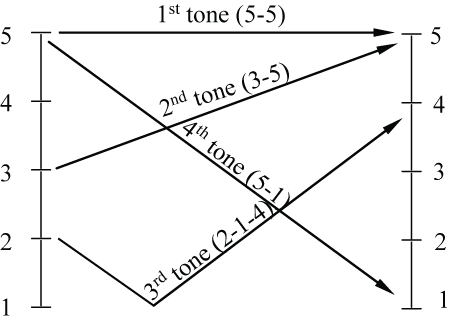
**Pinyin Introduction**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **columns** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| **1** | **bo** | **po** | **mo** | **fo** |  |
| **2** | **de** | **te** | **ne** |  | **le** |
| **3** | **zi** | **ci** |  | **si** |  |
| **4** | **zhi** | **chi** |  | **shi** | **ri** |
| **5** | **ji** | **qi** |  | **xi** |  |
| **6** | **ge** | **ke** |  | **he** |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Simple** | **a** | **o** | **e** |  |
|  | **i** | **u** | **ü** |  |
| **Compound** | **ai** | **ua** | **ia** | **üe** |
|  | **ei** | **uai** | **ie** |  |
|  | **ao (au)** | **uei-ui** | **iao** |  |
|  | **ou (eu)** |  | **iou-iu** |  |
|  | **er** |  |  |  |
| **Nasal** | **an** | **uan** | **ian** | **üan** |
|  | **en** | **uen-un** | **in** | **ün** |
|  | **ang** | **uang** | **iang** |  |
|  | **eng** | **ueng-ong** | **ing** | **iong** |

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**Tones**

mā

má

mǎ

mà

**第一课Lesson 1 Greetings 问好 Wèn hăo**

**Dialogue 1: Asking for Names**

1. Chinese Sentence Order: Subject + Verb + Object (same as English)
2. Verb 姓(n. / v.: the last name is…):

**Subject 姓+last name**

我姓王。My last name is Wang.

贵姓：only used with second person question 你贵姓?。

It is wrong to use with other pronouns.

When answer, just directly say 我姓….. It is WRONG to say 我贵姓…

Question: 你姓什么？or 你贵姓什么？ What’s your last name?

Question: 你姓王吗？Or 你姓不姓王？Is your last name Wang?

Negative: 我不姓王。My last name is not Wang.

1. Verb 叫：to be called

**Subject 叫+name**

e.g. 我叫王朋。I am called Wang Peng. Or My name is Wang Peng.

(note: although in English the verb is “is”, in Chinese when you provide one’s name, use the verb 姓 or 叫)

Statement: 王先生叫王朋。Mr. Wang’s name is Wang Peng.

Question: 王先生叫王朋吗？Or 王先生叫不叫王朋？Is Mr.Wang’s name Wang Peng?

Negative: 王先生不叫王朋。Mr.Wang’s name is not Wang Peng.

1. Pronoun/Noun+ 呢？ How about\_\_\_? : to make a follow-up question when the content of the question is already clear from the previous context.

e.g. 我姓李，你呢？My last name is Li, how about you?

我叫王朋，王先生呢？My name is Wang Peng, how about Mr.Wang?

1. Question word:什么

The sentence order in a Chinese question is different from its English counterpart. You don’t change the sentence order when making a question, just replace the answer part in the statement with the question word.

Statement: 老师姓王。The teacher’s last name is Wang.

Question: 老师姓什么？What is the teacher’s last name?

Statement: 王先生叫王朋。 Mr.Wang’s name is Wang Peng.

Question: 王先生叫什么 (名字) ？ What is Mr.Wang’s name?

你叫什么名字？ What is your name?

**Dialogue 2:**

1. Verb 是 (“to be” in all of its forms: am / is /are / was / were….)

Use the pattern: **Subject 是 Object.**

Negative: Subject不是Object

Question form: a. V not V. 是不是？

b. statement + question particle 吗？

Answer: 是，不是

Statement: 王先生是老师。Mr. Wang is a teacher.

Negative: 王先生不是老师。Mr. Wang is not a teacher.

Question:王先生是不是老师？/王先生是老师吗？Is Mr. Wang a teacher?

王先生, 你是老师吗？Mr. Wang, are you the teacher?

1. Adverb 也: also
2. Position of Chinese adverb: always precedes verbs

(different from English🡪 :I am a student, too”) !!!

