



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



游重庆

Welcome to Chongqing



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

地域类



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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。

《游重庆》是地域类教材中的一册，主要介绍重庆的地域文化和风土人情，包括磁器口、重庆火锅、桥都、大足石刻、神奇的三峡等。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重庆、感知重庆。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

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About Chongqing 重庆简介

Chongqing, which is called “Yu” for short, is situated in the southwest of China, near the upper part of the Yangtze River. Chongqing is the largest and the most populous municipality in China. It is also a historical and cultural city, with over 3 000 years of recorded history.

“Chongqing” got its name more than 800 years ago, which means “double happiness.”

Chongqing is located at the combining of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River. The city is famous for being surrounded by mountains and rivers, so it is sometimes also called “Mountain Town” or “River Town.” It is warm in the winter and hot in the summer. It is humid with a lot of fog, therefore it is named “Foggy Chongqing.” Chongqing’s natural scenery, man-made environments, distinctive architecture, and food culture are all well-known. It is both an ancient and a modern city, full of charm.

重庆，简称“渝”，位于中国西南部地区，长江上游，是中国面积最大、人口最多的直辖市，也是一座历史文化名城，有文字记载的历史已有 3 000 多年。“重

庆”的名称得于 800 多年前，寓意“双重喜庆”。

重庆市区坐落在长江与嘉陵江的交汇处，城市依山傍水，既以山城著称，又

以江城扬名。重庆冬暖夏热，潮湿多雾，有“雾重庆”之称。重庆的自然风光、人文景观、特色建筑、饮食文化都闻名天下，是一座既古老又现代、充满魅力的城市。



Ciqikou



磁器口

Warm-up 热身

- ① Which picture below do you think is related to "Ciqikou"? Please tick the correct answer.
你觉得“磁器口”这个名字跟下面哪样东西有关系？请选择并画钩。



- ② Which two pictures below do you think were taken in Ciqikou? Please tick the correct answer.
你觉得下面哪两张照片是在磁器口照的？请选择并画钩。



Do You Know? 你知道吗?

Ciqikou, formerly known as "Hidden Dragon Town," is located 14 km west of Chongqing, near the Jialing River. During the Ming (1368–1644) and Qing (1644–1911) dynasties, this place was a very busy port. Later, it became very famous because of its rich porcelain industry. Therefore, people changed its name into "Ciqikou" ("Porcelain Harbour"). At that time, "ci" (porcelain) and "ci" (magnet) sounded and meant the same in Chinese. The small village gradually became called "Ciqikou" ("Magnet Harbour"). The buildings on both sides of Ciqikou's main street are in the style of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the road is paved with stones. There are many shops along the street and you can feel that it was a bustling center in the old days. It is called "Little Chongqing."

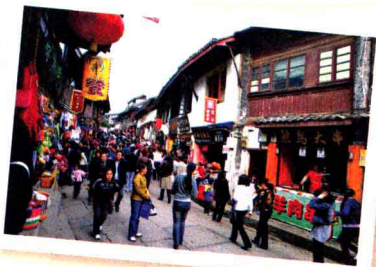


磁器口，原名龙隐镇，位于重庆城西14千米的嘉陵江畔。明清时期，这里就是一个热闹非凡的水陆码头，后来更因为盛产瓷器而名扬四方，因此改名为“瓷器口”。那时候“瓷”和“磁”音义相通，小镇慢慢便被人们叫做“磁器口”。磁器口的街道两旁大多是明清风格的建筑，地面由石板铺成，沿街店铺林立，往日的繁华景象可见一斑，素有“小重庆”之称。



Let's Think 想一想

1. Where is Ciqikou?
磁器口在哪儿?
2. What is another name for Ciqikou?
磁器口又叫什么?



Ciqikou has “three manys”: many temples, many celebrity routes, and many teahouses. It also has “three treasures”: duck blood in chilli sauce, thin sheets of dried bean curd, and salted peanuts. In addition, “Mr. Chen’s deep fried donuts” is another well-known local snack. They come in four flavors: sweet, peppery and salty, spicy and numbing, and honey. It has now become a famous Chongqing snack.

磁器口有“三多”：庙宇多、名人足迹多、茶馆多。磁器口还有“三宝”：毛血旺、软烩千张、椒盐花生。此外，“陈记麻花”也是当地的特色小吃，有甜、椒盐、麻辣、蜂蜜四种口味，现在已成为重庆的著名小吃之一。

At the back of your book, you can find stickers of Ciqikou’s “three treasures.” Stick them in the correct places.

duck blood in chilli sauce

**thin sheets of dried
bean curd**

salted peanuts

Useful Expressions 常用表达

1. 这是什么味道的？

Zhè shì shénme wèidào de?

