

实用速成汉语

Chinese Made Easier

田皓皓 [英] 石明理 著

A NEW
CURRICULUM
FOR A NEW MILLENNIUM

5

Book

陕西师范大学出版社 Shaanxi Normal University Press

What makes this book different from most other Chinese textbooks published in China?

- The content of each lesson is intensely practical. We have assumed that you are living in China and want to communicate on everyday topics as quickly as possible. So only useful vocabulary, immediately relevant to your everyday needs, is included.

- We have worked hard at trying to make the grammar explanations as simple and clear as possible, avoiding complicated linguistic terminology.

- Each lesson contains an activity related to the topic, in order to get you using the content as quickly as possible.

- The reading & writing of Chinese characters is introduced at a manageable pace so you shouldn't feel too overwhelmed.

Students who have used this textbook in our program have enjoyed the clear grammar explanations and practical content of each lesson. The textbook gives students what they need for daily living in China and hence fuels motivation to learn.

Dr. Howard Kenyon
Sunrise Chinese Language Program
Shaanxi Teacher Training University
Xian

Martin Symonds has created the very textbook I've been looking for in China for a long while. With China's entry into the WTO, there has been an urgent need for a course which is both practical and well structured, yet without the heavy emphasis on writing Chinese characters which most courses in China demand. This is definitely it!

Peter Moore
China Language Training Center
Kunming

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田 皓 皓
Martin Symonds

January 1, 2003

To the Student

Lessons 61-70 need a different study approach from lessons 1-60.

Basically, for each lesson:

1. Read through the new vocabulary and the story with the teacher (as per the approach for 1-60).
2. The student, looking at the pictures but not the story, then tells the teacher the story in their own words.
3. The teacher and student then discuss together the subject of the story, comparing and contrasting East & West. In this way, the student will be using the vocabulary, but in a more natural context.

[Why not show the 'Teacher's Notes' to your teacher to help her understand this approach too?]

IMPORTANT NOTE: Point 2 above often leads to frustration owing to the different approaches to education in East and West. In the East, rote memory is key; in the West, creative expression of the subject matter 'in your own words' is what counts. Hence, in exams in the East, students lose marks if they don't spout out the content exactly as per the textbook; in the West, students lose marks if they DO say it exactly as per the textbook! Why say all this? What often happens is that, after the student has told the teacher the story in their own words, the teacher then responds with, "Yes, not bad, but you missed out a section in the (textbook) story", or "You didn't say it exactly as the textbook said it", to which the student replies, "So what?!". So just be prepared for this to happen, and simply view it as a cultural lesson worth learning!!

Chinese Made Easier lessons 1-70 only introduces you to 520 Chinese characters. In order to strengthen your character recognition, we strongly suggest that, while studying lessons 61-70, you also study *Chinese Traditions and Festivals* (中国的节日与民俗) which is also published by Shaanxi Normal University Press (陕西师范大学出版社)

给老师的话

(to the teacher)

第 61-70 课需要用跟第 1-60 课不一样的教学方法。

每课流程：

1. 带念生词和故事 (跟第 1-60 课的方法一样)。
2. 学生看图画，但不看故事，然后用他们自己的话说故事给老师听。
3. 接下来老师和学生一起讨论故事的主题，并且根据主题比较东西方的差异，这样一来，学生可以在更自然的情况下多运用生词。

重点：在进行第二项流程时，可能会碰到因为东西方教育制度的差异而导致心情沮丧的情况：在东方，背诵是学习重点，而在西方，将主题以个人富有创意的方式表达出来才是教育重心。因此，考试制度在东方是以学生是否完全按照教科书里的内容作答为给分标准，而在西方，这样的作答方式却反而会让学不得分。所以重点不在于学生所说的是不是完全按照课本的内容，而在于学生表达得好不好。

《实用速成汉语》这一系列的书籍只介绍 520 个汉字。为了加强学生的阅读能力，我们建议学生同时也读“中国的节日与民俗”
(*Chinese Traditions and Festivals*) [陕西师范大学出版社]

