



Communication





家长交流

这是本书交流会话的第一单元，学生将学到招呼用语。可以鼓励学生教家长一些基本的打招呼用语，例如：你好，再见。这样即使在家的时候也可以用中文打招呼，很好地塑造了一个校外外语学习环境。

教学提示

大体地介绍本章的内容，看图片并且提问或者分组讨论：

1. 这章的题目是什么？
2. 什么意思？
3. 图片上的建筑是哪？
4. 这个地方有什么意义？

Unit 1

你好！ Nǐ hǎo!

When you have completed this unit, you will be able to...

- greet someone politely and say goodbye
- introduce yourself and others
- tell what time of day it is
- ask how someone is and tell how you are
- tell someone your nationality, age, and grade in school
- ask someone else's name, nationality, age, and grade in school
- talk about school subjects
- count from one to twenty








图片注释

鸟巢 (Beijing National Stadium / Bird's Nest Olympic Stadium)

国家体育场是2008年北京奥运会的主场馆，由于其独特造型俗称“鸟巢”。体育场在奥运会期间设有10万个座位，承办该届奥运会的开、闭幕式，以及田径和足球等比赛项目。

鸟巢是由2001年普利茨克奖获得者赫尔佐格、德梅隆与中国建筑师李兴刚等合作完成的巨型体育场设计，形态如同孕育生命的“巢”，它更像一个摇篮，寄托着人类对未来的希望。设计者们对这个国家体育场没有做任何多余的处理，只是坦率地把结构暴露在外，因而自然形成了建筑的外观。

-  Unit 1
-  CD 5, Tracks 1-2
-  Activity 1

教学提示

老师带领学生练习逐个发音以及发音组合：ma, mi, mo, na, ni, fa, fo, la, li。

可以举一个四声调的例子在黑板上，比如ma的四声：妈(Mom)、麻(Linen)、马(Horse)、骂(Scold)。之后扩展到其他几个例子。

词汇：带领学生阅读每个单词（包括拼音以及英文）两遍。第三遍让学生自己读，从而帮助他们尽可能多交流。

在Foundation 单元中提供了一些课堂用语，设计一些手势来表达某种意图。另外一个建议是可以把这些课堂用语每天写一个在黑板上，然后让学生去读。还可以做一些帮助学生记忆带有英文解释的单词卡片，学过之后就放入一个纸袋中，在每次上课之前，叫一个同学去纸袋里随机抽取一个卡片并且正确地说出中文。你也可以把一些表达设成进入教室的“密码”。

Lesson A

发音 Fāyīn

Pronunciation

m n f l + a i o

词汇 Cíhuì

Vocabulary

招呼语 Zhāohūyǔ Greetings



老师 (老师)
lǎoshī
n. teacher



校长 (校长)
xiàozhǎng
n. principal



我 (我)
wǒ
pron. I



你 (你)
nǐ
pron. you



您 (您)
nín
pron. you (polite)

先生 (先生)
xiān.shēng
n. Mr.



你们 (你们)
nǐ.men
pron. you (plural)

小姐 (小姐)
xiǎo.jiě
n. Miss



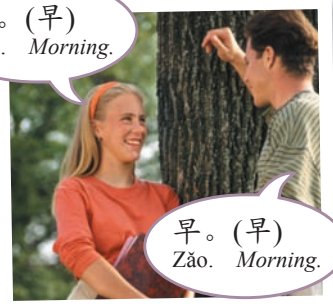
太太 (太太)
tài.tài
n. Mrs.

你好。(你好)
Nǐ hǎo.
Hello.



你们好。(你们好)
Nǐ.men hǎo.
Hello.

早。(早)
Zǎo. Morning.



早。(早)
Zǎo. Morning.

