

CCTV



快乐中国——学汉语

Happy China – Learning Chinese

中国中央电视台

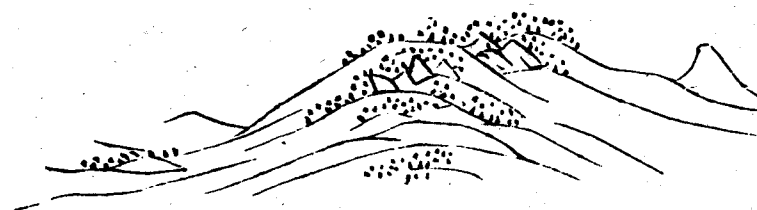
《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目组 编

西安篇



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前 言

中国的发展令世人瞩目，随之而来的学汉语热潮也在全球兴起。

中国中央电视台中文国际频道（CCTV-4）《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目，与中国各地城市以及风景名胜点合作，把饱览名山大川、感受中华民族历史文化与学习汉语结合起来，将汉语语言技能与知识性、趣味性和欣赏性融为一体，创办了独特的寓教于乐的电视教学节目——《快乐中国——学汉语》。

通过中央电视台覆盖全球98%的强势传媒，《快乐中国——学汉语》自2004年6月播出以来，引起了海内外观众的热烈反响。不少观众来信来电，希望得到《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目播出节目的文字和音像材料，作为学习汉语的视听说教材。为了满足广大观众的需要，北京语言大学出版社承担了这套文字、声像教材的编辑、出版任务。在此，我们深表感谢！

语言是桥梁，电视是桥梁，《快乐中国——学汉语》是沟通你我的桥梁。它把汉语教学搬进大自然的课堂之中，“快乐学汉语，轻松又好记！”此外，我们采用高清晰电视技术和立体声制作的表现手段，并制作成可用于教学的、有多种字幕选择的DVD，充分展示汉语特有的魅力。

为了使节目主持人的对话更好地帮助您学说汉语，我们聘请了北京语言大学长期从事对外汉语教学和英语教学的几位教授，对每一集对话进行了加工，增添了生词、注释、替换练习和会话等部分，并负责生词和注释部分的英文翻译。每一集有8~10个生词，有5~8个注释，有模仿练习，也有交际性的活用练习，帮助您更好地理解对话内容，掌握重点词句。

为了适应学习者需要，每册收入15集节目（特殊情况除外），并配有相应拍摄点的简介、图片和旅游资讯。由于节目制作还在进行之中，配套图书将陆续出版。

中国中央电视台中文国际频道
《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目组

PREFACE

The development of China has attracted the attention of the world, as a result of which a great upsurge for learning Chinese has been going on throughout the world.

The CCTV-4 program *Happy China—Learning Chinese* offers learners an opportunity to learn the Chinese language and culture while enjoying the beautiful scenic spots in China. Co-operating with the local administrations of the well-known scenic spots, this program well combines the learning of language skills with that of Chinese culture and history in an interesting, informative and enjoyable way.

With a 98% coverage in the world, the program of CCTV was broadcast since June, 2004. Quite a lot of the viewers expressed the hope to have the language materials as a learning aid. In view of this, we have invited Beijing Language and Culture University Press, a leading press in publications on Chinese learning materials for foreigners, to produce and publish these language materials for our viewers.

Apart from the language materials presented in the program, Words and Expressions, Notes, Substitution Drills and Conversations are provided in each book, among which Words and Expressions and Notes are accompanied with brief English translations or explanations. Each book is composed of about 15 episodes of the TV program with brief introductions and photos of corresponding scenic spots and travel guides. As more episodes of *Happy China—Learning Chinese* are coming up, more books will be published accordingly.

