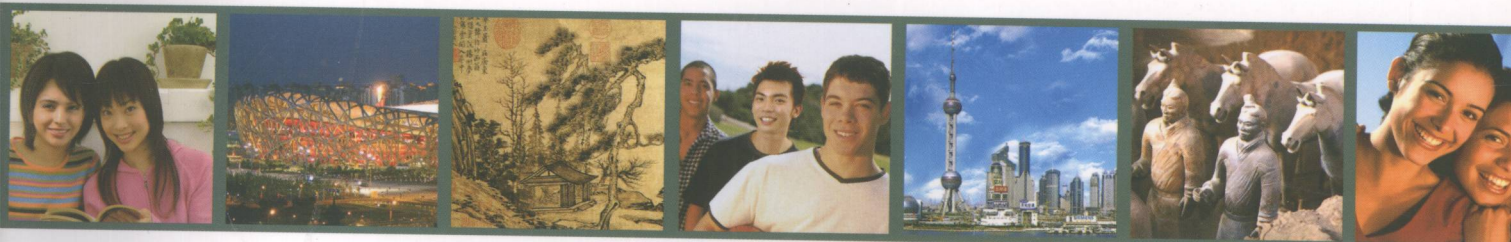




New Concept International Chinese Multimedia Series



课本

4

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 (SÌ)
课本(4)
Textbook IV

陈晓辉 编



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陈晓辉 编

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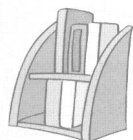
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Dì-yī kè
第一课Qiānxū yǔ lǐràng
谦虚与礼让

Modesty and comity

课文
Text

Zhōngguó rén yíxiàng yǐ qiānxū wéi měidé. Dāng biérén kuāzàn zìjǐ
中国人一向以谦虚为美德。当别人夸赞自己
shí, jìshǐ zìjǐ zuò de zài hǎo, yě yíding yào qiānxū yì fān, fǒuzé,
时, 即使自己做得再好, 也一定要谦虚一番, 否则,
biérén jiù huì juéde nǐ hěn jiāo'ào. Ér jiāo'ào zài Zhōngguó wǎngwǎng bèi
别人就会觉得你很骄傲。而骄傲在中国往往被
shìwéi kànbuqǐ rén, shì pǐndé bù hǎo de biǎoxiàn.
视为看不起人, 是品德不好的表现。

Chinese people always regard modesty as a virtue. They consider that whenever receiving others' praise, one must be modest though he/she really did very well. Otherwise, people would think he/she is conceited, which is usually held as a bad character flaw of looking down upon people.

Bǐrú, yǒu kèrén láifǎng shí, jìshǐ jiā lǐ shōushì de yòu zhěngqí
比如, 有客人来访时, 即使家里收拾得又整齐
yòu gānjìng, zhǔrén yě chángcháng shuō: "jiā lǐ hěn luàn, bù hǎo yìsi."
又干净, 主人也常常说: "家里很乱, 不好意思。"
ér kèrén bùguǎn fángjiān luàn bu
而客人不管房间乱不
luàn, gānjìng bu gānjìng, dōu huì
乱, 干净不干净, 都会
shuō "tǐng hǎo de, tǐng shūfu de"
说 "挺好的, 挺舒服的"
děng kèqì huà, biǎoshì lǐmào.
等客气话, 表示礼貌。

For example, while treating a visitor, although the room is clean and orderly, the host still often says in a modest way:



“Excuse my room being in such a mess.” And the visitor, no matter the room is really in a mess or not, often replies that the room is very clean and cozy to show his politeness.

Qǐng kè rén chī fàn shí, yìbān zǒng shì bǎimǎn yí dà zhuōzi fàn cài.
请客人吃饭时，一般总是摆满一大桌子饭菜。

jǐshǐ zhèyàng, zhǔrén réngrán huì shuō: “méi shénme cài, zhǐ shì jiācháng
即使这样，主人仍然会说：“没什么菜，只是家常
biànfàn, suíbiàn chī ba!”
便饭，随便吃吧！”

Chinese people often treat guests with a tableful of savory dishes with more than enough food for all. But the host still says: "This is a simple homely meal. Just help yourselves! "

Sòng kè rén lǐ wù shí, yě cháng
送客人礼物时，也常

shuō “zhè shì yì diǎn r xiǎo lǐ wù, bù
说“这是一点儿小礼物，不

hǎoyìsi, qǐng shōuxià ba". Huòzhě shuō "yì diǎnr xiǎo yìsi, bù chéng jìngyì" děngděng.

