



Level 1

Course Book

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Domino Education Ltd
www.dominochinese.com

First Edition, 2019

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Who is Felix?

Hi! I'm Felix. In 2012, I moved to China to learn Chinese. None of the teaching methods suited me so I decided to teach myself. I had a different approach and I realised Chinese isn't actually that difficult.

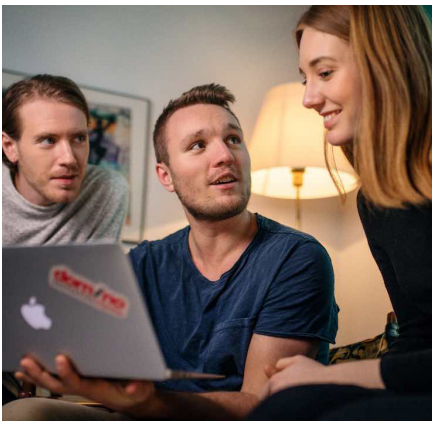
When I was done teaching myself I started teaching other foreigners and after only a few weeks we spoke Chinese in our lessons. In 2013, I found two partners and together we created a website and after only a year we passed 20,000 users.

Now, we have over 80,000 students under the Domino Education umbrella! My primary role currently is as the product manager.



What is Domino Chinese?

Domino Chinese is a digital educational platform dedicated to providing an easy-to-learn method of learning Mandarin Chinese to everyone interested in the real China. Whether it's the Chinese language or Chinese culture, we provide an easier, visual way of learning Chinese online on your own time and at your own pace through the ease of your mobile device or on your desktop.



What are we doing?

Our team decided to expand with online teaching after structuring and improving lessons for people over time and now the course has improved significantly. We've created more comprehensive courses with an elaborate focus to give you a foundation that will keep your level high AND get you speaking and writing Chinese ASAP. We've already had a lot of students all over the world go through all of the 100-plus hours of content where they've become comfortable writing, reading and speaking Chinese.

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A brief FAQ

Here are some of the most common questions we get. If you still have more questions go to www.dominochinese.com/faq

Dominochinese.com or other platforms (Udemy, etc.)?

Domino has material on the following websites:

Udemy/Skillshare/Courselinc/Ofcourse/Tabletwise/Edufyre

Here's the difference:

- Dominochinese.com is the most affordable option with the lowest price point at \$3/month.
- Due to copyrights, the most up-to-date content is ONLY on dominochinese.com.
- On other websites we have up towards 20 hours of content. On dominochinese.com we have 200 hours + 50 hours of premium courses.
- Other platforms are built to provide our videos and some quizzes. Dominochinese.com and our app are built to best suit our own material.
- Since the material and platforms are so different you will not be given free access to Dominochinese.com if you have paid for our material somewhere else.

How much should I study and where will it get me?

To get to conversationally proficient you need to pass our Fluency Path course (level 1-9). Each level is, on average, 8-10 hours long, so if you study 30 mins every day + reviewing (course book and flash-cards) it should take you 6 months to pass.

After level 10 starts 'The Advanced Path' where everything will be in Chinese teaching you 99% of what you will need living and working in China. 'The Advanced Path' is marginally shorter than 'The Fluency Path' so it should take just as long to pass.

For our most ambitious students we have 'The Academic Path' which is 30 hours long and should take you 3 months to finish. This is the equivalent of HSK Level 5 and partially Level 6 (Highest Chinese Academic Language Standard).

Note that each level builds on the previous so we recommend that you start with our first course (Fluency Path) unless you have studied a lot of Chinese already. Our methodology differs a lot from other schools so in order to follow along easier we recommend you don't skip too much content in the beginning even though you might have studied a lot already.

How should I study?

We suggest you take 30 mins of your time every day to study at Domino Chinese.

Remember that mastering anything requires learning and application which is why it's important you review your flashcards and course book upon finishing a lesson. You need to practice speaking as well; check out dominochinese.com and find what suits you best.

So here are the things you should do, in order:

1. Watch the videos, answer quizzes
2. Review flashcards
3. Work with the course book
4. Practice spoken Chinese with a tutor/friend.

Level 1
Chapter 1

Lesson 1
Grammar notes:

1.a

Stroke order (1) – Do strokes go left-right or right-left? Circle the right answer.

1.b

Stroke order (2) – Do strokes go top-bottom or bottom-top? Circle the right answer.

1.c

Write the character 日 in 4 sequences (one more stroke per step)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

1.d

Explain what pinyin is.

1.e

Explain/type how to type the character “一”.

1.f

Explain how two characters can make up a word in Chinese, give at least one example.

1.g

What parts can you find in more complex characters (ex. 日, 吃)? Give at least one example.

1.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

三	_____ + _____
日	_____ + _____
二	_____ + _____

1.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

口	_____ Meaning: _____
---	----------------------

1.3 Read and translate:

一 二 三	
二 一 三	
三 一 二	

1.4 Translate to Chinese:

Mouthful	
Thank you	

1.5 Translate:

一口	
一日	
谢谢	

Lesson 2

Grammar notes:

2.a

Explain what radicals are. Give one example.

2.b

Explain what an idea part is. Give one example.

2.c

Explain what a sound part is. Give one example.

2.d

What happens if you repeat a character such as 人人 (person-person), 日日 (day-day), or many other examples?

2.e

Write the different tones and how they sound.

2.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

白	_____ + _____
百	_____ + _____

2.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

人	_____	Meaning: _____
日	_____	Meaning: _____
百	_____	Meaning: _____
白	_____	Meaning: _____

2.3 Read and translate:

白	_____
百	_____
白白	_____

2.4 Translate to Chinese:

Population	_____
Haha	_____
One hundred	_____

2.5 Translate:

白日	_____
人人	_____
白人	_____

Lesson 3

Grammar notes:

3.a

What do you usually add at the end to imply it's a country?

3.b

How many different characters will be used for the English words "To eat, ate, eats, eating, eaten"?

3.c

Use “是” in a sentence.

3.d

How do you make nationalities in Chinese? Give one example.

3.e

Write "I hit Felix" in Chinese; is the word order different from English?

3.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

王	_____ + _____
国	_____ + _____
订	_____ + _____
打	_____ + _____
中	_____ + _____
玉	_____ + _____
日	_____ + _____

3.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

王	_____ Meaning: _____
中	_____ Meaning: _____
二	_____ Meaning: _____
国	_____ Meaning: _____

3.3 Read and translate:

中国人	
美国	
二手	
国王	

3.4 Translate to Chinese:

England	
Good bye	
To hit	
China	

3.5 Translate:

丁丁是中国人	
王是美国人	
中国打英国	

Lesson 4

Grammar notes:

4.a

Write the subject and object for first person singular (I, me) in Chinese.

4.b

Use 不 in a sentence.

4.c

How do you make questions (a la Shakespeare)?

4.d

Give an example of a Chinese loan word from English.

4.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

我	_____ + _____
哦	_____ + _____
饿	_____ + _____
要	_____ + _____

4.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

要	_____ Meaning: _____
不	_____ Meaning: _____
咖	_____ Meaning: _____

4.3 Read and translate:

我打丁丁	
要不要	
我不是美国人	
饿不饿	

4.4 Translate to Chinese:

Hungry	
Oh	
Not want	

4.5 Translate:

我是中国人	
我打中国人	
美国人要巧克力	
我帮英国	

4.6 Practise Speaking:

Tell your teacher things about you and others using the words you know so far.

Story Time: Chapter 1

Chapter 1 - What About 王?

Friend: 王是不是美国人?

Friend : wáng shì bù shì měi guó rén?

王: 不是, 王是英国人。

wáng : bù shì , wáng shì yīng guó rén 。

Friend: 哦, 哈哈。

Friend : ó , hā hā

王: 王帮英国人打美国人。

wáng : wáng bāng yīng guó rén dǎ měi guó rén 。

Friend: 哦, 哈哈, 拜拜!

Friend : ó , hā hā , bài bài

Level 1
Chapter 2

Lesson 1
Grammar notes:

1.a

你好 - these tones will change, but how?
nǐ hǎo

1.b

不要 - these tones will change, but how?
bù yào

1.c

What's the structure of making "how much/little/long/old" type of questions?

1.d

How do you say “One RMB” in Chinese? Explain all the characters involved.

