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	课文 Lesson	页码 Page	词汇 Words/Phrases	注释 Notes
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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
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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): 3rd tone + 1st/2nd/3rd/4th 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 “辶” 和 “口” Chinese Radicals: “辶” and “口”
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	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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汉语普通话声母韵母拼合表 Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

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三音节词语的声调搭配（1）：一声音节开头 Tone Collocation in Trisyllabic Words (1): words starting with a first-tone syllable	1. 认识独体字：Single-Component Characters: 天、气、雨 2. 汉字偏旁“女”和“钅” Chinese Radicals: “女” and “钅”
三音节词语的声调搭配（2）：二声音节开头 Tone Collocation in Trisyllabic Words (2): words starting with a second-tone syllable	1. 认识独体字：Single-Component Characters: 日、目、习 2. 汉字偏旁“日”和“目” The Chinese Radicals: “日” and “目”
三音节词语的声调搭配（3）：三声音节开头 Tone Collocation in Trisyllabic Words (3): words starting with a third-tone syllable	1. 认识独体字：Single-Component Characters 开、车、回 2. 汉字偏旁“月”和“扌” Chinese Radicals: “月” and “扌”
三音节词语的声调搭配（4）：四声音节开头 Tone Collocation in Trisyllabic Words (4): words starting with a fourth-tone syllable	1. 认识独体字：Single-Component Characters: 年、出、飞 2. 汉字偏旁“艹”和“宀” Chinese Radicals: “艹” and “宀”

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.



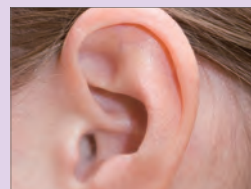
yī



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



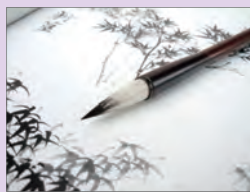
huǒguō



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
kǒuyuǔ	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、㇏

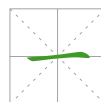
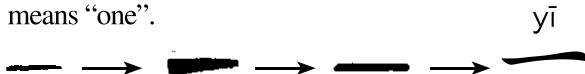
Strokes of Chinese Characters (1): 一, 丨, ノ, 丶, ㇏

笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
一 横 héng horizontal		一 yī one 二 èr two
丨 竖 shù vertical		十 shí ten 工 gōng work, labor
ノ 撇 piě left-falling		人 rén human 八 bā eight
丶 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

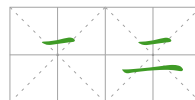
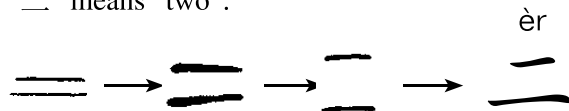
(1) “一”，是汉字的基本笔画，也可单独成为汉字表示数量“1”。

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



(2) “二”，表示数量“2”。

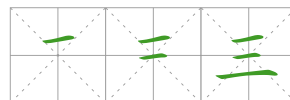
“二” means “two”.



(3) “三”，表示数量“3”。

“三” means “three”.

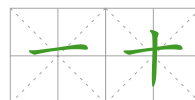
三 → 三 → 三 → 三 sān



(4) “十”，表示数量“10”。

“十” means “ten”.

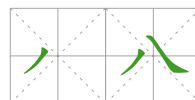
丨 → 丨 → 十 → 十 shí



(5) “八”，表示数量“8”。

“八” means “eight”.

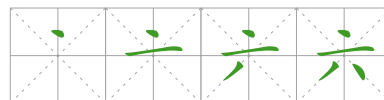
丿 → 丿 → 八 → 八 bā



(6) “六”，表示数量“6”。

“六” means “six”.

亅 → 亅 → 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 kèqì!
B: 不客气!



