



中国国家汉办重点规划教材

# PEP UP YOUR **CHINESE** 成长汉语

《成长汉语》编写组 编



北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS



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2

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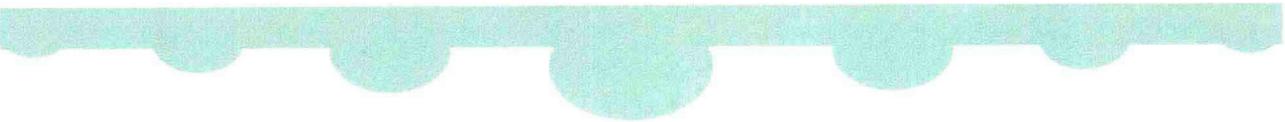
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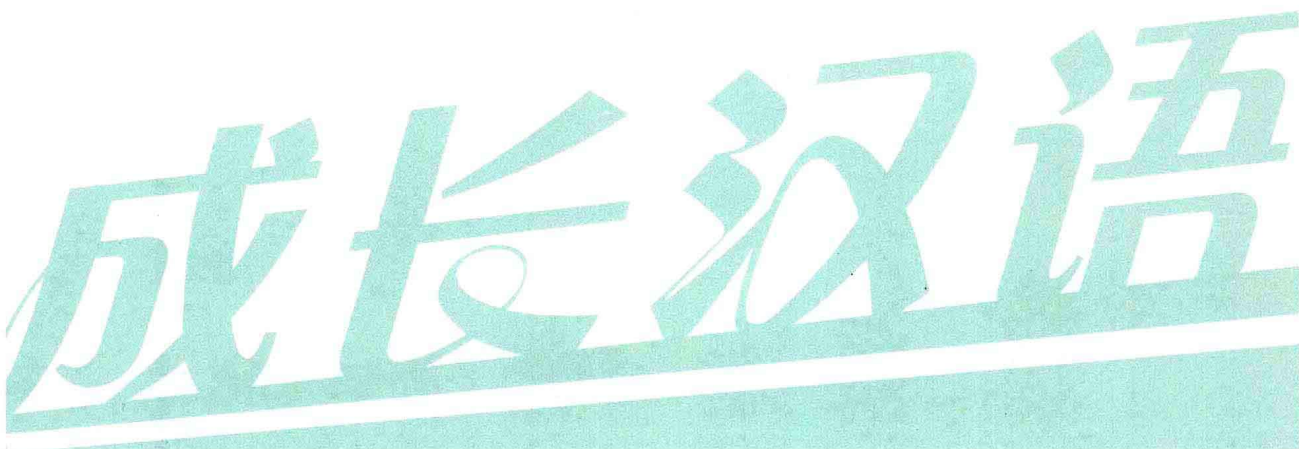
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成长汉语

## 使用说明

《成长汉语》是一套针对母语非汉语的中学生编写的零起点汉语教材。

本套教材包括课本四册，共九个单元。第一单元为语音单元，共10课。第二至第九单元，每单元5课。全套教材共50课，每册附赠录音MP3一张，第一册另配有汉字练习本一册。

本套教材充分考虑到中学生的学习和心理特点，坚持循序渐进的教学原则。四册书分为四个阶段，在全面培养学生听、说、读、写四项技能的同时，更加强调综合运用语言的能力，让学生在每一阶段都能用汉语进行实际的交流，获得成就感，增加学习的积极性和主动性。

