

Chinese Express

Practise Chinese

汉语快行线

练汉语

檀月 傅瑛 编著

我现在每个星期三
晚上去伦敦国王
学院学汉语。

你的汉语说得真不错!



附MP3



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

Chinese Express — Practise Chinese

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Preface

Chinese Express—Practise Chinese the sequel to *Chinese Express—Talk Chinese* and is designed for English speakers who have finished a beginner's course in Chinese, and would like to continue with their learning in order to approach an intermediate language level. It is also for university students who choose Chinese as a module, people who join evening courses at universities or community colleges, and for students who want a suitable book for self-study.

Students intending to take the Chinese IB exam, the Intermediate Level test in the Asset Language scheme or the initial stages of the Elementary/Intermediate HSK exam will also find this book very valuable.

Chinese Express—Practise Chinese gets right to the heart of the language with its realistic language situations. The 25 lessons are designed to suit a course of 60–72 contact hours (classroom work) within one academic year. The book is accompanied by 1 CD which provides examples in standard Mandarin of all content and can be used in or after class, or for self-study.

Chinese Express—Practise Chinese is concise and user-friendly. It is a book, which should be as easy for students to study as it is for teachers to use. It is different from other textbooks insofar as pinyin, Chinese characters and English are used together throughout the whole book. This will suit students who only need to learn listening and speaking as much as it will suit those who also wish to master reading and writing.

Chinese Express—Practise Chinese uses a communicative approach and places emphasis on learning communication skills. This book is similar to the first book, it contains 25 lessons; every 5 'main' lessons are followed by 1 'summary'

lesson. There are a total of 20 ‘main’ lessons and 5 ‘summary’ lessons. Each lesson includes about 21 new words and expressions, and each lesson starts with a short text. The whole book introduces around 520 of the most frequently used Chinese words and expressions. Grammatical knowledge is spread throughout the lessons and explained in simple English with examples. Relevant cultural insights are given within each summary lesson.

The layout of each lesson

- New words and expressions
- Short text
- Situational dialogues
- Language points
- Exercises
- Cultural insights (after every five lessons)

The authors of this book believe in learning through action and this plays a very important role in the Chinese Express lessons. Each lesson includes an assortment of exercises designed to make students think more about the language as they learn it, so that they can understand and respond more confidently when they find themselves in the same situations in real life.

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LEARNING CHINESE CAN BE GREAT FUN. ENJOY!

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Lesson 1 Having Arrived in Beijing

New Words and Expressions



一直	yìzhí	<i>all along, always</i>
机会	jīhuì	<i>chance, opportunity</i>
终于	zhōngyú	<i>finally</i>
飞机场	fēijīchǎng	<i>airport</i>
接	jiē	<i>meet, welcome</i>
以前	yǐqián	<i>before</i>
又	yòu	<i>again</i>
不用	bú yòng	<i>no need</i>
好久不见	hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn	<i>long time no see</i>
流利	liúlì	<i>fluent</i>
参加	cānjiā	<i>join, take part in</i>
班	bān	<i>class</i>
国王	guówáng	<i>king</i>
学院	xuéyuàn	<i>college, institute</i>
一定	yídìng	<i>definitely</i>
停	tíng	<i>stop, park</i>
灰色	huīsè	<i>grey</i>
系	jì	<i>fasten, wear</i>
安全	ānquán	<i>safe, secure</i>
带	dài	<i>belt, tape, ribbon</i>
停车场	tíngchēchǎng	<i>car park</i>

Dàole Běijīng 到了北京

Àidéhuá shì Yīngguórén, tā shì kuàijìshī, zài Lúndūn yì jiā yínháng
爱德华是英国人，他是会计师，在伦敦一家银行
gōngzuò. Tā hěn xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó fàn, xǐhuan kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng,
工作。他很喜欢吃中国饭、喜欢看中国电影，
tā hái yǒu hěn duō Zhōngguó péngyou. Tā yìzhí xiǎng qù Zhōngguó
他还有很多中国朋友。他一直想去中国
kànkàn, kěshì méiyǒu jīhuì, jīntiān tā zhōngyú dào le Běijīng. Tā de hào
看看，可是没有机会，今天他终于到了北京。他的好
péngyou Lǐ Bīng zài fēijīchǎng jiē tā. Lǐ Bīng yǐqián zài Yīngguó gōngzuò,
朋友李冰在飞机场接他。李冰以前在英国工作，
tā kàndào Àidéhuá fēicháng gāoxìng.
他看到爱德华非常高兴。

zài fēijīchǎng
(在飞机场)

