

Collins

NEXT STEPS in

MANDARIN
CHINESE

with

Review booklet

Paul Noble

This booklet provides you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce what you have learned during your Mandarin Chinese audio course. However, the booklet should be used **after** you have begun working through the audio recording **not before**, as the booklet is not designed to teach you Mandarin Chinese by itself.

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How to use this booklet

This booklet has been designed to provide you with a quick and easy way to review and reinforce the key vocabulary, structures and contents of your Paul Noble Next Steps Chinese course.

Although the core part of your learning will take place via your use of the accompanying course recordings, we have also included this booklet in order to provide you with a quick reference guide to the language.

It is worth noting that this booklet should be used *after* you have begun working through the audio recording. It will serve as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you Chinese by itself. This is what the audio recording will do – and very rapidly too. After you have begun listening to the course, you will then find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the recording first.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and press play on that first audio track and get started. You're about to find out just how good a course this is!

Core course review

The best way to use this part of your booklet is to start by reading through a page, looking at both the English and the Chinese. Then go back to the beginning of that same page and, while covering the Chinese side of the text, translate the English into Chinese – just as you did when you listened to the audio part of the course.

Once you can get 90% of a page's content correct, move on to the next page and follow the process again. By doing this, you will quickly recall and reinforce what you learnt with the course recordings.

A note about the format

Each sentence provided in the core course review is laid out with the English on the left-hand side and the Chinese on the right.

The Chinese side provides three written versions of the Chinese translation. For example:

I want fried noodles.

我要炒麵。
我要炒面。
Wǒ yào chǎo miàn.

All three versions say exactly the same thing in Chinese.

The top version is a translation of the English that has been written in traditional Chinese characters. This is the written form of Chinese currently in use in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The middle version is a translation of the English that has been written in simplified Chinese characters. This is the written form of Chinese currently in use in Mainland China.

The bottom version is a translation of the English that has been written in the Romanised version of Chinese, known as "pinyin". It is used by non-Chinese to read the language. It includes tone marks to let you know which tone to use for each syllable.

Use whichever helps you most.

I have included all three versions here, so that you can use this booklet in whichever way suits you best.

If you are mostly interested in learning to speak the language, then you will probably want to read the bottom, Romanised version. If you are planning to learn the written language used in Mainland China, you will wish to learn how to read the middle, simplified version. If you are planning to learn the written language used in Taiwan and Hong Kong, you will wish to learn how to read the top, traditional version.

Should

should

應該
应该
yīnggāi

I should

我應該
我应该
Wǒ yīnggāi

shop / store / a shop / a store /
the shop / the store

商店
商店
shāngdiàn

I should go to the shop /
store to buy bread.

我應該去商店買麵包。
我应该去商店买面包。
Wǒ yīnggāi qù shāngdiàn mǎi
miànbāo.

Should I go to the shop /
store to buy bread?

我應該去商店買麵包嗎？
我应该去商店买面包吗？
Wǒ yīnggāi qù shāngdiàn mǎi
miànbāo ma?

Yes.

應該。
应该。
Yīnggāi.

No.

不應該。
不应该。
Bù yīnggāi.

home / family / family run unit

家
家
jiā

one

一
一
yī

one shop / one store

一家商店
一家商店
yī jiā shāngdiàn

a couple

兩
兩
liǎng

two shops / two stores

兩家商店
两家商店
liǎng jiā shāngdiàn

NOTE! As you learnt during the course, **liǎng** (a couple) rather than **èr** (the word used to mean “two” when counting) is always used with unit words to express “two”. So, you won’t say “**èr gè shǒutíbāo**” for two handbags or “**èr jiā shāngdiàn**” for two shops. No, no, no. Instead you will say “**liǎng gè shǒutíbāo**”, “**liǎng jiā shāngdiàn**” and so on.

that

那
那
nà

that shop / that store

那家商店
那家商店
nà jiā shāngdiàn

I’d like to go to that shop / store.

我想去那家商店。
我想去那家商店。
Wǒ xiǎng qù nà jiā shāngdiàn.

bakery / a bakery

麵包店
面包店
miànbāodiàn

that bakery

那家麵包店
那家面包店
nà jiā miànbāodiàn

You should go to that bakery to buy bread.

你應該去那家麵包店買麵包。
你应该去那家面包店买面包。
Nǐ yīnggāi qù nà jiā miànbāodiàn mǎi miànbāo.

tasty (for food)

好吃
好吃
hǎo chī

Their bread is tasty.

他們的麵包很好吃。

他们的面包很好吃。

Tāmen de miànbāo hěn hǎo chī.

NOTE! So, as you can see in the sentence above, when we're describing what something is like – saying that it's tasty, good or big etc – we don't use "am" or "is" or "are" as we would in English. Instead, we use "**hěn**" (very). So, to say "Their bread's tasty" you'll literally say "Their bread very tasty." To say "He's very big" you'll literally say "He very big". To say "I'm fat", you'll literally say "I very fat." So, for describing things how things are – big, tasty, good, fat etc – use "very" **not** "am" / "is" / "are".

because

因為

因为

yīnwèi

You should go to that bakery to buy bread because their bread is tasty.

你應該去那家麵包店買麵包，因為他們的麵包很好吃。

你应该去那家面包店买面包，因为他们的面包很好吃。

Nǐ yīnggāi qù nà jiā miànbāodiàn
mǎi miànbāo, yīnwèi tāmen de
miànbāo hěn hǎo chī.

café / coffee shop

咖啡店

咖啡店

kāfēidiàn

I would like to go to that café.

我想去那家咖啡店。

我想去那家咖啡店。

Wǒ xiǎng qù nà jiā kāfēidiàn.

tasty (for drinks)

好喝

好喝

hǎo hē

I would like to go to that café because their coffee is tasty.

我想去那家咖啡店，因為他們的咖啡很好喝。

我想去那家咖啡店，因为他们的咖啡很好喝。

Wǒ xiǎng qù nà jiā kāfēidiàn,
yīnwèi tāmen de kāfēi hěn hǎo hē.

not tasty (*for food*)

不好吃
不好吃
bù hǎo chī

not tasty (*for drinks*)

不好喝
不好喝
bù hǎo hē

You shouldn't go to that café because their coffee is not tasty.

你不應該去那家咖啡店，因為他們的咖啡不好喝。
你不应该去那家咖啡店，因为他们的咖啡不好喝。
Nǐ bù yīnggāi qù nà jiā kāfēidiàn,
yīnwèi tāmen de kāfēi bù hǎo hē.

green tea

綠茶
绿茶
lǜ chá

You shouldn't go to that shop to buy green tea because their green tea is not tasty.

你不應該去那家商店買綠茶，因為他們的綠茶不好喝。
你不应该去那家商店买绿茶，因为他们的绿茶不好喝。
Nǐ bù yīnggāi qù nà jiā shāngdiàn
mǎi lǜ chá, yīnwèi tāmen de lǜ chá
bù hǎo hē.

to drive

開車
开车
kāi chē

You should drive today.

你今天應該開車。
你今天应该开车。
Nǐ jīntiān yīnggāi kāi chē.

