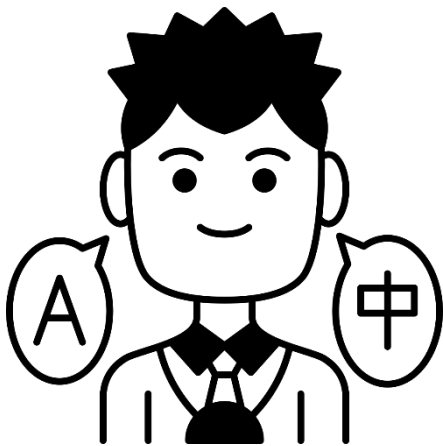


汉语 GCSE 词汇本

Containing key words from AQA GCSE, Edexcel GCSE and HSK3.

Designed for students who are using the AQA GCSE curriculum and taking HSK3 during KS4.



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Colour codes:

Bronze = AQA foundation-tier themed and general vocabulary

Silver = AQA higher-tier themed vocabulary

Gold = Outside the AQA core vocabulary list, may be in the Edexcel GCSE and/or

HSK3 curriculum

AQA GCSE Theme Overview

Theme 1: identity and culture	Theme 2: Local, national, international and global areas of interest	Theme 3: current and future study and employment
Topic 1: Me, my family and friends	Topic 1: Home, town, neighbourhood and region	Topic 1: my studies
Basic introduction of people	My home and neighbourhood	Subjects
Appearance and personality	Places in town	Timetable
Relationship with friends and family	Regions: continents, countries, cities, areas	
Marriage/Partnership		Topic 2: life at school/college
		School facilities and uniform
Topic 2: Technology in everyday life	Topic 2: Social issues	Teachers and students
Social media	Charity/voluntary work	Homework
Mobile technology	Healthy/unhealthy living	School holidays, trips and exchange
Topic 3: Free-time activities	Topic 3: Global issues	Topic 3: education post-16
Music	Weather	After secondary
Cinema and TV	The environment	University
Food and eating out	Poverty/homelessness	
Sport		Topic 4: jobs, career choices and ambitions
	Topic 4: Travel and tourism	Different jobs
Topic 4: Customs and festivals	Transportation	Future plans
	Travels and holiday plans	

China's main social media

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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用	yòng	To use
电脑	diàn nǎo	Computer
手机	shǒu jī	Mobile phone
上网	shàng wǎng	To go online
看书	kàn shū	To read
看电视	kàn diàn shì	To watch TV
看电影	kàn diàn yǐng	To watch film
听音乐	tīng yīn yuè	To listen to music
买东西	mǎi dōng xī	To buy things
交朋友	jiāo péng yǒu	To make friends
收	shōu	To receive
发	fā	To send
短信	duǎn xìn	Text message
和/跟朋友	hé/gēn péng yǒu	With friends
和/跟网友	hé/gēn wǎng yǒu	With internet friends
聊天	liáo tiān	To chat
打电话	dǎ diàn huà	To call
社交媒体	shè jiāo méi tǐ	Social media
看照片	kàn zhào piàn	To see the photos

看新闻	kàn xīn wén	To watch news
拍照/照相	pāi zhào/Zhàoxiàng	To take photos
可以	kě yǐ	Can/allowed to
微信	wēi xìn	WeChat
支付宝	zhī fù bǎo	Alipay
抖音	dǒu yīn	TikTok
微博	wēi bó	Sina Weibo
脸书	liǎn shū	Facebook
拍视频	pāi shì pín	To take videos
看视频	kàn shì pín	To watch videos
买...票	mǎi...piào	To buy ... ticket
转钱	zhuǎn qián	To transfer
觉得	jué dé	To think + opinion
好处	hǎo chù	Benefits
方便	fāng biàn	Convenient
坏处	huài chù	Harms
浪费时间	làng fèi shí jiān	To waste time
对...好	duì...hǎo	Good for...
对...不好	duì...bù hǎo	Bad for...
一点儿也不	yī diǎn er yě bù	Not at all + adj

TV programmes

无聊	wú liáo	Boring
高兴	gāo xìng	Happy
愿意	yuàn yì	willing
面对面	miàn duì miàn	Face to face
说话	shuō huà	To speak
生活	shēng huó	Life
电视节目	diàn shì jié mù	TV programme
新闻	xīn wén	News
杂志	Zá zhì	Magazine
报纸	Bào zhǐ	newspaper
音乐节目	yīn yuè jié mù	Music programme
体育节目	tǐ yù jié mù	Sports programme
体育比赛	tǐ yù bǐ sài	Sports matches
赛车	sài chē	Car race
赛马	sài mǎ	Horse race
电视剧	diàn shì jù	TV drama
电影	diàn yǐng	Film
动画片	dòng huà piàn	Cartoon
广播	guǎng bō	Radio
不错	Bú cuò	Not bad
多长时间	duō cháng shí jiān	How long...?

X 个小时	X gè xiǎo shí	X hours
X 分钟	X fēn zhōng	X minutes
X 点 X 分	X diǎn X fēn	X h X mins

Surfing the Internet

上网	shàng wǎng	To go online
在网上	zài wǎng shàng	Online (place)
试过	shì guò	Have tried
没试过	méi (yǒu) shì guò	Haven't tried
上 社交网站	shàng shè jiāo wǎng zhàn	To go on social websites
写 博客	xiě bó kè	To write blogs
交 网友	jiāo wǎng yǒu	To make internet friends
发 照片	fā zhào piàn	To send photos
发 邮件	fā yóu jiàn	To send emails
看 地图	kàn dì tú	To read maps
看 电子书	diàn zǐ shū	To read ebooks
看 纸印书	zhǐ yìn shū	To read paper books
上载	shàng zǎi	To upload
下载	xià zǎi	To download
购物	gòu wù	To shop
有用	yǒu yòng	Useful
好用	hǎo yòng	Easy to use

眼睛	yǎn jīng	Eye
对眼睛不好	duì yǎn jīng bù hǎo	Bad for eyes
所以	suǒ yǐ	So
一...就...	yī ... jiù ...	As soon as... then...
有空/有时间	yǒu kòng/yǒu shí jiān	To have free time

Role model

歌迷	gē mí	Song fans
唱歌	Chàng gē	To sing
流行歌曲	liúxíng gēqǔ	Pop song
偶像	ǒu xiàng	Idol
名人	Míng rén	celebrity
乐器	Yuè qì	musical instrument
弹吉他	dàn jí tā	To play the guitar
弹钢琴	dàn gang qín	To play the piano
成功	Chéng gōng	successful
有名	yǒu míng	Famous
歌星	gē xīng	Song stars/singer

棒	bàng	Terrific
得奖(牌)	Dé jiǎng (pái)	To win awards (a medal)
舒服	shū fú	Comfortable
时间	shí jiān	Time
演出	yǎn chū	Show/perfor mance
花钱	Huā qián	To spend money
钱	qián	Money
年轻人	nián qīng rén	Young people
影响	yǐng xiǎng	Influence/to affect
学习	xué xí	To study/ study
坏处	huài chù	harms

Y10T2 – AQA T2.1 - 2.3

My house

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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• Places in the house

房子	fáng zi	House
房间	fáng jiān	Room
花园	huā yuán	Garden
车库	chē kù	Garage
客厅	kè tīng	Living room
厨房	chú fáng	Kitchen
饭厅	fàn tīng	Dining room
卧室	wò shì	Bedroom
厕所/ 卫生间/ 洗手间	cè suǒ/ wèi sheng jiān/ Xǐshǒujiān	Toilet
浴室	yùshì	Bathroom
X层楼	céng lóu	X stories
一楼有	yī lóu yǒu	First floor has
平房	píng fáng	Bungalow
公寓楼	gōng yù lóu	Flat building

• Household items

电视机	diàn shì jī	TV set
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电脑	diàn nǎo	Computer
电话	diàn huà	Phone
桌子	zhuō zi	desk
椅子	yǐ zi	Chair
书架	shū jià	Bookshelves
衣柜	yī guì	Wardrobe
床	chuáng	Bed
冰箱	bīng xiāng	Fridge
洗衣机	xǐ yī jī	Washing machine
门	mén	Door
灯	dēng	Lights
炉子	lú zǐ	Stove/hob
空调	kōng tiáo	AC
钟	zhōng	Clock
开	kāi	To open/turn on
关	guān	To close/turn off

• Relative place words

里面/里边	lǐ miàn/lǐ bian	Inside
外面 (边)	wài miàn (biān)	Outside
上面 (边)	shàng miàn (biān)	Top-side

下面 (边)	xià miàn (biān)	Down-side
前面 (边)	qián miàn (biān)	Front-side
后面 (边)	hòu miàn (biān)	Back-side
左面 (边)	zuǒ miàn (biān)	Left-side
右面 (边)	yòu miàn (biān)	Right-side
对面	duì miàn	opposite
旁边	páng biān	Next to (side)
中间	zhōng jiān	middle
A 在 B 的 ——	A zài B de + position	A is at B's ____ side.

✚ My town

我住的地方	Wǒ zhù de dì fāng	My living place
我家在	wǒ jiā zài	My home is at...
附近有	fù jìn yǒu	Nearby has...
A 离 B 远	A lí B yuǎn	A is far from B
A 离 B 近	A lí B jìn	A is close to B
银行	yín háng	Bank
邮局	yóu jú	Post office
超市	chāo shì	Supermarket
购物中心	gòu wù zhōng xīn	Shopping centre
电影院	diàn yǐng yuàn	Cinema

汽车站	qì chē zhàn	Bus station
博物馆	bó wù guǎn	Museum
地铁站	dì tiě zhàn	Metro station
展览馆	zhǎn lǎn guǎn	Exhibition centre
体育馆	tǐ yù guǎn	Sports hall
健身房	jiàn shēn fáng	Gym
教堂	jiào táng	Church
警察局	jǐng chá jú	Police station
动物园	dòng wù yuán	Zoo

✚ Different regions

郊区	jiāo qū	Suburb
海边	hǎi biān	Seaside
城市	chéng shì	City
市中心	shì zhōng xīn	City centre
小镇	xiǎo zhèn	Town
山区	shān qū	Mountain area
农村	nóngcūn	countryside

✚ Descriptive words for places

整齐	zhěng qí	Tidy
乱	luàn	Messy
舒服	shū fú	Comfortable
安全	ān quán	Safe

新	xīn	New
旧	jiù (only for things)	Old/worn
远	yuǎn	Far
近	jìn	Close
新鲜	xīn xiān	Fresh
空气	kōng qì	Air
安静	ān jìng	Quiet
吵	chǎo	Noisy
热闹	rè nào	Lively/bustling
方便	fāng biàn	convenient
热情	rè qíng	Passionate/hospitable
树	shù	Tree
草	cǎo	Grass
花	huā	Flowers
风景	fēng jǐng	Scenery
湖	hú	Lake
河	hé	river
深	shēn	Dark/deep
浅	qiǎn	Light/shallow

Finding the way

请问	qǐng wèn	May I please ask
去 place	qù (place) zěn me zǒu?	How to get to (place)···?

怎么走?		
向左拐	xiàng zuǒ guǎi	Turn left
向右拐	xiàng yòu guǎi	Turn right
向前走	xiàng qián zǒu	Go straight
马路	mǎ lù	road
过马路	guò mǎ lù	Cross the road
十字路口	shí zì lù kǒu	Crossroad
在第 X 个路口	zài dì X gè lù kǒu	At the X interjunction
红绿灯	hóng lǜ dēng	Traffic lights
先	xiān	First
再	zài	Then
然后	rán hòu	Then
最后	zuì hòu	last

Shopping in my area

衣服	yī fú	Clothes
运动鞋	yùn dòng xié	Trainers
书	shū	Book
文具	wén jù	Stationery
面包	miàn bāo	Bread
蛋糕	dàn gāo	Cake
买菜	mǎi cài	To buy groceries

碗	wǎn	Bowl
筷子	kuài zi	Chopsticks
叉子	chā zi	fork
香水	xiāng shuǐ	Perfume
化妆品	huà zhuāng pǐn	Makeup product
买礼物	mǎi lǐ wù	To buy gifts
安静的地方	ān jìng de dì fāng	Quiet place
小吃	xiǎo chī	Snack
好吃的东西	hào chī de dōng xī	Delicious things
喝 饮料	hē yǐn liào	To drink beverage
炸鱼	zhà yú	Fried fish
薯条	shǔ tiáo	Chips
健身	jiàn shēn	To work out
商店	shāng diàn	Shop
___店	___ diàn	___ shop

2.3 Environment

做慈善	zuò cí shàn	To do charity work
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贫穷	pínqióng	Poverty
食物	shí wù	Food
全球变暖	quán qiú biàn nuǎn	Global warming
气候变化	qì hòu biàn huà	Climate change
自然资源	zì rán zī yuán	Natural resources
世界上	shì jiè shàng	In the world
地区	dì qū	Regions
足够	zú gòu	Enough
空气	kōng qì	Air
环境	huán jìng	Environment
可回收	kě huí shōu	Recyclable
麻烦	má fan	Troublesome
污染	wū rǎn	pollution
节约	jié yuē	To save + energy
减少	jiǎn shǎo	To reduce
分类垃圾	fēn lèi lā jī	To sort rubbish
少用电	shǎo yòng diàn	To use electricity less
浪费食物	làng fèi shí wù	To waste food

2.3 Weather

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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天气	Tiān qì	Weather
天气预报	tiān qì yù bào	Weather forecast
...是晴天	...shì qíngtiān	is a sunny day
...是阴天	...shì yīn tiān	is an overcast day
...有风	...yǒu fēng	Windy
...有雾	...yǒu wù	Foggy
...有雪	...yǒu xuě	Snowy
...有雨	...yǒu yǔ	Rainy
...下雨	...xià yǔ	Rainy
...下雪	...xià xuě	Snowy
...多云	...duō yún	Cloudy
很热	hěn rè	Very hot
不冷	bù lěng	Not cold
不暖和	bù nuǎn huó	Not warm
很凉快	hěn liáng kuài	Very cool
白天	bái tiān	Daytime
最高气温	zuì gāo qì wēn	Highest temp
最低气温	zuì dī qì wēn	Lowest temp
零下	líng xià	Below zero

度	dù	Degree
...转...	...zhuǎn...	...turn...