**Subject 也 Verb.**

1. 也是，也姓，也叫 (and their negative form: 也不是，也不姓，也不叫)

e.g. 王朋是中国人，老师也是中国人。

Wang Peng is Chinese. The teacher is also Chinese.

学生不姓李。老师也不姓李。

The student’s last name is not Li. The teacher’s last name is also not Li.

我也是老师. I am also a teacher.

你是中国人？Are you Chinese?

我是大学生，他也是大学生。我和他都是大学生。

I am a college student. He is also a college student. Both he and I are college students.

**Characters for Lesson 1**:

你好 请问 贵 姓 我 呢 小姐 叫 什么 名字 先生 是 老师 吗 不 学

也 人 中国 美国 北京 纽约

**第二课Lesson 2家庭 Jiātíng**

1. Possessive的
2. 的is used to indicate a possessive relationship, the particle “的”appears between the “possessor” and the “possessed”.

Noun/pronoun + 的 + Noun：我的照片 (my picture), 姐姐的老师(sister’s teacher)

1. “的” is often omitted in colloquial speech after a personal pronoun and before a kinship term to indicate an intimate relationship

Pronoun + （的）+ Noun： 我爸爸(my father)，她哥哥(her older brother)，

你妹妹(your younger sister) 你的(yours) 美国的学生 (American Student)

1. Chinese Measure Words

Introduction: In Chinese, we use a lot of measure words. The measure word is inserted between the number/demonstrative pronoun(这-那) and the noun. Many nouns are associated with special measure words, which often bear a relationship to the meaning of the given noun.

**Number + Measure Word + Noun**

* 个：the most common measure word in Chinese. It is used as a substitute for the other measure words more and more nowadays.

eg.一个学生（a student），一个老师 (a teacher)，一个弟弟(a younger brother)

一个男人 (a man), 一个男孩子 (a boy), 一个女孩子(a girl)

* 口：measure word for family members

eg.我家有三口人。There are three people in my family

1. Demonstrative Pronoun 这(this) and 那(that)

**这/那 + (number) +measure word + noun**

when the number=1, the number can be omitted.

这个男孩子(this boy)、那个女人(that woman)、这三个中国学生(these three Chinese students)

那五个纽约人(those five New Yorkers) 那个人 (that person) 那个学生 (that student)

Questions: 那是什么? What is that? 这是什么? What is this? 那是谁? Who is that? 这是谁? Who is this? 他是谁? Who is he? 这个老师是谁? Who is this teacher?

那个学生是谁? Who is that student? Chanelle是谁? Who is Chanelle

1. Chinese numbers 1-10

一yī 二èr 三sān 四sì 五 wǔ 六liù 七qī 八bā 九jiǔ 十shí

the usage of 二 and 两

二and两both mean “two”.

* 二 is used in counting. ex: 十二(twelve)，二十五(twenty five)
* 两 is used in front of measure words to express a quantity.

两+ measure word + noun

e.g. 两个学生（two students），两口人(two family members)，两个老师(two teachers)

1. Question Pronouns:

We have learned three question words so far: 什么(what), 谁(who/whom) and 几(how many).

In a Chinese sentence, we replace the answer part with the question word to make a question. When you use a question word, do not use particle 吗at the end of the sentence. 吗is to form a yes/no question.

**谁（subject）+ verb + object？**

ex. 谁是纽约人？Who is New Yorker? 谁是中国学生？Who is Chinese student?

谁是王朋的爸爸？Who is Wang Peng’s father?

**subject + verb + 谁（object）？**

e.g. 王朋是谁？Who is Wang Peng? Obama是谁？Who is Obama?

王朋的爸爸是谁? Who is Wang Peng’s father?

At this stage, these two sentence patterns express the same meaning and are interchangeable.

几-how many

几is always followed by a measure word, functioning like a number.

几+measure word+ noun

e.g. 你有几个老师？How many teacher do you have?

几个学生是中国人？How many students are Chinese?

你有几个妹妹？How many younger sister do you have?

你家有几口人？ How many people are in your family?

几个 \_\_\_\_？ How many \_\_\_?

1. Verb 有: has two meanings:

(1) in the sense of “to have” or “to possess”

Positive form: Subject 有 Object Negative form: Subject 没有 Object

Question form: Subject 有没有 Object

Statement: 我有一个哥哥 I have a older brother.

