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Spoken
Chinese Expressions

陈贤纯 编著

课本

2

TEXTBOOK

汉语口语

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致学习者

《汉语口语 345》是一套对外汉语口语教材，供短期学习汉语或者业余学习汉语的零起点学生使用。为了方便学习者，本书共分为四册，供不同起点的学习者选择。

每册有 16 课，每四课有一次复习。如果进行正规的课堂教学，每周五个工作日，按一天学一课的进度，每一册可用四个星期。如果学完了第一册，还要学习四个星期，可以继续使用第二册，全套教材可供学习 16~20 周的学生使用。

每一课都配有练习题。这是对课堂教学的补充，如果时间不够，这些练习可以不做或只做一部分。

复习时，第一节课口头复习句型、会话、课文等。第二节课可用本书配套的单元测试活页对这一周的学习内容进行测试。为方便课堂使用，练习和测试单独装订成册。

练习和复习中都有“口腔操练”，是用简单重复的方法，把最基本的东西练得顺口、练得滚瓜烂熟，对于初学者很有效果。

本教材以语法为纲，编者认为语言的结构是语言中最核心的东西，而且语言结构的数量是很有限的，比较容易掌握。集中学习语言结构、掌握了语法以后，学习者就能够举一反三，语言能够自然生成。所以强化语言结构教学是语言教学的捷径，也是对外汉语教学多年来最成功的经验。

语言结构包括语音结构和语法结构。

第一册包含了汉语的语音和一些最常用的语法。

第二册、第三册和第四册都是常用语法。这四册书包含了汉语所有的基本语法。

本教材强调实践和操练，强调熟练。既然是学习汉语口语，那么就必须张开口

不停地练习说汉语。为此，课本为学习者提供了大量说汉语的机会，其中包括“句型替换练习”、“会话”、“课文”三个部分。

每一课的语法内容都已经编进了“句型替换练习”里，所以“句型替换练习”是每一课的核心。课堂上要重点练习的是“句型替换练习”，做替换练习就是学习语法。把每一个替换练习都练得滚瓜烂熟，这一课的语法就学会了。每一课都有4~6个句型，课堂教学时间大约需要一节课。

语言是技能，任何技能都是通过自己不断操练获得的，而不是通过别人讲解，所以我们不主张讲解语法。本教材的“语法”部分供老师备课用，也可以供学生课前预习。语法不在课堂上讲解。

“会话”和“课文”也是根据每一课的语法编写的，为学生进一步练习本课的语法提供更多的语言环境。

句型替换练习、会话和课文这三部分内容为学生提供了听和说的环境。所以每一课都必须把这三部分练得滚瓜烂熟才算学完。只有练得滚瓜烂熟，才能产生语感。只有产生了语感才能获得语言的生成能力，从而生成自然流利的口语。

如果你是自学，应该听录音，把每一课的句型替换练习、会话和课文念得滚瓜烂熟，这样才能学会说汉语。学汉语必须开口多练，要是不练，就学成了哑巴汉语。



To the Learner

345 Spoken Chinese Expressions is an oral coursebook for those who learn Chinese as a foreign language. It is suitable for beginners who are students of a short-term Chinese programme or who learn Chinese during their spare time. This coursebook is divided into four volumes, each of which is intended for learners of different levels respectively.

There are sixteen lessons in each book with a review lesson after every four lessons. Each volume can be finished in four weeks with one lesson a day and five days a week. If you finish the first volume and have another four weeks, you can go on to the second volume. And the whole series can be used by students who have sixteen to twenty weeks to learn Chinese.

For the review lesson, the first class period can be used to review the sentence patterns, dialogues and texts, etc., and the second to test on what have been learned in the past week using the loose-leaf test that goes with the book. The exercises and tests are included in a separate volume, which is easy for learners to use in class.

There are exercises for each lesson, which supplement the classroom teaching. If time is limited, you can just do part of it.

In every lesson including each review, there is a section named “Oral exercises”. This section offers some simple but very useful repetitive exercises, which helps you master the basics of the language and works very well for beginners.

