



**LESSON FIVE 第五课**

**New Words 生词**


汉字	Pinyin	meaning	汉字	Pinyin	meaning
<b>New Words for the Text: Dialogue 1 &amp; 2</b>					
华人	huárén	Chinese people	哪	nǎ/něi	which
汉语	Hànyǔ	Mandarin Chinese	地	dì	earth, ground
图	tú	picture	地图	dìtú	map
世界	shìjiè	world	看	kàn	look, see
北京	Běijīng	Beijing	上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
北	běi	north	海	hǎi	sea
长	cháng	long	城	chéng	city, city wall
长城	Chángchéng	The Great Wall	真	zhēn	really
江	jiāng	river	长江	Chángjiāng	Yangtse River
黄河	Huánghé	Yellow River	河	hé	river
对了	duì le	correct	黄	huáng	yellow

<b>New Words for the Rhyme</b>					
轮	lún	wheel	三轮车	Sān lún chē	tricycle
跑	pǎo	run	得	de	Particle word used to connect a verb with its adverb
快	kuài	fast	面	miàn	surface, face
上面	shàngmiàn	on top, above	坐	zuò	sit
个	gè	a measure word with a countable noun	要	yào	want, would like to
五	wǔ	five	毛	mǎo	a dime, 10 cents

给	gěi	give	块	kuài	a dollar, buck
说	shuō	speak, say	奇怪	qìguài	strange, weird,
猴子	hóuzi	monkey	吱	zhī	crank
肚子	dùzi	stomach, belly	饿	è	hungry
能	néng	can, could	跳	tiào	jump
香	xiāng	fragrant	香蕉	xiāngjiāo	banana
它	tā	it	好笑	hǎoxiào	funny
笑	xiào	laugh, smile			

TEXT,



Text of Lesson Five 第五课课文 

(1) Dialogue 1

A: 你好!

B: 你好!

A: 这是我的朋友。

B: 你好。

C: 你好! 你也是中国人吧?



B: 我爸爸是中国人, 我妈妈是美国人, 我是美国华人。你是哪国人?

C: 我是中国人。

A: 他是我的汉语老师。

B: 我爸爸也是汉语老师。

C: 你爸爸好吗?

## B: 他很好, 谢谢!

Text in Pinyin: Dialogue 1

A: Nǐ hǎo!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

A: Zhè shì wǒ de péngyou.

B: Nǐ hǎo.

C: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ yě shì Zhōngguó rén ba?

B: Wǒ bàba shì Zhōngguó rén, wǒ māma shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì Měiguó huárén. Nǐ shì nǎ/něi guó rén?


C: Wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.

A: Tā shì wǒ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī.

B: Wǒ bàba yě shì Hànyǔ lǎoshī.

C: Nǐ bàba hǎo ma?

B: Tā hěn hǎo. Xièxie!

 Dialogue 2



A: 这是什么?

B: 这是我爸爸的地图。

A: 这是什么地图?

B: 这是世界地图。

A: 那是哪国地图?



B: 那是中国地图。你看, 这是北京, 那是上海。

A: 这是长城吧?

B: 对了。

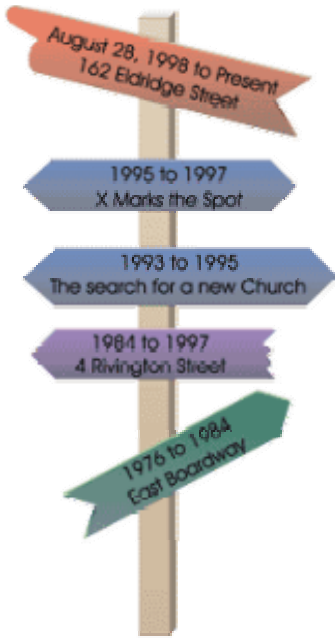
A: 噢, 长城真长。那是什么?

B: 那是黄河。

A: 这是什么河呢?

B: 这是长江。

Text in Pinyin: Dialogue 2



- A: Zhè shì shénme?  
B: Zhè shì wǒ bàba de dìtú.  
A: Zhè shì shénme dìtú?  
B: Zhè shì shìjiè dìtú.  
A: Nà shì nǎ guó dìtú?  
B: Nà shì Zhōngguó dìtú. Nǐ kàn, zhè shì Běijiāng. Nà shì Shànghǎi.  
A: Zhè shì Chángchéng ba?  
B: Duì le.  
A: Chángchéng zhēn cháng. Nà shì shénme?  
B: Nà shì Huánghé.  
A: Zhè shì shénme hé ne?  
B: Zhè shì Chángjiāng.

