



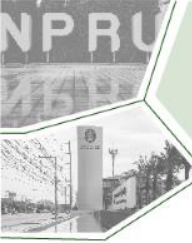
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NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences
College





Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

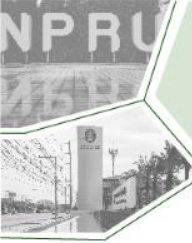
Course code: 1571600

Course name: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน

Chinese Pronunciation
汉语语音

Teacher: Aj. Shen ye 申烨





第十课 课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 10

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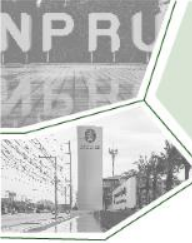


- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

- **Tone Change of the characters “ yī ” of Mandarin Chinese**
- **Part 2: Text 4—— 9 words, 3 expression.**
- **It's just for listen and read Chinese, and can speak Chinese to invite someone to a party or answer the invite simple.**

After learning this Unit, we recognize the Tone Change of the characters “ yī ” of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to invite someone to a party or answer the invite as simple sentences.



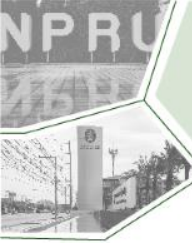


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NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
THE UNIT TEN.





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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“一” 的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “ yī ”

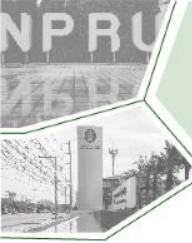
1. “一” 单独念、用在词句末尾、在序数词中，声调不变，读原调（55）。

When “yī” is read separately, used at the end of a sentence, or in ordinal words, the tone is unchanged, read the original tone (55).

一、二、三	yī 、 èr 、 sān
万一	wàn yī
第一	dì yī

No
change





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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“一” 的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “ yī ”

2. “一” 在去声（51）前，必须变为阳平（35）。When “yī” is used in front of the fourth tone, the tone should be changed to the second tone (35).

一样 yī yàng

一定 yī dìng

一块 yī kuài



一样 yí yàng

一定 yí dìng

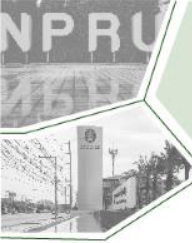
一块 yí kuài



发音变，书写变。

Change both the pronounce
and the writing.





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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“一”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “yī”

3. “一”在非去声（阴平55、阳平35、上声214）前，变成去声（51）。
When “yī” is used in front of the first, the second, and the third tone, the tone should be changed to the fourth tone (51).

一般 yī bān
一年 yī nián
一手 yī shǒu



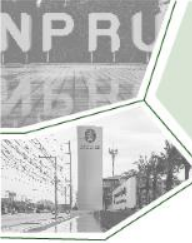
一般 yì bān
一年 yì nián
一手 yì shǒu



★ 发音变，书写变。

Change both the pronounce
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Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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“一”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “yī”

4. “一”放在相同的动词中间，读轻声。When “yī” is used in the middle of two same verbs, the tone should be changed to the light tone.

想一想 xiǎng yī xiǎng
看一看 kàn yī kàn
谈一谈 tán yī tán



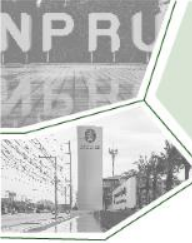
想一想 xiǎng yi xiǎng
看一看 kàn yi kàn
谈一谈 tán yi tán



★ 发音变，书写变。

Change both the pronounce
and the writing.





语音练习

Exercise of Pronunciation:

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shíyī

十一

yīxiàng

一向

yīpíng

一瓶

shuōyīshuō

说一说

wéiyī

唯一

yīgè

一个

yībāo

一包

zuòyīzuò

做一做

tǒngyī

统一

yīcì

一次

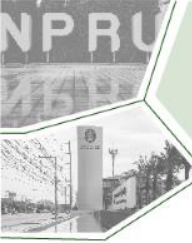
yīqǐ

一起

wányīwán

玩一玩





Part 2: Text 7

Are you free tonight?

第二部分：课文七 今天晚上有空吗？

Now let's beginning study the Text Seven.

