

Pinyin Mandarin Preliminary Course

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Exercises set for Studies

STUDY 1

VOCABULARY 1.1

[*Instructor*: Clap. Memory prompt: think of lively “Juanita” dancing to the music of ‘men’ playing on stringed instruments....

Students clap and sing, “wǒ ... nǐ ... tā”]

wǒ *	I
nǐ	you
tā	he, she, it

PRACTICE 1.1

[*Instructor*: Clap, repeat prompt: “Juanita” >>>>

Get all to stand, gesturing :-

- wǒ point to self (= 1st. person)
- nǐ point to partner (= 2nd. person)
- tā point to another (= 3rd. person)

Repeat singing and clapping.

Repeat gesturing without singing.

Repeat singing and clapping.

Repeat singing and gesturing.]

VOCABULARY 1.2

huānyíng *	Welcome!
qǐng	Please!
pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin
xièxie	Thanks!

* See guidance on Mandarin pronunciation and Pinyin script.

Check especially “h”, “q”, and “x” in Vocabulary 2.1.

Check tones and tonal marks in Vocabulary 3.2.

STUDY 2

VOCABULARY 2.1

Pinyin script provides an approximate method for representing the pronunciation of Mandarin Chinese. Some letters are pronounced as in English, but others have very different sounds. Pronunciation also varies in different regions, but the following guidance is generally acceptable.

INDIVIDUAL SOUNDS

Letters	Pronunciation	Letters	Pronunciation
a	a as in "atone"	o	o as in "or"
b	b as in "bag"	p	p as in "pun"
c	ts as in "bats"	q	as chh in "matchhead"
ch	tsh as in "hatshop"	r	r rolled as in "curl"
d	d as in "dog"	s	s as in "sat"
e	e as in "the book"	sh	like sh in "rashly"
f	f as in "fun"	t	t as in "top"
g	g hard as "get"	u	u as in "put" (See group below)
h	guttural like ch in "loch"	w	w as in "water"
i	i as in "bistro"; ea as in "tea"	wu	like u, not wu
j	j as in "jam"	x	like s in "see"
k	k as in "kitchen"	y	like y as in "yam"
l	l as in "love"	yi	yi is i, not yi
m	m as in "mug"	z	like ds in "suds"
n	n as in "nibble"	zh	like dge in "hedgeless"

SOME		SPECIAL		VOWEL		GROUPS		AND		SYLLABLES	
Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like
(z, c, s, zh,	blunder (no r)	ye/ ie	the air; ee-ye	uan	won						
ch, sh, r)l		you/ iu	yoyo	uang	wangle						
en	urn or un	yan/ ian	yen, try any	we/ ue	ü-ye						
ou	dough	yang/ iang	young	ui	win						
eng	bung	yong/ iong	Jung (German)	uo	wall						
ong	jung (German)	ua	wax	(j, q, x, y)u	ü as German ü;						
yao/ iao	yowl	uai	wide	(l, n)ü	chew your food						

Easier recognizable sound groups are: aisle; ban; bang; naos/(now); eight; tiara; ring.

STUDY 3

VOCABULARY 3.1

...men	s (plural ending)
hǎo *	well, good fine

(* Remember “h” is pronounced raspily, like “ch” in Scottish “loch”)

VOCABULARY 3.2

Mandarin is pronounced with tones. These are indicated in Pinyin script by tone marks.

Mandarin Tone	Pinyin Tone mark	Description of Tone	Example
First tone	-	highest and level pitch	mā (mother)
Second tone	ˊ	starts high and rises	máfan (trouble)
Third tone	ˇ	falls first and then rises	mǎ (horse)
Fourth tone	ˋ	starts high and then falls	mà (scold)
(Toneless)	(No mark)	unstressed or neutral	ma (eh, surely!)

GRAMMAR 3.1

wǒmen hǎo.	We [are] fine.
nǐmen hǎo.	YOU [are] fine.
tāmen hǎo.	They [are] fine.

Note that the verb word indicating “being” can be omitted, where the clause just has a ‘subject’ (doer) and an adjective describing the doer.

PRACTICE 3.1

[Students split into groups of three and exchange statements using:-
wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen, hǎo.]

STUDY 4

VOCABULARY 4.1

ma?	mm, eh, surely, is it so?
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PRACTICE 4.1

wǒ hǎo ma?	How am I? I'm O.K., eh?
nǐ hǎo ma?	You're O.K., mm? How are you?
tā hǎo ma?	Is it O.K.? It's fine, mm? He's well?

PRACTICE 4.2

wǒmen hǎo ma?	How are we? We're O.K., surely?
nǐmen hǎo ma?	How are you? YOU're fine, eh?
tāmen hǎo ma?	How are they? They're O.K., mm?

PRACTICE 4.3

Questions (wèntí) and Answers (dáfù)

Q	wǒ hǎo ma?	A	nǐ hǎo!
	nǐ hǎo ma?		wǒ hǎo!
	tā hǎo ma?		tā hǎo!
	wǒmen hǎo ma?		nǐmen hǎo!
	nǐmen hǎo ma?		wǒmen hǎo!
	tāmen hǎo ma?		tāmen hǎo!

PRACTICE 4.4

[Students work in groups of three, and exchange questions and answers.]

STUDY 5

VOCABULARY 5.1

hěn	very or, as a substitute for ‘is indeed’
bù (bú before a fourth tone syllable ` or before a toneless syllable)	not, not want to, No

PRACTICE 5.1

wǒ hěn hǎo!	I sure [am] fine! I['m] very well.
wǒ bù hǎo.	I [am] not well.
wǒ bù hěn hǎo.	I [am] not very well.

PRACTICE 5.2

[Students in twos or threes converse and iterate through the following examples.]

Questions (wèntí) and Answers (dáfù)

wǒ hǎo ma?

nǐ hǎo ma?

tā hǎo ma?

wǒmen hǎo ma?

nǐmen hǎo ma?

tāmen hǎo ma?

tāmen hǎo ma?

nǐ hěn hǎo!

wǒ bù hǎo.

tā hěn hǎo!

nǐmen bù hǎo!

wǒmen hěn hǎo!

tāmen bù hǎo!

tāmen bù hěn hǎo!

PRACTICE 5.3

[Instructor splits students into groups of three. Students converse, exchanging questions and answers.]

STUDY 6

VOCABULARY 6.1

shì	[to] be (am, is, are)
zài	[to] be located, present, alive; exist
rènshi	know, be acquainted with
dú; [niàn ...]	read; [read ...aloud]
kàn	[to] read, look and comprehend; [to] look at; [to] watch

PRACTICE 6.1

wǒ		shì	John.		I am (=‘be’) John.
wǒ		rènshi	Jack.		I know Jack.
tā	bú	rènshi	Jill.		He ‘not know’ (doesn't know) Jill.
wǒ	bú	shì	Jim.		I ‘not be’ (am not) Jim.
tā		rènshi	Fred	ma?	He knows Fred, eh?

PRACTICE 6.2

[Instructor splits students into groups of three. Students converse, introducing themselves and others, making statements, and exchanging questions and answers. Use rènshi, shì, and bú.]

PRACTICE 6.3

wǒ	dú kàn	tā
nǐ		
tā		
wǒmen		
nǐmen		
tāmen		
qǐng		

[Instructor gets students to make statements, questions, and instructions using these elements.]

STUDY 7

VOCABULARY 7.1

péngyou *	friend(s)
xiāoxi; xìnxi	message
yíge ‡	a (can be for a thing or a person)
yī	one
-ge †	a 'measure word' used generally

* Note that the syllable “you” in péngyou is a neutral tone, even in effect.

‡ Pronounce ‘ge’ hard as in English ‘get’, (never soft as in ‘gel’).

† A ‘measure word’ is used for focusing on a thing, person or action. ‘ge’ is acceptable for general use. See Vocabulary 14.1 and Study 24 for others.

[Instructor's hints: 'penfriend', 'penguin'?]

[Instructor comments to students about the use of various 'measure words'. Are there any in English? Perhaps think of manage-r, manage-ress, sheep-flock. Refer also to Vocabulary 14.1 about “běn” for ‘a volume of’.]

PRACTICE 7.1

yíge péngyou	a friend
nǐ shì yíge péngyou ma?	You are a friend, eh? Are you a friend?
wǒ shì yíge péngyou!	I am a friend!
tāmen bú shì hǎo péngyou.	They aren't good friends.

[Instructor randomly points at students and each responds with statements or questions using these elements.]

wǒ/nǐ/tā	+	shì	+	yíge péngyou
wǒmen/nǐmen/tāmen		bú shì		péngyou

PRACTICE 7.2

wǒ/nǐ/tā	+	dú	+	yíge hǎo xiāoxi
wǒmen/nǐmen/tāmen		kàn		
qǐng		bù dú		

STUDY 8

VOCABULARY 8.1

rén	person; persons, people
dōngxi	thing(s)
zhè * ; zhèi	this (some person or thing here)
zhège ...	this ...
nà ...	that (some person or thing there)
nàge	that ...

* Note, pronounce ‘zh’ like ‘dge’ in ‘hedgeless’. Curl back the tongue.

PRACTICE 8.1

wǒ	rènshi	zhège rén.		I know this person.
zhè	shì	yíge péngyou.		This is a friend.
nàge rén	shì	yíge péngyou	ma?	That person is a friend, mm?
nà	bú shì	yíge péngyou		That is not a friend.
zhège péngyou	rènshi	nàge rén		This friend knows that person.
tā	bú rènshi	nàge rén		She doesn't know that person.

PRACTICE 8.2

[Instructor dictates to students the sentences in Exercise 8.1, and they write the Pinyin.]

