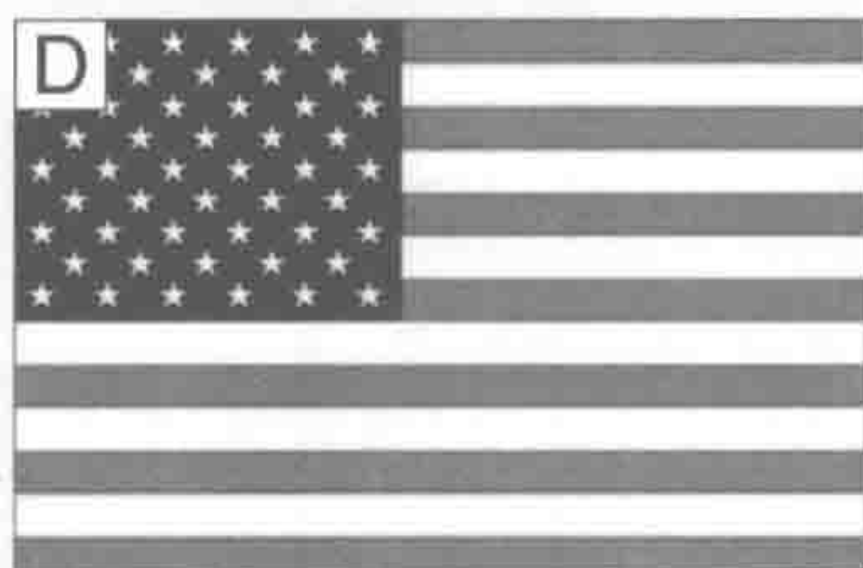


3

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi 你叫什么名字 What's your name

热身 Warm-up

给下面的词语选择对应的图片
Match the pictures with the words/phrases.



Zhōngguó
① 中国 _____

Měiguó
② 美国 _____

Zhōngguó rén
③ 中国人 _____

Měiguó rén
④ 美国人 _____

lǎoshī
⑤ 老师 _____

xuésheng
⑥ 学生 _____

课文 Text

1 在学校 In the school 03-1

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
A: 你叫什么名字?
Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yuè.
B: 我叫李月。



English Version

A: What's your name?
B: My name is Li Yue.

New Words

1. 叫 jiào v. to call, to be called
2. 什么 shénme pron. what
3. 名字 míngzi n. name
4. 我 wǒ pron. I, me

Proper Noun

1. 李月 Lǐ Yuè Li Yue, name of a person

2 在教室 In the classroom 03-2



Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?

A: 你是老师吗?

Wǒ bú shì lǎoshī, wǒ shì xuésheng.

B: 我不是老师, 我是学生。

English Version

A: Are you a teacher?

B: No, I'm not. I'm a student.

New Words

5. 是 shì v. to be

6. 老师 lǎoshī n. teacher

7. 吗 ma part. used at the end of a question

8. 学生 xuésheng n. student

3 在学校 In the school 03-3

Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

A: 你是中国人吗?

Wǒ bú shì Zhōngguó rén, Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.

B: 我不是中国人, 我是美国人。



English Version

A: Are you Chinese?

B: No, I'm not. I'm American.

New Word

9. 人 rén n. human, person

Proper Nouns

2. 中国 Zhōngguó China

3. 美国 Měiguó the United States of America

注释 Notes

1 疑问代词“什么” The Interrogative Pronoun “什么”

疑问代词“什么”表示疑问, 用在疑问句中可直接做宾语, 或者与后接名词性成分一起做宾语。例如:

The interrogative pronoun “什么” is used in interrogative sentences, serving as the object by itself or together with a nominal element following it. For example:

(1) 你叫什么名字?

(2) 这 (zhè, this) 是什么?

(3) 这 (zhè, this) 是什么书 (shū, book)?

2 “是”字句 The “是” Sentence

“是”字句是由“是”构成的判断句，用于表达人或事物等于什么或者属于什么。其否定形式是在“是”前加上否定副词“不”。例如：

A “是” sentence is a determinative sentence with “是”, indicating what somebody or something equals or belongs to. The negative sentence is formed by adding the negative adverb “不” before “是”. For example:

Subject	Predicate	
	(不) 是	Noun/Noun Phrase
李月	是	老师。
我	是	美国人。
我	不是	老师。

3 用“吗”的疑问句 Interrogative Sentences with “吗”

疑问助词“吗”表示疑问语气，用在陈述句句尾构成疑问句。例如：

The particle “吗” indicates an interrogative mood. When “吗” is added at the end of a declarative sentence, the declarative sentence turns into a question. For example:

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Noun/Noun Phrase	吗?
你	是	美国人	吗?
你	是	中国人	吗?
你	是	老师	吗?

