



perfect mandarin chinese

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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there's no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you'll be speaking another language with confidence.

The Michel Thomas Method works by breaking a language down into its component parts and enabling you to reconstruct the language yourself – to form your own sentences and to say what you want, when you want. By learning the language in small steps, you can build it up yourself to produce ever more complicated sentences.

Perfected over 25 years, the all-audio Michel Thomas Method has been used by millions of people around the world.

Now it's your turn.

To get started, simply insert CD I and press 'play'!

About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

Perfect Mandarin Chinese index

Note about transliteration

The Mandarin words are transliterated in this track listing using the pin-yin method of romanization. In this method the tones are represented by marks on the vowels that look like the hand movements that we're using (see pages 16–17):

- flat tone (green thumb out)
- ˊ rising tone (blue finger up)
- ˋ falling and rising tone (red 'V' for victory)
- ˋ falling tone (black finger down)

In addition, two dots are used above the letter 'u' (*ü*). This indicates that the 'u' should be pronounced like the 'oo' in 'moon', but while you say 'oo', shape your lips towards the 'i' sound in 'sit'.

CD I Track 1

Introduction and review of tones

CD I Track 2

xiē is added to words to indicate plural, e.g. *zhè ge rén* = 'this man', *zhè xiē rén* = 'these men'; *yí xiē* 'some'

CD I Track 3

chī fàn 'eat (rice)'; *fàn* 'rice'

CD I Track 4

cān guǎn 'restaurant'

CD I Track 5

cài 'dish, vegetable, food'

CD I Track 6

fān diàn 'hotel'

CD I Track 7

hē 'drink'; *chá* 'tea'; *yì bēi chá* 'a cup of tea'

**CD 1 Track 8**

ba is used to make a suggestion, to mean 'let us do something'; *kā fēi* 'coffee'; *qǐng* 'please'; *mǎi dōng xi* 'buy stuff = go shopping'

CD 1 Track 9

hǎo 'good' used to mean 'OK'; *míng tiān* 'tomorrow'

CD 1 Track 10

xué xí 'study'

CD 1 Track 11

nǚ 'which'

CD 1 Track 12

nǚ ge 'which one'

CD 1 Track 13

wèn tí 'problem, question'; *méi wèn tí* 'no problem'

CD 2 Track 1

yú 'fish'; *hǎo chī* 'good eat = delicious'; *dòu fu* 'bean curd, tofu'; *hǎo kàn* 'good look = good-looking'

CD 2 Track 2

yǒu yìsi 'have meaning = interesting'

CD 2 Tracks 3 and 4

jué de 'feel, think'

CD 2 Track 5

è 'hungry; to be hungry'; *zuó tiān* 'yesterday'

CD 2 Track 6

wǎn shàng 'evening'; *wǎn fàn* 'evening food = supper'



CD 2 Track 7

shí hòu 'time'; *shén me shí hòu* 'what time, when'

CD 2 Track 8

de tells us that the previous word or phrase describes what follows, e.g. *wǒ de* 'I + describer = my'; *Mǎ tàitai de péng yǒu* 'Mrs Ma + describer friend = Mrs Ma's friend'.

We only use one *de*: *wǒ lǎo shī de péng yǒu* 'I teacher + describer friend = my teacher's friend' (not *wǒ de lǎo shī de péng yǒu*).

CD 2 Track 9

Position of *de* varies according to the number of syllables in the describing phrase; e.g. after two syllables such as adjectives, *wǒ de hǎo péng yǒu* 'my good friend', but *wǒ hěn hǎo de péng yǒu* 'my very good friend'

CD 2 Track 10

shì shén me yìsi 'what meaning is = what does ... mean?'

