

北大版新一代对外汉语教材·基础教程系列

NEW CONCEPT CHINESE

新概念 汉语

(初级本 II)

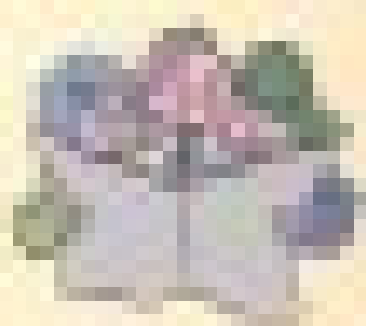
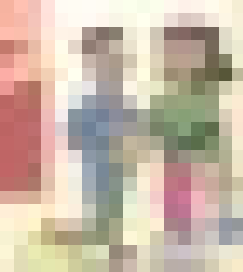
刘德联 张 园 编著



北京大学出版社

新观念

Abstract



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初级本 II

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前 言

要学好汉语，选择一部好教材是至关重要的。

什么是好教材？内容要生动有趣，语法要深入浅出，语句要简洁实用，这些无疑都是学习者的愿望，也是对教材编写者的要求。我们在编写这部教材的时候，充分考虑到以上几点。

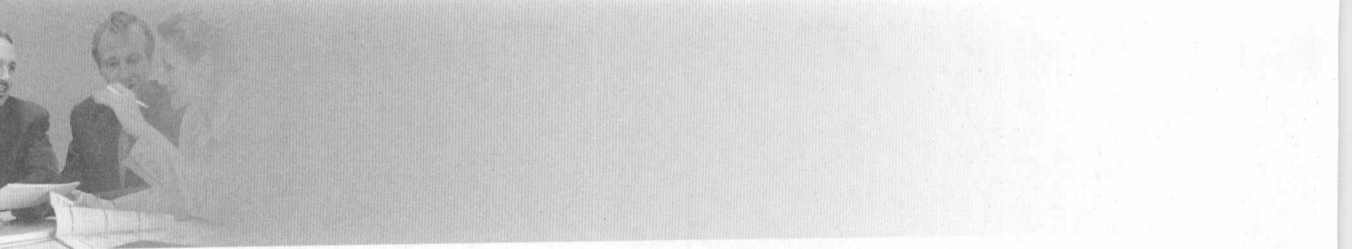
我们本着创新、实用、通俗、风趣的原则，编写了这部《新概念汉语》初级本，该教材具有以下鲜明的特色：

其一，以图助读。在文字产生之前，人们是通过图画进行交流的。图画可以说是一种世界性的语言。本教材考虑到初次接触汉字的学习者的识字困难，在课文和练习中配有大量的图画。当初学者被密密麻麻、形态各异的方块字搞得有些望而生畏的时候，适当的图解既可以帮助学习者了解所学词语的意义，也会增加他们学习的兴趣。

其二，寓功能、结构于情景之中。语言学习的初级阶段，是积攒语料、为今后系统学习语言知识打下良好基础的阶段。抽象的语言知识的学习，会使学习者感到索然无味。初学者在学习一种新语言的时候，往往有学以致用愿望。他们学一句，就希望在生活中用上，从而得到某种成功的快乐享受。本教材选用贴近学习者生活的自然语言，以学习者可能接触的生活情景和交际话题来编写课文，让学习者所学语句，像他们随身携带的钥匙，在需要使用的情景下，随时可以拿出来使用。

其三，语法点的自然融入。在汉语学习的初级阶段，从理论上系统学习汉语语法知识显然是不现实的。本教材包含国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室汉语水平考试部编写的《语法等级大纲》中的一百二十九项甲级语法点，并全部以句子的形式出现在课文中，但是并不从语法概念上进行讲解，只是辅之以相关练习，让学习者每学习一句，就了解一种语法现象，为学习者今后的语法学习打一个基础。

