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词类简称

Abbreviations for Parts of Speech

<i>adj.</i>	adjective 形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb 副词
<i>a.v.</i>	auxiliary verb 助动词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction 连词
<i>intj.</i>	interjection 叹词
<i>m.</i>	measure word 量词
<i>n.</i>	noun 名词
<i>nc.</i>	numeral-classifier 数量词
<i>num.</i>	numeral 数词
<i>ono.</i>	onomatopoeia 拟声词
<i>part.</i>	particle 助词
<i>pn.</i>	proper noun 专有名词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun 代词
<i>pref.</i>	prefix 前缀
<i>prep.</i>	preposition 介词
<i>suff.</i>	suffix 后缀
<i>v.</i>	verb 动词

第一课

Lesson One

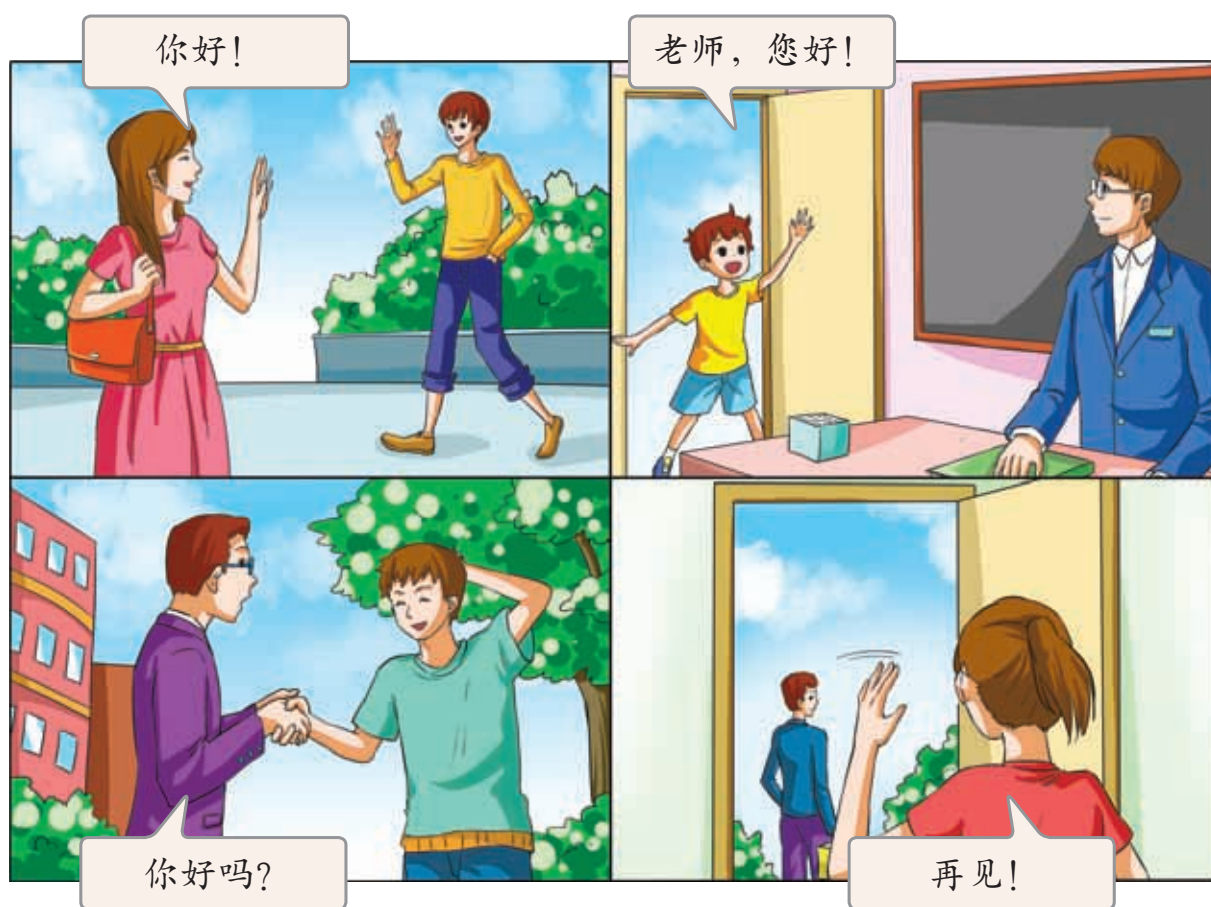
问候

Greetings

一、导入 Lead-in

Exercise 1

Look at the pictures below and say any relevant greetings that you know in Chinese.



After learning this lesson, you will be able to:

1. Understand common Chinese greetings and greet Chinese people appropriately.
2. Understand Chinese syllables, the four basic Chinese tones, 3rd tone changes, and spelling rules.
3. Recognize traditional and simplified characters, recognize the basic characters presented in this lesson.
4. Use an adjective as a predicate, and use the particles 吗, 呢 and the suffix 们 correctly.

