

CME-K

2nd Edition

Textbook 课本

简体版

# CHINESE MADE EASY FOR KIDS

1

轻松学汉语 少儿版



Yamin Ma

## Chinese Made Easy for Kids (Textbook 1) (Simplified Character Version)

### Yamin Ma

**Editor** Li Yuezhan, Shang Xiaomeng  
**Art design** Arthur Y. Wang, Yamin Ma  
**Cover design** Arthur Y. Wang, Zhong Wenjun  
**Graphic design** Zhong Wenjun  
**Typeset** Zhou Min

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E-mail:publish@jointpublishing.com

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编 著 马亚敏

责任编辑 李玥展 尚小萌

美术策划 王 宇 马亚敏

封面设计 王 宇 钟文君

版式设计 钟文君

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## 简介

- 《轻松学汉语》少儿版系列（第二版）是一套专门为汉语作为第二语言 / 外语学习者编写的国际汉语教材，主要适合小学生使用。
- 本套教材旨在从小培养学生对汉语学习的兴趣，帮助学生奠定扎实的汉语基础，培养学生的汉语交际能力。
- 《轻松学汉语》少儿版共有四册，每册都有课本、练习册、补充练习、读物、教师用书、字卡、图卡、挂图和电子教学资源。
- 本套教材为学习给中学生和大学生编写的《轻松学汉语》（一至七册）奠定了基础。

## 课程设计

### 教材内容

- 课本通过课文、根据课文编写的韵律诗、多种形式的练习、有趣的课堂游戏培养学生的语言交际能力，使学生在轻松的氛围中学习汉语。
- 练习册中有汉字描红、抄写汉字、读句子、读短文等练习，重点培养学生的汉字书写和阅读理解能力。
- 补充练习可以根据教学需要配合练习册使用。其中的题目也可以用作单元测验。
- 教师用书为教师提供了具体的教学建议，以及课本、练习册和补充练习的答案。

## INTRODUCTION

- The second edition of Chinese Made Easy for Kids is written for primary school children who are learning Chinese as a foreign/ second language.
- The primary goal of the series is to help beginners build a solid foundation of Chinese and cultivate interest in learning Chinese. The series is designed to emphasize the development of communication skills from an early age.
- Chinese Made Easy for Kids is composed of 4 textbooks (Books 1-4), and each accompanied by a workbook. This series is supplemented by Worksheets, Readers, Teacher's book, word cards, picture cards, posters and digital resources.
- This series has been written to provide a foundation for the subsequent use of Chinese Made Easy (Books 1-7), that is written for secondary and university students.

## DESIGN OF THE SERIES

### The content of this series

- The Textbook aims to develop communication skills through audio exercises, conversations, questions and answers, speaking practice and etc. In order to reinforce and consolidate new vocabulary and sentences, the games in the Textbook are designed to create a fun learning environment. The accompanying rhymes mainly consist of the new vocabulary in each lesson to aid language acquisition.
- In order to build a solid foundation for character writing, tracing and copying characters exercises are included in the Workbook. Exercises such as reading phrases, sentences and short paragraphs aim to develop children's reading comprehension skills.
- In order to supplement the exercises in the Workbook, more exercises in the Worksheets are provided. These exercises can be rearranged to make unit tests when needed.
- Answers to the exercises in the Textbook, Workbook and Worksheets along with suggestions for teaching and learning are provided in the Teacher's book.

## 教材特色

- 考虑到社会的发展、汉语学习者的需求以及教学方法的变化，第二版对 2005 年出版的第一版《轻松学汉语》少儿版作了更新和优化。
  - 吸收了一些新词汇。
  - 当介绍一个新字时，只提供适合该课的解释。
  - 为了方便学生课后温习，这次改版为生词配了录音。
  - 重复使用学过的词语，让韵律诗更简单顺口。
  - 为了帮助学生更好地掌握汉语数字，增加了数字练习。
  - 基于少儿有自然语言习得的特点，量词又是汉语学习中的难点，所以这次改版增加了量词练习。
  - 为了使学生能更多地接触汉字，更顺畅地完成练习，在很多图片旁都标注了汉字。
- 语音、汉字、词汇、语法教学都遵循了汉语的内在规律和少儿的学习规律。
  - 学生从一开始就接触语音和声调。通过不断练习，帮助学生最终掌握标准的语音和语调。
  - 根据汉字本身的结构来教汉字。在掌握了偏旁部首和简单汉字后，学生就有能力分析遇到的生字，也能更有效地记住汉字。
  - 所选的词汇都是学生日常生活中常用的。为了巩固和加强学生对词语的掌握，学过的词语会在以后的书中复现。
  - 语法不作单独的解释。通过在具体的情景和有趣的练习中不断接触语法，学生会自然地悟出规律。

