

CHINESE-MANDARIN

FLAMRIC

VOLUME I

ELEMENTARY CHINESE READER

LESSONS 1-42

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

PREFACE

When using Elementary Chinese Reader, Volumes 1 and 2, keep in mind that this instructional program is designed to build your comprehension a step at a time on concepts you clearly understand. Therefore, we recommend that you do not go on to new material until you feel sure of the material you've already completed.

There will be times when English definitions of Chinese grammar may be difficult to understand. The original text and grammar notes come from the People's Republic of China, and the English explanations are not always very clear. Also, keep in mind that certain words and phrases in Chinese have no acceptable English counterparts. Therefore, it will be necessary for you to infer their meaning from context. Don't be afraid to do this. If you have experience in studying Chinese, we recommend that you start with lesson 11.

Lesson format varies but certain items will usually be present. Each lesson includes a text, grammar drills, new vocabulary, exercises, and a character table. Attempt translating the text of each lesson before going on to the vocabulary list. This gives you a chance to develop your contextual translation skills. After becoming familiar with the new words, translate the text into English to check your ability to figure out the meaning from context.

The "Exercise" portion of each lesson is designed to check your progress and indicate what you have or have not learned. If you have an instructor, the interplay between the two of you will show you just how much you understand. In the event you must use these materials without an instructor, the exercises are still useful. If you're not sure of a grammar point or vocabulary item, make a note of it. The grammar index included in the Manual of Administration and the vocabulary listing provide a comprehensive listing. If you are unable to find a specific or similar example, the textbook is organized in groups of four lessons including a review lesson which normally covers all important grammar points. Each lesson text includes similar constructions to the ones used in the exercises. These provide a context to work from to clarify how the construction is used in the language.

The Chinese/English Dictionary included in the FLAMRIC program provides the characters, their primary definitions and lists many of the most common combinations used with these characters. Although the meanings of combinations and structures given in the dictionary are often complete in themselves, check the example sentences in the dictionary to see if your construction is similar to the one in the example.

It is important that you read the grammar and grammar notes sections in each lesson to make sure that you understand them before attempting the exercises.

There are eight types of exercises:

1. Substitution drills: Provide variations on the basic constructions and can be used with a teacher or another student.

2. Grammar exercises: At the beginning of each lesson there are examples of the grammar emphasized in that lesson.
3. Text: A short story or dialogue in Chinese characters.
4. New words: The vocabulary contained in the text or dialogue listed in order of appearance.
5. Grammar explanations: In both Chinese and English, provide example sentences of the grammar usage.
6. Completions: These give incomplete sentences and require you to fill in the grammatically correct words or combinations from the vocabulary list.
7. Read aloud and retell: These give Chinese texts which require extractions of the overall meaning in such a way that you can convey it to someone else in English or Chinese.
8. Questions on the text: These measure your understanding of the lesson's text and your ability to use the information presented in conversation.

An additional practice exercise would be to translate each lesson's text and stories into English before going on to the other exercises.

A last note on getting help in understanding the text for those of you who do not have an instructor: Discuss your difficulty with the other linguists in your work area, frequently a group discussion can arrive at a solution.

三、韵母 Finals	la ie iao iou(-iu)	3. ue, uan, ün	自成音节时的写法	Way	
四、声母 Initials	j q x sh		of writing ue, ün or ün	which	
五、拼音 Combinations	of Initials and Finals		forms a syllable by itself		
六、练习 Drills		七、汉字表	Table of Chinese Characters		
七、注释 Notes		第六课	Lesson 6		21
1. iou 前面加声母时的写法	Way of writing iou when preceded by an initial	一、会话 Dialogue			
2. ie 和 ue 中 e 的读音	Pronunciation of e in ie and ue	二、生词和汉字	New Words and Chinese Characters		
3. ia, ie, iao, iou	自成音节时的写法	三、韵母 Finals	-i [i]	er	
Way of writing ia, ie, iao or iou	which forms a syllable by itself	四、声母 Initials	z c s	ian in iang ing long	
4. u 上面两点的省略	Omission of the two dots above u	五、拼音 Combinations	of Initials and Finals		
八、汉字表	Table of Chinese Characters	六、练习 Drills			
第五课	Lesson 5	七、注释 Notes			
1. 韵母 er	Final er	1. 韵母 er	Final er		
2. zi, ci, si 的韵母	Final i in zi, ci and si	2. zi, ci, si 的韵母	Final i in zi, ci and si		
3. ian, in, iang, ing, iong	自成音节时的写法	3. ian, in, iang, ing, iong	自成音节时的写法	Way of writing ian, in, iong, ing or long which forms a syllable by itself	
八、汉字表	Table of Chinese Characters	八、汉字表	Table of Chinese Characters		
第五课	Lesson 5	第七课	Lesson 7		25
一、会话 Dialogue		一、会话 Dialogue			
二、生词和汉字	New Words and Chinese Characters	二、生词和汉字	New Words and Chinese Characters		
actors		actors			
三、韵母 Finals	ua uo uai uei(-ui) uan uen(-un)	三、韵母	Final -i [i]		
Way of writing ue ün		四、声母	Initials zh ch (sh) r		
四、拼音 Combinations	of Initials and Finals	五、拼音	Combinations of Initials and Finals		
五、练习 Drills					
六、注释 Notes					
1. uei, uen 前面加声母时的写法	Way of writing uei, uen when preceded by an initial				
2. u 在一个音节开头时的写法	Way of writing u that begins a syllable				

