

第

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你好,

Hello Chinese (Book I)

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内容提要

《你好,中文》系列教材是专为短期汉语学习者设计的零起点任务型口语教材。除纸质教材外,本套教材配有相应的数字化教学资源,包括 APP、MP3 录音资源、教学 PPT 及在线课程(MOOC)等,能显著增强教材的适用性和吸引力,同时也能更好地贯彻国家教育信息化改革的理念,提高教材影响力。第一册总计 15 课,围绕常见的 15 个生活场景展开,帮助学习者解决最迫切的交际问题。

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致中文教师

《你好,中文》系列教材是专为短期汉语学习者设计的零起点任务型口语教材。 我们希望通过这套教材的出版发行,解决目前同类教材较少顾及的几个难题:

- (一)短期教材应着重听、说能力的训练,但读、写能力是后续学习的关键。尤其是欧美学习者认读汉字普遍存在困难,但又大多不愿放弃对汉字的学习。如何同时满足想学好汉字和只有口语学习需要的这两类学习者的需求?
- (二)各类短期教学项目的课时量有较大不同,且这些短期学习者有可能在将来转入长期教学班中学习,因此短期教材的容量设计及其与长期教材的衔接至关重要。
- (三)如何平衡语言教学更加注重语言内容的发展趋势和汉语教学语法体系的完整呈现?
 - (四)如何兼顾校园和社会的内容,真实生动地反映大部分学习者的生活经历?.
 - (五)如何将多媒体和移动互联网技术融入课堂,提高教学效率?
 - (六)最重要的是,如何成为一部使学习者爱上汉语学习的寓教于乐的教材?为了解决这些难题,本教材采用了以下这些设计方式:
- (一)教材采用任务型理念编写,第一册的课文全部为会话体,第二册则兼有对话和短文两种形式。课文及练习全部配有拼音。汉字的教学不采用随文识字的方式,而是在每一课的结尾处选取该课出现的最重要(常用)的15个汉字作为新出汉字,供有汉字学习需求的欧美学习者学习掌握并积累。学完全部两册教材的学习者能掌握近500个常用汉字,相当于在长期班中学完初级(上)的水平。而对于因为时间有限而无力学习汉字的学习者,则可以脱离汉字部分学习本教材。
- (二)教材围绕30个常见的生活场景展开,将学习者最迫切需要掌握的会话情景安排在尽量靠前的位置,即使学习者只有20课时(小时)的学习时间,也能在口头交际能力上有所收获。而两册书的全部内容可满足多达120课时的教学项目需要,并使学习者达到初级(下)的水平。
- (三)教材每一课都利用图片、预置知识("你知道吗?"部分)及场景创设等手段尽可能地扩充词汇量,保证课文内容真实自然。另一方面,编写时参考新 HSK 语法及词汇大纲,基本覆盖主要语言点以及1-3级词汇。教材末尾有生词、汉字及主

要句型的汇总。学完两册的学习者在后续学习中将不会出现语言知识方面的欠缺。

- (四)教材中出现的人物既有中外学生,也有职场人员。通过这些人物在学习、生活、工作中的种种互动,使得学习者在真实的情境中了解汉语和中国。
- (五)本教材的课文和练习都配有图片及音频文件,此外还有配套电子教案,能实现汉字笔顺展示等实用功能(请至出版社官网:jiaodapress.com.cn"资源下载"区下载)。通过安装配套的手机App(扫描封底二维码),学习者可以在学完每课后进行自查练习,其中的语音识别/打分功能可以帮助其纠正发音。
- (六)本教材为全彩设计,四个主要人物有详细的背景设定和性格特点,课文内容有一定的关联性,练习则尽量做到图文并茂。全书贯彻任务型教学法"在做中学"的理念,鼓励学习者在课堂中多进行有意义的合作和互动。教师则可利用形式多样的配套资源,针对不同的学习者进行教学设计,保证其学习积极性,并获得实质性的语言能力进步。
- (七)与本教材配套的在线汉语课程"Hello Chinese"将陆续在 www. coursera. org 发布。该课程不仅能帮助学习者自学,也能帮助汉语教师利用"翻转课堂"(Flipped Classroom)进行教学。

《你好,中文》初级共分两册,总计30篇课文,每篇课文基本按3-4课时的容量设计,共覆盖30个常用生活情境、50个常用语法点、500个左右的识字量和800个左右的词汇量,学完两册的学习者能达到相当于新HSK3级的水平。

王 骏 安 娜 2016 年春于上海交大徐汇校区

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To Chinese Learners

Welcome to use the *Hello Chinese* Series. Following a task-based approach, these course books are specially designed for the short-term, beginning learners of mandarin Chinese. We are trying to bring you the following learning experience:

- 1. The course books are based on the theory of Task Based Language Teaching (TBLT). Book 1 uses dialogue as the only form of text, while book 2 adds short essay as the other format. All the texts and exercises are accompanied with pinyin (alphabetic spelling system of Chinese). If you are a western learner, please note that this series don't need you to master every Chinese character in the text. Instead, you are only to memorize 15 most commonly used characters each lesson (which are listed at the end of each lesson). With the accumulation over time, if you can finish the two books, you will be able to know about 500 characters, which equates to the proficiency of those who stay in a full-time Chinese course for half a year. If you are not interested in learning Chinese characters at the moment, you may simply go through this series without the characters.
- 2. Hello Chinese demonstrates 30 real-life situations. We try to place the most urgent situations for language learners in the earlier part of the books, therefore even if you have only 20 hours of learning, you should still achieve a certain level of oral proficiency. If you can finish learning both books (which takes about 120 hours), you will reach the level of elementary-high.
- 3. Every chapter in this series uses pictures and other pre-task forms (as shown in the "Do you know?" part) to enlarge the learners' vocabulary, so as to ensure the contents of the books are natural and authentic. Meanwhile, we strictly followed the HSK grammar and vocabulary syllabus and tried to cover all the major language points and vocabulary from level 1 to level 3. At the end of the books, summaries of vocabulary, Chi-

nese characters and main sentence patterns are presented. We believe this program is thorough and well thought out.

- 4. The figures in this series include both Chinese/foreign students and ordinary people. Through the interactions of these people in their daily life, you will get to know China and Chinese language in an authentic context.
- 5. There are pictures and audio clips to accompany the texts and exercises. If you install the companion App (scan the QR code on the back cover) in your cell phone, you will be able to review and practice after you complete each lesson, and the phonetic rating system can help you to improve your pronunciation.
- 6. Hello Chinese is a full color course book with 4 main characters rendered with detailed backgrounds and distinct personalities. The stories in different lessons are somewhat inter-related, and we also try to mix text and pictures in the exercises to make them fun. We want to implement the idea of "learning by doing" in the book, and the learners are encouraged to make meaningful cooperation and communication in the classroom. We wish this series to become an easy-to-learn and fun textbook of Mandarin Chinese.
- 7. An online course of *Hello Chinese* will be released on www. cousera. org. With its help you will be able to learn this book all by yourself when you are unable to attend a real class.

Currently *Hello Chinese* has two volumes including 30 lessons in total and each lesson requires 3 – 4 hours learning time. The whole series cover 30 real life situations, 50 most common language points, 500 Chinese characters and about 1000 new words. By completing the two books, you will reach the proficiency of HSK level 3.

Yǔyīn 语音 Phonetics



Yīnjié

音节 Syllables

In Chinese, a syllable is composed of an initial, a final and a tone. For example: in the syllable "n\", "n" is the initial, "i" is the final, and " \lor " is the tone.

syllable		initial	final			tone
ā	\rightarrow			а		_
bá	\rightarrow	b		а		/
bǎo	\rightarrow	b		а	0	V
piào	\rightarrow	р	i	а	О	, \



Dān yùnmǔ

单 韵母 Simple Finals

a o e i u ü



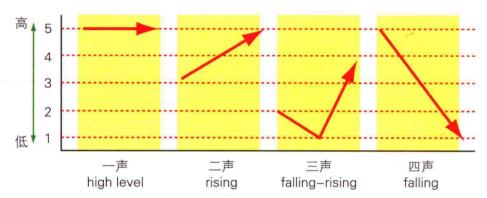
Shēngdiào

声调 Tones

sìshēng

1. 四声 Four tones

The four tones are high level, rising, falling – rising and falling. Different tones have different meanings.



qīngshēng

2. 轻声 Neutral tone

The neutral tone is light and short, and it has no tone - marker.



liànxí

练习 Practice

bàba

māma

zhuōzi

nĭmen



Shēngmǔ

声母 Initials

There are 21 initials in Chinese, and they can be divided into 6 groups according to the positions of articulation.

$1\sim3$	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	1	g	k	h
4	j	q	X								
5	zh	ch	sh	r							
6	Z	С	S								



Fù yùnmǔ Bí yùnmǔ hé Tèshū yùnmǔ

复 韵母、鼻 韵母和 特殊 韵母

Compound Finals, Nasal Finals and Special Finals

fù yùnmǔ 1. 复 韵母 Compound Finals						
ai	ei	ao	ou			
ia	ie	ua	uo üe			
uai	uei (ui)	iao	iou (iu)			
liànxí 练习	Practice					
bái	māo	hēi	gŏu			
qiū	piào	yā	xiè			
yuē	wā	huŏ	yāo			
xiù	duì	wāi	guó			

bí yùnmǔ 2. 鼻 韵母 **Nasal Finals** an ang en eng in ing ian iang uan uang uen (un) ueng üan ün ong iong liànxí 练习 Practice fān páng yàng wāng huàn yuán fēn néng wēng hóng xióng quán yīn tīng wèn yún tèshū yùnmǔ 3. 特殊 韵母 **Special Finals** -i[η] and $-i [\chi]$ $-\,i\,\left[\,\gamma\,\right]$: follows "z/ c /s", and is different from the regular "i". $-i [\chi]$: follows "zh/ch/sh/r", and is different from the regular "i". liànxí 练习 Practice i (前音) ΖĬ CĪ Sì i (后音) zhī chí shĭ rì er liànxí **Practice** 练习 nůér érzi ěrduo dì'èr



Biàndiào

变调 Changes of Tone

sānshēng biàndiào

1. 三声 变调 Change of the third tone

When there are two third – tone syllables together, the first syllable should be pronounced with the second tone while the second syllable stays unchanged.