PRACTICE 8.3

[Instructor reads the sentences in Exercise 8.1. they write the English translation.]

PRACTICE 8.4

[Instructor reads the sentences in Exercise 8.2. they write the Mandarin translation.]

PRACTICE 8.5

[Instructor leads game of “Old Grady says do this, do that” using “this”, “that”, “zhè”, and “nà”]

STUDY 9

VOCABULARY 9.1

...xiē *	...se (plural determiner); some
yìxiē	some
zhèxiē	these; these ones
nàxiē	those; those ones

* Note, remember to pronounce ‘sh’ like the English ‘sh’ in ‘rashly’, but pronounce ‘x’ rather like ‘hss’ or the ‘s’ in ‘see’.

PRACTICE 9.1

zhèxiē rén	shì	hǎo péngyou.	These persons are good friends.
zhèxiē	shì	hǎo péngyou.	These are good friends.
nàxiē péngyou	shì	hǎo rén.	Those friends are good persons.
nàxiē péngyou	rènshi	zhèxiē rén.	Those friends know these people.

[Instructor uses students in threes, doing Columns 1, 2, and 3, respectively.]

PRACTICE 9.2

zhèxiē	rènshi	nàxiē rén.	These know those people.
nǐmen	rènshi	zhèxiē hǎo péngyou.	YOU know these good friends.

[Instructor uses students in threes, doing Columns 1, 2, and 3, respectively.]

PRACTICE 9.3

[Students work in twos or threes. Taking turns, one says the Mandarin in Practices 9.1 and 9.2; then the next turns the statement into a question by adding “ma?”; then another student says the negative of this by putting “bú” in front of “shì” or “rènshi”.]

PRACTICE 9.4

[Instructor reads sentences in Exercise 9.1, and students write the Pinyin.]

STUDY 10

VOCABULARY 10.1

de	of; ...'s; ...s'
wǒde	of me; my
nǐde	of you; your
tāde	of him, her, it; his, her, its
wǒmende	of us; our
nǐmende	of YOU; YOUR
tāmende	of them; their

[Instructor randomly points at students and quizzes them on translation of a Mandarin or English word listed.]

PRACTICE 10.1

	wǒ	shì	nǐde	péngyou.	I am your friend.
nàge	rén	shì	wǒde	péngyou.	That person is my friend.
tāmende	péngyou	bú shì		hǎo rén.	Their friends are not good people.
	zhèxiē	rènshi	tāde	péngyou.	These know her friends.
yìxiē	péngyou	rènshi		nǐ	Some friends know you.

[Instructor touches articles in the room (such as a pencil). Individual students upon demand simultaneously point at self and say “wǒde ...” (such as “wǒde pencil”); or look at someone else and say “nǐde ...”; or just point away at someone else and say “tāde ...”.

With discretion, a game could be played, eliminating anyone who does the wrong combination of gesture and words!]

STUDY 11

VOCABULARY 11.1 (Review of Words Learned)

This is a review of all the vocabularies covered in Studies 1-10.

[See Vocabulary 2.1 for guidance on Mandarin pronunciation and Pinyin script.

Check especially tones and tonal marks in Vocabulary 3.2.]

a, an	yíge, etc. (Appendix shows more 'measure words'.) Use yì before ..., ..., or ..., else yí	our	wǒmende
answer	dáfu	person, people	rén
be (am, is, are)	shì	Please!	qǐng!
be present	zài	question	wèntí
exist	zài	read	kàn; dú
fine	hǎo	read ... aloud	dú ...; niàn ...
friend	péngyou	...s	...men
good	hǎo	...'s, ...s'	...de
he	tā	several, some	yìxiē
her ...	tāde ...	Thanks!	xièxie!
his	tāde	that (<i>pronoun</i>)	nà
I	wǒ	that ...	nàge ...
indeed, surely	hěn	their	tāmende
is it so?	ma?	these; these ...	zhèxiē; zhèxiē ...
it	tā	they	tāmen
its	tāde	thing	dōngxi
know (<i>person</i>)	rènshi	this (<i>pronoun</i>)	zhè; zhèi
Mandarin	pǔtōnghuà	this ...	zhège ...
message	xiāoxi; xìnxi	those; those ...	nàxiē; nàxiē ...
mm, is it so?	ma?	very	hěn
my	wǒde	we	wǒmen
not	bù (Note: bú shì)	Welcome!	huānyíng!
of ...	...de	well	hǎo
one	yī	you	nǐ
		YOU[R]	nǐmen[de]
		your	nǐde

STUDY 12

VOCABULARY 12.1 (Future Actions)

huì	will (future action)
jīntiān	today
míngtiān	tomorrow
xiànzài	now
nàshí; dāngshí	then; at that point in time
lái	[to] come
qù	[to] go
xuéxí	[to] study, learn

GRAMMAR 12.1

wǒ huì xuéxí tā	I will study it.
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PRACTICE 12.1

wǒ	jīntiān	bú	huì	lái
wǒ nǐ tā wǒmen nǐmen tāmen zhège rén	[míngtiān] [jīntiān] [xiànzài] [nàshí]	[bú]	[huì] (‘huì’ can be omitted, if a word like ‘míngtiān’ makes it obvious that the action will take place in the future.)	qù lái xuéxí tā dú tā

PRACTICE 12.2

[Students work in pairs exchanging questions and answers.]

nǐ		huì lái?	wǒ		huì lái.
			wǒ	bú	huì lái.
tā	jīntiān	xuéxí?	tā	jīntiān bù	xuéxí.
			tā	míngtiān	[huì] xuéxí.

STUDY 13

VOCABULARY 13.1 (Past Actions)

... le	did ... , have done ... (past action) (See dictionary under “have”)
méi ...	did not ... ; have not done ...
zuótiān	yesterday
jùhuì; [dàhuì]	meeting; [assembly, convention]
lù	road, way, means
fāngfǎ; [fāngshì]	way, manner; [method, style]

GRAMMAR 13.1

wǒ xuéxí pǔtōnghuà le	I did study (I studied) Mandarin.
wǒmen rènshi tāmen le	We knew them.

GRAMMAR 13.2

wǒ méi xuéxí pǔtōnghuà	I did not study Mandarin.
wǒmen méi rènshi tāmen	We knew them not; we didn't know them.

PRACTICE 13.1

wǒ lái le	I came.
nǐ qù dàhuì le	You went [to the] meeting.
tā xuéxí le	He studied.
nǐmen rènshi tāmen le	YOU knew them.
wǒ méi lái	I did not come.
nǐ méi qù	You did not go.
tā méi xuéxí	He did not study.
nǐmen méi rènshi wǒmen	YOU did not know us.

[Students work in pairs and converse.]

STUDY 14

VOCABULARY 14.1 (Another ‘Measure Word’)

yìběn ... (= yì + běn)	a ... ; an ... ; (e.g. a volume of ...)
shū	book
fángzi	house
gěi	[to] give
ná	[to] take, grasp hold
shuō	[to] say ..., speak ...
shuōhuà	[to] converse with; speak words to
gàosu	[to] tell; [to] say to

Generally use “yì...”, but use “yí...” before 4th tone (...) or plain. Hence, yìběn but yíge.

PRACTICE 14.1

yìběn shū	a book
qǐng dú zhèběn shū, nàběn shū	Please read this book, that book

PRACTICE 14.2

wǒ	gěi	nǐ	wǒde fángzi le	I gave you my house.
nǐ	gěi	wǒ	tāmende shū	You give me their book.
wǒmen	huì gěi	tāmen	yìběn shū	We will give them a book.

PRACTICE 14.3

qǐng, nǐ ná wǒde shū.	Please, take my book.
wǒ gěi nǐ wǒde shū le.	I gave you my book.
nǐ méi gěi wǒ nǐde shū.	You did not give me your book.
wǒ jīntiān bú huì ná nàběn shū.	I will not take that book today.
nǐde fángzi hěn hǎo	Your house is very good.

[Students work in threes and converse.]

STUDY 15

VOCABULARY 15.1 (Conditional Sentences)

yàoshì ... , (jiù) ...	If (in the case that) ..., (then) ... [see ‘whether’]
jiǎrú [or yàoshì] ..., ...	If (supposing that) ..., ...
rúguǒ ..., (nàmuǒ) ...	If (on the condition) that ..., (then) ...

VOCABULARY 15.2

zhīdao	[to] know, have knowledge of a fact
[zài] zhèr; [zài] zhèlǐ	[located; be located] here
[zài] nàr; [zài] nàlǐ	[located; be located] there

GRAMMAR 15.1

yàoshì nǐ bù hěn hǎo* , wǒ (jiù)† bú huì qù nàr.	If you are not very well, (then) I will not go there.
yàoshì míngtiān nàxiē shū [huì] lái, wǒmen huì xuéxí tāmen.	If tomorrow those books [‘will’] come, we will study them.

* When a third tone (...̇) precedes another third tone, pronounce it as a second tone (...̈).

Hence “hěn hǎo” is pronounced ‘hén hǎo’. † Note word order with jiù after the noun wǒ.

GRAMMAR 15.2

jiǎrú nǐde shū bú zài nàr, nǐ [huì] zhīdao tā ma?	If (supposing) your book is not there, will you know it?
jiǎrú tā zài nàr, tā huì lái ma?	If he is there, will he come?

GRAMMAR 15.3

rúguǒ nǐ xuéxí, wǒ huì lái nàr.	If you study, I will come there.
rúguǒ tāmen lái zhèlǐ, wǒmen xuéxí zhèběn shū.	If they come here, we study this book.

