

# 1

Nǐ hǎo  
你好  
Hello

## 课文 Text

1 01-1

Nǐ hǎo!  
A: 你好!  
Nǐ hǎo!  
B: 你好!



### English Version

A: Hello!  
B: Hello!

### New Words

1. 你 nǐ pron.  
(singular) you
2. 好 hǎo adj.  
good, fine

2 01-2

Nín hǎo!  
A: 您好!  
Nǐmen hǎo!  
B: 你们好!



### English Version

A: Hello!  
B: Hello!

### New Words

- \*3. 您 nín pron.  
(polite) you
4. 你们 nǐmen pron.  
(plural) you

3 01-3

Duìbuqǐ!  
A: 对不起!  
Méi guānxi!  
B: 没关系!



### English Version

A: I'm sorry!  
B: That's OK!

### New Words

5. 对不起 duìbuqǐ v.  
to be sorry
6. 没关系 méi guānxi  
that's OK,  
it doesn't matter

# 拼音 Pinyin

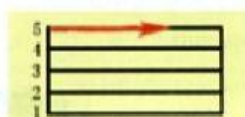
## 1 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (1) Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (1) 01-4

| 声母 Initials (1) |   |   |   | 韵母 Finals (1) |          |    |    |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---------------|----------|----|----|
| b               | p | m | f | i             | u        | ü  | er |
| d               | t | n | l | a             | ia       | ua |    |
| g               | k | h |   | o             | uo       |    |    |
| j               | q | x |   | e             | ie       | üe |    |
|                 |   |   |   | ai            | uai      |    |    |
|                 |   |   |   | ei            | uei (ui) |    |    |
|                 |   |   |   | ao            | iao      |    |    |

## 2 汉语的声调 (四声) Tones (Four Tones)

汉语的基本声调有四个，分别是第一声（55）、第二声（35）、第三声（214）和第四声（51）。汉语的声调有区别意义的作用。

There are four basic tones in Chinese, respectively called the 1st tone (55), the 2nd tone (35), the 3rd tone (214) and the 4th tone (51). They make difference in meaning.



mā  
妈  
mother



má  
麻  
fibrous crops



mǎ  
马  
horse



mà  
骂  
to scold

朗读下列音节，注意声调的不同 01-5

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the tones.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| ā | á | ǎ | à |
| ō | ó | ǒ | ò |
| ē | é | ě | è |
| ī | í | ǐ | ì |
| ū | ú | ǔ | ù |
| ǖ | ǘ | ǚ | ǜ |

### 3 汉语的音节 Chinese Syllables

汉语的音节一般由声母、韵母、声调三部分组成。一般来说，一个汉字对应一个音节。汉语的一个音节可以没有声母，但是一定要有韵母和声调。

A Chinese syllable is usually made up of an initial, a final and a tone. Generally speaking, one Chinese character corresponds to one syllable. A Chinese syllable can have no initial, but must have a final and a tone.

| 汉语的音节 Syllable        | 声母 Initial | 韵母 Final | 声调 Tone |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|---------|
| māo (猫, cat)          | m          | ao       | —       |
| yú (鱼, fish)          |            | ü        | ˊ       |
| jiě (姐, elder sister) | j          | ie       | ˇ       |
| èr (二, two)           |            | er       | ˋ       |

\*注意: i 和 u 自成音节时, 韵母前增加 y, u 上的两点去掉; u 自成音节时, 韵母前增加 w。

**Note:** When i or ü acts as a syllable by itself, y is added before it, with the two dots on the top of ü being removed; when u acts as a syllable by itself, w is added before it.

