

Speaking

话说中国

中级汉语口语

杜荣 Helen T.Lin (戴祝恣)

Chinese

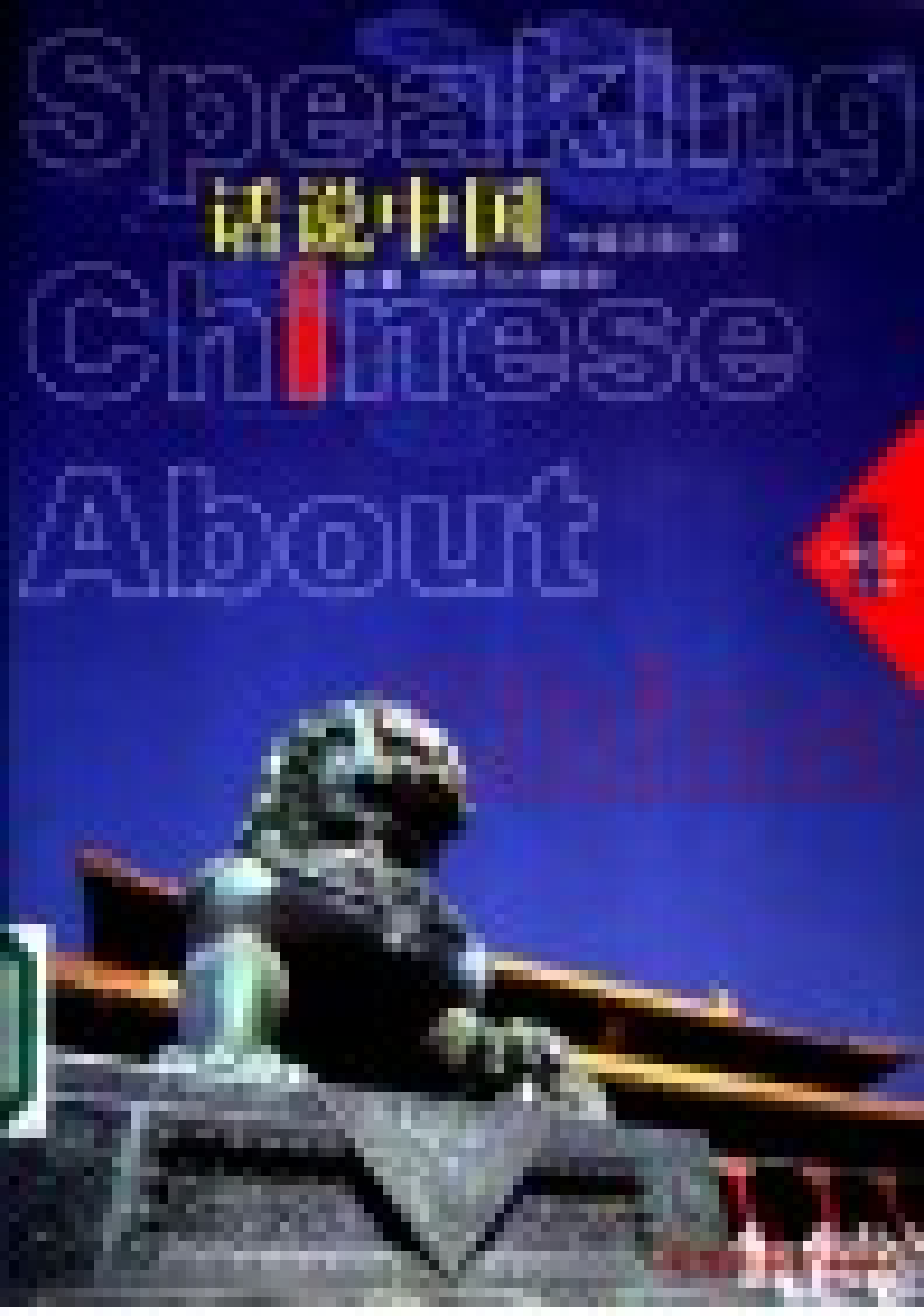
About

○修订版
(上册)

China



华语教学出版社



Speaking with Chinese About

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上册

Speaking Chinese About China

(Revised Edition)

I

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前 言

1983年7月，中美两国汉语教师在北京举行了“中美汉语教学讨论会”。双方经过认真讨论，同意就十三个教学与科研项目进行合作。《话说中国》就是其中的项目之一。

《话说中国》主要是为美国大学第二年汉语课编写的一部中级口语教材。课文题材包括中国地理、历史、政治、经济、社会、教育以及哲学思想等。教材按照内容分为七个单元，共二十课，分上下两册。读者通过学习，既可以提高汉语水平，也可以增进对中国文化的了解。

