

桥 —— 外国人汉语系列教材

BRIDGE — CHINESE LANGUAGE
COURSE FOR FOREIGNERS



NEW PRACTICE

新 实 践

NEW PRACTICE

(三)

北京语言文化大学出版社

桥

外国人汉语系列教材

前 言

《桥》是为来华工作的外国人编写的汉语教材，包括《容易学》、《步步高》和《新实践》三种。

供外国人使用的汉语教材，公开出版的已不下百余种，但它们都是为在学校专修汉语的外国学生编写的。其实，在校园以外，还有一大批外国朋友在努力学习汉语。这些外国朋友大多在外交以及经济、贸易、新闻、文教、科技各界任职。他们生活在中国，经常同中国的有关机构打交道，或与中国朋友合作共事。工作和生活需要他们懂得汉语，但是，因为公务在身，不可能到学校去专门学习。他们在繁忙的公务中，或以家庭为课堂，或结伴成班，延聘中国教师教授汉语。

北京外交人员语言文化中心就是承担在京的外交人员汉语教学任务的机构。从 50 年代开始，特别是近 10 多年来，随着业务的不断扩大，教学的研究工作取得了不少进展。《桥》这套教材就是这方面的体现。考虑到来华的其他工作人员学习汉语的需要，书稿在正式付印前增加了有关内容，这样，《桥》就扩大为在中国工作的所有人员都可以使用的汉语教材了，当然，海外其他与他们情况相类的外国朋友也可使用。

在这套教材中，《容易学》是初级口语教材，以生活和工作中常用的口语为内容，使用汉语拉丁化拼音字母，不出现汉字。《步

步高》是初级汉语基础教材，汉字、拼音、译文同步出现，语言实用，由简到繁，重现率高，适合系统学习汉语的外国朋友使用。《新实践》是《步步高》的后续教材，目的在进一步提高使用者的汉语水平。

编者注意到本教材使用对象的特殊需要和学习条件，在遵循一般外国人学习汉语的共同规律的同时，尤其强调针对性和实用性，这主要体现在：

一、本教材的语言材料密切结合使用者生活和职业活动的实际，具有鲜明的职业活动的色彩，符合外国工作人员在生活和履行公务中进行语言交际的要求。

二、本教材以提高使用者用汉语交际的能力为宗旨，着重语言技能——尤其是听说能力的提高，在对有关语言现象作必要的规律性的说明的同时，避免过多的语言理论的讲解。

三、本教材在选用汉语各种表达方式时，注意使用者的身份和特点；在传授这些表达方式的基本意义和结构的同时，注意说明它们的使用场合。

四、本教材鉴于使用者的学习条件，在练习项目和内容的安排上，尽量注意繁简适度和突出重点。为便于自学，本教材都配有录音带。

本教材经过试用和调整，付印前，又进行了集中的讨论和修订。一部好的教材，固然决定于编写人员的努力和劳动，也离不开各方面的意见。我们诚挚地欢迎汉语教学界的专家和使用者的批评和建议，以使之更臻完善。

愿《桥》给外国朋友的生活和工作带来便利，在中外友好交往中架起语言的桥梁！

BRIDGE Chinese Language Course for Foreigners

PREFACE

“Bridge” is a set of Chinese language course dedicated to foreigners working in china. It consists of three parts: *EASY TO LEARN*, *CLIMBING STEP BY STEP* and *NEW PRACTICE*.

There are so far about a hundred kinds of Chinese teaching materials published for foreigners. However they are all compiled for foreign students who major in the Chinese language in their studies. As a matter of fact, there are large numbers of foreign friends outside the campus assiduously studying the Chinese language. Most of them hold posts in the diplomatic missions, or in the circles of trade and economy, press, culture and education, or of science and technology. They live in China, have frequent contacts with relevant Chinese departments or work together with Chinese colleagues. Apparently both work and life make it necessary for them to know some Chinese. However it is almost impossible for them to drop work and go to a full-time Chinese language school. Therefore, they always try to find time to study the language either at home or in a group under the instruction of Chinese teachers.

The Beijing Language and Cultural Centre for Diplomatic Per-

sonnel is an institution committed to the Chinese language teaching for diplomats in Beijing. Since 1950s, especially in the past ten years or so, great progress has been made in teaching and research with steady extension and wider range of their teaching services, and "Bridge" is a good reflection in this respect. Taking into consideration of the needs of other office workers in Beijing, certain contents have been added to the original texts, and thus "Bridge" has extended and become a Chinese language course material suitable to all foreigners working in China and other foreign friends who are in similar situation.

In this set of Chinese language course, "EASY TO LEARN" is an elementary spoken Chinese textbook with conversational expressions of everyday life and work, and it presents only the Pinyin (the alphabetic system of writing) of the Chinese characters instead of the characters themselves. "CLIMBING STEP BY STEP" is an elementary Chinese textbook with characters, Pinyin and English translation, and it covers a vocabulary which is practical, moves up step by step from easier language points to more complicated and difficult ones with plenty of repeated application of the new words and expressions. This volume applies to all foreigners who plan to study the language systematically. "NEW PRACTICE" is a follow-up material of the second volume with a view enabling our readers to further improve their Chinese standard.

In view of the special needs and actual conditions of our readers, we have laid special emphasis on the practical situational application of the language in addition to the general rules of Chinese lan-

guage studies and this is reflected in the following aspects:

1. The language points in this textbook are closely related to the actual needs in daily life and especially the occupational activities of our readers. They are therefore highly practical and in accord with the language demands of our foreign readers in their life and work.

2. This material is designed to improve the learners' ability in practical application of the Chinese language, especially their listening comprehension and speaking fluency; necessary explanations to certain language points are provided while excessive theoretical introductions are avoided.

3. Much attention has been given to our readers' special needs and their different capacities in choosing the various patterns and expressions for this textbook, and the situations for the application of them are explained in addition to their meanings in general and basic structures.

4. The items and contents of the exercises are well-balanced with proper emphasis on the key points. To make their self-study easier, an accompanying set of recording cassettes are available for our learners.

This material had been trial-used for a long time and revisions were made on the basis of concentrated discussions and revisions before its printing. A good language course book depends very much on the hard work of its compilers. However, it is also true that comments and suggestions from our readers are absolutely indispensable. We sincerely welcome criticisms and suggestions from special-

ists in the Chinese language teaching circles and other friends and readers so that we can make further improvements in the future.

We sincerely wish that "Bridge" will bring convenience to our foreign friends in their life and work, and we earnestly hope that "Bridge" will help build up a language bridge for the promotion of relations between China and other countries.

Beijing Language and Culture Centre
for Diplomatic Personnel
March, 1990

新实践

编写说明

通过学习《新实践》第一册和第二册，您已经丰富了一些有关在中国生活和工作的知识。第三册将使您进一步熟悉当今社会，扩大视野，提高综合表达能力。

为此，本册内容多为社会热门话题，选词除口语以外，也兼容了一些常用书面用语和近年来出现的新词汇，以便跟上中国的社会发展，了解和谈论较深层次的现实问题。

愿您最后顺利地步入中级汉语学习阶段。

编 者

1996年10月

NEW PRACTICE

Author's Note

After studying the first and second volumes of *New Practice*, you have enriched your knowledge of everyday life and work in China. This third volume will enable you to become more familiar with contemporary Chinese social life, broadening your horizon and increasing your overall ability to make yourself understood.

With this aim, the lessons in this volume cover subjects of current topical interest. The words and expressions selected are not only those used in conversation but also include terms used in common written language, as well as some new terms which have emerged in recent years. In studying them, you may develop a deeper understanding of some of the more recent developments in Chinese society, and be able to understand and talk about more profound practical issues.

We wish you success with this final volume in preparation for entering the Intermediate Course.

Authors

Oct. 1996

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1. 入乡随俗



每个民族都有自己的风俗和习惯。在交往中，如果对这一点了解不够，有时候就会彼此产生误解，甚至闹笑话。

有一天，一个中国人去英国朋友家做客，他刚坐下主人就问：“您想喝什么？”这位中国人很客气地回答：“我什么也不喝，别麻烦了。”说完，主人真的就按他说的做了，没给他饮料，可是心里却想，这位客人真奇怪，怎么什么都不喝呢？而客人却想，我是跟你客气，你怎么就不明白我的意思呢？你是主人，当然应该把饮料主动拿给客

人喝，客人怎么好意思说要喝什么呢？

过了一会儿，这位客人发现别的客人手里都有一杯不同的饮料，只有他没有，他感到很尴尬。这时他才明白过来，原来他误解了主人的意思，主人准备了各种各样的饮料让客人自己挑选，主人的这种接待方式和中国人的不一样。如果在中国人家做客，即使客人再三推辞，主人也会热情地敬上一杯茶，而在西方人家做客，中国人的这种客气就会被误解。

没过几天，这位英国朋友被邀请参加一个中国人为他举行的宴会。去以前他怕闹笑话，还向他的中国朋友请教了应该怎么做。在宴会上主人为他斟了酒，并且跟他干了杯。这时他想起了朋友的话：“主人给什么就喝什么，如果拒绝那是很不礼貌的。”他还认为中文“干杯”的意思是一定要把酒喝干。于是，中国人跟他一碰杯，他就把酒一口喝干了。没想到这位跟他干，那位也要干，干了一杯又一杯，等他喝得晕头转向时，杯中的酒又斟满了。这时他想，看来杯中的酒永远也喝不完了。后来，他跟他的中国朋友提起这件事时说：“我现在一听干杯就害怕。”他的朋友笑了笑说：“其实‘干杯’的意思是祝酒，而不是让你一定都喝完，有时候只要喝一点儿就行了，怎么能

一口就干了呢？”

看来，要真正做到“入乡随俗”，还得不断去了解对方的想法，去熟悉对方的生活。

1. Rùxiāng-Sùsú

Měi ge mínzú dōu yǒu zìjǐ de fēngsú hé xíguān. Zài jiāowǎng zhōng, rúguǒ duì zhè yì diǎn liǎojiě bú gòu, yǒushíhou jiù huì bǐcǐ chǎnshēng wùjiě, shènzhì nǎo xiàohuà.

Yǒu yí cì, yí ge Zhōngguó rén qù Yīngguó péngyou jiā zuò kè, tā gāng zuòxià, zhǔrén jiù wèn: “Nín xiǎng hē shēnme?” Zhè wèi Zhōngguó rén hěn kèqì de huídá: “Wǒ shēnme yě bù hē, bié máfan le.” Shuōwán, zhǔrén zhēn de jiù àn tā shuō de zuò le, méi gěi tā yǐnliào, kěshì xīnli què xiǎng, zhè wèi kèrén zhēn qíguài, zěnme shēnme dōu bù hē ne? Ēr kèrén què xiǎng, wǒ shì gēn nǐ kèqì, nǐ zěnme jiù bù míngbai wǒ de yìsi ne? Nǐ shì zhǔrén, dāngrán yīnggāi bǎ yǐnliào zhǔdòng nǎgěi kèrén hē, kèrén zěnme hǎoyìsi shuō yào hē shēnme ne?

Guòle yíhuìr, zhè wèi kèrén fāxiàn biéde kèrén shǒu li dōu yǒu yí bēi bùtóng de yǐnliào, zhǐ yǒu tā méi yǒu, tā gǎndào hěn gāngà. Zhè shí tā cái míngbai guòlai, yuánlái tā wùjiěle zhǔrén de yìsi, zhǔrén zhǔnbèile gèzhǒng-gèyàng de yǐnliào ràng kèrén zìjǐ tiāoxuǎn, zhǔrén de zhè zhǒng jiēdài fāngshì hé Zhōngguó rén de bù yíyàng. Rúguǒ zài Zhōng-

guórén jiā zuò kè, jǐshǐ kèrén zàisān tuíci, zhǔrén yě huì rèqíng de jìngshang yì bēi chá, ér zài xīfāngrén jiā zuò kè, Zhōngguórén de zhè zhǒng kèqì jiù huì bèi wùjiě.

Méi guò jǐ tiān, zhè wèi Yīngguó péngyou bèi yāoqǐng cānjiā yí ge Zhōngguórén wèi tā jǔxíng de yànhuì. Qù yíqián tā pà nǎo xiàohuà, hái xiàng tā de Zhōngguó péngyou qǐngjiàole yīnggāi zěnmē zuò. Zài yànhuì shang zhǔrén wèi tā zhēnle jiǔ, bìngqiě gēn tā gānle bēi. Zhè shí tā xiǎngqǐle péngyou de huà: “Zhǔrén gěi shénme jiù hē shénme, rúguǒ jùjué nà shì hěn bù lǐmào de.” Tā hái rènwéi Zhōngwén “gānbēi” de yìsi shì yídìng yào bǎ jiǔ hēgān. Yúshì, Zhōngguórén gēn tā yí pèng bēi, tā jiù bā jiǔ yì kǒu hēgān le. Méi xiǎngdào zhè wèi gēn tā gān, nà wèi yě yào gān, gānle yì bēi yòu yì bēi, děng tā hē de yūntóu-zhuànxiàng shí, bēi zhōng de jiǔ yòu zhēnmǎn le. Zhè shí tā xiǎng, kànlái bēi zhōng de jiǔ yǒngyuǎn yě hē bù wán le. Hòu lái, tā gēn tā de Zhōngguó péngyou tíqǐ zhè jiàn shì shí shuō: “Wǒ xiànzài yì tīng gānbēi jiù hàipà.” Tā de péngyou xiào le xiào shuō: “Qíshí ‘gānbēi’ de yìsi shì zhù jiǔ, ér bú shì ràng nǐ yídìng dōu hēwán, yǒu shíhòu zhǐyào hē yìdiǎnr jiù xíng le, zěnmē néng yì kǒu jiù gānle ne?”

Kànlái, yào zhēnzhèng zuòdào “rùxiāng-suísú”, hái děi búduàn qù liǎojiě duìfāng de xiǎngfǎ, qù shúxī duìfāng de shēnghuó.