STUDY 16

VOCABULARY 16.1 (Connectives)

... hé ...	and (<i>links nouns or pronouns</i>)
... érqǐě ...	and (<i>joins phrases, adjectives, adv's</i>)
... dànsì ...; ... kěshì ...	but
bù ... ér ...	not ... but ...; and not ...; but not ...
... nàshí ...; ... dāngshí ...	[and] then
... huò[zhě] ... huò[zhě] ...	(either) ... or ...
... hái shì ...	... or (alternatively) ...
... bùrán ...	... or (otherwise; if not) ...

GRAMMAR 16.1

wǒ hé nǐ shì hǎo péngyou	I and you are good friends.
wǒ hǎo dànshì nàge rén bù hǎo	I'm fine, but that man is not well.
tā huì lái nàshí wǒmen huì xuéxí	He will come [and] then we'll study.
wǒ huò jīntiān huò míngtiān lái.	I'll come either today or tomorrow.
tā jīntiān hái shì míngtiān huì lái?	Will he come today or tomorrow?
wǒmen qù nàr bùrán tā bù xuéxí!	We go there or else he does not study!

PRACTICE 16.1

tā lái érqiě tā xuéxí wǒmen de shū.	He comes and he studies our book.
tā lái le dànshì wǒ méi zhīdao	He came, but I did not know.
tā huì lái zhèr nàshí nǐmen huì qù	She will come here, then YOU'll go.
huòzhě wǒ huòzhě nǐ huì qù nàr	Either I or you will go there.
nǐ jīn tiān huì xuéxí nǐ de shū hái shì wǒ de shū ma?	Today will you study your book or my book?
wǒ zuótiān xuéxí nàběn shū le, bùrán wǒ bú huì zhīdao dá'fù	Yesterday I studied that book, or I would not know the answers.
tā huì lái xiànzài bùrán wǒ qù nàr	He'll come now, or I (will) go there.

VOCABULARY 16.2 (More Connectives)

yīncǐ ...; suǒyǐ ...	therefore ...; so, ...
yuányīn	[this is the] reason
yīnwèi ...	as ...; since ...; because [of] ...
[omít]	... that ...
shìfǒu	whether
[méi] yǒu ...	have [not] ...; there is [not] ...; there are [not] ...

GRAMMAR 16.2

wǒ bù hǎo yīncǐ wǒ bú huì lái.	I'm not well therefore I'll not come.
yīnwèi tā xuéxí tāde shū le suǒyǐ tā rènshi zhège rén.	As he studied his book, [so] he knew (knows) this person.
wǒ bù zhīdao shìfǒu tā huì lái	I don't know whether he will come.
tā bù zhīdao nǐ huì lái zhèlǐ háishì wǒmen huì qù nàr	He doesn't know [whether] you will come here or [whether] we'll go there.
yuányīn wǒ bú huì qù nàr	For this reason I will not go there.
jīntiān yǒu dàhuì ...	Today there is a meeting ...
... dànshì méi yǒu shū	... but there are no books.

PRACTICE 16.2

wǒ xuéxí shū le, yīncǐ wǒ zhīdao dáfu	I studied the book, therefore I know the answer.
tā méi gěi wǒ tāde shū yuányīn wǒ jīntiān bú huì gěi nǐ nà	He didn't give me his book. For this reason I won't give you that today.
yīnwèi nǐ lái le, suǒyǐ wǒmen jīntiān huì xuéxí nǐde shū	Since you have come, we'll study your book today.
wǒ zhīdao nǐ bù hěn hǎo	I know [that] you are not very well.
nǐ zhīdao ma fángzi shìfǒu zài zhèr?	Do you know if the house is there?
Yǒu yíge fángzi, dànshì méi yǒu lù!	There is a house, but there is no road!

STUDY 17

VOCABULARY 17.1 (Interrogatives, Questions)

shénme ...?	what ...?
shéi ...?	who ...?
wèishénme ...?	why ...? (what ... for?)
shénme shíhou ... ?	when ...? (what time ...?)
nǎlǐ ...? nǎr ...?	where ...?

GRAMMAR 17.1

zhège jùhuì shì shénme?	What is this meeting?
nà(ge dōngxi) shì shénme?	What's that (thing)?
nà(ge rén) shì shéi?	Who's that (person)?
shéi qù nàr?	Who goes there?
tāmen wèishénme bù lái?	Why aren't they coming?
nǐ shénme shíhou xuéxí?	When do you study?
nǐde fángzi zài nǎlǐ?	Where is your house?

PRACTICE 17.1

tāmen zhèr xuéxí shénme?	What do you study there?
nǐ zhīdao shénme?	What do you know?
nǐmen shì shéi?	Who are you?
shéi zuótiān lái le?	Who came yesterday?
nǐ wèishénme bù zhīdao nà?	Why don't you understand that?
tā wèishénme ná wǒde shū le?	Why did he take my book?
tāmen shénme shíhou huì qù jùhuì?	When will they go to the meeting?
wǒmende shū zài nǎlǐ?	Where is our book?
dàhuì de fángzi zài nǎr?	Where is the house of meeting?
nǐ wèishénme bú huì lái zhèr?	Why will you not come here?

VOCABULARY 17.2 (More Interrogatives, Questions)

zěnmē ...? zěnyàng	how ...? (in what manner ...?)
duō [shēn] ...?	how [far, much] ...? (<i>what extent</i>)
duōshǎo ...?	how much ... ? how many ...?
shéi de? shuǐ de?	whose?
nǎ [yí]ge? (singular); nǎxiē? (plural)	which? [Change 'ge', if necessary]
màma, mǔ qīn	mother
bàba, fù qīn	father

GRAMMAR 17.2

nǐde péngyou jīntiān duō hǎo?	How well is your friend today?
nǐmen yǒu duōshǎo rén?	How many of you are there?
zhège fángzi shì shéi de?	This house is whose?
nǐmen xuéxí nǎběn shū?	Which book do YOU study?
nǐmen xuéxí nǎxiē shū?	Which books do YOU study?

PRACTICE 17.2

nǐ zěnmē huì lái zhèr?	How will you come here?
tāmen xuéxí duō shēn le?	How [far] did you study?
duōshǎo fángzi shì nǐmen de?	How many houses are YOURS?
nǐ yǒu duōshǎo péngyou?	You have how many friends?
shéi de shū zài zhèr?	Whose book is here?
nàge rén shì shéi de péngyou?	That person is whose friend?
tā qù le shéi de fángzi?	He went to whose house?
wǒmen huì xuéxí nǎběn shū?	We will study which book?
tāmen zěnmē qù nàr le?	How did they go there?
nàge rén gěi nǐ zhèběn shū le?	Which person gave you this book?
[zài] zhèlǐ duōshǎo shū?	Here are how many books?
tā shì shéi de màma?	She is whose mother?
shéi de bàba gěi nǐ nà le?	Whose father gave you that?

STUDY 18

VOCABULARY 18.1 (Uses of “de”)

shìdang	proper, suitable
dào ...	can, [to] be able to accomplish ...
zuò	[to] do; [to] make
dìfang	place

GRAMMAR 18.1 (Uses of “de”; Relatives and Correlatives)

... de	1	‘of ...’
	2	of possessor ‘...’
	3	of quality described as ‘...’
	4	the thing of the quality described as ‘...’
	5	of manner described as ‘...’
	6	of action described as ‘...’
	7	Possibility of an action
	8	of relative/correlative description ‘...’

GRAMMAR 18.2 (Use of “de” : ‘Of’)

fángzi de lù	way of the house
dàhuì de fángzi	house of the meeting; meeting house

GRAMMAR 18.3 (Use of “de” : Possession)

wǒde shū	my book
wǒde	mine
wǒde shū shì zhèr	My book is here.
nà shì wǒde	That is mine.
wǒ * màma	my mother
nǐ * bàba de shū	your father's book; the book of your father

* NOTE: Omit “de” for closely related persons

GRAMMAR 18.4 (Use of “de” : Quality — Adjectives Describing Nouns)

Use “de” if the quality described is written in more than one character	
<i>hěn hǎo de péngyou</i>	<i>very good</i> friend(s)
<i>bù hǎo de rén</i>	<i>not a good</i> person; <i>bad</i> person(s)
Omit “de” if the quality is described using only one written character	
<i>hǎo péngyou</i>	<i>good</i> friend(s)

GRAMMAR 18.5 (Use of “de” : Person or Thing of the Quality Described)

<i>hǎo de shì wǒde</i>	The <i>good one</i> is mine
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GRAMMAR 18.6 (Use of “de” : Manner — Adjectives to Form Adverbs)

<i>shìdang</i>	proper, suitable
<i>shìdang de</i>	properly, suitably
<i>tā shìdang de shuō</i>	He speaks properly

GRAMMAR 18.7 (Use of “de” : Action — Forming an Adverbial Phrase)

<i>nǐ shuō de hěn hǎo</i>	How you speak is very good. You speak very well.
<i>tā shuō de bù hǎo.</i>	How he speaks is not good. He speaks badly.
<i>wǒ shì zuótiān lái de</i>	I came <i>yesterday</i> ! (Emphasis)

GRAMMAR 18.8 (Use of “de” : Possible Result *of* an Action)

<i>zuò de dào</i>	can manage to; is capable <i>of</i> doing
<i>wǒmen shuō de xuéxí</i>	We [would] learn to speak
<i>wǒmen shuō bù xuéxí *</i>	We would not learn to speak

* For a negative possibility, ‘bù’ replaces ‘de’.