English Version

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

New Word

3. 不客气 bú kèqì
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

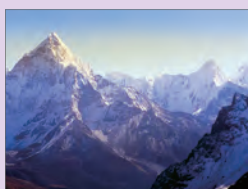
声母 Initials (2)	韵母 Finals (2)
zh ch sh r	ou iou (iu)
z c s	an ian uan üan
	en in uen (un) ün
	ang iang uang
	eng ing ueng
	ong iong

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



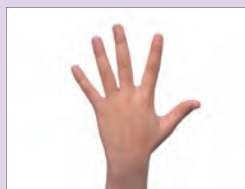
yáng



líng



cài



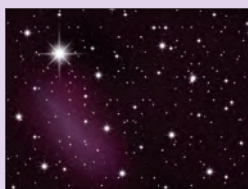
shǒu



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

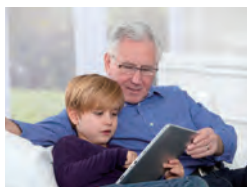


xióngmāo

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

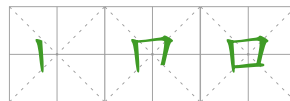
2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(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.

ㄇ → 凵 → 凵 → 口

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”.

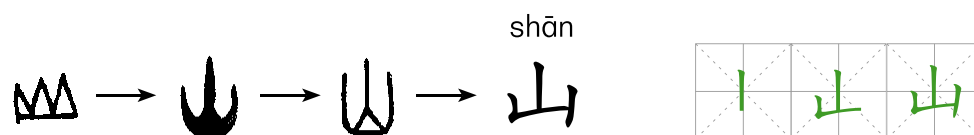
見 → 見 → 見 → 见

jiàn



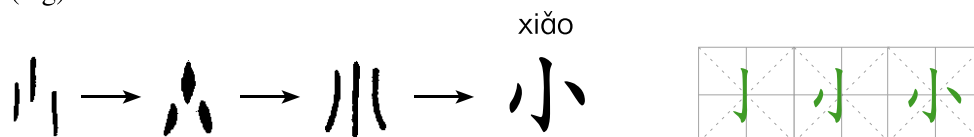
(3) “山”，字形像起伏的山峰，意思是“山峰”。

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



(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)”.



(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.



3

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi 你叫什么名字 What's your name

热身 Warm-up

给下面的词语选择对应的图片

Match the pictures with the words/phrases.



Zhōngguó
① 中国 _____

Měiguó
② 美国 _____

Zhōngguó rén
③ 中国 人 _____

Měiguó rén
④ 美国 人 _____

lǎoshī
⑤ 老师 _____

xuésheng
⑥ 学生 _____

课文 Text

1 在学校 In the school 03-1

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

A: 你 叫 什 么 名 字?

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yuè.

B: 我 叫 李 月。



English Version

A: What's your name?

B: My name is Li Yue.

New Words

1. 叫 jiào v. to call, to be called
2. 什么 shénme pron. what
3. 名字 míngzi n. name
4. 我 wǒ pron. I, me

Proper Noun

1. 李月 Lǐ Yuè Li Yue, name of a person

2 在教室 In the classroom 03-2



Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?

A: 你是老师吗?

Wǒ bú shì lǎoshī, wǒ shì xuésheng.

B: 我不是老师, 我是学生。

English Version

A: Are you a teacher?

B: No, I'm not. I'm a student.

New Words

5. 是 shì v. to be

6. 老师 lǎoshī n. teacher

7. 吗 ma part. used at the end of a question

8. 学生 xuésheng n. student

3 在学校 In the school 03-3

Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

A: 你是中国人吗?

Wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén, Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.

B: 我不是中国人, 我是美国人。



English Version

A: Are you Chinese?

B: No, I'm not. I'm American.

New Word

9. 人 rén n. human, person

Proper Nouns

2. 中国 Zhōngguó China

3. 美国 Měiguó the United States of America

注释 1 疑问代词“什么” The Interrogative Pronoun “什么”

Notes

疑问代词“什么”表示疑问, 用在疑问句中可直接做宾语, 或者与后接名词性成分一起做宾语。例如:

The interrogative pronoun “什么” is used in interrogative sentences, serving as the object by itself or together with a nominal element following it. For example:

(1) 你叫什么名字?