- 三、韵母 Finals iɑ ie iɑo iou(-iu)
- 四、声母 Initials j q x sh
- 五、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals
- 六、练习 Drills
- 七、注释 Notes

1. iou 前面加声母时的写法 Way of writing iou when preceded by an initial
2. ie 和 ue 中 e 的读音 Pronunciation of e in ie and ue
3. iɑ, ie, iɑo, iou 自成音节时的写法 Way of writing iɑ, ie, iɑo or iou which forms a syllable by itself
4. u 上面两点的省略 Omission of the two dots above u

八、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第五课 Lesson 5 17

- 一、会话 Dialogue
- 二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters
- 三、韵母 Finals uɑ uo uoi uel(-ui) uɑn uen(-un) uoŋ ueng ue uɑn ʌn
- 四、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals
- 五、练习 Drills
- 六、注释 Notes
 1. uel, uen 前面加声母时的写法 Way of writing uel, uen when preceded by an initial
 2. u 在一个音节开头的写法 Way of writing u that begins a syllable

3. ue, uɑn, ʌn 自成音节时的写法 Way of writing ue, uɑn or ʌn which forms a syllable by itself

七、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第六课 Lesson 6 21

- 一、会话 Dialogue
- 二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters
- 三、韵母 Finals -i [ɿ]
- er
- ion in ionŋ ionŋ
- 四、声母 Initials z c s
- 五、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals
- 六、练习 Drills
- 七、注释 Notes

1. 韵母 er Final er
2. zi, ci, si 的韵母 Final i in zi, ci and si
3. ion, in, ionŋ, ing, ionŋ 自成音节时的写法 Way of writing ion, in, ionŋ, ing or ionŋ which forms a syllable by itself

八、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第七课 Lesson 7 25

- 一、会话 Dialogue
- 二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters
- 三、韵母 Final -i [ɿ]
- 四、声母 Initials zh ch (sh) ʃ
- 五、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals

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七、注释 Notes	
zhi, chi, shi, ri 的韵母 Final i in zhi, chi, shi and ri	
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北京语音表 Table of the Speech Sounds of Beijing Dialect	
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三、练习 Drills	
四、注释 Notes	
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2. 隔音符号 Dividing mark	
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四、注释 Notes	
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2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
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四、语法 Grammar	
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1. 定语 Attributive	
2. 结构助词“的”(一) Structural particle “的” (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
4. 语法 Grammar	
5. 练习 Exercises	
6. 汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters	
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2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
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2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
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2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
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1. “不”的变调 Tone changes of “不”	
2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
4. 语法 Grammar	
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二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters	
三、练习 Drills	
四、注释 Notes	
1. “不”的变调 Tone changes of “不”	
2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
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1. “不”的变调 Tone changes of “不”	
2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
4. 语法 Grammar	
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三、练习 Drills	
四、注释 Notes	
1. “不”的变调 Tone changes of “不”	
2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
4. 语法 Grammar	
5. 练习 Exercises	
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二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters	
三、练习 Drills	
四、注释 Notes	
1. “不”的变调 Tone changes of “不”	
2. 疑问句(一) Questions of type (1)	
3. 疑问句(二) Questions of type (2)	
4. 语法 Grammar	
5. 练习 Exercises	
6. 汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters	

2. 数量词作定语 Numeral-measure word as the attributive

3. 疑问代词“几” Interrogative pronoun “几”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第十四课 Lesson 14 复习 (1) Review (1) 61

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、练习 Exercises

四、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第十五课 Lesson 15 65

一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

二、课文 Text

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 形容词谓语句 Sentence with an adjective as its predicate

2. 形容词谓语句的否定 Negative form of the sentence with an adjective as its predicate

3. 疑问句(三) Questions of type (3)

4. 指示代词作定语 Demonstrative pronoun as the attributive

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第十六课 Lesson 16 73

一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

二、课文 Text

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 动词谓语句 Sentence with a verb as its predicate

2. 动词谓语句的否定 Negative form of the sentence with a verb as its predicate

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第十七课 Lesson 17 79

一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

二、课文 Text

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 状语 Adverbial adjunct

2. “都”和“也” “都” and “也”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第十八课 Lesson 18 复习 (2) Review (2) 86

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语法 Grammar

1. 汉语的一般词序 Word order of a Chinese sentence

2. 形容词谓语句 Sentence with an adjective as its predicate

3. 量词 Measure word

4. 定语 Attributive

四、词汇 Words

五、练习 Exercises

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- 一、替换练习 Substitution Drills
- 二、课文 Text
- 三、生词 New Words
- 四、语法 Grammar

