

คำอธิบายรายวิชาเพิ่มเติม

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ ภาษาต่างประเทศ
ภาคเรียนที่ 1
ผลการเรียนรู้

รายวิชา ภาษาจีน
เวลา 40 ชั่วโมง/คบ

ระดับชั้น ประถมศึกษาปีที่ 1
จำนวนหน่วย 1 หน่วยกิต

ปฏิบัติตามคำสั่งง่าย ๆ ที่ฟัง ระบุสัทอักษรตามระบบพินอิน (拼音) อ่านออกเสียงและประสมเสียงคำง่าย ๆ ตามหลักการออกเสียง ระบุภาพหรือสัญลักษณ์ตรงตามความหมายของคำ กลุ่มคำ และประโยชน์จากการฟังหรืออ่าน พูดโต้ตอบด้วยคำสั้น ๆ ง่าย ๆ ใน การสื่อสารระหว่างบุคคลตามแบบที่ฟัง ใช้คำสั่งง่าย ๆ ตามแบบที่ฟัง พูดขอและให้ข้อมูลง่าย ๆ เกี่ยวกับตนเองตามแบบที่ฟัง พูดให้ข้อมูล เกี่ยวกับตนเองตามแบบที่ฟัง รู้จักหรือเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมทางภาษาและวัฒนธรรมของจีนที่เหมาะสม กับวัย ระบุตัวอักษรจีน สักอักษรพินอิน (拼音 pīnyīn) และตัวอักษรไทย บอกความเหมือนหรือความแตกต่างด้านวัฒนธรรมการทักทายของจีนและของไทย บอกคำศัพท์ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับกลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้อื่น พังหรือพูดในสถานการณ์ง่าย ๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นในห้องเรียน

ตารางวิเคราะห์ผลการเรียนรู้

สารการเรียนรู้	ตัวชี้วัด			
สาระที่ 1	ต 1.1 ป.1/1-3	ต 1.2 ป.1/1-2	ต 1.2 ป.1/4	ต 1.3 ป.1/1
สาระที่ 2	ต 2.1 ป.1/1	ต 2.1 ป.1/3	ต 2.2 ป.1/1-2	
สาระที่ 3	ต 3.1 ป.1/1			
สาระที่ 4	ต 4.1 ป.1/1			
รวมทั้งหมด	13 ผลการเรียนรู้			

คำอธิบายรายวิชาเพิ่มเติม

กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ ภาษาต่างประเทศ
ภาคเรียนที่ 2
ผลการเรียนรู้

