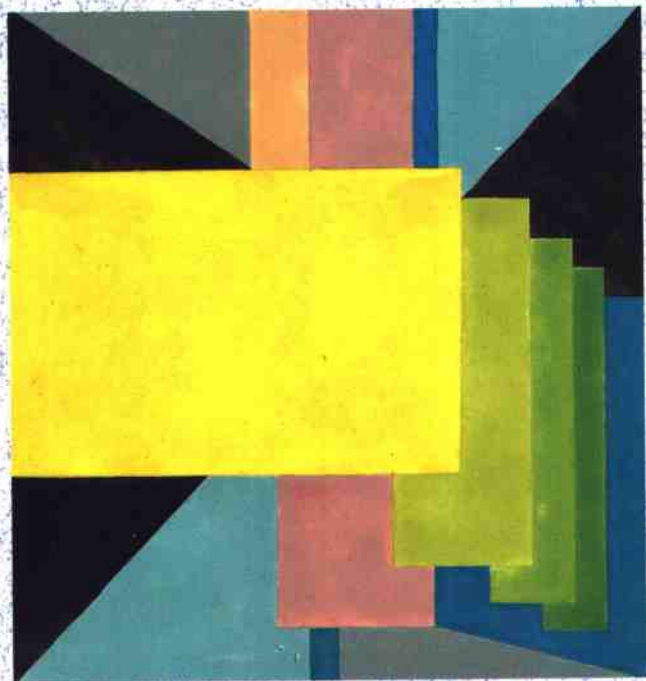


# 序列短文阅读

A SERIES OF  
SHORT CHINESE READINGS



华语教学出版社

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A Series of Short Chinese Readings

(1)

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## 前 言

这套汉英对照的《序列短文阅读》，是为有初步汉语基础的，把汉语作为第二语言来学习的人编写的。它可以作为泛读课的教材或精读课的补充教材，当然也可以作为自学课本使用。

这套课本分4册，每册20课，共80课。每课包括课文、生词、词语例释和练习4部分。

课文选自近年来的报刊和书籍，取材广泛多样，内容涉及文化历史、政治经济、社会生活、风土人情、山川地理、自然景观、科学技术等方面。融知识性、实用性和趣味性于一体，为读者提供了自然的、现实的、常用的语言材料。所选课文都作了不同程度的修改加工，次序安排上也注意由浅入深、循序渐进。

生词约2290个，第一、二册每课在30个之内，第三、四册每课在40个之内。使用频率最高的1200个词不再列入。所选词语具有常用性，并注意一定的重现率。

词语例释以讲解虚词为重点，解释力求简明，例句也多选自课文，以有助于阅读理解和掌握课文内容；同时，也适当扩展一些语法知识。

练习则以加深理解词语的意义及课文内容为主,通过选择、判断、问答等方式帮助读者检验和提高阅读和理解能力。

总之,通过对这套课本的学习,可以扩充词汇量,研习常用词语的意义和用法,并进一步熟习汉语语法的基本规则,加强对中文的理解能力,加快阅读速度,提高阅读水平;同时,还可以扩大汉语的知识面,了解与学习汉语密切相关的文化背景知识。

编写这样的序列读本,对于我们来说是一次尝试和探索。由于经验不足,不当之处请批评指正。

编者

1992年10月

## Preface

*A Series of Short Chinese Readings* is designed for students of Chinese as a second language who already have a knowledge of elementary Chinese. Furnished with the English translation of the texts, it can serve as a textbook for extensive reading class or as supplementary materials for intensive reading. It can also be used as a teach-yourself book.

The series is divided into four volumes, each with 20 lessons. There are four parts to a lesson: the text, new words, notes on word usage, and exercises.

The texts have been selected from newspapers and books published in recent years. They cover a wide variety of topics, ranging from history and culture, politics and economics, to geography, scenic spots, and science and technology. Modified to some extent from the original, they have been arranged in order of the level of difficulty. The series is practical as well as enjoyable, providing readers with vocabulary much used in daily life.

There are about 2,290 new words in the whole series, which are limited to under 30 in each lesson for volumes I and II, and under 40 in each lesson for volumes III and IV. The most frequently used 1,200 words are not included in the vocabulary. Care has been taken that these everyday expressions selected are repeated later in the series.

The notes on word usage emphasize the function words. Explanations are easy to understand and examples have been mostly chosen from the texts to aid the study and comprehension of the texts. Some grammar is introduced here as well.

The exercises are designed to help students deepen their understanding of the new words and text, and increase their reading ability.

In short, through this reading course, students can enlarge their vocabulary, study the meanings and usage of commonly used words, become more familiar with basic Chinese grammar, and increase their reading speed and proficiency. At the same time, they can learn more about the cultural background which is closely related to the Chinese language.

As we are inexperienced in compiling a reading textbook, we hope that, after the publication of *A Se-*

*ries of Short Chinese Readings*, the readers will send in their comments and suggestions to help us improve our work as best we can.

The Compilers

October 1992



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## 第1课 正月初一不回家

### 一、课文

有一对夫妻，平时很爱猜谜。有一年年底，妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信，问他两件事：一是能不能赶回家过春节；二是是不是同意女儿的婚事。不久，妻子收到回信，只见上面写着一句话：“正月初一不回家。”妻子读罢信，心里埋怨丈夫忘了答复第二个问题，但再看一遍来信，仔细一想，才恍然大悟。原来，丈夫这句话也是一个谜语，已经把第二个问题也答复了。

“正月初一不回家”，把“正月”两字合起来，再把开始的一笔——一横除掉，就是“肯”字。所以丈夫同意女儿的婚事。

### 【译文】

#### Away for the Lunar New Year's Day

There was a couple who liked to guess riddles. Once towards the end of the year, the wife wrote to the husband who was away from home, asking him two questions; was he coming back for the festival, and did he agree to their daughter's marriage. Before

long the wife received his short response, "I won't be back for the Lunar New Year's Day (the first day of the first lunar month)." Upon reading his reply, the wife was angry with her husband for forgetting the second question. But by reading the letter again and giving it a second thought, she suddenly saw the light. What her husband had written turned out to be a riddle which also answered the second question.

Combining the two characters 正月 (the first lunar month) in the sentence and omitting the horizontal stroke that came first, she got 肯 (yes) which meant that her husband had given his consent to the marriage.

## 二、生 词

- |       |     |          |                                   |
|-------|-----|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 正月 | (名) | zhēngyuè | the first month (of a lunar year) |
| 2. 初一 | (名) | chūyī    | the first day (of a lunar month)  |
| 3. 对  | (量) | duì      | pair                              |
| 4. 夫妻 | (名) | fūqī     | husband and wife, couple          |
| 5. 平时 | (名) | píngshí  | at ordinary times                 |

6. 猜谜	(动)	cāimí	guess a riddle
7. 妻子	(名)	qizi	wife
8. 丈夫	(名)	zhàngfu	husband
9. 封	(量)	feng	measure word for letters
10. 同意	(动)	tóngyì	approve, agree
11. 婚事	(名)	hūnshi	marriage
12. 罢	(动)	ba	finish
13. 埋怨	(动)	mányuan	blame, complain
14. 答复	(动)	dáfù	answer
15. 遍	(量)	biàn	a temporal measure word
16. 仔细	(形)	zǐxì	careful
17. 恍然大悟		huǎngrán dàwù	suddenly realize
18. 谜语	(名)	míyǔ	riddle
19. 笔	(名)	bǐ	stroke (in Chinese characters)
20. 横	(名)	héng	horizontal stroke (in Chinese characters)

### 三、词语例释

#### 1. 罢

(1) (动)常跟在动词后面,表示“完了”。

Often used after a verb, means “having finished.”

妻子读罢信。

他说罢话就走了。

(2) (动)有“停止”的意思,带宾语。

Means “stop,” and can take an object.

工人罢工。

学生罢课。

## 2. 原来

(1) (形)表示没改变以前的情况,有“起初”“以前”的意思。

Means “original, former,” and indicates the continuation of an original situation.

衣服还放在原来的地方。

他原来的名字叫丁大,现在叫丁丁。

(2) (副)发觉新的情况后,突然明白。

Introduces a sudden realization after some new information is found.

她仔细一想,才恍然大悟,原来丈夫把第二个问题也答复了。

我以为是小王来找我,原来是你。

(3) (副)作状语,有“当初”的意思。

Used as an adverbial, means “originally.”

他原来是工人,现在是大学生。

我原来不会开车,后来学会了。

#### 四、练习

##### 1. 根据课文选词填空：

(1) 妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信，问他能不能\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_回家过春节。

a. 赶      b. 走      c. 跑

(2) 妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信，问他是不是\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_女儿的婚事。

a. 同意      b. 反对      c. 知道

##### 2. 选择恰当的解释：

(1) 有一对夫妻，平时很爱猜谜。

a. 可爱      b. 爱护      c. 爱好

(2) 原来，丈夫这句话已经把第二个问题也答复了。

a. 答案      b. 回答      c. 答应

##### 3. 选择正确答案：

(1) 春节是

a. 中国的孩子们的节日  
b. 中国的青年们的节日  
c. 中国的传统节日

(2) 正月是

a. 阳历一年的第一个月  
b. 阴历一年的第一个月  
c. 一年的第一个月

4. 根据课文判断正误(“正”用√表示,“误”用×表示):

(1) a. 有一年年初,妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信。

( )

b. 有一年年中,妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信。

( )

c. 有一年年底,妻子给出远门的丈夫写了封信。

( )

(2) a. 妻子看了一遍丈夫的信,就恍然大悟。( )

b. 妻子看了两遍丈夫的信,才恍然大悟。( )

c. 妻子看了三遍丈夫的信,才恍然大悟。( )

5. 回答问题:

丈夫给妻子的回信上只写了一句话:“正月初一不回家。”这句话也回答了妻子的第二个问题。为什么?



## 第2课 分骆驼

### 一、课 文

有位阿拉伯老人快死了，三个儿子聚在床边，聆听老人的遗嘱。

老人说：“我留给你们十七头骆驼，你们要这样分：大儿子得一半，二儿子得三分之一，小儿子得九分之一。”说罢，老人就死了。

但儿子们没法解决这个难题。十七头骆驼怎么对分呢？也不能三分，也不能九分。不管他们怎么动脑筋，还是想不出法子来。

于是他们想去找聪明人，正好有个聪明人骑

