

Chinese Language Learning for Foreigners

外国人学中国语

北京外国语学院《外国人学中国语》编委会



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华语教学出版社

SINOLINGUA

Chinese Language Learning
for Foreigners

外国人学中国语

中国对外汉语教学研究所编



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中华人民共和国教育部

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CHINESE LANGUAGE LEARNING
FOR FOREIGNERS

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说 明

一、本教材共 13 单元,计 40 课。第 1 单元为语音阶段,计 4 课;2—13 单元为正课文,每 1 单元各 3 课,每课由课文、生词、课文注释、句型和练习五项内容组成,其中“练习”部分量较大,旨在通过较多练习,达到言语训练的目的。

二、每课生词安排按名词、代词、形容词、动词、数词、量词、副词、介词、连词、叹词、助词、地名专词、短语、固定词组顺序排列。全书共有生词 1578 个(内含专有名词、地名 55 个),其中 H. S. K 所列甲级词汇 672 个,乙级词汇 313 个,丙级词汇 102 个,三类等级词占全部生词的 72.6%。每单元中的补充生词,不要求都能掌握和运用。

三、每单元的小结,除第 1 单元为语音小结外,其他各单元小结都在本单元所学内容基础上加以扩展,包括常用交际用语、语法简说、了解中国、趣味汉语、汉字常识等项栏目,对于课文内容既有归纳总结,又有引申和发挥,以达到巩固技能与知识的目地。

四、本教材所用语法中的句子成分符号是:——主语、——谓、~~~~宾语、< > 补语、()定语、[]状语、~~~~兼语。

Guide to the Use of the Book

1. This teaching material is in 13 units covering a total of 40 lessons. Unit One focuses on pronunciation and includes four lessons. Unit Two to Thirteen include regular texts with three lessons to each unit. Each lesson consists of text, vocabulary, explanatory notes, sentence patterns and exercises. Of these, the major item is "Exercises", the aim being to give language training through plenty of drills.

2. The vocabulary of each lesson is arranged according to the following order: noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, numeral, measure word, adverb, preposition, conjunction, exclamation, auxiliary word, place name and proper noun, short phrase, and fixed word group. The book presents 1,578 new words (including 55 proper nouns and place names), of which 672 are A-level words listed by H.S.K. or Chinese Language Level Test Programme (underlined with), 313 are B-level words (underlined with), 102 are C-level words (underlined with). Together, they account for 72.6 percent of the total number of new words in the book. The students are not required to memorize and use all the supplementary new words in each unit.

3. Except for the pronunciation summary in Unit One, all other unit summaries are developed on the basis of the material taught in the respective units. They include such items as "Communicative Expression", "A Brief Introduction to Grammar", "Understanding China", "Humour" and "Introduction to Chinese Characters". These items not only summarize the content of the texts; they also extend and elaborate on them so as to consolidate the students' skill and knowledge.

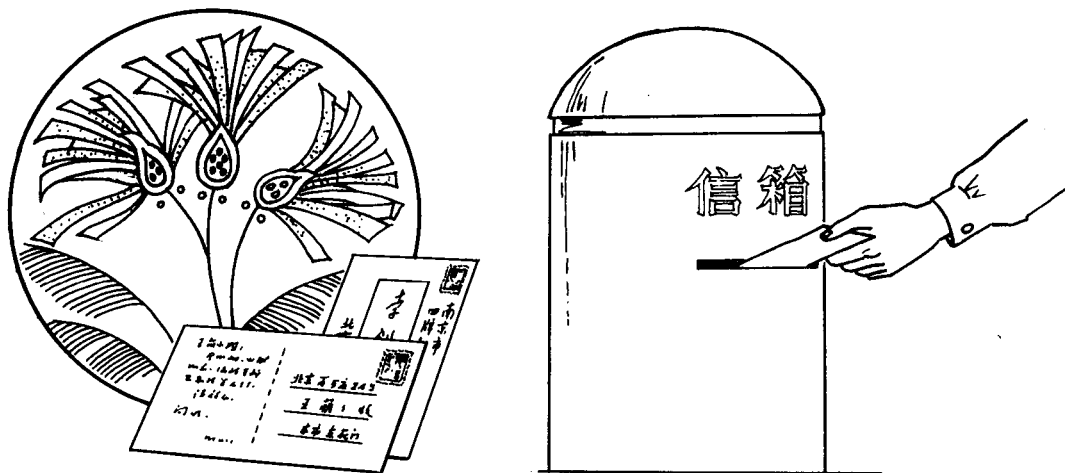
4. The symbols standing for the different parts of speech used in the grammar system of this book are: for subject, for predicate, for object, < > for complement, () for attribute, | | for adverbial, for object-subject.