### TEXT (3): THE RHYME THE RHYME

三轮车，跑得快，  
上面坐个老太太，  
要五毛，给一块，  
你说奇怪不奇怪？

Sān lún chē, pǎo de kuài,  
Shàngmiàn zuò gè lǎo tàitài,  
Yào wǔ mǎo, gěi yí kuài,  
Nǐ shuō qìguài bù qìguài?

小猴子，吱吱叫，  
肚子饿了不能跳，  
给香蕉，它不要，  
你说好笑不好笑？

Xiǎo huózi, zhīzhī jiào,  
Dùzi è le bù néng tiào,  
Gěi xiāngjiāo, tā bú yào,  
Nǐ shuō hǎoxiào bù hǎoxiào?

Grammar of Lesson 5  
**第五课 语法**  
di4 wu3 ke4 yu3 fa3



1. Place names as  
attributives:

Names of countries, regions,  
cities, etc. may serve

unchanged as attributives. For example:

日本车                  Riběn chē                  Japanese car

德国人                  Déguó rén                  German person

When a place name functions as an attributive modifying a noun  
or a noun phrase, “的” is not needed to mark the connection.

2. Languages as attributives:

Names of languages can also serve unchanged as attributives.

The same as with place names, there is no need to have a “的”  
to mark the subordination, when a name of a language functions  
as a modifier.

法文老师                  Fǎwén lǎoshī                  teacher of French

汉语书                  Hànyǔ shū                  Chinese book

3. The interrogative particle 吧:

“吧” accompanies suggestions. It is used to form questions, which ask for confirmation of a supposition:

你是美国人吧? Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ba? You are American (I suppose)?

这不是你的书吧? Zhè bú shì nǐde shū ba? This is not your book (I suppose)?

4. Specific questions with interrogative pronouns:

Unlike in English, Chinese questions that use interrogative pronouns do not entail inversion of the word order. The interrogative pronoun occupies the same slot as the information sought does in the reply.

For example:

Q: 他是谁? Tā shì shéi/shuí? Who is he?

A: 他是大夫。 Tā shì dàifu. He is a doctor.

Q: 那是谁的书? Nà shì shéi/shuí de shū? Whose book is that?

A: 那是我的书。 Nà shì wǒde shū. That is my book.

Q: 这是哪国车? Zhè shì nǎ/něi guó chē? Which country's car is this?

A: 这是德国车。 Zhè shì Déguó chē? This is a German car.

5. The verbal predicate:

Chinese verbs such as 说, 看 can function as predicates. The word order of a simple sentence with a verbal predicate is:

Subject + Verb + Object (optional)

For example:

中国人说中文。 Zhōngguó rén shuō Zhōngwén. The Chinese speak Chinese.

她看世界地图。 Tā kàn Shìjiè dìtú. She looks at the map of the World.

To negate a sentence with a verbal predicate, add the adverb 不 before the verb:

我们不看地图。 Wǒmen bú kàn dìtú. We don't look at the map.

他不说英文。 Tān bù shuō Yīngwén. He does not speak English.

To form a simple question, you just add interrogative particle 吗 at the end of

a statement:

你说中文吗? Nǐ shuō Zhōngwén ma? Do you speak English?

Simple questions are answered by fielding the key word in a question. In this case

it is the verbal Predicate.

说。 Shuō. Speak (yes).

不说。 Bù shuō. Don't speak (no).

\* Note that the Chinese verb, being invariable, does not in itself show tense.

In Chinese, the time of an action is shown by the context, time words or adverbs,

which we will learn in the lessons to come.

6. More about specific questions with interrogative pronouns:

In order to highlight the interrogative sense, the particle 呢 can also be added to the end of a specific question. For example:

他是谁呢?            Tā shì shéi/shuí ne?            Who is he?

这是什么呢?            Zhè shì shénme ne?            What is this?

你看什么呢?            Nǐ kàn shénme ne?            What are you looking at?



奇怪的三轮车！

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