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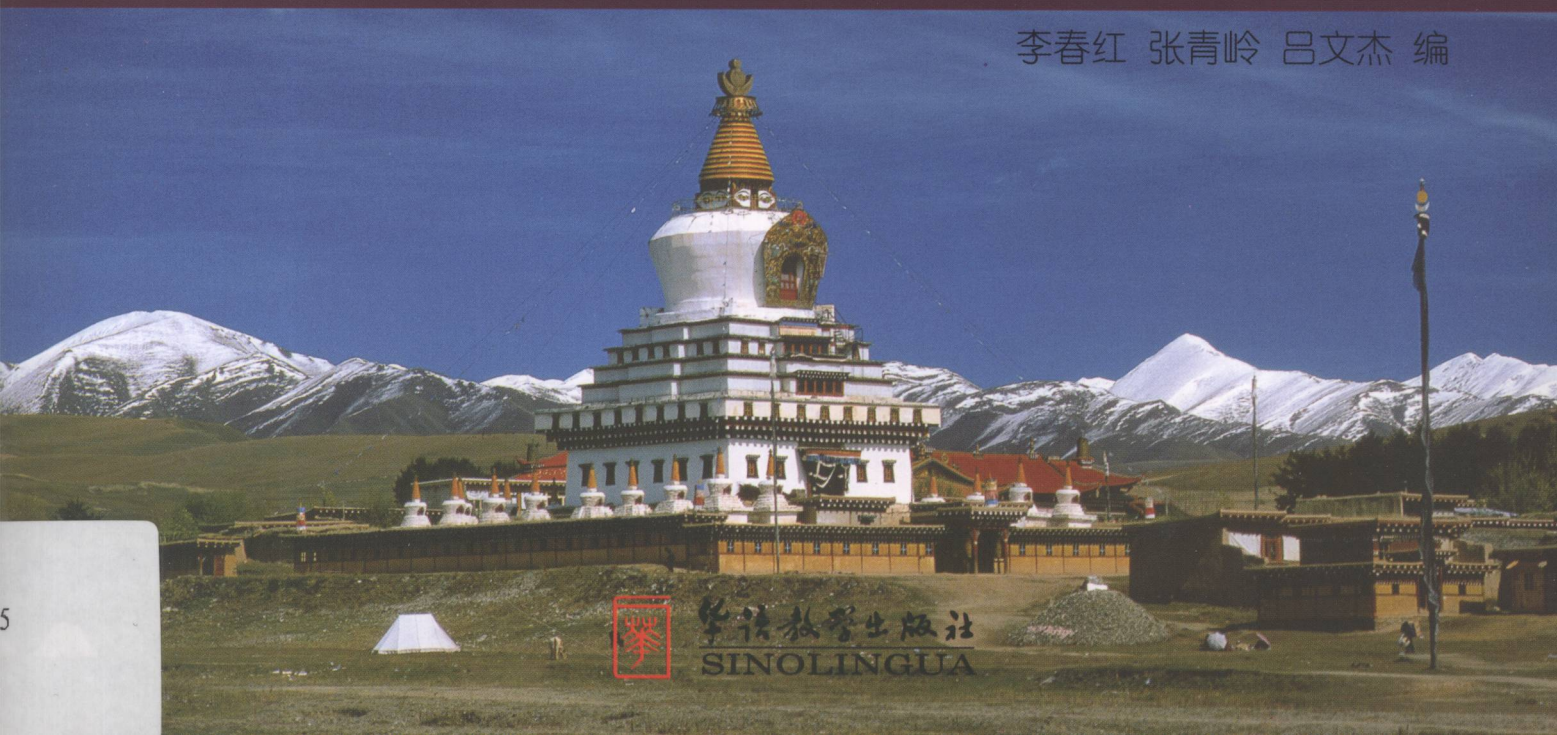
大学汉语初级口语(下)

# Chinese

for College Students

Elementary Speaking (II)

李春红 张青岭 吕文杰 编



华语教学出版社  
SINOLINGUA

DÀXUÉ HÀNYŮ

# 大学汉语

Chinese for College Students

CHŪJÍ KǒUYŮ (XIÀ)

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Elementary Speaking ( II )

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## 前 言

《大学汉语初级口语》是为母语为非汉语的学习者编写的汉语口语初级教材,供零起点的学习者使用,可用于课堂教学,也可用于自学。通过本课程的学习,学习者能够掌握 700 个左右汉语常用词汇的用法,能够掌握汉语句子的基本语法构造,能进行基本的日常会话。