2. 我（不）喜欢吃辣的。

Wǒ (bù) xǐhuan chī là de.

3. 这个多少钱一斤？

Zhège duōshao qián yì jīn?

4. 一杯茶多少钱？

Yì bēi chá duōshao qián?

1. What is the taste?

2. I (don't) like to eat spicy (food).

3. How much is this per jin (0.5 kg)?

4. How much is a cup of tea?



Tasks 任务

- 1 Which Ciqikou snacks do you like? What are their names? How do they taste? Please write your answers in the space below.

你喜欢磁器口的哪些小吃？它们的名字是什么？它们的味道怎么样？请写在下边的空格处。

- 2 Find a teahouse and have a cup of tea. Talk about the differences between the tea in China and the tea in your country.

找一家茶馆喝喝茶，说说这里的茶跟你们国家的茶有什么不同。



- 3 Ciqikou has many beautiful legends. Pick up your pen and write down one of the stories you've heard. 磁器口至今仍流传着许多优美的传说。拿起笔，记录一个你听到的故事吧。

Chongqing Hotpot



重庆火锅

Warm-up 热身

- ① Have you eaten hotpot before? Do you know what kinds of food you put in a hotpot?
你吃过火锅吗？你知道火锅里可以放入下面哪些食品？

☐ Have eaten it
吃过
chíguo

☐ Have not eaten it
没吃过
méi chíguo



meat
肉
ròu



vegetables
蔬菜
shūcài



chili peppers
辣椒
làjiāo



potatoes
土豆
tǔdóu



seafood
海鲜
hǎixiān



eggs
鸡蛋
jīdàn

- ② Guess which of the pictures below is the spicy and plain hotpot.
猜一猜下面哪一个是鸳鸯火锅。



Do You Know? 你知道吗?

Hotpot is a type of traditional Chinese cuisine with a long history. Chongqing hotpot, one of the most famous hotpots in China, is also called “Maodu (hairy stomach) hotpot” or “Mala (spicy and numbing) hotpot.” It originated at the end of the Ming Dynasty or the beginning of the Qing Dynasty among boatmen and boat trackers as an easy way to cook their food. After developing for many years, Chongqing hotpot has become representative of Chongqing’s local cuisine. It has many varieties of hotpot dishes and a great selection of unique dipping sauces. There is a saying: “If you haven’t eaten hotpot in Chongqing, then you’ve never really been to Chongqing.” In 2007, Chongqing was named “China’s Hotpot Capital.”

火锅是中国传统的饮食方式，历史十分悠久，而重庆火锅是最有名的火锅种类之一。重庆火锅，又称“毛肚火锅”或者“麻辣火锅”，起源于明末清初码头船工和纤夫粗放的餐饮方式，后来经过多年的发展，重庆火锅已经成为重庆饮食文化的代表。重庆火锅菜品多样，调料独特。有人说：“到重庆如果不吃火锅，那就等于没到过重庆。”2007年重庆被授予“中国火锅之都”的称号。



Let's Think 想一想

1. What are some other names for Chongqing hotpot?
重庆火锅又叫什么火锅?
2. How did Chongqing hotpot originate?
重庆火锅的起源是什么?



There are two common ways of eating hotpot: dip-boiling and boiling. When eating hotpot, you should eat the meat first and then the vegetables. The soup has to be boiling hot. The things you put in the pot have to be completely covered by the soup. It is best to drink tea while having hotpot to reduce any greasiness of the food and to lessen the spicy numbness of the hotpot soup.

火锅常见的吃法有两种：涮和煮。吃火锅的经验应是先荤后素，汤汁一定要滚开，涮或煮的东西一定要全部浸入汤汁中烫熟。吃火锅时最好配一杯茶，以开胃消食，解油去腻，减轻麻辣之感。

At the back of your book, you can find stickers of the two ways of eating hotpot: "dip-boiling" and "boiling." Stick them in the correct places.



dip-boiling

boiling

Useful Expressions 常用表达

1. 我（没）吃过火锅。

Wǒ (méi) chīguo huǒguō.

2. 你们的特色火锅是什么？

Nǐmen de tèsè huǒguō shì shénme?

3. 这是什么菜？

Zhè shì shénme cài?

4. 味道好极了！

Wèidào hǎo jí le!

