Living Abroad in Qingdao, China
a guidebook for international students and faculty of Qingdao University.
Written by Hunter Klie and Kelsey Bagwill at Missouri State University

Name/名字: ________________________________________________________________

Chinese cell/电话号码: ____________________________________________________

E-mail address/电子邮箱: _________________________________________________
The purpose of this guidebook is to provide international visitors with important information, useful resources, and practical advice during their experience in Qingdao, China. This guidebook was compiled with great care and attention to detail; however, please note that there may be some inaccuracies as addresses, times, phone numbers, and policies may change.

Please be mindful that as a foreigner in China, you not only represent yourself while you are abroad, but also your country. In a sense, you serve as an ambassador, extending relations between cultures. Use this time as an opportunity to learn about a new culture and to share your own culture in return.

All suggestions and comments regarding this guidebook that might benefit future students are welcome. Additionally, if you discover a mistake or inaccurate piece of information in this guidebook, please contact the international office of Qingdao University.

We hope you have a wonderful experience in Qingdao!
Contents

Pre-Departure Checklist ................................................. 6

Emergency Information .................................................. 7
Hospital ........................................................................ 7

Health and Safety .......................................................... 8
Vaccinations and Medicine .............................................. 8
Safety Tips ....................................................................... 9

Travel in China .............................................................. 11
Planes ............................................................................ 12, 13
Trains ............................................................................. 13

Travel in Qingdao .......................................................... 14
Taxis and Buses ............................................................ 14
Bus Routes ...................................................................... 15

Dormitory Information ................................................... 17

Qingdao City Resources .................................................. 20
Banks and ATMs ............................................................ 20
Shopping ....................................................................... 20
Grocery Stores .............................................................. 21
Attractions in Qingdao .................................................... 22
Museums ........................................................................ 23
Entertainment ............................................................... 24

Culture Shock ............................................................... 25
Cultural Differences ....................................................... 26
Coping with Culture Shock ............................................. 27
Reverse Culture Shock ................................................... 28

Useful Cultural Notes ...................................................... 29
Useful Chinese Websites and Apps, VPNs ......................... 29
Various Noteworthy Differences .................................... 30
Holidays and Festivals .................................................... 36

On Work and Service Opportunities ............................... 32

Chinese Phrasebook ...................................................... 33
Emergency Phrases, Basic Words and Phrases ................. 33

Sample Menu ................................................................... 36

Return Trip Pre-Departure Checklist ............................... 37

Qingdao Map and QDU Campus Map .............................. 38, 39
Pre-Departure Checklist 来华物品清单
Use this checklist to help prepare for your departure.

Arrangements to Make in Advance
☐ Passport
☐ Visa
☐ Financial Aid
☐ Application to Qingdao University — bring ALL paperwork for registration
☐ Insurance
☐ Vaccinations
☐ Purchase plane tickets
☐

Recommended Items for Packing
☐ Comfortable, season-appropriate clothing
☐ Walking shoes
☐ Modest beachwear
☐ Toiletries (ladies who prefer tampons should bring their own)
☐ Prescription medications, vitamins, etc.
☐ Computer, electronics, and chargers
☐ Souvenirs as gifts for friends you make in China
☐ Scanned copy of passport, concealed in each piece of luggage
☐ Destination address attached to luggage handle
☐ Cash for emergencies
☐ This guidebook
☐ Travel tickets (on your person)
☐ Passport (on your person)
**Emergency Information** 救助信息
In the event of a medical emergency, ask a taxi driver to take you to this location. For other emergency situations, consult the International Students’ Office in Minxing Building (敏行楼 Minxíng Lóu).

**Please take me to:**

the Qingdao Municipal Hospital on Donghai Lu at the east branch international clinic. The address is Number 5 Donghai Zhong Lu in the Shinan District.

**Qingdao Hospital (Intn’l Clinic)**

The Qingdao Municipal Hospital (address listed above) has a clinic for international visitors on the fourth floor where English is spoken. Their hours are limited, so call ahead at the number below to make an appointment. For emergencies, take a taxi to the Chinese emergency room.

Tel: 0532-8593-7678

**Lost Passport** 护照丢失

If you’ve lost your passport or have a similar emergency, first contact the International Office (students) or the Director of Foreign Experts (faculty). The office may then advise you to contact your embassy in Beijing at their emergency number.

**Dental** 齿科

David Dental is a professional, affordable dental practice near May Fourth Square. The facilities are clean and professional. If you have an orthodontic issue that can’t wait until you return home, schedule an appointment. English is spoken here.

Tel: +86-532-8572-1822
dentaldavid.com
Health and Safety 健康与安全
While abroad, your health and safety should be your number one priority. Please read the following information carefully before you depart to prevent any injuries or illnesses. Play it safe and stay smart out there!

Vaccinations 📈
Visit the travel web site of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel to learn more about recommended vaccines. Before going abroad, consult with your physician about vaccinations. It is important that your immunizations for common diseases are up to date. Some physicians recommend vaccination for hepatitis A and B.

Prescription Medication 药品
If you take prescription medicine, you must make arrangements to bring a complete supply for your entire stay abroad, including extra in case you lose some. Here are some tips:

• It is your responsibility to bring all necessary medications with you. If you leave without a sufficient supply of your medication and are unable to obtain it abroad, you will be without it until you return.
• Bring enough of your prescription medication! Many prescriptions and even over-the-counter drugs are often restricted from entering China via mail service by PRC customs officials.
• Prescriptions for ADD/ADHD are unavailable in China.
• If you wear prescription eyeglasses, you should bring a copy of your prescription. It is easy and inexpensive to have glasses made in China. Contact lenses and solutions are also available in China, though not all brands are available.

Street Food 街边小吃
There are food venders on the streets of Qingdao, selling all varieties of cheap snacks. Be forewarned: these snacks are cheap for a reason. This food is usually neither healthy nor clean. Eating street food may cause food poisoning. View the websites of the World Health Organization (who.int) or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org) for more info.

If you eat street food and have diarrhea lasting more than two days, please visit the hospital immediately for assistance.
Additional Safety Tips 其他安全注意事项
Your safety is important. Our intention is not to frighten you, but to make sure you have basic information about crime prevention and awareness. Here are some additional tips:

• Traveling with a friend or in a small group is better than traveling alone or with a large group. Walking with someone else helps deflect approaches by people who might bother you, but walking in a large group may call more attention to you.
• If you are out at night, always walk with a buddy. If you visit friends alone in the evening, ask them to escort you home or to a bus stop.
• Always tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.
• If you want to visit a new neighborhood, make your first visit during the daytime. Look at a map and note the nearest sources of public transportation and routes.
• When asking for directions, use common sense and approach people who seem non-threatening.
• Observe traffic lights and beware of cars. Drivers in Chinese cities are aggressive and often erratic. Pedestrians do not have right-of-way.
• Never assume a car will stop for you or steer out of the way. Stay on sidewalks away from the curb, and face on-coming traffic when possible.
• Beware of pickpockets. In busy areas, purse strings have been cut and purses stolen when foreigners have been approached and distracted by friendly young English-speaking Chinese.
• Never put your wallet in your back pocket. Wallets in the back pocket of your pants make for an attractive target.
• Never insist on being in the right if it will result in a dangerous altercation.
• Never purposely insult someone, or use inflammatory language, even if you believe that the person can’t understand it.
• Do not violate the laws of China, especially in proselytizing or drug use.
• Be tolerant of different attitudes towards race, gender, sexual orientation, religion and politics.
• Be sensitive to the growing gap in wealth and privilege in China.

