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拼音 Pinyin

- 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (1):
Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (1):
b, p, m, f, d, t, n, l, g, k, h, j, q, x
i, u, ü, er, a, ia, ua, o, uo, e, ie, üe, ai, uai, ei, uei (ui), ao, iao
- 汉语的声调 (四声) Tones (Four Tones)
- 汉语的音节 Chinese Syllables
- 两个三声音节的连读变调 Tone Sandhi: 3rd tone + 3rd tone

- 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (2):
Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (2):
zh, ch, sh, r, z, c, s
ou, iou (iu), an, ian, uan, üan, en, in, uen (un), ün, ang, iang, uang, eng, ing, ueng, ong, iong
- 汉语的轻声 The Neutral Tone
- 拼音规则 (1): 标调法和省写
Rules of Pinyin (1): Tone Marking and Abbreviation

- 发音辨析: 声母 j, q, x 和 z, c, s
Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials j, q, x and z, c, s
- 发音辨析: 韵母 i, u, ü
Differentiation: pronunciation of the finals i, u, ü
- “不”的变调 Tone Sandhi of “不(bù)”
- 拼音规则 (2): 单韵母 ü 和 ü 开头的韵母跟 j, q, x 相拼的规则
Rules of Pinyin (2): ü or finals led by ü with j, q, x

- 发音辨析: 声母 zh, ch, sh, r
Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials zh, ch, sh, r
- 发音辨析: 前鼻音韵母 n 和后鼻音韵母 ng
Differentiation: pronunciation of the alveolar nasal n and the velar nasal ng
- “一”的变调 Tone Sandhi of “一(yī)”
- 拼音规则 (3): y, w 的用法
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- 儿化的发音 The Retroflex Final
- 发音辨析: 以 i, u, ü 开头的韵母
Differentiation: pronunciation of finals beginning with i, u, ü
- 声母送气音和不送气音发音的区别
Difference between Aspirated and Unaspirated Initials
- 拼音规则 (4): 隔音符号
Rules of Pinyin (4): syllable-dividing mark

汉字 Characters

- 汉字的笔画 (1):
Strokes of Chinese Characters (1):
一、丨、ノ、丶、丶
- 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters:
一、二、三、十、八、六

- 汉字的笔画 (2):
Strokes of Chinese Characters (2):
フ、レ、J
- 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters:
口、见、山、小、不

- 汉字的笔画 (3):
Strokes of Chinese Characters (3):
ㄅ、ㄆ
- 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters:
月、心、中、人
- 汉字的笔顺 (1): 先横后竖, 先撇后捺
Stroke Order (1): horizontal preceding vertical and left-falling preceding right-falling

- 汉字的笔画 (4):
Strokes of Chinese Characters (4):
ㄌ、ㄣ
- 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters:
七、儿、几、九
- 汉字的笔顺 (2): 从上到下, 从左到右
Stroke Order (2): top preceding bottom and left preceding right

- 汉字的笔画 (5):
Strokes of Chinese Characters (5):
ㄣ、ㄣ
- 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters:
水、女、了、大
- 汉字的笔顺 (3): 先外后内, 先中间后两边
Stroke Order (3): outside preceding inside and middle preceding sides

