

4

Tā shì wǒ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī 她是我的汉语老师 She is my Chinese teacher

热身 Warm-up

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



tā
① 他

tā
② 她

tóngxué
③ 同学

péngyou
④ 朋友

Hànyǔ lǎoshī
⑤ 汉语老师

Zhōngguó péngyou
⑥ 中国朋友

课文 Text

1 在教室 In the classroom 04-1

Tā shì shéi?

A: 她是谁?

Tā shì wǒ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī, tā jiào Lǐ Yuè.

B: 她是我的汉语老师, 她叫李月。



English Version

A: Who is she?

B: She is my Chinese teacher.

Her name is Li Yue.

New Words

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| 1. 她 | tā | pron. | she, her |
| 2. 谁 | shéi | pron. | who, whom |
| 3. 的 | de | part. | used after an attribute |
| 4. 汉语 | Hànyǔ | n. | Chinese (language) |

2 在图书馆 In the library 04-2



Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
A: 你是哪国人?
Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Nǐ ne?
B: 我是美国人。你呢?
Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.
A: 我是中国人。

English Version

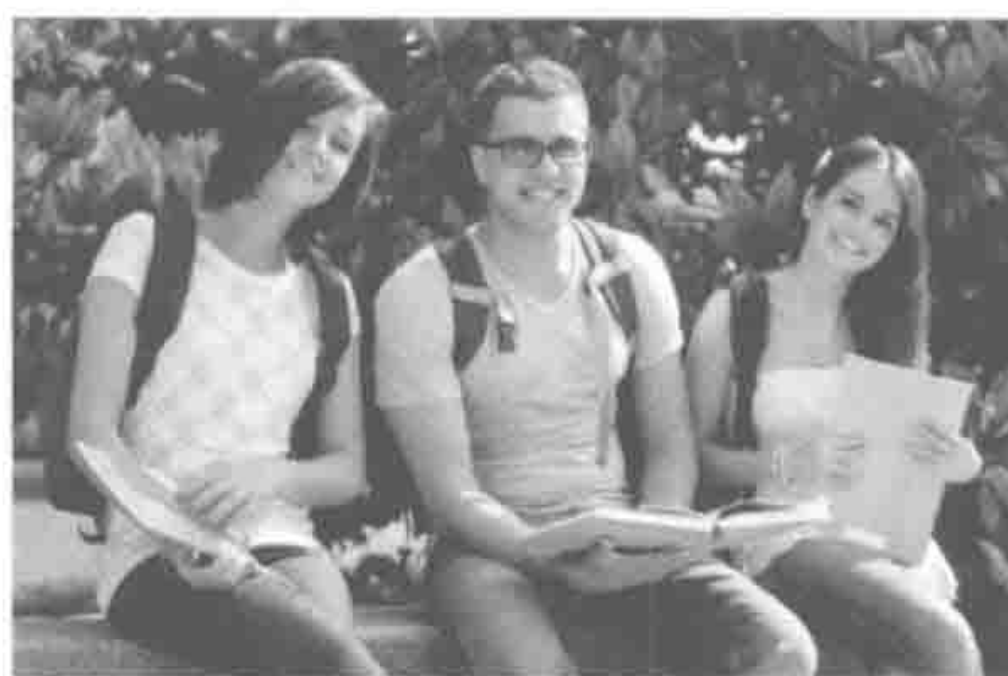
A: Which country are you from?
B: The United States. What about you?
A: I'm Chinese.

New Words

5. 哪 nǎ pron. which
6. 国 guó n. country, nation
7. 呢 ne part. used at the end of a question

3 看照片 Looking at the photo 04-3

Tā shì shéi?
A: 他是谁?
Tā shì wǒ tóngxué.
B: 他是我同学。
Tā ne? Tā shì nǐ tóngxué ma?
A: 她呢? 她是你同学吗?
Tā bú shì wǒ tóngxué, tā shì wǒ péngyou.
B: 她不是我同学, 她是我朋友。



English Version

A: Who is he?
B: He is my classmate.
A: What about her? Is she your classmate?
B: No, she isn't. She is my friend.

New Words

8. 他 tā pron. he, him
9. 同学 tóngxué n. classmate
10. 朋友 péngyou n. friend

注释 1 疑问代词“谁”、“哪” The Interrogative Pronouns “谁” and “哪”

Notes

疑问代词“谁”在疑问句中用来询问人。例如:

The interrogative pronoun “谁” is used to ask about the name or identity of a person.
For example:

Subject	Verb	Object
谁	是	李月?
她	是	谁?
他	是	谁?

