



一、课文 Text



1 (一)

Lù Yǔpíng: Lìbō, nǐ hǎo. ①

陆雨平: 力波, 你好。

Lìbō: Nǐ hǎo, Lù Yǔpíng.

力波: 你好, 陆雨平。

打招呼

Saying hello



生词 New Words

1. nǐ	你	Pr	you
2. hǎo	好	A	good, well, fine, OK
3. Lù Yǔpíng	陆雨平	PN	(name of a Chinese reporter)
4. Lìbō	力波	PN	(name of a Canadian student)

注释 Notes



① Nǐ hǎo.

“Hello!”, “How do you do?”

This is the most common form of greeting in Chinese. It can be used at any time of the day when meeting people for the first time or for people you know. The response to this greeting form is also “Nǐ hǎo. (你好.)”.

③ Nǐ ne?

“And (how are) you?”

④ Yě hěn hǎo.

“(I am) fine (literally, very good), too.”

This is an elliptical sentence, with the subject “wǒ (我)” omitted. In spoken Chinese, when the context is explicit and there is no ambiguity, the subject is often omitted. One may also say “Hěn hǎo. (很好。)” to answer the question “Nǐ hǎo ma? (你好吗?)”.



二、练习 Exercises

● 语音练习 Pronunciation Drills



声母 Initials: b p m n l h
韵母 Finals: a o e i u ü
 ao en ie in ing uo

1 拼音 Pinyin

bā	bō	bī	bū	bīn	bīng
pā	pō	pī	pū	pīn	pīng
mā	mō	mī	mū		
nē	nāo	niē			
lē	lāo	liē	luō		
hē	hāo	huō			

2. 情景会话 Situational dialogue

You run into a Chinese friend whom you haven't seen for a long time. What will you say to him / her?



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(三) 听述 Listen and repeat

A: 你好吗?

B: 我很好, 你呢?

A: 我也很好。



三、语音 Phonetics

1 声母和韵母 Initials and finals

A syllable in the common speech of modern Chinese usually consists of an initial, which is a consonant that begins the syllable, and a final, which constitutes the rest of the syllable. For example, in the syllable “píng”, “p” is the initial and “ing” is the final. A syllable can stand without an initial, such as “yě”, but a syllable must have a final. In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are 21 initials and 38 finals altogether.

2 发音要领(1) Key points of pronunciation (1)

Initials: m, n, l, h are pronounced similarly to their counterparts in the English language.

b like “p” in “speak” (unaspirated, voiceless).

p like “p” in “park” (aspirated, voiceless).

Note: Particular attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated and unaspirated consonants: b-p.

Finals: e like “er” in “her”.

ie like “ye” in “yes”.

-ng (final) a nasalised sound like the “ng” in “bang” without pronouncing the “g”.

Note: The pronunciation of the “e” in a compound final is different from that of the simple final “e”.



四、语法 Grammar

汉语的语序 Word order in Chinese

The main characteristic of Chinese grammar is that it lacks of morphological changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case in the strict sense. The word order, however, is very important to convey different grammatical meanings. The subject of a sentence is usually placed before the predicate. For example:

Subject	Predicate
Nǐ 你	hǎo. 好。
Wǒ 我	hěn hǎo. 很好。
Libō 力波	yě hěn hǎo. 也很好。



五、汉字 Chinese Characters

Chinese characters originated from pictures. The history of their formation is very long, dating back to remote antiquity. Present-day Chinese characters, which evolved from ancient Chinese characters, are square-shaped. Here are some examples illustrating their long evolution:

Picture	Oracle Bone Inscription	Small Seal Character	Official Script	Traditional Chinese in Regular Script	Simplified Chinese in Regular Script
					

The Chinese Language (*Hanyu*) and “Common Speech” (*Putonghua*)

The Chinese language (*Hanyu*), the major language of the Chinese people with a history of more than 5,000 years, is one of the oldest languages in the world. In spite of its old age, Chinese is now one of the most widely used living languages. The language is spoken in many regions of China, as well as in many overseas Chinese communities, especially in Singapore and Malaysia. And there are more than a billion native speakers of Chinese worldwide. It is one of the working languages of the United Nations.

Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. Among the 56 ethnic groups in China, the *Han*, *Hui*, *Manchu* and other ethnic groups, constituting 94% of the population of China, speak Chinese.

Chinese includes variants from seven main dialect groups. The northern or Mandarin dialect covers three fourths of China's territory and includes two thirds of its population. Standard Chinese is also known by its official designation, *Putonghua*, literally “common speech”. *Putonghua* is based on the northern dialect, using the dialect of Beijing as the basis for its pronunciation and modern vernacular literature for its grammatical structure.