其四，注重语言的趣味性。以往，人们将语言学习看做是枯燥的事情，“非下苦功不可”。其实不尽然。我们的生活中充满快乐，人们在生活中的交际语言也充满风趣、幽默。为什么我们不把这样活生生的语言吸收到我们的课文中来呢？过去教材的编写者多感觉初级教材的语言难以编“活”。本教材在这方面进行了有益的尝试。相信本教材的选用者会在



学习中愉悦心情，排除枯燥的烦恼，在会心的微笑中轻轻松松地学会一门语言。

其五，使用的广泛性。本教材融听说读写于一体，采取循序渐进的原则，既有语法的系统分布，又有生动活泼的日常会话，可以用于综合性的汉语课，也可以单独用做口语课教材。同时，本教材极适合用做短期汉语教材、海外汉语学习教材以及自学教材。

《新概念汉语》初级本分 I、II 两册，共五十五课。课文全部有英文翻译。生词翻译只选择课文语境中出现的词义，避免混淆。每课课文后面，选取生活中常用的或有显著语法特征的句型做专门练习。课后通过各种听说读写练习及语言游戏巩固所学语句及知识。

本教材没有专门的语音知识讲座，但是系统的语音知识的练习贯穿教材的始终。学习者通过语音练习，会逐步掌握汉语语音的要点。

本教材在编写过程中，得到北京大学出版社的郭力老师、沈浦娜老师的热情指导，美国朋友 Nava Geula 审校了本书的英文翻译，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2002 年 6 月于北京大学



Preface

If you want to study Chinese well, choosing a good textbook is very important.

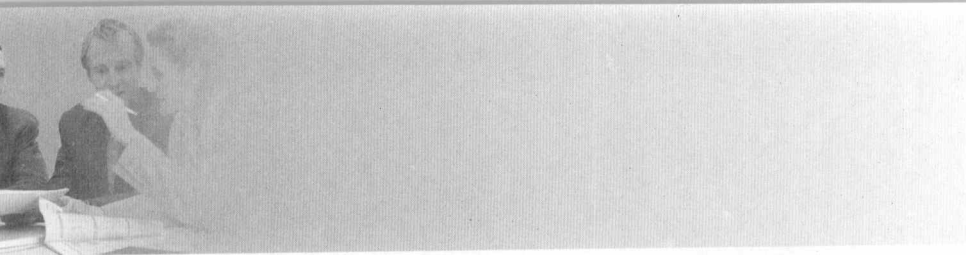
What is a good textbook? Interesting content, clear grammar and useful sentences are not only the students' wish, but also the writers' goal. This is what we have considered when writing this textbook.

The principles for New Concept Chinese (elementary) are: creative, practical, popular and interesting. This book has the following evident characteristics:

First, there are many pictures in this book to facilitate understanding. Before the use of characters, people communicated using pictures. Pictures are a worldwide language. Considering the difficulties of learning Chinese characters, we have included many pictures to supplement texts and exercises. When beginners are overwhelmed by the close and numerous different “squares”, pictures can help them understand the words' meaning and increase their learning interest.

Second, grammar and usage are presented in a situational context. The first stage of language study is to accumulate a basic language foundation. Abstract knowledge might reduce the students' interest because they want to use what they learn. They will be more satisfied by using a word or phrase as soon as they learn it. In this book we have tried to choose natural, commonly used language, real life situations and useful communication topics that are relevant to the student's life. What they learn from this book will be useful to them in everyday activities.

Third, grammar points are naturally incorporated into the text. In this book there are 129 grammar points under level A in Outline of Grammar Levels, written by the HSK Department of the State Office Leading Group for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. The grammar points are introduced as natural sentences in the texts, rather than as grammatical formulae, and thus are not explained as grammatical formula to be memorized but as sentence models to be exercised and simulated. From every sentence students will learn new grammar, but through building language intuition rather than through memorizing formulaic rules. This builds a solid foundation for future language study by more closely simulating the intuitive manner in which one relates to one's own



mother tongue.

Fourth, we have tried to make the language of the textbook interesting. Language study is often viewed as a boring and painful process, but in reality it could be much different. Our lives are full of interesting situations; we communicate using lively, interesting, and humorous language. Why can't we use such vivid languages in the texts? Many text writers think it is difficult to make primary level language study lively and interesting, but we believe we have a good take on this. We hope that students who choose this book can learn Chinese in a good mood and learn the language enjoyably.

Fifth, this book can be used as any kind of studying material. Because it merges speaking and listening into one organic whole, this book can be used to learn both oral and written Chinese. It has both systematic grammar points and lively and daily used conversations, presented step by step and gradually increasing in difficulty, making it a good textbook for short-term study, study abroad and self-study.

New Concept Chinese (elementary) has two volumes, with a total of 55 lessons. All texts are presented with an English translation. We carefully considered the vocabulary definitions and choose to introduce only the contextually appropriate meanings in order to avoid confusion. After every text, there are pattern drills for important or commonly used grammar. Exercises include listening, speaking, reading, writing and games to help students USE what they learned from the text.

There is no special pronunciation section in this book, but all pronunciation points are incorporated systematically into the exercises. Students will master these important pronunciation points by doing the exercises. New Concept Chinese (elementary) is a result of many people's cooperation. We wish to thank Mrs. Guo Li and Mrs. Shen Puna from Peking University Press for their warm support and instruction. We also wish to thank American friend Nava Geula who proofread the translated version.

The Authors

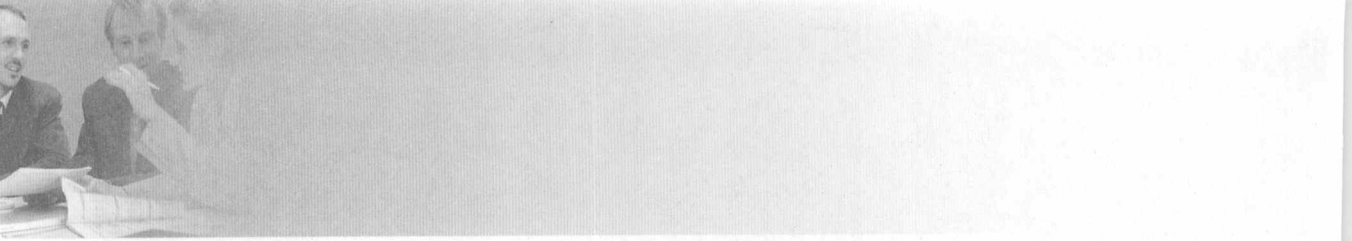
June, 2002

Peking University



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Dì-sānshíyī kē Wǒ zhǐ xǐhuan kàn piàoliang de shízhuāng
第三十一课 我只喜欢看漂亮的时装

课文 Text

Ānnā: Mǎlù biān wéizhe nàme duō rén, tāmen
安娜: 马路边围着那么多人, 他们
zài gān shénme?
在干什么?

Mǎ Āndí: Gāngcái nǎbiān fāshēngle qiǎngjié, jǐngchá
马安迪: 刚才那边发生了抢劫, 警察
lái diào chá. Nǐ xiǎng qù kànkan ma?
来调查。你想去看看吗?

Ānnā: Wǒ bù xǐhuan kàn rènaor.
安娜: 我不喜欢看热闹儿。

Mǎ Āndí: Nǎ nǐ xǐhuan kàn shénme?
马安迪: 那你喜欢看什么?

Ānnā: Wǒ zhǐ xǐhuan kàn piàoliang de shízhuāng.
安娜: 我只喜欢看漂亮的时装。



Lesson Thirty-one I just like to look at beautiful fashionable clothing.

Anna: There are so many people around on the road side. What are they doing?

Ma Andi: Just now there was a robbery over there and the police are here to investigate. Do you want to go and see?

Anna: I don't like to look at this kind of scene.

Ma Andi: Well, what do you like to look at?

Anna: I just like to look at beautiful fashionable clothing.

生词 New Words

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1. 时装 | shízhuāng | 名 (n.) | fashionable clothing |
| 2. 马路 | mǎlù | 名 (n.) | road |
| 3. 边 | biān | 名 (n.) | side |
| 4. 围 | wéi | 动 (v.) | to surround |
| 5. 干什么 | gān shénme | | to do what |

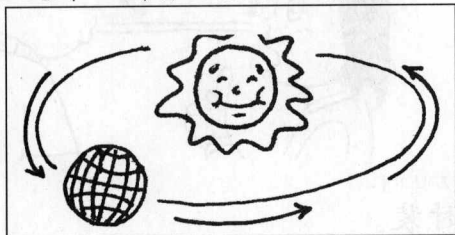


- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 6. 那边 | nǎbiān | 代 (pron.) | over there |
| 7. 发生 | fāshēng | 动 (v.) | to happen |
| 8. 抢劫 | qiǎngjié | 动 (v.) | to rob; a robbery |
| 9. 调查 | diàochá | 动 (v.) | to investigate |
| 10. 看热闹儿 | kàn rènaor | | to watch a bustling scene |

句型 Pattern Drills

31.1围着.....

Dìqiú wéizhe tàiyáng zhuǎn.
地球 围着 太阳 转。



Xuéshēng wéizhe lǎoshī liànxí huìhuà.
学生 围着 老师 练习 会话。



Jìzhě wéizhe gēshǒu tíwèn.
记者 围着 歌手 提问。

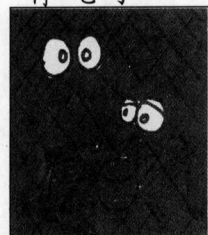


Háizimen wéizhe māma tīng gùshi.
孩子们 围着 妈妈 听 故事。

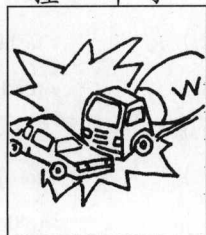


31.2 刚才.....

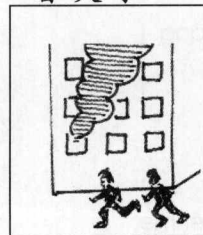
tíng diàn le
停电了



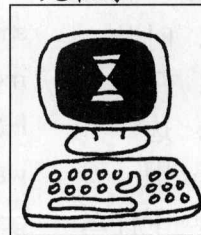
zhuàng chē le
撞车了



zhāo huǒ le
着火了



sǐ jī le
死机了





31.3 你想……吗?

chángchang
尝尝



shìshi
试试



tīngtīng
听听



guǎngguāng
逛逛



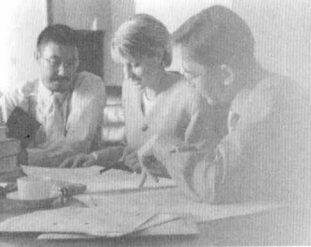
生词 New Words

| | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 地球 | dìqiú | 名 (n.) | the Earth |
| 2. 转 | zhuǎn | 动 (v.) | to turn; to go around |
| 3. 会话 | huìhuà | 动、名 (v./n.) | conversation |
| 4. 记者 | jìzhě | 名 (n.) | reporter; journalist |
| 5. 歌手 | gēshǒu | 名 (n.) | singer |
| 6. 提问 | tíwèn | 动 (v.) | to ask question |
| 7. 们 | mén | 尾 (suffix.) | plural suffix |
| 8. 故事 | gùshi | 名 (n.) | story |
| 9. 停电 | tíng diàn | | to cut off the power supply |
| 10. 撞车 | zhuàng chē | | car collision |
| 11. 着火 | zhāo huǒ | | to catch fire |
| 12. 死机 | sǐ jī | | (computer) crashed |
| 13. 试 | shì | 动 (v.) | to try |

练习 Exercises

听读听写 Repetition and Dictation

1. 用慢速和中速跟读课文录音 (Follow the text tape and repeat at a slow and medium pace).



◆2. 听录音, 写句子 (Write down the sentences you hear).

◆ 词汇语法 *Vocabulary and Grammar*

◆1. 完成下面的句子 (Complete the following sentences):

- (1) 马路上 _____。
- (2) 房间里 _____。
- (3) 那边 _____。
- (4) 刚才他们学校 _____。
- (5) 昨天学校里 _____。



◆2. 用重叠动词完成句子 (Fill in the blanks with double verbs):

- (1) 今天没事, 我想去 _____ 商店。
- (2) 要是有时间, 我想 _____ 法语。
- (3) 我想去上海 _____ 工作。
- (4) 我也不明白, 你去 _____ 老师吧。
- (5) 今天我想 _____ 衣服, _____ 房间。
- (6) 这是我做的中国菜, 你 _____。

◆ 活学活用 *Learn and Use*

◆1. 回答问题 (Answer the questions):

- (1) 要是现在着火了, 你怎么办?
- (2) 要是你的房间停电了, 你怎么办?

◆2. 叙述一件你看到过的事 (时间、地点、人物、经过、原因、结果) (Tell about something you have seen (time, place, people, process, cause, result)).



翻译练习 Translation

翻译下面的句子 (Translate the following sentences into Chinese):

1. There was a robbery just now and the police are here to investigate.
2. I don't like to look at such a noisy scene.
3. I just like to look at beautiful fashionable clothing.

汉字书写 Write the Characters

们 丿 亻 亻 们 们

死 一 尸 歹 歹 死 死

者 一 十 土 艸 老 者 者 者

闹 丿 冂 门 门 门 门 闹 闹

语音练习 Pronunciation

◇ 读下面的句子，注意三声连读的变调 (Read the following sentences and pay attention to the changes of the third tone):

Xiǎo Mǎ qǐng Lǎo Lǐ mǎi liǎng bǎ yǔsǎn.

1. 小马请老李买两把雨伞。 (Xiao Ma asked Lao Li to buy two umbrellas.)

Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ fǔdǎo kǒuyǔ.

2. 请你给我辅导口语。 (Please teach me oral language.)



Dì-sānshí'èr kè Yāoshi shuāi xiàlái zěnmébān?
第三十二课 要是摔下来怎么办?

课文 Text

Mǎlì: Dàhòutiān shì zhōumō, nǐ yǒu kōngér ma?
玛丽: 大后天 是 周末, 你 有 空儿 吗?

Luōxī: Dào mùqián wéizhǐ méiyǒu ānpái.
罗西: 到 目前 为止 没有 安排。

Mǎlì: Zánmen qù pá Xiāng Shān, zěnmeyàng?
玛丽: 咱们 去 爬 香山, 怎么样?

Luōxī: Wǒ qùguo liǎng cì le. Āi, Sīmǎtái
罗西: 我 去过 两次 了。哎, 司马台

Chángchéng nǐ qùguo ma?
长城 你 去过 吗?

Mǎlì: Hái méiyǒu.
玛丽: 还没有。

Luōxī: Zánmen qù Sīmǎtái ba, tīngshuō nǎr
罗西: 咱们 去 司马台 吧, 听说 那儿

bǐjiào wēixiǎn, hěn cìjī.
比较 危险, 很 刺激。

Mǎlì: Yāoshi shuāi xiàlái zěnmébān?
玛丽: 要是 摔 下来 怎么办?



Lesson Thirty-two What if I fall off?

Mali: It will be the weekend in three days, are you free?

Luoxi: I don't have any plans yet (until now).

Mali: Let's go to climb Fragrant Hill, OK?

Luoxi: I've been there twice. Have you been to the Great Wall at Simatai?

Mali: Not yet.

Luoxi: Let's go to Simatai. I hear it's quite dangerous there, very exciting.

Mali: What if I fall off?