CCTV-4

Happy China—Learning Chinese Production Team

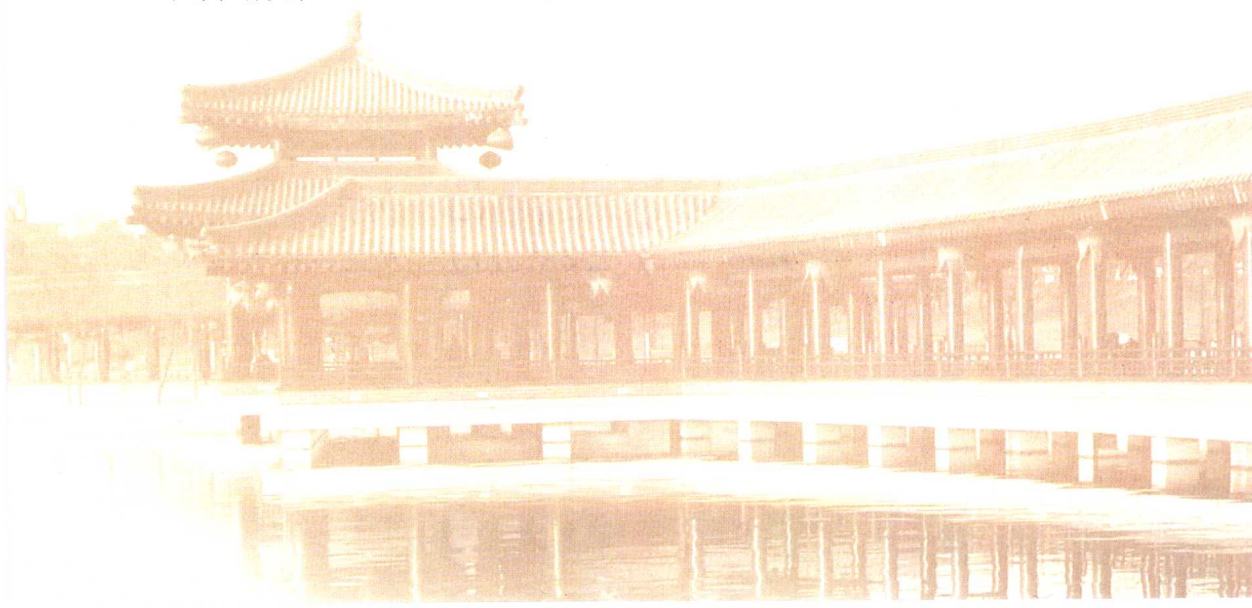
西 安

西安市位于中国的西北部，是一座历史悠久的现代化大都市。它地处黄河流域关中平原中部，四季分明，气候温和，除了较寒冷的冬季外，其他时间都比较适合旅游。

西安古称“长安”，是“丝绸之路”的起点。它同希腊的雅典、意大利的罗马、埃及的开罗并称为“世界四大古都”。西安建城已有3100多年的历史。从公元前11世纪开始，先后有周、秦、汉、唐等13个王朝在西安建都，历时1100多年。汉、唐两代更是西安历史上的鼎盛时期，此时的西安是中国政治、经济、文化和对外交流的中心，也是宾客云集的东方大都会。

西安是华夏文明的发源地，拥有大量的历史人文景观。徜徉在千年古都宽阔平坦的街道上，您可以看到历史悠久的西安古城墙，有“石制图书馆”之称的碑林，以及钟楼、鼓楼、大雁塔等西安的标志性建筑；这里还拥有“世界第八大奇迹”——秦始皇兵马俑，中华民族发祥地之一——半坡遗址等中华古代文明的珍贵遗存。因此，许多外国元首都把西安作为访华的必游之地。

丰富的文化遗存使这座生生不息、极富旺盛生命力的城市拥有辉煌过去，日新月异的现代西安更向世界展示着多姿多彩的今天和未来。完备的城市基础设施，数字化的信息服务功能，拥有100多条国内外航线的西安国际航空港，与以西安为中心的“米”字型高等级公路和铁路网，构成了一个立体交通网络中心；林立的涉外星级酒店，丰富健康的娱乐生活，富丽舒适的旅游购物场所，享誉中外的各种美食，都吸引着众多的国内外游客。



