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1

爱 ài

verb: to love

Wǒ hěn ài nǐ, nǐ ài wǒ ma?

我很爱你，你爱我吗？

I love you very much. Do you love me?

我	wǒ	I
很	hěn	very
爱	ài	to love
你	nǐ	you
你	nǐ	you
爱	ài	to love

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我	wǒ	me
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

2

八 bā

numeral: eight

Wǒ míngtiān shàngwǔ bā diǎn qù yīyuàn.

我明天上午八点去医院。

I will go to the hospital tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

我	wǒ	I
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
上午	shàngwǔ	morning
八	bā	eight
点	diǎn	o'clock
去	qù	to go
医院	yīyuàn	hospital

3

爸爸 bàba

noun: father

Wǒ bàba jīnnián xiàtiān lái Zhōngguó.

我爸爸今年夏天来中国。

My father will come to China this summer.

我	wǒ	my
爸爸	bàba	father

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今年	jīnnián	this year
夏天	xiàtiān	summer
来	lái	to come
中国	Zhōngguó	China

4

杯子 bēizi

noun: cup

Wǒ mǎi le yī gè xīn bēizi.

我买了一个新杯子。

I bought a new cup.

我	wǒ	I
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)
一	yī	a (article)
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
新	xīn	new
杯子	bēizi	cup

5

本 běn

measure word: for books

Wǒ shàngwǔ qù shūdiàn mǎi le yī běn shū.

我上午去书店买了一本书。

I went to a bookstore this morning and bought a book.

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我	wǒ	I
上午	shàngwǔ	morning
去	qù	to go
书店	shūdiàn	bookstore
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)
一	yī	a (article)
本	běn	(measure word for books)
书	shū	book

6

不客气 bùkèqi

you're welcome, don't mention it

Tā shuō: "bùkèqi!"

她说：“不客气！”

She said: "You're welcome!"

她	tā	she
说	shuō	to say
不客气	bùkèqi	you're welcome

7

不 bù

adverb: no, not

Wǒ bù chī ròu.

我不吃肉。

I don't eat meat.

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我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
吃	chī	to eat
肉	ròu	meat

8

北京 běijīng

noun: Beijing (capital of China)

Wǒmen xiàgèyuè qù Běijīng xuéxí.

我们下个月去北京学习。

We will go to Beijing to study next month.

我们	wǒmen	we
下个月	xiàgèyuè	next month
去	qù	to go
北京	Běijīng	Beijing (capital of China)
学习	xuéxí	to study

9

菜 cài

noun: dish, cuisine

Wǒ xǐhuan chī wǒ māma zuò de cài.

我喜欢吃我妈妈做的菜。

I like to eat my mother's cooking.

我	wǒ	I
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like

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吃	chī	to eat
我	wǒ	my
妈妈	māma	mother
做	zuò	to do / to cook
的	de	(used after an attribute)
菜	cài	dish

10

茶 chá

noun: tea

Nǐ xiǎng hē kāfēi háishi chá?

你想喝咖啡还是茶?

Do you want to drink coffee or tea?

你	nǐ	you
想	xiǎng	to want
喝	hē	to drink
咖啡	kāfēi	coffee
还是	háishi	or
茶	chá	tea

11

吃 chī

verb: to eat

Nǐ xǐhuan chī shénme shuǐguǒ?

你喜欢吃什么水果?

What fruit do you like to eat?

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你	nǐ	you
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
吃	chī	to eat
什么	shénme	what
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit

12

出租车 chūzūchē

noun: taxi, cab

Wǒ shì zuò chūzūchē lái de.

我是坐出租车来的。

I came by taxi.

我	wǒ	I
是	shì	is
坐	zuò	to take (a bus, airplane etc)
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi
来	lái	to come
的	de	(used at the end for emphasis)

13

打电话 dǎdiànhuà

to make a phone call

Tā zhèngzài dǎdiànhuà.

他正在打电话。

He is making a phone call.

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他	tā	he
正在	zhèngzài	right in the middle of (doing sth)
打电话	dǎdiànhuà	to make a telephone call

14

大 dà

adjective: (of age) old

Nǐ nǚ'ér duōdà le?

你女儿多大了?

How old is your daughter?

你	nǐ	you / your
女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter
多大	duōdà	how old
了	le	(indicating a change of state)

15

的 de

particle: used after an attribute

Tā shì zhège xuéxiào de lǎoshī.

她是这个学校的老师。

She is a teacher at this school.

她	tā	she
是	shì	is
这个	zhège	this
学校	xuéxiào	school

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的	de	(used after an attribute)
老师	lǎoshī	teacher

16

点 diǎn

measure word: o'clock

Qǐngwèn, xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

请问，现在几点？

Excuse me, what time is it now?

请问	qǐngwèn	excuse me
现在	xiànzài	now
几点	jǐdiǎn	what time?

17

电脑 diànnǎo

noun: computer

Wǒ de diànnǎo huài le.

我的电脑坏了。

My computer broke down.

我	wǒ	I
的	de	~s (possessive particle)
电脑	diànnǎo	computer
坏了	huài le	broken

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电视 diànshì

noun: television

Wǒ hěn shǎo kàn diànshì.

我很少看电视。

I rarely watch television.

我	wǒ	I
很	hěn	very
少	shǎo	seldom
看	kàn	to watch
电视	diànshì	television

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电影 diànyǐng

noun: film, movie

Wǒ míngtiān xiǎng hé nǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

我明天想和你去看电影。

I'd like to go see a movie with you tomorrow.

