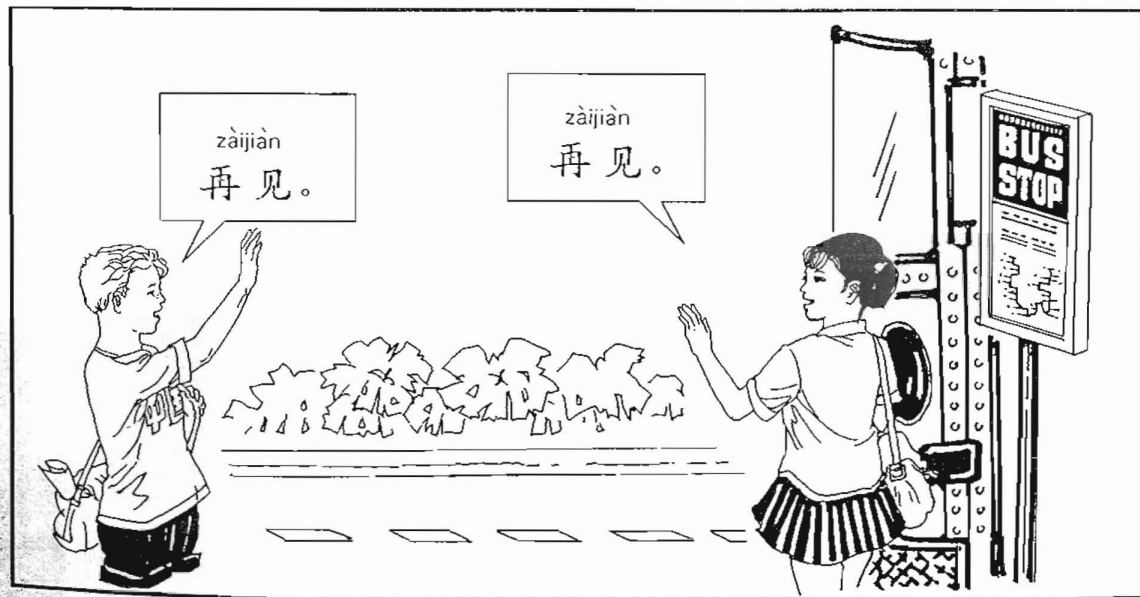


dì èr kè nǐ hǎo
第二课 你好

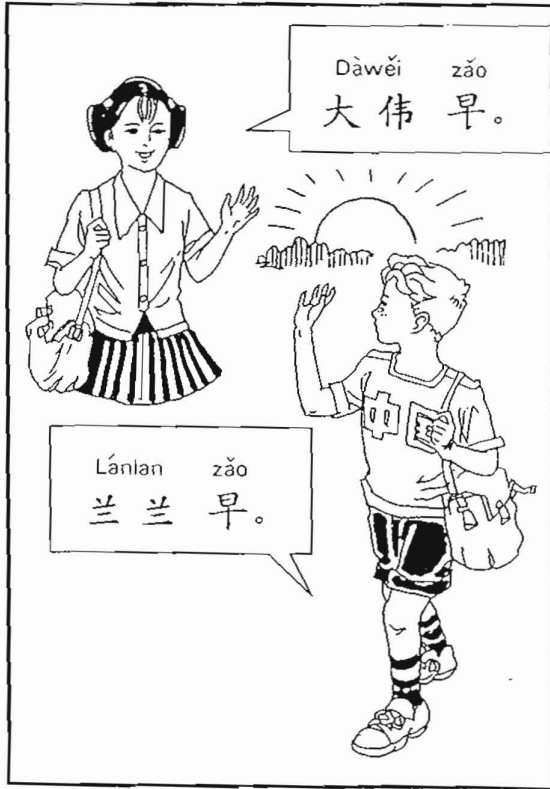
(1) Hello!



(2) I am Lanlan.



(3) Good morning.





