

# 欢迎:中学汉语课本

# HUANYING

**An Invitation to Chinese** 

JIAYING HOWARD AND LANTING XU

YOLUME 1



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## **PUBLISHER'S NOTE**

Demand for Chinese curricular materials at the secondary school level has never been greater, and Cheng & Tsui is pleased to offer *Huanying* — the first comprehensive secondary-school series written by experienced Chinese teachers in North American schools and based on ACTFL National Content Standards for Foreign Language Learning. Designed specifically for the North American classroom, *Huanying* offers a learner-centered communicative approach, a great variety of engaging activities, contemporary topics that appeal to secondary school students, a full-color textbook design, and additional resources that will reduce teacher preparation time and allow teachers to focus on teaching.

The Cheng & Tsui Chinese Language Series is designed to publish and widely distribute quality language learning materials created by leading instructors from around the world. We welcome readers' comments and suggestions concerning the publications in this series. Please contact the following members of our Editorial Board, in care of our Editorial Department (e-mail: editor@cheng-tsui.com).

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# **AUDIO DOWNLOADS**

Users of this textbook have access to free, downloadable audio files that correspond to both the textbook and workbook for *Huanying* Volume 1. The sections in your textbook and workbook that have corresponding audio files are marked with an audio CD icon:

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#### **Textbook Audio Content:**

- Audio recordings for sounds introduced in Unit 1.1, "A Brief Introduction to Chinese Pinyin"
- Dialogues
- New Words
- Pronunciation Practice
- A Glimpse into Chinese Culture
- Extend Your Knowledge

#### **Workbook Audio Content:**

• Listening Practice

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learning tasks, students learn to comprehend, use, and analyze the Chinese language. In brief, *Huanying's* approach affords students with the opportunity to construct their own understanding of new concepts and therefore become more effective learners. Based on our belief in teaching for understanding, *Huanying* pays particular attention to topics and situations that are authentic and that appeal to students. Authenticity and relevance are motivational tools for students to become life-long learners.

## **Our Strategy for Success: Negotiate Meaning in Context**

Successful language learners know how to negotiate meaning by relying on their previous knowledge, and by analyzing and discovering cues from the communicative context. The activities in *Huanying* are designed to stimulate students' schemata, or schemes of how one perceives the world, to aid students in comprehension — getting both the main ideas and specific information — and to guide students step by step through some challenging tasks. *Huanying* also tries to convey the idea that language proficiency cannot be achieved from word-by-word translation. Effective learners approach language learning by looking at the context and structure, not by putting together dictionary definitions.

Huanying involves students in every step of the learning process. Students not only actively participate in learning activities, but also make decisions about using appropriate strategies to accomplish tasks. To help students build a tolerance for some ambiguity and risk as they explore a new language, we have purposefully made some pedagogical decisions while writing this book: 1) we do not provide English translations for the dialogues and texts in the textbook and workbook, 2) we include in the texts and activities some new words which do not interfere with students' overall comprehension of the text/task and which are not glossed, 3) we gradually decrease the use of pinyin as learning progresses, and 4) we ask students to assess, periodically, their own learning.

## How Is *Huanying* Structured?

The structure of *Huanying* can be best described by using the "3 P's" (Presentation, Practice, Production) language instruction model as an analogy. The textbook focuses on presentation, and the student workbook on practice and production.

As many teachers still rely on textbooks as the starting point for class organization and planning, we want to assist teachers to achieve success in their teaching. The textbook and workbook are derived from a carefully planned communicative curriculum, with

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## **PREFACE**

Huanying: An Invitation to Chinese (欢迎: 中学汉语课本) is a series of textbooks designed for secondary school students who are non-native speakers of Chinese with minimal or no background in Mandarin Chinese. Following the Standards for Foreign Language Learning developed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Huanying will offer four volumes covering four years of study at the secondary school level and taking students to an intermediate-high level of language proficiency, or the equivalent of two years of college Chinese. Each volume includes a textbook, a student workbook (in two parts, one for each semester), a teacher's book (also in two parts, one for each semester), and free downloadable audio recordings.

Huanying is organized around thematic units that are essential to everyday communication. All material in each unit — vocabulary, grammar, idiomatic expressions, culture — is carefully developed with learners' interests and real-life uses in mind, starting from self-introductions and the student's immediate surroundings, such as family, school, and daily life, and eventually extending to the bigger world. Students learn the vocabulary related to the theme, the grammar and idiomatic expressions they need to communicate about the theme, and the cultural information that helps to contextualize the language use. Language practice focuses on authentic communicative tasks that integrate several modalities of language skills and are intellectually engaging. Individual, pair and group activities are rooted in meaningful contexts that appeal to the interests of students and allow students to present, interpret and negotiate meanings through active communication.

Each volume of *Huanying* is designed for an entire school year, with the assumption that there are 180 instructional hours, or one hour of language class, per day. There are six units in each volume. Each unit includes five lessons and one unit review lesson. Teachers may plan to use a week to study one lesson. After the unit review lesson, a unit test can be given to students to assess their learning. The pre-prepared unit tests are in the *Huanying Teacher's Book*.

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corresponding goals and tasks. The teacher's book is intended to make lesson preparation more efficient for busy teachers; it contains workbook activities, answer keys, suggestions on how to facilitate a learner-centered classroom, and quizzes and unit tests.

## **Textbooks**

Volume 1 of *Huanying* includes six units. Each unit focuses on one theme. There are five lessons and a review lesson in each unit, so that three units are typically covered per semester. Learning goals are clearly stated at the beginning of each unit, and students can check their progress by taking a self-assessment questionnaire at the end of the unit. A typical lesson consists of two dialogues or texts, a new word list (with simplified and traditional characters, pinyin, parts of speech, and English explanations), language notes, pronunciation practice, information about Chinese culture and some knowledge-related language activities ("Extend Your Knowledge"). Units 1-3 focus on helping students master the pinyin pronunciation system and learn the basics of Chinese character writing. Each lesson in Units 1–3 contains a special pronunciation practice section, which is phased out in Units 4-6 and replaced with "A Glimpse into Chinese Culture," containing Chinese poems, idioms, proverbs, stories, and other cultural material, both classical and contemporary. Although the material in this section continues to serve the purpose on pronunciation practice, it is also intended to expose students to Chinese culture. We have intentionally narrowed the depth and breadth of exposure at this stage of learning due to students' limited language skills. The scope of cultural exposure will expand as students advance in their language proficiency.

At the end of the textbook, three indexes are provided: vocabulary, proper nouns, and language notes. Three helpful appendixes are included for students' easy reference: an appendix of strokes, stroke order, and radicals; an appendix of pinyin tone changes and spelling rules; and an appendix of dialogues and texts in traditional characters, designed for students who would like to learn traditional Chinese characters alongside simplified ones.

#### Workbooks

The workbook contains a wealth of communicative, ready-to use language activities and is divided into two parts: Volume 1 Part 1 for the first semester, and Volume 1 Part 2 for the second semester. For each lesson, the workbook has two types of language practice: listening practice and integrated language practice. The *Huanying Volume 1 Workbook* for first-year students contains an additional third section, Chinese character practice, designed to help students master the writing of Chinese characters.

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Listening Practice involves two or more skills — usually listening/reading, listening/writing, listening/speaking, etc. It is separated from Integrated Language Practice because students will need the audio recordings (free as downloads from www.cheng-tsui.com/downloads) to complete these activities. Language practice comes in a variety of communicative activities, such as interviews, bingo, board games, role-play, and more. Students will benefit from this hands-on format that lets them use different language skills simultaneously (for example, interviewing a classmate while taking notes and filling out a chart in the workbook). Teachers will benefit because all of the activities are presented in a convenient, ready-to-use format — students do all activities directly in their workbooks and no photocopying of other materials is needed.

#### **Teacher's Books**

The Teacher's Books include copies of all the student workbook activities with answer keys, together with "Notes to the Teacher" in both simplified Chinese and English that help teachers effectively conduct the activities and facilitate a communicative classroom environment. Additional information at the front of the book includes general tips on lesson planning and classroom management, and an overview chart of content covered in the course. The appendix contains quizzes and unit tests (with keys). Two quizzes are provided for every lesson: one is a vocabulary quiz that can be given at the beginning of the lesson and the other is a general quiz that can be given at the end of the lesson. Preparing for quizzes and tests is made simple for teachers — just photocopy them.

We hope that *Huanying* will introduce secondary school students to Chinese language and culture. Learning a foreign language opens up a new world for exploration, and the new world welcomes (*huanying*) young adventurers.

## **Acknowledgments**

First of all, we would like to thank Ron and Ken for their support and understanding when we spend more time with *Huanying* than with them. Without them, *Huanying* would be impossible.

We wish to thank our illustrators Qiguang Xu, Landong Xu and Augustine Liu for creating wonderful line art to suit our special instructional needs. Many thanks also go to Peizhi Bai and Bob Phelan for giving us the permission to use their photographs.

We would also like to thank the foreign language teachers at Bellarmine College Preparatory for sharing their best practices over the years. Their professional support and

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encouragement are invaluable to the compilation of this textbook series. Our gratitude also goes to the Chinese language students at Bellarmine College Preparatory and La Jolla Country Day School. Their unique perspectives and insightful comments serve as a constant reminder that this textbook series are designed for them and that the successful implementation of the curriculum relies by and large on their involvements.

Last, but not least, we would like to thank Ms. Jill Cheng and the editors at Cheng & Tsui for their meticulous reading of our manuscripts and the suggestions and comments they made to make *Huanying* a better series.

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# 第一单元: 同学们和我

# **UNIT 1** My Classmates and I

## **LEARNING GOALS OF UNIT 1**

## By the end of this unit, you will learn:

- The Chinese sound system Hanyu Pinyin
- The rules for writing Chinese characters
- How to read and write 80 commonly used Chinese characters
- Some basic Chinese grammar structures used to form simple sentences (word order, positive statements, negative statements, tag questions, yes/no questions, questions with interrogative pronouns, possessive pronouns)
- Some set phrases for everyday communication
- Numbers 0–10

## Your knowledge will enable you to:

- Pronounce Chinese words using pinyin
- Write Chinese characters by following the basic rules of stroke order
- Greet people
- Introduce yourself briefly to other people
- Exchange simple personal information, such as the place where you live, your telephone number and email address

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## 1.1 汉语拼音简介 A Brief Introduction to Chinese Pinyin

In this book we introduce the Hanyu Pinyin (汉语拼音) romanization system as a method for pronouncing Chinese characters. Pinyin is a way to transliterate the pronunciation of Chinese characters using Latin letters. We will be teaching modern Mandarin Chinese, which is the official language spoken in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore.

The first recorded attempt of using the Latin letters to denote the sound of Mandarin was made by Matteo Ricci and his fellow Jesuit Nicolas Trigault in the seventeenth century.¹ Since then several romanization systems for Chinese characters have been developed; among which the most popular are the Wade-Giles system, the Yale system, Phonetic Symbols 注音符号, also called BoPoMoFo) and Hanyu Pinyin.

The Hanyu Pinyin system was first adopted by the government of the People's Republic of China in 1958. In 1982, the International Organization for Standardization also adopted Hanyu Pinyin as the standard romanization system for modern Chinese. In recent years the Pinyin system has gained popularity among students and scholars who study the Chinese language, thanks to the convenience of pinyin as an input method for Chinese word-processing. Currently, besides the People's Republic of China, the Pinyin system is also used by Singapore, the Library of Congress, the American Library Association, and most international institutions.

## **How to Pronounce Chinese Using Pinyin**

In the Pinyin system, the pronunciation of each Chinese character in Mandarin is transliterated into a pinyin syllable, which contains a combination of consonants and vowels using the 26 most common letters in the Latin alphabet. For example, the character +, meaning "center," is transliterated into "zhong." Since this character is pronounced in the first tone, a

1 Matteo Ricci (1552–1610), an Italian Jesuit and the founder of the Jesuit mission to China. In his 1605 publication entitled 《西字奇迹》(The Wonders of the Western Words) he introduced a system of denoting Chinese pronunciation using the Latin alphabet. This system was further improved by the French Jesuit Nicolas Trigault (1577–1629) and was published in 1626 in his 《西儒耳目资》(Aid to the Eyes and Ears of Western Literati).

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 1 3

horizontal tone mark is also added on top of the vowel "o" to indicate the tone of this syllable: "zhōng."

A pinyin syllable for each character, therefore, consists of three elements: a consonant called the "initial," a vowel or a combination of vowels and other elements called the "final," and a tone mark. The tone mark is placed over the vowel. For example:

## 1. 声母 Initials

There are 21 initials in Pinyin, not including **y** and **w**. The letters y and w are placed in parentheses in the table below, because they function as initials when the finals **i**, **u**, and **ü** do not have any initial before them. For example, **iĕ** becomes **yĕ**, **ú** becomes **wú**, and **ū** becomes **yú**.



## **Chinese Initials**

b	d	g	j	zh	Z	(y)
р	t	k	q	ch	С	(w)
m	n	h	х	sh	S	
f	I			r		

## 2. 韵母 Finals

Pinyin has 36 finals. The finals take one of three forms: (1) a simple final (such as à in pà), (2) a compound final (such as ǎo in hǎo), or (3) a vowel and an ending (such as ān in pān). The simple finals are spelled the same as the five vowels in the English alphabet (a, e, i, o, u) plus ü. The compound finals consist of two or more vowels. The finals that have ending consonants consist of one or two vowels plus n, ng, or r. In the table below, the finals are arranged into rows depending on whether the first (or only) sound in the final is i, u, or ü.

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## **Chinese Finals**

	i (y)*	u (w)*	ü
a	ia	ua	
0		uo	
e (-e)*	ie		üe
ai		uai	
ei		ui (uei)*	
ao	iao		
ou	iu (iou)*		
an	ian	uan	üan
en	in	un	ün
ang	iang	uang	
eng	ing	ueng	
ong	iong		
er			

<sup>\*</sup>The finals in parentheses indicate the actual pronunciation.

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## 3.拼音拼写规则 Pinyin Spelling Rules

While most Mandarin words can be simply spelled out by combining an initial, a final, and a tone mark, there are some special cases where minor changes to the spelling of either the initial or the final must be made. When you compare the chart of Chinese finals above with pinyin words in print, you will see that their spellings sometimes differ; this is the result of special spelling rules at work. These special cases are outlined as follows:

- When i appears at the beginning of a syllable, i is written as y. For example: ya, yao, ye, you, yan, yin, yang, ying, yong.
- When **u** appears at the beginning of a syllable, **u** is written as **w**. For example: **wa**, **wo**, **wai**, **wei**, **wan**, **wen**, **wang**, and **weng**.
- When **ü** appears at the beginning of a syllable, a **y** is added before **ü**, and **ü** is written as a regular **u**.
- When **j**, **q**, and **x** are followed by **ü**, **üe**, **üan**, and **ün**, the **ü** is written as a regular **u** so that there will not be ambiguities in pronunciation.
- When b, p, m, and f are combined with the final uo, the u is dropped. For example:
   bo, po, mo, and fo.

By now it might seem that there are too many rules to remember in using pinyin. Don't be discouraged! These rules will quickly become second nature as you learn the pinyin system, and you don't need to commit all the rules to memory right now.

