

Easy Chinese

易达汉语系列教材

Easy Chinese Textbook Series



Learning spoken Chinese by rhythmic chants



汉语韵律会话

达世平 达婉中 主编

Chief authors: Da Shiping & Wendy Da

BOOK 3
第三册



北京语言大学出版社

BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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PREFACE

Learning Spoken Chinese by Rhythmic Chants, the backbone of the *Easy Chinese Textbook Series*, is intended for overseas youngsters to learn Chinese as a foreign language. There are altogether 8 volumes of textbooks. Each volume contains 6 units with several lessons in each unit.

Learning Spoken Chinese by Rhythmic Chants focuses on communicative functions with emphasis on repeated recycling of the vocabulary and progressive sequencing of the language structures. The most distinctive feature of this series is the rhyming texts, which allow students to read the texts aloud and memorize them easily. The dialogue and the exercises of each lesson are designed based on the content of the text, which is repeatedly presented and expanded through the lesson so as to help students consolidate their mastery of the language. Before publication, the drafts of the materials were used successfully by several international schools in China, where it was found that students were interested in reading aloud the rhyming texts, thus their enthusiasm about Chinese learning being increased.

The first two textbooks of this series focus on conversations of entry-level. Basic pronunciations and intonations are taught, and simple and practical expressions used in everyday life are presented, aiming at furnishing learners with basic skills to deal with such everyday issues as clothing, food, residence and transportation. In addition, each lesson contains an elementary introduction to aspects of Chinese culture and geography.

The third and fourth textbooks focus on expansion of students' vocabulary and expressions on the basis of what they have learned in the first two textbooks. By learning rhyming dialogues, students acquire the language skills quickly and increase their fluency in everyday life conversation.

The texts in Volumes 5 and 6 set against a background of modern Chinese society and culture, with which students could expand their knowledge in these directions while they are learning the Chinese language.

The texts in Volumes 7 and 8 use a background of Chinese culture and geography from ancient times to the present in order to bring about a more complete understanding of China's extensive and profound historical culture.

Upon the completion of either Volume 2 or Volume 4, *Magical Chinese Characters* of the *Easy Chinese Textbook Series* may be used depending on the students' ages to further their learning of Chinese characters.

The authors

前言

《汉语韵律会话》是“易达汉语系列教材”的主干教材，是一套以国外青少年为主要教学对象的系列汉语口语教材，共8册，每册6个单元，每单元包括若干课。

这套系列教材以交际功能为主线，同时兼顾词汇的重复率和语言结构的递进性。这套教材的最大特点是，课文采用富于韵律的语言编写，琅琅上口，便于记忆。每课的对话及练习也都紧紧围绕课文内容不断复现、延展，以巩固教学效果。在正式出版之前，这套教材已经在中国的一些国际学校中试用。诵读韵律课文大大提高了教学的趣味性和学生学习的积极性。

本系列第一、二册为汉语会话入门，要求学生能初步掌握语音语调，学会最简单的实用生活用语，解决在汉语环境中日常生活中衣食住行的“生存”问题。第一、二册每单元还简单介绍了有关的中国文化和地理。

第三、四册在第一、二册的基础上增大词汇量，扩展对话内容的广度，学生在韵律会话中能很快掌握语言技能，从而应付各种日常生活场景，提高在汉语环境中生活的质量。

第五、六册以当代中国社会及文化为背景，让学生在学习汉语的同时，初步了解当代中国社会文化。

第七、八册以中国文化地理为背景，贯穿古今，便于学生初步了解中国博大精深的历史文化。

根据学生的不同年龄段，在完成《汉语韵律会话》第二册或第四册后，可以使用“易达汉语系列教材”中的《汉字字母教程》，强化汉字教学。

编者

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Dǎ Zhāohu
打招呼
GREETING



Objectives

Upon successfully completing **Unit 1**, students will: >>

1. Vocabulary

- ★ have learned the names of places, including continents, countries, states and cities, etc.
- ★ correctly use the homonyms, words with similar pronunciations and antonyms.

2. Grammar

- ★ have learned the following patterns:

bùrú + n. + adj.

不如

Eg. Zhège bùrú nàge dà.

这个不如那个大。

bùbǐ + n. + adj.

不比

Eg. Zhège bùbǐ nàge dà.

这个不比那个大。

méiyǒu + n. + adj.

没有

Eg. Zhège méiyǒu nàge dà.

这个没有那个大。

- ★ have learned the following patterns:

yī yě bù + v.

一 也不

Eg. Yī ge rén yě bù rènshi.

