



汉语桥-中学生夏令营  
Chinese Bridge Summer Camp for Foreign Students

中国欢迎你  
Welcome to China

短期汉语系列教材



国家汉办/孔子学院总部  
Hanban/Confucius Institute Headquarters



# 游北京

Welcome to Beijing



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

地域类



汉语桥-中学生夏令营  
Chinese Bridge Summer Camp for Foreign Students

中国欢迎你  
Welcome to China

短期汉语系列教材



国家汉办/孔子学院总部  
Hanban / Confucius Institute Headquarters



You Beijing

游北京

Welcome to Beijing



95



高等教育出版社·北京  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

地域类

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

游北京 / 国家汉办 / 孔子学院总部编著. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2011.7

《中国欢迎你》短期汉语系列教材. 地域类

ISBN 978-7-04-032035-0

I. ①游 II. ①国 III. ①汉语—阅读教学—对外汉语教学—  
教学参考资料 IV. ①H195.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第111157号

策划编辑	周芳	责任编辑	金飞飞	封面设计	乔剑	版式设计	悦尔视觉
插图选配	金飞飞	责任校对	金飞飞 李桑	责任印制	朱学忠		

出版发行	高等教育出版社	咨询电话	400-810-0598
社址	北京市西城区德外大街4号	网址	<a href="http://www.hep.edu.cn">http://www.hep.edu.cn</a>
邮政编码	100120		<a href="http://www.hep.com.cn">http://www.hep.com.cn</a>
印刷	北京信彩瑞禾印刷厂	网上订购	<a href="http://www.landaco.com">http://www.landaco.com</a>
开本	787×1092 1/16		<a href="http://www.landaco.com.cn">http://www.landaco.com.cn</a>
印张	2	版次	2011年7月第1版
字数	50 000	印次	2011年7月第1次印刷
购书热线	010-58581118	定价	13.80元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换  
版权所有 侵权必究  
物料号 32035-00

# “中国欢迎你”短期汉语系列教材

总策划 许琳

总监制 王永利

策 划 陈默 邵亦鹏

监 制 薛佼

## 编委会成员（按姓名音序排列）

常春	迟兰英	代凝慧	丁磊	丁颖	董赟
范祖奎	冯丽君	郝永宁	贺红梅	侯晓彬	纪仁盛
贾静芳	贾腾飞	姜志琪	金飞飞	鞠慧	孔庆国
孔雪晴	李红艳	李娜	梁小岸	梁云	刘芳珍
刘玉波	卢小燕	罗来莉	罗兴平	孟宪滨	秦晓燕
屠晓蓓	汪正才	王岱	王文龙	王艳	王瑜
王玉静	温培	吴玉为	席忠祥	许娟	杨硕
杨晓霞	袁勇	张蕾	张丽	张全生	张新江
张勇	章新拓	赵江民	郑颖	周芳	周荧
朱璇	朱芸				

# 前言

随着中国与世界各国距离的拉近，越来越多的人渴望了解中国、体验中国。为了帮助“汉语桥”夏令营中小学生以及所有对中国感兴趣的外国朋友在较短时间内了解中国的语言和文化、历史与风俗，中国国家汉办/孔子学院总部组织研发了《中国欢迎你》短期汉语系列教材。

## ● 适用对象

本系列教材主要适用于来华参加夏令营的海外中小学生，也可用于海外孔子学院和孔子课堂作为汉语教学辅助资源。

## ● 教材构成

本系列教材分为三大类：语言类、才艺类和地域类。

《游北京》是地域类教材中的一册，主要介绍北京的地域文化和风土人情，包括长城、故宫、天坛、前门大街、鸟巢、购物天堂等。本书将地域文化的学习与参观游览有机地结合起来，同时配以丰富的练习和活动，目的在于让学习者在较短时间内了解北京、感知北京。本书的参考教学时间为6~8学时。

## ● 编写特色

1. 全新的编写理念：本系列教材借鉴了全新的外语教学理念和最先进的外语教学法成果，真正做到以学习者为中心，满足学习者的个性化需求。
2. 全新的编写风格：本系列教材话题实用，内容简单，形式丰富，图文并茂，寓教于乐，注重实效，目的在于使汉语变得“易懂、易学、易用”。
3. 全新的教学设计：本系列教材以任务和活动为主线，便于教师进行教学设计，充分调动学习者的兴趣，实现轻松有效的课堂教学。

