

# 新汉语

课本

第四册 ● 复旦大学国际文化交流学院

XIN  
HAN YU  
KE BEN



复旦大学出版社

封面设计：孙 曙

ISBN 7-309-00463-9/H·60

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定价： 4.25 元

New Chinese Textbook

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第四册

Book IV

复旦大学国际文化交流学院

Fudan 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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**第四册**

**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 6.125 字数 154,000**

**1990 年 11 月第 1 版 1990 年 11 月第 1 次印刷**

**印数 1—3,000**

**ISBN 7-309-00463-9/Ⅳ·60**

**定价: 4.25 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。



## 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 systematized 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 alphabetical order) Cai Chuan-lian, Chen Chen, Chen Guang-lei, He Guo-wei, 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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# 第一課 孙中山和地图

## Lesson 1 Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Maps

### 一、词语 Vocabulary

#### (一) 生词和短语 New Words and Phrases

1. 革命 gémíng (形、名、动) revolutionary, revolution, revolutionize

2. 先行者 xiānxíngzhě (名) forerunner  
革命先行者 revolutionary forerunner

3. 知识 zhīshi (名) knowledge

4. 渊博 yuānbó (形) broad and profound, erudite

知识渊博 have a wide range of knowledge, be erudite, be learned

5. 学者 xuézhě (名) scholar

6. 私塾 sīshú (名) old-fashioned private school

在私塾读书 attend an old-fashioned private school

7. 到底 dàodī (副) an intensifier used in interrogative sentences

到底有多大 What exactly is the size of...? What on earth is

- |        |          |     |                             |
|--------|----------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 8. 打   | dǎ       | (介) | the size of...?             |
| 打那以后   |          |     | from, since                 |
| 9. 形势  | xíngshì  | (名) | since then                  |
| 世界形势   |          |     | situation, circumstances    |
| 10. 刻苦 | kèkǔ     | (形) | the world situation,        |
|        |          |     | international situation     |
| 11. 课堂 | kètáng   | (名) | assiduous, hardworking,     |
| 12. 尽量 | jǐnliàng | (副) | painstaking                 |
|        |          |     | classroom                   |
| 13. 利用 | liyòng   | (动) | to the best of one's        |
| 尽量利用   |          |     | ability, as far as possible |
| 14. 业余 | yèyú     | (形) | use, utilize, make use of   |
| 业余时间   |          |     | make full use of            |
| 15. 蚊帐 | wénzhàng | (名) | sparetime, amateur          |
| 16. 顶  | dǐng     | (名) | spare time                  |
| 蚊帐顶上   |          |     | mosquito net                |
| 17. 前后 | qiánhòu  | (名) | top                         |
| 睡觉前后   |          |     | on top of a mosquito net    |
| 18. 勤奋 | qínfèn   | (形) | around (a certain time),    |
| 勤奋的学习  |          |     | about                       |
|        |          |     | around bedtime              |
| 19. 使  | shǐ      | (动) | diligent, assiduous,        |
| 20. 方面 | fāngmiàn | (名) | industrious                 |
| 这方面    |          |     | be diligent in one's        |
|        |          |     | studies                     |
|        |          |     | make, cause, enable         |
|        |          |     | respect, aspect, field      |
|        |          |     | in this respect             |

- (connection)
21. 广博 guǎngbó (形) extensive, wide  
更加广博 more extensive
22. 友人 yǒurén (名) friend  
革命友人 a fellow revolutionary,  
comrade-in-arms
23. 交通 jiāotōng (名) traffic, communications
24. 运输 yùnshū (名、动) transportation, transport  
交通運輸 communications and  
transportation
25. 箱子 xiāngzi (名) box, case, trunk
26. 尺 chǐ (量、名) a unit of length (1/3  
meter), rule, ruler
27. 宽 kuān (形) wide, broad  
宽五、六尺 five or six Chi in width
28. 从容不迫 cóngróngbúpò  
从容 cóngróng (形) calm and unhurried
29. 水势 shuǐshì (名) the flow of water
30. 深浅 shēnqiǎn (名) depth  
水势深浅 the depth of water
31. 建造 jiànào (动) build, construct
32. 港口 gǎngkǒu (名) port, harbour  
港 gǎng (名) port, harbour  
建造港口 construct a port (harbour)
33. 命运 mìngyùn (名) destiny, fate  
命 mìng life, fate, destiny  
国家命运 the destiny of a nation
34. 深切 shēnqiè (形) deep, profound, heartfelt

35. 关怀      guānhuái (动)      show loving care for,  
show concern for  
深切关怀      show profound concern  
for, be deeply concerned  
about

36. 敬佩      jīngpèi (动)      esteem, admire

(二) 专名 Proper Names

1. 孙中山      Sūn Zhōng shān      Sun Yat-sen  
2. 《千字文》《Qiānzìwén》      Book of One Thousand  
Words  
3. 孙眉      Sūn Méi  
4. 香港      Xiānggǎng      Hong Kong  
5. 辛亥革命 Xīnhài Gémìng      the Revolution of 1911  
6. 长江流域 Chángjiāng Liúyù      the Yangtze Valley

## 二、例 句 Sentences for Illustration

(一) “到底”

1. 世界到底有多大?
2. 珠穆朗玛峰到底有多高?
3. 你到底去杭州还是去苏州?

(二) “边…边…”

1. 他边谈边从箱子里拿出一张长江流域图来。
2. 菜都快凉了，咱们边吃边说吧。
3. 中秋节晚上，家家都是边吃月饼边赏月。

(三) “利用”

1. 利用业余时间学习地理知识。
2. 利用休息时间学习科学文化知识。

3. 他们俩常常互相利用。

(四) “使”

1. 他对国家命运的深切关怀，使革命友人非常敬佩。

2. 他对我的热情帮助，使我非常感动。

3. 母亲的话使王献之感到非常惭愧。

### 三、课 文 Text

孙中山先生是中国革命的先行者，也是一位知识渊博的学者。

小时候，孙中山在私塾读书，那里只学《百家姓》、《千字文》，不学历史、地理。他没有见过地图，不了解世界到底有多大。

十三岁那年，孙中山在他大哥孙眉那儿第一次看到一张地图。他把那张地图拿在手里看了又看，十分感兴趣，最后还借了来看。打那以后，他一面了解中国和世界的形势，一面学习地图知识。

不久，他到广州和香港去读书。他一面认真刻苦地学习课堂知识，一面尽量利用业余时间继续学习地理知识和练习画地图。他还喜欢把地图挂在蚊帐顶上。地图挂在蚊帐顶上，睡觉前后就可以被用来研究中国和世

界各国的地理情况了。勤奋的学习，使孙中山这方面的知识更加丰富，更加广博了。

一九一一年辛亥革命以后，有一天，孙中山跟革命友人谈起发展交通运输的事。他边谈边从箱子里拿出一张长七、八尺，宽五、六尺的长江流域图来。他指着地图从容不迫地谈着长江的水势深浅和建造港口等问题。他的丰富的地理知识和对国家命运的深切关怀，使革命友人非常敬佩和感动。

#### 四、注 释 Notes

他边谈边从箱子里拿出一张长七、八尺，宽五、六尺的长江流域图来。”

“边…边…”表示两个动作、两种行为同时发生、同时进行。“边…边”跟“一边…一边…”、“一面…一面…”相同。

“While taking, he took out from his suitcase a map of the Yangtze Valley, about seven or eight Chi long and five or six Chi wide.”

“边…边…”indicates two actions happening or going on at the same time. “边…边…”has the same meaning as “一边…一边…” or “一面…一面…”.



## 五、语 法 Grammar

### (一) 主语 Subject

主语是句子陈述的对象，也就是指明所说的是什么人或什么事物。一般情况下，主语在句子的前面。

在汉语里，可以充当句子的主语的词和短语主要有：

The subject is the part of a sentence about which a statement is made, that is, the person or thing about which something is said. Usually, the subject appears at the beginning of a sentence.

In Chinese, the words or phrases that may function as the subject of a sentence are chiefly as follows.

1. 名词、代词、动词、形容词、数词等。例如：  
nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals, etc. For example,

父亲是位严格的老师。

他把那张地图拿在手里看了又看。

旅行能丰富我们的知识。

骄傲使他在学习上进步很慢。

二是六的三分之一。

2. 数量短语、主谓短语、动词短语、形容词短语、“的”字短语等。例如

numerical, subject-predicate, verb, adjective phrases  
“的”-phrases, etc. For example,

一年有三百六十五天。

身体健康是人人都希望的。

爬山是一种很好的体育运动。