

Lesson A

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

m n f l + a i o

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

1) 招呼语 Zhāohūyǔ Greetings



老师 (老師)

lǎoshī
teacher



校长 (校長)

xiàozhǎng
principal



我 (我)

wǒ
I



你 (你)

nǐ
you



您 (您)

nín
you (polite)

先生 (先生)

xiān.shēng
Mr.



小姐 (小姐)

xiǎo.jiě
Miss.



太太 (太太)

tài.tài
Mrs.

你好。 (你好)

Nǐ hǎo.
Hello.



你们 (你們)

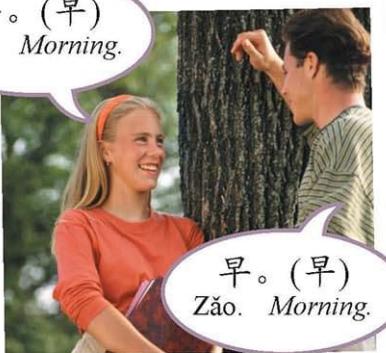
nǐ.men
ayou (plural)

你们好。 (你們好)

Nǐ.men hǎo.
Hello.

早。 (早)

Zǎo. Morning.



早。 (早)

Zǎo. Morning.



Nouns

名字 (名字)	míng.zì	name
们 (們)	men	(a plural suffix for pronouns; sometimes a suffix for nouns)
中文 (中文)	Zhōngwén	Chinese language

Demonstratives

这 (這)	zhè; zhèi	this
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Verbs

姓 (姓)	xìng	to be surnamed
叫 (叫)	jiào	to be called
是 (是)	shì	to be

Adjectives

好 (好)	hǎo	good
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Question Words

什么 (甚麼)	shén.me	what
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Particles

呢 (呢)	ne	(a final particle used in follow-up questions)
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Interjections

嘿 (嘿)	hei	Hey
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NOTE: Words in Vocabulary section will be shown in both Simplified and Traditional Chinese. The rest of the book will be in Simplified only.

句型介绍

Jùxíng Jièshào

Language Patterns

Greeting Others

To greet others, first we address the person, and then add the greeting.

name/title + greeting

A: 王老师, 早! Wáng lǎoshī, zǎo!

B: 白萍, 你好。Bái Píng, nǐ hǎo.

The Question Word 什么 shén.me

The question word 什么 shén.me asks “What”? Inserting a noun after 什么 shén.me asks for further details about the noun.

什么 shén.me + noun

A: 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zi?

B: 我叫林朋。Wǒ jiào Lín Péng.

Language Note

To ask someone's last name, we usually say 你/您贵姓 Nǐ / Nín guì xìng?.

It is more polite and considerate. Young people use the more informal 你姓什么 Nǐ xìng shén.me? To reply to both of the questions, just say 我姓.... Wǒ xìng.... plus your last name.



The Interrogative Particle 呢 ne

When 呢 ne is used at the end of a sentence, it is an interrogative. If the previous sentence has already provided some context, we can use a new subject or topic followed by 呢 ne to form a question. In Chinese, 呢 ne is used the same way as “how about...?” in English.

declarative sentence + pronoun + 呢 ne?

A: 你好! 我姓鲁, 你呢? Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ xìng Lǔ, nǐ .ne?

B: 我姓钱。Wǒ xìng Qián.

会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

1) 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì? What's your name?



Bai Ping and Zhang Guohua are greeting each other on campus.

白苹: 你好。

Bái Píng: Nǐ hǎo.

张国华: 你好。

Zhāng Guóhuá: Nǐ hǎo.

白苹: 你叫什么名字?

Bái Píng: Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì?

张国华: 我叫张国华, 你呢?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ jiào Zhāng Guóhuá, nǐ .ne?

白苹: 我姓白, 叫白苹。

Bái Píng: Wǒ xìng Báí, jiào Báí Píng.

张国华: 早安。

Zhāng Guóhuá: Zǎo'ān.

Lin Shufang approaches them.

林书芳: 你们早。

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ.men zǎo.

张国华: 这是林书芳。

Zhāng Guóhuá: Zhè shì Lín Shūfāng.

林书芳: 你好, 你叫什么名字?

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ hǎo, nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì?

白苹: 你好, 我叫白苹。

Bái Píng: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Báí Píng.

3

他们叫什么名字? Tā.men jiào shén.me míng.zì? What are their names?

Interpretive Communication

Based on dialogue, answer each person's name.



1. 她叫 Tā jiào ____。
(Her name is...)

2. 他叫 Tā jiào ____。
(His name is...)

