

**APPROACHING**

**CHINA**

**ELEMENTARY CHINESE**

**走近中國** 初級漢語教程

劉樂寧 朱永平 主編

劉樂寧 閻玲 編著



北京大學出版社  
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# 編寫說明

## 適用對象

本書是哥倫比亞大學漢語系列教材的初級部分，是為北美地區零起點漢語學習者而編，既適用於北美本土的大學漢語課程，又可供北美來華暑期班使用。學習者學完本書，可以掌握漢語拼音、基本的漢語語法結構、漢字書寫及認讀知識，並對日常生活中的交際漢語有一定的瞭解，為以後的漢語學習打下基礎。

## 編寫原則

本書是以美國大學生的日常生活為主綫編寫的，通過與學生日常生活密切相關的話題，讓學生掌握學了即可使用的漢語語法結構及詞彙，為其提供相互交流溝通的必要場景，目的是為學習者進一步提高漢語水平打下堅實的基礎。

## 本書特色

與其他初級階段的漢語教材相比，本書具有以下特點：

### ① 富於趣味性

常言道：興趣是最好的老師。一套教材若不能激發學習者的學習興趣則不能算是成功。本著加強趣味性的原則，我們在選材和編排順序方面都下了很大的工夫。我們安排了兩個學生——英國人“李家奇”和美國人“李家興”——為主角，選擇了與美國大學生日常生活內容關係密切的話題，如《新學生》《上課第一天》《我的家》《請人吃飯》《語伴》《要考試了》《愛好》《失戀了》及《約會》等，同時也選入了美國的《感恩節》和中國的《春節》。在編排順序上，我們也充分考慮實際情況，如讓學生在過感恩節前後學習《感恩節》這一課，在中國新年前後學習《春節》。這樣一來，現學現用，課本上的句型、詞彙一旦與實際生活相結合，就不再顯得單調乏味了。此外，我們還根據課文內容拍出了一些視頻，使得課文內容有了具體情景再現，更有利於學生學習（[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ealac/chinese/audiolab\\_level1/videoclip.htm](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/ealac/chinese/audiolab_level1/videoclip.htm)）。

### ② 注重實用性

漢語課是語言課，身為漢語教師的我們不得不面臨很多具體情況，比如學時有限，美國學生學習漢語沒有漢語環境，而且在學習漢語的同時還要學習其他功課，等等。因此，教材是否實用，也是教學能否成功的關鍵因素之一。我們把每課所有的句型都清楚地羅列出來，並附上語法要點總結和句型歸納，學生在看書時一目了然。我們還為每課製作了PPT，放在網上，一方面可

以讓學生上課時把注意力集中在操練上而非記筆記上，另一方面也為教師節省了大量時間，讓他們可以去思考如何提高教學品質，而不是如何為教材補充材料。另外，我們還為學生編寫了 Flash Cards、漢字練習冊等。

### ③ 其他特點

(1) 在詞彙的處理上，我們也有別於其他教材。每課詞彙分為：必須掌握的（讀寫）、只需認讀的（會認不必會寫）及補充詞彙。補充詞彙是為中小學學過中文或學有餘力的學生而準備的。學生可以根據自己的能力因需而取，教師則根據學生的能力因材施教。很多補充詞彙在後面的課文中也會出現，那時或列為必須掌握的，或編入只需認讀的。每課詞彙數量的安排是根據該課語法結構的難易程度而定的。語法難的課文生詞就少一些，較為容易的課文生詞就相對多一點。

(2) 在語法的處理上，我們有意識地將較難掌握的結構提前、分步介紹。比如，在第四課，我們就讓學生接觸了“Verb 了”的最基本用法，在後邊的課文中又進一步介紹此句式，使教師在課堂中有更多的時間幫助學生練習、掌握這些較為複雜的句子，從而達到熟練運用的目的。同時，我們應學生的要求，給每個語法結構都舉出了不少例句，加上英文翻譯，亦適合學生在課下自學。此外，我們對每課的語法點及句型結構都進行了提煉性總結，使得學習重點一目了然。

