

Dì sān kè
第三课

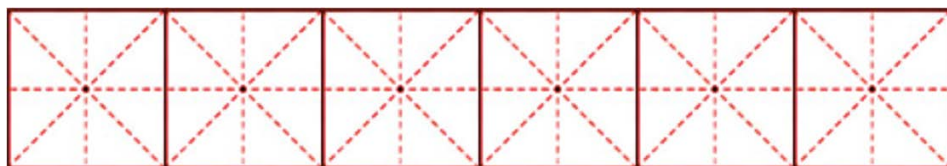
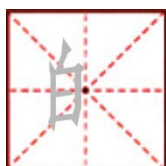
nǐ mǎishén me
你买什么？

Lesson 3 What do you want to buy?



bù shǒu
部首

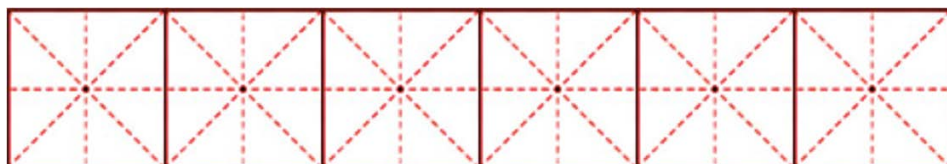
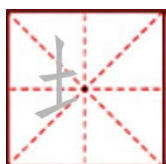
Radicals



bái zì páng
白字旁

The meaning of “白” is white. It always appears at the left side of characters which refer to white.

e.g. hào: white; jiǎo: clear and bright

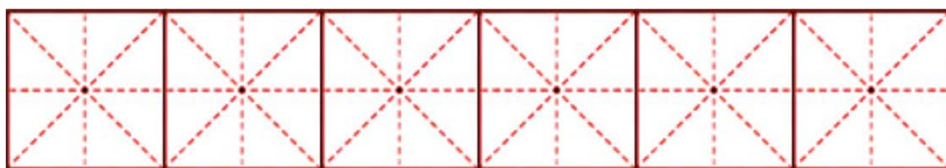


tí tǔ páng
提土旁

“土” means soil. It always appears at the left side of characters.

e.g. dì: land; qiáng: wall

你买什么? What do you want to buy?



jīn zì páng
金字旁

“钅” is related to metals. It always appears at the left side of characters.

tiě ruì
e.g. 铁: iron; 锐: sharp



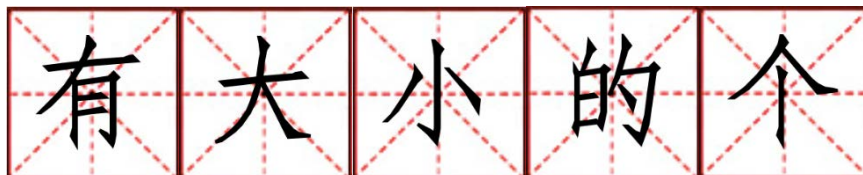
mù biāo
目标

Learning Objectives

mǎi duō shǎo shén me



yǒu dà xiǎo de gè



liǎng gòng kuài qián xiè





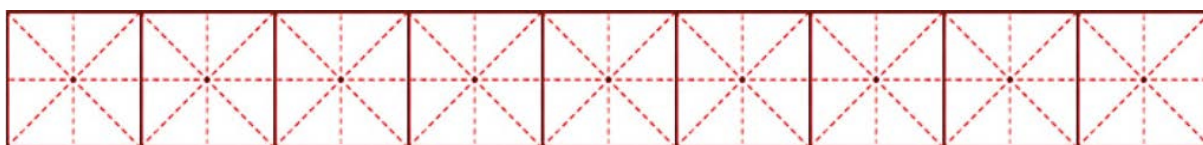
xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

mǎi



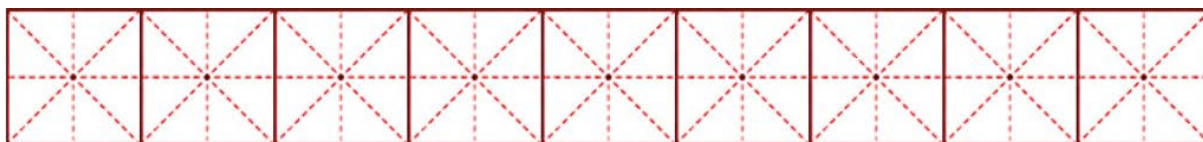
v. buy



duō



adj. many/much



shǎo



adj. few/little

多少? How many/much?

