

6

Wǒ huì shuō Hànyǔ
我会说汉语
I can speak Chinese

热身
Warm-up

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



māma

① 妈妈 _____

shuō Hànyǔ

④ 说 汉语 _____

Hànzì

② 汉字 _____

xiě Hànzì

⑤ 写汉字 _____

Zhōngguó cài

③ 中国 菜 _____

zuò Zhōngguó cài

⑥ 做 中国 菜 _____

课文
Text

1 在学校 In the school



06-1

Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?

A: 你会说汉语吗?

Wǒ huì shuō Hànyǔ.

B: 我会说汉语。

Nǐ māma huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?

A: 你妈妈会说汉语吗?

Tā bù huì shuō.

B: 她不会说。



English Version

A: Can you speak Chinese?

B: Yes, I can.

A: Can your mother speak Chinese?

B: No, she can't.

New Words

1. 会 huì mod. can, to be able to

2. 说 shuō v. to speak, to say

3. 妈妈 māma n. mother

2 在厨房 In the kitchen

06-2



Zhōngguó cài hǎo chī ma?

A: 中国 菜好吃吗?

Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎochī.

B: 中国 菜很好吃。

Nǐ huì zuò Zhōngguó cài ma?

A: 你会做 中国 菜吗?

Wǒ bù huì zuò.

B: 我不会做。

English Version

A: Is Chinese food delicious?

B: Yes, quite delicious.

A: Can you cook Chinese food?

B: No, I can't.

New Words

4. 菜 cài n. dish, cuisine

5. 很 hěn adv. very, quite

*6. 好吃 hǎochī adj. delicious, tasty

7. 做 zuò v. to make, to produce

3 在图书馆 In the library

06-3

Nǐ huì xiě Hánzì ma?

A: 你会写汉字吗?

Wǒ huì xiě.

B: 我会写。

Zhège zì zěnme xiě?

A: 这个字怎么写?

Duìbuqǐ, zhège zì wǒ huì dú, bù huì xiě.

B: 对不起, 这个字我会读, 不会写。



English Version

A: Can you write Chinese characters?

B: Yes, I can.

A: How do you write this character?

B: Sorry. I can read it, but I don't know how to write it.

New Words

8. 写 xiě v. to write

9. 汉字 Hánzì n. Chinese character

10. 字 zì n. character, word

11. 怎么 zěnme pron.

(indicating nature, condition
or manner, etc.) how

12. 读 dú v. to read

注释
Notes**1** 能愿动词“会”(1) The Modal Verb “会”(1)

能愿动词“会”用在动词前表示通过学习而获得某种能力，它的否定式是“不会”。例如：

The modal verb “会” is used before a verb, indicating acquiring an ability through learning. Its negative form is “不会”. For example:

Subject	(不)会	Verb
我	会	写汉字。
我	不会	做中国菜。
你妈妈	会	说汉语吗？

2 形容词谓语句 Sentences with an Adjectival Predicate

形容词可以用在【主语+程度副词+形容词】这个结构中，描述人或事物的性质或状态，程度副词经常用“很”。否定形式为【主语+不+形容词】。例如：

Used in the structure “subject + adverb of degree + adjective”, the adjective describes the nature or state of somebody or something, usually following the adverb of degree “很”. The negative form is “subject + 不 + adjective”. For example:

Subject	Adverb of Degree/不	Adjective
我	很	好。
我妈妈的汉语	不	好。
中国菜	很	好吃。

3 疑问代词“怎么”(1) The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么”(1)

疑问代词“怎么”用在动词前，询问动作的方式。例如：

The interrogative pronoun “怎么” is used before a verb to ask about the manner of an action. For example:

- (1) 这个汉字怎么读?
- (2) 你的汉语名字怎么写?
- (3) 这个字怎么写?

