

In this lesson, you will learn how to ask someone's name politely, how to introduce yourself, and how to ask for permission. The pronunciations of the Chinese initials introduced in this lesson are different than similar-sounding initials found in English, and so may seem unfamiliar to you. Don't be discouraged, however, for with daily practice you will surely be able to master them.

## 第四课 Lesson 4

# Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng 认识 你 很 高兴

### 一. 课文

### Text



### (一)

Lǎoshī: Kěyǐ jìnlai ma? ①  
老师: 可以进来吗?

【请求允许】 Asking for permission

Lín Nà: Qǐng jìn! ② Yáng lǎoshī, nín hǎo. Zhè shì wǒ péngyou,  
林娜: 请进! 杨老师, 您好。这是我朋友,  
tā shì jìzhě.  
他是记者。

【问姓名】 Asking someone's name

Lǎoshī: Qǐngwèn, nín guìxìng? ③  
老师: 请问, 您贵姓?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ xìng Lù, jiào Lù Yǔpíng. ④

陆雨平：我姓陆，叫陆雨平。

Lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo, Lù xiānsheng, rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng. ⑤

老师：你好，陆先生，认识你很高兴。

Lù Yǔpíng: Yáng lǎoshī, rènshi nín, wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.

陆雨平：杨老师，认识您，我也很高兴。

## 生词 New Words

1. rènshi	V	认识	to know (somebody)
2. gāoxìng	A	高兴	happy; pleased
3. kěyǐ	OpV	可以	may
4. jìnlai	VC	进来	to come in
jìn	V	进	to enter
lái	V	来	to come
5. qǐng	V	请	please
* 6. nín	Pr	您	you (polite form)
* 7. péngyou	N	朋友	friend
8. jìzhě	N	记者	reporter
9. qǐngwèn	V	请问	May I ask...?
wèn	V	问	to ask
10. guìxìng	IE	贵姓	what's your honorable surname?
xìng	V/N	姓	one's surname is.../surname
11. jiào	V	叫	to be called
12. xiānsheng	N	先生	Mr.
13. Yáng	PN	杨	(a surname)

## (二)

【自我介绍】

Introducing oneself

Lín Nà: Wǒ shì Yǔyán Xuéyuàn de xuésheng. ⑥ Wǒ xìng Lín,

林娜：我是语言学院的学生。我姓林，

jiào Lín Nà. Wǒ shì Yīngguó rén. Nǐ xìng shénme? ⑦

叫林娜。我是英国人。你姓什么？

Mǎ Dàwéi: Wǒ xìng Mǎ, jiào Mǎ Dàwéi.

马大为: 我姓马, 叫马大为。

Lín Nà: Nǐ shì Jiānádà rén ma?

林娜: 你是加拿大人吗?

Mǎ Dàwéi: Wǒ bú shì Jiānádà rén, wǒ shì Měiguó rén, yě shì

马大为: 我不是加拿大人, 我是美国人, 也是

Yǔyán Xuéyuàn de xuésheng. Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

语言学院的学生。我学习汉语。

## 生词 New Words

1. yǔyán	N	语言	language
2. xuéyuàn	N	学院	institute; college
3. de	Pt	的	(a possessive or modifying particle)
4. xuésheng	N	学生	student
5. shénme	QPr	什么	what
6. xuéxí	V	学习	to learn; to study
7. Hànyǔ	N	汉语	Chinese (language)
8. Yīngguó	PN	英国	Great Britain; England
9. Mǎ Dàwéi	PN	马大为	(name of an American student)
10. Jiānádà	PN	加拿大	Canada
11. Měiguó	PN	美国	the United States; America

## 二. 注释

## Notes

① Kěyǐ jìnlai ma?

“May I come in?”

② Qǐng jìn!

“Come in, please!”

“Qǐng(请)…” is an expression used for making polite requests.

