

The Tenth East Asian School of Knots and Related Topics

<http://www.math.ecnu.edu.cn/knot/>

2015, January 26th (Mon.) – 29th (Thur.)
25th (Arr.), 30th (Dep.)

The Science Building in North Zhongshan Campus, East China Normal University

<http://www.ecnu.edu.cn>
<http://english.ecnu.edu.cn>

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1 Place of hotels

“Travel” in the conference web site

<http://www.math.ecnu.edu.cn/knot/travel.html>

The weather in Shanghai is similar to Osaka and Tokyo. The average temperature in January is about 4.8 degree. To access from Japan and Korea to Shanghai is basically by airplane (cf. §4, 5). Only from Osaka in Japan, there are ships to Shanghai (cf. §6).

In Shanghai, there are two international airports, Pudong International Airport and Hongqiao International Airport. Most of international air routs arrive at Pudong International Airport. Only from Haneda in Tokyo Japan and Kimpo in Seoul Korea, they arrive at Hongqiao International Airport.

Consulate-General of Japan in Shanghai

<http://www.shanghai.cn.emb-japan.go.jp>

大韩民国驻上海总领事馆

<http://chn-shanghai.mofa.go.kr/worldlanguage/asia/chn-shanghai/main/index.jsp>

The Official Shanghai China Travel Website

<http://www.meet-in-shanghai.net>

East China Normal University (华东师范大学) has two campuses, North Zhongshan (中山北路) and Minhang (闵行). The conference is held at The Science Building (理科大楼) in North Zhongshan Campus. The address is:

上海市普陀区中山北路 3663 号

华东师范大学中山北路校区

邮编：200062

North Zhongshan Campus,

East China Normal University,

3663 North Zhongshan Rd., Shanghai, China,

ZIP code: 200062

华东师范大学 (East China Normal University)

<http://www.ecnu.edu.cn>

<http://english.ecnu.edu.cn>

About access from airports to ECNU, it is better to use taxi. The other methods are to use metro or/and Maglev train (cf. §4, 5). To ride a taxi, you must arrange the regular taxi station. You must avoid an illegal taxi (黑车). A regular taxi has a meter. At the regular taxi station, airport staffs are standing and ask you the destination before riding. After riding a taxi, the driver may ask you the destination again. Then you say or show the following:

“ 我想到 (wǒ xiǎng dào) 华东师范大学 (Huá dōng shī fàn dà xué) 中山北路校区 (Zhōng shān běi lù xiào qū) 金沙江路 (Jīn shā jiāng lù) 。”

You can abbreviate “ 我想到 ”, or you can replace it with “ 我要去 (wǒ yào qù) ” or “ 我要到 (wǒ yào dào) ”. The taxi goes through the highway and gets off it at the Jinshajiang-lu Interchange (the highway fee is free). The place is at the north-east of the North Zhongshan Campus. The taxi will turn its direction from north to south, and stop at the East Gate of the campus. We will walk together from the gate to the hotels about 10 minutes.

The following expression on the conference web site:

“ 请带我去 (qǐng dài wǒ qù) 华东师范大学 (Huá dōng shī fàn dà xué) 中山北路校区 (Zhōng shān běi lù xiào qū) 正门 (zhèng mén) 。”

is very polite. If you ride with other persons, then “ 我 (wǒ) ” should be replaced with “ 我们 (wǒ men) ”.

You can book a taxi from the hotel to the airport through the front desk. However when the taxi company is in busy time, you may be refused. Then please take a taxi at the East gate. Please tell the taxi driver your destination as follows:

“ 浦东 (Pǔ dōng) / 虹桥 (Hóng qiáo) 机场 (jī chǎng) 一/二号楼 (Yī/Èr hao lóu) 。”

Hotel for participants from Japan and Korea:
华申学术交流中心 (Huá shēn xué shù jiāo liú zhōng xīn)
Huashen Academic Exchange Center
电话: +86-21-62601058

Hotel for participants from China:
华申国际交流服务中心 (Huá shēn guó jì jiāo liú fú wù zhōng xīn)
Huashen International Exchange Service Center
电话: +86-21-62233520

(To the hotel for participants from Japan and Korea)

From the East Gate, walk along 华夏路 (Huá xià lù), across the first bridge, and turn left at 先锋路 (Xiān fēng lù). For a short walk, you can see the hotel (逸夫楼 (Yì fū lóu) as the well-known name) on the right.

