

eveloping Competence in Business Chinese

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听力篇 Listening

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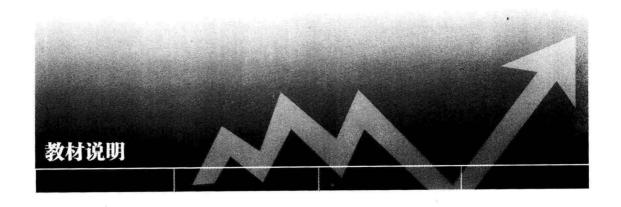
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定性定位 "发展商务汉语"意为发展和提高学习者的商务汉语能力。全套教材采取分技能学习和训练模式,包括《发展商务汉语:读写篇》、《发展商务汉语:口语篇》、《发展商务汉语:听力篇》三册。根据对学习者的需求分析,参照相关的教学大纲和考试大纲,本套教材的起点定位在中级汉语人门阶段。

适用对象 本套教材为学习商务汉语的外籍人士设计和编写。适合学习过800个左右常用汉字、1000个左右常用汉语词汇和基础汉语语法的学习者使用。可以作为在华留学生商务汉语选修课教材、对华商务人士自学教材、企业商务汉语培训教材。

教材目标 本套教材以提高学习者商务汉语听说读写交际能力为宗旨。具体而言:

- (1)传授汉语和中国文化实用知识,突出商务汉语词汇、商务汉语表达以及商务语体知识的教学,增强学习者对商务汉语的体认。
- (2)突出商务活动、商务场景和商务文化方面的内容,增强学习者对中国的商务工作、商务环境和商务文化的了解。
- (3)本套教材的总体目标在于发展和提高学习者跨文化商务汉语听说读写交际能力, 商务汉语技能训练是各册教材的核心任务。
 - (4)学完学好本套教材,可以在商务活动中运用汉语进行有效、熟练、得体的交际。
- (5)通过本套教材的学习,进一步开阔学习者的视野,加深对当代中国社会生活、历史文化和国情现状的了解和理解,从而有助于其成功地开展商务活动。

编写原则 为实现本套教材的设计目标,特确立如下编写原则、设计理念及实施路径:

- (1)总体框架上,采取语言结构、商务活动和中华文化相结合的编写模式。力求把语言知识、商务活动(场景)和商务文化结合起来。
 - (2)设计理念上,追求"精致与经典"、"发展与创新",具体而言:
- "精致"表明本套教材课文容量上不求多、内容上不求全,而是采取"小步快走"、 "内容多样化"的方式,力求使学习者能学会用、有成就感;
- "经典"表明本套教材追求词汇和表述、活动和话题、场景和语境、文化和国情的范例性,使学习者学了就能用、有成功感;
- "发展"表明本套教材由少到多、由简单到复杂、由生疏到流利、由模仿到自由运用的编写理念与实施原则;
- "创新"表明本套教材追求在继承既往经验的基础上,在整体和局部上有发展和创新、有进步和提高。

(3) 内涵构成上,以"科学、实用、有趣"为教材编写的基本原则,具体措施:

以相关的汉语教学大纲、商务汉语考试大纲为依据,选取词汇和语法项目,并采取由 易到难、急用先学的实施策略,以确保教材的科学性和易学性;

以对商务人士的调查访谈、需求分析及对商务活动的考察为依据,确定内容取向、场景设置、活动安排和文化融入,以保证教材的针对性和实用性;

以任务型教学理念为依据,设计"任务单"、"实战练习"等活动项目,将学习任务与技能训练目标结合起来,以增强教材的挑战性和趣味性。

- (4)配套关联上,"读写篇"、"口语篇"、"听力篇"三册教材的每一个平行课,分别从不同角度或以不同语体谈论相同相近的话题,以不同方式完成相同相近的商务活动任务,意在使语言知识、商务活动和语言技能训练的重点反复重现、交叉衔接、相互照应,从而便于理解记忆和综合语言能力的养成;而不同句式的细化和表达方式的拓展、不同语体的对应与转换,可以使学习者进一步拓展学习内容和交际范围。
- (5) 具体实施上,充分贯彻生词、短语、惯用语、句式等语言知识的重现原则,充分 贯彻各册教材横向关联的配套原则。全套教材大约有半数左右的词语得到重现,许多商务 汉语常用词语和表达方式在同一分册和不同分册中更是多次出现。全套教材注重在商务活 动及场景、话题与内容等方面的重现照应与多角度延伸。

