

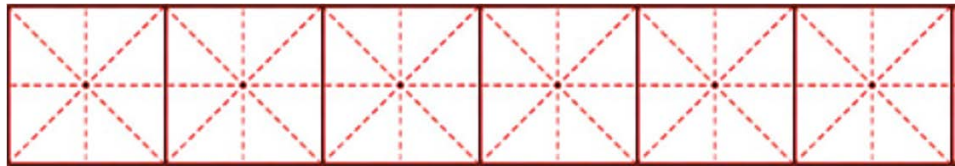
Dì qī kè      Nǐ de diànhuàhào mǎ shì duō shǎo  
第七课      你的电话号码是多少？

Lesson 7      What's your phone number?



bù      shǒu  
部      首

Radicals



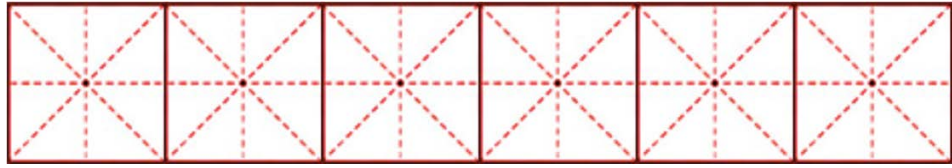
yuè zì páng  
月 字 旁

“月” means the moon. It always appears at the left side of characters and refers to organs.

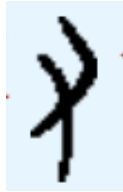
e.g. 肝: <sup>gān</sup>liver; 肺: <sup>fèi</sup>lung



你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?

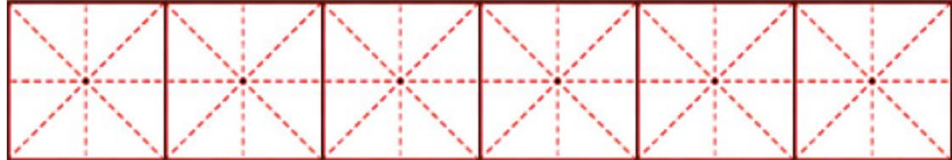


yòu zì páng  
又 字 旁



“又” comes from the shape of hands. It can be the left, right or bottom part of characters.

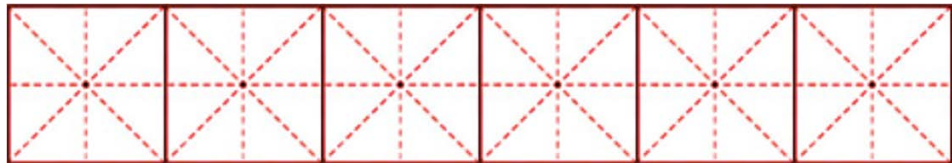
e.g. 取: <sup>qǔ</sup> take; 欢: <sup>huān</sup> joy



tí shǒu páng  
提 手 旁

“扌” always appears at the left side of characters. It is related to the meaning of hands.

e.g. 打: <sup>dǎ</sup> hit; 提: <sup>tí</sup> lift

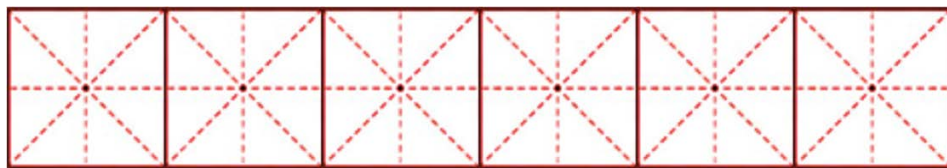


zú zì páng  
足 字 旁



“足” always appears at the left side of characters which are related with feet.

e.g. 踢: <sup>tī</sup> kick; 踏: <sup>tà</sup> step on



liǎng diǎn shuǐ

两点水

“冫” means ice, which always appears at the left side of characters.

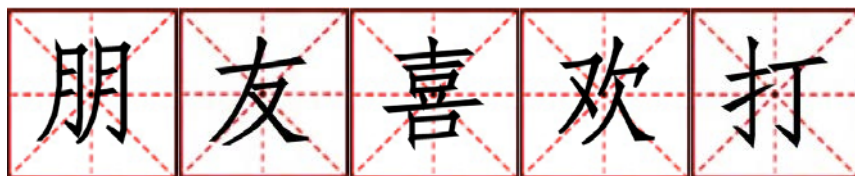
bīng liáng

e.g. 冰: ice; 凉: cool

mù biāo  
目标

Learning Objectives

péng yǒu xǐ huān dǎ



qiú ma gēn qǐ kě



yǐ cì ba gāo xìng



你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?



xué hàn zì  
学 汉 字

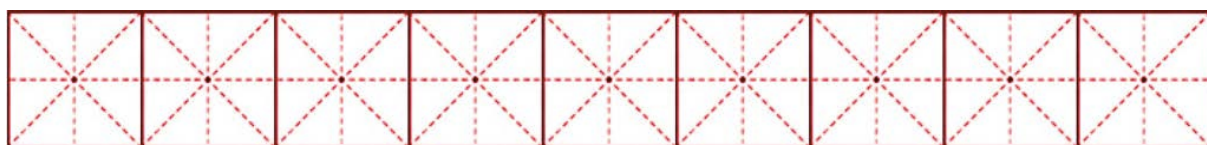
Characters

péng



月

adv. together

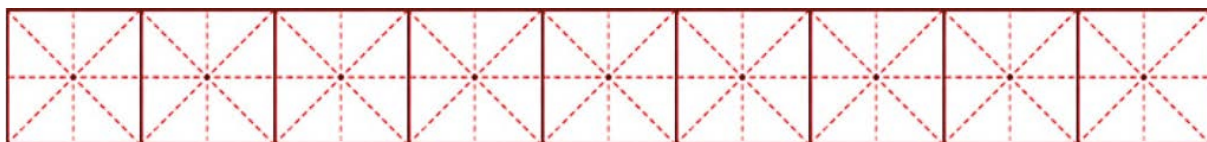
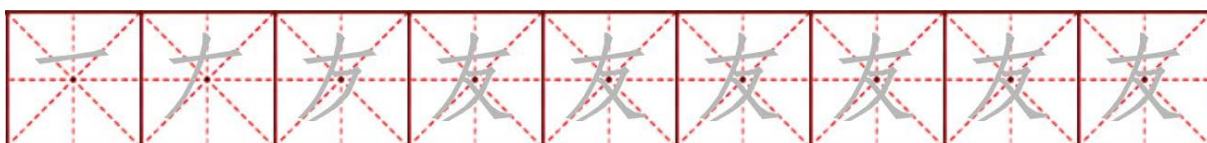


yǒu



adj. friendly

朋友： friend



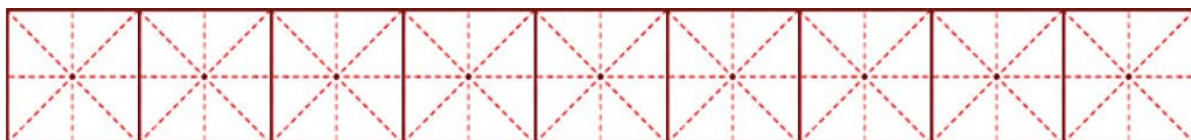
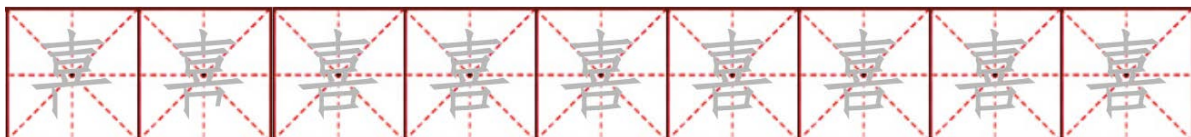
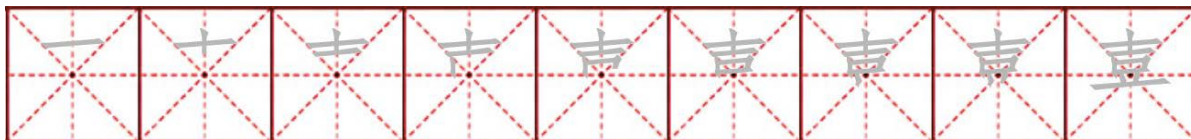
xǐ