让我们翻开书，一起去感知充满魅力的汉语和中国文化！

编委会

2011年5月

# CONTENTS 目录



About Beijing

北京简介 ..... 1

The Great Wall

长城 ..... 2

The Palace Museum

故宫 ..... 6

The Temple of Heaven

天坛 ..... 10

Qianmen Street

前门大街 ..... 14

The Bird's Nest

鸟巢 ..... 18

Shopping Paradise

购物天堂 ..... 22

Answers

答案 ..... 26



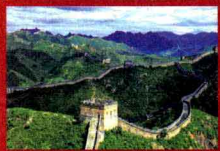
## About Beijing 北京简介

Beijing, which is called “Jing” for short, is the capital of the People’s Republic of China. It is the political, cultural and transportation center of the state. As a historical and cultural city, Beijing has a history of over 3 000 years as a city and a history of over 850 years as a capital, with many historical sites and other cultural places of interest. The siheyuan or “courtyard house” is the most famous residential building of old Beijing city. Courtyard houses line the narrow Beijing hutongs or “alleyways.” Old Beijingers have passed on many local customs, such as: Beijing snacks, Beijing Opera, cross-talk, cloisonné, blown-sugar figurines, flour figurines, and many other traditions. The new Beijing is becoming greener and more environmentally aware, with new communities, a bigger airport, and the new Olympic Games complex, among many other places of interest. Beijing, an ancient capital with all the beauty of a fashionable city, is opening its arms wide to welcome friends from around the world.

北京，简称“京”，是中华人民共和国的首都，是中国政治、文化和交通中心。作为一座历史文化名城，北京有3 000余年的建城史和850余年的建都史，拥有众多的名胜古迹和人文景观。四合院是老北京城最主要的民居建筑，一座座四合院之间形成的窄巷就是著名的北京胡同。老北京人留下了很多颇具地方特色的民风习俗，如北京小吃、京剧、相声、景泰蓝、吹糖人、捏面人等等；新北京则以绿化、环保、新社区、新机场、新奥运等展现着现代都市的风采。北京，这座古老而时尚的城市，正张开双臂欢迎来自世界各地的朋友们。



# The Great Wall

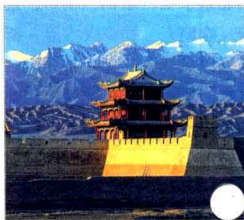


# 长城

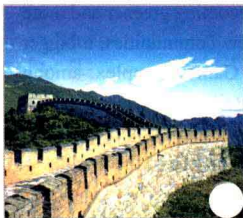
## Warm-up 热身

- 1 Which of the following parts of the Great Wall were used for sending signals for military purpose? Please tick the correct answer.

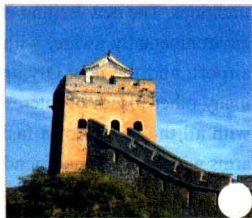
看图，猜猜在古代，长城上的哪种设施是用来传递军情的。请选择并画钩。



Garrison Town  
关城  
guānchéng



The Wall  
城墙  
chéngqiáng



Watchtower  
烽火台  
fēnghuǒtái

- 2 What do you know about the Great Wall? Please talk about it with your partner.

关于长城你都知道些什么？请跟同伴说一说。

- The Great Wall is over 2 000 years old.
- The Great Wall is in the northern part of China.

- ◆ 长城有 2 000 多年的历史。  
Chángchéng yǒu liǎng qiān duō nián de lìshǐ.
- ◆ 长城在中国的北部。  
Chángchéng zài Zhōngguó de běibù.

# Do You Know? 你知道吗?

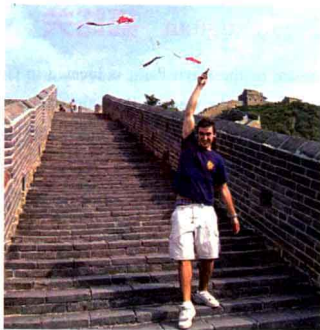
Have you ever seen the world's oldest, longest, most majestic "wall"? It is the Great Wall. The Great Wall, like the pyramids in Egypt and the Colosseum in Rome, is one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." The Wall dates back to between 700 BC and 500 BC. Since that time, many dynasties have repaired and expanded the Wall. The Great Wall runs across eight provinces in northern China, with a total length of 13 000 li (6 700 km or 4 163 miles), so it is also called the "Ten Thousand Li Great Wall."

