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体验汉语系列教材

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体验汉语[®]

Experiencing Chinese

顾问 刘 珣
总策划 刘 援
编者 田 艳 陈作宏

留学篇

Studying in China

40 ~ 50 课时

40-50 Hours



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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随书附光盘 / 张

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亲爱的老师:

您好!欢迎您使用《体验汉语·留学篇》(40~50课时)。我们希望您和您的学生在使用本教材的过程中有所收获,并得到愉悦的体验。

我们认为,学习汉语的最佳途径就是用汉语进行交流,在使用汉语中学会汉语,因此我们力求在教材中体现体验式教学的现代教学理念,为您提供任务型的教学方案。

教材的主要特点

- 这本教材是以短期留学生的生存需求为依据,以实用的交际任务为主线编写的任务型教材,注重听说,淡化语法。
- 教学对象是母语为英语的零起点汉语学习者和初学者。
- 课文内容真实,语句简短易学,利于学生记忆和使用。
- 练习形式多样,实践性强,尤其是互动性的任务练习,能够极大地激发学生的参与意识。
- 图文并茂,形式活泼,不但可以减轻记忆负担,还可以增加学生的学习兴趣。
- 全书由1个语音训练营(1~2课时)、12个单元(3~4课时/单元)和两首中国歌曲组成。教材的整体安排充分考虑到短期速成教学在时间安排上的灵活性和多样性,从而使教材具有很大的伸缩性,所以教学时间为40~50课时的短期班都可以选用本教材。

教材的基本结构

一、语音训练营

根据短期班学生的特点,本书将语音部分放在“语音训练营”中集中处理。您可以根据教学计划,安排1~2个课时进行语音训练。为了方便短期班学生的学习,我们只对上声变调和轻声作了说明。在j、q、x和ü相拼的问题上,我们有意保留了ü上的两点;“一”和“不”的声调在书中是按实际发音标注的声调,这样便于学生认读。

二、单元构成

每单元由词语、句子、情景、即学即用和课堂活动几个部分组成。每单元列出了2~3项目标任务,全书累计出现了250多个词语。我们未编排专门的语法注释,而是把课文中的语言难点以“语言小贴士”的形式在课文中随文标注。

本教材的课堂活动设计突出体现了体验式教学的特点,此部分不但保留了传统教材中的一般练习形式,还设计了实践性很强的任务型练习。您可以根据本班学生的实际情况和教学安排,有计划地选用。

三、灵活选用的部分

短期速成教学的灵活性极强,教材也必须具有很大的伸缩性。我们充分考虑到了这一点,为您提供了很多可以灵活使用的部分。

即学即用:这一部分的内容是口语中随时都有可能用上的短语短句。

游戏：该部分包括绕口令、韵语、唐诗以及一些参与性很强的课堂游戏。

图说汉字：为了让学生对汉字和汉字文化有一个感性认识，我们在每单元安排了一个写汉字的环节。

中国歌曲：为了活跃课堂气氛，我们选编了两首非常好听的中国歌曲。您可以在合适的时候安排学生学唱。

教材中的特色练习

看图学词语：为体现短期班教学的特点，我们在每单元开设了看图学词语的内容，以扩大学生的词汇量。

双人练习：此练习让学生和同伴根据具体的任务要求交换真实信息，目的是在实践的过程中，提高学生运用汉语的能力，让他们体验到用汉语进行交际的乐趣。为了顺利完成交际任务，每次练习之前配有相应的词语准备。

你也能说：这个练习旨在训练学生成段表达的能力，使学生在主课文中所学知识得以巩固和运用。

希望您能喜欢这本书，也希望您对本书提出批评和建议。欢迎您随时和我们联系。

本教材由英国专家 Magnus Wilson 和美国专家 Erin Harper 认真审核。高等教育出版社的编辑们在整套教材的策划、编写、版式设计、题图设计、插图选配等方面做了大量工作。在此，编者一并表示感谢。

您的朋友：田艳、陈作宏

2005 年 7 月

Dear students,

As the authors of the book, we welcome you to experience Chinese. In order to help you better understand the material, we would like to give you a brief introduction to this textbook.

Sentences are key sentences used for understanding and accomplishing the set tasks. They are short, easy, and deliberately chosen for the task situations. Therefore, you should memorize the sentences and their usages in different situations.

While the *Scenes* are short, the exercises are designed to be rich, useful and essential in daily usage.