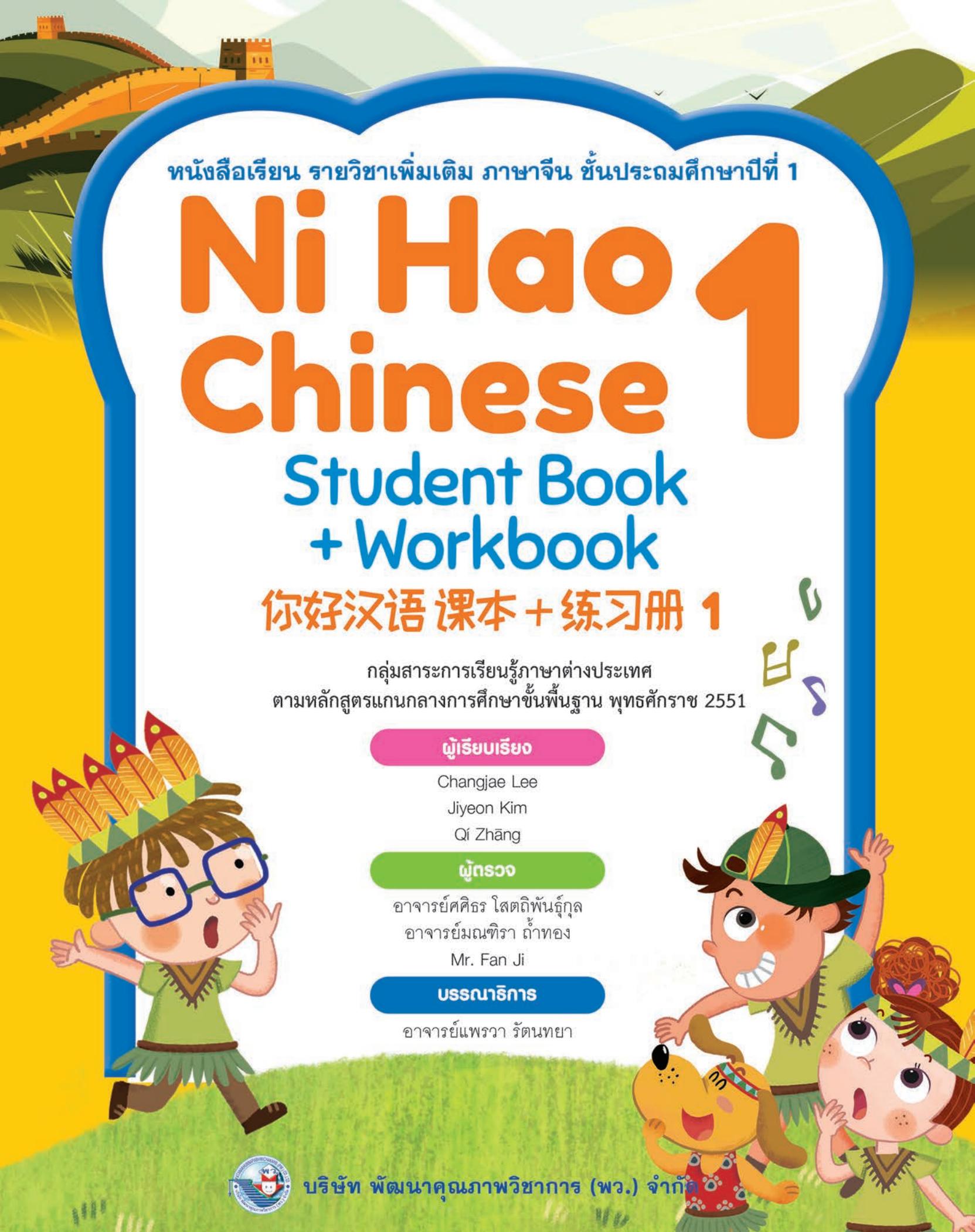
รายวิชา ภาษาจีน
เวลา 40 ชั่วโมง/คบ

ระดับชั้น ประถมศึกษาปีที่ 1
จำนวนหน่วย 1 หน่วยกิต

ระบุสัทอักษรตามระบบพินอิน (拼音) อ่านออกเสียงและประสมเสียงคำง่าย ๆ ตามหลักการออกเสียง ระบุภาพหรือสัญลักษณ์ ตรงตามความหมายของคำ กลุ่มคำ และประโยชน์จากการฟังหรืออ่าน ตอบคำตามจากการฟังหรืออ่านประยุค บทสนทนา หรือนิทานง่าย ๆ ที่มีภาพประกอบ พูดโต้ตอบด้วยคำสั้น ๆ ง่าย ๆ ใน การสื่อสารระหว่างบุคคลตามแบบที่ฟัง พูดขอและให้ข้อมูลง่าย ๆ เกี่ยวกับตนเองตามแบบที่ฟัง พูดให้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตนเองและเรื่องไก่ลัต้า เทียนอักษรจีน คำศัพท์ง่าย ๆ รู้จักหรือเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมทางภาษาและวัฒนธรรมของจีนที่เหมาะสม กับวัย ระบุตัวอักษรจีน สักอักษรพินอิน (拼音 pīnyīn) และตัวอักษรไทย บอกความเหมือนหรือความแตกต่างด้านวัฒนธรรมการทักทายของจีนและของไทย บอกคำศัพท์ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับกลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้อื่น พังหรือพูดในสถานการณ์ง่าย ๆ ที่เกิดขึ้นในห้องเรียน

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สาระที่ 2	ต 2.1 ป.1/3	ต 2.2 ป.1/1		
สาระที่ 3	ต 3.1 ป.1/1			
สาระที่ 4	ต 4.1 ป.1/1			
รวมทั้งหมด	11 ผลการเรียนรู้			



NI HAO CHINESE 1 STUDENT BOOK + WORKBOOK

Changjae Lee · Jiyeon Kim · Qí Zhāng

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 This is made with nontoxic materials.

What kind of a country is China?

China is the world's most populous country. The largest ethnic group in China is the Han Chinese (汉族). Chinese is also called Hán yǔ (汉语) because it is used by the Han Chinese. Chinese characters are ideograms where each character has a specific meaning and unique sound. The English language can be written as it is pronounced, but the Chinese language is composed of characters, meaning, and sounds - that's why there are a lot of Chinese characters sharing the same sound. Pronunciation is very important in Chinese.



