

# 编写说明

《中学汉语》是为以英语为母语的11-16岁中学生编写的汉语教材，全套教材分为三个等级（第一册、第二册和第三册）九本书，每个等级包括学生用书（课本）、教师用书和练习册。全套教材还配有字词卡片、挂图以及CD-ROM、PPT课件等多媒体产品。每册教材可使用一学年（参考学时为90-100学时），全套教材可以供三个年级使用。

## 一、设计框架

《中学汉语》采用了以2017年新版GCSE Chinese (9-1)大纲中的交际话题为主线，以语言项目为核心，以文化内容为基本要素的综合性构架，力求做到设计理念与时俱进，语言知识扎实科学，文化内涵丰富生动。

### 1. 以话题为主线

教材每册有八个单元，每个单元由相关话题的三篇课文组成。每册教材都基本涵盖了2017年Edexcel, AQA新版GCSE Chinese大纲的主要话题的相关内容，并参照了Asset Language的语言学习要求。教材围绕话题主线，针对不同等级，在语言形式、文化内容上逐步拓展丰富。这种编排方式使学习者无论选取任何阶段的教材，都可较全面地接触新版GCSE Chinese大纲的交际话题，从而在提高交际能力，以及准备考试方面得到帮助。如：初学者可以在学完第一、二册后，参加GCSE Chinese考试，第三册则用于巩固提高，并逐步向AS/A-Level级别过渡。而具备一定汉语基础的学生，也可以直接从第二册或第三册开始学习。

### 2. 以语言项目为核心

教材以新版GCSE Chinese大纲提供的560个核心词语和85个语法项目为教材内容的重点与核心，全套教材覆盖了新大纲的全部语言项目——词汇和语言点。此外，还根据日常实际需要，以及教学对象、学习环境的特点，进行了合理调整与拓展，以达到在控制教材难度的基础上，丰富教材内容，满足话题表达需求的目的。教材各等级语言项目分布如下：

第一册：汉字145个左右，生词237个，句型91个。

第二册：汉字150个左右，生词233个，句型93个。

第三册：汉字160个左右，生词230个，句型95个。

书中句型除了在新版大纲基础上进行拓展之外，编写组还从教材语言点设置与编排的科学性与实用性出发，将新版大纲中概括表述的句型具体化，并进行合理分级。如在新版GCSE Chinese大纲中，情态动词只作为一个语言点给出，用“他会说普通话”概括这一语言形式，我们在教材中处理为“他能说普通话”、“你应该学习中文”等多个语言点。这样不仅更全面地表现出情态动词的特点，也便于在教学中分解难点，科学、合理、有序、全面地安排教学内容。

### 3. 以文化内容为基本要素

《中学汉语》注重文化内容，并将其与语言学习目标、教学对象与教学环境结合起来加以体现。本套教材的文化内容反映在话题设计、课文内容、练习设计、画面提示、教学提示等方面，以期逐步培养学习者的目的文化意识，拓展他们的文化视野；而通过教材丰富多样的文化体现，也可进一步增强教材的知识性与趣味性。

## 二、教材结构

### 1. 学生用书

学生用书是教材的核心。每课的基本版块有学习目标提示、课文、词语、语法点讲解、学习小贴士以及模仿考试题型所设置的听说读写译练习。学生用书上的练习作为课堂操练使用，主要围绕教学目标，从听说读写译几个方面进行操练。每三课为一个单元，每个单元后有句型小结，帮助学生总结语言知识；同时，还设置了与单元话题相关的文化常识，以增进学生对中国文化、现代生活、社会国情的认识 and 了解。学生用书的编写原则是简明、适用，符合课堂教学需要，同时又注重效果，循序渐进地增进学生的语言技能与文化认知。

### 2. 教师用书

教师用书的主要作用是帮助教师较为便捷地在内容、方法上进行教学准备。每课的基本版块有：教学内容提示、教学步骤与建议、练习参考答案、相关语言知识点和文化背景知识的简要说明，此外，还根据教学需要，提供了一些课堂活动和小游戏。每个单元提供了一套单元测验题，考题设计综合了单元学习内容，形式上也逐步靠近GCSE Chinese考试题型。教师在教学中可用于考查学生阶段学习情况，从而循序渐进地帮助学生适应考试，最终达到GCSE Chinese考试的标准。