158 yībǎi wúshíbā
Unit 1

语言注释

在中文中，人称是有单复数之分的，当人数多于一个的时候就要在你、我、他/她后面加“们”，变为复数：你们、我们、他/她们，这点和英文是一样的(I->We, You->

You, He->They)。但是在中文中，名词是没有单复数之分的，比如一个苹果、两个苹果，但在英文中就是one apple, two apples。



教学资源

CD 5, Tracks 2-3

Activity 2

教学提示

介绍一下某某先生、某某小姐的用法。中国人喜欢用姓+头衔去问候彼此，例如：王先生、张小姐、李老师。可以让学生分组练习称呼对方，如Chris先生，Smith小姐。

Nouns

名字(名字)	míng.zì	<i>name</i>
们(們)	men	<i>(a plural suffix for pronouns; sometimes a suffix for nouns)</i>
中文(中文)	Zhōngwén	<i>Chinese language</i>

Demonstratives

这(這)	zhè; zhèi	<i>this</i>
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Verbs

姓(姓)	xìng	<i>to be surnamed</i>
叫(叫)	jiào	<i>to be called</i>
是(是)	shì	<i>to be</i>

Adjectives

好(好)	hǎo	<i>good</i>
贵(貴)	guì	<i>noble; honored</i>

Question Words

什么(甚麼)	shén.me	<i>what</i>
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Particles

呢(呢)	ne	<i>(a final particle used in follow-up questions)</i>
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Interjections

嘿(嘿)	hei	<i>Hey</i>
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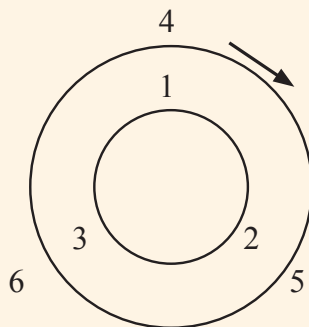
NOTE: Vocabulary charts in this book will show the simplified Chinese characters, followed by the traditional Chinese characters in parentheses, the Pinyin, and the English translation or explanation.

yībǎi wúshíjiǔ
Lesson A

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圈里圈外

设置两个拥有相同学生数的同心圆，每一个里圈和外圈相对应的同学为一对(1和4、2和5、3和6)，互相问候对方，然后外圈的同学顺时针旋转到下一个同学(2和4、3和5、1和6)，再用不同的语句问候，直到回到原来的起始位置。



教学资源

Activity 3

教学提示

这一课主要是介绍基本的问候方式，要让学生多说多做练习，熟悉对不同的人、在不同时间段的各种问候方式，为今后更多的对话打好基础。

课本答案

第一题

A: Student A: 早安。

Student B: 早安。

B: Student A: 你好。

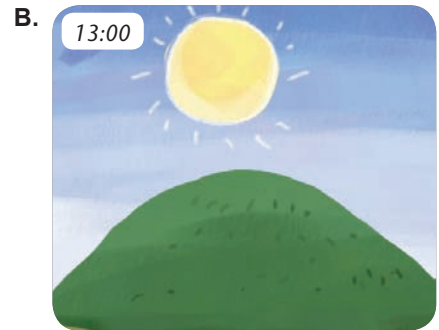
Student B: 你好。

第二题

1. 老师，早安。
2. 你们好。
3. 你叫什么名字？
4. 宋小姐，你好。
5. 吴先生、吴太太，你们好。

1 他们说什么? Tā.mén shuō shén.me? What do they say?

With a partner, play the roles of two students who say hello to each other at the two different times indicated below.



2 中文怎么说? Zhōngwén zěn.me shuō? How would you say it in Chinese?

Write in Pinyin what you say in the following situations.

1. You meet your teacher in the morning.
2. You meet your friends in the cafeteria.
3. You want to ask what another student's name is.
4. You want to greet Miss Song on the street.
5. You greet Mr. and Mrs. Wu at their apartment.



160 yībǎi liùshí
Unit 1

课堂活动

第二题一共有5个小题，随机选出5个同学到黑板上写答案，要求同时开始写，比一比谁最先完成并且正确，决出优胜者。

为班里的每一个学生设计适合他/她的中文名字，写在卡片上并放到一个纸袋里。今后每当需要同学回答问题的时候，比如第一题，可以随机地从口袋里抽取两个人并念他们的中文名字来要求回答，这样有助于学生认识和听懂自己的中文名字。

Greeting Others

To greet others, first we address the person, and then add the greeting.

name/title + **greeting** !

A: 老师，早安！ Lǎoshī, zǎo'ān!

B: 姚祥，早安！ Yáo Xiáng, zǎo'ān!

