

Read Chinese Everyday II

汉语天天读

准 中 级 篇

毛 悅 主编

胡盈盈 编著

李 芳



北大版对外汉语教材·阅读教程系列

基础(入门)自然野生动物

汉语天天读

(准中级篇)

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前言

目前面向外国学生的汉语阅读教材大多为精读教材,为满足分技能设课的教学机构在阅读课上使用。而学习者阅读能力的提高只靠课上细读几篇课文是远远不够的。很多教师和学习者都认识到大量的泛读练习,特别是课后,在日常生活中坚持阅读一些汉语读物对于学生汉语阅读能力的提高是非常必要的。如何让外国学习者在轻松的心态下阅读一些汉语文章或读物,如何让他们既提高汉语水平,又了解了中国文化、中国人,帮助他们养成坚持用汉语阅读的习惯,这是《汉语天天读》的编写初衷。

选取一本优秀的阅读教材很重要。一本优秀的阅读教材既能拓宽和加深外国留学生对中国文化和当代社会的了解和理解,也能使他们了解和掌握的汉语语言现象得到梳理,从而对汉语有更加系统的认识。优秀的阅读教材将帮助留学生学好汉语、了解中国。

《汉语天天读》系列课本体现了以学生为中心的思想,着重培养学习者的汉语阅读习惯,提高学习者的快速阅读能力。上本套教材以周为单位,以话题为主线,每周按照周一到周五的时间顺序选取五篇文章,每天一篇文章,五篇文章形成一个小坡度,紧紧围绕话题。除了课文、生词、重要语言点和练习之外,我们还设计了周末总盘点,对本周所学内容加以概括、总结,重现重要内容,使学习者扎实掌握重要语言点。

从选篇角度来看,注重课文内容的现实性,提高学生的学习积极性,使外国留学生在学习汉语的同时,加深对中国社会和中国文化的理解与认识。教材的使用对象是学生。选择课文内容主要从学生的角度来考虑。课文反映当代中国的现实状况、人们的日常生活状况、中国人的思维方式和思想状况等。整个教材的编写和设计形式多样、生动活泼,不仅注意课文体裁的选择,也重视各种练习的设计。通过精心的构思,使教材成为留学生学习汉语、了解中国的引人入胜的“导游图”。在课文体裁方面,有记叙文、说明文、议论文等。

《汉语天天读》系列教材共四册,包括初级篇、准中级篇、中级篇、高级篇。面向海内外汉语作为第二语言学习的学习者,既可以作为阅读课专用教材,也可以作为课外阅读辅助教材,还可以作为自学教材。

初级篇

适合具有初步阅读能力,掌握汉语简单句型和500个左右词汇的学习者。共12周,涉及日常生活、学习、社交等内容。主要目的是让学生了解当代中国人的日常生活。

准中级篇

适合具有基本的阅读能力,掌握汉语主要复句、特殊句式及1000个左右词汇的学习者。共12周,涉及生活、学习、交通、工作、旅游等一般性交际项目。

中级篇

适合具有一般的阅读能力,掌握1500个以上汉语词汇以及汉语语法基础内容的学习者。共12周。涉及家庭、传媒、习俗、社会文化等方面,包括较复杂的文化背景、婚姻、教育、法律、农业、工业、电脑等问题。

高级篇

适合具有较好的阅读能力,掌握2500个以上汉语词汇,能够阅读较复杂句式的学习者。共12周,涉及社会文化、文学艺术、政治经济等较复杂的内容,如中国的建筑、民族、艺术、科学发展等。

《汉语天天读》系列教材体例如下:

1. 课文:以交际话题为纲,每周一个话题,围绕主话题选取课文。编教材的前期我们对即将使用该教材的学习者进行了“需求分析”,选取了不同学习水平的学习者感兴趣的话题,围绕主题选编课文。文章主要选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络等,篇幅短小、生动有趣。突出反映当代中国的社会文化情况。课文按照出现的生词量和语言点难度分级标注,星数越高难度越大。同时根据文章长短和难度注明建议阅读时间,供学习者自己阅读时参考。