CD 2 Track 11

dān wèi 'workplace'

CD 2 Track 12

yǒu yìsi de 'interesting' when placed before word it describes, e.g. *yí ge yǒu yìsi de shū* 'a has meaning + describer book = an interesting book'; *hǎo chī de yú* 'good eat + describer fish = delicious fish'

CD 2 Track 13

xué xiào de '(the) school's'; *xué shēng de* '(the) student's'

CD 2 Tracks 14 and 15

de can be used after quite long phrases, and replaces 'which' or 'that' in English: *zài zhuōzi xià de shū* 'at table on + describer book = the book that is / was under the table'

CD 3 Track 1

jiào 'call, to be called'

CD 3 Track 2

míng zi 'name'

lǎo (used in front of the name of a person) 'old', e.g. *lǎo Wáng* 'old Wang'

CD 3 Track 3

huà 'speech, spoken language'; *diàn huà* 'electrical speech = telephone'; *shéi de* 'who + describer = whose'

CD 3 Track 4

The Chinese custom of saving face. *bú kè qǐ* 'no need to be polite, do not be polite'; *bú xiè* 'no to thank; do not thank'; *nǐ li, nǐ li* as a reply to a compliment to show respect and be polite and modest

CD 3 Track 5

To give a command in Chinese, just use the verb, e.g. *lái!* 'come!'; *bù lái!* 'don't come'. An alternative way (to the *ma* question marker) of asking a question is to choose from a pair of verbs – the 'menu pattern': *tā shì bú shì yīngguó rén?* 'he-is not is-English person? = is he English?'

CD 3 Track 6

This menu pattern can also be used to make suggestions: *wǒmen qù chīfàn, hǎo bù hǎo?* 'we go eat, good not good? = let's go to eat, OK?'

CD 3 Track 7

yǒu méi yǒu? 'there-is no is? = is / are there?'

CD 3 Track 8

zěn me 'how'

CD 3 Track 9

zěn me yàng 'how is it going? how about...?'; *hái shì* 'or' (used in a question)

CD 4 Track 1

yín háng 'silver firm = bank'; *de* is not used after country names in order to denote nationality: *yīngguó yín háng* 'English bank'

CD 4 Track 2

shí fu 'mate, buddy': this word is used to address somebody who does not have a title; *dǒng* 'understand, comprehend'; *huà* 'speech'; *shàng hǎi huà* 'Shanghai language'; *guǎng dōng huà* 'Cantonese'



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CD 4 Track 3

kuài 'fast, quick'; *màn* 'slow'; *màn yī diǎnr* 'slow a little bit = a bit slower';
(yí) cì '(one) time'; *zài* 'again'; *zài jiàn* 'see you again, good bye'

CD 4 Track 4

duì bu qǐ '(I am) sorry'; *méi guān xi* 'it does not matter, never mind, do not worry'; *guān xi* 'connections, relationship, responsibility'

CD 4 Track 5

Negative sentences in the past describing physical actions use *méi yǒu* and we call them the *méi yǒu* verbs, e.g.: *méi yǒu mǎi* 'did not buy'; *méi yǒu chī fān* 'did not eat'; *méi yǒu qù* 'did not go'

CD 4 Track 6

To ask questions about the *méi yǒu* verbs you use the menu pattern: *nǐ zuó tiān yǒu méi yǒu mǎi nàge shū?* 'Did you buy that book yesterday?' *yǒu* 'Yes, I did'; *méi yǒu* 'No, I did not'.

CD 4 Track 7

Positive sentences in the past describing physical actions use *le*: *Wǒ māma zuó tiān wǎn shàng mǎi le dōng xi.* 'My mother went shopping yesterday evening (bought stuff).' When there are two verbs *le* goes after the second verb: *qù mǎi le* 'went to buy'.

CD 4 Track 8

Two ways of using *le*: after a verb, to show a physical action completed, e.g. *mǎi le* 'bought'; after an adjective, e.g. *tài hǎo le* 'wonderful'.

Two ways of asking if you did something yesterday: *nǐ zuó tiān qù le běi jīng ma?* *nǐ zuó tiān yǒu méi yǒu qù běi jīng?* 'Did you go to Beijing yesterday?'

CD 4 Track 9

If the verb describing the action in the past tense is not physical (e.g. verbs like 'to think', 'to want') we use *bù* for the negative, and indicate the past with a time word such as 'yesterday': *tā bú yào qù běi jīng* 'he doesn't want to go to Beijing'; *tā zuó tiān bú yào qù běi jīng* 'yesterday he didn't want to go to Beijing'.