Police 警察
In the event of an emergency, please contact the International Office of Qingdao University before calling the police. If you are arrested for any reason, do not speak in Chinese. You may unwittingly incriminate yourself. Try to contact the university and wait for help.

Foreign faculty should contact the Director of Foreign Expert Affairs.
Beware of Common Scams 防受骗
Not everyone in China is out to get your money or harm you. However, just like your home country, there are con artists and scammers who would take advantage of an unwary foreigner. Arm yourself with the wisdom of past travelers and a healthy dose of common sense.

“Let’s go to a teahouse I know...”
If a stranger on the street approaches you claiming they want to practice their English with you, be wary. Anyone who invites you to a teahouse, coffee house, or a restaurant to experience a “traditional Chinese tea ceremony” or something, may be trying to scam you. Only go to teahouses with your tour guide, Chinese teachers, or a very close, experienced friend.

It is fine to meet with people to help them practice their English, but you should be the one in control. Don’t let a stranger lead you into an unfamiliar restaurant or teahouse.

Student Exhibitions
When in crowded touristy locations, young college age people may approach you and say something like, “Our university has a student exhibit. We would love to have you come and view it.” Be cautious, as this could be a scam as well. It is a common occurrence around the Forbidden City in Beijing.

Card Games and Magic Tricks
Never gamble with a stranger. If you are traveling on a bus or train, do not bet money on a card game. It’s a scam. The same goes for magic tricks. While you stare mesmerized at a street performer or magician, his partner pickpockets may rob you blind.

Black Taxis 黑车 Hēichē
Taxis in each city have a uniform color and style. If someone in a civilian car offers you a taxi ride, don’t get in. They are not registered with a taxi company, and they do not have a meter to gauge your fare. Make sure your taxi has all the standard features of a city taxi (light on the roof, photo ID of the driver on the dash, and initial fare posted on the window).

These black taxis are not safe. In Beijing, many black taxis are actually black, with three red lights hanging from the rearview mirror. Black taxis are fortunately very rare in Qingdao.

Always request a receipt every time you take a taxi. If you leave an object behind in the taxi, this receipt will help you find the driver and recover your belongings. Bring your receipt to the International Office, and an office worker can assist you.
**Travel in China** 在中国旅游

Chinese travel is convenient and affordable. Here is some information to get you on your way. Plan in advance to save yourself time and frustration.

**International Travel** 国际旅游

Get your passport, visa, and plane tickets squared away well before your departure date. Make sure you know the start, finish, and holidays during your semester at Qingdao University so you can buy all tickets in advance.

**Important Dates** 重要日期

Make a note of these important dates soon, you can so that you can plan your travels in China.

Registration Period (报道)  
First Day of Class (开学日期)  
Holidays (节日)  
Mid-Term Exams (期中考试)  
Final Exams (期末考试)  
End of Semester (学期结束)  

**Passport** 护照

You must have a passport to travel both internationally, and inside China. Make certain that your passport will not expire while you are abroad. Make copies of your passport before departing, and keep a copy on your person. In the event you lose your passport, this copy will become vitally important.

When you arrive in Qingdao University, register your passport information with the International Office. Do NOT carry your passport on yourself regularly. This will increase the likelihood of losing it. Instead, keep it safe in your dormitory or apartment.

**Visa** 签证

Visas are granted by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate in your country. While you may apply for a certain visa type, the visa you receive is ultimately at the discretion of the consulate. Students who go to Qingdao may receive a visa which lasts only 30 days. In this case, you will need to immediately apply for a “residence permit” that will allow you to stay for the full semester or year. The International Office will assist you with this process. Do not let your visa expire while in China. You will have to pay for this residence permit change, and it will cost about ¥500 RMB. You will be without your passport during this time. (To be eligible for a residence permit, you must also perform a health check in Qingdao. Budget ¥450 RMB for this expense.

You must inform the QDU International office two weeks before your visa expires. They will assist you in procuring a new one. The penalty fee for living in China without a valid visa is approximately ¥500 RMB per day.
Jetlag 时差反应 shíchā fǎnyìng
The moment the plane takes off, set your watch to China Standard Time immediately. Use the plane ride to get your body acclimated to the time change. If you arrive in China in the daytime, try to power through it and stay awake even if you’re exhausted. This will help you sleep at night and get you on the right time schedule. If you will arrive at night, try to stay awake toward the end your flight. This way, you will be tired enough to sleep when you arrive.

Stick to a sleep schedule for the first week. The sooner you adjust to the time difference, the more comfortable your transition will be.

Accommodations 住宿
When travelling around China, you’ll need to stay at a hostel or hotel. The staff there must register your arrival by scanning your passport. When you enter China for the first time, you must register your arrival at a hotel, hostel, or at the university dormitory within 24 hours.

Hostels 青年旅舍
Hostels are a common choice for any foreigner travelling in China. Booking accommodations is easy and affordable on hostelworld.com and hostels.com. Hostels see quite the variety of international traveler, so English is typically the standard spoken language.

Reservations are strongly suggested. Many hostels offer tours which can be booked at their front desk. Hostel staff members can be a great source of information about what a city has to offer.

Hotels 宾馆
You might need a Chinese friend to help make online reservations for hotel accommodations. Students have reported that communicating with hotel staff can be difficult without Chinese skills.

Websites like ctrip.com can be very useful for booking hotels as well as plane tickets. Download the Ctrip.com mobile app to explore additional features.

Plane (International) 飞机
There are many ways to book a flight, and many online resources to help you compare prices. Among these sites are Expedia.com, StudentUniverse.com, Orbitz.com, and Kayak.com.

Please note that some flights allow 2 checked bags, others charge a fee for the second bag. Please check your bag restrictions when you purchase your ticket.
**Domestic Travel 国内旅游**
Always take your passport with you when you leave the city of Qingdao. Even a short trip to a nearby town like 曲阜 Qūfù or 黄岛 Huángdǎo may require identification, and the best form of ID you have is your passport.

**Plane (Domestic) 飞机**
Plane travel in China is generally quite affordable. Compare online flight prices with train tickets. Trains, while slower than airplanes, are often the cheapest option. **Ctrip.com** and **Elong.net** each have English pages offering domestic flights in China.

**Train 火车**
Taking the train can be the most cost-effective and sometimes the most fun mode of transportation when making long-distance travel arrangements in China.

You can purchase train tickets to many locations from the train ticket offices in town. There is a train ticket office not far from the Gāoxióng Lù bus stop.

For long train rides travelling overnight, it’s best to buy a sleeper ticket. They are more expensive, but having a sleeper ticket on a 23-hour train ride is definitely worth it.

Food on the train is expensive, so why not bring your own? fruit, crackers, ramen in a cup, boiled eggs, nuts, bottled water, granola bars, etc.