Lǐ Bīng: Àidéhuá, Nǐ hǎo! Zhēn gāoxìng yòu jiàndào nǐ le.
李冰：爱德华，你好！真高兴又见到你了。

Àidéhuá: Nǐ hǎo! Lǐ Bīng. Xièxie nǐ lái jīchǎng jiē wǒ.
爱德华：你好！李冰。谢谢你来机场接我。

Lǐ Bīng: Bú yòng xiè.
李冰：不用谢。

Àidéhuá: Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ zěnmeyàng?
爱德华：好久不见，你怎么样？

Lǐ Bīng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Ā, nǐ de Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn búcuò!
李冰：我很好。啊，你的汉语说得真不错！

Àidéhuá: Nǎli, nǎli. Wǒ shuō de hái bú tài liúlì.
爱德华：哪里，哪里。我说得还不太流利。

Lǐ Bīng: Wǒ zài Yīngguó de shíhòu, nǐ zhǐ huì shuō “Nǐ hǎo, xièxie,
李冰：我在英国的时候，你只会说“你好、谢谢、
zàijiàn”, xiànzài zěnmé shuō de zhème hǎo?
再见”，现在怎么说得这么好？

Àidéhuá: Nǐ huí Zhōngguó yǐhòu, wǒ cānjiā le yí gè Hànyǔbān, měi gè
爱德华：你回中国以后，我参加了一个汉语班，每个
xīngqī sān wǎnshàng qù Lúndūn Guówáng Xuéyuàn xué Hànyǔ.
星期三晚上去伦敦国王学院学汉语。

Lǐ Bīng: Nǐ xué le duō cháng shíjiān le?
李冰：你学了多长时间了？

Àidéhuá: Wǒ xuéle liǎng nián le ,
爱德华: 我学了两年了,
xiànzài hái zài xué ne !
现在还在学呢!

Lǐ Bīng: Tài hǎo le . Xiànzài nǐ zài
李冰: 太好了。现在你在
Zhōngguó , yīnggāi duō
中国 , 应该多
shuō Hànyǔ .
说汉语。



Àidéhuá: Shì a , wǒ yídìng yào tiāntiān shuō .
爱德华: 是啊, 我一定要天天说。

zài tíngchēchǎng
(在停车场)

Àidéhuá: Nǐ de qìchē tíng zài nǎr le ?
爱德华: 你的汽车停在哪儿了?

Lǐ Bīng: Zài qiánbiān . Nǐ kànjiàn nà liàng huīsè de chē le ma ?
李冰: 在前边。你看见那辆灰色的车了吗?

Àidéhuá: Kànjiàn le .
爱德华: 看见了。

Lǐ Bīng: Nà jiù shì wǒ de chē .
李冰: 那就是我的车。

Àidéhuá: Ā , shì xīn chē , zhēn piàoliang !
爱德华: 啊, 是新车, 真漂亮!

Lǐ Bīng: Shàng chē ba , qǐng zuòhǎo , jìhǎo ānquándài .
李冰: 上车吧, 请坐好, 系好安全带。

Àidéhuá: Méi wèntí , wǒmen zǒu ba .
爱德华: 没问题, 我们走吧。

Having Arrived in Beijing

Edward is British. He is an accountant. He works in a bank in London. He is keen on having Chinese food and watching Chinese films. He has a lot of Chinese friends, too. He has been longing to go and visit China, but until now, didn't have the time. Today he is in Beijing finally. His close friend, Li Bing, was at the airport to meet

him. Li Bing once worked in the UK. He was very happy when he saw Edward.

(at the airport)

Li Bing: Hi, Edward! It's very nice to see you again.

