

THE M0ST AWESOME WORD LIST YOU HAVE EVER SEEN



by

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fluent-forever.com

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First Edition by
Gabriel Wyner

Your first 625 words

Welcome to the Most Awesome Word List You Have Ever Seen! These words will form the foundation of your language. They're some of the most frequent words you'll encounter in any language, and they're all relatively easy to learn using pictures. In addition, because these words are grouped together into stories, they will be much easier to memorize when compared with the typical word lists that you find in language textbooks and classrooms, where you learn colors one day, types of vegetables the next day, members of the family the following day, etc.

What's the story behind these lists?

The research on this topic revolves around the concept of interference.¹ Here's the idea: Suppose you're living in Paris, taking a beginning French class. One day, you learn a bunch of fruit names: une pomme (apple), une poire (pear), une pêche (peach). A few days later, you see an apple at a fruit stand and try to recall the word in French. Your brain jumps into action, looking for your word through several possible routes. It's a fruit! It's a French word I learned a few days ago! It starts with a P!

And because you happened to learn three French fruits that start with the letter P (and all on the same day), you're kind of screwed. Memories compete. When you try to recall your word, your three French fruits get into a kind of mental tug-of-war, while you try to figure out which one

seems the most apple-like. As a result, you'll have a harder time remembering pomme, and even if you do remember, you'll take much longer to find it.

And unfortunately, that's not even the end of the story. While you're having this mental fight, you've probably just made the situation a little worse for next time. Every time you think of two things at once, they interconnect. So if you're busy thinking about pommes, poires and pêches, and you're not particularly sure which one's which, then you're jumbling those three fruits together into a messy jam of "Fairly confusing French fruits that start with the letter P." You'll be more likely to remember all three fruits the next time you try to retrieve the word for pear or peach.

I've run into this problem quite a bit on my own, especially in French, where I learned a lot of Similar Words at the same time. I still have problems remembering whether sept is 6 or 7, or whether jaune is yellow or green.

Looking at the numbers

The concept of interference has been researched in a lot of different contexts, and I've linked five related studies at the end of this article, if you'd like to read more.

One of the first studies (Waring, 1997) gave test subjects a group of three to six words and their "translations" into a fake foreign language (apple = tisahl, pear = nugaw), and recorded how

¹ For more on interference, check out this Wikipedia article: [En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interference_\(psychology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interference_(psychology))

long it took each subject to memorize the translations. Half of the subjects got a group of closely related words (jacket, shirt, sweater), and half got unrelated words (frog, car, rain). The researchers would quiz subjects (what's the word for "jacket") until they could remember every new translation within three seconds ('jacket' is...ummm...iddek!), and recorded the number of times they needed to repeat the tests until a subject successfully memorized a word. These are their results:

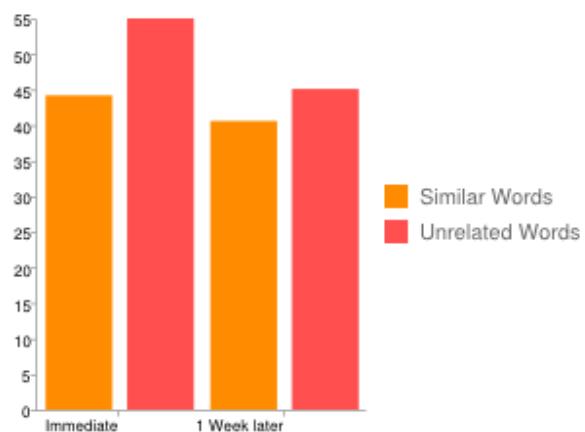


Similar Words took more than 35% longer to learn, at 11.3 repetitions for a group of similar words, compared to 7.2 repetitions for a group of unrelated words. This isn't particularly efficient.

Still, time isn't everything. What about retention? Once you memorize a group of similar or unrelated words, how well do they stick?

In a 2008 study, researchers tested these ideas in a school, teaching Turkish kids 40 unrelated English words (peg, key, rat, sun) and 40 related words (20 foods and 20 animals) in a classroom setting, and testing them afterwards on how well they could match English words and pictures. They tested them immediately after each lesson

and again one week later. In both cases, the kids had a harder time remembering Similar Words:



And they took longer to finish every Similar-Word quiz, taking an average of 5.8 minutes to finish, compared to 4.9 minutes for unrelated-word quizzes.

So What Are Our Options, Then?

When you go by the numbers, learning Similar Words at the same time is a terrible idea. Granted, it feels a lot more comfortable; you can feel like you've accomplished something whenever you learn new words (I learned all the colors today!), but given the detrimental effects it has on learning, we need some other options. So what are our alternatives?

In most studies, the alternative to word groups involved learning a jumble of totally unrelated words, and that works quite well. If you've browsed through my website or Appendix 5 of my book, you've probably run across my list of 625 words to learn in every language.

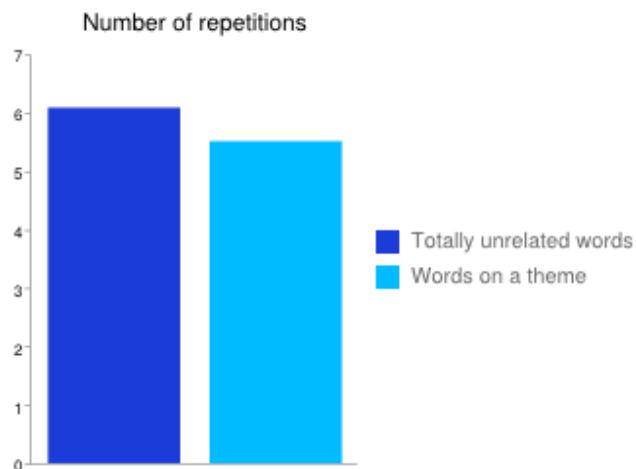
The first version of that list was presented in typical groups (animals, professions, etc.), but based upon the research, I started playing around with the idea of an alphabetical list. Normally, an alphabetical list would solve the similar word problem at the expense of adding a new problem: the words would all sound similar. But if you start with an alphabetical list in English and then translate it into your target language, you basically create a randomly ordered list anyway. So I put my English word list in alphabetical order, translated it into Hungarian, and learned that list. In practice, I found that memorizing words was much easier. I stopped getting my greens confused with my yellows (although I still get six confused with seven; I didn't follow my own advice when it came to numbers, and Hungarian's six and seven – hat and hét – are extremely similar looking).

Alphabetical lists are also a lot easier to use; I could just skim through a Lonely Planet Phrasebook, circle my A-words, then circle my B-words, and after 30 minutes, I had good translations for every word in my list. As such, I decided to supply an alphabetical list in my book and added an alphabetical list to my website.

But alphabetical and random orders aren't an especially satisfying way to learn ("I learned 10 random words today" is not as rewarding as "I learned all the fruits today!"), and fortunately, they're not our only options. In one of the earliest studies, researchers tried out groups of words that shared the same theme. These are words that tell a story – sweater, wool, navy blue, striped, changing

room, try on, cash register – rather than words that fit in the same category, like sweater, shirt, jacket, and coat. They're related words, rather than similar words, and there's a huge difference between them.

Learning related words – words that form stories – worked even better than totally random words. Subjects needed approximately 10% fewer repetitions to learn a group of words like "frog, hop, slimy, pond, croak, and green," when compared with "cloud, erase, social, office, lose, and risky":



Why? When you learn related words, they form close associations with each other – frog connects with green and pond. These associations will help you remember the cluster of words later.

This happened with your three French fruits – pomme, poire and pêche – too, but in that case, the words were so similar that they interfered with each other; you couldn't remember which was which.

In our frog story, however, the words are all different enough that you won't have trouble confusing them, and so the net result is a set of words that's easier to remember. These sets of words can also provide you with the sense of accomplishment that's missing from random or alphabetical lists ("I learned the slimy-green-frog story today!"). This makes the learning process more fun, which makes you more likely to stick with it.

What's this list and how do I use it?

This is the exact same list of 625 words that I provide in Appendix 5 of the book and on my website. The primary difference is that I've grouped those words into 89 little stories that will help build associations between those words and make them faster to memorize, easier to retain long term, and more fun to study. I've also commissioned illustrations of each of those stories to further reinforce the associations between the words (and to make the word lists much more pleasant to use).

To save you some time, I've also commissioned professional translators to go through the 625 word lists and give you good, common translations for each word, accurate phonetic transcriptions, gender and/or counter words (when appropriate to the language) and added commentary when there are a few different translations that could be used for a given English word.

Use this list in the exact same way you'd use a random or alphabetical list, as I describe on my

website and in Chapter 4 of the book.² Learn each of your words individually, on its own terms. Play Spot-the-Differences with Google Images and discover what makes French grenouilles different from English frogs. Find personal connections for vert (green) and use mnemonics to remember the genders of your étangs (ponds). This process will build up memorable associations within each word, and make those words much easier to recall long term. By virtue of the fact that you're learning words like woman at the same time as you're learning to wear and skirt, you'll find that those words stick even better, because they'll naturally form associations with each other. Those associations will be further reinforced by the illustrations on top of each page.³ All in all, this word list will help you learn your first 625 words faster, and make that process substantially more fun. Enjoy!

Sources for further reading⁴

- Effects on vocabulary acquisition of presenting new words in semantic sets versus semantically unrelated sets (Erten, 2008)
- Semantic category effects in second language word learning (Finkbeiner, 2003)
- The negative effects of learning words in semantic sets: A replication (Waring, 1997)
- The effects of semantic and thematic clustering on the learning of second language vocabulary (Tinkham, 1997)

2 If you're using Anki, you'll find a guide to the flashcards you'll be using here: <http://fluent-forever.com/gallery/simple-word-flashcards>

3 Remember, you'll be playing Spot-The-Differences and finding your own illustrations for each word in this list. The illustrations you'll find throughout this list are only here to help reinforce the associations between your words and make them easier to remember.

4 I'll try to keep updated, non-pay walled links to these articles on this page: <http://fluent-forever.com/efficient-way-to-learn-vocabulary>

地球 • 天空 • 上 • 月亮 • 一 • 白色 • 点 • 星



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
地球	noun	dìqiú	tìtɕʰjou2	Earth	LD Usage YB	
天空	noun (片 - piàn)	tiānkōng	tʰjɛn1kʰvŋ1	sky	LD Usage YB	
上	adverb	shàng	ʂanŋ4	up	LD Usage YB	
月亮	noun (个 - gè)	yuèliàng	ɥœ4liaŋ4	moon	LD Usage YB	1
一	card. Number	yī	yí1	1	LD Usage YB	
白色	adj	báisè	pai2sɻ4	white	LD Usage YB	
点	noun (个 - gè)	diǎn	tʃɛn3	dot	LD Usage YB	
星	noun (颗 - kē)	xīng	ɕinŋ1	star	LD Usage YB	

1 [月亮] – You could also use the counter "轮" ("lún").

星期五 • 服务员 • 站 • 背 • 疼



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
星期五	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqīwǔ	ɕin̪tɕʰi˥wu˧	Friday	LD Usage YB	1
服务员	noun (个 - gè)	fúwùyuán	fu˨wu˦yuen˨	waiter	LD Usage YB	2
站	verb	zhàn	tʂan˧	to stand	LD Usage YB	
背	noun	bèi	peɪ˧	back (body)	LD Usage YB	3
疼	noun	téng	tʰəŋ˨	pain	LD Usage YB	4

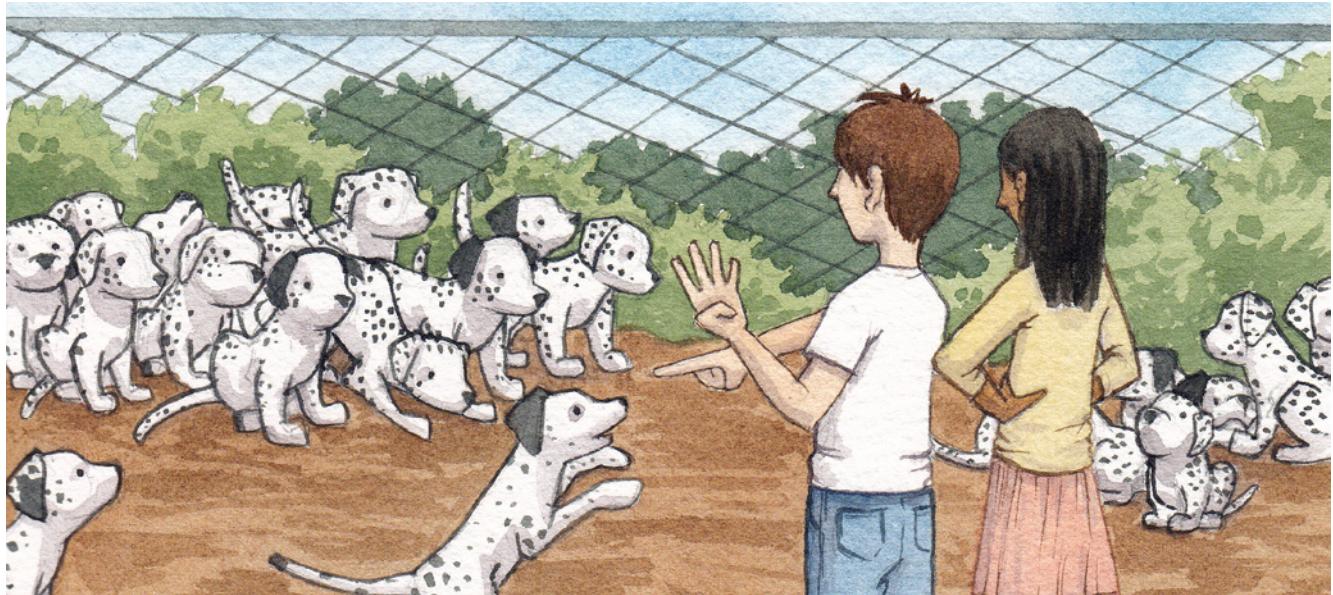
1 [星期五] – You can also use "周五" ("zhōuwǔ").

2 [服务员] – "服务员" ("fúwùyuán") is a gender-neutral noun that can be used for all customer service employees (waiters, clerks, etc.).

3 [背] – "Back" doesn't generally have a counter, but you could use the common counter "个" ("gè").

4 [疼] – You could also use "痛" ("tòng"). The word "pain" itself has no counter. To express where pain is felt, you'd use the counter "处" ("chù") which means "place."

数 • 一百零一 • 年轻 • 狗 • 公园 • 跳



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
数	verb	shǔ	ʂu3	to count	LD Usage YB	
一百零一	card. Number	yībǎilíngyī	yi1pa13linj2yi1	101	LD Usage YB	
年轻	adj.	niánqīng	ɳjən2tɕʰinj1	young	LD Usage YB	
狗	noun (只 - zhī)	gǒu	kou3	dog	LD Usage YB	1
公园	noun (个 - gè)	gōngyuán	kʊŋ1ɥən2	park	LD Usage YB	
跳	verb	tiaò	tʰjaʊ4	to jump	LD Usage YB	

1 [狗] – You could also use the counter "条" ("tiáo").

春天 • 三月 • 二十 • 浅 • 河 • 冰 • 熔化



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
春天	noun (个 - gè)	chūntiān	tʂhwən1tʰjɛn1	Spring	LD Usage YB	
三月	noun	sānyuè	sən1yœ4	March	LD Usage YB	
二十	card. Number	èrshí	aɻ4ʂɿ2	20	LD Usage YB	
浅	adj.	qiǎn	tʂʰjɛn3	shallow	LD Usage YB	
河	noun (条 - tiáo)	hé	xʂ2	river	LD Usage YB	
冰	noun (块 - kuài)	bīng	pɪŋ1	ice	LD Usage YB	
熔化	verb	rónghuà	ʐʊŋ2xu4	to melt	LD Usage YB	1

1 [熔化] – "熔化" ("rónghuà") is the general word for a solid melting into a liquid. If you're talking about ice melting into water, you would use "融化" ("rónghuà")

动词



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
动词	noun (个 - gè)	dòngcí	tʊŋ4tsʰw2	verb	LD Usage YB	

吻 • 脖子 • 触摸 • 身体 • 性交 • 婚姻



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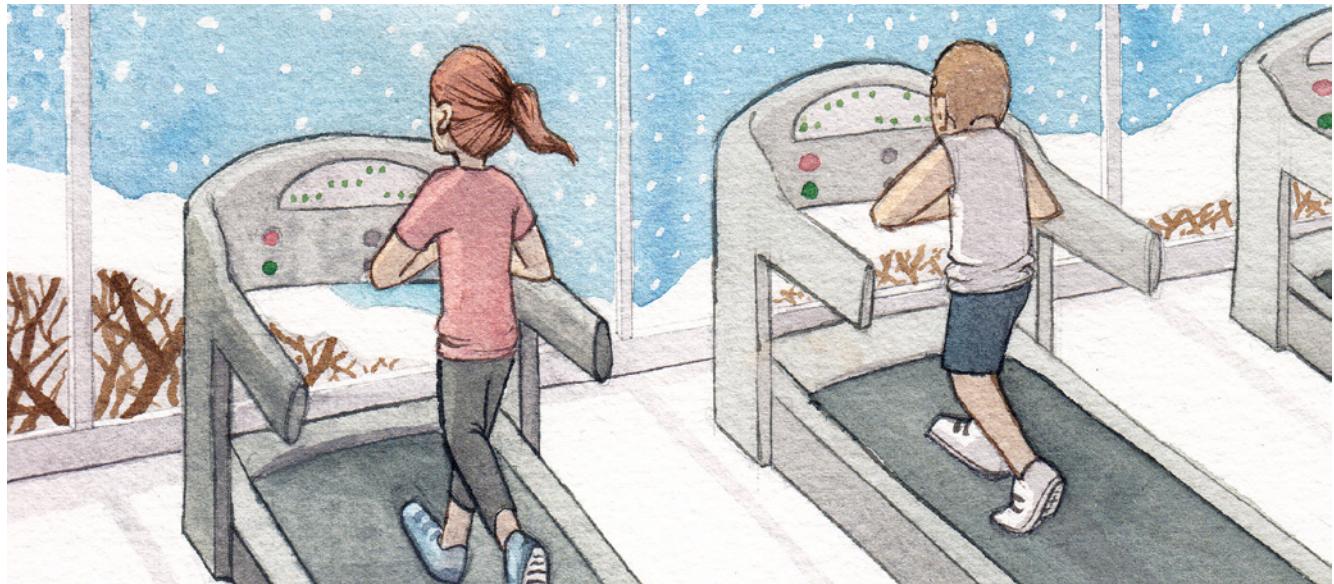
Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
吻	verb	wěn	wən3	to kiss	LD Usage YB	1
脖子	noun (个 - gè)	bózi	pwo2tsm	neck	LD Usage YB	
触摸	verb	chùmō	tʂʰu4mwɔ1	to touch	LD Usage YB	
身体	noun (具 - jù)	shēntǐ	ʂən1ti3	body	LD Usage YB	2
性交	noun	xìngjiāo	ɕiŋ4tɕjaʊ1	sex (the act)	LD Usage YB	3
婚姻	noun (段 - duàn)	hūnyīn	xwən1in1	marriage	LD Usage YB	

1 [吻] - 吻 is used in written form as a verb more frequently, while you can use 亲 (qīn) for colloquial speech.

2 [身体] – You could also use the counter "个" ("gè"). If you refer to a dead body, a "corpse", you would use "尸体" (shītǐ)

3 [性交] – The act of sex itself has no counter, but if you're talking about how many times the act happens, the counter is "次" ("ci"). For spoken speech context, you can use 做爱 (zuò'ài) as it literally means "having sex", in a casual way.

一月 • 第一 • 新 • 体育 • 运动 • 健康的

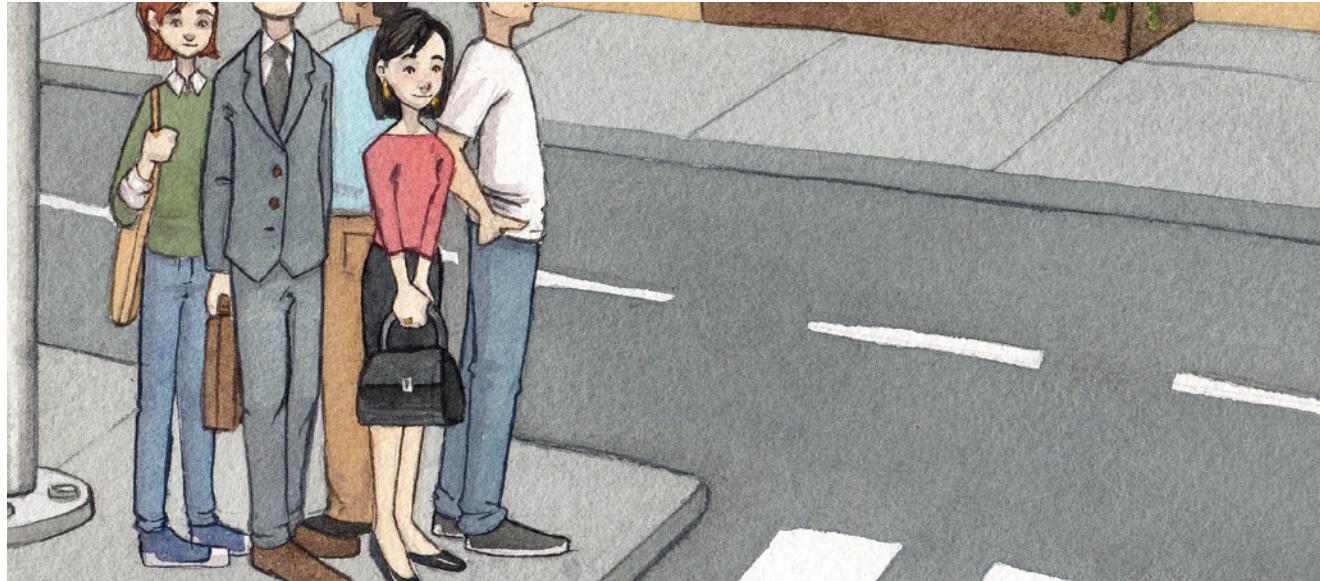


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
一月	noun	yīyuè	yɪ1yœ4	January	LD Usage YB	
第一	ord. Number	dìyī	tɪ4yɪ1	1st	LD Usage YB	
新	adj.	xīn	ɕɪn1	new	LD Usage YB	
体育	noun	tǐyù	tɪ3y4	sport	LD Usage YB	1
运动	noun (项 - xiàng)	yùndòng	yn4tʂŋ4	exercise	LD Usage YB	
健康的	adj.	jiànkāngde	tɕɛn4kʰanŋ1tʂ	healthy	LD Usage YB	

1 [体育] - The given translation is the formal word for sports. 运动 (yùndòng) is used to say sports under most circumstances, while it can also be used for exercise as well.

五 • 英尺 • 矮 • 女人 • 穿 • 耳朵
 戒指 • 紧 • 裙子



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
五	card. Number	wǔ	wu3	5	LD Usage YB	
英尺	noun	yīngchǐ	iŋ1tʂ̄hɿ3	foot	LD Usage YB	
矮	adj.	ǎi	aɪ3	short (vs tall)	LD Usage YB	
女人	noun (个 - gè)	nǚréń	ny3ɻən2	woman	LD Usage YB	
穿	verb	chuān	tʂ̄wan1	to wear	LD Usage YB	
耳朵	noun	ěrduo	aɻ3tʂ̄o	ear	LD Usage YB	
戒指	noun (枚 - méi)	jièzhī	tʂ̄ɛjɛ4tʂ̄ɿ	ring	LD Usage YB	
紧	adj.	jǐn	tʂ̄in3	tight	LD Usage YB	
裙子	noun (条 - tiáo)	qúnzi	tʂ̄yn2tsɯ	skirt	LD Usage YB	

聋 • 父母 • 响亮的 • 电话 • 婴儿 • 哭 • 眼泪



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
聋	adj.	lóng	lʊŋ2	deaf	LD Usage YB	
父母	noun (个 - gè)	fùmǔ	fu4mu3	parent (= mother/father)	LD Usage YB	1
响亮的	adj.	xiǎngliàng de	ɕiaŋ3liaŋ4 tʂ	loud	LD Usage YB	
电话	noun (部 - bù)	diànhuà	tjɛn4xu4	telephone	LD Usage YB	
婴儿	noun (个 - gè)	yīng'ér	iŋ1 aŋ2	baby	LD Usage YB	2
哭	verb	kù	kʰu4	to cry	LD Usage YB	
眼泪	noun (滴 - dī)	yǎnlèi	jɛn3lei4	tear (drop)	LD Usage YB	

1 [父母] – Chinese does not have the singular form, "parent." There are words for "father" and "mother," and "父母" ("fùmǔ") means "parents" (literally, "father and mother"). Usually, no counter is used, but you'll occasionally see 对(duì) when referring to the couple.

2 [婴儿] – "婴儿" ("yīng'ér") is a general word for "baby." If you're speaking of your own baby or a baby to whom you feel very close, you might also use "宝贝" ("bǎobèi") which is a term of affection, like "honey" or "sweetie."