二、课文 Texts

课文（一）Text (1)

你好

简体版

Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang on campus for the first time.

小王：你 好！

小张：你好！

Tips: the most common Chinese greeting



你好

繁体版

Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang on campus for the first time.

小王：你 好！

小張：你好！

Kèwén (yī) Text (1)

Nǐ Hǎo!

拼音版

Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang on campus for the first time.

Xiǎo Wáng: Nǐ hǎo!

Xiǎo Zhāng: Nǐ hǎo!

生词 (一) *New Words (1)*

	简体 (繁体)	拼音	词性	解释
1	你	nǐ	<i>pron.</i>	you 你好! / 你早!
2	好	hǎo	<i>adj.</i>	good 你好! / 你好吗?

课文 (二) *Text (2)*

你早

简体版

Miss Jiang meets Mr. Wang in the morning.

江小姐: 王先生, 你早!

王先生: 早, 江小姐。

Tips: a common greeting in the morning

江小姐: 再见!

王先生: 再见!

你早

繁体版

Miss Jiang meets Mr. Wang in the morning.

江小姐: 王先生, 你早!

王先生: 早, 江小姐。

江小姐: 再见!

王先生: 再见!

Kèwén (èr) Text (2)

Nǐ Zǎo

拼音版

Miss Jiang meets Mr. Wang in the morning.

Jiāng xiǎojiě: Wáng xiānsheng, nǐ zǎo!

Wáng xiānsheng: Zǎo, Jiāng xiǎojiě.

Jiāng xiǎojiě: Zàijiàn!

Wáng xiānsheng: Zàijiàn!

生词 (二) New Words (2)

简体 (繁体)	拼音	词性	解释
1 先生	xiānsheng	<i>n.</i>	Mr., gentleman 王先生 / 先生, 你好!
2 早	zǎo	<i>adj.</i>	early; morning 你早! / 老师早!
3 小姐	xiǎojiě	<i>n.</i>	Miss; young lady 江小姐 / 小姐, 你早!
4 再见 (見)	zàijiàn	<i>v.</i>	goodbye 老师, 再见! / 王先生, 再见!
专有名词 Proper Nouns			
1 江	Jiāng	<i>pn.</i>	a Chinese surname, Jiang
2 王	Wáng	<i>pn.</i>	a Chinese surname, Wang

Exercise 1

Listen to Texts (1) and (2). Repeat after the recording until you can pronounce the words correctly.

Exercise 2

Listen to the two short dialogs and fill in the missing words with pinyin and tone marks.

Dialog 1

A: Zhāng _____, nǐ hǎo!

B: Wáng _____, nǐ hǎo!

Dialog 2

A: _____ xiǎojiě, zàijiàn!

B: _____ wáng, zàijiàn!

Exercise 3

Match the Chinese words in Column I with the appropriate English equivalents in Column II.

Column I	Column II
() 1. 早上好	a. Thank you
() 2. 先生	b. Good morning
() 3. 小姐	c. Miss
() 4. 谢谢	d. goodbye
() 5. 再见	e. Mr.

课文 (三) Text (3)

你好吗?

简体版

In the classroom, Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang again.

小王: 小张, 你好吗?

小张: 我很好。你呢?

小王: 我也很好, 谢谢!

(Instructor Jiang comes in.)

同学们: 老师, 您好!

江老师: 同学们, 你们好!

Tips: greetings between friends

Tips: a polite way to greet a senior

你好嗎?

繁体版

In the classroom, Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang again.

小王: 小張, 你好嗎?

小張: 我很好。你呢?

小王: 我也很好, 謝謝!

(Instructor Jiang comes in.)

同學們：老師，您好！

江老師：同學們，你們好！

Kèwén (sān) Text (3)

Nǐ Hǎo ma?

拼音版

In the classroom, Xiao Wang meets Xiao Zhang again.

Xiǎo Wáng: Xiǎo Zhāng, nǐ hǎo ma?

Xiǎo Zhāng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ ne?

Xiǎo Wáng: Wǒ yě hěn hǎo. Xièxie!

(Instructor Jiang comes in.)

Tóngxuémen: Lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

Jiāng lǎoshī: Tóngxuémen, nǐmen hǎo!

