

40 Lessons For Basic Chinese Course

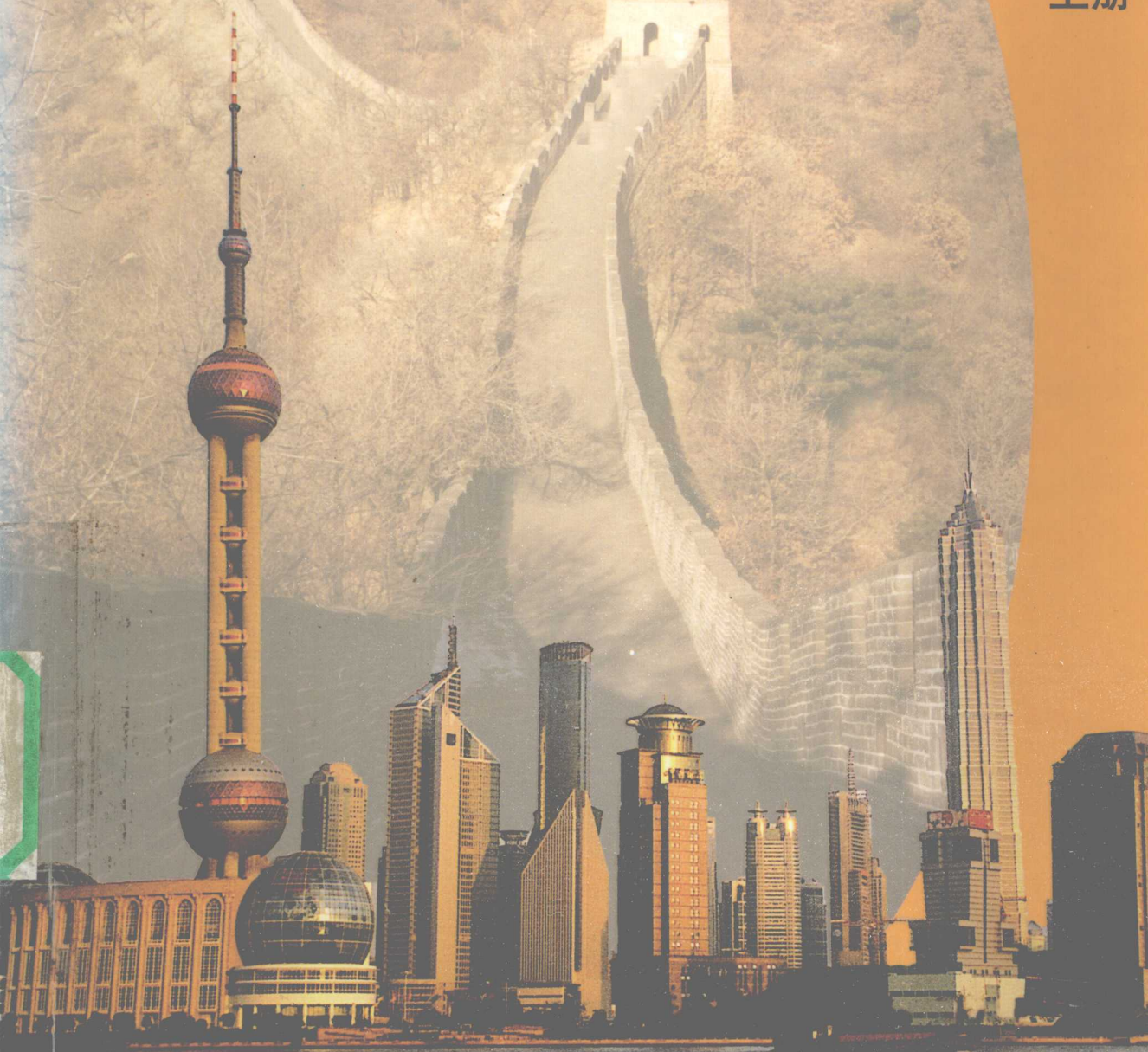
基础汉语

40

课

华东师范大学出版社

上册



基础汉语

40

课

上册

主 编 陈绥宁 副主编 沈萌萌
编 者 沈萌萌 华霄颖 周子衡 陈绥宁

40 Lessons For Basic Chinese Course

华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

基础汉语 40 课 / 陈绥宁主编. — 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2003.2
ISBN 7-5617-3103-5

