

第三部分 PART THREE

一、课文 TEXT

(一) 1-02-09



A: Qǐngwèn, xǐshǒujiān zài nǎr?
请问, 洗手间 在哪儿?

B: Bù hǎoyìsi, wǒ bù zhīdào.
不好意思, 我 不 知道。

A: Méi guānxi.
没 关系。



A: Where's the washroom?
B: Sorry, I don't know.
A: It's all right.

(二) 1-02-10



A: Děng yíxià.
等 一下。

B: Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.
对不起, 请 再 说 一 遍。

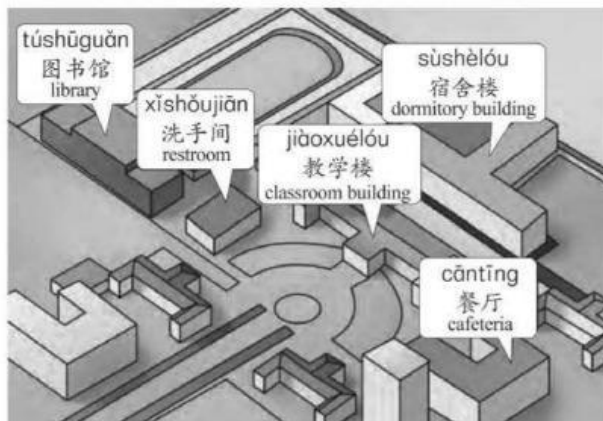
A: Děng yíxià.
等 一下。



A: Wait a moment.
B: Excuse me, say it again, please.
A: Wait a moment.

Communication activity

In groups of two, and based on the sentences given, ask your partner if he or she knows each location in the picture.



Example

Qǐngwèn……zài nǎr?

A: 请问…… 在哪儿?

Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.

B: 对不起, 请再说一遍。

二、语音 PHONETICS

1 语音知识 Knowledge about Phonetics

(1) The final: er

The final er [-r] is similar to the American English pronunciation of “er” in the word “sister”.

Note:

The pronunciation of er will be affected by the tone. When pronouncing the fourth tone, the mouth is noticeably wider, for example “dì-èr ge érzi de ěrduo 第二个儿子的耳朵” (the second son’s ears).

(2) The retroflex ending

The final er sometimes is not a syllable by itself, but is merged with the syllable before it, creating a retroflex ending. When writing *pinyin*, add *r* at the end of the syllable; When writing Chinese characters, add 儿 after the character, e.g., “nǎr 哪儿” (where).

(3) The tone sandhi of “bù 不” (not)

The original tone of “bù 不” is the fourth tone, but when used before a fourth tone, it is changed to the second tone “bú 不”.

Example	bù hē	bù máng	bù hǎo
	bú shì	bú yào	

2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



1-02-11



1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

xī	xí	xǐ	xì	
shōu	shóu	shǒu	shòu	
jiān		jiǎn	jiàn	xǐshǒujiān
nā	ná	nǎ	nà	nǎr
zāi		zǎi	zài	zài nǎr
shuō			shuò	
xiā	xiá		xià	yíxià

2. Sound discrimination

zhèr (here) — zhè (this)	nàr (there) — nà (that)
nǎr — nǎ (which)	wánr (to play) — wán (to finish)
huàr (picture) — huà (to draw)	gàir (lid) — gài (to cover)
tiānr (weather) — tiān (sky)	xìnr (message) — xìn (letter)

3. Tone discrimination

èr (two) — ér (son)	èr — ěr (ear)
huār (flower) — huàr (picture)	wánr — wǎnr (bowl)
zǐr (seed) — zìr (character)	cír (word) — cìr (thorn)

4. The final “er” and the retroflex ending

èr	érzi (son)
nǚ'ér (daughter)	ěrdùo (ear)
zhèr	nàr
nǎr	wánr

5. The variations of the tone of “不 (bù)”

bù gāo	bù hē	bù máng	bù qí	bù kě	bù hǎo
bú dà	bú shì	bú zài	bú kèqì	duìbuqǐ	bù hǎoyìsi

6. Combination of tones

- + -	- + /	- + v	- + \	- + °
cāntīng (dining hall)	Yīngguó	jīnglǐ (manager)	gāoxìng (happy)	xiānsheng (sir)
fēijī (plane)	shēngcí (new word)	qiānbǐ (pencil)	gōngzuò (work)	qīzi (wife)

／ + -	／ + ˊ	／ + ˋ	／ + ˊ	／ + ˋ
míngtiān (tomorrow)	xuéxí (to study)	yóuyóǒng (to swim)	xuéyuàn (institute)	shénme (what)
shíjiān (time)	huídá (to answer)	píjiǔ (beer)	zázhì (magazine)	míngzi (name)