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第 23 课 Lesson Twenty-three

Kèwén 课文 Text



△: Zhāng lǎoshī, qǐng bāng wǒ kànkàn, zhèyàng xiě duì ma?

张 老师，请 帮 我 看看，这 样 写 对 吗？

Teacher (Professor) Zhang, please look at this for me. Is it correct to write this way?

□: Nǐ gěi Zhōngguó péngyou jì míngxìnpiàn?

你 给 中 国 朋 友 寄 明信片？

Are you sending a postcard to your Chinese friend?

△: Shì de, xué huì le jǐ gè Hànzì, xiǎng shì yí xià.

是 的，学 会 了 几 个 汉 字，想 试 一 下。

Yes. I've learned a few Chinese characters and would like to have a try.

□: Ng, dìzhǐ xiě de bú duì.

嗯，地 址 写 的 不 对。

Mm... the address is not written correctly.

△: Shì ma? Qǐng gàosu wǒ, gāi zěnmě xiě?

是 吗？请 告 诉 我，该 怎 么 写？

Really? Please tell me the right way to do it.

□: Zhōngguó de xíguàn shì zhèyàng: shōu xìn rén dìzhǐ zài qián, xìngmíng zài

中 国 的 习 惯 是 这 样：收 信 人 地 址 在 前，姓 名 在

hòu, jì xìn rén de dìzhǐ xiě zài yòu xià fāng. Yīnggāi zhèyàng.

后，寄 信 人 的 地 址 写 在 右 下 方。应 该 这 样。

According to Chinese custom, the receiver's address is placed before his/her name. The sender's address is written at the bottom on the right-hand side, like this.

△: Láojià, wǒ jiè nín de bǐ gǎi yí xià.

劳驾, 我借您的笔改一下。

Excuse me, could I borrow your pen to make the correction?

Shēngcí 生词 Vocabulary

míngxìnpiàn	明信片	postcard	shōu	收	receive
dìzhǐ	地址	address	jiè	借	borrow, lend
xìn	信	letter	gǎi	改	correct, change
xìngmíng	姓名	name	huì	会	be able to (The huì in Lesson 15 is an auxiliary, expressing possibility; in this lesson the huì is a full verb denoting the mastery of a skill.)
fāng	方	side			
bǐ	笔	pen, pencil			
bāng	帮	help			
jì	寄	send			
xiǎng	想	want to (auxiliary verb)			
shì	试	try			
gàosu	告诉	tell			

Zhùshì 注释 Explanations

1. Starting from this lesson the text will switch to Chinese characters with romanization kept only as a tool for pronunciation. This is a major change. We will learn the Chinese language through Chinese characters. Gradually we will read, write just like the Chinese people. Now you already know something about Chinese characters because you have learned about their structure and the way of writing. Also you have come across about a hundred Chinese characters in *Introduction to Chinese Characters*. On this basis you can go a step further in your study of Chinese characters. There will be some difficulties, but we believe you will be able to overcome them.

2. Zài (to be at) can be used both as a verb and as a preposition. The zài which we learned in Lesson 12 is a verb; it is used as the predicate of the sentence. There are three zàis in this lesson; the first two are verbs; the third one which appears in xiě zài yòu xià fāng is a preposition forming a prepositional structure to serve as a complement.

