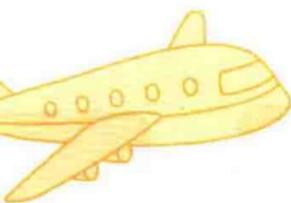
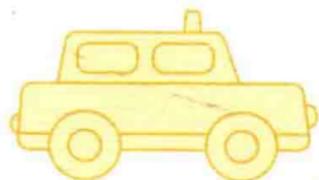
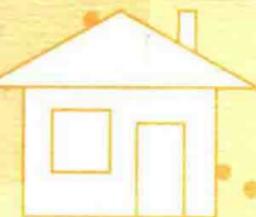


Survival Chinese

生活汉语



yuan) 著



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Survival Chinese

生活汉语

袁芳远 / 著

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前 言

“汉语101”是一套为在华留学生、外籍工作人员以及汉语初、中级学习者编写的口语系列手册，内容简单实用、针对性强。本系列手册旨在帮助读者于较短时间内学会基本句子，并在相关语境中模仿、使用，以达到迅速消除语言障碍、提高汉语交际能力、轻松融入中国生活的目的。

“汉语101”由《生活汉语101》《商务汉语101》《旅游汉语101》等组成。每一本包含若干主题单元，每个单元下设若干话题，每个话题以一个核心句开头，在其基础上扩展成短小实用的对话。每分册共有101个核心句/话题篇，因此冠名为“汉语101”。

各话题篇包含以下要素：

主题：即该话题篇所属的主题单元。以本册《生活汉语101》为例，由15个主题单元构成，包括“见面寒暄”“到中国去”“学校生活”“住宿”“就餐”“购物”“娱乐休闲”“出行”“银行”等，基本涵盖了在中国日常生活、学习和工作中的吃、喝、住、行、玩各个方面。

话题：由主题分解细化为更具象的若干情景话题，如：“见面寒暄”细分为“询问姓名”“问好”“交换名片”“介绍相识”“朋友相遇”等，供读者学习使用。

核心句：每个话题篇有一个核心句，如“询问姓名”的核心句是“请问，您贵姓？”，“交换名片”的核心句是“这是我的名片，以后多联系”等。读者应反复练习核心句，以便在实际交际中熟练应用。

句型与替换：这一部分提供2-4个替换词语、短语或句子，如“请问，您贵姓？”可以由“怎么称呼您？”替换，供读者选择使用。

扩展：这一部分提供3-5个与话题有关的常用句，读者应反复练习，以便在相关语境中选择使用。如“询问姓名”一篇的扩展句为“我姓王”，“免贵姓刘”，“认识您很高兴”等。

对话实例：对话围绕核心句展开，一般为6-8句，目的是帮助读者在相关语境中学习汉语表达方式及中国人的说话习惯和逻辑，以便更好地表达自己、理解对方。读者最好把对话实例背诵下来，以便在交际中熟练使用。

相关词语：这部分列出该单元出现的词汇及与本话题相关的若干其他词汇，旨在为读者的实际应用提供更多可供选择的词语。

文化导航：为了让读者更好地了解中国文化，每个话题篇都选择一个与该话题直接或间接相关的文化现象进行解释，如“询问姓名”一篇中的“中国人的姓与名”，“交换名片”一篇中的“中国的名片文化”等。

为方便读者学习，各册附录都列出了读者在紧急情况下可能用到的一些句子。

本系列附英文翻译，并配有录音，且携带方便，是在华留学生、外籍工作人员不可多得的汉语日常工具书。本系列亦可用作初、中级汉语口语教材和自学教材。

编者在本系列手册编写过程中得到了外语教学与研究出版社汉语分社李彩霞女士的悉心指导和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。但书中可能还存在不当之处，希求读者、同行在使用过程中及时指出，以便再版时更正，在此先行致谢。

编者

2013年6月5日

Preface

Chinese 101 is a series of handbooks of conversational Chinese designed for non-native speakers of Chinese who study or work in China as well as primary and intermediate learners of Chinese. The content is reasonably simple with a clear aim. It is developed to enable users to learn, imitate and master useful vocabulary and sentences in a meaningful context so that they can quickly improve Chinese skills and easily adapt to Chinese culture in the short term.

Chinese 101 is composed of *Survival Chinese 101*, *Business Chinese 101* and *Travel Chinese 101*. Each book in the series is divided into thematic units that cover major aspects of living, doing business or traveling in China. Thematic units are subdivided into 101 situational topics or chapters, hence the title of the series. And each unit starts with a key sentence followed by short and practical dialogues.

Each chapter has the following components:

Theme: Title of the theme to which the current chapter belongs. For example, in *Survival Chinese 101*, there are 15 thematic units like “Greeting People”, “Dining”, “Shopping”, “Going to China”, “School Life”, “Lodging”, “Entertainment”, “At the Bank” and “Traveling”, covering almost all aspects of

daily life and work in China.

Topic: Title of the situational topic. For example, under the theme “Greeting People”, there are situational topics provided for learners, like “Asking about Names”, “Exchanging Name Cards”, “Hello”, “Introducing Each Other” and “Running across a Friend”, etc.