I. 基... II. 陈... III. 汉语—对外汉语教学—教材 IV. H195.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 069161 号

基础汉语 40 课 上册

40 Lessons for Basic Chinese Course

主 编 陈绥宁
责任编辑 范剑华
封面设计 高 山
版式设计 蒋 克

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
市场部 电话 021-62865537
传真 021-62860410
门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887

门市地址 华东师大校内先锋路口
<http://www.ecnupress.com.cn>

社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号
邮编 200062

印 刷 者 华东师范大学印刷厂
开 本 787×960 16 开
印 张 18.25
字 数 310 千字
版 次 2003 年 2 月第二版
印 次 2004 年 2 月第一次
印 数 4 101-8 200
书 号 ISBN 7-5617-3103-5 / H·209
定 价 上册 43.00 元、下册 43.00 元 全套 86.00 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

前言

随着中国国际地位的日益提高,学习汉语的外国人逐年增加,对外汉语教学事业也取得了长足的进步。我们原来为外国学生编写的《基础汉语 25 课》已不太适应时代发展的需要。因此,在各方面大力支持下,我们按照《基础汉语 25 课》的框架,以情景、结构为主,兼顾文化、功能等要素,进一步扩大词汇量,重新编写了《基础汉语 40 课》。

全套教材分为上、下两册,各 20 课。上册的前 5 课是语音部分。主要学习汉语拼音,同时兼顾一些简单的日常生活会话和课堂用语,共有单词 128 个。后 15 课,每课有短文和会话。通过短文的学习,掌握一些基本的汉语语法,约有 56 个语法点;会话部分基本上不出现新的语法点,只是掌握一些基本的会话模式和语言功能。词汇学习除了词汇表以外,还有词组的读读写写,15 课共有单词 791 个。此外每课课文后有附录,按类别介绍一些常用事物,并配有图片,以增强趣味性。下册 20 课重点在阅读。每课都有两篇短文,一篇精读,一篇泛读。精读部分有新的语法点。泛读部分主要介绍中国的文化知识。下册单词有 1270 个,语法点有 38 个。为了掌握单词、语法以及加强听说读写的能力,课文后面都有大量形式多样的练习材料,包括课文内容理解,词语、句型的练习,还有综合型的训练,以发挥学生的积极性和创造性。最后对一些比较难掌握的语法点和词语作了一些注释以帮助理解。

对外国学生来说,发音是学习汉语的难点,特别是声调,因此为了加强发音训练,达到准确发音的目的,上册的短文和会话部分的汉字全都注上了汉语拼音。认读和书写汉字对非汉字圈国家的学生来说也是一个难点,因此,在上册的每篇课文后都附有部首和笔划表,以便酌情练习。而对于汉语语法的学习,本教材主要通过句型来掌握。

根据国家教育部的规定,汉语水平考试(HSK)成绩是否达标是留学生能否进入高校院系学习的一个必要条件,而且目前也是国外机构选拔驻华人员的一个重要依据。因此,我们在编写本教材时充分考虑到了这个因素,特别是参照了最新颁布的《高等学校外国留学生汉语长期进修教学大纲》。全套教材共有生词 2189 个,覆盖了该大纲中初级阶段的全部最常用词 771 个,次常用词 1250 个,约占大纲规定的 80%;语法项目占该大纲初等阶段语法项目(一)、(二)的 95%。

本教材的上册课文内容和句型由沈萌萌、华霄颖、周子衡共同改编完成,练习部分由沈萌萌修改完成;下册课文分工如下:沈萌萌(21~24 课、26~29 课、31 课、34 课、37~39 课及练习)、华霄颖(25、30、32、40 课及部分词汇练习)、周子衡(33、35、36 课及阅读理解练习)。全书由沈萌萌统稿,陈绥宁审核。本书的英语翻译由沈萌萌负责,插图由郑军绘编。

最后我们由衷地感谢华东师范大学对外汉语学院、对外汉语远程教学中心以及华东师范大学出版社的大力支持和帮助。

陈绥宁

2002 年 7 月

Preface

The number of foreign students learning Chinese has increased over the years along with the emerging international status of China, enhancing the development of teaching Chinese to foreigners.