### ③ Qǐngwèn, nín guìxìng?

“May I ask what is your (honorable) surname? ”

This is a polite way of asking someone's surname. In China, when meeting someone for the first time, it is considered more polite to ask his/her surname rather than his/her full name. Notice that “guì(贵)” can only be used in combination with “nǐ(你)” or “nín(您)”, and not with “wǒ(我)” or “tā(他/她)”.

“Qǐngwèn(请问)” means “May I ask...” or “Excuse me, but...”, and is a polite way of asking a question.

### ④ Wǒ xìng Lù, jiào Lù Yǔpíng.

“My surname is Lu, and my full name is Lu Yuping.”

When answering the question “Nín guìxìng?”, one can either give one's surname by saying “Wǒ xìng...”, or give one's full name by saying “Wǒ jiào...” or say both “Wǒ xìng..., jiào...”.

Note that in Chinese, one's surname always comes first, and the given name comes last.

### ⑤ Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.

“(I'm) glad to meet (literally, know) you.”

### ⑥ Wǒ shì Yǔyán Xuéyuàn de xuésheng.

“I am a student at (literally, of) the Language Institute.”

### ⑦ Nǐ xìng shénme?

“What's your surname? ”

This informal way of asking someone's surname is appropriate when an adult is speaking to a child, or when young people are talking with each other.

## 三. 语音练习

## Pronunciation Drills

声母 Initials: j q x

韵母 Finals: ia ian iang

uei(-ui) uen(-un) üe üan

### 1. 拼音 Spelling

jī	qī	xī
jiā	qiā	xiā
jiān	qiān	xiān
jiāng	qiāng	xiāng
jīn	qīn	xīn



jīng	qīng	xīng
jū	qū	xū
juē	quē	xuē
juān	quān	xuān
guī	kuī	huī
zhūn	chūn	tūn

## 2. 四声 The four tones

jī	jí	jǐ	jì	
zhē	zhé	zhě	zhè	jìzhě
qīng	qíng	qǐng	qìng	
jīn		jǐn	jìn	qǐng jìn
guī		guǐ	guì	
xīng	xíng	xǐng	xìng	guìxìng
xiān	xián	xiǎn	xiàn	
shēng	shéng	shěng	shèng	xiānsheng
yū	yú	yǔ	yù	
yān	yán	yǎn	yàn	yǔyán
xuē	xué	xuě	xuè	
yuān	yuán	yuǎn	yuàn	xuéyuàn
xī	xí	xǐ	xì	xuéxí
hān	hán	hǎn	hàn	Hànyǔ
jiā	jiá	jiǎ	jià	Jiānádà

## 3. 辨音 Sound discrimination

jiāo — qiāo	yuè — yè	duì — tuì
(to teach)	(month) (night)	(right)
tián — tíng	yán — yáng	zhǐ — chǐ
(field) (to stop)	(speech) (sheep)	(only) (ruler)

## 4. 辨调 Tone discrimination

shǒu — shòu	xià — xiā	shuǐ — shuì
(hand) (thin)	(down)	(water) (to sleep)

xīn	——	xìn	bái	——	bǎi	xiǎo	——	xiào
(heart)		(letter)	(white)			(small)		(to laugh)

## 5. 声调组合 Combination of tones

“ ˊ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˊ ”+“ ˊ ”	“ ˊ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˊ ”
lǎoshī	yǔyán	kěyǐ	qǐng jìn	wǒmen
Běijīng	lǚxíng	yǔfǎ	kǎoshì	jiějie
(Beijing)	(to travel)	(grammar)	(exam)	(elder sister)

“ ˋ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˊ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˋ ”	“ ˋ ”+“ ˊ ”
Lìbō	wàipó	Hànyǔ	guìxìng	mèimei
miànbāo	liànxí	bàozhǐ	zhùyì	kèqi
(bread)	(exercise)	(newspaper)	(to pay attention to)	(courtesy)

## 6. 双音节连读 Practice on disyllabic words

tàitai (Mrs)	Yīngyǔ (English)
xiǎojiě (Miss)	Fǎyǔ (French)
nǚshì (Madam)	Déyǔ (German)
jīnglǐ (manager)	Éyǔ (Russian)
tóngshì (colleague)	Rìyǔ (Japanese)

## 7. 朗读下列课堂用语 Read the following classroom expressions aloud

Zhùyì fāyīn.	(Pay attention to your pronunciation.)
Zhùyì shēngdiào.	(Pay attention to your tones.)
Duì bu duì?	(Is it right? )
Duì le.	(It's right.)

