



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 bā kè Zhèli yǒu xǐshǒujiān ma?
第八课 这里有洗手间吗?
Lesson 8 Is there a restroom here?

New words
生词

Conversation
课文对话

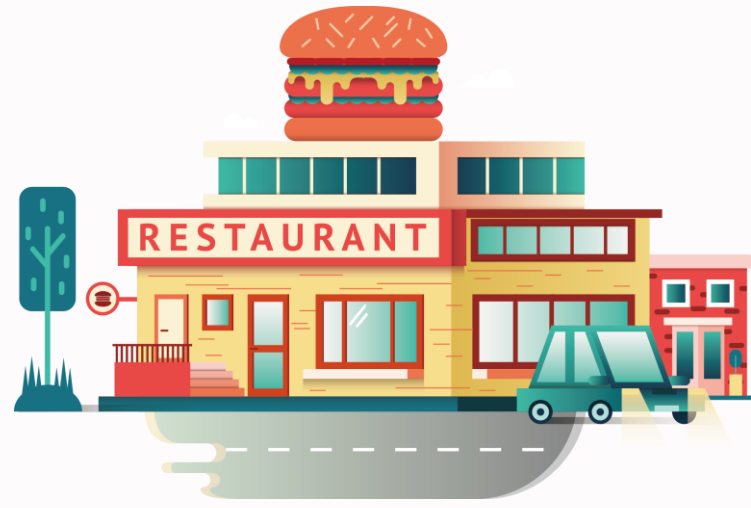
Pronounce
语音知识

Language
points
语言点

Exercises
练习

Culture
point
文化点滴

New Vocabularies
生词



这里

zhèli

here

餐厅

cāntīng

restaurant

当然

dāngrán

of course

知道

zhīdào

know



洗手间

xǐshǒujiān

rest room

那里

Nàli

there

不用谢

bùyòngxiè

You' re welcome

耀华力路

Yàohuá lì lù

Yaowarat road

唐人街

Táng rén jiē

China town



New Vocabularies
生词



啊

a

教授

jiàoshòu

professor

来

lái

come

晚

wǎn

late



北晨花园

Běichén Huāyuán

Beichen Garden

陈淮

Chén shuí

A family name



Conversation 会话 huìhuà

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



A: Wǒmen zài nǎlǐ?

我们在哪里？

B: Yàohuá lì lù。

耀华力路。

A: Zhèlǐ yǒu Zhōngguó cāntīng ma?

这里有中国餐厅吗？

B: Dāngrán yǒu, zhèlǐ shì Màngǔ de Táng rén jiē。

当然有，这里是曼谷的唐人街。

A: Wǒ bù zhīdào。Qǐngwèn, zhèlǐ yǒu xǐshǒujiān ma?

我不知道。请问，这里有洗手间吗？

B: Yǒu, zài nàlǐ。

有，在那里。

A: Xièxie。

谢谢。

B: Bù yòngxiè。

不用谢。

04



NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



1. A: Wǒmen zài nǎlǐ?

我们在哪里? (Where are we?)

B: Yàohuálì lù.

耀华力路。 (Yaowarat Road.)

Ask for location and answer.

Yàohuálì lù

耀华力路

Road names and the expressions: Name + lù

Mǎláimàn lù / Yīngbàodài lù

玛莱曼路 / 英报代路

04



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



2. A: Zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó cāntīng ma?
这里有中国餐厅吗? (Is there a Chinese restaurant here?)
B: Dāngrán yǒu, zhèli shì Màngǔ de Táng rén jiē.
当然有, 这里是曼谷的唐人街。 (Of course, this is Chinatown in Bangkok.)
A: Wǒ bù zhīdào.
我不知道。 (I don't know.)

This sentence is used to inquire about certain places.

2.1 Zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó cāntīng ma?

A: 这里有中国餐厅吗?

Dāngrán yǒu.

B: 当然有。

Tàiguó cāntīng

泰国餐厅

Hánguó cāntīng

韩国餐厅

Xī cāntīng

西餐厅

yīyuàn

医院

zhěnsuǒ

诊所

yàodiàn

药店

yínháng

银行

xǐshǒu jiān

洗手间

04



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



2.2 Zhèli yǒu Zhōngguó cāntīng ma?

A: 这里有中国餐厅吗?

Dāngrán yǒu.

B: 当然有。

Yǒu.
有。
Méiyǒu.
没有。

2.3 zhèli shì Màngǔ de Táng rén jiē.
这里是曼谷的唐人街。

Zhōngguó 中国
Tàiguó 泰国
Fótǒng 佛统
Qīngmài 清迈

shǒudū 首都
jīchǎng 机场
bùxíng jiē 步行街
xiǎochī jiē 小吃街



04



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



4. A: Qǐngwèn, zhèli yǒu xǐshǒujiān ma?

请问，这里有洗手间吗？

(Excuse me, is there a restroom here?)

B: Yǒu, zài nàli.

有，在那里。

(Yes, it's over there.)

A: Xièxie.

谢谢。

(Thank you.)

B: Bù yòngxiè.

不用谢。

(Excuse me, is there a restroom here?)

