

Dì-yī kè  
第一课  
Lesson 1

Nǐ hǎo  
你好  
Hello

— 课文 Kèwén Text

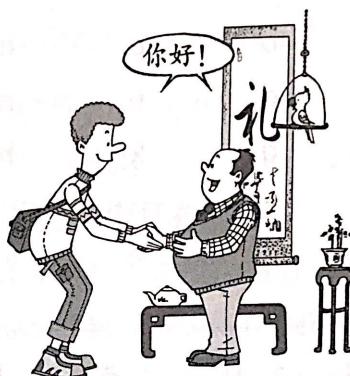


A: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!



— 生词 Shēngcí New Words



1. 你	nǐ	(代)	you (singular)
2. 好	hǎo	(形)	good; fine
你好	nǐ hǎo		Hello! How are you?
3. 一	yī	(数)	one
4. 五	wǔ	(数)	five
5. 八	bā	(数)	eight
6. 大	dà	(形)	big
7. 不	bù	(副)	not
8. 口	kǒu	(名、量)	mouth; a measure word for family members





9. 白	bái	(形)	white
10. 女	nǚ	(形)	female
11. 马	mǎ	(名)	horse

### 三 语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics



01-3

#### ① 声母 Initials

b	p	m	f
d	t	n	l
g	k	h	

#### ② 韵母 Finals

a	o	e	i	u	ü
ai	ei	ao	ou		

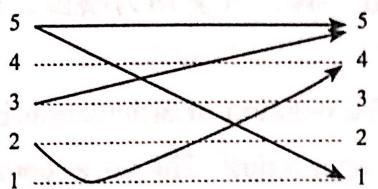
#### ③ 拼音 Initial-final combinations

Finals	a	o	e	i	u	ü	ai	ei	ao	ou
Initials	b	ba	bo		bi	bu		bai	bei	baو
p	pa	po		pi	pu		pai	pei	pao	pou
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu		mai	mei	maو	moو
f	fa	fo			fu			fei		fou
d	da		de	di	du		dai	dei	daو	dou
t	ta		te	ti	tu		tai	tei	taو	tou
n	na		ne	ni	nu	nü	nai	nei	naو	nou
l	la		le	li	lu	lü	lai	lei	laو	loو
g	ga		ge		gu		gai	gei	gaو	goو
k	ka		ke		ku		kai	kei	kaو	koو
h	ha		he		hu		hai	hei	haو	hoو
				yi	wu	yu				





#### ④ 声调 Tones



第一声 the 1st tone 55: ā ī ū

第二声 the 2nd tone 35: á í ú

第三声 the 3rd tone 214: ă ĩ ũ

第四声 the 4th tone 51: à ì ù

#### 四 注释 Zhùshì Notes

##### ① 汉语音节的组成 Formation of Chinese syllables

汉语的音节大多数由声母、韵母和声调组成。例如: bà、mā、hǎo 都是音节。音节开头的辅音叫声母。例如: b、m、h。音节中声母后面的部分是韵母。例如: a、ao。声调指音节中具有区别意义作用的音高变化。例如: ˉ、ˊ、ˇ。现代汉语普通话有 400 多个声韵组合, 1200 多个音节。

Most Chinese syllables are formed by an initial, a final and a tone, for example, bà, mā and hǎo. The consonant at the head of a syllable (such as b, m and h in the above examples) is called the initial. The rest of the syllable is the final (a and ao). The different pitches that affect the meanings of words are called tones, for example, ˉ, ˊ and ˇ. The contemporary Mandarin Chinese has over 400 initial-final combinations and more than 1,200 syllables.

