

汉英对照 · 汉语100点实用系列手册

100 Q&A Mandarin Communication

汉语交际

100点

Daily Communication

Greetings

Expressing thanks

Apologizing

Saying goodbye

Term of respect

Meeting others for the

first time

Inquiring about others

welfare

Proposing a toast

Expressing wishes

Expressing holiday

wishes

Personal Information

谭春健 主编



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此书附光盘

汉语交际

100 点

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前言

《汉语交际 100 点》是为初学汉语的外国人编写的一本实用汉语交际手册。编写这本手册主要基于以下几点考虑：(1) 能够满足学习者简单、实用的汉语学习需求。(2) 能够满足来华外国人在生活、旅游、工作等方面的汉语交际需要。(3) 所选交际要点兼顾结构、功能、情境，能在用中学，逐步提高学习者汉语口语交际能力。(4) 为汉语教师编写汉语教材提供參考。

手册围绕七个大的交际主题，呈现了 100 个常用汉语交际点。“日常礼仪”包括 10 个交际点，以常用的礼貌对话用语为主；“个人信息”包括 10 个交际点，以问答交际双方的个人基本情况为主；“生存交际”包括 10 个交际点，以问路、求助为主；“日常生活”包括 15 个交际点，以问答时间、作息规律及日常事件为主；“学习与工作”包括 15 个交际点，以问答有关学习与工作的情况为主；“外出活动”包括 20 个交际点，以交通、购物、餐饮等外出所需交际用语为主；“人际交往”包括 20 个交际点，以通信、邀请、约会、征询意见及建议为主。如此分类在一些交际点上有所交叉，主要是为了兼顾结构、功能、情境，便于学习者举一反三地学习、应用。

每一交际点在编写体例上包括以下四点：(1) 交际点呈现。这部分包括一个基本对话和两个扩展对话。基本对话是该交际点的常见形式。扩展对话是该交际点的其他表达法或不同情境下的替换形式，以供使用者各取所需。这些最小 AB 对话轮按照英文、拼音、中文的顺序排列，并配以典型情境下的插图，便于使用者查找、学习。(2) 词语列表。词语列表列出该交际点下涉及的单词和部分可扩展词汇，既方便使用者学习，又为学习者灵活

运用该交际点提供了可能。(3) 小贴士。这部分简单介绍交际点所涉及的跨文化交际常识或一些语言要素知识,为使用者理解、应用这些交际点提供方便,使其能尽快融入到汉语语境下的文化氛围之中。(4) 您记住了吗?这部分将对话轮中的常用语句摘录下来,便于学习者回忆、复习。

手册同时配有 MP3 一张,标准的中文原声发音,可以通过反复收听、模仿,学会每一个交际点,并掌握标准的汉语普通话对话语调。

手册改变了以往同类手册以单句为主的单调,又改变了汉语教材以语段为主的冗长。它直接从日常生活中最常遇到的一个最小 AB 对话轮练起,既有来言,也有去语,而且只要你会举一反三,定能以一当十。

“坐而背不如起而说”,现在就拿起书来试一试吧。你只要依照本书的交际点进行练习,每日听,每日说,经过一段时间的练习后,遇到类似的交际场景时,你绝对能在第一时间内,脱口而说出正确、地道的汉语。

编者

2008 年 10 月 21 日

Foreword



100 Q & A Mandarin Communication is compiled for beginners to learn Chinese. The following factors are taken into consideration: (1) Meeting the learners' practical needs; (2) Meeting the needs of visitors' in China in terms of their daily-life, travel and work; (3) Improving the learners' spoken Chinese with emphasis on the sentence patterns, functions and contexts; (4) it can be used as reference for Chinese language teachers.

100 communicative points are categorized as 7 topics in this book: 10 points for "Daily Communication"; 10 points for "Personal Information"; 10 points for "Survival Communication"; 15 points for "Daily Life"; 15 points for "Study and Work"; 20 points for "Going Out"; 20 points for "Interpersonal Communication". The 7 topics may overlap somewhat, but the sentence patterns, functions and contexts are always emphasized. It is hoped that the learners can draw inferences about other cases from one instance.

The stylistic rules and layout are as follows: (1) One basic conversation and two extended conversations are performed. The basic conversation is the most commonly used one, and the extended ones are optional patterns under different circumstances. The conversations are arranged in the order of English, *pinyin* and Chinese, accompanied with some iconographs. (2) Vocabulary list consists of vocabulary used in the conversations and extended words or phrases. (3) Tips introduce cultural knowledge or language points mentioned in the above conversations. (4) The commonly

used sentence patterns are collected in the part of “Do you remember?” for learners to memorize and review.

This book is accompanied with a Mp3 of Standard Chinese pronunciation. The learners can have a good command of Standard Chinese pronunciation by listening and practising the Mp3.

This book present the material in a brand new way. Everyday conversations are practised, the dynamic interaction is emphasized between two speakers.

So don't just sit there, pick up the book and give it a try. All you have to do is to practise it, listen and speak everyday and within a short time you might speak Chinese like a native.

The Authors
October 21, 2008

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Daily Communication

一 日常礼仪

1 Greetings 打招呼



A: **How do you do?**

Nǐ hǎo!

你好!

B: **How do you do?**

Nǐ hǎo!

你好!

Other possible contexts

A: **Hello, teacher!**

Lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

老师, 您好!

B: **Hello!**

Nǐ hǎo!

你好!

A: **Good morning, teacher!**

Lǎoshī, zǎoshang hǎo!

老师, 早上好!

B: **Good morning!**

Zǎoshang hǎo!

早上好!

Related vocabulary and phrases

你	(代)	nǐ	you (single)
好	(形)	hǎo	good
你好		nǐ hǎo	hello
老师	(名)	lǎoshī	teacher
您	(代)	nín	you (single, respectful form)
早上	(名)	zǎoshang	early morning
下午	(名)	xiàwǔ	afternoon
晚上	(名)	wǎnshang	evening

Tips

- ① “你好” is a very common way to greet people. It can be used at anytime and in all cases. While, in different times of day, Chinese people also greet people with “早上好 (good morning)”、“下午好 (good afternoon)” and “晚上好 (good evening)”.
- ② The word “您” is the respectful form of “你”. It is used to address the old or those with high social status.

Do you remember?

- ◆ 你好!
- ◆ 您好!
- ◆ 早上好!