我	wǒ	I
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
想	xiǎng	to want
和	hé	with
你	nǐ	you
去	qù	to go
看	kàn	to see
电影	diànyǐng	movie

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东西 dōngxi

noun: thing, stuff

Zhuōzi shàng de dōngxi shì shuí de?

桌子上的东西是谁的?

Whose stuff is on the table?

桌子	zhuōzi	table
上	shàng	upon
的	de	(used after an attribute)
东西	dōngxi	stuff
是	shì	is
谁	shéi / shuí	who
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)

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都 dōu

adverb: both, all

Wǒmen dōu shì Hànyǔ xuésheng.

我们都是汉语学生。

We are all Mandarin students.

我们	wǒmen	we
都	dōu	all
是	shì	are
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
学生	xuésheng	student

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22

读 dú

verb: to read

Nǐ dú le zhè běn shū ma?

你读了这本书吗?

Did you read this book?

你	nǐ	you
读	dú	to read
了	le	(completed action marker)
这	zhè	this
本	běn	(measure word for books)
书	shū	book
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

23

对不起 duìbuqǐ

verb: to be sorry

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bùhuì shuō Hànyǔ.

对不起，我不会说汉语。

Sorry, I can't speak Mandarin.

对不起	duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry
我	wǒ	I
不会	bùhuì	not able
说	shuō	to speak
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language

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多 duō

adverb: (in questions) to what extent

Nǐ zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò le duōjiǔ?

你在上海工作了多久？

How long did you work in Shanghai?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

在	zài	(located) at
---	-----	--------------

上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
----	----------	----------

工作	gōngzuò	work
----	---------	------

了	le	(completed action marker)
---	----	---------------------------

多久	duōjiǔ	how long?
----	--------	-----------

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多少 duōshao

pronoun: how many, how much

Zhège duōshao qián?

这个多少钱？

How much is this?

这个	zhège	this
----	-------	------

多少	duōshao	how much
----	---------	----------

钱	qián	money
---	------	-------

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儿子 érzi

noun: son

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Wǒ érzi jīnnián qī suì le.

我儿子今年七岁了。

My son is seven years old.

我	wǒ	my
儿子	érzi	son
今年	jīnnián	this year
七	qī	seven
岁	suì	years old
了	le	(indicating a change of state)

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二 èr

numeral: two

Jīntiān shì Xīngqī'èr.

今天是星期二。

Today is Tuesday.

今天	jīntiān	today
是	shì	is
星期二	Xīngqī'èr	Tuesday

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饭店 fàndiàn

noun: restaurant, hotel

Zhè fùjìn yǒu fàndiàn ma?

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这附近有饭店吗?

Is there a restaurant nearby?

这	zhè	this
附近	fùjìn	nearby
有	yǒu	there is
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

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飞机 fēijī

noun: airplane

Wǒ shì zuòfēijī lái de. Nǐ ne?

我是坐飞机来的。你呢?

I came by plane. What about you?

我	wǒ	I
是	shì	is
坐飞机	zuòfēijī	to catch a plane
来	lái	to come
的	de	(used at the end for emphasis)
你	nǐ	you
呢	ne	("What about ...?", "And ...?")

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分钟 fēnzhōng

noun: minute

Wǒ wǔ fēnzhōng hòu qù nǐ jiā.

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我五分钟后去你家。

I will go to your home in five minutes.

我	wǒ	I
五	wǔ	five
分钟	fēnzhōng	minute
后	hòu	later
去	qù	to go
你	nǐ	you / your
家	jiā	home

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高兴 gāoxìng

adjective: glad, happy

Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ, Lǐ xiānsheng!

很高兴认识你，李先生！

Nice to meet you, Mr. Li!

很	hěn	very
高兴	gāoxìng	happy
认识	rènshi	to get acquainted with sb
你	nǐ	you
李	Lǐ	surname Li
先生	Xiānsheng	Mister (Mr.)

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个 gè

measure word: for people or objects

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Wǒ yǒu yī gè nǚ'ér hé sān gè érzi.

我有一个儿子和三个女儿。

I have one son and three daughters.

我	wǒ	I
有	yǒu	to have
一	yī	one
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
儿子	érzi	son
和	hé	and
三	sān	three
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter

33

工作 gōngzuò

noun: job

Nǐ de gōngzuò shì shénme?

你的工作是什么？

What is your job?

你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
工作	gōngzuò	job
是	shì	is
什么	shénme	what?

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狗 gǒu

noun: dog

Wǒ hěn pà gǒu!

我很怕狗！

I am very afraid of dogs.

我	wǒ	I
很	hěn	very
怕	pà	to be afraid
狗	gǒu	dog

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汉语 Hànyǔ

noun: Chinese (language), Mandarin (language)

Tā de Hànyǔ hěn hǎo.

他的汉语很好。

His Mandarin is very good.

他	tā	he
的	de	~s (possessive particle)
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
很	hěn	very
好	hǎo	good

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好 hǎo

adjective: good, fine

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Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo.

今天天气很好。

Today's weather is very good.

今天	jīntiān	today
天气	tiānqì	weather
很	hěn	very
好	hǎo	good

37

号 hào

noun: number (for date of month)

Qǐngwèn, jīntiān jǐ hào?

请问，今天几号？

Excuse me, what date is today?

