

Collins

REVIEW BOOKLET

★  
**Mandarin**  
**Chinese**  
**for kids** ★

with ★

**Paul Noble**



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 Mandarin Chinese course.

Although the main part of your learning will take place via the audio course, we have also included this booklet so that you have 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 function as excellent reinforcement, guidance and review material but is not designed to teach you Mandarin Chinese by itself. This is what the audio will do — and very rapidly too. After you have begun working through the audio, you will find this booklet to be an extremely useful review and reference resource but you must start by listening to the audio first.

So, if you haven't done so already, go and listen to Track 1. You're about to find out just how good a course this is!

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## 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 Mandarin 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 audio.

### 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 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 speakers 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, Pinyin version. If you are planning to learn the written language used in 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.



## The present

Talking about what you want, would like to and can do.

### Want

**I want**

我要  
我要  
Wǒ yào

**pizza**

披薩  
披薩  
pīsa

**I want pizza.**

我要披薩。  
我要披薩。  
Wǒ yào pīsa.

**coke**

可樂  
可樂  
kělè

**I want coke.**

我要可樂。  
我要可樂。  
Wǒ yào kělè.

**and**

和  
和  
hé

**I want pizza and coke.**

我要披薩和可樂。  
我要披薩和可樂。  
Wǒ yào pīsa hé kělè.

**not**

不  
不  
bù

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

我不要  
我不要  
Wǒ bù yào

**I don't want pizza  
and coke.**

我不要披薩和可樂。  
我不要披萨和可乐。  
Wǒ bù yào pīsa hé kělè.

**You want**

你要  
你要  
Nǐ yào

***spoken question mark***

嗎?  
吗?  
ma?

**Do you want pizza?**

你要披薩嗎?  
你要披萨吗?  
Nǐ yào pīsa ma?

**Yes.**

要。  
要。  
Yào.

**No.**

不要。  
不要。  
Bù yào.

**Chinese is easy because...** 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** pizza?” 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.

**a hamburger / hamburgers** 漢堡包  
汉堡包  
hànbǎobāo

**Do you want a hamburger?** 你要漢堡包嗎？  
你要汉堡包吗？  
Nǐ yào hànbǎobāo ma?

**Don’t you want a hamburger?** 你不要漢堡包嗎？  
你不要汉堡包吗？  
Nǐ bù yào hànbǎobāo ma?

**By the way...** as you will remember from the audio, 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?

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

**Do you want a hamburger  
and a coke?** (W/W)

你要不要漢堡包和可樂？  
你要不要漢堡包和可樂？  
Nǐ yào bù yào hànǎobāo  
hé kělè?

**Yes.**

要。  
要。  
Yào.

**Yes, I want a hamburger  
and a coke.**

要，我要漢堡包和可樂。  
要，我要漢堡包和可樂。  
Yào, wǒ yào hànǎobāo hé  
kělè.

**No.**

不要。  
不要。  
Bù yào.

**No, I don't want a  
hamburger and a coke.**

不要，我不要漢堡包和  
可樂。  
不要，我不要漢堡包和  
可樂。  
Bù yào, wǒ bù yào  
hànǎobāo hé kělè.

**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?** (WNW)

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

**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.

**McDonald's®**

麥當勞  
麦当劳  
màidāngláo

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<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 McDonald's®.**

她不要去麥當勞。  
她不要去麦当劳。  
Tā bù yào qù màidāngláo.

**She doesn't want to go to McDonald's® to eat hamburgers.**

她不要去麥當勞吃漢堡包。  
她不要去麦当劳吃汉堡包。  
Tā bù yào qù màidāngláo chī hànǎobāo.

### Did you know...?

There are many interesting animal facts to do with China. For example, half of all pigs on earth live there and Chinese white dolphins are often pink. Also, all pandas in the world belong to China!

## Would like

**I would like**

我想要  
我想要  
Wǒ xiǎng yào

**tea**

茶  
茶  
chá

**I would like tea.**

我想要茶。  
我想要茶。  
Wǒ xiǎng yào chá.

**we**

我們  
我们  
wǒmen

**We would like tea.**

我們想要茶。

我們想要茶。

Wǒmen xiǎng yào chá.

**I would like to go**

我想去

我想去

Wǒ xiǎng qù

**By the way...** if you want 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 a perfectly normal thing to say. However, it is very common to shorten this to simply “**wǒ xiǎng qù**” / “我想去” as you did during the audio.

**China**

中國

中国

Zhōngguó

**I would like to go to China.**

我想去中國。

我想去中国。

Wǒ xiǎng qù Zhōngguó.

