



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
人文与社会科学学院
Chinese Education Program
汉语教育专业



NPRU



Course code: 1000017

Course name: ภาษาจีนเพื่อการสื่อสารเบื้องต้น

基础交际汉语

Jīchǔ Jiāojiè Hànyǔ

Chinese for Basic Communication

Teacher: Aj. Dr. Shēn Yè 申烨





Dì liù kè Tā zài nǎlǐ?

第六课 她在哪里?

Where is he?

Zhè shì Hé Nà de sùshè ma?

6.1 这是何娜的宿舍吗?

6.1 Is this He Na's dormitory?

New words
生词

Conversation
课文对话

Pronounce
语音知识

Language
points
语言点

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴

New Vocabularies
生词



在

zài

at

进

jìn

come in

认识

rènshi

recognize

很

hěn

very

学习

xuéxí

study

汉语

Hànyǔ

Chinese



Conversation
会话 huìhuà

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A: Qǐngwèn, zhè shì Hé Nà de sùshè ma? 请问，这是何娜的宿舍吗？

B: Shì. 是。

A: Tā zài ma? 他在吗？

C: Lǐ Lì, nǐhǎo! Qǐngjìn , qǐngjìn. 李力，你好！请进，请进。

A: Nǐhǎo! 你好！

C: Míngyuè, zhè shì Lǐ Lì, Tā shì wǒ de Zhōngguó tóngxué。Lǐ Lì, zhè shì Míngyuè, tā shì Mǎláixīyà rén。

明月，这是李力，他是我的中国同学。李力，这是明月，她是马来西亚人。

B: Nǐhǎo, rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng. 你好，认识你很高兴。

A: Rènshi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng. Nǐ xuéxí shénme? 认识你我也很高兴。你学习什么？

B: Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ. 我学习汉语。

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. Qǐngwèn, zhè shì Hé Nà de sùshè ma?

请问，这是何娜的宿舍吗？ (Excuse me, is this He Na 's dormitory?)

This sentence can be used to politely inquire when visiting or looking for someone.

(1) A de something

jiā 家 / dàxué 大学 / gōngsī 公司 / yīyuàn 医院

A de jiā / A de dàxué / A de gōngsī / A de yīyuàn

(2) zhè shì someone de something ma?

这是……的……吗？

Is this ……?

2. Answer: Shì. 是。 (Yes, it is.)

If the answer is no, you can use “búshì 不是” to reply.



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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3. Tā zài ma? 他在吗? (Is he there?)

This sentence is used to ask if the person being searched for is in location.

Answer:

Tā zài 。 / Tā bú zài 。
他在。 / 他不在。

4. Lǐ Lì, nǐhǎo! Qǐngjìn , qǐngjìn。

李力, 你好! 请进, 请进。 (Hello, Li Li! Please come in.)

This sentence can be used to politely express welcome.

Similar expressions:

qǐng zuò / qǐng hē chá / qǐng chī / qǐng kàn
请坐 / 请喝茶 / 请吃 / 请看



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

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5. Míngyuè, zhè shì Lǐ Lì, Tā shì wǒ de Zhōngguó tóngxué。

Lǐ Lì, zhè shì Míngyuè, tā shì Mǎláixīyà rén。

明月，这是李力，他是我的中国同学。(Mingyue, this is Li Li, he is my Chinese classmate.)

李力，这是明月，她是马来西亚人。(Li Li, this is Mingyue, she is from Malaysia.)

This set of sentences can be used to introduce a person or something.

5.1 zhè shì Lǐ Lì. (Introduce someone or something)

这是李力。

5.2 Tā shì wǒ de Zhōngguó tóngxué。

他是我们的中国同学。

People 1 shì people 2 de Country +...

tóngshì	同事
hùshì zhǎng	护士长
zhǔrèn	主任
yuànzǎng	院长
tóngxué	同学
lǎoshī	老师
lǐngdǎo	领导



This sentence is used to introduce a relationship between someone and someone else.

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



6. A: Nǐhǎo, rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng。

你好，认识你很高兴。

(Hello, it's nice to meet you.)

B: Rènshi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng。

认识你我也很高兴。

(Nice to meet you too.)

These sentences are used to greet when first meet each other.

rènshi nǐ +
认识你

hěn gāoxìng
很高兴

(the first people)

rènshi nǐ + wǒ yě
认识你 我也

+ hěn gāoxìng
很高兴

(the second one)

04



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



7. A: Nǐ xuéxí shénme?

你学习什么?

(What do you study?)

B: Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

我学习汉语。

(I study Chinese.)

These sentences are used to ask someone about their major, and how to answer.

Tài yǔ / Hàn yǔ / Yīng yǔ / Fǎ yǔ / Rì yǔ / yǔ

泰语/ 汉语/ 英语/ 法语/ 日语/语

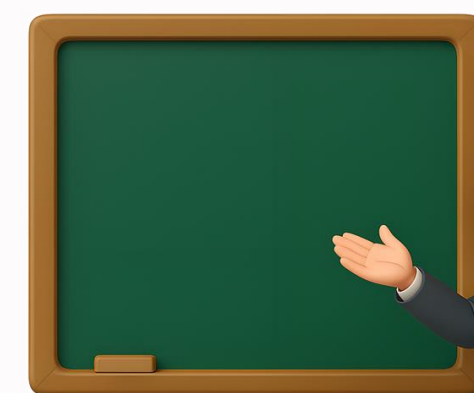
hùlǐ xué

护理学

tǐyù

体育

04



Pronunciation Points 语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

- 韵母 finals: ua uo uai ui uan un uang ueng
- 声母 initials: z c s + i
- 声调 tones: 三声+其他四个声调 The third tone + the four other tones

声韵拼合表 Table of the Initial-final Combinations

	u	ua	uo	uai	uei	uan	uen	uang	ueng
自成音节	wu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng
z	zu	—	zuo	—	zui	zuan	zun	—	—
c	cu	—	cuo	—	cui	cuan	cun	—	—
s	su	—	suo	—	sui	suan	sun	—	—
g	gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	—
k	ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	—

Pronunciation Points
语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

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1. Chinese Pinyin 汉语拼音:

组合声调 (第三声+第一、二、三、四和轻声)

Combined Tones (the Third Tone + the First, the Second, the Third, the Fourth, and the Neutral Tones)

xǐyān	gǎnqíng	pǎotuǐ	wěiqì	mǔqīn
kǎolā	kǒnglóng	xǐjiǔ	yǒuyì	mǎhǔ
mǔjī	xǐtáng	bǎomǔ	kǎobèi	dǎfā
bǎibān	qiǎngduó	kǒuyǔ	kǒngpà	fǔtóu
kǒubēi	tiǎobō	xiǎoyǔ	jǐnggào	jiějie



2. ua 等自成音节时的书写方式和在前边有其他声母时的书写方式

The way to write “ua” both with and without preceding initials:

“ua uo uai ui uan un uang ueng” 在自成音节时，把前边的“u”变成“w”。若与声母拼写，则有所变化，比如前面时“k”时拼写为：“kua kuo kuai kui kuan kun kuang kueng”。

“u” should be changed into “w” when “ua uo uai ui uan un uang ueng” have no preceding initials. If they are combined with initials, for example “k”, the spellings should be “kua kuo kuai kui kuan kun kuang kueng”.

3. z c s + i 的读法 The Pronunciation of “z c s + i”

“z c s” 是舌尖和上齿背之间产生的辅音。这里的“i”的实际读音是一个舌尖前元音，而不是原来的“i”。摆好“z c s”的位置，然后加大摩擦，便产生了这个元音。

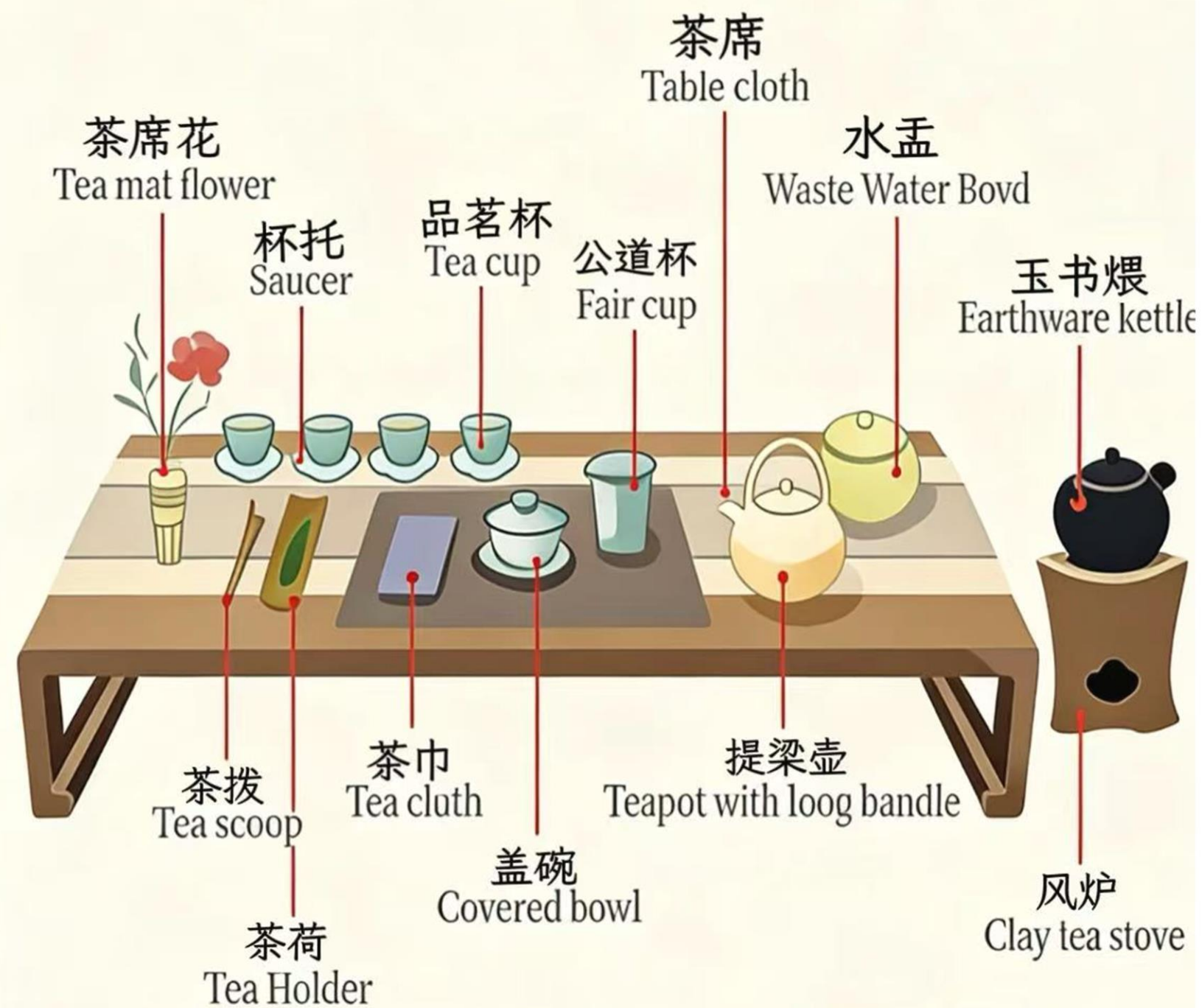
“z c s” is produced when the tip of the tongue presses against the upper teeth.

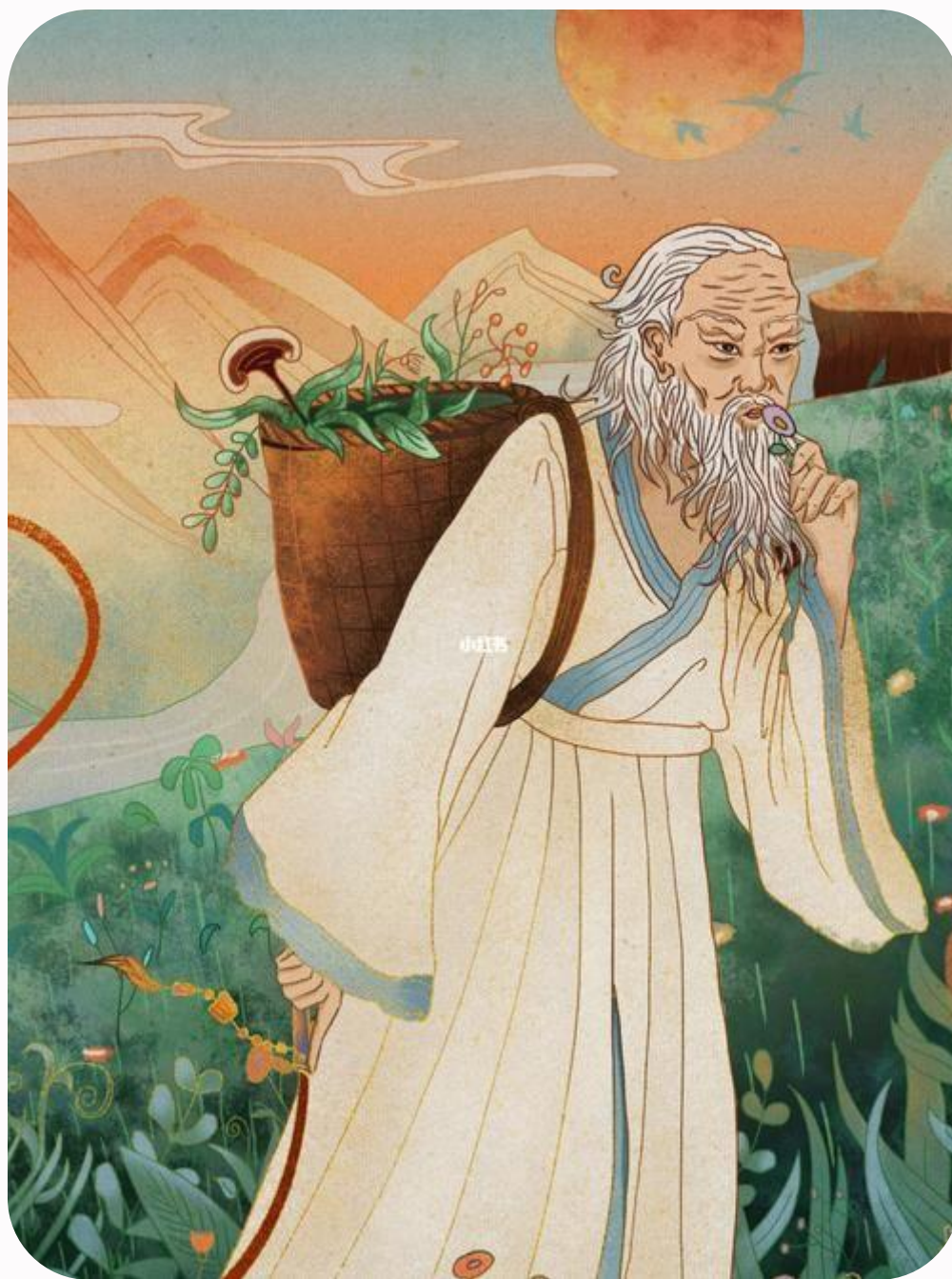
“i” here in fact is a vowel pronounced with the front of the tongue, not as “i” usually is pronounced. Place the tongue in the correct position to pronounce “z c s”, then increase the friction, and the vowel will be produced.



中国茶道

Chinese tea ceremony





历史渊源 Historical Origins

茶在中国有着悠久而传奇的历史，可以追溯到数千年前。据说，中国古代传奇人物之一神农在树叶从野生树上落入他正在沸腾的水中时发现了茶。随着时间的推移，茶不仅成为一种饮品，还成为中国文化中好客与友谊的象征。

Tea has a long and storied history in China, dating back thousands of years. It is said that Shennong, one of the legendary figures in ancient China, discovered tea when leaves from a wild tree fell into his boiling water. Over time, tea became an important part of Chinese culture, not only as a beverage but also as a symbol of hospitality and friendship.

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

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在唐朝(618-907)，饮茶在上层社会中广泛流行，制茶和泡茶的艺术开始成形。著名的茶圣陆羽撰写了《茶经》，为中国茶文化的发展奠定了基础。在宋朝(960-1279)，茶道达到了新的精致高度，有精心组织的斗茶活动，并注重饮茶的审美体验。

During the Tang Dynasty(618-907), tea drinking became widespread among the upper classes, and the art of tea making and brewing began to take shape. The famous tea master Lu Yu wrote "The Classic of Tea," which laid the foundation for the development of Chinese tea culture. In the Song Dynasty (960 -1279), the tea ceremony reached a new height of refinement, with elaborate tea competitions and a focus on the aesthetic experience of tea drinking



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Tea Ceremony Philosophy 茶道哲学

中国茶道的哲学围绕和谐、尊重、纯净与宁静的概念。和谐指的是茶道中各种元素之间的平衡，如茶、水、茶具和环境。尊重体现在对茶叶、制茶过程以及参与仪式的人的敬重。纯净强调使用干净的水和高质量的茶叶，而宁静则为享受茶创造了平和宁静的氛围。

The philosophy of the Chinese tea ceremony is centered around the concepts of harmony, respect, purity, and tranquility. Harmony refers to the balance between the various elements of the tea ceremony, such as the tea, water, teaware, and environment. Respect is shown for the tealeaves, the process of making tea, and the people who participate in the ceremony. Purity emphasizes the use of clean water and high-quality tea leaves, while tranquility creates a peaceful and serene atmosphere for enjoying tea.



Culture corner
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茶道也反映了道家和佛教的简朴、自然与内心平和的理想。通过参与茶道，人们可以培养正念，欣赏当下之美。

Tea Ceremony Philosophy 茶道哲学 The tea ceremony also reflects the Taoist and Buddhist ideals of simplicity, naturalness, and inner peace. By engaging in the tea ceremony, people can cultivate a sense of mindfulness and appreciation for the beauty of the present moment.