7. Practice reading the disyllabic words

nánhái (boy)	nǚhái (girl)	xiǎohái (child)	yíhuìr (a while)
jiàoshì (classroom)	yīyuàn (hospital)	cāochǎng (playground)	lǐtáng (auditorium)
Fǎguó (France)	Éguó (Russia)	Yīngyǔ (English)	Rìyǔ (Japanese)

三、课堂用语 CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① dì-yī shēng | the first tone |
| ② dì-èr shēng | the second tone |
| ③ dì-sān shēng | the third tone |
| ④ dì-sì shēng | the fourth tone |
| ⑤ qīngshēng | the neutral tone |
| ⑥ Dì jǐ shēng? | Which tone? |
| ⑦ Qǐng zài niàn yí biàn. | Please read/say it again. |



1-02-12



第四部分 PART FOUR

一、课文 TEXT

(一)



1-02-13



- Fúwùyuán, diǎn cài.
A: 服务员，点菜。
- Nín yào shénme?
B: 您要什么？
- Wǒ yào kǎoyā.
A: 我要烤鸭。



- A: Waiter, I want to order the food.
B: What would you like?
A: I'd like some roast duck.

(二)



1-02-14



- Nín hǎo, qù nǎr?
A: 您 好, 去 哪儿?
Qù gùgōng.
B: 去 故宫。
Qǐng shàng chē.
A: 请 上 车。



- A: Hello, where are you going?
B: The Forbidden City.
A: Please get in.

Communication activity

Work in groups of two. Select a scene from the pictures below and act it out in front of the whole class.

(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)



二、语音 PHONETICS

1 语音知识 Knowledge about Phonetics

1. Summary of the spelling rules (2): Rules for the omission of syllables

(1) -iu, -ui, -un

Initial +	$\begin{cases} iou \\ uei \\ uen \end{cases}$	→	Initial +	$\begin{cases} iu \\ ui \\ un \end{cases}$	Example: píjiǔ (beer)
					guìxìng (honorable surname)
					tǎolùn (to discuss)

(2) When i or ü is combined with j, q, or x, the dot or dots must be omitted. For example, “jǐ 几” (how many, how much), “qù 去” (to go). However, when ü follows n or l, the two dots cannot be omitted, such as “nǚ 女” (female) and “lǜ 绿” (green).

2. Brief review of phonetics (2)

(1) Complete table of initials

① There are 21 initials in Modern Standard Chinese, divided into six groups based on the positions of their pronunciations (see the table below). Among them only r, m, n, and l are voiced. The rest are voiceless, i.e., without the vibration of the vocal cords when being pronounced.

Table of Initials

	Unaspirated Stops	Aspirated Stops	Nasals	Fricatives
Labials	b[p]	p[pʰ]	m[m]	f[f]
Blade-Alveolars	d[t]	t[tʰ]	n[n]	l[l]
Velars	g[k]	k[kʰ]		h[x]
Palatals	j[tɕ]	q[tɕʰ]		x[ɕ]
Blade-Palatals	zh[tʂ]	ch[tʂʰ]		sh[ʂ], r[ʐ]
Dental Sibilants	z[ts]	c[tsʰ]		s[s]

② Of the 21 initials, there are six pairs of corresponding aspirated and unaspirated sounds. When pronouncing an aspirated or unaspirated sound, pay close attention to the differences between them because each sound has the function of distinguishing meanings.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| A. b — p | C. g — k | E. zh — ch |
| B. d — t | D. j — q | F. z — c |

(2) Complete table of finals

① There are 38 finals in Modern Standard Chinese, divided into four groups based on the shape of the mouth for the vowel in the final (see the table below).

Table of Finals

Finals	Kāikǒuhū 开口呼 (Finals other than those that begin with i, u, or ü)	Qíchǐhū 齐齿呼 (Finals that begin with i)	Hékǒuhū 合口呼 (Finals that begin with u)	Cuōkǒuhū 撮口呼 (Finals that begin with ü)
Single Finals	-i[ɿ]、-i[ʅ]	i[i]	u[u]	ü[y]
	a[ʌ]	ia[iʌ]	ua[uʌ]	
	o[o]		uo[uo]	
	e[ɤ]			
	er[ə]	ie[iɛ]		üe[yɛ]
Compound Finals	ai[ai]		uai[uai]	
	ei[ei]		uei[uei]	
	ao[au]	iao[iau]		
	ou[ou]	iou[iou]		
Finals with a Nasal Consonant or Consonants	an[an]	ian[iɛn]	uan[uɛn]	üan[yɛn]
	en[ən]	in[in]	uen[uən]	ün[yn]
	ang[ɑŋ]	iang[iɑŋ]	uang[uɑŋ]	
	eng[əŋ]	ing[iŋ]	ueng[uəŋ]	
			ong[uŋ]	iong[yŋ]

② The letter i represents three different pronunciations: i [i] as in yī, -i [ɿ] as in zhī, and -i [ʅ] as in sī.