**You would like to go to China.**

你想去中國。

你想去中国。

Nǐ xiǎng qù Zhōngguó.

**you** (MTOPI)<sup>3</sup>

你們

你们

nǐmen

<sup>3</sup> 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”.

**You would like to go to China.** (MTOPI)

你們想去中國。  
你们想去中国。  
Nǐmen xiǎng qù Zhōngguó.

**Would you like to go to China?** (MTOPI)

你們想去中國嗎？  
你们想去中国吗？  
Nǐmen xiǎng qù Zhōngguó ma?

**Chinatown**

中國城  
中国城  
Zhōngguóchéng

**Would you like to go to Chinatown?** (MTOPI)

你們想去中國城嗎？  
你们想去中国城吗？  
Nǐmen xiǎng qù Zhōngguóchéng ma?

**to eat**

吃  
吃  
chī

**Would you like to eat pizza?** (MTOPI)

你們想吃披薩嗎？  
你们想吃披萨吗？  
Nǐmen xiǎng chī pīsà ma?

**dishes**

菜  
菜  
cài

**Chinese food**  
(literally China dishes)

中國菜  
中国菜  
zhōngguó cài

**Would you like to eat Chinese food?** (MTOPI)

你們想吃中國菜嗎？  
你们想吃中国菜吗？  
Nǐmen xiǎng chī zhōngguó cài ma?

**a little**

一點  
一点  
yī diǎn

**Would you like to eat a little Chinese food?** (MTOPI)

你們想吃一點中國菜嗎？  
你们想吃一点中国菜吗？  
Nǐmen xiǎng chī yīdiǎn  
zhōngguó cài ma?

**they**

他們  
他们  
tāmen

**Would they like to go to Chinatown to eat a little Chinese food?**

他們想去中國城吃一點中國菜嗎？  
他们想去中国城吃一点中国菜吗？  
Tāmen xiǎng qù  
Zhōngguóchéng chī yīdiǎn  
zhōngguó cài ma?

**dad**

爸爸  
爸爸  
bàba

**my dad**

我爸爸  
我爸爸  
wǒ bàba

**My dad would like to go to Chinatown to eat a little Chinese food.**

我爸爸想去中國城吃一點中國菜。  
我爸爸想去中国城吃一点中国菜。  
Wǒ bàba xiǎng qù  
Zhōngguóchéng chī yīdiǎn  
zhōngguó cài.

**to buy**

買  
买  
mǎi

**I would like to buy**

我想買  
我想买  
Wǒ xiǎng mǎi

**mum / mom<sup>4</sup>**

媽媽  
妈妈  
māma

**my mum / mom**

我媽媽  
我妈妈  
wǒ māma

**My mum / mom would like to buy**

我媽媽想買  
我妈妈想买  
Wǒ māma xiǎng mǎi

**Chinese tea**

中國茶  
中国茶  
zhōngguó chá

**My mum / mom would like to buy a little Chinese tea.**

我媽媽想買一點中國茶。  
我妈妈想买一点中国茶。  
Wǒ māma xiǎng mǎi yīdiǎn  
zhōngguó chá.

**chocolate**

巧克力  
巧克力  
qiǎokèlì

<sup>4</sup> A fun British / American language difference here. If you're American and reading this booklet, please be aware that British people spell "mom" as "mum" and this is what I do throughout this booklet. So, if you're from the U.S. please just read all instances of "mum" you find here as "mom"!

**My mum / mom would like to buy a little chocolate.**

我媽媽想買一點巧克力。  
我妈妈想买一点巧克力。  
Wǒ māma xiǎng mǎi yīdiǎn qiǎokèlì.

**good / well / okay**

好  
好  
hǎo

**very**

很  
很  
hě

**very good / very well**

很好  
很好  
hě hǎo

**Hello.**

你好。  
你好。  
Nǐ hǎo.

**How are you?**

你好嗎？  
你好吗？  
Nǐ hǎo ma?

**thank you**

謝謝  
谢谢  
xièxie

**Very well, thank you.**

很好，謝謝。  
很好，谢谢。  
Hě hǎo, xièxie.

**Is that okay? / Would that be alright?**

好不好？  
好不好？  
Hǎo bù hǎo?

**I would like to buy chocolate. Would that be alright?**

我想買巧克力。好不好？  
我想买巧克力。好不好？  
Wǒ xiǎng mǎi qiǎokèlì.  
Hǎo bù hǎo?

