

## UNIT

## 1

Fāxiàn Hànyǔ

发现汉语

Explore Chinese

Chapter	1	2
Title	你好，中国！Hello, China!	老师，您好！Hello, Professor!
Snapshot/ Word Power	An Ancient Oriental Country	A. 2012 Forbes' List of Chinese Celebrities B. Characters in the Book
Kernel Sentences		• 你们好！我是温迪！Nǐmen hǎo! Wǒ shì Wēndí! • 她是温迪。Tā shì Wēndí.
Situational Conversations		A. 你好！Hello! B. 你们好！Hello, Everybody! C. 老师，您好！Hello, Professor!
Grammar		The Word Order of Chinese Sentences
Pinyin	A. Chinese Syllables B. The Initials of Chinese Syllables C. The Finals of Chinese Syllables D. The Tones of Chinese Syllables E. Phonological Knowledge: Spelling Rules of Chinese Syllables 1	A. Initials & Finals: b, p, m, f; a, o, e, i, u, ü, er B. Sound Discrimination C. Phonological Knowledge: Half 3rd Tone
Chinese Characters	A. The Evolution of Chinese Characters, and Simplified and Traditional Chinese Characters B. Three Interesting Chinese Characters: 人, 大, 天 C. Strokes of Chinese Characters	A. Radicals of Chinese Characters: 亻, 女, 心 B. Knowledge of Chinese Characters: Rules for the Stroke Order of Chinese Characters C. Interesting Explanations of Chinese Characters: 您
Culture/ Practice		Write Big Characters

## PART 1

### SNAPSHOT

Dōngfāng Gǔguó

东方 古国

An Ancient Oriental Country



### Basic Information about China

Capital: Beijing

Area: 9.6 million square kilometers

National Day: October 1<sup>st</sup>

Population: 1.3 billion

Number of Ethnic Groups: 56

Common Language: Mandarin Chinese

History: 5,000 years

Administrative Units:

- 23 provinces,
- 5 autonomous regions,
- 4 municipalities,
- and 2 special administrative regions.

- **TASK 1:** Please find China on a world map, describe China's geographic location and find its capital on the map.
- **TASK 2:** Observe and think: What is China shaped like on the map?
- **TASK 3:** What else do you know about China?

## PART 2

## EXPLORE CHINESE

Hànyǔ Pǔtōnghuà

汉语 普通话

Chinese Mandarin



### A What Is Chinese Mandarin?

China is a multi-ethnic country. As the largest ethnic group, Han Chinese make up 90% of the total population. Chinese, or *Zhongwen*, is the language of Han Chinese, the common language in China, one of the working languages of the United Nations and one of the languages used by the largest population in the world. Modern Chinese, including the common language and the dialects, is the language of modern Han Chinese. In this book, we are going to learn the common language of modern Han Chinese—Chinese Mandarin.

### B How Different Is Mandarin from Other Chinese Dialects?

01-1



You are going to hear the expression “你好！我是中国人。(Hello! I’m Chinese.)” in the representative dialects of the seven major dialect areas.

1. Northern dialect (represented by Mandarin); 2. Cantonese dialect (represented by Guangzhou dialect);
3. Wu dialect (represented by Shanghai dialect); 4. Min dialect (represented by Xiamen dialect); 5. Hunan dialect (represented by Changsha dialect); 6. Gan dialect (represented by Nanchang dialect); 7. Hakka dialect (represented by Meixian dialect).

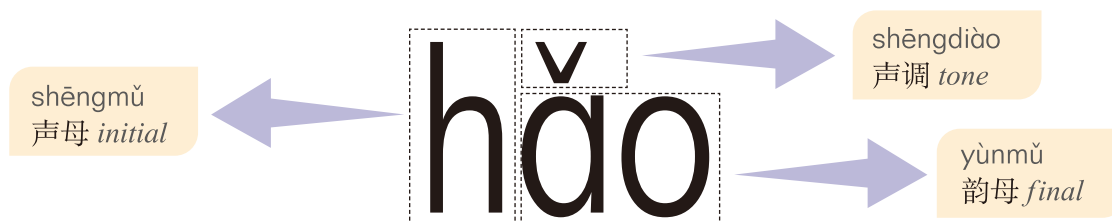
Pīnyīn

拼音

Pinyin



### A Chinese Syllables



**B The Initials of Chinese Syllables**

01-2



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

■ **Task 1:** Count and find out how many initials of syllables there are in Chinese.

