



第二十七集

一边看书 一边看风景





一、课文

■ 方秀英：大伟，你回来了。下午有人给你打电话，名字好像是罗斯。

陆大伟：罗斯？是我夏令营的老师。他留电话了吗？

方秀英：留了，你看。

陆大伟：这是北京的电话，罗斯来北京了？

Fāng Xiūyīng: Dāwěi, nǐ huílái le. Xiàwǔ yǒu rén gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà, míngzi hǎoxiàng shì Luó sī.

Lù Dāwěi: Luó sī? Shì wǒ xiàlǐngyíng de lǎoshī. Tā liú diànhuà le ma?

Fāng Xiūyīng: Liú le, nǐ kàn.

Lù Dāwěi: Zhè shì Běijīng de diànhuà, Luó sī lái Běijīng le?

Fang Xiuying: David, you're back. This afternoon someone gave you a call. I think his name was Ross.

David: Ross? He was my teacher at summer camp. Did he leave his phone number?

Fang Xiuying: He did, look.

David: This is a Beijing number. Did Ross come to Beijing?

■ 陆大伟：罗斯，你好，我是大伟！好久不见了，你过得怎么样？

罗 斯：很好，我一直在学汉语，天天都学。

陆大伟：我也一样。我上星期刚考完汉语，得了94分。

罗 斯：考得真不错，祝贺你！大伟，听说你最近要参加乘风汉语比赛，是吗？

陆大伟：对，韩江也要参加。罗斯，你最近见过张老师吗？

罗 斯：见过。他还是跟以前一样，天天跑步。

Lù Dàwěi: Luósī, nǐ hǎo, wǒ shì Dàwěi! Hǎojiǔ bújiàn le, nǐ guò de zěnmeyāng?

Luósī: Hěn hǎo, wǒ yìzhí zài xué Hànyǔ, tiāntiān dōu xué.

Lù Dàwěi: Wǒ yě yíyàng. Wǒ shàng xīngqī gāng kǎo wán Hànyǔ, dé le jiǔshísì fēn.

Luósī: Kǎo de zhēn búcuò, zhùhè nǐ! Dàwěi, tīngshuō nǐ zuìjìn yào cānjiā Chéngfēng Hànyǔ bǐsài, shì ma?

Lù Dàwěi: Duì, Hán Jiāng yě yào cānjiā. Luósī, nǐ zuìjìn jiāngguo Zhāng lǎoshī ma?

Luósī: Jiāngguo. Tā háishi gēn yǐqián yíyàng, tiāntiān pǎobù.

David: Ross, how are you? I'm David! Haven't seen you for ages. How've you been doing?

Ross: Very well. I've been studying Chinese the whole time. I study every day.

David: Same with me. Last week I just finished my Chinese exam. I got a 94.

Ross: You did pretty well, congratulations! David, I heard you will soon take part in the Chengo Chinese competition, is that right?

David: Right. John's also going to take part. Ross, have you seen Teacher Zhang lately?

Ross: I have. He's still the same, jogging everyday.

■ 陆大伟：罗斯，你是什么时候来北京的？

罗 斯：昨天。我在中国旅行了一个多月。

陆大伟：你去了哪些地方？

罗 斯：香港，桂林，还有西藏。我这儿有很多照片，你可以来看看。

陆大伟：你现在住在哪儿？

罗 斯：我住在北大。

陆大伟：太好了，我和韩江还没去过北大呢。



Lù Dàwěi: Luó sī, nǐ shì shénme shíhou lái Běijīng de?

Luó sī: Zuótiān. Wǒ zài Zhōngguó lǚxíng le yí ge duō yuè.

Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ qù le nǎxiē dìfang?

Luó sī: Xiānggǎng, Guìlín, hái yǒu Xīzàng. Wǒ zhèr yǒu hěn duō zhàopiān, nǐ kěyǐ lái kànkan.

Lù Dàwěi: Nǐ xiànzài zhù zài nǎr?

Luó sī: Wǒ zhù zài Běidà.