Ask for location and answer, and express thanks.

04



Yǒu, zài nàli.

有，在那里。 (Yes, it's over there.)

Yǒu, zài zhèli.

有，在这里。 (Yes, it's here.)

These two sentences are used to tell someone the location they are asking about.

NPRU

Conversation
会话 huìhuà

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



A: Qǐngwèn, Běichén Huāyuán zài nǎlǐ?

请问，北晨花园在哪里？

B: Zài nàlǐ。

在那里。

A: Xièxie。

谢谢。

B: Bù kèqì。

不客气。

C: Shéi a?

谁啊？

A: Jiàoshòu, shì wǒmen. Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen lái wǎn le。

教授，是我们。对不起，我们来晚了。

C: Méi guānxi, qǐngjìn, qǐngjìn。

没关系，请进，请进。

04



NPRU

Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



5. A: Qǐngwèn, Běichén Huāyuán zài nǎli?

请问，北晨花园在哪里？

(Excuse me, where is Beichen Garden?)

B: Zài nàli.

在那里。

(It's over there.)

A: Xièxie.

谢谢。

(Thank you.)

B: Bù kèqì.

不客气。

(You're welcome.)

Ask where the residential area is and answer.

04



Language Points
语言点 yǔyán diǎn



6. C: Shéi a?

谁啊?

(Who is that?)

A: Jiàoshòu, shì wǒmen.

教授, 是我们。

(Professor, it's us.)

When someone visits, this sentence is used to ask the visitor's identity and answer.

A: Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen láiwǎn le.

对不起, 我们来晚了。

(Sorry we are late.)

C: Méi guānxi, qǐngjìn, qǐngjìn.

没关系, 请进, 请进。

(It's okay, please come in, please come in)

This sentence is used to apologize and respond when someone are late for visiting other people.



“láiwǎn le 来晚了” means come late.

“wǎn 晚” usually show the meaning of evening, but sometimes it can show the meaning of doing something late and be used as “Verb. + wǎn 晚 + le 了”.

Pronunciation Points

语音知识 yǔyīn zhīshi

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



语音总结 Summarization of Pronunciation:

• 多音节词 Polysyllabic Words

dǎcǎojīngshé	páiyōujiěnnàn	pāozhuānyǐnyù
zuòjǐngguāntiān	yóuyùbùjué	dànnànbùsǐ
zhùzhòuwéinüè	hújiǎhǔwēi	jiéwàishēngzhī
mǎdàochénggōng	lóngténgghǔyuè	zhòngzhìchéngchéng
zhònggrútàishān	yúgōngyíshān	yùrchóuwéiwò
yǐyīdāngshí	xiōngyǒuchéngzhú	xuězhōngsòngtàn
xiàlǐbārén	tǔbēngwǎjiě	tiānyīwúfèng
sìmiànchǔgē	shǒuzhūdàitù	shíshìqiúshì
qiánlǚjìqióng	bùkětóngrìéryǔ	lǎosǐbùxiāngwǎnglái
shèhuìzhǔyìzhě	bùyuèléichíyībù	bǎiwénbùrúyījiàn



Culture corner

文化角

Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



中国饮食文化博大精深，核心可以概括为“色、香、味、形、养”五个字。中国人做菜不仅讲究味道鲜美（通过煎、炒、烹、炸等多种方法实现），还非常注重菜品的色彩搭配和造型美观。

Chinese culinary culture is profound and extensive. Its core can be summarized by five essential aspects: "color, aroma, taste, shape, and nourishment." When preparing food, the Chinese people not only emphasize delicious flavors—achieved through diverse cooking methods such as pan-frying, stir-frying, stewing, and deep-frying—but also place great importance on the visual harmony of colors and the artistic presentation of dishes.



NPRU

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



最具代表性的包括八大菜系，具体有：鲁（山东菜）、川（四川菜）、粤（广东菜）、苏（江苏菜）、闽（福建菜）、浙（浙江菜）、湘（湖南菜）、徽（安徽菜）共八个。每个菜系都有自己的特色和口味，如川菜의麻辣、粤菜의清淡鲜美（泰国的潮州菜就来自于粤菜），以及主食与菜肴搭配的习惯，通常以米饭或面食为主，配上几道菜共享。

The most representative are the Eight Great Cuisines, namely: Lu (Shandong cuisine), Chuan (Sichuan cuisine), Yue (Guangdong cuisine), Su (Jiangsu cuisine), Min (Fujian cuisine), Zhe (Zhejiang cuisine), Xiang (Hunan cuisine), and Hui (Anhui cuisine). Each cuisine possesses its own distinct characteristics and flavors, such as the numbing and spiciness of Chuan cuisine, or the lightness and freshness of Yue cuisine (Thai Teochew cuisine, for instance, originates from Yue cuisine). There is also the customary practice of combining staples with dishes, where meals typically feature rice or noodles as the staple, accompanied by several dishes shared at the table.