内容体例

- (1) 教材内容的确定依据对学习者的需求分析、商务活动分析及相关的商务汉语考试 大纲。课文内容主要包括在华、涉华商务人士必需的交通、出行、居住、餐饮、社交等生 活汉语,以及招聘、会见、考察、投资、谈判、签约、营销、培训、管理等商务汉语。知 识文化、交际文化、商务文化和国情文化分布在各册教材中。
- (2)《读写篇》编写体例:走近课文、阅读课文、词语架、词语例示、任务单、实战练习(举一反三)、阅读中国等。
- (3)《口语篇》编写体例:课文、词语架、词语例示、任务单、本课盘点、文化指南等。
- (4)《听力篇》编写体例:核心句、语言点、词语架、任务单(包括核心句练习、课文练习和实战练习)等。

全套教材在体例设计和教学要求上有相同之处,也有各自的特色,意在体现本套教材 共同的编写目标、编写原则、编写理念以及配套教材相互照应与协调的要求,也体现出技 能训练为主型教材的各自特点。

使用说明

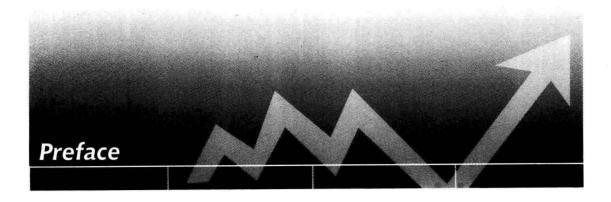
- (1)本套教材以"读写篇"为主线,"口语篇"、"听力篇"与之横向配套与互补。 三册教材既有联系又有相对独立性,因此可以合起来同时学习,也可以根据需要分而学 之。
- (2)"读写篇"以商务汉语的阅读和理解为主,商务汉语写作训练不作为教材的重点,希望借助阅读和理解能力的提高来间接增强商务汉语写作能力。
- (3) "口语篇"着力不同场景、不同语境、不同商务活动内容下家常语体、社交语体、礼貌语体、典雅语体等多种口语语体的展示和技能训练。
- (4) "听力篇"则不仅可以用于不同语体商务活动内容的听力理解训练,也因为有意识地对听力文本和实战练习文本等进行了"可视化"编排处理,因而也可以作为阅读和口语学习的材料使用、特别是作为自学教材使用。

(5) 具体使用建议:

《发展商务汉语》每册书均为15课。如每周安排2课时,一学期可学完其中的一册;如每周4课时,一学期可学完其中的两册;如每周6课时,一学期可学完全部三本教材。使用者还可根据每篇课文大约2课时的基本学习时限,以及具体的学习条件和学习需求,自行选择学习内容、安排学习时限。

特别申谢 《发展商务汉语》的编写和顺利完成,首先感谢上海外语教育出版社吴狄 先生的多次诚意邀请,没有吴先生的执着和大力支持,我们不可能编写这样一套教材。同时感谢资深对外汉语教师幺书君教授的鼎力支持,没有她的有力支持,我就没有勇气下决心组织编写这套教材,在教材编写过程中幺老师更是做出了不可替代的贡献。感谢王淑红老师为本套教材编写作出的特殊贡献,她不仅花费大量时间和精力对外籍商务人士进行访谈调研,而且承担了本套教材的大部分翻译工作,并审定了全部英文翻译。感谢青年教师游舒老师的热情参与,以及她为本套教材特别是听力篇所投入的精力和作出的贡献。在近两年的调研讨论、编写设计、内容规划、调整打磨以及逐册逐课地集体讨论中,我们畅所欲言,兴奋愉快,乐在其中。

中国人民大学 李泉



Purpose and Design

Developing Competence in Business Chinese is an integrated skills-oriented coursebook consisting of three modules: Reading & Writing, Speaking and Listening. Based on an analysis of learners' needs and a study of the requirements set in relevant teaching syllabi and test outlines, this coursebook aims at helping learners of Chinese at the intermediate level to acquire skills in using the target language for business purposes.