GRAMMAR 18.9 (Use of “de”: Relative and Correlative Pronouns)

..... de	‘person or thing <i>of</i> this description’ The use of “ <i>de</i> ” transforms the words “... ..” into a noun or a ‘noun phrase’.
zhè shì (shuōhuà hǎo <i>de</i>) péngyou	This is a friend (who speaks well). This is a friend ([of this description:] “he speaks well”). The above example has expressed the relative pronoun “who”. Also, “ <i>de</i> ” is used to express the relative forms of what, who, where, why, when, how, whose, and which.
(hǎo fángzi <i>de</i>) rén	person (<i>of</i> / with a nice house)

GRAMMAR 18.10

zhè shì (tā * gěi wǒ de)	This is (what he gave me). This is (the thing that he gave me).	This is ([the thing of this description:] “he gave it”).
nàgè rén shì (hǎo de) péngyou	That person is a friend (who is good).	That person is a friend ([of this description:] “good”).
nàxiē (bù xuéxí de) rén	Those are persons (who don't study).	Those are persons ([of this description:] “they don't study”).
* “suǒ” can be inserted for ‘whatever’— wǒ suǒ shuō de		whatever I said

GRAMMAR 18.10 (Continued)

zhè shì (wǒ bù xuéxí nàběn shū de) yuányīn	This is the reason (why I don't study that book).	This is the reason ([of this description:] “I don't study that book”).
míntiān shì (wǒmen qù dàhuì nàshí de) *	Tomorrow is (when we go to the meeting).	Tomorrow is ([the time of this description:] “we go to the meeting then).
zhè shì (tāmen xuéxí de) fángzi	This the house (where we study).	This is the house ([of this description:] “we study”).
zhè shì (wǒmen qù wǒmende dàhuì de) lù	This is how we go to our meeting.	This is the way ([of this description:] “we go to our meeting”).
nà shì (wǒ xuéxí tāde shū de) rén	That is the person whose book I study.	That is the person ([of this description:] “I study his book”).
zhè shì (nǐ gěi de) shū	This is the book which you gave.	This is the book ([of this description:] “you gave”).
wǒ qù (zài nǐde fángzi lǐ de) dàhuì	I'm going to the meeting which is in your house.	I'm going to the meeting ([of this description:] “in your house”).
* “nàshí” can be omitted		

STUDY 19

VOCABULARY 19.1 (Direction)

hé ...; tóng ...; gēn ...	to ... (speaking 'with' a hearer)
dào ...	to ... (a place); up to ...; as far as ...
chuāngguò ...	through: from one side to the other
tōngguò ...	through: by way of, <i>via</i> ...
fèng ... de míng	through ...; in the name of ...
cóng ...	from ... (<i>from such place, e.g. China</i>)
cóng ... chū	from ...; out from ...; out of ...
lùguò	pass by way of

GRAMMAR 19.1

nǐ	gēn	wǒ	shuōhuà	le.	You spoke to (with) me.
tā	huì	gěi	nǐ	wǒde shū.	She will give you my book.
tā	huì	gěi	nǐmen	nàběn shū.	He will give YOU that book
wǒ	tōngguò	zhèběn shū	xuéxí	le.	I learned by way of this book.
tā	lùguò	nàge	fángzi	le.	It came through that house.
nǐ	cóng	Zhōng-guó	lái	ma?	You came (come) from China, mm?
tā	cóng	wǒde fángzi chū	lái	le.	He came [out] from my house.
wǒ	cóng	zhègè	xuéxí	tā le.	I learned it from this.

wǒ shuō fèng wǒ bàba de míng	I speak in the name of my father.
wǒ shuō gēn nǐ màma le	I spoke with your mother.
tāmen qù dào Lúndūn	They went to London.
wǒmen lái cóng Běijīng le	We came from Beijing.

VOCABULARY 19.2 (Purpose)

gěi ...; wèi ...	for ... [a beneficiary]
wèi[le] ...	for the purpose of ...
yóuyú ...	due to ...
ér ...	on the grounds of; because of (<i>linking the cause of an action with the action itself</i>)
tì ...; dài ...	on behalf of ...

GRAMMAR 19.2

nàběn shū shì gěi zhège rén	That book is for this person.
zhè wèi[le] nǐde hǎo jùhuì shì	This is for the purpose of your nice meeting.
wǒmen lái le yóuyú nǐmende dàhuì	We came due to YOUR convention.
wǒ lái le tì wǒ bàba	I came on behalf of my father
tā yīnwèi màma bù hǎo ér méi lái	He did not come because his mother is not well.

STUDY 20

VOCABULARY 20.1 (Location)

(zài) ... lǐ	(is) in ...
(zài) ... lǐmian	(is) inside ...
(zài) ... shang [mian]	(is) on ... , upon ...
(zài) ... [mian]	(is) at ...
... mian	in the location (described by 'zài ...')

GRAMMAR 20.1

tā	zài	shū	lǐ	
*	[zài]	fángzi	lǐmian	...
tā	zài	shū	shang	[mian]
wǒ	zài	tāde fángzi		[mian]

It [is] (positioned) in the book.
Inside the house ...
It [is] (located) on the book.
I [am] (positioned) at his house.

* Note that 'zài' is normally omitted, if it would start a sentence.

PRACTICE 20.1

[Use words from Study 26 or other vocabulary lists and make more sentences.]

VOCABULARY 20.2

(zài) ... shang; zài shàngmian	(is) up, over ; located upon, on top of
(zài) ... xià [mian]	(is) down; under ...; below ...
(zài) ... lǐ[mian]	(is) in[side] ...
(zài) ... wài[bian], (zài) wàimian	(is) out[side] ...
(zài) ... qián[mian]	(is) [located] ahead; in front of ...
(zài) ... hòu[mian]; (zài) ... hòu[bian]	(is) [located] behind ...
(zài) ... páng[bīan]	(is) by [the side of] ...; beside ...
(zài) ... [fù]yìn	(is) near[by]

GRAMMAR 20.2

nǐde shū	zài	nà	shang	[mian]	Your book [is] up there
fángzi	zài	nà	shàngmian		The house [is] up there.
tāde fángzi	zài	zhè	xià	[mian]	Her house [is] down there.
tā	zài	nǐde shū	lǐmian		It [is] in your book.
wǒmen	zài	fángzi	wàibian	huì lái	We will come [and be] outside your house.
tā	zài	nàge fángzi	lǐ	le	He [was] in that house.
wǒ	zài	nǐde fángzi	hòumian		I [am] behind your house.
tā	zài	nǐmen	pángbiān	qù le	He went * beside YOU.
tāmen		nàr	lǐ		They [are] in there.

* [continuing in the position beside; alongside]

PRACTICE 20.1

[Students converse in groups of two, exchanging informative statements.]

STUDY 21

VOCABULARY 21.1 (Circumstance)

(zài) yòng ...	with (by means of, by the use of) ...
hé ... (yìqǐ); gēn ... yìqǐ; tóng ...	with (in the company of) ...
méiyǒu ...; [méiyǒu]	without ...; [do not have; didn't]
(zài) ... yǐqián	before ...
(zài) ... qījiān	during ...
(zài) ... yǐhòu	after ...
cóng ... yǐlái; cóng ... qǐ; ... yǐhòu	since ...; from ... on
dào ...	until ...; to ...
guānyú ...	about ...; on the subject of ...

PRACTICE 21.1

wǒ xuéí nà zài yòng zhèběn shū.	I study it by means of this book.
wǒ zài jùhuì yǐqian lái le	I came before the meeting.
wǒmen xuéí zhèlǐ dào nǐ lái le	We studied here until you came.
tā xuéí zài fángzi lǐmian le	He studies inside the house.
tā lái le méiyǒu tāde shū	He came without his book.
wǒmen bù néng xuéí yīnwèi wǒmen méiyǒu nàběn shū	We cannot study because we are without (<i>don't have</i>) that book.
wǒmen zài jùhuì yǐhòu qù fángzi	We go to the house after the meeting.
wǒ cóng nàge jùhuì yǐlái zhīdao	I [have] know[n] since that meeting.
tā hé wǒ lái zhèlǐ le	He came here with me. (<i>He and I ...</i>)
tāmen zài jùhuì qījiān méi lái	They didn't come during the meeting
wǒ zhīdao tā cóng wǒ dú zhège xiāoxi yǐlái	I [have] know[n] it since I read this message
tā shuōhuà guānyú dàhuì ma?	Did he speak about the convention?
wǒ huì qù nàr gēn nǐ yìqǐ	I'll go there along with you.

STUDY 22

VOCABULARY 22.1 (Auxilliary Verbs — Desire)

xǐhuan ...; xǐ'ài ...	[to] like to ..., have an interest in ...; [to] enjoy ...
xīwàng ...	[to] like to ..., have a desire to ... [to] hope to ...; would like to ...
xiǎng ...	[to] want to ...
kěwàng ...	[to] wish to ...

PRACTICE 22.1

wǒ xǐhuan xuéxí pǔtōnghuà	I like (am interested) to study Mandarin
wǒ xīwàng qù dàhuì	I'd like (hope) to go to the meeting.
tā xiǎng xuéxí zhèběn shū	He wants to study this book.
tā kěwàng shì nǐde péngyou	He wishes to be your friend.
tāmen xiǎng míngtiān lái	They want to come tomorrow.
nǐ xǐhuan yǒu zhèběn shū ma?	Are you interested to have this book?
wǒ kěwàng qù wǒde fángzi	I wish to go to my house.
nàgè rén xīwàng shì nàr	That person hopes to be there.
wǒmen xiǎng qù nàr	We want to go there.
tāmen kěwàng lái zhèr	They wish to come here.
nǐ xīwàng dú zhège xiāoxi ma?	Would you like to read this message?
wǒ kěwàng shuō pǔtōnghuà	I wish to speak Mandarin.

