汉英双语版 CHINESE-ENGLISH EDITION

# Eliter Oidis chinese for Chiedren

主编 朱一飞

# 图解词典

CHINESE CHARACTERS
IN PICTURES





**W**上海外语教育出版社

# Canceso foo Canceloco



CHINESE CHARACTERS
IN PICTURES



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# 前言

《国际少儿汉语》是一套外籍少儿汉语系列教材。

本教材是根据在华国际学校和母语为非汉语的外国小学汉语教学的需要,以及外国少年儿童短期学习汉语的需求,参照中国少儿汉语水平考试[HSK(少儿)]的要求编写而成的。

本教材包括《学生课本》、《活动手册》和《指导手册》各12册,《汉语拼音·课本》和《汉语拼音·指导手册》各1册,以及与之相配套的《图解词典》3册,全套共41册。其中,12册《学生课本》有144课和48个单元复习,汇集了730个生字,1176个词语,144个基本句子。

本教材的编者根据外国少年儿童的生理、心理特点和他们的需求与爱好,努力注意课文内容的科学性、趣味性和实用性。

#### 本教材具有如下特点:

一、寓教于乐, 讲求内容的科学性、趣味性和实用性。

"寓教于乐"的教学理念贯穿本教材始终。"寓教于乐"是少儿汉语教学的灵魂,也是少儿汉语教材的灵魂。

为了激发少年儿童的想像力、思考力和创造力,帮助他们达到能初步运用汉语进行听说读写的学习目标,本教材根据少儿的生理和心理特点,选择并设计了相应的教学内容与活动方式,选取贴近他们学习、生活、兴趣的题材,运用对话、采访、节目主持、儿歌、游戏、折纸、角色扮演、讲故事、实物演示和室外教学等多种方式,使他们对汉字和汉语产生兴趣,在教材创设的各种日常学习、生活和游戏的语言场景中,轻松、愉快地学习汉语。

二、贯彻结构、功能、文化三结合的编写原则。

本教材的教学目标是使外籍少儿学生具备初步的汉语普通话听说读写的言语交际技能,为进一步学习汉语和了解中华文化打下良好的基础。

本教材的编写,着重选取汉语言和文化中外国少年儿童感兴趣的话题,从话 题的内容到形式,都注意贯彻"以学生为主体,教师为主导""培养言语交际能 力, 听说读写全面发展"的教学理念。

本教材不讲语法理论,而是注重基本句型的教学,字词句反复操练,让少儿 在对大量语言现象形成感性认知的基础上,逐步领会汉语的遣词造句规则,并让 他们既能听懂汉语,会说汉语,又对中国文化有了初步的了解。

三、重视汉字教学,展现汉语的独特风貌。

本教材努力遵循少儿的认知规律和汉字结构规律,从汉字的初始写法入手,由独体字到合体字,按笔画、笔顺、部件的顺序,先易后难,充分展示汉字形、音、义相结合的特点,努力把汉字教学与汉语教学结合起来,使少儿觉得汉字有趣,学得会,写得好;同时,使他们能真切地感受到汉语和中国文化的魅力,从而激发起他们学习汉语的兴趣。

四、汉语拼音单独编写成册。

汉语拼音,是外国少儿学习汉语的有效工具,至于将它安排在哪一个年级哪一个时间段教学最合适,可由各国各个学校汉语教师视学生的具体情况及实际需要而定。因此,本教材将汉语拼音单独编写成《汉语拼音·课本》和《汉语拼音·指导手册》。这样编排,既使教师把汉语拼音安排在何时教学有了充分的灵活性,又避免了母语为英语的一二年级小朋友在同时学习英语和汉语时可能产生的字音混淆问题。

《汉语拼音·课本》将汉语的语音教学与字、词、短语、句子的教学紧密地结合在一起,以求达到"既能读准声母、韵母、声调和整体认读音节,又能准确地拼读音节; 既学会了汉语拼音,又学习了说话"的教学目标。

五、图文并茂, 形象生动。

《学生课本》、《活动手册》和《汉语拼音·课本》的每一课都配有主题画,生字、生词、课文和练习也都有插图,文中有图,图中有文;还配之以录音带、光盘等,增加了词语的形象性和语境的真实性,小朋友学起来亲切自然,容易理解。

策划并组织编写《国际少儿汉语》教材的是上海虹桥语言文化专修学校,它 是一所专门培训外国人学习汉语语言和文化的学校。

上海虹桥语言文化专修学校邀请上海美国学校、复旦万科实验学校和上海新

基础教育实验学校等国际学校,以及中国小学长期工作在外籍学生汉语教学第一线的教师共同编写本教材,同时特邀复旦大学国际文化交流学院院长朱永生教授、陈光磊教授、夏义民教授,南京大学海外教育学院院长程爱民教授,上海师范大学范开泰教授,上海美国学校中文部主任章悦华博士,在美国 University of Pennsylvania 与 West Windsor-Plainsboro High School 两所学校任教的吴威玲博士等国内外长期从事对外汉语和英语教学的专家学者担任顾问,指导本书的编写。

上海外语教育出版社领导对这套教材十分重视,将其列为"十一·五规划"中的重点项目。在外教社的大力支持下,主编朱一飞和副主编陈舒、胡达慧等三十余位教师、翻译、绘画者和编务人员同心协力,历时一年多终于完成了《国际少儿汉语》的编写任务。

在此,我谨代表《国际少儿汉语》编委会和上海虹桥语言文化专修学校,衷心感谢上海外语教育出版社社长庄智象教授、项目负责人李振荣博士和策划编辑韩天霖先生的鼎力支持,衷心感谢以上各位顾问的热情指导,衷心感谢复旦大学国际文化交流学院、上海美国学校、复旦万科实验学校和上海新基础教育实验学校等单位与个人积极参与,协同编写。

限于编写者的水平与经验,本教材在设计与编排上定有疏漏不当之处,恳切希望各国专家、教师、少儿家长以及使用本书的小朋友们提出意见和建议,以期使本教材通过修订而日臻完善,为进一步推动世界少儿汉语教学做出我们的贡献。

朱一飞 中国 上海 2007年8月

### **Preface**

Chinese for Children is a textbook series for foreign children who wish to learn Chinese. The goal of this course is to help cultivate learners' ability to communicate in Chinese. It is designed for primary school children in foreign countries or in international schools in China.

Chinese for Children consists of forty-one books in all. Each level is made up of a student's book, an activity workbook, and a teacher's book. Each book contains twelve lessons and four revision units to ensure that students can well master the characters, phrases and sentence structures that have been taught in the foregoing lessons.

Chinese for Children follows a balanced approach in developing learners' listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities. Emphasis is placed on teaching sentence patterns, with new vocabulary introduced to allow learners to build a solid foundation in the language, rather than on the memorization of grammatical rules. Using a variety of activities such as songs, games, story-telling, role play, and oral exercises,necessary linguistic information is repeated throughout the series to ensure a good understanding.

Chinese for Children is carefully designed to stimulate learners' interest in an unfamiliar language and encourage them to develop a greater understanding of the richness of the Chinese language and culture. It also makes use of stimulating materials that learners can apply what they learn to real-life situations. When children are able to apply what they learn they may develop a stronger curiosity and become more eager to apply what they learn in the classroom or in real-life communication.

