



Get talking **CHINESE**

Chinese voices: Kwei Tsui Ho and Deborah Chen • Narrator: Maria Darling • Produced by ID-Audio, London • Music by Ian Hawkdridge © 2007 Dorling Kindersley Limited. All rights reserved

走

zǒu

中

zhōng

文

wén

向

xiàng



Mandarin Chinese for beginners

Pinyin pronunciation tables

Initial	Sound
b	baw
p	paw
m	maw
f	faw
d	duh
t	tuh
n	nuh
l	luh
g	guh
k	kuh
h	huh
j	gee

Initial	Sound
q	chee
x	she
z	dzuh
c	tsuh
s	suh
zh	jir
ch	chir
sh	shir
r	rj
w	ooh
y	ee



You can listen
to the sounds on
tracks 1 and 2
of the CD.

Final	Sound
a	ah
ai	i
ao	ow
an	ahn
ang	ahng
o	aw
ong	oong
ou	oh
e	uh
ei	ay
en	un
eng	ung

Final	Sound
er	ar
i	ee / uh
ia	ya
iao	yaow
ian	yan
iang	yahng
ie	yeh
in	een
ing	eeng
iong	yoong
iu	you
u	oo

Final	Sound
ua	wa
uo	waw
ui	way
uai	why
uan	won
un	un
uang	wahng
ü	yoo
ue	oo-weh
üan	ywan
ün	yewn

Learn Chinese,Start here! <http://www.mypinyin.com>



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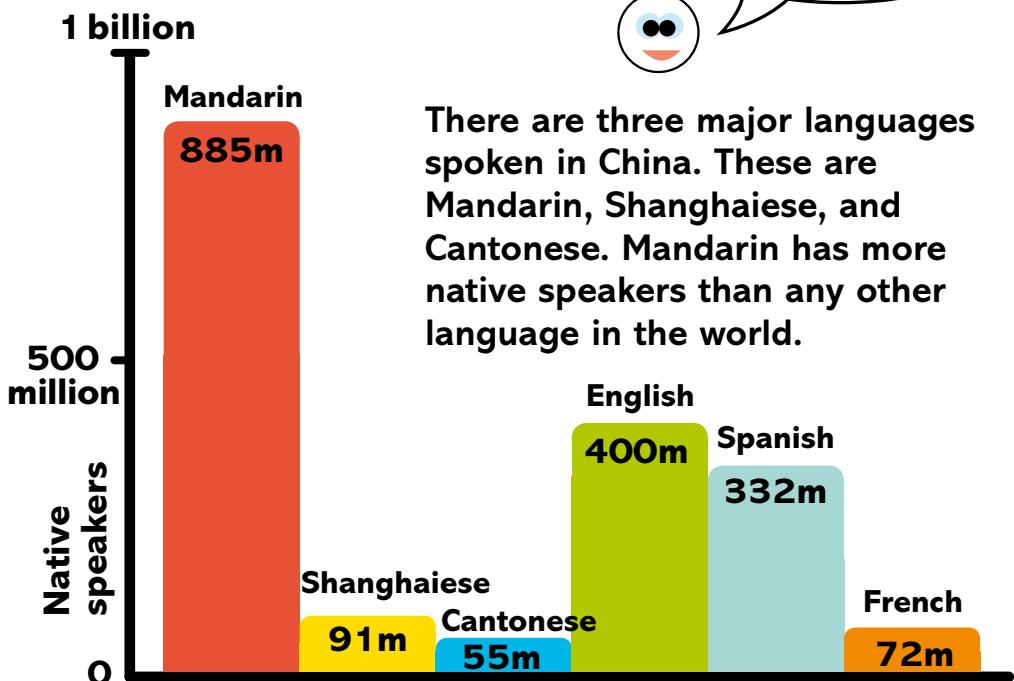
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走吧!
zǒu ba! Let's go!

Foreword

Five good reasons to learn Chinese:

- 1 China has the biggest population in the world—1.3 billion people
- 2 If you speak English and Mandarin you can communicate with over half the world's population
- 3 China is becoming an economic superpower
- 4 The Chinese language is fascinating
- 5 You get much more out of a visit to China if you can speak some Chinese



中

Zhōng

文

wén

Mandarin has many different names in Chinese. Here are some, with their literal translations:

Guóyǔ

national language

Pǔtōnghuà

universal words

Hànyǔ

language of the Han

Zhōngwén

Chinese language

Chinese people learn Mandarin too

At the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, the incoming Nationalist government decided that Mandarin should become the standard language of China, replacing the many languages and dialects that made communication between people difficult.

It was originally thought that Mandarin would be spoken by everyone by 2030. However, because of the size of China and the number of languages spoken, teachers in many schools still give classes in the local language. Mandarin is studied like a foreign language class, to use for speaking with non-locals.

Using this book

You can take what you like from this book—an overview of the culture, with some insight into the language on the way, or use it as a study guide to become a competent beginner. Whatever your approach, this book is a good place to start.

The secret to learning Chinese is:

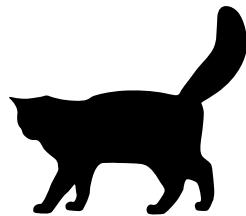
慢慢来！ Màn màn lái! Take it easy!

Pinyin

Pinyin is the name of the system we use to spell out the sounds of Chinese words in Roman letters. It is a written aid to pronunciation.

No alphabet

Chinese writing doesn't use an alphabet. Instead, it is made up of a series of **characters**, each of which are made up of mini pictures. We need help to know how to pronounce them, and that's where pinyin comes in.



For example,
how do you say
this character?

猫

Using pinyin,
you pronounce
it "māo" (and it
means "cat").

Without knowing pinyin, it is very difficult for people to learn Chinese as a foreign language.

It is important to remember that pinyin is only a guide. The best way to learn the sounds of any language is to copy what you hear.

So put on the CD!

In this book, when you see this symbol, you can hear what is on the page by listening to the accompanying CD.



About pinyin

Pinyin was adopted by mainland China in 1958 and is the Romanization system used there today, and in this book. Other systems, such as "Wade Giles," do exist, although they are used less and less.

These are the characters for "pinyin"

拼音

This means This means
"to spell" "sound"

How to use it

Chinese words are made up of one-syllable sounds, such as "ma."

❖ These sounds all start with an "initial."

In the word "ma," the initial is the "m" sound.

❖ And they all end with a vowel sound called a "final."

In the word "ma," the final is the "a" sound.

On the next few pages there are tables, first for the initials, then the finals. It is really worth going through each sound with the accompanying CD.



track 1

Table 1: Initials

Initial	Sound	Rough English sound
b	baw	bore
p	paw	pore
m	maw	more
f	faw	fall
d	duh	done
t	tuh	tore
n	nuh	nail
l	luh	late
g	guh	guard
k	kuh	come
h	huh	loch
j	gee	jeep
q	chee	cheese
x	she	ship
z	dzuh	"ds" in suds
c	tsuh	"ts" in cats
s	suh	see
zh	jir	germ
ch	chir	chin
sh	shir	shirt
r	rj	rank
w	ooh	swoon
y	ee	ye



track 2

Table 2: Finals

Final	Sound	Rough English sound
a	ah	are
ai	i	eye
ao	ow	owl
an	ahn	ant
ang	ahng	bang
o	aw	straw
ong	oong	too + ng
ou	oh	go
e	uh	duh
ei	ay	say
en	un	taken
eng	ung	lung
er	ar	are
i	ee / uh	tea / huh
ia	ya	yak
iao	yaow	meow
ian	yan	yen
iang	yahng	y + angst
ie	yeh	yes
in	een	din
ing	eeng	mowing
iong	yoong	you + ng
iu	you	Cleo

"i" is generally pronounced
"ee" except after
these initials: c,
ch, r, s, sh, z, zh,
when it is "uh."

Final	Sound	Rough English sound
u	oo	moo
ua	wa	suave
uo	waw	war
ui	way	way
uai	why	why
uan	won	oo-won
un	un	won
uang	wahng	wan + ng
ü	yoo	you 
ue	oo-weh	you + eh
üan	ywan	you + wan
ün	yewn	you + n

To make the ü sound, try saying “ee,” but through pursed lips.

Using the tables

When you see a word in pinyin:

- 1 Look up the first letter or two letters, which are usually consonants, on the **Initials table**.
- 2 Then look up the last letter or letters, which begin with a vowel, on the **Finals table**.
- 3 Put the two sounds together, and hey presto!



Practice time

track 3

Listen to the pronunciation of these words on the CD, then copy what you hear.

- | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. yi | 6. qing | 11. quan |
| 2. zhong | 7. xi | 12. cong |
| 3. cui | 8. cai | 13. zai |
| 4. qiu | 9. re | 14. duo |
| 5. yue | 10. shi | 15. nü |

Pinyin pointers

- You need to look at each word carefully—they can look similar, but have very different meanings.

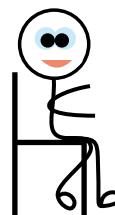
zǒu

to go



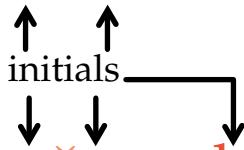
zuò

to sit



- Many words in Chinese are made up of more than one sound. You tell where each sound ends and each new sound begins by using the initials as markers.

xièxie thank you



pǔtōnghuà mandarin chinese

- Pinyin also includes “tone marks.” Turn the page to find out what these are for...



The tones

track 4

Mandarin Chinese has four tones, and one “toneless” tone. The tone you use when pronouncing each one-syllable word determines the meaning. The tone marks – ˉ ˊ ˇ ˉ show which tone to use.

1 1st tone— high level

Pitch your voice high and hold the sound there slightly longer than seems natural.

mā

mother

As a doctor tells you when looking down your throat. Say:



Aaah!

2 2nd tone— rising

From the middle level of your voice range to the top. Raise your eyebrows as you say it!

má

hemp



The tone at the end of a question.

What?

Tone deaf?

The tones may seem complicated, but you will soon get the hang of them. Consider these facts:

- There are more tonal languages in the world than nontonal.
- Cantonese has at least eight tones. Imagine that!

The “neutral” tone

This isn't exactly a “tone.” It is just a light way of saying a word. Pronounce it as you would say a word in English with no emphasis. It has no tone mark.

ma

3

3rd tone— falling and then rising



From the middle level, down deep, then up a bit.

mǎ

horse



Like when
you're
surprised.

Really?

4

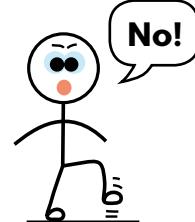
4th tone— falling



A short, sharp fall from your high voice pitch. Stamp your foot as you say it!

mà

scold



The tone of
a statement.

- China has over 80 dialects, and for many Chinese people, Mandarin is not their first language—Chinese people can make mistakes with their tones, too.
- People who can't sing a note (or are “tone deaf”) may feel they can't learn Chinese, but this is not the case. It makes no difference, since tonal languages are relatively pitched, not absolutely pitched.

Learning the tones

track 5

If you don't learn the tones, quite simply, people will find it hard to understand what you say. Practice your tones by saying these words and listening to them on the CD.

1



māo
cat

6



shù
tree

2



yuè
moon

7



chē
car

3



gǒu
dog

8



yáng
sheep

4



rén
person

9



shū
book

5



shǒu
hand

10



máo
feather

Saying tones in a row

Once you have grasped saying single-sound words with tones, try to put a few together, since you will need to do so when speaking Chinese.

1



sháozi
spoon

This syllable is
the neutral tone.



2



dìtú
map

3



xióngmāo
panda

Don't worry
about making
funny faces while
you try to get
the tones right.

4



gōnggòngqìchē
bus



5



xīnnián kuài lè!
happy new year!

Characters

The Chinese writing system is one of the most beautiful and ancient writing systems in the world. Before you start trying to get your head around it, it's worth taking a few minutes to find out a bit about it.