请问	qǐngwèn	excuse me
今天	jīntiān	today
几	jǐ	how many
号	hào	day of a month

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喝 hē

verb: to drink

Nǐ xǐhuan hē píjiǔ ma?

你喜欢喝啤酒吗？

Do you like to drink beer?

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你	nǐ	you
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
喝	hē	to drink
啤酒	píjiǔ	beer
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

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和 hé

conjunction: and

Wǒ de bàba hé māma dōu shì yīshēng.

我的爸爸和妈妈都是医生。

My father and my mother are both doctors.

我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
爸爸	bàba	father
和	hé	and
妈妈	māma	mother
都	dōu	both
是	shì	are
医生	yīshēng	doctor

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很 hěn

adverb: very, quite

Wǒ hěn xǐhuan chī bīngqílín.

我很喜欢吃冰淇淋。

I like to eat ice cream very much.

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我	wǒ	I
很	hěn	very
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
吃	chī	to eat
冰淇淋	bīngqílín	ice cream

41

后面 hòumian

noun: back

Xuéxiào zài wǒ jiā hòumian.

学校在我家后面。

The school is behind my home.

学校	xuéxiào	school
在	zài	(located) at
我	wǒ	my
家	jiā	home
后面	hòumian	behind

42

回 huí

verb: to come, to go back, to return

Nǐ shénmeshíhou néng huí Zhōngguó?

你什么时候能回中国？

When can you return to China?

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你	nǐ	you
什么时候	shénmeshíhou	when?
能	néng	can
回	huí	to return
中国	Zhōngguó	China

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会 huì

modal verb: can, to be able to

Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?

你会说英文吗?

Can you speak English?

你	nǐ	you
会	huì	can
说	shuō	to speak
英文	Yīngwén	English (language)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

44

几 jǐ

pronoun: how many

Nǐ yǒu jǐ gè hái zi?

你有几个孩子?

How many children do you have?

你 nǐ you

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有	yǒu	to have
几	jǐ	how many
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
孩子	háizi	child

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家 jiā

noun: family

Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén.

我家有三口人。

There are three people in my family.

我	wǒ	my
家	jiā	family
有	yǒu	to have
三	sān	three
口	kǒu	(measure word for things with mouths)
人	rén	people

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叫 jiào

verb: to call, to be called

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

你叫什么名字？

What is your name?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

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叫	jiào	to be called
什么	shénme	what?
名字	míngzi	name

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今天 jīntiān

noun: today

Jīntiān tā bùzài jiā.

今天他不在家。

He's not home today.

今天	jīntiān	today
他	tā	he
不	bù	not
在	zài	(located) at
家	jiā	home

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九 jiǔ

numeral: nine

Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ jiǔ gè yuè le.

我学习汉语九个月了。

I've studied Mandarin for nine months.

我	wǒ	I
学习	xuéxí	to study
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language

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九	jiǔ	nine
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
月	yuè	month
了	le	(completed action marker)

49

开 kāi

verb: to drive

Wǒ xiǎng xué kāichē.

我想学开车。

I want to learn how to drive a car.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
学	xué	to learn
开车	kāichē	to drive a car

50

看 kàn

verb: to look at, to watch, to read

Zhège diànyǐng nǐ kàn le ma?

这个电影你看了吗？

Did you see this movie?

这个	zhège	this one
电影	diànyǐng	movie
你	nǐ	you

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看	kàn	to see
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

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看见 kànjiàn

verb: to see

Nǐ kànjiàn wǒ de shǒujī le ma?

你看见我的手机了吗？

Did you see my phone?

你	nǐ	you
看见	kànjiàn	to see
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
手机	shǒujī	cell phone
了	le	(completed action marker)
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

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块 kuài

measure word: a unit of money, same as "yuan"

Nǐ yǒu wǔ kuài qián ma?

你有五块钱吗？

Do you have five yuan?

你 nǐ you

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有	yǒu	to have
五	wǔ	five
块	kuài	(measure word for money, same as "yuan")
钱	qián	money
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

53

来 lái

verb: to come

Nǐ shénmeshíhou lái wǒ jiā?

你什么时候来我家?

When will you come to my home?

你	nǐ	you
什么时候	shénmeshíhou	when?
来	lái	to come
我	wǒ	my
家	jiā	home

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老师 lǎoshī

noun: teacher

Wǒ lǎoshī de Yīngwén hěn hǎo.

我老师的英文很好。

My teacher's English is very good.

我	wǒ	my
---	----	----

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老师	lǎoshī	teacher
的	de	(used after an attribute)
英文	Yīngwén	English (language)
很	hěn	very
好	hǎo	good

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了 le

particle: after a verb or an adjective to indicate the completion of an action, or indicating a change of state

Tā qù shāngdiàn mǎi shuǐ le.

他去商店买水了。

He went to a store to buy water.

他	tā	he
去	qù	to go to (a place)
商店	shāngdiàn	store
买	mǎi	to buy
水	shuǐ	water
了	le	(completed action marker)

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冷 lěng

adjective: cold

Jīntiān bùshì hěn lěng.

今天不是很冷。

Today is not very cold.

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今天	jīntiān	today
不是	bùshì	is not
很	hěn	very
冷	lěng	cold

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里 lǐ

noun: inner, inside, interior

Diànnǎo zài wǒ de bāo lǐ.

电脑在我的包里。

The computer is in my bag.

