

“You’ll pick it up fast”

一学就会

Yì xué jiù huì

Introduction to Chinese



在预备单元，你将：

- 学习数字1~10，练习普通话四个声调的发音
- 学习声调的连读变调以及“一”的特殊情况
- 熟悉汉语的发音以及拼音的拼读
- 以两首唐诗为例，练习掌握拼音的拼读与汉语的发音
- 学习汉字数字、部首
- 学习简体字和繁体字

看连续剧前，让学生把课本中选用的剧照浏览一遍。收看指南设定了整个剧集的基调，介绍了主要角色。放松欣赏吧！



前文已经介绍过《环球汉语》的几位主要角色。请先看连续剧的收看指南，进一步了解剧中人物。随着课程十个单元的进展，你会更多地了解他们。由此，我们进入汉语的学习。

Encounter 1 声调和数字 Tones and numbers

0.1 为了强化学生对四个声调的辨别，可让他们模仿第三页练习0.6中所介绍的手臂姿势。反复说“help”，两臂向两侧平伸。反复说“what”，手臂呈45度角向上伸展。反复说“kay”，弯曲肘部，手臂呈V字型。反复说“fine”，手臂45度角向下伸展。



0.1 收看视频内容中关于四个声调的动画部分。



0.2 听数字，在你听到的数字上画圈。

0 = líng 1 = y~ 2 = èr 3 = s`n 4 = sì 5 = w^
6 = liù 7 = q~ 8 = b` 9 = ji^ 10 = shí

The numbers 1, 3, 7, and 8 are pronounced in the FIRST of the four full tones of Mandarin, as in the “Help!” of the animation. This is the high, level tone, as when you are not sure and say “Ummm” in a high pitch. Can you hum the first tone?

0.2 本练习介绍一声(阴平)。读1、3、7、8四个数字，或者让学生收听网站的在线发音示例。



0.3 听数字，在你听到的数字上画圈。

0 = líng 1 = y~ 2 = èr 3 = s`n 4 = sì 5 = w^
6 = liù 7 = q~ 8 = b` 9 = ji^ 10 = shí

The numbers 0 and 10 are pronounced in the SECOND of the four full tones of Mandarin, as in the “What?” of the animation. This is the rising tone, like the rising pitch of an English question, such as “Yes?” Can you hum the second tone?

0.3 本练习介绍二声(阳平)。读0和10两个数字，或者让学生收听网站的在线发音示例。

0.4 本练习介绍三声(上声)。读5和9两个数字，或者让学生收听网站的在线发音示例。



0.4 听数字，在你听到的数字上画圈。

0 = líng 1 = y~ 2 = èr 3 = s`n 4 = sì 5 = w^
6 = liù 7 = q~ 8 = b` 9 = ji^ 10 = shí

The numbers 5 and 9 are pronounced in the THIRD of the four full tones of Mandarin, as in the “kay” of the animation. This is the dipping tone, like the first syllable of “uh-huh.” Can you hum the third tone?

0.5 本练习介绍四声(去声)。读2、4和6三个数字，或者让学生收听网站的在线发音示例。



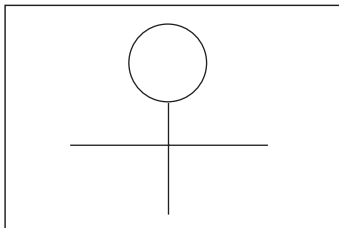
0.5 听数字，在你听到的数字上画圈。

0 = líng 1 = y~ 2 = èr 3 = s`n 4 = sì 5 = w^
6 = liù 7 = q~ 8 = b` 9 = ji^ 10 = shí

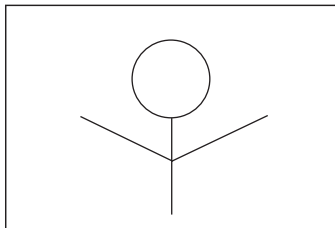
The numbers 2, 4, and 6 are pronounced in the FOURTH of the four full tones of Mandarin, as in “Fine!” of the animation. This is the falling tone, like the emphatic pitch on “Yes!” Can you hum the fourth tone?