## 4. 声调和声调符号 Tones and Tone Marks

There are five basic tones in modern Mandarin, namely, the first tone (the flat tone), the second tone (the rising tone), the third tone (the dip and rise tone), the fourth tone (the down tone) and the neutral tone. When a syllable is not stressed and does not have a tone mark above the final, it is known as the neutral tone. For example: bàba, māma, háizi. The neutral tone cannot be pronounced alone and always follows a stressed tone. The tones are indicated by these four different tone marks:

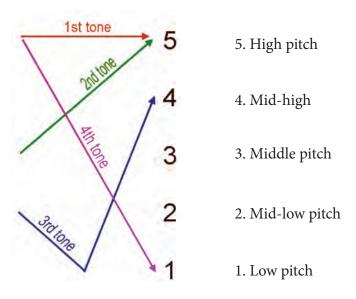
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Tone name	Tone mark	Example
1st tone	-	mā, yī, fēi, tāng
2nd tone	,	má, yí, féi, táng
3rd tone	<b>Y</b>	mă, yĭ, fěi, tǎng
4th tone	•	mà, yì, fèi, tàng
neutral tone	none	māma, nǎinai, jiějie, mèimei

The following diagram shows the pitch ranges of the four tones: 1st tone uses a high pitch, 2nd tone starts with a middle pitch and ends with a high pitch, 3rd tone starts with a lower-middle pitch and ends with a mid-high pitch, and 4th tone travels from a high pitch to a low pitch.

## **Tones and Their Pitch Ranges**



The tone mark is always placed above a vowel. The rules for determining on which vowel the tone mark appears are as follows:

- If there is more than one vowel and the first vowel is i, u, or ü, then the tone mark appears on the second vowel. For example: huà, jiē, niú.
- In all other cases, the tone mark appears on the first vowel. For example: hǎo, bèi, lóu.
- These rules do not apply to y and w, which are not considered vowels. For example: yuè,
   wŏ, yŭ.

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 1

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## 你知道吗? Did you know?

Andarin is referred to as 普通话 (Pǔtōnghuà, "Common Language") in the People's Republic of China, 国语 (Guóyǔ, "National Language") in Taiwan, 华语 (Huáyǔ, the Language of the Cultural China) in many overseas Chinese communities, and Mandarin in the West. It is the official spoken language in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Malaysia, and Singapore. Chinese is spoken by one-quarter of the world's population, and in the United States, it is the language of the second-largest group of non-English speakers, after only Spanish. Because of the increasing popularity of Chinese as a foreign language, in 2007 Mandarin Chinese was offered for the first time as an Advanced Placement (AP®) course by the College Board in the United States. The Advanced Placement course in Mandarin is called "the AP® Chinese Language and Culture" course, and leads up to an exam that, if you pass, will allow you to place out of beginning college-level Chinese.



## 🙀 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

听我说。	Tīng wŏ shuō.	Listen to me.
跟我说。	Gēn wŏ shuō.	Repeat after me.
请你说。	Qĭng nĭ shuō.	You say it, please.

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 2

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ne?

老师。你呢?

# 丁老师 Our Teacher



Dīng Lǎoshī 丁老师

In this book, you will meet several people who are studying Chinese along Lwith you. Here are the three people you'll meet first: Maria, Tom, and their Chinese teacher, Ms. Ding. Maria and Tom, who are both from the United States, are students at the Shanghai International School in China.

Dīng Lǎoshī.

丁

Tāngmů.



Dīng Lǎoshī: Nǐ

丁老师:

Tāngmů:

汤姆:

## M对话一 Dialogue 1

hǎo!

好!

(It is the first day of school. Maria Rossini goes to her Chinese class.)

我



Mălìyà 玛丽娅



Mălìyà: Nín hǎo! Wŏ shì Mălìyà. 是 您 玛丽娅: 好! 我 玛丽娅。 Dīng Lǎoshī. Dīng Lǎoshī: Nǐ hǎo! Wŏ shì

丁老师: 你好! 我是丁老师。

Wŏ

shì

我 是 汤姆。

hǎo!

好!



Tāngmǔ 汤姆

## 🧪 对话二 Dialogue 2

Nín

(The class is over.)

Dīng Lǎoshī: Zàijiàn.

丁老师: 再见。

Mălìvà: Zàijiàn.

玛丽娅: 再见。

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## 🧪 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	你		nĭ	pron.	you
2.	好		hǎo	adj.	well, good, fine
3.	我		wŏ	pron.	I, me
4.	是		shì	ν.	am, are, is (to be)
5.	老师	老師*	lăoshī	n.	teacher
6.	呢		ne	aux.w.	a modal particle used in a tag question (see Language Note 2)
7.	您		nín	pron.	you (respectful form)
8.	再见	再見	zàijiàn	s.p.	good bye

Dout of Charalte English

## **Proper Nouns**

9.	丁		Dīng	p.n.	a Chinese surname
10.	玛丽娅	瑪麗婭	Mălìyà	p.n.	Maria
11.	汤姆	湯姆	Tāngmǔ	p.n.	Tom

## 语言注释 Language Notes

## 1. Basic word order of a Chinese sentence

The word order of modern Chinese is rather fixed. A sentence usually begins with a noun or pronoun as the "subject," followed by a predicate, which can be in the form of a verb, a verbal phrase or an adjective.

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<sup>\*</sup>There are two forms of characters in written Chinese—simplified form and traditional form. In this book, we primarily use simplified characters. Most of the simplified and traditional characters are the same. If there is a difference, the traditional version is shown in the second column. See p. 14 for more information about the differences between simplified and traditional characters.

Subject (Noun/Pronoun)	Predicate (Adjective/Verb/Verbal phrase)
你	好!
您	好!
我	是一丁老师。

## 2. Tag questions using $\Re$ ? (how/what about ...?)

Recan be used to form a special type of question called a "tag question." It is usually used when the second speaker asks the same question that the first speaker has just asked. It is similar to saying "What about you" or "And you?" in English.

汤姆: 你好! 我是汤姆。你呢?

Hi, I'm Tom. What about you?

玛丽娅: 你好! 我是玛丽娅。

Hi, I'm Maria.

#### 3. How to address someone in Chinese

The Chinese address each other much more formally than in the West. It is customary in China to address people whom you've just met using their formal titles, such as "Director Li" or "Professor Wang." If a professional title isn't known, people address each other using a generic title such as "Mr. Wang" (王先生 Wáng Xiānsheng) or "Ms. Li" (李小姐, Lǐ Xiǎojiě). Children are never allowed to address adults by their first name. Instead, they will call the adults of their parent's age "Uncle Li" (李叔叔, Lǐ Shūshu) or "Auntie Wang" (王阿姨, Wáng Āyí), etc. To address someone in Chinese, add the person's title after his/her last name. For example:

Surname	Title	English meaning
丁汤王	老师叔叔阿姨	Teacher Ding Uncle Tang Auntie Wang

## 4. Grouping pinyin syllables into words

In Dialogues 1 and 2, did you notice that some pinyin words like "Dīng" contain one syllable, while other pinyin words like "Lǎoshī" contain two or more syllables? The Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography 《汉语拼音正词法基本规则》<sup>2</sup> published by the Chinese government specifies 36 rules regarding the standards in pinyin spelling. In general, when a Chinese word (词) that represents an independent meaning contains more than one character, this word should be transliterated as one multi-syllable word in pinyin. For example, the word 学生, meaning "student," should be written in pinyin as "xuésheng," instead of "xué sheng." In the Pinyin system, proper nouns are capitalized, and the first letter of the first word in a sentence should be capitalized.

## 5. Special tone rules

There are some special rules for pronouncing Chinese words. In our text, 你好 is written as "nǐ hǎo" but pronounced as "ní hǎo." This is because when two or more 3rd tones come one after another, the first 3rd tone will be pronounced as a 2nd tone. The last 3rd tone will always be pronounced as a 3rd tone. For example:

```
nǐ hǎo (pronounced as ní hǎo)
yě hěn hǎo (pronounced as yé hén hǎo)
```

When you listen to the audio recording of the text, pay attention to the tone change when the speaker pronounces 你好. In this textbook, we will write these words with their proper tone marks; you should be sure to adjust your pronunciation when you see two third tones in a row.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>《中文拼音正词法基本规则》(Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography), published and adopted by the Bureau of National Standardization of the People's Republic of China, 1996. See http://www.pinyin.info/ for more information.

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## **An Introduction to Chinese Characters (Part 1)**

## 1. The Evolution of the Chinese Written Script

The Chinese written script, also known as "Chinese characters," has enjoyed a long and continuous history of evolution. The earliest examples of Chinese writing consist of inscriptions on oracle bones, often made of turtle shells or cow's shoulder blades. These inscriptions, dated to the late Shang Dynasty (ca. 1700–1027 BC), are called Oracle Bone Inscriptions (甲骨文, jiǎgǔwén) and were used for divination. The second stage of the evolution of Chinese characters is represented by the inscriptions on ritual bronze vessels, dated from late Shang to Western Zhou Dynasty (ca. 1027–771 BC).



Oracle bone inscriptions.

The standardized Chinese writing script, the modern form of which is still in use today, evolved during the Qin Dynasty (221–207 BC) as the first Emperor of China, Qin Shihuang, attempted to establish the first unified empire. Since then many calligraphic styles for writing Chinese characters have been developed. Indeed, these styles have become an art in itself, practiced by the educated class. Here are some of the most popular calligraphic styles, used to write the character  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$  (mǎ, horse).



## 2. Strokes of a Character

Chinese characters are written following certain rules and in a certain order. Each Chinese character consists of one or more strokes. A few characters can contain as many as 30 strokes, but most contain fewer than 15 strokes. A stroke can be defined as a line/dot that you write in a single brush movement. The following is a list of the basic character strokes:



#### **Examples:**

认不中人大冰口了刻饭也我

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## 3. Stroke Order<sup>3</sup>

The strokes of Chinese characters must be written in a certain order. Here are the basic rules for writing characters in the correct order.

Rule	Example
Left before right	_
Top before bottom	=
Top to down	]]]
Horizontal stroke before intersecting vertical stroke	+
Left-slanted stroke before right-slanted stroke	八
Left vertical stroke (usually) before top horizontal stroke	口
Horizontal "support stroke" last	生
Center stroke before wings	水
Left-falling stroke before right-falling stroke	文
(Diagonal right-to-left before left-to-right)	
Outside before inside	向
Bottom enclosing strokes last	国
Minor strokes (often) last	戈

## 4. Character Simplification

There are two character sets, or ways to write Chinese characters, in use today. One is called "simplified characters" and the other is called "traditional characters." In an attempt to eradicate illiteracy, the government of the People's Republic of China began to develop the simplified character set in the 1950s. The first list of standard simplified characters was

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For an animated illustration of the stroke orders in Chinese, please go to the following web link: http://en.wikipedia. org/wiki/Stroke\_order#Basic\_rules\_of\_stroke\_order. If you would like to see the stroke orders of each character that you are learning, here's a fantastic website: http://online.eon.com.hk/.

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announced in 1956. This list was later revised and expanded into a total of over 2,000 simplified characters. Characters can be simplified in a number of ways. One way to simplify a character is to abbreviate some or all of the strokes (these abbreviations were often used in different calligraphic styles of handwriting prior to the development of simplified characters):

馬马

見 见

Another way to simplify a character is to retain only one part of the traditional character:

開开

號 号

There are other ways to simplify characters, many of which are a continuation of a simplification process that has been present throughout China's literary history. Today, the People's Republic of China, along with Singapore and Malaysia, use simplified Chinese characters, while Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan continue to use traditional Chinese characters.

## 你知道吗? Did you know?

There are about 3,500 most commonly used characters in Chinese. As for total number of characters, 《康熙辞典》 (Kāngxī Cídiǎn, *The Kangxi Dictionary*), one of the most authoritative Chinese dictionaries published in the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), collected 46,964 characters; while 《汉语大字典》 (Hànyǔ Dàzìdiǎn, *The Dictionary of Chinese Characters*) published during the 1980s in the People's Republic of China listed over 56,000 individual characters. In general, upon completion of nine years of compulsory education in China, a Chinese student should know all 3,500 of the most commonly used characters, and a graduate of a four-year university should know about 4,000–5,000 characters. Students of Chinese as a foreign language can begin to read Chinese newspapers, with the help of a dictionary, if they know about 1,200–1,500 of the most commonly used characters.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>《现代汉语常用字表》(Xiàndài Hànyǔ Chángyòngzì Biǎo, *The Most Commonly Used Characters in Modern Chinese*), compiled by the National Language Committee and the National Education Committee of the People's Republic of China, 1987.



## 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

# 1. Read aloud the following syllables after your teacher and concentrate on pronouncing each of the four tones correctly.

*First tone:* Imagine that you are tuning your music instrument to the A note ("la" on the "do-re-mi" scale). What sound do you hear? Keep that sound in mind when you pronounce the first tone.

bō bān bāng bēn mēng miē mī miāo zhē zhūn chāng chōng chuāi chōu zhī zhā

**Second tone:** Try to say "What?" in English. What would you do? Most likely you would raise the pitch. Now keep that sound in mind as you pronounce the second tone in Chinese.

wó hú háo wén wánr shéi shén zán bó sú zháo páng mián néng wán cóng

**Third tone:** Try to produce the third tone by lowering your head. The pressure on the vocal cord will force you to produce a perfect third tone in Chinese.

săn sŏng sŭn shăng chăng chŏng chŭn chuăi wŏ wĕn wăn wăng yĭng yăn xĭnq yŏng

**Fourth tone:** Some people call it the "angry tone," because the fourth tone in Chinese, in terms of the intonation, is similar to "No!" in English.

pàn pàng рò pèng nòng niàng nàn nù Ιù luò luàn liàn ràng rèn ròu rù



## 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

		How do you say in Chinese?
对不对?	Duì bù duì?	Is it correct?
对了。	Duì le.	Correct.
不对。	Bù duì.	Incorrect.

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Dàwèi 大卫

## 🦱 对话一 Dialogue 1

(Maria greets Tom.)

Mălìyà: Νĭ hǎo ma, Tāngmů?

玛丽娅: 你 好 吗, 汤姆?

Hěn hǎo, xièxie. Tāngmů:

汤姆: 很好,谢谢。你呢?

Nǐ zěnmeyàng?

你 怎么样?

Wŏ yĕ tǐnghǎode. Mălìyà:

玛丽娅: 我 也 挺好的。



## 网对话二 Dialogue 2

(Tom introduces David to Maria. David is an international student who comes from France.)

Tāngmǔ: (To Maria) Āi, Mălìyà, nĭmen rènshi ma?

唉, 玛丽娅, 你们 认识 吗? 汤姆:

> Tā yě shì wŏmen bān de xuésheng. Zhè shì Dàwèi.

这是大卫。他也是我们班的学生。

wŏ (To David) Zhè shì de péngyou Mǎlìyà ...

这是我的朋友玛丽娅。

Mălìyà: Nĭ hǎo, Dàwèi!

玛丽娅: 你好, 大卫!

Dàwèi: Νĭ hǎo. Malìyà!

大卫: 你好,玛丽娅!

