

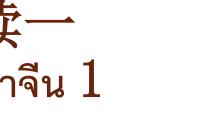


มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY 佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities
and Social Sciences



# Course: 汉语阅读一



# **Chinese Reading 1**

Course code: 1572606

Course name: การอ่านภาษาจีน 1

Chinese Reading 1

汉语阅读一

Teacher: Aj. Shen ye 申烨







The course has 17 times, the first time is an introduction about this course, and 2 times of them are midterm examination and final examination. So we should learn all of 14 Lessons.





#### Course introduce

This course cultivates students' reading ability, including accurate pronunciation of initials, finals, tones and tone change. Training the ability to understand texts, know the structure, characteristics, and reading patterns of Chinese article. So that students can achieve comprehensive improvement of pronunciation, reading skills through the study of this course. Improve students' pronunciation, process their reading ability. Let the students enable to understand the article, grasp the main idea of the article, know the reading skills, and finally fall in love with reading and comprehension.





#### • Lesson 1 Narrative article as a diary

In this lesson, we should learn a diary of Chinese. And read the article for 3 times. The first time should let students read the diary as roughly, and understand the general content of the article, understand the structure of the article, know the main idea of the article. The second time should let students read the diary carefully, including understand all 31 words, 4 language points, sentences, and paragraphs. The third time should recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





#### • Lesson 2 The way to read a Diary

In this lesson, we should learn the structure of Chinese diary within narrative article. Understand the classification, function, scope, content, and reading skills of diaries. And learn the format and reading ways of the diary. Let students learn to use a logical thinking of Chinese-style to read such articles, and be able to understand these articles.





#### • Lesson 3 Initials and pronunciation

In this lesson, we should learn review 23 initials in Mandarin Chinese as professional. We should understand the voice system, know the way to pronunciation, and recognize the attributes and characteristics of each one. After learning this lesson, we can recognize all of Chinese initials, can read term and read a Chinese article as correct pronounce as a native Chinese.





#### Lesson 4 Finals and pronunciation

In this lesson, we should learn and review 39 finals in Mandarin Chinese as professional. We should understand the voice system, know the way to pronunciation, and recognize the attributes and characteristics of each one. After learning this lesson, we can recognize all of Chinese finals, can read term and read a Chinese article as correct pronounce as a native Chinese.





#### Lesson 5 Narrative articles as narrate one thing

In this lesson, we should learn a narrative article as narrate one thing of Chinese. And read the article for 3 times. The first time should let students read the article as roughly, and understand the general content of the article, understand the structure of the article, know the main idea of the article. The second time should let students read the article carefully, including understand all of the words, language points, sentences, paragraphs and the whole article. The third time should recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





#### Lesson 6 The way to read a Narrative Article as narrate one thing

In this lesson, we should learn the structure of Chinese narrative article as narrate one thing. Understand the classification, function, scope, content, and reading skills of narrative articles. And learn the format and reading ways of the article. Let students learn to use a logical thinking of Chinese-style to read such articles, and be able to understand these articles, then could express themselves like a Chinese.





#### Lesson 7 Tones and pronunciation

In this lesson, we should learn and review 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese as professional. We should understand the voice system, know the way to pronunciation, and recognize the attributes and characteristics of each one.

After learning this lesson, we can recognize all of Chinese tones, can read term and articles as correct pronounce as a native Chinese.





#### Lesson 8 Tones' change and pronunciation

In this lesson, we should learn 4 kinds of tones' change in Mandarin Chinese as professional. Including the light tone, the third tone change, the tone change of "¬¬ yī", the tone change of "¬¬ bù". We should understand the voice system, know the way to pronunciation, and recognize the attributes and characteristics of each one. After learning this lesson, we can recognize all of Chinese tones, can read term and articles as correct pronounce as a native Chinese.





#### Lesson 9 Application Article as a Letter

In this lesson, we should learn a letter of Chinese. And read the article for 3 times. The first time should let students read the letter as roughly, and understand the general content of the article, understand the structure of the article, know the main idea of the article. The second time should let students read the letter carefully, including understand all of the words, language points, sentences, and paragraphs. The third time should recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





#### Lesson 10 The way to read a Application Article as a Letter

In this lesson, we should learn the structure of Chinese letter within application article. Understand the classification, function, scope, content, and reading skills of letters. And learn the format and reading ways of the letters. Let students learn to use a logical thinking of Chinese-style to read such articles, then could express themselves like a Chinese.





