

# 您是赵一平先生吧？

Nín shì Zhào Yīpíng xiānsheng ba?

Are you Mr Zhao Yiping?

## ● 您是赵一平先生吧？

Nín shì Zhào Yīpíng xiānsheng ba?

## ● 对，我是赵一平。

Duì, wǒ shì Zhào Yīpíng.



● Are you Mr Zhao Yiping?

● Yes I am



您是 \_\_\_\_\_ 吧?  
nín shì \_\_\_\_\_ ba

李华同学

Lǐ Huá tóngxué

classmate Li Hua

王芳小姐

Wāng Fāng xiǎojiě

Miss Wang Fang

张平教授

Zhāng Píng jiāoshòu

Professor Zhang Ping



Xiānsheng (Mr.) is a honorific title given to an adult man. In Chinese, the surname and name are always put before the title, for instance, “Zhāng xiānsheng (Mr. Zhang)”, “Wāng xiǎojiě (Miss Wang)”, and so on.

“赵”是您的姓，“一平”是您的名字，是吧？

“Zhāo” shì nín de xìng, “Yīpíng” shì nín de míngzì, shì ba?

Is “Zhao” your surname and “Yiping” your given name?

● “赵”是您的姓，“一平”是  
“Zhāo” shì nín de xìng, “Yīpíng” shì

您的名字，是吧？

nín de míngzì, shì ba?

● 太对了。

Tài duì le.



● Is “Zhao” your surname and “Yiping” your given name?

● Yes you are right



\_\_\_\_ 是您的姓， \_\_\_\_ 是您  
shì nín de xìng shì nín  
的名字， 是吧？  
de míngzì shì ba

李林

Lǐ Lín

Li Lin

张爱华

Zhāng Àihuā

Zhang Aihua

金大成

Jīn Dàchéng

Jin Dacheng



In Chinese, there are only surnames and given names, no middle names. Unlike English names, Chinese names begin with the surname and end with the given name. Each person's name is endowed with a certain meaning, especially with his/her parents' hope or best wishes.

# 孔子姓“孔”，名字叫“子”吗？

Kǒngzǐ xìng “Kǒng”, míngzì jiào “Zǐ” ma?

Is Kongzi's surname Kong and given name Zi?

## ● 孔子姓“孔”，名字叫“子”吗？

Kǒngzǐ xìng “Kǒng”, míngzì jiào “Zǐ” ma?

## ● 错了！孔子的名字是“丘”，

Cuō le! Kǒngzǐ de míngzì shì “Qiū”,

## “子”是别人对他的尊称。

“Zǐ” shì biérén duì tā de zūnchēng.



● Is Kongzi's surname Kong and given name Zi?

● No! Kongzi's given name is Qiu, and Zi is a honorific title given to him



姓\_\_\_\_\_, 名字叫\_\_\_\_\_吗?  
xìng míngzì jiào ma

李白

Lǐ Bái

Li Bai

杜甫

Dǔ Fǔ

Du Fu

曹操

Cāo Cāo

Cao Cao



Kongzi (Confucius) (551–479BC) was a great philosophical thinker and educator in ancient China. He established a philosophical school called “Confucianism”. The ideology of “benevolence” put forward by him has greatly influenced Chinese culture and Chinese people’s way of thinking. His thought has spread to many Asian countries such as Japan, the Republic of Korea and DPR Korea. As a result, Confucius is regarded as a symbol of Chinese culture, or even a symbol of Oriental culture.



# 我可以说孔子又叫孔丘吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ shuō Kǒngzǐ yǒu jiào Kǒng Qiū ma?

May I say that Kongzi also goes by the name of Kong Qiu?

## ● 我可以说孔子又叫孔丘吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ shuō Kǒngzǐ yǒu jiào Kǒng Qiū ma?

## ● 当然可以。

Dāngrán kěyǐ.



● May I say that Kongzi also goes by the name of Kong Qiu?

● Yes indeed



我可以说 \_\_\_\_\_ 又叫 \_\_\_\_\_ 吗?  
 wǒ kěyǐ shuō yòu jiào ma

蚰蚰儿

qūqūr

cricket

蟋蟀

xīshuài

cricket

重阳节

Chóngyángjié

Double Ninth  
Festival

登高节

Dēnggāojié

Double Ninth  
Festival



Ancient Chinese used “bǒ (eldest brother)”, “zhōng (second brother)”, “shū (third brother)” and “jì (youngest brother)” to show the sequence of the brothers. For example, the historical figure Sun Quan also goes by the name Sun Zhongmou, in which Zhong indicates that he is the second son of the family. If a family has only three sons, ancient Chinese also use “mèng”, “zhōng” and “jì” to show the sequence of the brothers.





# 她是我姑姑。

Tā shì wǒ gūgu.

She is my aunt (from the paternal side)

## ● 照片上这个女的是谁？

Zhàopiàn shàng zhège nǚ de shì shuí?