You should drive today because I'm not able to.

你今天應該開車，因為我不能。
你今天应该开车，因为我不能。
Nǐ jīntiān yīnggāi kāi chē, yīnwèi wǒ
bù néng.

alcohol

酒
酒
jiǔ

You drank alcohol this evening.

你今天晚上喝了酒。
你今天晚上喝了酒。
Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshàng hē le jiǔ.

**You drank alcohol this evening.
You shouldn't drive.**

你今天晚上喝了酒，你不應該開車。
你今天晚上喝了酒，你不应该开车。
Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshàng hē le jiǔ, nǐ bù
yīnggāi kāi chē.

**He can (it's okay for him to) drive
because he didn't drink alcohol
this evening.**

他可以開車，因為他今天晚上沒有
喝酒。
他可以开车，因为他今天晚上没有
喝酒。
Tā kěyǐ kāi chē, yīnwèi tā jīntiān
wǎnshàng méi yǒu hē jiǔ.

Need

need

需要
需要
xūyào

**I need to go to that shop to buy
green tea.**

我需要去那家商店買綠茶。
我需要去那家商店买绿茶。
Wǒ xūyào qù nà jiā shāngdiàn mǎi
lǜ chá.

hotel (Mainland China)¹

酒店
酒店
jiǔdiàn

Do you need to go to your hotel?

你需要去你的酒店嗎？
你需要去你的酒店吗？
Nǐ xūyào qù nǐ de jiǔdiàn ma?

Yes.

需要。
需要。
Xūyào.

¹ As you learned during the course, “jiǔdiàn” / “酒店” means “hotel” in Chinese – or at least, it does in Mainland China. Should you visit Taiwan, however, you will find that the term for “hotel” used there is not “jiǔdiàn” / “酒店” (literally “alcohol shop”) but rather “fàndiàn” / 飯店 (literally “rice shop”). So, if you go to Taiwan and need a hotel, use the term “rice shop” (fàndiàn) rather than “alcohol shop” (jiǔdiàn) whenever you want to say “hotel”!

No.

不需要。
不需要。
Bù xūyào.

parents

爸媽
爸妈
bà mā

my parents

我爸媽
我爸妈
wǒ bà mā

My parents need to go to their hotel.

我爸媽需要去他們的酒店。
我爸妈需要去他们的酒店。
Wǒ bà mā xūyào qù tāmen de jiǔdiàn.

to go back / to return go

回去
回去
huíqù

My parents need to go back this evening.

我爸媽今天晚上需要回去。
我爸妈今天晚上需要回去。
Wǒ bà mā jīntiān wǎnshàng xūyào huíqù.

My parents need to go back to their hotel this evening.

我爸媽今天晚上需要回他們的酒店。
我爸妈今天晚上需要回他们的酒店。
Wǒ bà mā jīntiān wǎnshàng xūyào huí tāmen de jiǔdiàn.

NOTE! So, when used just on its own, “to go back” is “**huíqù**” / “回去” but when you mention the place you’re going back to, you will drop the “**qù**” / “去” part, leaving you with just “**huí**” / “回”.

She needs to go back to China tomorrow.

她明天需要回中國。
她明天需要回中国。
Tā míngtiān xūyào huí Zhōngguó.

She needs to go back tomorrow.

她明天需要回去。
她明天需要回去。
Tā míngtiān xūyào huíqù.

to go home / to return home

回家
回家
huí jiā

Tomorrow, she needs to go home.

明天，她需要回家。
明天，她需要回家。
Míngtiān, tā xūyào huí jiā.

She needs to go home tomorrow.

她明天需要回家。
她明天需要回家。
Tā míngtiān xūyào huí jiā.

mum's

媽媽的
妈妈的
māma de

Tomorrow, you should use mum's computer.

明天，你應該用媽媽的電腦。
明天，你应该用妈妈的电脑。
Míngtiān, nǐ yīnggāi yòng māma de diànnǎo.

You should use mum's computer tomorrow.

你明天應該用媽媽的電腦。
你明天应该用妈妈的电脑。
Nǐ míngtiān yīnggāi yòng māma de diànnǎo.

You should use mum's computers tomorrow.

你應該明天用媽媽的電腦。
你应该明天用妈妈的电脑。
Nǐ yīnggāi míngtiān yòng māma de diànnǎo.

NOTE! With words such as “should”, “can”, “need”, “want”, “would like” and “will”, there is a great deal of flexibility regarding where you can put the time reference in relation to these. Looking at the three sentences above, you can see how the time reference (in this case, the word “**míngtiān**” / “tomorrow”) can go right up at the front of the sentence or just before the “should” or just after the “should”. You’ll find a few more examples of this flexibility below so that you can at least be aware of the range of possibilities.

dad's

爸爸的
爸爸的
bàba de

I need to use Dad's car.

我需要用爸爸的車。
我需要用爸爸的车。
Wǒ xūyào yòng bàba de chē.

at one o'clock / one o'clock's time

一點的時候
一点的时候
yīdiǎn de shíhòu

At one o'clock, he needs to use dad's car.

一點的時候，他需要用爸爸的車。
一点的时候，他需要用爸爸的车。
Yīdiǎn de shíhòu, tā xūyào yòng bàba de chē.

He needs to use dad's car at one o'clock.

他一點的時候需要用爸爸的車。
他一点的时候需要用爸爸的车。
Tā yīdiǎn de shíhòu xūyào yòng bàba de chē.

He needs to use dad's car at one o'clock.

他需要一點的時候用爸爸的車。
他需要一点的时候用爸爸的车。
Tā xūyào yīdiǎn de shíhòu yòng bàba de chē.

at two o'clock

兩點的時候
两点的时候
liǎng diǎn de shíhòu

At two o'clock, I need to go back to my hotel.

兩點的時候，我需要回我的酒店。
两点的时候，我需要回我的酒店。
Liǎng diǎn de shíhòu, wǒ xūyào huí wǒ de jiǔdiàn.

I need to go back to my hotel at two o'clock.

我兩點的時候需要回我的酒店。
我两点的时候需要回我的酒店。
Wǒ liǎng diǎn de shíhòu xūyào huí wǒ de jiǔdiàn.

I need to go back to my hotel at two o'clock.

我需要兩點的時候回我的酒店。
我需要两点的时候回我的酒店。
Wǒ xūyào liǎng diǎn de shíhòu huí wǒ de jiǔdiàn.

When? / Why? / Who?

When?

什麼時候?
什么时候?
Shénme shíhòu?

**When would you like to go? /
You when would like to go?**

你什麼時候想去?
你什麼時候想去?
Nǐ shénme shíhòu xiǎng qù?

**When would you like to go to
that bakery?**

你什麼時候想去那家麵包店?
你什麼時候想去那家麵包店?
Nǐ shénme shíhòu xiǎng qù nà jiā
miànbāodiàn?

When do you need to go home?

你什麼時候需要回家?
你什麼時候需要回家?
Nǐ shénme shíhòu xūyào huí jiā?

When should we go home?

我們什麼時候應該回家?
我们什么时候应该回家?
Wǒmen shénme shíhòu yīnggāi
huí jiā?

