

LC Mandarin Chinese 中文

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5th & 6th year Leaving Cert Mandarin Chinese

Higher Level

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Personal and social life (一)

Greeting 问候



nèi róng

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- 姓名
- “好”字的含义
- 拱手礼/作揖



Kètáng Yòng Yǔ

课堂用语

Classroom Expressions

Lǎoshī

老师 Ms. and Sir (Only to address a teacher).

Lǎoshī hǎo.

老师好。 Hello, teacher.

Tóngxuémen hǎo.

同学们好。 Hello, everyone.

Shàngkè.

上课。 It's time for class now.

Gēn wǒ dú.

跟我读。 Read with me.

Qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.

请再说一遍。 Once again, please.

Kāishǐ!

开始! Start!

Xiūxi yíhuìr.

休息一会儿。 Time for a break.

Xiàkè.

下课。 Class is over.

Ānjìng!

安静! Quiet!

Děng děng.

等等。 Wait.

Kěyǐ.

可以。 Yes, you can.

Bùxíng

不行。 No, you can't.

Dǎkāi shū.

打开书。 Open the book.

Zuòyè

作业 homework

Wǒ néng qù xǐshǒujiān ma?

我能去洗手间吗? Can I go to the bathroom?

Zhè shì shénme yìsi?

这是什么意思? What does this mean?

Dǒngle ma?

懂了吗? Do you understand?

Bù dǒng.

不懂。 I don't understand.

Dǒngle.

懂了。 I understand.

..... zěnmē xiě?

.....怎么写? How do you write/spell.....?

..... Yòng hànǔ yǔ zěnmē shuō?

.....用汉语怎么说? How do you say...in Chinese?

Duìbùqǐ.

对不起。 Sorry.

Méiguānxi.

没关系。 No bother.

Hěn hǎo.

很好! Well done!

Wǒ zuò wán le.

我做完了。 I have finished.

Wǒ wàngle.

我忘了。 I forgot.



Instructions and Greetings

nǐ hǎo 你好!	Hello!
wǒ lái jiè shào yí xià zhè wèi shì 我来介绍一下, 这位是……	Let me introduce, this is ...
rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng 认识你我很高兴!	Nice to meet you!
zhè shì wǒ de míng piàn 这是我的名片。	This is my card.
nǐ hǎo ma 你好吗?	How are you?
wǒ hěn hǎo xiè xie 我很好, 谢谢!	I am very well, thank you!
qǐng wèn 请问, ……	Please, may I ask ... / Excuse me, ...
zài jiàn 再见!	Goodbye! / See you again!
hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn le 好久不见了!	Long time no see!
zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè 祝你生日快乐!	Happy birthday to you!
néng má fan nǐ yí xià ma 能麻烦你一下吗?	May I trouble you?
xiè xie nín de bāng zhù 谢谢您的帮助!	Thank you for your help!
bú xiè 不谢!	Don't mention it!
tài má fan nǐ le 太麻烦你了!	Sorry for the trouble!
bú kè qì 不客气!	You are welcome! / No need to be so polite!
qǐng yuán liàng duì bù qǐ 请原谅! / 对不起!	Please pardon me! / I am sorry!
méi guān xi 没关系!	It doesn't matter!



Role play

lǐxiǎolóng nǐhǎo wǒ jiào lǐxiǎolóng nǐ jiào shénme míngzi
李小龙：你好！我叫李小龙。你叫什么名字？

Hello! My name is Bruce Lee. What's your name?

wáng lè nǐhǎo wǒ jiào wáng lè hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ zhèshì wǒde péngyǒu zhāngmíng
王乐：你好！我叫王乐，很高兴认识你。这是我的朋友张明。