Negative: 我没有哥哥 I don’t have older brother.

Question: 你有没有中国的照片？ Do you have or not a photo of China?

(2) 有 in the sense of “to exist”

**Location/scope + 有+ Object**

我家有三口人。There are three people in my family.

Question: 你家有几口人. How many people are there in your family?

UNCC 有三个中文老师。There are 3 Chinese teachers at UNCC.

Question: UNCC有几个中文老师. How many Chinese teacher are there at UNCC?

1. Adverb 都 -all, both

Attention: always followed by verb, and always used at the end of an enumeration.

**A,B,C… + 都 + verb**

她爸爸妈妈都是医生。Her father and mother both are doctor.

王老师，胡老师，柳老师都是中国人。Wang laoshi, Hu laoshi, and Liu laoshi are all Chinese.

我们都不是纽约人。all of us are not New Yorker.

1. Noun Connection 和-and

**noun + 和 + noun**

e.g. 我和你(you and me)， 老师和学生(teachers and students)， 我和王朋(Wang Peng and me)

**Attention**：和never used to connect two sentences, it is different from English.

In English: I have a sister, and I have a brother. ( √ )

In Chinese: 我有一个姐姐，和我有一个哥哥。（**×**） →我有一个姐姐和一个哥哥。

哥哥和姐姐他都有？ He has both an older brother and an older sister.

Questions:

你做什么工作？ What is your job? 你爸爸妈妈做什么工作？What are your parents’ jobs?

女 péngyou – girlfriend 男 péngyou – boyfriend 做péngyou – become friends

家 family home 家人 family (the people)

**Characters for Lesson 2:**

那、的、这、个、女、谁、男、他、她、有、没、家、几、口、两、和、做、工作、都、大学生、爸、妈、哥、姐、弟、妹

**第三课Lesson 3 – Dates and Time 时间 Shíjiān**

**Dialogue 1:**

1. Time expressions:

What is the date today? 今天(是)几月几号？ 今天(是)\_\_\_\_月\_\_\_\_号。

What day of the week is today? 今天（是）星期几？ 今天（是）星期\_\_\_\_。

What time is it now? 现在（是）几点（钟）？ 现在（是）\_\_\_\_点\_\_\_\_分。

What time is it? 几点了?

(是 is optional in these sentences)

几月几号，星期几，几点钟？（半/刻/分）

* 1. 一刻=15minutes 三刻 = 45minutes
  2. 半=30minutes
  3. 晚上七点半=7:30pm;

When you talk about time/location, follow the order from bigger concept to smaller concept:

7:30 pm, 10/1/2010： 2010年10月1号，晚上7点半。

1. To ask about age: subject 多大？
2. Position of time word
3. At the beginning of the sentence
4. Between the subject and the verb.

You CANNOT put the time word at the end of the sentence!

Question: 你今年多大？How old are you this year?

Question: 今年你多大？How old are you this year?

Statement: 我今年十八（岁）。This year I’m 18 (years old).

1. A请B. V.P. : A treat B to do something

Statement: 今天我请你吃晚饭. I will invite you to dinner today.

Statement: 明天晚上老师请学生吃中国饭。

Teacher will invite students to have Chinese food tomorrow night.

1. To give a suggestion: ……，怎么样？

Suggestion: 你请我吃美国饭，怎么样？How about you treat me to have American food?

1. Sentence Conjunction 可是: but, however

我的老师是中国人，可是他不喜欢吃中国饭。

My teacher is Chinese, but she does not like to eat Chinese food.

那个学生喜欢他的中文老师，可是不喜欢她的英文老师。

That student like his Chinese teacher, but doesn’t like his English teacher.

1. Selective question: A 还是B (A/B could be noun or verb phrase) 还是: or

你喜欢吃中国饭还是美国饭？ 中国饭和美国饭，我都喜欢。

Do you like to eat Chinese food or American food? I like both.

你的朋友是中国人还是美国人。 Is your friend Chinese or American?

中国人和美国人，我都不是， 我是英国人。Chinese and American, I’m not, I am English.

你喜欢唱歌还是跳舞？ Do you like to sing or to dance?

A and B, 我都V.P. (! Put the object in the beginning of a sentence when you use 都)

1. Fixed Expressions: time/location 见: see you at a certain time/location

Question form: 见不见

明天晚上见. See you tomorrow night! UNCC 不见. I won’t see you at UNCC.

