

	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

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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。

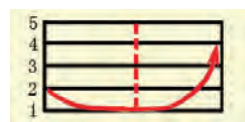
There are four basic tones in Chinese, respectively called the 1st tone (55), the 2nd tone (35), the 3rd tone (214) and the 4th tone (51). They make difference in meaning.



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.



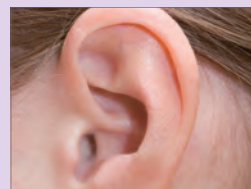
yī



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
kǒuyuǐ	yǔfǎ	Fǎyǔ	tǎo hǎo
liǎojiě	yǒuhǎo	yǔsǎn	shǒubiǎo