## 四. 会话练习

## Conversation Practice

### KEY SENTENCES

1. Kěyǐ jìnlái ma?
2. Qǐng jìn!
3. Nín guìxìng?
4. Wǒ xìng Lù, jiào Lù Yǔpíng.
5. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
6. Wǒ shì Yǔyán Xuéyuàn de xuésheng.
7. Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

### (一) 【请求允许 Asking for permission】

看图会话 Make a dialogue based on the picture

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.



### (二) 【问姓名 Asking someone's name】

完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Nín guìxìng?

B: Wǒ xìng \_\_\_\_\_, jiào \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Wǒ jiào \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ wǒ hěn gāoxìng.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) A: Nǐ xìng shénme?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) A: Tā jiào shénme?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) A: Tā xìng shénme?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

### (三) 【自我介绍 Introducing oneself】

#### 情景会话 Situational dialogue

Ask everyone to introduce himself/herself in a meeting by imitating Dialogue II in the text.

### (四) 听述 Listen and repeat

请进。

您贵姓？

我叫马大为，是语言学院的学生。我学习汉语，杨先生是我们的老师。陆雨平是我朋友，他是记者。认识他，我很高兴。

## 五. 语音

## Phonetics

### 1. 发音要领 Pronunciation key

Initials: j is an unaspirated voiceless palatal affricate. To produce this sound, first raise the front of the tongue to the hard palate and press the tip of the tongue against the back of the lower teeth, and then loosen the tongue and let the air squeeze out through the channel thus made. The sound is unaspirated and the vocal cords do not vibrate.

q is an aspirated voiceless palatal affricate. It is produced in the same manner as “j”, but it is aspirated.

x is a voiceless palatal fricative. To produce it, first raise the front of the tongue toward (but not touching) the hard palate and then let the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

Note: The finals that can be combined with “j”, “q” and “x” are limited to “i”, “ü” and compound finals that start with “i” or “ü”.

### 2. 拼写规则 Spelling rules

(1) When the compound final “uei” is combined with initials, it is simplified to -ui and the tone mark is written over “i”. For example: guì.

(2) When the compound final “uen” is combined with initials, it is simplified to -un. For example: lùn.

(3) When “ü” is combined with j, q and x, the two dots over it are omitted. For example: xué. “y” is added to the compound finals which start with “ü” and the two dots over it are omitted. For example: Yǔyán Xuéyuàn.

Note: “j”, “q”, and “x” are never combined with “u” and “ü”.



## 六. 语法

## Grammar

### “是”字句(1) Sentences with “是” (1)

Subject	Predicate			
	Adv	V“是”	N/NP	Pt
他 Tā		是 shì	老师。 lǎoshī.	
马大为 Mǎ Dàwéi	不 bú	是 shì	老师。 lǎoshī.	
她 Tā		是 shì	学生 xuésheng	吗? ma?

In an “A 是 B” sentence, the verb “是” is used to connect the two parts. Its negative form is made by putting “不” before the verb “是”. If the sentence is not particularly emphatic, “是” is read softly.

Note: The adverb “不” must be placed before “是”.

