



中国国家汉办规划教材  
体验汉语系列教材

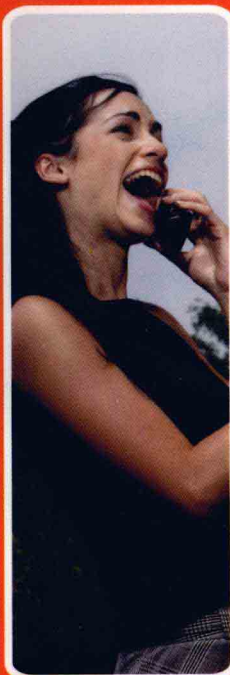
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# Experiencing EChinese Oral Course

体验汉语<sup>®</sup>

口语教程

主 编 陈作宏  
编 者 江傲霜 陈作宏



高等教育出版社  
Higher Education Press





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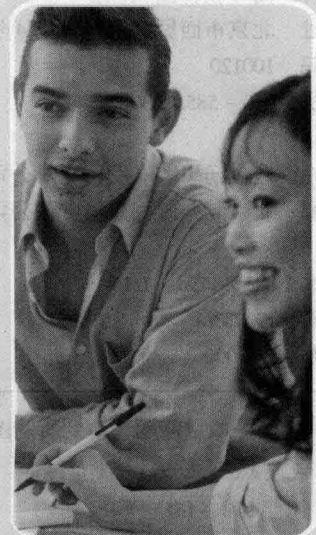
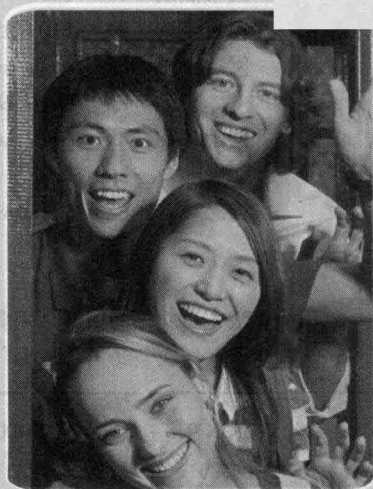
# Experiencing Chinese Oral Course

## 体验汉语®

# 口语教程

### Tiyan Hanyu Kouyu Jiaocheng

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口语教学在对外汉语教学中一直受到高度重视,国内大多数对外汉语教学单位也都单独开设以提高学习者口语交际技能为主要目的的口语课。尽管口语课的教学目标十分明确,而且大家对口语教学的特点也早已达成了共识,但是在实际的课堂教学中还是存在初级阶段精读化,中高级阶段泛读化的问题。因此我们希望编写一套不但能体现教学法理念、能提供教学内容,同时也能引导教师采用符合口语教学特点的方法进行教学的口语教材。

《体验汉语口语教程》采用以任务为中心的体验式的课堂教学模式,力求体现在使用汉语中学习汉语的体验式的教学理念,并吸取各教学法之长,特别是任务型语言教学的优势。本教材设计以意义为中心的课堂活动和贴近真实生活的任务练习来提升课堂教学的互动性和交际性。每课都按照任务型语言教学模式设计教学环节,“任务前”的准备和以语言输入为主的活动,“任务中”以完成具体交际任务为目的的语言输出活动以及“任务后”的语言练习和扩展活动,为教学提供了较为完整的环节和步骤。

《体验汉语口语教程》参考《高等学校外国留学生汉语教学大纲》(长期进修)的分级确定教学等级和难度;参考《国际汉语教学大纲》的《教学话题及内容建议》确定教学内容。全套共分8册。1、2、3为初级,4为准中级,5、6为中级,7、8为高级。

考虑到学习者学习经历复杂,而且学习者使用教材时并不是顺接的多样性特点,以及学习者虽然学习时间较短但希望有较大提高的需求,每册都采取适当降低起点,适当延伸内容难度的做法。在确定生词和学习内容时各册之间均采用搭接的方式,循环递进地进行教学。

《体验汉语口语教程》具有如下特点:

1. 将表达功能和语言运用结合起来,以贴近生活的口头交际任务为主线编写,以提高教学内容的实用性。
2. 教学内容的安排力求与课堂教学环节一致,并为新教师提供教学建议,以减轻教师的备课负担。
3. 考虑到学习者学习经历复杂的特殊性,每一课都设计了一个准备环节,对相关内容、词语和句子等进行复习和预习,为教学顺利进行做热身和准备。
4. 教学环节以及交际活动的设计符合语言学习规律,注重从输入到输出、从旧知识到新知识、从个人准备到合作学习的自然过渡,以降低情感过滤,提高学习效率。
5. 以意义为中心推进教学,但又不忽视语言形式。在任务后对重要的语音、词汇和语法问题进行追踪整理,以提高学习者表达的准确性。
6. 尝试将教学评价引入教材,在每课的课后列出学生自评表,并在复习课中通过各种形式对学习者的语言行为表现进行评估,使教学评价更为全面。
7. 增加图片的功能性,以达到减轻学习者记忆负担、提高课堂教学互动性的目的。

希望您能喜欢我们的《体验汉语口语教程》,也希望您对本书提出批评和建议。本书的编写和出版得到了高等教育出版社国际汉语出版中心的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

编者

2009年12月



# 编写说明及使用建议

《体验汉语口语教程1》是以满足生活需求为目的，以实用的交际任务为主线编写的口语教材。适合母语非汉语的零起点汉语学习者使用，在正规的语言课堂上，每周8课时，使用18周左右。也可用于不分课型的汉语短期班，每周两课左右，使用8到10周。

全书包括3个语音课、18个正课和3个复习课。书后附词语表、语言注释表和录音文本。建议每课用6-8课时进行教学。“扩展活动”您可以根据情况灵活选用。每6课进行一次复习和总结。

考虑到零起点班级的口语课有可能在综合课的语音教学之后进入，因此编写了3个语音课。教师可以根据学生和教学情况选用其中的任何一课开始教学。

每课前都列出了任务目标。“任务前”包括准备、词语、句子、情景几个部分。“任务中”包括各种以交际任务为主的课堂活动，不但有单人活动、双人活动、也有小组活动、全班活动等等。“任务后”包括语音、词汇、语法及口语格式的练习，以及可以灵活使用的扩展活动和课堂游戏等等。最后是总结与评价，在这一部分学生对在本课学习过程中的自我表现以及学习目标的掌握情况进行总结和自我评价。

