



Unit 1 Dì-yī dānyuán
第一单元

Meeting Each Other

Jiàn miàn hán xuān

见面寒暄





Sometimes people meet each other by chance, and then they become friends or families. In Chinese, the word *yuánfèn* 缘分 (fate) is used to describe this “special relationship arranged by destiny”. Our story unfolds with twins Bill and Jenny studying Chinese in China and the U.S., respectively. Both of them have experienced *yuánfèn* 缘分 in two different contexts.

In this unit, you will learn:

FUNCTION

- to greet each other: 你好! 见到你很高兴。/我也很高兴。
- to introduce yourself: 我是比尔。
- to ask someone's name: 你姓什么? /你叫什么名字?
- to give a compliment: 你的汉语很好。
- to ask for a phone number: 你的电话号码是多少?

GRAMMAR

- word order in Chinese sentences
- to express judgement using the verb 是
- to confirm information using Yes-no questions ending with 吗
- to use the adverb 很 in sentences with an adjectival predicate

CULTURE

- how Chinese people respond to compliments
- how Chinese people greet each other
- Chinese name order



01 情景对话1 Episode 1

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them, and then practice the conversation in pairs.

At the Airport

Bill arrives in China for a year-long Chinese study program at Peking University. Li Li, a sophomore from the same university, picks him up from the airport.

Bǐ'ěr: Nǐ hǎo!
 比尔: 你好!

Lǐ Lì: Nǐ hǎo!
 李丽: 你好!

Bǐ'ěr: Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr, nǐ shì Lǐ Lì ma?
 比尔: 我是比尔, 你是李丽吗?

Lǐ Lì: Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì. Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
 李丽: 我是李丽。见到你很高兴。

Bǐ'ěr: Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
 比尔: 我也很高兴。

Lǐ Lì: Nǐ de Hànyǔ hěn hǎo.
 李丽: 你的汉语很好。

Bǐ'ěr: Nǎli nǎli.
 比尔: 哪里哪里²。

Bill: Hi!
 Li Li: Hi!
 Bill: I'm Bill. Are you Li Li?
 Li Li: I'm Li Li. Glad to see you.
 Bill: Glad to see you too.
 Li Li: Your Chinese is pretty good.
 Bill: I'm flattered.

¹ 吗 occurs at the end of a sentence as a question particle to show it's a question. For example: *Bǐ'ěr de Hànyǔ hǎo ma?* 比尔的汉语好吗?
² 哪里 here indicates modesty in response to compliments. The original meaning of 哪里 is "where".



Required Words and Expressions

nǐ	你	you
hǎo	好	good
wǒ	我	I, me
shì	是	to be
ma	吗	(a question particle)
jiàndào	见到	to have seen
hěn	很	very
gāoxìng	高兴	glad
yě	也	too
nǐ de	你的	your
Hànyǔ	汉语	Chinese
nǎli nǎli	哪里哪里	it's not that nice, I am flattered

B 个人练习 Self-practice

Word Order: Create sentences by arranging the following words in the appropriate order.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. ① 好 | ② 你 | ③ 是 | ④ 很 | _____ |
| 2. ① 比尔 | ② 我 | ③ 是 | ④ 很 | _____ |
| 3. ① 见到 | ② 高兴 | ③ 你 | ④ 很 | _____ |
| 4. ① 我 | ② 高兴 | ③ 很 | ④ 也 | _____ |
| 5. ① 很 | ② 好 | ③ 你的 | ④ 汉语 | _____ |

C 二人练习 Pair Work

Meeting Each Other: With a partner, practice greeting each other and introducing yourselves.

Nǐ hǎo, wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr.
A: 你好，我是比尔。

Nǐ hǎo, Bǐ'ěr.
B: 你好，比尔。

Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì.
我是李丽。

Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
A: 见到你很高兴。

Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
B: 我也很高兴。

D 小组活动 Group Work

Name Game: Make a circle with your classmates. Introduce yourself and then say the names of the classmates that have come before you.

Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr.
A: 我是比尔。

Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì, tā shì Bǐ'ěr.
B: 我是李丽，他是比尔。

Wǒ shì Zhēnnī, tā shì Lǐ Lì, tā shì Bǐ'ěr.
C: 我是珍妮，她是李丽，他是比尔。

Expanded Words and Expressions

tā	他	he, him
tā	她	she, her

02 精彩瞬间

Spotlight

Expanded Words and Expressions

shuài	帅	handsome
měi	美	beautiful
kě'ài	可爱	lovely, cute
tián	甜	sweet
tāmen	他们	they, them
bàng	棒	wonderful

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them.

