
LN's
*Endless
Extra Notes*



Art:

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L21. CHINESE (中文)

21.1. Basics of Chinese

21.1.1. Hanyu Pinyin Romanisation of Chinese Characters

Pinyin (拼音) is the official and most common romanisation system for Chinese.

Initials:

b, p, m, f, d, t, n, l, g, h, j, q, x, zh, ch, sh, r, z, c, s, y, w

Finals:

a, o, e, i, u, ü, ai, ei, ui, ao, ou, iu, ie, üe, er, an, en, in, un, ün, ang, eng, ing, ong, uang, iang, uai

Tones:

1: ā (prolonged), 2: á (rising), 3: ǎ (fall-rise), 4: à (falling), 5: a (neutral)

Alternative systems: Wade-Giles (older, unofficial), Yale (Cantonese: Hong Kong / Macau), bopomofo (Taiwan, uses phonetic Chinese syllable characters).

21.1.2. Stroke Order of Written Chinese Characters

Chinese characters must be drawn in the following order(s):

- top to bottom;
- left to right;
- horizontals before verticals;
- right-to-left diagonals before left-to-right diagonals;
- centre first in vertically symmetric characters;
- move from outside to inside, close frames last.

When writing with a brush, such as in calligraphy, this order helps to avoid smudging.

Some illustrative examples:

长 (cháng) 丿 一 长 长
 出 (chū) 丨 丨 丨 出 出
 女 (nǚ) ㇇ 女 女
 非 (fēi) 丨 丨 丨 丨 非 非 非 非
 巨 (jù) 一 冂 巨
 门 (mén) 丨 丨 门
 母 (mǔ) 丨 冂 母 母 母
 旅 (lǚ) 丨 丨 丨 方 方 方 旅 旅 旅

21.1.3. Common Radicals

	Association	Pīnyīn	Example usage		Association	Pīnyīn	Example usage
亻	person	rén	你 you (nǐ)	竹	bamboo	zhú	笔 pen (bǐ), 简 simple (jiǎn)
彳	road, walking	chì	街 street (jiē), 往 toward (wǎng)	足	foot	zú	踢 kick (tī), 跑 run (pǎo)
氵	water	shuǐ	河 river (hé), 洗 wash (xǐ)	辶	walk, action, time period	chuò / zouzhi	进 enter (jìn), 远 far (yuǎn)
冫	ice	bīng	冰 ice (bīng), 冻 freeze (dòng)	纟 (糸)	silk, thread, string	mì	线 thread (xiàn), 丝 silk (sī)
火	fire / burning	huǒ	灯 lamp (dēng), 烧 burn (shāo)	宀	roof	mián	家 home/family (jiā), 室 room (shì)
灬	fire / fire from below	huǒ	蒸 steam (zhēng), 热 hot (rè)	口	mouth, opening	kǒu	唱 sing (chàng), 和 and (hé)
日	day, sun, time	rì	时 time (shí), 晴 sunny (qíng)	囗	boundary, enclosure	wéi	国 country (guó), 园 garden (yuán)
月	moon, month	yuè	明 tomorrow (míng), 服 clothes (fú)	衤	clothes	yī	裙 skirt (qún), 衫 shirt (shān)
门 (門)	door	mén	间 room (jiān), 闭 shut (bì)	疒	sickness	nè	病 disease (bìng), 痛 pain (tòng)
女	female, woman	nǚ	好 good (hǎo), 妈 mother (mā)	阝	terrain, hill, city, town	yì	部 section (bù), 都 both (dōu)
子	child	zǐ	孩 child (hái), 孙 grandchild (sūn)	厂	factory, yard	hàn	厅 hall (tīng), 厂 factory (chǎng)
扌	hand	shǒu	推 push (tuī), 拉 pull (lā)	宀	wide, shelter	yǎn	店 shop (diàn), 府 mansion (fǔ)
讠 (言)	word, language, speech	yán	说 say (shuō), 语 language (yǔ)	心	heart	xīn	想 want (xiǎng), 忘 forget (wàng)
艹	grass	cǎo	花 flower (huā), 菜 vegetable (cài)	忄	feeling, mentality	xīn	情 emotion (qíng), 忙 busy (máng)
土	earth, soil	tǔ	地 ground (dì), 场 field (chǎng)	力	strength, power, force	lì	助 help (zhù), 加 add (jiā)
钅 (金)	metal	jīn	银 silver (yín), 铁 iron (tiě)	车 (車)	car, vehicle, cart	chē	车 car (chē), 轨 rail/track (guǐ)
饣 (食)	food, eat	shí	饭 rice/meal (fàn), 饮 drink (yǐn)	鱼 (魚)	fish	yú	鲜 fresh (xiān), 鲍 abalone (bào)
木	tree, wood	mù	林 forest (lín), 树 tree (shù)				

Note: radicals in brackets e.g. (門) denote the traditional character, often used in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Traditional characters are sometimes used alone for artistic purposes.

21.2. Basic Vocabulary

21.2.1. Basic Verbs

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
是	shì	to be	发	fā	to send (emails)
有	yǒu	to have	送	sòng	to give / send
问	wèn	to ask	寄	jì	to send (letters)
吃	chī	to eat	忘	wàng	to forget
喝	hē	to drink	记得	jìdé	to remember
知道	zhīdào	to know (sth)	洗	xǐ	to wash
认识	rènshí	to know (sbd)	找	zhǎo	to look for / search
叫	jiào	to call / name	参观	cānguān	to visit
学	xué	to learn / study	参加	cānjiā	to take part in
懂 / 明白	dǒng / míngbái	to understand	穿	chuān	to wear (clothes)
说	shuō	to say / speak	戴	dài	to wear (accessories)
要	yào	to want to do	代表	dàibiǎo	to represent
想	xiǎng	to think / want	看见	kànjiàn	to look / see / watch
觉得	juéde	to feel	听	tīng	to listen / hear
写	xiě	to write	会	huì	to be able to / can
画	huà	to draw / paint	告诉	gàosù	to tell
住	zhù	to live	唱歌	chànggē	to sing
坐	zuò	to sit	跳舞	tiàowǔ	to dance
玩	wán	to play	游泳	yóuyǒng	to swim
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep	踢	tī	to kick
用	yòng	to use	打	dǎ	to hit
希望	xīwàng	to hope	打扫	dǎsǎo	to clean
来	lái	to come	做饭	zuòfàn	to cook
去	qù	to go	开车	kāichē	to drive

Verbs (continued):

