

# GLOSSARY



1. biǎo/shǒubiǎo      表/手表      N: wristwatch (M: -ge 一个)
2. cèyàn      测验      V/N: to quiz, to test/quiz, test  
 míngtiān wǒ yào cèyàn  
 nǐmen xiě Zhōngguó zì.      (I will test your writing of  
 Nèige cèyàn wǒmen dōu      Chinese characters tomorrow.)  
 bùxǐhuan.      (None of us like that test.)
3. chà      差      V: to differ from, to lack, to  
 fall short of
- a. guò      过      V: to pass, to exceed, to cross  
 over, to pass (clock time)
4. -diǎn(zhōng)      点(钟)      M: (for hours on the clock)
- a. liǎngdiǎn(zhōng)      两点(钟)      TW: two o'clock
- b. sāndiǎnbàn(zhōng)      三点半(钟)      TW: three thirty
5. fāyīn      发音      V/N: to pronounce/pronunciation  
 Zhèige zì zěnmē fāyīn?  
 Nǐde fāyīn hěn hǎo.      (How do you pronounce this  
 word [character]?)  
 (Your pronunciation is very  
 good.)
6. -fēn      一分      M: minute (1/60 of an hour)  
 Xiànzài chà wǔfēn sāndiǎn.      (It is five minutes to three  
 now.)  
 Wǒde biǎo, sāndiǎn guò  
 liùfēn le.      (By my watch, it is six min-  
 utes past three.)
7. fǔdǎo      辅导      V: to give guidance (in study or  
 training), to assist, to aid,  
 to tutor, to coach  
 Lǐ Lǎoshī huì fǔdǎo xué-  
 sheng, kěshì tā búti  
 xuésheng zuò.      (Teacher Lǐ knows how to as-  
 sist students, but he won't  
 do the work for them.)
8. Hànzì      汉字      N: Chinese characters
9. huídá      回答      V/N: to reply, to answer/reply,  
 answer
10. huìhuà      会话      N: conversation (as in a lan-  
 guage course)

11. jiǎngjiě                      讲解  
      Lǐ Lǎoshī yào jiǎngjiě  
      Dìshísìkè.                      (Teacher Li will explain Lesson 14.)
12. jiàoshì                      教室  
      N: classroom (M: -jiān 间)
13. -jié                      一节  
      M: (for a class period)  
      Wǒmen shàngwǔ yǒu sānjié kè.                      (We have three class periods in the morning.)
14. juéde                      觉得  
      Wǒ juéde tā xiě de hànzi  
      hěn hǎokàn.                      (I feel that the Chinese characters he wrote are very beautiful.)  
      Wǒ juéde hěn hǎo.                      (I feel very good.)
15. kǎoshì                      考试  
      N: test, examination  
      a. kǎo                      考  
      V: to test, to give or take an examination, to quiz  
      Míngtiān de lǎoshī yào  
      kǎo wǒmen Dìshísìkè.                      (In tomorrow's examination we are to be tested on Lesson 14.)
- b. dàkǎo                      大考  
      N: end of term or final examination
- c. xiǎokǎo                      小考  
      N: midterm examination, quiz
16. -kè                      一刻  
      M: (for a quarter of an hour)  
      a. sāndiǎn yíkè                      三点一刻                      TW: a quarter after three  
      b. chà yíkè wǔdiǎn                      差一刻五点                      TW: a quarter to five  
      c. liùdiǎn guò yíkè                      六点过一刻                      TW: a quarter past six
17. kèwén                      课文  
      N: text of a lesson  
      a. kè                      课  
      N: subject, course, lesson, class period (M: jié 节)  
      Zhèjié kè shì cóng chà wǔfēn                      (This class period is from 7:55 to 8:45.)  
      bādiǎn dào bādiǎn sìshíwǔ.                      (This book has 12 lessons.)  
      Zhèiběn shū yǒu shíèrkè.
- b. kèshì                      课室  
      N: classroom (M: -jiān 间)

18. liànxí                      练习  
Zhèikè de liànxí hěn duō.  
Wǒmen děi liànxí fāyīn.  
V/N: to practice/exercise, drill  
(There are a lot of drills in this lesson.)  
(We must practice pronunciation.)
19. nán                      难  
a. nánkàn                      难看  
b. nánchī                      难吃  
c. nánxiě                      难写  
d. nánhuà                      难画  
e. nánshuō                      难说  
SV: to be difficult, to be hard to do, to be troublesome  
SV: to be ugly, to be unsightly (hard to look at)  
SV: to be difficult to eat, to be bad tasting  
SV: to be hard to write  
SV: to be difficult to paint  
PH/SV: It's hard to say. You never can tell/to be hard to say
20. niànshū                      念书  
niàn                      念  
V: to study, to attend school  
V: to study, to read (aloud)
21. qǐchuáng                      起床  
Wǒmen dōu liùdiǎnbàn qǐchuáng.  
V: to get up (from bed)  
(We all get up at 6:30.)
- a. qǐ                      起  
V: to rise, to get up, to stand up, to begin, to start
- b. qǐlai                      起来  
Nǐ zǎoshang jǐdiǎnzhong qǐlai?  
V: to stand up, to sit up, to rise to one's feet  
(What time do you get up in the morning?)
22. róngyi                      容易  
a. róngyi kàn                      容易看  
b. róngyi bàn                      容易办  
c. róngyi xiě                      容易写  
d. róngyi liànxí                      容易练习  
e. róngyi shuō                      容易说  
SV: to be easy  
PH: easy to read  
PH: easy to handle  
PH: easy to write  
PH: easy to practice  
PH: easy to say

23. shàngkè 上课  
Shàngwǔ shàng jǐjié kè?  
a. xiàkè 下课  
Shàngwǔ bādiǎn shàngkè,  
shíyidiǎn xiàkè.  
VO: to go to class  
(How many classes are there  
in the morning?)  
VO: to get out of class  
(In the morning [we] go to  
class at 8:00 and get out of  
class at 11:00.)
24. shēngcí 生词  
a. shēngzì 生字  
25. tóngxué 同学  
a. tóngbān 同班  
N: new word, new vocabulary  
N: new word, new character  
N: schoolmate (M: -ge 个,  
-wèi 位)  
N: classmate (M: -ge 个,  
-wèi 位)
26. yǐhòu 以后  
a. ... yǐhòu ...以后  
Qǐchuáng yǐhòu wǒ xiān  
chīfàn zài shàngkè.  
MA: later on, afterwards, later  
PH: after ...  
(After getting up I eat,  
then go to class.)
27. yǐqián 以前  
a. ... yǐqián ...以前  
MA: formerly, previously, before  
PH: ... ago, before ...
28. yìqǐ 一起  
Wǒmen dōu zhùzai yìqǐ.  
A: together (in the same place)  
(We all live together in the  
same place.)
29. yǔfǎ 语法  
30. zhōng 钟  
N: grammar  
N: clock

OLD VOCABULARY WITH NEW USAGE:

31. ... de shíhou ...的时候  
32. -dào 一到  
a. zǒudào 走到  
b. xiědào 写到  
PH: when ...  
Verbal Suffix: to  
PH: walk to ...  
PH: write (lessons, text, etc.)  
up to ...

33. yǒu(de) shíhou

MA: sometimes

a. yǒude      有(的) 时候  
                 有 的

A: some

b. yǒu(de) rén 有(的)人

N: some people