Two styles

There are two forms of writing in existence today. The “traditional” characters are still used in most Chinese-speaking countries outside mainland China.

Mainland China predominantly uses “simplified” characters, and the simplified characters will be used in this book.

cloud—**simplified**



cloud—**traditional**



How many characters are there?

Altogether? More than 40,000—although many are very rare. 2,000 characters are needed for basic literacy (or to read a Chinese newspaper).

A well-educated person in China would know 4,000–5,000.

Top to bottom...

... right to left. Traditionally, Chinese characters have been laid out in the opposite way from English (although most modern publications follow the Western way).

Start
reading
here.

3

2

1



Four types

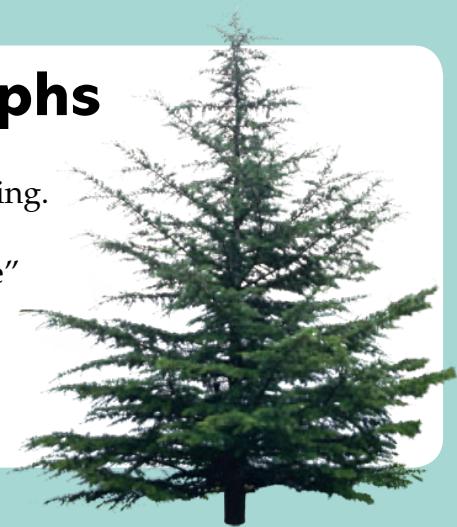
There are four different types of Chinese characters that you will learn to write. These intermingle with each other in any block of Chinese text.



tree

Pictographs

The character is a picture of something. For example, the character for “tree” looks like a tree.



one

Ideographs

The character is a picture of an idea. For example, the character for “one” is just one line.

“One” on a die is also an ideograph.



Putting them together

The Chinese expanded their written language by putting pictographs or ideographs together to make new characters.



This is a pictograph
for “woman.”

This is a pictograph
for “child.”

子 = 好
child good

Ancient Chinese people thought “woman” and “child” together was “good.”

 yuǎn
far

Phonographs

To expand the language further, the meaning of one character was combined with the sound of another to make phonographs. For example, the characters for “far” and “garden” share the same part that gives them their pronunciation: 元 (yuán). Their meanings are given by the other parts of the characters.

sound meaning a new character

元 + 辵 = 远 far
yuǎn
yuán to walk quickly

元 + **口** = **园** **garden**
yuán enclosure yuán

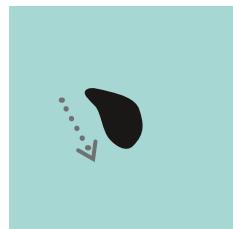
Note: the sounds of the characters are almost the same—but they have different tones.

Different strokes

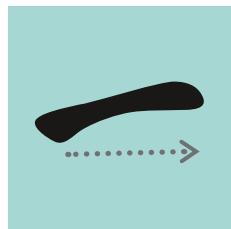
The writing of Chinese characters follows strict rules. The first thing to understand is that characters are made up of set strokes. These strokes are always written in the same way. Here are some basic strokes you need to write beautiful characters.

Follow the arrows that show the direction of the strokes, and practice copying them.

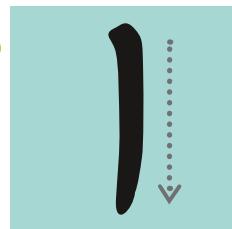
1



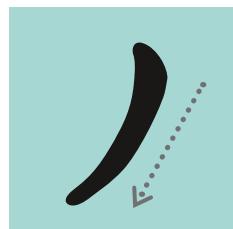
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3



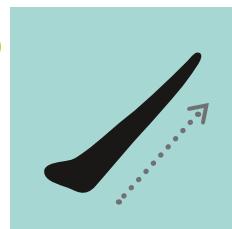
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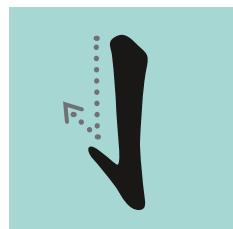
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6



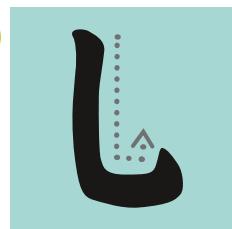
7



8



9



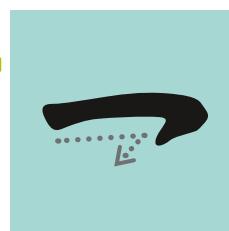
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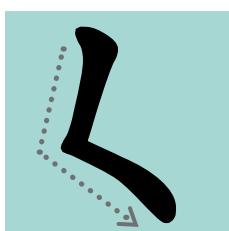
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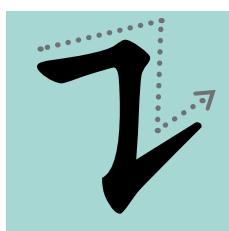
12



13



14



These are what brush strokes look like. Yours will probably look thinner.



Trace this table to practice.

Stroke order

The order in which you write the strokes is also important. For one thing, getting the stroke order right makes the characters easier to learn. The two general rules to follow are:

1 Write top to bottom

2 Write left to right

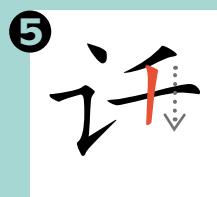
Practice writing this character:



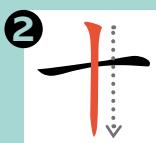
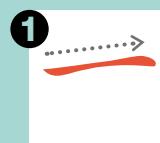
huà

word

Start with the part of the character that is on the top left.



These rules are not fail-safe, however, since some characters are written with differing stroke orders.



shí ten

left to right,
then top to bottom



yuè month

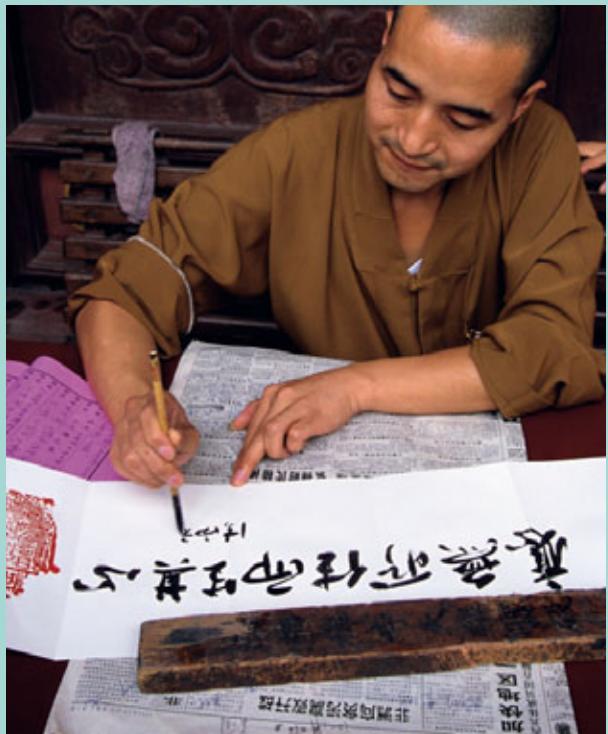
first outside,
then inside



xiǎo small

the middle,
then two sides

It all depended on what looked best or which order minimized clumping when scholars were using brushes and ink to write.



How characters are made

A large, stylized red character '中' (zhōng) is shown, consisting of a vertical stroke on the left and a horizontal stroke across the middle.

zhōng

中 means "middle"

A large, stylized red character '国' (guó) is shown, enclosed within a square frame.

guó

国 means "kingdom"



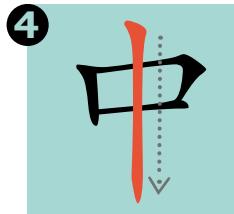
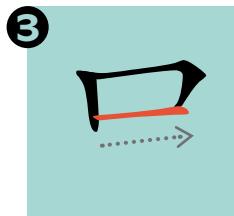
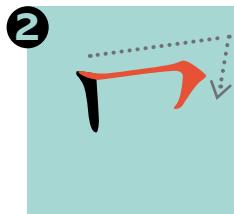
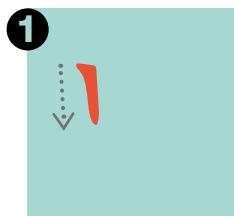
The **Middle Kingdom**
is what we now call

China

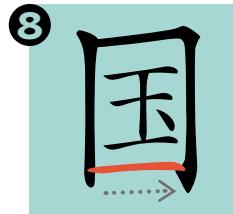
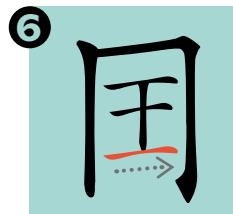
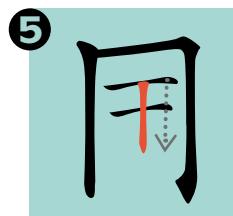
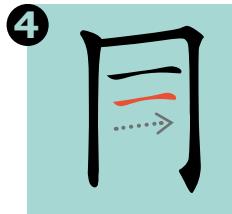
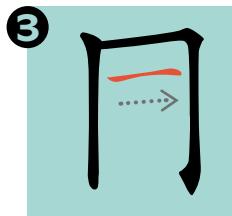
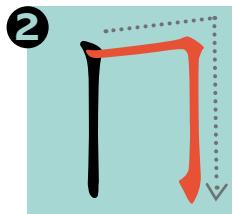
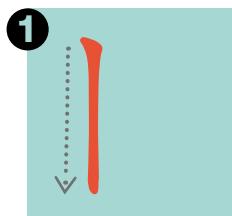
Be square

When you write each character, imagine you are writing it inside a square. You can buy or make squared paper for this purpose. Your characters will look more beautiful if they are evenly spaced, fit into equal-sized squares, and look symmetrical.

中 zhōng



国 guó

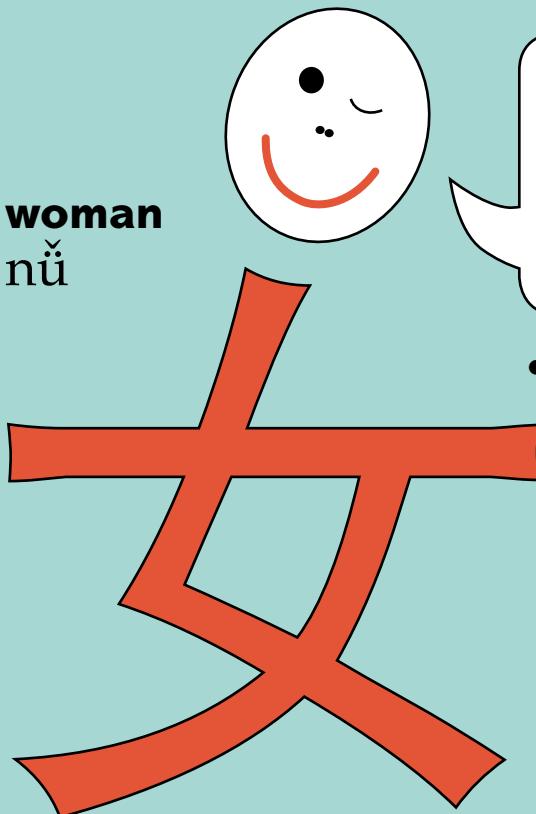


Memory tips

There is no really easy way to learn characters. Each one has to be memorized. However, here are some pointers to help you.

- If you try to imagine a character as a picture, or if you know the origins of a character (see opposite for some examples), it makes it easier to remember.

woman
nǚ



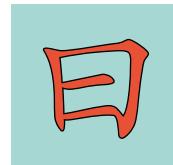
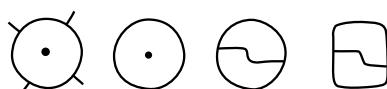
It is best to learn characters gradually, and to keep testing yourself and revising.