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## ▲生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	吗	嗎	ma	aux.w.	a modal particle used in a question (see Language Note 1)
2.	很		hěn	adv.	very
3.	谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	s.p.	thank you, thanks
4.	怎么样	怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	s.p.	how (is it)?
5.	也		yě	adv.	also
6.	挺…的		tĭngde	s.p.	quite
7.	唉		āi	aux.w.	hey
8.	你们	你們	nĭmen	pron.	you (plural)
9.	认识	認識	rènshi	ν.	know (to recognize)
10.	这	這	zhè	pron.	this
11.	他		tā	pron.	he/him
12.	我们	我們	wŏmen	pron.	we, us
13.	班		bān	n.	class (a group of students meeting regularly in a course)
14.	的		de	aux.w.	a possessive particle (see Language Note 3)
15.	学生	學生	xuésheng	n.	student
16.	朋友		péngyou	n.	friend

## **Proper Noun**

17. 大卫	大衛	Dàwèi	p.n.	David	
	> = 114		*		

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## 语言注释 Language Notes

## 1. Asking a yes/no question

To form a yes/no question, simply add 吗 to the end of a sentence. For example:

我是丁老师。 I am Teacher Ding.

→ 你是丁老师吗? Are you Teacher Ding?

他是大卫。 He is David.

→ 他是大卫吗? Is he David?

## 2. Basic word order of a Chinese sentence (continued from 1.2)

When the predicate—either a verb or an adjective—of a sentence takes a modifier such as an adverb, a time word, or a place word, the modifier should precede the verb or the adjective. See the examples below:

Subject (Noun/pronoun)	Predicate (Modifiers+Adj./verb/verbal phrase)
我这	也 挺好的。 是我的朋友,玛丽娅。

## 3. Personal pronouns and possessive pronouns

Personal pronouns in Chinese do not vary between subject and object forms, as is the case in English where you say "I" as a subject but "me" as an object. For example, you can use the same word R as both the subject ("I") and as the object ("me") of a sentence.

The possessive pronouns in Chinese can be formed simply by adding the possessive particle A after the pronoun. Following is a table that lists all the personal pronouns and possessive pronouns:

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	Singular			Plural	
Subject form	Object form	Possessive pronoun	Subject form	Object form	Possessive pronoun
我你您他她	我你您他她	我你您他她的的的的	我你你他她	我你你他她	我们的的的的的的的

When a possessive pronoun (我的、你的、他的 $\cdots$ ) is used to modify a noun that indicates a close personal relationship, the 的 in the possessive pronoun can be dropped. For example:

我的朋友	→ 我朋友	(my friend)
你的爸爸	→ 你爸爸	(your dad)
他们的老师	→ 他们老师	(their teacher)

#### 4. Sentences used in introductions

When introducing somebody to others, use "这是 ....." instead of "他是 .....":

玛丽娅, 这是大卫。

大卫, 这是我的朋友, 汤姆。

When introducing somebody to others in a more formal setting, use "这位是……" (zhè wèi shì…)

玛丽娅,这位是丁老师。

## 5. The use of 你好 and 谢谢

In the past, many Chinese lived in the same village or neighborhood for many years or even generations. People knew each other very well and their relationships were quite close. Since everyone was living in an extended "family," their interactions were quite informal. Greetings and niceties like 你好 (hello) and 谢谢 (thank you) were considered too formal among family members, releatives, friends and close neighbors. The Chinese would often greet each

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other with phrases like 吃了吗? (chī le ma, Have you eaten?); 去哪儿? (qù nǎr, Where are you going?); 出去啊? (chū qù a, Are you going out?); and 下班啦? (xià bān la, You're off work?). When they received a favor from their friends or neighbors, they didn't need to say 谢谢, as they often helped their friends as well. As an old Chinese saying goes, 朋友之间不言谢 (péngyǒu zhījiān bù yán xiè, "There is no need to say thank you among friends").

This old custom, however, is fast becoming a thing of the past. Due to large-scale urbanization, people from different regions are now living in the same city and working together. Their relationships have also become more distant and formal. These days, it is very common to greet other people by saying 你好. When you help a stranger, you are likely to hear 谢谢. 你好 has become the most prevalent greeting in Chinese cities. Casual acquaintances may greet each other by saying 你好. If you call a business, you are most likely to be greeted by 你好. 你好 is now widely used even among good friends, particularly among the younger generation. There are hundreds and thousands of ways to greet in China, and 你好 is the most appropriate way.

## **An Introduction to Chinese Characters (Part 2)**

#### Radicals of Chinese Characters

A radical is the semantic element (the part bearing the meaning) of a Chinese character. Most Chinese characters are composed of several parts, with one or more parts indicating meaning, and one or more parts indicating sound. The word "radical" (bùshǒu,部首) literally means "section header." In a Chinese dictionary, all characters that are associated with a given "radical" are listed under it. Therefore, studying radicals will not only help you to understand the meaning of characters, but also help you to use Chinese dictionaries.

The following are some frequently-used radicals from characters that we have learned so far. See Appendix 2 for a complete list of Chinese radicals.

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Radical	Meaning	Example
1	people	你,他,们
		you, he, plural (for people)
口	mouth	吗, 呢, 吃, 喝
		(modal particle), (modal particle), eat, drink
女	woman	妈,好
		mother, good
À	house	家
		family/home
足	foot	路
		road
i	language/talk	请,谢,认识,语
		invite, thanks, know, language
į	water	海,港,汤
		ocean, seaport, soup

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## 你知道吗? Did you know?

A bout 90 percent of characters used in modern Chinese can be described as "phono-semantic," which means that one part of a character indicates its meaning, and another part indicates its sound. The method of categorizing Chinese characters was developed by Xu Shen (许慎, 59-147 AD). In his 《说文解字》 (shuōwén jiězì, *The Lexicography of Chinese Characters*), he lists Chinese characters in six categories:

- 1. Pictographs (象形 xiàngxíng), as in the character 日 (rì) meaning "sun." The character ① (日) visually resembles the sun.
- 2. Simple indicatives (指事 zhǐshì), as in the character 上 (shàng) meaning "up" or "top." The character \_\_\_ (上) itself indicates the idea of "up."
- 3. Compound indicatives (会意 huìyì), as in the character 林 (lín) meaning "forest." In the character \* (林), two trees are joined to indicate a forest.
- 5. Borrowed characters (假借 jiǎjiè), as in the character 東 (dōng) meaning "east." originally depicted a bundle tied on both ends but was borrowed to refer to "east."
- 6. Derived characters (转注 zhuǎnzhù), as in the characters 术 老 (lǎo) and 孝 考 (kǎo). These two characters have a similar etymological root but different pronunciations and different meanings.



Learning to write Chinese characters.

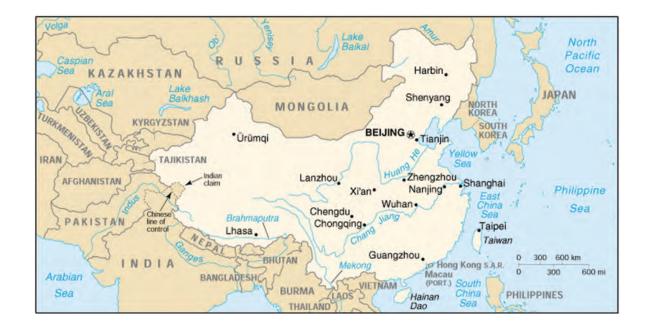
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## 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Read the following names of major Chinese cities after your teacher. How many can you identify on the map?

Běijīng	Shànghǎi	Guìyáng	Kūnmíng
Chóngqìng	Guǎngzhōu	Lāsà	Xiānggǎng
Dàlián	Qūfù	Shěnyáng	Hā'ěrbīn
Xī'ān	Luòyáng	Hūhéhàotè	Wūlŭmùqí
Dàtóng	Nánjīng	Lánzhōu	Xīníng
Sūzhōu	Hángzhōu	Nánníng	Guìlín
Wŭhàn	Chángshā	Hǎikǒu	Nánchāng



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# 2. Read the names of the provinces and autonomous regions in China after your teacher. How many can you locate on the map?

Běijīng	Shànghǎi	Jiāngsū	Ānhuī
Chóngqìng	Tiānjīn	Zhèjiāng	Jiāngxī
Hēilóngjiāng	Nèiměnggů	Fújiàn	Guǎngdōng
Jílín	Liáoníng	Guǎngxī	Hǎinán
Héběi	Hénán	Guìzhōu	Yúnnán
Shāndōng	Shānxī	Sìchuān	Xīzàng
Qīnghǎi	Gānsù	Níngxià	Táiwān
Shǎnxī	Xīnjiāng	Àomén	Xiānggǎng
Húnán	Húběi		



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## 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Choose one of the two research topics below.

- 1. Research one of the cities listed on page 24 and find out what famous historical or scenic sites are located in this city. Share the results with your classmates.
- 2. Research the administrative structure of the People's Republic of China and write down the answers to the following questions:
  - A. How many provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and special administrative districts are there in China?
  - B. Use different colors to indicate on the map on page 25 the municipalities, special administrative districts and the autonomous regions in China.
  - C. Discuss your results with your classmates.

# 你知道吗? Did you know?

There is no strict gender etiquette in China when it comes to introductions. One does not need to introduce a woman before a man. However, there is a rather strict rule that, in a formal social setting, one should first introduce the person who holds a position of seniority, either in social status or in age.

When the Chinese meet each other for the first time in business settings or on relatively formal social occasions, it is customary for people to exchange business cards. When presenting or receiving a business card, one should hold the card with both hands. After receiving a business card, one should put the card carefully in a business card holder. It is considered impolite to casually stuff the card into one's wallet or pocket.



## 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

懂了吗?	Dŏng le ma?	(Do you) understand?
懂了。	Dŏng le.	(I) understand.
不懂。	Bù dŏng.	(I) don't understand.

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 4

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# 1.4 自我介绍 Introducing Myself



Kǎilì 凯丽

# 🦱 对话一 Dialogue 1

(Maria meets Kelly at a lunch table. Kelly is an international student who comes from the United States.)

Măliyà: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Mǎliyà. 玛丽娅: 你 好! 我 叫 玛丽娅。 Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

你叫什么名字?

Kăilì: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Kǎilì,

凯丽: 你好!我叫凯丽,

wǒ xìng Sītǎnnà.

我 姓 斯坦纳。

Mălìyà: Nǐ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi ma? 玛丽娅: 你家住在上海吗?

**Kăilì:** Bù, wŏ jiā zhù zài Hángzhōu.

凯丽: 不,我 家 住 在 杭州。

Nǐ jiā zhù zài nǎr?

你家住在哪儿?

Mălìyà: Wǒ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi.

玛丽娅: 我家住在上海。

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杭州



# 🤻 对话二 Dialogue 2

(The people in Maria's class are introducing themselves.)

Mălìyà: Nĭmen hǎo! Wŏ jiào Mălìyà, xìng Luóxīní. 玛丽娅: 你们 好! 我 叫 玛丽娅, 姓 罗西尼。 Wŏ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi. Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ. 家 住 在 上海。我 学习 汉语。 我 Wǒ xìng Wáng, jiào Tāngmǔ. Dàjiā hǎo! Tāngmǔ: 汤姆: 大家 好! 我 姓 王, 叫 汤姆。我 家 yě zhù zài Shànghǎi. 也住在上海。 Dàwèi: Wŏ jiào Dàwèi Gélín. Wŏ jiā bù zhù

Dàwèi: Wǒ jiào Dàwèi Gélín. Wǒ jiā bù zhù 大卫: 我 叫 大卫 格林。我 家 不 住 zài Shànghǎi. Wǒ jiā zhù zài Xiānggǎng. Wǒ 在 上海。我 家 住 在 香港。 我 yě xuéxí Hànyǔ. 也 学习 汉语。

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# My 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	PH		jiào	ν.	given name is, full name is
2.	什么	甚麼	shénme	pron.	what
3.	名字		míngzi	n.	name
4.	姓		xìng	n./v.	<i>n</i> . surname; <i>v</i> . surname is
5.	家		jiā	n.	family
6.	住		zhù	ν.	live
7.	在		zài	prep.	in, at
8.	不		bù	adv.	no, not
9.	哪儿	哪兒	năr	pron.	where
10.	学习	學習	xuéxí	ν.	study, learn
11.	汉语	漢語	Hànyǔ	p.n.	Chinese (language)
12.	大家		dàjiā	n.	everybody, everyone

## **Proper Nouns**

13.	凯丽	凱麗	Kăilì	p.n.	Kelly
14.	斯坦纳	斯坦納	Sītǎnnà	p.n.	Steiner
15.	上海		Shànghǎi	p.n.	Shanghai
16.	杭州		Hángzhōu	p.n.	Hangzhou (a city near
					Shanghai)
17.	罗西尼	羅西尼	Luóxīní	p.n.	Rossini
18.	王		Wáng	p.n.	a Chinese surname
19.	格林		Gélín	p.n.	Green
20.	香港		Xiānggǎng	p.n.	Hong Kong

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## 语言注释 Language Notes

#### 1. Chinese names

First name only: 我叫玛丽娅。

My first name is Maria. / I am Maria.

Last name only: 我姓罗西尼。

My last name is Rossini.

Full name: (1) 我姓王, 叫王丽娅。 My surname is Wang, I'm Wang Liya.

> (2) 我叫玛丽娅·罗西尼。 I am Maria Rossini.

Unlike European names, the order of Chinese name is "last name (surname) + first name (given name)". When the Chinese introduce themselves, they usually tell people their family names first, followed by their full name. For example:

It is not very common for people in China to call each other by their given names, unless they are close friends. Usually colleagues and acquaintances address each other by their surnames, with a prefix such as  $\ngeq$  (Iǎo) for older people or  $\checkmark$  (xiǎo) for younger people.

## 2. Negating a present tense statement

To negate a statement in present tense, simply add the adverb  $\mathcal{T}$  before the verb.

Subject	Adverb	Verbal phrase	English meaning
我	不	住在上海	I don't live in Shanghai.
我	不	住在杭州。	I don't live in Hangzhou.
他	不	是大卫。	He is not David.
他	不	学习汉语。	He doesn't study Chinese.
丁老师	不	认识他。	Teacher Ding doesn't know him.

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### 3. Formulating a question using interrogative pronouns

When formulating a question using interrogative pronouns such as 什么 and 哪儿, simply insert the interrogative pronoun at the place where the answer would normally appear. In terms of the sentence word order, a question keeps the word order of a normal sentence, that is: Subject-Predicate. There is no need to change the word order. In addition, an interrogative sentence does not need the question particle 吗. For example:

他叫什么? 
$$\longrightarrow$$
 他叫大卫。  
他姓什么?  $\longrightarrow$  他姓林。  
他住在哪儿?  $\longrightarrow$  他住在上海。

Below is a list of interrogative pronouns:

Chinese	Pinyin	English
谁	shéi / shuí	who/whom
谁的	shéide / shuíde	whose
什么	shénme	what
哪儿/哪里	năr / nălĭ	where
明 + measure word	nă	which
为什么	wèishénme	why
怎么	zěnme	how

## 4. The Chinese language

There are several terms that are commonly used to refer to "Chinese language." They include 汉语, 中文 (Zhōngwén), 华语 (Huáyǔ), etc. In general, 汉语 refers to the Chinese language as a whole (both spoken and written), while 中文 the written form. 华语 is mainly used in Singapore, Malaysia and overseas Chinese communities.

