

Mandarin Chinese Beginners

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noproblemchinese.com

没问题

We started the lesson looking at the name of the Chinese telecommunications giant Hua2 Wei2 – making sure you can pronounce it

华为

This character is often used as a short-form for 'China'

化 hua4 = transform

化学 hua4 xue2 = Chemistry
(as in, the lesson)

花 hua1 = flower

Question words in context

怎么说。。。？

To practise using question words in context we used the following picture prompts.

For a person, ask:

他 / 她 是谁？

For an object, ask:

那是什么？

For a country, ask:

。。。 在哪里？



书 shu1



米饭 mi3 fan4

学校 xue2xiao4



一支笔 yī zhī bǐ



一只猫 yī zhī māo



米 来

mi3

lai2

The character for rice is similar to the character for 'to come'. There's just one stroke difference – the one at the top. Say to yourself, "I need **one** more plate if someone **comes** to dinner"

The full 'word' for rice is mi3fan4

Fan4 饭 is often just used on its own to mean 'food'

EG: Please eat up! 请吃饭



Talking about past experiences

过 去 吃 喝

The verb 'guo' (to pass) can be used as a grammar word. If you put it directly after a verb, it makes that verb express that you have done something. EG:

我去	I go	我去过	I have gone
我来	I come	我来过	I have come
我吃	I eat	我吃过	I have eaten
我喝	I drink	我喝过	I have drunk

Being polite

- 请

Continents

洲 = continent

亚洲 = ya4 zhou1

非洲 = fei1 zhou1

欧洲 = ou1 zhou1

Comings and goings



李南是中国人。她去过很多国家。她去

过美国、加拿大、英国、法国、德国、日本、

马来西亚和澳大利亚，可是她没有去过南非。

Comings and goings

lǐ nán shì zhōng guó rén tā qù guo hěn duō guó jiā tā qù
李南是中国人。她去过很多国家。她去

guò měi guó jiā ná dà yīng guó fǎ guó dé guó rì běn
过美国、加拿大、英国、法国、德国、日本、

mǎ lái xī yà hé ào dà lì yà kě shì tā méi yǒu qù guo nán fēi
马来西亚和澳大利亚，可是她没有去过南非。

作业

- Practise the latest quizlet – I've added some new terms
https://quizlet.com/_6jb5re
- Revise this lesson's vocab and practise using those question words
- Correct everyone who mispronounces Hua Wei

;-)