## 七. 汉字

## Chinese Characters

### 1. 笔顺规则 Rules of stroke order

Example	Stroke Order	Rule to Write
十	一 十	Horizontal before vertical
人	ノ 人	Downward-left before downward-right
妈	女 妈	From left to right
只	口 只	From top to bottom
月	月 月	From outside to inside
国	冂 国 国	Outside before inside before closing
小	丿 小 小	Middle before two sides

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 七 一七  
qī seven 2 strokes



(2) 小 丿 小 小  
xiǎo small, little 3 strokes



(3) 心 丶 心 心 心  
xīn heart 4 strokes



Note: On the left side of a character, “心” is written as “忄”, as in “忙”.

(4) 水 丿 ㇀ ㇀ ㇀  
shuǐ water 4 strokes



Note: On the left side of a character, “水” is written as “氵”, as in “汉”.

(5) 月 丿 月 月 月  
yuè moon 4 strokes



(6) 手 一 二 三 手  
shǒu hand 4 strokes



Note: On the left side of a character, “手” is written as “扌”.

(7) 田 丨 冂 日 田 田  
tián field 5 strokes



(8) 白 丿 亅 白 白 白 (丿 + 日)  
bái white 5 strokes

(9) 只 丨 口 口 尸 只 (口 + 八)  
zhǐ only 5 strokes

(10) 言 丶 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠  
yán speech 7 strokes



Note: On the left side of a character, “言” is written as “讠”, as in “认识”.

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

#### (1) 认识 rènshi (認識)

认 → 讠 + 人

(“讠”, the meaning side plus the phonetic side, “人”.)

识 → 讠 + 只

(“讠”, the meaning side, denotes language-related behavior.)

#### (2) 语言 yǔyán (語言)

语 → 讠 + 五 + 口

讠 (sāndiǎnshuǐ) (the “three-drops-of-water” side) 讠 3 strokes

#### (3) 汉语 Hànyǔ (漢語)

汉 → 讠 + 又

#### (4) 您 nín

您 → 你 + 心

㇚ (yǒuzitóu) (the “to have” top) ㇚

2 strokes

#### (5) 朋友 péngyou

朋 → 月 + 月

友 → ㇚ + 又

#### (6) 贵姓 guìxìng (貴姓)

贵 → 中 + 一 + 贝

姓 → 女 + 生

㇚ (jiàozipáng) (the “calling” side) ㇚

2 strokes

#### (7) 叫 jiào

叫 → 口 + ㇚

勺 (sháozi páng) (the “ladle” side) 丿 勹 勹

3 strokes

(8) 的 de

的 → 白 + 勺

How will you be able to find your way around in China? By the end of this lesson, you should be able to ask directions, look for people, express gratitude and regret, and say goodbye in Chinese. Remember to keep practicing your pronunciation and tones every day.

## 第五课 Lesson 5

### Cāntīng zài nǎr 餐厅 在 哪儿

#### 一. 课文

#### Text

#### (一)

Mǎ Dàwéi: Qǐngwèn, zhè shì Wáng Xiǎoyún de sùshè ma?

马大为: 请问, 这是王 小云的宿舍吗?

Nǚ xuésheng: Shì. Qǐng jìn, qǐng zuò.

女 学生: 是。请 进, 请 坐。

【找人】 Looking  
for someone

Mǎ Dàwéi: Xièxie. Wáng Xiǎoyún zài ma? ①

马大为: 谢谢。王 小云 在 吗?

Nǚ xuésheng: Tā bú zài.

女 学生: 她 不 在。

Mǎ Dàwéi: Tā zài nǎr? ②

马大为: 她 在 哪儿?

Nǚ xuésheng: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao. ③

女 学生: 对不起, 我 不 知道。

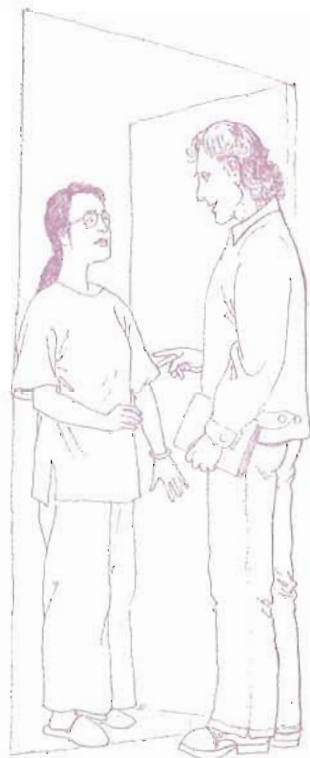
Mǎ Dàwéi: Méi guānxi. Hǎo, zàijiàn.

