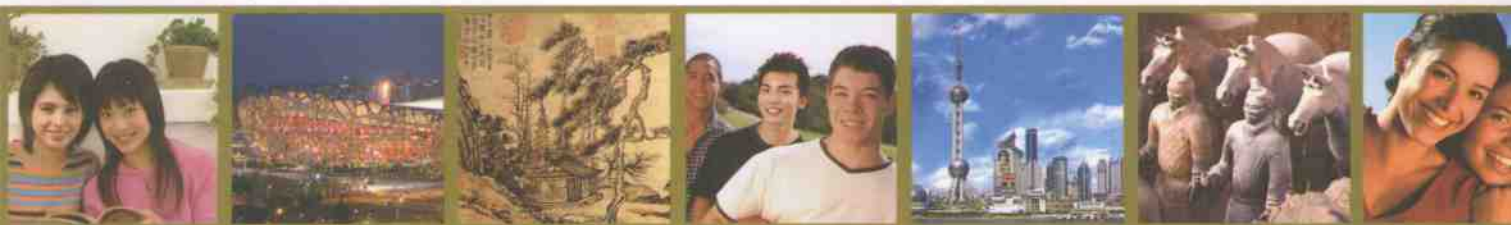




New Concept International Chinese Multimedia Series



课本

3

Chinese

大学汉语
初级精读

for College Students

Elementary Intensive Reading

陈晓辉 编



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

DÀXUÉ HÀNYŮ

大学汉语

Chinese for College Students

CHŪJÍ JĪNGDÚ

初级精读

Elementary Intensive Reading

KÈBĒN (SĀN)

课本(3)

Textbook III

陈晓辉 编



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

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陈晓辉 编

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Dì-yī kè
第一课

Zhōngqiū Jié méiyǒu Chūn Jié nàme rènao
中秋节没有春节那么热闹

The Mid-Autumn Festival is not as lively as the
Spring Festival



课文
Text



Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:
Zhang Yu:

Míngtiān shì Zhōngqiū Jié, wǒ māma qǐng nǐ qù wǒ jiā zuòkè.
明天是中秋节,我妈妈请你去我家做客。
Tomorrow is the Mid-Autumn Festival. My mother invites you to my home.

Hàn sī:
汉 斯:

Nà kě tài hǎo le! Duì le,
那可太好了! 对了,
dì-yī cì qù nǐmen jiā zuò-
第一次去你们家做
kè, wǒ yào zhǔnbèi shénme
客,我要准备什么
lǐwù?
礼物?



Hans:

That would be great! By the way, what
gift should I prepare as it is my first time to visit you?

Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:
Zhang Yu:

Búyòng dài lǐwù, dàizhe zuǐ qù jiù xíng le.
不用带礼物,带着嘴去就行了。
You don't need to take a gift, just take your mouth.

Hàn sī:
汉 斯:
Hans:

Nǐ kě zhēn huì kāi wánxiào.
你可真会开玩笑。
You must be kidding.

Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:

Nǐ bú shì hěn xiǎng liǎojiě Zhōngguó rén shì zěnmě guò Zhōngqiū Jié
你不是很想了解中国人是怎么过中秋节

dē ma? Míngtiān jiù ràng nǐ liǎojiě liǎojiě.
的 吗? 明 天 就 让 你 了 解 了 解。

Zhang Yu:

Don't you want to know how Chinese people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
You will know it tomorrow.

Hānsī:
汉 斯:

Wǒzhēn bù zhīdào zěnmē gǎnxiè nǐ. Wǒ xiān wèn yíxià,
Zhōngqiū Jié yǒu Chūn Jié nàme rènao ma?
中 秋 节 有 春 节 那 么 热 闹 吗?

Hans:

I really don't know how to thank you. I want to ask first, is the Mid-Autumn Festival as lively as the Spring Festival?

Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:

Zhōngqiū Jié suīrán méiyǒu Chūn Jié nàme rènao, dànshì yě
shì yí gè zhòngyào de chuántǒng jiérì.
是 一 个 重 要 的 传 统 节 日。

Zhang Yu:

The Mid-Autumn Festival is an important traditional festival, although it is not as lively as the Spring Festival.

Hānsī:
汉 斯:

Yě yào bāo jiǎozi, gěi hóngbāo ma?
也 要 包 饺 子、给 红 包 吗?

Hans:

Does it also involve making dumplings and giving children money in red envelopes?

Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:

Kànlái nǐ zhīdào de hái zhēn bù shǎo. Búguò, Zhōngqiū Jié gēn
Chūn Jié bù yíyàng, guò Zhōngqiū Jié de shíhòu bù chī jiǎozi.
quán jiā rén zuò zài yìqǐ, yìbiān chī yuèbǐng, yìbiān shǎng
yuèliang.
月 亮。

Zhang Yu:

It seems that you know a lot. But, the Mid-Autumn Festival is different from the Spring Festival, when we don't have dumplings. The whole family gets together and they eat moon cakes while enjoying a bright full moon.

Hānsī:
汉 斯:

Zhōngqiū Jié zhēn shì yí gè jǐ làngmàn yòu wēnxīn de jiérì.
中 秋 节 真 是 一 个 既 浪 漫 又 温 馨 的 节 日。

Hans:

The Mid-Autumn Festival is really a romantic and warm festival.

Zhāng Yǔ: Shì a, guānyú Zhōngqiū Jié de láilì, hái yǒu yí gè měilì
 张 宇: 是啊, 关于中秋节的来历, 还有一个美丽
 de chuánshuō ne.
 的传说呢。

Zhang Yu: Yes, there is a beautiful legend about the history of the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Hàn sī: Shì ma, nǐ kuài gěi wǒ jiǎngjiǎng zhège gùshi.
 汉 斯: 是吗, 你快给我讲讲这个故事。

Hans: Really? Tell me about this story.

生词
 New Words

1. 中秋节	Zhōngqiū Jié	pn.	Mid-Autumn Festival
2. 做客	zuòkè	v.	be a guest
3. 准备	zhǔnbèi	v.	prepare
4. 嘴	zuǐ	n.	mouth
5. 看来	kànlái	v.	it seems
6. 不过	búguò	conj.	but
7. 月饼	yuèbǐng	n.	moon cake
8. 赏	shǎng	v.	enjoy
9. 月亮	yuèliang	n.	moon
10. 既……又……	jì...yòu...		not only...but also...
11. 浪漫	lǎngmǎn	adj.	romantic
12. 温馨	wēnxīn	adj.	warm
13. 关于	guānyú	prep.	about
14. 来历	láilì	n.	history
15. 美丽	měilì	adj.	beautiful
16. 传说	chuánshuō	n.	legend
17. 故事	gùshi	n.	story

二

Hànsī:
汉 斯:

Zhāng Yǔ, wǒ míngtiān cānjiā “liúxuéshēng zhīshì dàsài”. Suī-rán wǒ kànle bù shǎo Hànyǔ zīliào, dànshì duì Zhōngguó dì-lǐ zhīshì liǎojiě de hái bù duō. Wǒ jí de chī bu xià fàn, shuì bu zháo jiǎo.
张 宇, 我明天参加“留学生知识大赛”。虽然我看了不少汉语资料, 但是对中国地理知识了解得还不多。我急得吃不下饭, 睡不着觉。

Hans:

Zhang Yu, tomorrow I will take part in a “Knowledge Contest for Overseas Students”. Although I have read a lot of Chinese information, I still do not fully understand about Chinese geography. I feel too anxious to eat and sleep.



Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:

Suǒyǒu de liúxuéshēng dōu cānjiā ma?
所有的留学生都参加吗?

Zhang Yu:

Will all of the overseas students take part in the contest?

Hànsī:
汉 斯:

Bú shì, tīngshuō dàgài yǒu èrshí jǐ gè rén.
不是, 听说大概有二十几个人。

Hans:

No, I heard that there would be more than twenty people.

Zhāng Yǔ:
张 宇:

Búyòng zhāojí, Nǐ de shuǐpíng wǒ zuì liǎojiě, biérén kěndìng méiyǒu nǐ zhīdào de duō. Zhèyàng, wǒ xiān wèn nǐ jǐ gè wèn-tí, nǐ lái huídá, zěnmeyàng?
不用着急。你的水平我最了解, 别人肯定没有你知道得多。这样, 我先问你几个问题, 你来回答, 怎么样?

Zhang Yu:

Take it easy. I best know your level and I am sure that nobody knows more than you do. How about this, I'll ask you some questions, and you answer them.

Hànsī:
汉 斯:

Méi wèntí, xiànzài kāishǐ tíwèn ba.
没问题, 现在开始提问吧。

Hans:

No problem, ask now.