**第一册** 由三个单元组成，共20课。其中第一单元10课，以语音教学为主，兼顾汉字教学；第二、三单元各5课。每课4课时，每课时40分钟。学完本册书，学生可掌握大约400个词语。

**第二册** 由两个单元组成，每个单元5课，全书共10课。每课6课时，每课时40分钟。学完本册书，学生可掌握大约350个词语。

**第三册** 由两个单元组成，每个单元5课，全书共10课。每课6~8课时，每课时40分钟。学完本册书，学生可掌握大约400个词语。

**第四册** 由两个单元组成，每个单元5课，全书共10课。每课8课时，每课时40分钟。学完本册书，学生可掌握大约450个词语。

本套教材的体例为：语音、汉字、课文、生词、练习。

**语音** 本教材第一单元为语音单元。第一课为汉语拼音方案，包括21个声母、36个韵母以及4个声调。第二至第九课，每课都有容易混淆的声母和韵母以及各种语音现象的操练。第十课为复习课。

语音是第一单元的教学重点，但是语音教学应该贯穿教学的始终。在后面的语音教学中，要特别强调音节在词和句子中的语音变化，训练学生掌握句子的重音和停顿。

**汉字** 汉字是初级汉语学习者的一个学习重点，第一册配有专门的汉字练习本。

汉字教学要注意基本笔画和笔顺，训练学生掌握构成汉字的基本部件的写法。在学习初期教师要进行示范，使学生掌握良好的汉字书写习惯。也可多做一些分拆合体字的练习，帮助学生尽快掌握汉字的基本结构。

**课文** 本教材的课文均采用对话的形式。内容围绕中学生生活、学习的方方面面以及所关心的话题展开,通过几个在中国留学的小留学生的生活、学习,以及与中国朋友的交往展示他们的校园和日常生活。语言力求简单直接、生动活泼,符合中学生说话的特点。

课文教学应该在语法教学的基础上进行,在课堂上通过听读、跟读、朗读、背读、分角色背说等教学环节,让学生真实地感受语言的使用环境,培养学生运用汉语进行交际的能力。

**生词** 本教材生词共1600个左右,以汉语水平考试词汇大纲中的甲乙级词为主。每课词汇量随学生程度的提高逐渐增多。每课补充生词为本课练习中出现的生词,只列出汉字和拼音,词性和英语注释可在书后的生词总表中查找。对补充生词的要求视学生接受程度而定,最低要求能够认读。

生词教学必须放在具体的言语环境中,通过大量的讲练,使学生了解、掌握词语的意义、用法和使用条件,以达到熟练运用的目的。

**练习** 考虑到学生的年龄特点、第二语言习得的规律,在练习的设计上突出生动性和全面性,通过大量机械性、半机械性,以及交际性和任务式练习,达到复习巩固本课词语、语法和句型的目的,提高学生运用汉语完成交际任务的能力。

每单元练习还附有一两首唐诗,教学要求视学生接受程度而定。

从第二册开始每课练习中有一段难易程度适宜的阅读短文,选取与学生生活密切相关或学生们关心的话题内容,同时也选取了一些介绍中国文化习俗和风土人情的文章。

### 教学提示

我们主张“生词一句子一课文”的教学方法。进行语法教学时,尽量以汉语进行教学,通过图片、动作等生动直观的方式解释语法点,让学生首先理解意义和使用条件,掌握基本结构,然后通过大量的操练达到熟练掌握的目的。对于生词,在句型操练和课文学习中达到理解、记忆、会用的目的。

此外,我们为使用本套教材的教师免费提供丰富的网络资源支持,诸如每一课的教学重点、语法注释、教学建议、练习参考答案等相关资料。教师可登录北京语言大学出版社网站([www.blcup.com](http://www.blcup.com))《成长汉语》专区免费下载。

## Introduction

The series of *Pep up Your Chinese* is intended for elementary and secondary school students who are non-native Chinese speakers without any learning experience of Chinese.

Altogether there are nine units in four volumes. Unit 1 introduces Chinese phonetics in ten lessons; from Unit 2 to Unit 9 there are three lessons in each unit. The whole series has 50 lessons. Each volume is accompanied by a free MP3 CD, and Volume 1 has an extra workbook of Chinese characters.

Adopting a progressive teaching principle, the series gives a full consideration to the learning and psychological characteristics of young students. While giving a comprehensive training of the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing, it puts more emphasis on improving the students' integrated use of the language. The four volumes present learning of Chinese in four stages, in each of which students will be able to apply what they've learned in real communication, which will give them a sense of accomplishment, and fully arouse their interest and initiative in learning Chinese.

Volume One has 20 lessons in three units. Unit 1, consisted of 10 lessons, mainly teaches phonetics, and some Chinese characters as well. There are 5 lessons in Unit 2 and Unit 3 respectively. Four class hours (with 40 minutes for each) are needed for each lesson. Upon finishing this volume, students will master about 400 words.

