

ZHONGWEN

中文

第1册

修订版

中国暨南大学 华文学院 编
华文教育研究所



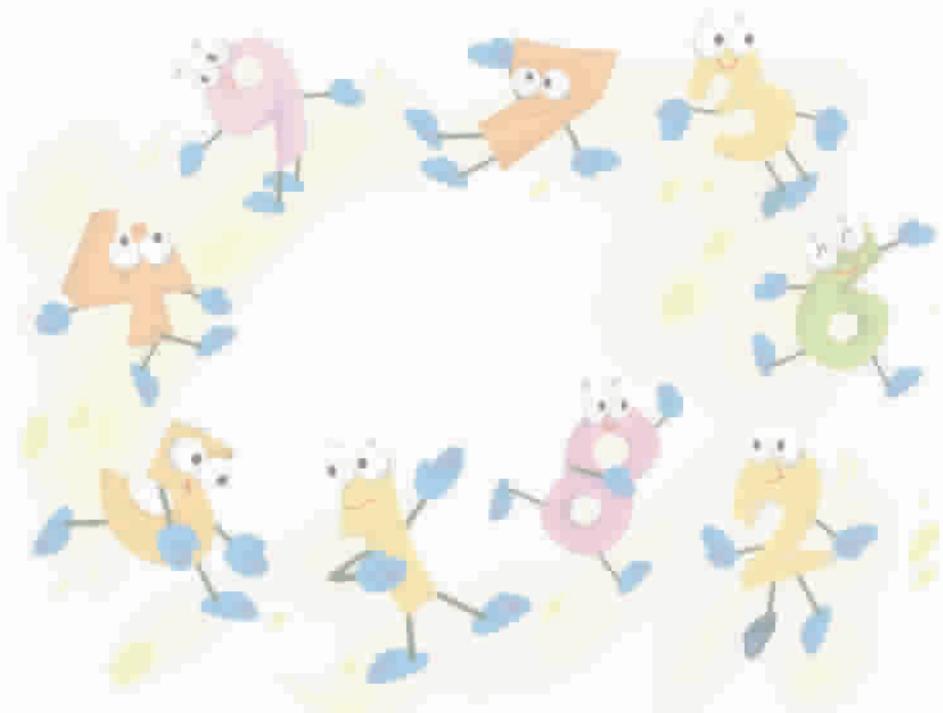
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修订版前言



《中文》(试用版)教材是1996年由中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室委托暨南大学华文学院为海外华侨、华人子弟学习中文而编写的。全套教材共48册，其中《中文》主课本12册，家庭练习册24册(分为A、B册)，教师教学参考书12册。这套教材自1997年6月陆续出版，直到1999年11月全部出齐，迄今已发行560多万册，但仍供不应求。2000—2003年，我们又接受国务院侨务办公室委托，先后研制了与本教材配套的多媒体教学光盘《中文》及网络版教材《网上学中文》(见中国侨网：<http://www.chinaqw.com>，暨南大学华文学院网站：<http://hwy.jnu.edu.cn>)，同时又将《中文》改编为繁体字版教材，一并发行使用，深受海外华文教师、学生及其家长的欢迎和好评。

这次《中文》教材的修订是中华人民共和国国务院侨务办公室委托暨南大学华文学院、华文教育研究所在原《中文》教材试用版的基础上，总结自1997年以来的试用情况，结合海外华文教育的实际需要和特点，广泛听取各方面意见和建议，以教材研究为依据修订再版的。修订再版的《中文》教材全套共52册，除原有的48册外，另增编了配套的《学拼音》课本1册、《学拼音练习册》2册及《学拼音教学参考》1册。

本教材的教学目的是使学生经过全套中文教材的学习与训练，具备汉语普通话听、说、读、写的基本能力，了解中华文化常识，为进一步学习中国语言文化打下良好的基础。

在修订编写过程中，我们根据海外华文教育的目标要求，从教学对象的年龄、生活环境和心理特点出发，以中国国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室汉语水平考试部编制的《汉语水平等级标准与语法等级大纲》(1996)、中国国家汉语水平考试委员会办公室考试中心制定的《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》(2001)和中国国家语委、国家教委公布的《现代汉语常用字表》(1988)等为依据或参考，科学地安排教材的字、词、句、篇章等内容，由浅入深、循序渐进地设置家庭练习，以期教学相长、学以致用，培养学生的学习兴趣，启发学生积极思考，提高学生运用中文的能力。同时，我们对海外现有中文教材进行了深入的分析研究，参考和借鉴了许多有益的经验，力求使教材达到教与练、学与用的统一，并在教材内容与体例、图文编排、题型设计以及教学理念的体现等方面有所创新。

现将修订中的有关问题作如下说明：

一、根据海外中文(华文)学校的课时情况，修订后的《中文》教材每册由原来的14课调整为12课，并适当降低了课文难度。每3课为1个单元，每册共有4个单元。每个单元附有综合练习，每册增加了总练习。每册教材均附录音序生词表，该表收录本册各课所有生词(含单音节词和多音节词)。生词右下角标注课文序号。

二、修订版教材第1册第1~6课为识字课，主课文后只列生字，不列词语和句子；自第

7课开始，主课文后列词语和句子，但只列双音节或多音节词语，单音节词不列入；部分主课文后还列有“专有名词”，如人名、地名、国名等。

三、为了方便教学，修订版中文教材另配有《学拼音》及配套练习册，故1~12册主教材不含现代汉语拼音教学内容，但自第5册开始，适当增加了部分拼音练习。

四、修订版教材第1~4册的主课文、阅读课文均加注现代汉语拼音，从第5册开始，只为生字注音。注音时除主课文后的“词语”和“专有名词”按词注音外，其余部分均按字注音，一般标本调，但几类轻声不标声调。一般轻读、间或重读的字，注音上标调号。

此外，“一”“不”在课文中按实际读音标注声调。

五、儿化的处理。凡书面上可以不儿化的，不作儿化处理，但有拼音时则加注儿化音；非儿化不可的，则将“儿”字放在词后，如“这儿”“一会儿”等。

六、为了方便学生学习，修订版中文教材及练习册的课文题目、练习题目等配有英文翻译或解释。部分“专有名词”在《中文教学参考》中加注了英文名称。

七、新出现的笔画或部首均在课文生字栏下列出，但识字课只列笔画，不列部首。1~4册课堂练习中的“描一描，写一写”，凡生字均按笔顺逐一列出笔画，并将笔画书写方向用红色箭头标出。从第5册开始，课堂练习的生字不再按笔顺列出笔画。笔顺规范依据中国国家语委、新闻出版总署颁布的《现代汉语通用字笔顺规范》(1997)。

八、为方便阅读课文的教学和自学，修订版中文教材在阅读课文后增加了“生字”“词语”，部分列有“专有名词”，并相应地在《中文教学参考》中增加了阅读课文的教学参考内容。

九、为了适应部分学生认读繁体字的需要，修订版教材在主课本之后附有“简繁对照”的音序生字表，并在生字右下角标出课文序号。自第2册开始，各册均收录前面各册教材的音序生字表，以方便查阅。本教材所列繁体字依据中国国家语委颁布的《简化字总表》(1986)，该表附录中所列异体字已停止使用，故本教材不再作为繁体字或异体字收录。繁体字字形均采用新字形。《中文教学参考》中也相应地增加了繁体字的教学参考内容。此外，1~6册教材附设有生字卡片，以方便教学。

十、为培养学生的汉语交际能力，修订版中文教材在原有的基础上进一步加强了汉语交际功能训练。

本教材的修订再版得到了国内一些知名的语言学专家、汉语教学专家和在海外从事中文教学与研究的学者的热情指导，对此我们表示诚挚的谢意。

由于修订时间紧促，本教材仍会存在某些疏漏之处，祈盼各位专家、学者及广大教师不吝赐教。

主编 贾益民
2006年6月28日



Preface



Zhongwen (Mandarin Chinese Language) course materials of trial edition were written for overseas Chinese and their children in 1996 by College of Chinese Language and Culture, Jinan University, under the commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of People's Republic of China. The entire course materials consist of 48 books, including 12 text books, 24 exercise books (book A and book B), and 12 teacher's reference books. Publication started in June, 1997 and completed in November, 1999 with more than 5.6 million copies distributed up to this day. However, supply was not able to keep up with demand. Between 2000 and 2003, entrusted by Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of People's Republic of China, we developed teacher's *Zhongwen* VCD and online edition *Chinese Online* (see www.chinaqw.com or <http://hwy.jnu.edu.cn>), and arranged a traditional Chinese character edition. All these products have gained a wide popularity among Chinese language teachers, students and their parents abroad.

This revision of *Zhongwen* materials was authorized by Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of P. R. China to College of Chinese Language and Culture and Education Institute of Chinese Language and Culture, Jinan University. This revised edition reflects actual needs and characteristics of overseas Chinese language education and takes in constructive advice from many sides and research findings on language teaching and textbook studies. The new edition of *Zhongwen* is now a collection of 52 books, with additional four books—one *Study Pinyin* textbook, two *Study Pinyin* exercise books and one *Study Pinyin* teacher's reference book—to the original 48 books.

The instructional goal of *Zhongwen* is to enable students to acquire basic listening, speaking, reading and writing capabilities of Putonghua (Mandarin Chinese) through a process of learning and training, to expose students to Chinese culture and lay a solid ground for their further study of Chinese language and culture.

The revision was carried out under the guidelines of *Standard of Chinese Language Level and General Outline of Chinese Grammar* (1996) issued by

Department of Testing Affairs of China National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language(NOCFL), *General Outline of Chinese Language Level of Glossaries and Characters*(2001) issued by China National Committee for Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK), and *List of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese* (1988) issued jointly by State Language Commission and Ministry of Education of China. Based on all above, an effort has been made at enhancing learning experience and development with a careful choice of characters, words, sentences, and texts. The homework exercise has been modified and arranged in order of increasing difficulties and advancement. These improvements are expected to be of enormous benefits to both teachers and students alike, in improving their Chinese language skills, raising their learning motivation, stimulating their active thinking and increasing their overall proficiency in the use of Chinese language. Meanwhile, extensive research was made in the existing Chinese textbooks that are used overseas which provided much helpful experience to the revision. The revised edition closely integrates instruction and practice, learning and application. Creative innovations have been incorporated in the course content, general arrangements, page design, question format and instructional concepts.

The following is a summary of major changes including reorganization, deletion and addition of new materials in the revised edition:

1. In light of the shorter term or semester in overseas Chinese schools, the number of lessons in each book has been reduced from 14 to 12, with a moderate simplification of the texts. The 12 lessons are now subdivided into four units of three lessons each, which are followed by a comprehensive exercise. In addition, each book includes a general exercise. Every text book is attached an alphabetic vocabulary which contains all the new words in the texts of the book, including single-syllables and multi-syllables. Each new word is marked with serial number of the text where it belongs.

2. Lessons one to six of Book 1 are designed for character learning. The main texts are followed by a list of new Chinese characters without words or sentences. Beginning with Lesson seven in Book 1, the main texts are followed by a list of disyllabic and multi-syllabic words and sentences, in contrast to the monosyllabic words found in the previous lessons. Some of the main texts are also followed by a list of proper names, such as, names of people, places and countries.

3. For teaching convenience, a *Study Pinyin* course book and two *Study Pinyin* exercise books are included in the revised edition. Therefore, instructional materials for



pinyin are removed from the 12 textbooks. However, exercises on pinyin are included from exercise book 5 to above.

4. Pinyin annotations are provided to all the main texts and reading materials in textbooks one to four. Beginning with Book Five, the application is limited to only new characters. In general, the annotations are applied character by character, except in the list of words or expressions and proper names following the main texts, where they are applied word by word. The characters are normally annotated in their original tone, with the exception of the neutral tones. Characters generally of light pronunciation, are annotated with tones when they are stressed.

The characters “一” (yi) and “不” (bu) are annotated in their actual tones according to the context.

5. In retroflex finals, where the retroflex is unnecessary in written Chinese, the character or word is not presented in its retroflexed form; and where the retroflex is necessary, the character “儿” (er) is attached, e.g., “这儿”, “一会儿”.

6. English translation or explanation is provided for titles of texts and exercises. Proper names in teacher's reference books are also attached with their English equivalents.

7. New strokes or radicals are listed with new characters, with the exception of lessons for character learning where only strokes are listed, but not radicals. In the classroom exercise of “Learn to write” in textbooks one to four, new radicals, components and characters are presented with their stroke order, and writing directions are noted in red arrows. In textbooks five and above, new characters in the classroom exercises are not presented with their stroke order. The stroke order is based on *Stroke Order Regulation of Frequently Used Characters in Modern Chinese*, which was issued by the State Language Commission and the General Administration of Press and Publication of P. R. C. in 1997.

8. For the convenience of teaching and self-instruction, lists of new characters, words and some proper names are added to the reading comprehensions. Their references and resources are also added to the teacher's reference books accordingly.

9. To meet the need of certain students for traditional Chinese characters, the main text book is attached with a comparative list of new characters in simplified and traditional forms arranged in alphabetical order, and each new word is marked with serial number of the text where it belongs. In Book 2 and above, the alphabetical vocabulary list is accumulative with new words of the previous text books. The traditional characters are based on the 1986 version of *General List of Traditional Chinese Characters* issued by

the State Language Commission. Since variant characters listed in Appendix 1 to *General List of Traditional Chinese Characters* are no longer used officially, they are no longer included as traditional characters or variant characters in this edition. The traditional characters also supplement the revised teacher's reference books accordingly. In addition, text books one to six are attached with character learning cards for convenience.

10. Practice in communicative functions in Chinese is further enhanced in the revised edition to improve the communication skills of the students.

We are greatly indebted to Chinese linguists, experts in Chinese language teaching, overseas Chinese teachers, and researchers of Chinese language that have all generously provided us very useful advice and suggestions in the revision of this course.

Finally, given the magnitude of this project and the time constraint, it is possible that certain omissions or errors may be observed. However, we will be very open to any suggestions and advice from experts, researchers, teachers, students and their parents on further improvement.