生词 (三) New Words (3)

简体 (繁体)	拼音	词性	解释
1 吗 (嗎)	ma	part.	(question marker) 你好吗? / 老师好吗?
2 我	wǒ	pron.	I, me 我是老师。 / 我很好!
3 很	hěn	adv.	very 他很好。 / 我也很好。
4 呢	ne	part.	(question marker) 我很好, 你呢? / 我是学生, 你呢?
5 也	yě	adv.	also 我也很好。 / 我也是学生。
6 谢谢 (謝)	xièxie	v.	thank, thanks 谢谢你。 / 谢谢小王!
7 们 (們)	men	suff.	(plural marker for people) 先生们 / 小姐们 / 你们好!
8 老师 (師)	lǎoshī	n.	teacher 谢谢老师。 / 他是王老师。
9 您	nín	pron.	you (polite form) 您好! / 您早! / 王老师, 您好吗?

10 同学 (學)	tóngxué	n.	schoolmate 同学们好! / 王同学, 你好!
11 你们 (們)	nǐmen	pron.	you 你们好! / 你们早! / 谢谢你们!

Exercise 4

Listen to Text (3) and answer the following questions.

1. How is Xiao Zhang?
2. How is Xiao Wang?
3. How does the instructor address students?

Exercise 5

Listen to Text (3) and fill in the missing words with pinyin and tone marks.

小王: 小张, _____ 吗?
 小张: 我很好。_____ ?
 小王: 我也很好, _____ !
 同学们: _____, 您好!
 江老师: _____, 你们好!

Exercise 6

Translate the following sentences into Chinese orally.

1. Hello!
2. How are you?
3. I am fine, thank you.
4. We are also fine.
5. How are you, teacher!
6. Goodbye, students!

三、语音 Phonetics

1. Chinese syllables

A syllable in Mandarin Chinese usually consists of three parts: initial, final, and tone. An initial, as its name indicates, is a consonant that begins the syllable; while a final is the rest of the syllable in spelling. A tone is a sound pitch of the syllable used to distinguish meaning. For example, in the syllable “jiàn” (见), “j” is the initial and “ian” is the final. The tone of the syllable is indicated by the tone mark “`”, which is put above the main vowel

“a”. In Mandarin Chinese, there are 21 initials, 36 finals, and 4 basic tones.

2. Four tones

In Mandarin Chinese, tones are distinguished by their pitch range and shape. The following tone diagram describes the characteristics of the four basic tones, in which “5” represents the highest pitch in a person’s speech, and “1” the lowest.

	1st tone	2nd tone	3rd tone	4th tone
5	————			
4		———		
3			———	
2			———	
1			———	
	55	35	214	51

3. Third tone sandhi

The third tone is a unique tone that is worth mentioning. The third tone is pronounced low falling in most cases. That is why the third tone is shown as low falling (21) in the above tone diagram. When it is in an end position and for emphasis purpose, the 3rd tone may start low, dip to the bottom, and then rise toward the top (shown as 214 in the tone diagram).

A 3rd tone will change to a 2nd tone when the 3rd tone precedes another 3rd tone, but the tone mark “ˇ” remains unchanged. For example:

Nǐ + hǎo → Ní hǎo (but spelling remains “Nǐ hǎo” 你好 !)

Nǐ + zǎo → Ní zǎo (but spelling remains “Nǐ zǎo” 你早 !)

4. Neutral tone

In addition to four basic tones, there is a special form of tone called the neutral tone in Mandarin Chinese. The neutral tone is normally pronounced short and light. And it is usually unmarked. For example: wǒmen 我们, Nǐ hǎo ma? 你好吗?

5. Spelling rules (1)

a. When “i”, “u”, or “ü” serves as a syllable by itself, it will be preceded by “y”, “w”, and

“y” respectively as follows:

i → yi ; u → wu ; ü → yu

- b. When “i”, “u”, or “ü” is at the beginning of a syllable, it will be written as “y”, “w”, and “y” respectively as follows:

ian → yan uang → wang ün → yun

- c. When j, q, or x combines with ü group, the two dots above ü will be omitted:

j + ü → ju q + ü → qu x + üe → xue

Exercise 1

Read aloud the following classroom expressions.

Gēn wǒ niàn. 跟我念。	Read after me.
Duì le! 对了!	Correct!
Hěn hǎo! 很好!	Very good!

Exercise 2

Read aloud the following tones.

mā	má	mǎ	mà	ma
nē	né	ně	nè	ne
mēn	mén	měn	mèn	men
xiē	xié	xiě	xiè	xie

Exercise 3

Read aloud the following words and phrases paying attention to the neutral tones.

nǐmen 你们 you (plural)	wǒmen 我们 we / us	tóngxuémen 同学们 students/ classmates
hǎo ma 好吗? Is it OK?	Nǐ ne 你呢? And you?	xièxie 谢谢 Thanks!