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## 5. Special tone rules for $\mathcal{T}$

In Dialogue 2, 大卫 says, "我家不住在上海." When you listened to this sentence, did you hear that 不 is pronounced differently than usual? When 不 is followed by a 4th tone syllable, it is pronounced as a 2nd tone (**bú**) instead of as a 4th tone (**bù**). For example:

不是 bù shì is changed to bú shì

不对 bù duì is changed to bú duì

# 6. 儿 as a suffix

儿 (ér), meaning "son," is commonly used as a familiar suffix for nouns in northern Chinese dialects and is incorporated into Standard Mandarin. In terms of pronunciation, the er sound merges with the syllable preceding it. Therefore, 明了儿 is pronounced as nǎr instead of nǎ ér.

The suffix 儿 is prevalent in Beijing dialect; its use extends to other parts of speech, such as place words and time words, and it is even used for verbs. In other parts in China – this is particularly true in southern China – other suffixes are used. A good example would be the two words meaning "where" introduced in this lesson: 哪儿 and 哪里. In Beijing you will most likely hear 哪儿, whereas in Shanghai 哪里 is the word that gets you to places. Througout this book you will learn more words with 儿 suffix.

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## 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

What other languages can you speak? Below is a list of Chinese words for foreign languages. Tell the class what languages you are studying by using the sentence 我学习...

Spoken language	Written language	Pinyin	English
日语	日文	Rìyŭ/Rìwén	Japanese
英语	英文	Yīngyŭ/Yīngwén	English
法语	法文	法文 Fǎyǔ/Fǎwén	
德语	德文	e文 Déyǔ/Déwén	
俄语	俄文	Éyŭ/Éwén	Russian
拉丁语	拉丁文	Lādīngyŭ/Lādīngwén	
西班牙语	西班牙文	Xībānyáyŭ/Xībānyáwén	Spanish
意大利语	意大利文	Yìdàlìyŭ/Yîdàlìwén	Italian
汉语	中文	Hànyǔ/Zhōngwén	Chinese

## **An Introduction to Chinese Characters (Part 3)**

## The Structure of a Chinese Character

Each Chinese character can be considered a single unit that is made up of one, two, or three parts.

These parts, or components, of characters are generally arranged in several common patterns:

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Structure	Name	Examples
	Single structure	丁,一,上
	Left and right structure	好,妈,你
	Top and bottom structure	是,老,看
	Left, middle, and right structure	哪,谢,挺
	Top, middle, and bottom structure	桌,墨,黄
	Semi-encircle structure	房,病,虎
	Enclosed structure	国,回,四

Thinking of characters in this way—as made up of different components that are arranged into common patterns—will make it easier for you to recognize how they are composed and remember how to write them correctly, than thinking of them simply as a bunch of strokes to be memorized.



# 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Read the following names of popular dim sum dishes after your teacher.

## 点心 Dim Sum



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Dim sum (点心, pronounced "diǎn xin" in Mandarin and "dim sum" in Cantonese) refers to a special kind of Cantonese cuisine that comes with a wide variety of dumplings, pastries and other Cantonese delicacies, served with tea. It is a delightful way to get together with family and friends, drinking tea and tasting the dumplings while chatting away on a Sunday morning. The commonly served dim sum items include:

虾饺	xiājiǎo	steamed shrimp dumplings wrapped in thin,
ALIX.	XIajiaO	
. la . la		transparent rice flour wrappers
烧麦	shāomài	(siu maai in Cantonese) steamed meat dumplings
		wrapped in thin wheat flour wrappers
肠粉	chángfěn	steamed rice noodle rolls stuffed with shrimp or beef
粉果	fěnguŏ	steamed dumplings stuffed with pork, peanuts, dried
		shrimp and other spices
叉烧包	chāshāobāo	steamed barbecued pork buns
叉烧酥	chāshāosū	pastry filled with barbecued pork
糯米鸡	nuòmĭjī	sweet rice wrapped in lotus leaves, stuffed with dried
		shrimp, chicken and shiitake mushrooms
麻团	mátuán	deep-fried sweet pastry filled with red bean paste and
		rolled in sesame seeds
蛋挞	dàntǎ	egg custard tart
油条	yóutiáo	fried dough usually eaten with soy milk or rice porridge
豆浆	dòujiāng	soy milk
粥	zhōu	rice porridge that can be plain or flavored with seafood
		or meat, among other things
小笼包	xiǎolóngbāo	Shanghai-style steamed pork buns known for their
		small size and rich broth inside
锅贴	guōtiē	(pot stickers) pan-fried meat or vegetable dumplings
春卷	chūnjuǎn	(spring rolls) deep fried roll consisting of vegetables,
		meat, and eggs

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# 2. Read the following names of popular Chinese dishes after your teacher.









gōng bǎo jī dīng	má pó dòu fù	jiè lán niú ròu
宫保鸡丁	麻婆豆腐	芥兰牛肉
Kung Pao Chicken	Mapo Tofu	Beef and Broccoli
yú xiāng ròu sī	běi jīng kǎo yā	méng gǔ niú ròu
鱼香肉丝	北京烤鸭	蒙古牛肉
Fish-Flavored Pork	Peking Duck	Mongolian Beef
yāo guǒ xiā qiú 腰果虾球 Prawn and Cashew Nuts	shuāng dōng niú ròu 双冬牛肉 Beef with Mushroom	gǔ lǎo ròu 古老肉 Sweet & Sour Pork and Bamboo Shoots
táng cù yú	jī dàn chǎo fàn	xiā rén chǎo miàn
糖醋鱼	鸡蛋炒饭	虾仁炒面
Sweet & Sour Fish	Egg-Fried Rice	Shrimp-Fried Noodles

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# 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Go out with your family or friends and have dim sum, lunch, or dinner at a Chinese restaurant – yes, those Chinese fast food counters in your local shopping malls also count. Try to order your dishes in Chinese. Reflect on your experience and share it with your classmates.

# 你知道吗? Did you know?

A s in the West, Chinese children generally take their father's surname. In the past, women in China changed their surname to their husband's after marriage. But this custom is no longer practiced in Mainland China. Women now keep their maiden names after marriage.

There are many different ways of asking a person's name in China, depending on how formal the occasion is. In informal settings, "你叫什么名字?" would be sufficient. However, in formal settings, one should use "您怎么称呼?"(Nín zěnme chēnghū?) or "您贵姓?"(Nín guìxìng?)

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# 🙀 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

请再说一遍。	Qĭng zài shuō yī biàn.*	Please say it again.
第一声	dì yī shēng	first tone
第二声	dì èr shēng	second tone
第三声	dì sān shēng	third tone
第四声	dì sì shēng	fourth tone
轻声	qīng shēng	neutral tone

\*When  $y\bar{\imath}$  (—) is used to indicate amount (one of something), its pronunciation changes according to the syllable that follows it:  $y\bar{\imath}$  (—) is pronounced as a 4th tone (yì) instead of a 1st tone when followed by 1st, 2nd, and 3rd tone syllables and as a 2nd tone when followed by a 4th tone syllable. For example:

yī tiān (pronounced as yì tiān)

yī nián (pronounced as yì nián)

yī diǎn (pronounced as yì diǎn)

yī biàn (pronounced as yí biàn)

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**A** 

UNIT 1 • Lesson 5

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# 1.5 电话和电子邮件 Telephone and Email

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
零	—	=	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
líng	yī (also yāo) <sup>5</sup>	èr	sān	sì	wŭ	liù	qī	bā	jiŭ	shí



# 对话一 Dialogue 1

(Maria and Tom exchange their contact information.)

Măliyà: Wǒ jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì: liù sān wǔ yāo-yāo èr sān bā.

玛丽娅: 我 家 的 电话 号码 是: 6351-1238。

Nǐ jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshao?

你家的电话号码是多少?

Tāngmǔ: Wǒ jiā de diànhuà hàomǎ shì: sān qī bā jiǔ-liù wǔ wǔ yāo.

汤姆: 我家的电话号码是: 3789-6551。

Mălìyà: Nǐ de diànzi yóujiàn ne?

玛丽娅: 你 的 电子 邮件 呢?

**Tāngmǔ:** Wǒ de shì: tom@hotmail.com.

汤姆: 我 的 是: tom@hotmail.com.

Măliyà: Xièxie. 玛丽娅: 谢谢。



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Language Note 2.



## 🧪 对话二 Dialogue 2

(Tom meets Kelly in the school's cafeteria.)

Tāngmǔ: Qǐng wèn, nǐ shì Dài'ān ma?

汤姆:请问,你是黛安吗?

Kăilì: Bù shì, wǒ shì Kǎilì.

凯丽: 不是,我是凯丽。

Tāngmǔ: Duìbùqǐ.

汤姆:对不起。

Kăilì: Méiguānxi. Nǐ rènshí Dàwèi ma?

凯丽: 没关系。你 认识 大卫 吗?

Tāngmǔ: Rènshí. Tā shì wǒ péngyou. Wǒ jiào Tāngmǔ.

汤姆:认识。他是我朋友。我叫汤姆。

Kăilì: Rènshí nǐ hěn gāoxìng. Nǐ zhīdào Dàwèi de

凯丽: 认识 你 很 高兴。你 知道 大卫 的

shǒujī hàomǎ ma?

手机 号码 吗?

Tāngmǔ: Zhīdào. Yāo sān yāo èr-èr wǔ sì-sān sān liù liù.

汤姆: 知道。1312-254-3366。

Kăilì: Xièxie.

凯丽: 谢谢。

Tāngmǔ: Bù kèqi.

汤姆:不 客气。

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# 🔪 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	电话	電話	diànhuà	n.	telephone
2.	号码	號碼	hàomǎ	n.	(telephone or street) number
3.	多少		duōshao	s.p.	how many/what's the number
4.	电子邮件	電子郵件	diànzi yóujiàn	n.	e-mail address (see Language Note 4)
5.	请问	請問	qĭngwèn	s.p.	excuse me
6.	对不起	對不起	duìbùqĭ	s.p.	I am sorry
7.	没关系	沒關係	méiguānxi	s.p.	that's all right, no problem
8.	高兴	高興	gāoxìng	adj.	glad
9.	知道		zhīdào	ν.	to know (a fact)
10.	手机	手機	shŏujī	n.	cell phone
11.	不客气		bù kèqi	s.p.	don't be polite, you are welcome

## **Proper Noun**

12. 黛安	Dài'ān	p.n.	Diane	
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# 语言注释 Language Notes

## 1. How to read a Chinese telephone number

There are eight digits in a telephone number in China. For cell phones the number of digits rises to 11. When reading out a Chinese telephone number, group every four digits together. For example, if a phone number is 87658972, read it as 8765-8972. For cell phone numbers, the grouping pattern is usually 4-3-4. That is: 1315-788-8890.

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## 2. 1 (yī) or 1 (yāo)

It is common for Chinese people to read the number one as "yāo" instead of "yī" when giving out phone numbers. This may be due to the fact that the sound "yī" can be mistakenly heard as "qī."

## 3. The possessive particle 的

The possessive particle  $\not\exists \not\exists$  is roughly equivalent to the function of 's (apostrophe + s) or the "of" in the phrase "the president of our class" (following the grammatical structure "Noun 1 of Noun 2") in English.

Noun/Pronoun	的	Noun	English meaning
我 大卫 你们	的的的	电话号码 朋友 老师	My phone number David's friend Your teacher

Sometimes when the object under discussion has been mentioned in the previous sentences, the noun after  $\mbeta$  can be omitted.

(My phone number is 8244-5667, what is yours?)

When a possessive pronoun (我、你、他…) is used to modify a noun, the possessive particle 的 can be omitted if a close personal relationship exists between the pronoun and the noun.

## 4. 电子邮件 (email)

电子邮件 is also abbreviated as 电邮. The longer form is more often used in formal expressions. In daily communication, it has become more and more common for the Chinese to simply use English words such as "email," "CD," and "iPod™" without translating them into Chinese.

我的email 是 xiaowang@163.com, 你的呢? 这是我的CD。

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## **Cultural Notes**

Below is a list of polite expressions commonly used in China:

Apologies:

To apologize: 对不起。(Response: 没关系。)

For minor errors or for disturbing others:

不好意思 (bù hǎo yìsi) It's embarrassing. (Response: 没关系。)

● Thank you: 谢谢! (Response: 不客气。 (bù kèqi) No need to be so polite.

不谢! (bù xiè) No need to thank me.

Meeting someone for the first time (after introducing yourself or being introduced to somebody):

认识你很高兴。 (rènshí nǐ hěn gāoxìng) I'm happy to meet you.

幸会, 幸会! (xìnghuì) Pleased to meet you. (polite, formal

expression)

If the person you've just met is famous or you've heard a lot about him or her, then you'd say:

久仰, 久仰! (jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng) I've been admiring you for a long time.

When asking for help or interrupting others:

请问····· (qǐngwèn...) May I ask ...?

对不起, 请问…… (duìbùqǐ, qǐngwèn) Excuse me, may I ask ...?

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## 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

### **The Neutral Tone**

A syllable with no tone mark is pronounced in the neutral tone. The neutral tone usually occurs: 1) as the last syllable in a multi-syllable word, or 2) as a question or mood particle at the end of a sentence. You can produce a neutral tone by slightly prolonging the sound of the syllable prior to it.

# 1. Read the following syllables after your teacher and pay attention to the neutral tones.

wŏ de	nĭ de	gēge	jiějie	mèimei
wănshang	xiàlai	zŏuzhe	shàngqu	fàngxia
màn mān de	hóng hóng de	kào biān qu	lái wăn le	chī fàn le

# 2. Read the following sentences after your teacher and pay attention to the syllables with neutral tones.

- A. Jiějie de míngzi jiào Lìli.(My elder sister is called Lili.)
- B. Wŏ de yì jiā zhù zài Bĕijīng.(My family lives in Beijing.)
- C. Tā de dìdi hěn cōngming.(His younger brother is very smart.)
- D. Women jiā you sān gè rén: bàba, māma, hé wo. (There are three people in my family: dad, mom and I.)
- E. Nimen rènshi ma?(Do you know each other?)
- F. Máomao yě zhù zài Jiùjīnshān ba?(Maomao also lives in San Francisco, right?)

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## 3. Try to say the following tongue twister.

#### Pèng Peng Chē 碰 碰 车 chē, chē pèng peng, Pèng peng 车, 碰 车 碰 碰, 碰 Péng peng hé zhe Píng Zuò ping. 坐 着 朋 朋 和 平 平。 Píng ping kāi chē pèng Péng peng, 平 车 平 开 朋, 碰 朋 Péng peng kāi chē pèng Píng ping. 车 朋 朋 开 碰

### **Bumper Cars**

Bumper cars bump against each other,
In the bumper cars are Pengpeng and Pingping.
Pingping drives the bumper car to bump against Pengpeng,
Pengpeng drives the bumper car to bump against Pingping.

## 4. Try to say the following children's rhyme.

		Shù	Zì	Gē		
		数	字	歌		
Υī	èr	sān,	sān	èr	yī,	
—	二	三,	三	=	一,	
Υī	èr	sān	sì	wŭ	liù	qī,
_	=	三	四	五	六	七,
Qī	liù	wŭ,	wŭ	qī	liù,	
七	六	五,	五	七	六,	
Qī	liù	wŭ	sì	sān	èr	yī.
七	六	五	四	三	=	<b>-</b> °

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#### A Rhyme of Numbers

One, two, three, three, two, one,
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
Seven, six, five, five, seven, six,
Seven, six, five, four, three, two, one.