本教程分上、下两册,每册 16 课。每课主要由课文、生词、语言点、补充对话、补充词语和综合练习六部分组成,有些部分还有相关文化知识的注释说明。每课约为 4 课时的教学内容,按每周 4 课时计算,上、下册可供一个学年使用。

口语教材以培养学习者用汉语进行口语交际的能力为宗旨。本教材以交际功能为纲,选择了 40 多个日常交际功能项目作为全书的脉络,围绕功能项目编排课文。教材的课文主要包括两个部分,一是围绕一两个功能项目的 2~4 个对话,一是成段表达。所用语料都力求选取生活中最基本、最常用的部分,这些材料都是真实的生活语言(编者根据需要稍加调整规范)。

本教材的词汇以《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》所列的甲级词为主,分生词、补充词语、专有名词三部分。其中部分补充词语将在生词中复现。

本教材的语言点部分对汉语的基本语法结构和一些常用词语的用法作了简单明了的注释说明,供授课教师和学习者参考。

补充对话部分是对本课功能项目的强化和扩展,以使学习者巩固所学功能的表达,扩大词汇量,丰富同一功能的表达方式。建议使用者将这一部分作为课下的扩充材料使用,不占用课堂授课的时间。

本教材编排了丰富多样的练习内容。练习的编排既注意形式的多样性、有效性,也注意了体例的前后一致性。内容包括语音、词汇、句法、成段表达等各个层面,教师可以根据需要灵活使用。

本教材还对教材中出现的一些文化知识作了简短的注释,便于学习者理解。

对于本教材中的纰漏和不足,欢迎使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2008 年 7 月



## Preface

Elementary Speaking has been compiled for non-native Chinese students who know nothing about Chinese language and culture. It can be used for classroom teaching and also self-study. By using this book, one can master a vocabulary of about 700 frequently-used Chinese words, basic grammar structure of Chinese sentences, and day-to-day dialogues with others.

This series is comprised of two volumes. Each lesson includes text, new words, grammar points, supplementary dialogue, supplemental words and general exercises. In some parts there are also cultural explanations. Each lesson takes about four hours. Based on four hours study per week, this series can be used for a full academic year.

The goal of this series is to provide students with the ability to communicate using oral Chinese. Therefore, based on functional communication, more than 40 day-to-day communication points are used as the outline to write the text. The lessons typically include two parts. The first is made up of 2 to four dialogues about one or two communication points. The second is an article either related to the communication points or describing elements of Chinese culture. All the dialogs presented in this series are derived from the most elementary materials selected from everyday language (some source material has been slightly adjusted according to the students' needs).

Most of the vocabulary in this book is selected from Level 1 listed in the *Outline of the Graded Vocabulary for HSK*, a standardized test for Chinese language. They are organized in new words, proper nouns and supplemental words. Some in the supplemental words will reappear in new words.

The grammar points in this book offer some brief explanations regarding basic Chinese syntax and everyday vocabulary.

The supplementary dialogues are intended to strengthen and extend the function of the lesson, helping users to master the words and increase their vocabulary. Users in the classroom environment should consider this as supplementary material for self study, leaving more time during class to focus on the principal portions of the lessons.

This series includes many different exercises in effective forms and diversified styles covering phonetics, vocabulary, syntax, expression in paragraphs and etc.

Brief explanations regarding Chinese culture in the texts are also provided.

For the careless mistakes and deficiencies, we welcome the reader's precious advice.

Compiler  
July, 2008



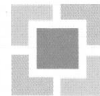
## 目 录

## Contents

第 一 课	我来介绍一下儿 .....	1
Lesson 1	Let me introduce	
第 二 课	我想请个假 .....	15
Lesson 2	I want to ask for leave	
第 三 课	麻烦你 .....	25
Lesson 3	Sorry to bother you	
第 四 课	钱到了没有? .....	36
Lesson 4	Has the money arrived or not?	
第 五 课	把大衣干洗一下儿 .....	49
Lesson 5	Have the coat dry-cleaned	
第 六 课	周末打算做什么 .....	60
Lesson 6	What are you going to do in the weekend?	
第 七 课	书已经过期了 .....	71
Lesson 7	The books are overdue	
第 八 课	太辣的吃不了 .....	83
Lesson 8	I can't eat too spicy food	
第 九 课	祝贺你..... ..	94
Lesson 9	Congratulations	
第 十 课	给您添麻烦了 .....	106
Lesson 10	Sorry for causing you the trouble	
第十一课	让你久等了 .....	116
Lesson 11	Sorry for keeping you waiting	
第十二课	我对古城更感兴趣 .....	126
Lesson 12	I'm more interested in ancient cities	

