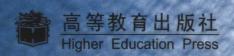
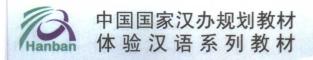




基础数理

总策划 刘 援主 编 姜丽萍







体验汉语》》立体化系列教材

神态以 李 故 美国鲁

基础数理(下)

总策划 刘 援

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前言

近年来,随着我国社会经济的迅猛发展,综合国力和国际地位的不断提升,世界范围内学习汉语的人数迅速增加。按照我国教育部的统计,现在世界上学习汉语的人数已达到3000万以上。今年来华留学的人数也首次超过出国留学的人数,达到14万以上。为此,对各个层次、各种类型的汉语教材的需求也日益受到人们的关注和期待。我们在认真总结我国50多年来对外汉语教学经验,特别是对外汉语教材编写经验,结合自身多年从事对外汉语教学工作的经历和对不同层次来华留学人员调研的基础上,开发了这套适合于初学汉语的各类外国人员的《体验汉语基础教程》系列教材。

该套教材共分上下两册,每册包括24课(每册后附MP3一张),全套书共48课,每册在课程结束后编排了测验。主要供200课时的教学使用。本书后续教材包括练习册、教师参考书等。教材内容以功能为主,注重功能与结构相结合。每课由句子、词语、课文、注释、句型操练、词语扩展、听与说、读与写等构成。

本书遵循汉语国际推广的理念,注重教材的普及性、应用性和趣味性,强调体验式学习理念。具体来说,本教材是这样设计和编写的:

• 培养目标

教材以培养学生汉语听说读写基本技能和基本交际能力为目标。以学生将来走出教室便可活用的实用性内容为主。同时,注重培养学生学习汉语的兴趣和方法,使学生具有继续学习汉语的动机和愿望。

• 理论基础

本教材借鉴听说法教学的优点,注重在有意义的情境中操练句型,克服机械操练,使学生顺利掌握301个典型句子;在课文编写上,注意借鉴交际法的研究成果,注重功能和话题,让学生有话可说,能深入交流和扩展;在课堂操练上,注意借鉴任务型教学的研究成果,让学生带着真实的任务去练习,在做中学,在用中学,在体验中学。

词语

本册涵盖生词约550个,每课生词都有一定量的控制。此外,每课还安排了"词语扩展" 栏目、以体现教材的弹性特点。扩展词语均以图画的形式展现,注重词语的形象解释性。

课文

课文内容以学生最熟悉和最需要的学校生活和相关社会生活为主,以帮助学生解决学习和生活中的实际问题。课文中的对话短小、精练、典型,便于学生朗读和背诵。课文语言风趣、幽默,尽量使学生在课文中体验学习汉语的乐趣。文化内容渗透在课文中,使学生在学习课文的过程中逐渐加深对中国文化习俗的了解。

• 注 释

本教材没有单设语法模块, 而是把语法安排在课文注释中, 主要目的是弱化语法讲解, 避免为教语法而编课文。学汉语不是为了学好语法, 但是学语法是为了更好地学好汉语。在语法项目的安排上, 不求一次讲解完一个完整的语法项目, 而是学什么解释什么, 一个语法项目可能分别出现在几课中并且尽量以表格、公式的形式展现语法, 让学生一看就懂, 一学就会。注释中除了语法注释以外, 还有习惯用法、文化现象、口语中的常用语等方面的注释。

• 汉 字

本教材的汉字采用"多认少写,认写分流,逐渐达到认写合流"的模式。开始学的词语不要求都会写,而是根据汉字的特点,从汉字的基本笔画和笔顺入手,逐步增加汉字的构字规律,目的是打下坚实的汉字基本功。汉字的书写由浅入深,由简单到复杂,逐渐向课文中的词语靠拢,最后跟课文中的词语一致。偏旁、部首的出现以在课文中构字能力的强弱为标准,构字能力强的先出,构字能力弱的,即使常用也可能不出。本册书到30课基本上达到了认写合流,31课以后的汉字,学生可以根据前面学过的汉字知识,自主学习,因此,不再出现汉字板块了。

• 活 动

活动部分注重其多样性和层次性,设计简单、明了。本教材注重听说读写全面提高,在练习中设计了以下几个小板块:注重理解和模仿的口语性练习的"趁热打铁";注重交际和运用的表达性练习"听与说";注重知识性和书面性练习的"读与写"。