暗 • 戏院 • 国王 • 爱 • 一千零一 • 夜晚



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
暗	adj.	àn	an4	dark	LD Usage YB	
戏院	noun (间 - jiān)	xìyuàn	ɕi4yueŋ4	theater	LD Usage YB	
国王	noun (个 - gè)	guó wáng	kwo2 waŋ2	king	LD Usage YB	
爱	verb	ài	aɪ4	to love	LD Usage YB	
一千零一	card. Number	yīqiānlíngyī	yi1tɕiŋŋen1liŋ2yi1	1001	LD Usage YB	
夜晚	noun (个 - gè)	yèwǎn	jɛ4wəŋ3	night	LD Usage YB	

名词



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
名词	noun (个 - gè)	míngcí	minj2tsʰw2	noun	LD Usage YB	

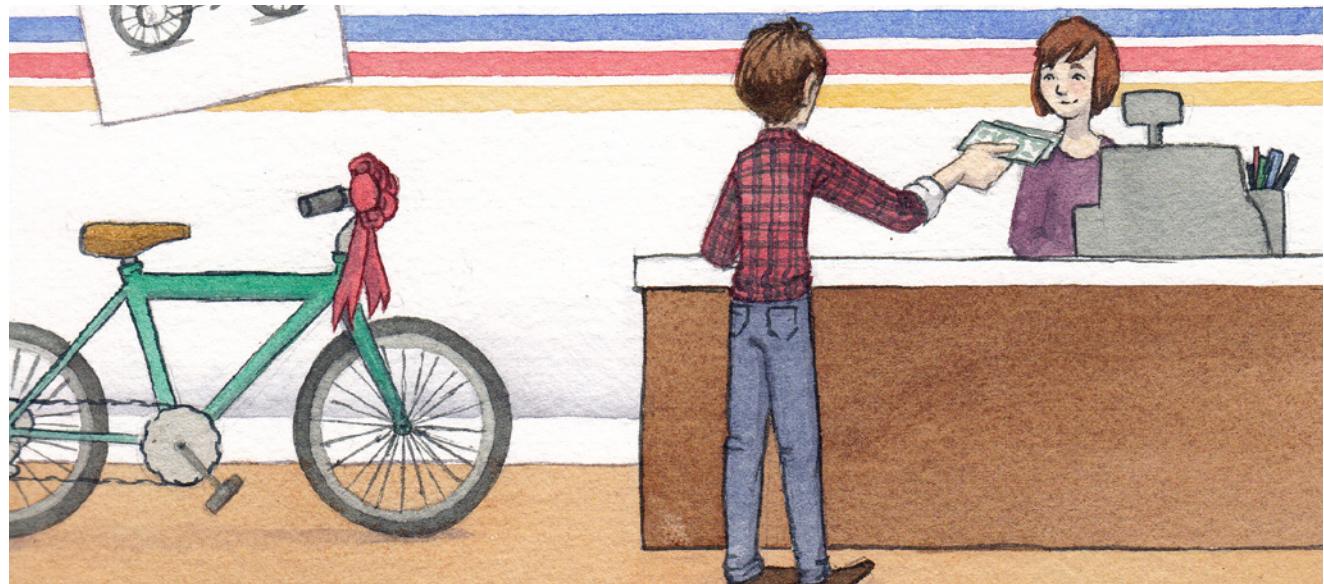
冬天 • 第二 • 二月 • 走 • 冷 • 北
城镇 • 雨 • 湿 • 灰色



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
冬天	noun (个 - gè)	dōngtiān	tʊŋtʰjɛn1	Winter	LD Usage YB	
第二	ord. Number	dì'èr	ti4'aŋ4	2nd	LD Usage YB	
二月	noun	èryuè	aɻ4ɥœ4	February	LD Usage YB	
走	verb	zǒu	tsoʊ3	to walk	LD Usage YB	
冷	adj.	lěng	ləŋ3	cold	LD Usage YB	
北	noun	běi	pei3	north	LD Usage YB	
城镇	noun (个 - gè)	chéngzhèn	tʂʰəŋ2tʂən4	town	LD Usage YB	
雨	noun (场 - cháng)	yǔ	y3	rain	LD Usage YB	
湿	adj.	shī	sɻ1	wet	LD Usage YB	
灰色	adj	huīsè	xwɛɪ1sɻ4	gray	LD Usage YB	

买 • 礼物 • 自行车 • 它 • 钱



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
买	verb	mǎi	maɪ3	to buy	LD Usage YB	
礼物	noun (件 - jiàn)	lǐwù	li3wu4	gift	LD Usage YB	
自行车	noun (辆 - liàng)	zìxíngchē	tsw4eɪŋtʃē2tsʰy̯1	bicycle	LD Usage YB	
它	pronoun	tā	tʰa1	it	LD Usage YB	1
钱	noun (块 - kuài)	qián	təʰjən2	money	LD Usage YB	2

1 [它] – In Chinese, pronouns are not often used to refer to inanimate objects, with words and phrases for “this” or “that” being used for that purpose instead.

2 [钱] – There are several counters for money, depending on the units being expressed. You would use “块” (“kuài”) or “元” (“yuán”) for Chinese Yuan (which you can think of as a Chinese dollar), “角” (“jiǎo”) or “毛” (“máo”) for ten cents (0.1 Yuan), and “分” (“fēn”) for a cent (0.01 Yuan). So, if you have RMB 3.25, you would say, “san kuai er mao wu,” which literally means “three dollar two ten cents five.” (Here, the cents unit can be omitted.)

衣服 • 商店 • 招牌 • 卖 • 长 • 松 • 裤子
口袋 • 价格 • 八十



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
衣服	noun (件 - jiàn)	yīfu	yi1fu	clothing	LD Usage YB	1
商店	noun (家 - jiā)	shāngdiàn	ʂan1tjɛn4	store/ shop	LD Usage YB	
招牌	noun (个 - gè)	zhāo pái	tʂai1pʰai2	sign	LD Usage YB	
卖	verb	mài	mai4	to sell	LD Usage YB	
长	adj.	cháng	tʂʰanŋ2	long	LD Usage YB	
松	adj.	sōng	sʊŋ1	loose	LD Usage YB	
裤子	noun (条 - tiáo)	kùzi	kʰu4tsw	pants	LD Usage YB	
口袋	noun (个 - gè)	kǒu dài	kʰou3taɪ4	pocket	LD Usage YB	2
价格	noun (个 - gè)	jiàgé	tʂja4kʂ2	price	LD Usage YB	
八十	card. Number	bāshí	pa1ʂɿ2	80	LD Usage YB	

1 [衣服] – The counter "件"("jiàn") is for a single article of clothing. The collective "clothing" does not need a counter.

2 [口袋] – You could also use the counter "条" ("tiáo").

七十 • 一百万 • 年 • 旧 • 硬 • 石头
山 • 掉 • 死的



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
七十	card. Number	qīshí	tʂ̥i1ʂɿ2	70	LD Usage YB	
一百万	card. Number	yībǎi wàn	yi1paɪ3wan4	million	LD Usage YB	
年	noun	nián	ɳjɛn2	year	LD Usage YB	
旧	adj.	jiù	tʂ̥jou4	old (vs new)	LD Usage YB	
硬	adj.	yìng	iŋ4	hard	LD Usage YB	
石头	noun (块 - kuài)	shítou	ʂɿ2tʰou	stone	LD Usage YB	
山	noun (座 - zuò)	shān	ʂan1	mountain	LD Usage YB	
掉	verb	diào	tʃau4	to fall	LD Usage YB	
死的	adj.	sǐde	sʊ3tʂ̥	dead	LD Usage YB	

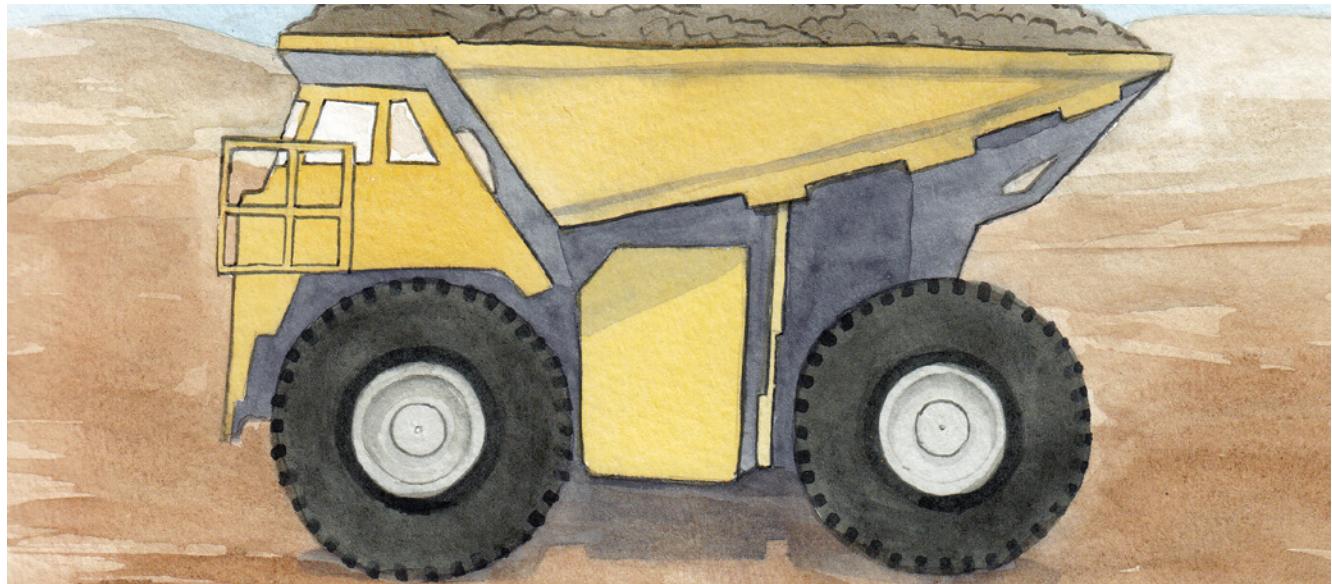
形容词



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
形容词	noun (个 - gè)	xíngróngcí	ɕin̪ɿŋ̪roŋ̪tʂʰaw̪	adjective	LD Usage YB	

卡车 • 轮胎 • 土地 • 拿 • 重量



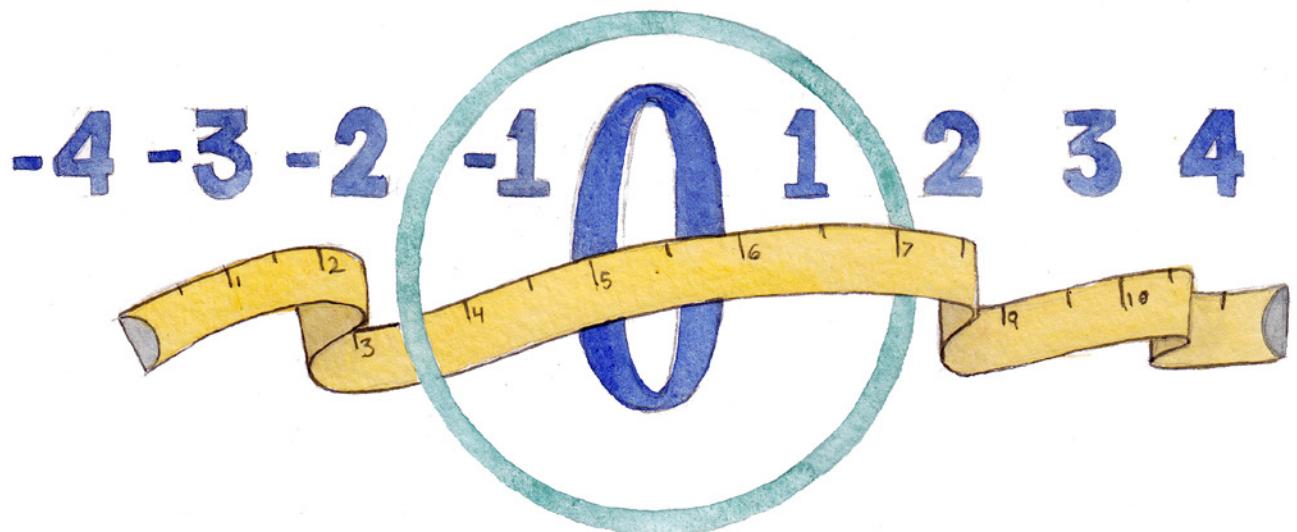
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
卡车	noun (辆 - liàng)	kǎchē	kʰa3tʂʰɿ1	truck	LD Usage YB	
轮胎	noun (个 - gè)	lúntāi	lwən2tʰai1	tire	LD Usage YB	
土地	noun (块 kuài)	tǔdì	tʰu3ti4	ground	LD Usage YB	1
拿	verb	ná	na2	to carry	LD Usage YB	2
重量	noun (个 - gè)	zhòngliàng	tʂʊŋ4liaŋ4	weight	LD Usage YB	

1 [土地] – You could also use the counter "片" ("piàn"). "一块土地" ("yíkuàitǔdi") or "一片土地" ("yípiàntǔdi") refer to a plot or piece of land.

2 [拿] – "拿" ("ná") means to carry something along with you. "运载" ("yùnzài") refers to when a vehicle carries a load of something.

零 • 弯曲的 • 圆圈 • 数字



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
零	card. Number	líng	linj2	0	LD Usage YB	
弯曲的	adj.	wānqū de	wan1tɕʰy1 tʂ	curved	LD Usage YB	
圆圈	noun (个 - gè)	yuánquān	ɥɛn2tɕʰɥɛn1	circle	LD Usage YB	
数字	noun (个 - gè)	shùzì	ʂu4tsɯ	number	LD Usage YB	

六月 • 暖 • 海滩 • 沙 • 岛 • 天堂



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
六月	noun	liùyuè	ljou⁴yue⁴	June	LD Usage YB	
暖	adj.	nuǎn	nwan3	warm	LD Usage YB	
海滩	noun (片 - piàn)	hǎitān	xai3than1	beach	LD Usage YB	
沙	noun (粒 - lì)	shā	ʂa1	sand	LD Usage YB	1
岛	noun (座 - zuò)	dǎo	taʊ3	island	LD Usage YB	
天堂	noun	tiāntáng	tʰjɛn1tʰanŋ2	heaven	LD Usage YB	

1 [沙] - If you refer to a grain of sand you would use "一粒沙".

猪 • 四 • 腿 • 脏 • 挖 • 土 • 吃
玉米 • 植物



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
猪	noun (头 - tóu)	zhū	tʂu1	pig	LD Usage YB	
四	card. Number	sì	sɯ4	4	LD Usage YB	
腿	noun (条 - tiáo)	tuǐ	tʰweɪ3	leg	LD Usage YB	1
脏	adj.	zāng	tsaŋ1	dirty	LD Usage YB	
挖	verb	wā	wu1	to dig	LD Usage YB	
土	noun	tǔ	tʰu3	soil/earth	LD Usage YB	2
吃	verb	chī	tʂʰɿ1	to eat	LD Usage YB	
玉米	noun (个 - gè)	yùmǐ	y4mi3	corn	LD Usage YB	3
植物	noun (棵 - kē)	zhíwù	tʂɿ2wu4	plant	LD Usage YB	

1 [腿] - "条" ("tiáo") is the counter for a single leg. The counter for a pair of legs is "双" ("shuāng").

2 [土] - "Soil" itself has no counter, but you could use "堆" ("duī"), which means "heap," or "捧" ("pěng"), which means "handful," to describe amounts of soil.

3 [玉米] - "个" ("gè") is the counter for an ear of corn. For a corn stalk, you would use the counter "棵" ("kē") and for a kernel of corn you would use "粒" ("li")

家庭 • 坐 • 下 • 玻璃 • 底部 - 船 • 照相机
照片 • 海



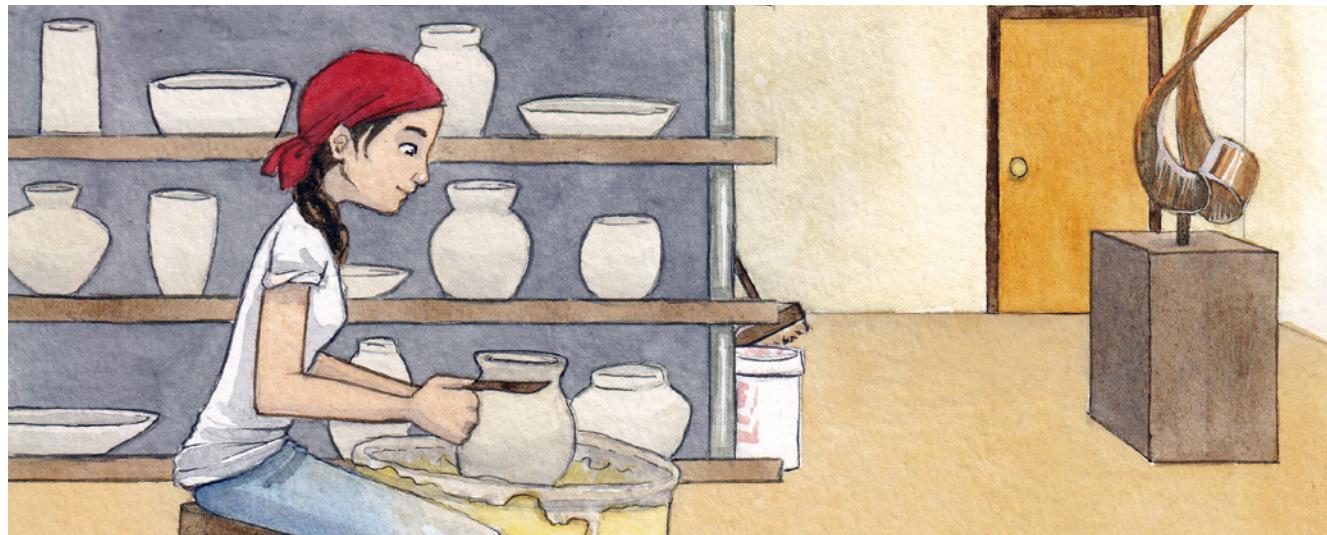
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
家庭	noun (个 - gè)	jiātíng	tʂəja1tʰinj2	family	LD Usage YB	
坐	verb	zuò	tʂwɔ4	to sit	LD Usage YB	
下	adverb	xià	ʂja4	down	LD Usage YB	
玻璃	noun	bōli	pwɔ1li	glass	LD Usage YB	
底部	adverb	dǐbù	ti pu	bottom	LD Usage YB	
船	noun (条 - tiáo)	chuán	tʂʰwan2	boat	LD Usage YB	1
照相机	noun (个 - gè)	zhàoxiàngjī	tʂau5ɕiaŋ4tʂai1	camera	LD Usage YB	2
照片	noun (张 - zhāng)	zhàopiàn	tʂau5phjɛn4	photograph	LD Usage YB	
海	noun (片 - piàn)	hǎi	xar3	sea	LD Usage YB	

1 [船] –You could also use the counter "艘" ("sōu"), which is generally used to count big boats or ships.

2[照相机] –This is the word for a camera that takes photos, not a video camera.

艺术家 • 铜 • 工具 • 美丽 • 黏土 • 灯
 三十 • 厘米 • 高



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
艺术家	noun (个 - gè)	yìshùjiā	yi4ʂu4tɕja1	artist	LD Usage YB	
铜	noun	tóng	tʰʊŋ2	copper	LD Usage YB	
工具	noun (件 - jiàn)	gōngjù	kʊŋ1tɕey4	tool	LD Usage YB	
美丽	adj.	měilì	mei3li4	beautiful	LD Usage YB	
黏土	noun	niántǔ	njen2tʰu3	clay	LD Usage YB	
灯	noun (盏 - zhǎn)	dēng	təŋ1	lamp	LD Usage YB	
三十	card. Number	sānshí	san1ʂɿ2	30	LD Usage YB	
厘米	noun	límǐ	li2mi3	centimeter	LD Usage YB	
高	adj.	gāo	kau1	tall	LD Usage YB	

便宜 • 酒店 • 七 • 天 • 塑料 • 床



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
便宜	adj.	piányi	pʰjen2yi	cheap	LD Usage YB	
酒店	noun (家 - jiā)	jiǔdiàn	tʂioʊ3tʃen4	hotel	LD Usage YB	
七	card. Number	qī	tʂʰi1	7	LD Usage YB	
天	noun	tiān	tʰjɛn1	day	LD Usage YB	1
塑料	noun	sùliào	su4ljaʊ4	plastic	LD Usage YB	
床	noun (张 - zhāng)	chuáng	tʂʰwaŋ2	bed	LD Usage YB	

1 [天] – A more formal way of saying "day" is "日" ("rì").

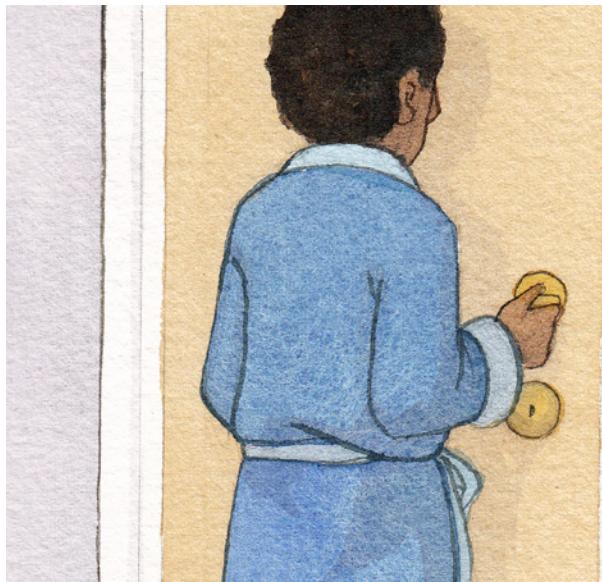
法院 • 律师 • 安静 • 声音 • 十亿 • 美元
合同 • 签名



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
法院	noun (个 - gè)	fǎyuàn	fa3yue4n4	court	LD Usage YB	
律师	noun (个 - gè)	lǜshī	ly4s̻1	lawyer	LD Usage YB	
安静	adj.	ānjìng	aŋ1tɕeŋ4	quiet	LD Usage YB	
声音	noun (个 - gè)	shēngyīn	ʂəŋ1in1	voice	LD Usage YB	
十亿	card. Number	shíyì	ʂɿ2yi4	billion	LD Usage YB	
美元	noun	měiyuán	mei3yue2n2	dollar	LD Usage YB	
合同	noun (份 - fèn)	hétong	xɤ2tʰuŋ	contract	LD Usage YB	
签名	verb	qiānmíng	tɕʰjen1miŋ2	to sign	LD Usage YB	

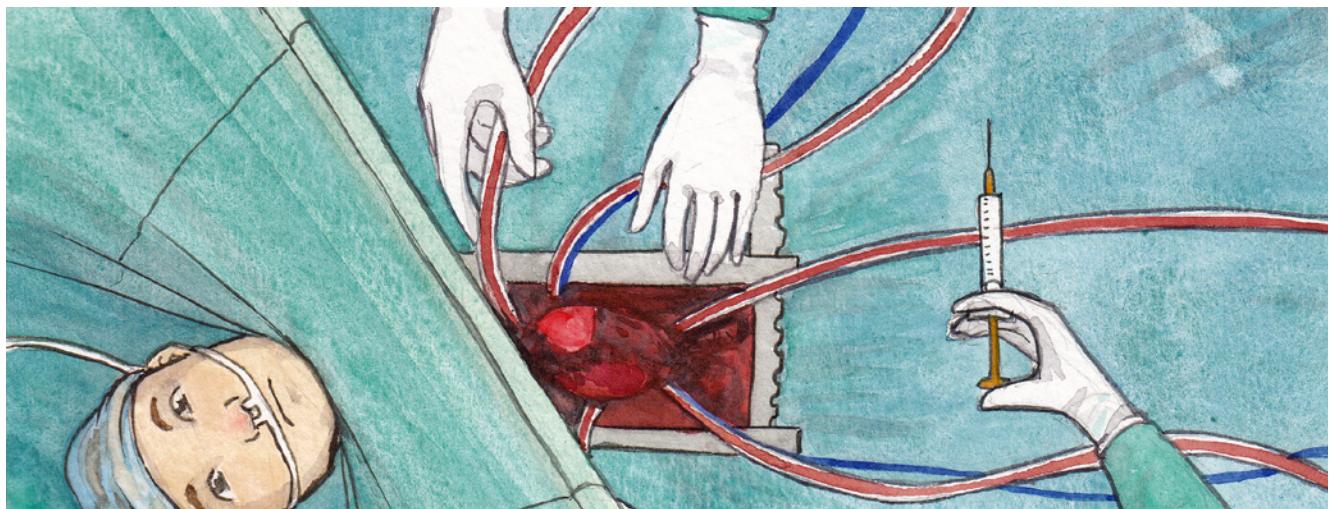
晚上 • 十一 • 十五 • 家 • 锁 • 睡觉



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
晚上	noun (个 - gè)	wǎnshàng	wan3ʂəŋ4	evening	LD Usage YB	
十一	card. Number	shíyī	ʂɿ2yi1	11	LD Usage YB	
十五	card. Number	shíwǔ	ʂɿ2wu3	15	LD Usage YB	
家	noun (个 - gè)	jiā	tʂja1	home	LD Usage YB	
锁	noun (把 - bǎ)	suǒ	swo3	lock	LD Usage YB	
睡觉	verb	shuìjiào	ʂwei4tʂjaʊ4	to sleep	LD Usage YB	

心 • 病 • 医生 • 推 • 针 • 药 • 活着的



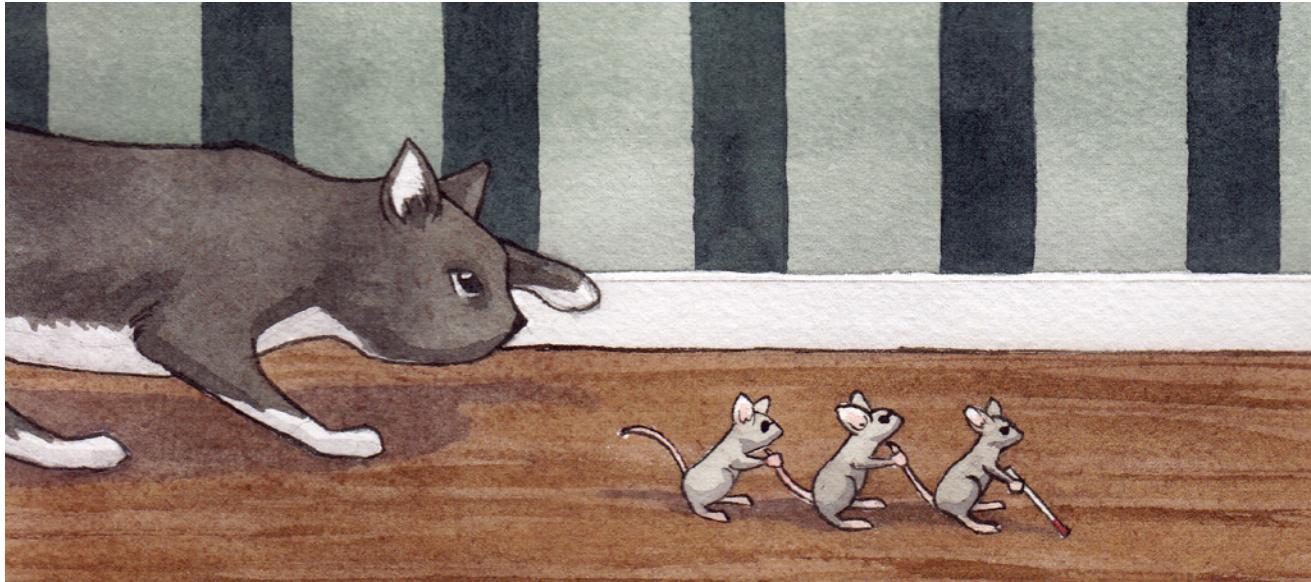
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
心	noun (颗 - kē)	xīn	ɕin1	heart	LD Usage YB	
病	noun (场 - chǎng)	bìng	pɪŋ4	disease	LD Usage YB	
医生	noun (个 - gè)	yīshēng	yi1ʂəŋ1	doctor	LD Usage YB	1
推	verb	tuī	tʰweɪ1	to push	LD Usage YB	
针	noun (根 - gēn)	zhēn	tʂəŋ1	needle	LD Usage YB	
药	noun (种)	yào	yao4	medicine	LD Usage YB	2
活着的	adj.	huózhede	xwɔ2ʂʐtʂ	alive	LD Usage YB	

1 [医生] – "医生" ("yīshēng") is the word for a medical doctor. "大夫" ("dàifu") is the title or form of address for a medical doctor. "博士" ("bóshi") is the academic title one acquires in a non-medical doctorate program.