(2) 这 (zhè, this) 是什么?

(3) 这 (zhè, this) 是什么书 (shū, book) ?

2 “是”字句 The “是” Sentence

“是”字句是由“是”构成的判断句，用于表达人或事物等于什么或者属于什么。其否定形式是在“是”前加上否定副词“不”。例如：

A “是” sentence is a determinative sentence with “是”, indicating what somebody or something equals or belongs to. The negative sentence is formed by adding the negative adverb “不” before “是”. For example:

Subject	Predicate	
	(不)是	Noun/Noun Phrase
李月	是	老师。
我	是	美国人。
我	不是	老师。

3 用“吗”的疑问句 Interrogative Sentences with “吗”

疑问助词“吗”表示疑问语气，用在陈述句句尾构成疑问句。例如：

The particle “吗” indicates an interrogative mood. When “吗” is added at the end of a declarative sentence, the declarative sentence turns into a question. For example:

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Noun/Noun Phrase	吗?
你	是	美国人	吗?
你	是	中国人	吗?
你	是	老师	吗?

练习 1 分角色朗读课文 Role-play the dialogues.

Exercises

2 根据实际情况回答问题 Answer the questions according to the actual situations.

- 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
- 你是中国人吗? Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?
- 你是美国人吗? Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
- 你是老师吗? Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?
- 你是学生吗? Nǐ shì xuésheng ma?

3 用本课新学的语言点和词语描述图片

Describe the pictures using the newly-learned language points and words.



Tā jiào Qiáodān, tā shì rén.
他叫 乔丹 (Michael Jordan), 他是_____人。

Tā jiào Yáo Míng,
他叫 姚 明 (Yao Ming),
tā shì rén.
他是_____人。



Wǒ bú shì wǒ shì xuésheng,
我 不是_____, 我 是 学 生,
wǒ shì rén.
我 是_____人。



Wǒ shì wǒ bú shì xuésheng, wǒ shì rén.
我 是_____, 我 不是 学 生, 我 是_____人。

拼音 Pinyin

1 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

j、q、x 是舌面音，发 j、q 时舌面要与硬腭接触，j 没有强烈的气流呼出，而 q 有强烈的气流呼出。发 x 时，舌面接近硬腭，但不要接触，始终保持一条缝隙。

j, *q* and *x* are known as coronals. The surface of the tongue touches the hard palate when pronouncing *j* and *q*. While *q* brings out a strong airflow, *j* doesn't. When *x* is pronounced, the surface of the tongue approaches the hard palate without reaching it, leaving a gap in between.



j



q



x

听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  03-4

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the initials.

xiūxi	jījī	jīqì	xiǎoqū
xīngqī	xiāngjiāo	xìngqù	jìxù

z、c、s 是舌尖前音。发 z、c 时，舌尖前部与上齿背接触，然后马上打开形成缝隙，z 没有强烈的气流通过，而 c 有明显的气流通过。发 s 时，舌尖前与上齿背始终不接触，保留缝隙使气流流出。

z, c and s are dentals. When pronouncing z and c, the front part of the tongue tip touches the inner surface of the upper teeth and then immediately parts with it, forming a gap in between. z is pronounced with no strong airflow, while c comes with an obvious airflow. When pronouncing s, the front part of the tongue tip stays away from the inner surface of the upper teeth all along, leaving a gap for the airflow to get through.



z



c



s

听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  03-5

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the initials.