Volume Two has 10 lessons in two units, with five lessons in each unit. Six class hours (with 40 minutes for each) are needed for each lesson. Upon finishing this volume, students will master about 350 words.

Volume Three has 10 lessons in two units, with five lessons in each unit. Six to eight class hours (with 40 minutes for each) are needed for each lesson. Upon finishing this volume, students will master about 400 words.

Volume Four has 10 lessons in two units, with five lessons in each unit. Eight class hours (with 40 minutes for each) are needed for each lesson. Upon finishing this volume, students will master about 450 words.

Each lesson is consisted of the following parts: Phonetics, Chinese Characters, Text, New Words and Exercises.

*Phonetics:* Unit 1 teaches Chinese phonetics. Lesson 1 introduces the *Scheme of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabets*, including 21 initials, 36 finals and 4 tones. From Lesson 2 to Lesson 9, there are initial and final discrimination and drills of a variety of phonetic patterns. Lesson 10 is a review lesson.

Although phonetics is the focus of Unit 1, it should be taught through the whole process of teaching. In later stage of phonetics teaching, special attention should be given to the phonetic changes of syllables in words and sentences, and training should be conducted to help students to grasp stresses and pauses in sentences.

*Chinese Characters:* Chinese characters are of importance in Chinese learning for beginners. Volume One is accompanied by a workbook of Chinese characters.

Basic strokes and stroke orders should be the emphasis when teaching Chinese character. Practice is needed to help students master the ways of writing basic components of Chinese characters.

Demonstration is needed in the beginning stage to help cultivate students' habit of writing Chinese characters in a correct way. Practice of decomposing compound characters are recommended to help students master the basic structure of Chinese characters within a short period of time.

*Text:* All the texts are presented in the form of dialogues, centering on topics that elementary and secondary school students' are interested in, such as their daily life, learning, etc. The dialogues are conducted among several young foreign students studying in China who talk about their life, study and their Chinese friends. The language used is simple, easy and vivid, which appeals to elementary and secondary school students.

Teaching of the texts should be based on the teaching of grammar. Through listening and reading, reading after the teacher, reading aloud, reciting, and role-playing, students will effectively improve their skills to communicate in Chinese in a favorable language environment.

*New Words:* There are altogether 1600 new words in the series. Most of these words are of level A and B characters according to *HSK Guidelines for Chinese Words and Characters*. The number of vocabulary presented in each lesson increases along with the improvement of students' competency. Supplementary new words are the new words from exercises. For these words, only the characters and their *pinyin* are listed. Their parts of speech and English annotations can be found in Vocabulary at the back of the textbook. The teaching of these words is flexible, with minimum requirement of students' being able to recognize and read them.

New words should be taught in specific linguistic contexts. Detailed explanations and a large volume of practice is necessary for students to master the meaning and usage of the words.

*Exercises:* Taking young students' characteristics and the rules of second language acquisition into consideration, we highlight vividness and comprehensiveness in the design of exercises. Through a large amount of mechanic and half-mechanic drills and communicative and task-based exercises, students will be able to consolidate the words and expressions, grammar, and sentence patterns they've learnt to complete communicative tasks in Chinese.

One or two ancient Chinese poems are presented with flexible requirement for students' mastery.

Starting from Volume Two there is a reading passage with proper readability in each lesson. The topics of the passages are closely related to students' life and cover Chinese culture, customs and traditions.

## Teaching Tips

We recommend a teaching method of "new words – sentences – texts". While teaching grammar, try to use Chinese as the teaching language as much as possible. Explain grammatical points in vivid and direct methods by using pictures and actions. Help students understand the meaning and prerequisites first, then grasp the basic structures, and finally achieve mastery through a large amount of drills. As for the new words, students will get to understand and memorize them and know how to use them through pattern drills and text learning.

Besides, we also provide on the Internet rich teaching resources free of charge for teachers, such as teaching focuses, grammar annotation, teaching suggestions and answer keys to exercises of each lesson, etc. The teachers can login on the *Pep up Your Chinese* section on the website of Beijing Language and Culture University Press ([www.blcup.com](http://www.blcup.com)) to download the free teaching materials.

