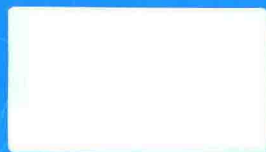


Essential
Chinese Reader

核心汉语 基础教程

——钱 啸 / 史祖威 编——

Xiao Qian / Zuwei Shi

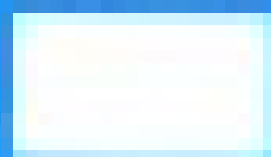


南开大学出版社

Essential
Chinese Reader

核心汉语 基础教程

——第一册——
First Semester Course



清华大学出版社

核心汉语基础教程

Essential Chinese Reader

钱嘯 史祖威 编
Xiao Qian Zuwei Shi

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天 津

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前 言

本教程的学习对象是把中文作为第二语言的初级和中初级学习者（海外高中学生和大学一二年级学生），以及成年学习者。对中文和中国文化有一些了解的学习者则更适合，因为本书有丰富的词汇量，大量的中英文的句型说明、语法注释和例句，便于学生举一反三，融汇贯通。

本书共有 18 课课文，课文和生词附有拼音，以便使学习者尽快掌握读音和声调，并在交际中使用。

本书每课课文包括两部分，一部分是以交际汉语为主的对话部分，另一部分是以阅读为主的短文部分。每部分附有必要的英文译文，教师可以根据学生的情况和需要进行取舍。

本书的生词包括两部分，一部分是基本词汇部分，词汇的取舍主要是参考 HSK（汉语水平考试）的词汇等级大纲中的甲级乙级词汇。这部分词汇，是学生应该认真掌握的。另一部分是加强的词汇部分，以 HSK 词汇等级大纲中的丙级丁级词汇为主，以及其他在海外常见的词汇。这部分词汇，是学习者增加词汇量的参考词汇。教师可以根据教学时间，决定是否让学生掌握和学习。

书中每一课后的语法注释和句型分析，主要是为了让学生更好地掌握汉语的基本句型。本书希望学生们在相关的语法和句型的理解和练习中，逐渐提高运用汉语的能力。

本书在课文和语言点注释的后边都附有四到六个综合练习。这些练习都是为了帮助学习者在听说读写方面能力有所提高。

本教程虽然以简体字为主，但是在书后也附有繁体字版本，以便为有不同文化背景和教育背景的海外教育工作者和学习者使用。

编者

2013 年 6 月

Preface

Essential Chinese Reader is designed for students who are in the advanced beginning or early intermediate levels of Chinese language study. It is an enriched version of the usual Chinese learning material which takes into consideration the student's background knowledge and other essential instructional factors. The program emphasizes learning not only through oral communication and practice, but also conceptual understanding of basic Chinese sentence patterns as well as idiomatic phrases.

The book consists of 18 lessons. All of the texts, exercises, and vocabulary in the book are given in Chinese *pinyin* (Romanized spelling) as well as characters, which makes it easier for students to learn spoken Chinese.

Each lesson contains two sections: one simple dialogue and one more challenging dialogue or passage. Both have English translations for reference. This format allows the teacher to choose which section to teach based on the students' level of readiness.

The design of the vocabulary follows the Chinese Proficiency Test (HSK) standard. Some of the new words are rated as commonly-used while others are rated as more difficult. It is expected that the student will master the commonly-used vocabulary from Section I, and hopefully master most of the more difficult vocabulary from Section II. Teachers can teach the vocabulary in Section II if there is enough time; otherwise, it can serve as a tool for students to utilize while reading.

In each lesson, grammar notes and an analysis of sentence patterns have been developed in order to help students better understand basic Chinese sentence structures. The course provides more relevant grammatical examples and exercises to enable students to achieve this end.

In addition to the grammar notes, the program for each lesson includes four to six different types of content-related exercises and questions. These exercises all focus on promoting the students' speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills.

Essential Chinese Reader is written in simplified Chinese. However, in order to meet the needs of different teachers and students, we have also developed a traditional version of the texts which are located in front of the Glossary section at the end of the book.

