cats</u> | iu: like in <u>ill</u> | |
| S: like in Sam | ian: like in <u>Ian</u> | |
| Y: like in yes | in: like in <u>pin</u> | |
| W: like in water | ing: like in <u>ping</u> | |

My suggestion would be, when convenient, to simply point to the phrase in this book than trying to speak too much!

In Chinese there are also four tones they change the meaning of the word- in this book however I'm not going to bother you too much with the tones, from the context hopefully people will work out what you are saying and vise-verse. However with time, and some interaction you should find you will get an ear for these tones. Listen to see how the locals say it.

Chapter 2- Basic Communications

Informally, if we meet a friend on the street, we normally say: “Hi, have you had your meal?” or “Where are you going?” The questions are just a greeting. It doesn’t mean they are inviting you to dinner or really care where you are going. When it is the case of two gentlemen, they often will shake hands.

In Chinese families, we rarely say “Thank you” to other family members or close friends for help or some service. But don’t take this in a wrong way and think Chinese people are not friendly to each other in the same way as Westerners. People will think you are treating him or her as a stranger, and seem to lack intimacy if you use thank you too much in Chinese culture.

- **I don’t understand.** (if somebody is speaking to you)
⇒ Wo ting bu dong 我听不懂
- **I don’t understand.** (for something written)
⇒ Wo kan bu dong 我看不懂
- **Could you speak more slowly please ?**
⇒ Ni keyi shuo man yidian ma? 你可以说慢一点吗？
- **Could you repeat that?**
⇒ Qing zai shuo yibian 请再说一遍
- **Look here.**(point at phrase book sentence you want them to read!)
⇒ Kan zheli 看这里
- **I don’t know!**
⇒ Wo buzhidao 我不知道
- **Can you speak English ?**
⇒ ni hui shuo yingyu ma? 你会说英语吗？

- **Hello** ⇒ ni hao 你好
- **Bye** ⇒ zaijian 再见
- **Good morning** ⇒ zaoshang hao 早上好
- **Good afternoon** ⇒ xiawu hao 下午好
- **Good night** ⇒ wan an 晚安
- **Thanks** ⇒ xiexie 谢谢
- **Your welcome** ⇒ biekeqi 别客气 or buyongxie 不用谢
- **Sorry** ⇒ dui bu qi 对不起
- **Please** ⇒ qing 请
- **I** ⇒ wo 我
- **No thanks** ⇒ buyao xie 不要谢
- **You** ⇒ ni 你
- **You (plural)** ⇒ nimen 你们
- **We/us** ⇒ wo men 我们
- **He** ⇒ ta 他

-
- **She** ⇒ ta 她
 - **It** ⇒ ta 它
 - **Yes** ⇒ shi 是
 - **No** ⇒ bu 不
 - **Toilet** ⇒ cesuo 厕所

Chapter 3 - Questions

- **What is that?**
⇒ Na shi shenme? 那是什么?
- **What is this?**
⇒ Zhe shi shenme? 这是什么?
- **Where is XXX?**
⇒ XXX zai nali? XXX 在那里?
- **Who is he?**
⇒ Ta shi shui? 他是谁?
- **Who is she?**
⇒ Ta shi shui? 她是谁
- **What do I call this?**
⇒ Zhe ge zenme shuo? 这个怎么说?
- **How to say XXX?**
⇒ Zenme shuo XXX? 怎么说 XXX?
- **What's your name?**
⇒ Ni jiao shenme mingzi? 你叫什么名字?
- **My name is XXX**
⇒ Wo jiao XXX 我叫 XXX
- **What's the time?**
⇒ Jidian le 几点了 (See number chapter for answer!)
- **Its XXX o'clock-**
⇒ XXX dian le. XXX 点了
- **It's half past XXX –**
⇒ XXX dian ban le. XXX 点半了
- **How much is this?**
⇒ Zhege duoshao qian? 这个多少钱? (See number chapter for answer)
- **Its XXX yuan.**
⇒ Zhe ge shi XXX kuaiqian 这个是 XXX 块钱。

Chapter 4 - Numbers

This can be quite complicated, but let me try to explain.

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| One yi 一 | eleven shiyi 十一 | one hundred yibai 一百 |
| Two er 二 | twelve shier 十二 | one thousand yiqian 一千 |
| Three san 三 | thirteen shisan 十三 | ten thousand yiwàn 一万 |
| Four sì 四 | fourteen shisi 十四 | one million yibaiwàn 一百万 |
| Five wu 五 | fifteen shiwu 十五 | Zero líng 零 |
| Six liu 六 | sixteen shiliu 十六 | one half yiban 一半 |
| Seven qī 七 | seventeen shiqi 十七 | one quarter yike 一颗 |
| Eight bā 八 | eighteen shiba 十八 | |
| Nine jiǔ 九 | nineteen shíjiǔ 十九 | |
| Ten shí 十 | twenty èrshí 二十 | |

With numbers you can add above twenty by simply adding the tens number with the unit number.