When a third tone followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or neutral tone, it is pronounced in the "half" third tone. That is, the tone only falls but doesn't rise.

$$\vee + \left\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ / \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \longrightarrow \vee + \left\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ / \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

2. "一"的 变调 Change of the tone for "yi"

Originally " $-(y\bar{i})$ " is pronounced in the first tone, and it remains unchanged. But when used before a fourth tone, it changes into a second tone. And before a first, second or a third tone syllable, it changes into a fourth tone.



liànxí

练习 Practice

yìtiān yìnián yìqǐ yíbàn

"bù" de biàndiào

3. "不"的 变调 Change of the tone for "bu"

" π (bù)" is pronounced with a second tone when used before a fourth tone. When used alone, or before a first, second or third tone, it remains the original tone (the fourth tone).



liànxí

练习 Practice

bùchī

bùxíng

bùhǎo

búyào



Érhuàyùn

儿化韵 Retroflexed Ending

"er" is written as "r" if it appears as a retroflex ending after other finals, e.g. na'er \rightarrow nar (where), wan er \rightarrow wanr (to have fun).



liànxí

练习 Practice

huār

yìdiănr

hǎowánr

yíhuìr



Pīnyīn guīzé

拼音规则 Spelling Rules

i, u, ü dāndú zuò yīnjié

1. i、u、ü 单独 做 音节 i,u,ü can respectively form syllables alone

When "i" forms a syllable by itself, it is written as "yi", "u" is written as "wu", "ü" is written as "yu".

i → yi

u — wu

ü → yu

yĭ i kāitóu de yùnmǔ

2. 以 i 开头 的 韵母 Finals beginning with "i"

Finals beginning with "i": when used without an initial, "i" is written as "y".

ia → ya

iao --- ya

ian ---- yan

iong --- yong

yĭ u kāitóu de yùnmǔ

3. 以 u 开头 的 韵母 Finals beginning with "u"

Finals beginning with "u": when used without an initial, "u" is written as "w".

ua --- wa

uai ---- wai

uan --- wan

uang --- wang

yĭ ü kāitóu de yùnmǔ

4. 以 ü 开头 的 韵母 Finals beginning with "ü"

Finals beginning with "ü": when used without an initial, "y" should be added before "ü", and the two dots over "ü" are dropped.

ü zài j, q, x, y, qián xiě zuò u

5. ü在j、q、x、y、前写作u

"ü" is written as "u" when used before "j", "q", "x" or "y"

When "j" , "q" , "x" , "y" are put before "ü" or a final begins with "ü" , the two dots over "ü" are dropped.

iou, uei, uen de pīnxiě guīzé

6. iou、uei、uen 的 拼写 规则 Spelling rules of "iou", "uei", "uen"

When used after an initial, "iou", "uei", "uen" should be written as "iu", "ui", "un".



Zōnghé liànxí

综合 练习 Comprehensive Practice

1. 四声组合 Combinations

gēnggăi

gāngqín

sīxiǎng

chénggōng

xiāngcháng

liúxíng

niúnăi

huìyì

kèběn

gùxiāng

gàobié

diàoxião

tiàowǔ

yīnyuè

lìshĭ

bìyè

2. 发音难点 Challenge Words

zhångshēng

zhāoshŏu

chēzhàn

zìyuàn

chăocài

jiànzhù

qízi

xīchéngì

xīnwénzhĭ

xīhóngshì

qĭzhòngjī

jiāchángcài

jízhōng - shēngzhì

qiānshān – wànshuǐ

shíquán – shíměi

shānshān – láichí

3. 句子 Useful Sentences

Nĭ hǎo!

(Hello!)

Xièxie!

(Thank you!)

Bú kèqi!

(You are welcome.)

Duìbuqǐ!

(I'm sorry.)

Méi guānxi.

(It doesn't matter.)

Zàijiàn.

(Good bye!)

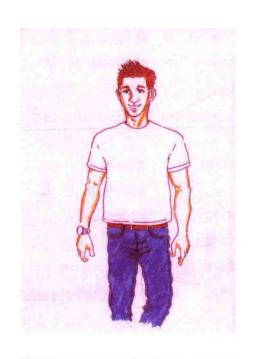
Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!

(Nice to meet you!)

Qĭng zài shuō yí biàn.

(Please say it again.)

Rénwù jièshào 人物介绍 Characters



马克是一名美国大学生,22 岁。因喜欢中国文化,来中国学 习中文。刚到中国,要在中国留 学一年。对中国了解不多。

Mark is a 22-year-old American college student who wants to learn Chinese because the love of Chinese culture. He has just arrived in China and knows little about the country.



艾米丽是英国人,33 岁。 与老公、儿女在中国生活工作 了两年时间,在国际公司上班, 因工作需要学习汉语。

Emily is a 33-year-old British who has been living and working in China for 2 years with her husband and kids. She works at an international company and is learning Chinese for work needs.