



问 候

Unit 1 Greetings

1. 一般打招呼用语

必备用语

Key Expressions

Nǐ hǎo

● 你好!

Hello. /Hi. /Good day!

情景对话

Situational Dialogues

Wáng Tāo Nǐ hǎo

王 涛: 你好!

Hello. /Hi. /Good day!

Lín dá Nǐ hǎo

琳 达: 你好!

Hello. /Hi. /Good day!

词 汇

Vocabulary

1. 你 nǐ / you
2. 好 hǎo / good





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Language Tips

在汉语里还有一个字与“你”的意思相同，这就是“您”。在“你”字下多了一个“心”，所以，这个字表达的是一种敬意。一般打招呼用“你”就可以了。但是如果你想表示对对方的尊敬，也可以用“您”，“您好”来表示。如今，在服务行业多用“您”来称呼顾客，表示一种尊重。商家都说顾客是上帝，就体现在这儿了。



In Chinese there is another word which has the same meaning as “你”(nǐ): that is “您”(nín). As you can see, under the word “你”(nǐ), the word “心”(xīn), meaning “heart,” is added. So this word “您”(nín) is used to express one’s respect when greeting others. If you want to be more polite or express respect for your listener, you can use “xīn” or “nín hǎo”. Today, the word “xīn” is often used by shopkeepers to





address customers, indicating respect. All businessmen say that they treat customers like God, and that is fully reflected in this term.

2. 与时间有关的招呼用语

必备用语

Key Expressions

Zǎo shàng hǎo

● 早上好。

Good morning.

Xià wǔ hǎo

● 下午好。

Good afternoon.

Wǎn shàng hǎo

● 晚上好。

Good evening.

情景对话

Situational Dialogues

1.

Āi lǐ kè Zǎo shàng hǎo

埃里克:早上好。

Good morning.

Lǐ Shā Zǎo shàng hǎo

李莎:早上好。

Good morning.





2.

Āi lǐ kè Xià wǔ hǎo

埃里克:下午好。

Good afternoon.

Lǐ Shā Xià wǔ hǎo

李莎:下午好。

Good afternoon.

3.

Āi lǐ kè Wǎn shàng hǎo

埃里克:晚上好。

Good evening.

Lǐ Shā Wǎn shàng hǎo

李莎:晚上好。

Good evening.

词 汇

Vocabulary

1. 早上 zǎoshang /morning
2. 下午 xiàwǔ /afternoon
3. 晚上 wǎnshang /evening

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Language Tips

在口语表达中,有些词可以省略,如“早上好”可以省略后两个字,见面时只说“早”,相当于英文的“Morning”。但要注意,“下午好”和“晚上好”的后两个字不能省略。

In spoken Chinese, some words can be omitted, such as the last two words of “早上好” (zǎoshang hǎo). You can just say “早” (zǎo) instead, similar to saying “Morning” in English. But note that the last two words





of “下午好” (xiàwǔ hǎo) and “晚上好” (wǎnshang hǎo) can not be omitted.

3. 初次见面的招呼用语

必备用语

Key Expressions

Nǐ hǎo

◎ 你好!

How do you do!

Hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ

◎ 很高兴认识你。

Nice to meet you.

情景对话

Situational Dialogues

Wáng Tāo Nǐ hǎo

王 涛: 你好!

How do you do!

Āi lǐ kè Nǐ hǎo

埃里克: 你好!

How do you do!

Wáng Tāo Hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ

王 涛: 很高兴认识你。

Nice to meet you.

Āi lǐ kè Wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng rèn shi nǐ

埃里克: 我也很高兴认识你。

Nice to meet you, too.





词汇

Vocabulary

1. 很 hěn /very
2. 高兴 gāoxìng /glad
3. 认识 rènshi /meet
4. 也 yě / too

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Language Tips

在“很高兴认识你。”中省略了主语“我”。对方回答时用了“也”，表示同样的心情。注意“也”字的用法，一般用在动词或形容词的前面。

In the sentence “很高兴认识你”，the subject “我” (wǒ) meaning “I” is omitted. In reply, the speaker uses “也” (yě) to express his/her same feeling. Be aware of the usage of “也” (yě), it is usually put before the verb or the adjective, for example:

例如：1. 你学习汉语，我也学习汉语。

You study Chinese. I study Chinese, too.

2. 你好，我也好。

You're good. I'm good, too.

