

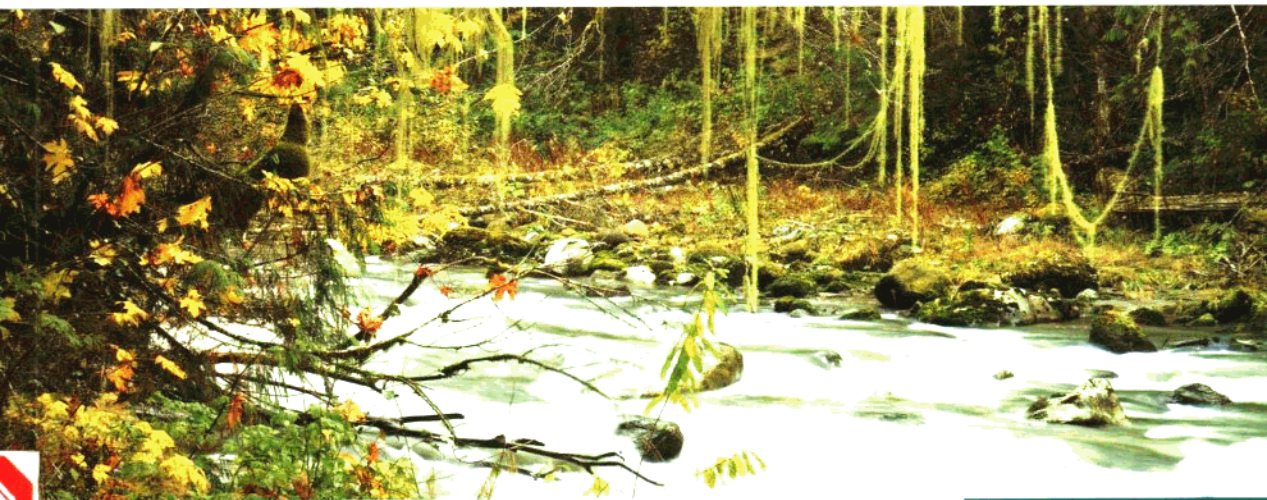


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COLLEGE CHINESE

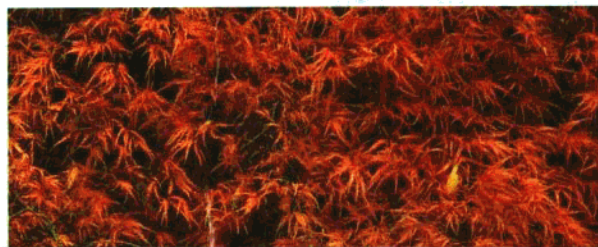
# 高校中文课本

GAOXIAO ZHONGWEN KEBEN



刘永山 杨丽珠 编著

北京语言大学出版社



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## COLLEGE CHINESE

### 1

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# 前 言

《高校中文课本》是为海外高等院校选学中文的学生编写的初级中文课本。课本含课文、生词、语音、语法、注释、训练、练习等多项内容,并配有多媒体光盘、录音磁带等声像材料,是一种综合性教材。全书共四册。学完这套书,学生可学到 1000 左右生词,掌握中文的基础语法和基本句型,能进行一般的生活会话,会写几百个最常用的汉字,为进一步学习中文打下基础。这套教材文字、声像材料齐备,既适合教学使用,也适合爱好中文的读者自学。

本教材融科学性、实用性、趣味性于一体,语言采用标准的普通话,句子力求简短生动,课文富于故事性,有情趣,贴近学生生活。

我们采用在语流中学习语音的方法,同时注重单音的训练,尤其注意声调和难音的训练。每课都配有丰富的训练材料,老师可根据学生学习的难点,有针对性地进行训练。

通过句型让学生在语流中掌握语法。各种句型在语流中自然地出现,对语法点进行简明扼要的讲解,用理论指导实践;替换练习突出句型的关键部分;注重语言的交际功能。

考虑到汉字难学,我们采用了先认后写、多认少写、从易到难的原则。一、二册以拼音为主,让学生通过拼音认知汉字;三、四册拼音、汉字并重,逐渐离开拼音认知汉字。写也是为了认,不要求过多。

学习语言离不开文化背景,有些最习以为常的语言现象,在对外汉语教学中都可能是难点。因此,我们注意介绍中国的文化、习俗、语言的习惯用法,以及中国的历史和现状,让学生在不同文化的对比中更好地掌握中文。

我们选择甲级词语、最常见的汉字、最基础的语法点,精心编排,注意循序渐进,分散难点,适量扩展。

在编写这套教材时,北京语言大学出版社还请来菲律宾十所知名大学的校长、主任、经验丰富的中文教师进行咨询,他们对此教材的编写提出了许多宝贵意见。对此,我们表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者  
2002 年 3 月

## Preface

The series of textbooks, *College Chinese*, is prepared specifically for overseas university students who select to learn Chinese as a foreign language. Consisting of texts, new words, pronunciation, grammar, notes, and practice, etc., and accompanied with audiotapes and CD-ROM, this comprehensive series has four books altogether and each book contains 25 lessons. After learning this series, students are expected to grasp the basic grammar and sentence patterns, about 1000 words, and they should be able to carry on simple daily conversations and write a few hundreds of the most commonly used characters, all of which would surely facilitate their further study. Thanks to the tapes and CD-ROM, the series of books could be used either as textbooks in the classroom, or by self-learners who are interested in Chinese learning.

Considering that the students are all beginners who have never been exposed to the Chinese language or culture, we have made every effort to make the materials easy to be learnt. The language used in the textbooks is the standard Chinese, the sentences are short, and the texts are not only interesting, but also close to students' life. In short, we have tried to make the contents interesting, the teaching and learning methods scientific, and the language skills practical to be employed.

Taking into account that it is a rather hard and tedious job to learn pronunciation, we adopt the way of learning pronunciation in language flows. Meanwhile, we stress the training of individual sounds, especially the sounds and tones that are likely to cause troubles to students. Rich materials are provided in each lesson for practice, and teachers may select those that are needed for practice in the light of the specific situations of students.

Furthermore, we have also adopted the way of learning grammar through sentence patterns in language flows. Various sentence patterns are presented in concrete usages, and brief explanations to grammatical points are provided.

Chinese characters are the main components of the Chinese language, but to some extent, they are the most difficult part for foreigners to learn. Following the principles of recognizing the characters first and learning to write second, more exercises for recognizing and less for writing, we try to employ the scientific methods helping students learn the Chinese characters from easy to difficult. Among them, Books I and II mainly stress on

*pinyin* while Books III and IV on both *pinyin* and characters so that students may gradually be able to recognize characters without the aid of *pinyin*. In a word, the main purpose of having students write the characters is to help students recognize them. We do not expect students to learn too much in a short period.

As we know, cultural background plays an important role in language learning, and even the most commonly used language phenomenon may cause a great trouble to foreign students. Thus we have attached great importance to introduction of Chinese culture, customs, language habits and particular usages, history and present situations so that students may have a better mastery of the language on the basis of better understanding of the Chinese culture.

In a word, we have chosen the most commonly used words, characters, sentence patterns and grammatical points, and compiled the materials in an orderly way, aiming to make the students' learning easy and successful.

During the compiling of this series, Beijing Language and Culture University Press has invited several presidents, directors and experienced teachers of Chinese from ten famous Philippines universities to come over and discuss the matter. They have offered many valuable suggestions, for which, we would like to express our sincere gratitude.

Compilers,  
March, 2002

# 发音要领 Key Points of Pronunciation

## 一、声母 Initials

### 1. b [p]

双唇阻,不送气,清塞音。双唇紧闭,形成阻塞,口腔充满气息。猛开双唇,使气流爆发而出,通称“不送气”。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless bilabial plosive, which is produced by pressing the lips tightly, keeping the breath in the mouth, and then opening the mouth to let the air out with a pop. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

### 2. p [pʰ]

双唇阻,送气,清塞音。发音部位与 b[p] 一样。发音时让气流用力喷发而出,通称“送气”。声带不振动。

A voiceless bilabial plosive, which is produced at the same point of articulation as b [p], but is aspirated when the air is puffed out strongly. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

### 3. m [m]

双唇阻,不送气,鼻音。双唇紧闭,软腭、小舌下垂,气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

An unaspirated bilabial nasal, which is produced by pressing the lips tightly, lowering the soft palate and the uvula, and then releasing the breath through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords vibrate.

### 4. f [f]

唇齿清擦音。上齿接触下唇,气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless labio-dental fricative, which is produced by placing the lower lip against the upper teeth and releasing the breath with friction. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

[注意]在读声母 b p m f 时,已经和韵母 o[o] 相拼合。

[Note] The pronunciation of the initials b p m f is actually a combination of the initial

and the final o [o].

5. d [t]

舌尖阻,不送气,清塞音。舌尖顶上齿龈,形成阻塞,口腔充满气息。猛把舌尖移下,使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless alveolar plosive, which is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the ridge behind the upper teeth, keeping the breath in the mouth and then lowering the tip of the tongue to release the air with a pop. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

6. t [t']

舌尖阻,送气,清塞音。发音部位和 d[t] 一样。气流从口腔爆发而出,同时要送气。声带不振动。

A voiceless alveolar plosive, which is produced at the same point of articulation as d [t], but is aspirated when the air is puffed out strongly.

7. n [n]

舌尖阻,鼻音。舌尖顶上齿龈,软腭、小舌下垂,使气流从鼻腔爆发而出,声带振动。n[n] 也出现在鼻韵母 an、en、-ian<sup>①</sup>、-in、-uan、-un、-üan、-ün 中。

An alveolar nasal, which is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the ridge behind the upper teeth, lowering the soft palate and the uvula and then releasing the breath through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords vibrate. The initial n [n] also occurs at the end of the nasal finals an, en, -ian, -in, -uan, un, -üan, -ün.

8. ng [ŋ]

舌面阻,鼻音。舌根顶住软腭,气流从鼻腔送出。声带振动。ng[ŋ] 也出现在韵母 ang、eng、-ong、-iang、-ing、-iong、-uang 中。

A velar nasal, which is produced by pressing the back of the tongue against the soft palate and releasing the air through the nasal cavity. The vocal cords vibrate. The initial ng [ŋ] also occurs in the nasal finals ang, eng, -ong, -iang, -ing, -iong and -uang.

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① 韵母前有“-”者,表示该韵母不能自成音节。以下同。

The hyphen“-” preceding a final indicates that the final cannot stand for a syllable by itself.



9. l [l]

舌尖阻,边音。舌尖顶住上齿龈(比 n 稍后),气流从舌前部两边出来。声带振动。

An alveolar lateral, which is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the alveolar ridge (a little behind the position for n), and releasing the air from the sides of the tongue. The vocal cords vibrate.

10. g [k]

舌根阻,不送气,清塞音。舌根顶住软腭,形成阻塞。猛使舌根离开软腭,使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless velar plosive, which is produced by raising the back of the tongue against the soft palate and then lowering it to release the air with a pop. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

11. k [k']

舌根阻,送气,清塞音。发音部位和 g[k]一样。气流爆发而出的同时,要送气。声带不振动。

A voiceless velar plosive, which is produced at the same point of articulation as g [k], but is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

12. h [x]

舌根阻,清擦音。舌根接近软腭,气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless velar fricative, which is produced by raising the back of the tongue toward the soft palate and releasing the air through the channel thus made. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

[注意]在读声母 d t n l g k h 时,已经和韵母 e[ɤ]相拼合。

[Note] The pronunciation of the initials d t n l g k h is actually a combination of the initial and the final e [ɤ].

13. j [tɕ]

舌面阻,不送气,清塞擦音。舌面前部贴硬腭,舌尖顶下齿背。气流从舌面前部与硬腭间爆发摩擦而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless palatal affricate, which is produced by raising the front of

the tongue to the hard palate, pressing the tip of the tongue against the back of the lower teeth and then loosening the tongue and letting the air squeeze out through the channel thus made. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

14. q [tɕʰ]

舌面阻,送气,清塞擦音。发音部位与 j[tɕ] 相同。发音时要尽量送气,声带不振动。

A voiceless palatal affricate, which is produced at the same point of articulation as j[tɕ], but is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

15. x [ɕ]

舌面阻,清擦音。舌面前部与硬腭接近,气流从其间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless palatal fricative, which is produced by raising the front of the tongue toward (but not touching) the hard palate and letting the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

[注意]在读声母 j q x 时,已经和韵母 i[i] 相拼合。

[Note] The pronunciation of the initials j q x is actually a combination of the initial and the final i [i].

16. zh [tʂ]

舌尖后阻,不送气,清塞擦音。舌尖上卷,顶住硬腭。气流从舌尖与硬腭间爆发摩擦而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless blade-palatal affricate, which is produced by turning up the tip of the tongue against the hard palate and then loosening it and letting the air squeeze out through the channel thus made. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

17. ch [tʂʰ]

舌尖后阻,送气,清塞擦音。发音部位与 zh[tʂ] 相同,但发音时要送气。声带不振动。

A voiceless blade-palatal affricate, which is produced at the same point of articulation as zh[tʂ], but is aspirated. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

18. sh [ʃ]

舌尖后阻,清擦音。舌尖上卷,接近硬腭,气流从其间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless blade-palatal fricative, which is produced by turning up the tip of the tongue toward (but not touching) the hard palate and letting the air squeeze out. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

19. r [ʒ]

舌尖后阻,浊擦音。发音部位与 sh[ʃ]相同,但 r[ʒ]是浊音,发音时声带振动。

A voiced blade-palatal fricative, which is produced at the same point of articulation as sh [ʃ], but is voiced. The vocal cords vibrate.

[注意] 在读声母 zh ch sh r 时,已经和元音 -i [ɪ] 相拼合,读成 [tʂɪ]、[tʂʰɪ]、[ʃɪ]、[ʒɪ]。

[Note] The pronunciations of the initials zh ch sh r are actually combinations of the initial with the vowel -i [ɪ], i.e. [tʂ] [tʂʰ] [ʃ] [ʒ].

20. z [ts]

舌尖前阻,不送气,清塞擦音。舌尖平伸,顶住上齿背,形成阻塞。然后舌尖稍移开些,让气流摩擦而出。声带不振动。

An unaspirated voiceless blade-alveolar affricate, which is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper teeth and then loosening it and letting the air squeeze out through the channel thus made. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

21. c [tsʰ]

舌尖前阻,送气,清塞擦音。发音部位和方法与 z[ts]基本相同,只是发音时要尽量送气。

A voiceless blade-alveolar affricate, which is produced at the same point of articulation as z [ts], but is aspirated.

22. s [s]

舌尖前阻,清擦音。舌尖接近下齿背,气流从舌面前部与上齿背形成的空隙中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

A voiceless blade-alveolar fricative, which is produced by lowering the tip of the tongue toward the back of the lower teeth and letting the air squeeze out from between the blade of the tongue and the upper teeth. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

[注意]读声母 z c s 时,已经和元音 -i [ɪ] 相拼合。

[Note] The pronunciation of the initials Z C S is actually a combination of the initial and the vowel -i [ɪ].

### 23. y [j]

半元音,可作声母。发音和韵母 i [i] 类似。

A semi-vowel used as a final, which is produced almost in the same way as the vowel i [i].

### 24. w [u]

半元音,可作声母。发音和韵母 u [u] 类似。

A semi-vowel used as a final, which is produced almost in the same way as the vowel u [u].

[注意]送气音和不送气音有明显区别。送气音在发音时要用力送气。如果把手放在嘴前边,或者在嘴前边放一张纸,会明显感觉到送气的情况。

[Note] The sound that is aspirated is rather different from the one that is unaspirated. The pronunciation of the aspirated one requires to puff out the air strongly. One can put a hand or a piece of paper in front of the mouth to feel the situation.

## 二、韵母 Finals

### 1. a [A]

开口度最大,舌位最低,不圆唇。单韵母 a 读成 [A]

复合韵母 ai, -ia, -ua, -uai 和鼻韵母 an, -uan, -üan 中的 a 读成 [a], 舌位较 [A] 偏前,其他与 [A] 相同。

复合韵母 ao, -iao 和鼻韵母 ang, -iang, -uang 中的 a 读成 [a], 舌位较 [A] 偏后,其他与 [A] 相同。

The mouth is wide open, the tongue is at its lowest, and the lips are not rounded. The simple final a is pronounced as [A].

The a in the compound finals ai, -ia, -ua, -uai and in the nasal finals -an, -uan,

-üan is pronounced as [a], which is produced almost in the same way as [A], except that the tongue position is a bit more forward.

The a in the compound finals ao, -iao and in the nasal finals ong, -iang, -uang is pronounced as [a], which is produced almost in the same way as [A], except that the tongue position is a little bit more to the back of the mouth.

## 2. o [o]

开口度中等,舌位半高,偏后,圆唇。单韵母 o 和复合韵母-uo, ou 中的 o, 读作[o]。

复合韵母 ao, -iao 和鼻韵母-ong, -iong 中的 o, 读作[ω], 发音接近于[u], 但开口度稍大, 舌位稍低。

The opening of the mouth is medium, the tongue position is mid-high and a little toward the back of the mouth, and the lips are rounded. The simple final o and the o in the compound finals -uo and ou are pronounced [o].

The o in the compound finals ao, -iao, and in the nasal finals -ong and -iong is pronounced [ω], which is produced almost in the same way as [u], except that the mouth is a little wider and the tongue a little lower.

## 3. e [ɤ]

开口度中等,舌位半高,偏后,不圆唇。单韵母 e 读作[ɤ]。

复合韵母 ei 中的 e 读作[e], 舌位偏前, 其他与[ɤ]相同。

鼻韵母 en, eng 及韵母 er 中的 e 读作[ə], 开口度中等, 舌位居中。

复合韵母-ie, -üe 中的 e 和鼻韵母-ian 中的 a 读作[ɛ], 开口度较[e]大, 其他与[e]相同。

The opening of the mouth is medium, the tongue position is mid-high and a little to the back, and the lips are not rounded. The simple final e is pronounced as [ɤ].

The e in the compound final ei is pronounced [e], which is produced almost in the same way as [ɤ], except that the tongue is a little more forward.

The e in the nasal finals en, eng and in the retroflex final er is pronounced [ə], which is produced with a medium degree of opening and the tongue in central position.

The e in the compound finals -ie, -üe, and the a in the nasal final -ian are both pronounced [ɛ], which is produced almost in the same way as [e], except that the mouth is opened wider.

#### 4. i [i]

开口度最小,唇扁平,舌位高,偏前。单韵母-i 和复合韵母-ia,-ie,-iao,-iu,-ui,以及鼻韵母-ian,-iang,-in,-ing,-iong 中的 i 读作[i]

在 zhi chi shi ri 四个音节中,韵母用-i 表示,但读音不是[i],而是[ɿ],可以认为是声母 zh[tʂ],ch[tʂʰ],sh[ʂ],r[ʐ]的延长音。zhi chi shi ri 可以整体认读。在 zi ci si 三个音节中,韵母用-i 表示,但读音不是[i]而是[ɿ],可以认为是声母 z[tʂ],c[tʂʰ],s[ʂ]的延长音。zi ci si 可以整体认读。

The opening of the mouth is narrow, with the lips spread. The tongue position is high and somewhat forward. The simple final -i, and the -i in the compound finals -ia, -ie, -iao, -iu, -ui and in the nasal finals -ian, -iang, -in, -ing, -iong are pronounced [i].

In the syllables zhi, chi, shi, and ri, the final -i is not pronounced as [i], but [ɿ], which can be considered to be the prolongation of the initials zh [tʂ], ch [tʂʰ], sh [ʂ] and ri [ʐ]. Note that zhi, chi, shi and ri can be treated as a whole in pronunciation.

In the syllables zi, ci and si, the final -i is not pronounced as [i], but [ɿ], which can be considered to be the prolongation of the initials z [tʂ], c [tʂʰ] and s [ʂ]. zi, ci and si can also be treated as a whole in pronunciation.

#### 5. u [u]

开口度最小,唇最圆,舌位高,偏后。单韵母-u 和复合韵母-ua,-uai,-uo,-ui,-iu,以及鼻韵母-uān,-uāng,-un 中的 u,读作[u]。

The opening of the mouth is narrow, the lips are most closed and rounded, and the tongue position is high and somewhat to the back. The simple final -u and the -u in the compound finals -ua, -uai, -uo, -ui, -iu, and in the nasal finals -uān, -uāng, -un are pronounced [u].

#### 6. ü [y]

舌位与[i]相同,但唇要圆,口形与[u]相近。单韵母-ü,复合韵母-üe 以及鼻韵母-üān,-ün 中的 ü,读作[y]

The simple final -ü and the -ü in the compound finals -üe, and in the nasal finals -üān, -ün are pronounced [y], which is produced with the same tongue position as [i], but with the lips rounded as when pronouncing [u].

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- 二、生词 New Words
- 三、语音 Phonetics
  - (一) 声母 Initials b m n h
  - (二) 韵母 Finals a i ao
  - (三) 声调 Tones
- 四、注释 Notes
  - 1. 普通话的音节 The Syllables of Standard Chinese
  - 2. 标调号 Tone Marking
  - 3. 三声连读 The Third-tone Sandhi
- 五、训练 Practice

第 2 课	Tā shì shuí Who is he?	.....	(5)
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- 一、课文 Text
- 二、生词 New Words
- 三、语音 Phonetics
  - (一) 声母 Initials t l sh
  - (二) 韵母 Finals en uei(ui)
- 四、注释 Notes
  - 1. uei 的拼写 The Spelling of uei
  - 2. ui 的调号 The Tone Mark of ui
  - 3. -i 的读音 The Pronunciation of -i
  - 4. 半三声 The Third-tone Sandhi
- 五、训练 Practice

**第 3 课 Tā shì wǒ gēge He is my elder brother ..... (9)**

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials d g (y w)

(二) 韵母 Finals o e u ie uo

四、注释 Notes

1. y w 也是声母 Initials y w

2. uo 的拼写 The Spelling of uo

五、训练 Practice

**第 4 课 Wǒ jiějie shì dàifu My elder sister is a doctor ..... (14)**

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials f j

(二) 韵母 Finals ai ei

四、注释 Notes

1. 汉字和音节 Chinese Characters and Syllables

2. 单韵母和复合韵母 Simple and Compound Finals

五、训练 Practice

**第 5 课 Qǐng jìn Come in, please ..... (19)**

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials p k q x

(二) 韵母 Finals eng in ing iou(iu)

四、注释 Notes

1. ie 的拼写 The Spelling of ie

2. in 的拼写 The Spelling of in



3. ing 的拼写 The Spelling of ing

4. iou 的拼写 The Spelling of iou

五、训练 Practice

## 第 6 课 Nín hē shénme What would you like to drink? ..... (24)

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials ch s

(二) 韵母 Finals an er

四、注释 Notes

1. -i 的拼音 The Pronunciation of -i

2. er 的读音 The Pronunciation of er

五、训练 Practice

## 第 7 课 Wǒmen bān Our class ..... (29)

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials zh r

(二) 韵母 Finals ong ou ü

四、注释 Notes

1. 10 以上数目的读法 The Way of Reading Numbers above Ten

2. 一(yī)的声调 The Tone Sandhi of 一(yī)

3. ü 的拼写 The Spelling of ü

五、训练 Practice

## 第 8 课 Nǐ qù nǎr Where are you going? ..... (34)

一、课文 Text

二、生词 New Words

三、语音 Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials z c