# 词 类 表

## Abbreviations

名词	míngcí	名	<i>noun</i>
代词	dàicí	代	<i>pronoun</i>
动词	dòngcí	动	<i>verb</i>
助动词	zhùdòngcí	助动	<i>auxiliary verb</i>
形容词	xíngróngcí	形	<i>adjective</i>
数词	shùcí	数	<i>numeral</i>
量词	liàngcí	量	<i>measure word</i>
副词	fùcí	副	<i>adverb</i>
介词	jiècí	介	<i>preposition</i>
连词	liáncí	连	<i>conjunction</i>
助词	zhùcí	助	<i>particle</i>
叹词	tàncí	叹	<i>interjection</i>
拟声词	nǐshēngcí	拟声	<i>onomatopoeia</i>
词头	cítóu	头	<i>prefix</i>
词尾	cíwěi	尾	<i>suffix</i>

## 主要人物介绍

## Introduction to the Main Characters



朴龙宇 (男)

韩国人, 15岁

*Piao Longyu (male), Korean, aged 15*



金美英 (女)

韩国人, 14岁

*Jin Meiyong (female), Korean, aged 14*



杰克 (男)

美国人, 15岁

*Jack (male), American, aged 15*



珍妮 (女)

美国人, 13岁

*Jenny (female), American, aged 13*



王刚 (男)

中国人, 14岁

*Wang Gang (male), Chinese, aged 14*



李玉 (女)

中国人, 14岁

*Li Yu (female), Chinese, aged 14*



丁老师 (男)

中国人, 53岁

*Teacher Ding (male), Chinese, aged 53*



王老师 (女)

中国人, 39岁

*Teacher Wang (female), Chinese, aged 39*

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## 第四单元

# Lesson 21

## 我六点一刻起床

wǒ liù diǎn yí kè qǐ chuáng

课文

kèwén

在食堂门口

In Front of the Door of the Canteen

zǎo shang hǎo

杰 克: 早上好!

zǎo shang hǎo nǐ jīn tiān zěn me lái zhè me zǎo

李 玉: 早上好! 你今天怎么来这么早?

yīn wèi nào zhōng méi xiǎng wǒ liù diǎn bàn cái qǐ chuáng lái bu jí chī zǎo

杰 克: 因为闹钟没响, 我六点半才起床, 来不及吃早

fàn suǒ yǐ dào xué xiào lái chī zǎo fàn

饭, 所以到学校来吃早饭。

wǒ měi tiān dōu liù diǎn yí kè qǐ chuáng liù diǎn bàn zuǒ yòu dào xué xiào

李 玉: 我每天都六点一刻起床, 六点半左右到学校,

xiān chī zǎo fàn rán hòu dú yīng yǔ

先吃早饭, 然后读英语。

nǐ zhēn bàng

杰 克: 你真棒!

xiàn zài jǐ diǎn le

李 玉: 现在几点了?

chà shí fēn qī diǎn

杰 克: 差十分七点。

kuài qù chī fàn ba yí huìr jiàn

李 玉: 快去吃饭吧, 一会儿见。

yí huìr jiàn

杰 克: 一会儿见。

王 刚: 一会儿你做什么?

朴龙宇: 我去看足球比赛。

王 刚: 我正好没事, 也想去看看, 几点开始?

朴龙宇: 四点半开始。(看表 Looking at the watch) 哟, 都四点

一刻了, 咱们得快点儿。

王 刚: 你先去, 一会儿我去操场找你。

王 刚: 听说最近有部新电影很有意思, 我们一起去看吧。

金美英: 好, 什么时候?

