



# 标准汉语

——中级下册 练习册

## Standard Chinese

Exercise book Intermediate Part III

主编 陈 绂 张和生

Chief Compilers Chen Fu Zhang Hesheng



北京师范大学出版社  
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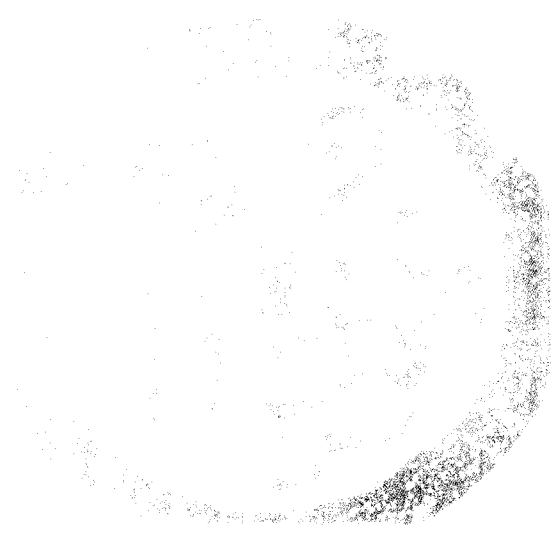
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# 第四十九课 离婚

## Lesson 49 Divorce

### 一、词汇练习 / Vocabulary Drills

1. 看字词，找拼音。Match each of the following words with its Pinyin.

设置	pòliè
障碍	quánli
权利	shèzhì
破裂	zhàng'ài
冤家	yuānjia

违背	tiáojiě
法院	miǎnqiǎng
勉强	wéibèi
调解	ziyuàn
自愿	fǎyuàn

2. 看字词，找英文。Match each of the following words with its English definition.

设置	broken
障碍	enemy
权利	right
破裂	to set up
冤家	obstacles

违背	to mediate
法院	to be willing to
勉强	reluctant
调解	to defy
自愿	court

## 二、语法练习 Grammatical Exercise

### 1. 选词填空。Choose the correct words and fill in the blanks.

(1) 选词填空 (一对一)。Fill in the blanks with the words given (each word can only be used once).

(A. 代替 B. 破裂 C. 合乎 D. 调解 E. 权益 F. 无法)

- ① 他们的婚姻关系确实已经\_\_\_\_\_了。
- ② 没离过婚，你就\_\_\_\_\_明白离婚的麻烦与痛苦。
- ③ 我理解他，但是理解\_\_\_\_\_不了感情，我们还是分手了。
- ④ 你这样做并不犯法，但是不太\_\_\_\_\_道德标准。
- ⑤ 一般情况下，两口子的矛盾并不需要别人去\_\_\_\_\_。
- ⑥ 作为顾客，你可以要求商店赔偿，这是你的合法\_\_\_\_\_。

(2) 选词填空 (一对多)。Fill in the blanks with the words given (each word can be used more than once).

(A. 即使 B. 倘若 C. 甚至)

- ① 他的性格太怪了，\_\_\_\_\_到了连一个朋友也没有的地步。
- ② \_\_\_\_\_我很有钱，我也不会乱花钱。
- ③ 我不仅想骂他一顿，\_\_\_\_\_想打他一顿。
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_我没考上大学，我就去打工 (temp)。
- ⑤ 这事好办，\_\_\_\_\_我是你，就先跟他谈谈。
- ⑥ 这事\_\_\_\_\_办得到，恐怕我也没那么多时间。

### 2. 排序。Reorganize the sentences.

(1) 组词成句。Use the given words to make sentences.

- ① A 自愿 B 他们 C 是 D 的 E 离婚。

② A 应该 B 法院 C 合法 D 尊重 E 权利 F 公民 G 的。

③ A 爱情 B 婚姻 C 有 D 道德 E 才 F 合乎 G 的。

④ A 观念 B 障碍 C 传统 D 夫妻 E 是 F 的 G 离婚。

⑤ A 同居 B 个人 C 是 D 当事者 E 事情 F 的。

(2) 组分句成复句。Reorganize the clauses into compound sentences.