CD 4 Track 10

Conclusion; how to continue learning Mandarin.





Perfect Mandarin Chinese Vocabulary index

9

NB CD references below refer to CDs 1 and 2 of Perfect Mandarin Chinese Vocabulary.

CD 1 Track 1

Introduction

CD 1 Track 2

bǎi 'hundred', e.g. *sān bǎi* 'three hundred'

shǎo 'few'

fáng jiān 'room'

CD 1 Track 3

duō 'more', *duō shǎo* 'how much', e.g. *duō shǎo qián* 'how much money?' referring to any number, especially larger numbers

guì 'expensive'

CD 1 Track 4

qiān 'thousand'

wàn 'ten thousand'

bǎi wàn 'million': literally 'one hundred ten thousand'

CD 1 Track 5

dǒng 'understand'; *kàn de dǒng* 'understand by seeing', e.g. *wǒ kàn de dǒng zhè ge zì* 'I understand (by seeing) this character.' *zì* 'word'. *wǒ kàn bù dǒng zhè ge zì* 'I do not understand (by seeing) this character.'

CD 1 Track 6

tīng de dǒng 'understand by hearing', e.g. *tā shuō zhōng wén de shí hou wǒ tīng bù dǒng* 'When he speaks Chinese I can't understand.'

tīng shuō 'heard'

CD 1 Track 7

diǎn 'o'clock'

shàng wǔ 'morning, a.m.'. Larger units of time and dates come before smaller ones, e.g.

wǒ men yīng gāi shàng wǔ sān diǎn qù 'We should go at 3 a.m.'

xià wǔ 'afternoon, p.m.'

CD 1 Track 8

xiǎo shí 'hour', e.g. *yí ge xiǎo shí le* 'for one hour'

yí hòu 'after, behind'



CD 1 Tracks 9 and 10

bàn 'half', e.g. *wǒ men yí ge bàn xiǎo shí yí hòu qù* 'We will go after one and a half hours';
wǒ men néng bu néng shàng wǔ shí diǎn bàn yí hòu qù? 'Can we go after ten thirty a.m.?'

CD 1 Track 11

ké xī 'it's a pity'

CD 1 Track 12

yǐ qián 'before'
fēi jī chǎng 'airport'

CD 1 Track 13

yǒu qián 'rich = have money', e.g. *tā hěn yǒu qián* 'She is very rich.'
bú yào qián 'free'

CD 1 Track 14

fù qián 'to pay money', e.g. *wǒ yào fù nǚ hěn duō qián* 'I will pay you a lot of money.'
yào bù rán 'otherwise'

CD 1 Track 15

xǐ huān 'to like to; to like something'; *dōu xǐ huān* 'both like to'

CD 1 Track 16

zhǎo 'to seek, look for'; *zài zhǎo* 'to be seeking' (at this moment)

CD 2 Track 1

bāng someone to do something 'help someone to do something', e.g. *nǐ néng bāng wǒ kāi chē ma?* 'Can you help me drive the car?'
bāng someone *máng* 'to help someone out' e.g. *nǐ néng bu néng bāng wǒ máng* 'Can you help me out?'

CD 2 Track 2

xiū xi 'to rest'

CD 2 Track 3

chuáng 'bed'; *xiǎo chuáng* 'small bed'; *dà chuáng* 'big bed'
děng 'to wait'

CD 2 Track 4

wài 'out'; *wài guó* 'foreign = out country'
wài mian 'outside'; *zài wài mian* '(to be) outside'; *wǒ men fān diàn wài mian* 'outside our hotel'
lǐ mian 'inside', e.g. *wǒ jīn tiān zài lǐ mian chī fàn* 'I will eat inside today.'



