

**Collins**

**ESSENTIAL**

**MANDARIN**

**CHINESE**

**in** **2** **HOURS**  
**with**

**Paul Noble**

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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 Method 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 used 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 used in Mainland China.

The bottom version is a translation of the English that has been written in the Romanized 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, Romanized 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.

Talking about what you want and would like to do.

## Want

**I want**

我要  
我要  
Wǒ yào

**chow mein / fried noodles**

炒麵  
炒面  
chǎo miàn

**I want fried noodles.**

我要炒麵。  
我要炒面。  
Wǒ yào chǎo miàn.

**tofu**

豆腐  
豆腐  
dòufu

**I want tofu.**

我要豆腐。  
我要豆腐。  
Wǒ yào dòufu.

**and**

和  
和  
hé

**I want tofu and fried noodles.**

我要豆腐和炒麵。  
我要豆腐和炒面。  
Wǒ yào dòufu hé chǎo miàn.

**not**

不  
不  
bù

**I don't want / I not want**

我不要  
我不要  
Wǒ bù yào

<b>I don't want tofu and fried noodles.</b>	我不要豆腐和炒麵。 我不要豆腐和炒面。 Wǒ bù yào dòufu hé chǎo miàn.
<b>You want</b>	你要 你要 Nǐ yào
<b>spoken question mark</b>	嗎? 吗? ma?
<b>fried rice</b>	炒飯 炒饭 chǎo fàn
<b>Do you want fried rice?</b>	你要炒飯嗎? 你要炒饭吗? Nǐ yào chǎo fàn ma?
<b>Yes.</b>	要。 要。 Yào.
<b>No.</b>	不要。 不要。 Bù yào.

**NOTE!** To answer “yes” or “no” to a question in Chinese, you simply repeat part of what you’ve been asked. If you’re asked “do you **want** fried rice?” you’ll simply say “**want**” in order to answer “yes”. And, if you want to answer “no”, you’ll simply say “**not want**”. It’s really fairly simple and logical – once you get used to it.

<b>Pockmarked Grandma's Tofu / mapo tofu</b>	麻婆豆腐 麻婆豆腐 mápó dòufu
<b>Do you want mapo tofu?</b>	你要麻婆豆腐嗎? 你要麻婆豆腐吗? Nǐ yào mápó dòufu ma?

**Don't you want mapo tofu?**

你不要麻婆豆腐嗎？  
你不要麻婆豆腐嗎？  
Nǐ bù yào mápó dòufu ma?



**NOTE!** As well as using the spoken question mark “嗎?”/“吗?”/“ma?” to ask questions, you can also use a “want-not-want” type of construction.

**Do you want? (WNW<sup>1</sup>)**

你要不要？  
你要不要？  
Nǐ yào bù yào?

**Do you want fried rice and mapo tofu? (WNW)**

你要不要炒飯和麻婆豆腐？  
你要不要炒飯和麻婆豆腐？  
Nǐ yào bù yào chǎo fàn hé mápó dòufu?

**tea**

茶  
茶  
chá

**Do you want tea and mapo tofu? (WNW)**

你要不要茶和麻婆豆腐？  
你要不要茶和麻婆豆腐？  
Nǐ yào bù yào chá hé mápó dòufu?

**Yes.**

要。  
要。  
Yào.

**Yes, I want tea and mapo tofu.**

要，我要茶和麻婆豆腐。  
要，我要茶和麻婆豆腐。  
Yào, wǒ yào chá hé mápó dòufu.

**No.**

不要。  
不要。  
Bù yào.

**No, I don't want tea and mapo tofu.**

不要，我不要茶和麻婆豆腐。  
不要，我不要茶和麻婆豆腐。  
Bù yào, wǒ bù yào chá hé mápó dòufu.

<sup>1</sup> Whenever you see “WNW” next to a question, this means you should construct this sentence using a “want-not-want” type of construction rather than using the spoken question mark “嗎?”/“吗?”/“ma?”

**NOTE!** Just as in English, you can give short “yes” or “no” answers to questions or you can be very emphatic and say things like “No, I don’t want tea and mapo tofu.” Most of the time, of course, just like in English, you’ll probably just say “yes” or “no” but, if you feel you need to be very emphatic, you at least know how to do so!