New words and expressions

你	nǐ	you (singular)
好	hǎo	good, well
你好	nǐ hǎo	hello, how do you do
我	wǒ	I, me
是	shì	am, is, are
白	Bái	a family name <i>bái- white</i>
大伟	Dàwěi	Chinese for the name David <i>dà- big; wěi- great</i>
李	Lǐ	a family name <i>lǐ- plum</i>
兰兰	Lánlan	a Chinese given name <i>lán- orchid</i>
再见	zàijiàn	good-bye <i>zài- again; jiàn- to see</i>
同学	tóngxué	fellow student, schoolmate <i>tóng- same, together; xué- to learn</i>
们	men	[used after a pronoun or a noun associated with people to show plural] i.e. <i>wǒmen- we; tāmen- they</i>
同学们	tóngxuémen	fellow students (plural of <i>tóngxué</i>)
林	Lín	a family name <i>lín- forest</i>
老师	lǎoshī	teacher <i>lǎo- old (one of many meanings); shī- teacher</i>
他	tā	he, him
早	zǎo	morning, early
你们	nǐmen	you (plural)
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow <i>míng- tomorrow, bright; tiān- day</i>
见	jiàn	to see



Something about Characters



The Chinese consider a woman bearing a child (especially a son) to be good. The character 好 *hǎo* in one of the early forms was written as 𠃉𠃊 which is a combination of a kneeling woman 𠃉 and a child 𠃊.



姓名: _____

HÀNYŪ FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS 1.2

WORKSHEET

_____ 年级 _____ 班




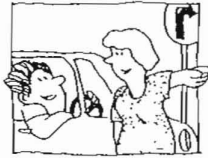



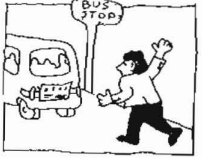

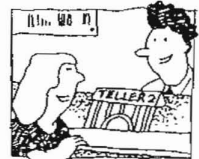
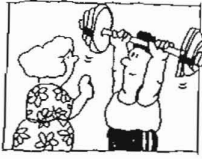







What are they saying?

Fill in the bubbles! (You may use pinyin if you do not know how to write the characters.)



dì èr kè nǐ hǎo
 第二课 你好

A Listen to the statement and choose the proper answer.

1. [] a  b  c 
2. [] a  b  c 
3. [] a  b  c 
4. [] a  b  c 
5. [] a  b  c 
6. [] a  b  c 

你听懂了吗？

(Nǐ tīngdǒng le ma?)

1. Which is true?
 - a) Only Anna and the boy are in the room.
 - b) There is somebody else in the room.
 - c) Anna only saw the boy in the room.
2. This is a dialogue between:
 - a) The boy and his school-mates.
 - b) The boy and the teacher.
 - c) The students and the teacher.
3. Which is more probable?
 - a) Anna is greeting her school-mate.
 - b) Anna is greeting the head-master.
 - c) Anna is greeting her big brother.
4. Which is most probable?
 - a) Mary is going out.
 - b) Mary has just arrived home.
 - c) Mary is at David's home.

1.4 What is your name?

请问，你叫什么名字？

(Qǐngwèn, nǐ jiào shénme míngzì?)



你们好！

我叫林方。

Wǒ jiào . .



我叫李国华。

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Guóhuá.



我叫张建华。

Wǒ jiào Zhāng Jiànhuá.

他叫什么名字？

Tā jiào shénme míngzì?

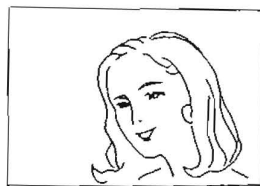


他叫张建华。

Tā jiào Zhāng Jiànhuá.

她叫什么名字？

Tā jiào shénme míngzì?



她叫安娜。

Tā jiào Ānnà.

他 姓 什么?

Tā xìng shénme?

他 姓 张。

Tā xìng Zhāng.



林

她 呢?

Tā ne?

她 姓 林。

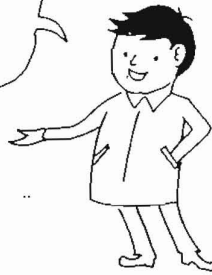
Tā xìng lín.

请问, 你 叫 什么 名字?

Qǐngwèn, nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

请问, 你 姓 什么?

Qǐngwèn, nǐ xìng shénme?



Notes:

1. *Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?* – When someone asks you your name in Chinese, that person might say:

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi? or just *Nǐ jiào shénme?*

You may reply by giving:

a) your full name (family name and given name), e.g.