##### ② 发音要领 Essentials of articulation

###### 1 声母 Initials: b p m f d t n l g k h

b [p]

双唇阻, 不送气, 清塞音。双唇紧闭, 口腔充满气息, 猛开双唇, 使气流爆发而出, 通称“不送气”。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless bilabial plosive. Air is compressed by the closure of the lips. Then the air escapes with a sudden release of the lips. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

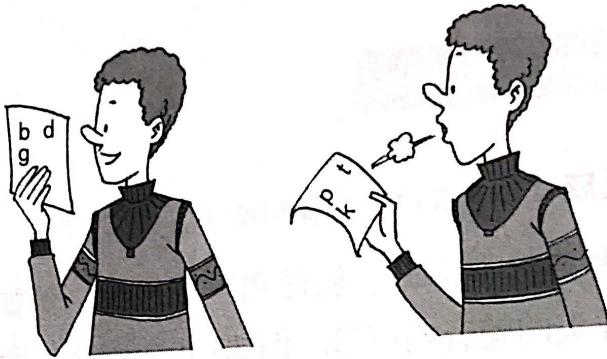




**p [p']**

双唇阻，送气，清塞音。发音部位和b一样，气流用力喷出，通称“送气”。声带不振动。

An aspirated voiceless bilabial plosive. The position of articulation is the same as that of b. The air is released forcibly with a puff. The vocal cords do not vibrate.



注意：面前放一张纸，发送气音时，纸会被吹动；发不送气音时，纸不动。

Note: Put a piece of paper in front of you. When you pronounce an aspirated sound, the paper moves; when you pronounce an unaspirated sound, it remains still.

**m [m]**

双唇阻，鼻音。双唇紧闭，软腭、小舌下垂，气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

A bilabial nasal. The lips are closed, the soft palate and uvula are lowered, and the air is let out through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords vibrate.

**f [f]**

唇齿阻，清擦音。上齿接触下唇，气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless labiodental fricative. The upper teeth make a light contact with the lower lip and the air is released in between with friction. The vocal cords do not vibrate.



**d [d]**

舌尖阻，不送气，清塞音。舌尖顶上齿龈，口腔充满气息，猛把舌尖移下，使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless alveolar plosive. The tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper alveolar ridge so that the oral cavity is filled with air. Then the air escapes with force upon a sudden release of the tongue tip. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

**t [t]**

舌尖阻，送气，清塞音。发音部位和d一样，气流从口腔爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

An aspirated voiceless alveolar plosive. Its position and manner of articulation are the same as those of d except that it is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

**n [n]**

舌尖阻，鼻音。舌尖顶上齿龈，软腭、小舌下垂，气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

An alveolar nasal. The tongue tip is pressed against the upper alveolar ridge, the soft palate and uvula are lowered, and the air is let out through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords vibrate.

**l [l]**

舌尖阻，边音。舌尖顶上齿龈，比n稍后，气流从舌前部两边出来。声带振动。

An alveolar lateral. The tongue tip is pressed against the upper alveolar ridge, but is slightly more to the back than the position for n. The air is released from the sides of the tongue. The vocal cords vibrate.

**g [k]**

舌根阻，不送气，清塞音。舌根顶住软腭，猛使舌根离开软腭，使





气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless velar plosive. The back of the tongue is raised to press against the soft palate. The air escapes with force upon a sudden release of the back of the tongue. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

**k** [k<sup>‘</sup>]

舌根阻，送气，清塞音。发音部位和g一样，气流从口腔中爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

An aspirated voiceless velar plosive. Its position and manner of articulation are the same as those of g except that it is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

**h** [x]

舌根阻，清擦音。舌根接近软腭，气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless velar fricative. The back of the tongue is raised to a position near the soft palate. The air is released in between with friction. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

## 2 单韵母 Single finals: a o e i u ü

**a** [A]

开口度最大，舌位最低，唇不圆。

The mouth is wide open; the tongue is at its lowest; the lips are unrounded.

**o** [o]

开口度中等，舌位半高、偏后，圆唇。

The opening of the mouth is medium; the tongue is at a mid-high position and slightly to the back; the lips are rounded.

**e** [y]

开口度中等，舌位半高、偏后，唇不圆。





The opening of the mouth is medium; the tongue is at a mid-high position and slightly to the back; the lips are unrounded.

### i [i]

开口度较小，唇扁平，舌位高、偏前。

The opening of the mouth is narrow; the lips are spread; the tongue is at a high position and slightly to the front.

