

Hello and Welcome!

Yes, anyone can speak... practically every language! We'll try to make it as easy and enjoyable as possible for you.

Our goal is modest ... to give you a chance to become familiar with basic words and common sentences, so that you can already understand what people want from you and even chat a bit, or at least say the right thing at the right time. That's something, isn't it!

You'll do most of it yourself by listening to the language, reading the text and of course repeating what you hear. That's why every word and every sentence is repeated twice... to give you a chance to read... to absorb... and to speak! And by the way, if it doesn't work for you the first time, it will work the second time or maybe the third. Practice as often as you want! The most important thing is never to be afraid to talk. Ok, so others will guess it's not your native language... so what? Language brings people together, and people always appreciate it when you try to speak their language, even if you make mistakes.

We're learning to speak and to express ourselves, because it's important to tell the person we're talking to what we mean and what we want. The English translations of the sentences I read are not always a literal translation of the words, but they are certainly sufficient to get the message across.

We have also tried to be politically correct when it comes to masculine and feminine forms, though sometimes giving all the possibilities in every sentence makes learning more burdensome. In any case, the language is meant both for males and for females, and if here and there only the masculine form is used, it's just to make learning and reading easier.

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OK. Let's start our journey together by learning the word "yes."..



1. Things you need to know

基本词汇

1.

Yes, it's great to begin with a word of agreement: **Yes**

好的

hǎo de

(= yes, agree)

是的

shì de

(= yes, confirm)

2.

After saying "yes", sometimes there's no choice but to say "no"... From the tone you can tell that no means **No!**

不行

bù xíng

(= don't agree)

不

bù

(= no)

3.

Now that we've mastered "yes" and "no", it's time to ask for something, and say **Please**

请

qǐng

4.

If we get what we asked for, we probably want to say thanks: you can just say **Thank You**

谢谢

xiè xie

5.

And you can also add emphasis by saying **Thanks a Lot**

非常感谢!

fēi cháng gǎn xiè

6.

Usually you'll get a standard response, such as "my pleasure", "no problem", or a modest response like: **You're welcome**

不客气!

bú kèqì

7.

Now we already know how to put words together and say: **Yes, please**

好的, 请...

hǎo de, qǐng ...

8.

Or: **No, thank you**

不, 谢谢

bù, xiè xie

9.

"Excuse me" is an interesting phrase. When we want to be polite, get someone's attention, make a comment, ask for something, the correct phrase is "excuse me". For example, "Excuse me please, you're stepping on my foot!" – **Excuse me**

对不起

duì bù qǐ

(= to get attention)

请问

qǐng wèn

(=for asking a question)

10.

There is also a way to ask for forgiveness – “Ooh, I beg your pardon, I didn’t mean it!” If we accidentally hurt someone, we can say **I beg your pardon**

真对不起!

zhēn duì bú qǐ!

11.

When we want to express true sorrow or to apologize, the appropriate phrase is: **Sorry**

真抱歉!

zhēn bào qiàn!

12.

And when everything is fine, you can say: **It’s okay**

一切都好

yí qiè dōu hǎo

(Meaning: everything is fine.)

13.

Moving on to some “dating phrases”. The first word you’ll probably say at the beginning of the date is: **Hello**

你好!

nǐ hǎo!

14.

And when you part ways? It’s always nice to say, I had a great time, hope to see you soon, **Goodbye**

再见!

zài jiàn

15.

Sometimes you do want to see that person again, and sometimes you say “see you” just to be polite... in either case, we say: **See you**

再见!

zài jiàn

16.

I wonder why almost every language has a special greeting for mornings. When you meet someone in the morning, you say: **Good morning!**

早上好!

zǎo shàng hǎo!

17.

And there is also a special greeting for the afternoon: **Good afternoon!**

下午好!

xià wǔ hǎo!

你好!

nǐ hǎo!

(also acceptable to say)

18.

When you meet someone in the evening, you say: **Good evening!**

晚上好!

wǎn shàng hǎo!

19.

And at night, when you are ready to go to sleep, you guessed right! – we say **Good night!**

晚安!

wǎn ān!

20.

After a good night’s sleep, we’re ready to start the new day. Or

maybe we want to welcome a guest, or maybe someone is happy to meet us and says: "Good to see you... **Welcome!**"

欢迎!

huān yíng!

21.

When people meet each other, they usually exchange "small talk". They aren't always interested in a specific answer, but they show interest:

What's new?

最近有什么变化吗?

zuì jìn yǒu shén me biàn huà ma?

22.

How are you today?

今天怎么样?

jīn tiān zěn me yàng?

23.

Some people simply ask, **How are you doing today?**

今天还好吧?

jīn tiān hái hǎo ba?

24.

Most people expect a polite answer and not a list of complaints...

You can simply say: **Fine, thanks**

还好, 谢谢!

hái hǎo, xiè xie!

25.

Everything's fine with me. What about you?

一切都好, 您呢?

yí qiè dōu hǎo, nín ne?

26.

And if everything was okay, or at least no one complained, you can say politely: I enjoyed myself, **I had a lovely time**

谢谢您的款待!

xiè xie nín de kuǎn dài

(meaning: Thanks for the hospitality)

27.

And your host will probably reply: "It's my pleasure".

Yes, it's always a good idea to be polite... **It's my pleasure**

欢迎下次再来!

huān yíng xià cì zài lái

(meaning: Welcome you to come again!)

28.

And so, continuing to be polite, let us part by saying: **I wish you...**

祝您……

zhù nín

29.

You could also say "best wishes", or "all the best", and maybe even wish someone **Good luck**

祝您好运!

zhù nín hǎo yùn!

30.

You could, of course, add a little more detail, such as: **Good health and happiness**

祝您健康快乐!

zhù nín jiàn kāng kuài lè!

31.

And there's also **Happy Holiday**

节日快乐!

jiē rì kuài lè!

32.

And of course **Happy New Year**

新年快乐!

xīn nián kuài lè!

33.

Another way of saying goodbye is **Bon voyage**

一路顺利!

yí lù shùn lì!

34.

Hey, kid, how old are you?! **Happy birthday**

生日快乐!

shēng rì kuài lè!

35.

And to mark a wedding anniversary, you would say **Happy anniversary**

金婚快乐!

jīn hūn kuài lè!

(meaning: Happy 50th anniversary)

银婚快乐!

yín hūn kuài lè!

(Happy 25th anniversary)

36.

Have a good time, **Enjoy your stay**

祝您在此过得愉快!

zhù nín zài cǐ guò dé yú kuài

37.

And **Have a nice day**

祝您愉快

zhù nǐ yú kuài

38.

And you could always add this greeting: **All the best**

祝你一切都好!

zhù nǐ yí qiè dōu hǎo!



2. Starting to Speak

初学说话

39.

In a foreign country and unfamiliar surroundings you need words to ask questions ... to find out how and where and what and who and when...

OK so let's learn some question words:

When something isn't clear, or you didn't hear or understand, just ask:

What?

什么?

shén me?

40.

Or you might want to know: **Who?**

谁?

shuí

41.

Let's learn some useful pronouns, so we'll be able to introduce ourselves or talk about our friends. First there's **I** or **me**:

我

wǒ

42.

Then there's **you** in the singular.

你

nǐ

43.

And what about **us** or **we**?

我们

wǒ men

44.

And **you** in the plural.

你们

nǐ men

45.

Then there's the third person: **he** and **she** or **him** and **her**

他 她

tā

46.

And **them**

他们

tā men

47.

What about **everybody**?

大家

dà jiā

48.

Or **nobody**?..

没有人

méi yǒu rén

49.

Let's talk a bit about time, a topic we'll talk about later as well. Our first word is the question: **When?**

什么时候?

shén me shí hòu?

