

初级汉语口语 Spoken Chinese for Beginners

刘颂浩 马秀丽 宋海燕 詹成峰 编署







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使用建议

尊敬的老师,您好!感谢您选用《很好——初级汉语口语》!作为编者,我们在这里提出几点原则性的建议,供您参考。

一、教前准备

我们建议您在具体教授前先了解本书的编写意图。口语教材的目的是培养学习者的口头交际能力,但实现这一目的的途径并非只有一条,口语教材也因此有不同的编法,代表着编者的不同理念。《很好》的编写思想,在第一册"编写说明"中有详细的交代,您不妨花上几分钟读一读。在开始上课前,我们建议您将全书的课文以及附加手册里的"课文介绍及教学目标"通读一遍(这也只需要十几分钟)。熟悉编者的理念和意图,熟悉教材主要人物的性格和特点,能使您对教材的了解更加深入,使用起来更加得心应手。

二、教学环节

教材只是教学活动的一个媒介,我们尽量给教师提供较多的自主发挥的空间。我们建议每课用 4~6 学时完成。跟大多数教材一样,《很好》也没有"复习旧课"这一部分,这是需要您根据实际需要自己添加的内容。语法教学部分,教材中没有对语法进行解释和说明,只通过举例的方法让学习者自己体会。如果您认为语法应该采用显性教授的方法,就需要自己再作一些补充。此外,《很好》中的练习也许跟您自己的学生有些距离,您可以将它们稍加改动以增加真实感。

三、难度控制

口语教学当中,准确性和流利性方面的要求可以根据学习者的语言水平和学习情况加以调整,这其实是一种难度控制。以朗读为例,这是口语课上常见的活动。朗读时,速度的改变,停顿次数和时间的增减,都会带来难度的改变。比如"你是口语老师,太好了,我喜欢学习口语!"这句话分三次来读(停顿多)当然要比一次读完(停顿少)容易。又如,教师读课文的时候,允许不允许学生看书也可以改变难度。您在教学时,可以根据学生实际情况来灵活控制难度。

四、教后检测

我们为每册书编制了两套阶段测试题,供您选择。这些试题,实际上是一个个"复习清单"。复习清单的作用是帮助学习者总结、整理所学内容,使复习的重点更加突出。复习清单可以发给学生,让他们准备。考试的时候,从中随机抽取部分题目即可。我们认为,考试的目的,除了检查学习情况以外,还包括督促和鼓励。学生们能认真准备清单,对所学内容有更好的掌握,并因而取得好成绩,正是教师们期待的结果。

当然,有时编者的预期和实际使用情况并不一定完全吻合,如果您在使用时遇到问题或者有什么意见和建议,欢迎您反馈给我们(E-mail:songhaol@pku.edu.cn)。在此预先向您表示感谢!祝您教学愉快!

SUGGESTIONS

Thank you for choosing *Very Good* as the textbooks. As compilers, we'd like to offer several suggestions for your reference:

On preparation before teaching:

We suggest you gain a whole picture of this textbook before you come to the actual teaching. Oral textbooks are compiled to improve learners' abilities of oral communication. To achieve this purpose, different people may come up with different ways. Naturally different compilers hold different concepts when developing oral textbooks. As for the concept we have in designing Very Good, we have spelled it out in "Introduction" in Book 1. We suggest you spend several minutes to go through those points. What's more, we think it would be better if you read through the whole book and the "Introduction of the Text and Instructional Objectives" before teaching (it might take you only about 10 minutes), so that you can get yourself familiar with the concepts of the compilers in designing the textbooks and all the characters in it. Only after you've gained an overall understanding of the textbooks, can they become useful to you. Of course, getting familiar with something does not mean you have to agree or disagree with it.

On teaching:

A textbook is only a medium in teaching. We try to offer teachers as much free space as possible. We suggest you spend 4-6 hours on each lesson. Like most oral textbooks, *Very Good* does not contain a "reviewing" part. This part is left for you—you can add anything according to your needs. Moreover, there is no explicit explanation or illustration on grammar in *Very Good*. Students will have to learn through examples. If you believe in teaching grammar in a deductive way, you'll need to go to other sources for more information. What's more, you might find some exercises in *Very Good* a little distant from your students' real life. If this is the case, you may revise them according to your needs.

On difficulty control:

In oral language teaching, we need to adjust the requirement on learners' accuracy and fluency according to their actual language level and performance.