《话说中国》作为中美合编的教材，力求观点客观正确，内容丰富有趣，语言浅显活泼。这部教材不但适合美国大学学生使用，对于其他具有一定汉语基础的人也是适用的。

针对美国学生的具体情况，在体例上我们作了如下的安排：（1）课文有简体汉字、繁体汉字和汉语拼音三种形式。（2）考虑到中美划分汉语词类的习惯有所不同，注生词词性时，在力求统一的基础上分别列出两套注法，学生可以互相参阅。（3）无论是生词部分的例句还是句型练习中的例句，都有英语翻译，便于学生对比汉英两种语言，从而加深对汉语的理解。

学好一门外语，练习和实践是重要的一环。因此，根据我们的教学经验，选择学生一般感到不太容易掌握的常用句型，作为练习重点。除列举大量例句外，还尽力提供多样的练习，使学生通过练习学会这些常用句型的用法。（句型后所附的简短语法解释是供教师参考的，未加英语翻译。）每课还有内容相当丰富的翻译练习，帮助学生反复运用所学过的词语和句型。各课翻译练习的汉语答案都附在每单元后，这些答案也可用作汉译英的练习材料，对自学者尤其方便。此外，每单元后另有一篇副课文，分别介绍美国的地理、历史、政治、经济等，也是学生可能感兴趣的复习材料。

本书由中国方面担任主课文、句型练习和语法解释的编写工作，美国方面担任生词、翻译练习和副课文的编写工作。全书的每一部分都是经过双方协商确定的。

《话说中国》作为中美合作编写的第一部教材与读者见面，我们感到十分欣慰。由于编写时间仓促，这部教材肯定会有不少缺点和错误，欢迎读者批评指正。

本书承蒙北京大学王力教授题写书名，在此谨致谢忱。

美国芝加哥大学（University of Chicago）赵智超（George Chih Chiao Chao）教授和奥柏林学院（Oberlin College）徐凌志韞（Vivan Hsu）教授为副课文的编写提供了有关美国情况的资料，在此一并表示感谢。

编 者

1984年7月

Preface

In July 1983 Chinese and American teachers of the Chinese language attended the Sino-U. S. Conference on Chinese Language Teaching held in Beijing. It was agreed at the conference that thirteen joint teaching and research projects be undertaken. *About China* is one of them.

About China is designed as an intermediate-level textbook of spoken Chinese for use in U. S. colleges in the second year. The subject matter includes Chinese geography, history, politics, economy, society, education, philosophy and other aspects of China. The texts, numbering twenty in all, are arranged in seven units according to the different topics, and will be published in two volumes. They will serve not only to raise readers' proficiency in Chinese but also to increase their knowledge of Chinese culture.

As a product of China-U. S. cooperation, *About China* strives for objectivity of outlook, wealth and variety of content and vividness and simplicity of language. It is hoped that the textbook will prove suitable for American college students as well as other learners with some basic knowledge of Chinese.

With requirements of American students in mind, we have made the following provisions: 1) The text is printed in simplified characters, nonsimplified characters and *pinyin*. 2) While specifying the parts of speech, we have also paid attention to the differences between Chinese and U. S. grammatical terminology, so two systems are offered and effort has been made to unify them as much as possible. 3) To facilitate comparison of the two languages, English translations are provided for all examples in the vocabulary and sentence-pattern sections.

Practice and exercises play an important part in the study of any foreign language, so we have selected as the core of our exercises some common sentence patterns that, in our experience, students seem to find hard to master. Besides a multitude of examples we have devised exercises of various kinds with a view to helping students master these patterns. (The brief grammar notes appended to the patterns are for the teacher's reference and are therefore not translated into English.) Each lesson also contains translation exercises calculated to give students practice in using new vocabulary and patterns. The Chinese answers to the exercises are given at the end of each unit. The answers can also be used for Chinese-English translation exercises—a feature that will prove especially useful to students studying Chinese on their own. Supplementary texts following each unit deal with U. S. geography, history, politics, economy, etc., and should prove of interest to students as review materials.

In the actual writing, the texts, pattern exercises and grammar notes were written by the Chinese team; while the vocabulary, translation exercises and supplementary texts were written

by the American team. The final version of all parts was arrived at after consultation by both sides.

About China is the first joint enterprise of its kind undertaken by American and Chinese scholars. To make the experiment a success we welcome criticism and suggestions from all who use the textbook.

We wish to express our thanks to Professor Wang Li of Peking University for writing the Chinese title of our book, also to Professor Chih Ch'ao Chao of the University of Chicago and Professor Vivian Hsu of Oberlin College for providing materials on the United States to aid us in the writing of the supplementary texts.