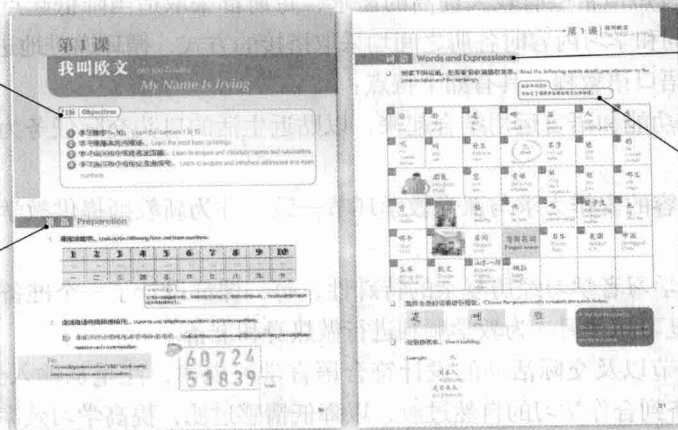
复习课主要用于复习、整理和评价，部分内容也可以作为口语考试使用。

目标：每课前列出明确的学习目标，令学生有的放矢，更有兴趣地投入到学习中。

准备：复习和预习相结合，激活与学习目标相关的知识，为教学顺利进行做热身和准备。

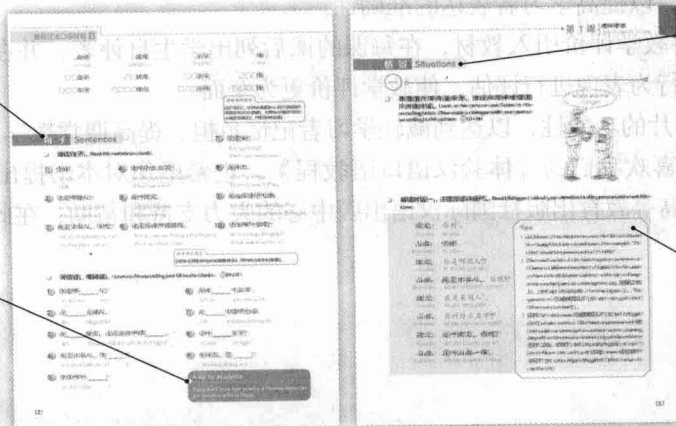
句子：帮助学生熟悉词语的用法，同时为他们完成本课目标任务，做好句子方面的准备。

给学生的提示：告诉学生某些要求或针对具体活动提出建议，方便学生顺利参与到活动中。



词语：包括生词和词语搭配练习。

给老师的提示：针对活动步骤和注意事项提出教学建议，方便(新)老师备课。



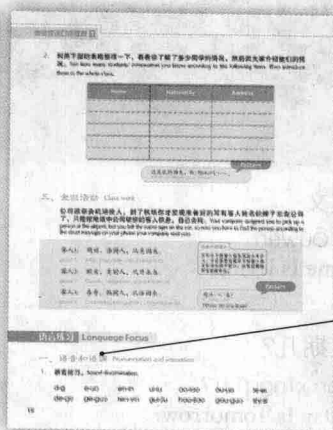
情景：包括3到4段以真实生活为场景的对话和读前听，读后说等课文练习，帮助学生熟悉课文内容。

