It is widely known that non-native speech particularly in adult's production differs significantly from native speech in various ways (see Archibald 1998 for a review). While a number of major learning models were developed largely from the phonological and phonetic observations at a segmental-level (i.e., Flege (2003)'s Speech Learning Model, Kuhl (1991)'s Native Language Magnet, Best (2001)'s Perceptual Assimilation Model), a growing body of research on non-native speech shows that acoustically measurable prosodic differences are found between native and non-native speech productions. Prosody bears perceptual significance in that the overall prosodic characteristics of non-native speech contribute to the degree of foreign or non-native accents (see Aoyama and Guion 2007 for a literature review; Mareüil and Vieru-Dimulescu 2006). This lecture presents various acoustic correlates of prosody, such as pitch accent, tone, global pitch range and declination, which were produced in native and non-native Mandarin speech. It also highlights significant differences between native and non-native prosody productions and discusses some factors that may affect the acquisition of non-native prosody, such as native language transfer, meta-linguistic knowledge, speech planning strategy, language proficiency and age.