### **Did you know...?**

The Chinese eat their food with chopsticks. There are some rules about using chopsticks while you're eating. For example, you shouldn't point or wave them around as this is seen as disrespectful. In China, 45 billion pairs of chopsticks are used every year!

### **Can - "be allowed to", "know how to"**

**I can / I'm allowed to / It's alright for me to**

我可以  
我可以  
Wǒ kěyǐ

**I can go to China.**

我可以去中國。  
我可以去中国。  
Wǒ kěyǐ qù Zhōngguó.

**I can't go to China.**

我不可以去中國。  
我不可以去中国。  
Wǒ bù kěyǐ qù Zhōngguó.

**to drink**

喝  
喝  
hē

**She can drink**

她可以喝  
她可以喝  
Tā kěyǐ hē

**coffee**

咖啡  
咖啡  
kāfēi

**She can drink coffee.**

她可以喝咖啡。  
她可以喝咖啡。  
Tā kěyǐ hē kāfēi.

**Can she drink coffee?**

她可以喝咖啡嗎？  
她可以喝咖啡嗎？  
Tā kěyǐ hē kāfēi ma?

**Yes.**

可以。  
可以。  
Kěyǐ.

**No.**

不可以。  
不可以。  
Bù kěyǐ.

**to order**

點  
点  
diǎn

**I can order**

我可以點  
我可以点  
Wǒ kěyǐ diǎn

**I can't order**

我不可以點  
我不可以点  
Wǒ bù kěyǐ diǎn

**chow mein / fried noodles**

炒麵  
炒面  
chǎo miàn

**I can't order fried noodles.** 我不可以點炒麵。  
我不可以点炒面。  
Wǒ bù kěyǐ diǎn chǎo miàn.

**Can't I order fried noodles?** 我不可以點炒麵嗎？  
我不可以点炒面吗？  
Wǒ bù kěyǐ diǎn chǎo miàn ma?

**fried rice** 炒飯  
炒饭  
chǎo fàn

**Can't I order fried rice?** 我不可以點炒飯嗎？  
我不可以点炒饭吗？  
Wǒ bù kěyǐ diǎn chǎo fàn ma?

**to say / to speak** 說  
说  
shuō

**My mum / mom speaks /  
My mum / mom says** 我媽媽說  
我妈妈说  
Wǒ māma shuō

**My mum / mom says  
I can't order fried rice.** 我媽媽說我不可以點炒飯。  
我妈妈说我不可以点炒饭。  
Wǒ māma shuō wǒ bù kěyǐ diǎn chǎo fàn.

**My mum / mom says  
I can't go to McDonald's®.** 我媽媽說我不可以去麥當勞。  
我妈妈说我不可以去麦当劳。  
Wǒ māma shuō wǒ bù kěyǐ qù màidāngláo.

**Note!** So “kěyǐ” / “可以” is used to mean “can” in Chinese to talk about what you are allowed to do, what it is alright or acceptable for you to do. So, it will be used to say things like – “No, you can’t go to a nightclub, you’re only twelve!” Clearly, if you’re only twelve, your parents are unlikely to let you do such a thing. But it’s also used for saying things like “Can we go to a restaurant this evening?” meaning “Would it be alright if we went to a restaurant this evening? Would it be okay for us to do that?” Essentially, therefore, “kěyǐ” / “可以” is there for talking about what we’re allowed to do and to ask whether it’s alright to do something. So, “Can I sit here?”, “Can I hold your hand?”, “Can I order something spicy?” – all of these are “kěyǐ” / “可以”. You’ll find that the more often you use it, the more you’ll develop a feel for how it works.

**I can / I know how to**

我會  
我会  
Wǒ huì

**to do / to make**

做  
做  
zuò

**I can make pizza. / I know  
how to make pizza.**

我會做披薩。  
我会做披薩。  
Wǒ huì zuò pīsa.

**My dad can make fried  
noodles. / My dad knows  
how to make fried noodles.**

我爸爸會做炒麵。  
我爸爸会做炒面。  
Wǒ bàba huì zuò chǎo miàn.

**Chinese**

中文  
中文  
Zhōngwén

**I can speak Chinese.**

我會說中文。

我会说中文。

Wǒ huì shuō Zhōngwén.

**I can't speak Chinese.**

我不會說中文。

我不会说中文。

Wǒ bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.

**He can't speak Chinese.**

他不會說中文。

他不会说中文。

Tā bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.

**My dad says he can't speak Chinese.**

我爸爸說他不會說中文。

我爸爸说他不会说中文。

Wǒ bàba shuō tā bù huì

shuō Zhōngwén.

