

| 来 | 华 | 短 | 期 | 汉 | 语 | 进 | 修 | 教 | 材 |

# 速通汉语

Expressway to Chinese

许金生 胡文华 吴中伟 主编

初级

SAMPLE



1

 北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 目 录

## 第一课 你好 1

语音 汉语语音概貌

功能 问好

汉字 (1) 笔画简介 (2) 数字“一”到“十”

## 第二课 你叫什么名字? 13

语音 e ai ei ao ou an en ang eng

功能 询问与介绍姓名、国籍

语言点 (1) 汉语基本句型 (2) NP+呢?

汉字 (1) 偏旁“亻(人)、女、口” (2) 人、你、好、叫、名

## 第三课 很高兴认识你 23

语音 jì qǐ xī zì cǐ sī zhī chī shì rì

功能 询问姓氏、交换名片

语言点 (1) “的”表领属关系 (2) 形容词谓语句

(3) 一般疑问句 (4) 副词“也”

汉字 (1) 偏旁“小、讠(言)” (2) 小、请、问、认、识

## 第四课 你去哪儿? 35

语音 (1) i ia ie iao iou(iu) ian in iang ing iong

(2) “一”的变调

功能 坐出租车并问价钱

语言点 (1) 正反疑问句 (2) 汉语的数字1—100

汉字 (1) 偏旁“夕、土、辶” (2) 多、块、场、远、近

## 第五课 你要吃什么? 47

语音 (1) u ua uo uai uei(ui) uan uen(un) uang ueng ü üe üan ün

(2) “不”的变调

功能 点菜

语言点 (1) 量词的用法1 (2) 选择疑问句

汉字 (1) 偏旁“艹、亻、饣” (2) 吃、菜、快、饭、饿

## 第六课 你在哪儿工作? 61

功能 (1) 初次见面

(2) 询问与回答工作情况

语言点 介词短语“在+处所词语”做状语

汉字 (1) 偏旁“口、木、田” (2) 国、果、男、留、做

## 第七课 中国银行在哪儿? 75

功能 问路与指路

语言点 (1) 表示存在的“有”字句

(2) 动词“在” (3) 副词“就”

汉字 (1) 偏旁“宀、广、扌” (2) 家、店、拐、知、道

## 第八课 你的生日是几月几号? 87

功能 (1) 询问与介绍生日等数字信息

(2) 邀请

语言点 (1) 名词谓语句 (2) 日期及星期表示法

(3) 时间状语

汉字 (1) 偏旁“氵、日、目” (2) 漂、晚、看、星、号

## 第九课 你喜欢中国电影还是美国电影? 99

功能 (1) 询问喜好

(2) 询问与说明交通方式

语言点 语气助词“吧”

汉字 (1) 偏旁“心、足、车” (2) 怎、路、铁、喜、地

## 第十课 你家有几口人? 111

功能 (1) 询问与介绍家人

(2) 询问与回答年龄

汉字 (1) 偏旁“灬、犭、彳” (2) 照、狗、律、姐、妹

## 生词表 123

## 录音文本 127

Dì-yī kè Nǐ hǎo

# 第一课 你好

## Lesson 1 Hello

### 本课目标 Goals of the lesson

1. 语音：汉语语音概貌  
Pronunciation: Introduction to Chinese phonetics
2. 功能：问好  
Function: To greet people in Chinese
3. 汉字：Chinese characters:
  - (1) 笔画简介  
Brief introduction to Chinese strokes
  - (2) 数字“一”到“十”  
Numbers from “一” one to “十”

### 一、课文 Text

(一)  01-1

Nǐ hǎo!

A: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!

(二) 01-2

Wáng lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

A: 王 老师, 您好!

Nín hǎo, Wáng lǎoshī!

B: 您好, 王 老师!

Nǐmen hǎo!

C: 你们好!



