

第一课 你好

Lesson 1 Hello

学拼音

The Phonetic Alphabet (I)

一、声母 (一) Initial consonants (I)

b p m f d t n l

二、韵母 (一) Vowels (I)

a o e er i u ü

1. 拼读练习 Combine sounds into syllables.

	a	o	e	i	u	ü
b	ba	bo		bi	bu	
p	pa	po		pi	pu	
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu	
f	fa	fo			fu	
d	da		de	di	du	
t	ta		te	ti	tu	
n	na		ne	ni	nu	nü
l	la		le	li	lu	lü

2. 辨音练习 Distinguish the sounds.

ba—pa	bo—po	bi—pi	bu—pu	da—ta
de—te	di—ti	du—tu	na—la	ne—le
ni—li	nu—lu	nü—lü		

三、声母(二) Initial consonants (II)

j q x g k h

1. 拼读练习 Combine sounds into syllables.

	a	o	e	i	u	ü
j				ji		ju
q				qi		qu
x				xi		xu
g	ga		ge		gu	
k	ka		ke		ku	
h	ha		he		hu	

2. 辨音练习 Distinguish the sounds.

ji—ju	ji—qi	ji—xi	ju—qu	ju—xu
qu—xu	qi—xu	qi—xi	qi—qu	xi—ju
xi—qu	xi—xu			

ga—ka	ge—ke	gu—ku	ka—ha	ke—he
ku—hu	ha—ga	he—ge	hu—gu	ga—ge
ke—ku	he—hu			

四、韵母 (二) Vowels (II)

ai ei ao ou an en ang eng ong

1. 拼读练习 Combine sounds into syllables.

	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong
b	bai	bei	bao		ban	ben	bang	beng	
p	pai	bei	pao	pou	pan	pen	pang	peng	
m	mai	mei	mao	mou	man	men	mang	meng	
f		fei		fou	fan	fen	fang	feng	
d	dai	dei	dao	dou	dan	den	dang	deng	dong
t	tai	tei	tao	tou	tan		tang	teng	tong
n	nai	nei	nao	nou	nan	nen	nang	neng	nong
l	lai	lei	lao	lou	lan		lang	leng	long
g	gai	gei	gao	gou	gan	gen	gang	geng	gong
k	kai	kei	kao	kou	kan	ken	kang	keng	kong
h	hai	hei	hao	hou	han	hen	hang	heng	hong

2. 辨音练习 Distinguish the sounds.

bai—pai	bei—pei	bao—pao	ban—pan
dai—tai	dao—tao	dou—tou	dan—tan
nai—lai	nao—lao	nou—lou	nan—lan
gai—kai	gao—kao	gou—hou	gan—kan
bang—pang	beng—peng	dang—tang	deng—teng
dong—tong	gang—kang	geng—keng	gong—kong

五、声调 Tones

声调练习 Practice the tones.

ā á ǎ à ō ó ǒ ò ē é ě è
ī í ǐ ì ū ú ǔ ù ū ú ǔ ù
mā má mǎ mà bā bá bǎ bà dī dí dǐ dì
gē gé gě gè nīní nǐ nì wō wó wǒ wò
yē yé yě yè hēn hén hěn hèn hāo háo hǎo hào

课 文

Text

1. A: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

2. A: 小姐, 你好!

Xiǎojiě, nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

3. A: 嗨, 安娜, 你好!

Hēi, Ānnà, nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好, 杰克!

Nǐ hǎo, Jiékè!

4. A: 安娜， 早上 好！
 Ānnà, zǎoshang hǎo!

B: 早上 好， 杰克！
 Zǎoshang hǎo, Jiékè!

5. A: 嗨， 安娜！
 Hēi, Ānnà!

B: 嗨， 杰克！
 Hēi, Jiékè!

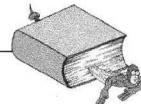
A: 你 好 吗？
 Nǐ hǎo ma?

B: 谢谢， 我 很 好！ 你 呢？
 Xièxie, wǒ hěn hǎo! Nǐ ne?

A: 我 也 很 好！
 Wǒ yě hěn hǎo!

生 词

New Words



1. 你	nǐ	you
2. 好	hǎo	good, fine, well
3. 小姐	xiǎojiě	Miss
4. 嗨	hēi	hi, hey
5. 早上	zǎoshang	morning
6. 吗	ma	<i>an auxiliary word used at the end of a question</i>
7. 谢谢	xièxie	to thank you; thanks
8. 我	wǒ	I, me
9. 很	hěn	very

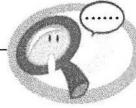
10. 呢	ne	a particle often used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question to indicate a question
11. 也	yě	too, also, as well, either

专 名 Proper Nouns

1. 安娜	Ānnà	Anna
2. 杰克	Jiékè	Jack

注 释

Notes

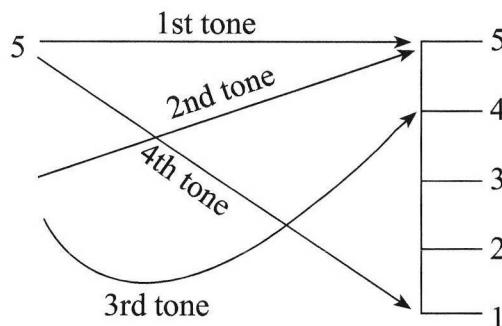


1 现代汉语可以用拼音记音。现代汉语拼音共有 21 个声母，38 个韵母。汉语的音节大多是由声母和韵母拼合成的。有的音节，只有韵母，没有声母。

Modern Chinese uses the phonetic alphabet or *pinyin* to record the pronunciation. There are altogether 21 initial consonants and 38 vowels. Most Chinese syllables are formed by initial consonants and simple or compound vowels. Some syllables have only vowels and no initial consonants.

2 声调：汉语的每一个音节都有声调，声调有区别语义的作用，相同的音节，声调不同，语义也不同。现代汉语普通话有四个基本声调，声调名称和符号是 - (第一声)，' (第二声)，ˇ (第三声)，ˋ (第四声)。各声调调值分别为：- (55)，' (35)，ˇ (214)，ˋ (51)，图示如下：

Tones: Every Chinese syllable has a tone, which has the function of distinguishing semantic meanings. The same syllable with different tones differs in semantic meaning. *Putonghua* (standard Chinese) of modern Chinese has four basic tones. The names and marks for these tones are: - (the first tone), ' (the second tone), ˇ (the third one), ˋ (the fourth tone). The pitches of the four tones are as follows: - (55), ' (35), ˇ (214), and ˋ (51). It is indicated in the diagram:



3 “吗、呢”都是语气助词。用“吗”表示疑问语气，可用在是非问句的末尾。例如：

吗 and 呢 are both modal particles. 吗 is used to mark the interrogative mood. It is placed at the end of a yes-no question. For example:

A: 你好吗?

B: 我很好。(我不好。)

用“呢”也可表示疑问语气，可用来承接上面的话提出问题。例如：

呢 also indicates the interrogative mood. It continues with the previous topic and raises a question. For example:

A: 你好吗?

B: 我很好。你呢?

A: 我也很好。

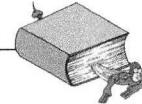
4 本课课文有五组对话，是常用的五种问候方式。第一种，认识的人或不认识的人见面，都可以这样互致问候。第二种，用于问候不认识的人，称呼对方“小姐”“先生”，是对对方的尊敬，比较礼貌、客气。第三种，用于认识的朋友、同学、同事，所以可以称呼对方的名字。第四种，是受西方国家影响流行起来的一种问候方式。第五种，是用疑问句形式表达问候。

The text of this lesson consists of five dialogues, which are the five most common ways of greeting. The first is used either between strangers or between people who are acquainted with each other. The second is used to greet a stranger. To use 小姐 or 先生 is a polite way to address the other party and show one's respect. The third is used between friends, fellow students, or colleagues. So you can call the other party by their names. The fourth is a greeting in the West, but it has

become quite popular in China. The last one is to use an interrogative sentence for greeting.

补充生词

Additional New Words



1. 爸爸	bàba	father
2. 妈妈	māma	mother
3. 哥哥	gēge	elder brother
4. 弟弟	dìdi	younger brother
5. 姐姐	jiějie	elder sister
6. 妹妹	mèimei	younger sister
7. 先生	xiānsheng	mister, gentleman, sir, husband
8. 老师	lǎoshī	teacher
9. 下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
10. 晚上	wǎnshàng	evening, night

练习

Exercises



一、替换练习。

Substitution drills.

A: 小姐, 你好!

先生 老师

B: 你好!

A: 你好, 杰克!

安娜 姐姐 哥哥 妹妹

B: 你好!

A: 安娜, 早上好!

爸爸 妈妈 先生 老师

B: 早上好。

A: 杰克, 你好吗?

哥哥 姐姐 弟弟 爸爸 安娜

B: 谢谢, 我很好! 你呢?

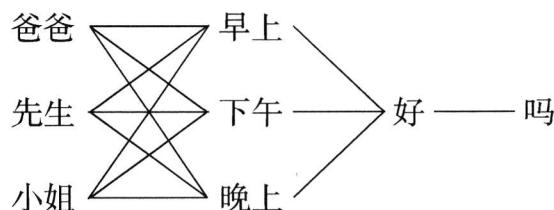
A: 我也很好。

二、用拼音写出不同问候方式并熟读。

Write out different greetings in *pinyin* and read them repeatedly.

三、为下列单词写拼音并组句熟读。

Write the *pinyin* of the following words, make sentences with them, and read them repeatedly.



四、为下图写拼音，组句。

Write the *pinyin* of the following words, and make sentences with them.

老师
先生
小姐
爸爸
妈妈
姐姐
哥哥
弟弟
妹妹

也 [3] 很 [2] 好 [1]

2+1
老师很好。
3+1
老师也好。
3+2+1
老师也很好。

五、把下面的词组成句子。

Rearrange the following words into sentences.

1. 你 小姐 好
2. 先生 好 早上
3. 很 好 我 也
4. 你 很 也 吗 好

六、写课内生词并注拼音。

Copy the new words of the text and give the *pinyin* of each word.