1.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

你	_____ + _____
多	_____ + _____
钱	_____ + _____
块	_____ + _____

1.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

大	_____	Meaning: _____
刀	_____	Meaning: _____
多	_____	Meaning: _____
钱	_____	Meaning: _____
块	_____	Meaning: _____
女	_____	Meaning: _____
美	_____	Meaning: _____

1.3 Read and translate:

你是不是中国人	
多少钱	
三百块	
块钱	

1.4 Translate to Chinese:

I want money	
You're a woman	
Little beauty	

1.5 Translate:

你是大人，我不是	
大刀是多大？	
你要多少钱？	
我是美女	

Lesson 2

Grammar notes:

2.a

Use 也 in a sentence.

2.b

In which situations should you use “它”?

2.c

Why do we need 个 and how do we use it? Give one example.

2.d

What's the difference between 二 and 两? Explain and give an example.

2.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

她	_____ + _____
他	_____ + _____
它	_____ + _____
那	_____ + _____
块	_____ + _____
个	_____ + _____

2.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

他	_____	Meaning: _____
门	_____	Meaning: _____
两	_____	Meaning: _____
那	_____	Meaning: _____
块	_____	Meaning: _____

2.3 Read and translate:

我也是中国人	_____
他要巧克力	_____

2.4 Translate to Chinese:

We all are	_____
None of us are	_____

2.5 Translate:

两个门口	_____
你们要不要打那个人	_____
她们都是中国人	_____

Lesson 3

Grammar notes:

3.a

How do you make plural and what are the rules for when to use it?

3.b

If there are both men and women, should you use 他们 / 她们 / 它们? Circle the right answer.

3.c

Insert 都 in the following sentences

我 们 喜 欢 你 (we all like you)

你 们 不 是 中 国 人 (none of you are Chinese)

3.d

What happens if you put 子 at the end of a word?

3.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

四	_____ + _____
死	_____ + _____
们	_____ + _____
都	_____ + _____
子	_____ + _____

3.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

儿	_____	Meaning: _____
子	_____	Meaning: _____
门	_____	Meaning: _____

3.3 Read and translate:

你们是不是中国人	
中国人都要我	
我们都不要咖啡	

3.4 Translate to Chinese:

Ten people	
You are a prince	
I hate that queen	

3.5 Translate:

那个人死了	
很多小孩子很饿。	
很多人儿恨女王。	

3.6 Speaking.
Count the numbers 1-10.

Lesson 4

Grammar notes:

4.a

“我要一个美女” which ONE character can (and should) be removed from this sentence? Why?

4.b

Correct the sentences 我是好 (- I'm good) and explain why it's not correct.

4.c

How do you use 很 with verbs? Give one example.

4.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

胖	_____ + _____
好	_____ + _____
很	_____ + _____
恨	_____ + _____
四	_____ + _____
十	_____ + _____

4.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

是	_____ Meaning: _____
好	_____ Meaning: _____
恨	_____ Meaning: _____
很	_____ Meaning: _____
胖	_____ Meaning: _____

4.3 Read and translate:

我是个孩子	
好不好	
我恨你	

4.4 Translate to Chinese:

I hate you very much.	
I am a kid.	
She is so fat.	

4.5 Translate:

王子好不好?	
那个人是一个胖子。	
一个孩子。	

4.6 Speaking.

Have the following conversation in Chinese:

- Hi
- Hi
- How are you?
- I'm good, thank you. And you?
- Me too thank you.
- Bye

Story Time: Chapter 2

王 And The 胖子

王：你好美女！

wáng : nǐ hǎo měi nǚ !

胖子：你好王，我是不是很胖？

pàng zǐ : nǐ hǎo wáng , wǒ shì bù shì hěn pàng ?

王：是，你很胖，大刀多少钱？

wáng : shì , nǐ hěn pàng , dà dāo duō shǎo qián ?

胖子：三百块，要不要？

pàng zǐ : sān bǎi kuài , yào bú yào ?

王：我不要。

wáng : wǒ bú yào 。

胖子：一百好不好？

pàng zǐ : yī bǎi hǎo bù hǎo ?

王：不好，两百，好不好？

wáng : bù hǎo , liǎng bǎi , hǎo bù hǎo ?

胖子：哦，好。要不要两个？

pàng zǐ : ó , hǎo 。 yào bú yào liǎng gè ?

王：我要一个，孩子也要一个。

wáng : wǒ yào yí gè , hái zǐ yě yào yí gè 。

胖子：很好。

pàng zǐ : hěn hǎo 。

王：好，拜拜！

wáng : hǎo , bài bài !

胖子：拜拜！

pàng zǐ : bài bài !

Level 1
Chapter 3

Lesson 1
Grammar notes:

1.a

Write a phrase that means the same as 好不好 but without using 不.

1.b

What happens if you put 吗 at the end of a sentence? Give one example.

1.c

What happens if you put 呢 at the end of a sentence? Give one example.

1.d

Explain the difference between

- 你是Felix吗

and

- 你是Felix吧

1.e

Circle what 可以 can NOT mean:

Can

Ok

Please

May

1.f

Where do you put 都 in a sentence? Give one example.

1.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

妈	_____ + _____
骂	_____ + _____
吗	_____ + _____
呢	_____ + _____
吧	_____ + _____
呵	_____ + _____
姐	_____ + _____
爸	_____ + _____
可	_____ + _____
哥	_____ + _____

1.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

妈	_____	Meaning: _____
吧	_____	Meaning: _____
吗	_____	Meaning: _____
以	_____	Meaning: _____

1.3 Read and translate:

妈妈骂马吗	
我也很好	
你是Felix吧?!	
你是Felix吗?	

1.4 Translate to Chinese:

Is brother scolding the kid?	
It's 12, not 20	
Ann is a pretty woman.	

1.5 Translate:

妹妹是美女。	
爸爸不可以骂姐姐。	

1.6 Speaking.

Ask about the other person's name, using what you know so far (try to use 为什么, 因为, 所以)

Lesson 2

Grammar notes:

2.a

Break down the literal meaning of:

20 -

22 -

13 -

34 -

99 -

2.b

Where in the sentence should you put 什么? Give one example.

2.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

要	_____ + _____
叫	_____ + _____
教	_____ + _____
什	_____ + _____
字	_____ + _____

2.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

帅	_____ Meaning: _____
美	_____ Meaning: _____
什	_____ Meaning: _____

2.3 Read and translate:

你很帅	
那个叫phone	
那个是什么	

2.4 Translate to Chinese:

14 is 14	
How are you?	
She likes to type.	

2.5 Translate:

弟弟喜欢打字。	
帅哥，你好吗？	
我教妹妹打字。	

Lesson 3

Grammar notes:

3.a

Where in the sentence “What character is this?” should you put 字?

3.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

名	_____ + _____
因	_____ + _____
帅	_____ + _____
所	_____ + _____
包	_____ + _____
勺	_____ + _____
句	_____ + _____

3.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

名	_____	Meaning: _____
为	_____	Meaning: _____
因	_____	Meaning: _____
所	_____	Meaning: _____
包	_____	Meaning: _____
句	_____	Meaning: _____

3.3 Read and translate:

那个是什么字?	
你教什么?	
为什么不?	

3.4 Translate to Chinese:

What is her name?	
Because he is a handsome man.	

3.5 Translate:

包子要打包。	
所以勺子多少钱?	

3.6 Speaking.

Ask the other person how things are going and if you don't understand, ask them what it means, using what you know so far.

Lesson 4

Grammar notes:

4.a

Translate:

Felix's mom -

Good chocolate -

4.b

How do you say “The 美 from 美女”?

4.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

狗	_____ + _____
田	_____ + _____
猫	_____ + _____
的	_____ + _____

4.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

猫	_____ Meaning: _____
狗	_____ Meaning: _____

4.3 Read and translate:

那个是狗	
白的勺子	
他是一个美的美国人	

4.4 Translate to Chinese:

The dog is American.	
Ann's kitten.	

4.5 Translate:

很美的美国人是一个帅哥。	
那个是爸爸的巧克力。	
他的勺子是我的。	

4.6 Speaking.

Tell about something that you will do today and tomorrow, and ask the person what they will do as well, using what you know so far.

Story Time: Chapter 3 Confrontation And Fears

王：您好！

wáng : nín hǎo !

小猫：您叫什么名字？

xiǎo māo : nín jiào shén me míng zì ?

王：您好，我叫王，您呢？

wáng : nín hǎo , wǒ jiào wáng , nín ne ?