2.3 Seasons and time

季节	jì jié	Season
春天	chūn tiān	Spring
夏天	xià tiān	Summer
秋天	qiū tiān	Autumn
冬天	dōng tiān	Winter
有时(候)	yǒu shí (hòu)	Sometimes
几乎	jī hū	Almost
每天	měi tiān	Every day
每个星期	Měi gè xīng qī	Every week
早上	zǎo shàng	Morning
下午	xià wǔ	Afternoon
晚上	wǎn shàng	evening

2.4 Transport

交通	jiāo tōng	Transport
坐汽车	zuò qì chē	To take a bus
公共汽车	gōng gòng qì chē	Bus
坐旅游车	zuò lǚ yóu chē	To take a coach

坐飞机	zuò fēi jī	To take the plane
坐火车	zuò huǒ chē	To take the train
坐地铁	zuò dì tiě	To take the tube
坐高铁	zuò gāo tiě	To take the high-speed train
坐船	zuò chuán	To take the boat
坐出租车	zuò chū zū chē	To take the taxi
骑自行车	qí zì xíng chē	To ride the bike
开车	kāi chē	To drive
快	kuài	Fast
慢	màn	Slow
贵	guì	Expensive
便宜	pián yí	Cheap
安全	ān quán	Safe
累	lèi	Tired/tiring
省钱	shěng qián	Economical
麻烦	má fan	Troublesome
停车场	tíng chē chǎng	Parking lot

✚ 2.4 Holiday destination

旅游/旅行	Lǚyóu/lǚxíng	To travel
度假	dù jià	To spend a holiday
英国	yīng guó	UK

中国	zhōng guó	China
法国	fǎ guó	France
德国	dé guó	Germany
美国	měi guó	US
北京	běi jīng	Beijing
台湾	tái wān	Taiwan
香港	xiāng gǎng	Hong Kong
新加坡	xīn jiā pō	Singapore
故宫	gù gōng	The Forbidden City
鸟巢	niǎo cháo	Bird Nest Stadium
天安门	tiān ān mén	Tian'anmen
天坛	tiān tán	Temple of Heaven
长城	cháng chéng	The Great Wall
欧洲	ōu zhōu	Europe
亚洲	yà zhōu	Asia
非洲	fēi zhōu	Africa
北美洲	běi měi zhōu	North America
南美洲	nán měi zhōu	South America

✚ 2.4 Holiday experience

上一次	shàng yī cì	The last time
下一次	xià yī cì	The next time
暑假	shǔ jià	Summer holiday

寒假	hán jià	Winter holiday
滑雪	huá xuě	To ski
滑冰	Huá bīng	To ice-skate
晒太阳	shài tài yáng	To sunbathe
参观博物馆	Cān guān bó wù guǎn	To visit museums
看风景	kàn fēng jǐng	To see sceneries
买纪念品	mǎi jì niàn pǐn	To buy souvenirs
照照片	zhào zhào piàn	To take photos
看名胜古迹	kàn míng shèng gǔ jì	To see tourist sites
带	dài	To bring
丢	diū	To lose
旅行袋	lǚ xíng dài	Travel bag
护照	hù zhào	Passport
信用卡	xìn yòng kǎ	Credit card
现金	xiànjīn	Cash
迷路	mí lù	To get lost
糟糕	zāo gāo	Awful
有趣	yǒu qù	Interesting

无聊	wú liáo	Boring
玩得很开心	wán de hěn kāi xīn	Have a great time

Future time frame

明天	míng tiān	Tomorrow
后天	hòu tiān	The day after tomorrow
明年	míng nián	Next year
下个星期	xià gè xīng qī	Next week
下个月	xià gè yuè	Next month
将来	jiāng lái	In the future
以后	yǐ hòu	In the future, after
想	xiǎng	To want to...
打算	dǎ suàn	To plan to...
计划	jì huà	To plan to.../plan
要	yào	Going to...
(将) 会	(jiāng) huì	Will...

2.4 Travel plans

门票	Ménpiào	Tickets
开门	kāimén	To open shop
关门	guānmén	To close
有人	yǒurén	occupied
免费	miǎnfèi	Free of charge
出口	Chūkǒu	exit
入口	rùkǒu	Entrance
订	dìng	To book
订 飞机票	dìng fēi jī piào	To book flights
单程票	dān chéng piào	Single tickets
往返票	wǎng fǎn piào	Return tickets

目的地	mù dì dì	Destination
出发时间	chū fā shí jiān	Departure time
到达时间	dào dá shí jiān	Arrival time
火车票	huǒ chē piào	Train tickets
站台	zhàn tái	Platform
X 站台	X zhàn tái	Platform X
待 / 呆	dāi/ dāi	To stay
酒店	jiǔ diàn	Hotel
设备	Shè bèi	Equipment, facilities
单人房	dān rén fáng	Single room
双人房	shuāng rén fáng	Double room

Y10T4 – AQA T1.3 + T1.4

1.3 Food/drinks review

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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早饭/餐	zǎo fàn / cān	Breakfast
午饭/餐	wǔ fàn / cān	Lunch
晚饭/餐	wǎn fàn / cān	Dinner
吃	chī	To eat
喝	hē	To drink
茶	chá	Tea
咖啡	kā fēi	Coffee
牛奶	niú nǎi	Milk
水	shuǐ	Water
汽水	qì shuǐ	Soda
果汁	guǒ zhī	Juice
酒	jiǔ	Alcohol
汤	tāng	Soup
米饭	mǐ fàn	Steamed rice
面条	miàn tiáo	Noodles
面包	miàn bāo	bread
肉	ròu	Meat
牛肉	niú ròu	Beef
猪肉	zhū ròu	Pork

鸡肉	jī ròu	Chicken
鸭肉	yā ròu	Duck meat
鱼(肉)	yú (ròu)	Fish meat
烤	kǎo	To roast
烤肉	kǎoròu	Roast meat
北京烤鸭	Běi jīng kǎo yā	Beijing roast duck
海鲜	hǎi xiān	Seafood
鸡蛋	jī dàn	Chicken egg
蔬菜/青菜	shū cài/qīng cài	Vegetables
素菜	sù cài	Vegetarian dishes
饺子	jiǎozi	Dumplings
包子	bāozi	Steamed buns
炒	chǎo	To stir-fry
炒饭	chǎofàn	Stir fried rice
炒菜	chǎocài	Stir fried dishes
炒面	chǎomiàn	Stir fried noodles
蛋糕	dàngāo	Cake
水果	shuǐguǒ	Fruit
点心/小吃	diǎn xīn/xiǎo chī	Snack
饭菜	fàncài	Meal/dish
中国菜	zhōngguó cài	Chinese food

中餐	zhōngcān	Chinese food
西餐	xīcān	Western food

1.3+3.2 School meals

学校	xué xiào	School
住校	zhù xiào	To live on campus
餐厅	cān tīng	Canteen
饭堂/食堂	fàn táng / shí táng	Canteen
饭菜	fàn cài	Meal/dish
食物(食品)	shí wù (shí pǐn)	Food
怎么样?	zěn me yàng?	How about it
带	dài	To take/bring
自己	zì jǐ	Self
自己带饭	zì jǐ dài fàn	Packed lunch
身体	shēn tǐ	Body
健康	jiàn kāng	Health
对身体好	duì shēn tǐ hǎo	Good for body
有时候	yǒu shí hòu	Sometimes
干净	gān jìng	Clean
贵	guì	Expensive
便宜	pián yí	Cheap
每顿饭	měi dùn fàn	Every meal

X 块钱	kuài qián	X kuai
X 镑	bàng	X pounds
左右	zuǒ yòu	Around
差不多	Chàbùduō	Roughly

1.3 Eating out

做饭	zuò fàn	To cook
饭馆/餐馆	fàn guǎn / cān guǎn	Restaurant
菜单	cài dān	Menu
点菜	diǎn cài	To order
咖啡厅/馆	kā fēi tīng / guǎn	Café
夜市	yè shì	Night market
各种各样的	gè zhǒng gè yàng de	All kinds of...
火锅	huǒ guō	Hotpot
素食餐馆	sù shí cān guǎn	Vegetarian restaurant
豆腐	dòu fu	Tofu
快餐 + 店	kuài cān + diàn	Fast food restaurant
麦当劳	mài dāng láo	Mcdonald's
肯德基	kěn dé jī	KFC
有的...	yǒu de...	Some...
那个/些	nà gè/xiē	That/those...
那儿/里	nà'er/lǐ	There
热闹	rè nào	Lively/bustling

有名	yǒu míng	Famous
花钱	huā qián	To spend money
庆祝生日	qìng zhù shēng rì	To celebrate birthday
给	gěi	To give
让	ràng	To let/make/allow
为了	wèi le	In order to

✚ 1.3 Eating habit

饮料	yǐn liào	Beverage
饮食	yǐn shí	Diet
习惯 (v.)	xí guàn	To get used to...
习惯 (n.)	xí guàn	Habit
不同	bù tóng	Different
地方	dì fāng	Place
一般 来说	yī bān lái shuō	Generally speaking
口味	kǒu wèi	Flavour
酸	suān	Sour
甜	tián	Sweet
苦	kǔ	Bitter
辣	là	Spicy
咸	xián	Salty
香	xiāng	Fragrant
蘑菇	mó gū	Mushroom

饭前, 饭后	fàn qián, fàn hòu	Before/after meal
凉菜	liáng cài	Cold dishes
甜点/甜品	tián diǎn / tián pǐn	Dessert
免费	miǎn fèi	Free of charge
活动 v. & n.	huó dòng	To move about/activity
应该	yīng gāi	Should
多 + verb	duō	Verb more
少 + verb	shǎo	Verb less

✚ 1.4 Festival

节日	jié rì	Festival
过节/过__	guò jié / guò__	To spend a festival
农历	nóng lì	Lunar calendar
春节	chūn jié	Spring Festival
饺子	jiǎo zi	Dumplings
汤圆	tāng yuán	Sweet rice dumplings
给 红包	gěi hóng bāo	To give red envelopes
收 红包	shōu hóng bāo	To receive red envelopes
舞狮 活动	wǔ shī huó dòng	Lion dance activity
舞龙 活动	wǔ lóng huó dòng	Dragon dance activity
看 鞭炮	kàn biān pào	Watch firecrackers
看 灯笼	kàn dēng lóng	Watch lanterns
请 客人	qǐng kè rén	Invite guests

感谢	gǎn xiè	To thank (fml)
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端午节	duān wǔ jié	Dragon-boat festival
龙舟 比赛	lóng zhōu bǐ sài	Dragon races
粽子	zòng zi	Sticky rice dumpling
中秋节	zhōng qiū jié	Mid-autumn Festival
月饼	yuè bǐng	Mooncake
看 月亮	kàn yuè liàng	To see the moon
送 礼物	sòng lǐ wù	To gift gifts
圣诞节	shèng dàn jié	Christmas
复活节	fù huó jié	Easter

Y10T6 – AQA T3.4 + T2.2

Jobs 1

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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工作	gōng zuò	Job/to work
上班	shàng bān	To go to work
下班	xià bān	To get off work
工人	gōng rén	Worker
医生	yī shēng	Doctor
护士	hù shì	Nurse
牙医	yá yī	Dentist
老师/教师	lǎo shī/jiào shī	Teacher
校长	xiào zhǎng	Headteacher
科学家	kē xué jiā	Scientist
作家	zuò jiā	Writer
画家	huà jiā	Painter
厨师	chú shī	Chef
司机	sī jī	Driver
演员	yǎn yuán	Actor
记者	jì zhě	Journalist
工程师	gōng chéng shī	Engineer
商人	shāng rén	Business person

想	xiǎng	To want to...
做 + job	zuò...	Do + job

Jobs 2

Adj.+ 得 不得了	... de bù dé liǎo	Adj to the extreme
当	dāng	To be + job
售货员	shòu huò yuán	Shop assistant
服务员	fú wù yuán	Waitor
警察	jǐng chá	Police office
家庭妇女	jiā tíng fù nǚ	Housewife
家庭妇男	jiā tíng fù nán	Househusband
申请	shēn qǐng	To apply
参加	cān jiā	To participate
社会实践	shè huì shí jiàn	Student work experience
经验	jīng yàn	experience
兼职	jiān zhí	Part-time
全职	quán zhí	Full-time
努力	nǚ lì	hardworking
帮助	bāng zhù	To help
办公室	bàn gōng shì	office

Future career plans

计划	jì huà	To plan to...
以后	yǐ hòu	In the future, after
...的时候	... de shí hòu	When...
上 小学	shàng xiǎo xué	To go to primary
中学	zhōng xué	Middle school
大学	dà xué	University
学习	xué xí	To study/study
外语	wài yǔ	Foreign language
...毕业以后	...bì yè yǐ hòu	After ... graduation
机会	jī huì	Opportunities
Sb. + 说	Sb. + shuō	... says
理想	lǐ xiǎng	Ideal/dream
目标	mù biāo	Goal
翻译	fān yì	To translate Translator
文学	wén xué	Literature
设计	shè jì	To design
做生意	zuò shēng yì	To do business
对...有兴趣	duì...yǒu xìng qù	To be interested in...