一个人也不认识。

yī yě bù + adj.

一 也不

Eg. Yīdiǎn(r) yě bù hǎokàn.

一点(儿)也不好看。

yī yě méi + v.

一 也没

Eg. Yī cì yě méi qùguo.

一次也没去过。

Lesson One

第一课

Nǐ xìng shénme

你姓什么

What's your family name

1.1



Kèwén

课文

Text



1.1-1

Chant 1

Nǐ xìng shénme? Wǒ xìng Zhāng. Shénme Zhāng? Gōng cháng Zhāng.
你姓什么？我姓张。什么张？弓长张。

Tā xìng shénme? Tā xìng Zhāng. Shénme Zhāng? Lì zǎo Zhāng.
她姓什么？她姓章。什么章？立早章。

Nǐ xìng shénme? Wǒ xìng Wáng. Shénme Wáng? Sān héng Wáng.
你姓什么？我姓王。什么王？三横王。

Tā xìng shénme? Tā xìng Huáng. Shénme Huáng? Cǎotóu Huáng.
他姓什么？他姓黄。什么黄？草头黄。

Nǐ xìng shénme? Wǒ xìng Wú. Shénme Wú? Kǒu tiān Wú.
你姓什么？我姓吴。什么吴？口天吴。

Tā xìng shénme? Tā xìng Hú. Shénme Hú? Gǔ yuè Hú.
她姓什么？她姓胡。什么胡？古月胡。

Nǐ xìng shénme? Wǒ xìng Chén. Shénme Chén? Ěr dōng Chén.
你姓什么？我姓陈。什么陈？耳东陈。

Tā xìng shénme? Tā xìng Zhèng. Shénme Zhèng? Guān ěr Zhèng.
他姓什么？他姓郑。什么郑？关耳郑。

1.1



Shēngcí

生词

New Words



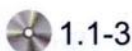
1.1-2

吧	ba	part.	used at the end of a sentence to make an inference or a suggestion
变	biàn	v.	change
改	gǎi	v.	correct, change, transform
贵	guì	adj.	expensive, noble
横	héng	n.	horizontal stroke
金	jīn	n.	gold, money
免	miǎn	v.	exempt, dispense with
年轻	niánqīng	adj.	young
撇	piě	n.	left-falling stroke
人家	rénjia	pron.	other people, others
同意	tóngyì	v.	agree
性	xìng	n.	nature, character; gender, sex
性别	xìngbié	n.	gender, sex
姓	xìng	n./v.	family name; be surnamed
姓名	xìngmíng	n.	name, full name
原来	yuánlái	adj.	former, original
直接	zhíjiē	adj.	direct, straight
主意	zhǔyi	n.	idea

● 专有名词 Proper Names

陈	(ěr dōng) Chén	a family name (the left part means ear and the right part means east)
胡	(gǔ yuè) Hú	a family name (the left part means ancient and the right part means moon)
黄	(cǎotóu) Huáng	a family name (the part on the top means grass)

王	(sān héng) Wáng	a family name (with three horizontal strokes)
吴	(kǒu tiān) Wú	a family name (the upper means mouth and the lower means sky)
张	(gōng cháng) Zhāng	a family name (the left part means bow and the right part means long)
章	(lì zǎo) Zhāng	a family name (the upper means to stand and the lower means early)
郑	(guān ěr) Zhèng	a family name (the left part means to close and the right part means ear)
朱	(piě wèi) Zhū	a family name (pronounced the same as the Chinese word for pig)



Nín hǎo! Nín guìxìng?

A: 您好! 您贵姓?

Miǎn guì, xìng Zhū, piě wèi Zhū.

B: 免贵, 姓朱, 撇未朱。

Xiǎo Zhū, nǐ hǎo!

A: 小朱, 你好!

Nǐ hǎo! Bùguò, xià cì qǐng bié jiào wǒ Xiǎo Zhū.

B: 你好! 不过, 下次请别叫我小朱。

Nàme, jiào Lǎo Zhū? Kěshì, nǐ kànshàngqu hái hěn niánqīng.

A: 那么, 叫老朱? 可是, 你看上去还很年轻。

Bù shì Xiǎo Zhū, Lǎo Zhū de wèntí, wǒ dǎsuan gǎi xìng.

B: 不是小朱、老朱的问题, 我打算改姓。

Ò! Nǐ dǎsuan biànxìng! Nǐ bù xiǎng zuò nánrén le?

A: 哦! 你打算变性! 你不想做男人了?

Duì. Ò, bù duì! Wǒ bù shì yào biànxìng, wǒ shì yào gǎi xìng.