50. There are lots of possible answers to the question “When?” If I don’t know the exact time, I can give an answer relative to something else: “Before the trip” or “After the meal.” Let’s start with **before**

以前
yǐ qián

51. And go on to **after**

以后
yǐ hòu

52. When some people ask “When?” they hope the answer will be right away, **now**

现在
xiàn zài

53. Then there are those people who always put things off until **later**

再过一会儿
zài guò yī huì er

54. If not now, when? When will it be? Will it be sooner or will it be later? **sooner**

马上
mǎ shàng

55. or **later**

再等等
zài děng děng

56. You probably want to get to more complex sentences... **not yet...**

还不行
hái bù xíng

57. If you’re impatient you’ll say, “now or never!” If you have no faith you’ll say, “no way, it will never happen to me!” And if you like to complain you’ll say, “Damn it! It always happens to me!” **always**

总是
zǒng shì

58. Compared to **never**

从来不
cóng lái bù

59. Can I take a break? Just a minute. I’ll be right back... **Just a minute!**

等一会儿
děng yī huì er

60. Let’s go over some other useful question words. “How I am doing?” **How?**

怎么样?
zěn me yàng?

61. Why is it so hot in the summer? **Why?**

为什么?
wéi shén me?

62. When I ask “why” I expect an explanation. Often the explanation begins with **Because**

因为

yīn wéi

63.

The word “where” is important to every tourist: Where is the museum?
Where’s the restaurant? **Where?**

在哪儿?

zài nǎ er?

64.

As with time, with space it’s easiest to give answers relative to something else: behind the tower, in front of the museum: **in front of**

在…前面

zài ...qián miàn

65.

Compared to: **behind**

在…后面

zài ...hòu miàn

66.

We looked and looked, and it was right in front of our noses: **here it is**

在这儿

zài zhè er

67.

People, unlike GPS, tend to give approximate explanations: “It’s right here,” or “Go over there.” Whether it’s here or there, you usually find it in the end: **here**

这儿

zhè er

68.

Or **there**

那儿

nà er

69.

Everyone who visits a big city looks for a high spot for a panoramic view. But when we went up, it was overcast and we couldn’t see a thing... so we came down. First **up**

上去

shàng qù

70.

And then **down**

下来

xià lái

71.

The museum was impressive from the outside, but on the inside it wasn’t much to speak of: **inside**

里面

lǐ miàn

72.

Compared to: **outside**

外面

wài miàn

73.

What’s on top of the table? And what are you hiding underneath?
on top of

在…上边

zài ...shàng biān

74.

and **underneath**

在…下边

zài ...xià biān

75.

Here’s another question word to help you make up your mind. For example, when you go shopping the salesperson may ask which item

you want to buy. **Which one?**

哪个
nǎ gè

76.

Now we can start confusing the salesperson: “This one! No, that one, the one over there!” Soon we’ll know the words for colors to make things easier... but in the meantime: **this one**

这个
zhè gè

77.

Or **that one**

那个
nà gè

78.

And in the plural: “Actually I want those.”: **those**

那些





3. How Much, How Many?

多少? 几个?

79.

Let's learn a few words for sizes and amounts. "How much water is in the bottle?" (Not very much...) "How much money is in your wallet?" (Not enough...) "How many sugars do you take in your coffee?" (a few more...) How much food did you bring?" (Lots!) You're right, these questions all begin with **How much / How many?**

多少?

duō shǎo?

80.

"How much?" is often short for "How much does it cost?" Though between you and me, everything here is beautiful, but at these prices... you're out of your mind!.. I'm not buying anything. Nothing! **nothing**

什么都不

shén me dōu bù

81.

Compared to: **everything**

全部

quán bù

82.

We bought a little and we paid a lot: **a little**

一点儿

yì diǎn er

83.

or **a lot**

很多

hěn duō

84.

The salesperson said it cost him more... Get real, usually salespeople pay less and we pay more. That's the nature of commerce... **less**

更少

gèng shǎo

85.

compared to **more**

更多

gèng duō

86.

Do you want to go up to the top of the tower? Sorry... I'm staying down here. I've had enough. I've climbed too many stairs today already. **enough**

够了

gòu le

87.

Compared to **too much**

太多了

tài duō le

88.

They're going up the tower and I'm staying here. I want to do just a bit more shopping... **a bit more**

多一些
duō yì xiē

89.

It will take them around half an hour, not exactly but about...
around, about

大约
dà yuē

90.

Wait, let me count. How much change do I have left? Is it enough for coffee and cake? I think so, **more or less**

差不多
chà bú duō

91.

I'm sitting in the café, with all my purchases in front of me. I was sure I'd bought a lot more. **Is that all?**

就这些?
jiù zhè xiē?

92.

For today, **that's enough!**

这些够了!
zhè xiē gòu le!

93.

They're back from the tower. How was it? Was it especially nice? ... Too bad you missed it, they say. **Really?..**

真的吗?
zhēn de ma?

94.

Maybe I'll come back tomorrow morning. **Maybe**

也许
yě xǔ

95.

Is it possible to take a shortcut and get there from this street? Sure it's possible. What do you mean? It's impossible. Note the difference:
possible

可能
kě néng

96.

compared to **Impossible**

不可能
bù kě néng

97.

Are you certain? Yes, **Sure**

肯定
kěn dìng

98.

As always, you're right ... **Of course!**

当然啦
dāng rán lā

99.

Sure, no doubt. **Certainly!**

毫无疑问
háo wú yí wèn

100.

I think there's no way this can be even considered. **No way!**

没门儿!
méi mén er!



4. Common Questions

常用提问句型

101.

Tourists usually have a list of prepared questions. You can get along very well with these questions, provided you can understand the answers. So let's get started.

We're nobody's fools and we've brought money for shopping, so what we want to know is: **How much does it cost?**

这个多少钱?

zhè gè duō shǎo qián?

102.

But we also want to do some touring. Can you go there on foot or do you need to take the bus? **How far is it to...?**

...离这儿多远?

...lí zhè er duō yuǎn?

103.

Do I have enough time? **When does it open?**

几点开门?

jǐ diǎn kāi mén?

104.

When does it close?

几点关门?

jǐ diǎn guān mén?

105.

Can someone here kindly tell me: **What time is it?**

几点了?

jǐ diǎn le?

106.

I've never seen anything as interesting as this. **What is this?**

这是什么?

zhè shì shén me?

107.

When you can't manage on your own, you can always ask someone: **Can you tell me...?**

请问……?

qǐng wèn……?

108.

Here's another useful opening for a request question: Can I please have...? For example, a menu or the check or anything else you might want: **Can I please have...?**

我想要…可以吗?

wǒ xiǎng yào ...kě yǐ ma?

109.

This isn't what I'm looking for. I know what I need... **Do you have...?**

这儿有没有…?

zhè er yǒu méi yǒu?

110.

There's something I like in the shop window... Can you show it to me please? **Can you show me...?**

…能拿给我看看吗?

111.

Just a moment. I'm a bit lost. What is that over there? Where am I? I'd better ask someone. **Where am I?**

这是什么地方?

zhè shì shén me dì fāng?

112.

Here's a word I don't understand. What does this word mean?

What does... mean?

这是什么意思?

zhè shì shén me yì sī?

113.

I thought I'd be able to find my way more easily, but I got mixed up and I'm having trouble figuring out where I am. I'll ask for help. Excuse me...

Can you help me please ?

能帮我一下吗?

néng bāng wǒ yí xià ma?

114.

Someone here noticed I was a bit confused and offered me help: "May I help you?" In stores, you are often asked the same question: "**May I help you?**"

需要帮忙吗?

xū yào bāng máng ma?

Speakit
.TV



5. Important Words

重点词语

115.

Every language has its “little words” - prepositions and conjunctions - that are in almost every sentence. There’s no avoiding it - you have to know them. True, they can’t be picked up just like that, and they usually have different meanings in different contexts. But we’re not going to give in just because learning these words is hard, because without them ... you cannot speak!

116.

First of all, there’s the definite article “the” used when we’re referring to something specific: I read a book, but the book you gave me was really good; the hotel where we’re staying is far; the trip was interesting; the coffee is hot: **the**

这 / 那

zhè / nà

117.

Then there’s the coordinating conjunction and for great combinations such as coffee and cake: **and**

和

hé

118.

Hello! Yes, we’re in our hotel room: **in**

在...里

zài ...lǐ

119.

Call us tonight at the hotel: **at**

在

zài

120.

We’re going to my sister. She’s been living there for two years: **to**

到

dào

121.

Where are you from? We are from the USA. **from**

从

cóng

122.

It’ll take us about an hour: **about**

大约

dà yuē

123.

We need to go back. I left my glasses on the table at the restaurant... **on**

在...上

zài ...shàng

124.