(3) 本書還有一個特點，就是我們直接從拼音跳到漢字課文上，課文內容不標注拼音。這樣做大大加速了學生對漢字音形義的整體掌握。如何才能做到讓學生看到漢字就可以直接認讀呢？我們的做法是在前一課課後練習中（第五個練習），將下一課的課文內容以語音練習的形式展現出來，那麼學生在練習語音的同時，就熟悉了將要學習的課文內容，可謂一石二鳥。

### 致謝

在本教材編寫的過程中，哥倫比亞大學使用該教材的學生，尤其是 2006 年的北京暑期班學生，以及使用過該教材的老師提供了寶貴的修改意見。北京大學出版社的孫嫻編輯做了大量認真細緻的工作，提出了很好的修改意見，使得本書以全新的面貌展現在讀者面前。在此一併致以衷心的感謝！

編者

2015.3

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**縮略語表**  
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Terms</b>	<b>中文</b>
Adj.	Adjective	形容詞 (含stative verb)
Adv.	Adverb	副詞
Aux. V.	Auxiliary Verb	能願動詞
Conj.	Conjunction	連詞
IE	Idiom Expression	習慣用語
Int.	Interjection	嘆詞
MW	Measure Word	量詞
N.	Noun	名詞
NP	Noun Phrase	名詞短語
Num.	Numeral	數詞
Onom.	Onomatopoetic Word	擬聲詞
Pt.	Particle	助詞
PN	Proper Noun	專有名詞
Pref.	Prefix	詞頭
Prep.	Preposition	介詞
Pron.	Pronoun	代詞
PW	Place Word	處所詞
Q.	Quantifier	數量詞
Suf.	Suffix	詞尾
TW	Time Word	時間詞
V.	Verb	動詞
V.-C.	Verb plus Complement	動補複合詞
V.-O.	Verb plus Object	動賓複合詞
VP	Verb Phrase	動詞短語

Chinese is not a phonetic language. As a result, its pronunciation is not entirely based on the written Chinese words (characters). In order to help non-native speakers to learn correct Chinese pronunciation, a system called “Pinyin” was developed by a government committee in the People’s Republic of China (PRC) in 1958 to transcribe the sounds of Standard Chinese. Pinyin uses the letters of the familiar English alphabet to help students determine the pronunciation of the unfamiliar Chinese words. Most Mandarin sounds are easy for English speakers to pronounce although some require more practice than others.

Pinyin is also a useful tool for learning new vocabulary and for looking things up in a dictionary as well as for typing Chinese. Other than this, however, it has no practical usage since Chinese people do not read or write in pinyin. Therefore, it is critical that you learn to read and write in characters as soon as possible.

## I. The four tones

Chinese is a tonal language. Tones are the variation of pitch levels in the pronunciation of a syllable. A syllable may be composed of three components: (a) initials; (b) finals; (c) tones. Except for nasal sound like “n” and “m”, all Chinese syllables end with vowels. We call them “final sounds”. The consonants at the beginning of a syllable are called “initial sounds”.

There are altogether 21 initials (shown in Table 2). Initials only refer to the consonants that appear in the initial position of a syllable. Although it is possible to have a syllable without an initial, there must always be a final. A final may have one or more vowel sounds and sometimes a consonant ending like *-n* and *-ng*. In fact, other than *-n* and *-ng*, the consonants can’t appear in a final at all. Altogether, there are 39 finals (listed in Table 3).