- There are about 200 small components of characters, called “radicals.” Each character includes a radical. The radical can give a clue to meaning. For example, 鸟 niǎo, meaning “bird,” is a radical and any character that contains 鸟 has something to do with birds (e.g., 鸡 jī means “chicken”).

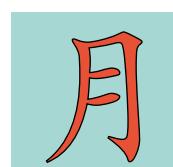
Picture it!

Characters that are pictographs often look like the original pictures that were drawn centuries ago.

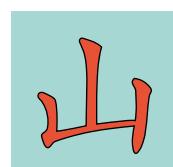
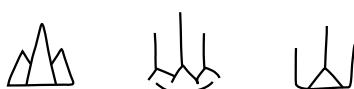
ri sun



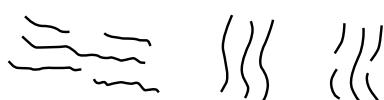
yuè moon



shān mountain



shuǐ water



niǎo bird



mǎ horse

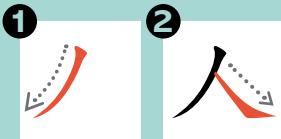


It's radical

Practice writing these characters. They are useful ones to know, since they can also be found in other characters as “radicals.”



rén



person



tǔ



earth



tián



field



lì



strength

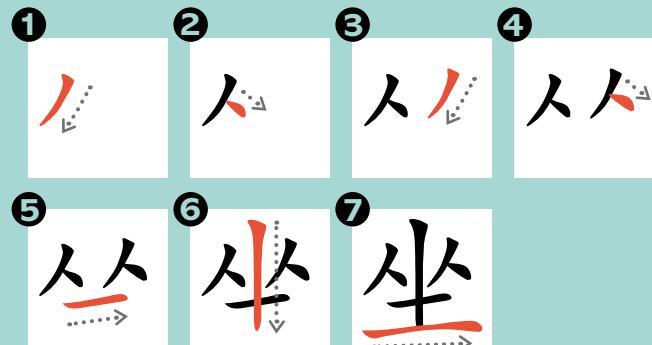
Put the characters together...

... to make new characters. Notice how the meanings of the new characters are directly related to the meanings of the original characters. It made sense in Ancient China.



zuò

to sit



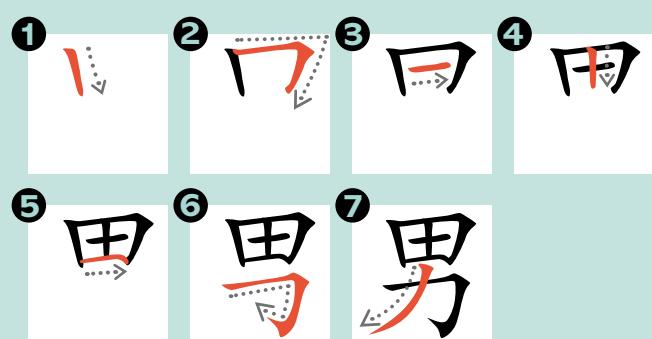
人 + 人 + 土 = 坐

Literally: people [on top of] earth



nán

man



田 + 力 = 男

Literally: strength [in a] field



Easy Grammar

“Easy” and “grammar” don’t usually go together, but here’s an area of Chinese where there is less to learn. Hooray!

The verb doesn’t change

There is no need to learn different grammatical forms of verbs (like in many European languages).

是 to be
shì

我是	wǒ shì	I am
你是	nǐ shì	you are
他是	tā shì	he is



There is no change to the Chinese verb... but the English changes three times.

No past, no future

In Chinese, there are no verb tenses. Here are two ways to change the tense:

1 Add context to a sentence with time words, for example, “next year,” “yesterday,” or “tomorrow.”

昨天 yesterday
zuótīān
明天 tomorrow
míngtiān

2 You can show an action has been completed by adding the little word “le” after the verb or at the end of the sentence.

了 le

我昨天去了。 Wǒ zuótiān qù le. I **went** yesterday.

我明天去。 Wǒ míngtiān qù. I **am going** tomorrow.

我去了。 Wǒ qù le. I **went**.



See! The verb in Chinese, “qù” (to go), doesn't change.

Note: the time comes BEFORE the verb in Chinese.

Singular and plural nouns

There is no difference between singular and plural nouns. In other words, there is no equivalent to the English '-s' or "-es" added to nouns.

马喜欢吃苹果 Mǎ xǐhuan chī píngguǒ. Horses like eating apples.

The Chinese for this sentence literally means "horse like eat apple." Since there is no particular horse being referred to, this is translated as a general statement. **CONTEXT** is important in Chinese.

In general

Chinese often uses fewer words and seems simpler. In fact, some of the expressions used in English that have come directly from Chinese highlight the simple grammar constructions:

long time no see	hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn	好久不见
look-see	kàn kan	看看
no can do	bù néng zuò	不能做
no-go	bù qù	不去



First words

What are the first words to learn in any language? These ones of course!

你好

nǐ hǎo

hello

再见

zàijiàn

goodbye

谢谢

xièxie

thank you

对不起

duìbuqǐ

excuse
me

And this phrase may be useful too!

**Where's the
bathroom?**

厕所在哪儿?

cèsuǒ zài nǎr?

男

nán



men's

女

nǚ



women's

Where is...?

zài nǎr?

Simply add “zài nǎr?” AFTER any noun to ask where something is:

“Fàndiàn” means restaurant.

“Fàndiàn zài nǎr?” means “Where's the restaurant?”

生词

New words

你好

nǐ hǎo

hello

再见

zàijiàn

goodbye

谢谢

xièxie

thank you

对不起

duìbuqǐ

excuse me

厕所

cèsuǒ

bathroom

在哪儿

... zài nǎr?

where is...?



Welcome!

track 8

Chinese people are very hospitable.

When you visit, they will welcome you and offer you a drink. The drink of choice is often tea.



请进！

Qǐng jìn!

Please
come in.

请坐！

Qǐng zuò!

Please
sit down.

请喝茶！

Qǐng hē chá!

Please have
a cup of tea.

请

qǐng

This word means “please” and you always put it at the beginning of sentences in Chinese.

These two characters mean “new words” and are pronounced “shēngcí.”

↓
生词

New words

请 qǐng please

进 jìn to enter

坐 zuò to sit

喝 hé to drink

茶 chá tea



In China, tea is the national drink. There are many different types with two popular varieties being black tea and green tea. Chinese people don't add milk to their tea.





How do you do?

track 9

When you meet Chinese people, greet them and introduce yourself in Chinese to set a good impression.

How are you?

你好吗？

Nǐ hǎo ma?

Two third tones in a row are difficult to say. Where this happens, the first one is said as a second tone.
Nǐ hǎo changes to Ní hǎo

I'm very well.

我很好。

Wǒ hěn hǎo.

Wǒ hěn hǎo
changes to
Wó hén hǎo

New words

生词

我	wǒ	I	叫	jiào	to be called
你	nǐ	you	什么	shénme	what
很	hěn	very	吗	ma	[question particle]
好	hǎo	good			see page 80



What's your name?

你叫什么?

Nǐ jiào shénme?

I'm called Wang Ying.

我叫王英。

Wǒ jiào Wáng Yīng.

This is a Chinese period.

A Chinese name for you

Not all English names can be easily pronounced in China, so it is a good idea for you to have a Chinese name.

Generally a Chinese teacher or Chinese friend can help you choose one, and this is the best way to get one. There are also websites that can give you a name. This is a good one:

<http://www.mandarintools.com/chinesename.html>



track 10

Chinese names

Chinese names all have a meaning. They start with the family name, then the given names follow. Chinese people either have one or two given names.

	Yáo Míng	Gǒng Lì	Jackie Chan
Last name ▶	Yáo	Gǒng	
Given name(s) ▶	Míng	Lì	
Meaning of given name ▶	Bright	Clever	Chéng Lóng Successful Dragon

Addressing Chinese people

Adults should always be addressed by their full name (last name, first name), or with a title, which comes AFTER the last name, for example:

先生 xiānsheng **Mr.**
e.g. Wáng xiānsheng

老师 lǎoshī **teacher**
e.g. Liú lǎoshī

This is his stage name.

Jackie Chan's mother called him "Pao Pao," meaning "cannonball," when he was a baby.

Children or friends can be addressed by their first names, or if the person is a very good friend or family, by their nickname. Chinese people often have a nickname.

The family name

The majority of the population of China has one of just 20 last names. Here's a list of the top five.

- 1 Lǐ
- 2 Wáng
- 3 Zhāng
- 4 Liú
- 5 Chén



xìng
last name

Given names

As for first names, parents can choose from thousands of characters. Here are some popular girls' and boys' names:

- Girls**
- 1 Yīng (talented, wise)
 - 2 Xiù (elegant, beautiful)
 - 3 Yù (jade)
 - 4 Huá (brilliant)
 - 5 Zhēn (precious)



míng
given name(s)

- Boys**
- 1 Wén (culture, writing)
 - 2 Míng (bright)
 - 3 Guó (nation)
 - 4 Huá (brilliant)
 - 5 Dé (virtue)

Taboo!

Chinese people never name their children after anyone else.



track 11

Conversation practice 1

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① Hello.
- ② Hello.
- ③ How are you?
- ④ I'm very well.
- ⑤ Goodbye.
- ⑥ Goodbye.

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 你好! Nǐ hǎo!
- ② 你好! Nǐ hǎo!
- ③ 你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma?
- ④ 我很好! Wǒ hěn hǎo!
- ⑤ 再见! Zàijiàn!
- ⑥ 再见! Zàijiàn!

Q.

Can you translate these phrases into Chinese?

- ① Where's the bathroom?**
- ② Sit down, please.**
- ③ Please, come in.**
- ④ What's your name?**
- ⑤ My name is...**

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 厕所在哪儿?**
Cèsuǒ zài nǎr?
- ② 请坐!**
Qǐng zuò!
- ③ 请进!**
Qǐng jìn!
- ④ 你叫什么?**
Nǐ jiào shénme?
- ⑤ 我叫.....**
Wǒ jiào...



Where are you from?

Find out how to say where you come from. This is one of the first questions you are asked in China.

你是哪国人?

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

Which country are you from?

我是美国人。

Wǒ shì Měiguórén.

I'm American.

哪 nǎ which

Here is the “question word” 哪. “Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?” literally means “You are which country person?”

人 rén person

By adding “rén” to any of the country’s names, you are saying “people or person [of the country].”

Countries

The characters for the country names are a mixture of how the word sounds (phonetic) and meaning.

	美国	Měiguó	US (beautiful country)
	泰国	Tàiguó	Thailand (tranquil country)
	英国	Yīngguó	Britain (brave country)
	法国	Fǎguó	France (legal country)
	德国	Déguó	Germany (virtuous country)
	中国	Zhōngguó	China (middle country)
	日本	Rìběn	Japan (rising Sun)
	加拿大	Jiānádà	Canada (phonetic)
	澳大利亚	Àodàlìyà	Australia (phonetic)
	荷兰	Hélán	The Netherlands (phonetic—Holland)





My body

Head, shoulders, knees, and toes...