疑问代词“哪”用在疑问句中的结构形式为：哪+量词/名词+名词。例如：

When the interrogative pronoun “哪” is used in a question, the structure is “哪 + measure word/noun + noun”. For example:

- (1) 哪本 (běn, *a measure word for books*) 书 (shū, book) ?
- (2) 哪个 (gè, *a general measure word*) 人?
- (3) 你是哪国人?

2 结构助词“的” The Structural Particle “的”

名词/代词+的+名词 表达一种所属关系。当“的”后的名词是亲属称谓或者指人的名词时，“的”可以省略。例如：

The structure “noun/pronoun + 的 + noun” indicates possession. When the noun following “的” is a term of kinship or indicates a person, “的” can be omitted. For example:

- (1) 李月是我的老师。
- (2) 这 (zhè, this) 是我的书 (shū, book) 。
- (3) 她不是我同学，她是我朋友。

3 疑问助词“呢” (1) The Interrogative Particle “呢” (1)

疑问助词“呢”用在名词或代词后构成疑问句，用于询问上文提到的情况。常用的句式是：A……。B呢？ 例如：

The interrogative particle “呢” is used after a noun or pronoun, forming a question about the situation mentioned previously. The commonly used sentence pattern is “A……。B呢？” (A.... What about B?). For example:

- (1) 我不是老师，我是学生。你呢？
- (2) 她叫李月。他呢？
- (3) 我是美国人。你呢？

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.

- ① 你是哪国人？ Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?
- ② 你叫什么名字？ Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
- ③ 你的汉语老师是哪国人？ Nǐ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī shì nǎ guó rén?
- ④ 你的汉语老师叫什么名字？ Nǐ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī jiào shénme míngzi?
- ⑤ 你的中国朋友是谁？ Nǐ de Zhōngguó péngyou shì shéi?

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 shì Qiáobùsī, tā shì rén.
他是乔布斯(Steve Jobs), 他是人。

Tā shì Lǐ Nà tā shì rén.
她是李娜(Li Na), 她是人。



Tā jiào Mǎlì, tā bú shì wǒ
她叫玛丽(Mary), 她不是我,
tā shì wǒ
她是我。



Tā jiào Dàwèi, tā shì wǒmen de
他叫大卫(David), 他是我们的。

拼音 Pinyin

1 发音辨析: 声母 zh、ch、sh、r

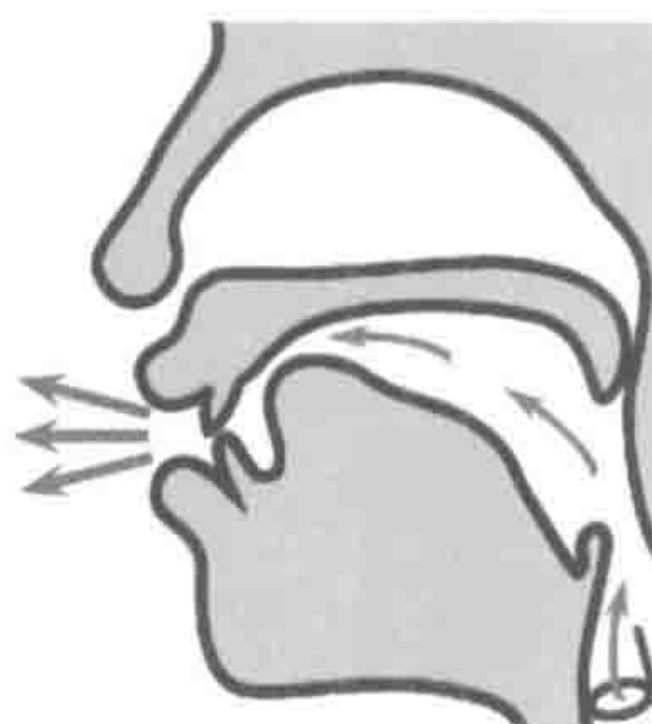
Differentiation: pronunciation of the initials zh, ch, sh, r

zh、ch、sh、r 是一组翘舌音, 是由翘起的舌尖和硬腭前部配合而发音的。发 zh、ch 时, 舌尖要先和硬腭接触, 然后打开一条缝隙让气流通过, 发 zh 时没有强烈的气流呼出, 而发 ch 时呼出的气流很强。发 sh 时, 舌尖不要与硬腭接触, 要始终保持一条缝隙。与 sh 不同, 在发 r 时声带要振动。