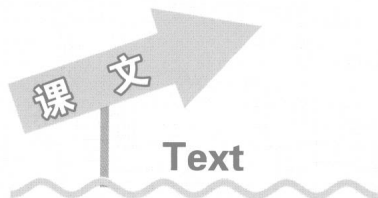


第十三课	你最喜欢什么工作? .....	137
Lesson 13	What job do you like best?	
第十四课	比我的家乡冷一点儿 .....	146
Lesson 14	It's a bit colder than my hometown	
第十五课	网络生活 .....	155
Lesson 15	The Internet life	
第十六课	一路顺风 .....	166
Lesson 16	Have a good journey	
词汇总表	.....	175
Vocabulary		
补充词语	.....	191
Supplemental words		
专    名	.....	197
Proper nouns		



Dì-yī kè  
第一课

Wǒ lái jièshào yíxià  
我来介绍一下儿  
Let me introduce



(Zài dìtiězhàn, Jiéfū yùdào Zhāng Míng hé Wáng Qiáng.)  
(在地铁站, 杰夫遇到张明和王强。)

(In the subway station, Jeff meets Zhang Ming and Wang Qiang.)

Jiéfū: (Kànjiàn Zhāng Míng hé Wáng Qiáng) Hāi! Zhāng Míng!  
杰夫: (看见张明和王强) 嗨! 张明!

Jeff: (Sees Zhang Ming and Wang Qiang) Hi! Zhang Ming!

Zhāng Míng: Zhēn méi xiǎngdào, Jiéfū, zài zhèlǐ yùdào nǐ!  
张明: 真没想到, 杰夫, 在这里遇到你!

Zhang Ming: Jeff, I haven't thought to meet you here.

Jiéfū: Kànjiàn nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng!  
杰夫: 看见你们我也很高兴!

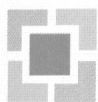
Jeff: I am also very happy to see you.

Zhāng Míng: Wǒ lái jièshào yíxià zhè wèi shì wǒ de hào péngyou Wáng-  
张明: 我来介绍一下儿, 这位是我的好朋友王  
Qiáng, zhè wèi shì wǒ de Měiguó tóngxué Jiéfū, tā Hà-  
强, 这位是我的美国同学杰夫, 他汉  
yǔ shuō de kě hǎo le.  
语说得可好了。

Zhang Ming: Let me introduce, this is my good friend Wang Qiang, this is my American  
classmate Jeff, he speaks very good Chinese.

Jiéfū: Nǎr a, hái chà de yuǎn ne! Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Jiéfū. Hěn  
杰夫: 哪儿啊, 还差得远呢! 你好, 我叫杰夫。很





gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!  
高兴认识你!

Jeff: No, I still have a long way to go! Hello, I'm Jeff. Nice to meet you.

Wáng Qiáng: Nǐhǎo, rènshi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng!  
王 强: 你好, 认识你我也很高兴!

Wang Qiang: Hello, nice to meet you too.

Jiéfū: Wǒmen hǎoxiàng zài nǎli jiànguò ... ò, nǐ yě shì xiào  
杰 夫: 我们好像在哪里见过……哦, 你也是校  
lánqiúduì de ba?  
篮球队的吧?

Jeff: It seems that we have seen each other somewhere... Oh, are you also a member of the school basketball team?

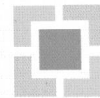
Wáng Qiáng: Duì ya, wǒ shì jīnnián jiārù de, Wǒmen yīnggāi shì zài lán-  
王 强: 对呀, 我是今年加入的, 我们应该是在篮  
qiúchǎng jiànguò miàn le!  
球场见过面了!

Wang Qiang: Yes, I joined the team this year, and perhaps we have met at the basketball court!

Zhāng Míng: Nǐmen zǎo rènshi ā, zhēn tài qiǎo le!  
张 明: 你们早认识啊, 真太巧了!

Zhang Ming: You knew each other before, what a coincidence!





## 2

(Zhōngwǔ, zài xiàoyuán lǐ Jié fū xiàng yí ge tóngxué wèn lù)  
(中午, 在校园里, 杰夫向一个同学问路)

(At noon, Jeff asks the way from a schoolmate on campus.)