As well as listening and speaking, the course also teaches some written Chinese. According to the order of the strokes and components in Chinese characters, Chinese characters are introduced in order of increasing difficulty — from easier one-stroke characters to more complex ones. The basic strokes and rules are introduced in the first book in the series. Each new book builds on the characters, phrases and sentence patterns learned in the preceding book or books in the series. By the time learners reach the last book in the series they are expected to be able to communicate in some way in Chinese on the basis of some 700 words and expressions.

The series also includes a simple 3-part pictorial dictionary of Chinese characters entitled *Chinese Characters in Pictures*. This dictionary may serve as a useful reference tool for learners. The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet is introduced in two separate books, *Chinese Pinyin (Student's Book)* and *Chinese Pinyin (Teacher's Book)*.

Chinese for Children is written and edited by the Shanghai Hongqiao Language and Culture School which offers many different Chinese language and culture courses to children from over twenty

countries.

The series has greatly benefited from Zhuang Zhixiang, director of the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, having made the writing of this Chinese course for children of other countries an important project for the Press in its 11th 5-year Plan. After many months dedicated to the task, chief editor Zhu Yifei, vice chief editors Chen Shu and Hu Dahui and over thirty other teachers and translators working in close cooperation have finally completed the present forty-one books of the course.

On behalf of the board of compilers, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, Fudan University, the Shanghai American School, the Fudan-Vanke Experimental Private School, and the Shanghai New Basic Education Experimental School for their generous support and encouragement in the preparation and publication of this textbook series.

Zhu Yifei Shanghai, China

# 使用说明

一、《图解词典》与其他教学用书的关系。

《图解词典》分3册,共54课,同《国际少儿汉语》的《学生课本》、《活动手册》既可配套又可相对独立使用。

所谓"配套",就是说三者可以互为补充。而《图解词典》比《学生课本》与《活动手册》的图画更多、更形象,因而也更加有趣和容易学习;所谓"相对独立",就是说3册《图解词典》共创设了50余个主题情景,汇集了729个词语,208个句子,30多首儿童歌谣、歌曲,让各国小朋友能够饶有兴趣地看图识字,看图说话,轻轻松松学汉语。从这个意义上来说,《图解词典》是一套供初学汉语的外国小朋友学习汉语的简易读本。

二、编写的指导思想。

《国际少儿汉语》的《学生课本》与《活动手册》,其内容是以汉字、词语、句子、会话和短文的教授为主,辅之以插图,指导小朋友们系统地学习汉语、运用汉语。而《图解词典》则是用生动形象的图画来诠释汉语的词语、句子、会话和儿童歌谣、歌曲的意思,从而帮助小朋友们理解和把握主题所包含的内容,激发他们学习汉语的兴趣。

三、《图解词典》的每一课都是一个独立的场景。

第一册:汉语拼音、打招呼、家庭成员称谓、数字、身体、文具、水果、玩具、野餐、月份、饮料、时间、衣服、生日聚会、颜色、卧室、星期和学校等。

第二册: 国家、爱好、天气、动物、看病、蔬菜、吃饭、客厅、比较、卫生间、形状、交通工具、方向、大自然、夏天、冬天、昆虫和节日等。

第三册: 鸟类、职业、海底世界、太空、宇宙、奥运会、儿童乐园、电脑、厨房、社区设施、环境、春节、量词、计量单位、乐器、四大发明、名胜古迹和唐诗等。

四、编写的方法及其使用时的注意事项。

每一课均由四个部分组成。

第一部分是主题画。画中包括了本课所要学的全部词语。为了吸引小朋友阅

读了解整幅主题画的内容, 在画面的左下角或右下角有一句话, 提示小朋友在看画的同时找出隐藏在图画中的小图标。

第二部分是词语。每一个词语都有相对应的图画,每一个词语也都注有汉语拼音和英文。

第三部分是句子。每篇课文都有4个句子,每个句子也都注有拼音和英文,在 每个句子上边都有一幅画,帮助小朋友更直观地理解句子的意思。

第四部分是活动。每篇课文都安排有儿歌、歌曲或讨论题,以便使小朋友在生动活泼的场景中学习汉语。

编者 中国上海 2007年8月

### An Introduction to the Chinese Characters in Pictures

First, a few words about the relationship between the Chinese Characters in Pictures and the textbook.

The *Chinese Characters in Pictures* consists of three volumes, with fifty-four lessons all together. It can be studied along with the Student's Book and the Activity Workbook of *Chinese for Children* or be used independently, in a relatively sense of course.

The Chinese Characters in Pictures and Chinese for Children are complementary to each other. But the Chinese Characters in Pictures has more vividly-drawn pictures and contents that are highly interesting. So it is more user-friendly and maybe easier to study. The three-volume Chinese Characters in Pictures centers around more than fifty themes / situations, introducing in all 729 words, 208 sentences and more than 30 songs. Such a design attracts children naturally to the pictures, and thus speaking, reading, and studying Chinese may be made easier. So, in this sense, the Chinese Characters in Pictures is a set of simplified readers for children beginning to learn Chinese.

Second, about the guiding principle of the book.

Student's Book and Activity Workbook of *Chinese for Children* are mainly written in Chinese, including Chinese characters, words, sentences, dialogues and short passages and some pictures to help children to learn Chinese more or less systematically, while the *Chinese Characters in Pictures* makes use of many vividly-drawn pictures to illustrate the uses of Chinese words, sentences, dialogues and songs. Such a format may help children understand and master the main ideas and stir up their interest in Chinese.

Third, each lesson in the Chinese Characters in Pictures presents an independent situation.

The first volume: Chinese *pinyin*, greetings, forms of address of family members, numbers, body parts, stationery, fruit, toys, picnic, months in a year, beverages, expressions of time, clothes, birthday party, colors, bedroom things, days in a week, school and so on.

The second volume: country names, hobbies, weather, animals, seeing a doctor, vegetables, taking meals, dining-room, bathroom, shapes, traffic tools, directions, nature, summer, winter, insects, festivals and so on.

The third volume: birds, jobs, the world under the sea, outer space, the universe, Olympic Games, children's playground, computer, kitchen, leisure facilities in the neighborhood, environment, Spring Festival, measure words, musical instruments, the four great inventions in Chinese history, scenic and historical places, Tang poems and so on.

Third, structure of the books and some advice about their use.

Each lesson consists of four parts.

The first part is a picture, with all the words a child is expected to learn. To help children to understand the pictures, at the lower left corner or the upper right corner there is a sentence to remind children how to find the icons hidden in the picture.

The second part consists of words. Each word has an illustration, and each has both its Chinese *pinyin* and its English translation.

The third part consists of sentences. Each text has four sentences, and each sentence has its Chinese *pinyin* and its English translation. Above each sentence there is a picture to help children to understand its meaning.

The fourth part focuses on activities. Each lesson is accompanied with songs or questions for discussion to help children learn Chinese in vivid situational contexts where they may have much fun.

