

Easy **2** TEXTBOOK
Steps to
CHINESE

轻松学中文

*SIMPLIFIED
CHARACTERS
VERSION*

Yamin Ma
Xinying Li

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INTRODUCTION

- The primary goal of this series *Easy Steps to Chinese* is to help the students establish a solid foundation of vocabulary, knowledge of Chinese and communication skills through the natural and gradual integration of language, content and cultural elements. This series adopts a holistic approach, and is designed to emphasize the development of communication skills in listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- *Easy Steps to Chinese* comprises 8 colour textbooks, each of them supplemented by a CD, a workbook, a teacher's book with a CD and unit tests. Books 1-3 are also accompanied by word cards, picture flashcards and posters.

COURSE DESIGN

The design of this series has achieved:

- **A balance between authentic and modified language**
All the oral and written materials have been modified and carefully selected to suit the students' level, so that a gradual development of the target language can be achieved.
- **A balance of focus on language and culture**
This series provides ample opportunities for the students to experience the language and its culture in order to develop intercultural awareness and enrich their personal experience.
- **A balance between language knowledge and communication skills**
Explicit knowledge of the target language is necessary and important for the students to achieve accuracy, fluency and overall communication skills. This series is designed to ensure that knowledge-based language learning is placed within a communicative context, resulting in the improvement of both linguistic knowledge and performance.
- **A balance between a broad and controlled course**
This series serves as a core while offering a broad range of vocabulary, topics and various text types to meet the different needs of the students.

简介

- 《轻松学中文》共八册，分为三个阶段。第一阶段为第一、二册；第二阶段为第三、四、五、六册；第三阶段为第七、八册。此套教材旨在帮助汉语为非母语的中、小学生奠定扎实的汉语学习基础。此目标是通过语言、话题和文化的自然结合，从词汇、汉语知识的学习及语言交流技能的培养两个方面来达到的。此套教材把汉语作为一个整体来教授，在教学过程中十分注重听、说、读、写四项交际能力的培养。
- 《轻松学中文》每册包括一本彩色课本（附一张CD），一本练习册，一本教师用书（附单元测验试卷及一张CD），1-3册还配有词语卡片、图卡和教学挂图。

课程设计

本套教材的课程设计力图达到：

- 地道语言与调整语言的平衡
为了使学生的汉语程度能循序渐进地提高，本套教材中的口语及书面语都经过严谨的选择，并作过适当的调整。
- 语言与文化的平衡
为了培养学生的多元文化意识，丰富他们的经历，本套教材为学生接触汉语及中国文化提供了各种各样的机会。
- 语言知识与交际能力的平衡
为了能在听、说、读、写四项技能方面准确并流利地运用汉语，学生对语言知识的掌握不仅是重要的，而且也是必要的。本套教材把语言知识的学习与语言技能的培养巧妙地结合在一起，力求使学生在增加汉语知识的同时提高运用语言的能力。
- 扩展与控制的平衡
本套教材不仅可以作为汉语教学的“主线”，而且所提供的大量词汇、话题及各式

- **A balance between the "oral speech" and the "written form"**
This series aims to balance the importance of both oral and written communication skills. The development of writing skills is embedded in the course, while oral communication skills are being developed from the outset.

This series covers:

- **Pinyin** is introduced to the students from the very beginning. The pinyin above the Chinese characters is gradually removed to ensure a smooth transition.
- **Chinese characters** are taught according to the character formation system. Once the students have a good grasp of radicals and simple characters, they will be able to analyze most of the compound characters they encounter, and to memorize new characters in a logical way.
- **Grammar and sentence structures** are explained in note form. The students are expected to use correct grammar and compound sentence structures in both oral and written forms to communicate when their overall level of Chinese has steadily improved over the years.
- **Dictionary skills** are taught once they have learned radicals and simple characters. The students are encouraged to use dictionaries whenever appropriate in order to become independent learners.
- **Typing skills** are taught when the students have learned some basic knowledge of Chinese.
- **Listening practice** is designed to help the students develop their ability to infer meanings of unfamiliar words and content.
- **Speaking practice** involves students using Chinese to communicate their thoughts spontaneously in real-life situations with accuracy and fluency.
- **Reading skills** are developed through regular reading of simple passages to suit the students' level. Gradually, they will develop skills and confidence when reading articles in newspapers, magazines or on the internet in order to expand their vocabulary and knowledge of modern China, and to get in touch with the current issues emerging within China and around the world.
- **Writing skills** are gradually developed through a process of guided writing on topics familiar to the students. Written tasks will become easier, as the students learn to organize their thoughts coherently and logically, and develop the skills to select appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures and genres to construct an effective written piece with accuracy and fluency.