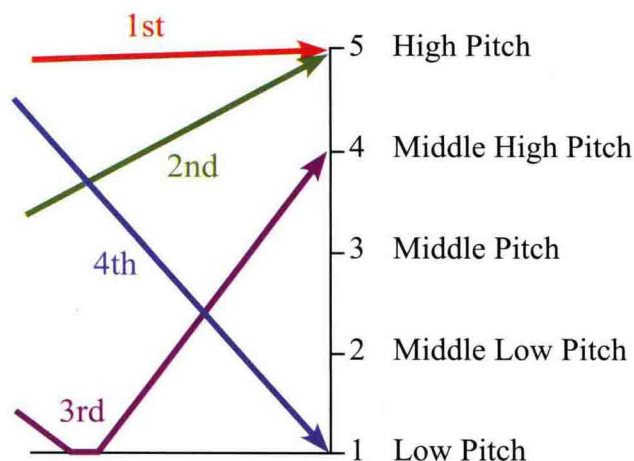


Figure 1: Mandarin Chinese Tone Contours (Yuen Ren Chao)



There are 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese (illustrated in Table 1). Every Chinese character carries a tone. Perhaps the most important thing to remember at this stage is that different tones of a certain syllable generally indicate completely different meanings. The features of the four tones are clearly illustrated in Figure 1.

The representation of tonal pitch contours as numbers was devised by Yuen Ren Chao to illustrate the tonal aspects of the Chinese language as well as other tonal languages. Unlike the music score, it consists of five arbitrary levels and each is labeled from the bottom upwards from 1 to 5. As with the music score, the lowest line represents the lowest pitch, and the highest line, the highest pitch. The variance of the pitch is captured using the reference pitch numbers by observing the starting, middle and end-points of the tone. The numbers are then enclosed in two forward slash marks. For example, /55/ is a high level tone, while /11/ is a low level tone. /51/ indicates a high falling tone, /35/ is a mid rising tone, while /31/ is a mid falling tone. /214/ is a tone that starts low, falls and then rises again. Short tones can also be represented as a single number. For instance a short mid level tone is represented by /3/.

Using this numbered system, tone one is /55/; tone two is /35/; tone three is /214/ and tone four is /51/. The lines in the above table indicate the pitch contours of the four tones. The four tones can also be represented with the following symbols (See Table 1):

Tone	Symbol	Example
First	—	dī
Second	ˊ	dí
Third	ˇ	dǐ
Fourth	ˋ	dì

Table 1: Symbols of Tonal Accent

If we use musical notes to illustrate on the five scale, the four tones have the following patterns:

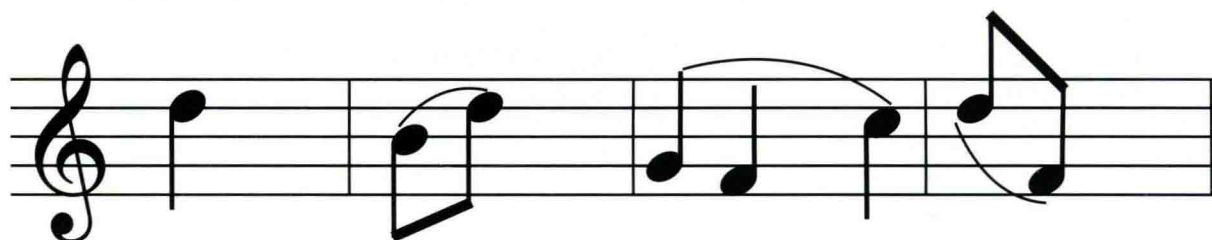


Figure 2: Mandarin Tones in Musical Notation

### ■ Tone One:

Tone One has the highest pitch level. It starts and ends high. It is near the top of your comfortable range. As a result, you should be able to sound the first tone syllable continuously without effort.

mā: mā a a a a a.....

## ■ Tone Two:

Tone Two starts in the middle of your voice range and rises straight toward the level of the first tone. It is similar to the English tone when you are questioning: What?

má: má?