Edward: Hi, Li Bing! Thank you for coming to the airport to meet me.

Li Bing: Not at all.

Edward: Long time no see. How are you?

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Li Bing: I'm fine. Well, you speak very good Chinese!

Edward: Not really. My Chinese is not fluent.

Li Bing: When I was in the UK, you could only say 'Hello, thank you, and bye-bye'. How come you speak it so well, now?

Edward: I took a Chinese course after you went back to China. Every Wednesday evening I went for a Chinese lesson in King's College London.

Li Bing: How long have you been learning?

Edward: Two years and I'm still learning!

Li Bing: Great. Now you are in China, you should practise speaking it more.

Edward: Sure, I'll definitely speak it every day.

(at the car park)

Edward: Where did you park your car?

Li Bing: It's right ahead. Can you see that grey car?

Edward: Yes.

Li Bing: Right, that's my car.

Edward: Oh, your car is new. It's beautiful!

Li Bing: Please get in and fasten your seat belt properly.

Edward: No problem. Let's go.

Language Points

1. The complement of result

In Chinese, a verb or an adjective is frequently followed by an element providing further detail or explanation. This is called the complement. The complement of result shows the direct result of the action initiated by the verb. It's usually a verb or an adjective immediately following another verb.

V. + V./Adj.

tīngdǒng

听懂 *to listen and understand*

zuòwán

做完 *to do and finish*

chuānshàng

穿上 *to put on, be dressed in*

xiěcuò

写错 *to write incorrectly*

kàndào

看到 *to catch sight of*

zuòhǎo

坐好 *to sit down*

náhǎo

拿好 *to hold onto*

For example,

Tā kàndào Àidéhuá fēicháng gāoxìng.

1) 他看到爱德华非常高兴。

He was very happy when he saw Edward.

Nǐ kànjiàn nà liàng huīsè de chē le ma?

2) 你看见那辆灰色的车了吗?

Can you see that grey car?

The adjective 好 *hǎo* is used as a resultative complement, indicating that an action was completed satisfactorily. **For example,**

Qǐng zuòhǎo, jìhǎo ānquándài.

1) 请 坐好, 系好 安全带。

Please sit down and fasten your seat belt properly.

Wǎnfàn yǐjīng zuòhǎo le.

2) 晚饭 已经 做好 了。

The dinner has already been cooked.

2. The complement of state

The complement of state is to describe or comment on the achieved state of an action.

The structural particle 得 *de* is placed between the verb and the complement of state to introduce complements of manner or result.

The complement could be further modified by an intensifier such as an adverb of degree 很 *hěn*, 非常 *fēicháng*, or a phrase, such as 真不错 *zhēn búcuò*, 太好了 *tài hǎo le* etc. To create the negative form, the word 不 *bù* should be put before the complement of state.

Subj. + (Obj.) + V. + 得 + (Adv.) + Adj.

Nǐ de Hànyǔ shuō de zhēn búcuò!

1) 你的汉语 说得 真 不错!

You speak very good Chinese!

Wǒ shuō de hái bú tài liúlì.

2) 我 说得 还 不太 流利。

My Chinese is not fluent.

3. The particle 了 *le*

In a sentence, if the particle 了 *le* is both after the verb and at the end of the sentence, it means that the action is still continuing. Compare

the following:

Wǒ xuéle liǎng nián Hànyǔ le .

1) 我学了两年汉语了。

I have been learning Chinese for two years.

(Learning is still continuing.)

Wǒ xué liǎng nián Hànyǔ le .

2) 我学两年汉语了。

I have learnt Chinese for two years.

(This does not indicate whether or not the study is continuing at present.)

4. The adverb 多 duō

It is placed before a verb to express the idea that more actions or more practices should be done. **For example,**

Yīnggāi duō shuō Hànyǔ .

1) 应该多说汉语。(You) should speak more Chinese.

Qǐng duō chī diǎnr .

2) 请多吃点儿。Eat more, please.

5. The adverb 就 jiù

It is used to emphasize a fact. **For example,**

Chē Jiù zài qiánbiān .