语言注释：随文注释语言难点，帮助学生准确理解课文。

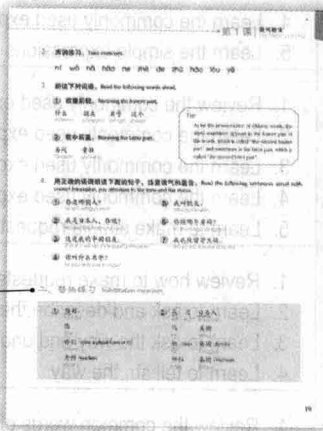
双人活动或小组活动：  
学生按要求交换真实信息，合作完成任务。



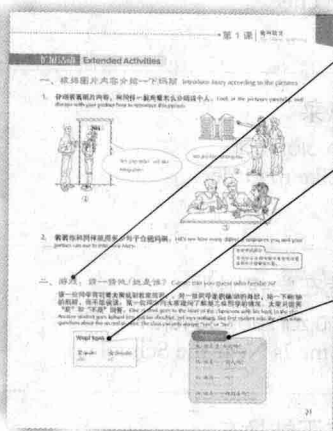
语音和语调：包括声母、韵母、声调和语气语调方面的发音练习。



替换练习等：巩固和整理本课的重要句型和常用语言格式。



游戏：以游戏的方式学习语言。



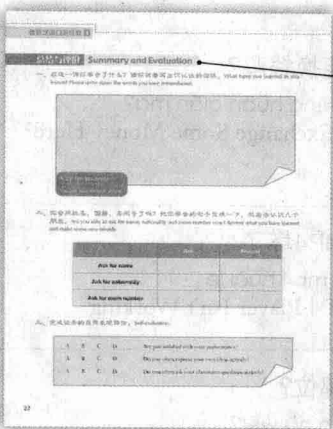
小词库：列出与交际任务相关的常用词语，方便学生边学边用。

参考句型：针对具体的交际活动列出相关句型，方便学生顺利完成任务。

看图编故事并表演：学生利用图片提供的部分信息商量后完成一个完整故事，并和同伴一起给大家表演。



总结与评价：归纳、整理本课内容，让学生为自己的表现做出评价。



## 目 标 Objectives

<b>Lesson 1</b> <i>pages 9-22</i>	我叫欧文 Wǒ jiào Ōuwén My Name Is Irving	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learn the numbers 1 to 10.</li> <li>2. Learn the most basic greetings.</li> <li>3. Learn to enquire and introduce names and nationalities.</li> <li>4. Learn to enquire and introduce addresses and room numbers.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 2</b> <i>pages 23-38</i>	明天星期几? Míngtiān xīngqī jǐ? What Day Is Tomorrow?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the numbers 1 to 10.</li> <li>2. Learn the numbers 11 to 100.</li> <li>3. Learn the basic expressions of time and date.</li> <li>4. Learn to simply explain your daily schedule.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 3</b> <i>pages 39-53</i>	我买这个 Wǒ mǎi zhège I'll Buy This	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the numbers 11 to 100.</li> <li>2. Learn the expressions of RMB cash.</li> <li>3. Learn to enquire commodities and their prices.</li> <li>4. Learn the commonly used expressions of shopping.</li> <li>5. Learn the simple expressions of bargaining and paying.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 4</b> <i>pages 54-67</i>	我们点菜 Wǒmen diǎn cài We'd Like to Order	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the commonly used expressions of common needs.</li> <li>2. Learn the commonly used expressions of ordering dishes.</li> <li>3. Learn the commonly used expressions of ordering staple food.</li> <li>4. Learn the commonly used expressions of ordering drinks.</li> <li>5. Learn to make simple requests when having a meal.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 5</b> <i>pages 68-81</i>	我家就在学校附近 Wǒ jiā jiù zài xuéxiào fùjìn My Home Is Near the School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review how to make requests.</li> <li>2. Learn to ask and describe the basic directions.</li> <li>3. Learn to ask the way and understand the directions told.</li> <li>4. Learn to tell sb. the way.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 6</b> <i>pages 82-94</i>	我们在下站换车 Wǒmen zài xià zhàn huàn chē We'll Transfer at the Next Stop	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the common words of directions.</li> <li>2. Learn some common expressions of taking a taxi.</li> <li>3. Learn the common expressions of taking a bus.</li> <li>4. Learn to ask and tell how to transfer buses.</li> </ol>
<b>Review 1</b>		<i>pages 95-99</i>
<b>Lesson 7</b> <i>pages 100-111</i>	这里能换钱吗? Zhèlǐ néng huàn qián ma? May I Exchange Some Money Here?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the expressions of RMB cash.</li> <li>2. Learn to explain your purpose in a post office.</li> <li>3. Learn the common expressions when opening an account in a bank.</li> <li>4. Learn to enquire and explain the main exchange rates when exchanging money.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 8</b> <i>pages 112-124</i>	我的MP4坏了 Wǒ de mp4 huài le My MP4 Player Isn't Working	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the common expressions of making requests.</li> <li>2. Learn the common expressions of asking for help.</li> <li>3. Learn to simply explain the situations.</li> <li>4. Learn the common expressions of showing gratitude.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 9</b> <i>pages 125-138</i>	你找哪位? Nǐ zhǎo nǎ wèi? Who Would You Like to Speak to?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review how to enquire personal information of names, addresses, etc.</li> <li>2. Learn the common expressions of making phone calls.</li> <li>3. Learn to simply enquire basic situations.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 10</b> <i>pages 139-152</i>	你哪儿不舒服? Nǐ nǎr bù shūfu? What's Wrong with You?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the commonly used expressions of asking for help.</li> <li>2. Learn to simply explain illnesses.</li> <li>3. Learn the commonly used expressions of asking for leave.</li> </ol>



## 目 标 Objectives

<b>Lesson 11</b> <i>pages 153-165</i>	你最近怎么样? Nǐ zuìjìn zěnmeyàng? How Have You Been?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review how to ask names and other personal information.</li> <li>2. Learn the expressions of greeting.</li> <li>3. Learn to enquire and introduce personal information.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 12</b> <i>pages 166-179</i>	明天晚上你有空吗? Míngtiān wǎnshàng nǐ yǒu kōng ma? Do You Have Time Tomorrow Evening?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review how to make simple requests.</li> <li>2. Learn how to ask for and make a suggestion.</li> <li>3. Learn the commonly used expressions of invitation.</li> <li>4. Learn to accept and turn down an invitation.</li> </ol>
<b>Review 2</b>		<i>pages 180-183</i>
<b>Lesson 13</b> <i>pages 184-198</i>	你姐姐真漂亮! Nǐ jiějie zhēn piàoliang! Your Elder Sister Is So Pretty!	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the commonly used expressions of invitation.</li> <li>2. Learn common terms of relatives.</li> <li>3. Learn to simply introduce family members and occupations.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 14</b> <i>pages 199-211</i>	这个用汉语怎么说? Zhège yòng Hànyǔ zěnmeshuō? How Would You Say It in Chinese?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the simple expressions of occupations.</li> <li>2. Learn to simply explain the difficult points of language.</li> <li>3. Learn to simply explain reasons.</li> <li>4. Learn to make requests when encountering language difficulties.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 15</b> <i>pages 212-226</i>	我喜欢上网聊天 Wǒ xǐhuan shàng wǎng liáo tiān I Like Chatting on the Internet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the words of hobbies.</li> <li>2. Learn to ask and introduce hobbies.</li> <li>3. Learn to ask and introduce jobs.</li> <li>4. Learn to introduce leisure life.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 16</b> <i>pages 227-240</i>	周末天气怎么样? Zhōumò tiānqì zěnmeyàng? What Will the Weather Be Like This Weekend?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review how to simply explain reasons.</li> <li>2. Learn to enquire and simply explain weather conditions.</li> <li>3. Learn to enquire and discuss weekend outdoor plan.</li> <li>4. Learn to enquire and explain your attitudes toward different seasons.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 17</b> <i>pages 241-252</i>	我打算去旅行 Wǒ dǎsuàn qù lǚxíng I Plan to Travel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the commonly used expressions of weather and seasons.</li> <li>2. Learn to ask and explain intentions.</li> <li>3. Learn the commonly used expressions of hobbies.</li> </ol>
<b>Lesson 18</b> <i>pages 253-265</i>	祝你生日快乐! Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! Happy Birthday to You!	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the commonly used expressions of greeting.</li> <li>2. Learn simple expressions of congratulations.</li> <li>3. Learn the commonly used expressions of giving gifts.</li> <li>4. Learn to express wishes.</li> </ol>
<b>Review 3</b>		<i>pages 266-269</i>
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# 语音 1

## Phonetics 1

一、音节是汉语的语音单位。一般来说，一个音节就是一个汉字。汉语的音节一般由声母、韵母和声调三部分组成。The syllabus is a phonetic unit in Chinese. Generally speaking, a syllabus is a Chinese character and it is usually made up of an initial, a final and a tone.

二、声母是音节开头的部分。普通话有21个声母。The initial is the beginning of a syllabus. There are 21 initials in Chinese.

For example: bǎ

	ˊ (声调) tone
b (声母) consonant	a (韵母) vowel

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

三、韵母是音节中声母后面的部分。普通话有39个韵母。The final is what follows the initial in a syllabus. There are 39 finals in Chinese.

Single finals 单韵母: a o e i u ü

Compound finals 复韵母: ai ei ao ou ia ie ua uo üe iao iou uai uei

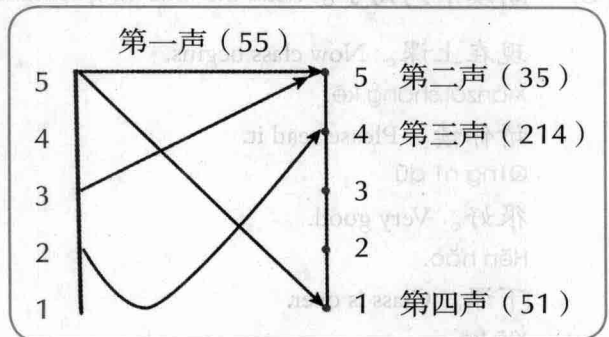
Nasal finals 鼻韵母: an ian uan üan en in uen ün ang iang uang eng ing ueng ong iong