中国见. See you in China!

**Dialogue 2:**

1. Chinese Adjectives:

Adjectives are very active in Chinese and can be used as a verb in the sentence.

The adjectives we have learned so far are: 好，忙

Adjectives can be modified by adverb 很 (very).

Positive form: 我很忙。I am busy. Negative form: 我不忙。I am not busy.

Question form: 你忙不忙？Are you busy?

Typical Mistake for English speakers: I am busy: 我是忙. 我忙. (BOTH WRONG! DO NOT add 是)

老师的中文很好，可是英文不好。

The teacher’s Chinese is good, but her English is bad.

1. Why and Because 为什么+statement ? / 因为+statement

为什么你请我吃饭？ Or 你为什么请我吃饭？ Why do you treat me dinner?

因为今天是你的生日。 Because it is your birthday today.

1. 太+adj.+了: extremely

太好了！wonderful 太忙了！extremely busy

1. Adverb还(adv.)：furthermore, as well

Similar to the adverbs we have learned before (也，都)

还 must precede the main verb in the sentence.

我请你，还请李友吃饭。I invite you, and also invite Li You to eat.

我喜欢吃中国菜，还喜欢吃美国菜。

I like to eat Chinese dishes, and furthermore, I like to eat American dishes.

我喜欢唱歌，跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。I like to sing, dance, and also listen to music.

1. Verb: 认识: to know a person, know a Chinese Character

Question form: 认不认识 Do you know somebody?

你认识谁? Whom do you know?

1. Verb: 喜欢: to like

Question form: 喜不喜欢 Do you like?

Questions: 你喜欢做什么？ What do you like to do?

你周末喜欢做什么？ What do you like to do on weekends?

我周末喜欢.. On weekends I like to…

Statement: 我不喜欢现 在的工作？ I don’t like my current job.

Questions: 你有shir 呢？ Do you have something to do?

你 没有shir 呢？ You don’t have something to do?

你的生日是几月几号？What’s your birthday?

**Required Characters:**

月 星期 天 日 今 年 多 大 岁 吃 饭 怎样 太 了 喜欢 菜 还 可 们 点 半 晚 上 现 在 很 忙 明 因 为 同 认识

**第四课Lesson 4 - Hobbies爱好Aìhào**

**Dialogue 1**

1. Statement, 对不对？(ask for confirmation; “is that right?”)

你是中国人，对不对？ You are Chinese, right?

1. 有（的）时候: sometimes vs. 常常 (adv.) often

Question: 周末你常常看电影吗？Do you often watch movie on weekends?

Statement: 我有时候看电影。I sometimes watch movie.

Negative: 我不常（常）看电视。I don’t often watch TV.

Statement: 有时候我喜欢电视。Sometimes I like to watch TV.

Question: 你周末常常喜欢做什么？ What do you often like to do on weekends?

Question: 你常常喜欢什么书？What books do you often read?

When there is an adverb (很，常常，都，也) in the sentence, the 吗 type of question must be used instead of Verb not Verb

你常常打球吗？（correct） 你常常打不打球？(wrong)

他们都喜欢看电影吗？（correct） 他们都喜不喜欢看电影？(wrong)

1. Action in series: go to do something 去看，去听，去吃

First position verb is 去，negations should be put in front of 去：

Question form:去不去 Question: 你去不去打球？Do you go to play ball?

Negative: 我不去打球。I don’t go to play ball.

1. 为什么+statement？Why?

因为……，所以…… Because… therefore…

为什么你请客？因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天我请你看电影。

Why do you treat? Because you invited me to eat yesterday, therefore I invite you to a movie today.

你为什么喜欢她？因为她常常请我吃饭，所以我喜欢她。

Why do you like her? Because she often invites me to eat, therefore I like her.

1. Review the position of time in a sentence: Subject + Time+ Verb + Object

(Time phrase can be but either at the very beginning of the sentence, or between the subject and the main verb)

Statement: 王朋周末常常打球。 Wang Peng often plays ball on weekends.

Statement: 周末王朋常常打球。 Wang Peng often plays ball on weekends.

1. 那……: in that case; then…

A: 我不喜欢吃中国饭。I don’t like to eat Chinese food.