So **twenty five** is **èrshí** (twenty) and **wu** (five)

Twenty is simply two ten **er** (2) and **shi** (ten)

So **twenty five** is 2 10 5 **er shi wu**.

Thus **40** is **sì shí** 4 and 10

One hundred is **yí bǎi** 一百

Two hundred is **èr bǎi** 二百

Thousand is **qiān** or 千

So **five thousand** is **wu qiān** 五千

Ten thousand is **wàn** 万

So **40,000** is **sì wàn** 四万

And **120 thousand** would be **shí èr wàn** (10+2+10,000) 二十万

and lastly **one million** is **yí bǎi wàn** 一百万 or (1+100+10,000) One lot of 100 10,000s!

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 10 |
| 100 | 100 |
| 1000 | 1000 |
| 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |

Sometimes when we are talking about room numbers or telephone numbers we pronounce “one” (**yi**) as **yao** instead.

For two things as in a pair of things we say **liang** instead of **er**.

Numbers

Lucky numbers are based on Chinese words that sound similar to other Chinese words. The numbers 6, 8, and 9 are believed to have auspicious meanings because they sound similar to words that have positive meanings.

- The number 6 in Mandarin is pronounced the same as “liu” and it similar to “fluid” or “smooth” and is therefore considered good for

business.

- The word for "eight" sounds similar to the word which means "prosper" or "wealth".
- The number 9 is a homophone of the word for "long lasting" and as such is often used in weddings.
- Number 4 is considered an unlucky number in Chinese because it is nearly homophonous to the word "death". In East Asia, some buildings do not have a 4th floor.

Measurement :

Kilo gongjin 公斤 ie 2 kilos liang **gongjin**

Pound jin 斤

Metre mi 米 ie 3 metres san **mi**

Kilometer gongli 公里

Foot yingli 英里

Liter sheng 升

Centimeter limi 厘米

millimeter haomi 毫米

minute fenzhong 分钟

second miao 秒

hour xiaoshi 小时

day tian 天

week xingqi 星期

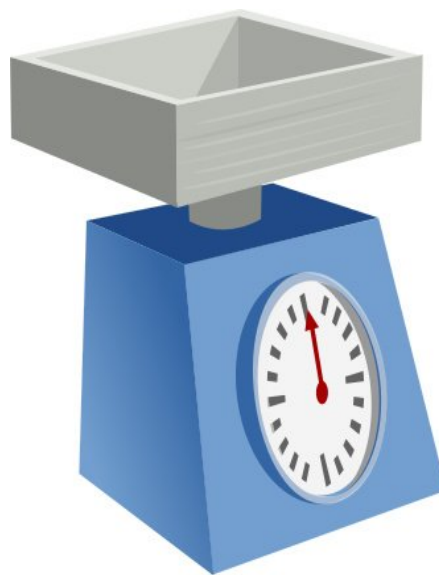
month yue 月

year nian 年

dollar yuan/kuai 元、块

cent fen 分

ten cents mao or jiao 毛、角



Chapter 5 - Colors and sizes

● Colors

Red

You may feel it's quite interesting that many Chinese love to wear red especially for weddings or birthdays of elderly people. While it stands for blood, bad luck or even disaster in Western countries. However, red symbolizes good fortune and joy in China. Red is found everywhere during the Chinese New Year and other holidays and family gatherings. A red envelope is a monetary gift which is given in Chinese society during holiday or special occasions. The red color of the packet symbolizes good luck. Red is strictly forbidden at funerals as it is a color of happiness.

Yellow/gold

Yellow, corresponding with earth, is considered the most beautiful color. Yellow was the color of Imperial China and is held as the symbolic color of the five legendary emperors of ancient China. In ancient china, ordinary people were not allowed to use the color but everyone has the right to use it now. Yellow often decorates royal palaces, altars and temples, and the color was used in the robes and attire of the emperors. Yellow also represents freedom from worldly cares and is thus esteemed in Buddhism. Monks' garments are yellow, as are elements of Buddhist temples. Yellow is also used as a color of mourning for Chinese Buddhists.

Black and white

Black and white is used to represent the unity of Yin and Yang. Ancient Chinese regarded black as the king of colors and honored black more than any other color. In modern China, black is used in daily clothing. Black may also be used during a funeral to symbolize the spirit's return to the heavens and people wear black ribbons on their arms.

White is also the color of mourning. Unlike the Western meanings of purity, chastity, holiness and cleanliness, white is associated with death and is used predominantly in funerals in Chinese culture. Ancient Chinese people wore white clothes and hats only when they mourned for the dead (Some places of China still follow this tradition).

Colors

Colors as adjectives are used in front of the noun with a “de” as a joining word between the adjective and noun.

So “red car” is **hongse de che** 红色的车

Red hongse 红色

Blue lanse 蓝色

Green lǜse 绿色

Yellow huangse 黄色

White baise 白色

Black heise 黑色

Grey huise 灰色

Pink fenhongse 粉红色

Brown kafeise 咖啡色

Purple zese 紫色

Orange chengse 橙色



To say light (colour) you need to add the word 浅 **qian** in front of the word, to say dark you need to add 深 **shen** in front of the color.