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
哭	kū	to cry	读	dú	to read
笑	xiào	to laugh	上班	shàngbān	to go to work
微笑	wéixiào	to smile	害怕	hàipà	to be scared
帮助	bāngzhù	to help	取	qǔ	to take
起床	qǐchuáng	to get up	讲	jiǎng	to state, explain
刷牙	shuāyá	to brush teeth	讲价	jiǎngjià	to bargain, haggle
跑步	pǎobù	to run	欢迎	huānyíng	to welcome
服务	fúwù	to serve	回答	huídá	to answer
锻炼	duànliàn	to exercise, work out	介绍	jièshào	to introduce
回	huí	to return	走	zǒu	to walk
买	mǎi	to buy	准备	zhǔnbèi	to prepare
卖	mài	to sell	等	děng	to wait
换	huàn	to exchange	排队	páiduì	to queue
试	shì	to try	约会	yuēhuì	to date / make appointment

21.2.2. Basic Adjectives

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
好	hǎo	good	强	qiáng	strong
坏	huài	bad	弱	ruò	weak
快	kuài	fast	便宜	piányí	cheap
慢	màn	slow	旧 / 老	jiù / lǎo	old
漂亮	piàoliang	pretty	新	xīn	new
难看 / 丑	nánkàn / chǒu	ugly	贵	guì	expensive
有意思	yǒuyìsi	interesting	重要	zhòngyào	important
没意思	méiyìsi	boring	近	jìn	near
干净	gānjìng	clean	远	yuǎn	far
脏	zàng	dirty	不可缺少	bùkě quēshǎo	indispensable
忙	máng	busy	基本	jīběn	basic
累	lèi	tired	生气	shēngqì	angry
饿	è	hungry	高兴	gāoxìng	happy
渴	kě	thirsty	好吃	hào chī	tasty
伤心	shāngxīn	sad			

21.2.3. Adverbs

Adjectives can be turned into adverbs by adding 地. e.g. 生气 → 生气地 (angry → angrily).

Adverbs of degree (quantifiers):

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
很	hěn	is [very]	实在	shízài	truly, honestly
非常	fēicháng	very	还	hái	still, yet
真的	zhēn de	really	最	zuì	most
特别	tèbié	especially	差不多	chàbùduō	almost, nearly

21.2.4. Pronouns

Possessive pronouns can be formed using 'pronoun + 的'.

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
我	wǒ	I	它	tā	it
你	nǐ	you	你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
您	nín	you (formal)	他们	tāmen	they
他	tā	he			
她	tā	she			

21.2.5. Connectives

Connectives (conjunctions) join simple phrases to make compound sentences.

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
和	hé	and (between nouns)	因为...所以		
因为	yīnwèi	because, since	但是只有...才行	dànshì zhǐyǒu...cái xíng	but only if...
所以	suǒyǐ	so	虽然...但是	suīrán...dànshì	although...but
也	yě	also	如果...那么	rúguǒ... nàme	if...then
而且	erqiě	moreover	除了...以外	chúle.. yǐwài	besides...
此外	cǐwài	in addition			
即使	jíshǐ	even though			
虽然	suīrán	although			
因此	yīncǐ	therefore			

Transportation

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
走路	zǒulù	walk / on foot	飞机	fēijī	plane
自行车	zìxíngchē	bicycle	直升机	zhíshēngjī	helicopter
汽车	qìchē	car	船	chuán	boat
出租车	chūzū chē	taxi	渡轮	dùlún	ferry
面包车	miànbāo chē	van	邮轮	yóulún	cruise
公交车	gōngjiāo chē	bus	缆车	lǎnchē	cable car / gondola
火车	huǒchē	train	磁悬浮列车	cíxuánfú lièchē	maglev train
电车	diànchē	tram			

Media, Politics and Current Affairs

	Pinyin	English		Pinyin	English
新闻	xīnwén	news	资本主义	zìběn zhǔyì	capitalism
报纸	bàozhǐ	newspaper	共产主义	gòngchǎn zhǔyì	communism
记者	jìzhě	journalist / reporter	国际	guójì	international
媒体	méitǐ	media	经济	jīngjì	economy
总统	zǒngtǒng	president	政治	zhèngzhì	politics
国家	guójiā	country	新华	Xīnhuá	Xinhua News
世界	shìjiè	world	中国共产党	zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng	Communist Party of China (CPC / CCP)
政府	zhèngfǔ	government	习近平	Xí Jìnpíng	Xi Jinping
西方	xīfāng	the West	中华文化圈	zhōnghuá wénhuà quān	sinosphere
部长	bùzhǎng	minister			

21.3. Themed Vocabulary

21.3.1. Food and Drink

Food (nouns):

苹果 (píngguǒ)	— apple	柠檬 (níngméng)	— lemon
牛肉 (niúròu)	— beef	面条 (miàntiáo)	— noodles
面包 (miànbāo)	— bread	橙子 (chéngzi)	— orange
蛋糕 (dàngāo)	— cake	凤梨酥 (fènglí sū)	— pineapple cake
鸡肉 (jīròu)	— chicken	比萨 (bǐsà)	— pizza
点心 (diǎnxīn)	— dim sum / snack	猪肉 (zhūròu)	— pork
鸭肉 (yāròu)	— duck	粥 (zhōu)*	— porridge / congee*
饺子 (jiǎozi)	— dumplings	土豆 (tǔdòu)	— potato
榴莲 (liúlián)	— durian	米饭 (mǐfàn)	— rice
鸡蛋 (jīdàn)	— egg	海鲜 (hǎixiān)	— seafood
鱼肉 (yúròu)	— fish	小吃 (xiǎochī)	— snack
薯条 (shǔ tiáo)	— fries / chips	汤 (tāng)*	— soup*
葡萄 (pútáo)	— grape	包子 (bāozi)	— steam stuffed bun
汉堡包 (hànbǎobāo)	— hamburger	茶叶蛋 (cháyè dàn)	— tea egg
火锅 (huǒguō)	— hotpot	蔬菜 (shūcài)	— vegetables
冰淇淋 (bīngqílín)	— ice cream	西瓜 (xīguā)	— watermelon

Drinks (nouns):

苹果汁 (píngguǒ zhī)	— apple juice	冰水 (bīng shuǐ)	— iced water
啤酒 (píjiǔ)	— beer	柠檬水 (níngméng shuǐ)	— lemonade
红茶 (hóngchá)	— black tea	牛奶 (niúniǎi)	— (cow's) milk
珍珠奶茶 (zhēnzhū nǎichá)	— pearl / bubble tea	矿泉水 (kuàngquán shuǐ)	— mineral water
白酒 (báijiǔ)	— Chinese spirit liquor	红葡萄酒 (hóng pútáojiǔ)	— red wine
可乐 (kělè)	— Coca Cola / Coke	汽水 (qìshuǐ)	— soft drink
咖啡 (kāfēi)	— coffee	烧酒 (shāojiǔ)	— soju
水果汁 (shuǐ guǒzhī)	— fruit juice	豆浆 (dòujiāng)	— soy milk
绿茶 (lǜchá)	— green tea	雪碧 (xuěbì)	— Sprite
热巧克力 (rè qiǎokèlì)	— hot chocolate	白葡萄酒 (bái pútáojiǔ)	— white wine

Condiments (nouns):

香醋 (xiāngcù)	— balsamic vinegar	蚝油 (háoyóu)	— oyster sauce
豆瓣酱 (dòubànjiàng)	— bean sauce	花生酱 (huāshēngjiàng)	— peanut butter
黄油 (huángyóu)	— butter	胡椒 (hújiāo)	— pepper
辣椒酱 (làjiāojiàng)	— chilli sauce	盐 (yán)	— salt
蒜蓉 (suànróng)	— minced garlic	芝麻油 (zhīmayóu)	— sesame oil
味精 (wèijīng)	— MSG	酱油 (jiàngyóu)	— soy sauce
		醋 (cù)	— vinegar

* use the verb 喝 despite being listed as a 'food'.

