

编:朱 勇

# 中国的"春运潮"

China's "Spring Festival Migration"



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外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国的"春运潮" = China's "Spring Festival Migration": 5B/张京京编著; (美)莫斌(Benjamin, J.M.)译. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2010.11 (外研社汉语分级读物:中文天天读/朱勇主编)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5135 - 0311 - 2

I.①中… Ⅱ. ①张… ②莫… Ⅲ. ①汉语—对外汉语教学—语言读物 Ⅳ. ①H195.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第215694号

出版人: 于春迟

选题策划: 彭冬林 李彩霞

责任编辑:颜 莉装帧设计:姚 军

插图绘制: 北京碧悠动漫文化有限公司

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路19号(100089)

网 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印 刷:北京华联印刷有限公司

开 本: 889×1194 1/16

印 张: 7.75

版 次: 2010年11月第1版 2010年11月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5135-0311-2 定 价: 42.00元 (含MP3光盘一张)

\* \* \*

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物料号: 203110001

众所周知,阅读是成人外语学习者获得语言输入的主要方式。只有加强阅读,增加语言输入量,才能更快地学好一门外语。基于此,如何让学习者有效利用课余时间,通过快乐阅读、随意阅读来促进其语言学习,一直是众多语言教学与研究者所关注的课题之一。

令人遗憾的是,适合各种水平汉语学习者阅读需要的汉语分级读物,长期以来一直处于相对短缺的状态。鉴于此,外语教学与研究出版社特意在 2007 年发起并组织编写了本套系列汉语分级读物——《中文天天读》,用于满足各级水平的汉语学习者的阅读需求,让学习者在快乐阅读的同时有效地提高自己的汉语水平。同时,也通过巧妙的关于中国社会、历史、文化背景的介绍与传达,为所有汉语学习者真正开启一扇了解当代中国的窗口。

因为《中文天天读》每一册的容量都不太大,且有少量的练习,所以它既可作为学习者的课外读物,也可作为阅读课和读写课的教材。《中文天天读》按语言难度分为五个等级,每级各有不同的分册,可适合不同级别学习者使用。文章字数等具体说明请看下表:

级别	文章字数	词汇量	篇目	已学时间
1级	100~150	500	25篇	三个月(160学时)
2级	150~300	1000	25篇	半年(320学时)
3级	300~550	2000	25篇	一年(640学时)
4级	500~750	3500	20篇	两年(1280学时)
5级	700~1200	5000	18篇	三年(1920学时)

为方便更多语种的学习者学习,《中文天天读》将陆续出版英、日、韩、西、德、法、 意、俄等十多种语言的版本,学习者可根据情况自选。

《中文天天读》大致有以下几个模块:

- 1. 阅读前模块——导读。导读主要是一两个跟课文有关的问题,类似于课堂导入,主要是激发学生的兴趣,起到热身的作用(若作为教材使用,教师也可在此基础上扩展为课堂导入语)。
- 2. 阅读中模块,包括正文、边注词和插图。边注词是对课文生词进行随文对译和解释的一种方式,目的是帮助学习者扫清生词障碍,迅速获得词义。它有助于降低文章难度,保持阅读速度。插图也是《中文天天读》的一大特色。插图中反映的都是课文的核心内容,也经常出现课文中的关键句子。这些都有助于读者"见图知义",快速理解课文内容。
- 3. 阅读后模块,包括语言点、练习题和小知识。语言点是对重点词语或结构的简单说明。每个语言点的第一个例句大多是课文中的原句,其他例句的目的是帮助学生"温故而知新",句子中着力使用已学课文中的生词或者语境。练习题的题型主要有问答题、选择题、判断题、填表题等,都和内容理解有关。《中文天天读》的题量不大,因为过多的练习会破坏阅读的乐趣。小知识中,有的是跟课文内容密切相关的背景知识,读了以后直接有助于课文的理解;有的跟课文有一定关系,是对课文内容的补充和延伸,还有一种则跟课文内容基本无关,属于一般性的中国文化、历史地理知识介绍。

与同类材料相比,《中文天天读》具有以下特点:

- 1. 易读易懂。"容易些,再容易些"是我们编写《中文天天读》一直持有的理念。对于每篇选文的生词、字数,我们都有严格的控制。我们还通过为边注词、语言点、小知识等配以英、日、韩、西等不同语种译文的方式,方便学习者更好地理解课文。此外,每课均配有与课文、小知识内容匹配的漫画或图片,通过这些关键线索,唤起读者大脑中的相关图式,有效地起到助读的作用。
  - 2. 多样有趣。"兴趣是最好的老师",我们力求选文富有情趣。选文伊始,我们即