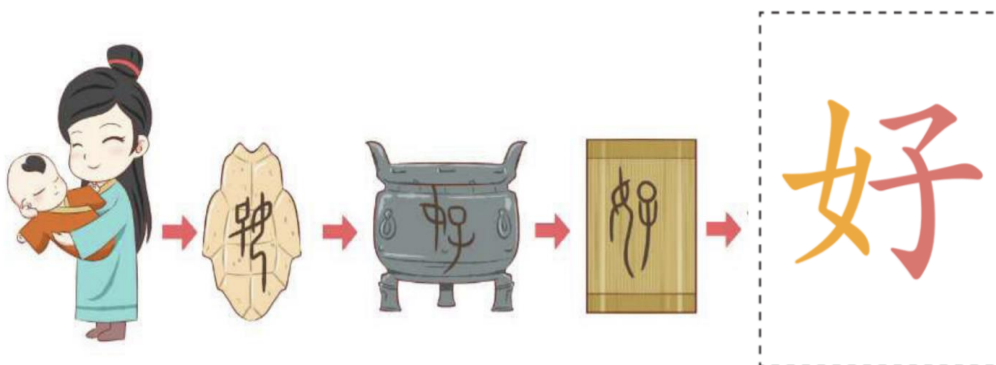
Hello! My name is Wang Le, and I'm glad to meet you. This is my friend Zhang Ming.

zhāngmíng: lǐxiǎolóng nǐhǎo wǒ shì zhāngmíng nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ xiǎomíng
张明：李小龙你好，我是张明，你可以叫我小明。

Hello Bruce Lee, I'm Zhang Ming, you can call me Xiaoming.

lǐxiǎolóng: nǐhǎo xiǎomíng
李小龙：你好小明。

Hello Xiaoming.



The Meaning of "好" (hǎo)

Chinese character "好" means "good". It has been proposed that the character originally refers to the mutual affection between the mother and child, which then extended to mean "good". The widely accepted meaning of this character is that the characters for "female" (女) and "child" (子) were put together to form a compound because it was "good" for a woman to have a c

hild. "子" could also mean "son", so "好" it may have meant two children, a boy and a girl next to each other. It was supposed to be good fortune to have a boy and a girl. "子" could also mean "man", so it may have referred to the love between a man and a woman which is "good".

Vocabulary List 生词表

Chinese ↑↓	Pinyin ↑↓	Definition
你好	nǐ hǎo	hello; hi
我	wǒ	I; me; my
叫	jiào	to shout; to call; to order; to ask; to be called; by (indicates agent in the passive mood); variant of 叫
李小龙	lǐ xiǎo lóng	Bruce Lee (1940-1973), Hong Kong actor and martial arts expert
什么	shén me	what?; something; anything
名字	míng zi	name (of a person or thing); Classifiers: 个
王	wàng	to rule; to reign over
乐	lè	happy; cheerful; to laugh; surname Le
很	hěn	(adverb of degree); quite; very; awfully
高兴	gāo xìng	happy; glad; willing (to do sth); in a cheerful mood
认识	rèn shi	to know; to recognize; to be familiar with; to get acquainted with sb; knowledge; understanding; awareness; cognition
是的	shì de	yes, that's right; variant of 似的
朋友	péng you	friend; Classifiers: 个
张明	zhāng míng	
可以	kě yǐ	can; may; possible; able to; not bad; pretty good
小	xiǎo	small; tiny; few; young
您	nín	you (courteous, as opposed to informal 你)
他	tā	he or him; (used for either sex when the sex is unknown or unimportant); (used before sb's name for emphasis); (used as a meaningless mock object); other; another
她	tā	she
我们	wǒ men	we; us; ourselves; our



你们 nǐ men you (plural)

他们 tā men they

她们 tā men they; them (for females)

老师 lǎo shī teacher; Classifiers: 个

大家 dà jiā everyone; influential family; great expert

Matching 配对

gāo xìng	什么	lǐ xiǎo lóng	rèn shi
wǒ	míng zi	zhāng míng	小
shén me	你好	李小龙	高兴
认识	nǐ hǎo	我	名字
张明	是的	xiǎo	shì de

Word search 找词

教	术	误	对	考	垃	汽	敲	叫	遇	系
与	父	兴	顾	我	许	先	差	格	月	空
王	等	坚	穷	冒	博	谁	在	可	以	估
冷	续	定	短	何	景	什	小	几	明	获
份	值	斤	刮	逛	景	永	么	植	张	惯
欢	民	济	认	您	个	很	注	马	烟	作
激	解	刚	识	会	外	于	段	合	科	暑
名	字	龙	概	者	看	根	把	洲	冰	拉
运	小	植	专	或	高	朋	间	及	冬	格
李	的	励	挺	兴	友	足	乐	来	再	扬
是	轻	说	容	则	赛	积	好	你	鼻	许

duǎnwén

阅读短文，选择正确答案。Based on the **role play & topic conversation**,

identify the correct statements below.