This is actually an adjustment to the difficulty level. Take the reading activity we often do in oral class for example. Any change made in the student's reading speed, or how many times he stops or how soon he finishes his reading will all affect the difficulty level. For instance, the sentence "你是口语老师,太好了,我喜欢学习口语!" will be a lot easier to read if you make 2 pauses in between the clauses than if you read the 3 clauses through nonstop. Another example is that when you are reading a text, whether or not to allow students to look at the textbook can also make a big difference in terms of difficulty. Anyway, feel free to adjust the difficulty level according to your students' performance.

On exam:

We have attached two sets of test papers to the *Supplementary Booklet*. These two papers serve as "reviewing lists" which help students summarize what they have learned, so that they know where to put emphasis on. Teachers can give the lists to the students, so that they can be better prepared for the test. During the test, you can pick some exercises from the test paper randomly. We think the purpose of examination is not only to check how well students have learned but also to push and encourage them to learn. We believe it is also the teachers' hope that the students go over the reviewing lists in order to have a better mastery of the things they've learned and do well in the test.

Of course, we understand the real situation may not be exactly the same as we expected. If you have any problem in using this series of textbooks or if you have any suggestion, please don't hesitate to write to us (E-mail: songhaol@pku.edu.cn). We'd like to express our gratitude in advance. Enjoy your teaching!

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néng bu néng xiànzài jiù xiàkè

能不能现在就下课

Can we be dismissed now

课文 Text

对话 1 Dialogue 1

(早上 8 点 5 分, 同学们在教室上课。It's 8:05 AM. The students are having a class in the classroom.)

唐剑锋: 从今天开始, 我们学习《很好》第二册。大家有什么意见和要求?

马克: 唐老师, 我们上课的时候, 能不能不听写?

马兰: 唐老师, 我们上课的时候, 能不能看电影?

姜智贤: 唐老师, 我无所谓, 您怎么教, 我就怎么学。

唐剑锋: 电影可以看, 但是不能多看; 听写是学习生词的好方法, 不能没有。

对话 2 Dialogue 2

(早上 8 点 15 分, 同学们在教室上课。It's 8:15 AM. The students are having a class in the classroom.)

唐剑锋: 最近两个星期, 你们有什么计划?

马兰: 我周末要坐火车去承德。



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姜智贤: 我爸爸明天来北京,他要带我去见朋友。

马克: 我决定从明天开始,不喝啤酒了。

姜智贤: 马克不喝啤酒了, 这是真正的新闻, 比人咬狗更好玩儿。

马兰: 为什么不从今天开始?

马克: 今天晚上我要喝最后一次, 一定要一醉方休。

姜智贤: 没有啤酒的生活, 你习惯吗?

马克: 从明天开始, 我改喝白酒。

对话 3 Dialogue 3

(上午9点45分,同学们在教室上课。It's 9:45 AM. The students are having a class in the classroom.)

唐剑锋: 还有最后几分钟, 大家有什么问题?

马兰: 唐老师, 我们能不能现在就下课?

姜智贤: 我不想早下课, 我们能不能再读一遍课文?

马克: 唐老师, 我很着急, 能不能现在就去厕所?

Duìhuà 1

Táng Jiànfēng: Cóng jīntiān kāishǐ, wŏmen xuéxí 《Hěn Hǎo》 dì-èr cè.

Dàjiā yǒu shénme yìjiàn hé yāoqiú?

Măkè: Táng lǎoshī, wŏmen shàngkè de shíhou, néng bu néng

bù tīngxiě?

Mălán: Táng lăoshī, wŏmen shàngkè de shíhou, néng bu néng

kàn diànyĭng?

Jiāng Zhìxián: Táng lǎoshī, wǒ wúsuǒwèi, nín zěnme jiāo, wǒ jiù zěnme xué.

Táng Jiànfēng: Diànyǐng kěyǐ kàn, dànshì bù néng duō kàn; tīngxiě shì xuéxí shēngcí de hǎo fāngfǎ, bù néng méiyǒu.

Duìhuà 2

Táng Jiànfēng: Zuìjìn liǎng ge xīngqī, nǐmen yǒu shénme jìhuà?

Mălán: Wǒ zhōumò yào zuò huǒchē qù Chéngdé.

Jiāng Zhìxián: Wǒ bàba míngtiān lái Běijīng, tā yào dài wǒ qù jiàn péngyou.

Măkè: Wǒ juédìng cóng míngtiān kāishǐ, bù hē píjiǔ le.

Jiāng Zhìxián: Măkè bù hē píjiǔ le, zhè shì zhēnzhèng de xīnwén, bǐ rén

yǎo gǒu gèng hǎowánr.

Mălán: Wèi shénme bù cóng jīntiān kāishǐ?