But why does this keep happening to me... **but**

可是

kě shì

125.

What do you prefer? Coffee or tea? hot or cold? **or**

还是
hái shì

126.

I only drink tea. **only**

只
zhǐ

127.

I also like tea. But I drink coffee too: **also / too**

也
yě

128.

Little Red Riding Hood went for a walk in the woods. Then the wolf showed up... and then he asked her... **then**

然后
rán hòu

129.

I heard that story, and since then I've been worried about my grandmother... **since then**

从此以后
cóng cǐ yǐ hòu

130.

I was really in suspense until the hunter showed up... **until**

直到
zhí dào

131.

On this diet, you don't eat ice cream during the week, only on the weekend... **during**

在...期间
zài ...qī jiān

132.

The museum is near the hotel. And the hotel is close to the museum: **near, close to**

近
jìn

133.

They may be close... but my car broke down between the museum and the hotel: **between**

在...之间
zài ...zhī jiān

134.

Now let's learn a few useful words related to what we have and what we don't have: **I have**

我有
wǒ yǒu

135.

Compared to: **I don't have**

我没有
wǒ méi yǒu

136.

This watch is mine: **mine**

我的
wǒ de

137.

It was mine, but now it's yours: **yours**

你的
nǐ de

138.

This car is ours: **ours**

我们的
wǒ men de

139.

我有
wǒ yǒu

140.

He has a boyfriend. Does he have a girlfriend? **He has**

他有
tā yǒu

141.

Does she have a boyfriend? Yes, **she has**

她有
tā yǒu

142.

Luckily, we have a bit of money: **We have**

我们有
wǒ men yǒu

143.

Let's review again. What's the opposite of "I have"?... **I don't have**

我没有
wǒ méi yǒu

144.

This isn't mine... Excuse me, is this yours? **Excuse me, is this yours?**

请问，这是你的吗？
qǐng wèn, zhè shì nǐ de ma?

145.

What are you talking about?.. No, it's not mine. **No, it's not mine**

不是，这不是我的
bú shì, zhè bú shì wǒ de

146.

I've lost my shoe. Does anyone know where my shoe is? **Where's my...?**

我的…在哪儿？
wǒ de ...zài nǎ er?

147.

Not every Cinderella has a Prince Charming to find her shoe. In most cases the answer is: "I don't know where your shoe is" or "I have no idea!" **I don't know!**

我不知道！
wǒ bú zhī dào!



6. Adjectives

形容词

148.

Adjectives help us describe nouns... sometimes according to our own taste – beautiful or ugly – and sometimes according to their attributes: large or small, dark or light, young or old.

149.

Is it cold or hot there? Do I need to wear long sleeves or short sleeves? **long**

长
cháng

150.

Or **short**

短
duǎn

151.

He's tall and I'm short, but it's okay. We're a good match... **tall**

高
gāo

152.

or **short**

矮
ǎi

153.

We packed a big suitcase and a small bag. **big / large**

大
dà

154.

compared to **small / little**

小
xiǎo

155.

My bag is already old. I've decided to buy a new one on this trip. **new**

新
xīn

156.

compared to **old**

旧
jiù

157.

Sir, how do you take your coffee? **strong**

浓一点儿
nóng yì diǎn er

158.

or maybe **weak**

稀一点儿
xī yì diǎn er

159.

It's hot during the day and cold at night. During the day it's **hot**

热
rè

160.

and at night it's **cold**

冷
lěng

18

161.

The book was good, but the movie was bad... The book was **good**

好
hǎo

162.

but unfortunately the movie was **bad**

坏
huài

We don't say a movie is bad. If you need the word BAD, I have to change the text.

163.

We eat together at the restaurant, but when it comes to paying, we each get a separate bill: **together**

一起
yì qǐ

164.

but separate when it comes to money... **separate**

分开
fēn kāi

165.

How can you explain the concept of right and left to children who don't wear wristwatches? **right**

右
yòu

166.

or **left**

左
zuǒ

167.

Now I'll try to speak like the GPS: "Turn to the right at the traffic circle. Then turn to the left at the traffic light..." **to the right**

向右转
xiàng yòu zhuǎn

168.

and then turn **to the left**

向左转
xiàng zuǒ zhuǎn

169.

When it comes to preferences, as the saying goes, "different strokes for different folks..." Yet it seems to me that we know what's beautiful and what's ugly. **beautiful**

美丽
měi lì

170.

and **ugly**

丑
chǒu

171.

Strange... some people think that expensive clothes are prettier... **expensive**

贵
guì

172.

I prefer... **cheap**

便宜
pián yí

173.

I wish I could afford a dark colored car in the winter and a light colored car in the summer... **dark**

深色

shēn sè

174.

compared to **light**

浅色

qiǎn sè

175.

Were you ever told that you must wait an hour after eating before swimming? Well, today we know that's just an old wives' tale. You don't need to wait to digest your lunch before you go swimming. Swimming on a full stomach will not cause cramps.... **before**

以前

yǐ qián

176.

or **after**

以后

yǐ hòu

177.

I want you to line up in a row. The first person should stand in front of the second, and the third should stand behind the second and in front of the fourth, and so on... **in front of**

在...前面

zài ...qián miàn

178.

or **behind**

在...后边

zài ... hòu miàn

179.

All the cars are going fast on this superhighway. What's a slow car doing here? **fast**

快

kuài

180.

compared to **slow**

慢

màn

181.

Am I speaking too quickly? I'll try to speak more slowly and to emphasize every word... **quickly**

快些

kuài xiē

182.

as opposed to **slowly**

慢慢儿地

màn mǎn er de

183.

My guests left late. Too bad they didn't leave... **early**

早

zǎo

184.

They left... **late**

晚

wǎn

185.

Excuse me, is smoking permitted here? No way.. smoking's forbidden! **permitted**

允许

yǔn xǔ

186.

禁止

jìn zhǐ

187.

I got the car with a full tank of gas, but I returned it empty... **full**

满的

mǎn de

188.

but I returned it **empty**

空的

kōng de

189.

What's right is right! **right**

对

duì

190.

Or **wrong**

错

cuò

191.

Is your room clean? Ours is still dirty! The room is **clean**

干净

gān jìng

192.

The room is **dirty**

脏

zāng

193.

I brought a gift but without a card... **with**

和

hé

194.

compared to **without**

没有

méi yǒu

195.

Is the restroom on the plane **vacant?**

空的

kōng de

196.

It was vacant before, but now you'll have to wait. It's **occupied**

有人

yǒu rén

197.

The restaurant is closed. I can't wait until it's open. **open**

开门

kāi mén

198.

But now it's **closed**

关门

guān mén

199.

Old people have interesting stories, but young people don't have the patience to listen... **young**

年轻人

nián qīng rén

200.

old

老人

lǎo rén

201.

Hey, what's your rush? Why did you fast forward the movie. Go

backward... I didn't see what happened. **backward**

返回

fǎn huí

21

202.

OK, I saw it. You can go **forward**

快进

kuài jìn

203.

Don't you get it? Is it complicated for you? I'll explain once more, and you'll see that it's simple... **simple**

简单

jiǎn dān

204.

You only thought it was **complicated**

复杂

fù zá

205.

Can't you hear me? You're standing too far away. Come stand near me and you'll hear every word... **near**

近

jìn

206.

or **far**

远

yuǎn

207.

What's better? One heavy suitcase or two light ones? **light**

轻

qīng

208.

Or **heavy**

重

zhòng

209.

Tell the truth. So far has it been easy or difficult? **easy**

容易

róng yì

210.

It really wasn't **difficult**

难

nán

211.

This towel is wet? Can I have a dry towel? **wet**

湿的

shī de

212.

I prefer **dry**

干的

gān de

213.

Who hasn't seen movies about a fat guy and a skinny guy? **fat**

胖

pàng

214.

skinny

瘦

shòu



7. Numbers

数字

215.

Knowing how to count and recognize numbers is basic in any language. Let's learn together. We'll start with examples and our fingers, and when we run out of fingers we'll count out loud together.

216.

Zero is round, made by placing your thumb against your index finger: **zero**

零

líng

217.

They say that 'one bad apple spoils the barrel': **one**

一

yī

218.

