

“汉语时代”教材书系



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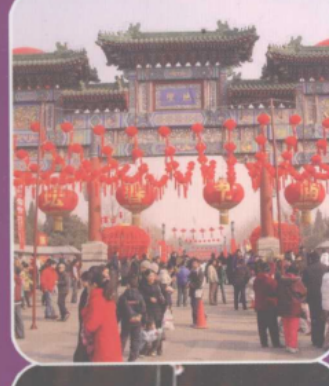
中高级汉语视听说教程 走进中国百姓生活 (下册)



刘月华 刘宪民 李金玉 编著
Yuehua Liu Xianmin Liu Jinyu Li

Reality Chinese II

A Multi-skill Chinese Course
for Intermediate
and Advanced Students



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前 言

《中高级汉语视听说教程——走进中国百姓生活》取材于百集电视短剧《咱老百姓》，对象为具有中高级汉语水平的学生。本书可以作辅助教材，也可以作为听说教材独立使用。

我们都是在美国从事多年中文教学的教师，深感目前能使学生通过真实鲜活的汉语了解中国现实社会的视听材料十分匮乏。为此我们编了这部教材。

《咱老百姓》是一部优秀的百集电视短剧，每集30分钟。中国的电视连续剧很多，但是短剧可谓凤毛麟角。《咱老百姓》反映的是现代中国社会生活的方方面面以及人物百态。大部分故事真实有趣，语言生动活泼。本书从中选取了十个较有代表性的短剧。

《咱老百姓》，顾名思义，讲的是普通百姓的故事。剧中人物来自各行各业。本教材所选的电视剧主要反映近年来中国城市的社会生活：工厂工人由面临下岗到下海成为个体户；城市里的钟点工（一种按钟点付钱的家庭服务人员）的工作与生活；服刑人员家属的心态；发生在几个足球迷身边的故事；大学职称评定中出现的良心问题；还有夫妻感情，家庭中的亲情，邻里之间的友情等等。

本教材所选短剧大部分题材源于百姓再普通不过的日常生活，因此有很多口语性很强的词语。为了帮助学生理解，我们对此类词语加以注释，给出例句，对用法、使用的场合也进行了一些说明。应该指出，口语性极强的词语，使用场合十分受限制，不能随意乱用，否则会不得体，甚至会闹笑话。这一点在教学过程中，教师应特别向学生说明。《电梯上的故事》反映的是年轻知识分子的生活，《良心问题》反映的是大学教授的事情，这两个短剧成语多，书面语所占的比重也较大，对此我们也都作了较为详细的解释。

如何把语言教学与文化教学结合起来，一直是中文教学界重视的问题。我们不主张在初、中级教材中直接讲授中国文化知识。即使在高级阶段，文化知识的内容也不宜过多。但语言是文化的载体，文化渗入于语言材料之中。我们选择的这些短剧都有着深广的文化内涵。对学生来说，陌生、有趣的文化现象随处可见。比如，这些故事反映了中国家庭成员、工作单位的同事，以及社会上不同关系的人之间如何相处，从中可以了解中国人对上述种种人际关系的看

法。可以说本教材提供了语言和文化教学相结合的一个新的切入点。

《咱老百姓》每个短剧 30 分钟，长度也比较适合课堂教学。

本教材每课包括课文、生词、注释、语法、练习等五部分。练习中又包括听、说、读、写几个方面。在使用本书时，老师可以根据学习对象与需要对课本的内容决定取舍。

本书教学对象定位于具有中、高级汉语水平的学生，生词基本上选的是汉语水平考试（HSK）词汇大纲丙级以上的词，适量收录了一些丙级以下的词。

本书编者分工如下：刘月华负责全书策划和中文部分（包括“导读”、“注释”、“语法”、“生词解释”，以及练习的定稿）；刘宪民、李金玉分别负责第一、三、四、五、六课和第二、七、八、九、十课的英文部分，以及练习的编写。

美国戴维斯加州大学的储诚志教授用中文教学软件《中文助教》为我们挑选生词，既准确又节省了我們很多时间。世界图书出版公司北京公司在出版这部教材的过程中，帮助我们解决了很多困难，在此我们一并表示感谢。

刘月华 刘宪民 李金玉

2006 年 2 月于美国加州圣地亚哥

PREFACE

This textbook is based on the 100-episode TV series *We Common People* (《咱老百姓》). It is designed for intermediate and advanced Chinese learners. This text can be used as the primary textbook for a listening/speaking course or a supplementary textbook for a comprehensive course.