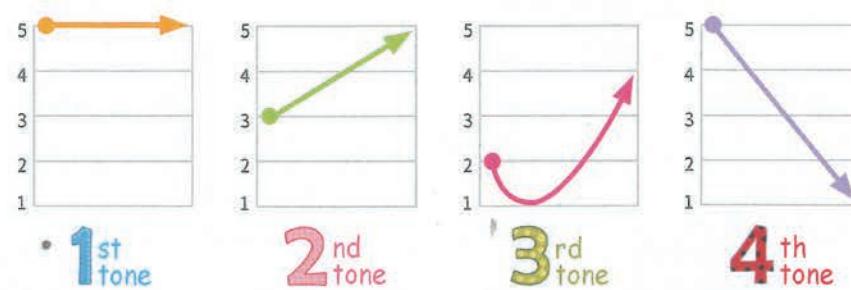
How do I read Chinese?



Chinese pronunciation is represented by the "Hanyu Pinyin" system.

It refers to the use of Roman characters to indicate the pronunciation of Chinese, but you should note that using Roman characters does not mean that they are read like English. Let's read the following pronunciation.

- 1 Initial: A Chinese Initial can be a consonant in English. It only refers to the 1st consonant.
- 2 Final: A Chinese Final can also be called a vowel in English. Chinese only consists of an Initial + a Final. The Chinese ending sounds "n", "ng" correspond with Finals.
- 3 Tone: It is the use of pitch that distinguishes the words, which is one very different aspect of Chinese. There are 4 tones in all, and tones play a very important role in distinguishing the meanings, so you should learn them well.



How do I write Chinese?



- 1 Simplified Chinese Characters (简体字): Chinese characters currently used in China are different from those generally used in Korea or Japan. They are a simplified version of the original Chinese characters (繁体字: Traditional Chinese Character).
- 2 Hanyu Pinyin: It is a notation style that describes the pronunciation of Chinese using the Roman Alphabet. There are also rules for the notation of Hanyu Pinyin. Generally, when you begin a sentence, the 1st letter should be capitalized, and there should be a space between each word.

學 学 xué

Traditional Chinese characters

Traditional Chinese characters

Hanyu Pinyin

Tips!



- 1 Tone mark position: Tones in Chinese get the marks in the order of a > o, e > i, u, ü. If "i" and "u" are together, the latter vowel will get the tone mark. When "i" gets the tone mark, the dot above is omitted.
ex dà: big/large, dōu: all, jiù: nine, dì: little brother
- 2 'i': 'i' that comes with "z, c, s", "zh, ch, sh, r" is 'i' and is pronounced "uh."
ex zì: letter, chī: to eat / jǐ: how many, qī: seven
- 3 ü: When "ü" comes after "j, q, x", the two dots above are omitted and it is pronounced "ü."
ex júzi: orange, qù: to go

Ni Hao Chinese 1

Student Book + Workbook

你好汉语课本 + 练习册 1

Changjae Lee · Jiyeon Kim · Qí Zhāng

눈으로 보고 귀로 듣고 입으로 따라하는

新니하오 어린이 중국어 1



눈으로 보고!

주인공 난난과 베이베이 그리고 그의 친구들이 함께 엮어가는 이야기를 따라가면서 자연스럽게 중국어를 느끼고, 밝고 귀여운 삽화를 보면서 마치 한 편의 동화책을 읽는 듯한 느낌을 주도록 하였습니다.



귀로 듣고!

중국어를 빠르게 익힐 수 있는 방법 중의 하나가 바로 자주 듣는 것입니다. 재미있게 구성된 오디오 CD를 들으면서 중국어에 익숙해지도록 하였습니다.



입으로 따라한다!

쉽고 간단한 표현들을 반복적으로 따라하면서 주요 문장을 익히고, 각 과마다 꾸준히 발음을 연습하도록 하였습니다. 또 중간중간 노래를 따라 부르면서 즐겁게 중국어를 배울 수 있게 하였습니다.

공부라는 것은 우선 흥미를 가지는 것이 가장 중요하다고 생각합니다. 이 책을 통해서 아이들이 중국어를 어렵게 생각하지 않고 흥미를 가지도록, 하나의 신나는 말 배우기 놀이로 느끼고 중국어를 친근하게 받아들일 수 있기를 바랍니다.

마지막으로 항상 든든한 베풀목이 되어 주시는 부모님과 자오차이나 중국어 학원의 장석민 선생님께 감사를 드립니다. 그리고 이 책을 집필할 수 있는 기회와 용기를 주신 '차이나박스' 박정미, 박미경 선배와 이 책이 나오기까지 많은 도움을 주신 '제이플러스'의 이기선 실장님과 편집부 식구들에게 진심으로 감사의 마음을 전합니다.

저자 씀

모두 들어 있어요~



동통 트는 동영상 플레이CD로
보고, 듣고, 신나게 배워요.
(동영상 플레이CD 포함 교재 병매)



본 책에서 배운 내용들을 복습
하고 실력을 다져요.