Măkè: Jīntiān wănshang wǒ yào hē zuìhòu yí cì, yídìng yào yí

zuì fāng xiū.

Jiāng Zhìxián: Méiyǒu píjiǔ de shēnghuó, nǐ xíguàn ma?

Măkè: Cóng míngtiān kāishǐ, wǒ gǎi hē báijiǔ.

Duìhuà 3

Táng Jiànfēng: Hái yǒu zuìhòu jǐ fēnzhōng, dàjiā yǒu shénme wèntí?

Mălán: Táng lǎoshī, wǒmen néng bu néng xiànzài jiù xiàkè?

Jiāng Zhìxián: Wǒ bù xiǎng zǎo xiàkè, wǒmen néng bu néng zài dú yí

biàn kèwén?

Măkè: Táng lăoshī, wǒ hěn zháojí, néng bu néng xiànzài jiù qù

cèsuŏ?



能不能现在就下课

生词 New Words

cóng 从	from	juéo 决分	ding 定	to decide, to make up
kāishǐ 开始	to start, to begin	zhē	nzhèng E	one's mind real, true
cè 册	volume	zuih 最人		last, final
yìjiàn 意见	idea, opinion	— B	uì fāng > 醉方休	don't stop until drunk, to drink as much as possible
yāoqiú 要求	to request, to require	xígu 习巾		habit; used to, accustomed to
wúsuǒwèi 无所谓 jiāo 教	be indifferent, no matter	gǎi 改 fēn:	zhōng	to change, to revise
xué 学	to teach to learn	zài 再	F	again, once more
zuijìn 最近	recently	dú 读		to read, to read aloud
jìhuà 计划	plan	biàr 遍	*	a measure word for action
zuò 坐	to sit; to take, to travel by	zhá 着為	3	to get worried, to feel anxious
huǒchē 火车	train	cès 厕戶		toilet

承德 Chéngdé name of a city

课文注释 ***** Notes ****

1. 承德 Chengde

承德是著名的旅游城市,位于河北省东北部,距北京230公里。承德最有名的景点是避暑山庄,它是清代皇帝夏天避暑和处理政务的场所。

Chengde is a famous tourist city, lying in the northeast of Hebei Province, 230 kilometers from Beijing. Chengde is most famous for the Summer Resort, where emperors in the Qing Dynasty handled government affairs in summer.



2. 去厕所 Going to the Toilet

和很多语言一样,在汉语当中,"上厕所"有很多委婉的说法。比如"去洗手间","去方便方便","去方便一下","出去一下",等等。一般情况下,人们不愿意直接说"去厕所"。马克之所以说"我想去厕所",可能有两个原因:一是他的汉语水平还不高,不知道其他说法;二是他和老师、同学都很熟悉,所以比较随便。

Same as many other languages, Chinese people use many euphemisms for "去厕所(I want to use the toilet)" such as 去洗手间(go to the bathroom),去方便方便,去方便一下(use the toilet),出去一下(I need to go out),etc. In most cases, people would not say "去厕所". Mark says "it" here probably because of the following two reasons:

No. 1: His Chinese is limited. He does not know other ways to put it.

No. 2: He is quite familiar with his teachers and classmates. He does not need to pay so much attention to his language.



Tery Good

语言点



例句

Example Sentences

1. 从 … 开始

从今天开始, 我们学习《很好》

第二册。

我决定从明天开始,不喝啤酒了。

2. 有什么 ……

你们有什么计划?

大家有什么问题?

承德有什么好玩儿的地方?

3. 能不能

我们上课的时候,能不能看电影?

我们能不能现在就下课?

4. 怎么……, 怎么……

您怎么教,我就怎么学。

您怎么说, 我就怎么做。

准备 Pre-exercises

一 正确读出下列词语。Read the following words correctly.

开始

教

学

丛

改

读

计划

决定

要求

习惯

真正

着急

一醉方休

无所谓

意见

分钟

厕所

火车

承德

最近

最后

谝

册

从

再

二 比较辨读。Read the following words and compare their pronunciations.

- 三 读句子, 注意变色字的发音。Read the following sentences and pay attention to the pronunciation of words in purple.
- 1. 从明天开始, 我改吃面条, 不再吃饺子了。
- 2. 能不能再说一遍你的意见?
- 3. 您最近工作忙吗?
- 4. 他很着急地说了自己的计划和要求。
- 5. 您让我们读几遍都可以,我无所谓。
- 6. 我爸爸决定从今天开始学汉语。
- 7. 从明天开始我每天要读三十分钟课文。
- 8. 我不习惯坐火车的时候去厕所。