Having taught Chinese at universities in the United States for many years, we were often frustrated by the fact that our students, after studying the language for several years, still feel awkward communicating with native speakers and still have considerable difficulties understanding Chinese movies and television. They are able to form a sophisticated formal sentence in Chinese, but are often at a complete loss when they encounter a common popular vocabulary or a colloquial expression. They did not have much opportunity to learn practical idiomatic/colloquial expressions. Therefore, we were convinced that there was a great demand for audio—visual teaching materials that can help students learn about current Chinese society through practical, authentic and living language. Hence this textbook.

We Common People is an outstanding TV series consisting of 100 episodes, each of which lasts thirty minutes. There are numerous TV series produced in China, yet *We Common People* is among the few that comprise short and self-contained episodes. Most of the episodes are realistic and appealing, featuring vivacious dialogues. They reflect different aspects of contemporary Chinese society and the lives of various types of people. The ten episodes selected here are among the most representative.

As suggested by the title, *We Common People* tells stories of ordinary people from all walks of life. The ten episodes in this textbook mirror urban life in today's China: the metamorphosis of an unemployed factory worker into a successful business owner; the life and work of an hourly-paid domestic helper; the turbulent emotions of a prisoner's relatives; the story of a group of soccer fans; the sense of guilt of some university professors at the time of their promotion review; the love and affection among family members; and the friendship and

compassion between neighbors.

Since the episodes here reflect the most commonplace aspects of everyday life, they involve a significant number of colloquial expressions, for which we provide notes and examples in order to enhance students' understanding. In addition, we also explain the contexts for such expressions in each episode. It should be noted that some colloquial expressions are only applicable in certain situations and must be used when appropriate. If not used in the right context, misunderstanding or awkwardness can frequently occur. Thus, the instructor needs to alert the students to the proper usage of these expressions. In *The Elevator Incident* (《电梯上的故事》), which presents the life of a group of young intellectuals, and *A Matter of Conscience* (《良心问题》), which depicts a number of university professors, the language is more formal with quite a few four-character idioms. Hence, we give more detailed explanations for these two episodes.

How to combine language instruction with culture studies has long been an issue of debate in the Chinese teaching field. We do not advocate teaching Chinese culture directly to beginning and intermediate language learners. Nor do we encourage excessive use of cultural material in the language textbooks for advanced learners. However, language is a carrier of culture, and culture permeates language. The chosen episodes in this textbook contain deep cultural meanings. They demonstrate, for instance, how the Chinese interact with each other in their families, at the workplace, and with people of different social status. This textbook provides a new platform for combining Chinese language teaching with the introduction of Chinese culture. Moreover, thanks to the manageable length of each episode, it is particularly suitable for classroom teaching.

Each chapter of the textbook consists of five components: the main text, vocabulary list, notes, grammar explanations, and exercises in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The instructor can use the contents selectively based on the students' needs.

Since this textbook is intended for students of the intermediate to advanced levels, the vast majority of the vocabulary is at, or above, the C level of the vocabulary guideline designated for HSK.

The division of labor among the compilers was as follows: Yuehua Liu was

the one that initiated the project, wrote the Chinese portions of the book (including those in the introduction, annotations, grammar, and vocabulary explanations), and finalized the exercises; while Xianmin Liu and Jinyu Li were responsible, respectively, for the English portions and exercises in chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and chapters 2, 7, 8, 9, 10.

We would like to express our utmost gratitude to Professor Chengzhi Chu of the University of California-Davis, who used his newly developed software Chinese TA to help us sift through the texts and pick out new vocabulary in a very accurate and efficient manner. We are also deeply thankful to the very capable editors at the World Publishing Company—Beijing Branch, who patiently and diligently assisted us in overcoming many obstacles in bringing this book into being.

Yuehua Liu, Xianmin Liu, Jinyu Li
San Diego, California
February, 2006



《咱老百姓》主题歌

The Theme Song of We Common people

1 = bA $\frac{4}{4}$

咱们的老百姓是太阳天天都发光 咱们的老百姓

是月亮夜夜送清凉 咱们的老百姓站着站着是柱子

咱们的老百姓躺着是房梁 谁都说咱

老百姓围着锅台转 我说咱老百姓的心底比海洋

谁都说咱老百姓像小草 我说咱老百姓这

名字最久长 咱们的老百姓字字句句诉衷肠

咱们的老百姓挺起了千年的硬脊梁 咱们的老百姓

年年岁岁耕日月 咱们的老百姓祖祖辈辈奔富强

词性及用法缩写表 Abbreviations for Part of Speech

adj.	Adjective	形容词
adv.	Adverb	副词
modal.	Modal verb	能愿动词
conj.	Conjunction	连词
interj.	Interjection	叹词
m.	Measure word	量词
n.	Noun	名词
N.	Noun	专有名词
num.	Numerals	数词
ono.	Onomatopoeia	象声词
part.	Particle	助词
pron.	Pronoun	代词
prep.	Preposition	介词
t.	Time word	时间词
v.	Verb	动词
vc.	Verb plus complement	动补结构
vo.	Verb plus object	动宾结构
col.	Colloquialism	口语用法