Retroflex finals 卷舌韵母: er

Special finals 特殊的元音韵母: -i (前) -i (后) ê

四、声调是一个音节发音时高低升降的变化。在汉语中，声调尤为重要，因为它有区别意义的作用。现代汉语语音有四个基本声调，用“ˉ、ˊ、ˇ、ˋ”来表示。第一声55、第二声35、第三声214、第四声51。The tone refers to the rise and fall of a syllabus and it is especially important in Chinese because it is used to differentiate meanings. There are four basic tones in modern Chinese pronunciation and they are marked with ˉ, ˊ, ˇ, and ˋ. The first tone is 55, the second tone 35, the third tone 214 and the fourth tone 51.

声调图



For example:

ā á ǎ à    ōu ōu ǒu òu    īng íng ĭng ìng

Tip: The third tone is 211 except when it is pronounced alone or at the end of a syllabus.

练习 Exercises

1. 朗读下列声母。 Read the following initials aloud.

b(a) p(a) m(o) f(o) d(e) t(e) n(e) l(e) g(u) k(u) h(u)  
j(iao) q(iao) x(iao) z(ui) c(ui) s(ui) zh(eng) ch(eng) sh(eng) r(eng)

2. 朗读下列韵母。 Read the following finals aloud.

(m)a (h)e (l)ü (n)i (t)an (g)ai (x)ie (zh)ao (k)uai  
(j)iao (sh)ua (b)ei (m)ai (b)ie (p)en (f)ang

3. 辨别声韵母。 Distinguish two sounds in each pair.

b—p d—t g—k j—q—x zh—ch—sh f—p n—l m—n z—c—s  
a—e e—u i—ü i—u u—ü a—o e—o  
ai—ei ao—ou uo—ou ie—ia uei—ei iou—iao ie—üe

4. 朗读下列单音节。 Read the following single syllabuses aloud.

ū ú ŭ ù āo áo ǎo ào wēi wēi wěi wèi  
ī í ĭ ì yuē yuē yuě yuè yūn yūn yǔn yūn  
mā—mǎ mā—mà bā—bà bǎ—bǎ pō—pō pǒ—pǒ  
guō—guǒ guō—guō shí—shì shí—shǐ qiān—qiǎn qián—qiàn

5. 朗读下音节。 Read the following syllabuses aloud.

qǐng gēn wǒ dū tīng shuō nǐ  
xiànzài shàngkè hěn hǎo xiūxi yíxià xiàkè

6. 朗读下列句子。 Read the following sentences aloud.

现在上课。 Now class begins.

Xiànzài shàng kè.

请你读。 Please read it.

Qǐng nǐ dú.

很好。 Very good.

Hěn hǎo.

下课。 Class is over.

Xià kè.

请跟我读。 Please read after me.

Qǐng gēn wǒ dú.

你听，我说。 You listen and I speak.

Nǐ tīng, wǒ shuō.

休息一下。 Take a break.

Xiūxi yíxià.

# 语音 2

## Phonetics 2

一、变调指音节在连续发音过程中发生的声调的变化。包括三声的变调、“一”和“不”的变调。The tone change refers to the change that a tone undergoes in the pronouncing process, including the changes of the third tone, 一 and 不.

(1) 三声变调：两个三声字相连时，第一个字的声调变为第二声。The change of the third tone: when a character with the third tone is followed by another third tone, the first should be changed into the second tone.

ˇ + ˇ → ' + ˇ

For example:

nǐ hǎo (你好) — ní hǎo (hello)

hěn hǎo (很好) — hēn hǎo (very good)

shǒuzhǐ (手指) — shōuzhǐ (finger)

(2) “一”后面一个字的声调是第一声、第二声、第三声时，“一”读为第四声；后面一个字的声调是第四声时，“一”读为第二声。When 一 is followed by a character whose tone is the first, second or third, it should take the fourth tone. When it is followed by a character with the fourth tone, it should take the second tone.

For example:

yī tiān (一天) — yì tiān (one day)

yī nián (一年) — yì nián (one year)

yīzǎo (一早) — yìzǎo (early morning)

yīdìng (一定) — yídìng (must)

(3) “不”后面一个字的声调是第四声时，“不”读为第二声。When 不 is followed by a character with the fourth tone, 不 should take the second tone.