- a) 张明是李小龙的朋友。
- b) 照片里有王乐的哥哥。
- c) 照片里有王乐的朋友。
- d) 照片里有李小龙的妈妈。
- e) 照片里没有李小龙的朋友。

排列句子。Rearrange the Chinese words to make sentences

- a) , 我 李小龙 叫 名字 你好 你 ? 什么 ! 叫

- b) 很 ! 你 乐 你好 高兴 , 王 我 叫 认识 。

- c) 张明 我的朋友 这是 。

- d) 李小龙 。 , , 可以 我 你 你好 我 叫 张明 小明 是

- e) 。 你好 小明



Read the texts about Wangming, Chen Xiaohong and Mao Wen and answer the questions in Chinese.



我叫王明。我十六岁。我家在上海。我有一个可爱的妹妹叫王丽。她很喜欢猫,可是我们家有一只狗,没有猫。我喜欢听中国音乐。



我姓陈,叫陈小红,我十五岁。我住在中国北京,北京很大!我有一个哥哥叫陈海,他十九岁。他很有意思。我也有一个姐姐,叫陈希,她爱看电影。我不太喜欢看电影,但是我喜欢看电视。我们家没有宠物。



我姓毛,叫毛文。我住在香港。我的生日是四月二十六号,我十八岁。我有一个弟弟叫小明,他十岁。他有一只大黑狗,我有很多金鱼。我喜欢看英文书,也喜欢游泳。

姓 xìng be called

宠物 chǒng wù pet

谁?

- 1 _____ 十八岁 ?
- 2 _____ 十六岁?
- 3 _____ 有姐姐、也有哥哥?
- 4 _____ 有弟弟?
- 5 _____ 住在上海?
- 6 _____ 喜欢看书?
- 7 _____ 喜欢听音乐?
- 8 _____ 没有宠物?
- 9 _____ 有金鱼?
- 10 _____ 喜欢猫,可是家里没有猫?

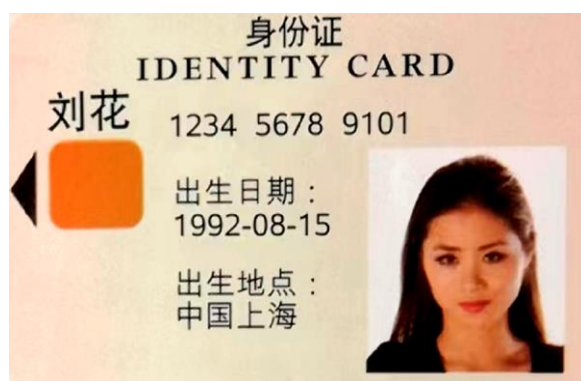


GRAMMAR: Verb-adjectives

Adjectives often act as verbs too; there is no need to say 'is' in Chinese in this case. Just state the subject followed by the adjective. Generally speaking 很 (very, quite) is used before the adjective for emphasis. For example:

noun	verb-adjective	English meaning
狗	很大。	The dog is big.
弟弟	很好玩儿。	[My] little brother is fun.
猫	很可爱。	The cat is very cute.

Speaking: Ask and answer questions in Chinese



Ask and answer questions in Chinese.

姓名：刘花 (你叫什么名字?)
 年龄：十六岁 (你多大了?)
 出生日期：一九九二年八月十五号 (你是什么时候出生的?)
 出生地点：中国上海 (你是在哪儿出生的?)
 地址：中国上海浦东区 (你住在哪儿?)
 家人：妈妈、爸爸、姐姐 (你家都有谁?)
 宠物：狗 (你有宠物吗?)

Write a short paragraph about yourself. Use the framework to help you.

你好, 我姓...、叫...。

我...岁。

我的生日是...月...号。

我住在...。

我有... (弟弟、姐姐)。他/她叫...。

我们家有... (猫、狗、鱼)。它... (大、小)。

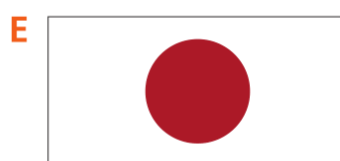
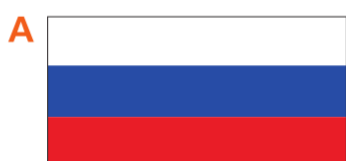
我喜欢... (看书、听音乐、看电视)。



你是哪国人? Which country are you from?