## ■ Tone Three:

Tone Three is the lowest tone of all. It starts low and then rises towards the middle high pitch level and has longer duration. Your pitch level should drop until you feel out of breath and then release.

mǎ

## ■ Tone Four:

Tone Four begins at the top of your comfortable range and proceeds quickly to the bottom. It is short and sounds as if you are being stern.

mà: mà!

### Tonal exercise:

#### 1. Listen to the recording and read aloud:

mā↔mà	fā↔fà	tā↔tà	dā↔dà	pā↔pà
má↔mā	fá↔fā	tá↔tā	dá↔dā	pá↔pā
mǎ↔mǎ	fǎ↔fǎ	tǎ↔tǎ	dǎ↔dǎ	pǎ↔pǎ
mī↔mì	nī↔nì	tī↔tì	dī↔dì	pī↔pì
mí↔mī	ní↔nī	tí↔tī	dí↔dī	pí↔pī
mì↔mǐ	bì↔dǐ	tì↔dǐ	lì↔nǐ	nì↔mǐ
lì↔lǐ	ní↔lī	lí↔nī	nì↔lǐ	lì↔nǐ
lā↔mà	lá↔mā	mà↔lǎ	là↔mà	pà↔mǎ

**2. Listen and indicate the tonal accent for the following syllables:**

ta da ni mi fa ma pu tu hen bo  
 ting ding ning ming lin ping hao lao dong nin

**II. The initials**

As was introduced earlier, Mandarin Chinese has a total of 21 initials. Initials are similar to English consonants. However, the term “initial” only refers to consonants that appear in the initial position of a syllable. The 21 initials are listed below according to the positioning of one’s mouth in producing the sounds. (See Table 2)

Table 2: Table of Initials

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal	Voiceless fricative	Voiced fricative	Continuants
Labial	b(o)	p(o)	m(o)	f(o)		
Alveolar	d(e)	t(e)	n(e)			l(e)
Guttural	g(e)	k(e)		h(e)		
Palatal	j(i)	q(i)		x(i)		
Retroflex	zh(i)	ch(i)		sh(i)	r(i)	
Dental sibilant	z(i)	c(i)		s(i)		

Please note that the initials can not be pronounced without adding certain finals. Please practice with your teacher in class and listen to the audio sounds after class. The initials listed in row 1 are called labials because the lips must be used to pronounce them. The sounds in row 2 are dentals because the teeth are employed to produce these sounds. The initials listed in row 3 are called “gutturals”, which means their pronunciation is controlled by the muscles in the back of the mouth. They are different from the English velar consonants *g*, *k*, *h* mainly because of the position of articulation. Actually, since the initials listed in rows 1-3 are very similar to English consonants, you should be able to achieve the sounds very easily.

The “palatals” in row 4 require more practice. When pronouncing *j* and *q*, you must first raise the front of the tongue to the hard palate and press the tip of the tongue against the back of the lower teeth, and then loosen the tongue and let the air squeeze out through the channel. The two sounds differ only in that the *q* is an aspirated sound. To pronounce *x*, you should raise the front of the tongue towards (almost touching) the hard palate and then let the air squeeze out. In short, *j(i)* is like *j* in *jeep*. *q(i)* is like *ch* in *cheap* and *cheese*. *x(i)* like *sh* in *banshee*, between the *s* in *see* and the *sh*

in *she*. Refer to Figure 3 for a better understanding.