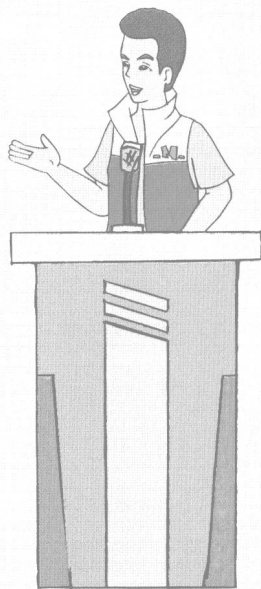
While presenting a gift to a friend, Chinese people always say: “Excuse me; this is just a humble gift. Please accept it.” Or they would say: “This gift can hardly express my respect to you.”

Zài zuò bàogào huò yǎnjiǎng shí, kāitóu cháng shuō “wǒ de shuǐpíng yǒu-
在作报告或演讲时，开头常说“我的水平有
xiàn, jiè cǐ jīhuì dānwù dàjiā yì diǎnr shíjiān, bǎ wǒ de yìxiē bù
限，借此机会耽误大家一点儿时间，把我的一些不
chéngshú de yìjiàn tán yi tán”。 Jiéshù shí, cháng shuō “wǒ jiù shuō dào
成熟的意见谈一谈”。结束时，常说“我就说到
zhèr, shuō de bù hǎo, qǐng yuánliàng”, “qǐng duō tí bǎoguì yìjiàn”, “bù zhī
这儿，说得不好，请原谅”，“请多提宝贵意见”，“不知
shuō de duì bu duì” děngděng, Shènzhì zài xiě xìn shí, xìn wěi hái huì xiě-
说得对不对”等等。甚至在写信时，信尾还会写
shàng “Wǒ de zìjì hěn liǎocǎo, qǐng yuánliàng” děng.
上“我的字迹很潦草，请原谅”等。



Chinese people often begin a report or speech with a few words: "Excuse my limited knowledge. Here I would like to avail the opportunity to share my immature opinions with everyone. Thanks for your precious time". And they would conclude with the words: "That is all. I'd like to beg everyone's pardon for my imperfect speech." "I am not sure if the content of my speech is appropriate or not and I would appreciate your comments very much". Even when writing a letter, they would add at the end, "Sorry for my scribble".

Xiànzài yǒu yìxiē niánqīngrén shòu xīfāng yǐngxiǎng, zài
现在有一些年轻人受西方影响，在
tīngdào biérén kuāzàn huò tuīchóng shí, yě chángcháng huì yòng
听到别人夸赞或推崇时，也常常会用
"xièxiè" lái huídá, tèbié shì duì bù tài shúxī de péng-
“谢谢”来回答，特别是对不太熟悉的朋
yǒu huò zài bǐjiào zhèngshì de chǎnghé. Niánqīngrén zài qiú
友或在比较正式场合。年轻人在求
zhí shí, yě xǐhuan shíshì-qiúshì de jièshào zìjǐ de tè-
职时，也喜欢实事求是地介绍自己的特
cháng hé yōudiǎn. Gēn bǐjiào shúxī de péngyou zài yìqǐ
长和优点。跟比较熟悉的朋友在一起
shí, tāmen shènzhì hái xǐhuan chuīchuí niú.
时，他们甚至还喜欢吹吹牛。



However some young people are gradually becoming influenced by Western cultures. While receiving others' praise, they would response by saying "thanks", especially to some acquaintances or in a comparatively formal occasion. And when they are applying for a new job, they would talk about their specialities and merits in a practical and realistic way. While staying with their good friends, they might even brag about themselves.