• 版 式

本教材的版式设计淡雅简洁,图文并茂。针对第二语言学习的特点,采用了简易画、图片、照片等形式,使内容更加真实、生动。

我国对外汉语教学知名教授、北京语言大学鲁健骥先生在百忙之中审阅了全部书稿。高等 教育出版社国际汉语出版中心的编辑们在本教材的策划、设计、编写等方面提供了许多富有建 设性的建议,在此、谨表示诚挚的谢意。

愿本教材成为你步入汉语世界的向导, 成为你了解中国的桥梁。

姜丽萍 2006 年 6 月

Preface

With the remarkable development of China's society and economy and the rise of the country's international status, the number of people throughout the world learning Chinese has increased rapidly. According to the Ministry of Education, more than 30 million people worldwide study Chinese. China hosted more than 140 000 foreign students this year, which is the first time the number has exceeded that of Chinese studying abroad.

Having good textbooks is essential to learning any foreign language. That's why we have designed this series for elementary-level students, *Experiencing Chinese Elementary Course*, based on many teachers' experience of over 5 decades in the field of teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

This series of textbooks (used for 200 hours) has 48 lessons divided evenly into two volumes. Each volume includes 24 lessons and a test, with an MP3 attached. Each lesson consists of "Sentences", "Words", "Text", "Notes", "Pattern Drills" "Vocabulary Extension", "Listening and Speaking" and "Reading and Writing". The set also includes teacher's books and workbooks.

The textbook focuses on function while at the same time giving significant attention to structure. Each lesson contains several parts, each focusing specifically on one aspect of language comprehension. These teaching materials are designed to be popular, practical and interesting. The books emphasize the experiencial learning method. Specifically speaking, the textbook is designed like this:

Objective

The textbook's aim is to build up students' skills in listening, speaking, reading and writing. The text also focuses on developing students' basic communication competence, so they can put what they have learned immediately into practice outside the classroom. In addition, this textbook emphasizes motivating the students to continue their studies.

Theories

We have drawn on the advantages of the audio-lingual method, paying special attention to pattern drills. This kind of drill is not a stuffy and meaningless displacement exercise; it is expressed in a specific environment, allowing students to grasp 301 typical Chinese sentence patterns. Based on the communicative approach, this text deals with functions and topics. This ensures that the students learn to carry on a conversation. Additionally, according to the research on task-based instruction, the textbook helps students learn by performing real tasks. Overall, this textbook emphasizes learning by doing, learning by using the language, and learning by experiencing the language.

Vocabulary

There are approximately 550 new words in this book. Aside from lists of words, each lesson also has a "Vocabulary Extension" section, which offers teachers more flexibility. The section uses images to help students learn the words visually.

Text

The texts relate to students' school and social life. After learning these texts, students should be able to carry on daily conversation with ease. The dialogues in the text are short, clear and represent everyday situations. The writing

is light and humorous, making Chinese study as enjoyable as possible. The texts also contain cultural information; while they study the language, students are also learning about China's customs.

Notes

Studying Chinese is not just about learning grammar. Instead, learning grammar is a way to improve the study of the language. Following this way of thinking, this textbook attempts to minimize grammar explanations by putting grammar into the notes and using tables and formulas. The text teaches grammar piece by piece, giving students only what they need to know for that lesson.

• Chinese Characters

In teaching Chinese characters, we follow the conception of recognizing more characters than writing, and teaching reading and writing separately. The text contains a writing section that teaches the basic strokes, stroke orders and character composition rules. The characters are taught according to their sides; the most frequently used sides appear earliest in the text. As the book progresses, the students learn to write more and more complex characters. Eventually, the characters in the writing section are the same as those in the text. In this series of textbooks, recognizing and writing become almost synchronous till L30. From L31, students can learn the characters by themselves, based on the knowledge of characters learned before. So, there is no more "Chinese Character" section after L30.

Activities

This section is designed to be simple, clear and help students improve their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. The "Striking While the Iron Is Hot" exercises teach colloquial expressions and emphasize comprehension and imitation. The "Listening and Speaking" section also teaches colloquial expressions, but it focuses on communication and application. The "Reading and writing" section focuses on literal expression and knowledge.

Format

The format of the textbook is designed to be simple, elegant and concise. Targeting adult students, the textbook has made abundant use of pictures, drawings and photographs in order to better relate the content to the students.

Professors Mr. Lu Jianji, a renowned scholar in the TCSL circle, from Beijing Language and Culture University has reviewed and approved the book. Editors in TCFL publications of Higher Education Press have offered many constructive suggestions during the entire writing process. I am very appreciative of their help and hard work.