	课文 Lesson	页码 Page	词汇 Words/Phrases	注释 Notes
6	我会说汉语 I can speak Chinese	40	会、说、妈妈、菜、 很、*好吃、做、写、 汉字、字、怎么、读	1. 能愿动词“会”(1) The Modal Verb “会”(1) 2. 形容词谓语句 Sentences with an Adjectival Predicate 3. 疑问代词“怎么”(1) The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么”(1)
7	今天几号 What's the date today	48	请、*问、今天、号、 月、星期、昨天、 明天、去、学校、 看、书	1. 日期的表达(1): 月、日/号、 星期 Expression of a Date (1): month, date, day of the week 2. 名词谓语句 Sentences with a Nominal Predicate 3. 连动句(1): 去+地方+做 什么 Sentences with a Serial Verb Construction (1): 去+place+to do sth.
8	我想喝茶 I'd like some tea	56	想、喝、茶、吃、 米饭、下午、商店、 买、个、杯子、这、 多少、钱、块、那	1. 能愿动词“想” The Modal Verb “想” 2. 疑问代词“多少” The Interrogative Pronoun “多少” 3. 量词“个”、“口” The Measure Words “个” and “口” 4. 钱数的表达 Expression of the Amount of Money
9	你儿子在哪儿工作 Where does your son work	64	小、猫、在、那儿、 狗、椅子、下面(下)、 在、哪儿、工作、 儿子、医院、医生、 爸爸	1. 动词“在” The Verb “在” 2. 疑问代词“哪儿” The Interrogative Pronoun “哪儿” 3. 介词“在” The Preposition “在” 4. 疑问助词“呢”(2) The Interrogative Particle “呢”(2)
10	我能坐这儿吗 Can I sit here	72	桌子、上、电脑、和、 本、里、前面、后面、 这儿、没有(没)、 能、坐 王方、谢朋	1. “有”字句: 表示存在 The “有” Sentence: indicating existence 2. 连词“和” The Conjunction “和” 3. 能愿动词“能” The Modal Verb “能” 4. 用“请”的祈使句 Imperative Sentences with “请”

拼音 Pinyin	汉字 Characters
双音节词语的声调搭配 (1): 一声和各声调的搭配 Tone Collocation in Disyllabic Words (1): 1 st tone + 1 st /2 nd /3 rd /4 th tone	1. 汉字的笔画 (6): Strokes of Chinese Characters (6): ㇀、㇁、㇂ 2. 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters: 东、我、西 3. 汉字结构 (1): 独体结构与合体结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (1): single-component and compound
双音节词语的声调搭配 (2): 二声和各声调的搭配 Tone Collocation in Disyllabic Words (2): 2 nd tone + 1 st /2 nd /3 rd /4 th tone	1. 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters: 四、五、书 2. 汉字结构 (2): 左右结构与左中右结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (2): left-right and left-middle-right 3. 汉字偏旁 “讠” 和 “讠” Chinese Radicals: “讠” and “讠”
双音节词语的声调搭配 (3): 三声和各声调的搭配 Tone Collocation in Disyllabic Words (3): 3 rd tone + 1 st /2 nd /3 rd /4 th tone	1. 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters: 少、个 2. 汉字结构 (3): 上下结构与上中下结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (3): top-bottom and top-middle-bottom 3. 汉字偏旁 “钅” 和 “钅” Chinese Radicals: “钅” and “钅”
双音节词语的声调搭配 (4): 四声和各声调的搭配 Tone Collocation in Disyllabic Words (4): 4 th tone + 1 st /2 nd /3 rd /4 th tone	1. 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters: 在、子、工 2. 汉字结构 (4): 半包围结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (4): half-enclosure 3. 汉字偏旁 “辶” 和 “门” Chinese Radicals: “辶” and “门”
1. 轻声音节的读法 Pronunciation of Neutral-Tone Syllables 2. 叠音词的读法 Pronunciation of Reduplicated Syllables 3. 带后缀词的读法: “-们, -子, -头” Pronunciation of Words with the Suffix “-们”, “-子” or “-头”	1. 认识独体字: Single-Component Characters: 上、下、本、末 2. 汉字结构 (5): 全包围结构 Structure of Chinese Characters (5): enclosure 3. 汉字偏旁 “口” 和 “礻” Chinese Radicals: “口” and “礻”

