In this lesson, you will be able to learn what to do when you don't understand what another person has said. You will also learn how to make suggestions, how to accept or decline suggestions, and how to make comments. This lesson also provides a review of the pronunciation and tones covered so far.

第六课 Lesson 6 (复习 Review)

Women qù yóuyŏng, hào ma 我们 去 游泳,好

Text

Wáng Xiǎoyún: Lín Nà, zuótiān de jīngjù zěnmeyàng? ¹

小云: 林娜, 昨天 的 京剧 怎么样?

Lín Nà:

Hěn yǒu yìsi. Jīntiān tiāngì hèn hǎo, wǒmen gù

林 娜:

很 有 意思。今天 天气 很 好。 我们 去

yóuyǒng, hǎo ma? ^② 【建议】Making

游泳, 好吗?

【评论】Making comments

Wáng Xiǎoyún: Tài hǎo le! Shénme shíhou qù? 3

王 小云: 太好了! 什么 时候 去? 影

Lín Nà:

Xiànzài qù, kěyĭ ma? ^④

林 娜:

现在 去。可以吗?

Wáng Xiǎoyún: Kěyǐ. 王 小云: 可以。

生词 New Word	s		
1. qù	V	去	to go
2. yóuyŏng	vo	游泳	to swim
3. zuótiān	N	昨天	yesterday
4. jīngjù	N	京剧	Beijing opera
5. zěnmeyàng	QPr	怎么样	how is it?
6. yŏu yìsi	IE	有意思	interesting
7. jīntiān	N	今天	today
tiān	N	天	day
8. tiānqì	N	天气	weather
9. tài	Adv	太	too; extremely
* 10. shénme	QPr	什么	what
11. shíhou	N	时候	time; moment
12. xiànzài	N	现在	now

(二)

Dīng Lìbō: Yáng lǎoshī, míngtiān nín yǒu shíjiān ma? ⑤ 丁 力波: 杨 老师, 明天 您 有 时间 吗?

Yáng lǎoshī: Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn. ®

杨 老师:对不起,请 再 说 一 遍。

Dīng Lìbō: Míngtiān nín yǒu shíjiān ma? 丁 力波: 明天 您 有 时间 吗?

Wŏmen qù dǎ qiú, hǎo ma? 我们 去打球,好吗?

ī: Hěn bàogiàn, míngtiān wŏ

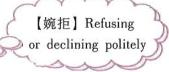
Yáng lǎoshī: Hěn bàoqiàn, míngtiān wǒ 杨 老师: 很 抱歉, 明天 我 hěn máng, kǒngpà bù xíng. ^①

很忙, 恐怕不行。

Xièxie nǐmen. 谢谢 你们。







生词 New Wo	ords		
1. míngtiān	N	明天	tomorrow
2. yŏu	V	有	to have
3. shíjiān	N	时间	time
4. shuō	V	说	to say; to speak
5. biàn	M	遍	number of times (of action)
6. dă qiú	V O	打球	to play ball
dă	V	打	to play
qiú	N	球	ball
7. bàoqiàn	V/A	抱歉	to feel sorry/sorry
* 8. máng	A	忙	busy
9. kŏngpà	Adv	恐怕	to be afraid that; perhaps
10. xíng	V	行	to be O.K.
* 11. xièxie	V	谢谢	to thank
12. nĭmen	Pr	你们	you (pl.)

二. 注释 Notes

① Zuótiān de jīngjù zěnmeyàng?

"How was yesterday's Beijing opera?"

"... zĕnmeyàng?" is an expression commonly used to ask for someone's opinion.

Among the roughly 300 forms of opera in China, Beijing opera has enjoyed the greatest popularity and has the most extensive influence. As a unique art form representative of Chinese culture, it is loved by many people all over the world.

2 Women qù yóuyŏng, hǎo ma?

"Shall we go swimming?"

"..., hảo ma? " is a pattern used when making a suggestion.

3 Tài hào le! Shénme shíhou qù?

"That's great! When are we going?"

"Tài hòo le! (太好了!)" is an expression used to show enthusiastic approval. It is also used to express happy agreement with a suggestion. You may also use "hǎo(好)" or "如何(行)" as a response.

(4) Xiánzái qù, kéyĭ ma?

"Is it O.K. to go right now?"

"…, kěyǐ mɑ?" is another expression used to make a suggestion. If you agree with a suggestion, you may say "kěyǐ(可以)" or "hǎo(好)".

- ⑤ Míngtiān nín yǒu shíjiān ma?
 "Do you have time tomorrow?"
- 6 Qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.

"Pardon? Would you say it again?"

This phrase is used when the speaker's words were not heard clearly and you would like him/her to repeat them.