**Hard Seat** 硬座 yìngzuò - cheapest ticket, hard plastic seat, overhead storage

**Soft Seat** 软座 ruǎnzuò - like airplane seats, cushioned seats, tray tables, overhead storage

**Hard Sleeper** 硬卧 yìngwò - 6 bed compartment, no compartment door, overhead storage

**Soft Sleeper** 软卧 ruǎnwò - 4 bed compartment, compartment door shuts and locks, most expensive ticket, overhead storage

For more: **cits.net/china-trains/categories.html**
Travel in Qingdao 青岛市内交通
Public transportation in the city is efficient and inexpensive. Familiarizing yourself with the bus system and taxi protocol will save you time and effort as you explore what the city has to offer.

Taxis 出租车
Qingdao taxis come in two price varieties: 9 RMB and 12 RMB. This is the starting price of the taxi. The price of fare climbs above this base price based on time and distance. When you enter a taxi, tell the driver where you would like to go. The taxi driver should then flip a switch to start the travel meter. If the driver does not flip the switch to turn on the meter, kindly remind them to do so. When you reach your destination, they will flip the switch again and give you a receipt. Pay the fare, and make sure you haven’t left anything behind when you exit the vehicle.

Taxi Safety 乘车安全
Always ask for a receipt when you exit a taxi. If you accidentally leave something behind, this receipt is the only way you can track the cab down again to find it. If you feel that a taxi driver treats you unfairly or does something inappropriate, take a photo of their driver’s license (displayed on the dashboard) and their license plate when you exit the vehicle.

Problems with taxis in Qingdao are rare, but if you have a problem, please tell someone in the International Office. Above all, use common sense and pay attention to your surroundings.
Buses 公交车 gōngjiāochē
You will likely use the public bus system more than any other form of transportation. Students take the bus daily from campus to the downtown hub for restaurants, KTV, shopping, groceries, and more. Some buses have an employee hired to take your fare; others have electronic pads you can swipe with a bus card, or pay cash when you enter (¥1).

When riding the bus, enter from the front, swipe your bus card, and move to the rear of the bus. Stand and prepare to exit the bus from the rear exit well before arriving at your stop. When elderly, pregnant, or infirm people enter the bus, please be courteous and give up your seat to them. If they refuse, please insist that they take your seat, as refusal is customary.

Buses can get quite crowded, and drivers are focused on speed rather than a smooth ride. Hold onto something at all times, and be careful of your valuables when the bus is full.

Bus Card 公交卡 gōngjiāokǎ
While it is possible to pay for the bus with cash (only ¥1 RMB to go any number of stops), it is cheaper to use a bus card. Purchase a bus card at the transportation station by Mykal. This location is difficult to find, so you will need someone to take you there. Pay a small deposit for the card, and then load a sum of money onto it. If you pay ¥100 RMB, they will put the remaining balance on the card for you to spend. Swiping the card on a bus reduces bus fare from ¥1 to ¥0.8 each ride. Cash deposited onto the bus card is not refunded.

Map of Popular Bus Stops from Campus
**Bus Routes** 公共汽车路线图 gōnggōngqìchē lùxiàntú

Here are the bus routes to some commonly visited locations in Qingdao. You can also pre-plan your bus route travels on Baidu Maps 百度地图 Bǎidù dìtú.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To</th>
<th>On</th>
<th>Will take you to</th>
<th>Stops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Bus Stop 西车站</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高雄路 Gāoxióng Lù</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Fujifilm Photo Shop (across street)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>辛家庄 Xinjiāzhuāng</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Mykal Shopping Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>远洋广场 Yuānyáng Guǎngchǎng</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Aeon Shopping Center (via underpass)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>浮山所 Fúshān Suǒ</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Carrefour</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>市政府 Shi Zhèngfǔ</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>May 4th Square (across street)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>中山公园 Zhōngshān Gōngyuán</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Zhongshan Park</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>海水浴场 Hǎishuǐ Yùchǎng</td>
<td>31, 316, 321</td>
<td>Bathing Beach</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>火车站 Huǒchē Zhàn</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>Train Station</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Bus Stop 北车站</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>道遥路 Xiāoyáo Lù</td>
<td>11, 202, 226</td>
<td>Entry and Exit Bureau</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>台东 Táidōng</td>
<td>11, 226, 227</td>
<td>Taidong Commercial Area</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高邮湖路 Gāoyóuhú Lù</td>
<td>11, 226, 227</td>
<td>RT Mart</td>
<td>5-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Bus Stop 南车站</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青岛大剧院 Qingdào Dà Jùyuàn</td>
<td>301, 304</td>
<td>Qingdao Grand Theatre</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>极地海洋世界 Jídì Hǎiyáng Shìjiè</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Polar Ocean World</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>青岛大剧院 Qingdào Dà Jùyuàn</td>
<td>301, 304, 321</td>
<td>Shilaoren Beach (Get off at Grand Theatre stop, walk south to the coast)</td>
<td>varies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dormitory Information 宿舍楼信息 sùshèlóu xìnxī

Here is some information on your housing accommodations in the International Dormitories of Qingdao University. All fees are due up-front.

Dormitory Fee 住宿费 zhùsù fèi
Your full semester’s housing fees will be due up-front during registration. To pay in cash, you can visit any of the banks in the Xīnjiāzhuāng bus stop area (see bus route section for directions to this area) to make withdrawals from ATMs or exchange currency to RMB. You will be charged a refundable deposit AND the full balance of your housing fees for a semester. Once you pay your deposit, be sure to save the deposit slip in a very easy to remember location. You will need this at the end of the semester during the checkout process.

Internet 网络服务 wǎngluò fúwù
Wireless Internet service is available for purchase to any room in the international student dormitories. To request access for your room, visit the front service desk in 敏行楼 Mǐnxíng Lóu. After you purchase access for your room, the router will need 24 hours for processing before you can pick up the router and use it in your room. If you have any problems or questions regarding wireless internet service, please ask for help from the International Office.

Trash and Recycling 垃圾与回收服务 lājī yú huíshōu fúwù
Each floor of the dormitories has a station for free garbage and recycling pickup. Cleaning staff collect glass bottles, cardboard, paper, and plastic recyclables each week.

7/11 qī shíyī
Open 24-7, this convenience store is a lifesaver—and it’s attached to the dormitory building. Your room card can be used to make payments here.
**International Office Hours** 留学生办公室 liúxuéshēng bàngōngshì
The office is usually closed on weekends, with the exception of check-in weekend. Usual hours are as follows:

Monday through Friday
8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

**Minxing Lou Western Café** 敏行楼西
餐厅 Minxing Lóu Xīcāntīng
The Café is a separate business located in the first floor of Minxing Lóu. Wireless Internet, coffee, desserts, and Western meals are all sold here. This is a great place to meet with a language partner or for tutoring. Your room card can be used to make payments here.

Regular Hours:
10:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.

**Minxing Lou Chinese Café** 敏行楼中
餐厅 Minxing Lóu Zhōngcāntīng
The Chinese café and restaurant serve a variety of delicious Chinese dishes. Your room card can be used to make payments here. To add money to your room card, visit the payment desk in the Chinese café between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Money deposited onto the card is not refunded.