Tā shì Láng Lǎng.
他是郎朗。

Tā hěn shuài.

他很帅。

Tā de qínshēng hěn měi.
他的琴声很美。

He is Lang Lang.

He is handsome.

His piano sound is magnificent.

Tā shì Lín Miào kě.
她是林妙可¹。

Tā hěn kě'ài.

她很可爱。

Tā de xiàoróng hěn tián.
她的笑容很甜²。

She is Lin Miaoke.

She is cute.

Her smile is sweet.

Tāmen hěn bàng.

他们³很棒。

They are wonderful.

Stars at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony



¹ You can find more information about Lang Lang and Lin Miaoke by searching online. Don't forget to try your search in Chinese.

² 甜 here means pleasant and beautiful.

³ 他们 is masculine and 她们 is feminine. However, 他们 is used when men and women are both included.

03 句型操练 Sentence Patterns

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them.

pron. + 是 + name

Nǐ shì Bǐ'ěr ma?

A: 你是比尔吗?

Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr.

B: 我是比尔。

Nǐ shì Lǐ Lì ma?

A: 你是李丽吗?

Wǒ bú shì Lǐ Lì.

B: 我不是李丽。

pron. + 很 + adj.

Nǐ hěn bàng.

你很棒。

Tā hěn shuài.

他很帅。

Tā hěn kě'ài.

她很可爱。

B 选择 Choose the correct answer.

Choose the correct words in parentheses to complete the conversation. Then practice with your partner.

(Tā / Tā) shì Yáo Míng.

A: _____ (他 / 她) 是姚明。

Yáo Míng (shì / hěn) bàng.

B: 姚明 _____ (是 / 很) 棒。

(Tāmen / Tāmen) shì S.H.E.

A: _____ (他们 / 她们) 是 S.H.E¹。

S.H.E (shì / hěn) kě'ài.

B: S.H.E _____ (是 / 很) 可爱。

C 班级活动 Class Activity

Famous Classmates: Think of a celebrity and write his or her name on a piece of paper. Fold the paper and put it in the bag supplied by your teacher. You will be asked to draw a random name out of the bag and then find the student who corresponds with that name by greeting each other.

Nǐ hǎo, nǐ shì Brad Pitt ma?

A: 你好, 你是 Brad Pitt 吗?

Wǒ bú shì Brad Pitt.

B: 我不是 Brad Pitt。

Nǐ hǎo, nǐ shì Brad Pitt ma?

A: 你好, 你是 Brad Pitt 吗?

Wǒ shì Brad Pitt. Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng.

C: 我是 Brad Pitt。见到你很高兴。

Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng. Nǐ hěn bàng.

A: 我也很高兴。你很棒。

Brad Pitt



Tā shì Yáo Míng. Tā hěn gāo.
他是姚明。他很高。

Expanded Words and Expressions

bù	不	not
gāo	高	tall
tāmen	她们	they, them

¹ S.H.E is a famous singing group from Taiwan, China. Its members are three girls named Selina, Hebe and Ella.



04 情景对话2 Episode 2



听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them, and then practice the conversation in pairs.

In the Classroom

As Jenny greets new classmates and updates the class phone book, she meets Wang Damin, an American-born Chinese student.

Zhēnnī: Qǐngwèn, nǐ xìng shénme?
珍妮: 请问, 你姓什么?

Wáng Dà mín: Wǒ xìng Wáng.
王大民: 我姓王。

Zhēnnī: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
珍妮: 你叫什么名字?

Wáng Dà mín: Wǒ jiào Wáng Dà mín.
王大民: 我叫王大民。

Zhēnnī: Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshao?
珍妮: 你的电话号码是多少?

Wáng Dà mín: Liù wǔ bā qī qī èr èr. Nǐ de hànzi hěn piàoliang!
王大民: 6587722。你的汉字很漂亮!

Zhēnnī: Méiyǒu méiyǒu.
珍妮: 有没有。

Jenny: May I ask what's your surname?

Wang: My surname is Wang.

Jenny: What's your name?

Wang: My name is Wang Damin.

Jenny: What's your phone number?

Wang: 6587722. Your Chinese handwriting is very beautiful!

Jenny: I am flattered.

Required Words and Expressions

qǐngwèn 请问	May I ask...?
xìng 姓	surname; to be surnamed
shénme 什么	what
jiào 叫	to name, to call
míngzi 名字	name
diànhuà 电话	phone
hàomǎ 号码	number
duōshao 多少	how many/much
hànzi 汉字	Chinese character
piàoliang 漂亮	beautiful
méiyǒu 没有	not have

¹ 多少 here means “what”. It also means “how many/much” when it is used to ask for information of quantity.

