第二册

A NEW
CHINESE
COURSE

2

# 新编汉语教程

ANGUAGE AND CULTURE

第二册

A NEW
CHINESE
COURSE

2

# 新编汉语数程

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《新编汉语教程》是一套专为海外学生编写的供基础阶段教学使用的汉语教材。本教程共四册,另有四本练习册与之配套。每一册供一学期(60~100课时)使用。全套教材包括3000个常用词,300多个语法点,1500个常用汉字。

几十年来,海内外编写出版的基础汉语教材已有不少,它们各具特色,各有所长,各自发挥了应有的效用。但是,社会在前进,语言教学理论、语言教学方法在发展,我们深切感到应尽快编写既能借鉴以往的同类教材的成功经验,又能汲取语言教学理论、教学方法研究最新成果的新一代教材,以满足当今海内外汉语教学的需要。

《新编汉语教程》正是在这种思想指导下作出的一种新的探索。

《新编汉语教程》在编写过程中曾三次召开专家咨询鉴定会,北京语言大学、北京大学、北京师范大学、中国人民大学等的许多专家、教授对教材提出了不少宝贵意见,对他们的大力支持和帮助,我们表示衷心的谢忱。我们真诚希望使用本教材的国内外同行提出意见。

本书编写首先由主编提出方案,编者具体分工如下:

课 文、生 词:黄政澄

功 能: 李 泉

注 释:赵燕琬

语音、汉字练习:马燕华

编者在集体讨论和吸收专家意见的基础上完成初稿,最后由主编增删统稿。

《新编汉语教程》一、二册各部分说明如下:

第一册 1~10 课为语音和汉字人门阶段。单纯的音素教学枯燥乏味,难于引起学生的兴趣。但是,教学伊始就让学生在语句中学语音,处理不好,语音就要"夹生"。为避免上述两种倾向,在人门阶段,我们既突出了音素、音节、声调教学,又让学生学到了一些可用于日常交际的简短词句。汉字是外国学生学习汉语的难点。我们从笔画、笔顺入手,按汉字结构规律进行编排。前 10 课共出现独体字 50 多个(一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十往后不再列为生词),掌握这些,对学生以后学习汉字将大有裨益。

从第一册第 11 课至第二册第 20 课,由固定人物贯串始终,以个人→家庭→学校→朋友→社会五个话题为明线进行八次循环,把"结构—功能—文化"结合起来,突出学生交际能力的培养和训练。课文全部采用对话体编写,全部场景均在海外。课文内容贴近海外学生实际生活,语言真实,学生每学一课都"有话可说"。

课文中涉及到的一些海外具体地名,均以"××"代替,使用者可根据各地情况自行补充。 第一册第 11 课至第 30 课,课文对话有汉语拼音对照,第二册只在汉字上头标调号,轻声用 "。", 生词标原调, 课文标实际读音。

生词:每课从20来个逐步增至40个。一、二册共出现生词1300多个,80%属于汉语水平 等级大纲甲级词。书后附有词汇总表。

功能,社会交际是语言的最本质功能。为更好地培养学生的交际能力,本书突出交际功能 的训练。根据初学者的交际需要和课文提供的内容,参考国内外功能研究的成果,从实际出发, 一、二册共出功能项目 131 个,功能点 249 个。每课均有 4~8 个功能项目作为交际训练的重点。 功能项目及其分类附在书后。

注释:主要包括两部分,一为语法,一为难理解的词句和必要的文化背景知识。本书出现 的语法绝大部分为汉语水平等级大纲中的甲级语法项目。安排上先易后难,解释简明扼要,不 求全面系统,重要句式尽量配以图示。课文中凡需要注释的地方均用阿拉伯数字顺序标示。全 书安排四次语法小结,帮助学生归纳掌握学过的主要语法点。书后附有语法索引。

练习: 本教材练习单独成册, 内容包括为巩固本课和前面学过的语法点、功能项目、课文 内容所设计的多项练习和汉字书写两部分。机械性练习、控制性练习和交际性练习占的比例多 一些。为使学生能与 HSK 接轨,随着学生汉语水平的提高,多项选择题逐步进入练习中。部分 练习答案附在后面。

为适应部分海外学生需要,汉字书写练习中,凡第一次出现的简化字均附有相应的繁体字, 便于对照。

本书英文翻译:沈素琴 王素云 审校:熊文华

英国朋友 Mr. Angus Leigyton Hall 和澳大利亚朋友 Mr. Glenn Mark Dias 对全书英文翻译 也进行了校阅,对此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

一葉三冊 1-10 果为高音和汉字人门阶段。单纯的音素数学枯燥去床。难于引起学生的杂趣。

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# INTRODUCTION

A New Chinese Course has been prepared for use by students as an elementary Chinese course book. It consists of four volumes of textbooks and workbooks, with 3,000 basic words, over 300 grammar items and 1,500 basic Chinese characters. Each volume is designed for 60-100 class-hours in an academic year.

Since the 1970s, a good number of Chinese textbooks have been devised and published at home and abroad. Each of them has features and merits of its own, and has been used in both teaching and learning. However, as language teaching theories and methods develop, we find it necessary to compile a new textbook on the basis of the success of similar textbooks published and the new accomplishments in the field of language teaching and research, so as to meet the demand for Chinese teaching in the world. A New Chinese Course is a product of such experimental efforts.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the specialists and professors at the Beijing Language and Culture University, Beijing University, Beijing Normal University and People's University of China who met three times in the course of the preparation of this book and offered valuable advice and generous assistance. Any suggestions and criticisms from users of this book are earnestly welcome.

This course has been prepared on the scheme put forward by the chief editor, with Mr. Huang Zhengcheng (黄政澄) responsible for texts and new words, Mr. Li Quan (李泉) for function items. Ms. Zhao Yanwan (赵燕琬) for notes and Ms. Ma Yanhua (马燕华) for phonetics, characters and exercises.

The course was finally completed under the chief editor's overall planning and arrangements.

Volumes I & II have been arranged as follows:

Lesson 1 to Lesson 10 in Volume I deal with Chinese phonetics and characters. Generally, the teaching of individual sounds can be very dull and tedious and students may not find much interest in them. To learn Chinese phonetics through sentences at the very beginning can also, if improperly done, result in the incomplete mastery of the sounds and tones. In order to avoid these tendencies, priority has been given to the teaching of phonemes, syllables and tones at this elementary stage while short and simple commonly used phrases and sentences are provided.

Writing characters is another hard nut for foreign students to crack. In this book, the writing of Chinese characters is taught in strokes and stroke order, according to the rules of structures of the Chinese characters. In the first ten lessons, 50 mono-formative characters are given (thus, "—", "三", "三", "三", "三", "五", "土", "人", "九", and "十" will not appear as new words in later texts). Undoubtedly, learners will find it useful to learn them.

From Lesson 11 in Volume I to Lesson 20 in Volume II, all the texts are written in the form of dialogues set in foreign countries. They have fixed characters and centre on five topics: individuals—families—institutes—friends—society, recurring eight times throughout the first two volumes, joining up structure, topics, function and culture. All the texts are prepared on practical language, close to the life of overseas learners, always enabling them to find something to talk about and discuss after each lesson.

The place names written as "XX" are supposed to be substituted with the local names known to the users.

Texts from Lesson 11 to Lesson 30 in Volume I are provided with Chinese phonetics. In Volume II the texts are merely provided with tone marks. The light tone is shown with ",", but new words are indicated with their original tone marks.

New words: The number of new words in each lesson increases from 20 to 40 as the lessons move on. Over 1,300 words are included in the first two volumes, 80% of which are regarded as A Level words according to Guidelines for Chinese Words and Characters. A glossary is appended to the book.

Function: Social communication is the very fundamental function of a language. This course gives priority to the training of students' communicative skills. Each lesson has 4-8 function items, and there are altogether 131 function items and 249 function points in Volume I & II. They have been specially designed on the basis of the texts, the realistic demand of the learners as well as the accomplishments in function research theories at home and abroad. There is a summary and classification of function items attached to the end of the book.

Notes: They mainly deal with two things. One is the grammar, the other is difficult sentences, expressions and necessary background information concerning culture. The grammar items covered in this book are mostly concluded in Standards for Chinese Proficiency and Grammar as A Level items. They are arranged in accordance with their degree of difficulty and are intended only to provide short and simple explanations, not all round or systematic ones. Notes in each text are all enumerated by Arabic numerals. Important sentence patterns are generally shown with diagrams. There are also four brief summaries of grammar in the book to help students grasp those grammar points they have dealt with. A grammar index is included in the book.

Exercise: Workbooks have been separately prepared for the learners. They contain two parts. One includes various types of exercises designed to consolidate the grammar, function items

and texts covered. The other is character writing. A certain amount of space has been allotted to drills, manipulation exercises and conversation practice. Multiple choices are adopted for the purpose of familiarizing students with HSK tests as their Chinese improves. A key to some of the exercises is appended to the exercise book.

In order to satisfy the need of some students, simplified Chinese characters are all accompanied by their original complex forms when they appear for the first time in the workbook.

This book is translated into English by Ms. Shen Suqin (沈素琴) and Ms. Wang Suyun (王素云) and revised by Mr. Xiong Wenhua (熊文华). Our British friend Mr. Angus Leigyton Hall and Australian friend Mr. Glenn Mark Dias also helped revising the English language.

	daici	代词	
auxiliary verb			
measure word			
	tioút		
	ieoi		
interjection	ionót	叹词	(20)
		頑头	(夫)
	ciwěi	间尾	(尾)

## 词类简称表

# Abbreviations

(名)	名词	míngcí	noun
(代)	代词	dàicí	pronoun
(动)	动词	dòngcí	verb
(助动)	助动词	zhùdòngcí	auxiliary verb
(形)	形容词	xíngróngcí	adjective
(数)	数词	shùcí	numeral
(量)	量词	liàngcí	measure word
(副)	副词	fùcí	adverb
(介)	介词	jiècí	preposition
(连)	连词	liáncí	conjunction
(助)	助词	zhùcí	particle
(叹)	叹词	tàncí	interjection
(象声)	象声词	xiàngshēngcí	onomatopoeia
(头)	词头	cítóu	prefix
(尾)	词尾	cíwěi	suffix

# Ontents

前		言	果 依汇款过程节码 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	. III
词	类简	前称表		. VIII
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第	=	课	你搬完家了吗	
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# Ontients

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## 第一课 我觉得这个电影不错

### 一课文 Text 🞧

(同学们讨论昨天看的电影。Students talk about the film they saw the day before.)



· \\ - \\ 。 \\ - \\ 。 \\ - \\ 。 \\ - \\ 。 \\ - \\

苏姗: 我觉得<sup>①</sup>这个电影不错,故事很生动,很有意思。

约翰:我不同意这种看法。我觉得这个电影不怎么样。女主人公 、。、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、、 长得很难看。②我一边看一边想睡觉。

田中平: 我也觉得这个电影很一般,内容简单,对话太多,女主人 公不是哭就是笑。<sup>③</sup>

马教授: 林达, 你的意见呢?

## 二 生词 New Words 🕡

1. 讨论 (动) tǎolùn to discuss, to talk about 2. 谈 (动) tán to talk 3. 看法 (名) kànfă opinion 4. 觉得 (动) juéde to feel, to find 5. 故事 (名) gùshi story 6. 生动 (形) shēngdòng lively, vivid 7. 有意思 yǒu yìsi meaningful, interesting

8.	同意	(动)	tóngyì ēp	to agree (to/with)
9.	不怎么样。		bù zěnmeyàng	not so good
10.	主人公	(名)	zhŭréngōng	hero (heroine), protagonist
11.	长	(动)	zhǎng	to grow
12.	得	(助)	de	(a particle)
13.	难看	(形)	nánkàn	ugly
14.	睡觉		shuì jiào	to go to bed, to sleep
15.	一般	(形)	yìbān	so-so
16.	内容	(名)	nèiróng	content
17.	简单	(形)	jiǎndān	simple
18.	对话	(名)	duìhuà	dialogue
19.	不是…就是	··· 多大新	bú shì…jiù shì…	either or
20.	哭	(动)	kū	to cry, to weep
21.	笑	(动)	xiào	to laugh (S)
22.	认为	(动)	rènwéi	to think
23.	关系	(名)	guānxì	relation, connection
24.	主要	(形)	zhǔyào	main, chief
25.	演员	(名)	yănyuán	actor, actress
26.	演	(动)	yǎn	to act, to perform
27.	特别	(形,副)	tèbié	particular; particularly
28.	确实	(副)	quèshí	indeed
29.	反对	(动)	fănduì	to object to, to be against
30.	用…来…		yòng···lái···	(to do something) by/with/through
31.	评价	(动)	píngjià	to evaluate
32.	坏	(形)	huài	bad
33.	意见	(名)	yìjiàn	opinion, idea
34.	非常	(副)	fēicháng	very (much)
35.	唱	(动)	chàng	to sing

36. 歌 (名)

qē

song

zŏna de lái shuō

on the whole

38. 可以 (形)

kěyřoponěmick

okay, not bad

专名 Proper Noun

苏姗

Sūshān

name of a person, Susan

#### 功能 Functions

1. 表达看法 biǎodá kànfǎ

Expressing one's opinions

- (1) 我觉得这个电影不错,故事很生动,很有意思。 这个电影很一般, 内容简单, 对话太多 从这儿走比较近
- (2) 我认为电影好不好,主要看演员演得怎么样。 小学老师这种职业很不错。 他应该参加考试, 不应该去旅行
- 2. 同意/不同意 tóngyì/bù tóngyì

Agreement/Disagreement

(1) 我 同意这种看法。 他骑车去 老师 我的意见

(2) 我不同意这种看法。 坐车去 她

我的看法

他

3. 反对/不反对 fǎnduì/bù fǎnduì Objection/Approval

- (1) 我反对用演员漂亮不漂亮来评价电影。 你去爷爷的公司工作 你现在就买汽车
- (2) 我不反对你买汽车,但是不同意现在就买。 大家的意见 用故事生动不生动来评价一个电影

#### 4. 概括 gàikuò

Generalization Research Republished Research Res

那儿的东西还是比较便宜的

#### 5. 评价 (2) píngjià (2)

Comments (2)

(1) (我觉得/认为)这个电影很好。

这种样子不太好他的工作(很)一般

(2) 几个演员演得非常好。

他汉语说 还可以

不怎么样

(3) 应该说,这个电影确实不错。

演员演得比较一般

这本书很不错 — (圖容器 / 圖憶) 畫斯— 景主

### 四 注释 Notes

#### 1. 我觉得这个电影不错

动词"觉得"常用来表示个人的看法,后面可带动词、形容词、小句构成的宾语。

The verb "觉得" is often used to express one's opinions, and can be followed by verbs, adjectives or short sentenses as its object.

例如 E.g. (1) 我觉得你的意见很对。

(2) 这双鞋我觉得很漂亮。

"觉得"还表示产生了某种感觉。

"觉得" can also be used to mean that one has got a certain feeling.

(4) 病人觉得好多了。satisficities of the two postalities of gritonship with a state of the state of the

#### 2. 女主人公长得很难看

在这个句子中,"很难看"是补充说明谓语动词"长"的程度和情态。这种补充说明动作达到的程度和情态的成分叫程度补语,中间要用结构助词"得"来连接。基本句式为:

In this sentence, "很难看" is used as a complement to the predicate verb "长", showing the degree and state of the verb. This type of constructions is known as "complement of degree", usually with the structural particle "得" linking the verb and its complement of degree. Its basic pattern is:

主语 一 谓语 (动词 / 形容词) 一 得 一 程度补语

subject — predicate (verb / adjective) —得 — complement of degree

例如 E.g. (1) 老师 说

得 很清楚。

(2) 他的病 好

得 很快。

否定式是在程度补语前加"不"。

To form the negative, "不" should be added before the complement.

例如 E.g. (3) 我 说

得 不清楚。

(4) 他 走

得 不快。

疑问形式是:

The interrogative form is:

主语 —谓语 (动词 / 形容词) — 得—疑问代词 subject—predicate (verb / adjective) —得—interrogative pronoun

例如 E.g. (5) 她 唱

得 怎么样?

如果有宾语和程度补语,一般要重复动词。

If the verb takes an object as well as a complement of degree, the verb is generally repeated in the pattern of

主语 — 谓语 (动词) — 宾语 — 动词—得—程度补语
subject— predicate (verb) — object — verb —得—complement of degree

例如 E.g. (6) 老师 说 汉语 说 得很清楚。 sensines inche no result

(7) 王大夫 看 病 看 得 很好。

#### 3. 女主人公不是哭就是笑

"不是……就是……"格式,可以嵌入同类的动词、形容词或分句,表示二者必居其一。

The construction "不是……就是……" can take verbs, adjectives or clauses of the same category, denoting the alternative of the two possibilities.

例如 E.g. (1) 不是你去就是我去,得有一个人去。

(2) 他不是日本人就是中国人。