



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

# 北京篇



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中国中央电视台中文国际频道（CCTV-4）《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目，通过与全国各地城市以及风景名胜点的合作，把饱览名山大川、感受中国历史文化与学习汉语结合起来，把掌握言语技能与知识性、趣味性和欣赏性融为一体，办成了独特的寓教于乐的电视教学节目。自2004年6月播出以来，引起了海内外观众的热烈反响。因此，中央电视台委托北京语言大学出版社，分卷陆续出版《快乐中国——学汉语》图书和光盘，让更多的海内外朋友在欣赏中国秀美风光的同时学习汉语，了解中国灿烂的历史文化。

*Happy China—Learning Chinese* by CCTV-4 offers learners an opportunity to learn Chinese language and culture while enjoying the beautiful scenic spots in China. Co-operating with the local TV stations and administration of the well-known scene spots, this program well combines language skills with the learning of Chinese culture and history in an interesting, informative and enjoyable way. This program has received warm applauses from viewers home and abroad since the program was broadcast in June, 2004. Therefore, CCTV entrusts Beijing Language and Culture University Press with the publication of the corresponding books and produce DVDs in succession, so that more overseas friends can learn the Chinese language as well as Chinese history and culture while enjoying the beautiful scenery in China.





**快乐中国——学汉语**

**Happy China – Learning Chinese**

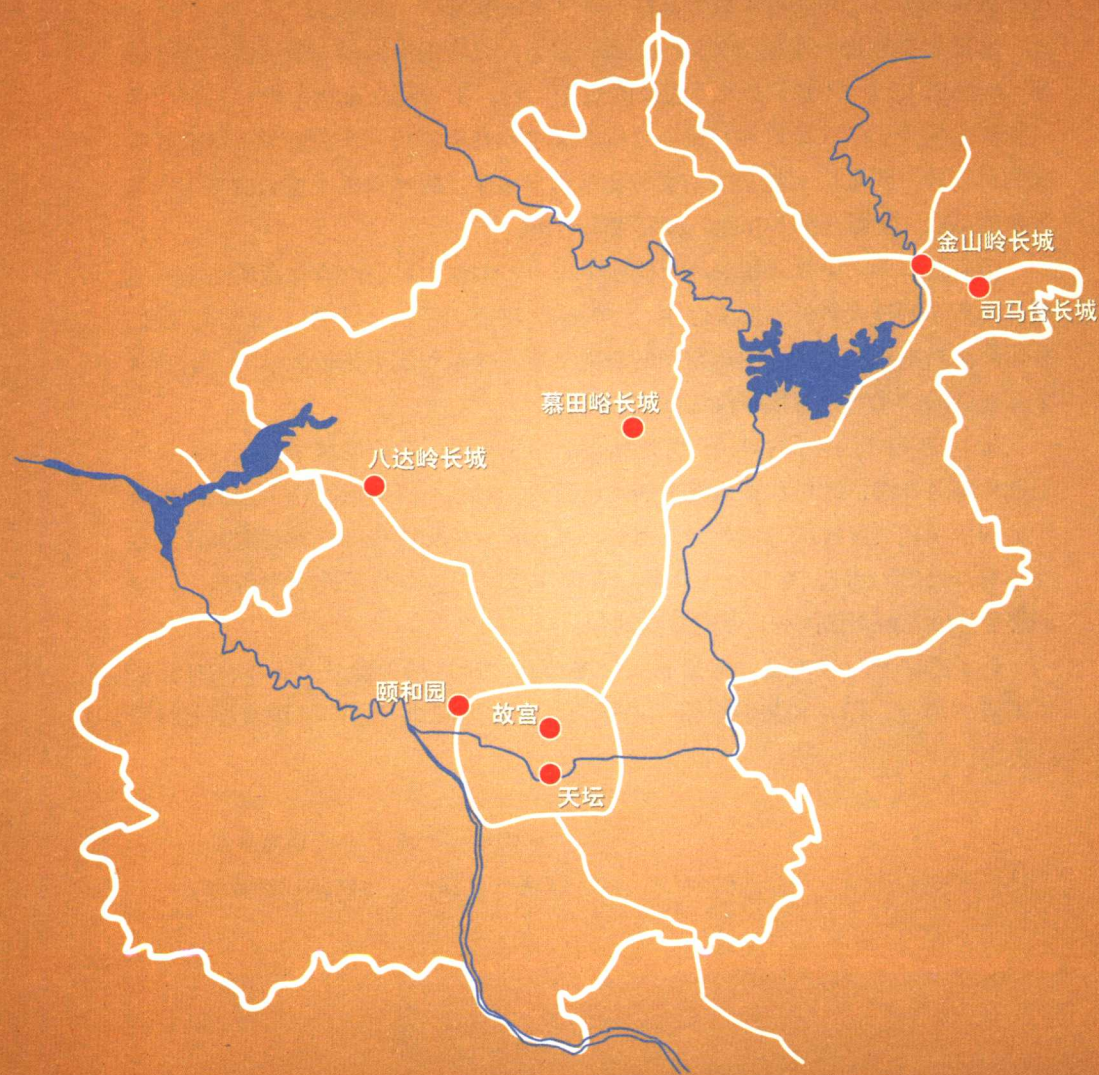
中国中央电视台

《快乐中国——学汉语》栏目组 编



北京

# 北京主要景点游览示意图



# 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，将汉语言语技能与知识性、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