**He wants**

他要  
他要  
Tā yào

**He doesn’t want**

他不要  
他不要  
Tā bù yào

**to go / to go to**

去  
去  
qù<sup>2</sup>

**Beijing**

北京  
北京  
Běijīng

**Does he want to go to Beijing?**

(W/W)

他要不要去北京?  
他要不要去北京?  
Tā yào bù yào qù Běijīng?

**He doesn’t want to go to Beijing.**

他不要去北京。  
他不要去北京。  
Tā bù yào qù Běijīng.

**She doesn’t want**

她不要  
她不要  
Tā bù yào

**Shanghai**

上海  
上海  
Shànghǎi

<sup>2</sup> “To go” – “qù” – is pronounced in an interesting way. To say it correctly, you simply round your lips as though you are going to whistle and then, while keeping your lips still clearly rounded, say the “chee” from cheese. Do that and you’ll pronounce “qù” perfectly!

**She doesn't want to go to Shanghai.** 她不要去上海。  
她不要去上海。  
Tā bù yào qù Shànghǎi.

## Would like

**I would like** 我想要  
我想要  
Wǒ xiǎng yào

**I would like tea.** 我想要茶。  
我想要茶。  
Wǒ xiǎng yào chá.

**special fried rice / house fried rice /  
Yangzhou fried rice** 揚州炒飯  
揚州炒飯  
Yángzhōu chǎo fàn

**I would like special fried rice  
and tea.** 我想要揚州炒飯和茶。  
我想要揚州炒飯和茶。  
Wǒ xiǎng yào Yángzhōu chǎo  
fàn hé chá.

**I would like to go** 我想去  
我想去  
Wǒ xiǎng qù

● **NOTE!** As you learned during the course, to say “I would like to go” you can also say  
● “wǒ xiǎng yào qù” / “我想要去” – this is in no way incorrect and is perfectly normal  
● to say. However, it is very common to shorten this to simply “wǒ xiǎng qù” / “我想去”  
● as you did during the course.

**Nanjing** 南京  
南京  
Nánjīng

**I would like to go to Nanjing.** 我想去南京。  
我想去南京。  
Wǒ xiǎng qù Nánjīng.

**restaurant / a restaurant / meal hall**

餐廳  
餐厅  
cāntīng

**I would like to go to a restaurant.**

我想去餐廳。  
我想去餐厅。  
Wǒ xiǎng qù cāntīng.

**You would like to go to a restaurant.**

你想去餐廳。  
你想去餐厅。  
Nǐ xiǎng qù cāntīng.

**Would you like to go to a restaurant? /  
You would like to go to a  
restaurant ma?**

你想去餐廳嗎？  
你想去餐厅吗？  
Nǐ xiǎng qù cāntīng ma?

**to eat**

吃  
吃  
chī

**dinner**

晚餐  
晚餐  
wǎncān

**Would you like to go to a  
restaurant to eat dinner?**

你想去餐廳吃晚餐嗎？  
你想去餐厅吃晚餐吗？  
Nǐ xiǎng qù cāntīng chī wǎncān ma?

**Would you like to go to a  
restaurant to eat a  
little mapo tofu?**

你想去餐廳吃一點麻婆豆腐嗎？  
你想去餐厅吃一点麻婆豆腐吗？  
Nǐ xiǎng qù cāntīng chī yīdiǎn  
mápó dòufu ma?

**Would you like to go to a  
restaurant to eat a  
little fried rice?**

你想去餐廳吃一點炒飯嗎？  
你想去餐厅吃一点炒饭吗？  
Nǐ xiǎng qù cāntīng chī yīdiǎn chǎo  
fàn ma?

