

ENGLISH-MANDARIN A DISCOVERY JOURNEY

普通话

探索之旅

Pǔtōnghuà

tànsuǒ zhī lǚ

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Language Learning app. You can get the full content when you download the app.

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INTRODUCTION

This book and other similar books in the series are based on the content in the library included in Encore!!! Language Learning mobile app. As in the Encore!!! Language Learning app, the L1-L2 method is used where L1 is a helping language (one that a user knows) and L2 is the target language the user wishes to learn. English is used as a pairing language (i.e. either L1 or L2). In the app the user has the flexibility to turn off the helping language to have a total immersion experience or keep it turned on to have a semi-immersive learning experience. In the Encore!!!! App the user can also make playlists of items in the library, choose how many times an item is repeatedly spoken and how much pause is needed between each vocal. The user can also take a test after learning to see how well the language has been learnt. Finally the user can add new items to expand the library. Encore!!! Language Learning development team has researched the basic components of a language that need to be learnt so a new learner can communicate comfortably with a native person on most of the basic activities in daily life. Our team members not only attended eight language schools around the world covering 12 different languages, they also consulted with a dozen native language speakers to finalize the content that is presented here. Note of course that the vocabulary level of a native speaker even at a high school level will most likely be five times greater than what is presented here.

There are several challenges to learning any language:

1. Memorization of new words: To be able to comfortably communicate in a new language with native speakers in most areas of interest one needs to know around 3000 unique words. A native speaker may know around 20000 unique words so 3000 represents only a small part just enough for most conversations. To have a comfortable and stress free conversations these words have to be understood or recalled and spoken in less than a second.
2. One needs to grasp how the words are ordered in a sentence so there is no confusion. In addition to this simple grammar rule of order of words the more challenging aspect of language is the way words change from their basic form.
3. Pronunciation: Vowels are essential in communication unless one is using sign language. New sounds need to be learnt and made when new words are learnt. Over 100 muscles in the jaw, tongue, throat are needed along with the cavity of the skull and the positioning of the tongue and teeth. This is in addition to learning the rules of how the written words are to be pronounced. To overcome this most difficult of language challenges one has to articulate hundreds of times, even by oneself. Also it is important to be courageous so as not to be disheartened when one mispronounces and ignore the occasional mocking that a native speaker may do.
4. Even after memorizing the vocabulary it turns out that words change their form in real conversation to fully convey the intention of the speaker. This is part of learning the grammar rules. If in one's native language words change in a different manner the brain tries to rebel against the new rules. However, one has to be flexible and simply put in the effort to learn these new rules.

Expanding of the fourth point, here are some ways how word forms change:

- i) In most languages time when something occurred is conveyed through verb form change.

ii) In some languages nouns (including inanimate nouns) are gendered and verb form is changed to convey gender.

Examples are Romance languages, Hindi, Punjabi, Arabic, etc.

iii) In some languages possessive pronouns are absorbed into nouns. Example is Arabic.

iv) In some languages prepositions are absorbed into nouns. Examples are Sanskrit and Latin.

Basic Vocabulary Needed for communication

As mentioned above, in preparing our mobile app Encore!!! Language Learning our team has spent several years attending nearly a dozen language schools and studying many language teaching books in multiple languages. This has led to the library that is included in Encore!!! App. The entries in this and other books on different languages are the contents of this library. The contents for all of the languages in this series are nearly identical.

Nouns: ~1500 These words describe objects and ideas we encounter in daily life.

Verbs: ~ 700 These words describe actions we take in daily life.

Pronouns: ~70 These words allow us to replace nouns so we don't keep repeating nouns in a sentence.

Adjectives: ~300 These words describe the nature of nouns.

Adverbs: ~100 These words describe the nature of action.

Prepositions: ~50 These words make language precise by describing locations in space or in time.

Conjunctions: ~40 These words allow us to join sentences or ideas to make speech more compact.

Cardinal Numbers: ~100 (and learn the pattern on how numbers progress) These allow us to convey answers to "how many?" "how much?"

Ordinal Numbers: ~20 (and how numbers progress) These allow us to understand how objects are ordered.

In all of the books in this series English is included as either a helper language or the language to be learnt.

Suggestions on using this book

This book is quite different from other books developed for language learning and to use it effectively it is important to consider two different ways a person can become fluent in a language:

i) The "**comprehensive learning approach**" that is taken by most language programs in schools and colleges. In this approach it is assumed the student will dedicate several years to learn a language so a

methodical approach is used. In such programs even after several months a student may not be able to communicate even in simple activities such as shopping for food or finding or giving directions'

ii) The second approach may be called "**limited activity**" approach and is one that many immigrants, especially economic immigrants have developed and without input from linguists or language experts. Many immigrants have to rapidly learn to communicate to survive and within a few weeks (provided they find work in the new country where they are dealing with native speakers) they can communicate effectively. If you go to any major city, outside the major tourist attractions or in labor markets you can see and hear immigrants selling knick-knacks or loading trucks with goods speaking in the native country's language. This "necessity driven" learning is based on learning limited vocabulary and minimal grammar - just enough to function in a job, purchase food and clothes and obtain shelter. Gradually most immigrants who start out using this approach go to schools and learn in a more comprehensive way.

This book can be used to learn in the "comprehensive learning" mode described above although it is especially useful for the "limited activity based" approach described above in the context of immigrants. A user can decide on the "limited activity" and use the way material is arranged in this book to rapidly learn vocabulary and word use in that activity.

This book has six chapters. These are i) vocabulary; ii) greetings and useful phrases; iii) grammar guide; iv) verb conjugations; v) sentences that use the words in the vocabulary chapter and also include additional vocabulary words used in the sentences; iv) conversations where typical conversations and/or vocabulary needed is presented in 12 different areas.

Everyone has a different way of learning so a user should use our suggestions and then modify them according to their own needs. Since many excellent YouTube videos exist (including Encore!!!! Language Learning created videos) the user should use such resources as well to learn pronunciation rules and enhance speaking abilities.

Here are our recommended starting first two steps covering a couple of weeks of learning whether you are using the "comprehensive learning" approach or "limited activity" learning approach:

Using this text with the “Comprehensive Learning Approach”

We will give a weekly plan although each user can extend this time or compress it based on available time.

Week 1: Start by learning items in the second chapter “Greetings and Useful Phrases”. Learn a few of these items everyday till you are able to memorize and use the ones you think are most useful for you. This will allow you to greet native people and do introductions, find simple directions, etc. Within a few days you will be able to memorize about 100 such greetings and useful phrases. The use of your new language in shops, cafes, street corners will give you both confidence and motivation to learn more.

Week 2: Start memorizing counting in the first chapter vocabulary. In one or two days you can learn counting, a skill very important for buying anything or taking and giving phone numbers. After this learn the words for the days of the week, month, telling time.

Week 3: In the first Chapter vocabulary words are arranged in grammatical forms (nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, etc.) All of these words other than verbs are used in the corresponding sentences in the fifth Chapter. Then after examining the vocabulary prioritize them and try to learn 140 words or 20 words a day. Of these 150 words use this rough distribution: 60 nouns, 30 verbs, 10 pronouns, 20 adjectives, 10 adverbs, 5 prepositions and 5 conjunctions.

Week 4: Once you have learnt a hundred or so words start learning grammar rules given in the third chapter as well as verb conjugations for the present tense for the first five verbs given in fourth chapter.

Week 5: As in week 3 learn 140 more words from the vocabulary chapter using a similar breakdown for nouns, verbs, etc. Also learn the verb conjugation rules for present tense for all the verbs of chapter 4.

Week 6: Learn the sentences associated with your vocabulary from the “Sentences” chapter. Learn the extra vocabulary given for these sentences.

Week 7: Add another 140 words to your vocabulary and learn verb conjugation for past perfect tense from chapter 4.

Week 8: Learn the use of the vocabulary you have learnt so far in sentences given in Chapter 5.

Week 9: Learn the content of the first Topic in the last chapter on "Conversations".

Week 10: Learn rules for past imperfect conjugation in chapter 4 and the second topic in chapter 6.

Week 11: Learn the rules for verb conjugation for future tense. Revise the conjugation rules for all four tenses. Note that the text only gives the four simpler tenses.

From now on every two weeks learn 100 new words, their use in sentences, one conversation topic in Chapter 6.

You will be done around Week 30.

In case the pace is too much feel comfortable going at a slower pace.

Using this text with the “Limited Activity Approach”

The first two steps in this approach are the same as for the "comprehensive Approach". However, in this approach pick any one of the Noun Topics mentioned in Chapter 1 or Topics in Chapter 6. One topic can be learnt in 4 to 5 weeks.

Week 1: Start by learning items in the second chapter "Greetings and Useful Phrases".

Week 2: Start memorizing counting in the first chapter vocabulary. In one or two days you can learn counting, a skill very important for buying anything or taking and giving phone numbers. After this learn the words for the days of the week, month, telling time.

Lesson Plan for Learning "Food" related language.

Week 3: In Chapter 1 you will find the 74 word vocabulary related to food. Learn these in one week.

Week 4: In Chapter 5 you will find 74 sentences which use the exact same words and also give you additional vocabulary that is used in the sentences. Learn these during this week.

Week 5: Finally in Chapter 6 you will find sections on "Shopping for Food" and "Cooking" each having 60 sentences with vocabulary breakdown. Learn the content in these topics during the week.

Thus in this approach with the first two Weeks for "Greetings and Useful Phrases" and "Counting numbers etc" each activity can be learnt in 3 additional weeks. In a little over a month you can learn enough to converse with a native about food related subjects.

The book has roughly 12 to 13 topics that you can choose from.

Having Imaginary Conversations to improve language skills

A most important technique for learning a new language is to use your imagination to have conversations with yourself. Try to describe what you are doing, what you are seeing, what you are eating, the people you are seeing, the surroundings, etc. Try giving make-belief directions to others or getting directions from them. Pretend you are shopping at a store and asking questions from a sales person. Pretend conversations are the most powerful method to learn any language so the moment you learn something create these pretend scenarios.

To memorize a new item so it becomes part of your long term memory requires its use for about 100 to 150 times. So when you have time, repeat and then repeat again. Don't just repeat silently (although that is useful as well) but say out loud if the situation permits. Finally write the words and phrases which also helps memorize.

An additional fact to keep in mind is that apart from some gifted people, most of us will require a lot of time and effort to learn a language. However, the joy and richness a new language can bring to our lives is

hard to create with any other experience. A new language can bring new economic and professional opportunities, bring new social and romantic experiences, connect you to your grandparent's heritage, give you a key to a new culture. Finally it can also enhance your brain health and keep your brain young and healthy.

VOCABULARY

词汇

Cíhuì

NOUNS

名词

míngcí

NOUNS: PLACES

名词: 地方

míngcí: dìfāng

the nation

国家

guójiā

the country

国家

guójiā

the state

州

zhōu

the capital

首都

shǒudū

the capitol

国会大厦

guóhuì dàshà

the city

城市

chéngshì

the town

小镇

xiǎo zhèn

the village

村庄

cūnzhuāng

the place

地方 dìfāng	the university 大学 dàxué	the metro 地铁 dìtiě
the shopping center 购物中心 gòuwù zhòng xīn	the office 办公室 bàngōngshì	the metro station 地铁站 dìtiě zhàn
the bridge 桥梁 qiáoliáng	the market 市场 shìchǎng	the taxi 出租车 chūzū chē
the river 河 hé	the ticket 票 piào	the taxi driver 出租车司机 chūzū chē sījī
the sidewalk 人行道 rénxíngdào	the ticket station 售票站 shòupiào zhàn	the rush 交通 jiāotōng
the fruit shop 水果店 shuǐguǒ diàn	the airplane 飞机 fēijī	the crowd 人群 rénqún
the supermarket 超市 chāoshì	the airport 飞机场 fēijī chǎng	the pollution 污染 wūrǎn
the shopping mall 购物中心 gòuwù zhòng xīn	the bus 公交车 gōngjiāo chē	the noise 噪音 zàoyīn
the building 高楼 gāolóu	the bus station 巴士站 bāshì zhàn	the park 公园 gōngyuán
the home 家 jiā	the train 火车 huǒchē	the population 人口 rénkǒu
the school 学校 xuéxiào	the train station 火车站 huǒchē zhàn	the foreign country

外国 wàiguó	the officer 军官 jūnguān	The American 美国人 měiguó rén
the foreigner 外国人 wàiguó rén	the street intersection 街道路口 jiēdào lùkǒu	The United States 美国 měiguó
the immigrant 移民 yímín	the traffic light 红绿灯 hónglǜdēng	The Argentina 阿根廷 āgēntíng
the beach 海滩 hǎitān	the street 条街 tiáo jiē	The Argentinian 阿根廷人 āgēntíng rén
the city block 城市街区 chéngshì jiēqū	the north 北 běi	The Brazil 巴西 bāxī
the stop 停止 tíngzhǐ	the south 南 nán	The Brazilian 巴西人 bāxī rén
the underground 地下 dìxià	the east 东边 dōngbian	The China 中国 zhōngguó
the police 警方 jǐngfāng	the west 西方 xīfāng	The Chinese 中国人 zhōngguó rén
the police-station 警察局 jǐngchá jú	left 左 zuǒ	The Colombia 哥伦比亚 gēlúnbǐyǎ
the court 法庭 fǎtíng	right 右 yòu	The Colombian 哥伦比亚人 gēlúnbǐyǎ rén
the judge 法官 fǎguān	The America 美国 Měiguó	The Canada 加拿大

jiānádà The Canadian 加拿大人 jiānádà rén The Egypt 埃及 āiji The Egyptian 埃及人 āiji rén The England 英格兰 yīnggélán The English 英语 yīngyǔ The France 法国 fàguó The French 法国人 fàguó rén The Germany 德国 déguó The German 德国人 déguó rén The India	yìndù The Indian 印度人 yìn duó rén The Italy 意大利 yìdàlì The Italian 意大利人 yìdàlì rén The Japan 日本 rìběn The Japanese 日本 rìběn The Korea 韩国 hánguó The Korean 韩国人 hánguó rén The Nigeria 尼日利亚 nírìliyǎ Nigerian. 尼日利亚。 nírìliyǎ.	The Portugal 葡萄牙 Pútáoyá Portuguese. 葡萄牙语。 pútáoyá yǔ. The Russia 俄罗斯 Èluósī The Russian 俄罗斯人 èluósī rén The Spain 西班牙 xībānyá The Spanish 西班牙人 xībānyá rén The Turkey 火鸡 huǒ jī The Turkish 土耳其人 tǔ'ěrqí rén The Iran 伊朗 yīlǎng Iranian 伊朗的 yīlǎng de
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NOUNS: EDUCATION

名词: 教育

míngcí: jiàoyù

the school

学校

xuéxiào

the student

学生

xuéshēng

the classmates

同学们

tóngxuémen

the principal

校长

xiàozhǎng

the boss

老板

lǎobǎn

the teacher

老师

lǎoshī

the class grade

年级

niánjí

the university

大学

dàxué

the education

教育

jiàoyù

the profession

职业

zhíyè

the tuition

学费

xuéfèi

the scholarship

奖学金

jiǎngxuéjīn

the test

测试

cèshì

the degree

学位

xuéwèi

the building

建筑

jànzhú

the department

系

xì

the classroom

教室

jiàoshì

the desk

桌子

zhuōzi

the drawer

抽屉

chōuti

the blackboard

黑板

hēibǎn

the chalk

粉笔

fěnbǐ

the eraser

橡皮

xiàngpí

the question

问题

wèntí

the answer

答案

dá'àn

the focus

重点

zhòngdiǎn

the homework

作业

zuòyè

the book

书 shū	the notebook 笔记本 bǐjìběn	the science 科学 kēxué
the internet 互联网 hùliánwǎng	the paper 纸张 zhǐzhāng	the mathematics 数学 shùxué
the smartphone 智能手机 zhìnéng shǒujī	the telephone 电话 diànhuà	the physics 物理学 wùlǐ xué
the story 故事 gùshi	the library 图书馆 túshū guǎn	the chemistry 化学 huàxué
the sentence 话 huà	the page 页 yè	the accounting 会计 kuàijì
the word 单词 dāncí	the chapter 章节 zhāngjié	the philosophy 哲学 zhéxué
the letter 封信 fēng xìn	the history 历史 lìshǐ	the religion 宗教 zōngjiào
the script 剧本 jùběn	the law 法律 fǎlǜ	the ethics 道德规范 dàodé guīfàn
the pen 笔 bǐ	the art 艺术 yìshù	the logic 逻辑 luójí
the pencil 铅笔 qiānbǐ	the literature 文学 wénxué	the doctrine 的学说 de xuéshuō
the eraser 橡皮擦 xiàngpí cā	the software 软件 ruǎnjiàn	the economics 经济

jīngjì	画作	the exam
the geography	huàzuò	考试
地理	the photograph	kǎoshì
dìlǐ	照片	the map
the music	zhàopiàn	地图
音乐	the painting	dìtú
yīnyuè	画	the direction
the dance	huà	方向
舞蹈	the knowledge	fāngxiàng
wǔdǎo	知识	the area
the poem	zhīshì	区
诗歌	the future	qū
shīgē	未来	the mind
the poetry	wèilái	思想
诗歌	the past	sīxiǎng
shīgē	过去	the intelligence
the world	Guòqù	情报
世界	the present	qíngbào
shìjiè	在当下	the ignorance
the information	zài dāngxià	无知
信息	the fact	wúzhī
xìnxī	事实	the method
the technology	shìshí	方法
技术	the user	fāngfǎ
jìshù	用户	the problem
the newspaper	yònghù	问题
报纸	the idea	wèntí
bàozhǐ	主意	the example
the magazine	zhǔyì	例子
杂志	the thought	lizi
zázhì	想法	the data
the print	xiǎngfǎ	数据
	shùjù	

the theory

理论

lǐlùn

the weekend

实验

zhōumò

the playground

操场

cāochǎng

the experiment

周末

shíyàn

the gymnasium

体育馆

tǐyùguǎn

the swimming pool

泳池

yǒngchí

NOUNS: WEATHER

名词: 天气

míngcí: tiānqì

the nature

自然

zìrán

tiān

the week

星期

xīngqī

the millennium

千年

qiānnián

the time

时间

shíjiān

the month

月

yuè

daytime

白天

báitiān

the second

秒

miǎo

the year

年

nián

night

晚上

wǎnshàng

the minute

分钟

fēnzhōng

the decade

十年

shí nián

the clock

时钟

shízhōng

the hour

小时

xiǎoshí

the century

世纪

shìjì

the wristwatch

手表

shǒubiǎo

the day

天

the morning

早上

zǎoshang	星期六	October
	xīngqīliù	十月
the afternoon		shí yuè
下午	Sunday	
xiàwǔ	星期天	November
	xīngqítīan	十一月
noon		shíyī yuè
中午	January	
zhōngwǔ	一月	December
	yī yuè	十二月
the evening		shí'èr yuè
晚上	February	
wǎnshàng	二月	the weather
	Èr yuè	天气
the nighttime		tiānqì
夜间	March	
yèjiān	三月	the climate
	sān yuè	气候
the midnight		qìhòu
午夜	April	
wǔyè	四月	the spring
	sì yuè	春天
Monday		chūntiān
星期一	May	
xīngqí yī	五月	the summer
	wǔ yuè	夏天
Tuesday		xiàtiān
星期二	June	
xīngqí'èr	六月	the rainy season
	liù yuè	雨季
Wednesday		yǔjì
周三, 星期三	July	
zhōusān, xīngqīān	七月	the autumn
	qī yuè	秋天
Thursday		qiūtiān
星期四	August	
xīngqísì	八月	the winter
	bā yuè	冬天
Friday		dōngtiān
星期五	September	
xīngqíwǔ	九月	the earth
	jiǔ yuè	地球
Saturday		dìqiú