The Question Word 什么 shén.me

The question word 什么 *shén.me* asks “What”? Inserting a noun after 什么 *shén.me* asks for further details about the noun.

什么 shén.me + **noun**

A: 你叫什么名字？ Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì?

B: 我叫林朋。 Wǒ jiào Lín Péng.

Language Note

To ask someone's last name, we usually say 你/您贵姓 *Nǐ / Nín guì xìng?*.

It is more polite and considerate. Young people use the more informal 你姓什么 *Nǐ xìng shén.me?* To reply to both of the questions, just say 我姓... *Wǒ xìng...* plus your last name.



The Interrogative Particle 呢 .ne

When 呢 *.ne* is used at the end of a sentence, it is an interrogative. If the previous sentence has already provided some context, we can use a new subject or topic followed by 呢 *.ne* to form a question. In Chinese, 呢 *.ne* is used the same way as “how about...?” in English.

declarative sentence + **pronoun** + **呢 .ne?**

A: 你好！我姓鲁，你呢？ Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ xìng Lǔ, nǐ .ne?

B: 我姓钱。 Wǒ xìng Qián.

文化注释

当问候老人或者需要尊称的时候通常用“您”代替“你”，是一种更加礼貌的表达方式。中国人见面的时候基本不拥抱，但是有时候

会握手。最通常的问候方式是点头微笑和说“你好”，有的年轻人甚至连“你好”都不说而直接用“嗨”。

教学资源

CD 5, Track 4

Dialogue 1A

Activity 6

教学提示

先给学生看这段视频对话，然后再逐句讲解。之后随机抽取三个同学，每个同学扮演对话中的一个角色，在全班同学面前重新演绎个对话。

课本答案

第三题

1. 白苹
2. 张国华
3. 林书芳

会话 Huìhuà

Dialogue

1) 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì? What's your name?



Bai Ping and Zhang Guohua are talking outside the classroom.

白苹: 你好。

张国华: 你好。

白苹: 你叫什么名字?

张国华: 我叫张国华，你呢?

白苹: 我姓白，叫白苹。

张国华: 早安。

Bái Píng: Nǐ hǎo.

Zhāng Guóhuá: Nǐ hǎo.

Bái Píng: Nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ jiào Zhāng Guóhuá, nǐ .ne?

Bái Píng: Wǒ xìng Bái, jiào Bái Píng.

Zhāng Guóhuá: Zǎo'ān.

Lin Shufang approaches them.

林书芳: 你们早。

张国华: 这是林书芳。

林书芳: 你好。你叫什么名字?

白苹: 你好。我叫白苹。

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ.mén zǎo.

Zhāng Guóhuá: Zhè shì Lín Shūfāng.

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ hǎo, nǐ jiào shén.me míng.zì?

Bái Píng: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Bái Píng.

3 他们叫什么名字? Tā.mén jiào shén.me míng.zì? What are their names?

Complete each sentence with the name of the person.



1. 她叫 Tā jiào ____。
(She is...)



2. 他叫 Tā jiào ____。
(He is...)



3. 她叫 Tā jiào ____。
(She is...)

4 懂了吗? Dǒng .le .ma? Do you understand?

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the names of the two people who meet at the beginning of the dialogue?
2. How do they greet each other?
3. Do they know each other's names? How can you tell?
4. What is the name of the third person?
5. What is the time of day?
6. Who knows Lin Shufang? How do you know?

文化橱窗

Wénhuà Chúchuāng

Culture Window

Chinese Names

Chinese names are divided into two parts, last names and first names. Unlike Western names, the last name always precedes the first name. Children usually take their father's last name. Traditionally, wives place their husband's last names before their own, but this custom is hardly practiced anymore.

Chinese family names also stand for a family's origin. In former times, families with the same last name were not allowed to intermarry, but this is no longer enforced.

Most Chinese family names are monosyllabic, such as 陈 *Chén*, 王 *Wáng*, or 林 *Lín*. Two-syllable family names, such as 司马 *Sīmǎ* or 欧阳 *Ōuyáng* are less common. Parents usually give their children a beautiful and meaningful name. For example, if a boy is named 强 *Qiáng*, his parents probably hope for him to be "strong." Let's look at the names of three famous Chinese people.