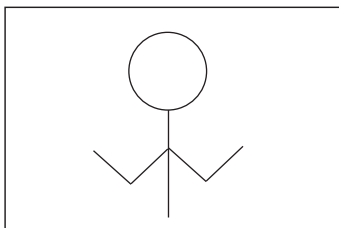
0.6 听数字，按照声调摆出相应的手臂姿势。



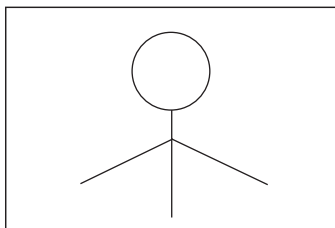
First tone:
Arms straight out to the side, level



Second tone:
Arms raised at 45° angle



Third tone:
Arms crooked at elbows in a “V”



Fourth tone:
Arms lowered at 45° angle

0.7 给以下黑体字母标上正确的声调（如： , á, , à）。注意声调只标注在元音上，不能标在辅音上。

ling yi er san si wu liu qi ba jiu shi
shi jiu ba qi liu wu si san er yi ling
wu qi jiu san yi ba liu si er ling shi
san qi ling si yi wu shi liu er ba jiu

0.6 • 让学生用下面这些音节练习声调：

m^ˋ, má, m², mà

t^ˋng, táng, t²ng, tàng

lǐ, léi, lǐ, lèi

j^ˋ, jí, jǐ, jì

ch^ˋ, chí, chǐ, chì

• 强化声调识别的能力，老师说不同的音节，让学生摆出相应的手臂姿势。在不告诉学生的情况下，改变音节的声调（音节不变），看他们是否能改变手臂姿势。可以加入你自己的创意，使之成为游戏或比赛。

0.6 答案

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0

0.7 • 做练习之前，先让学生了解声调的写法。

• 请一位学生在黑板上写下四个声调。

• 学生两人一组完成练习。

• 让学生与其他多位同学核对答案。

• 在课堂上尽量不要提供练习答案。只帮助那些提问的和需要帮助的学生，鼓励学生自主学习，相信他们能够自己找到答案。

供你参考

不必专门讲解这一部分。学生如果问到有关轻声的问题，再引导他们学习本“供你参考”部分的内容。

FYI 供你参考

The neutral tone

Besides the four full tones, there's yet another—the neutral tone—so called because it is said lightly, without stress, and is much shorter in length than any of the four full tones. It has no tone mark. Some words that have only a grammatical function routinely have a neutral tone, as do many suffixes. In some (though not all) two-syllable words, the second syllable has a neutral tone. When characters serve as a particle or measure word, they take a neutral tone. These types of characters will be introduced later in this book.

供你参考

- 让学生两人一组进行练习，一人读一人猜，然后与其他同学交流读音。
- 告诉学生：不必记住连续变调的规则，但是应该了解这种现象。有了更多的发音体验之后，学生就会跟讲母语的人一样，自然地遵循连续变调的规则。

FYI 供你参考

Tonal shifts (sandhi) on *yī* (the number one)

In connected speech, tones are rarely given their full value. Tones in juxtaposition can influence each other and change their value. This is called sandhi. A few words regularly change their tone in certain environments. An example is *yī* (the number one).

- It stays first tone when it stands alone, as during counting.
- It becomes second tone when followed by a fourth tone: *yī* + *bàn* ⇒ *yíbàn* (half).
- It becomes fourth tone when followed by a first, second, or third tone: *yī* + *tí`n* ⇒ *yì tí`n* (a day); *yī* + *nián* ⇒ *yì nián* (a year); *yī* + *mǐ2o* ⇒ *yì mǐ2o* (a second).
- In the middle of a phrase, *yī* is usually neutral: *xi2ng yī xi2ng* (think a moment). As we go on, we will see examples of this and other tonal shifts.