Lù Dàwěi: Tài hǎo le, wǒ hé Hān Jiāng hái méi qùguo Běidà ne.

David: Ross, when did you come to Beijing?

Ross: Yesterday. I've been traveling in China for over a month.

David: Which places did you go to?

Ross: Hong Kong, Guilin, and Tibet. I have a lot of pictures at my place. You can come over to look at them.

David: Where are you living now?

Ross: I live at Beijing University.

David: Great! John and I have never been to Beijing University before.

■ 陆大伟：这么多自行车！罗斯，你在北大常常骑车吗？

罗 斯：对，天天都骑。我最喜欢在湖边，一边骑车，一边看风景。

韩 江：是那个没有名字的湖吗？听说特别漂亮，你快带我们去吧。

Lù Dàwěi: Zhème duō zìxíngchē! Luósī, nǐ zài Běidà chángcháng qí chē ma?

Luósī: Duì, tiāntiān dōu qí. Wǒ zuì xǐhuan zài hú biān, yìbiān qí chē, yìbiān kàn fēngjǐng.

Hán Jiāng: Shì nàge méiyǒu míngzi de hú ma? Tīngshuō tèbié piàoliang, nǐ kuài dài wǒmen qù ba.

David: So many bicycles! Ross, do you often ride your bike at Beijing University?

Ross: Yeah, every day. My favorite place is by the lakeside, viewing the scenery as I ride.

John: Is that the Unnamed Lake? I've heard it's really beautiful. Hurry up and take us there.

■ 罗 斯：韩江，这就是北大有名的没有名字的湖。

陆、韩：罗斯，我们听不懂！

罗 斯：你们看，很多人喜欢在湖边看书。

韩 江：一边看书，一边看风景，我真羡慕他们！

陆大伟：罗斯，韩江，我们一起合影吧。同学，你帮我们拍照，好吗？

Luōsī: Hān Jiāng, zhè jiùshì Běidà yǒumíng de méiyǒu míngzi de hú.
Lù, Hān: Luōsī, wǒmen tīng bù dòng!
Luōsī: Nǐmen kàn, hěn duō rén xǐhuan zài hú biān kàn shū.
Hān Jiāng: Yìbiān kàn shū, yìbiān kàn fēngjǐng, wǒ zhēn xiànmù tāmen!
Lù Dàwēi: Luōsī, Hān Jiāng, wǒmen yìqǐ héyǐng ba. Tóngxué, nǐ bāng wǒmen pāizhào, hǎo ma?

Ross: John, this is Beijing University's famous Unnamed Lake.
David, John: Ross, we don't understand!
Ross: Look, a lot of people like to read by the lakeside.
John: Reading while taking in the scenery. I really envy them!
David: Ross, John. Let's take a picture together. Classmate, help us take a picture, okay?

■ 罗 斯：走了一个多小时了，我有点儿饿了，咱们去吃饭吧。你们想吃什么？

陆大伟：我想吃西餐！

韩 江：我想吃中餐！

罗 斯：你们俩还是跟以前一样，一见面就“吵架”。咱们到底吃什么？

陆大伟：西餐！

韩 江：中餐！

罗 斯：这样吧，你们俩剪刀—石头—布，谁赢就听谁的。

陆、韩：好！剪刀—石头—布！

陆大伟：我赢了！

- LuóSī: Zǒu le yí ge duō xiǎoshí le, wǒ yǒudiǎnr è le, zānmen qū chī fàn ba. Nǐmen xiǎng chī shénme?
- Lù Dǎwěi: Wǒ xiǎng chī xīcān !
- Hān Jiāng: Wǒ xiǎng chī zhōngcān !
- LuóSī: Nǐmen liǎ hǎishi gēn yǐqián yíyàng, yí jiànmiàn jiù “chǎojià”. Zānmen dàodǐ chī shénme?
- Lù Dǎwěi: Xīcān !
- Hān Jiāng: Zhōngcān !
- LuóSī: Zhèyàng ba, nǐmen liǎ jiǎndāo—shítou—bǔ, shuí yíng jiù tīng shuí de.
- Lù, Hān: Hǎo! Jiǎndāo—shítou—bǔ!
- Lù Dǎwěi: Wǒ yíng le!
- Ross: We've walked for over an hour already. I'm a little hungry. Let's go eat. What do you guys want to have?
- David: I want to have Western food!
- John: I want to eat Chinese food!
- Ross: You two are still the same. As soon as you meet, you start arguing! So what are we going to eat after all?
- David: Western food!
- John: Chinese food!
- Ross: How about this? You two play “Rock-paper-scissors”. Whoever wins, decides.
- David, John: Okay! “Rock-paper-scissors”!
- David: I won!



二、词语表

1	回来	huílái	come back; return
2	名字	míngzi	name
3	留	liú	leave (a message)
4	好久	hǎojiǔ	a long time
5	完	wán	finish, be over; complete
6	以前	yǐqián	before; previously
7	跑步	pǎobù	run; jog
8	住在	zhù zài	live at; stay or reside at
9	车	chē	vehicle; car; also bicycle
10	湖	hú	lake
11	边	biān	side; edge
12	一边...一边	yìbiān ..., yìbiān	do two or more things at the same time; ...while...
13	带	dài	lead or guide someone
14	饿	ē	hungry
15	饭	fàn	meal, food
16	中餐	zhōngcān	Chinese food
17	西餐	xīcān	Western food
18	俩	liǎ	two (usually of people)
19	吵架	chǎojià	quarrel; argue
20	到底	dàodǐ	used in a question for emphasis; after all (emphasis)
21	剪刀	jiǎndāo	scissors
22	石头	shítou	stone, rock
23	布	bù	cloth, fabric
24	赢	yíng	win
25	西藏	Xīzàng	Xizang (Tibet)
26	北大	Běidà	Beijing University



三、语言注释

跟……一样

This construction, which can also be written or spoken as 和……一样, is used to show that two items share a similar characteristic. The negative form of this construction is 和……不一样. Note the following examples:

1. 大伟跟韩江一样，他们都得了94分。
大伟和韩江不一样，大伟得了94分，韩江得了90分。
2. 韩江和刘爷爷一样，都喜欢打太极拳。
刘洋和爷爷不一样，爷爷喜欢打太极拳，刘洋不喜欢。



A. 这个房间跟那个房间一样，
都有很多东西。



B. 这个风筝和那个风筝不
一样。

一边……, 一边

This expression is used to describe two actions which take place simultaneously. Note the examples:

1. 我喜欢一边吃饭，一边看电视。
2. 他常常一边听音乐，一边跑步。



A. 刘洋喜欢一边唱歌，一边跳舞。

B. 韩江一边吃月饼，一边听故事。

▶ 是……的

This construction is used to focus on or emphasize certain information such as a time, place, or an action in a sentence. This construction is also often used to reply to a question. Basically, the construction may be understood as: 是+content to be emphasized+的. Although this construction is usually used to describe past events, 了 cannot be used in place of 的 at the end of the sentence. Here are some examples:

1. 我是昨天来的。
2. 我是在网上认识他的。
3. 我是骑自行车去颐和园的。



A: 王子欣是什么时候去上海的?

B: 王子欣是七号去的。

A: 王子欣是怎么去上海的?

B: 她是坐飞机去的。

▶ 一……就

This expression can be explained as “as soon as/ once A (then) B (will take place)”. It indicates that a certain action or condition taking place will cause another event or action to take place immediately afterward or that one action immediately follows another in sequence. Grammar note: If there is a subject in the second clause, it should be placed before 就. Here are some examples of the 一……就 construction:

1. 一到中秋节，我们就吃月饼。
2. 我不能喝牛奶，一喝牛奶就不舒服。



A. 刘洋爸爸一喝酒(jiǔ drink alcohol)脸就红。



B. 这个问题不难(nán, difficult)老师一讲我们就懂了。

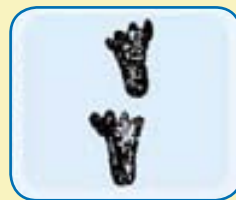


四、汉字

步 bǔ

古文字中，“步”由一前一后两个脚印构成，这正描绘出了它在古文中的原义，即行走、用脚走路。现代汉语中，“步”的常用义是脚步或步幅，如“跑步”。也可以引申为发展中的某一阶段，如“初步”，或是“事情发展一步比一步顺利。”

In ancient Chinese script, the character 步 (walk; step; pace) is composed of two footprints, one in front of another, depicting the original meaning of the character commonly used in ancient texts to walk or go by foot. In modern Chinese, the commonly used meaning of 步 is footstep or stride, as in: 跑步 (run). The meaning of the character 步 can also be extended to imply a stage or phase of development, such as: 初步 (initial; preliminary; beginning) and 事情发展一步比一步顺利 (Things are developing more smoothly each step of the way.)



刀 dāo

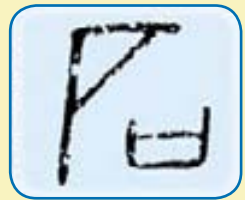
古文字中，“刀”像是一把古代军刀。古汉语中，“刀”既可以指军刀，也可以泛指武器。现在，凡是用来切、割、剥、砍或剪的工具（通常为钢制）都可称作“刀”，如“菜刀、水果刀、军刀”。此外，任何形状像刀的东西也可以叫做“刀”，如“冰刀”。



In its ancient form, the character 刀 (knife; saber; root word for cutting tools) resembles the shape of an ancient battle knife. In ancient Chinese, the character 刀 referred either to this type of battle knife or was used as a general term for weaponry. Today, any tool (usually made of steel) used to cut, sever, peel, chop or shear can be termed 刀, as in: 菜刀 (kitchen knife), 水果刀 (fruit knife) and 军刀 (saber). Additionally, anything that resembles the shape of a knife may also be called 刀, such as: 冰刀 (ice skates).

石 shí

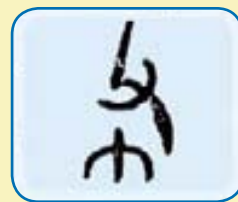
古文字中，“石”的下半部分像一块石头，上半部分像一座山崖。这里，象征山崖的上半部分揭示并强调了字义，它指出了下面的块状物是石头或岩石，而不是人的嘴。下面的3个例子进一步说明了“石”的本义：大理石、石碑、石器。



In ancient script, the lower part of the character 石 resembles the shape of a stone while its upper part resembles the shape of a mountain cliff. Here, the upper part of the character, symbolizing mountain cliff, is used as a marker to set off or underline the meaning of the character by indicating that the block-shaped object in the lower half of the character refers to its original meaning, stone or rock, and not to the character for mouth (口). The following three examples further illustrate the character's original meaning: 大理石 (marble), 石碑 (stone tablet; stele) and 石器 (stone implement; stone artifact; stone vessel).

布 bù

和许多现代汉语中的常用字一样，古文字中，“布”是形声字。它由上面的声旁“父”和下面的形旁“巾”组成。以“巾”为形旁的字，其意义通常与棉、麻、丝质的纺织品有关。同样，“布”的本义为麻制品，如“棉布、花布、布鞋”。“布”也可以用作动词，指分散、散布或分布，如“布置”。还可以指宣布或公布，如“布告、公布”。



In ancient Chinese script, the character 布 (cloth; fabric), like most other Chinese characters in common use today is pictophonetic. It is composed of the upper sound radical 父 and the meaning radical 巾 below it. Characters with 巾 as their meaning radical are usually related to fabric made of cotton, hemp, or silk. Similarly, the original meaning of the character 布 is material woven from cotton, hemp, or silk to make clothing, etc., as with the following: 棉布 (cotton cloth), 花布 (printed or patterned cloth), and 布鞋 (cloth shoes). The character 布 can also be used as a verb to mean disperse, scatter or distribute, as in: 布置 (arrange; lay out; position). This character may also be used to denote declare or announce, as can be seen from the following words: 布告 (notice; bulletin; proclamation) and 公布 (publish; make public; announce).