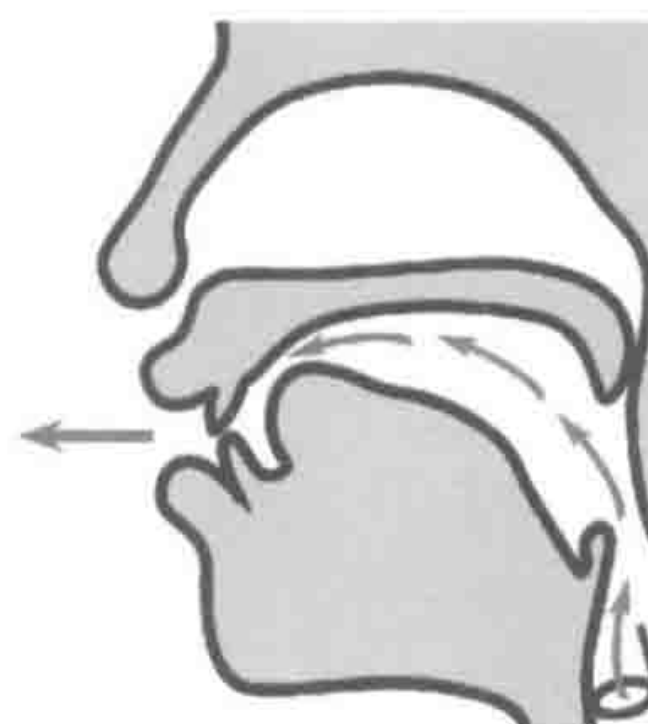
zh, ch, sh and r are a series of cacuminals, which are pronounced with the tongue tip turned-up and coordinating with the front part of the hard palate. When saying zh and ch, the tongue tip first touches the hard palate and then opens a gap to let the air flow. ch comes with a much stronger airflow, but zh doesn't. When saying sh, the tongue tip doesn't touch the hard palate, leaving a gap all along. Different from sh, r is pronounced with the vocal cords vibrating.