#### • Lesson 11 Application note as an Announcement

In this lesson, we should learn an announcement of Chinese. And read the article for 3 times. The first time should let students read the announcement as roughly, and understand the general content of the article, understand the structure of the article, know the main idea of the article. The second time should let students read the announcement carefully, including understand all of the words, language points, sentences, and paragraphs. The third time should recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





#### Lesson 12 The way to read an Application note as an Announcement

In this lesson, we should learn the structure of Chinese announcement. Understand the classification, function, scope, content, and reading skills of announcement. And learn the format and reading ways of the announcement. Let students learn to use a logical thinking of Chinese-style to read such articles, then could express themselves like a Chinese.





#### Lesson 13 An Argumentation Article

In this lesson, we should learn an argumentation of Chinese. And read the article for 3 times. The first time should let students read the argumentation as roughly, and understand the general content of the article, understand the structure of the article, know the main idea of the article. The second time should let students read the argumentation carefully, including understand all of the words, language points, sentences, and paragraphs. The third time should recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





#### Lesson 14 The way to read an Argumentation

In this lesson, we should learn the structure of Chinese argumentation. Understand the classification, function, scope, content, and reading skills of argumentations. And learn the format and reading ways of the argumentations. Let students learn to use a logical thinking of Chinese-style to read such articles, then could express themselves like a Chinese.



# 第一课课程介绍 Introduce for Lesson 1



- Part 1: Text study
- Learn a diary of Chinese. Read it 3 times: read roughly for general content, structure, and main idea; read carefully for details which are words, language points, sentences, and paragraphs; recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while.
- Part 2: Exercises
- **Reading comprehension**
- **Language points**







# NOW

# LET'S BEGINNING STUDY THE

ARTICLE — PART 1.



# 中文文章的结构 The structure of Chinese Article



#### 总-总述 Overview

分-分说
Point of views:
具体、举例、原因、
观点等 The details,
examples, reasons,
views…

总-结论/总结 To sum up

#### 总 Overview

分Point of views: 具体、举例、原 因、观点等 The details, examples, reasons, views… 分Point of views: 具体、举例、原因、 观点等 The details, examples, reasons, views…

总-结论/总结

To sum up



# 本文的结构





#### 总-总述 Overview

分-分说

Point of views: 具体、举例、原因、观点等 The details, examples, reasons, views···

> 总-结论/总结 To sum up

# Round 1 阅读方法 Reading method



- •粗略阅读文章 Read the article roughly
- 了解文章大概内容 Understand the general content of the article
- •明白文章结构Understand the structure of the article

•知道文章主要中心思想Know the main idea of the article

**RU** Round 1

# 日记一篇 A Diary





9月9日,星期六,晴

时间过得真快!到中国已经两个星期了。这两个星期挺紧张,头两天忙着办手续、参加分班考试,接着就开始上课了。

现在每天早上7点钟我就得起床(太痛苦了),上午差不多都有课,下午有时候也有课,没课的时候我常去买东西或者收拾房间,晚上还要复习、做作业和预习,忙得连锻炼身体的时间都没有了。不过,这两周的收获也挺多的。

首先,我对自己的汉语水平有了更准确的了解。来中国以前觉得自己的汉语还可以,没想到下飞机以后,中国人跟我说汉语我听不懂,我说的汉语他们好像也不明白。分班考试的时候,很多题都不会做,尤其是填汉字,一个也没写对。上课的时候,阅读课文、做练习总是要查词典,因为不少汉字都不认识。看来我的听说读写水平都还差得远呢。我首先得多练习听和说,同时还要好好儿学习汉字。

第二方面的收获是熟悉了周围环境,基本适应了这儿的生活,不过上课太早还有点不习惯。 这个学校的风景挺漂亮;宿舍比我想象的好;食堂的饭菜很便宜,也不难吃。学校里买东西、上网也 很方便。不过,自行车太多,交通有点乱。原来我打算这周骑自行车去城里逛逛,可一直没有时间, 下周有空了一定要去。