2. 小贴士:每篇课文末都有三五句话介绍与本课相关的文化知识,帮助学习课文。通过小贴士,学习者能更好地了解当代中国。

3. 生词:每篇文章末我们列出了该文章的重点词汇,并且配有汉语拼音和英文释义,帮助学习者通过阅读学习新词,扩大词汇量。

4. 重要语言点:本着淡化语法,少用概念和术语,多提供情景、例句、阐明

用法的思想,语言现象的注释简明、扼要。配有英文翻译,同时注重用法及使用条件的说明,列出部分例句。

5. 练习:每篇课文后均有练习。练习设计有层次,练习类型多种多样,每个练习都很短,各项练习之间具有一定的内在联系,很多练习以活泼的游戏形式出现。

6. 周末总盘点:每单元(周)结束时,有周末总盘点部分。周末总盘点包括以下几个部分:

(1) **词汇盘点:**周末词汇盘点中,我们列出了与该周话题紧密相关的重点词及其主要搭配,旨在帮助学习者更好地掌握词汇的用法。

(2) **玩转周末:**我们的练习形式多种多样,如填空、选择、完成句子、替换练习。主要目的是让学生在读完文章后,头脑中留有一些重要的格式与范句,并能达到熟练运用的程度。

(3) **轻松一刻:**每个单元后的小笑话都跟那个单元的话题有关,使学生学完一个单元以后在轻松的状态下了解一些中国的习俗和文化。

(4) **在哪儿见过:**每单元为学习者提供与该单元话题相关的真实照片,照片上多带有汉字,让学习者通过看照片学习真实的标牌用语,也通过照片了解当代中国。这对于海外学习者来说应该是很有益的。

本教材可用于汉语作为第二语言课堂教学,教师可根据学生水平选取每单元(周)中的重要文章作为精读,其余部分作为泛读;也可直接作为泛读教材,以作业的形式要求学生课下按要求阅读,以提高阅读速度、扩大词汇量、了解中国;还可作为自学教材,自己坚持按教材的时间计划阅读,相信也会在短期内收到很好的效果。

编者

2009年12月

Preface

Read Chinese Everyday is a series of textbooks with an emphasis on improving students' reading skill. This set of books is topic-based, one unit per week. From Monday to Friday, we select five articles for a week with increasing difficulty, including the texts, new vocabulary and important language points related to the topics. We also designed a unit review to summarize and reinforce students' understanding.

In order to enhance students' learning initiative, texts were selected from daily life, contemporary China and the Chinese way of thinking. This not only helps foreign students to study the language, but also learn more about Chinese society and culture. The compilation and design of the books are with diverse texts such as narrative, and argumentative writing. We not only pay attention to the genre of the texts but also the design of the exercises.

Read Chinese Everyday series consists of four volumes, including elementary, sub-intermediate, intermediate and advanced articles, which are for students learning Chinese as a second language in China or abroad, and for use as an extensive reading class, supplementary, or self-study materials.

Elementary

Designed for students with elementary reading ability. The objective is to master simple sentences and learn 500 Chinese characters within 12 weeks. It involves daily life, social and other communication activities. The main purpose is to enable students to understand people's daily life in contemporary China.

Sub-Intermediate

Designed for students with basic reading skills. The objective is to master Chinese, complex sentences, special sentences, and learn 1000 Chinese characters within 12 weeks. It involves life, study, transportation, work, travelling and other communication activities.

Intermediate

Designed for students with general reading skills. The objective is to master more than



1,500 Chinese characters and have a good knowledge of Chinese grammar within 12 weeks. It involves family, media, customs, social and cultural aspects of more complex cultural background, such as marital problems, education, legal issues, agriculture, industry and technology.

Advanced

Designed for students with good reading skills. The objective is to master more than 2,500 Chinese characters, and allow students to use complex sentence patterns and read abstract texts within 12 weeks. It involves social culture, art and literature, politics, economics and other more complex content, such as China's architectural, ethnic, artistic and scientific development.

