



中美网络语言教学项目
U.S.-CHINA E-LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM



中国国家汉办规划教材



乘风汉语

CHENGO CHINESE

学生用书 TEXTBOOK 1



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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乘风汉语 CHENGO CHINESE

学生用书 TEXTBOOK 1

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第一集

你 好

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第一集 你好





一、课文

① 韩江：你好，陆大伟！

陆大伟：你好，韩江！

跑步人：你好！脸谱！

陆大伟：你好，脸谱！

骑车人：你好！脸谱！

陆大伟：你好，脸谱！



② 王子欣：你好！

陆大伟：你好，脸谱！我是陆大伟。

王子欣：我是王子欣，很高兴认识你。

陆大伟：你好，脸谱，韩江！

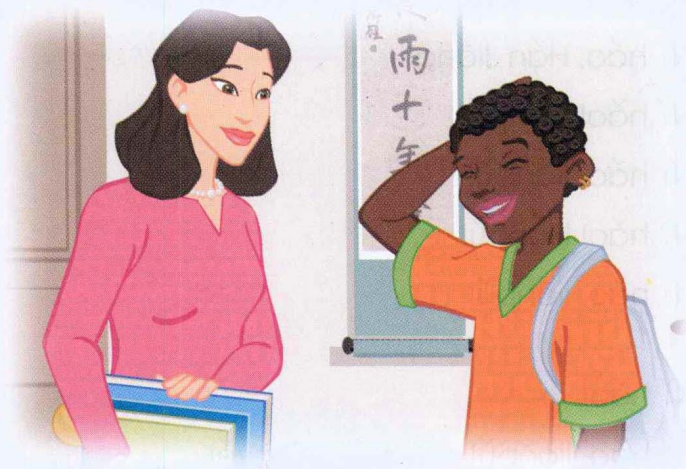
韩江：你好，陆大伟！

陆大伟：这是王子欣。

韩江：你好，王子欣！很高兴认识你。

王子欣：你好，韩江！很高兴认识你。

- Hán Jiāng: Nǐ hǎo, Lù Dàwěi!
 Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ hǎo, Hán Jiāng!
 Pǎobùrén: Nǐ hǎo! Liǎnpǔ!
 Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ hǎo, liǎnpǔ!
 Qíchē rén: Nǐ hǎo! Liǎnpǔ!
 Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ hǎo, liǎnpǔ!
- Wáng Zǐxīn: Nǐ hǎo!
 Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ hǎo, liǎnpǔ! Wǒ shì Lù Dàwěi.
 Wáng Zǐxīn: Wǒ shì Wáng Zǐxīn, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
 Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ hǎo, liǎn pǔ, Hán Jiāng!
 Hán Jiāng: Nǐ hǎo, Lù Dàwěi!
 Lù Dàwěi: Zhè shì Wáng Zǐxīn.
 Hán Jiāng: Nǐ hǎo, Wáng Zǐxīn! Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
 Wáng Zǐxīn: Nǐ hǎo, Hán Jiāng! Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
- John: Hello, David.
 David: Hello, John.
 Runner: Hello! Lianpu.
 David: Hello, lianpu.
 Biker: Hello! Lianpu.
 David: Hello, lianpu.
- Cindy: Hello!
 David: Hello, lianpu. I'm David Lumley.
 Cindy: I'm Cindy Wang. Nice to meet you.
 David: Hello, lianpu, John.
 John: Hello, David.
 David: This is Cindy Wang.
 John: Hello, Cindy. I'm glad to meet you.
 Cindy: Hello, John. Glad to meet you.



① 韩江：你好，老师马！啊，对不起对不起，马老师。

马老师：你好，韩江！

王子欣：马老师好！我是王子欣，很高兴认识马老师。

陆大伟：马老师，你好，脸谱！

马老师：脸谱？这是脸谱。

陆大伟：什么？

马老师：这是脸谱！

陆大伟：啊，你是脸谱！

王子欣：你好，脸谱！我是王子欣，很高兴认识你！

- ① Hán Jiāng : Nǐ hǎo, lǎoshī Mǎ! À, duìbuqǐ duìbuqǐ, Mǎ lǎoshī.
 Mǎ Lǎoshī : Nǐ hǎo, Hán Jiāng.
 Wáng Zǐxīn : Mǎ lǎoshī hǎo! Wǒ shì Wáng Zǐxīn, hěn gāoxìng rènshi Mǎ lǎoshī.
 Lù Dàwěi : Mǎ lǎoshī, nǐ hǎo, liǎnpǔ!
 Mǎ Lǎoshī : Liǎnpǔ? Zhè shì liǎnpǔ.
 Lù Dàwěi : Shénme?
 Mǎ Lǎoshī : Zhè shì liǎnpǔ!
 Lù Dàwěi : Á, nǐ shì liǎnpǔ!
 Wáng Zǐxīn : Nǐ hǎo, liǎnpǔ! Wǒ shì Wáng Zǐxīn, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!
- ② John: Hello, laoshi Ma. Oh, I'm sorry, Ma laoshi.
 Teacher Ma: Hello, John.
 Cindy: Hello, Teacher Ma. I'm Cindy Wang. I'm glad to meet you, Teacher Ma.
 David: Teacher Ma, how are you, lianpu?
 Teacher Ma: Lianpu? This is a lianpu.
 David: What?
 Teacher Ma: This is a lianpu.
 David: Oh, you're a lianpu.
 Cindy: Lianpu, how are you? I'm Cindy. It is nice to meet you!