电脑	diànnǎo	computer
在	zài	(located) at
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
包	bāo	bag
里	lǐ	inside

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六 liù

numeral: six

Wǒ Xīngqīliù bù gōngzuò.

我星期六不工作。

I don't work on Saturdays.

我 wǒ I

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星期六 Xīngqīliù Saturday

不 bù not

工作 gōngzuò to work

59

妈妈 māma

noun: mother

Zuótiān wǒ māma zuòfēijī qù Běijīng le.

昨天我妈妈坐飞机去北京了。

Yesterday, my mother flew to Beijing.

昨天 zuótiān yesterday

我 wǒ my

妈妈 māma mother

坐飞机 zuòfēijī to catch a plane

去 qù to go to (a place)

北京 Běijīng Beijing, capital of China

了 le (completed action marker)

60

吗 ma

particle: particle for "yes-no" questions

Nǐ xǐhuan hē chá ma?

你喜欢喝茶吗?

Do you like drinking tea?

你 nǐ you

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喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
喝	hē	to drink
茶	chá	tea
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

61

买 mǎi

verb: to buy, to purchase

Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

你想买什么？

What do you want to buy?

你	nǐ	you
想	xiǎng	to want
买	mǎi	to buy
什么	shénme	what?

62

猫 māo

noun: cat

Nǐ xǐhuan māo háishi gǒu?

你喜欢猫还是狗？

Do you like cats or dogs?

你	nǐ	you
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
猫	māo	cat

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还是	háishi	or
狗	gǒu	dog

63

没关系 méiguānxi

that's OK, it doesn't matter

A: Duìbuqǐ! Wǒ chídào le. B: Méiguānxi!

A:对不起！我迟到了。 B:没关系！

A: Sorry! I am late. B: It's okay!

对不起	duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry
我	wǒ	I
迟到	chídào	to arrive late
了	le	(completed action marker)
没关系	méiguānxi	it doesn't matter

64

没 méi

adverb: not

Wǒ méiyǒu diànnǎo.

我没有电脑。

I don't have a computer.

我	wǒ	I
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
电脑	diànnǎo	computer

65

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米饭 mǐfàn

noun: cooked rice

Zhōngguó rén hěn xǐhuan chī mǐfàn.

中国人很喜欢吃米饭。

Chinese like to eat rice very much.

中国人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese person
-----	--------------	----------------

很	hěn	very
---	-----	------

喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
----	--------	---------

吃	chī	to eat
---	-----	--------

米饭	mǐfàn	(cooked) rice
----	-------	---------------

66

名字 míngzi

noun: name

Nǐ péngyou jiào shénme míngzi?

你朋友叫什么名字？

What is your friend's name?

你	nǐ	you / your
---	----	------------

朋友	péngyou	friend
----	---------	--------

叫	jiào	to be called
---	------	--------------

什么	shénme	what?
----	--------	-------

名字	míngzi	name (of a person or thing)
----	--------	-----------------------------

67

明天 míngtiān

noun: tomorrow

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Míngtiān huì xià yǔ ma?

明天会下雨吗？

Will it rain tomorrow?

明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
会	huì	will
下雨	xià yǔ	to rain
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

68

哪 nǎ

pronoun: which

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

你是哪国人？

Which country are you from?

你	nǐ	you
是	shì	are
哪	nǎ	which
国	guó	country
人	rén	person

69

哪儿 nǎr

pronoun: where

Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?

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你住在哪儿？

Where do you live?

你	nǐ	you
住	zhù	to live
在	zài	(located) at
哪儿	nǎr	where?

70

那 nà

pronoun: that

Nà shì shénme?

那是什么？

What is that?

那	nà	that
是	shì	is
什么	shénme	what?

71

呢 ne

particle: ("What about...?", "And...?")

Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén. Nǐ ne?

我是中国人。你呢？

I am Chinese. And you?

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

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是	shì	am
中国人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese person
你	nǐ	you
呢	ne	("What about ...?", "And ...?")

72

能 néng

verb: can, may

Wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?

我能坐这儿吗?

Can I sit here?

我	wǒ	I
能	néng	can
坐	zuò	to sit
这儿	zhèr	here
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

73

你 nǐ

pronoun: (singular) you

Zhè shì nǐ de shǒujī ma?

这是你的手机吗?

Is this your cellphone?

这	zhè	this
是	shì	is

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你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
手机	shǒujī	cellphone
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

74

年 nián

noun: year

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó wǔ nián le.

我来中国五年了。

I've been in China for five years.

我	wǒ	I
来	lái	to come
中国	Zhōngguó	China
五	wǔ	five
年	nián	year
了	le	(completed action marker)

75

女儿 nǚ'ér

noun: daughter

Nǐ nǚ'ér zài nǎr gōngzuò?

你女儿在哪儿工作？

Where does your daughter work?

你	nǐ	your
---	----	------

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女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter
在	zài	(located) at
哪儿	nǎr	where?
工作	gōngzuò	to work

76

朋友 péngyou

noun: friend

Wǒ péngyou zhù zài Běijīng.

我朋友住在北京。

My friend lives in Beijing.

我	wǒ	my
朋友	péngyou	friend
住	zhù	to live
在	zài	(located) at
北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China

77

漂亮 piàoliang

adjective: beautiful, pretty

Tā de nǚ'ér hěn piàoliang.

他的女儿很漂亮。

His daughter is very beautiful.