Learn and Use provides useful expressions in colloquial Chinese that you may come across in China.

The *Activities* provide opportunities for frequent communication between you and your partners. Therefore, you will not only share your thoughts and experiences but also experience the pleasure of speaking Chinese. We believe that your Chinese speaking ability will be enhanced with practice in these real-life situations. Try to use new words and longer sentences while speaking, and also try to help your partners understand you as much as possible.

Chinese Pictographs is designed to enable you to appreciate the beauty of Chinese characters.

Practice makes perfect. Therefore, you are encouraged to seize every opportunity to speak Chinese. Please bear in mind that once you can communicate with others, your confidence and satisfaction will be greatly enhanced. Your Chinese will improve quickly in this way. You will soon be surprised at how capable you are of speaking Chinese language and understanding Chinese culture.

We sincerely hope that this book will help you to learn Chinese and improve your level speaking. We believe you can make it!

Good luck!

Best regards,

Tian Yan

Chen Zuohong

课堂用语

Classroom Expressions

xiàn zài shàng kè

现在上课。It is time for class now.

qǐng nǐ dú yí biān

请你读一遍。Please read it.

xiū xi xiū xi

休息休息。Let's have a break now.

qǐng nǐ huí dá

请你回答。Please answer the question.

xià kè

下课。Class is over.

qǐng kàn hēi bǎn

请看黑板。

Look at the blackboard please.

dǎ kāi shū fān dào dì ____ yè

打开书，翻到第____页。

Open your textbook, turn to page ...

hěn hǎo

很好。Very good.

qǐng gēn wǒ niàn

请跟我念。Read after me please.

duì le

对了。That's correct.

hé shàng shū

合上书。Close the book.

cuò le

错了。That's wrong.

dà diǎnr shēng

大点儿声。Read aloud.

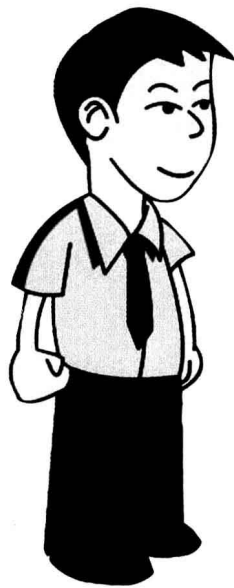
xiàn zài zuò liànxí

现在做练习。

Let's do the exercises now.

zài shuō yí biān

再说一遍。Once again please.



Wang Yu

wāng yǔ

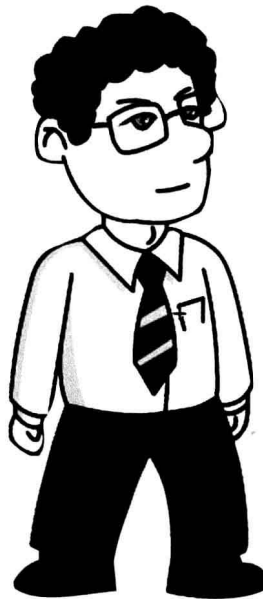
王 雨



Martin

mǎ dīng

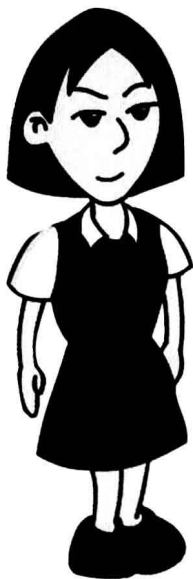
马 丁



David

dà wèi

大 卫



Waitress

fú wù yuán

服 务 员



Miss Jones

qióng sī

琼 斯

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How much is that altogether

Unit 5

烤鸭很好吃
The roast duck is delicious

Unit 6

请问, 洗手间在哪儿
Excuse me, where is the rest room

Unit 7

师傅, 我去天安门
Sir, I'd like to get to Tian An Men

Unit 8

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I've left my keys behind

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yǔ yīn xùn liàn yíng
语 音 训 练 营
 Pronunciation Camp

目 标 Objectives

- 学会汉语拼音的声母、韵母和五个声调 Learn initials, finals and tones of Chinese *pinyin*
- 声母韵母表和声调图 Table of initials and finals & diagram of tones
- 基本的拼读和声调练习 Basic pronunciation and tone drills

In Chinese, each syllable is composed of an initial, a final and a tone. An initial combines with a final to form a syllable, which is to be pronounced in certain tone. If you want to learn to speak Chinese, you should learn the initials, the finals and the tones first.