B: 对。哦, 不对! 我不是要变性, 我是要改姓。

“Gǎi” de yìsi bù shì “biàn” ma?

A: “改”的意思不是“变”吗?

“Gǎi” de yìsi shì “biàn”, kěshì, wǒ shuō de shì gǎibiàn xìngmíng, bù shì gǎibiàn xìngbié.
B: “改”的意思是“变”,可是,我说的是改变姓名,不是改变性别。

Ò! Xìngmíng de xìng hé xìngbié de xìng fāyīn yīyàng, wǒ tīngcuò le. Nǐ wèi shénme yào biàn xìng ne?
A: 哦! 姓名的姓和性别的性发音一样,我听错了。你为什么
要变姓呢?

Bù shì biànxìng!
B: 不是变性!

Duì, duì! Nǐ wèi shénme yào gǎi xìng ne?
A: 对,对! 你为什么要改姓呢?

Wǒ yuánlái de xìng bù hǎotīng. Rénjia cháng shuō wǒ hé Zhū Bājiè shì yī jiā rén.
B: 我原来的姓不好听。人家常说我和猪八戒是一家人。

Nǐ bàba tóngyì ma?
A: 你爸爸同意吗?

Tā dāngrán bù tóngyì. Dànshì, wǒ hái shì xiǎng gǎi.
B: 他当然不同意。但是,我还是想改。

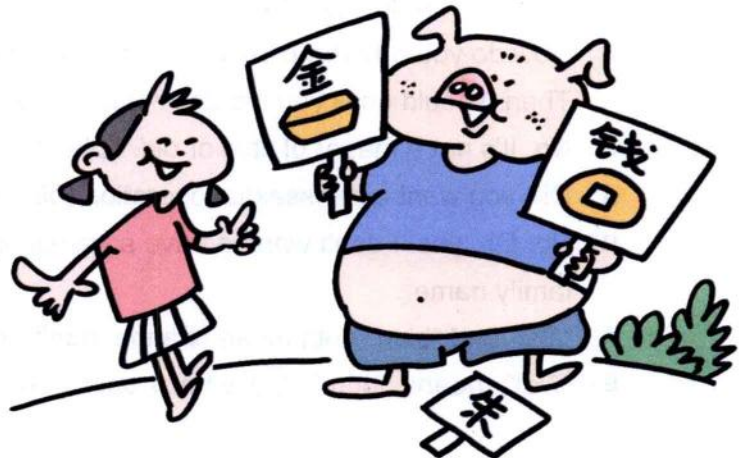
Nàme, nǐ dǎsuan xìng shénme?
A: 那么,你打算姓什么?

Wǒ dǎsuan xìng Jīn, jīnzi de “jīn”.
B: 我打算姓金,金子的“金”。

Nǐ xiǎng yào qián, nàme, nǐ jiù
A: 你想要钱,那么,你就

zhíjiē xìng Qián ba.
直接姓钱吧。

Hǎo zhǔyi. Wǒ jīn yě yào, qián yě yào, wǒ jiù jiào Jīn Qián.
B: 好主意。我金也要,钱也要,我就叫金钱。





Chant 1

What's your family name? My family name is Zhang.

Which Zhang? The Zhang with the characters “gong (bow)” and “chang (long)”.

What's her family name? Her family name is Zhang.

Which Zhang? The Zhang with the characters “li (stand)” and “zao (early)”.

What's your family name? My family name is Wang.

Which Wang? The Wang with three horizontal strokes.

What's his family name? His family name is Huang.

Which Huang? The Huang with the radical “cao (grass)” on the top.

What's your family name? My family name is Wu.

Which Wu? The Wu with the characters “kou (mouth)” and “tian (sky)”.

What's her family name? Her family name is Hu.

Which Hu? The Hu with the characters “gu (ancient)” and “yue (moon)”.

What's your family name? My family name is Chen.

Which Chen? The Chen with the radical “erduo (ear)” on the left and the character “dong (east)” on the right.

What's his family name? His family name is Zheng.

Which Zheng? The Zheng with the characters “guan (close)” on the left and the radical “erduo (ear)” on the right.

Conversation

A: Hello. May I have your honorable family name please?

B: My family name is Zhu.

A: How do you do, little Zhu?

B: How do you do? But please don't call me little Zhu any more.

A: Then, should I call you old Zhu? But you look still young.

B: No. It's not a matter of little or old. I plan to change my family name (*gaixing*).

A: Oh, you want a transsexual operation (*bianxing*). You don't want to be a man?

