

## 第十课 DÌ SHÍ KÈ Lesson 10

### 一、生词 Shēngcí New Words

- |         |       |          |                       |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. 喂    | (叹)   | wèi      | Hello!                |
| 2. 啊    | (助)   | a        | a modal particle      |
| 3. 在    | (动、介) | zài      | to be in (at, etc.)   |
| 4. 住    | (动)   | zhù      | to live, to dwell     |
| 5. 〇    | (数)   | líng     | zero                  |
| 6. 房间   | (名)   | fángjiān | room                  |
| 7. 还    | (副)   | hái      | still                 |
| 8. 号    | (名)   | hào      | number                |
| 9. 楼    | (名)   | lóu      | building              |
| 10. 电话  | (名)   | diànhuà  | telephone, phone call |
| 11. 号码儿 | (名)   | hàomǎr   | number                |
| 12. 多少  | (代)   | duōshao  | how much, how many    |

### 专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Name

贾红春

Jiǎ Hóngchūn

a person's name

### 二、课文 Kèwén Text

李大年从前的一个同学贾红春给他打电话。下面是他们谈话的片断。

Jia Hongchun, a former classmate of Li Danian's, is making a call to Li. Here is an excerpt from their conversation.

贾：喂，我是贾红春啊，你是大年吗？

Jiǎ: Wèi, wǒ shì Jiǎ Hóngchūn a, nǐ shì Dànián ma?

李：是啊！你好啊，红春！

Lǐ: Shì a! Nǐ hǎo a, Hóngchūn!

- 贾：你好！ Jiǎ: Nǐ hǎo!
- 李：你在哪儿啊？ Lǐ: Nǐ zài nǎr a?
- 贾：我在北京饭店，住一〇二四房间。你还住十号楼吗？ Jiǎ: Wǒ zài Běijīng Fàndiàn, zhù yāo líng èr sì fángjiān. Nǐ hái zhù shí hào lóu ma?
- 李：对，我还住十号楼。 Lǐ: Duì, wǒ hái zhù shí hào lóu.
- 贾：几号房间？ Jiǎ: Jǐ hào fángjiān?
- 李：我还住三〇六房间。你的电话号码儿是多少？ Lǐ: Wǒ hái zhù sān líng liù fángjiān. Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎr shì duōshao?
- 贾：65137766。 Jiǎ: Liù wǔ yāo sān qī qī liù liù.

### 注释 Zhùshì Notes

#### 1. 喂!

打电话时常用的感叹词，有引起对方注意的意思。在开始通话时使用，兼有打招呼的意思。

This is an interjection used in telephone calls to greet, or arouse the attention of, the other party.

#### 2. 大年、红春

只用名字称呼人，表示关系亲密。

Addressing someone by their given name indicates a close relationship.

## 三、语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics

### 语气助词“啊”的音变 Changes in pronunciation of the modal particle a (啊)

语气助词“啊”受它前面音节末尾音素的影响，发音有变化。变化情况大致如下：

With the influence of the ending sound of the preceding syllable, the modal particle 啊 changes its pronunciation roughly as follows:

在 a, e, i, o, ü 后面读 ya, 可写作“呀”。

在 u, ao, ou 后面读 wa, 可写作“哇”。

在 -n 后面读 na, 可写作“哪”。

在 -ng 后面读 nga, 仍写作“啊”。

在-i[ɿ]和儿化韵母后面读 ra,仍写作“啊”。

在-i[ɿ]后面读[za],仍写作“啊”。

When preceded by **a, e, i, o, or ü**, it is pronounced **ya** which may be written as 呀.

When preceded by **u, ao, or ou**, it is pronounced **wa** which may be written as 哇.

When it occurs after **-n**, it is read **na** and can be represented by 哪.

When it comes after **-ng** it is pronounced **nga** and is still written as 啊.

It is pronounced **ra** after **-i [ɿ]** or after a retroflexed final and is written as 啊.