Why?

為什麼?
为什么?
Wèishénme?

**Why should I go to that bakery? /
I why should go to that bakery?**

我為什麼應該去那家麵包店?
我为什么应该去那家麵包店?
Wǒ wèishénme yīnggāi qù nà jiā
miànbāodiàn?

with

跟
跟
gēn

with Paul

跟Paul
跟Paul
gēn Paul

Why should I go with Paul?

我為什麼應該跟Paul去?
我为什么应该跟Paul去?
Wǒ wèishénme yīnggāi gēn Paul qù?

Who?

誰?
谁?
Shéi?

With who? / With whom?

跟誰?
跟谁?
Gēn shéi?

**Who should I go home with? /
I should with whom return home?**

我應該跟誰回家?
我应该跟谁回家?
Wǒ yīnggāi gēn shéi huí jiā?

Who would you like to go with?

你想跟誰去?
你想跟谁去?
Nǐ xiǎng gēn shéi qù?

You drink

你喝
你喝
Nǐ hē

You drink alcohol.

你喝酒。
你喝酒。
Nǐ hē jiǔ.

**You are drinking alcohol. /
You located in drinking alcohol.**

你在喝酒。
你在喝酒。
Nǐ zài hē jiǔ.

**Who are you drinking alcohol with? /
You located in with whom
drinking alcohol?**

你在跟誰喝酒?
你在跟谁喝酒?
Nǐ zài gēn shéi hē jiǔ?

Am / Is / Are

am / is / are

是
是
shì

I am

我是
我是
Wǒ shì

He is	他是 他是 Tā shì
We are	我們是 我们是 Wǒmen shì
person	人 人 rén
China / Middle country / Middle kingdom	中國 中国 Zhōngguó
Chinese (<i>the nationality</i>)	中國人 中国人 Zhōngguó rén
We are Chinese.	我們是中國人。 我们是中国人。 Wǒmen shì Zhōngguó rén.
I am	我是 我是 Wǒ shì
I am Chinese.	我是中國人。 我是中国人。 Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.
I am not	我不是 我不是 Wǒ bù shì
I am not Chinese.	我不是中國人。 我不是中国人。 Wǒ bù shì Zhōngguó rén.
Great Britain / Brave country	英國 英国 Yīngguó

British

英國人
英国人
Yīngguó rén

I am not British.

我不是英國人。
我不是英国人。
Wǒ bù shì Yīngguó rén.

I am British.

我是英國人。
我是英国人。
Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

I'm Paul.

我是Paul。
我是Paul。
Wǒ shì Paul.

Hello, I'm Paul.

你好，我是Paul。
你好，我是Paul。
Nǐ hǎo. Wǒ shì Paul.

Hello, I'm Paul. I'm British.

你好，我是Paul，我是英國人。
你好，我是Paul，我是英国人。
Nǐ hǎo, wǒ shì Paul. Wǒ shì
Yīngguó rén.

America / Beautiful country

美國
美国
Měiguó

American

美國人
美国人
Měiguó rén

We're American.

我們是美國人。
我们是美国人。
Wǒmen shì Měiguó rén.

We're not

我們不是
我们不是
Wǒmen bù shì

We're not American.

我們不是美國人。
我们不是美国人。
Wǒmen bù shì Měiguó rén.

teacher / old master

老師
老师
lǎoshī

I'm a teacher. / I am teacher.

我是老師。
我是老师。
Wǒ shì lǎoshī.

I'm a teacher. / I am one unit teacher.

我是一個老師。
我是一个老师。
Wǒ shì yī gè lǎoshī.

NOTE! To say what someone is (a teacher, a tourist, a Buddhist monk – whatever) you can choose whether or not to include the “one unit” part. So, you can say “I am teacher” or “I am one unit teacher” – it’s up to you. For the rest of this booklet, however, we will include the one unit part in all the examples.

Chinese teacher

中文老師
中文老师
Zhōngwén lǎoshī

I'm a Chinese teacher.

我是一個中文老師。
我是一个中文老师。
Wǒ shì yī gè Zhōngwén lǎoshī.

English teacher

英文老師
英文老师
Yīngwén lǎoshī

I'm an English teacher.

我是一個英文老師。
我是一个英文老师。
Wǒ shì yī gè Yīngwén lǎoshī.

I'm Katy. I'm American. I'm an English teacher.

我是Katy，我是美國人，我是一個英文老師。
我是Katy，我是美国人，我是一个英文老师。
Wǒ shì Katy, wǒ shì Měiguó rén,
wǒ shì yī gè Yīngwén lǎoshī.

Canada	加拿大 加拿大 Jiānádà
Canadian	加拿大人 加拿大人 Jiānádà rén
Are you Canadian?	你是加拿大人嗎？ 你是加拿大人吗？ Nǐ shì Jiānádà rén ma?
Yes.	是。 是。 Shì.
No, I'm American.	不是，我是美國人。 不是，我是美国人。 Bù shì, wǒ shì Měiguó rén.
Which?	哪？ 哪？ Nǎ?
Which country?	哪國？ 哪国？ Nǎ guó?
Which country are you from? / You are which country person?	你是哪國人？ 你是哪国人？ Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
I'm Canadian.	我是加拿大人。 我是加拿大人。 Wǒ shì Jiānádà rén.
tourist / literally “tour guest”	遊客 游客 yóukè
He's a tourist. / He is one unit tourist.	他是一個遊客。 他是一个游客。 Tā shì yī gè yóukè.

He's not a tourist. He's an English teacher.

他不是一個遊客。他是一個英文老師。
他不是个游客。他是一个英文老师。
Tā bù shì yī gè yóukè. Tā shì yī gè
Yīngwén lǎoshī.

NOTE! So, in Chinese we can use “am” / “is” / “are” – “**shì**” – to talk about who we are (Hi, I'm Paul), what we are (I'm a teacher) and also what our nationality is (I'm British – literally “I'm a British person”). But, as mentioned earlier, we can't use it for describing *how* things are (as we do in English) – so we can't use “**shì**” to say that something is tasty or beautiful or that someone is old or fat; instead we have to use “**hěn**” (very).

**Kung pao chicken /
Palace guardian chicken cubes**

宮保雞丁
宫保鸡丁
Gōng bǎo jī dīng

**Kung pao chicken is tasty. /
Kung pao chicken very tasty.**

宮保雞丁很好吃。
宫保鸡丁很好吃。
Gōng bǎo jī dīng hěn hǎo chī.

this

這
这
zhè

this green tea

這個綠茶
这个绿茶
zhè ge lǜ chá

This green tea is tasty.

這個綠茶很好喝。
这个绿茶很好喝。
Zhè ge lǜ chá hěn hǎo hē.

teacher / old master

老師
老师
lǎoshī

old

老
老
lǎo

My teacher is old.

我的老師很老。
我的老师很老。
Wǒ de lǎoshī hěn lǎo.

this teacher

這個老師
这个老师
zhège lǎoshī

This teacher is good.

這個老師很好。
这个老师很好。
Zhège lǎoshī hěn hǎo.

beautiful

美
美
měi

She is beautiful.