### 3. 练习册

练习册为教材提供外围的辅助练习，练习安排与学生用书中的练习相辅相成，作为课堂练习的拓展，供学习者课下使用，或用来丰富课堂训练项目。提供多样化的练习，可以进一步充实课堂教学的内容；提供有选择的练习，也可以让学生有机会自主学习，增强自学能力。

### 4. 其他配套资源

为方便使用者，本套教材还有生词卡片、多媒体材料等，增加教与学的互动性和生动性，方便师生课堂教学和自学。

## 三、教材特色

《中学汉语》关注教学对象的特点，注重使用者的基本目的和要求，教材的突出特点表现为以下几个方面。

### 1. 针对性与目的性统一

本套教材针对中学阶段的英语为母语的汉语学习者编写。通过本套教材的学习，学生可全面提高汉语交际能力，并在听说读写技能上全面达到GCSE Chinese考试大纲的标准和要求。

### 2. 全面性与基础性统一

本套教材在话题、语音、汉字、词汇、句型、文化等方面，全面覆盖新版GCSE Chinese考试大纲的内容；同时，根据学生水平等级、交际需要及汉语本身的特点进行全面规划，合理增补，科学编排。同时，教材设计也充分考虑到中学生汉语学习的基本目标与认知特点，突出基础知识、基本技能的掌握，注重内容编排难度、容量、梯级的合理性。

### 3. 科学性与趣味性统一

教材针对教学对象的特点，体现寓教于乐的编写理念。话题贴近学生现实生活，生活场景的设置真实自然，课文内容自然活泼，练习形式丰富多样，注重实用性和互动性。此外，教材还通过图文并茂的文化介绍，拓展学生文化视野，增强教材的趣味性，从而使得学习者获得有趣、有用的汉语学习体验。

为此套教材的策划和出版，华语教学出版社的王君校社长、韩晖总编和常青图书公司的茹静总经理，以及华教社伦敦分社的责任编辑翟淑蓉、杜然然付出了大量的心血，对此我们表示衷心的感谢；此外英国指导团队的张小明、杜宏霞、赵晶晶、林璐老师和梁乔、邵炜、何晓红、吴允红、黄珍理等诸位一线教师的积极参与，为本教材的问世给予了很大的帮助，我们编写组的全体成员对你们也说一声：谢谢！

设计一套全面系统的针对性教材，是一项有挑战性的工作，需要长期努力。我们的错误和疏漏在所难免，期望各位同仁提出宝贵意见，我们将不断完善，使《中学汉语》更好地为课堂教学提供帮助。

《中学汉语》编写组

## Compilers' Words

*Chinese GCSE* is designed for secondary school students in English speaking countries aged 11-16. This three-volume series covers three levels. Each level includes a student's book, a workbook, a teacher's book, Chinese character flash cards, wall charts, and multimedia support through CD-ROMs and PowerPoint courseware. Each volume corresponds to one academic year (90-100 class hours) and the whole series can be used consecutively over three grades.

### Design Framework

*Chinese GCSE* is organised according to the 2017 new GCSE Chinese specification with a topic-oriented structure that takes the language as its core, and cultural contents as its key elements. The series is thus designed as a full set of materials, which includes both comprehensive language knowledge and enriched cultural content.

#### 1. Key Topics

The series covers all the areas in the 2017 new Edexcel GCSE Chinese and AQA syllabus, and takes the Asset Language requirements as its reference. Each volume has eight units, with each unit containing three lessons that focus on one topic or activity. The vocabulary and grammar develop step by step so that students may familiarise themselves with the new topics involved in the new GCSE Chinese syllabus, while simultaneously developing their conversational skills as they prepare for the exam. Beginners may take the GCSE exam after completing the first two volumes, and then take the third volume as a preparatory guide for the AS/A-Level exam. Those who have a certain command of the Chinese language may start from either volume 2 or 3.

#### 2. Language as the Core

The series covers all the 560 core words and 85 grammar points required by the new GCSE Chinese syllabus. On top of this, the contents have been organized and extended in a manner which will satisfy the daily communicative needs of the learners, while also ensuring the inclusion of extensive content and expressions, all of which are based on the GCSE Chinese course requirements. The language points are arranged as follows:

Volume 1: 145 Chinese characters, 237 new words, 91 sentence patterns

Volume 2: 150 Chinese characters, 233 new words, 93 sentence patterns

Volume 3: 160 Chinese characters, 230 new words, 95 sentence patterns

The sentence patterns have been extended based on the new GCSE Chinese syllabus, and they have been substantiated and sequenced according to their level of difficulty. For example, in the new GCSE Chinese syllabus, the modal verb is given as a language point and expressed in the sentence 他会说普通话. However, in this series we have modified that entry into several language points, such as 他能说普通话, 你应该学习中文, etc. This more fully displays the characteristics of modal verbs, helps to ease learning difficulties, and provides a better organization and format of instruction.