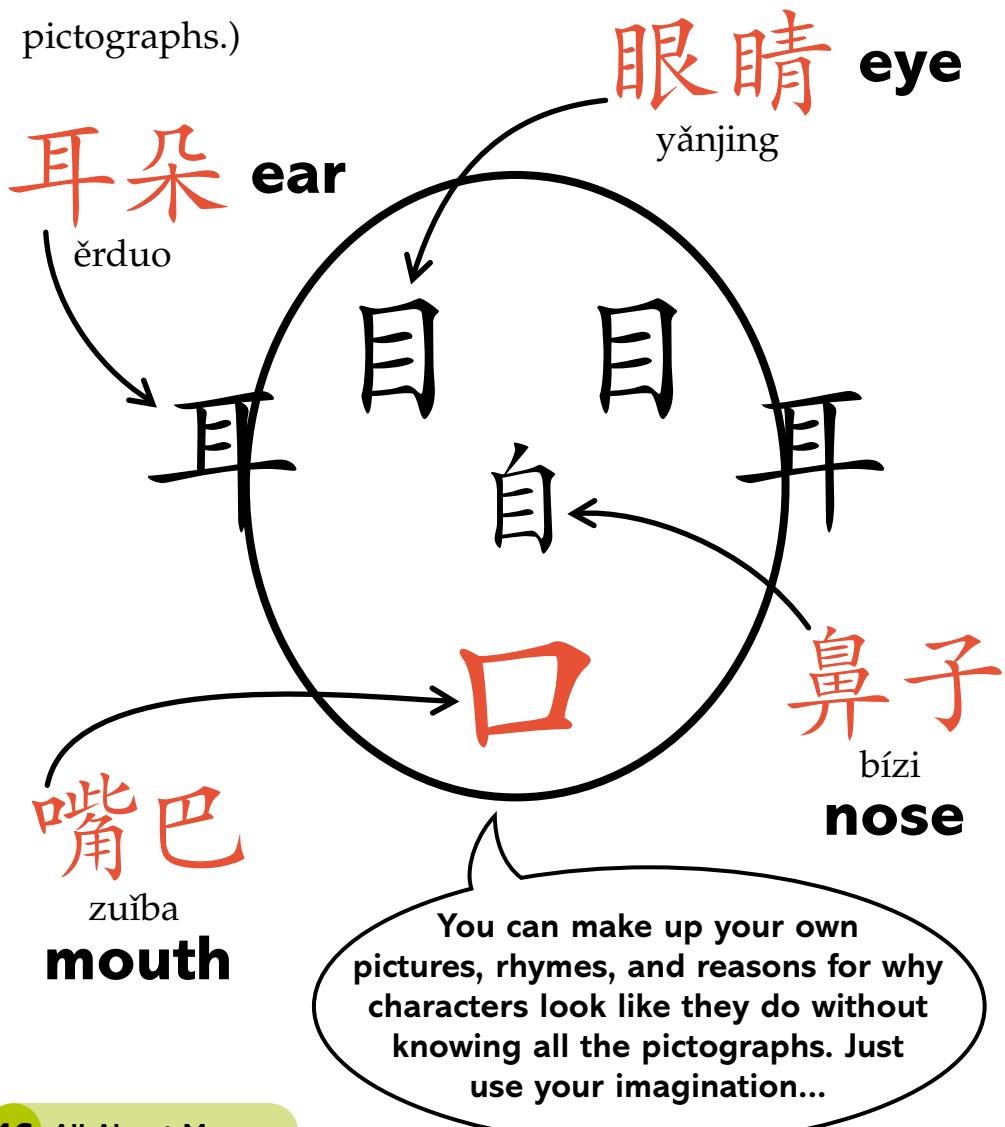
耳 朵 耳朵 ěrduo **ear**
 眼 睛 眼睛 yǎnjing **eye**
 嘴 巴 嘴巴 zuǐba **mouth**
 鼻 子 鼻子 bízi **nose**
 头 发 头发 tóu **head**
 头 发 头发 tóufa **hair**
 手 手 手 shǒu **hand**
 脚 脚 脚 jiǎo **foot**
 肚 子 肚子 dùzi **stomach**
 腿 腿 腿 tuǐ **leg**
 胳 脩 胳膊 gēbo **arm**





Face facts

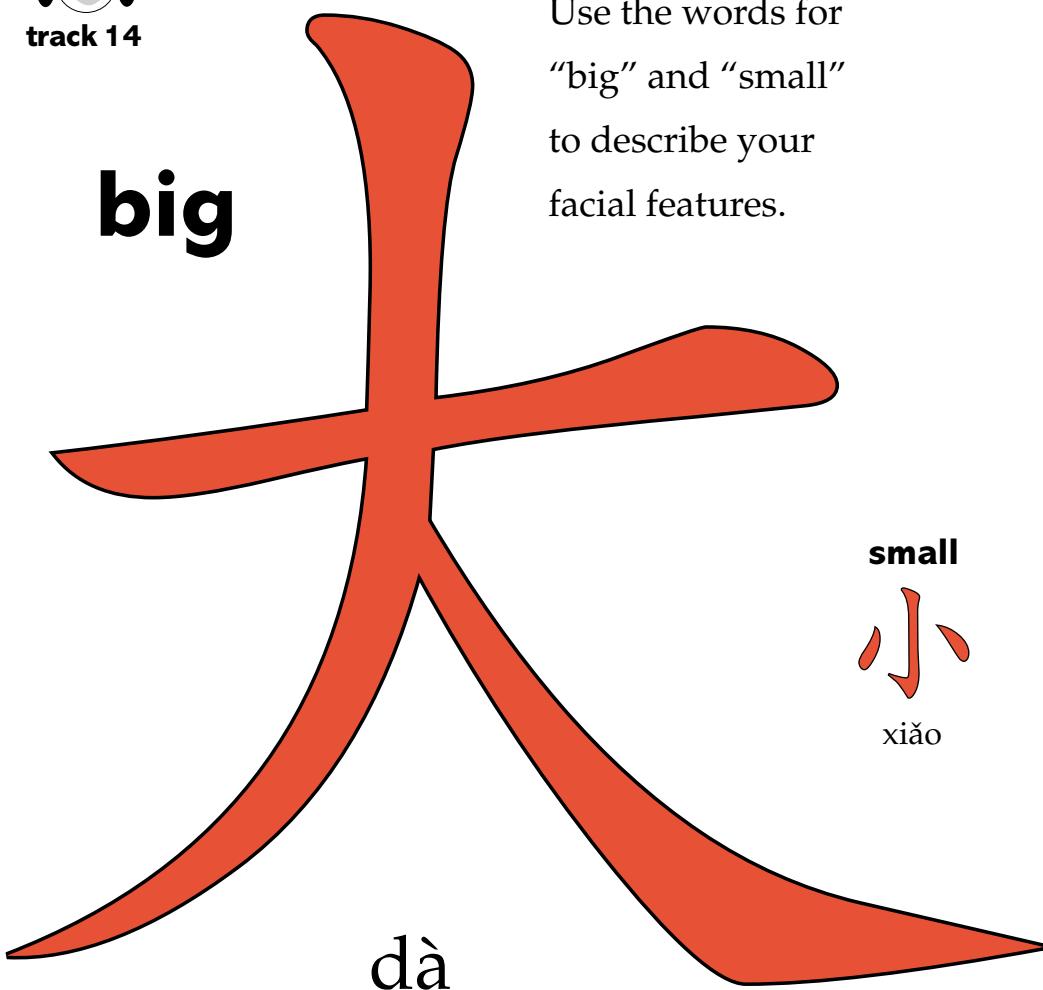
This head shows how you can play with characters to help you to remember them. (The parts of the characters used to make the features on this face are pictographs.)





track 14

big



我的耳朵大。Wǒ de ěrduo dà. **My ears are big.**

我的鼻子小。Wǒ de bízi xiǎo. **My nose is small.**

的 “de” is a new word—see page 49 for what it is.



Family and friends

In Chinese, there are words to describe what position you are in the family. For example, “younger sister” is “mèimei.”



Making introductions

Use these words to make introductions.

生词

New words

这是 zhè shì This is...

老师 lǎoshī teacher

朋友 péngyou friend

的 de [possessive particle]



这是我的老师。

Zhè shì wǒ de lǎoshī. This is my teacher.

If you are introducing a friend or family, you can omit the “de.”

这是我朋友。

My, your, his, her

的 (de) is the most common character in Chinese. Here it is used to make “I” into “my.” And so on...

我的 wǒ de my

你的 nǐ de your

他的 tā de his

她的 tā de her

的

“His” and
“her” sound
the same but
have different
characters.

Respect!

Confucianism is the name of the philosophy that has shaped Chinese culture since around 300 BCE. And when it comes to families, Confucianism is all about respect.

孝

xìào

filial piety

Family lore

“Filial piety” is considered one of the greatest virtues of Confucianism. It means, in general terms, love and respect for parents and ancestors.

Confucius says...

Here are some of Confucius's rules for filial piety:

- 1 Take care of your parents
- 2 Don't be rebellious
- 3 Show love, respect, and support
- 4 Display courtesy
- 5 Uphold fraternity among brothers
- 6 Wisely advise your parents
- 7 Carry out sacrifices after their death



孔夫子

Kǒng fūzǐ Confucius

Confucius was born in c. 551 BCE and was a social philosopher whose teachings have influenced East Asian life for 2,000 years.

Hierarchy

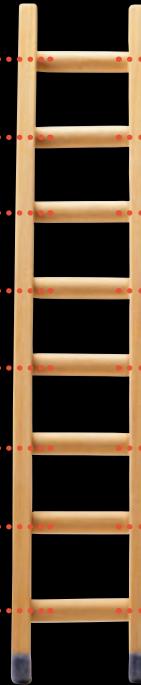
The Confucian hierarchy within families means that family members lower down in the hierarchy show filial piety to those above them. Grandad is top dog, and littlest sister is on the bottom rung.

**Test yourself
on the Chinese
names for family
members (from
page 48).**



In the same way that children call their parents “Mom” and “Dad,” in China this extends to the whole family. If you are “little sister,” that is what your family often calls you.

祖父	zǔfù
祖母	zǔmǔ
爸爸	bàba
妈妈	māma
哥哥	gēge
弟弟	dìdi
姐姐	jiějie
妹妹	mèimeimei



Ancestor worship

Although these rules were set more than 2,000 years ago, Confucian beliefs are ingrained into Chinese culture and affect family relationships to the present day. One of the most noticeable aspects is ancestor worship.

Ancestor worship includes burning incense and making offerings to the deceased of food and other things, even a toothbrush and slippers, to use in the afterlife.





track 16

Conversation practice 2

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① Where do you come from?**
- ② I'm British.**
- ③ This is my teacher.**
- ④ She is Chinese.**

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 你是哪国人?
Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?**
- ② 我是英国人。
Wǒ shì Yīngguórén.**
- ③ 这是我的老师。
Zhè shì wǒ de lǎoshī.**
- ④ 她是中国
人。
Tā shì Zhōngguórén.**

Q.

Can you translate these phrases into Chinese?

- ① I am American.**
- ② She is Canadian.**
- ③ This is my friend.**
- ④ This is her younger sister.**
- ⑤ This is his older brother.**

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 我是美国人。**
Wǒ shì Měiguórén.
- ② 她是加拿大人。**
Tā shì Jiānádàrén.
- ③ 这是我朋友。**
Zhè shì wǒ péngyou.
- ④ 这是她的妹妹。**
Zhè shì tā de mèimei.
- ⑤ 这是他的哥哥。**
Zhè shì tā de gēge.



Numbers 1–10

Learning numbers 1–10

is one of the most useful and simple lessons of Chinese. Once you know them, you will be able to:

- count higher
- say the date
- learn the vocabulary for the months of the year...
- ... and the days of the week
- tell the time
- find out the cost of things

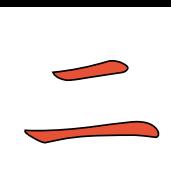
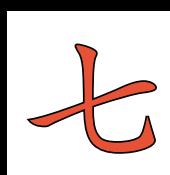
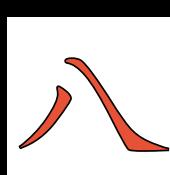
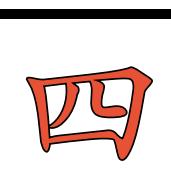
数字

shùzì

number

Writing numbers

When you write numbers, imagine you are writing on a grid of equal-sized squares. Remember to write strokes from top to bottom, and left to right.