## The characteristics of the series

- Since the 1st edition of Chinese Made Easy for Kids was published in 2005, the 2nd edition has evolved to take into account social development needs, learning needs and advances in foreign language teaching methodology.
  - New vocabulary and expressions were included.
  - When a new word was introduced, only one meaning was given.
  - In order to help children review new vocabulary after school, audio recording was provided.
  - Simple and previously learned vocabulary was used to make the rhymes easier.
  - More exercises on Chinese numbers were added, in order to help children say numbers in Chinese more automatically and fluidly.
  - Measure word exercises were added, as measure words are challenging to learn and children at young age can acquire them in a natural way.
  - In order to provide more exposure to Chinese characters and help children perform tasks more smoothly, Chinese characters were given alongside the pictures.
- The teaching of pronunciation, characters, vocabulary and grammar respects the unique Chinese language system and the way Chinese is learned.
  - Children will be exposed to the phonetic symbols and tones from the very beginning. Generally, it is found that children will overcome temporary confusion within a short period of time, and will eventually acquire good pronunciation and intonation of Chinese with on-going reinforcement of pinyin practice.
  - Chinese characters are taught according to the character formation system. Once the children have a good grasp of radicals and simple characters, they will be able to analyze most of the compound characters they encounter, and to memorize new characters in a logical way.
  - Children at this age tend to learn vocabulary related to their environment. The vocabulary in previous books is repeated in later books to consolidate and reinforce memory.
  - Grammar and sentence structures are not explained in any forms, rather children arrive at grammar rules through consistent and interesting exercises provided throughout the books.

## 课堂教学建议

- 如果每天有一节汉语课，一册书能在一年之内学完。教师可以根据学生的汉语水平和学习能力灵活安排教学进度。
- 在使用本套教材时，建议教师：
  - 带领学生做语音练习，鼓励学生大声读出生词。
  - 一笔一划地演示汉字的写法，指导学生分析每个汉字的结构，鼓励他们发挥想象记忆汉字。
  - 课上要尽量为学生提供听力和会话练习的机会。
  - 布置练习和活动时可以根据学生的能力和水平作适当的调整，增加难度或者重复使用。练习册中的练习可以在课堂中使用，也可以让学生在家庭做。
  - 鼓励学生背诵第三、四册课本中的乘法口诀表。
- 在使用本套教材时，学生应该：
  - 反复聆听课文和生词的录音。
  - 就课本中的课文插图做对话练习或复述课文。
  - 朗读并背诵每课的韵律诗。
  - 做生字的描红练习，记住偏旁部首和简单汉字。

马亚敏

2014年8月于香港

## HOW TO USE THIS SERIES

- With one lesson daily, able and highly motivated children can complete one book within one academic year. Ultimately, the pace of teaching depends on the children's level and ability. Here are a few suggestions from the author.
- The teachers should:
  - Go over the phonetic exercises in the textbook with the children. At a later stage, the children should be encouraged to pronounce new pinyin on their own.
  - Demonstrate the stroke order of each character to beginners. The teacher should guide the children in analyzing new characters and encourage them to use their imagination to aid memorization.
  - Provide every opportunity for the children to develop their listening and speaking skills.
  - Modify, recycle or extend the games and some exercises according to the children's levels. A wide variety of exercises in the workbook can be used for both class work and homework.
  - Encourage children to recite times table in Books 3 and 4 of this series.
- The children are expected to:
  - Listen to the recording of the text and new words.
  - Make a conversation or retell the story by looking at the pictures in each text.
  - Read and recite the rhyme in each lesson.
  - Trace the new characters in each lesson and memorize radicals and simple characters.

Yamin Ma

August 2014, Hong Kong

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lǎo shī nín zǎo  
老师，您早！

1

nǐ zǎo  
你早！



2

lǎo shī nín hǎo  
老师，您好！



nǐ hǎo  
你好！

3

lǎo shī zài jiàn  
老师，再见！

zài jiàn  
再见！



## New words:



- |     |         |                              |     |          |                        |
|-----|---------|------------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------|
| ① 老 | lǎo     | a prefix                     | ⑤ 你 | nǐ       | you                    |
| ② 师 | shī     | teacher                      | ⑥ 好 | hǎo      | used to say hello      |
| 老师  | lǎo shī | teacher                      | 你好  | nǐ hǎo   | hello                  |
| ③ 您 | nín     | you (when speaking politely) | ⑦ 再 | zài      | again                  |
| ④ 早 | zǎo     | morning                      | ⑧ 见 | jiàn     | meet with              |
| 您早  | nín zǎo | good morning                 | 再见  | zài jiàn | goodbye; see you again |