The editor Shanghai, China

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# 1. 汉语拼音 Chinese phonetics Hànyǔ pīnyīn



# 韵 母 Finals Yùnmǔ



整体认读 Zhěngtǐ rèndú Pronouncing whole syllables

zi	ci	si
zhi	chi sl	ni ri
yi	wu	yu
ye	yue	yuan
yin	yun	ying





你好! Nǐ hǎo! Hello!

> 您好! Nin hǎo! Hello!

对不起! Duì buqǐ! I'm Sorry.

> 没关系。 Méi guānxi. It doesn't matter.



你您谢不对没好好谢客不关

nǐ hǎo nín hǎo xièxie bú kèqi duì buqĭ méi guānxi

hello
hello (respectful form)
thank you
you are welcome
sorry
it doesn't matter



谢谢! Xiexie! Thank you!

请坐! Qǐng zuò! Sit down, please!

再见! Zàijiàn! Goodbye!

> 再见! Zàijiàn! Goodbye!



请早下晚晚再好好好好

qǐng zǎoshang hǎo xiàwǔ hǎo wǎnshang hǎo wǎn'ān zàijiàn

please
good morning
good afternoon
good evening
good night
goodbye

儿歌。

Érgē.

A nursery rhyme.



## 你好! Nǐ hǎo!

你好! Nǐ hǎo!

你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma?

我很好, 谢谢! Wǒ hěn hǎo, xièxie!

再见! Zàijiàn!

再见! Zaijian!



### Hello!

Hello! How are you?

Goodbye!



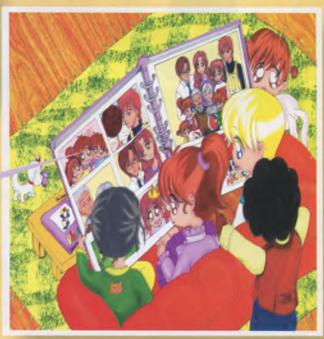






妈妈好! māma hǎo! Hi, Dad and Mom!

这是我的照相簿。 Zhè shì wǒ de zhàoxiàngbù. This is my album.



爸爸 bàba 爷爷

yéye

哥哥 gēge

弟弟 dìdi father

grandfather

elder brother

younger brother

妈妈 māma

奶奶 năinai

姐姐 jiějie

妹妹 mèimei mother

grandmother

elder sister

younger sister



他有哥哥和姐姐。 Tā yǒu gēge hé jiějie. He has some elder brothers and sisters.

我爱爸爸、妈妈。 Wǒ ài bàba、 māma. I love my father and my mother.



我 wǒ I he tā he 我们 wǒmen we 他们 tāmen they

你· nǐ you 她 tā she 你们 nǐmen you 儿歌。 Érgē.

A nursery rhyme.



我的家 Wǒ de jiā

我有一个家, Wǒ yǒu yī gè jiā,

家里有爸爸, Jiā lǐ yǒu bàba,

家里有妈妈, Jiā lǐ yǒu māma,

爸爸他爱我, Bàba tā ài wǒ,

妈妈她爱我, Māma tā ài wǒ,

我爱我的家。 Wǒ ài wǒ de jiā.

我——的——家! Wǒ de jiā!

## My family

There are three people in my family: my father, my mother and I. My father and my mother both love me. I love them too.







我家有九口人。 Wǒ jiā yǒu jiǔ kǒu rén. There are nine people in my family.

哥哥有一本汉语词典。 Gēge yǒu yì běn Hànyǔ cídiǎn. My elder brother has a Chinese dictionary.



_	yī	one	_	èr	two
=	sān	three	四	sì	four
五	wŭ	five	六	liù	six
七	qī	seven	八	bā	eight



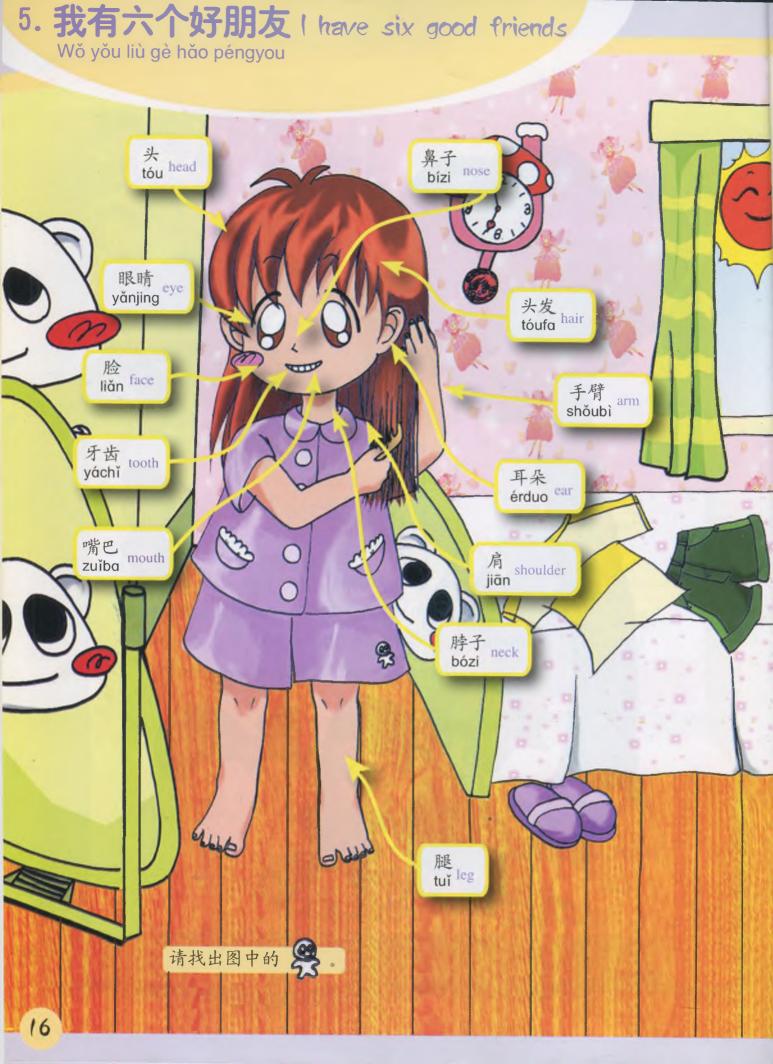
他们班有三十二个人。 Tāmen bān yǒu sānshí'èr gè rén. There are thirty-two pupils in their class.

这条裙子一百块钱。 Zhè tiáo qúnzi yìbǎi kuài qián. The skirt costs one hundred yuan.



jiŭ nine shí ten shíyī 二十 èrshí eleven twenty èrshíyī twenty-one 百 bǎi hundred qiān 万 wàn thousand ten thousand







姐姐会自己洗脸。 Jiějie huì zìjǐ xǐliǎn. My elder sister can wash her face by herself.

他有一双大眼睛。 Tā yǒu yì shuāng dà yǎnjing. He has two big eyes.



头 头发 tóu tóufa head hair 脖子 bózi 脸 liăn neck face 眼睛 鼻子 yănjing bízi eye nose 嘴巴 牙齿 zuĭba yáchĭ mouth tooth



我有两只小手。 Wǒ yǒu liǎng zhī xiǎo shǒu. I have two small hands.

