

你好! Hello!

People will smile at your attempts to speak their language regardless of what you're trying to say. So, when you meet someone Chinese, feel free to start your conversation by saying 你好!



nǐ hǎo nín hǎo nǐ men hǎo
你好! 您好! 你们好!

nǐ hǎo nín hǎo nǐ men hǎo
你好! 您好! 你们好!

tóng xué men hǎo lǎo shī hǎo
同学们好! 老师好!

tóng xué men zǎo lǎo shī zǎo
同学们早! 老师早!

tóng xué men zài jiàn lǎo shī zài jiàn
同学们再见! 老师再见!

nǐ hǎo nín hǎo nǐ men hǎo
你好! 您好! 你们好!

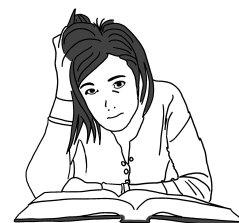
nǐ hǎo nín hǎo nǐ men hǎo
你好! 您好! 你们好!



老师 - teacher



同学 - classmates



学生 xuéshēng - student

Let the words flow!

nǐ hǎo nǐ hǎo
你好! 你好!

zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早!

nǐ hǎo nín hǎo
你好! 您好!

zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早。

zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早。

zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早。

zài jiàn zài jiàn
再见! 再见!

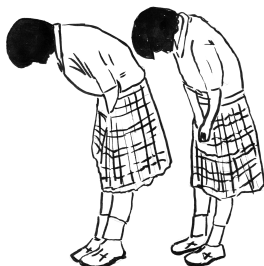
zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早。

nǐ hǎo nín hǎo zài jiàn zài jiàn
你好! 您好! 再见! 再见!

zǎo shàng hǎo zǎo
早上好。早。

您好!

早!



Key words

1	同学	tóngxué	classmates
2	们	men	used after a personal pronoun to show plural form
3	好	hǎo	good; well; fine
4	老师	lǎoshī	teacher
5	早	zǎo	Morning! early
6	再	zài	again
7	见	jiàn	to meet; to see
8	再见。	zàijiàn	Goodbye!
9	你	nǐ	you
10	你好!	nǐ hǎo!	Hello! Hi!
11	您	nín	you (polite form)
12	早上	zǎoshàng	early morning
13	学生	xuéshēng	student

Other common greetings and possible answers

1	晚安。	wǎn ān.	Good night.
2	你好吗?	nǐ hǎo ma?	How are you?
3	我很好。	wǒ hěn hǎo.	I am very well.
4	不错。	bú cuò.	Not bad.
5	马马虎虎。	mǎmǎhūhū.	So-so.

Language Focus

1.1 Vocabulary review

Read it aloud. Translate it into English.

Write it in Chinese characters, and say it aloud as you write.

	拼音 / pinyin	English	Chinese
1. 再见!	_____	_____	_____
2. 好	_____	_____	_____
3. 您好!	_____	_____	_____
4. 老师早!	_____	_____	_____
5. 早	_____	_____	_____
6. 你好!	_____	_____	_____
7. 好老师	_____	_____	_____
8. 马马虎虎。	_____	_____	_____
9. 同学	_____	_____	_____
10. 早上	_____	_____	_____
11. 再	_____	_____	_____
12. 您	_____	_____	_____
13. 您早!	_____	_____	_____

Learning vocabulary is a very important part of learning a language. The more vocabulary you know, the more you will be able to understand what you hear and read; and the better you will be able to say what you want to when speaking or writing.



1.2 What are they saying?

Here are some possible common greetings or expressions in the box.
You may write your own. Always use your imagination.

早上好! 再见! 老师早!

同学们好! 太早了! 你好!

<p>1</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>_____</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>_____</p>

Vocabulary is the basis for learning a language. The vocabulary you know can be divided into two groups - passive vocabulary and active vocabulary. Passive vocabulary contains all the words that you understand when you read or listen, but which you do not use (or cannot remember) in your own writing and speaking. Active vocabulary is all the words you understand, plus all the words that you can use yourself. Knowing a variety of words is very important for communication and comprehension.



1.3 Translate the following sentence into Chinese.

1. Hello, teacher. _____

2. Hi, everyone. _____

3. Goodbye, teacher. _____

4. Good morning, guys. _____

1.4 Reading & Speaking

1



Amy 是学生。
Amy 是好学生。

2



早上, Amy 见到老师。
Amy 说: 老师早!
老师说: 早, Amy。

3



早上, Amy 见到同学。
Amy 说: 你们好!
同学们说: 你好!

4



早上, Amy 见到好朋友。
Amy 说: 早!
好朋友说: 早!

5



Amy 说: 再见。
好朋友说: 再见。

6



Amy 说: 同学们再见。
同学们说: 再见, Amy。

Culture Focus

If you don't know the answer...Look it up.

1. What are the radicals? Please give 3 examples.

2. Name 4 countries that share a border with China.

3. How many single vowels and how many initials are there in the Pinyin system?

4. The capital city of China is Beijing. What does the name Beijing mean?

5. The largest city in China is Shanghai. What does the name Shanghai mean?

6. What is the nickname of the stadium built for the 2008 Summer Olympics?

7. Where do panda bears live in China?



Chinese language is written with symbols. These symbols are called Chinese characters. Chinese characters are known as "Hànzi" in Mandarin, "Kanji" in Japanese and "Hanja" in Korean. Chinese characters began life as 'pictures'. Some of them were developed from simple pictures taken from nature, such as animals, birds, mountains and rivers. Always use your imagination when learning Chinese characters.