xǐ zǎo	dǎsǎo	sān cì	zìjǐ
zuótiān	zǎoshang	cāochǎng	Hànzì

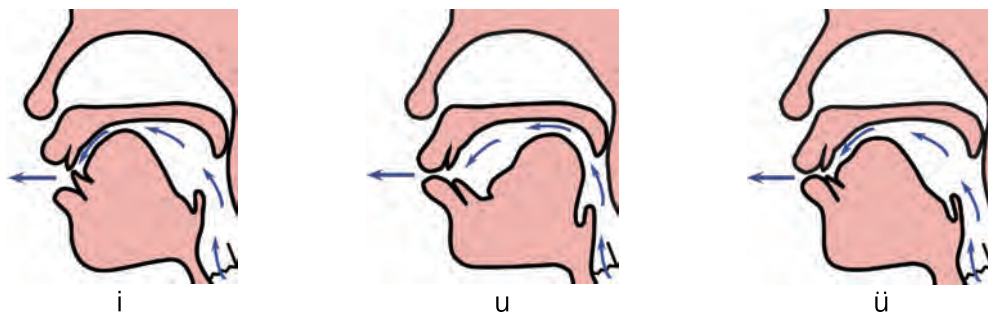
2 发音辨析：韵母 i、u、ü Differentiation: pronunciation of the finals i, u, ü

i 和 ü 是发音位置相同、嘴唇形状不同的两个韵母，发 i 时嘴唇的形状是平的，而发 ü 时一定要圆唇。练习时可以先发好 i，保持发音部位不动，然后把嘴唇圆起来就可以发出 ü。

The finals *i* and *ü* share the same position of articulation, but are pronounced with the lips in different shapes. When pronouncing *i*, the lips are relaxed; when pronouncing *ü*, the lips must be rounded. To practice the two sounds, you can say *i* first, then keep your tongue where it is and round your lips to pronounce *ü*.

u 和 ü 都是圆唇音，但是发音时 ü 的舌位在前，舌尖抵住下齿背，而 u 的舌位在后，舌尖不能和下齿背接触，舌头要尽力往后收才能发对。

Both *u* and *ü* are pronounced with rounded lips. When saying *ü*, the tongue is in a front position, with the tip pressing the inner surface of the lower teeth; when saying *u*, the tongue is in a back position, with the tip staying away from the inner surface of the lower teeth, and the tongue should be held backwards to pronounce the sound right.



3 “不” 的变调 Tone Sandhi of “不 (bù)” 03-6

(1) “不” 在第一、二、三声音节前不变调

When “不” is followed by a syllable in the first, second or third tone, its tone doesn't change.

bù chī	bù xíng	bù hǎo	bù hē	bù néng	bù xiǎng
to not eat	not OK	not good	to not drink	can't	don't want

(2) “不” 在第四声音节前变成第二声

When “不” is followed by a syllable in the fourth tone, it changes into the second tone.

bú huì	bú shì	bú kàn
to be unable to	to be not	to not look

4 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*

ü 和 ü 开头的韵母跟声母 *j, q, x* 相拼的时候，ü 上两点要省略，如写成 *ju, qu, xu*；但是跟声母 *l, n* 相拼的时候，仍然要写成 *lü, nü*。

When *ü* or a final beginning with *ü* follows *j, q* or *x*, the two dots on the top of *ü* should be removed, for example, *ju, qu, xu*. However, if the initial is *l* or *n*, the form is *lü* and *nü* respectively.

听录音并跟读，注意 ü 的拼写与实际发音 03-7

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the form and pronunciation of *ü*.

ü	üe	üan	ün
ju	jue	juan	jun
qu	que	quan	qun
xu	xue	xuan	xun

汉字
Characters

1 汉字的笔画 (3): 乚, ㇚

Strokes of Chinese Characters (3): 乚, ㇚

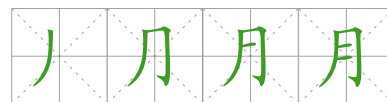
笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
 横折钩 héngzhéghōu horizontal-turning-hook		门 mén door 月 yuè moon
 卧钩 wògōu lying hook		心 xīn heart 您 nín (polite) you

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “月”，表示月亮。

“月” refers to the moon.

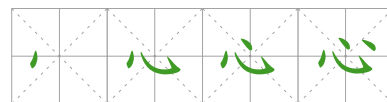
 →
  →
  →
 



(2) “心”，表示心脏。

“心” refers to the heart.