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

丨 小 小 少 少 少 少 少 少

shén

什

a question word

什 什 什 什 什 什 什 什 什

me

么

a modal particle

什么： what

么 么 么 么 么 么 么 么 么

yǒu

有

v. have

一 大 本 有 有 有 有 有 有

dà

大

adj. big

一 大 大 大 大 大 大 大 大

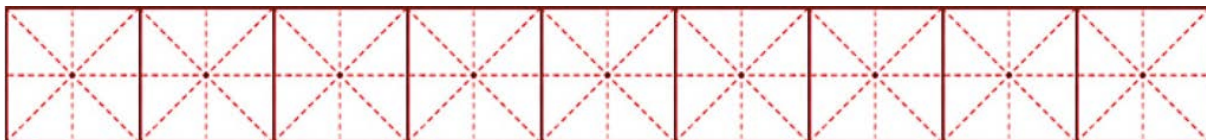
xiǎo

小

adj. small

小 小 小 小 小 小 小 小 小

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?



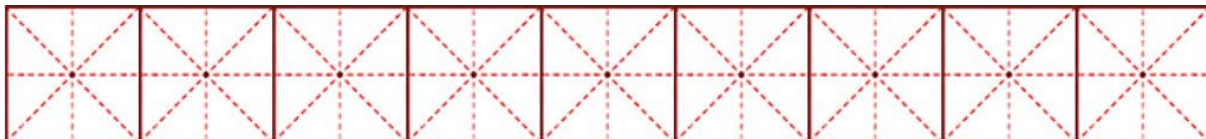
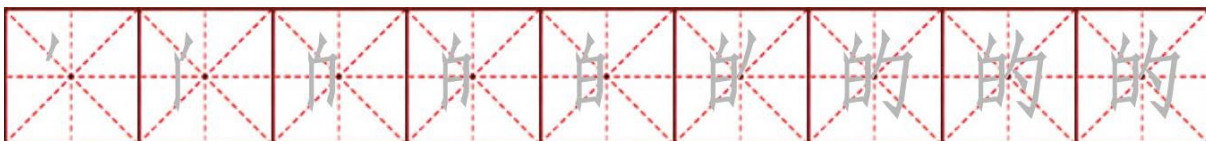
de



白

structural particle

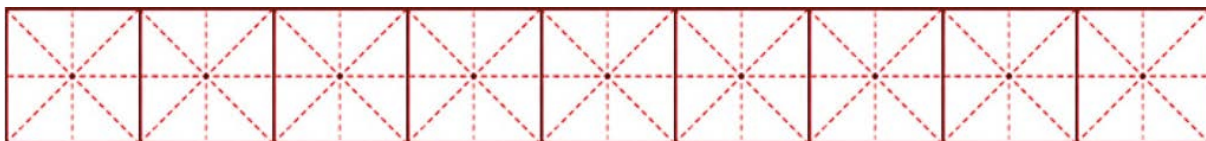
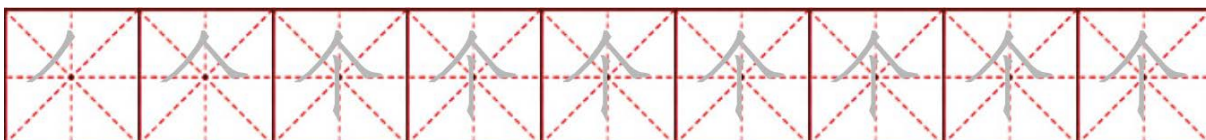
大的: big
小的: small



gè



a measure word



If you want to quantify things, a measure word should always be used between the number and the item it modifies. “个 (gè) ” is the most widely used measure word, while many nouns have their own specific measure words.

liǎng

两

n. two

两个：two

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

While used before a measure word to quantify items, “2” is always read as “liǎng” (两).

e.g. two people : 两个人
rén

In other cases, “2” is usually pronounced as “èr” (二).