1		yī one	6		liù six
2		èr two	7		qī seven
3		sān three	8		bā eight
4		sì four	9		jiǔ nine
5		wǔ five	10		shí ten



track 18

It's simple math

To count from 10–99, you build on the numbers 1–10. There are two simple rules to follow:

- If a number comes *after* 10 (+), you *add* it to 10.
- If a number comes *before* 10 (+), you *times* it by 10.

How it works...

十二

shíèr

12

2 (二) *after* 10 (+),
so that means $10 + 2$

二十

èrshí

20

2 (二) *before* 10 (+),
so that means 2×10

二十二

èrshíèr

22

2 (二) *after and before*
10 (+), so that means
 $(2 \times 10) + 2$

Q. What are these numbers?

1 三十

3 四十五

2 十六

4 七八八

100 plus

The same rule applies when you go over 100. But, before you can do that, you need to know these words.

生词		
New words		
百	bǎi	100
千	qiān	1,000
万	wàn	10,000
百万	bǎiwàn	1,000,000

How it works

The larger numbers string together in much the same way, with the above words for 10, 100, 1,000, etc. acting as “stops.”

三百五十 $(3 \times 100) + (5 \times 10) = 350$
 sānbǎiwǔshí

五千四百 $(5 \times 1,000) + (4 \times 100) = 5,400$
 wǔqiānsìbǎi

六万 $6 \times 10,000 = 60,000$
 liùwàn

七百万 $7 \times 1,000,000 = 7,000,000$
 qībǎiwàn



track 19

Number rules

There are a couple of things about numbers it is worth pointing out now.

Measure words

In Chinese, you need a measure word between a number and a noun. You can't just say "one person," you have to say "one **something of** person." Most Chinese measure words have no direct translation into English, although the concept is similar to "two **plots** of land," "two **pinches** of salt," "four **head** of cattle."

ge

The toneless "ge" is by far the most common measure word. You can use this for most things. If in doubt, use "ge."

Number	Measure	Noun	Meaning
五 wǔ	个 ge	人 rén	five people
三 sān	个 ge	光盘 guāngpán	three CDs

běn

"Běn" is the measure word used for books. Try to remember this one too.

五 wǔ	本 běn	书 shū	five books
---------	----------	----------	------------

Tricky number two

The number two is, err, “èr”—we know that. However, if we are saying “two of something,” we say “liǎng” instead of “èr.”

两

liǎng
two



两个纪念品

liǎng ge jìniànpǐn

Two souvenirs

两个自行车

liǎng ge zìxíngchē

Two bicycles

Q. Say how many there are of each thing

Use a measure word and “liǎng” where necessary.

1 shū books



2 péngyou friends



A. 1. liǎng běn shù; 2. sān gè péngyou



track 20

What's the date?

In Chinese, you use numbers to say the days of the week and months of the year.

Days of the week

① 星期一 Monday
xīngqīyī phone dentist

② 星期二 Tuesday
xīngqīèr

③ 星期三 Wednesday
xīngqīsān

④ 星期四 Thursday
xīngqīsì mail birthday card

⑤ 星期五 Friday
xīngqīwǔ

⑥ 星期六 Saturday
xīngqīliù on vacation!

⑦ 星期天 Sunday
xīngqītiān

Only Sunday is different. A day off from numbers!

生词

New words

年	nián	year
月	yuè	month
号	hào	date
零	líng	zero

To make a year date, you simply put the number of the year before “nián,” e.g., 2007 is 2007 “nián.”

To make a day date, you put the number of the day before “hào,” e.g., the 25th is 25 “hào.”





Months of the year

<p>一月 </p> <p>yīyuè </p> <p>January </p> <p>1</p>	<p>二月 </p> <p>èryuè </p> <p>February </p> <p>2</p>	<p>三月 </p> <p>sānyuè</p> <p>March </p> <p>3</p>	<p>四月 </p> <p>sìyuè</p> <p>April </p> <p>4</p>
<p>五月 </p> <p>wǔyuè</p> <p>May </p> <p>5</p>	<p>六月 </p> <p>liùyuè</p> <p>June </p> <p>6</p>	<p>七月 </p> <p>qīyuè</p> <p>July </p> <p>7</p>	<p>八月 </p> <p>bāyuè</p> <p>August </p> <p>8</p>
<p>九月 </p> <p>jiǔyuè </p> <p>September </p> <p>9</p>	<p>十月 </p> <p>shíyuè </p> <p>October </p> <p>10</p>	<p>十一月 </p> <p>shíyīyuè </p> <p>November </p> <p>11</p>	<p>十二月 </p> <p>shíèryuè </p> <p>December </p> <p>12</p>

Now make a date

In Chinese, the year goes first, then the month, then the day. This follows a general grammatical rule of Chinese: “least specific, to most specific.”

Wednesday, October 3, 2007

二零零七年，十月，三号，星期三
 èrlínglíngqī nián, shíyuè, sānhào, xīngqīsān
 2007 October 3rd Wednesday



track 21

Birthday party

Traditionally, Chinese people have not made a big deal about birthdays. Today, however, especially in the cities, they celebrate them with a cake and a party.

生日快乐!

Shēngrì kuàilè!

Happy birthday!



Two ages

Chinese people may have two ages—one from the traditional age system and one from the Western age system.

Two years old

The traditional way of counting a person's age is that newborns start at one year old, and one year is added at each Chinese new year (which follows the lunar calendar). This explains why Chinese babies can be said to be "two years old" when they are still tiny.

How old are you?

There are two ways of asking this question in Chinese:

1 你几岁了?

Nǐ jǐ suì le?

How old are you?

Use this when you
are addressing a
child under 10.

2 你多大了?

Nǐ duō dà le?

How old are you?

Use this for adults
and children.

To answer the question, you say:

我XX岁。 Wǒ xx suì. I'm xx years old.



Birthday food

Many people like to eat “longevity noodles,” symbols of long life inspired by the noodle’s shape.

Many people choose to eat Western-style birthday cakes too.



Signs of the

Are you a **rat**, a **pig**, or a **dragon**?

鼠 牛 虎 兔 龙 蛇



RAT	OX	TIGER	RABBIT	DRAGON	SNAKE
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Zodiac

Each year starts in late January/February, depending on the Moon's cycle. If you are born in January, you may fall into the previous year.

The year you were born determines your sign of the zodiac in Chinese astrology. Look up your sign and then find out what you're like on the next page...

马 羊 猴 鸡 狗 猪



HORSE	SHEEP	MONKEY	ROOSTER	DOG	PIG
1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019



rat

shǔ

Rats are charming, quick-witted, and make loyal friends—once you let people get to know you. You are organized and honest, and you prefer to live by your own rules.



ox

niú

You are a born leader and inspire confidence in all who know you. Being conservative and methodical, you find it hard to let your hair down, but you are good at most things you turn your hand to.



tiger

hǔ

Tigers are born leaders. You are often respected for your courage and you are good at standing up for what you believe in. However, you need to be careful not to be too bossy!

rabbit

tù

You are a warm, cozy type of person, affectionate and obliging. However, you get too sentimental and can seem superficial. Being cautious and conservative, you make a good negotiator and you are the first to sort out arguments.



dragon

lóng

You are full of life—enthusiastic and popular. You are intelligent, gifted, and a perfectionist, but these qualities can make you intolerant of others. Watch out for being too harsh with people.



snake

shé

Wise, charming, and romantic, you are a deep thinker and full of intuition. Try not to be stingy with money, and always strive to keep your sense of humor about life.



horse

mǎ

You are very hard-working and independent. You are not easily led and are intelligent and friendly. You can be prone to showing off, but you are generally well-liked by everyone.



sheep

yáng

Except for having a knack for putting your foot in your mouth, the sheep is excellent company. You are elegant and artistic, but can be viewed as a bit of a whiner, so try not to complain too much!



monkey

hóu

Witty and intelligent, you have a magnetic personality and are always well-liked. The monkey, however, must guard against being an opportunist and finds it hard to trust other people.



rooster

jī

The rooster is hard-working, shrewd, and good at making decisions. You speak your mind. You like looking good, and can be extravagant sometimes. Watch out for seeming boastful.



dog

gǒu

Dogs make very loyal, faithful, and honest friends—a dog will never let you down. You are a worrier though, and overcritical, but your bark is worse than your bite.



pig

zhū

You are always good company, an intellectual with a strong sense of purpose. You are sincere and honest, but because you expect the same from others, you can be naive.



track 22

Conversation practice 3

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① Happy birthday!**
- ② Thank you!**
- ③ How old are you?**
- ④ I am 14.**

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 生日快乐!**
Shēngri kuàilè!
- ② 谢谢!**
Xièxie!
- ③ 你多大了?**
Nǐ duō dà le?
- ④ 我十四岁。**
Wǒ shísì suì.

Q.

Can you translate these numbers and phrases into Chinese?

- ① 54**
- ② 2,500**
- ③ May 29, 1971**
- ④ 7 people**
- ⑤ 2 books**

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 五十四**
wǔshísì
- ② 二千五百**
èrqiānwǔbǎi
- ③ 一九七一年，五月
二十九号。**
yījiǔqīyī nián, wǔyuè
èrshíjiǔ hào.
- ④ 七个人**
qī ge rén
- ⑤ 两本书**
liǎng běn shū



track 23

Seasons

China is the fourth biggest country in the world, only slightly smaller than the US; the climate in the south and north differs hugely.

The climate

In the south, it is subtropical and the land is fertile and green. In the northern winter, the temperature rarely rises above freezing, and basketball courts are turned into ice-skating rinks. Between the various extremes, the weather is continental and shows marked seasonal differences.



The four seasons

Nature puts on some dazzling seasonal displays in China, especially where the seasons are more extreme.



春天 chūntiān
spring

夏天 xiàtiān
summer

秋天 qiūtiān
fall

冬天 dōngtiān
winter



track 24

Weather words

Talking about the weather is
an international ice-breaker.

热

Wow! It's hot!

There is a simple way to exclaim
about extreme weather conditions:

太热了!

Tài rè le!
It's boiling!



太冷了!

Tài lěng le!
It's freezing!



Using tài ... le

By using these two little words around a variety of adjectives
you can exclaim about things.

太大了!

Tài dà le!

It's huge!

太好了!

Tài hǎo le!

That's great!

Describing the weather

Here are the words for different types of weather.

雨

刮风

windy

gūa fēng

下雨

rainy

xià yǔ

热

hot

rè

冷

cold

lěng



下雪

snowy

xià xuě



track 25

Vroom!

From crowded Beijing buses to express trains that zoom across China's vast countryside, every mode of transportation is available in China.

To learn the words for different vehicles, first you need to know this general word:

chē
vehicle

Breakdown

The table below shows how the meanings of the characters for vehicles break down. Try and guess the meanings of the words in the final column. Answers on the opposite page.

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning	New word
Add "chē" 车:	自行 火汽	zìxíng huǒ qì	by oneself fire vapor	自行车 火车 汽车
Add "qìchē" 汽车:	公共 出租	gōnggòng chūzū	public for rent	公共汽车 出租车 汽车
Put these together:	飞机	fēi jī	fly machine	飞机





自行车

zìxíngchē
bicycle



火车

huǒchē
train



汽车

qìchē
car



公共汽车

gōnggòngqìchē
bus



出租车

chūzūqìchē
taxi



飞机

fēijī
airplane





track 26

Buying a ticket

You need to buy a ticket, the ticket seller doesn't speak English, and there is a line of people behind you.
Don't panic!

New words

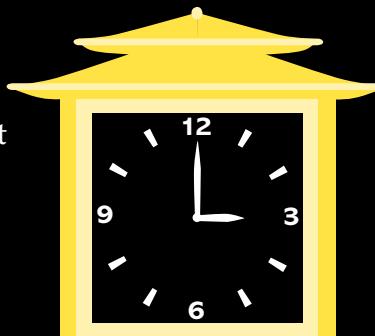
生词

想	xiǎng	to want	票	piào	ticket
买	mǎi	to buy	去	qù	to go

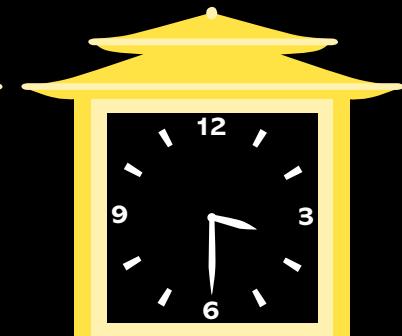
Station clock

Learn to say what time you need your ticket for.