Chinese *pinyin* can help you master the above 3 in a short time. Now, let's learn *pinyin* together!

1 Initials and Finals

Formula for Chinese Phonetic Transcription (*Pinyin*)

Initials	b p m f	d t n l	g k h	j q x	zh ch sh r	z c s
Finals		i		u		ü
	a	ia		ua		
	o			uo		
	e	ie				üe
	ai			uai		
	ei			uei (ui)		
	ao	iao				
	ou	iou (iu)				
	an	ian		uan		üan
	en	in		uen (un)		ün
	ang	iang		uang		
	eng	ing		ueng		
	ong	iong				

拼读练习 Pronunciation Drills

1. 单韵母音节 The mono final syllables

ba	pa	ma	fa	da	ta	na	la	ga	ka	ha
bo	po	mo	fo	de	te	ne	le	ge	ke	he
bi	pi	mi		di	ti	ni	li			
bu	pu	mu	fu	du	tu	nu	lu			nǚ lǚ

2. 复韵母音节 The compound final syllables

gai	gei	gao	gou	gua	guo	guai	gui	lia	lie	liao	liu	lǚe
kai	kei	kao	kou	kua	kuo	kuai	kui			nie	niao	niu nǚe
hai	hei	hao	hou	hua	huo	huai	hui					

3. 鼻韵母音节 The nasal-ended final syllables

ban	ben	bang	beng	pan	pen	pang	peng
man	men	mang	meng	fan	fen	fang	feng
dan		dang	deng dong	tan		tang	teng tong
nan		nang	neng nong	lan		lang	leng long luan nuan
bin	bing	pin	ping	min	ming	lin	ling nin ning

4. 声母是 j, q, x 的音节 The syllables with initials j, q, x

ji	qi	xi	jǔ	qǔ	xǔ	jǘe	qǘe	xǘe
jīn	jīng	jiān	jiāng	qiān	qiāng	xian	xiang	

5. 声母是 zh、ch、sh、r 和 z、c、s 的音节 The syllables with initials zh, ch, sh, r and z, c, s

zhi	chi	shi	ri	zi	ci	si
zhe	che	she	re	ze	ce	se
zhan	chan	shan	ran	zan	can	san
zhang	chang	shang	rang	zong	cong	song

6. y、w 开头的音节 The syllables initiated by y and w

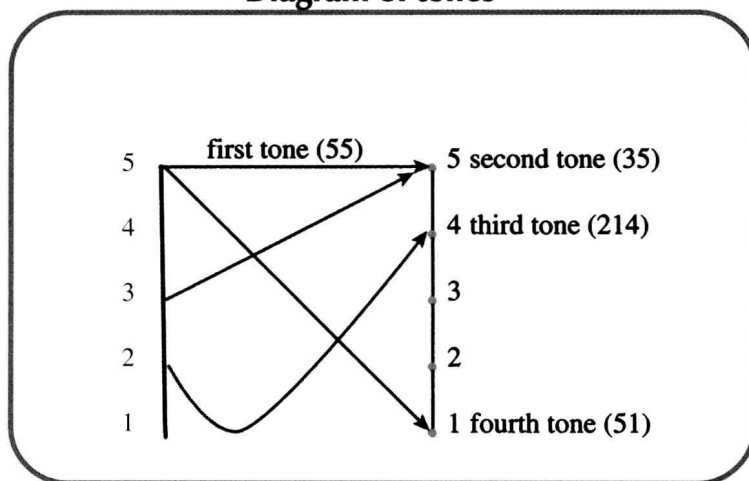
yi	wu	yu	wa	wo	wai	wei	wan	wen	wang	weng
yin	ying	yan	yang	yun	yuan	yong				

2 Tones

There are 5 tones in Chinese Putonghua, 4 basic tones and 1 neutral tone. In the pinyin system, they are indicated by tone graphs. Namely, $\bar{}$ (the first tone), $\acute{}$ (the second tone), $\check{}$ (the third tone) and $\grave{}$ (the fourth tone) and the neutral tone which is not marked. The tones are used to distinguish meanings. That is to say, syllables that are identical in initials and finals but different in tones can bear different meanings. For example, $mā$ means “mother” while $mǎ$ means “horse”.

To pronounce tones correctly is very important. Otherwise it will be quite difficult for others to understand you. Now, please look at the diagram of tones thoroughly and carefully and take time to practice with your teacher.