	课文 Lesson	页码 Page	词汇 Words/Phrases	注释 Notes
11	现在几点 What's the time now	82	现在、点、分、中午、吃饭、时候、回、我们、电影、住、前北京	1. 时间的表达 Expression of Time 2. 时间词做状语 Time Word Used as an Adverbial 3. 名词“前” The Noun “前”
12	明天天气怎么样 What will the weather be like tomorrow	90	天气、怎么样、太(太……了)、热、冷、下雨(下、雨)、小姐、来、*身体、爱、些、水果、水	1. 疑问代词“怎么样” The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么样” 2. 主谓谓语句 Sentences with a Subject-Predicate Phrase as the Predicate 3. 程度副词“太” The Adverb “太” 4. 能愿动词“会”(2) The Modal Verb “会”(2)
13	他在学做中国菜呢 He is learning to cook Chinese food	98	喂、*也、学习(学)、上午、睡觉、电视、喜欢、*给、打电话、*吧 大卫	1. 叹词“喂” The Interjection “喂” 2. “在……呢”表示动作正在进行 “在……呢” Used to Indicate an Action in Progress 3. 电话号码的表达 Expression of Telephone Numbers 4. 语气助词“吧” The Modal Particle “吧”
14	她买了不少衣服 She has bought quite a few clothes	104	东西、一点儿、苹果、看见、先生、开、车、回来、分钟、后、衣服、漂亮、*啊、少(不少)、这些、都张	1. “了”表发生或完成 “了” Indicating Occurrence or Completion 2. 名词“后” The Noun “后” 3. 语气助词“啊” The Modal Particle “啊” 4. 副词“都” The Adverb “都”
15	我是坐飞机来的 I came here by air	112	认识、年、大学、饭店、出租车、*一起、高兴、听、飞机	1. “是……的”句: 强调时间、地点、方式 The Structure “是……的”: used to emphasize time, place or manner 2. 日期的表达(2): 年、月、日/号、星期 Expression of a Date (2): year, month, date, day of the week

文化: 中国人经常使用的通信工具 Culture: Common Communication Tools of Chinese People 119

词语总表 Vocabulary 120

汉字总表 Characters 128

偏旁总表 Radicals 129

汉语普通话声母韵母拼合表 Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

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

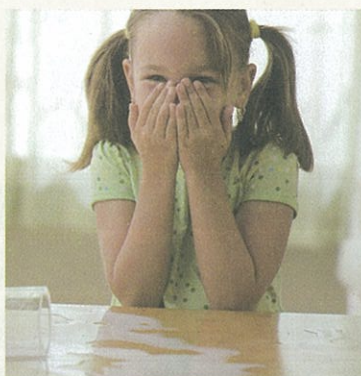
A: Hello!
B: Hello!

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

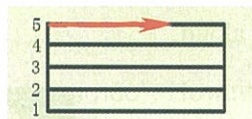
1 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (1) Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (1) 01-4

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。

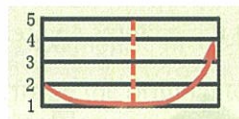
There are four basic tones in Chinese, respectively called the 1st tone (55), the 2nd tone (35), the 3rd tone (214) and the 4th tone (51). They make difference in meaning.



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 ü 自成音节时, 韵母前增加 y, ü 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

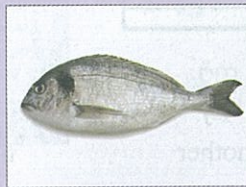
Look at the pictures and read the monosyllabic words aloud.



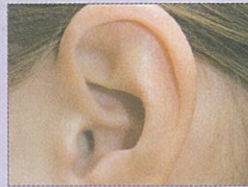
yī



wǔ



yú



ěr



bǐ



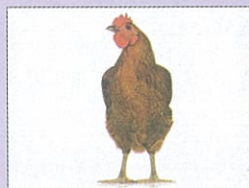
māo



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: 3rd tone + 3rd 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 3rd 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 horizontal		一 yī one 二 èr two
竖 shù vertical		十 shí ten 工 gōng work, labor
撇 piě left-falling		人 rén human 八 bā eight
点 diǎn dot		不 bù no, not 六 liù six
捺 nà right-falling		大 dà big 天 tiān sky

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

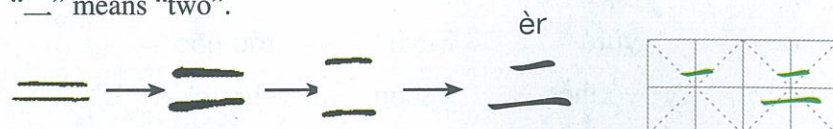
(1) “一”，是汉字的基本笔画，也可单独成为汉字表示数量“1”。

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



(2) “二”，表示数量“2”。

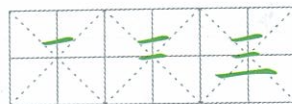
“二” means “two”.