1. I have (not) eaten hotpot before.

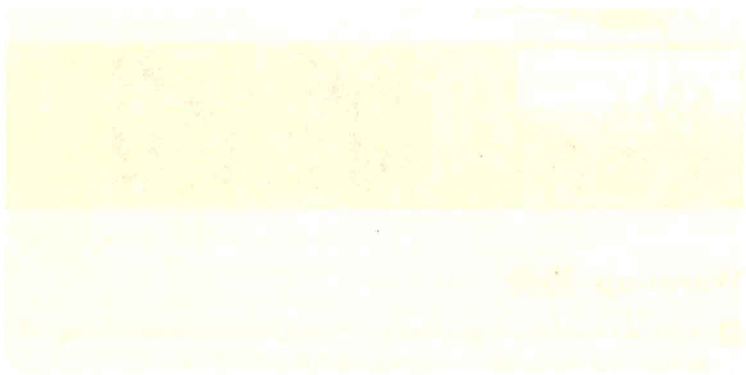
2. What is your specialty hotpot?

3. What kind of vegetable is this?

4. It tastes delicious!

Tasks 任务

- 1 Please design a postcard about hotpot, and write down how you feel about it.
请以火锅为主题设计一张明信片，并在上面写出你对火锅的感受。



- 2 Please take a photo of Chongqing hotpot. Then circle the things in the picture that you know.
请把你眼中的重庆火锅拍下来，并在照片上圈出你认识的东西。

Activities 活动

“N-1” Game. Divide the class into two teams. The teacher quickly says a word N times. The students repeat it “N-1” times. The team gets one point if they are correct. No point if there is a mistake. Compete to see which team gets the most points.

“N-1” 游戏。全班学生分成两组。老师快速将一个词语说N遍，学生重复“N-1”遍。说对的组得1分，说错的组不得分。比比哪个组的得分高。

火锅
huǒguō

辣椒
làjiāo

蔬菜
shūcài

土豆
tǔdǒu

肉
ròu

海鲜
hǎixiān

鸡蛋
jīdàn

重庆
Chóngqīng

Bridge Capital



桥都

Warm-up 热身

- 1 Do you know what types of bridges these are? Please match the pictures with their names.
你知道下面这些是什么桥吗？请将图片和相应的名称连起来。

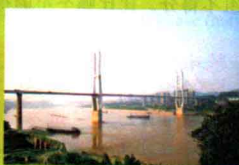
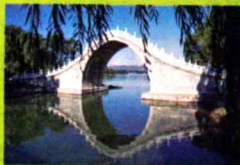
arch bridge
拱桥
gǒngqiáo

overhead walkway
天桥
tiānqiáo

overpass
立交桥
lǐjiāoqiáo



- 2 Which kind of bridge do you think is the most beautiful? Why?
你觉得哪种桥最漂亮？为什么？



Do You Know? 你知道吗?

Chongqing has unique geography – high mountains, low valleys, and two big rivers – which pushed the development of bridge building. A large number of bridges have become part of the beautiful scenery of the city; therefore, Chongqing is called “Bridge Capital.” Up to now, the main district in Chongqing along the Yangtze River and the Jialing River has 22 large bridges altogether, such as the Chaotianmen Grand Bridge and the Jialing River Grand Bridge. There are nearly 10 000 bridges of different shapes and sizes throughout the city. Chongqing is the leader in the number of bridges in a city, in the size of bridges, in bridge-building technology, and in varieties of bridge design in China. All of these cannot be separated from the development of technology and the creativity involved. When you travel to Chongqing, don't forget to enjoy the beauty of the bridges of different kinds.



重庆的特殊地貌——高山、低谷、两江，推动了桥梁建设的大发展。数量众多的桥梁成为了这座美丽城市的另一道亮丽风景，重庆也因此被称为“桥都”。到目前为止，重庆的主城区长江和嘉陵江上共有

22 座特大型桥梁，比如朝天门大桥、嘉陵江大桥等，另外还有各类大小桥梁近万座。重庆桥梁的数量、规模、技术水平、多样化设计等都在中国居于领先地位，这与科学技术的发展与创新是分不开的。当你在重庆游览的时候，别忘了欣赏那些千姿百态的桥梁。



Let's Think 想一想

1. What are the characteristics of Chongqing's geography?
重庆的地貌有什么特点?
2. Why is Chongqing called the “Bridge Capital”?
重庆为什么被称为“桥都”?
3. Say the name of a large bridge in Chongqing.
说出重庆一座大桥的名称。