Acknowledgements

This book represents efforts, knowledge, and experience of many people, and they deserve our heartfelt thanks. We are particularly indebted to Xiaoqin Gu, Xiaofei Zhang, Cassandra Tsai, and Menghong Xiao for their support and continuous contribution through the whole development of this project. In addition, we would like to thank Xiufen Wang and Yaling Huo who have helped us in English translation and provided us with their valuable recommendations. Finally we also want to express our gratitude to Mr. Richard A. Nitsche, who with his expertise in both Chinese and English has carefully edited the English version of this book.

Xiao Qian
Zuwei Shi

Abbreviations for Grammar Terms

abbr.	abbreviation 缩写词
adj.	adjective 形容词
adv.	adverb 副词
av.	auxiliary verb 助动词
conj.	conjunction 连词
ie.	idiomatic expression 成语、熟语
interj.	interjection 叹词
m.	measure word 量词
n.	noun 名词
np.	noun phrase 名词短语
nu.	numerals 数词
ono.	onomatopoeia 拟声词
p.	particle 助词
ph.	phrase 短语
pn.	proper name 专有名词
pr.	pronoun 代词
pref.	prefix 前缀
prep.	preposition 介词
suff.	suffix 后缀
t.	time word 时间词
v.	verb 动词

Introduction

Chinese Pinyin

In China, Pinyin is the official Romanization system for the Chinese language and it is developed as the standard for Chinese pronunciation of Mandarin. The system consists of finals, initials and tones which represent different sounds that form the syllables as well as the pronunciation tone of Chinese. Pinyin allows anyone to learn the Chinese language through phonetics rather than Chinese characters. Since Pinyin uses the same English alphabet, and the pronunciation of most letters is similar to that of English, the learning of Pinyin provides an anchorage for the American students to learn Chinese.

The learning of Pinyin is essential to the learning of Chinese pronunciation. Teaching Pinyin is an integral part of any well-developed Chinese curriculum.

The Chinese Pinyin system basically consists of 6 simple finals, 30 compound finals, 23 initials, and 4 different tones.

A. Finals

1. Simple finals

a o e i u ü

2. Compound finals

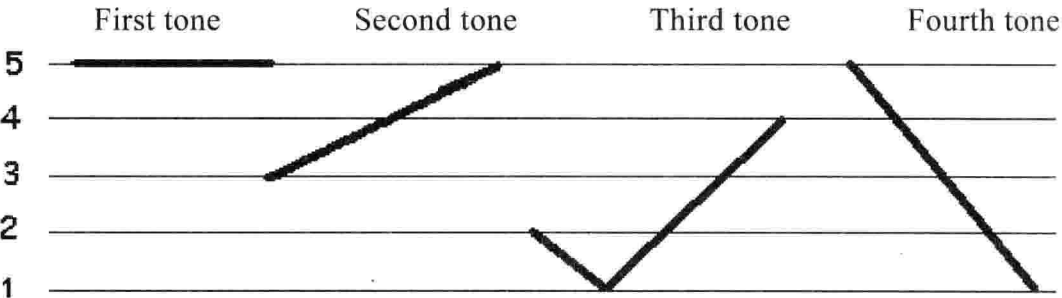
ai	ei	ao	ou					
an	en	ang	eng	ong				
ia	iao	ie	iu	ian	in	iang	ing	iong
ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang	ueng	
üe	üan	ün						
er								

B. Initials

A reference chart for initials					
	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasals	Fricatives	Voiced comtinuants
Labials 唇音	b	p	m	f	w
Alveolars 齿槽音	d	t	n		l
Dentals 齿音（发 咝咝声）	z	c		s	
Retroflexes 卷舌音	zh	ch		sh	r
Palatals 腭音	j	q		x	y
Velars 软顎音	g	k		h	

	Bilabial		Labio- dental	Alveolar		Retroflex	Alveolo- palatal		Palatal	Velar	
Plosives	b	p		d	t					g	k
Nasals	m			n							
Liquids				l		r					
Affricates				z	c	zh	ch	j	q		
Fricatives			f	s		sh		x		h	
Semi- vowels										y	w

C. Four tones (Tone marks: — / ✓ \)



Chinese Characters

Background

Chinese is written with characters which represent both sound and meaning. Words in Chinese can be made up of one or more syllables, and each syllable is represented by a single character. In Chinese history there are over 80,000 Chinese characters, however, most of them are seldom used. Today, there are approximately 3,000 commonly used characters.