B 个人练习 Self-practice

Word Order: Create sentences by arranging the following words in the appropriate order.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|------|-----|---------|
| 1. ① 姓 | ② 什么 | ③ 请问 | ④ 你 | ③ ④ ① ② |
| 2. ① 王 | ② 姓 | ③ 我 | | |
| 3. ① 什么 | ② 叫 | ③ 名字 | ④ 你 | |
| 4. ① 我 | ② 大民 | ③ 王 | ④ 叫 | |
| 5. ① 多少 | ② 电话 号码 | ③ 的 | ④ 你 | ⑤ 是 |

C 二人练习 Pair Work

What's your name? With a partner, practice asking each other's names.

- Qǐngwèn, nǐ xìng shénme?
A: 请问, 你姓什么?
Wǒ xìng Wáng.
B: 我姓王。

- Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
A: 你叫什么名字?
Wǒ jiào Wáng Lì.
B: 我叫王丽。

Culture Box

The surname comes first in Chinese names. For example: *Wáng Lì* 王丽. *Wáng* 王 is the surname (family name), *Lì* 丽 is the given name (first name).

D 小组活动 Group Work

Social Networking: Ask new friends in the class for their names and phone numbers. Make a class phone book for yourself and enjoy networking with others. Don't forget to ask them in Chinese!

- Qǐngwèn, nǐ xìng shénme?
A: 请问, 你姓什么?
Wǒ xìng Lǐ.
B: 我姓李。

- Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
A: 你叫什么名字?
Wǒ jiào Lǐ Jūn.
B: 我叫李军。

- Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshao?
A: 你的电话号码是多少?
...
B:

李军 Li Jun

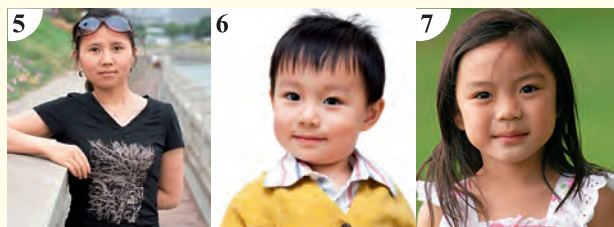
电话(Tel): 78015524

手机(Cell phone): 14633970206

05 姓名 Chinese Name

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the names after you hear them.



- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Zhāng Lì
张丽 | 2 Wáng Jūn
王军 | 3 Liú Mǐn
刘敏 | 4 Yáng Dànmín
杨大明 |
| 5 Chén Fāng
陈芳 | 6 Zhào Xiǎoqiáng
赵小强 | 7 Lǐ Xiǎowēi
李小微 | |

Culture Box

Common Surnames in China¹

Some of the most common surnames in China:

Wáng Lǐ Zhāng Liú Chén
王 李 张 刘 陈

Yáng Zhōu Huáng Zhào Sūn
杨 周 黄 赵 孙

Common Names in China

Some of the most common given names in China:

♂ jūn wěi
军 (army) 伟 (great)
qiáng mín
强 (strong) 民 (people)

♀ lì mǐn
丽 (beautiful) 敏 (swift)
wēi fāng
薇 (rose) 芳 (fragrant)

班级活动 Class Activity

Find Your Chinese Name: Seek your teacher's help to find yourself a Chinese name. Then make a name card in Chinese for yourself.

休息一下 Break Time

Practice writing the following two characters using the proper stroke order indicated below.

① shí 一十

--	--	--	--	--	--

(ten)

② bā 丷八

--	--	--	--	--	--

(eight)

¹ There is an ancient book named *Hundred Family Surnames (Bǎijiāxìng 百家姓)* in China which lists about five hundred common surnames. These are some of the most common.

06 数字 Numbers 0-10

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the numbers after you hear them.

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

二人练习 Pair Work

Phone Number: Practice Jenny and Li Li's phone numbers in pairs, taking turns reading the numbers and checking each other's accuracy.

珍妮 Jenny

电话(Tel): 88829054
手机(Cell phone): 14389755629

李丽 Li Li

电话(Tel): 65234235
手机(Cell phone): 19522337200

听力练习 Listening

Bill and Li Li are making a list of classmates' phone numbers. Listen and complete the list.

- Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr. Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
A: 你好! 我是比尔。见到你很高兴。
- Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì. Jiàndào nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
B: 你好! 我是李丽。见到你我也很高兴。
- Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?
A: 你的电话号码是多少?
Liù wǔ èr sān sì èr sān wǔ.
B: 6 5 2 3 4 2 3 5。
-

¹ In oral Chinese, *yī* is often read as *yāo* when talking about phone and room numbers.



07 问好 Saying Hello



- A: Hello!
B: Hello!
- A: Good morning!
B: Good morning!
- A: Going out?
B: Yeah.
- A: Did you have the meal?
B: Yes, I did.

Expanded Words and Expressions

nín	您	you (polite form)
zǎoshang	早上	(early) morning
chūqu	出去	to go out
a	啊	(a modal particle)
chī	吃	to eat
le	了	(a modal particle indicating the event already happened)

¹ 啊 is typically used at the end of an exclamatory sentence to express strong feelings or just following a declarative sentence to make sure about something. For example: *Zhēn hǎo a!* 真好啊! (How nice!) *Chūqu a?* 出去啊? (Are you going out?)

听与说 Listen and Speak

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them, then practice the conversations in pairs.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A: 您好!
B: 你好! | 2. A: 早上好!
B: 早上好! |
| 3. A: 出去啊?
B: 出去。 | 4. A: 吃了吗?
B: 吃了。 |

休息一下 Break Time

Listen to the recording and read silently. Listen again and repeat the sentences after you hear them. Then compete with a partner, trying to say the two sentences as quickly and accurately as you can.

Pay attention to the pronunciation of the four consonants *d*, *t*, *b* and *p* while repeating the sentences. When you pronounce *p* and *t*, the breath is stronger than *b* and *d*.

Dùzi bǎo le.
肚子饱了。
Full is the belly.



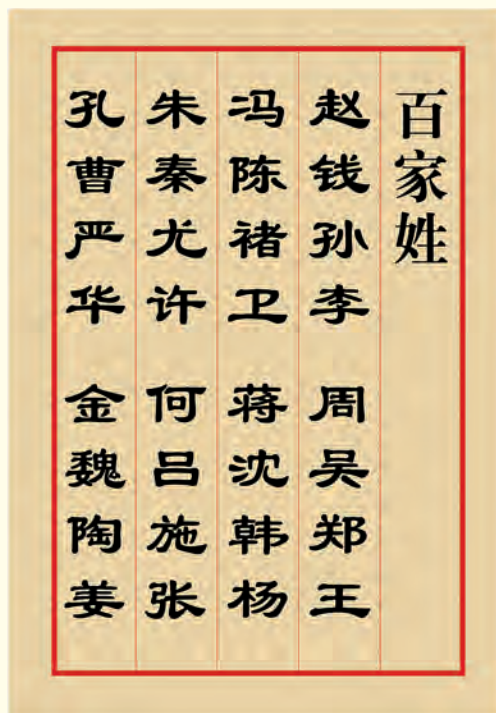
Tùzi pǎo le.
兔子跑了。
Away runs the hare.



08 文化掠影 Culture Snapshot

- In *Episodes 1 & 2*, you have learned two phrases used for **giving compliments**: 你的汉语很好 and 你的汉字很漂亮. Compliments are often used in greeting others, both in Chinese and English contexts. In English, the proper reply is usually “thank you” or “I’m flattered”. In Chinese, however, people treat compliments slightly differently. Jenny and Bill know the Chinese way so well that they respond humbly, saying 哪里哪里 and 没有没有 meaning “no, it’s not that good”. It may sound to you as if Chinese people are refusing your compliments, but this is not the case. They are actually happy, but culture dictates that they act with humility. Don’t give in to the temptation to accept compliments too easily because this implies that you agree wholeheartedly with the complimentary assessment. Rather, use the phrases that you’ve learned from Jenny and Bill to humbly express your thanks. Also, don’t hesitate to compliment your Chinese friends and acquaintances, even though you might experience culture shock in hearing their responses. Just use the vocabulary in the *Spotlight!*
- In *Saying Hello*, you learned four different ways of greetings other than 你好. Sometimes, you might even hear Chinese friends ask, *Nǐ qù nǎr?* 你去哪儿? (Where are you going?) as a polite way of greeting. If someone asks you this, you should not say “It’s none of your business”. When you hear Chinese people greet you in the above ways, don’t feel surprised or annoyed. Just like Americans often say “How’s everything?”, you are not obligated to tell everything that has happened to you. These are habitual ways of greeting in China. Just do as the Chinese do, and you will thrive in the Chinese culture!
- In *Chinese Name*, please note that one’s surname always comes first, and the given name comes next.