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第六课 都市彩虹

Rainbow in the City Sky

导读:

随着国有企业改革的不断深入,一些职工不得不离开国企这个“铁饭碗”,重新去找工作。丢掉了“铁饭碗”的一部分人,开始“下海”经商。但并不是每个人一“下海”就能赚到大把的钞票,有的还要“呛(喝)几口水”。本剧的杨彩虹就是一个离开国企的下岗工人,骗子们看她没有经验,就利用她想发财的心理欺骗她,使她差一点倾家荡产。幸运的是,她遇到了一家大型国营企业的厂长,这位厂长为了维护工厂的荣誉,正在寻找假冒他们工厂品牌的羽绒服。杨彩虹买的羽绒服恰巧就是假冒这个工厂的牌子。羽绒服工厂向杨彩虹买回并销毁了假冒产品,使杨彩虹免受损失。有了一点经商经验的杨彩虹,开始帮助像她一样刚刚“下海”的姐妹。

本剧虽然主线是揭露商场中的骗子,但更侧重表现市场经济环境中的新生事物,展现人们之间的友爱互助精神,正是这样的新气象构成了都市中的一道美丽的彩虹。



Introduction:

As the economic reform accelerated, some government workers had to leave their jobs that used to be their “iron rice bowls” and looked for other jobs. Some of those workers started their own businesses (which is called “jumping into the ocean” in Chinese). However, not everyone who “jumped into the ocean” could make big money immediately. Some of them would have to “swallow some ocean water” before they started making any profits at all.



Yang Caihong, the main character of this story, is one of many who had such an experience. Caihong was a laid-off worker from a government-owned enterprise and had just started her own business of selling goose down coats. Inexperienced and eager to make money, Caihong was cheated by swindlers and almost went broke. Fortunately, she met the director of a big state-operated factory, who was trying to find all the fake products that were sold in their name brand in order to protect the reputation and credibility of the factory. The factory bought and destroyed all Caihong's fake goose down jackets that she had unwittingly bought from the swindlers. Caihong's business was saved. Caihong, now an experienced business woman, began to help other women just like her, who were beginners in business.

This story exposes business swindlers, but, more importantly, it shows the new and uplifting characteristics of the new market economy and demonstrates the compassion, friendship, and cooperation between people. It is this kind of spirit that has created a beautiful "rainbow" across the city sky.

主要人物 (Main Characters)

杨彩虹	Yáng Cǎihóng	a middle-aged woman
张祥林	Zhāng Xiánɡlín	Yang Caihong's husband
刘眉	Liú Méi	Yang Caihong's friend
李大兴 (大头)	Lǐ Dàxīng (Dàtóu)	Yang Caihong's high school classmate
张茂林	Zhāng Mào lín	Zhang Xianglin's younger brother
(张) 茂林妻	(Zhāng) Mào lín qī	Zhang Maolin's wife
张英子	Zhāng Yīngzi	Yang Caihong's daughter
旅馆服务员	lǚguǎn fúwùyuán	a hotel clerk



胖女人	pàng nǚrén	a fat woman
厂长	chǎngzhǎng	factory director
顾客一	gùkè yī	customer A
顾客二	gùkè èr	customer B
骗子	piànzi	a trickster
卖货者	mài huò zhě	a (warehouse) salesman
看电话人	kān diànhuà rén	a telephone keeper
众顾客	zhòng gùkè	customers
电视主持人	diànshì zhǔchí rén	a TV anchorman
大嫂	dà sǎo	sister-in-law; (a polite form of address for a woman about one's own age)





