

## Vocabulary for 狼和七只小羊 Part 1\_Script:

ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
1	从前 从 前	從 前	cóngqián	previously; formerly; once upon a time
2	只	隻	zhī	classifier for birds and certain animals, one of a pair, some utensils, vessels etc
3	山羊		shānyáng	goat
4	它		tā	it
5	生		shēng	to be born; to give birth; life; raw; uncooked;
6	像		xiàng	to resemble; to be like; to look as if; such as; appearance; image; portrait;
7	所有		suǒ yǒu	all
8	母亲	母親	mǔ qīn	mother
9	爱	愛	ài	to love; affection; to be fond of; to like
10	孩子		hái zi	child
11	一样	一樣	yī yàng	same; like; equal to; the same as; just like
12	要		yào	to want; to ask for; will; going

## to (as future auxiliary)

13	到 ◀	dào	to (a place); until (a time); up to; to go; to arrive	
14	森 林 ◀	sēn lín	forest; Classifiers: 片	
15	里 ◀	裏, 裡	lǐ	inside; internal
16	去 ◀	qù	to go; to go to (a place);	
17	找 ◀	zhǎo	to find; to look for; to seek; to give change	
18	东 西 ◀	東西	dōng xī	thing; east and west
19	给 ◀	給	gěi	to; for; for the benefit of; to give
20	吃 ◀	喫	chī	to eat; to consume
21	便 ◀	biàn	plain; informal; suitable; convenient; equivalent to 就 : then; in that case; even if; soon afterwards	
22	把 ◀	bǎ	to hold; to contain; to grasp; to take hold of; handle; particle marking the following noun as a direct object; classifier for objects with handle; classifier for small objects: handful	
23	都 ◀	dōu	all; both; entirely; (used for emphasis)	
24	叫 ◀	jiào	to shout; to call; to order; to ask; to be called;	
25	过 来	過來	guò lái	to come over



26	对 對	duì	towards; at; for; to face; to answer; to reply
27	说 說	shuō	to speak; to say
28	亲 愛 親 愛	qīn ài	dear; beloved; darling
29	食物	shí wù	food; Classifiers: 种
30	一定	yī dìng	surely; certainly; necessarily; must
31	听 話 聽 話	tīng huà	to do what one is told; obedient
32	乖	guāi	(of a child) obedient, well-behaved
33	在	zài	(located) at; (to be) in
34	家	jiā	home; family
35	小心	xiǎo xīn	to be careful
36	不要	bù yào	don't; must not
37	让 讓	ràng	to yield; to permit; to let sb do sth
38	狼	láng	wolf; Classifiers: 匹
39	进 来 進 來	jìn lái	to come in
40	要	yào shi	if

是  
◀

41	会 ◀	會	huì	can; to be possible; to be able to; will; to be likely to:
42	通 通 ◀		tōngtōng	all; entirely; completely
43	掉 ◀		diào	to fall; to drop; to lose; to go missing; to reduce; fall (in prices); to lose (value, weight etc); to wag; to swing; to turn; to change; <b>(used after certain verbs to express completion, fulfillment, removal etc)</b>
44	坏 蛋 ◀	壞 蛋	huàidàn	bad egg; scoundrel; bastard
45	常 常 ◀		chángcháng	frequently; usually; often
46	自 己 ◀		zì jǐ	oneself; one's own
47	化 装 ◀	化 装	huàzhuāng	(of actors) to make up; to disguise oneself
48	成 ◀		chéng	to succeed; to finish; to complete; to accomplish; <b>to become; to turn into</b>
49	别 的 ◀	别 的	bié de	else; other
50	样 子 ◀	樣 子	yàng zi	appearance; manner; pattern; model
<b>ID</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Trad.</b>	<b>Pinyin</b>	<b>English Definition</b>
51	但是 ◀		dàn shì	but; however

52	只要 ◀		zhǐ yào	if; only; so long as
53	粗哑 ◀	粗啞	cū yǎ	husky; hoarse; raucous
54	的 ◀		de	of; ~'s (possessive particle); (used after an attribute)
55	声音 ◀	聲音	shēngyīn	voice; sound; Classifiers: ↑
56	黑 ◀		hēi	black; dark
57	爪子 ◀		zhuǎ zi	(animal's) claw
58	认出 ◀	認出	rèn chū	to recognize
59	不用 ◀		bù yòng	need not
60	担心 ◀	擔心	dān xīn	anxious; worried; uneasy; to worry; to be anxious
61	咩 ◀	咩	miē	the bleating of sheep
62	地 ◀		de	-ly; structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding modifying adverbial adjunct
63	声 ◀	聲	shēng	sound; voice; tone; noise; classifier for sounds
64	放心 ◀		fàngxīn	to feel relieved; to feel reassured; to be at ease
65	没 ◀	沒	méi	(negative prefix for verbs); have not; not
66	过 ◀	過	guò	cross; to go over; to pass (time); to celebrate (a holiday); <b>to live</b> ; to get along;