Nín guìxìng? 您贵姓? (What’s your honorable surname?) is a polite way of asking someone’s surname. When you meet a Chinese person for the first time, it is considered polite to ask his/her surname only, rather than his/her full name. When answering the question 您贵姓, one can either give one’s surname by saying *wǒ xìng Wáng* 我姓王, or give one’s full name by saying *wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Dànmín* 我姓王, 叫王大民. *Nǐ xìng shénme?* 你姓什么? (What’s your surname?) is an informal way of asking someone’s surname. It is appropriate when an adult is speaking to a child, or when young people are talking with each other.



09 语法要点

Grammar Kit

- (1) Hello!
- (2) He is very handsome.

- (1) A: Are you Li Li?
B: I am Li Li.

- (2) He is Wang Damin.
- (3) He is not Bill.

- (1) A: Are you Bill?
B: I am Bill.
C: I am not Bill.

1 Word Order in Chinese Sentences

The main characteristic of Chinese grammar is that it generally lacks changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case. The word order, however, is very important to convey different grammatical meanings. The subject of a sentence is usually placed before the predicate.

- Nǐ hǎo.
- (1) 你好。
- Tā hěn shuài.
- (2) 他很帅。

2 Expressing Judgement Using the Verb 是

In a 是 sentence, the verb 是 is used to connect the subject and the object of the sentence. It means “to be” and has no changes in person or tense.

- Nǐ shì Lǐ Lì ma?
- (1) A: 你是李丽吗?
- Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì.
- B: 我是李丽。

Its negative form is made by putting 不¹ before the verb 是.

- Tā shì Wáng Dà mǐn.
- (2) 他是王大明。
- Tā bú shì Bǐ'ěr.
- (3) 他不是比尔。

3 Confirming Information Using Yes-no Questions Ending with 吗

A declarative sentence can be changed into a Yes-no question by adding the question particle 吗 at the end of the sentence.

- Nǐ shì Bǐ'ěr ma?
- (1) A: 你是比尔吗?
- Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr.
- B: 我是比尔。
- Wǒ bú shì Bǐ'ěr.
- C: 我不是比尔。

¹ The original tone of 不 is a 4th tone. However, when followed by another 4th tone syllable, *bù* changes to 2nd tone *bú*, as in *bú shì* 不是. See *Pinyin Step 6* for more information on tone changes of *bù* 不.



Nǐ jiào Lǐ Lì ma?

(2) A: 你叫李丽吗?

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Lì.

B: 我叫李丽。

Wǒ bú jiào Lǐ Lì.

C: 我不叫李丽。

(2) A: Is your name Li Li?

B: My name is Li Li.

C: My name is not Li Li.

4 Using the Adverb 很 in Sentences with an Adjectival Predicate

In sentences with an adjectival predicate, the verb 是 is not necessary. Instead, an adverb like 很 is used before the adjective it modifies. The meaning of 很 here is “very”, but more importantly, its role is to make the declarative sentence complete.

Lín Miào kě hěn kě'ài.

(1) 林妙可很可爱。

Tā de xiàoróng hěn tián.

(2) 她的笑容很甜。

(1) Lin Miaoke is very lovely.

(2) Her smile is very sweet.

Sentences with an adjectival predicate cannot appear without putting an adverb like 很 before the adjective unless the speakers want to make a comparison.

Yáo Míng gāo, Bǐ'ěr bù gāo.

(3) 姚明高，比尔不高。

(3) Yao Ming is tall, but Bill is not tall.

10 语法练习 Grammar Practice

1 Make complete sentences following the examples given.

Nǐ hǎo!

① 你好!

nín

您

Nǐ hěn gāo.

③ 你很高。

tā

他

shuài

帅

Wǒ shì Bǐ'ěr.

② 我是比尔。

tā

她

kě'ài

可爱

tā Láng Lǎng

他 郎 朗

tā de Hànyǔ

他的汉语 好

tā Lín Miào kě

她 林 妙 可

tā de Hànzì

她的汉字 漂亮

- Wǒ xìng Wáng. Wǒ jiào Wáng Dànmín.
 ④ 我 姓 王。 我 叫 王 大民。
- tā Zhào tā Zhào Xiǎoqiáng
 他 赵 他 赵 小强
- tā Lǐ tā Lǐ Lì
 她 李 她 李 丽