Evolving from the primitive forms to their modern styles, Chinese characters have mainly gone through four phases:

- Jia-gu Wen 甲骨文 (Oracle Bone). This is the earliest of Chinese symbols. Samples of writing using this method date back to 1500 – 1000 B.C. These symbols were etched onto turtle shells and animal bones.
- Da Zhuan 大篆 (Greater Seal). This script appeared mostly on cast bronze vessels and appeared primarily between 1100 – 700 B.C.
- Xiao Zhuan 小篆 (Lesser Seal). The Qin Dynasty (221-207BC) designated the small seal scripts as the standard written script. History has called this the “unification of characters” period.
- Li Shu 隶书 (Official Script). This style appeared during the Han Dynasty (206BC-8AD) and has become part of the modern Chinese writing system.

While Chinese characters are often thought of as complex, they are, in fact, all derived from a couple hundred simple pictographs and ideographs in ways that are usually quite logical and easy to remember.

Character Strokes

Chinese characters are basically logograms constructed with strokes. These strokes are traditionally classified into eight basic forms:

1. “Dian” (点) — A simple dot.



2. “Heng” (横) — Horizontal stroke, left to right.



3. “Shu” (竖) — Vertical stroke, top to bottom.



4. “Gou” (勾) — Hook appended to other strokes.



5. “Ti” (提) — Diagonal stroke, rising from bottom left to top right.



6. “Pie” (撇) — Diagonal stroke, falling from upper right to lower left.



7. “Duan Pie” (短撇) — Short diagonal stroke, falling from right to left.



8. “Na” (捺) — Horizontal stroke, falling from left to right.



Stroke Order

1. From top to bottom;
2. From left to right;
3. Horizontal before vertical line;
4. Vertical stroke in the middle before those on both sides or at the bottom;
5. Containing strokes before contained ones, and enclosing stroke last.

The best way to gain knowledge of Chinese characters and to write them correctly is to learn to write the characters by hand according to the above rules. Teachers can have students either trace the characters in the air or place a blank sheet on top of the characters, and then have the students trace them following the accepted stroke order.

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第一课 问候

Lesson 1 Greetings

Essential Vocabulary

1. 问候	n.	wèn hòu	greetings
2. 你	pr.	nǐ	you
3. 好	adj.	hǎo	good
4. 老师	n.	lǎoshī	teacher; Mr./Ms.
5. 您	pr.	nín	you (polite form)
6. 吗	p.	ma	interrogative particle
7. 很	adv.	hěn	very
8. 呢	p.	ne	emphatic final
9. 我	pr.	wǒ	I; me
10. 也	p.	yě	also; too
11. 谢谢	v.	xièxie	thanks; thank (you)
12. 请问	ie.	qǐngwèn	May I ask...?
13. 贵姓	n.	guìxìng	honorable surname
14. 姓	v./n.	xìng	surname
15. 再见	v.	zàijiàn	goodbye; bye

Nǐhǎo

课文一 你好！

Liú Huá Nǐhǎo

刘 华：你好！

Sūn Xiǎoyīng Nǐhǎo

孙 小 英：你好！

Liú Huá Zhāng lǎoshī nín hǎo ma

刘 华：张 老 师，您 好 吗？

Zhāng lǎoshī Liú Huá wǒ hěn hǎo nǐ ne

张 老 师：刘 华，我 很 好，你 呢？

Liú Huá Wǒ yě hěn hǎo xièxie

刘 华：我 也 很 好，谢 谢！

English Text

Lesson 1 Greetings

Text 1 Hello!

Liu Hua: Hello!

Sun Xiaoying: Hello!

Liu Hua: Teacher Zhang, how are you?

Teacher Zhang: I am very well, how about you?

Liu Hua: I am very well, too. Thank you!