## 你知道吗? Did you know?

Telephone did not become popular in China until the late 1980s. Since the telephone is a relatively new phenomenon, telephone etiquette in China is basically imported from the West. For example, one should make phone calls during normal business hours; one should answer the phone promptly after two or three rings; and one should sit up straight and smile when answering the telephone, etc.

The use of mobile phones in China has a rather interesting history. The first mobile phone service was established in China in 1987. At the time the mobile phones were usually bulky, the service expensive, and those who could afford them rather elaborate in their manners. Owning a mobile phone then was a symbol of power and wealth – indeed the mobile phones were nicknamed "大哥大" (dàgēdà, literally "Big Brother is Great"). In recent years, the number of mobile phone subscribers has increased dramatically, thanks to rapid economic expansion in China. According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Information Industry of the People's Republic of China, as of April 2007, there were more than 487 million cell phone subscribers in China.

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## 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

请打开课本。	Qĭng dăkāi kèběn.	Please open your textbook.
请打开练习本。	Qĭng dăkāi liànxíběn.	Please open your workbook.
第X页。	Dì X yè.	Page X.
请看第一课。	Qĭng kàn dì yī kè.	Please look at Lesson 1.

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 6

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# 1.6 第一单元复习 Unit 1 Review

Read the following dialogues and the text. There are a few words in color; please guess the meaning of the new words from the context.



## 对话 — Dialogue 1

玛丽娅: 你好!

汤姆: 你好!

玛丽娅: 我是玛丽娅。你呢?

汤姆: 我姓王, 叫汤姆。

大卫: 你们好!我叫大卫格林。你们认识她

(tā) 吗? 她是我朋友凯丽。

凯丽: 你们好!认识你们很高兴。

## What is the meaning of 妙?

It is "she/her". Pay attention to the radical on the left: 4 (woman).



# 对话二 Dialogue 2

丁老师: 请问, 你叫什么名字?

凯丽: 老师好!我叫凯丽。

丁老师: 你家住在哪儿? 凯丽: 我家住在杭州。

丁老师: 你家的电话号码是多少?

凯丽: 三七二五-六七一九。

丁老师: 谢谢! 你的 电子邮件 是什么?

凯丽: 是 kaili@sohu.com

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# 课文 Text

你们好! 我姓丁, 叫丁明(míng)。我是你们的汉语老师。认识你们很高兴。

我住在上海。我的电话号码是六三四五-八八九零。我的电子邮件是ding@sohu.com.

# Do you know the meaning of 汉语 老师?

You guessed it. It is "Chinese language teacher."



## 生词 New Words

	Chinese	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	零	líng	num.	zero
2.	—	yī/ yāo	num.	one
3.	二	èr	num.	two
4.	三	sān	num.	three
5.	四	sì	num.	four
6.	五	wŭ	num.	five
7.	六	liù	num.	six
8.	七	qī	num.	seven
9.	八	bā	num.	eight
10.	九	jiǔ	num.	nine
11.	十	shí	num.	ten

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UNIT 1 • Lesson 6





# 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

## The Pronunciation of — and 不 6

The tones of "—" and " $\mathcal{T}$ " change according to the tone of the syllable that follows. The character — is pronounced in the fourth tone ( $y\hat{i}$ ) when followed by 1st, 2nd and 3rd tones, and the second tone ( $y\hat{i}$ ) when followed by a 4th tone. Similarly, when  $\mathcal{T}$  is followed by 1st, 2nd and 3rd tones, it is pronounced in the fourth tone ( $b\hat{u}$ ). When it is followed by a 4th tone, it is pronounced in the second tone ( $b\hat{u}$ ).

1. Read aloud the following syllables after your teacher, paying attention to the tone changes for —.

yì tiān	yì zhāng	yì duān	yì zhuāng
yì nián	yì yuán	yì chuán	yì tiáo
yì dǐng	yì liăng	yì kuǎn	yì liăn
yí jiàn	yí gòng	yí dìng	yí lǜ
bù tīng	bù hē	bù chī	bù ān
bù máng	bù xíng	bù tíng	bù lái
bù măn	bù lăn	bù gěi	bù xiǎng
bú yòng	bú kàn	bú jiàn	bú dìng

2. Read aloud the following phrases after your teacher.

yì	xīn	yí	yì	yì	qián	yí	hòu
—	S.	—	意	—	前	—	后
yì	zhēn	yí	xiàn	yì	liǎng	yì	qián
—	针	—	线	—	两	—	钱
							,
bù	sān	bú	sì	bù	huāng	bù	máng
bù 不	sān 三	bú 不	si 四	bù 不	huāng 慌	bù 不	máng 忙
					_		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> In the pronunciation exercises, we show tone changes for the purpose of teaching correct pronunciation. Elsewhere, we write pinyin words with their base tones.

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3. Read aloud the following children's rhyme about a little mouse, paying attention to the tone changes for  $\pi$ .



#### A Little Mouse

A little mouse got up onto the lampstand,

To steal some oil to eat, but could not get down again,

Called for his mom, but mom didn't come,

So he rolled and tumbled down to the ground.

4. Read aloud the following children's rhyme about a morning glory.



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UNIT 1 • Lesson 6

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Qiān niú huā, dào chù рá, 牛 花, 到 处 爬, jiā Pá măn wŏ zhú lí bā. 家 满 我 竹 色。 爬

#### **Morning Glory**

The morning glory looks like a loudspeaker,

It does nothing but bloom.

The morning glory spreads everywhere,

Covers my house's bamboo fence.

## 5. Read the following children's rhyme.

		11,	枚	尧		
Xiǎo 八、	bǎn 板	dèng, 凳,	nǐ 你	bié 别	wāi, 歪,	
Ràng	wŏ	diē	die	zuò	xià	lái.
让	我	爹	爹	坐	下	来。
Wŏ	gěi	diē	die	chuí	chuí	bèi,
我	给	爹	爹	捶	捶	背,
Diē	die	kuā	wŏ	guāi	bǎo	bèi.
爹	爹	夸	我	乖	宝	贝。

Xiǎo Bǎn Dèng

#### A Small Bench

Small bench, don't tilt,

Let my dad sit down.

I tap on my dad's back,\*

Dad says I am a good kid.

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<sup>\*</sup>Tapping on someone's back is a form of massage in China.

### **SELF-ASSESSMENT**

In Unit 1 you learned how to introduce yourself to your classmates and use Chinese to find out some information about your classmates. Have you reached the learning goals of Unit 1?

After completing the exercises for Unit 1 in your Workbook, fill out the following self-assessment sheet.

Yes/No	Can you say these things in Chinese?			
	Greetings			
	Your name			
	Where you live			
	Your telephone number			
	Ask someone else their name, where they live, and their telephone number.			
V 01				
Yes/No	Do you know how to do these things?			
	Count from 0–10.			
	Pronounce pinyin when you see it.			
	Know when to change the tones of $-$ and $不$ .			
	Know the stroke order for writing Chinese characters.			
	Identify the radical of a character.			
	8–9 yes excellent			
	5–7 yes good			
	1-4 yes need some work			

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# 第二单元: 我的家

# **UNIT 2** My Family

#### **LEARNING GOALS OF UNIT 2**

### By the end of this unit, you will learn:

- How to read and write 87 commonly used Chinese characters
- How to ask someone's age and state your age
- How to ask for someone's address and state your address
- How to ask someone's profession and place of work
- How to give a simple description of a person or object
- How to indicate likes and dislikes
- Numbers 1–99
- Names of some countries and languages
- Some common occupations
- Some set phrases for social interaction

### Your knowledge will enable you to:

- Talk about your family (such as the number of people in your family, your family members' relationship to you, their ages, occupations, likes/ dislikes and a simple description of them)
- Talk about your country of origin, nationality and language
- Talk about where you live
- Count in Chinese from 1 to 99
- Ask some "WH" questions (where, who, what, etc.)
- Describe where an action takes place

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# **2.1** 我家有五个人 There are Five People in my Family





# → 对话一 Dialogue 1

(In Maria's Chinese class, students are taking turns to tell each other about their families.)

Mălìyà: hǎo, Tāngmŭ! Zhè shì de jiā. 玛丽娅: 你好, 汤姆! 这是我的一家。 Wŏ jiā yŏu wǔgè rén, bàba, 家 有 五个 人, 爸爸、妈妈、 mèimei hé wŏ. Wŏ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi. gēge, 哥哥、妹妹和我。我家住在上海。 Wŏ bàba māma dōu zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò. 爸爸 妈妈 都 在 上海 工作。 jiā ne? 你家呢?

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UNIT 2 • Lesson 1 **55** 

Tāngmů: Wŏ yŏu gè rén, sì bàba, māma, 个 人,爸爸、 汤姆: 有 妈妈、 四 dìdi hé wŏ. Wŏ dìdi jiào Jiémĭ. 弟弟 和 我。 我 弟弟 叫 杰米。 Wŏ Shànghǎi gōngzuò, māma zài 我妈妈在上海工作,我爸爸 zài Jiùjīnshān hé Shànghǎi gōngzuò. 在 旧金山 和 上海 工作。

# 6

## 对话二 Dialogue 2

(David and Kelly are chatting about their families.)

Dàwèi: Kǎilì, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ gè rén?

大卫: 凯丽, 你家有几个人?

**Kǎilì:** Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ gè rén: bàba, māma,

凯丽: 我家有五个人: 爸爸、妈妈、

liǎng gè jiějie hé wŏ.

两 个 姐姐 和 我。

Dàwèi: Nǐ méi yǒu gēge hé dìdi ma?

大卫: 你没有哥哥和弟弟吗?

Kǎilì: Méi yǒu. Nǐ ne?

凯丽:没有。你呢?

Dàwèi: Wǒ yǒu yī gè gēge hé yī gè mèimei.

大卫: 我有一个哥哥和一个妹妹。

Tāmen hé wŏ bàba, māma dōu zhù zài Xiānggǎng.

他们和我爸爸、妈妈都住在香港。

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# 

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	有		yŏu	ν.	have, there is, there are (see Language Note 1)
2.	个	個	gè	m.w.	a measure word for people and some other nouns (see Language Note 5)
3.	人		rén	n.	people, person
4.	爸爸		bàba	n.	dad, father
5.	妈妈	媽媽	māma	n.	mom, mother
6.	哥哥		gēge	n.	elder brother
7.	妹妹		mèimei	n.	younger sister
8.	和		hé	conj.	and (only used to link two nouns or noun phrases; see Language Note 6)
9.	都		dōu	adv.	all (see Language Note 7)
10.	工作		gōngzuò	ν.	work
11.	弟弟		dìdi	n.	younger brother
12.	几	幾	jĭ	pron.	how many (for a number less than 10; see Language Note 2)
13.	两	兩	liǎng	num.	two (as in "two of something"; see Language Note 8)

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UNIT 2 • Lesson 1 **57** 

14. 姐姐	jiějie	n.	elder sister
15. 没	méi	adv.	do not (have)

### **Proper Nouns**

10	6.	杰米	傑米	Jiémǐ	p.n.	Jimmy
1′	7.	旧金山	舊金山*	Jiùjīnshān	p.n.	San Francisco

## 语言注释 Language Notes

# 1. 有 (to have, there is/are)

有 is used to indicate possession. Its negative form is 没有, or simply 没.

Subject	(Adverb)	有(Verb)	Object	English meaning
我我我上海	没没	有有 有	妹妹。 弟弟。 姐姐。 很多人。	I have a younger sister.  I don't have a younger brother.  I don't have an elder sister.  There are a lot of people in Shanghai.

## 2. 八 (how many)

 $\mathcal N$  in Chinese means "how many," but it is used when asking about a number that the speaker assumes to be less than 10. When using  $\mathcal N$  to form a question, a measure word (see Language Note 5) must be inserted between  $\mathcal N$  and the noun that follows. For example:

你有几个姐姐? How many elder sisters do you have? 他们有几个汉语老师? How many Chinese teachers do they have?

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<sup>\*</sup>Another Chinese name for San Francisco is 三藩市 (Sānfānshì).

### 3. How to address siblings in Chinese

If you have more than one elder brother or sister, or more than one younger brother or sister, you would differentiate them by adding a prefix before the 哥、弟、姐 or 妹. For example:

大哥 (dàgē, eldest brother); 二哥 (second elder brother); 三哥 (third elder brother), etc.

### 4. The adverbial of place

The "adverbial of place" is a phrase which indicates where an event takes place. It functions as an adverbial phrase that modifies the verb in a sentence, and hence is called "adverbial of place." The adverbial of place is always placed before the verbal phrase.

Subject	Adverbial of place	Verb	English meaning
他她	在 旧金山在 上海	工作。学习。	He works in San Francisco. She studies in Shanghai.

#### 5. Measure words

Measure words in modern Chinese are similar to the English expressions such as "a piece of...", "a glass of...", "three pairs of..." etc. Like these English expressions, the Chinese measure words, to a certain degree, describe the shape or special characteristics of the nouns they accompany.

You should use a measure word whenever you want to indicate the quantity of a noun. Place the number and the measure word before the noun. There are many different measure words in Chinese, and  $\uparrow \uparrow$  is one of the most commonly used ones.

Number	Measure word	Noun	English meaning
三四五	个个个	朋友 人 老师	three friends four people five teachers

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## 6. 和 (and)

The Chinese  $\not$  is not the same as "and" in English.  $\not$  is usually used to connect nouns, not other parts of speech and never whole clauses or sentences. In a sentence where several nouns are listed in a series,  $\not$  is used to connect only the last two nouns in the series.

In my family, there is my father, mother, younger brother and I.

They are David, Kelly and Tom.

My father works in San Francisco and Shanghai.

## 7. 都 (all)

It is difficult to find an exact English translation for 都. The closest English meaning is "all." 都 in Chinese is an adverb that can only be used before a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It often follows a plural noun/pronoun, a collective noun, or a series of nouns/pronouns.

Subject (plural)	都	(Adverb)	Verb/ Adjective	(Object)	English meaning
我们 爸爸、 妈妈	都都	很	学习忙。	汉语。	We all study Chinese.  Both of my parents are busy.

# 8. 二 and 两

In modern Chinese, is an ordinal number that is used only in counting. When talking about "two of something," you should use 两 instead of , followed by a measure word. For example: "两个朋友"、"两个老师".

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# 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Read aloud the following syllables, focusing on the correct pronunciation of j, q and x.

jiā jīng jiàn juān jué jiǎng jùn qī qián què quăn qióng qún qiè xuān хú xiè xīng xióng xuě χí

- 2. Read aloud the following sentences, focusing on the correct pronunciation of j, q and x.
  - A. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?Wǒ jiào Xiè Xiǎolán.
  - B. Tā zài Jiùjīnshān gōngzuò ma?Bù, tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò.
  - C. Nǐ xuéxí jīngjì ma?Duì, wŏ xuéxí Zhōngguó jīngjì.
- 3. See who can say the following tongue twister fastest without any mistakes.

Qī Jiā Υī 七 加 Qī jiā yī, qī jiǎn yī, 减 七 七 加 Jiā jiǎn děng yú wán wán jĭ? 完 筝 加 完 减 于 几? Qī jiā yī, qī jiǎn yī, 减 七 加 七 Jiā wán jiǎn wán hái shì qī. 完 完 是 七。 减 还 加

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#### Seven Plus One

Seven plus one and minus one
Equals what?
Seven plus one and minus one,
Still equals seven.