Sizes

With the adjectives below you don't need to add “de”.

A big apple Yi ge da pingguo 一个大苹果

Big da 大

Small xiao 小

Medium zhong 中

Long chang 长

Short duan 短

Tall gao 高

High gao 高

Chapter 6 - Some adjectives

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fat pang 胖 | Thin shou 瘦 | Pretty piaoliang 漂亮 | Handsome shuai 帅 |
| Ugly chou 丑 | Old lao 老 | Young nianqing 年轻 | New xin 新 |
| Expensive gui 贵 | Cheap pianyi 便宜 | Good hao 好 | Bad huai 坏 |

Chapter 7-Some verbs

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Run pao 跑 | Walk zoulu 走路 | Jump tiao 跳 |
| Eat chi 吃 | Drink he 喝 | Sleep shui 睡 |
| Go qu 去 | Come lai 来 | Travel lüyou 旅游 |
| Play wan 玩 | Sing chang 唱歌 | Dance tiaowu 跳舞 |
| Listen ting 听 | Talk shuohua 说话 | Read du 读 |
| Write xie 写 | Look kan 看 | Look for zhao 找 |
| Swim youyong 游泳 | Climb pa 爬 | Ride qi 骑 |
| Drive kaiche 开车 | | |

Chapter 8-Some adverbs

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Quickly kuai 快 | Slowly man 慢 | Badly buhao 不好 |
| Well hao 好 | Loudly chao 吵 | Quietly anjing 安静 |

Chapter 9-At the airport

Airport feiji chang 飞机场

Airplane feiji 飞机

Visa qianzheng 签证

Passport huzhao 护照

Immigration churu jingbianfang

jianchazhan 出入境边防检查站

Quarantine haiguan 海关

Waiting room jihoushi 候机室

Boarding card dengji pai 登机牌

Plane ticket feiji piao 飞机票

Luggage xingli 行李

Information desk zixun chu 咨询处

Flight hangban 航班

Taxi chuzu che 出租车

Airport bus jicheng basi 机场大巴

Boarding gate dengji kou 登机口

Take off qifei 起飞

Arrivals daoda 到达

Departures chufa 出发

Security check anjian 安检

Delayed tuichi 推迟 wandian 晚点

Duty free products mianshui shangpin 免税商品

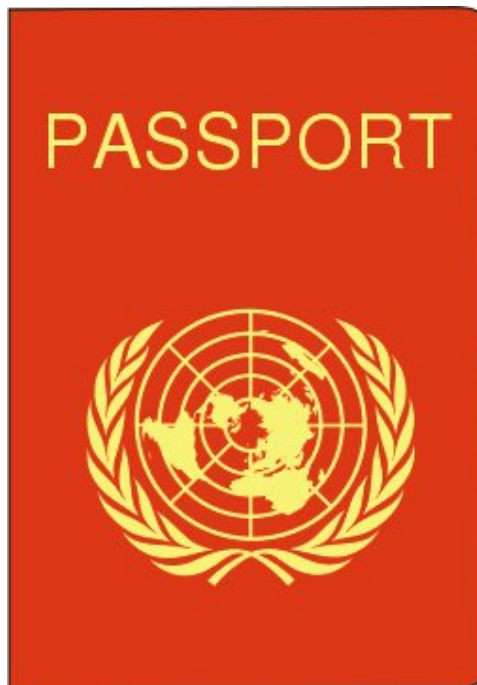
Cancelled quxiao 取消

First class toudeng cang 头等舱

Business class shangwu cang 商务舱

Economy class jingji cang 经济舱

Luggage cart shoutui che 手推车



Where is the XXX?

⇒ XXX zai nar li? XXX 在哪里?

How long until my flight takes off?

⇒ Wode hangban haiyou duochang shijian qifei? 我的航班还有多长时间起飞?

Chapter 10-In a taxi

Traffic

Crossing the road in China can be a little more dangerous than back home, it is best to look both ways when crossing the road as bikes, motorbikes and cars may not give you right away like back in your own country. This may take a while to get used to. Motorbikes and bikes also have a tendency to be ridden on the footpath, its best to pay attention when you are walking as people don't always give pedestrians right of way.

Hotel

⇒ jiudian 酒店

Business card

⇒ mingpian 名片

Address

⇒ dizhi 地址

Taxi

⇒ chuzu che 出租车

Where to?

⇒ Qu nar? 去哪?

I want to go to XXX.

⇒ Wo yao qu XXXX 我要去 XXX

How long to get to XXX?

⇒ qu XXXX xuyao duochang shijian?

(See chapter on numbers for answers)

Is it far?

⇒ Yuan ma? 远吗?

How much?

⇒ Duoshao qian? 多少钱?

Please give me a receipt.

⇒ qing geiwo yizhang fapiao. 请给我一张发票。

Please slow down!

⇒ Qing kai man yidian 请开慢一点

I'm here.

⇒ Wo dao le. 我到了。

Stop!

⇒ tingche 停车

Are we here?

⇒ Daole ma? 到了吗?