各样的文体还可满足不同水平学生的需要。

●“语”与“文”的平衡

本套教材力图使学生在口语及书面语两个方面同时提高。写作能力及口头交际能力的培养贯穿始终。

本套教材所包括的内容有：

- **拼音**是初级阶段教学重点之一。附在汉字上面的拼音将逐渐取消以确保平稳过渡。
- **汉字**是根据汉字的结构来教授的。学生一旦掌握了一定数量的偏旁部首和简单汉字，他们就有能力分析遇到的大部分合体字，并能有条理地记忆新汉字。
- **语法及句型**是以注解的方式来解释的。经过几年有条不紊的学习，学生可望在口头及书面交流时运用正确的语法及复合句型。
- **查字典**的技能是在学生学会了部分偏旁部首及简单汉字后才开始培养的。为了培养学生的独立学习能力，教师要经常鼓励学生自己查字典来完成某项功课。
- **打字技能**的培养是在学生已经掌握了一些汉语基本知识后才开始的。
- **听力练习**力图培养学生猜生字的意思及文章内容的能力。
- **口语练习**设计旨在培养学生用准确、流利的汉语在现实生活中跟人即兴沟通、交流。
- **阅读练习**旨在鼓励学生养成每天阅读简短篇章的习惯，从而帮助学生提高阅读能力，树立阅读信心。高年级阶段，学生可望读懂报纸、杂志及因特网上的简短文章，以便扩大词汇量，增加对现代中国的了解。
- **写作能力**的培养需要一个长期的过程。学生先在教师的指导下写他们所熟悉的话题，直到能够运用适当的词汇、语句、体裁，有条理地、准确地、恰当地、有效地交流思想。

The focus of each stage:

- Stage 1 (Books 1 and 2): ♦ pinyin ♦ strokes and stroke order ♦ the structures of Chinese characters ♦ tracing of characters ♦ radicals and simple characters ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ listening skills ♦ speaking skills ♦ reading skills ♦ writing skills: guided written assignments around 100 characters
- Stage 2 (Books 3, 4, 5 and 6): ♦ radicals and simple characters ♦ formation of phrases ♦ expansion of vocabulary ♦ simple grammar and sentence structures ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ classroom instruction in Chinese ♦ listening skills ♦ speaking skills ♦ reading skills ♦ writing skills: guided written assignments between 100-300 characters ♦ exposure to modern China and Chinese culture
- Stage 3 (Books 7 and 8): ♦ classroom instruction in Chinese ♦ expansion of vocabulary ♦ grammar and sentence structures ♦ dictionary skills ♦ typing skills ♦ listening and speaking skills through spontaneous interaction ♦ reading practice on a daily basis ♦ writing skills: independent written assignments between 300-500 characters ♦ exposure to modern China and its culture ♦ contemporary topics: current issues around the world

COURSE LENGTH

- This series is designed for non-Chinese background students at both primary and secondary levels. Book 1 starts with basic knowledge of Chinese. Students at primary 5 or 6, or Year 7 students at secondary level can start with Book 1.
- With three periods, of approximately three hours per week, most students will be able to complete one book within one academic year. As the 8 books of this series are continuous and ongoing, each book can be taught within any time span.

每个阶段的教学重点:

- 第一阶段 (第一、二册): ♦ 拼音 ♦ 笔画和笔顺 ♦ 字形结构 ♦ 描红 ♦ 偏旁部首和简单汉字 ♦ 查字典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 写作 (100 个字左右)
- 第二阶段 (第三、四、五、六册): ♦ 偏旁部首和简单汉字 ♦ 词语构成 ♦ 词汇扩展 ♦ 语法及句型结构 ♦ 查字典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 课堂用语 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 写作(100-300 字) ♦ 接触现代中国和中国文化
- 第三阶段 (第七、八册): ♦ 课堂用语 ♦ 词汇扩展 ♦ 语法及句型结构 ♦ 查字典 ♦ 打字 ♦ 听力 ♦ 口语 ♦ 阅读 ♦ 独立写作(300-500 字) ♦ 时事

