



New Concept International Chinese Multimedia Series

Chinese

大学汉语
初级精读

for College Students

Elementary Intensive Reading

陈晓辉 编

练习册 4A



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

KÈBĚN (ÈR)

课本(2)

Textbook (II)

陈晓辉 编



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

责任编辑: 翟淑蓉 陆 瑜

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印刷监制: 佟汉冬

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学汉语初级精读. 课本. 2 / 陈晓辉编. -北京: 华语教学出版社, 2009
ISBN 978-7-80200-418-4

I. 大… II. 陈… III. 汉语-高等学校-教材 IV. H1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 213361 号

大学汉语初级精读 课本(2)

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华语教学出版社出版

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北京外文印刷厂印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司海外发行

(中国北京车公庄西路 35 号)

北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

新华书店国内发行

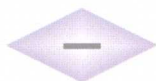
2009 年(16 开)第一版

ISBN 978-7-80200-418-4



第 一 课	他们说得很流利	1
Lesson 1	They speak fluently	
第 二 课	请你慢点儿说	19
Lesson 2	Could you speak slowly?	
第 三 课	你真是个马大哈	35
Lesson 3	You are a careless person	
第 四 课	跳舞也是减肥的好方法	52
Lesson 4	Dancing is a good way to lose weight	
第 五 课	今天比昨天冷	70
Lesson 5	Today is colder than yesterday	
第 六 课	我有件事想跟你商量商量	88
Lesson 6	I have something to discuss with you	
第 七 课	我从来没读过中文小说	107
Lesson 7	I have never read Chinese novels before	
第 八 课	我太倒霉了	125
Lesson 8	I have such bad luck	
第 九 课	春节是中国最重要的节日	142
Lesson 9	The Spring Festival is the most important festival in China	
第 十 课	北方人的性格不如南方人开放	158
Lesson 10	Southerners are more outgoing than northerners	
第十一课	我的眼镜被打碎了	173
Lesson 11	My glasses were broken into pieces	
第十二课	咱们有时间再接着聊	191
Lesson 12	Let's chat again when we have time	

生词表	210
Vocabulary	
繁体课文	229
Text in Traditional Chinese Characters	

Dì-yī kè
第一课Tāmen shuō de hěn liúli
他们说得很流利
They speak fluently课文
Text

Rossi and Hans talking about travel

Luóxī: Hǎojiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ shì bu shì huí guó le?

罗 西: 好久不见, 你是不是回国了?

Rossi: I haven't seen you for a long time. Did you return to your homeland?

Hàn sī: Wǒ méi huí guó, wǒ qù Shànghǎi lǚyóu le.

汉 斯: 我没回国, 我去上海旅游了。

Hans: No, I didn't. I took a trip to Shanghai.

Luóxī: Shànghǎi zěnmeyàng? Tīngshuō zhè jǐ nián Shànghǎi fāzhǎn de fēi-cháng kuài.
罗 西: 上海怎么样? 听说这几年上海发展得非常快。

Rossi: How is it there? It is said that Shanghai has developed rapidly in recent years.

Hàn sī: Shànghǎi quèshí búcuò, shì yí zuò xiàndàihuà de dà chéngshì.
汉 斯: 上海确实不错, 是一座现代化的大城市。Nàr yǒu hěn duō Zhōngguó hé wàiguó de yínháng, shāngchǎng,
那儿有很多中国和国外的银行、商场,
shì ge gòuwù de tiāntáng.
是个购物的天堂。

Hans: Yes, indeed. Shanghai is a great modern metropolis. It is a paradise for shopping, with numerous Chinese and foreign banks and shopping malls.

Luóxī: Nǐ zài Shànghǎi wánr de zěnmeyàng?

罗 西: 你在上海玩儿得怎么样?

Rossi: How was your time in Shanghai?

Hànsī: Wánr de hěn kāixīn. Chī de, zhù de dōu búcuò.
汉斯: 玩儿得很开心。吃的、住的都不错。

Hans: I had a wonderful time. The hotel and restaurants were quite good.

Luóxī: Shànghǎirén pǔtōnghuà shuō de zěnmeyàng?
罗西: 上海人普通话说得怎么样?

Rossi: How is the mandarin of people in Shanghai?