看图片, 朗读下列单音节词语 01-6 ✓

Look at the pictures and read the monosyllabic words aloud.



yī



wǔ



yú



ěr



bǐ



māo



dǎo



huā



jī



qī



xié



xuě

看图片，朗读下列双音节词语 01-7 ✓  
Look at the pictures and read the disyllabic words aloud.



kāfēi



kělè



kǎoyā



huǒguō



dìtú



fēijī



máobǐ



ěrjī

#### 4 两个三声音节的连读变调 Tone Sandhi: 3<sup>rd</sup> tone + 3<sup>rd</sup> tone

当两个第三声音节连读时，第一个音节变为第二声，3 + 3 变为 2 + 3。比如“nǐ (你)” + “hǎo (好)” 变为 “ní hǎo”。但是注音时，要标原调。

When two third-tone syllables are read in sequence, the first syllable turns into the second tone, i.e., the 3+3 sequence becomes a 2+3 one. For example, “nǐ (你)” + “hǎo (好)” is read “ní hǎo”. However, when put in the written form, the original tone is kept.

| ✓      | + | ✓       | → | /  | + | ✓   |
|--------|---|---------|---|----|---|-----|
| nǐ (你) |   | hǎo (好) |   | ní |   | hǎo |
| kě (可) |   | yǐ (以)  |   | ké |   | yǐ  |
| fǔ (辅) |   | dǎo (导) |   | fú |   | dǎo |

朗读下列词语，注意第三声音节的读音 01-8

Read the following words aloud and pay attention to the change in the tone of the 3<sup>rd</sup> tone syllables.

|         |        |       |          |
|---------|--------|-------|----------|
| nǐ hǎo  | kěyǐ   | fǔdǎo | xiǎojiě  |
| kǒuyǔ   | yǔfǎ   | Fǎyǔ  | tǎo hǎo  |
| liǎojiě | yǒuhǎo | yǔsǎn | shǒubiǎo |

### 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

01-9

|       |                |                         |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 上课!   | Shàng kè!      | Class begins!           |
| 下课!   | Xià kè!        | Class is over!          |
| 现在休息! | Xiànzài xiūxi! | Take a break now!       |
| 看黑板!  | Kàn hēibǎn!    | Look at the blackboard! |
| 跟我读!  | Gēn wǒ dú!     | Read after me!          |

### 汉字 Characters

#### 1 汉字的笔画 (1): 一、丨、ノ、丶、㇏

Strokes of Chinese Characters (1): 一, 丨, ノ, 丶, ㇏

| 笔画名称 Stroke           | 运笔方向 Direction                                                                       | 例字 Example Characters           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 横 héng<br>horizontal  |  | 一 yī one<br>二 èr two            |
| 竖 shù<br>vertical     |  | 十 shí ten<br>工 gōng work, labor |
| 撇 piě<br>left-falling |  | 人 rén human<br>八 bā eight       |
| 点 diǎn<br>dot         |  | 不 bù no, not<br>六 liù six       |
| 捺 nà<br>right-falling |  | 大 dà big<br>天 tiān sky          |

#### 2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

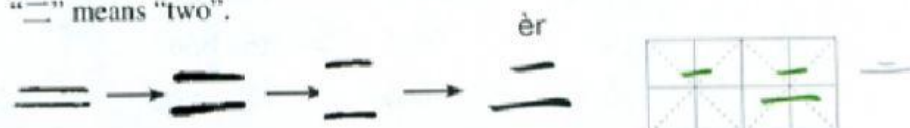
(1) “一”，是汉字的基本笔画，也可单独成为汉字表示数量“1”。

“一” is one of the basic strokes of Chinese characters. The single-component character “一” means “one”.



(2) “二”，表示数量“2”。

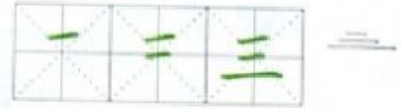
“二” means “two”.



(3) “三”，表示数量“3”。

“三” means “three”.

三 → 三 → 三 → 三 sān



(4) “十”，表示数量“10”。

“十” means “ten”.

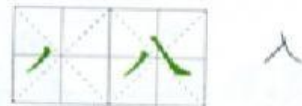
十 → 十 → 十 → 十 shí



(5) “八”，表示数量“8”。

“八” means “eight”.

八 → 八 → 八 → 八 bā



(6) “六”，表示数量“6”。

“六” means “six”.

六 → 六 → 六 → 六 liù

