

第三部分 PART THREE

一、课文 TEXT

(一)  1-02-09



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

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

A: Méi guānxi.
没关系。



A: Where's the washroom?

B: Sorry, I don't know.

A: It's all right.

(二)  1-02-10



A: Děng yíxià.
等一下。

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

A: Děng yíxià.
等一下。



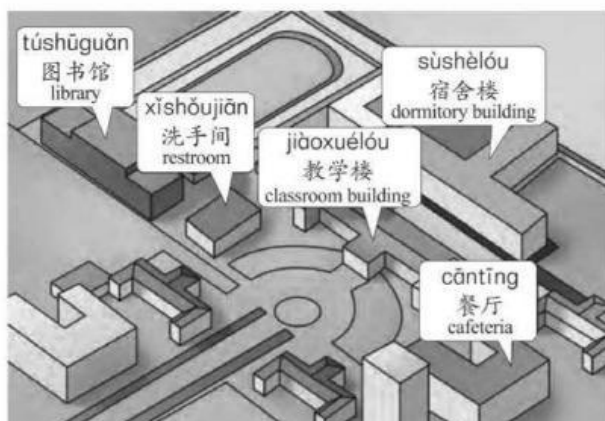
A: Wait a moment.

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

2 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



1-02-11



1. Read aloud and pay attention to the tones

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

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

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

6. Combination of tones



- + -	- + /	- + v	- + \	- + °
cāntīng (dining hall)	Yīngguó	jīnglǐ (manager)	gāoxìng (happy)	xiānsheng (sir)
fēijī (plane)	shēngcí (new word)	qiānbǐ (pencil)	gōngzuò (work)	qīzi (wife)

ㄨ + 一	ㄨ + ㄨ	ㄨ + ㄨ	ㄨ + ㄨ	ㄨ + 。
míngtiān (tomorrow)	xuéxí (to study)	yóuyǒng (to swim)	xuéyuàn (institute)	shénme (what)
shíjiān (time)	huídá (to answer)	píjiǔ (beer)	zázhì (magazine)	míngzi (name)

7. Practice reading the disyllabic words

nánhái (boy)	nǚhái (girl)	xiǎohái (child)	yíhuìr (a while)
jiàoshì (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. | |

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



- A: Nín hǎo, qù nǎr?
您 好, 去 哪 儿?

- B: Qù gùgōng.
去 故 宫。

- A: Qǐng shàng chē.
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 +	{	iou uei uen	→	Initial +	{	iu ui un	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[pʰ]	m[m]	f[f]
Blade-Alveolars	d[t]	t[tʰ]	n[n]	l[l]
Velars	g[k]	k[kʰ]		h[x]
Palatals	j[tɕ]	q[tɕʰ]		x[ç]
Blade-Palatals	zh[tʂ]	ch[tʂʰ]		sh[ʃ]、r[ʒ]
Dental Sibilants	z[ts]	c[tsʰ]		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 | C. g — k | E. zh — ch |
| B. d — t | D. j — q | 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	Kāikǒuhū 开口呼 (Finals other than those that begin with i, u, or ü)	Qízhīhū 齐齿呼 (Finals that begin with i)	Hékǒuhū 合口呼 (Finals that begin with u)	Cuōkǒuhū 撮口呼 (Finals that begin with ü)
Single Finals	-i[ɿ]、-i[ʅ]	i[i]	u[u]	ü[y]
	a[ʌ]	ia[iʌ]	ua[uʌ]	
	o[o]		uo[uo]	
	e[ɤ]			
	er[ə]	ie[iɛ]		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]	ian[iɛn]	uan[uan]	üan[yan]
	en[ən]	in[in]	uen[uən]	ün[yn]
	ang[aŋ]	iang[iaŋ]	uang[uaŋ]	
	eng[əŋ]	ing[iŋ]	ueng[uəŋ]	
			ong[uŋ]	iong[yŋ]

