

GLOSSARY



1. cháng(cháng) 常(常) A: often, frequently, usually, generally
 Tā cháng xiě Hànzì. (He often writes Chinese characters.)
 Tā chángcháng búqù gōngzuò. (He frequently does not work.)
2. chànggē 唱歌儿 VO: to sing songs
 a. chàng 唱 V: to sing
 b. gē 歌儿 N: song(s)
 Wǒ huì chàng Zhōngguó gē. (I know how to sing Chinese songs.)
3. -de -得 P: (a verbal suffix used to link the manner of action to the verb)
 xiěde hǎokàn (writes beautifully)
 shuōde kèqǐ (says [it] politely)
4. diànzǐ-jìsuànjī 电子计算机 N: electronic computer
 a. diànnǎo 电脑 N: computer (Lit. electronic brain)
 b. jìsuànjī 计算机 N: calculator
5. guānmén 关门 VO: to close a door, to close up (shop)
 Xuéxiào wǔdiǎn yìkè guānmén. (The school closes at 5:15.)
 a. guān 关 V: to close, to shut
 b. mén 门 N: door (M: -ge 个)
 c. chuānghu 窗户 N: window (M: -ge 个)
6. Guófáng Yǔyán Xuéyuàn 国防语言学院 N: Defense Language Institute
 a. guófáng 国防 N: national defense
 b. Guófángbù 国防部 N: Department/Ministry of (National) Defense
 c. yǔyán 语言 N: language
 d. xuéyuàn 学院 N: institute, college, academy

7. hǎojiǐ- 好几-
Tā yǒu hǎojiǐge péngyou.
hǎoxiē 好些
Yǒu hǎoxiē rén huì chàng
Zhōngguó gē.
NU: a good many (followed by measure), several
(He has a good many friends.)
NU-M: a good many (measure can be omitted), quite a few
(There are a good many people who can sing Chinese songs.)
8. jǐnzhāng 紧张
Kǎoshì yǐqián xuésheng dōu
hěn jǐnzhāng.
SV: to be tense, to be nervous, to be keyed up
(Before tests, students are all very nervous.)
9. jūnrén 军人
N: military personnel, serviceman
10. kāi mén 开门
kāi chuānghu 开窗户
VO: to open the door
VO: to open the window
11. kuài 快
Tā xiězì xiěde hěn kuài.
Wǒmen kuài xiàkè le.
SV/A: to be fast, to be quick/be about to, almost, soon
(He writes characters very fast.)
(We are about to get out of class.)
12. kuàiyào 快要
A: to be about to (imminent)
13. lìkè (jiù) 立刻(就)
Tāmen lìkè lái.
Tāmen lìkè jiù yào lái.
A: immediately, at once
(They'll come immediately.)
(They are about to come.)
They are coming right away.
14. màn 慢
Háizi chīde hěn màn.
SV: to be slow
(The children eat very slowly.)
15. shēnghuó 生活
N: life
16. shēng(yīn) 声(音)
N: sound, voice, noise
a. dàshēng 大声
PH: loud voice, loud noise
b. xiǎoshēng 小声
PH: low voice, soft voice, whisper
17. shíjiān 时间
N: time

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| 18. shítáng | 食堂 | N: dining hall |
| 19. shuìjiào | 睡觉 | VO: to sleep (Lit. sleep sleep) |
| Wǒ zhōngwǔ děi shuìjiào. | | (I must take a nap at noon-time.) |
| a. shuì | 睡 | V: to sleep |
| Nǐ zài nǎr shuì? | | (Where do you sleep?) |
| b. jiào | 觉 | BF: sleep |
| 20. wǎn | 晚 | SV: to be late |
| Tā lái wǎn le. | | (He came late.) |
| 21. xī | 系 | N: department (in an academic institution) |
| 22. yīdìng yào | 一定要 | A: certainly will, definitely will, insist on |
| a. yīdìng | 一定 | A: certainly, definitely, necessarily, surely |
| b. bù yīdìng | 不一定 | A: won't necessarily, not definitely |
| c. yīdìng bú ... | 一定不... | A: definitely won't ..., certainly won't ... |
| 23. yǔwén | 语文 | N: Chinese (as a subject of study or means of communication) |
| 24. zǎo | 早 | SV: to be early |
| a. zǎo guòle | | PH: had passed (by) quite some time ago |
| b. zǎojiù | 早就 | A: long since |
| Xiàkè de shíhou zǎojiù dào le. | | (Time for dismissing the class has long since arrived.) |
| 25. zěnmeyàng | 怎么样 | QW: what about it? What do you think? |
| Nǐ jīntiān zěnmeyàng?" | | (How are you today?) |

OLD WORDS WITH NEW USAGE

26. náli

哪里

IE: not at all (This expression has different meanings in different situations; i.e., in this lesson, it means "You flatter me." [How can you draw such a conclusion?].)