■ **Task 2:** Pronounce the initials after your teacher. Which of the initials are difficult for you? Circle them out and learn them by heart later on.

**C The Finals of Chinese Syllables**

01-3



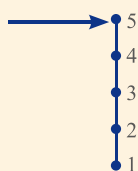
FINALS							
a	o	e	i	u	ü	er	
ai	ei	ao	ou	ia	ie	iao	iou (iu)
ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	üe			
an	en	in	uen (un)	ün			
ang	eng	ing	ong				
ian	uan	üan					
iang	uang	ueng	iong				

■ **Task 1:** Count and find out how many finals of syllables there are in Chinese.

■ **Task 2:** Pronounce the finals after your teacher. Which of the finals are difficult for you? Circle them out and learn them by heart later on.

**D The Tones of Chinese Syllables**

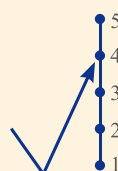
01-4



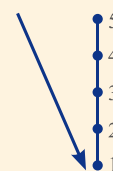
1st tone: high and long  
mā (妈 mother)



2nd tone: rising and long  
má (麻 fibrous crops)



3rd tone: low and short  
mǎ (马 horse)



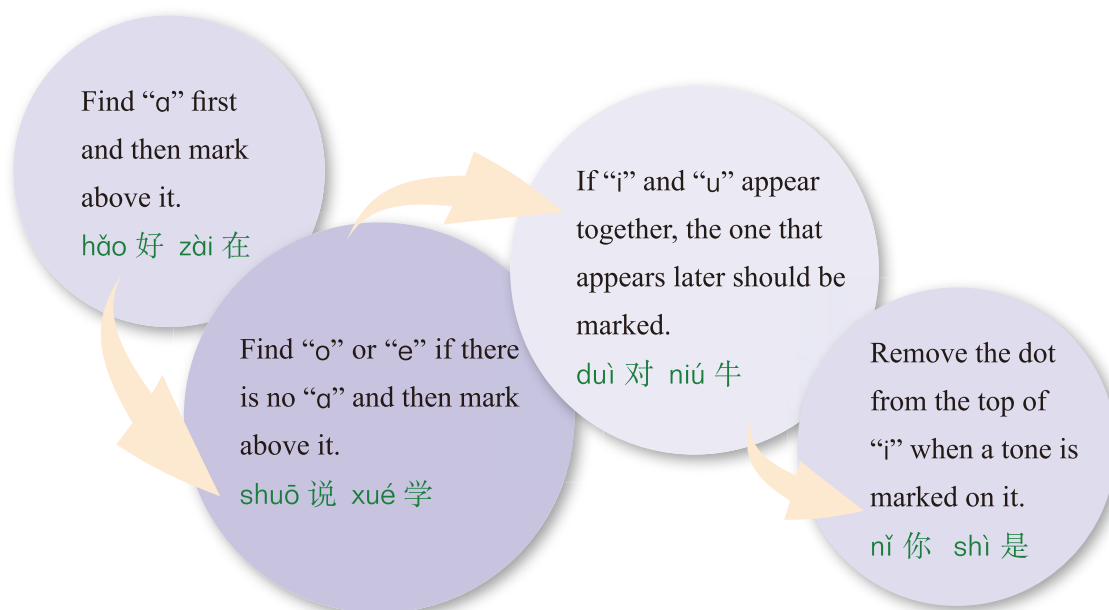
4th tone: falling and short  
mà (骂 to scold)

■ **Task 1:** Look at the four syllables and tell the differences between them. Do they have the same meaning? What can you learn from them?

■ **Task 2:** Gesticulate as you pronounce the four tones — ā á ǎ à.

## —E— Phonological Knowledge: Spelling Rules of Chinese Syllables 1—

The tone is marked above the vowel in the final of a syllable; when there is more than one vowel in the final, it is marked above the one pronounced with the mouth widest open. The following filter formula can be used to choose the vowel to put the tone mark on.



Hànzì

汉字

Chinese Characters



## —A— The Evolution of Chinese Characters, and Simplified and Traditional Chinese Characters

Chinese characters are the symbols of the written Chinese language. The earliest Chinese characters were the oracle bone inscriptions that date back to the Shang Dynasty around 1300 B.C. They were among the earliest written characters in the world. The following Chinese characters show the process of their development from pictures to symbols.