How many legs? Two. How many eyes? **two**

两

liǎng

二

èr

When you say number only.

219.

Two's company but three's a crowd. **three**

三

sān

220.

Someone who wears glasses is called "four eyes": **four**

四

sì

221.

People usually have five fingers on each hand: **five**

五

wǔ

222.

six

六

liù

223.

seven

七

qī

224.

eight

八

bā

225.

nine

九

jiǔ

226.

十

shí

227.

Before we go on... let's repeat the numbers one through ten!

228.

OK let's go on: **eleven**

十一

shí yī

229.

twelve

十二

shí èr

230.

thirteen

十三

shí sān

231.

fourteen

十四

shí sì

232.

fifteen

十五

shí wǔ

233.

sixteen

十六

shí liù

234.

seventeen

十七

shí qī

235.

eighteen

十八

shí bā

236.

nineteen

十九

shí jiǔ

237.

This is easy, right? OK, let's go on: **twenty**

二十

èr shí

238.

And, naturally: **twenty-one**

二十一

èr shí yī

239.

twenty-two

二十二

èr shí èr

240.

twenty-three

二十三

èr shí sān

241.

twenty-four

二十四

èr shí sì

242.

twenty-five

二十五
èr shí wǔ

24

243.

twenty-six

二十六
èr shí liù

244.

twenty-seven

二十七
èr shí qī

245.

twenty-eight

二十八
èr shí bā

246.

twenty-nine

二十九
èr shí jiǔ

247.

OK, let's move on to the multiples of ten: **thirty**

三十
sān shí

248.

forty

四十
sì shí

249.

fifty

五十
wǔ shí

250.

sixty

六十
liù shí

251.

seventy

七十
qī shí

252.

eighty

八十
bā shí

253.

ninety

九十
jiǔ shí

254.

And finally we've reached **one hundred**

一百
yì bǎi

255.

two hundred

两百
liǎng bǎi

256.

Now, can you say this number: **two hundred forty-seven**

两百四十七
liǎng bǎi sì shí qī

257.

three hundred

二百
sān bǎi

258.
four hundred

四百
sì bǎi

259.
five hundred

五百
wǔ bǎi

260.
Let's jump ahead to **one thousand**

一千
yì qiān

261.
And of course to **two thousand**

两千
liǎng qiān

262.
three thousand

三千
sān qiān

263.
four thousand

四千
sì qiān

264.
five thousand

五千
wǔ qiān

265.
ten thousand

一万
yí wàn

266.
Soon we'll be finished. **one hundred thousand**

十万
shí wàn

267.
Let's finish with **one million**

一百万
yì bǎi wàn

268.
That wasn't too bad, was it? Now let's learn the ordinal numbers to help us put first things first and last things last. We'll start with **first**

第一
dì yī

269.
second

第二
dì èr

270.
third

第三
dì sān

271.
fourth

第四
dì sì

272.

第五
dì wǔ

273.
sixth

第六
dì liù

274.
seventh

第七
dì qī

275.
eighth

第八
dì bā

276.
ninth

第九
dì jiǔ

277.
tenth

第十
dì shí

278.
How many times will you need to practice the ordinal numbers until you know them by heart? **once?**

一次
yí cì

279.
Or maybe **twice?**

两次
liǎng cì

280.
Don't feel bad if it takes you **three times**

三次
sān cì

281.
Let's toast our accomplishments... Give me a half a glass of wine please... **half**

半
bàn

282.
Actually, a quarter of a glass is enough... **quarter**

四分之一
sì fēn zhī yī



8. Colors

颜色

283.

Every place in the world has the same colors, and they look the same in all languages... Interesting?.. **Colors**

颜色

yán sè

284.

What's your favorite color? Maybe **red**?

红色

hóng sè

285.

yellow

黄色

huáng sè

286.

blue

蓝色

lán sè

287.

black

黑色

hēi sè

288.

white

白色

bái sè

289.

Maybe orange, like the fruit with the same name? **orange**

橘色

jú sè

290.

brown

棕色

zōng sè

291.

purple

紫色

zǐ sè

292.

green

绿色

lǜ sè

293.

pink

粉红色

fěn hóng sè

294.

gray

灰色

huī sè

295.

Is this ring silver? **silver**

银色
yín sè

296

No, it's actually gold. **gold**

金色
jīn sè





9. Days of the Week

日期

297.

Now that we've learned to count and learned the colors, we should learn the days of the week. Every language has a separate name for each day. **Days of the Week**

一周的每一天

yì zhōu de měi yì tiān

298.

What day is it? **Today is...**

今天是...

jīn tiān shì ...

299.

Sunday

星期天

xīng qī tiān

300.

Monday

星期一

xīng qī yī

301.

Tuesday

星期二

xīng qī èr

302.

Wednesday

星期三

xīng qī sān

303.

Thursday

星期四

xīng qī sì

304.

Friday

星期五

xīng qī wǔ

305.

Saturday

星期六

xīng qī liù

306.

When did you get back? We came back yesterday. **yesterday**

昨天

zuó tiān

307.

There's also the **day before yesterday**

前天

qián tiān

308.

I'm going today. **today**

今天

jīn tiān

309.

and coming back tomorrow. **tomorrow**

明天

míng tiān

310.

Or if I'm having a good time, the **day after tomorrow**

后天

hòu tiān

311.

Isn't his birthday this week? Wow! **What's today's date?**

今天几号?

jīn tiān jǐ hào?

312.

When is your birthday?

你的生日是几月几号?

nǐ de shēng rì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

313.

Thanks for the good wishes, but it was... **last week**

上个星期

shàng gè xīng qī

314.

There's still time. It's **next month**

下个月

xià gè yuè

315.

When will you come for a visit? Next year?? Too bad, I'd hoped you'd come **this year.**

今年

jīn niánSpeakit
.TV



10. Telling the Time

时间

316.

OK, since we now know the numbers, it's time to learn about time and how to say what time it is...

317.

What's the most popular question asked? Of course... **Excuse me, what time is it?**

请问，现在几点了？

qǐng wèn, xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le?

318.

The answer usually begins with.. **The time is...**

现在是...

xiàn zài shì ...

319.

Let's start with one o'clock and add a little something each hour to make things interesting and to review. Here we go: **one o'clock in the morning**

凌晨一点

líng chén yì diǎn

320.

two o'clock in the afternoon

下午两点

xià wǔ liǎng diǎn

321.

Three-thirty is the same thing as half past three: **three-thirty** or **half past three**

三点三十分

三点半

sān diǎn sān shí fēn

sān diǎn bàn

322.

Four-fifteen is the same as a quarter after four: **four-fifteen** or **quarter after four**

四点十五分

四点一刻

sì diǎn shí wǔ fēn

sì diǎn yí kè

323.

When will my coffee be ready? It's already... **quarter to five**

差一刻五点

chà yí kè wǔ diǎn

324.

six-twenty

六点二十

liù diǎn èr shí

325.

seven in the evening

晚上七点

wǎn shàng qī diǎn

326.

差八分七点

chà bā fēn qī diǎn

327.

Too bad, the plane took off **nine minutes ago**

九分钟以前

jiǔ fēn zhōng yǐ qián

328.

The next bus leaves **in another ten hours**

十个小时以后

shí gè xiǎo shí yǐ hòu

329.

It's late. It's **eleven p.m.**

晚上十一点

wǎn shàng shí yì diǎn

330.

When do lazy people get up? At **twelve noon** or **at noon**

中午十二点

中午

zhōng wǔ shí èr diǎn

zhōng wǔ

331.

Time is counted by the **second, minute** and **hour**.

秒、分钟、小时

miǎo, fēn zhōng, xiǎo shí

332.

I'm sure you remember, but since it's important let's review:

quarter / half

一刻 / 半

yí kè / bàn

333.

Now it's midnight

现在是半夜

xiàn zài shì bàn yè

334.

Finally, let's review again: **day / week**

天 / 星期

tiān / xīng qī

335.

and of course **month / year**

月 / 年

yuè / nián



11. Personal Details

个人情况介绍

336.

We've just about finished all the basic concepts and topics. Now we'll concentrate on more practical matters: hotels, restaurants, roads, stores and markets. Let's start by filling in a form with our personal details... very important to know how to do. Usually these forms begin with: **First name**

名字

míng zì

337.