Regular Hours:
10:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Mail and Packages 邮件与包裹
The mail system in the International Dormitory is a bit different from that found in the States. Familiarize yourself with this system below.

Receiving Mail and Packages 邮件与包裹的收取
When mail reaches Minxing Lóu, it is not delivered to specific room numbers. Instead, the front desk worker piles all mail for all international students together in a box at the front desk. In order to find your mail, you’ll need to go through the pile, searching for your name. Make sure your sender tells you when to expect a letter.

If you receive a package, you must pick it up yourself with the delivery person. Make sure your Chinese phone number is written on the package so he/she can call you and deliver the package to you.

Sending Mail and Packages 邮件与包裹的寄出
To send mail or packages internationally, you’ll need to visit a local post office. Consult the campus map for the post office on University property. The workers there do not speak English.

When you visit the post office, prepare your address in your home country’s language and in Chinese (as much as possible). Be sure to inquire about restrictions before sending a package internationally.

UPS
qingdaoups@hotmail.com
Tel: 0532-85657336

FedEx
qingdaofedex@hotmail.com
Tel: 4008891888

Address 地址
Since deliveries are not made to your room or to a post box specific to your room, you need only list the following as your address:

English
[Name]
Minxing Building
International Programs
Qingdao University
No. 308 Ningxia Rd.
Shandong 266071 P.R. China

Chinese
青岛大学敏行楼
山东省青岛市宁夏路308号
国际交流合作处留学生办公室
Shopping 购物
Shopping in the markets is a fun and authentic cultural experience. Prices are typically not fixed, so try out your bargaining skills with the locals.

Taidong Night Market 台东夜市
Taidong is a network of commercial streets and alleys. During the day it’s a shopping center with many stores and boutiques, multiple McDonald’s restaurants, and a Wal-Mart. At night a street market of red tents appears, set up near the Wal-Mart. It’s a bargaining market, and the vendors can be tough and a little rude. Watch out for pickpockets. I mean it!

Jimo Lu 即墨路
Jimo is a large shopping and bargaining plaza selling clothes, bags, backpacks, jewelry, tea sets, fans, and much more. The vendors there can be nicer than those at Tai Dong but the prices will start out very high. Be prepared to bargain.

Antique Market 古玩市场
The antique market is a small street market where you can barter for old-looking souvenirs. Note, “old-looking” does not necessarily mean genuinely old.

Book City 书城
It may look like just a huge book store, but many other things can be found there too! Electronics, calligraphy tools, stationery, crafts, music, DVDs, games, and more await you in Book City.

Computer City 电子信息城
Here you can buy a lot of computer accessories, cell phone accessories, and general electronics. It’s fairly near to Taidong.
Grocery Stores 超市
There are several options for large grocery stores in the downtown area. These grocery stores have a lot to offer and all can be reached by bus. Bus routes to these locations have been listed in the descriptions.

RT Mart 大润发 Dàrùnfā
RT Mart is a supercenter, selling clothing, shoes, electronics, accessories, and groceries. RT Mart is generally cheaper than other similar stores near campus. Getting a membership card at the front desk can save you money on marked items in the store.

宁夏路162号 Níngxià lù yàoliú’èr hào

Aeon 永旺 Yǒng wàng
This large department store has many chains, several restaurants, and a grocery store. Inside, you’ll find a Dairy Queen, a McDonald’s and a Starbucks. The price range for goods here is a bit more expensive than Carrefour.

香港中路72号 Xiānggǎng zhōnglù qīshí’èr hào

Carrefour 家乐福 Jiālèfú
Carrefour is among the cheapest places to find groceries. They also have a selection of imported foods.

Silver Gardens 银都花园 Yín dū huàyuán
Silver Gardens has a lot of imported goods. Imported goods are expensive, but if you need that can of pumpkin puree for something, they can probably help you out.

Hisense Plaza 海信广场 Hǎixìn guǎngchǎng
Very expensive Prada, Hermes, Dolce & Gabbana type of place. There’s a Starbucks in the basement next to the Häagen-Dazs. It’s quickest to walk there from Aeon.

东海西路50号 Dōnghǎi xī lù wǔshí hào

Mykal 麦凯乐 Mài kǎi lè
Mykal is an 8-floor mall with a food court and movie theatre at the top. There is a supermarket and cafe in the basement level.

Marina City 丽广场 Bǎi lì guǎngchǎng
A mall with a food court, grocery store, and an ice-skating rink.

澳门路88号 Aomén lù bāshíbā hào
Here are some must-see tourist attractions to check out in Qingdao.

**Qingdao TV Tower** 青岛电视塔 Qingdào diànshì tǎ
Visiting the Qingdao TV tower will give you a bird’s-eye view of the city. Be sure to go when the weather is clear and sunny—you wouldn’t want to pay the 60 RMB ticket fee only to have your view obstructed by a cloudy sky! Taxi rides are at least 25 RMB. Go as a group! It’s more fun that way.

**Badaguan** 八大关 Bādàguān
A scenic area located in the east of Qingdao, this district features mainly German and Dutch architecture. Along the coast you can find one of Qingdao’s main bathing beaches.

From Qingdao University’s main gate, take bus route 31 down Xianggang Zhong Lu. Actually, it’s a pretty long bus ride. Why not split a cab?

**Bathing Beaches 1-6** 海水浴场 Hǎishuǐ yùchǎng
The main recreational beaches in Qingdao are numbered one through six. Qingdao Bathing Beach 1 is the most popular, but Shilaoren beach is pretty big, fairly clean, and less-crowded. Expatriat clubs sometimes throw dance parties there, so check [myRedstar.com](http://myRedstar.com) for news.

**May Fourth Square** 五四广场 Wǔsì guǎngchǎng
Full of historical significance, May Fourth Square proudly features the great red sculpture seen as a prominent symbol of Qingdao. Must-see.

**Zhongshan Park** 中山公园 Zhōngshān gōngyuán
This is the main city park. Inside there is an amusement park, nature garden, carnival, and petting zoo. Go in springtime to see the cherry blossoms open on the nature trail. Going during the week will help you avoid the weekend crowds.

Take bus 31, 316, or 321 away from campus and get off at the Zhongshan Park station.
Mount Lao 崂山 Láoshān
Láoshān is one of the most famous mountains in China. It is regarded as the birthplace of Daoism. Qingdao University usually hosts a trip to Láoshān each semester. If you want to go on your own, ask your Chinese teacher for the best deal on transportation. It might be better to rent a van with a few friends than to hire a taxicab for a day.

Mount Xiaoyu 小鱼山 Xiǎoyú shān
Roughly translated as “little fish mountain” is a lovely scenic spot in the city. Bring a camera!

Museums 博物馆
There are many museums in the city for your viewing pleasure. Some offer free admission on certain days of the week. Check with your teacher for info, or ask if your class can take a field trip.

Art Museum 美术博物馆
The Qingdao City Art Museum hosts a variety of Chinese artists.

大学路7号
Dàxué lù qī hào

Beer Museum 啤酒博物馆
Located in Taidong, there is plenty to see on Beer Street after your visit to the museum where Qingdao beer is brewed. Tickets are 70 RMB and a free beer tasting is included at the end of the tour. Student discounts are available with ID.

