



中国国家汉办规划教材  
体验汉语系列教材

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# 体验汉语

## Experiencing Chinese

### 旅游篇

### Traveling in China

顾问 刘 珣  
总策划 刘 援  
编者 张如梅 艾 辛

40 ~ 50 课时

40-50 Hours



高等教育出版社  
Higher Education Press





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# 《体验汉语<sup>®</sup>》立体化系列教材

## 教材规划委员会

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## 短期课程系列

《体验汉语<sup>®</sup>·旅游篇》(供40~50课时使用)

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# 前 言

《体验汉语·旅游篇》是《体验汉语》短期课程系列教材中的一个篇目，在编写时保持了与《体验汉语》其他篇目共同的指导思想，即强调体验式学习的教学理念。本教材主要针对初学汉语的旅游者编写，用简单的词汇和句型设计必要的旅游语境，解决初学汉语的旅游者在旅游交际中遇到的语言问题。本教材的内容主要包括初学者在中国旅游观光时所需要掌握的基本会话及一些旅游小常识，适用于短期学员约50个学时的学习，也可作为初学汉语旅游者的旅游手册。

## 结 构

本教材共12课，每课学习3~4项旅游交际任务，每课包括以下主要内容：

### · 目 标

目标主要让教师和学习者预先了解本课的学习重点和所要完成的交际任务。

### · 热 身

热身用语音、插图和文字的形式列出本课的主要词汇，使学习者在正式进入课文学习之前对该课交际任务中所涉及的词汇有直观的接触，为进一步学习课文奠定语境和词汇基础。

### · 会话与活动

每课分为两部分，第2部分是第1部分的补充和扩展。在每两个部分中均包括词语、句子、会话、语言注释、活动5项内容。其中，词语列出了会话中的生词，句子列出了会话中的重点句子，会话内容围绕本课主题设计，让学习者学会如何运用词语和句子完成该交际任务。语言注释从语用的角度对该交际任务中的语言点做简单讲解。活动围绕会话内容，为学习者设计互动性、多样化的练习，以达到巩固和应用所学知识的目的。

### · 旅游指南

旅游指南是对本课交际任务的延伸，使学习者了解一些在中国旅游的基本常识。

### · 中国风景图片

每课后的中国风景图片给学习者展示中国美丽的风光。

此外，本教材还在12课之前设计了课堂及日常用语和语音训练、在教材最后编排了词语表、句子表、录音文本和中国的世界文化与自然遗产4个附录，方便学习者和旅游者使用。

## 特 点

一、本教材以满足初学汉语旅游者的实际需求为编写目的，以旅游交际任务为编写主线，有很强的实用性。

二、强调语料和语境的真实性和实用性，大多数语料和语境设计来自对留学生旅游需求的访谈和调查。

三、练习形式多样化，互动性强，内容与交际任务和语言点紧密结合，让学生在模拟语境中以不同的方式得到操练。

四、淡化语法，注重实用，对课文中的某些语言点仅做语用说明。严格控制词汇难度，本教材的总词汇量为300左右，这300词基本为甲级词。

五、除完成交际任务外，为初学汉语的旅游者介绍一些在中国旅游的基本常识，让学习者

对中国的旅游业有更多了解。

六、精美的图片和悦耳的语音材料从视觉和听觉上为学习者提供了更多的语言输入方式，增加了学习的趣味性。

### 教学建议

学时：每课约4学时，教学重点为句子、会话和活动。

教学：以学生为中心，以顺利完成交际任务为目的的技能训练型教学。课堂教学中一定要注意师生的互动，以学生的情景操练为主。

热身、词语和句子：尽量利用教材中的图片和语音材料，通过对视觉和听觉的刺激来强化语言输入。在此基础上，教师可根据学习者的具体情况，以不同的方式适当增加或减少相关的内容。