3. We have studied complements expressing degree. For example; wèidao hǎo jíle 味道好极了. We have also studied complements showing results: zánmen gān wán zhè bēi 咱们干完这杯 (Lesson 18). In this lesson there are also complements

showing results: xué huì le jǐ ge Hànzì 学会了几个汉字, dìzhǐ xiě de bú duì 地址写得不对. We also studied complements showing quantity. For example, zhǔnbèi yíxià 准备一下 in Lesson 20 and shì yíxià 试一下 and gǎi yíxià 改一下 in this lesson. There is also another kind of complement in this lesson; it is the complement showing location and place. For example: xiě zài yòu xià fāng 写在右下方. A few more examples: zuò zài chē shàng 坐在车上 and shuì zài chuáng shàng 睡在床上.

Jùxíng 句型 Sentence Patterns

请帮我 { 看看。
写写。
找找(zhǎo zhao look for)。
拿着帽子(ná zhe màozi hold the hat)。

Liànxí 练习 Exercises

1. Biànyīn, biàndiào 辨音、辨调 Sound and tone discrimination:

jǐ 几 — jì 寄 xiě 写 — xiè 谢

Hànzì 汉字 — hànzi 汉子(a man)

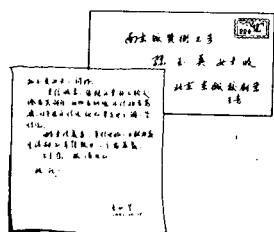
lǎoshī 老师 — lǎoshi 老实(honest)

dìzhǐ 地址 — dìzǐ 弟子(disciple)

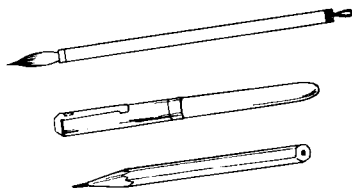
xìngmíng 姓名 — xìngmìng 性命(life)

2. Jì shēngcí 记生词 Memorize the following new words:

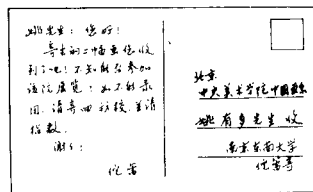
(1)



xìn 信



bǐ 笔



míngxìnpiàn 明信片



xiě 写



xué 学

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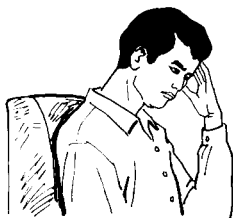
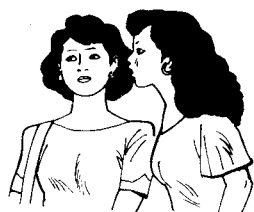
dìzhǐ 地址

李 宁
 山本进一
 Wēilián Shimisi



xìngmíng 姓名

jì 寄



四、日益改善的投资环境

郑州在改革开放中不断改善投资环境，已成为外商投资的热衷地区。郑州是全国重要的铁路枢纽，是第二条亚欧大陆桥上的重要城市之一。拥有亚洲最大的列车编组站郑州北站，郑州火车站的客运量占全国第三位，郑州东站是中国最大的货物中转站，可办理整车、零担、集装箱综合货物运输，年货运量在100万吨以上。郑州东站、郑家寺车站已成为国家二类铁路口岸，出口货物可就地联检封关。为进一步提高郑州铁路运输能力，在已完成郑州至宝鸡、郑州至武昌电气化工程建设的同时，现正在加快建设郑州至北京的电气化铁路工程。

gàosu 告诉

xiǎng 想

gǎi 改

(2) shì 试

bāng 帮

xíguàn 习惯

shōu 收

jiè 借

huì 会

3. Tìhuàn liànxí 替换练习 Substitution drills:

(1) Nǐ }
 Wǒ } gěi { Zhōngguó péngyou jì míngxìnpiàn.
 Tā } Rìběn tóngxué xiě xìn.
 bàba, māma jì lǐwù (礼物 gift).

(2) Qǐng gàosu wǒ: {
 gāi zěnmē xiě?
 cóng Nánshān dào Běishān duō yuǎn?
 cóng zhèr qù Gùgōng zěnmē zǒu?
 shénme zuì hǎochī?
 nǐ zěnmē jiǎnféi?

