



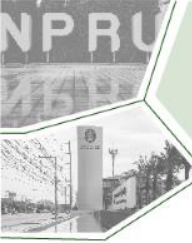
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NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT  
UNIVERSITY  
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
College





# Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

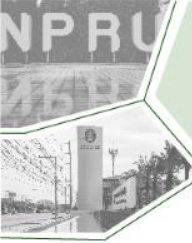
Course code: 1571600

Course name: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน

Chinese Pronunciation  
汉语语音

Teacher: Aj. Shen ye 申烨





# 第11课 课程介绍

## Introduce for Unit 11

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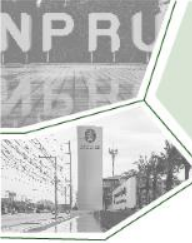


- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

- **Tone Change of the characters “bù” of Mandarin Chinese**
- **Part 2: Text 4—— 12 words, 6 expression.**
- **It's just for listen and read Chinese, and can speak Chinese to talk about weather simple.**

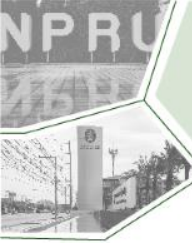
After learning this Unit, we recognize the Tone Change of the characters “bù” of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to talk about weather as simple sentences.





NOW  
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY  
THE UNIT ELEVEN:





# Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

## 第一部分：汉语语音

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### “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

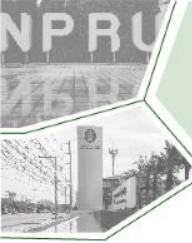
1. “不”单独念、用在词句末尾、在序数词中，声调不变，读原调（55）。

When “bù” is read separately, used at the end of a sentence, or in ordinal words, the tone is unchanged, read the original tone (51).

不 bù  
偏不 piān bù

No  
change





# Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

## 第一部分：汉语语音

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### “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

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

不怕 bù pà  
不够 bù gòu  
不看 bù kàn

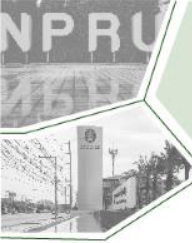


不怕 bú pà  
不够 bú gòu  
不看 bú kàn



★ 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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### “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

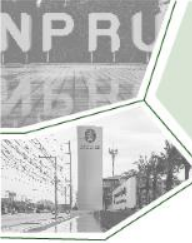
3. “不”在非去声（阴平55、阳平35、上声214）前，仍读去声（51）。  
When “bù” is used in front of the first, the second, and the third tone, read the original tone (51).

不吃 bù chī  
不同 bù tóng  
不想 bù xiǎng

No  
change







# Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

## 第一部分：汉语语音

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### “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

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

来不来 lái bù lái  
肯不肯 kěn bù kěn  
找不找 zhǎo bù zhǎo

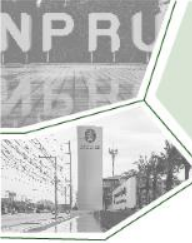


来不来 lái bu lái  
肯不肯 kěn bu kěn  
找不找 zhǎo bu zhǎo



★ 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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### “不”的变调 The Tone Change of the characters “bù”

5. “不”在可能补语中，读轻声。When “bù” is used in the in possible complements, the tone should be changed to the light tone.

做不好 zuò bù hǎo  
来不了 lái bù liǎo

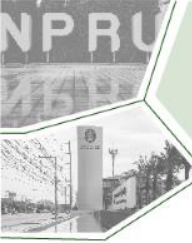


做不好 zuò bu hǎo  
来不了 lái bu liǎo



★ 发音变，书写变。  
Change both the pronounce  
and the writing.





# 语音练习

## Exercise of Pronunciation:

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bùhē

不喝

bùfēn

不分

bùān

不安

bùqīngbùchǔ

不清不楚

bùmíngbùbái

不明不白

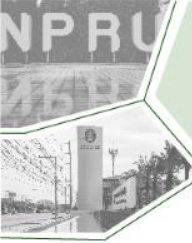
búshì

不是

búqù

不去





## Part 2: Text 8

How`s the weather today?

第二部分：课文八 今天天气怎么样？

Now let's beginning study the Text Eight.