CD 2 Track 5

zuì 'the best, most' e.g. zuì hǎo de cài 'the best food'; zuì dà de fáng jiān 'the biggest room'



CD 2 Track 6

hé someone shuō huà 'to speak with someone', e.g. wǒ yào hé nǐ de péng yǒu shuō huà 'I will speak with your friend.'

méi yǒu rén 'no one'

CD 2 Track 7

lǎo bǎn 'boss, someone in charge'

jiǔ 'wine'; hē jiǔ 'to drink wine'; hē chá 'to drink tea'

CD 2 Track 8

pí jiǔ 'beer'; yì bēi pí jiǔ 'a cup of beer'

shén me yàng de 'what kind of...', e.g. nǐ yào shén me yàng de pí jiǔ? 'What kind of beer do you want?'

wài guó pí jiǔ 'foreign beer'

CD 2 Track 9

shén me dōu 'everything', e.g. tā shén me dōu néng zuò 'She can do everything'; tā nán hái zi shén me dōu chī 'Her boy eats everything.'

shén me something dōu 'every specific something', e.g. tā shén me cài dōu yào chī 'He wants to eat every food.'

CD 2 Track 10

shén me de 'so on, etc', e.g. wǒ xǐ huān běi jīng cài, shàng hǎi cài, 'I like Beijing food, Shanghai food, etc.'

CD 2 Track 11

shén me dōu bù 'not anything', e.g. wǒ shén me dōu bù xǐ huān 'I don't like anything'; tā shén me dōu bù mǎi 'She does not buy anything.'

méi shén me 'don't worry, it is nothing'

CD 2 Track 12

huò zhě 'or' (in a positive sentence), e.g. qǐng gěi wǒ yí ge shū huò zhě yí ge bào 'Please give me a book or a newspaper'. hái shì also means 'or' when used in a question sentence, e.g. zhè liǎng ge shū yí yàng hái shì bù yí yàng? 'Are these two books the same or different?'

CD 2 Tracks 13 and 14

yí dīng 'definitely, certainly', e.g. tā jīn tiān yí dīng yào lái 'She definitely shall come today.'
zǒu 'walk, go, depart', e.g. Yíng háng zěn me zǒu? 'How do we go to the bank?'; zǒu lù 'walk (on the) street'



CD 2 Track 15

zhàn 'stop, station'; shàng hǎi huǒ chē zhàn 'Shanghai train stop'
 bàn 'to solve a problem'; zěn me bàn? 'what do we do?, what's to be done?'

CD 2 Track 16

bàn fǎ 'method, way of doing something'; hěn hǎo de bàn fǎ 'very good method'
 méi (yǒu) bàn fǎ '(There's) nothing to be done about it.'

CD 2 Track 17

yǐ jīng 'already', e.g. wǒ yǐ jīng gěi nǐ le 'I already gave it to you.'
 jiǔ 'passage of time, a long time passed'; duō jiǔ le 'how long have...';
 e.g. nǐ xué xí zhōng wén duō jiǔ le? 'How long have you studied Chinese?'

CD 2 Track 18

ná 'to take something'
 duō 'more'; duō yì diǎnr 'a bit more'; duō yì diǎnr fàn 'a bit more rice'
 Conclusion

Mandarin Chinese-English glossary

13

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from *Perfect Mandarin Chinese Vocabulary*, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in *Total Mandarin Chinese with the Michel Thomas Method*. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

ba indicates suggestion of agreement

bā 'eight'

bǎi 'hundred'

bǎi wàn 'million'

bàn 'half'

bàn 'to solve a problem'

bàn fǎ 'method, way of doing something'

bāng to do something 'to help to do something'

bāng someone *máng* 'to help someone out'

bào 'newspaper'

bēi 'cup'

běi 'north'

bié de 'other, different'

bú kè qì 'don't be polite', 'don't mention it'

bú xiè 'don't thank me'

bú yào qián 'free'

bù yí yàng 'different'

cài 'food, dish'

cān guǎn 'restaurant'

cì 'times' (one time, two times, the first time, an occasion)

chá 'tea'

chà bù dǎo 'about the same'

chē 'vehicle'

chī fàn 'to eat'

chuáng 'bed'

cóng 'from'

dǎ 'hit'

dà jiā 'everyone, all'

dà jiā hǎo 'Hello, everyone.'