B: 那我请你吃美国饭。In that case, I treat you to American food.

1. ……，好吗/好不好？(after an idea or suggestion, similar to 怎么样)

Question: 周末我们去看电影，好吗？ Let’s go watch a movie on weekend, all right?

**Dialogue 2**

1. Verb 想：want/desire to do something; would like to do something

**Subject 想 + V.P.**

Negative form: 不想＋V.P.

Question form:　想不想+V.P.

Question: 这个周末你想做什么？What do you want to do this weekend?

Statement: 我想睡觉。I want to sleep.

Compare: 想(want in theory) vs. 喜欢 (be fond of)

Translate: I would like to invite you to dinner.

我想请你吃饭。(Correct) 我喜欢请你吃饭 (Wrong)

1. Verb觉得 to feel, to think, in one’s opinion

**Subject 觉得+statement**

Negative: 不觉得 Question form: 觉不觉得+statement

Statement: 我觉得我的朋友都很忙。 I think that all my friends are busy.

Question: 你觉得这个电影有没有意思? Do you think this movie is an interesting movie or not?

1. Something/somebody/doing something 有意思/没有意思: interesting/boring

Question: 我觉得打球没有意思。 I think playing ball is boring?

Question: 你觉得什么有意思？ What do you think is interesting?

4. Adverb 只：only

Statement: 我只喜欢吃饭睡觉。I only like to eat and sleep.

Statement: 我只认识一个中国朋友。I only know one Chinese friend.

1. Verb找：to look for

找别人，找工作，找男/女朋友

1. Verb去：to go

Question form: 去不去+place

1. 别人(other people)，别的+Noun (other…)

别的学生 (other students)

1. Verb-Object compound:

吃饭 吃中国饭

睡觉 睡一个（好）觉

唱歌 唱一个（英文）歌

跳舞 跳一个中国舞

打 ping ping球 (play ping pong) 打 wăng球 (play tennis) 打 găn lăn球 (play football)

打 băng qiú球 (play baseball) 打 lăn qiú球 (play basketball) 打 zú球 (play soccer)

看中国电影 (watch a Chinese movie) 唱美国歌 (sing American song)

跳一个舞(dance a dance)

看英文书(read English books) 外国人 Foreigner

Question: 你好吗? Or 你怎么样？How are you?

Statement: 我看很多电影. I saw a lot of movies. 我很好/不错。I am fine./ not bad.

好久不见。Long time no see. 小时候 (When I was little...)

找工作 (to look for a job) 做朋友 (to become friends)

**Characters:**

周末 打球 看 电 视 唱 歌 听 音乐 书 时 候 常 去 外客 昨 所 以 想 觉 得 意思 只 找 别 影 跳 舞

**第五课Lesson 5 – Visiting Friends 看朋友 Kàn Péngyou**

1. Enumeration structure： A，B，…还有C

(A, B, C, are usually in parallel structures, i.e., all noun phrase, all verb phrases. 还有 indicates an afterthought)

我认识王朋、李友，还有高文中。I know Wang Peng, Li You and Gao Wenzhong.

我喜欢中国菜，美国菜，还有英国菜。I like Chinese food, American food, and British food.

2. 快+verb： 快 is used as an adverbial modifier.

**Note:** all modifiers comes before the element it modifies in Chinese. This is different from English.

快进来 come in quickly. 快请坐 please sit down quickly. 快回家 go home quickly.

快请进来please come in quickly

3. Verb + 一下 vs. Verb + 一点儿 (+ Object)

一下modifies the verb. It is used to moderate the tone in a question or an imperative sentence, making it more polite, relaxing.

介绍一下(introduce a little bit) 看一下(take a look) 进来一下(come in for a minute )

一点儿 (a little bit) is about the amount of the object. 一 is optional.

吃一点中国菜(have some Chinese food) 喝一点可乐(drink some coke)

4. Adjectives as Predicates

In Chinese, an adjective functions as a predicate, it is not preceded by the verb 是. It is usually modified by 很 or some other adverbial modifier..

**subject + 很+ adjective**

Negative form: subject + 不+ adjective

Question form: subject + adjective +吗？/ subject + adjective+不+adjective？

Statement: 我的家很漂亮。 My house is very pretty.

Negative: 我的家不漂亮。My house is not pretty.

Question: 你的家漂亮不漂亮？你的家漂亮吗？Is your house pretty?

