

北大版新一代对外汉语教材·世界汉语教材系列

新标准汉语

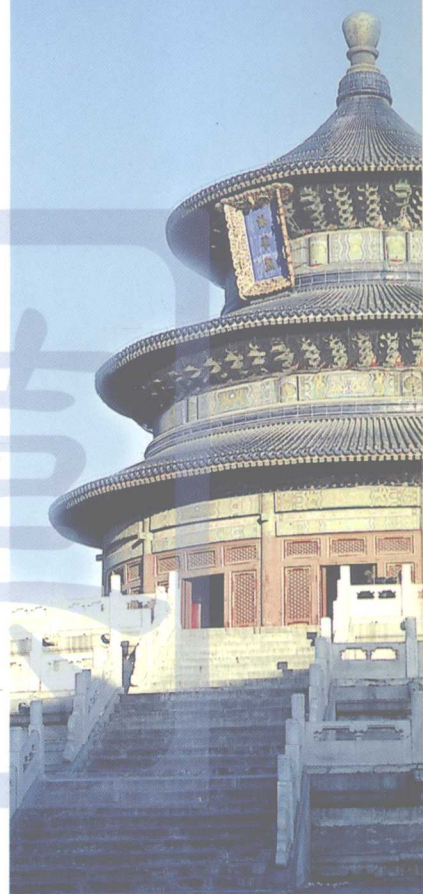
New Standard Chinese

初级篇

Elementary Level

第二册

Book 2



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TIDETIME™
泰德教育

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New Standard Chinese

初级篇 Elementary Level
第二册 Book 2

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Introduction to New Standard Chinese

— Suitable for High School, University and Adult Learners

Elementary Level · 2 Book/CDs 40 Lessons

Elementary Level teaches the vocabulary and grammar appropriate for HSK(Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi, Chinese Proficiency Test) Level 1-3. In addition to basic words and practical sentence patterns, lesson 1-10 also teaches *Pinyin*, to help new learners with tones and rules for pronunciation.

Main Contents of Each Lesson:

Lessons 1-10

- (1) **Conversation and Text:** Practical, easy-to-command phrases and commonly used vocabulary are introduced. Texts are displayed in Chinese characters, *Pinyin* and English translation.
- (2) **New Words:** At this level, learners master (on average) 20 new words per lesson with the focus on use of the words. All new words are displayed in simplified Chinese characters and traditional Chinese characters (in brackets) for reference. *Pinyin*, part of speech and English translation are also provided.
- (3) ***Pinyin*:** *Pinyin* is taught first by focusing on the four tones. Beginning with single, then dual and finally, multi-syllables, rules of pronunciation are clearly explained.
- (4) **Pronunciation Practice:** Exercises are provided to train the ear to distinguish tones, finals and initials.
- (5) **Notes:** Additional materials and explanations of *Pinyin* are provided both in Simplified Chinese and English.

Lessons 11-40

- (1) **Conversation and Text:** Dialogue and text are based on the topics, with focus on the communication function.
- (2) **Grammar:** Sentences with a verb as the predicate, sentences with an adjective as the predicate, sentences with a noun as the predicate, four different types of interrogative sentences, double objects, auxiliary verbs, six types of complements, object position, preposition structure, and more are all covered.
- (3) **Scenes:** Settings in airport, railway station, hotel, bank, post office, classroom, dining hall, restaurant, cinema, hospital and friends' home, etc. are included.
- (4) **Communication Items:** Greetings, introductions, asking for the time, date, directions, talking about the weather, hobbies, debates, going to the hospital, the cinema, buying tickets, exchanging money, seeking advice, etc. are included.
- (5) **Exercises:** Comprehension exercises to see how well the students understand the text standing of the text.