更多数字练习 More on numbers



0.8 把你听到的电话号码写在下面。

0.8 • 在你读出电话号码或者播放在线的示例之前，先让学生了解本练习的要求。

- 让学生两人一组完成本练习。
- 如有必要，让学生多听几次这些电话号码，给学生留出时间互相核对答案。
- 请举手的同学在黑板上写下答案。

a. Buckingham Palace, London: _____

b. Opera House, Sydney: _____

c. Louvre Museum, Paris: _____

d. "Bird's Nest" Stadium, Beijing: _____

e. Taj Mahal, Agra: _____

f. White House, Washington, D.C.: _____

0.8 答案

- 44-20-7766-7300
- 61-2-9250-7111
- 33-1-4020-5177
- 86-10-6669-0741
- 91-562-233-0398
- 202-456-1111

0.9 用带声调的拼音写下你自己的电话号码，包括区号。

FYI 供你参考

Pinyin

Pinyin is a system of spelling out the sounds of Mandarin Chinese using the letters of the English alphabet, along with the umlauted *ü*. It is an aid to accurate pronunciation used by Chinese and foreigners alike. Developed in China in the 1950s, pinyin is now used all over the world. Although not developed specifically for speakers of English, it is a fairly easy system to learn. Always keep in mind, however, that the sounds of the language must be mastered through the ear, not the eye.

供你参考

汉语拼音方案首先由中华人民共和国政府的一个委员会制订，1982年经国际标准化组织（瑞士日内瓦）正式采用。中国台湾于2009年正式使用这种注音方式。

0.10 • 观看连续剧，活动之前要让学生知道这些手势的意思。

- 为练习学生对手势的掌握，让全班站成圆圈，老师大声随机说出数字，学生做出正确的手势。让不会做的学生看其他同学的手势。



0.10 两人一组练习：观看视频。先自己练习手指计数的方法；再与搭档一起，一人随便说一个1~10中的数字，另一个人做出相应的手势。然后交换：一人做手势，一人说数字。

Encounter 2 汉字的音节 Chinese syllables

All Chinese syllables are composed of three parts.

The initial consonant: There are 21 initial consonants in Chinese (plus *y* and *w*). They are called initials because, unlike consonants in English, they appear only at the beginning of a syllable. Note that syllables in pinyin can begin with one or two consonants, but each letter or consonant combination represents only one sound.

The final vowel: Each syllable ends with a vowel, or with a final *n* or *ng*. Note that two vowels can be combined to form one sound (diphthong).

The tone: As you have already learned, there are four full tones in Mandarin, plus a neutral tone.

FYI 供你参考

About Chinese sounds

Chinese has the ability to express meaning with as much vividness and clarity as any other language, but it does so with a fairly limited stock of approximately 400 unique sounds or, more precisely, syllables. When you studied English, one of your first tasks was to learn the alphabet. This knowledge helped form the basis of a useful supply of sounds and words. In studying Chinese, you will need to learn the syllables of Chinese. The foundation of all Chinese words is its set of single-syllable sounds, the 400 or so monosyllables. Thus Chinese is often thought of as a monosyllabic language, in part because each Chinese character is a single syllable. However, Chinese words are most commonly constructed with two syllables. In fact, more than 80 percent of Chinese words are composed of at least two syllables. Three- and four-syllable words exist but are far less common.

The following charts present the vowels and consonants of Chinese. Note that all the sounds in the charts are one syllable, not two. Remember: Derive the sounds from what you hear, not from what you see. Keep in mind that the pinyin alphabet is only a memory aid, a device to help learners recall the actual sound. Chinese children use pinyin in their textbooks more or less as you are going to do. Listen carefully to the sounds of Chinese syllables and refer to these charts often, especially in the beginning weeks of study. Acquiring decent pronunciation is one of your most important tasks.

声母及 *y, w* The initial consonants + *y* and *w*



0.11 请看第六页的表格。听一听黑体字显示的声母，后面搭配的韵母（非黑体）是用来方便发声的。按照右侧提示的英文发音读一读。第一个提示（awe）是提示韵母o的发音。注意：表中所有音节都念第一声，跟中国孩子在学校里的念法相同。中国孩子是将此标记在脑子里的。

0.11 介绍声母之前，请作以下准备：

1. 从《环球汉语》网站下载声母韵母表，分别打印在不同颜色的卡纸上，每个学生一套。把表中的声母和韵母剪成方块卡，把卡片放入小塑料袋里。
2. 给每个学生发一套卡片，让学生将卡片打乱、放在桌面上。
3. 读一个声母，让学生找出相应的卡片。重复读，直到学生找出正确的卡片。指着正确的卡片，重复读出该声母，让所有学生都能辨认。
4. 所有声母都按照这个方式进行学习。（提示：从最简单的声母开始，如b, p, m, f, d, t, n, l, g, k, h。让学生按照声母表的顺序把卡片排列在桌面上。）
5. 活动结束后把卡片装回塑料袋收回，下次还可使用，不必重新制作。