登州路56-1号
Dēng zhōu lù wǔshíliù yī hào

History Museum 历史博物馆
This museum keeps many important historical relics from all ages of Chinese history.
Entertainment 娱乐
For concerts, plays, movies, operas, and shows check out the entertainment resources listed below!

Qingdao Grand Theatre 青岛大剧院 Qīngdǎo dà jùyuàn
This is the premier performing arts theatre in Qingdao. It’s really very nice and only a few minutes away from campus by bus. Visit their website for showtimes and ticket purchases. They host both Chinese and foreign musicals, ballets, concerts, plays, operas, and more!

山东省青岛市崂山区云岭5号
Shāndōng shěng qīngdǎo shì láoshān qū yún lǐng wǔ hào
QingdaoGrandTheatre.com/customer_service

Mykal Cinema 麦凯乐 Mài kǎi lè
There is a multi-screen cinema on the 8th floor with several 3D screens.

华臣影院
Huá chén yǐngyuàn
Tel: +86-532-66700700

Redstar Magazine 红星杂志 Hóngxīng zázhì
This magazine is run by a group of expatriates living in China. More than a magazine, this community regularly hosts events, parties, performances, and gatherings of cultural interest. Go to their website to subscribe to their monthly newsletter emails for events, news articles, classifieds, jobs, and more!

MyRedstar.com
Culture 文化

China is a nation with a rich history and culture. You will experience much of this culture firsthand during your study away experience. Still, here is some information of cultural interest to help you prepare for your visit to this unique country.

Culture Shock 文化休克

No visitor can entirely avoid culture shock when living in an unfamiliar country. China’s political, social, and cultural differences may cause an international student to feel puzzled and frustrated. One day you may be excited by the experience that you are having in China, while the next day you may feel frustrated and miss your friends and family very much. This is perfectly normal and happens to many who go abroad for extended periods. Try to recognize these stages and realize that they will pass. Try to look for the good things in your environment and remind yourself that you can enjoy the familiar things when you get home. The best preparation is knowledge about China, its history and present development, and a willingness to set aside the value judgments and “cultural baggage.” The key to “surviving” in China is to expect the unexpected; a good sense of humor can be a great help in times of stress. Also, please remember to stay connected with your family and friends back home. Not too much! Enjoy your time abroad. But do maintain your relationships back home to help with the homesickness.

Staring “盯着你”

Staring is not necessarily considered rude in China, and because you will be a sight of curiosity, people may stare at you. This is less true in larger cities than in smaller towns and rural areas. It may take some patience to get used to this, but keep in mind: people don’t mean to be rude. They’re just curious.

Beggars 乞丐

You may sometimes encounter people on the street asking for money. You may especially be targeted for being a foreigner. It is up to you whether you want to give money; however feel no obligation to do so. It is unclear whether giving money directly to beggars is helpful. If you want to avoid beggars, the best method is to avoid eye contact and to walk quickly past them.

Closeness 拥挤

Chinese seldom express their affection physically, even among family members. It would be rare for you to see them touch each other. However, in the public sphere—such as on public transportation and in shops and lines—strangers stand closer than Westerners do, making some feel their “personal space” is being invaded.

During rush hour, buses may become extremely crowded. At times you may be forced into extremely close confines with people of either gender. This is completely unavoidable, but try your best to limit the space you take up.
Cultural Differences 文化差异
When you travel to a new place, you bring with you values, patterns of behavior, and understandings about what is good and bad, normal and abnormal. Local values, patterns of behavior, and understandings in China may be different from what you are used to. Some differences are easy to observe, such as traffic patterns or the way buildings or stores look, while others are harder to see and may pop up at unexpected times.

Culture shock is the discomfort people feel as they adjust to life in a new setting with different values, patterns of behavior, and expectations. It is a natural part of learning a new culture and adjusting to a different place, and nearly everyone experiences it.

You should talk with your peers, teachers, and language partner about things you do not understand or find frustrating. People who have experience living in both the U.S. and China are excellent resources. Your family back home is not likely to understand the culture shock you are going through. Speaking to other people about the difficulties you are going through (and having a sense of humor about it) is a great way to help ease culture shock.

What kind of culture shock did you experience in your first month abroad?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Coping with Culture Shock 如何应对文化休克
Symptoms of culture shock can include extreme homesickness, physical discomfort, sleep disturbances, depression or anxiety, loss of your sense of humor, boredom or fatigue, difficulty with course work and concentration, the feeling that your Chinese has grown worse during the program, or even hostility toward the host culture.

The best way to combat culture shock is to step back from an event that has bothered you, assess it, and search for an appropriate explanation and response. Here are some other useful coping strategies:

- Set reasonable goals and expectations, particularly at the beginning.
- Plan small tasks each day that will help you meet people and accomplish something, like preparing a new food or exploring a new part of the city.
- Don’t isolate yourself. Try to be social, even when you don’t feel like it.
- Talk with faculty about things you may find frustrating.
- Find a local friend who can help “translate” the culture for you.
- Pay attention to your body: eat properly, exercise, and get plenty of rest. Travel abroad can be tiring, and your language program is an intensive one. A good night’s sleep will help to recharge your body and mind.
- Remember that it is normal to feel overwhelmed, but also that the feeling of being overwhelmed will go away.
- If you are feeling depressed or the feelings of homesickness do not go away no matter how much you try to do other things, visit the International Students Office in Mǐnxìng Lóu.

Stages of Cultural Adjustment 如何适应一个新的文化
Stage 1: Initial Euphoria and Excitement.
You have just arrived in a new country and have great expectations and a positive mindset. Everything seems new and exciting, and you find many similarities between the local culture and your own.

Stage 2: Irritation and Hostility.
After you have been in a different country for some time, you may experience frustration and annoyances with cultural differences. Small difficulties seem like major catastrophes, and you may be more emotional than normal.

Stage 3: Gradual Adjustment.
In this stage, you are becoming more familiar with the host culture. You begin to understand its logic and values. Cultural cues become easier to read. You feel more comfortable and less isolated. Your sense of humor returns.

Stage 4: Adaptation and Biculturalism.
Finally, you are able to fully enjoy the customs, attitudes, and ways of saying and doing things in the host country. You find aspects of the local culture that you like and others that you may not like but that you can cope with. You are able to live and work to your full potential.
Reverse Culture Shock 回国后的文化休克
While you return home from China, you may experience reverse culture shock. Reverse culture shock refers to feelings of anxiety, disorientation, uncertainty, or confusion and difficulties in adjustment that you might feel after returning home from a significant period of living abroad.

Often a person idealizes the home environment while abroad and may be upset when he or she finds that there are problems at home just as there were abroad. Many people also expect to feel completely familiar and comfortable when they return home and therefore have trouble coping with changes that have occurred while they were away. Symptoms of reverse culture shock may include:

• Frustration, restlessness, feelings of alienation
• Misunderstandings or differences in views about life, study, or the future
• Reverse homesickness: intensely missing people and places from abroad
• Boredom, insecurity, uncertainty, confusion
• Need for excessive sleep
• Negativity toward home attitudes or behaviors
• Feelings of resistance toward family and friends

You may experience the following types of situations:

• People don’t seem to care about your experiences abroad.
• It feels like nobody understands you, and you are different from friends and family members.
• Others might appear jealous of your experiences abroad.
• You might feel bogged down by the realities of everyday life: having to enroll in classes, plan for the future, pay off student loans, take care of a sick relative, pay bills, etc.

