

新一代对外汉语教材·短期培训系列

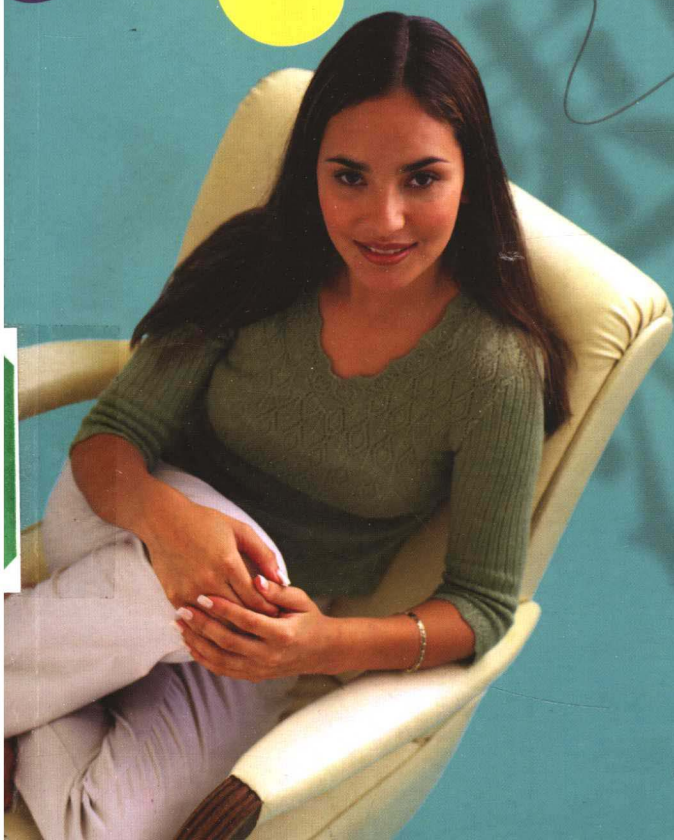
何慕 编著

速成汉语

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(修订版) 英文注释本

SPEED UP
CHINESE



北京大学出版社

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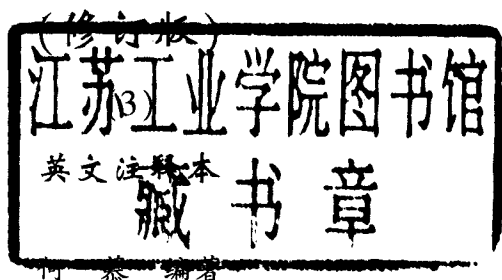
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编写说明

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. The 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	auxiliary word
(叹)	叹词	tàncí	interjection
(拟声)	拟声词	nǐshēngcí	onomatopoeia
(头)	词头	cítóu	prefix
(尾)	词尾	cíwěi	suffix
(主)	主语	zhǔyǔ	subject
(谓)	谓语	wèiyǔ	predicate
(宾)	宾语	bīnyǔ	object
(定)	定语	dìngyǔ	attribute
(状)	状语	zhuàngyǔ	adverbial
(补)	补语	bǔyǔ	complement

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1

我来中国学习汉语

I come to China to study Chinese

句型

Sentence Patterns

1. 我是来中国学习汉语的。

Wǒ shì lái Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ de.

I am here in China to study Chinese.

2. 我在一家贸易公司工作。

Wǒ zài yíjiā màoùyì gōngsī gōngzuò.

I work for a trading company.

3. 我们要向中国出口电脑。

Wǒmen yào xiàng Zhōngguó chūkǒu diànnǎo.

We want to export computers to China.

4. 我们和中国长城工业公司合作。

Wǒmen hé Zhōngguó Chángchéng Gōngyè Gōngsī hézuò.

We are cooperating with China Great Wall Industrial Company.

5. 他要参加服装交易会。

Tā yào cānjiā fú Zhuāng jiāoyì huì.

He is going to participate in a Trade Fair of Garments.

6. 他是一家日本公司的经理。

Tā shì yì jiā Rìběn gōngsī de jīnglǐ.

He is the manager of a Japanese company.

7. 祝您一切顺利！

Zhù nín yíqiè shùnlì!

Wish you all the best!

8. 这家公司和中国有贸易关系。

Zhè jiā gōngsī hé Zhōngguó yǒu mào yì guānxi.

This company is on trade with China.

9. 他每年要来中国两次。

Tā měi nián yào lái Zhōngguó liǎng cì.

He comes to China twice a year.

10. 讨论以后的合作问题。

Tǎolùn yǐhòu de hézuò wèntí.

Discuss the issue of future cooperation.



课文

Text

(一)

(在饭店的咖啡厅,两位客人一边聊天,一边喝咖啡
At the hotel's café, two guests are chatting while
drinking coffee.)

A: 您好!

Nín hǎo!

Hello!

B: 您好!

Nín hǎo!

Hello!

A: 请问您是哪国人?

Qǐng wèn nín shì nǎ guó rén?

May I ask where you are from?

B: 我是美国人。

Wǒ shì Měiguórén?

I am an American.

A: 您是来中国旅游的吗?

Nín shì lái Zhōngguó lǚyóu de ma?

Are you in China for travelling?

B: 不,我是来中国学习汉语的。

Bù, wǒ shì lái Zhōngguó xuéxí Hànyǔ de.

No, I am in China to learn Chinese.

A: 为什么要学习汉语?

