



北大版海外汉语教材



LEARNING Chinese Overseas Textbook

海外汉语课本

2

高明明 岑玉珍 编著

By Gao Mingming & Cen Yuzhen



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



北大版海外汉语教材

LEARNING Chinese Overseas Textbook

2

海外汉语课本

高明明 岑玉珍 编著

By Gao Mingming & Cen Yuzhen



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海外汉语课本. 2 / 高明明(Gao Mingming), 岑玉珍(Cen Yuzhen)编著. —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2013.1

(北大版海外汉语教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-21782-5

I. 海… II. ①高… ②岑… III. 汉语—对外汉语教学—教材 IV. H195.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第300937号

书 名: 海外汉语课本(2)

著作责任者: 高明明(Gao Mingming) 岑玉珍(Cen Yuzhen) 编著

责任编辑: 贾鸿杰

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-21782-5/H·3204

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路205号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn> 新浪官方微博: @北京大学出版社

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62753374 出版部 62754962

印 刷 者: 三河市博文印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 17.25印张 372千字

2013年1月第1版 2013年1月第1次印刷

定 价: 62.00元(含课本、汉字练习册、1张MP3)

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话: 010-62752024

电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

一、适用对象

《海外汉语课本》主要面向在欧洲各国大学学习汉语的学生群体，也适合海外一般成年外国学生的课堂教学和自学。《海外汉语课本2》适用于已经完成了《海外汉语课本1》或相近水平的汉语课程的学习者。

二、教材特点

1. 使学生学会最基本、最实用的口语句子；
2. 教学内容、篇幅与欧洲大学外语课教学进度及课时长度相近，设计为两年（每周4学时左右）的课堂教学；
3. 教学内容及课文的情景设计考虑到欧洲学生当地的语言环境；
4. 语音、语法、词语教学内容力求针对欧洲学生的需求和难点，例如，增加拼音和英文翻译的辅助范围和长度。

三、教材内容和体例

1. 《海外汉语课本2》共14课，除课本之外，配有相应的汉字练习册和录音光盘；
2. 每课包括课文、词语表、语法和练习四大部分；
3. 课文以会话和短文两种形式出现，为大学生日常生活场景；
4. 练习部分包括会话、语法、听力、阅读和语音练习。

鸣谢

芬兰赫尔辛基大学孔子学院对本套教材插图的资助。

教材的插图作者严禔女士，英文校对邵伯栋先生。

编者

于赫尔辛基大学

1. The readers

“*Learning Chinese Overseas Textbook*” is a set of textbooks which aims mainly at university students in European countries. They are also suitable for other adult foreign students overseas in class room teaching as well as for self-studies. *Learning Chinese Overseas Textbook 2* suits the learners who have completed *Learning Chinese Overseas Textbook 1* or similar level of Chinese language courses.

2. The features of the textbook

(1) The textbook enables students to grasp the most basic and practical spoken sentences.

(2) The content and the length of the teaching materials are close to European universities’ teaching schedule of foreign languages. The textbooks are designed for two academic years (about 4 hours per week) of classroom teaching.

(3) The content and situational background of teaching materials are designed with the consideration of the native environment of European students.

(4) The teaching of grammar and syntax as well phonetics is designed to meet the needs and constrains of the students overseas. For example, *pinyin* and English translation are used as a helping device to a fuller extent.

3. The content and layout of the textbook

(1) The complete set of *Learning Chinese Overseas Textbook 2* consists of textbook and a workbook on Chinese characters as well as CD.

(2) Each lesson consists four parts: Text, New Words, Grammar and Exercises.

(3) The texts consist of dialogues and passages with university students’ life as the background.

(4) The exercises consist of practice on conversational skills, grammar, listening, reading and pronunciation.

Acknowledgements

The illustrations of this set of textbooks are financially supported by Confucius Institute of Helsinki University in Finland. The illustrations by Ms. Yan Ti and English proofreading by Mr. Shao Bodong are also gratefully acknowledged.