The Authors
July 1984

修订版序

《话说中国》的上册和下册是先后在1985和1987年出版的，距今已经有十几年了。在这十几年中，中国的面貌不断发生新的变化，出版后不久，我们就已经感到书中有一些内容，尤其是下册中反映中国现实生活的一些内容，已经有些过时。但是，也许是因为这部中级口语教材的内容覆盖面较宽，语言还比较活泼，出版后的这些年仍然能够受到一些外国朋友的欢迎，到1995年已经再版了三次，这是我们始料所不及的。越是受到读者欢迎，就越感到有进一步修订的必要。遗憾的是本书的另一位主编美国威斯理学院的戴祝愈（Helen T. Lin）教授在下册出版前就已经逝世，不能再和她一起商量，修订工作因而也就搁浅了。

1995年我去美国和加拿大，看到一些学校仍在使用这部教材，当地一些教汉语的朋友在肯定这部教材的同时，也都建议我们能对其中已过时的内容进行必要的修订，当我提到自己已年老力衰恐无力完成时，有的朋友甚至表示愿意协助完成这项修订工作，这使我非常感动。回国后先后征询中美双方各位编者和华语教学出版社的意见，都表示同意修订，并商定修订工作由中国北京大学和美国威斯理学院两校的原编者合作进行，中国方面仍继续由我负责，美国方面由刘元珠（Ruby Y. C. Lam）和郜树蕙（Theresa C. H. Yao）两位教授负责。双方经过磋商，决定美国方面负责各课翻译练习的修订，其余修订工作由中国方面负责。不巧的是，在修订工作开始后不久，北大的原编者张起旺和赵燕皎两位教授就先后被派往日本讲学，只剩下了我一个人，又因股骨头骨折卧床休养半年多，以致修订工作一拖再拖，直到最近才算完成。

此次修订对课文做了较大的改动，原上册的第10课和下册的第1、3、7、9、10课共六课都是重新编写的，原上册的第8、9两课和下册第2课也有较大的改动，其余各课都只对个别字句作必要的删改。随着课文的改动，生词和练习等等自然也都有很大变化。为了便于学习，修订本用16开本印行，全书内容也做了必要的缩减，主要有如下的改动：1. 不再分单元，原书各单元后所附副课文取消；2. 不再附列汉语拼音课文；3. 各课生词的词类不再分列两套标注法，只采用目前国内比较通行的词类系统标注。

在本书的修订本即将出版的时候，更加怀念已经逝世的美方主编戴祝愈教授。我和她是在合作编写这部教材时才相识的，她那坦率热情的性格和幽默风趣的谈吐给我留下极其深刻的印象。她为编好这部教材倾注了极大的精力，我们之间为编写本书往返通信就有二十多次，直到她病重，还支撑着身体写信给我谈修改的意见，写出的字已不成字形，可见她是多么重视这部教材，遗憾的是她还没有来得及看到下册出版就与世长辞了。现在能有机会出版修订本，她如地下有知，当会含笑于九泉之下的。

杜 荣
2002年7月

Preface to the Revised Edition

The first and second volumes of *About China* were originally published in 1985 and 1987, respectively. Nearly a decade has passed since then, and China has been constantly undergoing dramatic changes over this period of time. Shortly after the publication of the first edition, we already felt that certain parts of the book were out-of-date, especially the sections reflecting modern China in the second volume. However, students welcomed this intermediate-level book on spoken Chinese since we tried to provide a comprehensive course with lively everyday language. Until 1995, the first edition has been reprinted three times, and the popularity that it received has been beyond our expectations. This encouraged us and made us feel a more urgent need to produce a revised edition. Sadly, my co-author of this book, Professor Helen T. Lin of Wellesley College, passed away before the second volume of the first edition was published. Having lost her invaluable inputs, the plan to revise *About China* was put aside.

In 1995, I went on a trip to the United States and Canada, and saw that the first edition was still in use in quite a few schools. While the teachers using the book like it, they also expressed the need to have a more up-to-date edition. Initially, I had fear that I would not be able to carry through with a revision because of my age and poor health, but some of the teachers I met with offered to help me when they heard my doubts, and I was greatly touched by their interest and enthusiasm. When I came back to China after the trip, I contacted the editors of the book in China and the United States, as well as our publisher Sinolingua. Everyone was in favor of a revision, and it was decided that the project was to be carried out by the same team from Peking University and Wellesley College which helped produce the first edition. The project was headed by me in China, and by Ruby Y. C. Lam and Theresa C. H. Yao in the United States. After discussion, we decided that our U. S. collaborators would revise the translation exercises, while the Chinese team was responsible for the rest of the book. Unfortunately, two of the professors working with me, Zhang Qiwan and Zhao Yanjiao had to leave for lecturing trips in Japan shortly after the project began, so I was left on my own. Work was further delayed when I suffered a bone fracture due to a fall and had to be confined to bed for half a year. Despite these drawbacks, we have finally developed the second edition successfully.

