

第三部分 PART THREE

一、课文 TEXT

(一)



1-02-09



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

B: 不好意思，我不知道。
Bù hǎoyìsi, wǒ bù zhīdào.

A: 没关系。
Méi guānxì.



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

(二)



1-02-10



A: 等一下。
Děng yíxià.

B: 对不起，再说一遍。
Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.

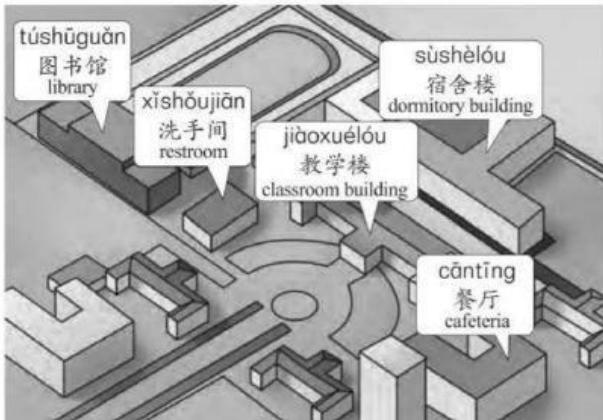
A: 等一下。
Děng yíxià.



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



1-02-11



2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills

1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

xī	xí	xǐ	xì
shōu	shóu	shǒu	shòu
jiān		jiǎn	jiàn
nā	ná	nǎ	nà
zāi		zǎi	zài
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)	xīnr (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)	ěrduo (ear)
zhèr	nàr
nǎr	wánr

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

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

6. Combination of tones

- + -	- + ↗	- + ↘	- + ↙	- + ↘
cāntīng (dining hall)	Yīngguó	jīnglǐ (manager)	gāoxìng (happy)	xiānsheng (sir)
fēijī (plane)	shēngcí (new word)	qiānbǐ (pencil)	gōngzuò (work)	qīzi (wife)

↗ + -

↗ + ↗

↗ + ↘

↗ + ↙

↗ + 。

míngtiān (tomorrow)

xuéxí (to study)

yóuyǒng (to swim)

xuéyuàn (institute)

shénme (what)

shíjiān (time)

huídá (to answer)

píjiǔ (beer)

zázhì (magazine)

míngzì (name)

7. Practice reading the disyllabic words

nánhái (boy)

nǚhái (girl)

xiǎohái (child)

yíhuír (a while)

jiào shì (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

1-02-12

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

A: Fúwùyuán, diǎn cài.
服务员，点菜。B: Nín yào shénme?
您要什么？A: Wǒ yào kǎoyā.
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 +	$\begin{cases} \text{iou} \\ \text{uei} \\ \text{uen} \end{cases}$	\rightarrow	Initial +	$\begin{cases} \text{iu} \\ \text{ui} \\ \text{un} \end{cases}$	Example: píjiǔ (beer) guìxìng (honorable surname) tǎolùn (to discuss)
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(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[p']	m[m]	f[f']
Blade-Alveolars	d[t]	t[t']	n[n]	l[l']
Velars	g[k]	k[k']		h[x]
Palatals	j[tʂ]	q[tʂ']		x[c]
Blade-Palatals	zh[tʂ]	ch[tʂ']		sh[s]、r[z]
Dental Sibilants	z[tʂ]	c[tʂ']		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
B. d —— t

C. g —— k
D. j —— q

E. zh —— ch
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	Kāikóuhū (Finals other than those that begin with i, u, or ü)	Qīchǐhū (Finals that begin with i)	Hékóuhū (Finals that begin with u)	Cuōkóuhū (Finals that begin with ü)
Single Finals	-i[ɿ]、-i[ɿ]	i[i]	u[u]	ü[y]
	ɑ[ɑ]	ia[ia]	ua[uɑ]	
	o[o]		uo[uo]	
	e[ɤ]			
	er[ə]	ie[ie]		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]	iən[iən]	uən[uən]	üən[yən]
	ən[ən]	in[in]	uen[uən]	ün[yən]
	əŋ[əŋ]	iəŋ[iəŋ]	uəŋ[uəŋ]	
	əŋ[əŋ]	ɪŋ[ɪŋ]	uəŋ[uəŋ]	
			əŋ[uŋ]	ɪŋ[yŋ]