**My dad can't speak Chinese. He says I can order.**

我爸爸不會說中文，他說

我可以點。

我爸爸不会说中文，他说

我可以点。

Wǒ bàba bù huì shuō

Zhōngwén, tā shuō wǒ kěyǐ diǎn.

**Can you speak Chinese?**

你會說中文嗎？

你会说中文吗？

Nǐ huì shuō Zhōngwén ma?

**Can you speak Chinese?**  
(MTOF)

你們會說中文嗎？

你们会说中文吗？

Nǐmen huì shuō Zhōngwén ma?

**English**

英文

英文

Yīngwén

**Can you speak English?**  
(MTOPI)

你們會說英文嗎？  
你们会说英文吗？  
Nǐmen huì shuō Yīngwén ma?

**Hello, can you speak English?**

你好，你會說英文嗎？  
你好，你会说英文吗？  
Nǐ hǎo, nǐ huì shuō  
Yīngwén ma?

**Eat, drink, sell...**

**You eat** (MTOPI)

你們吃  
你们吃  
Nǐmen chī

**You eat Chinese food.**  
(MTOPI)

你們吃中國菜。  
你们吃中国菜。  
Nǐmen chī zhōngguó cài.

**Do you eat Chinese food?**  
(MTOPI)

你們吃中國菜嗎？  
你们吃中国菜吗？  
Nǐmen chī zhōngguó cài ma?

**We don't eat Chinese food.**

我們不吃中國菜。  
我们不吃中国菜。  
Wǒmen bù chī zhōngguó cài.

**He drinks**

他喝  
他喝  
Tā hē

**He drinks coffee.**

他喝咖啡。  
他喝咖啡。  
Tā hē kāfēi.

**He doesn't drink coffee.**

他不喝咖啡。  
他不喝咖啡。  
Tā bù hē kāfēi.

**He doesn't drink  
Chinese tea.**

他不喝中國茶。  
他不喝中国茶。  
Tā bù hē zhōngguó chá.

**to sell**

賣  
卖  
mài

**They sell**

他們賣  
他们卖  
Tāmen mài

**They sell chocolate.**

他們賣巧克力。  
他们卖巧克力。  
Tāmen mài qiǎokèlì.

**They don't sell chocolate.**

他們不賣巧克力。  
他们不卖巧克力。  
Tāmen bù mài qiǎokèlì.

**Don't they sell chocolate?**

他們不賣巧克力嗎？  
他们不卖巧克力吗？  
Tāmen bù mài qiǎokèlì ma?

### **Did you know...?**

Not only do Chinese people celebrate Mother's Day and Father's Day, they also celebrate Children's Day. On this day, the Chinese often take their children to parks to take part in events organized there. It's a time to appreciate and spoil children – sounds like a great idea!

# The past

## Talking about the past with 'le'

**I go**

我去  
我去  
Wǒ qù

**I went**

我去了  
我去了  
Wǒ qù le

**He went**

他去了  
他去了  
Tā qù le

**They went**

他們去了  
他们去了  
Tāmen qù le

**They went to Chinatown.**

他們去了中國城。  
他们去了中国城。  
Tāmen qù le Zhōngguóchéng.

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

長城  
长城  
Chángchéng

**They went to the  
Great Wall.**

他們去了長城。  
他们去了长城。  
Tāmen qù le Chángchéng.

**I eat**

我吃  
我吃  
Wǒ chī

**We eat**

我們吃  
我們吃  
Wǒmen chī

**We ate**

我們吃了  
我們吃了  
Wǒmen chī le

**We ate fried rice and  
fried noodles.**

我們吃了炒飯和炒麵。  
我們吃了炒飯和炒麵。  
Wǒmen chī le chǎo fàn hé  
chǎo miàn.

**You drink** (MTOPI)

你們喝  
你們喝  
Nǐmen hē

**You drank** (MTOPI)

你們喝了  
你們喝了  
Nǐmen hē le

**coke**

可樂  
可樂  
kělè

**my coke**

我的可樂  
我的可樂  
wǒ de kělè

**You drank my coke.**  
(MTOPI)

你們喝了我的可樂。  
你們喝了我的可樂。  
Nǐmen hē le wǒ de kělè.

**Did you drink my coke? /  
You drank my coke?** (MTOPI)

你們喝了我的可樂嗎？  
你們喝了我的可樂嗎？  
Nǐmen hē le wǒ de kělè ma?