他	tā	he
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)

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女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter
很	hěn	very
漂亮	piàoliang	beautiful

78

苹果 píngguǒ

noun: apple

Zhège píngguǒ hěn tián.

这个苹果很甜。

This apple is very sweet.

这个	zhège	this
苹果	píngguǒ	apple
很	hěn	very
甜	tián	sweet

79

七 qī

numeral: seven

Wǒ qī tiān hòu huílai.

我七天后回来。

I will be back in seven days.

我	wǒ	I
七	qī	seven
天	tiān	day
后	hòu	after

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回来 huílai to come back

80

前面 qiánmiàn

noun: front

Shāngdiàn zài yīyuàn de qiánmiàn.

商店在医院的前面。

The store is in front of the hospital.

商店	shāngdiàn	store
在	zài	(located) at
医院	yīyuàn	hospital
的	de	(used after an attribute)
前面	qiánmiàn	in front

81

钱 qián

noun: money

Nǐ yǒu duōshao qián?

你有多少钱?

How much money do you have?

你	nǐ	you
有	yǒu	to have
多少	duōshao	how much
钱	qián	money

82

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请 qǐng

verb: please

Qǐng zuò!

请坐！

Please sit down!

请	qǐng	please
---	------	--------

坐	zuò	to sit
---	-----	--------

83

去 qù

verb: to go

Wǒ xiànzài qù chīfàn.

我现在去吃饭。

I am going to eat now.

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

现在	xiànzài	now
----	---------	-----

去	qù	to go
---	----	-------

吃饭	chīfàn	to have a meal
----	--------	----------------

84

热 rè

adjective: hot

Jīntiān tiānqì tài rè le.

今天天气太热了。

Today's weather is so hot.

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今天	jīntiān	today
天气	tiānqì	weather
太	tài	extremely
热	rè	hot (of weather)
了	le	(modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

85

人 rén

noun: human, person

Wǒ de xuéxiào lǐ yǒu hěn duō wàiguórén.

我的学校里有很多外国人。

There are many foreigners in my school.

我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
学校	xuéxiào	school
里	lǐ	inside
有	yǒu	there are
很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
外国人	wàiguórén	foreigner

86

认识 rènshi

verb: to know, to recognize

Wǒ bù rènshi tā.

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我不认识他。

I don't know him.

我	wǒ	I
不	bù	not
认识	rènshi	to know
他	tā	him

87

三 sān

numeral: three

Wǒ xià gè Xīngqī sān yǒu shíjiān.

我下个星期三有时间。

I will have time next Wednesday.

我	wǒ	I
下	xià	next (week etc)
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
星期三	Xīngqī sān	Wednesday
有	yǒu	to have
时间	shíjiān	time

88

商店 shāngdiàn

noun: shop, store

Nàgè shāngdiàn de shuǐguǒ zěnmeyàng?

那个商店的水果怎么样？

How is the fruit in that store?

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那个	nàge	that one
商店	shāngdiàn	store
的	de	(used after an attribute)
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how are things?

89

上 shàng

noun: up, above

Yàoshi zài zhuōzi shàng.

钥匙在桌子上。

The key is on the table.

钥匙	yàoshi	key
在	zài	(located) at
桌子	zhuōzi	table
上	shàng	on top

90

上午 shàngwǔ

noun: morning, before noon

Wǒ míngtiān shàngwǔ yǒu kè.

我明天上午有课。

I have class tomorrow morning.

我	wǒ	I
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow

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上午	shàngwǔ	morning
有	yǒu	to have
课	kè	lesson

91

少 shǎo

adjective: little, few

Wǒ zài xuéxiào rènshi de rén hěn shǎo.

我在学校认识的人很少。

I know very few people in school.

我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(located) at
学校	xuéxiào	school
认识	rènshi	to know
的	de	(used after an attribute)
人	rén	people
很	hěn	very
少	shǎo	few

92

谁 shéi

pronoun: who, whom

Shéi shì nǐ nán péngyou?

谁是你男朋友？

Who is your boyfriend?

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谁	shéi / shuí	who
是	shì	is
你	nǐ	you / your
男朋友	nán péngyou	boyfriend

93

什么 shénme

pronoun: what

Zhège cài jiào shénme míngzi?

这个菜叫什么名字?

What is the name of this dish?

这个	zhège	this
菜	cài	dish (type of food)
叫	jiào	to call
什么	shénme	what?
名字	míngzi	name (of a person or thing)

94

十 shí

numeral: ten

Jīntiān shì sān yuè shí hào.

今天是三月十号。

Today is March 10th.

今天	jīntiān	today
是	shì	is

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三月	Sānyuè	March
十	shí	ten
号	hào	day of a month

95

时候 shíhou

noun: time, when

Nǐ shénmeshíhou lái Běijīng kàn wǒ?

你什么时候来北京看我？

When are you coming to Beijing to see me?

你	nǐ	you
什么时候	shénmeshíhou	when?
来	lái	to come
北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China
看	kàn	to see
我	wǒ	me

96

是 shì

verb: to be

Xiànzài shì shí diǎn shí fēn.

现在是十点十分。

It's 10:10 now.

现在	xiànzài	now
是	shì	is

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十	shí	ten
点	diǎn	o'clock
十	shí	ten
分	fēn	minute

97

书 shū

noun: book

Wǒ yào dú zhè běn shū.

我要读这本书。

I want to read this book.