Key Sentence: A sentence that represents the core of the topic. For example, the key sentence in the chapter of “Asking about Names” is “May I know your name?” while in the chapter of “Exchanging Name Cards” is “This is my name card. Keep in touch”. Learners should practice as much as possible.

Substitution: Two to four substitutions are provided for readers to learn how to convey similar meanings of the key sentence. For example, “May I know your (last) name?” can be substituted by “How can I address you?”

Extension: Three to five sentences that relate to the topic of the chapter are provided for readers to learn to use. For example, in the chapter of “Asking about Names”, sentences like “My last name is Wang”, “My last name is Liu” and “Nice to meet you” are listed.

Dialogue: A situational dialogue is presented, through which users can learn how Chinese people express themselves in the context in order to express their opinions and understand Chinese culture. The length of a dialogue is mostly 6-8 sentences. It is suggested that learners recite the dialogue.

Related Words: A list of words closely related to the topic is provided for readers to learn, imitate and use.

Cultural Navigation: A brief explanation is provided about a cultural phenomenon directly or indirectly related to the current topic, in order to enhance the understanding of Chinese culture and the reason behind the phenomenon. For example, “Chinese names” is introduced in “Asking about Names” and “name cards culture in China” is introduced in “Exchanging Name Cards”.

For the convenience of the users, each book also provides a list of sentences in the appendix that may be used in emergency contexts in China.

With English translation and CDs, this series of handbooks should be a useful companion and reference book for foreign people living in China. The series can also be used as a textbook for primary and intermediate students’ conversational Chinese as well as for self-study.

During the process of material collection, textual preparation, and editorial revision, I received constant guidance, support and assistance from Ms. Li Caixia of the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. I am deeply indebted to her. I will appreciate all the suggestions.

Yuan Fangyuan

June 5th, 2013

Tianjin, China

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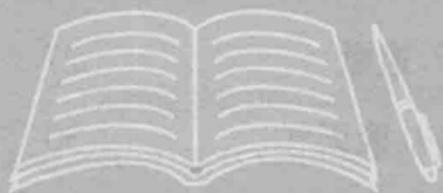
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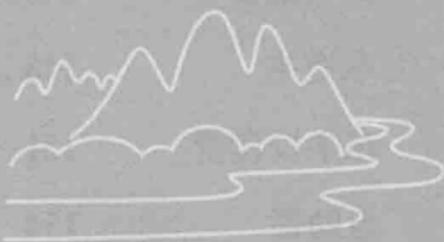
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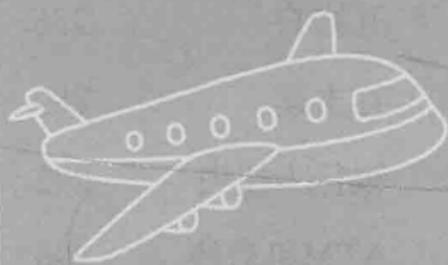
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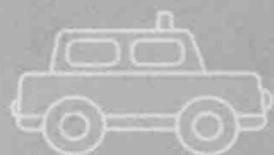
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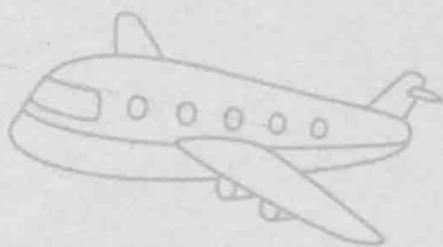


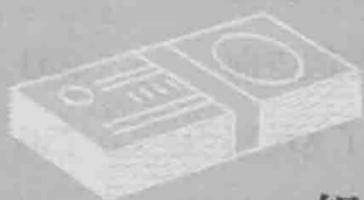
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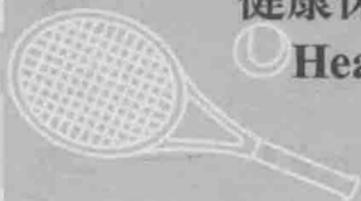
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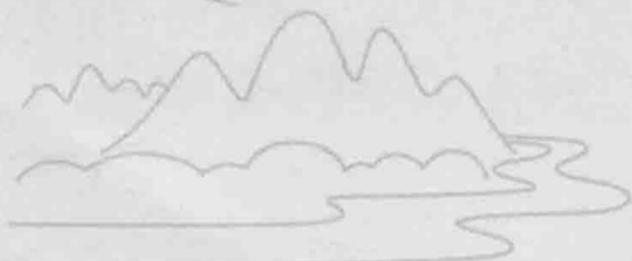
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【见面寒暄】

Greeting People



1

询问姓名 (1)

Asking about Names (1)

核心句
Key
Sentence

请问, 您贵姓?

May I know your last name?

句型
与替换
Substitution

你姓什么?

What is your last name?

怎么称呼您?

How can I address you?



扩展/Extension

1. 我姓王。

My last name is Wang.

2. 免贵姓刘。

My last name is Liu.

3. 我是“弓长”张, 不是
“立早”章。

My last name is not 立早
Zhang, but 弓长 Zhang.

4. 认识您很高兴。

Nice to meet you.