

Numbers (p. 20)

líng	yī	èr	sān	sì	wǔ	liù	qī	bā	jīu	shí
〇	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Spelling Rules (p. 8)

1. If there is no initial consonant before i, i is written as a semi-vowel, y. Thus ia, ie, iao, iu, ian, and iang become ya, ye, yao, you, yan, and yang. Before in and ing, add y, e.g., yin and ying.
2. If there is no initial consonant before ü, add a y and drop the umlaut: yu, yuan, yue, yun.
3. u becomes w if it is not preceded by an initial, e.g., wa, wai, wan, wang, wei, wen, weng, wo. u by itself becomes wu.

Spelling Rules (p. 8)

4. **ueng** is written as **ong** if preceded by an initial, e.g., **tong**, **dong**, **nong**, **long**. Without an initial, it is **weng**.
5. To avoid confusion, an apostrophe is used to separate two syllables with connecting vowels, e.g., **nǚ'ér** (daughter) and the city **Xī'ān** (**nǚ** and **ér**, **Xī** and **ān** are separate syllables). Sometimes an apostrophe is also needed even if the two syllables are not connect by vowels, e.g., **fáng'ài** (to hinder) and **fāng'àn** (plan; scheme).

Spelling Rules (p. 5)

- The finals that can be combined with **j**, **q**, and **x** are limited to **i** and **ü** and compound finals that start with **i** or **ü**. When **j**, **q**, **x** are combined with **ü** (or a compound final starting with **ü**), the umlaut is omitted and appears as u. For example, **jü**, **qüe** and **xüan** become **ju**, **que** and **xuan**.

Stroke Order (p.17)

- From left to right (川, 人)
- From top to bottom (三)
- Horizontal before vertical (十)
- From outside to inside (月)
- Middle before two sides (小)
- Inside before closing (日, 回)
- Mobile App: Chinese Stroke Order Writing

Chinese Writing System (pp. 13-17)

Understanding the most fundamental components of Chinese characters is very helpful to your future learning.

Please be familiar with the 40 Basic Chinese Radicals (pp. 14-15)
(214 in total)

Lesson 1 Greetings

dì yī kè

第一课

wèn hǎo

问好

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Dialogue 1

Exchanging Greetings

nǐ
你

■ you (single)



wǒ
我

■ I; me



hǎo

好

■ minimal acknowledgement, like YES, or Okay

nǐ hǎo

■ good, fine, as in 你好



qǐng
请

■ Please…, May I…, Would you please…

■ 【Other Meanings】 See Lesson 3 p.81

Treat and/or invite:

wǒ qǐng nǐ

e.g. 我 请 你 + activity (e.g. having a dinner, coffee, or watching movies, etc.)

wèn

问

ask

【Combination】

qǐng wèn

请 问……

May I ask……

qǐng wèn

【Cultural Note】 请 问 is used to politely start a question, especially to strangers.

【Combination】

wèn hǎo

问 好: give one's regards to, greetings (as we see the title of Lesson 1)

jiào
叫

■ to be called; to call

■ 【Example】

wǒ jiào

我 叫 William

wǒ jiào wáng péng

我 叫 王 朋



shén m e

什 么

■ what?

■ WHAT!!



shén me

■ 【Note】 什么 is a WH-question word meaning “what.” It is very important and heard often in daily conversations.

YOU...
WHAT DID
YOU SAY?

míng zì
名 字

■ Name

■ 【Core Meaning】

míng

名: name, particularly given name

zì

字: a Chinese character

■ 【Example】 (Memorise it!!)

nǐ jiào shénme míngzì

你 叫 什 么 名 字 ?

What is your name?

g u ì
貴

■ honourable

■ 【Cultural Note】

- 貴 means “honourable” or “precious” and is mostly used in formal or polite situations when referring to other people, especially to show respect.

- In daily life, 貴 means **expensive**  (see Lesson 9)

xìng

姓

【Core Meaning】 surname, family name

(one's) surname is...

to be surnamed

【Example】

nǐ xìng shénme

wǒ xìng zhāng

Q: 你姓什么? A: 我姓张

Q: What is your surname? A: My surname is Zhāng.

(Literally: Q: You are surnamed what? A: I am surnamed Zhāng)

【Example】 (Fixed usage, memorise it!!)

nǐ guì xìng

你贵姓?

xìng míng

【Combination】 姓名: full name

nǐ guì xìng
你 贵 姓 ?

■ What is your honourable surname?

