

世图版对外汉语教材系列

中高级汉语视听说教程 走进中国百姓生活

刘月华 刘宪民 李金玉 编著
Yuehua Liu Xianmin Liu Jinyu Li

Reality Chinese

A Multi-skill Chinese Course
for Intermediate
and Advanced Students

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走进中国百姓生活



A Multi-skill Chinese Course for Intermediate and Advanced Students

《走进中国百姓生活》适合具有中高级汉语水平的学习者使用。该教程共10课，取材于10集反映中国百姓日常生活的短剧。短剧每集约30分钟，在教材中根据场景分为3~4幕，将生词、注释、语法等语言点及练习附加在每幕之后。该教材配有教学DVD光盘，便于教师合理安排课堂教学，也利于学生自学。

这部教材反映的是普通中国人的生活，语言材料地道鲜活、生动有趣，这是其特色之一；以DVD辅助教学与自学，集视、听、说于一体，这是其特色之二。“利于教、便于学”是我们出版该教材的宗旨。

本书配有教学DVD5张。

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前 言

《中高级汉语视听说教程——走进中国百姓生活》取材于百集电视短剧《咱老百姓》，对象为具有中高级汉语水平的学生。本书可以作辅助教材，也可以作为听说教材独立使用。

我们都是在美国从事多年中文教学的教师，深感目前能使学生通过真实鲜活的汉语了解中国现实社会的视听材料十分匮乏。为此我们编了这部教材。

《咱老百姓》是一部优秀的百集电视短剧，每集30分钟。中国的电视连续剧很多，但是短剧可谓凤毛麟角。《咱老百姓》反映的是现代中国社会生活的方方面面以及人物百态。大部分故事真实有趣，语言生动活泼。本书从中选取了十个较有代表性的短剧。

《咱老百姓》，顾名思义，讲的是普通百姓的故事。剧中人物来自各行各业。本教材所选的电视剧主要反映近年来中国城市的社会生活：工厂工人由面临下岗到下海成为个体户；城市里的钟点工（一种按钟点付钱的家庭服务人员）的工作与生活；服刑人员家属的心态；发生在几个足球迷身边的故事；大学职称评定中出现的良心问题；还有夫妻感情，家庭中的亲情，邻里之间的友情等等。

本教材所选短剧大部分题材源于百姓再普通不过的日常生活，因此有很多口语性很强的词语。为了帮助学生理解，我们对此类词语加以注释，给出例句，对用法、使用的场合也进行了一些说明。应该指出，口语性极强的词语，使用场合十分受限制，不能随意乱用，否则会不得体，甚至会闹笑话。这一点在教学过程中，教师应特别向学生说明。《电梯上的故事》反映的是年轻知识分子的生活，《良心问题》反映的是大学教授的事情，这两个短剧成语多，书面语所占的比重也较大，对此我们也都作了较为详细的解释。

如何把语言教学与文化教学结合起来，一直是中文教学界重视的问题。我们不主张在初、中级教材中直接讲授中国文化知识。即使在高级阶段，文化知识的内容也不宜过多。但语言是文化的载体，文化渗入于语言材料之中。我们选择的这些短剧都有着深广的文化内涵。对学生来说，陌生、有趣的文化现象随处可见。比如，这些故事反映了中国家庭成员、工作单位的同事，以及社会上不同关系的人之间如何相处，从中可以了解中国人对上述种种人际关系的看



法。可以说本教材提供了语言和文化教学相结合的一个新的切入点。

《咱老百姓》每个短剧 30 分钟，长度也比较适合课堂教学。

本教材每课包括课文、生词、注释、语法、练习等五部分。练习中又包括听、说、读、写几个方面。在使用本书时，老师可以根据学习对象与需要对课本的内容决定取舍。

本书教学对象定位于具有中、高级汉语水平的学生，生词基本上选的是汉语水平考试（HSK）词汇大纲丙级以上的词，适量收录了一些丙级以下的词。

本书编者分工如下：刘月华负责全书策划和中文部分（包括“导读”、“注释”、“语法”、“生词解释”，以及练习的定稿）；刘宪民、李金玉分别负责第一、三、四、五、六课和第二、七、八、九、十课的英文部分，以及练习的编写。