1 Match each country to the correct flag.

mǎ lái xī yà 马来西亚	xīn jiā pō 新加坡	yìn ní 印尼	ào dà lì yà 澳大利亚
dé guó 德国	rì běn 日本	měi guó 美国	jiā ná dà 加拿大
fǎ guó 法国	yìn dù 印度	é guó 俄国	xī bān yá 西班牙



2 Find a map of the world or a globe. Point to each continent and give its name in both Chinese and English.

dà yáng zhōu 大洋洲 Oceania	fēi zhōu 非洲 Africa	nán měi zhōu 南美洲 South America	běi měi zhōu 北美洲 North America
ōu zhōu 欧洲 Europe	yà zhōu 亚洲 Asia	nán jí zhōu 南极洲 Antarctica	



Role play

小明 and 玛丽 meet for the first time and are finding out each other's nationalities and those of their families and friends.

xiǎo míng nǐ hǎo
小明：你好！
mǎ lì nǐ hǎo
玛丽：你好！
xiǎo míng nǐ shì yīng guó rén ma
小明：你是英国人吗？
mǎ lì shì de nǐ bà ba shì zhōng guó rén ma
玛丽：是的。你爸爸是中国人吗？
xiǎo míng tā shì zhōng guó rén
小明：他是中国人。
mǎ lì nǐ mā ma shì mǎ lái xī yà rén ma
玛丽：你妈妈是马来西亚人吗？
xiǎo míng shì de
小明：是的。
mǎ lì nà shì wǒ mā ma
玛丽：那是我妈妈。
xiǎo míng tā shì yīng guó rén ma
小明：她是英国人吗？
mǎ lì shì de tā shì yīng guó rén
玛丽：是的，她是英国人。



Vocabulary

jia	家	home; family	bà ba	爸爸	father
xiǎo míng	小明	Xiaoming (name)	zhōng guó rén	中国人	Chinese
mǎ lì	玛丽	Mary (name)	tā	他	he; him
nǐ nín	你 / 您	you; (respectful) you	wǒ	我	I; me
shì	是	to be	nà	那	that
rén	人	people; person	mā ma	妈妈	mother
yīng guó rén	英国人	British	mǎ lái xī yà	马来西亚	Malaysia
ma	吗	(sentence particle)	tā	她	she; her
shì de	是 (的)	yes			



Topic conversation

小明 and 玛丽 are sharing their family photo albums with each other.

1 Fill the blanks with the correct words.

- 玛丽：他 你哥哥吗？(是的；是)
 小明：他是我朋友。她是你姐姐吗？
 玛丽：她 我姐姐。这是你妹妹吗？(是；吗)
 小明：这是我朋友。这是你 吗？(弟弟；朋友)
 玛丽：是的，这是我弟弟。这是你爸爸吗？
 小明：这是我爸爸。那是你朋友 ？(是的；吗)
 玛丽：是，那是我朋友。
 小明：这 你妈妈吗？(那；是)
 玛丽：这是我妈妈。她是你妈妈吗？
 小明：是的。

Vocabulary

yé ye 爷爷	paternal grandpa	wài guó rén 外国人	foreigner
nǎi nai 奶奶	paternal grandma	hàn nà 汉娜	Hannah (name)
wài guó 外国	foreign country	wài dì 外地	other place; not local

Grammar

1 是 (shì, to be)

In a simple statement, 是 is used to identify or define the subject, and is followed by a noun/noun phrase.

- 他是中国人。He is Chinese. ('Chinese' is a noun and identity.)
- 她是我姐姐。She is my elder sister. ('my elder sister' is a noun phrase and identity.)

2 吗 (ma, particle)

吗 is one of the most useful particles. It has no meaning on its own but turns a statement into a yes/no question when attached to the end of a statement and followed by a question mark.

他是英国人吗？(a yes/no question)

他是英国人。(a statement/an answer)

Tip

The word order in the question is the same as in the statement, so the only difference between them is whether or not you put 吗 at the end of the sentence.