Hànsī: Shànghǎi niánqīngrén dōu shuō pǔtōnghuà, tāmen shuō de yě hěn
汉斯: 上海年轻人都说普通话, 他们说得也很
liúlì.
流利。

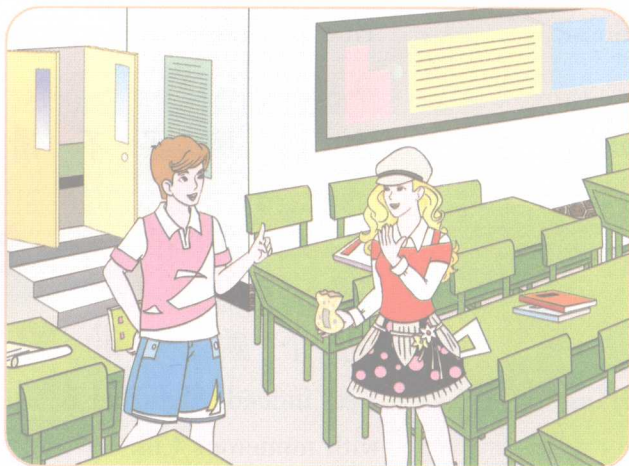
Hans: The youth in Shanghai all speak mandarin fluently.

Luóxī: Nǐ zài Shànghǎi cānguānle nǎxiē míngshèng-gǔjì?
罗西: 你在上海参观了哪些名胜古迹?

Rossi: Which places of historic interest and scenic beauty did you visit in Shanghai?

Hànsī: Shànghǎi de míngshèng-gǔjì hěn duō, wǒ qùle Dōngfāng Míngzhūtǎ,
汉斯: 上海的名胜古迹很多, 我去了东方明珠塔、
Pūdōng Xīnqū, Nánpǔ Dàqiáo hé Yùyuán. Nǐ kàn, wǒ hái
浦东新区、南浦大桥和豫园。你看, 我还
zhàole hěn duō zhàopiàn. Zhè shì wǒ mǎi de Shànghǎi xiǎochī, Nǐ
照了很多照片。这是我买的上海小吃, 你
yě chángchang.
也尝尝。

Hans: There are a number of historical sites and scenic spots in Shanghai. I visited the Oriental Pearl Tower, Pudong New Area, Nanpu Bridge and Yu Garden. Look, here are the photos I took in Shanghai. I also brought some local snacks in Shanghai. Try some.



生词

New Words

1. 得	de	pt.	(auxiliary used after a verb or adjective)
2. 流利	liúlì	adj.	fluent
3. 好久不见	hǎojiǔ bú jiàn	ie.	long time no see
4. 回	huí	v.	return
5. 旅游	lǚyóu	v.	travel
6. 发展	fāzhǎn	v.	develop
7. 确实	quèshí	adv.	indeed
8. 座	zuò	mw.	(for buildings and other similar immovable objects)
9. 现代	xiàndài	n.	modern times
10. 化	huà	suf.	(suf) -ize, -ify
11. 城市	chéngshì	n.	city
12. 外国	wàiguó	n.	foreign country
13. 商场	shāngchǎng	n.	shopping mall
14. 购物	gòuwù	v.	go shopping
15. 天堂	tiāntáng	n.	paradise
16. 玩儿	wánr	v.	play
17. 开心	kāixīn	adj.	happy
18. 普通话	pǔtōnghuà	n.	mandarin
19. 年轻人	niánqīngrén	n.	youth
年轻	niánqīng	adj.	young
20. 参观	cānguān	v.	visit
21. 些	xiē	mw.	some
22. 名胜古迹	míngshèng-gǔjī	ie.	place of historic interest and scenic beauty
23. 东方明珠塔	Dōngfāng Míngzhū tǎ	pn.	Oriental Pearl Tower
24. 浦东新区	Pǔdōng Xīnqū	pn.	Pudong New Area
25. 南浦大桥	Nánpǔ Dàqiáo	pn.	Nanpu Bridge
26. 豫园	Yùyuán	pn.	Yu Garden
27. 照	zhào	v.	photograph
28. 小吃	xiǎochī	n.	snack
29. 尝	cháng	v.	taste

二

Talking about test and tutorial

Bái Yún: Shàngxīngqī de Hànyǔ kǎoshì nǐ kǎo de zěnmeyàng?
白云: 上星期的汉语考试你考得怎么样?