Zhāng Yǔ: Nǐ zhīdào Zhōngguó yǒu duōshao gè mínzú ma?
张 宇: 你 知 道 中 国 有 多 少 个 民 族 吗?

Zhang Yu: Do you know how many ethnic groups there are in China?

Hànsī: Zhōngguó yǒu wǔshíliù gè mínzú, Hànzú rénshù zuì duō, qí
汉 斯: 中 国 有 五 十 六 个 民 族, 汉 族 人 数 最 多, 其
tā de wǔshíwǔ gè mínzú dōu shì shǎoshù mínzú.
他 的 五 十 五 个 民 族 都 是 少 数 民 族。

Hans: There are 56 ethnic groups in China, the Han nationality has the largest number of people, and the other 55 ethnic groups are minorities.

Zhāng Yǔ: Huídá zhèngquè. Xià yí gè wèntí, Zhōngguó de miànjī yǒu
张 宇: 回 答 正 确。 下 一 个 问 题, 中 国 的 面 积 有
duō dà?
多 大?

Zhang Yu: Correct. Next question: what is the area of China?

Hànsī: Zhōngguó de miànjī yǒu jiǔbǎi liùshí wàn píngfāng gōnglǐ, wèi
汉 斯: 中 国 的 面 积 有 九 百 六 十 万 平 方 公 里, 位
jū shìjiè dì-sān.
居 世 界 第 三。

Hans: China covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers, ranking the third largest in the world.

Zhāng Yǔ: Duì. Zhōngguó méiyǒu Éluósī dà, bǐ Jiānádà xiǎo yídiǎnr,
张 宇: 对。 中 国 没 有 俄 罗 斯 大, 比 加 拿 大 小 一 点 儿,
bǐ Měiguó dà yídiǎnr. Zài wèn yí gè, Cháng Jiāng cháng
比 美 国 大 一 点 儿。 再 问 一 个, 长 江 长
háishi Huáng Hé cháng?
还 是 黄 河 长?

Zhang Yu: Right. China is not as large as Russia, a little bit smaller than Canada, and a little bit bigger than the United States. One more question: the Yangtze River and the Yellow River - which is longer?

Hànsī: Huáng Hé méiyǒu Cháng Jiāng cháng. Cháng Jiāng shì Zhōngguó dì-yī
汉 斯: 黄 河 没 有 长 江 长。 长 江 是 中 国 第 一
dà hé, Huáng Hé wèi jū dì-èr.
大 河, 黄 河 位 居 第 二。

Hans: The Yellow River is not as long as the Yangtze River. The Yangtze River is the longest river in China, and the Yellow River is the second longest in China.

Zhāng Yǔ: Zhèxiē wèntí hái zhēn nán bù dǎo nǐ. Zhōngguó de rénkǒu yǒu
张 宇: 这些问题还真难不倒你。中国的人口有
duōshǎo?
多少?

Zhang Yu: It seems you can't be stumped by these questions. What is the population of China?

Hàn sī: Zhōngguó shì shìjiè shàng rén kǒu zuì duō de guójiā, bāokuò Dà
汉 斯: 中国是世界上人口最多的国家, 包括大
lù, Tàiwān, Xiānggǎnghé Àomén, yìgòng yǒu shí sān yì duō rén.
陆、台湾、香港和澳门, 一共有十三亿多人。

Hans: China has the largest population in the world, with more than 1.3 billion people, including the Chinese mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao.

Zhāng Yǔ: Shìjiè shàng zuì dà de guǎngchǎng zài nǎr?
张 宇: 世界上最大的广场在哪儿?

Zhang Yu: Which is the largest square in the world?

Hàn sī: Shìjiè shàng zuì dà de guǎngchǎng shì Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng, zài
汉 斯: 世界上最大的广场是天安门广场, 在
Zhōngguó Běijīng. Měitiān zǎoshang Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng
中国北京。每天早上天安门广场
shàng dōu huì shēngqǐ Zhōngguó guóqí, xīyīnle bùshǎo Zhōngwài
上都会升起中国国旗, 吸引了不少中外
yóukè.
游客。

Hans: The Tian'anmen Square in Beijing, China is the largest in the world. Every morning the Chinese national flag is raised in the square, attracting numerous Chinese and foreign visitors.

Zhāng Yǔ: Kànlái nǐ hái zhēn yǒu liǎngxiǎzi.
张 宇: 看来你还真有两下子。

Zhang Yu: It seems that you are really good at this.