Wǒ jiào Líndá Shǐmísī. (My name's Linda Smith.)

b) or, in an informal situation, with just your given name, e.g.

Wǒ jiào Líndá. (My name's Linda.)

Chinese names, unlike English names, are usually expressed in full, even in an informal situation. That is why in the above situation Lin Fang gives her full name (family name plus given name) while Peter and Anna give only their given name. Lin Fang's fellow students will also call her Lin Fang in everyday situations without sounding stiff or formal.

There are, of course, also ways of addressing people you know well which are more informal. You will learn some of these in later lessons.

1.4 What is your name?

Ānnà 安娜 Anna

Ānnà de 安娜的 Anna's

bù 不 not

de 的 (particle indicating the possessive)

Hànyǔ lǎoshī 汉语老师 Chinese language teacher

jiào 叫 to be called

Lǐ Guóhuá 李国华 (name)

Lín 林 (family name)

Líndá 琳达 Linda

míngzi 名字 name

nǐ de 你的 your, yours

nǐmen de 你们的 your, yours (plural)

Nín guì xìng? 您贵姓? (polite way of asking
someone's family name)

péngyou 朋友 friend

Qǐngwèn ... 请问..... Please may I ask ...

shéi 谁 who

shénme 什么 what

shì 是 am, are, is

Shǐmìsī 史密斯 Smith

tā 他 he; him

tā de 他的 his

tāmen 他们 they; them

tāmen de 他们的 their, theirs

tā 她 she; her

tā de 她的 her, hers

wèn 问 to ask

wǒ 我 I; me

wǒ de 我的 my, mine

wǒmen de 我们的 our, ours

xìng 姓 surname; to be surnamed

xuésheng 学生 student

Zhāng 张 (family name)



姓名: _____





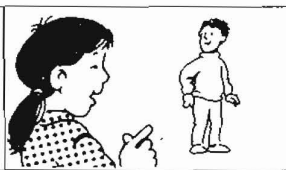




HÀNYŪ FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS 1.4
WORKSHEET

_____ 年级 _____ 班

Match them

Choose a caption for each picture from the list of words given.

我 你 他 她 我们 你们 他们
tā tā tā tā tā tā tā

		
1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		
7		

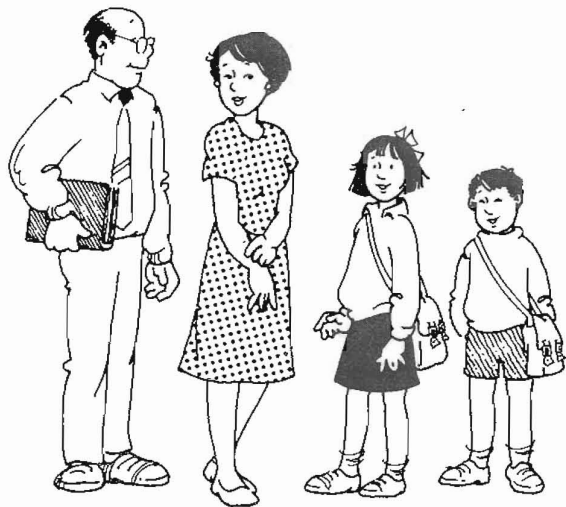
What is your name?

You want to know their names. Which is the most appropriate way of asking?

您 贵 姓?
Nín guì xìng?



你 叫 什 么 名 字?



Part A

Wendi and Lanlan are asking each other their names. Write their replies in the speech bubbles and role play their parts.



1. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

2. Wǒ jiào _____

3. Nǐ ne?
Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

4. Wǒ jiào _____

Wendi

Lanlan

Part B

Lanlan is telling you her surname and given name. Introduce yourself to her. Say your introduction aloud and then write it in the speech bubble.



Nǐ hǎo!
Wǒ xìng Lǐ.
Wǒ jiào Lánlan.
Nǐ ne?
Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

1.3 How are you?

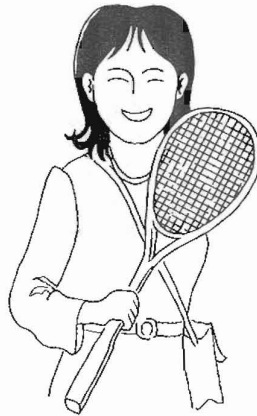
From now on, pinyin will be dropped from beneath all the characters you have learned in the Learn to Read and Learn to Write sections. In the following texts, a small circle (◦) under a character will indicate that its pinyin reading has been left out because it is a character whose pronunciation you know. If a line consists entirely of characters you know, both pinyin and symbols will be dropped.

