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学习目标 (Objectives)

Pronunciation

Unit 1
你好！
Hello!

• Learning initials, finals and tones of Chinese Pinyin
• Basic pronunciation and tone drills

Unit 2
现在几点？
What time is it now?

• Learning how to express time: the time, years, months and dates

Unit 3
那件毛衣多少钱？
How much does the sweater cost?

• Learning how to ask price and talk about money
• Learning how to bargain
• Learning how to express the size and color, etc.

Unit 4
要一个宫保鸡丁
I’d like a fried diced chicken with peanuts

• Learning how to order food, make requests and pay the bill

Unit 5
你在哪儿工作？
What do you do?

• Learning how to talk about family, occupations and age

Unit 6
珍妮在吗？
Is Jenny in?

• Learning how to make and answer phone calls
Unit 7
一直走  
Go straight ahead

Unit 8
你家在哪儿？  
Where is your new house?

Unit 9
你怎么了？  
What’s the matter with you?

Unit 10
你会修电脑吗？  
Can you repair a computer?

Unit 11
太冷了！  
It's too cold!

Unit 12
请把桌子擦一擦  
Please clean the table

- Learning how to ask for directions and places
- Learning how to use the location words
- Learning how to express the location of things
- Learning how to ask about and describe one’s health
- Learning some vocabulary for the human body
- Learning how to talk about talents, abilities and leisure activities
- Learning how to describe the weather and the climate
- Learning useful words and phrases for housework
### Objectives

- Learning initials, finals and tones of Chinese Pinyin
- Basic pronunciation and tone drills

### Chinese Syllable

A Chinese syllable is usually composed of an initial, a final and a tone. An initial is a consonant that begins the syllable and a final is the rest of the syllable. If you want to learn to speak Chinese, you should learn the initials, the finals and the tones first.

### Initials and Finals

#### Initials

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#### Finals

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### Notes

1. When ‘y’ forms a syllable by itself, it is written as "yi"; when ‘i’ occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as ‘yi’.
   - e.g. t- yi  ka- yi  lan- yan

2. When ‘ü’ forms a syllable by itself, it should be written as “wu”; when ‘u’ occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as “wu”.
   - e.g. u-wu  ua- wa  uan- wan

3. When ‘ü’ forms a syllable by itself or occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as "yu", with the dots dropped.
   - e.g. 0-yu  üan- yuan  ün- yun  üe- yue

4. When ‘j’, ‘q’, ‘x’ are put before “ü” or a final begins with “ü”, the two dots in “ü” are dropped.
   - e.g. jü- jü  quan- bu  quan- bu  xüe- xüe

### Pronunciation Drills

1. 单韵母音节  The mono-final syllables
   - ba  pa  ma  fa  do  ta  na  la  gä  ka  ha
   - bo  po  mo  fo  de  te  ne  le  ge  ke  he
   - bi  pi  mi  di  ti  ni  li
   - bu  pu  mu  fu  du  tu  nu  lu  nü  lu

2. 复韵母音节  The compound-final syllables
   - gäi  gei  gao  gou  gua  guo  guai  gui
   - kai  kei  kao  kou  kuai  kui
   - hai  hei  hao  hou  hua  hui

3. 鼻韵母音节  The nasal-ended syllables
   - ban  ben  bang  beng
   - man  men  mang  meng
   - dan  dang  deng  dong  tan  ten  fang  feng
   - nan  nang  neng  nong  lan  ling  lüe  lüe
   - bin  bing  pin  ping  min  ming  lin  ling  nin  ning
There are four basic tones and one neutral tone in the standard Chinese. They are indicated by tone marks. Namely,”” (the first tone), “.” (the second tone), “” (the third tone), “” (the fourth tone) and the neutral tone which is not marked. When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings. For example: tóng means “soup”, tóng means “sugar”, tóng means “to lie down” and tóng means “hot” or “to iron”.

Diagram of tones

First tone (55) 5 second tone (35)
4 third tone (214) 3
2 1 fourth tone (51)
There are four basic tones and one neutral tone in the standard Chinese. They are indicated by tone graphs. Namely, “₁” (the first tone), “₂” (the second tone), “₃” (the third tone) and “₄” (the fourth tone) and the neutral tone which is not marked. When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings. For example: tōng means “soup”, tōng means “sugar”, tōng means “to lie down” and tōng means “hot” or “to iron”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tones</th>
<th>Diagram of tones</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. 5th tone (55)</td>
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<td>2. 4th tone (214)</td>
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<td>3. 3rd tone (23)</td>
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<td>4. 2nd tone (214)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 1st tone (55)</td>
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</table>

Tones
1. 基本声调练习。
Four basic tones drill.
- mā, mā, mā, mā
- gē, gē, gē, gē
- hǎo, hǎo, hǎo, hǎo
- qīn, qīn, qīn, qīn

2. 当两个第三声音节连在一起时，第一个要读成第二声。例如 nǐhǎo → nǐhǎo。请朗读下列词语。
When there are two third-tone syllables together, the first one should be pronounced with the second tone while the tone of the second syllable stays unchanged. For example: nǐhǎo → nǐhǎo. Please read the following words.
- hěn nǐhǎo, yǒu fādào, suǒyǒu

3. 第三声字在第一、二、四和轻声前边时，要变成“半三声”，也就是只读原来第三声的前一半读音。例如，nǐmén → nǐmén。请朗读下列词语。
When a third tone followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or neutral tone, it is pronounced in the “half” third tone. That is, the tone that only falls but doesn’t rise. For example: nǐmén → nǐmén. Please read the following words.
- Běijīng, kào yá, měiguó, lǎoxīng
- wǎn fàn, kě pā, xǐ huan, jiē jiē

4. 轻声读得又短又轻。请朗读下列词语。
The neutral tone is very light and short. Please read the following words.
- māmá, gē ge, yē ye, zhí zǐ
- nǎǐ nǎi, jiē jiē, dì dì, mēiméi
日常生活用语100句
Daily Chinese 100

你几点回家？When are you going home？

你好。Hello.
你好吗？How are you?
我很好，你呢？I'm fine. And you?
谢谢。Thanks.
不客气。That's all right.
对不起。I'm sorry.
没关系。You are welcome.
再见。Good-bye!