你见过世界上最古老、最长、最雄伟的“墙”吗? 它就是长城。长城与埃及的金字塔、罗马的斗兽场等被誉为“世界七大奇迹”。最早修建的长城大约出现于公元前7世纪至公元前5世纪, 此后许多朝代都对长城进行过修整和扩建。长城横穿中国北部8个省区市, 全长约6 700千米, 也就是13 000多华里, 所以被称为“万里长城”。



## Let's Think 想一想

1. How many years has the Great Wall been standing?  
长城已有多少年的历史了?
2. How long is the Great Wall?  
长城有多长?



## The Badaling Great Wall 八达岭长城

The Badaling Great Wall is situated northwest of Beijing and was built along the mountain ridges. It was the northern gateway to the capital city Beijing during the Ming Dynasty, and played an important role in military affairs.

八达岭长城位于北京的西北部，依山而建，明朝时期是京城的北大门，在军事上的地位非常重要。



## Jiayuguan 嘉峪关

Jiayuguan, or the Jiayu Pass, is located in Gansu province and is the western terminus of the Great Wall. It is reputed to be the most impregnable pass in the world.

嘉峪关在甘肃省境内，是长城最西端的关隘，有“天下雄关”之称。

At the back of your book, you can find stickers of Jiayuguan and Shanhaiguan. Stick them in the correct places.

**Jiayuguan**

## Shanhaiguan 山海关

Shanhaiguan, or the Shanhai (Mountain-Ocean) Pass, is situated in the city of Qinhuangdao in Heibei province. It is called “the First Pass of the Great Wall.”

山海关位于河北省秦皇岛市境内，有“天下第一关”之称。

**Shanhaiguan**

## Useful Expressions 常用表达

1. 请问，这是什么？

Qǐngwèn, zhè shì shénme?

2. 这是做什么用的？

Zhè shì zuò shénme yòng de?

3. 太累了！

Tài lèi le!

4. 休息一下吧！

Xiūxi yíxiǎo bā!

5. 加油！

Jiāyóu!

1. Excuse me, what is this?

2. What is this used for?

3. I'm really exhausted!

4. Let's rest a bit!

5. Let's go!

## Tasks 任务

- ① Measure how thick a brick from the Great Wall is, and write down your answer in the space below.

测量一下一块长城的砖有多厚，把答案写在下面的空格里。



Blank space for writing the answer to Task 1.

- ② Draw some of the Great Wall from what you have seen.

画出一段你看到的长城。



Blank space for drawing the Great Wall.

# The Palace Museum



## 故宫

### Warm-up 热身

- ① The following pictures all show something from inside the Palace Museum. Guess what they were used for and tell your partner what you think.

看图，猜猜这些故宫里的东西是做什么用的。请跟同伴讨论一下。



日晷  
rìguǐ



嘉量  
jiāliang



龙头  
lóngtóu

I think rigui was used for \_\_\_\_\_.

我猜日晷是用来\_\_\_\_\_的。

- ② Does your country have things like those in the pictures above? What are they? Tell your classmates about them.

你们国家有类似上图中的东西吗？是什么？跟大家说一说。

# Do You Know?

In the center of Beijing, there is a large group of ancient wooden buildings which make up the Palace Museum. It is also called the "Forbidden City." It is one of the world's five largest palaces. For 600 years, the Ming and Qing Emperors worked and lived within these buildings. The Palace Museum covers an area of 720 000 m<sup>2</sup>, encircled by 10 m-high and 3 400 m-long walls, with 52 m-wide moat around the outside. The magnificent Palace Museum, with its symmetry and flowing seamlessly throughout, is the essence of ancient Chinese architectural art.



# 你知道吗?

在北京城的中心，有一座规模庞大的木质结构古建筑群，它就是北京故宫，又名“紫禁城”。作为世界五大宫殿之一，这座有600年历史的宫殿曾经是明、清两代皇帝工作和生活的地方。故宫的占地面积为72万多平方米，周围有高10米、长3 400米的宫墙，墙外有52米宽的护城河环绕。故宫宫殿南北取直，左右对称，是中国古代建筑艺术的精华。



## Let's Think 想一想

1. How long is the history of the Palace Museum?  
故宫有多少年的历史了?
2. What are the characteristics of the architecture of the Palace Museum?  
故宫在建筑风格方面有什么特点?