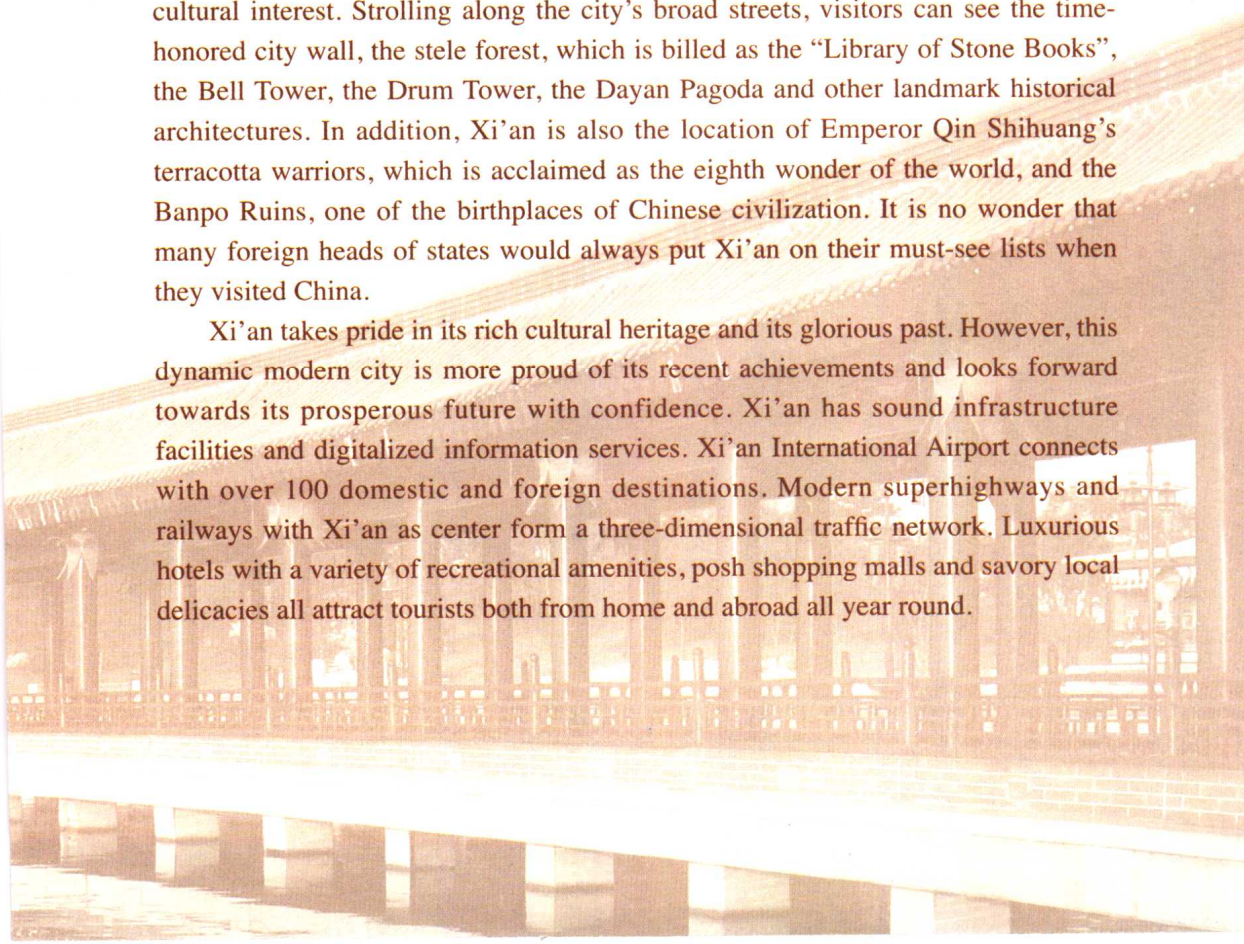
XI'AN

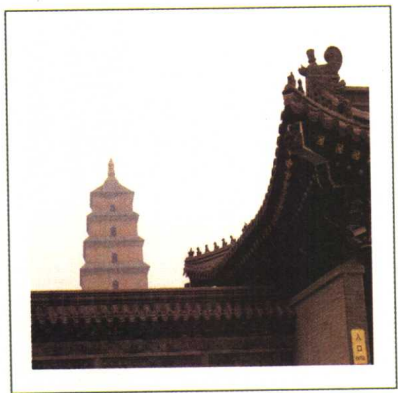
Xi'an, situated in the heartland of the Central Shaanxi Plains in Northwest China, is a modern metropolis with a long history. It has a mild climate with four distinct seasons. All the seasons except cold winter are suitable for sightseeing.

Xi'an was called Chang'an in ancient times. It was the starting point of the world-famous Silk Road. The city is also known as one of the world's four greatest ancient capitals along with Athens of Greece, Rome of Italy and Cairo of Egypt. Xi'an has a history of more than 3,100 years. Starting in the 11th century BC, a total of 13 Chinese dynasties, including the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang Dynasties, established their capital city in Xi'an, spanning a period of 1,100 years. Xi'an had its heyday in the Han and Tang Dynasties, when it became the country's center of politics, economy, culture and international communication, as well as a large metropolis in the East.