As the original text *Basic Chinese Course 25 Lessons* we once prepared no longer satisfy today's requirements, base on a similar framework, we compiled *40 Lessons for Basic Chinese Course* with emphasis on scenarios structures, integrating elements of culture and functions, while making use of additional vocabulary.

The whole text is divided into two volumes, each containing 20 chapters. Lesson 1-5 in the first volume deals with Chinese phonetics, and in addition, some day-to-day and classroom expressions making use of some 128 vocabulary. Each of the remaining 15 chapters contains short text and dialogue. Through the study of the short texts, learners are expected to be able to master the 56 basic Chinese grammars patterns illustrated. Reading and writing practices are included in the vocabulary sections, with a total of 791 vocabularies in the 15 chapters. Each chapter's end contains an appendix, presenting everyday subjects as classified with the aid of pictures.

The second volume is focused on reading comprehension. Each chapter contains two pieces of text, one focuses on intensive reading and contains new grammar patterns, while another one mainly embraces knowledge of Chinese culture. The second volume, in total makes use of 1270 vocabulary and 38 grammar patterns. We have also designed and included exercises of all kinds with the aim of helping learner to better understand the vocabulary, grammar involved while improving their skills in reading, listening, speaking and writing.

Pronunciation, especially the tones, has always been a hard obstacle for learners from foreign countries. In order to facilitate further practices in this aspect, all characters from the short texts and dialogues in the first volume are marked by the relevant tones and phonetics. Recognition and calligraphic of Chinese characters are equally challenging for foreign students. In the first volume, we have included to the end of each chapter practices of Chinese Character radicals and strokes.

According to stipulation by the Ministry of National Education, qualification of HSK examination is a major prerequisite for enrollment in further education of universities. In compiling the text, we have taken full consideration in the latest *Outline of Chinese Teaching for Foreign Students in Higher Education*. With a total of 2189 vocabularies, the whole text covers 771 major vocabularies, 1250 minor vocabularies, representing 80% of the basic and intermediate stages within the outline. Grammar patterns contained in the text covers 95% of the basic stage in the outline.

The contents and sentence structures in the first volume is compiled by Shen Meng Meng, Hua Xiao Ying and Zhou Zi Heng. The practices are compiled by Shen Meng Meng. The work of the second volume is divided as below: Shen Meng Meng (Chp. 21-24, 26-29, 31, 34, 37-39 and practices), Hua Xiao Ying (Chp. 25, 30, 32, 40 and part of vocabulary practices), Zhou Zi Heng (Chp. 33, 35, 36 and reading comprehension practices). The whole text is revised and translated by Shen Meng Meng and finalized by Chen Sui Ning, while the pictures are designed by Zhen Jun respectively.

Lastly, I wish to extend our appreciation to International College of Chinese Studies at East China Normal University, Online College of Chinese Language and East China Normal University Press for their kind support and assistance.

Chen Sui Ning
July, 2002

目 录

第 一 课	语音 (1)	1
第 二 课	语音 (2)	9
第 三 课	语音 (3)	18
第 四 课	语音 (4)	27
第 五 课	语音 (5)	37
	语音 (复习)	47
第 六 课	我的家庭	51
第 七 课	我们的学校	63
第 八 课	我们的宿舍	75
第 九 课	我的一天	87
第 十 课	我们的学习生活	99
第十一课	去商店买东西	112
第十二课	新同学	126
第十三课	愉快的周末	142
第十四课	参观人民广场	159
第十五课	去中国朋友家做客	174
第十六课	在邮局	190
第十七课	给姐姐的一封信	207
第十八课	皮尔病了	224
第十九课	到饭店去吃饭	240
第二十课	中国的节日	256
生词检索表		273