VOCABULARY 22.2 (Auxilliary Verbs — Compulsion)

xūyào ...	[to] need to ..., have to ...; it is necessary that ...
yíding	definitely, surely, indeed, really
bìxū ...; yídìng děi ...; bùdébù	[to] have an obligation to ...; must
yíding yào ...	[to] to have a necessity to ...; must
xiǎng yào ...	[to] want to order ... (<i>meals, products</i>)
yīnggāi ...	should ...; ought to ...

PRACTICE 22.2

wǒ xūyào xuéxí pǔtōnghuà	I need to study Mandarin
wǒ bìxū qù dàhuì	I must go to the convention.
tā yíding yào xuéxí zhèběn shū	He must study this book.
tā yīnggāi shì nǐde péngyou	He ought to be your friend.
nǐmen xūyào míngtiān lái	YOU need to come tomorrow.
tā yíding děi shuōhuà zhè	He's obligated to say this.
nǐ yīnggāi gěi tā tāde shū	You ought to give him his book.
nǐ bìxū lái jīntiān	You have to come today.
tā bùdébù qù nàr	He has no option but to go there.
xūyào nǐde fángzi huì zài nàr	It is necessary that your house [will] be there.
wǒmen yíding yào qù jùhuì	We must go to the meeting.
wǒ xiǎng yào nàgè dōngxi	I would like to order that thing.

VOCABULARY 22.3 (Auxilliary Verbs — Ability)

kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...	may ..., [to] have a chance or opportunity to ...
kěyǐ ...	may ..., [to] have permission to ...
néng ...	can ...
néng ...; dào ...	[to] have a possibility or ability to ...
huì ...; néng ...	can ..., [to] know how to ...
jìnlì ...; litú ...	[to] try (endeavour) to ...
shì ...	[to] try (attempt) to ...
shìyòng ...	[to] try out in use...
ràng ...	[to] let; [to] allow ...
gěi ...	[to] let ... be done

PRACTICE 22.3

wǒ kěyǐ xuéxí pǔtōnghuà	I'm permitted to study Mandarin.
wǒ kěnéng qù dàhuì	I have a chance to go to the meeting.
tā néng xuéxí zhèběn shū	He can to study this book.
tā jìnlì shì tāmen de péngyou	He tries to be their friend.
tāmen dào míngtiān lái	They could to come tomorrow.
nǐ ràng tā ná wǒ de shū ma?	You let him take my book?
wǒmen shì qù dàhuì le	We tried to go to the meeting.
tā shìyòng xuéxí cóng wǒ de shū	He is trying to study using our book.
wǒmen ràng tā qù nàr	We let him to go there.
tāmen de péngyou dào lái ma?	Their friend could come, is it so?
nǐ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?	Can you speak Mandarin?
wǒ litú shuō shìdang de pǔtōnghuà	I try to speak Mandarin properly.
gěi wǒ kàn nà!	Let me see that!

VOCABULARY 22.4 (Combining of Verbs)

zhēn; [zhēnxiāng; zhēnshí]; [zhēnlǐ]	true; [the truth]; [a truth]
bāng; bāngzhù	[to] help, assist
zhù	[to] live, reside
huí	[to] return, go back
fǎngwèn	[to] visit, call on
liù xiá; liùxia; dāi	[to] stay, remain
jiànmiàn	[to] meet
zuò	[to] do, make (something)

PRACTICE 22.4

zhèběn shū shuō zhēn de dōngxi	This book says true things.
nǐ huì bāng wǒ ma?	Can you help me?
tāmen zhù zhèr	They live here.
tā huí fángzi le	He returned to the house.
wǒmen qù nàge rén fǎngwèn le	We went to visit that person.
tāmen dāi nàr	They stay there.
wǒmen jiànmiàn zhèr	We meet here.
nǐ huì zuò zhè ma?	Can you do this?

PRACTICE 22.5 (Combining of Verbs)

wǒ xǐhuan zuò nà	I like to do that.
wǒ xīwàng zhù zài zhèr	I'd like to live here.
tā xiǎng huí fángzi	He wants to return to his house.
wǒ kěwàng qù fǎngwèn tā	I wish to go and visit him.
yàoshi tāmen jīntiān néng lái hǎo le.	I wish they could come today. = If they could come today it would be good.
tāmen xūyào míngtiān lái.	They'll have to come tomorrow.
wǒmen xūyào qù bāng tā.	We must go and help him.
nǐ néng tóng wǒ jiànmiàn ma?	Can you meet with me?

VOCABULARY 22.5 (Combining of Verbs)

míngbai; lǐjiě; dǒng	[to] understand
jiàn; (kànjian)	[to] see; ([to] see a sight)
kàn	[to] read, look at and comprehend; [to] look at
dú ...; niàn ...	[to] read ... aloud
xiě xìn	[to] write [a letter]
ài	[to] love (someone)
àihào	[to] love (something)
yǒu	[to] have, possess

PRACTICE 22.6 (Combining of Verbs)

nǐ míngbai pǔtōnghuà ma?	Can you understand Mandarin?
nǐ kànjian wǒde fángzi ma?	Can you see my house?
míngtiān jiàn!	See you tomorrow!
wǒ dú nàběn shū	I [do] read that book.
qǐng huì niàn zhè	Please read this aloud.
qǐng gěi wǒ xiě xìn	Please write me [a letter]
nǐ ài tā ma?	Do you love her?
tāmen yǒu wèntí ma?	Do they have [any] questions?

PRACTICE 22.7 (Combining of Verbs)

wǒ xǐhuan dú shū	I like to read books.
tā xiǎng míngbai zhègè	She wants to understand this [thing].
tāmen xūyào míngtiān niàn wǒmende xiāoxi	They'll have to read aloud our message tomorrow.
wǒmen xūyào qù kàn nàgè fángzi	We must go and look at that house.
nǐ néng kànjian shénme?	What can you see?
wǒ litú shuō zhēn de xiāoxi	I try to speak what is [a] true message.
wǒmen màma ràng wǒ lái	Our mother let[s] me come.
tā àihào niàn tāde shū	He loves to read his book aloud.

STUDY 23

VOCABULARY 23.1 (No, Not)

méi yǒu	do not have
méiyǒu ...; méi ...; [bié ...]	did not ...; [don't ...]
bù zài; [bù ... dōu]	no more; not any more; no longer; [not all]
yǒngyuǎn bù	never (<i>in the future</i>)
cónglái bù	never (<i>present or habitual</i>)
cónglái méi [yǒu]	never (<i>past</i>)
bùxǔ ...!; jìnzhǐ ...!	No ...; ... is not permitted!
bù!	No! (<i>responding to positive words</i>)
shìde! duì!	[Correct] No! (<i>responding to negative words</i>)
shìde!	Yes! [Correct!]
bù!	No! = but yes! (<i>faulting negative words</i>)

PRACTICE 23.1

wǒ bù lái	I don't come; I don't want to come.
wǒ bù néng lái	I can't come.
wǒ yǒu shū. wǒ gěi le nǐ tāmen.	I have [some] books. I gave you them.
wǒ méi yǒu shū	I do not have [any] books.
wǒ cónglái méi qù nàr	I never went there.
wǒ yǒngyuǎn bú qù nàr.	I'll never go there

PRACTICE 23.2

nǐ xǐhuan ma? ...	Do you like it? ...
... bù [xǐhuan], wǒ bù xǐhuan!	... No, I don't like it!
nǐ bù xǐhuan, duì ma? ...	You don't like it, do you? ...
... duì, wǒ bù xǐhuan!	... [Correct] No, I don't like it!
... shìde, wǒ bú zài xǐhuan!	... [Correct] No, I don't like it any more!
... bù, wǒ xǐhuan tā!	... [Incorrect] Not so, I do like it!

STUDY 24

VOCABULARY 24.1

zázhi	leaflet, thin magazine, document
yìjiàn	idea, opinion
huà	painting or drawing
wénzhāng	article written; editorial; essay
zhuōzi	table

VOCABULARY 24.2 (Measure Words)

yì... (before)	a, an; (one)	yìběn shū = a book
yí (before ...)		yíge péngyou = a friend
liǎng...	a pair of; (two)	liǎngběn shū = a couple of books

...ge	(used generally)	yíge péngyou = a friend
...běn	(thick books)	yìběn shū = a book
...fèn	(leaflets, newspapers)	liǎngfèn zázhi = a pair of leaflets, thin magazines, or documents
...cì	(-ce; times)	yíci = once; liǎngcì = twice
...zhǒng	(kinds of)	liǎng zhǒng rén = two kinds of people

...biàn	(full cycles)	nàběn shū wǒ kànle liǎngbiàn = I read that book twice [completely].
...diǎn	(ideas)	liǎngdiǎn yìjiàn = two opinions
...duàn	(sections, parts)	zhèduàn lù = this section of road
...fú	(pictures)	yífú huà = a painting or a drawing
...lèi	(types of)	zhèlèi dōngxi = this type of thing
...piān	(write-up)	nàpiān wénzhāng = that article
...tiáo	(item of news)	zhètiáo xiāoxi (/ xīnxī) = this message
...zhāng	(flat, squarish)	yízhāng zhuōzi = a table
...zuò	(buildings)	yízuò fángzi = a house

PRACTICE 24.1

tā lái le zhè liǎng cì	She came here twice.
ná zhè fēn zá zhì	Take this magazine.
niàn nà hǎo de	Read that [aloud] well.
yí zhǒng rén shì hǎo bù hǎo	Two kinds of person are good and bad.