练习 1 分角色朗读课文 Role-play the dialogues.**Exercises****2** 根据实际情况回答问题 Answer the questions according to the actual situations.

- 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
- 你是中国人吗? Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?
- 你是美国人吗? Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
- 你是老师吗? Nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?
- 你是学生吗? Nǐ shì xuésheng ma?

3 用本课新学的语言点和词语描述图片

Describe the pictures using the newly-learned language points and words.

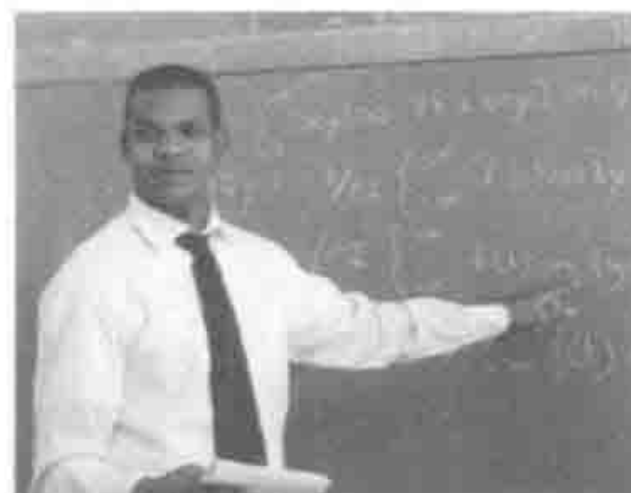


Tā jiào Qiáodān, tā shì rén.
他 叫 乔 丹 (Michael Jordan), 他 是 人。

Tā jiào Yáo Míng,
他 叫 姚 明 (Yao Ming),
tā shì rén.
他 是 人。



Wǒ bú shì wǒ shì xuésheng,
我 不 是 , 我 是 学 生,
wǒ shì rén.
我 是 人。



Wǒ shì wǒ bú shì xuésheng, wǒ shì rén.
我 是 , 我 不 是 学 生, 我 是 人。

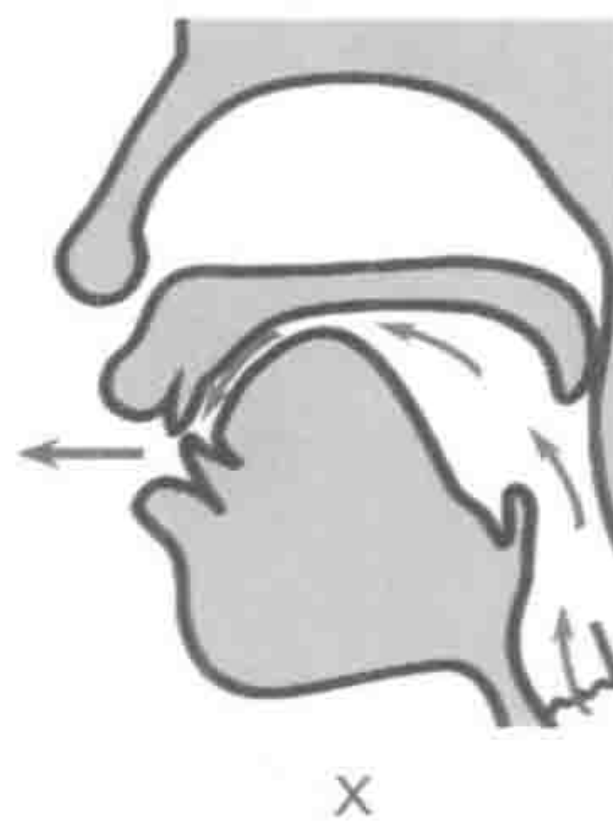
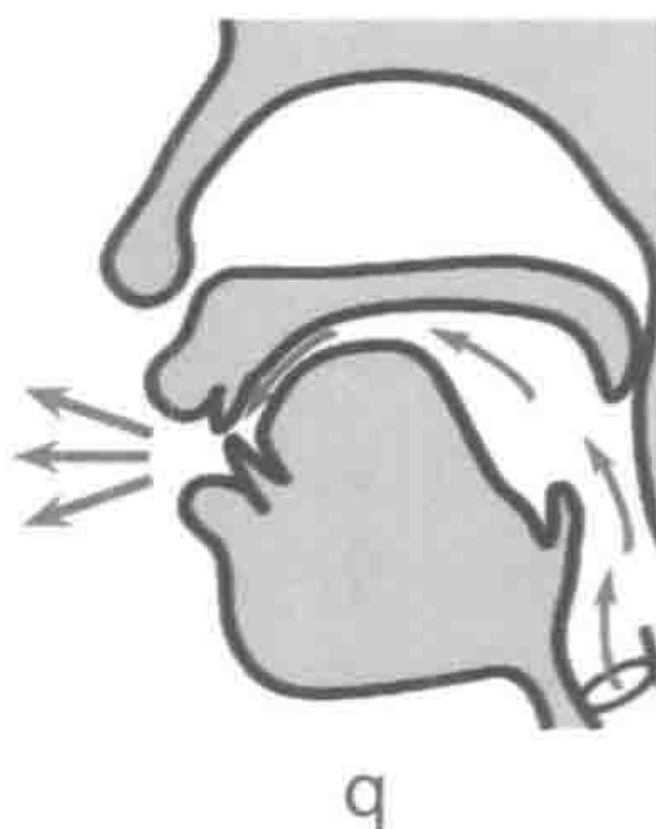
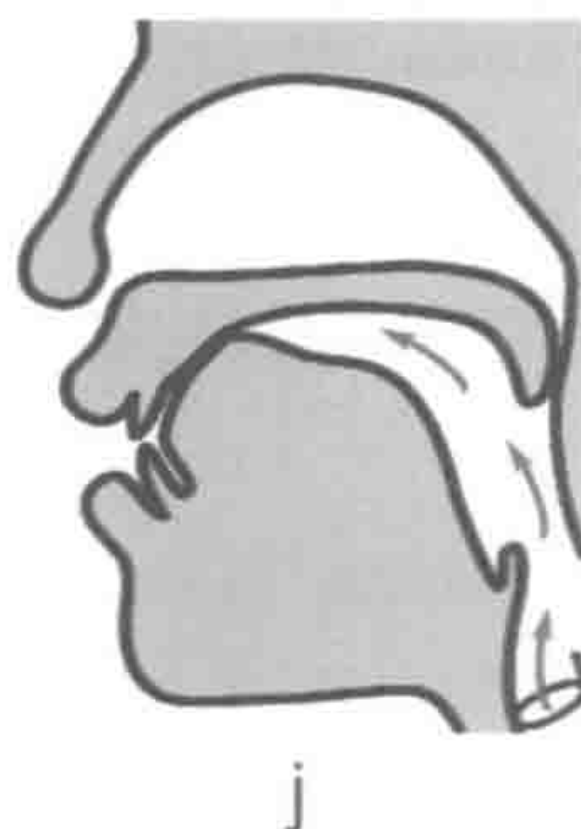
拼音
Pinyin

1 发音辨析: 声母 j、q、x 和 z、c、s

Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials j, q, x and z, c, s

j、q、x 是舌面音, 发 j、q 时舌面要与硬腭接触, j 没有强烈的气流呼出, 而 q 有强烈的气流呼出。发 x 时, 舌面接近硬腭, 但不要接触, 始终保持一条缝隙。

j, q and x are known as coronals. The surface of the tongue touches the hard palate when pronouncing j and q. While q brings out a strong airflow, j doesn't. When x is pronounced, the surface of the tongue approaches the hard palate without reaching it, leaving a gap in between.



听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  03-4

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the initials.

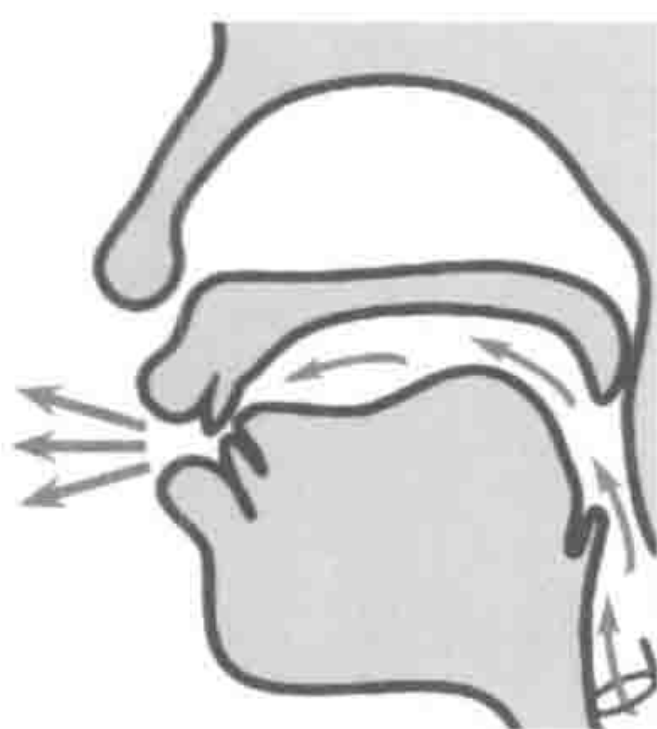
xiūxi	jījī	jīqì	xiǎoqū
xīngqī	xiāngjiāo	xìngqù	jìxù

z、c、s 是舌尖前音。发 z、c 时，舌尖前部与上齿背接触，然后马上打开形成缝隙，z 没有强烈的气流通过，而 c 有明显的气流通过。发 s 时，舌尖前与上齿背始终不接触，保留缝隙使气流流出。

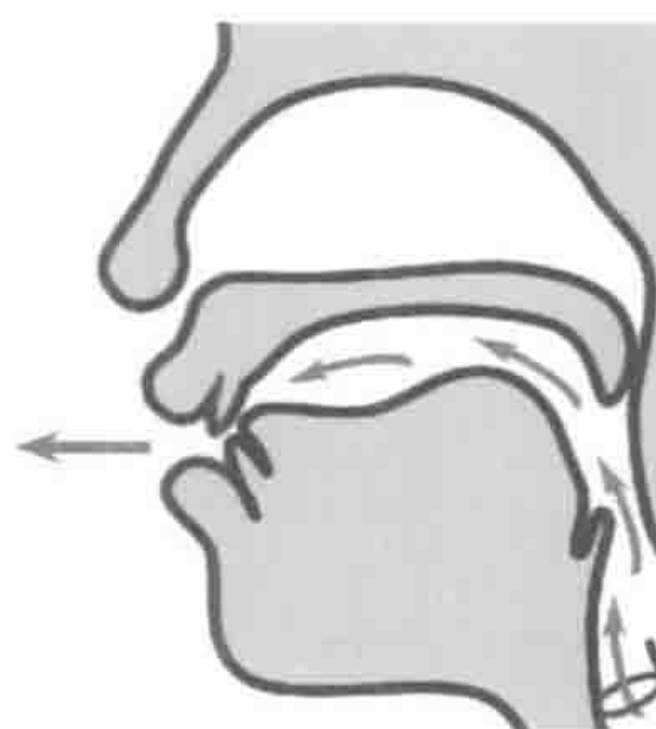
z, c and s are dentals. When pronouncing z and c, the front part of the tongue tip touches the inner surface of the upper teeth and then immediately parts with it, forming a gap in between. z is pronounced with no strong airflow, while c comes with an obvious airflow. When pronouncing s, the front part of the tongue tip stays away from the inner surface of the upper teeth all along, leaving a gap for the airflow to get through.




z



c



s

听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  03-5

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the initials.

xǐ zǎo	dǎsǎo	sān cì	zìjǐ
zuótiān	zǎoshang	cāochǎng	Hànzì

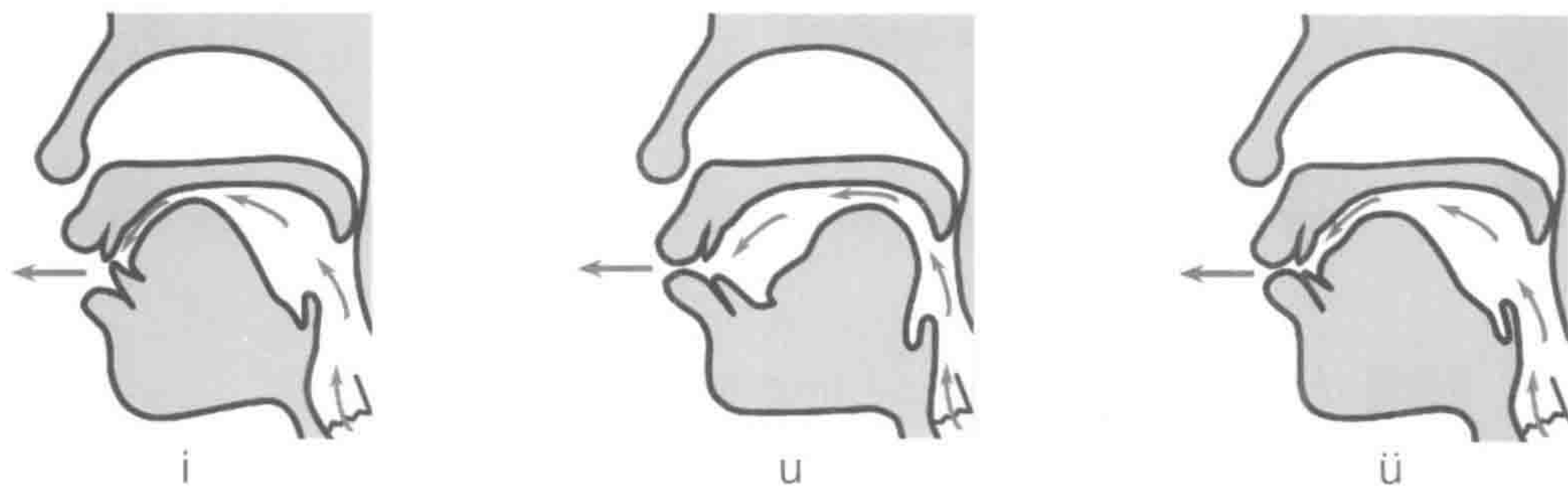
2 发音辨析：韵母 i、u、ü Differentiation: pronunciation of the finals i, u, ü

i 和 ü 是发音位置相同、嘴唇形状不同的两个韵母，发 i 时嘴唇的形状是平的，而发 ü 时一定要圆唇。练习时可以先发好 i，保持发音部位不动，然后把嘴唇圆起来就可以发出 ü。

The finals *i* and *ü* share the same position of articulation, but are pronounced with the lips in different shapes. When pronouncing *i*, the lips are relaxed; when pronouncing *ü*, the lips must be rounded. To practice the two sounds, you can say *i* first, then keep your tongue where it is and round your lips to pronounce *ü*.

u 和 ü 都是圆唇音，但是发音时 ü 的舌位在前，舌尖抵住下齿背，而 u 的舌位在后，舌尖不能和下齿背接触，舌头要尽力往后收才能发对。

Both *u* and *ü* are pronounced with rounded lips. When saying *ü*, the tongue is in a front position, with the tip pressing the inner surface of the lower teeth; when saying *u*, the tongue is in a back position, with the tip staying away from the inner surface of the lower teeth, and the tongue should be held backwards to pronounce the sound right.



3 “不” 的变调 Tone Sandhi of “不 (bù)” 03-6

(1) “不” 在第一、二、三声音节前不变调

When “不” is followed by a syllable in the first, second or third tone, its tone doesn't change.

bù chī	bù xíng	bù hǎo	bù hē	bù néng	bù xiǎng
to not eat	not OK	not good	to not drink	can't	don't want

(2) “不” 在第四声音节前变成第二声

When “不” is followed by a syllable in the fourth tone, it changes into the second tone.

bú huì	bú shì	bú kàn
to be unable to	to be not	to not look

4 拼音规则 (2)：单韵母 ü 和 ü 开头的韵母跟 j、q、x 相拼的规则

Rules of *Pinyin* (2): ü or finals led by ü with j, q, x

ü 和 ü 开头的韵母跟声母 j、q、x 相拼的时候，ü 上两点要省略，如写成 ju、qu、xu；但是跟声母 l、n 相拼的时候，仍然要写成 lü、nü。

When *ü* or a final beginning with *ü* follows *j*, *q* or *x*, the two dots on the top of *ü* should be removed, for example, *ju*, *qu*, *xu*. However, if the initial is *l* or *n*, the form is *lü* and *nü* respectively.

听录音并跟读，注意 ü 的拼写与实际发音 03-7





Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the form and pronunciation of *ü*.

ü	üe	üan	ün
ju	jue	juan	jun
qu	que	quan	qun
xu	xue	xuan	xun

汉字 Characters

1 汉字的笔画 (3): 乚, ㇚

Strokes of Chinese Characters (3): 乚, ㇚

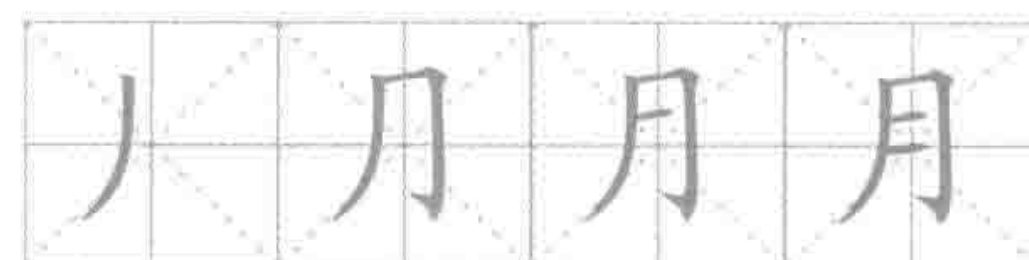
笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
 横折钩 héngzhégōu horizontal-turning-hook		门 mén door 月 yuè moon
 卧钩 wògōu lying hook		心 xīn heart 您 nín (polite) you

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “月”，表示月亮。





“月” refers to the moon.

 →
  →
  →
 



(2) “心”，表示心脏。





“心” refers to the heart.

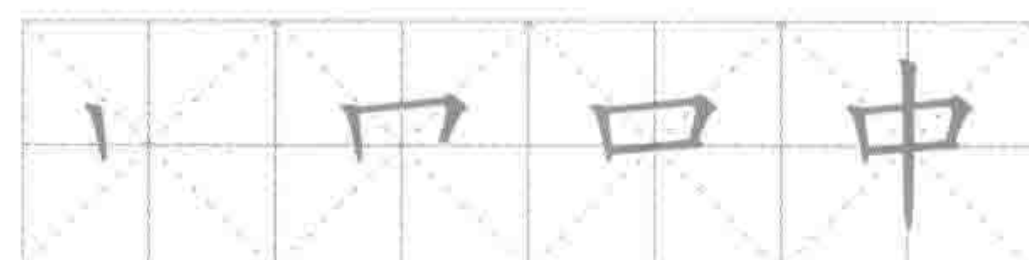
 →
  →
  →
 



(3) “中”，本义是飘扬的旗子，现在表示方位，意思是“中间”。

The basic meaning of “中” is “flying flag”. It is now a word of locality, meaning “middle”.

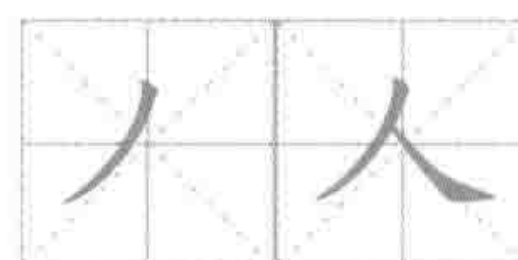
 →
  →
  →
 



(4) “人”，表示直立的人。

“人” originally looked like a person standing straight.

 →
  →
  →
 



3 汉字的笔顺 (1): 先横后竖, 先撇后捺

Stroke Order (1): horizontal preceding vertical and left-falling preceding right-falling

笔顺 Rule	例字 Example Characters	书写顺序 Stroke Order
先横后竖 Horizontal preceding vertical	十 shí ten 工 gōng work, labor	一 十 一 丿 工
先撇后捺 Left-falling preceding right-falling	八 bā eight 人 rén human	丿 八 丿 人

运用

1 双人活动 Pair Work

两人一组, 进行自我介绍。

Work in pairs and introduce yourselves.

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yuè, wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ shì lǎoshī.

例如: A: 我叫李月, 我是中国人, 我是老师。

Wǒ jiào Dàwèi, wǒ shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì xuésheng.

B: 我叫大卫 (David), 我是美国人, 我是学生。

2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组, 用汉语互相询问名字和国籍, 每组请一位同学报告情况。

Work in groups of 3-4 and ask about each other's names and nationalities. Each group chooses one member to make a report.

	姓名 Name	国籍 Nationality
1	李月 Lǐ Yuè	中国 Zhōngguó