3. 她叫 Tā jiào ____。
(Her name is...)

Lesson B

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

m n f l + ai ao

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

时间词 Shíjiān Cí Time Words



06:00
6:00
12:00

早上 (早上)
zǎoshàng
morning



12:00
12:00
13:00

中午 (中午)
zhōngwǔ
the noon hour



13:00
13:00
18:00

下午 (下午)
xiàwǔ
afternoon



18:00
18:00
24:00

晚上 (晚上)
wǎnshàng
evening

早上好 (早上好)
zǎoshàng hǎo
Good morning

下午好 (下午好)
xiàwǔ hǎo
Good afternoon

晚上好 (晚上好)
wǎnshàng hǎo
Good evening

晚安 (晚安)
wǎn'ān
Good night

同学 (同學)

tóngxué

classmate



好久不见 (好久不見)!

Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn!

Long time no see!



你好吗 (你好嗎)? Nǐ hǎo .ma?

How are you?



很好 (很好)

hěn hǎo

great



不错 (不錯)

búcuò

fine



还行 (還行)

hái xíng

not bad



不太好 (不太好)

bù tài hǎo

not so good

A: 王校长, 再见 (王校長, 再見)。 Wáng xiàozhāng, zàijiàn.

Good-bye, Principal Wang.

B: 罗老师, 再见 (羅老師, 再見)。 Luó lǎoshī, zàijiàn.

Good-bye, Mr. Luo.

明天见 (明天見)。 Míng tiān jiàn.

See you tomorrow.

很好, 你呢
(很好, 你呢)?
Hěn hǎo, nǐ .ne?

Great. How about you?

一会儿见(一會兒見)。 Yí huìr jiàn.

See you in a little bit.

最近好吗

(最近好嗎)?

Zuìjin hǎo .ma?

How have you been lately?



Adverbs

不 (不)	bù / bú	<i>no; not</i>
很 (很)	hěn	<i>very</i>

Auxiliary Verbs

得 (得)	děi	<i>to need; to have to</i>
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Question Words

吗 (嗎)	ma	<i>(a particle used at the end of a declarative sentence to form a yes/no question)</i>
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Verbs

见 (見)	jiàn	<i>to see</i>
走 (走)	zǒu	<i>to go; to walk</i>
去 (去)	qù	<i>to go</i>

Verb-objects

上课 (上課)	shàng-kè	<i>to go to class</i>
回家 (回家)	huí-jia	<i>to go home</i>
睡觉 (睡覺)	shuì-jiao	<i>to sleep</i>

1

哈啰 Hā.lou Hello

1 You will listen to a dialogue twice. Say if each of the following statements are true or false.

1. It is evening.
2. The boy's name is Wang Jing.
3. Cai Meili hasn't seen Wang Jing in a long time.
4. Cai Meili hasn't been well recently.

2

打招呼 Dǎ zhāohū Greetings

With your classmates, greet each other based on the pictures.



3

中文怎么说?

Zhōngwén zěn.me shuō?

How would you say it in Chinese?

Interpretive Communication

What do you say when you...

1. see the principal as you walk through the school gate in the morning?
2. say good-bye to your teacher after class?
3. meet a friend you haven't seen in a long time?
4. say good-bye to your classmates on the school bus on the way home?
5. meet a friend you haven't seen for a long time and wish to find out how he's been?
6. say good night to your parents before bed?

4

回应问候

Huíyìng Wènhòu

Responses to a Greeting

Select the response to 你好吗? Nǐ hǎo .ma? that corresponds to each facial expression.

1.



2.



3.



4.



A. 还行 Hái xíng

B. 很好 Hěn hǎo

C. 不太好 Bú tài hǎo

D. 不错 Búcuò

句型介绍

Jùxíng Jièshào

Language Patterns

The Question Word 吗 ma

A question can be formed by adding 吗 ma to the end of a declarative statement. Responses include 是 shì (yes) or 不是 bú shì / 不 bù (no). The negative answer 不 bù is the short answer of 不是 bú shì.

他叫吴柏熊。 Tā jiào Wú Báixióng.

他叫吴柏熊吗? Tā jiào Wú Báixióng .ma?

A: 你是苏先生吗? Nǐ shì Sū xiān.shēng .ma?

B: 是。 Shì.

A: 她是李小姐吗? Tā shì Lǐ xiǎojiě .ma?

B: 不是, 她是林小姐。 Bú shì, tā shì Lín xiǎojiě.

Language Note

The original pronunciation of 不 is bù. However, when followed by a fourth-tone, it is pronounced as bú.