小猫：我叫小猫。为什么您叫王？

xiǎo māo : wǒ jiào xiǎo māo 。 wéi shén me nín jiào wáng ?

王：因为我是国王。

wáng : yīn wèi wǒ shì guó wáng 。

小猫：所以您很大吗？

xiǎo māo : suǒ yǐ nín hěn dà ma ?

王：我不大，我的狗很大。

wáng : wǒ bù-bú dà , wǒ de gǒu hěn dà 。

小猫：哦，它多大？

xiǎo māo : ó , tā duō dà ?

王：它很大，八岁。

wáng : tā hěn dà , bā suì 。

小猫：哦，好可怕的。

xiǎo māo : ó , hǎo kě pà de 。

王：您怕狗吗？

wáng : nín pà gǒu ma ?

小猫：是，它们都很可怕，小心。。。

xiǎo māo : shì , tā mén dōu hěn kě pà , xiǎo xīn 。。。

王：我的狗关心我，它不可怕。

wáng : wǒ de gǒu guān xīn wǒ , tā bù kě pà 。

小猫：好的，拜拜！

xiǎo māo : hǎo de , bàibài !

王：拜拜！

wáng : bàibài !

Level 1
Chapter 4

Lesson 1
Grammar notes:

1.a

Erase the character(s) not needed:

你是多大?

你是二十岁

1.b

Explain the difference between 你 and 您

1.c

What happens if you say 可 + verb + 的? ex. 可怕的

1.d

Circle what 要 can NOT mean:

“To want”

“Should”

“Don’t”

“To think”

1.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

岁	_____ + _____
闷	_____ + _____
您	_____ + _____
恨	_____ + _____
白	_____ + _____
怕	_____ + _____
要	_____ + _____
始	_____ + _____

1.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

心	_____	Meaning: _____
始	_____	Meaning: _____
开	_____	Meaning: _____
怕	_____	Meaning: _____

1.3 Read and translate:

你多大?	
我十岁	
不要怕我	

1.4 Translate to Chinese:

She likes to close doors.	
Can he start?	
He doesn't want to open the door.	

1.5 Translate:

哥哥开始打字。	
胖子不要开门!	
小狗很开心。	
姐姐多大?	

1.6 Speaking.

Introduce your family, friends, partners, etc, using what you know so far.

Lesson 2

Grammar notes:

2.a

Where do you put 怎么 in a sentence? Give one example.

2.b

Where do you put 在 in a sentence when there is location and something happening at that location?

ex. "I saw him at the junkyard yesterday."

Give one example.

2.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

怎	_____ + _____
样	_____ + _____
作	_____ + _____
古	_____ + _____
故	_____ + _____
做	_____ + _____
音	_____ + _____
意	_____ + _____
思	_____ + _____
您	_____ + _____

2.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

怎	_____	Meaning: _____
工	_____	Meaning: _____
业	_____	Meaning: _____
做	_____	Meaning: _____
意	_____	Meaning: _____

2.3 Read and translate:

你怎么样?	_____
什么意思?	_____
弟弟不喜欢做作业	_____

2.4 Translate to Chinese:

How about your sister?	_____
To start a business	_____
How is your job?	_____

2.5 Translate:

开业是什么意思	_____
弟弟做什么工作?	_____

2.6 Speaking.

Tell about things that you love, like, and don't like, using what you know so far.

Lesson 3

Grammar notes:

3.a

What does 月 NOT mean if it's used as an idea part? Circle the right answer:

Time Body parts Competitions

3.b

Give the words a number in order of how they start in a sentence. There are two right answers so mark them twice:

作业 今天 做 我

作业 今天 做 我

3.c

Erase the character that is not necessary:

明白不明白?

ok不ok?

3.d

Translate 听不懂 and explain why it means what it does.

3.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

系	_____ + _____
没	_____ + _____
关	_____ + _____
作	_____ + _____
昨	_____ + _____
胖	_____ + _____
日	_____ + _____
明	_____ + _____
名	_____ + _____
懂	_____ + _____
听	_____ + _____

3.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

关	_____	Meaning: _____
昨	_____	Meaning: _____
懂	_____	Meaning: _____

3.3 Read and translate:

可不可以	
明不明白	
你明白吗	
听不懂	

3.4 Translate to Chinese:

January 1 st	
Today	
Heavy	

3.5 Translate:

所以你明白吗?	
哥哥白天做作业。	
我很中意那个妹妹。	
哈哈, 我听不懂。	

3.6 Speaking.

Point at things and say what they are/introduce people from photos, using what you know so far.

Lesson 4

Grammar notes:

4.a

How do you count the weekdays and months? Explain and give examples.

4.b

How do you make languages in Chinese? Give one example.

4.b

When do you use 对 and when do you use 是?

4.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

星	_____ + _____
期	_____ + _____
没	_____ + _____
又	_____ + _____
对	_____ + _____

4.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

又	_____ Meaning: _____
文	_____ Meaning: _____
没	_____ Meaning: _____
用	_____ Meaning: _____
期	_____ Meaning: _____

4.3 Read and translate:

今天是什么日期?	
一个星期	
今天是星期三	
不用写	

4.4 Translate to Chinese:

Never mind.	
Knife and fork	
Your English is bad.	

4.5 Translate:

我的英文名字是小狗。	
妈妈是对的。	
哥哥的英文不好。	
弟弟在写字，是吧?	

4.6 Speaking.

Have a basic conversation about friends, family, your Chinese, name, age, what you like doing, etc, using what you know so far.

Story Time: Chapter 4

The Depressed Door Opener

大妈：你好，我是大妈。

dà mā : nǐ hǎo , wǒ shì dà mā 。

王：哦，你好，你叫什么？

wáng : ó , nǐ hǎo , nǐ jiào shén me ?

大妈：我是大妈，你也可以叫我大妈，你做什么工作？

dà mā : wǒ shì dà mā , nǐ yě kě yǐ jiào wǒ dà mā , nǐ zuò shén me gōng zuò ?

王：我没有工作。

wáng : wǒ méi yǒu gōng zuò 。

大妈：你有爱好吗？

dà mā : nǐ yǒu ài hào ma ?

王：没有，不好意思。

wáng : méi yǒu , bù hǎo yì sī 。

大妈：没关系。

dà mā : méi guān xi 。

王：你呢？你的工作是什么？

wáng : nǐ ne ? nǐ de gōng zuò shì shén me ?

大妈：我是工人，我天天打工。

dà mā : wǒ shì gōng rén , wǒ tiān tiān dǎ gōng 。

王：听不懂，怎么打？

wáng : tīng bù dǒng , zěn me dǎ ?

大妈：天天帮人开门，关门。

dà mā : tiān tiān bāng rén kāi mén , guān mén 。

王：你是不是很开心？

wáng : nǐ shì bú shì hěn kāi xīn ?

大妈：不，很闷。

dà mā : bù , hěn mèn 。

王：哦。

wáng : ó 。

大妈：星期三要不要帮我打工？

dà mā : xīng qī sān yào bú yào bāng wǒ dǎ gōng ?

王：可以，我喜欢。

wáng : kě yǐ , wǒ xǐ huān 。

大妈：我也喜欢。

dà mā : wǒ yě xǐ huān 。

王：好，拜拜！

wáng : hǎo , bài bài !

大妈：拜拜！

dà mā : bài bài !

Level 1

Chapter 5

Lesson 1

Grammar notes:

1.a

What can 有 mean? Circle the right answer(s) and give one sample sentence each.

There is/are:

To control:

To have:

1.b

How do you negate 有? Explain why we can't just use 不.

1.c

Erase the one that can NOT be used as a “没”-sentence:

- 我没有妈妈
- 我没妈妈
- 我有没妈妈
- 我不有妈妈

1.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

朋	_____ + _____
男	_____ + _____
另	_____ + _____
拐	_____ + _____

1.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

朋	_____	Meaning: _____
为	_____	Meaning: _____
男	_____	Meaning: _____

1.3 Read and translate:

他是我的朋友	
我们两个是好朋友	
我碰你	
她是我的女朋友	

1.4 Translate to Chinese:

I have a spoon.	
There's someone (at the toilet/here).	

1.5 Translate:

哥哥很有名。	
Ann没有mayo。	
写字没有意思。	
胖子有一个勺子。	

1.6 Speaking.

Have a basic conversation about friends, family, your Chinese, name, age, what you like doing, etc, using what you know so far.

