Appendix 4 Grammar list

GCSE students will be expected to acquire knowledge and understanding of Chinese grammar during their course. In the examination they will need to apply their knowledge and understanding, drawing from the following lists. The examples in brackets are indicative, not exclusive. For structures marked (R), only receptive knowledge is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full/traditional characters</th>
<th>Simplified characters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Stative verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Stative verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>昨天冷。</td>
<td>昨天冷。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他冷。</td>
<td>他冷。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他不冷。</td>
<td>他不冷。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Verb to be</strong></td>
<td><strong>Verb to be</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他是中國人。</td>
<td>他是中国人。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他不是中國人。</td>
<td>他不是中国人。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>Question words</strong></td>
<td><strong>Question words</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他是誰?</td>
<td>他是谁?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>這是什麼?</td>
<td>这是什么?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他在哪兒?</td>
<td>他在哪儿?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>誰去?</td>
<td>谁去?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>哪個好?</td>
<td>哪个好?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Subject and object</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subject and object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他喝茶。</td>
<td>他喝茶。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他不喝茶。</td>
<td>他不喝茶。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>Adverb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adverb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他常常喝茶。</td>
<td>他常常喝茶。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>Modal verb</strong></td>
<td><strong>Modal verb</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他會說普通話。</td>
<td>他会说普通话。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>Coordinated subjects/topics + dou</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coordinated subjects/topics + dou</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小明和小英都喜歡看書。</td>
<td>小明和小英都喜欢看书。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Indirect questions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indirect questions</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他問我去哪兒?</td>
<td>他问我去哪儿?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

Full/traditional characters

9. Pivotal construction
他請我喝茶。

10. Modification of nouns
With and without de
我有一台小型電視。
我有一个很小的电视。

11. Choice type questions
你冷不冷？
他是不是英國人？
你喜不喜歡吃魚？
你冷嗎？
你是英國人嗎？
你喜歡吃魚嗎？

12. Measure words
Noun as own measures:
他三歲。
多少天？十四天。
Quantifying:
多少人？十個。
幾本書？三本。
Specifying:
哪個人？那個人。
哪本書？這本書。
每個人都喝茶。

13. Number, measurement, currency
Asking quantity, price etc:
多少錢？
多高？
有幾本書？
他幾歲？
Prices:
三十塊錢。
三十元。
三十鎊。

Simplified characters

9. Pivotal construction
他請我喝茶。

10. Modification of nouns
With and without de
我有一个小型电视。
我有一个很小的电视。

11. Choice type questions
你冷不冷？
他是不是英国人？
你喜不喜欢吃鱼？
你冷吗？
你是英国人吗？
你喜欢吃鱼吗？

12. Measure words
Noun as own measures:
他三岁。
多少天？十四天。
Quantifying:
多少人？十個。
几本书？三本。
Specifying:
哪个人？那个人。
哪本书？这本书。
每个人都喝茶。

13. Number, measurement, currency
Asking quantity, price etc:
多少钱？
多高？
有几本书？
他几岁？
Prices:
三十块钱。
三十元。
三十镑。
Full/traditional characters

14. Reduplication of measure words (every)

他天天都去看電影。

15. Use of modal particle le

a) to indicate that limits have been passed
他太胖了。
b) to indicate a new situation or progression
他胖了。
c) to express imminent action
北京快到了。
d) to express completed action
中學畢業後，他就進了工廠。
e) to express accomplished fact
他已经到北京了吗？早就到了。

16. Conjunctions

和
雖然……, 但是
要是……, 就
因為……, 所以
也……, 也
除了……以外，……
越……越……

17. Expression of location

你家在哪兒？
在市中心。

18. Stative verbs as adverbs

好吃，好看，容易找，難學 etc.

Simplified characters

14. Reduplication of measure words (every)

他天天都去看电影。

15. Use of modal particle le

a) to indicate that limits have been passed
他太胖了。
b) to indicate a new situation or progression
他胖了。
c) to express imminent action
北京快到了。
d) to express completed action
中学毕业后，他就进了工厂。
e) to express accomplished fact
他已经到北京了吗？早就到了。