我	wǒ	I
要	yào	to want
读	dú	to read
这	zhè	this
本	běn	(measure word for books)
书	shū	book

98

水 shuǐ

noun: water

Qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi shuǐ.

请给我一杯水。

Give me a glass of water, please.

请	qǐng	please
---	------	--------

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给	gěi	to give
我	wǒ	me
一	yī	a (article)
杯	bēi	glass (measure word)
水	shuǐ	water

99

水果 shuǐguǒ

noun: fruit

Nǐ yīnggāi duō chī diǎnr shuǐguǒ.

你应该多吃点儿水果。

You should eat more fruits.

你	nǐ	you
应该	yīnggāi	should
多	duō	more
吃	chī	to eat
点儿	diǎnr	a little
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit

100

睡觉 shuìjiào

verb: to sleep

Wǒ zuówǎn méi shuìjiào.

我昨晚没睡觉。

I didn't sleep last night.

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我	wǒ	I
昨晚	zuówǎn	last night
没	méi	not
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep

101

说 shuō

verb: to speak, to say

Nǐ shuō shénme? Wǒ méi tīngjiàn.

你说什么？我没听见。

What did you say? I didn't hear you.

你	nǐ	you
说	shuō	to say
什么	shénme	what?
我	wǒ	I
没	méi	not
听见	tīngjiàn	to hear

102

四 sì

numeral: four

Wǒ Èryuè sì hào huí Měiguó.

我二月四号回美国。

I will return to the United States February 4th.

我 wǒ I

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二月	Èryuè	February
四	sì	four
号	hào	day of a month
回	huí	to return
美国	Měiguó	United States

103

岁 suì

measure word: year (of age)

Nǐ māma jǐ suì le?

你妈妈几岁了？

How old is your mother?

你	nǐ	you / your
妈妈	māma	mother
几岁	jǐsuì	how old are you?
了	le	(indicating a change of state)

104

他 tā

pronoun: he, him

Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò le sān nián。

他在北京工作了三年。

He worked in Beijing for three years.

他	tā	he
在	zài	(located) at

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北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China
工作	gōngzuò	to work
了	le	(completed action marker)
三	sān	three
年	nián	year

105

她 tā

pronoun: she, her

Tā shì wǒ nǚpéngyou.

她是我女朋友。

She is my girlfriend.

她	tā	she
是	shì	is
我	wǒ	my
女朋友	nǚpéngyou	girlfriend

106

太 tài

adverb: too, excessively

Tā tài piàoliang le! Wǒ xiǎng rènshi tā.

她太漂亮了！我想认识她。

She's so beautiful! I want to meet her.

她	tā	she
太	tài	extremely

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漂亮	piàoliang	beautiful
了	le	(modal particle intensifying preceding clause)
我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
认识	rènshi	to know
她	tā	her

107

天气 tiānqì

noun: weather

Běijīng de tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

北京的天气怎么样?

How is the weather in Beijing?

北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China
的	de	(used after an attribute)
天气	tiānqì	weather
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how?

108

听 tīng

verb: to listen

Nǐ néng tīngjiàn wǒ shuōhuà ma?

你能听见我说话吗?

Can you hear me?

你 nǐ you

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能	néng	can
听见	tīngjiàn	to hear
我	wǒ	I
说话	shuōhuà	to talk
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

109

同学 tóngxué

noun: classmate

Tā shì wǒ de dàxué tóngxué.

他是我的大学同学。

He is my classmate at the university.

他	tā	he
是	shì	is
我	wǒ	I
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
大学	dàxué	university
同学	tóngxué	classmate

110

喂 wèi

interjection: hey, hello (when answering on the phone, pronounced as “wéi”)

Wéi, nǐ xiànzài zài nǎr?

喂，你现在在哪儿？

Hello, where are you now?

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喂	wéi	hello (when answering the phone)
你	nǐ	you
现在	xiànzài	now
在	zài	(located) at
哪儿	nǎr	where?

111

我 wǒ

pronoun: I, me

Jīntiān wǒ xiǎng chī Zhōngguó cài.

今天我想吃中国菜。

Today I want to eat Chinese food.

今天	jīntiān	today
我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
吃	chī	to eat
中国菜	Zhōngguó cài	Chinese cuisine

112

我们 wǒmen

pronoun: we, us

Wǒmen zuótiān qù kàn le diànyǐng.

我们昨天去看了电影。

We went to see a movie yesterday.

我们 wǒmen we

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昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
去	qù	to go
看	kàn	to see
了	le	(completed action marker)
电影	diànyǐng	movie

113

五 wǔ

numeral: five

Wǒ Xīngqīwǔ yǒu Hànyǔ kè.

我星期五有汉语课。

I have Mandarin class on Friday.

我	wǒ	I
星期五	Xīngqīwǔ	Friday
有	yǒu	to have
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
课	kè	class

114

喜欢 xǐhuan

verb: to like

Wǒ hěn xǐhuan chànggē.

我很喜欢唱歌。

I like to sing very much.

我 wǒ I

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很	hěn	very
喜欢	xǐhuan	to like
唱歌	chànggē	to sing a song

115

下 xià

noun: under, below

Yǒu yī zhī māo zài nǐ de zhuōzi xià.

有一只猫在你的桌子下。

There is a cat under your table.