Jiang Liping
June 2006

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	Interest (2)	What sports do you like	
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第25课

我对中国书法

Wǒ duì Zhōngguó shūfǎ

非常感兴趣

fēicháng găn xìngqù

句子 | Sentences

121	It's been a long time since I last saw you.	好久没见到你了。 Hǎojiǔ mēi jiàn dào nǐ le.
122	What are you busy doing?	你在忙什么呢?
		Nǐ zài máng shénme ne?
123	I'm surfing the Internet.	我在上网呢。
		Wǒ zài shàngwăng ne.
124	You're kidding again.	你又开玩笑了。
		Nǐ yòu kāiwánxiào le.
125	It's not hard if you like it. But if	喜欢就不难。不喜欢就难。
	you don't, it's difficult.	Xǐhuan jiù bù nán. Bù xǐhuan jiù nán.
126	I'm really interested in Chinese calli-	我对中国书法非常感兴趣。
	graphy.	Wŏ duì Zhōngguó shūfă fēicháng găn xìngqù.
127	You practice your calligraphy, and I'll	你练书法吧,我去操场找她。
	go to the playground to look for her.	Nǐ liàn shūfă ba, wŏ qù cāochăng zhǎo tā.

第一部分 | Part I

词语 | Words

1.	准备	zhŭnbèi	to get ready for	5.	楼下	lóu xià	downstairs
2.	又	yòu	again	6.	不见不散	bú jiàn bú sàn	don't leave until
3.	找	zhǎo	to look for				we see each other
4.	京剧	jīngjù	Peking opera				
专有	有名词 F	Proper N	ouns			1	
	托福	tuōfú	TOEFL				

课文一 | Text 1

(Scene: Mark is calling Zhang Hua.)

马克: 是张华吗?

Măkē: Shì Zhāng Huā ma?

张华: 是,马克,你有什么事吗?

Zhãng Huá: Shì, Măkè, nǐ yǒu shénme shì ma?

马克: 好久没见到你了。你在忙什么呢?

Măkê: Hăojiù méi jiàn dào nǐ le. Nǐ zài máng shénme ne?

张华: 我最近正在准备托福考试呢。

Zhāng Huá: Wǒ zuìjìn zhèngzài zhǔnbèi tuōfú kǎoshì ne.

马克: 你现在在做什么呢?

Măkè: Nǐ xiànzài zài zuò shénme ne?

张华: 我在上网呢。你呢?

Zhāng Huá: Wǒ zài shàngwǎng ne, Nǐ ne?

马克: 我在给你打电话呢。

Măkē: Wǒ zài gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà ne.

张华: 你又开玩笑了。

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ yòu kāiwánxiào le.

马克:对不起。我在跟安德鲁聊天呢。

Măkè: Duìbuqi. Wò zài gen Andélù liáotian ne.

张华: 你找我有事吗?

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ zhǎo wǒ yǒu shì ma?

马克: 我们想去看京剧,你能跟我们一起去吗?

Măkè: Wŏmen xiảng qù kàn jīngjù, nǐ néng gên wŏmen yìqi qù ma?

张华: 好啊。什么时候去?

Zhāng Huá: Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou qù?

马克: 半个小时以后我们在楼下等你。

Măkè: Bàn ge xiǎoshí yǐhòu wŏmen zài lóu xià děng nǐ.

张华: 好,不见不散。

Zhāng Huá: Hǎo, bú jiàn bú sàn.

注释 | Notes

1. 动作的进行 The progression of an action

When a verb is preceded by the adverb "正在", "在" or "正" or the particle "呢" is used at the end of a sentence, it indicates an action in progress.

① "正在", "在", and "正" can be used with "呢" together.

Subject (S)	Predicate (P)					
Subject (3)	正在/在/正	V+0	(呢)			
你	正在	做什么	(呢)?			
你	在	忙什么	(呢)?			
我	在	准备托福考试	(呢)。			
我		上网	呢。			

② The negative form is "没(有)".

Subject (S)	Predicate (P)				
Subject (3)	正在/在/正	V+O	呢		
你	在	做作业	呢吗?		
我	没	做作业。			

2. 副词 "又" 和 "再" Adverbs "又" and "再"

Adverbs "又" and "再" both can be used as circumstantial modifiers in front of verbs, indicating the repetition of actions or situations.

The adverb "又" is used to indicate the repetition that already happened. The adverb "再" is used to indicate the repetition which has not happened yet or will happen in the future. E.g.