爸爸的脚很大。 Bàba de jiǎo hěn dà. My father's feet are very big.



耳朵 érduo shŏu hand ear 手指 手臂 shŏuzhĭ finger shoubì arm 肩 脚 jiǎo jiān foot shoulder 膝盖 腿 xīgài tuĭ knee leg







我有两支铅笔。 Wǒ yǒu liǎng zhī qiānbǐ. I have two pencils.

姐姐的文具盒很漂亮。 Jiějie de wénjùhé hěn piàoliang. My elder sister has a beautiful pencil-box.



书包 shūbāo 铅笔 school bag qiānbĭ pencil 钢笔 圆珠笔 gāngbĭ yuánzhūbĭ ball-pen pen 橡皮 xiàngpí 尺 chĭ ruler eraser 文具盒 蜡笔 wénjùhé pencil-box làbĭ crayon



你会用计算器吗? Nǐ huì yòng jìsuànqì ma? Can you use the calculator?

他用蜡笔画画。 Tā yòng làbǐ huàhua. He draws pictures with crayon.



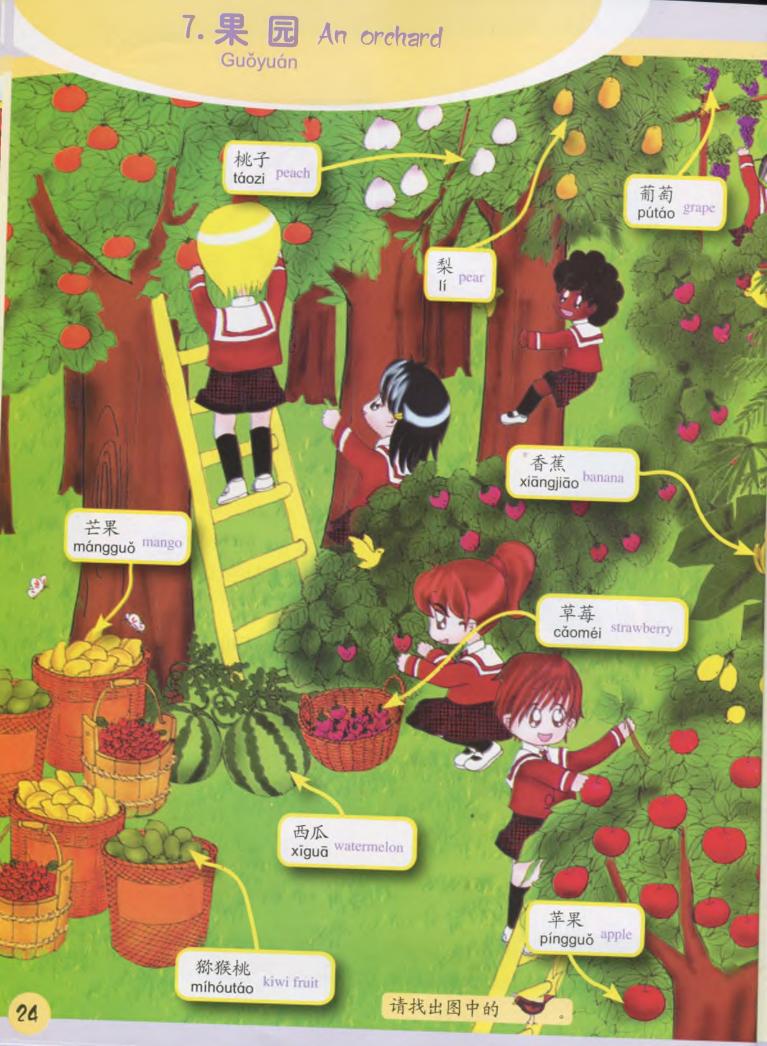
卷笔刀 juǎnbǐdāo pencil-sharpener 剪刀 jiǎndāo scissors 胶水 jiāoshuǐ glue 书 shū book 纸 zhǐ paper 笔记本 bǐjìběn note-book 词典 cídiǎn dictionary 计算器 jìsuànqì calculator

谜语。 Míyǔ. A riddle.

> 有位好老师, Yǒu wèi hǎo lǎoshī, 肚里学问大。 Dù li xuéwèn dà. 别看不说话, Bié kàn bù shuōhuà, 有问必有答。 Yǒu wèn bì yǒu dá.

There is a good teacher.

He is very learned. He is silent, but can answer any of the questions you ask.





苹果又大又甜。 Píngguǒ yòu dà yòu tián. The apple is big and sweet.

柠檬太酸了。 Ningméng tài suān le. The lemon is very sour.



香蕉 苹果 xiāngjiāo píngguŏ banana apple 梨 lí 桃子 táozi peach pear 橘子 芒果 júzi mángguŏ orange mango 菠萝 葡萄 bōluó pineapple pútáo grape



我喜欢吃草莓。 Wǒ xǐhuan chī cǎoméi. I like strawberries.

猕猴桃很好吃。 Míhóutáo hěn hǎochī. Kiwi fruit is very tasty.



西瓜 xīguā watermelon 草莓 cǎoméi strawberry 柠檬 níngméng lemon 椰子 yēzi coconut 樱桃 yīngtáo cherry 猕猴桃 míhóutáo kiwi fruit 谜语。 Míyů. A riddle.



青牛角, Qīng niújiǎo,

黄牛角, Huáng niújiǎo,

青的不好吃, Qīng de bù hǎochī,

黄的才好吃。 Huáng de cái hǎochī.

(猜一种水果。)

A blue ox horn, and a yellow one.

The blue one does not taste good, but the yellow one is very tasty.

(Guess what fruit it is.)







玩具熊很可爱。 Wánjù xióng hěn kě'ài. The teddy bear is very lovely.

妹妹会骑三轮车。 Mèimei huì qí sānlúnchē. My younger sister can ride a tricycle.



布娃娃 bù wáwa 积木 jīmù 玩具熊 wánjù xióng teddy bear 小汽车 xiǎo qìchē 拼图 pīntú

rag doll building blocks toy car puzzle

皮球 píqiú 机器人 jīqìrén 小猴 xiǎohóu 气球 qìqiú 风筝 fengzheng kite

ball robot toy monkey balloon



我喜欢玩拼图。 Wǒ xǐhuan wán pīntú. I like playing puzzles.

弟弟喜欢看连环画。 Dìdi xǐhuan kàn liánhuánhuà. My younger brother likes reading picture-story books.



 miànjù liánhuánhuà wánjù qiāng sānlúnchē hànbīngxié

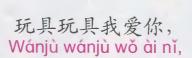
mask
picture-story book
toy gun
tricycle
roller skates



A nursery rhyme



我爱玩具 Wǒ ài wánjù



天天跟我做游戏, Tiāntian gēn wǒ zuò yóuxì,



脏了给你洗一洗。 Zāngle gěi nǐ xǐ yi xǐ.





I love toy

Toys, toys, I love you. You make me happy every day. Take you up and put you down with care. I wash you clean when you are dirty.







我爱喝牛奶。 Wǒ ài hē niúnǎi. I like milk.

我们每天吃鸡蛋。 Wǒmen měi tiān chī jīdàn. We eat eggs every day.



