

序

金秋九月，硕果盈枝，郭珍老师将其团队花费数年心血的大作《高铁中文·基础篇》成稿赐下，嘱我作序，于是我有幸成了第一个读者。可以说，我见证了该教材从孕育到诞生的整个过程，知道作者付出的心血和热情，能先睹为快自然非常高兴，这也是一种荣幸。虽然从事国际中文教育近30年，但就“中文+”研究来说，我还是个门外汉。下面就谈谈我这个“门外汉”的学习心得。

在经济全球化加速推进、“一带一路”倡议深入实施背景下，中国高铁作为国家名片，不仅在国内实现了飞速发展，更在国际舞台上展现出了强大的影响力和竞争力。《高铁中文·基础篇》正是顺应了这一时代潮流，旨在通过中文语言与高铁专业知识的深度融合，为国际中文学习者搭建一座通往高铁技术世界的桥梁，同时也为“中文+职业教育”的推广提供有力支持。

《高铁中文·基础篇》特点有四：

1. 秉持“语言学习与专业发展并重”的理念

全书秉持“语言学习与专业发展并重”的理念，在内容设计、结构安排、教学方法等方面实现了创新与突破。在内容设计上，教材依照乘坐高铁的自然逻辑顺序规划章节内容，从购票、进站、安检、乘车到出站，全程模拟真实的高铁乘坐体验。同时，本书紧密围绕高铁专业知识，精心挑选与高铁技术、运营、安全等密切相关的词汇和表达方式，确保学习者在掌握中文语言技能的同时，能够初步了解高铁专业的基础知识和技能要点。

在结构安排上，全书共分为八课，每课包含导入、课文、专题阅读、语言点、汉字知识、文化点和铁路人物等七个部分。这种结构安排既保证了内容的系统性和完整性，又便于学习者根据自身需求进行有针对性的学习。同时，通过多样化的学习任务和课堂活动，激发学习者的学习兴趣和主动性。

在教学方法上，教材注重任务型教学和情境教学的结合，通过创设真实或模拟的高铁乘坐情境，让学习者在完成任务的过程中自然习得中文语言知识和高铁专业技能。此外，教材还充分利用数字化教学资源，如微课、动画等，为学习者提供更加丰富、生动的学习体验。

2. 重视中国文化的传播和学生职业素养的培养

本书在传授中文语言知识和高铁专业技能的同时，还高度重视中国文化的传播和学生职业素养的培养。教材通过“文化点”板块，全面展示中国铁路的发展历程，如车票、车厢的变迁等，让学习者在了解高铁专业知识的同时，也能感受到中国文化的博大精深和独特魅力。这种文化融入不仅有助于提升学习者的跨文化交际能力，还能增强他们对中华文化的认同感和归属感。另外，教材通过“铁路人物”板块，介绍高铁建设、运营、维护等领域的杰出代表和先进事迹，展现中国铁路人的敬业精神和工匠精神。这些真实的故事和生动的案例，能够激发学习者的职业荣誉感和社会责任感，为他们未来从事高铁相关工作奠定坚实的思想基础。

3. 视觉与交互的双重赋能

全书配有 500 余张高清图片与 48 个视频，覆盖高铁全链条场景，这种“图文声像”多模态一体化设计，使复杂知识变得直观可感，显著提升了教材的可理解性与教学适用性。

4. 注重细节

比如，课文部分设置 2—3 个语法注释，每个注释配 2—3 个例句，其中变色例句直接引自课文；汉字知识中，组词部分的变色例词是本课中出现的词语。这种看似不起眼的设置，实则实现了课文和语法的精准衔接，也是作者注重细节、为读者着想的体现。

总之，《高铁中文·基础篇》的出版是顺应时代潮流、满足教育需求的重要举措。我们相信，《高铁中文·基础篇》一定能够成为国际中文学习者了解中国高铁、掌握高铁专业技能的重要工具，为推动“一带一路”建设和高铁技术的国际传播做出积极贡献。

我们期待广大学习者通过这本教材，不仅学会中文、掌握高铁知识，更能够感受到中国文化的独特魅力和中国铁路人的精神风貌。

再次感谢郭珍老师的信任，让我有幸见证这部教材的诞生！

杨玉玲

2025 年 9 月 10 日星期三

于北京

前言

随着中国经济社会的迅猛发展、国际影响力的大幅提升以及“一带一路”倡议的深入推进，世界各国学习中文、了解中国的热情愈发高涨。与此同时，众多中国企业纷纷“走出国门”，与“一带一路”共建国家积极开展经贸合作，共建国家对国际中文人才的需求呈急剧上升态势。鉴于此，加速推动国际中文教育与职业教育相结合的“中文+”专门用途教材的开发已刻不容缓。

本书以中文知识为依托，以高铁专业知识为手段，不仅能够满足学习者对语言知识的学习需求，增强其语言交际能力，还能使他们初步掌握基础的高铁专业知识与技能要点，成功搭建起一座从基础中文学习迈向高铁专业学习的坚实桥梁。

适用对象

本书专为学习铁路专业相关知识的母语非中文学习者编写，适用于中文水平达到 HSK 三级及以上、掌握 600—1200 个基础词语的学习者。教材兼顾通用中文和铁路专业知识、词汇及表达方式的特点，以浅显易懂的中文介绍铁路专业知识，涵盖国际中文初级的专业基础课程内容，词汇量尽量控制在合理范围内，与铁路、高铁相关的技术内容及符号等均采用最新国家标准。

教材特色

本书成功填补了“中文+高铁”这一新形态教材领域的空白，依照乘坐高铁的自然逻辑顺序规划章节内容，紧密贴合高铁各岗位的实际工作场景与职业需求，将高铁专业基础技能与国际中文知识完美融合，使学习者在学习中文的同时能够亲身体验中国高铁，具有创新性与趣味性。

本书借助四名来自“一带一路”共建国家留学生的视角，构建与语言学习者相适配的生活情境和学习任务，把语言点的学习、讲解与高铁相关情境相结合，让学生在情境中完成任务，于任务中感受情境，突出了“任务+情境”的教学形式。

本书以语言知识为主导，同时通过丰富多样、多维度立体化的形式展现中国铁路的发展变迁、文化风貌、人物事迹、旅游出行、“一带一路”等诸多方面的新成果和新风采，让国际中文学习者在学习语言和技能知识的过程中，充分领略并理解中国文化和中国社会的迷人魅力。

本书以纸质内容为基础，搭配大量可听、可视、可感的数字化教学资源，同时进行微课、动画等配套资源的开发与设计，形成了以课程视频为核心、学习资源库为辅助的专业教学资源。在资源建设过程中，我们力求做到从学习者的角度出发，以生动有趣的内容激发学习者的学习兴趣，提高其学习效率和自主学习能力，希望为国际中文教育教学和“中文+职业教育”的推广提供崭新的思路。

