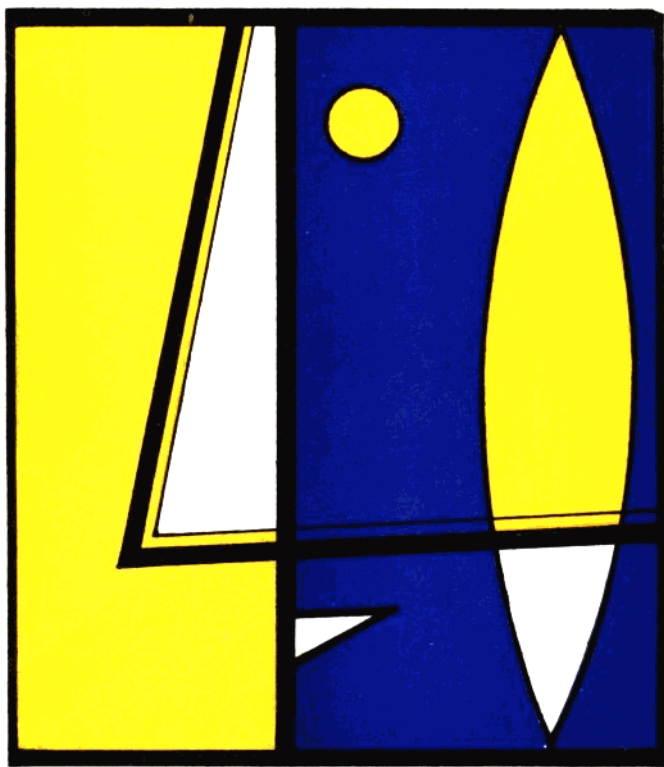


# 交际汉语40课

Chinese for Social Interaction

In 40 Lessons



华语教学出版社

## 前 言

这本书是为初学汉语的成年人编写的,特别适合于在中国或将到中国的外交、外贸人员、新闻记者及留学人员学习汉语使用。也可以作为自学汉语的初级教材。本书着重实用,目的在于培养初学者用汉语进行交际的能力。

本书是根据《初级汉语教材》重写的。《初级汉语教材》上、下册由北京外交人员服务局汉语教研组于1978年编印,并且在1984年对下册进行了修订。在十几年的使用过程中,受到对外汉语教师及外国学员的欢迎,学习者竞相索要。但是由于编印至今时间较久,有些内容已不适应当前需要。这次重写,力求保持原教材简明、实用的特点,并在选题、注解和练习各方面作了较大的变更,对书中出现的语法现象及词语用法的难点,作了简要的注解。同时在二十课和四十课后分别附有两个语法小结。而且每十课后有一个阶段练习,以便自测。为方便不学汉字的学习者,课文及练习都配有汉语拼音。练习的形式多样而有趣,书后还附有各课练习的参考答案。

本书共40课,有词语1500条左右。教学和自学者可以用100课时学完。学完后,具备用汉语进行一般交际的能力。

参加1978年《初级汉语教材》编写的人员有:王晔、殷华琚、吴风涛、祖振扣、李克谦、孙增森。

参加1984年本书下册修订的人员有:李长武、殷华琚、祖振扣、王宇驹、李瑜。

这次重写承殷华琚、李克谦两位副教授审阅全部书稿,并提出修改意见;英文部分由吕新莉老师和李瑜老师修改审定;Jennifer Clibbon审阅了部分书稿,并提出意见;华语教学出版社龙燕俐同

志在内容、体例等方面提出了很多宝贵意见,在此一并致谢。

编 者

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1992 年

## Preface

This book is intended for adults, such as diplomats, businessmen, and journalists, who want to learn Chinese because they plan to work or live in China. It is designed to train beginners to communicate effectively in Chinese and can be used as a textbook by both those who study with teachers and those who study on their own.

The book is an adaptation of *Elementary Chinese Reader* (in two volumes), which was compiled by the Chinese Teaching Staff of the Beijing Service Bureau for Diplomatic Missions and was published in 1978. (Volume II was revised in 1984.) During the past decade, that text has been well received by teachers and foreign students. But some of the contents of the original book have inevitably gone out of date as the years have passed. This revision aims to maintain the concise and practical nature of the original *Reader* while offering a greater variety of topics, notes and exercises. Brief explanations of each text's grammar and difficult usages are provided, and a Brief Summary of Chinese Grammar is appended after Lesson 20 and Lesson 40. After every ten lessons, there is a test for self-examination. *Hanyu Pinyin* (an alphabetic transliteration) is used in the texts and exercises for those who do not want to learn Chinese characters. Keys to all the exercises are included in the appendix.

The book has 40 lessons and a vocabulary of over 1,500 words and expressions and can be finished within 100 one-hour

classroom sessions. Students, both tutored and self-taught, can obtain the basic fluency necessary for social conversation in Chinese by studying this book.

The 1978 book was compiled by Ms. Wang Ye, Mr. Yin Huaifu, Mr. Wu Fengtao, Mr. Zu Zhenkou, Mr. Li Keqian and Mr. Sun Zengsen.

In 1984, Volume II was revised by Mr. Li Changwu, Mr. Yin Huaifu, Mr. Zu Zhenkou, Mr. Wang Yuju and Mr. Li Yu.

We would like to express our thanks to Prof. Yin Huaifu and Prof. Li Keqian for reviewing the manuscript and making suggestions, to Ms. Lü Xinli and Mr. Li Yu for editing the English parts of the book and to Ms. Jennifer Clibbon for reviewing parts of the manuscript. And also to Ms. Long Yanli and other members of Sinolingua for their valuable suggestions concerning the style and contents of the book.

We welcome all comments and suggestions from both students and teachers who use the text and from professional colleagues.

#### Writers

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1992

# 汉语拼音

Hànyǔ Pīnyīn

Phonetic Symbols of the Chinese Language

## 声母表

Shēngmǔ biǎo

Table of Initials

b	[p]	p	[p']	m	[m]	f	[f]
d	[t]	t	[t']	n	[n]	l	[l]
g	[k]	k	[k']	h	[x]		
j	[tɕ]	q	[tɕ']	x	[ɕ]		
zh	[ʈʂ]	ch	[ʈʂ']	sh	[ʂ]	r	[ʐ]
z	[ts]	c	[ts']	s	[s]		

## 韵母表

Yùnmǔ biǎo

Table of Finals

		i	[i]	u	[u]	ü	[y]
a	[a]	ia	[iA]	ua	[uA]		
o	[o]			uo	[uo]		
e	[ɤ]						
ê	[e]	ie	[ie]			üe	[ye]
-i	[i] i [ɿ]						

er	[ʔ]				
ai	[ai]			uai	[uai]
ei	[ei]			uei	[uei]
ao	[au]	iao	[iau]		
ou	[ou]	iou	[iou]		
an	[an]	ian	[ian]	uan	[uan]    üan [yan]
en	[ən]	in	[in]	uen	[uən]    ün [yn]
ang	[aŋ]	iang	[iaŋ]	uang	[uaŋ]
eng	[əŋ]	ing	[iŋ]	ueng	[uəŋ]
ong	[uŋ]	iong	[yŋ]		

1. 下列音节的韵母读〔ɿ〕和〔ʅ〕,不读〔i〕。

The final "i" in the following syllables is pronounced respectively as [ɿ] and [ʅ] instead of [i].

zhi	chi	shi	ri	[ɿ]
zi	ci	si		[ʅ]

2. “ü”及以“ü”开头的韵母和 j、q、x 相拼,在书写时省去上面两点,但与其它声母相拼时,两点不能省略。请注意下列各音节的读法。

When "ü" or a final beginning with "ü" is combined with "j", "q" or "x", the two dots on top can be omitted; but they can not be omitted when "ü" or a final beginning with "ü" is combined with any other initial. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the following syllables.

ju	qu	xu
juan	quan	xuan
jue	que	xue

jun	qun	xun	
nu	nü	lu	lǜ

3. “iou、uei、uen”前加声母时，写成 iu, ui, un.

If “iou”, “uei”, or “uen” is preceded by an initial, it should be written as “-iu”, “-ui” or “-un”.

4. “i”自成音节或在一个音节开头时，拼写规则如下：

When “i” stands for a separate syllable or is at the beginning of a syllable, it is written in the following way:

		i	→	yi
1)	y	+ in	→	yin
		ing	→	ying

2) “i”改为“y”

“i” changed into “y”

ia	→	ya
ie	→	ye
ian	→	yan
iao	→	yao
iang	→	yang
iou	→	you
iong	→	yong

5. “u”自成音节时，在“u”前加“w”。

When “u” stands for a separate syllable, it is preceded by “w”.

u	→	wu
---	---	----

“u”在一个音节开头时，“u”改为“w”。



When "u" is at the beginning of a syllable, "u" is changed into "w".

ua	→	wa	uai	→	wai
uan	→	wan	uang	→	wang
uei	→	wei	uen	→	wen
ueng	→	weng	uo	→	wo

6. "ü"自成音节或在一个音节开头时,拼写规则如下:

When "ü" stands for a separate syllable or is at the beginning of a syllable, it is written in the following way:

yu          yue          yuan          yun

7. 下列各组音节中声母发音的区别在于送气和不送气。每组第一个不送气,第二个送气。

The difference in pronouncing the initials in each of the following pairs is that one initial in each pair is aspirated and the other is not.

{ ba	{ da	{ ge	{ ji	{ zi	{ zhi
{ pa	{ ta	{ ke	{ qi	{ ci	{ chi

### 现代 汉语 中 的 四 个 声 调

Xiàndài Hànyǔ zhōng de sì gè shēngdiào

#### About the Four Tones in Standard Chinese Pronunciation

1. 汉语里的音节是由声母和韵母或只由韵母组成的。每个音节都有声调。普通话语音有四个基本声调,即第一声、第二声、第三声和第四声,分别用符号“-、/、ˇ、\”表示。

A Chinese syllable usually consists of a "sheng" (a beginning

consonant) and a "yun" (the rest of the syllable) or is formed with a "yun" only. Every syllable has a tone. There are four basic tones in Beijing pronunciation, i. e. the first tone, the second tone, the third tone and the fourth tone. They are represented respectively by the tone marks "- ", "/ ", "~ " and "\".

调号要标在韵母中的主要元音上。例如：中国，汉语

The tone marks "- ", "/ ", "~ " and "\" should be placed above the main vowel in the "yunmu" (final). For example:

Zhōngguó      Hànyǔ

## 2. 声调不同，意义也不同

A difference in tone indicates a difference in meaning. For example:

- |   |   |       |                       |
|---|---|-------|-----------------------|
| ① | 鸡 | (jī)  | chicken               |
|   | 急 | (jí)  | impatient; fast       |
|   | 几 | (jǐ)  | how many              |
|   | 寄 | (jì)  | to post               |
| ② | 些 | (xiē) | some                  |
|   | 鞋 | (xié) | shoe                  |
|   | 写 | (xiě) | to write              |
|   | 谢 | (xiè) | to thank              |
| ③ | 灰 | (huī) | grey                  |
|   | 回 | (huí) | to return, to go back |
|   | 毁 | (huǐ) | to destroy            |
|   | 会 | (huì) | can                   |
| ④ | 温 | (wēn) | warm                  |
|   | 闻 | (wén) | to smell              |
|   | 吻 | (wěn) | to kiss               |

	问	(wèn)	to ask
⑤	汤	(tāng)	soup
	糖	(táng)	sugar
	躺	(tǎng)	to lie down
	烫	(tàng)	to iron (clothes)

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