4. Huídá wèntí 回答问题 Answer the following questions:

请告诉我：照(zhào according to) 中国习惯，明信片的姓名、地址该怎么写？

答(dá answer): _____

5. Jiěshì yǐxià jǐ gè Hànzì de jiégòu fāngshì:

解释以下几个汉字的结构方式:

Explain the structure of the following Chinese characters:

张 看 明 信

6. Bǎ kèwén zhōng yǒu xiāngtóng zǔhé bùjiàn de zì zhǎo chūlái:

把课文中有相同组合部件的字找出来:

Select from the text characters with the same components:

讠:

亻:

口、冂:

忄、心:

7. Yòng Hànzì jiāng běnkè kèwén chāoxiě yí biàn.

用汉字将本课课文抄写一遍。

Copy the text once in Chinese characters.

8. Àn Zhōngguó xíguàn tiánxiě míngxìnpiàn xìngmíng, dìzhǐ:

按中国习惯填写明信片姓名、地址:

Write names and addresses on a postcard according to the Chinese custom:

□□□□□□

温馨 和谐 幸福



11.15.2013 K 08 组

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yóu zhèng biānmǎ

邮政编码: 100081

寄信人: 姓名:

地址:

9. Fānyì chéng Hànyǔ:

翻译成汉语:

Translate the following into Chinese:

(1) I've learned a few Chinese characters and would like to try writing them.

(2) Xiao Wang sends a letter to his father and mother.

(3) Can you write the two characters: Zhōngguó?

(4) Please tell me your name and address.

(5) May I borrow your pen to write it down?

第 24 课 Lesson Twenty-four

Kèwén 课文 Text



△: Wèi! Shì Xiǎo Lán ma?

喂! 是 小 兰 吗?

Hello! Is this Xiao Lan speaking?

□: Nǐ shì shuí ya?

你 是 谁 呀

Who's speaking?

△: Wǒ shì Jiāng Shān, nǐ tīng bù chū lái?

我 是 江 山, 你 听 不 出来?

This is Jiang Shan. Can't you recognize my voice?

□: Nǐ zài nǎr dǎ diànhuà? Wǎnshang yǒu diànyǐng, nǐ wàng le?

你 在 那 儿 打 电 话? 晚 上 有 电 影, 你 忘 了?

Where are you calling from? There is a film this evening. Have you forgotten?

△: Méi wàng, wǒ yǒu diǎnr shìr, dānwu le.

没 忘, 我 有 点 儿 事 儿, 耽 误 了。

No, I haven't. I've been held up.

□: Nǐ yǒu shénme zhòngyào shì?

你 有 什 么 重 要 事?

Have you got anything important to do?

△: Wǒ wǔ diǎn bàn xiàbān, chà shí fēn liù diǎn dào le dìtiě zhàn.

我 5 点 半 下 班, 差 10 分 6 点 到 了 地 铁 站。

I left work at 5:30 and got to the subway station at 10 to 6.

□: Zěnmé hái bù huí jiā?

怎 么 还 不 回 家?

How come you're still not home?

△: Wǒ... wàng le dài diànyǐng piào, yòu huíqù zhǎo.

我…… 忘 了 带 电 影 票 又 回 去 找。

I...I forgot to take the film ticket with me, so I went back to get it.

□: Nǐ zhēn mǎhu!

你 真 马 虎!

How absent-minded you are!

△: Liù diǎn yí kè huí dìtiě zhàn, yòu zuò cuò le zhàn.

6 点 1 刻 回 地 铁 站, 又 坐 错 了 站。

I got back to the subway station at 6:15, but this time I got off at a wrong stop.

□: Ō! Wǒ de tiān!

喔! 我 的 天!

Oh! Good heavens!

△: Xiànzài gǎnkuài! Diànyǐng qī diǎn kāishǐ, wǒ zài diànyǐngyuàn ménkǒu děng

现 在 赶 快! 电 影 7 点 开 始, 我 在 电 影 院 门 口 等
nǐ!

你!

Now hurry! The film starts at 7:00. I'll be waiting for you at the gate of the cinema.

□: Nǐ kànkàn, xiànzài shì jǐ diǎn zhōng le?