二、词语表

1. 你	nǐ	you
2. 好	hǎo	good; fine
3. 脸谱	liǎnpǔ	lianpu, Chinese opera makeup
4. 我	wǒ	I; me
5. 是	shì	to be (is, am, are)
6. 很	hěn	very; quite
7. 高兴	gāoxìng	happy; glad
8. 认识	rènshi	to know; to recognize
9. 老师	lǎoshī	teacher
10. 马	mǎ	Ma, a surname; horse
11. 对不起	duìbuqǐ	sorry; Excuse me!
12. 这	zhè	this
13. 什么	shénme	what
14. 啊 *	à	ah, oh (used to express sudden realization or admiration)
15. 啊 *	á	ah, oh (used to express surprise)

The symbol * indicates that the corresponding word is not practiced in this episode.



三、语言注释

你好



你好 is the most common way for greeting people in Chinese. It can be used when you meet someone for the first time, or between acquaintances, in both formal and informal situations.

马老师

When you address someone by his/her title or occupation in Chinese, make sure to say that person's surname before his/her title or occupation. e.g.



张教授
Professor Zhang



陆先生
Mr. Lu



王大夫
Doctor Wang



王小姐
Miss Wang



四、汉字

老 lǎo

古文字中，“老”象一个留着长发、弯腰弓背、手拄拐杖的老人。“老”本义就是年纪大，现在人们还称年迈的父母为“二老”。

中国自古就有尊敬老人的习惯，因而“老”可用作尊称，如对某些有一定地位和影响的老人，可称“李老、王老”。后来凡是历时长久的人、东西都可称老，如“老朋友、老电影”。

“老”还可以用作词缀，如“老师、老虎”。

In ancient Chinese script, the character 老 resembles a longhaired old man stooping over with a bent back while holding a cane in one hand. The original meaning of 老 is advanced in years or elderly. Nowadays, Chinese people still often refer to their elderly parents as 二老 (father and mother). From ancient times, Chinese people have followed a custom of showing great respect toward elders. For this reason, 老 can also be used as a term of respect. For example, elderly people of a certain status or influence may be referred to as 李老 (Honourable Mr. Li) or 王老 (Esteemed Madam Wang), etc. With the passing of time, any person or thing with a long history also could be referred to as 老 (old). For example, in Chinese you can say 老电影 (old movie) or 老朋友 (old friend). 老 can also be used as a prefix for nouns such as: 老师 (teacher) or 老虎 (tiger).



好 hǎo

古文字中，“好”的左边是“女”，右边是“子”，意思是“女子貌美”。现在有的方言称赞一个人长得漂亮也还说“某某人长得好”。后来凡是美的、善的、优秀的，都可以说“好”，如“好人、好东西、好喝”。



In ancient Chinese, the character 好, which is made up of 女 on the left, and 子 on the right, meant “an attractive woman”. Nowadays, in some Chinese dialects, people will still say

someone looks 好 to mean “handsome” or “beautiful”. Later, 好 came to be used to refer to anything beautiful, kind, or outstanding. For example, the word can be used in: 好人 (good person), 好东西 (something useful or valuable; good stuff), or 好喝 (nice to drink).

高 gāo

古文字中，“高”象人类在高地上建的穴居之形。

人类穴居一般都选择地势高的地方，“高”的本义就是从下至上距离大、离地面远（与“低”相对），如“弟弟很高、高山”。后来，凡是在一般标准或平均程度之上的，都可以说“高”，如“高温、高速度”等。



Originally, 高 was a pictographic character in ancient Chinese resembling the shape of a man-made cave dwelling built on a highland or plateau. Throughout history, people generally have chosen to build cave-dwellings on elevated terrain. The original meaning of 高 was at a great distance from bottom to top or far off the ground (In Chinese, its opposite is 低 (low)). For example, 弟弟很高 (Younger brother is quite tall.) or 高山 (high mountain). Eventually, anything higher than the average degree or usual standard could also be described as 高, for example, 高温 (high temperature(s)), 高速度 (high speed), etc.