n. happiness







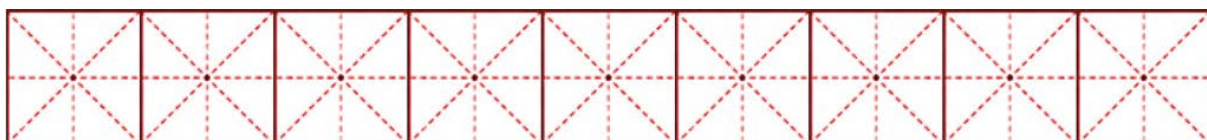
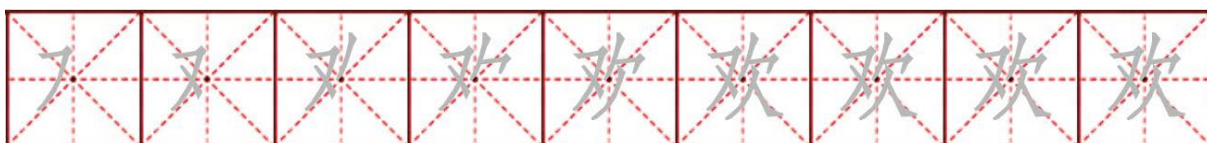
huān



又

n. joy

喜欢: like

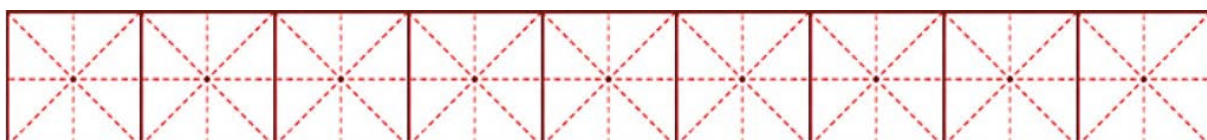
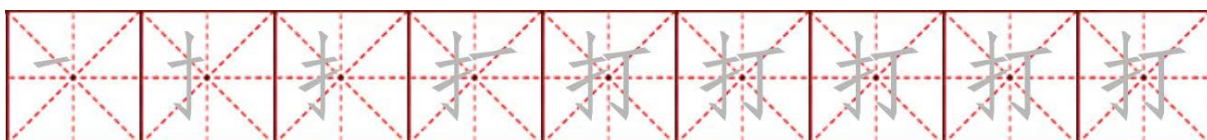


dǎ



扌

v. hit



你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?

qiú

球

王 n. ball

打球： play a ball game

一 二 王 王 王 球 球 球 球

球 球 球 球 球 球 球 球 球

ma

吗

口 a question particle

打球吗？ Shall we play a ball game?

一 口 口 口 吗 吗 吗 吗 吗

gēn

跟

足 prep. with

跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟

跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟 跟

qǐ

起

v. get up

一起：together

一 十 土 丰 丰 声 走 起 起

起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起

kě

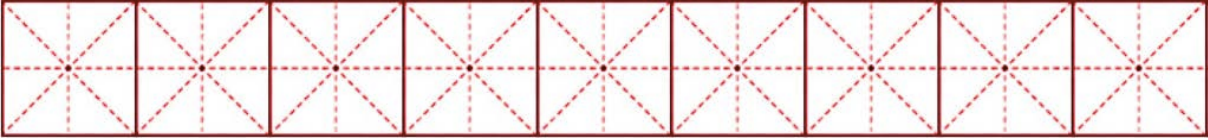
可

v. be able to

一 一 可 可 可 可 可 可 可



你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?