会话：在词语和句子的基础上，利用所设置的语境让学习者学会应用所学词语和句子，并可根据学习者的实际情况做适当的替换练习。

语言注释：只做语用的讲解，不必扩展到更深的语法范畴。

活动：尽量利用所设置的练习使学习者得到最大限度的操练，即巩固和学会运用所掌握的语言和交际技能。教师可根据学习者的具体情况改变操练方式，增加操练项目。

旅游指南和中国风景图片：可作为学习者的自学材料，如果时间允许，教师可与学习者就相关话题进行讨论，以增加学习者对中国的了解。

### 鸣谢

本教材从构思到编写的每一个环节都得到了北京语言大学施光亨教授的关心与支持，衷心感谢施老师为本教材提出的宝贵建议。

感谢云南大理学院来自9个国家和地区的300多名留学生，本教材的话题都出自对他们的访谈和调查，他们保证了本教材语料的真实性和情景设计的实用性。

同时，高等教育出版社国际汉语出版中心的领导、编辑，特别是责任编辑在教材策划、版式设计、插图绘制等方面作了大量工作，谨此向他们致以感谢。

编者

2006年4月于云南大理

## Preface

*Experiencing Chinese: Traveling in China* is one book of the *Experiencing Chinese* series for short-term teaching material. It shares the same learning model as the other books in this series, that is, experiential learning. Compared with the other books in this series, *Experiencing Chinese: Traveling in China* is written especially for Chinese language beginners who like to travel. The necessary scenes for travel are depicted with simple words and sentence patterns. That is very practical for beginners to communicate while traveling in China. This book includes necessary dialogues and tips for traveling in China and requires about 50 class hours. *Experiencing Chinese: Traveling in China* could serve as a useful handbook for tourists traveling in China.

### Structure

The book consists of 12 units. Each unit has 3~4 communicative objectives and contains the following parts:

- Objectives

Objectives are designed for teachers and students to know about the study focus and the functional tasks of the unit.

- Warm-Up

In Warm-Up, the main words and phrases are listed with pictures to introduce students to the words they will learn. Pictures will help them to visualize the new words.

- Conversations and Activities

Each unit has 2 parts, the second of which supplements and expands upon the first. Both include 5 elements: Words and Phrases, Sentences, Conversation, Notes and Activities. All the Words and Phrases and basic Sentences used in the Conversation are listed. The Conversations are designed to practice Words and Phrases and Sentences in practical communication scenes. Notes explain the language points in Conversations with simple examples. Activities provide students more opportunities to practice communication in various ways.

- Tour Guide

Tour Guide provides the relevant information and general knowledge about traveling in China.

### VI. Chinese Scenery

Chinese Scenery shows the most beautiful scenery of China.

### Features

*Experiencing Chinese: Traveling in China* targets Chinese language beginners who like to travel in China and badly need help in communicating. It aims to be very practical.

**Limited vocabulary:** This book covers about 300 words and phrases, of which most are at the basic level.

**Authenticity and practicability:** All the language materials and communication environments were designed based on a survey of more than 300 foreign students from Dali University.

**Focus on practicability, not grammar:** Language points are explained by simple examples, not by

the grammatical rules.

A variety of exercises and interactive activities: Both teachers and students are deeply involved in the communication practice.

Besides learning communication skills, students will also get more knowledge about travelling in China.

Moreover, beautiful pictures and the audio recording make the learning process more interesting.

Hopefully you enjoy learning Chinese as well as traveling in China.

Zhang Rumei

April, 2006. Dali, Yunnan



## 课堂及日常用语

### Expressions for Classroom and Everyday Use

你好。/ 您好。  
Nǐ hǎo. / Nín hǎo.  
Hello.  
请问……  
Qǐngwèn ……  
Excuse me, ...

好的。/ 行。  
Hǎo de. / Xíng.  
OK.  
……怎么样?  
…… zěnmeyàng?  
How ...

谢谢。  
Xièxie.  
Thank you.  
不客气。  
Bù kèqi.  
You're welcome.

再见。  
Zàijiàn.  
Goodbye.  
多保重。  
Duō bǎozhòng.  
Take care.

对不起。  
Duìbuqǐ.  
Sorry.  
没关系。  
Méiguānxi.  
Never mind.

我听不懂。  
Wǒ tīng bù dǒng.  
I don't get it.  
我不知道。  
Wǒ bù zhīdào.  
I don't know.

现在上课。  
Xiànzài shàngkè.  
It is time for class now.  
休息休息。  
Xiūxi xiūxi.  
Let's have a break now.

请你读一遍。  
Qǐng nǐ dú yí biān.  
Please read it.  
请你回答。  
Qǐng nǐ huídá.  
Please answer the question.

下课。  
Xià kè.  
Class is over.  
打开书, 翻到第\_\_页。  
Dǎkāi shū, fān dào dì \_\_ yè.  
Open your text-book, turn to page ...

请看黑板。  
Qǐng kàn hēibǎn.  
Look at the black-board please.  
很好。  
Hěn hǎo.  
Very good.

请跟我念。  
Qǐng gēn wǒ niàn.  
Read after me please.  
合上书。  
Hé shang shū  
Close the book.

对了。  
Duì le.  
That's correct.  
错了。  
Cuō le.  
That's wrong.

大点儿声。  
dà diǎnr shēng.  
Read louder.  
再说一遍。  
Zài shuō yí biān.  
Once again please.

现在做练习。  
Xiànzài zuò liànxí.  
Let's do the exercises now.



## 语音训练

## Objectives

## Page

## 第一课

## 乘 车

Transportation

1. Learn the common expressions for taking a taxi
2. Learn the common expressions for taking a bus
3. Learn the numbers 0-10

12

## 第二课

## 入 住

Checking In

1. Learn how to make a self-introduction
2. Learn the common expressions for checking in
3. Learn the common expressions for booking a room
4. Learn the numbers 11-20

24

## 第三课

## 房 间 设 施

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1. Learn the common expressions for hotel service
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3. Know the names of room facilities

36

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2. Learn how to say the days of the week
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48

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62

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2. Learn some words about the human body

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Mailing a Letter

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2. Learn the basic format of a Chinese letter

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yǔyīn xūnliàn

## 语音 训练

## Pronunciation

## 目标 Objectives

- 学会汉语拼音的声母、韵母和声调 Learn initials, finals and tones of Chinese *Pinyin*
- 拼读和声调练习 Basic pronunciation and tone drills

**A** Chinese syllable is usually composed of an initial, a final and a tone. An initial is a consonant that begins the syllable and a final is the rest of the syllable. If you want to learn to speak Chinese, you should learn the initials, the finals and the tones first.



## 声母和韵母 Initials and Finals

## 声母 Initials

b p m f    d t n l    g k h    j q x    zh ch sh r    z c s

## 韵母 Finals

a	i	u	ü
o	ia	ua	
e	ie	uo	üe
ai		uai	
ei		uei (ui)	
ao	iao		
ou	iou (iu)		
an	ian	uan	üan
en	in	uen (un)	ün
ang	iang	uang	
eng	ing	ueng	
ong	iong		



## 注释 Notes

1. When "i" forms a syllable by itself, it is written as "yi"; when "i" occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as "y".  
e.g. i—yi ia—ya ian—yan
2. When "u" forms a syllable by itself, it should be written as "wu"; when "u" occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as "w".  
e.g. u—wu ua—wa uan—wan
3. When "ü" forms a syllable by itself or occurs at the beginning of a syllable, it is written as "yu", with the dots dropped.  
e.g. ü—yu üan—yuan ün—yun üe—yue
4. When "j", "q", "x" are put before "ü" or a final begins with "ü", the two dots in "ü" are dropped.  
e.g. jüzi — juzi qüanbu — quanbu xüexi — xuexi

## 拼读练习 Pronunciation Drills

## 1. 单韵母音节 The mono final syllables

ba	pa	ma	fa	da	ta	na	la	ga	ka	ha
bo	po	mo	fo	de	te	ne	le	ge	ke	he
bi	pi	mi		di	ti	ni	li			
bu	pu	mu	fu	du	tu	nu	lu			nü lü

## 2. 复韵母音节 The compound final syllables

gai	gei	gao	gou	gua	guo	guai	gui	lia	lie	liao	liu	lüe
kai	kei	kao	kou	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	nie	niao	niu	nüe	
hai	hei	hao	hou	hua	huo	huai	hui					

## 3. 鼻韵母音节 The nasal-ended final syllables

ban	ben	bang	beng	pan	pen	pang	peng			
man	men	mang	meng	fan	fen	fang	feng			
dan		dang	deng	dong	tan	tang	teng	tong		
nan		nang	neng	nong	lan	lang	leng	long	luan	nuan
bin	bing		pin	ping	min	ming	lin	ling	nin	ning



## 4. 声母是 j、q、x 的音节 The syllables with initials j, q, x

ji	qi	xi	ju	qu	xu	jue	que	xue
jīn	jīng		jiān	jiāng		qián	qiāng	xiān xiāng

## 5. 声母是 zh、ch、sh、r 和 z、c、s 的音节 The syllables with initials zh, ch, sh, r and z, c, s

zhi	chi	shi	ri	zi	ci	si
zhe	che	she	re	ze	ce	se
zhan	chan	shan	ran	zan	can	san
zhang	chang	shang	rang	zong	cong	song

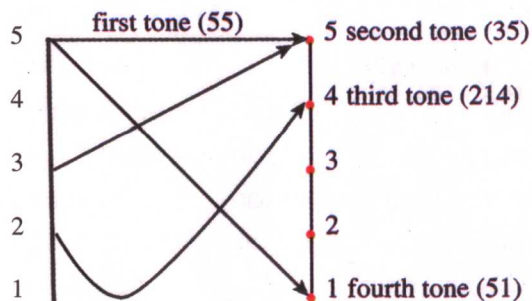
## 6. y、w 开头的音节 The syllables initiated by y and w

yi	wu	yu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng
yīn	yīng	yān	yāng	yún	yuán	yóng				

 声调 Tones

There are four basic tones and one neutral tone in the standard Chinese. They are indicated by tone graphs. Namely, “-” (the first tone), “ˊ” (the second tone), “ˇ” (the third tone), “ˋ” (the fourth tone) and the neutral tone which is not marked. When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings. For example: tāng means “soup”, tǎng means “sugar”, tǎng means “to lie down” and tǎng means “hot” or “to iron”.

## Diagram of tones



## 声调练习 Tone Drills

## 1. 基本声调练习。

Four basic tones drill.

mā	má	mǎ	mà
gē	gé	gě	gè
hāo	háo	hǎo	hào
qiān	qián	qiǎn	qiàn



2. 当两个第三声音节连在一起时，第一个要读成第二声。例如：nǐhǎo → níhǎo。请跟读下列词语。  
When there are two third-tone syllables together, the first one should be pronounced with the second tone while the tone of the second syllable stays unchanged. For example: nǐhǎo → níhǎo. Please read the following words.

hěnhǎo yǔfǎ fǔdǎo suǒyǒu

3. 第三声字在第一、二、四和轻声前边时，要变成“半三声”。也就是只读原来第三声的前一半降调。例如：nǐmen → nǐmen。请跟读下列词语。

When a third tone is followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or neutral tone, it is pronounced in the “half” third tone. That is, the tone that only falls but doesn’t rise. For example: nǐmen → nǐmen. Please read the following words.

Běijīng	kǎoyā	Měiguó	lǚxíng
wǎnfàn	kěpà	xǐhuan	jiějie

4. 轻声读得又短又轻。请跟读下列词语。

The neutral tone is very light and short. Please read the following words.

māma	gēge	yēye	zhízi
nǎinai	jiějie	dìdi	mèimei



# 1

## Transportation

### 第一课 乘车

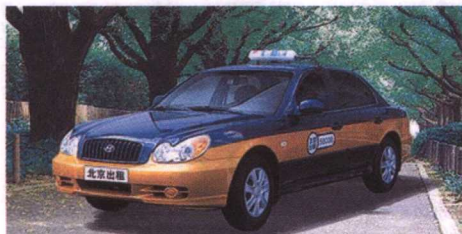
dì yī kè chéng chē

#### 目标 Objectives

- ✓ 学会乘坐出租车的基本用语  
Learn the common expressions for taking a taxi
- ✓ 学会乘坐公共汽车的基本用语  
Learn the common expressions for taking a bus
- ✓ 学会数字 0-10  
Learn the numbers 0-10



热身 Warm-Up



出租 车  
chūzū chē  
taxi



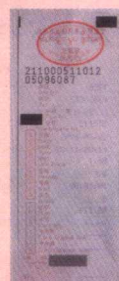
公共 汽车  
gōnggōng qìchē  
bus



司机  
sījī  
driver



计价器  
jìjià qì  
meter



发票  
fāpiào  
receipt

指指读读 Point and Speak

指读单词，这一项可以由一个学生自己完成，也可以两人一组，一个人指，一个人说。