- 1. “是”字句(二) “是” sentences of type (2)
 - 2. 疑问句(四) Questions of type (4)
- 五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters
第二十课 Lesson 20 102

- 一、替换练习 Substitution Drills
- 二、课文 Text
- 三、生词 New Words
- 四、语法 Grammar

- 1. 称数法(一) Numeration (1)
- 2. 疑问代词“多少” Interrogative pronoun “多少”

- 3. 钱的计算 Counting money
- 五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters
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- 一、替换练习 Substitution Drills
- 二、课文 Text
- 三、生词 New Words
- 四、语法 Grammar

- 1. 名词谓语句 Sentence with a noun as its predicate

2. 时间词 Time words

- 3. 主谓谓语句 Sentence with a subject-predicate construction as its predicate

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第二十二课 Lesson 22 复习(3) Review(3) 115

- 一、课文 Text
- 二、生词 New Words
- 三、练习 Exercises

四、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第二十三课 Lesson 23 120

- 一、替换练习 Substitution Drills
- 二、课文 Text
- 三、生词 New Words
- 四、语法 Grammar

- 1. “月”和“星期” “月” and “星期”
- 2. 年、月、日、时的顺序 Order of the year, month, day and hour

- 3. 双宾谓动词谓语句 Sentence with a verb taking two objects as its predicate

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第二十四课 Lesson 24 126

- 一、替换练习 Substitution Drills
- 二、课文 Text
- 三、生词 New Words
- 四、语法 Grammar

- 1. 介宾结构 Preposition-object construction

2. “在”、“从”的宾语和“这儿”、“那儿” Object of the preposition “在” or “从” and “这儿” or “那儿”	
五、练习 Exercises	
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二、课文 Text	
三、生词 New Words	
四、语法 Grammar	
1. 程度补语 Complement of degree	
2. 动词后带宾语和程度补语 Verb taking after it an object and a complement of degree	
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三、语法 Grammar	
1. 四种句子 Four kinds of sentences	
2. 四种疑问句 Four kinds of questions	
3. 形容词谓语句和“是”字句 (二) Sentence with an adjective as its predicate and “是” sentences of type (2)	
4. 状语和程度补语 Adverbial adjunct and complement of degree	
四、词汇 Words	
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三、生词 New Words	
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1. 动词“在” The verb “在”	
2. 表示存在的“有”和“是” “有” and “是” indicating existence	
3. 方位词 Position words	
4. 方位词中“边”的省略 The omission of “边” in a position word	
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2. 关于能愿动词的注意事项 Points to be noted in using optative verbs	
3. 前置宾语 The preposed object	

五、练习 Exercises
六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

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三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

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五、练习 Exercises

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二、生词 New Words

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一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

二、课文 Text 看展览

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 动作的完成 The perfect aspect of an action

2. 副词“才”和“就” The adverbs “才” and “就”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第三十二课 Lesson 32 196

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二、课文 Text 去旅行

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 连动句(一) The sentence with verbal constructions in series (1)

2. 序数 The ordinal number

3. 代词“每” The pronoun “每”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

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三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 结构助词“的”(二) The structural particle “的”(2)

2. “从…起”和“从…到…” The constructions “从…起” and “从…到…”

3. 结构助词“地” The structural particle “地”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第三十四课 Lesson 34 复习(6) Review (6) 211

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二、生词 New Words

三、词汇 Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 动态助词“了”和宾语 The aspect particle “了” and the object
2. 结构助词“的”、“地”、“得” The structural particles “的”, “地” and “得”

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

第三十五课 Lesson 35 217

一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

二、课文 Text 听广播

三、生词 New Words

四、语法 Grammar

1. 结果补语 The complement of result
2. “到”作结果补语 “到” as a complement of result
3. 动词或动词结构等作主语和宾语 A verb or verbal construction etc. used as the subject or object

五、练习 Exercises

六、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

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一、替换练习 Substitution Drills

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1. 动作的持续 The continuous aspect of an action

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第一课 Lesson 1

一、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese

Characters

1. bā	(数) 八	eight
2. bù	(副) 不	not, no
3. pà		to fear, to be afraid
4. dà	(形) 大	big, large
5. tā		he, him, she, her
6. yī	(数) 一	one
7. wǔ	(数) 五	five
8. yú		fish

二、韵母 Finals

a o e i u ü

(一) a 开口度最大, 舌位最低, 唇不圆。

The mouth is wide open. The tongue is at its lowest. The lips are not rounded.

(二) o 开口度中等, 舌位半高, 偏后, 圆唇。

The opening of the mouth is medium. The tongue-position is mid-high and a little to the back. The lips are rounded.

(三) e 开口度中等, 舌位半高, 偏后, 唇不圆。

The opening of the mouth is medium. The tongue-position is mid-high and a little to the back. The lips are not rounded.