美国戴维斯加州大学的储诚志教授用中文教学软件《中文助教》为我们挑选生词，既准确又节省了我们很多时间。世界图书出版公司北京公司在出版这部教材的过程中，帮助我们解决了很多困难，在此我们一并表示感谢。

刘月华 刘宪民 李金玉

2006 年 2 月于美国加州圣地亚哥

PREFACE

This textbook is based on the 100-episode TV series *We Common People* (《咱老百姓》). It is designed for intermediate and advanced Chinese learners. This text can be used as the primary textbook for a listening/speaking course or a supplementary textbook for a comprehensive course.

Having taught Chinese at universities in the United States for many years, we were often frustrated by the fact that our students, after studying the language for several years, still feel awkward communicating with native speakers and still have considerable difficulties understanding Chinese movies and television. They are able to form a sophisticated formal sentence in Chinese, but are often at a complete loss when they encounter a common popular vocabulary or a colloquial expression. They did not have much opportunity to learn practical idiomatic/colloquial expressions. Therefore, we were convinced that there was a great demand for audio—visual teaching materials that can help students learn about current Chinese society through practical, authentic and living language. Hence this textbook.

We Common People is an outstanding TV series consisting of 100 episodes, each of which lasts thirty minutes. There are numerous TV series produced in China, yet *We Common People* is among the few that comprise short and self-contained episodes. Most of the episodes are realistic and appealing, featuring vivacious dialogues. They reflect different aspects of contemporary Chinese society and the lives of various types of people. The ten episodes selected here are among the most representative.

As suggested by the title, *We Common People* tells stories of ordinary people from all walks of life. The ten episodes in this textbook mirror urban life in today's China: the metamorphosis of an unemployed factory worker into a successful business owner; the life and work of an hourly-paid domestic helper; the turbulent emotions of a prisoner's relatives; the story of a group of soccer fans; the sense of guilt of some university professors at the time of their promotion review; the love and affection among family members; and the friendship and

compassion between neighbors.

Since the episodes here reflect the most commonplace aspects of everyday life, they involve a significant number of colloquial expressions, for which we provide notes and examples in order to enhance students' understanding. In addition, we also explain the contexts for such expressions in each episode. It should be noted that some colloquial expressions are only applicable in certain situations and must be used when appropriate. If not used in the right context, misunderstanding or awkwardness can frequently occur. Thus, the instructor needs to alert the students to the proper usage of these expressions. In *The Elevator Incident* (《电梯上的故事》), which presents the life of a group of young intellectuals, and *A Matter of Conscience* (《良心问题》), which depicts a number of university professors, the language is more formal with quite a few four-character idioms. Hence, we give more detailed explanations for these two episodes.

How to combine language instruction with culture studies has long been an issue of debate in the Chinese teaching field. We do not advocate teaching Chinese culture directly to beginning and intermediate language learners. Nor do we encourage excessive use of cultural material in the language textbooks for advanced learners. However, language is a carrier of culture, and culture permeates language. The chosen episodes in this textbook contain deep cultural meanings. They demonstrate, for instance, how the Chinese interact with each other in their families, at the workplace, and with people of different social status. This textbook provides a new platform for combining Chinese language teaching with the introduction of Chinese culture. Moreover, thanks to the manageable length of each episode, it is particularly suitable for classroom teaching.

Each chapter of the textbook consists of five components: the main text; vocabulary list, notes, grammar explanations, and exercises in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The instructor can use the contents selectively based on the students' needs.

Since this textbook is intended for students of the intermediate to advanced levels, the vast majority of the vocabulary is at, or above, the C level of the vocabulary guideline designated for HSK.