她很美。
她很美。
Tā hěn měi.

that American

那個美國人
那个美国人
nà gè Měiguó rén

That American is beautiful.

那個美國人很美。
那个美国人很美。
Nà gè Měiguó rén hěn měi.

**the Great Wall of China /
the Great Wall / long fortified wall**

長城
长城
chángchéng

The Great Wall is beautiful.

長城很美。
长城很美。
Chángchéng hěn měi.

fat

胖
胖
pàng

I am fat.

我很胖。
我很胖。
Wǒ hěn pàng.

That person is fat.

那個人很胖。
那个人很胖。
Nà gè rén hěn pàng.

Would and Could

I am

我是
我是
Wǒ shì

I was

我是
我是
Wǒ shì

if

如果
如果
rúguǒ

If I was / If I were

如果我是
如果我是
Rúguǒ wǒ shì

If I were you

如果我是你
如果我是你
Rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ

I can / I know how to / I will / I would

我會
我會
Wǒ huì

**If I were you, I would order
kung pao chicken.**

如果我是你，我會點宮保雞丁。
如果我是你，我會點宮保雞丁。
Rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ, wǒ huì diǎn gōng
bǎo jī dīng.

**If I were you, I would drink
green tea.**

如果我是你，我會喝綠茶。
如果我是你，我會喝綠茶。
Rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ, wǒ huì hē lǜ chá.

Singapore

新加坡
新加坡
Xīnjiāpō

**If I were him, I would go back to
Singapore next year.**

如果我是他，我明年會回新加坡。
如果我是他，我明年會回新加坡。
Rúguǒ wǒ shì tā, wǒ míngnián huì
huí Xīnjiāpō.

bar	酒吧 酒吧 jiǔbā
that bar	那家酒吧 那家酒吧 nà jiā jiǔbā
If I were you, I would go to that bar.	如果我是你，我會去那家酒吧。 如果我是你，我会去那家酒吧。 Rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ, wǒ huì qù nà jiā jiǔbā.
this	這 这 zhè
this bar	這家酒吧 这家酒吧 zhè jiā jiǔbā
I wouldn't go to this bar.	我不會去這家酒吧。 我不会去这家酒吧。 Wǒ bù huì qù zhè jiā jiǔbā.
beer	啤酒 啤酒 píjiǔ
If I were you, I wouldn't go to this bar because their beer isn't tasty.	如果我是你，我不會去這家酒吧， 因為他們的啤酒不好喝。 如果我是你，我不会去这家酒吧， 因为他们的啤酒不好喝。 Rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ, wǒ bù huì qù zhè jiā jiǔbā, yīnwèi tāmen de píjiǔ bù hǎo hē.
I can / I could / I am able to	我能 我能 Wǒ néng
money	錢 钱 qián

I have money.

我有錢。
我有钱。
Wǒ yǒu qián.

I don't have money.

我沒有錢。
我没有钱。
Wǒ méi yǒu qián.

**rich / rich person /
literally "have money person"**

有錢人
有钱人
yǒu qián rén

**If I were a rich person, I could buy
five cars.**

如果我是有錢人，我能買五輛車。
如果我是有钱人，我能买五辆车。
Rúguǒ wǒ shì yǒu qián rén, wǒ
néng mǎi wǔ liàng chē.

If I have / If I had / If I'd had

如果我有
如果我有
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu

Australia

澳大利亞
澳大利亚
Àodàlìyà

**If I had money, I could go to Australia
next year.**

如果我有錢，我明年能去澳大利亞。
如果我有钱，我明年能去澳大利亚。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu qián, wǒ míngnián
néng qù Àodàlìyà.

**If I had money, I would go to
Australia next year.**

如果我有錢，我明年會去澳大利亞。
如果我有钱，我明年会去澳大利亚。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu qián, wǒ míngnián
huì qù Àodàlìyà.

**If he had money, he could go back
to Singapore.**

如果他有錢，他能回新加坡。
如果他有钱，他能回新加坡。
Rúguǒ tā yǒu qián, tā néng huí
Xīnjiāpō.

Not yet

I have been to the Great Wall.

我去過長城。
我去过长城。
Wǒ qùguò chángchéng.

not yet / yet not have

還沒有
还没有
hái méi yǒu

**I haven't been to the Great Wall yet. /
I yet haven't been to the Great Wall.**

我還沒有去過長城。
我还没有去过长城。
Wǒ hái méi yǒu qùguò chángchéng.

**the Forbidden City /
the Former Palace**

故宮
故宫
gùgōng

**I haven't been to the
Forbidden City yet.**

我還沒有去過故宮。
我还没有去过故宫。
Wǒ hái méi yǒu qùguò gùgōng.

not yet / yet not (*shortened*)²

還沒
还没
hái méi

**I haven't been to the
Forbidden City yet.** (*shortened*)

我還沒去過故宮。
我还没去过故宫。
Wǒ hái méi qùguò gùgōng.

Have you been to the Forbidden City?

你去過故宮嗎？
你去过故宫吗？
Nǐ qùguò gùgōng ma?

Yes.

去過。
去过。
Qùguò.

No.

沒有。
没有。
Méi yǒu.

² The shortened “not yet” – **hái méi** – is more commonly used than the longer **hái méi yǒu**.

Not yet. (*shortened*)

還沒。
还没。
Hái méi.

I've been to the Great Wall but I haven't been to the Forbidden City yet.

我去過長城，但是我還沒去過故宮。
我去过长城，但是我还没去过故宫。
Wǒ qùguò chángchéng, dànshì wǒ hái méi qùguò gùgōng.

Why haven't you been to the Forbidden City yet?

你為什麼還沒去過故宮？
你为什么还没去过故宫？
Nǐ wèishénme hái méi qùguò gùgōng?

Because I wouldn't like to go.

因為我不想去。
因为我不想去。
Yīnwèi wǒ bù xiǎng qù.

NOTE! Take a look at that sentence above. Now, in English, we're far more likely to say "because I don't want to..." rather than "because I wouldn't like to...". In Chinese, however, both ways of talking are equally commonly used. So, for a sentence like the one above, you can say either "yīnwèi wǒ bù yào qù" (because I don't want to go) or "yīnwèi wǒ bù xiǎng qù" (because I wouldn't like to go). The choice is yours and the meaning is essentially identical.

that restaurant

那家餐廳
那家餐厅
nà jiā cāntīng

I haven't been to that restaurant yet because my mum says their dishes are not tasty.

我還沒去過那家餐廳，因為我媽媽說他們的菜不好吃。
我还没去过那家餐厅，因为我妈妈说他们的菜不好吃。
Wǒ hái méi qùguò nà jiā cāntīng, yīnwèi wǒ māma shuō tāmen de cài bù hào chī.

Could have, Would have, Should have

Could have

can / could / able to

能
能
néng

to do / to do it

做
做
zuò

I could have done it. /
I am could do it de.

我是能做的。
我是能做的。
Wǒ shì néng zuò de.

that laptop

那台手提電腦
那台手提电脑
nà tái shǒutí diànnǎo

If I have / If I had / If I'd had

如果我有
如果我有
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu

If I'd had the money, I could have
bought that laptop. / If I'd had the
money, I am could buy that
laptop de.