2 [药] – This is the word for medication, not the science of medicine. The Chinese word for the science of medicine is "医学" ("yī xué") and has no counter. For medication prescribed in a "set" (e.g. medication consisting of three kinds of pills) you would use the counter "付" ("fù") or "副" ("fù"), and for one kind of medicine in a given set, you would use "种" ("zhǒng"). If the medicine is traditional Chinese medicine, you would use the counter "味" ("wèi").

猫 • 随 • 三 • 盲 • 老鼠



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
猫	noun (只 - zhī)	māo	maʊ1	cat	LD Usage YB	
随	verb	suí	sweɪ2	to follow	LD Usage YB	1
三	card. Number	sān	san1	3	LD Usage YB	
盲	adj.	máng	maŋ2	blind	LD Usage YB	
老鼠	noun (只 - zhī)	lǎoshǔ	laʊ3ʂu3	mouse	LD Usage YB	

1 [隨] –You could also say "跟" (" gēn").

纸 • 信 • 银行 • 经理 • 工作 • 是 (的)
快乐 • 男人



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
纸	noun (张 - zhāng)	zhǐ	tʂɿ3	paper	LD Usage YB	
信	noun (封 - fēng)	xìn	ʂin4	letter	LD Usage YB	
银行	noun (家 - jiā)	yínháng	iŋ2xanɿ2	bank	LD Usage YB	
经理	noun (个 - gè)	jīnglǐ	tɕinɿ1li3	manager	LD Usage YB	
工作	noun (个 - gè)	gōngzuò	kʊŋ1tswɔ4	job	LD Usage YB	
是 (的)	adverb	shì (de)	ʂɿ4 (tʂ)	yes	LD Usage YB	1
快乐	adj.	kuàilè	kʰwaɪ4l̩ɿ4	happy	LD Usage YB	
男人	noun (个 - gè)	nánrén	nan2ɻən2	man	LD Usage YB	

1 [是 (的)] –Chinese does not have set words for "yes" or "no." Affirmation and negation are functions of verbs. The words listed here are universal enough to be understood but will often be grammatically incorrect in a given context. The character in parentheses is optional.

你们 • 八 • 椅子 • 饭馆 • 窄 • 桌子 • 晚饭 葡萄酒 • 鸡肉 • 汤 • 勺子



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
你们	pronoun	nǐmen	ni3mən	you (plural as in 'y'all')	LD Usage YB	
八	card. Number	bā	pɑ1	8	LD Usage YB	
椅子	noun (把 - bǎ)	yǐzi	yi3tsu	chair	LD Usage YB	
饭馆	noun (家 - jiā)	fànguǎn	fan4kwan3	restaurant	LD Usage YB	
窄	adj.	zhǎi	tʃaɪ3	narrow	LD Usage YB	
桌子	noun (张 - zhāng)	zhuōzi	tʃwɔ1tsu	table	LD Usage YB	
晚饭	noun (顿 - dùn)	wǎnfàn	wan3fan4	dinner	LD Usage YB	
葡萄酒	noun (瓶 - píng)	pútáojiǔ	pʰu2tʰau2tɕou3	wine	LD Usage YB	1
鸡肉	noun (块 - kuài)	jīròu	tɕi1ɻou4	chicken	LD Usage YB	2
汤	noun (碗 - wǎn)	tāng	tʰanŋ1	soup	LD Usage YB	3
勺子	noun (个 - gè)	sháozǐ	ʂau2tsu	spoon	LD Usage YB	

1 [葡萄酒] – "瓶" ("píng") is the counter for a bottle of wine. The counter for a glass of wine is "杯" ("bēi").

2 [鸡肉] – The counter "块" ("kuài") refers to a piece of meat. Meat in general is uncountable, but you would use a counter to describe the shape and size of the piece of meat. For example, you would use "一片肉" ("yípiàn ròu") for a slice of meat and "块" ("kuài") for a large, thick piece of meat.

3 [汤] – The given counter refers to a bowl of soup.

三十一 • 日期 • 十二月 • 雪 • 鞋子 • 去 • 森林
风 • 抖 • 瘦 • 叶子



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
三十一	card. Number	sānshíyī	san1ʂɿ2yi1	31	LD Usage YB	
日期	noun (个 - gè)	rìqī	ʐɿtʂʰi1	date	LD Usage YB	
十二月	noun	shí'èryuè	ʂɿ2'aʂɿ4ʐœ4	December	LD Usage YB	
雪	noun (场 - cháng)	xuě	ʐuɛ3	snow	LD Usage YB	
鞋子	noun (双 - shuāng)	xiézi	ʂjɛ2tsw	shoes	LD Usage YB	1
去	verb	qù	tʂʰy4	to go	LD Usage YB	
森林	noun (座 - zuò)	sēnlín	sən1lin2	forest	LD Usage YB	2
风	noun (场 - cháng)	fēng	fəŋ1	wind	LD Usage YB	
抖	verb	dǒu	tou	to shake	LD Usage YB	
瘦	adj.	shòu	ʂou4	thin	LD Usage YB	
叶子	noun (片 - piàn)	yèzi	jɛ4tsw	leaf	LD Usage YB	

1 [鞋子] – "双" ("shuāng") is the counter for a pair of shoes. The counter for a single shoe would be "只" ("zhī").

2 [森林] – You could also use the counter "片" ("piàn").

妻子 • 小 • 钻石 • 婚礼 • 连衣裙 • 星期天
投掷 • 米饭

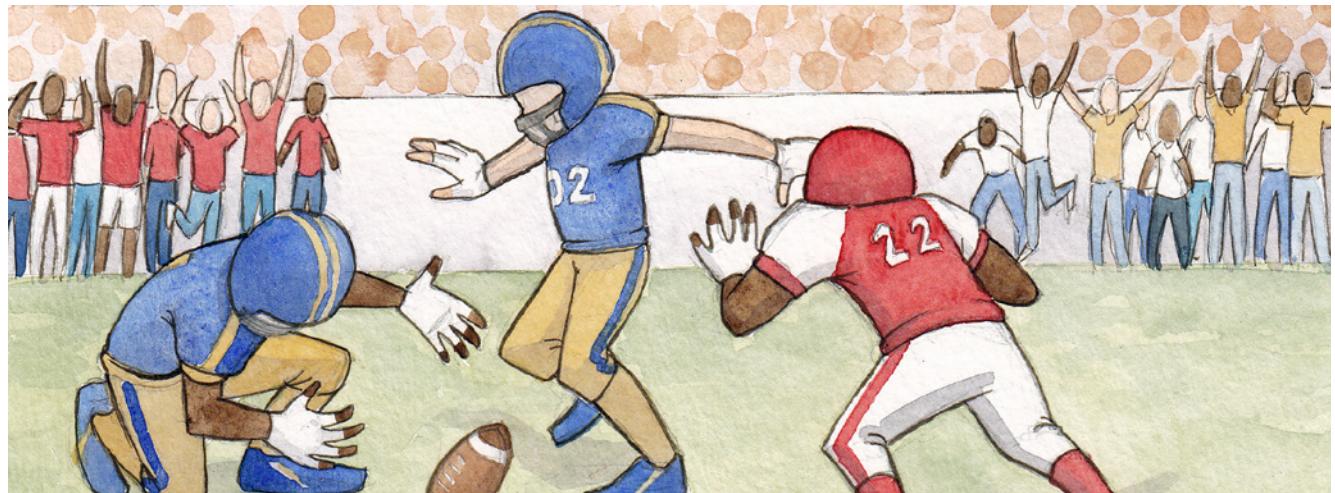


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
妻子	noun (个 - gè)	qī zǐ	tʂ̥e̥i1tsɯ3	wife	LD Usage YB	
小	adj.	xiǎo	ʂ̥jaʊ3	small/little	LD Usage YB	
钻石	noun (颗 - kē)	zuànshí	tswan4ʂ̥ɿ2	diamond	LD Usage YB	
婚礼	noun (个 - gè)	hūnlǐ	xwən1li3	wedding	LD Usage YB	
连衣裙	noun (条 - tiáo)	liányīqún	ljen2yi1tʂ̥hyn2	dress	LD Usage YB	
星期天	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqītiān	ʂ̥in1tʂ̥i1tʂ̥ian1	Sunday	LD usage YB	1
投掷	verb	tóuzhì	tʰou2ʂ̥ɿ4	to throw	LD Usage YB	
米饭	noun (碗 - wǎn)	mǐfàn	mi3fan4	rice	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期天] – You can also use "星期日" ("xīngqīrì") or "周日" ("zhōurì").

十月 • 星期四 • 二 • 队 • 二十二 • 球星
 脚 • 球 迷



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
十月	noun	shíyuè	s̪ɪ̪2yøe4	October	LD Usage YB	
星期四	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqīsì	ɕin̪ɟ1tɕʰi1sɯ4	Thursday	LD Usage YB	1
二	card. Number	èr	aɹ4	2	LD Usage YB	
队	noun (支 - zhī)	duì	tweɪ4	team	LD Usage YB	
二十二	card. Number	èrshí'èr	aɹ4ʂɿ2'aɹ4	22	LD Usage YB	
球星	noun (个 - gè)	qiúxīng	tʂʰjou2ɕin̪1	player	LD Usage YB	2
脚	noun (只 - zhī)	jiǎo	tʂɛjaʊ3	foot	LD Usage YB	3
球	noun (个 - gè)	qiú	tʂɛjaʊ2	ball	LD Usage YB	
迷	noun (个 - gè)	mí	mi2	fan	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期四] – You can also use "周四" ("zhōusi").

2 [球星] – This word refers specifically to a person playing a sport. Other words for player include "选手" ("xuǎnshǒu"), "演员" ("yǎnyuán"), "演奏者" ("yǎnzòuzhě"), "参与者" ("cānyùzhě").

3 [脚] – "只" ("zhī") is the counter for a single foot. The counter for "feet" is "双" ("shuāng").

击败 • 马 • 强 • 动物 • 拉
重 • 盒子



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
击败	verb	jībài	tɕi1pai4	to beat	LD Usage YB	
马	noun (匹 - pǐ)	mǎ	ma3	horse	LD Usage YB	
强	adj.	qiáng	tʂianŋ2	strong	LD Usage YB	
动物	noun (只 - zhī)	dòngwù	tʂŋ4wu4	animal	LD Usage YB	
拉	verb	lā	la1	to pull	LD Usage YB	
重	adj.	zhòng	tʂvŋ4	heavy	LD Usage YB	
盒子	noun (个 - gè)	hézi	xʂ2tsɯ	box	LD Usage YB	

时钟 • 九 • 四十 • 早上 • 太阳 • 光
咖啡 • 鼻子 • 嗅



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
时钟	noun (个 - gè)	shízhōng	s̪j₂tʂʂŋ₁	clock	LD Usage YB	
九	card. Number	jiǔ	tʂəjou3	9	LD Usage YB	
四十	card. Number	sìshí	sʐ₄ʂʂ₂	40	LD Usage YB	
早上	noun (个 - gè)	zǎoshàng	tsau3ʂʂŋ₄	morning	LD Usage YB	
太阳	noun (个 - gè)	tài yáng	tʰai1jaŋ₂	sun	LD Usage YB	1
光	noun (道 - dào)	guāng	kwanŋ₁	light	LD Usage YB	2
咖啡	noun (杯 - bēi)	kāfēi	kʰa1fei1	coffee	LD Usage YB	3
鼻子	noun (个 - gè)	bízi	p̪i2tsɯ	nose	LD Usage YB	
嗅	verb	xiù	ʂjouʂ₄	to smell	LD Usage YB	

1 [太阳] – You could also use the counter "轮" ("lún").

2 [光] – You could also use the counter "束" ("shù").

3 [咖啡] – "杯" ("bēi") means "glass" or "cup," but other counters can also apply to beverages, such as "bottle" "瓶" ("píng"), "can" "听" ("tīng"), "jug" "壶" ("hú"), or "liter" "公升" ("gōngshēng").

前面 • 卫生间 • 窗 • 看见 • 眼睛 • 园



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
前面	adverb	qiánmiàn	tʂʰjɛn2mjɛn4	front	LD Usage YB	
卫生间	noun (间 - jiān)	wèishēngjiān	wei4ʂəŋ1tʂɛŋ1	bathroom	LD Usage YB	
窗	noun (个 - gè)	chuāng	tʂʰwanŋ1	window	LD Usage YB	
看见	verb	kànjiàn	gang4tʂɛŋ4	to see	LD Usage YB	
眼睛	noun (只 - zhī)	yǎnjing	jɛn3tʂinŋ	eye	LD Usage YB	1
园	noun (个 - gè)	yuán	ɥɛn2	garden	LD Usage YB	

1 [眼睛] – "只" ("zhī") is the counter for a single eye. The counter for a pair of eyes is "双" ("shuāng").

接住 • 六 • 公斤 • 丑 • 平的 • 鱼



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
接住	noun	jiēzhù	tʃɛjɛ1tʂu4	to catch	LD Usage YB	1
六	verb	liù	ljoʊ4	6	LD Usage YB	
公斤	card. Num-ber	gōngjīn	kʊŋ1tɕin1	kilogram	LD Usage YB	
丑	noun	chǒu	tʂʰou3	ugly	LD Usage YB	
平的	adj.	píng de	pʰinŋ2 tʂ	flat	LD Usage YB	
鱼	noun (条 -tiáo)	yú	y2	fish	LD Usage YB	2

1 [接住] – "接住" ("jiēzhù") means to catch something moving toward you in the air. To get or capture something (like a thief or a fish) would be "抓住" ("zhuāzhù").

2 [鱼] – You could also use the counter "尾" ("wěi"), though it's more appropriate to use it when writing than when speaking.

你 • 学习 • 十 • 手指 • 电脑 程序 • 技术



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
你	pronoun	nǐ	ni3	you (singular)	LD Usage YB	1
学习	verb	xué xí	ɛyœ2 ɛi2	to learn	LD Usage YB	2
十	card. Number	shí	ʂɿ2	10	LD Usage YB	
手指	noun (个 - gè)	shǒuzhǐ	ʂou3ʂɿ3	finger	LD Usage YB	3
电脑	noun (台 - tái)	diànnǎo	tjɛn4naʊ3	computer	LD Usage YB	
程序	noun (个 - gè)	chéngxù	tʂʰəŋ2hua4	program (computer)	LD Usage YB	4
技术	noun (门 - mén)	jīshù	tɕi4ʂu4	technology	LD Usage YB	5

1 [你] – In Chinese, different forms of “you” are used informally (i.e. when speaking to friends, relatives, and people younger in age or lower in rank than you), and formally (when addressing acquaintances, strangers, and people older in age or higher in rank than you).

2 [学习] – The given translation emphasizes learning progress. If you want to emphasize the results of learning, you would use “学到” (“xuédào”). For example, you might start to learn “学习” (“xuéxí”) a skill but ultimately fail to develop “学到” (“xuédào”) it.

3 [手指] – You could also use the counter “根” (“gēn”).

4 [程序] – “套” (“tào”) means “set,” so you’d use “一套程序” (“yítàochéngxù”) for a set of programs, like the Microsoft Office suite with Word, Powerpoint, and Excel.

5 [技术] – You could also use the counters “手” (“shǒu”), “套” (“tào”), or “项” (“xiàng”).

我 • 做饭 • 鸡蛋 • 早餐 • 厨房 • 好
 杯子 • 橙子 • 汁

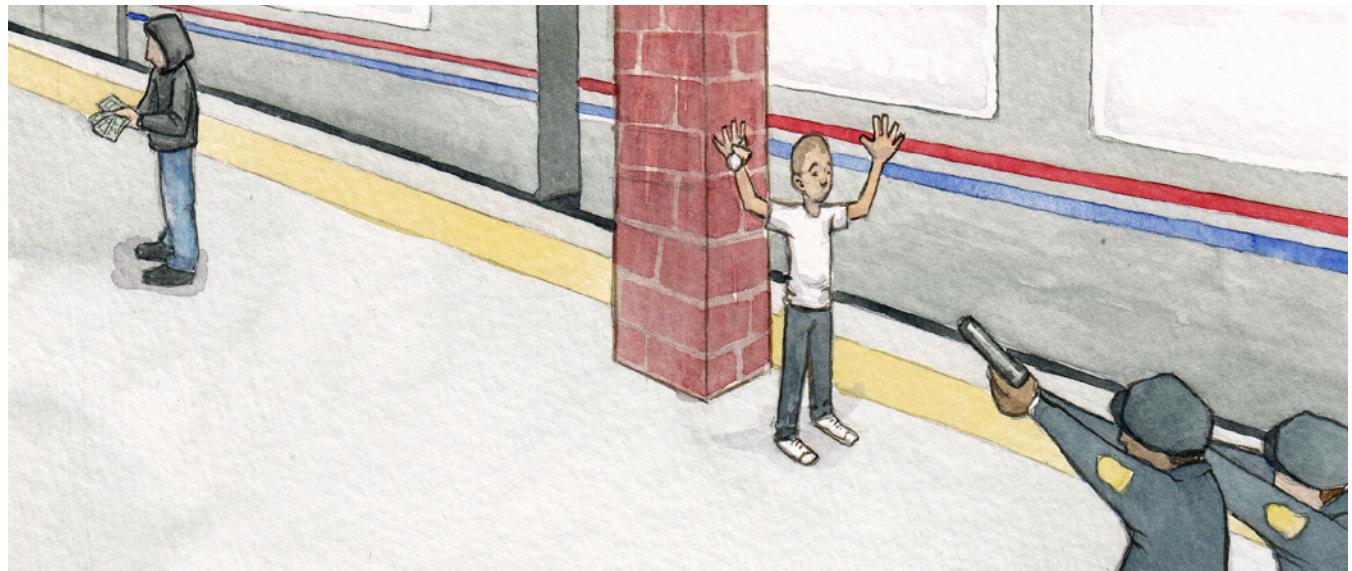


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
我	pronoun	wǒ	wɔ̃3	I	LD Usage YB	1
做饭	verb	zuòfàn	tswɔ̃4fan4	to cook	LD Usage YB	
鸡蛋	noun	jīdàn	tɕi1tan4	egg	LD Usage YB	
早餐	noun (顿 - dùn)	zǎocān	tsau3tsʰan1	breakfast	LD Usage YB	
厨房	noun (间 - jiān)	chúfáng	tʂʰu2faŋ2	kitchen	LD Usage YB	
好	adj.	hǎo	xaʊ3	good	LD Usage YB	
杯子	noun (个 - gè)	bēizi	pei1tsɯ	cup	LD Usage YB	
橙子	noun (个 - gè)	chéngzi	tʂʰəŋ2tsɯ	orange	LD Usage YB	
汁	noun (杯 - bēi)	zhī	tʂɿ1	juice	LD Usage YB	

1 [我] – Plural forms of Chinese pronouns are often formed from the singular ones by the addition of "们" ("men").

火车站 • 毒品 • 付 (钱) • 监狱
 成人 • 十二 • 月



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
火车站	noun (个 - gè)	huǒchēzhàn	χwɔ̃3tʂʰəʐʂan4	train station	LD Usage YB	
毒品	noun (种 - zhǒng)	dúpǐn	tʊ2pʰin3	drug	LD Usage YB	1
付 (钱)	verb	fù (qián)	Fu4 (tʂʰjɛn2)	to pay	LD Usage YB	
监狱	noun (个 - gè)	jiānyù	tʂɛjɛn1y4	prison	LD Usage YB	
成人	noun (个 - gè)	chéngrén	tʂʰəŋ2ɿɛn2	adult	LD Usage YB	
十二	card. Number	shí'èr	ʂɿ2'ɑɿ4	12	LD Usage YB	
月	noun (个 - gè)	yuè	ɥœ4	month	LD Usage YB	

1 [毒品] – An illegal drug, i.e narcotics

一百零二 • 气温 • 热 • 干 • 夏天 • 汗水 八月 • 游泳池



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
一百零二	card. Number	yībǎilíng'èr	yi1pa13liŋ2'aŋ4	102	LD Usage YB	
气温	noun (种 - zhǒng)	qìwēn	tʂʰi4wən1	temperature	LD Usage YB	1
热	adj.	rè	ʐɿ4	hot	LD Usage YB	
干	adj.	gān	kan1	dry	LD Usage YB	
夏天	noun (个 - gè)	xiàtiān	ʂja4tʰjɛn1	Summer	LD Usage YB	
汗水	noun	hànshuǐ	xan4ʂwei3	sweat	LD Usage YB	2
八月	noun	bāyuè	pa1yœ4	August	LD Usage YB	
游泳池	noun (个 - gè)	yóuyǒngchí	jou2jvŋ3tʂʰɿ2	pool	LD Usage YB	

1 [气温] – “气温” ("qìwēn") is the word for the temperature outside. Body temperature is "体温" ("tǐwēn").

2 [汗水] – Sweat itself has no counter, but you can use the counter "滴" ("dī") to refer to drops of sweat.

自然 • 唱歌 • 黄色 • 鸟 • 翅膀 • 树
木头 • 厚 • 根



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
自然	noun	zìrán	tsw4jan2	nature	LD Usage YB	
唱歌	verb	chànggē	tʂʰəŋ4kʂ1	to sing	LD Usage YB	
黄色	adj	huángsè	xwǎŋ2ʂʂ4	yellow	LD Usage YB	
鸟	noun (只 - zhī)	niǎo	njaʊ3	bird	LD Usage YB	
翅膀	noun (对 duì (pair) / 只 zhī (single))	chìbǎng	tʂʰɿ4paŋ3	wing	LD Usage YB	1
树	noun (棵 - kē)	shù	ʂu4	tree	LD Usage YB	
木头	noun	mùtou	mu4tʰou	wood	LD Usage YB	
厚	adj.	hòu	xou4	thick	LD Usage YB	
根	noun (条 - tiáo)	gēn	kən1	root	LD Usage YB	

1 [翅膀] –Chinese measure words (counters) are not set in stone, and one word can have multiple measure words, depending on context, connotation, register (formal/informal), etc. The measure words listed here are those most commonly used in everyday speech.

十三 • 地板 • 大楼 • 走过 • 死亡



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
十三	card. Number	shísān	sɿ2san1	13	LD Usage YB	
地板	noun (块 - kuài)	dìbǎn	ti4pan3	floor	LD Usage YB	
大楼	noun (座 - zuò)	dàlóu	ta4lou2	building	LD Usage YB	
走过	verb	zǒuguò	tsou3kwɔ4	to pass by	LD Usage YB	
死亡	noun	sǐwáng	sɿ3waŋ2	death	LD Usage YB	1

1 [死亡] – When you mean death in the sense of the permanent end of a person or animal, there is no counter for it. When you're talking about a particular way of dying (a drowning death, a shooting..), the Chinese word is "死法" ("sǐfǎ"), and the counter is "种" ("zhǒng").

画 • 笔 • 图像 • 挂 • 墙 • 艺术



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
画	verb	huà	ʂwei	to draw	LD Usage YB	
笔	noun (支 - zhī)	bǐ	pi3	pen	LD Usage YB	
图像	noun (张 - zhāng)	túxiàng	tʰu2ɕianŋ4	image	LD Usage YB	
挂	verb	guà	ku4	to hang	LD Usage YB	
墙	noun (道 - dào)	qiáng	tɕʰianŋ2	wall	LD Usage YB	
艺术	noun (门 - mén)	yìshù	yi4ʂu4	art	LD Usage YB	

十八 • 洞 • 游戏 • 玩 • 绿色 • 院子 • 胜



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
十八	card. Number	shíbā	ʂɿ2pa1	18	LD Usage YB	
洞	noun (个 - gè)	dòng	tʂŋ4	hole	LD Usage YB	
游戏	noun (个 - gè)	yóuxì	jou2ɕi4	game	LD Usage YB	
玩	verb	wán	wan2	to play	LD Usage YB	
绿色	adj	lǜsè	ly4sʐ4	green	LD Usage YB	
院子	noun (个 - gè)	yuànzi	ɥɛn4tsɯ	yard	LD Usage YB	
输	verb	shū	ʂu1	to lose	LD Usage YB	

大 • 手 • 男的 • 电影 • 演员



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
大	adj.	dà	ta4	big/large	LD Usage YB	
手	noun (只 - zhī)	shǒu	ʂou̯3	hand	LD Usage YB	1
男的	adj.	nánde	nan2tʂ	male	LD Usage YB	
电影	noun (部 - bù)	diànyǐng	tʃɛn4iŋ3	movie	LD Usage YB	
演员	noun (个 - gè)	yǎnyuán	jɛn3ɥɛn2	actor	LD Usage YB	

1 [手] – "只" ("zhī") is the counter for a single hand. The counter for a pair of hands is "双" ("shuāng").

男孩子 • 块 • 柠檬 • 糖 • 蛋糕 • 餐叉
碟子 • 十七 • 四月



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
男孩子	noun (个 - gè)	nánhaízi	nan2xai12tsəw	boy	LD Usage YB	
块	noun	kuaì	kʰwaɪ4	piece	LD Usage YB	1
柠檬	noun (个 - gè)	níngméng	nɪŋ2məŋ2	lemon	LD Usage YB	
糖	noun	táng	tʰaŋ2	sugar	LD Usage YB	
蛋糕	noun (个 - gè)	dàngāo	tan4kaʊ1	cake	LD Usage YB	
餐叉	noun (把 - bǎ)	cānchā	tsʰan1 ʃa1	fork	LD Usage YB	
碟子	noun (个 - gè)	diézi	tjɛ2tsəw	plate	LD Usage YB	
十七	card. Number	shíqī	ʂɿ2tɕʰi1	17	LD Usage YB	
四月	noun	sìyuè	sɯ4yœ4	April	LD Usage YB	

1 [块] – In English, "piece" can be used as a kind of "counter" in many different contexts. However, in Chinese, there are many different counters that work the way the English "piece" does.

星期三 • 市场 • 食物 • 午饭 面包 • 牛肉 • 香蕉



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
星期三	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqīsān	ɕinŋ1tɕʰi1san1	Wednesday	LD Usage YB	1
市场	noun (个 - gè)	shìchǎng	ʂɿ4ʂʰəŋ3	market	LD Usage YB	
食物	noun (份 - fèn)	shíwù	ʂɿ2wu4	food	LD Usage YB	
午饭	noun (顿 - dùn)	wǔfan	wu3fan4	lunch	LD Usage YB	
面包	noun (块 - kuài)	miànbāo	mjɛn4paʊ1	bread	LD Usage YB	
牛肉	noun (块 - kuài)	niúròu	njou2ɿɔʊ4	beef	LD Usage YB	2
香蕉	noun (个 - gè)	xiāngjiāo	ɕianŋ1tɕʰjaʊ1	banana	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期三] –You can also use "周三" ("zhōusān").