In each volume of the *Read Chinese Everyday* series:

1. Texts: The texts are topic-centered and provide students with communication. We conducted a “needs analysis” of the learners who will use these books and we selected texts according to their interests. In short, lively and interesting articles are taken mainly from the latest newspapers, magazines and network. The social and cultural context in contemporary China is highlighted. The difficulty of each passage is rated by the amount of new words and the complexity of language points—the more stars the more difficult. Reading time is suggested, based on the length and difficulty of the article.

2. Tips: At the end of each text, there are several sentences describing some text-related cultural knowledge to help the learners understand the text.

3. New words: We list the main words at the end of each article with *pinyin* and the English definition. This allows learners to expand their vocabulary.

4. Important language points: The language points are clarified by clear and concise language, less concepts and terminology, more examples are provided. They are brief and readable, with English translation.

5. Exercises: There are exercises after each text, designed at different levels, including many interesting games.

6. Unit review: there is a unit review at the end of each unit (each week). It includes the following components:

(1) Vocabulary review: main vocabulary are listed, designed to help learners fully grasp the usage of the term.

(2) Fun weekend: There are diverse exercises in each unit, such as guessing riddles, brainteasers, interesting character games and so on. The main purpose is to enable students to enjoy learning Chinese.

(3) Easy time: The jokes are related to the unit topic, help students understand some Chinese customs and culture in a relaxed way.

(4) Where have you ever seen: It provides learners with real photos with characters

related to the unit topic. Through the photographs, students not only learn the language, but also understand modern society in China. This is indeed very useful for foreign learners.

This material can be used for teaching Chinese as a second language. According to the students, teachers can select articles as intensive reading in each unit (week), and the rest as extensive reading. The texts can also be directly used as extensive reading materials, requiring students to read them within a certain time for improving their reading speed, expand vocabulary, and further understand China. It can also be used as self-learning materials. If the students can read Chinese everyday, their Chinese can surely be improved.

The book is divided into four parts: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Each part has its own goals and objectives.

The reading part aims to help students learn about Chinese culture and society through reading.

The writing part aims to help students practice their handwriting skills and learn how to write Chinese characters.

The listening part aims to help students improve their listening skills and learn how to listen to Chinese conversations.

The speaking part aims to help students practice their speaking skills and learn how to speak Chinese fluently.

The book also includes a glossary of Chinese words and expressions, and a section for self-assessment.

The book is designed for students who are learning Chinese as a second language, and it can be used in conjunction with other Chinese textbooks and resources.

The book is also suitable for native speakers of Chinese who want to improve their reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills.

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第一周

秋天是北京最美的季节

星期一
Monday

难度:★★ 建议时间:2分钟 字数:188

梅雨

梅雨指中国长江中下游地区、台湾地区、日本中南部、韩国南部等地，每年6月中下旬至7月上半月之间的持续天阴有雨的自然气候现象。

由于梅雨发生的时段，正是江南梅子的成熟期，所以中国人称这种气候现象为“梅雨”，这段时间也称为“梅雨季节”。梅雨季节里，空气湿度大、气温高，衣物等容易发霉，所以也有人把梅雨称为同音的“霉雨”。

梅雨季节过后，华中、华南、台湾等地的天气开始正式进入炎热的夏季。

(改编自北方网)

小贴士



梅子是果梅树的果子，中国种果梅树已经有3000多年的历史了。

生词 New words

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 梅雨 | (名) | méiyǔ | plum rains |
| 2. 旬 | (名) | xún | a period of ten days |
| 3. 湿度 | (名) | shī dù | humidity |
| 4. 发霉 | (动) | fā méi | to go mouldy; to become mildewed |
| 5. 炎热 | (形) | yán rè | (of weather) scorching; burning hot |