(3) “三”，表示数量“3”。

“三” means “three”.

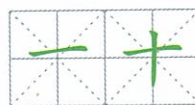
三 → 三 → 三 → 三 sān



(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



2

Xièxie nǐ
谢谢你
Thank you

课文 Text

1 02-1

Xièxie!
A: 谢谢!
Bú xiè!
B: 不谢!



English Version

A: Thank you!
B: Sure!

New Words

1. 谢谢 xièxie v.
to thank
2. 不 bù adv.
no, not

2 02-2

Xièxie nǐ!
A: 谢谢你!
Bú kèqi!
B: 不客气!



English Version

A: Thank you!
B: You're welcome!

New Word

3. 不客气 bú kèqi
you're welcome,
don't mention it

3 02-3

Zàijiàn!
A: 再见!
Zàijiàn!
B: 再见!



English Version

A: Goodbye!
B: Bye!

New Word

4. 再见 zàijiàn v.
to see you around

拼音 Pinyin

1 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (2) Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (2) 02-4

声母 Initials (2)	韵母 Finals (2)
zh ch sh r	ou iou (iu)
z c s	an ian uan üan
	en in uen (un) ün
	ang iang uang
	eng ing ueng
	ong iong

看图片，朗读下列单音节词语 02-5

Look at the pictures and read the monosyllabic words aloud.



sān



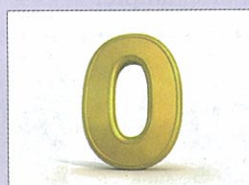
shān



zhōng



yáng



líng



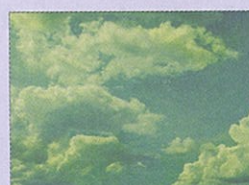
cài



shǒu



xióng



yún



xīng



yuán



rén



chuán



chuáng



chī



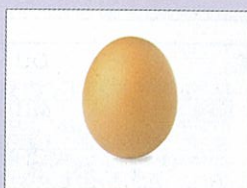
rè

看图片，朗读下列双音节词语 02-6

Look at the pictures and read the disyllabic words aloud.



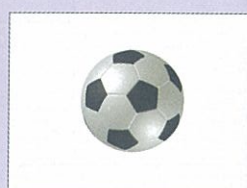
bīngxiāng



jīdàn



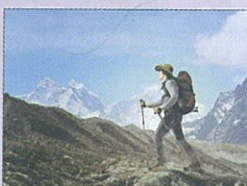
sījī



zúqiú



jīchǎng



pá shān



shǒubiǎo



xióngmāo

2 汉语的轻声 The Neutral Tone

汉语中除了四声以外，还有一个读得又短又轻的声调，叫作“轻声”。
例如：

Apart from the four tones mentioned previously, there is another tone in Chinese, which is short and light, known as “the neutral tone”. For example:



māma
妈妈



yéye
爷爷



nǎinai
奶奶



bàba
爸爸

朗读下列音节，注意轻声的读法 02-7

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the neutral tone.

zhuōzi

fángzi

yǐzi

guìzi

tāmen

rénmen

wǒmen

dìdi

yīfu

érzi

xǐhuan

rènshi

xiānsheng

péngyou

wǎnshang

piàoliang

3 拼音规则 (1): 标调法和省写

Rules of Pinyin (1): Tone Marking and Abbreviation

(1) 标调法 Tone Marking

汉语拼音的声调必须标注在元音字母上。当一个韵母含有两个或者两个以上元音字母时，调号标注在开口度较大的那个元音字母上。调号标注的主要元音顺序为 *a, o, e, i, u, ü*，但 *iu* 是个例外，*iu* 是 *iou* 的省略形式，声调标注在 *u* 上。轻声音节不标声调。