Wèi shénme yào xuéxí Hànyǔ?

Why do you want to learn Chinese?

B: 我在美国一家贸易公司工作,经常和中国打交道。

Wǒ zài Měiguó yíjiā màoyì gōngsī gōngzuò, jīngcháng hé Zhōngguó dǎ jiāodào.

I work for an American trading company and often do business with China.

A: 你们和中国有什么贸易关系?

Nǐmen hé Zhōngguó yǒu shénme màoyì guānxì?

What kind of trading business do you have with China?

B: 我们经常要向中国出口电脑。

Wǒmen jīngcháng yào xiàng Zhōngguó chūkǒu diànnǎo.

We often export computers to China.

A: 你们也要进口一些商品吧?

Nǐmen yě yào jìnkǒu yìxiē shāngpǐn ba?

Do you also import some commodities?

B: 是,我们进口服装、玩具。

Shì, wǒmen jìnkǒu fúzhuāng, wánjù.

Yes, we import garments and toys.

A: 您和中国的哪个公司合作?

Nín hé Zhōngguó de nǎ gè gōngsī hézuò?

Which Chinese company are you cooperating with?

B: 我们和中国长城工业公司合作。

Wǒmen hé Zhōngguó Chángchéng Gōngyè Gōngsī hézuò.

We are in cooperation with China Great Wall Industrial

Company.

A: 祝您一切顺利, 合作愉快!

Zhù nín yíqiè shùnlì, hézuò yúkuài!

Wish you all the best and success in your cooperation!

B: 谢谢!

Xièxie!

Thank you!

(二)

A: 那个人是谁?

Nà ge rén shì shéi?

Who is that person?

B: 他是一家日本公司的经理。

Tā shì yì jiā Riběn gōngsī de jīnglǐ.

He is the manager of a Japanese company.

A: 他是来中国做买卖的吧?

Tā shì lái Zhōngguó zuò mǎimài de ba?

Is he in China for business?

B: 他是来参加商品交易会的。

Tā shì lái cānjiā shāngpǐn jiāoyìhuì de.

He comes to participate in the Commodities Trade Fair.

A: 什么商品交易会?

Shénme shāngpǐn jiāoyìhuì?

What kind of Commodities Trade Fair?

B: 服装商品交易会。

Fúzhuāng shāngpǐn jiāoyìhuì.

Trade Fair of Garments.

A: 那个交易会的商品都不错, 商品质量很好。

Nà gè jiāoyìhuì de shāngpǐn dōu búcuò, shāngpǐn zhìliàng hěn hǎo.

The commodities at that trade fair are good enough and of high quality.

B: 希望他能满意。

Xīwàng tā néng mǎnyì.

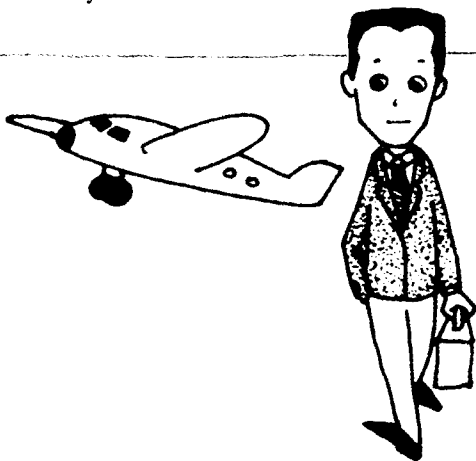
I hope he would be satisfied.

(二) 平田先生很忙

平田先生是日本人, 在日本的一家电器公司工作。因为这家日本的电器公司和中国有贸易关系, 所以平田先生经常要到中国来, 大约每年要来两次。春天的时候, 他来中国参加商品交易会, 送来说明书和样品——电视、冰箱, 和中国讨论价格……决定出口问题。秋天的时候, 他又要来中国, 他要和中国论商品质量问题, 讨论以后的合作问题。平田先生一年四季都很忙。

Mr. Hirata is a Japanese. He works at an electronics company. Mr. Hirata visits China about twice a year because his company has trade relationship with China. He comes to visit the trade fair in spring, bringing product descriptions and samples of television and refrigerator, making business negoti-

ations, and deciding on exports. He comes again in autumn to discuss product quality and future cooperations. Mr. Hirata is busy all the year around.



注 释

Annotation

1. 是……的 *Shi...de*

这个格式常用来强调目的,“是……的”中间至少有两个动词词组,第一个动词词组往往是由动词“来、去”或由“来、去”组成的词组。

The structure can be used to emphasize purpose. It consists of at least two verbal phrases. The first one is usually made up of “to come, to go” or phrases including “come and/or go”.

Examples:

是来中国参加交易会的

to come to China for the trade fair

是去日本买家用电器的

to go to Japan to purchase electronic home appliances

2. 祝您一切顺利 *Zhù nín yíqiè shùnlì*

“祝 + 代词 + 形容词”是常用的礼貌语言。

“*Zhù* + pronoun + adjective” is often used as courteous greetings.

Examples:

祝你身体健康! Wish you good health!

祝你旅行愉快! Wish you a pleasant journey!

祝你学习进步! Wish you progress in your study!

3. 向 *Xiàng*

是一个介词,引出动作的方向、对象。

It is a preposition, used to introduce the direction and object of an action.

练习

Exercises

1. 完成对话:

Complete the following dialogue:

(1) A: 你为什么要来中国?