2 [牛肉] –The counter "块" ("kuài") refers to a piece of meat. Meat in general is uncountable, but you would use a counter to describe the shape and size of the piece of meat. For example, you would use "一片肉" ("yípiàn ròu") for a slice of meat and "块" ("kuài") for a large, thick piece of meat.

肩膀 • 袋子 • 左 • 旁边 • 举起

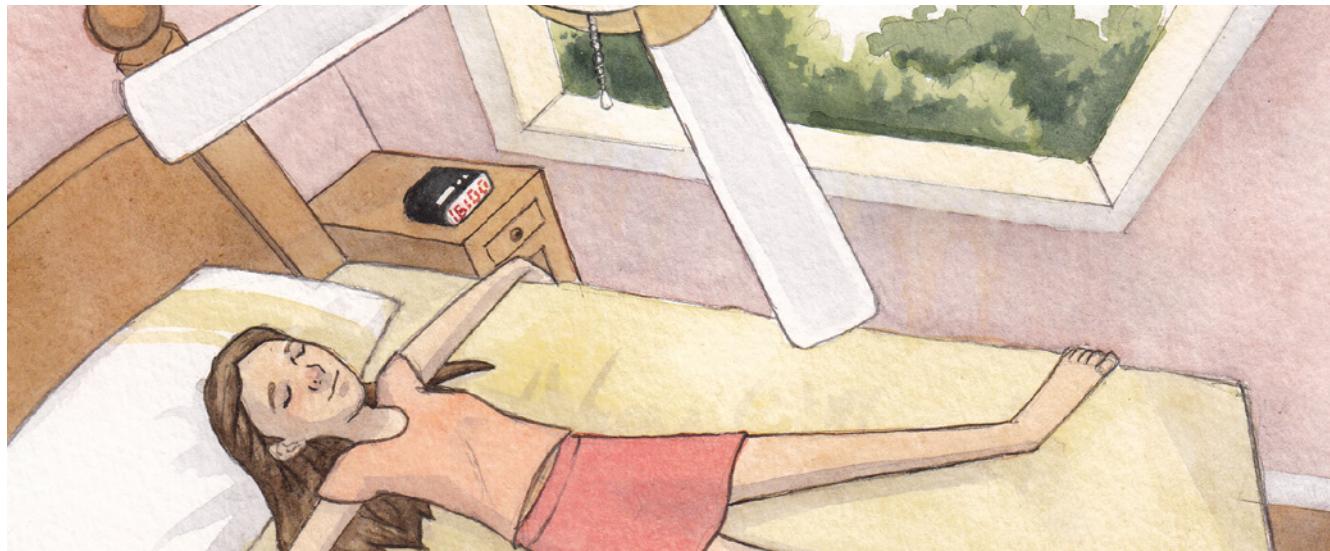


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
肩膀	noun (个 - gè)	jiānbǎng	tʂəŋɛn1paŋ3	shoulder	LD Usage YB	1
袋子	noun (个 - gè)	dàizi	tʂai4tsw	bag	LD Usage YB	
左	adverb	zuǒ	tʂwɔ3	left	LD Usage YB	
旁边	adverb	pángbiān	pʰarŋ2pʃɛn1	side	LD Usage YB	
举起	verb	jǔqǐ	tʂey3tʂəhi3	to lift	LD Usage YB	

1 [肩膀] – "个" ("gè") is the counter for a single shoulder. For a pair of shoulders, the counter is "双" ("shuāng").

她 • 躺 • 卧室 • 天花板 • 电扇 • 空气 • 时间
十六 • 下午



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
她	pronoun	tā	tʰa1	she	LD Usage YB	
躺	verb	tǎng	tʰan̥g3	to lie down	LD Usage YB	
卧室	noun (间 - jiān)	wòshì	wɔ4ʂɿ4	bedroom	LD Usage YB	
天花板	noun (个 - gè)	tiānhuābǎn	tʰjɛn1xu1pan3	ceiling	LD Usage YB	
电扇	noun (台- tái)	diàns hàn	tʃɛn4ʂan4	fan	LD Usage YB	1
空气	noun	kōngqì	kʰʊŋq1tɕʰi4	air	LD Usage YB	
时间	noun	shíjiān	ʂɿ2tɕɛn1	time	LD Usage YB	
十六	card. Number	shíliù	ʂɿ2lju4	16	LD Usage YB	
下午	noun (个 - gè)	xiàwǔ	ʂɿa4wu3	afternoon	LD Usage YB	

1 [电扇] – This is the word for an electric fan. The word for a ceiling fan is "吊扇" ("diàoshàn"). "吊" ("diào") means to hang or suspend

飞机 • (火车) 票 • 里面 • 机场 • 直 • 后面

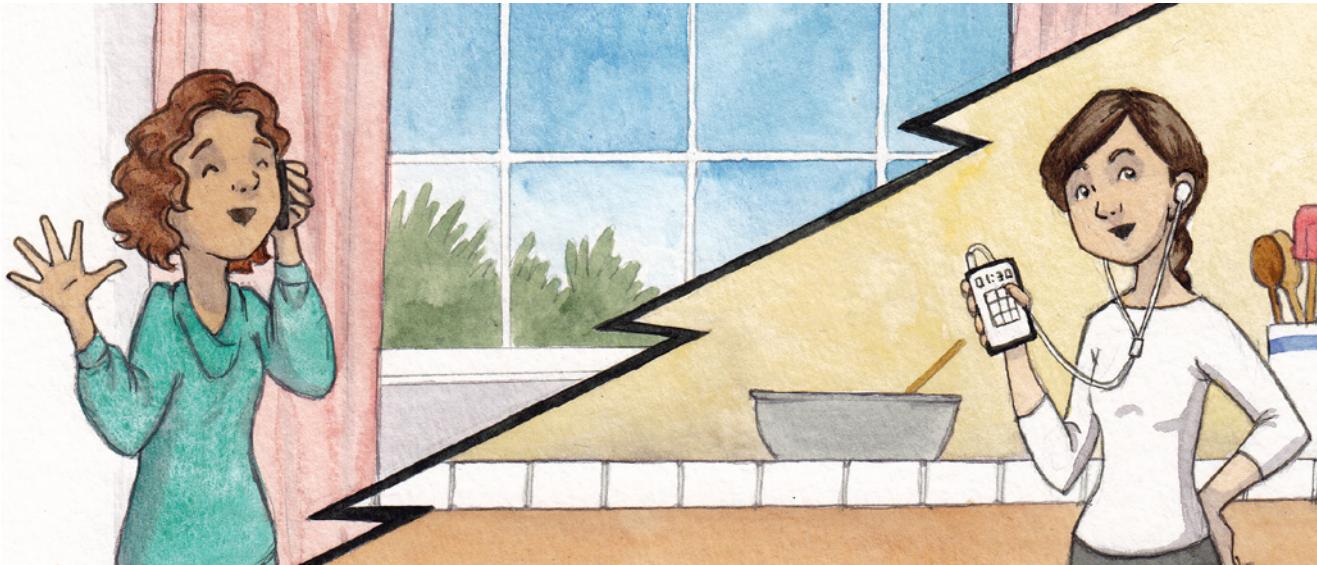


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
飞机	noun (班 - bān)	fēijī	fei1tɕi1	plane	LD Usage YB	1
(火车) 票	noun (张 - piào)	zhāng	tʂanŋ1	(train) ticket	LD Usage YB	
里面	adverb	lǐmiàn	li3mjen4	inside	LD Usage YB	
机场	noun (个 - gè)	jīchǎng	tɕi1tʂʰəŋ3	airport	LD Usage YB	
直	adverb	zhí	tʂɿ2	straight	LD Usage YB	
后面	adverb	hòumiàn	xou4mjen4	back (direction)	LD Usage YB	

1 [飞机] – The counter "ban" would be used to refer to a flight (i.e, "三班飞机" ("sānbānfēijī") means "three flights"). You could also use the counter "架" ("jià"). "Jia" is used to count airplanes, so "三架飞机" ("sānjiàfēijī") means "three airplanes." (Note: "班" ("bān") and "架" ("jià") are not generally interchangeable.)

手机 • 网络 • 九十 • 分钟 • 叫 • 朋友 • 笑



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
手机	noun (部 - bù)	shǒujī	ʂou̯tʂi1	cell phone	LD Usage YB	
网络	noun (个 - gè)	wǎngluò	wan̯3lwo̯4	network	LD Usage YB	
九十	card. Number	jiǔshí	tʂiou̯3ʂɿ2	90	LD Usage YB	
分钟	noun	fēnzhōng	fən1tʂuŋ1	minute	LD Usage YB	
叫	verb	jiaò	tʂjaʊ̯4	to call	LD Usage YB	1
朋友	noun (个 - gè)	péngyǒu	pʰəŋ2jou̯3	friend	LD Usage YB	
笑	verb	xiào	ʂjaʊ̯4	to laugh	LD Usage YB	

1 [叫] – "叫" ("jiào") is a general word that basically means to call someone or something by a name or to summon. You would not use this word to mean calling someone on the phone. For phone calls, you would use an expression roughly translated as "to dial the phone for [so-and-so]" or "to use the telephone to reach [so-and-so]." You might use the phrase "给X打电话" ("gěi X dǎ diànt huà"), where X is unchanged as it doesn't have pinyin for itself.

姐姐 • 游泳 • 湖 • 水



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
姐姐	noun (个 - gè)	jiějie	tʃɛjɛtʃɛjɛ	sister	LD Usage YB	1
游泳	verb	yóuyǒng	dʒou2jʊŋ3	to swim	LD Usage YB	
湖	noun (个 - gè)	hú	xu2	lake	LD Usage YB	
水	noun (杯 - bēi)	shuǐ	ʃweɪ3	water	LD Usage YB	2

1 [姐姐] – "姐姐" ("jiějie") is the word for an older sister. The word for a younger sister is "妹妹" (Pinyin: "meimei").

2 [水] – "杯" ("bēi") is the counter for a glass of water. The counter for a bottle of water is "瓶" ("píng").

邻居 • 建设 • 八十一 • 正方形 • 米 • 房子
 橙色 • 油漆



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
邻居	noun (个 - gè)	línjū	lin ² tɕy ¹	neighbor	LD Usage YB	
建设	verb	jiànshè	tɕeŋɛn ⁴ sʐ ⁴	to build	LD Usage YB	
八十一	card. Number	bāshíyī	pɑ ¹ sʐ ² yi ¹	81	LD Usage YB	
正方形	noun (个 - gè)	zhèngfāngxíng	tʂəŋ ⁴ fɑŋ ¹ ɕin ²	square	LD Usage YB	
米	noun	mǐ	mi ³	meter	LD Usage YB	
房子	noun (座 - zuò)	fángzǐ	fɑŋ ² tsɯ ¹	house	LD Usage YB	
橙色	adj	chéngsè	tʂʰəŋ ² sʐ ⁴	orange	LD Usage YB	
油漆	noun	yóuqī	jou ² ʂuŋ ³ tʂʰi ¹	paint	LD Usage YB	1

1 [油漆] – "油漆" ("yóuqī") is the word for paint used to paint a room or building. Paint used in works of art is "颜料" ("yánliào").

哥哥 • 六十 • 秒 • 高 • 山 • 速度竞赛 • 跑 • 快



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
哥哥	noun (个 - gè)	gēge	kɤ̄ɪkɤ̄ɪ	brother	LD Usage YB	1
六十	card. Number	liùshí	ljoʊs̻ɪ2	60	LD Usage YB	
秒	noun	miǎo	mjaʊ3	second	LD Usage YB	
高	adj.	gāo	kau̯1	high	LD Usage YB	
山	noun (座 - zuò)	shān	ʂan1	hill	LD Usage YB	
速度竞赛	noun (次 - cì)	sùdù jìngsài	su4tu4 tɕɪŋ4sai4	race (sport)	LD Usage YB	
跑	verb	pǎo	pʰau̯3	to run	LD Usage YB	
快	adj.	kuài	kʰwaɪ4	fast	LD Usage YB	

1 [哥哥] – "哥哥" ("gēge") is the word for an older brother. The word for a younger brother is "弟弟" (Pinyin: "didi").

总统 • 赢 • 选举 • 星期二 • 十一月 • 第三



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
总统	noun (任 - rèn)	zǒngtǒng	tʂʊŋtʰʊŋ3	president	LD Usage YB	1
赢	verb	yíng	iŋ2	to win	LD Usage YB	2
选举	noun (次 - cì)	xuǎnjǔ	ɕueŋ3tɕy3	election	LD Usage YB	
星期二	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqī'èr	ɕiŋ1tʂʰi1'aɿ4	Tuesday	LD Usage YB	3
十一月	noun	shíyīyuè	ʂɿ2yɪ1yœ4	November	LD Usage YB	
第三	ord. Number	dìsān	ti4san1	3rd	LD Usage YB	

1 [总统] – "总统" ("zǒngtǒng") is the word for the president of a country, like President Obama. However, the term used for the president of the People's Republic of China is "国家主席" ("guójiāzhǔxí") ("National Chairman"). The word for the president of a company is "总裁" ("zǒngcái").

2 [赢] – "赢" ("yíng") is an intransitive verb, so it's used without an object (e.g. "I win."). "得" ("dé") means "to get," so "赢得" ("yíngdé") is a transitive verb and is used in phrases with an object, like "win the lottery."

3 [星期二] – You can also use "周二" ("zhōu'èr").

星期六 • 酒吧 • 二十一 • 啤酒 • 瓶子
 不好 • 学生 • 大学



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
星期六	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqīliù	ɕin̪jɪtɕʰi˥ljoʊ̯4	Saturday	LD Usage YB	1
酒吧	noun (个 - gè)	jiǔbā	tɕɛjou˧˧pa1	bar	LD Usage YB	
二十一	card. Number	èrshíyī	aɻ4ʂɻ2yi1	21	LD Usage YB	
啤酒	noun (听 - tīng)	píjiǔ	pʰi˨˩tɕɛjou˧˧	beer	LD Usage YB	2
瓶子	noun (个 - gè)	píngzi	pʰiŋ˨˩tsɯ̯	bottle	LD Usage YB	
不好	adj.	bùhǎo	pʊ4jian3	bad	LD Usage YB	
学生	noun (个 - gè)	xuéshēng	ɕɥəe2ʂəŋ1	student	LD Usage YB	3
大学	noun (所 - suǒ)	dàxué	ta4ɕɥəe2	university	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期六] – You can also use "周六" ("zhōuliù").

2 [啤酒] – "听" ("tīng") is the counter for a can of beer. The counter for a bottle of beer is "瓶" ("píng").

3 [学生] – This is the word used for all students except graduate students, who are called "researchers" "研究生" ("yánjiūshēng").

种族 • 皮肤 • 颜色 • 人 • 战斗 • 伤心



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
种族	noun (个 - gè)	zhǒngzú	tʂvŋ3tsu2	race (ethnicity)	LD Usage YB	
皮肤	noun (层 - céng)	pífū	pʰi2fu1	skin	LD Usage YB	
颜色	noun (种 - zhǒng ng)	yánsè	jɛn2sɻ4	color	LD Usage YB	
人	noun (个 - gè)	rén	tɻən2	human (≠ animal)	LD Usage YB	1
战斗	verb	zhàndòu	tʂan4tou4	to fight	LD Usage YB	
伤心	adj.	shāngxīn	ʂan1ɕin1	sad	LD Usage YB	

1 [人]—"Human" and "person" in the singular are both "人" ("rén"). The collective "human race" or "humanity" is "人类" ("rénlèi").

和蔼 • 秘书 • 外面 • 办公室 • 公共汽车 六十二 • 图书馆 • 卡



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
和蔼	adj.	hé'ǎi	χΎ2'aɪ3	nice	LD Usage YB	
秘书	noun (个 - gè)	mìshū	mi4ʂu1	secretary	LD Usage YB	
外面	adverb	wàimian4	waɪ4mjen4	outside	LD Usage YB	
办公室	noun (间 - jiān)	bàngōngshì	pən4kʊŋ1ʂɿ4	office	LD Usage YB	
公共汽车	noun (辆 - liàng)	gōnggòngqìchē	kʊŋ1kʊŋ4tɕʰi4ʈʂʰɿ1	bus	LD Usage YB	
六十二	card. Number	liùshí'èr	ljoʊ4ʂɿ2'aɿ4	62	LD Usage YB	
图书馆	noun (家 - jiā)	túshūguǎn	tʰu2ʂu1kwan3	library	LD Usage YB	
卡	noun (张 - zhāng)	kǎ	kʰa3	card	LD Usage YB	

亮的 • 蓝色 • 衬衫 • 警察 • 枪 • 射击 • 谋杀



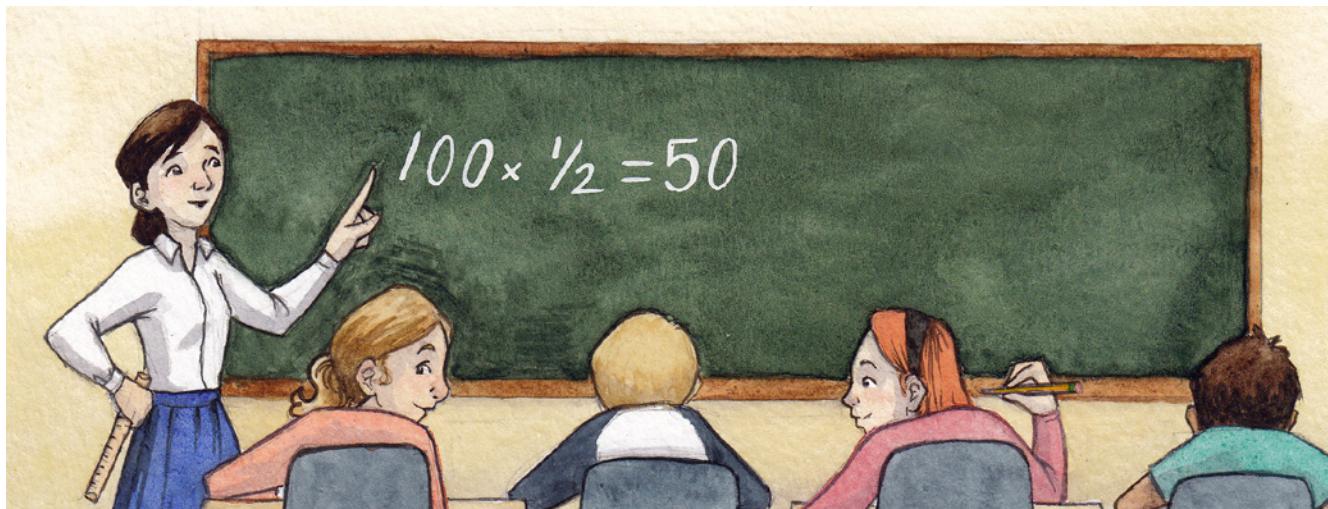
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
亮的	adj.	liàngde	lianŋ4tʂ	light (vs dark)	LD Usage YB	
蓝色	adj	lásè	lan2sʐ4	blue	LD Usage YB	
衬衫	noun (件 - jiàn)	chènshān	tʂʰən4ʂan1	shirt	LD Usage YB	
警察	noun (个 - gè)	jǐngchá	tʂin3tʂʰa2	police	LD Usage YB	1
枪	noun (支 - zhī)	qiāng	tʂʰianŋ1	gun	LD Usage YB	2
射击	verb	shèjī	sʐ4tʂɛi1	to shoot	LD Usage YB	
谋杀	noun (起 - qǐ)	móushā	mou2ʂa1	murder	LD Usage YB	

1 [警察] – "警察" ("jǐngchá") is a standard way to say "police." However, in Mainland China, there is also the "公安" ("gōng'ān"), which is an unarmed police force, and the gendarmerie or "armed police," called "武警" ("wǔjǐng").

2 [枪] – "支" ("zhī") is a common counter for every kind of gun. "杆" ("gǎn") is the counter generally used for long-barrelled guns, so you wouldn't use it for a pistol.

老师 • 学校 • 五十 • 半 • 一百 • 教
孩子 • 铅笔 • 便条



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
老师	noun (个 - gè)	lǎoshī	laʊ̥s̻ɪ̥1	teacher	LD Usage YB	
学校	noun (所 - suǒ)	xuéxiào	ɛuhœ2ɛjaʊ̥4	school	LD Usage YB	
五十	card. Number	wǔshí	wu3ʂ̻ɪ̥2	50	LD Usage YB	
半	noun	bàn	pan4	half	LD Usage YB	
一百	card. Number	yībǎi	yi1paɪ3	100	LD Usage YB	
教	verb	jiāo	tɕ̻əʊ̥1	to teach	LD Usage YB	
孩子	noun (个 - gè)	haízì	χai2tsɯ̥	child (= boy/girl)	LD Usage YB	
铅笔	noun (支 - zhī)	qiānbì	tɕ̻eŋ1pi3	pencil	LD Usage YB	
便条	noun (张 - zhāng)	biàntiáo	pjən4tʰjaʊ̥2	note	LD Usage YB	

女孩子 • 梦想 • 微笑 • 女王 • 性别 • 女的 • 金子
头 • 富有



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
女孩子	noun (个 - gè)	nǚhaízi	ny3xaɪ2tsw	girl	LD Usage YB	
梦想	noun (个 - gè)	mèngxiǎng	məŋ4ɕiaŋ3	dream	LD Usage YB	
微笑	verb	wéixiào	wei1ɕjaʊ4	to smile	LD Usage YB	
女王	noun (个 - gè)	nǚwáng	ny3waŋ2	queen	LD Usage YB	
性别	noun (个 - gè)	xìngbié	ɕin4pjɛ2	sex (gender)	LD Usage YB	
女的	adj.	nǚde	ny3tʂ	female	LD Usage YB	
金子	noun	jīnzi	tɕin1tsw	gold	LD Usage YB	
头	noun (个 - gè)	tóu	tʰou2	head	LD Usage YB	
富有	adj.	fùyōu	fu4jou3	rich	LD Usage YB	

作家 • 五十二 • 星期 • 写 • 一千 页 • 书



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
作家	noun (个 - gè)	zuòjiā	tswɔ̃4tçja1	author	LD Usage YB	
五十二	card. Number	wǔshí'èr	wu3ʂɿ2'aɿ4	52	LD Usage YB	
星期	noun	xīngqī	ɕin̩1tçhi1	week	LD Usage YB	1
写	verb	xiě	ɕjɛ3	to write	LD Usage YB	
一千	card. Number	yīqiān	yi1tøhjɛn1	1000	LD Usage YB	
页	noun	yè	jɛ4	page	LD Usage YB	
书	noun (本 - běn)	shū	ʂu1	book	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期] – A more formal way of saying week is "周" ("zhōu").

俱乐部 • 慢 • 音乐 • 听 • 乐器



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
俱乐部	noun (个 - gè)	jùlèbù	tʂy4lʐ4pu4	club	LD Usage YB	
慢	adj.	màn	man4	slow	LD Usage YB	
音乐	noun	yīnyuè	iŋ1ɥœ4	music	LD Usage YB	1
听	verb	tīng	tʰɪŋ1	to listen (music)	LD Usage YB	
乐器	noun (件 - jiàn)	yuèqì	ɥœ4tʂɛŋ4	instrument (musical)	LD Usage YB	

1 [音乐] – "Music" itself has no counter, but you can use "种" ("zhǒng") to refer to a particular type of music.

南 • 西 • 地点 • 五十一 • 太空 • 飞翔



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
南	noun	nán	nan2	south	LD Usage YB	
西	noun	xī	ɕi1	west	LD Usage YB	
地点	noun (个 - gè)	dìdiǎn	tɿ4tʃen3	location	LD Usage YB	
五十一	card. Number	wǔshíyī	wu3ʂɿ2yi1	51	LD Usage YB	
太空	noun	tàikōng	tʰaɪ4kʰʊŋ1	space (outer space)	LD Usage YB	
飞翔	verb	fēixiáng	fei1ɕiaŋ2	to fly	LD Usage YB	

星期一 • 火车 • 八十二 • 东 • 方向 • 穷
妈妈 • 工作 • 城市



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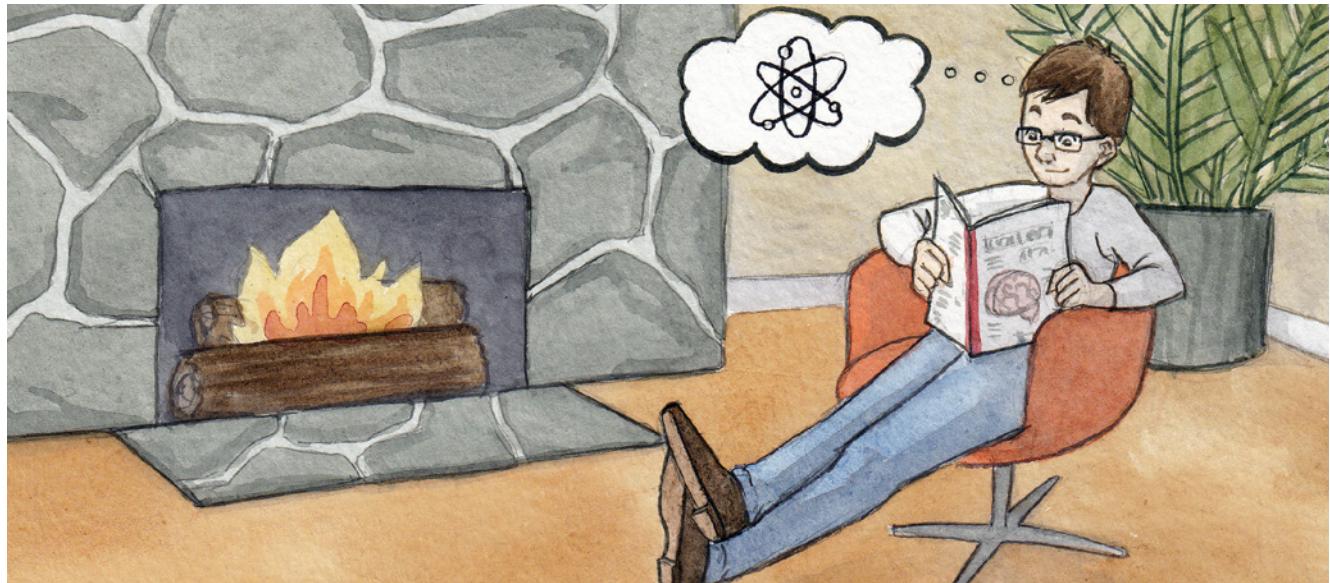
Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
星期一	noun (个 - gè)	xīngqīyī	ɕin̪jɪŋtɕʰiŋiŋiŋ	Monday	LD Usage YB	1
火车	noun (列 - liè)	huǒchē	χwo3tʂʰɤ1	train	LD Usage YB	2
八十二	card. Number	bāshí'èr	pai1ʂɿ2'aŋ4	82	LD Usage YB	
东	noun	dōng	tʂŋ1	east	LD Usage YB	
方向	noun (个 - gè)	fāngxiàng	fɑŋ1ɕianŋ4	direction	LD Usage YB	
穷	adj.	qióng	tʂʰjʊŋ2	poor	LD Usage YB	
妈妈	noun (个 - gè)	māma	ma1ma	mother	LD Usage YB	3
工作	verb	gōngzuò	kʂŋ1tswɔ4	to work	LD Usage YB	
城市	noun (座 - zuò)	chéngshì	tʂʰəŋ2ʂɿ4	city	LD Usage YB	

1 [星期一] – You can also use "周一" ("zhōuyī").