你 看 看, 现 在 是 几 点 钟 了?

Look, see what time it is now!

△: Xiànzài shì ... qī diǎn guò shí fēn le. Nà ... nǐ bié lái le, wǒ huí jiā ba

现 在 是 7 点 过 10 分 了。那 你 别 来 了, 我 回 家 吧

...

.....

Now it's...7:10. Then don't come. I'll go back home...

Shēngcí 生词 Vocabulary

diànhuà	电话	telephone	ménkǒu	门口	gate
diànyǐng	电影	film, movie	zhōng	钟	o'clock
shì(r)	事(儿)	thing, matter	zhòngyào	重要	important
dìtiě	地铁	subway	mǎhu	马虎	absent-minded
zhàn	站	station	cuò	错	wrong
piào	票	ticket, coupon	tīng	听	listen
tiān	天	heaven, God,	chūlái	出来	come out
		sky	dǎ	打(电话)	call
diànyǐngyuàn	电影院	cinema	wàng	忘	forget

dānwu	耽误	delay	gǎnkuài	赶快	quickly
xiàbān	下班	leave work	bié	别	don't, not
dài	带	bring, take with	wèi	喂	hello (exclamation used specially for telephone conversation; sometimes also used as a greeting expression)
huíqù	回去	come back			
zhǎo	找	look for			
zuò	坐	sit			
děng	等	wait			
bàn	半	half			
diǎnr	点儿	a little			
diǎn	点	hour(o'clock)	ō	喔	oh (an auxiliary word)
fēn	分	minute			
kè	刻	quarter (in time context)	yā	呀	auxiliary word

Zhùshì 注释 Explanations

1. Time expressions in Chinese:

In Chinese, one hour is yì diǎn zhōng 一点钟; half an hour is bàn diǎn zhōng 半点钟; 1/60 of an hour is yì fēn zhōng 一分钟; 15 minutes is yí yè zhōng 一刻钟.

When we talk about the hours of the day, we use diǎn. For example, wǔ diǎn (5 o'clock), jiǔ diǎn (9 o'clock), shí'èr diǎn (12 o'clock).

When it is several minutes past the hour, we say ...diǎn guò...fēn. For example, 5 diǎn guò 5 fēn, 5 diǎn guò 10 fēn. Guò can also be omitted: 5 diǎn 5 fēn, 5 diǎn 10 fēn, 5 diǎn 1 kè, 5 diǎn 35 fēn.

When it is several minutes before the hour, we say chà...fēn...diǎn. For example, chà 5 fēn 5 diǎn, chà 10 fēn 5 diǎn. The character chà must never be omitted.

When it is 30 minutes past the hour, we say ...diǎn bàn. For example, 5 diǎn bàn, 7 diǎn bàn, 12 diǎn bàn.

2. “我忘了带电影票”

“又回去找”

Each of these two sentences has two verbs. But their structures are different. In 我忘了带电影票, 忘 is the predicate of the sentence, and 带电影票 is a verb-object phrase which serves as an object. In 又回去找, both verbs—回去 and 找—serve as predicate, representing two successive actions. We will come across these two patterns in future lessons.

Jùxíng 句型 Sentence Patterns

1. 带电影票。
我忘了 { 上课(shàngkè go to class)。
上班(shàngbān go to work)。
回家(huí jiā go home)。
考地理(kǎo dìlǐ have a geography test)。
2. { 回去①找②电影票。
我 { 出去①遛遛②(liùliu take a walk)。
去①图书馆(túshūguǎn library)借②书(shū book)。
小兰和(hé and)江山去①电影院看②电影。

Liànxí 练习 Exercises

1. Biànyīn, biàndiào 辨音、辨调 Sound and tone discrimination:

lán—láng jiān—jiāng shān—shāng

wǎn—wǎng yǎn—yǎng

zhàn—zhàng xiàn—xiàng

Xiǎo Lán 小兰 — xiǎo láng 小狼(wolf pup)

Jiāng Shān 江山 — jiānshāng 奸商(profiteer)

bǎnzi 板子(board) — bǎngzi 膀子(upper arm)