Additional Vocabulary

Proper Nouns

1. 刘华	pn.	Liú Huá	name of person
2. 孙小英	pn.	Sūn Xiǎoyīng	name of person
3. 王美华	pn.	Wáng Měihuá	name of person
4. 张老师	pn.	Zhāng lǎoshī	Teacher Zhang

课文二 您贵姓？ Nín guì xìng

Wáng Měihuá Lǎoshī qǐngwèn nín guìxìng
王 美 华：老 师，请 问 您 贵 姓？

Zhāng lǎoshī Wǒ xìng zhāng nǐ ne
张 老 师：我 姓 张，你 呢？

Wáng Měihuá Wǒ xìng wáng jiào Wáng Měihuá Zàijiàn
王 美 华：我 姓 王，叫 王 美 华。再 见！

Zhāng lǎoshī Zàijiàn
张 老 师：再 见！

Text 2 May I Know Your Surname?

Wang Meihua: Sir, may I ask what your surname is?

Teacher Zhang: My surname is Zhang. How about you?

Wang Meihua: My last name is Wang, and I am called Meihua Wang. Goodbye!

Teacher Zhang: Goodbye!

Grammar Notes

1. Chinese Greetings

你好 is usually used when two people meet and greet each other. It is the same as English “Hello!” or “Hi!”. 你好吗? means “How are you?”. The response would be 我很好, which means “I’m fine”. Typically, 你早 is an everyday greeting that means “Good morning!”. The response could be 你早 or 早.

2. Addressing a Chinese Person

In Chinese, first names are only used by close friends or family members. It is acceptable to call a Chinese person by his/her surname with a title, such as “Teacher Wang” or “Mr. Zhang”. Common titles, placed after the person’s name, are 老师 (teacher) and 同学 (classmate). It is acceptable to call someone directly by his/her job title or put it before his/her surname such as 王老师 or 李同学. This is often used in the workplace and on more formal occasions. One can say 老李 if a person is older, and 小王 if a person is younger.

3. Predicate Adjective

A predicate adjective in Chinese can function as a predicate, with or without a verb. It is placed after the noun it describes and is almost always placed after an adverb if there is one, such as in 我很好. When in the negative form, the adverb 不 should be placed before the adjective predicate, for example, 我不好.

4. The Position of an Adverb

Chinese adverbs are generally words that modify a part of language other than a noun such as verbs, adjectives, clauses, and other adverbs. In general they are always placed in front of verbs. The adverb 也, when used, should be placed between the subject and the verb, adjective or adverb. When the adverbs 也 and 很 both modify the same predicate, 也 should be put before the degree adverb 很. In some cases, such as in 我也很好 (I’m fine, too.), the verb 是 is omitted.

5. 吗 as a Question Mark

吗 is a modal particle which makes a yes/no question when added to the end of a declarative sentence, such as in 你好吗?. It is often the equivalent of reversing the subject and the verb in English.

6. Tag Question 你呢

呢 is also a modal particle which functions similarly to a question mark. 你呢 means “how about you?” or “and you?”. It usually follows a noun or pronoun and not only makes it interrogative but also makes the question relate to the preceding statement. This particle isn’t limited to a simple “yes/no” — it is used

for inquiries.

7. The Verb 姓

姓 is a noun and a transitive verb. As a verb that must be followed by an object, it means “to be surnamed” or “to be called” and is commonly used to informally state one’s full name. As a question, it is used to ask 你姓什么? which means “What’s your surname?”

8. Use of 您 and How to Ask about Someone’s Surname 贵姓

您贵姓 means “May I know your honorable surname or family name?” 您是 the respectful, formal form of the pronoun 你 used to ask someone older or of the same generation his/her surname. The answer would be 我姓... and the person’s full name.

Exercises

1. Reading Exercises

Look at the words and sentences below and translate them into English.

1. 再见
2. 王老师，你好吗?
3. 张华
4. 王英
5. 老师，再见!
6. 我很好，小英，你呢?

2. Listening and Speaking Exercises

Two texts from Lesson 1 will be played for you. Listen closely and answer the related questions aloud in Chinese.

1. 你好!
2. 你好吗?