2 [火车] – You would use "列" ("liè") to count trains themselves, not train trips on a given schedule. "两列火车" ("liǎnglièhuǒchē") means "two trains." You can also use "班" ("bān") to refer to the number of train trips. For example, "两班火车" ("liǎngbānhuǒchē") means "two train trips."

3 [妈妈] – An alternative translation would be "母亲" ("mǔ qin"). This word is more formal sounding.

科学 • 杂志 • 脑子 • 想 • 核的
热量 • 能源



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
科学	noun (门 - mén)	kēxué	kʰy̿₁əyœ₂	science	LD Usage YB	
杂志	noun (本 - běn)	zázhì	tsa₂tʂɿ₄	magazine	LD Usage YB	
脑子	noun (个 - gè)	nǎozi	naʊ3tsa₡	brain	LD Usage YB	
想	verb	xiǎng	ɕiaŋ3	to think	LD Usage YB	
核的	adj.	héde	xɤ₂tʂ	nuclear	LD Usage YB	
热量	noun	rèliàng	ʐɤ₄ lian⁴	heat	LD Usage YB	
能源	noun (种 - zhǒng)	néngyuán	nəŋ2ʐən2	energy	LD Usage YB	

九十一 • 汽油 • 发动机 • 汽车 • 交通 • 开 • 桥
 转 • 右 • 停



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
九十一	card. Number	jiǔshíyī	tʂəjou3ʂɿ2yi1	91	LD Usage YB	
汽油	noun	qìyóu	tʂʰi4jou2	gasoline	LD Usage YB	
发动机	noun (个 - gè)	fādòngjī	fa1tʂŋ4tɕi1	engine	LD Usage YB	
汽车	noun (辆 - liàng)	qìchē	tʂʰi4tʂʰɿ1	car	LD Usage YB	
交通	noun	jiāotōng	tʂəjau1tʰvŋ1	transportation	LD Usage YB	
开	verb	kaī	kʰaɪ1	to drive	LD Usage YB	
桥	noun (座 - zuò)	qiáo	tʂʰjaʊ2	bridge	LD Usage YB	
转	verb	zhuǎn	tʂwan3	to turn	LD Usage YB	1
右	adverb	yòu	jou4	right	LD Usage YB	
停	verb	tíng	tʰin2	to stop	LD Usage YB	

1 [转] – You could also use "拐" ("guǎi").

七十二 • 小时 • 打扫 • 大衣 • 血 • 污渍 贵 • 钞票



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
七十二	card. Number	qīshí'èr	tʂ̥hi1ʂ̥ɿ2'aɿ4	72	LD Usage YB	
小时	noun (个 - gè)	xiǎoshí	ʂ̥jaʂ̥3ʂ̥ɿ2	hour	LD Usage YB	
打扫	verb	dǎsǎo	ta3ʂ̥auʂ̥3	to clean	LD Usage YB	
大衣	noun (件 - jiàn)	dàyī	ta4yi1	coat	LD Usage YB	
血	noun	xuè	ʂ̥uœ4	blood	LD Usage YB	1
污渍	noun (点 - diǎn)	wūzì	wu1tsuʂ̥4	stain	LD Usage YB	2
贵	adj.	guì	kweɪ4	expensive	LD Usage YB	
钞票	noun (张 - zhāng)	chāopiào	tʂ̥haʂ̥1 pʰjaʂ̥4	bill	LD Usage YB	

1 [血] – You could also pronounce this word "xiě."

2 [污渍] – "点" ("diǎn") which means "dot" or "spot," is used for a small stain. You would use the counter "块" ("kuài") which means "block," for a large stain.

低 • 山谷 • 农场 • 喂 • 牛 • 牛奶
搅拌 • 奶酪



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
低	adj.	dī	tí1	low	LD Usage YB	
山谷	noun (个 - gè)	shāngǔ	ʂan1ku3	valley	LD Usage YB	
农场	noun (个 - gè)	nóngchǎng	nʊŋ2tʂʰəŋ3	farm	LD Usage YB	
喂	verb	wèi	wei4	to feed	LD Usage YB	
牛	noun (头 - tóu)	niú	njou2	cow	LD Usage YB	
牛奶	noun (杯 - bēi)	niúnǎi	njou2aɪ3	milk	LD Usage YB	
搅拌	verb	jiǎobàn	tʂjau3pan4	to mix/stir	LD Usage YB	
奶酪	noun (块 - kuài)	nǎilào	naɪ3laʊ4	cheese	LD Usage YB	

我们 • 第四 • 七月 • 听见
爆炸 • 红色



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
我们	pronoun	wǒmen	wɔ̃mən	we	LD Usage YB	1
第四	ord. Number	dìsì	ti4swu4	4th	LD Usage YB	
七月	noun	qīyuè	tʂʰi1ɥœ4	July	LD Usage YB	
听见	verb	tīngjiàn	tʰin1tɕɛŋ4	to hear (a sound)	LD Usage YB	
爆炸	verb	bàozhà	pau4tʂa4	to explode	LD Usage YB	
红色	adj	hóngsè	xuŋ2ʂɿ4	red	LD Usage YB	

1 [我们] – The inclusive "we," referring specifically to the two people "you and I" ("咱" ("zá") or "咱们" ("zánmen")) is not commonly used.

丈夫 • 脸 • 胡子 • 一万 • 短
黑色 • 头发



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
丈夫	noun (个 - gè)	zhàngfu	tʂan̩fu	husband	LD Usage YB	
脸	noun (张 - zhāng)	liǎn	ljen3	face	LD Usage YB	
胡子	noun	húzi	xu2tsw	beard	LD Usage YB	
一万	card. Number	yīwàn	yi1wan4	10000	LD Usage YB	
短	adj.	duǎn	twan3	short (vs long)	LD Usage YB	
黑色	adj	hēisè	xei1sɿ4	black	LD Usage YB	
头发	noun (gēn)	tóufà	tʰou2fa4	hair	LD Usage YB	1

1 [头发] – "根" ("gēn") is the counter for a single strand of hair.

唇 嘴唇 • 牙 牙齿 • 说 • 辅音 • 声音



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
唇 嘴唇	noun (个 - gè)	zuīchún	tswεɪ3tʃʰwən2	lip	LD Usage YB	
牙 牙齿	noun (颗 - kē)	yá chǐ	ja2 tʃʰtʃ3	tooth	LD Usage YB	
说	verb	shuō	ʂwɔ1	to speak/ say	LD Usage YB	
辅音	noun (个 - gè)	fǔyīn	fu3in1	consonant	LD Usage YB	
声音	noun (个 - gè)	shēngyīn	ʂən1in1	sound	LD Usage YB	

十四 • 九十二 • 找到 • 国家 • 深 • 海洋 • 波浪
否 • 地图 • 边缘 • 世界



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
十四	card. Number	shísì	ʂíswá4	14	LD Usage YB	
九十二	card. Number	jiǔshí'èr	tɕɛjou3ʂí'aɻ4	92	LD Usage YB	
找到	verb	zhaǒdaò	tʂau3tau4	to find	LD Usage YB	
国家	noun (个 - gè)	guójiā	kwo2tɕja1	country (USA, France, etc.)	LD Usage YB	
深	adj.	shēn	ʂən1	deep	LD Usage YB	
海洋	noun (个 - gè)	hǎiyáng	χai3jan2	ocean	LD Usage YB	
波浪	noun (个 - gè)	bōlàng	pwo1laŋ4	wave	LD Usage YB	
否		fǒu	fou3	no	LD Usage YB	1
地图	noun (张 - zhāng)	dìtú	ti4tʰu2	map	LD Usage YB	2
边缘	noun (个 - gè)	biānyuán	pjɛn1ɥɛn2	edge	LD Usage YB	
世界	noun (个 - gè)	shìjiè	ʂí4tɕɛjɛ4	world	LD Usage YB	

1 [否] – "否" ("fǒu") is used by itself in answer to a question. "不 (是)" ("bú (shì)") is used as a negative adverb. The character in parenthesis is optional, so the translation could be "不" ("bù") or "不是" ("búshì").

2 [地图] – "张" ("zhāng") is the counter for a single map. "本" ("běn") means book, so it's used for an atlas (i.e. a "book of maps").

尝 • 盐 • 油 • 猪肉 • 苹果



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
尝	verb	cháng	tʂʰəŋ2	to taste	LD Usage YB	
盐	noun	yán	jɛn2	salt	LD Usage YB	
油	noun	yóu	dʒou2	oil	LD Usage YB	1
猪肉	noun (块 - kuài)	zhūròu	tʂu1ɻou4	pork	LD Usage YB	2
苹果	noun (个 - gè)	píngguǒ	pʰinj2kwɔ3	apple	LD Usage YB	

1 [油] – "Oil" itself is uncountable, but you can use containers to count it. For an example of this, see entry 190

2 [猪肉] – The counter "块" ("kuài") refers to a piece of meat. Meat in general is uncountable, but you would use a counter to describe the shape and size of the piece of meat. For example, you would use "一片肉" ("yípiàn ròu") for a slice of meat and "块" ("kuài") for a large, thick piece of meat.

六十一 • 路 • 角落 • 教堂 • 神职人员 • 结婚



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
六十一	card. Number	liùshíyī	ljoʊs̻ɪ2yi1	61	LD Usage YB	
路	noun (条 - tiáo)	lù	lu4	street/road	LD Usage YB	
角落	noun (个 - gè)	jiǎoluò	tɛjaʊ3lwo4	corner	LD Usage YB	1
教堂	noun (个 - gè)	jiàotáng	tɛjaʊ4tʰan2	church	LD Usage YB	2
神职人员	noun (个 - gè)	shénzhírényuán	ʂən2tʂɿ2rən2yɛn2	priest	LD Usage YB	3
结婚	verb	jiéhūn	tɛjɛ2xwən1	to marry	LD Usage YB	

1 [角落] – This is not the word for a street corner, however. That word is 街角(jiéjiǎo).

2 [教堂] – You could also use the counter "座" ("zuò").

3[神职人员] – Different religious groups use different Chinese terms for their clergy. There is no general word for a religious official. Catholic priests are called "神职人员" ("shénzhírényuán").

爷爷 • 帽子 • 西服 • 弱 • 膝盖
祈祷 • 上帝 • 和平



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
爷爷	noun (个 - gè)	yéye	jε2jε	grandfather	LD Usage YB	1
帽子	noun (顶 - dǐng)	màozì	maʊ4tsu	hat	LD Usage YB	
西服	noun (套 - tào)	xīfú	ɛi1fu2	suit	LD Usage YB	
弱	adj.	ruò	r̩wɔ4	weak	LD Usage YB	
膝盖	noun (个 - gè)	xīgài	ɛi1kaɪ4	knee	LD Usage YB	
祈祷	verb	qí dǎo	t̩ʃi2 t̩u3	to pray	LD Usage YB	2
上帝	noun	shàngdì	ʃan4ti4	God	LD Usage YB	
和平	noun	hépíng	x̩r̩2ph̩iŋ2	peace	LD Usage YB	

1 [爷爷] – "爷爷" ("yéye") is the word for a paternal grandfather. The word for a maternal grandfather is "外公" (Pinyin: "waigōng").

2 [祈祷] – "祈祷" ("qídǎo") is a common word used for some religions, particularly the traditional Chinese religions. In Christian and Muslim contexts, you would use "做礼拜" ("zuòlǐbài").

报纸 • 记者 • 袭击 • 军队 • 金属 • 船
燃烧 • 十九 • 四十一 • 战争



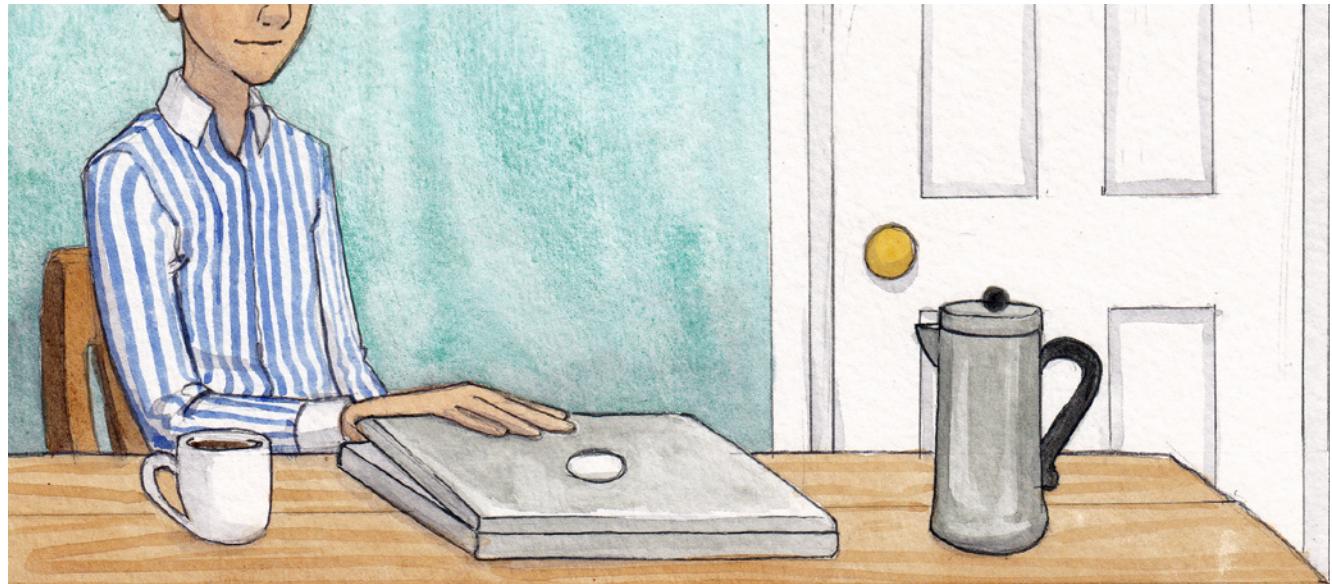
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
报纸	noun (期 - qī)	bàozhǐ	pau⁴tsɿ³	newspaper	LD Usage YB	1
记者	noun (个 - gè)	jìzhe	tɕi⁴tʂɿ	reporter	LD Usage YB	
袭击	noun (次 - cì)	xíjī	ɕi²tɕi¹	attack	LD Usage YB	
军队	noun (支 - zhī)	jūnduì	tɕyn¹tweɪ⁴	army	LD Usage YB	
金属	noun	jīnshǔ	tɕin¹ʂu³	metal	LD Usage YB	
船	noun (条 - tiáo)	chuán	tʂwan²	ship	LD Usage YB	2
燃烧	verb	ránshāo	ɻan²ʂao¹	to burn	LD Usage YB	
十九	card. Number	shíjiǔ	ʂɿ²tɕeŋ⁴	19	LD Usage YB	
四十一	card. Number	sìshíyī	sɯ⁴ʂɿ²yɪ¹	41	LD Usage YB	
战争	noun (场 - cháng)	zhànzhēng	tʂan⁴tʂəŋ¹	war	LD Usage YB	

1 [报纸] – The counter "期" ("qī") refers to an issue of a newspaper, whereas "张" ("zhang") is used for the paper itself. For example, one issue ("期") of a newspaper might consist of ten pieces ("张") of paper.

2 [船] – You could also use the counter "艘" ("sōu"), which is generally used to count big boats or ships.

银子 • 材料 • 笔记本 • 美



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
银子	noun	yínzi	in2tsw	silver	LD Usage YB	
材料	noun (种 - zhǒng)	cáiliào	tʂai2ljaʊ4	material	LD Usage YB	
笔记本	noun (台 - tái)	bìjiběn	pi3tɕi4pən3	laptop	LD Usage YB	
美	verb	guān	kwan1	to close	LD Usage YB	

五月 • 第五 • 粽 • 生长 • 粉红色 • 花 • 切



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
五月	noun	wǔyuè	wu3ψœ4	May	LD Usage YB	
第五	ord. Number	dìwǔ	ti4wu3	5th	LD Usage YB	
籽	noun (粒 - lì)	zǐ	tsu3	seed	LD Usage YB	
生长	verb	shēngzhǎng	ʂəŋ1tʂəŋ3	to grow	LD Usage YB	
粉红色	adj	fěnhóngsè	fən3xʊŋ2sɻ4	pink	LD Usage YB	
花	noun (朵 - duǒ)	huā	xu1	flower	LD Usage YB	1
切	verb	qiē	tɕʰjɛ1	to cut	LD Usage YB	

1 [花] –You would usually use the counter "枝" ("zhī") for a flower attached to a twig and "朵" ("duǒ") for the flower itself.

秋天 • 季节 • 九月 • 野营 • 女儿 • 醒 软 • 草 • 脚趾



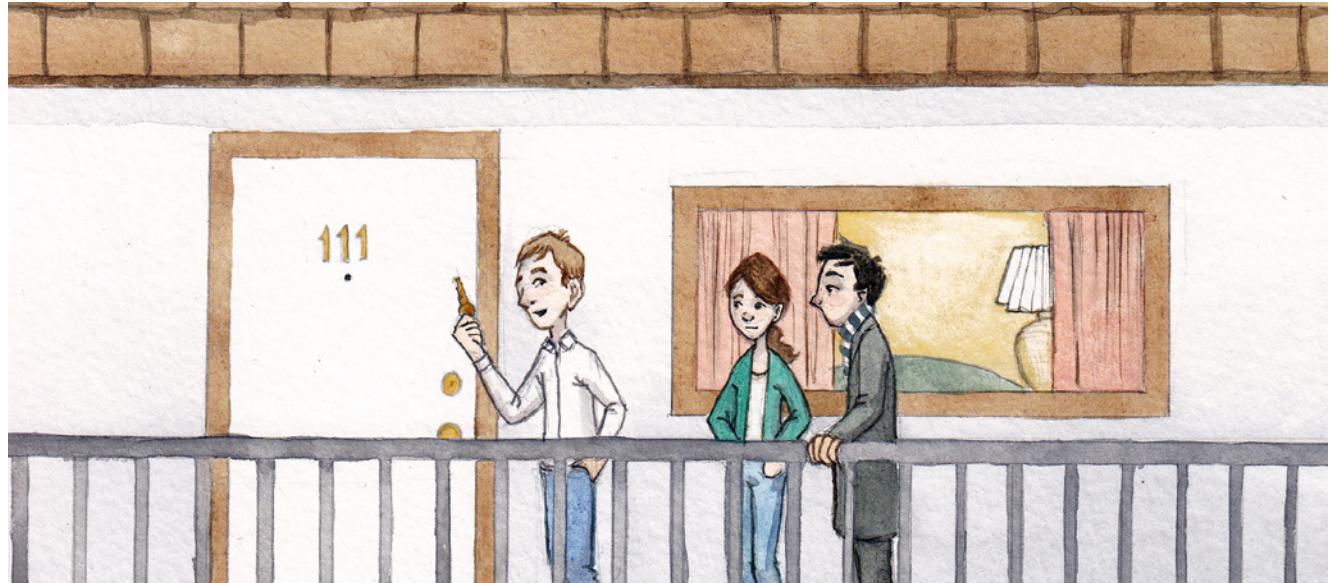
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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
秋天	noun (个 - gè)	qiūtiān	tʂʰjou1tʰjɛn1	Fall	LD Usage YB	
季节	noun (个 - gè)	jìjié	tʂi4tʂɛjɛ2	season	LD Usage YB	
九月	noun	jiǔyuè	tʂɛjou3yøe4	September	LD Usage YB	
野营	noun (个 - gè)	yěyíng	jɛ3inŋ2	camp	LD Usage YB	
女儿	noun (个 - gè)	nǚ'er	Ny3'aŋ2	daughter	LD Usage YB	
醒	verb	xǐng	ɕinŋ3	to wake up	LD Usage YB	
软	adj.	ruǎn	tʂwan3	soft	LD Usage YB	
草	noun (棵- kē)	cǎo	tʂʰau3	grass	LD Usage YB	1
脚趾	noun (个 - gè)	jiǎozhǐ	tʂɛjou3tʂɿ3	toe	LD Usage YB	2

1 [草] – The given counter refers to a single blade of grass. As the left part of the character, "木" ("mù") (the radical of "tree"), implies, "棵" ("kē") is used to count grass, trees, and vegetables, while "颗" ("kē") is used to count something small and round. For example, "一颗棋子" ("yikēqízǐ") is used for a chess piece and "星星" ("xīngxīng") for a star. (Although stars are huge, they look small from our vantage point.)

2 [脚趾] – You could also use the counter "根" ("gēn").

钥匙 • 房子 • 门 • 一百一十一 • 他们
住 • 屋顶



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
钥匙	noun (把 - bǎ)	yàoshi	yaʊ̯4ʂɿ	key	LD Usage YB	
房子	noun (所 - suǒ)	fángzi	fæŋ2tsu	apart-ment	LD Usage YB	1
门	noun (扇 - shàn)	mén	mən2	door	LD Usage YB	
一百一十一	card. Number	yībǎiyīshíyī	yɪ1paɪ3yɪ ʂɿ2yɪ1	111	LD Usage YB	
他们	pronoun	tāmen	tʰa1mən	they	LD Usage YB	
住	verb	zhù	tʂu4	to live	LD Usage YB	
屋顶	noun (个 - gè)	wūdǐng	wu1tiŋ3	roof	LD Usage YB	

1 [房子] – You can use "房子" ("fángzi") for both "apartment" and "house". "公寓" ("gōngyù") usually means the apartment complex as a whole.

老 • 生病（了） • 奶奶 • 洗 • 肥皂 • 干净



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
老	adj.	lǎo	laʊ̯3	old (vs young)	LD Usage YB	
生病（了）	adj.	shēngbìng (le)	ʂəŋ1piŋ4 (lʐ)	sick	LD Usage YB	
奶奶	noun (个 - gè)	nǎinai	naɪ̯3naɪ̯	grandmother	LD Usage YB	1
洗	verb	xǐ	ʂi3	to wash	LD Usage YB	
肥皂	noun (块 - kuài)	féizào	fei2tsau̯4	soap	LD Usage YB	
干净	adj.	gānjìng	kan1tɕiŋ4	clean	LD Usage YB	

1 [奶奶] – "奶奶" ("nǎinai") is the word for a paternal grandmother. The word for a maternal grandmother is "外婆" (Pinyin: "waipó").

有名 • 乐队 • 上面 • 收音机 • 歌 • 十万
人 • 人群 • 跳舞



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
有名	adj.	yōumíng	jou3minj2	famous	LD Usage YB	
乐队	noun (\ - zhī)	yuèduì	ɥœ4tweɪ4	band	LD Usage YB	
上面	adverb	shàngmiàn	ʂanŋ4mjen4	top	LD Usage YB	
收音机	noun (台 - tái)	shōuyīnjī	ʂou1in1tɕi1	radio	LD Usage YB	1
歌	noun (首 - shǒu)	gē	kɤ1	song	LD Usage YB	
十万	card. Number	shíwàn	ʂɿ2wan4	100000	LD Usage YB	
人	noun (个 - gè)	rén	ʐən2	person	LD Usage YB	2
人群	noun	rénqún	ʐən2tɕʰyn2	crowd	LD Usage YB	
跳舞	verb	tiàowǔ	tʰjau4wu3	to dance	LD Usage YB	

1 [收音机] – This is the word for a one-way radio, like a radio in a car, not the two-way kind.

2 [人] – "口" ("kǒu") can also be used as a counter for "人" ("rén") in certain contexts, such as households.

他 • 刻薄 • 杀 • 儿子 • 刀 • 地狱
火 • 宗教



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
他	pronoun	tā	tʰa1	he	LD Usage YB	1
刻薄	adj.	kèbó	kʰɤ̃pwɔ̃2	mean	LD Usage YB	
杀	verb	shā	ʂa1	to kill	LD Usage YB	
儿子	noun (个 - gè)	érzi	aɿ₂tsɯ	son	LD Usage YB	
刀	noun (把 - bǎ)	dāo	taʊ1	knife	LD Usage YB	2
地狱	noun	dìyù	ti4y4	hell	LD Usage YB	
火	noun	huǒ	xwɔ̃3	fire	LD Usage YB	3
宗教	noun (个 - gè)	zōngjiào	tsʰŋ̿ɿ₁tɕjaũ4	religion	LD Usage YB	

1 [他] – In Chinese, gender is not distinguished in the third person, so the same word works as “he,” “she,” and “it”.

2 [刀] – The general counter for “knife” is “把” (“bǎ”). “口” (“kǒu”) is usually used for a big knife or sword.

3 [火] – “Fire” can be used without a counter, or you can pair it with the counters 团 (tuán), e.g. “一团火” (“yìtuán huǒ”) (a mass/ball of fire), or 堆 (duī), e.g. “一堆火” (“yíduī huǒ”) (a pile of fire [a bonfire]). You can also use “火场” (Huǒchǎng) to refer to disasters caused by fire.