(四) i 开口度最小, 唇扁平, 舌位高, 偏前。

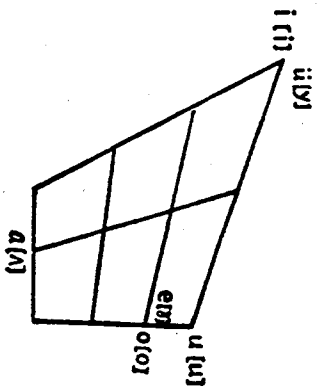
The opening of the mouth is narrow, with the lips spread. The tongue-position is high and somewhat forward.

(五) u 开口度最小, 唇最圆, 舌位高, 偏后。

The opening of the mouth is narrow. The lips are most close and rounded. The tongue-position is high and somewhat to the back.

(六) ü 舌位高, 偏前, 是与 [i] 相对的圆唇音

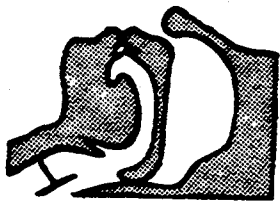
The tongue-position is high and somewhat forward. ü is the corresponding lip-rounded vowel to [i].



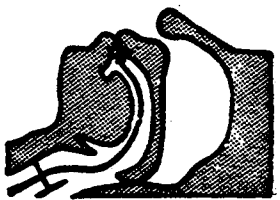
三、声母 Initials

b p m f
d t n l

b p



(1) 准备



(2) 蓄气



(3) 发音

Lip-position

Holding breath

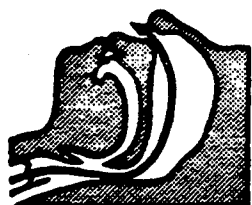
Releasing breath

b [p] 双唇阻, 不送气, 清塞音。双唇紧闭, 口腔充满气息, 猛开双唇, 使气流爆发而出, 通称“不送气”。声带不振动。

b [p] is a bilabial unaspirated voiceless plosive. It is produced by pressing the lips together, keeping the breath in the mouth, and then opening the lips to let the air out with a pop. It is unaspirated and the vocal cords do not vibrate.

p [p'] 双唇阻, 送气, 清塞音。发音部位和 b 一样, 气流用力喷出, 通称“送气”。声带不振动。

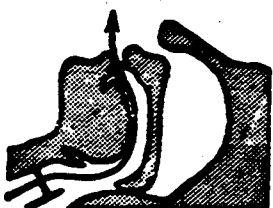
p [p'] is a bilabial aspirated voiceless plosive. The position and manner of articulation are the same as those of b, but the breath is puffed out strongly. It is aspirated and the vocal cords do not vibrate.



m

m [m] 双唇阻, 不送气, 鼻音。双唇紧闭, 软腭、小舌下垂, 气流从鼻腔出来, 声带振动。

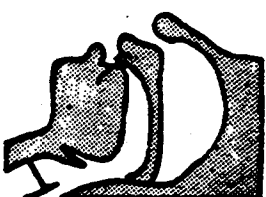
m [m] is a bilabial unaspirated nasal. It is produced by pressing the lips, lowering the soft palate and uvula and letting the breath pass out through the nose. The vocal cords vibrate.



f

f [f] 唇齿音, 清擦音。上齿接触下唇, 气息从中间摩擦而出, 声带不振动。

f [f] is a labio-dental voiceless fricative. It is produced by pressing the lower lip against the upper teeth and letting the breath come out with friction. The vocal cords do not vibrate.



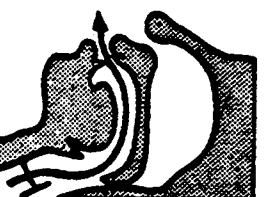
(1) 准备

Tongue-position



(2) 蓄气

Holding breath



(3) 发音

Releasing breath

d

t

d [t] 舌尖阻, 不送气, 清塞音。舌尖顶上齿龈, 口腔充满气息, 猛把舌尖移下, 使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

d [t] is an alveolar unaspirated voiceless plosive. It is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the teethridge, keeping the breath in the mouth, and lowering the tip of the tongue to let out the air with a pop. It is unaspirated and the vocal cords do not vibrate.

t [t'] 舌尖阻, 送气, 清塞音。发音部位和 d 一样, 气流从口腔爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

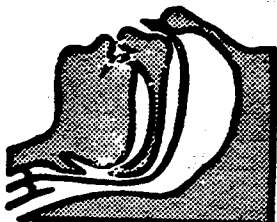
t [t'] is an alveolar aspirated voiceless plosive. The position and manner of articulation are the same as those of d. The only difference is that it is aspirated, i. e., the breath is let out more strongly.

n [n] 舌尖阻, 鼻音。舌尖顶上齿龈, 软腭, 小舌下垂, 鼻腔打开, 声带振动。

n [n] is an alveolar nasal. It is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the teethridge, lowering the soft palate and uvula and letting the air come out through the nose. The vocal cords vibrate.