## ● 她是我姑姑。

Tā shì wǒ gūgu.



● Who's the woman in the picture?

● She is my aunt (from the paternal side)



她是我\_\_\_\_\_。  
tā shì wǒ

奶奶  
nǎinai

grandmother  
(from the paternal side)

姥姥  
lǎolao

grandmother  
(from the maternal side)

舅妈  
jiūmā

aunt  
(wife of the mother's brother)



“Wǒ gūgu (my aunt)” can also be expressed as “wǒ de gūgu (my aunt)”. In Chinese, “de” is an auxiliary word indicating subordination or possession. It is a common practice to omit “de” between the pronoun and the noun showing kindred. For instance, we can say “wǒ bàba (my father)” as well as “wǒ de bàba (my father)”, yet the usage of “wǒ shūbāo (my bag)” is restricted. In the most cases we say “wǒ de shūbāo (my bag)”. The reason for this difference exists in the way of Chinese thinking. Chinese people regard the relationship between their kindred and themselves as much closer than that between someone and his/her body parts or possessions. For this reason, it is not a usual practice to insert words between the pronoun and the noun showing kindred.



# 姑姑是不是也可以叫姨妈?

Gūgu shìbushì yě kěyǐ jiào yímā?

Can “gūgu” also be addressed as “yímā”?

## ● 姑姑是不是也可以叫姨妈?

Gūgu shìbushì yě kěyǐ jiào yímā?

## ● 不行。姑姑是爸爸的姐妹，

Bù xíng. Gūgu shì bāba de jiěmèi,

## 姨妈是妈妈的姐妹。

yímā shì māma de jiěmèi.



● Can “gūgu” also be addressed as “yímā”?

● No “gūgu” refers to the father’s sister, and “yímā” refers to the mother’s sister.



\_\_\_\_\_ 是不是也可以叫 \_\_\_\_\_?

shìbúshì yě kěyǐ jiào

魔术

móshū

magic

戏法

xìfǎ

conjuring

汉字

Hànzì

Chinese  
character

方块字

fāngkuàizì

square-block  
character



The ways of addressing relatives reflect the kinship among Chinese people. In general, people of Han nationality classify relatives into two branches, that is, relatives from the paternal side and relatives from the maternal side. Read the table below:

your father's	father	mother	brothers	sisters
you call him/her	yēye	nǎinai	bófù/shūshu	gūgu
your mother's	father	mother	brothers	sisters
you call him/her	lǎoye	lǎolao	jiūjiu	yímā

# 听说中国的茶很有名。

Tīngshuō Zhōngguó de chá hěn yǒumíng.

I hear that Chinese Tea is well-known.

● 听说中国的茶很有名。

Tīngshuō Zhōngguó de chá hěn yǒumíng.

● 是的，你尝尝铁观音吧。

Shìde, nǐ chángchang Tiěguānyīn ba.



● I hear that Chinese Tea is well-known.

● Yes, indeed. Please have a taste of Tieguanyin.



听说中国的\_\_\_\_\_很有名。  
tīngshuō Zhōngguó de \_\_\_\_\_ hěn yǒumíng

长城

Chángchéng

the Great Wall

黄山

Huángshān

Huangshan Mountain

瓷器

cíqì

chinaware



Tieguanyin, one variety of Chinese tea, is produced in Anxi County, Fujian Province. It is a type of oolong tea. Black tea, green tea and oolong tea are the three major categories of Chinese Tea.



小姐，我要一个麻婆豆腐。

Xiǎojiě, wǒ yào yí gè Mápó Dòufu.

Hi, miss, I'd like to order fried bean curd with chilli sauce.

小姐，我要一个麻婆豆腐。

Xiǎojiě, wǒ yào yí gè Mápó Dòufu.

好的，请稍等。

Hǎode, qǐng shāo děng.



Hi, miss, I'd like to order fried bean curd with chilli sauce.

O.K., just a moment, please.



我要一个 \_\_\_\_\_。

wǒ yào yí gē

酸辣汤

Suānlāntāng

sour and spicy soup

水煮鱼

Shuǐzhǔyú

boiled fish

宫保鸡丁

Gōngbǎo Jīdīng

fried diced chicken with peanuts



“Fried bean curd with chilli sauce” is a special dish in Sichuan cuisine. It is spicy and can be ordered in almost every restaurant. There are eight schools of Chinese cuisine, which are Shandong, Sichuan, Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan and Anhui cuisine.





# 四川菜和广东菜比起来怎么样？

Sìchuāncài   hē   Guǎngdōngcài   bǐ   qǐlái   zěnmeyāng?

How does Sichuan cuisine compare to Guangdong cuisine?

