(4) Brief summary of the rules for tone sandhi

① The third tone sandhi

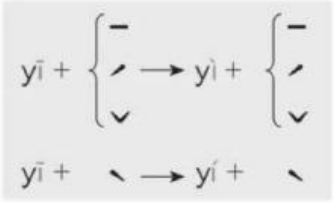
When two third tone syllables are read aloud together, the first third tone changes to the second tone.

ˇ + ˇ → ˊ + ˇ

When a syllable with a third tone appears before the first, second, fourth, and most of the neutral tones, it is read aloud only as a half third tone.



② The tone sandhi of "yī 一" (one)



2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills

1-01-16

1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

kā		kǎ			
fēi	féi	fěi	fèi		kāfēi
shēn	shén	shěn	shèn		
				me	shénme
yī	yí	yǐ	yì		
bēi		běi	bèi		
chā	chá	chǎ	chà		yì bēi chá

2. Sound discrimination

bǐ —— pǐ	duì —— tuì
kě —— gě	shì (to be) —— rì (sun)
zhǐ —— chǐ	zhōng —— chōng
kuài —— kuà	rì —— rè
huān —— huāng	gēn —— gēng
ròu —— ruò	dōu (all) —— duō (many)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Tone discrimination

ní —— nǐ	shí (ten) —— shī (lion)
zhě —— zhè (this)	chéng —— chèng
guāi —— guài	ràng (to let) —— rǎng (to shout)

4. The neutral tone

nǎinai	bóbo	pópo	
mèimei	gēge	gūgu	shěnshen
nǐmen	wǒmen	tāmen	

5. Third tone followed by other tones

Half third tone:

lǎoshī	hǎochī	nǐ shuō	
Fǎguó	nǐ dú	hěn máng	
kělè	nǐ yào	wǒ mài	
nǎinai	wǒmen	hǎo ma	
wǒ gēge	nǎ guó rén	nǐ bàba	nǐ wàipó

Two third tones:

nǐ hǎo	hěn hǎo	wǒ mǎi

6. The variations of the tone of " 一 (yī)"

shíyī	dì-yī	yī lóu
yì zhāng	yì bēi	yì zhī
yì tái	yì rén	
yì běn	yì bǎ	
yí gè	yí kuài	

7. Practice reading the disyllabic words

kāfēi (coffee)	hē chá (to drink tea)	lǜchá (green tea)	hóngchá (black tea)
shénme (what)	yǔfǎ (grammar)	dǎkāi (to open)	kǎoshì (exam)
Hànyǔ (Chinese)	chī fàn (to eat a meal)	yígòng (altogether)	yìshēng (whole life)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

三、课堂用语 CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS

1-01-17

❶ Bǎ shū dǎkāi.	Open your book.
❷ Kàn kèwén.	Read the text.
❸ Dǒng le ma?	Do you understand? / Have you got it?
❹ Dǒng le.	Yes, I do. / Yes, I have.
❺ Bù dǒng.	No, I don't. / No, I haven't.

四、汉字 CHINESE CHARACTERS

1 汉字知识 Knowledge about Chinese Characters

1. The origin of Chinese characters

Chinese characters originated from pictographs. From ancient times to the present, the shapes of Chinese characters have undergone great changes. Modern Chinese characters are square in shape. They evolved from ancient Chinese characters. For example:

Pictograph	Oracle Bone Script	Bronze Script	Small Seal Script	Official Script	Traditional Character in Regular Script	Simplified Character in Regular Script
				馬	馬	马

2. The basic strokes of Chinese characters

Chinese characters are composed of strokes with different shapes. The strokes of Chinese characters are divided into basic strokes and compound strokes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Basic strokes of Chinese characters