1) (车) 就在前边。(The car) is right ahead.

Nà jiù shì wǒ de chē .

2) 那就是我的车。Right, that is my car.

Fixed phrases

hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn

好久不见

long time no see

Exercises

I. Match the two columns by drawing a line to link the relevant pairs.

tīngdǒng Pǔtōnghuà
1. 听懂 普通话

jìhǎo ānquándài
2. 系好 安全带

xiěcuò yí gè Hànzì
3. 写错 一个 汉字

kànwán yì běn shū
4. 看完 一本书

zuòhǎo wǎnfàn
5. 做好 晚饭

náhǎo piào
6. 拿好 票

zuòwán zuòyè
7. 做完 作业

xuéhuì kāi chē
8. 学会 开车

a. finish doing the homework

b. learnt how to drive a car

c. hold onto the ticket

d. hear and understand *Putonghua*

e. fasten the seat belt

f. wrote a wrong Chinese character

g. dinner is ready

h. finished reading a book

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate verb or adjective from the list given below according to the meaning given in English. Note that each word can only be used once. Also pay attention to the positions of the particle 了.

dào	wán	dǒng	mǎn	zuì
到	完	懂	满	醉

Wǒ xuéle sān nián Hànyǔ le, wǒ xiànzài néng kàn _____ (*understand*)

Zhōngwén shū le.
中文 书了。

Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen fàndiàn de shuāngrén fángjiān dōu zhù _____ (*no*

le.
vacancies) 了。

- Nǐ lái wǎn le , shū dōu mài _____ le .
 3. 你 来 晚 了 , 书 都 卖 _____ (sold out) 了。
 Zài Shànghǎi wǒ jiàn _____ le yí wèi lǎo péngyou .
 4. 在 上 海 我 见 _____ (met) 了 一 位 老 朋 友 。
 Zuówǎn wǒmen hēle hěn duō jiǔ , dàjiā dōu hē _____ le .
 5. 昨 晚 我 们 喝 了 很 多 酒 , 大 家 都 喝 _____ (drunk) 了。

III. Translate the following into English.

- Nǐ néng tīngjiàn wǒ shuō huà ma ?
 1. 你 能 听 见 我 说 话 吗 ?
 Cóng zhèr néng kànjiàn huǒchēzhàn , liǎng fēnzhōng jiù zǒudào le .
 2. 从 这 儿 能 看 见 火 车 站 , 两 分 钟 就 走 到 了 。
 Zuówǎn wǒmen qù tā jiā , méi jiàndào tā fùqīn , tā mǔqīn zài jiā .
 3. 昨 晚 我 们 去 他 家 , 没 见 到 他 父 亲 , 他 母 亲 在 家 。
 Tāmen chīwán wǎnfàn qù kàn diànyǐng .
 4. 他 们 吃 完 晚 饭 去 看 电 影 。
 Nǐ chuānshàng zhè jiàn zǐsè de máoyī zhēn piàoliang !
 5. 你 穿 上 这 件 紫 色 的 毛 衣 真 漂 亮 !

IV. Complete the following sentences according to the meaning in the brackets.

- Wǒ dìdì _____ (plays tennis very well).
 1. 我 弟 弟 _____
 Xiǎo Lǐ _____ (speaks French very fluently).
 2. 小 李 _____
 Tā de chē _____ (was parked in the car park).
 3. 他 的 车 _____
 Wǒ qù _____ (the airport to meet a friend).
 4. 我 去 _____
 Qǐng _____ (sit and fasten your seat belt).
 5. 请 _____

V. Listening Comprehension

Choose the correct answer according to the short dialogues you hear.

1. How often do they meet?

a. quite often

b. not at all

c. not so often

2. What comments did the woman make about the man's Chinese?
 - a. very fluent
 - b. very good
 - c. not bad
3. What information did the woman want to get?
 - a. dates
 - b. numbers
 - c. duration
4. Is the man still learning Chinese?
 - a. yes
 - b. no
 - c. don't know
5. Which car is the woman's?
 - a. the blue one
 - b. the green one
 - c. the red one