教材体例

本书依照乘坐高铁的基本流程及高铁发展趋势来设计内容。全书共 8 课，每课包含 7 个部分，具体体例如下：

1. 导入：用四名留学生（泰国的高思睿、印度尼西亚的林丽娜、俄罗斯的安雅兰和肯尼亚的刘雅文）乘坐高铁时的对话引出每课主题，同时设置 2—3 项学习任务，让学习者通过图文资料、话题讨论、互动练习等形式初步熟悉学习情境，为后续学习做好准备。

2. 课文：编写 2 篇与本课主题相契合的对话体课文，为学习者提供以实际场景为背景的语言交际范例，方便他们学习和模仿。每篇对话体课文后均设置 2—4 项学习任务，以帮助学生巩固语言知识、熟悉高铁词汇、训练专业技能。

3. 专题阅读：包括 2 篇难度适中的与高铁知识相关的短文，让学生学习、了解、熟悉高铁专业的相关概念、词汇、知识，同时引导学生正确理解语言材料的意义。阅读学习后，要求学生完成填空、选择、判断、问答等形式多样的综合性学习任务，促进学生对所学内容的理解和内化，进一步提升其语言知识水平和专业技能运用能力。

作为专门用途教材，本书是依据特定学习者的职业发展或专业学习需求，优先选取与其紧密相关的中文语言知识和技能作为教学内容，采用合适的教学策略和方法，帮助学习者尽快获得言语交际能力、掌握专业技能的过渡性辅助教材。为方便学习者，课文和专题阅读均标注拼音，并配备了详细的英文翻译。在每课课文后，根据 2021 年 3 月发布的《国际中文教育中文水平等级标准》，列出了 HSK 三级及以上的词汇，归纳总结课文和专题阅读部分的重点词、短语和专有名词，同时在配套的 PPT 演示文稿中为学习者提供与之相对应的拼音、词性、例句、图片、英文翻译等资源，帮助学习者建立生词的音形义联系，为其系统地理解和记忆重点词汇提供便利。

4. 语言点：详细阐释每篇对话体课文的语言点，搭配多个与生活或高铁专业相关的例句，将高铁场景和语言点相融合，通过丰富新颖的练习题、课堂活动和小组讨论，帮助学习者进一步掌握语言点的结构，提高学习者的语言综合运用技能。

5. 汉字知识：包括偏旁部首组合、形声字（象形字或会意字）和汉字书写等内容。通过对汉字构成和

造字法的介绍、生动的图示、古代字形、组词（变色字为本课出现过的词语）、重点汉字范例书写练习，旨在增加学习者的识字量，让其领略汉字的魅力，同时激发学生学习中文的兴趣。

6. 文化点：从每课主题出发，全面展示中国铁路发展变迁史，比如中国车站的变迁、车票的变迁、车厢的变迁、机车的变迁等。同时融入中国社会文化风貌、专业背景知识等文化内容，为学习者提供丰富的课外拓展学习资源。由于文章内容和语言难度较高，因此本部分配有英文翻译，降低学习难度，提高学习兴趣。

7. 铁路人物：精心筛选具有典型示范意义的铁路人物，介绍他们的工作经历和先进事迹，让学习者从另一个角度了解中国铁路的发展和成就，感受平凡岗位上中国铁路人的敬业精神和工匠精神，潜移默化地培养学习者的敬业精神和职业素养。

使用建议

本书内容丰富，建议每课的学习时间为6—8课时。为满足线上和线下、课内和课外学习者的需求，每部分都配备了形式多样的学习任务和课堂活动。建议教师在进行线上教学或课堂教学时，根据学习者的语言水平和学习需求灵活选择，剩余学习任务可在课后作为拓展训练，供学习者自行完成，或者在线上教学中留给学习者自主学习。为配合纸质教材的教学，学习者在学习过程中可以扫描书中各课的二维码，观看教学视频及其他数字资源。丰富的教学资源也可用作教师布置课前课后学习任务的材料，或者作为学习资源由学习者自主选择。“文化点”和“铁路人物”两部分难度较大，可不作为教学重点，由教师依据实际教学需求选择性讲授，或者仅供拓展学习使用。

本书诞生于我国职业教育“走出去”和“中文+职业技能”的探索与发展时期。期望本书能为每一位有志于学习高铁相关专业知识的中文学习者搭建一座桥梁，助力他们从语言视角学习高铁基础知识，从专业视角感受中文这一语言的魅力，从文化视角了解中国社会的巨大发展与变化。同时，也为“一带一路”共建国家修建高铁的中资企业外籍员工短期强化学习提供便利。

本书由西安铁路职业技术学院郭珍、包燕老师主编，编写成员由跨学科、跨专业、跨领域的团队组成，全书汇集了多方的意见和建议，凝聚了多位专家与一线教师的经验和智慧，在内容与形式上进行了探索与创新。在此，我们对所有参与者的辛勤付出和大力支持表示衷心的感谢！

感谢北京语言大学杨玉玲教授和西安交通大学赵炜教授在本书的结构设计、语言点选择等诸多方面给予的无私帮助。

感谢西安铁路职业技术学院交通运输学院赵岚教授、电子信息学院邢红霞教授、电气工程学院方彦教授和交通运输学院王静老师对本书涉及的高铁专业知识（如铁路车站、高铁乘务、铁道信号等）的精准指导。

感谢西安铁路职业技术学院国际中文教研室董淑琴教授、潘颖老师对本书结构、课文和专题阅读部分

的指导与校对，感谢西安铁路职业技术学院语文教研室王叙雅老师对本书语言点和习题编写方面的指导与审核，感谢西安铁路职业技术学院艺术教研室杜鹃老师为本书汉字知识部分手绘的精美插图。

感谢教育部中外语言交流合作中心教学资源建设项目对本书出版的资助。

本书各课作者如下：

第一课 我是坐高铁来西安的（郭珍）

第二课 请下载铁路 12306 APP 订票（郭珍）

第三课 请自觉接受安检（包燕）

第四课 欢迎乘坐本次列车（郭珍）

第五课 纵横道路织路网（郭珍）

第六课 安全运行守平安（郭珍）

第七课 面向未来的中国高铁（包燕）

第八课 走向世界的中国高铁（包燕）

本书中文部分由陕西省汉语国际教育研究会秘书长张青审校，她严谨的眼光和认真细致的态度为本书的文字质量提供了有力保障；英文部分由西安铁路职业技术学院英语教研室的王慧媛老师翻译，她扎实的语言功底和精准的翻译技巧确保了英文表述的准确性和流畅性。第五课部分高铁线路示意图由西安铁路职业技术学院电子信息学院计算机教研室的白宏图老师绘制，她充分发挥自己的专业技能，结合相关数据和实际情况，细致地勾勒出每一条高铁线路的走向、站点分布等重要信息，确保了示意图的准确性和清晰度。本书的电子视频资源由西安铁路职业技术学院现代教育中心的李祥老师制作，他凭借丰富的经验和精湛的技术，使得视频资源生动有趣、形式多样、富有吸引力。