Bai Yun: How was your Chinese test last week?

Hànsī: Mǎmǎ-hūhū ba. Kǒuyǔ hé tīnglì kǎo de hái kěyǐ, yǔ-
汉斯: 马马虎虎吧。口语和听力考得还可以, 语
fǎ kǎo de bú tài hǎo. Nǐ néng bu néng bāngwǒ zhǎo ge fǔdǎo
法考得不太好。你能不能帮我找个辅导
lǎoshī.
老师。

Hans: Just so-so. My speaking and
listening are okay, but my
grammar is not very good.
Can you find me a tutor?

Bái Yún: Nǐ de tóngwū kěyǐ
白云: 你的同屋可以
jiāo nǐ a.
教你啊。

Bai Yun: Your roommate can teach you.

Hànsī: Yǐqián tā gōngzuò bú tài máng, hái kěyǐ bāng wǒ, xiànzài tā
汉斯: 以前他工作不太忙, 还可以帮我, 现在他
bú zài wǒ zhèr zhù le.
不在我这儿住了。

Hans: He could help me when he wasn't busy, but he no longer lives with me.

Bái Yún: Tā qù nǎr le?
白云: 他去哪儿了?

Bai Yun: Where is he living now?

Hànsī: Tā qù gōngsī fùjìn zhù le. Wǒ zhǐhǎo zài zhǎo ge fǔdǎo
汉斯: 他去公司附近住了。我只好再找个辅导
lǎoshī.
老师。



Hans: He moved to a place near his company, so I have to find another tutor.

Bái Yún: Nǐ dǎsuàn zhǎo dàxuéshēng hái shì zhǎo lǎoshī?
白云: 你打算找大学生还是找老师?

Bai Yun: Do you want to find an undergraduate or a teacher?

Hànsī: Dōu kěyǐ. Fǔdǎofèi zěnmē suàn?
汉斯: 都可以。辅导费怎么算?

Hans: Both are OK. How much do they charge?

Bái Yún: Dàxuéshēng de fǔdǎofèi yào dī yìxiē, yí gè xiǎoshí sānshí
白云: 大学生的辅导费要低一些, 一个小时三十
yuán. Lǎoshī de yào gāo yìxiē, yí gè xiǎoshí yào yìbǎi yuán
元。老师的要高一些, 一个小时要一百元
zuǒyòu.
左右。

Bai Yun: Students charge less, 30 yuan per hour. Teachers charge more, about 100 yuan per hour.

Hànsī: Nà jiù zhǎo ge dàxuéshēng ba, wǒ hái kěyǐ jiào tā xuéxí
汉斯: 那就找个大学生吧, 我还可以教他学习
Yīngyǔ.
英语。

Hans: Well, I think a student is okay. I can teach him English.

Bái Yún: Duì, nǐmen kěyǐ hùxiāng fǔdǎo, bú yòng huā fǔdǎofèi.
白云: 对, 你们可以互相辅导, 不用花辅导费。

Bai Yun: Yes, you can teach each other and save the tuition fee.

Hànsī: Hǎo, qǐng nǐ bāng wǒ zhǎo yí zhǎo.
汉斯: 好, 请你帮我找一找。

Hans: Great. Please help me find a student.

Bái Yún: Nǐ jiù děng wǒ de hǎo xiāoxi ba.
白云: 你就等我的好消息吧。

Bai Yun: Just wait, I'll let you know.

生词

New Words

1. 考试	kǎoshì	v.	exam
2. 考	kǎo	v.	take an exam
3. 马马虎虎	mǎmǎ-hūhū	adj.	just so-so
4. 听力	tīnglì	n.	listening
5. 语法	yǔfǎ	n.	grammar
6. 辅导	fǔdǎo	v.	tutor
7. 同屋	tóngwū	n.	roommate
8. 以前	yǐqián	n.	former
9. 公司	gōngsī	n.	company
10. 只好	zhǐhǎo	adv.	have to
11. 打算	dǎsuàn	v./n.	intend
12. 大学生	dàxuéshēng	n.	university student
13. 费	fèi	n.	fee
14. 算	suàn	v.	count
15. 低	dī	a.	low
16. 小时	xiǎoshí	n.	hour
17. 高	gāo	a.	high
18. 左右	zuǒyòu	n.	(used after a number) about
19. 英语	Yīngyǔ	n.	English
20. 互相	hùxiāng	adv.	each other
21. 消息	xiāoxi	n.	news



注释 Notes

1 口语听力考得还可以。

Speaking and listening are okay.