马大为: 没 关系。好, 再 见。

Nǚ xuésheng: Zàijiàn.

女 学生: 再 见。

【告别】 Saying  
goodbye





## 生词 New Words

1. cāntīng	N	餐厅	dining room
2. zài	V	在	to be (here,there); to be (in,on,at)
3. nǎr	QPr	哪儿	where
* 4. qǐngwèn	V	请问	May I ask...?
wèn	V	问	to ask
* 5. zhè	Pr	这	this
6. sùshè	N	宿舍	dormitory
7. nǚ	A	女	female
* 8. xuésheng	N	学生	student
* 9. jìn	V	进	to enter
10. zuò	V	坐	to sit
11. xièxie	V	谢谢	to thank
12. duìbuqǐ	IE	对不起	I'm sorry
* 13. wǒ	Pr	我	I; me
14. zhīdao	V	知道	to know
15. méi guānxi	IE	没关系	never mind; it doesn't matter
* 16. hǎo	A	好	good; well; fine; O.K.
17. zàijiàn	IE	再见	good-bye
zài	Adv	再	again
18. Wáng Xiǎoyún	PN	王小云	(name of a Chinese student)

### (二)

【问地点】 Asking  
for directions

Mǎ Dàwéi: Xiǎojiě, qǐngwèn cāntīng zài nǎr? ④

马大为: 小姐, 请问 餐厅 在哪儿?

Xiǎojiě: Zài èr céng èr líng sì hào. ⑤

小姐: 在 二 层 二 〇 四 号。

Mǎ Dàwéi: Xièxie.

马大为: 谢 谢。

Xiǎojiě: Búyòng xiè. ⑥

小姐: 不用 谢。

【道谢】 Expressing thanks





Sòng Huá: Dàwéi, wǒmen zài zhèr.

宋 华: 大为, 我们 在这儿。

Mǎ Dàwéi: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ lái wǎn le. ⑦

马 大为: 对不起, 我 来 晚了。

Wáng Xiǎoyún: Méi guānxi.

王 小云: 没 关系。

## 生词 New Words

1. xiǎojiě	N	小姐	Miss; young lady
2. èr	Nu	二	two
3. céng	M	层	story; floor
4. líng	Nu	〇	zero
5. sì	Nu	四	four
6. hào	N	号	number
7. búyòng	Adv	不用	need not
8. zhèr	Pr	这儿	here
9. wǎn	A	晚	late
10. le	Pt	了	(modal partical/aspect partical)
11. Sòng Huá	PN	宋华	(name of a Chinese student)

## ① Wáng Xiǎoyún zài ma?

“Is Wang Xiaoyun in? ”

## ② Tā zài nǎr?

“Where is she? ”

## ③ Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bù zhīdao.

“duìbuqǐ(对不起)” is a phrase commonly used in making excuses or apologies, and the response to it is usually “méi guānxi(没关系)”.

## ④ Cāntīng zài nǎr?

“Where is the dining hall? ”

## ⑤ Zài èr céng èr líng sì hào.

“It’s in No. 204 on the second floor.”

In Chinese the ground floor of a building is considered to be the first floor.

## ⑥ Búyòng xiè.

“Don’t mention it.”

This phrase is used as a response to an expression of thanks. One may also say, “Bú xiè(不谢)”.

## ⑦ Duìbuqǐ, wǒ lái wǎn le.

“Sorry, I am late.”