"How are you?" + Response

To ask about someone's condition, give the name of the person or the last name with the title, then add 你好吗 *Nǐ hǎo .ma?*

Name / Last name and title + 你好吗 *Nǐ hǎo .ma?*

A: Mary, 你好吗? *Mary, nǐ hǎo .ma?*

B: 我很好。 *Wǒ hěn hǎo.*

A: 李校长, 你好吗? *Lǐ xiàozhāng, nǐ hǎo .ma?*

B: 我很好, 谢谢。 *Wǒ hěn hǎo, xiè.x.*

The Auxiliary Verb 得 *děi*

The auxiliary verb 得 *děi* means "to have to" or "must." The pattern below indicates that an action needs to be done shortly.

得 *děi* + Verb Phrase + 了 *le*

A: 我得睡觉了, 晚安。 *Wǒ děi shuì-jiào .le, wǎn'ān.*

B: 晚安。 *Wǎn'ān.*

A: 我得上课了, 一会儿见。 *Wǒ děi shàngkè .le, yí-huìr jiàn.*

B: 一会儿见。 *Yí-huìr jiàn.*

会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

1) 你好吗? *Nǐ hǎo .ma?* How are you?



Lin Shufang and Zhang Guohua meet each other at the entrance of the school.

张国华: 林书芳, 下午好。
林书芳: 张国华, 下午好。
张国华: 你好吗?
林书芳: 很好, 谢谢。你呢?
张国华: 不错。

Zhāng Guóhuá: Lín Shūfāng, xià wǔ hǎo.
Lín Shūfāng: Zhāng Guóhuá, xià wǔ hǎo.
Zhāng Guóhuá: Nǐ hǎo .ma?
Lín Shūfāng: Hěn hǎo, xiè.x. Nǐ .ne?
Zhāng Guóhuá: Búcuò.

Bai Ping comes and joins them.

白革: 你们好。
林书芳: 你好吗?
白革: 很好, 谢谢你。
张国华: 我得走了。再见。
白革: 再见。

Bái Píng: Nǐ.men hǎo.
Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ hǎo .ma?
Bái Píng: Hěn hǎo, xiè.x nǐ.
Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ děi zǒu .le. Zàijiàn.
Bái Píng: Zàijiàn.

5

懂了吗? Dǒng .le .ma? / Do you understand?

Interpretive Communication

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

- What are the names of the two people who meet at the beginning of the dialogue?
- What do they say to greet each other?
- How is Zhang Guohua?
- Which character is doing better today?
- Who comes to join Zhang Guohua and Lin Shufang?
- Who has to leave first in the second part of the dialogue?

6

他们好吗? Tā.men hǎo .ma? / How are they?

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, take turns asking and telling how you are. One of you asks the question. The other answers for the characters based on the dialogue.



Lì.zi: A: 林书芳, 你好吗?
Lín Shūfāng, nǐ hǎo .ma?

B: 很好。
Hěn hǎo.

Lesson C

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

m n f l + an ang

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary



Pronouns

我(我) wǒ	I	我们(我們) wǒ.men	we
你(你) nǐ	you	你们(你們) nǐ.men	you (plural)
他(他) tā	he	他们(他們) tā.men	they (m.)
她(她) tā	she	她们(她們) tā.men	they (f.)
它(它) tā	it	它们(它們) tā.men	they (neuter)

国家 Guójia Countries



美国(美國)
Měiguó
United States



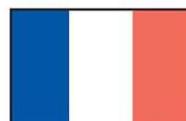
中国(中國)
Zhōngguó
China



英国(英國)
Yīngguó
England



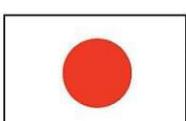
德国(德國)
Déguó
Germany



法国(法國)
Fǎguó
France



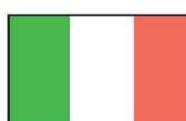
西班牙(西班牙)
Xībānyá
Spain



日本(日本)
Riběn
Japan



韩国(韓國)
Hángróng
South Korea



意大利(義大利)
Yídàilí
Italy



加拿大(加拿大)
Jiā'nádà
Canada



新加坡(新加坡)
Xīnjiāpō
Singapore



印度(印度)
Yindù
India



泰国(泰國)
Tàiguó
Thailand



马来西亚(馬來西亞)
Mǎláixīyà
Malaysia



越南(越南)
Yuènán
Vietnam

Language Note

Saying nationalities in Chinese is simple. Just combine the name of the country with 人 rén.



Name of Country + 人 rén = Nationality

For example,

“中国 Zhōngguó China” + “人 rén people” = “中国人 Zhōngguórén Chinese”

我是意大利人，你呢
(我是義大利人，你呢)?
Wǒ shì Yídàlìrén, nǐ .ne?
I'm Italian. How about you?