67	多久 ◀		duō jiǔ	how long?
68	敲门 ◀	敲門	qiāomén	to knock on a door
69	大声 ◀	大聲	dàshēng	loud voice; in a loud voice; loudly
70	开门 ◀	開門	kāi mén	to open a door (lit. and fig.); to open for business
71	回来 ◀	回來	huí lai	to return; to come back
72	还 ◀	還	hái	still; still in progress; still more; yet; even more; in addition; fairly; also; else
73	每 ◀		měi	each; every
74	个人 ◀	個人	gè rén	individual; personal; oneself  每个人: mei3 ge ren2 -everyone
75	带 ◀	帶	dài	1. to bring; 2. to look after; to raise (帶小孩)
76	一点 ◀	一點	yī diǎn	a bit; a little; one dot; one point
77	可是 ◀		kě shì	but; however
78	知道 ◀		zhī dào	to know; to become aware of;
79	说话 ◀	說話	shuōhuà	to speak; to say; to talk; to gossip; to tell stories; talk; word
80	好听 ◀	好聽	hǎo tīng	pleasant to hear
81	于是 ◀	於是	yú shì	thereupon; as a result; consequently;

thus; hence

82	跑 ◀		pǎo	to run
83	商店 ◀		shāngdiàn	store; shop; Classifiers: 家
84	那里 ◀	那裏, 那裡	nà li	there; that place
85	买 ◀	買	mǎi	to buy
86	瓶 ◀	瓶	píng	classifier for wine and liquids
87	蜂蜜 ◀		fēng mì	honey
88	喝 ◀		hē	to drink
89	结果 ◀	結果	jiē guǒ	to bear fruit; consequently, consequence; result; Classifiers: ↑
90	变得 ◀	變得	biàn de	to become
91	然后 ◀	然後	rán hòu	after; then (afterwards); after that; afterwards
92	又 ◀		yòu	(once) again; also; both... and...; and yet; (used for emphasis) anyway
93	从 ◀	從	cōng	from
94	窗户 ◀	窗戶	chuānghu	window; Classifiers: ↑
95	面包 ◀	麵包	miànbāo	bread; Classifiers: 片
96	师 ◀	師	shī	teacher; master; expert
97	脚 ◀	腳	jiǎo	foot; leg (of an animal or an object); Classifiers: 双 ;

## classifier for kicks

98	受伤 ◀	受傷	shòushāng	to be injured; to get hurt; to sustain injuries; wounded (in an accident etc); harmed
99	面团 ◀	麵糰, 麵團	miàntuán	dough; dough
100	揉 ◀		róu	to knead; to massage; to rub
ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
101	以后 ◀	以後	yǐ hòu	after; later; afterwards; following; later on; in the future
102	磨坊 ◀		mò fāng	mill
103	主 ◀		zhǔ	owner; master; host; God; Lord
104	洒 ◀	灑	sǎ	to sprinkle; to spray; to spill; to shed
105	白 ◀		bái	white
106	想 ◀		xiǎng	to think; to believe; to wish; to want; to miss (feel wistful about the absence of sb or sth)
107	肯定 ◀		kěndìng	to be sure; to be certain; sure; certain; definitely
108	骗 ◀	騙	piàn	to cheat; to swindle; to deceive
109	帮忙 ◀	幫忙	bāngmáng	to help
110	如果 ◀		rú guǒ	if; in case; in the event that



111	话 ◀	話	huà	dialect; language; spoken words; speech; talk; words; conversation; what sb said; Classifiers: 种 ; old variant of 话
112	害怕 ◀		hài pà	to be afraid; to be scared
113	只好 ◀		zhǐ hǎo	without any better option; to have to; to be forced to
114	弄 ◀		nòng	to do; to manage; to handle; to fix
115	白色 ◀		bái sè	white
116	第三次 ◀		dì sāncì	third; third time
117	一边 ◀	一邊	yī biān	one side; either side; on the one hand; on the other hand; doing while
118	先 ◀		xiān	early; prior; former; in advance; first
119	相信 ◀		xiāngxìn	to be convinced (that sth is true); to believe; to accept sth as true
120	真 ◀		zhēn	really; truly; indeed; real; true; genuine
121	打开 ◀	打開	dǎ kāi	to open; to turn on; to switch on
122	大门 ◀	大門	dà mén	entrance; door; gate;
123	竟然 ◀		jìng rán	unexpectedly; to one's surprise
124	吓坏 ◀	嚇壞	xià huài	to be really frightened