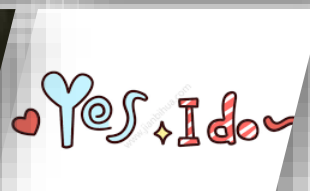


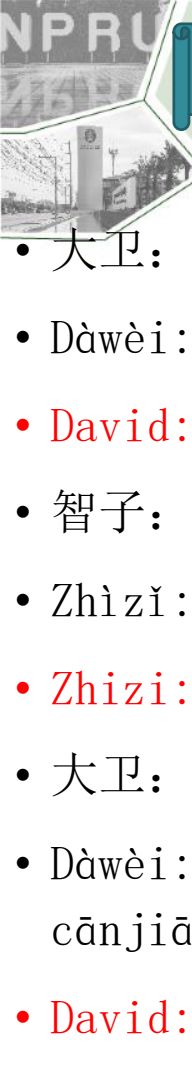


1 New Words 生词 :



1	做客	zuòkè	to be a guest
2	晚上	wǎnshàng	night; evening
3	生日	shēngrì	birthday
4	办	bàn	to have
5	参加	cānjiā	to attend
6	真的吗	zhēndema	Really?
7	愿意	yuànyì	to would like to...; to be willing
8	那 (么)	nà (me)	so
9	见	jiàn	to meet





2 Conversation 课文对话



- 大卫：智子，今天晚上有空儿吗？
- Dàwèi: Zhìzǐ, jīntiān wǎnshàng yǒu kōng ma?
- David: Wise son, are you free tonight?
- 智子：有，什么事？
- Zhìzǐ: Yǒu, shénme shì?
- Zhizi: Yes, what is it?
- 大卫：今天是我生日，我想办个生日晚会，你能参加吗？
- Dàwèi: Jīntiān shì wǒ shēngrì, wǒ xiǎng bàn gè shēngrì wǎnhuì, nǐ néng cānjiā ma?
- David: Today is my birthday. I want to have a birthday party. Can you come?





2 Conversation 课文对话



- 智子：真的吗？那太好了，我很愿意去。
- Zhìzǐ: Zhēn de ma? Nà tài hǎo le, wǒ hěn yuànyì qù.
- Zhizi: Really? That's great. I'd love to go.
- 大卫：那晚上六点，在我宿舍见。
- Dàwèi: Nà wǎnshàng liùdiǎn, zài wǒ sùshè jiàn.
- David: See you in my dormitory at six that evening.
- 智子：好，晚上见。
- Zhìzǐ: Hǎo, wǎnshàng jiàn.
- Chiko: Good. See you in the evening.





2 Conversation 课文对话



- (1). 大卫：智子，今天晚上有空儿吗？
- Dàwèi: Zhìzǐ, jīntiān wǎnshàng yǒu kōngr ma?
- David: Wise son, are you free tonight?
- 智子：有，什么事？
- Zhìzǐ: Yǒu, shénme shì?
- Zhizi: Yes, what is it?



- “有空儿吗？”，it is used to ask do you have free time? It is used to oral Chinese for make a question.
- “有” means yes, I have; “没有” means No, I don’ t have. These two sentence are used to answer the question above.
- “什么事？”，it is used to ask what’ s you matter? It is used to oral Chinese for make a question.





2 Conversation 课文对话



• (2). 大卫：今天是我生日，我想办个生日晚会，你能参加吗？

• Dàwèi: Jīntiān shì wǒ shēngrì, wǒ xiǎng bàn gè shēngrì

• wǎnhuì, nǐ néng cānjiā ma?

• 智子：真的吗？那太好了，我很愿意去。

• Zhìzǐ: Zhēn de ma? Nà tài hǎo le, wǒ hěn yuànyì qù.

• “我想办个生日晚会”， means I want to hold a birthday party. If we want to say someone want to bold a party for something, we can use the sentence like that:

• Somebody + 想办个 + something + 晚会。

• 他 想办个 退休 晚会。

• 我 想办个 毕业 晚会。

• “你能参加吗？” it is used to invite other people.

• “真的吗？” means really? It' s a oral Chinese sentence.

• “太好了” means sounds good.