■ 【Example】

nǐ guì xìng

A: 你 贵 姓 ?

wǒ xìng wáng jiào wáng zhèngwēi

B: 我 姓 王 , 叫 王 正 威 。

■ 【Cultural Note】

This is a polite and formal way to ask someone's name, often used when meeting someone for the first time. While it literally asks for the surname, in many contexts it can be **broadly understood as** the speech act “**What is your name?**”, especially when the speaker wants to be respectful.

nǐ guì xìng

■ “你 贵 姓 ? ” is also often used in customer service.

ne/nē

呢

■ Question particle, usually for an open question, e.g.

n i n e

你 呢? How about you?

■ **[Note]**

m a

For Yes-No questions, usually use 呀 (see Dialogue II)

wáng

lǐ

王 & 李

■ two vary common family names

■ 【Core Meaning】

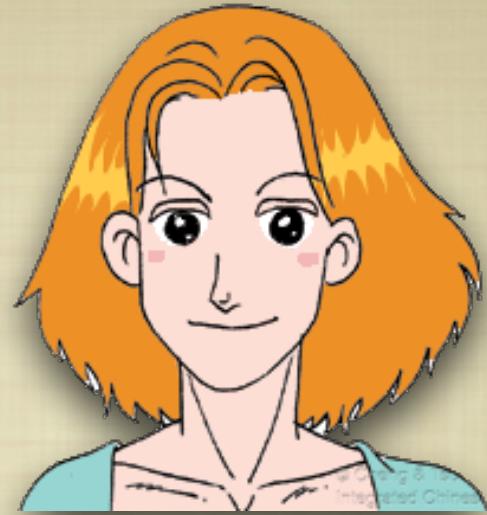
wáng

王: king

lǐ

李: plum

xiǎo jiě
小 姐



■ Miss/Ms; young lady

xiǎo jiě

■ 【Pattern】 Family Name + 小姐

wáng xiǎo jiě

Ms Wang = 王 小姐

■ 【Example】

lǐ xiǎo jiě

李 小姐, 你好。

■ 【Core Meaning】

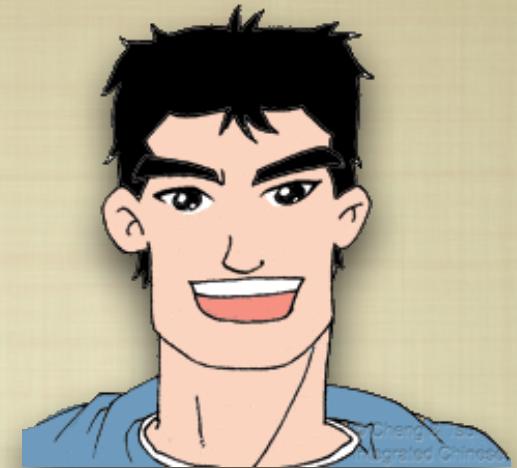
xiǎo

小: small

jiě

姐: older sister

xiān sheng/shēng
先 生



■ Mr.; husband; teacher (old way)

xiānshēng

■ 【Pattern】 Family name + 先生

wáng xiānshēng

Mr Wang = 王先生

■ 【Example】

wáng xiānshēng

王先生, 你叫什么名字?

■ 【Core Meaning】

xiān

先: ahead, before, earlier, first, or in advance

shēng

生: birth



Wáng Péng

王 朋

Lǐ Yǒu

李 友



- 2 main characters in Integrated Chinese 1 & 2
- 【Combination】

péng yǒu

朋 友: friend, for example:

hǎo péngyǒu

好 朋 友: good friend

xiǎo péngyǒu

小 朋 友: small friend → child, children, kids

Dialogue 1

Exchanging Greetings

nǐ hǎo



你好！

nǐ hǎo



你好！

qǐng wèn nǐ guì xìng



请问，你贵姓？

wǒ xìng Lǐ nǐ ne



我姓李。你呢？

wǒ xìng Wáng Lǐ xiǎojiě nǐ jiào shénme míngzì



我姓王。李小姐，你叫什么名字？

wǒ jiào Lǐ Yǒu Wáng xiānsheng nǐ jiào shénme míngzì



我叫李友。王先生，你叫什么名字？

wǒ jiào WángPéng



我叫王朋。

Note of Chinese Greetings

- In most cases, when Chinese speakers introduce themselves, they tell you their name first rather than ask for yours directly. A common pattern is:

你好，我姓 Family Name，叫 Full Name。（你呢？）

- 【How to reply??】 Two choices

1. 你好，我叫 First Name in English。

This is fine for most situations or if you don't have a Chinese name.

2. 你好，我叫 Full Name in Chinese。

This is more formal or if you're using a Chinese name.

- If you want to add your surname clearly, you can use the textbook pattern:

我姓 Family Name，叫 Full Name。