Ang Lee, a famous director from Taiwan, won an Academy Award for Best Director for the movie *Brokeback Mountain* in 2006.

姓 (xìng, last name)	名 (míng, first name)	
姚 (Yáo)	明 (Míng, bright)	Ming Yao
李 (Lǐ)	安 (Ān, peace)	Ang Lee
马 (Mǎ)	友友 (Yǒu.yǒu, friend)	Yo Yo Ma

yībǎi liùshísān
Lesson A

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教学提示

这章的文化橱窗是讲解中国人姓名的文化，也可以当做是对Foundation里面所讲名字内容的一个复习和补充。

课本答案

第四题

1. 白苹、张国华。
2. 互相说“你好”。
3. 他们不知道对方的名字，因为张国华问了“你叫什么名字？”。
4. 林书芳。
5. 早晨。
6. 张国华认识林书芳，张国华也认识白苹，因为张国华介绍林书芳给白苹。

文化注释

中国有两位著名的功夫巨星，成龙(Jackie Chan) 和李小龙(Bruce Lee)。可以看出来，两个人的名字里面都有一个“龙”字。龙在

中国的文化里面代表了力量和不朽，这也正符合两个人在电影里面展现出来的勇敢、聪明、强壮、敏捷等精神。

教学资源

CD 5, Track 5

Activity 7

课本答案

第五题

1. Last name before first (given) name.
2. No.
3. That the two people could share ancestry, which would not be beneficial for future offspring.
4. No.
5. On formal occasions, the Chinese greet each other by shaking hands and giving their names, titles or positions.
6. A businessperson should give his/her business cards to others with both hands to show respect.
7. You should introduce your female friends to your parents before your male friends. If any of your friends are older than you or happen to be your superior, you should also introduce them before others. Your teacher should be introduced to your parents with his/her full title to show respect to him/her.

第六题

- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| 1. 我姓杨。 | no |
| 2. 这是林先生。 | no |
| 3. 你姓什么? | yes |
| 4. 我是老师, 你呢? | yes |
| 5. 校长姓钱。 | no |
| 6. 你们叫什么名字? | yes |
| 7. 您贵姓? | yes |
| 8. 我叫鲁迅, 你呢? | yes |

Courtesy in Making Introductions

Usually, Chinese people introduce themselves by giving their full names. On formal occasions, they shake hands and give their names, titles, or positions. When people give out business cards, they deliver them with both hands to show respect. Traditionally, to show respect to older people, superiors, or women, these people are introduced first.



Chinese people give business cards with both hands.

5 文化动动脑 Wénhuà Dòng.dòngnǎo / Culture Check-up

On a separate sheet of paper, write a short answer in English for each question.

1. In what order do the Chinese give their first and last names?
2. Today do Chinese women always change their last name when they marry?
3. What do you think was the concern behind the old law that said people with the same last names couldn't marry?
4. Are Chinese last names always monosyllabic and first names always two syllables long?
5. On formal occasions, how do Chinese people greet each other when they meet for the first time?
6. How should a businessperson give his or her business card to others?
7. When introducing your friends to your parents, who should you introduce first? How about introducing your parents to your 24-year-old teacher?

Language Practice

6 找出问题 Zhǎochū Wèntí / Identify the Questions

Listen to the following eight sentences, and say "yes" if what you hear is a question or "no" if it is not.

164 yībǎi liùshísi
Unit 1

区分文化

将班里的学生分成小组, 分组讨论在问候对方上中国美国有什么不同, 比如在美国, 早晨, 同学之间如何打招呼, 和老师以及陌生

人之间分别是如何打招呼的, 每个组可以分派一个同学记录下所有的答案之后以组为单位和大家分享。

7

谁在说话? Shéi zài shuōhuà? Identify the Speaker

🔊 You will hear three dialogues. Choose the photo that corresponds to each one.



开口说

Kāikǒu Shuō

Communication



8

问候同学 Wèn hòu Tóngxué Greeting a Classmate

👤 With a partner, play the roles of two students who greet each other at school.

- Say good morning or hi.
- Ask each other's name.
- Tell your name.
- Ask each other's Chinese name.
- Give your Chinese name.



9

介绍他人 Jièshào Tārén Introducing Someone

👤 In the morning, you greet a friend from Chinese class. Then the Chinese exchange student approaches you. Introduce him or her to your friend.

教学资源

🔊 CD 5, Track 6

📄 Activities 8, 9

教学提示

从第八题开始就是口语练习部分了, 由于时间有限不可能每个人在班里都有机会开口, 所以机会要均匀分配。尤其是给那些不爱说话的同学更多发言的机会。此外当读很多单词或者很长对话的时候, 最好让每个同学读一个词或者一句话, 而不是一个人完成, 这样就会有更多的同学参与到课堂中来。

课本答案

第七题

- B
你好。
你好。
我叫翁娟娟。你叫什么名字?
我叫赵博。
- A
你好。
你好。
我叫张娟。你叫什么名字?
我叫刘明君。
- C
你好。
你好。
我叫林军, 你呢?
我叫白志荣。




第八题 (参考答案)

- A: 早上好。
B: 早。
A: 你叫什么名字?
B: 我叫吴紫忆。你呢?
A: 我叫郑柏力。

第九题 (参考答案)

- A: 早上好。
B、C: 早上好。
B: 这是...(C)。
C: 你好。你叫什么名字?
A: 你好, 我叫...

教学资源

-  Unit 1, Lesson A
-  Story of Characters
-  Activity 10

课本答案

第十题

1. 刘和郑。
2. 刘董事长和郑校长。

10 名片 Míngpiàn Business Card

Look at the following business cards and then answer the questions that follow. Note: the top one is in simplified characters, and the bottom one is in traditional characters.



1. What are the last names of these two people?
2. How would you address both of these people if you were to meet them for the first time?

汉字天地

Hànzì Tiāndì

Chinese Characters

早 ■ zǎo ■ morning

The character 早 is composed of two individual characters. The 日 on top is the sun in the sky, and the 十 on the bottom stands for the shadow of all things. The two combined represent morning, a time when light and the shadows of all things under the sun can be seen.

Stroke Order



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yībǎi liùshíliù
Unit 1

制作自己的名片

带领学生制作自己的名片。可以每个人在卡上写上自己的中文名字，下面标注拼音，然后自己设计卡的样式和颜色。完成之后，每个人给别的同学自己的名片并做自我介绍，同时记住其他人的名字。之后老师收起所有的卡片，随机抽选一个同学让他读卡上的内

容并说出这是谁的名片。如果说对了，这张卡就归这个同学所有，否则就必须归还老师，最后看谁能赢得最多的名片。游戏结束后物归原主，不过同学可以把自己的或者好友的名片夹在书里当做纪念。

11 词汇延伸 Cíhuì Yáns hēn / Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 早 *zǎo* to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

餐 <i>cān</i> <i>n. meal</i>	安 <i>ān</i> <i>n. peace</i>	上 <i>shàng</i> <i>adj. up</i>	操 <i>cāo</i> <i>n. exercise</i>	晚 <i>wǎn</i> <i>n. evening</i>
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- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 早餐 <i>zǎocān</i> | A. <i>morning exercise</i> |
| 2. 早安 <i>zǎo'ān</i> | B. <i>sooner or later</i> |
| 3. 早上 <i>zǎo.shàng</i> | C. <i>morning</i> |
| 4. 早操 <i>zǎocāo</i> | D. <i>breakfast</i> |
| 5. 早晚 <i>zǎo.wǎn</i> | E. <i>good morning</i> |

12 汉字侦探 Hànzì Zhēntàn / Visual Detective

Can you find 早 in the following pictures?



yībāi liùshíqī
Lesson A

167

成语讲堂—早出晚归

【解释】：出去得很早，回来得很晚，形容辛勤工作。 例句：小王整天早出晚归的工作十分卖力。

教学资源

Activity 11

Unit 1, Quiz 1

教学提示

结束这一课的所有内容之前，带领学生复习一下新的单词、句式以及表达方式。之后给学生一个课堂小测验，以便于了解学生的学习程度。

课本答案

第十一题

1. D
2. E
3. C
4. A
5. B