### u [u]

开口度较小，唇最圆，舌位高、偏后。

The opening of the mouth is narrow; the lips are fully rounded; the tongue is at a high position and slightly to the back.

### ü [y]

舌位与 i 相同，但要圆唇，口形与发 u 相近。

The tongue position is identical to that of i, and the lips are rounded to a degree similar to u.

### 3 复韵母 Compound finals: ai ei ao ou

ai [ai] ei [ei] ao [au] ou [ou]

复合韵母 ai 中的 a 受后面的 i 的影响，读作 [a]，舌位比 [A] 偏前，其他与 [A] 相同。

Influenced by the i behind it, the a in the compound final ai is pronounced as [a]. The position of the tongue is a little more to the front than [A]. The other traits of this sound are the same as [A].

ei 中的 e 读作 [e]。

The e in ei is pronounced as [e].

ao 中的 a 受后面的 o 的影响，读作 [a]，舌位比 [A] 偏后。





Influenced by the o behind it, the a in ao is pronounced as [ɑ]. The position of the tongue is a little more to the back than [A].

### ③ 书写规则 Rules for writing syllables

i、u、ü都可自成音节。自成音节时分别写成yi、wu、yu。

i, u and ü may form syllables by themselves. In writing they are respectively yi, wu and yu.

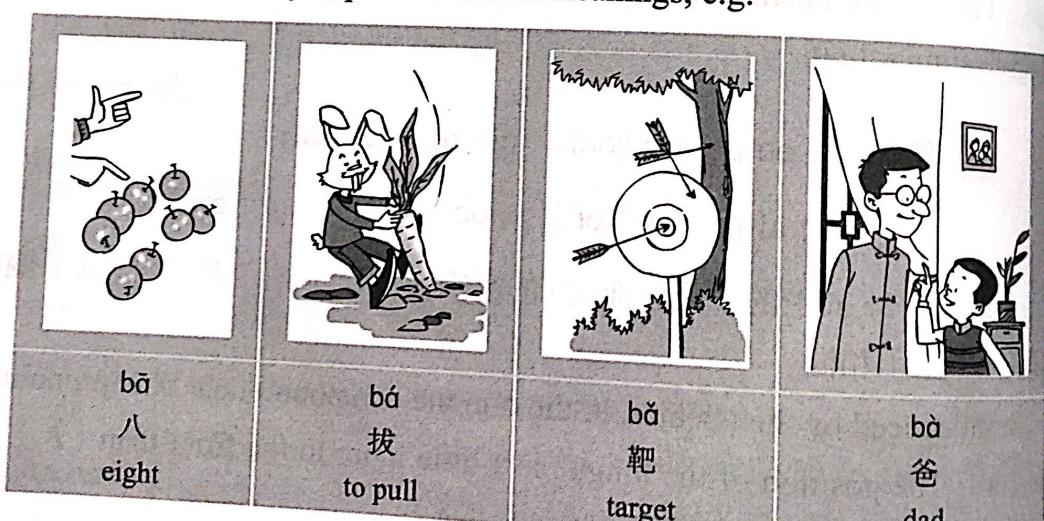
### ④ 声调 Tones

汉语普通话有四个基本声调，声调符号分别是：— (第一声)、ˊ (第二声)、ˇ (第三声)、ˋ (第四声)。

Mandarin Chinese has four basic tones. The marks of them are: — (the 1st tone),ˊ (the 2nd tone),ˇ (the 3rd tone) andˋ (the 4th tone).

声调不同，表达的意义不同。例如：

Different tones may express different meanings, e.g.



bā  
八  
eight

bá  
拔  
to pull

bǎ  
靶  
target

bà  
爸  
dad

mā  
mum

má  
numb

mǎ  
horse

mà  
to scold

yī  
one

yí  
to move

yǐ  
chair

yì  
hundred million





声调符号要标在主要元音上。元音 i 上有调号时，要去掉 i 的点。如：ní、bí。一个音节的韵母有两个或两个以上的元音时，声调符号要标在开口度最大的元音上。如：hǎo、mèi、lóu。元音的开口度大小依次为：ɑ o e i u ü。

Tone marks should be placed on the main vowels. When the vowel i carries a tone mark, the dot on i is removed, e.g. ní and bí. If there are two or more vowels in the final of a syllable, the tone mark is placed on the one which requires a bigger (or the biggest) opening of the mouth, e.g. hǎo, mèi and lóu. In terms of the width of mouth opening, ɑ, o, e, i, u and ü are in the descending order.