## 4. Read aloud the following children's rhyme.

			DY				
			Bĭ				
			笔				
Gē	ge	ná	zhe	уī	zhī	bĭ.	
哥	哥	拿	着	_	支	笔。	
Shén	me	bĭ?	Máo	bĭ.			
什	么	笔?	毛	笔。			
Shén	me	máo?	Yáng	máo.			
什	么	毛?	羊	毛。			
Shén	me	yáng?	Shān	yáng.			
什	么	羊?	山	羊。			
Shén	me	shān?	Gāo	shān.			
什	么	山?	高	山。			
Gāo	gāo	shān	shàng	shān	yáng	păo,	
高	高	山	上	山	羊	跑,	
Shān	yáng	shēn	shàng	yŏu	yáng	máo.	
山	羊	身	上	有	羊	毛。	
Jiǎn	luò	yáng	máo	zuò	máo	bĭ,	
剪	落	羊	毛	作	毛	笔,	
Máo	bĭ	xì,	máo	bĭ	hǎo.		
毛	笔	细,	毛	笔	好。		

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#### A Writing Brush

My brother is holding a writing brush.

What brush?

A writing brush made of hair.

What (kind of) hair?

Sheep hair.

What (kind of) sheep?

A mountain goat.

What (kind of) mountain?

A high mountain.

Goats walk on high mountains,

Goats are covered with hair,

When hair is cut to make writing brushes,

The brushes are fine,

The brushes are good.

# 你知道吗? Did you know?

The English word "sister" refers to an elder or a younger sister. In comparison, the Chinese language uses two words 姐姐 and 妹妹 to differentiate an elder sister from a younger sister. Likewise, an "uncle" in English refers to a brother or brother-in-law of either parent, while Chinese has different terms for paternal and maternal uncles. There are 200–300 words that are exclusively used to describe family relationships. In fact, there is a familial title for everyone. For instance, you would call the wife of your cousin (on your mother's side) either 表嫂 (biǎosǎo) or 表弟媳妇 (biǎodì xífù) depending on whether the cousin is older or younger than you. But if the cousin is on your father's side and is older than you, you will have to use a completely different title 堂嫂 (tángsǎo). It is a challenge to learn all the titles, but the beauty of this system is once you say a familial title, people know exactly how you and the other person are related. For example, when a Chinese hears 姨婆 (yí pó), she knows the woman is the sister of the maternal grandmother, whereas 姨奶奶 (yí nǎinai) is the sister of the paternal grandmother.

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我们学习课文。	Wŏmen xuéxí kèwén.	Let's study the text.
我们学习生词。	Wŏmen xuéxí shēngcí.	Let's study the new words.
我们学习语法。	Wŏmen xuéxí yŭfă.	Let's study the grammar.

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# 爸爸妈妈 Dad and Mom





(Maria is talking about her parents.)

suì. Tā zài yī gè gōngsī gōngzuò. Wŏ bàba sìshí 我爸爸四十岁。他在一个公司工作。

xĭhuān Τā shì jīnglĭ. Τā yùndòng.

是 经理。他 喜欢 运动。 他

Wŏ māma sìshíwŭ suì. Τā hùshì. shì 我妈妈四十五岁。她是护士。

xĭhuān tīng yīnyuè. Tāmen Τā dōu hěn máng. 她喜欢听音乐。他们都很忙。



# 🔪 对话 Dialogue

(Maria is looking at a picture of her Chinese friend Xiao Li's family.)

Mălìyà: Zhè shì bàba ba?

这 是 玛丽娅: 你 爸爸

Duì. Xiǎolì: 小丽: 对。

Νĭ Măliyà: bàba duō la?

玛丽娅: 你爸爸多大啦?

Xiǎolì: Τā sìshíliù suì.

小丽: 他四十六 岁。

zài năr gōngzuò? Mălìyà: Τā

玛丽娅: 他 在 哪儿 工作?

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Xiǎolì: Tā zài Běijīng de yī gè diànnǎo gōngsī gōngzuò.

他在北京的一个电脑公司工作。 小丽:

> Tā shì diànnǎo gōngchéngshī. 他是 电脑 工程师。

Nǐ māma zuò shénme gōngzuò? Mălìyà:

玛丽娅: 你妈妈做什么工作?

Xiǎolì: Tā shì Shànghǎi dì yī zhōngxué de lăoshī.

小丽: 她是上海第一中学的老师。



# 🧪 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	岁	歲	suì	n.	years old (in age)
2.	公司		gōngsī	n.	company
3.	经理	經理	jīnglĭ	n.	manager
4.	喜欢	喜歡	xĭhuān	ν.	like
5.	运动	運動	yùndòng	n.	sports
6.	护士	護士	hùshì	n.	nurse
7.	听	聽	tīng	ν.	listen
8.	音乐	音樂	yīnyuè	n.	music
9.	忙		máng	adj.	busy
10.	吧		ba	par.	a modal particle (see
					Language Note 5)
11.	对	對	duì	adj.	right, correct
12.	多大		duō dà	s.p.	how old
13.	啦		la	aux.w.	a particle to indicate
					a change of situation
					or state (see
					Language Note 3)

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14.	电脑	電腦	diànnǎo	n.	computer
15.	工程师	工程師	gōngchéngshī	n.	engineer
16.	做		zuò	ν.	do, work
17.	第		dì	pref.	prefix for ordinal numbers
18.	中学	中學	zhōngxué	n.	middle school

#### **Proper Nouns**

19. 小丽	小麗	Xiǎolì	p.n.	a person's name
20. 北京		Běijīng	p.n.	Beijing

# 语言注释 Language Notes

#### 1. Counting in Chinese

After you know how to count from 1–10 in Chinese, it is easy to count from 1–99.

11 = 10 + 1	十一
15 = 10 + 5	十五
20 = two 10s	二十
70 = seven 10s	七十
33 = three  10s + 3	三十三
86 = eight 10s + 6	八十六
95 = nine 10s + 5	九十五

#### 2. Asking someone's age

"How old are you?" is a common question in informal conversation in China. You may often be asked your age in Chinese, and you may want to ask others their age. It's important to ask this question in a culturally appropriate way. Depending on the age of the person whom you are addressing, you must phrase this question in one of the following three ways:

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• To children under the age of 10:

• To people over the age of 10:

• To the elderly:

#### 3. 啦

党, often used in informal conversation, is a variation of the particle  $\mathcal{T}$ , which indicates a change of situation or a a completed event. Further explanation of the use of  $\mathcal{T}$  as a completion particle will be given in Unit 6.

#### 4. Stating your age

No verb is needed when you state your age or someone else's age. However, if you want to say you are not a certain age, you must use a verb.

#### **Positive**

Subject	Numeral	岁	English meaning
她我	六 三十	岁。岁。	She is six years old.  I am thirty years old.

#### **Negative**

Subject	不是	Numeral	岁	English meaning
他我	不是不是	十八十二	岁。	He is not eighteen.  I am not twelve years old.

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#### 5. Questions using PC

The model particle recan be used at the end of a statement to form a question. In terms of meaning, the recan questions are similar to tag questions such as "isn't it?" and "aren't you?" in English. Different from the recan question, which you have learned in Unit 1, the recan question indicates that the speaker has an assumption about the situation under question and expects it to be confirmed.

Compare the following two sentences:

你是玛丽娅吗? (Are you Maria?) The speaker does not know if you are Maria and would like to find out. The answer to this question can be either 是 or 不是.

你是玛丽娅吧? (You are Maria, aren't you?) The speaker thinks that you must be Maria and expects a "yes" answer. The answer to this question has to confirm or negate the accuracy of the assumption, and therefore requires 对 or 不对.



## 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

By now you have learned how to say some names of professions in Chinese, such as 经理, 工程师, 老师, 护士. Below is a list of some other professions:

yīshēng	shāngrén	lǜshī	fǎguān
医生	商人	律师	法官
doctor	businessperson	lawyer	judge
jǐngchá 警察 police officer	fúwùyuán 服务员 waiter/waitress /service person	shòuhuòyuán 售货员 store clerk	tuīxiāoyuán 推销员 salesperson (for products)
fángdìchǎn shāng	gōngsī zhíyuán	jīngjì fēnxīyuán	yǎnyuán
房地产商	公司职员	经济分析员	演员
real estate agent	office worker	financial analyst	actor

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# 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Read aloud the following words, paying special attention to the Chinese initials z, c and s.

zá zòng zāi zēng zŏu zú zuì cā cuì căo céng cù cóng cè sān suŏ sēng suì sū săng sŏng

- 2. Read aloud the following sentences, concentrating on the correct pronunciation of z, c and s.
  - A. Nǐ jiā yǒu sān gè rén háishi sì gè rén?Wǒ jiā yǒu sì gè rén.
  - B. Nǐ yǒu dìdi ma?Yǒu. Wǒ dìdi jiào Sījié. Tā hěn cōngmíng.
  - C. Nǐ zhīdào tā de diànhuà hàomă ma?Zhīdào. Liù sān wǔ jiǔ sì sān sì liù.
- 3. See who can say the following tongue-twister fastest without any mistakes.

Zhī Shí Shī Zi 四只石 四 Sì shì sì, 是 四 四, Shí shì shí, 是 十 十, Shí sì shì shí sì, 十 四 是 十 四, Sì shí shì sì shí, 四十, 十 是 四 Sì shì sì shí sì shí sì, 是四 四 十 四 四, zhī shí shī Sì shí sì shì sĭ de. 是死 十 只石 的。 四 四

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#### Forty-Four Stone Lions

Four is four,

Ten is ten,

Fourteen is fourteen,

Forty is forty,

Forty-four is forty-four,

Forty-four stone lions are dead.

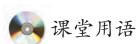
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# 你知道吗? Did you know?

E amily is the most important social and economic unit among the Chinese. In today's China, the number of small families living together with only two generations is increasing. However, it is still very common for three generations to live under one roof (三代同堂 sān dài tóng táng). The fact that the Chinese language has a special term to describe more than two generations living together shows how much value the traditional culture places on a big family. The word 三代同堂 (three generations under one roof) can be changed to 四代同堂 (four generations under one roof) or 五代同堂 (five generations under one roof), depending on the situation.

Parents are the highest authority in the family. Today, most Chinese women as well as men work outside the home. In a three-generation family, the grandparents usually take care of the children. When the grandparents become very old, they are often cared for by their family members. Chinese are raised to remain an integral part of their families throughout their lives.

Following cultural tradition, many Chinese are expected to sacrifice for family members. For instance, if the family doesn't have enough money to send two children to college, one child may give up the opportunity and let the other child go. In return, the child who goes to college has a responsibility to help his family members throughout his life after college graduation. If necessary, many Chinese parents would take several jobs so that they can pay for their children's education. Because of the traditionally strong emphasis placed on family, the Chinese tend to seek help from immediate and extended family when in need, before turning to neighbors, communities or professionals.



我们复习第一课。 Wǒmen fùxí dì yī kè. Let's review Lesson 1. 我们练习。 Wǒmen liànxí. Let's practice. 我们做练习。 Wǒmen zuò liànxí. Let's do exercises.

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# 兄弟姐妹 Siblings



Āndōngní 安东尼

# 课文 Text

(Maria talks about her siblings.)

Τā Wŏ gēge jiào Āndōngní. shì xuésheng. 哥哥叫 安东尼。 他 是 学生。 Τā shàng gāozhōng. Āndōngní hěn cōngmíng. 上 高中。 安东尼 很 聪明。 他 xuéxí hěn yònggōng. Tā yě hěn xǐhuān Τā yùndòng. 他学习很用功。他也很喜欢 运动。 yŏu xŭduō péngyŏu. Wŏ mèimei Nínà. 有 许多 朋友。 他 我 妹妹 叫 妮娜。 Τā shàng yòu'éryuán. hěn kě'ài. Τā Τā yǎng 幼儿园。她 很 可爱。她 养 上 她 hé yī **y**ī zhī xiǎo māo zhī xiǎo gǒu. 一只小猫 和一只小狗。



Jiémĭ 杰米

# M对话 Dialogue

Măliyà: yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi 玛丽娅: 你 有 兄弟 姐妹 吗?

Tāngmǔ: Wǒ yǒu yī gè dìdi, jiào Jiémĭ. 汤姆: 我有一个弟弟, 叫 杰米。

Mălìyà: Jiémĭ duō dà 玛丽娅: 杰米 多 大 啦?

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Tāngmǔ: Shí suì. 十岁。 汤姆:

Tā xǐhuān Mălìyà: zuò shénme? 玛丽娅: 他 喜欢 做 什么?

Tāngmǔ: Tā xǐhuān yùndòng, xǐhuān wán diànnǎo yóuxì, 汤姆: 他喜欢 运动, 喜欢 玩 电脑 游戏, yě xǐhuān gēn "Lǎohǔ" wán.

也喜欢跟"老虎"玩。

Lǎohǔ? Măliyà: 玛丽娅: 老虎?

**Tāngmǔ:** Jiémǐ de gŏu jiào "Lǎohǔ."

汤姆: 杰米的狗叫"老虎"。



# 🤌 生词 New Words

		Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
]	1.	兄弟姐妹		xiōngdì jiěmèi	n.	siblings, brothers
						and sisters
2	2.	上		shàng	ν.	attend (school)
3	3.	高中		gāozhōng	n.	high school
4	<b>1.</b>	聪明	聰明	cōngmíng	adj.	intelligent, clever
5	5.	用功		yònggōng	adj.	diligent,
						hard-working
6	5.	许多	許多	xŭduō	adj.	many
7	7.	幼儿园	幼兒園	yòu'éryuán	n.	kindergarten
8	3.	可爱	可爱	kě'ài	adj.	lovely, cute
9	9.	养	養	yǎng	ν.	raise, nurture

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10. 只	隻	zhī	m.w.	measure word for certain animals such as dogs and cats (see Language Note 4)
11. 小		xiǎo	adj.	young, small
12. 猫	貓	māo	n.	cat
13. 狗		gŏu	n.	dog
14. 玩		wán	ν.	play
15. 游戏	遊戲	yóuxì	n.	game
16. 跟		gēn	prep.	together with, with
17. 老虎		lǎohǔ	n.	tiger

#### **Proper Noun**

18. 妮娜	Nínà	p.n.	Nina	
--------	------	------	------	--

# 语言注释 Language Notes

## 1. Asking "WH" questions (interrogative pronoun questions)

To ask a question in Chinese, simply start with a basic sentence and place an interrogative pronoun (what, who, whom, where, why, etc.) at the place in the sentence where the answer would be expected. Unlike in English where the "WH" words are often placed at the beginning of the sentence, Chinese "WH" questions require no change of sentence order.

他喜欢电脑游戏。 (He likes computer games.)

—— 他喜欢什么? (What does he like?)

他的狗叫八弟。 (His dog's name is Buddy.)

—— 他的狗叫什么? (What is his dog's name?)

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#### **Interrogative pronouns**

谁	shéi, shuí	who/whom
谁的	shéide / shuíde	whose
什么	shénme	what
哪儿/哪里	năr / nălĭ	where
明『 + MW	nă	which
为什么	wèishénme	why
怎么	zěnme	how

#### 2. Using a noun to modify another noun

The first noun modifies the second noun. For example, the noun 电脑 modifies 游戏.

电脑游戏 (computer games)

公司经理 (company manager)

汉语老师 (Chinese language teacher)

### 3. Using an adjective to modify a noun

The adjective is placed before the noun it modifies. For example, the adjective 小 modifies 猫.