Chief Compiler Jia Yimin

June 28, 2006



目录

Contents

第一单元



1. 课文：识字（一）	1
Text: Learning Characters 1	
阅读：	5
Reading:	
猜谜语	5
Make a Guess	
读儿歌	5
Read the Children's Song	
2. 课文：识字（二）	6
Text: Learning Characters 2	
阅读：数数手指头	10
Reading: Count the Number of Fingers	
3. 课文：识字（三）	11
Text: Learning Characters 3	
阅读：大小月	15
Reading: The Months	
综合练习（一）	16
Review 1	

第二单元



4. 课文：识字（四）	18
Text: Learning Characters 4	
阅读：猜谜语	22
Reading: Make a Guess	
5. 课文：识字（五）	23
Text: Learning Characters 5	
阅读：春天的颜色	27
Reading: The Color of Spring	
6. 课文：识字（六）	28
Text: Learning Characters 6	
阅读：小鸟自由地飞	33
Reading: Birds Fly Freely	

目录

Contents



综合练习（二）	34
Review 2	

第三单元



7. 课文：小学生	36
Text: Pupils	
阅读：中文学校是我家	41
Reading: Chinese School Is My Home	
8. 课文：我去学校	42
Text: I Am Going to School	
阅读：去学校	47
Reading: Go to School	
9. 课文：我的家	48
Text: My Family	
阅读：放学歌	53
Reading: After School	
综合练习（三）	54
Review 3	

第四单元



10. 课文：花园	57
Text: The Garden	
阅读：公园里	62
Reading: In the Park	
11. 课文：认方向	63
Text: Directions	
阅读：大象的朋友	68



目录

Contents



Reading: The Elephant's Friends	
12. 课文: 新年到	69
Text: Spring Festival Is Coming	
阅读: 过新年	75
Reading: Celebrate the Spring Festival	
综合练习 (四)	76
Review 4	
总练习	80
Exercises	
音序生字表 (简繁对照)	85
Alphabetic Vocabulary (Comparison between Simplified and Traditional Chinese Characters)	
音序生词表	87
Alphabetic Glossary	
部首表	89
Table of Radicals	
句子	90
Sentences	
汉字笔画名称表	91
Table of Chinese Characters' Strokes	
写字笔顺规则表	92
Table of Stroke Order	
汉字偏旁名称表	93
Names of Radicals of Chinese Characters	
汉语拼音方案	96
Phonetic System of the Chinese Language	





shí zì yī
识字 (一)

Learning Characters 1



yī
一



èr
二



sān
三



sì
四

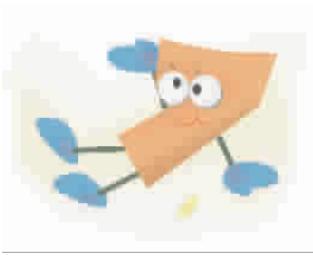


wǔ
五



liù
六





qī
七



bā
八



jiǔ
九



shí
十



bǎi
百



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

yī	二	sān	sì	wǔ	liù	qī	bā
jiǔ	shí	bǎi					

、 一 丨 𠂇 ノ 八



kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

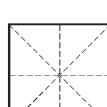
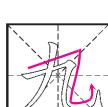
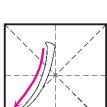
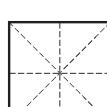
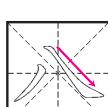
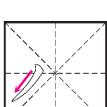
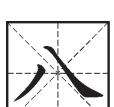
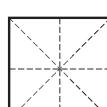
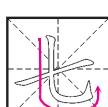
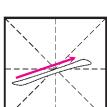
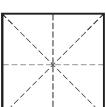
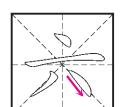
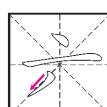
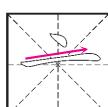
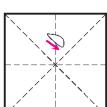
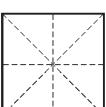
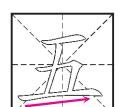
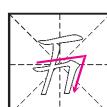
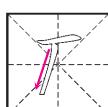
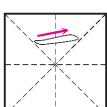
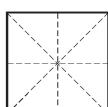
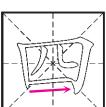
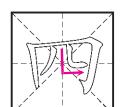
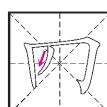
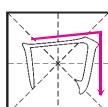
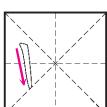
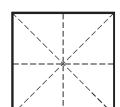
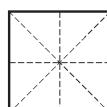
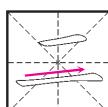
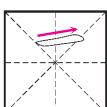
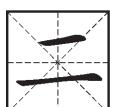
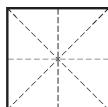
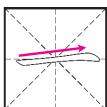
Exercises in Class

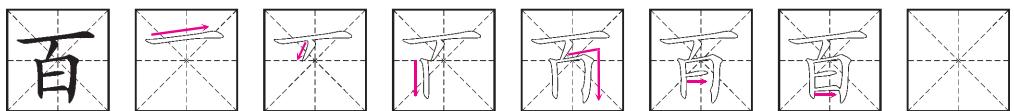
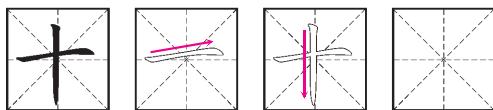


miáo yi miáo

xiě yi xiě

描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

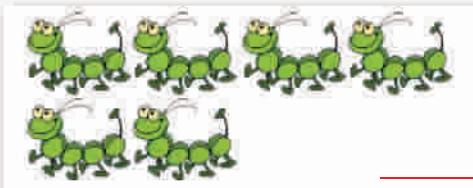
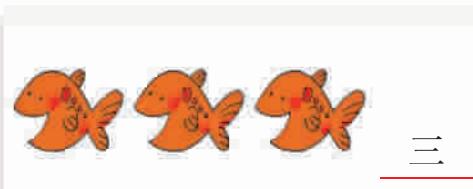




zhào lì zi shù yi shù shuō yi shuō xiě yi xiě

2 照例子数一数，说一说，写一写 (Count, speak and write after the model.)

lì
例：



zhào lì zi dù yi dù lián yi lián

3 照例子读一读，连一连 (Read and link after the model.)

一



三



五



七



九



二



四



六



八



十



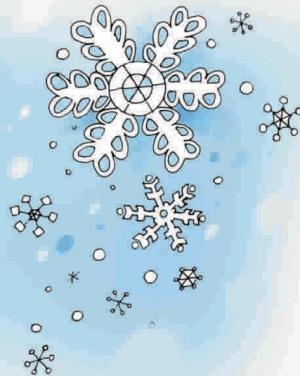
yuè dú
阅读
Reading

cāi mí yǔ
猜谜语

Make a Guess



yí piàn yí piàn yòu yí piàn
一片一片又一片，
liǎng piàn sān piàn sì wǔ piàn
两片三片四五片，
liù piàn qī piàn bā jiǔ piàn
六片七片八九片，
luò rù shuǐ zhōng kàn bú jiàn
落入水中看不见。



dú ér gē
读儿歌

Read the Children's Song



yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí
一二三四五，六七八九十。
yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí
一二三四五，六七八九十。
lǎo shī hǎo tóng xué men hǎo
老师好，同学们好。
nǐ hǎo nǐ hǎo zài jiàn zài jiàn
你好，你好；再见，再见。

shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

yòu liǎng shuǐ zhōng bù jiàn
又 **两** **水** **中** **不** **见**

2

shí zì èr 识字 (二)

Learning Characters 2

rén

人



tóu

头



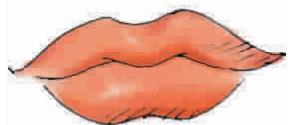
mù yǎn jīng

目 (眼睛)



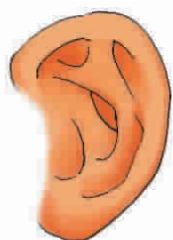
kǒu zuǐ ba

口 (嘴巴)



ěr ěr duo

耳 (耳朵)



shǒu

手

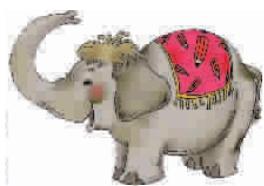


zú jiǎo
足(脚)



dà

大



xiǎo

小



duō

多



shǎo

少



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

rén

tóu

mù

kǒu

ěr

shǒu

zú

人

头

目

口

耳

手

足

dà

xiǎo

duō

shǎo

大

小

多

少

丨 𠂇



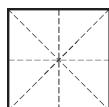
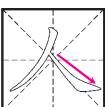
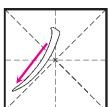
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

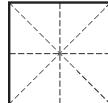
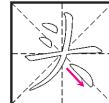
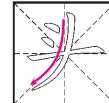
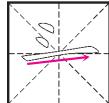
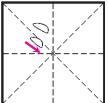
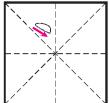


1 miáo yí miáo xiě yí xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

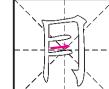
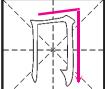
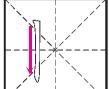
人



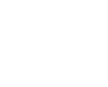
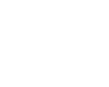
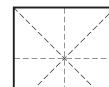
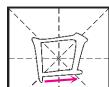
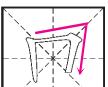
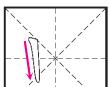
头



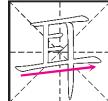
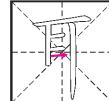
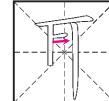
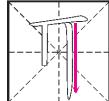
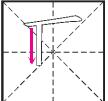
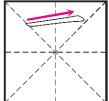
目



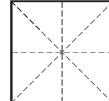
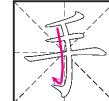
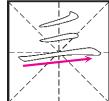
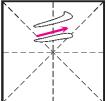
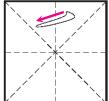
口



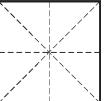
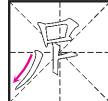
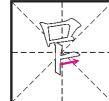
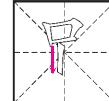
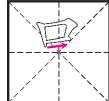
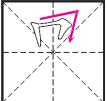
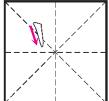
耳



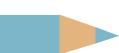
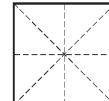
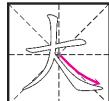
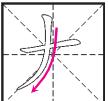
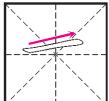
手

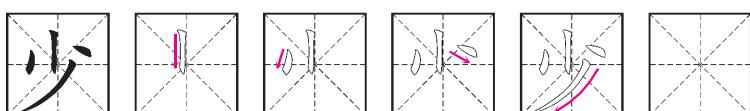
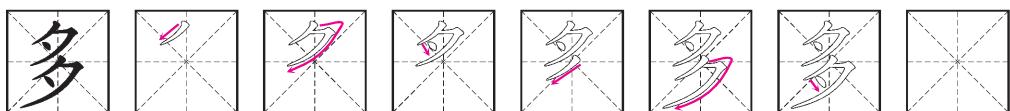
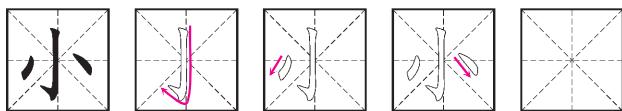


足



大





dú yi dú 读一读 (Read aloud.)

一人 五口人

人人 人头

小手 大人 大小

多少 人多 人少



tīng yi tīng zhǐ yi zhǐ 听一听，指一指 (Listen and point.)

(老师说五官的名称，学生指自己的五官，看谁指得快，指得准。) (Students should point out their facial features when the teacher says the names of the five sense organs.)



yuè dú
阅 读

Reading

shǔ shǔ shǒu zhǐ tou

数数手指头

Count the Number of Fingers

wǒ yǒu yì shuāng xiǎo xiǎo shǒu
我 有 一 双 小 小 手 ,
yì zhī zhǐ zuǒ lái yì zhī yòu
一 只 左 来 一 只 右 。
xiǎo xiǎo shǒu xiǎo xiǎo shǒu
小 小 手 , 小 小 手 ,
sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ
四 五 六 , 七 八 九 ,
yí gòng shí gé shǒu zhǐ tou
一 共 十 个 手 指 头 。



shēng zì
生 字 (Characters)

wǒ yǒu zuǒ lái yòu gè
我 有 左 来 右 个

3

shí zì sān 识字 (三)

Learning Characters 3

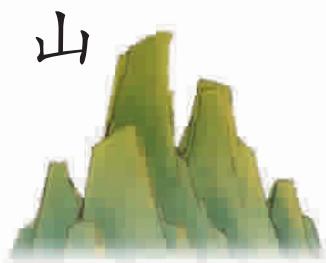
rì tài yáng
日(太 阳)



yuè yuè liang
月(月 亮)



shān



shí

石



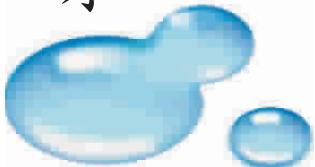
tián

田



shuǐ

水



huǒ

火



tǔ

土



mù

木



hé

禾



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

rì

yuè

shān

shí

tián

tǔ

shuǐ

日

月

山

石

田

土

水

huǒ

mù

hé

火

木

禾

丨 レ フ

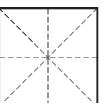
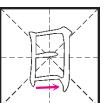
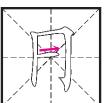
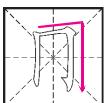
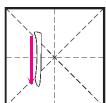


kè táng liànxí
课堂练习
Exercises in Class

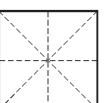
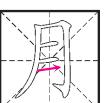
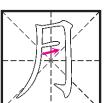
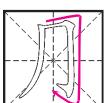
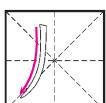


1 描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

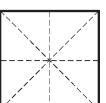
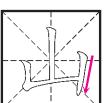
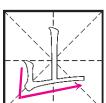
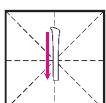
日



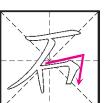
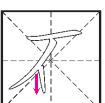
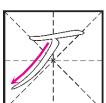
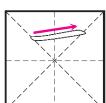
月



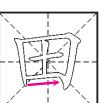
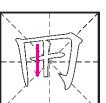
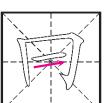
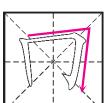
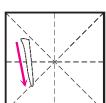
山



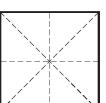
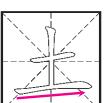
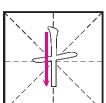
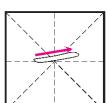
石



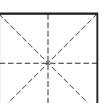
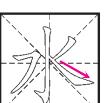
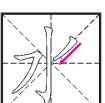
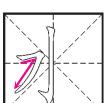
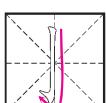
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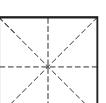
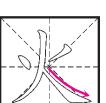
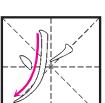
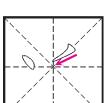
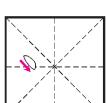
土

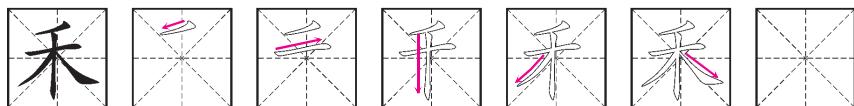
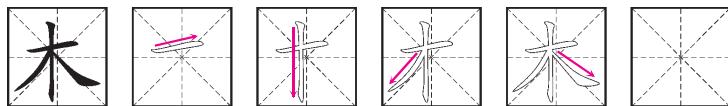


水



火





dú yi dú

读一读 (Read aloud.)

日月 一月 二月 三月 四月 五月 六月
七月 八月 九月 十月 十一月 十二月二十四日
石山 大山 土山 火山 山水 水田 石头
小石头 木头



kàn tú dú yi dù

看图读一读 (Look and read.)



木头



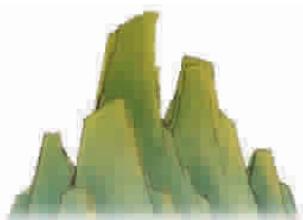
石头



大火



小火



小山



六月一日

dà xiǎo yuè
大 小 月

The Months

一月	大	二月	小
三月	大	四月	小
五月	大	六月	小
七月	大	八月	大
九月	小	十月	大
十一月	小	十二月	大





zōng hé liàn xí yì
综合练习 (一)

Review 1

1. zhào lì zi bǎ bì huà shù xiāng tóng de zì xiě zài yì qǐ
照例子把笔画数 相 同 的 字 写 在 一 起 (Put the
characters with the same number of strokes together after the model.)

多 月 木 小 土 石

三画: 三

四画: 手

五画: 四

六画: 耳

2. dú yi dú
读一读 (Read aloud.)

山头

七人

大火

多少

3. bǐ yi bǐ dú yi dú
比一比, 读一读 (Compare and read.)

