

An easy approach to Chinese

# 汉语入门

An easy approach  
to Chinese (II)

郭辉春 编著

下

册

Kuaisu Buru Hanyu Shijie

Qiangdiao Tingshuo Nengli

Qinyin Daiti Hanzi



外语教学出版社  
SINOLINGUA



H195.4  
G823  
✓

# 汉语入门

下 册

*An Easy Approach to Chinese*

(II)

郭辉春 著

北京·华语教学出版社  
Sinolingua

First Edition 2003

ISBN 7 - 80052 - 856 - 1

Copyright 2003 by Sinolingua

Published by Sinolingua

24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: (86) 10-68995871 / 68326333

Fax: (86) 10-68326333

E-mail: hyjx @263.net

Printed by Beijing Foreign Languages Printing House

Distributed by China International

Book Trading Corporation

35 Chegongzhuang Xilu, P.O. Box 399

Beijing 100044, China

*Printed in the People's Republic of China*

责任编辑: 曲 径  
封面设计: 何永妍

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉语入门. 上下册 / 郭辉春编著. —北京: 华语教学出版社, 2002.6  
ISBN 7 - 80052 - 856 - 1

II. 汉… II. 郭… III. 对外汉语教学—教材 IV. H195.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 047913 号

## 汉语入门

(上下册)

郭辉春 编著

\*

©华语教学出版社

华语教学出版社出版

(中国北京百万庄路 24 号)

邮政编码 100037

电话: 010-68995871 / 68326333

传真: 010-68326333

电子信箱: hyjx @263.net

北京市松源印刷有限公司印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司海外发行

(中国北京车公庄西路 35 号)

北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

新华书店国内发行

2003 年 (16 开) 第一版

(汉英)

ISBN 7-80052-856-1 / H · 1353 (外)

9—CE—3506PB

定价: 80.00 元 (全二册)

## 前言 >>>>

1. 本书供西方人短期学习汉语之用，尤其适合在华工作的外国商业界人士。

2. 本书以拼音代替汉字，以实用为目的，强调听、说能力的培养。学完本书上篇，学员即可进行简单日常会话。下篇的内容更为生动活泼，包括少量常用成语。每周学习五课时，学完上、下两篇约需半年时间。

3. 书中句子的安排注重汉、英两种语言词序的比较，使学员易懂、易记，因而免去了对汉语语法的系统、详细介绍。为满足对比的要求，英语译文难免有削足适履之嫌。下篇出现一些语法注释以解释较复杂的语言现象，此类注释仅限于帮助学员理解该课内容，不宜当作严谨而全面的汉语语法知识。

4. 每课书出现若干生词，部分生词作为基本词汇用于句型之中，其余作为参考词汇，可用于练习中。当部分参考词汇应用于后面的句型中时，这些词汇将作为基本词汇再次出现在生词表中。

5. 由于本书不使用汉字，教师应特别注重词语教学并加强复习和练习。汉语的同音字只有经过反复而灵活、生动的复习才能加以区分，因此，一位有经验的教师的指导是学习成功的保证。

6. 在此对 Mr. B. Quaranta, Ms. N. Theisen, H. / E. Markwart 和 Mrs. L. Snyder 所提出的宝贵建议和意见表示衷心感谢。

如果没有 FESCO 的领导和同事所给予的帮助和鼓励，本书恐难以完成。在此一并表示衷心谢意。

## <<<< PREFACE

1. This textbook, composed of two volumes, has been prepared for use by foreigners in a short-term course of Chinese language. It is suitable for all English-speaking students and, in particular, businessmen working in China.

2. Instead of Chinese characters, pinyin (Chinese phonetic symbols) has been utilized in it. The aims of the contents are for practical use. Emphasis has been given to comprehension and speaking ability. The students will be able to speak in simple conversations on daily life after finishing volume 1.

Volume 2 provides more vivid materials including some commonly used idioms. It takes about half a year to finish the whole book if 5 lessons are arranged per week.

