

第一課 很高興認識你

L1-1

Lesson 1 Nice to meet you

人物

Character



李歐，美國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lǐ Ōu, Měiguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Leo, American. He is studying Chinese in Taiwan.



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Lin Annie, British. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.



林美心，印尼人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Měixīn, Yìnní rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Lin Meixin, Indonesian. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.

情境

Scenario

地點在校園中，上課第一天在課堂上認識新同學。

Dìdiǎn zài xiàoyuán zhōng, shàng kè dì yī tiān zài kètáng shàng rènshì xīn tóngxué.

The location is on campus, on the first day of class getting to know new classmates in the classroom.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能打招呼。

Néng dǎ zhāohū.

Be able to greet.

02. 能明白中文姓名的結構。

Néng míngbái Zhōngwén xìngmíng de jiégòu.

Be able to know the structure of Chinese names.

03. 能介紹自己。

Néng jièshào zìjǐ.

Be able to introduce myself.

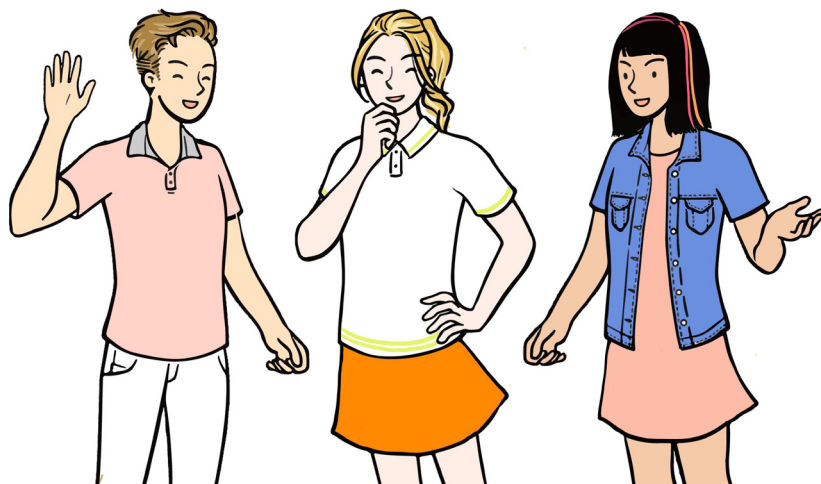
04. 能說明吃東西的喜好。

Néng shuōmíng chī dōngxi de xǐhào.

Be able to explain food preferences.

對話文本

Text



李歐：你好，我叫李歐，請問你叫什麼名字？

Lǐ Ōu: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Lǐ Ōu, qǐngwèn nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

安妮：你好，我叫林安妮。

Ānní: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Lín Ānní.

美心：你們好，我也姓林，我叫美心。

Měixīn: Nǐmen hǎo, wǒ yě xìng Lín, wǒ jiào Měixīn.

安妮：你好，美心，請問你是哪國人？

Ānní: Nǐ hǎo, Měixīn, qǐngwèn nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

美心：我是印尼人，你呢？

Měixīn: Wǒ shì Yìnní rén, nǐ ne?

安妮：我是英國人，李歐，你呢？

Ānní: Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén, Lǐ Ōu, nǐ ne?

李歐：我是美國人，很高興認識你們！

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐmen!

美心：我也很高興認識你們。

Měixīn: Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐmen.

● 英譯 Translation

Leo: Hello, I'm Leo. May I ask your name?

Annie: Hi, I'm Annie Lin.

Meixin: Hello, I'm also surnamed Lin. My name is Meixin.

Annie: Hello, Meixin, which country are you from?

Meixin: I'm from Indonesia. How about you?

Annie: I'm from the UK, and you, Leo?

Leo: I'm from the US. Nice to meet you both!

Meixin: Nice to meet you, too.

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 你 nǐ N you

02. 們 men BF used after pronouns 我，你，他 (tā, he) 她 (tā, she) or certain nouns denoting a group of persons

03. 好 hǎo SV to be good, to be well

你們好。

Nǐmen hǎo.

Hello everyone.