**I order**

我點  
我点  
Wǒ diǎn

**I ordered**

我點了  
我点了  
Wǒ diǎn le

**I ordered pizza.**

我點了披薩。  
我点了披萨。  
Wǒ diǎn le pīsa.

**She ordered a hamburger.**

她點了漢堡包。  
她点了汉堡包。  
Tā diǎn le hànǎobāo.

**She ordered tea.**

她點了茶。  
她点了茶。  
Tā diǎn le chá.

**Did she order tea?**

她點了茶嗎？  
她点了茶吗？  
Tā diǎn le chá ma?

**yesterday**

昨天  
昨天  
zuótiān

**We eat**

我們吃  
我们吃  
Wǒmen chī

**We ate**

我們吃了  
我们吃了  
Wǒmen chī le

**Yesterday, we ate a little Chinese food.**

昨天我們吃了一點中國菜。  
昨天我們吃了一點中國菜。  
Zuótiān wǒmen chī le yīdiǎn zhōngguó cài.

**You make**

你做  
你做  
Nǐ zuò

**You made**

你做了  
你做了  
Nǐ zuò le

**Yesterday, did you make pizza?**

昨天，你做了披薩嗎？  
昨天，你做了披薩嗎？  
Zuótiān, nǐ zuò le pīsa ma?

**You do**

你做  
你做  
Nǐ zuò

**You did**

你做了  
你做了  
Nǐ zuò le

**homework**

功課  
功課  
gōngkè

**your homework**

你的功課  
你的功課  
nǐ de gōngkè

**Did you do your homework?**

你做了你的功課嗎？  
你做了你的功課嗎？  
Nǐ zuò le nǐ de gōngkè ma?

**I buy**

我買  
我买  
Wǒ mǎi

**I bought**

我買了  
我买了  
Wǒ mǎi le

**By the way...** when talking about the past in a negative sense, always use “**méi yǒu**” / “沒有” – never “**bù**” / “不”. So, for instance, “I didn’t buy” in Chinese is literally “I have not buy”, “I didn’t go” is “I have not go”, and so on.

**I didn’t buy**

我沒有買  
我没有买  
Wǒ méi yǒu mǎi

**Yesterday, I didn’t buy chocolate.**

昨天，我沒有買巧克力。  
昨天，我没有买巧克力。  
Zuótiān, wǒ méi yǒu mǎi qiǎokèlì.

**They sell**

他們賣  
他们卖  
Tāmen mài

**They sold**

他們賣了  
他们卖了  
Tāmen mài le

**They didn’t sell**

他們沒有賣  
他们没有卖  
Tāmen méi yǒu mài

**Yesterday, they didn't  
sell fried noodles.**

昨天，他們沒有賣炒麵。  
昨天，他们没有卖炒面。  
Zuótiān, tāmen méi yǒu  
mài chǎo miàn.

**I went**

我去了  
我去了  
Wǒ qù le

**I didn't go**

我沒有去  
我没有去  
Wǒ méi yǒu qù

**Yesterday, I didn't go to  
the Great Wall.**

昨天，我沒有去長城。  
昨天，我没有去长城。  
Zuótiān, wǒ méi yǒu qù  
Chángchéng.

**Yesterday, you went to  
the Great Wall.**

昨天，你去了長城。  
昨天，你去了长城。  
Zuótiān, nǐ qù le Chángchéng.

**Yesterday, did you go  
to the Great Wall? /  
Yesterday, you went to  
the Great Wall?**

昨天，你去了長城嗎？  
昨天，你去了长城吗？  
Zuótiān, nǐ qù le  
Chángchéng ma?

### **Did you know...?**

There are lucky and unlucky numbers in China. The luckiest number is 8: the 2008 Olympics in Beijing began on 08/08/08 at exactly 8 minutes and 8 seconds after 8 p.m!

## Talking about the past with ‘guò’

**I go**

我去  
我去  
Wǒ qù

**I went**

我去了  
我去了  
Wǒ qù le

**I have gone (before)**

我去過  
我去过  
Wǒ qù guo

**They've gone (before) /  
They've been (before)**

他們去過  
他们去过  
Tāmen qù guo

**They've gone to Beijing  
(before). / They've been to  
Beijing (before).**

他們去過北京。  
他们去过北京。  
Tāmen qù guo Běijīng.

**My mum / mom has made  
Chinese food (before).**

我媽媽做過中國菜。  
我妈妈做过中国菜。  
Wǒ māma zuò guo  
zhōngguó cài.