Chapter 11-At the hotel

Passport

⇒ huzhao 护照

Deposit

⇒ yajin 押金

Key

⇒ yaoshi 钥匙

Single room

⇒ danren fang 单人房

Double room

⇒ shuangren fang 双人房

Room service

⇒ kefang fuwu 客房服务

Restaurant

⇒ canting/fandian 餐厅、饭店

Credit card

⇒ xinyong ka 信用卡

Cash

⇒ xianjin 现金

Safe

⇒ baoxianxiang 保险箱

I want to check in.

⇒ wo yaokai yige fangjian 我要开一个房间。

I have a reservation

⇒ wo you yuding 我有预定。

I want to check out

⇒ woyao tuifang 我要退房

I want a XXX

⇒ woyao yige XXX 我要一个 XXX

Is there a XXX here?

⇒ Zheli you XXX ma? 这里有 XXX 吗？

Do you have a free room?

⇒ You kongfang ma? 有空房吗？

My name is XXX

⇒ Wo jiao XXX 我叫 XXX

I want to stay for XXX days.

⇒ Wo yao zhu XXX tian. 我要住 XXX 天

How much a day?

⇒ Yi tian duoshao qian? 一天多少钱？

I want to change my room.

⇒ Wo yao huange fangjian. 我要换个房间。



Chapter 12-Giving/Asking for directions and being lost

I'm lost!

⇒ Wo milu le 我迷路了。

How do I get to XXX?

⇒ zenme qu XXX? 怎么去 XXX?

Where is XXX?

⇒ XXX zai nali? XXX 在哪里?

Take a bus

⇒ zuo gongche 坐公车

Take a taxi

⇒ zuo chu zuche 坐出租车

Take the subway

⇒ zuo ditie 坐地铁

Go straight ahead

⇒ wangqian zou 往前走

Turn Left

⇒ zuo guai 左拐

Turn Right

⇒ you guai 右拐

Cross the road

⇒ guo malu 过马路

Is it far?

⇒ Yuan ma? 远吗?



Chapter 13-Sick! At the hospital

Doctor ⇨ yisheng 医生
Hospital ⇨ yiyuan 医院
Injection ⇨ dazhen 打针
Intravenous drip ⇨ da diaozhen 打吊针
Medicine ⇨ yao 药
pharmacy/chemist ⇨ yaodian 药店
insurance ⇨ baoxian 保险
Operation ⇨ shoushu 手术
Pain ⇨ tong/teng 痛、疼
Dizzy ⇨ touyun 头晕



I don't feel well.

⇨ wo bu shufu 我不舒服

I've got a cold.

⇨ wo ganmao le 我感冒了

I've got a headache.

⇨ wo tou teng 我头疼

My XXX hurts.

⇨ wode XXX teng 我的 XXX 疼

I need to see a doctor.

⇨ wo xuyao kan yisheng 我需要看医生

Call me an ambulance.

⇨ wo xuyao jiuheche 我需要救护车

I'm going to vomit.

⇨ wo yao tu 我要吐

I have insurance.

⇨ wo you baoxian 我有保险。

We need to operate.

⇨ women yao kaidao 我们要开刀。

I need to take medicine.

⇨ wo xuyao chi yao 我需要吃药。

What's the problem?

⇨ Nali bushufu? 哪里不舒服?

Chapter 14-Eating

● Table manners

We use chopsticks or sometimes even grasp rice directly with our hands. The thin and long chopsticks cannot be used to cut food, so we usually use our teeth to act as knives sometimes. We hold our food, meat or vegetables, with the chopsticks, send them to our mouth to bite off a part of it and keep the other part of food on the chopsticks. That's the usual way we eat. We are also used to holding up our bowls near our mouth when having rice or soup. It is unfair that all these habits are considered rude in your eyes, please understand it's a different behavior and we use different tools to eat.

It is noted that we usually share all food in the middle of the table rather than on individual plates.

Interesting facts about chopsticks:

- Do not stick chopsticks vertically into your food when not using them, especially not into rice, as this will make Chinese people think of funerals. Only at funerals are chopsticks (or sticks of incense) stuck into the rice that is put onto the altar.
- Do not wave your chopsticks around in the air too much or play with them.
- Do not stab or skewer food with your chopsticks. Pick food up by exerting sufficient pressure with the chopsticks to grasp the food securely and move it to your mouth or bowl. It is considered bad form to drop food, so ensure it is gripped securely before taking it out of the bowl. Holding one's bowl close to the dish when serving oneself or close to the mouth when eating helps.
- To separate a piece of food into two pieces, exert controlled pressure on the chopsticks while moving them apart from each other. This needs much practice.
- Some consider it unhygienic to use the chopsticks that have been near (or in) one's mouth to pick food from the central dishes. Serving spoons or chopsticks can be provided, and in this case you will need to remember to alternate between using the serving chopsticks to move food to your bowl and your personal chopsticks for transferring the food to your mouth.

● Food

Some Chinese eat snakes, frogs, even rats or insects, especially for people in Guangdong province. Another thing is that we eat animal's necks, feet or even heads sometimes, especially for ducks and chickens. And when we cook meat, we usually do not take out the bone.