B: No. Oh, yes. I don't want to have a transsexual operation. I just want to change my family name.

A: “Gai” and “bian” both mean change, don't they?

B: “Gai” means “bian”, but what I said means to change the family name, not to

receive the operation.

A: Oh, yes! The pronunciation of the “*xing*” in the word “*xingming*” (name) is the same as that of the “*xing*” in “*xingbie*” (sex). I confused them. Why do you want to change sex?

B: Not change sex!

A: Oh, right! Why do you want to change your family name?

B: My original family name does not sound good. People always say I am in the same family with pigs.

A: Does your dad agree with you on changing your family name?

B: Of course not. But I still want to change it.

A: Then, what do you plan to have as your surname?

B: I plan to have “Jin” as my surname, which means gold.

A: If you want money, why don't you just take “Qian” as your surname (“Qian” means money)?

B: That's a good idea. I want both gold and money, so my name will be “Jin Qian”.

Lesson Two

第二课

Nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái

你从哪里来

Where do you come from

1.2



Kèwén

课文

Text



1.2-1

Chant ②

Nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái? Wǒ cóng Měiguó lái.
你从哪里来? 我从美国来。

Měiguó zài nǎlǐ? Měiguó zài Měizhōu.
美国在哪里? 美国在美洲。

Tā cóng nǎlǐ lái? Tā cóng Fǎguó lái.
他从哪里来? 他从法国来。

Fǎguó zài nǎlǐ? Fǎguó zài Ōuzhōu.
法国在哪里? 法国在欧洲。

Nǐ cóng nǎlǐ lái? Wǒ cóng Hánguó lái.
你从哪里来? 我从韩国来。

Hánguó zài nǎlǐ? Hánguó zài Yàzhōu.
韩国在哪里? 韩国在亚洲。

Tā cóng nǎlǐ lái? Tā cóng Āijí lái.
她从哪里来? 她从埃及来。

Āijí zài nǎlǐ? Āijí zài Fēizhōu.
埃及在哪里? 埃及在非洲。



Chant 3

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Hángzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到杭州去。

Nǐ dào Hángzhōu zuò shénme? Wǒ dào Hángzhōu qù lǚyóu.
我到杭州做什么? 我到杭州去旅游。

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Sūzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到苏州去。

Nǐ dào Sūzhōu zuò shénme? Wǒ dào Sūzhōu qù cānguān.
我到苏州做什么? 我到苏州去参观。

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Lánzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到兰州去。

Nǐ dào Lánzhōu zuò shénme? Wǒ dào Lánzhōu qù fǎngwèn.
我到兰州做什么? 我到兰州去访问。

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Zhèngzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到郑州去。

Nǐ dào Zhèngzhōu zuò shénme? Wǒ dào Zhèngzhōu qù chū chāi.
我到郑州做什么? 我到郑州去出差。

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Guǎngzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到广州去。

Nǐ qù Guǎngzhōu gàn shénme? Wǒ qù Guǎngzhōu mǎi dōngxi.
你去广州干什么? 我去广州买东西。

Nǐ dào nǎlǐ qù? Wǒ dào Guìzhōu qù.
你到哪里去? 我到贵州去。

Nǐ qù Guìzhōu gàn shénme? Wǒ qù Guìzhōu kàn péngyou.
你去贵州干什么? 我去贵州看朋友。



Shēngcí

生词

New Words

1.2



1.2-2

北	běi	<i>n.</i>	north
参观	cānguān	<i>v.</i>	visit, look around
出差	chū chāi	<i>v.</i>	go on a business trip
出发	chūfā	<i>v.</i>	leave, start off, depart
东	dōng	<i>n.</i>	east
度假	dùjià	<i>v.</i>	spend a holiday
访问	fǎngwèn	<i>v.</i>	visit, interview
风景	fēngjǐng	<i>n.</i>	landscape, view
父母	fùmǔ	<i>n.</i>	parents
好久	hǎojiǔ	<i>adj.</i>	for a long time
好玩儿	hǎowánr	<i>adj.</i>	interesting, fun
旅行	lǚxíng	<i>v.</i>	travel, tour
美	měi	<i>adj.</i>	beautiful
南	nán	<i>n.</i>	south
其他	qítā	<i>pron.</i>	else, others, the rest
西	xī	<i>n.</i>	west

● 专有名词 Proper Names

埃及	Āijí	Egypt
巴黎	Bālí	Paris
柏林	Bólín	Berlin
地中海	Dìzhōnghǎi	Mediterranean Sea
非洲	Fēizhōu	Africa