l [l] 舌尖阻, 边音。舌尖顶上齿龈, 比 n 稍后, 气流从舌前部两边出来。声带振动。

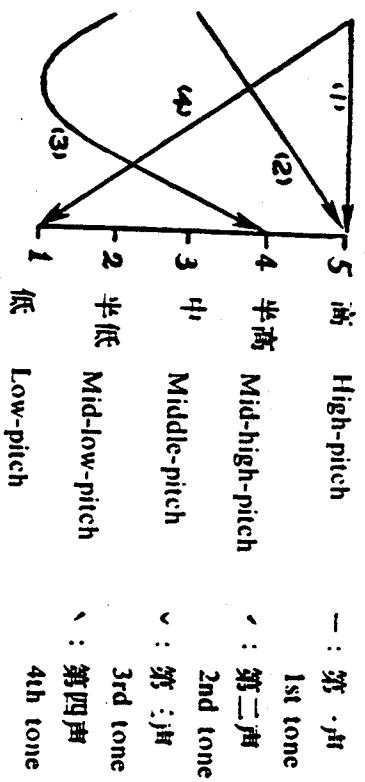
l [l] is an alveolar lateral. It is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the teethridge (a little behind the position of n) and letting the air come out by the sides of the tongue. The vocal cords vibrate.



四、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals

声母	韵母	o	o	e	i	u	ü
b		bo	bo		bi	bu	
p		po	po		pi	pu	
m		mo	mo	me	mi	mu	
f		fo	fo			fu	
d		do		de	di	du	
t		to		te	ti	tu	
n		no		ne	ni	nu	nü
l		lo		le	li	lu	

Li, 声调 Tones



声调示意图 Figure showing the four tones

声调不同, 意义不同 When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has a different meaning.

bā (eight) bā (to pull up) bǎ (target) bà (father)
mǔ (mother) mǔ (hemp) mǎ (horse) mǎ (to scold, to curse)

dā (to put up) dǎ (to answer) dǎ (to beat) dà (big, large)

yī (one) yí (to move, to remove) yǐ (chair) yì (a hundred million)

wū (house, room) wú (to have not, there be not), wǔ (five) wù (fog)

六、练习 Drills

1. 四个声调 The four tones

bā	bá	bǎ	bà	bā	bā
bū	bú	bǔ	bù	bū	bū
pā	pá	pǎ	pà	pā	pā
dā	dá	dǎ	dà	dā	dā
tā	tá	tǎ	tà	tā	tā
yī	yí	yǐ	yì	yī	yī
wū	wú	wǔ	wù	wū	wū
yū	yú	yǔ	yù	yū	yú

1. 辨音 Sound discrimination

bō	pō	bò	pò	bù	pù
dō	tō	dò	tò	dì	tì
mō	fō	mò	fò	mù	fù
nō	lō	nò	lò	nù	lù

yī	wū	yū	yí	wú	yù
yǐ	wǔ	yǔ	yì	wù	yù
yī	yù		wū	yù	
yì	yū		wù	yū	

七、注释 Notes

1. 汉语的音节是由声母和韵母构成的。音节开头的辅音是声母, 其余部分是韵母。例如 ba, 其中 b 是声母, a 是韵母。

汉语的声母都是由一个辅音构成的; 韵母有的是单元音(单韵母), 有的是复合元音(复韵母), 有的是元音加鼻辅音(鼻韵母)。一个音节可以有韵母, 没有声母, 例如 o (啊), 但不能没有韵母。

A syllable in Chinese is usually composed of an initial and a final. The former is a consonant that begins the syllable and the latter is the rest of the syllable, e.g. "ba" in which "b" is an initial and "a" is a final.

An initial in Chinese is always a consonant while a final is a vowel, which may be a simple vowel (simple final) or a compound vowel (compound final), or a vowel plus a nasal consonant (nasal final). Some syllables may be without an initial, e.g. "a" (啊, a modal particle), but no syllable can do without a final.

2. i 自成音节时写成 yi,

u 自成音节时写成 wu,

ü 自成音节时写成 yu.

Standing for a syllable by itself, "i" is written as "yi".

Standing for a syllable by itself, "u" is written as "wu".

Standing for a syllable by itself, "ü" is written as "yu".

3. 北京语音有四个基本声调，分别用声调符号“一（第一声）、ˊ（第二声）、ˇ（第三声）、ˋ（第四声）”来表示。声调不同，表示的意义不同。例如：yī（一），yì（亿）。

当一个音节只有一个元音时，声调符号标在元音上。元音i上有调号时，要去掉i上的点，例如：yī, tí, nǐ, dì。

There are four basic tones in Beijing dialect, represented respectively by the following four tone-graphs: “一” (the 1st tone), “ˊ” (the 2nd tone), “ˇ” (the 3rd tone) and “ˋ” (the 4th tone). When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings, e.g. “yī” (一, one), “yì” (亿, a hundred million).

When a syllable contains only a single vowel, the tone-graph is placed above it. When a tone-graph is placed above the vowel “i”, the dot over it should be omitted, e.g. “yī”, “tí”, “nǐ”, “dì”.