专有名词 Proper names

长江	Chángjiāng	the Yangtze
台湾	Táiwān	Taiwan
日本	Riběn	Japan
韩国	Háuguó	South Korea
江南	Jiāngnán	South of the River—a region in the lower Changjiang (Yangtze) valley, including southern Jiangsu and Anhui and northern Zhejiang.
华中	Huázhōng	The central part of China, generally including Henan, Hubei and Hunan
华南	Huánán	The southern part of China, including Guangdong, Guangxi Hainan, Hong Kong and Macao



字一学 Grammar

1. 持续 to continue; to sustain; to last

- (1) 近些年来,中国的经济持续发展。
- (2) 高温天气已经持续了好几天。
- (3) 这个电视节目的收视率持续上升。

2. 把……称为 be called

- (1) 我们把给病人看病的人称为医生。
- (2) 人们有时候把幼儿园的老师称为孩子王。
- (3) 过去,人们把街舞称为现代舞。



练一练 Exercises

仿照例子,做词语接龙游戏

According to the examples, play word by word games

例如:邀请——请假——假期——期末——末尾

1. 梅雨
2. 炎热
3. 季节

星期二
Tuesday

难度:★★★ 建议时间:3分钟 字数:282

天气预报**长沙天气预报(2009-10-06 08:00发布)**

日期	天气现象		气温	风向	风力
6日星期二	白天		晴	高温 32℃	北风 微风
	夜间		晴	低温 19℃	北风 微风
7日星期三	白天		晴	高温 30℃	北风 微风
	夜间		晴	低温 19℃	北风 微风

今日生活指数(2009-10-06 08:00发布)**紫外线强度:很强**

紫外线辐射极强,建议涂擦 SPF20 以上、PA++ 的防晒护肤品,尽量避免暴露于日光下。

**穿衣指数:炎热****舒适度指数:较不舒适**

白天天气晴朗,在给您带来好心情的同时,也会使您感到有些热,较不舒服。

**交通指数:良好**

路面干燥,交通条件良好,车辆可以正常行驶。

**晾晒指数:极适宜**

万里无云,光照充足极适合晾晒。抓紧时机把久未见阳光的衣物搬出来晒晒太阳吧!

(改编自中国天气网)

小贴士



长沙是湖南省的省会(provincial capital),在湖南省的东部。长沙市区年平均气温17.2°C,夏天和冬天比较长,春天和秋天比较短。

生词 New words

1. 发布	(动)	fābù	to issue; to release
2. 风向	(动)	fēngxiàng	wind direction
3. 风力	(名)	fēnglì	wind-force
4. 紫外线	(名)	zǐwàixiàn	ultraviolet ray
5. 辐射	(名)	fúshè	radiation
6. 暴露	(动)	bào lù	to expose; to reveal; to lay bare
7. 晾	(动)	liàng	to dry in the air; to air; to hang out
8. 万里无云	(成)	wàn lǐ wú yún	cloudless in the sky

专有名词 Proper names

长沙

Chángshā

Provincial capital of Hunan province

学一学 Grammar

1. 尽量 to do all one can

- (1) 你尽量早点儿来。
- (2) 我尽量不麻烦别人。
- (3) 爸爸妈妈总是尽量满足孩子的要求。

2. V+于,引出处所、范围或时间 indicate place, scope or time

- (1) 这位老人生于1899年。
- (2) 很多成语来自于历史故事。
- (3) 小王毕业于哈佛大学。



练一练 Exercises

照例子组字

Combine the following components into a single word

例: 日-----十(早)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 弓-----虽() | 人-----牛() |
| 日-----京() | 身-----寸() |
| 舍-----予() | 予-----页() |
| 车-----交() | 日-----西() |



难度: ★★★ 建议时间: 2.5分钟 字数: 247

秋天是北京最美的季节

前些天,有朋友问我,中国有那么多城市,你喜欢哪一个? 我毫不犹豫地说:北京。他问:喜欢北京的什么? 我说:喜欢北京的秋天。

的确,是北京的秋天让我喜欢上这座城市的。

秋天是北京最美的季节。

北京的秋天太阳总是很亮,天空也很蓝,看上去感觉比夏天要晴朗得多。从这湛蓝的天空上洒下的阳光,让人只感觉到异常的温暖与明亮,而这明亮又十分地柔和、亲切。

北京的秋天到处都是泛黄或泛红的叶子,它们把北京的大街小巷都铺上了属于北京自己的颜色。在北京的秋天里登长城,是最好的时节。因为这个时候,空气异常地明净,视野异常地开阔。