Stroke Form	Name	Example	Way of Writing
一 [→]	héng	一 yī (one)	From left to right, like 一
丨 [↓]	shù	十 shí (ten)	From top to bottom, like the 2nd stroke of 十
丿 [↙]	piě	八 bā (eight)	From top right to bottom left, like the 1st stroke of 八
乀 [↘]	nà	八 bā (eight)	From top left to bottom right, like the 2nd stroke of 八
丶 [↘]	diǎn	六 liù (six)	From top left downward right, like the 1st stroke of 六
𠂉 [↗]	tí	我 wǒ (I; me)	From bottom left upward to top right, like the 4th stroke of 我

3. Basic rules for the stroke order and the way of writing Chinese characters

Example	Stroke Order	Rule
十 shí (ten)	一 十	Horizontal before vertical
八 bā (eight)	丿 八	Downward left before downward right
好 hǎo (good)	女 子	From left to right
个 gè (*measure word*)	丿 人 个	From top to bottom
月 yuè (moon)	冂 月	Outside before inside
国 guó (country)	冂 国 国	First outside, next inside, then close
小 xiǎo (small)	亅 小 小	Middle before left and right

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

(1) 一	一			
yī	one	1 stroke		
(2) 二	一 二			
èr	two	2 strokes		
(3) 三	一 二 三			
sān	three	3 strokes		
(4) 六	丶 亠 六 六			
liù	six	4 strokes		
(5) 八	丿 八			
bā	eight	2 strokes		
(6) 十	一 十			
shí	ten	2 strokes		

五、文化知识 CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE

Chinese and Pǔtōnghuà (Mandarin)

Chinese is the primary language of the Chinese nation with a long history. It belongs to the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. It is one of the languages with the longest history. According to UNESCO statistics, currently about 1.6 billion people in the world can speak Chinese. The extensive use of Chinese is second only to English in the world. Chinese is one of the six official languages of the United Nations.

There are 56 ethnic groups in China, of which the Han, Hui, Man (Manchu), and some other ethnic groups use Chinese, accounting for 94% of the Chinese population. Overseas, many people in Chinese communities in Singapore, Malaysia, and some other countries also use Chinese. Over one billion people worldwide use Chinese as their mother tongue.

The Chinese language is divided into seven main dialect regions, of which the northern dialect region (also called the Mandarin dialect region) accounts for approximately three fourths of the total area of China. The northern dialect speakers of Chinese account for two thirds of the total population of China.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Modern Standard Chinese is "pǔtōnghuà 普通话" (literally the Common Speech, known as Mandarin abroad). It is based on standard Beijing pronunciation, using northern speech as the basic dialect and using the model writing of the modern vernacular works as the norm for grammar.



趣味汉语 Fun with Chinese

Tongue Twisters

Sì shì sì, shí shì shí, shísì shì shísì, sìshí shì sìshí.
1. 四是四，十是十，十四是十四，四十是四十。

Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ.
2. 妈妈骑马，马慢，妈妈骂马。

Chī pútao bù tǔ pútaopír, bù chī pútao dào tǔ pútaopír.
3. 吃葡萄不吐葡萄皮儿，不吃葡萄倒吐葡萄皮儿。

(1) Four is four; ten is ten; fourteen is fourteen; forty is forty.
(2) Mom rode a horse; the horse was slow, (so) Mom cursed the horse.
(3) When eating grapes, don't spit out the grape skins.
When not eating grapes, spit out the grape skins.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 Xièxie 谢谢 Thank you

After studying this lesson, you will have learned almost all the initials, finals, and tones in Chinese. You should also be able to pronounce all of the syllables, recognize and write the eight new Chinese characters, and say many useful words and phrases. Perhaps you have already realized that it is quite interesting to learn to speak Chinese and write Chinese characters. Although it could be a little strange at the beginning, studying Chinese is not difficult at all as long as you use the correct method as suggested in this book. You still have lots of time and many opportunities to continue to improve your pronunciation in Mandarin and write Chinese characters.