The Initial Consonants				Hint
bo	po	mo	fo	(awe) > bwaw > pwaw > mwaw > fwaw
de	te	ne	le	(uh) > duh > tuh > nuh > luh
ge	ke	he		(uh) > guh > kuh > huh
ji	qi	xi		(ee) > jee > chee > syee
zi	ci	si		(zz) > dz > tsz > sz
zhi	chi	shi	ri	(rr) > jr > chr > shr > rrr

There are two additional letters—*y* and *w*—used in pinyin when none of the above consonants begin a word.

w (pronounced /w/ as in English “win” and “war”). Chinese example: **wei** (way), **wu** (woo)

y (pronounced /y/ as in English “yes” and “you”). Chinese examples: **ying** (rhymes with “sing”), **you** (rhymes with “low”)

韵母及 *n, ng* The final vowels + *n* and *ng*

0.12 你可以使用0.11的活动来介绍和练习韵母，也可以等学生接触到更多拼音时再进行韵母的练习。



0.12 听一听以下黑体字显示的韵母及带声母的音节。注意：韵母有单韵母和复韵母之分，有的带*n*或*ng*。

此处可向学生简单介绍：声母*j, q, x*与韵母*ü*以及带*ü*的复合韵母拼合时，*ü*应写成*u*。

	+ a	+ e	+ i	+ o	+ u	+ n	+ ng
a (ba)			bai	bao		ban	bang
e (ne)			nei			nen	neng
i (ji)	jia	jie			jiu	jín	jìng
i + a (jia)			jiao		jian	jiang	
							jiong
o					dou		dong
u (zhu)	zhuā		zhuì	zhuo		zhun	
u + a (zhuā)			zhuai			zhuān	zhuang
ü (ju)		jue lüe				jūn	
						juān	

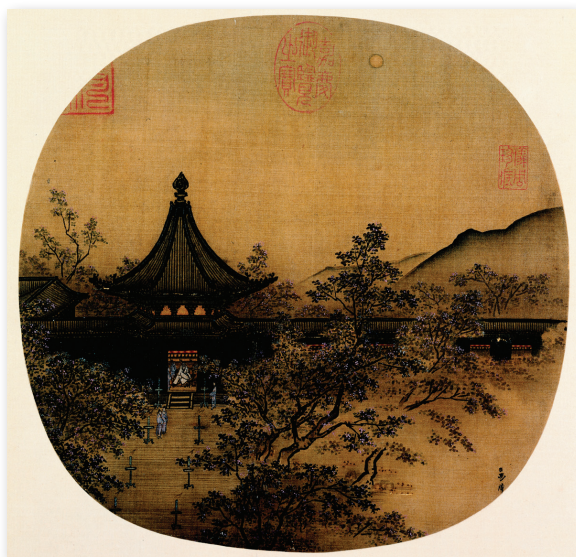
Encounter 3 唐诗 Poems from the Tang Dynasty (618–907 CE)

In normal speech, speakers of Chinese (as of any other language) tend to run words together and slur their pronunciation (often because others can understand them anyway, and they wish to save time and effort). In common conversations, a beginning learner usually cannot tell which tones specific words have. In Tang poetry, however, tones are highly valued. When reciting poetry, native speakers tend to enunciate each syllable; tones and rhymes serve to accentuate the beauty of the lyricism. The following exercises introduce you to two of the best known of the Tang poems for the foreign learner: *Jìng Yè Sī* 静夜思 “Thoughts on a Quiet Night,” by poet *Lǐ Bái* 李白 (701–762 CE), and *Dēng Guànnièlóu* 登鹤雀楼 “Climbing Stork Tower,” by *Wáng Zhīhuàn* 王之涣 (668–742 CE). By working through these poems, you will begin to get a sense for the sounds of Chinese and how pinyin represents these sounds. If you feel up to it, go ahead and memorize one or both of the poems. When you recite a poem, you will delight many a native speaker of Chinese!

