何慕编著

速成汉语

英文注释本

北京大学出版社

#### 北大版新一代对外汉语教材·短期培训系列

# SPEED-UP CHINESE 速成汉语

(修订版)

(1)

英文注释本

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

速成汉语.1/何慕编著.—修订版.—北京:北京大学出版社,2004.4

(北大版新一代对外汉语教材·短期培训系列) ISBN 7-301-06890-5

I. 速··· Ⅱ. 何··· Ⅲ. 汉语-对外汉语教学-教材 IV. H195. 4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 000286 号

书 名:速成汉语(1)(修订版)

著作责任者:何 慕 编著

责任编辑:胡小园

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-06890-5/H·0967

出版发行:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

M 址: http://cbs.pku.edu.cn 电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.deu.cn

电 话:邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62752028

排 版 者,北京华伦图文制作中心

印 刷 者:北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者:新华书店

850 豪米×1168 豪米 32 开本 5.625 印张 139 千字

1997年3月第1版

2004年4月第2版 2005年7月第3次印刷

定 价:14.00元

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## 编写说明

本套教材是《速成汉语》(何慕编著,1997年北大出版社出版)的修订本。除教材内容有变动和增加了必要的辅助资料外,本次修订还把原来的一册按照循环分为三册,目的是更便于学习者根据不同需求进行选择。

编写第二语言学习教材,通常的做法是,口语教材多以话题情景为纲,精读课本多以语言知识为纲。前者容易忽略语言知识的系统性,后者容易忽略语言材料的实用性。《速成汉语》力图克服上述不足,把二者有机地结合起来,在以话题情景为纲组织教材内容的同时,以《汉语水平考试大纲》(HSK)的甲级语法点为安排语言知识的依据,并注意到同乙级语言点的衔接和过渡。本套教材侧重于培养学习者听和说的能力。

《速成汉语》把日常生活用语分成 15 个话题(问候与介绍、学校生活、问路和旅游、时间和日期、交通、在旅馆、访问和做客、购物、季节和天气、健康和医疗、饮食、讨论问题、兴趣爱好、贸易、学习汉语),每课学习一个话题的部分用语。全套书共三册,每册 15 课,全书共计 45 课。每册为一个循环。第一册的 15 课是 15 个话题中最基本的内容,掌握了它,就可以完成简单的汉语交际。后两册在此基础上逐渐加以扩展,使每个话题得以丰富和深化。其中第三册还有意识

地加入了一些商业贸易用语,以增加本书的实用性。每课设有基本句型、课文、注释、练习、生词五个项目。课文以对话体为主,以训练听说能力;多数课文还设有叙述体短文,以训练阅读和理解能力。全部课文配有英文翻译。三册课文中的全部对话语体和第一册的叙述体短文标注了汉语拼音。课文和句型配有简明实用的注释,用以讲解语法知识。每课安排 10 个句型,20 个左右生词,三册共 450 个句型,约 900个汉语词(包括词组)。本套教材在词语和语法点的安排上注意体现重现和渐进的原则,以便于学习。此外,本套教材还分别在每一册安排了学习辅助资料:

第一册:语音基本知识、常用反义单音节形容词、部分 俗语

第二册:常用量词

第三册:常用多音字

为引起学习者的兴趣,每册书后都配有三至四首古诗。

《速成汉语》适用于在校学生的课堂教学,按照每周两课的进度,八周学完一册书。教师可以根据学习的期限和学习者的水平任意选择其中的一册(一个循环)进行教学。本套书也可以用作会话手册,供愿意学习汉语的各界人士自学之用。

本教材课文部分由曹莉、王舒翼女士翻译,特此致谢!

作 者 2003 年于北大燕园

### **Foreword**

The language materials selected for this book are all standard Chinese Putonghua oral materials. Most of the ordinary oral teaching materials are based on the situation of a conversational topic while language teaching materials mostly use language knowledge as the guiding principle. The latter overlooks the practicality of language materials.

Speed-up Chinese strives to overcome the above mentioned deficiency and to integrate the two as an organic whole. When situation of a conversational topic is used as the guiding principle to constitute the content of the teaching material, the first-rate grammar point (133 points) of the Chinese Level Examination (HSK) is added as the basis of arranging language knowledge. The book also tries to achieve the linkup and transition with second-rate grammar point. This book lays particular emphasis on fostering the listening and speaking ability of the learner.

