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# آکادمی آنلاین زبان اپلادی آکادمی

## 人物介绍

### Introduction to the Main Characters in the Text



马大为 Mǎ Dàwéi  
An American student,  
aged 22, male.



林娜 Lín Nà  
A British student,  
aged 19, female.



宋华 Sòng Huá  
A Chinese student,  
aged 20, male.

丁力波 Dīng Lìbō  
A Canadian student, aged  
21, male. His father is Gu  
Bo, his mother is Ding Yun.



陆雨平 Lù Yǔpíng  
A Chinese reporter,  
aged 26, male.



张教授 Zhāng jiàoshòu  
A Chinese professor,  
aged 48, male.

王小云 Wáng Xiǎoyún  
A Chinese student,  
aged 20, female.



陈老师 Chén lǎoshī  
A Chinese teacher,  
aged 30, female.



杨老师 Yáng lǎoshī  
A Chinese teacher,  
aged 32, male.



第一课

Lesson

1

Nǐ hǎo

你好

How do you do?

This lesson begins by introducing some sounds unique to the Chinese language, including tones. The Chinese writing system dates back more than 3,000 years, and it is especially intriguing to see how Chinese characters developed since their basically pictographic origins in ancient China. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to express some everyday greetings in Chinese.



## 一、课文 Text



1 (一)

Lù Yǔpíng: Lìbō, nǐ hǎo.<sup>①</sup>

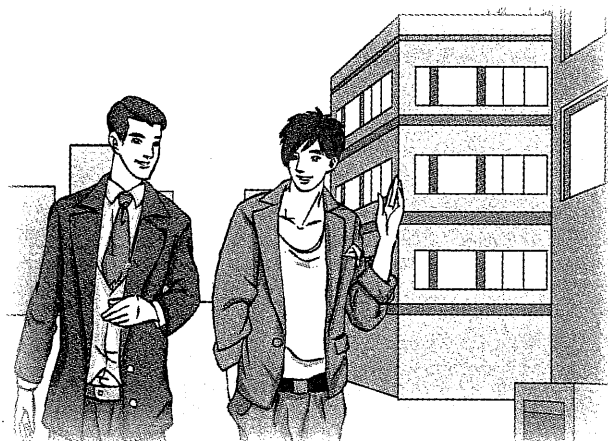
陆雨平: 力波, 你好。

Lìbō: Nǐ hǎo, Lù Yǔpíng.

力波: 你好, 陆雨平。

打招呼

Saying hello



### 生词 New Words

- |              |     |    |                              |
|--------------|-----|----|------------------------------|
| 1. nǐ        | 你   | Pr | you                          |
| 2. hǎo       | 好   | A  | good, well, fine, OK         |
| 3. Lù Yǔpíng | 陆雨平 | PN | (name of a Chinese reporter) |
| 4. Lìbō      | 力波  | PN | (name of a Canadian student) |

### 注释 Notes

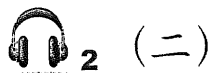


① Nǐ hǎo.

“Hello!”, “How do you do?”

This is the most common form of greeting in Chinese. It can be used at any time of the day when meeting people for the first time or for people you know. The response to this greeting form is also “Nǐ hǎo. (你好.)”.





Libō: Lín Nà, nǐ hǎo ma? ②  
力波: 林娜, 你好吗?

Lín Nà: Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne? ③  
林娜: 我很好, 你呢?

Libō: Yě hěn hǎo. ④  
力波: 也很好。

### 生词 New Words

- |           |                  |     |  |
|-----------|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. ma     | 吗                | QPt | (a particle used for a question expecting a yes-no answer) |
| 2. wǒ     | 我                | Pr  | I, me  |
| 3. hěn    | 很                | Adv | very   |
| 4. ne     | 呢                | QPt | (a modal particle used for elliptical questions)           |
| 5. yě     | 也 <sup>[1]</sup> | Adv | too, also  |
| 6. Lín Nà | 林娜               | PN  | (name of a British student)                                |

### 注释 Notes



#### ② Nǐ hǎo ma?

“How are you?”

This is also a form of greeting, often used after you have not seen someone for some time, and the response is usually “Wǒ hěn hǎo (我很好)” or other similar polite, conventional verbal exchanges.

[1]: Students are required to master the characters in red in this lesson.

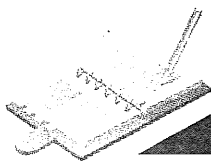
## ③ Nǐ ne?

“And (how are) you?”

## ④ Yě hěn hǎo.

“(I am) fine (literally, very good), too.”

This is an elliptical sentence, with the subject “wǒ (我)” omitted. In spoken Chinese, when the context is explicit and there is no ambiguity, the subject is often omitted. One may also say “Hěn hǎo. (很好。)” to answer the question “Nǐ hǎo ma? (你好吗?)”.



## 二、练习 Exercises

## 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



声母 Initials: b p m n l h  
韵母 Finals: a o e i u ü  
ao en ie in ing uo

## 1 拼音 Pinyin

bā	bō	bī	bū	bīn	bīng
pā	pō	pī	pū	pīn	pīng
mā	mō	mī	mū		
nē	nāo	niē			
lē	lāo	liē	luō		
hē	hāo	huō			

2 四声 The four tones

ā	á	ǎ	à	
nī	ní	nǐ	nì	
hāo	háo	hǎo	hào	nǐ hǎo
lī	lí	lǐ	lì	
bō	bó	bǒ	bò	Lìbō
līn	lín	lǐn	lìn	
nā	ná	nǎ	nà	Lín nà
lū	lú	lǔ	lù	
yū	yú	yǔ	yù	
pīng	píng			Lù Yǔpíng
wō		wǒ	wò	
	hén	hěn	hèn	wǒ hěn hǎo
yē	yé	yě	yè	yě hěn hǎo

3 辨音 Sound discrimination

bā — pā (eight) (lie on one's stomach)  
nǚ — nǔ (female) (to exert)  
wǔ — hǔ (five) (tiger)

bīng — bīn (ice) (guest)  
piě — biě (left-falling stroke) (shrivelled)  
huǒ — wǒ (fire) (I)

4 辨调 Tone discrimination

mǎ — mā (horse) (mom)  
mù — mǔ (wood) (mother)  
yī — yí (one) (aunt)  
yě — yè (also) (night)  
lì — lǐ (strength) (in)  
mén — mèn (door) (depressed)

5 三声变调 Third-tone sandhi

nǐ hǎo      hěn hǎo      yě hǎo      yě hěn hǎo

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

Nǐ hǎo.                      Nǐmen hǎo.