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61	Getting up in the Morning	起来
61-A	Getting out of bed	起床
61-B	Getting washed and shaved	洗澡
61-C	Getting dressed	穿衣服
61-D	Eating Breakfast	吃早饭
61-E	Going off to the Office	去上班

61-A-1

胡仁德是个单身汉。他住在成都的一个新小区。靠近他住的地方有一个很大的公园。最近有人在这个公园附近盖了很多房子，所以这个地方越来越热闹，早上在公园运动的人也越来越多。

61-A-2

每天早上他都被公园的音乐声吵醒，所以他不太需要闹钟。今天一大早，他睁开眼睛看看闹钟，时间还早，他又把眼睛闭起来，想多享受一会儿温暖的被窝。

61-A-3

没想到他又睡着了，而且还做了一个梦。他梦见自己正在享受一位美女为他准备的早餐。美梦还没做完呢，就被垃圾车的声音吵醒了。糟糕！上班快迟到了。

61-A-4

平常他都会到屋顶去做做运动，欣赏一下美丽的风景，可是今天来不及了；他只好从温暖的被窝里跳出来，穿着睡衣跑到浴室去了。

The pinyin version of the story is on page 243

61 - A - 1



61 - A - 2



61 - A - 3



61 - A - 4



61-A

生词

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------|--|
| 1. 单身汉 | dānshēnhàn | (N) | bachelor |
| 单身 | dānshēn | (SV) | unmarried, single |
| 2. 成都 | Chéngdū | (PW) | Chengdu (in 四川省) |
| 3. 小区 / 社区 | xiǎoqū / shèqū | (N) | (residential) community |
| 4. 靠近 | kàojìn | (V) | close to, near to |
| 5. 盖 | gài | (V) | to build (houses, etc.) |
| 6. 吵醒 | chǎoxǐng | (RV) | to be awakened by a disturbing noise |
| 7. 闹钟 | nàozhōng | (N) | alarm clock |
| 8. 睁开 | zhēngkāi | (RV) | to open (the eyes) |
| 9. 闭 | bì | (V) | to close (eyes/mouth) |
| 10. 享受 | xiǎngshòu | (V/SV) | to indulge in, to enjoy oneself
(in a self-indulgent way) |
| | | (N) | a (self-indulgent) enjoyment or pleasure |
| 11. 温暖 | wēnnuǎn | (SV) | warm (feeling) |
| 12. 被窝 | bèiwō | (N) | a bed quilt folded like a sleeping bag |
| 窝 | wō | (N) | a place or 'den' one occupies |

狗 窝	gǒuwō	(N)	dog kennel	
13. 做 梦	zuò-mèng	(VO)	to dream	(梦 = a dream)
14. 迟 到	chídào	(V)	to arrive late	
15. 屋 顶	wūdǐng	(N)	roof	
16. 欣 赏	xīnshǎng	(V)	to appreciate, to enjoy (a view, a painting or a person)	
17. 睡 衣	shuìyī	(N)	pajamas	

61-B-1

仁德打开水龙头要刷牙洗脸，可是水很小；他这才想起来，今天七点停水。虽然停水不能做饭，一个人在外面吃简单一点儿也没关系，可是上厕所、洗澡还是很麻烦。

61-B-2

他漱口的时候，发现马桶在漏水。怎么又漏水了？上个月才请人来修理的，花了五十块，还是没修好。他先把开关关起来，等下班回来再找工人来修理。如果不快一点儿修好，不但浪费水，而且水费也会很高。