“可以”在这句话中被看成形容词,意思相当于“好”、“不错”。“还可以”的意思是“一般”、“说得过去”。如:

可以(okay) in this sentence is an adjective, and means good or not bad. 还可以 (Just so-so) means passable or not so bad. For example:

1. 他汉语说得还可以。

He speaks passable Chinese.

2. 这本书还可以。

This book is not so bad.

2 现在他不在我那儿住了。

He no longer lives with me.

介词“从”、“在”的宾语如果是指人的名词或代词,必须在它的后边加“这儿”或“那儿”,才能表示处所。如:

If the object of the prepositions 从 (from) and 在 (in) is a personal noun or pronoun, it must be followed with 这儿 (here) or 那儿 (there) to refer to a location. For example:

1. 他不在我这儿住了。

He no longer lives with me.

2. 明天从他那儿出发。

Let's set off from his place tomorrow.

3 以前他工作不忙,还可以帮我。

He could help me when he wasn't busy.

副词“还”表示程度上勉强过得去。

The adverb 还 (still, yet) means passable in degree.

4 老师的要高一些,一小时要一百元左右。

Teachers charge more, about 100 yuan per hour.

1) “老师的”后面承前省略了“辅导费”。

The “tuition fee” after “teacher” is omitted.

2) “左右”表示数量,指比某一个数量多一点儿或少一点儿。

左右 (about) indicates quantity. It means more or less compared with its modified number.

5 你帮我找一找。

Please help me to find one.

“找一找”与“找找”的意思相同。单音节动词重叠,中间可以加“一”,如:看一看、问一问。

一(a) can be added in the middle of two reduplicated monosyllabic verbs. For example: have a look, ask about it.

6 你就等我的好消息吧。

Just wait, I'll let you know.

副词“就”表示在某种条件或情况下自然怎么样。

The adverb 就 (just) means a result under certain conditions or circumstances.



语法

Language points

1 情态补语

Modal complements

汉语动词或形容词后边常常有补充说明的成分,叫补语。描述或评价动作或行为所达到的状态的补语叫情态补语,一般由形容词或形容词性短语充任。动词和情态补语之间要用结构助词“得”来连接。否定形式是在情态补语的前边加否定副词“不”。

A complement is the part that follows a verb or adjective to indicate a supplement. Modal complements describe or estimate the result of a particular action. Generally, it is served by adjectives or adjective phrases. The verb and the modal complement must be connected by an auxiliary word (得). Adding 不 (not) in front of the modal complement creates its negative form.

注意:“不”不能放在动词的前边。

Attention: 不 (not) can not be placed before the verb.

v	+	得	+	adv	+	adj
休息		得		很		好。
玩儿		得		不		开心。

情态补语的正反疑问句是并列情态补语的肯定和否定形式。

The affirmative-negative question of the modal complement is formed by putting the affirmative and negative forms of the modal complement one after another.

v + 得 + adj + 不(not) adj

发展 得 快 不快?

休息 得 好 不好?

这类句子的动词如带宾语,在宾语后重复动词,再加“得”和情态补语。第一个动词可以省略。

If there is a verb followed by the object in such sentences, repeat the verb after the object, then add 得 and the modal complement. The first verb can be omitted.

主语 (Subject)	谓语(Predicate)						
	(V)	O	V	得	Adv	A	Particle
他			玩儿	得	很	开心。	
上海			发展	得		快不快?	
他们	(说)	普通话	说	得		好	吗?
你	(考)	听力	考	得		怎么样?	