# 会话练习 Conversation Practice



## 核心句 KEY SENTENCES

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nǐ hǎo.    | 3. Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne? |
| 2. Nǐ hǎo ma? | 4. Yě hěn hǎo.        |

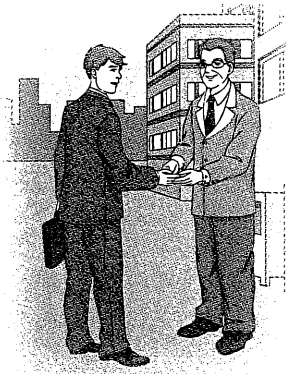
### (一) 打招呼 Saying hello

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

Lín Nà: Lìbō, nǐ hǎo!

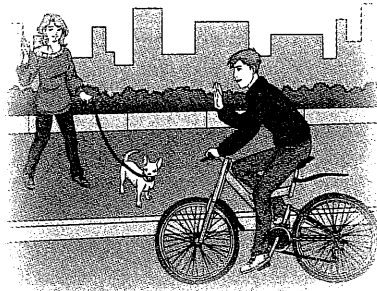
Lìbō: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 看图会话 Make dialogues based on the pictures



① A: \_\_\_\_\_.

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



② A: \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### (二) 问候 Greetings

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

Mǎlì: Nǐ hǎo ma?

Lù Yì: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

Mǎlì: Wǒ yě hěn hǎo.

## 2. 情景会话 Situational dialogue

You run into a Chinese friend whom you haven't seen for a long time. What will you say to him / her?

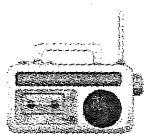


### (三) 听述 Listen and repeat

A: 你好吗?

B: 我很好, 你呢?

A: 我也很好。



## 三、语音 Phonetics

### 1 声母和韵母 Initials and finals

A syllable in the common speech of modern Chinese usually consists of an initial, which is a consonant that begins the syllable, and a final, which constitutes the rest of the syllable. For example, in the syllable “píng”, “p” is the initial and “íng” is the final. A syllable can stand without an initial, such as “yě”, but a syllable must have a final. In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are 21 initials and 38 finals altogether.

### 2 发音要领(1) Key points of pronunciation (1)

**Initials:** m, n, l, h are pronounced similarly to their counterparts in the English language.

b like “p” in “speak” (unaspirated, voiceless).

p like “p” in “park” (aspirated, voiceless).

**Note:** Particular attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated and unaspirated consonants: b-p.

**Finals:** e like “er” in “her”.

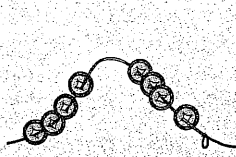
ie like “ye” in “yes”.

-ng (final) a nasalised sound like the “ng” in “bang” without pronouncing the “g”.

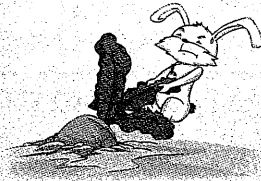
**Note:** The pronunciation of the “e” in a compound final is different from that of the simple final “e”.

**3 声调 Tones**

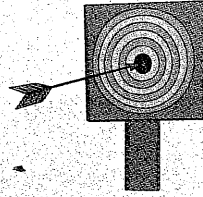
Chinese is a tonal language in which the tones convey differences in meaning.



bā (八)  
eight



bá (拔)  
pull



bǎ (靶)  
target



bà (爸)  
father

In common speech there are four basic tones, represented respectively by the following tone marks:

- “ - ” for the first tone,
- “ / ” for the second tone,
- “ ∨ ” for the third tone,
- and “ \ ” for the fourth tone.

When a syllable contains only a single vowel, the tone mark is placed directly above the vowel letter as in “lù” and “hěn”. The dot over the vowel “i” should be dropped if the tone mark is placed above it, as in “ní”, “nín” and “píng”. When the final of the syllable is composed of two or more vowels, the tone mark should be placed above the vowel pronounced with the mouth widest open (e.g. hǎo).

The openness of the mouth for the vowels, from the widest to the smallest is as follows:

a o e i u ü

**4 三声变调(1) Third-tone sandhi (1)**

A third tone, when immediately followed by another third tone, should be pronounced in the second tone, but with the tone mark “∨” remaining unchanged. For example:

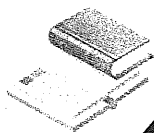
- |         |   |         |             |   |             |
|---------|---|---------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Nǐ hǎo. | → | Ní hǎo. | Wǒ hěn hǎo. | → | Wó hén hǎo. |
| hěn hǎo | → | hén hǎo | Yě hěn hǎo. | → | Yé hén hǎo. |

**5 拼写规则(1) Spelling rules (1)**

At the beginning of a syllable, “i” is written as “y” (e.g. iě → yě). “i” is written as “yi” when it forms a syllable all by itself (e.g. ī → yī).

At the beginning of a syllable, “u” is written as “w” (e.g. uó → wó). “u” is written as “wu” when it forms a syllable all by itself (e.g. ū → wū).

When “ü” is at the beginning of a syllable or forms a syllable by itself, a “y” is added to it and the two dots over it are omitted (e.g. ü → yǔ).