{ 四 十四
田 水田

{ 小 小手
少 多少

目 耳目
日 日月
月 一月

人 人口
大 大水
火 火山

4. 照例写  写字 (Write one character for each picture after the model.)

lì
例：



日



(1)



(2)



(3)

5. 照例子算一算,写一写 (Count and write after the model.)

lì
例：

$$\text{○} + \text{○} = \underline{\text{六}}$$

$$\text{蟹} + \text{蟹} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{鱼} + \text{鱼} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{兔} - \text{兔} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{虫} - \text{虫} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\text{鸡} - \text{鸡} = \underline{\quad}$$

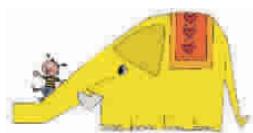
4

shí zì sì 识字 (四)

Learning Characters 4

shàng

上



xià

下

zhōng

中



yòu

右

zuǒ

左



lái

来



qù

去



chū

出



rù

入



lì

立



zuò

坐



zǒu

走



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

shàng zhōng xià zuǒ yòu lái

上	中	下	左	右	来
---	---	---	---	---	---

qù chū rù zuò lì zǒu

去	出	入	坐	立	走
---	---	---	---	---	---

L



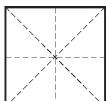
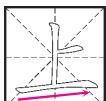
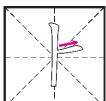
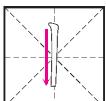
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

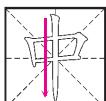
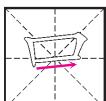
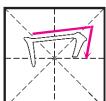
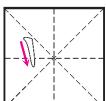


1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

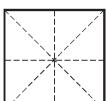
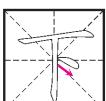
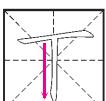
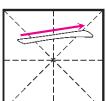
上



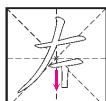
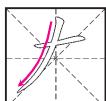
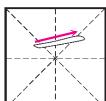
中



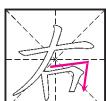
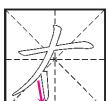
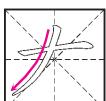
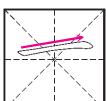
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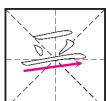
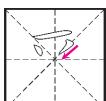
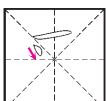
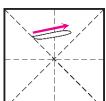
左



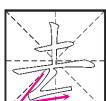
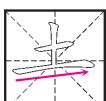
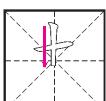
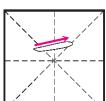
右



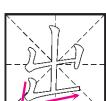
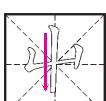
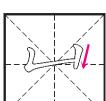
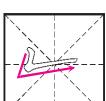
来

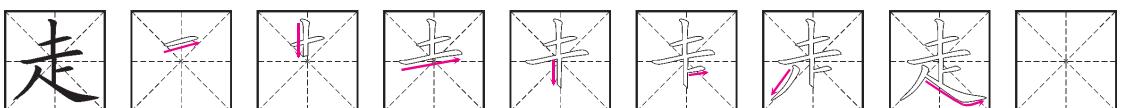
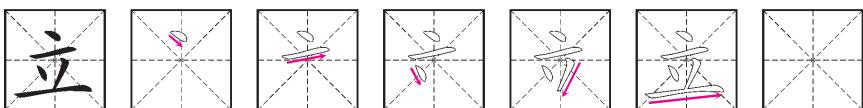
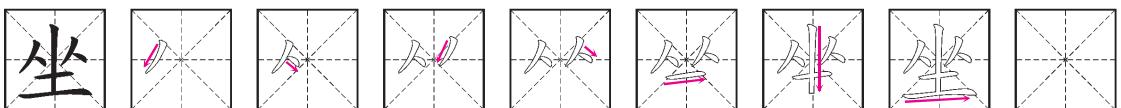
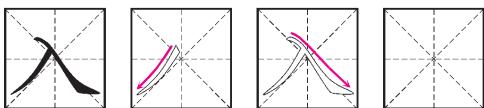


去



出





2 读一读

(Read aloud.)

山上 山下 上头 下头 手中 口中

左手 右手 左耳 右耳

上下 上上下下 一上一下 一左一右

坐下 走来 走去 走出去



3 读一读，连一连

The activity consists of two columns of directional words and six illustrations. The left column contains four pairs of words: '上' (up) with a yellow elephant, '下' (down) with a boy pointing down, '左' (left) with a yellow elephant, and '右' (right) with a boy pointing right. The right column contains three pairs of words: '坐' (sit) with a person sitting cross-legged, '立' (stand) with a person standing, '去' (go) with a person walking away, '出' (come out) with a person walking towards the viewer, and '入' (enter) with a person walking into a doorway.

yuè dú
阅读

Reading

cāi mí yǔ

猜谜语

Make a Guess

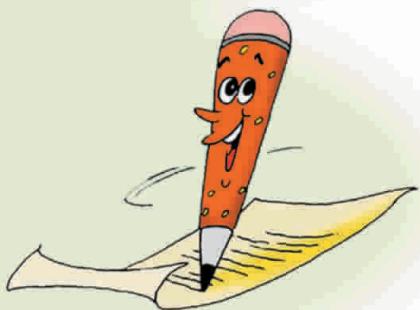


yī
(一)

zuǒ yí piàn yòu yí piàn
左一片，右一片，
gé zhe shān tóu kàn bù jiàn
隔着山头看不见。

èr
(二)

zuǐ ba jiān shēn zi cháng
嘴巴尖，身子长，
xiě zì shí tā zuì máng
写字时，它最忙。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

cháng xiě zì tā zuì máng
长 写 字 它 最 忙

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

zuǐba shēnzi xiězì
嘴巴 身子 写字

5

shí zì wǔ 识字 (五)

Learning Characters 5

fēng

风



yǔ

雨



xuě

雪



yún

云



diàn

电



tiān

天



chūn

春



xià

夏



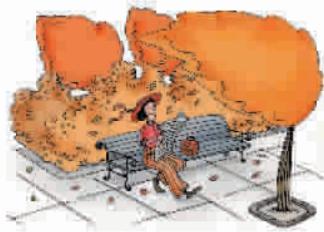
dì

地



qiū

秋



dōng

冬



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

fēng

风

yún

云

yǔ

雨

xuě

雪

diàn

电

tiān

天

dì

地

chūn

春

xià

夏

qiū

秋

dōng

冬

→ し へ

kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

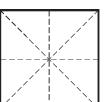
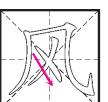
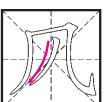
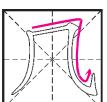
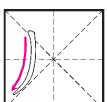


miáo yi miáo

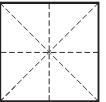
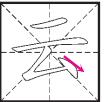
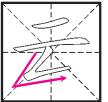
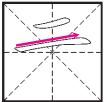
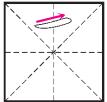
xiě yi xiě

1 描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

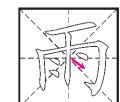
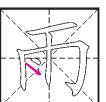
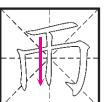
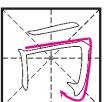
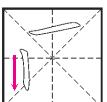
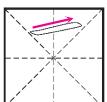
风



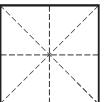
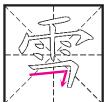
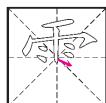
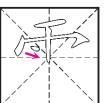
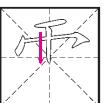
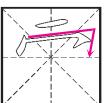
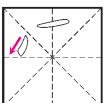
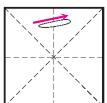
云



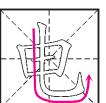
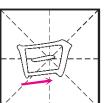
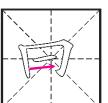
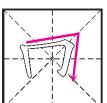
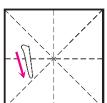
雨



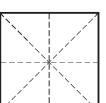
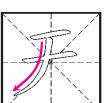
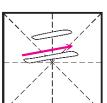
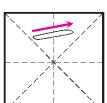
雪



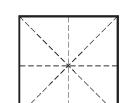
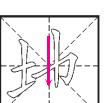
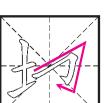
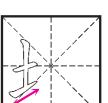
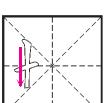
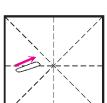
电



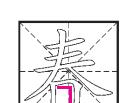
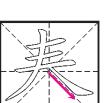
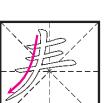
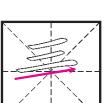
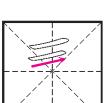
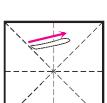
天



地



春





2 读一读 (Read aloud.)

大风 风雨 风雪 春风 秋风
 下雨 大雨 小雨 下雪 大雪 小雪
 水电 天地 大地 地上 地下 土地
 天上 下雨天 下雪天 天天
 春夏秋冬 春天 夏天 秋天 冬天 冬去春来 春风 春雨

3 看图说一说 (Answer the question according to the pictures.)

天上有什么?



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

chūn tiān de yán sè

春天的颜色

The Color of Spring

xǐǎo cǎo shuō chūn tiān shì lǜ sè de
小草说，春天是绿色的。

huā ér shuō chūn tiān shì hóng sè de
花儿说，春天是红色的。

huáng yīng shuō chūn tiān shì huáng sè de
黄莺说，春天是黄色的。

mā ma shuō chūn tiān shì wǔ yán liù sè de
妈妈说，春天是五颜六色的。

shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

de shuō shì sè huā mā

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

chūn tiān yán sè mā ma wǔ yán liù sè
春天 颜色 妈妈 五颜六色



6

shí zì liù 识字 (六)

Learning Characters 6

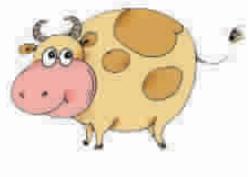
mǎ

马



niú

牛



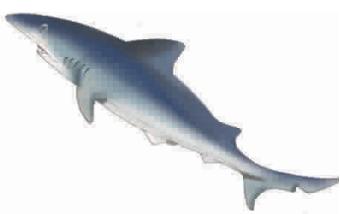
yáng

羊



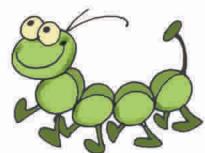
yú

鱼



chóng

虫



niǎo

鸟



cǎo

草



huáng

黄



hēi

黑



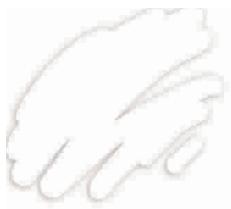
lǜ

绿



bái

白



hóng

红



lán

蓝



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

mǎ

niú

yáng

yú

chóng

niǎo

cǎo

huáng

马

牛

羊

鱼

虫

鸟

草

黄

bái

hēi

lǜ

hóng

lán

白

黑

绿

红

蓝

勺

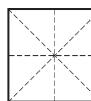
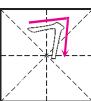
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

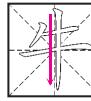
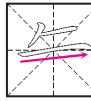
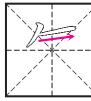
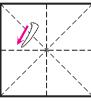


1 描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

马

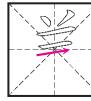
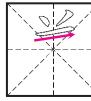
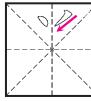
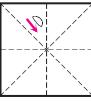


牛



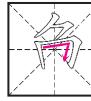
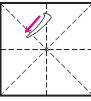
牛

羊

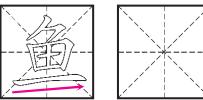


羊

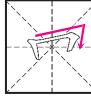
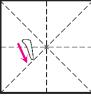
鱼



鱼

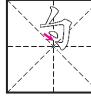
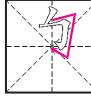
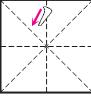


虫



虫

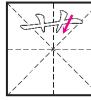
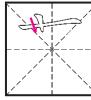
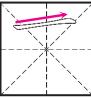
鸟



鸟

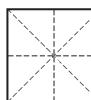
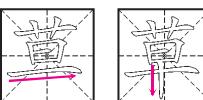
鸟

草



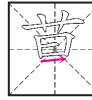
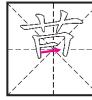
草

草

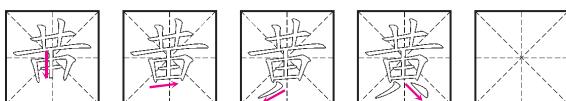
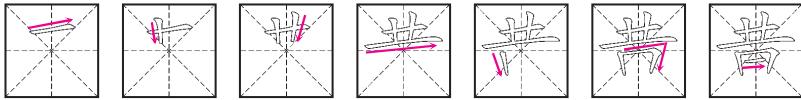


草

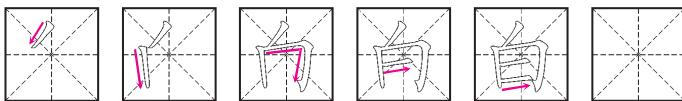
草



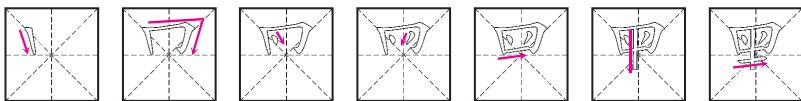
黄



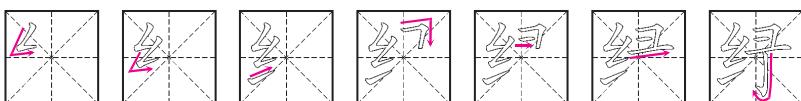
白



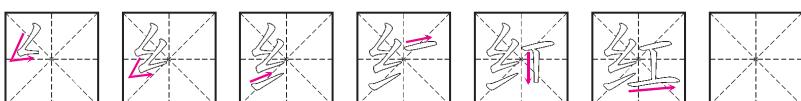
黑



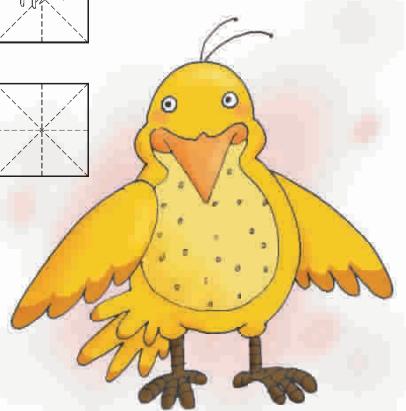
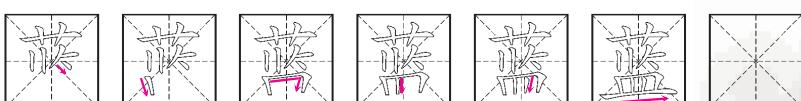
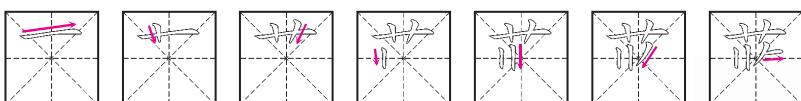
绿



红



蓝



2 dú yi dú

2

读一读 (Read aloud.)

小马 木马 小羊 小山羊 牛羊 小牛 一头牛
小鱼 大鱼 小虫 小鸟
小草 绿草 草地
黄牛 白云 白马 白羊 黑天 红日 蓝天

3 kàn tú shuō yi shuō

看图说一说 (Answer the question according to the picture.)

山上有什么?



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

xiǎo niǎo zì yóu de fēi
小鸟自由地飞
Birds Fly Freely

cǎo li yǒu xiǎo chóng
草里有小虫，
xiǎo chóng mǎn mǎn de pá
小虫慢慢地爬。
shuǐ li yǒu xiǎo yú
水里有小鱼，
xiǎo yú huān kuài de yóu
小鱼欢快地游。
lín zhōng yǒu xiǎo niǎo
林中有小鸟，
xiǎo niǎo zì yóu de fēi
小鸟自由地飞。

shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

自 飞 里 爬 游 林

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

zìyóu huānkuài
自由 欢快





zōng hé liàn xí èr
综合练习 (二)

Review 2

- zhào lì zì bǎ bǐ huà shù xiāng tóng de zì xiě zài yì qǐ
1. 照例子把笔画数 相 同的字写在一起 (Put the
characters with the same number of strokes together after the model.)