如果我有錢，我是能買那台手提電
腦的。
如果我有錢，我是能買那台手提電
腦的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu qián, wǒ shì néng
mǎi nà tái shǒutí diànnǎo de.

If I'd had tofu, I could have made
mapo tofu.

如果我有豆腐，我是能做麻婆豆
腐的。
如果我有豆腐，我是能做麻婆豆
腐的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu dòufu, wǒ shì néng
zuò mápó dòufu de.

If I'd had a computer, I could have
done it.

如果我有電腦，我是能做的。
如果我有電腦，我是能做的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu diànnǎo, wǒ shì
néng zuò de.

If I'd had a car, I could have gone.

如果我有車，我是能去的。
如果我有车，我是能去的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu chē, wǒ shì néng
qù de.

**can / could / allowed to /
alright for me to**

可以
可以
kěyǐ

I could have gone.

我是可以去的。
我是可以去的。
Wǒ shì kěyǐ qù de.

I could have done it.

我是可以做的。
我是可以做的。
Wǒ shì kěyǐ zuò de.

I could have bought that laptop.

我是可以買那台手提電腦的。
我是可以买那台手提电脑的。
Wǒ shì kěyǐ mǎi nà tái shǒutí
diànnǎo de.

Would have

can / know how to / will / would

會
会
huì

I would have done it.

我是會做的。
我是会做的。
Wǒ shì huì zuò de.

to buy / to buy it

買
买
mǎi

I would have bought it.

我是會買的。
我是会买的。
Wǒ shì huì mǎi de.

**If I'd had a computer, I would
have done it.**

如果我有電腦，我是會做的。
如果我有电脑，我是会做的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu diànnǎo, wǒ shì huì
zuò de.

If I'd had a car, I would have gone.

如果我有車，我是會去的。
如果我有车，我是会去的。
Rúguǒ wǒ yǒu chē, wǒ shì huì qù de.

If I'd had money yesterday, I would have bought it.

如果我昨天有錢，我是會買的。
如果我昨天有钱，我是会买的。
Rúguǒ wǒ zuótiān yǒu qián, wǒ shì huì mǎi de.

Should have

should

應該
应该
yīnggāi

**I should have done it. /
I am should do it de.**

我是應該做的。
我是应该做的。
Wǒ shì yīnggāi zuò de.

I should have gone to the Great Wall.

我是應該去長城的。
我是应该去长城的。
Wǒ shì yīnggāi qù chángchéng de.

I should have gone to the Great Wall today. / I should today have gone to the Great Wall.

我是應該今天去長城的。
我是应该今天去长城的。
Wǒ shì yīnggāi jīntiān qù chángchéng de.

I should have ordered kung pao chicken.

我是應該點宮保雞丁的。
我是应该点宫保鸡丁的。
Wǒ shì yīnggāi diǎn gōng bǎo jī dīng de.

If you had a car, you should have gone.

如果你有車，你是應該去的。
如果你有车，你是应该去的。
Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu chē, nǐ shì yīnggāi qù de.

If you had the money, you should have bought that laptop.

如果你有錢，你是應該買那台手提電腦的。
如果你有钱，你是应该买那台手提电脑的。
Rúguǒ nǐ yǒu qián, nǐ shì yīnggāi mǎi nà tái shǒutí diànnǎo de.

The detective “tense”

NOTE! As you may remember from the audio part of the course, the detective “tense” can be used for talking about where, when and with whom something took place. So, just like a detective, you can use it to obtain (or give) specific details about something that happened in the past. So, whenever you want to talk about when you made lunch, where you bought your car, who you went to China with, you’ll use the detective “tense”.

lunch

午餐
午餐
wǔcān

You made lunch.

你做了午餐。
你做了午餐。
Nǐ zuò le wǔcān.

When did you make lunch?

你是什麼時候做午餐的？
你是什么时候做午餐的？
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu zuò wǔcān de?

NOTE! So, as you can see, to say simply “You made lunch” you’ll say “Nǐ zuò le wǔcān”. You cannot use the detective tense to say this because you’re not talking about when the lunch was made or where it was made or with whom. There are no such details to emphasise so it would be incorrect – and highly confusing for a Chinese listener – if you said “Nǐ shì zuò wǔcān de”. No, no, no – that would be wrong, wrong, wrong! However, the moment you start asking when the lunch was made, then you are behaving like a detective and so you can use the **shì ... de** construction, the detective “tense”, just as we did in the sentence above. Let’s try doing more of the same below!

I made lunch at 12 o’clock.

我是十二點的時候做午餐的。
我是十二点的时候做午餐的。
Wǒ shì shí’èr diǎn de shíhòu zuò wǔcān de.

When did you go back to Canada? / When did you return to Canada?

你是什麼時候回加拿大的？
你是什么时候回加拿大的？
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu huí Jiānádà de?

**I went back to Canada yesterday. /
I returned to Canada yesterday.**

我是昨天回加拿大的。
我是昨天回加拿大的。
Wǒ shì zuótiān huí Jiānádà de.

Taiwan

台灣
台湾
Táiwān

When did you go to Taiwan?

你什麼時候去台灣的？
你是什么时候去台湾的？
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu qù Táiwān de?

I went to Taiwan last year.

我是去年去台灣的。
我是去年去台湾的。
Wǒ shì qùnián qù Táiwān de.

that car

那輛車
那辆车
nà liàng chē

When did you buy that car?

你什麼時候買那輛車的？
你是什么时候买那辆车的？
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu mǎi nà liàng chē de?

**I bought it yesterday. /
I am yesterday buy it de.**

我是昨天買的。
我是昨天买的。
Wǒ shì zuótiān mǎi de.

When did you eat breakfast?

你什麼時候吃早餐的？
你是什么时候吃早餐的？
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu chī zǎocān de?

I ate breakfast at 8 o'clock.

我是八點的時候吃早餐的。
我是八点的时候吃早餐的。
Wǒ shì bā diǎn de shíhòu chī zǎocān de.

Where?

哪裡？
哪里？
Nǎlǐ?

Located where?

在哪裡?
在哪里?
Zài nǎlǐ?

to eat / to eat it

吃
吃
chī

Where did you eat? / You are located where eat it de?

你是在哪裡吃的?
你是在哪里吃的?
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ chī de?

Where did you eat Peking duck?

你是在哪裡吃北京烤鴨的?
你是在哪里吃北京烤鴨的?
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ chī Běijīng kǎoyā de?

I ate it in that restaurant.

我是在那家餐廳吃的。
我是在那家餐厅吃的。
Wǒ shì zài nà jiā cāntīng chī de.

Where did you buy that car?

你是在哪裡買那輛車的?
你是在哪里买那辆车的?
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ mǎi nà liàng chē de?

that shop / that store

那家商店
那家商店
nà jiā shāngdiàn

located in that shop / located in that store

在那家商店
在那家商店
zài nà jiā shāngdiàn

I bought it in that shop. / I am in that shop buy it de.

我在那家商店買的。
我在那家商店买的。
Wǒ zài nà jiā shāngdiàn mǎi de.

that laptop

那台手提電腦
那台手提电脑
nà tái shǒutí diànnǎo

Where did you use that laptop?

