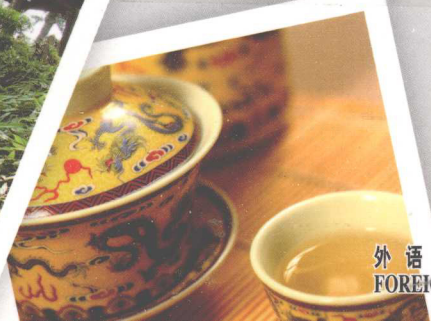


CCTV 9
Chinese Programme

TRAVEL in CHINESE

旅游汉语 5

《旅游汉语》节目组 编



外语教学与研究出版社
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出版说明

近年来，来华旅游、观光的外国朋友越来越多，为满足他们学习汉语、了解中国文化的需要，中国中央电视台英语频道基于多年汉语教学节目的编导经验，特别策划制作了一档精品汉语教学节目——《旅游汉语》。中央电视台组织经验丰富的对外汉语教学专家进行教学内容的设计与编写，并特邀在中国家喻户晓的大山担任主讲。本节目在中央电视台首播后，收视率一直名列前茅，反响热烈，很多远在海外的观众希望能早日出版该节目的光盘以及配套教材。

应广大学习者的要求，中央电视台首先在黄金时间安排重播该节目，并与外语教学与研究出版社联合策划，推出了《旅游汉语》节目的系列配套教材和DVD光盘。


本系列教材以一个家庭在中国的生活为主线，强调语言与文化相结合，内容充实、实用性强，在华日常生活中的衣食住行、风俗习惯、旅游常识、景区介绍都包含在其中，主持人大山风趣幽默的语言也给节目增添了许多亮点。

配套教材共分五册，每册附DVD光盘两张。每课正文分为以下六个主要部分：课文及英语译文、生词、重点词语注释、文化背景、语言点、句型及替换练习。

教材内容由浅入深，由易而难，五册书难度逐级递升，适用于所有以英语为中介语学习汉语的初级读者。学习者可以根据自己的实际汉语水平和需要选择适当的分册开始学习，配合教材并反复学习DVD光盘的内容，以期达到短期内提高汉语口语水平的目的。

外语教学与研究出版社

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第 / 课

苏州
Suzhou





课文

Nán tóng shì Sū zhōu yí dào zhè lǐ wǒ jiù xiǎng zuò shī
男同事：苏州，一到这里我就想作诗。

Nǚ tóng shì Bié shū qíng le Kuài gěi wǒ men Xuě méi jiǎng
女同事：别抒情了。快给我们雪梅讲
jiǎng tā kě shì dì yī cì lái
讲，她可是第一次来。

Xuě méi Kě bú shì ma Wǒ yì zhí xiǎng lái dōu méi yǒu
雪梅：可不是嘛！我一直想来，都没有
hé shì de shí jiān
合适的时间。

Nǚ tóng shì Zhè cì wǒ men zhèng hǎo jiè kāi huì de jī huì zài
女同事：这次我们正好借开会的机会在
zhèr duō wánr jǐ tiān
这儿多玩儿几天。

