

对外汉语教学教材

初级汉语课本

汉英对照

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初级汉语课本

[汉英对照]

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前 言

《初级汉语课本》是为外国留学生学习汉语编写的教材,适合于初学汉语,掌握500以上常用词的学生使用,共收课文25篇。每篇有课文、生词、注释(词语例解及语法)、练习四个部分。

本教材在编写中力求做到内容丰富、题材多样、简明实用。我们所编选的课文有寓言、笑话、唐诗、小说、散文等,多是篇幅短小,内容生动有趣、语言简明易懂的篇章。学生可以在学习语言的同时,了解中国的历史文化、风俗习惯。此外,本书的注释力求简明,其中语法的讲解注意突出汉语的特点和学生学习的难点,练习也尽量丰富多样,注意听、说、读、写的综合训练。

教师在使用本教材的时候,可以根据实际情况灵活选择篇目,不一定受原编排顺序的限制。

因为考虑到学生实际的汉语水平,我们对书中部分选自书刊杂志的文章做了一些必要的删改,未能征得原作者的同意,敬请原作者见谅。

本书自 1984 年开始作为来华留学生汉语教材(当时,李秀兰同志曾参加部分编写工作),在教学实践中不断修改提高,受到了学生和教师的好评。1986 年 12 月,本书被中国高等教育学会对外汉语教学研究会教材研究小组列为第一批推荐教材,此后,又经国家对外汉语教学领导小组批准,列为国家对外汉语教学规划教材。

本书分汉英对照、汉日对照两种版本。此册为汉英对照本。英文翻译林永福教授。

衷心希望广大读者对此书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

1990 年 6 月

PREFACE

BEGINNING CHINESE is a primer intended for foreign students who have learned more than 500 Chinese words. This textbook consists of 25 lessons. For every lesson, there are four parts, i. e. text, new words, notes (explanation of words and grammar points), and exercises.

This primer is so designed that it has a substantial content, variegated themes and yet is concise and practical. Among the texts, there are fables, anecdotes, poems of the Tang Dynasty and different types of stories. There are essays introducing the different national customs and conditions in Cjhina and also works of contemporary writers, most of which are short in length, with lively and interesting themes, and the language is plain and easy. Therefore, the

students are exposed to the knowledge of Chinese history, culture and customs, while learning the vivid language in the text. And pains have been taken to make the notes clear and brief. Explanations of grammar points have been focused on the peculiarity of Chinese and the common difficulty of foreign learners in their study. Varied exercises have been designed with emphasis upon the integrated drill of the four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

The instructor should not in the least feel obliged to follow rigidly the order of the lessons, but should make the choice appropriate to his own class.

Taking the student's actual level of Chinese into consideration, we cannot but make the necessary adaptation of some articles selected from books and magazines without the authors' permission, for which we want to express our sin-

cere apology.

Since 1984 this primer has been used as a textbook for foreign students in China, and has been revised and improved on the basis of teaching practice, and was warmly received by these students and their instructors as well. The authors are Yin Runxiang, Wei Jidong and Dong Ming. Comrade Li Xiulan participated in some of the compilation work. In December, 1986 this primer was listed as one of the textbooks recommended by the Research Group on Textbooks of the TCFL (Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language) Institute of the Chinese Society of Higher Learning, and later approved by the State TCFL leading group as a standard textbook for TCFL courses.

This primer has a Chinese-English version and a Chinese-Japanese version. The English is rendered by Professor LIN Yongfu.

Comments and suggestions are heartily welcome and will be deeply appreciated.

The Authours

June, 1990

目 录

CONTENTS

第一课 开卷有益	1
Lesson One Reading Is Rewarding	
第二课 坐井观天	13
Lesson Two Looking At The World Through The Mouth of A Well	
第三课 笑话二则	24
Lesson Three Two Jokes	
一、漏米	
A. A Leak In The Rice Sack	
二、外科医生	
B. The Surgeon	
第四课 谈生日	37
Lesson Four About Birthdays	
第五课 中国老年人的生活	52
Lesson Five The Life Of Seniors In China	
第六课 唐诗四首	67
Lesson Six Four Poems Of The Tang Dynasty	
一、登鹳雀楼	
A. Ascending The Stork Pavilion	
二、春晓	

B. Spring Dawn

三、枫桥夜泊

C. Anchor At Maple Bridge For The Night

四、山行

D. Along The Mountain Path

第七课 孟姜女 74

Lesson Seven Meng Jiang-Nu

第八课 梁山伯与祝英台 89

Lesson Eight The Butterfly Lovers

第九课 挑 101

Lesson Nine Choosey

第十课 孺子马 111

Lesson Ten The Child's Horse

第十一课 路遇 122

Lesson Eleven Encounter

第十二课 立志心曲 130

Lesson Twelve A Glossy Will

第十三课 和氏璧 141

Lesson Thirteen The He Shi Jade

第十四课 晏子使楚 150

Lesson Fourteen Special Envoy Yan Zi To Chu State

第十五课 端午节 162

Lesson Fifteen The Lunar May 5 Festival

第十六课 中秋节 171

Lesson Sixteen The Mid-Autumn Festival

第十七课 故宫 181

Lesson Seventeen The Palace Museum

第十八课 龙和石狮 193

Lesson Eighteen The Dragon And The Stone Lion

第十九课 我的一家 204

Lesson Nineteen Our Family

第二十课 我的老师 214

Lesson Twenty My Teacher

第二十一课 第二次考试 227

Lesson Twenty-one The Second Examination

第二十二课 一件小事 243

Lesson Twenty-two A Small Incident

第二十三课 背影 257

Lesson Twenty-three Backview

第二十四课 草原 269

Lesson Twenty-four The Plain

第二十五课 落花生 280

Lesson Twenty-five Peanut

词汇表 289

Glossary

第一课 开卷有益

开卷有益是个成语,意思是说读书有好处。它来源于宋太宗读《太平御览》的故事。

宋太宗非常喜欢《太平御览》,他决心在一年内把这部书读完。于是,他决定每天阅读三卷。有时,因为事情太多,没能按计划阅读,他也一定要在空闲时尽快补读。大臣们劝他注意休息,不要累坏了身体,他说:“开卷有益,我根本不觉得累。”

生 词

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 开卷有益 | kāi juàn yǒu yì | Reading is rewarding |
| 2. 成语 | (名) chéngyǔ | idiom, set phrase |
| 3. 好处 | (名) hǎochu | benefit, good, advantage |
| 4. 来源 | (名) láiyuán | origin |
| 5. 于 | (介) yú | in |

6. 故事	(名) gùshi	story, tale
7. 决心	(名) juéxīn	determination
8. 部	(量) bù	volume, copy
9. 于是	(连) yúshì	therefore, so
10. 决定	(动) juéding	decide
11. 阅读	(动) yuèdú	read
12. 卷	(量) juǎn	volume
13. 按	(介) àn	according to
14. 计划	(名) jìhuà	plan
15. 空闲	(名) kòngxián	free time, leisure
16. 补	(动) bǔ	make up for
17. 劝	(动) quàn	talk into
18. 累	(动、形) lèi	tired
19. 坏	(形) huài	bad, very
20. 根本	(副) gēnběn	not in the least; fundamentally
21. 觉得	(动) juéde	feel

专 名

1. 宋太宗

Sòngtàizōng

2nd emperor of the Song Dy-

nasty, reigning 976—995

2. 太平御览 Tàipíngyǔlǎn The Taiping Imperial Encyclopaedia

注 释

1. 成语 Idiom

成语是一种固定短语,在句中通常作为一个词来使用。汉语的成语大多由四个字组成,如“开卷有益”、“坐井观天”、“愚公移山”、“画蛇添足”等。

An idiom is a set phrase usually used as a single whole in the sentence. Most Chinese idioms are made up of four words, such as 开卷有益 reading is rewarding, 坐井观天 looking at the world through the mouth of a well, 愚公移山 the foolish old man removed the mountain, 画蛇添足 draw a snake and add feet to it.

2. 开卷有益 Reading is rewarding

开:打开;卷:指书;开卷:打开书本,指读书;益:好处。“开卷有益”就是说读书有好处。

开 means ‘open’, 卷 here refers to ‘book’, hence 开卷 ‘opening a book’ implies reading, 益 means ‘good’, ‘advantage’, so 开卷有益 means literally “It will bring you good in opening a book,” or rather, reading is rewarding.

3. 太平御览 The Taiping Imperial Encyclopaedia (TIE)

《太平御览》是按类编写的知识性大型类书。宋太宗命李昉等人编辑,初名《太平总类》,后因宋太宗按日阅览,改名为《太平御

览》。《太平御览》一书，始编于太平兴国二年（公元 977 年），成于八年。全书一千卷，大约四百七十万字。

The Taiping Imperial Encyclopaedia (TIE) is a huge reference book with categorized information. It was compiled by Li Fan and others on the order of Emperor Songtaizong, having first as its title “Taiping Zhonglei”——Taiping General Category——and later entitled “TIE”, as it was read daily by the emperor. Here 御 refers to the emperor, hence ‘yulan’ means ‘royal perusal’. The work was started in the second year of the Taiping Xingguo (977AD) and completed in the eighth year (983). This huge encyclopaedia consists of 1000 volumes in all, about 4 • 7 million words.

4. 汉语的词类 The Parts of Speech of Chinese

汉语的词可分为实词和虚词两大类。实词具有实在的词汇意义，能单独充当句子成分；虚词没有实在的词汇意义，但有语法意义，即表示实词与实词的相互关系，或表示句子的语气。

汉语的实词有名词、动词、形容词、代词、数词、量词和副词，虚词有介词、助词、连词、叹词。

In Chinese, words can be divided into two main groups; function words and form words. Function words have intrinsic semantic meaning and can be used as sentence members, while form words have no semantic meaning except their grammatical sense, i. e. to show the relationships between function words or to express the mood of a sentence.

Chinese function words are nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, measure words, and adverbs. And the form words include prepositions, particles, conjunctions and interjections.

(1) 名词 NOUN

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。例如：书、大臣、成语。

名词中表示人名、书名、地名、机关团体名之类的词叫“专有名词”(专名)。例如：宋太宗、太平御览、北京、北京师范大学。

指人的名词后面可以加词尾“们”表示多数，如“大臣们”。加“们”的名词前面就不能再加数量词，不能说“六个大臣们”。

名词中表示方向位置、时间和处所的词叫方位词、时间词和处所词。例如：上、下，今天、明年，中国、北京。

A noun is a word used to name a person or thing, e. g. book, minister, idiom.

A noun which names a person, a book, a place or an organisation is called a proper noun, e. g. Songtaizong, Taiping Yulan, Beijing, Beijing Normal University.

The suffix “们” is added to nouns, naming a person, to show plurality, e. g. 大臣们 ministers. Nouns with the suffix “们” should not be preceded by measure words, so saying “六个大臣们” is unacceptable.

Nouns showing direction and position, time and place are called bearings words, time words and place words respectively, e. g. above, below, today, next year, China, Beijing.

(2) 动词 VERB

动词是表示动作、行为、存在、发展变化、心理活动的词。例如：读、是、有、成为、喜欢。

动词中有一种表示意愿、可能、能力之类意思的词，叫能愿动词(也叫助动词)。例如：要、可以、能、会。

动词中有一种用在动词后表示动作趋向的词叫趋向动词。例

如：来、去、上来、下去等。

A verb is a word that expresses motion, action, existence, development and change, and psychological behavior, e. g. read, be, have, become, like.

The verb that expresses desire, possibility or capability is called an Optative verb (or helping verb), e. g. 要 (want to) and 可以 (may), 能 (be able to).

The verb that shows the direction of the action is called a Directional verb, e. g. 来 come, 去 go, 上来 come up, 下去 go down.

(3) 形容词 ADJECTIVE

形容词是表示人或事物的性质、状态的词。例如：好、多、快、漂亮、红通通。

An adjective is a word used to indicate the characteristics or state of a person or thing, e. g. 好 good, 多 many, 快 fast, 漂亮 pretty, 红通通 bright red.

(4) 代词 PRONOUN

代词是起替代、指示作用的词。代词分为三类：

A. 人称代词：我、你、他、我们、咱

B. 指示代词：这、那、这里、这样

C. 疑问代词：谁、什么、怎么、哪、多少

A pronoun is a word served as a substitute or demonstrative and is subdivided into three classes;

(A) Personal Pronoun; I, you, he, we, we (including both the speaker and the person or persons spoken to)

(B) Demonstrative Pronoun; this, that, here, such