Although these feelings are difficult to cope with, you should recognize that they are part of the normal process of adjusting to life at home. Just as you had to adjust to life abroad, you have to give yourself time to readjust to life at home. Find an outlet for sharing your experiences:

• Join a language circle or club where like-minded people gather.
• Volunteer to help Chinese immigrants in your community.
• Join an international student club.
• Continue to study Mandarin, and read news about your host country.
• Keep in touch with friends through WeChat 微信 Wēixīn.
• Recognize that things may have changed for people at home while you were away, and show an interest in other people’s activities and interests.
• Write in a journal about your thoughts and emotions.
• Search for future opportunities to study, travel, or live abroad. U.S. students should consider the Critical Language Scholarship from the U.S. Department of State.
Useful Cultural Notes

VPN (Virtual Private Network) 虚拟专用网络
Certain websites in China are blocked. Though the list of blocked sites is always changing, Facebook, Twitter, most blogs, YouTube, Instagram, Snapchat, Google, and many other services are inaccessible within Mainland China. Searching for certain keywords will also result in blank search engine results. Some students have purchased VPN services that will allowed them to stay in touch with friends and family overseas and blog routinely about their study abroad experiences.

Chinese Websites and Apps 实用的网站与软件
Although some sites from home are unavailable in China, China has its own version of many of these websites.

百度 Bǎidù
The Chinese version of Google, Baidu presents a variety of search options. Google is currently blocked in China, including all its features. Baidu tends to provide better and more consistent search results in Mainland China. Visit the music tab (音乐) to download any song for free or the TV tab (电视) to stream TV and film for free. (These features only works in China.)

淘宝 Táobāo
This site is a lot like eBay. They sell almost everything here. Ask a Chinese friend to help you register an account. You will need a Chinese bank account or the ability to pay through either Alipay (支付宝 Zhīfùbāo) or WeChat Pay (微信支付 Wēixīn Zhīfù). These payment methods allow for the use of foreign credit cards.

当当 Dāngdāng
Like Amazon.com, you can buy a host of books and ebooks on Dangdang.

微信 Wēixīn
Wechat is the ubiquitous instant messaging service in China. Everyone uses it, and now so do you. It has so many uses and functions, we won’t list them.

What Chinese websites have you found useful here? Let us know!

Useful Smart Phone Apps
Google Translate KTdict C-E Pleco Skritter WeChat (微信)
**Time Difference 时差**
All of China is in one time zone, based on Beijing Standard Time, and there is no time change for daylight savings throughout the year in China. While military time is standard, a.m. and p.m. are also recognized.

**Communications 交流沟通**
Using Skype or WeChat will simplify your international communications significantly. Be sure that your family knows how to contact you while abroad in the event of an emergency.

When you purchase a phone number in China, please visit the international office to notify us of your new contact information so that you may be reached in an emergency.

**Electricity 电源**
Unlike the United States, China has 220-volt, 50Hz alternating current. Still, many Chinese electrical sockets and extension cord receptacles accept two-prong plugs like those in the US.

Please be wary, because almost all equipment designed for an American 110-volt current will burn out if plugged into a Chinese 220-volt outlet.

To combat this problem, if you have sensitive electronics that require low voltage (110-volt current), it is recommended that you purchase a Chinese version of that object which can withstand 220-volt power. Hairdryers and straighteners can be purchased very inexpensively.

Converters are very expensive in China.

If you need a different shape of socket for your electronic devices, you want to buy an *adaptor*, pictured right. Adaptors only change the shape of the plug—not the voltage.

**Money 人民币 rénmínbì**
Chinese money is called rénmínbì (RMB), “The People’s Currency”. The common unit of RMB is the yuán. Check online for the latest conversion rate.

The yuán is often referred to in daily commerce as kuài, and jiǎo (the ten cent piece) is known as máo. You might hear that an object which costs ¥10.5 costs “shí kuài wǔ máo.”

You will quickly learn how to use Chinese money. Learning the numbers in the language section of this book will help you significantly!
**Holidays, Festivals** 节日
The dates for Chinese holidays and festivals change each year. Fill in this table with the latest info so you can know when major holidays are coming.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Festival</th>
<th>中文</th>
<th>pīnyīn</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
<td>元旦</td>
<td>Yuándàn</td>
<td>一月一日 JAN 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Festival</td>
<td>春节</td>
<td>Chūnjié</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qingming Festival</td>
<td>清明节</td>
<td>Qīngmíngjié</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>劳动节</td>
<td>Láodòngjié</td>
<td>五月一日 MAY 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Boat Festival</td>
<td>端午节</td>
<td>Duānwǔjié</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Autumn Day</td>
<td>中秋节</td>
<td>Zhōngqiūjié</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Day</td>
<td>国庆节</td>
<td>Guóqìngjié</td>
<td>十月一日 OCT 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of Dynasties** 中国的朝代
This timeline gives the names and estimated dates of Chinese dynasties throughout history. Pull out this cheat sheet during culture class or guided tours to keep track of your Chinese history.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Disunion</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>夏</td>
<td>Xià</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>商</td>
<td>Shāng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>Zhōu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>春秋</td>
<td>Spring and Autumn (Chūnqiū)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>战国</td>
<td>Warring States (Zhànguó)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秦</td>
<td>Qín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汉</td>
<td>Hàn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 三国                       | Three Kingdoms (Sānguó) | 220-265 |
| 六朝                       | Six Dynasties (Liúcháo) | 222-589 |
| 隋                         | Suí   | 589-618 |
| 唐                         | Táng  | 618-906 |
| 五代                       | Five Dynasties (Wǔdài) | 907-960 |
| 宋                         | Sòng | 960-1279 Northern (960-1126); Southern (1127-1279) |
| 元                         | Yuán | 1279-1368 |
| 明                         | Míng | 1368-1644 |
| 清                         | Qīng | 1644-1912 |
| 民国                       | Republic (Mínguó) | On mainland, 1912-1949; In Taiwan, 1947-present |
| 中华人民共和国               | People’s Republic of China (Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gòngghéguó) | 1949-present |
All kinds of work and service opportunities exist for foreigners in China. You may be offered jobs teaching English, playing in a film as an extra, aiding in translations as a website editor, or even modeling on a sailboat. Understand that your student visa is for studying only. (Foreign faculty, under the terms of your visa, you are permitted only to work for Qingdao University.) A recent crackdown on students getting side jobs has left some international students in hot water.

It is therefore the position of Qingdao University that students not take jobs modeling or teaching in classrooms without a work visa. At the same time, many students find it quite rewarding to tutor privately in homes. Chinese families often request private English tutors to coach them one-on-one or tutor their child in English or various academic subjects.