故宫博物院

The Palace Museum | 故宫

## The Porcelain of the Palace Museum 故宫的瓷器

The Palace Museum has collected about 1.5 million cultural relics, 350 000 of which are porcelain. The most remarkable piece is an 87-cm high porcelain vase, which is called the "Porcelain Mother."

故宫现在藏有约150万件文物，其中约35万件是瓷器，最令人瞩目的是一件高87厘米的大瓷瓶，被称为“瓷母”。

Porcelain Mother

At the back of your book, you can find sticker of the "Porcelain Mother." Stick it in the correct place.



## Useful Expressions 常用表达

### 1. 这是什么建筑?

Zhè shì shénme jiànzhù?

### 2. 太美了!

Tài měi le!

### 3. 这件文物有多少年的历史了?

Zhè jiàn wénwù yǒu duōshao niǎn de lìshǐ le?

### 4. 你能帮我拍张照片吗?

Nǐ néng bāng wǒ pāi zhāng zhàopiàn ma?

### 5. 请问，卫生间在哪里?

Qǐngwèn, wèishēngjiān zài nǎlǐ?

1. What is this building?

2. It is so beautiful!

3. How long is the history of this cultural relic?

4. Can you help me take a photo?

5. Excuse me, where is the washroom?



## Tasks 任务

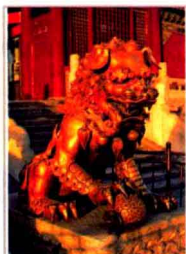
- 1 Work in groups and discuss the picture on the right. What was this large vat used for? See which group is the first to guess the correct answer.

几人一组，讨论一下右图中的大缸原来是怎么用的。看看哪组最先猜出正确答案。



- 2 Try to find the following things and take a picture with them.

在故宫里找找下面几个地方，并分别在各处拍一张照片。

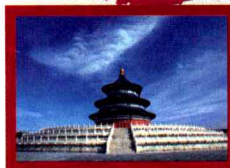


- 3 When visiting the Palace Museum, please observe the lions in front of the door of many palaces. Do you know which one is the male and which one is the female? How can you tell?

参观故宫的时候，请仔细观察宫殿门口的狮子。你能分辨出哪只是公的，哪只是母的吗？你是怎么知道的？



# The Temple of Heaven



## 天坛

### Warm-up 热身

- 1 Which of the following ideas shows ancient Chinese thought? Is this way of thinking correct? Why or why not? 下面哪个是古代中国人的想法? 这种想法对吗? 为什么?

◆ Heaven is like a dome covering the earth.  
天圆地方。

◆ The earth is round.  
地球是圆的。

- 2 The picture of the stone below is the Temple of Heaven's "Three Echo Stones." Do you know why it is called the "Three Echo Stones"? Please discuss with your partner.

下面的石板是天坛里的“三音石”。你知道它为什么叫“三音石”吗? 请跟同伴讨论一下。



# Do You Know? 你知道吗?

The Temple of Heaven is the largest alter temple compound in China. In ancient China, the Temple of Heaven was a sacred place. It was where Emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties offered sacrifices to heaven and prayed for good harvests. The Temple of Heaven includes many amazing buildings. For example, the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests is a circular building which has a diameter of 32.72 m and is 38 m high. It was built entirely of wood, using a sub-tenon joint construction — this means that no nails have been used.

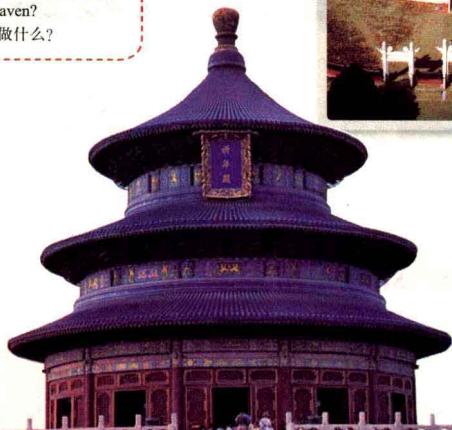


## Let's Think 想一想

What did the Emperors of ancient China do at the Temple of Heaven?

中国古代皇帝去天坛做什么?

天坛是中国现存最大的坛庙建筑，原来是明、清两代皇帝祭天和祈祷丰收的地方，在古代中国具有无比神圣的地位。天坛里有许多神奇的建筑。祈年殿是一座直径32.72米的圆形建筑，总高38米，却没有使用一个钉子，完全是靠木头榫子建造起来的。



The Temple of Heaven | 天坛