Grammar is the core of this book. The compiler believes that the essence of a language lies in the language structure, and it is not difficult to learn because it is limited in amount. After learning the structure and grammar of a language, learners can learn the language more easily through practice. Therefore, strengthening the teaching of language structure is a shortcut of language teaching and the most successful way of teaching

Chinese as a foreign language.

The language structure consists of phonetic structure and grammatical structure.

The first volume includes the phonetics of Chinese and some commonly used grammar.

All the grammar points in the second, third and four volumes are commonly used grammar. And all the basic grammar of Chinese is included in these four volumes.

Practice, drills and proficiency are emphasized in this coursebook. Since you are learning spoken Chinese, you have to open your mouth and practice it over and over. Therefore, this book offers numerous opportunities for learners to speak Chinese, including substitution drills of the sentence patterns, dialogues and texts.

The grammar taught in each lesson is practised in the section of “Substitution drills of the sentence patterns”, which is the essence of each lesson. The substitution drills should be taken as the key exercises in class, through which grammar is learned. When each substitution drill is thoroughly learned by heart after repetitive practice, the grammar in this lesson will be acquired. There are four to six sentence patterns in each lesson, which will take about one period of class.

Language is a skill. Every skill is acquired through practice instead of other's explanation, so we do not advocate teaching grammar. The grammar of this book is for teachers to prepare lessons and for students to preview. It is not supposed to be taught in class.

“Dialogue” and “Text” are also written based on the grammar learned in each lesson. They provide a real language environment for students to practise grammar in the lesson.

Substitution drills of the sentence patterns, dialogues, and texts provide students with an environment for listening and speaking Chinese. Only when you have learned them thoroughly by heart, can you say this lesson is finished. The sense of language is acquired only in this way, which is the basis of fluent spoken Chinese.

If you are a self-learner, you should listen to the recording, and read and recite the substitution drills, dialogues and texts over and over until you can do it fluently. This is the only way to learn to speak Chinese. Oral practice is essential in Chinese learning, or it will be silent Chinese.



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Dì-shíqī Kè Tiānqì Lěng le

第十七课 天气冷了

Lesson 17 It's getting cold

一、核心句 Key sentences

59 下雨了。

Xià yǔ le.

It's raining.

60 天气冷了。

Tiānqì lěng le.

It's getting cold.

61 昨天下雨，今天不

Zuótiān xià yǔ, jīntiān bú

下雨了。

xià yǔ le.

It rained yesterday, and it has stopped raining today.

62 昨天下雨了，今天

Zuótiān xià yǔ le, jīntiān

没有下雨。

méiyǒu xià yǔ.

It rained yesterday, and it doesn't rain today.

63 春天来了，天气暖和了。

Chūntiān lái le, tiānqì nuǎnhuo le.

Spring is coming. It's getting warm.

二、生词 New words

1	下	(动)	xià	(of rain, snow, etc.) to fall
2	雨	(名)	yǔ	rain
	下雨		xià yǔ	to rain
3	了	(助)	le	(part.) used at the end of a sentence or after a verb
4	雪	(名)	xuě	snow
	下雪		xià xuě	to snow
5	刮	(动)	guā	to blow
6	风	(名)	fēng	wind
7	天气	(名)	tiānqì	weather
8	晴	(形)	qíng	sunny
	晴天		qíng tiān	a sunny day
9	阴	(形)	yīn	overcast
	阴天		yīn tiān	an overcast day
10	冷	(形)	lěng	cold
11	坏	(形)	huài	bad
12	走	(动)	zǒu	to go, to leave, to walk
13	春天	(名)	chūntiān	spring
14	暖和	(形)	nuǎnhuo	nice and warm
15	夏天	(名)	xiàtiān	summer

16	热	(形)	rè	hot
17	秋天	(名)	qiūtiān	autumn
18	凉快	(形)	liángkuai	nice and cool
19	冬天	(名)	dōngtiān	winter
20	游泳		yóu yǒng	to swim
21	爬	(动)	pá	to climb
22	山	(名)	shān	hill, mountain
23	以前	(名)	yǐqián	before
24	滑冰		huá bīng	to skate
25	滑雪		huá xuě	skiing
26	季节	(名)	jìjié	season
27	来	(动)	lái	to come
28	开	(动)	kāi	(of flowers) to bloom

三、句型替换练习 Substitution drills of the sentence patterns

1 下雨 了。

下雪

刮风

天气晴

天气阴

对话

A: 下雨了吗?