4. 熟人见面的招呼用语

必备用语

Key Expressions

Nǐ hǎo ma

● 你好吗？





How are you?

Jiàn dào nǐ hěngāo xìng

- 见到你很高兴。

Nice to see you.

Nǐ jìn lái guò de zěnyàng

- 你近来过得怎样？

How have you been?

Máng ma

- 忙吗？

Busy?

Hái hǎo

- 还好。

Good.

Tǐng hǎo

- 挺好。

Pretty good.

Mǎ mǎ hū hū

- 马马虎虎。

Just so-so.

情景对话

Situational Dialogues

1.

(In a meeting room, Wang Tao is greeting an acquaintance.)

Wáng Tāo Āi yō LǎoWáng nǐ hǎo ma

王 涛：哎哟，老王，你好吗？





Hi, Lao Wang. How are you?

Lǎo Wáng Hěn hǎo xiè xie

老王: 很好, 谢谢。

Fine, thank you.

Wáng Tāo Jiàn dào nǐ hēngāo xìng

王涛: 见到你很高兴。

Nice to see you.

Lǎo Wáng Wǒ yě shì

老王: 我也是。

Nice to see you, too.

2.

(In a supermarket, Eric runs into Li Dong, his old friend.)

Āi lǐ kè Āi yō zhè bú shì Xiǎo Lǐ ma

埃里克: 哎哟, 这不是小李吗?

Hey, are you Xiao Li?

Lǐ Dōng Āi lǐ kè zhè me qiǎo zài zhèr pèng shàng nǐ le

李冬: 埃里克, 这么巧, 在这儿碰上你了。

Eric, what a coincidence bumping into you here.

Āi lǐ kè Shì a hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn le

埃里克: 是啊, 好久没见了。

Well, long time no see.

Lǐ Dōng Ng yǒu hěn cháng shí jiān méi jiàn le

李冬: 嗯, 有很长时间没见了。

Yeah, we haven't seen each other for long time.

Āi Lǐ Kè Nǐ jìn lái guò de zěnyàng

埃里克: 你近来过得怎样?

How have you been?

Lǐ Dōng Hái hǎo Nǐ ne

李冬: 还好! 你呢?





Good. How about you?

Āi lǐ kè Hāi mǎ mǎ hū hū
埃里克: 咳, 马马虎虎。

Well, just so-so.

3.

(In the dining hall, Zhou Qianqian meets her colleague Guo Dachuan.)

Zhōu Qiànqiàn Dà Guō jìn lái rú hé Máng ma
周茜茜: 大郭, 近来如何? 忙吗?

How is it going, Big Guo? Busy?

Guō Dà chuān Máng sǐ le Zhěng tiān jiā bān Nǐ máng ma
郭大川: 忙死了。整天加班。你忙吗?

Extremely busy. Work extra hours every day. Are you busy?

Zhōu Qiànqiàn Bù máng Nǐ fū rén hǎo ma
周茜茜: 不忙。你夫人好吗?

No. How's your wife?

Guō Dà chuān Tíng hǎo xiè xiè
郭大川: 挺好, 谢谢。

Pretty good, thanks.

词汇

Vocabulary

对话 1

1. 很好 hěn hǎo / thanks
2. 谢谢 xièxiè / glad
3. 见, 见到 jiàn, jiàn dào / see
4. 也 yě / too

对话 2

1. 巧 qiǎo / coincidence





2. 碰上 pèng shang / bump into, run into
3. 好久 hǎo jiǔ / long time
4. 长 cháng / long
5. 时间 shíjiān / time
6. 近来 jìnlái / recently, lately
7. 过得 guò de / live
8. 怎样, 如何 zěnyàng, rúhé / how
9. 马马虎虎 mǎmǎhūhū / just so-so.

对话 3

1. 忙 máng / busy
2. 夫人 fūrén / wife

相关用语

Relevant Expressions

tài tai

- 太太
wife

qī zi

- 妻子
wife

ai ren

- 爱人
wife

zhàng fu

- 丈夫
husband

lǎo gōng

- 老公





husband

hái zǐ

● 孩子

child

fù mǔ

● 父母

parents

bú cuò

● 不错

not bad

hái kě yǐ

● 还可以

It's OK.