Culinary equipment and places (nouns):

早餐 (zǎocān)	— breakfast
咖啡厅 (kāfēi tīng)	— cafe
厨师 (chúshī)	— chef
筷子 (kuàizi)	— chopsticks
甜点 / 点心 (tiándiǎn / diǎnxīn)	— dessert
餐厅 (cāntīng)	— dining area
晚餐 (wǎncān)	— dinner
叉子 (chāzi)	— fork
清真食品 (qīngzhēn shípǐn)	— halal food
小贩中心 (xiǎofàn zhōngxīn)	— hawker centre
厨房 (chúfáng)	— kitchen
刀 (dāo)	— knife
乳糖不耐症 (rǔtáng bù nài zhèng)	— lactose intolerance
午餐 (wǔcān)	— lunch

菜单 (càidān)	— menu
微波炉 (wéibōlú)	— microwave
烤箱 (kǎoxiāng)	— oven
盘子 (pánzi)	— plate
酒吧 (jiǔbā)	— pub / bar
饭店 (fàndiàn)	— restaurant
盐 (yán)	— salt
水槽 (shuǐcáo)	— sink
勺子 (sháozi)	— spoon
炉子 (lúzi)	— stove
水龙头 (shuǐlóngtóu)	— tap / faucet
纯素食 (chún sùshí)	— vegan (adj.)
素食 (sùshí)	— vegetarian (adj.)
服务员 (fúwùyuán)	— waiter / waitress
炒锅 (chǎo guō)	— wok / frying pan

Preparing and eating food (verbs):

烘焙 (hōngbèi)	— to bake
红烧 (hóngshāo)	— to braise
叫外卖 (jiào wàimài)	— to call a takeaway
煮 / 做饭 (zhǔ / zuǒfàn)	— to cook
喝 (hē)	— to drink
吃 (chī)	— to eat
吃这里 (chī zhèlǐ)	— to eat in

点菜 (diǎn cài)	— to order dishes
烤 (kǎo)	— to roast / grill
上菜 (shàng cài)	— to serve
蒸 (zhēng)	— to steam
炖 (dùn)	— to stew
炒 (chǎo)	— to stir-fry / sauté
带走 (dài zǒu)	— to take out

Describing food (adjectives):

苦 (kǔ)	— bitter
淡 (dàn)	— bland
冷 (lěng)	— cold
美味 / 好吃 (měiwèi / hào chī)	— delicious
令人恶心 (lìngrén ǎixīn)	— disgusting
脂肪 (zhīfáng)	— fatty
有气泡 (yǒu qìpào)	— fizzy / bubbly
新鲜 (xīnxiān)	— fresh
冷冻 (lěngdòng)	— frozen
健康 (jiànkāng)	— healthy

热 (rè)	— hot
中毒 (zhòngdú)	— poisoned
生 (shēng)	— raw
咸 (xián)	— salty
酸 (suān)	— sour / acidic
变质 (biànzhì)	— stale / gone bad
含糖 (hán táng)	— sugary
甜 (tián)	— sweet
鲜味 (xiānwèi)	— umami / savoury
不健康 (bùjiànkāng)	— unhealthy

21.3.2. Hobbies and Pastimes

Activities (verbs and verb phrases):

足球 (zúqiú)	— football / soccer
橄榄球 (gǎnlǎnqiú)	— rugby / American football
跑步 (pǎobù)	— running

Thinking and emotions (adjectives):

无聊 (wúliáo)	— boring / bored
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21.3.3. Describing People

Parts of the body and face:

手臂 (shǒubi)	— arm
胡须 (húxū)	— beard / moustache
身体 (shēntǐ)	— body
眼睛 (yǎnjīng)	— eyes
眉 (méi)	— eyebrows
睫毛 (jiémáo)	— eyelashes
脚 (jiǎo)	— feet
手指 (shǒuzhǐ)	— finger
头发 (tóufǎ)	— hair

手 (shǒu)	— hand
腿 (tuǐ)	— leg
嘴唇 (zuǐchún)	— lips
口 (kǒu)	— mouth
脖子 (bózi)	— neck
鼻子 (bízi)	— nose
脚趾 (jiǎozhǐ)	— toe
舌头 (shétou)	— tongue

Describing people's attributes:

美丽 (měilì)	— beautiful
可爱 (kě'ài)	— cute
胖 (pàng)	— fat
火辣 (huǒ là)	— hot / sexy
肌肉发达 (jīròu fādá)	— muscular

短 (duǎn)	— short
高 (gāo)	— tall
瘦 (shòu)	— thin
丑 (chǒu)	— ugly

Clothing and accessories:

领结 (lǐngjié)	— bowtie
胸罩 (xiōngzhào)	— bra
手镯 (shǒuzhuó)	— bracelet
旗袍 (qípáo)	— Chinese dress (Cheongsam)
衣服 (yīfú)	— clothes
外套 (wàitào)	— coat / jacket / hoodie
连衣裙 (liányīqún)	— dress
着装要求 (zhuózhāng yāoqiú)	— dress code
耳环 (ěrhuan)	— ear ring
口罩 (kǒuzhào)	— face mask (sanitary)
眼镜 (yǎnjìng)	— glasses
手套 (shǒutào)	— gloves
发夹 (fǎ jiā)	— hair bow / hair tie
手提包 (shǒutí bāo)	— handbag
帽子 (màozi)	— hat / cap
发带 (fǎ dài)	— headband
耳机 (ěrjī)	— headphones
证件卡 (zhèngjiàn kǎ)	— ID badge

挂绳 (guà shéng)	— lanyard
名称标签 (míngchēng biāoqiān)	— name tag
项链 (xiàngliàn)	— necklace
大衣 (dàyī)	— overcoat (longline coat)
戒指 (jièzhǐ)	— ring (for finger)
围巾 (wéijīn)	— scarf
衬衫 (chènshān)	— shirt
鞋子 (xiézi)	— shoes
裙子 (qúnzi)	— skirt
袜子 (wàzi)	— socks
丝袜 (sīwà)	— stockings / tights
西装 (xīzhuāng)	— suit
领带 (lǐngdài)	— tie
裤子 (kùzi)	— trousers / pants
T恤 (T xù)	— T-shirt
内裤 (nèikù)	— underpants
制服 (zhìfú)	— uniform
手表 (shǒubiǎo)	— watch

