



10. jiǎnchá      检查      V: to inspect, to check up  
 Fēijīchǎng yǒu shíge rén  
 jiǎnchá fēijī.      (There are ten persons at  
 the airport to inspect the  
 airplane.)
11. kěnéng      可能      SV: to be possible  
 Tā yǒu sānbù qìchē, hěn  
 kěnéng.      (It's very possible that he  
 has three automobiles.)
- a. bùkěnéng      不可能      SV: to be impossible  
 Nǐ yǒu sānshíbù qìchē,  
 bùkěnéng.      (It's impossible that you  
 have thirty automobiles.)
12. kěn      肯      AV: to be willing to  
 Nǐ kěn bùkěn gěi wǒ wǔwàn-  
 kuài qián?      (Are you willing to give me  
 \$50,000?)
13. lǎo      老      SV/IE: to be old (used to address  
 another person)  
 Tā fùqin bùlǎo.      (His father is not old.)  
 Lǎo Wáng, Lǎo Lǐ      (Old Wáng, Old Lǐ, a casual  
 usage between close friends.)  
 Lǎo Dà, Lǎo Èr      (The number one child, the  
 number two child, etc.)  
 Zhào Lǎo, Zhāng Lǎo      (Senior Zhào, Senior Zhāng,  
 to show due respect to their  
 age, social standing, etc.)
14. méishénme      没什么      IE: It's nothing.
15. qǐng      请      V: to ask (someone to do some-  
 thing)  
 Wǒ qǐng tā kànkàn zhèige  
 ǎ ànchí.      (I'll ask him to take a look  
 at the battery.)
16. ràng      让      V: to let (someone do some-  
 thing)  
 Bié ràng tā kàn wǒde shū.      (Don't let him read my book.)
17. shīfu      师父      N: master of a trade
18. shōuyīnjī      收音机      N: radio (M: -bù 部, -jià 架)
19. tì      替      CV: for (in one's place), on  
 behalf of  
 Wǒ tì nǐ mǎi yíge diànchí.      (I'll buy a battery for you.)

20. tiānxiàn      天线      N: antenna
21. tóngshì      同事      N: co-worker, colleague
22. wèn          问      V: to ask (a question)
23. wèntí        问题      N: question, problem
- a. yǒu wèntí    有问题    IE/SV: There's a problem./to have a problem
- b. méi wèntí    没问题    IE/SV: No problem. No trouble./to have no problem
24. xíng          行      SV: to be O.K., to be fine
25. yàoshi ... jiù 要是...就      PT: if ... then
- Yàoshi nǐ qù, wǒ jiù qù.      (If you go, then I'll go.)
- a. yàoshi        要是      MA: if
26. yíqì          仪器      N: instrument/device (science, engineering, etc. not musical) (M: -bù 部 OR -jiàn 件)
- Zhèijiàn yíqì hěn guì.      (This instrument is very expensive.)
27. yíxià        一下      NU-M: for a while, once, one time
- Qǐng nín kàn yíxià.      (Please take a look.)
28. zāogāo        糟糕      IE: What a mess! Too bad!
- Zāogāo! wǒde qián méiyǒule.      (What a mess! My money is gone.)
29. zhànqǐlai    站起来    V: to stand up
- a. zhàn         站      V: to stand
- Tāmen dōu zhànqǐlaile, wǒmen yě yīngdāng zhànqǐlai.
30. zuòxia        坐下      V: to sit down
- a. zuò          坐      V: to sit

OLD WORDS WITH NEW USAGE

31. gěi                                    给  
     Wǒ gěi nǐ kàn yíxià.                                    (Let me take a look for you.)  
     CV: for, to (for the benefit of)
32. gēn                                    跟  
     Wǒ gēn tā shuōshuō.                                    (I'll talk it over with him.)  
     CV: to, with
33. huì                                    会  
     Tāmen huì gěi tā yíge hǎode.                                    (They may give him a good one.)  
     AV: would, may, will (indicating probability)
34. jiào                                    叫  
     V: to ask (someone to do something) or let (someone do something)
35. Jiù zhème bàn.                    就这么办                    IE: Do it this way.  
     a. Jiù nème bàn.                    就那么办                    IE: Do it that way.
36. -le                                    了  
     Tā máng le.                                    (He is busy now.)  
     Tā shì Lǐ Tàitai le.                                    (She is Mrs. Lǐ now.)  
     Wǒ búyàole.                                    (I don't want [it] any more.)  
     P: (marker of change of status usually signified by "now" in English translation; "no longer" or "not any more" in negative sentences.)
37. Xiǎo (plus a surname)            小                    N: (a casual term used to address an acquaintance who is of the same generation but younger or smaller than most persons)
38. yòng                                    用  
     Tā yòng kuàizi chīfàn.                                    (He eats with chopsticks.)  
     Tā yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō.                                    (He speaks in Chinese.)  
     CV: with, using
39. zhèijitiān                            这几天                    TW: these several days  
     a. nèijitiān                            那几天                    TW: those several days