125	躲 ◀		duǒ	to hide; to dodge; to avoid
126	桌子 ◀		zhuō zi	table; desk; Classifiers: 张
127	钻进 ◀	鑽進	zuān jìn	to get into; to dig into (studies, job etc); to squeeze into
128	被子 ◀		bèi zi	quilt; Classifiers: 床
129	烤箱 ◀		kǎoxiāng	oven
130	地下室 ◀		dì xiàshì	basement; cellar
131	电视 ◀	電視	diàn shì	television; TV; Classifiers: 台
132	后面 ◀	後面	hòumian	rear; back; behind; later; afterwards
133	爬 ◀		pá	to crawl; to climb; to get up or sit up
134	进 ◀	進	jìn	to go forward; to advance; to go in; to enter; to put in
135	洗衣机 ◀	洗衣機	xǐ yī jī	washer; washing machine; Classifiers: 台
136	那 ◀		nà	that; those; then (in that case); commonly pr. before a classifier, esp. in Beijing
137	最小 ◀		zuì xiǎo	least; smallest
138	山 ◀		shān	mountain; hill; Classifiers: 座
139	被 ◀		bèi	by; (indicates passive-voice clauses)
140	发现 ◀	發現	fā xiàn	to find; to discover

ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
Vocabulary for 狼和七只小羊 Part 2_Script in Pinyin and Simplified Chinese (PDF):				
ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
1	饱 ◀	飽	bǎo	to be full (from eating); satisfied
2	高兴 ◀	高興	gāoxìng	happy; glad; in a cheerful mood
3	离开 ◀	離開	lí kāi	to depart; to leave
4	绿 ◀	綠	lǜ	green
5	草地 ◀		cǎo dì	lawn; meadow; sod; turf; Classifiers: 片
6	棵 ◀		kē	classifier for trees, cabbages, plants etc
7	树 ◀	樹	shù	tree; Classifiers: 棵
8	躺 ◀		tǎng	to recline; to lie down
9	身子 ◀		shēn zi	body; health
10	开始 ◀	開始	kāi shǐ	to begin; beginning; to start; initial; Classifiers: 个
11	呼呼 ◀		hū hū	(onom.) sound of the wind or the breathing of sb who is sound asleep
12	睡 ◀		shuì	to sleep; to lie down
13	起来 ◀	起來	qǐ lai	to stand up; to get up
14	多久 ◀		duō jiǔ	how long?
15	桌子 ◀		zhuō zi	table; desk; Classifiers: 张

16	椅子 ◀		yǐ zi	chair; Classifiers: 把
17	倒地 ◀		dǎo dì	to fall to the ground
18	上 ◀		shàng	on top; upon; above; upper; previous; first (of multiple parts); to climb; to get onto; to go up; to attend (class or university)
19	到处 ◀	到處	dào chù	everywhere
20	哪里 ◀	哪裏, 哪裡	nǎ lǐ	where?
21	名字 ◀		míng zi	name (of a person or thing); Classifiers: 个
22	出来 ◀	出來	chū lái	to come out
23	回应 ◀	回應	huí yìng	to respond; response
24	最后 ◀	最後	zuì hòu	final; last; finally; ultimate
25	最 ◀		zuì	most; the most; -est (superlative suffix)
26	声音 ◀	聲音	shēngyīn	voice; sound; Classifiers: 个
27	回答 ◀		huí dá	to reply; to answer; the answer; Classifiers: 个
28	告诉 ◀	告訴	gào su	to tell; to inform; to let know
29	哥哥 ◀		gē ge	older brother; Classifiers: 个
30	姐姐 ◀		jiě jie	older sister; Classifiers: 个
31	吃掉 ◀		chī diào	to eat up; to consume
32	大家 ◀		dà jiā	everyone

33	可以 ◀		kě yǐ	can; may
34	想像 ◀		xiǎngxiàng	to imagine; to conceive of; to visualize; imagination
35	失去 ◀		shī qù	to lose
36	孩子 ◀		hái zi	child
37	哭 ◀		kū	to cry; to weep
38	多么 ◀	多麼	duō me	how (wonderful etc); what (a great idea etc); (in interrogative sentences) how (much etc); to what extent
39	伤心 ◀	傷心	shāngxīn	to grieve; to be broken-hearted; to feel deeply hurt
40	跟 ◀		gēn	heel; to follow closely; to go with; to; towards; and (joining two nouns)
41	当 ◀	當	dāng	(onom.) dong; ding dong (bell); to be; to act as; when; during
42	睡觉 ◀	睡覺	shuìjiào	to go to bed; to sleep
43	坏 ◀	壞	huài	bad; spoiled; broken
44	肚子 ◀		dù zi	belly; abdomen; stomach; Classifiers: 个
45	动 ◀	動	dòng	(of sth) to move; abbr. for 动词, verb
46	来 ◀	來	lái	to come; to arrive
47	去 ◀		qù	to go; to go to (a place); after a verb of motion indicates movement away from the speaker); (used

after certain verbs to indicate detachment or separation); (of a time or an event etc) just