根据已有经验以及相关调查,对留学生的需求进行了分析,尽可能保证选文在一定程度上能够投其所好。具体体现在两个方面: (1) 话题多样,内容丰富。这样可以保持阅读的新鲜感。《中文天天读》各册从普通中国人的衣食住行、传统风俗与现代生活的交替到中国当代的社会、经济、语言、文化等内容均有涉及,有的还从中外对比的角度叙述和分析,力求让读者了解到中国社会的真实面貌,同时还可以对培养学生的跨文化交际能力起到一定的促进作用。(2) 文体多样,形式活泼。《中文天天读》采用记叙文、说明文、议论文、书信、诗歌、小小说等各种文体,不拘一格,让读者了解汉语不同体裁的文章,充分感受中文的魅力。

- 3. 注重实用。选文比较实用,其中不少文章都贴近留学生的生活。有的文章本身就是一些有助于留学生在中国的学习、生活、旅行、工作的相关介绍,可以学以致用。
- 4. 听读结合。《中文天天读》每册均配有相应的 CD,读者既可以通过"读"的方式欣赏地道的中文,也可以通过"听"的方式感受纯正的普通话。这两种输入方式会从不同的角度帮助学习者提高汉语水平。

在编写过程中,我们从阅读教学专家、全国对外汉语优秀教师刘颂浩先生那里获益良多;北京外国语大学中国语言文学学院的领导魏崇新、张晓慧、吴丽君三位教授欣然担任《中文天天读》的顾问,其他同事也给了我们很多帮助,特别是马晓冬博士提出了许多建设性的意见;外语教学与研究出版社汉语分社的领导和编辑给予本项目以大力支持,特别是李彩霞、周微、牛园园、李扬、庄晶晶、颜莉六位编辑为本丛书的策划、编写作出了特别贡献;北外中文学院 2006 级、2007 级的十多位研究生在选文方面也给了我们很多帮助,在此一并致谢。

欢迎广大同行、读者批评指正,也欢迎大家将使用过程中发现的问题反馈给我们,以便再版时更上一层楼。联系方式: zhuyong1706@gmail.com。

朱勇 2010年10月

#### Preface

It is common knowledge that reading is the primary input channel for adult learners of a foreign language. Extensive reading can ensure adequate language input and fast, efficient learning. Therefore, both language researchers and teachers emphasize large amount of reading in addition to classroom learning.

Regrettably, well designed and appropriately graded reading materials for second-language learners are hard to come by. Aware of the shortage, the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press initiated in 2007 the compilation of *Reading China*, a series of readers tailored to the diverse needs of learners at different levels of Chinese proficiency. The readers feature fun stories of present-day China, with introductions on Chinese history, culture and everyday life.

This series can be used as in-class or after-class reading materials because every book from the series is brief in content and has a small amount of exercises. There are altogether five levels in the series, each consisting of several volumes. Please refer to the table below for specific data:

Level	Length of Texts (words)	Vocabulary	Number of Texts	Prior Chinese Learning
1	$100 \sim 150$	500	25	Three months (160 credit hours)
2	$150 \sim 300$	1000	25	Half a year (320 credit hours)
3	$300 \sim 550$	2000	25	One year (640 credit hours)
4	$500 \sim 750$	3500	20	Two years (1280 credit hours)
5	$700 \sim 1200$	5000	18	Three years (1920 credit hours)

Other language versions of the series, such as Japanese, Korean, Spanish, German, French, Italian and Russian, will come off the press soon to facilitate the study of Chinese learners with these language backgrounds.

Each book of the series includes the following modules:

- 1. Pre-reading—Lead-in. This part has one or two interesting warming-up questions, which function as an introduction to a new text. Teachers can develop their own class introductions on the basis of Lead-in.
- 2. Reading—Texts, Side Notes and Illustrations. Side Notes provide equivalents and explanations for new words and expressions to help learners better understand the text. This part also keeps the degree of difficulty of the texts within reasonable bounds so that learners can read them at a reasonable speed. Illustrations are another highlight of the series. They help learners take in at a glance the key sentences and main ideas of the texts.
- 3. After-reading—Language Points, Exercises and Cultural Tips. The Language Points part hammers home the meaning and usage of important words and expressions, or grammar points in one of the sentences from the text. Two follow-up example sentences, usually with words, expressions or linguistic contexts from previous texts, are given to help learners "gain new insights through review of old materials". In Exercises, a small amount of questions, choice questions, true or false questions and cloze tests, are designed to check learners' comprehension of the texts without spoiling the fun of reading. In Cultural Tips, background information is provided as supplementary reading materials. Some are related to the texts and some are just general information about Chinese culture, history and geography.