In order to make them convenient to use, the Chinese Government has simplified traditional Chinese characters into simplified characters, also known as simplified Chinese. The traditional characters are called complex Chinese characters.

Can you guess the meanings of the Chinese characters on the right? Ask your teacher about the simplified forms of these characters.



## **B** Three Interesting Chinese Characters

### 人 (person), 大 (big) and 天 (sky)

The character “人 (person)” looks like a person standing sideways, showing one of his arms and one of his legs. Then the person stretches out his two arms to show how big he is, thus forming the character “大 (big)”. No matter how big he is, he must be under the sky. Therefore, add a horizontal stroke on top of the character “大” and then we have the character “天 (sky)”.



## **C** Strokes of Chinese Characters



### Names of the Basic Strokes in Chinese Characters

横	héng	the horizontal stroke
竖	shù	the vertical stroke
撇	piě	the left-falling stroke
捺	nà	the right-falling stroke
点	diǎn	the dot stroke
提	tí	the rising stroke
折	zhé	the turning stroke
钩	gōu	the hook stroke

## PART 3

## CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

**A** Read: Try to Read the Following Syllables

你 nǐ 好 hǎo → 你好! Nǐ hǎo!

中 zhōng 国 guó → 中国 Zhōngguó

你好，中国！ Hello, China!

Nǐ hǎo, Zhōngguó!

**B** Type & Compare

1. Type all the initials and finals of Chinese syllables. Pay attention to the way “ü” is typed.
2. Are the pronunciations of Chinese *pinyin* and English letters the same? How are the 26 English letters pronounced in Chinese *pinyin*?

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	j	k	l	m	n
o	p	q	r	s	t	u
v	w	x	y	z		

Lǎoshī, nín hǎo!  
老师，您好！Hello, Professor!

PART 1

SNAPSHOT

A. Èr Líng Yī Èr Fú bù sī Zhōngguó Míng rén bǎng  
2 0 1 2 福布斯 中国 名人榜  
2012 Forbes' List of Chinese Celebrities

*New words also!*



Zhōu Jiélún  
周 杰 伦  
Jay Chou, a singer



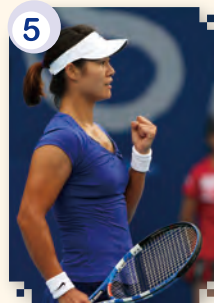
Liú Déhuá  
刘 德 华  
Andy Lau, a singer and actor



Fàn Bīngbīng  
范 冰 冰  
Fan Bingbing, an actress

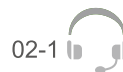


Wáng Fēi  
王 菲  
Faye Wong, a singer



Lǐ Nà  
李 娜  
Li Na, a tennis player

■ **TASK 1:** Listen to the following names and choose the correct ones.



- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Zhōu Jiélún | <input type="checkbox"/> Zhōu Jiélóng |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Liú Déhuá   | <input type="checkbox"/> Niú Déhuá    |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Fàn Bīnbīn  | <input type="checkbox"/> Fàn Bīngbīng |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Wáng Fēi    | <input type="checkbox"/> Huáng Fēi    |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Lǐ Là       | <input type="checkbox"/> Lǐ Nà        |

■ **TASK 2:** Are Chinese names ordered the same as English names? What differences are there? Think about it.

family name + given name

Liú	Déhuá
刘	德 华
Lǐ	Nà
李	娜



- **TASK 3:** Do you have a Chinese name? Give yourself a Chinese name. Ask your teacher to help you and look up the meanings of the Chinese characters.
- **TASK 4:** Make a card of your Chinese name and put it onto your chest. Have a look at others' names and read them out.

**B.** Jiàocái Zhōng de Rénwù  
**教材 中 的 人 物**  
Characters in the Book

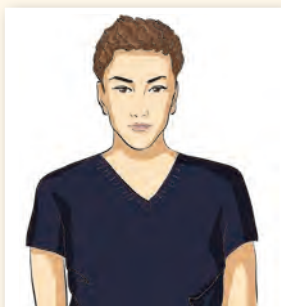
02-2 

*New words also!*



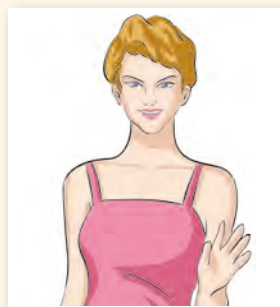
Lù Wénlán  
陆 文 兰

Lu Wenlan, a professor of the Confucius Institute, University of California



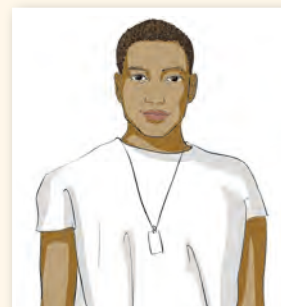
Gāo Fēi  
高 飞

Gao Fei, an American Chinese student



Wēndí  
温 迪

Wendy, an American student



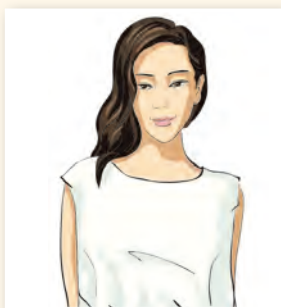
Dùkè  
杜 克

Duke, an American student



Luó Gāng  
罗 刚

Luo Gang, a volunteer instructor of the Confucius Institute



Gǔ Yǔ  
谷 雨

Gu Yu, Luo Gang's girlfriend



Lǐ Yúnlóng  
李 云 龙

Li Yunlong, an exchange student from China



Wáng Hǎiyuè  
王 海 月

Wang Haiyue, a Chinese student studying abroad

- **Task:** Read these Chinese names and ask your teacher for the meanings of them.

## PART 2

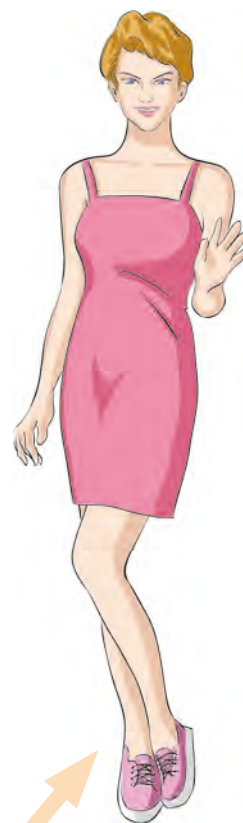
## KERNEL SENTENCES

## A Listen &amp; Read

02-3



Nǐmen hǎo! Wǒ shì Wēndí!  
 • 你们好！我是温迪！  
 Hello, everybody!  
 I'm Wendy!



## WORD PAD

02-4



你们	nǐmen	[Pr]	you ( <i>plural</i> )
你	nǐ	[Pr]	you ( <i>singular</i> )
—们	-men	[Suf]	a <i>plural indicator</i>
好	hǎo	[A]	good
我	wǒ	[Pr]	I, me
是	shì	[V]	to be
她	tā	[Pr]	she, her
他	tā	[Pr]	he, him

Tā shì Wēndí.  
 • 她是温迪。  
 She is Wendy.

## B Drilling &amp; Molding

Practice the following sentences using the names of the characters in the book.

1. 他/她是……。 Tā/Tā shì …….
2. 你们好！我是……。 Nǐmen hǎo! Wǒ shì …….

## C Action: Say Hello to Everybody

1. Introduce yourself to the class and say hello to them.
2. Introduce the students next to you to the class.

# PART 3

## SITUATIONAL CONVERSATIONS

### A Conversation 1: 你好! Hello!

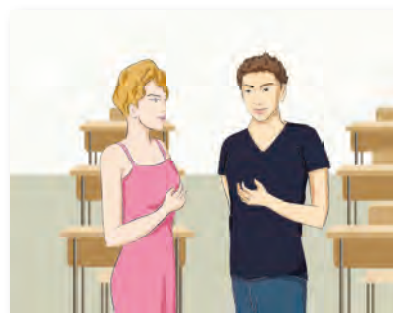
02-5



Situation: Two people meet for the first time.

Wēndí: Wǒ shì Wēndí, nǐ hǎo!  
温迪: 我是温迪，你好!

Gāo Fēi: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Gāo Fēi.  
高飞: 你好! 我是高飞。



#### • Classroom Activity

Make your name sticker with the help of your teacher. Write on it your English name and your Chinese name with its *pinyin*. Read the Chinese names of yours and your classmates' and say hello to each other using the conversational structures you have learned.

### B Conversation 2: 你们好! Hello, Everybody!

02-6



Situation: The teacher asks the students to make self-introductions.