**Tips from Previous Students on Tutoring Jobs**

- **Don’t sign up for too many jobs too soon. First and foremost you are a student, so don’t let work get in the way of your studies.**

- **Home tutoring jobs can evolve into a kind of “second family”-- these jobs are special. Definitely give it a try.**

- **Private tutoring usually pays around ¥200 RMB per hour. Talk to your student early on about each of your expectations.**

- **My host family took my student and me out to Zhongshan Park to see the cherry blossoms in bloom. They also cooked me dinner once a week.**

**English Corners**

The English teachers living in Minxing Lou often host English Corners for their Chinese students to practice speaking with native English speakers. Students, to get involved in this awesome service opportunity, see if any foreign faculty can provide you with meeting times and locations.

**Language Partners**

Having a speaking partner is a great way to improve your Chinese and to teach a foreign language to a Chinese person. Ask your Chinese language teacher if he or she knows anyone suitable for your language skill level. You can meet regularly and speak an hour of Chinese, and then an hour of English if you like.

If you want a one-way partnership where your partner only speaks Chinese to you, be sure to explain this desire early on. If the partner doesn’t feel that he or she is getting equal measure out of your relationship, things may go sour. Consider paying a grad student to be your language partner and tutor.
In this section you will find some of the basics in the Chinese language to help you as you begin your studies.

Tones 声调
Chinese is a tonal language and has four tonal patterns and a fifth neutral tone. Each syllable in Chinese has a corresponding tone, so be careful of this element when pronouncing Chinese. A wrong tone might change your meaning considerably.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st mā</td>
<td>high and flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd má</td>
<td>starts medium, then rises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd mǎ</td>
<td>starts low, dips to bottom, then rises upward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th mà</td>
<td>starts at the top, falls sharply to bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th ma</td>
<td>flat, no emphasis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency Phrases 紧急用语

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I need help.</td>
<td>Wǒ xūyào bāngmáng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you help me?</td>
<td>Nǐ néng bāng wǒ ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have trouble.</td>
<td>Wǒ yǒu máfanle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, thank you.</td>
<td>Bùyòngle, xièxiè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t like you doing this.</td>
<td>Wǒ bù xǐhuan nǐ zhèyàng zuò.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have other things to do. I have to go.</td>
<td>Wǒ hái yǒu shì, děi xiān zǒule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m in a hurry.</td>
<td>Wǒ hěn zhāojí.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ll call the police.</td>
<td>Wǒ huì bàojǐng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Chinese friends know I’m here.</td>
<td>Wǒ zhōngguó péngyǒu zhīdào wǒ zài zhèr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/she’ll arrive soon.</td>
<td>Tā máshàng jiù lái.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t agree.</td>
<td>Wǒ bù tóngyì.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where’s the restroom?</td>
<td>Wèishēngjiān zài nǎr?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m hungry.</td>
<td>Wǒ è le.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pronouns 人称代词

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, me</td>
<td>wǒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we, us</td>
<td>wǒmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>nǐ, nín (formal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all</td>
<td>nínmen, nínmen (formal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she, it (m, f, n)</td>
<td>tā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they, them (m, f, n)</td>
<td>tāmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Needs and Question Words 疑问用语

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I need ...</td>
<td>Wǒ xūyào...</td>
<td>Wǒ xūyào...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want...</td>
<td>Wǒ yào...</td>
<td>Wǒ yào...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm looking for...</td>
<td>Wǒ zài zhǎo...</td>
<td>Wǒ zài zhǎo...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have...</td>
<td>Yǒu méi yǒu...</td>
<td>Yǒu méi yǒu...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is that right?</td>
<td>Duì bú duì?</td>
<td>Duì bú duì?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>Shuí/Shéi?</td>
<td>Shuí/Shéi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>Shénme?</td>
<td>Shénme?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>Zài nǎlǐ?</td>
<td>Zài nǎlǐ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>Shénme shíhòu?</td>
<td>Shénme shíhòu?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Wèishénme</td>
<td>Wèishénme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>Zěnme?</td>
<td>Zěnme?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>Duōshaǒ gè?</td>
<td>Duōshaǒ gè?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which?</td>
<td>Nǎ yí gè?</td>
<td>Nǎ yí gè?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much money?</td>
<td>Duōshaǒ qián?</td>
<td>Duōshaǒ qián?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you say... in Chinese?</td>
<td>... yòng zhōngwén zěnme shuō?</td>
<td>... yòng zhōngwén zěnme shuō?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Polite Expressions 礼貌用语

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>shì de</td>
<td>shì de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>bú shì</td>
<td>bú shì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>qǐng</td>
<td>qǐng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May I ask ...</td>
<td>qǐng wèn</td>
<td>qǐng wèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>xièxiè</td>
<td>xièxiè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, thank you</td>
<td>bú yòng, xièxié</td>
<td>bú yòng, xièxié</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome</td>
<td>bú kēqì</td>
<td>bú kēqì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorry/Excuse me</td>
<td>Dui bù qǐ</td>
<td>Dui bù qǐ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It doesn't matter</td>
<td>méi guānxì</td>
<td>méi guānxì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't understand</td>
<td>wǒ bù dǒng</td>
<td>wǒ bù dǒng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak a little</td>
<td>wǒ huì shuō yì diǎn</td>
<td>wǒ huì shuō yì diǎn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know</td>
<td>wǒ bù zhǐdào</td>
<td>wǒ bù zhǐdào</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No problem</td>
<td>méi wèntí</td>
<td>méi wèntí</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Shopping Words 购物

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How much is it?</td>
<td>Duōshaò qián?</td>
<td>多少钱?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive!</td>
<td>Tai gui le!</td>
<td>太贵了!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How about a discount?</td>
<td>Piányì yìdiǎn hǎo ba?</td>
<td>便宜一点好吧?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't have enough.</td>
<td>Wǒ de qián bú gòu.</td>
<td>我的钱不够。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Yuan (RMB)</td>
<td>kuài/yuán</td>
<td>块／元</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would like to buy...</td>
<td>Wǒ yào mǎi...</td>
<td>我要买…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Numbers 数字

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Traditional Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>零，〇</td>
<td>líng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>一</td>
<td>yī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>二</td>
<td>èr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>三</td>
<td>sān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>四</td>
<td>sì</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>五</td>
<td>wǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>六</td>
<td>liù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>七</td>
<td>qī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>八</td>
<td>bā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>九</td>
<td>jiǔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>十</td>
<td>shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleven</td>
<td>十一</td>
<td>shí yī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twelve</td>
<td>十二</td>
<td>shí èr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirteen</td>
<td>十三</td>
<td>shí sān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>二十</td>
<td>èr shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>三十</td>
<td>sān shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>四十</td>
<td>sì shí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>一百</td>
<td>yī bǎi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>一千</td>
<td>yī qiān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>一万</td>
<td>yī wàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>十万</td>
<td>shí wàn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Months 怎么算月份

To say the months, put the appropriate number in front of the word 月 “yuè” (meaning month). For example, January is 一月 “yī yuè”, February is 二月 “èr yuè”, March is 三月 “sān yuè”, etc.