This edition is a major revision of its predecessor. Six lessons were completely rewritten, including Lesson 10 in the original first volume, and Lessons 1, 3, 7, 9, and 10 in the original second volume. Lessons 8 and 9 in the first volume and Lesson 2 in the second volume also underwent major changes. For all other lessons, we only changed a few words and sentences as needed. Of course, vocabulary and exercise problems were updated along with the lessons as

well. To facilitate reading, the second edition is published in the larger 16 format. The content of the book has also been condensed as follows: 1. the book is no longer separated into units, and the subordinate texts after each chapter in the first edition are eliminated; 2. *pinyin* text is removed; 3. the parts of speech of new vocabulary is now labeled by using a widely accepted system, instead of using two systems as before.

The publication of this new edition brings back to me memories of my former co-author Helen T. Lin who has left us years ago. We met each other while collaborating on the first edition of this book. Her frank and easy-going character and her sense of humor have impressed me deeply ever since I knew her. We have exchanged more than twenty letters overseas while working on this book, and she poured all her energy into it until the end. She continued writing to me with her suggestions on improving the book while she was critically ill, her handwriting was nearly illegible by then. Sadly Helen did not live to see the second volume of the book in print. This book was extremely important to her, and now that a new edition has come out, I am sure that Helen will continue giving it her blessings.

Du Rong

July 2002

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第 1 课

美丽的三大流域

美丽的三大流域

老师：同学们就要到中国去了。今天，我给大家介绍一下中国的地理环境。我想，你们一定很感兴趣。

中国在亚洲的东部，是亚洲的一个大国。中国不只是地方大，人口多，而且历史悠久，物产丰富，可讲的内容很多。从哪儿讲起呢？

约翰：老师，听说黄河是中国文化的摇篮，给我们讲讲黄河吧。

老师：好，就从黄河讲起。

请看墙上挂的地图：黄河在中国北部，由西往东，流过九个省，在山东流进大海，全长五千四百多公里。黄河是中国文化的摇篮，很久以前，中国人的祖先就在黄河流域生活、劳动，创造了中国的古代文化。黄河流域农业发达，是中国古代政治、经济、文化的中心。现在黄河两岸还有很多名胜古迹。

琳达：老师，为什么叫黄河呢？难道是黄色的吗？

汤姆：听说，黄河常常发生水灾。

老师：是的。黄河从黄土高原流过，带下来大量泥沙，河水变成了黄色，黄河的名字就是这么来的。因为河里的泥沙太多，所以常常发生水灾。但是，经过治理，现在黄河已经可以发电，可以灌溉了。

彼得：黄河是中国最长的河吗？

老师：不是，中国最长的河是长江。长江全长六千三百公里，是世界上第三长河。长江上游的四川盆地，土地肥沃，物产丰富，风景也不错。长江中下游有不少大大小小的湖，是有名的“鱼米之乡”。

玛丽：有本杂志上说，“上有天堂，下有苏杭”，这是什么意思？

老师：苏州、杭州这两个城市在长江下游，那儿不只是物产丰富，而且风景特

别美。那么好的地方，只有天堂才能和它相比啊！

琳达：太有意思了！

约翰：这么说，长江流域是中国最好的地方了。

老师：中国的好地方很多。东北大平原是一个重要的农业区，桂林山水就像画儿一样好看……这些以后再谈。请看地图：除了黄河、长江以外，在中国的南部还有一条大河，也是由西往东流，这就是珠江。珠江流域大部分是山地，下游比较平，雨水很充足，也是中国重要的农业区。广州是珠江流域政治、经济和文化的中心。中国的东南边靠着大海，海上交通对东南部的发展起了重要作用。

在这一课里，我们讲了中国的三大流域：黄河流域、长江流域和珠江流域。最后，请你们想一个问题：为什么黄河、长江、珠江都是由西往东流呢？你们好好研究一下中国地图，这个问题是不难回答的。

生 词

1. 地理 dìlǐ (名)

geography

2. 环境 huánjìng (名)

environment

- 这儿的学习环境比别的学校好。

This is a better place to study than other schools.

3. 感兴趣 gǎnxìngqù (动宾)

be interested in

兴趣 xìngqù (名)

interest

- 我对这件事不感兴趣。

I am not interested in this.

- 她对音乐有兴趣。

She is interested in music.

4. (东) 部 (dōng) bù (名)

(east) part

- 美国西部有好几个大的国家公园。

There are quite a few big national parks in the western part of the United States.

5. 不只……而且…… bùzhǐ... érqiě

not only... but also

6. 人口 rénkǒu (名)

population

7. 悠久 yōujiǔ (形)

long, age-old

8. 物产 wùchǎn (名)

products

9. 可(讲)的 kě (jiǎng) de

worth mentioning

10. 从……(讲)起

cóng... (jiǎng) qǐ