你好吗? (Nǐ hǎo ma?)

1. A: 你好吗?
◦ ◦ ma?

B: 挺好的, 您呢?
Tǐng ◦ de, nín ne?

A: 也挺好的。
Yě tǐng ◦ de



2. 彼得: 喂, 林方!
Bǐdé: Wèi, Lín Fāng!

林方: 彼得!
Lín Fāng: Bǐdé!

彼得: 你好吗?
Bǐdé: Nǐ ◦ ma?

林方: 挺好的。你呢?
Lín Fāng: Tǐng ◦ de. ◦ ne?

彼得: 还可以。
Bǐdé: Hái kěyǐ.



Chinese names

Chinese (Han) names are made up of:

FAMILY NAME + GIVEN NAME

In Chinese, the family name (or surname) comes *before* the given name.

Family names usually consist of one syllable (one character), but there are some with two syllables (two characters), e.g.

Lín Fāng
Wáng Yúnzhēn
Zhāng Jiànhuá
Sīmǎ Qīng
Ōuyáng Chéng

Note that the given names are made up of one or two syllables. Most Chinese names are like this. A person's title is placed *after* the name, e.g.

Lǐ lǎoshī or
Lǐ Guóhuá lǎoshī

1.3 How are you?

ba 吧 (*modal particle*)

Gāi nǐ le. 该你了。 *It's your turn.*

hái kěyǐ 还可以 *all right; so so*

Jiàn huá 建华 (*given name*)

jìn 进 *to enter*

Lín Fāng 林方 (*name*)

ma 吗 (*question particle*)

Mǎ lì 玛丽 *Mary*

ne 呢 (*modal particle*)

Nǐ hǎo ma? 你好吗? *How are you?*

Nǐ zěnmeyàng 你怎么样 *How are things with you?*

qǐng 请 *Please*

shuō 说 *to say; to speak*

tǐng hǎo de 挺好的 *quite good*

wèi 喂 *hello; hey*

xiè 谢 *to thank*

xièxiè 谢谢 *thank you*

yě 也 *also*

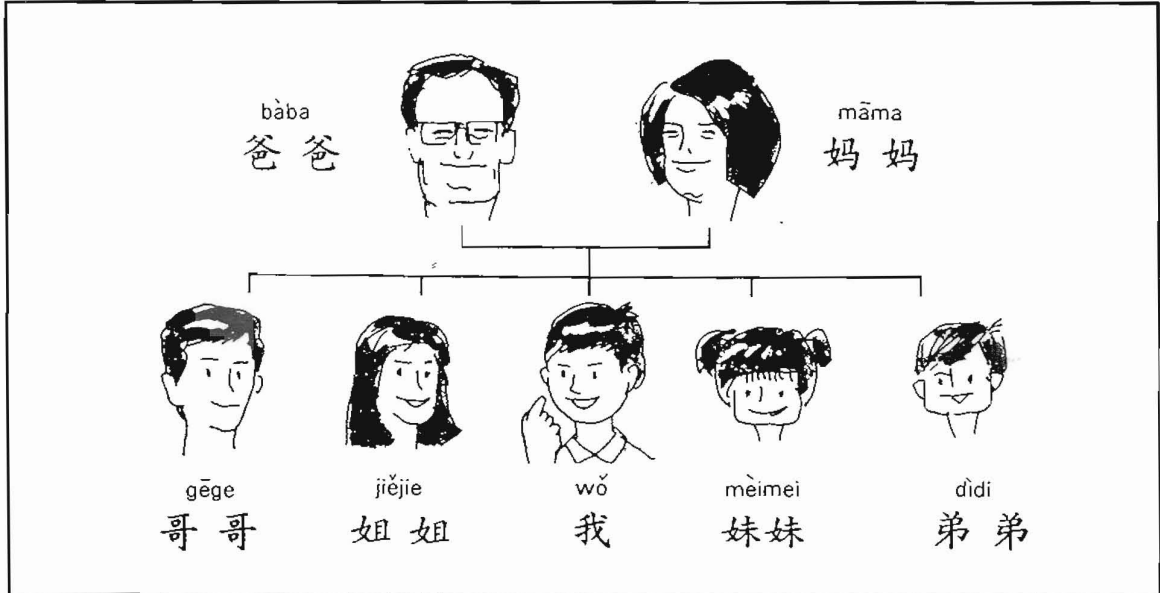
yī 一 *one*

Zhāng Jiàn huá 张建华 (*name*)

zuò 坐 *to sit*

dì liù kè wǒ de jiā
 第 六 课 我 的 家

(I) My family



Wǒ De Jiā
 我 的 家

adapted from <妹妹抱着洋娃娃>



wǒ jiā yǒu qī gè rén wǒ yǒu bà ba hé mā ma
 我 家 有 七 个 人。 我 有 爸 爸 和 妈 妈。



wǒ yǒu gē ge hé jiě jie yě yǒu dì di hé mèi mei
 我 有 哥 哥 和 姐 姐； 也 有 弟 弟 和 妹 妹。

(2) Lanlan's family

jīa yǒu gè rén
我 家 有 三 个 人。



zhè shì wǒ de bàba
这 是 我 的 爸 爸。

jīnnián sìwushí wǒ suì
他 今 年 四 十 五 岁。

gōngrén
他 是 工 人。



jīnnián sānshíbā suì
她 今 年 三 十 八 岁。

hùshi
她 是 护 士。



zhè shì wǒ
这 是 我。

jīnnián shíèr suì
我 今 年 十 二 岁。

xuésheng
我 是 学 生。

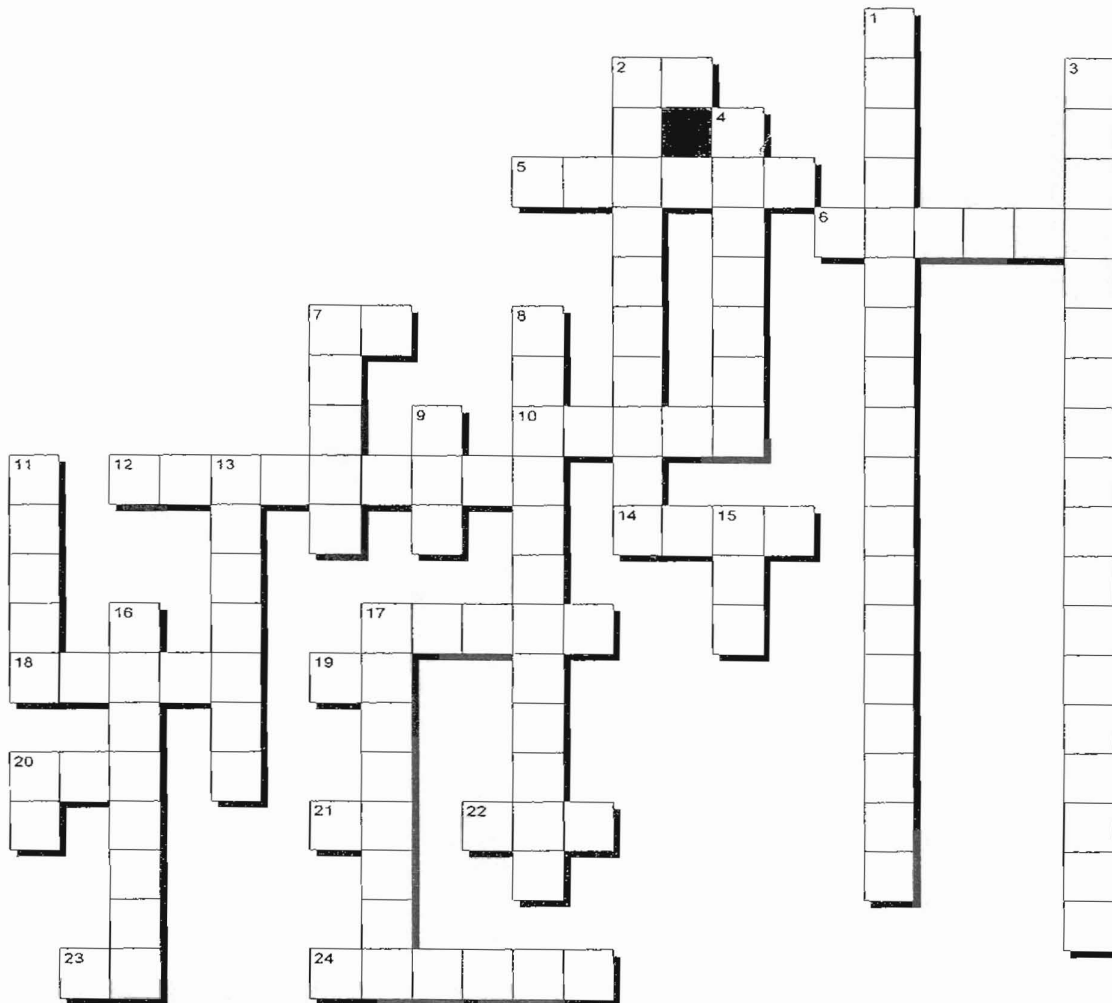




New words and expressions

家	jiā	family, home
有	yǒu	have/has, there is/are
个	gè	(a common measure word which can be used for people)
爸爸	bàba	dad, father
妈妈	māma	mum, mother
哥哥	gēge	elder brother
姐姐	jiějie	elder sister
弟弟	dìdì	younger brother; addressing a little boy
妹妹	mèimei	younger sister; addressing a little girl
也	yě	also, too
工人	gōngrén	worker <i>gōng-</i> work; <i>rén-</i> person, people
护士	hùshi	nurse <i>hù-</i> to nurse; <i>shī-</i> a person trained in a certain field
学生	xuésheng	student, pupil <i>xué-</i> to learn, to study; <i>shēng-</i> pupil, student, person
姓	xìng	family name, surname
叫	jiào	to call, to be called
医生	yīshēng	doctor <i>yī-</i> to cure; <i>shēng-</i> pupil, student, person
保罗	Bǎoluó	Chinese for the name Paul <i>bǎo-</i> to keep; <i>luó-</i> to collect