我是加拿大人
(我是加拿大人)。
Wǒ shì Jiā'nádàrén.
I'm Canadian.



A: 你是德国人吗 (你是德國人嗎)? Nǐ shì Déguórén .ma?
Are you German?

B: 不, 我是西班牙人 (不, 我是西班牙人)。Bù, wǒ shì Xībānyárén.
No, I'm Spanish.

他是韩国人, 我们是中国人
(他是韓國人, 我們是中國人)。
Tā shì Hánguórén, wǒmen shì Zhōngguórén.
He's Korean, and we are Chinese.

你是哪国人
(你是哪國人)?
Nǐ shì nǎi-guó rén?
What's your nationality?

A: 很高兴认识你 (很高興認識你)。
Hěn gāoxìng rèn.shí nǐ.
Nice to meet you.

B: 我也很高兴认识你 (我也很高兴認識你)。
Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rèn.shí nǐ.
Nice to meet you, too.

我是中国人
(我是中國人)。
Wǒ shì Zhōngguórén.
I'm Chinese.

Adjectives

高兴 (高興)	gāoxìng	happy; glad
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Adverbs

也 (也)	yě	also; too
-------	----	-----------

Interjections

嗨 (嗨)	hāi	hi; hello
-------	-----	-----------

Nouns

国 (國)	guó	country
人 (人)	rén	person; people
课 (課)	kè	class; course
朋友 (朋友)	péng.yǒu	friend

Pronouns

大家 (大家)	dàjiā	all; everyone
---------	-------	---------------

Question Words

哪 (哪)	nǎ	which
-------	----	-------

Verbs

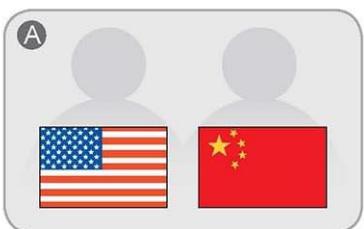
问 (問)	wèn	to ask
认识 (認識)	rèn.shí	to know (people)

1

他们是哪国人? Tāmen shì nǎi-guó rén? What are their nationalities?

Interpretive Communication

- 听到 You will hear three dialogues. Select the letter of the flags that represent the people's nationalities that you hear.



The Particle 的 de

The particle **的 de** is used between a modifier and a noun. The modifier plus **的 de** always precede the noun.

Modifier + 的 de + noun / pronoun

我的朋友 wǒ.de péng.yǒu

我们的老师 wǒ.men.de lǎoshī

我们是很好的朋友。

Wǒ.men shì hěn hǎo .de péng.yǒu.

Modifiers can be other nouns, pronouns, adjectives, or whole clauses as in these examples:

老师的姓 lǎoshī .de xìng

我的名字 wǒ.de míng.zì

很好的朋友 hěn hǎo .de péng.yǒu

那个姓张的学生 nèi.-ge xìng Zhāng .de xué.shēng



Comparisons

What are "my" and "our" called in English? What are the corresponding forms for "you," "he," "she," and "they"?

The Question Word 哪 nǎ

The question word **哪 nǎ** (*něi*) is used to make inquiries, similar to "which" in English. It is usually followed by a measure word and then a noun. The words in this type of question follow the word order of a declarative sentence. The phrase **哪国人** *něi*-guó rén* is used to ask what someone's nationality is.

哪 nǎ + Measure Word + Noun?

A: 你是哪国人? Nǐ shì něi-guó rén?

B: 我是美国人。 Wǒ shì Měiguórén.

A: 请问你是哪国人? Qǐngwèn nǐ shì něi-guó rén?

B: 我是英国人。你呢? Wǒ shì Yīngguórén. Nǐ .ne?

A: 我是法国人。 Wǒ shì Fǎguórén.

Language Note

The question word **哪 nǎ** is pronounced *něi* when it is followed by a measure word.

哪个 *něi-.ge*? 哪国 *něi-guó*?



The Adverb 也 yě

The adverb 也 yě means “too” or “also.” In Chinese, adverbs always precede verbs; therefore, it cannot move around in a sentence. Also, note that adverbs cannot appear without a corresponding verb. Thus, there is no equivalent in Chinese of the shortened English form “Me too.”

Subject + 也 yě + (negation) + Verb

A: 我是加拿大人。Wǒ shì Jiā'nádàrén.

B: 我也是加拿大人。Wǒ yě shì Jiā'nádàrén.

A: 我不是日本人。Wǒ bú shì Rìběnrén.