③ The letter e represents four different pronunciations: e [ɤ] as in è, e [ɛ] as in yě, e [e] as in mèi, and e [ə] as in wèn.

④ The final ueng itself is a syllable without an initial (spelled as weng), representing the very few Chinese characters that we have not learned.

(3) Complete table of combined initials and finals

In Modern Standard Chinese there are altogether over four hundred meaningful basic syllables. If the four tones are added, there will be over 1,200 syllables. All the syllables that we have studied at this stage of phonetics are found in the table below.

普通话声母韵母拼合总表

Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

Initials	Finals																																								
	a	o	e	-[ɿ]	-[ʅ]	er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	i	ia	ie	iao	iou (iu)	ian	in	iang	ing	u	ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	uan	uen (un)	uang	ueng	ong	ü	üe	üan	ün	iong			
	a	o	e			er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	yi	ya	ye	yao	you	yan	yin	yang	ying	wu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng				yu	yue	yuán	yùn	yong	
b	ba	bo					bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bang	beng	bi		bie	biao		bian	bin		bing	bu																	
p	pa	po					pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng	pi		pie	piao		pian	pin		ping	pu																	
m	ma	mo	me				mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng	mi		mie	miao	miu	mian	min		ming	mu																	
f	fa	fo					fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng										fu																		
d	da	de					dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den	dang	deng	di		die	diao	dou	dian			ding	du		duo		dui	duan	dun				dong							
t	ta	te					tai	tei	tao	tou	tan		tang	teng	ti		tie	tiao		tian			ting	tu		tuo		tui	tuán	tun				tong							
n	na	ne					nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nang	neng	ni		nie	niao	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning	nu		nuo			nuan					nong	nǚ	nüe					
l	la	le					lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lang	leng	li	lia	lie	liao	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling	lu		luo			luan	lun				long	lǚ	lüe					
g	ga	ge					gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	gang	geng										gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	gong									
k	ka	ke					kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng										ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	kong									
h	ha	he					hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng										hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	hong									
j															ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing													ju	jue	juan	jün	jiong	
q															qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing													qu	que	quan	qun	qiong	
x															xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing													xu	xue	xuan	xun	xiong	
zh	zha	zhe	zhi				zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng										zhu	zhua	zhua	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang	zhong									
ch	cha	che	chi				chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng										chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang	chong									
sh	sha	she	shi				shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng										shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang										
r		re	ri						rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng										ru		ruo		rui	ruan	run			rong								
z	za	ze	zi				zai	zei	zao	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng										zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun			zong								
c	ca	ce	ci				cai		cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng										cú		cuo		cui	cuan	cun			cong								
s	sa	se	si				sai		sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng										su		suo		sui	suan	sun			song								

2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



1-02-15



1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

fū	fú	fǔ	fù	
wū	wú	wǔ	wù	
yuān	yuán	yuǎn	yuàn	fúwùyuán
diān		diǎn	diàn	
cāi	cái	cǎi	cài	diǎn cài
shāng		shǎng	shàng	
chē		chě	chè	shàng chē

2. Sound discrimination

bǎo (full) — pǎo (to run)	duì (right) — tuì	gū (aunt) — kū (to cry)
zū (to rent) — cū (thick)	zhǎo (to look for) — chǎo	jiāng (river) — qiāng (gun)
jiǔ (nine) — xiǔ	sī (silk) — shī (poem)	zǐ (son) — jǐ (self)
sì (four) — xì (drama)	guǎn — juǎn	guō (pot) — guā (to scratch)

3. Tone discrimination

wáng (to die) — wàng (to forget)	kàn (to look) — kǎn	gōng (labor) — gòng
sān (three) — sǎn	shēn — shèn	guāi — guǎi