## ● 四川菜和广东菜比起来

Sìchuāncài   hē   Guǎngdōngcài   bǐ   qǐlái

## 怎么样？

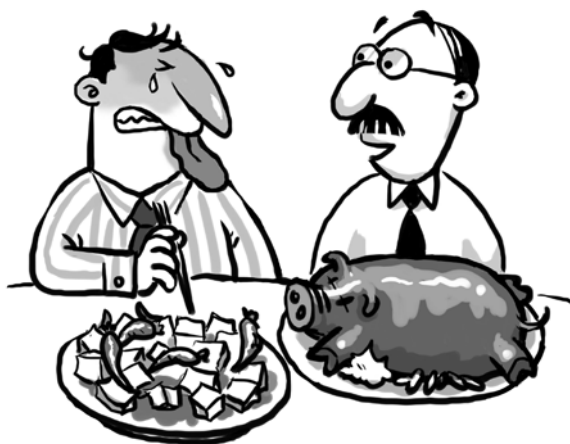
zěnmeyāng?

## ● 四川菜有点儿辣，广东菜

Sìchuāncài   yǒudiǎnr   là,   Guǎngdōngcài

## 比较清淡。

bǐjiào   qīngdàn.



- How does Sichuan cuisine compare to Guangdong cuisine?
- Sichuan cuisine is a bit spicy, and Guangdong cuisine is light in flavor.



\_\_\_\_\_ 和 \_\_\_\_\_ 比起来  
hē bǐ qǐlái  
怎么样?  
zěnmeyāng

中国菜 意大利菜

Zhōngguó cǎi

Yìdàlì cǎi

Chinese cuisine

Italian cuisine

鱼香肉丝 古老肉

Yúxiāng

Ròusī

Gǔlǎoròu

fish-flavored shredded  
pork in hot sauce

fried pork slices with  
sweet and sour sauce



Sichuan cuisine refers to a group of dishes developed in Sichuan Province. It can be further classified into two branches, Chengdu cuisine and Chongqing cuisine. Guangdong cuisine mainly refers to the dishes developed in Guangdong Province. It can also be classified into three branches, which are Guangzhou, Chaozhou and Dongjiang cuisine.



我听说中国人很喜欢在吃饭的时候喝茶。

Wǒ tīngshuō Zhōngguó rén hěn xǐhuan zài chīfàn de shíhòu hē chá.

I hear that Chinese people like to drink tea when having meals.

● 我听说中国人很喜欢在吃饭的时候喝茶。

Wǒ tīngshuō Zhōngguó rén hěn xǐhuan zài chīfàn

de shíhòu hē chá.

● 是啊，茶还可以在饭前或者饭后喝。

Shì a, chá hái kěyǐ zài fàn qián huòzhě

fàn hòu hē.



● I hear that Chinese people like to drink tea when having meals.

● Yes, they do. They also have tea before or after meals.



## 我听说 \_\_\_\_\_。

wǒ tīngshuō

### 中国的自行车很多

Zhōngguó de zìxíngchē hěn duō

There are many bicycles in China.

### 中国茶特别好喝

Zhōngguó chá tèbié hǎo hē

Chinese tea is especially tasty.

### 在中国买东西比较便宜

zài Zhōngguó mǎi dōngxi bǐjiào piányi

Commodities are cheap in China.



The practice of drinking tea has a long history in China. Originally, tea was used as a herbal medicine for detoxification. Tea was first grown in the Qin and Han Dynasties. Later, in the Tang Dynasty, a man named Lu Yu summarized the practice and history of preparing and drinking tea in a work entitled *Book of Tea*, and he created a totally new way of preparing tea. From then on, tea became widespread in China.



# 中国南方和北方的饮食习惯一样吗?

Zhōngguó nánfāng hé běifāng de yǐnshí xíguàn yíyàng ma?

Do southerners have the same dietary customs as northerners?

## ● 中国南方和北方的饮食

Zhōngguó nánfāng hé běifāng de yǐnshí

## 习惯一样吗?

xíguàn yíyàng ma?

## ● 南方人喜欢吃清淡的, 北方人

Nánfāngrén xǐhuan chī qīngdàn de, běifāngrén

## 喜欢吃味儿重点儿的。

xǐhuan chī wèir zhòng diǎnr de.



- Do southerners have the same dietary customs as northerners?
- Southerners like light-flavored food, while northerners have a more heavy taste



# 中国南方和北方的 Zhōngguó nánfāng hé běifāng de 一样吗? yíyàng ma

气候  
qìhòu

climate

方言  
fāngyān

dialect

消费水平  
xiāofèi shuǐpíng

consumption level



On the whole, Chinese people, whether from the south or from the north, pay great attention to their diets. They demand that food should embody beautiful colors, fragrant smells and good tastes. However, they have great differences in their tastes. There is a saying that, "South sweet, north salty, east spicy, west sour." This means that southerners like sweet food, while northerners are fond of salty food; people from the eastern part of the country like spicy food, while people from the western part of country are fond of sour food.