小猫 (kitten, small cat)

小狗 (puppy, small dog)

好朋友 (good friend)

#### 4. Measure words for animals

Different animals have different measure words in Chinese. In general, the choice of measure word is connected with the special characteristics of the animal. Most mammals, anthropods and birds use the measure word  $\mathcal{R}$ , whereas fish and many types of reptiles use \$\text{\$\frac{1}{4}\$}\$ (ti\text{ao}). \$\text{\$\frac{1}{4}\$}\$ is also a measure word for other nouns that are long, narrow, or thin.

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Domestic animals are a little different. For example, 马 (horse) uses the measure word 匹 (pǐ), and 牛 (ox) and 猪 (pig) use the measure word 头 (tóu).



## 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

In recent years, raising pets has become increasingly popular in China. People commonly raise 猫,狗,乌 and 全鱼. Below is a list of popular pets and their measure words.

Chinese	Pinyin	English	Measure word
狗	gŏu	dog	只
猫	māo	cat	只
羊	yáng	sheep	只
仓鼠	cāngshŭ	hamster	只
鸟	niǎo	bird	只
乌龟	wūguī	turtle	只
青蛙	qīngwā	frog	只
金鱼	jīnyú	goldfish	条 (tiáo)
蛇	shé	snake	条
蜥蜴	хīуì	lizard	条
马	mă	horse	匹 (pǐ)

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# 发音练习 PRONOUNCIATION PRACTICE

1. Read aloud the following words that contain the Chinese initials zh, ch and sh.

zhōng zhá zhuō zhé zhèn zhù zhāi chē chán chŭ chén chōu chăng chōng shé shéi shù shuò shǎo shěng shān

- 2. Read aloud the following sentences, concentrating on the correct pronunciation of zh, ch and sh.
  - A. Āndōngní shì shéi? Tā shì wŏ gēge.
  - B. Nǐ xué Zhōngwén ma?Bù xué. Wŏ huì shuō Zhōngwén.
  - C. Nǐ de péngyǒu jiào shénme míngzi?Tā jiào Chén Chāng Shuò.
- 3. See who can say the following tongue twister fastest without any mistakes.

Niǎo Dǎo 鸟 岛 Niǎo Dǎo shì dăo, niǎo dǎo yŏu niǎo, 岛, 鸟 鸟, 鸟 岛 是 岛 有 Niǎo Dǎo de niǎo duō dé shŭ bù liǎo. 鸟 岛 多 得 的 鸟 数 不 了。 Yào xiǎng dào Niǎo Dăo, yī dìng yào ài niǎo, 鸟, 要 想 到 鸟 定 要 爱 岛, Νĭ bù ài xiǎo niǎo, jiù dào Niǎo Dăo. bié 岛。 你 不 爱 小 鸟, 就 别 到 鸟

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#### Bird Island

Bird Island is an island with birds,

There are countless birds on Bird Island.

If you want to go to Bird Island, you have to love birds,

If you don't love birds, don't go to Bird Island.

#### 4. Try to say the following children's rhyme.



#### One, Two, Three, Four, Five

One, two, three, four, five (footsteps),

(I) climbed the mountain to look for a tiger.

(I) didn't find a tiger,

(But I) saw several squirrels.

How many squirrels?

One, two, three, four, five.

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# •

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### 5. Can you say the multiplication table in Chinese?

First, review your multiplication skills:

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90

Next, let's try the multiplication of 1 in Chinese. The word 得 (dé) means "equals."

yī yī dé yī	一一得一	1 x 1 = 1
yī èr dé èr	一二得二	$1 \times 2 = 2$
yī sān dé sān	一三得三	$1 \times 3 = 3$
yī sì dé sì	一四得四	$1 \times 4 = 4$
yī wŭ dé wŭ	一五得五	$1 \times 5 = 5$
yī liù dé liù	一六得六	$1 \times 6 = 6$
yī qī dé qī	一七得七	$1 \times 7 = 7$
yī bā dé bā	一八得八	$1 \times 8 = 8$
yī jiŭ dé jiŭ	一九得九	$1 \times 9 = 9$
yī shí dé shí	一十得十	1 x 10 = 10

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Now let's try the multiplication of 2 in Chinese. The word 得 (dé) means "equals." In the multiplication table, if the number is more than 10, 得 is omitted.

yī èr dé èr èr èr dé sì sān èr dé liù sì èr dé bā wǔ èr yī shí liù èr shí èr qī èr shí sì bā èr shí liù	一二三四五六七八九二二二二二二十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十十	$1 \times 2 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $9 \times 2 = 18$
bā èr shí liù jiǔ èr shí bā shí èr èr shí		$8 \times 2 = 16$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $10 \times 2 = 20$

Now, it's your turn to try multiplication of 3 in Chinese. The word 得 (dé) means "equals."

yī sān dé sān	一三得三	$1 \times 3 = 3$
èr sān dé liù	二三得六	$2 \times 3 = 6$
sān sān dé jiŭ	三三得九	$3 \times 3 = 9$
sì sān shí èr	四三十二	$4 \times 3 = 12$
wŭ sān shí wŭ	五三十五	$5 \times 3 = 15$
liù sān shí bā	六三十八	$6 \times 3 = 18$
qī sān èr shí yī	七三二十一	$7 \times 3 = 21$
bā sān èr shí sì	八三二十四	$8 \times 3 = 24$
jiŭ sān èr shí qī	九三二十七	$9 \times 3 = 27$
shí sān sān shí	十三三十	$10 \times 3 = 30$

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# 你知道吗? Did you know?

hina has a population of over 1.3 billion. This has presented many challenges for China's resources and development. In order to lower the population growth rate, the Chinese government has been promoting the "one child" policy – that means each couple is encouraged to have only one child. The "one-child" policy was introduced in 1979. There are some exceptions to the policy. If the first child has serious health problems, the couple is allowed to have a second child. If both the husband and wife are only children, they can have two children. The "one-child" policy also doesn't apply to ethnic minorities, such as Muslims, Mongolians, Tibetans, etc.

Since it was first instituted, many
Chinese families have had only one child.
Consequently, many young Chinese do not
have brothers and sisters. You may ask: Do
the Chinese still use 哥哥,姐姐, 弟弟,妹妹? The answer is "Yes." When
the Chinese meet each other, they often
address each other according to their age
relative to one another. It is common for



Three cousins.

children to address an older peer by 哥哥 or 姐姐 and to address a younger peer by 弟弟 or 妹妹. Similarly, adults often address children 小弟弟 or 小妹妹.



今天的作业是··· Jīntiān de zuòyè shì ... Today's homework is... 第五页练习三。 Dì wǔ yè liànxí sān. Page 5, Exercise 3..

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**A** 

UNIT 2 • Lesson 4

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# **2.4** 家庭地址 Home Address



# → 対話一 Dialogue 1

Mălìyà: Nǐ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi shì ma?

玛丽娅: 你家住在上海市吗?

Tāngmǔ: Duì.

汤姆: 对。

Măliyà: Shànghăi shénme dìfāng?

玛丽娅: 上海 什么 地方?

Tāngmǔ: Huángpǔ qū Běijīng Lù 1005 hào 201 shì.

汤姆: 黄浦 区 北京 路 1005 号 201 室。

Nĭ jiā ne?

你 家 呢?

Mălìyà: Wǒ jiā yě zhù zài Shànghǎi,

玛丽娅: 我家也住在上海,

Lǎo Běi Jiē 887 hào.

老 北 街 887 号。



# M对话二 Dialogue 2



大卫的狗— 八弟

Tāngmǔ: Dàwèi, nǐ yǎng chǒngwù ma? 汤姆: 大卫, 你养 宠物 吗?

Dàwèi: Yăng. Wŏ yăng yī zhī gŏu, jiào "Bā Dì."

大卫: 养。我养一只狗,叫"八弟"。

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hěn cōngmíng. Tā zhīdào wŏ jiā dìzhĭ: 很聪明。它知道我家的地址: Xiānggǎng Shíyī Jiē 556 hào. 香港 十一 街 556 号。



# 🦠 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	家庭		jiātíng	n.	family
2.	地址		dìzhĭ	n.	address
3.	市		shì	n.	city
4.	地方		dìfāng	n.	place
5.	区	品	qū	n.	district
6.	路		lù	n.	road
7.	室		shì	n.	room, apartment
8.	街		jiē	n.	street
9.	宠物	寵物	chŏngwù	n.	pets
10.	它		tā	pron.	it

### **Proper Nouns**

11. 黄浦	Huángpŭ	p.n.	a district in Shanghai
12. 八弟	Bādì	p.n.	Buddy

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# 语言注释 Language Notes

# 1. 什么地方 and 哪儿

什么地方, which literally means "which place," is another way of saying 哪儿.

你住在哪儿?

(Where do you live?)

你住在什么地方? (Where do you live?)

#### 2. Stating your address

Unlike English, Chinese addresses are spoken and written in order of larger locality (such as a country, state, city...) to smaller locality (such as street, building number, apartment number...).

Country	Province/ state	City	District	Street	House number	Apartment number	
中国	浙江省	杭州市		北京 路	335号	302室	
China, Zl	hejiang Provi	nce, Hangzho	ou, 335 Beijin	g Rd., # 302			
中国		北京市	东城区	东单大街	228号		
China, Beijing, Dongcheng District, 228 Dongdan St.							
中国		上海	浦东区	花园小区	四号楼	€ 631室	
China, Sh	nanghai, Pud	ong District, l	Huayuan Con	nplex, Building 4,	Room #631		

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## 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

The residential areas in Chinese cities are most often made up of high-rise apartments, town-houses and single-family houses. In recent years, for public safety and management, clusters of high-rise apartment buildings, townhouses or single-family houses are often enclosed by fences and are called  $\sqrt{N} \times 10^{12}$  (neighborhood communities). Below is a list of commonly used words that describe where people live:

dānyuán	lóu	mén
单元	楼	l']
apartment	story, building, building no.	gate/door
dúlìfáng	huāyuánfáng	liántǐ biéshù
独立房	花园房	连体别墅
single family house	house with a garden	townhouse
xiǎoqū 小区 enclosed residential area, neighborhood community	gōngyù 公寓 apartment	fángjiān 房间 room



A residential community in Shanghai.

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# ▶发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

#### 1. Read aloud the following words containing the finals i and e.

When the final i is combined with initials b, t, p, n, m, d, l, j, q, x, it is pronounced [i:], as in the American English pronunciation of "sheep" or "meet."

bǐ tí pī nǐ mì dī lí jī qí xì

When the final i is combined with initials z, c, s, zh, ch, sh and r, the i is not pronounced. Instead, the sound of the initial is prolonged.

zì cí sī zhī chī shì rì

The final  $\mathbf{e}$  is pronounced as  $[\mathbf{a}]$ , as in the American English pronunciation of "cup" or "up."

tè hé lè rè shě zhé chē sè cè zé

# 2. Read the following sentences, concentrating on the correct pronunciation of i and e.

- A. Tā shì Sīmĭn de jiějie, nǐ zhīdào ma?Zhīdào. Tā jiào Zémĭn. Tā zhù zài Rìběn.
- B. Míngtiān wŏmen yŏu cèyàn.Wŏ zhīdào.
- C. Lăoshī, wŏ kĕyĭ shàng cèsuŏ ma?Bù kĕyĭ. Wŏmen zhèngzài kăoshì.

### 3. Read aloud the following children's rhyme.



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	Sì	zhī	yǎn	jīng	bā	tiáo	tuĭ.	
	四	只	眼	睛	八	条	腿。	
	Sān	zhī	qīng	wā	sān	zhāng	zuĭ,	
	三	只	青	蛙	三	张	嘴,	
	Liù	zhī	yăn	jīng	shí	èr	tiáo	tuĭ.
	六	只	眼	睛	十	=	条	腿。
Frogs								
One frog, one mouth,								
Two eyes, four legs.								
			Tw	o frogs,	two mo	uths,		
	Four eyes, eight legs.							
Three frogs, three mouths,								
			S	ix eyes,	twelve le	egs.		
			(You co	an conti	пие сои	nting)		

## 4. Can you say the multiplication table in Chinese?

Let's try the multiplication of 4. The word 得 (dé) means "equals."

yī sì dé sì	一四得四	$1 \times 4 = 4$
èr sì dé bā	二四得八	$2 \times 4 = 8$
sān sì shí èr	三四十二	$3 \times 4 = 12$
sì sì shí liù	四四十六	$4 \times 4 = 16$
wŭ sì èr shí	五四二十	$5 \times 4 = 20$
liù sì èr shí sì	六四二十四	$6 \times 4 = 24$
qī sì èr shí bā	七四二十八	$7 \times 4 = 28$
bā sì sān shí èr	八四三十二	$8 \times 4 = 32$
jiŭ sì sān shí liù	九四三十六	$9 \times 4 = 36$
shí sì sì shí	十四四十	$10 \times 4 = 40$

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It's your turn to try the multiplication of 5 and 6. Using the multiplication table, pick some numbers to multiply by 5 and 6.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90

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**\*** 

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# 你知道吗? Did you know?

Beijing (北京), situated in northern China, is the capital of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It was formerly known in English as Peking. Beijing is China's second largest city after Shanghai in terms of population. Beijing is the political, educational, and cultural center of the People's Republic of China. In recent years, its fast growing economy has turned Beijing into an economic powerhouse as well.

Beijing was the capital city during several dynasties. Its long history can be seen in many

historical sites. The most famous ones are: the Tian'anmen Square, the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, the Ming Tombs, and the Temple of Heaven. Beijing attracts a lot of visitors all year around. It is easy to travel to Beijing, as it is a major transportation hub, with dozens of railways, roads and expressways entering



The Marble Boat at the Summer Palace, Beijing.

and leaving it in all directions, as well as many domestic and international flights.



明天有测验。明天考试。

Míngtiān yŏu cèyàn.

Tomorrow there is a quiz.

Míngtiān kǎoshì.

Tomorrow there is a test.

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# 2.5 你是哪国人? What Is Your Nationality?



# 对话一 Dialogue 1

(Tom shows a picture of his grandparents to Maria).

Mălìyà: Tāmen shì shéi?

玛丽娅: 他们 是 谁?

Tāngmǔ: Tāmen shì wǒ yéye nǎinai.

汤姆: 他们是我爷爷奶奶。

Mălìyà: Tāmen shì Zhōngguórén ma?

玛丽娅: 他们 是 中国人 吗?

**Tāngmǔ:** Shì de. Tāmen zhù zài Běijīng.

汤姆: 是的。他们住在北京。

Mălìyà: Nǐ yéye hái gōngzuò ma?

玛丽娅: 你爷爷还工作吗?

**Tāngmǔ:** Bù. Wǒ yéye nǎinai dōu tuìxiū le.

汤姆: 不。 我 爷爷 奶奶 都 退休了。

Kěshì yéye yǒushíhou zài jiànshēnfáng zuò yìgōng.

可是 爷爷 有时候 在 健身房 做 义工。

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# 🛶 对话二 Dialogue 2

(At the International Club, Tom makes a new friend.)

Tāngmǔ: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Tāngmǔ. Nǐ ne?

汤姆: 你好! 我叫汤姆。 你呢?

Shùn'ài: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Jīn Shùn'ài.

顺爱: 你好! 我是金顺爱。

Tāngmǔ: Nǐ shì năguórén?

汤姆: 你是哪国人?