LESSON

1

第一课 语音 (1)

语音 Phonetics

一 韵母 Finals

a o e i u
ai ei ao ou

二 声母 Initials

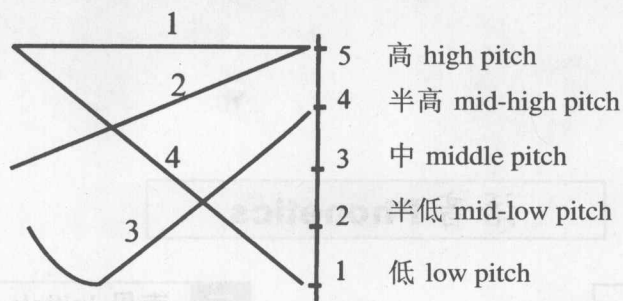
b p m f
d t n l

三 拼音 Combinations of initials and finals

	a	o	e	i	u	ai	ei	ao	ou
b	ba	bo		bi	bu	bai	bei	bao	
p	pa	po		pi	pu	pai	pei	pao	pou
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu	mai	mei	mao	mou
f	fa	fo		fu		fei			fou

	a	o	e	i	u	ai	ei	ao	ou
d	da		de	di	du	dai	dei	dao	dou
t	ta		te	ti	tu	tai		tao	tou
n	na		ne	ni	nu	nai	nei	nao	nou
l	la		le	li	lu	lai	lei	lao	lou

四 声调 Tones



— 第一声 (55)

∕ 第二声 (35)

∨ 第三声 (214)

∖ 第四声 (51)

1st tone (high and level)

2nd tone (rising)

3rd tone (falling-rising)

4th tone (falling)

dā	dá	dǎ	dà
pō	pó	pǒ	pò
nī	ní	nǐ	nì
tū	tú	tǔ	tù
māi	mái	mǎi	mài
fēi	féi	fěi	fèi
bāo	báo	bǎo	bào
de	me	ne	le

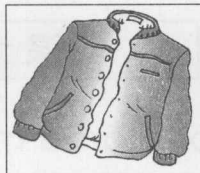
生词 New Words



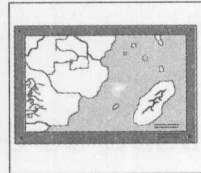
报 (bào)



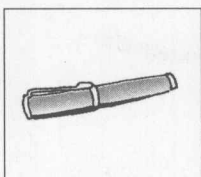
包 (bāo)



衣服 (yīfu)



地图 (dìtú)



笔 (bǐ)



读 (dú)



跑 (pǎo)



买 (mǎi)

1. 爸爸
2. 妈妈
3. 弟弟
4. 妹妹
5. 你
6. 他
7. 她
8. 报
9. 包
10. 地图
11. 衣服
12. 笔
13. 读
14. 跑
15. 买
16. 卖
17. 一
18. 五
19. 八
20. 第

- (名) bàba
(名) māma
(名) dìdi
(名) mèimei
(代) nǐ
(代) tā
(代) tā
(名) bào
(名) bāo
(名) dìtú
(名) yīfu
(名) bǐ
(动) dú
(动) pǎo
(动) mǎi
(动) mài
(数) yī
(数) wǔ
(数) bā
(头) dì

- father
mother
younger brother
younger sister
you
he
she
newspaper
bag
map
clothes
pen
to read
to run
to buy
to sell
one
five
eight
prefix for ordinal numbers

课文 Text

1 Bàba dú bào, māma mǎi yīfu.

Papa is reading a newspaper and mama is shopping for clothes.



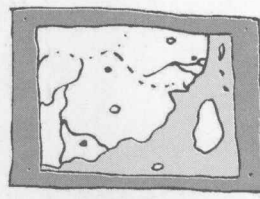
2 Dìdi pǎo dìyī, mèimei pǎo dìwǔ.

Younger brother comes the first and younger sister comes the fifth.



4 Tā mǎi bào, bù mǎi dìtú.

She buys a newspaper, doesn't buy a map.



3 Nǐ mǎi bǐ, tā mài bǐ.

You buy pens and he sells pens.