the sun	fēnzhōng	沙漠
太阳	the star	shāmò
tàiyáng	星	the ice
the sunrise	xīng	冰
日出	the pond	bīng
rì chū	池塘	the snow
the sunset	chítáng	雪
日落	the ocean	xuě
rìluò	海洋	the rain
the clouds	hǎiyáng	雨
云层	the sea	yǔ
yúncéng	大海	the heat
the fog	dàhǎi	热
雾	the sand	rè
wù	沙子	the cold
the moon	shāzi	冷
月亮	the beach	lěng
yuèliàng	海滩	the storm
the planet	hǎitān	风暴
行星	the stream	fēngbào
xíngxīng	河流	the lightning
the beginning	héliú	闪电
开始	the lake	shǎndiàn
kāishǐ	湖	the thunder
the end	hú	雷
结尾	the mountain	léi
jiéwěi	山	he humidity
the hour	shān	湿度
小时	the forest	shīdù
xiǎoshí	森林	the tree
the minute	sēnlín	树
分钟	the desert	shù

the bird

鸟

niǎo

the animals

动物们

dòngwùmen

shuǐguǒ

the vegetable

蔬菜

shūcài

the fish

鱼

yú

the fruit

水果

NOUNS: ANIMALS

名词: 动物们

míngcí: dòngwùmen

the animals

动物们

dòngwùmen

the buffalo

水牛

shuǐniú

xióng

the lion

狮子

shīzi

the squirrels

松鼠

sōngshǔ

the pig

猪

zhū

the tiger

老虎

lǎohǔ

the dog

狗

gǒu

the rabbit

兔子

tùzi

the monkey

猴子

hóuzi

the cat

猫

māo

the horse

那匹马

nà pǐ mǎ

the puppy

小狗

xiǎo gǒu

the pet

宠物

chǒngwù

the elephant

大象

dà xiàng

the kitten

小猫

xiǎo māo

the cow

牛

niú

the bear

熊

the mouse

老鼠
lǎoshǔ

the rat
老鼠
lǎoshǔ

the crocodile
鳄鱼
Èyú

the lizard
蜥蜴
xīyì

the snake
蛇
shé

the fish
鱼
yú

the turtle
龟
guī

the donkey

驴子
lúzi

the goat
山羊
shānyáng

the sheep
羊
yáng

the bird
鸟
niǎo

the peacock
孔雀
kǒngquè

the crow
乌鸦
wūyā

the eagle
鹰
yīng

the parrot

鹦鹉
yīngwǔ

the honey bee
蜜蜂
mìfēng

the fly
苍蝇
cāngyíng

the mosquito
蚊子
wénzi

the ant
蚂蚁
mǎyǐ

the spider
蜘蛛
zhīzhū

the camel
骆驼
Luòtuó

NOUNS: BODY

名词：身体

míngcí: shēntǐ

body
身体
shēntǐ

head

头
tóu

face

面对
miàn duì

forehead

前额		shǒubì
qián'é	lips	
hair	嘴唇	elbow
头发	zuǐchún	胳膊肘
tóufǎ	mouth	gēbó zhǒu
straight hair	嘴巴	hand
直发	zuǐbā	手
zhí fǎ	teeth	shǒu
curly hair	牙	
卷发	yá	grip
juǎnfǎ	tongue	抓地力
mustache	舌头	zhuā dìlì
胡子	shétou	
húzi	mute	wrist
beard	静音	腕
胡子	jìngyīn	wàn
húzi	eyebrows	
eyes	眉毛	palm
yǎnjīng	méimáo	手掌
blind	neck	shǒuzhǎng
盲	脖子	
máng	bózi	fist
ears	throat	拳
耳朵	喉咙	quán
Ērduǒ	hóulóng	
deaf	chest	finger
聋	胸膛	手指
lóng	xiōngtáng	shǒuzhǐ
nose	shoulders	
鼻子	肩膀	thumb
bízi	jiānbǎng	拇指
	arms	mǔzhǐ
	手臂	
		nails
		指甲
		zhǐjiǎ
		muscles
		肌肉
		jīròu
		bones

骨头 gǔtou	tuǐ	kidneys
	knees	肾脏
chest	膝盖	shènzàng
胸	xīgài	
xiōng		balance
	ankle	平衡
back	脚踝	pínghéng
背部	jiǎohuái	
bèibù		flexible
	toes	灵活
stomach	脚尖	líng huó
胃	jiǎojiān	
wèi		fitness
	feet	健身
bellybutton	脚	jiànshēn
肚脐	jiǎo	
dùqí		mental state
	lungs	精神状态
thighs	肺	jīngshén zhuàngtài
大腿	fèi	
dàtuǐ		emotional state
	heart	情绪状态
legs	心脏	qíngxù zhuàngtài
腿	xīnzàng	

NOUNS: ENTERTAINMENT

名词: 娱乐

míngcí: yúlè

the entertainment
娱乐

Yúlè

the film
电影

diànyǐng	女英雄	the soccer
the television	nǚ yīngxióng	足球
电视		zúqiú
diànshì	the comedian	the basketball
	喜剧演员	篮球
the theater	xǐjù yǎnyuán	lánqiú
剧院	the villain	
jùyuàn	恶棍	the baseball
	ègùn	棒球
the ticket		bàngqiú
票	the fight	
piào	战斗	cricket
	zhàndòu	板球
the price		bǎn qiú
价格	the romance	
jiàgé	浪漫	the race
	làngmàn	比赛
the reservation		bǐsài
保留	the kiss	
bǎoliú	吻	the stadium
	wěn	体育场
the screen		tǐyùchǎng
屏幕	the tragedy	
píngmù	悲剧	the crowd
	bēijù	人群
the actor		rénqún
演员	the review	
yǎnyuán	评价	the cheerleaders
	píngjià	拉拉队队员
the actress		lālāduì duìyuán
女演员	the critic	
nǚ yǎnyuán	评论家	the band
	pínglùn jiā	乐队
the star		yuèduì
明星	the applause	
míngxīng	掌声	the competition
	zhǎngshēng	比赛
the hero		bǐsài
英雄	the sports	
yīngxióng	运动	the winner
	yùndòng	赢家
heroine		yíngjiā

the loser 失败者 shībài zhě	观众 guānzhòng	the bar 酒吧 jiǔbā
the victory 胜利 shènglì	the athlete 运动员 yùndòngyuán	the alcohol 酒精 jiǔjīng
the defeat 失败 shībài	the celebration 庆典 qìngdiǎn	the dance floor 舞池 wǔchí
the training 培训 péixùn	the fun 娱乐 yúlè	the travel 旅行 lǚxíng
the coach 教练 jiàoliàn	the food 食物 shíwù	the holidays 假期 jiàqī
the technique 技术 jìshù	the restaurant 餐厅 cāntīng	the vacation 假期 jiàqī
the skill 技能 jìnéng	the drinks 饮料 yǐnliào	the voyage 航程 hángchéng
the referee 裁判 cáipàn	the cuisine 美食 měishí	the journey 旅程 lǚchéng
the penalty 惩罚 chéngfǎ	the waiter 服务员 fúwùyuán	the taxi 出租车 chūzū chē
the foul 犯规 fànguī	the chef 厨师 chúshī	the taxi driver 出租车司机 chūzū chē sījī
the spectator	the menu 菜单 càidān	the bus 公车 gōngchē

the bus stop 巴士站 bāshì zhàn	fēixíng	入住时间 rùzhù shíjiān
the train 火车 huǒchē	the airfare 机票 jīpiào	the health spa 健康温泉 jiànkāng wēnquán
train station 火车站 huǒchē zhàn	the map 地图 dìtú	the massage 按摩 àn mó
the ship 船 chuán	the monument 纪念碑 jìniànbēi	sightseeing 观光 guānguāng
the sailboat 艘帆船 sōu fānchuán	the palace 宫殿 gōngdiàn	the scenery 风景 fēngjǐng
the airplane 飞机 fēijī	the temple 寺庙 sìmiào	the mountain 山 shān
the airport 飞机场 fēijī chǎng	the church 教堂 jiàotáng	the trek 徒步旅行 túbù lǚxíng
the pilot 飞行员 fēixíngyuán	the mosque 清真寺 qīngzhēnsì	the ocean 海洋 hǎiyáng
the flight attendant 乘务员 chéngwùyuán	the fort 堡垒 bǎolěi	the beach 海滩 hǎitān
the luggage 行李 xínglǐ	the garden 花园 huāyuán	the sights 景点 jǐngdiǎn
the flight 飞行	the hotel 酒店 jiǔdiàn	the meditation 冥想 míngxiǎng
	the check-in	

the relaxation

放松

fàngsōng

the stress relief

缓解压力

huǎnjiě yālì

the festival

节日

jiérì

the celebration

庆祝

qìngzhù

the ski trip

滑雪之旅

huáxuě zhī lǚ.

the zoo

动物园

dòngwùyuán

the art

艺术

yìshù

the culture

文化

qénhuà

the museum

博物馆

bówùguǎn

the artist

艺术家

yìshùjiā

the painter

画家

huàjiā

the dancer

舞者

wǔ zhě

the performer

表演者

biǎoyǎn zhě

the drama

戏剧

xìjù

the stage

舞台

舞者

the script

剧本

jùběn

the play

表演

biǎoyǎn

the opera

歌剧

gējù

the orchestra

乐团

yuètuán

the music

音乐

yīnyuè

the poet

诗人

shīrén

the poetry

诗歌

shīgē

the piano

钢琴

gāngqín

the violin

小提琴

xiǎotíqín

the guitar

吉他

jítā

the drums

鼓

gǔ

the audience

观众

guānzhòng

the applause

掌声

zhǎngshēng

the casino

赌场

dǔchǎng

the gambling

赌博

dǔbó

the electronic games

电子游戏

diànzǐ yóuxì

the circus

马戏团

mǎxì tuán

the card game

纸牌游戏

zhǐpái yóuxì

NOUNS: FOOD

名词: 食物

míngcí: shíwù

the food

食物

shíwù

菠萝

bōluó

红糖

hóngtáng

the fruits

水果

shuǐguǒ

the guava

番石榴

fān shíliú

the honey

蜜糖

mì táng

the banana

香蕉

xiāngjiāo

the grapes

葡萄

pútáo

the salt

盐

yán

the apple

苹果

píngguǒ

the watermelon

西瓜

xīguā

the vegetables

蔬菜

shūcài

the mango

芒果

mángguǒ

the papaya

木瓜

mùguā

the soup

汤

tāng

the orange

橘子

júzi

the coconut

椰子

yēzi

the cauliflower

菜花

càihuā

the lemon

柠檬

níngméng

the sugar

糖

táng

the cabbage

卷心菜

juǎnxīncài

the pineapple

the brown sugar

the peas

豌豆 wāndòu	the ginger 生姜 shēngjiāng	the cake 蛋糕 dàngāo
the green beans 绿豆 lǜdòu	the bread 面包 miànbāo	the dessert 甜点 tiándiǎn
the spinach 菠菜 bōcài	the lentils 扁豆 biǎndòu	the pie 馅饼 xiàn bǐng
the zucchini 西葫芦 xīhúlu	the pickle 腌菜 yān cài	the biscuit 饼干 bǐnggān
the cucumber 黄瓜 huángguā	the milk 牛奶 niúnnǎi	the cork 软木塞 ruǎnmù sāi
the okra 秋葵 qiū kuí	the butter 牛油 niú yóu	the meat 肉 ròu
the eggplant 茄子 qiézi	the yogurt 酸奶 suānnǎi	the chicken 鸡肉 jīròu
the bell pepper 甜椒 tián jiāo	the clarified butter 澄清的黄油 chéngqīng de huángyóu	the beef 牛肉 niúròu
the red chili 红辣椒 hóng làjiāo	the buttermilk 酪乳 lào rǔ	the ham 火腿 huǒtuǐ
the onions 洋葱 yángcōng	the cheese 奶酪 nǎilào	the turkey 火鸡 huǒ jī
the garlic 大蒜 dàsuàn	the wine 酒 jiǔ	the steak 牛排

niúpái	丁香 dīngxiāng	茶 chá
the pork 猪肉 zhūròu	the cinnamon 肉桂 ròuguì	the coffee 咖啡 kāfēi
the fish 鱼 yú	the turmeric 姜黄 jiānghuáng	the milk 牛奶 niúnnǎi
the seafood 海鲜 hǎixiān	the black pepper 黑胡椒 hēi hújiāo	the wheat 小麦 xiǎomài
the spices 香料 xiāngliào	the cumin 小茴香 xiǎo huíxiāng	the rice 米饭 mǐfàn
the oil 油 yóu	the noodles 面条 miàntiáo	the alcohol 酒 jiǔ
the cardamom 豆蔻 dòukòu	the pasta 意大利面 yìdàlì miàn	the egg 鸡蛋 jīdàn
the cloves	the tea	

NOUNS: HEALTH

名词: 健康

míngcí: jiànkāng

the health

健康

jiànkāng

the life

生活

shēnghuó

the doctor

医生

yīshēng

the dentist

牙医

yáyī

the nurse

护士

hùshì

the clinic

诊所

zhěnsuǒ

the hospital

医院

yīyuàn

the gymnasium

体育馆

tǐyùguǎn

the swimming pool

泳池

yǒngchí

the illness

病

bìng

the drugs

药物

yàowù

the depression

抑郁症

yìyù zhèng

the sympathy

同情

tóngqíng

the smile

笑容

xiàoróng

the sleep

睡眠

shuìmián

the smell

气味

qìwèi

the taste

味道

wèidào

the touch

触摸

chùnmō

the hearing

听力

tīnglì

the sneeze

喷嚏

pēntì

the skin

皮肤

pífū

the diagnosis

诊断

zhěnduàn

the pain

疼

téng

the fever

发烧

fāshāo

the headache

头痛

tóutòng

the cough

咳嗽

késòu

the gender

性别	yào	
xìngbié		the health insurance
	the examination	健康保险
the itch	检	jiànkāng bǎoxiǎn
痒	jiǎn	
yǎng		the pill
	the rest	药
the ointment	休息	yào
药膏	xiūxi	
yàogāo		the vitamin
	the prescription	维生素
the injury	处方	wéishēngsù
伤害	chǔfāng	
shānghài		the nutrition
	the urine	营养
the blood	尿液	yíngyǎng
血液	Niào yè	
xiěyè		the injection
	the poison	注射
the sore throat	毒药	zhùshè
喉咙痛	dúyào	
hóulóng tòng		the bandage
	the blood pressure	绷带
the dental cavity	血压	bēngdài
牙洞	xiěyā	
yá dòng		the surgery
	the heart attack	手术
the medicine	心脏病发作	shǒushù
药	xīnzàng bìng fāzuò	

NOUNS: HOUSE

名词: 家

míngcí: jiā

the home

家		zhàopiàn
jiā	the wood	
	木头	the frame
the apartment	mùtóu	框架
公寓		kuàngjià
gōngyù	the cement	
	水泥	the furniture
the location	shuǐní	家具
位置		jiājù
wèizhì	the door	
	门	the living room
the address	mén	客厅
地址		kètīng
dìzhǐ	the floor	
	地板	the kitchen
the way	dìbǎn	厨房
的路		chúfáng
de lù	the storey	
	楼层	the bedroom
the gate	lóucéng	卧室
大门		wòshì
dà mén	the streetlight	
	路灯	the bathroom
the fence	lùdēng	洗手间
篱笆		xǐshǒujiān
lí bā	the ceiling	
	天花板	the bath
the road	tiānhuābǎn	洗澡
路		xǐzǎo
lù	the roof	
	屋顶	the hall
the left-side	wūdǐng	大厅
左侧		dà tīng
zuǒ cè	the wall	
	墙壁	the property
the right-side	qiángbì	财产
右侧		cáichǎn
yòu cè	the room	
	房间	the landlord
the bricks	fángjiān	房东
砖头		fángdōng
zhuāntóu	the photograph	
	照片	the faucet

水龙头 shuǐlóngtóu	the playroom 游戏室 yóuxì shì	the light 光 guāng
the water 水 shuǐ	the yard 院子 yuànzi	the window 窗户 chuānghù
the electricity 电 diàn	the shade 树荫 shù yīn	the curtain 窗帘 chuānglián
the gas 气体 qìtǐ	the umbrella 伞 sǎn	the television 电视 diànshì
the heat 炎热 yánrè	the chair 椅子 yǐzi	the stove 炉子 lúzi
the cool air 凉爽的空气 liángshuǎng de kōngqì	the table 桌子 zhuōzi	the oven 烤箱 kǎoxiāng
the guest 客人 kèrén	the sofa 沙发 shāfā	the refrigerator 冰箱 bīngxiāng
the host 主人 zhǔrén	the carpet 地毯 dìtǎn	the washing machine 洗衣机 xǐyījī
the party 派对 pàiduì	the dining table 餐桌 cānzhuō	the dryer 干衣机 gàn yī jī
the birth 出生 chūshēng	the coffee table 咖啡桌 kāfēi zhuō	the counter top 柜台顶部 guìtái dǐngbù
the birthday 生日 shēngrì	the lamp 灯 dēng	the cabinet 橱柜

chúguì	叉子	the dust
	chāzi	灰尘
the basket		huīchén
篮子	the knife	
lánzi	刀	the towel
	dāo	毛巾
the fire		Máojīn
火灾	the pot	
huǒzāi	锅	the garden
	guō	花园
the flame		huāyuán
的火焰	the kettle	
de huǒyàn	水壶	the grass
	shuǐhú	草
the matches		cǎo
火柴	the chopsticks	
huǒchái	筷子	the flower-bed
	kuàizi	花床
the cup		huā chuáng
杯子	the jar	
bēizi	罐子	the seed
	guànzǐ	种子
the glass		zhǒngzǐ
玻璃	the box	
bōlí	盒子	the tree
	hézi	树
the bottle		shù
瓶子	the glass	
píngzi	一杯	the flowers
	yībēi	鲜花
the plates		xiānhuā
盘子	the dustbin	
pánzi	垃圾箱	the flower pot
	lèsè xiāng	花盆
the ladle		huā pén
长柄勺子	the garbage	
cháng bǐng sháozi	垃圾	the dirt
	lèsè	污物
the spoon		wū wù
勺	the broom	
sháo	扫帚	the plant
	sàozhǒu	植物
the fork		

zhíwù		the toothbrush
	the cabinet	牙刷
the leaves	内阁	yáshuā
叶子	nèigé	
yèzi		the flashlight
	the mirror	手电筒
the bucket	镜子	shǒudiàntǒng
水桶	jìngzi	
shuǐtǒng		the brush
	the metal	刷子
the tap	金属	shuāzi
水龙头	jīnshǔ	
shuǐlóngtóu		the shampoo
	the paint	洗发水
the hanger	油漆	xǐ fǎ shuǐ
衣架	yóuqī	
yījià		the bed
	the makeup	床
the candle	化妆品	chuáng
蜡烛	huàzhuāngpǐn	
làzhú		the sheet
	the comb	床单
the alarm	梳子	chuángdān
警报	shūzi	
jǐngbào		the pillow
	the razor	枕头
the closet	剃刀	zhěntou
衣柜	tìdāo	
yīguì		the blanket
	the soap	毯子
the computer	肥皂	tǎnzi
电脑	fěizào	
diànnǎo		the quilt
	the toothpaste	被子
the internet	牙膏	bèizi
网络	yágāo	
wǎngluò		