课程进度


- 本套教材为非华裔中、小学生编写。因为第一册从最基本的汉语知识教起，所以学生不需要有任何汉语知识背景。学生可以从小学五、六年级开始使用第一册，也可以从中学一年级开始使用第一册。
- 如果每星期上三节课，每节课在一小时左右，大部分学生可在一年之内学完一册。如果有些学生学得比较快，他们可以加快进度，不到一年就学完一册书。由于本套教材是连贯的，老师可以在任何时段内根据学生的水平来决定教学进度。

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Here are a few suggestions as how to use this book:

The teacher should:

- Go over with the students the phonetics exercises in the textbook. At a later stage, the students should be encouraged to pronounce new pinyin on their own.
- Emphasizes the importance of learning the basic strokes and the stroke order of characters.
- Guide the students to analyze new characters and encourage them to use their imagination to aid memorization.
- Expect the students to memorize all the radicals and simple characters they have learned. The students should be encouraged to memorize as many characters as possible in each lesson.
- Create opportunities for the students to practise their dictionary and typing skills.
- Provide every opportunity for the students to develop their listening and speaking skills during class time. A variety of speaking exercises included in the textbook can be modified according to the students' ability.
- Skip, modify or extend some exercises according to the students' levels. A wide variety of exercises in both textbook and workbook can be used for class work or homework.


The texts for each lesson, the audio and phonetic exercises are on the CD attached to the textbook. The symbol indicates the track number, for example,  is track one.

Yamin Ma
July 2006, Hong Kong

怎样使用本册教材

以下是使用本册教材的一些教学建议，仅供教师参考。建议教师：

- 领着学生做课本里的语音练习，通过一段时间的练习，教师应尽量鼓励学生独立地发那些没有教过的拼音。
- 注重教汉字的基本笔画和笔顺。
- 带领学生分析生字，并鼓励学生用想象力帮助记汉字。
- 要求学生记住学过的所有偏旁部首和简单汉字。教师也应该鼓励学生尽量多记合体字。
- 为学生创造各种实践机会，提高他们打字及查字典的技能。
- 在课堂上尽量创造机会培养并提高学生的听、说能力。课本里不同类型的口语练习，可以根据学生的汉语水平作适当改动。
- 根据学生的能力及水平挑选、修改或扩展某些练习。课本及练习册里的练习可以在课堂上做，也可以让学生带回家做。

每一课的课文、听力及语音练习的录音都附在 CD 里。课本录音部分均附有标记和轨迹编号，例如， 表示轨迹 1。

马亚敏
2006 年 7 月于香港

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Unit 1

Lesson 1 Countries, Languages 国家、语言

Text 1



nǐ zài nǎr chū shēng
你在哪儿出生?

měi guó
美国。

nǐ qù guo shén me guó jiā
你去过什么国家?

wǒ qù guo yīng guó hé fǎ guó
我去过英国和法国。

nǐ qù guo rì běn ma
你去过日本吗?

méi qù guo
没去过。

nǐ huì shuō shén me yǔ yán
你会说什么语言?