《静夜思》 “Thoughts on a Quiet Night”



0.13 观看收听中国孩子朗诵的《静夜思》。一边听，一边给以下音节注音。



“Waiting for Guests by Lamplight,” Taipei Palace Museum in Taiwan

完成以下有关唐诗的内容：

This example is typical of one kind of Tang poem. It is made up of _____ lines, including _____ characters in each line, for a total of _____ characters. Lines _____, _____, and _____ rhyme, and each of the rhyming words in this poem is in the _____ tone.

(Line 1) Chuang qian ming yue guang.

(Line 2) Yi shi di shang shuang.

(Line 3) Ju tou wang ming yue.

(Line 4) Di tou si gu xiang.

0.13-0.17 • 在播放视频之前，要让学生看懂每项任务的要求。

- 让学生两人一组完成练习。
- 让学生与其他组同学核对答案。
- 在课堂上尽量不要提供练习答案。只帮助那些提问的和需要帮助的学生，鼓励学生自主学习，相信他们能够自己找到答案。

0.13 答案

Chuang qián míng yuè guāng.
Yí shì dì shàng shuāng.
Jǔ tóu wàng míng yuè.
Dī tóu sī gù xiāng.

4; 5; 20; four; five; twenty; 1;
2; 4; first

0.14 答案

Ch q m y g
Y sh d sh sh
J t w m y
D t s g x



0.14 再听一遍，不许看前一个练习。然后写下诗中每个字的声母。

(Line 1) ____uáng ____ián ____íng ____uè ____u`ng.

(Line 2) ____í ____ì ____ì ____àng ____u`ng.

(Line 3) ____^ ____óu ____àng ____íng ____uè.

(Line 4) ____~ ____óu ____~ ____ù ____i`ng.

0.15 答案

Chuáng qián míng yuè
gu`ng.
Yí shì dì shàng shu`ng.
J^ tóu wàng míng yuè.
D- tóu s- gù xi`ng.



0.15 再听一遍，练习内容倒印是为避免你瞟见答案。在横线上填入合适的字母。

(Line 4) D- tó s- gù xi`ng.
(Line 3) J^ tó wàng míng yuè.
(Line 2) Yí shì dì shàng shu`ng.
(Line 1) Ch_a q_a míng yuè g`ng.

0.16 答案

Béd frónt bríght mòon
bríllíant.
Suspéct bè gròund upòn frōst.
Líft héad gáze bríght mòon.
Lowër héad thínk ancèstral
hòme.



0.16 再听一遍，以下是这首诗的字对字英文翻译。作为趣味练习，请给英文词标上对应汉字的声调。

(Line 1) Bed front bright moon brilliant.

(Line 2) Suspect be ground upon frost.

(Line 3) Lift head gaze bright moon.

(Line 4) Lower head think ancestral home.

0.17 答案

Chuáng qián míng yuè
gu`ng.
Yí shì dì shàng shu`ng.
J^ tóu wàng míng yuè.
D- tóu s- gù xi`ng.



0.17 以下是这首诗较为自然的英译（但不押韵）。在英文句子下，写出本行诗的拼音（带声调）。

(Line 1) Before my bed, the moonlight is bright.

(Line 2) I take it for frost on the ground.

(Line 3) Lifting my head, I gaze at the bright moon.

(Line 4) Lowering my head, I think of my old home.



0.18 再听一遍。以下是这首诗的简体字版。读一读，圈出moon对应的中文字。

床前明月光，
疑是地上霜。
举头望明月，
低头思故乡。

0.18-0.20 让学生两人一组完成这些练习。如可能，把0.19和0.20两项练习写到投影胶片上，投影到白板上，请举手的同学标注出自己的答案。

0.18 答案

床前明(月)光，
疑是地上霜。
举头望明(月)，
低头思故乡。



0.19 最后听一遍。以下是这首诗的繁体字版。圈出简体字版与繁体字版中不同的字。

床前明月光，
疑是地上霜。
舉頭望明月，
低頭思故鄉。

0.19 答案

床前明月光，
疑是地上霜。
(舉)頭望明月，
低(頭)思故(鄉)。

0.20 在 0.19 练习中你圈出了多少个不同的字？答案：_____。这首诗中百分之几的字被简化了？答案：_____

0.20 答案

4个；20%

This percentage roughly holds true for many texts you will encounter as you study Chinese (but not for very short ones, like signs). The issue of traditional vs. simplified characters (along with their history) will be further explored and explained in Unit 1.