B: 我也不是日本人。Wǒ yě bú shì Rìběnrén.

Comparisons

Is “too” locked into one position by the verb in an English sentence?

Look at the examples below:

He too is my friend.

He is my friend too.

The Negative Adverb 不 bù / bú

The adverb 不 bù / bú is used to make an affirmative sentence negative.

Noun / Pronoun + 不 bù / bú + Adjective / Verb

我不是日本人。我是美国人。Wǒ bú shì Rìběnrén. Wǒ shì Měiguórén.

A: 你是黃依吗? Nǐ shì Huáng Yī ma?

B: 不, 我不是黃依。我是黃怡。Bù, wǒ bú shì Huáng Yī. Wǒ shì Huáng Yí.

Language Note

The original pronunciation of 不 is bù. However, when followed by a fourth-tone, it is pronounced as bú.

不高兴 bù gāoxìng; 不回家 bù huí jiā; 不好 bù hǎo; 不错 bù cuò.



▲ 不高兴

会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

1 外国交换学生 Wàiguó Jiāohuàn Xué.shēng The Foreign Exchange Student



At school, Lin Shufang is talking to Dong Jun.

林书芳: 你好, 我叫林书芳。

董军: 你好, 我的名字叫董军。
很高兴认识你。

林书芳: 你是哪国人?

董军: 我是韩国人, 你也是韩国人
吗?

林书芳: 不是, 我是中国人。

Teacher Li approaches them.

李老师: 林书芳、董军, 你们好。

董、林: 李老师好。

李老师: 你们是日本人吗?

林书芳: 不是, 他是韩国人, 我是
中国人。

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Lín Shūfāng.

Dǒng Jūn: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ.de míng.zì jiào Dǒng Jūn.
Hěn gāoxìng rèn shí nǐ.

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ shì něi-guó rén?

Dǒng Jūn: Wǒ shì Hánguórén, nǐ yě shì Hán
guórén .ma?

Lín Shūfāng: Bú shì, wǒ shì Zhōngguórén.

Lǐ lǎoshī: Lín Shūfāng, Dǒng Jūn, nǐ.mén hǎo.

Dǒng, Lín: Lǐ lǎoshī hǎo.

Lǐ lǎoshī: Nǐ.men shì Riběnrén .ma?

Lín Shūfāng: Bú shì, tā shì Hánguórén, wǒ shì
Zhōngguórén.

5

懂了吗? Dǒng .le .ma? / Do you understand?

Interpretive Communication

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

- How many people are there in the dialogue?
- What are their names?
- Where do the boy and the girl come from?
- Later, who approaches and talks to them?
- Where does the teacher think these two students are probably from?

语言练习

Yǔyán Liànxí

Language Practice

8

校园关系

Xiàoyuán Guānxì

Relationships at School

Form sentences using *的 de* to show people's relationships at school. Follow the model.

Li.zi: Mr. Li / Luo Ming's / teacher

李先生是罗明的老师。 Lǐ xiān.shēng shì Luó Míng .de lǎoshī.

1. Wesley / Tiffany's / classmate
2. he / Miss Jones' / friend
3. Mrs. Wong / Lance's / principal
4. Feng / Mr. Fang's / student
5. Zhiqiang / Mrs. Wang's / student

9

他/她是哪国人？

Tā/tā shì něi-guó rén?

Where is he/she from?

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, take turns asking and telling the nationalities of the teens on the map.

Li.zi: A: Sakura是哪国人？ Sakura shì něi-guó rén?

B: Sakura是日本人。 Sakura shì Rìběnrén.



10

他/她也是…

Tā/ tā yě shì...

He/She is also from....

Interpersonal Writing

Write sentences saying that the second person is from the same country as the first.

- Lǐ.zi: Peter是英国人。 (Felicity) Peter shì Yīngguórén.
Felicity也是英国人。 Felicity yě shì Yīngguórén.

1. 东是中国人。 (Wenrong) Dong shì Zhōngguórén.
2. Yu 是马来西亚人。 (Feng) Yu shì Mǎláixīyàrén.
3. Treva 是加拿大人。 (Sasha) Treva shì Jiā'nádárén.
4. Claudia 是德国人。 (Helena) Claudia shì Déguórén.
5. Paul 新加坡人。 (Patrick) Paul shì Xīnjiāpōrén.

他是英国人，
我也是英国人。

Tā shì Yīngguórén, wǒ yě
shì Yīngguórén.



11

回答问题

Huídá Wèntí / Answer the Questions

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions.