e.g. twenty : 二十
shí

gòng

共

adv. all

一共：altogether

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

kuài

块

a measure word for money

一 十 十 块 块 块 块 块 块

qián

钱

n. money

一共两块钱： two yuan altogether

一 十 十 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱

钱 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱 钱

xiè

谢

v. thank

谢谢你： thank you

讷 讷 讷 讷 讷 讷 讷 讷 讷

谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢



liàn xí
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

买

多

少

什

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

么

有

大

小

的

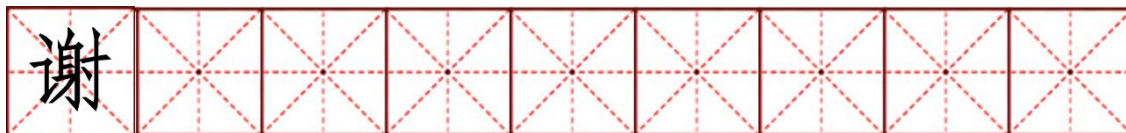
个

两

共

块

钱



二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

共	thank
小	have
钱	many/much
谢	small
两	a measure word
大	all
买	a measure word for money
么	two
的	money
少	structural particle
多	big
个	a modal particle
什	a question word
块	buy
有	few/little

你买什么? What do you want to buy?

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 你 好! 你 买 什 么?

ma

② 有 大 的 吗? 多 少 钱?

③ 两 个 小 的 共 十 块 钱。

④ 谢 谢。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

买

买

几

点 儿

一

一

谢

四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

mǎi shén me
(1)

--	--	--

 ?

yǒu miàn bāo ma
(2)

	面	包	吗
--	---	---	---

 ?

duō shǎo qián ne
(3)

			呢
--	--	--	---

 ?

dà de wǔ kuài qián yí gè
(4)

		五				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

 ,

xiǎo de liǎng kuài qián yí gè

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 。

yí gòng bā kuài qián xiè xiè
(5)

		八		
--	--	---	--	--

 ,

--	--

 。

五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

你买什么? What do you want to buy?

A: nǐ hǎo nǐ mǎi shén me
! ?

B: wǒ mǎi miàn bāo
。

A: wǒ men yǒu tián de hé xián
。

de nǐ mǎi nǎ zhǒng
哪 种 ?

B: wǒ mǎi tián de duō shǎo qián
。

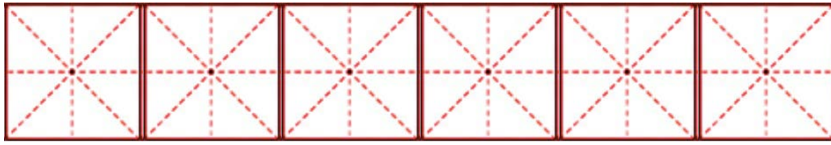
yí gè
? ?

A: dà de shí kuài qián xiǎo de
。

wǔ kuài
。

B:

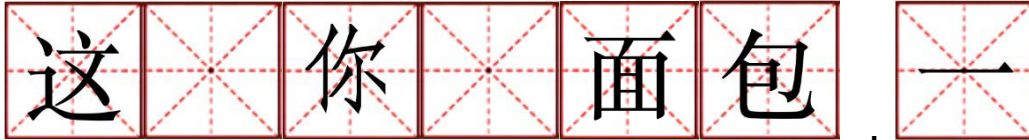
wǒ mǎi liǎng gè xiǎo de



。

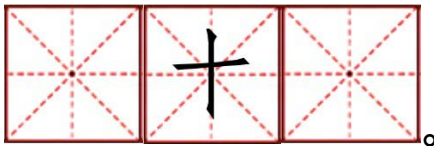
A:

zhè shì nǐ de miàn bāo yí



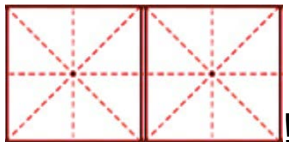
,

gòng shí kuài



。

xiè xiè



B:

!



hàn zì zhī shì
汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Legendary origins

According to legend, Chinese characters were invented by Cangjie, a bureaucrat under the legendary Yellow Emperor. Inspired by his study of the animals of the

world, the landscape of the earth and the stars in the sky, Cangjie is said to have invented symbols called zì (字) – the first Chinese characters. The legend relates that on the day the characters were created, people heard ghosts wailing and saw crops falling like rain.

Early sign use

In recent decades, a series of inscribed graphs and pictures have been found at Neolithic sites in China, including Jiahu (c. 6500 BC), Dadiwan and Damaidi from the 6th millennium BC, and Banpo (5th millennium BC). Often these finds are accompanied by media reports that push back the purported beginnings of Chinese writing by thousands of years. However, because these marks occur singly, without any implied context, and are made crudely and simply.