(To the hotel for participants from China)

From the East Gate, walk along 华夏路 (Huá xià lù), across the first and the second bridge 丽虹桥 (Lì hóng qiáo), and turn left at 友谊路 (Yǒu yì lù) (the right side road is 夏雨路 (Xià yǔ lù)). For a short walk, you can arrive the hotel.

Campus maps

<http://map.ecnu.edu.cn>

<http://ditu.ecnu.edu.cn/ECNUzb/ECNU.html>

<http://www.ecnu.edu.cn/page/main344/sp/map3d.html>

<http://old.ecnu.edu.cn/site/whdt/index.htm>

<http://english.ecnu.edu.cn/s/191/t/339/p/10/c/4568/d/4576/list.htm>

Breakfast is served at the ground floor of 逸夫楼. Lunch and dinner are served at 秋林阁 (Qiū lín gé) in the campus.

2 Place of The Science Building

Place: The Science Building A Room 504, 508, 510

Plenary talks: Room 510

Parallel sessions 1: Room 510, 2: Room 508, 3: Room 504

From the west end of 丽虹桥, in other word, the connecting point of 友谊路 and 夏雨路, please go west. Then you will find the statue of Chairman Mao on the left. At the statue, turn right, and walk on 共青路 (Gòng qīng lù). Then you will arrive at The Science Building 理科大楼 (Lǐ kē dà lóu) on the left side.

There are big stairs connecting the ground and the second floor. Please go up it and enter the building. The left side is A-building, and the right side is B-building.

There are two elevators named 单 and 双 which stop at the odd floors and the even floors respectively. In holiday, just one of them works. If only 双 works, then please ride it, get off at the floor in front or behind, and use stairs.

3 Transportations in Shanghai

Please take care of traffics. In China, cars are very strong. They go on the right side of a road. If you go across a road where there is no signal, then do not run across suddenly, but you had better to walk with a regular speed and with looking on cars. We notice that do not put too much confidence in crosswalks and signals. Cars will turn a crossing by force. Moreover there are so many motorbikes ignoring the red right.

(Shanghai public transport card; 交通卡 (Jiāo tōng kǎ))

Shanghai public transport card (交通卡 (Jiāo tōng kǎ)) is very useful. You can use it on riding a metro, bus, taxi or ship. When you buy it for the first time, you should pay 20 CNY as the deposit. It will be returned when you return the card. You can buy it at metro stations. When you buy it, say “我要买卡 (wǒ yào mǎi kǎ)”. When you return it, say “退卡 (tuì kǎ)”. When you charge it, say “充值一下 (chōng zhí yí xià)” and tell the amount. You can charge by 10 CNY unit.

(Taxi; 出租车 (chū zū chē))

The driver may ask cash pay or transport card pay. If you pay by cash, then say “付现金 (fù xiàn jīn)”, and if you pay by card, then say “刷卡 (shuā kǎ)”. If you need a receipt, then say “发票 (fā piào)”.

If you ride an illegal taxi, then you should negotiate the price before starting to avoid troublesome. If you feel expensive, then say “太贵了 (tài guì le)!”. If you ask to discount, then say “便宜一点 (pián yi yī diǎn)”. You can also use these expressions when you buy something.

(Metro, Subway; 地铁 (dì tiě))

Before going into the station, you should pass your baggages through checking machine, however small ones are not always needed to do, and you just show inside to the staff. The fee is about 5 CNY. On some stations, when you change lines, you should go out the station gate once, and enter the gate for another line within 30 minutes. Then you can do it only when you have a transport card.