- Lǐ.zi: A: 你叫Linda吗? Nǐ jiào Linda .ma?
B: 我不叫Linda, 我叫Alice。 Wǒ bù jiào Linda, wǒ jiào Alice.

1. 你姓Copperfield吗? Nǐ xìng Copperfield .ma?
2. 你叫Kerwin吗? Nǐ jiào Kerwin .ma?
3. 你是法国人吗? Nǐ shì Fǎguórén .ma?
4. 你是老师吗? Nǐ shì lǎoshī .ma?
5. 你的校长是中国人吗? Nǐ.de xiàozhǎng shì Zhōngguórén .ma?

12

听力练习

Tīnglì Liànxí / Listening Practice

Interpretive Communication

Listen to the dialogue followed by four statements below. Say if each statement is true or false based on the dialogue. Correct any false statements.

1. 男的姓梁。 Nán.de xìng Liáng.
2. 女的不姓梁。 Nǚ.de bù xìng Liáng.
3. 女的是中国人。 Nǚ.de shì Zhōngguórén.
4. 男的是新加坡人。 Nán.de shì Xīnjiāpōrén.

Lesson D

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

b p + a ai ao an ang

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

► 在学校里 Zài xuéxiào lǐ In the school

Common Subjects in Chinese High Schools		
语文 (語文) yǔwén Chinese language arts	数学 (數學) shùxué math	英语 (英語) Yīngyǔ English
物理 (物理) wùlǐ physics	化学 (化學) huàxué chemistry	生物 (生物) shēngwù biology
地理 (地理) dilǐ geography	历史 (歷史) lìshǐ history	政治 (政治) zhèngzhì political education
音乐 (音樂) yīnyuè music	美术 (美術) měishù art	体育 (體育) tǐyù physical education

Common Subjects in US High Schools		
中文 (中文) Zhōngwén Chinese	法语 (法語) Fǎyǔ French	西班牙语 (西班牙語) Xībānyáyǔ Spanish
文学 (文學) wénxué literature	写作 (寫作) xiězuò composition	计算机科学 (計算機科學) jìsuànjī kēxué computer science

Junior High and High School Grades						
	7 th grade	8 th grade	9 th grade	10 th grade	11 th grade	12 th grade
美国	七年级 (七年級) qī-niánjí	八年级 (八年級) bā-niánjí	九年级 (九年級) jiǔ-niánjí	十年级 (十年級) shí-niánjí	十一年级 (十一年級) shíyī-niánjí	十二年级 (十二年級) shí'èr-niánjí
中国	初中一年级 (初中一年級) chūzhōng yī-niánjí	初中二年级 (初中二年級) chūzhōng èr-niánjí	初中三年级 (初中三年級) chūzhōng sān-niánjí	高中一年级 (高中一年級) gāozhōng yī-niánjí	高中二年级 (高中二年級) gāozhōng èr-niánjí	高中三年级 (高中三年級) gāozhōng sān-niánjí



我学数学 (我學數學)。 Wǒ xué shùxué.

I study math.

林老师是我的数学老师 (林老師是我的數學老師)。

Lín lǎoshī shì wǒ.de shùxué lǎoshī.

Miss Lin is my math teacher.

A: 你上几年级 ? Nǐ shàng jǐ-niánjí?

What grade are you in?

B: 我上三年级。 Wǒ shàng sān-niánjí.

I'm in the third grade.

你几岁 ?

Nǐ jǐ-suì?

How old are you?

我十三岁。

Wǒ shísān-suì.

I'm thirteen.

.....



数数 Shǔshù Let's count

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
零 líng	一 yī	二 èr	三 sān	四 sì	五 wǔ	六 liù	七 qī	八 bā	九 jiǔ	十 shí

Numbers in Chinese are easy to learn. For example, the number 11 is *shíyī*, a combination of *shí* (10) and *yī* (1). In the same vein, the number 20 is *èr* (2) and *shí* (10) put together. The numbers 11 to 20 are listed below.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
十一 shíyī	十二 shí'èr	十三 shísān	十四 shísì	十五 shíwǔ	十六 shíliù	十七 shíqī	十八 shíbā	十九 shíjiǔ	二十 èr.shí

To say “tens,” just put the cardinal numbers 2 to 9 before 10 *shí* (as shown in the table below.)