你是在哪裡用那台手提電腦的?
你是在哪里用那台手提电脑的?
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ yòng nà tái shǒutí diànnǎo de?

that beer

那個啤酒
那個啤酒
nà gè píjiǔ

Where did you buy that beer?

你是在哪裡買那個啤酒的？
你是在哪里买那个啤酒的？
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ mǎi nà gè píjiǔ de?

I bought it in that bar.

我是在那家酒吧買的。
我是在那家酒吧买的。
Wǒ shì zài nà jiā jiǔbā mǎi de.

I

我
我
wǒ

me

我
我
wǒ

with me

跟我
跟我
gēn wǒ

he

他
他
tā

him

他
他
tā

with him

跟他
跟他
gēn tā

I went with him.

我是跟他去的。
我是跟他去的。
Wǒ shì gēn tā qù de.

I went with her.

我是跟她去的。
我是跟她去的。
Wǒ shì gēn tā qù de.

Who did you go with? / You are with whom go de?

你是跟誰去的?
你是跟誰去的?
Nǐ shì gēn shéi qù de?

Who did you eat lunch with?

你是跟誰吃午餐的?
你是跟誰吃午餐的?
Nǐ shì gēn shéi chī wǔcān de?

to use / to use it

用
用
yòng

When did you use it?

你是什麼時候用的?
你是什么时候用的?
Nǐ shì shénme shíhòu yòng de?

Where did you use it?

你是在哪裡用的?
你是在哪里用的?
Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ yòng de?

Who did you use it with?

你是跟誰用的?
你是跟誰用的?
Nǐ shì gēn shéi yòng de?

The future - using “huì”

I can / I know how to / I will / I would

我會
我會
Wǒ huì

I'll go to that restaurant.

我會去那家餐廳。
我会去那家餐厅。
Wǒ huì qù nà jiā cāntīng.

I'll order mapo tofu.

我會點麻婆豆腐。
我会点麻婆豆腐。
Wǒ huì diǎn mápó dòufu.

at 6 o'clock

六點的時候
六点的时候
liù diǎn de shíhòu

At 6 o'clock, I'll go home.

六點的時候，我會回家。
六点的时候，我会回家。
Liù diǎn de shíhòu, wǒ huì huí jiā.

At 7 o'clock, I'll make dinner.

七點的時候，我會做晚餐。
七点的时候，我会做晚餐。
Qī diǎn de shíhòu, wǒ huì zuò wǎncān.

afternoon

下午
下午
xiàwǔ

this afternoon

今天下午
今天下午
jīntiān xiàwǔ

This afternoon, I'll make steamed buns.

今天下午我會做包子。
今天下午我会做包子。
Jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒ huì zuò bāozi.

This afternoon, I won't make steamed buns.

今天下午我不會做包子。
今天下午我不会做包子。
Jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒ bù huì zuò bāozi.

I'll buy a new laptop this afternoon.

我今天下午會買新的手提電腦。
我今天下午会买新的手提电脑。
Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ huì mǎi xīn de shǒutí diànnǎo.

later / pass a while

過一會兒
过一会儿
guò yīhuìr

to come

來
来
lái

to come back

回來
回来
huí lái

I'll come back later.

我過一會兒會回來。
我过一会儿会回来。
Wǒ guò yīhuìr huì huí lái.

I can come back later.

我可以過一會兒回來。
我可以过一会儿回来。
Wǒ kěyǐ guò yīhuìr huí lái.

You should come back later.

你應該過一會兒回來。
你应该过一会儿回来。
Nǐ yīnggāi guò yīhuìr huí lái.

I'll eat lunch later.

我過一會兒會吃午餐。
我过一会儿会吃午餐。
Wǒ guò yīhuìr huì chī wǔcān.

When will you go to China?

你什麼時候會去中國？
你什么时候会去中国？
Nǐ shénme shíhòu huì qù Zhōngguó?

When will we make lunch?

我們會什麼時候做午餐？
我们会什么时候做午餐？
Wǒmen huì shénme shíhòu zuò wǔcān?³

Want-not-want type constructions⁴

Do you want to go? (MTOPI)⁵

你們要不要去？
你们要不要去？
Nǐmen yào bù yào qù?

You should (MTOPI)

你們應該
你们应该
Nǐmen yīnggāi

Should you? /

You should not should? (MTOPI)

你們應不應該？
你们应不应该？
Nǐmen yīng bù yīnggāi?

³ Notice how in the two sentences “When will you go to China?” and “When will we make lunch?” the position of the part meaning “when” (“shénme shíhòu”) changes. This is because, in Chinese, the “when” can go either before the “will” or after it. So for both these sentences you could put the shénme shíhòu either before the huì or after it, it’s entirely up to you!

⁴ Unless followed with a “ma” all questions in this section use a “want-not-want” type of construction.

⁵ Whenever you see “MTOPI”, this lets you know that you need to use the Chinese word for “you” that you use when you’re talking to More Than One Person. So, if you see “MTOPI” use “nǐmen”.

Should you go? (MTP)

你們應不應該去？
你们应不应该去？
Nǐmen yīng bù yīnggāi qù?

Should we come?

我們應不應該來？
我们应不应该来？
Wǒmen yīng bù yīnggāi lái?

Do we need to come?

我們需不需要來？
我们需不需要来？
Wǒmen xū bù xūyào lái?

They would like to come.

他們想來。
他们想来。
Tāmen xiǎng lái.

Would they like to come? (ma)

他們想來嗎？
他们想来吗？
Tāmen xiǎng lái ma?

Would they like to come?

他們想不想來？
他们想不想来？
Tāmen xiǎng bù xiǎng lái?

Would they like to come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午想不想來？
他们明天下午想不想来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ xiǎng bù xiǎng lái?

Do they want to come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午要不要來？
他们明天下午要不要来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ yào bù yào lái?

Can they come / Are they able to come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午能不能來？
他们明天下午能不能来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ néng bù néng lái?

Can they come / Are they allowed to come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午可不可以來？
他们明天下午可不可以来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ kě bù kěyǐ lái?

Do they need to come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午需不需要來？
他们明天下午需不需要来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ xū bù xūyào lái?

Should they come tomorrow afternoon?

他們明天下午應不應該來？
他们明天下午应不应该来？
Tāmen míngtiān xiàwǔ yīng bù yīnggāi lái?

next year

明年
明年
míngnián

Next year, you will come.

明年，你會來。
明年，你会来。
Míngnián, nǐ huì lái.

Next year, will you come to China? (ma)

明年，你會來中國嗎？
明年，你会来中国吗？
Míngnián, nǐ huì lái Zhōngguó ma?

Next year, will you come to China?

明年，你會不會來中國？
明年，你会不会来中国？
Míngnián, nǐ huì bù huì lái Zhōngguó?

Next year, will you go to Australia?

明年，你會不會去澳大利亞？
明年，你会不会去澳大利亚？
Míngnián, nǐ huì bù huì qù Àodàlià?

Australian

澳大利亞人
澳大利亚人
Àodàlià rén

Is she Australian?