16. Conjunctions

和
虽然……, 但是
要是……, 就
因为……, 所以
也……, 也
除了……以外，……
越……越……

17. Expression of location

你家在哪儿？
在市中心。

18. Stative verbs as adverbs

好吃，好看，容易找，难学 etc.
Full/traditional characters

19. Coverbs zai, yong, gei, etc

他在小學教書。
請你用普通話說。
給他寫信。
替他寫。

20. Question words

a) used in indefinite sense
我不買什麼。
不怎麼清楚。
b) used to express inclusiveness and exclusiveness
我什麼都吃。
誰都不認識他。

21. Verbs of movement:

coming and going:
我從家裡來。
他要從法國去德國。
means of travel:
從倫敦到北京坐飛機需要多少錢?
purpose in coming and going:
我去郵局買郵票。
你來我家聽音樂。

22. Time expressions

a) Asking the time:
幾點鐘?
你什麼時候去?
b) Word order in time expressions:
year, month, day, 年月日
time of day, hour, minute 時分秒
c) Time expressions placed before verb
火車幾點鐘開?
d) Expression of length of time
從你家到學校要幾個小時?

23. Experiential suffix guo

你去過中國嗎?
我沒去過。

Simplified characters

Coverbs zai, yong, gei, etc

他在小学教书。
请你用普通话说。
给他写信。
替他写。

Question words

a) used in indefinite sense
我不买东西。
不怎么清楚。
b) used to express inclusiveness and exclusiveness
我什么都吃。
谁都不认识他。

Verbs of movement:

coming and going:
我从家里来。
他要从法国去德国。
means of travel:
从伦敦到北京坐飞机需要多少钱?
purpose in coming and going:
我去邮局买邮票。
你来我家听音乐。

Time expressions

a) Asking the time:
几点钟?
你什么时候去?
b) Word order in time expressions:
year, month, day, 年月日
time of day, hour, minute 时分秒
c) Time expressions placed before verb
火车几点钟开?
d) Expression of length of time
从你家到学校要几个小时?

Experiential suffix guo

你去过中国吗?
我没去过。
24. Comparison
上海比南京大。
他的自行車跟我的一樣。
他的自行車跟我的一樣好。

25. Verb complements: resultative complements
看見 看不見 看得見

26. Proximity and remoteness
火車站離這兒多遠？
火車站離這兒很近／遠。

27. Predicative complements
他說普通話說得很好。

Comparison
上海比南京大。
他的自行車跟我的一樣。
他的自行車跟我的一樣好。

Verb complements: resultative complements
看見 看不見 看得見

Proximity and remoteness
火車站離这儿多远？
火車站离这儿很近／远。

Predicative complements
他说普通话说得很好。
Appendix 5a Minimum core vocabulary list (simplified)

The following vocabulary list is intended to assist teachers in planning their work. It provides the minimum core generic vocabulary that all students will need to acquire (regardless of chosen theme). It is an essential vocabulary list that students should refer to and build on when preparing for listening and reading examinations.

All assessment tasks in Unit 1: Listening and Understanding in Chinese and Unit 3: Reading and Understanding in Chinese targeted at grades G-C will be based on this vocabulary list. Occasional glossing of individual words may occur in the examinations although this will be avoided whenever possible.

For the speaking and writing units, it is important to note that the vocabulary requirements, even within each of the chosen pathways (media and culture, sport and leisure, travel and tourism, business, work and employment or centre-devised), could vary between students. Possible, non-prescribed, pathway-specific vocabulary lists will appear in the Student Guide and may be used or adapted as starting points for vocabulary acquisition.
Verbs

Appendix 5a

Verbs

Appendices D

Verbs

is

有

做

eat

talk

to be

to have

to do, to be/become (occupation)
to eat

to drink

to call, to be named

to learn, to study

to say, speak, talk

to want

to want, be going to

to like

to love

to know how to, can

to think, to feel

to ask

to know

to understand

to listen/hear

to write

to draw/paint (picture)
to see, read, watch, look at

to meet

to live

to invite, to ask, please

to let, to allow, to make

to enter

to go out

to sit

to sing

to jump

to play

to go to bed, to sleep
Appendix 5a

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D Appendices

开（灯/电视/门等）
to switch on, turn on, open

关（灯/电视/门等）
to close, to switch off

告诉
to tell

来
to come

go
to go

回
to return

to arrive, to get to

to be interested in

认识
to know (be familiar with)

应该
should

希望
to hope

祝
to wish

试
to try

帮助
to help

买
to buy

卖
to sell

d to play (ball game), make (phone call), to beat

踢
to play (football), kick

穿
to wear, to put on

用
to use

换（钱/车/衣服等）
to change

开始
to begin

开车
to drive

停
to stop

等
to wait for

放
to put, to set free

给
to give

送
to give (present), to deliver, to say goodbye to someone

发（电子邮件）
to send (an email)