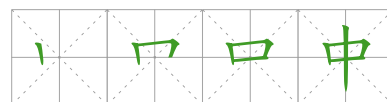
 →
  →
  →
 



(3) “中”，本义是飘扬的旗子，现在表示方位，意思是“中间”。

The basic meaning of “中” is “flying flag”. It is now a word of locality, meaning “middle”.

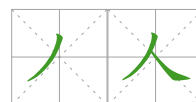
 →
  →
  →
 



(4) “人”，表示直立的人。

“人” originally looked like a person standing straight.

 →
  →
  →
 



3 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

笔顺 Rule	例字 Example Characters	书写顺序 Stroke Order
先横后竖 Horizontal preceding vertical	十 shí ten 工 gōng work, labor	一 十 一 丂 工
先撇后捺 Left-falling preceding right-falling	八 bā eight 人 rén human	ノ 八 ノ 人

运用 Application

1 双人活动 Pair Work

两人一组, 进行自我介绍。

Work in pairs and introduce yourselves.

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yuè, wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ shì lǎoshī.

例如: A: 我叫李月, 我是中国人, 我是老师。

Wǒ jiào Dàwèi, wǒ shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì xuésheng.

B: 我叫大卫 (David), 我是美国人, 我是学生。

2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组, 用汉语互相询问名字和国籍, 每组请一位同学报告情况。

Work in groups of 3-4 and ask about each other's names and nationalities. Each group chooses one member to make a report.

	姓名 Name	国籍 Nationality
1	李月 Lǐ Yuè	中国 Zhōngguó

词语总表 Vocabulary

词性对照表 Abbreviations of Parts of Speech

词性 Part of Speech	英文简称 Abbreviation	词性 Part of Speech	英文简称 Abbreviation
名词	n.	副词	adv.
动词	v.	介词	prep.
形容词	adj.	连词	conj.
代词	pron.	助词	part.
数词	num.	叹词	int.
量词	m.	拟声词	onom.
数量词	num.-m.	前缀	pref.
能愿动词	mod.	后缀	suf.

生词 New Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning	课号 Lesson
A				
爱	ài	v.	to like, to love	12
B				
八	bā	num.	eight	5 (notes)
爸爸	bàba	n.	father	9
杯子	bēizi	n.	cup, glass	8
本	běn	m.	a measure word for books	10
不客气	bú kèqi		you're welcome, don't mention it	2
不	bù	adv.	no, not	2
C				
菜	cài	n.	dish, cuisine	6
茶	chá	n.	tea	8
吃	chī	v.	to eat	8
出租车	chūzūchē	n.	taxi, cab	15
D				
打电话	dǎ diànhuà		to make a phone call	13
大	dà	adj.	(of age) old	5
的	de	part.	used after an attribute	4

点	diǎn	m.	o'clock	11
电脑	diànnǎo	n.	computer	10
电视	diànshì	n.	television	13
电影	diànyǐng	n.	film, movie	11
东西	dōngxi	n.	thing, stuff	14
都	dōu	adv.	both, all	14
读	dú	v.	to read	6
对不起	duìbuqǐ	v.	to be sorry	1
多	duō	adv.	<i>indicating degree or extent</i>	5
多少	duōshao	pron.	how many, how much	8
E				
儿子	érzi	n.	son	9
二	èr	num.	two	5 (notes)
F				
饭店	fàndiàn	n.	hotel, restaurant	15
飞机	fēijī	n.	airplane	15
分钟	fēnzhōng	n.	minute	14
G				
高兴	gāoxìng	adj.	glad, happy	15
个	gè	m.	<i>a general measure word</i>	8
工作	gōngzuò	v./n.	to work; job	9
狗	gǒu	n.	dog	9
H				
汉语	Hànyǔ	n.	Chinese (language)	4
好	hǎo	adj.	good, fine	1
号	hào	n.	<i>(for date of month) number</i>	7
喝	hē	v.	to drink	8
和	hé	conj.	and	10
很	hěn	adv.	very, quite	6
后面	hòumiàn	n.	back	10
回	huí	v.	to come/go back, to return	11
会	huì	mod.	can, to be able to	6
J				
几	jǐ	pron.	how many	5
家	jiā	n.	family	5
叫	jiào	v.	to call, to be called	3