Nán tóng shì Hǎo hǎo Xuě méi zài Sū zhōu nǐ xiǎng kàn
男同事：好，好。雪梅，在苏州，你想看

diǎnr shén me
点儿 什么？

Xuě méi Wǒ tīng shuō Sū zhōu yuán lín hěn yǒu míng wǒ xiǎng
雪梅：我听说苏州园林很有名，我想

kàn kan Sū zhōu yuán lín jiàn zhù shén me de
看看苏州园林、建筑什么的。

Nán tóng shì Sū zhōu yuán lín dí què xiāng dāng yǒu míng yì
男同事：苏州园林的确相当有名，一

nián sì jì de yóu kè dōu tè bié duō
年四季的游客都特别多。

Nǚ tóng shì Zhuō zhèng Yuán Liú Yuán Wǎng shī Yuán hé
女同事：拙政园、留园、网师园和

Shī zi lín bèi chēng wéi Sū zhōu sì dà míng yuán
狮子林被称为苏州四大名园。

Xuě méi nǐ xiǎng xiān kàn nǎ ge
雪梅，你想先看哪个？

Xuě méi Zhè sì gè wǒ dōu xiǎng qù kàn kan ér qiě wǒ jué
雪梅：这四个我都想去看看，而且我觉

de Sū zhōu de mín jū jiàn zhù yě hěn yǒu tè diǎn
得苏州的民居建筑也很有特点。

Nán tóng shì Shuō dào Sū zhōu de mín jū nà jiù yí dìng děi
男同事：说到苏州的民居那就一定得

shuō dào shuǐ
说到水。

Nǚ tóng shì Dāng rán le Sū zhōu bèi chēng wéi Dōng fāng
女同事：当然了，苏州被称为“东方

Wēi ní sī ma
威尼斯”嘛！

Xuě méi Nǐ men kàn nà bian de fáng zi jiù hěn yǒu shuǐ
雪梅：你们看，那边的房子就很有水

xiāng de tè diǎn zán men qù kàn kan ba
乡的特点，咱们去看看吧？

Nán tóng shì Hǎo nà zán men jiù cóng nà bian qù Zhuō zhèng
男同事：好，那咱们就从那边去拙政

Yuán zěn me yàng
园，怎么样？

Nǚ tóng shì Xíng tài hǎo le
女同事：行，太好了。

Nán tóng shì Zǒu
男同事：走！

Nǚ tóng shì Zhè xiē fáng zi dōu jiàn zài shuǐ biān kě zhēn yǒu
女同事：这些房子都建在水边，可真有
qíng qù
情趣。

Nán tóng shì Suǒ yǐ yǒu gǔ shī shuō Sū zhōu shì Rén jiā jìn
男同事：所以有古诗说苏州是“人家尽
zhěn hé
枕河”。

Xuě méi Zhè jù shī de yì si shì rén jiā dōu bǎ hé dàng
雪梅：这句诗的意思是人家都把河当
zhěn tóu
枕头？

Nán tóng shì Duì dà gài shì zhè ge yì si ba fáng zi dōu jiàn
男同事：对，大概是这个意思吧，房子都建
zài shuǐ biān hǎo xiàng dōu zhěn zhe hé shì de
在水边，好像都枕着河似的。

Xuě méi Gǔ shī zhēn yǒu yì si
雪梅：古诗真有意思。

Nǚ tóng shì Sū zhōu jù yǒu diǎn xíng de jiāng nán shuǐ xiāng de tè
女同事：苏州具有典型的江南水乡的特
diǎn Wǒ jué de lián sè cǎi dōu hé běi fāng chéng
点。我觉得连色彩都和北方城
shì bù yí yàng
市不一样。

Nán tóng shì Méi cuò jiāng nán shuǐ xiāng de jiàn zhù dà dōu shì
男同事：没错，江南水乡的建筑大都是

bái qiáng huī wǎ méi yǒu běi fāng chéng shì sè cǎi
白 墙 灰 瓦， 没 有 北 方 城 市 色 彩
nà me nóng zhòng
那 么 浓 重 。

Nǚ tóng shì Duì Sū zhōu yuán lín yì bān shuō lái sè cǎi bǐ jiào
女 同 事： 对， 苏 州 园 林 一 般 说 来 色 彩 比 较
dàn yǎ ér qiě dōu bǐ jiào xiǎo qiǎo
淡 雅， 而 且 都 比 较 小 巧 。

Xuě méi Ng wǒ yě zhè me rèn wéi
雪 梅： 嗯， 我 也 这 么 认 为 。

Nán tóng shì Méi cuò Sū zhōu yuán lín zài dà xiǎo shàng hé Běi
男 同 事： 没 错， 苏 州 园 林 在 大 小 上 和 北
jīng de huáng jiā yuán lín gēn běn méi fǎr bǐ
京 的 皇 家 园 林 根 本 没 法 儿 比 。

Nǚ tóng shì Zhè nǎr gēn nǎr a
女 同 事： 这 哪 儿 跟 哪 儿 啊！

Xuě méi Shì a zhè jiù xiàng ná Yīng guó de Bái jīn hàn
雪 梅： 是 啊， 这 就 像 拿 英 国 的 白 金 汉
gōng hé Bǐ ěr Gài cí de jiā bǐ yí yàng
宫 和 比 尔 · 盖 茨 的 家 比 一 样 。

Nán tóng shì Ng wǒ jué de nǐ men shuō de duì shì bù néng
男 同 事： 嗯， 我 觉 得 你 们 说 得 对， 是 不 能
yì qǐ bǐ
一 起 比 。



Male Colleague: Suzhou, once I am here, I feel like writing poems.

Female Colleague: Don't be so sentimental. Give Xuemei an introduction. It's her first time here.

Xuemei: Of course. I've always wanted to come, but never found the proper time.

Female Colleague: Now we're here for the conference. You can stay for a few more days.

Male Colleague: OK. Xuemei, what would you like to see in Suzhou?

Xuemei: I've heard that Suzhou gardens are very famous, so I want to see the gardens and buildings in Suzhou.

Male Colleague: Suzhou gardens are indeed very famous. There are many tourists throughout the year.

Female Colleague: The Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lingering Garden, the Master-of-Nets Garden and the Lion Forest Garden are the four most renowned gardens of Suzhou. Xuemei, which one do you want to see first?