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 你会说汉语吗? Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?
- ② 你会写汉字吗? Nǐ huì xiě Hánzì ma?
- ③ 你会做中国菜吗? Nǐ huì zuò Zhōngguó cài ma?
- ④ 你有汉语名字吗? Nǐ yǒu Hànyǔ míngzì ma?
- ⑤ 你会写你的汉语名字吗? Nǐ huì xiě nǐ de Hànyǔ míngzì 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.



Wǒmen dōu huì
我们 都会_____。



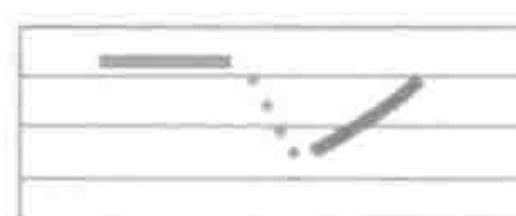
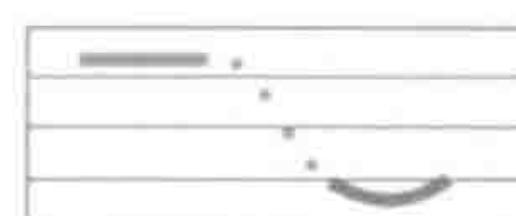
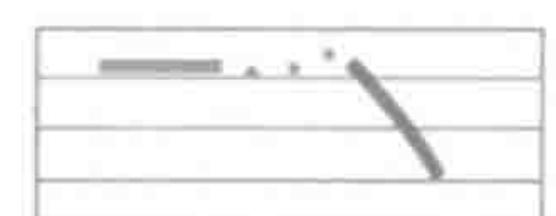
Zhōngguó cài hěn
中国 菜很_____。



Tā huì zuò
他会做_____。



Zhège Hánzì wǒ huì
这个 汉字我会_____,
bú huì
不会_____。

拼音
Pinyin**双音节词语的声调搭配 (1)：一声和各声调的搭配**Tone Collocation in Disyllabic Words (1): 1st tone + 1st/2nd/3rd/4th tonekāfēi
咖啡gōngyuán
公园jīchǎng
机场chēzhàn
车站

*注意：在音节组合中，第三声的发音和单音节第三声的发音（214）不同，是一个近似于211的低降调，音节的后半部分不再升高。

Note: The third tone in collocation is pronounced differently from the third tone used alone(214). It's a falling tone with a pitch approximate to 211, which means its latter half won't rise as it normally does when used alone.

听录音并跟读，注意声调的搭配 06-4

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the collocation of tones.

jīntiān	jīnnián	jīngcǎi	chēpiào
gōngsī	gāngcái	cāochǎng	jīdàn
guā fēng	huānyíng	jīnglǐ	jīhuì
guānxīn	guānyú	kāishǐ	gāoxìng

汉字**1 汉字的笔画 (6)：ㄥ、ㄥ、ㄥ****Characters**

Strokes of Chinese Characters (6): ㄥ, ㄥ, ㄥ

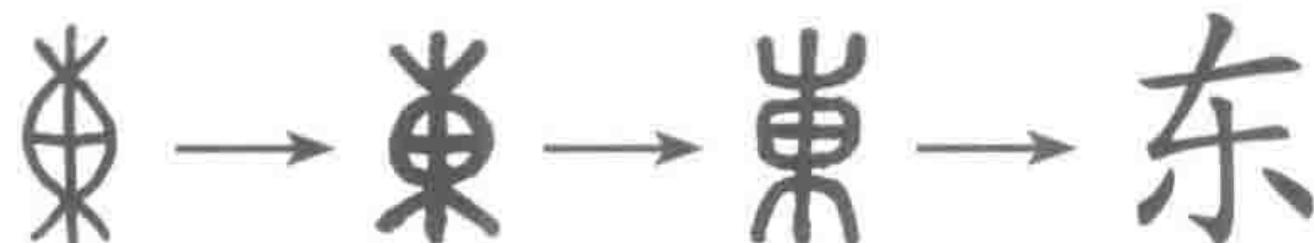
笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
撇折 piězhé left-falling to turning		么 me a suffix 东 dōng east
斜钩 xiégōu slanting hook		我 wǒ I, me 钱 qián money
提 tí rising		我 wǒ I, me 打 dǎ to beat, to hit

