北大版海外汉语教材

Chinese Overseas Textbook

海外汉语课本

高明明 岑玉珍 编著



此书附盘在资源建设室

含 附 件



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LEARNING Chimese Overseas Textilization



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一、适用对象

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。

二、教材特点

- 1. 使学生掌握最基本、最实用的口语;
- 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,设计为两学年(每周4学时左右)的课堂教学;
 - 3. 教学内容、情景设计考虑到欧洲学生本土语言环境;
- 4. 语音、语法、词语教学设计力求针对欧洲学生需求和难点,例如,适当增加拼音和英文翻译的辅助范围和长度,同时通过各种设计使学生逐步摆脱对拼音和翻译的依赖;
 - 5. 课文中的生词覆盖了新HSK一到四级的大部分词语。

三、教材内容和体例

- 1. 共四册,每册14课;除课本之外,每册配有相应的汉字练习册、录音光盘;
- 2. 每课包括课文、词语表、语法(语音)和练习四大部分;
- 3. 课文以会话、短文两种形式出现,为大学生日常生活场景;
- 4. 练习部分以基本语音、基本会话为主,同时含有语法练习、听力练习和阅读练习;
- 5. 有配套的汉字练习册,包括临摹书写、汉字偏旁归类、用部件组字、组词、在短文中选词填空等项目;
 - 6. 为增加文化色彩和趣味性,第一、二册练习中有古诗朗读、绕口令等项目。

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> 编 者 2011年12月 于赫尔辛基大学

Introduction.....

1. The readers

This set of textbooks aims mainly at university students who study Chinese in European countries. They are also suitable for classroom teaching and self-studies for other adult foreign students who learn Chinese overseas.

2. The special features of the textbooks

- (1) The textbooks 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 the teaching materials are designed with the consideration of the native environment of European students.
- (4) The teaching of phonetics, grammar and vocabulary are designed to meet the needs and constraints of the students. For example, *pinyin* (the phonetic scripts) and English translation are used as a helping device to a fuller extent. At same time, various means in page layout help students to be less dependent on *pinyin* and translation.
- (5) New words taught in the textbooks are designed to cover the majority of the vocabulary in New HSK (Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi) from Level 1 to Level 4.

3. The content and layout of the textbooks

- (1) The complete set of textbooks consists of four volumes with fourteen lessons in each volume. Every volume has a student's workbook on Chinese characters as well as CD.
- (2) Each lesson consists of four parts: Text, New words, Grammar (Phonetics) and Exercise.
 - (3) The texts consist of dialogues and passages with daily life as the

background.

- (4) The exercise section of the textbooks focuses on the practice of basic pronunciation and conversational sentences. It also includes grammar, listening as well as reading exercise.
- (5) The workbooks on Chinese character provide students with exercise of copy writing, classification of radicals, constructing characters with the components, forming up words with characters, as well as filling blanks in a passage with the given words.
- (6) The exercise section of Book 1 and Book 2 includes poetry reading, tongue twisters with intention to make the exercise interesting and culturally oriented.

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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 Writers
2011.12
University of Helsinki

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你好!

Nǐ hǎo!

Hello!

》课文_Text

A: 你^①好!

Nĭ hǎo!

B: 你好!

Nĭ hǎo!





A: 谢谢!

Xièxie!

B: 不^②客气。

Bú kèqi.

A: 再见!

Zàijiàn!

B: 再见!

Zàijiàn!



一二三四五六七八九十 yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí A: Hello!

Hello! B:

Thanks! A:

You are welcome. B:

Good-bye! A:

Good-bye! B:

two three four five six seven eight nine ten one

	新词语 Ne	w Words		DEALM
1	你	nĭ	pron.	you leaded a
2	好	hǎo	adj.	good
3	谢谢	xièxie	ν.	Thank you.
4	不客气	bú kèqi	v.p.	You are welcome.
	不	bù	adv.	no .
	客气	kèqi	adj.	polite
5	再见	zàijiàn	ν.	good-bye
	再	zài	adv.	again
	见	jiàn	ν.	to see
6	- 16	yī	num.	one
7		èr	num.	two III
8	三	sān	num.	three
9	四	sì	num.	four
10	五	wů /	num.	five
11	六	Tiù 💎	num.	six
12	七	qī	num.	seven
13	λ	bā .	num.	eight
14	九	jiŭ	num.	nine
15	+	shí	num.	ten

注释 NOTES

- ① "你 nǐ" changes to "ní" when it is before syllables with the third tone. (See "Tones" in this lesson for details)
- ② "不 bù" changes to "bú" when it is before syllables with the fourth tone. (See Lesson 5 for details)

→语音 Phonetics

1. 汉语拼音 Chinese pinyin

汉语是中国的国语,也称为中文。由于地理区域的不同,汉语有多种方言,发音各不相同。本书中教授的汉语为普通话,是现代汉语的标准语。汉语中汉字的发音用汉语拼音标注。汉语拼音使用26个罗马字母。

Hanyu is the national language of China and it is also named "Zhongwen". Due to the vast geographical difference, the pronunciation of Chinese language varies from dialect to dialect. Chinese language taught in this textbook is also called "putonghua", namely "common speech", which is the standard form of modern Chinese. The pronunciation of Chinese characters is indicated by 26 Roman alphabets, which are referred to as "pinyin (spelling of sound)".

(1) 汉语拼音字母发音表(字母注音为国际音标)

Pronunciation of Chinese pinyin letters (in International Phonetic Alphabet)

а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	- 1	m
[A]	[p]	[ts ^h]	[t]	[Y]	[f]	[k]	[x]	[i]	[tc]	[k ^h]	[1]	[m]
n	0	р	q	r	S	t	u	v ^①	W	X	У	Z
[n]	[o]	[p ^h]	[tch]	[z,]	[s]	[t ^h]	[u]	[v]	[w]	[¢]	[j]	[ts]

① v用于外来语、少数民族语言及方言的注音。

v is used to spell borrowed words and words in languages of ethnic minorities as well as in dialects.

根据发音方法和发音部位,以上26个字母分为声母和韵母。

According to the manners and positions of articulation, the 26 alphabets are classified as initials and finals.

(2) 声母是辅音, 位于音节起始位置, 普通话有21个声母。

Initials are consonants. They are at the beginning of a syllable. There are 21 initials in standard Chinese.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
b	р	m	f	d	t	n	1	g	k	h	j	q	X	Z	С	S	zh	ch	sh	r

(3) 韵母指声母之后的语音单位。韵母分为单韵母、复韵母和鼻韵母。 Finals are phonetic units after initials. Finals are classified as single finals, compound finals and nasal finals.

	单韵母	复韵母	鼻韵母
	Single finals	Compound finals	Nasal finals
1	а	ai	an
2	0	ei	ian
3	е	ao	uan
4	i	ou	üan
5	u	ia	en
6	ü [®]	ie	in
7	er [®]	ua	un
8	en er (EDEPEN ANCAUSE DE SUCCESARIO). Se la companya de la	uo	ün
9		üe	ang
10		iao	iang
11		iu	uang
12		uai	ing
13		uei	eng
14			ueng
15			ong
16			iong

①ü的拼写规则见第三课。

See Lesson 3 for the spelling rules of ü.

② 单韵母er虽然有两个字母,但它是一个元音,只能自成音节。它的发音近似美式英语"bird"和"sir"中的"ir"的发音,音节末卷舌。

The single final er is spelled with two alphabets, but it is a single vowel and it is only a syllable by itself. The pronunciation of er is similar to that of American English in "bird" and "sir" with an audible retroflex r at the end of the syllable.