

## New Words 生词:

nǐhǎo, qǐngwèn, xìng, guìxìng, jiào, shénme míngzi, xiǎojiě, xiānsheng, wǒ shì,  
你好, 请问, 姓, 贵姓, 叫, 什么名字, 小姐, 先生, 我是,  
lǎoshī, xuésheng, zhōngguó rén, měiguó rén, běijīng, niūyuē, yě, bù  
老师, 学生, 中国人, 美国人, 北京, 纽约, 也, 不

## Grammar 语法:

- Chinese names go last name (姓 xìng) first, and given name (名 míng) follows. For, example, in Chinese names like **Zhāng** Dàwěi or **Lǐ** Bīngbīng, Zhang and Li are the family names. More examples: 我姓李, 'I am surnamed Li'. 他姓王 'His family name is Wang'. Remember not to use people's given name after 姓.
- 请问 (qǐngwèn) is normally used before asking a question or making a polite request. After 请问, you must use a question. Examples:
  - 请问, 你叫什么名字? May I ask, what is your name?  
qǐng wèn nǐ jiào shén me míng zi
  - 请问, 这是什么? May I ask, what is this?  
qǐng wèn zhè shì shén me
- 呢 (ne) is a question word (in this case) for return questions where the content of the questions is already clear. Examples:
  - 我是学生, 你呢? I am a student. What about you?  
wǒ shì xué sheng nǐ ne
  - 你姓王, 他呢? Your family name is Wang, what about him?  
nǐ xìng wáng tā ne
- 叫 (jiào) 'call, to be called' should be followed by either one's given name or full name.
- 是 (shì) 'to be' is a verb to link two nouns, pronouns or noun phrases. Examples: 我是王朋 (Wǒ shì Wáng Péng)。她是李友 (Tā shì Lǐ Yǒu)。

6. 吗 (ma), a question word that stays at the end of a sentence and turns a statement into a question. Example, 你是王朋吗 (Nǐ shì Wáng Péng ma? ).
7. 不 is a negative adverb that goes before a verb to negate it. Examples, ‘我不是学生’ (Wǒ bú shì xuésheng).
8. 也 (yě) is an adverb that means ‘too, also’. It goes before a verb, or an adverb. Example, 他是学生, 我也是学生。 ‘He is a student, I am also a student.’

### Exercises 练习

Try to say the following in Chinese:

1. Hello
2. Mr. Zhang
3. Miss Li
4. Teacher
5. Student
6. American person
7. Chinese person
8. My (family) name is Wang.
9. My Name is Wang Peng.
10. What is your last name?
11. What is your name?
12. I am a student
13. I am not a teacher