Eat chi 吃

Drink he 喝

Delicious haochi 好吃

Yuck! Buhaochi 不好吃

Restaurant fandian 饭店

Western xifang 西方

Chinese zhongfan 中饭

Snack xiaochi 小吃

Breakfast zaofan 早饭

Lunch wufan 午饭

Dinner wanfan 晚饭

Menu caidan 菜单

Waiter/waitress fuwuyuan 服务员

Beer! Pijiu 啤酒

Tea cha 茶

Rice mifan 米饭

Spicy la 辣

Sweet tian 甜

Sour suan 酸

Bitter ku 苦

Hot re 热

Cold leng 冷

Salty xian 咸

Oily you 油

Beef niurou 牛肉

Chicken jirou 鸡肉

Fish yu 鱼

Potato tudou 土豆

Lamb yangrou 羊肉

Pork zhurou 猪肉

Egg jidan 鸡蛋

The bill please maidan 买单



I'd like to order diandan 点单

I'm hungry

⇒ wo e le 我饿了

I want this.

⇒ Woyao zhege 我要这个

Is this spicy?

⇒ La ma? 辣吗?

I don't want spicy stuff!

⇒ Wo buyao lade dongxi 我不要辣的东西

That's all!

⇒ goule 够了

A table for XX

⇒ XXX wei XXX 位

I'd like to have it to go.

⇒ Daizou. 带走

Can you pack this for me?

⇒ keyi geiwo dabao ma? 可以给我打包吗?

Do you have a private room?

⇒ You baojian ma? 有包间吗?

This is too XXX

⇒ zhege tai XXX 这个太 XXX

No pork please

⇒ wo buchi zhurou 我不吃猪肉

No seafood please

⇒ wo buchi haixian 我不吃海鲜

No meat please

⇒ wo buchi rou 我不吃肉

Where's my food?

⇒ Wo de cai ne? 我的菜呢?

Please give me a XXX

⇒ qing geiwo yi ge XXX 请给我一个 XXX

Spoon shaozi 勺子

Fork chazi 叉子

Knife daozi 刀子

Chopsticks kuaizi 筷子

Glass beizi 杯子

Bowl wan 碗

It's my treat! Wo qingke 我请客

Bottoms Up! Gan bei! 干杯

Cheers! Peng bei! 碰杯

Chapter 15-Shopping-its too expensive!

In a lot of markets bargaining is to be expected, and if you look like a foreigner, then there is a good chance prices are going to start of a little higher than they should be. Don't be shy to ask for a cheaper price, after all it doesn't hurt to ask! Larger stores and supermarkets of course, are not places to try and bargain down the price.



Shop shangdian 商店

Market shichang 市场

Supermarket chaoshi 超市

Shop Assistant! fuwuyuan 服务员

Credit card xinyong ka 信用卡

Cash xianjin 现金

How much is this?

⇒ Duoshao qian? 多少钱?

Can I have a cheaper price?

⇒ Keyi you pianyi yidian ma? 可以有便宜一点吗?

It's too expensive!

⇒ Tai guile 太贵了

Can I have a look?

⇒ Wokeyi Kankan ma? 我可以看看吗?

Can I try it on?

⇒ Wo keyi shiyishi ma? 我可以试一试吗?

Could I have a bag please?

⇒ Wokeyi youge daizi ma? 我可以有个袋子吗?

Chapter 16-At the pub



Beer! Pijiu 啤酒

Wine! Putao jiu 葡萄酒

Red hong 红

White bai 白

Cocktail jiwei jiu 鸡尾酒

Cold! Bingde 冰的

Waiter/watress/barkeep fuwuyuan 服务员

Food shiwu 食物

Toilet cesuo 厕所

Pool taiqiu 台球

Bottoms Up! Gan bei! 干杯

Cheers! Peng bei! 碰杯

Drunk zuile 醉了

Where is the toilet?

⇒ Cesuo zai nail? 厕所在哪里?

I'm going to vomit?

⇒ Wo yaotu 我要吐

Another bottle!

⇒ Zilai yiping 再来一瓶

Another glass!

⇒ Zilai yibei 再来一杯

Do you want to play pool?

⇒ Ni yao da taiqiu ma? 你要打台球吗?

Do you want to play darts?

⇒ Ni yao wan feibiao ma? 你要玩飞镖吗?

Its my treat

⇒ Wo qingke 我请客

No ice!

⇒ Buyao bingkuai ! 不要冰块!

