

第一课 你好

Hello

一、热身 (Warm up)

How do you describe the following pictures?



zǎo shàng
早上



wǎn shàng
晚上



yǒu yì
友谊

二、生词 (New Words)

- | | | |
|--------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. 你 | (代) nǐ | you |
| 2. 好 | (形) hǎo | good |
| 3. 您 | (代) nín | a polite form of “你” |
| 4. 我 | (代) wǒ | I; me |
| 5. 见 | (动) jiàn | see |
| 6. 到 | (动) dào | arrive; get to |
| 7. 很 | (副) hěn | very |
| 8. 高兴 | (形) gāo xìng | happy; glad; delighted |
| 9. 欢迎 | (动) huān yíng | welcome |
| 10. 谢谢 | (动) xiè xie | thank |

11. 先生 (名) xiān sheng Mr.; gentleman; sir

12. 女士 (名) nǚ shì Ms. ; madam; lady

三、会话 (Dialogue)

Dialogue One

A: 你好!

B: 你好!

Dialogue Two

A: 欢迎您, 格林先生。

B: 谢谢。

Dialogue Three

A: 王女士, 见到您, 我很高兴!

B: 我也很高兴! 刘先生

四、语法注释 (Grammar Notes)

“你好”是常用的问候语, 什么时候都可以用。回答时也说“你好”。“您”是“你”的尊称, 一般用来称长辈, 年长的人、上级, 也可以用来称同辈的人, 表示礼貌。

“你好”is a common greeting and can be used anytime when people meet each other. The answer for “你好” is also “你好”。“您” is an honorific of “你”. It is usually used to address seniors or people of a higher rank. It can also be used for people of the same age in a more formal and polite way.

五、练习 (Exercise)

(一) 替换练习 (Substitution drills)

1. A: 欢迎您, 李先生。
B: 谢谢。
2. A: 王女士, 见到您, 我很高兴!
B: 我也很高兴! 刘先生

(二) 完成对话 (Complete the following dialogues)

1. A: 格林先生, 见到您, 很高兴。
B: 我也_____。
2. A: 欢迎你们。
B: 谢谢。
C: 见到你们, 我_____。

(三) 说一说 (Speaking practice)

日常的问候语还有哪些?

What are the daily greetings ?

六、拓展 (Extended Practice)

中国人怎么打招呼

中国人见面时除了说“你好”外, 还经常问对方“吃了吗?”或者“去哪儿? ”。在一段对话的开头或者偶遇场合的快速对话中都很常用。这样的问题通常只是问候, 提问者不需要知道答案。我们通常分别回答“吃了”, “还没”和“出去”即可。



Other Commonly Used Chinese Greetings

When two Chinese acquaintances come across each other, one may ask the other “说了吗” (Have you eaten?) or “去哪儿?” (Where are you going?). There is a good chance that after such addressing they will simply keep on walking without waiting for any answer. These questions actually don't reflect the addressers' curiosity about these issues. Rather, they are just common greeting expressions like “你好”. Response to such greetings might be “吃了”(I have eaten), “还没”(Not yet) or “出去”(I'm just going out).