

你好!

Nǐhǎo!

Hello!

A 你好!

Nǐhǎo!

B 老师好!

Lǎoshī hǎo!



A Hello!

B Hi teacher!



好!

hǎo

你们

nǐmen

you

大家

dàjiā

everybody

同学们

tóngxuémen

students



“Nǐhǎo” is the most typical greeting in Chinese. You can also use it to reply to someone else’s greeting.

这是乔丹。

Zhè shì Qiáodān.

This is Jordan

A 这是乔丹。

Zhè shì Qiáodān.

B 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

C 你好! 我是美国留学生。

Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Měiguó liúxuēshēng.



A This is Jordan

B Hello!

C Hello! I'm a foreign student from America



这是 _____ 。
zhè shì

大卫
Dàwèi

David

老师
lǎoshī

teacher

服务员
fúwùyuán

waiter



When you introduce yourself to others, you can use “Wǒ shì ...”. When you want to make an introduction of one person to another, you can use “Tā shì ...” or “Zhè shì ...”.

您 贵 姓 ?

Nín guì xìng?

May I have your name?

A 您 贵 姓?

Nín guì xìng?

B 我 姓 王。

Wǒ xìng Wáng.



A May I have your name?

B My surname is Wang



我姓 _____。

wǒ xìng

马

Mǎ

Ma

田

Tián

Tian

刘

Liú

Liu



A typical Chinese name is divided into two parts: the first part is the surname, the second part is the given name. For example, in the name “Wáng Xiǎogāng”, “Wáng” is the surname and “Xiǎogāng” is the given name.



你叫什么名字?

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

What's your name?

A 你叫什么名字?

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

B 我叫林华。你叫什么名字?

Wǒ jiào Lín Huā. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

A 我叫马修。

Wǒ jiào Mǎxiū.



A What's your name?

B My name is Lin Hua. What's your name?

A My name is Matthew



叫什么名字?

jiāo shēnme míngzì?

您

nín

a respectful form of "you"

他

tā

he

老师

lǎoshī

teacher



“Shēnme” is a question pronoun. In this sentence, it is used to ask the other party's name. This sentence can also be expressed as “Nǐ jiāo shēnme?” When responding, Chinese generally reply with both their family name and given name.



我是英国人。

Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

I'm British

A 你是哪国人?

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

B 我是英国人。

Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.



A What's your nationality?

B I'm British



我是 _____ 人。
wǒ shì _____ rén

法国
Fǎguó

France

日本
Rìběn

Japan

美国
Měiguó

the USA

韩国
Hánguó

Korea



“Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?” is used to ask someone’s nationality. When you want to ask where someone is from, simply proceed by asking “Nǐ shì nǎr de rén?”.

我住四号楼。

Wǒ zhù sì hào lóu.

I live in building

A 你住哪儿?

Nǐ zhù nǎr?

B 我住四号楼。

Wǒ zhù sì hào lóu.



A Where do you live?

B I live in building



我 住 _____ 。
wǒ zhū

留学生楼

liúxuéshēng lóu

foreign student's building

家属院

jiāshǔ yuàn

family courtyard

花园小区

huāyuān xiǎoqū

flower garden community



When inquiring as to a person's residence, use "Nǐ zhū nǎr?". In replying, use "Wǒ zhū...".

Pay attention to the word "nǎr", as it can be used directly to inquire as to a location. "Nǎ" cannot. When asking about nationality, say "nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?", and when asking someone's address, say "Nǐ zhū nǎge fāngjiān?".



我住102房间。

Wǒ zhù yāolíng'èr fāngjiān.

I live in room

A 你住哪个房间?

Nǐ zhù nǎge fāngjiān?

B 我住102房间。

Wǒ zhù yāolíng'èr fāngjiān.



A Which room do you live in?

B I live in room



我住 _____ 房间。
wǒ zhū fángjiān

116

yāoyāoliù

2001

èrlínglíngyāo

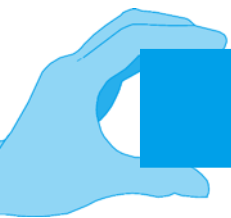
332

sānsān'èr



Because of the pronouncing similarity between the Chinese numbers 1 and 7, 1 in telephone numbers, licence plate numbers, and house or building numbers all differentiate by saying “yāo” instead of “yī”.





请填写一下表。

Qǐng tián yíxià biǎo.

Please fill in the table.