Tone marks in Chinese *pinyin* are put above vowels. When there are two or more vowels in the final of a syllable, the tone should be marked on the one that is pronounced with the mouth more wide-open, the sequence being “*a, o, e, i, u, ü*” in the descending order. The compound final *iu* is an exception to this rule, in which the tone mark is put on *u* rather than *i* as *iu* is the abbreviation of *iou*. The neutral tone is unmarked.

朗读下列音节，注意声调标注的位置  02-8

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the positions of the tone marks.

xuéxiào	bāng máng	lánqiú	nǚ'ér
yóu yǒng	shǒubiǎo	zhōngyú	gōngsī
shíjiān	shēntǐ	kǎoshì	guójiā
bàozhǐ	hǎochī	xièxie	kèqì

(2) 省写 Abbreviation

iou, uei, uen 前面加声母的时候，写成：*iu, ui, un*。例如 *niu, gui, lun*。

When *iou, uei* or *uen* follows an initial, they are written as *iu, ui* and *un* respectively, for example, *niu, gui, lun*.

朗读下列音节，注意韵母省写的部分  02-9

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the abbreviated finals.

xiūxi	shuì jiào	lúnchuán	niúnǎi
píjiǔ	ángguì	liúyán	kāi huì
tǎolùn	zúqiú	Lúndūn	shīrùn
cánkuì	shuǐguǒ	táo zuì	shùn lì

课堂用语
Classroom
Expressions

02-10

打开书。	Dǎkāi shū.	Open your book.
请大声读。	Qǐng dà shēng dú.	Read aloud.
再读一遍。	Zài dú yí biàn.	Read once again. / Repeat.
一起读。	Yìqǐ dú.	Read together.
有问题吗?	Yǒu wèntí ma?	Any questions?

汉字
Characters

1 汉字的笔画 (2): ㄇ、ㄥ、乚

Strokes of Chinese Characters (2): ㄇ, ㄥ, 乚

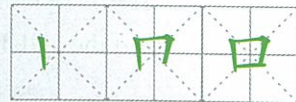
笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
ㄇ 横折 héngzhé horizontal-turning		口 kǒu mouth 日 rì sun
ㄥ 竖折 shùzhé vertical-turning		山 shān mountain 出 chū to come/go out
乚 竖钩 shùgōu vertical hook		丁 dīng man, member of a family 小 xiǎo small, little

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “口”，本义是嘴巴，字形像人张开的嘴巴。

The basic meaning of “口” is “mouth”, and the character is shaped like a mouth.

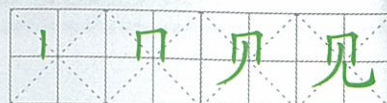
kǒu



(2) “见”，字形上边是“目”，下边是“人”，意思是“睁着眼睛看”。

Its traditional form of “见” has a “目 (eye)” on the top and a “人 (person)” at the bottom, meaning “watching with eyes open”.

jiàn

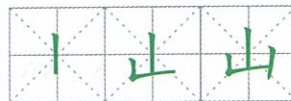


(3) “山”，字形像起伏的山峰，意思是“山峰”。

“山” means “mountain” and was originally shaped like rolling mountains.

shān

山 → 山 → 山 → 山



(4) “小”，字形像细微的沙，现在意思与“大”相对。

“小” was originally shaped like tiny grains of sand. Now it means “small”, opposite to “大 (big)”.

xiǎo

小 → 小 → 小 → 小



(5) “不”，原来表示一种工具，现在虚化为副词，表示否定。

“不” originally referred to a tool. Now it's a negative adverb.

bù

不 → 不 → 不 → 不