在此，我们衷心感谢所有人的辛勤付出以及给予我们的无条件支持！正是因为有了他们的努力和奉献，这本书才能够以更好的面貌呈现给大家。

我们衷心祝愿所有使用这本书的中文学习者都能够满载而归，不仅在学习中文的过程中收获丰富的高铁专业知识，还能深切感受到中国铁路在各个方面的巨大变迁，以及平凡岗位上蕴含的伟大工匠精神。最后，我们真诚且热切地欢迎广大使用者和各位中文教师积极提出宝贵的意见和建议！您的反馈将是我们不断改进和完善的动力源泉，必将共同推动本书的质量提升和内容优化，使其更好地服务于广大学习者。

郭 珍

2025 年 7 月

Preface

With the rapid development of China's economy and society, the great improvement of its international influence and the continuous promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative, people around the world are increasingly enthusiastic about learning Chinese and Chinese culture. In addition, more and more Chinese enterprises have gone abroad and actively carried out economic and trade cooperation with the countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative, resulting in a sharp rise in the demand for the talents proficient in Chinese in these countries. Therefore, it is urgent to accelerate the development of Chinese professional textbooks which combine international Chinese education with vocational education.

This textbook focuses on Chinese language and high-speed rail professional knowledge, which can not only meet learners' learning needs for Chinese and enhance their communicative competence, but also enable them to initially master the basic high-speed rail knowledge and skills, successfully building a solid bridge from basic Chinese learning to high-speed rail professional learning.

Applicable Objects

This textbook is specially written for non-native Chinese learners to learn railway professional knowledge. It is suitable for learners whose Chinese level has reached HSK level 3 and above and who have mastered 600–1200 basic words or above. The characteristics of general Chinese, railway professional knowledge, vocabulary and expressions were all taken into account in the textbook. It introduces railway professional knowledge in plain and easy-to-understand Chinese, covers the contents of professional basic courses at the primary stage of international Chinese, and the vocabulary is controlled within a reasonable range. The latest national standards are adopted for the technical contents and symbols related to railways and high-speed railways.

Characteristics

This textbook has successfully filled the gap in the field of Chinese + High-speed Rail, a new form of textbook. The lessons are planned according to the logical order of taking high-speed trains. The contents closely fit the actual

working scenarios and professional needs of high-speed railway posts, and perfectly integrates the basic skills of high-speed railway specialty with international Chinese knowledge. It enables learners to experience China's high-speed rail firsthand while learning Chinese, which is innovative and interesting.

This textbook takes four foreign students from the countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative as the first perspective to construct life situations and learning tasks suitable for language learners. It integrates language learning and explanation with high-speed rail-related situations. The teaching form of “task + situation” is highlighted by allowing students to complete the task in the situation and feel the situation in the task.

This textbook is dominated by language knowledge, and at the same time, the new achievements and new style of China's railway development, cultural features, stories of leading figures, tourism, the Belt and Road and many other aspects are presented in a rich and diverse, multidimensional and three-dimensional form, so that international Chinese learners can fully appreciate and understand the charm of Chinese culture and Chinese society in the process of learning language and skills.

This textbook is based on paper content, with a large number of audible, visual and sensible digital resources. At the same time, it develops and designs micro-lessons, animation and other supporting resources, forming a professional teaching resource with course videos as the core and learning resource bank as the auxiliary. In the process of resource construction, we strive to stimulate learners' interest in learning, improve their learning efficiency and autonomous learning ability with lively and interesting content from the perspective of learners, hoping to provide new ideas for international Chinese education and the promotion of “Chinese + Vocational Skills education”.

Textbook Structures

This textbook is designed according to the basic process of taking high-speed rail and the development trend of high-speed rail. There are 8 lessons in the whole book. Each lesson consists of 7 sections, structured as follows:

1. Leading In: Four international students (Gao Sirui from Thailand, Lin Lina from Indonesia, An Yalan from Russia and Liu Yawen from Kenya) talk on the high-speed train to introduce the theme of each lesson. At the same time, 2-3 learning tasks are set, allowing learners to basically understand the learning situation through graphic materials, topic discussion, interactive exercises and other forms, so as to prepare for the follow-up learning.

2. Text: Compile two dialogues that fit the theme of this lesson to provide learners with communication examples based on the actual scene, so as to facilitate learning and imitation. Each dialogue is followed by 2-4 tasks to help students consolidate their language knowledge, recognize high-speed rail vocabulary and train their professional skills.

3. Specialized Reading: Two texts with moderate difficulty related to high-speed rail knowledge are provided, so that students can learn, understand and get familiar with relevant concepts, vocabulary and knowledge of high-speed rail, and guide students to correctly understand the meaning of the texts. After reading, students are required to complete various comprehensive learning tasks, such as Filling in the Blanks, Multiple Choice, True or False, Answers Questions and so on, so as to promote the learners' understanding and internalization of what they have

learned, and further enhance the learners' level of language knowledge and the ability to use professional skills.

As a special-purpose teaching material, this textbook is a transitional auxiliary teaching material that prioritized Chinese language knowledge and skills closely related to specific learners according to their career development or professional learning needs, and adopts appropriate teaching strategies and methods to help learners to acquire verbal communication skills and master professional skills as soon as possible. For the convenience of learners, the dialogues and texts have been marked with *Pinyin*, and detailed English translations have been provided. After each text, according to *Chinese Proficiency Grading Standards for International Chinese Language Education* issued in March 2021, the vocabulary list of HSK level 3 and above is listed, the key words, phrases and proper nouns in dialogues and texts are summarized. At the same time, the supporting presentation provides learners with corresponding *Pinyin*, parts of speech, example sentences, pictures, English translation and other resources, which would help learners establish the relationship between sound, shape and meaning of new words, and provide convenience for them to understand and memorize key words systematically.

4. Grammar: This section explains the language points of a dialogue in detail with multiple example sentences related to life or high-speed railway majors. It integrates high-speed rail scenes with language points, and helps learners further master the structure of language points and improve their comprehensive language application skills through rich and novel exercises, classroom activities and group discussions.

5. Chinese Characters: This section covers the combination of radicals, pictophonetic (pictographic or associative), Chinese character writing, etc. Through the introduction of the composition and formation of Chinese characters, the vivid illustrations, ancient character word formation (words in the color-changing are the ones that have appeared in this lesson), and the writing practice of key Chinese characters, which aims to increase the number of learners to recognize Chinese characters, lets them appreciate the charm of Chinese characters, and stimulates students' interest in learning Chinese.