《登鹳雀楼》 “Climbing Stork Tower”



0.21 观看收听王之涣《登鹳雀楼》的诗朗诵。一边听，一边给以下音节注音。

(Line 1) Bai ri yi shan jin.

(Line 2) Huang He ru hai liu.

(Line 3) Yu qiong qian li mu,

(Line 4) Geng shang yi ceng lou.

完成下面的内容：

This poem, like the previous one, is made up of _____ lines, including _____ characters in each line, for a total of _____ characters. Lines _____ and _____ rhyme, and each of the rhyming words in this poem is in the _____ tone.

0.21-0.23 • 在播放视频节目之前，要让学生看懂每项任务的要求。

- 让学生两人一组完成练习。
- 如果学生对yi的连读变调有疑问，让他们去看第4页的“供你参考”。
- 让学生与其他同学核对答案。
- 在课堂上尽量不要提供练习答案。只帮助那些提问的和需要帮助的学生，鼓励学生自主学习，相信他们能够自己找到答案。

0.21 答案

Bái rì yī shān jīn.
Huáng Hé rù hǎi liú.
Yù qióng qiǎn lǐ mù,
Gèng shàng yī céng lóu.

(注：学生们会听到 yí，但让他们写 yí.)

four; five; twenty; 2; 4; second

0.22 答案

White sùn lēan mōuntāin ènd.
Yéllow Ríver èntèr seǎ flów.
Wish exháust thōusand mǐle
gàze.
Mòre ascènd onē stóry flóor.



0.22 再听一遍，以下是这首诗的字对字英文翻译。作为趣味练习，请给英文词标上对应汉字的声调。

(Line 1) White sun lean mountain end.

(Line 2) Yellow River enter sea flow.

(Line 3) Wish exhaust thousand mile gaze.

(Line 4) More ascend one story floor.

0.23 答案

Bái rì y- sh`n jìn.
Huáng Hé rù h2i liú.
Yù qióng qí`n lē mù.
Gèng shàng y- céng lóu.

注意：学生们听到的发音是“yí”，但让他们写“y-”。



0.23 再听一遍，以下是这首诗较为自然的英译（但不押韵）。在英文句子下，写出本行诗的拼音（带声调）。

(Line 1) The white sun sets in the mountains.

(Line 2) The Yellow River flows to the seas.

(Line 3) To gaze another thousand miles.

(Line 4) Climb up to yet another story.

0.24-0.26 让学生两人一组完成这些练习。如可能，把0.25和0.26两项练习写到投影胶片上，投影到白板上，请举手的学生标注出自己的答案。



0.24 再听一遍。以下是这首诗的简体字版。读一读，圈出sun, mountain和one对应的中文字。

白日依山尽，
黄河入海流。
欲穷千里目，
更上一层楼。

0.24 答案

白^①依^②山^③尽，
黄河入海流。
欲穷千里目，
更上^④一层楼。

0.25 答案

白日依山^④，
黄河入海流。
欲^⑤穷千里目，
更上^⑥一^⑦层楼。



0.25 最后听一遍。以下是这首诗的繁体字版。圈出简体字版与繁体字版中不同的字。

白日依山盡，
黃河入海流。
欲窮千里目，
更上一層樓。

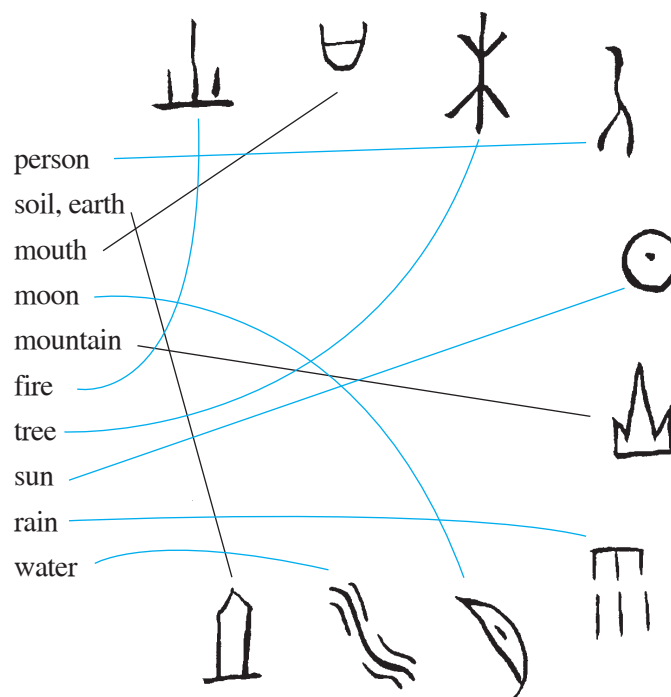
0.26 以上练习中你圈出了多少个不同的字？答案：_____。这首诗中百分之几的字被简化了？答案：_____