1 Read aloud.

- 1) ā
- 2) ó
- 3) ě
- 4) ì
- 5) ū
- 6) ú



2 Listen to the recording and circle the correct pinyin.



- |              |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 <u>ā ē</u> | 4 <u>ě ĭ</u> | 7 <u>é ú</u> |
| 2 <u>ó í</u> | 5 <u>ì à</u> | 8 <u>ù ò</u> |
| 3 <u>ū ū</u> | 6 <u>ǒ ǔ</u> |              |

3 Listen, clap and practise.

★ lǎo shī      nín zǎo      nín zǎo  
 老师，您早，您早！  
 lǎo shī      nín hǎo      nín hǎo  
 老师，您好，您好！  
 lǎo shī      zài jiàn      zài jiàn  
 老师，再见，再见！



★ tóng xué      nǐ zǎo      nǐ zǎo  
 同学，你早，你早！  
 tóng xué      nǐ hǎo      nǐ hǎo  
 同学，你好，你好！  
 tóng xué      zài jiàn      zài jiàn  
 同学，再见，再见！

4 Learn the radicals.

① <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">巾 towel</span>	② <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">心 heart</span>	③ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">日 sun</span>
师	您	早

④ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">亻 standing person</span>	⑤ <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">女 female</span>
你	好

5 Say the numbers in Chinese.

- 1) yī 一、 èr 二、 ..... shí 十
- 2) shí 十、 jiǔ 九、 ..... yī 一

6 Learn the structures of the characters.

1) 好 <sup>hǎo</sup> →

2) 早 <sup>zǎo</sup> →

3) 您 <sup>nín</sup> →

4) 师 <sup>shī</sup> →

5) 老 <sup>lǎo</sup> →

7 Draw the structure of each character.

1) 什 <sup>shén</sup> →

2) 星 <sup>xīng</sup> →

3) 姓 <sup>xìng</sup> →








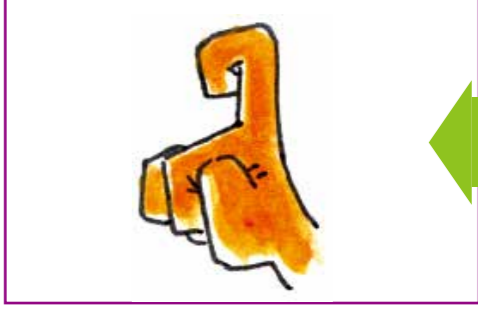


4) 考 <sup>kǎo</sup> →

5) 想 <sup>xiǎng</sup> →

8 Fill in the missing numbers.

yī 一		sān 三		bā 八		shí 十
		sì 四				qī 七

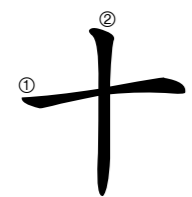
9 Learn to use Chinese hand signs to count the numbers.

 <sup>yī</sup> 一	 <sup>liù</sup> 六
 <sup>èr</sup> 二	 <sup>qī</sup> 七
 <sup>sān</sup> 三	 <sup>bā</sup> 八
 <sup>sì</sup> 四	 <sup>jiǔ</sup> 九
 <sup>wǔ</sup> 五	 <sup>shí</sup> 十

### 10 Learn to write characters.

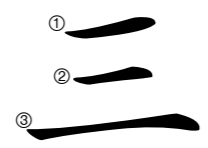
Rule 1:

First write the horizontal strokes, then the vertical ones.



Rule 2:

Write the strokes from top to bottom.



Rule 3:

First write the strokes on the left and then those on the right.



Rule 4:

First write the strokes in the middle and then those on both sides.



Rule 5:

Write the strokes from outside to inside before completing the character.



### 11 Count the strokes of each character.

① jiǔ 九    ② liù 六    ③ bā 八

2 \_\_\_\_\_

④ lǎo 老    ⑤ zǎo 早    ⑥ zài 再

\_\_\_\_\_

### 12 Read aloud.

1) ā	5) ǔ	9) ú
2) ō	6) è	10) ú
3) ě	7) à	11) ǎ
4) í	8) ǒ	12) ǐ



### 13 Make short conversations.



### 14 Read aloud the words and say their meanings.

1) jiǔ 九	2) liù 六	3) nǐ 你	4) qī 七
5) zài 再	6) nín 您	7) sì 四	8) shí 十
9) wǔ 五	10) èr 二	11) zǎo 早	12) jiàn 见