鸡肉 jīròu 牛肉 niúròu chicken beef 猪肉 鸡翅 zhūròu jīchì pork chicken-wing 鸡蛋 香肠 jīdàn xiangcháng sausage egg 面包 miànbāo 牛奶 niúnăi bread milk



你有餐巾纸吗? Nǐ yǒu cānjīnzhǐ ma? Do you have any napkin?

你喜欢不喜欢酸牛奶? Nǐ xǐhuan bù xǐhuan suānniúnǎi? Do you like yogurt?



酸牛奶 suānniúnăi 碟子 diézi yogurt dish 刀 dāo 叉 knife chā fork 餐巾纸 cānjīnzhǐ 色拉 napkin sèlā salad 儿歌。 Érgē.

A nursery rhyme.



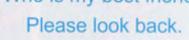
## 丢手绢 Diū shǒujuàn

小手绢,小手绢, Xiǎo shǒujuàn, xiǎo shǒujuàn, 把它丢在谁身边? Bǎ tā diū zài shéi shēnbiān? 哪个是我好朋友, Nǎge shì wǒ hǎo péngyou, 请你自己往后看。 Qǐng nǐ zìjǐ wǎng hòu kàn.



A small handkerchief, a small handkerchief. At whose side should I drop it?

Who is my best friend?









你的生日几月几号? Nǐ de shēngrì jǐ yuè jǐ hào? When is your birthday?

我是去年八月来上海的。 Wǒ shì qùnián bāyuè lái Shànghǎi de. I came to Shanghai in August last year.



日(号)	rì (hào)	day	月	yuè	month
年	nián	year	今年	jīnnián	this year
去年	qùnián	last year	明年	míngnián	next year
一月	yī yuè	January	二月	èr yuè	February
三月	sān yuè	March	四月	sì yuè	April



他们9月1号开学。 Tāmen jiŭyuè yī hào kāixué. School opens on September 1st.

七月和八月是我们的暑假。 Qīyuè hé bāyuè shì wŏmen de shǔjià. We have summer vacation in July and August.

wǔ yuè

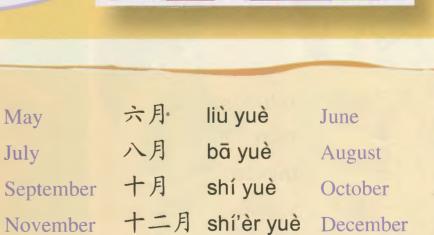
七月 qī yuè

九月 jiǔ yuè

十一月 shíyī yuè

May

July



五月

游戏:十二个月。

Youxì: Shí'èr gè yuè.

Game: Twelve months.

Do you know how many days there are in each month?

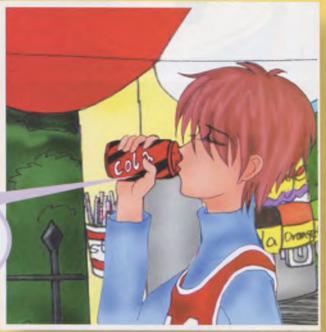
一月大	二月小	三月大	四月小
yī yuè dà	èr yuè xiǎo	sān yuè dà	sì yuè xi <b>ă</b> o
五月大	六月小	七月大	八月大
wǔ yuè dà	liù yuè xiǎo	qī yuè dà	bā yuè dà
九月小	十月大	十一月小	十二月大
jiǔ yuè xiǎo	shí yuè dà	shíyī yuẻ xiǎo	shí'èr yuè dà





我要吃汉堡包。 Wǒ yào chī hànbǎobāo. I want a hamburger.

哥哥喜欢喝可乐。 Gēge xǐhuan hē kělè. My elder brother likes Cola.



果汁 橙汁 guŏzhī chéngzhī orange juice fruit juice 可乐 kělè 咖啡 Cola kāfēi coffee 绿茶 红茶 lùchá hóngchá black tea green tea 乌龙茶 wūlóngchá oolong tea 花茶 huāchá jasmine tea



爸爸爱喝咖啡。 Bàba ài hē kāfēi. My father likes coffee.

喝果汁对身体好。 Hē guǒzhī duì shēntǐ hǎo. Drinking fruit juice is good for health.



矿泉水 kuàngquánshuǐ mineral water

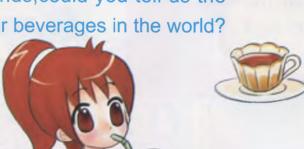
冰淇淋 bīngqílín ice-cream 吸管 xīguǎn straw

三明治 sānmíngzhì sandwich

汉堡包 hànbǎobāo hamburger 热狗 règǒu hot dog

小朋友,你能说出世界上主要的三种饮料吗?

My little friends, could you tell us the most popular beverages in the world?



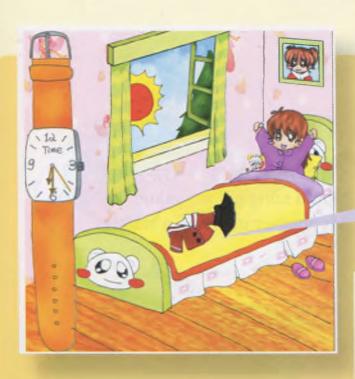


你能说出三个国家最有名的点心吗? Could you tell us the most common snack of three different countries?









我每天六点半起床。 Wǒ měi tiān liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng. I get up at 6:30 every day.

今天八点十分上课。 Jīntiān bā diǎn shí fēn shàngkè. Today we have class at 8:10.



早上 zǎoshang early morning 上午 shàngwǔ morning 中午 zhōngwǔ noon 下午 xiàwǔ afternoon 晚上 wǎnshang evening 夜里 yèlǐ night



妈妈送给我一块手表。 Māma sòng gěi wǒ yí kuài shǒubiǎo. My mother gave me a watch.

爸爸晚上六点半回家。 Bàba wǎnshang liù diǎn bàn huíjiā. My father comes home at 6:30 in the evening.



小时 xiǎoshí hour 半 bàn half 刻 kè quarter 分 fēn minute 秒 miǎo second 手表 shǒubiǎo watch







妈妈的毛衣很漂亮。 Māma de máoyī hěn piàoliang. My mother's sweater is very beautiful.

弟弟的袜子很脏。 Dìdi de wàzi hen zāng. My younger brother's socks are very dirty.



外套 chènshān shirt wàitào 衬衫 coat 毛衣 裙子 máoyī qúnzi skirt sweater 裤子 背心 kùzi bèixīn singlet trousers 连衣裙 袜子 liányīqún wàzi dress socks



你会穿鞋子吗? Nǐ huì chuān xiézi ma? Can you tie your own shoes by yourself?

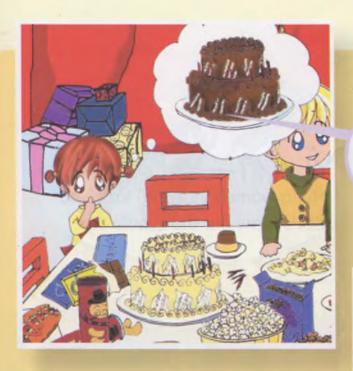
这件外套太大了。 Zhè jiàn wàitào tài dà le. This coat is too big for me.