热身 WARM-UP

The Chinese words below are transliterations based on English pronunciations. Try to read aloud these words and guess what they mean.

kāfēi　　qiǎokèlì　　hànbǎobāo　　kělè

（1）咖啡　（2）巧克力　（3）汉堡包　（4）可乐

第一部分 PART ONE

一、课文 TEXT

（一） 1-02-01



Kěyǐ jìnlai ma?

A：可以 进来 吗？

Qǐng jìn.

B：请　进。

A: May I come in?

B: Please come in.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

（二） 1-02-02



Qǐng hē chá.
A: 请 喝 茶。

Xièxie.
B: 谢谢。

Bú kèqi.
A: 不 客气。

A: Have some tea, please.
B: Thank you.
A: You are welcome.

Communication activity

Following what you see in the pictures, split into groups of two, with one acting as the guest and the other acting as the host.

（1）



（2）



二、语音 *PHONETICS*

1 语音知识 Knowledge about Phonetics

(1) Initials: j, q, and x

The initials j, q, and x are voiceless palatal affricates.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

When pronouncing j and q, first raise the tongue to the hard palate and press the tip of the tongue against the back of the lower teeth, and then loosen the tongue to let the air squeeze out.

The initial j is unaspirated while q is aspirated. When pronouncing q, the airflow is very strong.

When pronouncing x, first raise the front of the tongue toward (but not touching) the hard palate and then let the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

Note:

The only finals that can be combined with j, q, and x are the single finals i and ü, as well as the compound finals that start with i or ü.

(2) Finals: ia, ie, iao, iou, ian, in, iang, ing, üe, üan, ün and iong

In the finals that start with i or ü, the primary vowel is the sound after i or ü (e.g., ia and üe). The final i or ü glides over to the primary vowel. If there is another vowel (e.g., iao and iou) or a nasal sound (e.g., ian, iang, and iong) after the primary vowel, the secondary vowel or the nasal sound is pronounced lightly.

2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills

1-02-03

1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

jīn		jǐn	jìn	
	lái		lài	jìnlai
qīng	qíng	qǐng	qìng	qǐng jìn
xiē	xié	xiě	xiè	xièxie
kē	ké	kě	kè	
qī	qí	qǐ	qì	kèqi

2. Sound discrimination

jī (chicken) —— qī (seven)

jiāo (to teach) —— qiāo (to knock)

jué (to feel) —— xué (to study)

qǐng (please) —— xǐng (to wake up)

yuè (moon) —— yè (night)

jiǎo (foot) —— jiǔ (nine)

jìn (to come in) —— jìng (quiet)

qián (money) —— quán (all)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Tone discrimination

xià (down) —— xiā (shrimp)　　shuǐ (water) —— shuí (who)

xīn (heart) —— xìn (letter)　　líng (zero) —— lǐng (to lead)

xiǎo (small) —— xiào (to laugh)　　juān (to donate) —— juǎn (to roll)

4. Combination of tones

ˉ + ˉ	ˉ + ˊ	ˉ + ˇ	ˉ + ˋ	ˉ + ◦ [1]
kāfēi	Zhōngguó	hēibǎn	shēngdiào	tāmen
yīshēng	hē chá	shēntǐ	chī fàn	gēge
ˊ + ˉ	ˊ + ˊ	ˊ + ˇ	ˊ + ˋ	ˊ + ◦
túshū (books)	chángcháng (often)	niúnǎi (milk)	liúlì (fluent)	péngyou (friend)
chénggōng (success)	yínháng (bank)	píngguǒ (apple)	chídào (late)	yéye (grandpa)

5. Practice reading the disyllabic words

yǔyán (language)	xuéyuàn (institute)	xuéxí (to study)	xuésheng (student)
xǐhuan (to like)	jiāoshū (to teach)	péngyou (friend)	yuèliang (moon)
qìshuǐ (soda water)	Yīngguó (United Kingdom)	gāoxìng (happy)	xiūxi (to have a break)

三、课堂用语 *CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS*

1-02-04

❶ Tóngxuémen hǎo!　　Hello, everyone! (Teacher to students)

❷ Qǐng kàn shū.　　Please read your book.