Jiéfū: Tóngxué, qǐng wèn dào xuéxiào yóujú zěnmē zǒu?  
杰 夫: 同学, 请问到学校邮局怎么走?

Jeff: Excuse me, how can I get to the school post office please?

Shānběn: Yízhí wǎng qián zǒu, guò le túshūguǎn xiàng zuǒ guǎi, jiù kě-  
山 本: 一直往前走, 过了图书馆向左拐, 就可  
yǐ kànjiàn yóujú le.  
以看见邮局了。

Yamamoto: Go straight, and turn left after the library, then you can see the post office.

Jiéfū: Xièxie nǐ!  
杰 夫: 谢谢你!

Jeff: Thank you!

Shānběn: Bú kèqì, wǒ zhèng hǎo qù zhǎo yí ge péngyou, lùguò nàr,  
山 本: 不客气, 我正好去找一个朋友, 路过那儿,  
nǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ zǒu ba!  
你跟我一起走吧!

Yamamoto: Not at all, I am going to meet a friend, and I'll pass there, you can go with me!

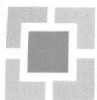
Jiéfū: Nà tài hǎo le!  
杰 夫: 那太好了!

Nǐ yě shì liú-  
你也是留  
xuéshēng ba?  
学生吧?

Jeff: That's great! Are you  
an overseas student too?

Shānběn: Duì a, wǒ shì  
山 本: 对啊, 我是  
Rìběnrén, bú-  
日本人, 不





guò zài Zhōngguó yǐjīng sān nián duō le.

过在中国已经三年多了。

Yamamoto:

Yes, I'm Japanese, but I have been in China for more than three years.

Jiéfū:

杰夫:

Nǐ de Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn liúlì, wǒ hái yǐwéi nǐ shì

你的汉语说得真流利,我还以为你是

Zhōngguó rén ne!

中国人呢!

Jeff:

Your Chinese is so fluent, I mistook you as a Chinese.

Shānběn:

山本:

Māmǎ-hūhū ba. Wǒ jiào Shānběn, nǐ shì nǎ guó rén? Jiào

马马虎虎吧。我叫山本,你是哪国人?叫

shénme míngzì?

什么名字?

Yamamoto:

Just so-so. I'm Yamamoto. What's your nationality? And what's your name?

Jiéfū:

杰夫:

Wǒ shì cóng Měiguó lái de, jiào Jiéfū, néng rènshi nǐ tài gāo-

我是从美国来的,叫杰夫,能认识你太高

xìng le!

兴了!

Jeff:

I come from America, and I'm Jeff, very nice to meet you!

Shānběn:

山本:

Wǒ yě shì.

我也是。

Yamamoto:

Me too.



Wǒ jiào jiéfū, shì Měiguó rén, Wǒ lái Zhōngguó bàn nián duō le, yǐjīng

我叫杰夫,是美国人,我来中国半年多了,已经

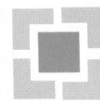
huì shuō jiǎndān de Hànyǔ, hái rènshi le hěn duō Zhōngguó péngyou. Xīwàng Wǒ

会说简单的汉语,还认识了很多中国朋友。希望我

de Hànyǔ yuè lái yuè hǎo, péngyou yě yuè lái yuè duō.

的汉语越来越好,朋友也越来越多。

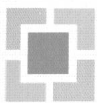
I'm Jeff, American, and I have been in China for more than half a year. I can already speak simple Chinese and know many Chinese friends. I hope my Chinese will get better and better, and I'll have more and more friends.



## 生词

## New words

- |          |             |                |                                     |
|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 地铁    | dìtiě       | <i>n.</i>      | subway                              |
| 2. 看见    | kànjiàn     | <i>v.</i>      | see                                 |
| 3. 嗨     | hāi         | <i>interj.</i> | hi                                  |
| 4. 得     | de          | <i>part.</i>   | (structural particle)               |
| 5. 可     | kě          | <i>adv.</i>    | very                                |
| 6. 哪儿    | nǎr         | <i>pron.</i>   | no (an expression of modest denial) |
| 7. 差     | chà         | <i>v.</i>      | differ                              |
| 8. 远     | yuǎn        | <i>adj.</i>    | far                                 |
| 9. 认识    | rènshi      | <i>v.</i>      | know                                |
| 10. 好像   | hǎoxiàng    | <i>v.</i>      | seem                                |
| 11. 哪里   | nǎlǐ        | <i>pron.</i>   | where                               |
| 12. 队    | duì         | <i>n.</i>      | team                                |
| 13. 今年   | jīnnián     | <i>n.</i>      | this year                           |
| 14. 加入   | jiārù       | <i>v.</i>      | join                                |
| 15. 场    | chǎng       | <i>n.</i>      | court, field                        |
| 16. 早    | zǎo         | <i>adj.</i>    | early                               |
| 17. 巧    | qiǎo        | <i>adj.</i>    | coincidental                        |
| 18. 中午   | zhōngwǔ     | <i>n.</i>      | noon                                |
| 19. 路过   | lùguò       | <i>v.</i>      | pass by                             |
| 20. 流利   | liúlì       | <i>adj.</i>    | fluent                              |
| 21. 以为   | yǐwéi       | <i>v.</i>      | think                               |
| 22. 马马虎虎 | mǎmǎ-hūhū   | <i>adj.</i>    | just so-so                          |
| 23. 简单   | jiǎndān     | <i>adj.</i>    | simple                              |
| 24. 希望   | xīwàng      | <i>v.</i>      | hope                                |
| 25. 越来越  | yuè lái yuè |                | more and more                       |



## 语言点

### Language points

1

我来介绍一下儿

Let me introduce

“来”有“现在要做……”的意思。例如：

来 means “to be ready to do sth.” For example:

Qǐng nǐ lái dú yíxià shēngcí.

请 你 来 读 一 下 儿 生 词。

Please read the new words.

“一下儿”在动词后表示短时间的,轻松的,少量的。例如：

一下儿 is used behind the verb to indicate something that is short-lived, easy or little in amount. For example:

Qǐng nǐ xiàkè yǐhòu dào bàngōngshì lái yíxià.

请 你 下 课 以 后 到 办 公 室 来 一 下 儿。

Please come to the office after class.

小练习：请用“一下儿”完成句子

Exercise: Please use “一下儿” to complete the sentences

1. 明天我们考( )这节课的生词,请同学们准备( )。

2. A: 我能用( )你的汉语词典吗?

B: 当然可以。

2

说得可好了/差得远/说得真流利

Speak very well / have a long way to go/speak so fluent

“得”后边通常跟的是程度补语,说明动作达到的程度或者动作涉及的事物情态。

The complement of degree is usually used after 得 to explain the degree that an action reaches or give a judgement or assessment about something.

常用句式：

The commonly-used sentence pattern:

1. 动词/形容词+得+程度补语。例如：

verb/adjective + 得 + complement of degree. For example:





Jiéfū de Hànzì xiě de zhēn hǎo.

杰夫的汉字写得真好。

Jeff writes very good Chinese characters.

2. 动词+宾语+动词+得+程度补语。例如:

verb + object + verb + 得 + complement of degree. For example:

Yóuměi shuō Hànyǔ shuō de fēicháng liúlì.

由美说汉语说得非常流利。

Yumi speaks very fluent Chinese.

3. 否定形式:动词/形容词+得+不+程度补语。例如:

Negative form: verb/adjective + 得 + 不 + complement of degree. For example:

Nǐ yóuyóǒng yóu de zěnmeyàng?

A: 你游泳游得怎么样?

Do you swim well?

Wǒ yóu de bù hǎo.

B: 我游得不好。

No.

小练习:

Exercise:

1. 判断正误

True or false

① 他打球得非常好。 ( )

② 我们玩儿得很高兴。 ( )

③ 他写作业写得可认真了。 ( )

2. 用程度补语完成句子

Use the complement of degree to complete the sentences

① 写 清楚

② 踢足球 很好

③ 唱歌 不好

3

哪儿啊,还差得远呢

No, I still have a long way to go

“哪儿啊”有时候也说成“哪里”或者“哪里哪里”,用在回答的句子里,表示否定,是一种客气的说法。例如:

哪儿啊, sometimes 哪里 or 哪里哪里, is used in the sentence of answer to indicate





negation. It's a polite expression. For example:

Máfan nín le!  
A: 麻烦您了!

Sorry to bother you!

Nar a! Zhè shì yīnggāi de.  
B: 哪儿啊! 这是应该的。

Not at all, this is what I should do.