## 三. 语音练习

## Pronunciation Drills

声母 Initials: z c s

韵母 Finals: -i [ɿ] er

iong ua uan uang ün

## 1. 拼音 Spelling

zā

cā

sā

zī

cī

sī

zū

cū

sū

zuān	cuān	suān
zuī	cuī	suī
zūn	cūn	sūn
zhuāng	chuāng	shuāng
jiōng	qiōng	xiōng
jūn	qūn	xūn
guā	kuā	huā

## 2. 四声 The four tones

zāi		zǎi		zài		zài
cān	cán	cǎn	càn			
tīng	tíng	tǐng	tìng			cāntīng
sī		sǐ	sì			
cēng	céng		cèng			sì céng
	ér	ěr	èr			èr hào
wēn	wén	wěn	wèn			qǐngwèn
xiē	xié	xiě	xiè			xièxie
jiān		jiǎn	jiàn			zàijiàn
wān	wán	wǎn	wàn			lái wǎn le
yōng	yóng	yǒng	yòng			búyòng
wāng	wáng	wǎng	wàng			
yūn	yún	yǔn	yùn			Wáng Xiǎoyún
sōng	sóng	sǒng	sòng			
huā	huá		huà			Sòng Huá

## 3. 辨音 Sound discrimination

zǐ — cǐ	qiě — jiě	jiàn — qiàn
(son)	(and)	(to see)
qīng — jīng	kuài — kuà	huān — huāng
(blue-green)	(quick)	

#### 4. 辨调 Tone discrimination

sì — sī	jǐng — qǐng	èr — ér
(four)	(well)	(two) (son)
yǒng — yòng	wén — wèn	xióng — xiōng
	(written language)	(bear)

#### 5. 韵母er和儿化韵 Final “er” and retroflex ending

èr (two)	zhèr (here)
érzi (son)	nàr (there)
ěrdùo (ear)	nǎr (where)
nǚ’ér (daughter)	wánr (to play)

#### 6. 声调组合 Combination of tones

“-” + “-”	“-” + “ / ”	“-” + “ v ”	“-” + “ \ ”	“-” + “ o ”
cāntīng	Yīngguó	jīnglǐ	gāoxìng	xiānsheng
fēijī	shēngcí	qiānbǐ	gōngzuò	xiūxi
(plane)	(new word)	(pencil)	(work)	(rest)
kāichē	huānyíng	kāishǐ	shāngdiàn	qīzi
(to drive a car)	(to welcome)	(to start)	(shop)	(wife)

“ / ” + “-”	“ / ” + “ / ”	“ / ” + “ v ”	“ / ” + “ \ ”	“ / ” + “ o ”
míngtiān	xuéxí	yóuyǒng	xuéyuàn	shénme
(tomorrow)		(to swim)		
shíjiān	huídá	píjiǔ	zázhì	míngzi
(time)	(answer)	(beer)	(magazine)	(name)
zuótiān	zúqiú	cídiǎn	cídài	háizi
(yesterday)	(football)	(dictionary)	(audio tape)	(child)

#### 7. 双音节连读 Practice on disyllabic words

jiàoshì (classroom)	Hélán (The Netherlands)
lǐtáng (auditorium)	Āijí (Egypt)
cāochǎng (playground)	Yuènnán (Vietnam)
cèsuǒ (toilet)	Tàiguó (Thailand)
yīyuàn (hospital)	Yīndù (India)



## 8. 多音节连读 Practice on polysyllabic words

túshūguǎn (library)	Xīnjiāpō (Singapore)
shíyànshì	Fēilǚbīn (the Philippines)
bàngōngshì	Xīnxīlán (New Zealand)
tǐyùguǎn	Àodàlìyà (Australia)
wàishìchù	Mǎláixīyà (Malaysia)
tíngchēchǎng	Yīndùnìxīyà (Indonesia)

## 9. 朗读下列课堂用语 Read the following classroom expressions aloud

Qǐng niàn kèwén. (Please read the text.)