生词

New Words

1. 与	yǔ...	conj.	and
2. 礼让	lǐràng	n.	comity
3. 一向	yíxiàng	adv.	always
4. 以……为……	yǐ...wéi...		regard as
5. 美德	měidé	n.	virtue
6. 夸赞	kuāzàn	n.	praise
7. 番	fān	mw.	(measure word)
8. 否则	fǒuzé	conj.	otherwise
9. 往往	wǎngwǎng	adv.	usually
10. 视	shì	v.	be considered as
11. 看不起	kànbuqǐ	v.	look down upon/on
12. 品德	pǐndé	n.	moral character
13. 来访	láifǎng	v.	visit
14. 主人	zhǔrén	n.	host
15. 乱	luàn	adj.	disorder
16. 礼貌	lǐmào	n.	politeness
17. 满	mǎn	adj.	full
18. 仍然	réngrán	adv.	still
19. 家常便饭	jiācháng biànfàn		a simple homely food
20. 收	shōu	v.	accept
21. 敬意	jìngyì	n.	respect
22. 报告	bàogào	n.	report
23. 开头	kāitóu	n.	beginning
24. 有限	yǒuxiàn	adj.	limited
25. 此	cǐ	pron.	this
26. 耽误	dānwu	v.	take one's time
27. 成熟	chéngshú	adj.	mature
28. 原谅	yuánliàng	v.	pardon

29. 宝贵	bǎoguì	adj.	precious
30. 尾	wěi	n.	end
31. 字迹	zìjì	n.	handwriting
32. 潦草	liǎocǎo	n.	scribble
33. 推崇	tuīchóng	v.	praise highly
34. 比较	bǐjiào	adv.	comparatively
35. 正式	zhèngshì	adj.	formal
36. 场合	chǎnghé	n.	occasion
37. 实事求是	shíshì-qiúshì		be practical and realistic
38. 特长	tècháng	n.	speciality
39. 优点	yōudiǎn	n.	merit



注释

Notes

1 一点儿小意思,不成敬意。

This gift can hardly express my respect to you.

“小意思”指礼品所代表的心意。

小意思 means the regard of the gift sender.

“不成敬意”意思是“算不上对您的尊重”,也是谦辞。

不成敬意 is a modest expression, meaning it can hardly express the gift sender's respect to the gift receiver.

2 借此机会

to avail the opportunity to

“借”的意思是“利用”。

借 means to avail.

3 看不起

look down upon/on

“看不起”意思是“轻视”。

看不起 means to despise somebody or something.

4 家常便饭

A simple homely food

“家常便饭”是指家庭日常的饭食。

家常便饭 means simple homely meal.



语法

Language points

1 否则

otherwise

连词“否则”，有“如果不是这样”的意思，表示对上下文作假设的否定，同时指出否定的结果。“否则”连接小句，用于后一句的开头。如：

否则 is used here as a connective, meaning “if not”. It negates the situation mentioned in the first clause based on a hypothesis and shows the result in the next clause. It usually comes at the beginning of the second clause. For example:

1. 谢谢你告诉我，否则我就把这事儿忘了。

Thanks for telling me; otherwise I would have forgotten it.

2. 你先报上名，然后再考虑考试的问题，否则就没有机会了。

Register for the examination first and then consider other details; otherwise you will miss the opportunity.

3. 学外语一定要努力，否则很难学好。

You have to work hard on foreign language study; otherwise it is difficult to master it.

2 一向

always

副词“一向”表示某种情况或状态从过去到现在一直这样，没有变化。如：

The adverb 一向 is used to show some situation or circumstance has remained the same, without any changes. For example:

1. 他学习一向很努力。

He always studies very hard.

2. 老张办事一向很认真，从来不马虎。

Lao Zhang is always serious and careful about his work.

3. 你们两个人关系一向很好,他一定会帮你的。

You two are always good friends, so he will help you for sure.

3 以……为……

regard as

介词“以”和动词“为”搭配构成“以……为……”的格式。这里的“以……为……”相当于“把(拿)……作为(当做)……”,“为”的宾语是名词性成分。如:

The compound 以...为... is composed of the preposition 以 and the verb 为. The compound also can be written as 把(拿)... 作为(当做)... The object for 为 should be a noun or a noun function phrase. For example:

1. 李老师以环保为题写了一篇文章。

Teacher Li wrote an article on environmental protection.

2. 老张很喜欢自己的工作,常以工作为快乐。

Lao Zhang likes his job very much, and he regards working as happiness.

3. 他们的生活并不轻松,然而,他们却以苦为乐,取得了很大成绩。

Life is not easy for them; however, they seek joy in hardship and achieve a lot.