她是不是澳大利亞人？
她是不是澳大利亚人？
Tā shì bù shì Àodàlià rén?

Singaporean

新加坡人
新加坡人
Xīnjiāpō rén

Is she Singaporean?

她是不是新加坡人？
她是不是新加坡人？
Tā shì bù shì Xīnjiāpō rén?

Taiwanese

台灣人
台湾人
Táiwān rén

Is she Taiwanese?

她是不是台灣人？
她是不是台湾人？
Tā shì bù shì Táiwan rén?

She is not Taiwanese. She is Singaporean.

她不是台灣人，她是新加坡人。
她不是台湾人，她是新加坡人。
Tā bù shì Táiwan rén. Tā shì Xīnjiāpō rén.

Is Paul an English teacher?

Paul是不是一個英文老師？
Paul是不是一个英文老师？
Paul shì bù shì yī gè Yīngwén lǎoshī?

Yes.

是。
是。
Shì.

No.

不是。
不是。
Bù shì.

No, he is a tourist.

不是，他是一個遊客。
不是，他是一个游客。
Bù shì, tā shì yī gè yóukè.

A change of situation

NOTE! In the first Paul Noble Mandarin Chinese course, you learnt that “le” / “了” is sometimes used in Chinese when people talk about things that happened in the past.
For instance:

I go

我去
我去
Wǒ qù

I went

我去了
我去了
Wǒ qùle

I went to China.

我去了中國。
我去了中国。
Wǒ qùle Zhōngguó.

Last year, I went to China.

去年我去了中國。
去年我去了中国。
Qùnián wǒ qùle Zhōngguó.

I eat

我吃
我吃
Wǒ chī

I ate

我吃了
我吃了
Wǒ chīle

Yesterday, I ate sweet and sour pork.

昨天，我吃了咕嚕肉。
昨天，我吃了咕嚕肉。
Zuótiān, wǒ chīle gūlū ròu.

NOTE! But this is only one of the ways in which “**le**” / “**了**” is used in Chinese. As you will hopefully recall from the audio part of your Next Steps course, it is also used to show how a situation has changed. Just take a look at the two sentences below to remind yourself of how this works:

My parents are old. / My parents very old.

我爸媽很老。
我爸妈很老。
Wǒ bànmā hěn lǎo.

My parents have gotten old. / My parents old le.

我爸媽老了。
我爸妈老了。
Wǒ bànmā lǎo le.

NOTE! So, when “**le**” is used with describing words such as “old”, “big”, “good” and so on, it doesn’t mean you’re talking about the past, instead it shows you that something has changed, that the situation is somehow different from how it was before. When you use it in this way, you put the “**le**” at the end of the sentence. Let’s look at some more examples below!

He is fat.

他很胖。
他很胖。
Tā hěn pàng.

He's gotten fat. / He's become fat.

他胖了。
他胖了。
Tā pàng le.

big

大
大
dà

He's gotten big. / He's grown up.

他大了。
他大了。
Tā dà le.

Why should I go?

我為什麼應該去？
我为什么应该去？
Wǒ wèishénme yīnggāi qù?

Because you've grown up.

因為你大了。
因为你大了。
Yīnwèi nǐ dà le.

● **NOTE!** So, whenever you use “le” / “了” with describing words, it is not to talk about
● the past but rather to show that the situation is somehow different from how it was
● before, that times have changed. And, actually, it's not only with describing words that
● this can be done. Take a look at the two sentences below:

I can speak Chinese.

我會說中文。
我会说中文。
Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén.

I can speak Chinese now.

我會說中文了。
我会说中文了。
Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén le.

NOTE! So, as you can see, you can also put “**le**” at the end of a sentence even when there isn’t a describing word, as a way to show that the situation is somehow different from how it was before. So, whereas saying “**wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén**” simply tells someone that you can speak Chinese, adding a “**le**” onto the end of that emphasises the fact that you didn’t use to be able to speak Chinese but now you can – in English we typically add the word “now” at the end of a sentence to communicate this idea. Take a look at some more examples of this type of sentence below:

You can drive.

你會開車。
你会开车。
Nǐ huì kāichē.

You can drive now.

你會開車了。
你会开车了。
Nǐ huì kāichē le.

I have money.

我有錢。
我有钱。
Wǒ yǒu qián.

I have money now.

我有錢了。
我有钱了。
Wǒ yǒu qián le.

I’m a teacher.

我是一個老師。
我是一个老师。
Wǒ shì yī gè lǎoshī.

I’ve become a teacher. / I’m a teacher now.

我是一個老師了。
我是一个老师了。
Wǒ shì yī gè lǎoshī le.

I can make lunch. / I’m able to make lunch.

我能做午餐。
我能做午餐。
Wǒ néng zuò wǔcān.

I’m able to make lunch now.

(By which you would be implying: I wasn’t able to make lunch earlier – for whatever reason – but now I can).

我能做午餐了。
我能做午餐了。
Wǒ néng zuò wǔcān le.

• **NOTE!** So, whereas in English we would typically use the word “now” to show that
• things are not how they were before, Chinese speakers will instead add “**le**” to the end
• of the sentence to achieve the same sort of meaning.
•

Tone review

Cluster 1

Person	人	人	Rén
Middle	中	中	Zhōng
Country / Kingdom	國	国	Guó
China / Middle country / Middle kingdom	中國	中国	Zhōngguó
Chinese / China person / Middle country person / Middle kingdom person	中國人	中国人	Zhōngguó rén

Cluster 2

Brave	英	英	Yīng
Great Britain / Brave country	英國	英国	Yīngguó
British / Brave country person	英國人	英国人	Yīngguó rén

Cluster 3

Beautiful	美	美	Měi
America / Beautiful country	美國	美国	Měiguó
American / Beautiful country person	美國人	美国人	Měiguó rén

Cluster 4

Money	錢	钱	Qián
Have	有	有	Yǒu
Rich / Have money person	有錢人	有钱人	Yǒu qián rén

Cluster 5

Former	故	故	Gù
Palace	宮	宫	Gōng
The Forbidden City / The former palace	故宮	故宫	Gùgōng

Cluster 6

Guardian	保	保	Bǎo
Chicken	雞	鸡	Jī
Cubes	丁	丁	Dīng
Kungpao chicken / Palace guardian chicken cubes	宮保雞丁	宫保鸡丁	Gōng bǎo jī dīng

Cluster 7

Long	長	长	Cháng
Fortified wall	城	城	Chéng
The Great Wall / Long Fortified Wall	長城	长城	Chángchéng

Cluster 8

After / next	下	下	Xià
Noon	午	午	Wǔ
Afternoon	下午	下午	Xiàwǔ
Meal	餐	餐	Cān
Lunch	午餐	午餐	Wǔcān

Cluster 9

What?	什麼	什么	Shénme?
Because / Reason for	因為	因为	Yīnwèi
Why? / For what?	為什麼	为什么	Wèishénme?
Time	時候	时候	Shíhòu
When? / What time?	什麼時候	什么时候	Shénme shíhòu?