(Maglev rapid train; 磁悬浮 (cí xuán fú))

There are Maglev rapid trains between Pudong Airport and 龙阳路 (Lóng yáng lù). It is about 10 minutes trip. One way fee is 50 CNY, however if you use the transport card or show the half airplane ticket, then one way fee is 40 CNY. The round-trip fee is 80 CNY.

(Bus; 公交车, 巴士 (gōng jiāo chē, bā shì))

Most of buses are one-man, getting on from the front-side door and paying the fare immediately, and the fare is 2 CNY. When a staff sits behind a bus, there are two cases that you are asked to tell the destination or not.

(Ship; 船 (chuán))

黄浦江 (Huáng pǔ jiāng) is a branch of 扬子江 (Yáng zǐ jiāng). The west side bank is called The Band or 外滩 (Wài tān). At the river, there many ships connecting the east side and the west side. The fee is 2 CNY. There are also tour boats. The fee is about 100 CNY and it is about 1 hour trip.

4 From Pudong Airport to ECNU

You can access by combining taxi, Maglev train, metro, and bus.

(Only taxi)

As in page 3, it is about 1 hour trip, and the fee is about 200 CNY.

(Only metro)

By metro line 2 (yellow-green), ride from Pudong Airport Station to Zhongshan Park 中山公园 (change the train at 广兰路 (Guǎng lán lù)), change the line at 中山公园 to line 3 (yellow) or 4 (deep purple) (line 3 and 4 use the same railway), and go one station to Jinshajiang-lu 金沙江路. From the station, walk 15 minutes. At 金沙江路 station, you had better not to go out quickly, go to line 13 (pink) gate, go out from the gate, and go to the ground from gate no.5. Then you can find the highway, go straight, across the road (North Zhongshan Road), and turn left. You will arrive at the East Gate of the campus. After that, see page 4.

(Metro and bus)

By metro line 2 (yellow-green), ride from Pudong Airport Station to Zhongshan Park 中山公园 . From 中山公园, ride a city bus no. 67 (2 stations).

(Maglev rapid train)

It is between Pudong Airport and 龙阳路 (Lóng yáng lù) . From 龙阳路, ride a metro line 2 (yellow-green) to Zhongshan Park 中山公园. From 中山公园, see above.

5 From Hongqiao Airport to ECNU

You can access by combining taxi, metro, and bus.

(Only taxi) As in page 3, it is about 30 minutes trip, and the fee is about 60 CNY.

(Only metro)

By metro line 2 (yellow-green), ride from Hongqiao Airport Station to Zhongshan Park 中山公园, change the line at 中山公园 to line 3 (yellow) or 4 (deep purple) (line 3 and 4 use the same railway), and go one station to Jinshajiang-lu 金沙江路. From the station, walk 15 minutes. At 金沙江路 station, you had better not to go out quickly, go to line 13 (pink) gate, go out from the gate, and go to the ground from gate no.5. Then you can find the highway, go straight, across the road (North Zhongshan Road), and turn left. You will arrive at the East Gate of the campus. After that, see page 4.

(Metro and bus)

By metro line 2 (yellow-green), ride from Hongqiao Airport Station to Zhongshan Park 中山公园 . From 中山公园, ride a city bus no. 67 (2 stations).

6 Another way to access

There are ferries between Shanghai and Osaka.

新 鉴 真 號 (“Shin Ganjin-gou” in Japanese)

<http://www.shinganjin.com>

苏 州 號 (“Soshu-gou” in Japanese)

<http://www.shanghai-ferry.co.jp>

There are some ferries between China and Korea. However there is no direct ferry from/to Shanghai now. The Korean ports are Inchon or Pyongdaek, and the Chinese ports are Dalian, Tianjin etc.

If you use a ferry, then please tell me.