The division of labor among the compilers was as follows: Yuehua Liu was

the one that initiated the project, wrote the Chinese portions of the book (including those in the introduction, annotations, grammar, and vocabulary explanations), and finalized the exercises; while Xianmin Liu and Jinyu Li were responsible, respectively, for the English portions and exercises in chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and chapters 2, 7, 8, 9, 10.

We would like to express our utmost gratitude to Professor Chengzhi Chu of the University of California-Davis, who used his newly developed software Chinese TA to help us sift through the texts and pick out new vocabulary in a very accurate and efficient manner. We are also deeply thankful to the very capable editors at the World Publishing Company—Beijing Branch, who patiently and diligently assisted us in overcoming many obstacles in bringing this book into being.

Yuehua Liu, Xianmin Liu, Jinyu Li
San Diego, California
February, 2006



《咱老百姓》主题歌

The Theme Song of We Common people



1 = bA $\frac{4}{4}$ 0 5 5 2 5 2 5 | 6. 7 6 5 5 2 5 | 5 3 3 2 2 - | 0 --- | 0 5 5 2 5 2 5 |

咱们的老百姓是 太阳 天天都发光 咱们的老百姓



2 6 6 5 5 2 5 | 7 7 6 6 - 0 --- | 0 5 5 2 5 2 5 | 6. 7 6 5 5 3 2

是月亮 夜夜送清凉 咱们的老百姓站着站着是柱子



0 3 3 2 7 2 | 7 6 6 - | 6. 7 6 5 5 0 | 0 --- | 1 - 2 1 | 1 - 0 1

咱们的老百姓 躺着是房梁 谁都说咱



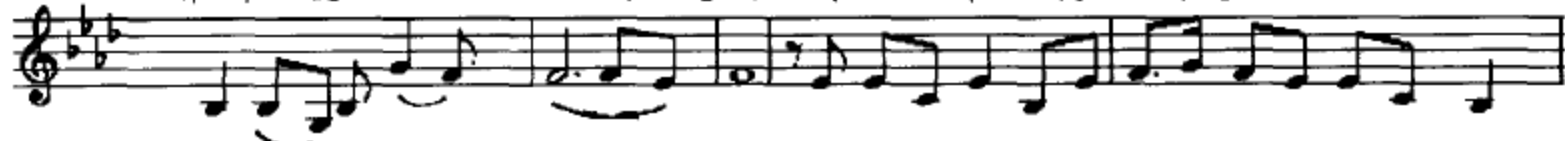
2 2 7 2. 7 2 5 | 5 7 7 - 0 | 2 - 5. 5 | 7 6 6 5 5. 3 | 2 5 5 5 7 6 | 6 ---

老百姓围着锅台转 我说咱老百姓的心底比海洋



1 - 2 | 3 2 2 1 1 0 1 | 2 2 7 2 5 | 5 7 7 - | 2 - 5. 5 2 6 6 5 5. 3

谁都说咱老百姓像小草 我说咱老百姓这



2 2 7 2 7 6 | 6 - 6 5 | 6 - | 0 5 5 3 5 2 5 6. 7 6 5 5 3 2

名字最久长 咱们的老百姓字字句句诉衷肠



0 5 5 2 5 2 5 | 0 3 3 2 7 2 2 | i 7 6 6 - | 0 5 5 3 5 2 5

咱们的老百姓挺起了千年的硬脊梁 咱们的老百姓



6. 7 6 5 5 3 2 | 0 3 3 2 7 2 | 2 6 7 6 - | 6 5 2 5 6 7 6 5 | 5 --- | 5 ---

年年岁岁耕日月 咱们的老百姓 祖祖辈辈奔富强

词性及用法缩写表 Abbreviations for Part of Speech

adj.	Adjective	形容词
adv.	Adverb	副词
modal.	Modal verb	能愿动词
conj.	Conjunction	连词
interj.	Interjection	叹词
m.	Measure word	量词
n.	Noun	名词
N.	Noun	专有名词
num.	Numerals	数词
ono.	Onomatopoeia	象声词
part.	Particle	助词
pron.	Pronoun	代词
prep.	Preposition	介词
t.	Time word	时间词
v.	Verb	动词
vc.	Verb plus complement	动补结构
vo.	Verb plus object	动宾结构
col.	Colloquialism	口语用法



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第一课 项链

The Necklace

导读:

中国实行市场经济以后,一些在国有企业工作的人工资较低,生活不太宽裕。但是因为国有企业的工资是有保障的,所以开始人们还很难下决心辞掉工作。后来,随着国有企业与私营企业收入差距的不断加大,有些人就开始丢掉“铁饭碗”,“下海”经商。他们有的开饭馆,有的卖衣服,有的开出租汽车……出现了大批“个体户”。他们当中不少人的生活因此有了明显改善,甚至有人成为私营企业家。本剧就是写一个“下海”的工人由穷变富的故事。

故事中还特别表现了这个家庭中夫妻、母子、婆媳之间的种种感情。



Introduction:

After China adopted the new market economy, some workers in government-owned enterprises saw themselves earning less money and having lower living standards than non-government workers. Because all government employees had a secure job, it was very difficult for them to make up their minds to quit their jobs for better-paid offers in the private sector. As the income of those working in the private sector drastically exceeded that of a government job, some government employees started giving up their “iron rice bowl” (secured job) to become individual businessmen. This is called “the jump into the ocean” (starting your own businesses by taking a risk). Some of these people opened restaurants; others started





clothing stores or became taxi drivers... , Many of them have prospered and raised their living standards; some of them are so successful that they have become entrepreneurs.

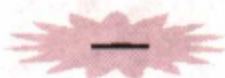
The necklace tells such a story of a worker who quit his job at a government-owned factory and opened his own restaurant, and thus became wealthy. As the story unfolds, it depicts the changes of the family's economic status as well as the love and affection among the family members—husband and wife, mother and son, daughter-in-law and mother-in-law.





主要人物 (Main Characters)

秀贞	Xiùzhēn	Xiuzhen, a female factory worker
李建强 (秀贞的丈夫)	Lǐ Jiànqiáng	Xiuzhen's husband
牛牛 (秀贞的儿子)	Niúniu	nickname (Xiuzhen's son)
奶奶 (牛牛的奶奶)	nǎinai	Niuniu's grandmother
吴姐 (秀贞的同事)	Wú jiě	Sister Wu, Xiuzhen's co-worker
叶子 (秀贞的同事)	Yèzi	Xiuzhen's co-worker
小老板	xiǎo lǎobǎn	a shop owner
小吃店经理	xiǎochīdiàn jīnglǐ	a small restaurant owner/manager
女店员	nǚ diànyuán	a saleswoman
东子	Dōngzi	a friend of Xiuzhen's husband



吴 姐：我有金项链。现在叶子项链儿丢了，我知道是怎么回事啊？

叶 子：算了、算了。都找着了，别说了。

秀 贞：你凭什么说是我拿的？你拿出证据来。你以为你比人们多点儿钱，就可以随口胡说？小心我告你诬陷罪！

吴 姐：谁说你啦？你揽什么茬儿^{N1}？是不是心虚啊？

叶 子：得了、得了。都找到啦，别再说了。

秀 贞：她没凭没据，就说我拿了。这不是血口喷人吗？

项链儿	xiàngliànr	n.	necklace
证据	zhèngjù	n.	evidence; proof
随口	suíkǒu	adv.	(speak) thoughtlessly; blurt out (whatever comes into one's head)
胡说	húshuō	v./n.	talk nonsense; nonsense
诬陷	wūxiàn	v.	frame a case against; frame someone
罪	zuì	n.	crime; guilt
揽茬儿	lǎn chár	vo.	take upon oneself
心虚	xīnxū	adj.	lack in self-confidence; have a guilty conscience
血口喷人	xuè kǒu pēn rén		make unfounded and malicious attacks upon sb.; slander