

2

Xièxie nǐ 谢谢你 Thank you

课文 Text

1  02-1

Xièxie!
A: 谢谢!

Bú xiè!
B: 不谢!



English Version

A: Thank you!

B: Sure!

New Words

1. 谢谢 xièxie v.
to thank
2. 不 bù adv.
no, not

2  02-2

Xièxie nǐ!
A: 谢谢你!

Bú kèqì!
B: 不客气!



English Version

A: Thank you!

B: You're welcome!

New Word

3. 不客气 bú kèqì
you're welcome,
don't mention it

3  02-3

Zàijiàn!
A: 再见!

Zàijiàn!
B: 再见!



English Version

A: Goodbye!

B: Bye!

New Word

4. 再见 zàijiàn v.
to see you around

拼音 Pinyin

1 汉语拼音的声母和韵母 (2) Initials and Finals of Chinese Pinyin (2) 02-4

| 声母 Initials (2) | 韵母 Finals (2) |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| zh ch sh r | ou iou (iu) |
| z c s | an ian uan üan |
| | en in uen (un) ün |
| | ang iang uang |
| | eng ing ueng |
| | ong iong |

看图片，朗读下列单音节词语 02-5

Look at the pictures and read the monosyllabic words aloud.



sān



shān



zhōng



yáng



líng



cài



shǒu



xióng



yún



xīng



yuán



rén



chuán



chuáng



chī



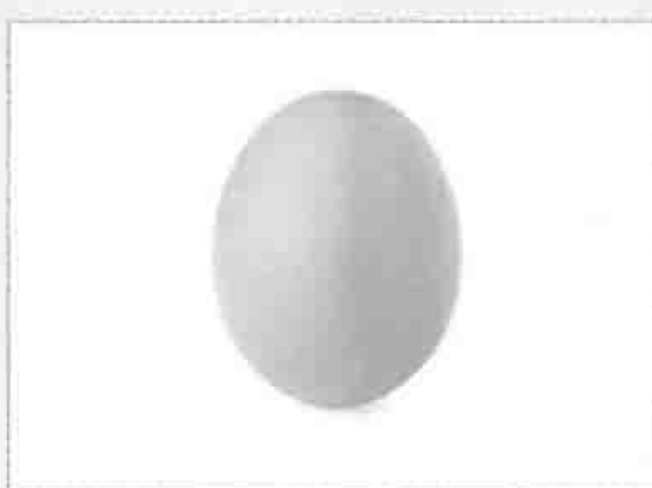
rè

看图片，朗读下列双音节词语  02-6

Look at the pictures and read the disyllabic words aloud.



bīngxiāng



jīdàn



sījī



zúqiú



jīchǎng



pá shān



shǒubiǎo



xióngmāo

2 汉语的轻声 The Neutral Tone

汉语中除了四声以外，还有一个读得又短又轻的声调，叫作“轻声”。
例如：

Apart from the four tones mentioned previously, there is another tone in Chinese, which is short and light, known as “the neutral tone”. For example:



māma
妈妈




yéye
爷爷



nǎinai
奶奶



bàba
爸爸

朗读下列音节，注意轻声的读法  02-7

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the neutral tone.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| zhuōzi | fángzi | yǐzi | guìzi |
| tāmen | rénmen | wǒmen | dìdi |
| yīfu | érzi | xǐhuan | rènshi |
| xiānsheng | péngyou | wǎnshang | piàoliang |

3 拼音规则 (1): 标调法和省写

Rules of *Pinyin* (1): Tone Marking and Abbreviation

(1) 标调法 Tone Marking

汉语拼音的声调必须标注在元音字母上。当一个韵母含有两个或者两个以上元音字母时，调号标注在开口度较大的那个元音字母上。调号标注的主要元音顺序为 *a, o, e, i, u, ü*，但 *iu* 是个例外，*iu* 是 *iou* 的省略形式，声调标注在 *u* 上。轻声音节不标声调。

Tone marks in Chinese *pinyin* are put above vowels. When there are two or more vowels in the final of a syllable, the tone should be marked on the one that is pronounced with the mouth more wide-open, the sequence being “*a, o, e, i, u, ü*” in the descending order. The compound final *iu* is an exception to this rule, in which the tone mark is put on *u* rather than *i* as *iu* is the abbreviation of *iou*. The neutral tone is unmarked.

朗读下列音节，注意声调标注的位置  02-8

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the positions of the tone marks.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| xuéxiào | bāng máng | lánqiú | nǚ'ér |
| yóu yǒng | shǒubiǎo | zhōngyú | gōngsī |
| shíjiān | shēntǐ | kǎoshì | guójiā |
| bàozhǐ | hǎochī | xièxie | kèqì |

(2) 省写 Abbreviation

iou, uei, uen 前面加声母的时候，写成：*iu, ui, un*。例如 *niu, gui, lun*。

When *iou, uei* or *uen* follows an initial, they are written as *iu, ui* and *un* respectively, for example, *niu, gui, lun*.

朗读下列音节，注意韵母省写的部分  02-9

Read the syllables aloud and pay attention to the abbreviated finals.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| xiūxi | shuì jiào | lúnchuán | niúnǎi |
| píjiǔ | ángguì | liúyán | kāi huì |
| tǎolùn | zúqiú | Lúndūn | shīrùn |
| cánkuì | shuǐguǒ | táozuì | shùnlì |

课堂用语 Classroom Expressions



02-10

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 打开书。 | Dǎkāi shū. | Open your book. |
| 请大声读。 | Qǐng dà shēng dú. | Read aloud. |
| 再读一遍。 | Zài dú yí biàn. | Read once again. /Repeat. |
| 一起读。 | Yìqǐ dú. | Read together. |
| 有问题吗? | Yǒu wèntí ma? | Any questions? |

汉字 Characters

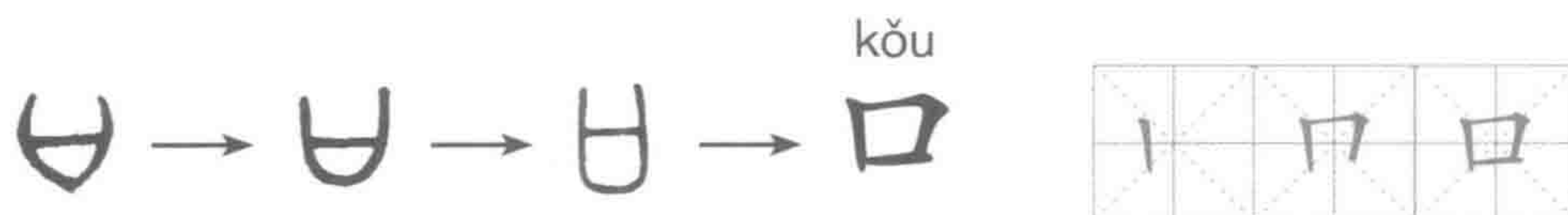
1 汉字的笔画 (2): ㄇ, ㄥ, 丿 Strokes of Chinese Characters (2): ㄇ, ㄥ, 丿

| 笔画名称 Stroke | 运笔方向 Direction | 例字 Example Characters |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| ㄇ 横折 héngzhé horizontal-turning | | 口 kǒu mouth 日 rì sun |
| ㄥ 竖折 shùzhé vertical-turning | | 山 shān mountain 出 chū to come/go out |
| 丿 竖钩 shùgōu vertical hook | | 丁 dīng man, member of a family 小 xiǎo small, little |

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “口”，本义是嘴巴，字形像人张开的嘴巴。

The basic meaning of “口” is “mouth”, and the character is shaped like a mouth.



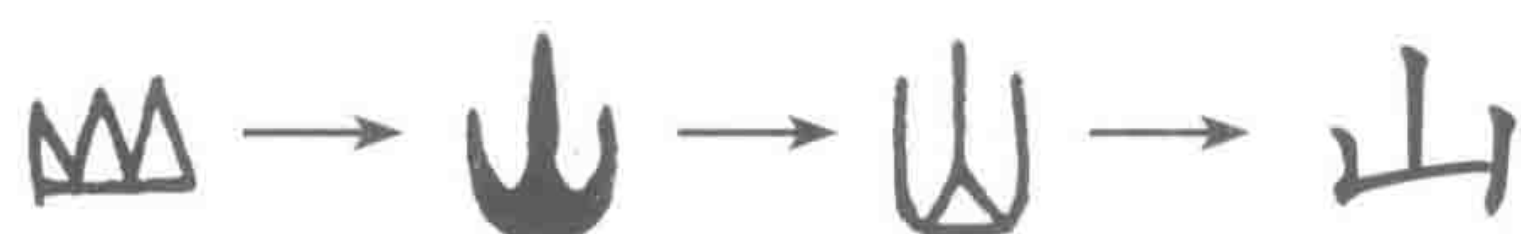
(2) “见”，字形上边是“目”，下边是“人”，意思是“睁着眼睛看”。

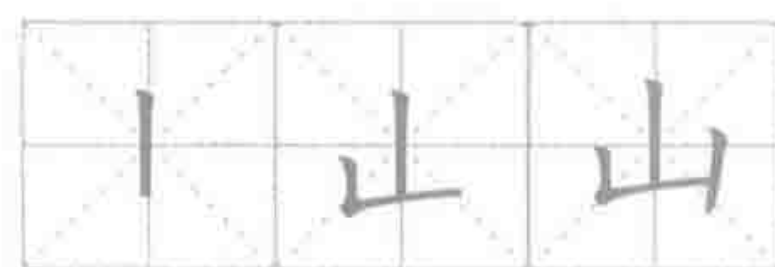
Its traditional form of “见” has a “目 (eye)” on the top and a “人 (person)” at the bottom, meaning “watching with eyes open”.



(3) “山”，字形像起伏的山峰，意思是“山峰”。

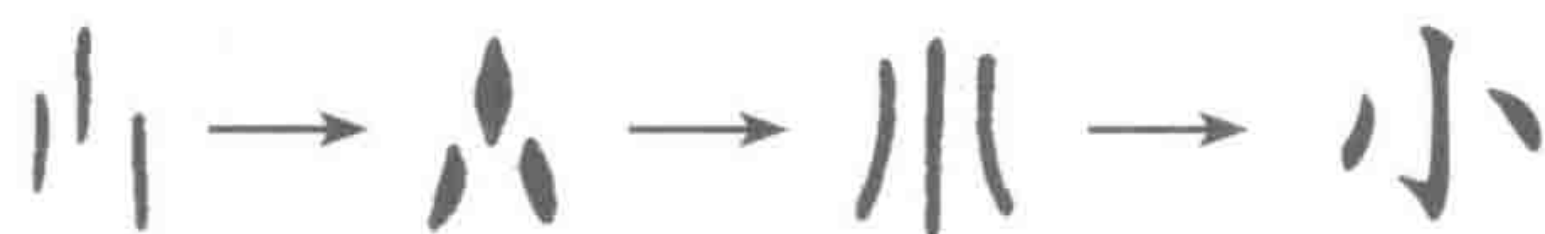
“山” means “mountain” and was originally shaped like rolling mountains.

shān




(4) “小”，字形像细微的沙，现在意思与“大”相对。

“小” was originally shaped like tiny grains of sand. Now it means “small”, opposite to “大 (big)”.

xiǎo




(5) “不”，原来表示一种工具，现在虚化为副词，表示否定。

“不” originally referred to a tool. Now it's a negative adverb.

bù