练习 Exercises

一 辨音 Sound discrimination

b—p

bā—pā

bǎo—pǎo

bái—pái

bèi—pèi

bàopò (to blow up)

búpà (be not afraid)

pǎobù (to run)

pùbù (waterfall)

pípá (a Chinese musical instrument)

bǎobèi (baby)

d—t

dà—tà

dǐ—tǐ

dù—tù

dāo—tāo

dàitóu (to take the lead)

dǎotā (to collapse)

tǔdòu (potato)

tèdì (specially)

táotài (to supersede)

dàodé (moral)

二 声调练习 Tones discrimination

一、四声练习 1st and 4th

- + ˋ fūfù (couple)

pāimài (auction)

ˋ + - nèiyī (underwear)

tīdāo (razor blade)

ˋ + ˋ dào lù (road)

fèilì (be strenuous)

二、四声练习 2st and 4th

/ + ˋ bófù (uncle)

fúwù (service)

ˋ + / dìtú (map)

màopái (fake)

/ + / pútáo (grape)

léidá (radar)

一、二声练习 1st and 2th

- + / āyí (auntie)

bōlí (glass)

/ + - pífu (skin)

máoyī (sweater)

- + - bōtāo (waves)

fā dāi (stare blankly)

轻声练习 Neutral tone

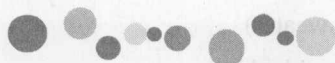
- + .	māma (mother)	yīfu (clothes)
/ + .	tóufa (hair)	nálai (to bring sth. here)
√ + .	nǎinai (granny)	nǎodai (head)
\ + .	dàifu (doctor)	mèimei (younger sister)

三 听老师读, 然后标出声调 Listen to the speech by your instructor and write down the appropriate tone-marks for the following syllables

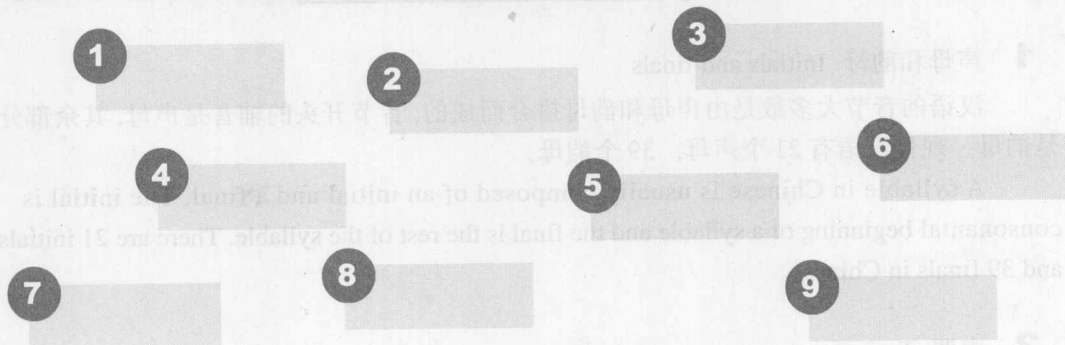
- (1) ni (2) lei (3) tai (4) pei (5) laolao
 (6) loutai (7) maoyi (8) lutu (9) fada (10) mutou

四 听老师读, 然后选择正确的音节 Listen to the speech by your instructor and choose the correct syllable

(1) dǎ — tǎ	
(2) nù — lù	
(3) pài — bài	
(4) táo — tóu	
(5) fó — fóu	
(6) mào — mò	
(7) lái — léi	
(8) pǎo — bǎo	
(9) dù — tù	
(10) pō — pōu	



五 听写音节 Dictation



汉字 Chinese Characters

笔画 Strokes	名称 Names	运笔方向 Directions of Strokes	例字 Examples
丶	点 diǎn		不
一	横 héng		一
丨	竖 shù		木(mù, wood)
丿	撇 piě		大(dà, big)
㇏	捺 nà		八

规则 Rules	例字 Examples	笔顺 Order of Strokes
先横后竖 “héng” precedes “shù”	木	一 十 才 木
先撇后捺 “piě” precedes “nà”	大	一 丿 大
从上到下 From top to bottom	不	一 丿 丩 不
从左到右 From left to right	八	丿 八

注释 Notes

1 声母和韵母 Initials and finals

汉语的音节大多数是由声母和韵母拼合而成的。音节开头的辅音是声母,其余部分是韵母。现代汉语有21个声母,39个韵母。

A syllable in Chinese is usually composed of an initial and a final. The initial is consonantal beginning of a syllable and the final is the rest of the syllable. There are 21 initials and 39 finals in Chinese.