今天	jīntiān	n.	today	7
九	jiǔ	num.	nine	5 (notes)
K				
开	kāi	v.	to drive	14
看	kàn	v.	to look at, to watch, to read	7
看见	kàn jiàn	v.	to see	14
块	kuài	m.	<i>a unit of money, same as “yuan”</i>	8
L				
来	lái	v.	to come	12
老师	lǎoshī	n.	teacher	3
了	le	part.	<i>used at the end of or in the middle of a sentence to indicate a change or a new circumstance</i>	5
冷	lěng	adj.	cold	12
里	lǐ	n.	inner, inside, interior	10
六	liù	num.	six	5 (notes)
M				
妈妈	māma	n.	mother	6
吗	ma	part.	<i>used at the end of a question</i>	3
买	mǎi	v.	to buy, to purchase	8
猫	māo	n.	cat	9
没关系	méi guānxi		that's OK, it doesn't matter	1
没有	méiyǒu	adv.	there is not	10
米饭	mǐfàn	n.	cooked rice	8
名字	míngzi	n.	name	3
明天	míngtiān	n.	tomorrow	7
N				
哪	nǎ	pron.	which	4
哪儿	nǎr	pron.	where	9
那	nà	pron.	that	8
呢	ne	part.	<i>used at the end of a question</i>	4
能	néng	mod.	can, may	10
你	nǐ	pron.	(singular) you	1
年	nián	n.	year	15
女儿	nǚ`ér	n.	daughter	5
P				
朋友	péngyou	n.	friend	4
漂亮	piàoliang	adj.	beautiful, pretty	14

苹果	píngguǒ	n.	apple	14
Q				
七	qī	num.	seven	5 (notes)
前面	qiánmiàn	n.	front	10
钱	qián	n.	money	8
请	qǐng	v.	(polite) please	7
去	qù	v.	to go	7
R				
热	rè	adj.	hot	12
人	rén	n.	human, person	3
认识	rènshi	v.	to meet, to know	15
S				
三	sān	num.	three	5 (notes)
商店	shāngdiàn	n.	shop, store	8
上	shang	n.	up, above	10
上午	shàngwǔ	n.	morning, before noon	13
少	shǎo	adj.	little, few	14
谁	shéi	pron.	who, whom	4
什么	shénme	pron.	what	3
十	shí	num.	ten	5 (notes)
时候	shíhou	n.	time, moment	11
是	shì	v.	to be	3
书	shū	n.	book	7
水	shuǐ	n.	water	12
水果	shuǐguǒ	n.	fruit	12
睡觉	shuì jiào	v.	to sleep	13
说	shuō	v.	to speak, to say	6
四	sì	num.	four	5 (notes)
岁	suì	m.	year (of age)	5
T				
他	tā	pron.	he, him	4
她	tā	pron.	she, her	4
太	tài	adv.	too, excessively	12
天气	tiānqì	n.	weather	12
听	tīng	v.	to listen	15
同学	tóngxué	n.	classmate	4

W				
喂	wèi	int.	hello, hey	13
我	wǒ	pron.	I, me	3
我们	wǒmen	pron.	we, us	11
五	wǔ	num.	five	5 (notes)
X				
喜欢	xǐhuan	v.	to like, to be fond of	13
下	xià	n.	under, below	9
下午	xiàwǔ	n.	afternoon	8
下雨	xià yǔ		to rain	12
先生	xiānsheng	n.	Mr., sir	14
现在	xiànzài	n.	now	11
想	xiǎng	mod.	to want, would like	8
小	xiǎo	adj.	small, little	9
小姐	xiǎojiě	n.	miss, young lady	12
些	xiē	m.	some, a few	12
写	xiě	v.	to write	6
谢谢	xièxie	v.	to thank	2
星期	xīngqī	n.	week	7
学生	xuésheng	n.	student	3
学习	xuéxí	v.	to study, to learn	13
学校	xuéxiào	n.	school	7
Y				
一	yī	num.	one	5 (notes)
衣服	yīfu	n.	clothes	14
医生	yīshēng	n.	doctor	9
医院	yīyuàn	n.	hospital	9
椅子	yǐzi	n.	chair	9
一点儿	yìdiǎnr	num.-m.	a few, a little	14
有	yǒu	v.	to have, there be	5
月	yuè	n.	month	7
Z				
再见	zàijiàn	v.	to see you around	2
在	zài	v./prep.	to be in/on/at; in/on/at	9
怎么	zěnmē	pron.	(indicating nature, condition or manner, etc.) how	6
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	pron.	(indicating nature, condition or manner) how	12