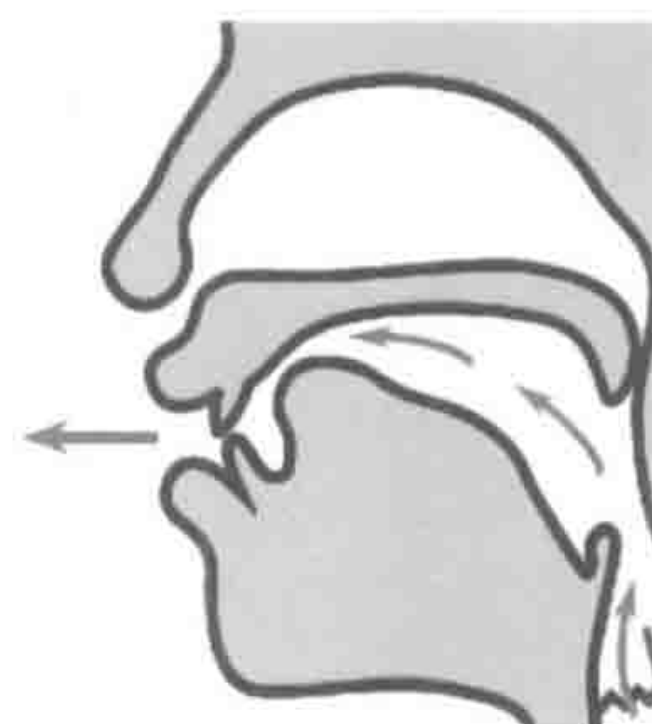
zh



ch



sh



r

听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  04-4

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

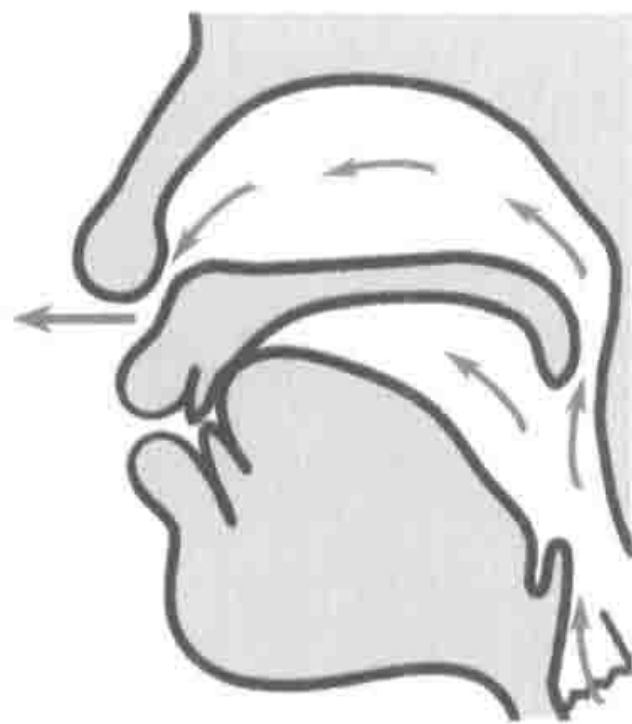
zhīshi	chúshī	shēngrì	shàng chē
rènshi	chángshí	shìshí	chāorén
ránshāo	rènao	chū chāi	Chángchéng
shǒushù	shāngchǎng	chāoshì	chōng zhí

2 发音辨析：前鼻音韵母 n 和后鼻音韵母 ng

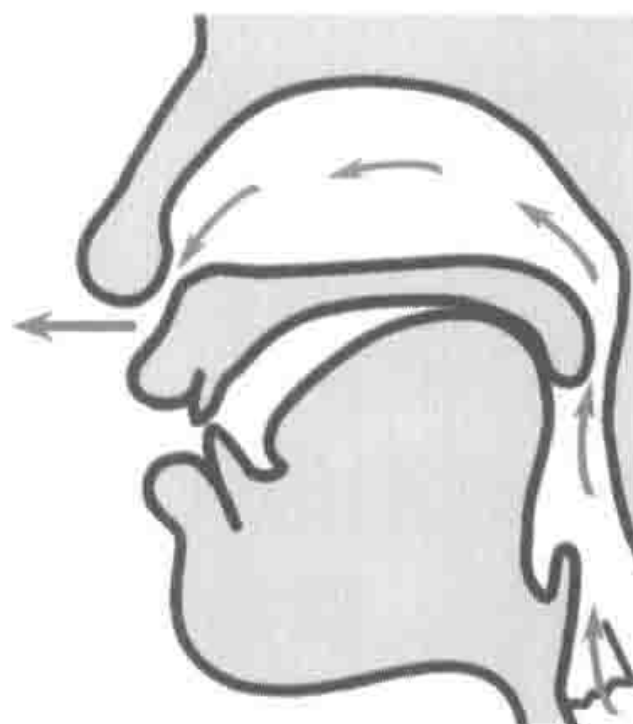
Differentiation: pronunciation of the alveolar nasal n and the velar nasal ng

发前鼻音 n [n] 时舌尖要抵住上齿龈，而发后鼻音 ng [ŋ] 时，舌头的后部要拱起，舌根向后收缩，抵住软腭；发 n [n] 时上下齿相对，开口较小，而发 ng [ŋ] 时开口度较大。

When saying the alveolar nasal *n* [n], the tongue tip should press the upper alveolar ridge; when saying the velar nasal *ng* [ŋ], the back part of the tongue forms an arch and the root of the tongue moves back and presses the soft palate. Compared with *n* [n], which is pronounced with the upper and lower teeth close to each other, *ng* [ŋ] is pronounced with the mouth more wide-open.



n



ng

听录音并跟读，注意前后鼻音韵母发音的区别  04-5

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the alveolar and velar nasals.

an	_____	ang
ian	_____	iang
uan	_____	uang
en	_____	eng
in	_____	ing
uen	_____	ueng

3 “一”的变调 Tone Sandhi of “一 (yī)” 04-6

(1) “一”在第一、二、三声音节前变成第四声

When “一” is followed by a syllable in the first, second or third tone, it changes into the fourth tone.

yì zhāng	yì tiáo	yì zhǒng
one sheet/piece	one (long) piece	one type

(2) “一”在第四声音节前变成第二声

When “一” is followed by a syllable in the fourth, it changes into the second tone.

yídìng	yí kuài
sure, certainly	one piece

(3) “一”单用或表示数字时不变调

When “一” is used alone or in a number, its tone doesn't change.

