



Syllabus 1



Unit	Theme	语言功能 Language Functions	课文 Text	
			标题 Title	生词 Vocabulary
1	Hello!	1. Saying hello, introducing oneself and inquiring about somebody's name. 2. Expressing quantity from 1 to 10.	我们是 SUPER FOUR!	大家、大家好、我、叫、我们、是、有、个、人、一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十
				专名: 林明杰、李成、王海
2	Introducing oneself	1. Introducing oneself (name, country of origin, age, and interest). 2. Inquiring about somebody's whereabouts.	我叫 Juliet	老师、今年、岁、来、来自、从、小、喜欢、唱歌、今天、要、好、请
				专名: 印度尼西亚
3	What and who	1. Seeking information using the interrogative pronouns what and who. 2. Asking for and giving information about availability of goods.	谁喜欢吃苹果?	看、这、苹果、谁、吃、她、不、他、猫、爱
4	What time is it now?	1. Expressing time. 2. Expressing happiness and apology.	我的现在是你的现在吗?	的、现在、住、和、都、朋友、几、点、早上、分、这儿、中午、晚上、睡觉、了、再见
				专名: 雅加达、中国、北京、澳大利亚、悉尼、美国、纽约

		会话 Conversation		生词总数 Vocabulary Size	拼音 Pinyin	偏旁部首 Radical
	语法重点 Grammatical points	生词 Vocabulary	语法重点 Grammatical points			
	我、我 们、个、 大家、 是、有	你、你好、什么、 名字	你、什么	23	m-f-n-l- h-ü	人、 亻、 口、 宀
	你们、喜 欢、那 儿、要、 年龄	爸爸、妈妈、吗、 在、哪儿、那儿、 你们、对 专名: 林、张、陈	从、唱歌、 哪儿、那 儿、吗	21	b-p	讠、 父、 女、 冫
	他、她、 这、爱、 谁、不	学生、做、菜、 炒饭、桌子、上、 没有、米饭、 鸡蛋、给、谢谢、 不客气	给、上、 没有	22	d-t	辶、 艹、 豸、 火、 灬、 彳
	这儿、 和、都、 的、了、 几、点、 分	打电话、到、很、 高兴、下午、两、 对不起、没关系	很	24	g-k	日、 口、 目、 扌、 手、 彳



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			标题 Title	生词 Vocabulary
5	What date is it?	Expressing date (year, month, and date) and days of the week.	我想去看演唱会!	年、月、日、零(O)、时候、什么时候、号、去、演唱会、呢、也、想
6	Shopping	Asking for and giving information about the prices of goods.	一百元能买什么呢?	百、元、能、买、喝、水、商店、书、书店、电影、电影院、票、但是、电脑
7	Are you able to do that?	Discussing one's skills.	我会写三个汉字	昨天、学校、问、会、说、汉语、写、字、汉字、少、看来、多
8	Did you see it?	Seeking and acquiring information about the whereabouts of someone or something.	你看见我的猫吗?	看见、丢、它、医院、找、前面、医生、没(有)、只、后面、小姐、饭店

		会话 Conversation		生词总数 Vocabulary Size	拼音 Pinyin	偏旁部首 Radical
	语法重点 Grammatical points	生词 Vocabulary	语法重点 Grammatical points			
	呢、年、 月、日、 想	星期、糟糕、 怎么、明天、 考试、回、家、 学习、走、吧	考试、 星期、 怎么了	22	j-q-x	雨、 月、 心、 忄、 米
	能、千、 万、百、 但是、 来/去 + location + verb	件、衣服、多少、 钱、万、盾、 便宜、一点儿、 行、卖、千	行、多少、 好吗？	25	s-sh-r-i	广、 钅、 木
	会、 ……不……	先生、您、泡、 茶、请问、非常、 杯、大、热、冰、 天气、冷	您、非常	24	zh-z-ch-c	水、 氵、 冫
	没、 Sentence + 了	哥哥、书包、 里、下、太、笔、 哪、支、电视、 旁边、红色、那 专名： 娜娜	那、太、 哪、 太 ……了	24	ian-ui- un-ong	艹、 衤、 勹、 彡
本书生词总数 Total Vocabulary Size				185		

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第一课 Dì-yī kè

我们是 *SUPER FOUR*

Wǒmen shì



Language Functions:

- ◆ Saying hello, introducing oneself and inquiring about somebody's name.
- ◆ Expressing quantity from 1 to 10.