## 1 New Words 生词 :



1	天气	tiānqì	weather
2	下雨	xiàyǔ	to rain
3	没错儿	méicuòr	sure
4	又	yòu	too
5	刮风	guāfēng	to blow
6	怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how (about)





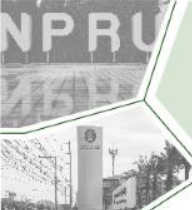
## 1 New Words 生词 :



7	太阳	tàiyáng	sun
8	出来	chūlai	to come out
9	这	zhè	this
10	热	rè	hot
11	……极了	……jí le	very
12	凉快	liángkuai	cool







# The weather 天气



qíng tiān  
晴天  
sunny



duō yún  
多云  
cloudy



jú bù duō yún  
局部多云  
partly cloudy



duō fēng  
多风  
windy



duō yǔ  
多雨  
rainy



bào fēng yǔ  
暴风雨  
stormy



shǎn diàn  
闪电  
lightning



dǎ léi  
打雷  
thundering



cǎi hóng  
彩虹  
rainbow



duō wù  
多雾  
foggy



duō xuě  
多雪  
snowy



yǔ jiā xuě  
雨夹雪  
sleety



bīng báo  
冰雹  
hail



jié bīng  
结冰  
icy



lóng juǎn fēng  
龙卷风  
tornado

- 转 zhuǎn
- 晴转多云
- qíng zhuǎn duō yún
- 多云转晴
- duō yún zhuǎn qíng
- 小雨转大雨
- xiǎo yǔ zhuǎn dà yǔ
- 雨夹雪
- yǔ jiā xuě
- 风力一级
- fēng lì yī jí
- 风力二级
- fēng lì èr jí

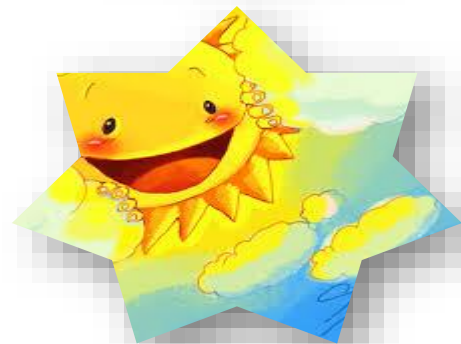




## 2 Conversation 课文对话



- 彼得：昨天晚上下雨了吧？
- Bǐdé: Zuótiān wǎnshàng xià yǔ le ba.
- Peter: Did it rain last night?
- 安妮：没错儿，昨晚又刮风又下雨。
- Ānnī: Méicuòr, zuówǎn yòu guāfēng yòu xià yǔ.
- Annie: Yes, it was windy and rainy last night.
- 彼得：今天天气怎么样？
- Bǐdé: Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng.
- Peter: What's the weather like today?
- 安妮：挺好的。太阳出来了。
- Ānnī: Tǐnghǎode. Tàiyáng chūlai le.







## Part 2

# 2 Conversation 课文对话

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- 彼得：这两天太热了。
- Bǐdé: Zhè liǎngtiān tài rè le.
- Peter: These two days are too hot.
- 安妮：对，热极了。
- Ānnī: Duì, rè jí le.
- Annie: Yes, it's extremely hot.
- 彼得：今天热不热？
- Bǐdé: Jīntiān rè bú rè?
- Peter: Is it hot today?
- 安妮：今天不太热，刚下过雨，挺凉快的。
- Ānnī: Jīntiān bú tài rè, gāng xià guò yǔ, tǐng liángkuài de.
- Annie: It's not very hot today. It's just rained, so cool.





- (1). 彼得：昨天晚上下雨了吧？
- Bǐdé: Zuótiān wǎnshàng xià yǔ le ba.
- Peter: Did it rain last night?
- 安妮：没错儿，昨晚又刮风又下雨。
- Ānnī: Méicuòr, zuówǎn yòu guāfēng yòu xià yǔ.
- Annie: Yes, it was windy and rainy last night.
- 
- “……了吧？” , it is used to ask is it? Did...? It is used to oral Chinese for make a question.





## 2 Conversation 课文对话



• (2). 彼得：今天天气怎么样？

• Bǐdé: Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng.

• Peter: What's the weather like today?