21.3.4. In the House

Rooms:

阁楼 (gélóu)	— attic
阳台 (yángtái)	— balcony
地下室 (dìxiàshi)	— basement
浴室 (yùshì)	— bathroom
卧室 (wòshì)	— bedroom

餐厅 (cāntīng)	— dining room
门厅 (méntīng)	— entrance hall
厨房 (chúfáng)	— kitchen
客厅 (kètīng)	— living room
书房 (shūfáng)	— study (room) / studio
窗户 (chuānghù)	— window

Things found in the home:

床 (chuáng)	— bed
椅子 (yǐzi)	— chair
餐桌 (cānzhuō)	— dining table
壁炉 (bìlú)	— fireplace
台灯 (táidēng)	— lamp (on a desk)

洗衣 (xǐyī)	— laundry
淋浴 (línǚ)	— shower (noun or verb)
沙发 (shāfā)	— sofa
桌子 (zhuōzi)	— table
电视 (diànshì)	— television
衣柜 (yīguì)	— wardrobe

Routines:

起床 (qǐchuáng)	— to get up (out of bed)
洗澡 (xǐzǎo)	— to take a shower / bathe

21.3.5. Travelling and Tourism

Modes of transportation:

自行车 (zìxíngchē)	— bicycle	高铁 (gāotiē)	— high-speed rail
船 (chuán)	— boat	磁悬浮列车 (cíxúánfú lièchē)	— maglev train
公交车 (gōngjiāo chē)	— bus	飞机 (fēijī)	— plane
缆车 (lǎnchē)	— cable car / gondola	软座 (ruǎn zuò)	— soft seat
汽车 (qìchē)	— car	软卧 (ruǎn wò)	— soft sleeper
邮轮 (yóulún)	— cruise	出租车 (chūzū chē)	— taxi
渡轮 (dùlún)	— ferry	火车 (huǒchē)	— train
硬座 (yìng zuò)	— hard seat	电车 (diànchē)	— tram
硬卧 (yìng wò)	— hard sleeper	面包车 (miànbāo chē)	— van
直升机 (zhíshēngjī)	— helicopter	走路 (zǒulù)	— walk / on foot

Navigation:

遥远 (yáoyuǎn)	— far away	街 (jiē)	— street
左边 (zuǒbiān)	— left side	迷路 (mílù)	— to be lost
地图 (dìtú)	— map	找 (zhǎo)	— to look for
附近 (fùjìn)	— nearby	左转 (zuǒ zhuǎn)	— to turn left
右边 (yòubiān)	— right side	右转 (yòu zhuǎn)	— to turn right
路 (lù)	— road	旅游指南 (lǚyóu zhǐnán)	— travel guide

In the city:

银行 (yínháng)	— bank	学校 (xuéxiào)	— school
酒吧 (jiǔbā)	— bar	商店 (shāngdiàn)	— shop
大楼 (dàlóu)	— building	人行道 (rénxíngdào)	— sidewalk / pavement
公交车站 (gōngjiāochē zhàn)	— bus stop	街道 (jiēdào)	— street
咖啡馆 (kāfēiguǎn)	— cafe	路灯 (lùdēng)	— street light
教堂 (jiàotáng)	— church	路牌 (lùpái)	— street sign
医院 (yīyuàn)	— hospital	地铁站 (dìtiě zhàn)	— subway station
酒店 (jiǔdiàn)	— hotel	超市 (chāoshì)	— supermarket
图书馆 (túshūguǎn)	— library	出租车 (chūzūchē)	— taxi
市场 (shìchǎng)	— market	剧院 (jùyuàn)	— theatre
博物馆 (bówùguǎn)	— museum	红绿灯 (hónglǜdēng)	— traffic light
公园 (gōngyuán)	— park	斑马线 (bānmǎxiàn)	— zebra crossing
餐厅 (cāntīng)	— restaurant		
饭馆 (fànguǎn)	— restaurant		

Famous landmarks:

紫禁城 (zǐjìnchéng)	— Forbidden City
长城 (chángchéng)	— Great Wall
天安门广场 (tiān'ānmén guǎngchǎng)	— Tiananmen Square

外滩 (wàitān)	— The Bund
长江 (chángjiāng)	— Yangtze River
长江大桥 (chángjiāng dàqiáo)	— Yangtze River bridge

Countries:

澳大利亚 (Àodàliyǎ)	— Australia
巴西 (Bāxī)	— Brazil
英国 (Yīngguó)	— Britain / UK
加拿大 (Jiānádà)	— Canada
中国 (Zhōngguó)	— China
法国 (Fàguó)	— France
德国 (Déguó)	— Germany
希腊 (Xīlà)	— Greece
印度 (Yīndù)	— India
印度尼西亚 (Yīndùnìxīyà)	— Indonesia
意大利 (Yìdàlì)	— Italy
日本 (Rìběn)	— Japan
哈萨克斯坦 (hāsàkèsītǎn)	— Kazakhstan
马来西亚 (Mǎláixīyà)	— Malaysia

蒙古 (Ménggǔ)	— Mongolia
尼日利亚 (Nírìliyǎ)	— Nigeria
巴基斯坦 (Bājīstǎn)	— Pakistan
菲律宾 (Fēilǚbīn)	— Philippines
俄罗斯 (Èluósī)	— Russia
新加坡 (Xīnjiāpō)	— Singapore
韩国 (Hánguó)	— South Korea
西班牙 (Xībānyá)	— Spain
台湾 (Táiwān)	— Taiwan
泰国 (Tàiguó)	— Thailand
乌克兰 (Wūkèlán)	— Ukraine
美国 (Měiguó)	— United States / USA
越南 (Yuènnán)	— Vietnam

Popular cities and islands for tourists:

雅典 (Yǎdiǎn)	— Athens
巴厘 (Bālì)	— Bali
曼谷 (Màngǔ)	— Bangkok
北京 (Běijīng)	— Beijing
迪拜 (Dībài)	— Dubai
爱丁堡 (Àidīngbǎo)	— Edinburgh
河内 (Hénèi)	— Hanoi
胡志明市 (Húzhì míng shì)	— Ho Chi Minh City
香港 (Xiānggǎng)	— Hong Kong
高雄 (Gāoxióng)	— Kaohsiung
吉隆坡 (Jílóngpō)	— Kuala Lumpur
拉斯维加斯 (Lāsī wéijīāsī)	— Las Vegas
伦敦 (Lúndūn)	— London

洛杉矶 (Luòshānjī)	— Los Angeles
马德里 (Mǎdé lǐ)	— Madrid
马略卡 (Mǎlǚèkǎ)	— Majorca
迈阿密 (Mài'āmi)	— Miami
纽约市 (Niǚyuē shì)	— New York City
巴黎 (Bālì)	— Paris
罗马 (Luómǎ)	— Rome
旧金山 (Jiùjīnshān)	— San Francisco
首尔 (Shǒu'ěr)	— Seoul
上海 (Shànghǎi)	— Shanghai
深圳 (Shēnzhèn)	— Shenzhen
台北 (Táiběi)	— Taipei
东京 (Dōngjīng)	— Tokyo