NOUNS: RELATIONS

名词: 关系

míngcí: guānxì

the man

男人

nánrén

the husband

丈夫

zhàngfū

xiōng

the sister

妹妹

mèimei

the men

男人

nánrén

the wife

妻子

qīzi

the grandfather

爷爷

yéyé

the woman

女人

nǚrén

the father

父亲

fùqīn

the grandmother

祖母

zǔmǔ

the women

女人

nǚrén

the mother

母亲

mǔqīn

the aunt

阿姨

āyí

the people

人民

rénmín

the son

儿子

érzi

the uncle

叔叔

shūshu

the relatives

亲戚

qīnqī

the daughter

女儿

nǚ'ér

the grandson

孙子

sūnzi

the family

家庭

jiāting

the brother

兄

the granddaughter

孙女 sūnnǚ	péngyǒu	the divorce 离婚 líhūn
the nephew 侄子 zhízi	the girlfriend 女朋友 nǚ péngyǒu	the married 结婚 jiéhūn
the niece 侄女 zhínǚ	the boyfriend 男朋友 nán péngyǒu	the unmarried 未婚 wèihūn
the age 年龄 niánlíng	the fiancée 未婚夫 wèihūnfū	the pregnant 怀孕 huáiyùn
the birth 出生 chūshēng	the engagement 订婚 dìnghūn	the widow 寡妇 guǎfù
the birthday 生日 shēngrì	the wedding 婚礼 hūnlǐ	the widower 鳏夫 guānfū
the friends 朋友	the marriage 婚姻 hūnyīn	

NOUNS: WORK

名词: 工作

míngcí: gōngzuò

the work 工作 gōngzuò	工作 gōngzuò	办公室 bàngōngshì
the job	the office	the opening time

开放时间 kāifàng shíjiān	the farmer 农民 nóngmín	the school 学校 xuéxiào
the closing time 关闭时间 guānbì shíjiān	the airport 飞机场 fēijī chǎng	the teacher 老师 lǎoshī
the address 地址 dìzhǐ	the pilot 飞行员 fēixíngyuán	the student 学生 xuéshēng
the boss 老板 lǎobǎn	the flight attendant 乘务员 chéngwùyuán	the university 大学 dàxué
the worker 工人 gōng rén	the hotel 酒店 jiǔdiàn	the professor 教授 jiàoshòu
the business 商业 shāngyè	the staff 员工 yuángōng	the laboratory 实验室 shíyàn shì
the secretary 秘书 mìshū	the cafe 咖啡厅 kāfēi tīng	the scientist 科学家 kēxuéjiā
the accountant 会计师 kuàijìshī	the restaurant 餐厅 cāntīng	the bank 银行 yínháng
the factory 工厂 gōngchǎng	the chef 厨师 chúshī	the banker 银行家 yínháng jiā
the equipment 设备 shèbèi	the cook 厨师 chúshī	the grocery store 杂货店 záhuò diàn
the farm 农场 nóngchǎng	the waiter 服务员 fúwùyuán	the fruit seller 水果卖家

shuǐguǒ mǎijiā	女警察	the salesman
the manager	nǚ jǐngchá	推销员
经理	the robber	tuīxiāo yuán
jīnglǐ	强盗	the saleswoman
the pharmacy	qiángdào	售货员
药房	the thief	shòuhuòyuán
yàofáng	小偷	the inventory
the pharmacist	xiǎotōu	库存
药剂师	the crime	kùcún
yàoji shī	犯罪	the security guard
the hospital	fànzui	保安人员
医院	the court	bǎo'ān rényuán
yīyuàn	法院	the engineer
the clinic	fǎyuàn	工程师
诊所	the lawyer	gōngchéngshī
zhěnsuǒ	律师	the garage
the ambulance	lǚshī	车库
救护车	the judge	chēkù
jiùhù chē	法官	the mechanic
the doctor	fǎguān	机修工
医生	the prison	jīxiū gōng
yīshēng	监狱	the electrician
the nurse	jiānyù	电工
护士	the penalty	diàngōng
hùshì	fákuǎn	the plumber
the police station	the shopping mall	水管工
警察局	购物中心	shuǐguǎn gōng
jǐngchá jú	gòuwù zhòng xīn	the carpenter
the policeman	the clothing store	木匠
警察	服装店	mùjiàng
jǐngchá	fúzhuāng diàn	the newspaper
the policewoman		报纸

bàozhǐ	训练	the fishing
the advertisement	xùnlìan	捕鱼
广告	the expense	bǔ yú
guǎnggào	费用	the fisherman
the editor	fèiyòng	渔夫
编辑	the society	yúfū
biānjí	社会	the harbor
the journalist	shèhuì	港口
记者	the community	gǎngkǒu
jìzhě	社区	the market
the interview	shèqū	市场
面试	the charity	shìchǎng
miànshì	慈善机构	the shop
the goal	císhàn jīgòu	商店
目标	the taxi driver	shāngdiàn
mùbiāo	出租车司机	the post office
the income	chūzū chē sījī	邮局
收入	the laborer	yóujú
shōurù	劳动者	the mail
the contract	láodòng zhě	邮件
合同	the gardener	yóujiàn
hétóng	园丁	the envelope
the signature	yuándīng	信封
签名	the forecaster	Xinfēng
Qiānmíng	预报员	the postman
the agreement	yùbào yuán	邮递员
协议	the shopkeeper	yóudiyuán
xiéyì	店主	the letter
the investment	diànzhǔ	这封信
投资	the ship	zhè fēng xìn
tóuzī	船	the stamp
the training	chuán	邮票
		yóupiào

the parking lot 停车场 tíngchē chǎng	公交车 gōngjiāo chē	the manufacturer 制造商 zhìzào shāng
the builder 建造者 jiànzào zhě	the train 火车 huǒchē	the domestic servant 家佣 jiā yōng
the hotel 酒店 jiǔdiàn	the airplane 飞机 fēijī	the store-owner 店主 diànzhǔ
the rent 租金 zūjīn	the petrol 汽油 qìyóu	the painter 画家 huàjiā
the boat 小舟 xiǎozhōu	the equipment 设备 shèbèi	the salary 工资 gōngzī
the bus	the hunter 猎人 lièrén	

NOUNS: WEARABLES

名词: 要穿的东西

míngcí: yào chuān de dōngxī

the shopping mall 购物中心 gòuwù zhòng xīn	the saleswoman 售货员 shòuhuòyuán	the jewelry 首饰 shǒushì
the salesman 推销员 tuīxiāo yuán	the clothes 衣服 yīfú	the cloth 布 bù

the fabric		jiákè
布	the earrings	
bù	耳环	the coat
	ěrhuan	大衣
the cotton		dàiyī
棉花	the bangles	
miánhuā	手镯	the overcoat
	shǒuzhuó	外套
the wool		wàitào
羊毛	the diamond	
yángmáo	钻石	the suit
	zuànshí	西装
the silk		xīzhuāng
丝绸	the bracelet	
sīchóu	手镯	the sweater
	shǒuzhuó	毛衣
the tailor		máoyī
裁缝	the wristwatch	
cáiféng	手表	the belt
	shǒubiǎo	带
the dress		dài
礼服	the purse	
lǐfú	钱包	the turban
	qiánbāo	头巾
the skirt		tóujīn
裙子	the bag	
qúnzi	包	the tie
	bāo	领带
the gold		lǐngdài
黄金	the shirt	
huángjīn	衬衫	the shoes
	chènshān	鞋子
the silver		xiézi
银	the button	
yín	纽扣	the sandals
	niǔkòu	凉鞋
the necklace		liángxié
项链	the pants	
xiàngliàn	裤子	the slippers
	kùzi	拖鞋
the ring		tuōxié
戒指	the jacket	
jièzhǐ	夹克	the socks

袜子 wàzi	伞 sǎn	风格 fēnggé
the underwear 内裤 nèikù	the needle 针 zhēn	the fashionable jacket 时髦的夹克 shímáo de jiákè
the undergarments 内衣 nèiyī	the thread 线程 xiàncéng	the color 颜色 yánsè
the cap 帽 mào	the price 价格 Jiàgé	the fit 合体 hétǐ
the hat 帽子 màozǐ	the size 号 hào	the fitting room 试衣间 shì yī jiān
the umbrella	the style	

NOUNS: POLITICS

名词: 政治

míngcí: zhèngzhì

the government 政府 zhèngfǔ	民主 mínzhǔ	zhuānzhèng
the politics 政治 zhèngzhì	the election 选举 xuǎnjǔ	the monarchy 君主制 jūnzǔ zhì
the democracy	the dictatorship 专政	the capitalism 资本主义 zīběn zhǔyì

the socialism 社会主义 shèhuì zhǔyì	Wángzǐ the princess 公主 gōngzhǔ	法院 fǎyuàn
the communism 共产主义 gòngchǎn zhǔyì	the politician 政治家 zhèngzhì jiā	the political party 政党 zhèngdǎng
the flag 国旗 guóqí	the Army 军队 jūnduì	the mayor 市长 shì zhǎng
the national anthem 国歌 guógē	the Navy 海军 hǎijūn	the legal rights 合法权利 héfǎ quánlì
the minister 部长 bùzhǎng	the Air Force 空军 kōngjūn	the human rights 人权 rénquán
the president 总统 zǒngtǒng	the general 将军 jiāngjūn	civil rights 公民权利 gōngmín quánlì
the prime minister 总理 zǒnglǐ	the commander 指挥官 zhǐhuī guān	the policy 政策 zhèngcè
the parliament speaker 议会议长 yìhuì yìzhǎng	the political power 政治权力 zhèngzhì quánlì	the independence 独立了 dúlìle
the king 国王 guówáng	the organization 组织 zǔzhī	the prison 监狱 jiānyù
the queen 女王 nǚwáng	the bank 银行 yínháng	the strategy 策略 cèlüè
the prince 王子	the court	the wealth 财富 cáifù

the environment

环境

huánjìng

the employment

就业

jiùyè

the responsibility

责任

zérèn

the corruption

腐败

fǔbài

the honesty

诚实

chéngshí

VERBS

动词

dòngcí

to be

成为

Chéngwéi

to have

具有

jùyǒu

to do

去做

qù zuò

to say

说

shuō

to go

去

qù

to return

回来

huílái

can

能够

nénggòu

to eat

去吃

qù chī

to chew

咀嚼

jǔjué

to drink

喝

hē

to ask 问 wèn	jiāng	to want 想要 xiǎng yào
to answer 回答 huídá	to make 制作 zhìzuò	to look 看 kàn
to get 要得到 yào dédào	to know 知道 zhīdào	to exercise 运动 yùndòng
to rest 休息 xiūxi	to think 思考 sīkǎo	to practice 来练习 lái liànxí
to sleep 睡觉 shuìjiào	to take 采取 cǎiqǔ	to dance 跳舞 tiàowǔ
to dream 做梦 zuòmèng	to see 查看 chákàn	to inhale 吸气 xī qì
to wake up 起床 qǐchuáng	to come 来 lái	to exhale 呼气 hū qì
to smile 微笑 wéixiào	to arrive 到达 dàodá	to use 使用 shǐyòng
to laugh 笑 xiào	to be happy 要快乐 yào kuàilè	to find 找到 zhǎodào
to cry 哭 kū	to welcome 欢迎 huānyíng	to give 给 gěi
would 将	could 可以 kěyǐ	to tell 告诉 gàosù

to work 上班 shàngbān	yìsì shì to keep 保持 bǎochí	跑步 pǎobù
may 可能 kěnéng	to begin 开始 kāishǐ	to climb 爬 pá
should 应该 yīnggāi	to seem 显得 xiǎndé	to get down 下来 xiàlái
to call 打电话 dǎ diànhuà	to help 帮助 bāngzhù	to kick 去踢 qù tī
to try 试试 shì shì	to talk 说说 shuō shuō	to jump 跳 tiào
to need 需要 xūyào	to turn 转 zhuǎn	to move 移动 yídòng
to feel 感觉 gǎnjué	to start 开始 kāishǐ	to plan 计划 jìhuà
to become 成为 chéngwéi	to show 以显示 yǐ xiǎnshì	to buy 买 mǎi
to leave 离开 lí kāi	to hear 听到 tīng dào	to sell 卖 mài
to put 放在 fàng zài	to play 玩 wán	to pay 支付 zhīfù
to mean 意思是	to run	to fit 适合 shìhé

to pick up 捡起 jiǎn qǐ	to write 来写 lái xiě	jiēzhe shuō
to pack 打包 dǎbāo	to provide 提供 tígōng	to change 改变 gǎibiàn
to like 喜欢 xǐhuān	to sit 坐下 zuò xià	to lead 领导 lǐngdǎo
to live 为了活着 wèile huózhe	to stand 站起来 zhàn qǐlái	to understand 了解 liǎojiě
to learn 学习 xuéxí	to lose 失去 shīqù	to watch 观看 guānkàn
to teach 去教 qù jiào	to gain 获得 huòdé	to search 寻找 Xúnzhǎo
to study 学习 xuéxí	to quit 退出 tuìchū	to follow 跟随 gēnsuí
to believe 相信 xiāngxìn	to meet 见面 jiànmiàn	to stop 停止 tíngzhǐ
to hold 持有 chí yǒu	to contact 联系 liánxi	to create 创造 chuàngzào
to bring 带来 dài lái	to include 包括 bāokuò	to speak 说话 shuōhuà
must 必须 bìxū	to continue 接着说	to sing 唱歌 chànggē
		to read

读书 dúshū	to grow 成长 chéngzhǎng	to marry 结婚 jiéhūn
to write 来写 lái xiě	to open 打开 dǎkāi	to appear 出现 chūxiàn
to allow 允许 yǔnxǔ	to close 关闭 guānbì	to buy 买 mǎi
to add 加上 jiā shàng	to walk 走 zǒu	to wait 等待 děngdài
to spend 要花 yào huā	to win 赢了 yíngle	to serve 服务 fúwù
to lend 借钱 jiè qián	to send 发送 fāsòng	to die 去死 qù sǐ
to borrow 去借 qù jiè	to offer 提供 tígōng	to ride 骑 qí
to wear 穿 chuān	to introduce 介绍 jièshào	to build 建立 jiànli
to smoke 吸烟 xīyān	to remember 要记住 yào jì zhù	to stay 留下来 liú xiàlái
to earn 赚钱 zhuànqián	to forget 忘记 wàngjì	to fall 跌倒 diédǎo
to cook 做饭 zuò fàn	to love 去爱 qù ài	to cut 削减

xuējiǎn	讨论	to suggest
to reach	tǎolùn	建议
到达	to chat	jiànyì
dàodá	聊天	to recommend
to kill	liáotiān	推荐
要杀了	to converse	tuījiàn
yào shāle	交谈	to survive
to remain	jiāotán	生存
保持	to decide	shēngcún
bǎochí	决定	to appreciate
to begin	juédìng	欣赏
开始	to explain	xīnshǎng
kāishǐ	解释	to compare
to finish	jiěshì	比较
完成	to complain	bǐjiào
wánchéng	抱怨	to imagine
to end	bàoyuàn	想像
结束	to depend	xiǎngxiàng
jiéshù	依赖	to manage
to consider	yīlài	管理
考虑	to enter	guǎnlǐ
kǎolù	进入	to differ
to expect	jìnrù	不同
期待	to perform	bùtóng
qídài	去表演	to encourage
to wish	qù biǎoyǎn	鼓励
希望	to indicate	gǔlì
xīwàng	以表示	to expand
to communicate	yǐ biǎoshì	扩大
沟通	to wrap	kuòdà
gōutōng	包装	to prove
to discuss	bāozhuāng	证明
		zhèngmíng

to react 反应 fǎnyìng	cāshì to clean 清洁 qīngjié	to examine 检查 jiǎnchá
to recognize 去辨认 qù biànrèn	to sweep 去打扫 qù dǎsǎo	to install 安装 ānzhuāng
to relax 放松 fàngsōng	to blow 打击 dǎ jí	to participate 参加 cānjiā
to replace 取代 qǔdài	to dry 变干 biàn gān	to intend 打算 dǎsuàn
to change 改变 gǎibiàn	to hang 挂 guà	to relate 关联 guānlián
to travel 去旅行 qù lǚxíng	to reflect 反射 fǎnshè	to settle 定居 dìngjū
to emphasize 强调 qiángdiào	to anticipate 期待 qídài	to assure 保证 bǎozhèng
to recite 背诵 bèisòng	to assume 假设 jiǎshè	to attract 吸引 xīyǐn
to enable 启用 qǐyòng	to engage 参与 cānyù	to distribute 分发 fēnfā
to operate 经营 jīngyíng	to enhance 加强 jiāqiáng	to overcome 克服 kèfú
to wipe 擦拭		to owe 欠 Qiàn

to succeed 成功 chénggōng	zhèngmíng to organize 举办 jǔbàn	去弄清楚 qù nòng qīngchǔ
to suffer 受苦 shòukǔ	to ought 应该 yīnggāi	to negotiate 谈判 tánpàn
to throw 投掷 tóuzhí	to possess 拥有 yǒngyǒu	to qualify 为了证实 wèile zhèngshí
to acquire 获得 huòdé	to relieve 解除 jiěchú	to retire 退休 tuìxiū
to adapt 去适应 qù shìyìng	to retain 保留 bǎoliú	to rid 摆脱 bǎituō
to adjust 调整 tiáozhěng	to shut 关闭 guānbì	to weigh 权衡 quánhéng
to argue 争执 zhēngzhí	to calculate 计算 jìsuàn	to attach 附上 fù shàng
to arise 出现 chūxiàn	to consult 咨询 zīxún	to behave 表现 biǎoxiàn
to encourage 鼓励 gǔlì	to deliver 交付 jiāofù	to celebrate 庆祝 qìngzhù
to incorporate 合并 hébing	to extend 扩展 kuòzhǎn	to convince 说服 shuōfú
to justify 证明	to investigate	to agree 同意 tóngyì

to disagree 不同意 bù tóngyì	to announce 公布 gōngbù	为了显示 wèile xiǎnshì
to establish 建立 jiànli	to apologize 道歉 dàoqiàn	to inform 通知 tōngzhī
to imply 暗示 ànshì	to approve 审批 shěnpī	to discover 去探索 qù tànsuǒ
to insist 去) 坚持 qù) jiānchí	to attend 出席 chūxí	to manufacture 来生产 lái shēngchǎn
to pursue 去探求 qù tànqiú	to belong 属于 shǔyú	to produce 生产 shēngchǎn
to specify 指定 zhǐdìng	to commit 提交 tíjiāo	to persuade 说服 shuōfú
to warn 警告 jǐnggào	to criticize 批评 pīpíng	to pour 倒 dào
to accuse 指责 zhǐzé	to deserve 值得拥有 zhídé yǒngyǒu	to propose 建议 jiànyì
to admire 欣赏 xīnshǎng	to destroy 摧毁 cuīhuǐ	to remind 提醒 tíxǐng
to admit 承认 chéngrèn	to hesitate 犹豫 yóuyù	to miss 错过 cuòguò
to adopt 采用 cǎiyòng	to illustrate	to submit 提交 tíjiāo

to suppose 假设 jiǎshè	to shout out 喊出来 hǎn chūlái	zǔzhǐ
to translate 翻译 fānyì	to promote 推广 tuīguǎng	to vanish 消失 xiāoshī
to support 支持 zhīchí	to integrate 集成 jíchéng	to advance 推进 tuījìn
to generate 生成 shēngchéng	to pass through 通过 tōngguò	to cost 花费 huāfèi
to put away 收起来 shōu qǐlái	to catch up 赶上来 gǎn shànglái	to take care of 照顾 zhàogù
to fix 修理 xiūlǐ	to assign 分派 fēnpài	to interest 有兴趣 yǒu xìngqù
to dispose 处置 chǔzhì	to learn 学习 xuéxí	to dedicate 奉献 fèngxiàn
to cry 哭 kū	to lay 打下去 dǎ xiàqù	to watch 观看 guānkàn
to lift 举起 jǔ qǐ	to cut 削减 xuējiǎn	to cover 覆盖 Fùgài
to prefer 喜欢 xǐhuān	to live 为了活着 wèile huózhe	to compose 作曲 zuòqǔ
to enjoy 享受 xiǎngshòu	to prevent 阻止	to drive 驾车 jiàchē
		to replace