- (1) 他又开玩笑了。(他以前常常开玩笑。)
- (2) 他又来了。(他以前来过。)

我昨天去他宿舍了,今天又去了。
→ 我昨天去他宿舍了,明天还想再去。

我对中国书法非常感兴趣 25

句型操练 | Pattern Drills

- 1. 你在忙什么呢? ……在……什么呢?
- 2. 我在上网呢。 我在……呢。







3. 你又开玩笑了。 你又……了。







迟到

趁热打铁 Strike While the Iron Is Hot

- 1. 是……吗?
- 3. 好久没见到你了。你最 近忙什么呢?
- 5. 你现在在做什么呢?
- 7. 我在……呢。
- 9. 我想……, 你能跟我一 加多起去吗?

11.



- 2. 是, ……, 有什么事吗?
- 4. 我最近……。
- 6. 我在……呢。你呢?
- 8. 你找我有事吗?
- 10. 好啊。什么时候去?
- 12. 好, 不见不散!

第二部分 | Part II

词语 | Words

1.	练	liàn	to practice, to	3.	写	xiě	to write
			exercise	4.	不错	búcuò	not bad, quite good
2.	书法	shūfă	calligraphy	5.	多	duō	many, more

6.	对	duì	to, towards	9.	操场	cāochăng	playground
7.	感兴趣	găn xìngqù	to be interest-	10.	跑步	pǎobù	to run, to jog
	/ 兴趣	/xìngqù	ed in/interest	11.	回来	huílái	to come back
8.	帮助	bāngzhù	help		7	,	

课文二 | Text 2

(Scene: Zhang Hua is visiting Karen.)

惠美: 是张华吧,请进来。

Huìměi: Shì Zhãng Huá ba, qǐng jìnlái.

张华: 你在做作业吗?

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ zài zuò zuòyè ma?

惠美: 我做完作业了,正在练书法呢。

Huìměi: Wŏ zuò wán zuòyè le, zhèngzài liàn shūfă ne.

张华: 我看看,你写得真不错,练了多长时间了?

Zhāng Huá: Wǒ kànkan, nǐ xiě de zhēn búcuò, liàn le duō cháng shíjiān le?

惠美: 刚开始练。我正跟一个中国老师学呢。

Huìměi: Găng kāishĭ liàn. Wŏ zhèng gēn yí ge Zhōngguó làoshī xué ne.

张华: 练书法难不难?

Zhāng Huá: Liàn shūfă nán bu nán?

惠美: 喜欢就不难。不喜欢就难。

Huìměi: Xǐhuan jiù bù nán. Bù xǐhuan jiù nán.

张华: 你喜欢吗?

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ xǐhuan ma?

惠美: 我对中国书法非常感兴趣,每天都练。

Huìměi: Wǒ duì Zhōngguó shūfă fēicháng gắn xìngqù, měitián dōu liàn.

张华: 练书法对学习汉语也很有帮助。卡伦呢?

Zhāng Huá: Liàn shūfà duì xuéxí Hànyǔ yě hěn yǒu bāngzhù. Kǎlún ne?

惠美: 她出去了。可能正在操场跑步呢。一会儿

Huìměi: Tā chūqù le. Kěnéng zhèngzài cāochǎng pǎobù ne. Yíhuìr

就回来。

jiù huilāi.

张华: 你练书法吧,我去操场找她。

Zhāng Huá: Nǐ liàn shūfă ba, wò qù cāochăng zhǎo tā.

注释 | Notes

"对······ (不) 感兴趣" Have (no) interest in ...

The preposition "对" plus an object (对 + O) is used as the circumstantial modifier of "感兴趣" in the sentence, which indicates the object of the action.

0.11.1(0)	Predicate (P)					
Subject (S)	对	0	V+(O)【感兴趣】			
她	对	中国书法	特别感兴趣。			
我爸爸	对	汉语	很感兴趣。			
他	对	京剧	不感兴趣。			

Note: Sometimes you can also say "对……有 (没有) 兴趣".

句型操练 | Pattern Drills

1. 我对中国书法非常感兴趣。 我对……非常感兴趣。



2. 你练书法吧,我去操场找她。 你……吧,我去……。



睡觉/教室上课



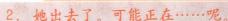
做作业/卧室听录音



吃饭/图书馆学习

移热打铁 Strike While the Iron Is Hot

- 1. ….呢?
- 3. 你在……吗?
- 5. 你……吧,我去……。



- 4. 我……完……了, 正在……呢。
- 6. 好的, 再见!