04. 我 wǒ PN I, me

05. 叫 jiào V to be called (by the name of), to be

我叫李歐。

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Ōu.

My name is Leo.

06. 什麼 shénme QW what

07. 名字 míngzi N full name, first name, given name

你叫什麼名字？

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

What is your name?

08. 姓 xìng V/N surname, family name, last name

你姓什麼？

Nǐ xìng shénme?

What is your surname?

09. 也 yě ADV also

你姓林，我也姓林。

Nǐ xìng Lín, wǒ yě xìng Lín.

Your surname is Lin, mine is also Lin.

10. 請問 qǐngwèn V may I ask

請 qǐng V to please; to invite

問 wèn V to ask

請問你叫什麼名字？

Qǐngwèn nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

May I ask your name?

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----|---------------------|
| 11. | 是 | shì | V | to be (am, are, is) |
| 12. | 哪 | nǎ | QW | which |
| 13. | 國 | guó | N | country, nation |
| 14. | 人 | rén | N | people |

你是哪國人？

Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?

Which country are you from?

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|---------|-----|-------------------------|
| 15. | 很 | hěn | ADV | very |
| 16. | 高興 | gāoxìng | SV | to be happy, to be glad |
| 17. | 認識 | rènshì | V | to know |

很高興認識你們。

Hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐmen.

Nice to meet you all.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------|--|
| 01. | 李歐 | Lǐ Ōu | Lǐ Ōu is a Chinese name.
李 is a Chinese surname. |
| 02. | 林安妮 | Lín Ānní | Lín Ānní is a Chinese name.
林 is a Chinese surname. |
| 03. | 林美心 | Lín Měixīn | Lín Měixīn is a Chinese name.
林 is a Chinese surname. |
| 04. | 英國 | Yīngguó | United Kingdom |
| | 英國人 | Yīngguó rén | British people |

05.	美國	Měiguó	United States, USA
	美國人	Měiguó rén	American
06.	印尼	Yinní	Indonesia
	印尼人	Yinní rén	Indonesian

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 請問你叫什麼名字？
Qǐngwèn nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
May I ask your name?
02. 你是哪國人？
Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
Which country are you from?
03. 很高興認識你。
Hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ.
Nice to meet you.

語言點

Grammar Structure

01. Sentence with Verbs 姓、叫、是

$N_1 / \text{PN} + V + N_2$

姓, 叫 and 是 are used as verbs to introduce someone's name. 姓 is followed only by family name (surname). But 叫 is used with full name or given name. 是 refers to the Be verb (am/are/is). It can also introduce either first names or full names. When together with titles, such as Mr. or Mrs., only 是 can be used.

- Eg.
- 我是林安妮。
Wǒ shì Lín Ānní.
I am Annie Lin.
 - 李歐是美國人。
Lǐ Ōu shì Měiguó rén.
Leo is American.

練習

01. 我姓_____。°
我叫_____。°
我是_____。°
02. A：你叫什麼名字？
B：我叫_____。°
03. A：你是哪國人？
B：我是_____。°

02. Abbreviated Questions with the Particle 呢

Statement , N / PN + 呢？

Added at the end of a sentence, it indicates a question. You can use N or NP, plus "呢" to indicate the same question as the previous one or sentence.

- Eg. • 我是美國人，你呢？
Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, nǐ ne?
I am American, and you?
- 美心是印尼人，李歐呢？
Měixīn shì Yìnní rén, Lǐ Ōu ne?
Meixin is Indonesian, what about Leo?
- 美心姓林，安妮呢？
Měixīn xìng Lín, Ānní ne?
Meixin's surname is Lin, what about Annie?

練習

01. A: 我是美國人，你呢？

B: _____。

02. A: 我姓李，_____？

B: 我姓林。

03. A: 安妮是英國人，李歐呢？

B: _____。

03. Sentence with 也

$N_1 + V + O$ ， $N_2 + 也 + V + O$

also, 也 is always placed after a subject and before a verb.

Eg. • 安妮姓林，美心也姓林。

Ānní xìng Lín, Měixīn yě xìng Lín.

Annie's surname is Lin, and so is Meixin's.