7 Inside and neighborhood of campus

(Inside the campus)

There are the East, North, South, and South-West gates. Now the West gate is closed. We will provide foods, but even if you would like to eat foods at a student restaurant, you cannot use there without the campus card. You can use other restaurants where accept cash in the same building. There are some simple convenience stores. You can copy and fax in the campus.

(Near the campus)

On the East Gate, there is North Zhongshan Road from south to north, and there are restaurants, post office, convenience stores, and so on. Firstly go north (turn left), at the first crossing, the west side road is 金沙江路 (Jīn shā jiāng lù) and the east side road is 宁夏路 (Níng xià lù). On the east side of the crossing, there is a metro station, and on the north-east side of the crossing, there is a shopping mall 环球港 (Huán qiú gǎng) .

On the west side of the campus, there is Changfeng Park 长风公园. You cannot go directly from the West Gate because it is closed. Along 金沙江路 on the north side of the campus, there are some shops. On the south side of the campus, there are nothing but apartments.

A downtown near the campus is Zhongshan Park 中山公园. At Zhongshan Park Station, there is a shopping mall 龙之梦 (Lóng zhī mèng) . There is also a book store 新华书店 (Xīn huá shū diàn) .

8 Sightseeings in and near to Shanghai

Though there are many old places in Beijing, there are not so many old places in Shanghai. So most of the sightseeing areas in Shanghai are newly made places. On the other hand, in neighboring towns such as Suzhou, Hangzhou and Shaoxing, there are many riverside districts. They are called “Eastern Venice”, and we can feel old atmospheres there. We will go to 西塘 (Xī táng) for excursion on 29th afternoon.

The first sightseeing area is the two sides of Huangpu River (黄浦江). The east side is called 浦西 (Pǔ xī) and the west side is called 浦东 (Pǔ dōng). In particular, the west side bank is called The Bund or 外滩 (Wài tān). There are many old buildings which have been built from the end of 19th century to the beginning of 20th century. The west side is a business district. There are many new and high buildings such as TV tower 东方明珠, 上海环球金融中心 which was the highest building in the world, and 上海中心 which is 632 meters. The buildings on both sides are lighted up in the night. You can view them from a tour boat on the river.

There is a promenade walk near 外滩 called 南京东路 (Nán jīng dōng lù). On the south direction, there are Yu Garden 豫园 (Yù yuán) and Cheng Huang Temple 城隍庙 (Chéng huáng miào). They are one of old places.

新天地 (Xīn tiān dì) and 田子坊 (Tián zǐ fāng) are newly made places. Since there are many artists at 田子坊, you may be able to buy interesting pictures, or strange and funny souvenirs there.

(Place)

黄浦江 (Huáng pǔ jiāng), 外滩 (Wài tān), 浦西 (Pǔ xī), 浦东 (Pǔ dōng), 东方明珠 (Dōng fāng míng zhū), 上海环球金融中心 (Shàng hǎi huán qiú jīn róng zhōng xīn), 陆家嘴 (Lù jiā zuǐ)

南京东路 (Nán jīng dōng lù), 豫园 (Yù yuán), 城隍庙 (Chéng huáng miào), 南翔小笼包 (Nán xiáng xiǎo lóng bāo)

新天地 (Xīn tiān dì), 田子坊 (Tián zǐ fāng), 打浦桥 (Dǎ pǔ qiáo)

苏州 (Sū zhōu), 杭州 (Háng zhōu), 绍兴 (Shào xīng), 朱家角 (Zhū jiā jiǎo), 同里 (Tóng lǐ), 周庄 (Zhōu zhuāng), 七宝 (Qī bǎo), 西塘 (Xī táng), 乌镇 (Wū zhèn), 枫泾 (Fēng jīng), 锦溪 (Jīn xī)

(Nearest station)

外滩, 南京东路: metro line 2; 南京东路站

东方明珠, 上海环球金融中心: metro line 2; 陆家嘴站

豫园, 城隍庙: metro line 10; 豫园站

新天地: metro line 10; 新天地站

田子坊: metro line 9; 打浦桥站

9 Useful Chinese

(Greetings)

Hello : 你好 (Nǐ hǎo)

Thank you : 谢谢 (Xiè xie)

Good bye : 再见 (Zài jiàn)

Good morning : 早上好 (Zǎo shàng hǎo)

Good evening : 晚上好 (Wǎn shàng hǎo)

Sorry : 不好意思 (Bù hǎo yì si)

Sorry (serious) : 对不起 (Duì bu qǐ)

(Personal pronoun)

I, me : 我 (wǒ)

we, us : 我们 (wǒ men)

you : 你, 您 (nǐ, nín)

you (pl) : 你们 (nǐ men)

he, him, she, her, it : 他, 她, 它 (tā)

they, them : 他们 (tā men)

(Yes/No)

Yes : 是, 对 (shì, duì)

No : 不是, 不对 (bú shì, bú duì)

good : 行 (xíng)

not good : 不行 (bù xíng)

(Nationality)

I am a foreigner : 我是外国人 (Wǒ shì wài guó rén)

Chinese : 中国人 (Zhōng guó rén)

Japanese : 日本人 (Rì běn rén)

Korean : 韩国人 (Hán guó rén)

American : 美国人 (Měi guó rén)

European : 欧洲人 (Ōu zhōu rén)

Italian : 意大利人 (Yì dà lì rén)

Spanish : 西班牙人 (Xī bān yá rén)

English : 英国人 (Yīng guó rén)

German : 德国人 (Dé guó rén)

French : 法国人 (Fā guó rén)

(Demonstrative)

this : 这个 (zhè ge, zhèi ge)

that : 那个 (nà ge, nèi ge)

which : 哪个 (nǎ ge, něi ge)

Give me this : 给我这个 (Gěi wǒ zhèi ge)

I want that : 我要那个 (Wǒ yào nà ge)

(Interrogative)

what, which : 什么 (shén me)

where : 什么地方, 哪里 (shén me dì fang, nǎ li)

when : 什么时候 (shén me shí hòu)

why : 为什么 (wèi shén me)

how : 怎么 (zěn me)

What is this ? : 这是什么 ? (Zhè shì shén me)

Where is it ? : 在哪里 ? (zài nǎ li)

How to go there ? : 怎么走 ? (zěn me zǒu)

(I do not understand ...)

I do not understand/know. : 我不知道 (Wǒ bú zhī dào)

I do not understand to hear. : 我听不懂 (Wǒ tīng bu dǒng)

(Existence)

be, exist : 有 (yǒu) ; 在 (zài)

be not, not exist : 没有 (méi yǒu) ; 不在 (bú zài)

(Direction)

go straight : 一直走 (Yī zhí zǒu)

turn left : 左拐 (Zuǒ guǎi)

turn right : 右拐 (Yòu guǎi)

(Number)

0 : 零 (líng)

1 : 一 (yī)

1 (room number, telephone number) : 一 (yāo)

2 : 二, 两 (èr, liǎng)

3 : 三 (sān)

4 : 四 (sì)

5 : 五 (wǔ)

6 : 六 (liù)

7 : 七 (qī)

8 : 八 (bā)

9 : 九 (jiǔ)

10 : 十 (shí)

100 : 百 (bǎi)

1000 : 千 (qiān)

10000 : 万 (wàn)

120 : 一百二 (yī bǎi èr)

102 : 一百零二 (yī bǎi líng èr)

258 : 两百五十八 (liǎng bǎi wǔ shí bā)

14-th floor : 十四楼 (shí sì lóu)

(Money)

money : 钱 (qián)

bill : 纸币 (zhǐ bì)

coin : 硬币, 零钱 (yìng bì, líng qián)

wallet : 钱包 (qián bāo)

Chinese Yuan (CNY/RMB) : 元, 人民币 (yuán, rén mín bì)