Diagram of tones



声调练习 Tone Drills

1. 基本声调练习。

Four basic tones drills.

bā	bā	bǎ	bā	——	bāba	father
mā	mā	mǎ	mā	——	māma	mother
hāo	hāo	hǎo	hào	——	hǎo	good

2. 当两个第三声汉字相连时，第一个字的声调变为第二声。如 nǐhǎo → níhǎo。请跟着老师朗读。

When there are two consecutive third-tone characters (syllables) together, the first should be pronounced with the second tone while the tone of the second character (syllable) stays unchanged. For example: nǐhǎo → níhǎo. Please read the following words aloud after your teacher.

nǐhǎo hěnhǎo wǒzǒu suǒyǒu suǒyǐ

3. 第三声的字在第一、二、四声和轻声前面时要变成“半三声”。也就是只读第三声前半段的降调部分。如：

měiguō → měiguō. 请跟着老师朗读。

When a character (syllable) in the third tone precedes one in the first, second, fourth or neutral tones, it is pronounced in the “half” third tone, that is, the tone only falls (a little like a shortened fourth tone) and doesn’t rise. For example: měiguō → měiguō. Please read the following words aloud after your teacher.

kǎoyā	wǒjiā	měiguō	fǎguō
hěnlěi	wǒshì	jiějie	wǒde

4. 轻声要读得又轻又短。请跟着老师朗读。

The neutral tone is very light and short. Please read the following words aloud after your teacher.

