# 高级口语



ADVANCED SPOKEN CHINESE

打解者不幸解注



(上)

# 高级口语

上册

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学习汉语的外国学生,在掌握了一般的日常生活用语之后,便会产生进一步学习的要求。他们不仅希望继续扩大汉语词汇,迅速掌握常用句型,还希望能够区别不同的对象、语境,运用多种表述形式进行日益广泛的社交活动,表达复杂的思想感情。同时,他们也期望比较深入地了解中国社会的文化、背景和人民的内心世界。

基于以上要求,我们编选了这套《高级口语》教材。教材正文选用了一些口语性较强的作品。这些作品不仅口语的表达方式灵活多样,而且也从不同的方面反映了中国社会的情况特别是民俗民情。根据正文,我们编写了大量的练习,以加强学生的口语实践。我们希望这套教材能够满足高年级的外国学生学习口语的需要,也希望对具有一定汉语口语能力(约掌握1800—2000个词汇)的自学汉语者有所帮助。

本书只对人名、史实、习俗、典故和某些不便于做练习的 "俗语作简要的注释。为控制生词量,列入生词表的,只是常用 的和极少量虽不常用,但在一般词典中查不到的词语。每课的 练习分A、B、C三个部分。在A中,列出了汉语日常口语中 经常出现的词语和格式。这些多半是不能简单从字面意义上理 解清楚的。而且在一般汉语工具书中又很难查到,或者是学生 在运用中最容易出现错误的。对这些词语和句型,先作扼要讲 解,再列出练习题。在B中,则是主要练习一般常用词汇、短 语和格式。这一部分练习题也特别注意到了多使用前面课文中 已经学过的词语和句型,即提高词语、句型出现的重复率,以起到不断复习和巩固的作用。C这一部分,则是为了体现"高级口语"教材的特点,着重设计了一些需要成段表达的习题。在全部练习中,我们尽量采用多种形式,并力求少用机械性的练习,以便给学习者以自由表达思想的机会。为了学习方便,书后还附了词汇总表(以拼音为序)。

这套教材是在反复教学实践的基础上编选而成的。入选的 篇目和部分练习征求了外国学生和一些来华汉语教师的意见。 为了适合教学的需要,便正文更加口语化和规范化,在微型小 说和故事、相声部分,对个别词语作了改动,有的作品的个别 段落也略有删节。

一般地说,高年级学生很喜欢通过学习口语性较强的作品来进一步掌握口语。但是,究竟如何运用这些作品进行对外汉语的口语教学,还需要不断实践。本书的编写只是一种尝试。

本书的英语翻译工作是由美国哥伦比亚大学 (Columbia University,U.S.A) 刘瑞年 (Irene Liu) 博士和澳大利亚墨尔本大学(University of Melbourne, Australia) 张克强 (Chong Ket Kiong) 先生担任的。课文插图, 王复羊、金捷中、王君瑞、王志学。

編 者 一九八六年八月

## Introduction

Foreign students of Chinese who already have a command of everyday spoken Chinese will subsequently develop a need for further study. They will want not only to broaden their vocabulary in spoken Chinese and to master common sentence patterns, but also to be able to adapt to various language situations, so that they can enjoy ever-broadening social interactions and express complex thoughts and feelings. At the same time they will hope to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural background of Chinese society and the inner world of the Chinese people.

In view of the above needs we have compiled Advanced Spoken Chinese. The texts are selected from works which have a strong spoken language content. These works have rich and varied patterns of oral expression. They reflect the condition of Chinese society, especially the customs and sentiments of the people.

We have compiled a large number of exercises based on the texts which will reinforce the students' oral practice. We hope that the material will satisfy the needs of advanced students of spoken Chinese, and will also be of help to selftaught students who have attained a fair level of language competence (a knowledge of about 1,800-2,000 characters). The text provides brief explanatory notes for the names of people, historical information, customs, literary allusions, and some common sayings which are not easily understood. To limit the size of the vocabulary lists, the words entered are only those which are in common use, plus a small proportion of words which may not be in common use but which are not easily found in ordinary dictionaries.

The exercises for each lesson are divided into parts A, B, and C. Part A lists commonly used expressions and sentence patterns, the majority of which are not easy to understand clearly from the literal meaning of the characters. These are not usually found in reference books, and are very easily used incorrectly by students. These expressions and patterns are first explained briefly, then exercise questions are supplied. Part B is mainly for the practice of commonly used words, phrases, and sentence patterns. In the exercise questions special attention has been given to repeating words and sentence patterns which have already been studied in previous chapters. This repetition serves to consolidate previously learned vocabulary. Part C, reflecting the characteristics of advanced spoken language teaching materials, emphasizes exercise questions which require students to formulate and express complete responses.

In the exercises we have tried to use as many different styles as possible and have done our best to minimize mechanical drills in order to allow students the opportunity to freely express their thoughts. For easy reference, new words are listed in pinyin in alphabetical order at the back of Vol.2.

This book is based on teaching methods that have been used time and again. In selecting the texts and exercises, the advice of foreign students and visiting teachers of Chinese was sought. To suit teaching needs and to make the text more standard, a few phrases in certain texts have been altered and some passages have been slightly abridged.

Generally speaking, advanced students like to improve their spoken Chinese through literature that has a strong spoken language content. Nevertheless, when employing this type of literature to teach spoken Chinese, the content still must be put to practice constantly. The compilation of this book is just one attempt to meet this need.

The English translation work was undertaken by Dr. Irene Liu of Columbia University, U.S.A., and Mr. Chong Ket Kiong of the University of Melbourne, Australia. Ill ustrated by: Wang Fuyang, Jin Ziezhong, Wang Iunrui, Wang Zhixue.

The Editors August 1986

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# 第一课 隔墙对话

# 韩冬

"哎, 玉兰, 开门哪?"

"你是谁?"

"听不出来啦,我是秋家,许秋家。""噢,嗓子哑了。 我问你,你回来干什么?""瞧你说的!睡觉呗。再说,都十一点了,我还没吃晚饭呢!""原来如此。我问你,许秋家同志,许技术员!你如果不困不饿,那你还回家吗?这儿是旅馆还是饭店?我是你妻子还是你的服务员?"

"玉兰——""一边儿凉快去!别叫,叫也没用。今天旅馆不营业,饭店不开张!""哎,玉兰,你高抬贵手吧!到月底了,生产老上不去,我能撒手不管吗?""天天忙,月月忙,结婚半年了,你哪天正点下过班?家里的事你管过吗?买粮买菜,洗衣做饭,全是我的事。我都两个月了……""什么两个月了?……咦!明白了,明白了!"

"你真浑!我问你,你对得起这个家吗?人家哪个丈夫不顾家?你比厂长、比市长还忙!""玉兰,别说了吧!让人听见了多不好,深更半夜的。""呸!你还怕人听见?我偏要说!我再问你!上边拿你当个香饽饽,生产上不去要找你,自动线坏了要找你,进口设备检验要找你,倒象个大红人似的!可为什么就不问你晚上几点回家呀?"

1

"玉兰,开开门,让我进去,咱慢慢谈。""烂棉花,没 法弹(谈)!再问你,那个闹钟修好没有?""什么?闹…… 对,忘了……"

"忘了! 就知道你早忘到脖子后头去了,修了八次了,忘了八次了! 多好的记性,你怎么没把我忘了?""嘻,能忘掉你吗?""去你的,少嬉皮笑脸!"

"让我进去吧,怪饿的。"

"饿死你、困死你!""好狠。""对你这样的就得这样!""那——我走啦!""快走,一辈子不想见你。""玉兰,再见,明天我早点回来,正点下班。"

"站住,你!上哪儿去?""去车间找个地方凑合一宿。" "你不饿了?""饿一顿吧,没事儿,惯了。""回来!你以 为一走就了事啦?没那么便宜!进屋来再跟你算帐!先去吃饭



# 吧,在火上热着呢!"

# 生 词

1. 🖼	T <b>G</b>	(形)	γă	hoarse
2. B	_	.,,,	bei	what else but
-	ァ ま来如此		yuán lái rú ci	So that's how it is!
-	• • •	(名)	jì shù yuán	technician
	支术员	(治)	yī biānr	"Get lost!"
	一边儿		•	
-	京快去		liáng kuài qù	do business
6. 7	营业	(动)	ying yè	
7. 5	开张	(动)	kāi zhāng	open up for business
8.	(月)底	(名)	(yuè) dĭ	the end of (a month)
9. 3	正常	(形)	zhèng cháng	normal
10.	撒手不管		sā shǒu bù guǎn	
•				the business; refuse
				to have anything
				more to do with the
				matter
	L		zhèng diǎn	on time; on sched-
11.	正点		Zileng dian	ule
			٠ .	stupid
12.	浑	(形)	hún	take into consider-
13.	顾	(动)	gù	
				ation; to attend to
14.	深更半夜		shën gëng bàn yè	
				night
15.	呸		pēi	Bah!

16.	偏	(副、形)	piān	insist on doing something
17.	饽饽	(名)	bō bo	steamed cakes and breads
	(香饽饽	:)	(xiãng bō bo)	(a favourite with somebody in power)
18.	自动(线	()	zì đòng (xiàn)	automatic (line in a o factory)
19.	设备	(名)	shè bèi	equipment
<b>2</b> 0.	检验	(动)	jiăn yàn	examine; inspect
21.	倒	(剧)	dào	actually
22.	红人	(名)	hóng rén	a favourite
23.	弹	(动)	tán	tease; fluff
	烂棉花,		làn mián huã,	to fluff (cotton), but
	没法弹		méi fă tán	in this case 弹 acts as
	(谈)		(tán)	a homonym for 谈
				which means to talk
				or to discuss
24.	记性	(名)	jì xing	memory
25.	嬉皮笑脸		xī pí	laugh garrulously;
			xiào liăn	grin cheekily; snigger
<b>26</b> .	凑合	(动)	còu he	make do; do some-
				thing using whatever
				happens to be avail-
				able
27.	肇(子)	(名)	bèi (zi)	whole life
28.	宿	(名)	xiù	night

29. 了事 30. 算帐

(动) liǎo shì

(动) suàn zhàng

get something over settle accounts with somebody

# 练习

### A

### 一、"瞧你说的"

谦词短语,常用于这样三种场合:①受到别人称赞时,表示谦虚,②当别人向自己道谢或说客气话时,表示不用感谢和不必客气:③用于否定或纠正对方的意见,语气比较委婉。

- 1.熟读下面对话并说出"瞧你说的"所表示的不同意思。
  - (1)甲,你的技术真不错,可以当工程师了!
    - 乙: 瞧你说的,还差得远呢!
  - (2)甲: 老许忙得要死, 怎么还找他呢?
    - 乙: 瞧你说的,进口设备要检验,他是技术员,不 找他找谁?
  - (3)甲,你穿上这件衣服太漂亮了,简直跟仙女似的! 乙,瞧你说的,别拿我开心了。
  - (4)甲: 为了我的事,你花了那么多时间,真让我过意 不去。
    - 乙, 瞧你说的, 这是我应该做的。
- 2.用"瞧你说的"练习对话:

Z:

- (1)甲,又来给您添麻烦了,真对不起。
- (2)甲, 学习外语要花那么多时间,我真有点儿不想学 了。

Z:	 	

	下雨了,别走了!不过我家条件不好,你就凑 合一宿吧!
乙;	
(4)甲:	你的记性不错,过去的事还记得那么清楚。
Ζ,	
二、"一边儿凉	快去"
习用短语。	表示拒绝对方的要求,或不愿受打扰、受干
涉。常用于比较	熟悉的人。有时还用于发生争吵时。也说"一
边儿呆着去",	"一边儿去"。
1.熱读下面	的句子,体会这一短语的含义。
(1)甲:	这个闹钟老修不好,扔了吧!
乙:	一边儿凉快去,这是纪念品,能扔吗?
(2)甲:	哥哥,你今天一定得带我去动物园?
	一边儿呆着去,这几天我连觉都顾不上睡,哪
	儿有时间带你玩儿?
(3)甲:	你不能欺负小孩子!
۷.	一边儿去,你少管闲事!
2.用这一短i	<b>五</b> 对话。
(1) 47:	明天咱们学校对面的饭馆开张,你得请我喝两
	杯。
∠:	
	姐姐,你别老看书了,咱们划船去。
乙:	
(3)甲:	这个小泥人儿挺有意思,我拿走了。
۷,	

### 三、"高抬贵手"

表示原谅、宽容、多用于向人求情。

- 1.根据下面的对话,说说"高抬贵手"的用法:
  - (1)甲,今天我骑车闯了红灯,被罚了五块钱。 乙,这还是交通警高抬贵手了,要不罚得更多t
  - (2)甲,李叔叔,小朋友们摘了你家的苹果。 乙,今天我高抬贵丰,都让他们走吧!
  - (3)甲,只要你高抬贵手,他就可以过去了。 乙,那哪成?对这种事,我可不能撒手不管!
- 2.用"高抬贵手"对话:

Z.

- (1)甲,这是次品,怎么没捡验出来?
- (2)甲,他不小心搞坏了一台机器,能不能请您高抬贵 手?

٠.,	
\ <b>FF</b>	小宝没是从还老进前的五丈了校

### 四、"没那么便宜"

表示一件事不能轻易解决,或不能轻易让人得到好处。 朗读句子,体会"没那么便宜"的用法;

- 1.甲: 最近厂里忙得要命, 你要的台灯还没去买, 再凑合 两天吧!
  - 乙, 没那么便宜, 下午再买不来跟你算帐!
- 2.甲, 他没钱, 别让他赔了。
  - 乙: 没钱就不赔了, 没那么便宜!

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