• 安妮：挺好的。太阳出来了。

• Ānnī: Tǐnghǎode. Tàiyáng chūlai le.

• Annie: Very good. The sun came out.

• 彼得：这两天太热了。

• Bǐdé: Zhè liǎngtiān tàiirè le.

• Peter: These two days are too hot.

• 安妮：对，热极了。

• Ānnī: Duì, rè jí le.

• Annie: Yes, it's extremely hot.

• “今天天气怎么样？”，it is used to ask somebody How about something like?

• “这两天” not means two days, it is means these day, used in oral Chinese.

• “太热了”，“热极了” means very hot. But “热极了” have a higher level more than “太热了”.





- (3). 彼得：今天热不热？
- Bǐdé: Jīntiān rè bú rè?
- Peter: Is it hot today?
- 安妮：今天不太热，刚下过雨，挺凉快的。
- Ānnī: Jīntiān bú tài rè, gāng xià guò yǔ, tǐng liángkuài de.
- Annie: It's not very hot today. It's just rained, so cool.
- “热不热？” means is it hot or not?
- “不太热”， means not very hot.
- “刚……”， means just now.





### 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (1) “昨天晚上下雨了吧” it is used to form a question or a guess when the speaker have an idea but still not sure,
- for example:
- 今天天气很冷吧。Today is cold, isn' t it?
- 你身体不错吧。Are you in health?
- 你是中国人吧。Are you Chinese.
- (2) “没错儿” means to agree on somebody' s views,
- for example:
- A: 北京天气很好。The climate is very well in Beijing.
- B: 没错儿。I' m quite sure.





### 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (3) “又刮风又下雨”，“又…又…” It is used to denote simultaneous existence of two conditions or states of affairs.
- For example:
- 今天又没风又没雨。Today is no wind no rain.
- 那个孩子又高又胖。That child is tall and fat.
- 这件衣服又便宜又好看。This cloth is cheap and beautiful.





### 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (4) “今天天气怎么样”，“怎么样” means how about, good or not.
- 今天天气怎么样? How about the weather is today?
- 今天天气如何?
- 今天天气怎样?
- 今天天气好不好?
- 今天天气好吗?
- For example:
- 你的身体怎么样? How are you?
- 你的汉语怎么样? How is your Chinese?
- 你在中国的生活怎么样? How is your life in China?







### 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (5) 这两天太热了! It is very hot in the past few days.
- 这几天太热了!
- 最近太热了!
- When you want to tell another people your feeling or your idea about the weather, 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. 昨天晚上下雨了吧?
- 2. 昨晚又刮风又下雨。
- 3. 今天天气怎么样?
- 4. 这两天太热了。
- 5. 刚下过雨，挺凉快的。





## Part 2

# Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

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- 二、Substitution drills.

- 1. 昨晚又刮风又下雨。

晴朗  
冷  
热  
阴

凉快  
潮  
闷  
冷

- 2. 今天天气怎么样?

好不好  
热不热  
冷不冷  
好吗

- 3. 这两天太热了。

冷  
凉快  
潮  
舒服





## Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 三、Complete the dialogues.
- 1. 男：今天热不热？  
女：\_\_\_\_\_。
- 2. 男：今天天气\_\_\_\_\_？  
女：晴天，风不大。
- 3. 男：这几天太热了。  
女：昨天下了雨，今天\_\_\_\_\_。
- 4. 男：今天\_\_\_\_\_？  
女：挺凉快的。





## Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 四、Answer the following questions.
- 1. 今天天气好不好？昨天呢？
- What's the weather like today? What about yesterday?
- 2. 这儿的天气和你们国家一样吗？
- Is the weather here same as that in your country?
- 3. 你喜欢热天还是冷天？为什么？
- Do you like hot or cold weather? Why?
- 4. 春天、夏天、秋天、冬天，你喜欢哪一个季节？为什么？
- Which season do you like in spring, summer, autumn and winter? Why?