6. Cultural Notes: Based on the theme of each lesson, this section comprehensively demonstrates the development and transformation history of China's railways, such as the changes of stations, tickets, carriages, locomotives, etc. At the same time, it integrates the cultural content of Chinese social and cultural features, professional background knowledge and other cultural content, and provides rich extra-curricular learning resources for learners. The texts in this section are equipped with English translation to reduce the difficulty of learning and enhance the interest of learners.

7. Personage Profile(s): Some railway figures with typical demonstration significance are carefully selected and their work experience and advanced deeds are introduced in this section, so that learners can understand the development and achievements of Chinese railways from another perspective, feel the professionalism and craftsmanship of Chinese railway workers in ordinary posts, and imperceptibly cultivate learners' professionalism and professional quality.

Use Suggestions

This textbook is rich in content, and it is suggested that the study time of each lesson is about 6–8 class hours.

To meet the needs of online and offline, in-class and out-of-class learners, each section is equipped with a variety of learning tasks and classroom activities. Teachers can select flexibly some tasks depending on learners' language proficiency and learning needs in online teaching or classroom teaching, and the other tasks can be used as outward bound training after class for learners to complete by themselves, or left to learners to learn independently in online teaching. Learners can scan the QR code of each lesson in the textbook to watch teaching videos and other digital resources in the process of learning. Rich teaching resources can also be used as learning tasks assigned by teachers before and after class, or as learning resources for learners to choose autonomously. Cultural Notes and Personage Profile(s) are more difficult than the other sections, so they can be selectively taught by teachers according to the actual teaching needs, or only for learners to expand their learning rather than the key teaching points.

This textbook was compiled in the exploration and development period of Going Out and Chinese + Vocational Skills of vocational education in China. It is hoped that this textbook can build a bridge for every Chinese learner who is interested in learning the relevant professional knowledge of high-speed rail, help them learn the basic knowledge of high-speed rail from the perspective of language, feel the charm of Chinese language from the perspective of profession, and understand the great development and changes of Chinese society from the perspective of culture. Meanwhile, it also provides convenience for short-term intensive learning for foreign employees of Chinese-funded enterprises who build high-speed railways in various countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative.

This textbook was written by Guo Zhen and Bao Yan from Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute. The writing team consists of members with interdisciplinary, cross-specialization, and cross-cultural backgrounds. The whole book gathered opinions and suggestions from various sources and incorporated the experience and expertise of multiple specialists and frontline educators, exploring innovations in both content and form. Hereby, we sincerely express our gratitude for all the participants' dedication and support.

Thanks to Professor Yang Yuling of Beijing Language and Culture University and Professor Zhao Wei of Xi'an Jiaotong University for their selfless help in the structural design and language point selection of this textbook.

Thanks to Professor Zhao Lan (School of Transportation), Professor Xing Hongxia (School of Electronic Information), Professor Fang Yan (School of Electronic Information), and Lecturer Wang Jing (School of Transportation) of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute, for their precise guidance on the professional knowledge of high-speed rail involved in this book, such as railway stations, high-speed rail crew, railway signals, etc.

Thanks to Professor Dong Shuqin and Lecturer Pan Ying from the International Chinese Teaching and Research Office of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute for their guidance and proofreading of the structure, texts and specialized reading of this textbook. Thanks to Wang Xuya, Lecturer in the Chinese Teaching and Research Office of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute, for her guidance and review of the language points and exercises in this textbook. Thanks to Lecturer Du Juan from Art Teaching and Research Office of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute, for the exquisite illustrations hand-drawn for the knowledge of Chinese characters in this textbook.

Thanks to the teaching resources construction project of Center for Language Education and Cooperation for

supporting the publication of the textbook.

The authors of each lesson of this textbook are as follows:

Lesson 1 I Came to Xi'an by High-Speed Train (by Guo Zhen)

Lesson 2 Please Download 12306 APP for Tickets Booking (by Guo Zhen)

Lesson 3 Please Go Through a Security Check Consciously (by Bao Yan)

Lesson 4 Dear Passengers, Welcome Abroad (by Guo Zhen)

Lesson 5 High-Speed Railway Net in China (by Guo Zhen)

Lesson 6 Safe Operation Ensures a Good Journey (by Guo Zhen)

Lesson 7 China's High-Speed Rail Brightening the Future (by Bao Yan)

Lesson 8 China's High-Speed Rail Embracing the World (by Bao Yan)

The Chinese text of this textbook is reviewed by Zhang Qing, Secretary-General of Shaanxi International Chinese Education Research Association, whose professional and rigorous vision and serious and meticulous attitude provide a strong guarantee for the quality of the text of this textbook. The English content is interpreted by Ms. Wang Huiyuan from the English Teaching and Research Office of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute, whose solid language skills and precise translation skills ensure the accuracy and fluency of English expression. In the lesson 5, the map of the high-speed railway was drawn by Ms. Bai Hongtu from the Computer Teaching and Research Office of the School of Electronic Information of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute, who gave full play to her professional skills, combined with relevant data and actual situation, carefully outlined the direction of each high-speed rail line, station distribution and other important information, to ensure the accuracy and clarity of the map. The video resources of this book are made by Mr. Li Xiang from the Modern Education Center of Xi'an Railway Vocational & Technical Institute. With his rich experience and exquisite technology, the video resources are lively, interesting, diverse and attractive.

Here, we sincerely thank everyone for their hard work and unconditional support! It is precisely because of their efforts and dedication that this textbook can be presented to everyone with a better appearance.

We sincerely wish that all learners who use this textbook will be able to return home with full success, not only gain rich professional knowledge of high-speed rail in the process of learning Chinese language, but also deeply feel the tremendous changes in all aspects of China's railways, as well as the great craftsman spirit contained in ordinary posts. Finally, we sincerely and eagerly welcome users and teachers to actively put forward valuable comments and suggestions. Your feedback will be the source for our continuous improvement and perfection, and will surely jointly promote the quality improvement and content optimization of this textbook, so that it can better serve the learners.