丽丽	Lili	Chinese for the name Lily <i>lì-</i> beautiful
呢	ne	[a question word]
你呢	nǐ ne	how about you?
没	méi	[a negative word]
没有	méi yǒu	do/does not have
名字	míngzi	name

GREETINGS



Across Clues

2. She (2)
5. Fine, very good. (6)
6. Teacher (6)
7. He (2)
10. You (plural) (5)
12. How are you? (1 word, 3 syllables) (9)
14. And you? (2 words) (4)
17. Not good (5)
18. Hello (5)
19. No, not. (2)
20. Makes personal pronouns plural (3)
21. You (2)
22. Good morning (3)
23. I, me (2)
24. My name is...(2 words) (6)

Down Clues

1. Whats your name? (18)
2. Students (10)
3. The question asked when you answer. Wo jiao..... (18)
4. Goodbye (7)
7. They (5)
8. See you tomorrow (12)
9. Good (3)
11. Us, we (5)
13. How are you? (3 words) (7)
15. You (said to someone you respect) (3)
16. China (8)
17. Not too good(3 words) (8)
20. Added to a statement this turns it into a question (2)

7 Tāmen shì nǐde tóngxuémen ma?

8 Nǐ zěnmeyàng?
(your)

9 Nǐ shì.....?

10 Tóngxuémen hǎo

11 Zǎo

12 Tā shì nǐde lǎoshī ma?
(your)

13 Nǐ shì Mali ma?

14 Nǐ shì Mali ma?

15 Nǐ shì wǒ tóngxué ma?

Possible answers

Shì, tā shì Lennon lǎoshī

Wǒ jiào Lanlan

Tā jiào Lìshǎ

Bù jiàn

Wǒ hěn hǎo

Wǒ bù hǎo

Bùshì, Wǒ shì Nina.

Zǎo

Nǐ hǎo

Laoshī hǎo

Zàijiàn

Wǒ jiào Shali

Bù, tā shì Mali.

Shì, wǒ shì nǐde tóngxué, Baola.

Shì