Pronunciation Review

7 Hěn bàoqiàn, míngtiān wǒ hěn máng, kǒngpà bù xíng.

"I'm sorry, but I'll be very busy tomorrow. I'm afraid I can't." "kŏngpà bù xíng" is a phrase to express a courteous refusal.

		3 70 70 70 70	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, or other		SEASON SEEDS OF CONTROL OF THE
1.	拼音 Spe	lling			
	zhī	chī		ΖĪ	CĪ
	jū	qi	ū	gū	kū
	bēn	pe	ēng	tān	dāng
	zhōng	ch	nōng	gān	kāng
	zān	C	āng	jīn	qīng
	zhā	ch	nā	zū	cū
	gē	kė	ē	jī	qī
2.	四声 The				
	yōu	yóu	yŏu	yòu	
	yōng		yŏng	yòng	yóuyŏng
	zuō	zuó	zuŏ	zuò	
	tiān	tián	tiăn	tiàn	zuótiān
	jīn		jĭn	jìn	jīntiān
		míng	mĭng	mìng	míngtiān
	qī	qí	qĭ	qì	tiānqì
	xiān	xián	xiăn	xiàn	xiànzài
	jīng		jĭng	jìng	
	jū	jú	jŭ	jù	jīngjù
	bāo	báo	băo	bào	
	qiān	qián	qiăn	qiàn	bàoqiàn
	kōng		kŏng	kòng	kŏngpà
	xīng	xíng	xĭng	xìng	bù xíng

3. 辨音 Sound discrimination

jiů — xiǔ

sī — shī

cùn — zùn

(nine)

(private)

(inch)

qì — jì
(air)

duì — tuì (to exchange)

guăn --- juăn

4. 辨调 Tone discrimination

wáng ---- wàng

kàn ---- kăn

gōng — gòng

(to die)

(to see)

(body)

(labor)

sān — săn

shēn —— shèn

guāi — guǎi

(three)

5. 声调组合 Combination of tones

"+"-"

" **v** "+" **′** "

" ∨ "+" ∨ "

" **v** "+" **v**"

" **∨** "₊"。" jiějie

lăoshī vůvīn

(novel)

yŭyán dă aiú kěyĭ vŭfă kŏngpà qĭngwèn

zěnme

(pronunciation)

aĭchuána

(to get up)

(grammar) fŭdăo

(coach)

nůshì

(Madam)

yĭzi (chair)

(how)

" \ "₊"-"

xiǎoshuō

" \ "₊" / "

" **`**"+" **'**"

" \ " + " \ "

(conversation)

(Chinese character)

" ` "+"。"

xièxie

shàngbān

sì céng

wàiyǔ

bàoqiàn

. . . .

(to go to work) aìchē

chē

(sound recording)

kèwén

diànyĭng

huìhuà

mèimei

(car) Iùyīn (text) fùxí

(review)

(movie) diànnăo

(computer)

Hànzì

kèqi

6. 双音节连读 Practice on disyllabic words

duànliàn (to do physical training)

Chīfàn (to eat a meal)

shàngkè (to have lessons)

XIÒKÈ (class is over)

chànggē (to sing a song)

tiàowǔ (to dance)

XĬZŎO (to take a bath)

shuìjiào (to sleep)

7. 多音节连读 Practice on polysyllabic words

shuō Hànyǔ (to speak Chinese)

niàn shēngcí (to read the new words)

XIĚ HÀNZÌ (to write Chinese characters)

tīng lùyīn (to listen to tape)

kàn lùxiàng (to watch video)

zuò liànxí (to do exercise)

fānyì jùzi (to translate sentence) yòng diànnăo (to use computer)

8. 朗读下面的唐诗 Read the following poem aloud

Dēng	g Guàr	Què	Lóu	
登	鹳	雀	楼	
(Tán	g) Wán	g Zhīh	iuàn	
(唐	于) 王	之	.涣	
Bái	rì	yī	shān	jìn,
白	日	依	4	尽,
Huáng	Hé	rù	hăi	liú.
黄	河	入	海	流。
Yù	qióng	qiān	lĭ	mù,
欲	穷	千	里	目。
Gèng	shàng	yì	céng	lóu.
更	上	-	层	楼。

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

Qǐng kàn shū.

(Please look at your books.)

Qĭng xiě Hànzì.

(Please write the characters.)

Qĭng zài niàn yí biàn.

(Please read it again.)

Wŏmen tīngxiě.

(Let's do dictation.)

四. 会话练习

Conversation Practice

KEY SENTENCES

- 1. Zuótiān de jīngjù zěnmeyàng?
- 2. Jīntiān tiāngì hěn hào, women qù youyong, hào ma?
- 3. Tài hào le! Shénme shíhou qù?
- 4. Xiànzài qù, kĕyǐ ma?
- 5. Kěyĭ.
- 6. Míngtiān nín yŏu shíjiān ma?
- 7. Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.
- 8. Hěn bàoqiàn, kŏngpà bù xíng.