It is pronounced **za** after **-i [ɿ]** and is written as 啊.

根据上面举出的规律,本课中的几个“啊”的读法是:

According to the above rules, the 啊 in the text should be pronounced respectively:

Wǒ shì Jiǎ Hóngchūn na. (啊—哪)

Nǐ hǎo wa! (啊—哇)

Shì ra. (啊)

Nǐ zài nǎr ra? (啊)

#### 四、语法 Yǔfǎ Grammar

##### 号码的读法 Reading numbers

汉语中,号码中的数字按基数词的读法读。号码中有三位以上数字时,要一个一个读出数字。

The figures in a number are read as the cardinal numbers are read. When a number is composed of three figures or more, the figures should be read one by one.

1) “一”常读作 yāo。

一 is often pronounced **yāo** when reading numbers.

2) “二”读作 èr,不能读 liǎng。

二 should be read as **èr** rather than **liǎng**.

3) 相同位数(包括0)要分别读。

If a number contains the same figure (including 0) two or more times in succession, each figure should be read separately.

二号 èr hào

三〇六房间 sānlíngliù fángjiān

一〇二四号 yāo líng èr sì hào

〇九七三号 líng jiǔ qī sān hào

四三三〇〇五号

sì sān sān líng líng wǔ hào

询问号码可用:

To ask about a number, one says:

1) 几号?

Nǐ-zhū jǐ hào (fángjiān)?

2) ...号码儿是多少?

Nǐ de fángjiān hàomǎr shì duōshao?

Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎr shì duōshao?

两位数字号码的读法见第十五课“语法”。

For the reading of 2-figured numbers, please refer to Grammar, Lesson 15.

## 五、练习 Liànxí Exercises

### 1. 声调 Tones

1) 四个声调 The four tones

jiā

jiá

jiǎ

jià

chūn

chún

chǔn

chùn

qiōng

qióng

qiǒng

qiòng

kūn

kún

kǔn

kùn

2) ㄨˊ - chènshān

dàjiā

dàyī

jiànkāng

ㄨˊ ㄨˊ dàxué

dìqiú

fùxí

jìnxíng

ㄨˊ ㄨˋ dàolǐ

diànyǐng

fànguǎnr

jùchǎng

ㄨˊ ㄨˋ bìyè

dàgài

duànliàn

dànshì

ㄨˊ ㄨ˚ dàifu

dòufu

fùqin

yàoshi

### 2. 辨音 Sound discrimination

1) zh—j

zhànjiàn

jiànzhèng

zhǎngjìn

jùzhǒng

zhǔnjiàng

juānzhù

zhéjià

jìnzhǎn

2) ch—q

chūnqiū

qīngchūn

chūquānr

quánchéng

chuánqí

qiánchéng

chāoqún

qūchǐ

3) sh—x

shùxué

xióngshī

shíxiàn

xùshù

shǒuxù

xuánshū

shēnxùn

xiǎoshuō

### 3. 扩展练习 Build-up exercise

lóu

fángjiān

shí hào lóu

jǐ hào fángjiān

zhù shí hào lóu

zhù jǐ hào fángjiān

hái zhù shí hào lóu

Nǐ zhù jǐ hào fángjiān?

Wǒ hái zhù shí hào lóu.

nǎr

fàndiàn

zài nǎr

Běijīng Fàndiàn

Tāmen zài nǎr?

zài Běijīng Fàndiàn

Tā zài Běijīng Fàndiàn.

### 4. 用“几”和“多少”完成对话:

Complete the following sentences using 几 and 多少.

1) A: Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎr shì \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

2) A: Jiǎ Hóngchūn zhù \_\_\_\_\_ hào fángjiān?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

3) A: Zhè shì \_\_\_\_\_ hào lóu?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

4) A: Nín mǎi \_\_\_\_\_ běn cídiǎn?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

### 5. 给朋友打一个电话,并记下他的电话号码。

Give a friend a telephone call and write down his phone number.