睡衣 shuìyī 鞋子 pyjama xiézi shoes 腰带 yāodài 衣架 belt yījià hanger 帽子 màozi 手套 shŏutào hat gloves 围巾 wéijīn scarf







妹妹想吃巧克力蛋糕。 Mèimei xiǎng chī qiǎokèlì dàngāo. My younger sister wants to eat some chocolate cake.

你要吃玉米花还是薯片? Nǐ yào chī yùmǐhuā háishì shǔpiàn? Do you want popcorn or potato chips?



巧克力 qiǎokèlì 糖 táng chocolate candy 玉米花 薯片 yùmǐhuā shupian potato chips popcorn 花生 杏仁 huāshēng xìngren almond peanut 葡萄干 布丁 bùdīng pútáogān raisin pudding



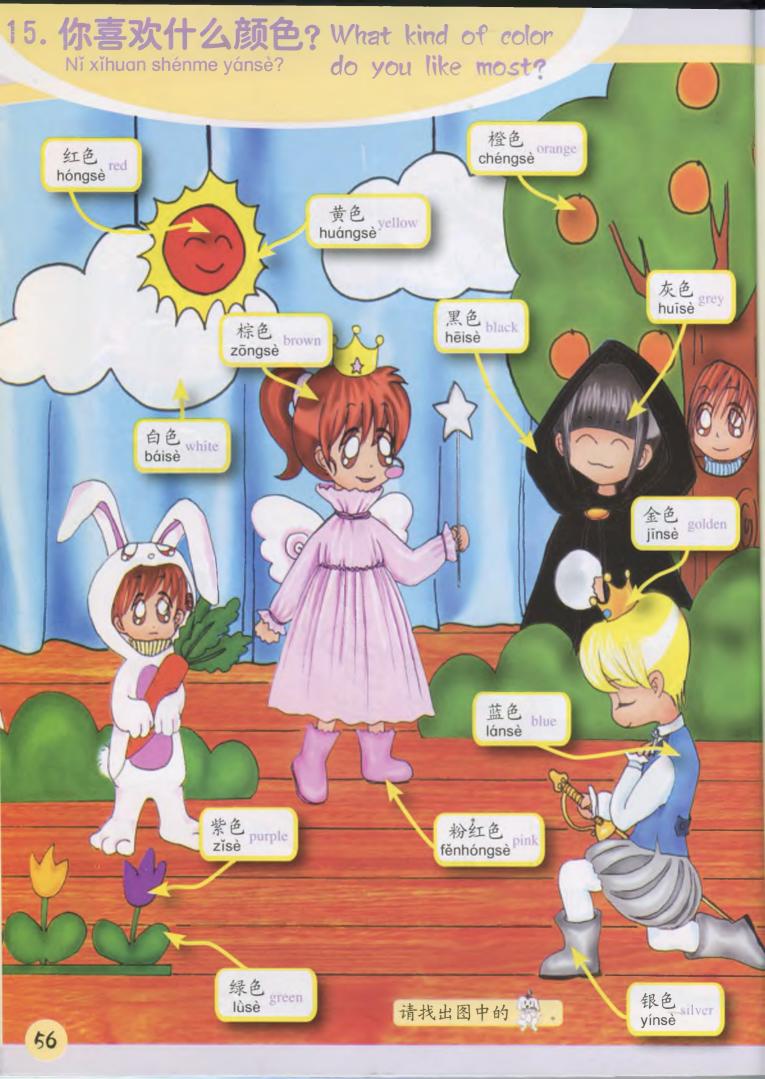
让我们一起吹蜡烛吧。 Ràng wǒmen yìqǐ chuī làzhú ba. Let's blow out the candles.

谢谢你的礼物。 Xièxie nǐ de lǐwù. Thank you for your present.



蛋糕 dàngāo bĭnggān 饼干 biscuit cake 番茄酱 fānqiéjiàng ketchup 礼物 liwù present 生日卡 shēngrì kǎ birthday card 蜡烛 làzhú candle 果酱 guŏjiàng jam







我最喜欢红色。 Wǒ zuì xǐhuan hóngsè. I like red most.

她的头发是金色的。 Tā de tóufa shì jīnsè de. Her hair is golden.



红色 黄色 hóngsè huángsè red yellow 蓝色 绿色 lánsè lùsè blue green 白色 黑色 báisè white hēisè black 灰色 橙色 huīsè chéngsè orange grey



妹妹的书包是粉红色的。 Mèimei de shūbāo shì fěnhóngsè de. My younger sister's school bag is pink.

你有蓝色的圆珠笔吗? Nǐ yǒu lánsè de yuánzhūbǐ ma? Do you have blue ball pens?



紫色 zǐsè purple 金色 jīnsè golden 棕色 zōngsè brown 粉红色 fěnhóngsè pink 银色 yínsè silver 小朋友, 你能说出五种颜色的文具用品吗?

My little friends, could you tell us the names of writing tools in five different colors?















妹妹的床单很漂亮。 Mèimei de chuángdān hěn piàoliang. My younger sister's bed sheet is very pretty.

每天晚上我八点睡觉。 Měi tiān wǎnshang wǒ bā diǎn shuìjiào. I go to bed at 8:00 every night.



卧室 wòshì 门 bedroom mén door 窗户 chuānghù 床 chuáng window bed 枕头 zhěntóu 被子 bèizi pillow quilt 毯子 tǎnzi 床单 chuángdān bed sheet blanket



书桌上有一个台灯。 Shūzhuō shàng yǒu yí gè táidēng. There is a lamp on the desk.

弟弟有一个小书架。 Dìdi yǒu yí gè xiǎo shūjià. My younger brother has a small bookshelf.



窗帘 chuānglián curtain 台灯 táidēng desk lamp 书架 shūjià bookshelf

桌子 zhuōzi desk 闹钟 nàozhōng alarm clock 椅子 yǐzi chair







今天是星期三。 Jīntiān shì xīngqīsān. Today is Wednesday.

明天是周末,我们去 Míngtiān shì zhōumò, wǒmen qù 动物园。 dòngwùyuán. Tomorrow is weekend. We will go to the zoo.



星期一 xīngqīyī Monday 星期二 xīngqī'èr Tuesday 星期三 星期四 xīngqīsān xīngqīsì Wednesday Thursday 星期五 xīngqīwŭ 星期六 xīngqīliù Friday Saturday



星期一我有汉语课。 Xīngqīyī wǒ yǒu Hànyǔ kè. I have Chinese lessons on Monday.