词语 New words

|   |    |        |      |                                   |
|---|----|--------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 你  | nǐ     | Pron | you                               |
| 2 | 好  | hǎo    | A    | good, fine                        |
| 3 | 老师 | lǎoshī | N    | teacher                           |
| 4 | 您  | nín    | Pron | you (respectful)                  |
| 5 | 你们 | nǐmen  | Pron | you (plural)                      |
|   | 们  | men    | Suf  | suffix indicating a plural number |

专名 Proper noun

|   |   |      |                        |
|---|---|------|------------------------|
| 1 | 王 | Wáng | Wang, a common surname |
|---|---|------|------------------------|

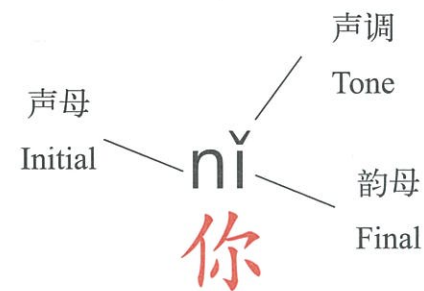
活动 Activity

- (1) 班级同学互相问好。Exchange greetings with your classmates.
- (2) 老师和同学互相问好。Exchange greetings with your teacher.

二、语音 Pronunciation

一个音节通常由声母、韵母和声调构成, 例如: 你 (nǐ), 其中 n 是声母, i 是韵母, 韵母之上标有声调。少数音节没有声母, 只有韵母和声调。

A syllable is usually composed of an initial (*shengmu*), a final (*yunmu*) and a tone (*shengdiao*). For example, in nǐ (you), n is the initial and i is the final, and above the final is the tone mark. There are a few syllables which consist of only a final and a tone.



汉语共有约 400 个声韵组合结构, 声韵调配合共有约 1200 个音节。

There are totally about 400 combinations of initials and finals, and about 1,200 syllables with different tones.

声母 Initials

|    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| b  | p  | m  | f | d | t | n | l |
| g  | k  | h  | j | q | x |   |   |
| zh | ch | sh | r | z | c | s |   |

韵母 Finals

|    |         |         |   |
|----|---------|---------|---|
|    | i       | u       | ü |
| a  | ia      | ua      |   |
| o  |         | uo      |   |
| e  |         |         |   |
| -i |         |         |   |
| ê  | ie      | üe      |   |
| er |         |         |   |
| ai |         | uai     |   |
| ei |         | ui(uei) |   |
| ao | iao     |         |   |
| ou | iu(iou) |         |   |

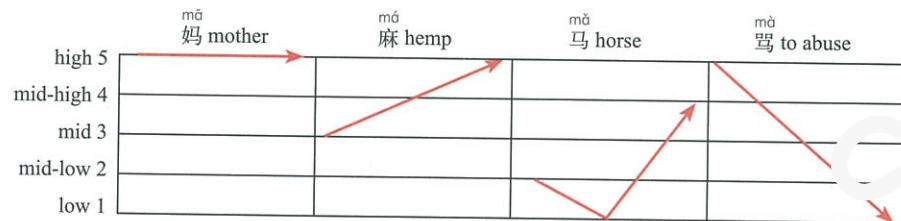
|     |      |         |     |
|-----|------|---------|-----|
| an  | ian  | uan     | üan |
| en  | in   | un(uen) | ün  |
| ang | iang | uang    |     |
| eng | ing  | ueng    |     |
| ong | iong |         |     |

## 声调 Tones

声调指一个音节内部的音高变化。汉语普通话有四个声调。声调的作用在于区别意义，相同的声韵组合如果声调不同，会有完全不同的意义。

A tone refers to the pitch variation within a syllable. There are four tones in Mandarin Chinese. The function of tones lies in differentiating meanings. The same combination of an initial and a final, if marked with different tones, will have completely different meanings.

- 第一声 dì-yī shēng The first tone, 55 high-flat tone
- ↗ 第二声 dì-èr shēng The second tone, 35 rising tone
- ✓ 第三声 dì-sān shēng The third tone, 214 falling-and-rising tone
- ↘ 第四声 dì-sì shēng The fourth tone, 51 falling tone



## 轻声 Neutral tone

有时候一个音节失去原来的声调，发得又轻又短，叫“轻声”。轻声不标声调。

Sometimes a syllable loses its original tone and is pronounced in a short, low and unstressed tone, known as the neutral tone (*qingsheng*), which is shown by the absence of a tone mark.

听录音，跟读 Read after the recording 01-3

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| māma<br>妈妈 mother        | bàba<br>爸爸 father      |
| nǐmen<br>你们 you (plural) | tāmen<br>他们 they, them |

## 三声变调 Third tone change

完整的第三声只见于单独发音或停顿之前，其他情况下第三声要变调。

The third tone is seldom used in full except in independent syllables or when followed by a pause. The tone pitch should be changed accordingly.

当两个三声音节连在一起时，前一个三声应变为二声。

If two third-tone syllables are spoken in succession, the first third tone should be changed to the second tone.

例如：For example:

你好 nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo hi

老虎 lǎohǔ → láohǔ tiger

当三声音节与三声以外的音节在一起时，三声的调值为211，相当于只发三声的前一半。

If a third-tone syllable goes together with a non-third-tone syllable, its pitch is 211, meaning the first half of the tone is pronounced.

例如：For example:

老师 lǎoshī (214-55 → 211-55) teacher

美国 Měiguó (214-35 → 211-35) U.S.A.

马路 mǎlù (214-51 → 211-51) road

## 拼写规则 Rules for reading and spelling

1. 当韵母 i、u、ü 自成音节时，分别写作 yi、wu、yu。

When standing for syllables by themselves, the finals i, u, and ü are written as yi, wu, and yu.

2. 在标写地名、人名等专有名词时首字母大写。

When marking the pronunciation of a proper noun, like the name of a place or a person, the first letter should be capitalized.

例如：For example:

英国 Yīngguó U.K.

玛丽 Mǎlì Mary

3. 双音节词中, 若第二个音节首字母为元音字母 a、o、e 时, 需要在元音字母前面标记隔音符号。


When marking the pronunciation of a disyllabic word, if the initial letter of the second syllable is the vowel a, o, or e, an apostrophe should be used between the two syllables.

例如: For example:

西安 Xi'an Xi'an, a Chinese city

感恩 gǎn'ēn grateful

### 语音练习 Pronunciation exercises

1. 选出你听到的音节。Choose the syllables you hear.  01-4

- (1) ā á ǎ à  
 (2) ō ó ǒ ò  
 (3) ē é ě è  
 (4) nī ní nǐ nì  
 (5) wū wú wǔ wù  
 (6) lú lǔ lù  
 (7) pī pí pǐ pì  
 (8) dū dú dǔ dù  
 (9) tū tú tǔ tù  
 (10) hāo háo hǎo hào

2. 选出你听到的音节, 注意辨别声母。  01-5

Choose the syllables you hear, and pay attention to the initials.

- (1) mà nà (2) bù pù (3) pō bō  
 (4) tǎ dǎ (5) tí dí (6) tǔ dǔ

3. 选出你听到的音节, 注意辨别韵母。  01-6

Choose the syllables you hear, and pay attention to the finals.

- (1) wò è (2) yí yú (3) wǔ wǒ  
 (4) lù lǔ (5) fú fó (6) tè tì

4. 选出你听到的音节, 注意辨别声调。  01-7

Choose the syllables you hear, and pay attention to the tones.

- (1) bà bá (2) nù nú (3) tǔ tù  
 (4) dǐ dì (5) lǔ lù (6) lē lè  
 (7) tǔdì túdì (8) dàyì dàyí (9) yúfū yūfǔ  
 (10) mòlì móli (11) nǎlǐ nǎlǐ (12) gēge gége

5. 朗读下列音节, 请你的老师听一听, 你的哪些发音有问题。

Read aloud the syllables below, and ask your teacher to check if you are correct.

- bā pá bó pó dǔ tǔ gù kù  
 wǔ yǔ nǔ nǚ lù lù  
 kāi kēi kǎo kǒu kàn kèn kēng  
 shǎo xiǎo kào zhōng jiǒng gǒng  
 kǎn kān fàn huàn fèn hùn  
 kuì kuān kāng kuàng kàng  
 jīn jūn zūn xié xué  
 jì zì zhī qī cǐ chǐ xì sì shí rì rè

6. 听录音, 朗读下面的词语。











Listen to the recording and read aloud the following words.  01-8

|      | A        |                  | B         |                 |
|------|----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| (1)  | bā       | eight            | bà        | dad             |
| (2)  | é        | goose            | è         | hungry          |
| (3)  | hē       | to drink         | hé        | river           |
| (4)  | tā       | he, she, it      | tǎ        | pagoda          |
| (5)  | bóbo     | uncle            | pópo      | granny          |
| (6)  | dàren    | adult            | dárén     | talented person |
| (7)  | Hànyǔ    | Chinese language | Hányǔ     | Korean language |
| (8)  | liànxí   | exercise         | liánxì    | to contact      |
| (9)  | rènshi   | to know          | rénshì    | personage       |
| (10) | shuǐjiǎo | dumpling         | shuì jiào | to sleep        |

7. 听录音, 朗读句子。 Listen to the recording and read aloud the sentences. 01-9

- Zhōngguó hěn dà.  
 (1) 中国 很大。 China is very big.
- Zhōngwén hěn kù.  
 (2) 中文 很酷。 Chinese language is very cool.
- Jīntiān xīngqīyī.  
 (3) 今天 星期一。 Today is Monday.
- Wáng Péng cóng Hánguó lái.  
 (4) 王 朋 从 韩国 来。 Wang Peng comes from South Korea.

8. 读数字 1 ~ 10。 Read numbers 1-10.

|  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| (1)<br>yī<br>一<br>   | (2)<br>èr<br>二<br>  | (3)<br>sān<br>三<br> | (4)<br>sì<br>四<br>   | (5)<br>wǔ<br>五<br>    |
| (6)<br>liù<br>六<br> | (7)<br>qī<br>七<br> | (8)<br>bā<br>八<br> | (9)<br>jiǔ<br>九<br> | (10)<br>shí<br>十<br> |

三、汉字 Chinese characters

笔画 Strokes

汉字是由笔画组成的。下面是其中最为基本的五种笔画。  
 Chinese characters are composed of strokes and here are the five basic strokes.

| 基本笔画 Stroke | 运笔方向 Direction      | 笔画名称 Name | 例字 Example |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| 一           | → Rightward         | 横 héng    | 二          |
| 丨           | ↓ Downward          | 竖 shù     | 十          |
| 丿           | ↙ Leftward falling  | 撇 piě     | 八          |
| 丶           | ↘ Rightward falling | 点 diǎn    | 六          |
| ㇇           | ↘ Rightward falling | 捺 nà      | 八          |

其他笔画都是在上五种笔画的基础上派生出来的。例如:

The other strokes are based on the five basic ones above. For example:

| 笔画 Stroke | 运笔方向 Direction                                      | 笔画名称 Name          | 例字 Example |
|-----------|---|--------------------|------------|
| ㇇         | ↓ Downward and then rightward                       | 竖弯 shùwān          | 四          |
| ㇇         | ↓ Downward and then rightward and upward            | 竖弯钩 shùwāngōu      | 七          |
| ㇇         | → Rightward and then downward                       | 横折 héngzhé         | 五          |
| ㇇         | → Rightward, downward and then rightward and upward | 横折弯钩 héngzhéwāngōu | 九          |

学习下面的汉字 Learn the following characters

下面表格中的第一列是宋体字, 宋体一种最常见的印刷字体, 第二列是正楷体, 接近于手写体, 第三列是用钢笔书写的手写体。

In each of the following columns, the first one is in the form of Song typeface, which is the commonest printing form. The second one is in the form of regular script, which is similar to the handwritten form. The third one is in the pen-written form.

|   |   |   |     |       |
|---|---|---|-----|-------|
| 一 | 一 | 一 | yī  | one   |
| 二 | 二 | 二 | èr  | two   |
| 三 | 三 | 三 | sān | three |
| 四 | 四 | 四 | sì  | four  |

|   |   |   |     |       |
|---|---|---|-----|-------|
| 五 | 五 | 五 | wǔ  | five  |
| 六 | 六 | 六 | liù | six   |
| 七 | 七 | 七 | qī  | seven |
| 八 | 八 | 八 | bā  | eight |
| 九 | 九 | 九 | jiǔ | nine  |
| 十 | 十 | 十 | shí | ten   |

✎ 汉字书写：反复书写下列汉字，直到记住为止。

Writing characters: Write the characters again and again until you remember them.

|   |              |       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--------------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 一 | 1画 一         | 一 一 一 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 二 | 2画 一 二       | 二 二 二 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 三 | 3画 一 二 三     | 三 三 三 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 四 | 5画 丨 ㇇ ㇇ 四 四 | 四 四 四 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 五 | 4画 一 丨 ㇇ 五 五 | 五 五 五 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 六 | 4画 丶 一 六 六   | 六 六 六 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 七 | 2画 一 七       | 七 七 七 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 八 | 2画 丿 八       | 八 八 八 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 九 | 2画 丿 九       | 九 九 九 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 十 | 2画 一 十       | 十 十 十 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 四、延伸活动 Extended activities

1. 在电脑或手机上安装拼音输入法，然后键入拼音 ni hao，看看会出来什么。

Install a Chinese input tool in your computer or mobile phone, and input “ni hao” in *pinyin* to see what will be shown.