The compilers
University of Helsinki

目 录

第一课	我们去动物医院了..... 1
语法	1 助词“了”(二)表示事情已经发生或者已经完成 2 动词重叠(一)
第二课	她看了一个电影 14
语法	1 助词“了”(三)表示动作的完成 2 连动句(一) 3 定语(二)
第三课	他学了一年汉语了 28
语法	1 助词“了”(四)表示动作已经完成了一定数量、进行了一段时间 2 时量补语 表示动作进行了多长时间 3 概数的表达方法(一) 数词+多
第四课	火车就要开了 42
语法	1 助词“了”(五)“要……了/快……了”表示事情即将发生 2 助词“了”小结 3 又……又…… 4 介词“给”
第五课	你去过长城吗? 55
语法	1 助词“过” 2 动量补语 3 连动句(二) 4 “如果……,就……”
第六课	他们是夏天来的 70
语法	1 “是……的”句(一) 2 定语(三)复杂成分作定语 3 概数的表达法(二)相邻的两个数字表示概数
第七课	我们是坐飞机去的 83
语法	1 “是……的”句(二) 2 “……的时候”

第八课	他唱得很认真	95
语法	1 “在”、“正在”、“在(正在)……呢” 2 程度补语(一) 形容词+极了 3 程度补语(二) 动词+得 4 “离”表示距离	
第九课	你比我高	110
语法	1 比较句(一) “A比B+形容词” 2 副词“才”	
第十课	一样不一样?	123
语法	1 比较句(二) “A比B+形+……” 2 比较句(三) “A跟(和)B一样” 3 副词“就”(一)	
第十一课	我要进去,他要出来	137
语法	1 简单趋向补语 2 副词“就”(二) 3 “就”(二)与“才”	
第十二课	你怎么还在床上躺着?	150
语法	1 助词“着” 2 状语(一)“地”	
第十三课	你说对了	163
语法	1 结果补语 2 “一边……一边……” 3 “越来越……”	
第十四课	行李准备好了吗?	178
语法	1 表达动作情况所处阶段的形式 2 补语形式	
附录一	听力文本	188
附录二	总词汇表	194

Lesson 1	We went to a pet hospital	1
Grammar	1 The particle “了” (2) indicating that something happened (or has happened) or something has been done 2 Reduplication of verbs (1)	
<hr/>		
Lesson 2	She saw a film	14
Grammar	1 The particle “了” (3) indicating that an action was completed 2 Sentences with verbal phrases in series (1) 3 Attributive (2)	
<hr/>		
Lesson 3	He has studied Chinese for one year	28
Grammar	1 The particle “了” (4) indicating that an action has been completed to some extent or has been going on for some time 2 Complements of duration indicating how long an action has proceeded 3 Expressions of approximate numbers (1) Numeral+多	
<hr/>		
Lesson 4	The train is leaving soon	42
Grammar	1 The particle “了”(5) “要……了/快……了” indicates that something is going to happen soon 2 A brief summary of particle “了” 3 “又……又……” 4 The preposition “给”	
<hr/>		
Lesson 5	Have you been to the Great Wall?	55
Grammar	1 The particle “过” 2 Complements of frequency 3 Sentences with verbal phrases in series (2) 4 “如果……,就……”	
<hr/>		
Lesson 6	They came here in the summer	70
Grammar	1 Sentences with (1)“是……的” 2 Attributives (3) Complicated structures as attributives 3 Expressions of approximate numbers (2) Two consecutive numbers indicate approximation	

Lesson 7		We went there by plane	83
	Grammar	1 Sentences with “是……的” (2) 2 “……的时候”	
Lesson 8		He sings seriously	95
	Grammar	1 “在”、“正在”、“在(正在)……呢” 2 Complements of degree (1) Adj+极了 3 Complements of degree (2) V+得 4 “离” indicating distance	
Lesson 9		You are taller than me	110
	Grammar	1 Comparative sentences (1) “A 比 B+Adj” 2 The adverb “才”	
Lesson 10		Are they the same or not?	123
	Grammar	1 Comparative sentences (2) A 比 B +Adj+…… 2 Comparative sentences (3) A is the same as B 3 The Adverb “就”(1)	
Lesson 11		When I was going in, he was coming out	137
	Grammar	1 Simple complements of direction 2 The adverb “就”(2) 3 “就”(2) and “才”	
Lesson 12		Why are you still lying in bed?	150
	Grammar	1 The particle “着” 2 Adverbial (1) “地”	
Lesson 13		You said it correctly	163
	Grammar	1 Complements of result 2 “一边……一边……” 3 “越来越……”	
Lesson 14		Have you done the packing?	178
	Grammar	1 The structures indicating different aspects of an action 2 The structures of complements	
Appendix 1	Listening Script		188
Appendix 2	Index of Vocabulary		194