정확한 네이티브 발음, 신나는
노래와 해설로 재미있게
공부해요.



본문의 새단어와 중요 단어를
카드로 만들어 간편하게 듣고
다니며 익혀요.



스티커를 붙이면 입체적으로
학습해요.



전체 배운 내용을 확인해 볼
수 있어요.

이 책의 구성



본문 흐름

핵심이 되는 네 문장을 통해 이야기의 문을 열면서 흥미를 돋우도록 하였습니다. 새로 나온 단어를 정리하였으며, 생동감 있는 삽화로 어떤 상황에서 이루어지는 대화인지 알 수 있도록 도왔습니다.

* 한글 해석은 부록에 있어요.



跟我念 gēn wǒ niàn

귀는 쫑긋! 입은 크게! 낯설고 어려운 중국어 발음과
성조를 차근차근 중국인 선생님의 목소리를 들으면서
정확하게 익히도록 하였습니다.

一 起玩 / 一起玩 yìqǐ wán ba

신나게 놀아요! 매 과마다 다양하고 재미있는 게임을
하면서 중국어에 더 가까이 다가갈 수 있도록 하였습니다.

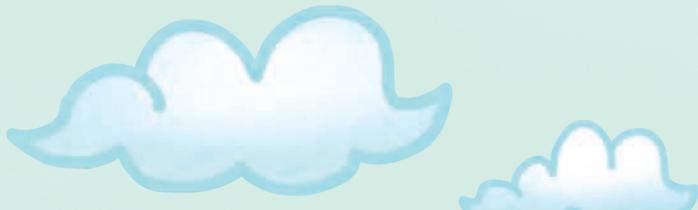
做一做 zuò yì zuò

이제 자신 있어요! 배운 내용을 다시 한번 짚어 보면서
좀 더 중국어에 자신감을 가지도록 하였습니다.

唱一唱 chàng yì chàng

노래와 챔트를 중국어로 신나게 따라 불러요!

* 중국어 가사는 부록에 있어요.



과	제목	학습 포인트	발음	게임	노래/챈트	페이지
1	你好! 안녕!	· 인사하기 · 만났을 때 하는 말 · 헤어질 때 하는 말 · 我나, 你너, 他/她 그, 그녀	성조 (1, 2, 3, 4성)	이름 찾기	안녕!	p.6
2	谢谢! 고마워!	· 감사의 표현과 대답 · 사과의 표현과 대답	성조(경성)	만리장성 빨리 도착하기	생일 축하해!	p.14
3	你叫什么名字? 이름이 뭐야?	· 이름 묻고 답하기 · 什么 무엇	모음 a, o, e, i, u, ü	이름표 만들기	이름이 뭐야?	p.22
4	你是韩国人吗? 너는 한국인인니?	· 국적 묻고 대답하기 · 吗? ~입니까? · 哪 어느 · 是 이다 / 不是 아니다	모음 ai, ao, an, ang	옷을 입혀 주세요	어느 나라 사람인가?	p.30
5	我喜欢红色。 나는 빨간색을 좋아해.	· 좋아하다 · 싫어하다 · 不 + 동사	모음 ou, ong	색칠하기	맞춰봐	p.38



과	제목	학습 포인트	발음	게임	노래/챈트	페이지
6	你几岁? 몇 살이야?	· 숫자 익히기 · 나이 묻고 대답하기 · 几 몇	모음 ei, en, eng	나이 말하기	열 꼬마 인디언	p.46
7	你属什么? 띠가 뭐야?	· 12개의띠 동물 · 띠 묻고 대답하기	모음 ia, iao, ie, iu	무슨 띠일까요?	두 마리 호랑이	p.54
8	他是谁? 저 분은 누구셔?	· 가족 호칭 익히기 · 누구인지 묻고 대답하기 · 谁 누구	모음 ian, in, iang, ing, iong	누구일까요?	곰 세 마리	p.62
9	你家有几口人? 집에 식구가 몇이야?	· 가족 소개하기 · 가족이 몇 명인지 묻고 대답하기 · 口 식구를 세는 양사 · 和 ~와, 그리고	모음 ua, uo, uai, ui	가족나무 꾸미기	몇 식구야?	p.70
10	这是什么? 이건 뭐야?	· 사물 묻고 대답하기 · 这 이, 이것 · 那 저, 저것	모음 uan, un, uang, ueng	제자리를 찾아주세요	이건 뭐야?	p.78

부록1

해석, 노래 가사, 연습문제 정답, 듣기 문제 스크립트
단어찾기(색인)

부록2

만들기 자료, 스티커, 단어카드, 종합평가판



1 你好!