21.3.5. Media and Technology

Digital media:

据说 (jùshuō)	— allegedly / reportedly	审查 (shěn chá)	— to censor
百度 (bǎi dù)	— Baidu	聊天 (liáo tiān)	— to chat
抖音 (dǒu yīn)	— Douyin / TikTok	下载 (xià zài)	— to download
电子邮件 (diàn zǐ yóu jiàn)	— email	发 (fā)	— to send (an email)
防火墙 (fáng huǒ qiáng)	— firewall	上网 (shàng wǎng)	— to surf the web
环球时报 (huánqiú shíbào)	— Global Times	打字 (dǎ zì)	— to type
互联网 (hù lián wǎng)	— internet	上传 (shàng chuán)	— to upload
记者 (jìzhě)	— journalist / reporter	网站 (wǎng zhàn)	— website
媒体 (méitǐ)	— media	微信 (wēi xìn)	— WeChat
网民 (wǎng mín)	— netizen	微博 (wēi bó)	— Weibo
新闻 (xīnwén)	— news	新华 (xīnhuá)	— Xinhua News
报纸 (bàozhǐ)	— newspaper	知乎 (zhī hū)	— Zhihu
社交媒体 (shè jiāo méi tǐ)	— social media		
消息来源 (xiāoxī lái yuán)	— source (of info)		

Famous people (cultural, historical and contemporary public figures):

李小龙 (Lǐxiǎolóng)	— Bruce Lee	周杰伦 (Zhōujiélún)	— Jay Chou
林鄭月娥 (Lín zhèngyuè'é)	— Carrie Lam	江泽民 (Jiāng Zémín)	— Jiang Zemin
孔子 (Kǒngzǐ)	— Confucius	老子 (Lǎozǐ)	— Lao Tzu
邓小平 (Dèng Xiǎopíng)	— Deng Xiaoping	毛泽东 (Máo Zédōng)	— Mao Zedong
范冰冰 (Fàn Bīngbīng)	— Fan Bingbing	孙子 (Sūnzi)	— Sun Tzu
马云 (Mǎyún)	— Jack Ma	蔡英文 (Cài Yīngwén)	— Tsai Ingwen
成龙 (Chénglóng)	— Jackie Chan	习近平 (Xí Jìnpíng)	— Xi Jinping
王嘉尔 (Wáng Jiā ěr)	— Jackson Wang	姚明 (Yáomíng)	— Yao Ming

21.3.6. Politics and Current Affairs

Government:

中国共产党 (zhōngguó gòngchǎndǎng) — CPC / CCP	部长 (bùzhǎng)	— minister
民主 (mínzhǔ)	政治 (zhèngzhì)	— politics
独裁 (dúcái)	总统 (zǒngtǒng)	— president
政府 (zhèngfǔ)		

Business and Economics:

资本主义 (zīběn zhǔyì)	— capitalism	率 (lǜ)	— rate
共产主义 (gòngchǎn zhǔyì)	— communism	产业 (chǎnyè)	— sector
公司 (gōngsī)	— company / corporation	股东 (gǔdōng)	— shareholder
经济 (jīngjì)	— economy	发展 (fāzhǎn)	— to develop
行业 (hángyè)	— industry	增加 (zēngjiā)	— to increase
通货膨胀 (tōnghuò péngzhàng)	— inflation	增长迅速 (zēngzhǎng xùnsù)	— to grow rapidly
		台积电 (táijīdiàn)	— TSMC (abbr.)

Law and crime:

被控 (bèi kòng)	— accused / charged	罚款 (fákǎn)	— fine / penalty
案件 (ànjàn)	— case	法律 (fǎlǜ)	— law
罪行 (zuìxíng)	— crime	警察暴行 (jǐngchá bàoxíng)	— police brutality
罪犯 (zuìfàn)	— criminal	监狱 (jiānyù)	— prison
拘留所 (jiūliú suǒ)	— detention centre	小偷 (xiǎotōu)	— thief
被告 (bèigào)	— defendant	被逮捕 (bèi dàiǔ)	— to be arrested
毒品 (dúpǐn)	— drugs	谋杀 (móushā)	— to murder / to kill

Geopolitics and international relations:

国家 (guójiā)	— country	中华文化圈 (zhōnghuá wénhuà quān)	— Sinosphere
外交官 (wàijiāo guān)	— diplomat	西方 (xīfāng)	— the West
亚洲四小龙 (yàzhōu sì xiǎolóng)	— Four Asian Tigers	联盟 (liánméng)	— union / alliance
国际 (guójì)	— international	战争 (zhànzhēng)	— war
和平 (héping)	— peace	世界 (shìjiè)	— world
		世界大战 (shìjiè dàzhàn)	— world war

Environment:

气候变化 (qìhòu biànhuà)	— climate change
环境 (huánjìng)	— environment
洪水 (hóngshuǐ)	— flooding
全球变暖 (quánqiú biàn nuǎn)	— global warming

污染 (wūrǎn)	— pollution
垃圾 (lèsè)	— rubbish
浪费 (làngfèi)	— wastage

Society:

乞丐 (qǐgài)	— beggar
侨民 (qiáomín)	— expat / diaspora
住房 (zhùfáng)	— housing
饥饿 (jī'è)	— hunger
移民 (yímín)	— immigrant

网友 (wǎngyǒu)	— netizen
人口 (rénkǒu)	— population
社会 (shèhuì)	— society
交通 (jiāotōng)	— traffic
失业 (shīyè)	— unemployed

Personal and interpersonal affairs:

无神论 (wúshénlùn)	— atheism
双性恋 (shuāngxìngliàn)	— bisexual
佛教 (fó jiào)	— Buddhism
基督教 (jī dū jiào)	— Christianity
公民权利 (gōngmín quánlì)	— civil rights
道教 (dào jiào)	— Daoism / Taoism
外遇 (wàiyù)	— extramarital affair
同性恋 (tóngxìngliàn)	— gay / homosexuality
同性恐惧症 (tóngxìng kǒngjùzhèng)	— homophobia
人权 (rénquán)	— human rights
伊斯兰教 (yī sī lán jiào)	— Islam
女同性恋 (nǚ tóngxìngliàn)	— lesbian

生活 (shēnghuó)	— life
穷 (qióng)	— poor / poverty
宗教 (zōng jiào)	— religion
富 (fù)	— rich
风险 (fēngxiǎn)	— risk / hazard
上瘾 (shàngyǐn)	— to be addicted to
出柜 (chū guì)	— to come out (as LGBTQ)
谈恋爱 (tán liàn'ài)	— to date / fall in love
跨性别恐惧症 (kuà xìngbié kǒngjùzhèng)	— transphobia
异性恋 (yìxìngliàn)	— straight / heterosexuality