**Good / Well**

好  
好  
Hǎo

<b>Hello</b>	你好 你好 Nǐ hǎo
<b>How are you?</b>	你好嗎? 你好嗎? Nǐ hǎo ma?
<b>Very</b>	很 很 hěn
<b>Very good / very well</b>	很好 很好 hěn hǎo
<b>I'm very well</b>	我很好。 我很好。 Wǒ hěn hǎo
<b>He is very well.</b>	他很好。 他很好。 Tā hěn hǎo.
<b>She's very well.</b>	她很好。 她很好。 Tā hěn hǎo.
<b>Thank you</b>	謝謝 謝謝 Xièxie
<b>She's very well, thank you.</b>	她很好, 謝謝! 她很好, 謝謝! Tā hěn hǎo, xièxie.
<b>He's very well, thank you.</b>	他很好, 謝謝! 他很好, 謝謝! Tā hěn hǎo, xièxie.
<b>I'm very well, thank you.</b>	我很好, 謝謝! 我很好, 謝謝! Wǒ hěn hǎo, xièxie.

**Okay**

好  
好  
hǎo

**Is that okay?**

好不好?  
好不好?  
Hǎo bù hǎo?

**I would like to go to a restaurant. Is that okay?**

我想去餐廳，好不好?  
我想去餐厅，好不好?  
Wǒ xiǎng qù cāntīng, hǎo bù hǎo?

**I would like to eat dinner. Is that okay?**

我想吃晚餐，好不好?  
我想吃晚餐，好不好?  
Wǒ xiǎng chī wǎncān, hǎo bù hǎo?

**I would like to go to a restaurant to eat dinner. Is that okay?**

我想去餐廳吃晚餐。好不好?  
我想去餐厅吃晚餐。好不好?  
Wǒ xiǎng qù cāntīng chī wǎncān. Hǎo bù hǎo?

**I would like special fried rice and tea.**

我想要揚州炒飯和茶。  
我想要扬州炒饭和茶。  
Wǒ xiǎng yào Yángzhōu chǎo fàn hé chá.

**She would like special fried rice / house fried rice and mapo tofu.**

她想要揚州炒飯和麻婆豆腐。  
她想要扬州炒饭和麻婆豆腐。  
Tā xiǎng yào Yángzhōu chǎo fàn hé mápó dòufu.

**but**

但是  
但是  
dànshì

**I would like to go to a restaurant but she wouldn't like to go.**

我想去餐廳，但是她不想去。  
我想去餐厅，但是她不想去。  
Wǒ xiǎng qù cāntīng dànshì tā bù xiǎng qù.

**I would like to go to Yangzhou but she'd like to go to Beijing.**

我想去揚州，但是她想去北京。  
我想去扬州，但是她想去北京。  
Wǒ xiǎng qù Yángzhōu dànshì tā xiǎng qù Běijīng.

**I would like to go Yangzhou to eat special fried rice / house fried rice.**

我想去揚州吃揚州炒飯。  
我想去扬州吃扬州炒饭。  
Wǒ xiǎng qù Yángzhōu chī Yángzhōu chǎo fàn.

**She would like to go to a restaurant to eat special / house fried rice.**

她想去餐廳吃揚州炒飯。  
她想去餐厅吃扬州炒饭。  
Tā xiǎng qù cāntīng chī Yángzhōu chǎo fàn.

**a little**

一點  
一点  
yīdiǎn

**She would like to go to a restaurant to eat a little special / house fried rice.**

她想去餐廳吃一點揚州炒飯。  
她想去餐厅吃一点扬州炒饭。  
Tā xiǎng qù cāntīng chī yīdiǎn Yángzhōu chǎo fàn.

**She would like to go to a restaurant to eat a little special / house fried rice but I wouldn't like to go.**

她想去餐廳吃一點揚州炒飯，  
但是我不想去。  
她想去餐厅吃一点扬州炒饭，  
但是我不想去。  
Tā xiǎng qù cāntīng chī yīdiǎn Yángzhōu chǎo fàn dànshì wǒ bù xiǎng qù.