And then: **Last name**

姓

xìng

338.

Usually you need to write the address where you'll be staying:

Address

地址

dì zhǐ

339.

Including the **street name**

街道名称

jiē dào míng chēng

340.

house number

楼房号码

lóu fáng hào mǎ

341.

city

城市

chéng shì

342.

postal code

邮编

yóu biān

343.

And of course, the name of the country: **country**

国家

guó jiā

344.

They usually also want to know your marital status: single or married, divorced or widowed: **Marital status**

婚姻状况

hūn yīn zhuàng kuàng

345.

They're also interested in your nationality: **Nationality**

国籍

guó jí

346.

Sometimes they also want to know about your occupational training, even though many people don't work in the profession they learned... **occupation, profession**

职业, 专业

zhí yè, zhuān yè

347.

Of course everyone has a ... **Date of birth**

生日

shēng rì

348.

Even if you've visited lots of countries on your trip, they usually want to know where you started: **Origin of trip**

旅行起始站

lǚ xíng qǐ shǐ zhàn

349.

And of course they want to know your destination: **Destination**

终点站

zhōng diǎn zhàn

350.

You'll need to indicate the purpose of your visit... business or pleasure... **Purpose of your visit**

旅行目的

lǚ xíng mù de

351.

You should know your passport number by heart or at least write it down somewhere for safekeeping: **Passport number**

护照号码

hù zhào hào mǎ

352.

Flight number

飞机航班号

fēi jī háng bān hào

353.

The date is usually at the end of the form: **Date**

日期

rì qī

354.

Yes, it's OK to sign in any language!... **Signature**

签名

qiān míng



12. Hotels

酒店

355.

Now that we've landed safely, filled in all the forms and set out as tourists... let's think about the most common situations we may encounter. We'll begin at the hotel. Make a reservation in advance to make sure there's a room... **Making Hotel Reservations**

酒店预订

jiǔ diàn yù dìng

356.

If you didn't make a reservation, your first question to the hotel clerk is: **Hello, do you have a vacancy?**

你好，有空房间吗？

nǐ hǎo, yǒu kōng fáng jiān ma?

357.

Here's the answer you don't want to hear: **Sorry, everything's taken**

对不起，已经订满了

duì bú qǐ, yǐ jīng dìng mǎn le

358.

If you did make a reservation, you can say: **I have a reservation**

我做了预订

wǒ zuò le yù dìng

359.

And if not, try your luck and hope for the best: **I don't have a reservation**

我没有预订

wǒ méi yǒu yù dìng

360.

Maybe you need to give more information: **I need a room...**

我需要有一个房间

wǒ xū yào yí gè fáng jiān

361.

for one night

住一个晚上

zhù yí gè wǎn shàng

362.

for two adults and two children

两个大人两个孩子

liǎng gè dà rén liǎng gè hái zǐ

363.

This may sound odd, but based on experience it's a good idea to add: **with a bathroom**

带卫生间

dài wèi shēng jiān

364

with a single bed or a double bed

单人床

双人床

dān rén chuáng

shuāng rén chuáng

365.

Where is the room? **on the first floor**

在一层
zài yī céng

36

366.

Or maybe **on the top floor**

在最高层
zài zuì gāo céng

367.

Do I need to take the stairs to get **upstairs**

楼上
lóu shàng

368.

Or to get **downstairs**

楼下
lóu xià

369.

But I have suitcases... Is there an elevator? **elevator**

电梯
diàn tī

370.

The hotel's location is important for tourists and also affects the price. A hotel can be downtown, near the train station or in the suburbs. It's always good to know the hotel's exact address.

Where are you located?

你们酒店在什么位置?

nǐ men jiǔ diàn zài shén me wèi zhì?

371.

If the location isn't clear, you can always ask: **How do I get there from...?**

从...怎么去那里?

cóng ...zěn me qù nà lǐ?

372.

And of course, to avoid any surprises... **How much does it cost?**

多少钱一天?

duō shǎo qián yì tiān?

373.

This is not always obvious... **Does the price include breakfast?**

房价包括早餐吗?

fáng jià bāo kuò zǎo cān ma?

374.

Let's review meals! first, **breakfast**

早餐
zǎo cān

375.

lunch

午餐
wǔ cān

376.

supper

晚餐
wǎn cān

377.

We've almost forgotten the hotel clerk on the phone... what should we tell him? We'll take the room! **Thank you, I'll be there by... 4**

我们...四点到

wǒ men ...sì diǎn dào

378.

Most countries that welcome tourists have tourist information offices. Most hotels also have a tourist desk to answer tourists' questions... **Tourist Information**

lǚ yóu xìn xī

379.

Fill in the following question as needed: **Excuse me, where can I find...?**

请问, ...在哪儿?

qǐng wèn,zài nǎ er?

380.

Maybe we'll separate to shop in the market. We need a... **meeting point**

会面地点

huì miàn dì diǎn

381.

Perhaps you have a free **map of the city**

城市地图?

chéng shì dì tú?

382.

Can you help me find ... **a car rental agency**

租车公司

zū chē gōng sī

383.

Actually, maybe I'd prefer a **taxi stand** or a **bus stop**

出租车站

公共汽车站

chū zū chē zhàn

gōng gòng qì chē zhàn

384.

A train to...

火车到...

huǒ chē dào

Speakit
.TV



13. Car Rentals

租车

385.

Let's assume we're seasoned travelers who know how to get along. We don't need any favors. After arranging a hotel, of course we need a car. **Car Rental**

租车

zū chē

386.

The clerk at the car rental agency welcomes us and asks how she can help us. What should we say? **Hello, my name is...**

你好，我的名字叫…

nǐ hǎo, wǒ de míng zì jiào

387.

Of course I didn't just drop in. **I reserved a car**

我预订了一辆车。

wǒ yù dìng le yí liàng chē .

388.

Here's my voucher and driver's license

这是我的订单和驾驶证

zhè shì wǒ de dìng dān hé jià shǐ zhèng

389.

If you didn't arrange everything in advance.... **What cars do you have available?**

有什么车可以租?

yǒu shén me chē kě yǐ zū?

390.

"I'd like a small automatic car"... "I'd like to return it at the airport"... This is a simple, polite and common request form: **I'd like...**

我想要...

wǒ xiǎng yào ...

391.

I'd like **to rent a car for a day / two days**

租一辆车用一天 / 两天

zū yí liàng chē yòng yì tiān / liǎng tiān

392.

Or maybe... **to rent a car for a week**

租用一个星期。

zū yòng yí gè xīng qī .

393.

You also need to arrange for returning the car: **to return the car on...**

在...还车

zàihuán chē

394.

I'd like **to pay by credit card**

用信用卡付账

yòng xìn yòng kǎ fù zhàng

395.

What happens if the car agency only has small cars that can't hold all your luggage? I'd like **to upgrade my order**

shēng jí wǒ zū de chē .

396.

Sometimes you need extras, like a baby car seat or a bicycle carrier. **Does this car have...?**

这辆车有没有…?

zhè liàng chē yǒu méi yǒu ...

397.

or, for example: **automatic transmission** or **airconditioning**

自动变速车

空调车

zì dòng biàn sù chē

kōng diào chē

398.

Let's move on to the price... **Does the price include...?**

价钱包括…吗?

jià qián bāo kuò ...ma?

399.

Of course you're not planning to have an accident. You've come to have a good time. Still, you need to know about **insurance**

保险

bǎo xiǎn

400.

What's included in the price?.. **unlimited kilometrage (mileage)**

公里数无限制

gōng lǐ shù wú xiàn zhì

401.

Sometimes the answer is: **This price doesn't include...**

价钱不包括….

jià qián bú bāo kuò ...

402.

And sometimes you need to put down a deposit. After all, it is a car... **a deposit of...**

押金

yā jīn

403.

To avoid future unpleasantness, make sure to check the car.

"Please make a note that this car has a scratch on the front, a broken headlight and no spare tire..." **Please make a note that the car has...**

请记录下来这辆车有…

qǐng jì lù xià lái zhè liàng chē yǒu ...

404.

a scratch / dent on...

一道划痕 / 凹下去了一块

yí dào huá hén / āo xià qù le yí kuài

405.

no spare tire

没有备用轮胎

méi yǒu bèi yòng lún tāi

406.