取代 qǔdài	to demonstrate 展示 zhǎnshì	to characterize 表征 biǎozhēng
to describe 来描述 lái miáoshù	to contribute 贡献 gòngxiàn	to face 面对 miàn duì
to analyze 分析 fēnxī	to match 匹配 pǐpèi	to declare 声明 shēngmíng
to confirm 确认 quèrèn	to import 进口 jìnkǒu	to note 要注意 yào zhùyì
to complete 去完成 qù wánchéng	to export 出口 chūkǒu	to quote 去引用 qù yǐnyòng
to return 回来 huílái	to identify 识别 shíbié	to feed 喂 wèi
to be enough 够了 gòule	to dine 用餐 yòngcān	to provide 提供 tígōng
to promise 承诺 chéngnuò	to lend 借钱 jiè qián	to save 保存 bǎocún
to purchase 购买 gòumǎi	to catch 去抓 qù zhuā	to fit 适合 shìhé
to download 去下载 qù xiàzài	to turn on 打开 dǎkāi	to drink 喝 hē
to talk 说说 shuō shuō	to shoot 开枪 kāi qiāng	to designate 指定

zhǐdìng	掌握	to fill
to hide	zhǎngwò	填写
隐藏	to anticipate	tiánxiě
yǐncáng	期待	to deserve
to vary	qídài	值得拥有
改变	to visit	zhídé yǒngyǒu
gǎibiàn	拜访	to secure
to run	bàifǎng	以确保
跑步	to comment	yǐ quèbǎo
pǎobù	评论	to grant
to adopt	pínglùn	授予
采用	to improve	shòuyǔ
cǎiyòng	改善	to succeed
to control	gǎishàn	成功
控制	to found	chénggōng
kòngzhì	发现	to separate
to act	fāxiàn	分开
行动	to invite	fēnkāi
xíngdòng	邀请	to vote
to answer	yāoqǐng	投票
回答	to protect	tóupiào
huídá	保护	to join
to introduce	bǎohù	加入
介绍	to pull	jiārù
jièshào	拉	to deny
to take care	lā	否认
去照顾	to install	fǒurèn
qù zhàogù	安装	to evaluate
to last	ānzhuāng	评估
持续	to limit	pínggū
chíxù	限制	to refuse
to master	xiànzhì	拒绝

jùjué	传播	to fear
to suggest	chuánbò	害怕
建议	to agree	hàipà
jiànyì	同意	to exchange
to worry	tóngyì	交换
担心	to recall	jiāohuàn
dānxīn	回想起来	to destroy
to justify	huíxiǎng qǐlái	摧毁
证明	to respect	cuīhuǐ
zhèngmíng	尊重	to recover
to impose	zūnzhòng	恢复
利用	to reflect	huīfù
liyòng	反射	to subtract
to decrease	fǎnshè	减去
减少	to dispute	jiǎn qù
jiǎnshǎo	争执	to break
to increase	zhēngzhí	打破
增加	to deter	dǎpò
zēngjiā	阻止	to calculate
to attack	zǔzhǐ	计算
去攻击	to transmit	jìsuàn
qù gōngjí	发送	to threaten
to fight	fāsòng	威胁
打架	to charge	wēixié
dǎjià	充电	to affect
to quarrel	chōngdiàn	影响
吵架	to drag	yǐngxiǎng
chǎojià	拖动	to release
to insist	tuō dòng	发布
去) 坚持	to arrange	fābù
qù) jiānchí	安排	to aim
to spread	ānpái	目标是
		mùbiāo shì

to manifest 表现出来 biǎoxiàn chūlái	xiūfù 逃离 táolí	
to dawn 到了黎明 Dàole límíng	to drop 下降 xiàjiàng	to resist 抵抗 dǐkàng
to register 注册 zhùcè	to mount 登上 dēng shàng	to commit 提交 tíjiāo
to fly 飞 fēi	to sign 签署 qiānshǔ	to paint 作画 zuòhuà
to proceed 继续 jìxù	to approve 审批 shěnpī	to film 拍摄 pāishè
to delay 延迟 yáncí	to invest 投资 tóuzī	to measure 测量 cèliáng
to exceed 超过 chāoguò	to influence 去影响 qù yǐngxiǎng	to interrupt 打断 dǎ duàn
to criticize 批评 pīpíng	to sustain 维持 wéichí	to organize 举办 jǔbàn
to jump 跳 tiào	to invent 去创造 qù chuàngzào	to listen 听 tīng
to spend 要花 yào huā	to distinguish 区分 qūfēn	to employ 聘请 pìnqǐng
to repair 修复	to oppose 反对 fǎnduì	to distribute 分发 fēnfā
	to escape	

to spread 传播 chuánbò	qiǎngjié 强调 qiángdiào	强调 qiángdiào
to issue 发行 fāxíng	to command 命令 mìnglìng	to facilitate 方便 fāngbiàn
to base 基地 jīdì	to complain 抱怨 bàoyuàn	to interpret 解释 jiěshì
to operate 经营 jīngyíng	to move 移动 yídòng	to reinforce 加强 jiāqiáng
to prove 证明 zhèngmíng	to negotiate 谈判 tánpàn	to play 玩 wán
to hurt 伤害 shānghài	to carry 携带 xiédài	to imply 暗示 ànshì
to estimate 估计 gūjì	to explore 探索 tànsuǒ	to resort 去度假 qù dùjià
to break up 分手 fēnshǒu	to play 玩 wán	to expose 揭露 jiēlù
to derive 推导 tuīdǎo	to convince 说服 shuōfú	to clarify 澄清 chéngqīng
to steal 偷 tōu	to concentrate 专心 zhuānxīn	to attach 附上 fù shàng
to rob 抢劫	to react 反应 fǎnyìng	to move 移动 yídòng
	to stress	

to record 记录 jìlù	to surprise 惊讶 jīngyà	qù nòng qīngchǔ
to report 报告 bàogào	to err 犯错 fàncuò	to grab 抓住 zhuā zhù
to wait 等待 děngdài	to accumulate 积累 jīlěi	to order 订购 dìnggòu
to resume 恢复 huīfù	to satisfy 为了满足 wèile mǎnzú	to ignore 忽略 hūlüè
to make 制作 zhìzuò	to tend 趋向 qūxiàng	to rule 统治 tǒngzhì
to stare 凝视 níngshì	to need 需要 xūyào	to experiment 去体验 qù tǐyàn
to dream 做梦 zuòmèng	to awaken 醒来 xǐng lái	to support 支持 zhīchí
to warn 警告 jǐnggào	to translate 翻译 fānyì	to draw 画画 huà huà
to dance 跳舞 tiàowǔ	to drop 下降 xiàjiàng	to condemn 谴责 qiǎnzé
to investigate 去弄清楚 qù nòng qīngchǔ	to exclaim 惊呼 jīng hū	to inspire 启发 qǐfā
to originate 发起 fāqǐ	to investigate 去弄清楚	to choose 选择 xuǎnzé
		to confess

承认		mùjí
chéngrèn	to require	
	要求	to modify
to record	yāoqiú	修改
记录		xiūgǎi
jìlù	to fight	
	打架	to match
to admire	dǎjià	匹配
欣赏		pǐpèi
xīnshǎng	to eliminate	
	消除	to rank
to harm	xiāochú	排名
伤害		páimíng
shānghài	to collaborate	
	合作	to display
to shake	hézuò	显示
动摇		xiǎnshì
dòngyáo	to reside	
	居住	to check
to mutter	jūzhù	去检查
嘀咕		qù jiǎnchá
Dígū	to request	
	请求	to contemplate
to arm	qǐngqiú	考虑
武装起来		kǎolù
wǔzhuāng qǐlái	to preserve	
	保存	to benefit
to bend	bǎocún	以受益
扭曲; 破戒		yǐ shòuyì
niǔqū; pòjiè	to claim	
	索赔	to burn
to drop	suǒpéi	燃烧
下降		ránshāo
xiàjiàng	to forbid	
	禁止	to survive
to delete	jìnzhǐ	生存
删除		shēngcún
shānchú	to forward	
	转发	to adapt
to proceed	zhuǎnfā	去适应
继续		qù shìyìng
jìxù	to raise	
	募集	to place

放置 fàngzhì	to review 回顾 huígù	to consume 消费 xiāofèi
to project 项目 xiàngmù	to guide 指导 zhǐdǎo	to encourage 鼓励 gǔlì
to reject 拒绝 jùjué	to cheer 欢呼 huānhū	to rest 休息 xiūxi
to shake 动摇 dòngyáo	to settle 定居 dìngjū	to walk 走 zǒu
to wash 洗 xǐ	to enable 启用 qǐyòng	to trust 去相信 qù xiāngxìn
to attend 出席 chūxí	to provide 提供 tígōng	to sleep 睡觉 shuìjiào
to summon 召唤 zhàohuàn	to inaugurate 开幕 kāimù	to emphasize 强调 qiángdiào
to hit 打 dǎ	to kiss 亲吻 qīnwěn	to conceive 受孕 shòuyùn
to mix 混合 hùnhé	to authorize 授权 shòuquán	to appreciate 欣赏 xīnshǎng
to dismiss 解雇 jiěgù	to undo 撤销 chèxiāo	to argue 争执 zhēngzhí
to overcome 克服 kèfú	to convert 转换 zhuǎnhuàn	to confuse 来迷惑

lái míhuò	敬拜	to push
to force	jìng bài	推动
强迫		tuī dòng
qiǎngpò	to trick	to enlarge
	欺骗	扩大
to breathe	qīpiàn	kuò dà
呼吸	to dodge	
hūxī	闪避	to recommend
	shǎnbì	推荐
to submit		tuījiàn
提交	to compete	
tíjiāo	竞争	to anticipate
	jìngzhēng	期待
to locate		qídài
定位	to surround	
dìngwèi	包围	to cross
	bāowéi	跨越
to absorb		kuàyuè
吸收	to regulate	
xīshōu	规范	to chase
	guīfàn	去追逐
to preside		qù zhuīzhú
主持	to illuminate	
zhǔchí	照亮	to mourn
	zhào liàng	哀悼
to include		āi dào
包括	to shine	
bāokuò	闪耀	to die
	shǎnyào	去死
to address		qù sǐ
讲话	to compromise	
jiǎnghuà	妥协	to scare
	tuǒxié	到恐慌
to dwell		dào kǒnghuāng
住	to report	
zhù	报告	to intervene
	bàogào	介入
to obey		jièrù
服从	to preach	
fúcóng	宣讲	to bet
	xuānjiǎng	下注
to worship		xià zhù

to finance 从事金融活动 cóngshì jīnróng huódòng	询问 xúnwèn	to please 取悦 qǔyuè
to shoot 开枪 kāi qiāng	to hang 挂 guà	to spin 旋转 xuánzhuǎn
to dive 潜水 qiánsuǐ	to smell 闻到 wén dào	to train 培训 péixùn
to incorporate 合并 hébing	to cover 覆盖 fùgài	to apologize 道歉 dàoqiàn
to suspect 怀疑 huáiyí	to roll 滚动 gǔndòng	to pray 祈祷 qídǎo
to correct 纠正 jiūzhèng	to complain 抱怨 bàoyuàn	to reserve 预留 yù liú
to extend 扩展 Kuòzhǎn	to delete 删除 shānchú	to examine 检查 jiǎnchá
to render 渲染 xuànrǎn	to kick 去踢 qù tī	to roll 滚动 gǔndòng
to protest 去抗议 qù kàngyì	to bury 埋葬 máizàng	to rain 下雨 xià yǔ
to disappear 消失 xiāoshī	to celebrate 庆祝 qìngzhù	to celebrate 庆祝 qìngzhù
to inquire	to lead 领导 lǐngdǎo	to forgive 原谅 yuánliàng

to fill 填写 tiánxiě	jiā shàng to verify 核实 héshí	to preserve 保存 bǎocún
to risk 风险 fēngxiǎn	to deposit 存款 cúnguǎn	to weave 织 zhī
to know 知道 zhīdào	to administer 管理 guǎnlǐ	to take 采取 cǎiqǔ
to insert 插入 chārù	to peek 偷看 tōu kàn	to rush 匆匆忙忙 cōngcōng máng máng
to lend 借钱 jiè qián	to extract 提取 tíqǔ	to shrink 收缩 shōusuō
to elaborate 详细说明 xiángxì shuōmíng	to hide 隐藏 yǐncáng	to stress 强调 qiángdiào
to suspend 暂停 zàntíng	to frighten 吓唬 xiàhǔ	to fail 失败 shībài
to list 列出 liè chū	to pretend 假装 jiǎzhuāng	to tear 撕裂 sī liè
to extend 扩展 kuòzhǎn	to connect 连接 liánjiē	to pronounce 发音 fāyīn
to straighten 伸直 shēn zhí	to express 表达 biǎodá	to guess 猜测 cāicè
to add 加上		to endure 忍 rěn

to cease 停止 tíngzhǐ	wèile xiǎnshì 去旋转 qù xuánzhuǎn	
to prove 证明 zhèngmíng	to hesitate 犹豫 yóuyù	to note 要注意 yào zhùyì
to materialize 实现 shíxiàn	to select 选择 xuǎnzé	to edit 编辑 biānjí
to converge 收敛 shōuliǎn	to doubt 怀疑 huáiyí	to deal 交易，处理 jiāoyì, chǔlǐ
to favor 赞成 zàchéng	to curl 卷曲 juǎnqū	to warm 使温暖 shǐ wēnnuǎn
to plant 种植 zhòngzhí	to share 分享 fēnxiǎng	to irritate 激怒 jīnù
to penetrate 穿透 chuān tòu	to renew 更新 gēngxīn	to transfer 转移 zhuǎnyí
to reproduce 重现 chóng xiàn	to draw 画画 huà huà	to question 质疑 zhíyí
to swear 发誓 fāshì	to enter 进入 jìnrù	to motivate 激励 jīlì
to shake 动摇 dòngyáo	to dare 敢 gǎn	to coordinate 协调 xiétiáo
to illustrate 为了显示	to detect 检测 jiǎncè	to aggravate 加重 jiāzhòng
	to twist	

to sign 签署 qiānshǔ	to testify 作证 zuòzhèng	huānyíng
to help 帮助 bāngzhù	to lean 倾斜 qīngxié	to contest 比赛 bǐsài
to express 表达 biǎodá	to hug 拥抱 yǒngbào	to bite 咬人 yǎo rén
to shove 推 tuī	to land 降落 jiàngluò	to save 保存 bǎocún
to exhaust 用尽 yòng jìn	to drain 排水 páishuǐ	to appeal 上诉 shàngsù
to guide 指导 zhǐdǎo	to debate 辩论 biànlùn	to waive 放弃 fàngqì
to capture 捕捉 bǔzhuō	to initiate 启动 qǐdòng	to retain 保留 bǎoliú
to advise 建议 jiànyì	to inherit 继承 jìchéng	to proclaim 宣布 xuānbù
to name 命名 mìngmíng	to explode 爆炸 bàozhà	to consolidate 以巩固 yǐ gǒnggù
to sound 听起来 Tīng qǐlái	to stare 凝视 níngshì	to smash 粉碎 fěnsuì
to disguise 伪装 wèizhuāng	to welcome 欢迎	to restart 重启 chóngqǐ
		to articulate

表达清楚 biǎodá qīngchǔ	to step 步骤 bùzhòu	打扰 dǎrǎo
to shelter 去躲藏 qù duǒcáng	to coincide 重合 chónghé	to sum up 总结一下 zǒngjié yīxià
to sigh 感叹 gǎntàn	to blow 打击 dǎjī	to institute 建立 jiànli
to test 去测试 qù cèshì	to focus 专注 zhuānzhù	to burn 燃烧 ránshāo
to appear 出现 chūxiàn	to culminate 最终达到高潮 zuìzhōng dádào gāocháo	to consult 咨询 zīxún
to interrogate 审讯 shěnxùn	to oscillate 振荡 zhèndàng	to hurt 伤害 shānghài
to disturb 打扰 dǎrǎo	to fill 填写 tiánxiě	to defeat 打败 dǎbài
to hunt 打猎 dǎliè	to process 处理 chǔlǐ	to charge 充电 chōngdiàn
to distract 分散 fēnsàn	to counter 反击 fǎnjí	to formulate 制定 zhìdìng
to adjust 调整 tiáozhěng	to amuse 逗 dòu	to rape 强奸 qiángjiān
to vibrate 振动 zhèndòng	to disturb	to surround again 再次环绕 zàicì huánrà�

to compensate 补偿 bǔcháng	嗅闻 xiù wén	to squeeze 挤 jǐ
to swipe 刷卡 shuākǎ	to digest 消化 xiāohuà	to create 创造 chuàngzào
to be angry 感到生气 gǎndào shēngqì	to envy 嫉妒 jídù	to notice 通知 tōngzhī
to refund 退款 tuì kuǎn	to sacrifice 牺牲 xīshēng	to rent 租 zū
to sniff	to faint 昏厥 hūnjué	

PRONOUNS

代词

dàicí

I 我 Wǒ	您 nín	tā
you	he 他	she 她 tā

one	nǐ de	你的
一	yours	nǐ de
yī	你的	his
we	nǐ de	他的
我们	yours	tā de
wǒmen	你的	his
you	nǐ de	他的
您	theirs	tā de
nín	他们的	his
they	tāmen de	他的
他们	theirs	tā de
tāmen	他们的	her
they	tāmen de	她的
他们	theirs	tā de
tāmen	他们的	her
mine	tāmen de	她的
矿	my	tā de
kuàng	我的	her
mine	wǒ de	她的
矿	my	tā de
kuàng	我的	its
mine	wǒ de	它的
矿	my	tā de
kuàng	我的	its
mine	wǒ de	它的
矿	your	tā de
kuàng	你的	its
yours	nǐ de	它的
你的	your	tā de
nǐ de	你的	our
yours	nǐ de	我们的
你的	your	wǒmen de

our 我们的 wǒmen de	to you all 对你们所有人 duì nǐmen suǒyǒu rén	wǒmen zìjǐ
your 你的 nǐ de	to them 给他们 gěi tāmen	yourselves 你自己 nǐ zìjǐ
your 你的 nǐ de	me 我 wǒ	yourselves 你自己 nǐ zìjǐ
their 其 qí	myself 我 wǒ	themselves 他们自己 tāmen zìjǐ
their 其 qí	myself 我 wǒ	that 那 nà
me 我 wǒ	yourself 你自己 nǐ zìjǐ	that 那 nà
to you 给你 gěi nǐ	yourself 你自己 nǐ zìjǐ	this 这个 zhège
to him 给他 gěi tā	himself 他自己 tā zìjǐ	this 这个 zhège
to her 给她 gěi tā	herself 她自己 tā zìjǐ	this 这个 zhège
to it 它 tā	ourselves 我们自己 wǒmen zìjǐ	these 这些 zhèxiē
to us 对我们 duì wǒmen	ourselves 我们自己	these 这些 zhèxiē
		those

那些	shénme shíhòu	some
nàxiē	the	一些
who	该	yīxiē
谁	gāi	
shéi		anything
	the	什么
who	该	shénme
谁	gāi	
shéi		anyone
	a	任何人
whom	一个	rènhé rén
谁	yīgè	
shéi		everyone
	a	大家
what	一个	dàjiā
什么	yīgè	
shénme		no one
	an	没有人
whose	一个	méiyǒu rén
谁的	yīgè	
shéi de		not any
	an	没有
which	一个	méiyǒu
哪一个	yīgè	
nǎ yīgè		nothing
	some	没有
when	一些	méiyǒu
什么时候	yīxiē	

ADJECTIVES

形容词

xíngróngcí

hungry		duǎn
饥饿的	angry	
jī'è de	愤怒的	long
	fènnù de	长
thirsty		zhǎng
渴	busy	
kě	忙	smart
	máng	聪明
tired		cōngmíng
累	easy	
lèi	简单	dumb
	jiǎndān	哑
sleepy		yǎ
困	difficult	
kùn	难	young
	nán	年轻
alert		niánqīng
警报	full	
jǐngbào	充分	old
	chōngfèn	旧
active		jiù
活性	big	
huóxìng	大	far
	dà	远
hot		yuǎn
热	small	
rè	小	near
	xiǎo	近
happy		jìn
快乐	tall	
kuàilè	高大	fine
	gāodà	精细
glad		jīngxì
高兴	heavy	
gāoxìng	沉重	enough
	chénzhòng	足够
fun		zúgòu
开玩笑	high	
kāiwánxiào	高	fast
	gāo	快速
sad		kuàisù
伤心	short	
shāngxīn	短	slow

慢 màn	spicy 辣 là	zhěngjié
simple 简单 jiǎndān	humid 湿 shī	dry 干 gàn
complex 复杂 fùzá	rainy 多雨的 duōyǔ de	wet 湿 shī
expensive 昂贵 ángguì	slippery 滑 huá	delicious 美味的 měiwèi de
cheap 低廉 dīlián	warm 暖 nuǎn	tasty 可口 kěkǒu
respected 尊敬 zūnjìng	cool 凉 liáng	pretty 漂亮 piàoliang
famous 著名 zhùmíng	cold 冷 lěng	beautiful 美丽 měili
a little 一点 yīdiǎn	clean 清洁 qīngjié	lovely 可爱 kě'ài
sweet 甜 tián	dirty 脏 zàng	ugly 丑陋 chǒulòu
sour 酸 suān	messy 乱 luàn	hard 硬 yìng
salty 咸 xián	tidy 整洁	soft 柔软的 róuruǎn de
		few

少数 shǎoshù	early 早 zǎo	healthy 健康 jiànkāng
many 许多 xǔduō	forgetful 健忘 jiànwàng	sick 生病 shēngbìng
much 许多 xǔduō	same 相同 xiāngtóng	timely 及时 jíshí
fluent 流利 liúli	different 不同 bùtóng	scary 害怕 hàipà
suitable 适当 shìdàng	straight 直行 zhíxíng	outgoing 传出 chuán chū
mysterious 神秘 shénmì	fake 假 jiǎ	social 社会 shèhuì
fashionable 时髦 shímáo	real 真实 zhēnshí	rare 罕见 hǎnjiàn
stylish 时尚 shíshàng	original 原版的 yuánbǎn de	modest 谦虚 qiānxū
special 特别 tèbié	international 国际 guójì	private 私人的 sīrén de
smooth 光滑 guānghuá	abundant 丰富 fēngfù	stable 稳定 wěndìng
late 晚了 wǎnle	touching 接触 jiēchù	terrible 可怕

kěpà	蓝色	thin
thoughtful	lán sè	瘦
周到	orange	shòu
zhōudào	橙子	fat
detailed	chéngzi	脂肪
详细	violet	zhīfáng
xiángxì	紫色	bold
frequent	zǐsè	胆大
频繁	indigo	dǎn dà
pínfán	靛青	timid
fragrant	diànqīng	胆小
香	white	dǎn xiǎo
xiāng	白色	tough
light	báisè	强硬
光	black	qiángyìng
guāng	黑色	affectionate
dark	hēisè	亲热
黑暗	brown	qīnrè
hēi'àn	棕色	loving
color	zōngsè	爱心
颜色	pink	àixīn
yánsè	粉	kind
red	fěn	类
红	good	lèi
hóng	好	agreeable
green	hǎo	合适的
绿色	bad	héshì de
lǜsè	坏	aggressive
yellow	huài	侵略性
黄色	fit	qīnlüè xìng
huángsè	适合	adventurous
blue	shìhé	爱冒险的
		ài màoxiǎn de

amiable	wú lǐ	有活力
可亲	cowardly	yǒu huó lì
kě qīn	胆小	fearless
amicable	dǎn xiǎo	不怕
和睦	creative	bù pà
hé mù	创作的	foolish
amusing	chuàngzuò de	傻
有趣	weak	shǎ
yǒu qù	弱	friendly
arrogant	ruò	友善
傲慢	strong	yǒu shàn
ào màn	强大	funny
humble	qiáng dà	滑稽
谦卑	powerful	huá jī
qiān bēi	强大	generous
calm	qiáng dà	慷慨
冷静	cruel	kāng kǎi
lěng jìng	残忍	gentle
careful	cán rěn	温和
小心	decisive	wēn hé
xiǎo xīn	决定性	greedy
careless	jué dìng xìng	贪婪
粗心	determined	tān lán
cū xīn	决心	hard-working
courageous	jué xīn	用功
yǒng gǎn	honest	yòng gōng
courteous	诚实	helpful
有礼貌	chéng shí	有帮助
yǒu lǐ mào	dishonest	yǒu bāng zhù
rude	不诚实	humorous
无礼	bù chéng shí	幽默
	energetic	yōu mò

imaginative 想像的 xiǎngxiàng de	nice 不错 bùcuò	zìxìn
impartial 公正 gōngzhèng	patient 患者 huànzhe	sensible 明智 míngzhì
impatient 不耐烦 bù nàifán	persistent 一贯 yīguàn	sensitive 敏感 mǐngǎn
independent 独立 dúlì	polite 有礼貌 yǒu lǐmào	shy 害羞 hàixiū
intelligent 智能 zhìnéng	practical 实际的 shíjì de	silly 愚蠢 yúchǔn
intellectual 知识分子 zhīshì fēnzǐ	reliable 可靠 kěkào	sincere 真诚 zhēnchéng
intolerant 不可忍耐 bùkě rěnnài	romantic 浪漫 làngmàn	stupid 笨 bèn
jealous 妒 dù	sarcastic 讽刺 fěngcì	superficial 浅 qiǎn
lazy 懒 lǎn	secretive 隐秘 yǐnmì	sympathetic 有同情心 yǒu tóngqíng xīn
neat 整齐 zhěngqí	selfish 自私 zì sī	thoughtless 粗心 cūxīn
nervous 紧张 jǐnzhāng	self-confident 自信	unkind 刻薄 kèbó
		understanding

理解 lǐjiě	belligerent 交战的 jiāozhàn de	conscientious 有良心 yǒu liángxīn
unpredictable 不可预料的 bùkě yùliào de	boastful 自夸 zìkuā	conservative 保守 bǎoshǒu
unreliable 靠不住 kàobùzhù	brave 勇敢 yǒnggǎn	considerate 周到 zhōudào
well 好 hǎo	bright 亮 liàng	convivial 欢乐的 huānlè de
willing 愿意 yuànyì	broad-minded 度量 dù liàng dà	cunning 狡猾 jiǎohuá
warmhearted 热心 rèxīn	callous 冷酷 lěngkù	cynical 愤世嫉俗的 fènshìjísú de
zealous 热心 rèxīn	changeable 多变 duō biàn	deceitful 狡诈 jiǎozhà
adaptable 适应性 shìyìng xìng qiáng	charming 迷人 mírén	diligent 勤奋 qínfèn
affable 和蔼可亲的 hé'ǎikěqīn de	communicative 交际 jiāojiè	diplomatic 外交 wàijiāo
aloof 超然 chāorán	compassionate 富于同情心的 fù yú tóngqíng xīn de	discreet 慎重 shènzhòng
ambitious 有雄心 yǒu xióngxīn	compulsive 强迫 qiǎngpò	domineering 盛气凌人

shèngqìlíng rén	挑剔	mean
dynamic	tiāoti	意思
动态	gregarious	yìsi
dòngtài	群居	miserly
easygoing	qúnjū	吝啬
随和	gullible	sè
suíhe	轻信	modest
emotional	qīngxìn	谦虚
情绪化	harsh	qiānxū
qíngxù huà	苛刻	moody
enthusiastic	kēkè	喜怒无常
热情	impulsive	xǐnùwúcháng
rèqíng	浮躁	narrow-minded
exuberant	fúzào	思想狭隘
旺盛	inflexible	sīxiǎng xiá'ài
wàngshèng	呆板	obsessive
fair-minded	dāibǎn	强迫症
公正的	intuitive	qiǎngpò zhèng
gōngzhèng de	直观的	obstinate
faithful	zhíguān de	顽固
可信	inventive	wángù
kě xìn	发明的	optimistic
far	fā míng de	乐观
远	jealous	lèguān
yuǎn	妒忌	patronizing
forceful	dùjì	光顾
有力	loyal	guānggù
yǒuli	忠诚	passionate
frank	zhōngchéng	多情
坦率	materialistic	duōqíng
tǎnshuài	唯物主义的	perverse
fussy	wéiwù zhǔyì de	悖
		bèi

pessimistic 悲观 bēiguān	jīzhì quiet 安静 ān jìng	straightforward 直截了当 zhíjiéliǎodāng
pioneering 创举 chuàngjǔ	rational 合理的 hélǐ de	stubborn 倔强 juéjiàng
philosophical 哲学上 zhéxué shàng	reserved 保留的 bǎoliú de	tactless 不客气的 bù kèqì de
placid 波澜不惊 bōlán bù jīng	resourceful 足智多谋 zúzhìduōmóu	thoughtful 周到 zhōudào
plucky 大胆 dàdǎn	ruthless 无情 wúqíng	tidy 整洁 zhěngjié
pompous 自大的 zì dà de	self-centered 以自我为中心 yǐ zìwǒ wéi zhōngxīn	unassuming 谦逊 qiānxùn
possessive 所有格 suǒyǒu gé	self-disciplined 自律 zìlǜ	vague 模糊 móhú
proactive 积极主动 jījí zhǔdòng	sneaky 偷偷摸摸 tōutōumōmō	vain 徒然 túrán
quarrelsome 争吵 zhēngchǎo	sociable 社交的 shèjiāo de	versatile 多才多艺 duōcáiduōyì
quick-tempered 性急的 xìngjí de	stingy 小气 xiǎoqì	vulgar 庸俗 yōngsú
quick-witted 机智		weak-willed 意志薄弱的

yìzhì bórúo de

jīzhì

huájī de

witty

zany

机智

滑稽的

ADVERBS

副词

fùcí

apart from

除了

Chúle

well

好

hǎo

jīhū bù

barely

仅仅

jǐn jǐn

loudly

高声

gāo shēng

poorly

不好

bù hǎo

quite

相当

xiāngdāng

left

剩下

shèng xià

better

更好

gèng hǎo

enough

足够

zúgòu

right

对

duì

worse

更差

gèng chà

almost

几乎

jīhū

softly

轻轻的

qīng qīng de

hardly

几乎不

too much

太多了 tài duōle	previously 先前 xiānqián	then 然后 ránhòu
more 更多 gèng duō	strongly 非常 fēicháng	today 今天 jīntiān
less 减 jiǎn	never 决不 jué bù	soon 不久 bùjiǔ
a lot 很多 hěnduō	rarely 很少 hěn shǎo	anyway 无论如何 wúlùn rúhé
little 小 xiǎo	always 总是 zǒng shì	finally 最后 zuìhòu
so much 非常 fēicháng	now 现在 xiànzài	late 晚了 wǎnle
so many 很多 hěnduō	yesterday 昨天 zuótiān	early 早 zǎo
sometimes 有时 yǒushí	tomorrow 明天 míngtiān	already 已经 yǐjīng
often 经常 jīngcháng	when 什么时候 shénme shíhòu	still 仍然 réngrán
currently 目前 mùqián	after 后 hòu	yet 然而 rán'ér
frequently 经常 jīngcháng	next 下一个 xià yīgè	below 下面

xiàmiàn	在那边	obviously
above	zài nà biān	明显
以上	inside	míngxiǎn
yǐshàng	内	no
downstairs	nèi	没有
楼下	outside	méiyǒu
lóu xià	外	never
upstairs	wài	决不
楼上	somewhere	jué bù
lóu shàng	某处	neither
where	mǒu chù	也不
哪里	in front	yě bù
nǎlǐ	前面	how?
here	qiánmiàn	怎么样?
这里	everywhere	zěnmeyàng?
zhèlǐ	到处	when?
there	dàochù	什么时候?
那里	nowhere	Shénme shíhòu?
nàlǐ	无处	where?
nearby	wú chù	哪里?
附近	between	Nǎlǐ?
fùjìn	之间	why?
far	zhī jiān	为什么?
远	personally	Wèishéme?
yuǎn	亲自	moreover
ahead	qīnzì	此外
先	perhaps	Cǐwài
xiān	也许	also
behind	yěxǔ	也
背后	maybe	yě
bèihòu	也许	too
over there	yěxǔ	太
		tài

fortunately

幸好

xìnghǎo

unfortunately

不幸

bùxìng

briefly

简要地

jiǎnyào dì

PREPOSITIONS

介词

jiècí

at

在

Zài

in

在

zài

on

上

shàng

from

从

cóng

to

至

zhì

for

对于

duìyú

since

以来

yǐlái

until

直到

zhídào

before

之前

zhīqián

after

后

hòu

about

关于

guānyú

of

的

de

during

中

zhōng

with

同

tóng

between

之间

zhī jiān

over

过度

guòdù

under

下

xià

below

下面

xiàmiàn

out

出

chū

behind

背后

bèihòu

outside	wài	过去
外		guòqù
wài	but	
	但	than
above	dàn	比
以上		bǐ
yǐshàng	by	
	通过	through
	tōngguò	通过
across		tōngguò
横过	down	
héngguò	下	to
	xià	至
along		zhì
沿	following	
yán	以下	toward
	yǐxià	往
among		wǎng
其中	inside	
qízhōng	内	towards
	nèi	向
around		xiàng
周围	into	
zhōuwéi	成	under
	chéng	下
as		xià
如	near	
rú	近	underneath
	jìn	下
beneath		xià
下面	on	
xià miàn	上	unlike
	shàng	不像
beside		bù xiàng
旁	onto	
páng	到	until
	dào	直到
besides		zhídào
除了	opposite	
chúle	对面	up
	duìmiàn	向上
beyond		xiàngshàng
外	past	

CONJUNCTIONS

连词

liáncí

for
对于
Duiyú

and
和
hé

nor
也不
yě bù

but
但
dàn

or
要么
yàome

yet

然而
rán'ér

so
所以
suǒyǐ

after
后
hòu

although
虽然
suīrán

as
如
rú

as if
仿佛

fǎngfú

as long as
只要
zhǐyào

as much as
尽可能
jǐn kěnéng

as soon as
尽快
jǐnkuài

as though
好像
hǎoxiàng

because
因为
yīnwèi

before	提供	suīrán
之前	tígōng	
zhīqián	provided that	until
	提供	直到
even	tígōng	zhídào
甚至		
shènzhì	rather than	unless
	而不是	除非
even if	ér bùshì	chúfēi
即使		
jíshǐ	since	until
	以来	直到
if	yǐlái	zhídào
如果		
rúguǒ	so that	when
	以便	什么时候
just as	yǐbiàn	shénme shíhòu
就像		
jiù xiàng	supposing	whenever
	假如	每当
lest	jiǎrú	měi dāng
免得		
miǎndé	than	whether
	比	是否
now	bǐ	shìfǒu
现在		
xiànzài	that	while
	那	而
once	nà	ér
一旦		
yīdàn	though	both
	虽然	都
provided		dōu

CARDINAL NUMBERS

基数

jīshù

zero 零	bā 八	seventeen 十七
Líng	nine 九	shí qī 十七
one 一	jiǔ 九	eighteen 十八
yī	ten 十	shí bā 十八
two 二	shí 十	nineteen 十九
èr	eleven 十一	shí jiǔ 十九
three 三	shí yī 十一	twenty 二十
sān	twelve 十二	èr shí 二十
four 四	shí èr 十二	twenty-one 二十一
sì	thirteen 十三	èr shí yī 二十一
five 五	shí sān 十三	twenty two 二十二
wǔ	fourteen 十四	èr shí èr 二十二
six 六	shí sì 十四	twenty-three 二十三
liù	fifteen 十五	èr shí sān 二十三
seven 七	shí wǔ 十五	twenty-four 二十四
qī	sixteen 十六	èr shí sì 二十四
eight 八	shí liù 十六	twenty-five 二十五

èr shí wǔ	三十六	forty-seven
twenty-six	sān shí liù	四十七
第二十六条	thirty-seven	sì shí qī
dì èrshíliù tiáo	三十七	forty-eight
twenty-seven	sān shí qī	四十八
二十七	thirty-eight	sì shí bā
èr shí qī	三八	forty-nine
twenty-eight	sān bā	四十九
二十八	thirty-nine	sì shí jiǔ
èr shí bā	三十九	fifty
twenty-nine	sān shí jiǔ	五十
二十九	forty	wǔ shí
èr shí jiǔ	四十	fifty-one
thirty	sì shí	五十一
三十	forty-one	wǔ shí yī
sān shí	四十一	fifty-two
thirty-one	sì shí yī	五十二
三十一	forty-two	wǔ shí èr
sān shí yī	四十二	fifty-three
thirty-two	sì shí èr	五十三
三十二	forty-three	wǔ shí sān
sān shí èr	四十三	fifty-four
thirty-three	sì shí sān	五十四
三十三	forty-four	wǔ shí sì
sān shí sān	四十四	fifty-five
thirty-four	sì shí sì	五十五
三十四	forty-five	wǔ shí wǔ
sān shí sì	四十五	fifty-six
thirty-five	sì shí wǔ	五十六
三十五	forty-six	wǔ shí liù
sān shí wǔ	四十六	fifty-seven
thirty-six	sì liù jí	五十七
		wǔ shí qī

fifty-eight 五十八年 wǔ shí bā nián	liù shí bā gè sixty-nine 六十九 liù shí jiǔ	七十九 qī shí jiǔ
fifty-nine 五十九 wǔ shí jiǔ	seventy 七十 qī shí	eighty 八十 bā shí
sixty 六十 liù shí	seventy-one 七十一 qī shí yī	eighty-one 八十一 bā shí yī
sixty-one 六十一 liù shí yī	seventy-two 七十二 qī shí èr	eighty-two 八十二 bā shí èr
sixty-two 六十二 liù shí èr	seventy-three 七十三 qī shí sān	eighty-three 八十三 bā shí sān
sixty-three 六十三 liù shí sān	seventy-four 七十四 qī shí sì	eighty-four 八十四 bā shí sì
sixty-four 六十四 liù shí sì	seventy-five 七十五 qī shí wǔ	eighty-five 八十五 bā shí wǔ
sixty-five 六十五 liù shí wǔ	seventy-six 七十六 qī shí liù	eighty-six 八十六 bā shí liù
sixty-six 六十六 liù shí liù	seventy-seven 七十七 qī shí qī	eighty-seven 八十七 bā shí qī
sixty-seven 六十七 liù shí qī	seventy-eight 七十八 qī bā	eighty-eight 八十八 bā shí bā
sixty-eight 六十八个	seventy-nine	eighty-nine 八十九 bā shí jiǔ

ninety		sìbǎi
九十	ninety-seven	
jiǔ shí	九十七	five-hundred
	jiǔ shí qī	五百
ninety-one		wǔbǎi
九十一	ninety-eight	
jiǔ shí yī	九八	six-hundred
	jiǔ bā	六百
ninety-two		liùbǎi
九十二	ninety-nine	
jiǔ shí èr	九十九	seven-hundred
	jiǔ shí jiǔ	七百
ninety-three		qībǎi
九十三	one-hundred	
jiǔ shí sān	有一百	eight-hundred
	yǒu yībǎi	八百
ninety-four		bābǎi
九十四	two-hundred	
jiǔ shí sì	两百	nine-hundred
	liǎng bǎi	九百
ninety-five		jiǔbǎi
九十五	three-hundred	
jiǔ shí wǔ	三百	one-thousand
	sānbǎi	一千
ninety-six		yīqiān
九十六	four-hundred	
jiǔ shí liù	四百	

ORDINAL NUMBERS

序数

xùshù

first

第一

Dì yī

second	第八	dì shíbā
第二	dì èr	fifteenth
dì èr	ninth	第十五
third	第九	dì shíwǔ
第三	dì jiǔ	sixteenth
dì sān	tenth	第十六
fourth	第十	dì shíliù
第四	dì shí	seventeenth
dì sì	eleventh	第十七
fifth	第十一	dì shíqī
第五	dì shíyī	eighteenth
dì wǔ	twelfth	第十八
sixth	第十二	dì shíbā
第六	dì shí'èr	nineteenth
dì liù	thirteenth	第十九
seventh	第十三	dì shíjiǔ
第七	dì shísān	twentieth
dì qī	fourteenth	第二十
eighth	第十四	dì èrshí

GREETINGS AND USEFUL PHRASES

问候和有用的短语

Wèn hòu hé yǒu yòng de duǎn yǔ

First meeting: Getting to Know Each Other

第一次会议：相互了解

dì yī cì huìyì: xiānghù liǎojiě

Hello!

你好！

Nǐ hǎo!

Goodbye!

再见！

Zàijiàn!

Welcome!

欢迎！

Huānyíng!

Excuse me!

打扰一下！

Dǎrǎo yīxià!

Sorry!

抱歉！

Bàoqiàn!

Good day!

美好的一天！

Měihǎo de yītiān!

Good morning!

早上好！

Zǎoshang hǎo!

Good evening!

晚上好！

Wǎnshàng hǎo!

Good night!

晚安！

Wǎn'ān!

How're you?

你好吗？

Nǐ hǎo ma?

Good to see you!

很高兴见到你！

Hěn gāoxìng jiàn dào nǐ!

I am well.

我很好。

Wǒ hěn hǎo.

What is your name?

你叫什么名字？

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?

What are you called?

你叫什么？

Nǐ jiào shénme?

Is it your first name or your last name?

这是你的名字还是你的姓氏？

Zhè shì nǐ de míngzì háishì nǐ de xìngshì?

I am Chris.

我是克里斯。

Wǒ shì kè lǐ sī.

Where are you from?

你从哪里来？

Nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái?

I am from United States.

我来自美国。

Wǒ láizì měiguó.

Which country are you from?

你来自哪个国家？

Nǐ láizì nǎge guójiā?

I live in China.

我住在中国。

Wǒ zhù zài zhōngguó.

I am from Shanghai.

我来自上海。

Wǒ láizì shànghǎi.

How's the weather in your city?

您所在城市的天气怎么样？

Nín suǒzài chéngshì de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

It is nice.

很好。

Hěn hǎo.

It is cold.

很冷。

Hěn lěng.

It is hot.

很热。

Hěn rè.

It is humid.

很潮湿。

Hěn cháoshī.

It is rainy.

在下雨。

Zàixià yǔ.

Are you a student here?

你是这里的学生吗？

Nǐ shì zhèlǐ de xuéshēng ma?

I work in a bank.

我在银行工作。

Wǒ zài yínháng gōngzuò.

Yes, I am a student at the University.

是的，我是大学的学生。

Shì de, wǒ shì dàxué de xuéshēng.

Can I have your phone number please?

我能收到你的电话号码吗？

Wǒ néng shōu dào nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ ma?

I will stay in this city for six months.

我会留在这个城市六个月。

Wǒ huì liú zài zhège chéngshì liù gè yuè.

Nice to meet you!

很高兴见到你！

Hěn gāoxìng jiàn dào nǐ!

See you later!

回头见！

Huítóu jiàn!

Very happy to meet you!

很高兴见到你！

Hěn gāoxìng jiàn dào nǐ!

See you tomorrow!

明天见！

Míngtiān jiàn!

Directions on the Street

在街上的方向

zài jiē shàng de fāngxiàng

Excuse me, can you help me?

请问你能帮我么？

Qǐngwèn nǐ néng bāng wǒ me?

Sure, where do you want to go?

当然，你想去哪里？

Dāngrán, nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ?

museum

博物馆

Bówùguǎn

I want to walk to the museum.

我想走到博物馆。

wǒ xiǎng zǒu dào bówùguǎn.

Go straight ahead for two blocks.

直走两个街区。

Zhí zǒu liǎng gè jiēqū.

Then turn left.

然后左转。

Ránhòu zuǒ zhuǎn.

Then walk for one block.

然后步行一个街区。

Ránhòu bùxíng yīgè jiēqū.

The museum will be in front of you.

博物馆将在你面前。

Bówùguǎn jiàng zài nǐ miànqián.

The museum is in between the cafe and the bookstore.

博物馆位于咖啡馆和书店之间。

Bówùguǎn wèiyú kāfēi guǎn hé shūdiàn zhī jiān.

If you turn right and walk for a block you will see a cafe.

如果你向右转，走一个街区，你会看到一个咖啡馆。

Rúguǒ nǐ xiàng yòu zhuǎn, zǒu yīgè jiēqū, nǐ huì kàn dào yīgè kāfēi guǎn.

It is two kilometer from here.

距离这里2公里。

Jùlí zhèlǐ 2 gōnglǐ.

The cafe is next to a cinema.

咖啡厅毗邻电影院。

Kāfēi tīng pílin diànyǐngyuàn.

The bookstore is inside the mall.

书店在商场内。

Shūdiàn zài shāngchǎng nèi.

Thank you.

谢谢。

Xièxiè.

Thank you very much.

非常感谢你。

Fēicháng gǎnxiè nǐ.

You are welcome!

不用谢！

Bùyòng xiè!

Transport: Taxis, Buses and Metro

交通：出租车，公共汽车和地铁

jiāotōng: chūzū chē, gōnggòng qìchē hé dìtiě

the taxi. the bus.

出租车。公交车。

Chūzū chē. Gōngjiāo chē.

the metro

地铁

Dìtiě

public transport

公共交通

gōnggòng jiāotōng

the ticket

门票

ménpiào

the price
价格
jiàgé

the fare
费用
fèiyòng

How much?
多少 ?
duōshǎo?

Where?
哪里 ?
Nǎlǐ?

Where can I get a bus to the city center please?
我在哪里可以坐公交车去市中心 ?
Wǒ zài nǎlǐ kěyǐ zuò gōngjiāo chē qù shì zhōngxīn?

Can I get a taxi here?
我可以在这里打车吗 ?
Wǒ kěyǐ zài zhèlǐ dǎchē ma?

Can I get a bus and metro map please?
我可以买一张巴士和地铁地图吗 ?
Wǒ kěyǐ mǎi yī zhāng bāshì hé dìtiě dìtú ma?

Where is the metro station?
地铁站在哪里 ?
Dìtiě zhàn zài nǎlǐ?

City center.
城市中心。
Chéngshì zhōngxīn.

How long will it take to go to the city center?
到市中心需要多长时间 ?
Dào shì zhōngxīn xūyào duō cháng shíjiān?

Do I need to transfer to another bus?
我需要转乘另一辆公交车吗 ?
Wǒ xūyào zhuǎn chéng lìng yī liàng gōngjiāo chē ma?

How do I purchase a ticket please?

我该如何购买机票？

Wǒ gāi rúhé gòumǎi jīpiào?

How much will it cost?

它要花多少钱？

Tā yào huā duōshǎo qián?

Can I pay by cash or credit card?

我可以用现金或信用卡付款吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ yòng xiànjīn huò xìnyòngkǎ fùkuǎn ma?

Do I get off at the next stop?

我下次下车吗？

Wǒ xià cì xià chē ma?

Transport: Airplanes

运输：飞机

yùnshū: fēijī

the airport

飞机场

Fēijīchǎng

the airplane

那个飞机

nàgè fēijī

the pilot

飞行员

fēixíngyuán

the flight attendant

乘务员

chéngwùyuán

ticket and passport

机票和护照

jīpiào hé hùzhào

bag and luggage

包和行李

bāo hé xínglǐ

visa. security check.

签证。安全检查。

qiānzhèng. Ānquán jiǎnchá.

take-off

脱掉

Tuō diào

landing

降落

jiàngluò

I want to go to the airport.

我想去机场。

wǒ xiǎng qù jī chǎng.

Where can I check in my luggage.

我在哪里可以托运行李。

Wǒ zài nǎlǐ kěyǐ tuōyùn xínglǐ.

Can I see your passport and ticket please?

我可以看看你的护照和机票吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ kàn kàn nǐ de hùzhào hé jīpiào ma?

I have one carry on bag and a laptop bag.

我有一个随身携带的包和一个笔记本电脑包。

Wǒ yǒu yīgè suíshēn xiédài de bāo hé yīgè bǐjìběn diànnǎo bāo.

Here is your boarding pass.

这是您的登机牌。

Zhè shì nín de dēng jī pái.

Where is the security line please?

安全线在哪里？

Ānquán xiàn zài nǎlǐ?

Do I need to remove my shoes?

我需要脱鞋吗?

Wǒ xūyào tuō xié ma?

The flight is delayed.

航班延误了。

Hángbān yánwùle.

We need to wait.

我们需要等待。

Wǒmen xūyào děngdài.

This is my seat, please.

请问这是我的座位。

Qǐngwèn zhè shì wǒ de zuòwèi.

Please put your luggage in the storage above your head.

请把行李放在头顶的存放处。

Qǐng bǎ xínglǐ fàng zài tóudǐng de cúnfàng chù.

Would you like to drink something?

你想喝点什么?

Nǐ xiǎng hē diǎn shénme?

I would like some water, please.

我想要一些水。

Wǒ xiǎng yào yīxiē shuǐ.

Our plane is landing.

我们的飞机着陆了。

Wǒmen de fēijī zhuólùle.

Shopping for Food

购物的食物

gòuwù de shíwù

the grocery store

杂货店

Záhuò diàn

the vegetable store

蔬菜店

shūcài diàn

the fruit store

水果店

shuǐguǒ diàn

the meats

肉类

ròu lèi

the supermarket

超市

chāoshì

Where is the nearest grocery store please?

请问最近的杂货店在哪里？

qǐngwèn zuìjìn de záhuò diàn zài nǎlǐ?

The corner store sells fruits.

街角商店出售水果。

Jiējǎo shāngdiàn chūshòu shuǐguǒ.

That store sells vegetables.

那家商店出售蔬菜。

Nà jiā shāngdiàn chūshòu shūcài.

The grocery store is in the shopping mall.

杂货店在购物中心。

Záhuò diàn zài gòuwù zhòng xīn.

Pardon me, do you sell fruits here?

对不起，你在这里卖水果吗？

Duìbùqǐ, nǐ zài zhèlǐ mài shuǐguǒ ma?

Excuse me, does this shop have fresh vegetables?

对不起，这家店有新鲜蔬菜吗？

Duìbùqǐ, zhè jiā diàn yǒu xīnxiān shūcài ma?

Do you have meat here?

你这里有肉吗？

Nǐ zhè lǐ yǒu ròu ma?

Is the fish fresh?

这鱼新鲜吗？

Zhè yú xīnxiān ma?

Where is the dairy section?

乳制品部分在哪里？

Rǔ zhìpǐn bùfèn zài nǎlǐ?

The dairy is in the back of the store.

乳制品位于商店后面。

Rǔ zhìpǐn wèiyú shāngdiàn hòumiàn.

Do you have bread here?

你这边有面包吗？

Nǐ zhè biān yǒu miànbāo ma?

Can I find nuts like peanuts, almonds and cashews here?

我可以在这里找到花生，杏仁和腰果等坚果吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ zài zhèlǐ zhǎodào huāshēng, xìngrén hé yāoguǒ děng jiānguǒ ma?

Shopping for Goods

购物

gòuwù

the shopping mall

购物中心

Gòuwù zhòng xīn

the clothes

衣服

yīfú

the shirt

衬衫

chènshān

the dress

礼服

lǐfú

the pants

裤子

kùzi

the shoes

鞋子

xiézi

Is there a shopping mall near here please?

请问附近有购物中心吗？

qǐngwèn fùjìn yǒu gòuwù zhòng xīn ma?

When do the shops open?

商店什么时候开门？

Shāngdiàn shénme shíhòu kāimén?

When do the shops close?

商店什么时候关门？

Shāngdiàn shénme shíhòu guānmén?

Is there a store for women's clothes here?

这里有女装店吗?

Zhè lǐ yǒu nǚzhuāng diàn ma?

I want to buy a shirt, please.

我想买一件衬衫。

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī jiàn chènshān.

Do you sell shoes here?

你在这里卖鞋吗?

Nǐ zài zhèlǐ mài xié ma?

This bag is very expensive.

这个包很贵。

Zhège bāo hěn guì.

Do you have something less expensive?

你有更便宜的东西吗?

Nǐ yǒu gèng piányi de dōngxī ma?

Is there a gift shop here?

这里有礼品店吗?

Zhè lǐ yǒu lǐpǐn diàn ma?

I am looking for a bookstore.

我在找书店。

Wǒ zài zhǎo shūdiàn.

Is there a cinema in the shopping mall?

在商场里有电影院吗?

Zài shāngchǎng lǐ yǒu diànyǐngyuàn ma?

At a Restaurant

在一家餐厅

zài yījiā cāntīng

the restaurant

餐厅

Cāntīng

the cafe

咖啡厅

kāfēi tīng

the bar

酒吧

jiǔbā

the cuisine

美食

měishí

the waiter

服务员

fúwùyuán

breakfast. lunch. dinner.

早餐。午餐。晚餐。

zǎocān. Wǔcān. Wǎncān.

the menu

菜单

Càidān

the bill

账单

zhàngdān

Is there a restaurant nearby?

附近有餐馆吗？

fùjìn yǒu cānguǎn ma?

Is that restaurant expensive?

这家餐馆贵吗?

Zhè jiā cānguǎn guì ma?

What type of cuisine do you have here?

你有什么类型的菜?

Nǐ yǒu shé me lèixíng de cài?

Do you serve vegetarian dishes?

你们提供素食菜肴吗?

Nǐmen tígōng sùshí cài yáo ma?

I want some wine with my fish.

我想要一些我的鱼酒。

Wǒ xiǎng yào yīxiē wǒ de yú jiǔ.

Do you like spicy food?

你喜不喜欢辣的食物?

Nǐ xǐ bù xǐ huān là de shíwù?

I like moderately spicy food.

我喜欢中度辛辣的食物。

Wǒ xǐ huān zhōng dù xīn là de shíwù.

How is the food?

好不好吃?

Hǎo bù hào chī?

Do you want anything else, please?

你还想要别的什么吗?

Nǐ hái xiǎng yào bié de shénme ma?

The food is very good. Thank you!

食物很好吃。谢谢!

Shíwù hěn hào chī. Xièxiè!

May I have the bill please?

我可以请账单吗?

Wǒ kěyǐ qǐng zhàngdān ma?

At the Hotel

在酒店

zài jiǔdiàn

the hotel

我可以请账单吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ qǐng zhàngdān ma?

the lobby

大堂

Dàtáng

the check-in time

登记入住时间

dēngjì rùzhù shíjiān

the check-out time

退房时间

tuì fáng shíjiān

the reservation

预约

yùyuē

the gymnasium

体育馆

tǐyùguǎn

the health spa

健康水疗中心

jiànkāng shuǐliáo zhōngxīn

the massage

按摩

ànmó

the restaurant

餐厅

cāntīng

the room service

客房服务

kèfáng fúwù

I have a reservation.

我预订了座位。

wǒ yùdìng le zuòwèi.

Here is my identity card and credit card.

这是我的身份证和信用卡。

Zhè shì wǒ de shēnfèn zhèng hé xìnyòngkǎ.

My room key does not work.

我的房间钥匙不起作用。

Wǒ de fángjiān yàoshi bù qǐ zuòyòng.

What is the check out time?

什么是退房时间？

Shénme shì tuì fáng shíjiān?

Can I store my luggage here please?

我可以把行李放在这里吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ bǎ xínglǐ fàng zài zhèlǐ ma?

Is there a restaurant here?

这边有餐馆吗？

Zhè biān yǒu cānguǎn ma?

Is there a fitness center here?

这里有健身中心吗？

Zhè lǐ yǒu jiànshēn zhōngxīn ma?

Is there a swimming pool here?

这里有游泳池吗？

Zhè lǐ yǒu yóuyǒngchí ma?

Is there a restroom in the lobby?

大堂有洗手间吗？

Dàtáng yǒu xǐshǒujiān ma?

Can I get a taxi to go to the airport please?

我可以坐出租车去机场吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ zuò chūzū chē qù jīchǎng ma?

I enjoyed my stay here.

我喜欢我在这里住。

Wǒ xǐhuān wǒ zài zhèlǐ zhù.

The staff was very helpful.

那些员工很有帮助。

Nàxiē yuángōng hěn yǒu bāngzhù.

Please come again!

欢迎再来！

Huānyíng zàilái!

I hope to come again!

我希望再来！

Wǒ xīwàng zàilái!

At a Clinic or Hospital

在诊所或医院

zài zhěnsuǒ huò yīyuàn

the hospital

医院

Yīyuàn

the health clinic

卫生所

wèishēng suǒ

the pharmacy

药店

yàodiàn

the doctor

医生
yīshēng

the nurse
护士
hùshì

the ambulance
救护车
jiùhù chē

the emergency clinic
急诊室
jízhěn shì

the fever. the pain. the injury.
发烧。疼痛。伤害。
fāshāo. Téngtòng. Shānghài.

I am not well.
我不好。
Wǒ bù hǎo.

I need to see a doctor.
我需要去看医生。
Wǒ xūyào qù kàn yīshēng.

I am hurt.
我受伤了。
Wǒ shòushāngle.

Do you need an ambulance?
你需要一辆救护车吗?
Nǐ xūyào yī liàng jiùhù chē ma?

I need an ambulance.
我需要一辆救护车。
Wǒ xūyào yī liàng jiùhù chē.

I have a fever and stomach ache.
我发烧，肚子疼。
Wǒ fāshāo, dùzi téng.

The nurse will see you now.

护士现在会见到你。

Hùshì xiànzài huìjiàn dào nǐ.

My foot is bleeding.

我的脚在流血。

Wǒ de jiǎo zài liúxuè.

I am a doctor. I will examine you.

我是一名医生。我会检查你。

Wǒ shì yī míng yīshēng. Wǒ huì jiǎnchá nǐ.

Where does it hurt?

哪里受伤了？

Nǎlǐ shòushāngle?

We will take an X-Ray.

我们将采取X射线。

Wǒmen jiāng cǎiqǔ X shèxiàn.

I will give you a prescription.

我会给你一张处方药。

Wǒ huì gěi nǐ yī zhāng chǔfāngyào.

Is there a pharmacy here, please?

请问这里有药店吗？

Qǐngwèn zhè lǐ yǒu yàodiàn ma?

I need this prescription filled.

我需要这个处方药。

Wǒ xūyào zhège chǔfāngyào.

My insurance will cover the expenses.

我的保险将支付费用。

Wǒ de bǎoxiǎn jiāng zhīfù fèiyòng.

Emergency Situations

紧急情况

jǐnjí qíngkuàng

the emergency

紧急情况

Jǐnjí qíngkuàng

the fire

火

huǒ

lost

丢失

diūshī

found

发现

fāxiàn

robbery

抢劫

qiǎngjié

the thief

小偷

xiǎotōu

the pickpocket

扒手

páshǒu

the policeman. the policewoman. the police station.

警察 女警察。派出所。

jǐngchá nǚ jǐngchá. Pàichūsuǒ.

Someone stole my wallet!

有人偷了我的钱包！

Yǒurén tōule wǒ de qiánbāo!

There is a fire!

火了！

Huǒle!

I have been robbed.

我被抢了。

Wǒ bèi qiǎngle.

I need to go to a police station.

我需要去警察局。

Wǒ xūyào qù jǐngchá jú.

My money has been stolen.

我的钱被盗了。

Wǒ de qián bèi dào le.

I lost my passport.

我把我的护照弄丢了。

Wǒ bǎ wǒ de hùzhào nòng diū le.

Please call the police!

请报警！

Qǐng bàojǐng!

I need to cancel my credit cards.

我需要取消我的信用卡。

Wǒ xūyào qǔxiāo wǒ de xìnyòngkǎ.

Can I borrow some money please?

我可以借一些钱吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ jiè yīxiē qián ma?

I forgot to bring my wallet.

我忘记带钱包了。

Wǒ wàngjì dài qiánbāo le.

What do you need?

你需要什么？

Nǐ xūyào shénme?

GRAMMAR GUIDE

语法指南

Yǔfǎ zhǐnán

Word order in sentences

句子中的单词顺序

jùzi zhōng de dāncí shùnxù

Simple English and Mandarin sentences have the same subject-verb-object order.

简单的英语和普通话句子具有相同的主语 - 宾语 - 对象顺序。

Jiǎndān de yīngyǔ hé pǔtōnghuà jùzi jùyǒu xiāngtóng de zhǔyǔ - bīnyǔ - duìxiàng shùnxù.

In more complex sentences the word order is different in English and Mandarin.

在更复杂的句子中，单词顺序在英语和普通话中是不同的。

Zài gèng fùzá de jùzi zhōng, dāncí shùnxù zài yīngyǔ hé pǔtōnghuà zhōng shì bùtóng de.

In Mandarin, word order is: subject; time; manner; location; verb; object.

在普通话中，单词顺序是主语，时间，方式，位置，动词，宾语。

Zài pǔtōnghuà zhōng, dāncí shùnxù shì zhǔyǔ, shíjiān, fāngshì, wèizhì, dòngcí, bīnyǔ.

In English and Mandarin adjectives are placed before the noun they describe.

英语和普通话形容词放在他们描述的名词之前。

Yīngyǔ hé pǔtōnghuà xíngróngcí fàng zài tāmen miáoshù de míngcí zhīqián.

I like it.

我喜欢。

Wǒ xǐhuān.

I like the bread.

我喜欢面包

Wǒ xǐhuān miànbāo

I like the brown bread.

我喜欢黑面包。

wǒ xǐhuān hēi miànbāo.

I like the brown bread in Shanghai.

我喜欢上海的黑面包。

Wǒ xǐhuān shànghǎi de hēi miànbāo.

I like the brown bread in downtown Shanghai.

我喜欢上海市中心的黑面包。

Wǒ xǐhuān shànghǎi shì zhōngxīn de hēi miànbāo.

I like the brown bread in the small cafe in downtown Shanghai.

我喜欢上海市中心小咖啡馆的黑面包。

Wǒ xǐhuān shànghǎi shì zhōngxīn xiǎo kāfēi guǎn de hēi miànbāo.

You eat noodles.

你吃面条。

Nǐ chī miàntiáo.

You eat noodles slowly.

你慢慢吃面条。

Nǐ màn man chī miàntiáo.

You eat salty noodles slowly.

你慢慢吃咸面条。

Nǐ màn man chī xián miàntiáo.

You eat salty noodles in Tokyo slowly.

你在东京慢慢吃咸面条。

Nǐ zài dōngjīng màn man chī xián miàntiáo.

You eat salty noodles in the small shop in Tokyo slowly.

你在东京的小商店慢慢吃咸面条。

Nǐ zài dōngjīng de xiǎo shāngdiàn màn man chī xián miàntiáo.

He will come.

他会来。

Tā huì lái.

He will come down.

他会下来。

Tā huì xiàlái.

He will come down to see the flowers.

他会下来看花。

Tā huì xiàlái kàn huā.

He will come down to see the red flowers.

他会下来看红色的花朵。

Tā huì xiàlái kàn hóngsè de huāduǒ.

He will come down to see the red flowers in the evening.

他会在晚上下来看红色的花朵。

Tā huì zài wǎnshàng xiàlái kàn hóngsè de huāduǒ.

In English negation is sometime made by using an extra verb.

在英语中，有时使用额外的动词来否定。

Zài yīngyǔ zhōng, yǒushí shǐyòng éwài de dòngcí lái fǒudìng.

In Mandarin negation does not use an extra verb.

在普通话中，否定不使用额外的动词。

Zài pǔtōnghuà zhōng, fǒudìng bù shǐyòng éwài de dòngcí.

He will come down.. He will not come down.

他会下来..他不会下来。

Tā huì xiàlái.. Tā bù huì xiàlái.

He likes milk. He doesn't like milk.

他喜欢牛奶。 他不喜欢牛奶。

Tā xǐhuān niúǎi. Tā bù xǐhuān niúǎi.

He likes the cafe in Shanghai. He does not like the cafe in Shanghai.

他喜欢上海的咖啡馆。 他不喜欢上海的咖啡馆。

Tā xǐhuān shànghǎi de kāfēi guǎn. Tā bù xǐhuān shànghǎi de kāfēi guǎn.

I have milk. I don't have milk.

我有牛奶。 我没有牛奶。

Wǒ yǒu niúǎi. Wǒ méiyǒu niúǎi.

I had milk. I did not have milk.

我有牛奶。 我没有牛奶。

Wǒ yǒu niúǎi. Wǒ méiyǒu niúǎi.

Yesterday I had milk. Yesterday I did not have milk.

昨天我喝了牛奶。 昨天我没有牛奶。

Zuótiān wǒ hēle niúǎi. Zuótiān wǒ méiyǒu niúǎi.

Adjective placement

形容词放置

xíngróngcí fàngzhì

Adjective placement is similar in English and Mandarin.

形容词的位置在英语和普通话中是相似的。

Xíngróngcí de wèizhì zài yīngyǔ hé pǔtōnghuà zhōng shì xiāngsì de.

I have a red car.

我有一辆红色轿车。

Wǒ yǒuyī liàng hóngsè jiàochē.

Today was a very hot day.

今天天气非常炎热。

Jīntiān tiānqì fēicháng yánrè.

I am very happy to see my friends.

我很高兴见到我的朋友们。

Wǒ hěn gāoxìng jiàn dào wǒ de péngyǒumen.

Everyone is glad to see you.

每个人都很高兴见到你。

Měi gèrén dōu hěn gāoxìng jiàn dào nǐ.

The children had a fun day at the beach.

孩子们在沙滩上度过了愉快的一天。

Háizimen zài shātān shàng dùguòle yúkuài de yītiān.

He was sitting quietly and was sad.

他安静地坐着，很伤心。

Tā ānjìng de zuòzhe, hěn shāngxīn.

She is angry because he forgot her birthday.

她很生气，因为他忘了她的生日。

Tā hěn shēngqì, yīnwèi tā wàngle tā de shēngrì.

I cannot come for lunch as I am very busy today.

因为今天我很忙，所以不能来吃午饭。

Yīn wéi jīntiān wǒ hěn máng, suǒyǐ bùnéng lái chī wǔfàn.

His job is very easy.

他的工作很容易。

Tā de gōngzuò hěn róngyì.

A doctor's job is very difficult.

医生的工作非常困难。

Yīshēng de gōngzuò fēicháng kùnnán.

The glass was full.

玻璃杯满了。

Bōlí bēi mǎnle.

The tree is big and beautiful.

树很大很漂亮。

Shù hěn dà hěn piàoliang.

The village has small shops that sell cute gifts.

村里有小商店，出售可爱的礼物。

Cūn lǐ yǒu xiǎo shāngdiàn, chūshòu kě'ài de lǐwù.

He is quite tall for his age.

他的年龄相当高。

Tā de niánlíng xiāngdāng gāo.

He was carrying a heavy suitcase.

他带着一个沉重的行李箱。

Tā dàizhe yīgè chénzhòng de xínglǐ xiāng.

The mountain we climbed is very high.

我们爬的山很高。

Wǒmen pá de shān hěn gāo.

She is short, thin and has black hair.

她短而瘦，有黑头发。

Tā duǎn ér shòu, yǒu hēi tóufǎ.

His long legs help him run fast.

他的长腿帮助他跑得快。

Tā de cháng tuǐ bāngzhù tā pǎo dé kuài.

She is smart and hard-working.

她聪明而勤奋。

Tā cōngmíng ér qínfèn.

The cruel man called him a dumb boy.

这个残忍的男人称他为笨男孩。

Zhège cánrěn de nánrén chēng tā wèi bèn nánhái.

He is young but wise.

他年轻但聪明。

Tā niánqīng dàn cōngmíng.

How are questions formed?

问题是如何形成的？

wèntí shì rúhé xíngchéng de?

In English, question words are at the beginning of a question.

英语：问题单词出现在问题的开头。

Yīngyǔ: Wèntí dāncí chūxiàn zài wèntí de kāitóu.

Some Mandarin questions are formed by placing word particles at the end.

普通话：问题词出现在问题的最后。

Pǔtōnghuà: Wèntí cí chūxiàn zài wèntí de zuìhòu.

In Mandarin, questions words are placed where the object of the question would be.

普通话：问题词放在对象的位置。

Pǔtōnghuà: Wèntí cí fàng zài duìxiàng de wèizhì.

You live in France. Do you live in France?

你住在法国。 你住在法国吗？

Nǐ zhù zài fàguó. Nǐ zhù zài fàguó ma?

You ate the apple. Did you eat the apple?

你吃了苹果。 你吃苹果了吗？

Nǐ chīle píngguǒ. Nǐ chī píngguǒle ma?

This is yours. Is this yours?

这是你的。 这是你的吗？

Zhè shì nǐ de. Zhè shì nǐ de ma?

He is from China. Is he from Japan?

他来自中国。 他来自日本吗？

Tā láizì zhōngguó. Tā láizì rìběn ma?

That is an old car. Is that a new car?

那是一辆旧车。 那是一辆新车吗？

Nà shì yī liàng jiù chē. Nà shì yī liàng xīnchē ma?

I am fine. And you?

我很好。 你呢？

Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ ne?

You are going. What about me?

你要走了。 那我呢？

Nǐ yào zǒule. Nà wǒ ne?

He runs fast. What about you?

他跑得很快。 你呢？

Tā pǎo dé hěn kuài. Nǐ ne?

I am drinking coffee. What will you drink?

我在喝咖啡。 你会喝什么？

Wǒ zài hē kāfēi. Nǐ huì hē shénme?

I gave him the letter. Who gave you the letter?

我给了他这封信。 谁给了你这封信？

Wǒ gěile tā zhè fēng xìn. Shéi gěile nǐ zhè fēng xìn?

I came to the office on Monday. When did you come to the office?

我星期一起来到办公室。你什么时候来办公室的？

Wǒ xīngqī yī lái dào bàngōngshì. Nǐ shénme shíhòu lái bàngōngshì de?

I learnt from my mother. How did you learn English?

我从母亲那里学到了东西。你是怎样学英文的？

Wǒ cóng mǔqīn nàlǐ xué dào le dōngxī. Nǐ shì zěnyàng xué yīngwén de?

I was not well. Why did you stay home?

我不太好。你为什么呆在家里？

Wǒ bù tài hǎo. Nǐ wèishéme dāi zài jiālǐ?

I am at home. Where do you want to go?

我在家里。你想去哪里？

Wǒ zài jiālǐ. Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ?

From where did you buy the book?

你从哪儿买书？

Nǐ cóng nǎ'ěr mǎishū?

How much are these shoes?

这双鞋多少钱？

Zhè shuāng xié duōshǎo qián?

Whose car is the red one?

谁的车是红色的？

Shéi de chē shì hóngsè de?

Which color do you like?

你喜欢哪种颜色？

Nǐ xǐhuān nǎ zhǒng yánsè?

Gender and Plurals

性别与多元化

xìngbié yǔ duōyuán huà

English pronouns for third person singular have distinct gender forms.

第三人称单数的英语代词具有明显的性别形式。

Dì sānrénchēng dān shǔ de yīngyǔ dàicí jùyǒu míngxiǎn dì xìngbié xíngshì.

English has distinct words for singular and for plural.

英语有单数和复数的不同单词。

Yīngyǔ yǒu dānshù hé fù shǔ de bùtóng dāncí.

Mandarin pronouns have no gender.

普通话代词没有性别。

Pǔtōnghuà dàicí méiyǒu xìngbié.

Except for mentioning people in Mandarin, there is no different plural form. The plural form is indicated by adding a number or a quantity word.

除了提及人之外，普通话中没有不同的复数形式。通过添加数字或数量词来指示复数形式。

Chúle tí jí rén zhī wài, pǔtōnghuà zhōng méiyǒu bùtóng de fùshù xíngshì. Tōngguò tiānjiā shùzì huò shùliàng zì lái zhǐshì fùshù xíngshì.

In Mandarin, a number and a measure word can express plural information.

在普通话中，数字和度量词可以表达多个信息。

Zài pǔtōnghuà zhōng, shùzì hé dùliàng dāncí kěyǐ biǎodá duō gè xīnxi.

He has a son.

他有一个儿子。

Tā yǒu yīgè er zi.

She has a son.

她有一个儿子。

Tā yǒu yīgè er zi.

He has daughters.

他有女儿。
Tā yǒu nǚ'ér.

She has daughters.
她有女儿。
Tā yǒu nǚ'ér.

He has three daughters.
他有三个女儿。
Tā yǒusān gè nǚ'ér.

I'd like a cup of coffee
我想要一杯咖啡
Wǒ xiǎng yào yībēi kāfēi

I want two cups of coffee.
我想要两杯咖啡。
wǒ xiǎng yào liǎng bēi kāfēi.

I want this book.
我想要这本书。
Wǒ xiǎng yào zhè běn shū.

I want three books.
我想要三本书。
Wǒ xiǎng yào sān běn shū.

I want five kilograms of rice.
我想要五公斤大米。
Wǒ xiǎng yào wǔ gōngjīn dànmǐ.

I want five bananas.
我想要五个香蕉。
Wǒ xiǎng yào wǔ gè xiāngjiāo.

I have two pens.
我有两支钢笔。
Wǒ yǒu liǎng zhī gāngbǐ.

We have five pens.
我们有五支钢笔。
Wǒmen yǒu wǔ zhī gāngbǐ.

You have five pens.

你们有五支钢笔。

Nǐmen yǒu wǔ zhī gāngbǐ.

Use of articles

使用文章

shǐyòng wénzhāng

English has only one definite article: 'the'. Examples of indefinite articles are: 'a' and 'an.'

英语只有一篇明确的文章：'the'。不定冠词的例子是：'a'和'an'。

Yīngyǔ zhǐyǒu yī piān míngquè de wénzhāng: 'The'. Bùdìng guān cí de lìzi shì: 'A' hé 'an'.

Mandarin has no articles, but every noun needs a measure word.

普通话句子没有冠词，但有些词可以传达类似的信息。

Pǔtōnghuà jùzi méiyǒu guān cí, dàn yǒuxiē cí kěyǐ chuándá lèisì de xìnxi.

This

这

Zhè

that

那

nà

A

一

yī

One

一

yī

Some

一些

yīxiē

Few

少数

shǎoshù

This book or the book.

这本书

zhè běn shū

These books or the books.

这些书

zhèxiē shū

A book

一本书

yī běn shū

One book

一本书

yī běn shū

Some books

一些书

yī xiē shū

Few books

很少的几本书

hěn shǎo de jǐ běn shū

Pronoun use

代词使用

dàicí shǐyòng

There are many pronouns in English.

英语中有很多代词。

Yīngyǔ zhòng yǒu hěnduō dàicí.

In Mandarin, special characters are added to change the form of the pronoun.

在普通话中添加了特殊字符来改变代词的形式。

Zài pǔtōnghuà zhōng tiānjiāle tèshū zìfú lái gǎibiàn dàicí de xíngshì.

I eat.

我吃。

wǒ chī.

you eat.

你吃。

Nǐ chī.

he eats.

他吃。

Tā chī.

she eats.

她吃。

Tā chī.

we eat.

我们吃。

Wǒmen chī.

they eat.

他们吃。

Tāmen chī.

He gave me a book.

他给了我一本书。

Tā gěile wǒ yī běn shū.

He gave you a book

他给了你一本书

Tā gěile nǐ yī běn shū

He gave him a book.

他给了他一本书。

tā gěile tā yī běn shū.

He gave her a book.

他给了她一本书。

Tā gěile tā yī běn shū.

He gave us a book.

他给了我们一本书。

Tā gěile wǒmen yī běn shū.

He gave them a book.

他给了他们一本书。

Tā gěile tāmen yī běn shū.

This is my book.

这是我的书。

Zhè shì wǒ de shū.

This is your book.

这是你的书。

Zhè shì nǐ de shū.

This is his book.

这是他的书。

Zhè shì tā de shū.

This is her book.

这是她的书。

Zhè shì tā de shū.

This is our book.

这是我们的书。

Zhè shì wǒmen de shū.

This is their book.

这是他们的书。

Zhè shì tāmen de shū.

It is mine.

这是我的。

Zhè shì wǒ de.

It is yours.

这是你的。

Zhè shì nǐ de.

It is his.

这是他的。

Zhè shì tā de.

It is hers.

这是她的。

Zhè shì tā de.

It is ours.

这是我们的。

Zhè shì wǒmen de.

It is theirs.

这是他们的。

Zhè shì tāmen de.

Tense and aspect

紧张和方面

jǐnzhāng hé fāngmiàn

In English, verbs are conjugated and change their form to represent tense.

在英语中，动词是共轭的并且改变它们的形式以表示时态。

Zài yīngyǔ zhōng, dòngcí shì gòng è de bìngqiě gǎibiàn tāmen de xíngshì yǐ biǎoshì shí tài.

In Mandarin, the verbs have fixed forms. Tense is indicated through time or supporting words.

在普通话中，动词有固定的形式。时态或支持词表示时态。

Zài pǔtōnghuà zhōng, dòngcí yǒu gùdìng de xíngshì. Shí tài huò zhīchí cí biǎoshì shí tài.

She eats now.

她现在吃。

Tā xiànzài chī.

She ate in the morning.

她早上吃了。

Tā zǎoshang chīle.

She will eat in the evening.

她会在晚上吃。

Tā huì zài wǎnshàng chī.

John went to work.

约翰去上班了。

Yuēhàn qù shàngbānle.

John goes to work.

约翰去上班。

Yuēhàn qù shàngbān.

John will go to work tomorrow morning.

约翰明天早上去上班。

Yuēhàn míngtiān zǎoshang qù shàngbān.

I saw snow on the mountain last night.

昨晚我在山上看到了雪。

Zuó wǎn wǒ zài shānshàng kàn dào le xuě.

I see snow on the mountain now.

我现在在山上看到了雪。

Wǒ xiànzài zài shānshàng kàn dào le xuě.

I will see snow on the mountain tomorrow.

我明天会在山上看到雪。

Wǒ míngtiān huì zài shānshàng kàn dào xuě.

Did you run yesterday?

你昨天跑过吗？

Nǐ zuótiān pǎoguò ma?

Are you running now?

你现在跑吗？

Nǐ xiànzài pǎo ma?

Will you run tomorrow?

你明天会跑吗？

Nǐ míngtiān huì pǎo ma?

She drank alcohol last night.

她昨晚喝了酒。

Tā zuó wǎn hē le jiǔ.

She drinks alcohol now.

她现在喝酒。

Tā xiànzài hējiǔ.

She will drink alcohol at the party tomorrow.

她明天会在聚会上喝酒。

Tā míngtiān huì zài jùhuì shàng hējiǔ.

VERB CONJUGATION

动词共轭

Dòngcí gòng è

to be

是

Shì

I am.

我是。

Wǒ shì.

You are.

你是。

Nǐ shì.

He is.

他是。

Tā shì.

We are

我们是

Wǒmen shì

You all are.

你们都是。

nǐmen dōu shì.

They are

他们是

Tāmen shì

I used to be.

我曾经是。

Wǒ céngjīng shì.

You used to be.

你曾经是。

Nǐ céngjīng shì.

he or she used to be.

他曾经是。她曾经是。

Tā/tā céngjīng shì.

we used to be.

我们曾经。

Wǒmen céngjīng.

you all used to be.

你们都曾经是。

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng shì.

they used to be.

他们曾经是。

Tāmen céngjīng shì.

I was.

我曾是。

Wǒ céng shì.

You were.

你之前是。
Nǐ zhīqián shì.

he or she were.
他是。她是。
Tā/tā shì.

we were.
我们曾经。
Wǒmen céngjīng.

you all were.
你们都是。
Nǐmen dōu shì.

they were.
他们是。
Tāmen shì.

I will be.
我会。
Wǒ huì.

You will be.
你将会。
Nǐ jiāng huì.

he or she will be.
他会。她会。
Tā/tā huì.

we will be.
我们将。
Wǒmen jiāng.

you all will be.
你们都会。
Nǐmen dūhuì.

they will be
他们会
Tāmen huì

to have

具有

Jùyǒu

I have.

我有。

Wǒ yǒu.

You have.

你有。

Nǐ yǒu.

he or she has.

他有。她有。

Tā/tā yǒu.

we have.

我们有。

Wǒmen yǒu.

you'll have.

你会有的。

Nǐ huì yǒu de.

they have.

他们有。

Tāmen yǒu.

I used to have.

我曾经有。

Wǒ céngjīng yǒu.

You used to have.

你曾经有过。

Nǐ céngjīng yǒuguò.

he or she used to have.

他曾经有过。她曾经有过。

Tā/tā céngjīng yǒuguò.

we used to have.

我们曾经有过。

Wǒmen céngjīng yǒuguò.

you all used to have.

你们都曾经拥有过。

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng yǒngyǒuguò.

they used to have.

他们曾经有过。

Tāmen céngjīng yǒuguò.

I had.

我有。

Wǒ yǒu.

You had.

你有过。

Nǐ yǒuguò.

he or she had.

他有。她有。

Tā/tā yǒu.

we had.

我们有。

Wǒmen yǒu.

you all had.

你们都有。

Nǐmen dōu yǒu.

they had.

他们有。

Tāmen yǒu.

I will have.

我会有。

Wǒ huì yǒu.

You will have.

你将会拥有。

Nǐ jiāng huì yǒngyǒu.

he or she will have.

他会有。她会有。

Tā/tā huì yǒu.

we will have.

我们将来。

Wǒmen jiāng yǒu.

you all will have.

你们都会有的。

Nǐmen dūhuì yǒu de.

they will have.

他们会有。

Tāmen huì yǒu.

to do/make

做

zuò

I make.

我做。

Wǒ zuò.

You make.

你做。

Nǐ zuò.

he or she makes

他做。 她做。

Tā/tā zuò

we make.

我们做。

wǒmen zuò.

you all make.

你们都做。

Nǐmen dōu zuò.

they make.

他们做了。

Tāmen zuòle.

I used to make.

我曾经做过。

Wǒ céngjīng zuòguò.

You used to make

你曾经做过

Nǐ céngjīng zuòguò

he or she used to make.

他曾经做过。她曾经做过。

tā/tā céngjīng zuòguò.

we used to make.

我们曾经做过。

Wǒmen céngjīng zuòguò.

you all used to make.

你们都习惯了。

Nǐmen dōu xíguànlè.

they used to make.

他们曾经做过。

Tāmen céngjīng zuòguò.

I made.

我做了。

Wǒ zuòle.

You made.

你做了。

Nǐ zuòle.

he or she made.
他做了。她做了。
Tā/tā zuòle.

we made.
我们做到了。
Wǒmen zuò dào le.

you all made.
你们都做了。
Nǐmen dōu zuò le.

they made.
他们做了。
Tāmen zuò le.

I will make.
我会做的。
Wǒ huì zuò de.

You will make.
你会做的。
Nǐ huì zuò de.

he or she will make.
他会做出。她会做出。
Tā/tā huì zuò chū.

we will make.
我们即将会做到。
Wǒmen jíjiāng huì zuò dào.

you all will make.
你们都会做。
Nǐmen dūhuì zuò.

they will make.
他们会做出。
Tāmen huì zuò chū.

to go

走

Zǒu

I go.

我去。

Wǒ qù.

You go.

你走。

Nǐ zǒu.

he or she goes.

他去。她去。

Tā/tā qù.

we go .

我们去 。

Wǒmen qù.

you all go .

你们去 。

Nǐmen qù.

they go.

他们去。

Tāmen qù.

I used to go.

我以前去。

Wǒ yǐqián qù.

You used to go.

你以前去过

Nǐ yǐqián qùguò

he or she used to go.

他曾经去过。她曾经去过。

tā/tā céngjīng qùguò.

we used to go.

我们以前去。

Wǒmen yǐqián qù.

you all used to go.

你们都曾经去过

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng qùguò

they used to go.

他们以前去。

tāmen yǐqián qù.

I went

我去了。

Wǒ qùle.

You went.

你去了。

Nǐ qùle.

he or she went.

他去了。她去了。

Tā/tā qùle.

we went.

我们去了。

Wǒmen qùle.

you all went.

你们去了

Nǐmen qùle

they went.

他们去了。

tāmen qùle.

I will go.

我会去。

Wǒ huì qù.

You will go.

你将去。

Nǐ jiāng qù.

he or she will go.

他会去的。她会去的。

Tā/tā huì qù de.

we will go.

我们会去。

Wǒmen huì qù.

you all will go.

你们会去。

Nǐmen huì qù.

they will go.

他们会去。

Tāmen huì qù.

to come

来

Lái

I come.

我来

Wǒ lái

You come.

你来。

nǐ lái.

he or she comes.

他来。她来。

Tā/tā lái.

we come.

我们来。

Wǒmen lái.

you all come.

你们来

Nǐmen lái

they come.

他们来。

tāmen lái.

I used to come.

我曾经来过

Wǒ céngjīng láiguò

You used to come.

你以前来过

nǐ yǐqián láiguò

he or she used to come.

他曾经来过。她曾经来过。

tā/tā céngjīng láiguò.

we used to come.

我们曾经来过

Wǒmen céngjīng láiguò

you'll used to come.

你们曾经来过。

nǐmen céngjīng láiguò.

they used to come.

他们曾经来过

Tāmen céngjīng lái guò

I came.

我来了。

Wǒ láile.

You came.

你来了

Nǐ láile

he or she came.
她来了。她来了。
tā lái le.

we came.
我们来了。
Wǒmen lái le.

you all came.
你们来了。
Nǐmen lái le.

they came.
他们来了。
Tāmen lái le.

I will come.
我会去。
Wǒ huì qù.

You will come.
你会来。
Nǐ huì lái.

he or she will come.
他会来。她会来。
Tā huì lái.

we will come .
我们会来的。
Wǒmen huì lái de.

you all will come.
你们会来的。
Nǐmen huì lái de.

they will come.
他们会来。
Tāmen huì lái.

to be able to

能够

Nénggòu

I can.

我可以。

Wǒ kěyǐ.

You can.

您可以。

Nín kěyǐ.

he or she can.

他可以。她可以。

Tā/tā kěyǐ.

we can.

我们可以。

Wǒmen kěyǐ.

you all can.

你们可以。

Nǐmen kěyǐ.

they can.

他们能。

Tāmen néng.

I used to be able to.

我曾经能够。

Wǒ céngjīng nénggòu.

You used to be able to.

你曾经能够。

Nǐ céngjīng nénggòu.

he or she used to be able to.

他曾经能够。她曾经能够。

Tā/tā céngjīng nénggòu.

we used to be able to.

我们曾经能够。

Wǒmen céngjīng nénggòu.

you'll used to be able to.

你们曾经能够。

Nǐmen céngjīng nénggòu.

they used to be able to.

他们曾经能够。

Tāmen céngjīng nénggòu.

I could.

我可以。

Wǒ kěyǐ.

You could.

你可以。

Nǐ kěyǐ.

he or she could.

他可以。她可以。

Tā/tā kěyǐ.

we could.

我们可以。

Wǒmen kěyǐ.

you'll could.

你们可以。

Nǐmen kěyǐ.

they could.

他们可以。

Tāmen kěyǐ.

I will be able to.

我将能。

Wǒ jiāng néng.

You will be able to.

你将能够。

Nǐ jiāng nénggòu.

he or she will be able to.

他将能够。她将能够。

Tā/tā jiāng nénggòu.

we will be able to.

我们将能够。

Wǒmen jiāng nénggòu.

you all will be able to.

你们将能够。

Nǐmen jiāng nénggòu.

they will be able to.

他们将能够。

Tāmen jiāng nénggòu.

must/should

应该

Yīnggāi

I should.

我应该。

Wǒ yīnggāi.

You should.

你应该。

Nǐ yīnggāi.

he or she should.

他应该。她应该。

Tā/tā yīnggāi.

we should.

我们应该。

Wǒmen yīnggāi.

you all should.

你们应该。

Nǐmen yīnggāi.

they should.

他们应该。

Tāmen yīnggāi.

I was supposed to.

我本来是要。

Wǒ běnlái shì yào.

You were supposed to.

你应该。

Nǐ yīnggāi.

he or she was supposed to.

他应该。她应该。

Tā/tā yīnggāi.

we were supposed to.

我们应该。

Wǒmen yīnggāi.

you all were supposed to.

你们应该。

Nǐmen yīnggāi.

they were supposed to.

他们应该。

Tāmen yīnggāi.

I had to.

我不得不。

Wǒ bùdé bù.

You had to.

你不得不。

Nǐ bùdé bù.

he or she had to.
他必须。她必须。
Tā/tā bìxū.

we had to .
我们不得不 。
Wǒmen bùdé bù.

you all had to.
你们不得不 。
Nǐmen bùdé bù.

they had to.
他们不得不。
Tāmen bùdé bù.

I will have to.
我将必须。
Wǒ jiāng bìxū.

You will have to.
你不得不。
Nǐ bùdé bù.

he or she will have to.
他将不得不。她将不得不。
Tā/tā jiāng bùdé bù.

we will have to.
我们将不得不。
Wǒmen jiāng bùdé bù.

you all will have to.
你们将不得不
Nǐmen jiāng bùdé bù

they will have to.
他们将不得不。
tāmen jiāng bùdé bù.

to want

想要

Xiǎng yào

I want.

我想要。

Wǒ xiǎng yào.

You want.

你想要。

Nǐ xiǎng yào.

he or she wants.

他想要。她想要。

Tā/tā xiǎng yào.

we want.

我们想要。

Wǒmen xiǎng yào.

you all want.

你们想要。

Nǐmen xiǎng yào.

they want.

他们要。

Tāmen yào.

I used to want.

我曾经想要。

Wǒ céngjīng xiǎng yào.

You used to want.

你曾经想要。

Nǐ céngjīng xiǎng yào.

he or she used to want.

他曾经想要。她曾经想要。

Tā/tā céngjīng xiǎng yào.

we used to want.

我们曾经想要。

Wǒmen céngjīng xiǎng yào.

you all used to want.

你们都曾经想要。

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng xiǎng yào.

they used to want.

他们曾经想要。

Tāmen céngjīng xiǎng yào.

I wanted.

我想要了。

Wǒ xiǎng yàole.

You wanted.

你想要了。

Nǐ xiǎng yàole.

he or she wanted.

他想要了。她想要了。

Tā/tā xiǎng yàole.

we wanted.

我们想要了。

Wǒmen xiǎng yàole.

you all wanted.

你们想要了。

Nǐmen xiǎng yàole.

they wanted.

他们想要了。

Tāmen xiǎng yàole.

I will want.

我会想要的。

Wǒ huì xiǎng yào de.

You will want.

你会想要的。

Nǐ huì xiǎng yào de.

he or she will want.

他会想要的。她会想要的。

Tā/tā huì xiǎng yào de.

we will want.

我们会想要的。

Wǒmen huì xiǎng yào de.

you all will want.

你们会想要的。

Nǐmen huì xiǎng yào de.

they will want.

他们会想要的。

Tāmen huì xiǎng yào de.

to say

说

Shuō

I say

我说。

Wǒ shuō .

You say.

你说。

Nǐ shuō.

he or she says.

他说。她说。

Tā/tā shuō.

we say.

我们说。

Wǒmen shuō.

you all say.

你们说。

Nǐmen shuō.

they say.

他们说。

Tāmen shuō.

I used to say.

我曾经说过。

Wǒ céngjīng shuōguò.

You used to say.

你曾经说过。

Nǐ céngjīng shuōguò.

he or she used to say.

他曾经说过。她曾经说过。

Tā/tā céngjīng shuōguò.

we used to say.

我们曾经说过。

Wǒmen céngjīng shuōguò.

you all used to say.

你们曾经说过。

Nǐmen céngjīng shuōguò.

they used to say.

他们曾经说过。

Tāmen céngjīng shuōguò.

I said.

我说。

Wǒ shuō.

You said.

你说。

Nǐ shuō.

he or she said.

他说。她说。

Tā/tā shuō.

we said.

我们说。

Wǒmen shuō.

you all said.

你们说

Nǐmen shuō

they said.

他们说。

tāmen shuō.

I will say.

我会说。

Wǒ huì shuō.

You will say .

你会说。

Nǐ huì shuō.

he or she will say.

他会说。她会说。

Tā/tā huì shuō.

we will say.

我们会说。

Wǒmen huì shuō.

you all will say.

你们会说。

Nǐmen huì shuō.

they will say.

他们会说。

Tāmen huì shuō.

to talk

说话

Shuōhuà

I speak.

我说话。

Wǒ shuōhuà.

You speak

你说话

Nǐ shuōhuà

he or she speaks

他说话。她说话。

tā/tā shuōhuà

we speak

我们说

wǒmen shuō

you all speak

你们说话

nǐmen shuōhuà

they speak

他们说话

tāmen shuōhuà

I used to speak.

我曾经说过。

Wǒ céngjīng shuōguò.

You used to speak.

你曾经说过。

Nǐ céngjīng shuōguò.

he or she used to speak.

他曾经说过。她曾经说过。

Tā/tā céngjīng shuōguò.

we used to speak .

我们曾经说过。

Wǒmen céngjīng shuōguò.

you all used to speak .

你们都曾经说过。

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng shuōguò.

they used to speak .

他们曾经说过。

Tāmen céngjīng shuōguò

I spoke.

我说了。

Wǒ shuōle.

You spoke.

你说了。

Nǐ shuōle.

he or she spoke.

他说了。她说了。

Tā/tā shuōle.

we spoke.

我们说了。

Wǒmen shuōle.

you all spoke.

你们说了。

Nǐmen shuōle.

they spoke.

他们说了。

Tāmen shuōle.

I will speak.

我会说话。

Wǒ huì shuōhuà.

You will speak.

你会说话。

Nǐ huì shuōhuà.

he or she will speak.

他会说话。她会说话。

Tā/tā huì shuōhuà.

we will speak.

我们会说话。

Wǒmen huì shuōhuà.

you all will speak.

你们会说话。

Nǐmen huì shuōhuà.

they will speak.

他们会说话。

Tāmen huì shuōhuà.

to finish

完

Wán

I finish.

我完成。

Wǒ wánchéng.

You finish.

你完成。

Nǐ wánchéng.

he or she finishes.

他完成。她完成。

Tā/tā wánchéng.

we finish.

我们完成。

Wǒmen wánchéng.

you all finish.

你们完成。

Nǐmen wánchéng.

they finish.

他们完成。

Tāmen wánchéng.

I used to finish.

我曾经完成。

Wǒ céngjīng wánchéng.

You used to finish.

你曾经完成。

Nǐ céngjīng wánchéng.

he or she used to finish.

他曾经完成。她曾经完成。

Tā/tā céngjīng wánchéng.

we used to finish.

我们曾经完成。

Wǒmen céngjīng wánchéng.

you all used to finish.

你们曾经完成。

Nǐmen céngjīng wánchéng.

they used to finish.

他们曾经完成。

Tāmen céngjīng wánchéng.

I finished.

我完成了。

Wǒ wánchéngle.

You finished.

你完成了。

Nǐ wánchéngle.

he or she finished.

他完成了。她完成了。

Tā/tā wánchéngle.

we finished.

我们完成了。

Wǒmen wánchéngle.

you all finished.

你们完成了。

Nǐmen wánchéngle.

they finished.

他们完成了。

Tāmen wánchéngle.

I will finish.

我会完成。

Wǒ huì wánchéng .

You will finish.

你会完成。

Nǐ huì wánchéng.

he or she will finish .

他会完成。她会完成。

Tā/tā huì wánchéng.

we will finish.

我们会完成。

Wǒmen huì wánchéng.

you all will finish.

你们会完成。

Nǐmen huì wánchéng.

they will finish.

他们会完成。

Tāmen huì wánchéng.

to sell

我卖

Mài

I sell.

我卖。

Wǒ mài.

You sell.

你卖。

Nǐ mài.

he or she sells.

他卖。她卖。

Tā/tā mài.

we sell.

我们出售。

Wǒmen chūshòu.

you all sell.

你们出售。

Nǐmen chūshòu.

they sell.

他们出售。

Tāmen chūshòu.

I used to sell.

我曾经卖。

Wǒ céngjīng mài.

You used to sell.

你以前卖。

Nǐ yǐqián mài.

he or she used to sell.

他曾经卖掉。她曾经卖掉。

Tā/tā céngjīng mài diào.

we used to sell.

我们以前卖。

Wǒmen yǐqián mài.

you all used to sell.

你们都曾经卖过。

Nǐmen dōu céngjīng mài guò.

they used to sell.

他们曾经卖。

Tāmen céngjīng mài.

I sold.

老了。

Lǎole.

You sold.

你卖了。

Nǐ mài le.

he or she sold.

他卖了。她卖了。

Tā/tā mài le.

we sold.

我们卖了。

Wǒmen mài le.

you all sold.

你们卖了。

Nǐmen mài le.

they sold.

他们卖了。

Tāmen mài le.

I will sell.

我会卖。

Wǒ huì mài.

You will sell.

你会卖。

Nǐ huì mài.

he or she will sell.

他会出售。她会出售。

Tā/tā huì chūshòu.

we will sell.

我们会出售。

Wǒmen huì chūshòu.

you all will sell.

你们会出售。

Nǐmen huì chūshòu.

they will sell.

他们会卖。

Tāmen huì mài.

to give

给

Gěi

I give

我给

wǒ gěi

you give

你给

nǐ gěi

he or she gives

他给。她给。

tā/tā gěi

we give

我们给

wǒmen gěi

you give

你们给

nǐmen gěi

they give

他们给

tāmen gěi

I used to give.

我曾经给过。

Wǒ céngjīng gěiguò.

You used to give.

你曾经给过。

Nǐ céngjīng gěiguò.

he or she used to give.

他曾经给过。她曾经给过。

Tā/tā céngjīng gěiguò.

we used to give.

我们曾经给过。

Wǒmen céngjīng gěiguò.

you all used to give.

你们曾经给过。

Nǐmen céngjīng gěiguò.

they used to give.

他们曾经给过。

Tāmen céngjīng gěiguò.

I gave.

我给了。

Wǒ gěile.

You gave.

你给了。

Nǐ gěile.

he or she gave.
他给了。她给了。
Tā/tā gěile.

we gave.
我们给了。
Wǒmen gěile.

you all gave.
你们给了。
Nǐmen gěile.

they gave.
他们给了。
Tāmen gěile.

I will give.
我会给。
Wǒ huì gěi.

You will give.
你会给。
Nǐ huì gěi.

he or she will give.
他会给。她会给。
Tā/tā huì gěi.

we will give.
我们会给。
Wǒmen huì gěi.

you all will give.
你们会给。
Nǐmen huì gěi.

they will give.
他们会给。
Tāmen huì gěi.

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