Ideal jobs

对...有兴趣	duì...yǒu xìng qù	To be interested in...
理想	lǐ xiǎng	Ideal/dream
职业	zhí yè	career
工资 高	gōng zī gāo	High salary
工资 低	gōng zī dī	Low salary
赚钱	zhuànqián	To earn money
重要	zhòng yào	Important
同事	tóng shì	Colleague
压力 大	yā lì dà	High stress
个人简历	Gè rén jiǎn lì	resume
背景	bèi jǐng	background
经验	jīng yàn	Experience
外语	wài yǔ	Foreign language
流利	liú lì	Fluent
面试	miàn shì	Interview
面谈	miàn tán	Discuss face to face

Y11T1 – AQA T2.2 + T2.3

✚ Poverty and volunteering

Bronze	Silver	Gold
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城市	chéng shì	City
小镇	xiǎo zhèn	Town
社会	shè huì	Society
脏	zāng	Dirty
吵	chǎo	Loud
垃圾	lā jī	Rubbish
坏人	huài rén	Bad people
穷人	qióng rén	Poor people
没有家的人	méi yǒu jiā de rén	Homeless people
没有工作的人	méi yǒu gōng zuò de rén	Jobless people
失业的人	shī yè de rén	Unemployed people
老人院	lǎo rén yuàn	Care home
儿童院	ér tóng yuàn	Children's home
社区	shè qū	Community
做 义工	zuò yì gōng	To be a volunteer
做 志愿者	zuò zhì yuàn zhě	To be a volunteer
做 慈善	zuò cí shàn	To do charity
用心帮助	yòng xīn bāng zhù	Help whole-heartedly

捡 垃圾	jiǎn lā jī	To pick up litters
有意义	yǒu yì yì	Meanful
感到+	gǎn dào...	To feel...

✚ Social issues

社会	shè huì	Society
问题	wèn tí	Issue/problem
穷人	qióng rén	Poor people
富人	fù rén	Rich people
坏人	huài rén	Bad people
病人	bìng rén	Patient
照顾	zhào gù	To take care of
小偷	xiǎo tōu	Thief
生活	shēng huó	Life
不容易	bù róng yì	Not easy
乞丐	qǐ gài	beggar
慈善店	cí shàn diàn	Charity shop
烟	yān	Smoke/ cigarette
电子烟	diàn zǐ yān	e-cigarette
抽烟	chōu yān	To smoke
吸烟	xī yān	To smoke
戒烟	jiè yān	To quit smoking

毒品	dú pǐn	Illegal drug
用 毒品	yòng dú pǐn	To use drug
上瘾	shàng yǐn	To get addicted to
对 健康 有 坏处	duì jiàn kāng yǒu huài chù	Harmful for health

年轻	nián qīng	Young
年轻人	nián qīng rén	Young people
青少年	qīng shào nián	Adolescents
老人	lǎo rén	Old people

Health

饮食习惯	Yǐn shí xí guàn	Eating habit
胖	pàng	Fat
瘦	shòu	Thin
减肥	Jiǎn féi	To lose weight
超重	chāo zhòng	Overweight
病	bìng	Illness
生病	Shēng bìng	To get ill
疼	téng	Painful
药	yào	Medicine
吃药	chī yào	To take medicine
中药	zhōng yào	Chinese medicine
针灸	zhēn jiǔ	Acupuncture
西药	xī yào	Western medicine
交朋友	jiāo péng yǒu	To make friends
谈恋爱	tán liàn'ài	To date
网上约会	Wǎng shàng yuē huì	Online dating

Weather and climate

天气	tiān qì	Weather
天气预报	tiān qì yù bào	Weather forecast
是晴天	shì qíng tiān	Is a sunny day
是阴天	shì yīn tiān	is an overcast day
有雪	yǒu xuě	Snowy
下大雪	xià dà xuě	Snowy
有雨	yǒu yǔ	Rainy
下小雨	xià xiǎo yǔ	Rainy
有风	yǒu fēng	windy
有云	yǒu yún	Cloudy
有雾	yǒu wù	foggy
气候	qì hòu	climate
热	rè	hot
冷	lěng	cold
暖和	nuǎn huo	warm
凉快	liáng kuài	cool
太阳	tài yáng	sun

月亮	yuè liàng	moon
星星	xīng xīng	star
地球	dì qiú	Earth
全球变暖	Quán qiú biàn nuǎn	Global warming
气候变化	qì hòu biàn huà	Climate change

+ Global environmental issues

新鲜的空气	xīn xiān de kōng qì	Fresh air
干净的海	gān jìng de hǎi	Clean sea
地球	dì qiú	Earth
环境问题	huán jìng wèn tí	Environmental issue
污染	wū rǎn	Pollution
全球变暖	quán qiú biàn nuǎn	Global warming
气候变化	qì hòu biàn huà	Climate change
脏	zāng	Dirty
行为	xíng wéi	Behaviour
浪费	làng fèi	To waste
资源	zī yuán	Resource
制造	zhì zào	To manufacture

垃圾	lā jī	Rubbish
保护环境	bǎo hù huán jìng	To protect the environment
分类垃圾	fēn lèi lā jī	To sort rubbish
回收垃圾	huí shōu lā jī	To recycle rubbish
节约+resource	jié yuē	To save + resource
绿色生活	lǜ sè shēng huó	Green living
开车	kāi chē	To drive
交通拥挤	jiāo tōng yōng jǐ	Traffic congestion
废气	fèi qì	Car/factory exhaust
有害	yǒu hài	Harmful (for health)

+ Other issues

住房问题	zhù fáng wèn tí	Housing problems
罪行	zuì xíng	Crime
风险	fēng xiǎn	Risk/hazard
洪水	hóng shuǐ	Flood
战争	zhàn zhēng	War
饥饿	jī è	hunger

All about me [AQAT1.1 + T1.3] - Y9T3

Family and pets

汉字	拼音	英语
亲戚	Qīn qī	Relative
朋友	péng yǒu	Friend
家人	jiā rén	Family
父亲(爸爸)	fù qīn (bà ba)	Father
母亲(妈妈)	mǔ qīn (mā mā)	Mother
哥哥	gē gē	Older brother
弟弟	dì dì	Younger brother
姐姐	jiě jiě	Older sister
妹妹	mèi mei	Younger sister
儿子	ér zi	Son
女儿	nǚ ér	Daughter
奶奶	nǎi nai	Grandma
爷爷	yé yé	Grandpa
孙子	sūn zi	Grandson
孙女	sūn nǚ	Granddaughter
叔叔	shū shu	Uncle
阿姨	ā yí	Aunt
宠物	chǒng wù	Pet
狗	gǒu	Dog

猫	māo	Cat
鸟	niǎo	Bird
蛇	shé	Snake
兔子	tù zǐ	Rabbit
金鱼	jīn yú	Goldfish

ID card vocab

汉字	拼音	英语
身份证	shēn fèn zhèng	ID card
姓名	xìng míng	Name
年龄/年纪	nián líng/jì	Age
性别	xìng bié	Gender
出生日期	chū shēng rì qī	Date of birth
X月X日	X yuè X rì	X month X date
X月X号	X yuè X hào	X month X date
出生地点	chū shēng dì diǎn	Place of birth
地址	dì zhǐ	address
独生子	dú shēng zǐ	Single-child
兄弟姐妹	xiōng dì jiě mèi	Siblings
结婚	jié hūn	To get married
离婚	lí hūn	to get divorced
未婚	Wèi hūn	Unmarried

✚ Likes and modifiers

汉字	拼音	英语
喜欢	xǐ huān	Like
不喜欢	bù xǐ huān	Dislike
爱	ài	Love
不爱	bù ài	Don't love
讨厌	tǎo yàn	Dislike/hate
不讨厌	bù tǎo yàn	Don't hate
很	hěn	Very
非常	fēi cháng	Very
特别	tè bié	Particularly
最	zuì	The most
太...了	tài...le	So/too.....
不太	bù tài	Not too...
可是	kě shì	But
不过	bù guò	But
跟	gēn	And

✚ Clock time

汉字	拼音	英语
X点Y分	X diǎn X fēn	X o'clock Y minutes
X点半	X diǎn bàn	Half past X
X点一刻	X diǎn yī kè	A quarter past X

X点差一刻	X diǎn chā yī kè	A quarter to X
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✚ Daily activities

汉字	拼音	英语
日常活动	rì cháng huó dòng	Daily activities
起床	qǐ chuáng	To get up
吃早饭(餐)	chī zǎo fàn (cān)	To eat breakfast
上班	shàng bān	To go to work
下班	xià bān	To finish work
上学	shàng xué	To go to school
放学	fàng xué	To finish school
回家	huí jiā	To go home
吃晚饭(餐)	chī wǎn fàn (cān)	To eat dinner
做作业	zuò zuò yè	To do homework
睡觉	shuì jiào	To sleep

✚ Transport methods

汉字	拼音	英语
怎么	zěn me	How
走路	zǒu lù	To walk
骑自行车	qí zì xíng chē	To ride a bike
坐公共汽车	zuò gong gòng qì chē	To take bus
坐火车	zuò huǒ chē	To take train
坐地铁	zuò dì tiě	To take the tube

开车送...	kāi chē sòng...	Drive to pick up/drop off...
来	lái	To come
去	qù	To go

Physical appearance

汉字	拼音	英语
个子	gè zi	Height
头发	tóu fà	Hair
脸	liǎn	Face
眼睛	yǎn jīng	Eye
鼻子	bí zi	Nose
耳朵	ěr duo	Ear
嘴	zuǐ	Mouth
牙齿	yá chǐ	Teeth
手臂	shǒu bì	Arm
手	shǒu	Hand
肚子	dù zi	Belly, stomach
腿	tuǐ	Leg
脚	jiǎo	Foot, feet
长	cháng	Long
短	duǎn	Short (length)
棕色	zōng sè	Brown
咖啡色	kā fēi sè	Brown

Adjectives to describe people

汉字	拼音	英语
高 & 矮	Gāo & ǎi	Tall & short
胖 & 瘦	pàng & shòu	Fat & thin
可爱	kě'ài	Cute
好看	hǎo kàn	Good looking
漂亮	piào liang	Pretty
美丽	měi lì	Beautiful
帅	shuài	Handsome
聪明 & 笨	cōng míng & bèn	Clever & stupid
幽默	yōu mò	Humorous
快乐	kuài lè	Happy
好玩儿	hǎo wán er	Fun
有礼貌	yǒu lǐ mào	Polite
有意思	yǒu yì si	Interesting
有趣	yǒu qù	Interesting
友好	yǒu hǎo	Friendly
亲切	qīn qiè	Kind
严肃	Yánsù	serious
严格	yángé	strict
无聊	wú liáo	Boring
懒	lǎn	Lazy

容易生气	róng yì shēng qì	Easy to get angry
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✚ A good friend

汉字	拼音	英语
在我看来	zài wǒ kàn lái	In my opinion
好朋友	hǎo péng yǒu	Good friend
应该	yīng gāi	Should
听我说话	tīng wǒ shuō huà	Listen to me
帮助我	bāng zhù wǒ	Help me
会说对不起	huì shuō duì bù qǐ	Will say "sorry"
有一样的 兴趣跟爱好	yǒu yī yàng de xìng qù gēn ài hào	Have same interests and hobbies
X 跟 Y 一样 + adj.	X gēn Y yī yàng + adj.	X and Y the same level of + adj

✚ Hobbies

汉字	拼音	英语
爱好	ài hào	Hobby
看书	kàn shū	To read books
看小说	kàn xiǎo shuō	To read novels
看电视	kàn diàn shì	To watch TV
看电影	kàn diàn yǐng	To watch film
去电影院	qù diàn yǐng yuàn	To go to cinema