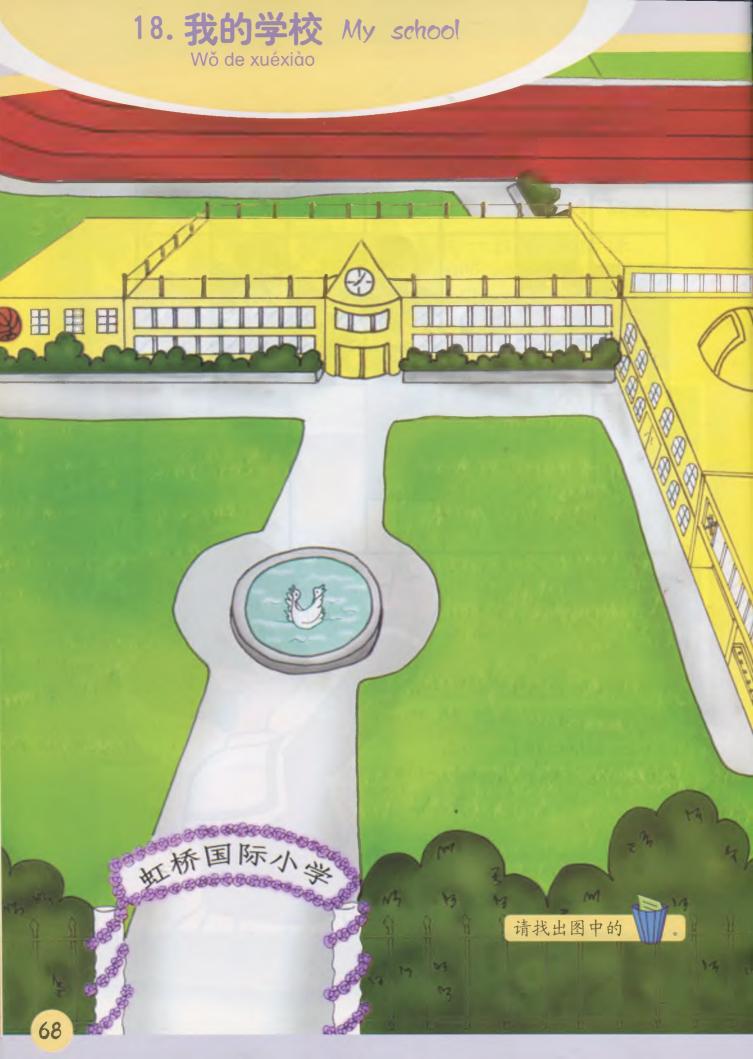
今天上午八点上课。 Jīntiān shàngwǔ bā diǎn shàngkè. The class will begin at 8:00 in this morning.



星期日(天) xīngqīrì (tiān) Sunday

今天 jīntiān today 明天 míngtiān tomorrow 昨天 zuótiān yesterday 周末 zhōumò weekend







我在食堂吃午饭。 Wǒ zài shítáng chī wǔfàn. I have lunch in the dining hall.

我们在电脑房上课。 Wǒmen zài diǎnnǎo fáng shàngkè. We have classes in the computer room.



教室 jiàoshì classroom 办公室 bàngōngshì office 操场 cāochǎng playground 食堂 shítáng dining hall 体育馆 tǐyùguǎn gymnasium 图书馆 túshūguǎn library 电脑房 diànnǎofáng computer room



老师教我们汉语。 Lǎoshī jiāo wǒmen Hànyǔ. The teacher teaches us Chinese.

我和同学在图书馆看书。 Wǒ hé tóngxué zài túshūguǎn kànshū. I read books with my classmates in the library.



音乐室 yīnyuèshì music room
上课 shàngkè have class 下课 xiàkè class is over
老师 lǎoshī teacher 同学 tóngxué classmate
朋友 péngyou friend



Sing a song.

我们爱老师 Wǒmēn ài lǎoshī



老师,老师,我爱你, Lǎoshī, lǎoshī, wǒ ài nǐ,

天天和你在一起, Tiāntiān hé nǐ zài yìqǐ,

唱歌、读书、做游戏, Chànggē、dúshū、zuò yóuxì,

小朋友们都爱你。 Xiǎopéngyǒumen dōu ài nǐ.



Teacher, teacher, I love you.
We are with you every day,
singing, reading and playing.
We all love you.



## 词语表 Word list Cíyǔbiǎo

		Α	
		В	
八	bā	eight	4
爸爸	bàba	father	3
百	băi	hundred	4
白色	báisè	white	15
半	bàn	half	12
办公室	bàngōngshì	office	18
笔记本	bĭjìběn	notebook	6
鼻子	bízi	nose	5
饼干	bĭnggān	biscuit	14
冰淇淋	bīngqílín	ice-cream	11
菠萝	bōluó	pineapple	7
脖子	bózi	neck	5
布丁	bùdīng	pudding	14
不客气	bú kèqi	you are welcome	2
布娃娃	bù wáwa	rag doll	8
背心	bèixīn	singlet	13
被子	bèizi	quilt	16
		C	
餐巾纸	cānjīnzhĭ	napkin	9
操场	cāochăng	playground	18
草莓	căoméi	strawberry	7
叉	chā	fork	9
衬衫	chènshān	shirt	13

橙色	chéngsè		orange	15
橙汁	chéngzhī		orange juice	11
尺	chĭ		ruler	6
床	chuẩng		bed	16
床单	chuẩngdān		bed sheet	16
窗户	chuānghù		window	16
窗帘	chuānglián		curtain	16
词典	cidian		dictionary	6
		D		
蛋糕	dàngāo		cake	14
刀	dāo		knife	9
弟弟	dìdi			3
电脑房	diànnăofáng		younger brother	18
碟子	diézi		computer room dish	9
对不起	duì buqĭ			2
11 11 NE	dai baqi		sorry	2
		E		
=	èr		two	4
耳朵	érduo		ear	5
二十	èrshí		twenty	4
二十一	èrshíyī		twenty-one	4
二月	èryuè		February	10
		F		
番茄酱	fānqiéjiàng		ketchun	14
出ルロ	randiejiang		ketchup	14

分	fēn		minute	12
粉红色	fěnhóngsè		pink	15
风筝	fēngzhēng		kite	8
		G		
钢笔	gāngbĭ		non	
哥哥	gēge		pen elder brother	6
果酱	guŏjiàng			3
果汁	guŏzhī		jam	14
	guoziii		fruit juice	11
		Н		
		п		
汉堡包	hànbǎobāo		hamburger	11
旱冰鞋	hànbīngxié		roller skates	8
黑色	hēisè		black	15
红茶	hóngchá		black tea	11
红色	hóngsè		red	15
花茶	huāchá		jasmine tea	11
花生	huāshēng		peanut	14
黄色	huángsè		yellow	15
灰色	huīsè		grey	15
41		0		
an ku				
鸡翅	jīchì		chicken-wing	9

鸡蛋	jīdàn		egg	9
积木	jīmù		building blocks	8
鸡肉	jīròu		chicken	9
机器人	jīqìrén		robot	8
计算器	jìsuànqì		calculator	6
肩	jiān		shoulder	5
剪刀	jiǎndāo		scissors	6
脚	jiǎo		foot	5
教室	jiàoshì		classroom	18
胶水	jiāoshuĭ		glue	6
姐姐	jiějie		elder sister	3
今年	jīnnián		this year	10
金色	jīnsè		golden	15
今天	jīntiān		today	17
九	jiŭ		nine	4
九月	jiŭyuè		September	10
橘子	júzi		orange	7
卷笔刀	juǎnbǐdāo		pencil-sharpener	6
		K		
		rx		
nder 124 12	1.747:		cc	4.4
咖啡	kāfēi		coffee	11
刻	kè		quarter	12
可乐	kělè		cola	11
裤子 矿泉水	kůzi		trousers	13
为永小	kuàngquánshuĭ		mineral water	11
蜡笔	làbĭ		crayon	6