4 为

become

动词“为”跟在“变、发展、翻译”等动词后时必须带宾语,组成结果补语表示经过动作后成为宾语的状况。如:

While following behind verbs such as 变, 发展 or 翻译, the verb 为 must take an object after it. It indicates the result of the subject after it undergoes certain action. For example:

1. 我们要努力改造环境,将沙漠变为绿洲。

We should spare no effort to transform the environment, changing desert to oasis.

2. 这个公司原来很小,现在已经发展为有一千多人的大公司了。

It was a small company before. Now it has developed into a big company staffed with more than one thousand employees.

3. 那部小说已经被翻译为英文了。

That novel had been translated into English.

5 “把”字句(3)

The 把-sentence (3)

“把”字句的谓语动词也可以是重叠形式,后边可以不必带其他成分。

The predicate verb used in the 把-sentence can be a reduplicated verb. And after the verb there can have no other components.

主语+“把”+宾语+动词

主语	谓语		
	把	宾语	动词
我	把	我的这些意见	谈一谈
你	把	房间	打扫打扫
	请把	那些水果	洗一洗

6 往往

usually

副词“往往”表示某种情况时常存在或经常发生,有“常常”的意思。如:

The adverb 往往 means “often”, showing that something always exists or happens quite often. For example:

1. 她很忙,往往要忙到深夜。

She is very busy, usually working until midnight.

2. 到了假期,他们往往去旅游。

They usually go traveling whenever having a vacation.

3. 写一篇文章,往往要改很多遍。

It usually requires several amendments before finishing an article.

注意:“往往”是对于到目前为止出现的情况的总结,有一定的规律性;“常常”单纯指动作的重复,不一定有规律。因此“常常”可以用于将来的情况,“往往”则不能。下面句子中的“常常”不能用“往往”替换。如:

Notes: 往往 is used to emphasize that there is some regularity in what happened in the past. While 常常 is only used to show the repetition of an action, the repetition may not necessarily be regular. So 常常 can be used in future tense, but 往往 can not. In the following examples, 常常 can not be replaced by 往往. For example:

1. 我以后一定常常来。

I will come often in the future.

2. 放了假以后,我会常常去看您。

I will visit you often during vacation.

3. 放心吧,我会常常给你打电话的。

Don't worry. I will call you often.

7 特别是 especially

“特别是”连接两个小句,从上下文所指的人或同类事物中单独提出某人或某一事物加以说明,表示这些人和事物在所说的情况中是更重要的或更有意义的。“特别是”有“尤其”的意思,一般用在后一小句的句首。如:

特别是 is used to join two clauses of a sentence. It is used to point out a single object (person, event, etc.), which has special significance. It means “in particular”, and usually comes at the beginning of the second clause. For example:

1. 这儿的污染非常严重,特别是水污染和空气污染。

Pollution here is serious, especially water pollution and air pollution.

2. 他非常喜欢中国文学作品,特别是老舍的。

He likes reading Chinese literature, especially works by Lao She.

3. 我很喜欢吃水果,特别是香蕉。

I like fruit very much, especially bananas.

注意:“特别是”引进的小句,其中的谓语如果与前面小句的谓语相同,可以省去。如:

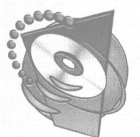
Notes: The predicate verb used in the next clause started by “特别是” can be omitted if it is the same as the verb used in first clause. For example:

1. 我们都很喜欢汉语课,特别是汉斯。(更喜欢汉语课)

We all like Mandarin class very much, especially Hans. (Hans likes Mandarin class more.)

2. 游客都很喜欢游览长城,特别是外国游客。(更喜欢游览长城)

Tourists all like visiting the Great Wall, especially foreign tourists. (Foreign tourists like visiting the Great Wall more.)



练习与运用 Exercises

1 基本句式

Basic sentence pattern

Zhōngguó rén yíxiàng yǐ qiānxū wéi měidé.

1. 中国人一向以谦虚为美德。

Chinese people always regard modesty as a virtue.

Fǒuzé, biérén jiù huì juéde nǐ hěn jiāo'ào.

2. 否则, 别人就会觉得你很骄傲。

Otherwise, people would think he/she is conceited.

Er jiāo'ào zài Zhōngguó wǎngwǎng bèi shìwéi kànbuqǐ rén.

3. 而骄傲在中国往往被视为看不起人。

Conceit is usually held as a bad character flaw of looking down upon people.