Lesson 2

Grammar notes:

2.a

Mark the one(s) that doesn't mean "so, very":

好可爱!

很可爱!

没可爱!

2.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

爱	_____ + _____
欢	_____ + _____
还	_____ + _____

2.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

还	_____ Meaning: _____
爱	_____ Meaning: _____
爪	_____ Meaning: _____

2.3 Read and translate:

我也爱你	
你很可爱	
他很有爱	
爱国的人	

2.4 Translate to Chinese:

What hobbies do you have?	
Do you want to make friends?	
Do you like me?	

2.5 Translate:

哥哥喜欢你。	
妈妈还好吗?	
美国人还要什么?	
我有妹妹还有一个弟弟。	

2.6 Speaking.

Have a basic conversation about friends, family, your Chinese, name, age, what you like doing, etc, using what you know so far.

Lesson 3

Grammar notes:

3.a

Where can you delete 个? Mark the sentences:

这个人不好

这个不是你

那个中国人很帅

那个不是我的

3.b

Translate the meaning and explain why:

这个

这儿

那个

那儿

3.c

How do you say “or” in Chinese, ex. “Do you want this or that?” give one example.

3.d

What can 那 NOT mean? Circle:

That

Well, then

Here

“Like...”

3.e

Is there a difference between

给我那个
and
那个给我

If yes/no explain why.

3.f

How can 给 be used to say “to/for”? Give one example.

3.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

都	_____ + _____
那	_____ + _____
拿	_____ + _____
给	_____ + _____
听	_____ + _____
纸	_____ + _____

3.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

纸	_____	Meaning: _____
那	_____	Meaning: _____
给	_____	Meaning: _____

3.3 Read and translate:

这个是我的	
这两个是我的	
哪国人	
这儿有人吗	

3.4 Translate to Chinese:

There	
Where?	
Which?	

3.5 Translate:

这个钱是哥哥的。	
这天是一月一号。	
弟弟是哪国人？	
姐姐要这个，还是那个？	

3.6 Speaking.

Have a basic conversation about friends, family, your Chinese, name, age, what you like doing, etc, using what you know so far.

Lesson 4

Grammar notes:

4.a

What can you translate 还 to? Circle the right choice and give one example each:

Still:

Also:

Not:

Fine:

4.b

Explain the difference between 在 and 是, give examples.

4.c

Use 在 as

“-ing”:

“to be somewhere”:

4.d

Which is (more) correct?

不可以这样说

不可说这样说

4.e

Why and when do we put 啊 at the end of a sentence/phrase? Give one example.

4.1 Break down the characters into at least two different parts:

块	_____ + _____
教	_____ + _____
吐	_____ + _____
爱	_____ + _____
厕	_____ + _____
说	_____ + _____
哦	_____ + _____
嗯	_____ + _____
啊	_____ + _____
呀	_____ + _____

4.2 Add at least one character to make a new word:

纸	_____	Meaning: _____
厕	_____	Meaning: _____
说	_____	Meaning: _____

4.3 Read and translate:

有没有纸巾	
我在这儿工作	
你看小说吗	
哎呀，我不在意	

4.4 Translate to Chinese:

He teaches me like that.	
How do you say that?	
I am in the toilet.	

4.5 Translate:

他在那儿吐	
用中文怎么说：那个	
哎呀，我懂，你喜欢这个小说。	
我的女朋友教我说中文，我可以这样说吗？	

4.6 Speaking.

Have a basic conversation about friends, family, your Chinese, name, age, what you like doing, etc, using what you know so far.

Story Time: Chapter 5

Pick-ups in Chinese

Girl: 你好, 你是哪国人?

Girl: nǐ hǎo, nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

王: 我是英国人。

wáng: wǒ shì yīng guó rén。

Girl: 你会不会说中文啊?

Girl: nǐ huì bú huì shuō zhōng wén a?

王: 我不会啊! 不好意思。

wáng: wǒ bú huì a! bù hǎo yì si。

Girl: 那我们可以说中文吗?

Girl: nà wǒ mén kě yǐ shuō zhōng wén ma?

王: 不可以哦!

wáng: bù kě yǐ o!

Girl: 那我们说中文, O不OK?

Girl: nà wǒ mén shuō zhōng wén, O bù OK?

王: 还OK。

wáng: hái OK。

Girl: 我们是爱人吗?

Girl: wǒ mén shì ài rén ma?

王: 不对啊!

wáng: bù duì a!

Girl: 那我们可以做朋友吗?我很喜欢你。

Girl: nà wǒ mén kě yǐ zuò péng yǒu ma? wǒ hěn xǐ huān nǐ。

王: 这个可以啊! 这个有意思。

wáng: zhè gè kě yǐ a! zhè gè yǒu yì si。

Girl: 那我是你的女朋友还是朋友?

Girl: nà wǒ shì nǐ de nǚ péng yǒu hái shì péng yǒu?

王: 朋友, 我不喜欢你, 因为你不会说英文啊!

wáng: péng yǒu, wǒ bù xǐ huān nǐ, yīn wèi nǐ bù huì shuō yīng wén a!

Girl: 你喜欢听我说中文吗?

Girl: nǐ xǐ huān tīng wǒ shuō zhōng wén ma?

王: 不喜欢, 我不要听。

wáng: bù xǐ huān, wǒ bú yào tīng。

Girl: 那好, 你有女朋友吗?

Girl: nà hǎo, nǐ yǒu nǚ péng yǒu ma?

王: 有啊!

wáng: yǒu a!

Girl: 她在哪儿?

Girl: tā zài nǎ ér?

王：她在这儿，看，这个大妈。

wáng : tā zài zhè ér , kàn , zhè gè dà mā 。

Girl：哦，好可怕啊！

Girl : ó , hǎo kě pà a !

王：不，我爱她，她也爱我。我们很开心！

wáng : bù , wǒ ài tā , tā yě ài wǒ 。 wǒ mén hěn kāi xīn !

domino Chinese

Level 1 - Vocabulary

Tone Key

■ First (high)
 ■ Second (rising)
 ■ Third (falling then rising)
 ■ Fourth (falling)
 ■ Neutral

Word	Phonetic	Translation
Chapter 1 - Lesson 1		
一	yī	One
二	èr	Two
三	sān	Three
三 Q	sān Q	Thank you! *Slang
谢谢	xiè xiè	Thanks
口	kǒu	Mouth, (mw) family members
一口	yī kǒu	A bite, mouthful
日	rì	Day
Chapter 1 - Lesson 2		
丶	zhǔ	Drop (bb)
白	bái	White
白白	bái hái	Bye bye
白日	bái rì	Day time
一百	yì bǎi	100
百	bǎi	Hundred, numerous, all kinds of
哈	hā	Ha (haha)
哈哈	hā hā	(onom.) laughing out loud
白人	bái rén	White person
白人	bái rén	White person
Chapter 1 - Lesson 3		
丨	gǔn	Stick (bb)
中	zhōng	Central, hit (target), attain
人中	rén zhōng	Philtrum
王	wáng	King
玉	yù	Jade
国	guó	Country
美	měi	Beautiful
美国	měi guó	The United States
英	yīng	Heroic, English

Word	Phonetic	Translation
英国	yīng guó	The United Kingdom
国王	guó wáng	King
王国	wáng guó	Kingdom
中国	zhōng guó	China
中国人	zhōng guó rén	Chinese person
是	shì	Is, are, am, yes, to be
丁	dīng	Nail
丁丁	dīng dīng	Tintin
订	dìng	To reserve
二手	èr shǒu	Second hand
手	shǒu	Hand
扌	shou	Hand (bb)
打	dǎ	To hit
拜	bài	Bye
拜拜	bài bài	Bye bye
Chapter 1 - Lesson 4		
弋	yì	Dagger (bb)
戈	gē	Lance (bb)
我	wǒ	I/me
哦	ó	Oh
不	bù	Not
不谢	bù xiè	You're welcome
不谢	bù xiè	You're welcome
饣	shí	Food radical
饿	è	Hungry
要	yào	To want, need
咖啡	kā fēi	Coffee
巧克力	qiǎo kè lì	Chocolate (loanword)
帮	bāng	To help
Chapter 2 - Lesson 1		
大	dà	Big
大人	dà rén	Adult
小	xiǎo	Small
刀	dāo	Knife (bb)
大刀	dà dāo	Machete
大小	dà xiǎo	Size