地 风 电 中 鸟 红 秋 黄

四画： 天 _____

五画： 出 _____

六画： 虫 _____

九画： 春 _____

十一画： 绿 _____

- dú yi dú
2. 读一读 (Read aloud.)

出入 雪地 绿草

风雨 虫鱼

走来走去 春夏秋冬 蓝天白云

zhǎo chū dài bǐ huà de zì bǎ tā xiě zài li
3. 找出带笔画 “𠂔” 的字，把它写在()里
(Fill in the blanks with characters which contain the radical “𠂔”.)

雨 云 马 羊 鸟 虫

() ()

kàn tú xiě zì
4. 看图写字 (Write one character for each picture.)

(1)



(2)



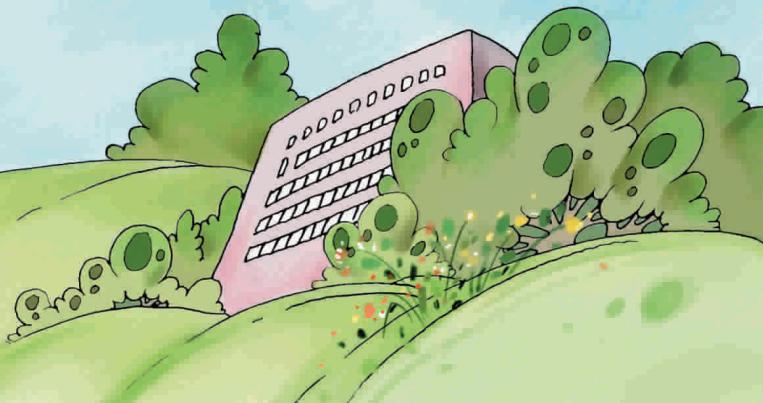
(3)



7

xiǎo xué shēng
小学生
Pupils

wǒ shì xiǎo xué shēng
我 是 小 学 生 。
wǒ ài lǎo shī
我 爱 老 师 。
wǒ ài tóng xué
我 爱 同 学 。
wǒ ài zhōng wén xué xiào
我 爱 中 文 学 校 。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

xué shēng wǒ shì ài lǎo
学 生 我 是 爱 老

shī tóng wén xiào
师 同 文 校



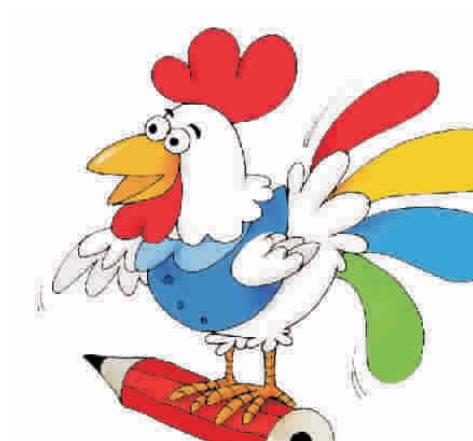
子	——	学	日	——	是	宀	——	爱
巾	——	师	门	——	同	木	——	校

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

xuésheng lǎoshī tóngxué zhōngwén xuéxiào
学生 老师 同学 中文 学校

jù zi
句子 (Sentence)

wǒ shì xiǎo xué shēng
我是小学生。



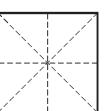
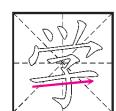
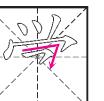
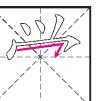
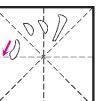
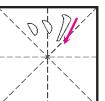
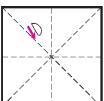
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

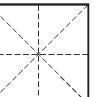
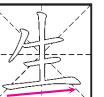
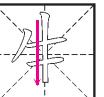
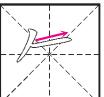
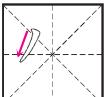


1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

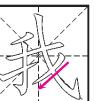
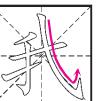
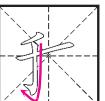
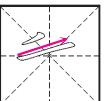
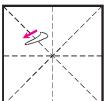
学



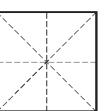
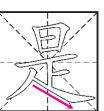
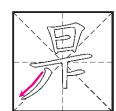
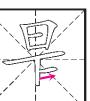
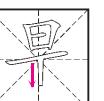
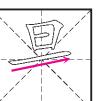
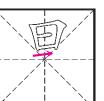
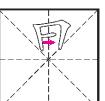
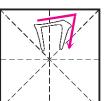
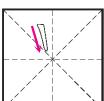
生



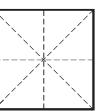
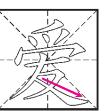
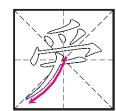
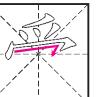
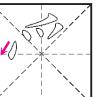
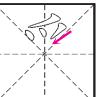
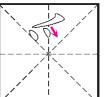
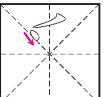
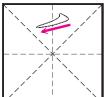
我

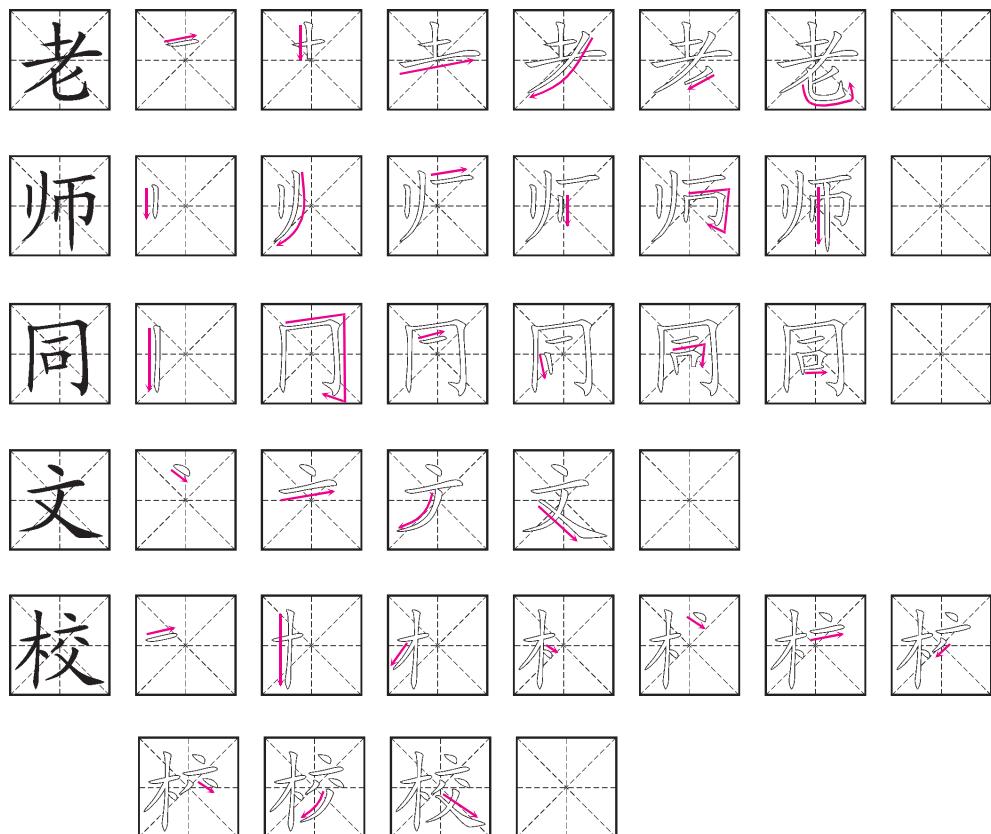


是



爱





dú yi dú
读一读 (Read aloud.)

学生 小学生 上学 学校 学中文
老师 中文老师 老人 老牛 老马
同学 同一天





kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn

3 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

是
是学生
是小学生
我是小学生。

爱
爱中文学校
我爱中文学校。

我是小学生。



马小云
老师



duì huà

4 对话 (Dialogue)

云云：老师好！
hǎo

老师：你好！你是马小云吗？
nǐ hǎo nǐ ma

云云：是，我是马小云。

老师：你去学校吗？
nǐ ma

云云：是。我去中文学校。我爱学校。

hǎo
老师：云云是好学生。老师爱云云。



zhōng wén xué xiào shì wǒ jiā

中文学校是我家

Chinese School Is My Home

zhōng wén xué xiào shì wǒ jiā

老师爱我我爱她(他),

你的家,我的家,

老师就像好妈妈(爸爸)。



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

jiā tā nǐ jiù xiàng hǎo

家 她 你 就 像 好

8

wǒ qù xué xiào

我去学校

I Am Going to School

kāi xué le zhēn gāo xìng

开学了，真高兴，

wǒ zuò xiào chē qù xué xiào

我坐校车去学校。

jiàn le lǎo shī shuō lǎo shī zǎo

见了老师说：“老师早！”

jiàn le tóng xué shuō nǐ men hǎo

见了同学说：“你们好！”



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

kāi le zhēn gāo xìng chē jiàn shuō
开 了 真 高 兴 车 见 说

zǎo nǐ men hǎo
早 你 们 好

讠 亻 女

讠——说 亻——你 女——好

cí yǔ

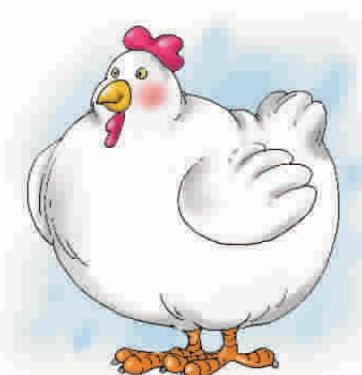
词语 (Words and expressions)

kāixué gāoxìng xiàochē nǐmen
开学 高兴 校车 你们

jù zi

句子 (Sentence)

wǒ qù xué xiào
我去学校。



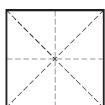
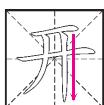
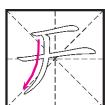
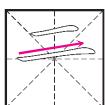
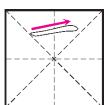
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

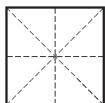
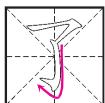
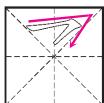


1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

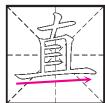
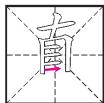
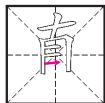
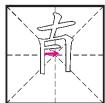
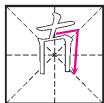
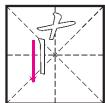
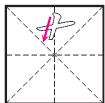
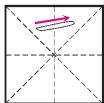
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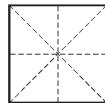
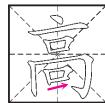
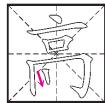
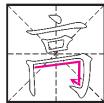
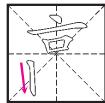
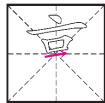
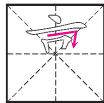
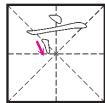
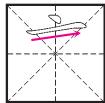
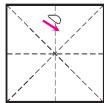
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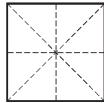
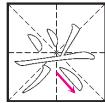
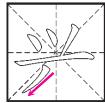
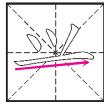
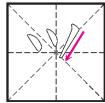
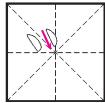
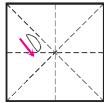
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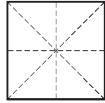
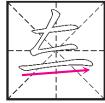
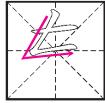
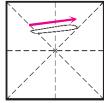
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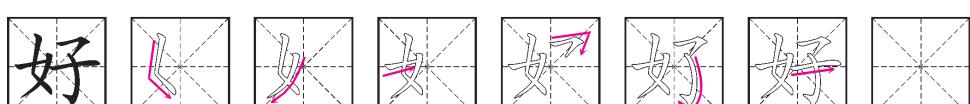
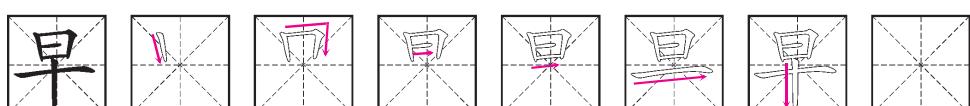
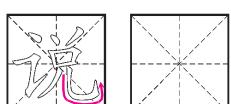
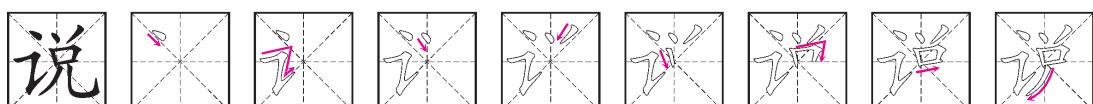
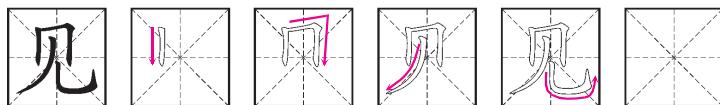


兴



车





2 读一读 (Read aloud.)

开学 开车 上车 下车 大车 小车
校车 火车 电车 马车 坐车
早上 早上好 你们 我们 同学们
老师们 好人 好车 你好 真好
高兴 真高兴 高高兴兴





kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn

3 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

去

去学校

我去学校。

说

说中文

我们说中文。

我 去 学校。



云云 坐 车
同学们 学 中文
我们 爱 老师



duì huà

4 对话 (Dialogue)

云云：冬冬，你好！

冬冬：你好！

云云：你去坐校车吗？

冬冬：是，我坐校车去学校。

(云云、冬冬到了学校，见到老师)

云云、冬冬：老师好！

老师：同学们好！见到你们真高兴。



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

qù xué xiào

去学校

Go to School

tài yáng dāng kōng zhào
太 阳 当 空 照 ,
huā ér duì wǒ xiào
花 儿 对 我 笑 。
xiǎo niǎo shuō zǎo zǎo zǎo
小 鸟 说 : “ 早 、 早 、 早 ,
nǐ wèi shén me bēi zhe xiǎo shū bāo
你 为 什 么 背 着 小 书 包 ? ”
wǒ duì xiǎo niǎo shuō wǒ yào qù xué xiào
我 对 小 鸟 说 : “ 我 要 去 学 校 。 ”

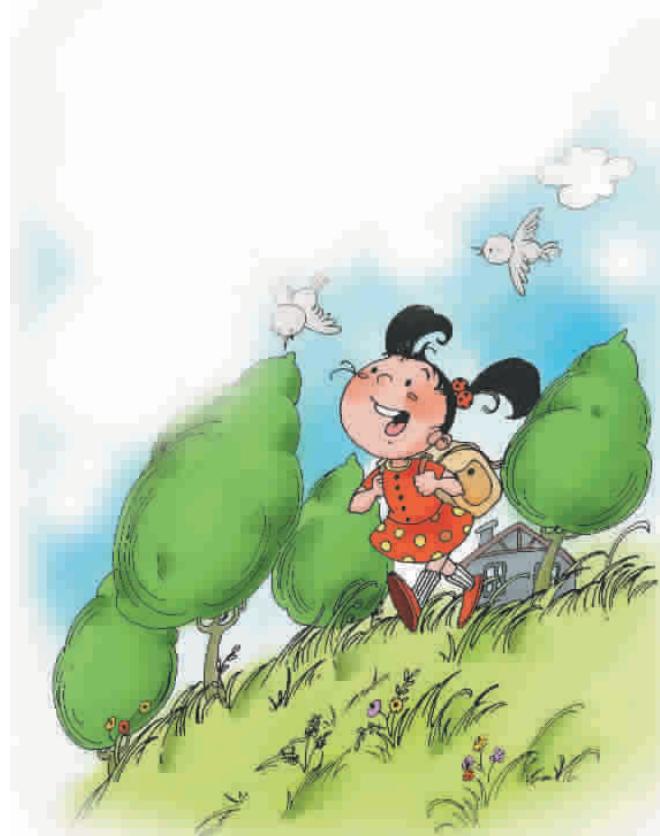
shēng zì
生 字 (Characters)

tài yáng duì

shū bāo yào


cí yǔ
词 语 (Words and expressions)

tài yáng wèi shénme shū bāo
太阳 为 什 么 书 包



9

wǒ de jiā

我的家

My Family

zhè shì wǒ de jiā wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén yé ye nǎi
这是我的家。我家有五口人，爷爷、奶奶
nai bà ba mā ma hé wǒ wǒ ài wǒ de jiā
奶、爸爸、妈妈和我。我爱我的家。