Guo Zhen

July, 2025

语法术语及缩略形式参照表

List of Grammar Terms and Abbreviations

Grammar terms in Chinese	Grammar terms in Pinyin	Grammar terms in English	Abbreviations
宾语	bīnyǔ	object	O
补语	bǔyǔ	complement	C
成语	chéngyǔ	idiom	<i>idm.</i>
代词	dàicí	pronoun	<i>pron.</i>
动补短语	dòngbǔ duǎnyǔ	verb complement	<i>v.c.</i>
动词	dòngcí	verb	V / v.
短语	duǎnyǔ	phrase	<i>phr.</i>
副词	fùcí	adverb	<i>adv.</i>
介词	jiècí	preposition	<i>prep.</i>
离合词	líhécí	verb object	<i>v.o.</i>
连词	liáncí	conjunction	<i>conj.</i>
量词	liàngcí	quantifier	<i>q.</i>
名词	míngcí	noun	<i>n.</i>
数词	shùcí	numeral	<i>num.</i>
数量词	shùliàngcí	measure word	<i>m.w.</i>
谓语	wèiyǔ	predicate	P
形容词	xíngróngcí	adjective	<i>adj.</i>
主语	zhǔyǔ	subject	Sub.
助词	zhùcí	particle	<i>part.</i>
专有名词	zhuānyǒu míngcí	proper noun	<i>p.n.</i>

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第 2 课 Lesson 2 请下载铁路 12306 APP 订票 Please Download 12306 APP for Tickets Booking	国庆假期就要到了，高思睿和他的朋友们计划去北京旅游。但是不知道怎么购买火车票，于是他们发微信求助李老师。	课文一 请下载铁路 12306 APP 课文二 铁路 12306 APP 真方便	阅读一 全球最大的票务交易系统 阅读二 12306 手机 APP 功能介绍
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第 4 课 Lesson 4 欢迎乘坐本次列车 Dear Passengers, Welcome Aboard	四名留学生登上了由西安开往北京的 G88 次列车。G88 次列车采用复兴号 CR400AF-S 型智能动车组。CR400AF-S 型高铁由中国中车公司自主研发，最高运营时速为 350 公里。	课文一 欢迎乘坐本次列车 课文二 我们去餐车吃点儿东西吧	阅读一 “重点旅客预约”服务 阅读二 欢迎乘坐静音车厢

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<p>★ A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样</p> <p>★ A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样 + Adj.</p>	<p>偏旁部首组合 走之</p> <p>形声字 速、房、机</p> <p>汉字书写</p>	西安火车站变迁史	中国铁路西安局集团有限公司西安站售票车间售票值班员——李聪	01
<p>★ Sub. + V (+ O) / Adj. + 了</p> <p>★ 要 / 快 / 就要 / 快要 + V / Adj. + 了</p>	<p>偏旁部首组合 “广”字旁</p> <p>象形字 手、单、册</p> <p>汉字书写</p>	四代火车票见证中国铁路变迁	中国铁道科学研究院首席研究员、12306 科创中心副主任、电子计算技术研究所副总工程师——单杏花	35
<p>“把”字句 (1)</p> <p>★ Sub. + 把 + O + V + 在 / 到 + 地点</p> <p>★ Sub. + 把 + O + V + 给 + Sb.</p>	<p>偏旁部首组合 宝盖</p> <p>象形字 带、身、止</p> <p>汉字书写</p>	火车检票方式的变迁	中国铁路沈阳局集团有限公司沈阳车务段铁岭西站安检员——王帆	69
<p>★ 除了 A……(以外), B、C、D 都……</p> <p>★ 除了 A……(以外), B 也……</p> <p>除了 A……(以外), Sub. + 还 / 也……</p>	<p>偏旁部首组合 “木”字旁</p> <p>象形字 司、车、行</p> <p>汉字书写</p>	从绿皮硬座到智能商务座——中国铁路客运列车车厢变迁史	K165 次列车乘务组	103

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第 6 课 Lesson 6 安全运行守平安 Safe Operation Ensures a Good Journey	京沪高铁沪宁段是中国最繁忙的铁路干线，也是世界上最繁忙的铁路线路之一。如此繁忙的高铁依靠什么确保安全运行、秩序井然呢？	课文一 一到北京就去博物馆吧 课文二 为什么高铁的座椅没有安全带？	阅读一 如何确保高铁运营的安全？ 阅读二 高铁列车上常见的安全设备
第 7 课 Lesson 7 面向未来的 中国高铁 China's High-Speed Rail Brightening the Future	在返回西安的列车上，四名留学生对中国高铁的迅速发展感到十分惊讶，同时也在纷纷设想未来的中国高铁会是什么样子。	课文一 未来的高铁将会是什么样的？ 课文二 绿色高铁新时代	阅读一 无人驾驶列车 阅读二 超级高铁
第 8 课 Lesson 8 走向世界的 中国高铁 China's High-Speed Rail Embracing the World	同学们纷纷畅谈自己国家与中国合作建设的高铁项目，展望乘坐高铁畅游世界的美好未来。	课文一 中国高铁，走向世界 课文二 中老泰铁路，连接三国	阅读一 中欧班列 阅读二 中蒙俄经济走廊

语言点 Grammar	汉字知识 Chinese Characters	文化点 Cultural Notes	铁路人物 Personage Profile(s)	
★ A + 比 + B + Adj. ★ A + 比 + B + Adj. + 具体数量 ★ A + 比 + B + Adj. + 一点儿 / 一些 / 得多 / 多了	偏旁部首组合 三点水 会意字 直、区、道 汉字书写	中国铁路机车的发展史	中国铁路西安局集团有限公司机务段动车组司机——王小卫	139
★ Sub. + V + 没 / 不 + V + O? ★ Sub. + Adj. + 不 + Adj.?	偏旁部首组合 “口”字旁 会意字 信、里、出 汉字书写	中国铁路通信设备变迁史	北京全路通信信号研究设计院集团有限公司副总经理——刘贞	181
★ Sub. + 越来越 + V / Adj. (+ ……) ★ Sub. + 越 + V1 / Adj.1 + 越 + V2 / Adj.2 Sub.1 + 越 + V1 / Adj.1, Sub.2 + 越 + V2 / Adj.2	偏旁部首组合 单人旁 形声字 志、造、病 汉字书写	从“人”到“大”——百年京张铁路变迁史	中国铁道科学研究院集团有限公司机车车辆研究所所长——张波	219
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第 1 课 Lesson 1

我是坐高铁来西安的 I Came to Xi'an by High-Speed Train



第一部分 导入 Part One Leading In

西安是一座历史文化名城。古代丝绸之路始于古都长安（现西安），经中亚通往南亚、西亚以及欧洲、北非。

Xi'an is a famous city for its profound history and culture. The ancient Silk Road began in the ancient capital Chang'an (now it is called Xi'an) and went through Central Asia to South and West Asia as well as Europe and North Africa.

西安是一个国际化大都市。随着“一带一路”共建和国际教育合作的不断深化，中外高职院校共建“一带一路”职业教育联盟需要各类专业技术人才，越来越多的海外留学生来到中国学习中文和专业技能。

Xi'an is an international metropolis. With the constant deepening of the joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative and international education cooperation, Chinese and foreign vocational colleges jointly build the Belt and Road vocational education alliance, which requires various professional and technical talents. More and more overseas students come to China to learn Chinese and professional skills.

四名来自不同国家的留学生被中国西安的一所铁路职业技术学院录取了。他们已经在线上学习了一年半的中文，现在来到中国继续学习。

Four overseas students from different countries have been admitted to a railway vocational technical college in Xi'an, China. They have learned Chinese online for a year and a half and now they come to China to continue learning.