你好！我是南南。

Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Nánnan.



你好！我是北北。

Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Běibei.



再见！

Zàijiàn!



再见！

Zàijiàn!



단어

你 nǐ 너
我 wǒ 나
是 shì 이다
你好 nǐ hǎo 안녕 (만났을 때 인사말)
再见 zàijiàn 잘 가 (헤어질 때 인사말)



听和说 tīng hé shuō

02 인사말을 익히고, 자기 이름을 말해 보세요.



练习 liànxí

Nǐ hǎo!
Wǒ shì Nánnan.



단어

- 老师 lǎoshī 선생님
- 们 men ~들
- 他/她 tā 그/그녀

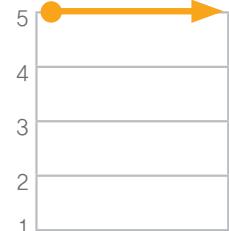


跟我念 gēn wǒ niàn

04 어떻게 발음할까요? 잘 듣고 따라해 보세요.

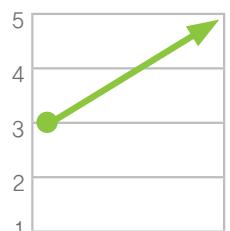
ā

중국어의 1성은 도레미파 '솔'에 해당하는 음으로 발음합니다.



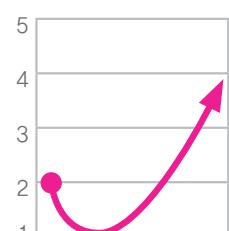
á

중국어의 2성은 '미'음에서 '솔'음으로 올리며 발음합니다.



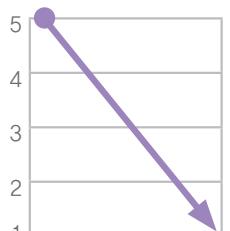
ă

중국어의 3성은 '래'에서 '도' 다시 '파'음으로 내려갔다 올리며 발음합니다.



à

중국어의 4성은 '솔'음에서 '도'음으로 떨어지듯이 발음합니다.



1 성



1

2 성



10

3 성



5

4 성



4



一起玩 / 呀吧 yìqǐ wánr ba

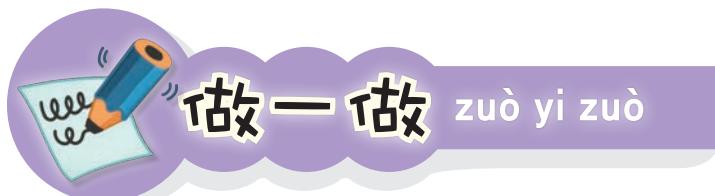
이름 찾기 게임



1



* 한 사람씩 선을 따라 가서 자기 이름을 찾아 주세요. 부록에서 이름 스티커를 찾아 붙이고, 이름과 얼굴이 맞으면 "Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì ~."라고 말해 봐요.



做一做 zuò yì zuò

연습문제

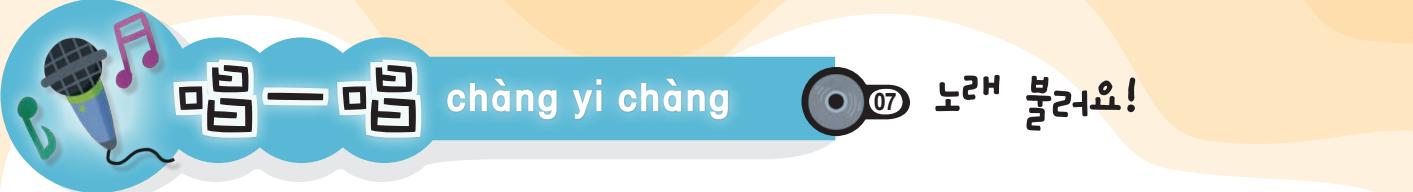
① 들려주는 내용과 일치하는 그림을 찾아 순서대로 번호를 쓰세요. ① 05



② 잘 듣고 알맞은 글자를 골라 스티커를 붙이세요. ② 06

① 4 ② 10 ③ 5 ④ 1

③ 다음 그림을 보고 말풍선에 들어갈 인사말로 적당한 것을 고르세요.



唱一唱 chàng yi chàng

07 노래 불러요!

你好!

안녕!



안녕 안녕 나는 난난이야

안녕 안녕 난난 잘 가

안녕 안녕 나는 베이베이야

안녕 안녕 베이베이 잘 가

* 자기 이름으로 바꾸어 노래 불러 보세요~