3. This textbook gives no systematic nor detailed introduction to Chinese grammar. The sentences in Volume 1 are arranged in such a way that the comparisons of word order between Chinese and English will make students understand them easily. To meet the requirements of such comparisons, the English translation can only be done in a less idiomatic way.

Concise grammar notes can be found in Volume 2 to facilitate the study, but these notes should not be taken as comprehensive Chinese grammar.

4. Each lesson contains a number of new words, some of which appear in pattern sentences as basic words and the rest in exercises as reference words. Some reference words may reappear in the new word list when they are applied to pattern sentences in latter lessons.

5. This textbook, without Chinese characters, requires teachers to pay great attention to the study of words and review them regularly. Homophone words can only be discriminated by constant repetitions in a flexible way. For this reason, an experienced teacher is the guarantee for the success of this course.

6. The compiler is very grateful to Mr. B. Quaranta, Ms. N. Theisen, H. /E. Markwart and Mrs. L. Snyder for their valuable advice.

His gratitude also extends to the managers of FESCO and his colleagues. Without their encouragement and assistance, this book would never have been attempted.

# 目录

## CATALOGUE

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| >>> 第一课  | Lesson One/001       |
| >>> 第二课  | Lesson Two/009       |
| >>> 第三课  | Lesson Three/017     |
| >>> 第四课  | Lesson Four/025      |
| >>> 第五课  | Lesson Five/035      |
| >>> 第六课  | Lesson Six/043       |
| >>> 第七课  | Lesson Seven/047     |
| >>> 第八课  | Lesson Eight/057     |
| >>> 第九课  | Lesson Nine/065      |
| >>> 第十课  | Lesson Ten/075       |
| >>> 第十一课 | Lesson Eleven/085    |
| >>> 第十二课 | Lesson Twelve/093    |
| >>> 第十三课 | Lesson Thirteen/103  |
| >>> 第十四课 | Lesson Fourteen/113  |
| >>> 第十五课 | Lesson Fifteen/123   |
| >>> 第十六课 | Lesson Sixteen/133   |
| >>> 第十七课 | Lesson Seventeen/139 |
| >>> 第十八课 | Lesson Eghiteen/149  |
| >>> 第十九课 | Lesson Nineteen/157  |
| >>> 第二十课 | Lesson Twenty/167    |
| >>> 词汇表  | Glossary/173         |

# LESSON

# 1



## Sentences

- 1 Wǒ huì/néng shuō yìdiǎnr Hànyǔ.  
I can speak a little Chinese.
- 2 Tā bú huì dǎ wǎngqiú.  
He does not know how to play tennis.
- 3 Nǐ huì yòng jìsuànjī ma?  
/Nǐ huì bu huì yòng jìsuànjī?  
Are you good at computers?  
Wǒ huì.  
Yes, I am.
- 4 Wǒ huì kāi qìchē. Dànshì zài Zhōngguó wǒ bù néng kāi qìché, yīnwèi wǒ méiyǒu Zhōngguó de jiàshǐzhèng.  
I learned how to drive. But I can not drive in China, because I do not have the Chinese driving license.
- 5 Wǒmen de zǒnggōngsī zài Běijīng, zài bié de chéngshì hái yǒu jǐ jiā fēngōngsī.  
Our head office is in Beijing and we also have several branch companies in other cities.
- 6 Xià xīngqī nǐ yào cānjiā jǐ gè huì?  
How many meetings are you going to attend next week?  
Wǒ yào cānjiā sì gè huì: yí gè yántǎohuì, yí gè zhāodàihuì, yí gè shēngrì wǎnhuì hé yí gè zhǎnlǎnhuì.  
I will attend four meetings: a symposium, a reception, a birthday party and an



# Lesson 1

exhibition.

**7 Wǒ xīwàng wǒmen de hézuò néng chénggōng.**

I hope that our cooperation can succeed.

Wǒmen de hézuò huì chénggōng de.

Wǒ yǒu xìnxīn.

Our cooperation is sure to succeed. I have confidence.

**8 Zhè jiàn shì bú huì yǒu máfan de.**

There will surely be no trouble with this matter.

## Dialogue



A: Yántǎohuì shénme shíhou jǔxíng? Dìngle ma?

B: Shì de. Xià yuè 10 hào dào 14 hào, zài Chángchéng Fàndiàn jǔxíng.

A: Nǐ dīng fángjiānle ma?

B: Yǐjīng dīng le. Wǒ dīngle yí gè huìyìshì, kěyǐ zuò 100 gè rén.

A: Ānpái rìchéngle ma?

B: Ānpái le. Zhè shì rìchéngbiǎo, gěi nín.

A: Bùzhǎng xiānsheng xiǎng huìjiàn dàibiǎo.

Shénme shíhou huìjiàn?

B: 13 hào huòzhě 14 hào wǎnshang. Wǒ zài hé tāmen liánxì yíxià.

Dìngle yǐhòu, wǒ gàosù nín.

A: Hǎo de. Máfan nǐ le.



## New Words

|    |             |        |              |                                                  |
|----|-------------|--------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | huì         | 会      | v.           | be able to; can; be good at                      |
| 2  | huì... (de) | 会……(的) | v.           | be sure to                                       |
| 3  | huì         | 会      | n.           | meeting; gathering                               |
| 4  | jìsuànjī    | 计算机    | n.           | computer                                         |
| 5  | kāi qìchē   | 开汽车    |              | drive a car                                      |
| 6  | jǐ          | 几      | num. /pron.  | a few; several /how many                         |
| 7  | jiā         | 家      | n.           | home, measure word (for business establishments) |
| 8  | chéngshì    | 城市     | n.           | city                                             |
| 9  | zǒnggōngsī  | 总公司    | n.           | head office (of a corporation)                   |
| 10 | fēngōngsī   | 分公司    | n.           | branch company                                   |
| 11 | yántǎohuì   | 研讨会    | n.           | seminar; symposium                               |
| 12 | zhāodàihuì  | 招待会    | n.           | reception                                        |
| 13 | shēngrì     | 生日     | n.           | birthday                                         |
| 14 | zhǎnlǎnhuì  | 展览会    | n.           | exhibition                                       |
| 15 | xīwàng      | 希望     | v.           | hope                                             |
| 16 | hézuò       | 合作     | n.           | cooperation                                      |
| 17 | xìnxīn      | 信心     | n.           | confidence                                       |
| 18 | máfan       | 麻烦     | n. /v. /adj. | trouble; bother, troublesome; inconvenient       |
| 19 | jǔxíng      | 举行     | v.           | hold ( a meeting, ceremony etc. )                |
| 20 | dìng        | 定      | v.           | fix; set; decide                                 |
| 21 | ānpái       | 安排     | v. /n.       | arrange /arrangements                            |
| 22 | rìchéng     | 日程     | n.           | schedule; agenda                                 |
| 23 | biǎo        | 表      | n.           | list; form                                       |
| 24 | rìchéngbiǎo | 日程表    | n.           | schedule                                         |
| 25 | bùzhǎng     | 部长     | n.           | minister                                         |

# Lesson 1

|    |         |    |    |                          |
|----|---------|----|----|--------------------------|
| 26 | huìjiàn | 会见 | v. | meet (some one)          |
| 27 | dàibiǎo | 代表 | n. | representative; delegate |
| 28 | liánxì  | 联系 | v. | contact                  |



## Word Study

### 1. dīng:

(1) v. make a reservation

e. g: dīng fángjiān, dīng fēijīpiào, dīng fàn.

( book a room, book air tickets, book a meal, book a table)

(2) v. fix; set; decide

e. g: shíjiān dīng le, jiàgé dīng le, rìchéng dīng le.

(time is fixed, price is set, schedule is fixed. )

### 2. huì:

n. meeting; gathering

e. g: míngtiān yǒu yí gè huì, kāihuì, shénme huì.

(Tomorrow there will be a meeting, attend/hold a meeting, what kind of meeting?)

dàhuì, xiǎohuì, zhǎnlǎnhuì, zhāodàihuì,

(mass meeting, small meeting, exhibition, reception, )

yántǎohuì, yīnyuèhuì, Àolínpīkè Yùndònghuì.

(seminar, concert, Olympic game. )



## Exercises

### 1. Substitution Drills

(1) Wǒ huì tán gāngqín

tán jítā

dǎ wǎngqiú

fā E - mail

xiūlǐ jìsuànjī

zuò shēngyī

(2) Tā bú huì yóuyǒng .

huá bīng  
yòng kuàizi  
kāi qìchē  
shuō Yīngyǔ

(3) Tā huì tóngyì de.

lái  
qù  
mǎnyì  
tōngzhī nǐ

(4) Wǒ bú huì wàng de.

chídào  
bīng  
shēngqì  
pòchǎn

(5) Wǒ xīwàng nǐ xǐhuan zhè gè cài.

nǐ cháng lái wǒ jiā wánr  
nǐ yǐhòu zài lái Zhōngguó gōngzuò  
zhè gè wèntí huì hěn kuài jiějué

(6) Wǒ yǒu jǐ gè hǎopéngyǒu .

běn Zhōngwén shū  
gè wèntí  
jiàn lǎo cíqì  
bǎi Měiyuán

(7) Qǐng nǐ hé wǒ de mǐshu liánxì.

zǒnggōngsī  
wéixiūbù(mén)  
xiǎoshòubù(mén)  
zhèngfǔ bùmén

(8) Máfān nǐ gěi wǒmen fā yí gè chuánzhēn.

tōngzhī tā zhè jiàn shì  
gěi wǒ mǎi yí běn Zhōngwén cídiǎn  
péi tāmen qù Chángchéng

(9) Zhè jiàn shì hěn máfān.

bù  
bú tài  
yǒu yìdiǎnr

# Lesson 1

(10) Ānpái rìchéng le ma? —Yǐjīng ānpái le.

cānguān

fángjiān

chē

fàn

2. Read the notes (following reference words) first, then make sentences with “huì”, “huì ... de” and “xīwàng” respectively.

3. Translate the English in the brackets of “ Sentences” into Chinese orally.

4. Write a short conversation imitating the “Dialogue”.



## Reference Words

|    |          |    |         |                                           |
|----|----------|----|---------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1  | tán      | 弹  | v.      | play ( a musical instrument with fingers) |
| 2  | gāngqín  | 钢琴 | n.      | piano                                     |
| 3  | jítā     | 吉他 | n.      | guitar                                    |
| 4  | huábīng  | 滑冰 | v. / n. | skate / skating                           |
| 5  | jiějué   | 解决 | v.      | solve ( a problem)                        |
| 6  | cíqì     | 瓷器 | n.      | porcelain; chinaware                      |
| 7  | wéixiū   | 维修 | n.      | maintenance                               |
| 8  | xiāoshòu | 销售 | n.      | sales; marketing                          |
| 9  | bùmén    | 部门 | n.      | department                                |
| 10 | zhèngfǔ  | 政府 | n.      | government                                |
| 11 | péi      | 陪  | v.      | accompany                                 |



## Notes

“néng” and “huì”

1. “néng” means “can, be able to”

1) used to express ability

e. g: **Wǒ néng shuō Hànyǔ.**

(I can speak Chinese. )

**Tā néng kàn Yīngwén shū.**

(He can read English books. )

**Nǐ néng yòng kuàizi ma?**

(Can you use chopsticks?/Do you know how to use chopsticks?)

**Wǒ néng pǎo 10,000 mǐ.**

(I can run 10,000 meters. )

2) used to show what is possible or to ask questions about possibility

e. g: **Míngtiān tā néng huílái.**

(He can come back tomorrow. )

**Tā bìng le, bù néng chī dōngxī.**

(He is sick. He can not eat anything. )

**Nǐ néng gào sù wǒ nǐ de diànhuà (hào) ma?**

(Can you tell me your telephone number?)

3) used to express permission

e. g: **Wǒmen néng/kěyǐ zài nàr tíngchē.**

(We can park our car there. )

**Zhè yuè nǐ bù néng xiūjià.**

(You can't take a holiday this month. )

## 2. “huì”

1) used to express ability which is usually acquired as a result of study, meaning “can, be able to”

e. g: **Wǒ huì shuō Hànyǔ, dànshì bù huì shuō Déyǔ.**

(I can speak Chinese, but I can not speak German. )

**Tā huì yòng chuánzhēnjī.**

(He knows how to use a fax machine. )

**Nǐ huì yóuyǒng ma?**

(Have you learned swimming?)

2) used to express mastering a skill, meaning “be good at, masterly”

e. g: **Wǒ huì xiūlǐ qìchē.** (I can repair a car. )

**Tā huì zuò fàn.** (He is good at cooking. )

**Nǐ zhēn huì zuò shēngyì!** (You are really good at business! )

3) used to express doubtlessness with “de”, meaning “be sure to, be likely to”. “de” gives an affirmative tone and can be omitted if the sentence is not very short.



# *Lesson* **1**

- e. g: Tā huì lái de. (He will surely come. )  
Nǐ huì hǎo de. (You will be recovered for sure. )  
Wǒ huì gàosù nǐ (de). (I will certainly tell you. )  
Wǒmen de hézuò huì chénggōng (de).  
(Our cooperation will surely succeed. )

# LESSON

# 2



## Sentences

- 1 Yínháng zài nánbian.

The bank is in the south.

- 2 Dàshǐguǎn zài wàijiāo gōngyù de hòubian.

The embassy is behind the Diplomatic apartment building.

- 3 Shūdiàn zài huàláng hé kāfēidiàn de zhōngjiān.

The bookstore is located between the picture gallery and the coffee bar.



- 4 Zhōngguó de běibian shì Éluósī.

Russia is on the north of China.

## Lesson 2

**5** Wǒ de fángjiān pángbian shì huìyìshì.

The meeting room is next to my room.

**6** Cóng zuǒbian shǔ, dì èr gè fángjiān shì wǒ de bàngōngshì.

The second room from the left is my office.

**7** Diànhuà zài zhuōzi shàngbian. Pángbian shì diànnǎo.

Zhuōzi xiàbian shénme dōu méiyǒu.

The telephone is on the desk. Next to it, is the computer. There is nothing under the desk.

**8** Tā shénme dōu zhīdào. Nǐ zuìhǎo qù wèn tā.

He knows everything. You'd better ask him.

**9** Shàng gè zhōumò nǐ qù nǎr wánr le?

Where did you go for fun last weekend?

——Wǒ nǎr dōu méi qù. Wǒ yǒu hěnduō shì.

I didn't go anywhere. I had a lot of things to do.

**10** Nǐ rènshi nà gè gōngsī de rén ma?

Do you know anyone working in that company?

——Wǒ shéi dōu bú rènshi.

I don't know anyone.

### Dialogue

1) A: Qǐng wèn, qù Tiān' ānmén zěnmē zǒu?

B: Zhè tiáo lù jiào "Cháng' ān Jiē", shì Běijīng zuì cháng de lù.

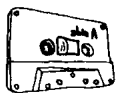
Nín yìzhí zǒu jiù néng dào Tiān' ānmén.

2) A: Qǐng wèn, Yīngguó Dàshǐguǎn zài nǎr?

B: Wǎng dōng zǒu, dào hónglǚdēng wǎng zuǒ guǎi. Dào dì èr gè hónglǚdēng zài wǎng zuǒ guǎi jiùshì.

3) A: Qǐng wèn, qù Zhōngguó Yínháng zěnmē zǒu?

B: Yìzhí wǎng xī, dào lìjiāoqiáo wǎng yòu guǎi, Zhōngguó Yínháng de bàngōnglóu zài mǎlù de yòubian.



### New Words



dōngbian / dōng

东边 / 东

n.

east