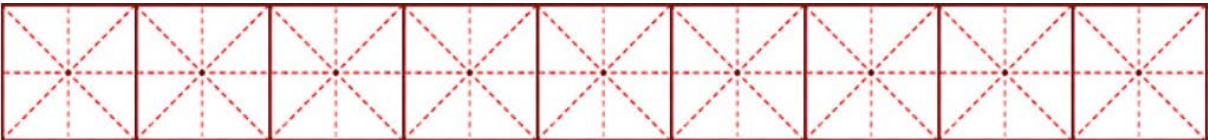


yǐ



suffix of modal verbs

可以: can



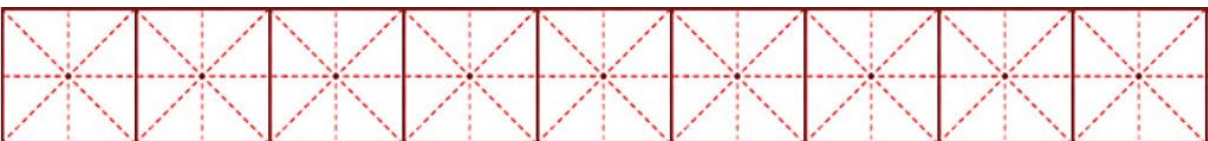
cì



7

n. number of times

一次: once



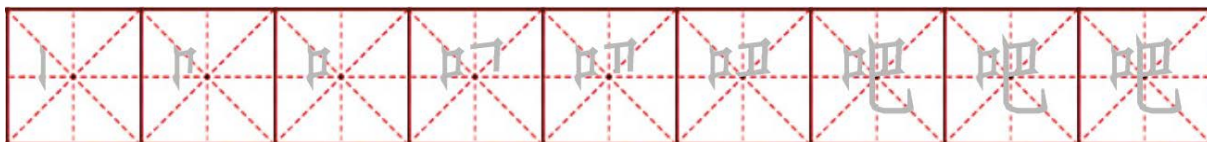
ba



□

a modal particle telling agreement, speculation or request

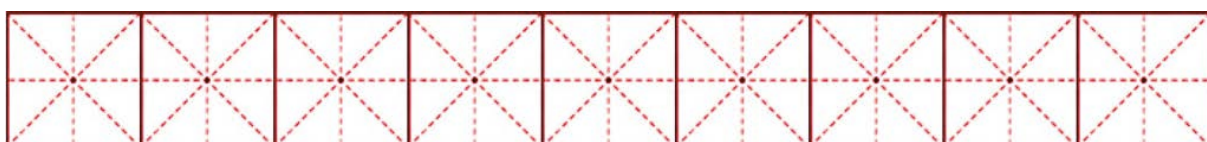
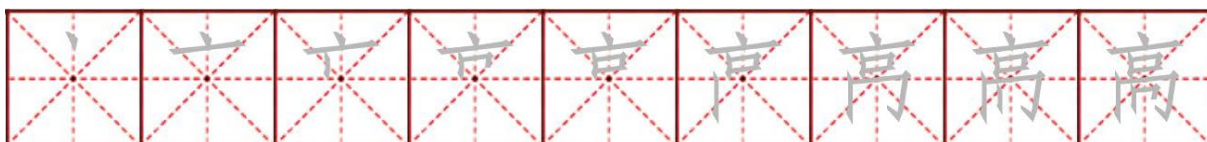