# Numbers

0	零	líng
1	一	yī
2	二	èr <sup>8</sup>
3	三	sān
4	四	sì
5	五	wǔ
6	六	liù
7	七	qī
8	八	bā
9	九	jiǔ
10	十	shí
11	十一	shí yī
12	十二	shí èr
13	十三	shí sān
14	十四	shí sì
15	十五	shí wǔ
16	十六	shí liù
17	十七	shí qī
18	十八	shí bā
19	十九	shí jiǔ
20	二十	èr shí
21	二十一	èr shí yī
22	二十二	èr shí èr
23	二十三	èr shí sān
24	二十四	èr shí sì
25	二十五	èr shí wǔ
26	二十六	èr shí liù
27	二十七	èr shí qī
28	二十八	èr shí bā
29	二十九	èr shí jiǔ
30	三十	sān shí
31	三十一	sān shí yī
32	三十二	sān shí èr
33	三十三	sān shí sān
34	三十四	sān shí sì
35	三十五	sān shí wǔ
36	三十六	sān shí liù
37	三十七	sān shí qī

38	三十八	sān shí bā
39	三十九	sān shí jiǔ
40	四十	sì shí
41	四十一	sì shí yī
42	四十二	sì shí èr
43	四十三	sì shí sān
44	四十四	sì shí sì
45	四十五	sì shí wǔ
46	四十六	sì shí liù
47	四十七	sì shí qī
48	四十八	sì shí bā
49	四十九	sì shí jiǔ
50	五十	wǔ shí
51	五十一	wǔ shí yī
52	五十二	wǔ shí èr
53	五十三	wǔ shí sān
54	五十四	wǔ shí sì
55	五十五	wǔ shí wǔ
56	五十六	wǔ shí liù
57	五十七	wǔ shí qī
58	五十八	wǔ shí bā
59	五十九	wǔ shí jiǔ
60	六十	liù shí
61	六十一	liù shí yī
62	六十二	liù shí èr
63	六十三	liù shí sān
64	六十四	liù shí sì
65	六十五	liù shí wǔ
66	六十六	liù shí liù
67	六十七	liù shí qī
68	六十八	liù shí bā
69	六十九	liù shí jiǔ
70	七十	qī shí
71	七十一	qī shí yī
72	七十二	qī shí èr
73	七十三	qī shí sān
74	七十四	qī shí sì
75	七十五	qī shí wǔ
76	七十六	qī shí liù
77	七十七	qī shí qī
78	七十八	qī shí bā

79	七十九	qī shí jiǔ
80	八十	bā shí
81	八十一	bā shí yī
82	八十二	bā shí èr
83	八十三	bā shí sān
84	八十四	bā shí sì
85	八十五	bā shí wǔ
86	八十六	bā shí liù
87	八十七	bā shí qī
88	八十八	bā shí bā
89	八十九	bā shí jiǔ
90	九十	jiǔ shí
91	九十一	jiǔ shí yī
92	九十二	jiǔ shí èr
93	九十三	jiǔ shí sān
94	九十四	jiǔ shí sì
95	九十五	jiǔ shí wǔ
96	九十六	jiǔ shí liù
97	九十七	jiǔ shí qī
98	九十八	jiǔ shí bā
99	九十九	jiǔ shí jiǔ
100	一百	yī bǎi
101	一百零一	yī bǎi líng yī
102	一百零二	yī bǎi líng èr
103	一百零三	yī bǎi líng sān
104	一百零四	yī bǎi líng sì
105	一百零五	yī bǎi líng wǔ
106	一百零六	yī bǎi líng liù
107	一百零七	yī bǎi líng qī
108	一百零八	yī bǎi líng bā
109	一百零九	yī bǎi líng jiǔ
110	一百一十	yī bǎi yī shí
111	一百一十一	yī bǎi yī shí yī
112	一百一十二	yī bǎi yī shí èr
113	一百一十三	yī bǎi yī shí sān
114	一百一十四	yī bǎi yī shí sì
115	一百一十五	yī bǎi yī shí wǔ
116	一百一十六	yī bǎi yī shí liù
117	一百一十七	yī bǎi yī shí qī
118	一百一十八	yī bǎi yī shí bā
119	一百一十九	yī bǎi yī shí jiǔ