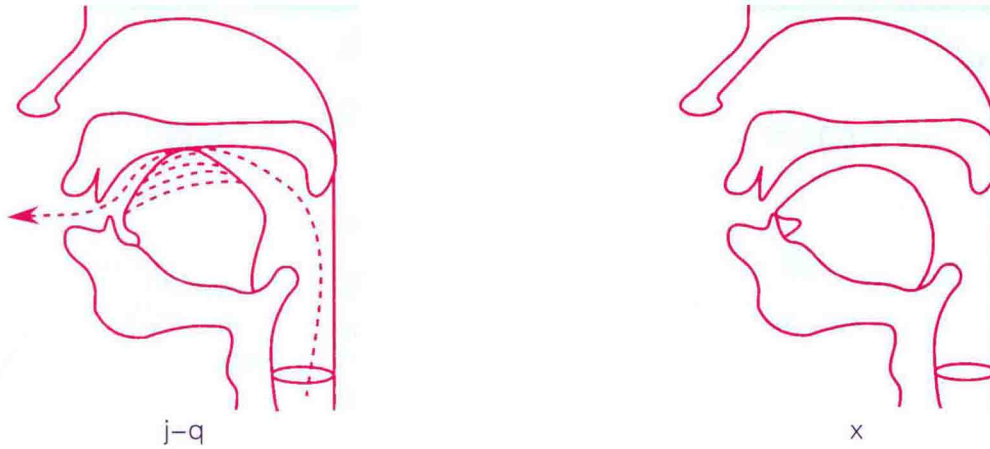


Figure 3: Palatals

The initials in row 5 are “retroflexes”. To pronounce these sounds, the tongue is curled back (retroflexed) until the tip touches the front part of the roof of the mouth. The tongue is only a little farther toward the back of the mouth than when pronouncing the initial *r* in *run*. To pronounce **zh** and **ch**, the tip of the tongue begins by touching the roof of the mouth, then quickly moves away. The two sounds differ only in that a strong puff of air accompanies with **ch** sound. **Zh(i)** is similar to *dg* in *fudge*, and **ch(i)** is like *ch* in *church*, but curl the tongue up toward the roof of the mouth while pronouncing the **ch** sound. However, when producing the sound of **sh** and **r**, the tip of the tongue never touches the roof of the mouth but simply rests in a close-by position as illustrated in Figure 4 below. **sh(i)** sounds like *sh* in English, but you should curl the tongue up toward the roof of the mouth while pronouncing the **sh** sound. **r(i)** sounds *zhr* as in *pleasure*. Please note that *r* is the only initial that is voiced in a real sense. The two nasals *n* and *m* as well as the continuant *l* are only considered as semi-voiced.

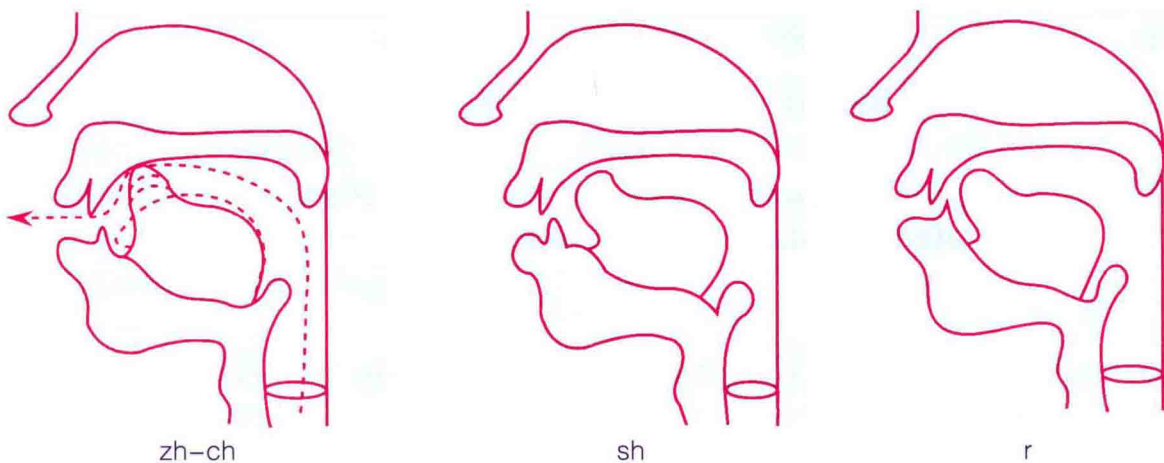


Figure 4: Retroflexes

Dental sibilants (buzzing or hissing sounds) are listed in the last row. They are called “dental sibilants” because their pronunciation involves the tip of the tongue placed behind the top of front teeth. The tongue must be farther towards the front than when pronouncing an English *s* and *z*, is not too far from *ds* in *reads*. **c** is similar to the *ts* in *carts* though more air should be blown out.