## 四、语法 Grammar

### 汉语的语序 Word order in Chinese







The main characteristic of Chinese grammar is that it lacks of morphological changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case in the strict sense. The word order, however, is very important to convey different grammatical meanings. The subject of a sentence is usually placed before the predicate. For example:

Subject	Predicate
Nǐ 你	hǎo. 好。
Wǒ 我	hěn hǎo. 很好。
Lìbō 力波	yě hěn hǎo. 也很好。



## 五、汉字 Chinese Characters

Chinese characters originated from pictures. The history of their formation is very long, dating back to remote antiquity. Present-day Chinese characters, which evolved from ancient Chinese characters, are square-shaped. Here are some examples illustrating their long evolution:




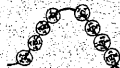



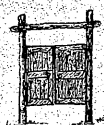
Picture	Oracle Bone Inscription	Small Seal Character	Official Script	Traditional Chinese in Regular Script	Simplified Chinese in Regular Script
					

## 1 汉字基本笔画 Basic strokes of Chinese characters

Chinese characters are written by combining various kinds of “strokes”. These strokes can be divided into “basic” strokes and “combined” strokes.

Basic Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
	diǎn	门	The dot is written from top to bottom-right, as in the first stroke of “门”.
	héng	一	The horizontal stroke is written from left to right.
	shù	木	The vertical stroke is written from top to bottom, as in the second stroke of “木”.
	piě	力	The left-falling stroke is written from top to bottom-left, as in the second stroke of “力”.
	nà	八	The right-falling stroke is written from top to bottom-right, as in the second stroke of “八”.
	tí	我	The upward stroke is written from bottom-left to top-right, as in the fourth stroke of “我”.

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

- (1) 一      一  
yī      one      1 stroke       
- (2) 八      丿 八  
bā      eight      2 strokes       
- (3) 力      丿 力  
lì      strength      2 strokes       
- (4) 门 (門)  
mén      door      3 strokes       



(5) 也 yě 丿 力 也  
too; also 3 strokes

(6) 马 (馬) mǎ ㇇ 马 马  
horse 3 strokes



(7) 女 nǚ ㇇ 女 女  
female 3 strokes

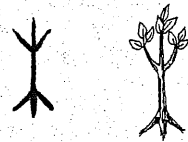


Note: “女” is written as “女” on the left side of a character.

(8) 五 wǔ 一 丿 扌 五  
five 4 strokes



(9) 木 mù 一 十 才 木  
wood 4 strokes



Note: “木” is written as “木” on the left side of a character.

(10) 火 huǒ 丶 丶 丶 火  
fire 4 strokes



Note: “火” is written as “灬” on the bottom of a character.

**3** 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese character in the text

林 lín

林 → 木 + 木

8 strokes



## 文化知识 Cultural Note

### The Chinese Language (*Hanyu*) and "Common Speech" (*Putonghua*)

The Chinese language (*Hanyu*), the major language of the Chinese people with a history of more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest languages in the world. In spite of its old age, Chinese is now one of the most widely used living languages. The language is spoken in many regions of China, as well as in many overseas Chinese communities, especially in Singapore and Malaysia. And there are more than a billion native speakers of Chinese worldwide. It is one of the working languages of the United Nations.

Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. Among the 56 ethnic groups in China, the *Han*, *Hui*, *Manchu* and other ethnic groups, constituting 94% of the population of China, speak Chinese.

Chinese includes variants from seven main dialect groups. The northern or Mandarin dialect covers three fourths of China's territory and includes two thirds of its population. Standard Chinese is also known by its official designation, *Putonghua*, literally "common speech". *Putonghua* is based on the northern dialect, using the dialect of Beijing as the basis for its pronunciation and modern vernacular literature for its grammatical structure.

第二课

Lesson

2

Nǐ máng ma

你 忙 吗

Are you busy?

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to greet others and express your needs in Chinese.



## 一、课文 Text



6 (一)

问候别人

Greetings

Lín Nà: Lù Yǔpíng, nǐ hǎo ma?

林娜: 陆雨平, 你好吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ bàba, māma hǎo ma? ①

陆雨平: 我很好。你爸爸、妈妈好吗?

Lín Nà: Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. ② Nǐ máng ma?

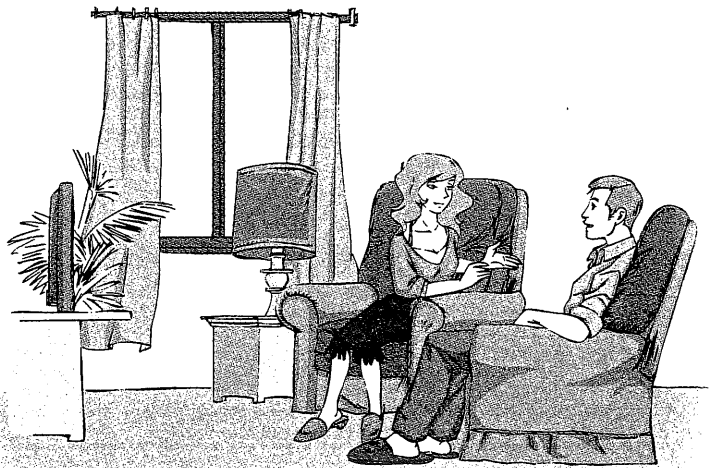
林娜: 他们都很好。你忙吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ bù máng. Nǐ nán péngyou ne?

陆雨平: 我不忙。你男朋友呢?

Lín Nà: Tā hěn máng.

林娜: 他很忙。



### 生词 New Words

- |          |                  |     |   |
|----------|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. máng  | 忙                | A   | busy  |
| *2. ma   | 吗 <sup>[1]</sup> | QPt | (a particle used for questions expecting a yes-no answer) |
| 3. bàba  | 爸爸               | N   | dad   |
| 4. māma  | 妈妈               | N   | mom   |
| 5. tāmen | 他们               | Pr  | they, them  |
| tā       | 他                | Pr  | he, him   |

[1]: Words marked by an asterisk have appeared in previous lessons.

men	们	Suf	(used after pronouns 我, 你, 他, 它 or certain nouns to denote plurality)
6. dōu	都	Adv	both, all
7. bù	不	Adv	not, no
8. nán	男	A	male
9. péngyou	朋友	N	friend
*10. ne	呢	MdPt	(a modal particle used for elliptical questions)

注释 Notes



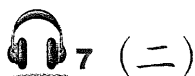
① Nǐ bàba、māma hǎo ma?