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蜡烛	làzhú		ndle	14
蓝色	lánsè	blı	ue	15
老师	lăoshī	tea	acher	18
梨	lí	pe	ar	7
礼物	lĭwù	pre	esent	14
脸	liăn	fac	ce	5
连环画	liánhuánhuà	pio	cture-story book	8
连衣裙	liányīqún	dr	ess	13
六	liù	six	<	4
六月	liùyuè	Ju	ne	10
绿茶	lùchá	gr	een tea	11
绿色	lùsè	gr	een	15
		M		
妈妈	māma	m	other	3
芒果	mángguð	m	ango	7
毛衣	máoyī		veater	13
没关系	méiguānxi	It	doesn 't matter	2
妹妹	mèimei		ounger sister	3
猕猴桃	míhóutáo	ki	wi	7
面包	miànbāo	br	read	9
面具	miànjù	m	ask	8
秒	miăo	se	econd	12
明年	míngnián	ne	ext year	10
明天	mingtiān	to	omorrow	17
17	mén	de	oor	16
		N		
	2			
奶奶	năinai	gı	randmother	3
闹钟	nàozhōng	al	larm clock	16

你	nĭ	you	3
你好	nĭ hἄo	hello	2
你们	nĭmen	you	3
年	nián	year	10
您好	nín hắo	hello (respectful form)	2
柠檬	níngméng	lemon	7
牛肉	niúròu	beef	9
牛奶	niúnăi	milk	9
	0		
	P		
朋友	péngyou	friend	18
皮球	píqiú	ball	8
拼图	pīntú	puzzle	8
苹果	píngguŏ	apple	7
葡萄	pútáo	grape	7
葡萄干	pútáogān	raisin	14
	Q		
七	qī	seven	4
气球	qìqiú	balloon	8
七月	qīyuè	July	10
千	qiān	thousand	4
铅笔	qiānbĭ	pencil	6
巧克力	qiǎokèlì	chocolate	14
请	qĭng	please	2

去年	qùnián		last year	10
裙子	qúnzi		skirt	13
		R		
		• •		
14 44.	v			
热狗	règŏu		hot dog	11
日	rì		day	10
		S		
三	sān		three	4
三明治	sānmíngzhì		sandwich	11
三轮车	sānlúnchē		tricycle	8
三月	sānyuè		March	10
色拉	sèlā		salade	9
上课	shàngkè		attend class	18
上午	shàngwǔ		morning	12
生日卡	shēngrì kǎ		birthday card	14
+	shí		ten	4
十二月	shí'èryuè		December	10
食堂	shítáng		dining hall	18
+-	shiyī		eleven	4
十一月	shíyīyuè		November	10
十月	shíyuè		October	10
手	shŏu		hand	5
手臂	shŏubì		arm	5
手表	shŏubiăo		watch	12
手指	shŏuzhĭ		finger	5
书	shū		book	6

书包	shūbāo		school bag	6
书架	shū jià		bookshelf	16
著片	shŭpiàn		potato chips	14
睡衣	shuìyī		pyjama	13
四	sì °		four	4
四月	sìyuè		April	10
酸牛奶	suānniúnăi		yogurt	9
		Т		
他	tā		he	3
她	tā		she	3
他们	tāmen		they	3
头	tóu		head	5
头发	tóufa		hair	5
腿	tuĭ		leg	5
台灯	táidēng		desk lamp	16
毯子	tănzi		blanket	16
糖	táng		candy	14
桃子	táozi		peach	7
同学	tóngxué		classmate	18
体育馆	tĭyùguăn		gymnasium	18
图书馆	túshūguǎn		library	18
		U		

V

## W

袜子	wàzi	socks	13
外套	wàitào	coat	13
万	wàn	ten thousand	4
晚安	wăn'ān	good night	2
玩具枪	wánjùqiāng	toy gun	8
玩具熊	wánjùxióng	teddy bear	8
晚上	wänshang	evening	12
晚上好	wănshang hào	good evening	2
文具盒	wénjùhé	pencil-box	6
我	wŏ	I	3
我们	wŏmen	we	3
五	wŭ	five	4
乌龙茶	wūlóngchá	oolong tea	11
五月	wŭyuè	May	10
卧室	wòshì	bedroom	16
	>	(	
西瓜	xīguā	watermelon	7
吸管	xīguǎn	straw	11
膝盖	xīgài	knee	5
下课	xiàkè	class is over	18
下午	xiàwŭ	afternoon	12
下午好	xiàwŭ hăo	good afternoon	2
香肠	xiāngcháng	sausage	9
香蕉	xiāngjiāo	banana	7
橡皮	xiàngpí	eraser	6
	-		

小猴	xiǎohóu	monkey	8
小汽车	xiǎoqìchē	small car	8
小时	xiăoshí	hour	12
谢谢	xièxie	thank you	2
鞋子	xiezi	shoes	13
星期二	xīngqī'èr	Tuesday	17
星期六	xīngqīliù	Saturday	17
星期日(天)	xīngqīrì (tiān)	Sunday	17
星期三	xīngqīsān	Wednesday	17
星期四	xīngqīsì	Thursday	17
星期五	xīngqīwŭ	Friday	17
星期一	xīngqīyī	Monday	17
杏仁	xìngrén	almond	14
		/	
牙齿	yáchĭ	40.04h	5
眼睛	yanjing	tooth	5
腰带	yāodài	eye	5
夜里	yèlĭ	belt	13
<b>爷爷</b>	yéye	night	12
椰子	yēzi	grandfather	3
		coconut	7
衣架	yī yījià	one	4
一月		hanger	13
椅子	yīyuè	January	10
银色	yĭzi	chair	16
音乐室	yínsè	silver	15
	yīnyuèshì	music room	18
樱桃	yīngtáo	cherry	7
玉米花	yùmĭhuā	popcorn	14

圆珠笔	yuánzhūbĭ	ball-pen	6
月	yuè	month	10
	_	7	
		<b>Z</b>	
再见	zàijiàn	goodbye	2
早上	zăoshang	morning	12
早上好	zăoshang hăo	good morning	2
枕头	zhěntóu	pillow	16
纸	zhĭ	paper	6
中午	zhōngwǔ	noon	12
周末	zhōumò	weekend	17
猪肉	zhūròu	pork	9
紫色	zĭsè	purple	15
棕色	zōngsè	brown	15
嘴巴	zuĭba	mouth	5
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday	17

《国际少儿汉语》是一套外籍少儿汉语系列教材,供在华国际学校、外国小学汉语教学以及外国少儿短期汉语学习使用。

《国际少儿汉语》以"寓教于乐"为指导思想,贯彻结构、功能、文化三结合的编写原则,参照中国少儿汉语水平考试[HSK (少儿)]的要求编写而成。

(《国际少儿汉语》根据少年儿童的生理、心理特点及其需求与爱好,注重内容的科学性、趣味性和实用性。

《国际少儿汉语》包括《学生课本》、《活动手册》和《指导手册》各12册,《汉语拼音·课本》和《汉语拼音·指导手册》各1册,以及与之相配套的《国际少儿汉语图解词典》3册,全套共41册。

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