七十一 • 受害者 • 毒药 • 茶 • 死 (亡)

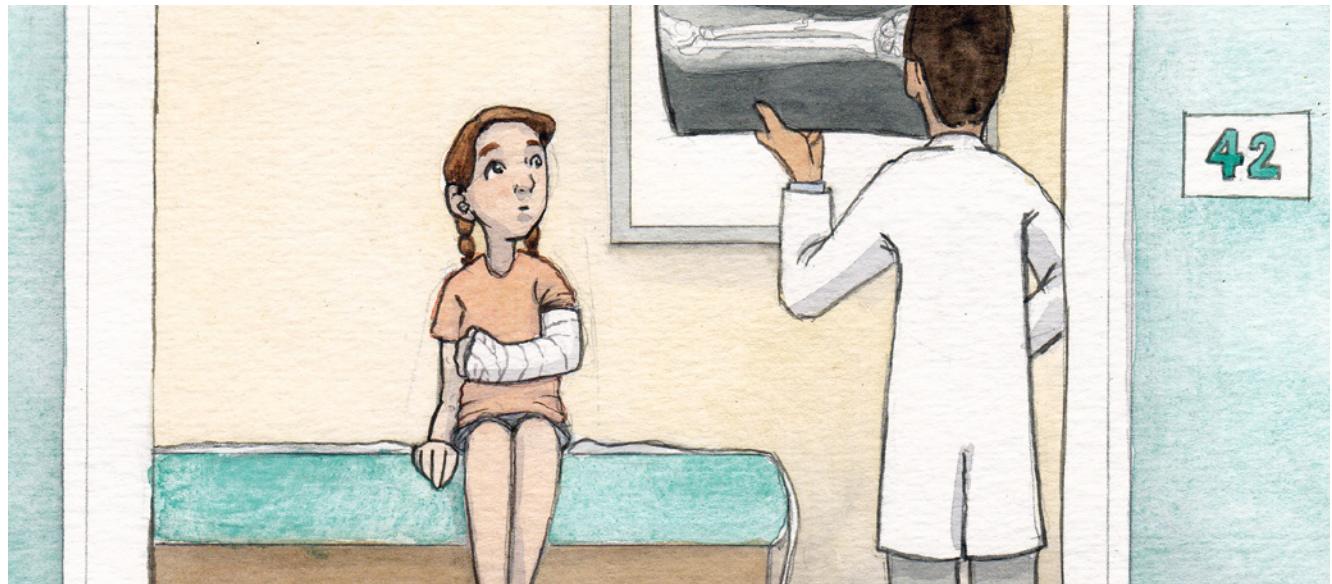


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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
七十一	card. Number	qīshíyī	tʂ̥i1ʂ̥i2yɪ1	71	LD Usage YB	
受害者	noun (个 - gè)	shòuhàizhě	ʂ̥ou4xai4ʂ̥ɔ̯3	victim	LD Usage YB	
毒药	noun (瓶 - píng)	dúyào	tʂ̥u2yaʊ4	poison	LD Usage YB	1
茶	noun (杯 - bēi)	chá	tʂ̥a2	tea	LD Usage YB	
死 (亡)	verb	sǐ (wáng)	Su3 (waŋ2)	to die	LD Usage YB	

1 [毒药] – Poison can be counted in a couple of ways: if you're referring to bottles of poison, you can use 瓶 (píng), i.e "一瓶毒药" ("yī píngdúyào"). If you'd like to refer to types of poison, use 种 (zhǒng).

病人 • 伤势 • 破坏 • 胳膊 • 骨头 • 医院
室 房间 • 四十二



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
病人	noun (个 - gè)	bìngrén	biŋg̩rən2	patient	LD Usage YB	
伤势	noun	shāngshì	ʂanʂʂt̪i4	injury	LD Usage YB	1
破坏	verb	pòhuài	pʰɔwɔ4xwaɪ4	to break	LD Usage YB	
胳膊	noun (条 - tiáo)	gēbo	kʂ1pwo	arm	LD Usage YB	2
骨头	noun (根 - gēn)	gǔtóu	ku3tʰou2	bone	LD Usage YB	
医院	noun (个 - gè)	yīyuàn	yi1yɛn4	hospital	LD Usage YB	3
室 房间	noun (间 - jiān)	shì	ʂt̪4	room	LD Usage YB	
四十二	card. Number	sìshí'èr	sɿm4ʂɿ2'aɿ4	42	LD Usage YB	

1 [伤势] – The word "injury" itself has no counter. As with the word "pain," the counter "处" ("chù"), meaning "place," could be used to express the places pain is felt.

2 [胳膊] – You could also use the counter "只" ("zhī").

3 [医院] – You could also use the counter "家" ("jiā").

弯曲 • 舌头 • 开 • 嘴 • 元音



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
弯曲	verb	wānqū	wan ¹ tʂ ^h y ¹	to bend	LD Usage YB	
舌头	noun (个 - gè)	shétou	ʂʐ ² tʰou ²	tongue	LD Usage YB	
开	verb	kāi	kʰai ¹	to open	LD Usage YB	
嘴	noun (张 - zhāng)	zuǐ	tʂwei ³	mouth	LD Usage YB	
元音	noun (个 - gè)	yuányīn	ɥɛn ² iŋ ¹	vowel	LD Usage YB	

一百一 • 磅 • 轻 • 兵 士兵 • 褐色 • 尘土
 样式 • T 恤



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
一百一	card. Number	yībāiyī	yi1pa13yi1	110	LD Usage YB	
磅	noun	bàng	pəŋ4	pound	LD Usage YB	
轻	adj.	qīng	tʃīŋ1	light (vs heavy)	LD Usage YB	
兵 士兵	noun (个 - gè)	shì bīng	ʂɿ4 pɪŋ1	soldier	LD Usage YB	
褐色	adj	hèsè	χʐ4ʂʐ4	brown	LD Usage YB	
尘土	noun	chéntǔ	tʂʰən2tʰu3	dust	LD Usage YB	
样式	noun (个 - gè)	yàngshì	iãŋ4ʂɿ4	pattern	LD Usage YB	1
T 恤	noun (件 - jiàn)	T xù	t ɕy4	T-shirt	LD Usage YB	

1 [样式] – The word for "pattern" varies widely depending on context (i.e. whether the pattern is floral, lined, for drawing, for knitting, behavioral, data-related, etc.) The given translation is used for figures, clothes, and hair.

爸爸 • 看 • 三十二 • 英寸 • 电视 • 宽
屏幕 • 喝 • 凉 • 饮料



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Chinese Character	Part of Speech (and counter)	Pinyin	IPA Pronunciation	English Translation	Reference Link	Notes
爸爸	noun (个 - gè)	bàba	pa ⁴ pa	father	LD Usage YB	1
看	verb	kàn	kʰan ⁴	to watch (TV)	LD Usage YB	
三十二	card. Number	sānshí'èr	kʰan ¹ sɿ ² aɿ ⁴	32	LD Usage YB	
英寸	noun	yīngcùn	iŋ ¹ tsʰwən ⁴	inch	LD Usage YB	
电视	noun (台 - tái)	diàntǐ	tʃɛn ⁴ sɿ ⁴	television	LD Usage YB	
宽	adj.	kuān	kʰwan ¹	wide	LD Usage YB	
屏幕	noun (个 - gè)	píngmù	pʰiŋ ² mu ⁴	screen	LD Usage YB	
喝	verb	hē	xɿ ¹	to drink	LD Usage YB	
凉	adj.	liáng	liaŋ ²	cool	LD Usage YB	
饮料	noun (杯 - bēi)	yǐnliào	iŋ ³ ljaʊ ⁴	beverage	LD Usage YB	

1 [爸爸] – An alternative translation would be "父亲" ("fù qin"). This word is more literary and serious.

Index 1:

Your First 625 (in Thematic Order, with notes and page numbers)

Key:

Category words (i.e. ‘animal’) are designated with a little superscript C (Like thisC). Learn these words word by using 2-3 other pictures/words on your flashcards (i.e. ‘animal = dog, cat, fish...’). Check out the “Special Scenarios” section of the 2nd Gallery to see an example.

Easily Confounded Images (i.e., ‘girl’ looks like ‘daughter’) are designated with an asterisk (Like this*). These are groups of words that will use very similar images (girl/ daughter, marriage/wedding). Learn these words by adding a personal touch (i.e., the name of a ‘daughter’ you might know) or an additional word or two in your target language (i.e., daughter might go with mother/father). Again, see the “Special Scenarios” section of the 2nd Gallery for examples.

Nature Related: Earth - 地球 (dìqiú) [5], sky - 天空 (tiānkōng) [5], moon - 月亮 (yuèliàng) [5], star - 星 (xīng) [5], river - 河 (hé) [8], ice - 冰 (bīng) [8], rain - 雨 (yǔ) [16], mountain - 山 (shān) [19], beach - 海滩 (hǎitān) [23], sand - 沙 (shā) [23], island - 岛 (dǎo) [23], soil/earth - 土 (tǔ) [24], plant - 植物 (zhíwù) [24], sea - 海 (hǎi) [25], snow - 雪 (xuě) [34], forest - 森林 (sēnlín) [34], wind - 风 (fēng) [34], leaf - 叶子 (yèzi) [34], sun - 太阳 (tài yáng) [38], nature - 自然 (zìrán) [45],

tree - 树 (shù) [45], root - 根 (gēn) [45], air - 空气 (kōngqì) [53], lake - 湖 (hú) [56], hill - 山 (shān) [58], heat - 热量 (rèliàng) [70], valley - 山谷 (shāngǔ) [73], ocean - 海洋 (hǎiyáng) [77], wave - 波浪 (bōlàng) [77], world - 世界 (shijìè) [77], flower - 花 (huā) [83], grass - 草 (cǎo) [84], fire - 火 (huǒ) [88],

Directions: up - 上 (shàng) [5], north - 北 (beī) [16], bottom - 底部 (dǐbù) [25], front - 前面 (qiánmiàn) [39], left - 左 (zuǒ) [52], side - 旁边 (pángbiān) [52], inside - 里面 (lǐ miàn) [54], straight - 直 (zhí) [54], back (direction) - 后面 (hòumiàn) [54], outside - 外面 (wàimiàn) [62], south - 南 (nán) [68], west - 西 (xī) [68], east - 东 (dōng) [69], direction - 方向 (fāngxiàng) [69], right - 右 (yòu) [71], top - 上面 (shàngmiàn) [87],

Note: You may not find all of these in your glossary, and you may have trouble finding pictures even if you do. That’s fine. Skip them for now, or use my collection of images for directions and prepositions at Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5

Numbers (written out): 1 - 一 (yī) [5], 101 - 一百零一 (yībaï língyī) [7], 20 - 二十 (èrshí) [8], 1st - 第一 (dìyī) [11], 5 - 五 (wǔ) [12], 1001 - 一千零一 (yīqiānlíngyī) [14], 2nd - 第二 (dì'èr) [16], 80 - 八十 (bāshí) [18], 70 - 七十 (qīshí) [19], million - 一百万 (yībǎi wàn) [19], 0 - 零 (líng) [22], number - 数字 (shùzì) [22], 4 - 四 (sì) [24], 30 - 三十 (sānshí) [26],

7 - 七 (qī) [27], billion - 十亿 (shíyì) [28], 11 - 十一 (shíyī) [29], 15 - 十五 (shíwǔ) [29], 3 - 三 (sān) [31], 8 - 八 (bā) [33], 31 - 三十一 (sānshíyī) [34], 2 - 二 (èr) [36], 22 - 二十二 (èrshí èr) [36], 9 - 九 (jiǔ) [38], 40 - 四十 (sìshí) [38], 6 - 六 (liù) [40], 10 - 十 (shí) [41], 12 - 十二 (shí èr) [43], 102 - 一百零二 (yība shí lóng'èr) [44], 13 - 十三 (shísān) [46], 18 - 十八 (shíbā) [48], 17 - 十七 (shíqī) [50], 16 - 十六 (shíliù) [53], 90 - 九十 (jiǔ shí) [55], 81 - 八十一 (bāshíyī) [57], 60 - 六十 (liùshí) [58], 3rd - 第三 (dìsān) [59], 21 - 二十一 (èrshíyī) [60], 62 - 六十二 (liùshí èr) [62], 50 - 五十 (wǔ shí) [64], 100 - 一百 (yība shí) [64], 52 - 五十二 (wǔ shí èr) [66], 1000 - 一千 (yīqiān) [66], 51 - 五十一 (wǔ shíyī) [68], 82 - 八十二 (bāshí èr) [69], 91 - 九十一 (jiǔ shíyī) [71], 72 - 七十二 (qīshí èr) [72], 4th - 第四 (dìsì) [74], 10000 - 一万 (yīwàn) [75], 14 - 十四 (shísì) [77], 92 - 九十二 (jiǔ shí èr) [77], 61 - 六十一 (liùshíyī) [79], 19 - 十九 (shíjiǔ) [81], 41 - 四十一 (sìshíyī) [81], 5th - 第五 (dìwǔ) [83], 111 - 一百一十一 (yība shíyī) [85], 100000 - 十万 (shíwàn) [87], 71 - 七十一 (qīshíyī) [89], 42 - 四十二 (sìshí èr) [90], 110 - 一百一 (yība shí yī) [92], 32 - 三十二 (sānshí èr) [93],

Note: If you search for a number (one, two, three), you'll find pictures of objects (1 apple, 2 monkeys, etc.). This usually works until 10. Then search for the digits (10, 11, 12). You'll find colorful numerals, address signs, etc. Use these images (picture of hotel room #33) instead of text (#33); these pictures easier to remember and they don't get mixed up as easily.

Colors: white - 白色 (báisè) [5], gray - 灰色 (huīsè) [16], yellow - 黄色 (huángsè) [45], green - 绿色 (lǜsè) [48], orange - 橙色 (chéngsè) [57], color - 颜色 (yánsè) [61], blue - 蓝色 (lán sè) [63], red - 红色 (hóngsè) [74], black - 黑色 (hēisè) [75], pink - 粉红色 (fěnhóngsè) [83], brown - 褐色 (hèsè) [92],

Misc Nouns: dot - 点 (diǎn) [5], pain - 疼 (téng) [6], verb - 动词 (dòngcí) [9], noun - 名词 (míngcí) [15], adjective - 形容词 (xíngróngcí) [20], yes - 是 (的) (shì (de)) [32], light - 光 (guāng) [38], image - 图像 (túxiàng) [47], hole - 洞 (dòng) [48], piece - 块 (kuài) [50], consonant - 辅音 (fǔ yīn) [76], sound - 声音 (shēngyīn) [76], no - 否 (fǒu) [77], map - 地图 (dìtú) [77], injury - 伤势 (shāngshì) [90], vowel - 元音 (yuányīn) [91], pattern - 样式 (yàngshì) [92],

Note: Use Noun, Verb, & Adjective as labels to help distinguish between very similar-looking words (i.e., to die (verb), death (noun), dead (adjective))

Days of the week: Friday - 星期五 (xīngqī wǔ) [6], Sunday - 星期天 (xīngqī tiān) [35], Thursday - 星期四 (xīngqī sì) [36], Wednesday - 星期三 (xīngqī sān) [51], Tuesday - 星期二 (xīngqī èr) [59], Saturday - 星期六 (xīngqī liù) [60], Monday - 星期一 (xīngqī yī) [69],

Note: You'll usually find pictures of people going to work on Mondays and partying on Fridays/Saturdays, etc. To get more specific, use an image of a weekly calendar with weekends greyed out and indicate which day you want. I have an English-free one at

Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5.

Jobs: waiter - 服务员 (fúwùyuán) [6], artist - 艺术家 (yìshùjiā) [26], lawyer - 律师 (lǜ shī) [28], doctor - 医生 (yīshēng) [30], manager - 经理 (jīnglǐ) [32], job - 工作 (gōngzuò) [32], actor - 演员 (yǎnyuán) [49], student - 学生 (xuéshēng) [60], secretary - 秘书 (mìshū) [62], police - 警察 (jǐngchá) [63], teacher - 老师 (lǎoshī) [64], author - 作家 (zuòjiā) [66], priest - 神职人员 (shénzhírén) [79], reporter - 记者 (jìzhe) [81], army - 军队 (jūnduì) [81], patient - 病人 (bìngrén) [90], soldier - 兵士兵 (shì bīng) [92],

Verbs: to stand - 站 (zhàn) [6], to count - 数 (shǔ) [7], to jump - 跳 (tiào) [7], to melt - 熔化 (rónghuà) [8], to kiss - 吻 (wěn) [10], to touch - 触摸 (chùmō) [10], to wear - 穿 (chuān) [12], to cry - 哭 (kù) [13], to love - 爱 (ài) [14], to walk - 走 (zǒu) [16], to buy - 买 (mǎi) [17], to sell - 卖 (mai) [18], to fall - 掉 (diào) [19], to carry - 拿 (ná) [21], to dig - 挖 (wā) [24], to eat - 吃 (chī) [24], to sit - 坐 (zuò) [25], down - 下 (xià) [25], to sign - 签名 (qiānmíng) [28], to sleep - 睡觉 (shuìjiào) [29], to push - 推 (tuī) [30], to follow - 随 (suí) [31], to go - 去 (qù) [34], to shake - 抖 (dǒu) [34], to throw - 投掷 (tóuzhì) [35], to beat - 击败 (jībèi) [37], to pull - 拉 (lā) [37], to smell - 嗅 (xiù) [38], to see - 看见 (kànjiàn) [39], to catch - 接住 (jiēzhù) [40], to learn - 学习 (xuéxí) [41], to cook - 做饭 (zuòfàn) [42], to pay - 付 (钱) (fù (qián)) [43], to sing - 唱歌 (chànggē) [45], to pass by - 走过 (zǒuguò) [46], to draw - 画 (huà) [47], to hang - 挂 (guà) [47], to play - 玩 (wán) [48], to lose - 输 (shū) [48], to lift - 举起

(jǐ qǐ) [52], to lie down - 躺 (tǎng) [53], to call - 叫 (jiào) [55], to laugh - 笑 (xiào) [55], to swim - 游泳 (yóuyǒng) [56], to build - 建设 (jiànshè) [57], to run - 跑 (pǎo) [58], to win - 赢 (yíng) [59], to fight - 战斗 (zhàndòu) [61], to shoot - 射击 (shèjī) [63], to teach - 教 (jiāo) [64], to smile - 微笑 (wēixiào) [65], to write - 写 (xiě) [66], to listen (music) - 听 (tīng) [67], to fly - 飞翔 (fēixiáng) [68], to work - 工作 (gōngzuò) [69], to think - 想 (xiǎng) [70], to drive - 开 (kāi) [71], to turn - 转 (zhuǎn) [71], to stop - 停 (tíng) [71], to clean - 打扫 (dǎsǎo) [72], to feed - 喂 (wèi) [73], to mix/stir - 搅拌 (jiǎobǎn) [73], to hear (a sound) - 听见 (tīngjiàn) [74], to explode - 爆炸 (bàozhà) [74], to speak/say - 说 (shuō) [76], to find - 找到 (zhǎodào) [77], to taste - 尝 (cháng) [78], to marry - 结婚 (jiéhūn) [79], to pray - 祈祷 (qídǎo) [80], to burn - 燃烧 (ránshāo) [81], to close - 关 (guān) [82],

Note: For verbs, you'll probably need to learn your language's word for "verb" and add it to any verb that could masquerade as a noun (to kiss vs a kiss). I give you guidelines for this in the "Special Scenarios" section of the Gallery.

Body Related: back (body) - 背 (bèi) [6], neck - 脖子 (bózi) [10], body - 身体 (shēntǐ) [10], ear - 耳朵 (ěrduo) [12], tear (drop) - 眼泪 (yǎnlèi) [13], leg - 腿 (tuǐ) [24], voice - 声音 (shēngyīn) [28], heart - 心 (xīn) [30], disease - 病 (bìng) [30], foot - 脚 (jiǎo) [36], nose - 鼻子 (bízi) [38], eye - 眼睛 (yǎnjing) [39], finger - 手指 (shǒuzhǐ) [41], sweat - 汗水 (hànsuǐ) [44], hand - 手 (shǒu) [49], shoulder - 肩膀 (jiānbǎng) [52], skin - 皮肤 (pífū) [61], head - 头 (tóu) [65], brain - 脑子 (nǎozǐ) [70], blood - 血 (xuè) [72], face - 脸

(liǎn) [75], beard - 胡子 (húzi) [75], hair - 头发 (tóufà) [75], lip - 唇嘴唇 (zuǐ chún) [76], tooth - 牙 牙齿 (yá chǐ) [76], knee - 膝盖 (xīgài) [80], toe - 脚趾 (jiǎozhǐ) [84], arm - 胳膊 (gébo) [90], bone - 骨头 (gǔtóu) [90], tongue - 舌头 (shéitou) [91], mouth - 嘴 (zuǐ) [91],

Adjectives: young - 年轻 (niánqīng) [7], shallow - 浅 (qiǎn) [8], new - 新 (xīn) [11], healthy - 健康的 (jiànkāngde) [11], short (vs tall) - 矮 (ǎi) [12], tight - 紧 (jǐn) [12], deaf - 聋 (lóng) [13], loud - 响亮的 (xiǎngliàng de) [13], dark - 暗 (àn) [14], cold - 冷 (lěng) [16], wet - 湿 (shī) [16], long - 长 (cháng) [18], loose - 松 (sōng) [18], old (vs new) - 旧 (jiù) [19], hard - 硬 (yìng) [19], dead - 死的 (sǐ de) [19], curved - 弯曲的 (wānqū de) [22], warm - 暖 (nuǎn) [23], dirty - 肮脏 (zāng) [24], beautiful - 美丽 (měilì) [26], tall - 高 (gāo) [26], cheap - 便宜 (piányi) [27], quiet - 安静 (ānjìng) [28], alive - 活着的 (huózhede) [30], blind - 盲 (máng) [31], happy - 快乐 (kuàilè) [32], narrow - 窄 (zhǎi) [33], thin - 瘦 (shòu) [34], small/little - 小 (xiǎo) [35], strong - 强 (qiáng) [37], heavy - 重 (zhòng) [37], ugly - 丑 (chǒu) [40], flat - 平的 (píng de) [40], good - 好 (hǎo) [42], hot - 热 (rè) [44], dry - 干 (gān) [44], thick - 厚 (hòu) [45], big/large - 大 (dà) [49], male - 男的 (nán de) [49], high - 高 (gāo) [58], fast - 快 (kuài) [58], bad - 不好 (bùhǎo) [60], sad - 伤心 (shāngxīn) [61], nice - 和蔼 (hé'ǎi) [62], light (vs dark) - 亮的 (liàng de) [63], female - 女的 (nǚ de) [65], rich - 富有 (fùyǒu) [65], slow - 慢 (màn) [67], poor - 穷 (qióng) [69], nuclear - 核的 (héde) [70], expensive - 贵 (guì) [72], low - 低 (dī) [73], short

(vs long) - 短 (duǎn) [75], deep - 深 (shēn) [77], weak - 弱 (ruò) [80], soft - 软 (ruǎn) [84], old (vs young) - 老 (lǎo) [86], sick - 生病 (了) (shēngbìng (le)) [86], clean - 干净 (gānjìng) [86], famous - 有名 (yǒumíng) [87], mean - 刻薄 (kèbó) [88], light (vs heavy) - 轻 (qīng) [92], wide - 宽 (kuān) [93], cool - 凉 (liáng) [93],

Note: For a few of these adjectives, you may need to learn your language's word for "adjective" and add it in cases of ambiguity (i.e., to clean vs a clean room).

Animals: dog - 狗 (gǒu) [7], pig - 猪 (zhū) [24], cat - 猫 (māo) [31], mouse - 老鼠 (lǎoshǔ) [31], horse - 马 (mǎ) [37], animal - 动物 (dòngwù) [37], fish - 鱼 (yú) [40], bird - 鸟 (niǎo) [45], wing - 翅膀 (chìbǎng) [45], cow - 牛 (niú) [73],

Locations: park - 公园 (gōngyuán) [7], theater - 戏院 (xìyuàn) [14], town - 城镇 (chéngzhèn) [16], store/shop - 商店 (shāngdiàn) [18], ground - 土地 (tǔdì) [21], hotel - 酒店 (jiǔdiàn) [27], court - 法院 (fǎyuàn) [28], bank - 银行 (yínháng) [32], restaurant - 饭馆 (fànguǎn) [33], train station - 火车站 (huǒchēzhàn) [43], building - 大楼 (dàilóu) [46], market - 市场 (shìchǎng) [51], airport - 机场 (jīchǎng) [54], house - 房子 (fángzi) [57], bar - 酒吧 (jiǔbā) [60], university - 大学 (dàxué) [60], office - 办公室 (bàngōngshì) [62], library - 图书馆 (túshūguǎn) [62], school - 学校 (xuéxiào) [64], club - 俱乐部 (jūlèbù) [67], location - 地点 (dìdiǎn) [68], space (outer space) - 太空 (tàikōng) [68], city - 城市 (chéngshì) [69], bridge - 桥 (qiáo)

[71], farm - 农场 (nóngcháng) [73], country (USA, France, etc.) - 国家 (guójiā) [77], street/road - 路 (lù) [79], church - 教堂 (jiàotáng) [79], camp - 野营 (yěyíng) [84], apartment - 房子 (fángzi) [85], hospital - 医院 (yīyuàn) [90], room - 室房间 (shì) [90],

Seasons: Spring - 春天 (chūntiān) [8], Winter - 冬天 (dōngtiān) [16], Summer - 夏天 (xiàtiān) [44], Fall - 秋天 (qiūtiān) [84], season - 季节 (jìjié) [84],

Months: March - 三月 (sānyuè) [8], January - 一月 (yīyuè) [11], February - 二月 (èryuè) [16], June - 六月 (liùyuè) [23], December - 十二月 (shí'èryuè) [34], October - 十月 (shíyuè) [36], August - 八月 (bāyuè) [44], April - 四月 (sìyuè) [50], November - 十一月 (shíyīyuè) [59], July - 七月 (qīyuè) [74], May - 五月 (wǔyuè) [83], September - 九月 (jiǔyuè) [84],

Note: You'll usually find pictures of holidays and weather. Add in the number of each month (#1-12) to get more specific.