“How are your mom and dad?”

nǐ bàba —— your dad, nǐ māma —— your mom, nǐ nán péngyou —— your boyfriend.

② Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo.

“They are both fine (literally, very good).”



问需要

Asking what someone wants

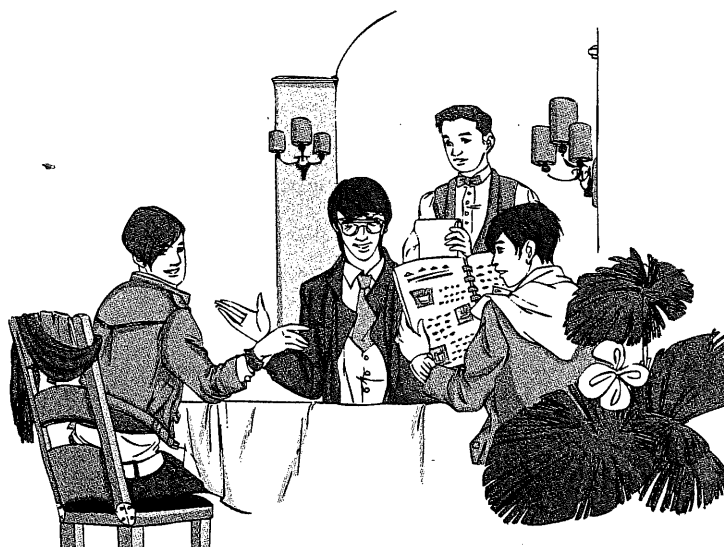
Dīng Lìbō: Gēge, nǐ yào kāfēi ma? ③  
丁力波: 哥哥, 你要咖啡吗?

Gēge: Wǒ yào kāfēi.  
哥哥: 我要咖啡。

Dìdì: Wǒ yě yào kāfēi. ④  
弟弟: 我也要咖啡。

Dīng Lìbō: Hǎo, wǒmen dōu  
丁力波: 好, 我们都

hē kāfēi. ⑤  
喝咖啡。



## 生词 New Words

1. gēge	哥哥	N	elder brother
2. yào	要	V	to want
3. kāfēi	咖啡	N	coffee
4. dìdi	弟弟	N	younger brother
5. wǒmen	我们	Pr	we, us
6. hē	喝	V	to drink
7. Dīng	丁	PN	(a surname)

## 注释 Notes



## ③ Nǐ yào kāfēi ma?

“Do you want some coffee?”

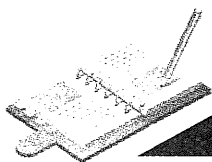
“Nǐ yào……ma? (你要……吗?)” is a sentence pattern commonly used when asking what the other party wants, whereas “Wǒ yào…… (我要……)” is used to express what “I” want.

## ④ Wǒ yě yào kāfēi.

“I want some coffee, too.”

## ⑤ Wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi.

“We all drink coffee.”



## 二、练习 Exercises

## 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



声母 Initials: d t g k f

韵母 Finals: ei ou an ang eng iao iou (-iu)

1 拼音 Pinyin

dē	dōu	dān	dāng
tē	tōu	tān	tāng
gē	gōu	gān	gāng
kē	kōu	kān	kāng
bēi	bān	bēng	biāo
pēi	pān	pēng	piāo
fēi	fān	fēng	diū
hēi	hān	hēng	niū

2 四声 The four tones

tā		tǎ	tà	
mēn	mén		mèn	tāmen
wō		wǒ	wò	wǒmen
nī	ní	nǐ	nì	nǐmen
nān	nán	nǎn	nàn	
pēng	péng	pěng	pèng	
yōu	yóu	yǒu	yòu	nán péngyou
bū	bú	bǔ	bù	
	máng	mǎng		bù máng
gē	gé	gě	gè	gēge
dī	dí	dǐ	dì	dìdi
hē	hé		hè	
kā		kǎ		
fēi	fēi	fěi	fèi	hē kāfēi

3 辨音 Sound discrimination

dà — tà  
(big) (to step on)

kě — gě  
(may) (a surname)

kǒu — gǒu  
(mouth) (dog)

dōu — duō  
(all) (many)

gēn — gēng  
(to follow) (to plough)

dīng — tīng  
(nail) (to listen)

**4** 辨调 Tone discrimination

dāo ——— dào (knife) (to arrive)	tǔ ——— tù (soil) (rabbit)	yòu ——— yǒu (again) (to have)
ní ——— nǐ (nun) (you)	liù ——— liǔ (six) (willow)	kàn ——— kǎn (to see) (to cut)

**5** 轻声 Neutral tone

bàba	māma	gēge	dìdi
nǐmen	wǒmen	tāmen	
……hǎo ma?	Nǐ ne?	Nǐ nán péngyou ne?	

**6** 双音节连读 Practice on disyllabic words

yǐnliào (drinks)	yéye (grandpa)
kělè (coke)	mèimei (younger sister)
hànǎo (hamburger)	fāyīn (pronunciation)
píngguǒ (apple)	hēibǎn (blackboard)

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

Tīng wǒ fāyīn. Listen to my pronunciation.

Kàn hēibǎn. Look at the blackboard.

**会话练习 Conversation Practice****核心句 KEY SENTENCES**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. | 4. Nǐ yào kāfēi ma?    |
| 2. Nǐ máng ma?        | 5. Wǒ yào kāfēi.       |
| 3. Wǒ bù máng.        | 6. Wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi. |



(一) 问候别人 Greetings

(1) A: Dà Lín, nǐ máng ma?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ . Nǐ ne?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ .

(2) A: Nǐ bàba, māma hǎo ma?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ . Nǐ gēge ne?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ .

(3) A: Nǐ dìdi hǎo ma?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ . Nǐ \_\_\_\_\_ ne?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ .

(二) 问需要 Asking what someone wants

1. 完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Nín yào kāfēi ma?

B: Wǒ yào kāfēi.

A: Nǐ ne?

C: \_\_\_\_\_ .

(2) A: Nǐ yào kělè (coke) ma?

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

A: Nǐ ne?

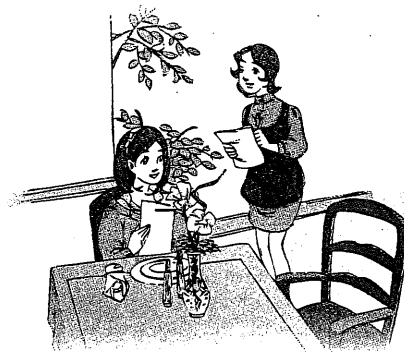
C: \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. 看图会话 Make dialogues based on the pictures



① A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

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



② A: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

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



10

## (三) 听述 Listen and repeat

A: 你爸爸、妈妈都好吗?

B: 他们都很好。



## 三、语音 Phonetics

## 1 轻声 Neutral tone

In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are a number of syllables which are unstressed and are pronounced in a “weak” tone. This is known as the neutral tone and is indicated by the absence of a tone mark. For example:

吗 ma      呢 ne      们 men

## 2 发音要领(2) Key points of pronunciation (2)

- Initials:**
- f is pronounced similarly to its counterpart in the English language.
  - d like “t” in “stay” (unaspirated).
  - t like “t” in “tag” (aspirated).
  - g a soft unaspirated “k” sound like “k” in “skate”.
  - k like “k” in “kangaroo” (aspirated).

**Note:** Particular attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated and unaspirated consonants: d-t, g-k.

- Finals:**
- ei like “ay” in “play”.
  - ou like “o” in “so”.
  - an like “an” in “can” (without stressing the “n”).

## 3 拼写规则(2) Spelling rules (2)

The compound final “iou” is written as “-iu” when it comes after an initial and the tone mark is placed on “u”. For example: liù (six).



## 四、语法 Grammar

### 1 形容词谓语句 Sentences with an adjectival predicate

Adjectives in Chinese can function directly as predicates. This kind of sentence is called a sentence with an adjectival predicate. Adjectives in this kind of sentence can be modified by adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都”. The negative form of sentences with an adjectival predicate is generated by placing the negative adverb “不” before the adjective that functions as the predicate. For example: “我不忙”.

Subject	Predicate
Nǐ 你	hǎo. 好。
Tā 他	hěn máng. 很 忙。
Wǒ 我	bù máng. 不 忙。
Tāmen 他们	dōu hěn hǎo. 都 很 好。

**Note:** Adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都” must be placed before the adjective they modify.

### 2 用“吗”的是非问句 “Yes-no” question with “吗”

A declarative sentence can be changed into a “yes-no” question by adding the question particle “吗” at the end of it.

Statement	Question
Nǐ hǎo. 你好。	Nǐ hǎo ma? 你好吗?
Tā bàba, māma dōu hǎo. 他爸爸、妈妈都好。	Tā bàba, māma dōu hǎo ma? 他爸爸、妈妈都好吗?
Tā máng. 她忙。	Tā máng ma? 她忙吗?
Wǒ yào kāfēi. 我要咖啡。	Nǐ yào kāfēi ma? 你要咖啡吗?



## 五、汉字 Chinese Characters

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

(1) 丁  
dīng

一 丁  
nail

2 strokes



(2) 刀  
dāo

丿 刀  
knife

2 strokes



Note: “刀” is written as “丿” on the right side of a character.

(3) 又  
yòu

丿 又  
again

2 strokes

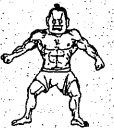


Note: “又” was originally a pictograph of “the right hand”.

(4) 大  
dà

一 丿 大  
big

3 strokes



(5) 口  
kǒu

丨 凵 口  
mouth

3 strokes



(6) 土  
tǔ

一 十 土  
earth

3 strokes

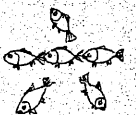


Note: “土” is written as “阝” on the left side of a character.

(7) 六  
liù

丶 一 六 六  
six

4 strokes



(8) 不 bù no, not 4 strokes

(9) 尼 ní nun 5 strokes

(10) 可 kě can, may 5 strokes

**2** 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters in the texts

(1) 吗 ma (嗎)

吗 → 口 + 马 6 strokes

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “马” denotes the pronunciation.)

(2) 呢 ne

呢 → 口 + 尼 8 strokes

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “尼” denotes the pronunciation.)

(3) 妈妈 māma (媽媽)

妈 → 女 + 马 6 strokes

(“女” denotes the meaning of woman, “马” denotes the pronunciation.)

(4) 哥哥 gēge

哥 → 可 + 可 10 strokes

## 文化知识 Cultural Note

### Chinese Characters and Simplified Characters

The Chinese character is the only ideograph still in daily use in the world today. Unlike the alphabetic systems used by most languages, Chinese is made up of characters, the majority of which are "pictophonetic". Most consist of a component indicating the sound of the character, the phonetic, combined with a semantic component, the significance of the radical, which shows the category of meaning to which the character belongs.

Chinese characters are monosyllables, and generally each character represents a single morpheme. The total number of Chinese characters is estimated at over 40,000, of which only 5,000 – 8,000 are frequently used, while 3,000 are normally adequate for everyday situations.

A considerable number of Chinese characters are composed of numerous strokes and are therefore complicated to write. With a view to facilitating writing, people have made continuous attempts to simplify the writing system. The simplification of Chinese characters includes two aspects: to reduce the number of characters, and to reduce the number of strokes. What are known as "simplified characters" refer to those characters that have been thus simplified; traditional characters, on the other hand, are those that retain their earlier forms.

