

# TutorMandarin



你好吗？

Nǐ hǎo ma?

How are you?



## 导入 Warm up

你好吗？

Nǐ hǎo ma?

How are you?

我很好

Wǒ hěn hǎo

I am good.



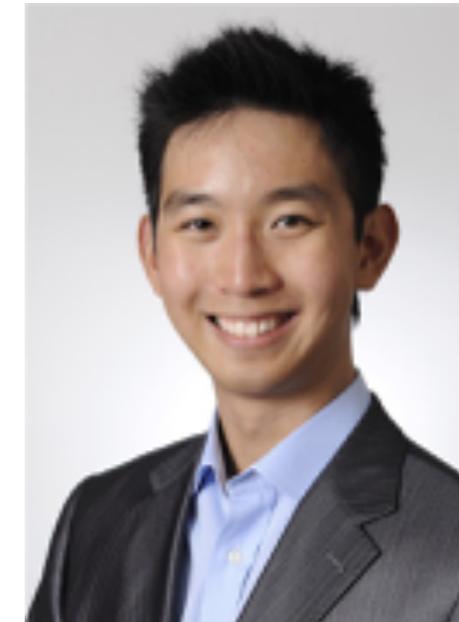
## 生词 Vocabulary



# 他

tā

Pronoun. He/she



中国 人

Zhōngguó rén

## 他是哪国人？

Tā shì nǎ guó rén?

Where does he come from?



# 你们

nǐmen

Pronoun. You (plural)



## 你们是中国人。

Nǐmen shì Zhōngguó rén.

You are Chinese.



好

hǎo

Adjective . fine; good



我很好。

Wǒ hěn hǎo.

I am good.



忙

máng

Adj. to be busy



我很忙。

Wǒ hěn máng.

I'm busy.



累

**lèi**

Adj. Tired



我很累。

Wǒ hěn lèi.

I am tired.



# 学生

xuéshēng

Noun. students



我们是**学生**。

Wǒmen shì xuéshēng.

We are students.



# 老师

lǎoshī

N. teacher



他是老师。

Tā shì lǎoshī.

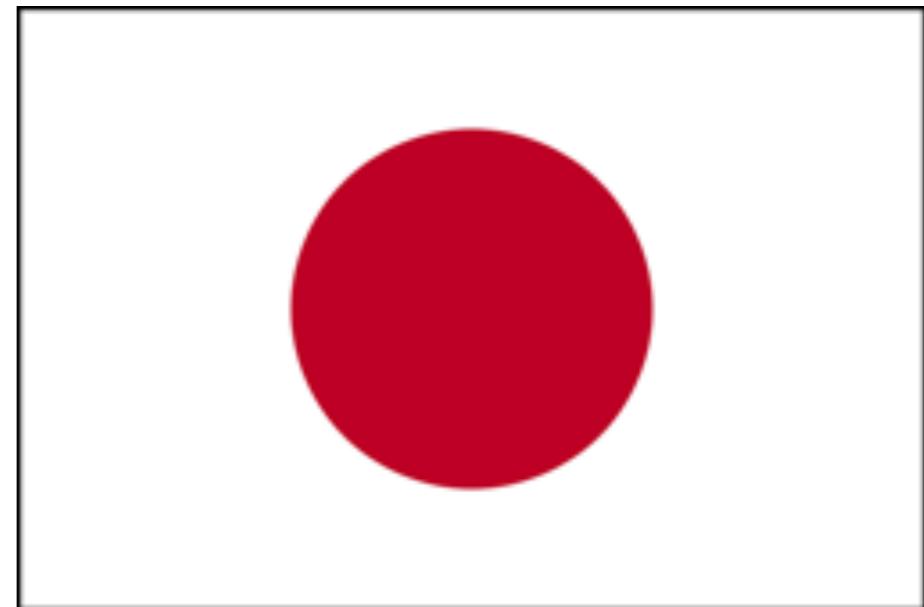
He is a teacher.



# 日本

Rìběn

N. Japan



老师是日本人。

Lǎoshī shì Rìběn rén.

The teacher is Japanese.



# 再见

Zàijiàn

phrase. goodbye



A: 再见!

Zàijiàn!

goodbye

B: 再见!

Zàijiàn!

goodbye

## 练习 Exercise



What is the correct pronoun?

你

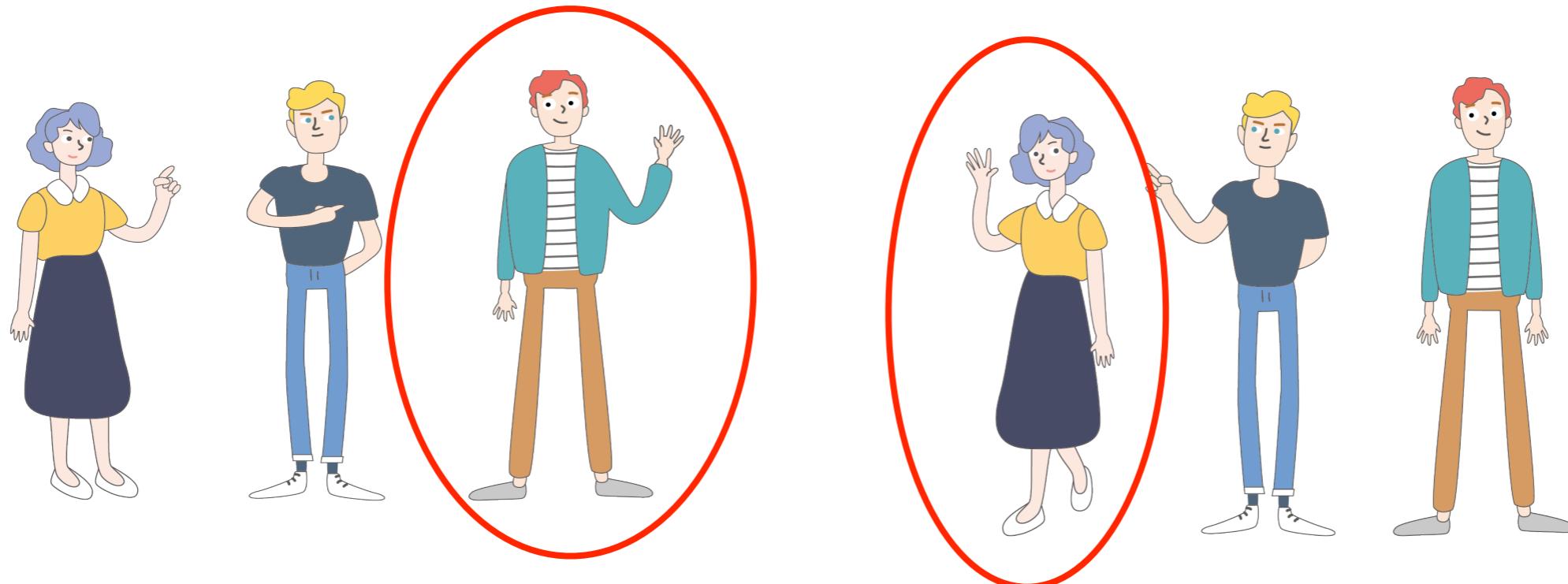
nǐ

我

wǒ

他

tā



## 练习 Exercise



What is the correct pronoun?

你

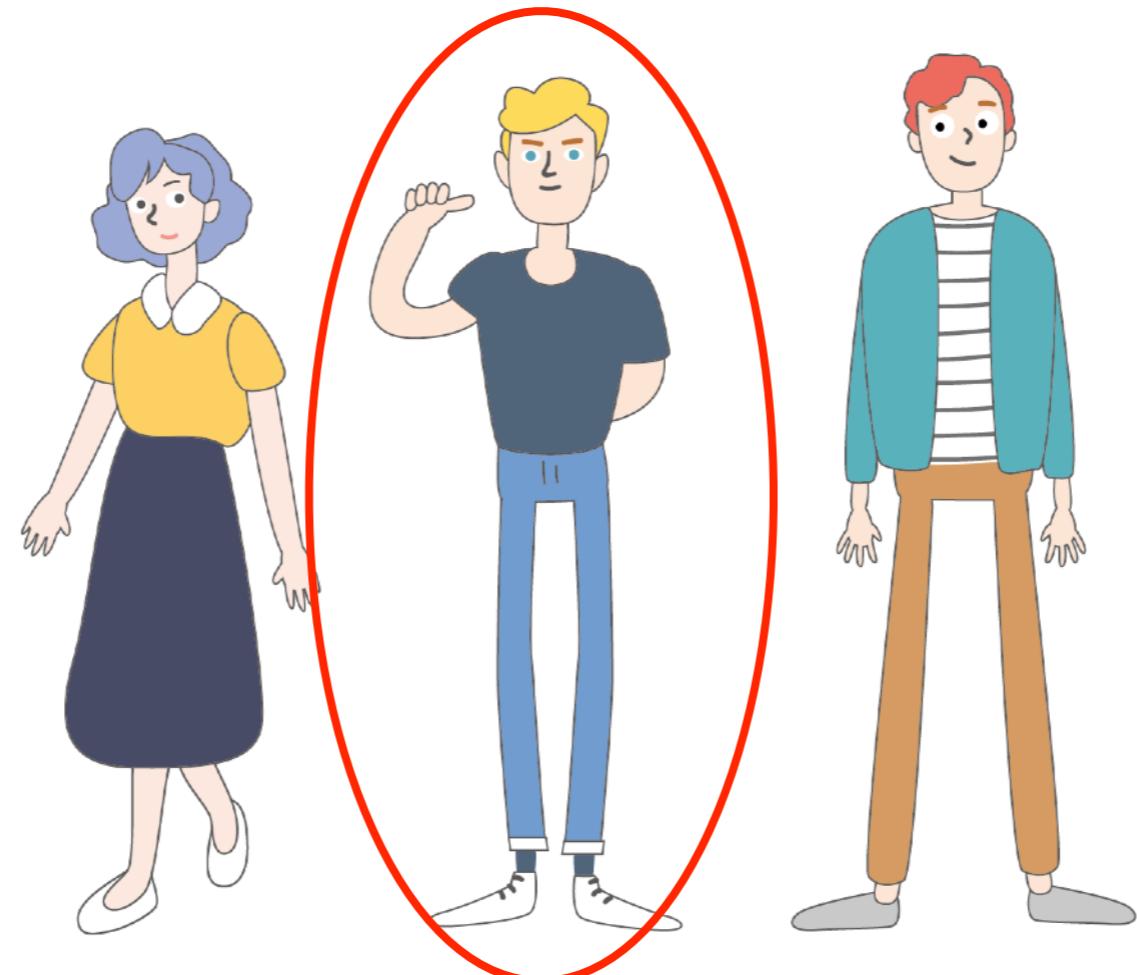
nǐ

我

wǒ

他

tā





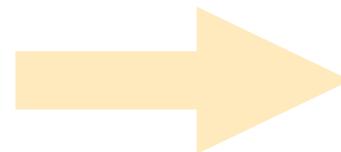
# 1 Asking questions with 吗 ma

- Questions can be formed with question particle 吗 ma? This is the yes/no question (questions that could be answered with yes or no in English).

Sentence + 吗 ma?

你好。

Nǐ hǎo.



你好吗？

Nǐ hǎo ma?



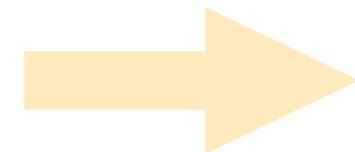
# 1 Asking questions with 吗 ma

- Questions can be formed with question particle 吗 ma? This is the yes/no question (questions that could be answered with yes or no in English).

Sentence + 吗 ma?

你是老师。

Nǐ shì lǎoshī.



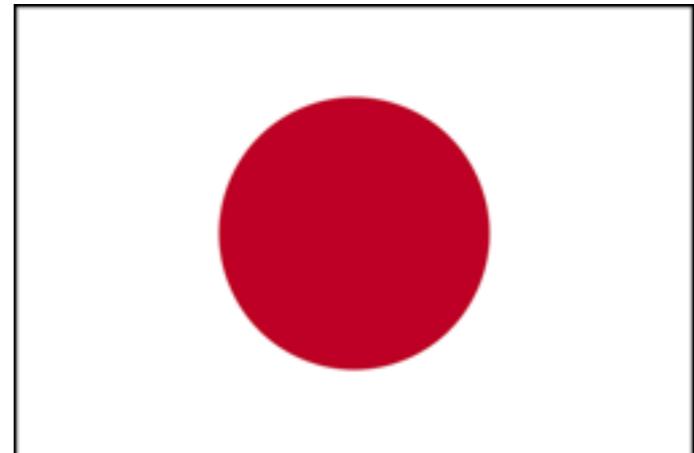
你是老师吗？

Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?



Answer the questions based on the pictures shown.

- 你是学生吗?  
Nǐ shì xuéshēng ma?
- 你是日本人吗?  
Nǐ shì Rìběn rén ma?





2

## Simple sentence with Adj

- ◆ In general, adjective in Chinese must be preceded by either 不 or intensifiers  
When no particular intensity is intended , they are preceded by 很.

很

hěn

Literally means “very”

- the adverb 很hěn is placed in front of adjective
- to modify adjective.

我很累。

Wǒ hěn lèi.

I am tired.





## 2 Simple sentence with Adj

- ◆ In general, adjective in Chinese must be preceded by either 不 or intensifiers  
When no particular intensity is intended , they are preceded by 很.

很

hěn

Literally means “very”

- he adverb 很hěn is placed in front of adjective
- to modify adjective.

他很忙。

Tā hěn máng.

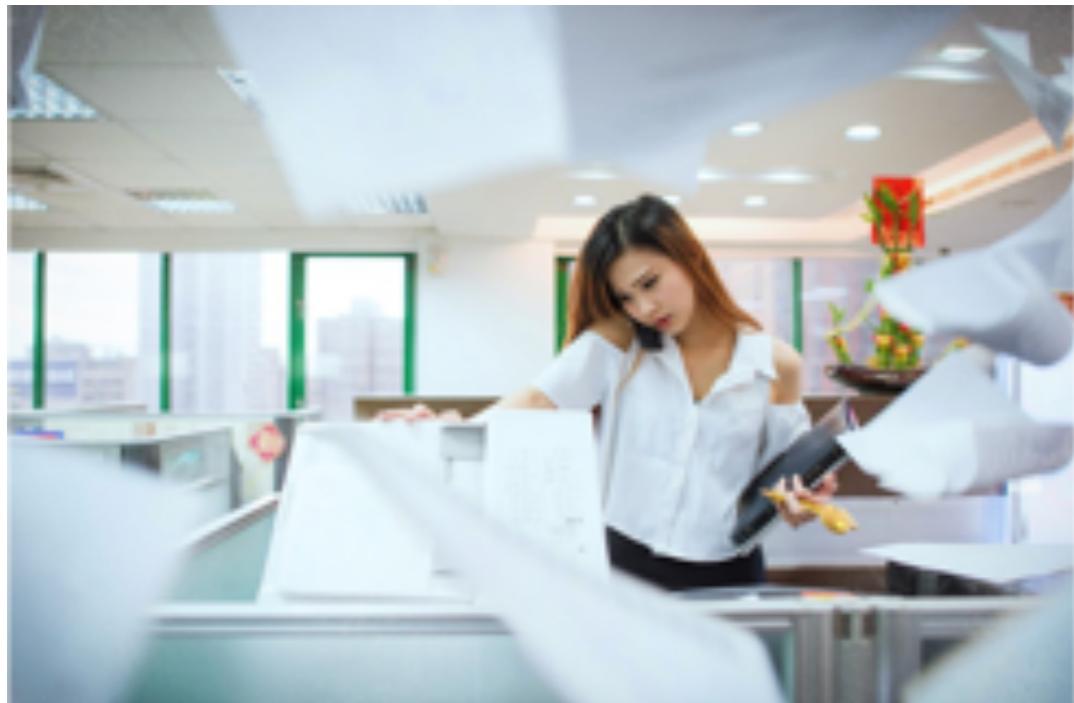
He is busy.



## 练习 Exercise



What is the correct adjective for each picture?



忙

máng

累

lèi



### 3 Negation with 不 bù Adv

- ◆ It indicates negative replies, it is a negative form of Chinese. 不bù + Verb.

Subject +不bù/bú + Verb/ Adj +Object

我 不 是 老师

Wǒ bú shì lǎoshī

I am not a teacher.



## 练习 Exercise



Change A column into negative form.

Subject +不+Verb/ Adj +Object

A

我是美国人。

Wǒ shì měiguó rén.

我是日本人。

Wǒ shì rìběn rén.

我叫Amy

Wǒ jiào Amy.

我姓Smith

wǒ xìng Smith.

B

我不是美国人。

Wǒ bú shì měiguó rén.

我\_\_\_\_\_日本人。

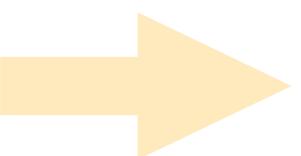
Wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ rìběn rén.

我\_\_\_\_\_叫Amy

Wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ jiào Amy.

我\_\_\_\_\_姓Smith

wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ xìng Smith.





## 4 Change of tone of 不 bù

不 + 1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup> / 3 <sup>rd</sup> → 4 <sup>th</sup> tone		不 + 4 <sup>th</sup> tone → 2 <sup>nd</sup> tone	
bù 好 hǎo 忙 máng	bú 是 shì 累 lèi		

## 练习 Exercise



Read the sentence with correct tone for 不bù

不 + 1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> → 4 <sup>th</sup> tone	不 + 4 <sup>th</sup> tone → 2 <sup>nd</sup> tone
bù  好 hǎo  忙 máng	bú  是 shì  累 lèi

- 我们不累。

Wǒmen \_\_\_\_\_ lèi.

- 老师不忙。

Lǎoshī \_\_\_\_\_ máng.

- 他不是中国人。

Tā \_\_\_\_\_ shì Zhōngguó rén.

- 我不是很好。

Wǒ \_\_\_\_\_ shì hěnhǎo.



Answer the following questions

• 他们累吗?

Tāmen lèi ma?



• 你好吗?

Nǐ hǎo ma?



• 你忙吗?

Nǐ máng ma?





- 你累吗?

Nǐ lèi ma?

- 你忙吗?

Nǐ máng ma?

- 你好吗?

Nǐ hǎo ma?





## 讨论 Discussion

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