❸ Qǐng dà shēng dú.　　Please read aloud.

❹ Xiàkè.　　The class is over.

[1] "◦" here represents the neutral tone.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

第二部分 PART TWO

一、课文 *TEXT*

(一) 1-02-05



Qǐngwèn, Chén lǎoshī zài ma?
A: 请问，陈 老师 在 吗?

Zài. / Bú zài.
B: 在。/ 不 在。

A: Excuse me, is Teacher Chen in?
B: Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

(二) 1-02-06



Zàijiàn!
A: 再见!

Zàijiàn!
B: 再见!

A: Goodbye.
B: Goodbye.

Communication activity

In groups of two, act according to the pictures.

(1)



(2)



LIVEWORKSHEETS

二、语音 PHONETICS

1 语音知识 Knowledge about Phonetics

(1) Initials: z, c, and s

The pronunciation of z is similar to "ds" as in the English word "goods", except that the vocal cords do not vibrate.

The pronunciation of c is similar to "ts" as in the English word "cats" and is aspirated.

When pronouncing s, you put the tip of your tongue close to your teeth and squeeze out your breath. It sounds close to "s" in the English word "sweet".

Note:

The pronunciations of z and zh are unaspirated while c and ch are aspirated.

(2) The final: -i [ɿ]

When pronouncing the syllables zi, ci, and si, the tongue remains in the same position from beginning to end.

2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills

1-02-07

1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

zī	cī	sī		
qīng	qíng	qǐng	qìng	
wēn	wén	wěn	wèn	qǐngwèn
zuō	zuó	zuǒ	zuò	qǐng zuò
zāi		zǎi	zài	zài ma
jiān		jiǎn	jiàn	zàijiàn

2. Sound discrimination

zài (at) —— cài (vegetable)

zǎo (early) —— zhǎo (to look for)

cí (word) —— chí (late)

sì (four) —— shì (to be)

zū (to rent) —— cū (thick)

zú (foot) —— zhú (bamboo)

cūn (village) —— chūn (spring)

sān (three) —— shān (mountain)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Tone discrimination

zì (character) —— zǐ (son)

zuó (yesterday) —— zuò (to sit)

cí (word) —— cǐ (this)

cān (meal) —— cán (silkworm)

sì (four) —— sī (silk)

suí (to follow) —— suì (to break into pieces)

4. Combination of tones

ˇ + −	ˇ + ˊ	ˇ + ˇ	ˇ + ˋ	ˇ + ◦
lǎoshī	yǔyán	kěyǐ	qǐng jìn	wǒmen
Běijīng (Beijing)	lǚxíng (to travel)	yǔfǎ (grammar)	kǎoshì (exam)	jiějie (elder sister)

ˋ + −	ˋ + ˊ	ˋ + ˇ	ˋ + ˋ	ˋ + ◦
dì-yī (first)	wàipó	Hànyǔ	guìxìng	mèimei
miànbāo (bread)	liànxí (exercise)	bàozhǐ (newspaper)	zhùyì (to pay attention to)	kèqi

5. Practice reading the disyllabic words

sì céng (fourth floor)	shí céng (tenth floor)	sùshè (dormitory)	cèsuǒ (toilet)
míngzi (name)	Hànzì (Chinese character)	zuòyè (homework)	zìjǐ (oneself)
zǎoshang (morning)	xiàwǔ (afternoon)	zài jiā (at home)	zàijiàn

三、课堂用语 *CLASSROOM EXPRESSIONS*

1-02-08

❶ Tīng wǒ niàn. Listen to me read aloud.

❷ Wǒ shuō, nǐmen tīng. I'll speak, and you listen.

❸ Qǐng nǐ niàn shēngcí. Please read the new words aloud.

❹ Qǐng nǐ xiě Hànzì. Please write the Chinese characters.

LIVEWORKSHEETS