The use of simplified characters is now official policy in the People's Republic of China, while traditional characters are restricted mainly to academic use or aesthetic purposes. Simplified characters have the advantages of being easier to learn, memorize, read and write. Here are two examples:

mother	媽 (traditional)	妈 (simplified)
door	門 (traditional)	门 (simplified)

Simplified characters are used in this textbook.

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第三课

Lesson

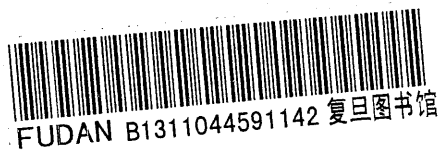
3

Tā shì nǎ guó rén

她是哪国人

Which country does she come from?

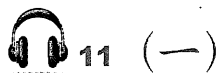
Now, would you like to use Chinese to learn more about the people you meet? This lesson will show you how to ask a person's occupation and nationality, as well as how to introduce your friends and family to others. In addition, you will learn compound characters originated from basic characters.



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## 一、课文 Text



Gēge: Lìbō, nà shì shéi?  
哥哥: 力波, 那是谁?

认指人  
Identifying people

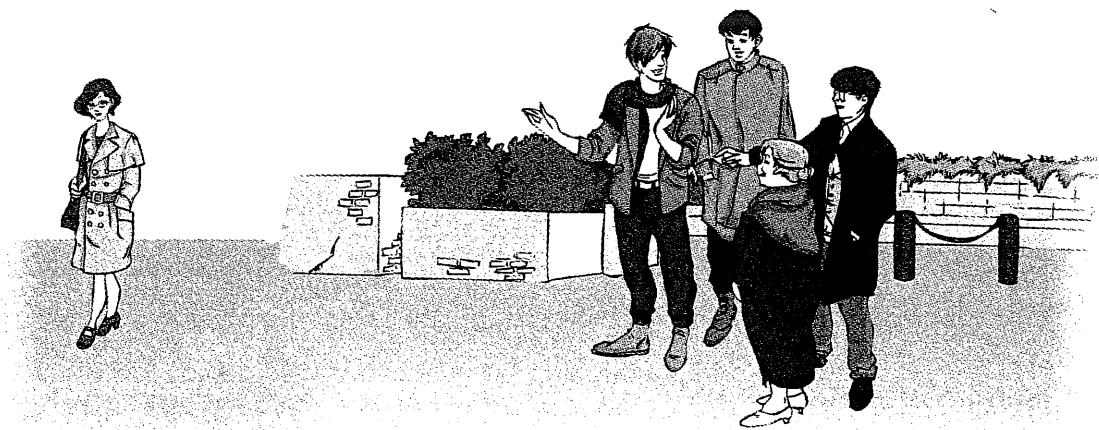
Dīng Lìbō: Nà shì wǒmen lǎoshī.  
丁力波: 那是我们老师。

Gēge: Tā shì nǎ guó rén? ①  
哥哥: 她是哪国人?

问国籍  
Asking someone's nationality

Dīng Lìbō: Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. ②  
丁力波: 她是中国 人。

Wǒmen lǎoshī dōu shì Zhōngguó rén.  
我们 老师 都是 中国 人。





## 生词 New Words

1. tā	她	Pr	she, her
2. shì	是	V	to be
3. nǎ	哪	QPr	which
4. guó	国	N	country, nation
5. rén	人	N	people, person
6. nà	那	Pr	that
7. shéi	谁	QPr	who, whom
8. lǎoshī	老师	N	teacher
*9. dōu	都	Adv	both, all
10. Zhōngguó	中国	PN	China

## 注释 Notes



## ① Tā shì nǎ guó rén?

“What’s her nationality?”

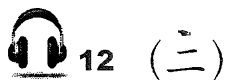
There are two Chinese characters for the third person singular “tā”: one is “他” and can be used for a male; the other is “她” and refers to a female.

## ② Tā shì Zhōngguó rén.

“She is Chinese.”

To indicate the nationality of an individual, the character “rén(人)” is usually placed after the name of his/her motherland. For example:

Zhōngguó(中国 China)—Zhōngguó rén(中国人 Chinese people)



Dīng Lìbō: Chén lǎoshī, nín hǎo!<sup>③</sup> Zhè shì wǒ gēge,<sup>④</sup> tā shì wàiyǔ  
丁力波: 陈 老师, 您好! 这是我哥哥, 他是外语

lǎoshī.  
老师。

介绍

Introducing people

Chén lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo.

陈老师: 你好。

Dīng Lìbō: Zhè shì wǒ péngyou.

丁力波: 这是我朋友。

Chén lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ yě shì lǎoshī ma?

陈老师: 你好! 你也是老师吗?

Péngyou: Nín hǎo! Wǒ bú shì lǎoshī, wǒ shì yīshēng.

朋友: 您好! 我不是老师, 我是医生。

Chén lǎoshī: Lìbō, zhè shì nǐ nǎinai ma?

陈老师: 力波, 这是你奶奶吗?

Dīng Lìbō: Bú shì, tā shì wǒ wàipó.<sup>⑤</sup>

丁力波: 不是, 她是我外婆。

Chén lǎoshī: Wàipó, nín hǎo!

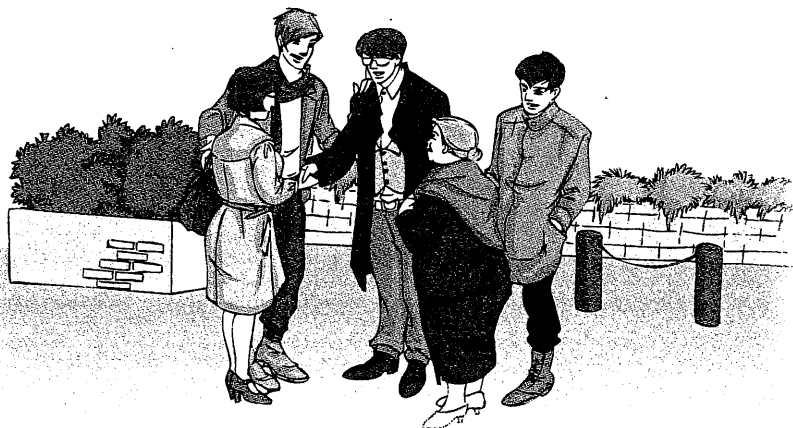
陈老师: 外婆, 您好!