NPRU

Culture corner
文化角
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



在饮食背后，是独特的食疗哲学，核心思想是“药食同源”。中国的中医认为食物和药物同样来源于自然，因此通过合理的饮食可以调理身体、预防疾病，也可以通过饮食的调节配合治疗疾病。

Behind the cuisine lies a unique philosophy of food as medicine, with the core belief that "medicine and food share a common origin." According to Traditional Chinese Medicine, food and medicinal herbs both originate from nature. Therefore, a balanced diet can help regulate the body and prevent illnesses, and dietary adjustments can also complement medical treatments.



NPRU

Culture corner

文化角

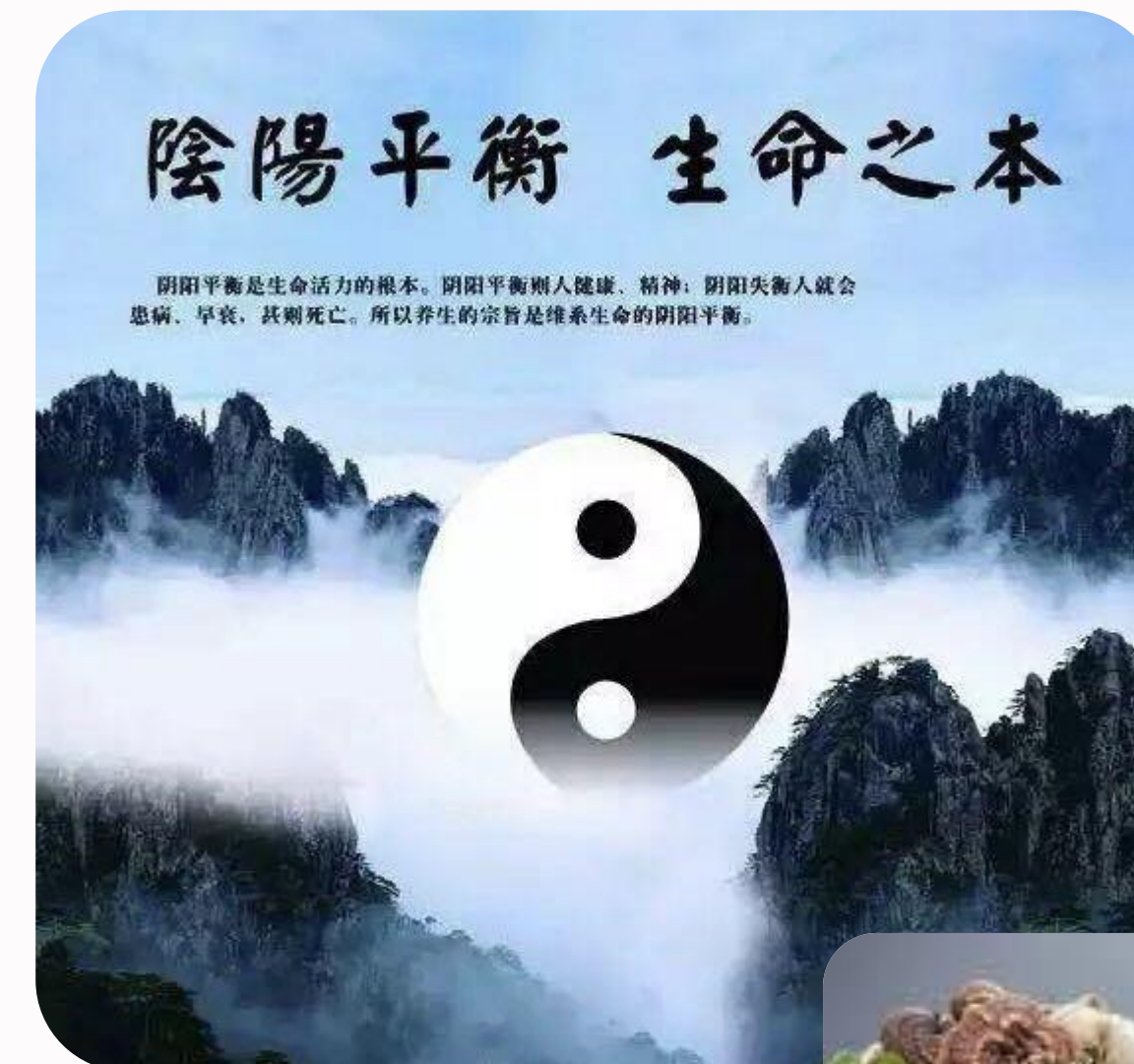
Wénhuà jiǎo

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



这一哲学遵循阴阳平衡的原则，比如夏天吃“凉性”的苦瓜绿豆清热，冬天吃“温性”的羊肉萝卜暖身。同时强调因时、因地、因人而异，根据季节变化、居住环境和自身体质来选择吃什么。所以在中国，饮食不仅是满足口腹之欲，更是维护健康的一种生活方式。

This philosophy follows the principle of Yin and Yang balance. For instance, in summer, people eat “cooling” foods like bitter melon and mung beans to relieve heat, while in winter, they consume “warming” foods such as mutton and radish to keep warm. It also emphasizes adapting to the season, the environment, and the individual—choosing foods based on the time of year, local climate, and one’s personal constitution. In China, therefore, eating is not merely about satisfying appetite; it is a way of life that promotes health and well-being.



NPRU