120	一百二十	yī bǎi èr shí
121	一百二十一	yī bǎi èr shí yī
122	一百二十二	yī bǎi èr shí èr
200	兩百	liǎng bǎi
201	兩百零一	liǎng bǎi líng yī
202	兩百零二	liǎng bǎi líng èr
203	兩百零三	liǎng bǎi líng sān
204	兩百零四	liǎng bǎi líng sì
300	三百	sān bǎi
400	四百	sì bǎi
500	五百	wǔ bǎi
600	六百	liù bǎi
700	七百	qī bǎi
800	八百	bā bǎi
900	九百	jiǔ bǎi
1000	一千	yī qiān
2000	兩千	liǎng qiān
3000	三千	sān qiān
4000	四千	sì qiān
5000	五千	wǔ qiān
6000	六千	liù qiān
7000	七千	qī qiān
8000	八千	bā qiān
9000	九千	jiǔ qiān
10,000	一萬	yī wàn
20,000	兩萬	liǎng wàn
30,000	三萬	sān wàn
40,000	四萬	sì wàn
50,000	五萬	wǔ wàn
60,000	六萬	liù wàn
70,000	七萬	qī wàn
80,000	八萬	bā wàn
90,000	九萬	jiǔ wàn
100,000	十萬	shí wàn
1 million	一百萬	yī bǎi wàn
2 million	兩百萬	liǎng bǎi wàn
3 million	三百萬	sān bǎi wàn
10 million	一千萬	yī qiān wàn
20 million	兩千萬	liǎng qiān wàn
100 million	一億	yī yì

# CD track listing

## CD1

1	How to use this course
2	The Chinese language
3	I want
4	You want
5	Yes and no
6	Practising “yes” and “no”
7	Want-not-want
8	Chinese food culture
9	Pockmarked Grandma’s Tofu
10	Tea
11	To go
12	He / She
13	Chinese has tones
14	A little review
15	I would like
16	A little

## CD2

1	Practising with “I would like”
2	Pronunciation of <b>chī</b> vs <b>qù</b>
3	Shortening “I would like”
4	Practising with the shortened “I would like”
5	Restaurant
6	Dinner
7	Reviewing “want-not-want”
8	Hello. How are you?
9	Practising “I would like”
10	Yangzhou’s claim to fame
11	But
12	Goodbye



## What should I do next?

If you've found the course useful then I hope you will continue learning with me using my 15-hour course, entitled "Learn Mandarin Chinese with Paul Noble".

It extends what you learned in this course and is designed to take your Mandarin Chinese to the next level.

See you then!

*Paul Noble*

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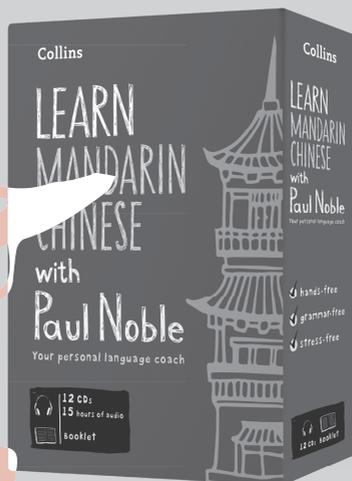
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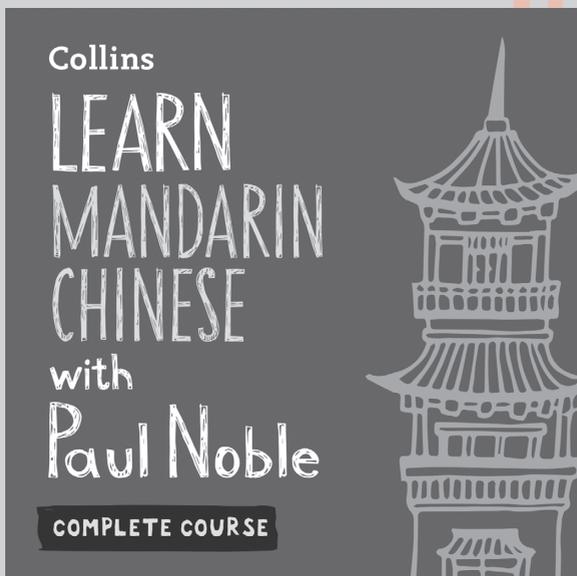
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