### **3. Cultural Content a the Key Element**

*Chinese GCSE* places an emphasis on cultural content, which is combined with language objectives and methods of teaching to provide a nurturing learning environment. As shown in the topics, texts, exercises, screen highlights and teaching tips of the series, the cultural content is aimed at cultivating students' cultural consciousness and extending their cultural vision. This diversified cultural content renders the books more interesting and informative to students, which in turn makes it a more effective learning tool.

### **Structure of the Series**

#### **1. Student's Book**

The Student's Book is the core book of the series. Each lesson consists of sections such as learning objectives, text, new words, grammar points, learning tips and relevant exam exercises for listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating. The exercises in the Student's Book can be used in class for practice. Three lessons form a unit, followed by a unit summary which reviews the language points of the lessons, and also includes cultural tips that emphasise contemporary Chinese society, utilise real-life situations and modern scenarios for a more comprehensive understanding of Chinese. The Student's Book is both concise and practical, and aims to develop the language learning skills and cultural recognition of the students in a gradual manner.

#### **2. Teacher's Book**

The Teacher's Book prepares the instructors to teach the series' content in a fun and nurturing learning environment. Each lesson includes teaching suggestions, keys to the exercises, and additional cultural information. Furthermore, the Teacher's Book provides a number of suggestions for classroom activities and games. A test is provided after each unit based on its contents, and is close to the GCSE test in format. This test can serve as a tool to gauge the students' progress and further prepare them for the GCSE exams.

#### **3. Exercise Book**

This includes exercises as a complement to the Student's Book. As an extension of classroom exercises, it may be used both in class and at home. These varieties of exercises not only supplement classroom teaching, but also provide materials for self study and a chance for the students to improve their language abilities outside of class.

#### **4. Additional Resources**

The series also provides illustrations of commonly used words, flash cards, and multimedia software to further increase the convenience of teaching and self study, which makes both the teaching and studying of this series a more interactive and dynamic process.

### **Features**

This series has been closely tailored to meet the students' basic objectives and studying needs. This has been done through the following:

#### **1. Having an Aligned Focus**

The target readers of the series are secondary school Chinese language students whose native language is English. Through their study, students can fully improve their communicative ability in Chinese and reach the standard required to successfully sit the GCSE Chinese exam in listening, speaking, and reading and writing.

## **2. Fully Integrating the Basic Language Knowledge**

This series covers all the requirements of the new GCSE Chinese syllabus in its topics, phonetics, characters, vocabularies, sentences, cultural knowledge etc. It is clearly organized into different levels of language ability and knowledge, various social settings and the characteristics of the Chinese language and culture. The objectives and recognition patterns of secondary school students have been fully taken into consideration. The series emphasises a command of language knowledge and skills, as well as more difficult and advanced language points to encourage further study.

## **3. Being Practical and Fun to Use**

The topics covered relate to the students' lives and include realistic scenarios; the contents are very dynamic, and the exercises are diverse, practical and useful. Through illustrated cultural introductions, the series expands the cultural visions of the students and creates a more interesting learning environment. As a result of this, we hope the students will in turn have a rewarding experience learning Chinese.

For the help and support during the compilation of this series, we would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Wang Junxiao, President of Sinolingua, Ms. Han Hui, Editor-in-chief of Sinolingua, Ms. Rujing, Managing Director of Cypress Books, as well as editors Zhai Shurong and Du Ranran from Sinolingua London Ltd. Thanks also go to the advisor team, Zhang Xiaoming, Du Hongxia, Zhao Jingjing, Lin Lu as well as many other frontline teachers, such as Liang Qiao, Shao Wei, He Xiaohong, Wu Yunhong, Huang Zhenli in Britain.

It is a challenge to compile a series of textbooks that is both comprehensive and practical, and with a clear academic focus. We have thoroughly enjoyed this process of creation, and we welcome the opinions and comments of our peers and students.