Speed-up Chinese divides everyday phraseology into 15 situations of conversational topics (greetings and introduction, school life, travelling, time and date, traffic at the hotel, visiting and sojourn, shopping, seasons and weather, health and medical services food and drink, discussion of questions, interest and hobby, trade, learning Chinese). Every lesson teaches part of the phraseology of each conversational topic. There are

altogether 45 lessons. Every 15 lessons are a cycle. The first 15 lessons have got the most basic contents among the 15 conversational topics. Mastering it will enable the learner to make some simple Chinese communications. The latter two 15 lessons develop gradually on this foundation, allowing the 15 conversational topics to be enriched and intensified. The third cycle prepares particularly for learners some commercial trade phraseology. Every lesson consists of five parts: sentence patterns, text, annotation, exercises and new words. The text is mainly in the conversational mode. It is designed to train the listening and speaking ability. All texts come along with English translations. Hanyu Pinyin has been filled in for all the conversations in the texts, as well as for the short, narrative essays in the first book. The texts and sentence patterns are accompanied with concise and practical annotations, explaining grammatical phenomena. Each lesson has got 10 sentence patterns, approximately 20 new words, so there are 450 sentence patterns altogether, approximately 900 Chinese phrases. arrangement of vocabulary and grammar points in this book follows the principle of progress step by step.

Speed-up Chinese is applicable for classroom-teaching. If the planned schedule of two lessons per week is followed, this book can be completed in eight weeks. The teacher can arbitrarily select any cycle (15 lessons) to teach on the basis of the different conditions of the students. This book can be a conversational handbook too, capable of meeting the different needs of individuals who are willing to study Chinese on their own.

## 语法术语简称表

### The Abbreviations of Chinese Grammatical Terms

(名)	名词	míngcí	noun
(代)	代词	dàicí	pronoun
(动)	动词	dòngcí	verb
(助动)	助动词	zhùdòngcí	auxiliary verb
(形)	形容词	xíngróngcí	adjective
(数)	数词	shùcí	numeral
(量)	量词	liàngcí	measure word
(副)	副词	fùcí	adverb
(介)	介词	jiècí	preposition
(连)	连词	liáncí	conjunction
(助)	助词	zhùcí	auxilary word
(叹)	叹词	tàncí	interjection
(拟声)	拟声词	nĭshēngcí	onomatopoeia
(头)	词头	cítóu	prefix
(尾)	词尾	cíwěi	suffix
(主)	主语	zhǔyǔ	subject
(谓)	谓语	wèiyǔ	predicate
(宾)	宾语	bīnyŭ	object
(定)	定语	dìngyǔ	attribute
(状)	状语	zhuàngyǔ	adverbial
(补)	补语	bŭyŭ	complement

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## 你 好

## How do you do!



#### Sentence Patterns

- 1. 你好! Nǐ hǎo! Hello! How do you do?
- 2. 您好! Nín hǎo! Hello! How do you do?
- 3. 你们好! Nîmen hǎo! Hello! Everyone.
- 4. 你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?
- 5. 我很好。 Wǒ hěn hǎo. I'm fine.



#### 造魔钗籍

6. 他也很好。

Tā yĕ hĕn hǎo. He is fine too.

7. 我们都很好。

Wŏmen dōu hěn hǎo.

We are all fine.

8. 你叫什么?

Nĭ jiào shénme?

What's your name?

9. 我叫王红。 .

Wǒ jiào Wáng Hóng.

I am Wang Hong.

10. 你呢?

Nĭ ne?

And you?

## 课 文

Text

(-

A: 你好!

Nĩ hào!

How do you do?

B: 你好!

Nĭ hǎo!

How do you do?

2

A: 最近怎么样?

Zuìjìn zěnmeyàng?

How are you these days?

B: 我很好。你呢?

Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ ne?

I'm fine. And you?

A: 我也很好。

Wǒ yẻ hèn hào.

I'm fine too.

(=)

A(老师): 你们好!

Teacher: Nîmen hǎo!

Hello! Everyone!

B(学生): 您好!