61-B-3

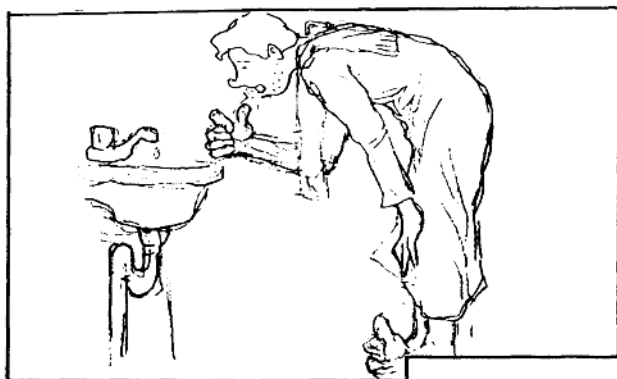
他先把剃须膏抹在脸上，然后用剃须刀把脸刮一刮。刀片有一点儿钝了，不够利，换一片新的再刮吧。仁德不喜欢用电动剃须刀，因为他觉得刮不干净。刮干净以后，仁德照照镜子觉得自己挺帅的。

61-B-4

仁德洗了头以后，用吹风机把头发吹干，又抹了一点儿摩丝。他觉得头发该剪了，头发短一点儿看起来更帅。都弄好了，就去换衣服了。

61 - B - 1

LESSON 61



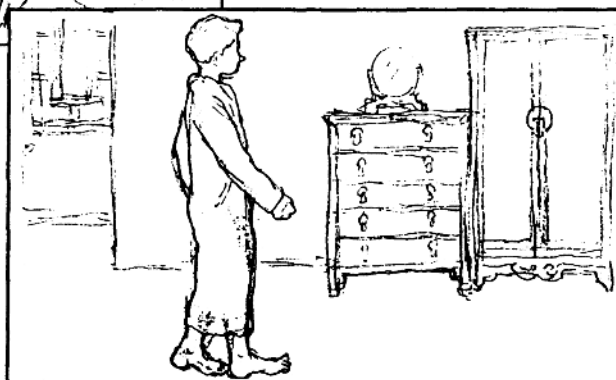
61 - B - 2



61 - B - 3



61 - B - 4



61-B

生词

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|------|--|
| 1. 停水 | tíng-shuǐ | (VO) | to have a water stoppage |
| 停电 | tíng-diàn | (VO) | to have a power failure, blackout |
| 自来水 | zìláishuǐ | (N) | running water, tap water |
| 2. 漱口 | shù-kǒu | (VO) | to rinse the mouth, to gargle the throat |
| 漱口杯 | shùkǒubēi | (N) | mug (for rinsing the mouth) |
| 漱口水 | shùkǒushuǐ | (N) | mouthwash |
| 3. 马桶 | mǎtǒng | (N) | flush toilet |
| 4. 漏水 | lòu-shuǐ | (VO) | to leak water |
| 5. 剃须膏 | tìxūgāo | (N) | shaving lotion |
| 剃须刀 | tìxūdāo | (N) | (safety) razor |
| 刮脸 | guā-liǎn | (VO) | to shave (the face)
(or 刮胡子 guā húzi) |
| 6. 抹 | mǒ | (V) | to rub, to smear, to wipe |
| 7. 刀片 | dāopiàn | (N) | razor blade |
| 8. 钝 | dùn | (SV) | blunt (opposite of sharp) |
| 9. 利 / 快 | lì / kuài | (SV) | sharp (opposite of blunt) |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 10. 电 动 剃 须 刀 | (N) | electric razor | |
| diàndòngtìxūdāo | | | |
| 11. 照 | zhào | (V) | to look in (a mirror) |
| 12. 镜 子 | jìngzi | (N) | mirror (M: 面) |
| 13. 吹 风 机 | chuīfēngjī | (N) | hairdryer, blow dryer |
| 吹 | chuī | (V) | to blow |
| 14. 摩 丝 | mósi | (N) | hair oil |
| 15. 剪 头 发 | jiǎn tóufa | (VO) | to cut hair |
| 理 发 | lǐ-fà | (VO) | to have a haircut |
| 理 发 店 | lǐfàdiàn | (N) | barber shop |

NOTES 注 解

他这才想起来 = 他这个时候才想起来

等下班回来 = when (I) get back *from* work.

Note that, when returning *from an activity*, 从 is not needed in the sentence.