Medicine and wellbeing:

针灸 (zhēnjiǔ)	— acupuncture
细菌 (xìjūn)	— bacteria
中药 (zhōngyào)	— Chinese medicine
新冠疫情 (xīn guān yìqíng)	— coronavirus pandemic
冠状病毒病 (guānzhhuàng bìngdú bìng)	— COVID-19
饮食习惯 (yǐnshí xíguàn)	— eating habits
有害的 (yǒuhài)	— harmful
超重 (chāozhòng)	— overweight
大流行 (dà liúxíng)	— pandemic

症状 (zhèngzhuàng)	— symptoms
检测 (jiǎncè)	— test (for an illness)
对...过敏 (duì ... guòmǐn)	— to be allergic to...
减肥 (jiǎnféi)	— to lose weight
戒烟 (jièyān)	— to stop smoking
疫苗 (yìmiáo)	— vaccine
病毒 (bìngdú)	— virus
西药 (xīyào)	— Western medicine

21.3.7. Science

Biology and medicine:

氨基酸 (ānjīsuān)	— amino acid
碳水化合物 (tànsuǐ huàhéwù)	— carbohydrate
细胞 (xìbāo)	— cell
脱氧核糖核酸 (tuōyǎng hé táng hé suān)	— DNA
酶 (méi)	— enzyme
进化 (jìn huà)	— evolution
化石 (huà shí)	— fossil
基因编辑技术 (jī yīn biān jí jì shù)	— gene editing

葡萄糖 (pútáotáng)	— glucose
线粒体 (xiànlìtǐ)	— mitochondrion
信使核糖核酸 (xìnshǐ hé táng hé suān)	— mRNA
突变 (tú biàn)	— mutation
细胞核 (xìbāo hé)	— nucleus (of cell)
光合作用 (guāng hé zuò yòng)	— photosynthesis
蛋白质 (dàn bái zhī)	— protein
呼吸作用 (hū xī zuò yòng)	— respiration

Chemical elements and compounds:

氨 (ān)	— ammonia / ammonium
钙 (gài)	— calcium
碳化 (tàn huà)	— carbide
碳 (tàn)	— carbon
二氧化碳 (èr yǎng huà tàn)	— carbon dioxide
碳酸 (tàn suān)	— carbonate / carbonic acid
氯化 (lǜ huà)	— chloride
氯 (lǜ)	— chlorine
乙烷 (yǐ wán)	— ethane
乙酸 (yǐ suān)	— ethanoic acid / acetic acid
乙醇 (yǐ chún)	— ethanol
乙烯 (yǐ xī)	— ethene / ethylene
氦 (hài)	— helium

氢气 (qīng qì)	— hydrogen
氢氧化 (qīng yǎng huà)	— hydroxide
锂 (lǐ)	— lithium
镁 (měi)	— magnesium
甲烷 (jiǎ wán)	— methane
硝酸 (xiāo suān)	— nitrate / nitric acid
氮 (dàn)	— nitrogen
氧化 (yǎng huà)	— oxide
氧 (yǎng)	— oxygen
磷 (lín)	— phosphorus
钾 (jiǎ)	— potassium
钠 (nà)	— sodium
氯化钠 (lǜ huà nà)	— sodium chloride
硫酸 (liú suān)	— sulfate / sulfuric acid

Chemistry:

溶液 (róng yè)	— aqueous solution
原子 (yuán zǐ)	— atom
原子轨道 (yuán zǐ guǐ dào)	— atomic orbital
化学 (huà xué)	— chemistry
共价键 (gòng jià jiàn)	— covalent bond
电子 (diàn zǐ)	— electron
火焰 (huǒ yàn)	— flame
空穴 (kōng xué)	— hole (in semiconductors)
离子键 (lǐ zǐ jiàn)	— ionic bond
分子 (fēn zǐ)	— molecule
分子轨道 (fēn zǐ guǐ dào)	— molecular orbital
中子 (zhōng zǐ)	— neutron

氧化 (yǎng huà)	— oxidation
沉淀 (chén diàn)	— precipitate
质子 (zhì zǐ)	— proton
反应 (fǎn yìng)	— reaction
还原 (huán yuán)	— reduction
试管 (shì guǎn)	— test tube
加入 (jiā rù)	— to add in
溶解 (róng jiě)	— to dissolve
过滤 (guò lǜ)	— to filter
得到 (dé dào)	— to get / to obtain
观察 (guān chá)	— to observe

Materials and their properties:

铝 (lǚ)	— aluminium
陶瓷 (táocí)	— ceramic
钴 (gǔ)	— cobalt
复合材料 (fùhé cáiliào)	— composite material
混凝土 (hùnníngtǔ)	— concrete
铜 (tóng)	— copper
水晶 (shuǐjīng)	— crystal
贫铀 (pínyóu)	— depleted uranium
钻石 (zuànshí)	— diamond
镝 (dī)	— dysprosium
玻璃 (bōli)	— glass
金 (jīn)	— gold
磁性 (cíxìng)	— magnet
材料 (cáiliào)	— material
金属 (jīnshǔ)	— metal

钕 (nǐ)	— neodymium
镍 (niè)	— nickel
塑料 (sùliào)	— plastic
铂 (bó)	— platinum
聚乙烯 (jùnyǐxī)	— polyethylene
聚合物 (jùhéwù)	— polymer
钢筋混凝土 (gāngjīn hùnníngtǔ)	— reinforced concrete
硅 (guī)	— silicon
银 (yín)	— silver
钢 (gāng)	— steel
石头 (shítou)	— stone
钛 (tài)	— titanium
制造 (zhìzào)	— to manufacture
钨 (wū)	— tungsten
木 (mù)	— wood

Physics:

加速度 (jiāsùdù)	— acceleration
能隙 (néng xì)	— band gap / energy gap
电池 (diànchí)	— battery
电容 (diànróng)	— capacitance / capacitor
导体 (dǎotǐ)	— conductor
电流 (diànliú)	— current
密度 (mìdù)	— density
位移 (wèiyí)	— displacement / position
掺杂 (chānzá)	— doping (of semiconductors)
电场 (diànchǎng)	— electric field
焓 (hán)	— enthalpy
熵 (shāng)	— entropy
力 (lì)	— force
重力 (zhònglì)	— gravity
电感 (diàngǎn)	— inductance / inductor
动能 (dòngnéng)	— kinetic energy

磁场 (cíchǎng)	— magnetic field
磁通量 (cítōngliàng)	— magnetic flux
质量 (zhìliàng)	— mass
动量 (dòngliàng)	— momentum
光子 (guāngzǐ)	— photon
pn结 (pn jié)	— p-n junction
势能 (shìnéng)	— potential energy
放射性 (fàngshèxìng)	— radioactive
电阻 (diànzǔ)	— resistance / resistor
半导体 (bàndǎotǐ)	— semiconductor
超导体 (chāodǎotǐ)	— superconductor
温度 (wēndù)	— temperature
变压器 (biànyāqì)	— transformer
晶体管 (jīngtǐguǎn)	— transistor
速度 (sùdù)	— velocity / speed
电压 (diànyǎ)	— voltage

21.4. Basic Grammar Points

21.4.1. Simple Sentences

SVO Word Order: Subject + Verb + Object.