練習

01. 我是美國人。李歐是美國人。

→ _____。

02. 我姓林。美心姓林。

→ _____。

第一課 很高興認識你

L1-2

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Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Lin Annie, British. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.



小馬，臺灣人。李歐的室友，也是他的好朋友。

Xiǎo Mǎ, Táiwān rén. Lǐ Ōu de shìyǒu, yě shì tā de hǎo péngyǒu.
Xiao Ma, Taiwanese. Leo's roommate, who is also his good friend.

情境

Scenario

李歐跟室友小馬在去吃飯的途中遇到安妮，李歐將小馬介紹給安妮。

Lǐ Ōu gēn shìyǒu Xiǎo Mǎ zài qù chī fàn de túzhōng yùdào Ānní, Lǐ Ōu jiāng Xiǎo Mǎ jièshào gěi Ānní.

Leo and his roommate Xiao Ma encountered Annie on their way to dinner. Leo introduced Xiao Ma to Annie.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能做出邀約與回應邀約。

Néng zuò chū yāoyuē yǔ huíyìng yāoyuē.

Be able to make an invitation and respond to the invitation.

02. 能介紹他人。

Néng jièshào tā rén.

Be able to introduce others.

03. 能使用初次見面時的常用語。

Néng shǐyòng chūcì jiànmiàn shí de chángyòng yǔ.

Be able to use common expressions for first meetings.

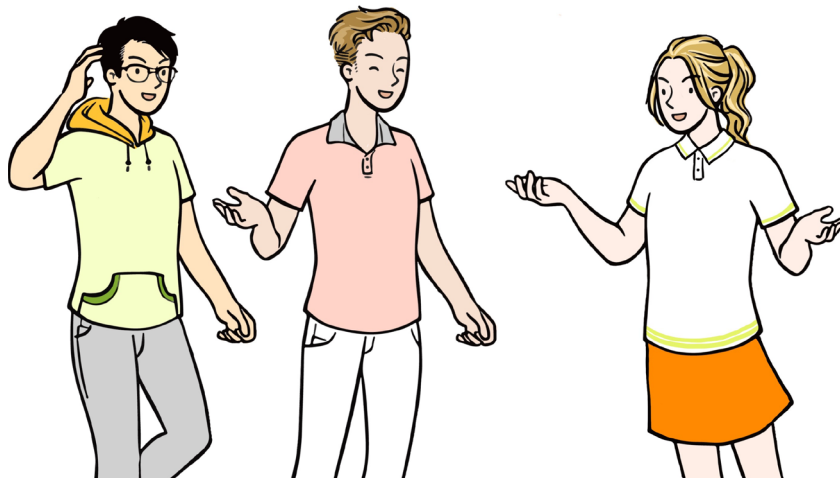
04. 能表達喜好。

Néng biǎodá xǐhào.

Be able to express preferences.

對話文本

Text



李歐：安妮，這是小馬，他是臺灣人。

Lǐ Ōu: Ānní, zhè shì Xiǎo Mǎ, tā shì Táiwān rén.

小馬：你好，安妮，你也是美國人嗎？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nǐ hǎo, Ānní, nǐ yě shì Měiguó rén ma?

安妮：我不是美國人，我是英國人。

Ānní: Wǒ bú shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

小馬：很高興認識你。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.

安妮：很高興認識你。你們去吃飯嗎？

Ānní: Hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ. Nǐmen qù chī fàn ma?

李歐：是啊！我們去吃飯。你呢？

Lǐ Ōu: Shì a! Wǒmen qù chī fàn. Nǐ ne?

安妮：我也是，你們去吃什麼？

Ānní: Wǒ yě shì, nǐmen qù chī shénme?

李歐：牛肉麵！你要一起去嗎？

Lǐ Ōu: Niúròu miàn! Nǐ yào yìqǐ qù ma?

安妮：我不喜歡吃麵。下次吧！

Ānní: Wǒ bù xǐhuān chī miàn. Xià cì ba!

李歐：好，我們下次見！

Lǐ Ōu: Hǎo, wǒmen xià cì jiàn!

● 英譯 Translation

Leo: Annie, this is Xiao Ma, he is Taiwanese.