48	可怜 ◀	可憐	kě lián	pitiful; pathetic; to have pity on
49	现在 ◀	現在	xiàn zài	now; at present; at the moment; current; nowadays
50	可能 ◀		kě néng	might (happen); possible; probable; possibility; probability; maybe; perhaps; Classifiers: ↑
ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
51	活 ◀		huó	to live; alive; living
52	剪刀 ◀		jiǎn dāo	scissors; Classifiers: 把
53	六 ◀		liù	six; 6
54	全 ◀		quán	all; whole; entire
55	而且 ◀		ér qiě	(not only ...) but also; moreover; in addition; furthermore
56	受伤 ◀	受傷	shòushāng	to sustain injuries; wounded (in an accident etc); harmed
57	因为 ◀	因為	yīn wèi	because; owing to; on account of
58	贪吃 ◀	貪吃	tān chī	gluttonous; voracious

59	坏蛋 ◀	壞蛋	huàidàn	bad egg; scoundrel; bastard
60	整个 ◀	整個	zhěnggè	whole; entire; total
61	吞 ◀		tūn	to swallow; to take
62	令人 ◀		lìng rén	to cause sb (to do); to make one (feel sth); (used in constructing words for feelings such as anger, surprise, sympathy etc)
63	开心 ◀	開心	kāi xīn	to feel happy; to rejoice; to have a great time
64	身边 ◀	身邊	shēnbiān	at one's side; on hand
65	别 ◀	別	bié	don't; other; another
66	快 ◀		kuài	quickly quick; soon; almost; to make haste;
67	石头 ◀	石頭	shí tou	stone; Classifiers: 块
68	趁 ◀		chèn	to avail oneself of; to take advantage of
69	装 ◀	裝	zhuāng	adornment; to load; to pack; to play a role; to pretend
70	飞快 ◀	飛快	fēi kuài	very fast; at lightning speed
71	地 ◀		de	-ly; structural particle: used before a verb or adjective, linking it to preceding

modifying adverbial  
adjunct

72	塞 ◀		sāi	Serbia; to to stuff; to squeeze in; stop up; to cork; stopper
73	然后 ◀	然後	rán hòu	after; then (afterwards); after that; afterwards
74	针线 ◀	針線	zhēnxiàn	needle and thread; needlework
75	缝 ◀	縫	feng2	to saw
76	皮 ◀		pí	skin; leather; fur; Classifiers: 张
77	怎么 ◀	怎麼, 怎麼	zěn me	how?; what?; why?
78	回事 ◀		huí shì	怎么回事 (儿) ?- What's going on?
79	起床 ◀		qǐchuáng	to get out of bed; to get up
80	站 ◀		zhàn	station; to stand; to halt; to stop; branch of a company or organization; website
81	河边 ◀	河邊	hé biān	river bank
82	喝 ◀		hē	to drink; My goodness!
83	水 ◀		shuǐ	water; river; liquid
84	口渴 ◀		kǒu kě	thirsty
85	死 ◀		sǐ	to die; extremely; damned



86	发出 ◀	發出	fā chū	to issue (an order, decree etc); to send out; to dispatch; to produce (a sound); to let out (a laugh)
87	像 ◀		xiàng	to resemble; to be like; to look as if; such as; appearance; image; portrait; image under a mapping (math.)
88	重 ◀		zhòng	heavy; serious; to attach importance to
89	淹死 ◀		yān sǐ	to drown
90	拍手 ◀		pāishǒu	to clap one's hands
91	大声 ◀	大聲	dàshēng	loud voice; in a loud voice; loudly
92	叫 ◀		jiào	to shout; to call; to order; to be called
93	道 ◀		dào	direction; way; road; to say; to speak; to talk
94	从此 ◀	從此	cóng cǐ	from now on; since then; henceforth
95	过 ◀	過	guò	to pass (time); to celebrate (a holiday); to live; to get along
96	着 ◀	著	zhe	aspect particle indicating action in progress
97	平平安安 ◀◀		píngpíng ānān	peaceful

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99	日子		rì zi	day; a (calendar) date; days of one's life
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ID	Chinese	Trad.	Pinyin	English Definition
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All Downloadable Documents and Worksheets:

- 狼和七只小羊the Wolf and Seven Little Goats\_Script-only Simplified Chinese Characters (Word)
- 狼和七只小羊 Part 1\_Script in Pinyin and Simplified Chinese (PDF)
- 狼和七只小羊 Part 2\_Script in Pinyin and Simplified Chinese (PDF)
- 狼和七只小羊 Part 1\_Voc Worksheet 1
- 狼和七只小羊 Part 1\_Voc Worksheet 2
- 狼和七只小羊 Part 1\_Voc Worksheet 3
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