Target User Group

Developing Competence in Business Chinese is specifically designed for users who have already acquired some basic competence in Chinese and yet wish to learn to use it somehow in doing business in the China context. To be more exact, it is for those learners who have mastered about 800 common Chinese characters, about 1 000 common Chinese expressions or words and the basics of Chinese grammar. It could be used as textbooks for foreign students in China taking an optional course in business Chinese, or self-study materials for those engaged in doing business in China or with Chinese partners. It could also be used as a staff training course package in Chinese language for foreign enterprises either in China or overseas.

Objectives

The overall objective of *Developing Competence in Business Chinese* is to help the learners to acquire a fairly good command of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills in Chinese as used for business purposes. Specifically, there are the following five objectives:

- (1) to help learners acquire what practical knowledge they need of Chinese language and culture to enable them to use Chinese in doing business, with emphasis on the appropriate use of Chinese characters, words and expressions and also some of the stylistic peculiarities of business Chinese.
- (2) to help acquaint them with the way business activities are conducted or business situations are handled in the Chinese context and the role of culture in doing business in China or with Chinese partners in order to improve learners' overall understanding of the host environment.
- (3) to help build up and improve learners' cross-cultural communicative skills as reflected in their abilities to use Chinese in listening, speaking, reading or writing the language for business and this may be looked upon as the main objective of this coursebook.
- (4) to enable learners to effectively, proficiently and appropriately communicate in Chinese both in day-to-day life and in business activities.
- (5) to broaden learners' outlook and enrich their knowledge store of Chinese history and culture so as to help them develop a better understanding of present-day Chinese society, and hence to conduct business in the China context with greater success.

General Principles

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the following guidelines and concepts have been adopted:

- (1) in terms of its overall structure, the present coursebook aims at presenting a combination of linguistic structures, scenes depicting business activities in China and useful information about Chinese culture.
- (2) in terms of content, it reflects the basic requirements set in some relevant Chinese language teaching syllabi and test outlines in whose light vocabulary items and grammatical structures are selected and arranged, thereby to ensure that what is useful, practical and comparatively speaking easy to learn is fully incorporated in this coursebook. In making learners' needs analysis, extensive interviews have been conducted with foreigners working in China and intensive investigations have been made of business activities common in the China context in order to ensure that the topics chosen are practical, well-focused and useful.
- (3) in terms of design, the key and guiding concepts in writing this coursebook are to try to make it user-friendly and progressively more demanding so that learners will not only find their learning tasks interesting and pleasant, but also can see they are indeed gradually making some progress as the course proceeds.

Layout and Organization

There are 15 units in each of the three modules of this coursebook, with the samenumbered units in the three roughly corresponding with or complementing each other in content and subject matter, although treated in different ways or from different angles. In this way, perhaps, things could be made easier for learners to understand and to commit to memory, thus helping to develop a comprehensive competence comprising language skills, relevant information and knowledge of doing business in the China context. The contents of the coursebook are closely related to the needs of foreign business persons, covering a full range of topics that may help them manage their day-to-day life in China and carry on and develop their business in a country not that familiar to them.

Each part of this coursebook is similar to the other two as far as the topics included are concerned. On the other hand, each module has its own specific characteristics to help meet the needs of developing necessary the language or other skills being focused on.

The *Reading & Writing* module is comprised of such sections as Warming up, Text 1 and Text 2, Vocabulary, Grammar, Task-list, Hands-on Practice, Further Reading, etc.

The *Speaking* module is made up of Text, Vocabulary, Grammar, Task-list, Learn these Sentences by Heart and Useful Information.

The *Listening* module has Model Sentences for Imitation, Language Points, Vocabulary, Task-list, etc.