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

de jiā zhè yǒu yé nǎi bà
的 家 这 有 爷 奶 爸
mā hé
妈 和

1 3

白 —— 的

宀 —— 家

辶 —— 这

父 —— 爸

禾 —— 和

词语 (Words and expressions)

yéye nǎinai bàba māma
爷爷 奶奶 爸爸 妈妈

句子 (Sentence)

zhè shì wǒ de jiā
这是我的家。



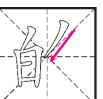
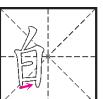
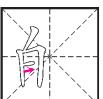
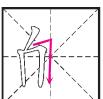
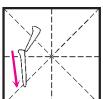
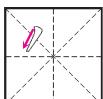
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

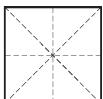


1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

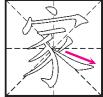
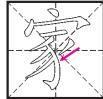
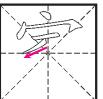
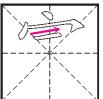
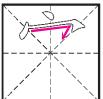
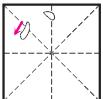
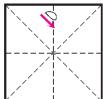
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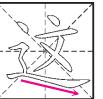
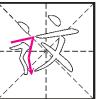
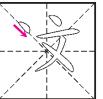
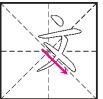
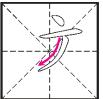
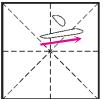
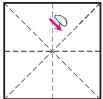
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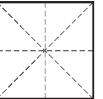
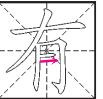
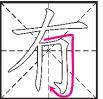
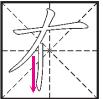
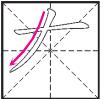
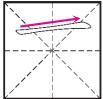
家



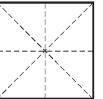
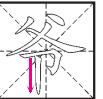
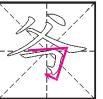
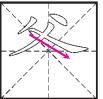
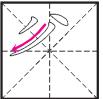
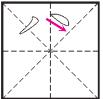
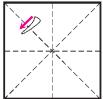
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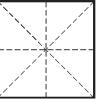
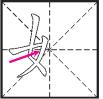
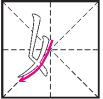
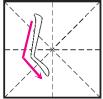
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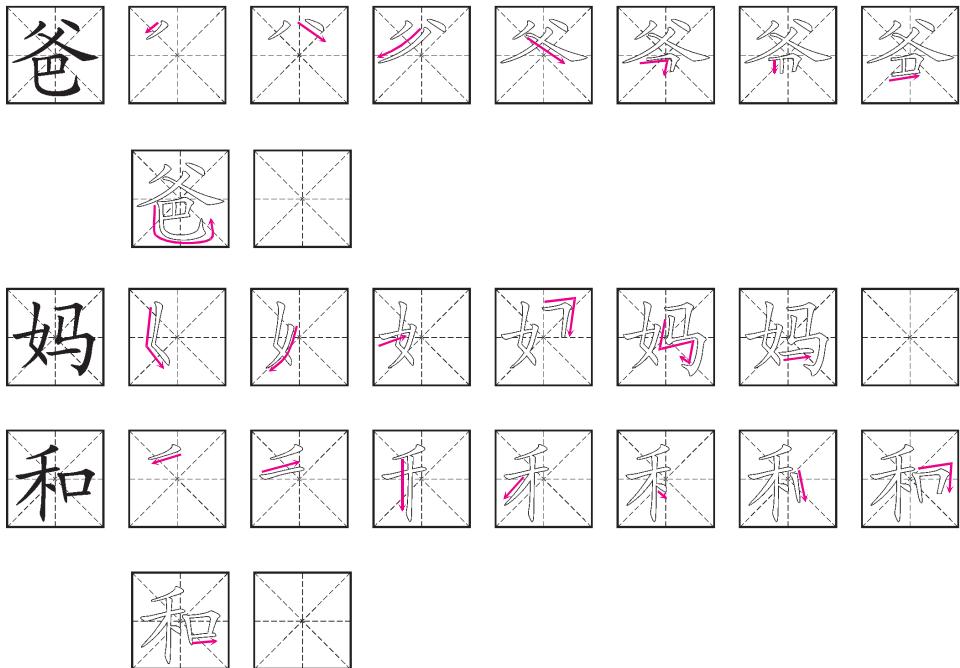


爷



奶





dú yi dú

2 读一读 (Read aloud.)

我的手 爸爸的车 我的老师 我的家
爷爷和奶奶 爸爸和妈妈 老师和学生
我们和你们



kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn

3 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

爱
爱我的家
我爱我的家。

是
是我的家
这是我的家。

这是我的家。



爸爸
爷爷
云云的家
学校



我爱我的家。



我 小鸟
我 老师
妈妈 我



4 对话 (Dialogue)

fāng fāng 方方：这是你的家吗？

云云：对。

fāng fāng 方方：这是你爸爸妈妈？

云云：是的，这是我的好爸爸、好妈妈。

fāng fāng 方方：你家有几口人？

云云：五口人。

fāng fāng 方方：五口人吗？

云云：是的，我家有爷爷、奶奶、爸爸、
妈妈和我。

fāng fāng 方方：你家真好！

云云：是的，我爱我的家。



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

fàng xué gē
放 学 歌
After School

fàng xué le huí dào jiā
放学了，回到家，
wǒ gěi dà jiā chàng zhī gē
我给大家唱支歌。
chàng wán le jū ge gōng
唱完了，鞠个躬，
yé ye nǎi nai xiào hā hā
爷爷奶奶笑哈哈，
bà ba mā ma bǎ wǒ kuā
爸爸妈妈把我夸。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

fàng huí dào gěi wán bǎ
放 **回** **到** **给** **完** **把**

cí yǔ
词 语 (Words and expressions)

fàngxué huíjiā dàjiā chànggē
放学 回家 大家 唱歌



zōng hé liàn xí sān
综合练习 (三)

Review 3

1. zhào lì zi bǎ bǐ huà shù xiāng tóng de zì xiě zài yì qǐ
照例子把笔画数 相 同 的 字 写 在 一 起 (Put the
characters with the same number of strokes together after the model.)

同 说 早 这 的 园 看

六画：耳

七画：

八画：

九画：秋

2. dú yi dú
读一读 (Read aloud.)

老师 学校

开车 高兴

中文 你们



3. bǐ yi bǐ zài zǔ cí yǔ
比一比，再组词语 (Compare and form phrases.)

{ 妈 _____	{ 右 _____	{ 后 _____
奶 _____	左 _____	石 _____
好 _____		

zhào lì zi kàn tú xuǎn zé zhèngquè de jù zi dú yi dú
4. 照例子看图选择正确的句子，读一读 (Choose
right sentences for pictures and read them out after the model.)

lì
例：



- 我是老师。 (✓)
我是学生。 ()

(1)



(2)



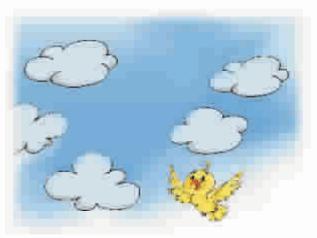
- 我是小学生。 ()
我是老师。 ()

- 山上有黑马。 ()
山下有白马。 ()

(3)



(4)



- 爸爸开车。 ()
爸爸坐车。 ()

- 天上有小鸟。 ()
天上有小羊。 ()

zhào lì zi lián cí chéng jù

5. 照例子连词成句 (Put the given words in the correct order to make sentences after the model.)

例：^{lì} 老师 是 我

我是老师。

(1) 小 我 学生 是

(2) 爸爸 高兴 真

(3) 是 这 的 妈妈 车



10

huā yuán

花 园

The Garden

wǒ jiā dà mén qián
我家大门前，

yǒu ge xiǎo huā yuán
有个小花园。

tā jiā hòu mén wài
他家后门外，

yǒu ge dà huā yuán
有个大花园。

yì nián sì jì huā ér kāi
一年四季花儿开，

huā ér kāi le duō hǎo kàn
花儿开了多好看！



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

huā yuán mén qián gè tā hòu wài
花 园 门 前 个 他 后 外

nián jì ér kàn
年 季 儿 看

艹 —— 花

口 —— 园

乚 —— 前

人 —— 个

卜 —— 外

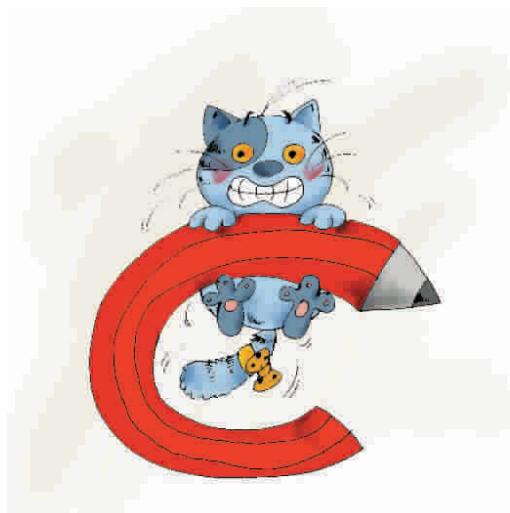
目 —— 看

词语 (Words and expressions)

huāyuán dàmén hòumén hǎokàn
花园 大门 后门 好看

句子 (Sentence)

wǒ jiā yǒu ge xiǎo huā yuán
我家有个小花园。



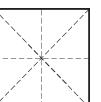
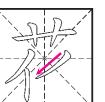
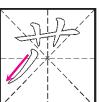
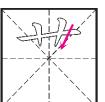
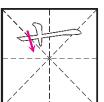
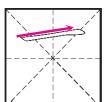
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Exercises in Class

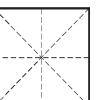
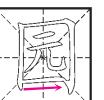
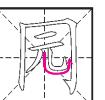
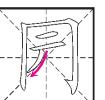
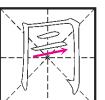
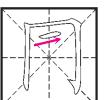
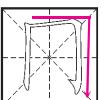
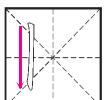


1 描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

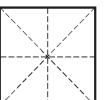
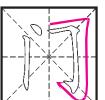
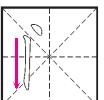
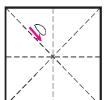
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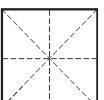
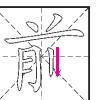
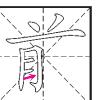
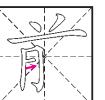
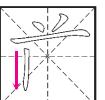
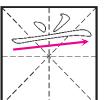
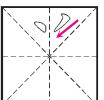
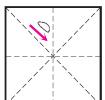
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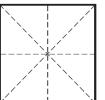
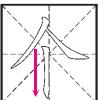
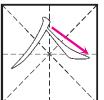
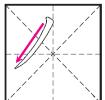
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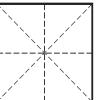
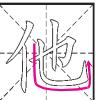
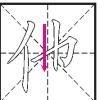
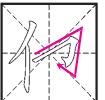
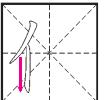
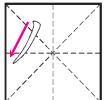
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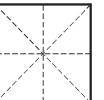
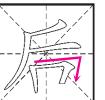
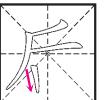
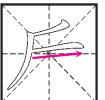
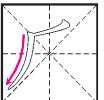
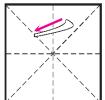
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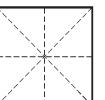
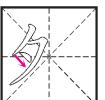
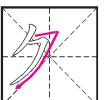
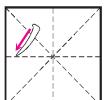
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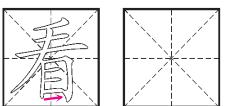
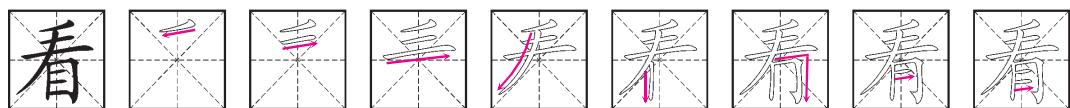
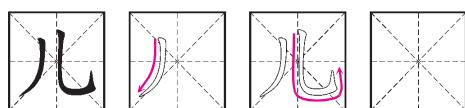
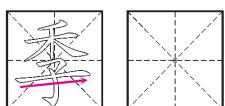
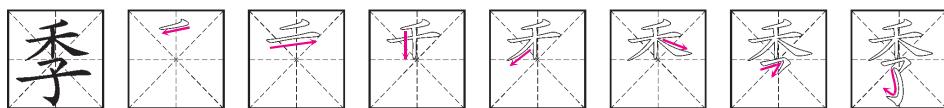
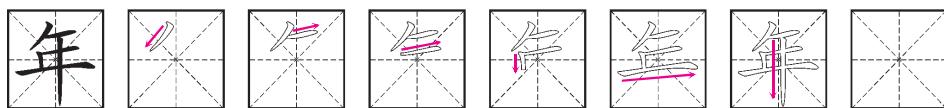


后



外





2 读一读 (Read aloud.)