Is the tank half full... or maybe it's half empty? Just be sure to check... **half a tank of gas**

半箱油

bàn xiāng yóu

407.

Before we leave: **Here's a map and a list of our branch offices**

这儿是地图和我们各地办公室的联系名单。

zhè er shì dì tú hé wǒ men gè dì bàn gōng shì de lián xì míng dān .

408.

Oops, what have we forgotten? Where's the car?.. **The car is...**

40

车在...

chē zài ...

409.

Bon voyage!

一路顺利!

yí lù shùn lì!

410.

Another way of saying this... **Have a good trip!**

旅行愉快!

lǚ xíng yú kuài!





14. Friends and Businesses

交友、做生意

411.

We've left the airport, the weather is great, the car is a dream... and we're on our way to meet people. Let's learn a little about

Friends, People and Business

朋友、人和生意

péng yǒu , rén hé shēng yì

412.

How to present other people and how they present us is the topic of **Introductions**

互相介绍

hù xiāng jiè shào

413.

I'd like you to meet Mr. [Mrs. / Miss / Ms.]...

这位是...先生 【女士 / 小姐】

zhè wèi shì ...xiān shēng (nǚ shì / xiǎo jiě)

414.

Nice to meet you

很高兴认识你!

hěn gāo xìng rèn shí nǐ!

415.

How are you?

你好吗?

nǐ hǎo ma?

416.

Usually this doesn't require a detailed answer but just a polite response: **Fine, thank you. And you?**

很好, 谢谢, 您呢?

hěn hǎo, xiè xiè, nín ne?

417.

If you want to be less formal, try this: **What's new? / How's it going?**

怎么样? / 一切都好吧?

zěn me yàng? / yí qiè dōu hǎo ba?

418.

Everything's okay

一切都好

yí qiè dōu hǎo

419.

Sometimes it's good to show interest in close family or friends:

How's... your wife / your husband?

您太太好吗? / 您丈夫好吗?

nín tài tài hǎo ma? / nín zhàng fū hǎo ma?

420.

Usually a general answer is sufficient: **Thanks for taking an interest**

她很好, 谢谢。

tā hěn hǎo, xiè xiè .

(meaning: she / he is fine, thanks)

421.

Someone may ask you this: **What's your name?**

你叫什么名字？

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì?

422.

You can answer like this: **My name is...**

我的名字叫...

wǒ de míng zì jiào

423.

Ask the following questions only if you feel comfortable and want to get to know someone better: **How old are you?**

您多大了？

nín duō dà le?

424.

For years I've been answering like this: **I'm 20 years old**

我20岁了

wǒ 20suì le

425.

I was born in 1980

我是1980年出生的

wǒ shì 1980nián chū shēng de

426.

Where are you from?

你从哪儿来？

nǐ cóng nǎ er lái?

427.

Me? **I'm from... (the) ...**

我从...以色列来。

wǒ cóngyǐ sè liè lái .

428.

Sometimes the conversation flows, and we feel we've known the other person for years: **What do you do for a living?**

您做什么工作？

nín zuò shén me gōng zuò?

429.

How many children do you have?

您有几个孩子？

nín yǒu jǐ gè hái zǐ?

430.

Here's a possible answer: **I have a son and a daughter**

我有一个儿子和一个女儿

wǒ yǒu yí gè ér zǐ hé yí gè nǚ ér

431.

Are you here by yourself?

您一个人来的吗？

nín yí gè rén lái de ma?

432.

You can go on to tell who came with you... **I came with...**

我和...一起来的。

wǒ hé ...yì qǐ lái de .

433.

my wife / my husband

我太太 / 我丈夫

wǒ tài tài / wǒ zhàng fū

434.

my parents / my children

我父母 / 我的孩子们

wǒ fù mǔ / wǒ de hái zǐ men

435.

Sometimes you need to reveal your marital status: **I'm... married**

我结婚了

wǒ jié hūn le

436.

我是单身
wǒ shì dān shēn

437.
divorced

离婚
lí hūn

438.
widowed

寡居
guǎ jū

439.
Perhaps they want to know whether you have enough time to have dinner with them: **How long will you be here?**

您在这儿待多久?

nín zài zhè er dài duō jiǔ?

440.
Remember? **a day / a week / a month**

一天 / 一个星期 / 一个月

yì tiān / yí gè xīng qī / yí gè yuè

441.
So you can explain why you came, start like this: **I came...**

我来这儿...

wǒ lái zhè er

442.
And now the explanation: **for a vacation / a visit**

度假 / 探访

dù jiǎ / tàn fǎng

443.
to tour / on business

旅游 / 出差

lǚ yóu / chū chà

444.
They may want to know where you are staying: **Where are you staying?**

你待在哪儿?

nǐ dài zài nǎ er?

445.
They may propose going out with you: **What are you doing this evening?**

今晚您有什么事吗?

jīn wǎn nín yǒu shén me shì ma?

446.
At the end of the conversation, usually mutual friends are mentioned... **Regards to...**

请代问...好

qǐng dài wèn ...hǎo



15. A New Language

新语言

447.

OK, so we've met our friends and said goodbye. Now let's try to cope with problems in the new language. Clearly we won't always be able to make ourselves understood, and we don't really understand everything said to us... we need to know a few sentences to get us out of "jams"!

448.

First, let's find out if you have a language in common: **Do you speak...?**

你会说...吗?

nǐ huì shuōma?

449.

Do you speak **English / French?**

英语 / 法语

yīng yǔ / fǎ yǔ

450.

Spanish / German

西班牙语 / 德语

xī bān yá yǔ / dé yǔ

451.

Italian / Arabic

意大利语 / 阿拉伯语

yì dà lì yǔ / ā lā bó yǔ

452.

Don't be afraid to say: **I speak...**

我会说希伯来语。

wǒ huì shuō xī bó lái yǔ .

453.

Asking if anyone speaks your language may seem useless. You may think no one speaks your language, but it never hurts to try: **Does anyone here speak...?**

有人会说...吗?

yǒu rén huì shuōma?

454.

Here's a sentence that may elicit sympathy and clearer answers: **I understand a bit**

我听得懂一点儿

wǒ tīng dé dǒng yì diǎn er

455.

Don't be shy about asking this: **Please speak more slowly**

请说得慢一点儿

qǐng shuō dé màn yì diǎn er

456.

What did he say? What does this sign mean? **Can you translate this for me?**

您能帮我翻译吗?

nín néng bāng wǒ fān yì ma?

457.

Indicate exactly what you didn't understand: **word / sentence / sign**

字 / 句子 / 标牌

zì / jù zǐ / biāo pái

458.

Just a moment, I'm trying to understand... **Can you repeat that?** 45

请再说一遍

qǐng zài shuō yí biàn

459.

When you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask someone you trust: **What did he/she say?**

他 / 她说什么?

tā / tā shuō shén me?

460.

I thought I knew this language, but I see no one can understand my accent. This question will do the trick: **Am I pronouncing this correctly?**

我的发音对不对?

wǒ de fā yīn duì bú duì?

461.

And finally: **Do you understand me?**

你听得懂我的话吗?

nǐ tīng dé dǒng wǒ de huà ma?

462.

It's great to be able to answer: **I understood everything**

我都听懂了

wǒ dōu tīng dǒng le

463.

And how sad to say: **I didn't understand a thing**

我什么都没听懂

wǒ shén me dōu méi tīng dǒng

464.

Sometimes it's easier when it's written down, like when you need to remember an address or a brand name: **Please write it down**

请写下来

qǐng xiě xià lái

465.

If it can't be written down, for example over the phone... a topic we'll come to soon... you can ask: **Can you please spell that**

怎么拼写?

zěn me pīn xiě?

466.

To make everyone feel at ease, you can say thank you and... **Now I understand**

现在我懂了

xiàn zài wǒ dǒng le



16. Phone Conversations

电话对话

467.

In face-to-face conversations, ...use your hands or facial expressions, or even ask a casual passerby to translate for you... but what can you do on the phone? **Telephone Conversations**

电话对话

diàn huà duì huà

468.