② The letter i represents three different pronunciations: i [i] as in yī, -i [ɿ] as in zhī, and -i [ʅ] 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	a	o	e	-[ɿ]	-[ɨ]	er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	i	ia	ie	iao	iou (iu)	ian	in	iang	ing	u	ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	uan	uen (un)	uang	ueng	ong	ü	üe	üan	ün	iong										
	a	o	e			er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	yi	ya	ye	yao	you	yan	yin	yang	ying	wu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng			yu	ye	yuan	yun	yong									
b	ba	bo					bai	bei	bao	ban	ben	bang	beng	bi	bie	biao	bian	bin		bing	bu																											
p	pa	po					pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng	pi	pie	piao	pian	pin		ping	pu																										
m	ma	mo	me				mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng	mi	mie	miao	miu	mian	min		ming	mu																									
f	fa	fo					fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng										fu																									
d	da	de					dai	dei	dào	dóu	dán	dén	dàng	déng	dí	dié	dào	díu	dían			díng	dú	duó	duì	duan	dùn									dòng												
t	ta	te					tai	tei	tào	tóu	tán	tén	tàng	téng	tí	tié	tào	tían				tíng	tú	tuó	tui	tuan	tùn										tóng											
n	na	ne					nai	nei	nào	nóu	nán	nén	nàng	néng	ní	nié	nào	niú	nían	nín	niàng	ning	nú	nuó		nuan										nóng	nǚ	niè										
l	la	le					lai	lei	lào	lǒu	lán	lén	làng	léng	lǐ	lié	lào	liú	lián	lín	liàng	líng	lú	luó		luán	lún										lóng	lǚ	lüe									
g	ga	ge					gai	gei	gào	gǒu	gān	gēn	gàng	géng									gu	guā	guó	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	gong																	
k	ka	ke					kai	kei	kào	kǒu	kān	kēn	kàng	kéng									ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	kong																	
h	ha	he					hai	hei	hào	hǒu	hān	hēn	hàng	héng									hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	hong																	
j															ji	ja	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing																	ju	jue	juan	jun	jiong				
q															qi	qia	qie	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	zha	zhe	zhi				zhai	zhei	zhào	zhóu	zhān	zhēn	zhàng	zhéng									zhu	zhuā	zhuó	zhuai	zhui	zhuān	zhun	zhuang	zhong																	
ch	cha	che	chi				chai	chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng										chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuān	chun	chuang	chong																	
sh	sha	she	shi				shai	shei	shào	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng									shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuān	shun	shuang																		
r		re	ri						rào	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng									ru	ruo	rui	ruan	run																					
z	za	ze	zi				zai	zei	zào	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng									zu	zuo	zui	zuan	zun																					
c	ca	ce	ci				cai	cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng										cu	cuo	cui	cuan	cun																					
s	sa	se	si				sai	sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng										su	suo	sui	suan	sun																					

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

✓ + -	✓ + /	✓ + v	✓ + \	✓ + °
yǔyīn (pronunciation)	dǎ qiú	yǔsǎn	qǐngwèn	zěnmē (how)
xiǎoshuō (novel)	qǐchúang (to get up)	fǔdǎo (to coach)	nǚshì (madam)	yǐzi (chair)

\ + -	\ + /	\ + v	\ + \	\ + °
shàngbān (to go to work)	kèwén (text)	wàiyǔ	bàoqiàn	xièxie
qìchē (car)	fùxí (to review)	diànyǐng (movie)	huìhuà (conversation)	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)

shēngcí (new word)

fānyì (to translate)

shuìjiào (to sleep)

liànxí (exercise)

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.

② Qǐng zhùyì shēngdiào.

③ Yǒu wèntí ma?

④ Wǒ yǒu wèntí.

⑤ Méiyǒu wèntí.

Pay attention to the pronunciation.

Please say attention to the tones.

Do you have any questions?

I have some questions.

No questions.



1-02-16



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
一 [一]	hénggōu	子 zǐ (son)	Like the 1st stroke of 子

Stroke Form	Name	Example	Way of Writing
㇇ [㇇]	héngzhé	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 1st stroke of 马
㇇ [㇇]	shùwān	四 sì (four)	Like the 4th stroke of 四
㇇ [㇇]	shùwāngōu	七 qī (seven)	Like the 2nd stroke of 七
㇇ [㇇]	shùzhézhéngōu	马 mǎ (horse)	Like the 2nd stroke of 马
㇇ [㇇]	héngzhéwāngōu	九 jiǔ (nine)	Like the 2nd stroke of 九
㇇ [㇇]	piědiǎn	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	kǒuzipáng	丨 𠃍 口	3	吗 ma (question particle)	Related to "mouth"
女	nǚzipáng	㇇ ㇇ 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 sì 丨 冂 𠃍 𠃍 四 四 5 strokes 
- (2) 五 wǔ 一 丨 𠃍 五 五 4 strokes 
- (3) 七 qī 一 七 2 strokes 

(4) 九 jiǔ	ノ 九 nine	2 strokes		
(5) 女 nǚ	レ 女 女 female	3 strokes		
(6) 子 zǐ	㇇ 了 子 son	3 strokes		
(7) 马 mǎ	㇇ 马 马 horse	3 strokes		
(8) 口 kǒu	丨 凵 口 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 Hànyǔ Pīnyīn

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 “Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Fāng'àn 《汉语拼音方案》” (*Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet*) and started to promote the system in 1958. The