Xiao Ma: Hello, Annie, are you American, too?

Annie: I'm not American, I'm British.

Xiao Ma: Nice to meet you.

Annie: Nice to meet you, too. Are you guys going to eat?

Leo: Yes! We're going to eat. What about you?

Annie: Me too, what are you going to eat?

Leo: Beef noodles! Do you want to come with us?

Annie: I don't like noodles. Maybe next time!

Leo: Alright, see you next time!

01. 這 zhè DEM this

02. 他 tā N he, him

03. 嗎 ma P a question particle

他是美國人嗎？

Tā shì Měiguó rén ma?

Is he American?

04. 不 bú/bù ADV not

他不是美國人。

Tā bú shì Měiguó rén.

He is not American.

05. 去 qù V to go

06. 吃 chī V to eat

07. 飯 fàn N food, meal

我們去吃飯。

Wǒmen qù chī fàn.

Let's go eat.

08. 啊 a P an interrogative final particle, used when answer is assumed; a phrase final particle, indicates affirmation, exclamation, etc.

是啊！我是英國人。

Shì a! Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

Yes! I am British.

09. 牛肉 niúròu N beef

我不吃牛肉。

Wǒ bù chī niúròu.

I don't eat beef.

10. 麵 miàn N noodle
-
- 我們去吃牛肉麵。
Wǒmen qù chī niúròu miàn.
Let's go to eat beef noodle soup.
11. 要 yào AV/V to want to; have to
-
- 你要吃麵嗎？
Nǐ yào chī miàn ma?
Do you want to eat noodles?
12. 一起 yìqǐ ADV together, together with
-
- 你要一起去嗎？
Nǐ yào yìqǐ qù ma?
Do you want to go together?
13. 喜歡 xǐhuān AV/V to like
-
- 你喜歡吃什麼？
Nǐ xǐhuān chī shénme?
What do you like to eat?
14. 下次 xià cì N(TW) next time
- 下 xià DEM to be next; to be later
15. 吧 ba P sentence suffix, indicating a request
-
- 下次我們一起去吧！
Xià cì wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba!
Let's go together next time!
16. 見 jiàn V to see; to meet
-
- 下次見！
Xià cì jiàn!
See you next time!

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|---------|----------------|
| 01. | 小馬 | Xiǎo Mǎ | a Chinese name |
| 02. | 臺灣 / 台灣 | Táiwān | Taiwan |

01. 這是小馬，他是臺灣人。
Zhè shì Xiǎo Mǎ, tā shì Táiwān rén.
This is Xiao Ma, he is Taiwanese.
02. 你也是美國人嗎？
Nǐ yě shì Měiguó rén ma?
Are you American too?
03. 你們去吃什麼？
Nǐmen qù chī shénme?
What are you going to eat?
04. 你要一起去嗎？
Nǐ yào yìqǐ qù ma?
Do you want to come with us?
05. 下次吧！
Xià cì ba!
Maybe next time!
06. 我們下次見！
Wǒmen xià cì jiàn!
See you next time!

01. Simple Type of Question with the Particle 嗎

Statement + 嗎？

嗎 is a question particle placed at the end of a sentence structure.

- Eg. • 你是林安妮嗎？
Nǐ shì Lín Ānní ma?
Are you Annie Lin?
- 李歐是美國人嗎？
Lǐ Ōu shì Měiguó rén ma?
Is Leo American?
- 你認識林美心嗎？
Nǐ rènshì Lín Měixīn ma?
Do you know Lin Meixin?

練習

01. A：你是英國人嗎？
B：_____。
02. A：你喜歡吃牛肉麵嗎？
B：_____。
03. A：_____。
B：我也是英國人。
04. A：_____。
B：是啊！我們去吃飯。

02. Negative Replies with 不

S + 不 + V + O

Negative replies can be formed by repeating the main verb in its negative form. When the verb after "不" is in the fourth tone, "不" is pronounced as the second tone, e.g. "不要" pronounced as "bú yào"; otherwise, it is pronounced as the fourth tone "bù".