Suggestions on How to Use the Coursebook

- (1) Developing Competence in Business Chinese consists of three modules that are interconnected and complement each other. Yet learners may study them either as one package or separately according to individual needs.
- (2) Reading & Writing concentrates on the reading and comprehension of Chinese as used in business contexts. The development of writing skills is not an emphasis in itself but is expected to benefit along with the improvement in reading skills.
- (3) Speaking focuses on the presentation of different styles of spoken Chinese, for use on formal and informal occasions, in social interchange, during day-to-day conversation, in refined company, etc.
- (4) In addition to providing training in listening comprehension, the scripts in the *Listening* module can also be used as materials for reading and speaking exercises, especially for self-learners, since the scripts therein are presented in such a way that they make reading easy and pleasant.
- (5) As to allocation of time, we think what is contained in one module can be finished in a single semester, with 2 class hours per school week. Of course, learners can make flexible use of this coursebook, following their own plans and schedules as they think fit. Basically each unit will take about 2 class hours to finish, as we see it.

Acknowledgements

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Wu Di of the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press who has repeatedly asked me whether it would be possible for me to do a book like the present one. Without his insistence and strong support, it would be impossible to have this course book completed. My special thanks also go to Professor Yao Shujun, whose expertise in teaching Chinese as a foreign language has been of immense help to me, for her generous support and encouragement. My sincere thanks go to Ms. Wang Shuhong too for what help she has rendered to make this book possible. She has not only spent a tremendous lot of time conducting surveys and interviews with foreign business people, but has also undertaken most of the translation work and the editing of what translation work others have done. I want also to thank Ms. You Shu for her enthusiastic participation and her efforts at helping me write the *Listening* module. During the nearly 2 years spent in preparing this coursebook, we shared fully and freely in our discussions what each of us was thinking about how to make this book a success. All the time we spent together is memorable and heart-warming.

Prof. Li Quan

发展商务汉语——听力篇

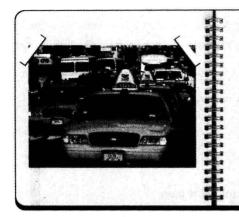
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第一课 交 通

课文 · 交通管制



小张是大华公司的秘书,今天她要带客户布朗先生 去天安门参观,她叫了一辆出租车。

Xiao Zhang is a secretary of Dahua Company. Today she is going to take a client, Mr. Brown, to visit Tian'anmen Square. She has hired a taxi.



核心句 Key Sentences

- 1. 天安门今天去不了。
- 2. 那儿交通管制,出租车都过不去。
- 3. 您慢走,拿好您的东西。

语言点 Grammar

- 1. 天安门今天去不了。
- ➤ 去不了(liǎo): 意思是"不能去"。肯定的形式是"去得了", 意思是"能去"、"可以去"。注意"了"的发音为[liǎo]。
- ➤ "去不了 (liǎo)" means "unable to go". The affirmative form is "去得了", which means "able to go". Please pay attention to the pronunciation of "了" here which should be [liǎo].
 - (1) 我今天下午没时间, 去不了。
 - (2)今天没车,长城去不了,还是去故官吧。
 - (3) 我已经回北京了,下午的会我去得了。
- 2. 那儿这两天交通管制,出租车都过不去。
- ▶ 过不去: 这里的意思是"不能过去"。肯定的形式是"过得去",意思是"能过去"、 "可以过去"。
- ▶ "过不去" means "cannot pass or get through". The affirmative form is "过得去" or "可以过去", which means "be able to pass or get through".
 - (1)前面在修路,我们过不去。
 - (2)这条路太窄了,我们的车过不去。
 - (3)桥坏了,又没有船,我们过得去吗?

3. 您慢走。

- ▶ 您慢走:送客人时的礼貌用语,还可以说"慢走"。说这句话时与对方的年龄大小和身体好坏 无关,并不是真的让对方慢慢走,而是一种客套话。
- "您慢走" is a polite formula used when seeing a guest off, and "慢走" has the same meaning. Though literally it means "walk slowly", its use has nothing to do with the age or health of the guest you are seeing off and you are not really telling him/her to walk slowly. You are just saying goodbye.

词语架 Vocabulary

1.	交通	jiāotōng	n.	traffic
2.	管制	guǎnzhì	v.	control
3.	出租车	chūzūchē	n.	taxi
4.	过不去	guòbuqù		cannot get through or pass
5.	地铁	dìtiě	n. .	subway, underground
6.	体验	tĭyàn	v.	learn through practice, experience
7.	发票	fāpiào	n.	receipt, invoice

And the second s	专名	Proper Nouns
Tiān ānmén 天安门 Bùlàng		Tian'anmen (square)
布朗····································	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	····· Brown ····· a surname



任务单 Task List

一、核心句练习Exercises for Key Sentences 🥻



听录音,填汉字或拼音。

Listen and fill in the blanks with the right characters or Pinyin.