Word	Phonetic	Translation
人	rén	Person (bb)
你	nǐ	You
尔	ěr	You (bb)
夕	xī	Sunset (bb)
多	duō	Many
多少	duō shǎo	How many/much
少	shǎo	Less (bb)
多少钱	duō shǎo qián	How much money
戛	jiān	Paper-thin (bb)
金	jīn	Gold (bb)
钱	qián	Coin, money
土	tǔ	Earth, dust, local
块	kuài	(mw) Money
决	guài	Decisive (bb)
一块	yī kuài	One “kuai”
块钱	kuài qián	Bucks
女	nǚ	Female (bb)
女人	nǚ rén	Woman
女王	nǚ wáng	Queen
美女	měi nǚ	Pretty girl, miss, waitress
Chapter 2 - Lesson 2		
也	yě	Also
他	tā	He
她	tā	She
它	tā	It
一个	yí gè	One
个	gè	(mw) Generic classifier
那	nà	That, so, well
那个	nà gè	That
两	liǎng	Two
Chapter 2 - Lesson 3		
门	mén	Gate
门口	mén kǒu	Door, gate
们	men	Plural suffix
你们	nǐ men	You guys
我们	wǒ men	We

Word	Phonetic	Translation
他们	tā men	They
她们	tā men	They
都	dōu	All
两个都	liǎng gè dōu	Both
八	bā	8
儿	ér	Son (bb)
四	sì	Four
死	sǐ	Dead
子	zi	Child
儿子	ér zi	Son
王子	wáng zǐ	Prince
小子	xiǎo zi	Kid
日子	rì zi	Day
Chapter 2 - Lesson 4		
半	bàn	Half, semi-, incomplete
月	yuè	Moon (bb)
胖	pàng	Fat
胖子	pàng zi	Fatso
亥	hài	- (bb)
孩	hái	Child
孩子	hái zi	A kid
好	hǎo	Good
不好	bù hǎo	Not good
好不好	hǎo bù hǎo	OK?
你好	nǐ hǎo	Hello
彳	chì	Step (bb)
很	hěn	(adverb of degree), quite, very, awfully
很好	hěn hǎo	Very good
艮	gěn	Tough (bb)
很多	hěn duō	A lot
↑	xīn	Heart (bb)
恨	hèn	To hate
七	qī	Seven
五	wǔ	5
六	liù	6

Word	Phonetic	Translation
九	jiǔ	9
八	bā	8
十	shí	Ten, 10
Chapter 3 - Lesson 1		
马	mǎ	Horse (bb)
妈	mā	Mom
妈妈	mā mā	Mom
大妈	dà mā	Father's elder brother's wife
骂	mà	To scold
吗	ma	Question particle
是吗	shì ma	Is that so?
好吗	hǎo ma	Ok?
你呢	nǐ ne	How about you?
呢	ne	What about
吧	ba	"suggestive particle", bar
好吧	hǎo ba	Ok then
可	kě	Can
可以	kě yǐ	Can, may
呵	hē	He (hehe)
呵呵	hē hē	Hehe
都可以	dōu kě yǐ	All is fine
巴	bā	To wish for (bb)
父	fù	Parent (bb)
爸	bà	Dad
爸爸	bà bà	Dad
且	qiě	And, (long time) (bb)
姐	jiě	Old sister
姐姐	jiě jiě	Older sister
小姐	xiǎo jiě	Miss
哥哥	gē gē	Older brother
Chapter 3 - Lesson 2		
帅	shuài	Handsome
帅哥	shuài gē	Handsome guy
弟	dì	Younger brother (bb)
弟弟	dì dì	(dad's side) Cousin (younger brother)
妹	mèi	Younger sister

Word	Phonetic	Translation
妹妹	mèi mèi	(dad's side) Cousin (younger sister)
未	wèi	Not yet
叫	jiào	To call
教	jiào	Religion, teaching, to make
十	shí	Ten, 10
么	me	Question particle
什	shén	What
什么	shén me	What
Chapter 3 - Lesson 3		
名	míng	Name, (mw) artist, person with title
名字	míng zì	Name
字	zì	Character
为	wèi	For
为什么	wèi shén me	Why
为什么不	wèi shén me bù	Why not?
因	yīn	Cause, reason, because
因为	yīn wèi	Because
以	yǐ	In order to
所	suǒ	So
所以	suǒ yǐ	So
勺	bāo	Wrap (bb)
包	bāo	Bag, wrap
包子	bāo zi	Steamed stuffed buns
打包	dǎ bāo	To wrap up, doggy-bag
钱包	qián bāo	Wallet
勺	sháo	Spoon
勺子	sháo zi	Spoon
句	jù	Sentence
句子	jù zi	Sentence
Chapter 3 - Lesson 4		
兔	quǎn	Animal (bb)
狗	gǒu	Dog
小狗	xiǎo gǒu	Puppy
小猫	xiǎo māo	Kitten
猫	māo	Cat
田	tián	Field (bb)

Word	Phonetic	Translation
草	cao	Grass (bb)
的	de	Of, possessive particle
是的	shì de	Yes, that's right
好的	hǎo de	Good
Chapter 4 - Lesson 1		
多大	duō dà	How old, how big
山	shān	Mountain (bb)
岁	suì	Age
心	xīn	Heart, mind, intention, center, core
小心	xiǎo xīn	Be careful
中心	zhōng xīn	Centre
闷	mèn	Depressed
您	nín	You (polite)
您好	nín hǎo	Hello
怕	pà	To be afraid of
可怕	kě pà	Fierce, scary
不要	bú yào	Don't, don't want
开	kāi	To open
开门	kāi mén	Open the door
始	shǐ	Start
开始	kāi shǐ	To start
打开	dǎ kāi	To open
开心	kāi xīn	Happy
关	guān	To close
关门	guān mén	To close the door
关心	guān xīn	To care
开关	kāi guān	Switch
Chapter 4 - Lesson 2		
乍	zhà	Suddenly (bb)
怎	zěn	How
怎么	zěn me	How
样	yàng	Appearance
羊	yáng	Sheep, goat
怎么样	zěn me yàng	How about
工	gōng	Work (bb)
工人	gōng rén	Worker

Word	Phonetic	Translation
手工	shǒu gōng	Hand-made
业	yè	Industry
作	zuò	To make
作业	zuò yè	Homework
开业	kāi yè	To start a business
工作日	gōng zuò rì	Working days
做	zuò	To do
古	gǔ	Ancient, old
女	pū	To knock over (bb)
思	sī	Mind
意	yì	Meaning
意思	yì sī	Meaning
什么意思	shén me yì sī	What does it mean?
不好意思	bù hǎo yì sī	Sorry
Chapter 4 - Lesson 3		
中意	zhōng yì	To like (mostly Cantonese)
关系	guān xi	Relations
系	xi	To connect, to relate to, to tie up
没关系	méi guān xi	No problem
一天	yī tiān	One day, the whole day
天	tiān	Heaven, day
天天	tiān tiān	Every day
白天	bái tiān	Day time
昨	zuó	Yesterday
昨天	zuó tiān	Yesterday
一个月	yí gè yuè	One month
一月	yí yuè	January
月	yuè	Moon (bb)
号	hào	Date, size, number
明	míng	Bright, clear
今	jīn	Today, current
今天	jīn tiān	Today
明白	míng bái	To understand
不懂	bù dǒng	Don't understand
懂	dǒng	To understand
听	tīng	Listen

Word	Phonetic	Translation
听不懂	tīng bù dǒng	Do not understand
斤	jīn	500 g (bb)
其	qí	His, her, its, their, that, such
星	xīng	Star
星期	xīng qī	Week
期	qī	Period
生	shēng	To give birth to (bb)
Chapter 4 - Lesson 4		
日期	rì qī	Date
星期一	xīng qī yī	Monday
不用	bù yòng	No need
用	yòng	To use (bb)
不用谢	bù yòng xiè	You're welcome
写	xiě	To write
写字	xiě zì	To write characters
刀叉	dāo chā	Knife and fork
又	yòu	Again, (past tense) (left hand) (bb)
叉	chā	Fork
叉子	chā zǐ	Fork
文	wén	Language
文明	wén míng	Civilization
中文	zhōng wén	Chinese
英文	yīng wén	English
天文	tiān wén	Astronomy
寸	cùn	A unit of length, inch, thumb
对	duì	Correct, right
对吧	duì ba	Right?
Chapter 5 - Lesson 1		
友	yǒu	Friend
朋	péng	Friend
朋友	péng yǒu	Friend
小朋友	xiǎo péng yǒu	Kids
碰	pèng	To touch, to meet with, to bump
力	lì	Force, energy (bb)
男	nán	Male
男人	nán rén	Man