(一)【建	建议 Making suggestions]	
	A:, hǎo ma?	14,
(-)	B: Tài hào le!?	A Rose
	A:, kěyĭ ma?	
	B:	
(2)	A:, hǎo ma?	
	B: Shénme shíhou qù?	
	A:, kěyĭ ma?	N. A.P.
	B: Duìbuqǐ,, A: Méi guānxi.	
	t in the gastra.	(Use the word "tiàowŭ" which means "to dance".)
看图会 A: B: A:	京求重复 Asking someone to repeat something】 (注话 Make a dialogue based on the picture ———————————————————————————————————	
543/01/2019	花 Making comments 】 存话 Make a dialogue based on the picture	
(1)	A: Qǐngwèn, zhè shì shénme?	S. A. S.
	B: Zhè shì wǔshù. Wǔshù zěnmeyàng?	
(2)	A:	J ()
(2)	A: Zhè shì shénme?B: Zhè shì xióngmāo.	(3) A.
	A: Xióngmão zěnmeyàng?	

(四) 模仿下面的会话进行练习 Imitate the following dialogues

- (1) A: Nín hǎo!
 - B: Nín hǎo!
 - A: Qǐngwèn, nín guìxìng?
 - B: Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Mǎlì. Qǐngwèn, nín xìng shénme?
 - A: Wǒ xìng Sòng, jiào Sòng Huá. Nín shì nă guó rén?
 - B: Wǒ shì Měiguó rén, shì Běijīng Dàxué (university) de xuésheng.
 - A: Rènshi nín hěn gāoxìng.
 - B: Rènshi nín, wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.
- (2) A: Lìbō, nǐ hǎo ma?
 - B: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Sòng Huá, nǐ ne?
 - A: Wǒ hěn máng. Nǐ wàipó hǎo ma?
 - B: Xièxie, tā hěn hǎo. Nǐ bàba, māma dōu hǎo ma?
 - A: Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. Mǎlì, zhè shì wǒ péngyou, Dīng Lìbō.
 - B: Nǐ hǎo.
 - A: Zhè shì Mălì.
 - C: Nǐ hǎo. Wǒ jiào Mǎlì, shì Běijīng Dàxué de xuésheng. Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ. Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
 - B: Bú shì, wǒ shì Jiānádà rén.
- (3) A: Tā shì shéi?
 - B: Tā shì wŏmen lăoshī.
 - A: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén ma?
 - B: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. Tā xìng Chén.
 - A: Nà shì shéi?
 - B: Tā jiào Lù Yǔpíng.
 - A: Tā yě shì lǎoshī ma?
 - B: Tā bú shì lǎoshī. Tā shì jìzhě.



(4) A: Xiānsheng, qǐngwèn, bàngōngshì zài năr?

B: Zài wǔ céng.

A: Chén lǎoshī zài ma?

B: Shéi? Duìbuqǐ, qǐng zài shuō yí biàn.

A: Chén Fāngfāng lǎoshī zài ma?

B: Tā zài.

A: Xièxie.

B: Bú xiè.



(5) A: Kěyĭ jìnlai ma?

B: Wáng xiānsheng, nín hǎo. Qǐng jìn, qǐng zuò.

A: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ lái wǎn le.

B: Méi guānxi. Nín yào kāfēi ma?

A: Wǒ bú yào. Xièxie. Míngtiān wǒmen qù kàn jīngjù, hǎo ma?

B: Duìbuqǐ, míngtiān wǒ hěn máng, kǒngpà bù xíng.

(五) 听述 Listen and repeat

我没听清楚,请再说一遍。

对不起,明天我没有时间,恐怕不行。

五. 语音

Phonetics

1. "-"的变调 Tone sandhi of "-"

Normally "—" is pronounced in the first tone when it stands by itself, at the end of a word, phrase or sentence, or is used as an ordinal number. However, "—" is pronounced in the fourth tone when it precedes a first tone, second tone, or third tone syllable. It is read in the second tone when it precedes a fourth tone.

$$y\bar{l}$$
 + $\begin{cases} - & y\hat{l} \text{ bei (one cup)} \\ v & y\hat{l} + \end{cases}$ example: \hat{l} ping (one bottle) \hat{l} bein (one copy) \hat{l} + \hat{l} example: \hat{l} bian (one time/once)

2. 普通话声母韵母拼合总表 Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

There are more than 400 meaningful syllables in the common speech of modern Chinese. If we add the four tones to these, we can distinguish more than 1,200 syllables. The syllables covered from Lesson 1 to Lesson 6 are shown in the table on the next page.