(a way to say 'Hello' to or begin speaking to any group)

dào 'to, toward'

dān wèi 'company, workgroup', 'workpace'

dāng rán 'of course'

děng 'to wait'

diǎn 'o'clock'

diàn huà 'telephone (electrical speech)'

diàn tī 'lift, elevator = electric stairs'

dōng 'east'

dǒng 'to comprehend, understand'

duì bu qǐ 'sorry'

duō 'more'

dòu fū 'tofu'

duō jiǔ le 'how long have...?'

duō shǎo 'how much?, how many?' (referring to any number, especially a larger number)

è 'hungry'

èr 'two'

fàn diàn 'hotel'

fáng jiān 'room'

fēi jī 'airplane = fly machine'

fēi jī chǎng 'airport'

fù qián 'to pay money'

gào sù 'to tell, inform, let know'

gěi 'to give'

gěi somebody *kàn* 'to show to somebody'

gōng gōng qì chē 'bus = shared vapour vehicle'

guì 'expensive'

guò 'cross, pass time'

hái shì 'or' (used in question sentences)
hái zi 'children'
hǎo 'OK'
hào 'number' (telephone number)
hǎo bu hǎo 'OK?, is that OK?'
hǎo chī 'delicious, tasty (good eat)'
hǎo kàn 'pretty (good look)'
hé someone *shuō huà* 'to speak with someone'
hē 'to drink'
hù zhào 'passport'
huà 'spoken language'
huài 'broken, bad'
huǒ chē 'train = fire vehicle'
huò zhě 'or' (in positive sentence)

jǐ 'how many?' (referring to a relatively small quantity)

jiào 'to be called'

jiǔ 'nine'

jiǔ 'wine'

jiú 'passage of time, a long time passed'

jué de 'to feel, think'

kā fēi 'coffee'

kā fēi guǎn 'coffee shop'

kāi chē 'to drive a car'

kàn de dǒng 'to understand by seeing'

kě xī 'it's a pity'

kě yǐ 'may'

kǒng pà 'afraid that..., perhaps...'

kuài 'about to, almost'

kuài 'unit of currency' (colloquial term)

kuài 'fast'

lǎo 'elder'

lǎo bǎn 'boss, person in charge'

le sentence + *le* represents something changes

lèi 'tired'

lǐ mian 'inside'

liǎng 'pair of'

líng 'zero'

liù 'six'

mài 'to sell'

mǎi dōng xi 'to buy something (go shopping)'
màn 'slow'

màn 'slow'

méi shén me 'don't worry, it's nothing'

méi (yǒu) bàn fǎ 'there's nothing to be done about it'

méi yǒu rén 'no one'

méi guān xi 'never mind, does not matter'

méi wèn tí 'no problem'

méi yǒu 'did not (do something in the past)'

míng tiān 'tomorrow'

míng zi 'name'

ná 'to take something'

nǎ 'which?'

nǎ ge 'which one?'

nǎ li response to a compliment to express politeness

nǎ xiē 'which of these?'

nán 'south'

nán hái zi 'boy = male child'

nián 'year'

niǔ yuē 'NewYork'

nǚ hái zi 'girl = female child'

pí jiǔ 'beer'

piào 'ticket'

qī 'seven'

qì chē 'car = vapour vehicle'

qián 'money'

qiān 'thousand'

qǐng 'please'

rán hòu 'then' (after some time has passed)

rì 'sun'



sān 'three'
 shàng ge 'last'
 shàng wǔ 'a.m., morning'
 shǎo 'few, less'
 shéi de 'whose?'
 shén me de 'so on, etc.'
 shén me dōu 'everything'
 (non-specific)
 shén me something dōu
 'every specific thing'
 shén me shí hòu 'when?,
 what time?'
 shén me yàng de
 'what kind of...?'
 shí 'ten'
 shí hòu 'time'
 shí fu 'mate, buddy'
 shuì (jiào) 'to sleep'
 sì 'four' (unlucky number: same
 sound as sǐ 'death',
 different tone)

tīng de dǒng 'to understand
 from hearing'
 tīng shuō 'heard'

wài 'out'
 wài guó 'foreign'
 wài mian 'outside'
 wǎn 'late'
 wàn 'ten thousand'
 wǎn fàn 'evening food, supper'
 wǎn shàng 'evening'
 wèn tí 'problem, question'
 wǔ 'five'