Besides, Adjectives without 很often imply comparison and contrast.

你的中文书多还是英文书多？ Which are there more of, your Chinese books or your English books?

我的英文不好，她的英文好。My English is not good, her Chinese is good.

5. Preposition: 在 - at

1. **subject + 在 + location：**

Propositional phrase used as predicates. Notice that 是 is NOT used.

我的妈妈在家。My Mom is at home. 明天我在学校。I will be on campus tomorrow.

1. **subject + 在 + location + verb**：

我的妈妈在家睡觉。My mom is sleeping at home .

明天我在图书馆看书。I will read books in library tomorrow.

6. Suggestion + 吧

End of sentence 吧 is used to make suggestions.

Statement: 我们看电视吧。Let’s watch TV.

Statement: 请你喝一点水吧。Please have some water.

Question: 你唱一个中文歌吧。Why don’t you sing a Chinese song?

7. 可以+Verb : can, may, be allowed to

Negative form: 不可以+V.

Question form: 可以吗？可(以)不可以？

Question: 我可以看你的书吗？May I read your book?

Question: 我可不可以去你家吃晚饭？May I go to have dinner at your home?

8. 给 + somebody + something: to give somebody something

Statement: 请给我一杯水。Please give me a cup of water.

Statement: 我的老师给我一个中文名字。My teacher gave me a Chinese name.

9. 要: to want right now (mind is made up)

1. **subject +要+sth：**

Statement: 我要一瓶可乐。I want a bottle of coke

1. **subject + 要 + verb：**

(in this case, 要 is interchangeable with 想.)

Statement: 我要去学校。I want to go to school.

Statement: 我要去吃中国菜。I want to have some Chinese food.

Statement: 我要去看电影。I want to go to see a movie.

10. 去+ location + action: to go to someplace to do something

去中国吃中国菜. go to China to have Chinese food.

去学校看书. go to school to read books.

去王朋家看中国电影. go to Wang Peng’s house to see a Chinese movie.

11. Particle 了

“了”indicates the completion of an action or event. However, “了” is not the past tense mark. 了 can indicate action completed in the past or in the future. It is usually used between the verb and the object. but sometimes it appears after the subject in interrogative sentences.

**verb + 了+ object**

Negative form：subject+没+ verb + object 没and 了 never show in the same sentence together.

Question form: subject + verb + object + 了+吗? / subject + verb + 了+object + 吗？

Statement: 昨天我去看了电影。I went to see a movie yesterday.

Statement: 我喝了一杯咖啡。I drank a cup of coffee.

Question: 昨天你吃中国菜了吗？Did you have Chinese food yesterday?

Statement: 昨天我看一个电影. Yesterday I watched a movie.

12. 一起+ verb do something together

Statement: 我和男朋友一起吃中国菜。I have Chinese food with my boyfriend.

Statement: 爸爸和妈妈一起做饭。Mom and Dad cook together.

Statement: 我和同学一起去图书馆看书。My classmates and I go to library to read books.

13. 回+location: to return to someplace

回家、回中国、回学校、回北京、回纽约、回英国、回图书馆

14. 才 adv. not until, only then—indicating that the action happened later than expected

**subject +(time)+ 才 + action**

Statement: 她11点才回家。She didn’t come home until 11pm.

(she should have come home earlier)

Statement: 我晚上12点才吃晚饭。I didn’t have dinner until 12 pm.

我们9点半有中文class, 可是他10点才来. We have Chinese class at 9:30, but he didn’t come until 10.

Question: 你为什么才来？Why did you come so late (later than expected)?

**Time + Location + Action = Sentence**

Question: 你在哪? Where are you? Question: 你在哪工作? Where do you work?

Statement: 认识你很高兴。Or很高兴认识你。 Nice to Meet You

Statement:我在学校工作。I work at school.

jiú ba – bar píjiú – beer jiú – liquor 一起跳舞 (dance together)

馆guăn – place or shop 饭馆guăn – restaurant kāfēiguăn – coffee house

**Subject + (和subject) + liáo tianr** 我和朋友聊天. I chat with my friend.

**Required Characters:**

进 快 来 下 兴 漂 亮 坐 在 哪 校 喝 点 茶 乐 吧 要 可 以 起 给 水 玩 了 图 馆 才 回 杯 瓶