Chapter 17- On Business/At the office/In the classroom

Meeting hui 会

Have a meeting kaihui 开会

Presentation yanjiang 演讲

Name card mingpian 名片

Negotiation tanpan 谈判

Company gongsi 公司

Go on a business trip chuchai 出差

Office bangong shi 办公室

Computer diannao 电脑

Printer dayin ji 打印机

Photocopier fuyin ji 复印机

Manager jingli 经理

Receptionist qiantai 前台

Classroom jiaoshi 教室

Teacher laoshi 老师

Student xuesheng 学生

Blackboard heiban 黑板

Whiteboard baiban 白板

Textbook keben 课本

Test kaoshi 考试

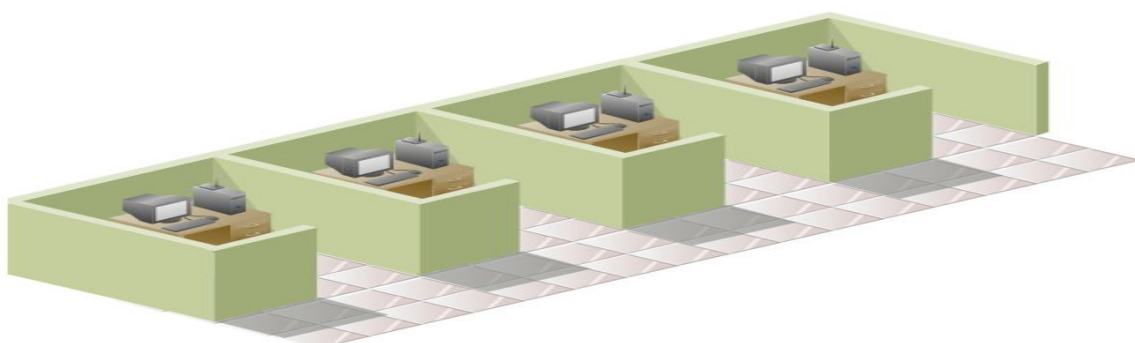
Study xuexi 学习

School xuexiao 学校

Homework zuoye 作业

Turn to page XX

⇒ fandao di XX ye 翻到第 XX 页



Chapter 18-At the beach or up a mountain!



Sand shazi 沙子
Beach haitan 海滩
Sea hai 海
Swim youyong 游泳
Umbrella san 伞
Mountain shan 山
Steep dou 陡
Be careful! xiaoxin 小心
Scenery fengjing 风景

Chapter 19-Emotions!

Happy kaixin 开心
Sad sanxin 散心
Angry shengqi 生气
Surprised chijing 吃惊
Worried danxin 担心
Tired lei 累
Bored wuliao 无聊
Scared haipa 害怕
Interested ganxing qu 感兴趣
How do you feel? Ni zenme yang? 你怎么样?
I am XXX wo XX 我 XXX
I'm homesick wo xiangjia 我想家



Chapter 20 At the bank

Bank yinghang 银行
Change money huanqian 还钱
Foreign currency waibi 外币
Password mima 密码
Open an account kaige zhanghu 开个账户
Passport huzhao 护照
Transfer money huikuan 汇款
Please enter your password
 ⇒ qing shuru nide mima 请输入你的密码

Small Talk

Chapter 21-Family 家庭



Useful words

对话 (dialogue)

A: 你 家 在 哪? (where do you live?)

B: 我 家 在 上 海。(I live in Shanghai)

A: 在 上 海 哪? (Where in Shanghai ?)

B: 在 虹 口。(Hong Kou)

A: 真 的 吗? 太巧了, 我 家 也 在 虹 口。(Really? What a coincidence! I live in Hongkou, too)

B: 你 是 独生子 么? (Are you the only child in your family?)

A: 是 的, 你 呢? (Yes, and you?)

B: 哦, 我 有 一 个 弟弟 和 两 个 妹妹。

Oh, I have one younger brother and two younger sisters.

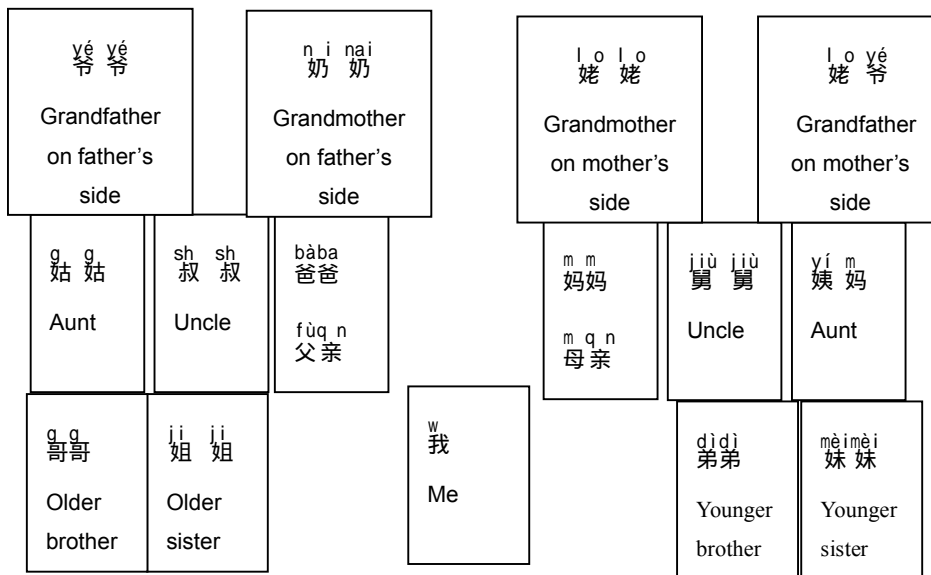
A: 他 们 还 在 上学 么? (Are they still in school?)