## Characters in the Text

大海 Dà hǎi  
中国人 Chinese



小雨 Xiǎo yǔ  
中国人 Chinese



天天 Tiān tiān  
中国人 Chinese



京京 Jīng jīng  
中国人 Chinese



## Characters in the Text

大卫 Dàwèi David

英国人 British



玛丽 M lì Mary

英国人 British



本 B n Ben

英国人 British



丽丽 Lì lì Lily

英国人 British







## 数字 Numbers



一 y	二 èr	三 sān	四 sì	五 wǔ
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1	2	3	4	5
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六 liù	七 qī	八 bā	九 jiǔ	十 shí
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6	7	8	9	10
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## 缩略语 Abbreviations

<b>n.</b>	noun	名词
<b>v.</b>	verb	动词
<b>adj.</b>	adjective	形容词
<b>num.</b>	numeral	数词
<b>mw.</b>	measure word	量词
<b>pron.</b>	pronoun	代词
<b>adv.</b>	adverb	副词
<b>prep.</b>	preposition	介词
<b>conj.</b>	conjunction	连词
<b>part.</b>	particle	助词
<b>int.</b>	interjection	叹词



## 社交用语 Social Greetings

Hello.	你好。
Hello, everyone.	大家好。
Good evening.	晚上好。
Good night.	晚安。
Goodbye.	再见。
See you tomorrow.	明天见。
Excuse me.	请问。
Thank you.	谢谢。
Sorry.	对不起。
It doesn't matter.	没关系。



## 课堂用语 Classroom Expressions

Good morning.	早上好。
Hello, Miss/Sir.	老师好。
Hello, everyone.	同学们好。
It's time for class.	现在上课。
Read after me.	跟我读。
Once again please.	再说一遍。
Time for break.	休息一会儿。
Class is over.	现在下课。

# 目录

## CONTENTS

### Unit 1 问好和介绍 Greetings and Introductions

Lesson 1 你好 Hello!	1
Lesson 2 你叫什么? What's Your Name?	5
Lesson 3 你家在哪儿? Where Do You Live?	11
第一单元小结 Unit One Summary	20

### Unit 2 家庭和朋友 Family and Friends

Lesson 4 这是我爸爸 This Is My Father	21
Lesson 5 他家不大 His House Is Not Big	28
Lesson 6 他是我的朋友 He Is My Friend	35
第二单元小结 Unit Two Summary	43

### Unit 3 食物和饮品 Food and Drinks

Lesson 7 每个人都喝茶 Everyone Drinks Tea	45
Lesson 8 这个红苹果很大 This Red Apple Is Big!	52
Lesson 9 他喜欢吃中国面条 He Likes Chinese Noodles	60
第三单元小结 Unit Three Summary	68

### Unit 4 同学和校园 Schoolmates and Campus

Lesson 10 我们班有二十五个学生 There Are 25 Students in Our Class	70
Lesson 11 星期三我有中文课 I Have a Chinese Class on Wednesday	78
Lesson 12 学校的一天 A Day at School	86
第四单元小结 Unit Four Summary	93

## Unit 5 活动与爱好 Activities and Hobbies

<b>Lesson 13</b> 我去体育馆 I Go to the Gymnasium .....	95
<b>Lesson 14</b> 我会打乒乓球 I Can Play Table Tennis .....	103
<b>Lesson 15</b> 你的爱好是什么? What's Your Hobby? .....	111
<b>第五单元小结</b> Unit Five Summary .....	119

## Unit 6 外出与交通 Travel and Transport

<b>Lesson 16</b> 我坐飞机去 I Go by Plane .....	121
<b>Lesson 17</b> 我在火车站 I'm at the Railway Station .....	129
<b>Lesson 18</b> 今天是晴天 Today's a Sunny Day .....	137
<b>第六单元小结</b> Unit Six Summary .....	147

## Unit 7 影视与音乐 TV, Movies and Music

<b>Lesson 19</b> 他喜欢流行音乐 He Likes Pop Music .....	149
<b>Lesson 20</b> 他在看新闻 He Is Watching the News .....	158
<b>Lesson 21</b> 这个电影很有意思 This Movie Is Very Interesting .....	167
<b>第七单元小结</b> Unit Seven Summary .....	176

## Unit 8 理想与计划 Ideals and Plans

<b>Lesson 22</b> 他是不是画家? Is He a Painter or Not? .....	177
<b>Lesson 23</b> 我想去上海 I Want to Go to Shanghai .....	186
<b>Lesson 24</b> 我打算做演员 I'm Going to Be an Actress .....	195
<b>第八单元小结</b> Unit Eight Summary .....	205

## 词汇表 Vocabulary

A. Chinese-English Vocabulary List .....	207
B. English-Chinese Vocabulary List .....	214

Learning Objectives

交际话题 Topic of conversation:

问好 Greetings

Wèn hǎo

基本句型 Sentence patterns:

你好!