他们吃素。 你喝茶吗？ 我去学校。 弟弟喜欢冰淇淋。

Adjectives: Noun + 很 + Adjective.

数学很难。 她很累。 老板很懒。 王嘉尔很火辣！

Nouns: Noun + 是 + Noun.

我是学生。 他们是有钱人。 这是我男朋友。 那是什么菜？

Possession: Noun 1 + 的 + Noun 2; Subject + 有 + Object.

你的手机 上海的天气 你女朋友很高。 你有房子吗？

21.4.2. Simple Questions

Yes/No Question: a statement followed by 吗？

你喜欢咖啡吗？ 你是大学生吗？ 妈妈会做饭吗？ 你没有工作吗？

These questions may be answered with 对 / 嗯 (casual 'yes') or by repeating the verb (affirmative) or by negating the verb (negative, e.g. 没有 / 不来).

Affirmative-Negative Question: use a verb or adjective and its negative.

他们来不来？ 这里的咖啡贵不贵？ 他吃不吃鱼？ 你女朋友漂不漂亮？

Two-character verbs/adjectives may be shortened to the first character for the positive.

Reciprocal Questions: giving a statement then asking for follow-up using 呢.

我很好。你呢？ 你爸爸是上海人，你妈妈呢？ 北京下雨了。上海呢？

Question Words: the interrogatives 什么，哪里 / 哪儿，那个，谁，什么时候，为什么，怎么，多少 are positioned in a sentence to replace the subject of the question.

我是谁。？ 你喜欢吃什么菜？ 我的自行车在哪儿？ 你在哪个房间？

21.4.3. Noun Suffixes

Character	Pinyin	Examples
子	zi	桌子，椅子，筷子，橙子，儿子
家	jiā	画家，科学家，作家
员	yuán	球员，演员，团员
儿	er	花儿，事儿，画儿
者	zhě	读者，患者

21.3.4. Measure Words

Typical pattern: [quantity] + measure word + noun

Character	Pinyin	Associated nouns
个	gè	generic; people, 这个 / 那个
岁	suì	age (years old: no noun required)
年	nián	periods of time, years
天	tiān	periods of time, days
口	kǒu	people in a family
只	zhī	animals, birds, pairs of body parts (hands, arms, legs, feet)
条	tiáo	long and thin things (rivers, roads, ribbons, strings)
支	zhī	long, round, cylindrical things (pencils, pens)
双	shuāng	pairs of things (shoes, socks)
张	zhāng	flat things (papers, tables, cards)
本	běn	book-like things (books, newspapers, magazines, textbooks)
瓶	píng	bottles
被	bēi	cups, glasses
份	fèn	portions of food, gifts, jobs, reports

A quantity of 'two things' uses the number 两, not 二.

每 can be used before a measure word to mean 'every'.

21.4.5. Adverbs

Negation: 不 + Verb / Adjective; if the verb is 有 then negate with 没有:

我今天不想工作 孩子不喝酒 我没有时间 这个不贵

All and Both: Subject + 都 + Verb / Adjective :

我们都住在上海 你们都认识约翰马? 我们都要冰水 我和我太太都不吃肉

Also: Subject + 也 + Verb / Adjective:

你也很高 他们也是法国人吗? 我也是学生 你的房子也很漂亮

Descriptive State Complement: Verb / Adjective + 得 + Description:

你说得很好 他来得有点晚 哪个城市发展得最快?

Degree Complement: 太 + Adjective + 了 / Adjective + 极了 / 死了 / 坏了!

21.4.6. Conjunctions

And: Noun + 和 + Noun:

老板喜欢咖啡和茶

手机和电脑都很贵

他和他奴朋友都喜欢中国菜

Or, for questions: Option 1 + 还是 + Option 2:

辣的还是不辣的？

上海还是北京？

你喜欢我还是我的钱？

Or, for statements: Possibility 1 + 或者 + Possibility 2:

星期六或者星期天，都可以。 今天晚上我想吃披萨或者寿司。

Either / Or: 或者 + Possibility 1, 或者 + Possibility 2:

只有一块蛋糕，或者你吃或者我吃。 咱们或者今天去或者明天去，一定要去。

21.4.7. Numbers, Ages, Dates and Times

Digits: 零，一，二，三，四，五，六，七，八，九

Magnitudes: 十 (10) ，百 (100) ，千 (1,000) ，万 (10,000) ，亿 (100,000,000)

Ordinals: 第一 (1st) ，第二 (2nd) ，第十三 (13th)

Ages: A: 你多大了？ B: 我是二十一岁。

Dates: 今天是2023年3月28日/号。

Times: 上午九点 (9 am) ，下午四点 (4 pm) ，五点半 (5:30) ，两点零九分 (2:09) ，
一点四十分 (1:40) ，九点一刻 (9:15) ，六点三刻 (6:45) ，差五分三点 (2:55)

21.4.8. Verbs and Auxiliary Verbs

Being somewhere: Subject + 在 + Place

Somewhere having something: Place + 有 + Object

Being named: Subject + 叫 + Name; Subject + 姓 + Surname

Going somewhere: Subject + 去 + Place

Ability / Possibility: Subject + 能 + Verb

Learned skills: Subject + 会 + Verb

Will do / want to do something: Subject + 要 + Verb (+了)

Permissions: 可以 + Verb

How to do something: 怎么 + Verb ?

Negation in past tense: Subject + 没有 + Verb

Negative commands: 不要 + Verb

SOV Structure: Subject + 把 + Object + Verb phrase or Subj. + 把 + Obj. 1 + Verb + 给 + Obj. 2

Often used with 放 (to put) to avoid ungrammatical constructions.

In the second case, 给 is a preposition e.g. 我们把礼物送给客人了。

21.4.9. Perfect Tense (Completed Actions with Complements)

Common form for past tense: Subject + Verb + 了

他们到了。 我的小狗吃了。 今天我吃了早饭。 老师问了五个问题。

Past perfect progressive: 你来北京多长时间了？

21.4.10. Prepositions

From: 从, and **From...To...:** 从 ... 到 ...

从今天开始，我要每天学习中文。

21.4.11. Grammatical Complements

Complements are constructed verbs or verb phrases.

Result Complement: indicates the result of a verb.

Verb + RC

Examples: 看见 (to see), 听到 (to listen), 做完 (to finish doing) , 买到 (to buy successfully), 写对 (to write correctly), 学会 (to master), 洗干净 (to wash and clean), 计划好 (to plan well)

Directional complement: indicates direction of a verb.