## Exercises on Initials:

### 1. Listen and repeat:

b:	bābǐ	bàiběi	bāobì	bēnbō	búbì
p:	pǐpèi	páipào	pápō	pōpí	piānpáng
f:	fāfàng	fànfǎ	fāfú	fāngfǎ	fēnfù
h:	héhǎo	hēihǎi	hēhù	huīhuáng	huāhuì
d:	dàdāo	dédào	dìdiǎn	dàidòng	dōngdān
t:	tǐtán	tiáotíng	tāntú	tīngtáng	tōngtiān
l:	línì	lúnluò	lálín	línglì	lánlǐng
r:	róuruǎn	réngrán	rènrén	róngrǔ	rùnrì
j:	jiājī	jīnjī	jìngjià	jìngjiè	jiājǐn
q:	qīqì	qīnqíng	qīngqì	qīngquán	qīnqiè
x:	xiàxiāng	xìxīn	xīxià	xìnxī	xiànxiàng
zh:	zhīzhōng	zhàizhǔ	zhāngzhōu	zhāzhēn	zhùzhái
ch:	chūchù	chéngchē	cháchāo	cháchǎng	chuánchū
sh:	shīshēng	shūshì	shénshèng	shānshuǐ	shàngshū
z:	zìzú	zǔzōng	zàizào	zìzūn	zàngzú
c:	céngcì	cáncún	cāicè	cùncǎo	cuīcù
s:	sīsuǒ	sùsòng	sānsī	sīsuì	sùsuàn

### 2. Listen and pronounce the following syllables. Please pay attention to the unaspirated initials and aspirated initials:

b-p:

piāobó	biānpái	píngpāo	píngbǐ	píbāo	pānbǐ
pāibǎn	bānpíng	pàobīng	pèngbì	pèibèi	piānpì

d-t:

tóngděng	détǐ	tīdù	diàntī	tídān	dītú
dītóu	dàitì	tīdǎ	diàotóu	dāntián	dītáng

z-c:

zàicì	cízǔ	zìcè	càizǐ	zácǎo	cāzǎo
cāozuò	zàncí	cānzàn	zàicè	cèzì	zìcán

g-k:

gékāi	kāiguó	kèkǔ	kàngù	gùkè	kāigōng
gōngkāi	kōnggǎng	gūkǔ	kuàigǎn	guókù	kùguǎn

**3. Please pronounce the following retroflexes:**

zhùchù	chíchěng	chīshuǐ	chūshǒu	zhīchí	cáishuì
shìzhǎng	shìchǎng	chángchù	zhēnzhèng	chuāngshāng	chóuchú
shíshī	shūshēng	chuánchàng	shēnzhí	chángchéng	chuánchǎng
zhīzhū	shǎoshù	zhènzhōng	chíshuǐ	shīcè	shāshí
chūshì	zhàshī	chūshù	zhèngshì	chūzhōng	shàngrèn
rèshuǐ	rìzhào	shīrén	zhīrǎn	rùshí	réngrán
ruòshì	ruìzhì	rènzhī	rénzhì	zhírù	rùchǎng

**4. Please practice the following palatals with the recording:**

pìjìng	qīxiàn	xīqì	chūqù	jiàqī	píngjìng
qījiān	jīngqì	jíjīn	chāijiàn	píngxī	jiāoqì
qícái	xiàqí	qìxiàng	jiùjì	jiànqǐ	xíngjìn
xīqín	qíxí	jīnxīng	xīngqī	qīnxìn	jǐnqí
qǐjià	jiāxiǎo	xiàojìng	qīngjīn	qíngjǐng	jìqiǎo
qīnqiè	xiànxiàng	xiāngxìn	jīngjì	qiángquán	jiājié
jīqì	qínjiǎn	xiàjì	jīngxǐ	xiángjìn	qíngxíng