Qǐng niàn shēngcí. (Please read the new words.)

Wǒ shuō, nǐmen tīng. (Listen to me.)

## 四. 会话练习

## Conversation Practice

### KEY SENTENCES

1. Qǐng jìn, qǐng zuò.
2. Wǒ bù zhīdao.
3. Zàijiàn.
4. Qǐngwèn, cāntīng zài nǎr?
5. Xièxie.
6. Búyòng xiè.
7. Duìbuqǐ.
8. Méi guānxi.

### (一) 【问地点 Asking for directions】

1. 完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Qǐngwèn, cèsuǒ zài nǎr?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Xièxie.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) A: Qǐngwèn, jiàoshì zài nǎr?

B: Duìbuqǐ, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. 情景会话 Situational dialogues

In an unfamiliar building:

(1) You are looking for the elevator (电梯, diàntī).

(2) You are looking for Mr. Yang's office.

## (二) 【找人 Looking for someone】

### 1. 完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Qǐngwèn, Lín Nà zài ma?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Tā zài nǎr?

B: Duìbuqǐ, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Méi guānxi. Zàijiàn!

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Zài. Qǐng jìn.

### 2. 看图会话 Make a dialogue based on the picture

(1) Xuésheng: \_\_\_\_\_?

Yáng lǎoshī: \_\_\_\_\_.



(2) Lín Nà: Lìbō zài ma ?

Mǎ Dàwéi: \_\_\_\_\_.

Lín Nà: \_\_\_\_\_?

Mǎ Dàwéi: \_\_\_\_\_.

Lín Nà: \_\_\_\_\_.

Mǎ Dàwéi: \_\_\_\_\_.



(三) 【道歉 Making an apology】

看图会话 Make a dialogue based on the picture

(1) A: \_\_\_\_\_.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.



(2) A: \_\_\_\_\_.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.



(四) 【问职业 Asking about someone's occupation】

1. 完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Nín shì yīshēng ma?

B: Bú shì, \_\_\_\_\_, wǒ shì \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Nín ne?

C: Wǒ yě shì xuésheng, wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

(2) A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Shì, tā shì wàiyǔ lǎoshī.

A: Nǐ \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Wǒ bú shì wàiyǔ lǎoshī. Wǒ shì \_\_\_\_\_.

(五) 听述 Listen and repeat

请问,他的宿舍在哪儿?

在三层三一〇号。

谢谢。

\* \* \*

请问,您认识陈老师吗?

对不起,我不认识。

没关系。再见。

再见。

## 五. 语音

## Phonetics

### 1. 儿化韵 Retroflex ending (final)

The final “er” sometimes does not form a syllable by itself but is attached to another final to form a retroflex final. A retroflex final is represented by the letter “r” added to the final. In actual writing, “儿” is added to the character in question, as in “nǎr(哪儿)”.

### 2. 发音要领 Pronunciation key

Initials:	z	like “ds” in “beds”
	c	like “ts” in “cats”, with aspiration
	s	pronounced as in English, e.g. “s” in “see”
Finals:	-r(final)	like “er” in “sister” (American pronunciation)

## 六. 语法

## Grammar

### 用疑问代词的问句 Questions with an interrogative pronoun

Statement	Question
Nà shì wǒmen lǎoshī. → 那 是 我 们 老 师。	Nà shì shéi? 那 是 谁?
Wǒ xìng Mǎ. → 我 姓 马。	Nǐ xìng shénme? 你 姓 什 么?
Cāntīng zài èr céng. → 餐 厅 在 二 层。	Cāntīng zài nǎr? 餐 厅 在 哪 儿?
Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. → 她 是 中 国 人。	Tā shì nǎ guó rén? 她 是 哪 国 人?

The word order in a question with an interrogative pronoun is the same as that in a declarative sentence. In this kind of sentence, a question pronoun simply replaces the part of the sentence to which the interrogative pronoun corresponds.