māma	gēge	míngzi	shénme
hǎoma	nǐne	shìma	lèile

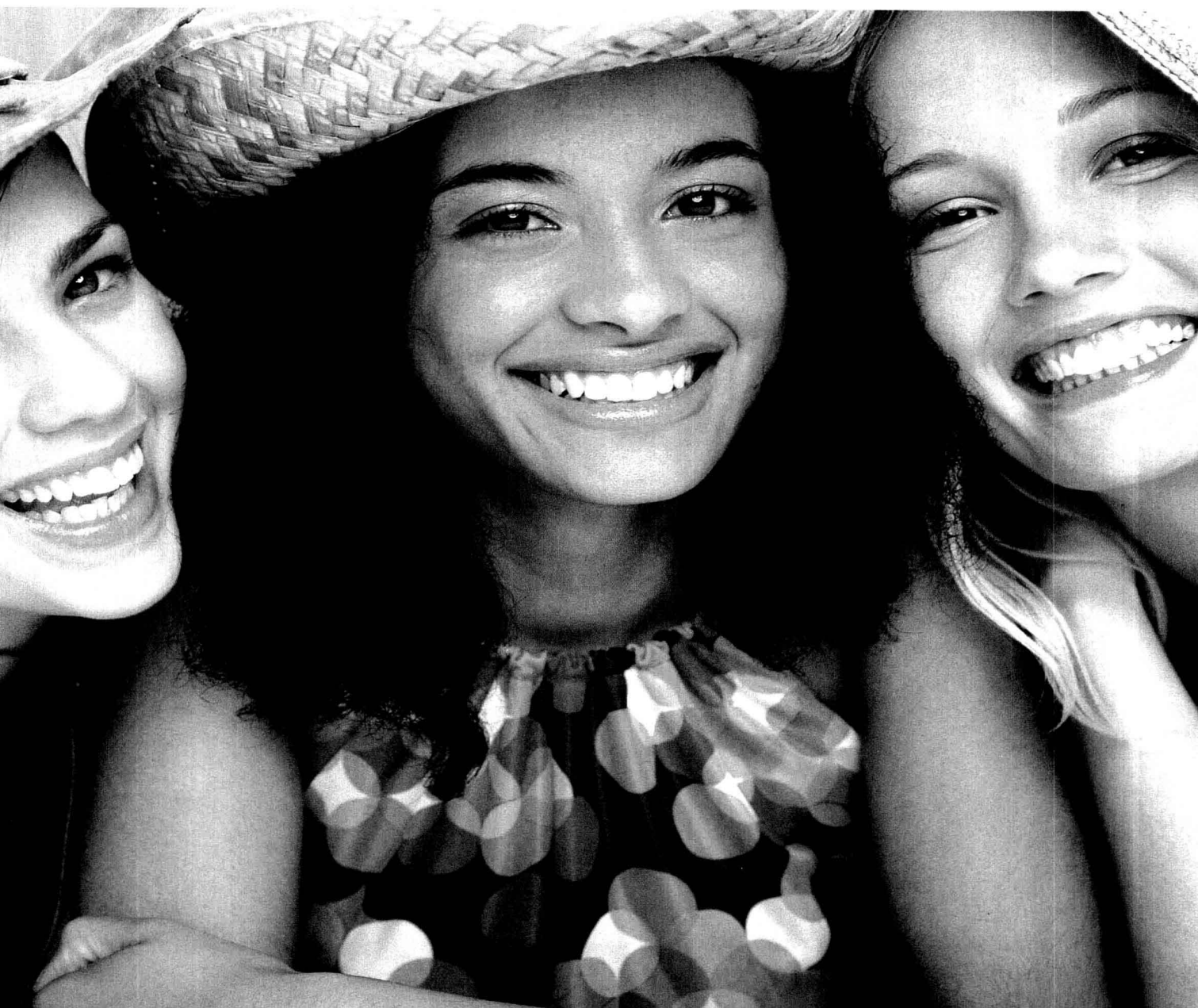
5. 朗读定调练习。

Read the syllables and pay attention to the tones.

dōushuō	hāishuō	yěshuō	zāishuō	shuōde
dōulái	hāilái	yělái	zāilái	láiide
dōuzǒu	hāizǒu	yězǒu	zāizǒu	zǒude
dōuhuì	hāihuì	yěhuì	zāihuì	huìde

nǐ hǎo
你好

Hello



目标 Objectives

- 学会打招呼的常用表达方式 Learn the most commonly used greetings
- 学会说自己的名字和国籍 Learn how to give one's name and nationality
- 学会数字 1~10 Learn the numbers 1 to 10

词语 Words and Phrases

1
nǐ
你
you

2
hǎo
好
good, fine

3
jiào
叫
call

4
shén me
什么
what

5
míng zi
名字
name

6
wǒ
我
I, me

7
ne
呢
a modal particle

12
yīng guó
英国
UK

11
rén
人
people,
person

10
guó
国
nation,
country

9
nǎ
哪
which

8
shì
是
be

Numbers (1)

1	2	3	4	5
yī	èr	sān	sì	wǔ
一	二	三	四	五
.....				
6	7	8	9	10
liù	qī	bā	jiǔ	shí
六	七	八	九	十

句子

Sentences

nǐ hǎo

1. 你好!

nǐ guì xìng

2. 你贵姓?

nǐ jiào shēn me míng zì

3. 你叫什么名字?

wǒ jiào mǎ dīng nǐ ne

4. 我叫马丁, 你呢?

nǐ shì nǎ guó rén

5. 你是哪国人?

wǒ shì yīng guó rén

6. 我是英国人。

1. Hello!
2. What's your surname, please?
3. What's your name, please?
4. Please call me Martin, what's your name, please?
5. What country are you from?
6. I am British.

情景

Scene

wāng yǔ nǐ hǎo

王雨: 你好!

mǎ dīng nǐ hǎo

马丁: 你好!

wāng yǔ nǐ guì xìng nǐ jiào shēn me míng zì

王雨: 你贵姓¹? 你叫什么名字²?

mǎ dīng wǒ jiào mǎ dīng nǐ ne

马丁: 我叫马丁。你呢³?

wāng yǔ wǒ jiào wāng yǔ nǐ shì nǎ guó rén

王雨: 我叫王雨⁴。你是哪国人?

mǎ dīng wǒ shì yīng guó rén

马丁: 我是英国人。

1 “贵姓” is a polite and respectful way of asking someone's name. The answer is “我姓…”.

2 In Chinese, the word order of a question is the same as the statement, unlike the English grammar. When a statement is changed into a question, the questioned part ought to be replaced with an interrogative word, i.e. which. The word order remains the same. The question form of the statement “我是英国人” is “你是哪国人?”

3 “你呢” means “What's your name?” in this sentence. The particle “呢” can follow a noun or a pronoun to form a question similar to the English “And you?” The meaning of this question depends on the preceding part of the sentence. E.g. in “我是英国人, 你呢?” “你呢” means “What country are you from?” and in “我要学汉语, 你呢?” “你呢” means “Do you want to study Chinese?”.

4 Chinese people put their surnames (family names) before their given names. When giving their names to others, Chinese people generally give their full names: surnames, and then given names.