7

Wǒ wǎnshang liù diǎn bàn xiàbān

我晚上六点半下班

I'll finish work at 6:30 in the evening



小语讲堂 Xiaoyu's Classroom

一、语音 Pronunciation 7-1

1 送气声母和不送气声母辨析 Distinction Between Aspirated and Unaspirated Initials

送气声母和不送气声母是汉语语音的一大特色，送气声母和不送气声母都是成对的，共六组："b和p、d和t、g和k、j和q、zh和ch、z和c"。

A major feature of Chinese pronunciation is the distinction between aspirated and unaspirated initials. These two types of initials occur in pairs, forming a total of six groups: "b and p", "d and t", "g and k", "j and q", "zh and ch", as well as "z and c".

听录音，分辨送气声母和不送气声母，并大声朗读。

Listen, distinguish between aspirated and unaspirated initials, then read aloud.

gǔ	kǔ	zēng	cēng	bái	pái
diān	tiān	zhǔn	chǔn	bēn	pēn
dòng	tòng	zhí	chí	jǔ	qǔ
jiǔ	qiǔ	zì	cì	guā	kuā

2 前鼻音韵母和后鼻音韵母辨析 Distinction Between Front Nasal and Back Nasal Finals

汉语中前鼻音韵母是指以"-n"结尾的韵母，后鼻音韵母是指以"-ng"结尾的韵母。

In Chinese, front nasal finals refer to the finals ending in "-n", while back nasal finals refer to those ending in "-ng".

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听录音，分辨前鼻音韵母和后鼻音韵母，并大声朗读。

Listen, distinguish between front nasal finals and back nasal finals, then read aloud.

pén	péng	gǎn	gǎng
rǎn	rǎng	mén	méng
nián	niáng	sēn	sēng
jiàn	jiàng	zàn	zàng

shěn	shěng	lín	líng
huán	huáng	xiǎn	xiǎng
fàn	fàng	bìn	bìng
chēn	chēng	qīn	qīng

二、汉字 Chinese Characters

汉字简介 Introduction to Chinese Characters

汉字发祥于古老的中国，是世界上最古老的文字之一，也是世界上唯一一个从古代演变至今、从未间断使用的文字。

汉字是记录汉语的符号。历史上，汉字经历了甲骨文、金文、篆书、隶书、楷书、草书、行书等形式，这些形式至今仍在书法艺术中被使用。其中，楷书是汉字的标准字体。

汉字以象形字为基础，以形声字为主体，现代汉字中形声字比例高达90%左右，为人们学习汉字提供了便利。

汉字是形、音、义一体的文字形式。一般情况下，根据文字形式，就可推知其意义和读音。例如："材"，"才"提示该字的读音，"木"（木字旁）是偏旁，表明与树木相关；"花"，"化"提示该字的读音，"艹"（草字头）是偏旁，表明与花草植物相关。

随着数字时代的到来，借助汉语拼音来识读汉字的途径和方式更加丰富，进一步方便了学习者掌握汉字，提升汉语阅读水平。

Chinese characters originated in ancient China and are among the world's oldest writing systems. They are also the only writing system that has continuously evolved and been used from ancient times to the present day.

Chinese characters serve as the written symbols of the Chinese language. Throughout history, Chinese characters have developed through various scripts, including oracle-bone inscriptions, bronze script, seal script, clerical script, regular script, cursive script, and running

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script—which continue to be used in the art of calligraphy today. Among them, the regular script has become the standard form of Chinese writing.

Chinese characters are based on pictographs and are predominantly phono-semantic compound characters, with about 90% belonging to this type. This system makes learning characters more accessible.

A Chinese character integrates form, pronunciation, and meaning. Generally, the form of a character reveals clues about its pronunciation and meaning. For example: in "材", the component "才" indicates the pronunciation, and the radical "木" (mùzìpáng) suggests a relation to wood; in "花", "化" indicates the pronunciation, and the radical "艹" (cǎozìtóu) implies a relation to plants and flowers.

With the advent of the digital age, the pathways and methods for recognizing and reading Chinese characters through pinyin have become more diverse, further facilitating learners' mastery of Chinese characters and enhancing their Chinese reading proficiency.

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模拟测练 Simulated Practice

一、听力 Listening 7-2

第一部分 Part I

第1—3题：听短语，选择正确图片。每题听两次。

Questions 1–3: Listen to each phrase and choose the correct picture. Each phrase will be played twice.

例如： sān gè píngguǒ
三 个 苹果
three apples

例如：	 A	 B	 C ✓
1.	 A	 B	 C
2.	 A	 B	 C
3.	 A	 B	 C

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第二部分 Part II

第4—5题：听问题，选择正确回答。每题听两次。

Questions 4–5: Listen to each question and choose the correct answer. Each question will be played twice.

例如： Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?
今天 天气 怎么样？
How is the weather today?

