



一、课文 Text



1 (一)

林 娜：力波，你来得真早！

丁力波：刚才银行人少，不用排队。林娜，你今天穿得很漂亮啊。

林 娜：是吗？我来银行换钱，下午我还要去王府井买东西。

丁力波：今天一英镑换多少人民币？

林 娜：一英镑换十一块五毛七分人民币。

明天我要去上海旅行，得用人民币。

在银行换钱

Changing money at the bank



[1]: “·” is used to indicate the neutral tone in this book.



二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice



核心句 KEY SENTENCES

1. 你来得真早!
2. 你刚从西安回北京。
3. 今天一英镑换多少人民币?
4. 你到我那儿去看看吧。
5. 林娜, 早! 好久不见, 你回英国了吗?
6. 我没有回英国, 我去上海了。
7. 年轻人英语说得也很流利。
8. 这就是上海话的“我不懂”。

1. 熟读下列词组 Read the following phrases until you learn them by heart

- (1) 学得怎么样 玩儿得怎么样 住得好不好 写得漂亮不漂亮
穿得很好 吃得还可以 念得太快 睡得很晚
起得不早 教得不少 说得不流利 数得不对 买得不多
发展得非常快 休息得不太好
(用) 钱用得不多 (问) 问题问得很少 (做) 练习做得真好
- (2) 回家了 买东西了 去北京了 学普通话了 参观兵马俑了
喝红葡萄酒了没有 写信了没有 练习口语了没有
送礼物了没有 打扫宿舍了没有 打电话了没有
洗没洗衣服 听没听音乐 参加没参加聚会 复习没复习课文
- (3) 从学院去医院 从美国到英国 从南方回北京 从他那儿来
从公司租房子



④ 来得很早



⑤ 买得很多

6. 交际练习 Communication exercises

- (1) You went to bank to exchange money, but after talking to the teller, you found that the current exchange rate was not high. Therefore, you decided to change the money later.
- (2) After visiting different places, you and your friend are asking about each other's travel experiences.
- (3) You are discussing language studies with your Chinese friend. You hope that he/she will make some comments on your study of spoken Chinese, grammar, and Chinese characters.

● 阅读与复述 Reading Comprehension and Paraphrasing



4 王教授去上海

王教授在北京语言学院工作，他很喜欢旅行。他刚从英国回北京，上海的一个学院请他去上课。这个星期五他去上海了。王教授给那儿的学生上英国文学课，他课上得非常好，学生都很喜欢他的课。

上海是一个大城市（chéngshì），这两年发展得很快。上海的商场很多，商场的东西也非常好。上海人做的衣服很有名。王教授去参观



四、汉字 Chinese Characters

1 汉字的构字法 (1) Methods of constructing Chinese characters (1)

When constructing Chinese characters, certain rules are followed in the combination of pronunciation, structure and meaning. Though the forms of modern characters differ vastly from those of the ancient ones, Chinese characters still maintain the characteristics of a logographic writing system. Therefore, understanding the process by which Chinese characters are formed will facilitate the learning of them.

Pictographic method (象形法): This method of construction depicts either the whole image or the partial characteristic of an object. It is the primitive method of forming characters.

a. Depicting the whole image of the object. For example:

人 大 目 口 牙 耳 心 手 足 女 木 水 火 土 丁 刀
日 月 井 田 子 儿 工 弓 衣 车 舟 门 户 虫 马 立

b. Depicting the characteristic of an object. For example:

母 羊 牛 犬 身

c. Depicting both the object and other associated things. For example:

果 天 匕 见

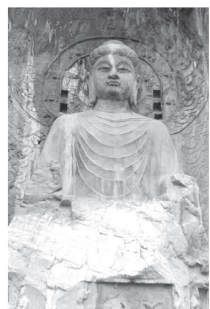
In ancient times, these single-component characters, which we have already learned, were originally pictographic. Nowadays, they are no longer very pictographic but are similar to marks. However, when they are used as the basic components for multi-component characters, the fact that they maintain either their original sounds or meanings certainly helps our understanding of compound characters.

2 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 民 丿 ㇇ 尸 尸 民
mɪn the people 5 strokes

(2) 币 (幣) 一 冫 冫 币
bì currency 4 strokes

文化知识 Cultural Note



洛阳



杭州

Xi'an and the Ancient Chinese Capitals

Xi'an is a renowned ancient Chinese capital and is also one of the four world-famous ancient capitals. Back in the 11th century BC, King Wu of the Western Zhou Dynasty established his capital, named Haojing, where Xi'an is currently located. After that, the Qin Dynasty (221 BC – 206 BC), the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC – 25 AD), the Sui Dynasty (581 AD – 618 AD), and the Tang Dynasty (618 AD – 907 AD), all had their capital cities at Xi'an. Xi'an was the capital city of Chinese civilization for over one thousand years of its five-thousand-year history. In ancient times, Xi'an was called Chang'an. In the year 1369, its name was changed to Xi'an, and has remained the same to the present day. Now the modern city of Xi'an is the capital of Shaanxi Province.

Nanjing is also one of ancient Chinese capitals. The Kingdom of Wu during the Three Kingdoms Period (222 AD – 280 AD) and the Eastern Jin (晋) Dynasty (317 AD – 420 AD) all established their capitals in this city. After the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, Dr. Sun Yat-sen took office as the provisional president in Nanjing. From 1927 to 1949, Nanjing was the capital of the National Government of China. Now it is the capital of Jiangsu Province.

Beijing was the capital of the Jin (金), Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties for a period of more than eight hundred years. After 1949, it became the capital of the People's Republic of China.

In addition, Luoyang, Kaifeng, and Hangzhou are ranked among the six great ancient Chinese capitals.



北京



西安



南京



开封