Exercise 4

Read aloud the following syllables.

nǐ 你 – nín 您 you – you (respectful)	xué 学 – xiè 谢 study – thanks	xiǎo 小 – xué 学 small – school
xiè 谢 – yě 也 thanks – also	hǎo 好 – zǎo 早 good – early	Jiāng 江 – Zhāng 张 Jiang – Zhang

hěn 很 – men 们 very – plural ending	Yīng 英 – tóng 同 English – same	Yīng 英 – wáng 王 English – king
wǒmen 我们 – nǐmen 你们 we / us – you	zàijiàn 再见 – zàixiàn 在线 goodbye – online	tóngxué 同学 – hóngsè 红色 classmate – red color

Exercise 5

Read aloud the following expressions paying attention to the 3rd tone sandhi.

hěn hǎo 很好 Very good.	Nǐ zǎo. 你早。 Good morning!	Nǐ hǎo. 你好。 Hi!	qǐzǎo 起早 get up early
xǐzǎo 洗澡 to bathe	Wǒ hěn hǎo. 我很好。 I am very well.	wǒ yě hěn hǎo. 我也很好。 I am also very well.	Xiǎo Hǎo mǎile yì zhī xiǎoniǎo. 小郝买了一只小鸟。 Xiao Hao bought a small bird.

Exercise 6

Write down what you hear with correct pinyin and tone marks.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

四、汉字 Chinese Characters

1. New characters in this lesson

序号	拼音	简 / 繁	部件	构词
1	hǎo	好	女 + 子	你好 / 你们好 / 你好吗
2	hěn	很	扌 + 艮	很好 / 很早 / 我也很好
3	jiàn	见 / 見	见	再见 / 老师，再见
4	Jiāng	江	氵 + 工	江小姐 / 江小华 / 小江
5	jiě	姐	女 + 且	小姐 / 王小姐 / 姐姐
6	lǎo	老	耂 + 匕	老师 / 张老师 / 老张

7	ma	吗 / 嗎	口 + 马	你好吗 / 老师好吗
8	men	们 / 們	亻 + 门	你们 / 我们 / 同学们
9	ne	呢	口 + 尼	你呢 / 你们呢 / 我呢
10	nǐ	你	亻 + 尔	你好 / 你们 / 你好吗
11	nín	您	亻 + 尔 + 心	您好 / 您早 / 您好吗
12	shēng	生	生	先生 / 王先生 / 学生
13	shī	师 / 師	丩 + 币	老师 / 张老师 / 老师早
14	tóng	同	冂 + 一 + 口	同学 / 同学们 / 王同学
15	wáng	王	王	王先生 / 老王 / 王老师
16	wǒ	我	我	我们 / 我很好 / 我也很好
17	xiān	先	生 + 儿	先生 / 王先生 / 张先生
18	xiǎo	小	小	小王 / 小姐 / 小张
19	xiè	谢 / 謝	讠 + 身 + 寸	谢谢 / 谢谢你 / 谢谢您
20	xué	学 / 學	讠 + 宀 + 子	同学 / 学生 / 小学生
21	yě	也	也	也好 / 也很好 / 我也很好
22	zài	再	再	再见 / 再谢谢你
23	zǎo	早	日 + 十	你早 / 您早 / 老师早
24	Zhāng	张 / 張	弓 + 长	小张 / 张先生 / 张老师

Exercise 1

Read aloud the new characters in this lesson with correct pronunciation.

2. A brief introduction of Chinese characters

Chinese characters were derived from pictographs created several thousand years ago, and have undergone many stages of evolution of forms since then. The following shows the evolution of the characters “人” (man), and “目” (eye).



The majority of characters in use today are not pictographs, but rather pictophonetic characters, which are formed by the meaning component and the sound component. The meaning part usually indicates the category the character belongs to, while the sound part gives a hint of the character's sound. Take 们 (men, plural suffix for people) as an example, the meaning part, 亻, indicates that the character's meaning is related to people; while the sound part, 们 (mén, door), indicates the character's sound, which has nothing to do with its meaning, "door".

3. The number of Chinese characters

Chinese characters have a history of 4000 years. There are over 56,000 Chinese characters recorded in Chinese dictionaries, but most of them are seldom used today. According to the "List of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese" which was published in China in 1987, there are approximately 3500 frequently used characters today.

4. The traditional and simplified characters

Because Chinese characters are so numerous and hard to learn, the Chinese government inaugurated a writing system reform in the 1950s, and simplified Chinese characters by choosing or creating characters that have fewer strokes. For example, 學 (xué, study) was simplified to 学, and 麗 (lì, beautiful) to 丽. In 1964, the Chinese government released an official list of 2238 simplified characters to be used in China's mainland. However, traditional characters are still used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas Chinese communities.

Exercise 2

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) based on the above texts.

1. There are 3500 frequently used Chinese characters in daily life.	()
2. Every Chinese character has traditional and simplified forms.	()
3. Traditional characters are still used in Chinese communities in the U. S.	()
4. Most Chinese characters in use today are pictophonetic characters.	()
5. The meaning component in a pictophonetic character indicates the character's exact meaning.	()