认识小华和周明,也是我的一个重要收获。从他们那儿我学到了不少东西,例如怎么砍价、 怎么打便宜的国际电话。以后有必要多和中国学生交流,这样不仅可以练习汉语,而且还能更多地了 解中国人、中国的社会和文化。留学中国的头两个星期收获还有不少,这是个不错的开始。以后一定 得好好儿利用时间,一边学汉语,一边了解中国社会和文化,做个中国通。

# Round 1 阅读方法 Reading method



- Understand the general content of the article
- •刚到中国的生活 New life in China
- Understand the structure of the article
- 总述Overview—分说Point of view—总结to sum up
- Know the main idea of the article
- •到中国学习前两个星期的三个收获Three gains in the first two weeks of studying in China

# Round 2 阅读方法 Reading method



•详细阅读文章,并理解生词、语法、句子、段落。 Read the article in detail, and understand new words, grammar, sentences, and paragraphs.





# PRU Round 2

# 生词 WORDS



1	日记	rìjì	diary
2	头	tóu	Head
3	手续	shŏuxù	formalities
4	痛苦	tòngkǔ	pain
5	差不多	chàbuduō	almost 🕺 🗽
6	锻炼	duànliàn	work out
7	收获	Shōuhuò	reward ***
8	首先	shŏuxiān	first of all
9	准确	zhŭnquè	accurate
10	可以	kěyĭ	can



# PRU Round 2

# 生词 WORDS



11	明白	míngbái 🚙	understand
12	题	tí 2+3= <sup>†</sup> 5-2=3	question + °°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°°
13	尤其	yóuqí	Especially
14	填	tián 🙀 🔝	Fill
15	阅读	yuèdú	Read
16	不少	búshǎo	A lot
17	看来	kànlái	It seems
18	好好儿	hǎohǎor	Good
19	熟悉	shúxī	Familiar with
20	环境	huánjìng	Surroundings

# RU Round 2

# 生词 WORDS



21	适应	shìyìng	adapt
22	想象	Xiǎngxiàng	Imagine
23	XX	wăng	Network
24	上网	shàngwǎng	Go online
25	交通	jiāotōng	Traffic
26	逛	guàng	Visit
27	砍价	kănjià	Bargain
28	国际	guójì <b>P</b>	International
29	必要	bìyào	Necessary
30	交流	jiāoliú	communicate with
31	通	tōng	Through





# 日记一篇 A DIARY





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- 时间过得真快!到中国已经两个星期了。这两个星期挺紧张,头两天忙着办手续、参加分班考试,接着就开始上课了。
- 现在每天早上7点钟我就得起床(太痛苦了), 上午差不多都有课,下午有时候也有课,没课的时候我常 去买东西或者收拾房间,晚上还要复习、做作业和预习, 忙得连锻炼身体的时间都没有了。不过,这两周的收获也 挺多的。

PRU Round 2

# 日记一篇 A DIARY





- 3 首先,我对自己的汉语水平有了更准确的了解。来中国以前觉得自己的汉语还可以,没想到下飞机以后,中国人跟我说汉语我听不懂,我说的汉语他们好像也不明白。分班考试的时候,很多题都不会做,尤其是填汉字,一个也没写对。上课的时候,阅读课文、做练习总是要查词典,因为不少汉字都不认识。看来我的听说读写水平都还差得远呢。我首先得多练习听和说,同时还要好好儿学习汉字。
- ④ 第二方面的收获是熟悉了周围环境,基本适应了这儿的生活,不过上课太早还有点不习惯。这个学校的风景挺漂亮;宿舍比我想象的好;食堂的饭菜很便宜,也不难吃。学校里买东西、上网也很方便。不过,自行车太多,交通有点乱。原来我打算这周骑自行车去城里逛逛,可一直没有时间,下周有空了一定要去。