Xuemei: I'd like to visit all four gardens. I also think the local residences in Suzhou are quite special.

Male Colleague: You can't mention Suzhou's local residences without

mentioning the water here.

Female Colleague: Of course. Suzhou is called “Venice of the East”!

Xuemei: Look. The houses there are typical of those in water towns. How about taking a look?

Male Colleague: OK. Let’s go on to the Humble Administrator’s Garden from there. How’s that?

Female Colleague: Sure. That’s great.

Male Colleague: Let’s go.

Female Colleague: The houses here are all built by the rivers. It’s very interesting.

Male Colleague: That’s why an ancient poem says Suzhou is where “Families make the rivers their pillows.”

Xuemei: Does it mean people here really use the rivers as pillows?

Male Colleague: Yes. That’s basically what it means. The houses are all built by the rivers, as if sleeping on them.

Xuemei: What an interesting poem!

Female Colleague: Suzhou is typical of the water towns south of the Yangtze River. I think even the colours in Suzhou are different from those in the northern cities.

Male Colleague: That’s right. The buildings in the water towns south of the Yangtze River usually have white walls and grey tiles. The colours aren’t as strong as in northern cities.

Female Colleague: Yes. In general, the colours of Suzhou gardens are simple and elegant and the gardens are quite delicate.

Xuemei: Yes. I think so too.

Male Colleague: That’s right. Suzhou gardens are nothing compared to Beijing’s royal gardens in terms of size.

Female Colleague: They are worlds apart.

Xuemei: Yeah, that’s like comparing Buckingham Palace in the Great Britain with Bill Gates’ house.

Male Colleague: Hmm, I think you’re right. There’s no comparison.

生词

1.	抒情	shū qíng	动	express one's emotions
2.	开会	kāi huì	动	have a meeting
3.	游客	yóu kè	名	tourist
4.	水乡	shuǐ xiāng	名	watery region, water town
5.	情趣	qíng qù	名	interest, appeal
6.	古诗	gǔ shī	名	ancient poetry
7.	具有	jù yǒu	动	possess
8.	色彩	sè cǎi	名	colour
9.	浓重	nóng zhòng	形	strong
10.	淡雅	dàn yǎ	形	simple and elegant
11.	小巧	xiǎo qiǎo	形	delicate
12.	皇家	huáng jiā	名	imperial family

注释

1. 可不是嘛!
- 可不是嘛 is like saying of course, obviously.
2. 借开会的机会在这儿多玩儿几天。
- This time she can take advantage of the meeting to stay for a few extra days and have some fun. 借一个机会 is to use or take advantage of an opportunity. 借你来的机会, to do something while you're here, to take advantage of your presence. 借开会的机会, to take advantage of the meeting.
3. 苏州园林的确相当有名,一年四季的游客都特别多。
- Suzhou gardens are indeed quite famous. 相当有名, very or quite famous. Indeed, 的确. Notice that 的 is pronounced dí, 的确. Many tourists come throughout the year. 一年四季, the four seasons of the year, throughout the year.
4. 说到苏州的民居那就一定得说到水。
- When speaking of local residences in Suzhou you have to talk about water. 说到 sth. (when speaking of sth.), 一定得说 sth. else (you have to talk about something else).
5. 苏州具有典型的江南水乡的特点。
- Suzhou has the typical characteristics of the water towns south of the Yangtze River. 具有 is to possess; 具有……特点, to possess some characteristics. 江南 is a specific region of China, not just the southern part of any river. In English we usually refer to this area as the Yangtze River Delta. This area has a distinct regional flavour or, as we would say in Chinese, 色彩, colour. This is quite different from northern China.

文化
背景

The City of Suzhou

In the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and along the shores of Lake Tai lies the 2,500-year-old city of Suzhou. Talking about Suzhou, people of course often mention the old saying, "In Heaven there is paradise; below there are Suzhou and Hangzhou." Visiting Suzhou, I'm sure you will find more than a grain of truth in the saying.

With the building of the Grand Canal that linked this area of China with the capital Beijing, Suzhou became a strategically located major trading centre. The city's fortunes and size grew rapidly. By the 12th century, Suzhou had attained its present dimensions. Marco Polo visited here in 1276 and called the city "great" and "noble".

By the 14th century, Suzhou had established itself as the leading silk-producing city in China. Many aristocrats, scholars and cultural figures were attracted to the city and constructed villas and garden retreats for themselves.

At its height, there were over 1,000 gardens, large and small. In Suzhou, these gardens are looked upon as works of art, a fusion of nature, architecture, poetry and painting designed to ease, to move and to assist the mind.

A series of canals and waterways flow through the city, leading to Suzhou's nickname as "Venice of the East".