# 长 城

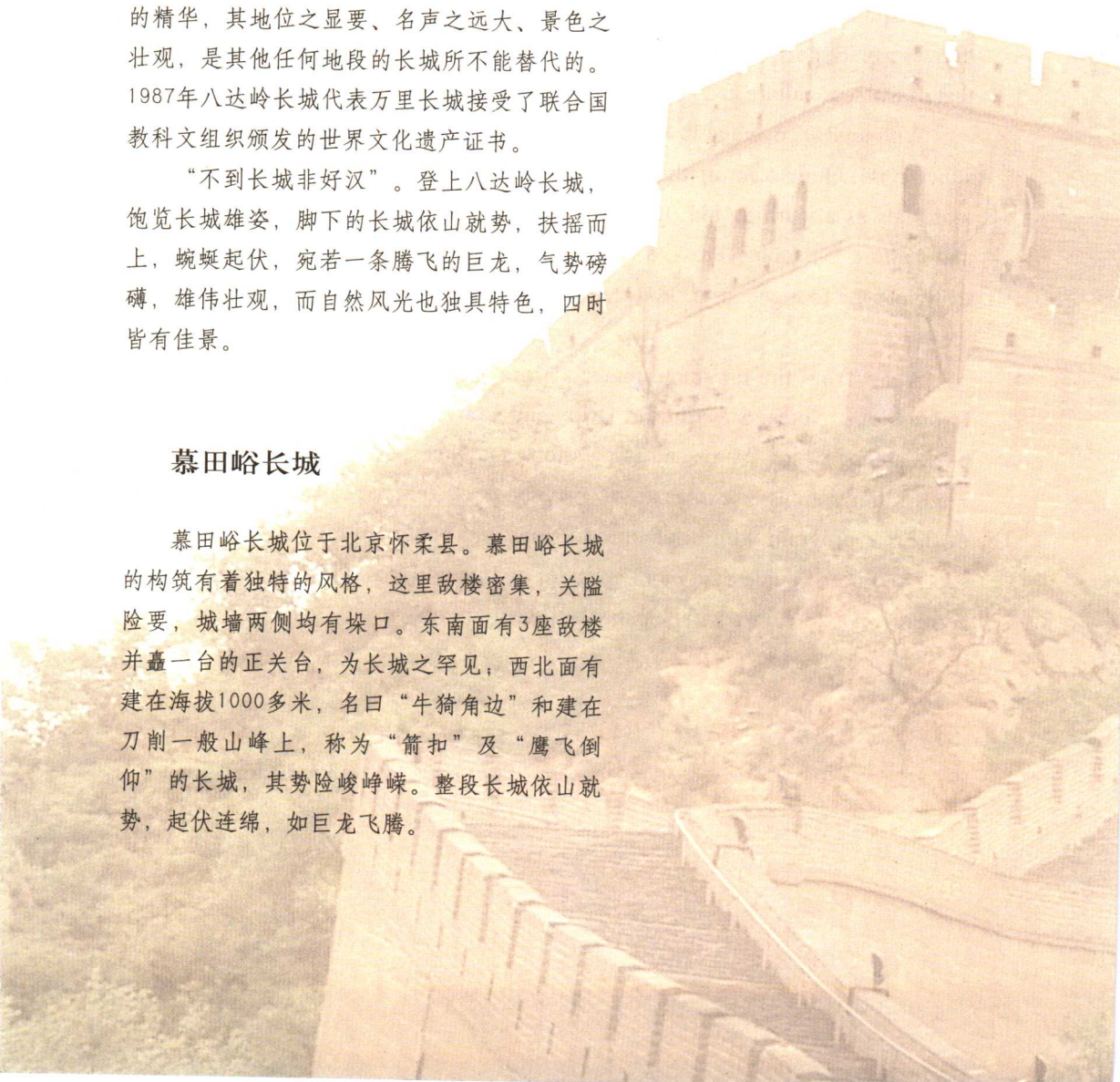
## 八达岭长城

八达岭长城位于北京延庆县，是明代长城的精华，其地位之显要、名声之远大、景色之壮观，是其他任何地段的长城所不能替代的。1987年八达岭长城代表万里长城接受了联合国教科文组织颁发的世界文化遗产证书。

“不到长城非好汉”。登上八达岭长城，饱览长城雄姿，脚下的长城依山就势，扶摇而上，蜿蜒起伏，宛若一条腾飞的巨龙，气势磅礴，雄伟壮观，而自然风光也独具特色，四时皆有佳景。

## 慕田峪长城

慕田峪长城位于北京怀柔县。慕田峪长城的构筑有着独特的风格，这里敌楼密集，关隘险要，城墙两侧均有垛口。东南面有3座敌楼并矗一台的正关台，为长城之罕见；西北面有建在海拔1000多米，名曰“牛犄角边”和建在刀削一般山峰上，称为“箭扣”及“鹰飞倒仰”的长城，其势险峻峥嵘。整段长城依山就势，起伏连绵，如巨龙飞腾。



# The Great wall

## Badaling Great Wall

Located at Yanqing County, Beijing, Badaling Great Wall is the most representative part of the Great Wall built in the Ming Dynasty. No other sections of the Great Wall are comparable in terms of its importance, fame and grandeur. In 1987, Badaling Great Wall was awarded the World Cultural Heritage Certificate by UNESCO.

“You are not a true man if you fail to reach the Great Wall”. Standing on the Great Wall, one can have a grandiose and magnificent view of the Great Wall extending along the mountain ridges with rises and falls, looking like a dragon. There are also unique and impressive beautiful natural sceneries with the pageant of seasons.

## Mutianyu Great wall

Mutianyu Great Wall is located at Huairou County, Beijing. With a unique style, the Mutianyu Great Wall is featured by the passes difficult to access, battlements on both sides of the Wall and watch towers of high density. In the southeast stands the Zhengguan