# 七. 汉字

# Chinese Characters

## 1. 汉字复合笔画(1) Combined character strokes (1)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
㇀	hénggōu	你	The horizontal stroke with a hook, is written like the fourth stroke in “你”.
㇁	héngzhé	马	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, is written like the first stroke in “马”.
㇂	héngpiě	又	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn to the left, is written like the first stroke in “又”.
㇃	héngzhégōu	门	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and a hook, is written like the third stroke in “门”.
㇄	héngzhétí	语	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, and then an upward turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “语”.
㇅	shùgōu	丁	The vertical stroke with a hook, is written like the second stroke in “丁”.

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 二

èr two

一二

2 strokes



(2) 儿(兒)

ér son

丿 儿

2 strokes



(3) 子

zǐ son

㇀ 了 子

3 strokes



(4) 井

jǐng well

一 二 𠂇 井

4 strokes



(5) 文

wén written language

丶 亠 ㇇ 文

4 strokes



(6) 见 (見) 丨 冂 贝 见

jiàn to see

4 strokes



(7) 且 丨 冂 目 目 且

qiě and

5 strokes

Note: “且” is the original character for “祖”(zǔ, ancestor). When it became a loaned function word, “祖” was substituted for the original character.

(8) 四 丨 冂 四 四 四

sì four

5 strokes



(9) 我 丶 亠 手 手 我 我 我

wǒ I, me

7 strokes



(10) 青 一 二 丰 丰 青 青 青

qīng blue-green

8 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中已出现的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

才 (zàizitóu) (the “location” top) 一 才 才

3 strokes

(1) 在 zài

在 → 才 + 土

(2) 坐 zuò

坐 → 人 + 人 + 土



(3) 请问 qǐngwèn (請問)

请 → 讠 + 青

(The meaning side is “讠”, and the phonetic side is “青”.)

问 → 门 + 口

辶 (zǒuzhīdǐ) (the “hurrying” side) 丶 勹 辶 3 strokes

(4) 这 zhè (這)

这 → 文 + 辶

(5) 进 jìn (進)

进 → 井 + 辶

(6) 再见 zàijiàn (再見)

再 → 一 + 冂 + 土

(一 冂 冂 冂 冂 再)

6 strokes)

𠂆 (xuézitóu) (the “study” top) 丶 丶 丶 丶 𠂆 5 strokes

(7) 学生 xuésheng (學生)

学 → 𠂆 + 子

(8) 好 hǎo

好 → 女 + 子

(9) 小姐 xiǎojiě

姐 → 女 + 且

冂 (yòngzikuàng) (the “use” frame) 丿 冂 2 strokes

(10) 不用 búyòng

用 → 冂 + 丰

(一 = 丰)

### Chinese Dictionaries

Unlike most English dictionaries, in which entries are arranged alphabetically, Chinese dictionaries are organized in a number of different ways. Chinese dictionaries can be compiled alphabetically (using *pinyin* or another romanization system), by the number of strokes used to write the character in question, or by the radical of the character. Many dictionaries published before the 1920s order their entries according to radical, whereas modern dictionaries are often arranged alphabetically and include radical and stroke-number indexes.

The *Xinhua Zidian* (*New Chinese Dictionary*) and *Xiandai Hanyu Cidian* (*Modern Chinese Dictionary*) are among the most widely used dictionaries at present in the People's Republic of China. The first is a pocket-size dictionary, containing some eight thousand entries. It deals mainly with individual characters, their definitions, pronunciations, and tones. The second is a medium-sized dictionary including more than fifty-six thousand entries. It covers single characters, compound words, set phrases, and idiomatic expressions.

The encyclopedic *Cihai* (*Sea of Words*) and the detailed *Ciyuan* (*Sources of Words*) are both large dictionaries, often issued in multi-volume sets. Currently there are also many dictionaries specially designed for international students who want to study Chinese language and culture.