Add diǎn to a number to say "o'clock" and "diǎn bàn" to say "half past."



三点
sān diǎn
3 o'clock



点半
sān diǎn bàn
3:30

New words

生词

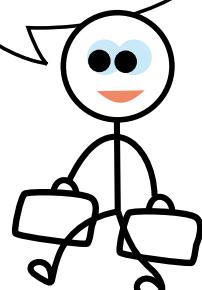
几点	jǐ diǎn	what time?	分	fēn	minute
点	diǎn	o'clock	半	bàn	half

我想买票。去北京。

wǒ xiǎng mǎi piào. Qù Běijīng.

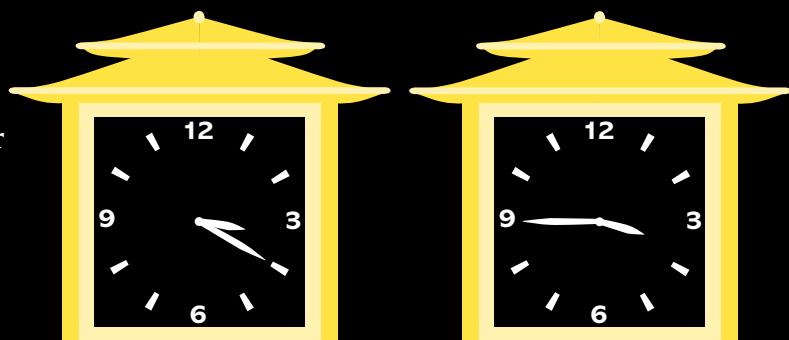


I want to buy
a ticket to Beijing.



**Beijing Railroad Station opened in the 1950s
and merges traditional and fifties architecture.**

Add however
many fēn
(minutes)
to make
other times



三点二十分

sān diǎn èrshí fēn
3:20

三点四十五分

sān diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn
3:45

Q. Look at the clock and answer
the question in Chinese.

几点了？What time is it?

Jǐ diǎn le?



A. 四点半 sì diǎn bàn 4:30



track 27

Asking the way

Even if you're in China with a tour group, you'll want to venture out on your own. Here's how to ask the way.



生词

New words

请问

qǐng wèn

excuse me

...在哪儿?

...zài nǎr?

where is...?

左边

zuǒbian

left

右边

yòubian

right

一直走

yīzhí zǒu

straight ahead

然后

ránhòu

then, afterward

茶馆

cháguǎn

teahouse

饭店

fàndiàn

restaurant

停
tíng
stop

Practice time

Find the teahouse by following the instructions for the red trail.

请问，
Qǐng wèn,
茶馆在哪儿?
cháguǎn zài nǎr?

转
zhuǎn
to turn

一直走。
Yīzhí zǒu.
然后右转, 然后左转。
Ránhòu yòu zhuǎn, ránhòu zuǒ zhuǎn.
茶馆在右边。
Cháguǎn zài yòubian.

茶馆 cháguǎn
teahouse



Q. Give directions...

Now give directions yourself, for the man to follow the blue trail to the restaurant.

饭店
fàndiàn
restaurant



Right, then straight ahead, then left. The restaurant is on the left.
Youbian. Ránhòu yǐzhí zǒu, ránhòu zuózhé. Fàndiàn zài zuobian.

A. 在这边。然后一直走, 然后左转。饭店在左边。
Zài zhèbiān. Ránhòu yǐzhí zǒu, ránhòu zuózhé. Fàndiàn zài zuobian.



track 28

Questions

Here are two ways to ask a question in Chinese.



1. “ma”

The little word “ma” 吗 is all you need to make questions. Simply add it to a statement, and it makes the statement into a question.

他去北京。

Tā qù Běijīng.

他去北京吗?

Tā qù Běijīng ma?

汽车站在左边。

Qìchēzhàn zài zuǒbian.

汽车站在左边吗?

Qìchēzhàn zài zuǒbian ma?

He is going to Beijing.

Is he going to Beijing?

The bus stop is on the left.

Is the bus stop on the left?



Q. Turn this statement into a question.

公共汽车去北京。

Gōnggòngqìchē qù Běijīng.

The bus is going to Beijing.

Gōnggòngqìchē qù Běijīng ma? Is the bus going to Beijing?

A. 公共汽车去北京吗?

2. Boo!

That's not a Chinese word, but it sounds like one: "bù" 不, meaning "not" or "no." If you put "bù" between two repeated words, (e.g., "qù" 去 meaning "to go") it makes a question.

你去不去? Nǐ qù bù qù? **Are you going?**

Chinese doesn't have words for "yes" and "no." This is a way of saying "yes" or "no" too.

And you answer the question by repeating the verb.

去。 Qù.

I'm going. /Yes.

不去。 Bù qù.

I'm not going. /No.

Q. Answer this question (using "mǎi" 买 meaning "to buy").

你买不买? **Are you going to buy it?**

Nǐ mǎi bù mǎi?

The exception

You don't use "bù" between the verb for "to have," which is "yǒu" (pronounced "yo"). Instead you use "méi" 没 to make the negative.

有没有? Yǒu méi yǒu? **Have you got one?**

有。 Yǒu.

I have one. /Yes

没有。 Méi yǒu.

I haven't got one. /No

A. 买 · mǎi. Yes. 不买 · bù mǎi. No.



Getting around

China has the third largest rail network in the world, the most bicyclists, more airplanes taking off by the day, and a fast evolving network of roads.



Bicycles

There are 300 million bicycles being ridden around in China—33 bikes to every one car. Bike sales are decreasing, however, as more and more people can afford cars.



The pedicab

The famous rickshaw has been phased out in China and replaced by the pedicab.



Traffic

The traffic in Beijing and many other Chinese cities is congested and slow-moving. Trucks, buses, cars, taxis, bicycles, pedicabs, and minibuses clog the roads.

堵车

dǔchē
traffic jam



Hard seat—the seats are upholstered but they are cramped and uncomfortable. This is the cheapest option.

Hard-sleeper—these cars are made up of doorless compartments. Each one contains six beds in three tiers. Hard sleeper tickets are the first to sell out for long trips.

硬座

yìngzuò

硬卧

yìngwò



By train

For visitors, train travel provides a great opportunity to meet Chinese people as well as take in the beautiful scenery. There are four different levels of seating in Chinese trains.

Soft seat—these comfortable seats have lots of leg-room and are ideal for relatively short trips.

Soft-sleeper

this is the most luxurious option. The beds are comfortable, with four per compartment. It is also the most expensive choice.

软座

ruǎnzuò

软卧

ruǎnwò





track 29

Conversation practice 4

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① I would like to buy a ticket to Beijing.
- ② What time are you going?
- ③ Four o'clock.
- ④ That's fine.

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 我想买票去北京。
Wǒ xiǎng mǎi piào qù Běijīng.
- ② 你几点去?
Nǐ jǐ diǎn qù?
- ③ 四点。
Sì diǎn.
- ④ 好了。
Hǎo le.

Q.

Can you translate these into Chinese?

- ① Excuse me.**
- ② Go straight ahead.**
- ③ Are you going?**
- ④ What time is it?**
- ⑤ 6:45.**

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 请问。**
Qǐng wèn.
- ② 一直走。**
Yīzhí zǒu.
- ③ 你去不去? / 你去吗?**
Nǐ qù bù qù? / Nǐ qù ma?
- ④ 几点了?**
Jǐ diǎn le?
- ⑤ 六点四十五分。**
Liù diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn.



track 30

Place settings

Chinese place settings can confuse a foreigner, and the other way around. So here's a rough guide.

叉

chā
fork

刀

dāo
knife

盘子
panzi
plate



刀叉 dāo-chā knife and fork

Hard or easy?

难

nán hard

用筷子很难。

Yòng kuàizi hěn nán.
Using chopsticks is hard.

Chinese style

You use chopsticks to take bite-size morsels of food from a selection of different dishes. The bowl often holds plain rice, which you also eat with chopsticks. You use the spoon to eat soup.

碗
wǎn
bowl

筷子
kuàizi
chopsticks



勺子
sháozi
spoon

容易
róngyì easy

用筷子很容易。
Yòng kuàizi hěn róngyì.
Using chopsticks is easy.

Don't flip the fish!

Chinese people are masters at making you feel welcome. And a meal is a favorite way to show hospitality. Follow this guide to etiquette so you know the do's and don'ts of a meal in China.

Burp!

Etiquette

Never start before your host says so. And don't be surprised if your host continuously urges you to try each dish—(s)he is making sure you are taken care of, not pressuring you.

Compliment the host on how good the food is. Just like at home, this will please your host. Also, be bold and say with conviction "I am happy to make good friends" or "I feel very welcome."

Don't flip over a fish to eat the meat on the other side. This is because Chinese people believe turning a fish resembles a boat capsizing.

Avoid stuffing yourself then suddenly stopping. It's best to stop eating gradually. Leave a little food and drink—this means that you are satisfied and that the host has provided ample food.

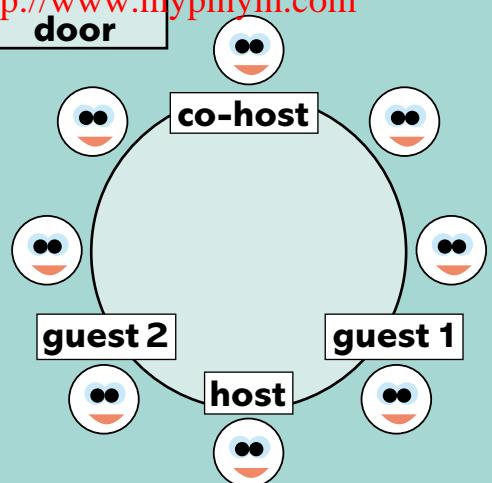
Slurp!

Do pour drinks for people sitting next to you.

Ignore slurps, burps, and other mealtime noises—these are considered sounds of appreciation.

Table plan

Tables are often round. The seating is arranged in order of status. The host sits facing the door, with guest 1 on his right, and guest 2 on his left. The co-host usually sits nearest to the door, with guests 3 and 4 around him or her. Status is often decided by age.



Chopstick no-nos

- Don't dig into the food on a plate; just pick up the piece that you want.
- Don't let your chopsticks be covered with food juice or residue.
- Don't spear things with your chopsticks.
- Don't put chopsticks vertically in rice in a bowl, since it resembles the incense sticks for the dead.

How to hold chopsticks



Useful phrases

...to try out at your next Chinese meal.

我自己来

wǒ zìjǐ lái

I'll help myself

我吃饱了

wǒ chī bǎo le

I'm full

很好吃

hěn hǎo chī

It's delicious!



track 31



track 32

Live to eat!

This is a popular saying in southern China—and Chinese food is succulent and incredibly varied. Here are some food words, just for starters.



米饭

mǐfàn
rice



面条

miàntiáo
noodles



肉

ròu
meat

鸡

jī
chicken

鱼

yú
fish



(烤) 鸭

(kǎo) yā
(roast) duck

矿泉水

kuàngquánshuǐ
mineral water



茶

chá
tea

果汁

guǒzhī
fruit juice



And some drinks.



点心

diǎnxīn
dim sum



饺子

jiǎozi
dumplings



蔬菜

shūcài
vegetables



水果

shuǐguǒ
fruit

我吃素

Wǒ chī sù.

I'm vegetarian.



At a restaurant

track 33

Next time you're in a Chinese restaurant, try impressing everyone by ordering the food in Chinese.

