

Ni Hao Example Lesson

Ni Hao 3, lesson 1

Only pages 1, 2, 8, 9, 16, 17 are presented

© Copyright 1991-2004, Shumang Fredlein and Paul Fredlein

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

dì yī kè wǒ de xuéxiào shēnghuó
 第一课 我的学校生活

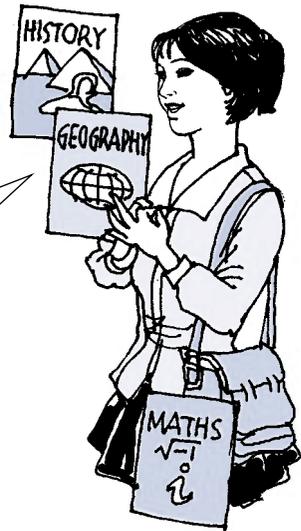
1 What subjects do you have today?



兰兰，你今天有什么课？

我今天有历史、地理和数学。你呢？

我有科学、英语和美术。



你下一节是什么课？

我下一节是数学。你呢？

我下一节是科学。





我最讨厌科学了，尤其是做实验。

我挺喜欢做实验的，
我最讨厌数学了。

真的啊？我挺喜欢
数学的。



昨天的数学考试，
你考得怎么样？

我考得糟透了。我只
得了五五分。你
得了多少分？



我得了九十二分……
上课了，快走吧，别迟到了。



Learn the sentences

* Asking about school subjects

To ask about school subjects, use 什么课 *shénme kè*, i.e. 你今天有什么课? *Nǐ jīntiān yǒu shénme kè?* What subjects do you have today? and 下一节是什么课? *Xià yì jié shì shénme kè?* What class is next period? To answer both questions, replace 什么课 *shénme kè* with the subject(s).

你 ^{kè} 今天有什么课?	我今天有 ^{lìshǐ} 历史、 ^{dìlǐ} 地理、 ^{jiāzhèng} 家政和 ^{tǐyù} 体育。
你明天有什么课?	我明天有 ^{Yīngyǔ} 英语、 ^{kēxué} 科学、 ^{Hànyǔ} 汉语和 ^{měishù} 美术。
你星期四有什么课?	我有 ^{shùxué} 数学、 ^{lìshǐ} 历史、 ^{Yīngyǔ} 英语、 ^{yīnyuè} 音乐和美术。
下一节 ^{jié} 是什么课?	下一节是 ^{huàxué} 化学。
你上一节是什么课?	我上一节是 ^{shùxué} 数学。
你第三节是什么课?	是我最 ^{tǎoyàn} 讨厌的 ^{yīnyuè} 音乐。
你最后一节是什么课?	是 ^{tǐyù} 体育。

* Asking how someone did in a test

To ask how someone did in a test, use 考得怎么样 *kǎo de zěnmeyàng*, i.e. 你数学考得怎么样? *Nǐ shùxué kǎo de zěnmeyàng?* How was your maths test? To answer, replace 怎么样 *zěnmeyàng* with the outcome of the test.

你 ^{kǎo de} 数学考得怎么样?	我考得 ^{zāo tòu} 糟透了。
你英语考得怎么样?	我考得还可以。
你地理考得怎么样?	^{mǎmǎhūhū} 马马虎虎, 还可以。
他历史考得怎么样?	他考得还不错。
他科学考得怎么样?	他考得 ^{tǐng} 挺好的。
她汉语考得怎么样?	她考得 ^{fēicháng} 非常好。



Write the characters

<p>第</p> <p>dì (order)</p>	<p>课</p> <p>kè lesson, subject</p>	<p>校</p> <p>xiào school</p>	<p>历</p> <p>lì experience</p>	<p>史</p> <p>shǐ history</p>
<p>地</p> <p>dì floor, earth, ground</p>	<p>理</p> <p>lǐ texture, reason, logic</p>	<p>数</p> <p>shù; shǔ numbers; to count</p>	<p>科</p> <p>kē science</p>	<p>英</p> <p>yīng brave, elite</p>
<p>语</p> <p>yǔ language</p>	<p>美</p> <p>měi beautiful</p>	<p>术</p> <p>shù technique, art</p>	<p>考</p> <p>kǎo to take/give a test</p>	<p>试</p> <p>shì test, to try</p>
<p>汉</p> <p>hàn name of a Chinese dynasty</p>	<p>用</p> <p>yòng to use</p>	<p>忘</p> <p>wàng to forget</p>	<p>班</p> <p>bān class</p>	<p>教</p> <p>jiào, jiāo to teach</p>
<p>室</p> <p>shì room</p>	<p>楼</p> <p>lóu multi-storied building</p>	<p>新</p> <p>xīn new</p>	<p>作</p> <p>zuò to do</p>	<p>业</p> <p>yè course of study</p>

【为什么？】

他为什么喜欢马和老虎？

因为他做事马马虎虎。





Something to know

❁ School subjects and home classroom

High school students in China and Taiwan do not have many elective subjects and most of them stay in their home classroom where they study and take their afternoon nap. It is only when they need to use special equipment that they go to the chemistry laboratory, the computer room or the kitchen. Senior high school students must choose either social science or natural science as the focus of their future study. Those who choose the same field of study will be placed in the same class and will share the same home classroom.

❁ Radicals of Chinese characters

Chinese characters consist of one, two or more components. A radical is the basic component of each character and it mostly relates to the meaning of the character. Some characters are radicals themselves, while some contain a radical and other component(s). In most cases, the other component(s) indicates the sound of the character. Although components may not always be pronounced exactly the same in different characters, there is always some degree of similarity. Some examples are:

Characters that are radicals:

女 nǚ, 言 yán, 口 kǒu, 人 rén, 日 rì

Characters with the same radicals:

好 hǎo, 她 tā, 妈 mā, 姐 jiě, 妹 mèi – radical 女 nǚ, woman

谁 shéi, 谢 xiè, 请 qǐng, 该 gāi, 说 shuō, 话 huà – radical 言 (讠) yán, speech

吗 ma, 吧 ba, 呢 ne, 哪 nǎ, 吃 chī, 喝 hē – radical 口 kǒu, mouth

晴 qíng, 明 míng, 昨 zuó – radical 日 rì, sun

Characters with different radicals but with the same components and similar pronunciation:

妈 mā, 吗 ma – component 马 mǎ

晴 qíng, 请 qǐng – component 青 qīng

饭 fàn, 板 bǎn – component 反 fǎn

It is essential to use the radical to find a character whose pronunciation is not known in the dictionary. When the pronunciation is known, the quickest way to look up a character is to use the Pinyin alphabetical listing. However, if the pronunciation is not known, the radical and the number of strokes in the character are the aids used to find it in the dictionary. A list of the radicals is in Appendix 1.