Here's how a phone conversation goes: the phone rings and someone answers (pay attention to how they say "hello"). When you're looking for someone specific: **Hello, may I please speak with...?**

喂, 请问...在吗?

wèi, qǐng wènzài ma?

469.

Maybe you want to identify yourself first: **Hello, this is...**

喂, 我是...

wèi, wǒ shì

470.

Things don't always go as smoothly as you'd like: **Excuse me, but...**

对不起, 但是...

duì bú qǐ, dàn shì ...

471.

I'm having trouble hearing you: **I can't hear you**

我听不见

wǒ tīng bú jiàn

472.

Here, too, you can always ask the other person to speak slower: **please speak more slowly**

请说慢一点儿。

qǐng shuō màn yì diǎn er .

473.

Sometimes you need to call the operator, who might ask: **What is the dialing code for...?**

这个区号是打到哪儿?

zhè gè qū hào shì dǎ dào nǎ er?

474.

It's always good to know how they pronounce the name of your country... **(the) ...**

以色列

yǐ sè liè

475.

Sometimes you need to leave a message: **May I please leave a message for Mr. [Mrs./ Ms.]...?**

能不能给...先生[女士 / 小姐]留言?

néng bú néng gěi ...xiān shēng [nǚ shì / xiǎo jiě] liú yán?

476.

What should you say? **Please tell him that Mr.... called him**

请转告他...先生打过电话。

qǐng zhuǎn gào tāxiān shēng dǎ guò diàn huà .

477.

Here's another option, for the women among us: **Please say that**

qǐng zhuǎn gào ...nǚ shì / xiǎo jiě dǎ guò diàn huà .

478.

Are you managing? How's it doing? Can we continue? OK, let's go on!

479.

And how could we ever do without our... **Mobile** or **Cellular Phones**

手机

shǒu jī

480.

At the end of a meeting, if you want to stay in touch: **What's your mobile phone number?**

您的手机号码是多少?

nín de shǒu jī hào mǎ shì duō shǎo?

481.

Mobile or land line? Where are you? Where are you calling from?.. - I'm calling from the airport. I'll be at the hotel in an hour... **Right now I'm speaking from...**

现在我从…打电话

xiàn zài wǒ cóngdǎ diàn huà

482.

I'm speaking from **my car**

我的车

wǒ de chē

483.

the airport

飞机场

fēi jī chǎng

484.

the hotel lobby

酒店大堂

jiǔ diàn dà táng

485.

The reception here is bad. **I can barely hear you**

我听不见你说话

wǒ tīng bú jiàn nǐ shuō huà

486.

It's important to know how to find someone's phone number and emergency numbers. **What's the phone number of...?**

…的电话号码是多少?

...de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shǎo?

487.

What's the phone number of... **the police department**

警察局

jǐng chá jú

488.

What's the phone number of... **the fire department**

消防队

xiāo fáng duì

489.

Don't stand on the sidelines if you hear someone crying out: **Help!**

救命啊!

jiù mìng ā!

490.

Even though we'd rather not, just in case we need to know...

Mobile Intensive Care Unit

移动急救室

yí dòng jí jiù shì

Don't panic, but... **This is an emergency!**

这是紧急情况!

zhè shì jǐn jí qíng kuàng!





17. Restaurants and Food

饭店和吃饭

492.

Now that we have all the words for emergencies, we can relax and finally begin our trip. What's on the agenda? food, travel, shopping... Where should we begin? With food, of course! **Restaurants and Food**

饭馆和吃饭

fàn guǎn hé chī fàn

493.

It's a good idea to make a reservation: **Making Reservations**

预订

yù dìng

494.

It can be over the phone: **Hello, is there a table available this evening?**

喂，今晚还有桌子吗？

wèi, jīn wǎn hái yǒu zhuō zǐ ma?

495.

Usually you'll be asked: **For how many?**

几位？

jǐ wèi?

496.

For example: I'd like to reserve a table for... eight o'clock for... **four people**

我要预订一张...四个人的桌子，...八点钟。

wǒ yào yù dìng yì zhāng ...sì gè rén de zhuō zǐ, ...bā diǎn zhōng

497.

Too bad: **Sorry, everything's taken**

对不起，都订满了。

duì bú qǐ, dōu dìng mǎn le .

498.

Sometimes it's easier after the rush: They have a table but **Only at... nine o'clock**

只在...九点钟有

zhī zài ...jiǔ diǎn zhōng yǒu

499.

Today in many countries this question is no longer relevant:

Smoking or non-smoking?

吸烟区还是禁烟区？

xī yān qū hái shì jìn yān qū?

500.

OK, we've finally arrived and we've reserved a table. How do we make ourselves known: **We have a reservation**

我们有了预订

wǒ men yǒu le yù dìng

501.

The hostess or waitress will lead us to our table: **Please have a seat here**

请坐

qǐng zuò

502.

Before we sit down, maybe we'll want to ask: **Where's the**

洗手间在哪儿?
xǐ shǒu jiān zài nǎ er?

503.

We've been sitting here for twenty minutes... where did the waiter disappear to? **Waiter!**

服务员!
fú wù yuán!

504.

The menu, please

请拿菜单来
qǐng ná cài dān lái

505.

For some reason we trust the waiter, and we ask him what he recommends... **What do you recommend?**

你有什么可推荐的吗?

nǐ yǒu shén me kě tuī jiàn de ma?

506.

On the other hand, he might ask: **What would you like to order?**

您要点什么菜?

nín yào diǎn shén me cài?

507.

Even though each person has different preferences, the waiter will usually say: **This is highly recommended!**

这个值得尝尝!

zhè gè zhí dé cháng cháng!

508.

I'll have soup... Before going into detail, you usually say I'll have...

我要点一个...

wǒ yào diǎn yí gè ...

509.

What did you order? That's what I want too... I'll have the same...

我点同样的...

wǒ diǎn tóng yàng de ...

510.

That's all for now. If we want more, we'll order it later... **That's all for now**

就这些吧。

jiù zhè xiē ba .

511.

This restaurant has more than food... **What would you like to drink?**

想喝点儿什么?

xiǎng hē diǎn er shén me?

512.

I'll have...

我要喝...

wǒ yào hē ...

513.

mineral water

矿泉水

kuàng quán shuǐ

514.

cold tap water

冷水

lěng shuǐ

515.

orange juice / apple juice

橙汁 / 苹果汁

chéng zhī / píng guǒ zhī

These drinks sound the same all over the world: **cola / soda / lemonade**

可乐 / 苏打水 / 柠檬汁

kě lè / sū dǎ shuǐ / níng méng zhī

517.

Wow, that was good. **Another glass please!**

请再来一杯!

qǐng zài lái yì bēi!

518.

And if you want some more: **I'd like some more...**

我再要一些...

wǒ zài yào yì xiē ...

519.

Have you had enough? Yes. **That will be all, thank you**

够了, 谢谢!

gòu le, xiè xie!

520.

There are two expressions that always set a good tone for a meal. One is: **Cheers!**

来, 先干一杯!

lái, xiān gān yì bēi!

(meaning: let's have a drink first!)

521.

And the other is: **bon appétit!**

请慢用!

qǐng màn yòng!

(meaning: eat slowly)

522.

We've eaten our fill, and the chef wants to know how it was: **How was it?**

菜的味道怎么样?

cài de wèi dào zěn me yàng?

523.

What should we say?.. **Excellent!**

好极了!

hǎo jí le!

524.

It won't hurt to make him feel good: **The meal was delicious**

菜的味道好极了

cài de wèi dào hǎo jí le

525.

The hand motion to ask for the check is universal. Still, it's more polite to ask for it: **The check, please**

请买单

qǐng mǎi dān

526.

How much is the bill?

账单多少钱

zhàng dān duō shǎo qián

527.

If this is written on the check, you'll understand the hint: **Service not included**

小费未包括

xiǎo fèi wèi bāo kuò

528.

You can personally give your tip to the waiter: **This is for you. Thanks**

这是给你的, 谢谢

zhè shì gěi nǐ de, xiè xie



18. Taxis

出租车

529.

We enjoyed our meal, but now it's raining outside and we want to go back to the hotel. What do we look for? Of course... a **taxi**

出租车

chū zū chē

530.

Before we leave the restaurant we can ask at the desk: **Please order me a taxi**

请帮我叫一辆出租车

qǐng bāng wǒ jiào yí liàng chū zū chē

531.

