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北京高等教育精品教材

新实用汉语课本

NEW
PRACTICAL
CHINESE
READER

TEXTBOOK

课本

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1



附课文情景会话DVD



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Have you ever wanted to say hello in Chinese to your friends? By the end of this lesson, you will be able to greet others and express your needs.

第二课 Lesson 2

Nǐ máng ma 你 忙 吗

一. 课文

Text

(一)

【问候别人】 Greetings

Lín Nà: Lù Yǔpíng, nǐ hǎo ma?

林娜: 陆雨平, 你好吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ bàba、māma hǎo ma? ①

陆雨平: 我很好。你爸爸、妈妈好吗?

Lín Nà: Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. ② Nǐ máng ma?

林娜: 他们都很好。你忙吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ bù máng. Nǐ nán péngyou ne?

陆雨平: 我不忙。你男朋友呢?

Lín Nà: Tā hěn máng.

林娜: 他很忙。



生词 New Words

1. máng	A	忙	busy
* 2. ma	QPt	吗 ^[1]	(a particle used for questions expecting a yes-no answer)
3. bàba	N	爸爸	dad
4. māma	N	妈妈	mom
5. tāmen	Pr	他们	they; them
tā	Pr	他	he; him
men	Suf	们	(used after pronouns 我, 你, 他 or certain nouns to denote plural)
6. dōu	Adv	都	both; all
7. bù	Adv	不	not; no
8. nán	A	男	male
9. péngyou	N	朋友	friend
* 10. ne	MdPt	呢	(a modal particle used for elliptical questions)

(二)

Dīng Lìbō: Gēge, nǐ yào kāfēi ma? ③

丁力波: 哥哥, 你要咖啡吗?

Gēge: Wǒ yào kāfēi.

哥哥: 我要咖啡。

Dìdì: Wǒ yě yào kāfēi. ④

弟弟: 我也要咖啡。

Dīng Lìbō: Hǎo, wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi. ⑤

丁力波: 好, 我们都喝咖啡。

【问需要】 Asking
what someone wants



[1] Words marked by an asterisk have appeared in previous lessons.

生词 New Words

1. gēge	N	哥哥	elder brother
2. yào	V	要	to want
3. kāfēi	N	咖啡	coffee
4. dìdi	N	弟弟	younger brother
5. wǒmen	Pr	我们	we; us
6. hē	V	喝	to drink
7. Dīng	PN	丁	(a surname)

二. 注释

Notes

① Nǐ bàba, māma hǎo ma?

“How are your mom and dad? ”

nǐ bàba — your dad, nǐ māma — your mom,

nǐ nán péngyou — your boyfriend.

② Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo.

“They are both fine (literally, very good).”

③ Nǐ yào kāfēi ma?

“Do you want coffee? ”

“你要…吗?” (“Nǐ yào … ma?”) is a sentence pattern commonly used when asking what others want, whereas “我要…” (“Wǒ yào …”) is used to express what “I want”.

④ Wǒ yě yào kāfēi.

“I want coffee, too.”

⑤ Wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi.

“We all drink coffee.”

三. 语音练习

Pronunciation Drills

声母 Initials: d t g k f

韵母 Finals: ei ou an ang eng iao iou(-iu)

1. 拼音 Spelling

dē dōu dān dāng

tē tōu tān tāng

gē gōu gān gāng

kē kōu kān kāng

五. 语音

Phonetics

1. 轻声 Neutral tone

In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are a number of syllables which are unstressed and are pronounced in a “weak” tone. This is known as the neutral tone and is indicated by the absence of a tone mark. For example:

吗 ma 呢 ne 们 men

2. 发音要领 Pronunciation key

Initials: f is pronounced similarly to its counterpart in the English language

d like “t” in “stay” (unaspirated)

t like “t” in “tag” (aspirated)

g a soft unaspirated “k” sound

k like “k” in “kangaroo” (aspirated)

Note: Particular attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated and unaspirated consonants: d-t, g-k.

Finals: ei like “ay” in “play” (light)

ou like “o” in “so”

an like “an” in “can” (without stressing the “n”)

3. 拼写规则 Spelling rules

The compound final “iou” is written as “-iu” when it comes after an initial and the tone mark is placed on “u”. For example: liù (six).

六. 语法

Grammar

1. 形容词谓语句 Sentences with an adjectival predicate

Subject	Predicate
你 Nǐ	好。 hǎo.
他 Tā	很 忙。 hěn máng.
我 Wǒ	不 忙。 bù máng.
他们 Tāmen	都 很 好。 dōu hěn hǎo.

Adjectives in Chinese can function directly as predicates. This kind of sentence is called a sentence with an adjectival predicate. Adjectives in this kind of sentence can be modified by adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都”. The negative form of sentences with an adjectival predicate is generated by placing the negative adverb “不” before the adjective that functions as the predicate. For example: “我不忙”.

Note: Adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都” must be placed before the adjective they modify.

2. 用“吗”的是非问句 “Yes-no” question with “吗”

A declarative sentence can be changed into a “yes-no” question by adding the question particle “吗” at the end of it.

Statement		Question
你好。 Nǐ hǎo.	——→	你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma?
他爸爸、妈妈都好。 Tā bàba、māma dōu hǎo.	——→	他爸爸、妈妈都好吗? Tā bàba、māma dōu hǎo ma?
她忙。 Tā máng.	——→	她忙吗? Tā máng ma?
你要咖啡。 Nǐ yào kāfēi.	——→	你要咖啡吗? Nǐ yào kāfēi ma?

七. 汉字

Chinese Characters

1. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

- (1) 丁 一 丁
dīng nail 2 strokes



- (2) 刀 丿 刀
dāo knife 2 strokes



Note: “刀” is written as “丿” on the right side of a character.

- (3) 又 ㄋ 又
yòu again 2 strokes



Note: “又” was originally a pictograph of “the right hand”.

- (4) 大 一 ナ 大
dà big 3 strokes



(5) 口 丨 口 口

kǒu mouth

3 strokes



(6) 土 一 十 土

tǔ earth

3 strokes



Note: “土” is written as “扌” on the left side of a character.

(7) 六 丶 一 六 六

liù six

4 strokes



(8) 不 一 丿 丩 不

bù no, not

4 strokes



(9) 尼 ㇀ ㇇ 尸 尸 尼

ní Buddhist nun

5 strokes



(10) 可 一 丨 冂 冂 可

kě can, may

5 strokes

2. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 吗 ma (嗎)

吗 → 口 + 马

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(2) 呢 ne

呢 → 口 + 尼

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “尼” denotes the pronunciation)

(3) 妈妈 māma (媽媽)

妈 → 女 + 马

(“女” denotes the meaning of woman, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(4) 哥哥 gēge

哥 → 可 + 可