玩儿电脑	wánr diàn nǎo	To play computer
拍照/照相	pāi zhào / zhào xiàng	To take photos
听音乐	tīng yīn yuè	To listen to music
唱歌	chàng gē	To sing
跳舞	tiào wǔ	To dance
玩乐器	wán yuè qì	To play musical instrument
弹吉他	tán jí tā	To play the guitar
弹钢琴	tán gāng qín	To play the piano
钓鱼	diào yú	To fish
遛狗	liù gǒu	To walk the dog

✚ Sports

汉字	拼音	英语
做运动	zuò yùn dòng	To do sports
踢足球	tī zú qiú	To play football
打网球	dǎ wǎng qiú	To play tennis
打羽毛球	dǎ yǔ máo qiú	To play badminton
打乒乓球	dǎ pīng pāng qiú	To play table tennis
打太极拳	dǎ tài jí quán	To do Taichi
玩滑板	wán huá bǎn	To skateboard

爬山	pá shān	To hike
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游泳	yóu yǒng	To swim
跑步	pǎo bù	To run
练体操	liàn tǐ cāo	To practice gymnastics
滑雪	huá xuě	To ski
滑冰	huá bīng	To ice-skate
去健身房	qù jiàn shēn fáng	To go to the gym
健身	jiàn shēn	To work out

 School buildings and facilities

汉字	拼音	英语
学校	xué xiào	School
教学楼	jiào xué lóu	School buildings
教室	jiào shì	Classroom
办公室	bàn gōng shì	Office
走廊	zǒu láng	Corridor
洗手间	xǐ shǒu jiān	toilet
厕所	cè suǒ	Toilet (informal)
卫生间	wèi shēng jiān	toilet
图书馆	tú shū guǎn	Library
礼堂	lǐ táng	Assembly hall
饭堂	fàn táng	Canteen
食堂	shí táng	Canteen
体育馆	tǐ yù guǎn	Sports hall
操场	cāo chǎng	Playground
篮球场	lán qiú chǎng	Basketball court
网球场	wǎng qiú chǎng	Tennis court
足球场	zú qiú chǎng	Football field
X千	X qiān	X thousand
X百	X bǎi	X hundred

XX 多个	XX duō gè	Over XX
脏	zāng	Dirty
干净	gān jìng	Clean
吵	chǎo	Noisy
安静	ān jìng	quiet

 Subjects

汉字	拼音	英语
科目	kē mù	Subjects
数学	shù xué	Mathematics
体育	tǐ yù	PE
音乐	yīn yuè	Music
历史	lì shǐ	History
地理	dì lǐ	Geography
美术/艺术	měi shù / yì shù	Art
纺织	fǎng zhī	Textiles
戏剧	xì jù	Drama
手工	shǒu gōng	DT
食品科学	shí pǐn kē xué	Food science
电脑科学	diàn nǎo kē xué	Computer science
宗教	zōng jiào	Religious studies
经济	jīng jì	Economics

商业	shāng yè	Business
科学	kē xué	Science
物理(学)	wù lǐ (xué)	Physics
生物(学)	shēng wù (xué)	Biology
化学	huà xué	Chemistry
语言	yǔ yán	Language
外语	wài yǔ	Foreign language

✚ School term and days

汉字	拼音	英语
X 年级	X nián jí	X year/grade
课	kè	Lesson
X 节课	X jié kè	X lessons
第 X 节课	dì X jié kè	The Xth lesson
学期	xué qī	Term
休息	xiū xi	Break time, to rest
有时间	yǒu shí jiān	Have time
没有时间	méi yǒu shí jiān	Don't have time
放松	fàng sōng	To relax
长	cháng	Long
短	duǎn	Short (length)
容易	róng yì	Easy
难	nán	hard

有意思	yǒu yì si	Interesting
无聊	wú liáo	boring

✚ Teachers & students

汉字	拼音	英语
校长	xiào zhǎng	Headteacher
教师	jiào shī	Teacher
老师	lǎo shī	Teacher
学生	xué shēng	Student
同学	tóng xué	Fellow student
教+ ____	jiào + ____	To teach ____
学+ ____	xué + ____	To study ____
学习	xué xí	Study, to learn
亲切	qīn qiè	Kind
严格	yán gé	Strict
严厉	yán lì	Strict and fierce
严肃	yán sù	Serious
有趣	yǒu qù	Interesting
好玩儿	hǎo wánr	Fun
厉害	lì hài	Sharp and intense
友好	yǒu hǎo	Friend
奇怪	qí guài	strange

Pressures

汉字	拼音	英语
作业	zuò yè	Homework
功课	gōng kè	School work
考试	kǎo shì	Exam
高考	Gāo kǎo	college entrance examination
中学会考	zhōng xué huì kǎo	GCSE exam
分数	fēn shù	Mark
成绩	chéng jì	Result, achievement
成绩高/低	chéng jì gāo / dī	High/low result
成绩好/差	chéng jì hǎo / chà	Good/bad result
不及格	bù jí gé	To fail the exam
失败	shī bài	To fail, failure
压力	yā lì	Stress
压力很大	yā lì hěn dà	A lot of pressure
学习压力	xué xí yā lì	study-induced stress
考试压力	kǎo shì yā lì	exam pressure

Future plans

汉字	拼音	英语
好好学习	hǎo hǎo xué xí	Study well
努力学习	nǔ lì xué xí	Study hard

得到好成绩	dé dào hǎo chéng jì	Get good results
将来	jiāng lái	In the future
毕业以后	bì yè yǐ hòu	After graduation
计划	jì huà	Plan, to plan
找到好工作	zhǎo dào hǎo gōng zuò	Find a good job
挣钱	zhèng qián	Make money

Verbs about rules

汉字	拼音	英语
要	yào	Need to, going to, want
必须	bì xū	Must
可以	kě yǐ	Can, be allowed to
不可以	bù kě yǐ	Cannot, not allowed to
一定不可以	yī dìng bù kě yǐ	Definitely cannot
能	néng	Can
不能	bù néng	Cannot
一定不能	yī dìng bù néng	Definitely cannot
别	bié	Don't
应该	yīng gāi	should

School rules

汉字	拼音	英语
规定	guī dìng	Rules

校服	xiào fú	Uniform
裙子	qún zi	Skirt
长短	cháng duǎn	Length
衬衣	chèn yī	Shirt
担心	dān xīn	To worry
手机	shǒu jī	phone
说话	shuō huà	To talk
集中注意力	jí zhōng zhùyì lì	To concentrate
认真听课	rèn zhēn tīng kè	To listen carefully in lesson
公平	gōng píng	Fair
不公平	bù gōng píng	Not fair
同意	tóng yì	To agree
不同意	bù tóng yì	To disagree
想法	xiǎng fǎ	Idea, thoughts
做法	zuò fǎ	Way of doing/practice

School activities

汉字	拼音	英语
参加	cān jiā	To participate
学校活动	xué xiào huó dòng	School activities
课外活动	kè wài huó dòng	Extra-curricular activities

俱乐部	jù lè bù	Club
各种各样的	gè zhǒng gè yàng de	All kinds of ...
运动队	yùn dòng duì	Sports team
队员	duì yuán	Teammate
运动会	yùn dòng huì	Sports day
比赛	bǐ sài	Competition, match, race
音乐会	yīn yuè huì	Concert
合唱表演	hé chàng biǎo yǎn	Choral performance
戏剧表演	xì jù biǎo yǎn	Drama performance
乐器表演	yuè qì biǎo yǎn	Instrumental performance
练习	liàn xí	To practice, to rehearse
庆祝圣诞节	qìng zhù shèng dàn jié	To celebrate Christmas
过圣诞节	guò shèng dàn jié	To spend Christmas
庆祝春节	qìng zhù chūn jié	To celebrate Spring Festival
过春节	guò chūn jié	To spend Spring Festival
志愿者服务	zhì yuàn zhě fú wù	Volunteer service (work)
留学交流	liú xué jiāo liú	Study abroad exchange
夏令营	xià lìng yíng	Summer camp

✚ Healthy living

汉字	拼音	英语
身体	shēn tǐ	Body
锻炼身体	duàn liàn shēn tǐ	To exercise
健康	jiàn kāng	Healthy, health
身体健康	shēn tǐ jiàn kāng	Physical health
___对身体健康好	___ duì shēn tǐ jiàn kāng hǎo	___ is good for physical health
___对身体健康不好	___ duì shēn tǐ jiàn kāng bù hǎo	___ is not good for physical health
___对身体健康有好处	___ duì shēn tǐ jiàn kāng yǒu hǎo chù	___ has benefits for physical health
___对身体健康有坏处	___ duì shēn tǐ jiàn kāng méi huài chù	___ has harm for physical health
交朋友	jiāo péng yǒu	To make friends
和好人交朋友	hé hǎo rén jiāo péng yǒu	To make friends with good people

和坏人交朋友	hé huài rén jiāo péng yǒu	To make friends with bad people
聊天	liáo tiān	To chat
发邮件	fā yóu jiàn	To send emails
发短信	fā duǎn xìn	To send text messages
心理健康	xīn lǐ jiàn kāng	Mental health
___对心理健康好	___ duì xīn lǐ jiàn kāng hǎo	___ is good for mental health
___对心理健康不好	___ duì xīn lǐ jiàn kāng bù hǎo	___ is not good for mental health
___对心理健康有好处	___ duì xīn lǐ jiàn kāng yǒu hǎo chù	___ has benefits for mental health
___对心理健康有坏处	___ duì xīn lǐ jiàn kāng méi huài chù	___ has harm for mental health
多+activity	duō + activity	Do (activity) more
少+activity	shǎo + activity	Do (activity) less

AQA General vocabulary

Common verbs

汉字	拼音	英语
是	shì	to be
有	Yǒu	to have
问	Wèn	to ask
吃	chī	to eat
喝	hē	to drink
知道	zhī dào	to know (a fact)
认识	Rèn shi	to know (a person)
叫	Jiào	to call/to be named
学	xué	to learn/to study
懂 /明白	dǒng/míng bái	to understand
说	shuō	to say/speak
要	yào	to want + sth.
想	Xiǎng	to want to/to think
觉得	jué de	to think + opinion
写	xiě	to write
画	huà	to draw/paint
住	zhù	to live
坐	zuò	to sit/take
玩	Wán	to play

睡觉	shuì jiao	to sleep
用	Yòng	to use
希望	xī wàng	to hope
来	Lái	to come
去	qù	to go
回	huí	to return
买	Mǎi	to buy
卖	Mài	to sell
换	Huàn	to change
试	shì	to try
发	fā	to send (an email)
寄	jì	to send (a letter)
忘	Wàng	to forget
记得	jì dé	to remember
洗	xǐ	to wash
找	Zhǎo	to look for/find
参观	Cān guān	to visit
参加	Cān jiā	to take part in
穿	Chuān	to wear (clothes)
戴	dài	to wear (accessories)

Question words

汉字	拼音	英语
什么	shén me	What
做什么	zuò shén me	Do what
哪儿/哪里	nǎr/nǎ lǐ	Where
从哪儿	Cóng nǎr	From where
哪个/MW	nǎ ge	Which
哪些	nǎ xiē	Which ones
吗	ma	Yes/no question word
谁	shéi	Who
什么时候	shén me shí hòu	When?
为什么	wèi shén me	Why
怎么	zěn me	How
怎么样	zěn me yàng	How about it (opinion)
星期几	xīng qī jǐ	Which day of the week
几点	jǐ diǎn	What clock time
几个小时	jǐ gè xiǎo shí	How many hours
什么样的	shén me yàng de	What kind of
有什么不一样	Yǒu shén me bù yī yàng	Have what difference
多少	duō shǎo	How many
多长时间	duō cháng shí jiān	How long in time

多久	duō jiǔ	How long in time
多大	duō dà	How old / how big
A 还是 B	A hái shì B	A or B?

Measure words

汉字	拼音	英语
个	Gè	general measure word
口	kǒu	for members of the family
本	běn	for books
张	zhāng	for flat things
只	zhī	for animals and birds
件	jiàn	for clothes
杯	bēi	for cups
碗	wǎn	for bowls
瓶	píng	for bottles
双	shuāng	for pairs of
条	tiáo	for long things

Greetings and exclamations

汉字	拼音	英语
你好	Nǐ hǎo	hello
早上好	Zǎo shang hǎo	good morning
晚上好	Wǎn shàng hǎo	good evening

你好吗	nǐ hǎo ma	how are you?
你属什么	nǐ shǔ shén me	what zodiac year were you born in?
您贵姓	nín guì xìng	what is your name? (polite)
你叫什么	nǐ jiào shén me	what is your name?
谢谢	Xiè xiè	thank you
非常感谢		Very grateful
对不起/没关系	Duì bù qǐ/ Méi guān xi	Sorry/no matter
新年快乐	Xīn nián kuài lè	Happy New Year
欢迎	Huān yíng	welcome
祝好	zhù hǎo	Best wishes
再见	Zài jiàn	goodbye
干杯	Gān bēi	cheers
太好了	tài hǎo le	that's great
真糟糕	zhēn zāo gāo	that's awful!