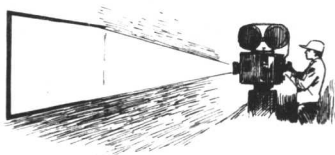
gānzi 柑子(mandarin orange) — gāngzi 缸子(mug)

2. Jì dāncí 记单词 Memorize the following words:

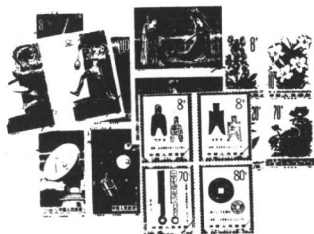
(1)



diànhuà 电话



diànyǐng 电影



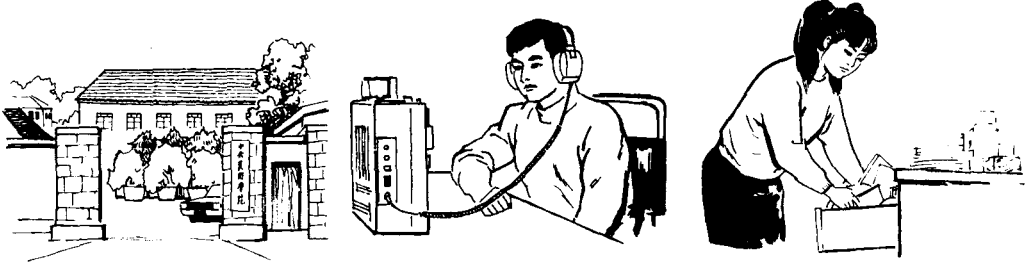
piào 票



dìtiě 地铁



zhàn 站



ménkǒu 门口

tīng 听

zhǎo 找

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| (2) wàng 忘 | dài 带 | huíqù 回去 |
| zuò 坐 | děng 等 | zhòngyào 重要 |
| mǎhu 马虎 | cuò 错 | xiàbān 下班 |
| bié 别 | bàn 半 | gǎnkuài 赶快 |
| dǎ 打(电话) | dānwu 耽误 | zhōng 钟 |

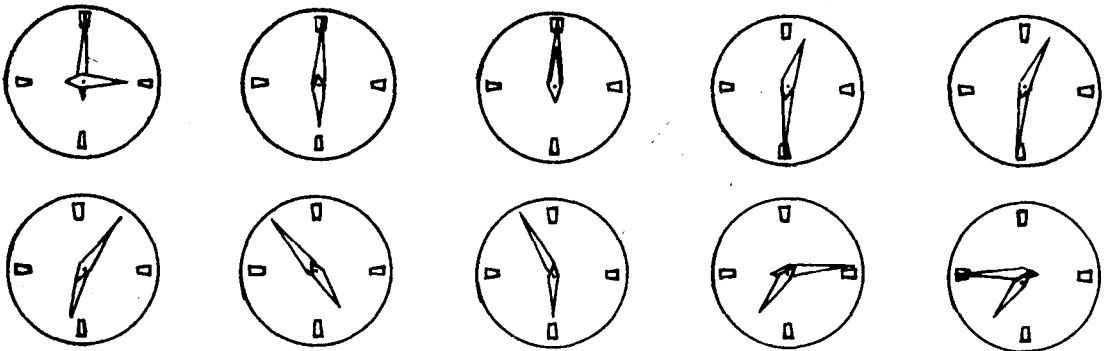
3. Tián shíjiān 填时间 Fill in the time expressions:

- (1) 我_____上班(shàngbān go to work)。
 (2) 他_____回家。
 (3) 我_____吃晚饭(chī wǎnfàn have supper), _____看电视(kàn diànshì watch TV), _____睡觉(shuìjiào go to bed)。

4. Huídá wèntí 回答问题 Answer the following questions:

问(wèn ask): 请问,现在(是)几点(钟)了?

答:现在是



5. Bǎ běnkè zhōng yǒu xiāngtóng bùjiàn de zì zhǎo chūlái:

把本课中有相同部件的字找出来:

Select from the text characters with the same components:

口、口:

讠: