歐美人學中文

CHINESE FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKERS

ADVANCED TEXTBOOK 高級課本<<<

主編 鄭國雄 編著 鄭國雄 范毓民









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> 如有印裝質量問題,請向復旦大學出版社發行部調换。 版權所有 侵權必究

继《新概念汉语》(北京语言文化大学出版社出版)之后,我又主编了第二套供欧美人学习汉语的教材,书名更为醒目:《欧美人学中文》。

这套教材仍坚持上一套教材的编写原则:力求"有趣"和"有 用"。

"有趣"指语句有趣、内容有趣;"有用"指词常用、句常用、内容有用。

这一套教材除了"继承",有无"创新"呢?

在词汇方面,甲级词的出现密度加大。初级课本加上中级课本前 10课,1033个甲级词基本出齐。甲级词常用,覆盖率大,集中出、提 前出,就为今后的学习打下了一个良好而坚实的基础。

语言教学要抓重点,也要抓难点。量词是汉语学习的难点。这套教材的量词教学由过去的分散进行改为现在的集中进行,这就便于不同量词的比较和掌握。《我们在唱量词歌》和《请你说说量词吧》想必会给学习量词的学员留下较深的印象。

在课文的内容方面,编写组曾多次进行探讨,并广泛听取师生的意见;同时编写组还对国外的汉语教材作了较为深入的分析。最后确定三大内容:一是反映中国的历史文化,二是反映当代中国的热点问题,三是反映中国人的道德观念和中外文化的差异。

以上内容的文字材料经过反复比较和多次筛选。编写组请十几位 教师、数百名学生参加筛选,同样的内容常常是五挑一,甚至是十挑 一,这就避免了个人意见的片面性。

例如名人介绍,编写组选了孔子、孙中山、鲁迅、梅兰芳、马可·波罗、比尔·盖茨。对这些名人的介绍力避传记式的面面俱到或枯燥无味,而是通过一些小事勾勒出人物的丰采,显得更加生动有趣。再如对中国山水、地理的介绍,也不求全而只求典型,尽量做到

言简意赅。

城市的介绍最能反映一个国家的风貌。北京和上海是中国最有代表性的两大城市。北京是中国著名的古都,通过介绍"北京的古树",凸显了这座城市的历史感;上海是中国最大的商业城市,通过介绍"上海现代建筑",凸显了这座城市的现代感,这样教材就可做到既有历史感又有现代感。

至于中国当代社会的热点,像农民问题、人口问题、教育问题等,都是十分突出的现实问题,还有经济发展和环境保护也是热门话题,这些都是大家所关心和十分感兴趣的,我们特地选了这方面的课文。

这套教材的练习也跟其他教材不同,有它的特点,那就是练习题的量特别大,生词和句型的复现率特别高。语言课是技能课,只有通过大量的练习才能掌握语言的规律,才能将感性知识提高到理性认识。复现是极其重要的,实践证明,词语和句型的复现是理解和巩固知识最有效的方法之一。复现是复习的一种重要形式,而复习正是同遗忘作斗争的最有力的武器。这套教材的生词,在本课内至少复现三次,在以后的练习中还有所复现;至于句型,单单例句,一般就有五句左右。不断复现的好处,正如伟大的生物学家巴甫洛夫所说的,形成起来的暂时联系"如果长时间不加重复,那么拓通性就会消失,联系就会分裂。但是拓通性达到它的最高限度,即使不再继续实践,也能保持几个月,甚至几年"。大量的练习和词语、句型的多次复现,就是要使"拓通性"达到它的最高限度。

本教材分初、中、高三级、每级两册,一册是课本,一册是练习本(初级另附汉字本)。每级22课,可供欧美国家一般大学每周4—6课时的中文课学习一年,即一年级用初级课本,二年级用中级课本,三年级用高级课本。初级课本的汉字练习是每天练5—7个字,每周练25—35个字(星期一至星期五)。

本教材用简繁字体对照,这样做是为了便于学生选择。从目前的实际情况看,我非常赞同袁晓园先生提出的"识繁写简"的主张。不"识繁",就无法阅读国外的中文报纸、中国的古籍;不"写简",学生就难以用汉字记笔记。"识繁写简"就可做到读写兼顾。此意见妥否,仅供参考。

本教材的编写和出版一直得到本校国际文化交流学院院长朱永生 教授的关心和支持,特此表示万分感谢。

> 郑国雄 复旦大学国际文化交流学院

Preface

Zheng Guoxiong (International Cultural Exchange School of Fudan University)

Shortly after the publication of *New Concept Chinese* (by Beijing Languages & Culture University Press), I edited a second series of Chinese textbooks entitled *Chinese for English-Speakers*, mainly for the Europeans and Americans, hoping to make the Chinese-language-learning interesting and practical. Here, "interesting" means that we have tried our best to find some interesting topics and contents for the reader; while "practical" means that the words, expressions and sentences in the texts are frequently used in Chinese daily life.