2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “东”，太阳升起的一边，意思与“西”相对。

“东 (east)” is where the sun rises. It's opposite to “西 (west)” in meaning.

dōng

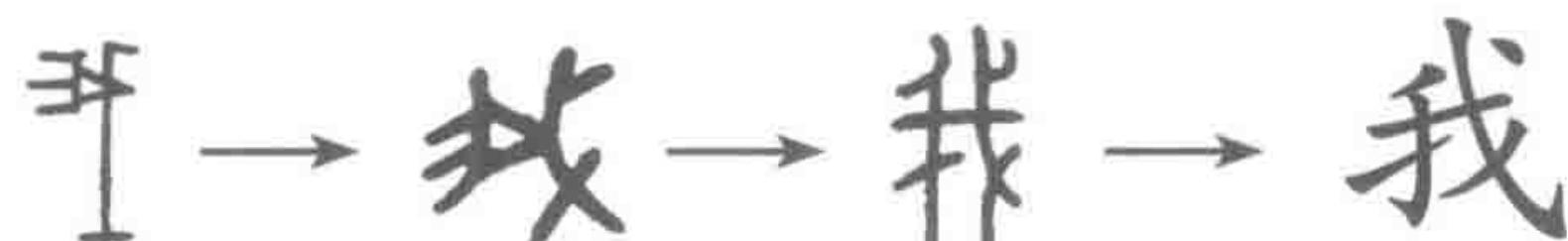


一	丨	𠂇	东	东	东
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(2) “我”，字形像一种有许多利齿的武器，现在演变成代词。

The character “我” originally looked like a weapon with sharp, pointed edges. Now it is a personal pronoun.

wǒ



一	丨	𠂇	我	我	我
---	---	---	---	---	---

(3) “西”，字形像鸟巢的形状，现在表示方位，与“东”相对。

“西” was originally shaped like a bird's nest. Now it means “west”, opposite to “东 (east)”.

xī



一	丨	𠂇	西	西	西
---	---	---	---	---	---

3 汉字结构 (1): 独体结构与合体结构

Structure of Chinese Characters (1): single-component and compound

汉字的结构基本有两种，只由一个部分构成的汉字结构叫作“独体结构”，比如，“人”；由两个或者两个以上部分构成的汉字结构叫作“合体结构”，比如“你”。

Basically Chinese characters fall into two types of structures: the single-component structure and the compound structure. The former has only one component, for example, “人”；while the latter is made up of two or more components, for example, “你”。

结构 Structure	例字 Example Characters	图解 Illustrations
独体结构 single	人 rén human 我 wǒ I, me 中 zhōng middle	人 我 中
合体结构 compound	你 nǐ (singular) you 做 zuò to do	你 做

运用 1 双人活动 Pair Work**Application**

两人一组，根据实际情况进行问答练习。

Work in pairs and ask and answer questions according to the actual situations.

Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?

例如：A: 你会说汉语吗？

Wǒ

B: 我……

Nǐ huì xiě Hànzì ma?

A: 你会写汉字吗？

Wǒ

B: 我……

Nǐ de Hànyǔ míngzi jiào shénme?

A: 你的汉语名字叫什么？

Wǒ de

B: 我的……

Nǐ huì xiě nǐ de Hànyǔ míngzi ma?

A: 你会写你的汉语名字吗？

B:

2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组，互相询问所掌握的言语技能并记录，每组请一位同学报告情况。

Work in groups of 3-4. Ask about each other's language skills and take notes. Each group chooses one member to make a report.

Yīngyǔ Fǎyǔ Rìyǔ

补充生词：英语、法语、日语

Supplementary words: English, French, Japanese

	姓名 Name	英语 English	法语 French	汉语 Chinese	日语 Japanese	
1	大卫 Dàwèi	✓	✓	✗	✗	