**his / her**

他的/ 她的  
他的/ 她的  
tā de

**I have done his  
homework (before).**

我做過他的功課。  
我做过他的功课。  
Wǒ zuò guo tā de gōngkè.

**I have ordered fried rice (before).**

我點過炒飯。  
我点过炒饭。  
Wǒ diǎn guo chǎo fàn.

**I have eaten fried noodles before.**

我吃過炒麵。  
我吃过炒面。  
Wǒ chī guo chǎo miàn.

**I haven't eaten fried noodles before.**

我沒有吃過炒麵。  
我没有吃过炒面。  
Wǒ méi yǒu chī guo chǎo miàn.

**He's spoken Chinese before.**

他說過中文。  
他说过中文。  
Tā shuō guo Zhōngwén.

**He hasn't spoken Chinese before.**

他沒有說過中文。  
他没有说过中文。  
Tā méi yǒu shuō guo Zhōngwén.

**My dad has bought Chinese tea before.**

我爸爸買過中國茶。  
我爸爸买过中国茶。  
Wǒ bàba mǎi guo zhōngguó chá.

**My dad hasn't bought Chinese tea before.**

我爸爸沒有買過中國茶。  
我爸爸没有买过中国茶。  
Wǒ bàba méi yǒu mǎi guo zhōngguó chá.

**Have they bought  
Chinese tea (before)?**

他們買過中國茶嗎？

他们买过中国茶吗？

Tāmen mǎi guo zhōngguó  
chá ma?

**Did you know...?**

Beijing is big on bikes! There is a song that says there are 9 million bicycles in Beijing, although there may be even more than that! There are lots of cycle lanes, and it is very common to hire bikes to get around the city.



## The future

**tomorrow**

明天  
明天  
míngtiān

**I go**

我去  
我去  
Wǒ qù

**I go to China.**

我去中國。  
我去中国。  
Wǒ qù Zhōngguó.

**Tomorrow, I go to China.**

明天，我去中國。  
明天，我去中国。  
Míngtiān, wǒ qù Zhōngguó.

**By the way...** when you want to talk about the future in Chinese, you have more than one way of doing it. The simplest way is the one you've just used – just say something in the present but add a time / date in the future. The other way is to use “will” / “huì”.

**I will**

我會  
我会  
Wǒ huì

**I will go to China tomorrow.**

我明天會去中國。  
我明天会去中国。  
Wǒ míngtiān huì qù Zhōngguó.

**I'll do my homework tomorrow.**

我明天會做我的功課。  
我明天会做我的功课。  
Wǒ míngtiān huì zuò wǒ  
de gōngkè.

**I won't**

我不會  
我不会  
Wǒ bù huì

**I won't do my homework tomorrow.**

我明天不會做我的功課。  
我明天不会做我的功课。  
Wǒ míngtiān bù huì zuò wǒ  
de gōngkè.

**I won't go to McDonald's® tomorrow.**

我明天不會去麥當勞。  
我明天不会去麦当劳。  
Wǒ míngtiān bù huì qù  
màidāngláo.

**They'll go to the Great Wall tomorrow.**

他們明天會去長城。  
他们明天会去长城。  
Tāmen míngtiān huì qù  
Chángchéng.

**Will they go to the Great Wall tomorrow?**

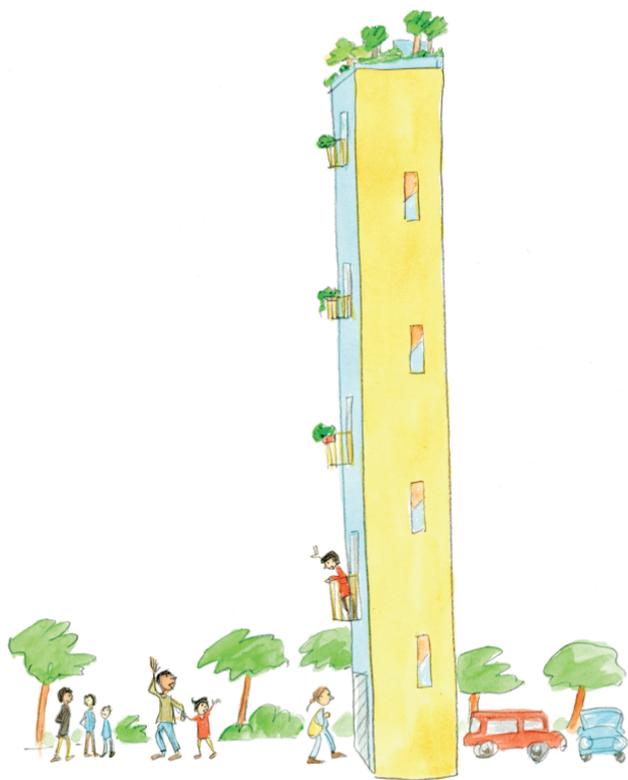
他們明天會去長城嗎？  
他们明天会去长城吗？  
Tāmen míngtiān huì qù  
Chángchéng ma?