2 Complete the following sentences with the words given.

guìxìng jiào duōshao shì hěn yě
 贵姓¹ 叫 多少 是 很 也

- ① Nǐ Lǐ Lì ma?
 你 李丽 吗?
- ② Nǐ shénme míngzi?
 你 什么 名字?
- ③ Qǐngwèn, nín ?
 请问, 您 ?
- ④ Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì ?
 你的 电话 号码 是 ?
- ⑤ Nǐ de Hànyǔ hǎo. Nǐ de
 你的 汉语 好。 你的
 hànzi hěn piàoliang.
 汉字 很 漂亮。

3 Rewrite the following sentences in the form indicated.

- Wǒ shì Lǐ Lì.
 ① 我是李丽。 Make a sentence using 不。

- Tā shì Láng Lǎng.
 ② 他是郎朗。 Make a question using 吗。

- Tā shì Lín Miàokě.
 ③ 她是林妙可。 Make a question using 吗。

- Zhēnnī hěn piàoliang.
 ④ 珍妮很漂亮。 Make a question using 吗。

- Zhēnnī de Hànyǔ hěn hǎo.
 ⑤ 珍妮的汉语很好。 Make a sentence using 不。

¹ Remember that 您贵姓 is a polite way to ask someone's surname.

Tā bú xìng Wáng, tā xìng Lǐ.
6 他不姓王，他姓李。 Make a question using 什么。

Tā bú jiào Bǐ'ěr, tā jiào Wáng Dà mín.
7 他不叫比尔，他叫王大民。 Make a question using 什么。

Wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì bā sì bā èr wǔ qī liù jiǔ.
8 我的电话号码是84825769。 Make a question using 多少。

11 语音提示 Pronunciation Tips

1 汉语四声 Chinese Tones

Read the following syllables and pay attention to their tones.

qǐngwèn 请问	guìxìng 贵姓	gāoxìng 高兴	jiàndào 见到
diànhuà 电话	méiyǒu 没有	Hànyǔ 汉语	hànzì 汉字
nǐ 你	wǒ 我	tā 他	nín 您

Tip

- Yīshēng píng,
一声平，
- ↗ Èrshēng yáng,
二声扬，
- ∨ Sānshēng qūzhé,
三声曲折，
- ↘ Sìshēng jiàng,
四声降。

1st tone is high and level,
2nd tone rises,
3rd tone falls then rises,
4th tone falls down.

2 轻声 Neutral Tone

Practice reading the following words with neutral tone.

nǐ de 你的	shénme 什么	míngzi 名字
duōshǎo 多少	shì ma 是吗	

Tip

Qīngshēng 轻声 (neutral tone) is not the 5th tone, but rather a change of the four tones. Neutral syllables should be pronounced shorter and softer than the original tone.

3 三声变调 The Changes of the 3rd Tone

Listen to your teacher and try to find the actual changes of the 3rd tone.

Nǐ hǎo! Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng!
A: 你好！见到你很高兴！

Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
B: 我也很高兴。

Tip

The 3rd tone can change in two ways:

- into the 2nd tone before another 3rd tone syllable;
- into the semi-3rd tone before the 1st, the 2nd or the 4th tone syllable.

12 汉字书写 Writing Chinese Characters

1 笔画 Strokes

Strokes are the smallest structural units of Chinese characters. Some stroke types include:

(horizontal stroke)	一	(downward-left stroke)	丿
héng 横	一 二 三	piě 撇	八 人 木
(vertical stroke)	丨	(downward-right stroke)	㇏
shù 竖	十 上 王	nà 捺	大 天 夫

2 笔顺 Stroke Order

When writing a Chinese character, it is important to follow the correct stroke order. The general principles are as follows.

xīān héng hòu shù
先 横 后 竖 horizontal before vertical

eg. shí
(ten) 一 十

xīān piě hòu nà
先 撇 后 捺 downward-left before downward-right

eg. bā
(eight) 丿 八



You can write it!

Practice writing the following Chinese characters. Don't forget to follow the correct stroke order!

yī 一

一	一			
---	---	--	--	--

(one)
wáng 一 王

王	王			
---	---	--	--	--

(king)
rén 丿 人

人	人			
---	---	--	--	--

(people)

dà 一 大

大	大			
---	---	--	--	--

(big)
shàng 丨 上

上	上			
---	---	--	--	--

(up)
mù 一 木

木	木			
---	---	--	--	--

(wood)

3 汉字的演变 Evolution of Chinese Characters



13 综合练习 Integrative Practice

Listening

1 Listen to the following words and mark the missing tones. 

nǐ hao
你好

gaoxing
高兴

mingzi
名字

dianhua haoma
电话 号码

piaoliang
漂亮

2 Listen to the following conversation and complete the sentences with the correct characters in parentheses. 

Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì _____ (Wáng Bǐ'ěr / Huáng Bǐ'ěr). Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
A: 你好! 我是 _____ (a. 王 比尔 / b. 黄 比尔)。你叫 什么 名字?

Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào _____ (Wáng Yīmín / Wáng Yīmǐn). Jiàndào nǐ hěn _____
B: 你好! 我姓 王, 叫 _____ (a. 王 一民 / b. 王 一敏)。见到 你很 _____
(gāoxìng / piàoliang).
(a. 高兴 / b. 漂亮)。

Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
A: 我也很 高兴。

Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshao?
B: 你的 电话 号码 是 多少?

Wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì jiǔ bā bā èr sān èr sān. Nǐ de ne?
A: 我的 电话 号码 是 9 8 8 2 3 2 3。你的呢? (What about you?)

Wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì _____ (bā bā bā yāo yāo wǔ jiǔ bā /
B: 我的 电话 号码 是 _____ (a. 8 8 8 1 1 5 9 8 /

bā bā bā yāo yāo jiǔ wǔ bā). Nǐ de Hànyǔ hěn _____ (hǎo / měi).
b. 8 8 8 1 1 9 5 8)。你的汉语很 _____ (a. 好 / b. 美)。

Nǎli nǎli.
A: 哪里哪里。

3 Listen to the recording and decide whether the following statements are true or false.



- ① a. 她姓林，叫林妙可。
Tā xìng Lín, jiào Lín Miàokě.
b. 她很漂亮，也很可爱。
Tā hěn piàoliang, yě hěn kě'ài.
c. 她的笑容不甜。
Tā de xiàoróng bù tián.
d. 她的电话号码是45678945。
Tā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ sì wǔ.
- ② a. 他是朗朗。
Tā shì Láng Lǎng.
b. 他不帅，也不棒。
Tā bú shuài, yě bú bàng.
c. 他的琴声很美。
Tā de qínshēng hěn měi.
d. 他的电话号码是25201478。
Tā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì èr wǔ èr líng yāo sì qī bā.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Speaking

1 With a partner, read the following conversation aloud.

- Lǐ Mín: Nǐ hǎo.
李民: 你好。
- Wáng Měilì: Nǐ hǎo.
王美丽: 你好。
- Lǐ Mín: Jiàndào nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
李民: 见到你很高兴。
- Wáng Měilì: Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng. Qǐngwèn, nǐ guìxìng?
王美丽: 我也很高兴。请问，你贵姓？
- Lǐ Mín: Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Mín. Nǐ ne?
李民: 我姓李，叫李民。你呢？
- Wáng Měilì: Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Wáng Měilì.
王美丽: 我姓王，叫王美丽。
- Lǐ Mín: Nǐ de míngzi hěn hǎo.
李民: 你的名字很好。
- Wáng Měilì: Nǎlǐ nǎlǐ. Nǐ de míngzi yě hěn hǎo.
王美丽: 哪里哪里。你的名字也很好。
- Lǐ Mín: Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?
李民: 你的电话号码是多少？
- Wáng Měilì: Wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì yāo sì èr wǔ sān liù qī bā.
王美丽: 我的电话号码是14253678。

2 Take turns answering the following questions with a partner.

- How does Li Min greet Wang Meili?
- How does Wang Meili answer Li Min's greeting?
- How does Wang Meili ask for Li Min's name?
- What does Li Min think of Wang Meili's name?
- How does Li Min ask Wang Meili's phone number?

3 Now practice the conversation from Activity 1 with your partner, substituting your own information where you can.

Reading

Read the information on Lin Mu's profile and answer the questions that follow.

Gèrén xìnxī

个人信息 Personal Information

Xìngmíng: Lín Mù

姓名 : 林木

Shēngrì:

生日 : 1981-03-23

Chéngshì: Shànghǎi

城市 : 上海

Zuì xǐ'ài de míngxīng: Chéng Lóng kù

最喜爱的明星 : 成龙¹—酷 (cool)

Zuì xǐ'ài de dòngwù: xióngmāo kě'ài

最喜爱的动物 : 熊猫 (panda)—可爱

Zuì xǐ'ài de diànshì jiémù: Kuàilè Dàběnyíng

最喜爱的电视节目 : 快乐大本营²



Liánxì xìnxī

联系信息 Contact Information

Diànzǐ yóuxiāng:

电子邮箱 : mumu@hotmail.com

Diànhuà: yāo sān bā yāo líng líng líng qī liù yāo líng

电话 : 1 3 8 1 0 0 0 7 6 1 0

Expanded Words and Expressions

xìngmíng	姓名	full name
shēngrì	生日	birthday
chéngshì	城市	city
zuì xǐ'ài de	最喜爱的	favorite
míngxīng	明星	star
dòngwù	动物	animal
diànshì jiémù	电视节目	TV program

- 1 What's Lin Mu's surname? What's her given name?
- 2 How old is she?
- 3 Where does she live?
- 4 Who is her favorite star? Why?
- 5 What's her favorite animal? Why?
- 6 What's her phone number?
- 7 What do *Shànghǎi* 上海, *diànzǐ yóuxiāng* 电子邮箱 and *kuàilè* 快乐 mean?