Shùn'ài Wǒ shì Hánguórén. Nǐ ne?

顺爱: 我是韩国人。 你呢?

Tāngmǔ: Wǒ shì Měiguórén.

汤姆: 我是美国人。

Shùn'ài Nǐ jiā zhù zài Měiguó ma?

顺爱: 你家住在美国吗?

**Tāngmǔ:** Bù. Wǒ gēn bàba, māma hé dìdi zhù zài Shànghǎi,

汤姆: 不。 我 跟 爸爸、妈妈 和 弟弟 住 在 上海,

yīnwèi wŏ bàba zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò. Nǐ ne?

因为 我 爸爸 在 上海 工作。 你 呢?

Nǐ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi ma?

你家住在上海吗?

Shùn'ài Duì. Wǒ jiā zhù zài Shànghǎi de Huángpǔ qū.

顺爱:对。 我 家 住 在 上海 的 黄浦 区。

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# 🦠 生词 New Words

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	谁	誰	shéi, shuí	pron.	who, whom
2.	爷爷	爺爺	yéye	n.	(paternal) grandfather
3.	奶奶		năinai	n.	(paternal)
					grandmother
4.	还	還	hái	adv.	still, also
5.	退休		tuìxiū	ν.	retire
6.	了		le	par.	a particle to indicate
					change of a situation/
					state
7.	可是		kěshì	conj.	but, however
8.	有时候	有時候	yŏushíhou	s.p.	sometimes
9.	健身房		jiànshēnfáng	n.	gym
10.	义工	義工	yìgōng	n.	volunteer
11.	国	國	guó	n.	country
12.	因为	因為	yīnwèi	conj.	because

### **Proper Nouns**

13.	中国人	中國人	Zhōngguórén	p.n.	Chinese
14.	金顺爱	金順愛	Jīn Shùn'ài	p.n.	a person's name
15.	韩国人	韓國人	Hánguórén	p.n.	Korean
16.	美国人	美國人	Měiguórén	p.n.	American
17.	美国	美國	Měiguó	p.n.	the United States

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# 语言注释 Language Notes

#### 1. Country, nationality and language

In Chinese, nationality is indicated by adding the suffix -  $\bigwedge$  after the country's name. For example:

Country name	Nationality
中国美国德国法国	中国人 美国人 德国人 法国人

It is more complicated to indicate the language that a country uses. In general, one of the two suffixes - 文 and - 语 can be placed after the country's name or the first character of the country's name. 文 refers more to the written language whereas 语 refers to language as a whole or the spoken language.

### Major languages of the world (besides 汉语 and 中文):

Language	Written language	Pinyin	English
日语	日文	Rìyŭ/Rìwén	Japanese
英语	英文	Yīngyŭ/Yīngwén	English
法语	法文	Făyŭ/Făwén	French
德语	德文	Déyŭ/Déwén	German
俄语	俄文	Éyŭ/ Éwén	Russian
拉丁语	拉丁文	Lādīngyŭ/Lādīngwén	Latin
西班牙语	西班牙文	Xībānyáyŭ/Xībānyáwén	Spanish
意大利语	意大利文	Yìdàlìyŭ/Yìdàlìwén	Italian

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# 2. 在 used as a verb

Subject	(Adverb)	在	(Place)	English meaning
他 我弟弟丁老师	不不	在在在在	中国。家。	He is in China.  My brother is not home.  Teacher Ding is not in.



# 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Below is a list of countries. If your country of origin is not included here, please look it up in an English-Chinese dictionary or ask your teacher.

Zhōngguó	Rìběn	Hánguó	Yìndù
中国	日本	韩国	印度
China	Japan	Korea	India
Yìndùníxīyà	Măláixīyà	Xīnjiāpō	Fēilǜbīn
印度尼西亚	马来西亚	新加坡	菲律宾
Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	The Philippines
Yuènán	Měiguó	Jīanádà	Mòxīgē
越南	美国	加拿大	墨西哥
Vietnam	The United States	Canada	Mexico
Bāxī	Éguó	Yīngguó	Déguó
巴西	俄国	英国	德国
Brazil	Russia	The United Kingdom	Germany
Făguó	Yìdàlì	Xībānyá	Āijí
法国	意大利	西班牙	埃及
France	Italy	Spain	Egypt

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# 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

The final e is pronounced [ə], as in "cup" or "up." The final ei is pronounced [ei], as in "eight" or "say." The final ie, on the other hand, is pronounced [iə], as in "here" or "near."

#### 1. Read aloud the following words containing the initials e and ei.

tè	hé	lè	rè	shě	zhé	chē	sè	cè	zé
bēi	něi	lēi	shéi	zhèi	fèi	zéi	mèi	pēi	féi
vè	niè	miè	iié	xiē	liè	bié	piě	dié	tiē

# 2. Read aloud the following sentences, concentrating on the correct pronunciation of e and ei.

- A. Zhè shì shéi de cèyàn?Zhè shì wŏ de cèyàn.
- B. Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! Zhè shì wŏmen gĕi nǐ de shēngrì lǐwù.
   Xièxie.
- C. Nǐ de yéye zhù zhèr ma?Bù, tā zhù zài Nèiménggǔ de Rèhéshì.
- D. Wǒ jiějie jīntiān méiyǒu zuòyè, kěshì wǒ yǒu zuòyè.

# 3. See who can read the following tongue twister fastest without any mistakes.

		É 我	Hé 鸟 和					
Pō 坡 Pō 坡	shang 上 xià 下	lì 立 tǎng	zhe 着 zhe 着	yī  yī  yī	zhī 只 tiáo 条	é, 鹅, hé. 河。		
Kuān 宽 É 鹅	kuān 宽 yào 要	de 的 guò 过	hé, 河, hé, 河,		féi 肥 yào 要	de 的 dù 渡	é. 鹅, é. 鹅。	

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Bù	zhī	shì	é	guò	hé,
不	知	是	鹅	过	河,
Hái	shì	hé	dù	é.	
还	是	河	渡	鹅。	

#### A Goose and a River

A goose is standing on the slope, A river is flowing under the slope. Wide river, fat goose.

 ${\it The goose wants to swim across the river; the river wants to carry the goose.}$ 

Is the goose swimming across the river, or is the river carrying the goose?

## 4. Can you say the multiplication table in Chinese?

Let's try the multiplication of 7. The word 得 (dé) means "equals."

yī qī dé qī	一七得七	$1 \times 7 = 7$
èr qī shí sì	二七十四	$2 \times 7 = 14$
sān qī èr shí yī	三七二十一	$3 \times 7 = 21$
sì qī èr shí bā	四七二十八	$4 \times 7 = 28$
wŭ qī sān shí wŭ	五七三十五	$5 \times 7 = 35$
liù qī sì shí èr	六七四十二	$6 \times 7 = 42$
qī qī sì shí jiǔ	七七四十九	$7 \times 7 = 49$
bā qī wǔ shí liù	八七五十六	$8 \times 7 = 56$
jiŭ qī liù shí sān	九七六十三	$9 \times 7 = 63$
shí qī qī shí	十七七十	$10 \times 7 = 70$



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It's your turn to try the multiplication of 8 and 9. Using the multiplication table, pick some numbers to multiply by 8 and 9.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90

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UNIT 2 • Lesson 5



# 你知道吗? Did you know?

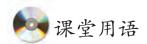
Shanghai (上海), situated on the banks of the Yangtze River (长江 Chángjiāng) in East China, is the largest city of the People's Republic of China. Widely regarded as the stronghold of China's modern economy, the city also serves as one of the most important cultural, commercial, financial, industrial and communication centers of China.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, Shanghai was the third largest financial center in the world, ranking after New York City and London, and the largest commercial city in the Far East. Adversely affected by a series of wars and revolutions from the Nationalist Revolution (1911) and the Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) to the Civil Wars (1927–1937 and

1945–1949), Shanghai lost its glamour for several decades. Following the Chinese government's market-economic redevelopment policy and the establishment of Shanghai as a Special Economic Zone in the 1980s, Shanghai has since led China's economic growth. Shanghai's skyscrapers and rapid commercial growth provide a window to modern China.



Shanghai's Pudong District.



现在听写。	Xiànzài tīngxiě.	Now let's do dictation.
现在休息。	Xiànzài xiūxi.	Now let's take a break.

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UNIT 2 • Lesson 6 **101** 

# 第二单元复习 Unit 2 Review



### 课文一

你们好! 我是丁明。我是汉语老师。我家有五个人,爸爸、妈妈、弟弟、妹妹和我。我在上海工作。我的家人都住在北京。

我爸爸是一个公司的经理。他五十五岁。 我妈妈是幼儿园老师,她五十四岁。我弟弟在美国。他在一个电脑公司工作。我妹妹是大学生。 她在大学学习音乐。

我们家没有狗,也没有猫。我很喜欢狗,可是我妈妈不喜欢。



## 生词 New Words

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1. 家人		jiārén	n.	family members
2. 大学生	大學生	dàxuésheng	n.	university, college student

#### **Proper Noun**

3. 丁明	Dīng Míng p.n.	a person's name
4 / 1	3 3 1	1

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### 课文二

我叫大卫。我今年十四岁。我家有六个人,爸爸、妈妈、两个姐姐、一个弟弟和我。我们家住在香港。我妈妈是大学老师。我爸爸在电话公司工作。他是客户服务的经理。我们一家都是法国人。

我的两个姐姐都在纽约。一个在那儿上大学,一个在那儿工作。我姐姐是小学老师。我弟弟十三岁。他上中学。

我弟弟和我都喜欢"八弟"。八弟很聪明,可是许多人不喜欢它,因为它喜欢叫。



### 生词 New Words

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1. 今年		jīnnián	n.	this year
2. 客户		kèhù	n.	client, customer
3. 服务		fúwù	n.	service
4. 那儿	那兒	nàr	n.	there
5. 머니		jiào	ν.	bark, yelp

#### **Proper Noun**

6. 纽约 紐約 Niǔyuē	p.n.	New York	
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UNIT 2 • Lesson 6 10



## 发音练习 PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Zhè

1. Read the following rhyme, paying attention to the initials j, q, x and zh, ch, sh.

Shén Me?

Shì

是 这 什 么? Shén me jΤ bù zhǎng máo? shì 是 长 什 么 鸡 毛? 不 Tián jī bù zhăng máo. shì jī 是 长 田 鸡 鸡 不 毛。 cháng? bó bù Shén me shì é 是 脖 不 长? 什 么 鹅 Qĭ é shì é bó bù cháng. 是 长。 企 鹅 鹅 脖 不 Shén bù gēng tián? me shì niú 是 耕 什 么 牛 田? 不 Wō niú shì niú bù gēng tián. 是 蜗 牛 牛 耕 不 田。 Shén me shì mă bù Ιā chē? 是 马 拉 车 什 么 不 Ιā Hé chē. shì mă bù mă 河 是 车。 马 马 拉 不 Shén shì māo bù zhuō shǔ? me 是 鼠? 什 么 猫 不 捉 Xióng māo shì bù zhuō shŭ. māo 熊 是 猫 捉 猫 不 鼠。 Shén me bù shàng shān? shì hŭ 虎 是 上 什 么 不 山? Bì shì hŭ bù shàng shān hŭ 是 壁 虎 虎 上 不 山。

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#### **104** HUANYING • Volume 1

#### What Is This?

What type of chicken (jī) does not have hair?

A frog (tián jī) does not have hair.

What type of goose (é) does not have a long neck?

A penguin (qǐ'é) does not have a long neck.

What type of ox (niú) does not plough the field?

A snail (wōniú) does not plough the field.

What type of horse (mǎ) does not haul a cart?

A hippopotamus (hémǎ) does not haul a cart.

What type of cat (māo) does not catch a mouse?

A panda (xióngmāo) does not catch a mouse.

What type of tiger (hǔ) does not go to the mountains?

A house lizard (bìhǔ) does not go to the mountains.

2. Read aloud the following rhyme. Chinese children sing this rhyme when they jump rope. Pay attention to using the correct numbers.

		Tiào	Shéng	Gē		
		跳	绳	歌		
Xiǎo	pí	qiú,	xiāng	jiāo	lí,	
小	皮	球,	香	蕉	梨,	
Măn	dì	kāi	huā	èr	shí	yī.
满	地	开	花	=	+	<b>-</b> °
Èr	wŭ	liù,	èr	wŭ	qī,	
=	五	六,	=	五	七,	
Èr	bā	èr	jiŭ	sān	shí	yī.
=	八	=	九	三	十	<b>-</b> °
Sān	wŭ	liù,	sān	wŭ	qī,	
三	五	六,	三	五	七,	
Sān	bā	sān	jiŭ	sì	shí	yī.
三	八	三	九	四	+	<b>-</b> °

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(See if you can continue counting up to 101 - yī bǎi yī.)

### Rope Skipping Song

Small balls, bananas, pears,

On the ground there are 21.

25-6, 25-7,

28, 29, 31,

35-6, 35-7,

38, 39, 41,

45-6, 45-7,

48, 49, 51...

(See if you can continue counting up to 101.)

### 学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

#### How do you read a Chinese ID card?

A Chinese ID card usually includes the following information: the name or type of card, the card issuer's information, the card holder's personal information, as well as the the expiration date. Study the membership card below. Can you guess who the card issuer is? What kind of information can you learn about the card holder? If you get stuck, take a peek at the vocabulary list below the card.

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#### 106 HUANYING • Volume 1

# 上海运动俱乐部

会员姓名: 丁小朋

16岁

俱乐部地址:

中国上海老北街11号

*会员卡有效期至* 电话: 21-8888-8888

2009年12月31日

电子邮件: julebu@163.com



## 生词 New Words

jūlèbù	huìyuán	xìngmíng	niánlíng
俱乐部	会 员	姓名	年龄
club	member	name (of a person)	age
huìyuánkǎ	yǒuxiàoqī	zhì	nián
会员卡	有效期	至	年
membership card	valid period	until	year
yuè 月 month	rì 日 day		

Now suppose you are a member of this sports club. Can you fill out a member card for yourself?

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UNIT 2 • Lesson 6 **107** 



Go beyond Your Classroom: Visit some local Chinese establishments and collect some Chinese business cards. Note down anything on the card that caught your eye and share what you have found with your classmates.

#### SELF-ASSESSMENT

In Unit 2, you have learned to talk about your family and to count in Chinese. Have you reached the learning goals of Unit 2? After completing the exercises for Unit 2 in your Workbook, fill out the following self-assessment sheet.

Yes/No	Can you say and write these things in Chinese?
	The number of people in your family
	Your age
	Your home address
	Your nationality

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#### **108** HUANYING • Volume 1

	The school you attend
	Something about your pets (dogs and cats)
	Count from 1 to 99
	Tell people your parents' professions
	Indicate your likes and dislikes
	Give a simple description of people or objects
	Give a brief introduction of your family to others, indicating each family member's name, age, relationship to you, nationality, profession and where you live.
Yes/No	Do you know how to do these things?
	Inquire about another person's family using interrogative questions
	Inquire about another person's age in a culturally appropriate way
	Inquire about another person's age in a culturally appropriate way  Name the major countries, nationalities and languages
	Name the major countries, nationalities and languages
	Name the major countries, nationalities and languages  Correctly use adjectives to describe people and objects
	Name the major countries, nationalities and languages  Correctly use adjectives to describe people and objects  Correctly use adverbials of place to indicate where an event takes place

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