For example:

bù qù (不去) — bú qù (don't go)

bù huì (不会) — bú huì (can't)



二、轻声指有的音节在词或句子中往往失去原来的声调，变成一种又轻又短的调子，就是轻声。轻声有区别意义和区分词性的作用。轻声是相对重音而言的。The neutral tone refers to a light and short tone resulting from a syllabus' loss of its original tone in a word or sentence. It is used to differentiate meanings and parts of speech. The neutral tone is said so in comparison with the stress.

For example:

jiějie (姐姐)      wǒ de (我的)      nǐmen (你们)

声韵拼合表: Table of Paired Initials and Finals:

	a	o	e	i	u	ü	ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ia	ua	uo	ie	üe	ang	eng	ong	ing	iao	iou	ian	in	uai	uei	uan	üan	uen	ün	iang	uang	long		
b																																				
p																																				
m																																				
f																																				
d																																				
t																																				
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s																																				
zh																																				
ch																																				
sh																																				
r																																				

## 练习 Exercises

1. 朗读下列单音节。Read the following single syllabuses aloud.

bā	pái	mǒ	fàn
dāo	téng	nǚ	lù
guā	kāng	hěn	
jiāo	qiū	xǔ	
zuān	cāng	sǐ	
zhān	chōng	shuǐ	rè

2. 朗读下列双音节。 Read the following double syllabuses aloud.

(1) 冬天 dōngtiān winter	星期 xīngqī week	同时 tóngshí simultaneous	食堂 shítāng cafeteria
毕业 bìyè graduate	破坏 pòhuài destroy	支持 zhīchí support	生词 shēngcí new word
操场 cāochǎng playground	出口 chūkǒu exit	牛奶 niúǎi milk	停止 tíngzhǐ stop
大家 dàjiā everybody	唱歌 chàngē sing	饼干 bǐnggān biscuit	小说 xiǎoshuō novel
(2) 朗读 lǎngdū read aloud	打球 dǎqiú play a ball game	感谢 gǎnxiè thank	土地 tǔdì land
爬山 páshān climb mountains	明天 míngtiān tomorrow	大学 dàxué university	课文 kēwén text
电影 diànyǐng movie	汉语 Hànyǔ Chinese	吃饭 chīfàn eat, have a meal	书店 shūdiàn bookstore
学校 xuéxiào school	颜色 yánsè color	不对 būduì incorrect	不论 būlùn no matter
一般 yìbān ordinary	一直 yìzhí always	一起 yìqǐ together	一切 yíqiē everything

3. 朗读下列音节和句子。 Read the following syllabuses and sentences aloud.

nǐ	kàn	shū	dì	yē	dǎ
shēngr	zāi	zuō	huídǎ	hēibǎn	dǎkǎi
fān dào	hé shang	yìdiǎnr	yí biān	liǎnxí	

请你回答。 Please answer it.  
Qǐng nǐ huídǎ.

请看黑板。 Please look at the blackboard.  
Qǐng kàn hēibǎn.

休息休息。Take a break.

Xiūxi xiūxi.

合上书。Close the book.

Hé shang shū.

再说一遍。I beg your pardon?

Zài shuō yí biān.

打开书，翻到第5页。Open the book and turn to page 5.

Dǎ kāi shū, fān dào dì wǔ yè.

大一点儿声儿。Louder, please.

Dà yídiǎnr shēngr.

现在做练习。Now let's do the exercises.

Xiànzài zuò liànxí.