Gāo Fēi: Nǐmen hǎo! Wǒ shì Gāo Fēi.  
高飞: 你们好! 我是高飞。

tóngxué: Gāo Fēi, nǐ hǎo!  
同学: 高飞，你好!

Lù lǎoshī: Xièxie!  
陆老师: 谢谢!

Gāo Fēi: Bú kèqì!  
高飞: 不客气!

#### WORD PAD

02-7



谢谢	xièxie	[V]	to thank
不客气	bú kèqì	[IE]	You're welcome.
不	bù	[Adv]	no, not
客气	kèqì	[A]	polite, courteous

#### • Classroom Activity

Introduce yourself to the class and say hello to them; respond to your teacher's thanks.

**C Conversation 3: 老师，您好！ Hello, Professor!**

02-8



Situation: Gao Fei and Wendy say hello to the teacher on the road.

Gāo Fēi: Lǎoshī, nín hǎo!  
高飞：老师，您好！

Wēndí: Lù lǎoshī nín hǎo!  
温迪：陆老师 您好！

Lù lǎoshī: Nǐmen hǎo!  
陆老师：你们好！

Gāo Fēi, Wēndí: Lǎoshī zàijiàn!  
高飞、温迪：老师 再见！

Lù lǎoshī: Zàijiàn!  
陆老师：再见！

**WORD PAD**

02-9



老师	lǎoshī	[N]	teacher
您	nín	[Pr]	(honorable) you
再见	zàijiàn	[V]	goodbye
陆	Lù	[PN]	Lu, a Chinese surname

• **Classroom Activities**

1. How do you address your teacher? Say hello to your teacher.
2. How do you say goodbye to your teacher? Try to say goodbye to your teacher and classmates in Chinese.

**D Find the Functional Sentences**

- How do you say hello to somebody?
- How do you say hello to a group of people?
- How do you introduce yourself briefly when you meet someone for the first time?
- How do you express your thanks to other people?
- How do you respond to other people's thanks?
- How do you say hello to your teacher or to elder people?
- How do you say goodbye to other people?
- How do you respond when other people say goodbye to you?

**E Classroom Activities****Traditional Chinese Hand-Folding Salute and Daily Greetings****Activity 1**

After learning the above conversations, can you say the following sentences in Chinese?

Hello! Hello, professor! Hello, everyone! Hello, I am....

Thank you! You are welcome. Goodbye!

**Activity 2**

On the right is a picture of the Golden Boy. Please perform the hand-folding salute like he does as you say hello to your partner.



## PART 4

### GRAMMAR SUMMARY

#### The Word Order of Chinese Sentences

##### A Diagram & Display

Subject <i>WHO</i>	Predicate <i>HOW or DO WHAT</i>		
	Adverb	Adjective or Verb	Object
你		好!	
		谢谢	您!
我		是	温迪。
	不	客气!	

##### B Description & Comparison

Compared with English, the most distinctive feature of Chinese grammar is that it has no morphological changes regarding person, tense, gender, number, case and so on, making it quite easy to learn. And because of this, the word order in Chinese sentences plays an important grammatical role, i.e. different word orders express different grammatical meanings.

The word order of affirmative Chinese sentences is “subject + predicate”. As the above table shows, the subject is usually a nominal element and the predicate is usually a verb or adjective. If the verb is transitive, it should be followed by an object; negative adverbs and other adverbial elements come before the verb or adjective.

##### C Generation & Translation

**Exercise 1** Arrange words into sentences.

好

你

是

我

温迪

您

谢谢

客气

不

## Exercise 2

Translate the following English sentences into Chinese and make comparisons between the English and Chinese sentences.

1. Hello, professor!
2. —Thank you!  
—You are welcome!
3. I am Gao Fei.
4. Goodbye!

## PART 5

## PINYIN STUDY

## A Initials &amp; Finals

02-10



Initials 1: b p m f

Finals 1: a o e i u ü er

Spelling Table

Initials \ Finals	a	o	e	i	u	ü	er
b							
p							
m							
f							

## B Sound Discrimination







02-11



## 1. Discrimination of Initials

Initials and Their Distinctive Features	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3	
<b>b:</b> unaspirated voiceless bilabial plosive <b>p:</b> aspirated voiceless bilabial plosive	bó 伯 uncle	pó 婆 mother-in-law	bà 爸 father	pà 怕 afraid	bǐ 笔 pen	pǐ 匹 to match
<b>f:</b> voiceless labiodental fricative <b>m:</b> voiced bilabial nasal	fǎ 法 law	mǎ 马 horse	fó 佛 Buddha	mó 魔 demon	fù 父 father	mǔ 母 mother