Word	Phonetic	Translation
男朋友	nán péng yǒu	Boyfriend
女孩	nǚ hái	Girl
男孩	nán hái	Boy
右	yòu	Right (-hand), the Right (politics)
左	zuǒ	Left (side)
另	lìng	Another (bb)
右拐	yòu guǎi	Turn right
左拐	zuǒ guǎi	To turn left
拐	guǎi	To turn
有	yǒu	To have, to be (adjective)
有钱	yǒu qián	Rich
有名	yǒu míng	Famous
没	méi	No have
没有	méi yǒu	To not have, to not be (adjective)
没为什么	méi wèi shén me	It is nothing, there's nothing about it
没意思	méi yì sī	Not interesting
Chapter 5 - Lesson 2		
盖	mì	Cover (bb)
爪	zhǎo	Claw (bb)
爪	zhǎo	Claw (bb)
爱	ài	To love
可爱	kě ài	Cute, loveable
小可爱	xiǎo kě ài	Bra
有爱	yǒu ài	Affectionate, lovely
爱国	ài guó	Patriotic
爱人	ài rén	Lover
做朋友	zuò péng yǒu	To make friends
做爱	zuò ài	To make love
喜	xǐ	To like
喜欢	xǐ huān	To like
欠	qiàn	To owe (bb)
欢	huān	To welcome
过	chuò	Path (bb)
还	hái	Still, give back
还好	hái hǎo	Fine
还要	hái yào	Also want

Word	Phonetic	Translation
还要	hái yào	Also want
Chapter 5 - Lesson 3		
这	zhè	This
这个	zhè gè	This
天哪	tiān nǎ	Good gracious!
哪	nǎ	Which?
哪个	nǎ gè	Which
哪国人	nǎ guó rén	Which country person?
这儿	zhè er	Here
那儿	nà er	There
哪儿	nǎ er	Where
还是	hái shì	Still
那么	nà me	Then, so, well
合	hé	To close, to join, to fit, to be equal to
拿	ná	To hold, to seize, to catch, to apprehend, to take
纟	sī	Silk radical
给	gěi	To, for, for the benefit of, to give
目	mù	Eye (bb)
看	kàn	To look
给我听	gěi wǒ tīng	Show me *audibly
给我看	gěi wǒ kàn	Show me *visually
氏	shì	Clan (bb)
Chapter 5 - Lesson 4		
巾	jīn	Cloth, paper
纸巾	zhǐ jīn	Tissue
吐	tǔ	To throw up
土	tǔ	Earth, dust, local
在	zài	To be (place)
厕	cè	Restroom, toilet, lavatory
厕所	cè suǒ	Toilet, lavatory
在意	zài yì	To care
兑	duì	To cash, to exchange
讠	yán	Knowledge, speech (bb)
说	shuō	To persuade
小说	xiǎo shuō	Novel

Word	Phonetic	Translation
这样	zhè yàng	Like this
那样	nà yàng	Like that
会	huì	Will
嗯	nǚ	Yes, ok
啊	a	Ah
呀	ya	(particle equivalent to 啊 after a vowel, expressing surprise or doubt)
哎呀	āi yā	Interjection of wonder, shock or admiration
哎哟	āi yō	Oh no

Answer Sheet Level 1

Chapter 1: Lesson 1

1.a:

left-right

1.b:

top-bottom

1.c

1.d:

Pinyin is a system to write Chinese characters phonetically using the Latin alphabet.

1.e:

One stroke left to right

1.f:

Chinese words are often made of two or more characters. Usually, each character gives the whole word its meaning. For example, 一口. 一 means one while 口 means mouth. Together, they mean mouthful.

1.g:

口 is on the outside of 日, 一 is on the inside of 日, and 口 is on the left side of 吃.

1.1:

三 = 一 + 一 + 一

日 = 口 + 一

二 = 一 + 一

1.2:

口 + 一 = 日 Meaning: Sun, Day

1.3:

一二三 = 123

二一三 = 213

三一二 = 312

1.4:

Mouthful = 一口

Thank you = 谢谢

1.5:

一口 = Mouthful

一日 = One day

谢谢 = Thank you

Chapter 1: Lesson 2

2.a:

Radicals are the pieces that make up Chinese characters. Sometimes referred to as “building blocks” at Domino Chinese.

2.b:

An idea part is a radical that gives some kind of meaning to the character. For example, 口 in 哈 gives it the idea that it's a sound from your mouth.

2.c:

A sound part is a radical that gives the sound (or a similar sound) to the character. For example, 白 in 百.

2.d:

If you repeat a character, it changes the meaning to every one of that thing. For example, 人人 means everyone and 日日 means every day.

1.e:

The first tone is high and flat.

The second tone starts low and goes up.

The third tone starts in the middle, dips down, and comes back up.

The fourth tone starts at the top and drops down.

2.1:

白 = 日 + 丿

百 = 白 + 一

2.2:

人口 = Population

白日 = Daytime

三百 = 300

白白 = Bye Bye

2.3:

白 = White

百 = Hundred

白白 = Bye bye

2.4:

Population = 人口

Haha = 哈哈

One hundred = 一百

2.5:

白日 = Daytime

人人 = Population

白人 = White Person

Chapter 1: Lesson 3

3.a

Add 国 at the end of the word.

3.b:

1 character. 吃. You don't conjugate verbs in Chinese.

3.c:

Felix是白人。

3.d:

中国人.

3.e:

我打Felix.

3.1:

王 = 三 + 丨

国 = 口 + 玉

订 = 讠 + 丁

打 = 扌 + 丁

中 = 丨 + 口

玉 = 王 + 丶

日 = 口 + 一

3.2:

王 + 国 = 王国 Meaning: Kingdom

中 + 国 = 中国 Meaning: China

二 + 手 = 二手 Meaning: Second hand

美 + 国 = 美国 Meaning: The United States

3.3

中国人 = Chinese

美国 = The United States

二手 = Second hand

国王 = King

3.4:

England = 英国

Good bye = 拜拜

To hit = 打

China = 中国

3.5:

丁丁是中国人 = Tintin is Chinese.

王是美国人 = King is American.

中国打英国 = China hits the U.K..

Chapter 1: Lesson 4

4.a

我 (no difference between subject and object in Chinese)

4.b:

我不是中国人。

4.c:

咖啡 Coffee

4.d:

Use 不 to present both options (negative and positive) in the question e.g. 是不是 (is or isn't it?)

4.1:

我 = 手 + 戈

哦 = 口 + 我

饿 = 饣 + 我

要 = 西 + 女

4.2:

要+ 不 = 不要 Meaning: Do not want/Don't

不+ 是 = 不是 Meaning: To no be, no,

incorrect

咖+ 啡 = 咖啡 Meaning: Coffee

4.3:

我打丁丁 = I hit Tintin.

要不要 = Do you want?

我不是美国人 = I'm not American.

饿不饿 = Hungry?

4.4:

Hungry = 饿

Oh = 哦

Not want = 不要

4.5:

我是中国人 = I am Chinese.

我打中国人 = I hit Chinese.

美国人要巧克力 = The American wants chocolate.

我帮英国 = I help the United Kingdom.

Chapter 2: Lesson 1

1.a:

nǐ hǎo, if two 3rd tones, the first one turns into a 2nd tone.

1.b:

bú yào, if two 3rd tones, the first one turns into

a 2nd tone.

1.c:

How much = 多少 How little = 多少 How long = 多长/多久 How old = 多少岁.

Add 多 then the thing you measuring.

1.d:

一块钱 “一” is one. “块” is RMB, “钱” is money (optional).

1.1:

你 = 亻 + 尔

多 = 夕 + 夕

钱 = 钅 + 戈

块 = 土 + 央

1.2:

大 + 人 = 大人 Meaning: Adult

刀 + 大 = 大刀 Meaning: Machete

多 + 少 = 多少 Meaning: How much

钱 + 金 = 金钱 Meaning: Money

块 + 一 = 一块 Meaning: One buck, dollar, RMB

女 + 人 = 女人 Meaning: Woman

美 + 女 = 美女 Meaning: Pretty girl

1.3:

你是不是中国人 = Are you Chinese?