2

兼语句(1)

Pivotal sentences (1)

谓语由两个动词短语组成,前一个动词的宾语同时又是后一个动词的主语,这种句子叫兼语句。兼语句的动词常常是带有使令意义的动词。

A pivotal sentence combines two verb phrases as its predicate; and the object of the first verb acts as the subject of the second verb. The verb in a pivotal sentence is always a causative verb. For example:

$S_1 + V_1 + O_1(S_2) + V_2 + O_2$

主语 (Subject)	谓语(Predicate)			
	V ₁	O ₁ (S ₁)	V ₂	O ₂
你	帮	我	找	辅导老师。
我	教	他	学习	英语。
你	帮	我	找一找。	
	请	你	帮	我。

3 “的”字结构

的 (de) structure

“的”字可以出现在代词、名词、形容词、动词及各种词组的后边,构成“的”字结构。“的”字结构的功能相当于一个名词。如:

的 (de) structure refers to when 的 (de) appears after a pronoun, a noun, an adjective, or a verb as well as many other kinds of phrases. The structure functions as a noun. For example:

1. 代词+的 pronoun+的	你的 your	我的 my	他的 his
2. 名词+的 noun+的	姐姐的 sister's	老师的 teacher's	朋友的 friend's
3. 动词+的 verb+的	吃的 food	住的 house	玩儿的 toy
4. 形容词+的 adjective+的	漂亮的 beautiful	贵的 expensive	好吃的 delicious

4 A/N+化

adj/n + 化 (-ize/ify)

有的形容词或名词等后边加上“化”,可构成动词,表示转变成 A/N 所代表或具有的某种性质或状态。如:

Some adjectives or nouns become verbs when 化 (-ize/ify) is added, meaning a certain quality or state of the adj/n. For example:

现代化	中国化	美化
modernize	sinicize	beautify

汉字

Character learning

1 汉字的构字法(1)——象形法

Methods of constructing Chinese characters (1) – pictograph

汉字的形体构造在音形义的结合方面是有规律的。现代汉字的形体与古代相比虽然发生了很大的变化,但汉字始终保持着表意文字的特征。

When constructing characters, certain rules are followed in the combinations of sound, structure and meaning. Though modern characters have changed a lot compared to ancient ones,

Chinese characters still maintain their characteristics of ideographic writing.

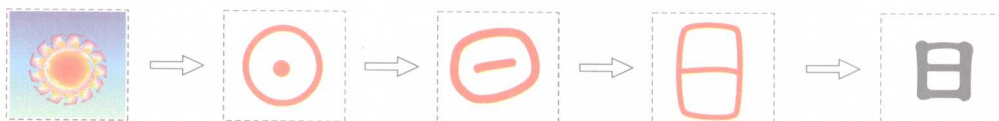
象形法: 这种造字法就是画出实物的整体形状或部分特征,是原始的造字法。如:人、日、月、羊、母、果、天、见。

Pictographic writing is a method that depicts all or some of the characteristics of an object. For example:

rén
人
people



rì
日
sun



yuè
月
moon



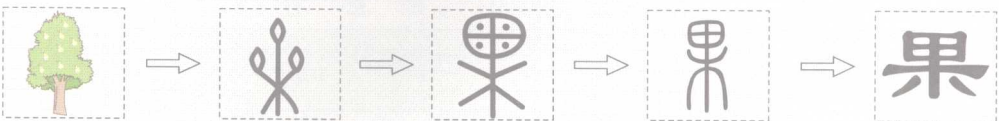
yáng
羊
sheep



mǔ
母
mother



guǒ
果
fruit



tiān
天
day



jiàn
见
see



2

认写基本汉字

Learn to write basic characters

汉字 Character	拼音 Pinyin	译解 English	笔顺 Stroke Order
1. 左	zuǒ	left	一 丿 ㇏ ㇏ 左
2. 右	yòu	right	一 丿 ㇏ ㇏ 右
3. 贝	bèi	shellfish	丨 冂 贝 贝
4. 互	hù	each other	一 ㇏ 互 互
5. 考	kǎo	exam	一 十 土 𠂔 𠂔 考
6. 虎	hǔ	tiger	丨 ㇏ ㇏ 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 虎
7. 导	dǎo	guide	㇏ ㇏ 巳 𠂔 导 导
8. 公	gōng	public	ノ 八 公 公
9. 区	qū	district	一 ㇏ ㇏ 区
10. 代	dài	generation	ノ イ 𠂔 代 代
11. 久	jiǔ	long	ノ ㇏ 久