PRACTICE 24.1

zhè shì yí ge hǎo rén	This is a nice person.
nǐ zhī dào yí ge yuán yīn ma?	Do you know a reason?
wǒ méi kàn nà běn shū	I did not read that [volume of the] book.
gěi wǒ mā ma zhè běn zá zhì	Give my mother that (thick) magazine
wǒ men gěi le liǎng fēn zá zhì	We gave a pair of (thin) magazines.
tā qù nà liǎng cì	He went there on a couple of occasions.
wǒ rèn shi yí zhǒng péng you	I know one kind of friend.

PRACTICE 24.2

tā dāi zài dà huì qī jiān liǎng biàn le	She stayed during [all] the assembly twice.
wǒ men yǒu yí diǎn yì jiàn guān yú zhēn xiāng	We have one idea about the truth.
zài nà duàn jù huì wǒ men huì xué xí zhè fēn zá zhì	In that section of the meeting we will study this magazine.
nà lè fāng zi huì shì hěn hǎo wéi wǒ de jù huì	That house will be very good for our meeting.
qǐng kàn jīn tiān nà fēn zá zhì de zhè piān wén zhāng	Please read today this article in that magazine.
wǒ kàn jiàn tā le zài nà zhāng zhuō zi shàng	I saw it on that table
wǒ xī wàng zuò yí zuò hǎo fāng zi	I would like to make a nice house.

STUDY 25

VOCABULARY 25.1

bǐ	than (<i>in comparison with</i>)
zuì	most, the most (<i>indicating the superlative</i>)
nán-	male (relating to humans)
nǚ- ; nǚxìng de	female (relating to humans)
nánháir	boy
nǚháir	girl

GRAMMAR 25.1

nà shì hǎo de shū	That is a good book.
zhèběn shū shì hǎo (de)	This book is good.
zhèběn shū shì hěn hǎo de	This book is very good.
nàběn shū shì bù hǎo de	That book is not good.
zhèběn shū bǐ nàběn shū hǎo	This book is better than that book. (= <i>this book compared to that book is good</i>)
zhè bǐ nà hǎo	This is better than that.
wǒmende bǐ tāmende hǎo	Ours is better than theirs.

GRAMMAR 25.2

zhèběn shū shì zuì hǎo de	This book is best.
zhèběn shū shì zuì hǎo de	This book is the best.
zhè shì zuì hǎo de shū	This is the best book.

GRAMMAR 25.3

zhège nánrén shì tāde nán péngyou	This man is her boyfriend.
wǒ shì nàge nǚháirde bàba	I am that girl's father
zhège nǚrén rénshi nàge nánháir	This woman knows that boy.
nàge nánrén bǐ nàxiē rén hǎo	That man is better than those people.

STUDY 26

VOCABULARY 26.1 (Vocabulary Review English to Chinese Mandarin)

	>		>
a, an	yíge, etc. (Study 24 shows more ‘measure words’.)	be (<i>be present; be located</i>)	zài
Use yì before ... , ... , or ... , else yí		because of	yīnwèi ...
have the ability		because of	
to; can	néng; dào	(<i>linking the cause of an action with the action itself</i>)	ér
about, on the subject of ...	guānyú ...	before ...	[zài] ... yǐqián
after ...	[zài] ... yǐhòu	on behalf of	tì ... ; dài ...
ahead	[zài] ... qián[mian]	behind	[zài] ... hòu[mian]; [zài] ... hòu[bian]
ahead of	[zài] ... qián	[located] below	[zài] ... xià[mian]
allow	ràng	beside ...	[zài] ... páng[biān]
allow to ... ; let	ràng ... ; gěi ...	best, the best	zuì hǎo de
and	hé	better than ...	bǐ ... hǎo
and (<i>joining two verbs or adjectives</i>)	... ér[qiě] ...	(a) book	(yìběn) shū
and not	ér	boy	nánhái
answer	dáfu	... built things	...-zuò (<i>MW</i>)
(an) article written; essay	(yìpiān) wénzhāng	but	dànshì; kěshì
as, since	yīnwèi ...	but not	ér
assembly	dàhuì	by (the side of)	[zài] ... páng[biān]
assist; help	bāng; bāngzhù	by (<i>near to</i>)	[zài] ... yìn
assistance, help	bāngmāng; bāngzhù	call on; visit	fāngwèn
[located] at	[zài] ... mian	can	néng
attempt to	shì		
go back; return	huí		
be (am, is, are)	shì		

can; be able to accomplish, manage ability or possibility to	> dàocan; have an ability néng; dào	endeavour, try (an) essay; article written exist	> jinli; litú wénzhāng zài
can; know how to	huì; néng	father	bàba; fù qīn
have a chance to ...; may ...	kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...	female ...	nǚ-
China	Zhōngguó	fine	hǎo
come	lái	for [one who benefits]	wèi ...; gěi ...
convention	dàhuì	for [the purpose of]	wèi[le]
converse	shuōhuà	friend	péngyou
a couple of ... (complete) cycles of	liǎng- (method as for 'yì-': e.g. 'liǎngge')	from [<i>China</i>]	cóng [Zhōngguó]
desire to ...	xīwàng ...	from ... on; since ...	cóng ... yǐlái; cóng ... qǐ
did ... (<i>past</i>)	... le	in front of	[zài] ... qián[mian]
did not ...	méi ...	girl	nǚhái
do, make	zuò	give	gěi
(a) document down	(yí fèn) zázhì [zài] xià	go	qù
(a) drawing	(yì fú) huà	good	hǎo
due to ...	yóuyú ...	grasp hold	ná
during ...	[zài] ... qǐjiān	have, possess	yǒu
(an) editorial; essay	(yì piān) wénzhāng	have not	méi yǒu
(either)... or ...	huòzhě...huòzhě ...;	he	tā
else, otherwise	huò ... huò ...	help; assist	bāng; bāngzhù
	... bùrán ...	help; assistance	bāngmāng; bāngzhù
		her ...	tāde ...
		[located] here	[zài] zhèr; [zài] zhèlǐ
		his	tāde

	>
hope to; would like to ...	xīwàng ...
how (in what manner)?	zěnmē? zěnyàng?
how [far, much] (<i>what extent</i>)	duō [<i>e.g.</i> shēn]
how much?	duōshǎo?
I	wǒ
[an] idea	(yìdiǎn) yìjiàn
if (in the case that) ... then	yàoshi ... (jiù)
if (on the condition that) ..., then	rúguǒ ..., nàmuǒ ...
if (supposing)	jiǎrú (<i>or</i> yàoshi)
[an] illustration	[yìfú] huà
... images of, ... copies of (<i>of pictures</i>)	...-fú (<i>MW</i>)
[located] in	[zài] ... lǐ
in (<i>joining in</i>)	chānjiā
indeed, surely	hěn
[located] inside	[zài] ... lǐmian
have an interest in ...; like to	xǐhuan ...; xǐ'ài ...
is it so?	ma?
it	tā
... (news) items of	...-tiáo (<i>MW</i>)
its	tāde
... kind(s) of	...-zhǒng (<i>MW</i>)

	>
know (be acquainted with)	rènshi
know (facts)	zhīdao
[a] leaflet	[yìfèn] zázhi
learn	xuéxí
let; allow to ...	ràng ...; gěi ...
letter (document)	xìn
like to; enjoy ... would like to;	xǐhuan ...; xǐ'ài
hope to ...	xīwàng ...
live, reside	zhù
located	zài
be located	zài
in the location (<i>described by 'zài'</i>)	... mian
love [<i>someone</i>] ài	
love [<i>something</i>]	àihào
[a] thin magazine	[yìfèn] zázhi
make (something); do	zuò
male ...	nán-...
man	nánrén
Mandarin	pǔtōnghuà
manner, way	fāngfǎ
may, have a chance to ...	kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...

	>	
may, have per-		
mission to ...	kěyǐ ...	
meet	jiànmiàn	
meeting	jùhuì	
[a] message	[yítíáo] xiāoxi; xìnxi	
method, way	fāngshì	
more ... than		
[that]	bǐ [tā] ...	
[the] most ...	zuì ...	
mother	màma; mǔ qīn	
mm, is it so?	ma?	
my	wǒde	
nearby	[zài] ... fùyìn	
it is necessary		
that ...	xūyào ...	
have a neces-		
sity to ...	yídìng yào ...	
need to; have to		
it is necessary		
that ...	xūyào ...	
never (<i>future</i>)	yǒngyuǎn	
bù		
never (<i>present</i>		
or <i>habitual</i>)	cónglái bù	
never (<i>past</i>)	cónglái méi [yǒu]	
No	bù	
No! That's not		
so! (<i>respond-</i>		
<i>ing to positive</i>		
<i>words</i>)	bù!	

	>	
No, as you say!		
(<i>confirming</i>		
<i>negative</i>		
<i>words</i>)	shìde! duì!	
But it is! = No!,		
that's not the		
case! (<i>faulting</i>		
<i>a negative</i>		
<i>suggestion</i>)	shìde!; (bù!)	
No ...! (<i>not</i>		
<i>permitted</i>)	bùxǔ ...!; jìnzhǐ ...!	
no longer	bú zài	
no more	bú zài	
not	bù (Note: bú shì)	
not want to	bù	
now	xiànzài	
have an oblig-		
ation to; must	bìxū ...; yídìng déi	
	...; bùdébù ...	
of ...	...de	
[located] on	[zài] ... shang	
one	yī	
once; one time	yíci	
(an) opinion	(yídiǎn) yìjiàn	
have an oppor-		
tunity to ...	kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...	
or (alternative-		
ly)	... háishì ...	
or (either...or)	huòzhě...huòzhě...;	
	huò...huò...	