生词

New words

想 xiǎng **to want**

服务员 fúwùyuán **waiter/waitress**

买单 mǎidān **the bill**

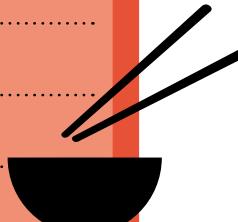
吃 chī **to eat**

什么 shénme **what**

菜单 cài dān **menu**

给 gěi **to give**

饭店 fàndiàn **restaurant**



在饭店

zài fàndiàn

at a restaurant

Many Beijing restaurants are pretty sophisticated. All over China, though, you can find noisy and informal restaurants that are great places to get a bite to eat.

**Waiter. Please can
I have the menu?**

服务员。请给我菜单。

Fúwùyuán. Qǐng gěi wǒ càidān.

这是菜单。

Zhè shì càidān.

你想吃什么？

Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?

**Here's the menu.
What would you like?**

**I would like
some dumplings.**

我想吃饺子。

Wǒ xiǎng chī jiǎozi.

**That was
delicious.**

很好吃。

Hěn hǎo chī.

**May I have the
check, please?**

请给我买单。

Qǐng gěi wǒ mǎidān.





track 34

Conversation practice 5

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① Waiter!**
- ② Hello. What would you like to eat?**
- ③ I'd like some noodles.**
- ④ OK.**
- ⑤ Thank you. These are delicious!**

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 服务员！ Fúwùyuán!**
- ② 你好。你想吃什么？ Nǐ hǎo. Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?**
- ③ 我想要面条。 Wǒ xiǎngyào miàntiáo.**
- ④ 好。 Hǎo.**
- ⑤ 谢谢。 很好吃。 Xièxie. Hěn hǎo chī.**

Q.

Can you translate these into Chinese?

- ① I'm vegetarian.**
- ② I'll help myself.**
- ③ I'm full.**
- ④ Using chopsticks is hard.**
- ⑤ Using chopsticks is easy.**

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 我吃素。**
Wǒ chī sù.
- ② 我自己来。**
Wǒ zìjǐ lái.
- ③ 我吃饱了。**
Wǒ chī bǎo le.
- ④ 用筷子很难。**
Yòng kuàizi hěn nán.
- ⑤ 用筷子很容易。**
Yòng kuàizi hěn róngyì.



Fun and games

Aside from learning Chinese, you may have other hobbies. Look down this list of popular pastimes and choose some you enjoy.



网球

wǎngqiú
tennis



足球

zúqiú
soccer



乒乓球

pīngpāngqiú
table tennis
(ping pong)

球

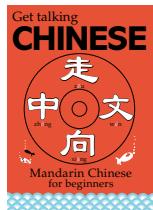
qiú
ball



滑板

huábǎn

skate boarding



听音乐

tīng yīnyuè

listening to music

看书

kàn shū

reading

学习中文

xuéxí Zhōngwén

learning Chinese

很好玩儿!

hěn hǎo wánr!
lots of fun!



画画

huàhuà

painting



游泳

yóuyǒng

swimming

滑雪
huáxuē
skiing



滑冰

huábīng

ice-skating



track 36

I like it

Find a Chinese-speaking friend if you can and practice chatting about things you like, love, and don't like.

生词

New words

喜欢

xǐhuan

to like

爱

ài

to love

打

dǎ

to play

也

yě

also/too

你呢?

nǐ ne?

how about you?

I like...

我喜欢打网球。

Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqíu.

I like tennis.

I don't like...

You add “bù” 不 before the verb to make a sentence negative.

我不喜欢打网球。

Wǒ bù xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqíu.

I don't like tennis.

I also like...

To say that you “also” like something else, you slip “yě” 也 in before the verb.



我也喜欢滑板。

Wǒ yě xǐhuan huábǎn.

I like skateboarding too.



我也喜欢听音乐。

Wǒ yě xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè.

I like listening to music too.

How about
you?

If you want to ask someone else if they like something, you simply say “nǐ ne?” 你呢?

我喜欢打网球。你呢?

Wǒ xǐhuan dǎ wǎngqíu. Nǐ ne?

I like tennis. How about you?

我爱你

Wǒ ài nǐ.

If you like another person exclusively, here's how to say “I love you” in Chinese.

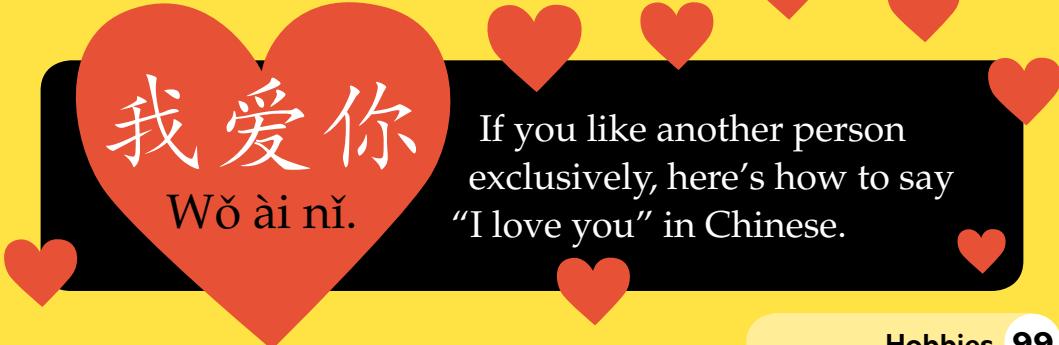




Table tennis and Mahjong

Traditional pastimes are alive
and kicking all over China.



A general
term for
Chinese
martial arts:

武术 wǔshù

Martial arts

Many different forms of martial art have developed over the past 2,000 years and the styles are quite distinctive. Each style offers self-defense, improved health, and self-cultivation.



At 6 a.m. in
Shanghai
many people
start the day
with tai chi.

太极拳
tàijíquán
Tai chi

Table tennis

Table tennis is one of the biggest sports in China today, played by an estimated 200 million players. The table tennis tables in village squares are a popular place to hang out and practice, and maybe dream of one day becoming an Olympic star...



乒乓球
pīngpāngqiú



Mahjong

Mahjong is as popular as ever in China. The game has complex rules and can turn into marathon sessions! It is always accompanied by a loud “click-clacking” noise as the tiles knock against each other.

麻将

májiàng

Chinese chess

Xiangqí (Chinese chess) is one of the most popular board games in China. This highly strategic game was played as early as the 4th century BCE and is similar to chess played in the West; a real mental battle.

象棋 xiàngqí



Chinese Opera

Chinese Opera is more than a thousand years old. Instruments accompany the acting, which is based on gestures and footwork to express actions such as riding a horse or opening a door.

The actors' elaborate makeup defines their roles.

京剧

Jīngjù

Beijing Opera
(one of many
different forms)



track 38

What's hot?

What's hot in China today? Kids are doing the same thing from Times Square to Tiananmen Square.

Shanghai

Shanghai is China's city of dreams. Full of new ideas and cutting-edge culture, it is the fastest growing city in the world. A 24-hour city, Shanghai is wide awake at every hour. It seethes with energy and noise.

上海

Shànghǎi
Shanghai



Beijing 2008

Olympics

The 2008 Olympics to be held in Beijing will bring Chinese national pride to fever pitch. It is set to start at 8 o'clock, on August 8, 2008—8 is a lucky number in China.

奥运会

Aoyùnhuì
Olympics



The internet

The internet is hot! Blogs, podcasts, text messaging, music downloads... 100 million people are net users, but there are relatively few home computers. People meet up with friends at their local internet cafe.

上网

shàng wǎng
surfing the net

Tourism

Chinese people are traveling in ever-increasing numbers around their own country and abroad.

一路平安!

yí lù píng'ān
Have a good trip!



Chinese idol

As in the West, Chinese kids love pop music. “Cantopop” is the name of a popular genre. They also listen to rap, heavy metal, and punk music. A Chinese version of “American Idol” (called “Supergirl Contest”) has been a recent huge hit—with 400 million viewers.

Li Yuchun (center) was the 21-year-old winner of the “Supergirl Contest” in 2006.



Slang

track 39

Mandarin, like any language, is evolving. New slang is invented all the time, and words enter the language as foreign influence broadens. Here are some commonly used “new” words.

Lots of these words have been adopted since 1978 following the government’s “open door policy.” There has been a period of reform in China since then, as China opened up to Japan and the West.

Exclamations!

酷 kù!
cool!

拜拜 bái bái!
Bye!

嗨 hái
hi/hey!

OK OK
OK!

Pastimes

蹦迪

bèngdí

dance party

上网聊天

shàngwǎng
liáotiān

online chatting

卡拉OK

kǎlāOK

karaoke

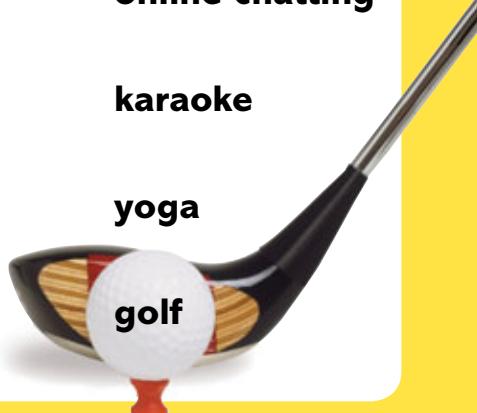
瑜伽

yújiā

yoga

高尔夫球

gāo'ěrfūqiú



Food

可乐

kělè
cola

咖啡

kāfēi
coffee

咖喱

gālí
curry

派

pài
pie

比萨

bǐsà
pizza

汉堡

hàn'bǎo
hamburger



track 40

Conversation practice 6

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① I like swimming. How about you?**
- ② I don't like swimming.
I like soccer.**
- ③ I also like tennis.**
- ④ Tennis is fun.**

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 我喜欢游泳。你呢?**
Wǒ xǐhuan yóuyǒng. Nǐ ne?
- ② 我不喜欢游泳。**
Wǒ bù xǐhuan yóuyǒng.
我喜欢足球。
Wǒ xǐhuan zúqiú.
- ③ 我也喜欢网球。**
Wǒ yě xǐhuan wǎngqiú.
- ④ 网球很好玩儿。**
Wǎngqiú hěn hǎo wánr.

Q.

Can you translate these phrases into Chinese?

- ① To learn Chinese
- ② Have a good trip!
- ③ I love you.
- ④ The Olympics
- ⑤ Surfing the net

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 学习中文
xuéxí Zhōngwén
- ② 一路平安!
yī lù píng'ān!
- ③ 我爱你!
Wǒ ài nǐ!
- ④ 奥运会
Àoyùnhuì
- ⑤ 上网
shàng wǎng



track 41

Beijing

There are many magnificent monuments to see in China's cities, especially in the capital city, Beijing.

生词

New words

看

kàn

to see

做

zuò

to do

长城

Chángchéng **the Great Wall**

故宫

Gùgōng

the Forbidden City

天安门广场

Tiān'ānmén

Tiananmen Square

Guǎngchǎng

**What do you want to
do in Beijing?**



在北京你想做什么？

Zài Běijīng nǐ xiǎng zuò shénme?

我想看.....

Wǒ xiǎng kàn...
I want to see...



长城

Chángchéng
the Great wall



故宫

Gùgōng

the Forbidden City



天安门广场

Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng

Tiananmen Square

Some useful phrases

请你再说。

Qǐng nǐ zài shuō.

我听不懂。

Wǒ tīng bù dǒng.

你说英文吗？

Nǐ shuō yīngwén ma?

Please can you say
it again.

I don't understand.

Do you speak English?



A day in the country

track 42

Whether you enjoy climbing mountains, hanging out at the beach, or cruising down a river, there is lots to see and do in China's countryside.