## 5 三声变调 (1) The 3rd tone sandhi (1)

两个第三声音节连读时，前一个要读成第二声。例如：

When a 3rd tone is immediately followed by another 3rd tone, the former is pronounced as the 2nd tone, e.g.

是 tǐ → tǐ  
nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo

## 6 音节和汉字 Syllables and Chinese characters

汉字是汉语的书写符号。每个音节可以写成一个或若干个汉字。例如：

Chinese characters are the written symbols of the Chinese language. Every syllable can be written into one or several characters, e.g.

bā	拔	靶	爸
八			
mā	麻	马	罵
妈			
yī	移	椅	亿、忆、易、艺
一、衣、伊			





## 五 练习 Liànxí Exercises

01-4

### ① 声调 Tones

yī	yí	yǐ	yì	——	yī	一
wū	wú	wǔ	wù	——	wǔ	五
yū	yú	yǔ	yù	——	yú	鱼
bā	bá	bǎ	bà	——	bā	八
dā	dá	dǎ	dà	——	dà	大
bū	bú	bǚ	bù	——	bù	不
		nǚ	nǚ	——	nǚ	女
kōu		kǒu	kòu	——	kǒu	口
bāi	bái	bǎi	bài	——	bái	白
lēi	léi	lěi	lèi	——	lèi	累
mā	má	mǎ	mà	——	mǎ	马
nī	ní	nǐ	nì	——	nǐ	你
hāo	háo	hǎo	hào	——	hǎo	好

### ② 三声变调 The 3rd tone sandhi

nǐ hǎo	měihǎo	wǔbǎi	Běi Hǎi
gěi nǐ	yǔfǎ	kěyǐ	fǔdǎo

### ③ 辨音 Distinguish sounds

#### (1) 辨别声母 Distinguish the initials

ba	pa	da	ta	ga	ka
bu	pu	du	tu	gu	ku
bai	pai	dai	tai	gai	kai
bao	pao	dao	tao	gao	kao





(2) 辨别韵母 Distinguish the finals

ba	bo	he	fo
pa	po	ne	mo
ma	mo	de	bo
fa	fo	ke	po
bai	bei	pao	pou
mai	mei	hao	hou
gai	gei	kao	kou
hai	hei	gao	gou

(3) 辨音辨调 Distinguish the pronunciations and tones

bā	pà	dà	tā	hé	fé	gē	kè
bǐ	pí	dé	tè	hòu	fǒu	gū	kǔ
bù	pù	dì	tì	hēi	fēi	gǎi	kǎi
bái	pái	dú	tú	hù	fù	gěi	děi
běi	péi	dài	tài	hā	fā	gǒu	kǒu

④ 认读 Identify and read

yī hào	bā hào	nǐ hǎo	bù hǎo
dà mǎ	bái mǎ	dìtú	yìtú
dài tóu	tái tóu	dà lóu	tǎlóu
kèfú	kèkǔ	dà yú	dà yǔ
yǚfǎ	lǐ fà	měihǎo	méi lái

一 五 八 不 口 白 马 大 女 你 好





5 交际会话 Communication

打招呼 (1) Greeting (1)

A: Nǐ hǎo!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

6 写汉字 Write the characters

yī 一

bā 八

wǔ 一 丂 五 五

bù 一 丂 不

dà 一 大

大

kǒu 丨 口 口

口

bái 丨 丨 白 白 白

白





nǚ 女女

女

nǐ 你 你 你 你 你 你

你

hǎo 好 好 好 好 好 好

好

mǎ 马 马

马