dì yī	yī èr sān	xīngqī yī	shíyī	bǎifēnzhī yī
first	one, two, three	Monday	eleven	one percent

4 拼音规则(3): y、w 的用法

Rules of Pinyin (3): use of y and w

以 i、u、ü 开头的韵母如果前面没有声母，在拼写时需要使用 y 或 w，具体情况如下：

If a final beginning with *i*, *u* or *ü* has no initial before it, *y* or *w* is used in the written form. See the following table for details:

	韵母 Final	写法 Written Form
Beginning with <i>i</i>	i, in, ing	yi, yin, ying
	ia, ie, iao, ian, iang, iong	ya, ye, yao, yan, yang, yong
	iu	you
Beginning with <i>u</i>	u	wu
	ua, uo, uai, uan, uang, ueng	wa, wo, wai, wan, wang, weng
	ui, un	wei, wen
Beginning with <i>ü</i>	ü, üe, üan, ün	yu, yue, yuan, yun

听录音并跟读，注意 y、w 的用法  04-7

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the use of y and w.

yóu yǒng	yǒuyì	yīnyuè	yuányīn
qīngwā	yǐngxīng	yīngxióng	wēixiǎn
guó wài	yīntiān	yǔyán	wǎngwǎng
wǎnyàn	yéye	yíngyǎng	wǒmen

汉字 Characters

1 汉字的笔画 (4): 乚、乚

Strokes of Chinese Characters (4): 乚, 乚

笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
乚 竖弯钩 shùwāngōu vertical curved hook		七 qī seven 儿 ér son
乚 横折弯钩 héngzhéwāngōu horizontal-turning curved hook		九 jiǔ nine 几 jǐ how many

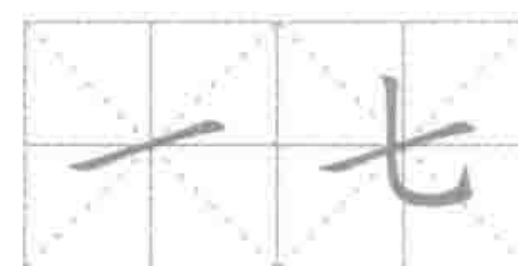
2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “七”，表示数量“7”。

“七” means “seven”.

乇 → 十 → 乚 → 七

qī

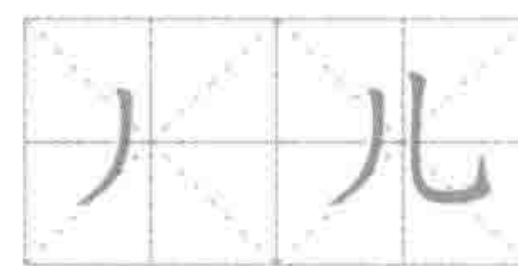


(2) “儿”，本义是小孩。现在多指儿子。

“儿” originally meant “kid”, but now it usually means “son”.

丩 → 𠂔 → 𠂔 → 儿

ér



(3) “几”，本义是小矮桌。

“几” originally referred to a small and low table.

凵 → 几 → 几

jǐ



(4) “九”，表示数量“9”。

“九” means “nine”.

ㄣ → ㄣ → 九 → 九 jiǔ



3 汉字的笔顺 (2): 从上到下, 从左到右

Stroke Order (2): top preceding bottom and left preceding right

笔顺 Rule	例字 Example Characters	书写顺序 Stroke Order
从上到下 Top preceding bottom	二 èr two 三 sān three	一 二 一 二 三
从左到右 Left preceding right	几 jǐ how many 八 bā eight	丿 几 丿 八

运用

Application

1 双人活动 Pair Work

两人一组, 根据图片内容进行问答练习。

Work in pairs and ask and answer questions based on the pictures.

Tā/Tā shì shéi?

Tā/Tā shì……

例如: A: 他/她是谁?

B: 他/她是……

Tā/Tā shì nǎ guó rén?

Tā/Tā shì……

A: 他/她是哪国人?

B: 他/她是……



2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组, 每人准备一张自己和同学或者朋友的合影, 向同组成员介绍照片上的人物。

Work in groups of 3-4. Prepare a photo of you and your classmates or friends and introduce the people in the photo to your group members.

Tā/Tā shì wǒ tóngxué/péngyou, tā/tā jiào……, tā/tā shì……

例如: 他/她是我同学/朋友, 他/她叫……, 他/她是……