B: 两 个 妹 妹 已 经 工 作 了, 一 个 在 澳 大 利 亚, 另 一 个 在 北 京, 但 弟 弟 还 在上海读大学。

(My sisters are already working now, one is in Australia and the other one is in Beijing, but my brother is still studying at university in Shanghai.)

ji rén (family member)

ji pǔ (family tree)



A: nǐ fù mǔ shēn tǐ hǎo ma? (How are your parents?)

B: tǐng hǎo de, dōu hěn yìng lìng. (Pretty good, they are in very good health)

A: nǐ fù qín tuì xiū le ba? (Has your father retired?)

B: duì de. tā xiàn zài zài liàn tài jí ne! (Yep, he is learning Taiji now.)

Chapter 22-Friends 朋友 péng y u



A: nà ge dài nào zi de nǚ hái shì shuí? (Who is that girl with the hat?)

B: nǐ shì shuō nà ge cháng tóu fà de nǚ hái me? (The girl with the long hair?)

A: shì de, nǐ rèn shi tā me? (Yep, do you know her?)

B: nà dāng rán! tā kě shì wǒ zuì yào hǎo de péng y u. (Of course, she is my best friend.)

A: nǐ hǎo! nǐ jiào shén me míng zì? (Hi, what is your name?)

B: wǒ jiào chū tíng tíng. nǐ ne? (My name is Tingting Chu. How about you?)

A: wǒ jiào xiè lù lù, rèn shi nǐ hěn gāo xìng. (My name is Lulu Xie, nice to meet you.)

B: rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng. nǐ shì shàng hǎi běn dì rén me?

(Are you local Shanghainese?)

A: bú shì de, wǒ shì ānhuī rén. (No, I am from Anhui.)

B: nǐ jué de shàng hǎi zěn me yàng? (How about Shanghai?)

A: hái bù cuò, dàn shì fáng zū tài guì le. (Not too bad, but the rent is too expensive.)

A: nǐ jīn tiān wǒ yī fàng jià huí lǎo jiā yō?

Are you going back to your hometown this Labor's Day?

B: hái bù què dìng ne, bù zhī dào shí jiān kě gòu. nǐ yǒu shén yī ān pái ne?

I've not decide yet, and I am not sure if there is enough time. Do you have any plans?

A: wǒ men dǎ suan qù xī táng wán liǎng tiān.

We are going to Xitang for two days.

B: 西塘?我还没有去过呢。
xī táng ? wǒ hái méi yǔ qù guò ne

Xitang? I never had been there before.

A: 那要不你跟我们一起去吧?人多好玩点。
nà yào bù nǐ gēn wǒ men yì qǐ qù ba rén duō hǎo wán diǎn

Why don't come with us? It will be fun with more people traveling together.

Chapter 23-Weather 天气



A: jīn tiān tài yáng zhēn dà, shì gè dà qíng tiān!
今天太阳真大，是个大晴天！

What a sunny day!

B: zhēn hǎo, xià le zhè me duō tiān de yǔ, wǒ dǎi zài jiā lǐ dōu kuài fā mói le.
真好！下了这么多天的雨，我呆在家里都快发霉了。

Great! It was raining these days. I've stay home so long I'm going moldy!

A: jiù shì, zhè me hǎo de tiān qì, wǒ men chū qù huó dòng huó dòng ba!
就是，这么好的天气，我们出去活动活动吧！

Right, we should go and enjoy the nice weather.

B: shì gè hǎo zhǔ yì, nà wǒ men qù huáng shān zěnyàng? zhèng hǎo wǒ hái néng huí tàng lǎo jiā.
是个好主意，那我们去黄山怎么样？正好我还能回趟老家。

kànkan wǒ bà mǔ.
看看我爸妈。

That is a good idea. Shall we go to Yellow Mountain? And I can go back to my hometown to visit my parents.

A: nà gē jù gòu qiǎng qù huáng shān zhì shǎo yào sān tiān.
那估计够呛。去黄山至少得要三天。

I'm afraid not. It takes at least 3 days to reach the Yellow Mountain.

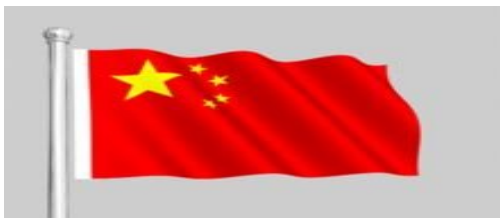
B: nà wǒ men qù sēn lín gōng yuán shāo kǎo ba, yì tiān jiù xíng le.
那我们去森林公园烧烤吧？一天就行了。

How about a BBQ in the Forest Park? Just one day is enough for that.

A: kě yǐ, wǒ lái dǎ diàn huà duō jiào xiē rén.
可以，我来打电话多叫些人。

OK. I will call some friends to come.

Chapter 24-My Country 祖国



A: 你是谁人?