### Days of the Week 一个星期

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>xīng qī yī / zhōu yī</td>
<td>星期一／周一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>xīng qī èr / zhōu èr</td>
<td>星期二／周二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>xīng qī sān / zhōu sān</td>
<td>星期三／周三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>xīng qī sì / zhōu sì</td>
<td>星期四／周四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>xīng qī wǔ / zhōu wǔ</td>
<td>星期五／周五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>xīng qī liù / zhōu liù</td>
<td>星期六／周六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>xīng qī rì (tiān) / zhōu rì</td>
<td>星期日（天）／周日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>jīn tiān</td>
<td>今天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow</td>
<td>míng tiān</td>
<td>明天</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yesterday</td>
<td>zuó tiān</td>
<td>昨天</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Telling time 时间

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it now?</td>
<td>xiàn zài jǐdiǎn le?</td>
<td>现在几点了?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon</td>
<td>zhōng wǔ</td>
<td>中午</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight</td>
<td>bàn yè</td>
<td>半夜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00am</td>
<td>zǎo shàng jíu diǎn</td>
<td>早上九点</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00pm</td>
<td>xià wǔ yì diǎn</td>
<td>下午一点</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30pm</td>
<td>wǎn shàng liu diǎn bàn</td>
<td>晚上六点半</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>wǔ diǎn shí wǔ fēn</td>
<td>五点十五分</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>jiǔ diǎn sì shí</td>
<td>九点四十分</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sample Chinese Menu** 中国菜单

Reading Chinese menus can be an intimidating task if you are unfamiliar with dish names and pronunciation. Until you master the Chinese menu, here’s a sample to help you along.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kung Pow Chicken</td>
<td>宫爆鸡丁</td>
<td>Kung Pow Chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Vegetables</td>
<td>地三鲜</td>
<td>Three Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavored Pork Strips</td>
<td>鱼香肉丝</td>
<td>Flavored Pork Strips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar Potato Strips</td>
<td>土豆丝</td>
<td>Vinegar Potato Strips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef Noodles</td>
<td>牛肉拉面</td>
<td>Beef Noodles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braised Beef Noodle Soup</td>
<td>红烧牛肉面</td>
<td>Braised Beef Noodle Soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavored Egg Plant</td>
<td>鱼香茄子</td>
<td>Flavored Egg Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet &amp; sour pork</td>
<td>甜酸肉</td>
<td>Sweet &amp; sour pork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet &amp; sour chicken</td>
<td>甜酸鸡</td>
<td>Sweet &amp; sour chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sizzling beef platter</td>
<td>铁板牛肉</td>
<td>Sizzling beef platter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork &amp; green peppers</td>
<td>青椒肉片</td>
<td>Pork &amp; green peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef &amp; green peppers</td>
<td>青椒牛肉片</td>
<td>Beef &amp; green peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork &amp; fried onions</td>
<td>葱爆肉</td>
<td>Pork &amp; fried onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispy chicken</td>
<td>香酥鸡肉</td>
<td>Crispy chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spicy chicken pieces</td>
<td>辣子鸡丁</td>
<td>Spicy chicken pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking duck</td>
<td>北京烤鸭</td>
<td>Peking duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stir-fried pork w/ garlic</td>
<td>蒜爆肉</td>
<td>Stir-fried pork w/ garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg &amp; tomato</td>
<td>西红柿炒鸡蛋</td>
<td>Egg &amp; tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamed stuffed buns</td>
<td>包子</td>
<td>Steamed stuffed buns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumplings</td>
<td>饺子</td>
<td>Dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugared sweet potatoes</td>
<td>拔丝地瓜</td>
<td>Sugared sweet potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiled pork dumplings</td>
<td>猪肉水饺</td>
<td>Boiled pork dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bok choy</td>
<td>白菜</td>
<td>Bok choy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tofu in chili sauce</td>
<td>麻婆豆腐</td>
<td>Tofu in chili sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... on rice.</td>
<td>... 盖饭</td>
<td>... on rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... on noodles.</td>
<td>... 盖面</td>
<td>... on noodles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fried rice</td>
<td>炒饭</td>
<td>Fried rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef fried rice</td>
<td>牛肉炒饭</td>
<td>Beef fried rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fill in your own favorite dishes, words, and food phrases.*
As the semester comes to a close, there are some important considerations you should not forget before returning home.

**Final Exams** 期末考试 qīmò kǎoshì
You MUST take your final exam before you leave in order to receive credit for the course. If you need to transfer course credit to your home university, communicate this need to the office in Mǐnxíng Lóu. If you wish to receive a copy of your transcript, please communicate with the office in advance.

**Purchasing a Return Plane Ticket** 回国机票的预定
When you are certain of your return home, purchase a plane ticket well in advance. Check online for different prices on different websites. Consider holiday traffic and the times of departure and arrival when you make your purchase. Flight booking websites are listed in the *Useful Websites* section.

Students, don’t book your flight for the day immediately after your final exams. Give yourself some time to relax, travel, sightsee, and use your newfound Chinese language skills before returning home.

**Checking Out of the Dormitory** 退房手续 tuìfáng shǒuxù
Checking out of the dormitory is a bit of an involved process. Be sure that you check out while the front desk worker is on duty. If they are closed, the front desk worker cannot complete your checkout process.

1. Locate the receipt for your room deposit. You received this when you checked into the dormitory.
2. Pick up a checkout form from the International Office.
3. Clean out your room and pack all your bags.
4. When you are ready to leave, find a cleaning lady and ask her to inspect your room. This can be a time-consuming quest, as the cleaning ladies, known as 阿姨 (Āyì) do not have a regular office.
5. When she finishes her inspection, she will sign the checkout form. Move all of your luggage into the hall and check the room one last time.
6. Take the signed checkout form, your receipt for deposit, and your room key to the front desk worker.
7. The front desk worker will return your room deposit fee.
8. You’re ready to leave the dormitory.
Return Trip Pre-Departure Checklist 回国物品清单
Use this checklist to help prepare yourself for your departure.

Arrangements and Ticket Purchases
- Passport
- Visa
- Register for courses at home university (if continuing studies)
- Financial Aid for return semester (if continuing studies)
- Purchase plane tickets to U.S.
- All dorm fees paid
- Arrange to check out on the day you leave Qingdao (see Checking Out of the Dormitory)

Don’t forget to pack:
- Prescription medications
- Computer, electronics, and chargers
- Souvenirs (Customs-acceptable souvenirs only!)
- Textbooks, homework, old tests
- Gifts for family and friends
- Scanned copy of passport concealed in luggage
- New destination address attached to luggage handle
- This guidebook
- Travel tickets (on your person)
- Passport (on your person)

This guidebook was compiled and edited by Hunter Klie and Kelsey Bagwill for the Office of China Programs of Missouri State University in Springfield, Missouri and the International Students’ Office of Qingdao University in Qingdao, China.

Credit for information content goes to the many individuals who contributed to the wealth of knowledge that is Living Abroad in Qingdao, China: a guidebook for international students and faculty of Qingdao University. Parts of this guidebook have been directly copied from the Critical Language Scholarship Program Beijing, China Handbook for Participants, Summer 2012. We are grateful for their excellent information, thorough research, and helpful tips.