1

我们去动物医院了

Wǒmen qù dòngwù yīyuàn le

We went to a pet hospital

课文 Text

(一)

小文: 卡拉^①今天不高兴,它怎么了^②?
Xiǎowén Kǎlā jīntiān bù gāoxìng, tā zěnmē le?

大阳: 卡拉病了,不吃东西。
Dàiyáng Kǎlā bìng le, bù chī dōngxī.

小文: 看医生了吗?
Xiǎowén Kàn yīshēng le ma?

大阳: 看了。我们昨天去动物医院了。
Dàiyáng Kàn le. Wǒmen zuótiān qù dòngwù yīyuàn le.

小文: 医生说 什么?得^③吃药吗?
Xiǎowén Yīshēng shuō shénme? Dēi chī yào ma?

大阳: 医生说 不用吃药。
Dàiyáng Yīshēng shuō búyòng chī yào.

小文: 我看^④它太胖了,得运动。
Xiǎowén Wǒ kàn tā tài pàng le, dēi yùndòng.

大阳: 做什么运动呢?
Dàiyáng Zuò shénme yùndòng ne?

小文: 让我想想。每天让它跑一跑,怎么样?
Xiǎowén Ràng wǒ xiǎngxiang. Měi tiān ràng tā pǎo yì pǎo, zěnmeyàng?

大阳: 这个建议不错,我试一试。
Dàiyáng Zhège jiànyì búcuò, wǒ shì yì shì.

小文: 现在就去吧!
Xiǎowén Xiànzài jiù qù ba!



大阳: 现在我不想去。我很累,想休息休息。
 Dàiyáng Xiànzài wǒ bù xiǎng qù. Wǒ hěn lèi, xiǎng xiūxi xiūxi.

(二)

医生说,卡拉太胖了,得运动。现在是春天,最近天气很暖和。大阳想每天和卡拉去公园,让它跑一跑。星期天早上,大阳没有在家睡觉,他和卡拉去公园了。
 Yīshēng shuō, Kǎlā tài pàng le, déi yùndòng. Xiànzài shì chūntiān, zuìjìn tiān-qì hěn nuǎnhuo. Dàiyáng xiǎng měi tiān hé Kǎlā qù gōngyuán, ràng tā pǎo yì pǎo. Xīngqītiān zǎoshang, Dàiyáng méiyǒu zài jiā shuìjiào, tā hé Kǎlā qù gōngyuán le.

公园里有不少大狗和小狗,卡拉很高兴。突然下雨了,还刮风了。雨很大,风也很大,很多人都走了。卡拉跑了,大阳的手机不见了。卡拉和手机都丢了,大阳很着急。有个人对他说:“别着急。你看看那儿!”卡拉在一棵树下边,树旁边有一个手机。卡拉真聪明!谢天谢地,卡拉没有丢,手机也没有丢。大阳很高兴,他和卡拉一起回家了。
 Gōngyuán lǐ yǒu bù shǎo dà gǒu hé xiǎo gǒu, Kǎlā hěn gāoxìng. Tūrán xià yǔ le, hái guā fēng le. Yǔ hěn dà, fēng yě hěn dà, hěn duō rén dōu zǒu le. Kǎlā pǎo le, Dàiyáng de shǒujī bú jiàn le. Kǎlā hé shǒujī dōu diū le, Dàiyáng hěn zhāo jí. Yǒu ge rén duì tā shuō: “Bié zhāo jí. Nǐ kànkan nàr!” Kǎlā zài yì kē shù xiàbian, shù pángbiān yǒu yí ge shǒujī. Kǎlā zhēn cōngmíng! Xiè tiān xiè dì, Kǎlā méiyǒu diū, shǒujī yě méiyǒu diū. Dàiyáng hěn gāoxìng, tā hé Kǎlā yìqǐ huí jiā le.

(1)

Xiaowen: Kala is not happy today. What is matter with it?

Dayang: Kala is sick and it has no appetite.

Xiaowen: Did you see a doctor?

Dayang: Yes, we did. We went to a pet hospital yesterday.

Xiaowen: What did the doctor say? Did it have to take medicine?

Dayang: The doctor said that it was unnecessary.

Xiaowen: In my opinion Kala is too fat and it must do some exercise.

Dayang: What exercise?

Xiaowen: Let me think for a moment. How about making it do some running every day?

Dayang: This is a good suggestion. I will have a try.

Xiaowen: Let's go now!

Dayang: I don't want to go now. I'm tired and want to take a rest.

(2)

The doctor said that Kala was too fat and it must do exercise. Now it is spring time and recently the weather is warm. Dayang wants to go to a park with Kala every day to make it do some running. It was Sunday morning and Dayang didn't sleep at home, he went to a park with Kala.

There were quite many big dogs and puppies, so that Kala was happy. Suddenly, there came rain and wind, heavy rain and strong wind. Many people left the park. Kala ran away and Dayang's mobile phone disappeared. He lost Kala and his mobile phone and he was very worried. One man said to him: "Don't worry. Have a look over there!" Kala was under a tree and beside the tree there was a mobile phone. How clever Kala is! Thank goodness! Dayang didn't lose Kala and neither his mobile phone. Dayang was happy and went home together with Kala.

新词语 New Words

1	动物	dòngwù	<i>n.</i>	animal
	动	dòng	<i>v.</i>	to move around
	物	wù	<i>n.</i>	objects, things
2	医院	yīyuàn	<i>n.</i>	hospital
	医	yī	<i>v.</i>	to give medical treatment
3	病	bìng	<i>v./n.</i>	to be sick; sickness
4	医生	yīshēng	<i>n.</i>	doctor
5	昨天	zuótiān	<i>n.</i>	yesterday
6	药	yào	<i>n.</i>	medicine
7	不用	búyòng	<i>adv.</i>	unnecessarily

	用	yòng	v.	to need, to use
8	运动	yùndòng	v./n.	to do physical exercise; physical exercise, sports
9	跑	pǎo	v.	to run, to run away
10	试	shì	v.	to try (to test it)
11	休息	xiūxi	v.	to rest
12	春天	chūntiān	n.	spring
	春	chūn	n.	spring
13	最近	zuìjìn	n.	recent (time)
	近	jìn	adj.	near, close
14	暖和	nuǎnhuo	adj.	warm
15	公园	gōngyuán	n.	park
	公	gōng	adj.	public
	园	yuán	n.	garden
16	突然	tūrán	adj.	suddenly
17	下(雨)	xià(yǔ)	v.	(of rain, snow) to fall, to (go or come) down
18	雨	yǔ	n.	rain
19	还	hái	adv.	additionally, still
20	刮(风)	guā(fēng)	v.	(of the wind) to blow
21	风	fēng	n.	wind
22	不见(了)	bújiàn(le)	v.	to have disappeared (when having "le" after the verb)
23	丢	diū	v.	to lose
24	着急	zháo jí	adj.	to worry
25	别	bié	adv.	Don't...
26	棵	kē	m.w.	measure word (tree)
27	树	shù	n.	tree

28	谢天	xiè tiān		Thank goodness!
	谢地	xiè dì		
	天	tiān	<i>n.</i>	heaven, sky, day
	地	dì	<i>n.</i>	earth, land

注释 NOTES

- ① 卡拉: name of the dog
- ② (卡拉)怎么了? What's wrong? The expression “怎么了?” is used to show concern to those who seem to be sick or have some problems.
- ③ “得 dēi” means “have to” or “must”. The negative form of this expression is “不用”.
- ④ 我看……: In my opinion, ...

语法 Grammar

1. 助词“了”(二) 表示事情已经发生或者已经完成

The particle “了” (2) indicating that something happened (or has happened) or something has been done

助词“了”(一)位于句末表示新情况出现的用法详见第一册第十三课语法。

See Chapter 13 of Book 1 for Particle “了” (1), which is at the end of a sentence to indicate the occurrence of a new situation.

- (1) 助词“了”位于句末,说明某一件事情已经发生或者已经完成,例如:“我们去医院了”表示“去医院”这件事情已经发生。

Particle “了” is placed at the end of a sentence to indicate that something happened (or has happened) or something has been done. e.g. We went to the hospital. (我们去医院了。) This sentence indicates that the event of “去医院” happened (or has happened).

- (2) 否定形式是将“没有”放在动词之前,句末没有“了”。

The negative form of the mentioned sentences is made by placing “没(有)” before the verb and drop “了” at the end of sentence.

- (3) 疑问句形式可在“了”后加“吗”,“了”不能省略。

The interrogative form is made by using “了” before “吗”. “了” cannot be omitted.

(1)	你	看(一)看	吧!	Have a look!
	让我	想(一)想。		Let me think for a moment.
	我	试(一)试。		I will have a try.
(2)	我想	休息休息。		I want to take a rest.
(3)	我	不	看。	I'll not have a look at it.
	我	没有	看。	I didn't have a look at it.

比较表示事情未发生和已发生的句子:

Compare the sentences indicating an incoming event with that of a happened event:

(1)	我下午去医院。	I'm going to the hospital this afternoon.
	我下午去医院了。	I went to the hospital this afternoon.
(2)	我下午不去医院。	I'm not going to the hospital this afternoon.
	我下午没(有)去医院。	I didn't go to the hospital this afternoon.
(3)	你下午去医院吗?	Are you going to the hospital this afternoon?
	你下午去医院了吗?	Did you go to the hospital this afternoon?

2. 动词重叠(一) Reduplication of verbs (1)

(1) 动词重叠表示动作短暂、随意,可用于提出请求、建议、打算或尝试。单音节动词的重叠形式是“A—A”,“一”可以省略,例如:“看(一)看,想(一)想”。

Verbs can be reduplicated to indicate a short duration and casualness of an action. The structure is often used in making requests, suggestions and plans as well as expressing an attempt. Monosyllabic verbs are reduplicated as “A—A”, in which “一” is often omitted. e.g. “看(一)看,想(一)想”.

(2) 双音节动词的重叠形式是“ABAB”,例如:“休息休息”。

Disyllabic verbs are reduplicated as “ABAB”. e.g. “休息休息”.

(3) 动词重叠形式一般不出现在动词的否定式中。

Reduplication of verbs usually does not occur in the negative forms of verbs.

(1)	他去医院	了。	He went to the hospital. /He's gone to the hospital.
	他回家	了。	He went to the hospital. /He's gone to the hospital.
	我们看医生	了。	We saw a doctor.
(2)	他没有去医院。		He didn't go to the hospital.
(3)	他去医院	了吗?	Did he go to the hospital?

练习 Exercises

1. 课文问答练习 Questions and answers on the text

(一)

(1) 卡拉今天为什么不高兴?

Kǎlā jīntiān wèi shénme bù gāoxìng?

(2) 他们昨天去动物医院了吗?

Tāmen zuótiān qù dòngwù yīyuàn le ma?

(3) 他们昨天看医生了吗?

Tāmen zuótiān kàn yīshēng le ma?

(4) 医生说 什么?

Yīnshēng shuō shénme?

(5) 小文的建议是什么?

Xiǎowén de jiànyì shì shénme?

(6) 这个建议怎么样?

Zhège jiànyì zěnmeyàng?

(7) 现在大阳想不想去?

Xiànzài Dàyáng xiǎng bu xiǎng qù?

(8) 大阳为什么不 想去?

Dàyáng wèi shénme bù xiǎng qù?

(二)

(1) 现在是春天还是冬天?

Xiànzài shì chūntiān háishì dōngtiān?

(2) 最近天气怎么样?

Zuìjìn tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

(3) 星期天早上, 大阳和卡拉去哪儿了?

Xīngqītiān zǎoshang, Dàyáng hé Kǎlā qù nǎr le?

(4) 卡拉为什么很高兴?

Kǎlā wèi shénme hěn gāoxìng?

(5) 为什么很多人都走了?

Wèi shénme hěn duō rén dōu zǒu le?