	>		>
or (otherwise)	... bùrán ...	reside, live	zhù
otherwise	... bùrán ...	return, go back	huí
ought to ...	yīnggāi ...	road, way	lù
our	wǒmende	...s	...men
out	[zài] ... wài[bian]; [zài] ... wài[mian]	... 's, ... 's'	...de
outside	zài ... wàibian; zài ... waimian	say ...	shuō
[a] painting	[yìfú] huà	say to; tell	gàosu
a pair of	liǎng- (method as for 'yì-': e.g. 'liǎngge')	... sections of	...-duàn (MW)
... parts of	...-duàn (MW)	see, watch	jiàn
pass close to	lùguò	see a sight	kànjiàn
have permis- sion to; may	kěyǐ ...	not see a sight	kàn bù jiàn
person, people	rén	See you to- morrow	míngtiān jiàn!
place	dìfang	see, understand	míngbai; lǐjiě; dǒng
... planar things (flat, squarish) ...	...-zhāng (MW)	should, ought	yīnggāi ...
Please!	qǐng!	since, as	yīnwèi ...
proper	shìdang	since, from	cóng ... yǐlái; cóng ... qǐ
properly	shìdang de	so, therefore	yīncǐ ...; suǒyǐ ...
question	wèntí	speak ...	shuō
read	dú	speak words to converse	shuōhuà
read (look at and under- stand) ...	kàn ...	stay, remain	liù xiá; liùxia; dāi
read aloud		study	xuéxí
[something]	nián ...; dú ...	on the subject of ...;	guānyú ...
[the] reason [is]	yuányīn	suitable	shìdang
remain; stay	liù xiá; liùxia; dāi	suitably	shìdang de
		[a] table	[yìzhāng] zhuōzi
		take, grasp	ná
		tell	gàosu

	>
more ... than	
[that]	bǐ [tā] ...
Thanks!	xièxie!
that (<i>pronoun</i>)	nà
that ...	nàge ...
that (<i>conj.</i>)	[<i>omit</i>]
then, at that	
moment	nàshí; dāngshí
their	tāmende
[located] there	[zài] nàr; [zài] nàlǐ
there are [not]	[méi] yǒu
there is [not]	[méi] yǒu
therefore ...	yīncǐ ...; suǒyǐ ...
these; these ...	zhèxiē; zhèxiē ...
they	tāmen
thing	dōngxi
this (<i>pronoun</i>)	zhè
this (<i>pronoun, emphasized</i>)	zhègè
this ...	zhège ...
those; those ...	nàxiē; nàxiē ...
... thoughts of	...-diǎn (<i>MW</i>)
through (<i>by way of; via</i>)	tōngguò ...
through (<i>from one side to the other</i>)	chuāngguò ...
through (<i>in the name of</i>)	fèng ... de míng
pass through;	
pass by	lùguò

	>
... time(s)	...-cì (<i>MW</i>)
once; one time	yíci
to (<i>a place</i>)	dào ...
to (<i>speaking with</i>)	hé...; tóng ...; gēn ...
today	jīntiān
tomorrow	míngtiān
on top of	[zài] ... shàngmian
true; genuine	zhēn
a truth	zhēnlǐ
the truth	zhēnxiāng; zhēnshí
try, attempt to	shì
try, endeavour	jīnlì; litú
try out in use	shìyòng
twice	liǎngcì
two ...; pair of	liǎng- (method as for 'yì': e.g. 'liǎngge')
... types of	...-lèi (<i>MW</i>)
under	[zài] ... xiàmian
understand	míngbai; lǐjiě; dǒng
until ...; to ...	dào ...
[located] upon use, (<i>a benefit</i>)	[zài] ... shàngmian yòng
make use of	yòng; shǐyòng
try out in use	shìyòng
very	hěn
visit; call on	fǎngwèn
visit; see (<i>e.g. a doctor</i>)	kàn
... volume of	...-běn (<i>MW</i>)

	>	
want to ...	xiǎng ...	
watch	kàn	
way, manner	fāngfǎ	
way, method	fāngshì	
way, road	lù	
way, style	fāngshì	
we	wǒmen	
Welcome!	huānyíng!	
well	hǎo	
what ...?	shénme ...?	
whatever	suǒ	
when? what time?	shénme shíhou?	
where?	nǎlǐ? nǎr?	
whether	shìfǒu	
which? (<i>sing.</i>)	nǎ [yí]ge? (<i>change 'ge' to 'běn', etc. as necessary</i>)	
which? (<i>plural</i>)	nǎxiē?	
who ...?	shéi ...?	
whose?	shéi de? shuí de?	
why? for what?	wéishénme?	
will ... (<i>future</i>)	huì ...	
wish to ...	kěwàng ...	
with (<i>by using</i>)	[zài] yòng ...	
with (<i>company</i>)	tóng ...; hé ... [yìqǐ] gēn ... yìqǐ	
without (<i>not having ...</i>)	méiyǒu ...	
woman	nǚrén	

	>	
write	xiě	
write a letter	xiě xìn	
... write-ups of ...-piān (<i>MW</i>)		
Yes!	shì[de]	
That idea is correct, as you say!		
(<i>confirming negative words</i>)	shìde! duì!	
But yes it is!		
= that's not the case! (<i>faulting a negative suggestion</i>)	shìde!; (bù!)	
yesterday	zuótiān	
you	nǐ	
YOU	nǐmen	
your	nǐde	
YOUR	nǐmende	

VOCABULARY 26.2 (Vocabulary Review Chinese Mandarin to English)

	<		<
love [<i>someone</i>]	ài	no more	bú zài
love [<i>some-thing</i>]	àihào	not	bù (Note: <u>bù</u> shì)
father	bàba; fù qīn	not want to	bù xǐhuan; bù xiǎng
assist; help	bāng; bāngzhù	not all ...	bù ... dōu
assistance, help	bāngmāng; bāngzhù	No ...! (<i>not permitted</i>)	bùxǔ ...!; jìnzhǐ ...!
... volume of	...-běn (<i>MW</i>)	else, otherwise	... bùrán ...
better than ...	bǐ ... hǎo	in (<i>joining in</i>)	chānjiā
more ... than (that)	bǐ (tā) ...	through (<i>from one side to the other</i>)	chuāngguò ...
have an obligation to; must	bìxū ...; yídìng déi ...; bùdébù ...	... time(s)	...-cì (<i>MW</i>)
... (complete) cycles of	...-biàn (<i>MW</i>)	once; one time	yíci
No	bù	from [<i>China</i>]	cóng [Zhōngguó]
No! That's not so! (<i>responding to positive words</i>)	bù!	from ... on; since ...	cóng ... yǐlái; cóng ... qǐ
But it is! = No!, that's not the case! (<i>faulting a negative suggestion</i>)	shìde!; (bù!)	never (<i>present or habitual</i>)	cónglái bù
have an obligation to; must	bìxū ...; yídìng déi ...; bùdébù ...	never (<i>past</i>)	cónglái méi [yǒu]
No ...! (<i>not permitted</i>)	bùxǔ ...!; jìnzhǐ ...!	remain; stay	dāi; liù xiá; liùxia
no longer	bú zài	then, at that moment	nàshí; dāngshí
		answer	dáfu
		assembly, convention	dàhuì
		on behalf of	dài ...
		but	dànshì; kěshì
		to (<i>a place</i>)	dào ...
		until ...; to ...	dào ...

<
 have the ability
 to; can néng; dào
 can; be able to
 accomplish,
 manage dào
 have an oblig-
 ation to; must yíding déi ...
 of ...; ...'s, ...s' ...de
 (*See Study 18*
on uses of 'de')
 place dìfang
 ... thoughts of ...-diǎn (MW)
 thing dōngxi
 see, understand míngbai; lijiě; dǒng
 read; read a-
 loud dú
 ... parts or
 sections of ...-duàn (MW)
 No, as you say!
 (*confirming*
negative
words) shìde! duì!
 [*See 'shìde'*]
 how [far, much]
 (*what extent*) duō [*e.g. shēn*]
 how much? duōshǎo?
 and (*joining*
two verbs or
adjectives) ... ér ...
 and not ér

<
 because of
 (*linking the*
cause of an
action with
the action
itself) ér
 but not ér
 manner, way fāngfǎ
 method, way fāngshì
 call on; visit fǎngwèn
 through (*in*
the name of) fèng ... de míng
 [an] illustration [yìfú] huà
 ... images of,
 ... copies of
 (*of pictures*) ...-fú (MW)
 father bàba; fù qīn
 nearby [zài] ... fù yìn
 say to; tell gào su
 to (*speaking*
with) tóng ...; gēn ...
 with (*company*) tóng ...; gēn ... yìqǐ
 give gěi
 allow to ...; let ràng ...; gěi ...
 for [one who
 benefits] wèi ...; gěi ...
 about, on the
 subject of ... guānyú ...
 fine, good, well hào
 or (alternative-
 ly) ... hái shì ...
 and hé