- Eg.
- 我不姓李。
Wǒ bú xìng Lǐ.
My surname is not Li.
 - 我不是林安妮。
Wǒ bú shì Lín Ānní.
I am not Annie Lin.
 - 李歐不是印尼人。
Lǐ Ōu bú shì Yìnní rén.
Leo is not Indonesian.

練習

01. A: 你是美國人嗎?
B: 我不_____。
02. A: 你叫美心嗎?
B: 我不_____。
03. A: 你姓林嗎?
B: 我_____。

03. Purpose of Going

S (+ NEG) + 去 + VP

The reason, or purpose, for going is placed after the main verb 去 .

- Eg. • 我不去吃牛肉麵。
Wǒ bú qù chī niúròu miàn.
I don't go to eat beef noodle soup.
- 我去吃飯。
Wǒ qù chī fàn.
I go to eat.
- 美心不去吃麵。
Měixīn bú qù chī miàn.
Meixin doesn't go to eat noodles.

練習

01. A: 你們去吃飯嗎?
B: _____。
02. A: 你們_____?
B: 是，我們去吃麵。_____。

04. Subject-Verb-Object Sentence

S (+ NEG) + V + O

A subject-verb-object sentence is a basic sentence structure.
A negative word is placed before the verb.

- Eg. • 你要什麼?
Nǐ yào shénme?
What do you want?
- 你喜歡什麼?
Nǐ xǐhuān shénme?
What do you like?

練習

01.



fàn



miàn

A：你要什麼？

B：_____。

02.



niúròu miàn



niúròu fàn

A：你喜歡什麼？

B：_____。

05. Sentence with Auxiliary Verb

S (+ NEG) + AV + V + O

An auxiliary verb is placed in front of the verb. If there is a negative word, it would be placed in front of the auxiliary verb.

Eg. • 我不要吃牛肉麵。

Wǒ bú yào chī niúròu miàn.

I don't want to eat beef noodle soup.

• 我喜歡吃麵。

Wǒ xǐhuān chī miàn.

I like to eat noodles.

練習

01. A：你喜歡喝什麼？

B：_____。

* 喝 hē : to drink

02. A：你不要喝什麼？

B：_____。



kělè



chá



kāfēi

任務 1 You met a new classmate named " Meixin " in the classroom. Please complete the conversation with Meixin.

A：我叫美心，我是印尼人。你呢？

B：_____。

A：你喜歡吃麵嗎？

B：_____。

A：你要一起去喝咖啡嗎？

B：_____。



任務 2 After class, you and Leo went to the school cafeteria to grab something to eat. A is a waiter. Please complete the conversation between you, Leo and the waiter.