Practice text 1



你好！我是小明，我是中国人。
我的爸爸、妈妈、姐姐、弟弟是中国人。
汉娜是我朋友，她是马来西亚人。
她爸爸、爷爷、奶奶是马来西亚人，她妈妈是中国人。

Vocabulary

gē ge
哥哥

elder brother

zhè
这

this

péng you
朋友

friend(s)

mèi mei
妹妹

younger sister

jiě jie
姐姐

elder sister

dì di
弟弟

younger brother

1 请阅读课文，选择正确答案。Based on the Practice text, identify the correct statements below.

- A 小明是中国人。
- B 小明的妈妈是英国人。
- C 汉娜是小明的朋友。
- D 汉娜的奶奶是马来西亚人。
- E 汉娜的爸爸是中国人。

填空练习。Group the family members by their genders and write the answers in your exercise book.

Family members				Female	Male
爷爷	奶奶	弟弟	姐姐		
妈妈	爸爸	哥哥	妹妹		

组词。Write in your exercise book as many words as possible containing the following characters.

电		家	
球		店	
国		书	
人		馆	



Word search solution

zhǎo cí yóu xì dá àn

找词游戏答案:

教	术	误	对	考	垃	汽	敲	叫	遇	系
与	父	兴	顾	我	许	先	差	格	月	空
王	等	坚	穷	冒	博	谁	在	可	以	估
冷	续	定	短	何	景	什	小	几	明	获
份	值	斤	刮	逛	景	永	么	植	张	惯
欢	民	济	认	您	个	很	注	马	烟	作
激	解	刚	识	会	外	于	段	合	科	暑
名	字	龙	概	者	看	根	把	洲	冰	拉
运	小	植	专	或	高	朋	间	及	冬	格
李	的	励	挺	兴	友	足	乐	来	再	扬
是	轻	说	容	则	赛	积	好	你	鼻	许

Name 姓名 xìng míng

Example:



How to address people in Chinese

Chinese often address people in a certain way to express politeness and respect for others.

To greet a stranger, you would refer to them by their family name followed by **先生** (Mr) or **女士** (Ms). For example, to greet a man surnamed Huang, you can say: "Huang **先生**, ni hao (Hello, Mr Huang)."

Historically, **小姐** (xiaojie) was used to address women in their 20s and 30s, but it is nowadays considered an offensive way to address women in mainland China.

Sometimes Chinese address people's positions and job titles to show respect.

For example, if you meet a teacher with the surname Li, you may address him or her as Li laoshi (Teacher Li), or a GP with the surname Zhang, you may address him or her as Zhang yisheng (Doctor Zhang).

Friends address each other with their given names.

Chinese names are different from Western names. They start with the family name followed by the given name.

The family name usually has one syllable. All the top 100 Chinese family names **百家姓** have only one syllable and these surnames cover about 85 percent of mainly China's citizens.

The most common three family names in mainland China are Li (**李**), Wang (**王**) and Zhang (**张**), shared by more than 270 million people.

There are only about 400 different family names in China, among which 81 are compound names, such as Ouyang, Zhuge and Shangguan.



翻译。 Listen to the audio and write down the English meaning of the words or phrases:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |

Translate the following sentences into Chinese 请把下列句子翻译成中文:

- a) Hi, I am Lixiaoming. What's your name?
- b) Hello, I am Wangle.
- c) Zhangming is my friend. He is Chinese.
- d) I am Mary. She is my elder sister. He is my younger brother.
- e) I am British. He is my friend. He is a foreigner.
- f) Xiaoming is my friend. Xiaoming is Chinese.
- g) My name is Jessica. I am Irish.



Research 研究。Find 5 different ways to greet people in Chinese:

- What is the most common Chinese greeting?
- What is a traditional Chinese greeting?
- What is disrespectful to Chinese culture?
- Exchange simple greetings with your partner in Chinese.
- Write greeting vocabulary and sentences in Chinese with pinyin and English.
- What is the history and how to do the Fist and Palm Salute properly.

Chinese Etiquette: Fist and palm salute

For centuries, China has been known as a 礼仪之邦 Lǐyí Zhībāng which means a country of rites. There were various formal greeting etiquettes in ancient China. Among them the fist and palm salute is quite classic one. Today, though Chinese would usually shake hands when meeting friends and relatives, similar like it in the west, people would still make fist and palm salutes when they are paying visit to someone during the traditional Chinese New Year or attending someone's wedding reception, birthday reception or funeral.