Cluster 10

To order / To point / Dot	點	点	Diǎn
Ten	十	十	Shí
Ten o'clock	十點	十点	Shí diǎn
De	的	的	De
At ten o'clock / Ten dot's time	十點的時候	十点的时候	Shí diǎn de shíhòu

Cluster 11

Shop / Store / Trading shop / Trading store	商店	商店	Shāngdiàn
Bread	麵包	面包	Miànbāo
Bakery / Bread shop / Bread store	麵包店	面包店	Miànbāo diàn
Coffee	咖啡	咖啡	Kāfēi
Cafe / Coffee shop	咖啡店	咖啡店	Kāfēi diàn

Cluster 12

Alcohol	酒	酒	Jiǔ
Hotel / Alcohol shop	酒店	酒店	Jiǔdiàn
Bar / Alcohol bar	酒吧	酒吧	Jiǔbā
Beer	啤酒	啤酒	Píjiǔ

Cluster 13

Good	好	好	Hǎo
To eat	吃	吃	Chī
Tasty (for food)	好吃	好吃	Hǎo chī
To drink	喝	喝	Hē
Tasty (for drink)	好喝	好喝	Hǎo hē

Cluster 14

Home / Family / Family unit	家	家	Jiā
To go	去	去	Qù
To return	回	回	Huí
To go back / To return go	回去	回去	Huíqù
To go home / To return home	回家	回家	Huí jiā

Cluster 15

Which	哪	哪	Nǎ
Inside	裡	里	lǐ
Where? / Which inside?	哪裡	哪里	Nǎlǐ

Cluster 16

Green	綠	绿	Lǜ
Tea	茶	茶	Chá
Green tea	綠茶	绿茶	Lǜchá

Cluster 17

Old	老	老	Lǎo
Master	師	师	Shī
Teacher / Old master	老師	老师	Lǎoshī
Fat	胖	胖	Pàng
Tourist	遊客	游客	Yóukè

Cluster 18

Taiwan	臺灣	台湾	Táiwān
Taiwanese/ Taiwan person	臺灣人	台湾人	Táiwān rén
Singapore	新加坡	新加坡	Xīnjiāpō
Singaporean/ Singapore person	新加坡人	新加坡人	Xīnjiāpō rén
Canada	加拿大	加拿大	Jiānádà
Canadian/ Canada person	加拿大人	加拿大人	Jiānádà rén
Australia	澳大利亞	澳大利亚	Àodàlìyà
Australian/ Australia person	澳大利亞人	澳大利亚人	Àodàlìyà rén

Cluster 19

One	一	一	Yī
Two	二	二	Èr
Three	三	三	Sān
Four	四	四	Sì
Five	五	五	Wǔ
Six	六	六	Liù
Seven	七	七	Qī
Eight	八	八	Bā
Nine	九	九	Jiǔ
Ten	十	十	Shí

Cluster 20

This	這	这	Zhè
That	那	那	Nà
With	跟	跟	Gēn

Cluster 21

Yet	還	还	Hái
Not yet	還沒	还没	Hái méi
If	如果	如果	Rúguǒ
Who?	誰	谁	Shéi

Cluster 22

Should	應該	应该	Yīnggāi
Need	需要	需要	Xūyào
To come	來	来	Lái
Am / Is / Are	是	是	Shì
To pass	過	过	Guò
A while	一會兒	一会儿	Yīhuìr
Later / To pass a while	過一會兒	过一会儿	Guò yīhuìr

Cluster 23

Dad	爸爸	爸爸	Bàba
Mum / Mom	媽媽	妈妈	Māma
Parents	爸媽	爸妈	Bāmā

Audio track listing

1	Welcome
2	Shop / store
3	Bakery
4	Home / family / family run unit
5	That
6	Tasty (for food)
7	Because
8	Tasty (for drinks)
9	Should
10	Kung Pao Chicken
11	Practice with “should”
12	Reviewing using “le” in the past
13	Alcohol
14	Practising “...is tasty”
15	A little practice
16	Need
17	Hotel
18	My parents need to go to their hotel
19	Some practice and review
20	Where to put time / date in a sentence
21	To go back - when huí qù becomes huí
22	To go home
23	Where to put time / date in a sentence

24	Mum's / Dad's
25	At one o'clock / One o'clock's time
26	Using the time in sentences 1
27	Numbers (1-12)
28	"Two" vs "A couple"
29	Using the time in sentences 2
30	Using the present to talk the future
31	Using the present to express the future
32	Using "yào" to express the future
33	Using "huì" to express the future
34	Three ways to talk about the future
35	Two presents, three futures
36	Some practice and review
37	Some practice and review
38	Some practice and review
39	Am / Is / Are
40	British / American
41	I'm Kai-Di. I'm Taiwanese
42	I'm a teacher
43	Are you a tourist?
44	A quick review
45	Money
46	If I had...
47	Would

48	If I had money, I'd go to Singapore.
49	If I were you, I wouldn't go to Singapore.
50	Practice with "if..."
51	Some practice
52	Some more practice
53	Still a bit more practice
54	And yet a bit more practice
55	Could
56	Eat, ate, eaten before
57	Some practice and review
58	Some practice and review
59	Some practice and review
60	Some practice and review
61	Should have, could have, would have
62	Would have
63	Could have
64	Should have
65	Reviewing the past and present
66	Reviewing the future
67	Reviewing should have, could have & would have
68	When?
69	The Forbidden City
70	Not yet
71	Practising should have, could have, would have

72	Using “shì ... de” in the past with “when”
73	Using “shì ... de” in the past with “where”
74	“Le” vs. “shì ... de”
75	Using “shì ... de” with dates and locations
76	Using “shì ... de” with dates and locations
77	Some practice and review
78	Australian / Canadian
79	WNW: Can-not-can / need-not-need
80	WNW: Should-not-should
81	WNW: Would like-not-would like
82	WNW: Is-not-is
83	WNW: Will-not-will
84	Practising “shì ... de” for the past
85	“Le” vs. “shì ... de”
86	“Le” vs. “shì ... de”
87	Practising “shì ... de” for the past
88	Practising “shì ... de” for the past
89	Practising “shì ... de” for the past
90	Using “shì ... de” in the past with “who”
91	Practising “shì ... de” for the past
92	“Le” vs. “shì ... de” practice
93	When to use shì for “am”, “is” and “are”
94	Using “hěn” with describing words instead of “shì”
95	Some practice and review

96	Some practice and review
97	Some practice and review
98	Some practice and review
99	Some practice and review
100	Some practice and review
101	Some practice and review
102	Some practice and review
103	Some practice and review
104	Some practice and review
105	Some practice and review
106	Some practice and review
107	Some practice and review
108	Change of situation “le”
109	Later
110	Practising change of situation “le”
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112	Hěn vs. le vs. shì
113	Some practice and review
114	Main course finish
115	Course Review: Should
116	Course Review: Need
117	Course Review: When? Why? Who?
118	Course Review: Am, Is, Are
119	Course Review: Would and Could

120	Course Review: Could have
121	Course Review: Should have
122	Course Review: Would have
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124	Course Review: The detective 'tense'
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126	Course Review: Want-not-want type constructions
127	Course Review: A change of situation
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