xī 'west'
 xǐ huan 'to like to do something'
 xià ge 'next'
 xià wǔ 'afternoon, p.m.'
 xiāng gǎng 'Hong Kong'
 xiǎo 'little'
 xiǎo shí 'hour'
 xiē plural marker instead of ge (zhè
 xiē rén 'these men')
 xīng qī 'week'

xīng qī èr 'Tuesday'
 xīng qī liù 'Saturday'
 xīng qī rì/tiān 'Sunday'
 xīng qī sān 'Wednesday'
 xīng qī sì 'Thursday'
 xīng qī yī 'Monday'
 xīng qī wǔ 'Friday'
 xiū xi 'to rest'
 xué xí 'to study, learn'

yào 'will, shall'
 yào bù rán 'otherwise'
 yì bēi chá 'a cup of tea'
 yí dīng 'definitely, certainly'
 yǐ hòu 'after, behind'
 yǐ jīng 'already'
 yǐ qián 'before'
 yí yàng 'the same, just like'
 yín háng 'bank (silver money firm)'
 yīng gāi 'should'
 yǒu méi yǒu 'is there...?,
 do you have...?'

yǒu qián 'rich'
 yǒu yì sī 'interesting'
 yǒu yòng 'useful'
 yòng 'to use'
 yú 'fish'
 yuè 'month'

zěn me 'how?'
 zěn me bàn? 'what's to be done?'
 zěn me yàng 'how is it going?'
 what do you think of...?,
 how about...?'
 zhàn 'stop, station'
 zhǎo 'to seek, look for'
 zhī 'only'
 zì 'word'
 zǒu 'to walk, go, depart'
 zuì 'most'
 zuì hǎo 'very best'
 zuò 'to do'
 zuò 'by means of (different
 character from zuò 'to do')'
 zuó tiān 'yesterday'
 zuò 'to sit down'



Learning the tones using hand movements

Mandarin has four tones, plus a neutral non-tone, which are critical for communication. While there is considerable leeway for differences in pronunciation (many Chinese learn Mandarin as a second language) there is very little for tones. If your tone is off you won't be understood. Tones, when made user-friendly, are actually quite simple to grasp and integrate into your learning.

The method for learning the tones* which you will experience in this course is specifically designed to address all styles of language learning. It will permit your central nervous system to permanently create pathways that reflect your personal learning style (visual, kinaesthetic, auditory, etc.) and support you in effortless recall and usage of the correct tone at the proper moment in your communication. It works on a subconscious level. You will very quickly find that you are using the movements as a natural part of your learning. These movements work. They have been tested and refined on students without any previous knowledge of Mandarin from many different backgrounds and age levels (teens to the elderly). I encourage you to allow your hands to move with the movements. For some of you that will be essential. For others, this will be less essential. Trust whatever helps you. It will work for you as you permit it to do so.

In this method of teaching tones, each movement is linked to a tone and colour. Romanized Mandarin (pin-yin) is written with four distinct tones, which are shown with marks over the affected vowel. These marks are shown in brackets below. The tones are generally listed in the following order when taught and when words are listed in a dictionary.

* patent pending

First tone: (ˉ) long, steady tone.
Colour: Green.
Movement: Thumb out to side with closed fist.
Example: zhōng ('middle').



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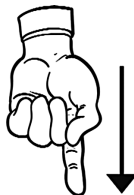
Second tone: (ˊ) rising tone.
Colour: Blue.
Movement: Index finger pointing up.
Example: rén ('person').



Third tone: (ˇ) falling–rising tone. This tone actually resembles a tick mark (UK) or check mark (US) (✓). It starts rather low, goes down a bit and then rises up to the level of the green tone. Please pay close attention to the Chinese native speaker's illustration of this tone.
Colour: Red.
Movement: Closed fist with index and middle fingers forming a V and pointing up.
Example: wǒ ('I, me').



Fourth tone: (ˋ) falling tone.
Colour: Black.
Movement: Index finger pointing down.
Example: shì ('to be, am, is, are').



Neutral non-tone: toneless.
Colour: None.
Movement: Closed fist.
Example: ma (question marker).



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