- (6) **New Words:** Up to 40 new words in each lesson.
- (7) **Grammar Notes:** Explanations of Chinese grammar.
- (8) **Grammar Exercises:** The exercises are designed based on the grammar in each lesson, such as “Fill in the Blanks”, “Restructuring Sentences”, “Making words”, “making Sentences” and more.
- (9) **Oral Practice:** Oral practice includes imitation, substitution, selection, and collocation sentence making, etc.
- (10) **Readings:** 1–2 complementary text materials are accompanied with simplified Chinese, *pinyin* and English (new words from these sections are provided separately). “Choose the Right Answer” and “Answer the Questions” are designed after each reading.

Students can master 800–900 new words and phrases, 1000–1500 Chinese characters after fulfilment of elementary Chinese learning task.

Intermediate Level · 2 Book/CDs 40 Lessons

Intermediate level can advance to the vocabulary and grammar of HSK level 1–6. Reading, listening, speaking and writing skills are expected to be improved by focusing on reading, listening comprehension and oral practice.

Main contents of Each Lesson:

- (1) **Text:** Each lesson contains both a dialogue and narration provided on a single topic or a long narration. Texts are displayed in simplified and traditional Chinese with English translation.
- (2) **Grammar:** Different use of auxiliary word “了”, pivotal sentences, fractions and percentages, “把” sentences, passive voice, comparative forms, reduplication of adjectives, etc.
- (3) **Scenes:** Settings in airport, railway station, hotel, bank, post office, classroom, dining hall, restaurant, cinema, hospital and friends’ home, etc. are included.
- (4) **Communication Items:** Inquiry, appreciation, interview, suggestion, discussion, debate, etc.
- (5) **Exercises:** Comprehension exercises to see how well the students understand the text.
- (6) **New Words:** 20–50 new words per lesson.
- (7) **Grammar Notes:** Explanations of designed the Chinese grammar.
- (8) **Grammar Exercises:** The exercises are designed based on the grammar in each lesson, such as “Fill in the Blanks”, “Restructuring Sentences”, “Creating Phrases”, “Creating Sentences”, etc.
- (9) **Oral Practice:** Oral practice includes imitation, substitution, selection, and collocation sentences making, etc.
- (10) **Readings:** 1–2 complementary text materials are accompanied with simplified Chinese, are

provided for use in conjunction with the main text (new words are given separately), combined with exercises such as “Choose the Right Answer” and “Answer the Questions”.

Students can master 1200–1400 new words and phrases, 2500–3000 Chinese characters after fulfilment of Intermediate Chinese learning task.

The requirements of the USA SAT-II test have also been taken into account in the design of the exercises for the convenience of students to take the SAT-II Chinese (foreign language) test in US.

Advanced Level · 2 Book/ CDs 20 Lessons

After Advanced Chinese learning, students can achieve HSK level 6–8, or be eligible for applying for graduate school in Chinese university, or work at Chinese language environment. Oral expression and composition are emphasized in advanced Chinese learning as well as strengthening reading and vocabulary training, Chinese culture and literature are incorporated into teaching and learning.

Main Contents of Each Lesson:

- (1) **Text:** articles representing different writing styles are included, traditional Chinese is accompanied in the section of new words.
- (2) **New Words:** vocabulary is strengthened.
- (3) **New Words and Phrases Explained in Chinese:** Easy-to-understand Chinese-Chinese explanation of New words, phrases and idioms are in brief.
- (4) **Writing Tutorials:** systematic knowledge of practical Chinese writing, including basic elements of writing and business writing.
- (5) **Writing Practice:** systematic training of practical Chinese writing, including basic elements of writing and business Chinese writing.
- (6) **Oral Practice:** Oral practice is designed according to the topic of the text.
- (7) **Group Study:** Teamwork assignments on foster students' research ability in Chinese, improve students' speaking skill.