Where are you from?

B: 我是美国人! 你呢?

I am American, how about you?

A: 我是中国人。

I am Chinese.

B: 真的吗? 我有很多中国朋友。你来自中国哪个城市?

Really? I have many Chinese friends. Which city are you from?

A: 安徽省合肥的, 去年到上海来的。

Hefei in Anhui province, I came to Shanghai last year.

About China



【华北】北京市 天津市 河北省 山西省 内蒙古自治区

【东北】辽宁省 吉林省 黑龙江省

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gāngào tái xiānggāngtèbié xíngzhèng qū ào mén tè bié xíngzhèng qū tái wān shì
【港澳台】香港特别行政区 澳门特别行政区 台湾省

Chapter 28-Work 工作



A: zhè shì wǒ de péng yǒu mǎ lì lì, tā shì yī míng jiāo shī.
This is my friend Lili Ma, she is a teacher.

This is my friend Lili Ma, she is a teacher.

B: nǐ hǎo! lì lì! wǒ shì mǎ kè rén shí nǐ hěn gāo xìng nǐ zài nǎ lǐ jiāo shū?
Hi, Lili! I am Mark! Nice to meet you! Where do you teach?

Hi, Lili! I am Mark! Nice to meet you! Where do you teach?

C: rèn shí nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng wǒ zài yǔ cuān hàn yǔ jiāo zhōng wén.
Nice to meet you, too! I teach Chinese at Mandarin World.

Nice to meet you, too! I teach Chinese at Mandarin World.

B: hǎo jí le! wǒ yì zhí xiǎng xué xí zhōng wén, kě shì wǒ de zhōng wén tài chà le.
Awesome! I've always wanted to learn Mandarin, but my Chinese is really poor.

Awesome! I've always wanted to learn Mandarin, but my Chinese is really poor.

C: bié dān xīn! rú guǒ nǐ yǒu xìng qù kě yǐ lái wǒ men xué xiào zuò yī gè miǎn fèi de cè shì.
Don't worry! You can come to our school to do a free test if you want.

Don't worry! You can come to our school to do a free test if you want.

B: tīng qǐ lái hěn bú cuò! yào tí qián yù yuē me?
That sounds great! Do I need to make an appointment?

That sounds great! Do I need to make an appointment?

C: zuì hǎo shì! wǒ men de bàn gōng diàn huà shì 123456, nǐ kě yǐ dǎ diàn huà yù yuē.
That would be best! 123456 is our office number, and you can make an appointment by phone.

That would be best! 123456 is our office number, and you can make an appointment by phone.

B: tài hǎo le, xiè xiè nǐ!
That's wonderful! Thank you!

That's wonderful! Thank you!

[Useful words]

jīng lǐ
经 理 manager

wén yuán
文 员 clerk

gōng chéng shī
工 程 师 engineer

yī shēng
医 生 doctor

mì shū
秘 书 secretary

hù shì
护 士 nurse

nóng mín
农 民 farmer

gōng rén
工 人 worker

qián tái
前 台 receptionist

Chapter 29-Hobbies 爱好



A: 你周末都忙什么呢？
nǐ zhōumò dōu máng shén me ne

What do you do on the weekend?

B: 没什么特别的！见见朋友，看看电影，逛逛街呗！
méi shén me tè bié de jiàn jiàn péng yǒu kàn kàn diàn yǐng guǎng guǎng jiē bei

Nothing special! Meeting friends, watching movies and going shopping.

A: 那你喜欢打麻将么？
nà nǐ xǐ huān dǎ má jiāng

Do you like playing Mah-jongg?

B: 我特别迷麻将，但是我总是找不到牌友。
wǒ tè bié mí má jiāng dàn shì wǒ zǒng shì zhǎo bù dào pái yǒu

I am fond of Mah-jongg, but I always can't find any players.

A: 你有什么爱好？
nǐ yǒu shén me ài hào

What is your hobby?

B: 我喜欢游泳。你呢？
wǒ xǐ huān yóu yǒng nǐ ne

I like swimming. How about you?

A: 我爱唱歌，但是我不喜欢跳舞。
wǒ ài chàng gē dàn shì wǒ bù xǐ huān tiào wǔ

I love singing, but I don't like dancing.

B: 你喜欢什么运动吗？
nǐ xǐ huān shén me yùn dòng ma

Do you like any sport?

A: 我讨厌运动，我宁愿看书。
wǒ tǎo yàn yùn dòng wǒ níng yuàn kàn shū

I hate sports, and I prefer reading.

I would like to thank the online dictionary www.nciku.com its free dictionary was very useful in the writing of this phrase book.

And also I would like to thank <http://www.wpclipart.com/> for their public domain clip art.

This phrase book was produced by Kevin Lewis and Niya Chu.

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Kevin Lewis and Niya Chu both work for Mandarin World a Mandarin Language school in Shanghai. Here you can learn much more Chinese than what is available in here.

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If you have any comments or suggestions about this book, about learning Chinese in general, or about studying at our school please feel free to contact me at kevin.lewis@mandarinworld.com.cn

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