Chinese Yuan (CNY/RMB) (oral) : 块 (kuài)

Japanese Yuan (JPY) : 日元 (rì yuán)

US dollar (USD) : 美元 (měi yuán)

1/10 Chinese Yuan : 角 (jiǎo)

1/10 Chinese Yuan (oral) : 毛 (máo)

Bank of China : 中国银行 (Zhōng guó yín háng)

How much is it ? : 多少钱? (duō shǎo qián)

buy something : 买东西 (mǎi dōng xi)

Too expensive ! : 太贵了! (tài guì le)

Please discount : 便宜一点 (pián yi yī diǎn)

I lost my wallet : 我的钱包丢了 (wǒ de qián bāo diū le)

(Transportation)

airplane : 飞机 (fēi jī)

taxi : 出租车 (chū zū chē)

bus : 公交车, 巴士 (gōng jiāo chē, bā shì)

subway, metro : 地铁, 轨道交通 (dì tiě, guǐ dào jiāo tōng)

railway : 火车 (huǒ chē)

Maglev train : 磁悬浮 (cí xuán fú)

—Station : — 站 (zhàn)

ride a train/taxi/bus : 上车 (shàng chē)

get off a train/taxi/bus : 下车 (xià chē)

ride a metro : 坐地铁 (zuò dì tiě)

Please make way : 让一下 (ràng yī xià)

(Place)

East West South North : 东西南北 (Dōng Xī Nán Běi)

上海 (Shàng hǎi)

北京 (Běi jīng)

苏州 (Sū zhōu)

浦东机场 (Pǔ dōng jī chǎng)

虹桥机场 (Hóng qiáo jī chǎng)

普陀区 (Pǔ tuó qū)

闵行区 (Mǐn háng qū)

中山公园 (Zhōng shān gōng yuán)

中山北路 (Zhōng shān běi lù)

金沙江路 (Jīn shā jiāng lù)

(University)

华东师范大学 (Huá dōng shī fàn dà xué)

复旦大学 (Fù dàn dà xué)

上海交通大学 (Shàng hǎi jiāo tōng dà xué)

同济大学 (Tóng jī dà xué)

苏州大学 (Sū zhōu dà xué)

清华大学 (Qīng huá dà xué)

北京大学 (Běi jīng dà xué)

北京师范大学 (Běi jīng shī fàn dà xué)

大连理工大学 (Dà lián lǐ gōng dà xué)

辽宁师范大学 (Liáo níng shī fàn dà xué)

(Hotels & Place of the conference)

hotel : 宾馆 (bīn guǎn)

华申学术交流中心 (Huá shēn xué shù jiāo liú zhōng xīn)

逸夫楼 (Yì fū lóu)

华申国际交流服务中心 (Huá shēn guó jì jiāo liú fú wù zhōng xīn)

理科大楼 (Lǐ kē dà lóu)

(Foods & Drinks)

eat : 吃饭 (chī fàn)

restaurant : 餐厅, 食堂 (cān tīng, shí táng)

breakfast : 早餐 (zǎo cān)

lunch : 午饭 (wǔ fàn)

dinner : 晚饭 (wǎn fàn)

waiter/waitress : 服务员 (fú wù yuán)

order : 点菜 (diǎn cài)

towel : 湿巾 (shī jīn)

check : 买单, 结账 (mǎi dān, jié zhàng)

Shanghai cuisine : 上海菜 (Shàng hǎi cài)

rice : 米饭 (mǐ fàn)

fried rice : 炒饭 (chǎo fàn)

Chinese-style noodles : 拉面 (lā miàn)

fried noodle : 炒面 (chǎo miàn)

precooked Chinese noodles : 方便面 (fāng biàn miàn)

vegetable : 蔬菜 (shū cài)

crab : 螃蟹, 大闸蟹 (páng xiè, dà zhá xiè)

bread : 面包 (miàn bāo)

beef : 牛肉 (niú ròu)

pork : 猪肉 (zhū ròu)

mutton/lamb : 羊肉 (yáng ròu)