大花 小花 开花 水花
大花园 小花园 一个花园
大门 小门 前门 后门 开门
前后 前头 后头
一个人
他的 他人 他的花园
后天 外地 门外
一年 年月 同年
春季 夏季 秋季 冬季
花儿 鸟儿 小草儿
好看 看一看





kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn

3 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

小花园
有个小花园
我家有个小花园。

高兴
多高兴
爸爸多高兴。

我家有花园。



天上 月亮
山上 牛羊
他家 草地
水中 鱼



4 duì huà

对话 (Dialogue)

fāng fāng 方方：你看，这是我家的小花园。

dōng dōng 冬冬：我看看。

fāng fāng 方方：你看，绿绿的草，红红的花。

dōng dōng 冬冬：真美！我家门前也有个小花园。

fāng fāng 方方：真的？

dōng dōng 冬冬：真的。花园里有花，有鸟，有水，水中还有小鱼。

fāng fāng 方方：真好！



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

gōng yuán li
公园里
In the Park

gōng yuán li huā ér kāi
公园里，花儿开，
duǒ duǒ huā ér zhēn kě ài
朵朵花儿真可爱。
méi guì jú huā hé lán huā
玫瑰、菊花和兰花，
huā ér hǎo kàn rén rén ài
花儿好看人人爱。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

gōng duǒ kě méi jú lán
公 朵 可 玫 菊 兰

cí yǔ
词 语 (Words and expressions)

gōngyuán kě'ài méigui júhuā lánhuā
公园 可爱 玫瑰 菊花 兰花

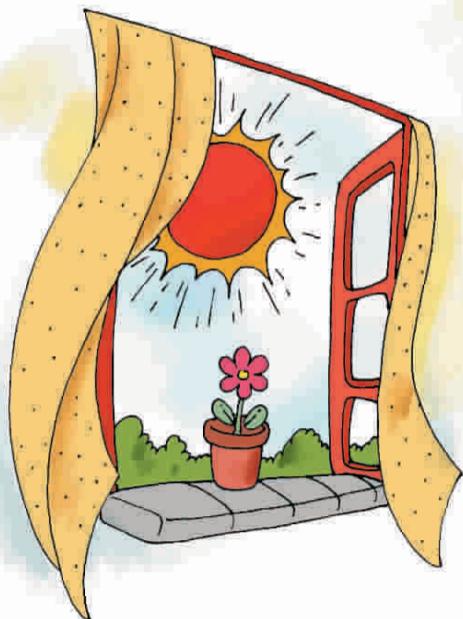
11

rèn fāng xiàng

认 方 向

Directions

zǎo shàng qǐ lái miàn xiàng tài yáng
早 上 起 来， 面 向 太 阳。
qián mian shì dōng hòu mian shì xī
前 面 是 东， 后 面 是 西。
zuǒ mian shì běi yòu mian shì nán
左 面 是 北， 右 面 是 南。
dōng nán xī běi sì ge fāng xiàng
东 南 西 北， 四 个 方 向。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

rèn fāng xiàng miàn tài yáng
认 方 向 面 太 阳

dōng xī běi nán
东 西 北 南

了

大 —— 太

阝 —— 阳

十 —— 南

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

fāngxiàng zǎoshang tàiyáng qiánmian hòumian zuǒmian
方向 早上 太阳 前面 后面 左面
yòumian
右面

jù zi
句子 (Sentence)

qián mian shì dōng hòu mian shì xī
前面 是 东，后 面 是 西。



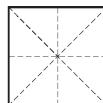
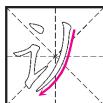
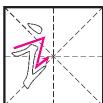
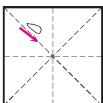
kè táng liànlíxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class

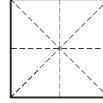
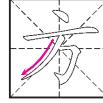
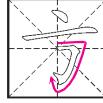
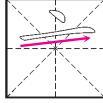
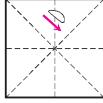


1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

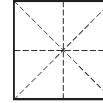
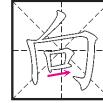
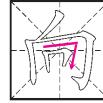
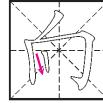
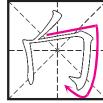
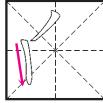
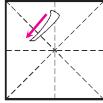
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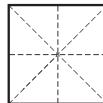
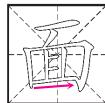
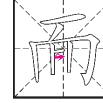
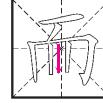
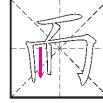
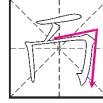
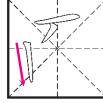
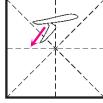
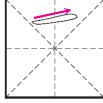
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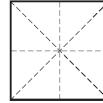
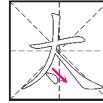
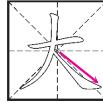
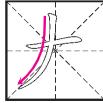
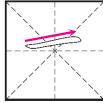
向



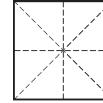
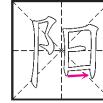
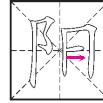
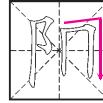
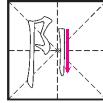
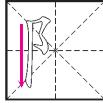
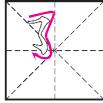
面



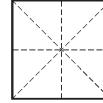
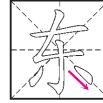
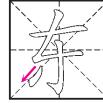
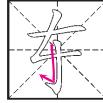
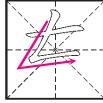
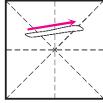
大

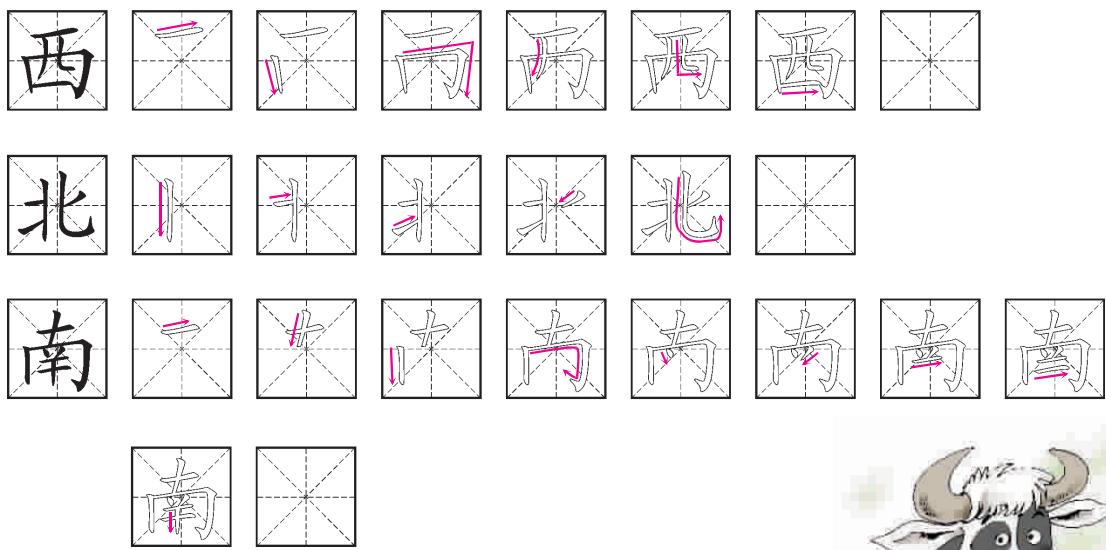


阳



东





dú yi dú 读一读 (Read aloud.)

认一认 认地方 认方向

方向 四方 前方 后方 东方 西方 南方 东南方

北方 四面八方

向前 向后 向东 向南 向西 向北

东面 西面 南面 北面 前面 后面 上面 下面

太阳 太大 太小 太多 太少 太好了

东风 西风 南风 北风 东南风 西北风 东北风 西南风

风向



kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

太阳	山
面向太阳	是山
早上面向太阳。	东面是山
	学校东面是山。

学校东面是山。



云云后面 方方
学校的前面 花园
爷爷的左面 爸爸
奶奶的右面 妈妈



4 对话 (Dialogue)



明明：我们来认方向。

方方：好！

明明：你早上起来面向太阳，你前面是——？

方方：前面是东。

明明：你后面是——？

方方：是西。

明明：你左面是——？

方方：是北。

明明：你右面是——？

方方：是南。

明明：对了，东南西北四个方向要认清。

yuè dú
阅读

Reading

dà xiàng de péng you

大象的朋友

The Elephant's Friends



dà xiàng de qián miàn shì lǎo hǔ
大象的前面是老虎，
dà xiàng de hòu miàn shì xiǎo lù
大象的后面是小鹿，
dà xiàng de zuǒ miàn shì xiǎo zhū
大象的左面是小猪，
dà xiàng de yòu miàn shì xiǎo tù
大象的右面是小兔，
dà xiàng de tóu shàng shì lǎo shǔ
大象的头上是老鼠，
hǔ lù zhū tù shǔ
虎 鹿 猪 兔 鼠，
tā men yì qǐ lái tiào wǔ
他们一起来跳舞。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

xiàng péng yǒu zhū qǐ
象 **朋** **友** **猪** **起**

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

dàxiàng péngyou lǎohǔ tāmen yìqǐ tiàowǔ
大象 朋友 老虎 他们 一起 跳舞

12

xīn nián dào

新年到

Spring Festival Is Coming

xīn nián dào zhēn rè nao
新年到，真热闹，

chuān xīn yī dài xīn mào
穿新衣，戴新帽。

wǒ zhù dà jiā shēn tǐ hǎo
我祝大家身体好，

dà jiā zhù wǒ xué xí hǎo
大家祝我学习好。



shēng zì

生字 (Characters)

xīn dào rè nào chuān yī dài
新 到 热 闹 穿 衣 戴
mào zhù shēn tǐ xí
帽 祝 身 体 习

斤 —— 新

刂 —— 到

灬 —— 热

门 —— 闹

穴 —— 穿

礻 —— 祝

cí yǔ

词语 (Words and expressions)

xīnnián rènao dàjiā shēntǐ xuéxí
新年 热闹 大家 身体 学习

jù zi

句子 (Sentence)

xīn nián zhēn rè nao
新年真热闹。



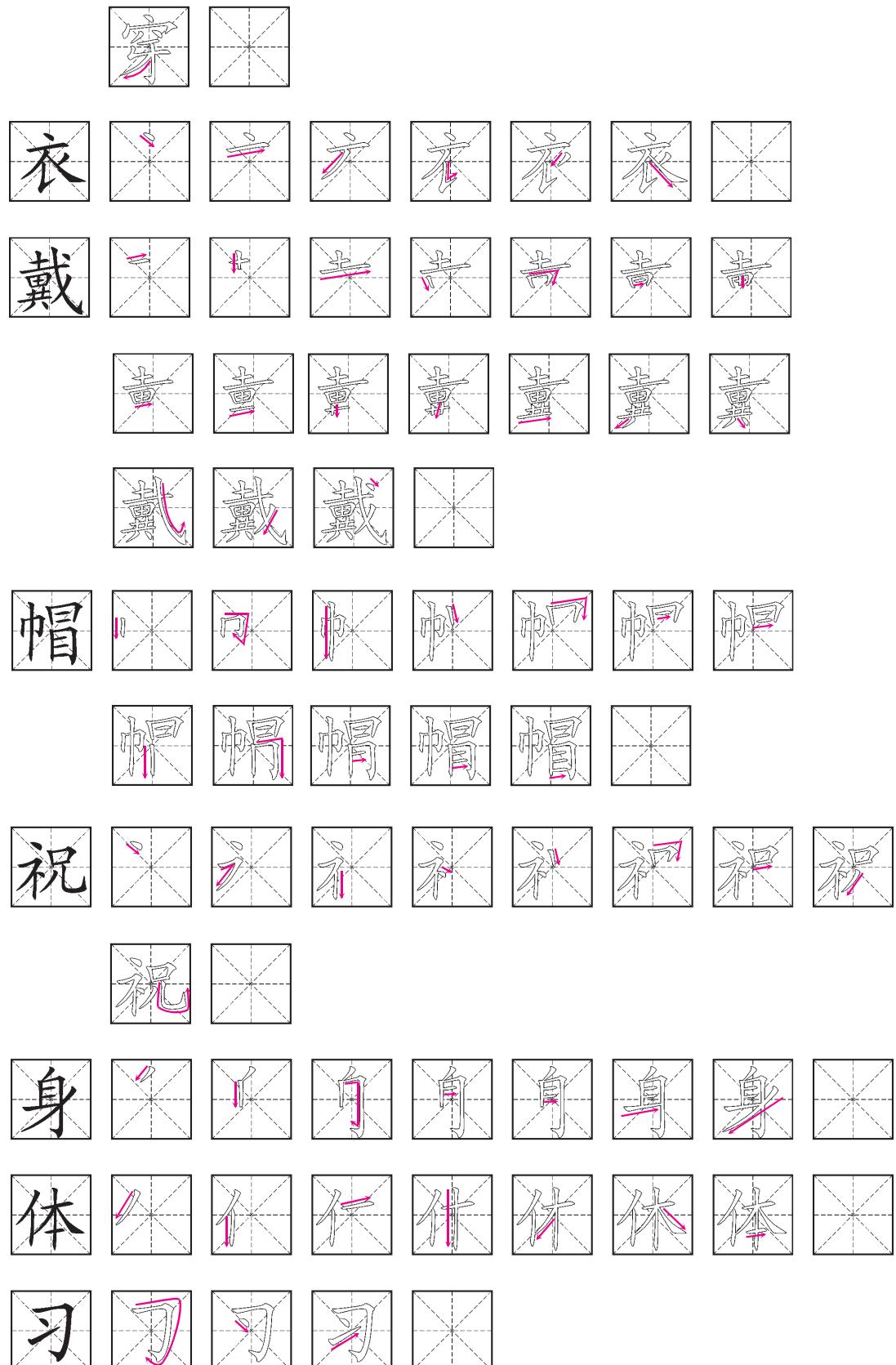
kè táng liànxí
课堂练习

Exercises in Class



1 miáo yi miáo xiě yi xiě
描一描，写一写 (Learn to write.)

新	新	新	新	新	新	新	新	新
新	新	新	新	新	新	新	新	新
到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到
到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到	到
热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热
热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热	热
闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹
闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹	闹
穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿
穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿	穿





dú yi dú

2 读一读 (Read aloud.)

新生 新车 新春 新年 新老师 新同学 到家了
看到 见到 说到 来到 走到
大热天 热水 热闹
身体 身上 身体好 学习 学习好
穿上 穿衣 穿戴 草帽



kuò zhǎn yǔ tì huàn

3 扩展与替换 (Expand and substitute.)

到

到了

新年到了。

热闹

真热闹

新年真热闹。

新年到了。



校车
学校



新年真热闹。

花儿 好看
爸爸的车 好
花园 大



4 对话 (Dialogue)

方方：爷爷奶奶，新年好！

爷爷奶奶：好，好。我们祝方方身体好！

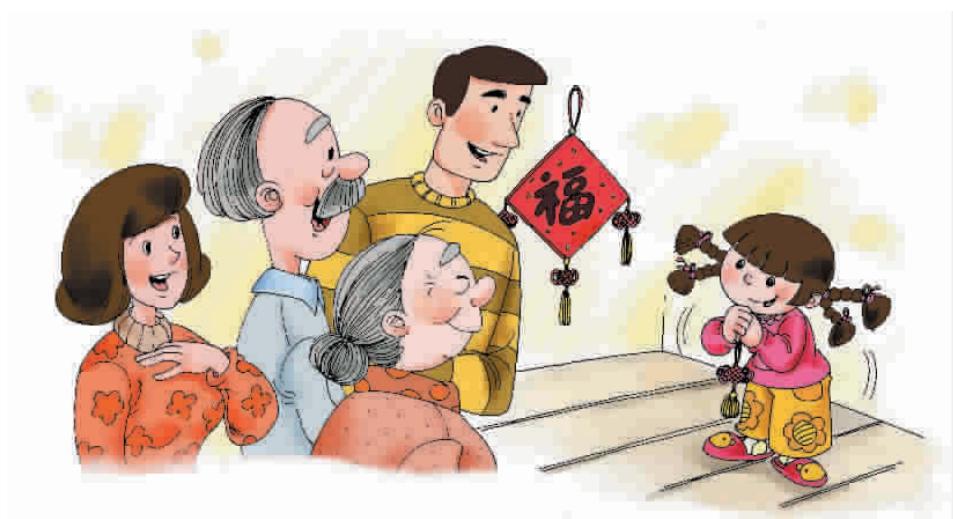
方方：爸爸妈妈新年好！

爸爸妈妈：真乖，^{guāi} 我们祝你学习好！

爸爸妈妈：方方穿上新衣服，戴上新帽子，^{fu} 真好看！

方方：爷爷奶奶、爸爸妈妈，外面真热闹，我们出去走走吧。

爷爷奶奶、爸爸妈妈：好！



yuè dú
阅读
Reading

guò xīn nián

过新年

Celebrate the Spring Festival



xīn nián dào xīn nián dào
新年到，新年到，
jiā jiā guò nián zhēn rè nao
家家过年真热闹。
tiē duì lián hè xīn nián
贴对联，贺新年，
bāo jiǎo zi qìng tuán yuán
包饺子，庆团圆。
wǒ gěi dà jiā bài ge nián
我给大家拜个年，
xīn nián kuài lè yòu píng ān
新年快乐又平安。



shēng zì
生字 (Characters)

guò tuán kuài lè píng ān
过 团 快 乐 平 安

cí yǔ
词语 (Words and expressions)

duìlián jiǎozi tuányuán kuàilè píng'ān
对联 饺子 团圆 快乐 平安



zōng hé liàn xí sì
综合练习(四)

Review 4

- zhào lì zi xiě hàn zì
1. 照例子写汉字 (Link and write after the model.)