Students: Nín hǎo.

Hello!

A(老师): 你们好吗?

Teacher: Nimen hảo ma?

How are you?

B(学生): 我们都很好。

Students: Women dou hen hao.

We are all fine.

A(老师): 你叫什么?

Teacher: Nǐ jiào shénme?

What's your name?

C(学生): 我叫王红。

Students: Wǒ jiào Wáng Hóng.

I'm Wang Hong.

A(老师): 他呢?

Teacher: Tā ne?

Who is he?

C(学生): 他叫大卫。

Students: Tā jiào Dàwèi.

He is David.

#### 注第

#### Annotation

#### 1. 你好 Nǐ hǎo

是最常用的打招呼用语。早上、下午、晚上都可以用。

"Nǐ hǎo" is commonly used when greetings are exchanged.

It is used in the morning, afternoon or evening.

#### 2. 您 Nín

是一种客气的说法,称呼长辈或尊敬的人。

"Nín" is a polite form of address. It is used to address the elders or respected people.

elders of respected people.

#### 3. 们 *Men*

可以用来表示复数,如:我——我们,你——你们,他——他们。

"Men" is a plural form, for examples: "wo-women" (I/me-we/us), "ni-nimen" (you-you [pl.]), "tā-tāmen" (he/him-they/them).

#### 4. 我很好 Wǒ hěn hǎo

回答别人的问候时,要说"我很好",不说"我好"。"很"在 这里不是真的表示程度。

When answering one's greetings, you should say "wǒ hěn hǎo" instead of "wǒ hǎo". "Hěn" is not really used to express the degree or level here.

#### 5. 你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma?

在一个句子后面加上"吗"表示疑问,这是汉语最常用的一种疑问句。

It is one of the most commonly used interrogative sentence in Chinese to include "ma" at the end of a sentence to express enquiry.

#### 6. 也和都 Yě hé dōu

汉语的"也"和"都"只能出现在动词前,或者副词前。例如:"他也好"、"他也很好"。下面的句子是错误的:"也他很好"、"他很也好"、"他很好也"。

In Chinese, "yě" and "dōu" only appear before verbs and adverbs. For example: "tā hěn hǎo", "tā yě hěn hǎo". The following sentences are incorrect: "yě tā hěn hǎo", "tā hěn hǎo", "tā hěn hǎo yě".

#### 7. 你呢 Nǐ ne

在代词或者表示人的名词后加上"呢",构成另一种疑问句。

It forms another type of interrogative sentence to include "ne" after pronouns or nouns which indicate people.

1. 完成对	话:	
	ete the following d	ialogues:
_	你好吗?	•
В:		o
	他好吗?	
B:		o
(2) A:	你们好!	
В:		o
<b>A</b> :	你们好吗?	
В:		o
(3) A:	你叫什么?	
В:		o
<b>A</b> :	她叫什么?	
В:		o
(4) A:	他叫什么?	
В:		0

A: 你呢?	A	:	你	呢	?
--------	---	---	---	---	---

B: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. 选择正确答案:

#### Choose the correct answer:

- (1) A: 你好!
  - B: a. 我好。
    - c. 很好。

- b. 您好。
- d. 他很好。

- (2) A: 你好吗?
  - B. a. 你好!
    - c. 你们好!

- b. 我也很好。
- d. 很好。

- (3) A: 你们好!
  - B: a. 你好!
    - c. 他也很好。
- b. 我们很好。
- d. 我们都好。



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- 你 nǐ (代) you
  好 hǎo (形) fine
- 3. 您 nín (代) you (respectful form)
- 4. 你们 nǐmen (代) you
- 5. 吗 ma (助) particle
- 6. 我 wǒ (代) I, me
- 7. 很 hěn (副) very

#### 速成汉语

8. 他	tā	(代)	he, him
9. 也	yě	(副)	also, too, either
10. 我们	wŏmen	(代)	we, us
11. 都	dōu	(副)	all 、准备你工程是。
12. 때	jiào	(动)	to name, to be called
13. 什么	shénme	(代)	what
14. 呢	ne the d	(助)	particle
15. 王红	Wáng Hóng		Wang Hong
16. 大卫	Dàwèi		David A (S)

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