ShabuShabu : 火锅 (huǒ guō)

hot : 辣 (là)

a little hot : 微辣 (wēi là)

salty : 咸 (xián)

sweet : 甜 (tián)

soy sauce : 酱油 (jiàng yóu)

vinegar : 醋 (cù)

drink : 饮料 (yǐn liào)
water : 水 (shuǐ)
hot water : 开水, 热水 (kāi shuǐ, rè shuǐ)
soup : 汤 (tāng)
tea : 茶 (chá)
oolong tea : 乌龙茶 (wū lóng chá)
tieguanyin : 铁观音 (tiě guān yīn)
longjing tea : 龙井茶 (lóng jǐng chá)
jasmin tea : 茉莉花茶 (mò lì huā chá)
(black) tea : 红茶 (hóng chá)
lemon tea : 柠檬茶 (níng méng chá)
milk : 牛奶 (niú nǎi)
milk tea : 奶茶 (nǎi chá)
coffee : 咖啡 (kā fēi)
american coffee : 美式咖啡 (měi shì kā fēi)
cafe latte : 拿铁 (ná tiě)
cappuccino : 卡布奇诺 (kǎ bù jì nuò)
Cola : 可乐 (kě lè)
Sprite : 雪碧 (xuě bì)
soy milk : 豆浆 (dòu jiāng)
corn juice : 玉米汁 (yù mǐ zhī)
beer : 啤酒 (pí jiǔ)
shochu : 白酒 (bái jiǔ)
Maotai white wine : 茅台酒 (Máo tái jiǔ)
Shaoxing yellow wine : 绍兴酒 (Shào xīng jiǔ)
Shanghai yellow wine : 石库门 (Shí kù mén)
Japanese sake : 清酒 (qīng jiǔ)
fruit : 水果 (shuǐ guǒ)
orange juice : 橙汁 (chéng zhī)
apple juice : 苹果汁 (píng guǒ zhī)
watermelon juice : 西瓜汁 (xī guā zhī)
cup : 杯子 (bēi zǐ)
chop stick : 筷子 (kuài zǐ)
spoon : 勺子 (sháo zi)
dish : 碟子 (dié zǐ)
bowl : 小碗 (xiǎo wǎn)

(Mathematics)

mathematics : 数学 (shù xué)

geometry : 几何 (jǐ hé)

algebra : 代数 (dài shù)

analysis : 解析, 分析 (jiě xī, fēn xī)

low dimensional topology : 低维拓扑 (dī wéi tuò pū)

knot theory : 纽结理论 (niǔ jié lǐ lùn)

link : 链环 (liàn huán)

component : 分支 (fēn zhī)

draw figures : 画图 (huà tú)

calculate : 计算 (jì suàn)

manifold : 流形 (liú xíng)

surgery : 手术 (shǒu shù)

fundamental group : 基本群 (jī běn qún)

representation theory : 表示论 (biǎo shì lùn)

decomposition : 分解 (fēn jiě)

connected sum : 连通和 (lián tōng hé)

point : 点 (diǎn)

curve : 曲线 (qū xiàn)

straight line : 直线 (zhí xiàn)

surface : 曲面 (qū miàn)

circle : 圆圈 (yuán quān)

disk : 圆盘 (yuán pán)

torus : 环面 (huán miàn)

annulus : 圆环 (yuán huán)

parallel : 平行 (píng xíng)

set : 集合 (jí hé)

order : 顺序 (shùn xù)

proof : 证明 (zhèng míng)

paper : 论文 (lùn wén)

undergraduate student : 本科生 (běn kē shēng)

master course student : 硕士 (shuò shì)

doctor course student : 博士 (bó shì)

researcher including master and doctor student : 研究生 (yán jiū shēng)

lecturer : 讲师 (jiǎng shī)

associated professor : 副教授 (fù jiào shòu)

professor : 教授 (jiào shòu)