# 语音 3

## Phonetics 3

### 1. b—p d—t g—k j—q zh—ch z—c

这组声母的区别是前者为不送气音，后者为送气音。In each of these pairs of initials, the first is unaspirated and the second is aspirated.

bā — pā    bǐ — pǐ    dà — tà    gē — kē    gāi — kāi    dù — tū  
jī — qī    zhuī — chuī    zāng — cāng    zuǒ — cuǒ    jiē — qiē    zhī — chī

### 2. l—r

“l”是舌尖抵住上齿龈；“r”是舌尖接近硬腭，但不接触。“l” is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the upper alveolar, while “r” is pronounced with the tip of the tongue approaching the hard palate instead of touching it.

rè — lè    ròu — lòu    rì — lì    rú — lú    rǎo — lǎo    rén — lǔ

### 3. p—f f—h

“p”和“f”的区别是双唇音和唇齿音的区别。“f”和“h”的区别是唇齿音和舌根音的区别。“p” is bilabial while “f” is labiodental; “f” is labiodental while “h” is radical.

pā — fā    pū — fū    pàn — fàn    pēng — fēng    pǔ — fǔ    páng — fáng  
fā — hā    fēi — hēi    fāng — hāng    fán — hǎn    fēi — huì    fěn — hěn

### 4. j—z—zh q—c—ch x—s—sh

这组声母的区别是舌面音、舌尖前音和舌尖后音的区别。In each of these triples, the first is dorsal, the second is blade-alveolar, and the third is blade-palatal.

jì — zì — zhì    jiǎo — zǎo — zhǎo    qǐ — cǐ — chǐ    qián — cǎn — chǎn  
xīn — sēn — shēn    xiǎng — sǎng — shǎng    jiū — zōu — zhōu    jǔ — zǔ — zhǔ  
jīng — zēng — zhēng    qiā — cā — chā    sì — xì — shì    qiōng — cōng — chōng

### 5. i

“ji、qi、xi”、“zhi、chi、shi、ri”、“zi、ci、si”中的“i”要整体来读。“i” in “ji, qi and xi”, “zhi, chi, shi, ri”, and “zi, ci, si” cannot be pronounced in an isolated manner.

bī bǐ pí pī mǐ dī tī nǐ lǐ  
jī — qī — xī zhì — chī — shì — rì zì — cì — sī

6. u—ü

u和ü都是圆唇，发音时ü的舌头前伸，u的舌头后缩。“u” and “ü” are both pronounced with the round lips. When “ü” is pronounced, the tongue is extended forward; when “u” is pronounced, the tongue is retracted backward.

wū — yū wú — yú wǔ — yǔ wǎn — yuǎn wēn — yūn

7. e—o

e发音时的舌尖后缩，不圆唇，o在相同部位，圆唇。When “e” is pronounced, the tip of the tongue is retracted but the lips are not rounded; when “o” is pronounced, the tongue is placed at the same position and the lips are rounded.

pō — ké gē — pō dé — bō kē — bō mō — hē

8. n—ng

n是前鼻音，ng是后鼻音。“n” is alveolar nasal, while “ng” is velar nasal.

bān — bāng	jiàn — jiāng	yīn — yīng	qīn — qīng	wēn — wēng
rén — réng	xīn — xīng	běn — bēng	wǎn — wǎng	
chénjiǔ—chéngjiǔ	rénmín—rénmíng	chuán shàng—chuāng shàng	rénshēn — rénshēng	

# 第 1 课

## 我叫欧文

(Wǒ jiào Ōuwén)

## My Name Is Irving

### 目标 | Objectives

- 1 学习数字1-10。Learn the numbers 1 to 10.
- 2 学习最基本的问候语。Learn the most basic greetings.
- 3 学习询问和介绍姓名及国籍。Learn to enquire and introduce names and nationalities.
- 4 学习询问和介绍住址及房间号。Learn to enquire and introduce addresses and room numbers.

### 准备 Preparation

1. 看图学数字。Look at the following form and learn numbers.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
yī	èr	sān	sì	wǔ	liù	qī	bā	jiǔ	shí
一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十

给教师的提示

您可以准备数字卡片，带着学生反复练习。等学生熟悉以后，您也可以把表示数字的手势教给他们。

2. 说说电话号码和房间号。Learn to say telephone numbers and room numbers.

- 1 看数字拼出你的电话号码和房间号。Look at these numbers and then spell out your telephone number and room number.

Tip:

1 is usually pronounced as "yāo" when saying telephone numbers and room numbers.



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