② The letter i represents three different pronunciations: i [i] as in yī, -i [ɿ] as in zhī, and -i [ɿ] 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	o	o	e	-[i]	-[u]	er	ai	ei	oo	ou	an	en	ang	eng	i	ia	ie	oo	iou (iu)	ian	in	iang	ing	u	ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	uan	uen (un)	uang	ueng	ong	ü	üe	üan	ün	long
	o	o	e			er	ai	ei	oo	ou	an	en	ang	eng	y	ya	ye	yoo	you	yan	yin	yang	ying	w	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng	yu	yue	yuan	yun	young	
b	ba	bo				bai	bei	ba	ba	ban	ben	bong	beng	bi	bie	biao	bian	bin	bing	bu																		
p	pa	po				pai	pei	pa	pa	pan	pen	pong	peng	pi	pie	piao	piān	pi	ping	pu																		
m	mo	mo	me			mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	ma	me	me	mi	mie	miao	miu	miān	min	ming	mu																
f	fa	fo				fei	fou	fan	fen	fang	feng										fu																	
d	da	de				doi	dei	doo	dou	dan	den	dong	deng	di	die	diao	diu	dian		ding	du		duo		dui	duan	dun			dong								
t	ta	te				tai	tei	tao	tou	tan		tang	teng	ti	tie	tiao	tion		ting	tu		tuo		tui	tuon	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	nü	nüe						
l	la	le				lai	lei	loo	lou	lan		lang	leng	li	lia	lie	lia	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling	lu		luo		luan	lu		long	lü	lüe						
g	ga	ge				gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	geng	geng									gu	guo	guo	guai	gui	guan	gu	guang	guo	gong							
k	ka	ke				kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng									ku	kuo	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	ku	kuang	ko	kong							
h	ha	he				hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng								hu	huo	huo	huai	hui	huan	hu	huang	ho	hong								
j														ji	ja	je	jiāo	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing										ju	ju	ju	ju	jiong		
q														qi	qia	qe	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	zho	zhe	zhi	zhi	zhoi	zhei	zho	zhou	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng								zhu	zhuo	zhuo	zhuai	zhi	zhuai	zhu	zhu	zhuang	zhong								
ch	cho	che	chi	chi	choi	chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng										chu	chu	chu	chuai	chui	chuai	chu	chu	chuang	chong								
sh	sha	she	shi	shi	shoi	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng									shu	shua	shua	shuai	shui	shuan	shu	shun	shuang									
r		re	ri			rao	rou	ron	ren	rang	reng										ru	ruo		rui	ruan	run			rong									
z	zo	ze	zi			zai	zei	zo	zou	zon	zen	zang	zeng								zu	zuo		zui	zuon	zun			zong									
c	co	ce	ci			cai	co	cou	con	cen	cang	ceng									cu	cuo		cui	cuan	cun			cong									
s	so	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

∨ + -	∨ + ↗	∨ + ∨	∨ + ↘	∨ + °
yǚyīn (pronunciation)	dǎ qíú	yǚsǎn	qǐngwèn	zěnme (how)
xiǎoshuō (novel)	qǐchuáng	fǔdǎo	nǚshì	yǐzi (chair)
<hr/>				
↖ + -	↖ + ↗	↖ + ∨	↖ + ↘	↖ + °
shàngbān (to go to work)	kèwén	wài yǔ	bàoqiàn	xièxie
qìchē (car)	fùxí	diànyǐng	huìhuà	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)

shuìjiào (to sleep)

shēngcí (new word)

liànxí (exercise)

fānyì (to translate)

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,
一去二三里，

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.

Pay attention to the pronunciation.



1-02-16

② Qǐng zhùyì shēngdiào.

Please say attention to the tones.

③ Yǒu wèntí ma?

Do you have any questions?

④ Wǒ yǒu wèntí.

I have some questions.

⑤ Méiyǒu wèntí.

No questions.



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
→ [→]	hénggōu	子 zǐ (son)	Like the 1st stroke of 子

Stroke Form	Name	Example	Way of Writing
フ [フ]	héngzhé	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 1st stroke of 马
𠂔 [𠂔]	shùwān	四 sì (four)	Like the 4th stroke of 四
𠂊 [𠂊]	shùwāngōu	七 qī (seven)	Like the 2nd stroke of 七
𠂊 [𠂊]	shùzhézhégōu	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 2nd stroke of 马
𠂊 [𠂊]	héngzhéwāngōu	九 jiǔ (nine)	Like the 2nd stroke of 九
𠂊 [𠂊]	pièdiǎn	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	kǒuzìpáng	1 口 口	3	吗 ma (question particle)	Related to "mouth"
女	nǚzìpáng	𠂊 女 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 丨 𠂔 𠂔 四 四
sì four 5 strokes 
- (2) 五 一 𠂊 五 五
wǔ five 4 strokes 
- (3) 七 一 七
qī seven 2 strokes 

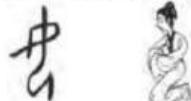
(4) 九 九
jiǔ nine

2 strokes



(5) 女 女女
nǚ female

3 strokes



(6) 子 了子
zǐ son

3 strokes



(7) 马 马马
mǎ horse

3 strokes



(8) 口 口口
kǒu 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 Hanyu Pinyin

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 “Hanyu Pinyin Fang'an 《汉语拼音方案》” (Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet) and started to promote the system in 1958. The