**Will we go to the Great Wall tomorrow?**

我們明天會去長城嗎？  
我们明天会去长城吗？  
Wǒmen míngtiān huì qù  
Chángchéng ma?

### **Did you know...?**

The Great Wall of China is the largest man-made structure in the world – it took around 1 million people to build it, and is about 2700 years old. It stretches for about 5500 miles, but sadly cannot be seen from space. The cement used to hold the stones of the Great Wall together was made with sticky rice!



## At a glance

### The Tones In Mandarin Chinese

#### 1st Tone      —      The Dentist's Tone

When you're at the dentist's and the dentist wants to look in your mouth, they'll tell you to: "just say 'aaaah'". This is the first tone in Chinese, high and flat, just like that "aaaah" sound.

#### 2nd Tone      /      The Person Upstairs' Tone

You know how, when you're upstairs or a little too far away to hear someone clearly and they call your name. And you say "yeah?" This is the second tone in Chinese. It's a rising tone, the same type of tone you use when you raise your voice at the end of a sentence to turn it into a question.

#### 3rd Tone      ∨      The Impatient Teacher's Tone

Think about a teacher, standing at the front of a class, giving a long explanation. Or at least she's trying to give a long explanation. However, one of her students keeps raising their hand to ask questions. This is quite exasperating for the teacher. You can tell this by her response when she's interrupted for the third time. Pausing in her explanation, yet again, and looking over at the student, she says: "Yes?" in an exasperated, impatient tone. This is the third tone in Chinese, a falling rising tone.

## 4th Tone



## The Dog Owner's Tone

People with dogs tend to either be telling them off or giving them instructions all the time. They say things like “no!” and “sit!”. This is the fourth tone in Chinese, a downward, falling tone – the dog owner’s tone that they use when telling their dog what to do. Try it now. Say “sit!”

## Numbers

You can listen to all of these numbers on track 75 for correct pronunciation.

0	零	líng
1	一	yī
2	二	èr
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
95	九十五
96	九十六
97	九十七
98	九十八
99	九十九
100	一百
101	一百零一
102	一百零二
103	一百零三
104	一百零四
105	一百零五
106	一百零六
107	一百零七
108	一百零八
109	一百零九
110	一百一十
111	一百一十一
112	一百一十二
113	一百一十三
114	一百一十四
115	一百一十五
116	一百一十六
117	一百一十七
118	一百一十八
119	一百一十九
120	一百二十
121	一百二十一
122	一百二十二
200	兩(两)百
201	兩(两)百零一
202	兩(两)百零二
203	兩(两)百零三

jiǔ shí sì
jiǔ shí wǔ
jiǔ shí liù
jiǔ shí qī
jiǔ shí bā
jiǔ shí jiǔ
yī bǎi
yī bǎi líng yī
yī bǎi líng èr
yī bǎi líng sān
yī bǎi líng sì
yī bǎi líng wǔ
yī bǎi líng liù
yī bǎi líng qī
yī bǎi líng bā
yī bǎi líng jiǔ
yī bǎi yī shí
yī bǎi yī shí yī
yī bǎi yī shí èr
yī bǎi yī shí sān
yī bǎi yī shí sì
yī bǎi yī shí wǔ
yī bǎi yī shí liù
yī bǎi yī shí qī
yī bǎi yī shí bā
yī bǎi yī shí jiǔ
yī bǎi èr shí
yī bǎi èr shí yī
yī bǎi èr shí èr
liǎng bǎi
liǎng bǎi líng yī
liǎng bǎi líng èr
liǎng bǎi líng sān

204	兩(两)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(两)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(万)	yī wàn
20,000	兩(两)萬(万)	liǎng wàn
30,000	三萬(万)	sān wàn
40,000	四萬(万)	sì wàn
50,000	五萬(万)	wǔ wàn
60,000	六萬(万)	liù wàn
70,000	七萬(万)	qī wàn
80,000	八萬(万)	bā wàn
90,000	九萬(万)	jiǔ wàn
100,000	十萬(万)	shí wàn
1,000,000	一百萬(万)	yī bǎi wàn
2,000,000	兩(两)百萬(万)	liǎng bǎi wàn
3,000,000	三百萬(万)	sān bǎi wàn
10,000,000	一千萬(万)	yī qiān wàn
20,000,000	兩(两)千萬(万)	liǎng qiān wàn
100,000,000	一億(亿)	yī yì