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to (*speak with*) hé...; tóng ...;
 with (*company*) tóng ...; hé ... [yìqǐ]
 very, indeed,
 surely hěn
 behind [zài] ... hòu[mian];
 [zài] ... hòu[bian]
 Welcome! huānyíng!
 (a) drawing,
 painting (yìfú) huà
 go back; return huí
 will ... (*future*) huì ...
 can; know how
 to huì; néng
 [either]... or ... huò ... huò ...
 [either]... or ... huòzhě...huòzhě ...
 today jīntiān
 endeavour, try jīnlì; litú
 No ...! (*not permitted*) bùxǔ ...!; jìnzhǐ ...!
 if (supposing) jiǎrú (*or yàoshi*)
 see, watch jiàn
 See you to-
 morrow! míngtiān jiàn!
 meet jiànmiàn
 if (in the case
 that) ... then yàoshi ... [jiù]
 meeting jùhuì
 read (*look at
 and under-
 stand*) ... kàn ...
 visit; see (*e.g.
 a doctor*) kàn

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see a sight kànjiàn
 not see a sight kàn bù jiàn
 have a chance
 to ...; may ... kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...
 but dànshì; kěshì
 wish to ... kěwàng ...
 may, have per-
 mission to ... kěyǐ ...
 come lái
 ... types of ...-lèi (*MW*)
 did ... (*past*) ... le
 [located] in [zài] ... lǐ
 see, understand lijiě; míngbai; dǒng
 tomorrow míngtiān
 [located] inside [zài] ... lǐmian
 a couple of liǎng- (method as for
 'yì-': e.g. 'liǎngge')
 endeavour, try jīnlì; litú
 remain; stay liù xiá; liùxia
 road, way lù
 pass close to lùguò
 mother māmā
 is it so? ma?
 did not ... méi ...
 have not; there
 isn't/aren't méi yǒu
 without (*not
 having ...*) méiyǒu ...
 ...s ...men
 [located] at [zài] ... mian

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in the location (<i>described by</i> 'zài')	... mian
through (<i>in</i> <i>the name of</i>)	fèng ... de míng
see, understand	míngbai; lǐjiě; dǒng
mother	mǔ qīn
grasp hold	ná
male ...	nán-...
boy	nánháir
man	nánrén
which? (<i>sing.</i>)	nǎ [yí]ge? (<i>change</i> 'ge' to 'běn', etc. <i>as necessary</i>)
which? (<i>plural</i>)	nǎxiē?
where?	nǎlǐ?
where?	nǎr?
that (<i>pronoun</i>)	nà
that ...	nàge ...
that (<i>conj.</i>)	[omitted]
[located] there	[zài] nǎlǐ
if (on the cond- ition that) ...,	
then	rúguǒ ..., nàmuǒ ...
[located] there	[zài] nàr
then, at that moment	nàshí; dāngshí
those; those ...	nàxiē; nàxiē ...
have the ability	
to; can	néng; dào
can	néng

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can; know how	
to	huì; néng
you	nǐ
YOU	nǐmen
your	nǐde
YOUR	nǐmende
read aloud (<i>something</i>)	nián ...
female ...	nǚ-
girl	nǚháir
woman	nǚrén
beside ...	[zài] ... páng[biān]
by [the side of]	[zài] ... páng[biān]
friend	péngyou
... write-ups of	...-piān (MW)
Mandarin	pǔtōnghuà
during ...	[zài] ... qǐjiān
Please!	qǐng!
ahead of	[zài] ... qián
ahead; in front	
of	[zài] ... qián[mian]
go	qù
allow	ràng
allow to ...; let	ràng ...; gěi ...
person, people	rén
know (<i>be acqu- ainted with</i>)	rènshi
if (<i>on the cond- ition that</i>) ...,	
then	rúguǒ ..., nàmuǒ ...
[located] on	[zài] ... shang
[located] upon	[zài] ... shàngmian

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who ...?	shéi ...?
whose?	shéi de? shuí de?
what ...?	shénme ...?
when? what time?	shénme shíhou?
why? for what?	wéishénme?
make use of	yòng; shǐyòng
attempt to; try	shì
be (am, is, are)	shì
Yes!	shì[de]
No, as you say: [Yes, that idea is correct, as you say!] (<i>confirming negative words</i>)	shìde! duì!
But yes it is! = No!, that's not the case! (<i>faulting a negative suggestion</i>)	shìde!; (bù!)
proper; suitable	shìdang
properly suitably	shìdang de
whether	shìfǒu
try out in use	shìyòng
[a] book	[yìběn] shū
whose?	shéi de? shuí de?
say ...; speak	shuō

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converse	shuōhuà
whatever	suǒ
so, therefore	yīncǐ ...; suǒyǐ ...
he, she, it; also him, her, to it	tā
her, his, its	tāde ...
they	tāmen
their	tāmende
on behalf of	tì ...; dài ...
... (news) items of	...-tiáo (<i>MW</i>)
through (<i>by way of; via</i>)	tōngguò ...
with (<i>company</i>)	tóng ...; hé ... [yìqǐ]
to (<i>speaking with</i>)	tóng ...; gēn ...
out[side]	[zài] ... wài[bian];
out[side]	[zài] ... wài[mian]
why? for what?	wéishénme?
[an] article writ- ten; editorial, essay	[yìpiān] wénzhāng
for [one who benefits]	wèi ...; gěi ...
for [the pur- pose of]	wèi[le]
question	wèntí
I, me	wǒ
my	wǒde
we, us	wǒmen
our	wǒmende

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down	[zài] xià
now	xiànzài
desire/hope/ would like to ...	xīwàng ...
have an interest in ...; like to	xǐhuan ...
have an interest in ...; like to	xǐ'ài ...
letter (docu- ment)	xìn
[a] message	[yìtiáo] xìnxi
[a] message	[yìtiáo] xiāoxi
want to ...	xiǎng ...
[located] below	[zài] ... xià[mian]
Thanks!	xièxie!
write	xiě
write a letter	xiě xìn
need to; have to it is necessary that ...	xūyào ...
learn, study	xuéxí
if (<i>in the case</i> <i>that</i>) ... [then]	yàoshi ... [jiù]
if (<i>supposing</i>)	jiǎrú [<i>or</i> yàoshi]
have a chance to ...; may ...	kěnéng ...; yěxǔ ...
one	yī
so, therefore	yīncǐ ...; suǒyǐ ...
ought to ...	yīnggāi ...
as, since	yīnwèi ...

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because of	yīnwèi ...
once; one time	yíci
have an oblig- ation to; must	yíding déi ...
have a neces- sity to ...	yíding yào ...
a, an	yíge, etc. (Study 24 shows more 'measure words'.) Use yì before ..., ..., or ..., else yí
(an) article writ- after ...	[zài] ... yǐhòu
before ...	[zài] ... yǐqián
[an] idea	[yìdiǎn] yìjiàn
[an] idea	[yìdiǎn] yìjiàn
by (<i>near to</i>)	[zài] ... yìn
[an] article writ- ten; editorial, essay	[yìpiān] wénzhāng
with (<i>company</i>)	hé ... [yìqǐ] gēn ... yìqǐ
[a] table	[yìzhāng] zhuōzi
use, (<i>a benefit</i>)	yòng
make use of	yòng; shǐyòng
try out in use	shiyòng
with (<i>by using</i>)	[zài] yòng ...
due to ...	yóuyú ...
never (<i>future</i>)	yǒngyuǎn bù
have, possess; there is/are	yǒu
have not; there isn't/aren't	méi yǒu

<p style="text-align: center;"><</p> <p>[the] reason [is] yuányīn</p> <p>be (<i>be present;</i> <i>be located; be</i> <i>alive; exist</i>) zài</p> <p>behind [zài] ... hòu[mian];</p> <p>behind [zài] ... hòu[bian]</p> <p>[located] in [zài] ... lǐ</p> <p>[located] inside [zài] ... lǐmian</p> <p>[located] at [zài] ... mian</p> <p>[located] there [zài] nàr; [zài] nàlǐ</p> <p>beside ...; by (the side of) [zài] ... páng[biān]</p> <p>during ... [zài] ... qījiān</p> <p>ahead of [zài] ... qián</p> <p>ahead; in front of [zài] ... qián[mian]</p> <p>[located] on [zài] ... shang</p> <p>[located] upon [zài] ... shàngmian</p> <p>out(side) [zài] ... wài[bian];</p> <p>out(side) [zài] ... wài[mian]</p> <p>down [zài] xià</p> <p>after ... [zài] ... yǐhòu</p> <p>before ... [zài] ... yǐqián</p> <p>by (<i>near to</i>) [zài] ... yìn</p> <p>[located] below [zài] ... xià[mian]</p> <p>[located] here [zài] zhèlǐ</p> <p>[located] here [zài] zhèr</p> <p>[a] document, leaflet, thin magazine [yí fèn] zázhi</p> <p>how (<i>in what</i> <i>manner</i>)? zěnmé?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><</p> <p>how (<i>in what</i> <i>manner</i>)? zěnyàng?</p> <p>... planar things (<i>flat, squarish</i>) ...-zhāng (<i>MW</i>)</p> <p>true; genuine zhēn</p> <p>a truth zhēnlǐ</p> <p>the truth zhēnxiāng; zhēnshí</p> <p>this (<i>pronoun</i>) zhè</p> <p>this (<i>pronoun,</i> <i>emphasized</i>) zhègè</p> <p>this ... zhège ...</p> <p>these; these ... zhèxiē; zhèxiē ...</p> <p>[located] here [zài] zhèlǐ</p> <p>[located] here [zài] zhèr</p> <p>know (facts) zhīdao</p> <p>China Zhōngguó</p> <p>... kind(s) of ...-zhǒng (<i>MW</i>)</p> <p>live, reside zhù</p> <p>[a] table [yízhāng] zhuōzi</p> <p>[the] most ... zuì ...</p> <p>best, the best zuì hǎo de</p> <p>yesterday zuótiān</p> <p>do, make zuò</p> <p>... built things ...-zuò (<i>MW</i>)</p>
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