生词

New words

我们

wǒmen

we

上午

shàngwǔ

morning

下午

xiàwǔ

afternoon

爬

pá

to climb

山

shān

mountain

海边

hǎibiān

beach

坐船

zuò chuán

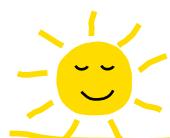
take a boat

骑马

qí mǎ

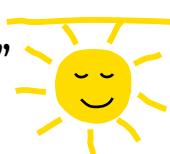
ride a horse

This might help you remember the characters for “morning” and “afternoon.”

on
shàng

+

= morning

under
xià

+

wǔ
noon

= afternoon



上午

上午我们爬山。

Shàngwǔ wǒmen pá shān.
**This morning we are
climbing a mountain.**



上午我们骑马。

Shàngwǔ wǒmen qí mǎ.
**This morning we are
going horse riding.**



下午

下午我们去海边。

Xiàwǔ wǒmen qù hǎibiān.
**This afternoon we are
going to the beach.**



下午我们坐船。

Xiàwǔ wǒmen zuò chuán.
**This afternoon we are
taking a boat.**



track 43

At the market



Here are some of the things you can find in China's colorful and varied markets.

Make a sentence

Finish the sentence by choosing something to buy.

我去市场买.....

Wǒ qù shìchǎng mǎi...

I'm going to the market to buy...



丝织品

sīzhīpǐn

silk



纪念品

jìniànpǐn
souvenirs



玉

yù

jade

工艺品

gōngyǐpǐn

crafts

If you put the words for “to buy” and “to sell” next to each other, you get the word for “business.”

买

mǎi

+

卖

mài

买卖

mǎimài

business



鞋子 xiézi
shoes



电器 diànqì
electrical goods



衣服 yīfu
clothes

书
shū
books

陶瓷艺术
táocí yìshù
ceramics



track 44

How to bargain

At a Chinese market you are expected to bargain.

It is part of buying something.

Two phrases

These two phrases are all you need for successful bargaining.



How much
is it?

多少钱?
duōshǎo qián?

It's too
expensive!

太贵了!
tài guì le!

Chinese money

One unit of Chinese currency is a “yuán.” People often say “kuài” as well as “yuán,” which means the same thing.

元 块

A 10-yuan bill

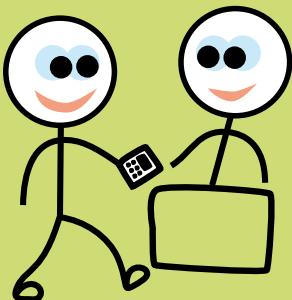
yuán

kuài

Bargaining tips

Bargaining is an art, and if you are good at it you can get good deals. It requires play-acting on both sides.

tài guì le!



Sellers often have a large calculator that you can pass between you with your bids.

1) Look around the market and choose what you want to buy.

2) Ask the price.

duōshǎo qián?

3) If you think it is cheap, don't show it. Pretend you are surprised by how expensive it is. The initial price offered by the seller is usually AT LEAST 40% over the general price.

4) Throw out a low price, 1/5th of the one given by the seller. Have a big smile on your face when you say it. (Smiling always helps when bargaining.)

5) The seller may pretend to be annoyed and pretend not to want to sell it. If this happens, walk away, you will usually be called back.

6) From then on, only lift your price by 5% at a time. You should be able to buy at half the price of the first price given.



斤斤计较

jīn jīn jì jiào

to bargain over every ounce



Lunar New Year

track 45

The oldest and most important festival in China is the Spring Festival, more commonly known in the West as Lunar New Year or Chinese New Year.

恭
gōng

喜
xǐ

发
fā

财
cái

Congratulations
and be
prosperous

When is Chinese New Year?

Like other Chinese festivals, the new year is determined by the lunar calendar so the date of the holiday varies from late January to mid February.



Timetable of events

A few days before: Houses are thoroughly cleaned (to sweep away bad luck), debts repaid, hair cut, and new clothes bought. Chinese people believe the new year must start cleanly, or it may continue in the way it begins... Doors are decorated with vertical scrolls of characters on red paper (like the ones on this page). Red is a lucky color.

出
chū

入
rù

平
píng

安
ān

Peace and
safety wherever
you are



On New Year's Eve a reunion dinner is held where members of the family, near and far, get together to celebrate. The dinner is a sumptuous meal and dumplings (thought to resemble gold nuggets) are eaten. Most people stay up until midnight, when firecrackers and fireworks are lit, to scare away evil spirits.



New Year's Day is spent visiting neighbors, family, and friends. Red packages containing "lucky money" are given by married relatives to unmarried junior members of the household. A dragon or lion dance troupe may perform to drive out bad spirits.



The 15th Day is a public holiday. The New Year's holiday lasts seven days in Mainland China, but the festival traditionally lasts till the 15th day of the lunar month and ends with the "Lantern Festival." Here, houses are decorated with colorful lanterns and people eat special food.

烟火
yān huǒ
fireworks

新年快乐!
Xīnnián kuàilè!
Happy New Year!



Festival!



There are other major festivals in China.

Qing Ming

This is a day that Chinese people spend remembering and honoring their ancestors, and is sometimes called Tomb-Sweeping Day.

清明

Qīng Míng

Paper gifts are burned as offerings for the departed.

Mid-Fall Festival

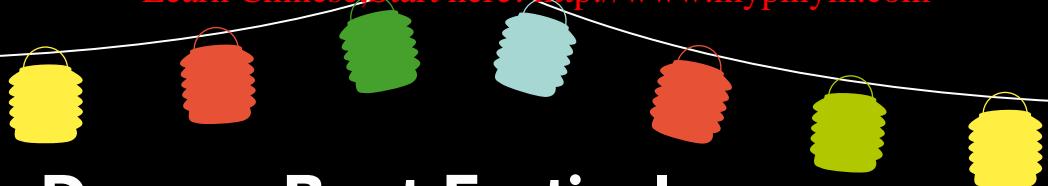
This festival happens during the full Moon closest to the fall equinox. At this time the Moon is at its fullest and brightest—the best time to celebrate the abundance of the summer's harvest. Everyone eats mooncakes and family and friends get together to admire the harvest Moon, lighting up the barbecue. Children often carry around brightly colored lanterns.

中秋节

Zhōng qīu jié



Mooncakes are often eaten in small slices with a cup of tea.



Dragon Boat Festival

This festival is celebrated yearly to commemorate the death of a famous Chinese poet, Qu Yuan, who drowned on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month more than 2,000 years ago. The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated by boat races in which the boats are decorated like dragons. Competing teams row their boats forward to a drumbeat, racing to reach the finish line.

端午节

Dūan wǔ jié



The standard crew has 10 pairs of rowers, one drummer, and one steerer.



track 46

Conversation practice 7

Test yourself on what you have learned in this section.

Q.

Can you translate this conversation into Chinese?

- ① What are you doing today?**
- ② This morning I am going to Tiananmen Square.**
- ③ This afternoon, I am going to the market to buy some souvenirs.**

A.

Here it is in Chinese.

- ① 今天你想做什么?
Jīntiān nǐ xiǎng zuò shénme?**
- ② 上午我去天安门
广场。
Shàngwǔ wǒ qù Tiān'ānmén
Guǎngchǎng.**
- ③ 下午我去市场买
纪念品。
Xiàwǔ wǒ qù shìchǎng mǎi
jìniànpǐn.**

Q.

Can you translate these into Chinese?

- ① How much is it?
- ② It's too expensive!
- ③ Please say it again.
- ④ I don't understand.
- ⑤ Happy New Year!

A.

Here are the correct translations.

- ① 多少钱?
Duōshǎo qián?
- ② 太贵了!
Tài guì le!
- ③ 请你再说。
Qǐng nǐ zài shuō.
- ④ 我听不懂。
Wǒ tīng bù dǒng.
- ⑤ 新年快乐！
Xīnnián kuàilè!

Useful words

Use this list of words as quick reference and to improve your Chinese vocabulary.

afternoon	xiàwǔ	下午
airplane	fēijī	飞机
also	yě	也
apple	píngguǒ	苹果
arm	gēbo	胳膊
at	zài	在
backyard	huāyuán	花园
bathroom	cèsuǒ	厕所
to be	shì	是
below	xià	下
bicycle	zìxíngchē	自行车
big	dà	大
bill	mǎidān	买单
bird	niǎo	鸟
birthday	shēngri	生日
book	shū	书
brother—older	gēge	哥哥
brother—younger	dìdi	弟弟

bus	gōnggòngqìchē	公共汽车
business	mǎimài	买卖
to buy	mǎi	买
car	qìchē	汽车
China	Zhōngguó	中国
chopsticks	kuàizi	筷子
to climb	pá	爬
cold	lěng	冷
difficult	nán	难
to do	zuò	做
dog	gǒu	狗
to drink	hē	喝
ear	ěrduo	耳朵
east	dōng	东
easy	róngyì	容易
to eat	chī	吃
to enter	jìn	进
excuse me	duìbuqǐ	对不起
eye	yǎnjing	眼睛
fall	qiūtiān	秋天
father	bàba	爸爸
foot	jiǎo	脚

friend	péngyou	朋友
to give	gěi	给
to go	qù	去
good	hǎo	好
goodbye	zàijiàn	再见
grandfather	zǔfù	祖父
grandmother	zǔmǔ	祖母
hair	tóufa	头发
hand	shǒu	手
to have	yǒu	有
he	tā	他
head	tóu	头
Hello	nǐ hǎo	你好
horse	mǎ	马
hot	rè	热
I	wǒ	我
left	zuǒbian	左边
leg	tuǐ	腿
to like	xǐhuan	喜欢
to love	ài	爱
man	nánrén	男人
Mandarin Chinese	pǔtōnghuà	普通话

map	dìtú	地图
market	shìchǎng	市场
menu	cài dān	菜单
month	yuè	月
morning	shàngwǔ	上午
mother	māma	妈妈
mountain	shān	山
mouth	zuǐba	嘴巴
to be named	jiào	叫
noodles	miàntiáo	面条
north	běi	北
nose	bízi	鼻子
Olympics	Àoyùnhuì	奥运会
on	shàng	上
panda	xióngmāo	熊猫
person	rén	人
to play (a sport)	dǎ	打
please	qǐng	请
restaurant	fàndiàn	饭店
rice	mǐfàn	米饭
right	yòubian	右边
to see	kàn	看

she	tā	她
sister—older	jiějie	姐姐
sister—younger	mèimei	妹妹
to sit	zuò	坐
small	xiǎo	小
snowy	xià xuě	下雪
south	nán	南
souvenir	jìniàn pǐn	纪念品
spring	chūntiān	春天
stomach	dùzi	肚子
to study	xuéxí	学习
summer	xiàtiān	夏天
taxi	chūzūqìchē	出租车
tea	chá	茶
teacher	lǎoshī	老师
teahouse	cháguǎn	茶馆
thank you	xièxie	谢谢
then	ránhòu	然后
this	zhè	这
ticket	piào	票
today	jīntiān	今天
tomorrow	míngtiān	明天

too	tài	太
traffic jam	dǔchē	堵车
train	huǒchē	火车
tree	shù	树
to understand	dǒng	懂
vehicle	chē	车
very	hěn	很
waiter/waitress	fúwùyuán	服务员
to want	xiǎng	想
water	shuǐ	水
we	wǒmen	我们
west	xī	西
what	shénme	什么
where	nǎr	哪儿
which	nǎ	哪
windy	gūa fēng	刮风
winter	dōngtiān	冬天
woman	nǚ rén	女人
word (spoken)	huà	话
year	nián	年
yesterday	zuótiān	昨天
you	nǐ	你

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KEY

- ① Mount Everest
- ② Great Wall of China
- ③ Jiuquan Space Centre
- ④ Terracotta Warriors
- ⑤ Forbidden City
- ⑥ Three Gorges Dam
- ⑦ Shaolin Temple
- ⑧ Qinghai-Tibet Railway
- ⑨ Shilin Stone Forest
- ⑩ Dazu Rock Carvings





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