4. 汉字是汉语的书写符号。一个音书写成一个汉字。汉字是由不同笔画组成的。汉字的基本笔画并不多。除了一部分独体字外，绝大部分汉字是由不同的独体字或固定的组字成分构成的。每个字，不管笔画多少，都应按同样大小的方格书写。写汉字要注意笔顺正确，结构紧凑匀称。

Chinese characters, the written symbols of the Chinese language, are constituted of several basic strokes the number of which is not very great. Most of Chinese characters, apart from some basic ones, are made of different basic characters or fixed components. In Chinese, a syllable stands for a character which should be written in a square no matter how many strokes it contains. In writing Chinese characters, one should pay attention to their correct stroke-orders and their structure which should be compact and well-balanced.

八、汉字的基本笔画 Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters

笔画	名称	运笔方向	例字
Strokes	Names	Directions of strokes	Examples
丶	点 diǎn	↘	不 豹 六
一	横 héng	→	不 六 五
丨	竖 shù	↓	不 你 忙
丿	撇 piě	↙	八 不 夫
㇇	捺 nà	↘	八 大 捺
丨	提 tí	↗	汉 我 报
一	横钩 hénggōu	→	你 好 字
丨	竖钩 shùgōu	↓	你 好 小
㇇	斜钩 xié gōu	↘	我 纸 展
㇇	横折 hángzhé	→	五 口 吗
㇇	竖折 shùzhé	└	忙 七 画

九、汉字笔顺规则 Rules of Stroke-order of Chinese Characters

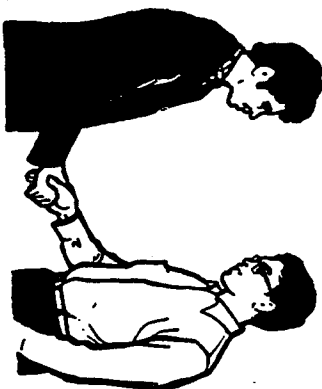
例字 Examples	笔顺 Stroke-order	规则 Rules
十	一 十	先横后竖 "héng" precedes "shù"
人	丿 人	先撇后捺 "piě" precedes "nà"
三	一 二 三	从上到下 From top to bottom
什	亻 什	从左到右 From left to right
月	月 月	从外到内 From outside to inside
国	冂 囙 国	先里头后封口 Inside precedes the sealing stroke
小	亅 小 小	先中间后两边 Middle precedes the two sides

十、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

1	八	ノ 八
2	不	一 丿 丩 不
3	大	一 ナ 大
4	一	一
5	五	一 丁 ㄣ 五

第二课 Lesson 2

一、会话 Dialogue



A: Nǐ hǎo!

How do you do!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

How do you do!

二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese

Characters

- | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. nǐ | (代) 你 | you (sing.) |
| 2. hǎo | (形) 好 | good, well |
| 3. kǒu | (名、量) 口 | mouth, a measure word |
| 4. bái | | white |

5. hēi
6. gǎi
7. lái

black, dark
to give
to come

三、韵母 Finals

ai ei oo ou

四、声母 Initials

g k h



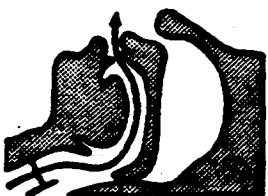
(1) 准备

Tongue-position



(2) 蓄气

Holding breath



(3) 发音

Releasing breath

g [k] 舌根阻, 不送气, 清塞音, 舌根顶住软腭, 猛使舌根离开软腭, 使气流爆发而出, 声带不振动。

g [k] is a velar unaspirated voiceless plosive. It is produced by raising the back of the tongue against the soft palate, and then lowering it to let the air out with a pop. It is unaspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

k [k'] 舌根阻, 送气, 清塞音。发音部位和 g 一样, 气流从口腔中爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

k [k'] is a velar aspirated voiceless plosive. The position and manner of articulation are the same as those of g. The only difference is that it is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

h [x] 舌根阻, 清擦音。舌根接近软腭, 气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

h [x] is a velar voiceless fricative.

It is produced by raising the back of the tongue towards the soft palate, and letting the breath come out through the channel thus made. The vocal cords do not vibrate.



五、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals

声母	韵母	o	e	u	ci	ei	ao	ou
g	go	ge	gu	gol	gei	gao	gou	
k	ko	ke	ku	kai	kei	kao	kou	
h	ho	he	hu	hai	hei	hao	hou	

声母	韵母	ai	ei	ao	ou
b	bai	bei	bao		
p	pai	pei	pao	pou	
m	mai	mei	moo	mou	
f		fei		fou	
d	dai	dei	dao	dou	
t	tai		tao	tou	
n	nai	nei	nao	nou	
l	lai	lei	lao	lou	

六、练习 Drills

1. 四个声调 The four tones

nī	ní	nǐ	nì	nǐ	nǐ
hǎo	háo	hǎo	hǎo	hǎo	hǎo
kōu	kōu	kǒu	kǒu	kòu	kòu
bái	bái	bǎi	bǎi	bài	bái
hēi	héi	hěi	hěi	hài	hēi
gēi	géi	gěi	gěi	gài	gēi
lái	lái	lǎi	lǎi	lài	lái

2. 辨音 Sound discrimination

ge	ke	ke	he	ge	he
gai	kai	gei	kei	kao	hao

dai	tai	dao	tao	dou	tou
bai	pai	bei	pei	bao	pao
gao	kou	kai	gei	gou	kao

3. 两个音节连读 Two syllables pronounced in succession

nǐ hǎo	tā hǎo	tā lí	tā gēi
bù lí	bù gēi	yī lǒu	bā lǒu

4. 汉字认读 Character learning

A: 你好!