From 10 to 100:

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
十 shí	二十 èr.shí	三十 sān.shí	四十 sì.shí	五十 wǔ.shí	六十 liù.shí	七十 qī.shí	八十 bā.shí	九十 jiǔ.shí	一百 yìbǎi

Adjectives

对 (對)	duì	correct; right
-------	-----	----------------

Interjections

嗯 (嗯)	en	um
-------	----	----

Measure Words

年级 (年級)	niánjí	grade
岁 (歲)	suì	year (of age)

Nouns

教室 (教室)	jiào shì	classroom
---------	----------	-----------

Common Expressions

对 不对 (對不對)	duì bù duì	Is that right?
------------	------------	----------------

Verbs

学 (學)	xué	to study; to learn
上	shàng	to attend, to take (a class)

1

你上什么课? Nǐ shàng shénme kè?

What classes do you take?

Interpersonal Speaking

Ask if your partner is taking the following classes. Then switch roles.

Lìzì: A: 你上数学课吗? Nǐ shàng shùxué kè ma?

B: 对, 我上数学课。Dui, wǒ shàng shùxué kè.



Comparisons

Which classes are offered in Chinese schools that are not part of your school's curriculum?

2

他们几年级? Tā.men jǐ-niánjí?

What grades are they in?

Interpretive Communication

Tell what grades the following students are in.



3

数字 Shùzì

Numbers Sequence

Complete each sequence up to 20 in Chinese.

1. yī, sān, wǔ....

2. èr, sì, liù....

3. sān, liù, jiǔ....

4. sì, bā, shí èr....

4

课程表 Kèchéngbǎo Class Schedule

Refer to the class schedule and answer the questions that follow.

高一3班课程表					
	星期一 Xīngqīyī	星期二 Xīngqī'èr	星期三 Xīngqīsān	星期四 Xīngqīsì	星期五 Xīngqīwǔ
8:00 – 8:50	语文 yǔwén	数学 shùxué	物理 wùlǐ	物理 wùlǐ	英语 Yīngyǔ
9:00 – 9:50	数学 shùxué	语文 yǔwén	美术 měishù	生物 shēngwù	数学 shùxué
10:00 – 10:50	体育 tǐyù	美术 měishù	文学 wénxué	化学 huàxué	体育 tǐyù
11:00 – 11:50	生物 shēngwù	体育 tǐyù	政治 zhèngzhì	英语 Yīngyǔ	历史 lishǐ

Lunch Break					
	历史 lishǐ	音乐 yīnyuè	语文 yǔwén	计算机科学 jísuànjī kēxué	
2:00 – 2:50	英语 Yīngyǔ	地理 dìlǐ	数学 shùxué	写作 xiězuò	
3:00 – 3:50					

- How many classes does the student have per day?
- What grade is the student in?
- How long for lunch break?
- It is 11:30 on Monday morning. Which class is he in now?
- It is 2:15 on Wednesday afternoon. Which class is he in now?
- It is 8:30 on Friday morning. Which class is he in now?

Comparisons

Do Chinese students have the same classes every day? What are the advantages and disadvantages of a Chinese schedule?

5

个人问题 Gérén Wèntí Personal Questions

Interpersonal Speaking

Answer each question in Chinese and ask a classmate these questions.

- 是数学教室吗？ Zhè shì shùxué jiàoшì .ma?
- 你上中文课吗？ Nǐ shàng Zhōngwén kè .ma?
- 是你的中文老师吗？ Shéi shì nǐ.de Zhōngwén lǎoshī?
- 你上历史吗？ Nǐ shàng lìshǐ .ma?
- 你上几年级？ Nǐ shàng jǐ-niánjí?
- 你几岁？ Nǐ jǐ-sui?

句型介绍

Jùxíng Jièshào

Language Patterns

The Question Word 几 jǐ

The question word 几 *jǐ* (“How many?”) is needed to ask what grade you’re in or what your age is. It functions grammatically like a number in the pattern:

几 *jǐ* + Measure Word

几年级 *jǐ-niánjí* 几岁 *jǐ-suì*

A: 我上十年级，你上几年级？ *Wǒ shàng shí-niánjí, nǐ shàng jǐ-niánjí?*

B: 我也上十年级。 *Wǒ yě shàng shí-niánjí.*

A: 我十六岁，你几岁？ *Wǒ shíliù-suì, nǐ jǐ-suì?*

B: 我十五岁。 *Wǒ shíwǔ-suì.*

Language Note

To ask the age of people 20 years old or more, you may also use 你多大? *Nǐ duó dà?* or 你多大年纪? *Nǐ duó dà niánjī?*



Confirm something by using 对不对 *duì bú duì*

The interrogative phrase 对不对 *duì bú duì* (“Is that right?”) is added at the end of a statement to make it into a question and asks for confirmation of the information in the statement.

Sentence + 对不对 *duì bú duì?*

To give a short answer to 对不对 *duì bú duì* questions, say 对 *duì* for “correct”, or 不对 *bú duì* for “no”.