¹ *Chéng Lóng* 成龙 is Jackie Chan.

² *Kuàilè Dàběnyíng* 快乐大本营 is a famous TV program in China.

Writing

Create your own profile by filling in the blanks. You can write the names of 城市, 明星, 动物, 电视节目 in English.

<p>Gèrén xìnxī 个人信息 Personal Information</p> <p>Xìngmíng: 姓名: _____</p> <p>Shēngrì: 生日: _____</p> <p>Chéngshì: 城市: _____</p> <p>Zuì xǐ ài de míngxīng: 最喜爱的明星: _____</p> <p>Zuì xǐ ài de dòngwù: 最喜爱的动物: _____</p> <p>Zuì xǐ ài de diànshì jiémù: 最喜爱的电视节目: _____</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid orange; width: 150px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>Liánxì xìnxī 联系信息 Contact Information</p> <p>Diànzǐ yóuxiāng: 电子邮箱: _____</p> <p>Diànhuà: 电话: _____</p>
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Word List of Unit 1



Required Words and Expressions

(For Comprehension and Both Oral and Written Communication)

Míngcí 名词 (Nouns)

电话	diànhuà	phone
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese
汉字	hànzì	Chinese character
号码	hàomǎ	number
名字	míngzi	name

Dòngcí 动词 (Verbs)

见到	jiàndào	to have seen
叫	jiào	to name, to call
请问	qǐngwèn	May I ask...?
是	shì	to be

Jiānlèicí 兼类词 (Conversion Word)

姓	xìng	n./v.	surname; to be surnamed
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Xíngróngcí 形容词 (Adjectives)

高兴	gāoxìng	glad
好	hǎo	good
漂亮	piàoliang	beautiful

Dàicí 代词 (Pronouns)

多少	duōshao	how many/ much
你	nǐ	you
什么	shénme	what



我	wǒ	I, me	Yǔqìcí 语气词 (Modal Particle)	
Fùcí 副词 (Adverbs)			吗	ma (a question particle)
很	hěn	very	Chángyòng biǎodá 常用表达 (Expressions)	
没有	méiyǒu	not have	哪里哪里	nǎli nǎli it's not that nice, I am flattered
也	yě	too	你的	nǐ de your



Expanded Words and Expressions

(For Comprehension and Oral Communication)

Míngcí 名词 (Nouns)			Dàicí 代词 (Pronouns)		
城市	chéngshì	city	您	nín	you (polite form)
电视节目	diànshì jiémù	TV program	他	tā	he, him
动物	dòngwù	animal	他们	tāmen	they, them
明星	míngxīng	star	她	tā	she, her
生日	shēngrì	birthday	她们	tāmen	they, them
姓名	xìngmíng	full name	Fùcí 副词 (Adverb)		
早上	zǎoshang	(early) morning	不	bù	not
Dòngcí 动词 (Verbs)			Zhùcí 助词 (Auxiliary Word)		
吃	chī	to eat	了	le	(a modal particle indicating the event already happened)
出去	chūqu	to go out	Yǔqìcí 语气词 (Modal Particle)		
Xíngróngcí 形容词 (Adjectives)			啊	a	(a modal particle)
棒	bàng	wonderful	Chángyòng biǎodá 常用表达 (Expression)		
高	gāo	tall	最喜爱的	zuì xǐ'ài de	favorite
可爱	kě'ài	lovely, cute			
美	měi	beautiful			
帅	shuài	handsome			
甜	tián	sweet			



Suggested Words and Expressions

(For Comprehension Only)

Míngcí 名词 (Nouns)			笑容	xiàoróng	smile
电子邮箱	diànzǐ yóuxiāng	e-mail address	熊猫	xióngmāo	panda
Xíngróngcí 形容词 (Adjectives)			酷	kù	cool
琴声	qínshēng	piano sound	快乐	kuàilè	happy, joyful
上海	shànghǎi	Shanghai			