六. 语法

Grammar

动词谓语句 Sentences with a verbal predicate

The main part of the predicate in a sentence with a verbal predicate is a verb. The object usually follows the verb. One of its negative forms is made by placing the adverb "不" before the verb.

Subject	Predicate					
	Adv	V	O	吗? ma?		
你 Nǐ		要 yào	咖啡 kāfēi	吗? ma?		
我们 Wŏmen	都 dōu	学习 xuéxí	汉语。 Hànyǔ.			
餐厅 Cāntīng		在 zài	哪儿? năr?			
我 Wŏ	不 bù	知道。 zhīdao.				
我 Wŏ	,	姓 xìng	陆。 Lù.			
她 Tā		яц jiào	林娜。 Lín Nà.			
您 Nín	明天 míngtiān	有 yǒu	时间 shíjiān	吗? ma?		

1. 汉字复合笔画(2) Combined character strokes (2)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
1	shùzhé	Ц	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in "山".
ν	shùtí	以	The vertical stroke with an upward turn to the right, is written like the first stroke in ""."
4	shùzhézhégōu	马	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, and then a downward turn and a hook, is written like the second stroke in "马".
乙	héngzhéwān gōu	九	The horizontal stroke with a vertical turn, and then a horizontal turn to the right and an upward hook, is written like the second stroke in "九".
2	piězhé	么	The downward stroke to the left, and then a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in "么".
4	piědiăn	女	The downward stroke to the left and then an extended dot to the right, is written like the first stroke in "女".

2. 笔画组合 Combination of strokes

The relationship between strokes in a Chinese character can be essential to its meaning.

There are three ways to combine strokes in a character:

- (1) Adjacent (not attached) like "八", "儿", "二", "小";
- (2) Crossing like "十", "大", "九", "夫";
- (3) Connecting like "厂", "丁", "人", "山", "天".

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

jiŭ nine

2 strokes



(2) 4 4 4

Sī private

2 strokes

(3) 寸 - 寸寸
cùn a unit of inch

3 strokes



(4) I TI
gōng labour

3 strokes



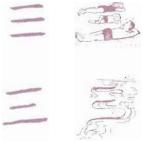
(5) 亡 ・ 一亡 wáng to die

3 strokes

 $(6) \equiv - = \equiv$

sān three

3 strokes

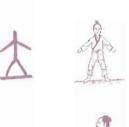


(7) 气(氣) / 广 气 气 qì air

4 strokes

(8) 立 · · · · · · · · 立 lì to stand 5 str

5 strokes



(9) 身 「介介自身身

shēn body

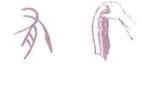
7 strokes

Note: On the left side or in the middle of a character, "身" is written as "身".

duì to exchange

7 strokes

- 4. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts
- (1) ± qù 去 → 土 + ム
- (2) 有意思 yǒu yìsi



- (3) 天气 tiānqì (天氣) 天 → 一 + 大
- (4) 太 tài 太 → 大 + 、
- (5) 什么 shénme (甚麽) 什 → イ + 十 ム → ノ + ム

- (7) 现在 xiànzài (現在) 现 → ま + 见
- (8) 明天 míngtiān

("耳", the "sun" side and the "moon" side, "月", denote light.)

(12) 谢谢 xièxie (謝謝) 谢 → i + 身 + 寸

文化知识 Cultural Notes

Beijing Opera

Beijing opera is a branch of traditional Chinese musical drama. It took shape in Beijing about 150 years ago and has been popular ever since. Beijing opera is a theatrical art synthesizing recitation, instrumental music, singing, dancing, acrobatics, and martial arts, and featuring symbolic motions and stage design. The highly formulaic and suggestive movements of the actors are accompanied by the rhythmic beats of gongs and drums, or the haunting melodies of traditional instruments. All contribute to its uniqueness as a performing art. Beijing opera is rooted deeply in Chinese culture and still appeals strongly to many Chinese.

The first six lessons of this textbook provide an overview of the phonetic system of the Chinese language, which consists of twenty-one initials, thirty-eight finals, and the four basic tones. There are only a little over 1,200 ways of combining initials and finals in Chinese. Now that you can use pinyin, you should be able to read any Chinese syllable correctly.

A major goal of language learning is to acquire the ability to communicate in that language. For this purpose, you have learned how to respond to a number of basic social situations. In addition, you have met with more than one hundred words and expressions, have learned forty key sentences and have studied twenty-two sentences of classroom Chinese.

So far, you have acquired sixty basic Chinese characters as well as more than fifty new vocabulary items formed from them. You have also learned some rules of stroke order for Chinese characters. This elementary vocabulary will be useful when you start to learn compound words and continue to build your vocabulary.