这	zhè	pron.	this	8
中午	zhōngwǔ	n.	noon	11
住	zhù	v.	to live, to stay	11
桌子	zhuōzi	n.	desk, table	10
字	zì	n.	character, word	6
昨天	zuótiān	n.	yesterday	7
坐	zuò	v.	to sit, to be seated	10
做	zuò	v.	to make, to produce	6

专有名词 Proper Nouns

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词义 Meaning	课号 Lesson
B			
北京	Běijīng	Beijing, capital of China	11
D			
大卫	Dàwèi	David	13
L			
李月	Lǐ Yuè	Li Yue, name of a person	3
M			
美国	Měiguó	the United States of America	3
W			
王方	Wáng Fāng	Wang Fang, name of a person	10
X			
谢朋	Xiè Péng	Xie Peng, name of a person	10
Z			
张	Zhāng	Zhang, a Chinese family name	14
中国	Zhōngguó	China	3

超纲词 Words Not Included in the Syllabus

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning	课号 Lesson	级别 Level
A					
*啊	a	part.	<i>a modal particle used at the end of a sentence as a sign of confirmation or defense</i>	14	三级
B					
*吧	ba	part.	<i>a modal particle used at the end of a sentence to indicate consultation, a suggestion, request or command</i>	13	二级

G					
* 给	gěi	prep.	to	13	二级
H					
* 好吃	hǎochī	adj.	delicious, tasty	6	二级
K					
* 口	kǒu	m.	a measure word for members of families, etc.	5	三级
N					
* 您	nín	pron.	(polite) you	1	二级
S					
* 身体	shēntǐ	n.	body	12	二级
W					
* 问	wèn	v.	to ask, to inquire	7	二级
Y					
* 也	yě	adv.	also, too	13	二级
* 一起	yìqǐ	adv.	together	15	二级

旧字新词 New Words Made Up of Characters Learned before

来自本册 From This Book

新词 New Word	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning	课号 Lesson	旧字 Learned Characters
B					
不少	bùshǎo	adj.	quite a few, many	14	不、少
C					
车	chē	n.	car, vehicle	14	出租车
吃饭	chī fàn	v.	to eat a meal	11	吃、米饭
D					
大学	dàxué	n.	college, university	15	大、学校
F					
分	fēn	m.	minute	11	分钟
G					
国	guó	n.	country, nation	4	中国
H					
汉字	Hànzì	n.	Chinese character	6	汉语、字
后	hòu	n.	after, afterwards, later	14	后面
回来	huí lai	v.	to come back	14	回、起来
J					
今年	jīnnián	n.	this year	5	今天、年

M					
没	méi	adv.	there is not	10	没有
N					
那儿	nàr	pron.	there	9	那、哪儿
你们	nǐmen	pron.	(plural) you	1	你、我们
Q					
前	qián	n.	before, earlier than	11	前面
T					
太……了	tài……le		too, excessively	12	太、了
X					
下	xià	v.	(of rain, snow, etc.) to fall	12	下雨
下面	xiàmiàn	n.	under, below	9	下、前面
学	xué	v.	to study, to learn	13	学习
Y					
雨	yǔ	n.	rain	12	下雨
Z					
这儿	zhèr	pron.	here	10	这、哪儿
这些	zhèxiē	pron.	these	14	这、些