A

课文 Kèwén

Text



大家好!

Dàjiā hǎo!

我叫林明杰。

Wǒ jiào Lín Míngjié.



大家好!

Dàjiā hǎo!

我叫 Tina。

Wǒ jiào



大家好!

Dàjiā hǎo!

我叫李成。

Wǒ jiào Lǐ Chéng.



大家好!

Dàjiā hǎo!

我叫王海。

Wǒ jiào Wáng Hǎi.



我们是 Super Four!

Wǒmen shì



我们有四个人。

Wǒmen yǒu sì ge rén.





生词 Shēngcí Vocabulary



No	Vocabulary	Pinyin	English
1	大家	dàjiā	everybody
2	大家好	dàjiā hǎo	hello everybody!
3	我	wǒ	I; me
4	叫	jiào	to call; to be called (named)
5	我们	wǒmen	we; us
6	是	shì	am/is/are; yes
7	有	yǒu	to have; there is/are
8	个	gè	(classifier)
9	人	rén	person; people; human being

专名 Proper Nouns

林明杰	Lín Míngjié	Lin Mingjie (name)
李成	Lǐ Chéng	Li Cheng (name)
王海	Wáng Hǎi	Wang Hai (name)

数字 Numbers

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



语言知识 | Yǔyán zhīshi | Language Knowledge

1 我 and 我们

To turn a singular personal pronoun into a plural personal pronoun, you just need to add the suffix 们 to the singular pronoun. The rule also applies to certain nouns.

Examples: 我 wǒ (I; me) → 我们 wǒmen (we; us)
你 nǐ (singular you) → 你们 nǐmen (plural you)
老师 lǎoshī (teacher) → 老师们 lǎoshīmen (teachers)

2 Classifier

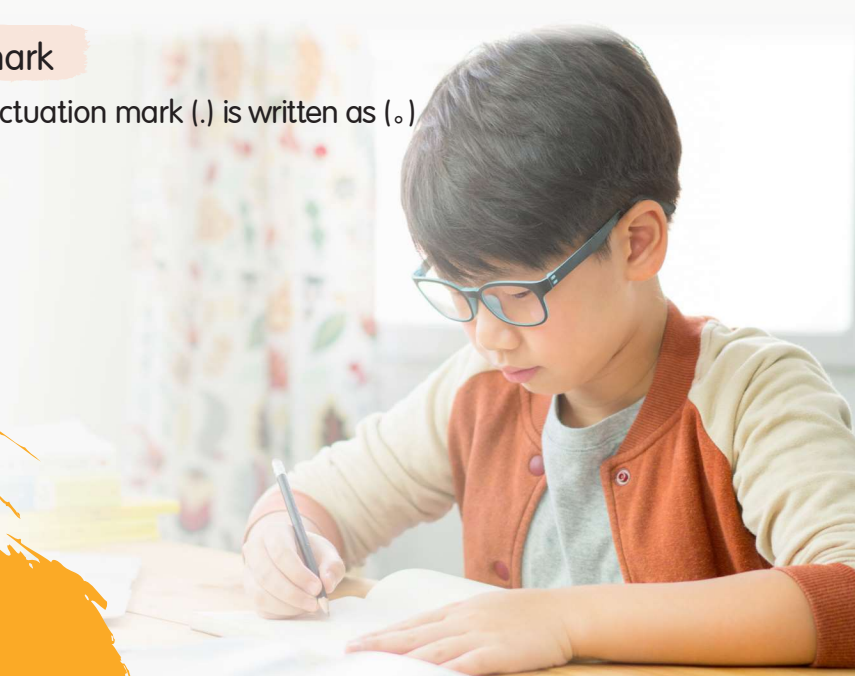
Classifiers (also called measure words) are used together with numerals to indicate the quantity of a noun.

The classifier 个 (gè) is generally pronounced with a neutral sound (ge).

Examples: 五个人 wǔ ge rén (5 people)
五本书 wǔ běn shū (5 books)
五只鸟 wǔ zhī niǎo (5 birds)

3 Full stop punctuation mark

In Chinese, the full stop punctuation mark (.) is written as (。)





文化角落 | Wénhuà jiǎoluò | Culture Corner

中文姓名 Chinese Names

In Chinese, the surname or family name is placed before the personal name.
Common Chinese personal names can be composed of a single word or two words.

Examples: 我叫王海。Wǒ jiào Wáng Hǎi → 王 = surname,
海 = single word personal name
我叫林明杰。Wǒ jiào Lín Míngjié → 林 = surname,
明杰 = two-word personal name



我们是
The Great Four!

B

课堂活动(一) Kètáng huódòng (yī) Class Activity (1)

我们是 Wǒmen shì **We are**

- 1 Join your classmates to form a group of 4 students.
- 2 Assign the coolest possible name to your group.
- 3 Take turns with other groups to introduce your group by following the example in the reading text above.



拼音 Pīnyīn

Pinyin is the standardised system of romanised spelling for Chinese.

There are three parts of pinyin, i.e.: the initial consonants, vowels, and the tone marks.

We shall learn all parts of pinyin in this book, with more time spent on distinguishing and practicing the sounds or phonemes that are distinctly different from the sounds common to English speakers.

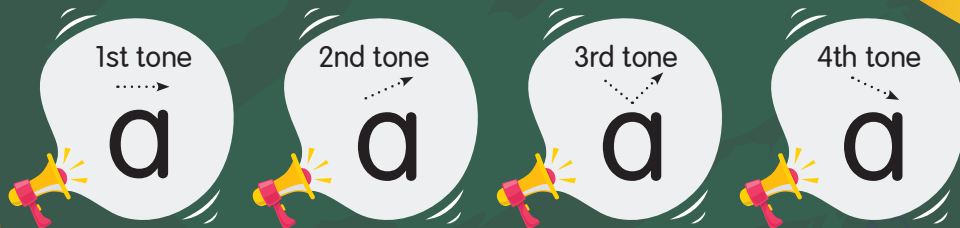
Example: Character	Pinyin
大	dà

dà → “d” is the initial consonant, “a” is the vowel, and “ˋ” sign on top of the “a” is the tone mark.

1 声调 Shēngdiào The Tones in Mandarin Chinese



- There are 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese:
1st tone (—), 2nd tone (/), 3rd tone (∨), 4th tone (\)
- Plus one additional neutral tone.



轻声 Qīngshēng Neutral Tone



In Mandarin Chinese, there are also syllables that are not pronounced with either 4 tones above. It is pronounced short and lightly. Such neutral tone syllables do not have any tone mark on top of them.

ma le ne

2 声调练习 Shēngdiào liànxí Learn to distinguish the tones



The Chinese "4-tone Xylophone"

Objective: To be able to distinguish and remember the 4 tones in Chinese.

- 1 Split the class into 4 groups of students.
- 2 Assign each group to memorise either one of the 4 tones in Chinese, with no two groups having the same tone.
- 3 Each group takes 2 minutes to practice their own tone, and then the teacher shall read the following sentence:

大家好!我叫王海。

Dàjiā hǎo! Wǒ jiào Wáng Hǎi .

- 4 Teacher then reads out the sentence again, word by word, and the group that is assigned with memorising the tone of the word has to repeat the tone only by saying "a" plus the tone, e.g.:

Teacher says 大, group assigned with the 4th tone says: à

Teacher says 家, group assigned with the 1st tone says: ā

- 5 Repeat until every group gets the right tone as assigned. Then, the whole class reads out the tones in the sentence together (by replacing the words with "a").

à ā ǎ , ǎ à á ǎ

- 6 Now repeat the whole sentence in proper words and tones (see sentence in point 3 above for reference).



3 声母和韵母 Shēngmǔ hé yùnmǔ

Consonants and Vowels

- ① The pinyin initial consonants below generally read like their counterparts in English. However the vowel ü has no exact equivalent in English:



- The vowel ü is voiced/ pronounced by shaping your lips as if you are about to say the word "you", but saying "ee" instead of "you".
- The single syllable words with the sound of ü, are denoted as "yu" in pinyin.
Example: 鱼 yú (fish)

*Note: Pinyin pronunciation as compared to English phonetics can be read in attachment "Initial consonants and vowels in Mandarin Chinese".

② 拼音练习 Pīnyīn liànxí **Pinyin Practice**

听录音, 填声母或韵母

Listen to the audio and write down the pinyin of the vowels and the initial consonants that you hear.

1	_____ ā	6	n _____
2	_____ èi	7	n _____
3	_____ ǎi	8	l _____
4	_____ án	9	n _____
5	l _____	10	l _____