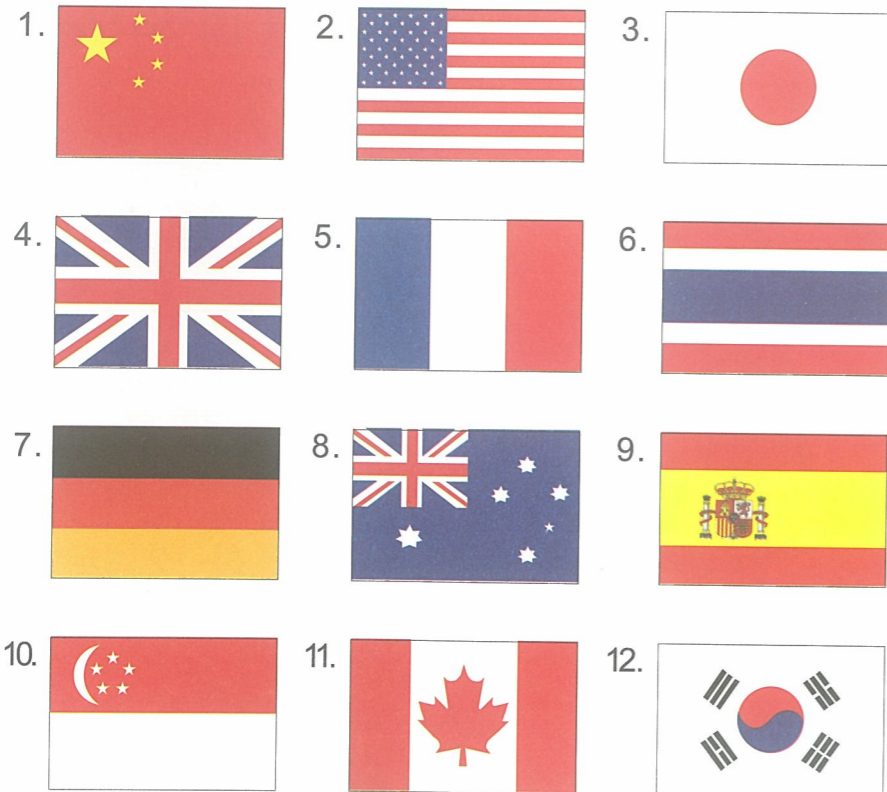
wǒ huì shuō hàn yǔ yīng yǔ
我会说汉语、英语
hé yì diǎnr rì yǔ
和一点儿日语。



NEW WORDS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. 过(過) <small>guò</small> pass; particle | 6. 会(會) <small>huì</small> can; may | 10. 汉(漢) <small>hàn</small> Han nationality |
| 2. 国家 <small>guó jiā</small> country | 7. 说(說) <small>shuō</small> speak; talk; say | 11. 一点儿 <small>yì diǎnr</small> a little bit |
| 3. 英国 <small>yīng guó</small> Britain | 8. 语(語) <small>yǔ</small> language | |
| 4. 法国 <small>fǎ guó</small> France | 9. 言 <small>yán</small> speech | |
| 5. 日本 <small>rì běn</small> Japan | | |

1 Say the country names in Chinese.



Extra Words

- | |
|------------------------------------|
| a) 德国 <small>dé guó</small> |
| b) 韩国 <small>hán guó</small> |
| c) 泰国 <small>tài guó</small> |
| d) 加拿大 <small>jiā nà dà</small> |
| e) 澳大利亚 <small>ào dà lì yà</small> |
| f) 西班牙 <small>xī bān yá</small> |
| g) 新加坡 <small>xīn jiā pō</small> |

Say one sentence about each country

Example

zhōng guó rén shuō hàn yǔ
中国人说汉语。

2 Ask your classmates the following questions.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. 你去过中国吗? <small>nǐ qù guo zhōng guó ma</small> | 去过。/ 没去过。 |
| 2. 你去过英国吗? <small>nǐ qù guo yīng guó ma</small> | |
| 3. 你去过美国吗? <small>nǐ qù guo měi guó ma</small> | |
| 4. 你去过法国吗? <small>nǐ qù guo fǎ guó ma</small> | |
| 5. 你去过日本吗? <small>nǐ qù guo rì běn ma</small> | |

NOTE

过, a particle indicating past experience, e.g.

A: 你去过中国吗?

B: 我(没)去过。

3 Listen and tick the right pinyin.

1 a) fǔdǎo
b) fùdào

2 a) wùdǎo
b) wǔdǎo

3 a) chúcǎo
b) chūcāo

4 a) shǒuzhǐ
b) shōuzhī

5 a) fěndǐ
b) féndì

6 a) shòugāo
b) shǒugǎo

NOTE

1. When two third tones appear together, the first tone is pronounced in the second tone, e.g.

nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo

2. The tone of yī changes to fourth tone when followed by a first, second or third tone, e.g.

yī jiān → yì jiān

yī nián → yì nián

yī qǐ → yì qǐ

The tone of yī changes to second tone when followed by a fourth tone, e.g.

yī chuàn → yí chuàn

3. The tone of bù changes to second tone when followed by a fourth tone, e.g.

bù cuò → bú cuò

4 Make a dialogue with your partner.

« Sample questions: »

1 nǐ jiào shén me míng zi nǐ jīn nián duō dà le shàng jǐ nián jí
你叫什么名字? 你今年多大了? 上几年级?