王 刚: 星期六上午吧。

金美英: 恐怕不行, 我上午十点到十一点有钢琴课。

王 刚: 没关系, 我们可以看下午三点那场。

金美英: 那太好了, 咱们几点见面?

liǎng diǎn ba  
王 刚：两 点 吧。

hǎo bú jiàn bú sǎn  
金美英：好，不 见 不 散。

## 生 词

shēngcí

## New Words

- |        |   |            |   |
|--------|---|------------|---|
| ① 早    | 形 | zǎo        | early   |
| ② 因为   | 连 | yīnwèi     | because   |
| ③ 闹钟   | 名 | nàozhōng   | alarm clock                                     |
| ④ 响    | 动 | xiǎng      | to ring   |
| ⑤ 半    | 数 | bàn        | half  |
| ⑥ 才    | 副 | cái        | just  |
| ⑦ 起床   |   | qǐ chuáng  | to get up                                       |
| ⑧ 来不及  | 动 | lái bu jí  | there is not enough time<br>(to do sth.)        |
| ⑨ 早饭   | 名 | zǎo fàn    | breakfast                                       |
| ⑩ 所以   | 连 | suǒ yǐ     | so  |
| 因为……   |   | yīnwèi……   |   |
| 所以……   |   | suǒ yǐ……   | because   |
| ⑪ 刻    | 量 | kè         | quarter   |
| ⑫ 左右   | 名 | zuǒ yòu    | around  |
| ⑬ 读    | 动 | dú         | to read   |
| ⑭ 棒    | 形 | bàng       | excellent                                       |
| ⑮ 差    | 动 | chà        | to be less than, to be short of                 |
| ⑯ 分(钟) | 量 | fēn(zhōng) | minute  |
| ⑰ 教室   | 名 | jiào shì   | classroom                                       |
| ⑱ 比赛   | 名 | bǐ sài     | competition                                     |
| ⑲ 哟    | 叹 | yōu        | hey   |
| ⑳ 先    | 副 | xiān       | first   |
| ㉑ 部    | 量 | bù         | (measure word for books,<br>machines and films) |
| ㉒ 有意思  |   | yǒu yì si  | (it is) interesting                             |
| ㉓ 恐怕   | 动 | kǒng pà    | I'm afraid                                      |
| ㉔ 钢琴   | 名 | gāng qín   | piano   |

25	下午	名	xiàwǔ	afternoon
26	场	量	chǎng	(measure word)
27	不见不散		bú jiàn bú sǎn	not to leave without seeing each other

## 练习

liànxí

### 补充生词 Supplementary New Words

wǔfàn	zhèxiē	dòng	shuìjiào	wǎn	néng	chūguó
午饭	这些	栋	睡觉	晚	能	出国
yìsi	wèishénme	shuā yá	xǐ liǎn	wǎnfàn	xǐ zǎo	
意思	为什么	刷牙	洗脸	晚饭	洗澡	

### 一 读一读，连一连 Read and match

读	电影
上	早饭
看	钢琴课
找	英语
吃	朋友

### 二 看一看，读一读 Read the following expressions

真棒	非常棒	太棒了	很棒	挺棒的	特别棒
真有意思	非常有意思	太有意思了	很有意思	挺有意思的	特别有意思
看足球比赛	看篮球比赛	看游泳比赛	看排球比赛	看羽毛球比赛	
快去吃饭吧	快去上课吧	快去看电影吧	快去买东西吧	快去跑步吧	
上钢琴课	上音乐课	上英语课	上汉语课	上日语课	

恐怕 没事 部 场 怎么 来不及 才 正好 有意思

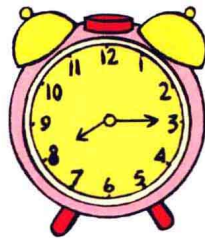
- ① 周末我\_\_\_\_\_, 我们一起去游泳吧?
- ② 我喜欢读书, 我觉得读书很\_\_\_\_\_。
- ③ 我妈妈今天有点儿不舒服, 我\_\_\_\_\_得早点儿回家。
- ④ 我每天都8点起床, \_\_\_\_\_吃早饭。
- ⑤ 爸爸昨天10点\_\_\_\_\_回家, 他太忙了。
- ⑥ 我想看明天早上9点那\_\_\_\_\_电影。
- ⑦ 太谢谢了, 我\_\_\_\_\_想买一件羽绒服。
- ⑧ 我没去看那\_\_\_\_\_电影, 我去图书馆了。
- ⑨ 你\_\_\_\_\_不告诉我这件事?

1



A: 现在几点了?

B: 现在八点。



① A: 现在几点了?

B: 现在\_\_\_\_\_。

② A: 现在几点了?

B: 现在\_\_\_\_\_。