B: 你好!

七、注释 Notes

1. 两个三声字连在一起时，前一个要读成第二声。例如：
nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo。

A 3rd tone when followed by another 3rd tone is pronounced in the 2nd tone, e.g. "nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo".

2. 一个音节的韵母有两个或两个以上的元音时，声调符号要标在其中的主要元音(即响度大的元音)上。例如：hǎo, bái, hāi, kǒu

When a final in a syllable is a compound vowel (a diphthong or a triphthong), the tone-graph is placed above the main element of the compound vowel (the one pronounced more loudly and clearly), e.g. "hǎo", "bái", "hāi" and "kǒu".

八、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

1	你	你 (你)	你 (你)
		尔 (尔)	尔 (尔)
		小 (小)	小 (小)
2	好	女 (女)	女 (女)
		子 (子)	子 (子)
3	口	口	口

第三课 Lesson 3

一、会话 Dialogue

A: Nǐ hǎo!

How do you (sing.)

do!

B: Nǐmen hǎo!

How do you (pl.)

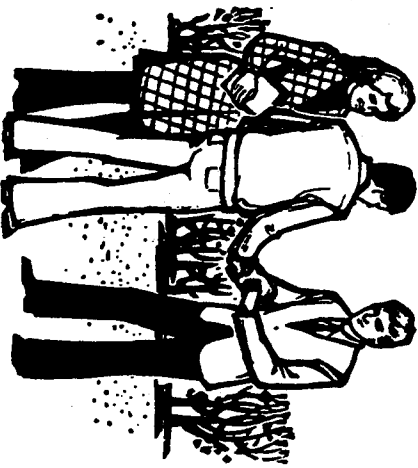
do!

A: Máng ma?

Are you busy?

B: Hěn máng.

Yes, I am.



二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese

Characters

- | | | |
|----------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1. nǐmen | (代) 你们 | you (pl.) |
| 2. máng | (形) 忙 | busy |
| 3. ma | (助) 吗 | an interrogative particle |
| 4. hěn | (副) 很 | very |
| 5. nán | | difficult |
| 6. kàn | | to look, to have a look |

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 7. lěng | cold |
| 8. dǒng | to understand |
| 9. hēibǎn | blackboard |

三、韵母 Finals

an en ang eng ong

四、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals

声母	韵母	an	en	ang	eng	ong
b		ban	ben	bang	beng	
p		pan	pen	pang	peng	
m		man	men	mang	meng	
f		fan	fen	fang	feng	
d		dan	den	dang	deng	dong
t		tan		tang	teng	tong
n		nan	nen	nang	neng	nong
l		lan		lang	leng	long
g		gan	gen	gang	geng	gong
k		kan	ken	kang	keng	kong
h		han	hen	hang	heng	hong

五、练习 Drills

1. 四个声调 The four tones

mǎng	máng	mǎng	mǎng	——	máng
hēn	hén	hēn	hèn	——	hēn
nǎn	nán	nǎn	nàn	——	nán
lěng	lěng	lěng	lěng	——	lěng
dǒng	dǒng	dǒng	dǒng	——	dǒng

2. 辨音 Sound discrimination

ban	bang	dan	dang
pan	pang	tan	tang
gen	geng	fen	feng
ken	keng	pen	peng
nan	nen	han	hen
lang	leng	mang	meng
deng	dong	neng	nong

3. 轻声 The neutral tone

tāmen	tā de	gēge	dìdi
bóái de	hóng de	lái le	máng ma
nǐmen	dǒng le	hǎo ba	lěng ma
dà de	yīfu	mùtou	bànfǎ

4. 三声的变调 Changes of the 3rd tone

gāo	dī
hēn	máng
nán	lěng
hǎo	pàng
dà	

nǐ	hē	bān
	lái	dú
kàn	gēi	pǎo
		gàn

5. 朗读短句 Read aloud the following short sentences

(1) A: Nǐ hǎo!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

A: Nǐ máng ma?

B: Hěn máng. Nǐ máng bu máng?

A: Bù máng.

(2) A: Nán ma?

B: Bù nán.

A: Dǒng le ma? (Do you understand?)

B: Dǒng le. (Yes, I (we) do.)

6. 汉字认读 Character learning

A: 你好!

B: 你们好!

A: 忙吗?

B: 很忙。

六、注释 Notes

1. 普通话里有一些音节读得又轻又短,叫作轻声,轻声不标调号,例如: nǐmen。

There are some syllables in common speech which are pro-

nounced both weak and short, known as the neutral tone which is shown by the absence of a tone-graph, e.g. "nimen".

2. 第三声在第一、二、四声和大部分轻声字前边时,要读成半三声,就是只读原来第三声的前一半降调。

When followed by a 1st, 2nd or 4th tone or most neutral tones, a 3rd tone should change into a half 3rd tone, that is, a tone that only falls and does not rise.

