

快乐儿童汉语

Fun Chinese for Kids

*Mother and child
can study together*

Compiled by SISA
Chinese Culture Center

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孩子们最好学的汉语
好学好说，即学即用

*First Chinese language
textbook for kids!
Easy to learn and speak*

 华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

Plus MP3

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FOREWORD

*First, teach children to speak .
Learning Chinese will become easy.*

Learn how to speak first

As people become more and more interested in the Chinese language, the number of Chinese learners is increasing fast. However, it is always difficult to make up one's mind to start learning Chinese, and even those who start often give up later.

If asked the reason why, they usually say: "It is too difficult to pronounce."

Chinese is a "tonal" language, which means that a single syllable can be pronounced at different pitches, and syllables of different pitches have different meanings. For this reason most people find the Chinese language difficult to learn. Therefore it is important to study pronunciation and tones first. If you learn accurate pronunciation and tones, you will have a basic command of Chinese.

Children who know nothing about grammar can learn a foreign language faster than adults. That's because they simply imitate what they hear, and remember "the language itself" rather than memorizing complicated rules of grammar.

Therefore, beginning with correct pronunciation and tones is a shortcut for children to learn the rest of the language.

First of all, you must "open" a child's ears and mouth

People who have been studying a foreign language for a long time often do not speak well when meeting foreigners, simply because they focus too much on grammar and words.

This textbook is designed using dialogues applicable to children's everyday life. While studying this textbook, you can listen to the accompanying cassette tapes to hear dialogues between native speakers. Practicing and reciting these dialogues will lead a child's ears and mouth to "open" naturally.



Through listening and speaking, a child's ears and mouth will be opened in the following ways:

1. As this is an interesting way of learning, children feel a greater affinity for Chinese.
2. They will naturally pick up the grammar patterns in the "dialogues".
3. They will be able to use these expressions correctly.

Try to arouse their interest in *Fun Chinese for Kids* early on, and start teaching them soon. The younger children are, the better their memory is.

Learn words through pictures, and learn conversations through recorded tapes.

- Pronunciation, including initials and finals, are taught using funny cartoons. Kids can quickly and easily associate these pictures with Chinese characters.
- The included "cassette tapes of conversations" are for centralized training for listening and speaking. Listen to the native speakers' accurate pronunciations and tones, and, just like listening to a song, you will learn with your ears first, and eventually be able to speak it out yourself.
- Detailed descriptions of tones, one of the most important characteristics of the Chinese language, are provided. For every tone many examples are provided for practice, which will introduce natural and accurate pronunciation into children's ears and mouths.
- We have listed the "rules of tones" which make pronunciation much clearer and easier to master.
- We also use many typical Chinese names as examples so that kids will become familiar with them.
- Adults who want to learn conversation-oriented instead of grammar-oriented Chinese can also begin with this textbook.



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Chinese Pinyin – Initials

b p m f

d t n l

g k h

j q x

zh ch sh r

z c s

Chinese Pinyin - Finals

a o e i(yi) u(wu) ü(yu)

ai ei ao ou

an en ang eng er

ia(ya) ie(ye) iao(yao) iu(you)

ian(yan) in(yin) iang(yang) ing(ying)

ua(wa) uo(wo) uai(wai) ui(wei)

uan(wan) un(wen) uang(wang) ung(weng)

ong üe(yue) üan(yuan)

ün(yun) iong(yong)

First Step



Initials

ch

m

zh

j

k

g

d

n

s

h

p

/

c

r

z

x

t

sh

b





爸爸 bàba (dad)



苹果 píngguǒ (apple)



面包 miànbāo (bread)



斧头 fǔtou (hatchet)

Attention! "f" is pronounced like "f" in English.



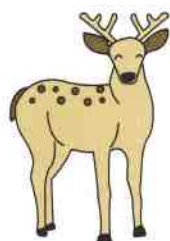
蛋糕 dàngāo (cake)



糖 táng (candy)



鸟 niǎo (bird)



鹿 lù (deer)



狗 gǒu (dog)



Attention! "g,k,h" are all pronounced with a sound in the throat.



可乐 kělè (Coke)





喝 hē (drink)

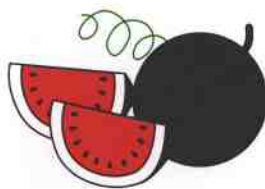


姐姐 jiějie (sister)

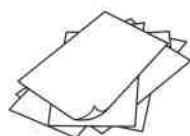
Attention! "j,q,x" are pronounced with the tip of the tongue behind the lower teeth.



汽车 qìchē (car)



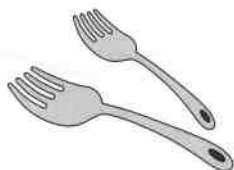
西瓜 xīguā (watermelon)



纸 zhǐ (paper)



"Zh, ch, sh, r" are pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised and curled back, as if there were a sweet on the tongue.



叉子 chāzi (fork)



狮子 shīzi (lion)



人 rén (people)





字 zì (character)

Attention! The tongue should be behind the lower teeth when pronouncing "z, s, c".



草莓 cǎoméi (strawberry)



蒜 suàn (garlic)

Finals

ch



ai

ang

wai

k

yi

an

ao

wu

en

yang

ei

yin

yao

ye

wan

ya

ü

eng

er