Qǐng kè rén chī fàn shí, yìbān zǒng shì bǎimǎn yí dà zhuōzi fàn cài.

4. 请客人吃饭时, 一般总是摆满一大桌子饭菜。

Chinese people often treat guests with a tableful of savory dishes.

Bǎ wǒ de yìxiē bù chéngshú de yìjiàn tán yí tán.

5. 把我的一些不成熟的意见谈一谈。

I would like to avail the opportunity to share my immature opinions with everyone.

2 熟读下列词语

Read the following phrases

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 以谦虚为美德 | 以学习为快乐 | 以苦为乐 | 以单位为家 | |
| 2. 谦虚一番 | 客气一番 | 打扮一番 | 考虑一番 | 商量一番 |
| 3. 水平有限 | 能力有限 | 数量有限 | 效果有限 | 知识有限 |
| 4. 宝贵的时间 | 宝贵的礼物 | 宝贵的爱情 | 宝贵的经验 | 宝贵的生命 |
| 5. 比较正式 | 比较紧张 | 比较轻松 | 比较舒服 | 比较简单 |
| 6. 耽误时间 | 耽误工作 | 耽误生意 | 耽误病情 | 耽误高考 |
| 别耽误 | 已经耽误 | 故意耽误 | 确实耽误 | |
| 耽误不了 | 耽误了半天 | 耽误下去 | 耽误不长 | 耽误一次 |
| 7. 摆满 | 挂满 | 写满 | 贴满 | 放满 |

3 句子练习

Sentence practice

A. 用所给的词语完成句子

一向

1. 小李这个人_____, 大家都很喜欢他。(谦虚)
2. 汉斯学习很努力, 学习成绩_____。(不错)
3. 这个小姑娘性格内向, 学校的活动_____。(参加)
4. 我的邻居们对我_____。(热情)

以……为……

1. 中国人说话、做事_____。(美德)
2. 她的丈夫很喜欢自己的工作, _____。(快乐)
3. 虽然留学生生活很苦, 但是我们却_____, 学到了不少知识。(乐)
4. 从农村回来后, 他_____, 创作了一部电影剧本。(题)

往往

1. 我们平时工作很忙, _____。(休息)
2. 完成一部小说, _____。(修改)
3. 学校每年都要举办演讲比赛, 比赛时间_____。(六月)
4. 北京的冬天很冷, _____。(穿)

否则

1. 要想学好汉语, 必须多听、多说、多练, _____。(难学)
2. 谢谢你告诉我, _____。(忘)
3. 你先报上名, 然后再考虑考试的问题, _____。(机会)
4. 你必须三天之内来办手续, _____。(进入大学)

而

1. 大家都为李明考上大学高兴, _____。(哭)
2. 人们都很节约, _____。(浪费)
3. 星期天是休息的时间, _____。(一直工作)
4. 我们都想去四川旅游, _____。(上海)

B. 用“把”字句完成句子

1. 咱们的房间太脏了,你把_____。
2. 你的桌子太乱了,快把_____。
3. 我买了很多水果,你把_____。

C. 用“被……为……”完成句子

1. 汉斯被评为_____。
2. 孔子被称为_____。
3. 在中国,骄傲被视为_____。

4

会话练习

Conversation

1. A: 你们来了,欢迎欢迎!
B: 您好,这是我们的一点儿小意思,_____。
A: 来就来吧,还带什么礼物? 快请坐。你看,家里挺乱的,真是不好意思。
B: _____。
2. A: 来,吃饭了。
B: 您做了这么一大桌子菜,哪儿吃得了啊。
A: 不多,也没来得及准备,你们就随便吃点儿吧。
B: 您做的比饭店的味儿还地道呢。
A: 哪儿啊,都是_____,怎么能跟饭店的比呢? 喜欢吃就多吃点儿,下次来了,我再给你们做。
3. _____很高兴,今天能有机会跟大家谈谈环保问题,不过,我的水平有限,只能把我的一些不成熟的看法跟大家交流交流。……我就说到这儿,耽误_____。

5

根据课文回答问题

Please answer the following questions based on the text

1. 中国人为什么都很谦虚?
2. 客人来访时,主人常说什么? 客人又会说什么? 他们为什么会这样说?
3. 请客人吃饭时,主人会怎样做? 为什么?
4. 送人礼物时,人们常说什么?