一、课文（Kèwén）Text



Zhāng lǎoshī: Nǐmen hǎo!
张老师：你们 好！
Teacher Zhang: Hello!

Wáng Lán: Lǎoshī hǎo!
王 兰：老师 好！
Wang Lan: Hello, teacher!

Lǐ Jūn: Lǎoshī hǎo!
李 军：老师 好！
Li Jun: Hello, teacher!

二、生词（Shēngcí）New words

老师 （名） lǎoshī *teacher*
们 （尾） men *noun plural marker*

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三、语音（Yǔyīn）Pronunciation

（一）认读声母 Read initials

j　　q　　x

（二）认读韵母 Read finals

ia　　ie　　iao　　iou（-iu）

ian　　in　　iang　　ing　　iong

ü　　üe　　üan　　ün



（三）声母、韵母拼读

Combination of initial and final sounds

	i	ia	ie	iao	iou -iu	ian	in	iang	ing	iong
j	ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing	jiong
q	qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing	qiong
x	xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing	xiong
b	bi		bie	biao		bian	bin		bing	
p	pi		pie	piao		pian	pin		ping	
m	mi		mie	miao	miu	mian	min		ming	
d	di		die	diao	diu	dian			ding	
t	ti		tie	tiao		tian			ting	
n	ni		nie	niao	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning	
l	li	lia	lie	liao	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling	

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	ü	üe	üan	ün
j	ju	jue	juan	jun
q	qu	que	quan	qun
x	xu	xue	xuan	xun
n	nü	nüe		
l	lü	lüe		

(四) 声调 tones

qī	qí	qǐ	qì	jiā	jiá	jiǎ	jià
biē	bié	biě	biè	niū	niú	niǔ	niù
pīn	pín	pǐn	pìn	xiāng	xiáng	xiǎng	xiàng
quān	quán	quǎn	quàn	yūn	yún	yǔn	yùn





四、语法 (Yǔfǎ) Grammar

1、“i”在音节开头写成“y”，只有“in”和“ing”在前面加“y”，写成“yin” “ying”。

“i” is written as “y” when begins syllable. “y” is added before “in” and “ing”, written as “yin” and “ying”.

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2、韵母“iou”前有声母时写成“iu”，声调符号在“u”上。例如“niú”（牛）。

“iou” is written as “iu” when the initial comes before “iou”. The tone mark is placed over “u”.

3、韵母“ü、üe、üan、ün”自成音节时，写成“yu、yue、yuan、yun”，“ü”上两点省略。“ü”只有和“n”、“l”相拼时写两点，和其它声母相拼都不写两点。

例如：j-ǔ→jǔ x-ù→xù q-ūn→jūn l-ú→lú n-ǔ→nǔ

Syllables starting with “ü、üe、üan、ün” are written as “yu、yue、yuan、yun”. “ü” is written as “u” when there is no ambiguity, but written as “ü” when there are corresponding “u” syllables (such as “lü” and “nü”).

4、“们”，后缀，放在指人的代词或名词后面构成复数。

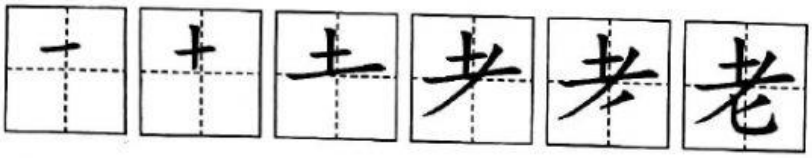
例如：老师们、你们、我们。问候时，如果对方不止一人，就用“你们好”。

The suffix “们” is used after personal pronouns or nouns to form the plural.

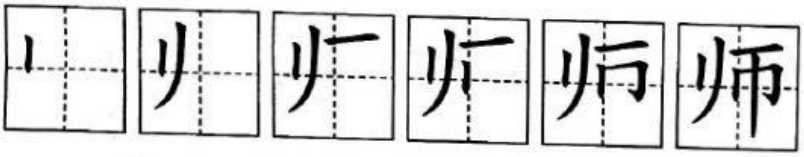
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五、笔顺（Bǐshùn）Stroke orders

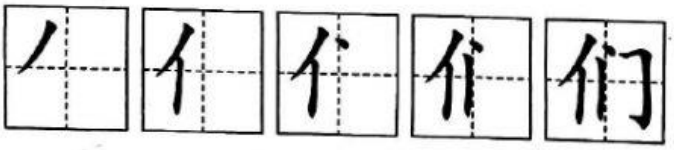
1、老



2、师

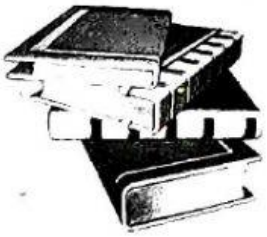


3、们



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六、练习（Liànxí）Practice



1、辨音 Discrimination of sounds

（1）u-ü

nǔ-nǚ　lú-lǘ　hú xū　gù lǜ　mù yú　lù xù

（2）in-ing

xīn-xīng　jīn-jīng　yīn-yīng

xīn xīng　pǐn xíng　pīn mìng　qín lǐng

（3）in-ün

jīn-jūn　yín-yùn　xīn-xùn　qīn-qūn

jìn jūn　yīn yùn　yīn xùn　mín yùn

（4）ian-iang

yān-yāng　lián-liáng　jiǎn-jiǎng　niàn-niàng

xiān xiāng　xiàn liang　jiān qiáng　lián xiǎng

（5）ian-üan

xiān-xuān　jiān-juān　qiàn-quàn　yán-yuán

qián yuán　biān yuán　qián yuàn　liǎn yuán

（6）ie-üe

yé-yuè　jié-jué　xiě-xuè　qiè-què

jiě jué　xiè jué

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2、听老师读，然后圈出你听到的音节。

Listen to the teacher, then circle the syllables that you hear.

(1) jiě-jué　(2) xiǎng-xiàn　(3) jiā-jiān

(4) qū-xū　(5) qiǎng-qiáng　(6) nǐ-nǔ

(7) xuè-què　(8) yuè-nüè　(9) jiāo-qiáo

3、听老师读，然后标出声调。

Listen to the teacher, then place the tone mark.

(1) pīn yīn　(2) yán jiǎng　(3) xiǎo yú

(4) tīng lì　(5) liǎo jiě　(6) qián miàn

(7) nán fāng　(8) wā kēng　(9) tíng diàn

4、结合前两课所学的对话，老师和学生进行日常用语对话。

Make the dialogues with your partner and teacher according to the text you learned in previous sections.

5、熟读本课所学的声母、韵母和声韵母拼读音节，并熟练书写汉字。

Read the initials and finals and the combination of initial and final sounds, then write the characters.



LIVEWORKSHEETS