0.26 答案
4; 20%

如果愿意的话，你现在可以背诵更多的诗。背诵是中国式教育的重要方法，在校生通常会被要求通过背诵进行学习。

Encounter 4 汉字介绍 Introduction to Chinese characters

0.27 已发现的最早的汉字是甲骨文，比现代汉字更具象形特征。将以下象形字与对应的英文词连线。



0.28 根据以上练习，你能猜出下面这些现代汉字的意思吗？

火 口 木 人 日 山 土 水 月 雨

0.28 答案

火 fire; 口 mouth; 木 wood; 人 person; 日 sun; 山 mountain; 土 soil, earth; 水 water; 月 moon; 雨 rain

0.29 答案

人 rén; 土 tǔ; 水 shuǐ; 雨 yǔ; 木 mù
山 shān; 口 kǒu; 日 rì; 火 huǒ; 月 yuè

0.29 把以上练习中的汉字与下面的读音对应起来。

rén (human, person) tǔ (soil, earth) shuǐ (water) yǔ (rain) mù (tree, wood)
shān (mountain) kǒu (mouth) rì (sun) huǒ (fire) yuè (moon)

认识部首 Recognizing radicals

In addition to standing on their own, the ten characters above also serve as radicals, or “meaning components,” of many other Chinese characters. Radicals can be thought of as building blocks that provide a broad link to the meaning of multicomponent characters. Notice how the first character below means “mountain range” and its radical component is, naturally, “mountain.” Radicals can serve you well as memory aids; there are around 200 of them, but you should concentrate on learning the 50 most common ones.

0.30 圈出以下汉字中你认识的部首。

岭

mountain range

旦

dawn, day

云

clouds

吹

to blow

峰

peak, summit

映

shine, to reflect

雪

snow

吞

to swallow

峡

canyon, gorge

晚

evening, night

雷

thunder

喝

to drink

朔

new moon

地

earth, land

址

site, location

林

forest

朧

rising moon

坟

grave, tomb

枯

withered

松

pine tree

0.31 有些部首在与其他部分合成一个汉字时会有变化。将左侧的完整字形与右侧相应的部首连线。

火	—	亻
人	—	灬
水	—	氵

0.32 圈出以下汉字的部首。

灯 lantern, light	焦 scorch	热 hot	仙 an immortal
溅 splash, splatter	波 wave, ripple	佣 a servant	你 you

0.33 试着找出以下汉字的部首。

楚	吻	坤	晶	位	侣
崩	岳	有	森	唱	栋
洋	炒	暗	海	块	吃
露	烟	基	侨	需	崎
期	梧	溪	朗	煮	只

认识数字 Recognizing numbers

0.34 朗读以下汉字。

〇 0	一 1	二 2	三 3	四 4	五 5
六 6	七 7	八 8	九 9	十 10	

0.35 用阿拉伯数字写出以下电话号码。

八〇八 • 九五六 • 二六九二	_____
九一六 • 二二九 • 〇三七〇	_____
七一八 • 九六六 • 六一五五	_____
五一二 • 三〇二 • 二四〇〇	_____