- 1. 天安门今天()。
- 2. 那儿交通管制,出租车都(

) 。

- 3. 您(
-),拿好您的东西。



二、	课文练习 Questions about the Text (一) 听录音,选择正确答案。 Listen and choose.							
	1.	出租车为什么去不了天 A.堵车(dǔchē)				C.	司机不想去	
	2.	"您看怎么样"这句话 A. 请您看一看				C.	您觉得怎么样?	
		司机把小张和布朗带到 A. 地铁站		天安门		C.	汽车站	
ĕ		听录音,判断下面的句∃ .isten and tell true (√) c			错的:	打×。		
	1	小张不想坐地铁去天安布朗觉得坐地铁也很好	20121 101 101		()		
三、	听录音	集 习 Performing Tasks 新,选择正确答案。 and choose.						
	1.	女士要去哪儿?(A. 机场		Α.	C. 1	火车站		
	2.	他们在谈论什么问题? A. 堵车			С. <i>ъ</i>	6行		
					۸			



海文文本

司机: 你们好! 去哪儿?

小张: 去天安门。

司机:天安门今天去不了。

小张: 为什么?

司机: 那儿这两天交通管制, 出租车都过不去。

小张: 那怎么办?

司机:这样吧,我把你们送到地铁站,你们坐地铁去。

小张: 布朗先生, 您看怎么样?

布朗: 没问题。我正想体验体验北京的地铁呢。

小张: 那太好了。师傅, 我们去地铁站吧。

司机:行。(过了一会儿)两位,到了。

小张: 好的, 给您钱。给我一张发票吧。

司机: 好,给您发票。您慢走,拿好您的东西。

实践练习文本

女: 师傅, 从机场到北京饭店要多长时间?

男: 要是不堵车, 半个小时就能到。

女: 今天还行, 车不太多。

男: 那可难说,还没到堵车的地方呢。

(过了一会儿)

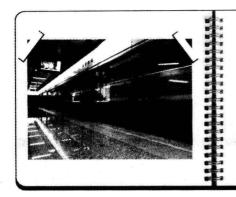
女: 哟,这会儿车走不动了,还是你有经验。我在别的国家也碰到过堵车,情况也

不比北京好。

男: 就是。大城市堵车,这已经是一个全球性(quánqiúxìng)的问题了。

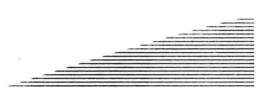
女: 你说得对。唉,好了,前面开始走了。

课文二 降价和涨价



小张和布朗来到了地铁站。

Xiao Zhang and Brown arrive at the subway station.



- 核心句 Key Sentences

- 1. 地铁票刚刚降价了,以前是三块,现在是两块。
- 2. 现在什么东西都涨价,没想到地铁票还降价了。
- 3. 现在坐公共汽车也比以前便宜。

语言点 Grammar

- 1. 哦, 挺便宜的。
- ▶ 哦:感叹词,课文中的意思是"知道了"、"明白了"。
- **"哦"** means "I see", "I understand" in the text.
 - (1) A: 别忘了带钥匙。B: 哦,知道了。
 - (2) 哦,我的眼镜在这儿。
 - (3) 哦,我想起来了,他叫马克。
- 2. 现在什么东西都涨价。
- ▶ "什么"用在"都"、"也"的前面时,表示在所说的范围之内没有例外。
- "什么", when used before "都" or "也", indicates that there is no exception to what is being mentioned.
 - (1)老板什么话也没说。
 - (2)骑自行车比坐什么车都舒服。
 - (3) 他工作的时候,什么人都不见。
- 3. 没想到地铁票还降价了。
- ▶ 没想到:表示出乎意料,没有料到。
- ▶ "没想到" means "out of one's expectation", "unexpected".
 - (1) 没想到出租车不能去那儿。
 - (2) 我以为他来不了(liǎo), 没想到他还是来了(le)。
 - (3) 我三年没来北京了,没想到北京的变化这么大。