2 声调 Tones

普通话有四个基本声调,分别用声调符号“—”(第一声)、“/”(第二声)、“v”(第三声)、“\”(第四声)来表示。声调不同,意义也不同,如: bào(报), bāo(包)。

There are four basic tones represented respectively by “—”, “/”, “v”, “\”.
When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings, e.g. bào(newspaper), bāo(bag).

当一个音节只有一个元音时,声调符号标在元音上(元音 i 上有调号时要去掉上面的点,如: nǐ); 一个音节有两个或两个以上的元音时,声调符号标在开口度最大的元音上,如: bào。

When a syllable contains only a single vowel, the tone-mark is placed above it. (The dot over the vowel “i” should be dropped if the tone-mark is placed above it, e.g. “nǐ”).
When the final is compound vowel, the tone-mark is placed above the one pronounced with the mouth widest open, e.g. bào.

3 拼写规则 Spelling rules

“i”、“u”自成音节时写成“yi”、“wu”。

Standing alone as a syllable, “i”, “u” is written as “yi”, “wu”.

4 轻声 Neutral tone

普通话里有一些音节读得又轻又短,叫做轻声。轻声不标调号。

There are certain syllables pronounced both weak and short, which are defined as taking the neutral tone. They are pronounced in light tone without tone-marks above them.

LESSON

2

第二课 语音 (2)

语音 Phonetics

一 韵母 Finals

an en ang eng ong
ua uo uai uei(-ui)
uan uen(-un) uang ueng

二 声母 Initials

g k h

三 拼音 Combinations of initials and finals

	a	e	u	ai	ei	ao	ou
g	ga	ge	gu	gai	gei	gao	gou
k	ka	ke	ku	kai	kei	kao	kou
h	ha	he	hu	hai	hei	hao	hou

	an	en	ang	eng	ong	ua	uo
g	gan	gen	gang	geng	gong	gua	guo
k	kan	ken	kang	keng	kong	kua	kuo
h	han	hen	hang	heng	hong	hua	huo
b	ban	ben	bang	beng			
p	pan	pen	pang	peng			
m	man	men	mang	meng			
f	fan	fen	fang	feng			
d	dan	den	dang	deng	dong		duo
t	tan		tang	teng	tong		tuo
n	nan	nen	nang	neng	nong		nuo
l	lan		lang	leng	long		luo

	uai	uei(-ui)	uan	uen(-un)	uang	ueng
g	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	
k	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	
h	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	
b						
p						
m						
f						
d		dui	duan	dun		
t		tui	tuan	tun		
n			nuan			
l			luan	lun		

四 声调 Tones

wā	wá	wǎ	wà
wēn	wén	wěn	wèn
wān	wán	wǎn	wàn
gē	gé	gě	gè
fēn	fén	fěn	fèn
tāng	táng	tǎng	tàng
mēng	méng	měng	mèng
hōng	hóng	hǒng	hòng
duō	duó	duǒ	duò
kuī	kuí	kuǐ	kuì
huāng	huáng	huǎng	huàng

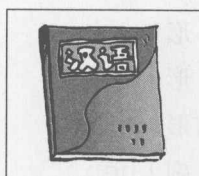
生词 New Words



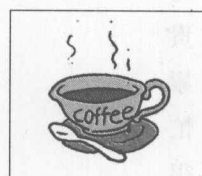
他们 (tāmen)



她们 (tāmen)



课本 (kèběn)



咖啡 (kāfēi)



问 (wèn)



喝 (hē)



贵 (guì)



忙 (máng)