As a cradle of Chinese civilization, Xi'an boasts a host of sites of historical and cultural interest. Strolling along the city's broad streets, visitors can see the time-honored city wall, the stele forest, which is billed as the "Library of Stone Books", the Bell Tower, the Drum Tower, the Dayan Pagoda and other landmark historical architectures. In addition, Xi'an is also the location of Emperor Qin Shihuang's terracotta warriors, which is acclaimed as the eighth wonder of the world, and the Banpo Ruins, one of the birthplaces of Chinese civilization. It is no wonder that many foreign heads of states would always put Xi'an on their must-see lists when they visited China.

Xi'an takes pride in its rich cultural heritage and its glorious past. However, this dynamic modern city is more proud of its recent achievements and looks forward towards its prosperous future with confidence. Xi'an has sound infrastructure facilities and digitalized information services. Xi'an International Airport connects with over 100 domestic and foreign destinations. Modern superhighways and railways with Xi'an as center form a three-dimensional traffic network. Luxurious hotels with a variety of recreational amenities, posh shopping malls and savory local delicacies all attract tourists both from home and abroad all year round.





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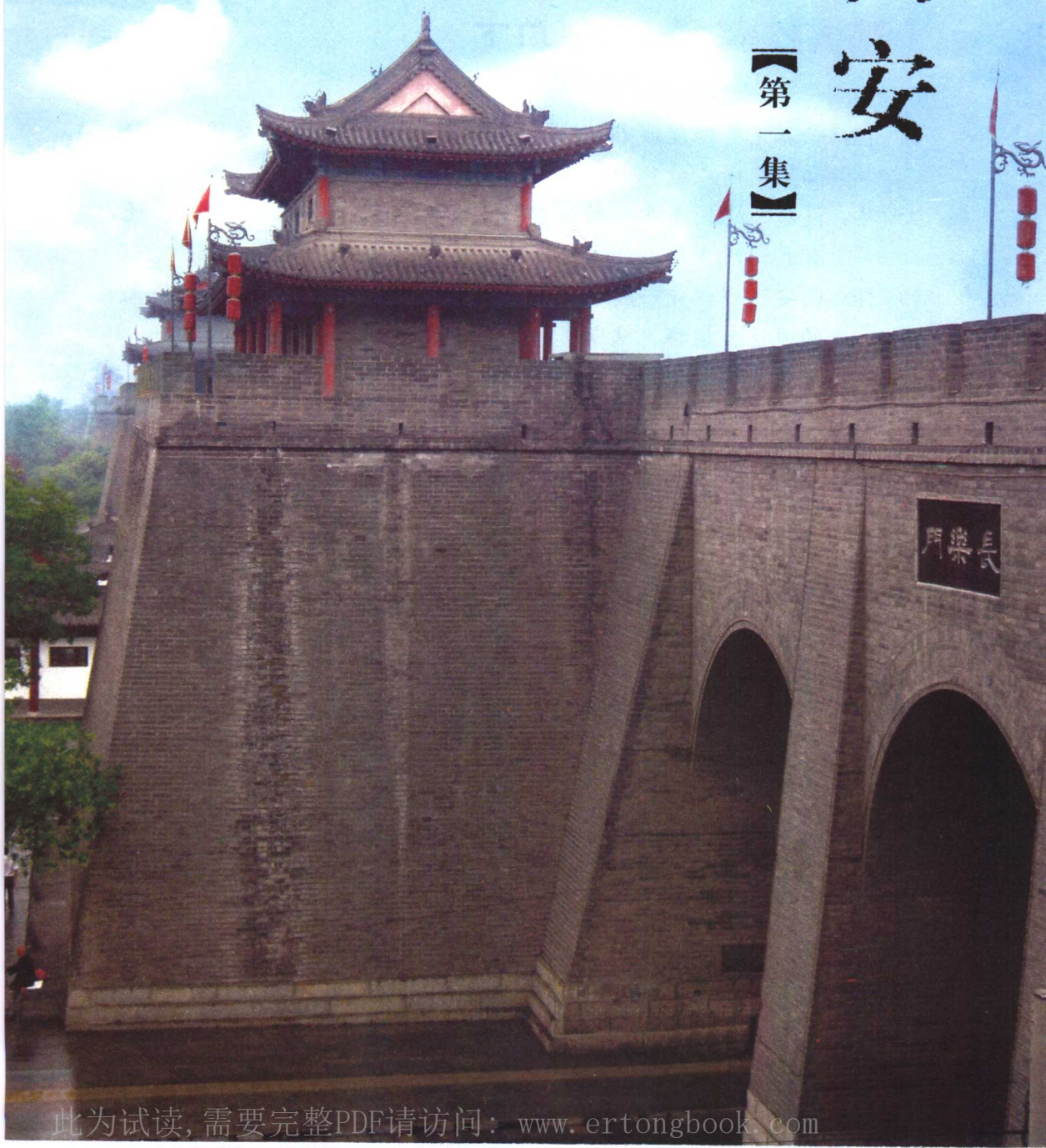
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西安