寄（信）
to send (a letter)

记
to remember, to write down

忘
to forget

笑
to laugh, smile
Appendices

Appendix 5a

Appendices D

appendix 5a

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Appendices

Appendix 5a

Appendices D

附录 5a

to wash

to get angry

to be quiet

to seem

to find, to look for

to spend (time/money), flower

to visit (place)

Adjectives

有趣

funny

有意思的

interesting

意思的

boring

有用的

useful

有钱的

rich

漂亮的

beautiful

可爱的

lovely, loveable

健康的

healthy, health

干净的

clean

舒服的

comfortable

高兴的

pleased, happy

快乐的

happy

好玩的

interesting, amusing, cute

好吃的

delicious

快的

fast, quick

慢的

slow

忙的

busy

累的

tired

饿的

hungry

渴的

thirsty

新的

new

老的 / 旧的

old

好的

good

坏的

bad
D Appendices

Appendix 5a

最
大
小
难
easy
easy

努力
cold
cold

热
hot

对
correct, right
correct, right

错
wrong

远
far

近
near

胖，肥
fat

瘦
thin

高
high, tall

长
long

短
short

一样
same

Colours

颜色
colour
colour

红
red

黄
yellow

蓝
blue

绿
green

白
white

黑
black

Adverbs

这里，这儿
here

那里，那儿
there

附近
nearby

不
not
没
很
也
都
有时候
常常
再
可能
很久
马上
已经
更
差不多
特别
正在
太......了
非常......

not (have)
very
too
both, all
sometimes
often
again
perhaps, possibly
(for a) long time
immediately
already
more
almost
especially
to be in the process of
too (adjectives)
extremely

Numbers

一，二，三，四，五，六，七，八，九，十 1 – 10

两
(for quantity)
two + Measure
Word + noun

百

hundred

千

thousand

万

10 thousand
Appendices

Appendix 5a

Quantities

多 many, how (+ adjectives)
少 few
几个 several
个 the most common measure word
条 a piece of
只 measure word for animal
本 measure word for books
张 measure word for table, picture, map etc
件 a piece of (garment)
碗 a bowl of

Time expressions

从 from
today
tomorrow
yesterday
everyday
early
late
morning
midday
afternoon
evening
now
week
weekend
last week
next week
o’clock
hour
minute
half
Appendix 5a

今年
明年
去年
月
号/日
将来

this year
next year
last year
month
date
future, in the future

Times

Days of the week

星期一
星期二
星期三
星期四
星期五
星期六
星期日，星期天

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the year

一月
二月
三月
四月
五月
六月
七月
八月
九月
十月
十一月
十二月

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Question words

吗
呢
吧

Other high frequency words

我
你
他
她
我们，你们，他们，她们
这
那
些/一些
东西
时间
办法
太太
小姐
先生
号码

I, me
you
he, him
she, her
we, us, you, they, them
this
that
some
thing
time
way, method
Mrs
Miss
Mr, sir
number
Countries/nationalities/languages

国家  
中国  
英国  
法国  
美国  
亚洲  
欧洲  
国籍  
人  
语言  
外语  
汉语 / 普通话  
英语  
中文  
法文

country  
China  
United Kingdom  
France  
United States  
Asia  
Europe  
nationality  
people, person  
language  
foreign language  
Standard Chinese language  
English language  
Chinese language  
French language

Social conventions

你好  
大家好  
晚上好  
晚安  
再见  
明天见  
请问  
谢谢  
对不起  
没关系

hello  
hello, everyone  
good evening  
good night  
goodbye  
see you tomorrow  
excuse me  
thank you  
sorry  
it doesn’t matter
Appendix 5a

Prepositions

在
......以前
......以后
......的时候
里（边）
外（边）
前（边）
后（边）
中间
对面
上
下

in, at, on
before......
after......
during......
in
outside
in front of
behind
middle
opposite
up
down

Context related language

Getting around/town and region

在......旁边
在右边
在左边
欢迎
火车
汽车
公共汽车
站
地铁
飞机
飞机场
船
自行车，单车
走路
地方
票
售票处

next to
on the right
on the left
to welcome
train
car
public bus
station, to stand
underground railway
plane
airport
boat
bicycle
on foot, to walk
place
ticket
ticket office
Appendix 5a