多少钱 = How much money?

三百块 = 300 yuan

块钱 = Bucks, RMB

1.4:

I want money. = 我要钱

You're a woman. = 你是女人

Little beauty. = 小美女

1.5:

你是大人, 我不是 = You're adult, I'm not.

大刀是多大? = How big is the machete?

你要多少钱? = How much money do you want?

我是美女? = I am a beauty.

Chapter 2: Lesson 2

2.a:

我也喜欢

2.b:

It is used for objects or animals, but not used as often as English. Usually omitted.

2.c:

“个” is used to describe the quantity. For example, 一个人 - One person.

2.d:

“二” is used when only referring to a number in an address or phone number etc. “两” is used to describe the quantity-how much of something. 两 requires a measure word. 二 is only when you're counting.

2.1:

她 = 女 + 也

他 = 亻 + 也

它 = 宀 + 匕

那 = 月 + 卩

块 = 土 + 央

个 = 人 + 丨

2.2:

他们 = They

门口 = Door

两块 = Two yuan

那个 = That

块钱 = Bucks

2.3:

我也是中国人 = I'm also Chinese.

他也要巧克力 = He wants chocolate.

2.4

We all are = 我们都是

None of us are = 我们都不是

2.5

两个门口 = Two doors, openings

你们要不要打那个人 = Do you want to hit that person?

他们都是中国人 = They're all Chinese.

Chapter 2: Lesson 3

3.a:

Add 们 after the word. However, it's not used as often as in English, only when it's a specific group of people like your classmates.

3.b:

他们

3.c:

我们都喜欢你

你们都不是中国人

3.d:

It makes it into a noun. 小 (small) + 子 = Little, naughty kid.

3.1:

四 = 口 + 儿

死 = 歹 + 匕
 们 = 亻 + 门
 都 = 者 + 阝
 子 = 了 + 一

3.2:

人口 Meaning: Population

儿子 Meaning: Son

门口 Meaning: Door, opening

3.3

你们是不是中国人 = Are you guys Chinese?

中国人都要我 = All Chinese want me.

我们都不要咖啡 = None of us want coffee.

3.4:

Ten people = 十个人

You are a prince = 你是一个王子

I hate the that queen = 我恨那个女王

3.5:

那个人死了 = That person died.

很多小孩子很饿 = A lot of children are very

hungry.

很多人儿恨女王 = A lot of people hate the queen.

Chapter 2: Lesson 4

4.a

我要个美女。 Because when 一个 is put in a sentence it can be shortened to 个 instead.

4.b:

我很好。 Adjectives never need 是 (to be), however, it's common to add 很 (very) instead.

4.c:

我很喜欢你。 Just like 很 is used with adjectives it's used with verbs.

e.g., 我很好 - I very good. 我很喜欢 - I very like.

4.1:

胖 = 月 + 半

好 = 女 + 子

很 = 彳 + 艮

恨 = 忄 + 艮

四 = 口 + 儿

十 = 一 + 丨

4.2:

是的 Meaning: Yes

你好 Meaning: Hello

很恨 Meaning: To hate very much

很多 Meaning: A lot

胖子 Meaning: The fat man

4.3:

我是个孩子 = I'm a kid.

好不好 = OK?

我恨你 = I hate you.

4.4:

I hate you very much = 我很恨你

I am a kid = 我是个孩子

She is so fat = 她很胖

4.5:

王子好不好? = Is the Prince ok?

那个人是一个胖子 = That person is a fatso.

一个孩子 = A kid.

Chapter 3: Lesson 1

1.a:

好吗

1.b:

你饿吗? Meaning: Are you hungry? It makes what was previously a statement into a question.

1.c:

你呢? Meaning: How about you? It makes it into "how about"

1.d:

- Are you Felix? 吗 is asking.

- You are Felix, right? 吧 is suggestive.

1.e:

Please

1.f:

我们都是中国人

Before the verb.

1.1:

妈 = 女 + 马

骂 = 口 + 口 + 马

吗 = 口 + 马

呢 = 口 + 尼

吧 = 口 + 巴

呵 = 口 + 可

姐 = 女 + 且

爸 = 父 + 巴

可 = 丁 + 口

哥 = 可 + 可

1.2:

大妈 Meaning: Old woman

好吧 Meaning: Ok!

好吗 Meaning: Ok?

可以 Meaning: Can, may

1.3:

妈妈骂马吗 = Is mom scolding the horse?

我也很好 = I'm also good

你是Felix吧?! = You're Felix, right?!

你是Felix吗? = Are you Felix?

1.4:

Is brother scolding the kid? = 哥哥骂小孩吗?

It's 12, it's not 20. = 是十二, 不是二十

Ann is a pretty woman. = 安安是一个美女。

1.5:

妹妹是美女。 = Young sister is a pretty woman.

爸爸不可以骂姐姐 = Father can't scold old sister.

Chapter 3: Lesson 2

2.a:

20- 二十 2 + 10

22- 二十二 2 10 2

13- 十三 10 3

34- 三十四 3 10 4

99- 九十九 9 10 9

2.b:

那个是什么?

At the very end. Unless there's a noun in the sentence which would then go at the very end.

2.1:

要 = 西 + 女

叫 = 口 + 丿

教 = 孝 + 攴

什 = 亻 + 十

字 = 宀 + 子

2.2:

帅哥 = Handsome guy

美女 = Beauty

什么 = What

2.3:

你很帅 = You're handsome.

那个叫phone = That's called "phone"

那个是什么 = What is that?

2.4:

14 is 14 = 十四是十四

How are you? = 你还好吗?

She likes to type. = 她喜欢打字。

2.5:

弟弟喜欢打字 = Young brother likes to type.

帅哥, 你好吗? = How are you, handsome guy?

我教妹妹打字。 = I teach younger sister to type.

Chapter 3: Lesson 3

3.a

这个是什么字?

字 should be at the very end. Nouns should always be at the end of sentences.

3.1:

名 = 夕 + 口

大 = 人 + 一

因 = 口 + 大

帅 = 丷 + 巾

所 = 户 + 斤

包 = 勹 + 巳

勺 = 勹 + 丶

句 = 勹 + 口

3.2:

名字 Meaning: Name

为什么 Meaning: Why

因为 Meaning: Because

所以 Meaning: So

包子 Meaning: Steamed stuffed buns

句子 Meaning: Sentence

3.3

那个是什么字? = What character is that?

你教什么? = What do you teach?

为什么不? = Why not?

3.4:

What is her name? = 她叫什么?

Because he is a handsome man. = 因为他是一个帅哥。

3.5:

包子要打包 = Wrap up-take-away the steamed stuffed buns

所以勺子多少个钱? = So how much for the spoon?

Chapter 3: Lesson 4

4.a

Felix的妈妈
好的巧克力.

4.b:

美女的美。

4.1:

狗 = 犛 + 句

田 = 口 + 十.

猫 = 犛 + 苗

的 = 白 + 勺

4.2:

小猫 Meaning: Kitten

小狗 Meaning: Puppy

4.3:

那个是狗 = That is dog.

白的勺子 = White spoon

他是一个美的美国人 = He's a beautiful American person.

4.4:

The dog is American = 狗是美国人。

Ann's kitten = Ann的小猫。

4.5:

很美的美国人是一个帅哥 = The very beautiful American is a handsome guy.

那个是爸爸的巧克力 = That is my father's chocolate.

他的勺子是我的 = His spoon is mine.

Chapter 4: Lesson 1

1.a:

-你多大?

-你二十岁

1.b:

您 is more polite (used towards elderly or higher ranked people). 你 is more common.

1.c:

可怕的 Meaning: Scary ("Scare-able")

It makes it into an adjective as "-able" e.g., love-able, terrible, etc.

1.d:

To think

1.1:

岁 = 山 + 夕

闷 = 门 + 心

您 = 你 + 心

恨 = 忄 + 艮

白 = 日 + 丿

怕 = 忄 + 白

要 = 西 + 女

始 = 女 + 台

1.2:

开心 Meaning: Happy

开始 Meaning: To start

开门 Meaning: To open the door

可怕 Meaning: Terrible

1.3:

你多大 = How old/big are you?

我十岁 = I'm 10 years old.