对 *duì* + Sentence OR 不对 *bú duì* + Sentence

A: 李老 是中国人，对不对？ *Lǐ láoshī shì Zhōngguórén, duì bú duì?*

B: 对。 *Duì.*

A: Michael Schumacher 是西班牙人，对不对？ *Michael Schumacher shì Xībānyárénn, duì bú duì?*

B: 不对，他不是西班牙人，他是德国人。 *Bú duì, tā bù shì Xībānyárénn, tā shì Déguórén.*

会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

1) 找教室 Zhǎo jiào shì Looking for the Classroom



Dong Jun is looking for his next classroom, then Zhang Guohua approaches him.

董军: 这是法语教室吗?

张国华: 不是, 这是中文教室。

董军: 你上中文课吗?

张国华: 对, 你也上中文课吗?

董军: 嗯, 我也上中文课。

张国华: 你上几年级?

董军: 我上高一年级。你上高二年级, 对不对?

张国华: 对。

董军: 你几岁?

张国华: 我十六岁。

董军: 我十五岁。

Dǒng Jūn: Zhè shì Fǎyǔ jiào shì .ma?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Bú shì, zhè shì Zhōngwén jiào shì.

Dǒng Jūn: Nǐ shàng Zhōngwén kè .ma?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Dui, nǐ yě shàng Zhōngwén kè .ma?

Dǒng Jūn: .En, wǒ yě shàng Zhōngwén kè.

Zhāng Guóhuá: Nǐ shàng jǐ-niánjí?

Dǒng Jūn: Wǒ shàng gāo yī-niánjí. Nǐ shàng gāo èr-niánjí, duì bú duì?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Dui.

Dǒng Jūn: Nǐ jǐ-suì?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ shíliù-suì.

Dǒng Jūn: Wǒ shíwǔ-suì.

6

他们多大? Tā.men duó dà? How old are they?

Interpersonal Speaking/Interpretive Communication

With a partner, take turns asking and telling the ages and grades of the characters in the dialogue.



12

回答问题

Huídá Wèntí / Answering Questions

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, take turns asking and answering questions. When asking a question, complete the question that has been started by adding 对不对 *duì bù duì*. When answering a question, give an affirmative or negative response. Follow the model.

Li.zi: 你叫 ... Nǐ jiào...

A: 你叫 Wally Wilson, 对不对? Nǐ jiào Wally Wilson, *duì bù duì?*

B: 不对, 我叫 Walt Wilson. *Bú duì, wǒ jiào Walt Wilson.*

1. 你姓... Nǐ xìng....

3. 你...岁 Nǐ... suì

5. 你上...课 Nǐ shàng... kè

7. 老师是...人 Lǎoshī shì... rén

2. 你是...人 Nǐ shì... rén

4. 你上...年级 Nǐ shàng ... niánjí

6. 老师叫... Lǎoshī jiào....

8. 这是...教室 Zhè shì... jiàoshì

13

认识新朋友

Rèn shí Xīn Péng.yǒu

Getting to Know New Friends

Interpretive Communication

1) You will hear a dialogue. Say if each statement is true or false based on the dialogue.

1. Gao Zhan is in the 8th grade.
2. He Qingqing is in the 8th grade.
3. He Qingqing is 13 years old.
4. He Qingqing and Gao Zhan take the same Chinese class.

14

这是我的教室吗?

Zhè shì wǒ.de jiàoshì .ma? / Is this my classroom?

Interpersonal Speaking / Interpretive Communication

2) Yaeko walks into a classroom with new student form. The French teacher looks at the form and asks some questions accordingly. With a partner, play the role of Yaeko and the teacher as they try to determine if she is in the right class.

新生名单 Xīnshēng Míngdān New Student Form

- Yaeko Kahoko
- 日本人 Rìběnrén
- 十四岁 shísi-suì
- 九年级 jiǔ-niánjí
- 法语课 Fǎyǔ kè



18

词汇延伸

Cíhuì Yánshēn / Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 中 zhōng to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

国 guó
n. country

年 nián
n. age

立 lì
v. to stand

级 jí
n. grade

途 tú
n. road

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 中国 Zhōngguó | A. middle-aged |
| 2. 中年 zhōngnián | B. China |
| 3. 中立 zhōnglì | C. neutral |
| 4. 中级 zhōngjí | D. halfway |
| 5. 中途 zhōngtú | E. intermediate level |

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汉字侦探

Hànzì Zhēntàn / Visual Detective

Can you find 中 in the following pictures?



中东经济现代
现实与理论探

中國傳統民



中