	A fēicháng rè 非常 热 ✓ very hot	B hěn hǎotīng 很 好听 sounds beautiful	C zài hē shuǐ 在 喝 水 drinking water
4.	A 10:00	B 12:00	C hào 12 号
5.	A yuè 8 月	B sān fēnzhōng 三 分钟	C 7:10

第三部分 Part III

第6—8题：听对话，选择最匹配的图片。每题听两次。

Questions 6–8: Listen to each dialogue and choose the correct picture. Each dialogue will be played twice.

A 

B 

C 

D 

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例如：

Nǐ hǎo!
女：你 好！
How do you do?

Nǐ hǎo! Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
男：你 好！很 高兴 认识 你。
How do you do? Nice to meet you.

A

6. ☐

7. ☐

8. ☐

第四部分 Part IV

第9—10题：听句子和问题，选择正确答案。每题听两次。

Questions 9–10: Listen to each sentence and question, and choose the correct answer. Each sentence and question will be played twice.

例如：

Xiàwǔ wǒ qù chāoshì, wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìxiē shuǐguǒ.
下午 我 去 超市，我 想 买 一些 水果。
I'm going to the supermarket this afternoon. I want to buy some fruit.

Shuōhuàrén xiàwǔ qù nǎlǐ?
问：说话人 下午 去 哪里？
Where is the speaker going this afternoon?

	chāoshì	yīyuàn	xuéxiào
	A 超市 ✓	B 医院	C 学校
	supermarket	hospital	school
	shàngkè	shàngbān	kàn diànyǐng
9.	A 上课	B 上班	C 看 电影
	fàndiàn	càidiàn	chāoshì
10.	A 饭店	B 菜店	C 超市

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二、阅读 Reading

第一部分 Part I

第11—13题：选择与句子最匹配的图片。

Questions 11–13: Choose the correct picture for each sentence.

A 

B 

C 

D 

例如：
Wǒ hěn xǐhuan zhè běn shū.
我 很 喜欢 这 本 书。
I like this book very much.
A

11.
Wǒ zài shàngkè ne.
我 在 上课 呢。
☐

12.
Wǒ xiàwǔ yǒu shì, wǎnshang jiàn ba.
我 下午 有 事，晚上 7:00 见 吧。
☐

13.
Jīntiān bú shàngbān, wǒ qù chāoshì mǎi dōngxi.
今天 不 上班，我 去 超市 买 东西。
☐

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第二部分 Part II

第14—16题：匹配句子。

Questions 14–16: Match the sentences.

Zǎoshang qī diǎn bàn.
A 早上 七 点 半。

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ yǒu kè.
B 对不起，我 有 课。

Diànyǐngyuàn.
C 电影院。

Hǎo de, xièxie!
D 好 的，谢谢！

Nǐ hē shuǐ ma?
例如：你喝 水 吗？ D
Would you like some water?

Wǒmen zài nǎr jiàn?
14. 我们 在 哪儿 见？ ☐

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?
15. 现在 几 点？ ☐

Wǒmen xiàwǔ qù chāoshì ba.
16. 我们 下午 去 超市 吧。 ☐

第三部分 Part III

第17—18题：选词填空。

Questions 17–18: Choose the correct word to fill in each blank.

yīyuàn
A 医院

zhōngwǔ
B 中午

míngzi
C 名字

Nǐ jiào shénme
例如：你 叫 什么（ C ）？
What is your name?

Wǒmen xiàkè.
17. 我们（ ）12:00 下课。

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Nǐ xiànzài zài nǎr?
18. 男：你 现在 在 哪儿？
Wǒ zài ne.
女：我 在（ ）呢。

第四部分 Part IV

第19—20题：选择正确答案。
Questions 19–20: Choose the correct answer for each question.

Qǐngwèn xiànzài jǐ diǎn le?
例如： 请问 现在 几 点 了？
Excuse me, what time is it now?
Shuōhuàrén xiǎng zhīdào shénme?
★说话人 想 知道 什么？
What does the speaker want to know?

shíjiān	míngzi	fángjiānhào
A 时间 ✓	B 名字	C 房间号
time	name	room number

Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang bā diǎn bàn shàngkè, shí diǎn shí fēn xiàkè.
19. 我 今天 早上 八 点 半 上课，十 点 十 分 下课。
Shuōhuàrén jīntiān jǐ diǎn xiàkè?
★说话人 今天 几 点 下课？

A 8:30 B 10:10 C 10:20

Māma jīntiān xiūxi, xiàwǔ xiǎng qù càidiàn mǎi xiē cài.
20. 妈妈 今天 休息，下午 想 去 菜店 买 些 菜。
Māma xiàwǔ xiǎng qù càidiàn mǎi:
★妈妈 下午 想 去 菜店 买：

cài	jiǎozi	niúnǎi
A 菜	B 饺子	C 牛奶

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