**5. Read aloud and compare:**

b-f:	bāfāng	fābiǎo	bīnfēn	fāngbiàn	bùfú
p-f:	pífū	fúpín	pīfā	fàngpíng	píngfán
d-l:	dàilǐ	lìdài	dàlián	lādà	dǎnliàng
t-l:	túliào	lìtǐ	tíliàn	lántiān	tiānliàng
f-h:	fāhuī	huīfā	fǎnhuán	héfǎ	fánhuá
r-l:	lùrù	rànglì	rìlì	ránliào	lìrèn

zh-z:	zhìào	zìhù	zhùzú	zēngzhǎng	zhízé
ch-c:	cánchuǎn	chūcì	chàngcí	chēcì	chīcù
sh-s:	shísì	sìshí	shēnsī	shānsè	shīsàn
zh-j:	zhíjìng	jìzhě	zhījǐn	jiàzhí	zhījǐ
ch-q:	chàqì	qíchē	chāiqiǎn	qīnchāi	chángqīng
sh-x:	xīshōu	shānxī	xiāoshī	shíxí	xīshū

### III. The finals

#### ■ The simple finals:

There are altogether six basic vowels in Chinese as shown in Figure 5.

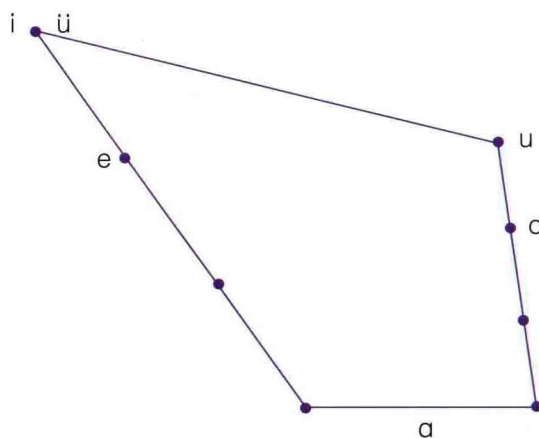


Figure 5: Basic Vowels

**a** is a central vowel. To pronounce it, the tongue remains in a natural, relaxed position, as *a* in *father*.

**o** is a rounded semi-high back vowel. It sounds like *o* as in *or*, or like the *wa* in *wall*. You should have your lips rounded to pronounce it.

**e** is an unrounded semi-high back vowel. To produce this vowel, first pronounce *o*, then change the shape of your mouth from rounded to unrounded. At the same time open the mouth wider. This vowel is different from *e* in English, which is pronounced with the tongue raised slightly forward. It needs special practice. Also *ê* can be regarded as its variant sound of *e* as in *ye*.

**i** is an unrounded high front vowel. The tongue is raised higher than when pronouncing its counterpart in English as in *tea*.

**u** is a rounded high back vowel. The tongue is raised higher than it would be to pronounce its counterpart in English. It slightly resembles the *o* as in English *oo*. To pronounce it:

- (1) The tongue must be pulled toward the back of the mouth while the lips make a very small

opening in front.

(2) Imagine that you hold as much water as possible without either swallowing or spilling any of it out of the lips.

(3) Try to whistle the lowest note possible, then vocalize instead of actually whistling.

ü is a rounded high front vowel. It is a combination of *i* and *u*. To produce this vowel, (1) first pronounce *i*, then modify the shape of the mouth from unrounded to rounded; (2) try to whistle the highest note, but vocalize instead of actually whistling.

-i represents two additional special vowels: one is an alveolar front vowel, it goes with *z, c, s*; the other is an alveolar back vowel, it goes with *zh, ch, sh, r*.