Verb + 来 / 去 or Verb + Object + 来 / 去

来 indicates 'towards the speaker'. 去 indicates 'away from the speaker'.

Common verbs used are 上 (up), 下 (down), 出 (out), 进 (in), 回 (back), 过 (go over), 起 (get up).

Examples: 下来 (come down), 出来 (come out), 回去 (go back), 站起来 (stand up),

拿几个碗来 (bring a few bowls), 回中国来 (come back to China)

21.5. Sentences for Reference by Theme

21.5.1. Myself, Friends and Family

Vocabulary in red, orange and green. Structures in blue. Other useful words in purple.

我爸爸比我叔叔高。

Wǒ bàba bǐ wǒ shūshu gāo.

My dad is taller than my uncle.

21.5.2. Leisure and Tourism

Vocabulary in red, orange and green. Structures in blue. Other useful words in purple.

我喜欢游泳、但是只有水很热才行。

Wǒ xǐhuān yóuyǒng, dànshì zhǐyǒu shuǐ hěn rè cái xíng.
I like swimming, but only if the water is hot.

因为我的牛肉面很冷、所以我感觉一点儿伤心。

Yīnwèi wǒ de niúròu miàn hěn lěng, suǒyǐ wǒ gǎnjué yīdiǎnr shāngxīn.
I feel a little sad because my beef noodles are cold.

我通常星期六和朋友一起去看电影，特别是有新片的时候。

Wǒ tōngcháng xīngqīliù hé péngyǒu yīqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng, tèbié shì yǒu xīnpian de shíhòu.
On Saturdays, I generally go to see a movie with my friends, especially when there are new ones.

五月我去了西班牙度假。

Wǔ yuè wǒ qùle xībānyá dùjià.
In May, I went on vacation to Spain.

这个博物馆有很多历史遗迹，其中一些来自商朝。

Zhège bówùguǎn yǒu hěn duō lìshǐ yíjī, qízhōng yīxiē láizì Shāng cháo.
This museum has many historical relics, among which some come from the Shang dynasty.

我跟我朋友一起坐出租车去四川菜馆。

Wǒ gēn wǒ péngyǒu yīqǐ zuò chūzū chē qù Sìchuān cài guǎn.
My friends and I took a taxi to the Sichuan cuisine restaurant.

21.5.3. School and Careers

Vocabulary in red, orange and green. Structures in blue. Other useful words in purple.

我在清华大学学习化学，所以我可以成为一名科学家。

Wǒ zài qīnghuá dàxué xuéxí huàxué, suǒyǐ wǒ kěyǐ chéngwéi yī míng kēxuéjiā.

I am studying chemistry at Tsinghua University so I can become a scientist.

21.5.4. Science, Technology and Current Affairs

Vocabulary in red, orange and green. Structures in blue. Other useful words in purple.

在亚洲四小龙中（台湾、香港、新加坡和韩国）、台湾的半导体行业发展得最快。

Zài yà zhōu sì xiǎo lóng zhōng (Táiwān, Xiānggǎng, Xīnjiāpō hé Hánguó), Táiwān de bāndǎotǐ hángyè fāzhǎn dé zuì kuài.
Among the Four Asian Tigers (Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea),
Taiwan's semiconductor industry has developed the most rapidly.

我乘坐磁悬浮列车从上海浦东机场到龙阳路站、最高速度达到了300公里每小时。

Wǒ chéngzuò cíxuánfú lièchē cóng shànghǎi pǔdōng jīchǎng dào lóng yáng lù zhàn, zuìgāo sùdù dá dào le 300 gōnglǐ měi xiǎoshí.
I took the maglev train from Shanghai Pudong airport to Longyang Road station, and it reached a maximum speed of 300 km/hr.

L22. KOREAN (한국어)

22.1. Basics of Korean

22.1.1. Hangeul (한글)

Vowels:

ㅏ	ㅑ	ㅓ	ㅕ	ㅗ	ㅛ	ㅜ	ㅠ	ㅡ	ㅣ
a	ya	eo	yeo	o	yo	u	yu	eu	i
ㅐ	ㅑ	ㅔ	ㅕ	ㅞ		ㅟ		ㅢ	
ae	yae	e	ye	oe		wi		ui	
				ㅘ		ㅙ			
				wa		wo			
				ㅚ		ㅜ			
				wae		we			

Consonants:

ㄱ	ㄴ	ㄷ	ㄹ	ㅂ	ㅅ	ㅇ	ㅇ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㅌ	ㅍ	ㅎ
g	n	d	m	b	s	l/r	-/ng	j	ch	k	t	p	h
ㄲ		ㄸ		ㅃ	ㅆ			ㅉ					
kk		tt		pp	ss			jj					

The double consonants (ㄲ, ㄸ, ㅃ, ㅆ, ㅉ) have a short, sharp, tense pronunciation.

When occurring as ending consonants:

- ㄱ, ㅋ, ㄲ are all pronounced as 'k'
- ㄷ, ㅌ, ㅅ, ㅆ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅎ are all pronounced as a soft 't'
- ㅇ is pronounced 'l/r' (in between these sounds: it is always the same)
- ㅂ, ㅍ are pronounced 'p'
- ㅇ is pronounced 'ng'
- If the next character has an initial ㅇ then the pronunciation reverts back to being an initial.
- If the final is a double consonant and the next character does **not** have an initial ㅇ then only the second consonant is pronounced.

Examples: 하 (hya), 렌 (len), 여 (yeo), 껌 (gokk), 식 (sik), 극어 (geug-eo), 닭도 (dak-do)

Note: these pronunciations are romanisations (**not** IPA) and are very approximate.

22.1.2. Korean Keyboard Layout (Korean IME)

~ ,	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	(9) 0	- _	+ =	 ₩	←
Tab ↔	Q ㅅ	W ㅅ	E ㅅ	R ㄹ	T ㄷ	Y ㅅ	U ㅅ	I ㅅ	O ㅅ	P ㅅ	{ [}]	
Caps Lock ⬆	A ㅏ	S ㄴ	D ㅇ	F ㄹ	G ㅎ	H ㅏ	J ㅏ	K ㅏ	L ㅣ	:	"	'	↵ Enter	
Shift ⬆	Z ㅏ	X ㅅ	C ㅅ	V ㅅ	B ㅏ	N ㅏ	M ㅏ	< ,	> .	?	/	Shift ⬆		
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt	한 자				한 영	Alt	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl			

서울대 왜 안 가고 싶어요?

Why don't you want to go to Seoul National University (SNU)?

나중에 외국에서 일하고 싶으세요?

Do you want to work abroad in the future?

서울대 가는 게 나쁘지 않을 듯요.

I don't think going to Seoul National University would be a bad idea.

재벌이나 외국 기업에서 일하고 싶으세요?

Would you rather work at a chaebol or a foreign company?