免费  free (of charge)
行李  luggage
照相机  camera
护照  passport
明信片  postcard
市中心  city/town centre
房子  building, house
工厂  factory
银行  bank
图书馆  library
博物馆  museum
体育馆  stadium
医院  hospital
电影院  cinema
表演  perform
警察局  police station
邮局  post office
邮票  stamp
教堂  church
音乐会  concert
展览会  exhibition
花园  garden
公园  park
动物园  zoo
商店  shop
超级市场  supermarket
转  to turn
购物中心  shopping centre
一直走  straight on
过  to cross (road, bridge, river etc)
下一个  the next
风景  scenery
桥  bridge
路  road, line/route, bus number
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>mountain, hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湖</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海/大海</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海边</td>
<td>seaside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>东</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>树</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>南</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>北</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春天</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夏天</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋天</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冬天</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天气</td>
<td>weather forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天晴</td>
<td>sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多云</td>
<td>cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>风</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下雨</td>
<td>to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雾</td>
<td>fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>度</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>太阳</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月亮</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旅游</td>
<td>tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>订(房,票)</td>
<td>book (of tickets/hotel, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>饭店/酒店</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服务台</td>
<td>service desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服务员</td>
<td>attendant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
问题  question, problem
空调  air-condition
房间  room
厕所  toilet
厨房  kitchen
电视，电视机  TV, television (set)
游泳池  swimming pool
停车场  car park
广场  square
入口  entrance
出口  exit
放假  to break up, have a holiday
假期  holiday
时间表  timetable
city
北京  Beijing
上海  Shanghai
香港  Hong Kong
台湾  Taiwan
伦敦  London
长城  the Great Wall
天安门广场  Tiananmen Square
熊猫  panda
temple
风筝  kite
筷子  chopsticks
calligraphy
Chinese painting
Chinese brush
Spring Festival/Chinese New Year
The Dragon Boat Festival
The Mid-autumn Festival
Christmas
activity
dragon dance
lion dance
dragon boat

Customer service and transactions

restaurant
(cooked/boiled) rice
to cook, prepare a meal
to order (from a menu)
breakfast
bread
noodle
fish
chicken
duck
egg
roast
meat
pork
beef
snack
cake
vegetable
water
fruit
Appendix 5a

personal information

家  
家人  
爸爸  
妈妈  
哥哥  
姐姐  
弟弟

home, family
family (member)
father
mother
elder brother
elder sister
younger brother
妹妹  younger sister
自己  self, oneself
介绍  introduce
结婚  marry
名字  first name
姓名  full name
年龄  age
......岁  ......years old
生日  birthday
年  year
出生  birth, to be born
出生日期  date of birth
地点  venue, place
朋友  friend
e-pal  e-pal
青年人  young people
老年人  elderly people
头发  hair
眼睛  eye
眼镜  glasses
clothes  clothes
运动鞋  trainers
手机  mobile phone
电脑  computer
电子游戏  electronic game
沙发  sofa
冰箱  fridge
礼物  present, gift
大学  university
中学  secondary school
小学  primary school
教室  classroom
中学会考  GCSE
桌子  table
椅子  chair
门  door
窗  window
钟  clock
礼堂  hall
运动场  sports ground
足球  football
网球  tennis
乒乓球  table tennis
篮球  basketball
羽毛球  badminton
游泳  swimming
跑步  running, jogging
滑雪  skiing
溜冰  ice skating
队  team
队员  team member, player
运动员  athlete, sportsman
比赛  match, competition
上网  to surf the internet
看书  reading
有空  free time
节目  programme
歌  song
舞  dance
宠物  pet
狗  dog
猫  cat
鸟  bird
Future plans, education and work

申请 to apply, application
面试 (job) interview
访问 interview
工作 work
兼职 part time
校长 headteacher
教师 teacher (occupation)
老师 teacher (title)
司机 driver
记者 journalist
演员 actor/actress
歌星 singer
经理 manager
doctor
护士 nurse
科学家 scientist
工程师 engineer
工人 worker
做生意 business/trade
学生 student
学校 school
学期 school term
暑假 summer holiday
同学 schoolmate, classmate
大学 university
中学 secondary school
小学 primary school
上学 go to school (as a student)
上课 have a lesson
作业 homework
考试 examination
成绩 results, marks, achievement
科目 school subject
数学 maths
科学 science
体育  PE (physical education)
历史  history
地理  geography
音乐  music
书  book
笔  pen
报纸  newspaper
杂志  magazine
新闻  news
电子邮件  email
网址  website
网页  web page
旅行社  travel agency
介绍  introduction, to introduce
广告  advert
成人  adult
赚钱  to earn money
零花钱/零用钱  pocket money
公司  company/office
工资  salary, wages
工作经验  work experience
休息  break, rest
计划  plan, to plan
打算  plan, intention
Appendix 5b Minimum core vocabulary list (traditional)

The following vocabulary list is intended to assist teachers in planning their work. It provides the minimum core generic vocabulary that all students will need to acquire (regardless of chosen theme). It is an essential vocabulary list that students should refer to and build on when preparing for listening and reading examinations.

All assessment tasks in Unit 1: Listening and Understanding in Chinese and Unit 3: Reading and Understanding in Chinese targeted at grades G-C will be based on this vocabulary list. Occasional glossing of individual words may occur in the examinations although this will be avoided whenever possible.

For the speaking and writing units, it is important to note that the vocabulary requirements, even within each of the chosen pathways (media and culture, sport and leisure, travel and tourism, business, work and employment or centre-devised), could vary between students. Possible, non-prescribed, pathway-specific vocabulary lists will appear in the Student Guide and may be used or adapted as starting points for vocabulary acquisition.
Verbs

是  to be
有  to have
做  to do, to be/become (occupation)
吃  to eat
喝  to drink
叫  to call, to be named
學習  to learn, to study
說  to say, speak, talk
想  to want
要  to want, be going to
喜歡  to like
愛  to love
會  to know how to, can
覺得  to think, to feel
問  to ask
知道  to know
懂  to understand
聽  to listen/hear
寫  to write
畫  to draw/paint (picture)
看  to see, read, watch, look at
見/見面  to meet
住  to live
請  to invite, to ask, please
讓  to let, to allow, to make
進 to enter
出 to go out
坐 to sit
唱 to sing
跳 to jump
玩 to play
睡覺 to go to bed, to sleep
開 (燈/電視/門 etc) to switch on, turn on, open
關 (燈/電視/門 etc) to close, to switch off
告訴 to tell
來 to come
去 to go
回 to return
到 to arrive, to get to
對……有興趣 to be interested in
認識 to know (be familiar with)
應該 should
希望 to hope
祝 to wish
試 to try
幫助 to help
買 to buy
賣 to sell
打 to play (ball game), make (phone call), to beat
踢 to play (football), kick
穿 to wear, to put on
Appendix 5b

用 
to use
換（錢/車/衣服 etc）
to change
開始 
to begin
開車 
to drive
停 
to stop
等 
to wait for
放 
to put, to set free
給 
to give
送 
to give (present), to deliver, to say goodbye to someone
to send (an email)
發（電子郵件）
to send (a letter)
寄（信）
to remember, to write down
記 
to forget
忘 
to laugh, smile
笑 
to wash
洗 
to get angry
生氣 
to be quiet
安靜 
to seem
好像 
to find, to look for
找 
to spend (time/money), flower
花 
to visit (place)
參觀

Adjectives

有趣 
funny
有意思 
interesting
沒意思 
boring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>中文</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>有用</td>
<td>useful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>有钱</td>
<td>rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>漂亮</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可爱</td>
<td>lovely, loveable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>健康</td>
<td>healthy, health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾淨</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>舒服</td>
<td>comfortable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高兴</td>
<td>pleased, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>快樂</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好玩</td>
<td>interesting, amusing, cute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好吃</td>
<td>delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>快</td>
<td>fast, quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>慢</td>
<td>slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忙</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>累</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餓</td>
<td>hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>渴</td>
<td>thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>新</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老/旧</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>好</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>坏</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>最</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難</td>
<td>hard, difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>容易</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 5b

努力  
冷  
熱  
對  
錯  
遠  
近  
胖，肥  
瘦  
高  
長  
短  
一樣  

*hardworking*  
*cold*  
*hot*  
*correct, right*  
*wrong*  
*far*  
*near*  
*fat*  
*thin*  
*high, tall*  
*long*  
*short*  
*same*

**Colours**

顏色  
紅  
黃  
藍  
綠  
白  
黑  

*colour*  
*red*  
*yellow*  
*blue*  
*green*  
*white*  
*black*

**Adverbs**

這裏，這兒  
那裏，那兒  
附近  

*here*  
*there*  
*nearby*
Appendices

不  
沒  
很  
也  
都  
有時候  
常常  
再  
可能  
很久  
馬上  
已經  
更  
差不多  
特別  
正在  
太......了  
非常......

Numbers

一，二，三，四，五，六，七，八，九，十  

兩  

百  

not
not (have)
very
too
both, all
sometimes
often
again
perhaps, possibly
(for a) long time
immediately
already
more
almost
especially
to be in the process of
too (adjectives)
extremely

Numbers

1 - 10

(for quantity)
two + Measure
Word + noun

hundred
Appendix 5b

Quantities

千
thousand

万
10 thousand

many, how (+ adjectives)

few

several

the most common measure word

a piece of

measure word for animal

measure word for books

measure word for table, picture, map, etc

a piece of (garment)

a bowl of

Time expressions

from

today

tomorrow

yesterday

everyday

early

late

morning

midday
Appendices

下午 afternoon
晚上 evening
現在 now
星期 week
週末 weekend
上星期 last week
下星期 next week
點 o’clock
小時/鐘頭 hour
分, 分鐘 minute
半 half
今年 this year
明年 next year
去年 last year
月 month
號/日 date
將來 future, in the future

Times

Days of the week

星期一 Monday
星期二 Tuesday
星期三 Wednesday
星期四 Thursday
星期五 Friday
星期六 Saturday
星期日, 星期天 Sunday
Appendix 5b

Months of the year

一月  January
二月  February
三月  March
四月  April
五月  May
六月  June
七月  July
八月  August
九月  September
十月  October
十一月 November
十二月 December

Question words

嗎
呢
吧

Other high frequency words

我  I, me
你  you
他  he, him
她  she, her
我們, 你們, 他們, 她們  we, us, you, they, them
這  this
那  that
some
thing
time
way, method
Mrs
Miss
Mr, sir
number

country
China
United Kingdom
France
United States
Asia
Europe
nationality
people, person
language
foreign language
Standard Chinese language
English language
Chinese language
French language
Social conventions

你好  hello
大家好  hello, everyone
晚上好  good evening
晚安  good night
再見  goodbye
明天見  see you tomorrow
請問  excuse me
謝謝  thank you
對不起  sorry
沒關係  it doesn’t matter

Prepositions

在  in, at, on
......以前  before......
......以後  after......
......的時候  during ......
裏 (邊)  in
外 (邊)  outside
前 (邊)  in front of
後 (邊)  behind
中間  middle
對面  opposite
上  up
下  down
**Context related language**

**Getting around/town and region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>在......旁邊</td>
<td>next to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在右邊</td>
<td>on the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在左邊</td>
<td>on the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歡迎</td>
<td>to welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火車</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汽車</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公共汽車</td>
<td>public bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>站</td>
<td>station, to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地鐵</td>
<td>underground railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飛機</td>
<td>plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飛機場</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>船</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自行車，單車</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走路</td>
<td>on foot, to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>地方</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>票</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>售票處</td>
<td>ticket office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>免費</td>
<td>free (of charge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>行李</td>
<td>luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>照相機</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>護照</td>
<td>passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明信片</td>
<td>postcard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市中心</td>
<td>city/town centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房子</td>
<td>building, house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
工廠  factory
銀行  bank
圖書館  library
博物館  museum
體育館  stadium
醫院  hospital
電影院  cinema
表演  perform
警察局  police station
郵局  post office
郵票  stamp
教堂  church
音樂會  concert
展覽會  exhibition
花園  garden
公園  park
動物園  zoo
商店  shop
超級市場  supermarket
to turn
購物中心  shopping centre
一直走  straight on
過  to cross (road, bridge, river, etc)
下一個  the next
風景  scenery
橋  bridge
## 冯

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>路</th>
<th>road, line/route, bus number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>山</td>
<td>mountain, hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>河</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>湖</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海/大海</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海邊</td>
<td>seaside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>東</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>花</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>草</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>樹</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>南</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>北</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春天</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夏天</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋天</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冬天</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天氣</td>
<td>weather forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天晴</td>
<td>sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>多雲</td>
<td>cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雨</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>下雨</td>
<td>to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雪</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>霧</td>
<td>fog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>度</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>太陽</td>
<td>sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>月亮</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>旅遊</td>
<td>tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訂(房,票)</td>
<td>book (of tickets/hotel, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飯店 / 酒店</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服務台</td>
<td>service desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>服務員</td>
<td>attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>問題</td>
<td>question, problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空調</td>
<td>air-condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>房間</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廁所</td>
<td>toilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廚房</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>電視，電視機</td>
<td>TV, television (set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>游泳池</td>
<td>swimming pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>停車場</td>
<td>car park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廣場</td>
<td>square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>入口</td>
<td>entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>出口</td>
<td>exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>放假</td>
<td>to break up, have a holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>假期</td>
<td>holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時間表</td>
<td>timetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>城市</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>北京</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>上海</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>香港</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺灣 / 台灣</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

London
the Great Wall
Tiananmen Square
panda
temple
kite
chapsticks
calligraphy
Chinese painting
Chinese brush
Spring Festival /Chinese New Year
The Dragon Boat Festival
The Mid-autumn Festival
Christmas
activity
dragon dance
lion dance
dragon boat

Customer service and transactions

restaurant
(cooked/boiled) rice
to cook, prepare a meal
to order (from a menu)
breakfast
bread
noodle
魚  fish
雞  chicken
鴨  duck
蛋  egg
烤  roast
肉  meat
豬肉  pork
牛肉  beef
點心  snack
蛋糕  cake
青菜  vegetable
水  water
水果  fruit
果汁  fruit juice
牛奶  milk
湯  soup
汽水  soft drinks
茶  tea
咖啡  coffee
酒  wine
餃子  dumpling
粽子  rice dumpling
月餅  moon cake
功能表  menu
錢  money
錢包  wallet, purse
付錢  to pay
credit card
traveller’s cheque
pound sterling
dollar (yuan)
department store
salesman/woman
shoe
skirt
trouser
sweater/jumper
watch

home, family
family (member)
father
mother
elder brother
elder sister
younger brother
younger sister
self, oneself
introduce
marry
first name
full name
age
……歲
生日
年
出生
出生日期
地點
朋友
網友
青年人
老年人
頭髪
眼睛
眼鏡
衣服
運動鞋
手機
電腦
電子遊戲
沙發
冰箱
禮物
大學
中學
小學
教室
中學會考
...years old
birthday
year
birth, to be born
date of birth
venue, place
friend
e-pal
young people
elderly people
hair
eye
glasses
clothes
trainers
mobile phone
computer
electronic game
sofa
fridge
present, gift
university
secondary school
primary school
classroom
GCSE
table
chair
door
window
clock
hall
sports ground
football
tennis
table tennis
basketball
badminton
swimming
running, jogging
skiing
ice skating
team
team member, player
athlete, sportsman
match, competition
to surf the internet
reading
free time
programme
song
dance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>寵物</td>
<td>pet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狗</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貓</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鳥</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future plans, education and work**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>申請</td>
<td>to apply, application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>面試</td>
<td>(job) interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>訪問</td>
<td>interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工作</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>兼職</td>
<td>part time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>校長</td>
<td>headteacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>教師</td>
<td>teacher (occupation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老師</td>
<td>teacher (title)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>司機</td>
<td>driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>記者</td>
<td>journalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>演員</td>
<td>actor/actress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>歌星</td>
<td>singer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>經理</td>
<td>manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醫生</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>護士</td>
<td>nurse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>科學家</td>
<td>scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工程師</td>
<td>engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工人</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>做生意</td>
<td>business/trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>學生</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>學校</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
學期
暑假
同學
大學
中學
小學
上學
上課
作業
考試
成績
科目
數學
科學
體育
歷史
地理
音樂
書
筆
報紙
雜誌
新聞
電子郵件
網址
網頁

school term
summer holiday
schoolmate, classmate
university
secondary school
primary school
go to school (as a student)
have a lesson
homework
examination
results, marks, achievement
school subject
maths
science
PE (physical education)
history
geography
music
book
pen
newspaper
magazine
news
email
website
web page
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Words</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>旅行社</td>
<td>travel agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>介紹</td>
<td>introduction, to introduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>廣告</td>
<td>advert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>成人</td>
<td>adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>賺錢</td>
<td>to earn money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>零花錢/零用錢</td>
<td>pocket money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>公司</td>
<td>company/office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工資</td>
<td>salary, wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>工作經驗</td>
<td>work experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>休息</td>
<td>break, rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>計劃</td>
<td>plan, to plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>打算</td>
<td>plan, intention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>