Location and distance

汉字	拼音	英语
这儿	Zhè'er	here
那儿	nà'er	there
近	jìn	close by
远	yuǎn	far

上	shàng	on top of
下	xià	below
往	wǎng	towards
对面	Duì miàn	opposite
后	hòu	behind
前	qián	in front
里	lǐ	inside
外	wài	outside
中间	Zhōng jiān	in the middle of
旁边	páng biān	next to
离	lí	distance from
左	zuǒ	left
右	yòu	right
附近	fùjìn	near by
在	zài	to be situated (in)

Money

汉字	拼音	英语
现金	Xiànjīn	cash
块	kuài	kuai (spoken)
元	yuán	yuan (written)
毛	máo	mao (spoken)
角	jiǎo	jiao (written)

零用钱	Líng yòng qián	pocket money
换钱	Huàn qián	to change money

✚ Weights and measures

汉字	拼音	英语
斤	Jīn	Half kil
公斤	gōngjīn	kilo
公里	gōnglǐ	kilometre
米	mǐ	metre
公分	gōngfēn	centimetre
升	shēng	litre
多	duō	many
少	shǎo	few
窄	zhǎi	narrow
瘦	shòu	thin
高	gāo	tall/high
矮	ǎi	short
一点	yīdiǎn	a little
多	duō	a lot of, lots
一些	yīxiē	some, a few
差不多	chàbùduō	about, roughly
瓶	píng	bottle
杯	bēi	cup

✚ Access

汉字	拼音	英语
关	Guān	to close
开	kāi	to open
入口	Rù kǒu	entrance (building)
出口	Chū kǒu	exit (building)
有人	Yǒu rén	occupied, engaged
门票	Mén piào	entrance ticket
免费	Miǎn fèi	free of charge



✚ Adjectives (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
好	Hǎo	Good
坏	huài	bad
方便	fāng biàn	convenient
安全	ān quán	Safe
浪费时间	làng fèi shí jiān	A waste of time
浪费钱	làng fèi qián	A waste of money
有名	yǒu míng	Famous

开心	kāi xīn	Happy
累	lèi	Tired, tiring
饿	è	Hungry
渴	kě	Thirsty
快	kuài	Fast, quick
慢	màn	Slow
强	Qiáng	Strong
弱	ruò	weak
忙	máng	Busy
好吃	Hǎo chī	Tasty (food)
好喝	Hǎo heē	Tasty (drinks)
快乐	kuài lè	Happy
热闹	rè nào	Lively
高兴	gāo xìng	Happy
好看	hǎo kàn	Pretty
可爱	kě'ài	Cute
漂亮	piào liàng	Pretty
有意思	yǒu yì si	Interesting
贵	guì	Expensive
便宜	pián yí	Cheap
高 & 矮	Gāo & ǎi	Tall & short
胖 & 瘦	pàng & shòu	Fat & thin

可爱	kě'ài	Cute
好看	hǎo kàn	Good looking
难看	Nán kàn	Ugly
漂亮	piào liang	Pretty
美丽	měi lì	Beautiful
帅	shuài	Handsome
聪明 & 笨	cōng míng & bèn	Clever & stupid
幽默	yōu mò	Humorous
快乐	kuài lè	Happy
好玩儿	hǎo wán er	Fun
有礼貌	yǒu lǐ mào	Polite
有意思	yǒu yì si	Interesting
有趣	yǒu qù	Interesting
友好	yǒu hǎo	Friendly
亲切	qīn qiè	Kind
无聊	wú liáo	Boring
懒	lǎn	Lazy
容易生气	róng yì shēng qì	Easy to get angry
长	cháng	Long
短	duǎn	Short (length)
容易	róng yì	Easy

难	nán	hard
脏	zāng	Dirty
干净	gān jìng	Clean
新	Xīn	new
旧	jiù	Old and worn
老	lǎo	Old (in age)
吵	chǎo	Noisy

安静	ān jìng	quiet
严格	yán gé	Strict
严厉	yán lì	Strict and fierce
严肃	yán sù	Serious
厉害	lì hài	Sharp and intense
奇怪	qí guài	strange
健康	jiàn kāng	Healthy, health

✚ Comparison, conjunctions and connectives (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
和/跟	hé/gēn	And
也/还	yě/hái	Also (cannot go before the subject)
或者	huò zhě	Or
还是	hái shì	Or (only used in questions)
但是/可是/不过	dàn shì/ kě shì/ bù guò	But
却	què	Yet (cannot go before the subject)

因为	yīn wèi	Because
又 adj1 又 adj2	yòu...yòu...	Both adj1 and adj 2
一边 + verb 1 + 一边 + verb 2	yī biān... yī biān...	Verb 1 and verb 2 at the same time
不仅...而且...	bù jǐn...ér qiě...	Not only...but also...
不但...而且...	bù dàn...ér qiě...	Not only...but also...
A 比 B adj (+ 一点/多了)	A bǐ B adj (+ yī diǎn/duō le)	A compared to B is more (adj) (+ by a little/by a lot)
A 没有 B (那么) adj	A méi yǒu B nà me + adj	A is not that (adj) as B
X 跟 Y 一样 adj	X gēn Y yī yàng + adj	X is the same level of (adj) as Y
A 在 B 的 position	A zài B de position	A is at B's position
A 的 position 有 B	A de position yǒu B	A's position has B
A 离 B 远/近	A lí B yuǎn/jìn	A from B far/close

虽然...但是...	sūi rán ... dàn shì...	Although...but...
因为...所以...	yīn wèi ... suǒ yǐ ...	Because...so...
因此	yīn cǐ	Therefore
除了... (以外), ...也/还...	chú le... (yǐ wài), ...yě / hái...	In addition to..., ...also...
Verb 得好	(verb) de hǎo	(verb) well
要是/如果_____ (的话), ...就...	yào shi/rú guǒ _____ (de huà),...jiù...	If..., ...then...
让 sb. + verb...	Ràng...	Make/let/allow somebody to + verb
为了	Wèi le...	In order to (has to lead a sentence)
先...再...然后...最后...	xiān...zài...rán hòu...zuì hòu...	First... then... after that... finally
第一...第二...第三...	dì yī...dì èr...dì sān...	First... second... third
多+ activity	duō + activity	Do (activity) more

少+activity	shǎo +activity	Do (activity) less
A 对 B 好	A duì B hǎo	A is good to B
A 对 ___ 感兴趣	A duì ___ gǎn xìng qù	A is interested in _____
A 对 B 有好处/有坏处	A duì B yǒu hǎo chù/ yǒu huài chù	A is beneficial/harmful to B

 Time (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
v. + 了	v. + le	Turn verb into past tense "did"
没有 + v.	méi yǒu + v.	Turn verb into past tense "didn't"
Verb + 过	Verb + guò	Have done something
没+ v +过	méi + v + guò	Haven't done something
小时候	xiǎo shí hòu	When young
以前	yǐ qián	In the past
(time) 以前	(time) yǐ qián	(time) ago
去年	qù nián	Last year

上个月	shàng gè yuè	Last month
上个星期	shàng gè xīng qī	Last week
上个周末	shàng gè zhōu mò	Last weekend
昨天	zuó tiān	yesterday
前天	qián tiān	The day before yesterday
最近	zuì jìn	recently
有空	yǒu kòng	Have time
有时间	yǒu shí jiān	Have time
...的时候	...de shí hòu	When _____
有空的时候	yǒu kòng de shí hòu	When have time

有(的)时候	yǒu de shí hòu	Sometimes
...以前	... yǐ qián	Before _____
...以后	... yǐ hòu	After _____
然后	rán hòu	Then,
今天	jīn tiān	today
现在	xiàn zài	now
今年	Jīn nián	This year
这个月	zhè ge yuè	This month
这个星期	zhè ge xīng qī	This week
每天/天天	měi tiān / tiān tiān	Every day
常常/经常	cháng cháng/ jīng cháng	Often
总是	Zǒng shì	Always
很少	Hěn shǎo	rarely
X 个小时	X ge xiǎo shí	X hours
正在 + verb	Zhèng zài + v.	Verb + ing
以后	yǐ hòu	In the future
将来	jiāng lái	In the future
明年	míng nián	Next year

下个月	xià ge yuè	Next month
下个星期	xià ge xīng qī	Next week
下个周末	xià ge zhōu mò	Next weekend
明天	míng tiān	Tomorrow
后天	hòu tiān	The day after tomorrow
马上	Mǎ shàng	immediately
想	xiǎng	Want to do something
要	Yào	Going to do something
想要	xiǎng yào	Want something
计划	Jì huà	To plan to
打算	Dǎ suàn	To plan to

年	Nián	Year
月	yuè	Month, moon
日/号	rì/hào	Date
季节	jì jié	season
春天	chūn tiān	spring
夏天	xià tiān	summer
秋天	qiū tiān	autumn

冬天	dōng tiān	winter
暑假	shǔ jià	summer holiday
寒假	hánjià	Winter holiday
星期__	Xīng qī__	__day of the week
早上/上午	Zǎo shang/ Shàng wǔ	Morning
中午	zhōng wǔ	Noon
下午	xià wǔ	Afternoon
晚上	wǎn shàng	Evening
早	Zǎo	Early
晚	wǎn	late
点	Diǎn	O'clock
小时	Xiǎo shí	Hours
分钟	fēn zhōng	Minutes
半	bàn	Half
刻	kè	Quarter

✚ Intensifiers & modifiers (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
不太	bù tài	Not really/too
有点儿	yǒu diǎn er	A little bit

一点儿 + n.	yī diǎn er	A little bit + noun
比较	bǐ jiào	Quite, relatively
很	hěn	Very
非常	fēi cháng	Very
特别	tè bié	Particularly
真	zhēn	Really
十分	shí fēn	Very
最	zuì	The most ...
总是 + v	Zǒng shì	Always
很少 + v	Hěn shǎo	rarely
太...了	tài...le	So ...
Adj + 极 了	... Jí le	Adj to the extreme
Adj + 得 不得了	... dé bù dé liǎo	Adj to the extreme
越来越 + adj	Yuè lái yuè	More and more + adj.
一定	Yī dìng	Definitely, certainly

✚ Opinion words (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
觉得	jué dé	Think + (opinion)

认为	rèn wéi	Think + (opinion)
怎么样?	zěn me yàng?	How about it? (asking for opinion)
在我看来	zài wǒ kàn lái	In my opinion
相信	xiāng xìn	believe
希望	xī wàng	hope
喜欢	xǐ huān	Love
不太喜欢	bù tài xǐ huān	Don't really like
很不喜欢	hěn bù xǐ huān	Really don't like
爱	ài	Love
讨厌	tǎo yàn	Hate/dislike
恨	Hèn	Hate
同意	Tóng yì	To agree
不同意	bù tóng yì	To disagree

很多人说	Hěn duō rén shuō	Many people say
反对	Fǎn duì	To object
胡说	Hú shuō	nonsense

✚ Negatives (ACTION)

汉字	拼音	英语
不	Bù	Not ...
没有	Méi yǒu	Haven't ...
不太	bù tài	Not too...
不再 + v.	bù zài	No longer + v.
一点也不 + adj	Yī diǎn yě bù + adj	Not at all + adj.

✚ L1 – 周末你有什么打算？

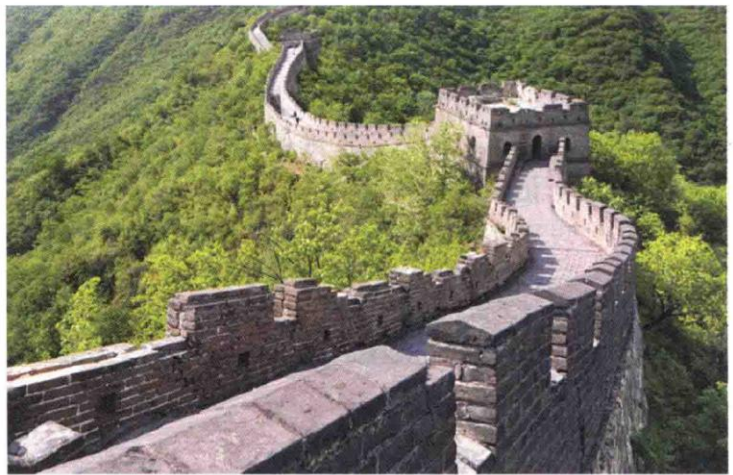
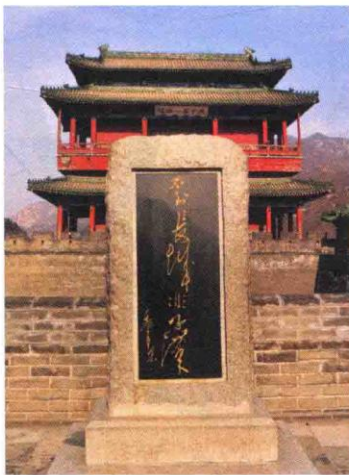
俗语
Common
Saying

不到长城非好汉 Bú dào Chángchéng fēi hǎohàn

He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man

“不到长城非好汉”，这句话里“非”的意思是“不是”，“好汉”的意思是“很厉害的人”“英雄”。这句话的意思是没有去过长城的人就不是英雄，常常用来比喻一种积极的精神，遇到困难，要努力想办法克服，解决了问题，那就是“好汉”。

In the saying “不到长城非好汉”，“非” means “not”, and “好汉” means “awesome person” or “hero”. The saying means that a person who has never been to the Great Wall is not a hero. As a metaphor for positive spirit, it defines a hero as one who tries hard and works out the problems he faces.



汉字	拼音	英语
周末	Zhōumò	weekend
打算	dǎsuàn	To plan to
啊	a	Ah, used at the end of a sentence to indicate confirmation or defense
跟	gēn	And, with


一直	yīzhí	The whole time + verb.
游戏	yóuxì	game
作业	zuòyè	homework
着急	zhāojí	Worried, anxious
复习	fùxí	To review
南(方)	nán (fāng)	south
北方	běifāng	north

面包	miànbāo	bread
带	dài	To bring
地图	dìtú	map
搬	bān	To move
小+__: 小 丽、小刚	xiǎo+__: Xiǎo lì, xiǎo gāng	Xiao+__, usually nickname a

Grammar points:

□ Verb + 好 – the complement of result

✚ L2 – 他什么时候回来?

俗语 Common Saying	饭后百步走，活到九十九 Fàn hòu bǎi bù zǒu, huódào jiǔshíjiǔ A walk after dinner makes one live to 99	
	“饭后百步走，活到九十九”，这句话字面的意思是吃完饭以后要走一百步，这样可以活到九十九岁。现在人们常用这句话说明，吃饭以后要运动运动，身体才能健康。 The literal meaning of the saying “饭后百步走，活到九十九” is that a walk of 100 steps after each meal every day makes one live to 99 years old. Now it means it is good for health to do some exercise after a meal.	

汉字	拼音	英语
腿	Tuǐ	leg
疼	téng	pain
脚	jiǎo	foot

树	shù	Tree
容易	róngyì	easy
难	nán	Difficult
太大	tài dà	too big

■ 买好，做好，准备好了，想好

□ 一... 也/都 + 不/没 ...

■ 小丽一杯茶也没喝。

■ 昨天他一件衣服都没买。

□ 那 at the beginning of a sentence to refer to what is said previously.

■ A: 我不想去看电影。

■ B: 那我也不去了。

秘书	mìshū	secretary
经理	jīnglǐ	manager
办公室	bàngōngshì	office
辆	liàng	MW for vehicle
楼	lóu	building
拿	ná	To take/fetch
把	bǎ	MW for umbrella and chairs
伞	sǎn	umbrella
胖	pàng	fat
其实	qíshí	actually
瘦	shòu	thin
周, 周明	zhōu, zhōumíng	A common surname

Grammar points:

- Verb + 来/去 – to indicate the direction of the action
 - 带作业来, 下楼来, 出去, 回家去了, 上楼去了
- Verb 1 了 … 就 Verb 2 了 – to indicate 2 actions occur successively
 - 我下了课就吃饭。
 - 妈妈起了床就做早饭。
- 能…吗? as a rhetorical question
 - 你不做作业, 也不认真听课, 能学好中文吗?
 - 你每天晚上吃了饭就睡觉, 也不运动, 能不胖吗?

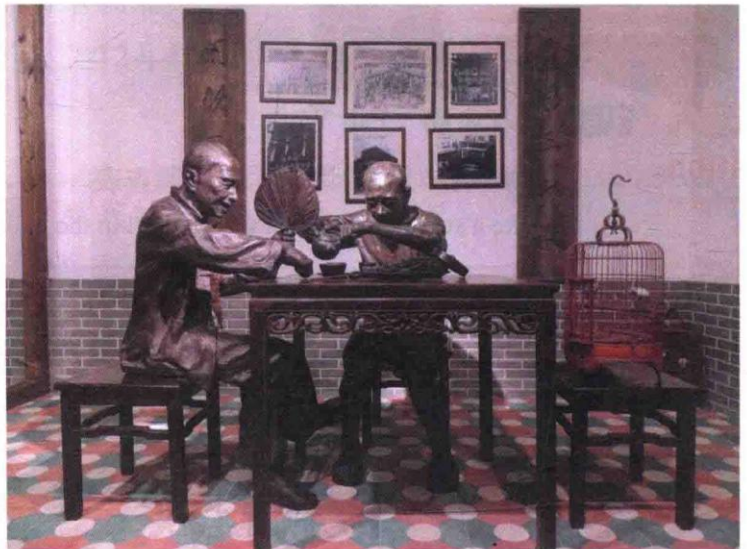
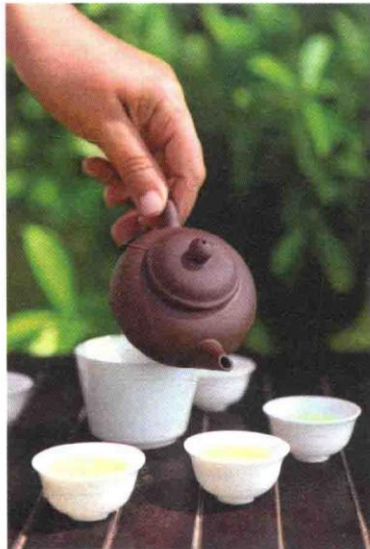
L3 – 桌子上放着很多饮料

俗语 Common Saying

茶好客常来 Chá hǎo kè cháng lái
Good tea attracts frequenters

“茶好客常来”的意思是，如果茶很好喝，客人就会经常来。这句话常用来比喻只要东西好，顾客就会喜欢。

“茶好客常来” means “if the tea is good, guests will often come”, used metaphorically to indicate that good stuff will surely be liked by customers.



汉字	拼音	英语
还是	Háishì	Or (in questions)
或者	huòzhě	or
爬山	páshān	climb mountains
小心	xiǎoxīn	careful
条	tiáo	MW for long thin objects
裤子	kùzi	Pants
记得	jìdé	To remember

衬衫	chènshān	shirt
元	yuán	Yuan
新鲜	xīnxiān	Fresh
甜	tián	sweet
只	zhǐ	Only
放	fàng	To put
饮料	yǐnliào	Drinks/beverage
舒服	shūfú	Comfortable

花	huā	flower
绿	lǜ	green

Grammar points:

□ 还是 VS 或者

- 明天是晴天还是阴天?
- 她 40 岁还是 50 岁, 我不知道。
- 周末我喜欢爬山或者游泳。

□ Location + Verb + 着 + noun phrase

- 桌子上放着一杯咖啡。
- 我家楼上住着一个老师。
- 上面写着 320 元。
- 上面没写着多少钱。

□ 会 to indicate possibility

- 天气冷的时候, 喝杯热茶会很舒服。
- 你不给他打电话, 他会不高兴的。

✚ L4 – 她总是笑着跟客人说话

<p>俗语 Common Saying</p>	<p>五十步笑百步 Wǔshí bù xiào bǎi bù</p> <p>The one who retreated 50 steps laughs at the one who retreated 100</p> <p>“五十步笑百步”这句话来源于中国古代的一个故事。从前有两个士兵, 打仗失败往回跑, 一个人跑了五十步, 另一个跑了一百步, 跑了五十步的就笑话跑了一百步的, 说他胆小。其实两人都是逃跑, 只是跑得远近不同。这句话用来批评那些跟别人有一样的缺点, 却因程度轻而笑话别人的人。</p> <p>“五十步笑百步” originates from a story of ancient China. There were two soldiers who fled from a lost battle. One had run 50 steps backward, and the other 100 steps. The one who had retreated 50 steps laughed at the one who had retreated 100 steps, saying he was a coward. The truth is both of them were running away, the only difference lying in how far they'd run. “五十步笑百步” is now used metaphorically to criticize people who have the same problems as those they laugh at, only to a lesser degree.</p>
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汉字	拼音	英语
比赛	Bǐsài	Match, competition
照片	zhàopiàn	photo
年级	niánjí	grade

聪明	cōngmíng	clever
热情	rèqíng	enthusiastic
努力	nǔlì	Hard working
总是	zǒng shì	always

回答	huídá	To answer
站	zhàn	To stand
饿	è	Hungry
超市	chāoshì	supermarket
蛋糕	dàngāo	cake
年轻	niánqīng	young
认真	rènzhēn	Serious, focus
客人	kèrén	guest
马, 马可	mǎ, mǎ kě	A common Chinese surname
李, 李小美	lǐ, lǐxiǎoměi	A common Chinese surname

Grammar points:

□ 又 adj 1 又 adj 2

■ 她工作又认真又热情。

■ 外边又黑又冷。

□ Verb 1 + 着 + Verb 2 – to indicate 2 actions at the same time.

■ 弟弟吃着苹果写作业。

■ 他们坐着看电视。


■ 她总是笑着跟客人说话。

✚ L5 – 我最近越来越胖了

俗语 药到病除 Yàodào bìngchú
Common Saying The minute the medicine is used, the disease is cured

“药到病除”的意思是吃了药，病马上就好了，形容医生的医术很好，用药恰到好处。现在也比喻人能够找到问题的关键，马上解决问题。

“药到病除” means a disease is cured as soon as some medicine is used. It is used to describe a skilful doctor who can prescribe just the right medicine. Now it is also a metaphor of one’s ability to find the crux of a problem and thus solve it immediately.



汉字	拼音	英语
发烧	Fāshāo	To have a fever

为	wèi	For
照顾	zhàogù	To take care of

用	yòng	To use
感冒	gǎnmào	To catch a cold
季节	jìjié	season
当然	dāngrán	certainly
春天	chūntiān	spring
草	cǎo	Grass
夏天	xiàtiān	summer
裙子	qúnzi	Skirt, dress
最近	zuìjìn	Recently, lately
越	yuè	More, to a greater degree
张, 张太太	zhāng, zhāng tàitài	Zhang, Mrs. Zhang – a common surname

Grammar points:


- 了 at the end of a sentence to indicate a change in the situation
 - 上个月很冷, 现在天气不那么冷了。
 - 我现在喜欢夏天了。
 - 我前天发烧了, 现在好多了。
- 越来越 + adj / mental verbs – indicate adj/verb to a greater degree
 - 你越来越漂亮。
 - 我越来越不喜欢运动。
 - 她越来越想去中国。

✚ L6 – 怎么突然找不到了

俗语 万事开头难 Wàn shì kāitóu nán
Common Saying The first step is always the hardest

“万事开头难”的意思是，做什么事情都是开始的时候比较难。这句话告诉我们，开始做事情的时候遇到困难是正常的，不要因此而放弃，要坚持下去，以后会越来越容易，越来越好。

“万事开头难” means the first step is always the hardest. According to this saying, it is normal to find something difficult at the start, but as long as one doesn't give up and keeps doing it, the situation will get easier and better.



汉字	拼音	英语
眼镜	Yǎnjìng	Glasses
突然	túrán	Suddenly
离开	líkāi	To leave
清楚	qīngchǔ	clear
刚才	gāngcái	Just now
帮忙	bāngmáng	To help
特别	tèbié	Special, particularly
讲	jiǎng	To explain
明白	míngbái	Clear, understood
锻炼	duànliàn	To exercise
音乐	yīnyuè	music
公园	gōngyuán	park

聊天(儿)	liáotiān (er)	To chat
睡着	shuìzháo	To fall sleep
更	gèng	Even more

Grammar points:

□ Verb + 得 – to indicate the action is achieved. Verb + 不 – to indicate the action is not successful

- 我看得清楚那个汉字。
- 我找不到好的饭馆。
- 楼太高了，我上不去。

□ Noun + 呢? – used to ask about where somebody or something is.

- 你的作业呢?
- 妈妈呢?
- 我的眼镜呢?

□ 刚 VS 刚才: both indicate the action has happened not long ago. But 刚才 usually means several minutes ago; 刚 means a

short period that could be a few minutes, a few days or a few months.

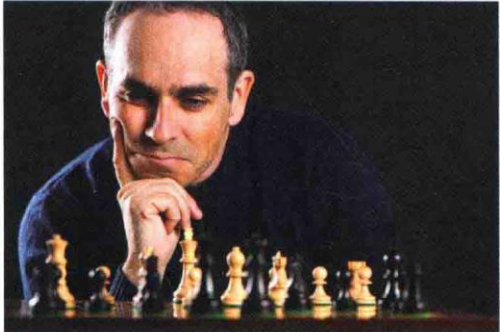
- 他刚来英国两个月。
- 爸爸刚出去。
- 爸爸刚才出去了
- 刚才我喝了一杯咖啡。

✚ L7 – 我跟她都认识五年了

俗语 一步走错步步错 Yí bù zǒucuò bùbù cuò
Common Saying One wrong move makes all moves wrong

“一步走错步步错”的意思是，下棋的时候，如果有一步走错了，那么以后的每一步都是错的。这句话用来比喻如果我们开始时做了一个错误的决定，那么以后的每一次决定都会是错的。这句话告诉我们，做事情的时候每一步都要谨慎，避免出现错误，尤其是开始的时候。

“一步走错步步错” means that in a chess game one wrong move will make all the moves after it wrong. In the metaphorical sense it indicates if we've made a wrong decision, then every decision following it would be wrong. This saying tells us to be prudent when doing something so as to avoid mistakes.



汉字	拼音	英语
同事	Tóngshì	colleague
以前	yǐqián	Before, ago
银行	yínháng	bank
久	jiǔ	For a long time
感兴趣	gǎn xìngqù	To be interested in

结婚	jiéhūn	To get married
欢迎	huānyíng	To welcome
迟到	chídào	To be late
半	bàn	Half
接	jiē	To meet/pick up somebody
刻	kè	A quarter

差	chà	To fall short of
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Grammar points:

□ Subject + verb 了 + duration + object

- 她工作了三年。
- 我们坐了一个小时公共汽车。
- 我们唱了两个小时歌。


□ 对…感/有 兴趣 and 对…不感/没有 兴趣 – to express interests

- 他们对电影感兴趣。

□ Use 半、刻、差 to express clock time.

- 一点半 = 1:30
- 十二点一刻 = 12:15
- 十二点差一刻 = 11:45
- 差五分十二点 = 11:55

✚ L8 – 我跟她都认识五年了

<p>俗语 Common Saying</p>	<p>站得高，看得远 Zhàn de gāo, kàn de yuǎn</p> <p>The higher you stand, the farther you'll see</p> <p>“站得高，看得远”的意思是，站在高的地方，就能看到更远的地方。这句话也用来比喻不能只从一个方面看问题，多考虑几个方面，才能更加全面。</p> <p>“站得高，看得远” means the one who stands higher takes a broader view. It is also used metaphorically to indicate that we should view a problem from more than one aspect to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of it.</p>	
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汉字	拼音	英语
满意	Mǎnyì	To be satisfied
电梯	diàntī	Elevator, lift
层	céng	MW for floors

害怕	hàipà	To be afraid/scared
熊猫	xióngmāo	panda
见面	jiànmiàn	To meet
安静	ānjìng	Quiet

可乐	kělè	Cola
一会儿	yīhuǐ'er	a moment
马上	mǎshàng	Immediately, at once
洗手间	xǐshǒujiān	Toilet
老	lǎo	old
几乎	jīhū	almost
变化	biànhuà	To change
健康	jiànkāng	Healthy, health
重要	zhòngyào	important

Grammar points:

- 又 VS 再: can both be put before a verb to indicate the recurrence of an action or a situation.
- 我昨天看了一个电影，今天又看了一个。

- 上个星期我买了一条裤子，昨天又买了一条。
 - 家里只有一个面包了，我们再去买一些吧。
 - 那个饭馆我昨天去了一次，明天还想再去一次。
- 就 has multiple meanings and uses in Chinese. It is like "then" in English. Here is a use with question words.
- 什么东西便宜我就买什么。
 - 你哪天有时间就哪天来我家吧。
 - 谁喜欢他他就喜欢谁。
 - 你坐哪儿我就坐哪儿。

✚ L9 – 她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好

俗语
Common
Saying

三人行，必有我师 Sān rén xíng, bì yǒu wǒ shī
When I walk with two others, there must be one whom I can learn from

“三人行，必有我师”的意思是三个人一起走路，里边一定有一个人可以做我的老师。这句话用来比喻别人身上可能有我们没有的优点，我们要学习别人身上的优点。

“三人行必有我师” means “When I walk with two others, there must be one whom I can learn from”. In the metaphorical sense, it means everybody may have some merits that we lack, so we should learn from others.



汉字	拼音	英语
中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese language
班	bān	Class
一样	yīyàng	Same, as...as...
最后	zuìhòu	at last, the last one
放心	fàngxīn	To rest assured
一定	yīdìng	Definitely, certainly
担心	dānxīn	To worry
比较	bǐjiào	Relatively, fairly, rather
了解	liǎojiě	To know/learn (certain info.)
先	xiān	First, in advance
中间	zhōngjiān	middle

参加	cānjiā	To participate
影响	yǐngxiǎng	Influence

Grammar points:


- 越 A 越 B – the more A, the more B, meaning B changes with A.
 - 雨越下越大。
 - 你的中文越说越好。
 - 越往南，天气越热。
- A 跟 B 一样 + Adj – A is the same level of adj as B.
 - 儿子跟爸爸一样高。
 - 她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好。

L10 – 数学比历史难多了

俗语 不可同日而语 Bù kě tóngrì'éryǔ
Common Saying The two cannot be mentioned in the same breath

“不可同日而语”的意思是不能放在同一个时间谈论，用来比喻差别很大，不能放在一起比较。例如：通信技术进步太快了，过去跟现在不可同日而语。

“不可同日而语”，literally “(two things) cannot be mentioned in the same breath”, is used metaphorically to mean that there is no comparison between two people or two things because of the significant difference. For instance, in terms of science and technology, there is no comparison between the past and the present.



汉字	拼音	英语
个子	Gèzi	Height
矮	ǎi	short
历史	lìshǐ	history
体育	tǐyù	physical education
数学	shùxué	maths
方便	fāngbiàn	convenient
自行车	zìxíngchē	bike

骑	qí	To ride
旧	jiù	Old/used/worn
换	huàn	To change, to exchange
地方	dìfāng	Place
中介	zhōngjiè	Intermediary, agent
主要	zhǔyào	Main
环境	huánjìng	Environment
附近	fùjìn	Nearby, in the vicinity

Grammar points:

- A 比 B + adj + 一点儿/一些/得多/多了 – to indicate the degree of difference = by a little/by
- some/by much/by a lot.
 - 大山比小明矮一点儿。


- 数学比历史难多了。
- 今天的作业比昨天多得多。
- A 没有 B + 这么/那么 + adj = A not as B this/that level of adjective
 - 咖啡没有茶那么好喝。
 - 他没有我这么高。
 - 这个电影没有那个电影那么有意思。
- Two adjacent numbers – used together to indicate an approximate number.
 - 我每天学习一两个小时汉语。
 - 你都喝了三四杯咖啡了， 别再喝了！
 - 学校附近有五六个车站。

✚ L11 – 别忘了把空调关了

俗语 贵人多忘事 Guìrén duō wàng shì
Common Saying Great wits have short memories

“贵人多忘事”，这里的“贵人”是做大官的人或者做大生意的人。这句话的意思是做大官或者做大生意的人因为事情太多，所以常常会忘记做一些小事。现在一般用在对话中表示客气，说明一个人工作太忙，事情太多，忘记一些小事是可以理解的，有时候也有一种讽刺的意味。

In the saying “贵人多忘事”，“贵人” refers to “a high-ranking official” or “a successful businessman”. The saying means that one who holds a high government position or does big business often forgets certain trivialities due to the enormous amount of work. Now it is a polite way to say that it is understandable that one who is fully occupied with work or business affairs should forget some trivial matters, sometimes also conveying an ironic tone.



汉字	拼音	英语
图书馆	Túshū guǎn	library
借	jiè	To borrow, to lend
词典	cídiǎn	dictionary
还	huán	To return
灯	dēng	Lamp, light
会议	huìyì	Meeting
结束	jiéshù	To end, to finish
忘记	wàngjì	To forget
空调	kòngtiáo	air conditioner
关	guān	To close, to turn off

地铁	dìtiě	Subway, underground, tube
双	shuāng	pair
筷子	kuàizi	Chopsticks
啤酒	píjiǔ	beer
口	kǒu	Mouth, a mouthful of
瓶子	píngzi	bottle
笔记本电脑	bǐjìběn diànnǎo	laptop
电子邮件	diànzǐ yóujiàn	e-mail
习惯	xíguàn	Habit, be used to...

Grammar points:

□ A 把 B + verb + ... = 把
indicates that A does something to B, what does A do? The action is the *verb*.

- 他把衣服洗了。
- 请你把灯关了。
- 我把爸爸的生日忘记了。


- 你没把书还给我。
- 我不可以把电脑借给你。
- Expression of number + 左右 = around + expression of number
- 周末我一般十点左右起床。
- 我们学校有一千人左右。
- 这个笔记本电脑五千块左右。

✚ L12 – 把重要的东西放在我这儿吧

俗语 习惯成自然 Xíguàn chéng zìrán
Common Saying Habit is a second nature

“习惯成自然”，这里“成”是变成的意思。这句话的意思是，平时做事的方法习惯了，慢慢就变成自然的事了，很难再改变了。这句话告诉我们要养成好的习惯，不要觉得不好的事情只做一次没关系，如果不注意，慢慢就会变成很自然的事，到时候就不容易发现错误，也不容易改变了。

In the saying “习惯成自然”，“成” means “to become”. The sentence means that when the way of doing something turns into a habit, it becomes natural and hard to change. It tells us to form good habits and not to think it’s OK to do something bad just once, because the bad deed may gradually become a natural habit without you knowing it and by then, it would be hard to discover or change it.



汉字	拼音	英语
太阳	Tàiyáng	sun
西	xī	West
生气	shēngqì	angry
行李箱	xínglǐ xiāng	suitcase

自己	zìjǐ	Own, self
包	bāo	Bag
发现	fāxiàn	To discover, to find out
护照	hùzhào	passport
起飞	qǐfēi	(of an aircraft) To take off

司机	sījī	driver
教	jiào	To teach
画	huà	To draw/paint, drawing/painting
需要	xūyào	To need
黑板	hēibǎn	blackboard

Grammar points:

□ 才 VS 就 – 才 indicates that in the speaker's opinion, the action happened late. 就 indicates that in the speaker's opinion, the action happened early.

- 八点上课，他九点才起床。
- 弟弟三个小时才做完作业。

✚ L13 – 我是走回来的

俗语 礼轻情意重 Lǐ qīng qíngyì zhòng
Common Saying Small as it is, the gift conveys deep affection

“礼轻情意重”，这句话的意思是虽然礼物很轻，但是表达的情意非常深厚。现在常用来比喻送礼时礼物大小没关系，表达最真挚的情意才是最重要的。

“礼轻情意重” means though the gift itself is small, the goodwill it conveys is deep. Now it often means that when giving a gift, a genuine wish counts much more than the value of the gift itself.



- 坐火车八个小时才能到。
 - 坐飞机一个小时就到了。
 - 我早上五点就起床了。
- A 把 B + verb + 在/到/给 = 把 indicates that A does something to B, what does A do? The action is the *verb*. This action has changed the location of B.
- 老师把作业放在桌子上了。
 - 我把照片放在你的包里了。
 - 我没有把裤子放到房间里。
 - 我朋友把书借给我了。
 - 弟弟没把钱还给哥哥。

汉字	拼音	英语
终于	Zhōngyú	finally
爷爷	yéyé	grandfather
礼物	lǐwù	Gift
奶奶	nǎinai	grandmother
遇到	yù dào	To come across, to run into
一边	yībiān	Indicating 2 actions taking place at the same time
过去	guòqù	past
一般	yībān	General, usual
愿意	yuànyì	Willing, would like to
起来	qǐlái	(indicating an upward movement) to rise
应该	yīnggāi	should
生活	shēnghuó	Life
校长	xiàozhǎng	headmaster

坏	huài	Bad, broken, ruined
经常	jīngcháng	often

Grammar points:

□ Verb + 来/去 – to indicate the direction of the verb.

- 老师走进教师来。
- 弟弟跑下楼去。
- 下课了，同学们走出教室去。
- 小刚买回很多东西来。

□ 一边 verb 1 一边 verb 2 = verb 1 and verb 2 taking place at the same time. 一 can be omitted.

- 妈妈一边唱歌一边做饭。
- 老师边说边笑。
- 小丽和老同学边喝咖啡边聊天。

L14 – 你把水果拿过来

俗语 先到先得 Xiān dào xiān dé

Common Saying First come, first served

Common Saying

“先到先得”，这里“先”是早的意思。这句话的意思是东西有限，到得早的人就能得到，到晚了就没有了。现在一般用来比喻做事要积极主动，及早准备，及早动手。

In the saying “先到先得” (first come, first served), “先” means “early”. The saying means that due to the limited amount of something, the ones who come early will get it, while those who come late won't. Now it is usually used to encourage people to take the initiative in doing something and to be ready and get started as soon as possible.



汉字	拼音	英语
打扫	Dǎsǎo	To clean, to sweep
干净	gānjìng	clean
然后	ránhòu	Then, after that
冰箱	bīngxiāng	refrigerator
洗澡	xǐzǎo	To take a bath/shower
节目	jiémù	programme
月亮	yuèliàng	moon
像	xiàng	To be like/alike
盘子	pánzi	plate
刮风	guā fēng	To be windy
叔叔	shūshu	uncle
阿姨	āyí	Aunt
故事	gùshì	story

声音	shēngyīn	Sound, voice
菜单	càidān	menu
简单	jiǎndān	Simple
香蕉	xiāngjiāo	banana

Grammar points:

□ A 把 B + verb + result/direction
= 把 indicates that A does something to B, what does A do? The action is the *verb*. This action has changed the result or direction of B.