When ordering a taxi, you usually need to say where you want to go: **Where do you want to go?**

去哪儿?

qù nǎ er?

532.

The answer: **I'm going to...**

我要去...

wǒ yào qù ...

533.

How far away is it? **How far is it to...?**

到...有多远?

dàoyǒu duō yuǎn?

534.

How long will it take to get to...?

需要多长时间到...?

xū yào duō zhǎng shí jiān dào?

535.

It's a good idea to find out the taxi fare in advance: **How much will it cost to get to...?**

到...多少钱?

dàoduō shǎo qián?

536.

What's the fare?

价钱多少?

jià qián duō shǎo?

537.

And don't let anyone cheat you: **Please turn on the meter**

请用计价器。

qǐng yòng jì jià qì .

538.

Please take me to... the national museum: **Please take me...**

请带我去...

qǐng dài wǒ qù

539.

Please take me to this address: **to this address**

去这个地址

qù zhè gè dì zhǐ

540.

downtown

市中心
shì zhōng xīn

541.
to the airport

去机场
qù jī chǎng

542.
to the... hotel

去酒店
qù jiǔ diàn

543.
Sometimes you need to give the driver directions: **Go... straight**

直走...
zhí zǒu ...

544.
Turn... right

向右转
xiàng yòu zhuǎn

545.
No! Sorry... **Turn... left**

向左转
xiàng zuǒ zhuǎn

546.
Keep going straight... **until the next turn**

到下一个路口
dào xià yí gè lù kǒu

547.
I'm in a big hurry. Go straight to the hotel. **I'm in a hurry**

我有急事
wǒ yǒu jí shì

548.
But between you and me, it's more likely you'll say: **Please drive more slowly**

请开得慢一点儿
qǐng kāi dé màn yì diǎn er

549.
Thanks, we're here. **Please stop...**

请停车...
qǐng tíng chē ...

550.
Where exactly?... **here**

这儿
zhè er

551.
after the traffic light

红绿灯后面
hóng lǜ dēng hòu miàn

552.
at the corner

在那个角落
zài nà gè jiǎo luò

553.
near that house

那个房子附近
nà gè fáng zǐ fù jìn

554.
Before getting out of the taxi: **How much do I owe you?**

我应该付给你多少钱?
wǒ yīng gāi fù gěi nǐ duō shǎo qián?

555.
If you want to tip the driver: **Thanks. Keep the change!**





19. Public Transportation

公共交通

556.

When you don't have a car, and even when you do, there's nothing like public transportation for getting to know a city. For example, take the train or the bus. **Train / Bus**

火车 / 公共汽车

huǒ chē / gōng gòng qì chē

557.

If you can't find something, the simplest thing is to ask: **Where's the... train / bus station, please?**

请问，火车站 / 汽车站在哪儿？

qǐng wèn, huǒ chē zhàn / qì chē zhàn zài nǎ er?

558.

How do I get to the flea market? How do I get to the opera house? **How do I get to...?**

去...怎么走？

qùzěn me zǒu?

559.

You'll usually get a direct answer: **Take train / bus number...**

坐火车去 / ...路公共汽车

zuò huǒ chē qù / ...lù gōng gòng qì chē

560.

When does the *last* bus leave? When does the *next* bus leave? **When does the... bus leave?**

...车几点出发？

...chē jǐ diǎn chū fā?

561.

Here are some useful words, some of which we learned as ordinal numbers: **next / first / last**

下一个 / 第一个 / 最后一个

xià yí gè / dì yí gè / zuì hòu yí gè

562.

Sometimes the transport maps are so complicated, and all I want to know is: **Where should I get off?**

我该在哪儿下车？

wǒ gāi zài nǎ er xià chē?

563.

If I missed my stop: **What's the next stop?**

下一站是哪儿？

xià yí zhàn shì nǎ er?

564.

This is usually a question children ask on any trip that's longer than 10 minutes. But when you're abroad you can ask it as well: **When will we get to...?**

什么时候到...？

shénme shí hòu dào ...?



20. Shopping

购物

565.

A trip abroad without going shopping? No such thing! **Shopping**

买东西

mǎi dōng xī

566.

You can shop in a store, in a stall at the market, or at a mall:

store

商店

shāng diàn

567.

shopping center

购物中心

gòu wù zhōng xīn

568.

market

市场

shì chǎng

569.

If there's a flea market, it offers the most amazing shopping experience: **flea market**

跳蚤市场

tiào zǎo shì chǎng

570.

Who can help us? The **salesperson**

售货员

shòu huò yuán

571.

And who can help us if we have complaints? The **manager**

经理

jīng lǐ

572.

Most signs usually have clear international symbols, but it's still good to know how to say: **entrance**

入口

rù kǒu

573.

exit

出口

chū kǒu

574.

And especially important: **emergency exit**

紧急出口

jǐn jí chū kǒu

575.

Here's a few more useful terms when you're shopping: **display window**

橱窗

chú chuāng

576.

checkout

jié zhàng

577.

We need help. Here's someone who doesn't look like a tourist...
You can politely ask: **Excuse me, do you work here?**

请问，您在这儿工作吗？

qǐng wèn, nín zài zhè er gōng zuò ma?

578.

Sometimes you need advice from the salesperson: **Can you help me for a moment?**

请帮我一下好吗？

qǐng bāng wǒ yí xià hǎo ma?

579.

Professional salespeople will usually ask you first: **How can I help you sir? How can I help you madam?**

能为您做什么先生？能为您做什么女士？

néng wéi nín zuò shén me xiān shēng? néng wéi nín zuò shén me nǚ shì?

580.

And perhaps the salesperson will be a bit more blunt: **What are you looking for?**

你找什么？

nǐ zhǎo shén me?

581.

Now it's time to describe exactly what we want, exactly what we had in mind: **I'm looking for something... smaller**

我找...再小一点儿的。

wǒ zhǎo ...zài xiǎo yí diǎn er de .

582.

Or maybe... **something larger**

再大一点儿的。

zài dà yí diǎn er de .

583.

Here's another possibility: Something... **less expensive**

更便宜一点的...

gèng biàn yí yí diǎn de ...

584.

Or something... **of higher quality**

质量好一点儿的...

zhì liàng hǎo yí diǎn er de ...

585.

Or simply: **just like I saw in the window**

和橱窗里一样的。

hé chú chuāng lǐ yí yàng de .

586.

And then there's that typical shopper's answer that I'm sure you've often said: **I'm just looking**

我随便看看

suí biàn kàn kàn

587.

If you're lucky: **This is exactly what I've been looking for!**

这正是我要找的东西！

zhè zhèng shì wǒ yào zhǎo de dōng xī!

588.

You can simply admit: **I like this**

我很喜欢

wǒ hěn xǐ huān

589.

There's no shame in saying politely: **I don't like this**

我不喜欢这个

wǒ bú xǐ huān zhè gè

590.
Or you can leave politely: **Thanks, but this isn't what I'm looking for**

谢谢，但这不是我要的东西。

xiè xie, dàn zhè bú shì wǒ yào de dōng xī .

591.
At some point you'll have to pay, and what a price! **How much does it cost?**

这个多少钱?

zhè gè duō shǎo qián?

592.
You can hope they'll take a subtle hint:... **Is there a discount?**

有折扣吗?

yǒu zhé kòu ma?

593.
What different does the price make, so long as it's on sale? **Is it on sale?**

处理吗?

chù lǐ ma?

594.
Too bad! **It's too expensive for me**

太贵了

tài guì le

595.
On second thought, why not? We're not here every day. Let's go for it... especially after the salesperson took the trouble to take it down, put it back, take it out again... **I'll take it, I'll buy it!**

我要了，我买。

wǒ yào le, wǒ mǎi.

596.
Where can I pay?

在哪儿付款?

zài nǎ er fù kuǎn?

597.
The checkout is... over there

付款台在...那儿

fù kuǎn tái zài ...nà er

598.
I'll pay with a credit card

我用信用卡付钱

wǒ yòng xìn yòng kǎ fù qián

599.
Here's your change

这是找您的钱

zhè shì zhǎo nín de qián

600.
Here's your receipt

这是您的收据

zhè shì nín de shōu jù