字幕：彩虹很美丽，但它只是在瞬间发生。每个人都在追求自己心中的彩虹，但这要靠自己在现实中去拼搏，才能把美丽的瞬间变成心中的永恒……

胖女人：啊，瞧一瞧，看一看啦，北京的羽绒服，羽绒服啊，来看一看。

顾客一：这质量行吗？

胖女人：可以可以，没问题。你看哪，你看看啊，北京的原料，外国的技术啊，真正的中外技术合作的产品。哎，我的产品绝对货真价实，啊。

顾客二：给您钱。

胖女人：哎，您走好^{N1}了啊。

顾客二：哎，好，好。

胖女人：啊，瞧一瞧，看一看啦，北京的羽绒服，国际流行色了，啊，来看一看，快来买了啊。

杨彩虹：大姐。

胖女人：哎。

杨彩虹：您的羽绒服挺好卖的，挣不少吧？

胖女人：哎，凑合吧。我瞧你那声儿，刚练摊儿^{N2}吧？

都市	dūshì	n.	big city; metropolis
彩虹	cǎihóng	n.	rainbow
拼搏	pīnbó	v.	struggle hard; exert one's utmost strength
瞬间	shùnjiān	adv.	in the twinkling of an eye; moment
永恒	yǒnghéng	adj.	eternal; perpetual
羽绒服	yǔróngfú	n.	down jacket
原料	yuánliào	n.	raw material; unprocessed material
技术	jìshù	n.	technology; technological
合作	hézuò	v.	cooperate
产品	chǎnpǐn	n.	product; manufactured goods
货真价实	huò zhēn jià shí		genuine goods at a fair price; the genuine item; true to the name
凑合	còuhe	v.	make do
练摊儿	liàn tānr	vo.	have a stand to sell merchandise



杨彩虹：嗯。

胖女人：是下岗的吧？

杨彩虹：啊，就算，重新就业吧。

胖女人：那你先生怎么不来帮你呢？

杨彩虹：啊，他，他忙。

胖女人：好啊，男人忙好啊，挣大钱啊，是不是？

杨彩虹：嗯。

胖女人：哟，坏了，哎呀，我还有点儿急事。大妹子，你帮我看会儿摊儿，成吗？

杨彩虹：我，我能行吗？啊？

胖女人：啊，哎。

杨彩虹：我，我能行吗？大姐，我……

胖女人：没问题，没问题。哎，我告诉你啊，你帮我看着点儿摊，我一会儿就回来，一会儿就回来啊。

杨彩虹：啊，不是……哎。瞧一瞧啊，买羽绒服啊，来晚了就买不着了。哎，哎，您……

骗子：你这个羽绒服卖多少钱哪？

杨彩虹：690。

骗子：这个牌子倒是熟。

杨彩虹：是。

骗子：就是贵了点儿。

杨彩虹：不贵。你看，这是纯鸭绒的，用手摸一摸，不一样。

骗子：我给你550。

杨彩虹：不行。

骗子：我给你580。我说你这个人，你这个人做生意咋^{N3}这么死呢？

杨彩虹：我实话跟您说了吧，这不是我的，我是替别人卖的。

下岗	xià gǎng	vo.	lay off
重新	chóngxīn	adv.	once again
牌子	páizi	n.	brand; trademark
熟	shú	adj.	familiar
纯	chún	adj.	pure; unmixed
鸭绒	yāróng	n.	down
死	sǐ	adj.	rigid; stubborn



骗子：别说了，别说了，我懂，我明白。我看你这个人，倒是蛮实在的。

杨彩虹：是吗？

骗子：我给你个价，不过你可就别还价了啊。600块钱一件，我要100件。

杨彩虹：100件？

骗子：反正是公家的事儿呗，年底了，厂子里给职工谋点儿福利^{N4}。咋样啊？就这样吧。发票，发票给开650一件。

杨彩虹：这，这，能行吗？

骗子：不中^{N5}，就算了。

杨彩虹：哎，大哥，我没说不行哪，我也没说不行啊。不过，我手头现在没有那么多现货。

骗子：那没关系，反正我后儿个晚上的火车，明儿个把货送到不就中了么？啊我住在西城宾馆415房间。咱一手交钱一手交货^{N6}。这是我的名片。啊，哎，你把你的电话给我一个，咱们好联系。啊，嗯，你，你就写到这上就中了。

杨彩虹：嗯，这是我家电话，有事儿打我家就行了，啊。

骗子：这是500块钱，拿着，拿着，拿着，就算我交的定金。放心了吧？

杨彩虹：哎，啊，我怎么能先要你的钱呢？

还价	huán jià	vo.	bargain
公家	gōngjia	n.	the state organization or enterprise
年底	niándǐ		end of a year; year-end
职工	zhígōng	n.	staff and workers
谋	móu	v.	work for; seek
福利	fúlì	n.	material benefits
咋样	zǎyàng	pron.	(col.) 怎么样, How about that?
中	zhōng		(Northern dialect) 好,行, all right; fine
手头	shǒutóu	n.	on hand; at hand
现货	xiànhuò	n.	merchandise on hand; goods in stock
后儿个	hòurge	t.	(col.) 后天, the day after tomorrow
西城	xīchéng	n.	Western district (of a city)
宾馆	bīnguǎn	n.	旅馆, hotel
名片	míngpiàn	n.	name card; business card
定金	dìngjīn	n.	deposit