【第一集】





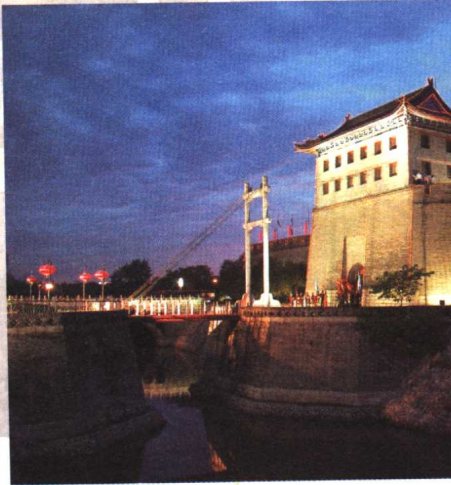
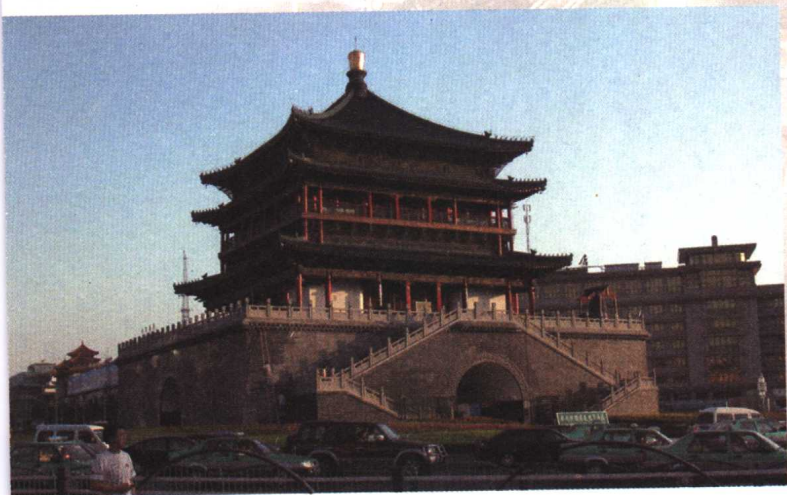
场景 Scene

永宁门下

韩 佳：世界上有四座城市，因为它们的历史非常悠久，文化又十分灿烂，所以被称为“四大文明古都”。

大 牛：没错。它们是希腊的雅典、意大利的罗马、埃及的开罗，还有我们现在所在的这个城市——中国西安。^①

韩 佳：西安可以说是一座巨大的历史博物馆，在这里到处都有历史的遗迹。您瞧，这就是一处——西安古城墙。



Han Jia: Four cities in the world, due to their extremely long history and splendid culture, are billed as the four greatest ancient cities.

Daniel: Sure. They are Athens of Greece, Rome of Italy, Cairo of Egypt and the city where we're staying, Xi'an of China.

Han Jia: Xi'an may be regarded as a giant history museum. There are traces left by history everywhere here. Look, this is a section of Xi'an's ancient city wall.



西安





大 牛：这里的城墙保护得真不错！

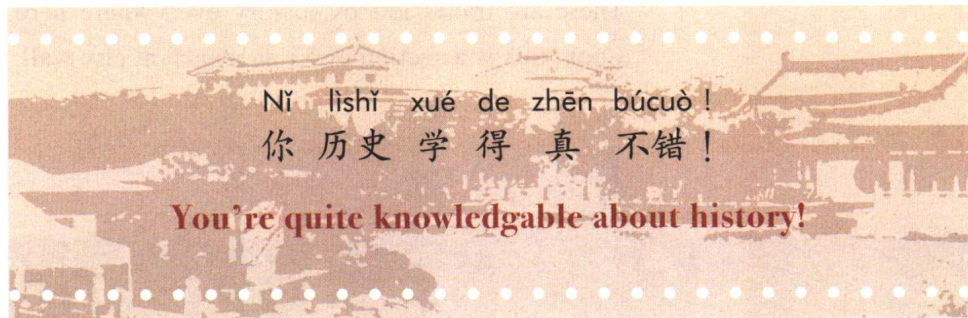
韩 佳：西安的城墙是中国古代城墙中保存最完好的一处，它始建于隋唐，扩建于明代。^②