日 火 (秋)
禾 十 ()
门 元 ()
口 市 ()
艹 日 ()
亻 斤 ()
辵 化 ()
亲 本 ()



- dú yi dú
2. 读一读 (Read aloud.)

新年	身体	后面
夏季	热闹	方向
新衣	新春	东南西北
		春夏秋冬

bǐ yi bǐ dú yi dú

3. 比一比, 读一读 (Compare and read.)

东 东面
冬 冬天

白 白雪
百 百花

人 一个人
认 认方向

西 西面
习 学习

门 门前
们 我们

大 大人
太 太阳

左 左手
右 右手

马 马车
妈 妈妈

4. 读一读 (Read aloud.)

热闹

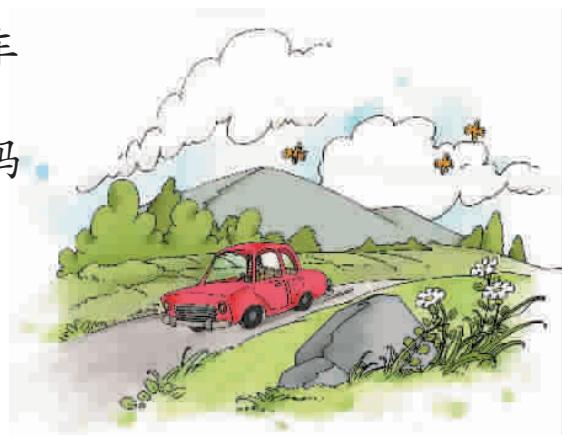
去

真热闹

去学校

新年真热闹。

我去中文学校。



有

向

有四季

向太阳

一年有四季。

花儿向太阳。

zhào lì zi xiě yi xiě
5. 照例子写一写 (Fill in the blanks after the model.)

lì
例：

我	是	小学生。
爸爸	是	老师。

(1)

我家	有	五口人。
	有	

(2)

我	去	中文学校。
	去	

(3)

大家	祝	我	学习好。
	祝		



xiě hè kǎ
6. 写贺卡 (Make a card.)

qǐng zài xià mian de xīn nián hè kǎ shàng yòng hàn yǔ wèi bà ba mā ma
请在下面的新年贺卡上用汉语为爸爸妈妈
xiě jǐ jù zhù fú de huà bù huì xiě de zì kě yǐ wèn wen lǎo shī
写几句祝福的话，不会写的字可以问问老师
huò bà ba mā ma
或爸爸妈妈。

爸爸妈妈：

爱你们的 _____
____年____月____日





zǒng liàn xí

总练习

Exercises

zhào lì zi xiě hàn zì

1. 照例子写汉字 (Combine these parts to make characters and fill in the blanks after the model.)

lì 例 : 纟 + 工 → 红

(1) 女 + 子 → _____

(4) 禾 + 火 → _____

女 + 马 → _____

禾 + 子 → _____

(2) 亻 + 门 → _____

(5) 土 + 也 → _____

(3) 门 + 市 → _____

(6) 日 + 十 → _____

shǔ bǐ huà tián kòng

2. 数笔画，填空 (Count the strokes and fill in the blanks.)

(1) “雪”一共有 _____ 画，第三画是 _____。

(2) “真”一共有 _____ 画，第八画是 _____。

(3) “家”一共有 _____ 画，第六画是 _____。

(4) “热”一共有 _____ 画，第五画是 _____。

zhào lì zi bǐ yi bǐ zài zǔ cí yǔ

3. 照例子比一比，再组词语 (Compare and form phrases after the model.)



例

人 人们
入 出入

(1) 小 _____
水 _____

(2) 石 _____
右 _____

(3) 云 _____
去 _____

(4) 马 _____
鸟 _____

(5) 草 _____
早 _____

(6) 学 _____
家 _____

(7) 大 _____
太 _____

(8) 同 _____
向 _____

(9) 夏 _____
身 _____

(10) 奶 _____
好 _____

zhào lì zì kàn tú xiě jù zi
4. 照例子看图写句子 (Make one sentence for each picture after the model.)

(1) 例:



我是小学生。



(2) 例:



这是中文学校。



(3) 例:



我去学校。



(4) 例:



这是我的家。



(5) 例:



我家有个小花园。



(6) 例:



新年真热闹。



zhào lì zi kàn tú xiě yi xiě dù yi dù
5. 照例子看图写一写，读一读 (Complete the sentences for each picture and read them out after the model.)

lì
例：



新年到了，我祝爷爷奶奶身体好。

(1)



到学校了，同学们见了老师说：“_____。”

老师见了同学们说：“_____。”

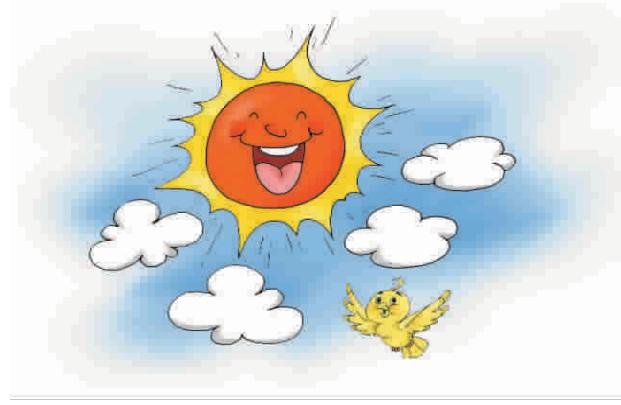
(2)



方方的前面是_____，后面是_____，

方方的左面是_____，右面是_____。

(3)



天上有太阳、_____、_____。

(4)



花园里有绿草、 花、 花和 花。

(5)



我家有_____、_____、_____、_____。

yīn xù shēng zì biǎo jiǎn fán duì zhào 音序生字表(简繁对照)

Alphabetic Vocabulary

(Comparison between Simplified and Traditional Chinese Characters)

A	爱 ₇ (愛)	ài
	bā bà bái bǎi běi	
B	八 ₁ 爸 ₉ 白 ₆ 百 ₁ 北 ₁₁	
	cǎo chē chóng chū chuān chūn	
C	草 ₆ 车 ₈ (車) 虫 ₆ (蟲) 出 ₄ 穿 ₁₂ 春 ₅	
	dà dài dào de dì diàn dōng dōng	
D	大 ₂ 戴 ₁₂ 到 ₁₂ 的 ₉ 地 ₅ 电 ₅ (電) 东 ₁₁ (東) 冬 ₅	
	duō	
	多 ₂	
	ér ěr èr	
E	儿 ₁₀ (兒) 耳 ₂ 二 ₁	
	fāng fēng	
F	方 ₁₁ 风 ₅ (風)	
	gāo gè	
G	高 ₈ 个 ₁₀ (個)	
	hǎo hé hé hēi hóng hòu huā	
H	好 ₈ 禾 ₃ 和 ₉ 黑 ₆ 红 ₆ (紅) 后 ₁₀ (後) 花 ₁₀	
	huáng huǒ	
	黄 ₆ 火 ₃	
	jì jiā jiàn jiǔ	
J	季 ₁₀ 家 ₉ 见 ₈ (見) 九 ₁	
	kāi kàn kǒu	
K	开 ₈ (開) 看 ₁₀ 口,	

	lái	lán	lǎo	le	lì	liù	lǜ
L	来 ₄ (來)	蓝 ₆ (藍)	老 ₇	了 ₈	立 ₄	六 ₁	绿 ₆ (綠)
	mā	mǎ	mào	mén	men		miàn
M	妈 ₉ (媽)	马 ₆ (馬)	帽 ₁₂	门 ₁₀ (門)	们 ₈ (們)	面 ₁₁	
	mù	mù					
	木 ₃	目 ₂					
	nǎi	nán	nào	nǐ	nián	niǎo	niú
N	奶 ₉	南 ₁₁	闹 ₁₂ (鬧)	你 ₈	年 ₁₀	鸟 ₆ (鳥)	牛 ₆
	qī	qián	qiū	què			
Q	七 ₁	前 ₁₀	秋 ₅	去 ₄			
	rè	rén	rèn		rì	rù	
R	热 ₁₂ (熱)	人 ₂	认 ₁₁ (認)		日 ₃	入 ₄	
	sān	shān	shàng	shǎo	shēn	shēng	shī
S	三 ₁	山 ₃	上 ₄	少 ₂	身 ₁₂	生 ₇	师 ₇ (師)
	shì	shǒu	shuǐ	shuō		sì	
	是 ₇	手 ₂	水 ₃	说 ₈ (說)	四 ₁		
	tā	tài	tǐ		tiān	tián	tóng
T	他 ₁₀	太 ₁₁	体 ₁₂ (體)	天 ₅	田 ₃	同 ₇	头 ₂ (頭)
	wài	wén	wǒ	wǔ			tóu
W	外 ₁₀	文 ₇	我 ₇	五 ₁			
	xī	xí			xià	xiàng	xiǎo
X	西 ₁₁	习 ₁₂ (習)	下 ₄	夏 ₅	向 ₁₁	小 ₂	校 ₇
	xìng	xué		xuě			xīn
	兴 ₈ (興)	学 ₇ (學)	雪 ₅				
	yáng	yáng	yé		yī	yī	yǒu
Y	羊 ₆	阳 ₁₁ (陽)	爷 ₉ (爺)	一 ₁	衣 ₁₂	有 ₉	右 ₄
	yú	yǔ	yuán		yuè	yún	
	鱼 ₆ (魚)	雨 ₅	园 ₁₀ (園)	月 ₃	云 ₅ (雲)		
Z	早 ₈	这 ₉ (這)	真 ₈	中 ₄	祝 ₁₂	走 ₄	足 ₂
	zǎo	zhè	zhēn	zhōng	zhù	zǒu	zú
	zuò						
	左 ₄						坐 ₄

yīn xù shēng cí biǎo
音序生词表

Alphabetic Glossary

A	爱 ₇	ài					
	bā	bàba	bái	bǎi	běi		
B	八 ₁	爸爸 ₉	白 ₆	百 ₁	北 ₁₁		
	cǎo	chē	chóng	chū	chuān	chūn	
C	草 ₆	车 ₈	虫 ₆	出 ₄	穿 ₁₂	春 ₅	
	dà	dàjiā	dàmén	dài	dào	de	dì
D	大 ₂	大家 ₁₂	大门 ₁₀	戴 ₁₂	到 ₁₂	的 ₉	地 ₅
	diàn	dōng	dōng	duō			
	电 ₅	东 ₁₁	冬 ₅	多 ₂			
	ér	ér	èr				
E	儿 ₁₀	耳 ₂	二 ₁				
	fāngxiàng	fēng					
F	方向 ₁₁	风 ₅					
	gāoxìng	gè					
G	高兴 ₈	个 ₁₀					
	hǎo	hǎokàn	hé	hé	hēi	hóng	hòu
H	好 ₈	好看 ₁₀	禾 ₃	和 ₉	黑 ₆	红 ₆	后 ₁₀
	hòumén	hòumian	huā	huāyuán	huáng	huǒ	
	后门 ₁₀	后面 ₁₁	花 ₁₀	花园 ₁₀	黄 ₆	火 ₃	
	jì	jiā	jiàn	jiǔ			
J	季 ₁₀	家 ₉	见 ₈	九 ₁			
	kāixué	kàn	kǒu				
K	开学 ₈	看 ₁₀	口 ₂				
	lái	lán	lǎoshī	le	liù	lǜ	
L	来 ₄	蓝 ₆	老师 ₇	了 ₈	六 ₁	绿 ₆	

	māma	mǎ	mào	mén	men	mù	mù
M	妈妈 ₉	马 ₆	帽 ₁₂	门 ₁₀	们 ₈	木 ₃	目 ₂
	nǎinai	nán	nào	nǐ	nǐmen	nián	niǎo
N	奶奶 ₉	南 ₁₁	闹 ₁₂	你 ₈	你们 ₈	年 ₆	鸟 ₆
	qī	qián	qiánmian	qiū	qù		
Q	七 ₁	前 ₁₀	前面 ₁₁	秋 ₅	去 ₄		
	rènao	rén	rèn	rì	rù		
R	热闹 ₁₂	人 ₂	认 ₁₁	日 ₃	入 ₄		
	sān	shān	shàng	shǎo	shēn	shēntǐ	shí
S	三 ₁	山 ₃	上 ₄	少 ₂	身 ₁₂	身体 ₁₂	十 ₁
	shǒu	shuǐ	shuō	sì			石 ₃
	手 ₂	水 ₃	说 ₈	四 ₁			是 ₇
	tā	tàiyang	tiān	tián	tóngxué	tóu	tǔ
T	他 ₁₀	太阳 ₁₁	天 ₅	田 ₃	同学 ₇	头 ₂	土 ₃
	wǒ	wǔ					
W	我 ₇	五 ₁					
	xī	xià	xià	xiàng	xiǎo	xiào	xiàochē
X	西 ₁₁	下 ₄	夏 ₅	向 ₁₁	小 ₂	校 ₇	校车 ₈
	xīnnián	xué	xuésheng	xuéxí	xuéxiào	xué	xīn
	新年 ₁₂	学 ₇	学生 ₇	学习 ₁₂	学校 ₇	雪 ₅	
	yáng	yéye	yī	yī	yǒu	yòu	yòumian
Y	羊 ₆	爷爷 ₉	一 ₁	衣 ₁₂	有 ₉	右 ₄	右面 ₁₁
	yǔ	yuán	yuè	yún			鱼 ₆
	雨 ₅	园 ₁₀	月 ₃	云 ₅			
	zǎo	zǎoshang	zhè	zhēn	zhōng	zhōngwén	zhù
Z	早 ₈	早上 ₁₁	这 ₉	真 ₈	中 ₄	中文 ₇	祝 ₁₂
	zuǒ	zuǒmian	zuò				走 ₄
	左 ₄	左面 ₁₁		坐 ₄			足 ₂

bù shǒu biǎo
部首表

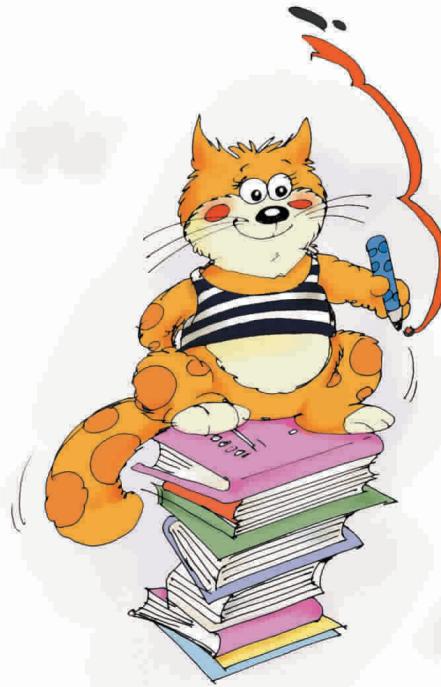
Table of Radicals

7. 子——学 日——是 爪——爱
巾——师 门——同 木——校
8. 讠——说 亻——你 女——好
9. 白——的 宀——家 辶——这
父——爸 禾——和
10. 艹——花 口——园 彳——前
人——个 卜——外 目——看
11. 大——太 阝——阳 十——南
12. 斤——新 刂——到 灬——热
门——闹 穴——穿 祀——祝

jù zi 句子

Sentences

7. 我是小学生。
wǒ shì xiǎo xué shēng
8. 我去学校。
wǒ qù xué xiào
9. 这是我的家。
zhè shì wǒ de jiā
10. 我家有个小花园。
wǒ jiā yǒu ge xiǎo huān yuán
11. 前面是东，后面是西。
qián miàn shì dōng hòu miàn shì xī
12. 新年真热闹。
xīn nián zhēn rè nao