新标准汉语介绍

—— 适合高中、大学和成年人使用

初级 2 册 教材(含 CD) 共 40 课

主要包括汉语水平考试(HSK) 1-3 级的词汇和语法。除了基本的词汇和实用句型以外, 1-10 课以拼音为主, 重点介绍汉语语音规律, 帮助初学者掌握声调和发音规则。

每课的主要内容:

1-10 课

- (1) 对话和课文: 介绍实用、易掌握的短语和常用词汇。课文内容以汉字、拼音和英文对照三种形式同时呈现。
- (2) 生词: 每课需掌握的词汇量(平均)为 20 个左右。教学重点是对词汇的实际应用。每个生词都会以简体和繁体汉字(简体后括号内)显示, 并注明拼音、词性、英文翻译。
- (3) 拼音: 作为初学者的语音工具, 初学拼音时的重点是四个声调。发音学习从单音节开始, 然后逐步过渡到双音节和多音节。拼音规则和练习都有清楚说明。
- (4) 语音练习: 包括听力练习, 辨别声调、韵母和声母的练习。
- (5) 注释: 有关课程的附加资料和汉语语音的附加说明以简体汉字和英文两种形式呈现。

11 课-40 课

- (1) 对话和课文: 以话题为主的对话和课文, 重视交际中的用语。
- (2) 语法: 包括动词谓语句; 形容词谓语句; 名词谓语句; 疑问句的四种主要形式; 双宾语; 能愿动词; 六种补语; 宾语结构; 介词结构等。
- (3) 具体场景: 包括在飞机场、火车站、饭店、银行、邮局、教室、食堂、饭馆、电影院、医院、朋友家等日常生活中的场所。
- (4) 交际功能项目: 包括问候、介绍、问时间、问日期、问路、谈天气、谈爱好、争论问题、看病、看电影、买票、换钱、寻求建议等。
- (5) 课文练习: 对每课课文内容理解程度的练习。

- (6) 生词：每课需掌握的生词增加到 40 个左右。
- (7) 语法注释：讲解中文语法构成。
- (8) 语法练习：根据每课的所学语法内容设计练习，包括填空、调整词序、组词语、造句等。
- (9) 口语练习：包括模仿、替换、选择、搭配词语、词组、句子等练习。
- (10) 阅读：每课有 1-2 篇配合课文的阅读材料，配有拼音和英文翻译(其中的生词单独列出)。每篇阅读文章都配有练习，包括选择题和问答题等。

完成初级，学生能掌握 800-900 个生词和短语，1000-1500 个汉字。

中级 2 册 教材(含 CD) 共 40 课

中级在初级的基础上，进一步学习与汉语水平考试(HSK) 1-6 级相适应的词汇和语法。课程主要从听、说、读、写四个方面提高学生的汉语交际能力，阅读理解，听力和口语是本阶段的教学重点。

每课的主要内容：

- (1) 课文：第一册包括同一话题的对话和课文，第二册每课课文为一篇较长的叙述体课文。课文提供简体汉字和英文翻译。
- (2) 语法：包括助词“了”的多种用法；兼语句；分数和百分数；“把”字句；被动句；比较级和形容词的重叠等。
- (3) 具体场景：包括在校园、医院、体育馆、商店、接待处、办公楼、饭店、旅馆等日常场所。
- (4) 交际功能项目：包括询问、致谢、面试、建议、讨论、争论等。
- (5) 课文练习：测试对每课课文内容的理解程度。
- (6) 生词：每课需掌握的生词 20-50 个。
- (7) 语法注释：讲解中文语法构成。
- (8) 语法练习：根据每课的所学语法内容设计练习，包括填空、调整词序、组词语、造句等。
- (9) 口语练习：包括模仿、替换、选择、搭配词语、词组、句子等练习。
- (10) 阅读：每课有 1-2 篇配合课文的阅读材料，配有拼音和英文翻译(其中的生词单独列出)。每篇阅读文章都配有练习，包括选择题和问答题等。

完成中级，学生能掌握 1200-1400 个生词和短语，2500-3000 个汉字。

中级的练习及综合测试部分的设计也参考了美国 SAT-II 中的汉语考试要求，以

便于学生参加美国 SAT-II 的汉语（外语）考试。

高级 2 册 教材(含 CD) 共 20 课

学完高级，学生可达到汉语水平考试(HSK) 6-8 级的水平，可报考中国大学的研究生院，也可在以汉语为主要语言的工作环境里工作。高级以口语表达和写作为教学重点，同时深化阅读和词汇技能，并融合了中国的文化和文学知识。

每课的主要内容：

- (1) 课文：包括不同写作风格的文章。每篇文章生词部分都配有繁体汉字。
- (2) 生词：深化词汇的理解和使用。
- (3) 生词和词语的汉语注释：用中文对生词、短语和成语进行简单易懂的解释。
- (4) 写作指导：系统介绍实用汉语写作知识，包括从基本写作的要素到商务汉语写作。
- (5) 写作练习：系统的实用汉语写作练习，包括从基本写作的要素到商务汉语写作。
- (6) 口语练习：根据课文的话题而设计的口语表达练习。
- (7) 小组学习：学习小组可以培养学生用汉语进行研究的能力，同时进一步提高学生的口语表达能力。



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第二十一课 打电话

21



diàn huà líng shēng

(电话铃声)

wèi nín zhǎo shéi

A: 喂！您找谁？

wǒ zhǎo wáng xiá

B: 我找王霞。

tā gāng chū qu wǎn shàng cái néng huí lái

A: 她刚出去，晚上才能回来。

zāo le

B: 糟了。

nín yǒu shén me shì wǒ kě yǐ zhuǎn gào tā

A: 您有什么事？我可以转告她。

wǒ míng tiān yào chū chāi qǐng nín gào su tā wǒ bù néng qù tā jiā le

B: 我明天要出差。请您告诉她我不能去她家了。

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hǎo de nín de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shao

A: 好的, 您的电话号码是多少?

wǒ de diàn huà shì liù èr sān yāo bā bā qī sì tài xiè xie nǐ le

B: 我的电话是 6 2 3 1 8 8 7 4。太谢谢你了!

bú kè qì

A: 不客气!

diàn huà líng shēng

(电话铃声)

wèi nín zhǎo shéi

A: 喂! 您找谁?

qǐng wèn lǐ wén jiào shòu zài ma

B: 请问, 李文教授在吗?

wǒ jiù shì nín nǎ wèi

A: 我就是, 您哪位?

wǒ shì xué xiào jiào wù chù wǒ xìng lín

B: 我是学校教务处, 我姓林。

nín yǒu shén me shì

A: 您有什么事?

yǒu gè zhòng yào de xué shù yán tǎo huì qǐng nín cān jiā kě yǐ ma

B: 有个重要的学术研讨会, 请您参加。可以吗?

shén me shí jiān

A: 什么时间?

xià xīng qī sì hé xīng qī wǔ yí gòng liǎng tiān shí jiān huì yì zài tiān jīn nán

B: 下星期四和星期五, 一共两天时间。会议在天津南

kāi dà xué jǔ xíng

开大学举行。

wǒ kě yǐ cān jiā

A: 我可以参加。

xué xiào yǒu zhuān chē sòng nǐ men qù

shí sù wèn tí yóu wǒ men tǒng yī jiě

B: 学校有专车送你们去，食宿问题由我们统一解

jué nín bú yòng cāo xīn le

决，您不用操心了。

nín de diàn huà hào mǎ shì duō shao

A: 您的电话号码是多少？

liù líng sān yāo wǔ bā sì sì

B: 6 0 3 1 5 8 4 4。

xiè xie yǒu shì wǒ men suí shí lián xì

A: 谢谢，有事我们随时联系。

生词 New Words

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. 电话(電話) | <i>n.</i> | diànhuà | telephone |
| 2. 铃(鈴) | <i>n.</i> | líng | bell |
| 3. 声(聲) | <i>n.</i> | shēng | sound |
| 4. 刚(剛) | <i>adv.</i> | gāng | just; just now |
| 5. 出去(出去) | | chū qù | go out |
| 6. 回来(回來) | | huí lái | come back |
| 7. 糟(糟) | <i>adj.</i> | zāo | bad; terrible |
| 8. 转告(轉告) | <i>v.</i> | zhuǎngào | pass on a message |
| 9. 明天(明天) | <i>n.</i> | míngtiān | tomorrow |
| 10. 告诉(告訴) | <i>v.</i> | gàosu | tell |
| 11. 号码(號碼) | <i>n.</i> | hàomǎ | number |