Wàipó: Nín hǎo,

外婆: 您好,

Chén lǎoshī.

陈老师。



### 生词 New Words

1. nín	您	Pr	you (polite form)
2. zhè	这	Pr	this
*3. tā	他	Pr	he, him
4. wàiyǔ	外语	N	foreign language
*5. nǐ	你	Pr	you
6. yīshēng	医生	N	doctor, physician
7. nǎinai	奶奶	N	(paternal) grandmother
8. wàipó	外婆	N	(maternal) grandmother
9. Chén	陈	PN	(a surname)

注释 Notes



③ Chén lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

In China, a person's position or occupation, such as the director of a factory, manager, section head, engineer, movie director, or teacher, is frequently used as a title to address people in preference to such expressions as Mr. or Miss. Surnames always precede the titles. It is considered impolite for a student to address a teacher directly by his / her personal name. "Surname + teacher" is the most proper form of address frequently used for a teacher, e.g., "Chén lǎoshī (陈老师)".

"nín (您)" is the polite form of "你", commonly used to refer to an elderly or a senior person during a conversation or to a person of the same generation when speaking on a formal occasion. People in Beijing are quite fond of using this form of address.

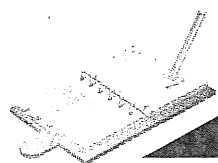
④ Zhè shì wǒ gēge.

"This is my elder brother."

When introducing someone to a person, we often use the sentence pattern "Zhè shì……(这是……)". "shì(是)" is pronounced as a weak syllable.

⑤ Lìbō, zhè shì nǐ nǎinai ma?— Bú shì, tā shì wǒ wàipó.

The Chinese language uses many words to refer to individuals in a family so that their specific relationship to other members of the family is made clear. Different words are used depending on whether a relative is on the mother's or wife's side or on the father's or husband's side. Some examples are "yéye (爷爷)" and "nǎinai (奶奶)" used by a child to address the parents of his / her father, differentiated from "wàigōng (外公)" and "wàipó (外婆)" or "lǎoye (姥爷)" and "lǎolao (姥姥)" used to address his / her mother's parents.



二、练习 Exercises

语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



13

声母 Initials: zh ch sh r

韵母 Finals: -i[ɿ]

ai uai ong

**1** 拼音 *Pinyin*

zhā	chā	shā	
zhī	chī	shī	rī
zhē	chē	shē	rēng
zhāi	chāi	shāi	rāng
zhōu	chōu	shōu	
zhuō	chuō	shuō	
zhuāi	chuāi	shuāi	
zhōng	chōng		

**2** 四声 The four tones

chā	chá	chǎ	chà	
	rú	rǔ	rù	
zhē	zhé	zhě	zhè	
shī	shí	shǐ	shì	zhè shì
lāo	láo	lǎo	lào	lǎoshī
chēn	chén	chěn	chèn	Chén lǎoshī
wāi		wǎi	wài	
yū	yú	yǔ	yù	wàiyǔ
yī	yí	yǐ	yì	
shēng	shéng	shěng	shèng	yīshēng
zhōng		zhǒng	zhòng	
guō	guó	guǒ	guò	Zhōngguó
	rén	rěn	rèn	Zhōngguó rén

## 3 辨音 Sound discrimination

zhōng — chōng	shēng — shāng	rì — rè
(middle) (to pour boiling water on)	(to be born) (injury)	(sun) (hot)

bǐ — pǐ	dǒng — tǒng	ròu — ruò
(dagger) (a measure word for horses)	(to understand) (bucket)	(meat) (weak)

## 4 辨调 Tone discrimination

shí — shǐ	zhě — zhè	rén — rèn
(ten) (arrow)	(person, thing) (this)	(person) (to recognize)

pái — pài	chéng — chēng	zhuǎi — zhuài
(to arrange) (to send)	(city) (to weigh)	(to waddle) (to drag)

## 5 半三声 Half third tone

lǎoshī	nǎinai	wǒmen	nǐmen
wǒ gēge	wǒ péngyou	wǒ nǎinai	
nǐ wàipó	nǐ bàba	nǎ guó rén	
hǎo ma	nǐ máng	hěn máng	
nǐ yào	wǒ yào	yě yào	kěle

## 6 声调组合 Combination of tones

- + -	- + /	- + v	- + \	- + ° [1]
kāfēi	Zhōngguó	hēibǎn	shēngdiào	tāmen
		(blackboard)	(tones)	

yīshēng	hē chá	shēntǐ	chīfàn	gēge
	(to drink tea)	(body)	(to eat a meal)	

/ + -	/ + /	/ + v	/ + \	/ + °
túshū	chángcháng	niúǎi	liúli	péngyou
(books)	(often)	(milk)	(fluent)	
chénggōng	yínháng	píngguǒ	chídào	yéye
(success)	(bank)	(apple)	(late)	(paternal grandfather)

[1]: “°” here represents the neutral tone.

## 7 双音节连读 Practice on disyllabic words

gōngren (worker)

Yīngguó (England, UK)

shāngrén (merchant)

Déguó (Germany)

lùshī (lawyer)

Měiguó (USA)

gànbu (cadre)

Fǎguó (France)

nóngmín (farmer)

Riběn (Japan)

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

Dǎ kāi shū. Open the book.

Gēn wǒ niàn. Read after me.

Nǐmen niàn. Read out.

Dǒng bu dǒng? Do you understand?