2 Conversation 课文对话



- (3). 大卫：那晚上六点，在我宿舍见。
- Dàwèi: Nà wǎnshàng liùdiǎn, zài wǒ sùshè jiàn.
- David: See you in my dormitory at six that evening.
- 智子：好，晚上见。
- Zhìzǐ: Hǎo, wǎnshàng jiàn.
- Chiko: Good. See you in the evening.



- “晚上六点” means six o’ clock in the evening.
- “晚上见”， means see you in the evening. And we should use the same sentence to answer it.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (1) “愿意……” means “be willing to do something.” .
It is often followed by a verb.
- 我很愿意去。 I'd love to go.
- 我很乐意去。
- 我很高兴去。
- For example:
- 你愿意参加吗? Will you join us?
- 我愿意去北京。 I want to go to Beijing.
- 我愿意学习汉语。 I am willing to study Chinese.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (2) “在……见” a noun of place can always be put between “在” and “见”, means to meet somewhere, **for example:**
 - 在我宿舍见。 To meet in my dormitory.
 - 在学校门口见。 To meet at the school.
 - 四点在教室见。 To meet in the classroom at four o' clock.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (3)今天晚上有空儿吗? Are you free tonight?
- 今天晚上有时间吗?
- 今天晚上没事儿吧?
- When you want to ask another people is he/she have free time, you can choose one of these 3 sentences to show your meaning.





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- 1. 今天晚上有空儿吗?
- 2. 我想办个生日晚会, 你能参加吗?
- 3. 真的吗? 那太好了。





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 二、Substitution drills.

- 1. 今天晚上有空儿吗?

没事儿吧
有时间吗
忙吗
有课吗

- 2. 你能参加吗?

来
去
买
写





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 三、Complete the following dialogues with the given words.
- 1. 男: 请问, 今天晚上你有空儿吗?
- 女: _____。(没空儿, 什么, 事儿)
- 2. 男: 今天是我生日, 我要办个生日晚会, 你能参加吗?
- 女: _____。(真的, 吗, 我, 愿意, 去)





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



• 四、Make up sentences with the following words.

• 1. 有空儿 你 今天 吗 晚上

• _____ ?

• 2. 办 晚会 生日 想 我

• _____ .

• 3. 能 吗 参加 你

• _____ ?





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 五、Discussion.
- 1. 你怎么过生日？如果办生日晚会，你会做什么？
- How do you celebrate your birthday? What would you do if you had a birthday party?
- 2. 如果你去参加生日晚会，会带什么礼物？
- If you go to the birthday party, what gifts will you bring?





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 六、Making up a story by using the following words.
- 有空儿 今天晚上 什么事儿 生日
- 晚会 参加 愿意 宿舍





Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 一、Listen and choose the right answers.

• 1. 女的有空儿吗? ()

• A. 没有 B. 不清楚 C. 不一定 D. 有空儿

• 2. 男的可能要办个什么晚会? ()

• A. 圣诞 B. 新年 C. 生日 D. 春节

• 3. 女的有什么? ()

• A. 有空位子 B. 有时间 C. 有票 D. 有地方





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习 :

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- 二、True or false based on the following statements you listened.
- 1. 大卫今天晚上生日。 ()
- 2. 大卫请我去没请田中。 ()
- 3. 大卫请我们去他宿舍。 ()
- 4. 我明天有事，不能去大卫宿舍了。 ()





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习 :

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- 三、Listen and underline the words you heard.
- 1. A. 有事 B. 有时间 C. 有空儿 D. 有地方
- 2. A. 房间 B. 宿舍 C. 家 D. 教室
- 3. A. 愿意 B. 乐意 C. 高兴 D. 希望





- 四、Listen and put the following sentences in order.
- ①我很高兴地去了
- ②我买了很多水果给他
- ③上星期六中国朋友办晚会
- ④请我去参加
- _____.

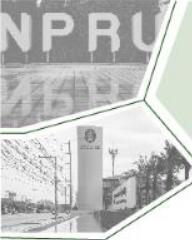


总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about the Tone Change of the characters “yī” of Mandarin Chinese. And according the text learning got some words and expression sentence, exercise listening and reading. Then can speak with Chinese people to invite someone to a party or answer the invite as simple sentences.





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谢谢 再见

THANK YOU

GOODBYE