2 nǐ zài nǎr chū shēng nǐ shì nǎ guó rén
你在哪儿出生? 你是哪国人?

3 nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén yǒu shuí
你家有几口人? 有谁?

4 nǐ bà ba gōng zuò ma nǐ mā ma ne
你爸爸工作吗? 你妈妈呢?

5 nǐ bà ba zuò shén me gōng zuò tā měi tiān zěn me shàng bān
你爸爸做什么工作? 他每天怎么上班?

6 nǐ zǎo shàng jǐ diǎn qǐ chuáng jǐ diǎn qù shàng xué nǐ zěn me shàng xué
你早上几点起床? 几点去上学? 你怎么上学?

7 nǐ huì shuō shén me yǔ yán
你会说什么语言?

8 nǐ qù guo shén me guó jiā nǐ xǐ huan shén me guó jiā
你去过什么国家? 你喜欢什么国家?

5 Listen and tick the right answers.



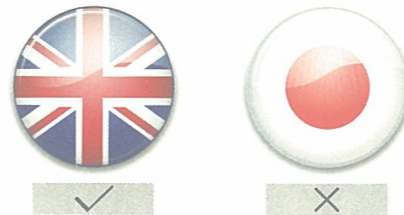
爸爸去过						
妈妈去过						
我去过						

6 Read aloud.

- 1 zǒngtǒng 2 shuǐzhǒng 3 jiǔyuǎn
4 hǎoyǒu 5 nǚzǐ 6 suǒyǐ

7 Make dialogues with your classmates.

Example

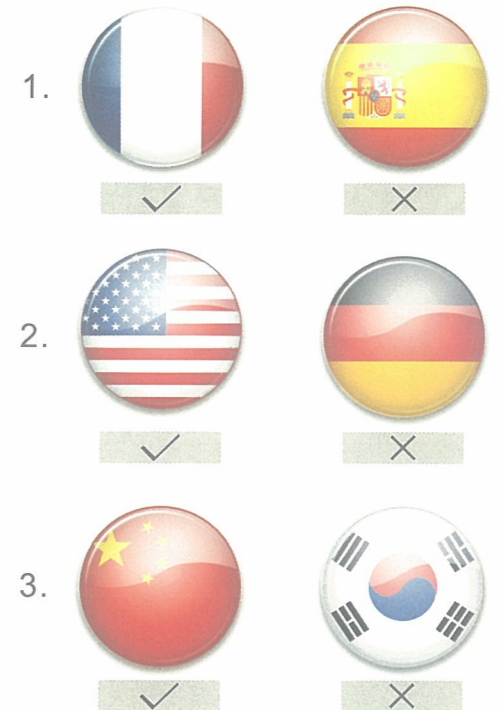


A: nǐ huì shuō yīng yǔ ma
你会说英语吗?

B: wǒ huì shuō yì diǎnr
我会说一点儿。

A: nǐ huì shuō rì yǔ ma
你会说日语吗?

B: bú huì shuō
不会说。



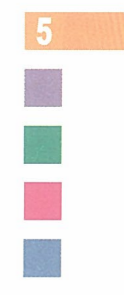
8 Learn the simple characters.

cùn 寸 a unit of length (1/30 metre)

mǐ 米 rice

zú 足 foot

mù 木 wood; tree





wǒ jiào gāo wén yīng wǒ yí bàn shì xī bān yá rén yí bàn
我叫高文英。我一半是西班牙人，一半

shì zhōng guó rén wǒ bà ba shì xī bān yá rén wǒ mā ma shì zhōng
是中国人。我爸爸是西班牙人，我妈妈是中

guó rén wǒ zài yīng wén xué xiào
国人。我在英文学校

shàng xué wǒ huì shuō yīng
上学。我会说英

yǔ xī bān yá yǔ hé
语、西班牙语和

hàn yǔ wǒ zài jiā li gēn
汉语。我在家里跟

mā ma shuō guǎng dōng huà zài xué
妈妈说广东话。在学

xiào wǒ yǒu hěn duō péng you
校，我有很多朋友。



NEW WORDS

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. 西班牙 Spain
xī bān yá | 家里 at home
jiā li | 很多 many
hěn duō |
| 2. 英文 English
yīng wén
(language) | 5. 跟 with
gēn | 8. 朋 friend
péng |
| 3. 学校 school
xué xiào | 6. 广东(廣東)
guǎng dōng
Guangdong (a
province in China) | 9. 友 friend
yǒu |
| 4. 里(裏) inside
lǐ | 7. 很 very; quite
hěn | 朋友 friend
péng you |
| | | 广东话 Cantonese
guǎng dōng huà |

