



我也很好！Wǒ Yě Hěn Hǎo!! I Am Also Fine

LESSON
06

对话: Duìhuà: 1. 6.1

王老师 : 你们好!
wáng lǎoshī : nǐmen hǎo!
大家 : 老师好!
dàjiā : lǎoshī hǎo!

Translation 文 E

Wang Teacher: Hello everyone!
Everyone : Hello teacher!



nǐmen
hǎo!

生词 Shēngcí 6.2

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
你们	nǐmen	pronoun	you (plural)

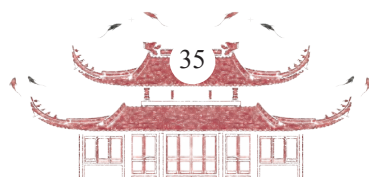
对话: Duìhuà: 2. 6.3



林月 : 马克, 你好吗?
línyuè : mǎkè, nǐ hǎo ma?
马克 : 我很好。你呢?
mǎkè : wǒ hěn hǎo. nǐ ne?
林月 : 我也很好。谢谢。
línyuè : wǒ yě hěn hǎo. xièxie。

Translation 文 E

Linyue: Mike, how are you?
Mike : I am fine. How about you?
Linyue: I am also fine. Thank you.



生词 Shēngcí 6.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
我	wǒ	pronoun	I
吗	ma	auxiliary	interrogative particle
很	hěn	adverb	very
呢	ne	auxiliary	particle
也	yě	adverb	also, too

对话: Duihuà: 3. 6.5

王老师 : 马克好吗 ?
 wáng lǎoshī : mǎkè hǎo ma?
 大为 : 他很好。
 dàwéi : tā hěn hǎo
 王老师 : 丽娜好吗 ?
 wáng lǎoshī : lǐnà hǎo ma?
 大为 : 她也很好。
 dàwéi : tā yě hěn hǎo.

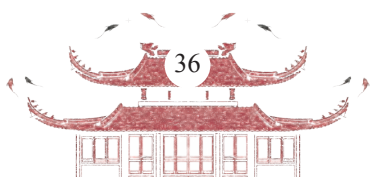


Translation

Wang Teacher : How is Mike?
 David : He is fine.
 Wang Teacher : How is Leena?
 David : She is also fine.

生词 Shēngcí 6.6

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
们	men	affix	Placed after personal pronoun or a noun referring to a person to form the plural.
他	tā	pronoun	he
她	tā	pronoun	she
它	tā	pronoun	it
他们	tāmen	pronoun	they



语法 Yǔfǎ:

Subject + Predicate sentence

This is the most basic grammar pattern in Chinese language.

Subject + Predicate (Verb)

- 我坐。(zuò – to sit) wǒ zuò. I sit.
- 你看。(kàn – to see, look) nǐ kàn. You look.

When you add object in predicate, the pattern is –

Subject + Predicate (Verb + Object)

- 我说中文。(shuō – to speak) wǒ shuō zhōngwén. I speak Chinese.
- 她写汉字。(xiě – to write) tā xiě hànzì. She writes Chinese characters.

Adjectival Predicate

- 很 - hěn : In adjectival predicate sentences the adverb “hěn” is usually put in the predicate. This adverb is often put before the affirmative form

of the adjectival predicate sentence.

Interrogative particle ma -

- 吗 - ma : The interrogative particle 吗 (ma) is used at the end of a statement, to convert it into a yes/no question.

How to make a plural?

To make nouns and personal pronouns plural, the suffix -们 (-men) is added after the nouns or personal pronouns. E.g. 你-》你们, 我-》我们, 老师-》老师们

How to ask rhetorical question?

- 呢 - ne is used at the end of the sentence to ask the same question asked before.

Adverb for too/also

- 也 - yě is used after the subject and before verbs / adjectives. e.g. 我也很好。

练习 Liànxí -

1. Make sentence as per the following pattern using given pronouns.

[Statement] + 吗 ma ?

Examples :

你 好吗? nǐ hǎo ma?
您 好吗? nín hǎo ma?
大家 好吗? dàjiā hǎo ma?
[Statement] + 呢 ne ?

Examples :

A : 你 好吗?
B : 我 很好。你 呢 ?

A : nǐ hǎo ma?
B : wǒ hěn hǎo. nǐ ne?

你	nǐ
你们	nǐmen
他	tā
她	tā
他们	tāmen

Subject + 也 yě + Predicate.

A : 我 也 很好。他 好吗?
B : 他 也 很好。

A : wǒ yě hěn hǎo. tā hǎo ma?
B : tā yě hěn hǎo.

Recognize the characters.

再见	大家	呢	吗	也	它	很	他们	她	我们	你们
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Chinese Spring Festival

Chinese New Year, also referred to as Chinese Spring Festival is the grandest and most important festival in China. The festival begins on the first day of the first month of the traditional Chinese calendar and ends with Lantern Festival which is on the 15th day of the same month. During this time all families gather and enjoy delicious food and happy moments. As a tradition, the young members are given the red envelop “红包” hóngbāo by their elders.