补充 Supplementary Vocabulary

新词 New Word	旧字 Learned Characters	新词 New Word	旧字 Learned Characters	新词 New Word	旧字 Learned Characters
茶杯	茶	朋友们	朋友	听见	听
	杯子		我们		看见
打车	打电话	前天	前面	学车	学习
	出租车		今天、明天		出租车
电影院	电影	上面	上	学生们	学生
	医院		前面、后面		我们
汉字	汉语	书店	书	有点儿	有
	字		饭店		一点儿
开车	开	说话	说	这么	这
	出租车		打电话		什么、怎么
里面	里	他们	他	这样	这
	前面、后面		我们		怎么样
明年	明天	她们	她	做饭	做
	年		我们		米饭

汉字总表 Characters

汉字 Character	课号 Lesson
一	1
二	1
三	1
十	1
八	1
六	1
口	2
见	2
山	2
小	2
不	2
月	3
心	3
中	3
人	3
七	4
儿	4
几	4
九	4
水	5
女	5
了	5
大	5
东	6
我	6
西	6

汉字 Character	课号 Lesson
四	7
五	7
书	7
少	8
个	8
在	9
子	9
工	9
上	10
下	10
本	10
末	10
午	11
电	11
天	12
气	12
雨	12
日	13
目	13
习	13
开	14
车	14
回	14
年	15
出	15
飞	15

偏旁总表 Radicals

偏旁 Radical	课号 Lesson
丶	7
讠	7
钅	8
口	8
辶	9
门	9
口	10
禾	10
阝	11
亻	11
女	12
钅	12
日	13
目	13
月	14
扌	14
艹	15
宀	15

汉语普通话声母韵母拼合表

Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

韵母 声母	韵母																																						
	a	o	e	-i [ɿ]	-i [ɨ]	er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong	i	ia	iao	ie	iu	ian	in	iang	ing	iong	u	ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang	ueng	ü	üe	üan	ün	
	a	o	e			er	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng		yi	ya	yao	ye	you	yan	yin	yang	ying	yong	wu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng	yu	yue	yuan	yun	
b	ba	bo					bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bang	beng		bi		biao	bie		bian	bin		bing		bu													
p	pa	po					pai	pei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng		pi		piao	pie		pian	pin		ping		pu													
m	ma	mo	me				mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng		mi		miao	mie	miu	mian	min		ming		mu													
f	fa	fo						fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng											fu														
d	da		de				dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den	dang	deng	dong	di		diao	die	diu	dian			ding		du		duo		dui	duan	dun							
t	ta		te				tai		tao	tou	tan		tang	teng	tong	ti		tiao	tie		tian			ting		tu		tuo		tui	tuan	tun							
n	na		ne				nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nang	neng	nong	ni		niao	nie	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning		nu		nuo			nuan					nǚ	nǚe		
l	la		le				lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lang	leng	long	li	lia	liao	lie	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling		lu		luo			luan	lun			lǚ	lǚe			
z	za		ze	zi			zai	zei	zao	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng	zong											zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun							
c	ca		ce	ci			cai		cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng	cong											cu		cuo		cui	cuan	cun							
s	sa		se	si			sai		sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng	song											su		suo		sui	suan	sun							
zh	zha		zhe		zhi		zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng	zhong											zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang						
ch	cha		che		chi		chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng	chong											chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang						
sh	sha		she		shi		shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng												shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang						
r			re		ri				rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng	rong											ru		ruo		rui	ruan	run							
j																ji	jia	jiao	jie	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing	jiong											ju	jue	juan	jun
q																qi	qia	qiao	qie	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing	qiong											qu	que	quan	qun
x																xi	xia	xiao	xie	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing	xiong											xu	xue	xuan	xun
g	ga		ge				gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	gang	geng	gong											gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang						
k	ka		ke				kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng	kong											ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang						
h	ha		he				hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng	hong											hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang						