

主编 刘月华 储诚志

chū shì yǐhòu 出事以后

After the Accident



原创 杨德华 Yuehua Liu and Chengzhi Chu with Dehua Yang





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杨德华

毕业于复旦大学中文系。编审、中国作家协会会员、中国报告文学学会会员。曾主持编写《义务教育课程标准实验教科书·语文》(1—9年级),发表中短篇小说《减肥》《知青连》、文学评论多篇,出版有《世界百年缉毒纪实》(合作)、翻译作品《可笑的爱情——米兰·昆德拉性喜剧小说选》(合作)等。





A graduate of the Chinese Department of Peking University, Yuehua Liu was Professor in Chinese at the Beijing Language and Culture University. In 1989, she continued her professional career in the United States and had taught Chinese at Wellesley College, MIT, and Harvard University for many years. Her research concentrated on modern Chinese grammar, especially grammar for teaching Chinese as a foreign language. Her major publications include Practical Modern Chinese Grammar (co-author), Comprehensive Studies of Chinese Directional Complements, and Writings on Chinese Grammar as well as the Chinese textbook series Integrated Chinese (chief editor) and the audio-video textbook set Learning Advanced Colloquial Chinese from TV (co-author).

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Dehua Yang

A graduate of the Chinese Department of Fudan University, a senior editor and member of the All-China Writers Association and the Chinese Reportage Association, Dehua Yang is the editor of Chinese, a standard-based experiment textbook series for first through ninth graders in China. His literary works include short stories Losing Weight and The Educated Youths Company, reportage Narcotics Enforcements: 100 Years in the World (co-author), and translation of Milan Kundera' Laughable Loves (co-translator). He also published many critical essays on Chi-







nese literature.

学一种语言,只凭一套教科书,只靠课堂的时间,是远远不够的。因为记忆会不断地经受时间的冲刷,学过的会不断地遗忘。学外语的人,不是经常会因为记不住生词而苦恼吗?一个词学过了,很快就忘了,下次遇到了,只好查词典,这时你才知道已经学过。可是不久,你又遇到这个词,好像又是初次见面,你只好再查词典。查过之后,你会怨自己:脑子怎么这么差,这个词怎么老也记不住!其实,并不是你的脑子差,而是学过的东西时间久了,在你的脑子中变成了沉睡的记忆,要想不忘,就需要经常唤醒它,激活它。《汉语风》分级读物,就是为此而编写的。

为了"激活记忆",学外语的人都有自己的一套办法。比如有的人做生词卡,有的人做生词本,经常翻看复习。还有肯下苦工夫的人,干脆背词典,从A部第一个词背到Z部最后一个词。这种精神也许可嘉,但是不仅痛苦,效果也不一定理想。《汉语风》分级读物,是专业作家专门为《汉语风》写作的,每一本读物不仅涵盖相应等级的全部词汇、语法现象,而且故事有趣,情节吸引人。它使你在享受阅读愉悦的同时,轻松地达到了温故知新的目的。如果你在学习汉语的过程中,经常以《汉语风》为伴,相信你不仅不会为忘记学过的词汇、语法而烦恼,还会逐渐培养出汉语语感,使汉语在你的头脑中牢牢生根。

《汉语风》的部分读物出版前曾在华盛顿大学(西雅图)、Vanderbilt 大学和戴维斯加州大学的六十多位学生中试用。感谢这三所大学的毕念 平老师、刘宪民老师和魏苹老师的热心组织和学生们的积极参与。夏威夷 大学的姚道中教授,戴维斯加州大学的李宇以及博士生 Ann Kelleher 和 Nicole Richardson 对部分读物的初稿提供了一些很好的编辑意见,李宇和 杨波帮助建立《汉语风》网站,在此一并表示感谢。

Foreword

When it comes to learning a foreign language, relying on a set of textbooks or time spent in the classroom is never nearly enough. That is because memory gets eroded by time; one keeps forgetting what one has learned. Haven't we all been frustrated by our inability to remember new vocabulary? One learns a word and quickly forgets it, so next time when one comes across it one has to look it up in a dictionary. Only then does one realize that one used to know it, and so one keeps having to look it up in a dictionary, and one starts to blame oneself, "why am I so forgetful?" when in fact, it's not your shaky memory that's at fault, but the fact that unless you review constantly, what you've learned quickly becomes dormant. The *Chinese Breeze* graded series is designed specially to help you remember what you've learned.