姓名
What's your surname?
我姓宋，叫宋丽。My surname is Song, I'm Song Lili.
你是美国人吗？Are you British?
我不是美国人。No, I'm not.
你是哪国人？What's your nationality?
我是美国人。I am American.
你在哪儿工作？Where do you work?
他在学校工作，他是老师。He works at school. He is a teacher.
你家有几口人？How many people are there in your family?
你今年多大？How old are you this year?
我今年30岁。I'm 30 this year.
你有姐姐吗？Have you got an elder sister?
你姐姐很漂亮。Your sister is very beautiful.

现在几点？What time is it now?
现在六点半。It's half past six.
这件毛衣太小了，有大的吗？ This sweater is too small. Is there a bigger one?

This is the menu. Please order.

What would you like to drink?

Anything else?

I'd like a fried diced chicken with peanuts.

Please give me a napkin.

Don't add MSG.

Can you make it faster?

Miss, the bill, please.

I'd like to take this dish home.

How can I get to the Dazhong Company?

Go straight ahead.

Turn right at the traffic light.

Where are you going?

Here we are. Stop here please.

Please give me an invoice.

How do you go to work everyday?

On foot.

Is your home close to your office?

It takes 40 minutes to get there.

What do you often do after work?

Sometimes I play tennis.

How many times a week?

Do you have time this weekend?

Let's play tennis together.

Can you repair a computer?

He does a good job on it.

I know a little.

My computer is broken. I can't get online anymore.
Unit 1 : Part 1

Words and Phrases:

談天氣

那兒的溫度是多少度？ What is the temperature there?  P131
那兒的天氣太冷了。 It is too cold there.  P131
（那兒）零下二十二度。 It is minus 22 degrees.  P131
（那兒）比北京冷多了。 It is much colder than Beijing.  P131
今天會下雨嗎？ Will it rain today?  P135

天氣預報說今天有大雨。 The weather forecast says it will rain today.  P135

我没帶雨伞。 I haven’t brought my umbrella.  P135

昨天晚上下雪了。 It snowed last night  P137

談家務

阿姨，请把桌子擦一下。 Ayi, please clean the table.  P142

深颜色的和浅颜色的要分开洗。 Dark colors and light colors should be separated.  P143

把這些筷子、勺子、碗放到桌子上。 please put these chopsticks, spoons, and bowls on the table.  P146
Ni hǎo! 你好！

1. Hello!
2. What’s your surname?
3. My surname is Song. I’m Song Lili.

Wǒ xìng Sòng, jiào Sòng Lǐ. 我姓宋，叫宋丽丽。

1. What’s your surname?
2. 吾贵姓？

Nǐ hǎo! 你好！

1. Hello!
2. 吾贵姓？
3. My surname is Song. I’m Song Lili.
宋丽丽：你好！
Zhēnnī：Nǐ hǎo！
珍妮：你好！

宋丽丽：你贵姓？
Zhēnnī：Wǒ xīng Hūài tè, jiào Zhēnnī.
珍妮：我姓怀特，叫珍妮。
Nǐ guì xìng?
您贵姓？

宋丽丽：我姓宋，叫宋丽丽。

Translation:

“Nǐ” is the respect form of “nǐ”. It is used for formal occasions or for addressing elders. For informal occasion, especially children, people use “Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?” instead of “Nǐ guì xìng?”.

Unit 1: Part 2

Words and Phrases:

Dialogue:

Song Lili: Hello!
Jenny: Hello!
Song Lili: What's your surname?
Jenny: My surname is White. I'm Jenny. What's your surname?
Song Lili: My surname is Song. I'm Song Lili.
Sentences:

1. Nǐ hǎo ma? 你好吗?
2. Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén? 您是哪国人?
3. Wǒ hěn hǎo. 我很好。
4. Yǐngguó rén. 英国人
5. Méiguó rén. 美国人

Dialogue:

1. How are you?
2. I am fine.
3. And you?
4. Are you British?
5. What’s your nationality?
Martin: How are you?
Zhang Hua: I'm fine. And you?
Martin: I'm fine, too.
Zhang Hua: Are you British?
Martin: No, I'm not.
Zhang Hua: What's your nationality?
Martin: I am American.
Unit 1: Others

Others:
Chinese names often have two or three characters. Usually the first character is the surname, followed by the given name. When people address each other, they may use the surname plus a certain title, like “Lǐ xiǎojì”、“Wáng xìnsìng” etc. According to the latest survey, the ten most common surnames in China are: Li, Wang, Zhang, Liu, Chen, Yang, Zhao, Huang, Zhou and Wu.
Unit 2 : Part 1

Words and Phrases:

- 十一 (shí yī) - eleven
- 十二 (shí èr) - twelve
- 十三 (shí sān) - thirteen
- 十四 (shí sì) - fourteen
- 十五 (shí wǔ) - fifteen
- 十六 (shí liù) - sixteen
- 十七 (shí qī) - seventeen
- 十八 (shí bā) - eighteen
- 十九 (shí jiǔ) - nineteen
- 二十 (èr shí) - twenty
- 二十一 (èr shí yī) - twenty-one
- 二十二 (èr shí èr) - twenty-two
- 二十三 (èr shí sān) - twenty-three
- 二十四 (èr shí sì) - twenty-four
- 二十五 (èr shí wǔ) - twenty-five
- 二十六 (èr shí liù) - twenty-six
- 二十七 (èr shí qī) - twenty-seven
- 二十八 (èr shí bā) - twenty-eight
- 二十九 (èr shí jiǔ) - twenty-nine
- 三十 (sān shí) - thirty
- 三十一 (sān shí yī) - thirty-one
- 三十二 (sān shí èr) - thirty-two
- 三十三 (sān shí sān) - thirty-three
- 三十四 (sān shí sì) - thirty-four
- 三十五 (sān shí wǔ) - thirty-five
- 三十六 (sān shí liù) - thirty-six
- 三十七 (sān shí qī) - thirty-seven
- 三十八 (sān shí bā) - thirty-eight
- 三十九 (sān shí jiǔ) - thirty-nine
- 四十 (sì shí) - forty
- 四十 (sì shí) - forty
- 四十一 (sì shí yī) - forty-one
- 四十二 (sì shí èr) - forty-two
- 四十三 (sì shí sān) - forty-three
- 四十四 (sì shí sì) - forty-four
- 四十五 (sì shí wǔ) - forty-five
- 四十六 (sì shí liù) - forty-six
- 四十七 (sì shí qī) - forty-seven
- 四十八 (sì shí bā) - forty-eight
- 四十九 (sì shí jiǔ) - forty-nine
- 五十 (wǔ shí) - fifty
- 五十一 (wǔ shí yī) - fifty-one
- 五十二 (wǔ shí èr) - fifty-two
- 五十三 (wǔ shí sān) - fifty-three
- 五十四 (wǔ shí sì) - fifty-four
- 五十五 (wǔ shí wǔ) - fifty-five
- 五十六 (wǔ shí liù) - fifty-six
- 五十七 (wǔ shí qī) - fifty-seven
- 五十八 (wǔ shí bā) - fifty-eight
- 五十九 (wǔ shí jiǔ) - fifty-nine
- 六十 (liù shí) - sixty
- 六十 (liù shí) - sixty
- 六十一 (liù shí yī) - sixty-one
- 六十二 (liù shí èr) - sixty-two
- 六十三 (liù shí sān) - sixty-three
- 六十四 (liù shí sì) - sixty-four
- 六十五 (liù shí wǔ) - sixty-five
- 六十六 (liù shí liù) - sixty-six
- 六十七 (liù shí qī) - sixty-seven
- 六十八 (liù shí bā) - sixty-eight
- 六十九 (liù shí jiǔ) - sixty-nine
- 七十 (qī shí) - seventy
- 七十一 (qī shí yī) - seventy-one
- 七十二 (qī shí èr) - seventy-two
- 七十三 (qī shí sān) - seventy-three
- 七十四 (qī shí sì) - seventy-four
- 七十五 (qī shí wǔ) - seventy-five
- 七十六 (qī shí liù) - seventy-six
- 七十七 (qī shí qī) - seventy-seven
- 七十八 (qī shí bā) - seventy-eight
- 七十九 (qī shí jiǔ) - seventy-nine
- 八十 (bā shí) - eighty
- 八十一 (bā shí yī) - eighty-one
- 八十二 (bā shí èr) - eighty-two
- 八十三 (bā shí sān) - eighty-three
- 八十四 (bā shí sì) - eighty-four
- 八十五 (bā shí wǔ) - eighty-five
- 八十六 (bā shí liù) - eighty-six
- 八十七 (bā shí qī) - eighty-seven
- 八十八 (bā shí bā) - eighty-eight
- 八十九 (bā shí jiǔ) - eighty-nine
- 九十 (jiǔ shí) - ninety
- 九十 (jiǔ shí) - ninety
- 九十一 (jiǔ shí yī) - ninety-one
- 九十二 (jiǔ shí èr) - ninety-two
- 九十三 (jiǔ shí sān) - ninety-three
- 九十四 (jiǔ shí sì) - ninety-four
- 九十五 (jiǔ shí wǔ) - ninety-five
- 九十六 (jiǔ shí liù) - ninety-six
- 九十七 (jiǔ shí qī) - ninety-seven
- 九十八 (jiǔ shí bā) - ninety-eight
- 九十九 (jiǔ shí jiǔ) - ninety-nine
- 一百 (yī bǎi) - one hundred

- 法国 (Fǎguó) - France
- 法国人 (Fǎguó rén) - French
- 德国 (Déguó) - Germany
- 德国人 (Déguó rén) - German
- 中国 (Zhōngguó) - China
- 中国人 (Zhōngguó rén) - Chinese
- 日本 (Rìběn) - Japan
- 日本人 (Rìběn rén) - Japanese
- 西班牙 (Xībānyá) - Spain
- 西班牙人 (Xībānyá rén) - Spaniard

Words:

- 他 (tā) - he, him
- 小姐 (xiǎojiě) - Miss
- 先生 (xiānsheng) - Mr., sir
- 谢谢 (xièxiè) - Thanks.
- 不客气 (bù kēqì) - You are welcome.
- 对不起 (duìbùqǐ) - I'm sorry.
- 没关系 (méi guānxì) - That's all right.
- 再见 (zàijiàn) - Good-bye.
**Sentences:**

1. What time is it now?
2. I am going home at 7 o’clock.

**Dialogue:**

1. **What time is it now?**
2. **I am going home at 7 o’clock.**
宋丽丽： 现在几点？
张华： 现在六点半。
宋丽丽： 你几点回家？
张华： 我七点回家。你呢？
宋丽丽： 我七点半回家。

**Translation:**

Song Lili: What time is it now?
Zhang Hua: It's half past six.
Song Lili: When are you going home?
Zhang Hua: 7 o'clock. And you?
Song Lili: I am going home at 7:30.
Unit 2 : Part 2

Words and Phrases:

Sentences:
Dialogue:

1. What day is today?
2. Today is the 8th of August.
3. What day is the 13th?
Translation:

Mā丁: 今天几号？

宋丽丽: 今天八月八号。

Mā丁: 你几号去上海？

宋丽丽: 我十号去上海，十三号回北京。

Mā丁: 十三号是星期几？

宋丽丽: 十三号是星期五。

---

Martin: What day is today?

Song Lili: Today is the 8th of August.

Martin: Which day are you going to Shanghai?

Song Lili: I am going to Shanghai on the 10th, and coming back to Beijing on the 13th.

Martin: What is the 13th?

Song Lili: It’s Friday.
Unit 2 : Others

Others:
Unit 3: Part 1

Words and Phrases:

你知道吗?

Do You Know?

In Chinese, the order when telling the time is from big to small, i.e., year, month, day, week, in the morning, o’clock, minute. For example, 2004年11月18日10点05分.

Supplementary Words & Phrases

上午 zǎoshàng early morning
中午 zhōngwǔ noon
下午 xiàwǔ afternoon
晚上 wǎnshàng evening

前天 qiánhòu the day before yesterday
昨天 zuòtiān yesterday
明天 míngtiān tomorrow
后天 hòutì the day after tomorrow
朋友 péngyou friend

上班 shàngbān to go to work
下班 xiàbān to come off work
吃饭 chī to eat
evening wǎnjīng dinner
to go to bed
Sentences:
Dialogue:

1. How much is it for one jin of apple?
2. Can you make it cheaper?
Dialogue

(珍妮在自由市场买水果。)
(Jenny is buying some fruits in a free market.)

卖水果的人：你好! 你买什么?

珍妮：我买苹果。

卖水果的人：你好啊! 你买什么?

珍妮：我买苹果。

卖水果的人：你买什么?

珍妮：每斤五元。

卖水果的人：每斤五元。

珍妮：怎么样? 多少，比较便宜?

卖水果的人：三十元。

珍妮：三十元。

卖水果的人：三十元。

珍妮：一共多少元?

卖水果的人：十五元。

Translation:

-Jenny is buying some fruits in a free market.

Seller: Hello! What are you buying?

Jenny: I'm buying apples.

Seller: Hello! What are you buying?

Jenny: I'm buying apples.

Seller: How much is it per斤?

Jenny: It's 5 yuan per斤.

Seller: It's 5 yuan per斤.

Jenny: How about this? How much is it cheaper?

Seller: 30 yuan.

Jenny: 30 yuan.

Seller: 30 yuan.

Jenny: How much is it?

Seller: 15 yuan.

Jenny: 15 yuan.
Unit 3 : Part 2

Words and Phrases:

Fruit Seller: Hello! What do you want to buy?
Jenny: Apples. How much is it for one jin?
Fruit Seller: 2.50 kuai for one jin.
Jenny: How about strawberries?
Fruit Seller: Ten kuai for one jin.
Jenny: That’s too expensive. Can you make it cheaper?
Fruit Seller: Eight kuai. How much do you want?
Jenny: Three jin of apple and one jin of strawberries. How much altogether?
Fruit Seller: 15.5 kuai
Words and Phrases

1. nà 那 that
2. jiàn 件 a measure word for clothes
3. māoyī 毛衣 sweater
4. zěnme 怎么 how
5. mài 卖 to sell
6. niú 有 to have
7. hóng 红 red
8. de 的 a structural particle
9. zhè 这 this
10. xiǎo 小 small
11. zhě 那 that
12. dà 大 big

Sentences:

1. 有红的吗? (yǒu hóng de ma?)
2. 这件毛衣太小了, 有大的吗? (zhè jiān māoyī tài xiǎo le, yǒu dà de ma?)

Dialogue:

1. Is there a red one?
2. This sweater is too small. Is there a bigger one?
Translation:

会话 Dialogue

珍妮在一个市场里买衣服。

珍妮：嗨，这件毛衣怎么样卖？

卖衣服的人：两百块。

珍妮：有红色的吗？

卖衣服的人：没有。

珍妮：我试试，行吗？

卖衣服的人：行。

珍妮：这件毛衣太小了，有大的吗？

卖衣服的人：你试试这件。

珍妮：这件很好。

Notes

The "jì" here is used as the measure word (liàng) for clothes. In modern Chinese, a number can't be used alone before a noun. It usually combines with a measure word inserted between the number and the noun. Each noun has its own specific measure word and can't combine freely with others. "Gō" is the most commonly used one.

In Chinese, a noun, a verb, an adjective or a pronoun plus the structural particle "de" can form a "de" structure. A "de" structure functions grammatically as a noun and should be used when the context is clear. "Hóng de" here means "hong de mao yi".

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Jenny: How much does the sweater cost?
Clothes Seller: Two hundred and eighty.
Jenny: Is there a red one?
Clothes Seller: Yes, there is.
Jenny: Can I try it on?
Clothes Seller: Yes.
Jenny: This sweater is too small. Is there a bigger one?
Clothes Seller: Please try this one.
Jenny: This one is pretty good.

Unit 3 : Others
Do You Know!

Many Chinese people do not like the number "4", as the pronunciation of "4" in Chinese is similar to the pronunciation of the character which means "dead". They much prefer the number "8", as the pronunciation of "8" in Chinese is similar to the pronunciation of "fa" (getting rich). However, many others do not care.

Supplementary Words & Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>面包</td>
<td>mìnbāo</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可口可乐</td>
<td>kěkǒukuòlè</td>
<td>coca cola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>啤酒</td>
<td>píjiǔ</td>
<td>beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛奶</td>
<td>niúnǎi</td>
<td>milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>橙子</td>
<td>chéngzi</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>葡萄</td>
<td>pútāo</td>
<td>grape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>荔枝</td>
<td>lízhī</td>
<td>lichi, lychee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄瓜</td>
<td>huángguā</td>
<td>cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西红柿</td>
<td>xīhóngshì</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡萝卜</td>
<td>húluóbó</td>
<td>carrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蘑菇</td>
<td>mógu</td>
<td>mushroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西兰花</td>
<td>xīlánhuā</td>
<td>broccoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>洋葱</td>
<td>yángcōng</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛</td>
<td>máo</td>
<td>mao, jiao (the fractional monetary unit of China, = 1/10 of a yuan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>分</td>
<td>fēn</td>
<td>fen (the fractional monetary unit of China, = 1/10 of a mao or jiao)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>颜色</td>
<td>yánse</td>
<td>colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>绿</td>
<td>lǜ</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蓝</td>
<td>lián</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄</td>
<td>huáng</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黑</td>
<td>hēi</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白</td>
<td>bái</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>友</td>
<td>hùi</td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>穿</td>
<td>chuān</td>
<td>to wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裤子</td>
<td>kùzi</td>
<td>pants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西装</td>
<td>xīzāng</td>
<td>suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夹克</td>
<td>jiākè</td>
<td>jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牛仔裤</td>
<td>niúzǎi kù</td>
<td>jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T恤</td>
<td>Tǒxi ěr</td>
<td>T-shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>衬衫</td>
<td>chènshān</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>套裙</td>
<td>tàoqún</td>
<td>dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>皮鞋</td>
<td>píxiē</td>
<td>leather shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旅游鞋</td>
<td>lǚyóuxiē</td>
<td>sneaker; walking shoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

条 tāo  a measure word
短 duǎn  short
长 cháng  long
套 tào  a measure word
瘦 shòu  thin
肥 féi  loose
薄 báo  thin
厚 hòu  thick
**Words and Phrases**

1. qǐng — please
2. diǎn — to order
3. cài — dish
4. gè — a measure word that is the most extensively used
5. gōngbāo jiǔjīng — fried diced chicken with peanuts
6. suānlātāng — sour and spicy soup
7. hǎi — still, also
8. hē — to drink
9. mǐfàn — cooked rice
10. wān — bowl
11. zǎi — more; again
12. bié de — others
13. pò — pot
14. huāchá — flower tea

**Sentences**

1. Yào yī gè gōngbāo jiǔjīng.
2. Hái yào bié de ma?
3. Zài yào yī wān mǐfàn.

1. I'd like a fried diced chicken with peanuts.
2. Anything else?
3. And add a bowl of rice.
服务员：这是菜单，请点菜。

马丁：要一个宫保鸡丁，一个酸辣汤。

服务员：还要别的吗？

马丁：再要一碗米饭。

服务员：您喝什么？

马丁：要一壶花茶。
Waitress: This is the menu. Please order.
    Martin: I'd like a fried diced chicken with peanuts, and sour and spicy soup.
Waitress: Anything else?
    Martin: Add a bowl of rice.
Waitress: What would you like to drink?
    Martin: A pot of flower tea.

Speak according to the picture

Unit 4 : Part 2

Words and Phrases:
Dialogue:

1. Please give me a napkin.
2. Don't add MSG.
3. I'd like to take this dish home.
珍妮：小姨，我点了外卖。
小姨：好的，等会儿。
珍妮：小姐，别放味精。
小姐：好。
珍妮：请给我一张餐巾纸。
小姨：好的。
小姐：好。给您。

（半个小时后）
（Half an hour later）
珍妮：小姨，我点的菜还没上，能快点儿吗？
小姨：我去看看。
小姨：一共56块。
珍妮：这个菜打包。
小姐：好。

Notes:
- “Nēng......ma?” is used to indicate a request.
- “jiézhàng” One can also use “mǎidān” to express the same meaning.
Jenny: Miss, don't add MSG.
Waitress: OK.
Jenny: Please give me a napkin.
Waitress: OK, here you are.

... 
Jenny: Miss, my dishes haven't been served yet. Can you make it faster?
Waitress: I'll go to have a look.

... 
Jenny: Miss, the bill, please.
Waitress: Altogether it's 56 yuan.
Jenny: I'd like to take this dish home.
Waitress: OK.
Unit 5: Part 1

Words and Phrases:

- 鱼 (yú) - fish
- 面条 (miàn tiáo) - noodle
- 鸡 (jī) - chicken
- 烤鸭 (kǎoyā) - roast duck
- 汤 (tāng) - soup
- 茶 (chá) - tea
- 饺子 (jiǎo zǐ) - dumpling

- 把 (bǎ) - a measure word
- 叉子 (chā zǐ) - fork
- 勺子 (sháo zǐ) - spoon
- 刀子 (dāo zǐ) - knife

- 脱骨鱼 (tuō gǔ yú) - sweet and sour fish
- 麻婆豆腐 (má pó dòu fu) - fried bean curd with chili sauce
- 炒面 (chǎo miàn) - fried noodle
- 红烧里脊 (hóng shāo lǐ jí) - quick fried tenderloin
- 松鼠鳜鱼 (sōng shǔ guì yú) - squirrel sample fish
- 鸡蛋汤 (jī dàn tāng) - egg soup
- 三鲜汤 (sān xiān tāng) - three delicious soup
- 橙汁 (chéng zhī) - orange juice
- 两 (liǎng) - a measure word, 50 grams
- 盘 (pán) - a measure word, a plate of
Words and Phrases:

1. 他 (tā) - he
2. 哥哥 (gēge) - elder brother
3. 妈妈 (māmā) - mother
4. 爸爸 (bába) - father
5. 在 (zài) - to exist; to be at, in or on a place
6. 哪儿 (nǎr) - where
7. 工作 (gōngzuō) - to work; work: job
8. 他 (tā)
9. 学校 (xuéxiào) - school
10. 老师 (lǎoshi) - teacher
11. 做 (zuò) - to do

Sentences:

1. 你家有几口人? (Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?) - How many people are there in your family?
2. 你家有什么人? (Nǐ jiā yǒu shénme rén?) - Who are your family members?
3. 你在家工作吗? (Nǐ zài jiā gōngzuō ma?) - Where do you work?
4. 你做什么工作? (Nǐ zuò shénme gōngzuō?) - What do you do?
5. 他在学校工作。他是老师。 (Tā zài xuéxiào gōngzuō. Tā shì lǎoshi.) - He works at school. He is a teacher.
zhāng Huá: Mǎdīng, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
张华：马丁，你家有几口人？
Mǎdīng: Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén.
马丁：我家有四口人。
zhāng Huá: Nǐ jiǎ yǒu shénme rén?
张华：你家有什么人？
Mǎdīng: Bāba, māma, gēge hé wǒ.
马丁：爸爸、妈妈、哥哥和我。
zhāng Huá: Nǐ gēge zài nǎr gōngzuò?
张华：你哥哥在哪工作？
Mǎdīng: Tā zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Tā shì lǎoshi.
马丁：他在学校工作。他是老师。

**Notes**

The negative form of "yǒu" is "méiyǒu".
Unit 5 : Part 2

Words and Phrases:

Zhang Hua:  Martin, how many people do you have in your family?
Martin:  There are four people in my family.
Zhang Hua:  Who are your family members?
Martin:  My father, mother, elder brother and me.
Zhang Hua:  What does your elder brother do?
Martin:  He works at a school. He is a teacher.
1. tōmen 他们 they, them
2. shuǐ 谁 who, whom
3. jíējiē 姐姐 elder sister
4. jīn nián 今年 this year
5. duō dà 多大 how old
6. sui 岁 years of age
7. piăoliăng 漂亮 beautiful
8. shuāi 帅 handsome
Dialogue:

1. How old are you this year?
2. I'm 30 this year.
3. Your elder sister is beautiful.
Song Lili: Tāmen shì shuí?
宋丽丽：他们 是 谁?

珍妮：这是 我 姐姐。那 是 我 哥哥。

Song Lili: Nǐ gēge jǐnián duō dà?
宋丽丽：你 哥哥 今年 多 大？

Zhēnnī: Wǒ gēge sānshí suì, wǒ jiējie jǐnián sānshíwǔ suì.
珍妮：我 哥哥 三十 岁，我 姐姐 今年 二十五 岁。

Song Lili: Nǐ jiējie hěn piàoliang. Nǐ gēge yě hěn shuài.
宋丽丽：你 姐姐 很 漂亮，你 哥哥 也 很 帅。

Translation:

This is the way we ask the age of an adult. “Nǐ jǐnián duō dà nǐnjī?” is used to ask older people; “Nǐ jǐnián jǐ suì?” is used to ask a child.

An adjective can be used as a predicate without the verb “shì”.
Unit 5 : Others

Others:

Speak according to the picture

Song Lili: Who are they?
Jenny: This is my elder sister, and that is my elder brother.
Song Lili: How old are they?
Jenny: My elder sister is 35, and my elder brother is 30.
Song Lili: Your sister is very beautiful, and your brother is very handsome.
Unit 6: Part 1

Words and Phrases:

- 医生 (yīshēng) - doctor
- 护士 (hùshì) - nurse
- 会计 (kuìjì) - accountant
- 职员 (zhíyuán) - staff member
- 司机 (sījī) - driver
- 秘书 (mìshū) - secretary
- 厨师 (chúshī) - cook; chef
- 保安 (bǎo'ān) - security guard
- 可爱 (kě'ài) - cute; lovely
- 聪明 (cōngmíng) - clever
- 高 (gāo) - tall; high
- 矮 (ǎi) - short
- 胖 (pàng) - fat
- 父亲 (fùqīn) - father
- 母亲 (mǔqīn) - mother
- 丈夫 (zhàngfū) - husband
- 妻子 (qīzǐ) - wife
- 爷爷 (yéyé) - grandpa
- 奶奶 (nǎinǎi) - grandma
- 弟弟 (dìdì) - younger brother
- 妹妹 (mèimèi) - younger sister
- 儿子 (érzi) - son
- 女儿 (nǚ'ěr) - daughter
- 年纪 (niánjī) - age
- 饭店 (fàndiàn) - hotel
- 大使馆 (dàoshīguǎn) - embassy
- 医院 (yīyuàn) - hospital
- 公司 (gōngsī) - company
Sentences:
1. Whom do you want to speak to?
2. Is Mr. Martin in?
3. Wait a moment, please.
4. (Martin) speaking.
5. You have the wrong number.

Dialogue:
A: 喂？你好！
B: 喂！您找谁？
A: 我找马丁。他在吗？
B: 在，请稍等。
A: 马丁在不在？
B: 就是。

\textbf{注释}

\textbf{Notes}

\textbf{是不在} The affirmative and negative form of a verb or an adjective in Chinese can make an affirmative-negative question which grammatically functions as a general question, but without “吗” at the end of the sentence.

\textbf{jiù} here stresses the person who is answering the phone is exactly the person whom the speaker wants to speak to.
A: Hello?
B: Hello! Whom do you want to speak to?
A: Martin, please. Is he in?
B: Yes, wait a moment please.
A: Is Martin in?
B: Speaking.
A: Is that Mr. Wang?
B: You have the wrong number.

Ni shi Jack ma?
Shì, wǒ shì Jack.
Unit 6: Part 2

Words and Phrases:

1. qǐng wèn 请问 Excuse me, May I ask...?
2. tā 她 she, her
3. shāngdiàn 商店 shop, store
4. wèi 位 a measure word for person
5. péngyou 朋友 friend
6. diànhuà 电话 telephone, call
7. gěi 给 to, for

Sentences:

Wǒ shì tā de péngyou Zhāng Huí. 我是她的朋友张华。
qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí diànhuà. 请她给我回电话。

1. She's gone shopping.
2. This is her friend Zhanghua. Please ask her to call me back.
Dialogue:

(珍妮不在家。她的朋友给她打电话，接电话的是阿姨。)
(A friend of Jenny’s is calling her, but she is not at home. Her Ayi answers the phone.)

péngyou: Wǒ hǎo! Qǐng wèn, Zhēn ní zài ma?

朋友: 喂，你好！请问，珍妮在吗?

āyí: Tā qù shāngdiàn le.

阿姨: 她去商店了。

Nǐn nǎ wèi?

您哪位?

Translation:

(Le” in this sentence indicates that the event referred to has already taken place. The negative form of sentences of this type adds “méi” or “méiyǒu” before the verb and omits “le”.

péngyou: Wǒ shì tā de péngyou Zhāng Huá. Qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí diànhuà.

朋友: 我是她的朋友张华。请她给我回电话。

āyí: Nǐn de diànhuà shì duōshào?

阿姨: 您的电话是多少?

péngyou: Yǎosāmǐliùyīngyāo’ěrsānqīsisìwǔ

朋友: 1360123744517。
Speak according to the picture

Unit 6 : Others

Others:
Unit 7 : Part 1

Words and Phrases:

銀行
yi3hong1
bank

飛機場
fei2ji1chang2
airport

辦公室
ban3gong1shì1
office

發
fā
send

傳真
chuánzhen1
fax

短信
duānxìn
(sms) text message

電子郵件
diānzǐ yóujì3
E-mail

長城
Chāngchéng
the Great Wall
Dialogue:

How can I get to the Dazhong Company?
Go straight ahead.
Turn right at the traffic light.
司机：您去哪儿？
珍妮：我去大众公司。
司机：你知道去哪儿怎么走吗？
珍妮：我知道。一直走，到红绿灯往右拐。

Translation:
Driver: Where are you going?
Jenny: I'm going to the Dazhong Company.
Driver: Do you know how we can get there?
Jenny: Yes, I do. Go straight ahead, then turn to the right at the traffic light.
...
Jenny: Here we are. Stop here please. Please give me an invoice.

Speak according to the picture
Unit 7: Part 2

Words and Phrases:

Sentences:
Dialogue:

珍妮：你每天都怎么去上班？

宋丽丽：走着去。

珍妮：你家离公司很近吗？

宋丽丽：不近。走着去要四十分钟。

珍妮：为什么不开车？

宋丽丽：我怕堵车。

Translation:

Dialogue:

Zhenni: Ni mei tian zene me qu shangban?

Song Li: Zou zhe qu.

Zhenni: Ni jia li gongsi hen jin ma?

Song Li: Bu jin. Zou zhe qu yao sishi fenzhong.

Zhenni: Wei shenme bu kaiche?

Song Li: Wo pa duche.
Jenny: How do you go to work everyday?
Song Lili: On foot.
Jenny: Is your home close to your office?
Song Lili: Not close. It takes 40 minutes to get there.
Jenny: Why don’t you drive your car?
Song Lili: I’m afraid of traffic jam.
Unit 7 : Others
Unit 8 : Part 1

Words and Phrases:
1. 书 (shū) 书本 (shū běn) a measure word
2. 书柜 (shūguì) bookcase
3. 桌子 (zhuōzi) table, desk
4. 中文 (zhōngwén) Chinese
5. 本 (běn) magazine
6. 上 (shàng) on, above
7. 下 (xià) under
8. 里 (lǐ) inside
9. 凳 (dèng) stool
10. 面 (miàn) face

Sentences:
1. 我的书呢? (wǒ de shū ne?) Where is my book?
2. 在桌子下面。 (zài zhuōzi xià miàn.) It is under the desk.
3. 在杂志上面吗? (zài zázhì xià miàn ma?) Is it on the magazine?
Mādīng: Wǒ de shū ne?
    马丁：我的书呢？

fùrén: Shénme shū?
    夫人： 什么 书？

Mādīng: Yī běn lǜsè de Zhōngwén shū.
    马丁：一本绿色的 中文 书。

fùrén: Zài zhuōzi shàng ma?
    夫人：在桌子 上 吗？

Mādīng: Bù zài.
    马丁：不在。

fùrén: Zài shūguì lǐ ma?
    夫人：在 书柜 里 吗？

Mādīng: Wǒ zhǎo le, yě méiyǒu.
    马丁：我找了，也没有。

fùrén:  ...  
    夫人：......

Mādīng: Zài zhèr, zài zázhì xiàbian.
    马丁：在这儿,在杂志下边。
Martin: Where is my book?
His wife: Which book?
His wife: Is it on the table?
Martin: No, it's not there.
His wife: Is it in the bookcase?
Martin: I've looked, and it's not there either.
His wife: ...
Martin: Here it is, under the magazine.

Speak according to the picture

Look and Say

Unit 8: Part 2

Words and Phrases:
句子 Sentences:

1. 你的新家在哪儿？
2. 马路对面有一个公园。
3. 在朝阳公园旁边。

对话 Dialogue:

1. Where is your new home?
2. It is beside Chaoyang Park.
3. There is a park on the opposite side of the road.
Zhāng Huá: Tīngshuō nǐ bānjīa le.
张华：听说你搬家了。

Sōng Lǐlǐ: Duì, yuánlái de fángzi tài xiǎo le.
宋丽丽：对，原来的房子太小了。

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ de xīn jiā zài nǎr?
张华：你的新家在哪儿？

Sōng Lǐlǐ: Zài Cháoyáng Gōngyuán pāngbiān.
宋丽丽：在朝阳公园旁边。

Zhāng Huá: Nǎr zěnmeyàng?
张华：那儿怎么样？

Sōng Lǐlǐ: Hěn piăoliang. Mǎlù duìmiàn yǒu yī gè gōngyuán.
宋丽丽：很漂亮。马路对面有一个公园，

fùjìn hǎi yǒu yī gè dà chāoshì.
附近还有一个大超市。

Translation:

张华：我听说你搬家了。

宋丽丽：对，原来的房子太小了。

张华：你的新家在哪儿？

宋丽丽：在朝阳公园旁边。

张华：那儿怎么样？

宋丽丽：很漂亮。马路对面有一个公园，

附近还有一个大超市。

会话 Dialogue

Zhanghua: I've heard that you have moved.
Song Lili: Yes, my old apartment was too small.
Zhanghua: Where is your new home?
Song Lili: It is beside Chaoyang Park.
Zhanghua: How is it there?
Song Lili: Very pretty. There is a park on the opposite side of the road and there is a big supermarket nearby too.

Speak according to the picture
Unit 8 : Others

Others:
Unit 9 : Part 1

Words and Phrases:

电视 diànshì  TV
钥匙 yàoshi  key
椅子 yǐzi  chair
冰箱 bīngxiāng  refrigerator

外(边) wài(biān)  outside
前(边) qián(biān)  in front of
后(边) hòu(biān)  behind
中间 zhōngjiān  in the middle of, between

衣柜 yīguì  wardrobe
车站 chēzhàn  bus stop
公寓 gōngyù  apartment
饭馆 fànguǎn  restaurant
新词 Words and Phrases

1. 头痛
2. 病人
3. 怎么了
4. 咳嗽
5. 有一点儿
6. 痛
7. 头疼
8. 发烧
9. 感冒
10. 药
11. 喜欢

句子：

什么是病人？
Dialogue:

1. What's the matter?
2. I have a headache.
3. You've got a cold.
Translation:

医生: 你 怎么 了?
病人: 我 咳嗽, 有一点儿 头疼。

医生: 发烧 吗?
病人: 不 发烧。

医生: 你 感冒 了。吃 一点儿 药 吧。

病人: 我 不 喜欢 吃 药。

Notes

有一点儿 “有一点儿” is often used before a verb or an adjective to express that the degree is low.
Doctor: What's the matter?
Patient: I cough, and have a little headache.
Doctor: Have you got a fever?
Patient: No.
Doctor: You've got a cold. Why don't you take some medicine.
Patient: I don't like taking medicine.
Words and Phrases:

1. děi 得
   - must, have to
2. yīyuàn 医院
   - hospital
3. shuō 说
   - to speak, say, talk
4. duō 多
   - more, many
5. shuǐ 水
   - water
6. xiūxi 休息
   - to rest
7. gāosu 告诉
   - to tell
8. lǎobān 老板
   - boss
9. bìng 病
   - ill, sick, illness

Sentences:

- Wǒ jintiān bù néng shàngbān le.
  - I can't go to work today.
- Ni děi duō xiūxi.
  - You should have more rest.

Dialogue:

- Wǒ jintiān bù néng shàngbān le.
  - I can't go to work today.
- Ni děi duō xiūxi.
  - You should have more rest.
Translation:

Martin: I can't go to work today.
Zhang Hua: What's the matter?
Martin: I've got a fever.
Zhang Hua: You'd better go see a doctor.
Martin: I did. The doctor said I should drink more water, and have a rest.
Zhang Hua: OK. Have a good rest. I'll tell our boss that you are ill.
Unit 9 : Others

Others:
Unit 10: Part 1

Words and Phrases:

Do You Know?

Chinese herbal medicine is widely used in traditional Chinese medical practice. Traditional Chinese remedies mainly come from plants, e.g. roots, leaves and fruits, etc.
**Dialogue:**

1. Can you repair a computer?
2. He does a good job on it.
3. I know a little.
Zhēnzhī: Ní huì xiū diàn nǎo ma?
宋丽丽: Wǒ bù huì, Zhāng Huá huì. Tā xiū de hěn hǎo.
Zhēnzhī: Zhōng Huá, tīngshuō nǐ huì xiū diàn nǎo.
Zhāng Huá: Wǒ huì yīdiǎnr.
Zhēnzhī: Wǒ de diàn nǎo huái le, bù néng shāng wǎng le.
Zhēnzhī: Diàn nǎo yě bìng le?

Notes

“Huì” expresses the grasp of a skill through learning, while it also expresses possibility in Lesson 11.

Here is the degree complement. Structural particle “de” occurs between a verb and a complement which illustrates the degree of the action. The question form is “verb+de+adj+ma?” or “verb+de+zěnme yáng?”

Translation:
Jenny: Do you know how to repair a computer?
Song Lili: No, I don't, but Zhang Hua knows how. He does a good job on it.

Jenny: Zhang Hua, it's said that you know how to repair computers.
Zhang Hua: I know how to a little.
Jenny: My computer is broken, I can't get online anymore.
Zhang Hua: Maybe it has a virus.
Jenny: Is my computer sick?
Sentences:
Dialogue:

马丁：下班以后你常常做什么？
张华：去健身房。你呢？
马丁：我有时候打网球。
张华：一个星期几次？
马丁：两次。
张华：这周末你有空吗？我们一起去打网球吧。
马丁：太好了。

Translation:

What do you often do after work?
Sometimes I go to the gym. How about you?
I sometimes play tennis.
How many times a week?
Two times.
This weekend do you have free time? Let’s go play tennis together.
Great.
Martin: What do you often do after work?  
Zhang Hua: I go to the gymnasium. How about you?  
Martin: Sometimes I play tennis.  
Zhang Hua: How many times a week?  
Martin: Twice a week.  
Zhang Hua: Do you have time this weekend? Let's play tennis together.  
Martin: Great.
Unit 11: Part 1

Words and Phrases:
1. 上个星期
   shàng gè xīngqī
   last week

2. 旅行
   lǚxíng
   to travel

3. 冰灯
   bīngdēng
   ice lantern

4. 好看
   hǎokàn
   nice

5. 极了
   jí le
   extremely

6. 可是
   kěshì
   but

7. 天气
   tiānqì
   weather

8. 冷
   lěng
cold

9. 气温
   qìwēn
   temperature

10. 度
    dù
    degree

11. 零下
    língxià
    below zero

12. 比
    bǐ
    than
Dialogue:

1. The ice lanterns are extremely beautiful, but it is too cold there.
2. What is the temperature there?
3. It is minus 22 degrees.
4. It is much colder than Beijing.
会话 Dialogue

马丁：听说上个星期你去了

旅行了。

张华：对，我去哈尔滨看了

冰灯了。

马丁：冰灯好看吗？

张华：漂亮极了，可是那儿的天气太冷了。

马丁：那儿的气温是多少度？

张华：零下二十二度。

马丁：比北京冷多了。

Translation:

Translation:
Zhang Hua: I heard that you went traveling last week.
Martin: Yes, I went to Ha'erbin to see the icelanters.
Zhang Hua: Are they nice?
Martin: Yes, they are extremely beautiful, but it is too cold there.
Zhang Hua: What is the temperature there?
Martin: It is minus 22 degrees.
Zhang Hua: It is much colder than Beijing.
Words and Phrases:
1. 会 (huì) likely to, sure to
2. 天气预报 (tiānqì yùbào) weather forecast
3. 下雨 (xià yǔ) to rain
4. 雨 (yǔ) rain
5. 带 (dài) to bring, take
6. 伞 (yǔsǎn) umbrella
7. 把 (bǎ) a measure word

Sentences:
1. 今天会下雨吗？ (Jīntiān huì xià yǔ ma?) 今天会下雨吗？
2. 天气预报说今天有大雨。 (Tiānqì yùbào shuō jīntiān yǒu dà yǔ.) 天气预报说今天有大雨。
3. 我没带雨伞。 (Wǒ méi dài yǔsǎn.) 我没带雨伞。
4. Will it rain today?
5. The weather forecast says it will rain today.
6. I haven't brought my umbrella.

Dialogue:
Martin: Will it rain today?
Song Lili: The weather forecast says it will rain today.
Martin: Really? I haven’t brought my umbrella.
Song Lili: I have two, I can give you one.
Martin: That’s great.
Unit 11: Others

Others:
Do You Know?

In ancient time, people used animals to record the years. They used twelve animals altogether, so every twelve years completes a cycle. These twelve animals are: rat, cow, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, lock, dog and pig.

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Supplementary Words & Phrases

- 下雪 xià xuě to snow
- 有雾 yǒu wù foggy
- 刮风 guā fēng windy
- 春天 chūn tiān spring
- 夏天 xià tiān summer
- 秋天 qiū tiān autumn
- 冬天 dōng tiān winter
- 晴 qíng sunny
- 阴 yīn overcast
- 多云 duō yún cloudy

暖和 nuǎnhuo warm
干燥 gān zào dry
热 rè hot
潮湿 chāo shī humid
忙 máng busy
高兴 gāoxìng happy
飞机 fēijī plane
汽车 qì chē car
Sentences:
Dialogue:

阿姨，请把桌子擦一下儿。

Ayí, qǐng bǎ zhuōzi cā yíxiār.

Ayí, please clean the table.
珍妮：阿姨，请 把 桌子 擦 一下。

阿姨：好。

珍妮：把这些衣服洗一下。

阿姨：深颜色的和浅颜色的要分开洗。

珍妮：行。那些衣服要熨吗?

阿姨：要。另外，请你把卫生间也打扫一下。

珍妮：没问题。
Speak according to the picture

Unit 12: Part 2

Words and Phrases:
Sentences:

Please put these chopsticks, spoons, and bowls on the table.

Dialogue:

Bā zhěxiē kuāizi, shāozī, wǎn tāng dào zhuōzi shàng.

放到桌子上。
珍妮：今天晚上我的朋友来家里吃饭，

你晚点儿走，行吗？

阿姨：行。

阿姨：我去商店买了一些水果、蔬菜、肉，还有花。

你把蔬菜和水果洗一下。

阿姨：好。把花插到花瓶里吗？

阿姨：对。另外，把这些筷子、勺子、碗放到桌子上。

Translation:

Jenny: A friend of mine will come to have dinner here this evening. Could you please leave a bit later?

Ayi: OK.

Jenny: I went to the shop and bought some fruits, vegetables, meat, and also some flowers.

Ayi: OK. Shall I also put the flowers into the vase?

Jenny: Yes, and besides that, please put these chopsticks, spoons, and bowls on the table.
Unit 12: Others
The way to address one’s relatives in China is quite complicated. It’s varies according to one’s age, gender, location, and whether it is the paternal or maternal side of the family, etc. For example, “grandparents” in English should be called “yéyé” and “nǎinai” for one’s father’s father and mother, and “lǎoyé” and “lǎolão” for one’s mother’s father and mother, while “wàigōng” and “wàipó” for the latter in south of China. Chinese people also address friends, colleagues, and neighbors in the ways similar to relatives in order to show close relationship and respect. For example, people of about the same age call each other “xǐng”, “dī”, “jié” or “měi”, while they call someone who is similar in age to his parents “shūshū” or “àyì”. And they would call some one who is similar in age to his grandparents “yéyé” or “nǎinai”. The “àyì” in this lesson is the normal way to address “babysitter” or “housekeeper”.

Others:
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