歐美人學中文

CHINESE FOR ENGLISH-SPEAKERS
INTERMEDIATE TEXTBOOK 中級課本<<<

主編 鄭國雄 編著 鄭國雄 趙雪倩







TUDAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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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

中级课本分两部分:第一课到第八课课文是编者写的,通过伊莎贝尔给爸爸、妈妈、哥哥、姐姐、弟弟、妹妹、朋友发伊妹儿,介绍了中国社会目前的情况;第九课到二十二课是经过改写的短文,虽然反映的也是中国的情况,但包括不同时期、不同地方、不同领域、不同方面的情况,这样就可使学生们更全面地了解中国的历史、地理、文化、经济以及中国人的观念。

第一课到第八课由编者来写的另一个原因,是我们坚持甲级词先出现的原则。因为甲级词有1033个,而初级课本的全部生词也只有七百多个,即使全出现甲级词也还剩三百多个甲级词。这三四百个甲级词不可能全部进入中级课本所选的短文。现在由编者以伊妹儿的形式介绍中国社会目前的情况,就可将初级课本剩下的甲级词编写进中级课本的课文。当然第九课到第二十二课所选的短文也要考虑词的质量,做到以乙级词和丙级词为主。这样,就可保证做到所学的词特别有用。

中级练习本的练习跟初级练习本的练习也不一样,初级练习本的语法重点是句法,中级练习本的语法重点则是词法。

"构词练习"是以字带词,扩大词汇量;"词组练习"强调词和词的搭配,为造句打下良好基础;"生词练习"要求生词灵活运用,能加深对生词的理解;"选词填空"是将意思相近相关的词放在一起,进行对比辨别,然后填空;"语法练习"是重点,主要是副词、连词、关联词的练习。因为是重点练习,而且较难,所以例句较多,练习题也较多。第十二课之后,再增加"对话练习",以便进一步提高语言的综合运用能力。

中级课本是国外大学二年级的汉语教材,每周4—6课时,一学年可以学完。

编者

Introduction

Intermediate Textbook consists of two parts: Lessons 1 to 8 are written by the editors in e-mail to introduce the present society in China by a girl named Isabella; Lessons 9 to 22 are revised short passages to introduce the history, geography, culture and economic development in China of different time and places, reflecting Chinese people's opinions about social life and society.

In the e-mails from Lessons 1 to 8, we've tried to cover the remained more than 300 A-level words (totally there are 1,033 A-level words, and we have put near 700 A-level words in Primary Textbook). And in lessons 9 to 22, we have mainly covered the B- and C-level words to make sure that all the words in the texts are practical and useful.

The exercises designed in Intermediate Workbook differ a bit from Primary Workbook: the former focuses on word-building while the latter focuses on sentences.

"Word-building exercise" is designed to enrich the learner's vocabulary; "Phrase exercise" emphasizes on the collocation of words; "New word exercise" and "Fill in the blanks" check the learner's understanding of the given words. "Grammar exercise" focuses on some important Chinese grammar, and "Dialogue exercise" from Lessons 12 to 22 is to improve the learner's skill in oral communication.

Generally speaking, Intermediate Textbook is designed for about 4 to 6 hours' study per week for about one year's teaching.

The author

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- 12 第二課 安全
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MONI LETT'S BEGINN

第一課 環境

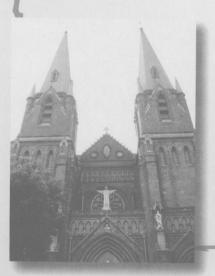
Lesson 1 Environment

伊妹兒1

爸爸:

來中國已經一個多月了,你們很關心我的生活,總 是問這兒的氣候好不好,生活習慣不習慣。請告訴媽媽, 還有爺爺、奶奶、外公、外婆,我很好,我胖了。

東方和西方當然有很多不同的地方,我選擇來上海留學,也是考慮到上海比較接近西方。因爲上海是二十世紀初許多外國人來了以後才發展起來的,所以不論建築還是服飾、飲食都吸收了西方文化。要是你在上海過去的法租界、英租界走走,那就會發現很多房子跟西方没什麼不同。淮海路附近那個有名的"紅房子西餐館"做的法國菜,幾乎跟我們法國人做的一樣。還有衡山路



上的國際禮拜堂,我見到這麽多外國人在做禮拜,就好像回到家鄉一樣。

上海是國際大都市,是一座 開放的城市,不論吃的、穿的、 用的,各種世界名牌都有。可惜 我的錢太少,衹能節約過日子。

中國有句話叫"入鄉隨俗"。

第一课 环境 Lesson 1 Environment

伊妹儿1

爸爸:

来中国已经一个多月了,你们很关心我的生活,总是问这儿的气候好不好,生活习惯不习惯。请告诉妈妈,还有爷爷、奶奶、外公、外婆,我很好,我胖了。

东方和西方当然有很多不同的地方,我选择来上海留学,也是考虑到上海比较接近西方。因为上海是 20 世纪初许多外国人来了以后才发展起来的,所以不论建筑还是服饰、



饮食都吸收了西方文化。要是你在上海过去的法租界、英租界走走,那就会发现很多房子跟西方没什么不同。淮海路附近那个有名的"红房子西餐馆"做的法国菜,几乎跟我们法国人做的一样。还有衡山路上的国际礼拜堂,我见到这么多外国人在做礼拜,就好像回到家乡一样。

上海是国际大都市,是一座开放的城市,不论吃的、穿的、用的,各种世界名牌都有。可惜我的钱太少,只能节约过日子。中国有句话叫"入乡随俗"。意思是到了哪个地方,就

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