Now this new series of *Chinese for English-Speakers* mainly distinguish itself in the following four aspects:

First, we have enriched the vocabulary with A-level words. Primary Textbook and the first ten lessons in Intermediate Textbook have almost covered all the 1,033 A-level words, which are the most frequently used words in daily life and henceforth make a basic knowledge for the learner and prepare the reader for a further learning of Chinese language.

Second, we have paid special attention to grammar and main points in Chinese language learning. For example, the classifier (or the measure word) is always regarded as being the most difficult in Chinese language teaching and learning for an English speaker. So in this series of *Chinese for English-Speakers*, we have changed the usual detached teaching method of classifier-learning and, instead, focused on teaching the classifier (or the measure word) in a condensed way, e.g., the lesson *We're Singing the Song of Classifiers* together with *Please Tell Me the*

Classifiers in Primary Textbook may impress you somehow as funny and functional as well.

Third, the topics and contents of this *Chinese for English-Speakers* are deliberately chosen for 3 reasons: 1) trying to show the history and traditional culture of China; 2) to reflect the focused issues of modern China; 3) to explain the moral attitude of Chinese people and the difference between Chinese and foreign cultures.

All the topics and materials in the textbooks are selected through repeated comparisons, a planned survey and from experimental teaching in order to be objective and up-to-date. In introducing Chinese and global celebrities, for example, we choose topics about Confucius, Sun Yat-sen, Lu Xun, Mei Lanfang, Marco Polo and Bill Gates to profile their life or personality. As for the introduction of China's geography and famous scenery, we only select some typical ones for a brief and concise introduction. Since the cities always reflect truthfully the modern life of a country, we choose Beijing — capital of PRC and a city with a long history — and Shanghai — a modern metropolitan as our topics. On the focused issues of present China, we introduce some topics about China's peasants, population control, education, economical development and environmental protection, etc., which are mainly concerned by many curious foreigners.

Fourth, we have designed in the supplementary workbooks a large amount of exercises and have paid special attention to the reappearing and use of the new words and expressions, the important grammar and syntax in the textbooks. Therefore the reader can review what he/she has learned from the texts and master the skill of the language by practice.

Altogether this series of Chinese for English-Speakers has 3 levels:

Primary Level, Intermediate Level and Advanced Level. Each of them includes a textbook and a workbook besides a Primary Character Book for beginners' imitation. There're 22 lessons in each textbook for foreign learners at certain level. Each textbook is designed for about 4 to 6 hours' study per week for about one year's teaching. While Primary Character Book is designed for the beginner to practice writing about 5 to 7 Chinese characters every day, i.e., 25 to 35 characters per week (from Monday to Friday).

Last but not least, this series of *Chinese for English-Speakers* is edited in both original complex and simplified form of Chinese characters for the learner's sake that he/she can choose to learn according to his/her pleasure. Actually, I myself quite agree with Mr. Yuan Xiaoyuan that the foreigner may learn Chinese in a way that they can "know the original complex form but write in simplified one." The reason is that you will not be able to read the Chinese newspaper printed abroad or the original text of Chinese classics without knowing the original complex form; and similarly you will have difficulty in taking notes if you cannot write in simplified form. That's, of course, my own humble opinion for your reference.

Above all, I'm obliged to Prof. Zhu Yongsheng, Dean of International Cultural Exchange School of Fudan University, for his sincere help and support.

使用说明

高级课本共22课,分3个部分。

第一课到第四课是第一部分。这部分反映的是中国文化,富有历史感。

第五课到第十九课是第二部分。这部分内容比较丰富,古今中外都有。例如人物方面,就选了孙中山、梅兰芳、马可·波罗、比尔·盖茨,他们生活在不同的国家、不同的时代、不同的领域,但都是名人,很有代表性。其他故事中的人物虽然都很普通,但他们的情感很细腻,是中国人思想观念的生动体现。要了解中国,当然必须了解不同年龄、不同性别、不同职业的中国人。

第二十课到二十二课是第三部分。这部分反映的是中国的社会问题,这也是欧美人很想了解的,富有现实感。

高级练习本在中级练习本基础上又有发展。"构词练习"、"词组练习"、"生词练习"、"语法练习"的要求跟中级基本相同,只是难度加大。"用课文里的词语填空"旨在提高学员的阅读能力。如果不认真读课文,就记不住课文中的句子;记不住课文中的句子,就无法正确填空。

"话题练习"和"对话练习"则在语言的表达能力方面提出更高的要求。

高级课本是国外大学三年级的汉语教材,每周4—6小时,一学年可以学完。

编者

Introduction

Advanced Textbook can be divided into three parts: Lessons 1 to 4; Lessons 5 to 19; and Lessons 20 to 22.

The first part mainly introduces Chinese culture in a historical way.

The second part covers various aspects from China and abroad. In introducing Chinese and global celebrities, for example, we choose topics about Sun Yat-sen, Mei Lanfang, Marco Polo and Bill Gates to profile their life or personality. And even in other common stories, the characters also show a profound personality or a traditional moral attitude towards life and culture. The learner can sense out something typical in the common Chinese of all walks of life, young or old, male or female.

The third part explains some focused issues of present China, introducing some topics about China's peasants, population control, education, economical development and environmental protection, etc., which are mainly concerned by many curious foreigners.

Adavanced Workbook continues some exercises on Word-building, Phrase, New Words and Grammar within a more difficult sense. The new exercise "Fill in the blanks with the words in the text" is designed to improve the learner's comprehension of the text. If the learner cannot understand the text, he/she will not remember and know how to use the words and expressions properly. "Topic Exercise" and "Dialogue Exercise", of course, require the learner to express him/herself in Chinese in a more proper way.

Advanced Textbook is designed for about 4 to 6 hours' study per week for about one year's teaching.

The author

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MOW LETTS BEGINN

第一課 中國的山

Lesson 1 Mountains in China

中國地大物博,人口衆多。山山水水,美不勝收。中國不但名山多,而且這些名山各有千秋。

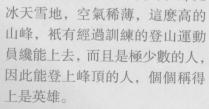
"桂林山水甲天下",是説桂林的山和水是天下 最美的。桂林的山不高,却很秀麗,它們拔地而起, 各不相連,挺立在水邊,倒映在水中,像一幅幅水 墨畫,像一首首抒情詩,詩情畫意,令人驚嘆。

"黄山歸來不看山",是説看過黄山,别的山就可以不看了。那是因爲黄山以奇松、怪石、雲海、温泉著稱。黄山的風景不是静態的,而是動態的,山間的雲說變就變,山峰時隱時現,一會兒一個樣,變化無窮。

"登泰山而小天下",那是因爲泰山雄偉壯麗,登得高看得遠。古人以泰山爲高山的代表。歷代皇帝到泰山祭祀已經有四千多年的歷史,據説有七十二位皇帝在泰山頂上祭過天地。所以泰山是中國第一名山。

"自古華山一條路",是説華山以險著稱。通往 華山山頂的路衹有一條,而且又窄又陡。所以登上 華山山頂的人,個個是好漢。

説到中國的名山不能不提喜瑪拉雅山,那是因爲它是世界上最高大的山脉。它東西長約兩千五百千米,平均高六千米。珠穆朗瑪峰高八千八百四十四點四三米,是世界第一高峰。那兒





中国地大物博,人口众多。山山水水,美不胜收。

中国不但名山多,而且这些名山各有千秋。

"桂林山水甲天下",是说桂林的山和水是天下最美的。桂林的山不高,却很秀丽,它们拔地而起,各不相连,挺立在水边,倒映在水中,像一幅幅水墨画,像一首首抒情诗,诗情画意,令人惊叹。

"黄山归来不看山",是说看过黄山,别的山就可以不看了。那是因为黄山

以奇松、怪石、云海、温泉著称。黄 山的风景不是静态的,而是动态的, 山间的云说变就变,山峰时隐时现, 一会儿一个样,变化无穷。

"登泰山而小天下",那是因为泰山雄伟壮丽,登得高看得远。古人以泰山为高山的代表。历代皇帝到泰山祭祀已经有四千多年的历史,据说有72位皇帝在泰山顶上祭过天地。所以泰山是中国第一名山。



"自古华山一条路",是说华山以险著称。通往华山山顶的路只有一条,而且又窄又陡。所以登上华山山顶的人,个个是好汉。



说到中国的名山不能不提喜 玛拉雅山,那是因为它是世界上最 高大的山脉。它东西长约2500千 米,平均高6千米。珠穆朗玛峰高 8844.43米,是世界第一高峰。那 儿冰天雪地,空气稀薄,这么高的 山峰,只有经过训练的登山运动员 才能上去,而且是极少数的人,因 此能登上峰顶的人,个个称得上是 英雄。

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