Terrace with three watch-towers, which is very rare in other sections of the Great Wall. In the northwest part of the Wall is the “Branch Wall” which has watch-towers on the wall and was built on steep cliffs and mountain ridges 1000 meters above sea level. With rises and falls along the mountain ridges, this section of the Great Wall resembles a flying dragon lying on precipitous mountains.



## 司马台长城

司马台长城位于河北承德滦平县与北京密云县交界处，始建于明洪武初年，隶属于明代“九镇”中蓟镇古北口路。整段长城构思精巧，设计独特，结构新颖，造型各异，其主要特点可用“险、密、奇、巧、全”五个字概括，集长城诸多特点于一身，堪称万里长城的精华。

## 居庸关长城

居庸关长城是万里长城的重要组成部分，居庸关是长城沿线上的著名关城。位于北京昌平区。

居庸关长城是集自然景观、人文景观于一体的旅游胜地。早在金明昌年间（公元1190年~1195年）即以“居庸叠翠”著称于世，明代被列为“燕京八景”之首。

## 金山岭长城

金山岭长城，位于河北承德滦平县和北京密云县交界之处的金山岭，是巍巍长城中最壮观的一段明代古长城。始修于1368年，重修于1567年。因其视野开阔、敌楼密集、景观奇特、建筑艺术精美、军事防御体系健全、保存完好而著称于世。



## Simatai Great Wall

Located at the juncture of Luanping County, Chengde, Hebei, and Miyun County, Beijing, Simatai Great Wall was built in early years of Hongwu in the Ming Dynasty by Gubeikou, Jizhen Town, one of the Nine Towns in the Ming Dynasty. It was constructed delicately with a unique design in its shape and structure. Integrating all the features of other sections of the Great Wall, the Simatai section of the Great Wall is famous for its precipitousness, high density, unusualness, skillfulness in construction and completeness in reservation, which make it the best part of the Great Wall.