4. Combination of tones

✓ + — yǔyīn (pronunciation)	✓ + / dǎ qiú	✓ + ✓ yǔsǎn	✓ + \ qǐngwèn	✓ + ° zěnmē (how)
xiǎoshuō (novel)	qǐchuáng (to get up)	fǔdǎo (to coach)	nǚshì (madam)	yǐzi (chair)
\ + — shàngbān (to go to work)	\ + / kèwén (text)	\ + ✓ wàiyǔ	\ + \ bàoqiǎn	\ + ° xièxiē
qìchē (car)	fùxí (to review)	diànyǐng (movie)	huìhuà (conversation)	dìdi

5. Practice reading the disyllabic words

duànliàn (to do physical training)	chàng gē (to sing a song)
chī fàn (to have a meal)	tiàowǔ (to dance)
shàngkè (to have lessons)	xǐzǎo (to take a bath)

xiàkè (class is over)

shēngcí (new word)

fānyì (to translate)

shuìjiào (to sleep)

liànxí (exercise)

diànnǎo (computer)

6. Read the following classical poem aloud

Shāncūn Yǒnghuái

山村咏怀

(Sòng) Shào Yōng

(宋) 邵雍

Yí qù èr-sān lǐ,
一去二里,

Yāncūn sì-wǔ jiā.
烟村四五家。

Tíngtái liù-qī zuò,
亭台六七座,

Bā-jiǔ-shí zhī huā.
八九十枝花。

Ode to a Mountain Village

By Shao Yong (1011 – 1077 in the Song Dynasty)

Walk one, two, or three miles,

See four or five homes,

Six or seven pavilions,

And eight, nine, or ten flowers.

三、课堂用语 CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

① Zhùyì fāyīn.

② Qǐng zhùyì shēngdiào.

③ Yǒu wèntí ma?

④ Wǒ yǒu wèntí.

⑤ Méiyǒu wèntí.

Pay attention to the pronunciation.

Please say attention to the tones.

Do you have any questions?

I have some questions.

No questions.



1-02-16



四、汉字 CHINESE CHARACTERS

1 汉字知识 Knowledge about Chinese Characters

Compound strokes of Chinese characters (I)

Stroke Form	Name	Example	Way of Writing
一 [一]	hénggōu	子 zǐ (son)	Like the 1st stroke of 子

Stroke Form	Name	Example	Way of Writing
㇏ [㇏]	héngzhé	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 1st stroke of 马
㇏ [㇏]	shùwān	四 sì (four)	Like the 4th stroke of 四
㇏ [㇏]	shùwāngōu	七 qī (seven)	Like the 2nd stroke of 七
㇏ [㇏]	shùzhézhéngōu	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 2nd stroke of 马
㇏ [㇏]	héngzhéwāngōu	九 jiǔ (nine)	Like the 2nd stroke of 九
㇏ [㇏]	piědiǎn	女 nǚ (female)	Like the 1st stroke of 女

2 汉字偏旁 Chinese Radicals

Radical	Name	Stroke Order	No. of Strokes	Example	Explanation
口	kǒuzipáng	丨 𠂆 𠂇	3	吗 ma (question particle)	Related to "mouth"
女	nǚzipáng	㇏ ㇏ 女	3	好 hǎo (good) 妈 mā (mom)	Related to "female"

3 认写基本汉字 Learn and Write the Basic Chinese Characters

(1) 四 sì	丨 𠂆 𠂇 𠂈 𠂉 𠂊	four	5 strokes	𠂈 𠂉 𠂊	
(2) 五 wǔ	一 乚 𠂆 𠂇	five	4 strokes	𠂆 𠂇	
(3) 七 qī	一 ㇏	seven	2 strokes	㇏	

(4) 九 jiǔ	丿 九 nine	2 strokes	 
(5) 女 nǚ	㚹 女 女 female	3 strokes	  
(6) 子 zǐ	㇇ 了 子 son	3 strokes	  
(7) 马 mǎ	㇇ 马 马 horse	3 strokes	  
(8) 口 kǒu	丨 冂 口 mouth	3 strokes	  

4 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and Write the Chinese Characters in the Text

(1) 好 hǎo

好 → 女 + 子

6 strokes

(2) 吗 ma

吗 → 口 + 马

6 strokes

五、文化知识 CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

Chinese Characters and Hànyǔ Pīnyīn

Chinese characters are the oldest kind of script that is still in use in the world today. They use a symbolic writing system to record words or morphemes. The ideographs do not actually represent the sounds. Hence, we usually cannot identify accurately the pronunciation of a character from its shape. This is the biggest difference between Chinese characters and alphabetic writing.

In order to understand the phonetic annotations assigned to Chinese characters, and to help learners to read characters aloud, as well as to make it easy to consult a dictionary, the Chinese government invited specialists to develop the “Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Fāng'àn 《汉语拼音方案》” (Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet) and started to promote the system in 1958. The