(改编自聚友博客)

小贴士

冬天,中国南方和北方的气温相差比较大,南方比较暖,北方比较冷。

夏天,中国大部分地方都比较热,下雨也比较多,不过东北地区下雨比较多,西北地区下雨比较少。

生词 New words

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 毫不犹豫 | (成) | háo bù yóuyù | without the least hesitation |
| 2. 的确 | (副) | díquè | really |

3. 湛蓝	(形)	zhàn lán	azure blue
4. 亲切	(形)	qīn qìè	cordial; kind; genial
5. 铺	(动)	pū	to pave; to lay
6. 明净	(形)	míng jìng	clear and bright
7. 视野	(名)	shì yé	field of vision



学一学 Grammar

1. 的确

对某种情况的肯定。

To affirm a particular situation.

(1) 这的确是事实。

(2) 现在的生活的确比过去好多了。

(3) 听到这个消息, 我的确很高兴。

2. 看上去 to estimate from the appearance

(1) 看上去他很有钱, 其实家里很穷。

(2) 她新买的皮鞋看上去非常时尚。

(3) 他看上去挺聪明的, 做起事来怎么这么笨?



练一练 Exercises

根据课文内容, 判断正误

Decide whether the following statements are true(√) or false(×) according to the text

- 因为北京的秋天, 所以我喜欢北京。
- 在北京, 最漂亮的季节是秋天。
- 看上去北京夏天的太阳比秋天的要晴朗得多。
- 北京秋天的阳光让人感觉不是很舒服。
- 北京的秋天处处是泛黄或泛红的叶子。
- 春天是到北京爬长城的最好时间。

星期四

Thursday

难度: ★★★★ 建议时间: 3分钟 字数: 271

春天从什么时候开始?

春天是从什么时候开始的呢? 有不同的说法。

一种说法是春天从“立春”开始。理由是“立春”是二十四节气之首。立春

一般在阳历的二月四日至五日，也正好处在春节前后的半个月之内。但仅仅以“立春”作为春天的开始，并不符合天气的实际情况。

第二种是传统的说法。我国农历的春天，是指正月、二月、三月，并把正月叫做“初春”，二月叫做“仲春”，三月叫做“阳春”。这种说法比较合乎实际。

第三种说法是现代气象学的规定：如果连续五天的日平均气温稳定在10℃以上，那么就把最初的一天作为春季的开始。

中国领土辽阔，南北从热带到寒带，以平均气温为标准来确定进入春天的迟早较为科学。

(改编自中国天气网)

小贴士



农历，是目前在中国与阳历并行使用的一种历法(lìfǎ, calendar)，也叫阴历(yīnlì lunar calendar)。一年有十二个月。春节是农历新年，是中国最重要的传统节日，一般认为到正月十五新年才结束。

生词 New words

1. 立春	(名)	lìchūn	the Beginning of Spring
2. 节气	(名)	jiéqì	solar term or period
3. 阳历	(名)	yánglì	gregorian calendar
4. 农历	(名)	nónglì	lunar calendar
5. 仲	(形)	zhòng	the second month of a season
6. 气象学	(名)	qìxiàngxué	meteorology
7. 连续	(副)	liánxù	continuously; successively; in a row
8. 领土	(名)	lǐngtǔ	territory
9. 热带	(名)	rèdài	Torrid zone
10. 寒带	(名)	hán dài	Frigid Zone

学一学 Grammar

1. 连续 continuous

- (1) 大雨连续下了三天三夜。
- (2) 连续忙了一个月，今天终于可以休息了。
- (3) 连续三次没有来上课的同学将不能参加期末考试。