- 我把衣服洗干净了。
- 妈妈把饭做好了。
- 同学们把本子拿出来。

■ 请你把水果拿过来。

■ 把作业拿到楼上去。

□ …先…, 再/又…, 然后… = first, then…, and then…

■ 回家以后, 我先做作业, 然后

吃饭。

■ 我先坐了一个小时公共汽车, 又坐了一会儿地铁才到她家。


■ 先把作业做好, 再玩游戏。

✚ L15 – 其他都没什么问题

俗语 一是一, 二是二 Yī shì yī, èr shì èr
Common Saying Call a spade a spade

“一是一, 二是二”, 这句话的意思是保留事物的真实面貌, 不做任何改变, 常常用来比喻一个人说话做事很诚实, 不骗别人。

The saying “一是一, 二是二” means to keep the true look of something without making any alteration. It is often used metaphorically to describe someone who is honest in word and deed and doesn't lie.



汉字	拼音	英语
留学	Liúxué	To study abroad
水平	shuǐpíng	Level, standard
提高	tígāo	To improve
练习	liànxí	exercise
完成	wánchéng	To complete
句子	jùzi	sentence
其他	qítā	Other, the rest
发	fā	To send
要求	yāoqiú	requirement

注意	zhùyì	To pay attention to
上网	shàngwǎng	To surf the internet
除了	chúle	Apart from, other than
新闻	xīnwén	news
花	huā	To spend
极了	jíle	Extremely, to the extreme
节日	jiérì	festival
举行	jǔxíng	To hold (a meeting, an event, etc)
世界	shìjiè	world
街道	jiēdào	street

各	gè	each
文化	wénhuà	culture

Grammar points:

□ 除了…以外，还/也… = apart from/besides …; also …

- 除了唱歌以外，他还喜欢跳舞。
- 除了汉语以外，我还会说英语。
- 上网除了看新闻，还可以听音乐。
- 除了春节、中秋节以外，啤酒节也是这里很重要的节日。

□ 除了…以外，都… = all… except …

- 除了小云，其他人都来了。
- 除了我以外，大家都听懂了。
- 除了这个汉字以外，其他的汉字我都知道。

□ 什么 can be used as a pronoun to represent non-specifically a person or a thing. The meaning of the sentence won't change if 什么 is left out.

- 周末你有没有什么打算。
- 你写得很好，没什么问题。
- 这个饭馆有没有什么特别好吃的菜？

□ Adj/mental verb + 极了 = to the greatest/extreme degree of adj/mental verb.


- 我的小狗可爱极了。
- 今天天气冷极了。
- 那件衣服我喜欢极了。
- 他满意极了。

✚ L16 – 我现在累得下了班就想睡觉

俗语 钱不是万能的 Qián bú shì wànnéng de
Common Saying Money is not omnipotent

“钱不是万能的”，这句话的意思是钱虽然很重要，但是钱不能解决所有的问题。这句话告诉我们对待金钱要有正确的认识，虽然生活中处处需要钱，但是有钱也不一定能办成所有的事情。

“钱不是万能的” means though money is important, it is not the answer to all problems. It tells us to have a correct attitude towards money. We may need money everywhere in life, but being wealthy doesn't mean everything is possible.



汉字	拼音	英语
城市	Chéngshì	City
如果	rúguǒ	If, in case
认为	rènwéi	To think, to believe
皮鞋	píxié	leather shoes
帽子	màozi	Hat, cap
长	zhǎng	To grow, to develop
可爱	kě'ài	cute
米	mǐ	metre
公斤	gōngjīn	Kilogram
鼻子	bízi	nose
头发	tóufǎ	hair
检查	jiǎnchá	To check, to examine

刷牙	shuāyá	To brush teeth
关系	guānxì	relationship
别人	biérén	other people
词语	cíyǔ	Words, expression

Grammar points:

- 如果/要是...的话，(subject) 就...
= if...; (subject) then...
 - 如果你太累了，就休息一会儿。
 - 如果你喜欢，我就给你买。
 - 如果有钱的话，我就去旅游。
 - 如果不舒服，就去医院检查一下吧。
- Verb / adjective + 得 + a state/status = verb/adjective to a

certain state

- 孩子们玩得都不想回家。
- 弟弟高兴得跳了起来。
- 儿子累得下了班就睡觉了。
- 人们忙得没时间跟别人见面。

□ 什么 can be used as a pronoun to represent non-specifically a person or a thing. The meaning of the sentence won't change if 什么 is left out.

- 周末你有没有什么打算。
- 你写得很好，没什么问题。
- 这个饭馆有没有什么特别好吃的菜？

□ AA 的 = adjective + same adjective + 的 – functioned the same as the adjective.


- 这些草绿绿的，真漂亮。
- 他鼻子小小的。
- 你送的花红红的。

✚ L17 – 谁都有办法看好你的“病”

俗语 早睡早起身体好 Zǎo shuì zǎo qǐ shēntǐ hǎo
Common Saying Keeping early hours is good for your health

“早睡早起身体好”，这句话的意思是晚上早点儿睡觉，早上早点儿起床，这样对身体很有好处。这句话告诉我们养成良好的作息习惯有利于身体健康。

“早睡早起身体好” literally means one will become healthy if he/she sleeps early at night and gets up early in the morning. It tells us that keeping a proper work-rest schedule is good for our health.



汉字	拼音	英语
请假	Qǐngjià	To ask for leave
一共	yīgòng	In total
邻居	línjū	Neighbour

后来	hòulái	Later, afterwards
爱好	àihào	Hobby, interest
办法	bànfǎ	Way, approach, method
饱	bǎo	full

为了	wèile	For the sake of, in order to
决定	juéding	To decide
选择	xuǎnzé	To choose
冬天	dōngtiān	winter
必须	bìxū	must
根据	gēnjù	according to, based to
情况	qíngkuàng	Condition, situation
口	kǒu	mouth
渴	kě	thirsty

Grammar points:

□ If a verb comprises of 2 characters – AB, then ABAB is used to indicate doing this action for a short period of time.


✚ L18 – 我相信他们会同意的

俗语
Common Saying

见怪不怪 Jiàn guài bú guài
One has become inured to the unusual

“见怪不怪”，这里第一个“怪”是名词，意思是奇怪的事物，第二个“怪”是动词，意思是感到奇怪。这句话的意思是奇怪的事物看得多了，习惯了，也就不觉得奇怪了。

The first “怪” in the saying “见怪不怪” is a noun meaning something strange, and the second “怪” is a verb meaning feeling strange. The saying means that one has seen too many unusual things to be surprised by any.



- 有时间你帮助帮助他吧。
 - 这是本新书，你学习学习吧。
 - 我真应该多锻炼锻炼了。
- Some question words can be used as pronouns. 都 is usually used in such sentences.
- 谁 as “whoever” – 谁都喜欢小丽。
 - 什么 as “whatever” – 小刚什么都喜欢吃。
 - 怎么 as “how-ever” – 我们怎么去公园都可以。
 - 哪儿 as “wherever” – 最近我觉得哪儿都不舒服。

汉字	拼音	英语
向	xiàng	Towards
万	wàn	Ten thousand
只	zhī	MW for certain animals
嘴	zuǐ	Mouth
动物	dòngwù	animal
段	duàn	MW for sections or periods
有名	yǒumíng	famous
同意	tóngyì	To agree
相信	xiāngxìn	To believe
关于	guānyú	About, regarding
机会	jīhuì	Opportunity
国家	guójiā	Nation, country
种	zhǒng	Kind, type
特点	tèdiǎn	Features
奇怪	qíguài	Strange, odd
地	de	Used to connect an adverb and a verb, similar to "-ly"

Grammar points:

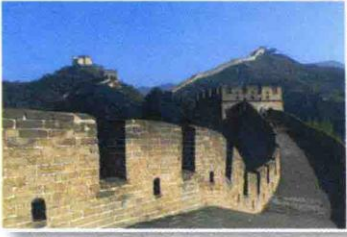
- 只要…就… = as long as…, then…
 - 只要我有时间，就一定跟你去旅游。
 - 我只要喜欢，就一定会买。
 - 只要你想去，我就跟你去。
 - 只要你给我买，我就能照顾好它。
- 关于 is used before a noun, introducing the object to be talked about.
 - 我最近看了一些关于中国文化的电影。
 - 关于这个工作，还有什么问题吗？
 - 关于出国学习的事，妈妈已经同意了。

L19 – 你没看出来吗

俗语 百闻不如一见 Bǎi wén bù rú yí jiàn
Common Saying To see something once is better than to hear about it a hundred times

“百闻不如一见”，这里“闻”是“听说、听见”的意思。这句话的意思是听见一百次不如亲眼看到一次。这句话告诉我们亲眼看到的总是比听别人说的更可靠。

In the saying “百闻不如一见”，“闻” means to “to hear (about)”. The saying means it’s better to see something once than to hear about it a hundred times. It tells us that what we see with our own eyes is more reliable than what we hear other people say.



汉字	拼音	英语
耳朵	ěrduǒ	ear
脸	liǎn	Face
短	duǎn	Short (in length)
马	mǎ	horse
张	zhāng	MW for flat objects, e.g. paper, photos, bed, desk, etc.
位	wèi	MW for people (respectful)
蓝	lán	blue
秋天	qiū tiān	autumn
过	guò	To spend, to pass
鸟	niǎo	bird
哭	kū	To cry
黄河	huánghé	Yellow River

船	chuán	Boat
经过	jīngguò	To pass by

Grammar points:

- Verb + 出来 – it is used to indicate the emergence of something new
 - 这个汉字你可以写出来吗?
 - 朋友想出来一个好办法。
 - 你画得真快，一会儿就画出来了。
- Verb + 出来 – also used to indicate the recognition of something implicit
 - 你听出来是谁了吗?
 - 我看出来她在画什么了。

■ 我喝不出来咖啡的好坏。

□ Verb + 下来 – to indicate a change from movement to stillness, from being strong to being weak, or from being fast to being slow.

■ 前面的车越开越慢，停下来了。

■ 天黑下来了，孩子们要回家了。

■ 我希望时间能慢下来。

■ 学生们安静下来了。

□ Verb + 起来 – to indicate the act of recalling has reached a result.

■ 对不起，我想不起来你的名字了。

■ 我想起来了，她小时候像个男孩子。

■ 我记不起来了。

■ 你记起来我是谁吗？

□ Something/someone + 使/让/叫/令 + person + adjective = something causes/makes someone *adjective*.

■ 读书使我快乐。

■ 考试让我紧张。

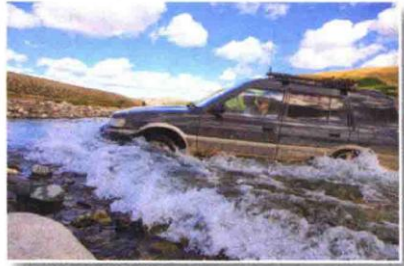
■ 穿运动服让他更年轻。

■ 把照片发给大家，叫他们高兴高兴。

俗语 车到山前必有路 Chē dào shān qián bì yǒu lù
Common Saying The cart will find its way round the hill when it gets there

“车到山前必有路”，这里“必”是“一定”的意思。这句话的意思是，车开到了山下，虽然山拦住了车的去路，但是一定会有办法找到出路的。这句话常用来比喻虽然遇到了问题和困难，但是总会有解决困难的办法。

In the saying “车到山前必有路”，“必” means “surely”. The saying means that when a vehicle arrives at the foot of a mountain, it doesn't matter if its way is blocked by the mountain because there is always a way out. It is often used metaphorically to tell us not to fear the trouble or difficulty we face as there is always a solution to it.



汉字	拼音	英语
照相机	Zhàoxiàngjī	camera
被	bèi	Used to introduce passive voice
难过	nánguò	sad
东	dōng	East
信用卡	xìnyòngkǎ	credit card
关心	guānxīn	To care for
成绩	chéngjī	Grade, performance, achievement
碗	wǎn	bowl
分	fēn	To tell apart, to distinguish
解决	jiějué	To solve
试	shì	To try

真正	zhēnzhèng	Really, truly
多么	duōme	Very, to a great extent

Grammar points:

- A+ 被/叫/让 + B + verb = A is being *verb* by B, sometimes B can be omitted.
 - 我被男朋友影响了。
 - 帽子被刮跑了。
 - 蛋糕让弟弟吃完了。
 - 我的照相机被谁拿走了？
 - 问题还没有被解决。
 - 下个月她会被妈妈送到美国。

□ 只有…才… = only … that/can …

- 只有写完作业，才能看电视。
- 只有妈妈做的饭，她才爱吃。
- 只有爱，才能让人有变化。