

对外汉语教学教材

# 中级汉语课本

汉英对照

北京师范大学出版社

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中级汉语课本

〔汉英对照〕

尹润芾 魏继东 董明 编

罗慧珍 译 林永福 校订

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## 前 言

《中级汉语课本》是为外国留学生学习汉语编写的教材,适合于已掌握两千以上常用词,具有一定汉语水平的学生使用,也可以作为具有同等水平的外国人自学教材。

《中级汉语课本》共收课文 25 篇。每篇有课文、生词、注释(词语例解及语法)、练习四个部分。

本教材在编写中力求做到内容丰富,题材多样,简明实用。我们所编选的课文有寓言、笑话、唐诗、小说、散文等,多是篇幅短小,内容生动有趣,语言简明易懂的篇章。学生在学习语言的同时,还可以了解中国的历史文化、风俗习惯。本书的注释力求简明,其中语法的讲解突出汉语的特点和学生学习的难点,练习也尽量丰富多样,注意听、说、读、写综合训练。

本书自 1984 年开始作为来华留学生的汉语教材(当时,李秀兰同志曾参加本书部分编写工作),在教学实践中不断修改提高,受到了学生和

教师的好评。1986年12月本书被中国高等教育学会对外汉语教学研究会教材研究小组列为推荐教材。此后,又经国家对外汉语教学领导小组办公室批准,列为国家对外汉语教学规划教材。

本书分汉英对照、汉日对照两种版本。此册为汉英对照本。英文翻译罗慧珍,林永福教授校订。

衷心希望广大读者对此书提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

1990年6月

## Preface

INTERMEDIATE CHINESE is intended for foreign students who have learned more than 2000 everyday Chinese words and had some competence in the language. It can also be used as a self-taught textbook for other foreign learners of the same level.

INTERMEDIATE CHINESE consists of twenty-five lessons. For every lesson, there are four parts, i. e. , text, new words, notes (explanation of words and grammar points) and exercises.

This textbook is so designed that it has a substantial content and variegated themes and yet is concise and practical. Among the texts there are fables, jokes, poems of the Tang Dynasty and proses, most of which are short in length, but lively and interesting and the language being plain and easy. Therefore, the students are exposed to the knowledge of Chinese history, culture and customs, while learning the vivid language in the text. In addition, pains have been taken to make the notes clear and brief. Explanations of grammar points have been focused on the peculiarity of Chinese

and the common difficulty of foreign learners in their study. Varied exercises have been designed with emphasis upon the integrated drill of the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing.

This book has been used as a textbook for foreign students coming to China since 1984 (The authors are Yin Runxiang, Wei Jidong and Dong Ming. Comrade Li Xiulan participated in some of the compilation work.) It has been under constant revision and improvement throughout the teaching practice and received favorable comments. In December, 1986, this book was one of the first numbers of textbooks recommended by the Research Group on Textbooks of the TCFL (Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language) Institute of the Chinese Society of Higher Education, and later approved by the State TCFL leading group as a standard textbook for TCFL courses.

This textbook has two versions: Chinese-English and Chinese-Japanese. This is the Chinese-English version, which is rendered by Miss Luo Huizhen and proofread by Professor Lin Yongfu.

Comments and suggestions are heartily welcome  
and will be deeply appreciated.

The Authors

June, 1990

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## 第一课 愚公移山

太行山和王屋山，是两座大山，从地面到山顶，有一万来丈高，绕着山走一圈，就有七百里。

山的北面，住着一位叫愚公的老汉。

愚公快九十岁了。他家的大门朝着这两座山，出门做事要走很多弯路，十分不方便。

有一天，他召集了全家人，对他们说：

“这两座大山堵住了我们的路，来往很不方便。我们要一齐努力，搬掉它，开出一条大路。”

大家都很赞成，只有他的妻子不太同意。她说：

“我看你们这几个人，连一个土堆也平不了，别说这又高又大的两座山了！我问你们，挖出来的石头、泥土往哪里送呢？”

大家说：“送到渤海滩不是很好吗？”

第二天,愚公一家人就动手挖山了。邻居家有个七、八岁的孩子也来帮忙。

黄河边上,住着一个精明的老汉,名叫智叟。他见愚公一家人辛辛苦苦地挖山,觉得很可笑,走来劝告愚公说:

“你为什么这么傻!快九十岁的人了,连山上的草也拔不了,怎么搬得了两座大山呢!”

愚公回答说:“我看你真糊涂,连小孩子也不如。我是老了,可是,我死了还有儿子,儿子又生孙子,孙子又生儿子;子子孙孙一直传下去,就可以无穷无尽。可这两座山,再也长不高了,我们为什么搬不掉它!”

智叟听了,再也无法回答。

## 生 词

### 1. 移

(动)yí

remove; move

### 2. 山顶

(名)shāndǐng

the summit of a mountain; hilltop

- |          |               |                          |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 3. 丈     | (量)zhàng      | a measure word           |
| 4. 绕     | (动)rào        | circle; move around      |
| 5. 圈     | (量)quānr      | a measure word           |
| 6. 里     | (量)lǐ         | a measure word           |
| 7. 老汉    | (名)lǎohàn     | old man                  |
| 8. 朝(着)  | (动)cháo(zhe)  | face                     |
| 9. 弯     | (形)wān        | tortuous; crooked        |
| 10. 十分   | (副)shífēn     | very; quite; rather      |
| 11. 方便   | (形)fāngbiàn   | convenient               |
| 12. 召集   | (动)zhàojí     | call together            |
| 13. 堵    | (动)dǔ         | block up                 |
| 14. 搬    | (动)bān        | remove                   |
| 15. 开    | (动)kāi        | open                     |
| 16. 赞成   | (动)zànchéng   | agree                    |
| 17. 连    | (介)lián       | even                     |
| 18. 平    | (动)píng       | level                    |
| 19. 邻居   | (名)línjū      | neighbour                |
| 20. 精明   | (形)jīngmíng   | intelligent              |
| 21. 辛辛苦苦 | (形)xīnxīnkǔkǔ | taking a lot of trouble; |

		taking great pains
22. 可笑	(形) kěxiào	ridiculous
23. 劝告	(动) quàngào	advise
24. 傻	(形) shǎ	stupid; foolish
25. 拔	(动) bá	pull up
26. 糊涂	(形) hūtú	muddle-headed
27. 传	(动) chuán	hand down
28. 无穷无尽	wúqióng wújìn	inexhaustible
29. 长	(动) zhǎng	grow

### 专 名

1. 太行山	Tàihángshān	Taihang Mountain
2. 王屋山	wángwūshān	Wangwu Mountain
3. 愚公	Yúgōng	the Foolish Old Man
4. 渤海滩	Bóhǎitān	Beach of the Bohai Sea
5. 黄河	Huánghé	the Yellow River
6. 智叟	Zhī'sǒu	the Wise Old Man

## 注 释

### 1. 来

“来”用在数词“十、百、千、万”的后面表示概数。例如：

“来”is used after numerals such as “十、百、千、万” indicating approximate numbers, as

①这个小孩儿有十来岁。

②我现在有五百来块钱。

“来”不能用在小于“十”的数词后，比如不说“那个小孩三来岁”。

“来”cannot be used after numerals less than “十”. We cannot say, for example, “那个小孩三来岁”。

### 2. 就

“就”副词，可以用来强调数量。例如：

“就”is an adverb, which can be used to emphasize quantity, as

①我们班就有两个德国同学。

②这篇课文我就念了一遍。

“就”还表示行为动作在很短时间内发生，例如：

“就”also indicates actions that happen within a short period of time, as

①天刚亮，他就锻炼去了。

②足球比赛明天就开始。

### 3. 快…了

“快…了”表示接近某时间，或很快出现某种情况。例如：

“快…了”indicates certain time or a certain situation will arise, as

①现在快十一点了,该睡觉了。

②他的病快好了。

#### 4. 是

(1)“是”是个动词,用在名词或名词性短语充当宾语的前边,常常起判断或解释说明的作用。“是”的前面可以加否定副词“不”表示否定。例如:

“是”is a verb that precedes a noun or noun equivalent serving as an object. It usually functions as a judgement or explanation. “是”can be preceded by the negative adverb “不” to indicate negation, as

①他是日本人,他不是中国人。

②这本书是新出版的书。

主语是处所词或方位词,“是”作谓语,一般表示“存在”的意思。例如:

If the subject is a word indicating either location or position, “是” is a predicate and generally means “exist”, as

①他们家的房子前是两座大山。

②西边是操场。

“是”的前后用上相同的词语,组成“A 是 A”的格式,有强调事物客观性的作用,或是表示让步,有“虽然”的意思。例如:

When “是” is preceded and followed by the same phrase and thus forms a pattern of “A 是 A”, it either emphasizes the objectivity of a matter or indicates a concession implying “虽然”, as

①不懂就是不懂,不要装懂。

②我们的学习忙是忙,可是收获不小。



(2)“是”有时用在动词、形容词前作状语,有“的确”、“确实”的意思,其作用是强调谓语。通常把这种用法的“是”,看作是副词。例如:

“是”,when sometimes preceding a verb or an adjective, is an adverbial, which means“的确”or“确实”. Its function is to emphasize the predicate. Usually, “是” used in this way is regarded as an adverb, as

①他是回国了。

②我是老了,可是我死了还有儿子。

#### 5. 传下去

复合趋向动词“下去”作补语,表示动作从现在持续到将来。例如:

The complex directional verb“下去” serves as a complement to indicate an action that starts from the present and continues into the future, as

①我在这个地方还要住下去。

②愚公移山的精神要传下去。

#### 6. 再也不

“再也不…”(“再也没有”),相当于“永远不(没有)…”或“无论如何也不(没有)…”。有的时候动词或形容词放在否定词“不”前。例如:

“再也不…”(“再也没有”) means “永远不(没有)…” or “无论如何也不(没有)…”. Sometimes a verb or an adjective precedes the negative word “不”, as

①这两棵树再也长不高了。

②他再也没有来信。