Society: sex (the act) - 性交 (xìngjiāo) [10], marriage - 婚姻 (hūnyīn) [10], sport - 体育 (tǐyù) [11], exercise - 运动 (yùndòng) [11], money - 钱 (qián) [17], sign - 招牌 (biāo zhài/fú hào) [18], price - 价格 (jiàgé) [18], heaven - 天堂 (tiāntáng) [23], dollar - 美元 (měiyuán) [28], contract - 合同 (héttóng) [28], medicine - 药 (yào) [30], wedding - 婚礼 (hūnlǐ) [35], team - 队 (duì) [36], ball - 球 (qiú) [36], technology - 技术 (jìshù) [41], drug - 毒品 (dúpǐn) [43], prison - 监狱 (jiānyù) [43], death - 死亡 (sǐ wáng) [46], game - 游戏 (yóuxì) [48], race (sport) - 速度竞赛 (sùdù

jǐngsài) [58], election - 选举 (xuǎn) [59], race (ethnicity) - 种族 (zhǒngzú) [61], gun - 枪 (qiāng) [63], murder - 谋杀 (móushā) [63], sex (gender) - 性别 (xìngbié) [65], science - 科学 (kēxué) [70], magazine - 杂志 (zázhì) [70], energy - 能源 (néngyuán) [70], bill - 钞票 (chāopiào) [72], God - 上帝 (shàngdì) [80], peace - 和平 (hépíng) [80], newspaper - 报纸 (bàozhǐ) [81], attack - 袭击 (xíjī) [81], war - 战争 (zhànzhēng) [81], hell - 地狱 (dìyù) [88], religion - 宗教 (zōngjiào) [88], poison - 毒药 (dúyào) [89],

Math/Measurements: foot - 英尺 (yīngchǐ) [12], weight - 重量 (zhòngliàng) [21], circle - 圆圈 (yuánquān) [22], centimeter - 厘米 (límǐ) [26], date - 日期 (rìqī) [34], kilogram - 公斤 (gōngjīn) [40], temperature - 气温 (qìwēn) [44], square - 正方形 (zhèngfāngxíng) [57], meter - 米 (mǐ) [57], half - 半 (bàn) [64], edge - 边缘 (biānyuán) [77], corner - 角落 (jiǎoluò) [79], pound - 磅 (bàng) [92], inch - 英寸 (yīngcùn) [93],

People: woman - 女人 (nǚ rén) [12], parent (= mother/father) - 父母 (fùmu) [13], baby - 婴儿 (yīng'ér) [13], king - 国王 (guó wáng) [14], family - 家庭 (jiātíng) [25], man - 男人 (nánrén) [32], wife - 妻子 (qīzǐ) [35], player - 球星 (qiúxīng) [36], fan - 迷 (mí) [36], adult - 成人 (chéngrén) [43], boy - 男孩子 (nánhai) [50], friend (Add a friend's name) - 朋友 (péngyou) [55], sister - 姐姐 (jiějie) [56], neighbor - 邻居 (línjū) [57], brother - 哥哥 (gēge) [58], president - 总统 (zǒngtǒng) [59], human (\neq animal) - 人 (rén) [61], child (= boy/girl) - 孩子 (haizi) [64], girl - 女孩子 (nǚ haizi) [65], queen - 女王 (nǚ wáng) [65],

mother - 妈妈 (māma) [69], husband - 丈夫 (zhàngfu) [75], grandfather - 爷爷 (yéyé) [80], daughter - 女儿 (nǚ'ér) [84], grandmother - 奶奶 (nǎinai) [86], person - 人 (rén) [87], crowd - 人群 (réngún) [87], son - 儿子 (érzi) [88], victim - 受害者 (shòuhàizhě) [89], father - 爸爸 (bàba) [93],

Home Related: ring - 戒指 (jièzhī) [12], telephone - 电话 (diànhuà) [13], gift - 礼物 (lǐwù) [17], photograph - 照片 (zhàopiàn) [25], tool - 工具 (gōngjù) [26], bed - 床 (chuáng) [27], home - 家 (jiā) [29], lock - 锁 (suǒ) [29], needle - 针 (zhēn) [30], paper - 纸 (zhǐ) [32], letter - 信 (xìn) [32], chair - 椅子 (yǐzì) [33], table - 桌子 (zhuōzǐ) [33], box - 盒子 (hézǐ) [37], bathroom - 卫生间 (wèishēngjiān) [39], window - 窗 (chuāng) [39], garden - 园 (yuán) [39], kitchen - 厨房 (chúfáng) [42], pool - 游泳池 (yóuyǒngchí) [44], floor - 地板 (dìbǎn) [46], pen - 笔 (bì) [47], wall - 墙 (qiáng) [47], yard - 院子 (yuànzi) [48], bag - 袋子 (dàizi) [52], bedroom - 卧室 (wòshì) [53], ceiling - 天花板 (tiān huābǎn) [53], paint - 油漆 (yóuqī) [57], card - 卡 (kǎ) [62], pencil - 铅笔 (qiānbì) [64], note - 便条 (biàntiáo) [64], dream - 梦想 (mèngxiǎng) [65], page - 页 (yè) [66], book - 书 (shū) [66], key - 钥匙 (yào shí) [85], door - 门 (mén) [85], roof - 屋顶 (wūdǐng) [85], soap - 肥皂 (fēizào) [86],

Clothing Related: skirt - 裙子 (qúnzi) [12], clothing - 衣服 (yīfu) [18], pants - 裤子 (kùzi) [18], pocket - 口袋 (kǒudài) [18], shoes - 鞋子 (xiézi) [34], dress - 连衣裙 (lián yīqún) [35], shirt - 衬衫 (chènshān) [63], coat - 大衣 (dàyī) [72], stain - 污渍 (wūzì) [72], hat - 帽子

(màozi) [80], suit - 西服 (xīfú) [80], T-shirt - T恤 (T xù) [92],

Time Related: night - 夜晚 (yèwǎn) [14], year - 年 (nián) [19], day - 天 (tiān) [27], evening - 晚上 (wǎnshàng) [29], morning - 早上 (zǎoshàng) [38], month - 月 (yuè) [43], time - 时间 (shíjiān) [53], afternoon - 下午 (xiàwǎn) [53], minute - 分钟 (fēnzhōng) [55], second - 秒 (miǎo) [58], week - 星期 (xīngqī) [66], hour - 小时 (xiǎoshí) [72],

Note: You'll find pictures of clocks and calendars. If needed, define each time division in terms of another time division, i.e. $60 \times \text{minuto} = 1 \text{ ora}$, $1 \text{ ora} = 60 \times \text{minuto}$. Don't worry about plural forms (you don't need the word for "minutes" yet)

Transportation Related: bicycle - 自行车 (zìxíngchē) [17], truck - 卡车 (kǎchē) [21], tire - 轮胎 (lúntāi) [21], boat - 船 (chuán) [25], plane - 飞机 (fēijī) [54], (train) ticket - (火车) 票 (zhāng) [54], bus - 公共汽车 (gōnggòngqìchē) [62], train - 火车 (huǒchē) [69], gasoline - 汽油 (qìyóu) [71], engine - 发动机 (fādòngjī) [71], car - 汽车 (qìchē) [71], transportation - 交通 (jiāotōng) [71], ship - 船 (chuán) [81],

Subject Pronouns: it - 它 (tā) [17], you (plural as in 'y'all') - 你们 (nǐmen) [33], you (singular) - 你 (nǐ) [41], I - 我 (wǒ) [42], she - 她 (tā) [53], we - 我们 (wǒmen) [74], they - 他们 (tāmen) [85], he - 他 (tā) [88], they (objects) - 大坝 (tāmen) [4], they (feminine) - 面团 (tāmen) [4],

Note: The main goal of including some pronouns now is to give you a few words

to refer to yourself or someone else. We've tried to include some footnotes helping to explain the pronouns you have available, but you'll get a more in-depth discussion of them in your grammar book. Note that you don't yet need him, her, his, their, etc. It's generally best to get to those later, once you're done with the 625 and are ready for some grammar.

How do you learn these without translations? Use pictures of people pointing at themselves/each other. I have a collection of these at Fluent-Forever.com/Appendix5 if your Google Image searches don't turn up anything good. Use these images, and if your language, has different sorts of pronouns for different sorts of relationships (i.e., friends vs acquaintances), then take a few minutes to think of some people you'd use these pronouns with. Use their names on your flashcards.

Materials: stone - 石头 (shítou) [19], glass - 玻璃 (bōli) [25], copper - 铜 (tóng) [26], clay - 黏土 (niántǔ) [26], plastic - 塑料 (sùliào) [27], diamond - 钻石 (zuànshí) [35], wood - 木头 (mùtóu) [45], gold - 金子 (jīnzi) [65], metal - 金属 (jīnshǔ) [81], silver - 银子 (yínzi) [82], material - 材料 (cáiliào) [82], dust - 尘土 (chéntǔ) [92],

Food Related: corn - 玉米 (yùmǐ) [24], dinner - 晚饭 (wǎnfàn) [33], wine - 葡萄酒 (pútáojiǔ) [33], chicken - 鸡肉 (jīròu) [33], soup - 汤 (tāng) [33], spoon - 勺子 (sháozi) [33], rice - 米饭 (mǐfàn) [35], egg - 鸡蛋

(dàn) [42], breakfast - 早餐 (zǎocān) [42], cup - 杯子 (bēizi) [42], orange - 橙子 (chéngzi) [42], lemon - 柠檬 (níngméng) [50], sugar - 糖 (táng) [50], cake - 蛋糕 (dànggāo) [50], fork - 餐叉 (cānchā) [50], plate - 碟子 (diézi) [50], food - 食物 (shíwù) [51], lunch - 午饭 (wǔfàn) [51], bread - 面包 (miànbāo) [51], beef - 牛肉 (niúròu) [51], banana - 香蕉 (xiāngjiāo) [51], bottle - 瓶子 (píngzi) [60], cheese - 奶酪 (nǎilào) [73], salt - 盐 (yán) [78], oil - 油 (yóu) [78], pork - 猪肉 (zhūròu) [78], apple - 苹果 (píngguǒ) [78], seed - 耘籽 (yúnzǐ) [83], knife - 刀 (dāo) [88],

Electronics: camera - 照相机 (zhàoxiàngjī) [25], lamp - 灯 (dēng) [26], clock - 时钟 (shízhōng) [38], computer - 电脑 (diànnǎo) [41], program (computer) - 程序 (chéngxù) [41], fan - 电扇 (diànsàn) [53], cell phone - 手机 (shǒujī) [55], network - 网络 (wǎngluò) [55], laptop - 笔记本 (bìjiběn) [82], radio - 收音机 (shōuyīnjī) [87], television - 电视 (diànshì) [93], screen - 屏幕 (píngmù) [93],

Beverages: coffee - 咖啡 (kāfēi) [38], juice - 汁 (zhī) [42], water - 水 (shuǐ) [56], beer - 啤酒 (píjiǔ) [60], milk - 牛奶 (niúniú) [73], tea - 茶 (chá) [89], beverage - 饮料 (yǐnlào) [93],

Art Related: art - 艺术 (yìshù) [47], movie - 电影 (diànyǐng) [49], music - 音乐 (yīnyuè) [67], instrument (musical) - 乐器 (yuèqì) [67], band - 乐队 (yuèduì) [87], song - 歌 (gē) [87],

Index 2:

Your First 625 (in Alphabetical Order, English - Mandarin)

0 - 零 (líng) [22]

- 1 - 一 (yī) [5]
 2 - 二 (èr) [36]
 3 - 三 (sān) [31]
 4 - 四 (sì) [24]
 5 - 五 (wǔ) [12]
 6 - 六 (liù) [40]
 7 - 七 (qī) [27]
 8 - 八 (bā) [33]
 9 - 九 (jiǔ) [38]
 10 - 十 (shí) [41]
 11 - 十一 (shíyī) [29]
 12 - 十二 (shíèr) [43]
 13 - 十三 (shísān) [46]
 14 - 十四 (shísí) [77]
 15 - 十五 (shíwǔ) [29]
 16 - 十六 (shíliù) [53]
 17 - 十七 (shíqī) [50]
 18 - 十八 (shíbā) [48]
 19 - 十九 (shíjǐu) [81]
 20 - 二十 (érshí) [8]
 21 - 二十一 (érshíyī) [60]
 22 - 二十二 (érshíèr) [36]
 30 - 三十 (sānshí) [26]
 31 - 三十一 (sānshíyī) [34]
 32 - 三十二 (sānshíèr) [93]
 40 - 四十 (sìshí) [38]
 41 - 四十一 (sìshíyī) [81]
 42 - 四十二 (sìshíèr) [90]
 50 - 五十 (wǔshí) [64]
 51 - 五十一 (wǔshíyī) [68]
 52 - 五十二 (wǔshíèr) [66]
 60 - 六十 (liùshí) [58]
 61 - 六十一 (liùshíyī) [79]
 62 - 六十二 (liùshíèr) [62]
 70 - 七十 (qīshí) [19]
 71 - 七十一 (qīshíyī) [89]
 72 - 七十二 (qīshíèr) [72]
 80 - 八十 (bāshí) [18]
 81 - 八十一 (bāshíyī) [57]
 82 - 八十二 (bāshíèr) [69]
 90 - 九十 (jiǔshí) [55]
 91 - 九十一 (jiǔshíyī) [71]
 92 - 九十二 (jiǔshíèr) [77]
 100 - 一百 (yíbǎi) [64]
 101 - 一百零一 (yíbǎilíngyī) [7]
 102 - 一百零二 (yíbǎilíngèr) [44]
 110 - 一百一 (yíbǎi yī) [92]
 111 - 一百一十一 (yíbǎi yīshíyī) [85]
 1000 - 一千 (yíqiān) [66]
 1001 - 一千零一 (yíqiānlíngyī) [22]

(yíqiānlíngyī) [14]

- 10000 - 一万 (yīwàn) [75]
 100000 - 十万 (shíwàn) [87]
 1st - 第一 (dìyì) [11]
 2nd - 第二 (dìèr) [16]
 3rd - 第三 (disān) [59]
 4th - 第四 (disì) [74]
 5th - 第五 (diwǔ) [83]

actor - 演员 (yǎnyuán) [49]

- adjective - 形容词 (xíngróngcí) [20]
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 afternoon - 下午 (xiàwǔ) [53]
 air - 空气 (kōngqì) [53]
 airport - 机场 (jīchǎng) [54]
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 apartment - 房子 (fángzǐ) [85]
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- back (body) - 背 (bèi) [6]
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 bedroom - 卧室 (wòshì) [53]
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 beer - 啤酒 (píjiǔ) [60]
 beverage - 饮料 (yǐnliào) [93]

bicycle - 自行车 (zìxíngchē) [17]

- big/large - 大 (dà) [49]
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 bird - 鸟 (niǎo) [45]
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 blind - 盲 (máng) [31]
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 bone - 骨头 (gǔtóu) [90]
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 building - 大楼 (dàlóu) [46]
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deep - 深 (shēn) [77]

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 door - 门 (mén) [85]
 dot - 点 (diǎn) [5]
 down - 下 (xià) [25]
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 dress - 连衣裙 (liányīqún) [35]
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ear - 耳朵 (ěrduo) [12]
 Earth - 地球 (dìqiú) [5]
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 egg - 鸡蛋 (dàn) [42]
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 good - 好 (hǎo) [42]
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 grandmother - 奶奶 (nǎinai) [86]
 grass - 草 (cǎo) [84]
 gray - 灰色 (huīsè) [16]
 green - 绿色 (lǜsè) [48]
 ground - 土地 (tǔdì) [21]
 gun - 枪 (qiāng) [63]

hair - 头发 (tóufà) [75]
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 hand - 手 (shǒu) [49]
 happy - 快乐 (kuàilè) [32]
 hard - 硬 (yìng) [19]
 hat - 帽子 (màozi) [80]
 he - 他 (tā) [88]
 head - 头 (tóu) [65]
 healthy - 健康的 (jiànkāngde) [11]
 heart - 心 (xīn) [30]
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 heaven - 天堂 (tiāntáng) [23]
 heavy - 重 (zhòng) [37]
 hell - 地狱 (dìyù) [88]
 high - 高 (gāo) [58]
 hill - 山 (shān) [58]
 hole - 洞 (dòng) [48]
 home - 家 (jiā) [29]
 horse - 马 (mǎ) [37]
 hospital - 医院 (yīyuàn) [90]
 hot - 热 (rè) [44]
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 job - 工作 (gōngzuò) [32]
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 night - 夜晚 (yèwǎn) [14]
 no - 否 (fǒu) [77]
 north - 北 (běi) [16]
 nose - 鼻子 (bízi) [38]
 note - 便条 (biàntiáo) [64]
 noun - 名词 (míngcí) [15]
 November - 十一月 (shíyíyuè) [59]
 nuclear - 核的 (héde) [70]
 number - 数字 (shùzì) [22]

ocean - 海洋 (hǎiyáng) [77]
 October - 十月 (shíyuè)

[36]
 office - 办公室
 (bàngōngshì) [62]
 oil - 油 (yóu) [78]
 old (vs new) - 旧 (jiù) [19]
 old (vs young) - 老 (lǎo) [86]
 orange - 橙子 (chéngzǐ) [42]
 orange - 橙色 (chéngsè) [57]
 outside - 外面 (wài miàn) [62]

page - 页 (yè) [66]
 pain - 疼 (téng) [6]
 paint - 油漆 (yóuqī) [57]
 pants - 裤子 (kùzi) [18]
 paper - 纸 (zhǐ) [32]
 parent (= mother/father) - 父母 (fùmǔ) [13]
 park - 公园 (gōngyuán) [7]
 patient - 病人 (bìngrén) [90]
 pattern - 样式 (yàngshì) [92]
 peace - 和平 (hépíng) [80]
 pen - 笔 (bì) [47]
 pencil - 铅笔 (qiānbì) [64]
 person - 人 (rénn) [87]
 photograph - 照片
 (zhàopiàn) [25]
 piece - 塊 (kuài) [50]
 pig - 猪 (zhū) [24]
 pink - 粉红色 (fěnhóngsè) [83]
 plane - 飞机 (fēijī) [54]
 plant - 植物 (zhíwù) [24]
 plastic - 塑料 (sùliào) [27]
 plate - 碟子 (diézi) [50]
 player - 球星 (qiúxīng) [36]
 pocket - 口袋 (kǒudai) [18]
 poison - 毒药 (dúyào) [89]
 police - 警察 (jǐngchá) [63]
 pool - 游泳池
 (yóuyǒngchí) [44]
 poor - 穷 (qióng) [69]
 pork - 猪肉 (zhūròu) [78]
 pound - 磅 (bàng) [92]
 president - 总统
 (zǒngtǒng) [59]
 price - 价格 (jiàgé) [18]
 priest - 神职人员
 (shénzhírén) [79]
 prison - 监狱 (jiānyù) [43]
 program (computer) - 程序
 (chéngxù) [41]
queen - 女王 (nǚwáng) [65]

quiet - 安静 (ānjìng) [28]
race (ethnicity) - 种族
 (zhǒngzú) [61]
 race (sport) - 速度竞赛
 (sùdù jìngsài) [58]
 radio - 收音机 (shōuyīnjī) [87]
 rain - 雨 (yǔ) [16]
 red - 红色 (hóngsè) [74]
 religion - 宗教 (zōngjiào) [88]
 reporter - 记者 (jìzhe) [81]
 restaurant - 饭馆
 (fànguǎn) [33]
 rice - 米饭 (mǐ fàn) [35]
 rich - 富有 (fùyǒu) [65]
 right - 右 (yòu) [71]
 ring - 戒指 (jièzhī) [12]
 river - 河 (hé) [8]
 roof - 屋顶 (wūzhǐng) [85]
 room - 室 (shì) [90]
 root - 根 (gēn) [45]
sad - 伤心 (shāngxīn) [61]
 salt - 盐 (yán) [78]
 sand - 沙 (shā) [23]
 Saturday - 星期六
 (xīngqīliù) [60]
 school - 学校 (xuéxiào) [64]
 science - 科学 (kēxué) [70]
 screen - 屏幕 (píngmù) [93]
 sea - 海 (hǎi) [25]
 season - 季节 (jìjié) [84]
 second - 秒 (miǎo) [58]
 secretary - 秘书 (mìshū) [62]
 seed - 耘 (yún) [83]
 September - 九月 (jiǔyuè) [84]
 sex (gender) - 性别
 (xìngbié) [65]
 sex (the act) - 性交
 (xìngjiāo) [10]
 shallow - 浅 (qiǎn) [8]
 she - 她 (tā) [53]
 ship - 船 (chuán) [81]
 shirt - 衬衫 (chènshān) [63]
 shoes - 鞋子 (xiézi) [34]
 short (vs long) - 短 (duǎn) [75]
 short (vs tall) - 矮 (ǎi) [12]
 shoulder - 肩膀
 (jiānbǎng) [52]
 sick - 生病 (le) [86]
 side - 旁边 (pángbiān) [52]
 sign - 招牌 (biāozhì/fúhào) [18]
 silver - 银子 (yínzǐ) [82]
 sister - 姐姐 (jiějie) [56]

skin - 皮肤 (pífū) [61]
 skirt - 裙子 (qúnzi) [12]
 sky - 天空 (tiānkōng) [5]
 slow - 慢 (màn) [67]
 small/little - 小 (xiǎo) [35]
 snow - 雪 (xuě) [34]
 soap - 肥皂 (fémào) [86]
 soft - 软 (ruǎn) [84]
 soil/earth - 土 (tǔ) [24]
 soldier - 兵士 (bīng) [92]
 son - 儿子 (érzǐ) [88]
 song - 歌 (gē) [87]
 sound - 声音 (shēngyīn) [76]
 soup - 汤 (tāng) [33]
 south - 南 (nán) [68]
 space (outer space) - 太空
 (tàikōng) [68]
 spoon - 勺子 (sháozi) [33]
 sport - 体育 (tǐyù) [11]
Spring - 春天 (chūntiān) [8]
 square - 正方形
 (zhèngfāngxíng) [57]
 stain - 污渍 (wūzì) [72]
 star - 星 (xīng) [5]
 stone - 石头 (shítou) [19]
 store/shop - 商店
 (shāngdiàn) [18]
 straight - 直 (zhí) [54]
 street/road - 路 (lù) [79]
 strong - 强 (qiáng) [37]
 student - 学生 (xuéshēng) [60]
 sugar - 糖 (tāng) [50]
 suit - 西服 (xīfú) [80]
Summer - 夏天 (xiàtiān) [44]
 sun - 太阳 (tài yáng) [38]
Sunday - 星期天
 (xīngqītiān) [35]
 sweat - 汗水 (hànshuǐ) [44]
table - 桌子 (zhuōzi) [33]
 tall - 高 (gāo) [26]
 tea - 茶 (chá) [89]
 teacher - 老师 (lǎoshī) [64]
 team - 队 (duì) [36]
 tear (drop) - 眼泪 (yǎnllèi) [13]
 technology - 技术 (jìshù) [41]
 telephone - 电话 (diànhuà) [13]
 television - 电视 (diànshì) [93]
 temperature - 气温 (qìwēn) [44]
 theater - 戏院 (xìyuàn) [14]
 they (feminine) - 面团
 (tiān) [4]
 they - 他们 (tāmen) [85]
 they (objects) - 大坝
 (dābà) [4]
 thick - 厚 (hòu) [45]
 thin - 瘦 (shòu) [34]
Thursday - 星期四 (xīngqī) [36]
 ticket (train) - 火车票
 (zhāng) [54]
 tight - 紧 (jǐn) [12]
 time - 时间 (shíjiān) [53]
 tire - 轮胎 (lúntāi) [21]
 to beat - 击败 (jībèi) [37]
 to bend - 弯曲 (wānqū) [91]
 to break - 破坏 (pòhuài) [90]
 to build - 建设 (jiànshè) [57]
 to burn - 燃烧 (ránshāo) [81]
 to buy - 买 (mǎi) [17]
 to call - 叫 (jiào) [55]
 to carry - 拿 (ná) [21]
 to catch - 接住 (jiēzhù) [40]
 to clean - 打扫 (dǎsǎo) [72]
 to close - 关 (guān) [82]
 to cook - 做饭 (zuòfan) [42]
 to count - 数 (shǔ) [7]
 to cry - 哭 (kū) [13]
 to cut - 切 (qiè) [83]
 to dance - 跳舞 (tiào wǔ) [87]
 to die - 死 (亡) (sǐ) (wáng) [89]
 to dig - 挖 (wā) [24]
 to draw - 画 (huà) [47]
 to drink - 喝 (hē) [93]
 to drive - 开 (kāi) [71]
 to eat - 吃 (chī) [24]
 to explode - 爆炸 (bàozhà) [74]
 to fall - 掉 (diào) [19]
 to feed - 喂 (wèi) [73]
 to fight - 战斗 (zhàndòu) [61]
 to find - 找到 (zhǎodào) [77]
 to fly - 飞翔 (fēixiáng) [68]
 to follow - 随 (suí) [31]
 to go - 去 (qù) [34]
 to grow - 生长
 (shēngzhǎng) [83]
 to hang - 挂 (guà) [47]
 to hear (a sound) - 听见
 (tīngjiàn) [74]
 to jump - 跳 (tiào) [7]
 to kill - 杀 (shā) [88]

to kiss - 吻 (wěn) [10]
 to laugh - 笑 (xiào) [55]
 to learn - 学习 (xué xí) [41]
 to lie down - 躺 (tǎng) [53]
 to lift - 举起 (jǔ qǐ) [52]
 to listen (music) - 听 (tíng) [67]
 to live - 住 (zhù) [85]
 to lose - 输 (shū) [48]
 to love - 爱 (ài) [14]
 to marry - 结婚 (jiéhūn) [79]
 to melt - 熔化 (rónghuà) [8]
 to mix/stir - 搅拌 (jiǎobàn) [73]
 to open - 开 (kāi) [91]
 to pass by - 走过 (zǒu guò) [46]
 to pay - 付 (钱) (fù (qián)) [43]
 to play - 玩 (wán) [48]
 to pray - 祈祷 (qídǎo) [80]
 to pull - 拉 (lā) [37]
 to push - 推 (tuī) [30]
 to run - 跑 (pǎo) [58]
 to see - 看见 (kàn jian) [39]
 to sell - 卖 (mǎi) [18]
 to shake - 抖 (dǒu) [34]
 to shoot - 射击 (shèjī) [63]
 to sign - 签名 (qiānmíng) [28]
 to sing - 唱歌 (chànggē) [45]
 to sit - 坐 (zuò) [25]
 to sleep - 睡觉 (shuìjiào) [29]
 to smell - 嗅 (xiù) [38]
 to smile - 微笑 (wēixiào) [65]
 to speak/say - 说 (shuō) [76]
 to stand - 站 (zhàn) [6]
 to stop - 停 (tíng) [71]
 to swim - 游泳 (yóuyǒng) [56]
 to taste - 尝 (cháng) [78]
 to teach - 教 (jiāo) [64]
 to think - 想 (xiǎng) [70]
 to throw - 投掷 (tóuzhì) [35]
 to touch - 触摸 (chùmō) [10]
 to turn - 转 (zhuǎn) [71]
 to wake up - 醒 (xǐng) [84]
 to walk - 走 (zǒu) [16]
 to wash - 洗 (xǐ) [86]
 to watch (TV) - 看 (kàn) [93]
 to wear - 穿 (chuān) [12]

to win - 赢 (yíng) [59]
 to work - 工作 (gōngzuò) [69]
 to write - 写 (xiě) [66]
 toe - 脚趾 (jiǎozhǐ) [84]
 tongue - 舌头 (shéitóu) [91]
 tool - 工具 (gōngjù) [26]
 tooth - 牙齿 (yá chǐ) [76]
 top - 上面 (shàngmiàn) [87]
 town - 城镇 (chéngzhèn) [16]
 train - 火车 (huǒchē) [69]
 train station - 火车站 (huǒchēzhàn) [43]
 transportation - 交通 (jiāotōng) [71]
 tree - 树 (shù) [45]
 truck - 卡车 (kǎchē) [21]
 T-shirt - T恤 (T xù) [92]
 Tuesday - 星期二 (xīngqī èr) [59]
ugly - 丑 (chǒu) [40]
 university - 大学 (dàxué) [60]
 up - 上 (shàng) [5]
valley - 山谷 (shāngǔ) [73]
 verb - 动词 (dòngcí) [9]
 victim - 受害者 (shòuhàizhě) [89]
 voice - 声音 (shēngyīn) [28]
 vowel - 元音 (yuányīn) [91]
waiter - 服务员 (fúwùyuán) [6]
 wall - 墙 (qiáng) [47]
 war - 战争 (zhànzhēng) [81]
 warm - 暖 (nuǎn) [23]
 water - 水 (shuǐ) [56]
 wave - 波浪 (bōlàng) [77]
 we - 我们 (wǒmen) [74]
 weak - 弱 (ruò) [80]
 wedding - 婚礼 (hūnlǐ) [35]
 Wednesday - 星期三 (xīngqī sān) [51]
 week - 星期 (xīngqī) [66]
 weight - 重量 (zhòngliàng) [21]
 west - 西 (xī) [68]
 wet - 湿 (shī) [16]
 white - 白色 (báisè) [5]
 wide - 宽 (kuān) [93]
 wife - 妻子 (qīzǐ) [35]
 wind - 风 (fēng) [34]
 window - 窗 (chuāng) [39]
 wine - 葡萄酒 (pútáojiǔ) [5]