## 2. Discrimination of Finals



Finals and Their Distinctive Features	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3	
						
i: lips unrounded ü: lips rounded	yí 姨 aunt	yú 鱼 fish	yǐ 乙 second heavenly stem	yǔ 雨 rain	yì 亿 100 million	yù 遇 to meet
o: the tongue in a rear position u: the tongue in a front position	fó 佛 Buddha	fú 福 happiness	mò 墨 ink	mù 木 wood	bó 伯 uncle	bù 不 no, not

## C Phonological Knowledge: Half 3rd Tone

02-12



### 1. Variations of the 3rd tone

<p>The rising half of the 3rd tone</p> 	<p>Nǐ hǎo → Ní hǎo 你好 hello</p>	<p>Nǐ hǎo Běijīng! 你好 北京! Hello, Beijing!</p> <p>Běijīng nǐ hǎo! 北京 你好! Hello, Beijing!</p>
<p>The low falling half of the 3rd tone</p> 	<p>Běijīng 北京 Beijing</p>	







### 2. Please read the following words

The rising half of the 3rd tone	3+3	你好 nǐ hǎo hello	很好 hěn hǎo very good
The low falling half of the 3rd tone	3+1	北京 Běijīng Beijing	老师 lǎoshī teacher
	3+2	法国 Fǎguó France	美国 Měiguó United States
	3+4	我是 wǒ shì I am	你是 nǐ shì you are
	3+0	姐姐 jiějie elder sister	奶奶 nǎinai granny

## PART 6

## GRAPHIC SOLUTION OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

## A Radicals of Chinese Characters

Shape	Name	Generic Meaning	Etymology	Trace It
	单人旁 dān rén páng the "single-person" side	person		你
	女字旁 nǚ zì páng the "female" side	woman		好
	心字底 xīn zì dǐ the "heart" bottom	psychology, emotion		您

## B Knowledge of Chinese Characters: Rules for the Stroke Order of Chinese Characters

Rule for Writing	Example	
	Stroke Order	Character
Horizontal before vertical	一	十
Left-falling before right-falling	丿 ㇏	人
From left to right	女 子	好
From top to bottom	目 𠂔	是
From outside to inside	冂 =	月
Outside before inside before closing	冂 - ㇏	日
Middle before two sides	丿 ㇏	小



■ **Task:** Which rules of stroke order are applied in writing the character “是”? Think about it.



## C Interesting Explanations of Chinese Characters

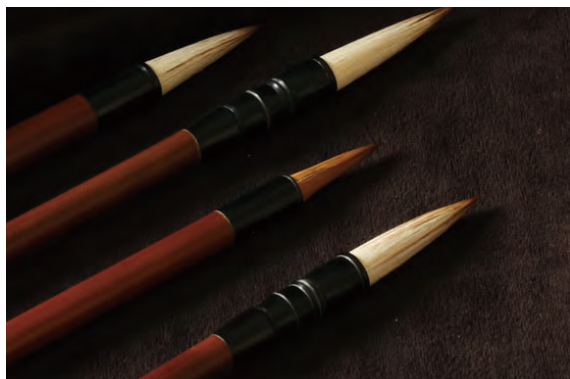
您——给你我的心  
honorable you — give my heart to you



### PART 7

#### CULTURAL ACTIVITY

#### Write Big Characters



Listed as one of the Four Treasures of the Study by the Chinese people, the ink brush is a traditional writing tool originated from China. In 1954, intact ink brushes were found in the archaeological dig site *Zuogong Shan 15* near Changsha, Hunan Province, in the tomb of a Chu citizen who lived in the middle of the Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.). The primitive version of an ink brush had a wooden stalk, with a bamboo tube securing a bundle of hair to the stalk. The character “笔 (bǐ)” is composed of two parts, the “bamboo” radical on the top and the “毛 (hair)” at the bottom, in the light of the make of the ink brush.

■ **Task 1:** Can you imitate the posture of using an ink brush in the picture above?

■ **Task 2:** Can you write your Chinese name and “你好” with an ink brush?