A 你好! 请填写一下表。

Nǐ hǎo! Qǐng tián yíxià biǎo.

B 好的。

Hǎo de.



A Hello! Please fill in the table.

B OK



请填写一下 _____。

qǐng tián yíxiǎ

姓名

xìngmíng

name

性别

xìngbié

gender

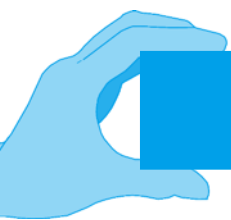
国籍

guójí

nationality



“Yíxiǎ” is used after a verb to indicate that an action passes in a relatively short time. It relates a casual feeling.



交四张照片。

Jiāo sì zhāng zhàopiàn.

Hand in four photos

A 交几张照片?

Jiāo jǐ zhāng zhàopiàn?

B 交四张照片。

Jiāo sì zhāng zhàopiàn.



A How many photos should I hand in?

B Hand in four photos



交 _____ 。
jiāo

100 块钱

yìbǎi kuài qián

one hundred kuai

两个本子

liǎnggè běnzi

two notebooks

一个月的房租

yíge yuè de fángzū

one month's rent



“Jǐ” is a question pronoun. If you estimate any given number at about 10, use “Jǐ” to inquire. If the estimate is 10 or over, ask using “duōshao”.

我打算学一年。

Wǒ dǎsuàn xué yìnián.

I plan to study for a year

A 你打算在中国学多长时间汉语?

Nǐ dǎsuàn zài zhōngguó xué duō cháng

shíjiān hànyǔ?

B 我打算学一年。

Wǒ dǎsuàn xué yìnián.



A How long do you plan to study Chinese in China?

B I plan to study for a year



我打算学 _____。

wǒ dǎsuàn xué

三天

sān tiān

three days

一个月

yíge yuè

one month

两个小时

liǎnggè xiǎoshí

two hours



“Duō cháng shíjiān” is used especially to inquire about lengths of time. The response should be the expressions such as “an hour” and “three days”, expressing time intervals. If you want to inquire as to a specific time, you should use “shénme shíhòu” (When). The reply should then be the expressions such as “one o’clock” and “in three days”, expressing a point in time.



明天上午分班考试。

Míngtiān shàngwǔ fēn bān kǎoshì.

We're going to take a placement test tomorrow morning

A 明天上午干什么?

Míngtiān shàngwǔ gān shénme?

B 明天上午分班考试。

Míngtiān shàngwǔ fēn bān kǎoshì.



A What shall we do tomorrow morning?

B We're going to take a placement test tomorrow morning



明天上午 _____。

míngtiān shàngwǔ

开学典礼

kāixué diǎnlǐ

school opening ceremony

开始上课

kāishǐ shàngkē

start class

体检

tǐjiǎn

physical examination



The placement test generally takes place after the opening ceremony. It is composed of the oral and the writing examinations (Some universities only adopt one of the two examinations.), and the goal is to enable the learner to study in a class appropriate to their level. Various universities generally divide into classes according to the beginner, intermediate and advanced levels. Each level then subdivides again into smaller ranks according to students' ability.



请问，我在哪个班？

Qǐngwèn, wǒ zài nǎge bān?

Excuse me what class am I in?

A 请问，我在哪个班？

Qǐngwèn, wǒ zài nǎge bān?

B 你在5班。

Nǐ zài wǔ bān.



A Excuse me what class am I in?

B You're in class



请问，我在哪个 _____ ?

qǐngwèn wǒ zài nǎge

房间

fāngjiān

room

宿舍

sùshě

dorm

教室

jiàoshì

classroom



When you run into a problem and need to ask others for help, it is polite to ask using “Excuse me, ...”.

请给我办一下住宿手续。

Qǐng gěi wǒ bàn yíxià zhūsù shǒuxù.

Please handle the accommodation procedures for me

A 请给我办一下住宿手续。

Qǐng gěi wǒ bàn yíxià zhūsù shǒuxù.

B 好。

Hǎo.



A Please handle the accommodation procedures for me

B OK



请给我办一下 _____ 手续。

qǐng gěi wǒ bǎn yíxià

shǒuxù

入学

rùxué

enrollment

退学

tuìxué

disenrollment

入境

rùjìng

entry



Universities usually put their students up in two-person foreign student dorms with varying prices. If you're not used to living with another person, you also might consider renting an apartment near the university. If you know a schoolmate willing to collaborate with rent efforts, you might find it cheaper than living in the university's dorms.

