《速成汉语初级教程•综合课本》修订版

# 速成汉语基础教程

Speed-up Chinese

郭志良 杨惠元 主编



· 综合课本 · An Integrated Textbook





北大版对外汉语教材 • 短期培训系列

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## 修订版前言

《速成汉语基础教程·综合课本》是《速成汉语初级教程·综合课本》的修订版。在修订过程中,我们保持原教材的优势和特色:

- 1. 全书共出词语 3600 多个,基本涵盖了《汉语水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》中的甲乙两级词汇,另有一部分丙级词和超纲词,因此,使用本教程的学生通过 HSK 考试的等级较高。
- 2. 原教材筛选和安排了贴近学生生活、学了就能用的话题,这样的内容学生喜欢学,愿意学。课文语言自然流畅,风趣幽默,能够引起学生的学习兴趣,激发他们的学习积极性。
- 3. 原教材语法点的讲解基本采用归纳法,课文编写不受语法点的绝对控制,允许冒出新的语法点。多年的教学经验证明,对成年人的汉语教学,首先使他们对各种语言现象形成真切的感性认识,到一定阶段再进行归纳总结,帮助他们上升到理性认识,才符合第二语言教学的规律。
- 4. 原教材设计的练习大都紧紧围绕课文和当课的语法点,针对当课的重点和难点,能够很好地为教师备课、组织课堂教学、对学生进行语言技能和语言交际技能的训练服务。

原教材使用了十多年,我们也发现一些问题,如有的内容老化过时,有的练习显得臃肿,有的语法点解释过于烦琐等。这次修订,我们做的主要工作有:

1. 为学生使用方便,把原教材的四册拆分为八册。本教程是为短期班零起点的外国学生编写的基础汉语教材。原教材 80 课共四册,每册 20课,课本厚,内容多,学生短期内学不完,所以不适合短期班学生选择

使用。修订后每册 10 课,便于教学单位根据学生实际水平灵活选用。学生能够在短期内学完一册课本,也会很有成就感和满足感。

- 2. 与时俱进,替换了部分课文。原教材中有些过时的内容都已撤换。 另外增加了一些新鲜的词语,如"网吧"、"上网"、"手机"、"短信"、 "数码相机"、"MP3"、"电子邮件"等等。
- 3. 压缩了部分练习。原教材的练习丰富有效,但是受教学时间的限制,课上不能全部完成,短期学生又不宜留过多的家庭作业,因此我们精简了练习项目,有些内容移到了与之配套的《速成汉语基础教程·听说课本》中。
- 4. 精简了语法点的注释。为贯彻"强化词语教学,淡化句法教学"的原则,考虑到短期学生不一定掌握系统的语法,我们把原教材中过于烦琐的语法注释删去,以便于教师讲解和学生记忆。

修订这套教材,我们总的指导思想是:以语音、词汇、语法、汉字等语言要素的教学为基础,通过课堂教学,帮助学生把语言要素转化为语言技能,进而转化为语言交际技能。为此,我们提出以下教学建议:

- 1. 由于语音是学生语言能力的门面,也是对外汉语教学的难点之一,我们保留了前 10 课,作为语音集中教学阶段,同时在各课中仍然进行分散的语音训练。希望教师根据学生的发音问题,有选择、有重点、自始至终地加强语音训练。
- 2. 第一册的重点虽然是语音训练,但教师在突出听说训练的同时,也要重视汉字的认读和书写练习,帮助学生打好汉字基础。
- 3. 自第二册到第八册,重点是词汇教学。每课生词表里的生词包括课文的生词和练习的生词。两部分生词同等重要。在教学中,希望教师带领学生完成课后的所有练习,并且重视词语的搭配和活用,帮助学生掌握好词语的音、形、义、用。
  - 4. 语法讲解不追求系统性, 力求简单明了, 从结构入手, 重视语义

和语用功能的说明。教师可通过图片、动作、影像等各种直观手段展示语法点,再进行机械练习,最后落实到活用上,使学生置身于语言交际的情境中,而不是语法术语和概念中。

- 5. 课文以话题为中心,为学生提供交际的模式。第一至第四册重点 是有关学习、生活方面的交际,从第五册开始逐渐向社会交际过渡,增 加介绍中国国情、中国人的观念习俗等文化方面的内容。教师要尽量引 导学生以课文为模式,说他们自己想说的话,以此训练学生的思维能 力,开发他们的语言潜能,提高交际能力。
- 6. 教师可采用任务教学法,给学生布置各种交际任务,多组织课堂活动,要求学生使用语言完成交际任务,在使用中学习语言,在交际中学习语言,强化他们学习语言的成就感,激发他们的学习积极性。

《速成汉语基础教程·综合课本》的主编为郭志良和杨惠元,在本教程的修订过程中,张志忠先生修改了部分插图,赵娅修改了部分语法注释的英文翻译,罗斌翻译了前言。

#### Preface for the Revised Version

Speed-up Chinese: An Integrated Textbook is the revised version of Chinese Crash Course with the following advantages and features reserved:

- 1. With a vocabulary over 3,600, the book covers the 1<sup>st</sup> degree and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree words required by *Syllabus of Chinese Words and Characters*. Words of the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree and higher are included as well. After learning this course, students are expected to pass the advanced level of HSK.
- 2. The materials we use are student-centered. The unrevised version provides students with materials from daily life, which can be put into practice immediately after the class. In this way, we believe students would be highly motivated in their language acquisition.
- 3. We apply inductive method to elaborate the grammar points. We have briefly dealt with the most frequently used grammatical rules and explained them in as non-technical a way as possible. New grammar points are not strictly confined to certain text since long-year teaching experience shows that for adult-learners, a general impression for the language will help them form a stronger foundation for their language learning.
- 4. The exercises are closely related to the text. The key grammar points are highlighted in the exercises. It is designed to assist teachers to organize in-class activities and consolidate the students' in-class acquisition.

The unrevised version has been in use for over ten years. Great changes have been taken place in the world and also in Chinese language. To make the textbook adapt to the changes, we revise the book. For this revision, our main focus is:

1. For the learners' convenience, we divide the original four volumes into eight. The revised version targets at short-term beginners. The unrevised version includes 80 lessons distributed in four volumes, with each having 20 lessons. While the revised version has 10 lessons for each volume, it can better

suit the needs of short-term beginners.

- 2. We keep our pace with the times and update the materials. New words, such as Internet café, surf online, cell-phone, text messages are added into the revised version.
- 3. We remove some of the exercises. The exercises in the unrevised version are affluent. In considering the short learning span, we cut some exercises to suit the short-term learners' needs. A portion of the exercises is transferred to the *Speed-up Chinese: Listening and Speaking*.
- 4. We simplify the notes and explanations for grammar points. For beginners, emphasis should be put on vocabulary rather than the sentence. We remove some lengthy and complex notes and simplify the explanation to meet the requirements of learners.

Our guideline for the revision is to integrate phonetics, vocabulary, grammar and characters into the textbook and by the designed in-class activities, learners are able to transfer what is in the text into daily use and hence they can improve their language skills. To achieve this goal, we propose the following suggestions for teachers:

- 1. Pronunciation is a key to language learners' learning and communication success outside the classroom. Accordingly, we reserve the first ten lessons with the focus on pronunciation drills. Pronunciation drills are also distributed in each lesson. We hope that teachers can pay continuous attention to students' pronunciation.
- 2. Though the first volume focuses on pronunciation drills, Chinese characters should also be involved in class. Teachers should help the students lay a good foundation of Chinese characters.
- 3. From the second volume to the eighth, the emphasis is on vocabulary. The vocabulary glossary in each lesson includes new words in the text and exercises. Teachers are expected to guide students to finish the exercise;

meanwhile, the collocation and variation of the words should also be emphasized.

- 4. Teachers are expected to deal with the most frequently used grammatical rules and explained them in as non-technical a way as possible. To achieve this, multi-media assistance, like pictures, body language and videos, can be used in class. In this way, students can be immersed in the language rather than lost in the grammatical jungle.
- 5. The texts are topic-centered and provide students with communication drills. Volume one to volume four is mainly about campus life. From volume five on, more social talks about Chinese culture, customs and ideas are involved. Teachers are expected to focus on the text and try to open students' mouths, improve their language ability and cultivate their language-learning potential.
- 6. Teachers can apply task-based approach in class and assign different communication tasks to students. More in-class activities are strongly suggested. Hence, students are able to learn the language through communication and could be motivated by using the language.

Speed-up Chinese: An Integrated Textbook is chiefly-edited by Guo Zhiliang and Yang Huiyuan. Mr. Zhang Zhizhong revised some of the pictures, Zhao Ya revised the English grammar notes and Luo Bin translated the English preface.

Compilers

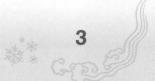
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## 第一课

### 填 表

## 课文 Text

金汉成想初级汉语学习班结束以后,升入本院中级班学习。他找到办公室的王欢老师,提出了继续学习的请求。王



里拿出一份表,并嘱咐说:"填表要用钢笔或圆珠笔,表里的主要栏目一定要填写清楚,字要写得工整一些。有的栏目,比如'备注',就不一定非填不可。你明天交给我,行吗?" 金汉成觉得这张表并不复杂,说:"没问题,今天我就把表填 好交给您。"

表上的栏目真不少,有姓名、国籍、性别、学历、出生时间和地点、护照号码和有效期、宗教信仰、通信地址、在华留学期限等等。金汉成看了一遍,觉得很容易填,没用半个小时,就填好了。当天下午三点,他把表交到了学院办公室。

第二天上午,上第一节课的预备铃刚响,王欢老师便走进教室,笑着对金汉成说:"你填的表我看到了,汉字写得又工整又漂亮。"金汉成心里很高兴,说:"谢谢老师,我的汉字写得不太好,您过奖了。"王欢说:"可是,你没有填封面上的姓名和国籍。"金汉成拿过表一瞧,果然忘了填写。他红着脸说:"对不起,王老师,我太马虎了。"他拿起笔,填好了姓名、国籍,心想这下子不会再有问题了吧?谁知王老师又说:"你不是在'婚否'一栏里画叉儿了吗?可为什么在'配偶'一栏里有妻子的情况?""那是我的未婚妻,去年订的婚。"王老师说:"没结婚的,不能称为'配偶'。""对不起,我以为'配偶'不但指妻子,还可以指未婚妻呢。"这时,彼得插了一句:"金汉成太着急了吧?"逗得大家都笑了起来。

	生词 New	Words		
1. 初级	(形)	chūjí	elementary	primary, junior
2. 入	(动)		to enter, to	
3. 中级	(形)	zhōngjí	intermediate	
4. 手续	(名)	shŏuxù	procedures,	formalities
5. 申请	(动、名)	shēnqĭng		
6. 栏目	(名)	lánmù	column s	
7. 工整	(形)	gōngzhěi	ng nice and ne	
8. 备注	(名)	bèizhù	remarks	
9. 复杂	(形)	fùzá	complicated	
10. 国籍	(名)	guójí	nationality	
11. 性别	(名)	xìngbié	doop sex	
12. 有效	(形)	yŏuxiào	effective, val	id The As
13. 宗教	(名)	zōngjiào	religion	
14. 信仰	(动、名)	xìnyăng	to believe; fa	uith, belief
15. 通信	(动)	tōngxìn	specific to communic	ate 4 A
16. 期限	(名)	qīxiàn	time limit, al	lotted time
17. 预备	(动)	yùbèi	to prepare	
18. 铃	(名)	líng	bell (30)	
19. 便	(副)	biàn	as soon as (1	used in the
			structure 例·	··便…)
20. 奖	(动、名)	jiăng	to praise, to 1	reward, prize

	stantinininin pitaan ja kantai ka	anasiansianaaninin areininaahakhari kalaaninin kalaanin kalaanin kalaanin kalaanin kalaanin kalaanin kalaanin k	
21. 过奖	(动)	guòjiăng	to overpraise
22. 封面	(名)	fēngmiàn	cover (of a book, magazine, etc.)
23. 马虎	(形)	măhu	careless
24. 婚否		hūn fŏu	marital status
25. 叉儿	(名)	chār	cross
26. 配偶	(名)	pèi'ŏu	spouse
27. 未	(副)	wèi Palanana	not, no
28. 未婚妻	(名)	wèihūnqī	fiancée
29. 订婚		dìng hūn	to be engaged (to be married)
30. 插	(动)	chā ádajác	to insert, to interpose, to cut in
31. 逗	(动)	dòu	to tease, to play with
32. 制定	(动)	zhìdìng	to draw up, to formulate
33. 调查	(动)	diàochá	to investigate, to inquire into
34. 合作	(动)	hézuò	to cooperate, to work together
35. 教材	(名)	jiàocái <sup>aplianas</sup>	teaching material, course book
36. 项	(量)	xiàng grayas	(a measure word)
37. 从事	(动)	cóngshì	to be engaged in, to go in for
38. 钩	(名)	gōu	tick (%) STREAM
39. 选	(动)	xuăn	to choose, to select
40. 专业	(名)	zhuānyè	major, speciality
41. 至于	(介)	zhìyú	as for; as to
42. 将来	(名)	jiānglái	future
43. 资本	(名)	zīběn	capital

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44. 外交	(名)	wàijiāo	diplomacy, foreign affairs
45. 驻	(动)	zhù	to be stationed
46. 名单	(名)	míngdān	name list
47. 未来	(名)	wèilái	future
48. 建设	(动、名)	jiànshè	to build, to construct;
49. 先进	(形)	xiānjìn	construction advanced
			+++
	*************************************	~~~~~~~~~~~	专名 Proper Nouns
华	(6) 鸟虎 (8) 麦排	Huá	China



#### 练习 Exercises

#### (一) 语音

1. 辨音辨调

shēnqǐng shénqíng		{gōngzhŏng gōngzhĕng		guóqí guójí	国旗国籍
∫ zhĭdìng	指定	(zōngshì	宗室	( zhuānyè	专业
zhìdìng	制定	(cóngshì	从事	zhuăn yè	转业