[33]
 wing - 翅膀 (chìbǎng) [45]
 Winter - 冬天 (dōngtiān) [16]
 woman - 女人 (nǚ rén) [12]
 wood - 木头 (mùtou) [45]
 world - 世界 (shìjì) [77]

yard - 院子 (yuànzi) [48]
 year - 年 (nián) [19]
 yellow - 黄色 (huángsè) [45]
 yes - 是 (的) (shì (de)) [32]
 you (plural as in 'y'all') - 你们 (nǐmen) [33]
 you (singular) - 你 (nǐ) [41]
 young - 年轻 (niánqīng) [7]

Index 3:

Your First 625 (in Alphabetical Order, Mandarin – English)

ài (爱) - to love [14]

ǎ i (矮) - short (vs tall) [12]
àn (暗) - dark [14]
ānjìng (安静) - quiet [28]

bā (八) - 8 [33]

bàba (爸爸) - father [93]
báisè (白色) - white [5]
bàn (半) - half [64]
bàng (磅) - pound [92]
bàngōngshì (办公室) - office [62]
bàozhà (爆炸) - to explode [74]

bàozhí (报纸) - newspaper [81]

bāshí (八十) - 80 [18]

bāshí'ér (八十二) - 82 [69]

bāshíyī (八十一) - 81 [57]

bāyuè (八月) - August [44]

be ī (北) - north [16]

bēi (背) - back (body) [6]

bēizi (杯子) - cup [42]

b ī (笔) - pen [47]

biàntiáo (便条) - note [64]

biānyuán (边缘) - edge [77]

biāo zhì/fú hào (招牌) - sign [18]

b ī jiběn (笔记本) - laptop [82]

bīng (冰) - ice [8]

bìng (病) - disease [30]

bìngrén (病人) - patient [90]

bízi (鼻子) - nose [38]

bōlàng (波浪) - wave [77]

bōli (玻璃) - glass [25]

bózi (脖子) - neck [10]

bùh ī o (不好) - bad [60]

cáiliào (材料) - material [82]

cānchā (餐叉) - fork [50]

c ī o (草) - grass [84]

chá (茶) - tea [89]

cháng (尝) - to taste [78]

cháng (长) - long [18]

chànggē (唱歌) - to sing [45]

chāopiào (钞票) - bill [72]

chéngrén (成人) - adult [43]

chéngsè (橙色) - orange [57]

chéngshì (城市) - city [69]

chéngxù (程序) - program (computer) [41]

chéngzhèn (城镇) - town [16]

chéngzī (橙子) - orange [42]

chènshān (衬衫) - shirt [63]

chént ū (尘土) - dust [92]

chī (吃) - to eat [24]

chīb ī ng (翅膀) - wing [45]

ch ū u (丑) - ugly [40]

chuān (穿) - to wear [12]

chuán (船) - boat [25]

chuán (船) - ship [81]

chuáng (床) - bed [27]

chuāng (窗) - window [39]

chúfáng (厨房) - kitchen [42]

chùmō (触摸) - to touch [10]

chūntiān (春天) - Spring [8]

dà (大) - big/large [49]

dàizi (袋子) - bag [52]

dàlóu (大楼) - building [46]

dàn (鸡蛋) - egg [42]

dàngāo (蛋糕) - cake [50]

dāo (刀) - knife [88]

d ī o (岛) - island [23]

d ī s ī o (打扫) - to clean [72]

dàxué (大学) - university [60]

dàyi (大衣) - coat [72]

dēng (灯) - lamp [26]

dī (低) - low [73]

di ī n (点) - dot [5]

diàn shàn (电扇) - fan [53]

diàn huà (电话) - telephone [13]

diànn ī o (电脑) - computer [41]

diànshì (电视) - television [93]

diàny ī ng (电影) - movie [49]

diào (掉) - to fall [19]

dīb ù (底部) - bottom [25]

dīb ī n (地板) - floor [46]

didi ī n (地点) - location [68]

di īr (第二) - 2nd [16]

diézī (碟子) - plate [50]

dīqiú (地球) - Earth [5]

disān (第三) - 3rd [59]

disi (第四) - 4th [74]

dítú (地图) - map [77]

diw ū (第五) - 5th [83]

diy ī (第一) - 1st [11]

diyù (地狱) - hell [88]

dōng (东) - east [69]

dòng (洞) - hole [48]

dòngcí (动词) - verb [9]

dōngtiān (冬天) - Winter [16]

dòngwù (动物) - animal [37]

du ī n (短) - short (vs long) [75]

duì (队) - team [36]

dúp ī n (毒品) - drug [43]

dúyào (毒药) - poison [89]

èr (二) - 2 [36]

érduo (耳朵) - ear [12]

èrshí (二十) - 20 [8]

èrshí'ér (二十二) - 22 [36]

èrshíyī (二十一) - 21 [60]

èryuè (二月) - February [16]

érzī (儿子) - son [88]

fādòngjī (发动机) - engine [71]

fānggu ī n (饭馆) - restaurant [33]

fāngxiàng (方向) - direction [69]

fāngzī (房子) - apartment [85]

fāngzī (房子) - house [57]

f ī yuàn (法院) - court [28]

fēijī (飞机) - plane [54]

fēixiāng (飞翔) - to fly [68]

fēizhào (肥皂) - soap [86]

fēng (风) - wind [34]

fēnhóngsè (粉红色) - pink [83]

fēnzhōng (分钟) - minute [55]

f ū u (否) - no [77]

fū (qián) (付 (钱)) - to pay [43]

fūmu (父母) - parent (= mother/father) [13]

fúwūyuán (服务员) - waiter [6]

f ū yīn (辅音) - consonant

[76]

fūy ū u (富有) - rich [65]

gān (干) - dry [44]

gānjìng (干净) - clean [86]

gāo (高) - high [58]

gāo (高) - tall [26]

gē (歌) - song [87]

gēbo (胳膊) - arm [90]

gēge (哥哥) - brother [58]

gēn (根) - root [45]

gōnggōngqīchē (公共汽车) - bus [62]

gōngjīn (公斤) - kilogram [40]

gōngjù (工具) - tool [26]

gōngyuán (公园) - park [7]

gōngzuò (工作) - job [32]

gōngzuò (工作) - to work [69]

g ū u (狗) - dog [7]

guà (挂) - to hang [47]

guān (关) - to close [82]

guāng (光) - light [38]

guī (贵) - expensive [72]

guó wáng (国王) - king [14]

guójia (国家) - country (USA, France, etc.) [77]

g ū tóu (骨头) - bone [90]

h ī i (海) - sea [25]

h ī itān (海滩) - beach [23]

h ī iyáng (海洋) - ocean [77]

háizi (孩子) - child (= boy/girl) [64]

hànshu ī (汗水) - sweat [44]

h ī o (好) - good [42]

hē (喝) - to drink [93]

hé (河) - river [8]

hé' ī i (和蔼) - nice [62]

héde (核的) - nuclear [70]

hēisè (黑色) - black [75]

héping (和平) - peace [80]

hēsè (褐色) - brown [92]

héting (合同) - contract [28]

hézi (盒子) - box [37]

hōngsè (红色) - red [74]

hòu (厚) - thick [45]

hòumiàn (后面) - back (direction) [54]

hú (湖) - lake [56]

huà (画) - to draw [47]
 huā (花) - flower [83]
 huángsè (黄色) - yellow [45]
 huīsè (灰色) - gray [16]
 hūnl ī (婚礼) - wedding [35]
 hūnyīn (婚姻) - marriage [10]
 hu ō (火) - fire [88]
 hu ō chē (火车) - train [69]
 hu ō chēzhàn (火车站) - train station [43]
 huózhede (活着的) - alive [30]
 húzi (胡子) - beard [75]

jia (家) - **home** [29]
 jiàgé (价格) - price [18]
 jiānb ā ng (肩膀) - shoulder [52]
 jiānkāngde (健康的) - healthy [11]
 jiānshe (建设) - to build [57]
 jiānyù (监狱) - prison [43]
 jiào (叫) - to call [55]
 jiaō (教) - to teach [64]
 ji ā o (脚) - foot [36]
 ji ā obàn (搅拌) - to mix/stir [73]
 jí ā oluò (角落) - corner [79]
 jiāotáng (教堂) - church [79]
 jiāotōng (交通) - transportation [71]
 ji ā ozh ī (脚趾) - toe [84]
 jiātíng (家庭) - family [25]
 jibà (击败) - to beat [37]
 jīch ā ng (机场) - airport [54]
 jiéhūn (结婚) - to marry [79]
 jiějie (姐姐) - sister [56]
 jièzhi (戒指) - ring [12]
 jiēzhù (接住) - to catch [40]
 jījié (季节) - season [84]
 j ī n (紧) - tight [12]
 j ī ngchá (警察) - police [63]
 jīngl ī (经理) - manager [32]
 jīnsh ū (金属) - metal [81]
 jīnzi (金子) - gold [65]
 jīròu (鸡肉) - chicken [33]
 jīshù (技术) - technology [41]
 ji ū (九) - 9 [38]

jiù (旧) - old (vs new) [19]
 ji ū bā (酒吧) - bar [60]
 ji ū diàn (酒店) - hotel [27]
 ji ū shí (九十) - 90 [55]
 ji ū shíèr (九十二) - 92 [77]
 ji ū shíyī (九十一) - 91 [71]
 ji ū yuè (九月) - September [84]
 jīzhe (记者) - reporter [81]
 jūlèbù (俱乐部) - club [67]
 jūndūi (军队) - army [81]
 j ū q ī (举起) - to lift [52]
k ā (卡) - **card** [62]
 k ā chē (卡车) - truck [21]
 kāfēi (咖啡) - coffee [38]
 kāi (开) - to drive [71]
 kāi (开) - to open [91]
 kàn (看) - to watch (TV) [93]
 kànjiàn (看见) - to see [39]
 kèbó (刻薄) - mean [88]
 kēxué (科学) - science [70]
 kōngqì (空气) - air [53]
 k ū udai (口袋) - pocket [18]
 kù (哭) - to cry [13]
 kuài (块) - piece [50]
 kuài (快) - fast [58]
 kuàilè (快乐) - happy [32]
 kuān (宽) - wide [93]
 kuzi (裤子) - pants [18]
l ā (拉) - **to pull** [37]
 lánse (蓝色) - blue [63]
 l ā o (老) - old (vs young) [86]
 l ā oshī (老师) - teacher [64]
 l ā osh ū (老鼠) - mouse [31]
 l ēng (冷) - cold [16]
 li ā n (脸) - face [75]
 liáng (凉) - cool [93]
 liàngde (亮的) - light (vs dark) [63]
 liánqún (连衣裙) - dress [35]
 lím ī (厘米) - centimeter [26]
 l ī miàn (里面) - inside [54]
 líng (零) - 0 [22]
 línjū (邻居) - neighbor [57]
 liù (六) - 6 [40]
 liùshí (六十) - 60 [58]
 liùshíèr (六十二) - 62 [62]

liùshíyī (六十一) - 61 [79]
 liùyuè (六月) - June [23]
 l ī wù (礼物) - gift [17]
 lóng (聋) - deaf [13]
 lù (路) - street/road [79]
 lúntái (轮胎) - tire [21]
 l ī sè (绿色) - green [48]
 l ī shī (律师) - lawyer [28]
m ā (马) - **horse** [37]
 ma ī (买) - to buy [17]
 mài (卖) - to sell [18]
 māma (妈妈) - mother [69]
 mǎn (慢) - slow [67]
 máng (盲) - blind [31]
 māo (猫) - cat [31]
 màozì (帽子) - hat [80]
 měili (美丽) - beautiful [26]
 méiyuán (美元) - dollar [28]
 mén (门) - door [85]
 mèngxi ā ng (梦想) - dream [65]
 m ī (米) - meter [57]
 mí (迷) - fan [36]
 miànbaō (面包) - bread [51]
 mi ā o (秒) - second [58]
 m ī fàn (米饭) - rice [35]
 míngcí (名词) - noun [15]
 mǐshū (秘书) - secretary [62]
 móushā (谋杀) - murder [63]
 mùtou (木头) - wood [45]
n á (拿) - **to carry** [21]
 n ī d à o (祈祷) - to pray [80]
 qí ā n (浅) - shallow [8]
 qián (钱) - money [17]
 qiānb ī (铅笔) - pencil [64]
 qiáng (墙) - wall [47]
 qiáng (强) - strong [37]
 qiāng (枪) - gun [63]
 qiánmiàn (前面) - front [39]
 qiānmíng (签名) - to sign [28]
 qiáo (桥) - bridge [71]
 qīchē (汽车) - car [71]
 qiē (切) - to cut [83]
 qīng (轻) - light (vs heavy) [92]
 qióng (穷) - poor [69]
 qīshí (七十) - 70 [19]
 qīshíèr (七十二) - 72 [72]
 qīshíyī (七十一) - 71 [89]
 qiú (球) - ball [36]
 qīutiān (秋天) - Fall [84]

qiúxīng (球星) - player [36]
qìwēn (气温) - temperature [44]
qìyóu (汽油) - gasoline [71]
qīyuè (七月) - July [74]
qízǐ (妻子) - wife [35]
qù (去) - to go [34]
qúnzi (裙子) - skirt [12]

ránshāo (燃烧) - to burn [81]
rè (热) - hot [44]
rèliàng (热量) - heat [70]
rénn (人) - human (\neq animal) [61]
rénn (人) - person [87]
rénnqún (人群) - crowd [87]
rìqī (日期) - date [34]
rónghuà (熔化) - to melt [8]
ruǎn (软) - soft [84]
ruò (弱) - weak [80]

sān (三) - 3 [31]
sānshí (三十) - 30 [26]
sānshí'èr (三十二) - 32 [93]
sānshíyī (三十一) - 31 [34]
sānyuè (三月) - March [8]
sēnlín (森林) - forest [34]
shā (杀) - to kill [88]
shā (沙) - sand [23]
shān (山) - hill [58]
shān (山) - mountain [19]
shàng (上) - up [5]
shàngdì (上帝) - God [80]
shāngdiàn (商店) - store/shop [18]
shàngmiàn (上面) - top [87]
shāngshì (伤势) - injury [90]
shāngǔ (山谷) - valley [73]
shāngxīn (伤心) - sad [61]
sháozi (勺子) - spoon [33]
shèjì (射击) - to shoot [63]
shēn (深) - deep [77]
shēngbìng (生病) - sick [86]
shēngyīn (声音) - sound [76]
shēngyīn (声音) - voice [28]
shēngzhāng (生长) - to grow [83]
shéntǐ (身体) - body [10]
shénzhírényuán (神职人

员) - priest [79]
shétou (舌头) - tongue [91]
shì (室 房间) - room [90]
shì (de) (是 (的)) - yes [32]
shí (+) - 10 [41]
shī (湿) - wet [16]
shì bīng (兵 士兵) - soldier [92]
shíbā (十八) - 18 [48]
shíchāng (市场) - market [51]
shíèr (十二) - 12 [43]
shíèryuè (十二月) - December [34]
shíjiān (时间) - time [53]
shíjiè (世界) - world [77]
shíjū (十九) - 19 [81]
shíliù (十六) - 16 [53]
shíqī (十七) - 17 [50]
shísān (十三) - 13 [46]
shísi (十四) - 14 [77]
shíshí (四十) - 40 [38]
shítou (石头) - stone [19]
shíwàn (十万) - 100000 [87]
shíwǔ (十五) - 15 [29]
shíwù (食物) - food [51]
shíyī (十一) - 11 [29]
shíyì (十亿) - billion [28]
shíyiyuè (十一月) - November [59]
shíyue (十月) - October [36]
shízhōng (时钟) - clock [38]
shǒu (手) - hand [49]
shòu (瘦) - thin [34]
shòuhàizhě (受害者) - victim [89]
shǒujī (手机) - cell phone [55]
shōuyīnjī (收音机) - radio [87]
shǒuzhǐ (手指) - finger [41]
shù (书) - book [66]
shǔ (数) - to count [7]
shù (树) - tree [45]
shū (输) - to lose [48]
shuǐ (水) - water [56]
shuìjiào (睡觉) - to sleep [29]
shuō (说) - to speak/say [76]
shùizi (数字) - number [22]
sǐ (死亡) - die [89]
sì (四) - 4 [24]
sǐ de (死的) - dead [19]
sǐshíèr (四十二) - 42 [90]

sǐshíyī (四十一) - 41 [81]
sǐ wáng (死亡) - death [46]
sìyuè (四月) - April [50]
sōng (松) - loose [18]
sùdù jǐngsài (速度竞赛) - race (sport) [58]
suí (随) - to follow [31]
sùliào (塑料) - plastic [27]
suǒ (锁) - lock [29]
T xù (T恤) - T-shirt [92]
tā (他) - he [88]
tā (她) - she [53]
tā (它) - it [17]
tài kōng (太空) - space (outer space) [68]
tài yáng (太阳) - sun [38]
tāmēn (他们) - they [85]
tāmēn (大坝) - they (objects) [4]
tāmēn (面团) - they (feminine) [4]
tāng (汤) - soup [33]
tāng (糖) - sugar [50]
tǎng (躺) - to lie down [53]
téng (疼) - pain [6]
tiān (天) - day [27]
tiānhuābǎn (天花板) - ceiling [53]
tiānkōng (天空) - sky [5]
tiāntáng (天堂) - heaven [23]
tiaò (跳) - to jump [7]
tiaowǔ (跳舞) - to dance [87]
tíng (停) - to stop [71]
tíng (听) - to listen (music) [67]
tíngjiàn (听见) - to hear (a sound) [74]
tǐ yù (体育) - sport [11]
tóng (铜) - copper [26]
tóu (头) - head [65]
tóufà (头发) - hair [75]
tóuzhì (投掷) - to throw [35]
tǔ (土) - soil/earth [24]
tǔ dì (土地) - ground [21]
tuī (推) - to push [30]
tuǐ (腿) - leg [24]
túshūgǎn (图书馆) - library [62]
túxiàng (图像) - image [47]
wā (挖) - to dig [24]
wài miàn (外面) - outside [62]
wán (玩) - to play [48]

wǎnfàn (晚饭) - dinner [33]
wǎngluò (网络) - network [55]
wānqū (弯曲) - to bend [91]
wānqū de (弯曲的) - curved [22]
wǎnshàng (晚上) - evening [29]
wèi (喂) - to feed [73]
wèishēngjiān (卫生间) - bathroom [39]
wéixiào (微笑) - to smile [65]
wén (吻) - to kiss [10]
wǒ (我) - I [42]
wǒmen (我们) - we [74]
wòshì (卧室) - bedroom [53]
wǔ (五) - 5 [12]
wūng (屋顶) - roof [85]
wǔfàn (午饭) - lunch [51]
wǔshí (五十) - 50 [64]
wǔshí'èr (五十二) - 52 [66]
wǔshíyī (五十一) - 51 [68]
wǔyuè (五月) - May [83]
wūzì (污渍) - stain [72]
xǐ (洗) - to wash [86]
xī (西) - west [68]
xià (下) - down [25]
xiǎng (想) - to think [70]
xiāngjiāo (香蕉) - banana [51]
xiǎngliàng de (响亮的) - loud [13]
xiǎo (小) - small/little [35]
xiào (笑) - to laugh [55]
xiǎoshí (小时) - hour [72]
xiàtiān (夏天) - Summer [44]
xiàwǔ (下午) - afternoon [53]
xiě (写) - to write [66]
xiézi (鞋子) - shoes [34]
xīngài (膝盖) - knee [80]
xījī (袭击) - attack [81]
xìn (信) - letter [32]
xīn (心) - heart [30]
xīn (新) - new [11]
xīng (星) - star [5]
xǐng (醒) - to wake up [84]
xìngbié (性别) - sex (gender) [65]
xìngjiāo (性交) - sex (the

act) [10]
 xīngqī (星期) - week [66]
 xīngqī'èr (星期二) -
 Tuesday [59]
 xīngqīliù (星期六) -
 Saturday [60]
 xīngqīsān (星期三) -
 Wednesday [51]
 xīngqītīan (星期天) -
 Sunday [35]
 xīngqīsì (星期四) -
 Thursday [36]
 xīngqīwǔ (星期五) -
 Friday [6]
 xīngqīyī (星期一) -
 Monday [69]
 xíngróngcí (形容词) -
 adjective [20]
 xiù (嗅) - to smell [38]
 xièyuàn (戏院) - theater
 [14]
 xuǎn (选举) - election
 [59]
 xuè (血) - blood [72]
 xuě (雪) - snow [34]
 xuéxí (学习) - to learn
 [41]
 xuéshēng (学生) - student
 [60]
 xuéxiào (学校) - school
 [64]

yá chǐ (牙 牙齿) - tooth [76]
 yán (盐) - salt [78]
 yàngshì (样式) - pattern [92]
 yǎnjing (眼睛) - eye [39]
 yǎn lèi (眼泪) - tear
 (drop) [13]
 yánsè (颜色) - color [61]
 yǎnyuán (演员) - actor
 [49]
 yaò (药) - medicine [30]
 yào shi (钥匙) - key [85]
 yè (页) - page [66]
 yè wǎn (夜晚) - night [14]
 yéyé (爷爷) - grandfather
 [80]
 yěyíng (野营) - camp [84]
 yèzi (叶子) - leaf [34]
 yī (一) - 1 [5]
 yībǎi (一百) - 100 [64]
 yībǎi líng'er (一百零二)
 - 102 [44]
 yībǎi língyī (一百零一) -
 101 [7]
 yībǎi wàn (一百万) -
 million [19]
 yībǎi yī (一百一) - 110
 [92]

yībǎi yī yīshíyī (一百一十
 一) - 111 [85]
 yīfú (衣服) - clothing [18]
 yìng (硬) - hard [19]
 yíng (赢) - to win [59]
 yīngchǐ (英尺) - foot
 [12]
 yīngcùn (英寸) - inch [93]
 yīngér (婴儿) - baby [13]
 yínháng (银行) - bank [32]
 yǐnliào (饮料) -
 beverage [93]
 yīnyuè (音乐) - music [67]
 yínzi (银子) - silver [82]
 yīqiān (一千) - 1000 [66]
 yīqiānlíngyī (一千零一) -
 1001 [14]
 yīshēng (医生) - doctor
 [30]
 yīshù (艺术) - art [47]
 yīshùjiā (艺术家) - artist
 [26]
 xīfú (西服) - suit [80]
 yīwàn (一万) - 10000 [75]
 yīyuàn (医院) - hospital
 [90]
 yīyuè (一月) - January [11]
 yǐ zi (椅子) - chair [33]
 yòu (右) - right [71]
 yóu (油) - oil [78]
 yǒu míng (有名) - famous
 [87]
 yóuqī (油漆) - paint [57]
 yóuxì (游戏) - game [48]
 yóuyǒng (游泳) - to
 swim [56]
 yóuyǒngqí (游泳池) -
 pool [44]
 yǐn (雨) - rain [16]
 yú (鱼) - fish [40]
 yuán (园) - garden [39]
 yuánquān (圆圈) - circle
 [22]
 yuányīn (元音) - vowel
 [91]
 yuànzi (院子) - yard [48]
 yuè (月) - month [43]
 yuèduì (乐队) - band [87]
 yuèliàng (月亮) - moon
 [5]
 yuèqì (乐器) - instrument
 (musical) [67]
 yùmǐ (玉米) - corn [24]
 yùndòng (运动) - exercise
 [11]
zāng (脏) - dirty [24]
 zāocān (早餐) - breakfast
 [42]
 zǎoshàng (早上) -
 morning [38]

zázhì (杂志) - magazine
 [70]
 zhǎi (窄) - narrow [33]
 zhànting (站) - to stand [6]
 zhàngdòu (战斗) - to fight
 [61]
 zhāng (火车) -
 (train) ticket [54]
 zhàngfu (丈夫) - husband
 [75]
 zhànzhēng (战争) - war
 [81]
 zhǎodào (找到) - to find
 [77]
 zhàopiàn (照片) -
 photograph [25]
 zhàoxiàngjī (照相机) -
 camera [25]
 zhēn (针) - needle [30]
 dǒu (抖) - to shake [34]
 zhèngfāngxíng (正方形) -
 square [57]
 zhī (汁) - juice [42]
 zhí (直) - straight [54]
 zhǐ (纸) - paper [32]
 zhíwù (植物) - plant [24]
 zhòng (重) - heavy [37]
 zhòngliàng (重量) -
 weight [21]
 zhǒngzú (种族) - race
 (ethnicity) [61]
 zhù (住) - to live [85]
 zhū (猪) - pig [24]
 zhuǎn (转) - to turn [71]
 zhuōzi (桌子) - table [33]
 zhūròu (猪肉) - pork [78]
 zǐ (籽) - seed [83]
 zìrán (自然) - nature [45]
 zìxíngchē (自行车) -
 bicycle [17]
 zōngjiào (宗教) - religion
 [88]
 zǒngtǒng (总统) -
 president [59]
 zǒuwalking (走) - to walk [16]
 zǒuguò (走过) - to pass
 by [46]
 zuànshí (钻石) - diamond
 [35]
 zuǐ (嘴) - mouth [91]
 zuǐchún (唇 嘴唇) - lip
 [76]
 zuò (坐) - to sit [25]
 zuǒ (左) - left [52]
 zuòfan (做饭) - to cook
 [42]
 zuòjiā (作家) - author [66]