汉字笔画名称表

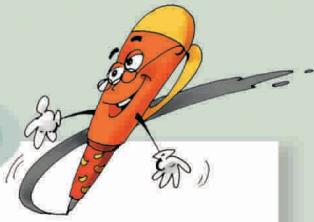


Table of Chinese Characters' Strokes

bǐ huà 笔画	míng chēng 名称	lì zì 例字	bǐ huà 笔画	míng chēng 名称	lì zì 例字
丶	diǎn 点	liù 六	フ	héng piě wān gōu 横撇弯钩	nà 那
一	héng 横	yī 一	丨	shù gōu 竖钩	shuǐ 水
丨	shù 竖	shí 十	ノ	wān gōu 弯钩	jiā 家
ノ	piě 撇	rén 人	フ	shù tí 竖提	mín 民
丶	nà 捺	dà 大	フ	shù zhé 竖折	shān 山
フ	tí 提	xí 习	フ	shù wān 竖弯	xī 西
一	héng gōu 横钩	xiě 写	フ	shù wān gōu 竖弯钩	diàn 电
フ	héng zhé 横折	kǒu 口	フ	shù zhé zhé 竖折折	dǐng 鼎
丁	héng zhé gōu 横折钩	yuè 月	フ	shù zhé zhé gōu 竖折折钩	niǎo 鸟
フ	héng piě 横撇	you 又	フ	xié gōu 斜钩	wǒ 我
フ	héng zhé tí 横折提	rèn 认	フ	wò gōu 卧钩	xīn 心
乙	héng zhé wān gōu 横折弯钩	jiǔ 九	フ	piě zhé 撇折	gěi 给
フ	héng zhé zhé piě 横折折撇	jiàn 建	フ	piě diǎn 撇点	nǚ 女
フ	héng zhé zhé zhé gōu 横折折折钩	nǎi 奶			

xiě zì bǐ shùn guī zé biǎo
写字笔顺规则表

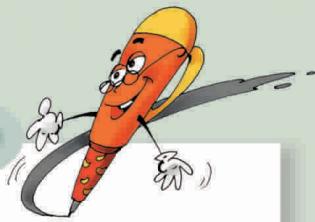


Table of Stroke Order

guī zé 规 则	lì zì 例字	bǐ shùn 笔 顺
xiān héng hòu shù 先 横 后 竖	shí 十	一 十
	gàn 干	一 二 干
xiān piě hòu nà 先 撇 后 捺	bā 八	ノ 八
	tiān 天	一 二 天 天
cóng shàng dào xià 从 上 到 下	sān 三	一 二 三
	zǎo 早	丨 口 口 曰 旦 早
cóng zuǒ dào yòu 从 左 到 右	dì 地	一 十 土 扌 土 地
	shuō 说	亅 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 讠 说
cóng wài dào nèi 从 外 到 内	tóng 同	丨 𠂔 𠂔 同 同 同
	xiàng 向	ノ 𠂔 白 向 向 向
cóng nèi dào wài 从 内 到 外	shān 山	丨 止 山
	zhè 这	丶 丶 文 文 这
xiān lǐ tou hòu fēng kǒu 先 里 头 后 封 口	rì 日	丨 𠂔 日 日
	yuán 园	丨 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 园 园
xiān zhōng jiān hòu liǎng biān 先 中 间 后 两 边	xiǎo 小	丨 小 小
	shuǐ 水	丨 才 水 水

由于汉字结构形式比较复杂，有的字很难按上面笔顺规则书写，只能按习惯笔顺。如，力(フカ)、与(一 与 与)、女(𠂔 女 女)、也(ノ ゃ も)等。

hàn zì piān pángr míng chēng biǎo

汉字偏旁名称表

Names of Radicals of Chinese Characters

1. 本表列举一部分常见汉字偏旁的名称，以便教学。

(This table lists some of the common radicals of Chinese characters for the convenience of teaching and learning.)

2. 本表收录的汉字偏旁，大多是现在不能单独成字、不易称呼或者称呼很不一致的。能单独成字、易于称呼的，如山、马、日、月、石、鸟、虫等，不收录。

(Most of the radicals this table includes are not characters by themselves, or difficult to name, or have confusing names. The radicals that are Chinese characters by themselves and easily pronounced, such as 山 shān, 马 mǎ, 日 rì, 月 yuè, 石 shí, 鸟 niǎo, 虫 chóng, etc., have not been listed here.)

3. 有的偏旁有几种不同的叫法，本表只取较为通行的名称。

(Some radicals have different names, but this table only offers the most commonly used ones.)

偏旁 Radical	名称 Name	例字 Examples
厂	偏厂儿 (piānchǎngr)	厅、历、厚
匚	区字框儿 (qūzìkuàngr)； 三框儿 (sānkuàngr)	区、匠、匣
刂	立刀旁儿 (lìdāopángr)； 立刀儿 (lìdāor)	列、别、剑
冂 (匚)	同字框儿 (tóngzìkuàngr)	冈、网、周
亻	单人旁儿 (dānrénpángr)； 单立人儿 (dānlìrénr)	仁、位、你
匚	包字头儿 (bāozítóur)	勾、勾、旬
宀	京字头儿 (jīngzítóur)	六、交、亥
冫	两点水儿 (liǎngdiǎnshuǐr)	次、冷、准
乚	秃宝盖儿 (tūbǎogàiér)	写、军、冠
讠	言字旁儿 (yánzìpángr)	计、论、识
卄	单耳旁儿 (dān'ěrpángr)； 单耳刀儿 (dān'ěrdāor)	卫、印、却

偏旁 Radical	名称 Name	例字 Examples
阝	双耳旁儿 (shuāng'ěrpángr) ; 双耳刀儿 (shuāng'ěrdāor) 左耳刀儿 (zuǒ'ěrdāor) (在左) 右耳刀儿 (yòu'ěrdāor) (在右)	防、阻、院 邦、那、郊
厃	私字儿 (sīzir)	允、去、矣
匚	建之旁儿 (jiànzhīpángr)	廷、延、建
扌	提土旁儿 (títǔpángr)	地、场、城
扌	提手旁儿 (tíshǒupángr)	扛、担、摘
艹	草字头儿 (cǎozítóur) ; 草头儿 (cǎotóur)	艾、花、英
丌	弄字底儿 (nòngzìdǐr)	开、弁、异
尤	尤字旁儿 (yóuzìpángr)	尤、龙、尥
囗	国字框儿 (guózìkuàngr)	因、国、图
彳	双人旁儿 (shuāngrénpángr) ; 双立人儿 (shuānglìnrénr)	行、征、徒
彑	三撇儿 (sānpiěr)	形、参、须
犭	反犬旁儿 (fānquǎnpángr) ; 犬犹儿 (quǎnyóur)	狂、独、狠
夊	折文儿 (zhéwénr)	处、冬、夏
饣	食字旁儿 (shízìpángr)	饮、饲、饰
丌 (爿)	将字旁儿 (jiàngzìpángr)	壮、状、胴
广	广字旁儿 (guǎngzìpángr)	庄、店、席
氵	三点水儿 (sāndiǎnshuǐr)	江、汪、活
忄	竖心旁儿 (shùxīnpángr) ; 竖心儿 (shùxīnr)	怀、快、性
宀	宝盖儿 (bǎogài)	宇、定、宾
辵	走之儿 (zǒuzhīr)	过、还、送
子	子字旁儿 (zǐzìpángr)	孔、孙、孩
纟	绞丝旁儿 (jiǎosīpángr) ; 乱绞丝儿 (luànjiǎosīr)	红、约、纯
巛	三拐儿 (sānguǎir)	甾、鬯、巢

偏旁 Radical	名称 Name	例字 Examples
王	王字旁儿 (wángzìpángr) ; 斜玉旁儿 (xiéyùpángr)	玩、珍、班
木	木字旁儿 (mùzìpángr)	朴、杜、栋
牛	牛字旁儿 (niúzìpángr)	牡、物、牲
攵	反文旁儿 (fǎnwénpángr) ; 反文儿 (fǎnwénr)	收、政、教
乚	爪字头儿 (zhǎozítóur)	妥、受、舀
火	火字旁儿 (huǒzìpángr)	灯、灿、烛
灬	四点儿 (sìdiǎnr)	杰、点、热
宀	示字旁儿 (shìzìpángr) ; 示补儿 (shìbǔr)	礼、社、祖
夊	春字头儿 (chūnzítóur)	奉、奏、秦
囂	四字头儿 (sìzítóur)	罗、罢、罪
皿	皿字底儿 (mǐnzhídīr) ; 皿墩儿 (mǐndūnr)	孟、益、盔
钅	金字旁儿 (jīnzipángr)	钢、钦、铃
禾	禾木旁儿 (hémuòpángr)	和、秋、种
疒	病字旁儿 (bìngzìpángr) ; 病旁儿 (bìngpángr)	症、疼、痕
衤	衣字旁儿 (yīzìpángr) ; 衣补儿 (yībǔr)	初、袖、被
乚	登字头儿 (dēngzítóur)	癸、登、凳
丷	西字头儿 (xīzítóur)	要、贾、票
虍	虎字头儿 (hǔzítóur)	虍、虯、虚
竹	竹字头儿 (zhúzítóur)	笑、笔、笛
羴	羊字旁儿 (yángzìpángr)	差、羚、羯
扌	卷字头儿 (juànzítóur)	券、拳、眷
米	米字旁儿 (mǐzìpángr)	粉、料、粮
足	足字旁儿 (zúzìpángr)	跃、距、蹄
彡	髦字头儿 (máoziítóur)	髦、鬚、鬟

hàn yǔ pīn yīn fāng àn
汉语拼音方案

Phonetic System of the Chinese Language

(1957年11月1日国务院全体会议第60次会议通过)

(Endorsed at the 60th meeting of the Plenary Session of the State Council on November 1st, 1957.)

(1958年2月11日第一届全国人民代表大会第五次会议批准)

(Approved at the 5th Session of the 1st National People's Congress of February 11th, 1958.)

一、字母表

The Alphabet

字母 (Alphabet)	Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
名称 (Name)	𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇
Hh	li	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	
𠂇𠂇	l	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt		
𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	
Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		
𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	𠂇𠂇	

V只用来拼写外来语、少数民族语言和方言。

The letter V is only used in loan words, ethnic minority languages and dialects.

字母的手写体依照拉丁字母的一般书写习惯。

The letters are written in the same way as the Latin alphabets.

二、声母表

The Initials

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
𠂇坡	𠂇坡	𠂇摸	𠂇佛	𠂇得	𠂇特	𠂇讷	𠂇勒
g	k	h		j	q	x	
𠂇哥	𠂇科	𠂇喝		𠂇基	𠂇欺	𠂇希	
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	
ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ	ㄗ	ㄔ	ㄙ	
ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ	ㄗ	ㄔ	ㄙ	

在给汉字注音的时候，为了使拼式简短，zh ch sh 可以省作 zh c s。

When phonetic notations are given to Chinese characters, zh, ch and sh can be abbreviated as zh, c and s to simplify the spelling.

三、韵母表

The Finals

	i 丨 衣	u ㄨ 乌	ü ㄩ 迂
a ㄚ 啊	ia ㄧㄚ 呀	ua ㄨㄚ 蛙	
o ㄛ 喔		uo ㄨㄛ 窝	
e ㄜ 鹅	ie ㄧㄢㄜ 耶		üe ㄩㄢㄜ 约
ai ㄞ 哀		uai ㄨㄞ 歪	
ei ㄟ 欸		uei ㄨㄟ 威	
ao ㄞ 熬	iao ㄧㄞ 腰		
ou ㄡ 欧	iou ㄧㄡ 忧		
an ㄢ 安	ian ㄧㄢ 烟	uan ㄨㄢ 弯	üan ㄩㄢ 穗
en ㄣ 恩	in ㄧㄣ 因	uen ㄨㄣ 温	ün ㄩㄣ 晕
ang ㄤ 昂	iang ㄧㄤ 央	uang ㄨㄤ 汪	
eng ㄥ 亨的韵母	ing ㄧㄥ 英	ueng ㄨㄥ 翁	
ong (ㄨㄥ) 轰的韵母	iong ㄧㄨㄥ 雍		

1. “知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思”等七个音节的韵母用 i, 即知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思等字拼作 zhi, chi, shi, ri, zi, ci, si。

The final i is used in the seven syllables of “知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌” and “思”, and thus they are spelled respectively as zhi, chi, shi, ri, zi, ci and si.

2. 韵母儿写成 er, 用作韵尾的时候写成 r。例如:“儿童”拼作 ertong,“花儿”拼作 huar。The final ㄦ is written as er, but as r when used as a tail final, i.e. “儿童” ertong and “花儿” huar.

3. 韵母ㄦ单用的时候写成 ê。

The final ㄦ is written as ê when used independently.

4. i行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 yi (衣), ya (呀), ye (耶), yao (腰), you (忧), yan (烟), yin (因), yang (央), ying (英), yong (雍)。

The finals in the i row are written as yi (衣), ya (呀), ye (耶), yao (腰), you (忧), yan (烟), yin (因), yang (央), ying (英), yong (雍) if no initials precede them.

u 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 wu (乌), wa(蛙), wo (窝), wai (歪), wei

(威), wan (弯), wen(温), wang (汪), weng(翁)。

The finals in the u row are written as wu (乌), wa(蛙), wo (窝), wai (歪), wei(威), wan (弯), wen (温), wang (汪) and weng(翁) if no initials precede them.

ü行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成yu (迂), yue (约), yuan (冤), yun (晕); ü上两点省略。

The finals in the ü row are written as yu (迂), yue (约), yuan (冤) and yun (晕) if no initials precede them, and the two dots of ü are omitted.

ü行的韵母跟声母j, q, x 拼的时候, 写成ju (居), qu (区), xu (虚), ü上两点也省略; 但是跟声母n, l 拼的时候, 仍然写成nü (女), lü (吕)。

When the finals in the ü row are used together with the initials of j, q and x, they are written as ju (居), qu (区), xu (虚) with the two dots of ü being omitted; when they are used together with the initials of n and l, the two dots of ü are retained as in nü (女) and lü (吕).

5. iou, uei, uen 前面加声母的时候, 写成iu, ui, un。例如: niu (牛), gui (归), lun (论)。

When iou, uei and uen are preceded by initials, they are written as iu, ui and un, such as in niu (牛), gui (归) and lun (论)。

6. 在给汉字注音的时候, 为了使拼式简短, ng 可以省作 η。

When phonetic notations are added to Chinese characters, ng may be abbreviated as η to simplify the spelling.

四、声调符号

The Symbols of Tones

阴平	阳平	上声	去声
high and level tone	rising tone	falling-rising tone	falling tone

声调符号标在音节的主要母音上, 轻声不标。例如:

The symbol of each tone is marked on the main vowel of a syllable, but it is omitted when the pronunciation is light. For example:

妈 mā	麻 má	马 mǎ	吗 mà	吗 ma
(阴平)	(阳平)	(上声)	(去声)	(轻声)

high and level tone rising tone falling-rising tone falling tone light pronunciation

五、隔音符号

The Syllable-dividing Mark

a, o, e 开头的音节连接在其他音节后面的时候, 如果音节的界限发生混淆, 用隔音符号 (') 隔开, 例如: pi'ao (皮袄)。

When a syllable beginning with a, o, e follows another syllable, and the boundary of the two syllables are confusing, the syllable-dividing mark (') is used to separate them, i.e. pi'ao (皮袄) .



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