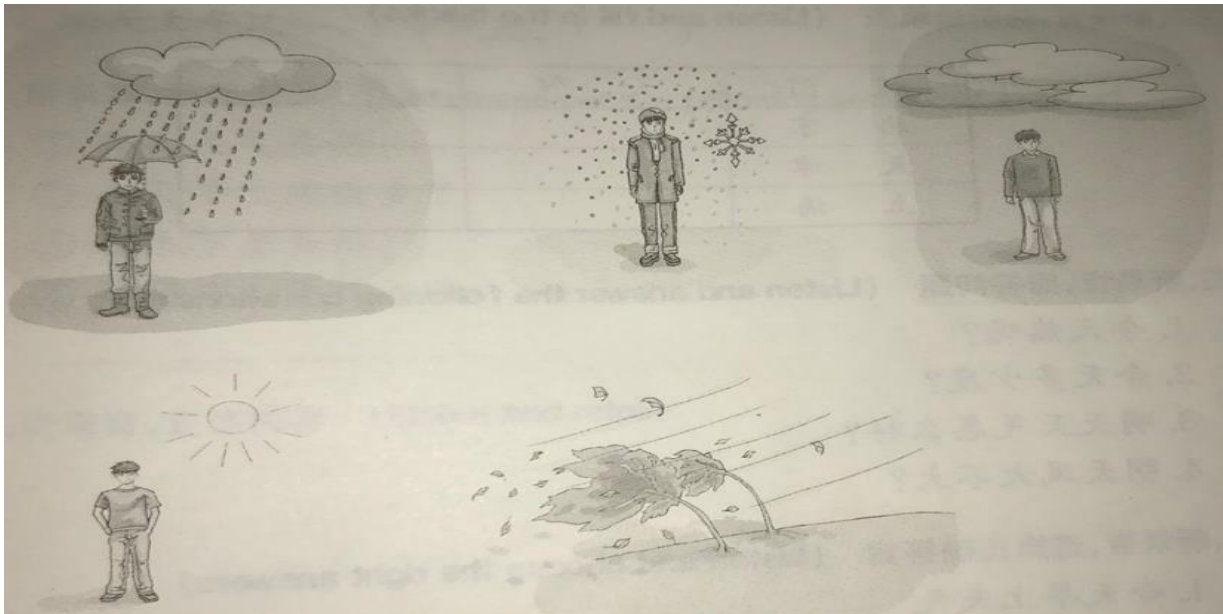
## Part 2

# Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

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- 五、Tell a story based on the following pictures.



- 六、Retell the text.





## Part 2

# Listening Exercise 听力练习 :

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- 一、Listen and underline the words you heard.
- 1. A. 阴天                      B. 多云                      C. 晴天                      D. 下雪
- 2. A. 又热又潮                      B. 又刮风又下雨
- C. 又下雪又刮风                      D. 又冷风又大
- 3. A. 不太热                      B. 有点儿热    C. 很热                      D. 非常热
- 4. A. 风不大                      B. 风有点大    C. 风真大                      D. 没有风





Part 2

# Listening Exercise 听力练习

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二、Listen and fill in the blanks.

城市	天气	风力
北京		
天津		
上海		





## Part 2

# Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 三、Listen and answer the following questions.
- 1. 今天热吗?
- 2. 今天多少度?
- 3. 明天天气怎么样?
- 4. 明天风大不大?





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- 四、Listen and choose the right answers.
- 1. 今天早上天气 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 很好 B. 不太好 C. 很不好
- 2. 下午开始 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 没风 B. 有点儿刮风 C. 刮大风
- 3. 一会儿开始 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 下雪 B. 下大雨 C. 有太阳了
- 4. 而且雨 \_\_\_\_\_。
- A. 越下越小 B. 越下越大 C. 停了





Part 2

# Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 五、True or false based on the following statements you listened.
- 1. 这几天天气很热。 ( )
- 2. 这几天又刮风又下雪。 ( )
- 3. 明天有雪。 ( )
- 4. 明天上午风小，下午风大。 ( )





# Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 六、Listen and put the following sentences in order.

- ①昨天天气真热
- ②今天早上凉快多了
- ③晚上下了大雨
- ④热得让人很不舒服
- \_\_\_\_\_.



• 七、Listen and retell.



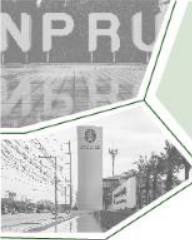
# 总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about the Tone Change of the characters “bù” 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 talk about the weather as simple sentences.



谢谢



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谢谢 再见

THANK YOU

GOODBYE