9 Match the question with the answer.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 你去过北京吗? | a) 会说一点儿。 |
| 2 你会说日语吗? | b) 我在北京一中上学。 |
| 3 你会说广东话吗? | c) 没去过。 |
| 4 你在哪个学校上学? | d) 我学英语和汉语。 |
| 5 你在学校学什么语言? | e) 不会说。 |
| 6 你在家说什么语言? | f) 我跟爸爸、妈妈说汉语。 |

It is your turn!

Make a dialogue with your partner.
Ask the above questions.

10 Listen and tick the right answers.

- 1 a) 中国人
b) 日本人
c) 英国人

- 2 a) 英国
b) 中国
c) 法国

- 3 a) 日本
b) 英国
c) 美国

- 4 a) 没去过上海
b) 去过香港
c) 住在北京

- 5 a) 说日语
b) 学日语
c) 去日本

- 6 a) 不学英语
b) 不学法语
c) 不学日语

11 Make a similar dialogue with your partner.

Example

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì
你叫什么名字?

wǒ jiào máo jiā shēng
我叫毛家生。

nǐ shàng jǐ nián jí
你上几年级?

qī nián jí
七年级。

nǐ shì nǎ guó rén
你是哪国人?

měi guó rén
美国人。

nǐ zài nǎ ge xué xiào shàng xué
你在哪个学校上学?

dà míng zhōng xué
大明中学。

nǐ zài xué xiào xué shén me yǔ yán
你在学校学什么语言?

yīng yǔ hé hàn yǔ
英语和汉语。

nǐ huì shuō shén me yǔ yán
你会说什么语言?

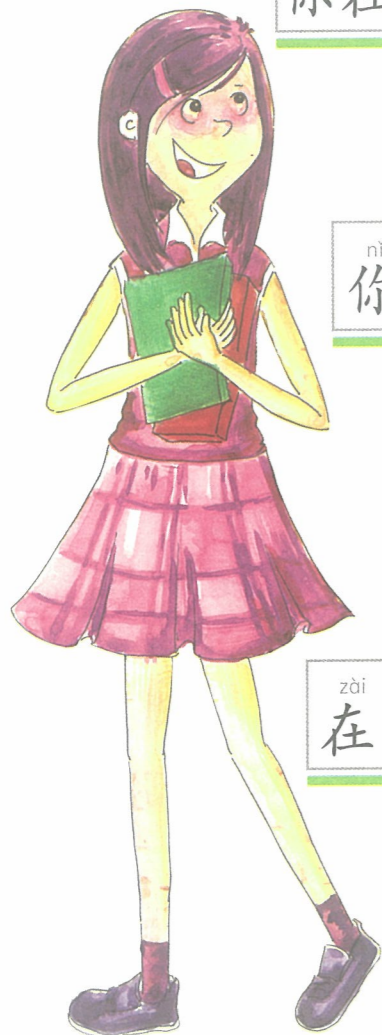
yīng yǔ fǎ yǔ hé hàn yǔ
英语、法语和汉语。

zài jiā lǐ nǐ gēn bà ba shuō shén me yǔ yán
在家里,你跟爸爸说什么语言?

fǎ yǔ
法语。

gēn mā ma ne
跟妈妈呢?

hàn yǔ
汉语。



12 Activity.



Guess the following countries.

1. 巴西 2. 荷兰 3. 阿根廷 4. 意大利 5. 马来西亚
6. 瑞士 7. 越南 8. 菲律宾 9. 葡萄牙 10. 罗马尼亚

13 Speaking practice.

Example

wǒ zài xué xiào shuō yīng yǔ
我在学校说英语。
zài jiā lǐ wǒ gēn bà ba mā ma shuō hàn yǔ
在家里,我跟爸爸、妈妈说汉语。



在学校	在家里
1. 英语	汉语
2. 英语	广东话
3. 法语	英语
4. 英语	日语
5. 英语	西班牙语

