新沙河

课本

第三册 • 复旦大学国际文化交流学院

XIN HAN YU KE BEN



复旦大学出版社

ISBN 7-309-00462-0/H•59

定价: 5.75元

New Chinese Textbook 新汉语课本

第三册 Book I

复旦大学国际文化交流学院
Pudan University
International Cultural Exchange School

复旦大学出版社 Fudan University Press 责任编辑 陈硕民 责任校对 陆宏光

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第三册

复旦大学国际文化交流学院

复旦大学出版社出版

(上海国权路 579 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 复旦大学印刷厂印刷

开本850×1168 1/32 印张8.25 字数205,000 1990年11月第1版 1990年11月第1次印刷

印数 1-3,000

ISBN7-309-00462-0/H-59

定价: 5.75元

前 言

《新汉语课本》是供来华留学生学习汉语而编写的一部汉语教材。其他外国朋友学习汉语,也可使用。

全书共八册,每册有若干课,每课包括课文、词语、注释、练习等部分。前四册供基础阶段教学用,一年学完。后四册供提高阶段教学用,也一年学完。学完全书可以掌握两千多个常用汉字,四千多个常用词语,熟练运用常用句式和表达手段,在听、说、读、写诸方面,达到顺利进行日常生活、学习、工作的基本要求。

为使外国留学生更好地学习、掌握和运用汉语,我们在编写过程中努力使本书具有科学性、系统性、实用性和趣味性。本着结构与功能相结合的原则,力争既使学生能学到扎实的系统的汉语知识,又使学生能熟练掌握口语和书面语的表达技能,具有较高的汉语实践能力。同时注意语言学习的特点,力求做到由易到难,由浅入深,循序渐进。

本书课文,不少选自已公开发表的作品,根据教学需要, 对其中的一些篇幅作了精心修改和删节。在编写过程中, 除参考了国内外部分教材外, 还得到部分兄弟学校有关专家的帮助和指教。这里一并感谢。

由于我们水平有限,加之时间仓促,错误和不当之处在所难 免。我们恳切希望使用本书的同行和读者,提出宝贵意见,以便今 后修改。

本书由(按音序排列)蔡传廉、陈晨、陈光磊、贺国伟、胡中行、

金路、廖光霞、秦湘、陶炼、卫梦荣、徐玉明等人编写。

本书英文翻译有赵建、夏国佐、邱晶、张浩。 英文审校有孙骊、 吴延迪。

Foreword

A New Chinese Textbook is a course for the teaching of Chinese to foreign students studying in China. It can also be used by other foreigners learning Chinese.

The whole series consists of eight books, each containing a dozen lessons. Every lesson has text, vocabulary, notes and exercises. The first four books are designed for students at the elementary level, to be finished in one year. The other four are for advanced students and take another year of study. After working thoroughly through the eight books, the student should have a sound command of 2,000 common Chinese characters and more than 4,000 everyday words and expressions. He will be able to use with ease the basic sentence patterns and expressions, be fairly proficient in listening, speaking, reading and writing, and thus be adequately prepared for living, studying and working in China as far as the language is concerned.

To help foreign students learn the language better, we have worked hard to make the Textbook scientific, systematic as well as practical and interesting. Drawing on the strengths of both the structural and the functional

approaches of language teaching and learning, we have aimed at helping the students to acquire both a solid and systematic knowledge of Chinese and a good command of the practical abilities of speaking and writing the language. Taking into account the basic principles and the usual difficulties of language learning, we have introduced language materials progressively and proceeded from the easy to the difficult in a step-by-step manner.

Many of the texts of this series are taken from published works, with some adaptations and alterations for textbook use. In the course of writing this textbook, we have referred widely to textbooks published both in China and abroad, and have received help and advice from experts in sister universities. For these and other help and advice, we here express our deep thanks.

We will be very glad to hear from both teachers and students who have criticisms and suggestions, which will be valuable when preparing revisions.

This textbook is compiled by (in alphabetic order) Cai Chuan-lian, Chen Chen, Chen Guang-lei, He Guowei, Hu Zhong-xing, Jin Lu, Liao Guang-xia, Qin Xiang, Tao Lian, Wei Meng-rong, and Xu Yu-ming.

The English translation is done by Zhao Jian, Xia Guo-zuo, Qiu Jing and Zhang Jie, and is revised and polished by Sun Li and Wu Yan-di.

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第一课 它把游客都吸引住了

Lesson 1 It Attracts Many Tourists

一、词 语 Vocabulary

()	生词和	短语 Ne	w Word	ls and Phrases
1.	把	bă	(介)	"bă" introduces the sen-
				tence pattern "prep. +ob-
	· . :	•	.*	ject +verb", wherein the
				object is acted upon by
				the verb.
2.	游客	yóukè	(名)	tourist
3.	借	jiè	(劲)	lend (to), borrow(from)
4.	杂技	zájì	(名)	acrobatics
	杂技票			acrobatics show ticket
5.	想	ὴg	(叹)	excl., h'm
6.	熊猫	xióngmāo	(名)	panda
	熊猫的表	演		a pandas' performance
7.4	去年	qù nián	(名)	last year
8.	翻译	fānyì	(名、动)	translation, interpretation:
				translate, interpret
	当翻译			be (act as) an interpreter
9.	只	zhī	(量)	a measure word
10.	条	jið	(量)	a measure word

11.	皮球	píq i ú	(名)	(rubber) ball
	玩皮球			play ball
12.	喇叭	lăb a	(名)	bugle, trumpet
	吹喇叭			blow a bugle (trumpet)
13.	笑	xiào	(动)	laugh
	肚子都笑	疼了		laugh till one's sides split
14.	珍贵	zhēnguì	(形)	rare, precious
	珍贵的动	物		a rare (precious) animal
15.	其中	q ízhōng	(名)	among them
16.	身子	shēnzi	(名)	body
17.	肥大	féidà	(形)	chubby, plump, fat
	肥	féi	(形)	fat
	身子肥大			a fat, round body
18.	尾巴	w ěiba	(名)	tail
19.	短小	duă n x iăo	(形)	short
	尾巴短小	•		a short tail
20.	毛	máo	(名)	hair
2 1.	光滑	g uāng huá	(形)	smooth, sleek
	毛很光滑	}		sleek hair
2 2.	白色	báis è	(名)	white
	白	bái	(形)	white
23.	四肢	sìzhī	(名)	the four limbs
24.	肩膀	jiānbăng	(名)	shoulder
25.	黑色	hēisè	(名)	black
26.	K	zh ăn g	(动)	grow
27.	耳朵	ěrduo	(名)	ear
23.	周围	zhōuwéi	(名)	around
	眼睛周围	1		around the eyes .

• •

ring, circle, spot 29. 18 quān (名) a black spot 黑黑的一圈 bamboo 30. 什子 zhúzi (名) bamboo 4 zhú fresh bamboo 新鲜的行子 lovely, beautiful 31. 可爱 kěài (形) lovely animais 可爱的动物 (二) 补充词语 Supplementary Words and Phrases huán 1. 还 (动) return 2. 契 kū (动) cry 3. 乐 (形) lè happy a written request for lea-4. 请假条qǐngjiàtiáo (名) ve, a note asking for leave see, visit kànwàng 5. 看望 (动) grant (sb) leave 6. 准假 zhǔn jià (a formula used at the end 7. 此致 cǐzhì of a letter) Here I give 8. 故礼 jìng lǐ greetings, salutes

二、句 型 Sentence Patterns

1. 把票给我。

ŧ

Give me the tickets.

2. 把票给我看看。

Show me the tickets.

3. 真把我累坏了。

I was dead tired.

4. 它把游客都吸引住了。

It attracts many tourists.

- 5. 晚上别忘了把照相机带上。
 Don't forget to bring your camera in the evening.
- 6. 你能把那架照相机借给我用一用吗? Could you lend me your camera? (May I use your camera?)

三、课 文 Text

(-)

贝克: 马新,杂技票买到了没有?

马新: 买到了。买的人太多, 真把我累坏^{*}了。

贝克· 把票给我看看。嗯,六排八座、十座,座位挺不错。把票放在我这儿,怎么样?

马新: 行,就放你这儿。

贝克: 这场杂技精彩不精彩?

马新,很精彩。

^{贝克:} 有熊猫表演吗?

马新:有。熊猫的表演精彩极了。

贝克: 你看过熊猫表演?

母新:看过。去年跟我父、母亲一起看的。

D克: 你父、母来中国旅行,把你也带来了?

马新: 不是他们把我带来,是我把他们带来的。我会中文,他们请我当翻译。

贝克: 有几只熊猫表演?

马新, 我只看到一只熊猫表演。

贝克: 它跟上海动物园的 熊猫一样有意思?

马新, 那它比动物园的熊猫有意思多了。

贝克: 它表演哪些节目?

马斯· 吃蛋糕、喝牛奶、玩皮球、吹喇叭。它的 表演把观众的肚子都笑疼了。晚上别 忘了把照相机带上。

贝克: 你能把那架旧照相机借给我用一用吗?

马新: 你自己的呢?

贝克: 马丁借走了。

上海动物园里有很多珍贵的动物,其中最吸引人的是熊猫。

熊猫的身子肥大、尾巴短小、毛很光滑。它的头和身体是白色的,四肢和肩膀 是黑色的。它头上长着两只小小的黑耳 朵,眼睛周围是黑黑的一圈,很有意思。

熊猫最爱吃新鲜的竹子。小时候它喜欢爬上爬下,长大以后,就比较爱睡觉了。

熊猫是一种珍贵的动物,也是一种特 别可爱的动物。它把游客都吸引住了。

四、注释 Notes

(一)"真把我累坏了"。

结果补语"坏"表示程度很高。

"坏" is a complement of result meaning "to a very great degree."

(二)"晚上别忘了把照相机带上"。

趋向补语"上"在这儿表示使事物存在或附着于某处。

*L" is a complement of direction which expresses the state of existence or attachment.

五、语 法 Grammar

把字句(一)⁴把"-sentences

"把"字句是为了强调对**事物的处置,运用"**把"字把意念中的 宾语提到动词前面而形成**的一种句式。**例如:

Sentences with the prep. "担" are used to express disposal of something. With the prep. "担", the notional object is put before the verb, and a new sentence

. 6 .