# Round 2 日记一篇 A DIARY





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## Round 2

# 语言点 LANGUAGE POINT



- 1. 尤其: "特别"。表示经过比较,后面说的意思会更进一步。"+"是。
- It means "especially". After comparing two things, the second thing is deeper than the first one. And it should use "shi" behind it.
- Example: 1. 中国的高中学生,尤其是高三的学生,非常辛苦。
- 2. 跑步,尤其是慢跑,对身体很好。
- 3. 我很喜欢语言,尤其是汉语。
- 2. "一.....也不(没)":表示强调。用于否定句中表示强调,有时有夸张意味。
- It express emphasis emotion. It used to express emphasis in negative sentences, sometimes it have a emotion of exaggerated.
- Example: 1. 考试的时候,汉字一个也没写对。
- 2. 我每天都吃面条,现在一点也不想吃面条了。
- 3. 老师提问的时候,同学们一句话也不说。。

# Round 2

# 语言点 LANGUAGE POINT



- 3. 好好儿:努力或尽情地做某事,+ V。
- It means try the best to do something or enjoy something. It need a verb below it.
- Example: 1. 大家一定要好好儿学习。
- 2. 明天有考试,我们要好好儿准备。
- 3. 因为不饿,所以孩子不好好儿吃饭。



- 2. "挺.....": 表示程度,跟"很"差不多,口语。
- It express the emotion of deeper, same as "hen", but it is used to be a oral Chinese usually.
- Example: 1. 我们的大学挺漂亮。
- 2. 这两周的收获挺多的。
- 3. 考试挺紧张的。

# Round 3 阅读方法 Reading method



•边阅读边回想文章内容、结构和大概意思。Recall the content, structure and general meaning of the article while reading it.





### Round 3

# 日记一篇 A DIARY





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4 第二方面的收获是熟悉了周围环境,基本适应了这儿的生活,不过上课太早还有点不习惯。 这个学校的风景挺漂亮;宿舍比我想象的好;食堂的饭菜很便宜,也不难吃。学校里买东西、上网也 很方便。不过,自行车太多,交通有点乱。原来我打算这周骑自行车去城里逛逛,可一直没有时间, 下周有空了一定要去。

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# PRU

### Round 3

1:到中国两周 First two weeks in China



全文主题Topic of article: 刚到中国的生活 New life in China (1-5) 总述 overview (1-2)

2; 有困难也有很多收获 There are some difficulties but have many gains also

分说points of view (3-5) 3:更了解自己的汉语水平。 Know your Chinese proficiency better.

4: 熟悉环境, 适应生活。Be familiar with the environment and adapt to life.

5; 认识了中国朋友。Met Chinese friends.

总结 to sum up (the last sentence)

Last sentence of paragraph:是个不错的开始。 This is a good beginning in China.









# NOW

# LET'S BEGINNING DO THE EXERCISE —

— **PART 2**.

# 练习 Exercises



- •—. Choose the correct answer.
- 1. 第一段,他为什么觉得紧张?()
- A. 要考试 B. 非常忙 C. 要上课

- D. 要办手续
- 2. 第三段,他为什么觉得自己的汉语差? (
- A. 不识字 B. 听不懂 C. 不会说

D. 以上都是

- 3. 第四段,他原来打算做什么?()
- A. 买东西 B. 去城里 C. 上网

D. 骑车

- 4. 第五段,他对自己有什么希望?
- A. 学文化 B. 学汉语 C. 做个中国通

D. 了解中国社会





# 练习 Exercises



- —. Judge right or not.
- •1. 他每天下午都有课。
- 2. 来中国前,他觉得自己的汉语很好。
- 3. 他他觉得学校的风景很漂亮。 (
- 4. 小华和周明是中国人。
- 5. 他和中国学生交流是为了学会砍价。(





# 练习 Exercises



- 三. Complete sentence.
- •1. 汉语很难, (尤其)
- 2. 昨天我很早去教室, 教室里\_\_\_\_。(一……也不/没)
- 3. 这个问题很难, 你应该\_\_\_\_\_。(好好儿)
- 4. 中国的高铁 \_\_\_\_\_。 (挺······)







# 总结 Summary



• After studying this lesson, we knew the diary of Chinese. We can know the general content, the structure, the main idea of the article; know the words, language points, sentences, and paragraphs; can think about a diary as Chinese logical style, and then we can understand and read a diary as a native Chinese people.





# 谢谢再见 THANK YOU GOODBYE