不要怕我 = Don't be afraid of me

1.4:

She likes to close doors = 她喜欢关门

Can he start? = 他可以开始吗

He don't want to open the door. = 他不要开门

1.5:

哥哥开始打字 = The old brother starts to type.

胖子不要开门! = Fatso, don't open the door!

小狗很开心 = The puppy is very happy.

姐姐有多大? = How old is the old sister?

Chapter 4: Lesson 2

2.a:

怎么打? How to hit?

怎么做? How to do it?

Put 怎么 before the verb.

2.b:

我在IKEA工作 - I work at IKEA

First you clarify who the subject is and where it happened and when, then you add in what happened once everything is established. There are exceptions to this rule but stick to this and you'll always be right.

2.1:

恻 = 忄 + 心

样 = 木 + 羊

作 = 亻 + 乍

古 = 十 + 口

故 = 古 + 攴

做 = 亻 + 故

音 = 立 + 日

意 = 立 + 思

思 = 田 + 心

您 = 你 + 心

2.2:

怎么 = How

工人 = Hand-made

作业 = Homework

做作业 = To do homework

意思 = To mean

2.3:

你怎么样? = How are you?

什么意思? = What do you/does it mean?

弟弟不喜欢做作业 = The young brother doesn't like to do homework

2.4:

How about your sister? = 你姐姐怎么样?

To start a business = 开业

How is your job? = 工作怎么样?

2.5:

开业是什么意思 = What is the meaning of “开业”?

弟弟做什么工作? = What work do the young brother do?

Chapter 4: Lesson 3

3.a

脚 foot, 腰 waist both have 月 in them.

月 also means month.

So 月 is never used when talking about competitions.

3.b:

今天我做作业

我今天做作业

3.c:

-明不明白?

-O不ok?

3.d:

Do not understand. (I listen but I 不 understand. It's the first example of a resultative verb, where 听 “to listen” happens but the result is 不懂 can't understand.

3.1:

系 = 丿 + 系

没 = 冫 + 爻

关 = 丩 + 天

作 = 亻 + 乍

昨 = 日 + 乍

胖 = 月 + 半

日 = 口 + 一

明 = 日 + 月

名 = 夕 + 口

懂 = 忄 + 董

听 = 口 + 斤

3.2:

关系 Meaning: Relationship

昨天 Meaning: Yesterday

不懂 Meaning: Do not understand

3.3

可不可以 = Ok?/Is it ok?

明不明白 = Do you understand?

你明白吗 = Do you understand?

听不懂 = Do not understand

3.4:

January 1st = 一月一号

Today = 今天

Heavy = 重

3.5:

所以你明白吗? = So do you understand?

哥哥白天做作业。 = The old brother does homework in the day time.

我很中意那个妹妹。 = I like that little sister a lot.

哈哈, 我听不懂。 = Haha, I don't understand.

Chapter 4: Lesson 4

4.a

Monday 星期一

January 一月

Simple numbers of which day or month it is.

4.b:

Chinese - 中文。

Add 文 after the country name.

4.1:

星 = 日 + 生

期 = 其 + 月

没 = 冫 + 爻

又 = 又 + 丶

对 = 又 + 寸

4.2:

叉子 Meaning: Fork

英文 Meaning: English

没关系 Meaning: Never mind

不用 Meaning: No need

星期 Meaning: Week

4.3:

今天是什么日期? = What date is it today?

一个星期 = One week

今天是星期三 = Today is Wednesday.

不用写 = No need to write.

4.4:

Never mind. = 没关系

Knife and fork = 刀叉

Your English is bad. = 你的英文不好

4.5:

我的英文名字是小狗 = My English name is puppy.

妈妈是对的 = Mom is right.

哥哥的英文不好 = The old brother's English is bad.

弟弟写字, 是吧? = The young brother writes characters, right?

Chapter 5: Lesson 1

1.a:

there is - 有很多人

to have - 我有一个妈妈一个爸爸

1.b:

没有. We can't use 不有 because 有 also has to do with past tense of which you'll find out more later.

1.c:

我有没妈妈 - you can't write 有没

我不有妈妈 - you can't write 不有

1.1:

朋 = 月 + 月

男 = 田 + 力

另 = 口 + 力

拐 = 才 + 另

1.2:

朋友 Meaning: Friend

为什么 Meaning: Why

男孩 Meaning: Boy

1.3:

他是我的朋友 = He's my friend.

我们两个是好朋友 = The two of us are good friends.

我碰你 = I poke/touch you.

她是我的女朋友 = She's my girlfriend.

1.4:

I have a spoon. = 我有一个勺子

There's someone here. = 有人

1.5:

哥哥很有名 = Older brother is famous.

Ann没有 mayo = Ann doesn't have any mayo.

写字没有意思 = there's no meaning/uninteresting to writing characters.

胖子有一个勺子 = The fatso has a spoon.

Chapter 5: Lesson 2

2.a:

没可爱

2.1:

爱 = 心 + 友

欢 = 又 + 欠

还 = 辶 + 不

2.2:

还好 = Fine

爱好 = Hobby

爪子 = Claw

2.3:

我也爱你 = I love you too.

你很可爱 = You're very cute.

他很有爱 = He is lovely.

爱国的人 = Patriot

2.4:

What hobbies do you have? = 你的爱好是什么?

Do you want to make friends? = 你要不要做朋友?

Do you like me? = 你喜欢我吗?

2.5:

哥哥喜欢你 = The older brother likes you

妈妈还好吗? = Is mom alright?

美国人还要什么? = What do the Americans still want?

我有妹妹还有一个弟弟 = I have a younger sister and a younger brother.

Chapter 5: Lesson 3

3.a

这(个)不是你

Because all the other sentences have a subject right after 个 so you can't delete it in that case.

3.b:

这 means vicinity

那 means further away

个 means someTHING

儿 means location

这个 this

这儿 here

那个 that

那儿 there

3.c:

还是 (NOT 或者)

你要这个还是那个?

3.d:

Here

3.e:

No, no difference. Chinese is flexible.

3.f:

给我看 - show me. Now 给 has turned into a preposition because the main verb of the sentence is 看.

3.1:

都 = 者 + 卩

那 = 卩 + 卩

拿 = 合 + 手

给 = 纟 + 合

听 = 口 + 斤

纸 = 纟 + 氏

3.2:

纸巾 Meaning: Tissues

那个 Meaning: That

给我 Meaning: Give(it to) me

3.3

这个是我的 = This is mine.

这两个是我的 = These two are mine.

哪国人 = What country are you from?

这儿有人吗 = Is there someone here?

3.4:

There = 那儿

Where? = 哪儿?

Which? = 哪个?

3.5:

这个钱是哥哥的 = This money is older brother's

这天是一月一号 = This day is January the 1st.

弟弟是哪国人? = Where is younger brother from?

姐姐要这个, 还是那个? = Does older sister want this or that?

Chapter 5: Lesson 4

4.a

Still - 我还喜欢你 - I still like you.

Also - 我还要这个 - I also want this.

Fine - 我还好 - I'm ok/fine.

4.b:

是 - to be, to be someTHING

在 - to be, to be where/located/someWHERE.

BUT 在 can also be -ing. If added before a verb. 我在写中文 I'm writing Chinese.

4.c:

不可以这样说 You can't say it like this

In Chinese '这样 - verb' is the correct way.

4.d:

When we want to express emotion or exaggerate something. I feel good!! 我很好啊!

4.1:

块 = 土 + 央

教 = 孝 + 攴

吐 = 口 + 土

爱 = 心 + 友

厕 = 厂 + 则

说 = 讠 + 兑

哦 = 口 + 我

嗯 = 口 + 恩

啊 = 口 + 阿

呀 = 口 + 牙

4.2:

纸巾 Meaning: Tissues

厕所 Meaning: Toilet

小说 Meaning: Novel

哎呀 Meaning: Oh

4.3:

有没有纸巾 = Have a tissue?

我在这儿工作 = I work here.

你看小说吗 = Do you read novel?

4.4:

He teaches me like that. = 他那样教我。

How do you say that? = 怎么说那个?

I am in the toilet. = 我在厕所。

4.5:

他在那儿吐 = He's throwing up there

用中文怎么说: 那个 = How do you say "that" in Chinese?

哎呀, 我懂, 你喜欢这个小说。 = Oh, I get it, you like this novel.

我的女朋友教我说中文, 我可以这样说吗? = My girlfriend doesn't like to speak Chinese, can I say it like this?