Everyone learning a second language has his or her way of jogging his or her memory. For example, some people make index cards or vocabulary notebooks so as to thumb through them frequently. Some simply try to go through dictionaries and try to memorize all the vocabulary items from A to Z. The spirit may be laudable, but it is a painful process, but the results are far from being sure. Chinese Breeze is a series of graded readers purposely written by professional authors. Each reader not only incorporates all the vocabulary and grammar specific to the grade but also an interesting and absorbing plot. It enables you to refresh and reinforce your knowledge while at the same time having a pleasurable time with the story. If you make Chinese Breeze a constant companion in your studies of Chinese, you won't have to worry about forgetting your vocabulary and grammar. You will also develop your feel for the language and make Chinese firmly rooted in your mind.

Thanks are due to Nyan-ping Bi, Xianmin Liu, and Ping Wei for arranging more than sixty students to field-test several of the readers in the *Chinese Breeze* series. Professor Tao-chung Yao at the University of Hawaii, Ms. Yu Li and Ph.D. students Ann Kelleher and Nicole Richardson of UC Davis provided very good editorial suggestions. Yu Li and Bo Yang helped build the *Chinese Breeze* (Hanyu Feng) websites. We thank our colleagues, students, and friends for their support and assistance.

主要人物和地方名称

Main Characters and Main Places



王老师: Wáng Lǎoshī A teacher in a college



老孙: Lǎo Sūn Professor Wang's husband who works for a company



孙力: Sūn Lì The son of Professor Wang and Lao Sun, a college student



小石: Xiǎo Shí A hospital attendant who is looking after Professor Wang



小刘: Xiǎo Liú The husband of Xiao Shi, a taxi driver



张大夫:Zhāng dàifu Doctor Zhang

人民医院 Rénmín Yīyuàn: The People's Hospital

目 录

Contents

١.	医院的电话 A call from the hospital	
2.	时间过得很慢 Time passed slowly	
3,	王老师能醒过来吗?Can Professor Wang wake up?	
4.	请护工 Looking for a hospital attendant	
	护工小石 The hospital attendant Xiao Shi	
6.	王老师会变成植物人吗? Will Professor Wang become vegetative?	
7.	小石的家 Xiao Shi's family	
8.	病房里的生活 Life in the patient ward	
	学生来看王老师 Professor Wang's students come to see her	33
	原来还有故事 That is how it has been	39
		43

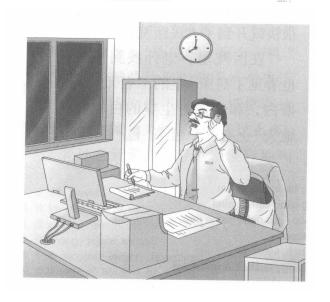
生词索引 Vocabulary index	
	51
练习 Exercises	
	54
练习答案 Answer keys to the exercises	
	60



冬天的一个晚上,天已经黑了, 大概 8 点钟,<u>老孙</u>在公司的工作快要 完了,刚准备回家,手机就叫了起来。

"喂,请问您找谁?"<u>老孙</u>对着手 机客气地问。

"<u>孙先生</u>,您是王老师的爱人」吗?我是人民医院的大夫,我姓张。



1. 爱人 àiren: husband/wife, spouse

大出事以后

我想请您马上来医院,您爱人¹在这里!"

"出什么事²了?您能现在就告诉我吗?"老孙有一些紧张,说话也快起来了。

"电话里一下子说不清楚,您还是 快点儿来吧!"

老孙不能多问,忙拿了衣服,走出房间。他开车去医院,可是走了一会儿,想起来³到医院可能要用钱,正好⁴马路⁵旁边有一家银行,他取⁶了一些钱。已经很晚了,路上的汽车不太多,自行车也比白天少多了,他很快就开到了人民医院。

在医院里,老孙找到了张大夫, 也看见了病床⁷上的王老师。她的脸⁸ 很白,和旁边医生穿的白衣服一样, 她头⁹上有一个包¹⁰,包¹⁰上红颜色的

- 2. 出事 chū shì: have an accident
- 3. 想起来 xiǎng qilai: call to mind
- 4. 正好 zhènghǎo: just right, just in time, as it happens
- 5. 马路 mǎlù: street
- 6. 取 qǔ: get, fetch, withdraw
- 7. 病床 bìngchuáng: sickbed, hospital bed
- 8. 脸 liǎn: face
- 9. 头 tóu: head
- 10. 包 bāo: swelling, bump

血¹¹让人有一些怕; 再看她的眼睛,像 在睡觉。

"我爱人「怎么了?病得重吗?" 老孙紧张地拉¹²着张大夫的手不放。

"应该是撞¹³的。头⁹上的伤¹⁴应 该没关系,可是她头⁹里面也出了血¹¹, 如果时间长了,就麻烦了,一定要马 上做手术¹⁵,把里面的血块¹⁶取⁶出 来……"

"怎么会这样?早饭时她还吃了一 些东西,没什么不舒服。"

"我们也不清楚出了什么事。刚才是一个男的送你爱人「来医院的,好像是一个出租汽车」可机 ¹⁸。可是等到我们给你爱人「看完病,那个司机 ¹⁸就不见了。就是他把你的手机号告诉我的,我才给你打了电话。请你在这儿签字 ¹⁹。"张大夫一下子说了这么多。

老孙走到爱人一旁边,轻轻地叫

- 11. 血 xiě: blood
- 12. 拉 lā: take hold of, pull
- 13. 撞 zhuàng: bump, hit, run in
- 14. 伤 shāng: injure, wound
- 15. 手术 shǒushù: surgery, operation
- 16. 血块 xiěkuài: blood clots
- 17. 出租汽车 chūzū qìchē: taxi
- 18. 司机 sījī: driver
- 19. 签字 qiān zì: sign (a signature)



着: "老王,老王,你能听见我说话吗?"

王老师的眼睛像关着的门,老孙 的叫声没办法让它打开。

张大夫走过来,对老孙说:"她 现在又晕过去"了,这是头⁹里面的血 块"造成"的。时间不多了,您得马上 在这张表"上签字¹⁹。"

"好,我现在就签字"。"



Want to check your understanding of this part?

Go to the questions on page 54.

20. 晕过去 yūn guoqu: faint, pass out

21. 造成 zàochéng: cause, bring about

22. 表 biǎo: form, table





已经是晚上11点了,人民医院楼里的人不太多,老孙坐在那儿,开始给王老师的弟弟打电话。

"弟弟吗?我是老孙。你姐姐生病了,现在在医院里·····"老孙觉得拿着手机的手有一些冷。

"我姐姐怎么了?病得重吗?"王 老师的弟弟在电话里紧张地问。

"大夫说她头"里面有血块 ¹⁶,一定要马上做手术 ¹⁵。所以我打电话告诉你,你再告诉一下妹妹。但是,注意,咱们别告诉爸爸妈妈,我怕他们着急。" <u>老孙</u>这个时候好像不那么紧张了。

"我知道了。你告诉我是哪家医院,我马上过去!"

"人民医院。今天晚上我在这里等着,你明天再来吧!"



"没关系,我还是去看看。"

老孙放下电话时间不长,王老师的弟弟就开着汽车来到医院。因为怕 老孙等的时间太长,他没有告诉妹妹。 如果她知道姐姐生病了,一定会跟哥 哥一起来的。



一看见老孙,弟弟就问:"我姐姐有什么问题?她怎么样了?"

"大夫正在给她做手术"。大夫告诉我,是一个出租汽车"司机¹⁸把她送到医院来的。大夫给我打了电话,我才过来。大夫说她被人撞¹³了,头⁹里出了血¹¹,如果不马上做手术¹⁵把

血块 ¹⁶ 取 ⁶ 出来,就会有危险 ²³······" 老孙说不下去 ²⁴ 了,他的眼睛有一点 儿红。

弟弟也说不出话来。等了一会儿,他说:"是不是那个出租汽车"司机¹⁸ 把我姐姐撞¹³ 坏了?司机¹⁸ 跑到哪儿去了?"

"我也没看见他。大夫说他把你姐 姐送到这里以后,很快就不见了。"

"那就马上报警"吧!还等什么? 不能让这个司机¹⁸跑了!"弟弟很快地 说。

"等你姐姐醒过来"问清楚情况" 再说。你先回去,我在这里,你就放心"吧。只是这件事一定别告诉爸爸妈妈,和孩子们也要说清楚,别让爷爷奶奶不放心"。他们身体不太好,再因为这事生病,那就更麻烦了。"

弟弟还要再说什么,老孙看了看

- 23. 危险 wēixiǎn: danger, dangerous
- 24. 说不下去 shuō bu xiaqu: unable to continue speaking
- 25. 报警 bào jǐng: call the police
- 26. 醒过来 xǐng guolai: wake up, come to oneself
- 27. 情况 qíngkuàng: circumstances, situations
- 28. 放心 fàng xīn: disburden, reassure, set one's heart at rest