① A. 其实我是没有办法 B. 他们以为我是自愿离婚  
C. 要不然我怎么会这么伤心

② A. 倘若你们没有分居这么长时间 B. 可现在说这些已经晚了  
C. 法院就会继续进行调解

③ A. 所以非要同对方见过面 B. 才同意投资 C. 我们老板非常谨慎



- ④ A. 把离婚看成是不道德的事情 B. 而且更不利于社会观念的进步  
C. 甚至影响到国际间的交往 D. 不仅会对当事人造成感情上的伤害
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- ⑤ A. 他才开始上课 B. 你要是不信的话  
C. 非要等到所有的人都到齐了 D. 就去问问别的同学
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、会话练习 / Conversation Exercise

用指定的词回答问题。Use the given words to answer the questions.

- (1) A: 有人认为离婚是不道德的行为吗? (设置、当事人、障碍)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (2) A: 你刚结婚一年, 不能这么快就离婚吧? (自由、离婚、即使……也)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (3) A: 你认为夫妻分居多长时间才可以向法院提出离婚? (没关系、关键、破裂)

B: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (4) A: 如果无法白头偕老怎么办? (倘若、勉强、结束)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(5) A: 什么样的婚姻才是道德的婚姻? (以……为基础、保持)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(6) A: 法院会成为我们离婚的障碍吗? (保护、权利、合法)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(7) A: 你们的婚姻是自主自愿的吗? (强扭的瓜不甜、勉强)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

(8) A: 你怎么看未婚同居的做法? (合乎、传统、个人)

B: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、听力练习 *Listening Exercise*

1. 边听边填空。Choose the right words to fill in the blanks according to what you hear.

(1) 家庭是人们建立幸福生活的重要\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 基础                      B. 系数                      C. 习俗

(2) 感情已被新的\_\_\_\_\_的爱情所代替。

A. 热烈                      B. 热恋                      C. 热浪

(3) 结婚自由中很重要的一条就是\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 资源                      B. 自愿                      C. 志愿

(4) 对夫妻分居的时间不应有\_\_\_\_\_的规定。

- A. 过长                      B. 过强                      C. 过详

(5) 我们应该了解\_\_\_\_\_人的合理要求。

- A. 当时                      B. 当事                      C. 倘使

2. 听后回答问题。 Listen to the sentences or conversations and then choose the correct answers to the questions.

- (1) A. 受到传统观念的影响                      B. 由于自己的亲身经历  
C. 从来没结过婚                                  D. 对婚姻有一种新的看法
- (2) A. 保障结婚自由                                  B. 保障离婚的自由  
C. 不应保障离婚的自由                          D. 希望人们离婚
- (3) A. 一年半时间太长了                          B. 一年半时间太短了  
C. 法院会同意你离婚                              D. 法院不同意你们分居
- (4) ① A. 支持                      B. 反对                      C. 理解                      D. 无所谓  
② A. 赞成                      B. 反对                      C. 无所谓                      D. 没有用  
③ A. 不让有感情的人结婚                      B. 不让没感情的人离婚  
C. 法院对离婚进行调解                          D. 一次又一次离婚

## 五、阅读练习 Reading Exercise

### 1. 阅读材料 Supplementary Reading

#### 婆婆·媳妇

婆婆看不上媳妇，不是从儿子结婚时起。

媳妇人长得漂亮。媳妇的嘴儿也甜，一天到晚爸妈地叫着，听得人心里

头舒服。可媳妇也有让婆婆不满意的地方，婆婆六点就爬起来做饭，可媳妇快七点了还跟儿子睡呢。好不容易起来了，看着扫帚发够了呆，拿起来，扫！起了土，一身泥。刚穿上一天的衣服又换了。得，以后这洗衣粉钱就费多了。婆婆心疼。

媳妇孝顺婆婆，孝顺得让婆婆心里头不痛快。婆婆累了一天，晚上你做饭不就得了吗，她却买回一袋烧饼，还说您忙了一天我来做饭。这叫做饭吗？这叫过日子吗？一个烧饼五毛钱，可以买一斤多麦子啊！

过年了，媳妇给婆婆买了一身布料，八十块钱一米，说您忙了一年也该穿身好衣服。看着过年的份儿上，婆婆没说她什么。八十块？这么花钱，这不是要败家吗！

媳妇两包“护舒宝”是婆婆一年的手纸钱，媳妇的梳妆台上的几只小瓶顶上婆婆一个粮仓。终于，婆婆忍不住了，分家吧，大伙儿都好。儿子媳妇不肯，可婆婆一直坚持，到底还是分了。

分了家，婆婆的日子像过去一样舒适，种粮种菜、推磨碾米。媳妇不推磨，不换面，直接买馒头、烙饼、花卷儿。不烧火，老用煤气。吃鱼、吃鸡、吃肉，一吃好吃的就去请婆婆，婆婆不来，送过去，不吃，嫌腻。说不吃，真不吃。再往后，不请了，不送了，像两家人各过各的。逢年过节，儿子媳妇送过钱来，婆婆收了，一分不花，存起来。

终于有一天，年老的婆婆没留一句话，去了。儿子、媳妇为丧事发愁，没有钱。媳妇为婆婆收拾东西时，“啪嗒”，枕头下的东西掉到地上。拾起一看，一张存折，三万元。“哇”地一声，媳妇哭出了声儿，“娘啊——”

### Mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law

Mother despised her daughter-in-law only after her son's wedding.

Daughter-in-law was beautiful. She spoke sweetly, calling "Mother", "Father" all day long, which was quite pleasant to hear. However, something in her dissatisfied mother-in-law: mother-in-law got up at six to cook while daughter-in-law still

stayed in bed with her husband till almost seven. When she finally got up, she stared at the broom blankly for quite a while, picked it up—sweep! The dirt rose and her clothes were mud soaked and needed to be changed again she just worn them the day before. All right, more money would be spent on washing powder, mother-in-law hated to part with the money.

Daughter-in-law showed filial piety to mother-in-law in a way that made mother-in-law uncomfortable. Mother-in-law worked a whole day, wouldn't it be good enough if she cooked the dinner? But daughter-in-law bought some pancakes and said: "You've been working all day. So let me do the cooking." Was that cooking? A pancake cost five Mao, with which one can buy over half a kilogram of wheat!

Spring Festival came. Daughter-in-law bought a piece of eighty-Yuan-a-meter cloth for mother-in-law: "You've been working for a year and deserve some good clothes". It was Spring Festival, so mother-in-law didn't scold her. Eighty Yuan on that? To spend money this way, wasn't she a wastrel?

Two packages of daughter-in-law's "Carefree" (sanitary napkin) were worth mother-in-law's one year toilet paper, several tiny bottles on daughter-in-law's dressing table were worth mother-in-law's granary. Finally, mother-in-law couldn't bear it: Let's live apart, it's good for all of us. Son and daughter-in-law were opposed to it, but mother-in-law persisted and they split finally.

After that, mother-in-law lived as comfortably as ever before, planting corn and vegetables, pushing the mill to make flour. Daughter-in-law didn't push a mill to make flour, she bought steam bread, pancakes and steamed twisted rolls directly. She used gas instead of burning wood. She had fish, chicken and meat to eat. Whenever she had something good, she went and invited her mother-in-law. Mother-in-law refused to go with her. Then she sent the food. Mother-in-law

wouldn't eat it for it was greasy. She meant what she said. Later, daughter-in-law didn't invite her or sent food, they lived like two separate families. On new year's day or other festivals, son and daughter-in-law came and left some money, mother-in-law accepted and saved it all.

Finally one day the old mother-in-law passed away without a word. Son and daughter-in-law were worried about the funeral arrangements, for they didn't have money for that.

Daughter-in-law was putting away mother-in-law's things and something under mother-in-law's pillow dropped to the ground. When she picked it up, it was a bankbook of thirty thousand Yuan. "woo", daughter-in-law cried aloud: "my mum!"

## 2. 词语 New words and Expressions

- |          |          |  |   |
|----------|----------|--|---|
| (1) 婆婆   | pópo     | (名) mother of one's husband (n.)                                 | 丁 |
| (2) 媳妇   | xífù     | (名) daughter-in-law (n.)   | 丙 |
| (3) 扫帚   | sàozhou  | (名) broom (n.)   | 超 |
| (4) 洗衣粉  | xǐyīfěn  | (名) detergent powder (n.)  | 超 |
| (5) 心疼   | xīnténg  | (动) the heart bleeds(over financial loss, etc.) (v.)             | 丁 |
| (6) 孝顺   | xiàoshùn | (动) to show filial piety or devotion for<br>(one's parents) (v.) | 丁 |
| (7) 烧饼   | shāobing | (名) a kind of baked cake (n.)                                    | 丁 |
| (8) 麦子   | màizi    | (名) wheat (n.)   | 超 |
| (9) 布料   | bùliào   | (名) cloth, textiles (n.)   | 超 |
| (10) 手纸  | shǒuzhǐ  | (名) toilet paper (n.)  | 超 |
| (11) 护舒宝 | hùshūbǎo | (名) a brand of sanitary belt                                     |   |

- |          |                  |  |   |
|----------|------------------|--|---|
|          |                  | (for women during menstruation) (n.)   | 超 |
| (12) 梳妆台 | shūzhuāngtái (名) | a dressing table where cosmetics,<br>toilet requisites, etc. are laid out for use (n.) | 超 |
| (13) 粮仓  | liángcāng (名)    | granary (n.)   | 超 |
| (14) 忍不住 | rěnbuzhù         | cannot help  | 丙 |
| (15) 磨   | mò (名)           | mill, millstone (n.)   | 超 |
| (16) 碾米  | niǎnmǐ (动)       | to husk rice (v.)  | 超 |
| (17) 烙饼  | làobǐng (名)      | a kind of thick, hard pancake (n.)   | 超 |
| (18) 花卷儿 | huājuǎnr (名)     | steamed roll (made of wheat flour) (n.)  | 超 |
| (19) 嫌   | xián (动)         | to detest, to dislike (v.)   | 丙 |
| (20) 膩   | nì (形)           | fatty (adj.)   | 超 |
| (21) 丧事  | sāngshì (名)      | funeral affairs (n.)   | 超 |
| (22) 发愁  | fāchóu (动)       | to worry, to be anxious about or troubled<br>with (v.)                                 | 丁 |
| (23) 枕头  | zhěntou (名)      | pillow (n.)  | 丙 |
| (24) 存折  | cúnzhé (名)       | bankbook (n.)  | 超 |

### 3. 练习 Exercise

根据阅读材料，选择正确答案。Read the text and then choose the correct answers to the questions.

① 婆婆为什么看不上儿媳妇？

A. 儿媳不会做饭。

B. 儿媳不知道孝顺老人。

C. 儿媳花钱大手大脚，不会过日子。

D. 婆婆自己的性格不太好。

② 儿媳的日常生活中有什么地方让婆婆不满意？

A. 不洗衣服。

B. 不给婆婆买衣服。

C. 总吃婆婆不喜欢的。

D. 化妆品太贵。

③ 儿媳对婆婆的态度怎样?

A. 不愿与婆婆住在一起。

B. 对婆婆不错。

C. 听婆婆的话。

D. 看不起婆婆。

4. 讨论：就阅读材料内容谈谈你的看法。Read the text and then give your own comments and thoughts. You are strongly encouraged to do this part, and the more you say, the more help you'll get from the teachers by E-mail.





## 第五十课 泰山旅游

### Lesson 50 Touring Taishan

#### 一、词汇练习 Vocabulary Drills

1. 看字词，找拼音。Match each of the following words with its Pinyin.

气势	hóngmáo	陶醉	pǐncháng
幽静	lí míng	攀登	cháobài
鸿毛	yōujìng	品尝	pāndēng
黎明	xiàngwǎng	朝拜	hǎibá
向往	qìshì	海拔	táozuì

2. 看字词，找英文。Match each of the following words with its English definition.

气势	to look forward to	幽静	dawn
鸿毛	to climb	黎明	to taste
向往	great force of imposing posture	陶醉	serene, quiet
攀登	to pay respect to,	品尝	height above sea level
	to pay religious homage to	海拔	to be intoxicated
朝拜	feather of wild goose		(with power, success, etc. )