你
好
老
师

你	你	你	你	你	你	你													
好	好	好	好	好	好	好													
老	老	老	老	老	老	老													
师	师	师	师	师	师	师													



五、文化注释

中国人的姓名 Chinese Names

中国人的名字分为姓和名两部分，姓在前，名在后，排列与英语相反。比如，王冰。用拼音拼写时，姓和名要分写，姓和名的第一个字母要大写，比如 Wang Bing。

子女一般都用父亲的姓，妇女婚嫁后一般保持本姓。

取名时，通常都喜欢给自己或者子女选择一个好听的、意义美好的名字。

▶ 相关信息

姓有一个字的单姓，也有两个字或两个字以上的复姓，如“公孙、司马”等。

取名时要尽量避免与父母或其他长辈重名，因为中国传统文化崇尚敬老，一般不直接称呼父母、长辈、老师的名。

中国历史上共有姓近12000个，现在常用的只有200个左右。比如，张、王、李、赵、刘、马、陆、韩等。

Most Chinese names are usually made up of two parts: a surname and a given name. In contrast to English names, the surname precedes the given name, as in “Wang Bing”. When spelt in Pinyin (the Chinese Phonetic Script), the surname and the given name should be separated by a space, with the first letter of each capitalized.

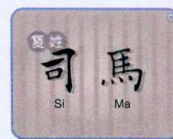
Although children generally take their father’s surname in China, Chinese women usually keep their own surname after marriage.

Chinese normally like to give themselves or their children beautiful personal names which sound pleasant and convey positive or favorable symbolic meanings.

▶ [Additional Notes]

Most Han Chinese surnames have only one character, but there are a few compound surnames consisting of two characters such as Gongsun and Sima.

Children’s names should not be the same as their parents or other elder family members in accordance with the Chinese traditional value of showing respect toward the aged. For the same reason, parents, elders, people in higher positions and teachers should not be addressed



directly by their given names.

As many as 12, 000 surnames have been recorded in Chinese history, but only some 200 remain in common use today, such as Zhang, Wang, Li, Zhao, Liu, Ma, Lu, Han, etc.



关于“老师” “Laoshi” as a Form of Address

汉语用“姓+老师”来称呼学校里的教师，表示礼貌和尊敬，如“马老师、张老师”。不管是小学还是中学、大学，甚至幼儿园，都可以使用“老师”一词。

不过，“老师”一词不只局限于教师的范围。比如，在学校办公室工作的人也被称为“老师”，文艺圈中有时称一些年长的人为“老师”。这种情况下，“老师”已经成为一个表示礼貌的敬称，跟对方的职业无关。中国素有“尊师重教”的传统，用“老师”一词称呼某方面值得学习的人，显得谦逊有礼。

In Chinese, schoolteachers are generally addressed by their surnames and the term “Laoshi” is added after their surnames to show courtesy and respect, as in “Ma Laoshi” and “Zhang Laoshi”. “Laoshi” can be used to address educators from kindergarten teachers to university professors.

Nowadays, however, “Laoshi” is used as a form of address not only for teachers, but also for staff members in school offices, and for distinguished artists and writers. In this regard, “Laoshi” may also be used as a term of respect or a polite form of address which has nothing to do with the professions of the people being addressed to. As China has a long tradition of honoring teachers and revering their teachings, it is considered a polite way of showing respect to address someone from whom we can learn something as “Laoshi”.





自我介绍 Introducing Oneself

在社交场合初次见面时，通常要先跟对方打招呼，然后再自我介绍。介绍时可以只说出自己的姓，也可以说出姓和名，还可以告诉对方自己的身份。比如：“你好，我姓马，是北京大学的老师。”或“您好，我是王冰，北京大学的学生。”

有时候你认识对方，但对方却不认识你。这个时候，你可以说：“您是马老师吧？我是陆大伟，美国留学生。”

▶ 相关信息

中国人在自我介绍时，一般只介绍自己的姓名以及工作，不大愿意主动介绍自己的职务或职称。在正式场合，可以通过名片表明自己的职务或职称。给长辈递名片时，一般要用双手，以示尊敬。

正式场合自我介绍以后，传统的方法是双方鞠躬或者作揖，现代的方法是互相握手。



When two people meet for the first time during social occasions, it is customary for them to make a self-introduction immediately after greeting each other. During the introduction, either the surname or full name is usually mentioned while other personal information may also be included. e.g.

你好，我姓马，是北京大学的老师。(Literally means: Hello, my surname is Ma, a teacher from Peking University.)

您好，我是王冰，北京大学的学生。(Literally means: Hello, I am Wang Bing, a student from Peking University.)

Sometimes you know someone who may not know you. In this case you can say, “You are Ma Laoshi, aren’t you? I am Lu Dawei, an international student from the U.S.”