大 牛：明代？

韩 佳：嗯。

大 牛：那应该是六百多年前喽。

韩 佳：嘿，你的历史还学得真不错！



大 牛：难道西安是隋唐的时候建起来的？

韩 佳：哎，那你就说错了，西安的历史可以上溯到公元前 11 世纪。早在公元前 220 年，汉代^③的皇帝就开始兴建长安城，把它作为首都，就是今天的西安。哎，大牛，你在听吗？

大 牛：听着呢，听着呢。^④ 什么“公元前 220 年、公元前 11 世纪”，还有什么“上……上诉打官司”？

韩 佳：哎，我可没有说“上诉打官司”！我说的“上溯”，意思是从现在的时间推算到以前。

大 牛：哦，原来是两个同音词，很容易搞混。韩佳说的“上溯”就是从现在的时间推算到以前。例如：西安的历史可以上溯到公元前 11 世纪。……



Daniel: The city wall is surely well preserved here.

Han Jia: Xi'an's city wall is the best preserved of its kind in China. The wall was first built in the Sui and Tang Dynasties and expanded in the Ming Dynasty.

Daniel: Oh, the Ming Dynasty.

Han Jia: Yeah.

Daniel: That would be over 600 years ago.

Han Jia: Hey, You're quite knowledgeable about history.

Daniel: Was Xi'an also first built in the Sui and Tang Dynasties?

Han Jia: No, you are wrong. Xi'an's history can be traced back to the 11th century B.C. As early as 220 B.C., the emperor of the Han Dynasty already began to build Chang'an as the capital city, which is Xi'an today. Hey, Daniel, are you listening?

Daniel: Yes, I am. Well... 220 B.C., the 11th century B.C. and er... "shangsu da guansi" (appeal to a higher court in a lawsuit)?

Han Jia: Oh, I didn't say "shangsu da guansi". What I said was "shangsu", meaning "to trace back in time".

Daniel: Oh, they are two homonyms. People are likely to get mixed up with them. The "shangsu" which Han Jia just said means "to trace back". For example, Xi'an's history can be traced back to the 11th century B.C. "Shangsu" (to trace back or date back to).





场景 Scene

城墙上

大 牛：这座城墙特别长，一眼望不到头。

韩 佳：是啊，西安城墙上吊桥、闸楼、箭楼、垛口，一应俱全。巧妙的设计使城墙十分坚固。

Qiǎomiào de shèjì shǐ chéngqiáng shífēn jiāngù.

巧妙 的 设计 使 城墙 十分 坚固。

The ingenious design of the city walls made them incredibly tough.

大 牛：但是从哪里能看出来这里的设计巧妙呢？^⑤

韩 佳：你往地上看。

大 牛：啊？这路面怎么一边高一边低？是不是要塌了呀？

韩 佳：放心吧，不会塌的！这路面是故意设计成这样的。

大 牛：这是为什么？人们不怕滑倒吗？

韩 佳：这西安城墙上的石砖路叫“海墁”，一边高一边低是为了方便排水，这样城墙就不会被水浸泡坏了。

大 牛：哦，有道理，这个设计不错。那还有其他的吗？

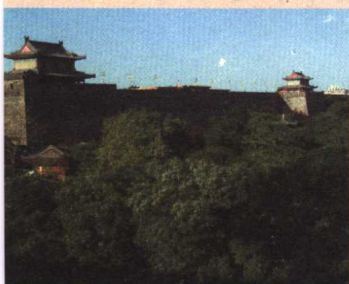
韩 佳：当然有了，我们去看看。

Daniel: This city is especially long. You can't see its end.

Han Jia: Yes. Xi'an's city wall, with its drawbridges, sluice gate towers, ramparts and crenels, is adequately equipped. Due to the ingenious design, the city wall is extremely strong and solid.

Daniel: But from where can we see its ingenious design?

Han Jia: Look at the promenade surface.



Daniel: Why is one side higher than the other? Will it collapse?

Han Jia: Rest assured. It won't collapse. The road surface was designed purposely like this.

Daniel: Why? Weren't people afraid of slipping?

Han Jia: The stone-paved road on Xi'an's city wall is also known as an apron. The sloped road was designed to facilitate the discharge of water. This way, the city wall won't be soaked in water.

Daniel: Yes, quite reasonable. It was a nice design. Are there any other ingenious designs?

Han Jia: Of course there are. Let's go and find them.