A：你好，請問_____？

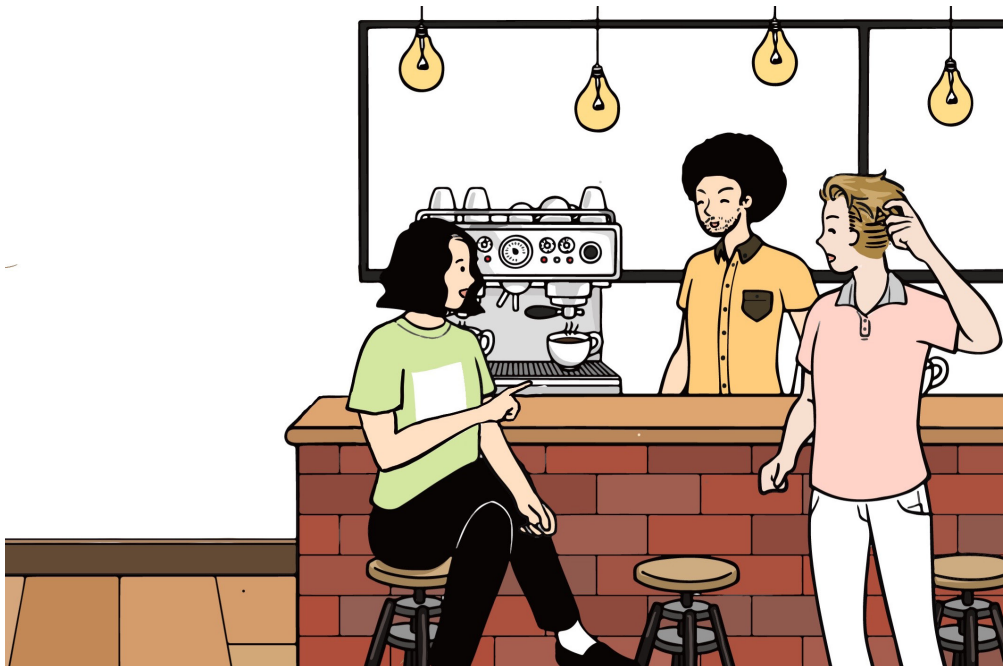
B：我要牛肉麵。李歐，你呢？

C：_____

A：_____嗎？

B：我不要喝咖啡，我要喝茶。李歐，你也要喝茶嗎？

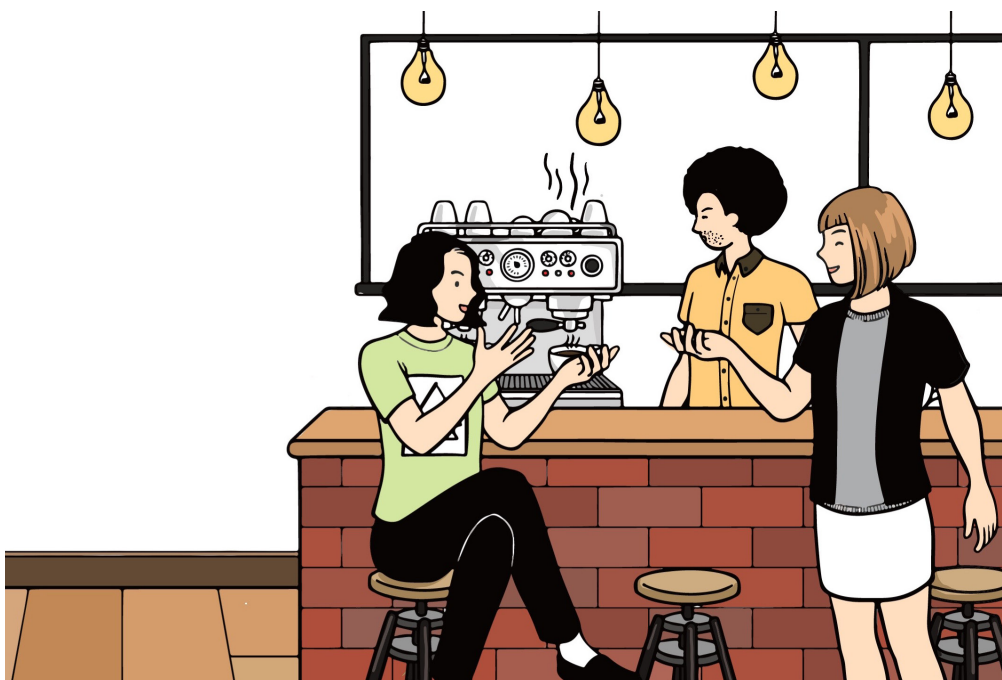
C：_____



任務 3 Two students meet in the school cafeteria for the first time. They introduce themselves and talk about what they like to eat.

Please use the given vocabulary, common usages and grammar structures to complete the dialogue.

1. 姓 / 叫 / 是
2. Statement + 嗎
3. S (+ NEG) + AV + V + O
4. 什麼
5. 很高興認識你
6. 下次見



- 中文姓名包括兩部分，「姓」和「名字」。姓在前，名字在後。比方說，「林美心」這個名字當中，林是姓，美心是名字。

A Chinese name consists of two parts, the surname and the given name. The surname comes first, followed by the given name. For example, in the name "Lin Meixin", "Lin" is the surname, and "Meixin" is the given name.

- 小馬是常用在朋友之間的稱呼，用「小」加上姓而成。

The phrase "小馬" translates to "Little Ma" in English. It's a term of endearment used for friends, formed by adding "Little" before the surname.