gāo



adj. tall, high

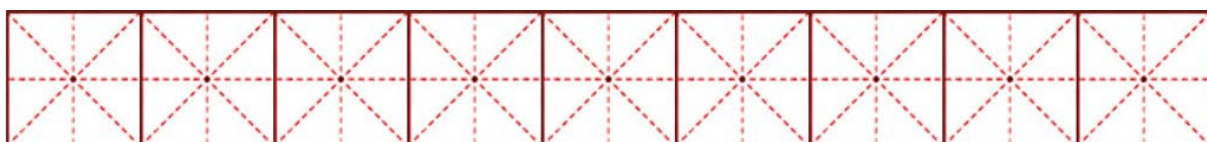
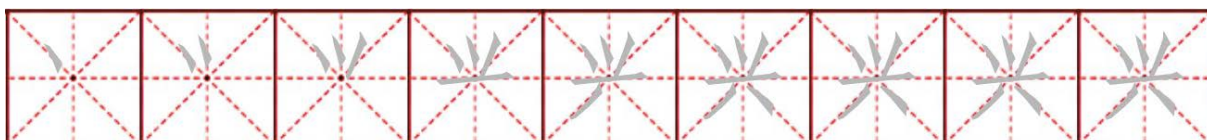


xìng



n. interest

高兴: happy



你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?



liàn xí  
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

朋

友

喜

欢

打

球

吗



跟

起

可

以

次

吧

高

兴

## 二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

## 1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

你的电话号码是多少？ What's your phone number?

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 喜 | joy   |
| 以 | ball  |
| 起 | a question particle   |
| 兴 | get up  |
| 朋 | be able to  |
| 可 | tall, high  |
| 高 | with  |
| 吧 | hit   |
| 球 | interest  |
| 打 | a modal particle telling agreement, speculation and request |
| 次 | together  |
| 吗 | number of times   |
| 友 | friendly  |
| 欢 | suffix of modal verbs                                       |
| 跟 | happiness   |

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

① 她 是 我 的 好 朋 友。

wǎng

② 我 们 都 喜 欢 打 网 球。

③ 很 高 兴 认 识 你！下 次 一 起 打

球 吧！



④ 我 可 以 跟 你 们 一 起 打 球 吗?

### 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

友

欢

球

一

可

下

兴

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

wǒ de péng yǒu dōu bù xǐ  
( 1 )

huān dǎ wǎng qiú  
网。

xià cì wǒ men kě yǐ yì  
( 2 )

你的电话号码是多少？What's your phone number?

qǐ chī fàn ma  
饭 ?

hěn gāo xìng rèn shí nǐ  
( 3 ) !

wǒ men xià cì yì qǐ dǎ  
( 4 )

qiú ba  
!

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

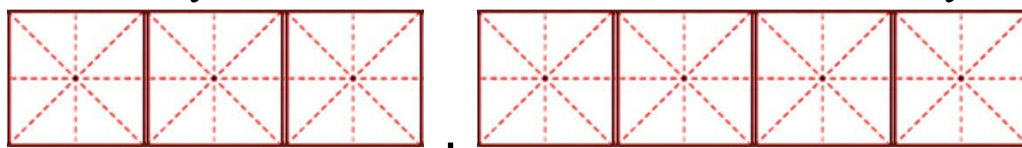
nǐ hǎo wǒ shì mǎ kè  
A: 马 克 !

nǐ zài dǎ lán qiú ma  
篮 ?

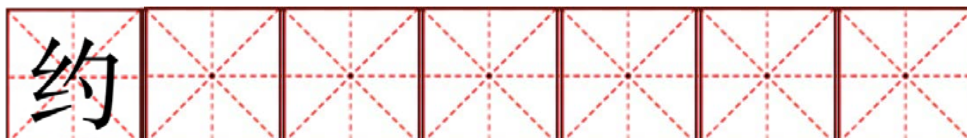
duì wǒ xǐ huān dǎ lán qiú  
B: 对 , 篮 。

A:

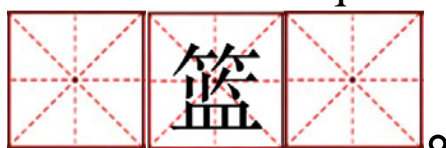
wǒ yě shì wǒ men kě yǐ



yuē jǐ gè péng yǒu yì qǐ

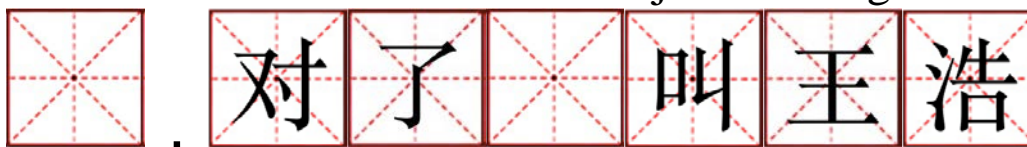


dǎ lán qiú

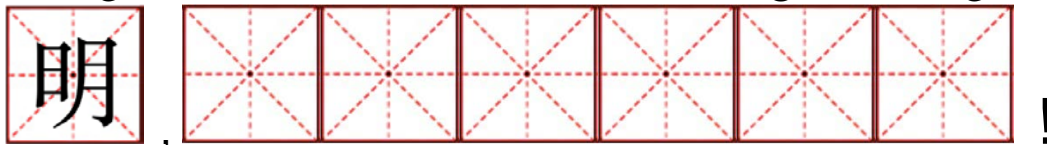


B:

hǎo duì le wǒ jiào wáng hào

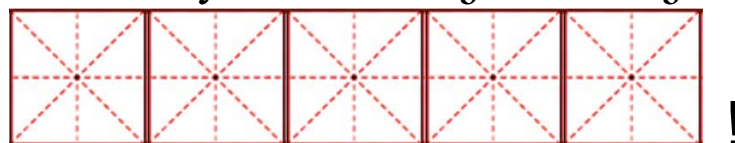


míng rèn shí nǐ hěn gāo xìng




A:

wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng



B:

xià cì dǎ qiú jiàn



## 六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

马 克 是 美 国 人 (American), 他 很 喜 欢 中 国 (China), 因 为 (because) 他 喜 欢 吃 中 国 菜。他 还 有 很 多 中 国 朋 友, 跟 他 一 起 打 网 球 (tennis)。

每 (every) 天 早 上 八 (eight) 点, 爸 爸 开 车 (drive) 去 医 院 工 作, 他 和 妈 妈 一 起 去 地 铁 站, 因 为 他 在 妈 妈 工 作 的 学 校 (school) 学 汉 语 (learn Chinese)。

1. What does Mark usually do with his Chinese friends?  
A. Eat Chinese food      B. Play tennis      C. Studying
2. How many people are there in Mary's family?  
A. 3      B. 4      C. 5
3. What might be Mark's father's job?  
A. Driver      B. Teacher      C. Doctor
4. How does Mark go to school every day?  
A. By walk      B. By bus      C. By subway
5. Does Mark like China? Why?





hàn zì zhī shi

汉字知识

What You Should Know

## Introduction to Chinese Characters :Function

In Old Chinese (and Classical Chinese, which is based on it), most words were monosyllabic and there was a close correspondence between characters and words. In modern Chinese (esp. Mandarin Chinese), characters do not necessarily correspond to words; indeed the majority of Chinese words today consist of two or more characters due to the merging and loss of sounds in the Chinese language over time. Rather, a character almost always corresponds to a single syllable that is also a morpheme. However, there are a few exceptions to this general correspondence, including bisyllabic morphemes (written with two characters), bimorphemic syllables (written with two characters) and cases where a single character represents a polysyllabic word or phrase.

Modern Chinese has many homophones; thus the same spoken syllable may be represented by many characters, depending on meaning. A single character may also have a range of meanings, or sometimes quite distinct meanings; occasionally these correspond to different pronunciations. Cognates in the several varieties of Chinese are generally written with the same character. They typically have similar meanings, but often quite different pronunciations.