B: 下雨了。

2

天气 冷了。

我 累

课文 难

自行车 坏

对话

A: 天气冷了吗?

B: 天气冷了。

3

昨天下雨, 今天不下雨了。

下雪

不下雪

刮风

不刮风

对话

A: 今天下雨吗?

B: 昨天下雨, 今天
不下雨了。

4

昨天下雨了, 今天没有下雨。

王兰 走

明明

走

他们 回家

我们

回家

昨天 刮风

今天

刮风

对话

A: 今天下雨了没有?

B: 昨天下雨了, 今
天没有下雨。

5

春天来了, 天气暖和了。

夏天

热

秋天

凉快

冬天

冷

对话

A: 春天来了, 天气怎么样?

B: 春天来了, 天气暖和了。

四、会话

Dialogue

A: 春天 你喜欢 什么 运动?

Chūntiān nǐ xǐhuan shénme yùndòng?

B: 春天, 天气 暖和 了, 我喜欢 骑自行车。

Chūntiān, tiānqì nuǎnhuo le, wǒ xǐhuan qí zìxíngchē.

A: 夏天 你也 骑自行车 吗?

Xiàtiān nǐ yě qí zìxíngchē ma?

B: 夏天, 天气 热了, 常常 下雨, 我不骑

Xiàtiān, tiānqì rè le, chángcháng xià yǔ, wǒ bù qí

自行车, 我 喜欢 游泳。

zìxíngchē, wǒ xǐhuan yóuyóǒng.

A: 秋天 你也 游泳 吗?

Qiūtiān nǐ yě yóuyóǒng ma?

B: 秋天, 天气 凉快 了, 我不 游泳, 我

Qiūtiān, tiānqì liángkuai le, wǒ bù yóuyóǒng, wǒ

常常 去爬山。

chángcháng qù pá shān.

A: 冬天 你 爬山 吗?

Dōngtiān nǐ páshān ma?

B: 冬天, 天气 冷了, 常常 下雪, 我不

Dōngtiān, tiānqì lěng le, chángcháng xià xuě, wǒ bù

爬山。

pá shān.

A: 冬天 你喜欢 什么 运动?

Dōngtiān nǐ xǐhuan shénme yùndòng?

B: 以前 我 喜欢 滑冰, 现在 喜欢 滑雪了。

Yǐqián wǒ xǐhuan huá bīng, xiànzài xǐhuan huá xuě le.

◎ 五、课文

Text

季节

Jíjié

一年有四个季节。

Yí nián yǒu sì ge jìjié.

三月、四月、五月是春天。春天来了，天气

Sānyuè、sìyuè、wǔyuè shì chūntiān. Chūntiān lái le, tiānqì

暖和了，花儿都开了，公园里非常漂亮。

nuǎnhuo le, huār dōu kāi le, gōngyuán lǐ fēicháng piàoliang.

六月、七月、八月是夏天。夏天来了，天气热了，

Liùyuè、qīyuè、bāyuè shì xiàtiān. Xiàtiān lái le, tiānqì rè le,

常常下雨。

chángcháng xià yǔ.

九月、十月、十一月是秋天。秋天来了，天气

Jiǔyuè、shíyuè、shíyīyuè shì qiūtiān. Qiūtiān lái le, tiānqì

凉快了，山上很好看。

liángkuai le, shānshang hěn hǎokàn.

十二月、一月、二月是冬天。冬天来了，天气

Shí'èr yuè、yīyuè、èryuè shì dōngtiān. Dōngtiān lái le, tiānqì

冷了，常常下雪。

lěng le, chángcháng xià xuě.