yǒu rì zi méi jiàn le

● 有日子没见了

haven't seen for a long time

còu he

● 凑合

so-so

hěn hǎo

● 很好

great

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Language Tips

1. “你好吗?”与“你好!”不同,前者是疑问句,需要回答,而后者是陈述句,不需要回答。前者回答时有多种选





择,如“很好,好,不错,还好,挺好,马马虎虎,不好,凑合”等等,而后者一般重复对方的话就可以了。

“你好吗?”(nǐ hǎo ma) is different from “你好!”. The former is a question which needs a reply, while the latter is a simple statement of greeting. There are many ways to answer “你好吗?” such as “很好(hěn hǎo), 好(hǎo), 不错(bú cuò), 还好(hái hǎo), 挺好(tǐng hǎo), 马马虎虎(mǎmǎhūhū), 不好(bù hǎo), 凑合(còuhe)” and so on, while “你好!” can be answered by simply repeating 你好.

2. 中国人对夫妻双方的称呼有很多,正式场合夫妻中的男方多用“太太”(tàitai)、“夫人”(fūrén)、“妻子”(qīzi)称呼女方,女方多用“先生”(xiānsheng)、“丈夫”(zhàngfu)称呼男方,生活口语中人们喜欢用“爱人”(àiren)相互称对方,或“老婆”(lǎopo)和“老公”(lǎogōng)相称。注意,这里的“爱人”(àiren)可以用来称夫妻中的任意一方,是中性词,而不是指情人。使用时千万要记住哟。

Chinese have many forms of address for husband and wife. In formal occasions, a man often uses “太太”(tàitai), “夫人”(fūrén), “妻子”(qīzi) to refer to his spouse, while a woman often calls her spouse “先生”(xiānsheng) or “丈夫”(zhàngfu). In spoken Chinese, couples like to use “爱人”(àiren), or “老婆”(lǎopo) and “老公”(lǎogōng) to address each other. But you should notice that “爱人”(àiren) can refer to either side of a couple. It doesn't mean lover here. Be aware of that when you use it.

3. 中国人在称呼同事、朋友的时候,经常在对方的姓前加上“老”、“大”或“小”。对于年纪大的人,就在姓前加





“老”，表示尊敬，如老周；对于年纪小的人，就用“小”，如小周；对于年纪与说话人相当的人，通常用“大”，如大周。此外，在年龄相近的时候，如果对方的姓名是三个字的时候，人们也喜欢直接称呼对方的名字，如周晓丹——晓丹。中国人的姓名是姓在前面，名在后面。

When addressing colleagues or friends Chinese people often put “老” (lǎo) “大” (dà) or “小” (xiǎo) in front of one's surname. “老” Can show respect when addressing an elder person, such as “Lǎo Zhōu” (Old Zhou). For those younger than the speaker use “xiǎo”, such as “Xiǎo Zhōu” (Little Zhou). For those at the same age as the speaker, use “da”, such as “Dà Zhōu” (Big Zhou). Moreover, people of the same age, often use the last two words of a three-word name, such as turning “周晓丹” (Zhōu Xiǎodān) into “晓丹” (Xiǎodān). Chinese people put the surname before the given name.

练习

Exercises

1. 看图说话，根据时钟显示的时间打招呼。Look and speak. (Choose a greeting according to the time.)



图 1



图 2



图 3





2. 选择正确的句子完成对话。Choose the right sentences to complete the mini dialogues.

1) A: 你好吗?

B: _____

A. 你好! B. 你好吗? C. 很好, 谢谢。

2) A: 见到你很高兴。

B: _____

A. 我也很高兴认识你。
B. 是啊, 有很长时间没见了。
C. 我也是。

3) A: 你近来过得怎样?

B: _____

A. 还好, 你呢?
B. 忙死了, 你忙吗?
C. 哎哟, 好久没见了。

3. 根据英文, 选择正确的中文意思。Choose the right meaning in Chinese according to the English.

1) meet

A. 认识 B. 高兴 C. 早上

2) you

A. 好 B. 你 C. 我

3) evening

A. 早上 B. 晚上 C. 下午

4) glad

A. 很好 B. 不错 C. 高兴

5) busy

A. 忙 B. 见 C. 好

6) see

A. 见到 B. 近来 C. 认识





7) how

A. 如何

B. 这样

C. 挺好

8) Thanks

A. 你好

B. 不忙

C. 谢谢

9) good

A. 好

B. 错

C. 对

10) very

A. 忙

B. 高兴

C. 非常

答案 Answers:

2.

1) C 2) C 3) A

3.

1) A 2) B 3) B 4) C 5) A 6) A 7) A 8)

C 9) A 10) C