## 4 好像

### Seem

副词,表示对某种情况的一种估计,不能肯定,相当于“大概”、“似乎”。还有动词的意思,表示有点儿像、类似。例如:

Adverb, indicates a kind of estimate of a certain situation, and it's equivalent to 大概 and 似乎. And it can also be used as a verb to indicate “similar to”. For example:

Nǐ rènshi tā ma?  
1. A: 你认识他吗?

Do you know him?

Hǎoxiàng zài shénme dìfang jiànguò.  
B: 好像在什么地方见过。

It seems I have met him somewhere.

Míngtiān hǎoxiàng yào xià yǔ.  
2. A: 明天好像要下雨。

It is likely to rain tomorrow.

Nà wǒmen jiù bú qù gōngyuán le.  
B: 那我们就不要去公园了。

Then we won't go to the park.

Tā zhè shēn zhuāngbàn, hǎoxiàng shàng gè shìjì de rén.  
3. 他这身装扮,好像上个世纪的人。

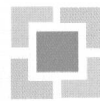
He dressed like a person of the last century.

## 5 不过

### But then

表示转折的连词,比“但是”语气轻,多用于口语。例如:

Conjunction word, indicating transition, the tone is lighter than 但是, and it is often used in spoken language. For example:



Wǒ yǐqián jiànguò tā, búguò wàngle tā jiào shénme míngzì le.  
我以前见过他，不过忘了他叫什么名字了。

I have seen him before, but I forget his name.

6

## 马马虎虎

### Just so-so

形容词，勉强、凑合的意思，这里是一种谦虚的说法。“虎虎”在口语中读一声。

It is an adjective, meaning average, not too bad. Here it is used as a modest expression. 虎虎 is pronounced as the first tone in spoken language.

7

## 越来越

### More and more

表示事物的程度随着时间而发展变化。例如：

Indicates the degree of a thing develops and changes along with the time. For example:

Wǒmen xué de Hànzì yuè lái yuè nán.

1. 我们学的汉字越来越难。

The Chinese characters we learn are getting more and more difficult.

Xuéxí Hànyǔ de xuésheng yuè lái yuè duō.

2. 学习汉语的学生越来越多。

The students that learning Chinese are getting more and more.

请注意

Please pay attention

“越来越”本身有程度高的意思，不能再用程度副词比如“很”、“十分”、“非常”等来修饰谓语。例如不能说：

越来越 has the meaning of deep degree, and we can't use the adverb of degree such as 很, 十分 or 非常, etc. to modify it. For example: (We can't say)

(Bùshuō) Tā shuō de Hànyǔ yuè lái yuè hěn liúlì.

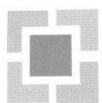
(不说) 他说的汉语越来越很流利。

小练习：判断正误。

Exercise: True or False.

1. 天气越来越冷了。 ( )

2. 我的妹妹越来越非常聪明了。 ( )



## 补充对话

### Supplemental dialogues

(Zhāng Míng hé Jié fū guānkàn yíngxīn wǎnhuì)  
(张明和杰夫观看迎新晚会)

(Zhang Ming and Jeff watch the party for welcoming the new students.)

Zhāng Míng: Jié fū, nǐ rènshi gāngcái chànggē de nǚshēng ma?  
张明: 杰夫, 你认识刚才唱歌的女生吗?

Zhang Ming: Jeff, do you know the girl that sang just now?

Jié fū: Zhǎng de tǐng piàoliang de, hǎoxiàng zài nǎlǐ jiànguò.  
杰夫: 长得挺漂亮的, 好像在哪里见过。

Jeff: She is beautiful, and it seems that I have seen her somewhere.

Zhāng Míng: Wǒ yě juéde hěn miànshú, jiù shì wàngle jiào shénme míngzì le!  
张明: 我也觉得很面熟, 就是忘了叫什么名字了!

Zhang Ming: She looks also familiar to me, but I forget what her name is.

Jié fū: Tā hǎoxiàng shì sān bān de bānzhǎng, Wáng Fāng hái jièshào  
杰夫: 她好像是三班的班长, 王芳还介绍  
wǒmen hùxiāng rènshi le ne!  
我们互相认识了呢!

Jeff: She looks like the monitor of Class Three, Wang Fang has even introduced us to  
know each other.

Zhāng Míng: Wǒ yě xiǎng qǐlái le.  
张明: 我也想起来了。

Bù zhīdào tā yǒu mei-  
不知道她有没  
yǒu nán péngyou?  
有男朋友?

Zhang Ming: I remember that. I wonder  
whether she has a boyfriend  
or not.