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12. 教授(教授)	<i>n.</i>	jiàoshòu	professor
13. 教务处(教務處)	<i>n.</i>	jiàowùchù	administration office
14. 重要(重要)	<i>adj.</i>	zhòngyào	important
15. 学术(學術)	<i>n.</i>	xuéshù	academic research
16. 研讨会(研討會)	<i>n.</i>	yántǎohuì	seminar
17. 参加(參加)	<i>v.</i>	cānjiā	join; participate in
18. 时间(時間)	<i>n.</i>	shíjiān	time
19. 下(下)	<i>adj.</i>	xià	next(<i>in time and order</i>)
20. 一共(一共)	<i>adv.</i>	yígòng	altogether
21. 会议(會議)	<i>n.</i>	huìyì	meeting
22. 举行(舉行)	<i>v.</i>	jǔxíng	hold
23. 专车(專車)	<i>n.</i>	zhuānchē	special car
24. 食宿(食宿)	<i>n.</i>	shísù	accommodations
25. 问题(問題)	<i>n.</i>	wèntí	problem; question
26. 由(由)	<i>prep.</i>	yóu	by
27. 统一(統一)	<i>adj.</i>	tǒngyī	united
28. 解决(解決)	<i>v.</i>	jiějué	solve
29. 用(用)	<i>v.</i>	yòng	use
30. 操心(操心)	<i>v.</i>	cāoxīn	worry about
31. 随时(隨時)	<i>adv.</i>	suíshí	anytime
32. 联系(聯繫)	<i>v.</i>	liánxì	contact; keep in touch with

专有名词 Proper Nouns

21

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 李文(李文) | Lǐ Wén | Li Wen (<i>name of a person</i>) |
| 2. 林(林) | Lín | Lin (<i>surname of a person</i>) |
| 3. 王霞(王霞) | Wáng Xiá | Wang Xia (<i>name of a person</i>) |
| 4. 南开大学
(南開大學) | Nánkāi Dàxué | Nankai University |
| 5. 天津(天津) | Tiānjīn | Tianjin (<i>city</i>) |

成语和常用语 Idioms and Common Expressions

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------|---|
| 1. 喂!(喂!) | Wèi! | Hello! (<i>used on the telephone</i>) |
| 2. 不客气。
(不客氣。) | Bú kèqì. | You are welcome. |

注释 Notes

一、号码的读法 The Pronunciation of Numbers

汉语号码中的数字需要一一读出。有时为了区分“1”和“7”，将“1”读成“yāo”。这样的号码包括电话号码、房间号码、公共汽车号码等。

In Chinese, digits in numbers such as telephone numbers, room numbers and bus numbers need to be read one by one. Sometimes “1” is pronounced as “yāo” in order to distinguish between “1” and “7”.

她的电话号码是 65304118 (liù wǔ sān líng sì yāo yāo bā)

我住在 115 号房间 (yāo yāo wǔ)

120 路公共汽车到天安门吗? (yāo èr líng)

二、“告诉” + 双宾语 “告诉” + Double Objects

汉语里有些动词后边可以带两个宾语。通常前一个表示人，后一个表示物。我们学过的“告诉，卖，买，送”都是这样的动词。

Some verbs in Chinese can have two objects. Usually the first object indicates a person, and the second one indicates a thing. “告诉，卖，买，送” are such verbs.

您可以告诉我他的电话号码吗?

我教他英文，他教我中文。

他给我一本书。

我妹妹生日的时候，我送她一盒巧克力。

练习 Exercises

一、模仿 Imitation

1. 我可以转告她。