七、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

1	们	〔們〕ㄣ	们 (' ㄣ 们)
2	忙	巾 (' ㄨ 巾)	忙 (' ㄨ 忙)
3	吗	〔嗎〕ㄨ	马 (ㄚ 马 马)
4	很	彳 (' ㄣ 彳)	很 (ㄚ 很 很)

第四课 Lesson 4

一、会话 Dialogue



A: Nǐ hǎo!

How do you do!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

How do you do!

A: Nǐ shēntǐ hǎo ma?

How are you?

B: Hǎn hǎo, xièxie.

Fine, thank you.

二、生词和汉字 New Words and Chinese Characters

1. shēntǐ (名) 身体 body, health

2. xièxie

to thank

3. liù

(数) 六

six

4. qī

(数) 七

seven

5. jiǔ

(数) 九

nine

6. xiǎo

(形) 小

little, small

7. tā

(代) 他

he, him

8. tāmen

(代) 他们

they, them

9. bú kâqi

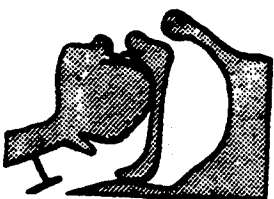
you're welcome, don't mention it, not at all

三、韵母 Finals

lo le lao lou(-iu)

四、声母 Initials

j q x sh q



(1) 准备
Tongue-position



(2) 蓄气
Holding breath

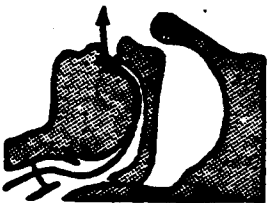


(3) 发音
Releasing breath

j [tɕ] 舌面阻,不送气,清塞擦音。舌面前部贴硬腭,舌尖顶下齿背,气流从舌面前部与硬腭间爆发摩擦而出。声带不振动。

j [tɕ] is a palatal unaspirated voiceless affricate. It is produced by first raising the front of the tongue to the hard palate and pressing the tip of the tongue against the back of the lower teeth and then loosening the tongue and letting the air squeeze out through the channel thus made. It is unaspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

q [tɕʰ] 舌面阻,送气,清塞擦音,发音部位与j一样,要尽量送气, tion and manner of articulation are the same as those of j. The only difference is that it is aspirated.



x [ç] 舌面阻,清擦音、舌面前部与硬腭相近,气流从舌面前部与硬腭间摩擦而出,声带不振动。

x [ç] is a palatal voiceless fricative. It is produced by raising the front of the tongue near (but not touching) the hard palate and letting the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

sh [ʃ] 舌尖后阻,清擦音。舌尖上卷,接近硬腭,气流从舌尖与硬腭间摩擦而出,声带不振动。

sh [ʃ] is a blade-palatal voiceless fricative. It is produced by turning up the tip of the tongue near (but not touching) the hard palate and letting the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.



jiējī	jīxiè	jiàqī	jiēqiú
qù	qì	jī	jù
xū	xī	qí	qú

3. 双音节词 Disyllabic words

(1) 第一声加第一声	1st tone plus another 1st tone
fēijī	aeroplane
fāshēng	to happen
jītōng	traffic, communication
(2) 第一声加第二声	1st tone plus 2nd tone
jījī	active, positive, energetic
jiǎ yóu	to pep sb. up, to come on
yàodǎ	to demand
(3) 第一声加第三声	1st tone plus 3rd tone
gǎngbǐ	fountain pen
hēibǎn	blackboard
shēntǐ	body, health
xiūlǐ	to repair
(4) 第一声加第四声	1st tone plus 4th tone
kōngqì	air
jīdàn	hen's egg
shēngdào	tone
xūyào	need, to need
(5) 第一声加轻声	1st tone plus neutral tone
bōli	glass
xīdǎo	news
yīfu,	clothes
xiūxi	rest, to take a rest

五、拼音 Combinations of Initials and Finals

韵母 声母	i	ia	ie	iao	iou	ü
j	ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	ju
q	qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qu
x	xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xu

韵母 声母	a	e	u	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng
sh	sha	she	shu	shai	shai	shaoshou	shan	shen	shang	sheng	

六、练习 Drills

1. 四个声调 The four tones
- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|--------|
| shēn | shén | shěn | shèn | shēntī |
| xié | xiés | xiě | xiè | xièxié |
| lǐ | lǐ | lǐ | lǐ | lǐ |
| qí | qí | qí | qí | qí |
| jiù | jiù | jiù | jiù | jiù |
| xiào | xiào | xiào | xiào | xiào |
2. 辨音 Sound discrimination
- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| jīfí | jīqì | xīqí | xīqí |
| jīfí | qīfí | xīfí | tīfí |

八、汉字表 Table of Chinese Characters

1	身	身	身	身	身
2	体	[體]	体	本 (一十才木本)	
3	六	六	六 (一、二)		
4	七	七	七 (一、二)		
5	九	九	九 (一、二)		
6	小				
7	他	他	他 (一、二)		