你好吗?

我很好。



New Words

1 好 hǎo **adj.** good, fine

2 很 hěn **adv.** very

3 吗 ma **part.**  
used for 'Yes/No' questions

4 我 wǒ **pron.** I, me

5 你 nǐ **pron.** you (singular)

6 您 nín **pron.** the respectful form  
of 你 (singular)

7 一 yī **num.** one

8 二 èr **num.** two

9 三 sān **num.** three

10 四 sì **num.** four

11 五 wǔ **num.** five

Text

大卫：你好。  
Dàwèi : N h o.

玛丽：你好。  
M àrì : N h o.

David: Hello.  
Mary: Hello.



大卫：您好。  
Dàwèi : Nín h o.

老师：你好。  
L àoshī : N h o.

David: Hello.  
Teacher: Hello.



Learning Tip

Numbers play a very BIG role in Chinese. Once you have learned them, you can easily say days of the week, dates of the month and months of the year.

天天：你好吗？  
Tiāntiān : N h o m a ?

小雨：我很好。  
Xiǎoyǔ : W h n h o.

Tiantian: How are you?  
Xiaoyu: I'm fine.



Grammar Point

1. 吗 is a modal particle. If you want to ask a 'yes/no' question, all you need to do is to put 吗 at the end of a statement. The word order follows exactly that of the declarative sentence.  
e.g. 你好吗? 我很好。

2. We have learned that 很 means 'very', however, please note that you must use 很 in the following example whether or not you are saying the word 'very'. Therefore, it is incorrect to just reply “我好”。  
e.g. 我很好。(√) 我好。(×)

### Exercises

**Listen** 1 Number the following items in the order that they are played in the recording.

I                      you                      good                      very                      you (respectful form)



**Read** 2 Link the pinyin with the Chinese.

N h o.                      Nín h o.                      N h o ma ?                      W h n h o.

你 好 吗 ?                      我 很 好 .                      你 好 .                      您 好 .

**Read** 3 Link the characters with the English.

你 好 吗      四      一      你 好      二      五      我 很 好      零      三      您 好

5    2    0    Hello    I am fine    1    3    4    Hello (with respect)    How are you

**Write** 4 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 你 好 . .....                      2) 您 好 . .....  
 3) 你 好 吗 ? .....                      4) 我 很 好 . .....

**Speak** 5 Try different greetings in Chinese with your classmates.

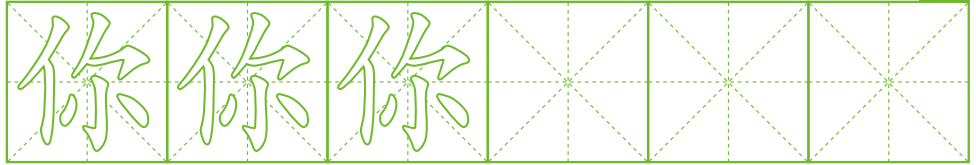
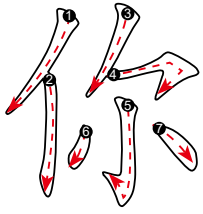
- 1) A: Hello.                      2) A: How are you?  
    B: Hi.                      B: I'm fine.

**Write** 6 Complete the sentences with appropriate Chinese characters.

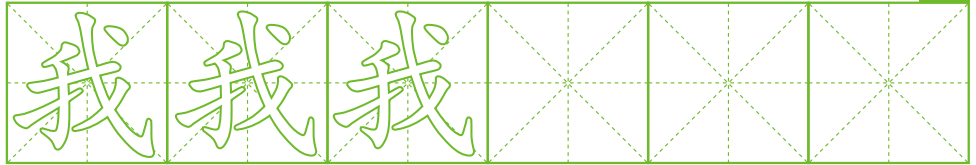
- 1)  好 !                      2) 您  .                      3)  很 好 .

Write 7 Practise Chinese characters.

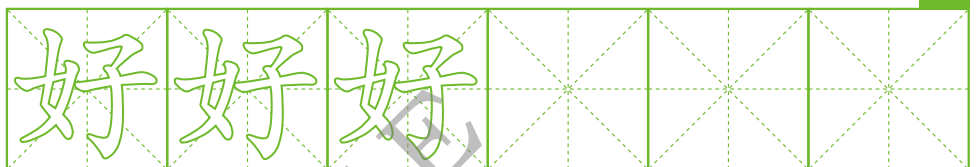
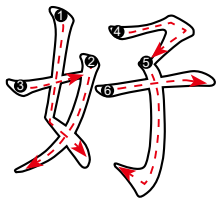
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7画

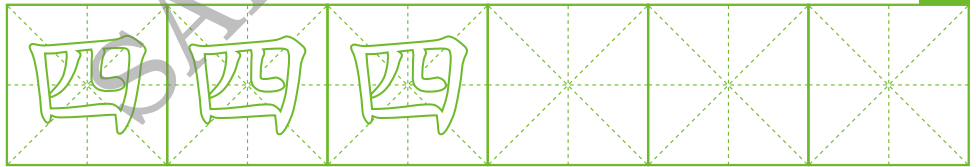
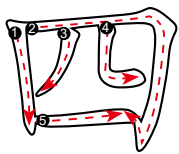


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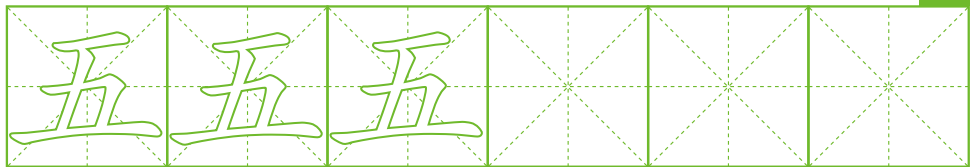
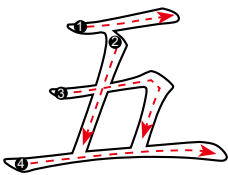


6画

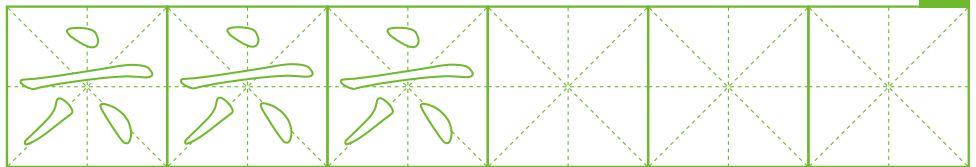
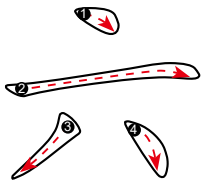
数字 Numbers



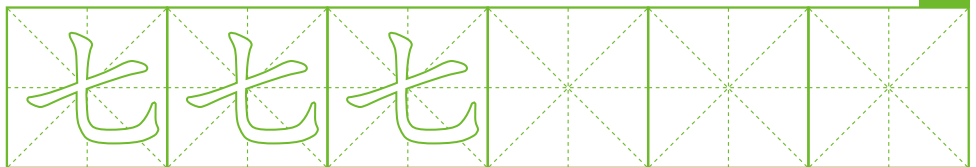
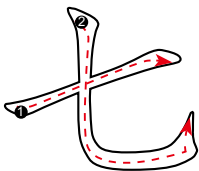
5画



4画



4画



2画



## What's Your Name? 你叫什么?

## Learning Objectives

交际话题 Topic of conversation:

名字和国籍 Names and Nationalities

Míngzì hé guójí

基本句型 Sentence patterns:

你叫什么? 我叫玛丽。

你是英国人吗? 我是中国人。他不是中国人。



## New Words

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 叫 jiào <b>v.</b> to call                 | 10 欧洲 Ōuzhōu <b>n.</b> Europe   |
| 2 什么 shénme <b>pron.</b> what              | 11 美洲 Měizhōu <b>n.</b> America |
| 3 是 shì <b>v.</b> to be (e.g. am; is; are) | 12 人 rén <b>n.</b> people       |
| 4 不 bù <b>adv.</b> not                     | 13 他 tā <b>pron.</b> he, him    |
| 5 英国 Yīngguó <b>n.</b> UK, Britain         | 14 六 liù <b>num.</b> six        |
| 6 中国 Zhōngguó <b>n.</b> China              | 15 七 qī <b>num.</b> seven       |
| 7 法国 Fǎguó <b>n.</b> France                | 16 八 bā <b>num.</b> eight       |
| 8 美国 Měiguó <b>n.</b> USA                  | 17 九 jiǔ <b>num.</b> nine       |
| 9 亚洲 Yàzhōu <b>n.</b> Asia                 | 18 十 shí <b>num.</b> ten        |