有	yǒu	there is
一	yī	one
只	zhī	(measure word for birds and certain animals)
猫	māo	cat
在	zài	(located) at
你	nǐ	you
的	de	~'s (possessive particle)
桌子	zhuōzi	table
下	xià	under

116

下午 xiàwǔ

noun: afternoon

Wǒ péngyou xiàwǔ lái wǒ jiā.

我朋友下午来我家。

My friend will come to my home this afternoon.

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我	wǒ	my
朋友	péngyou	friend
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
来	lái	to come
我	wǒ	my
家	jiā	home

117

下雨 xiàyǔ

verb-object: to rain

Xiàyǔ le, nǐ yǒu sǎn ma?

下雨了，你有伞吗？

It's raining. Do you have an umbrella?

下雨	xiàyǔ	to rain
了	le	(indicating a change of state)
你	nǐ	you
有	yǒu	to have
伞	sǎn	umbrella
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

118

先生 xiānsheng

noun: Mr., sir

Duìbuqǐ, xiānsheng! Zhèr bùnéng chōuyān.

对不起，先生！这儿不能抽烟。

Sorry, sir! You can't smoke here.

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对不起	duìbuqǐ	I'm sorry
先生	Xiānsheng	Mister (Mr.)
这儿	zhèr	here
不能	bùnéng	cannot
抽烟	chōuyān	to smoke (a cigarette)

119

现在 xiànzài

noun: now

Wǒ xiànzài hěn xiǎng shuìjiào.

我现在很想睡觉。

I really want to sleep now.

我	wǒ	I
现在	xiànzài	now
很	hěn	very
想	xiǎng	to want
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep

120

想 xiǎng

verb: to want, would like

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yī gè shǒujī.

我想买一个手机。

I want to buy a cellphone.

我 wǒ I

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想	xiǎng	to want
买	mǎi	to buy
一	yī	a (article)
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
手机	shǒujī	cellphone

121

小 xiǎo

adjective: small, little

Zhège fángjiān tài xiǎo le.

这个房间太小了。

This room is too small.

这个	zhège	this one
房间	fángjiān	room
太	tài	too (much)
小	xiǎo	small
了	le	(modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

122

小姐 xiǎojie

noun: miss, young lady

Wáng xiǎojie, nǐ xiǎng hē shénme?

王小姐，你想喝什么？

Miss Wang, what would you like to drink?

王	Wáng	surname Wang
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小姐	xiǎojie	miss
你	nǐ	you
想	xiǎng	to want
喝	hē	to drink
什么	shénme	what?

123

些 xiē

measure word: some, a few

Wǒ mǎi le yīxiē shuǐguǒ。

我买了一些水果。

I bought some fruits.

我	wǒ	I
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)
一些	yīxiē	some
水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit

124

写 xiě

verb: to write

Nǐ huì xiě zhège zì ma?

你会写这个字吗?

Can you write this character?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

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会	huì	can
写	xiě	to write
这个	zhège	this one
字	zì	character
吗	ma	(question particle for "yes-no" questions)

125

谢谢 xièxie

verb: to thank

Tài xièxie nǐ le!

太谢谢你了!

Thank you very much!

太	tài	extremely
谢谢	xièxie	to thank
你	nǐ	you
了	le	(modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

126

星期 xīngqī

noun: week

Jīntiān shì xīngqījǐ?

今天是星期几?

What day of the week is today?

今天	jīntiān	today
是	shì	is

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星期几 xīngqījǐ which day of the week

127

学生 xuésheng

noun: student

Nǐmen bān yǒu duōshao gè xuésheng?

你们班有多少个学生？

How many students are there in your class?

你们 nǐmen you / your (plural)

班 bān class

有 yǒu there are

多少 duōshao how many

个 gè (measure word for people or objects)

学生 xuésheng student

128

学习 xuéxí

verb: to study, to learn

Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān xuéxí.

我没有时间学习。

I don't have time to study.

我 wǒ I

没有 méiyǒu to not have

时间 shíjiān time

学习 xuéxí to study

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129

学校 xuéxiào

noun: school

Wǒ zhù zài xuéxiào de sùshè lǐ.

我住在学校的宿舍里。

I live in my school's dormitory.

我	wǒ	I
住	zhù	to live
在	zài	(located) at
学校	xuéxiào	school
的	de	(used after an attribute)
宿舍	sùshè	dormitory
里	lǐ	inside

130

一 yī

numeral: one

Wǒ xiàge Xīngqīyī zuò huǒchē qù Běijīng.

我下个星期一坐火车去北京。

I will take a train to Beijing next Monday.

我	wǒ	I
下个	xiàge	next (week etc)
星期一	Xīngqīyī	Monday
坐	zuò	to take (a bus, airplane etc)
火车	huǒchē	train

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去	qù	to go to (a place)
北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China

131

衣服 yīfu

noun: clothes

Zhèxiē yīfu shì wǒ zài Shànghǎi mǎi de.

这些衣服是我在上海买的。

I bought these clothes in Shanghai.

这些	zhèxiē	these
衣服	yīfu	clothes
是	shì	are
我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(located) at
上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
买	mǎi	to buy
的	de	(used at the end for emphasis)

132

医生 yīshēng

noun: doctor

Wǒ yào qù kàn yīshēng.

我要去看医生。

I am going to see a doctor.

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

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要	yào	going to (as future auxiliary)
去	qù	to go
看	kàn	to see
医生	yīshēng	doctor

133

医院 yīyuàn

noun: hospital

Zhè fùjìn yǒu yīyuàn ma?

这附近有医院吗?

Is there a hospital nearby?

这	zhè	this
附近	fùjìn	nearby
有	yǒu	there is
医院	yīyuàn	hospital
吗	ma	(particle for "yes-no" questions)

134

椅子 yǐzi

noun: chair

Zhège yǐzi hěn shūfu.

这个椅子很舒服。

This chair is very comfortable.

这个	zhège	this
椅子	yǐzi	chair

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很	hěn	very
舒服	shūfu	comfortable

135

一点儿 yīdiǎnr

a few, a little

Wǒ huì shuō yīdiǎnr Hànyǔ.

我会说一点儿汉语。

I can speak a little Mandarin.

我	wǒ	I
会	huì	can
说	shuō	to speak
一点儿	yīdiǎnr	a little
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language

136

有 yǒu

verb: to have, there is, there are

Wǒ méiyǒu Zhōngguó péngyou.

我没有中国朋友。

I don't have any Chinese friends.

我	wǒ	I
没有	méiyǒu	to not have
中国	Zhōngguó	China
朋友	péngyou	friend

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137

月 yuè

noun: month

Nǐ zài zhèr zhù le jǐge yuè?

你在这儿住了几个月？

How many months have you lived here?

你	nǐ	you
---	----	-----

在	zài	(located) at
---	-----	--------------

这儿	zhèr	here
----	------	------

住	zhù	to live
---	-----	---------

了	le	(completed action marker)
---	----	---------------------------

几个	jǐge	how many
----	------	----------

月	yuè	month
---	-----	-------

138

再见 zàijiàn

verb: to see you around, goodbye

Wǒ bùxiǎng shuō zàijiàn!

我不想说再见！

I don't want to say "goodbye"!

我	wǒ	I
---	----	---

不想	bùxiǎng	do not want
----	---------	-------------

说	shuō	to say
---	------	--------

再见	zàijiàn	goodbye
----	---------	---------

139

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在 zài

verb / preposition: to be in, on, at

Tā zài túshūguǎn xuéxí.

她在图书馆学习。

She's studying at the library.

她	tā	she
在	zài	(located) at
图书馆	túshūguǎn	library
学习	xuéxí	to study

140

怎么 zěnmē

pronoun: how

Zhègè zì zěnmē dú?

这个字怎么读？

How do you pronounce this character?

这个	zhègè	this
字	zì	character
怎么	zěnmē	how?
读	dú	to read aloud

141

怎么样 zěnmeyàng

pronoun: how (are things)

Zhè jiā fàndiàn de cài zěnmeyàng?

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这家饭店的菜怎么样？

How are the dishes in this restaurant?

这	zhè	this
家	jiā	(measure word for families or businesses)
饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
的	de	(used after an attribute)
菜	cài	dish (type of food)
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how?

142

这 zhè

pronoun: this

Zhège rén hěn gǎoxiào.

这个人很搞笑。

This person is very funny.

这个	zhège	this
人	rén	person
很	hěn	very
搞笑	gǎoxiào	funny

143

中午 zhōngwǔ

noun: noon

Wǒmen zhōngwǔ qù nǎ chīfàn?

我们中午去哪儿吃饭？

Where are we going to eat at noon?

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我们	wǒmen	we
中午	zhōngwǔ	noon
去	qù	to go to (a place)
哪儿	nǎr	where?
吃饭	chīfàn	to have a meal

144

住 zhù

verb: to live, to stay

Wǒ zài Běijīng zhù le liù gè yuè.

我在北京住了六个月。

I lived in Beijing for six months.

我	wǒ	I
在	zài	(located) at
北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China
住	zhù	to live
了	le	(completed action marker)
六	liù	six
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
月	yuè	month

145

桌子 zhuōzi

noun: desk, table

Zhuōzi shàng yǒu hěn duō shū.

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桌子上有很多书。

There are many books on the table.

桌子	zhuōzi	table
上	shàng	on top
有	yǒu	there are
很	hěn	very
多	duō	many
书	shū	book

146

字 zì

noun: character, word

Nǐ rènshi duōshao gè hànzi?

你认识多少个汉字？

How many Chinese characters do you know?

你	nǐ	you
认识	rènshi	to know
多少	duōshao	how many
个	gè	(measure word for people or objects)
汉字	hànzi	Chinese character

147

昨天 zuótiān

noun: yesterday

Wǒ zuótiān bìng le.

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我昨天病了。

I was sick yesterday.

我	wǒ	I
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
病	bìng	to fall ill
了	le	(indicate a change of state)

148

坐 zuò

verb: to sit

Nǐ xiǎng zuò nǎr?

你想坐哪儿？

Where do you want to sit?

你	nǐ	you
想	xiǎng	to want
坐	zuò	to sit
哪儿	nǎr	where?

149

做 zuò

verb: to make, to do

Nǐ huì zuò shénme cài?

你会做什么菜？

What dishes can you cook?

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你	nǐ	you
会	huì	can
做	zuò	to do / to cook
什么	shénme	what?
菜	cài	dish (type of food)

150

中国 Zhōngguó

noun: China

Wǒ xiǎng qù Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ.

我想去中国学习汉语。

I want to go to China to study Mandarin.

我	wǒ	I
想	xiǎng	to want
去	qù	to go to (a place)
中国	Zhōngguó	China
学习	xuéxí	to study
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language