0.36 汉字“元”是中国货币的主要单位，相当于美国货币的“dollar”（但价值不同）。以下价签分别是多少钱？

十元	_____	六元	_____	九元	_____
----	-------	----	-------	----	-------

0.34-0.36 • 让学生两人一组完成这些练习。

• 让举手的学生在黑/白板上写下答案。

• 为帮助学生认字，可以把字写在卡片上，随机抽取让学生认。或者使用网站提供的汉字训练游戏。

0.34 “zero”对应的汉字是“零”，但是现在阿拉伯数字“0”更为常用。

0.35 答案

(808) 956-2692
(916) 229-0370
(718) 966-6155
(512) 302-2400

0.36 答案

10 yuán
6 yuán
9 yuán

阅读真实语言材料 Reading real-life texts

0.37-0.39 让学生两人一组完成这些练习。如可能，把本练习写到投影胶片上，投影到白板上，请举手的学生标注出自己的答案。

0.37 答案

人 person
山 mountain
火 fire
volcano

0.37 这是北京“火山人酒吧”的招牌。请找出person、mountain、fire所对应的汉字。

你认为“火山”是什么意思？请写下英文：



0.38 答案

fire
fish
water

最后一题会有不同的答案，要鼓励学生发挥创造性。

0.38 这是一个著名川菜招牌。汉字“煮”的意思是“boiled”。请圈出这个字的部首。



这个部首的意思是：_____

本道菜的主要成分是：_____

该成分在哪里“煮”的？_____

给这道菜起个英文名：_____

0.39 答案

¥2 / 2 yuán

0.39 这是大学餐厅的一个牌子。“区”的意思是“area”。



本区的菜价是多少？用数写下来：_____



单元说唱 Unit Rap

登录环球汉语网站，听歌曲复习本单元所学的主要内容。然后再听一遍并跟着唱！想获得更多发音练习，请登录环球汉语网站。

Encounter 5 书写 Writing

学写汉字 Learning to write characters

0.40 本单元下列汉字的笔画顺序以及其他相关信息请参见《汉字练习本》。练习写这些汉字，直到你能熟练地写出为止。

一，二，三，四，五，六，七，八，九，十

火，口，木，人，山，水

0.41 用汉字写出你的电话号码（包括区号）。



Cultural Bits 文化点滴

What is culture?

View the video segment "What is culture?" and then discuss the following questions with your classmates.

- Give a few examples of ways in which cultural understanding is crucial for certain bits of language, such as the expression *Ch~ le ma?*
- What is the difference between "large C" culture and "small c" culture? Give some examples of each.
- What images do you associate with Chinese culture?
- What are the four major inventions that China is known for?
- What are some elements that can contribute to culture shock, and how can they be avoided?



文化点滴

因为“文化是什么”这个问题不会只有一个答案，所以我们也不会为表中的这些问题提供“答案”。教师应该鼓励学生根据自己在文化内容视频中学到的知识、根据老师所教的知识、其他人以及自己的经历，得出自己的答案，学生还可以在博客中对这些答案加以整理。

单元总结 Recap

词汇 Vocabulary

数字 Numbers

líng zero

yī one

èr two

sān three

sì four

wǔ five

liù six

qī seven

bā eight

jiǔ nine

shí ten

你能够完成的任务 Checklist of “can do” statements

完成本单元学习后，你应当能完成下列任务。

汉语拼音的构成 Structure of Chinese

- ☐ Make an accurate statement in English describing Chinese tones.
- ☐ At least some of the time, identify the tone of a Chinese syllable by indicating a number (if done orally) or a tone mark (if written).
- ☐ At least some of the time, identify the initial sound of a Chinese syllable by selecting the corresponding pinyin letter(s).
- ☐ At least some of the time, identify the final sound of a Chinese syllable by selecting the corresponding pinyin letter(s).

听和说 Listening and speaking

- ☐ Recognize and say the numbers 1 ~ 10 in various orders.

读和写 Reading and writing

- ☐ Recognize and write the characters for the numbers 1 ~ 10.
- ☐ Recognize ten common characters that are also radicals and write six of them.
- ☐ Identify ten common radicals in characters.
- ☐ Recognize the Chinese character for *yuán*.

任务表

- 让学生两人一组一同查看这份任务表，将其与自己的学习情况进行核对。
- 给他们20~30分钟来完成这个活动。
- 告诉学生：在任务表上画“√”并不是目的，而是要检验他们是否能真正完成这些任务。为确保学生能做到，可让学生向搭档进行展示，也可以让学生两人一组向全班同学展示一下所学技能。
- 在教室里转一转，提供帮助并给予学生必要的鼓励。