## Juyongguan Great wall

Juyongguan, as an important pass of the Great Wall located in Changping County, Beijing, is quite famous among other passes along the whole length of the Great Wall.

Juyongguan is a famous scenic spot combining natural scenery with humanistic interest. As early as the Jin Dynasty (1190-1195), the "Greenery at the Juyong Pass" was ranked first among the "Eight Scenic Spots of Yanjing" in the Ming Dynasty.

## Jinshanling Great wall

Jinshanling Section of the Great Wall, located in the juncture of Luanping County, Chengde, Hebei and Miyun County, Beijing, is unquestionably the most magnificent part of the Great Wall. It was built in the Ming Dynasty in 1368 and was repaired in 1567. It is famous for its broad view, concentrated watch-towers, spectacular sceneries, artful buildings and well-preserved defensive works.

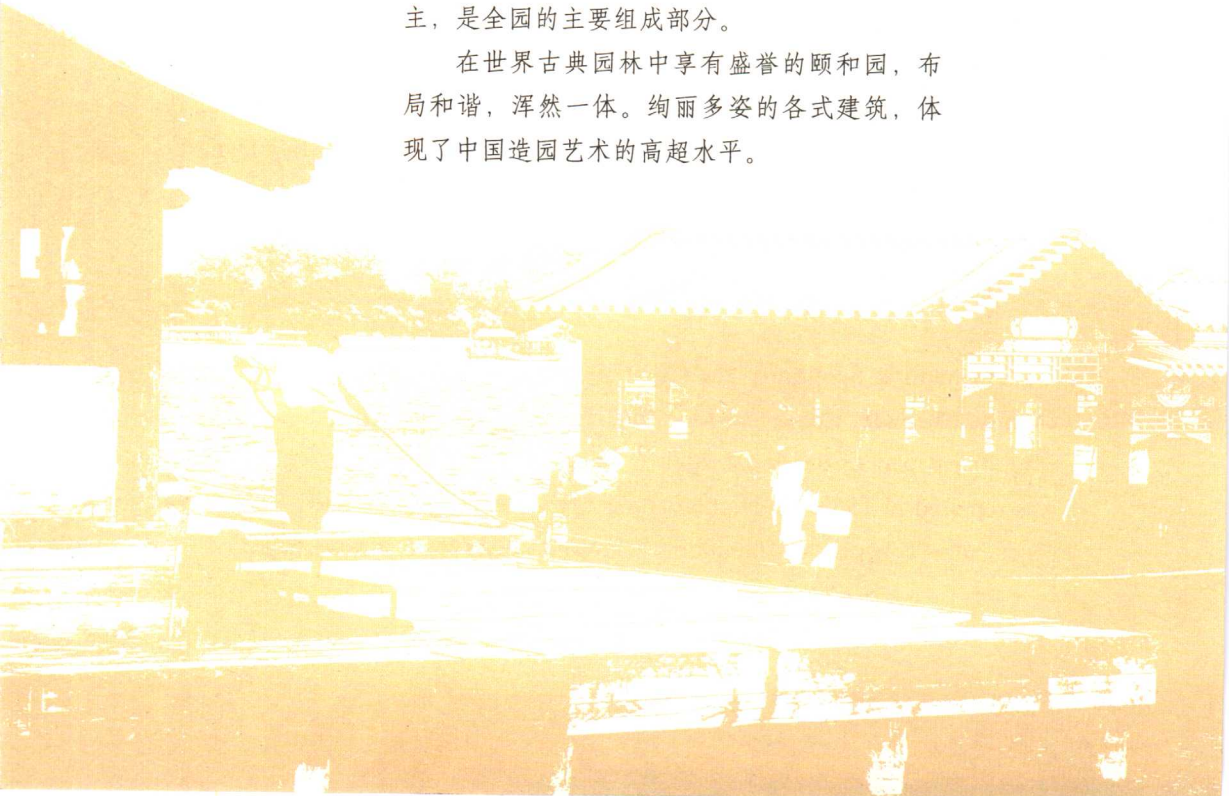


## 颐和园

颐和园是中国现存最完好、规模最宏大的古代园林，1998年被列入“世界文化遗产”。颐和园原为封建帝王的行宫和花园，远在金贞元元年（1153年）即在这里修建“西山八院”之一的“金山行宫”。

颐和园地处北京西北郊外，规模宏大，包括万寿山、昆明湖两大部分，园内山水秀美，建筑宏伟。全园有各式宫殿、园林建筑3000余间，布局可分为行政、生活、游览三个区域。行政区，以仁寿殿为中心，是清代慈禧太后和光绪皇帝办理朝事，会见朝臣、使节的地方。生活居住区，以玉澜堂、宜芸馆、乐寿堂为主体，是慈禧、光绪及后妃居住之地。风景游览区，以万寿山前山、后山，后湖，昆明湖为主，是全国的主要组成部分。

在世界古典园林中享有盛誉的颐和园，布局和谐，浑然一体。绚丽多姿的各式建筑，体现了中国造园艺术的高超水平。



# The Summer Palace

The Summer Palace is the best preserved and the largest ancient imperial garden in China. It was listed as the world cultural heritage site in 1988. It was originally built as the imperial garden and palace for short stays. As early as the first year of Zhenyuan of the Jin Dynasty (1153), the Golden Hill Palace was built on this site as one of the “Eight Courtyards in Western Hill”.

The Summer Palace is located in the western suburbs of Beijing, comprising Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake. Inside the garden are beautiful hills and magnificent buildings. About 3,000 palaces and gardens of different styles are divided into three areas for administration, living and sight-seeing respectively. In the area for administration, there is the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity, where Empress Dowager Cixi, Emperor Guangxu used to work and meet officials and diplomatic envoys. The Hall of Jade Ripples, Yiyun Hall and the Hall of Happiness and Longevity are the living places for Empress Dowager Cixi and Emperor Guangxu and his concubines. The scenic area mainly comprises the Front Hill, the Back Hill, the Back Lakes and the Kunming Lake.

The Summer Palace as a classical garden enjoys great reputation in the world for its harmonious design and diversity of the magnificent buildings, which represents the top level of artistic design in Chinese garden-building.

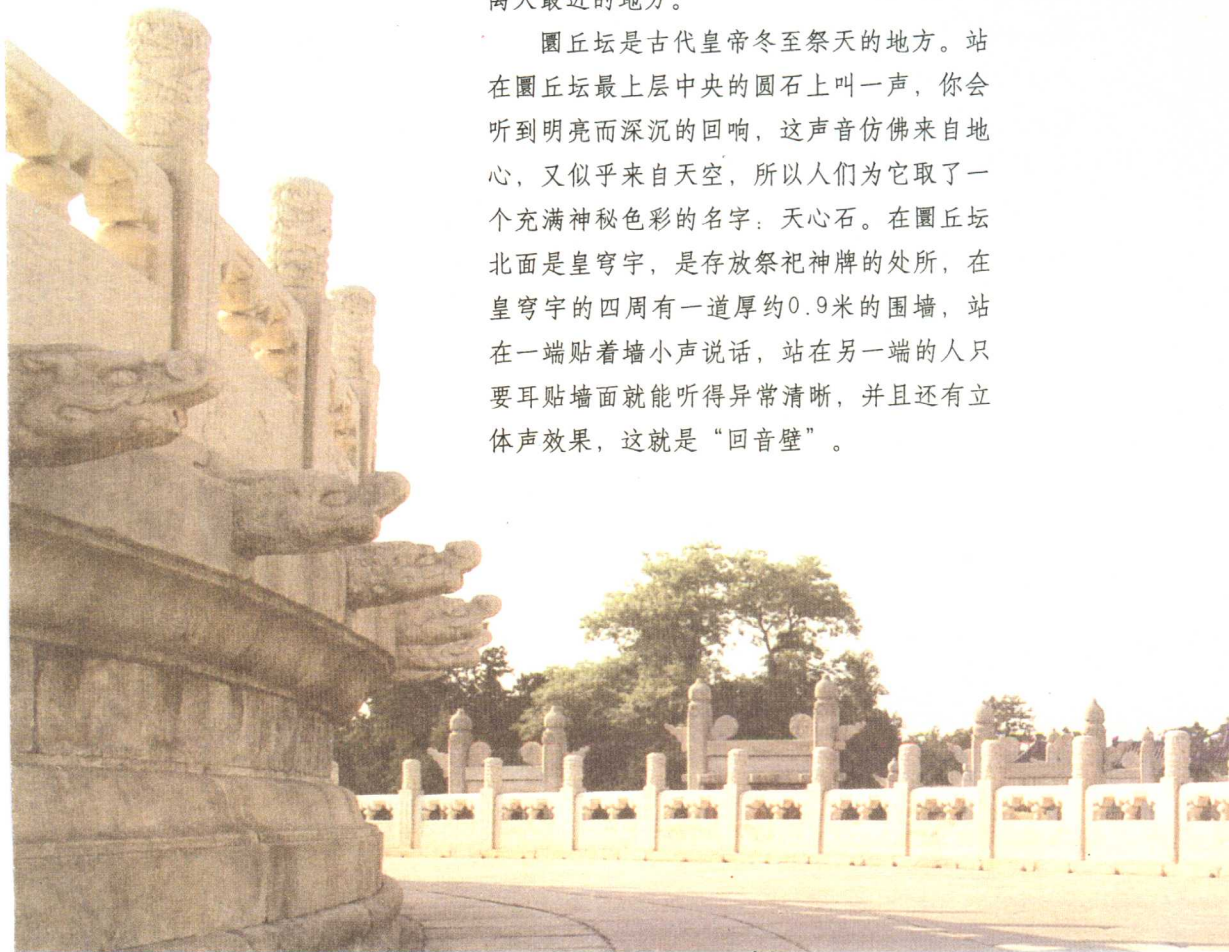


## 天 坛

天坛在北京市东南部，崇文区永定门内大街东侧。占地约270万平方米，是中国现存最大的古代祭祀性建筑群。1998年被批准列入“世界文化遗产”。

天坛始建于明永乐十八年（1420年），为明、清两代帝王祭祀皇天、祈求五谷丰登的圣地。天坛是圜丘、祈谷两坛的总称，有坛墙两重，形成内外坛，坛墙南方北圆，象征天圆地方。著名的祈年殿在最北方，这是天坛内最宏伟、最华丽的建筑，也是想象中离天最近的地方。

圜丘坛是古代皇帝冬至祭天的地方。站在圜丘坛最上层中央的圆石上叫一声，你会听到明亮而深沉的回响，这声音仿佛来自地心，又似乎来自天空，所以人们为它取了一个充满神秘色彩的名字：天心石。在圜丘坛北面是皇穹宇，是存放祭祀神牌的处所，在皇穹宇的四周有一道厚约0.9米的围墙，站在一端贴着墙小声说话，站在另一端的人只要耳贴墙面就能听得异常清晰，并且还有立体声效果，这就是“回音壁”。





# The Temple of Heaven

The temple of Heaven is located in the east of Yongdingmennei Street, Chongwenmen District in the southeast of Beijing. Covering an area of 270 square kilometers, it is the largest group of ancient architectures for worship existing in China. It was listed as the World Cultural Heritage Site in 1998.

The Temple of Heaven was first built in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of Yongle (1420) in the Ming Dynasty. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, it was the place where the emperors held ceremonies to worship the God of Heaven and pray for good harvests. It comprises the Circular Mound Altar and the Altar of Prayer for Grain. Circular Mound Altar is enclosed by a double wall. The inner wall is round shape while the outer is square, symbolizing the heaven is round and the earth is square. The famous Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests in the north is the most grandiose and magnificent building and perceived as the nearest place to the heaven in ancient people's imagination.

The circular Mound Altar is where the ancient emperors offered sacrifices to Heaven in Winter Solstice. As you shout on the round stone at the center of the top tier of the Circular Mount Alter, you can hear a louder and deep echo coming either from the heart of the earth or from the heaven. Therefore, it earned the mysterious name: the Stone of Heaven and Earth.

To the north of the Circular Mound Altar is the Imperial Vault of Heaven, a place where the memorial tablets are kept for worship. The Imperial Vault of Heaven is encircled by a wall with the thickness of 90cm. If one speaks at one end of the wall, the other person can hear him/her clearly at the other end by putting him/her ear close to the wall. That is how it gained the name of "the Echo Wall".