## ■ The compound finals:

A final may have one or more vowel sounds and sometimes a consonant ending like *-n* and *-ng*. In fact, other than *-n* and *-ng*, the consonants don't appear in a final at all. 39 finals are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: The Compound Finals

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

- ei sounds like *eigh* in *sleigh* and *eight*.
- ao sounds like *ow* like the *au* in *sauerkraut*.
- ou sounds like *oh*, as in *soul*.
- an sounds of *ahn*, between the *an* in *can* and the *on* in *con*.
- en sounds like *un* as in *run*, *en* as in *chicken*.
- ang sounds like *ahng*, *a* as in *father* and *ng* as in *sing*.
- eng has the sound of *ung* as in *hung* and *lung*.
- ong (ueng) is like the *ung* in German *jung* or, *u* as in *put* plus *ng* as in *sing*.
- er crosses between *ar* and *er*.
- ia sounds like *ee-ah* (quickly, as one syllable), like the *ya* in *yacht*.
- ie sounds like *ee-eh* (quickly), like the *ye* in *yet*.
- iao starts with *ee* in *see* and end with *ow* in *now*.
- iu (iou) sounds like *yo* as in *you* or *eo* as in *Leo*, close to *u* in *union*.
- ian sounds like *ee-en* (quickly)( an after *i* sounds between *man* and *men* in English)



- in (ien) sounds like *een* as in *seen*, like the *ine* in *machine*.
- iang sounds like *ee-ahng* (quickly) .
- ing (ieng) is similar to *ing* as in *ring*.
- iong sounds like *ee-ong* (quickly), almost like German *jung*.
- ua sounds like *wa* as in *wash* and the *wa* in *wander*.
- uo sounds like *wo* as in *wore* and the *wa* in *waltz*.
- uai sounds like *why* or like the *wi* in *wide*.
- ui (uei) sounds like *way*, between *we* and *weigh*.
- uan is similar to *wahn*, as in *wander*.
- ui (uen) is similar to *when* or the *wen* in *Owen*.
- uang sounds like *wahng*.
- ueng starts with *u* as in *put* then quickly goes to *eng*.
- üe sounds like the German umlaut *u* in *uber* plus *e* in *ie*.
- üan starts with *ü* and then goes on to *wan* as in *wander*.
- ün starts with *ü* and then goes on to *en* quickly.

Please note that the vowel quality of some finals varies with different tones. For example, the final *iu* (you) with the first and the third tone will sound different. Therefore, our focus should be on the accuracy of the tones instead of on the distinctions.

### Exercises on Finals:

#### 1. Please read the following syllables aloud:

o:	pōmò	bōluó	fótuó	mòluò	mópò
e:	lèhé	kēkè	tèsè	hégé	jī'è
u:	bùfú	pùbù	zhùchù	túshū	fúwù
ü:	yùjù	xùqǔ	qūjū	qūyù	yùnǚ
er:	èrjì	èrhú	érxì	jì'ér	ěrsāi
ei:	fēichē	xuéfèi	bèihòu	lèihén	wèisuō
ao:	pāomáo	gāozhāo	bàodào	láobǎo	bàochǎo
ou:	shòuhóu	ōuzhōu	dòu'ōu	shōugòu	gōushǒu
uo:	zuòcuò	nuòruò	guòcuò	tuōluò	cuòluò
üe:	xuéxiào	tóngxué	hūlüè	yuányuè	yuèrán
ui:	huìcuì	zhuīsuí	huíguī	cuīhuǐ	hèsuì
an:	cànlàn	tánpàn	gānhàn	cānzàn	shànshì
en:	zhēnrén	rènzhēn	gēnběn	ménzhěn	shēnchén
in:	bīnlín	qīnxìn	pīnyīn	xìnxīn	xīnyīn
un:	chūnsǔn	hùndùn	kūnlún	shùncóng	zūnguì