生词

New Words

1. 留学生	liúxuéshēng	n.	overseas student
2. 地理	dìlǐ	n.	geography
3. 急	jí	adj.	anxious
4. 所有	suǒyǒu	adj.	all
5. 回答	huidá	v.	answer
6. 提问	tíwèn	v.	put question to
7. 民族	mínzú	n.	ethnic group
8. 汉族	Hànzú	pn.	Han nationality
9. 人数	rénshù	n.	number of people
10. 少数	shǎoshù	n.	minority
11. 正确	zhèngquè	adj.	correct
12. 面积	miànqí	n.	area
13. 平方公里	píngfāng gōnglǐ	mw.	square kilometer
平方	píngfāng	n.	square
公里	gōnglǐ	mw.	kilometer
14. 居	jū	v.	rank
15. 俄罗斯	Éluósī	pn.	Russia
16. 长江	Cháng Jiāng	pn.	Yangtze River
17. 黄河	Huáng Hé	pn.	Yellow River
18. 人口	rénkǒu	n.	population
19. 包括	bāokuò	v.	include
20. 亿	yì	num.	a hundred million
21. 广场	guǎngchǎng	n.	square
22. 天安门广场	Tiān'ānmén Guǎngchǎng	pn.	Tian'anmen Square
23. 升	shēng	v.	raise
24. 国旗	guóqí	n.	national flag
25. 吸引	xīyǐn	v.	attract
26. 游客	yóukè	n.	visitor



注释 Notes

- 1 关于中秋节的来历,还有一个美丽的传说呢。

There is a beautiful legend about the history of the Mid-Autumn Festival.

介词“关于”及其宾语表示动作行为所涉及的事物或范围。做状语时,总是放在句首。
例如:

The preposition 关于(about) and its object indicate related things or range of movement. When used as adverbial, it is always placed at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

1. 关于这个问题,你还是去问问老师吧。

You'd better ask teacher about this question.

2. 关于旅游的事,我们还得再商量商量。

We should discuss more about the travel.

- 2 不用带礼物,带着嘴去就行了。

You don't need to take a gift, just take a mouth.

“带着嘴去就行了”,开玩笑时说的话,意思是“请你去吃,不用带礼物”。

带着嘴去就行啦 (just take a mouth) means “I treat you, and you don't need to bring a gift”, it is a joke.

- 3 吸引了不少中外游客

Attracts numerous Chinese and foreign visitors

“中外”是“中国和外国”的简称。如:“中学生和小学生”可以简称为“中小学生”。

中外 (Chinese and foreign) is shortened form of “China and foreign countries”. For example: 中学生和小学生 (high school students and pupils) can be called 中小学生 (high school students and pupils) for short.

- 4 看来你还真有两下子。

It seems that you are really good at this.

“两下子”是指“本领、技能”。

两下子 means ability and skill.



语法

Language points

1 用“几”表示概数。如：

Use 几 (several) to express an approximate number. For example:

1) 几+量词+名词

几+m.+n.

他买了几本书。

He bought several books.

2) 几+十/百/千/万/亿+量词+名词 天安门广场上有几万游客。

几+decade/ hundred/ thousand/ ten thousand/ hundred million+m+n

There are tens of thousands of visitors in the Tian'anmen Square.

3) 十+几+量词+名

十+several+m.+n.

有二十几个学生参加比赛。

More than twenty students will take part in the competition.

2 用“有/没有”的比较句

Comparative sentences by using 有/没有 (no)

用“有/没有”来比较两种事物的性质或特点的异同,常以一种事物为标准看另一事物是否达到这一标准。这种比较是以“有/没有”后面的事物为标准,比较的结果常用形容词来表示。如:

Use 有/没有 to compare the similarities and differences of two things' quality and characteristics, it often sets one thing as the standard, and uses the other to compare whether it reaches the standard. This comparison makes the thing after 有/没有 as the standard, and often uses adjectives to express the comparative result. For example:

主语+有/没有+名词/代词(这么/那么)+形容词

主语	谓语					
	副词、动词	有/没有	名词/代词	这么/那么	形容词	语气助词
中秋节		有	春节	那么	热闹	吗
中秋节		没有	春节	那么	热闹	
中国		没有	俄罗斯	那么	大	
弟弟	已经	有	哥哥	这么	高	了

比较的结果也可能是动词词组:

主语+有/没有+名词/代词+动词短语

主语	谓语			
	副词	有/没有	名词/代词	动词短语
别人	肯定	没有	你	说得那么好
我		没有	你	那么喜欢打球

3 反问句(1)

Rhetorical question 1

有些疑问句不是用来提出问题,而是对一个明显的道理或事实表示强调。常用“不是……吗”这种句式来强调肯定。如:

Some interrogative sentences are not intended to ask questions but to emphasize an obvious reason or fact. It often uses 不是……吗? (isn't it?) to stress the affirmation. For example:

1. 你不是很想了解中国人是怎么过中秋节的吗?(意思是:你很想了解中国人是怎么过中秋节的。)

Don't you want to know how Chinese people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival? (It means: You indeed want to know how Chinese people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.)

2. 你不是美国人吗?(意思是:你是美国人。)

Aren't you American? (It means: You are American.)

4 既……又……

Not only...but also...

“既……又……”表示两种性质或情况同时存在。既可以连接词语,也可以连接小句。如:

既... 又... means two characteristics or situations exist at the same time. It can not only connect words and expressions, but also clauses. For example:

1. 她既聪明又漂亮。

She is clever and beautiful.

2. 这家饭店的菜既好吃又便宜。

The food in this restaurant is delicious and inexpensive.

3. 旅游既能练习口语,又能学到知识。

Traveling can not only provide practice for oral language but also increase knowledge.

注意:“既”和“又”后边的动词或形容词,其音节数目和结构应该相同。如:

Attention: The verbs and adjectives that follow 既 (not only) 又 (but also) should be the same in the number of syllables and structure. For example:

1. 她既聪明又美。(×)

2. 旅游既能练习口语,又在那儿学到了知识。(×)

5 可能补语(3)

Potential complement 3

1) “动词+得/不+下”表示空间能否容纳一定的数量。常用的动词有“站、坐、睡、停、放、住、吃”等。

V+得/不+下 means whether the space can contain a certain quantity. The common verbs are: 站(stand)、坐(sit)、睡(sleep)、停(stop)、放(place)、住(live)、吃(eat) and so on.

2) “动词+得/不+着”表示能否达到目的或有了结果。常用的动词有“吃、买、打、睡、猜”等。

V+得/不+着 means whether achieve the purpose or means the result. The common verbs are: “吃(eat)、买(buy)、打(beat)、睡(sleep)、猜(guess)” and so on.

3) “动词+得/不+过”表示能否胜过或通过。常用动词有“比、打、跑、吃、信”等。

V+得/不+过 means whether excel or pass. The common verbs are: 比(compare)、打(beat)、跑(run)、吃(eat)、信(believe) and so on.

4) “形容词/动词+得/不+倒”表示能否使失败或倒下。常用的动词或形容词有“打、摔、难”等。

Adj/v+得/不+倒 means whether make it fail or collapse. The common verbs and adjectives are: 打(beat)、摔(fall)、难(hard) and so on.

6 兼语句(2)

Pivotal sentence 2

带动词“有”的兼语句,常常没有主语,而且动词“有”的宾语常常是不确定的人或事。如:

The pivotal sentences with the verb 有 (have) usually have no subject, and the objects of the verb 有 (have) usually are uncertain people or things. For example:

主语	谓语		
	动词 ₁ “有”	宾语 ₁	动词 ₂ + 宾语 ₂
	有	二十几个人	参加 比赛。
	有	人	找 你。
	有	几个朋友	找 你。

7 独立语“看来”

The absolute phrase 看来 (it seems that)

独立语是句子中的特殊成分,它不跟别的句子成分发生结构关系,常用来表示主观想法或态度、对情况的推测或估计、解释或举例说明,以及引起对方的注意等。如“你看”、“看来”、“听说”等。其位置可以在句首或句中。“看来”表示说话人对问题或结果的猜测,常用在句首。如:

The absolute phrase is a special component of a sentence, which has no structural relationship with other components of the sentence. It often expresses subjective thought or attitude, presumption or estimate, explanation or illustration, and arouse other's attention. For example: 你看 (look)、看来 (it seems that)、听说 (hear about) and so on, which are placed at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. 看来 (it seems that) means the guess of the question or result, and it is often placed at the beginning of the sentence. For example:

- 看来你知道的还真不少。
It seems that you know a lot.
- 看来你真有两下子。
It seems that you are really good at this.
- 看来今天要下雨了。
It seems that it will rain today.