Reading China stands out among similar readers because of the following features:

1. User-friendliness: "Reading should be as easy as possible", a principle consistently followed by the compilers, through strict control of the number of new words and expressions in each text, the Side Notes, the translations given in Language Points and

Cultural Tips, illustrations and pictures.

- 2. Diversity and fun: The compilers have taken great pains in choosing interesting stories because "interest is the best teacher". We also try to cater to foreign students' reading preferences by analyzing their learning expectations on the basis of our teaching experience and surveys. Firstly, a wide range of topics is included to sustain the freshness of reading. The stories touch upon many aspects of Chinese life. In some cases, similarities and differences between Chinese and foreign cultures are compared and analyzed to give learners a realistic idea about contemporary China and improve their cross-cultural communication ability. Secondly, different writing genres and styles are selected, such as narrations, instructions, argumentations, letters, poems, mini-stories, etc. In this way, learners can fully appreciate the charm of the Chinese language.
- 3. **Practicality:** Many texts are closely related to foreign students' life in China and contain practical information about studying, living, traveling and working in China.
- 4. Listening materials: CDs are provided for each book of the series. Integration of audio input through listening and visual input through reading will further improve learning results.

In the course of our compilation work, we have benefited a great deal from the expertise of Mr. Liu Songhao, an expert in teaching Chinese reading and an excellent teacher of Chinese as a second language. Professors Wei Chongxin, Zhang Xiaohui and Wu Lijun from the School of Chinese Language and Literature (SCLL) of the Beijing Foreign Studies University have served as highly supportive consultants. Quite a few other colleagues at SCLL, especially Dr. Ma Xiaodong, have provided many inspiring suggestions. Our heartfelt gratitude goes to the directors and editors of the FLTRP Chinese Publishing Division, in particular Li Caixia, Zhou Wei, Niu Yuanyuan, Li Yang, Zhuang Jingjing and Yan Li, for their contribution to the planning and compilation of this series. We also wish to thank more than ten postgraduate students of

the years 2006 and 2007 at BFSU for their help in collecting materials.

We would greatly appreciate suggestions and comments from learners and teachers of Chinese as a second language and would accordingly improve the books in the future. Contact information: zhuyong1706@gmail.com.

Zhu Yong October, 2010

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#### Míngrén yě jĭnzhāng

# 名人也紧张

Even Famous People Get Nervous

每个人都会紧张,都会有压力,让我们看看名人们是怎么克服紧张情绪的。



鼓劲 (gǔjìn) v. encourage 林肯(Abraham Lincoln)当上美国总统后,复杂的政事令他常常失眠,精神紧张,甚至对生活感到绝望,但是他却没找心理医生,自己就调整了过来。因为他喜欢上一件事情——剪报。他每天都会剪下报纸上人们对他的赞誉之词,装在口袋里。在每一个重大会议召开之前,他都会掏出一张纸片,给自己鼓

劲。这位完成美国南北统一事业的总统一直到去世都保持这个 习惯。在他遇刺后,人们在他的上衣口袋里,还发现了一些赞 扬总统的剪报。

在赛车界,舒马赫(Michael Schumacher)是知名度很高的赛车王。然而,在那瞬息万变的赛道上,每一次判断和决定都是在毫秒之间做出的,情绪紧张成了赛车手们最大的通病。即便舒马赫已经取得了别人无法超越的成就,他也会在每次比赛前感到紧张。为了舒缓情绪,每次比赛之前,他都要玩一玩电子游戏。不玩电子游戏,他就几乎无法放松下来。

