

初级口语

卢晓逸
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EVERYDAY CHINESE FOR BEGINNERS

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北京语言学院出版社



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说 明

《初级口语》是专为外国人学习汉语编写的教材。此书适于已掌握了一千左右汉语单词的学生课堂学习或自学之用。

全书共三十课。每课有课文，生词，注释，练习四部分。生词，注释有英文翻译。书后附有最基本的词汇表。

课文短小，全部为情景对话，易懂，上口。前十课以应酬语为主，后二十课是日常生活中最急需的内容。

注释对每课重点词语的意义和用法作了简要说明，并给出例句，以便学生理解和掌握。

每课练习突出了课文重点。对常用的词语和句型采取“滚雪球”的方法，在练习中不断重现。这样，学生通过作练习也能逐步掌握汉语的一般规律。

使用本书应贯彻实践性原则，以练为主，突出听说，对注释不宜作过多的讲解。全书内容有一定的弹性，教师可根据学生的特点和需要作适当的取舍。

本书自1981年以来，一直作为本校短期汉语进修部的口语教材。也曾为国外一些大学所采用。日本，香港还分别出版了日译本和英文、法文注释本。这次出版，在原来的基础上作了较大的修改。

本书在使用过程中，曾收到校内外及国内外汉语教师提出的不少宝贵意见，这对我们修订此书帮助很大。这里，特向热心关怀过本书的中外同行们表示衷心的感谢。

本书部分原编者或在国外，或另有任务，修改工作只能

由我们两人来完成了。需要特别指出的是：在本书即将付印之际，原编者郭志良同志送来了很好的书面意见。

本书英文翻译：张孝忠。

卢晓逸、程美珍

一九八五年夏于北京语言学院

INTRODUCTION

EVERYDAY CHINESE FOR BEGINNERS, a course of spoken Chinese, has been specially written for foreign learners who already have a vocabulary of about 1,000 Chinese words. It is suitable for those who study Chinese at school, or on their own.

This book consists of 30 lessons, each of which contains four parts: text, new words, notes and exercises. The new words and notes are given with their English translation. An essential word list required by studying the book is attached to the end of it.

The texts are short, readily comprehensible and sayable. They are, as can be seen, all situational conversations. The first ten lessons deal mainly with ways for people to exchange polite words while the last twenty teach things necessary for the learner to say in everyday life.

The notes in each lesson provide with brief explanations of the key words and expressions and they are illustrated with examples so as to enable the learner to have a better understanding and a firm grasp of them.

The exercises are designed with emphasis on the

focal points of the texts. A considerable number of useful sentence patterns, words and expressions have been arranged in a way that might be called "trundling a snow-ball", i.e. they reoccur from time to time in the exercises. When they finish doing the exercises outlined above, they will, consequently, be able to acquire some of the fundamental rules of the Chinese language.

When teaching the book, the principle of practice should be applied. The teacher is advised to spend most of the class hours on drills with prominence given to listening and speaking. It is quite inadvisable to give too detailed an explanation of the notes. The book is, in a way, made flexible so that teachers can choose, according to the characteristics of the learners, whatever is needed to teach.

This book is originally intended for the students of the Short-term Chinese Training Course conducted at Beijing Language Institute in 1981 and has been used there ever since. It has meanwhile been adopted by some universities in foreign countries. It was published respectively with English (and French) and Japanese translation of the notes in Hongkong and Japan, however, the present edition still embodies many improvements on what have been achieved.

And, we received a lot of valuable criticism and suggestions from the users both at home and abroad.

They were of much benefit to the revision of the book. We wish to express our heart-felt thanks to all of our colleagues in and outside our school, Chinese and foreign, who have shown concern to the book.

Some of the compilers are now either abroad or fully engaged in other work, so we two have to take up the whole task of revision. Special mention ought to be made of Guo Zhiliang, one of the compilers of the previous edition who wrote many constructive suggestions on the revision of the book at the right time before the manuscripts were sent to press.

The translator of the book is Zhang Xiaozhong.

Lu Xiaoyi
Cheng Meizhen
Summer, 1985

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第一课 欢 迎

一、课 文

1

A: 你好!

B: 你好!

A: 我来介绍一下, 这是木村先生。

C: 欢迎你, 木村先生!

B: 谢谢, 见到你很高兴。

C: 见到你, 我也很高兴。

2

A: 张先生, 好久不见了, 见到您, 很高兴。

B: 见到您, 我也感到很高兴。

A: 又要给您添麻烦了。

B: 哪儿的话, 太客气了。

3

A: 一路上好吗?

B: 很好, 一切都顺利。

A: 那好极了。

B: 非常感谢您来接我们。

A: 不客气! 你们来, 我们是很欢迎的。

4

A: 一路上怎么样?

B: 还不错。

A: 你们是第一次来北京吗?

B: 是的。请多多关照!

A: 愿你们在这里生活愉快!

二、生词

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 见 | (动) jiàn | to see |
| 2. 久 | (形) jiǔ | long time |
| 3. 添 | (动) tiān | to give; to add |
| 4. 麻烦 | (动、名) máfan | to trouble |
| 5. 一路 | (名) yīlù | all the way; through- |

6. 顺利	(形) shùnlì	out the journey without a hitch
7. 那	(连) nà	that
8. …极了	…jíle	extremely (good,bad, etc.)
9. 接	(动) jiē	to meet
10. 不错	(形) búcuò	not bad
11. 第	(头) dì	<i>a prefix for a cardinal number</i>
12. 关照	(动) guānzhào	to take care of
13. 愿	(动) yuàn	to hope; to wish

· 专 名

木村	Mùcūn	<i>a Japanese family name</i>
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三、注 释

1. 我来介绍一下

“来”用在另一个动词前，表示要做某一件事。有缓和语气的作用。如：

“来”，used in front of another verb, indicates an intention of doing something. Its function is to mitigate the tone of a statement, e.g.

(1) 我来想办法。

(2) 大家来商量商量。

(3) 你来给大家讲一下。

2. 久

“久”常和“好”、“很”连用，说明时间长。否定形式，常见的有“不久”。如：

“久” often works together with “好” or “很” to mean “for a long time”. Its usual negative form is “不久”, e.g.

- (1) 我好久没见到他了。
- (2) 他好久没到这儿来了。
- (3) 他去了很久，才回来。
- (4) 我们不久就要在北京见面了。

3. 哪儿的话

用在答话里，表示否定。意思是“你说的不是事实”。受到对方称赞时常用，是一种客气的说法。意义相同的说法还有“哪里”。如：

“哪儿的话” is a polite response made by someone who is being praised. It means “what you have said is not true”. Another expression with the same meaning is “哪里”, e.g.

- (1) 你这件衣服真漂亮!
——哪儿的话，不太好。
- (2) 你的成绩真不错啊!
——哪儿的话，还差得远呢。

4. 那好极了

“那”起连结作用，表示顺着上文的意思，引出应有的结果。如：

“那” means to say something conformable to the preceding sentence so as to introduce the due consequence, e.g.

- (1) 这些东西太不好带了, 那就放这儿吧。
- (2) 你明天有事情, 那就别来了。
- (3) 他已经作了准备, 那就给大家讲讲。

5. …极了

用在形容词和表示心理活动的动词后边作补语, 表示达到最高的程度。如:

When “…极了” serves as a complement and comes after an adjective or a verb denoting mentation, it indicates extremity, e.g.

- (1) 我一路上顺利极了。
- (2) 这个城市美极了。
- (3) 这张画他喜欢极了。

6. 我们是很欢迎的

这里“是”和“的”表示肯定和强调。“是”和“的”都可以省略, 省略后, 基本意思不变。如:

The construction “是…的” is used to express approval and emphasis.

Both “是” and “的” are optional and when they are not used, the basic meaning of the sentence will remain unchanged, e.g.

- (1) 他是愿意去的。
- (2) 这样做是对的。

这类句子的否定形式之一是把“是…的”中间的成分改成否定形式。如:

One of the negative forms of such a sentence is to negate the element inserted in “是…的”, e.g.

- (3) 他是不愿意去的。

(4) 这样做是不对的。

7. 还不错

表示说话人对某种情况比较满意，但不是非常满意。一般往好的方面说。如：

“还不错” expresses that the speaker is fairly (but not very) satisfied with a certain state. “还” is so used in the instance when one intends to speak well of something, e.g.

(1) 这儿的环境还不错。

(2) 他工作还顺利。

(3) 那儿的学习条件还可以。

8. 你们是第一次来北京吗

“是”在句子中起解释说明的作用。如：

“是” functions to introduce an explanation in a sentence, e.g.

(1) 我是第一次来中国。

(2) 我是去送人，不是去接人。

(3) 他们是去旅行，我们是去参观。

9. 词头“第”

在数词前加词头“第”表示序数。如“第一”、“第二天”、“第三个人”。有的地方数词本身也可以表示序数，不加“第”。如：“八楼”、“三年级”、“六排一号”。

“第” is a prefix to a numeral to indicate an ordinal number, e.g. “第一”，“第二天”，“第三个人”。 In some cases, however, numerals can stand for ordinals with the prefix “第” omitted, e.g. “八楼”，“三年级”，“六排一号”。