2. 看中国地图，根据拼音念出各个省、自治区、直辖市、特别行政区的名称，请老师听一听念得对不对。

Look at the map of China, and read out the names of each province, autonomous region, direct-controlled municipality, and special administrative region according to *pinyin*. Ask your teacher to check if your pronunciation is correct.

#### 五、你知道吗? Do you know?

##### 汉语与汉字 Chinese language and Chinese characters

汉语有多种方言，普通话为中国国家通用语言。本书中所教的即为普通话，它是现代汉语的标准语，是以北京语音为标准音，以北方方言为基础方言，以典范的现代白话文著作作为语法规范的现代汉民族共同语。

汉语有不同的方言，但不同方言都使用汉字作为共同的书写体系。中国内地（大陆）主要使用简体字，中国香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区及台湾省使用繁体字。

汉字具有约六千年的历史，是世界上历史最为悠久的文字之一。古今汉字总数大约有六万个，去除已经废弃的汉字和异体字后，大约是一万到两万。但是这并不意味着我们要学习这么多的汉字。事实上，六千个汉字就足以满足我们一般阅读的需要。本教材所教的，则是最常用的汉

There are many dialects in Chinese, and Mandarin is the common national language in China. What we are studying in this series of textbooks is Mandarin, also known as *Putonghua* (the common speech), the modern Chinese with “the Beijing speech sounds as the standard sounds, the northern dialect as the basic dialect and modern classic works written in the vernacular as its grammatical models”.

Chinese language has different dialects. Mandarin and all the other dialects use Chinese characters as the common written form of language. The simplified characters are used in Chinese mainland, while traditional characters are used in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

With a history of about 6,000 years, Chinese characters are one of the earliest forms of written language in the world. The total aggregate of both ancient and present-day Chinese characters is about 60,000. However, if we eliminate the obsolete characters and variants, the number of practical use is by now between ten and twenty thousand. But even this figure is not truly representative of the number of characters that must be learned. In fact, 6,000 characters are quite sufficient for general reading.



字。根据统计, 950 个最常用的汉字可以覆盖大部分报刊的 90%, 而 3800 个汉字就可以覆盖 99.9%。

现代汉语词汇以双音节词为主, 单音节词为辅, 也有多音节词。一般来说, 一个汉字代表一个独立的音节, 有一定的意义。因此, 一个词在书面上可能是两个字, 也可能是一个字, 或者两个字以上。在书面上, 汉语词和词之间没有空格。如:

王老师, 您好!

The characters taught in this book are the most frequently used ones in daily life. If you know 950 of the most frequently used characters, you will be able to recognize 90% of the characters you meet in most newspapers and magazines. And if you know 3,800 characters, you will be able to recognize 99.9% of such characters.

Modern Chinese words are mostly disyllabic in forms, supplemented by some monosyllabic words and multisyllabic ones. Each Chinese character is an independent syllable with certain meaning itself. Therefore one Chinese word may be composed of two characters, or one character, or more than two characters. In written texts, there are no spaces between words. For example:

王老师, 您好! (Hello, Mr. Wang!)

Dì-èr kè Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

## 第二课 你叫什么名字?

### Lesson 2 What's your name?

#### 本课目标 Goals of the lesson

1. 语音: Pronunciation:

e ai ei ao ou an en ang eng

2. 功能: 询问与介绍姓名、国籍

Function: To ask and introduce one's name and nationality

3. 语言点: Language points:

(1) 汉语基本句型 The basic Chinese sentence pattern

(2) NP + 呢?

4. 汉字: Chinese characters:

(1) 偏旁“亻(人)、女、口”

The radicals “亻(人)”, “女” and “口”

(2) 人、你、好、叫、名

#### 一、课文 Text

(一) 02-1

Nǐ hǎo!

A: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!

Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

A: 你叫什么名字?

Wǒ jiào Kǎmǎlā. Nǐ ne?

B: 我叫卡玛拉。你呢?