Dǒng le. Yes, I / we understand.

## 会话练习 Conversation Practice

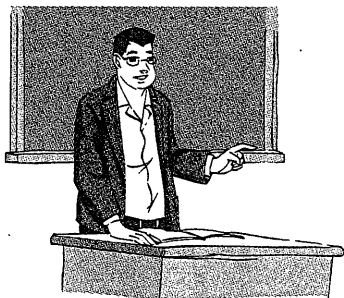


## 核心句 KEY SENTENCES

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nà shì shéi?         | 5. Zhè shì wǒ péngyou.  |
| 2. Nà shì wǒmen lǎoshī. | 6. Nǐ yě shì lǎoshī ma? |
| 3. Tā shì nǎ guó rén?   | 7. Wǒ bú shì lǎoshī, wǒ |
| 4. Tā shì Zhōngguó rén. | shì yīshēng.            |

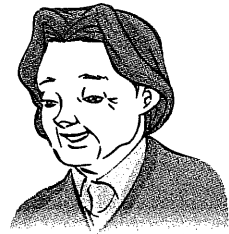
## (一) 认指人 Identifying people

## 1. 看图会话 Make dialogues based on the pictures



① A: Nà shì shéi?

B: Nà shì \_\_\_\_\_.



② A: Tā shì shéi?

B: Tā shì \_\_\_\_\_.

(二) 问国籍 Asking someone's nationality

1. 完成下列会话 Complete the following dialogues

(1) A: Nín shì nǎ guó rén?

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

A: Tā ne?

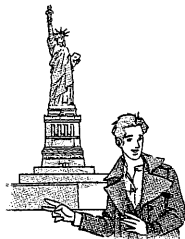
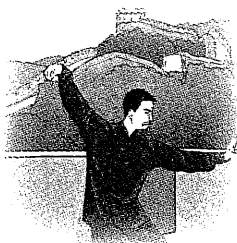
B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) A: Nín shì Yīngguó rén ma?

B: Bú shì, \_\_\_\_\_. Nín shì nǎ guó rén?

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 看图会话 Make dialogues based on the pictures



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



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

## (三) 介绍 Introducing people

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

(1) A: Zhè shì Lín yīshēng. Zhè shì Chén lǎoshī.

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

C: Nín hǎo, Lín yīshēng.

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

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

C: \_\_\_\_\_ .

## 2. 情景会话 Situational dialogue

Introduce your teacher and classmates.



15

## (四) 听述 Listen and repeat

那是谁? 那是陈老师。她是中国人。

这是我朋友, 他不是老师, 他是医生。



## 三、语音 Phonetics

## 1 三声变调(2) Third-tone sandhi (2)

A third tone, when followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or most neutral tone syllables, usually becomes a half third tone, that is, a tone that only falls but does not rise. The tone mark is unchanged. For example:

nǐ gēge      wǒ yào      Nǐ máng ma?

## 2 “不”的变调 Tone sandhi of “不”

“不(bù)” is a fourth tone syllable by itself. But it becomes a second tone when followed by a fourth tone. For example:

bù hē      bù máng      bù hǎo      bú shì      bú yào



**3** 发音要领(3) Key points of pronunciation (3)

**Initials:** zh like “j” in “jerk”, but with the tip of the tongue curled farther back, unaspirated.

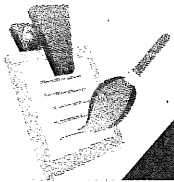
ch like “ch” in “church”, but with the tip of the tongue curled farther back, aspirated.

sh like “sh” in “ship”, but with the tip of the tongue curled farther back.

r as in “right” in English, but with lips unrounded, and the tip of the tongue curled farther back. Always pronounce the Chinese /r/ sound with a nice smile!

**Finals:** ai like “y” in “sky”.

-i [ɿ] “-i [ɿ]” in “zhi”, “chi”, “shi” and “ri” is pronounced differently from the simple final “i [i]”. After pronouncing the initials “zh”, “ch”, “sh” and “r”, do not move your tongue. Care must be taken not to pronounce the simple final “i [i]”, which is never found after “zh”, “ch”, “sh” or “r”.



**四、汉字 Chinese Characters**

**1** 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 人      丿 人  
rén      people, person      2 strokes



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

(2) 十      一 十  
shí      ten      2 strokes



(3) 匕      丿 匕  
bǐ      dagger      2 strokes



(4) 中      丨 冂 口 中  
zhōng      middle      4 strokes





阝 (yòu'ěrdāor, the "right-ear" side) ㇇ 阝 2 strokes

𠃉 (nàzìpáng, the "that" side) ㇇ 𠃉 𠃉 𠃉 𠃉 4 strokes

(5) 那 nà

那 → 𠃉 + 阝 6 strokes

(6) 哪 nǎ 9 strokes

哪 → 口 + 那 (The meaning side is "口", and the phonetic side is "那".)

(7) 娜 nà 9 strokes

娜 → 女 + 那 (The meaning side is "女", and the phonetic side is "那".)

耂 (lǎozitóu, the "old" top) 一 + 土 耂 4 strokes

巾 (jīnzī, the "towel" character) 丨 冂 巾 3 strokes

丿 (shīzìpáng, the "teacher" side) 丨 丿 2 strokes

(8) 都 dōu

都 → 耂 + 阝 10 strokes

(9) 老师 lǎoshī (老師)

老 → 耂 + 匕 6 strokes

师 → 丿 + 一 + 巾 6 strokes

口 (guózikuàng, the "country" frame "口" denotes the boundary of a country.)

丨 冂 口 3 strokes

(10) 中国 Zhōngguó (中國)

国 → 口 + 玉 8 strokes

匚 (qūzikuàng, the "district" frame) 一 匚 2 strokes

(11) 医生 yīshēng (醫生)

医 → 匚 + 矢 (一 丿 ㇇ ㇇ ㇇ ㇇ 医) 7 strokes

(12) 是 shì

是 → 日 + 疋 9 strokes