## Track listing

1	Introduction
2	I want pizza / cola
3	You want, don't you want?
4	Hamburger, yes / no
5	Do you want a hamburger?
6	Want, not want
7	To go to Beijing / Shanghai
8	She / He wants to go to China
9	Practice 1
10	Practice 2
11	I think, I would like to go
12	You would like / Would you like?
13	To eat
14	A shortened version of 'would like'
15	Practice 3
16	Chinese dishes
17	McDonald's®
18	Practice 4
19	Practice 5

<b>20</b>	To drink coffee
<b>21</b>	First and second tone
<b>22</b>	Went, ate, drank
<b>23</b>	I / we, they, you (plural)
<b>24</b>	Shortening 'we / they would like to drink'
<b>25</b>	To buy
<b>26</b>	Practice 6
<b>27</b>	Third and fourth tone
<b>28</b>	Practice 7
<b>29</b>	Chinatown, dad
<b>30</b>	Mum, Chinese tea, a little
<b>31</b>	Practice 8
<b>32</b>	Practice 9
<b>33</b>	I can, he can, cannot, one point
<b>34</b>	To order, fried noodles
<b>35</b>	Practice 10
<b>36</b>	Responding to 'Can you...?'
<b>37</b>	I have gone to / I have eaten
<b>38</b>	I have...before
<b>39</b>	To do, to make
<b>40</b>	Great Wall, long

<b>41</b>	Practice 11
<b>42</b>	I would like to
<b>43</b>	Practice 12
<b>44</b>	Practice 13
<b>45</b>	Have not, has not
<b>46</b>	Day, yesterday, I didn't
<b>47</b>	Practice 14
<b>48</b>	Practice 15
<b>49</b>	Negative past
<b>50</b>	Hello, how are you? Thank you
<b>51</b>	Is that OK?
<b>52</b>	Practice 16
<b>53</b>	Speak, language
<b>54</b>	I can, I know how to
<b>55</b>	I can vs I'm allowed
<b>56</b>	English
<b>57</b>	Tomorrow, the future
<b>58</b>	I will
<b>59</b>	Homework
<b>60</b>	Practice 17
<b>61</b>	Practice 18

<b>62</b>	Practice 19
<b>63</b>	Practice 20
<b>64</b>	Review Introduction
<b>65</b>	Review 1
<b>66</b>	Review 2
<b>67</b>	Review 3
<b>68</b>	Review 4
<b>69</b>	Review 5
<b>70</b>	Review 6
<b>71</b>	Review 7
<b>72</b>	Review 8
<b>73</b>	Review 9
<b>74</b>	Review 10
<b>75</b>	Numbers
<b>76</b>	Goodbye
<b>77</b>	Credits

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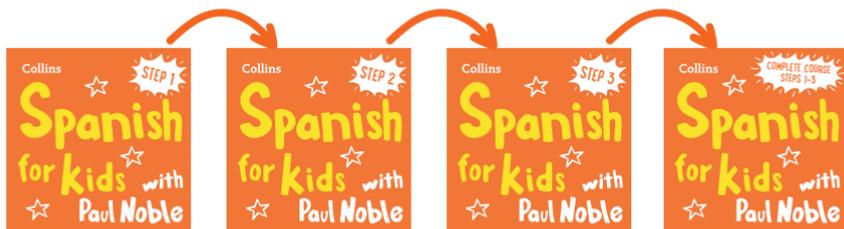
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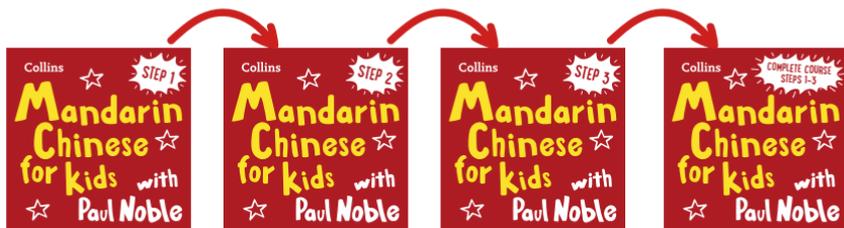


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