著名男高音歌唱家帕瓦罗蒂(Luciano Pavarotti)一生的演出不计其数,仅仅在纽约大都会歌剧院的演出就有 379 场。但是,他每次上台的时候,依然无法克服自己的紧张情绪。帕瓦罗蒂的父亲就是一位具有男高音天赋的人,但是由于太害羞而与舞台无缘。帕瓦罗蒂继承了父亲的弱点。每次上台前,他都要大吃一顿,方能缓解紧张的情绪。于是,他就有了暴饮暴食的习惯。直到后来医生给他下了最后通牒,提醒他再这样吃下去将会有生命危险,他才放弃了这种方法,转而依赖一枚弯钉子。因为在帕瓦罗蒂的家乡流传着一种说法,"生了锈的弯钉

遇刺 (yùcì) v. be assassinated

瞬息万变 (shùnxī-wàn biàn) rapid change

毫秒 (háomiǎo) n. millisecond

不计其数 (bújì-qíshù) countless

纽约 (Niǔyuē) New York

无缘 (wúyuán) v. have no way, no chance

方 (fāng) adv. only...then...

缓解 (huǎnjiě) ν. ease, relieve

依赖 (yīlài) v. rely, depend

锈 (xiù) n. rust 得罪 (dézuì) v. offend

芝加哥 (Zhījiāgē) Chicago

摆脱 (bǎituō) v. break away from

排遣 (páiqiǎn) v. dispel

战栗 (zhànlì) v. tremble, shudder 子会给人带来好运",所以不论去全世界哪里的歌剧院演出,在 开演前,人们总能在后台昏暗的灯光下,看到他吃力地寻找着 一枚弯钉子。如果演出前帕瓦罗蒂没能在后台找到一枚弯钉子, 那么无论这场演出的报酬多高,他都会毫不犹豫地取消。他也 曾因此得罪了不少人,芝加哥歌剧院就永久地拒绝了他的演 出。后来,请帕瓦罗蒂演出的歌剧院往往会特意为他留一枚弯 钉子。

你看,无论多有成就、多么杰出的人,都未必能<mark>摆脱</mark>紧张的情绪,但只要像他们一样,找到合适的<mark>排遣</mark>和放松的方式,你也可以轻松地克服令人战栗的紧张情绪,取得完美的成功。

#### 语言点 Language Points

直到后来医生给他下了最后通牒,提醒他再这样吃下去将会有生命危险。

"最后通牒",原表示两国发生纠纷不得解决时,一国以书面形式通知对方,限另一国在一定时限内接受最后的、不可改变的条件,否则将采取强制措施。也可表示在紧急情况下发出的最后通知,命令、要求对方立刻服从的意思。搭配的动词可为"发"、"下"。

"最后通牒" was originally used to describe a written notice from one country to another during a dispute, demanding the acceptance of the unchangeable terms within a certain period of time, otherwise measures will be taken to enforce them. It can also be used under urgent circumstances as a final notice, ordering or requesting the other party to immediately comply. Accompanying verbs include "发" and "下".

- (1) 警察局已经发出了最后通牒,要求抢劫银行的罪犯在三 天内到警察局自首。
- (2) 这位明星球员给足球俱乐部的最后通牒是:要么放我走,要么给我涨工资。
- 2. 无论多有成就、多么杰出的人,都未必能摆脱紧张的情绪。

"未必",副词,表示不一定、不见得。

"未必" is an adverb. It expresses something that is not certain, or not for sure.

- (1) 你太太换了个新发型,未必漂亮,但是你一定要称赞。
- (2) 医学是在不断进步的,现在即使得了癌症,也未必就意味着死亡。

最后通牒 ultimatum

未必 not necessarily, maybe not

#### 练 习 Exercises

1. 根据课文内容,完成表格。

名人	林肯	舒马赫	帕瓦罗蒂
怎样克服紧张			开始:
			后来:

2	平日	断			
4.	ナリ	图.	LE	天	-

(1)	林肯是在剪报纸的时候遇刺的。	(	)
(2)	很多赛车手在比赛时都会紧张。	(	)
(3)	帕瓦罗蒂的父亲也很会唱歌,但是因为害羞造成紧	张没	有
	成为歌唱家。	(	)
(4)	帕瓦罗蒂家乡的人认为演出前多吃点东西就能缓解紧	张。	
		(	)
(5)	帕瓦罗蒂曾经因为紧张取消了芝加哥歌剧院的演出	,得	罪
	了芝加哥歌剧院。	(	)

#### 3. 回答问题。

- (1) 你曾经有因为紧张而失败, 甚至闹笑话的经历吗?
- (2) 你是怎么缓解紧张情绪的?