我叫高思睿，来自泰国。我是从上海虹桥站坐高铁到西安北站的。

I'm Gao Sirui, from Thailand. I took the high-speed train from Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station to Xi'anbei Railway Station.

我叫林丽娜，来自印度尼西亚。我是从广州南站坐高铁到西安北站的。

I'm Lin Lina, from Indonesia. I took the high-speed train from Guangzhounan Railway Station to Xi'anbei Station.



我叫安雅兰，来自俄罗斯。我是从北京西站坐高铁到西安北站的。

I'm An Yalan, from Russia. I took the high-speed train from Beijingxi Railway Station to Xi'anbei Railway Station.

我叫刘雅文，来自肯尼亚。我是从长沙南站坐高铁到西安北站的。

I'm Liu Yawen, from Kenya. I took the high-speed train from Changshanan Railway Station to Xi'anbei Railway Station.



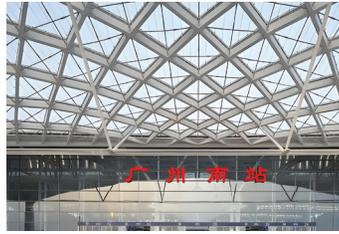
热身 1 Warm-up 1

看图片，认读高铁站名。

Look at the pictures and read aloud the following high-speed railway stations.



Shànghǎi Hóngqiáozhàn
① 上海 虹桥站
Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station



Guǎngzhōunán Zhàn
② 广州南 站
Guangzhounan Railway Station



Běijīngxī Zhàn
③ 北京西 站
Beijingxi Railway Station



Chángshānán Zhàn
④ 长沙南 站
Changshanan Railway Station



Xī'ānběi Zhàn
⑤ 西安北 站
Xi'anbei Railway Station

热身 2 Warm-up 2

下面是四名留学生的高铁票，请根据“导入”部分的信息为每名留学生选择合适的车票，并标记 A、B、C 或 D。

The following are the high-speed railway tickets of the four overseas students, choose the appropriate ticket for each of them according to the information in the “Leading In” part, then marked A, B, C or D.

复兴号 智能动车

06:25 G3176 兑 14:41 ¥718.5起
始 上海虹桥 8小时16分 过 西安北

二等 有票 一等 1张 商务 候补+ 无座 有票

A

复兴号 智能动车

15:00 G89 静 19:12 ¥577.5起
始 北京西 4小时12分 过 西安北

二等 有票 一等 候补+ 商务 候补+ 无座 无

B

复兴号 智能动车

11:55 G814 16:50 ¥664.5起
过 长沙南 4小时55分 过 西安北

二等 有票 一等 候补+ 商务 候补+ 无座 无

C

复兴号 智能动车

09:49 G814 16:50 ¥942.5起
始 广州南 7小时1分 过 西安北

二等 候补+ 一等 候补+ 商务 候补+ 无座 有票

D



① Gāo Sīruì
高 思睿



② Lín Lìnà
林 丽娜



③ Ān Yǎlán
安 雅兰



④ Liú Yǎwén
刘 雅文

热身 3 Warm-up 3

看图片，认读生词和短语。

Look at the pictures and read aloud the following new words and phrases.

复兴号 复兴号 复兴号

G814 G89 G3176

始 上海虹桥

终 西安北

chēcì
① 车次
train number

shǐfāzhàn
② 始发站
departure station

zhōngdiǎnzhàn
③ 终点站
arrival station

过 长沙南



jīngtíngzhàn
④ 经停站
stopped station

shāngwùzuò
⑤ 商务座
business-class seat

yīděngzuò
⑥ 一等座
first-class seat



èrděngzuò
⑦ 二等座
second-class seat



Fùxīng Hào
⑧ 复兴号
Fuxing bullet train



第二部分 课文

Part Two Text

课文一 Text One

Wǒ Shì Zuò Gāotiě Lái Xī'ān de 我是坐高铁来西安的

(zài Xī'ānběi Zhàn)
(在 西安北 站)

Ān Yǎlán: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Ān Yǎlán.
安雅兰: 你好! 我叫安雅兰。

Lín Lìnà: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ jiào Lín Lìnà.
林丽娜: 你好! 我叫林丽娜。

Ān Yǎlán: Nǐ shì zěnmē lái Xī'ān de?
安雅兰: 你是怎么来西安的?

Lín Lìnà: Wǒ shì zuò gāotiě lái Xī'ān de. Zhōngguó de gāotiě sùdù zhēn kuài!
林丽娜: 我是坐高铁来西安的。中国的高铁速度真快!

Ān Yǎlán: Gāotiě de sùdù hé pǔtōng huǒchē de sùdù yíyàng ma?
安雅兰: 高铁的速度和普通火车的速度一样吗?

Lín Lìnà: Gāotiě de sùdù hé pǔtōng huǒchē de sùdù bù yíyàng. Gāotiě de sùdù bǐ pǔtōng huǒchē kuàiduō le.
林丽娜: 高铁的速度和普通火车的速度不一样。高铁的速度比普通火车快多了。

Ān Yǎlán: Qǐngwèn, gāotiě de piàojià hé pǔtōng huǒchē de piàojià yíyàng ma?
安雅兰: 请问, 高铁的票价和普通火车的票价一样吗?

Lín Lìnà: Gāotiě de piàojià hé pǔtōng huǒchē de piàojià bù yíyàng guì. Gāotiě de piàojià bǐ pǔtōng huǒchē guì yìxiē.
林丽娜: 高铁的票价和普通火车的票价不一样贵。高铁的票价比普通火车贵一些。

Ān Yǎlán: Nǐ zěnmē zhīdào zhème duō a?
安雅兰: 你怎么知道这么多啊?



Lín Lìnà: Lái Zhōngguó qián wǒ zuòle hěn duō gōnglüè, wǒ hái zhīdào gāosù tiělù de
 林丽娜: 来 中国 前 我做了很多 攻略, 我还知道 高速铁路的
 guǐdào hé pǔsù tiělù de yě bù yíyàng.
 轨道 和 普速铁路的 也不一样。

I Came to Xi'an by High-Speed Train

(in Xi'anbei Station)

An Yalan: Hello! I'm An Yalan.

Lin Lina: Hello! I'm Lin Lina.

An Yalan: How did you get here?

Lin Lina: I came to Xi'an by high-speed train. China's high-speed train is really fast!

An Yalan: Is the speed of high-speed trains the same as that of ordinary trains?

Lin Lina: The speed of high-speed trains is different from that of ordinary ones. High-speed trains are much faster than the ordinary ones.

An Yalan: Is the ticket price of high-speed trains the same as that of ordinary ones?

Lin Lina: The ticket price of high-speed trains is different from that of ordinary ones. The ticket price of high-speed trains is a bit expensive than that of ordinary ones.

An Yalan: How did you know so much?

Lin Lina: Before coming to China, I read a lot to get to know China as much as possible. I also found that the tracks of high-speed trains are different from those of ordinary ones.

通用词语

1	高铁	gāotiě	<i>n.</i>	high-speed train
2	速度	sùdù	<i>n.</i>	speed
3	攻略	gōnglüè	<i>n.</i>	strategy, preparation

4	铁路	tiělù	<i>n.</i>	railway
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专业词语

1	票价	piàojià	<i>n.</i>	ticket price
2	轨道	guǐdào	<i>n.</i>	track

注释

1 是……的

强调到达目的地的交通方式。例如：

The structure “是……的” emphasizes the mode of transportation to reach the destination. For example:

- (1) 林丽娜是坐飞机来中国的。
- (2) 大卫是骑自行车去学校的。
- (3) 我是坐高铁来西安的。

2 A 和 B 一样吗？

询问事物 A 和事物 B 在某些方面是否相同。回答时用“(A 和 B) 一样 / 不一样”。例如：

The structure “A 和 B 一样吗？” is used to ask if A and B are the same in some ways. Use “(A 和 B) 一样 / 不一样” to answer. For example:

- (1) A: 这辆车的颜色和那辆车的颜色一样吗?
B: 一样。
- (2) A: 高铁的座位和普通火车的座位一样吗?
B: 不一样。
- (3) A: 高铁的速度和普通火车的速度一样吗?
B: 不一样。

3 比较句：“A 比 B + Adj. + 一点儿 / 一些 / 得多 / 多了”

“一点儿”“一些”“得多”“多了”用在“比”字句中形容词的后面，表示事物之间的差别程度。“一点儿”和“一些”表示差别的程度不大，“得多”和“多了”表示差别的程度很大。例如：

“一点儿”“一些”“得多”“多了” can follow an adjective in a comparative sentence, indicating the degree of difference between things, among which “一点儿” and “一些” indicate a slight difference, while “得多” and “多了” indicate a big difference. For example:

- (1) 大卫比玛丽高一点儿。
- (2) 数学比历史难多了。
- (3) 高铁的速度比普通火车快多了。
- (4) 高铁的票价比普通火车贵一些。

练习 1 Task 1

分角色朗读课文。

Role-play the text.

练习 2 Task 2

看图片，认读词语。

Look at the pictures and read aloud the following words.



gāotiě
① 高铁
high-speed train



huǒchē
② 火车
train



piàojià
③ 票价
ticket price



guǐdào
④ 轨道
track

练习 3 Task 3

看图片，先回答问题，再用“是……的”句式强调如何去某个地方。

Look at the following pictures, first answer the questions, and then use "是……的" sentence to emphasize on how to go to a place.



① 他们怎么去学校？



② 他怎么去北京？



③ 他怎么出去玩儿？



④ 他怎么去上海？



⑤ 他怎么去上班？



⑥ 她怎么去体育馆？



⑦ 她怎么去咖啡馆？



⑧ 他们怎么去旅游？

例

① A: 他们怎么去学校？

B: 他们骑自行车去学校。

A: 他们是怎么去学校的？B: 他们是骑自行车去学校的。



课文二

Text Two

Wǒmen Zuò Dìtiě Qù Xuéxiào Ba
我们坐地铁去学校吧

(zài chūzhànkǒu)

(在 出站口)

Gāo Sīrui: Lǐ lǎoshī, nín hǎo! Zhèr lí xuéxiào yuǎn ma?

高思睿: 李老师, 您好! 这儿离学校远吗?

Lǐ lǎoshī: Yǒudiǎnr yuǎn, nǐmen xiǎng zuò gōngjiāochē háishi dìtiě?

李老师: 有点儿远, 你们想坐公交车还是地铁?

Liú Yǎwén: Wǒmen xiǎng zuò dìtiě.

刘雅文: 我们想坐地铁。

Lǐ lǎoshī: Hǎo. Dìtiězhàn zài chūzhànkǒu de fù yī céng.

李老师: 好。地铁站在出站口的负一层。

Ān Yǎlán: Zuò dìtiě duō cháng shíjiān néng dào xuéxiào?

安雅兰: 坐地铁多长时间能到学校?

Lǐ lǎoshī: Dàgài yí gè duō xiǎoshí.

李老师: 大概一个多小时。

Ān Yǎlán: Dìtiě duō cháng shíjiān yí tàng?

安雅兰: 地铁多长时间一趟?

Lǐ lǎoshī: Měi sì fēnzhōng jiù yǒu yí tàng.

李老师: 每四分钟就有一趟。

Lín Lìnà: Wǒmen gǎnkuài zuò dìtiě qù xuéxiào ba!

林丽娜: 我们赶快坐地铁去学校吧!

Let's Take the Metro to School

(at the exit of Xi'anbei Station)

Gao Sirui: Hello, Mr. Li! Is school far away from here?

Mr. Li: A little far. Would you like to take a bus or metro?

Liu Yawen: We would like to take the metro.

Mr. Li: OK. The metro station is on the lower ground, next to the exit.

An Yalan: How long will it take to get school?

Mr. Li: About an hour.

An Yalan: How often does the metro run?

Mr. Li: Every 4 minutes.

Lin Lina: Let's take the metro to school quickly!

通用词语

1	大概	dàgài	<i>adv.</i>	approximately, probably
2	赶快	gǎnkuài	<i>adv.</i>	quickly

专业词语

1	出站口	chūzhàn kǒu	<i>n.</i>	the exit of a station
2	负一层	fù yī céng	<i>phr.</i>	the lower ground

注释

1 大概

表示对时间、数量不太精确的估计。例如：

“大概” indicates an imprecise estimate of time and quantity. For example:

(1) 大概有一半的学生去过长城。

(2) A: 我还要等你多长时间?

B: 大概 15 分钟。

(3) A: 坐地铁多长时间能到学校?

B: 大概一个多小时。

2 就

“就”放在动词前做状语，表示说话人认为动作发生得早、进行得快、很顺利。例如：

“就” is placed before a verb as an adverbial modifier, indicating that the speaker believes the action happened early, went on fast or smoothly. For example:

(1) 坐飞机一个小时就到了。

(2) 你怎么这么早就睡觉了？

(3) A: 地铁多长时间一趟？

B: 每四分钟就有一趟。

3 趟

“趟”，动量词，一去一回为“一趟”。例如：

A verbal measure word “一趟” means the whole process of going to and returning from a place. For example:

(1) 我今天去超市去了两趟。

(2) 列车每小时开出一趟。

(3) 地铁多长时间一趟？

练习 1 Task 1

分角色朗读课文。

Role-play the text.

练习 2 Task 2

根据课文，选择适当的词语填空。

Choose the proper words to fill in the blanks according to the text.

dìtiě
地铁

chūzhànkǒu
出站口

jìnzhànkǒu
进站口

chūzūchē
出租车

fēnzhōng
分钟

gōngjiāochē
公交车

1. _____ 多长时间一趟？

2. 地铁每四 _____ 就有一趟。

3. 地铁站在 _____ 的负一层。
4. 乘坐地铁或 _____ 都可以到学校。
5. 我们一起坐 _____ 去学校吧。

练习 3 Task 3

小组活动：3—4 人一组，每组随机抽取一张老师准备的高铁车次卡片。查询互联网，认读这趟高铁经过的车站，每组请一名同学报告情况。

Group work: Work in groups of 3-4. Each group randomly selects a high-speed train number card prepared by the teacher. Search the Internet and read the stations that the high-speed railway passes by. Each group chooses one member to make a report.



第三部分 专题阅读

Part Three Specialized Reading



阅读一

Reading One

Kèyùnhàn Hé Huòyùnhàn 客运站 和 货运站

Tiělù chēzhàn kě fēnwéi kèyùnhàn hé huòyùnhàn.
铁路车站可分为客运站和货运站。

Kèyùnhàn wèi lǚkè fúwù, yóu zhàn fáng, zhànchǎng hé zhàn qián guǎngchǎng sān gè bùfen zǔchéng. Zhàn fáng shì kèyùnhàn de zhǔtǐ, zhǔyào bāokuò shòupiàotīng, hòuchētīng děng wèi lǚkè fúwù de gè zhǒng fángwū hé jìshù bàn gōng fángwū děng.

Zhànchǎng shì bàn lǐ kèyùn jìshù zuòyè de dìfāng, bāokuò xiànlù, zhàntái, yǔpéng, kuàxiàn



shèbèi děng. Zhàn qián guǎngchǎng bāokuò zhàn fáng píngtái, rén xíng dào, chē xíng dào, 设备等。站前广场包括站房平台、人行道、车行道、
tíng chē chǎng, gōng jiāo zhàn diǎn děng. 停车场、公交站点等。

Huò yùn zhàn shì bàn lǐ huò yùn zuò yè de chē zhàn. Xī'ān Guó jì gǎng Zhàn shì Zhōng guó 货运站是办理货运作业的车站。西安国际港站是中国
nèi lù zuì dà de huò yùn zhàn zhī yī, yě shì Zhōng guó Zhōng-Ōu Bān liè kāi xíng liàng zuì 内陆最大的货运站之一，也是中国中欧班列开行量最
dà de chē zhàn. Zhōng-Ōu Bān liè wǎng lái Zhōng guó yǔ Ōu zhōu jí “Yí Dài Yí Lù” 大的车站。中欧班列往来中国与欧洲及“一带一路”
gòng jiàn guó jiā, shí xiàn zhōng wài huò wù yùn shū yǔ mào yì. 共建国家，实现中外货物运输与贸易。

Passenger Stations and Freight Stations

Railway stations are divided into passenger stations and freight stations.

The passenger station serves passengers, consisted of three parts, station building, station yard and station square. The station building is the main body of the passenger station, mainly including various houses serving passengers such as ticket halls, waiting halls, and technical office buildings. The station yard is a place for handling passenger transportation technical operations, including routes, platforms, canopies, cross-line equipment, etc. The station square includes station building platforms, sidewalks, lanes, parking lots, bus stops, etc.

The freight station is a station that handles freight transportation operation. Xi'an Guojigang Railway Station is one of the largest freight stations in inland China. It is also the station with the largest number of the China Railway Express in China. China Railway Express runs among China, Europe and the countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative, making the international transportation and trade come true.

通用词语

1	主体	zhǔtǐ	<i>n.</i>	the main part
2	包括	bāokuò	<i>v.</i>	to include
3	房屋	fángwū	<i>n.</i>	building
4	技术	jìshù	<i>n.</i>	technology
5	办公	bàn gōng	<i>v.o.</i>	to work
6	办理	bànlǐ	<i>v.</i>	to handle
7	线路	xiànlù	<i>n.</i>	line
8	内陆	nèilù	<i>n.</i>	inland
9	之一	zhīyī	<i>n.</i>	among
10	往来	wǎnglái	<i>v.</i>	to come and go
11	货物	huòwù	<i>n.</i>	goods
12	运输	yùنشū	<i>v.</i>	to transport
13	贸易	màoyì	<i>n.</i>	trade

专业词语

1	客运站	kèyùnzhan	<i>n.</i>	passenger station
2	货运站	huòyùnzhan	<i>n.</i>	freight station
3	铁路车站	tiělù chēzhàn	<i>phr.</i>	railway station
4	站房	zhàn fáng	<i>n.</i>	station building
5	站场	zhànchǎng	<i>n.</i>	station yard
6	站前广场	zhàn qián guǎngchǎng	<i>phr.</i>	station square
7	售票厅	shòupiàotīng	<i>n.</i>	ticket hall

8	候车厅	hòuchēting	<i>n.</i>	waiting hall
9	站台	zhàntái	<i>n.</i>	platform
10	雨棚	yǔpéng	<i>n.</i>	canopy
11	跨线设备	kuàxiàn shèbèi	<i>phr.</i>	cross-line facilities
12	货运作业	huòyùn zuòyè	<i>phr.</i>	freight operation

专有名词

1	西安国际港站	Xī'ān Guójìgǎng Zhàn	<i>p.n.</i>	Xi'an Guojigang Railway Station
2	中欧班列	Zhōng-Ōu Bānliè	<i>p.n.</i>	China Railway Express
3	欧洲	Ōuzhōu	<i>p.n.</i>	Europe
4	一带一路	Yí Dài Yí Lù	<i>p.n.</i>	The Belt and Road

练习 1 Task 1

看图片，认读词语。

Look at the pictures and read aloud the following words and phrases.



kèyùnzhan
① 客运站
passenger station



huòyùnzhan
② 货运站
freight station



Zhōng-Ōu Bānlìè
③ 中欧班列
China Railway Express

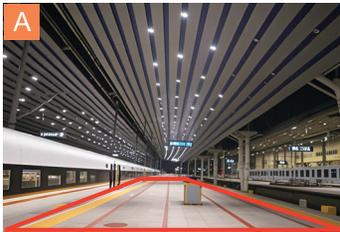


Xī'ān Guójìgǎng Zhàn
④ 西安国际港站
Xi'an Guojigang Railway Station

练习 2 Task 2

给下面的词语选择对应的图片。

Match the pictures with the following words and phrases.



zhàn fáng
① 站房 _____

zhàn tái
② 站台 _____

kuà xiàn shè bèi
③ 跨线设备 _____

yǔ péng
④ 雨棚 _____

zhàn chǎng
⑤ 站场 _____

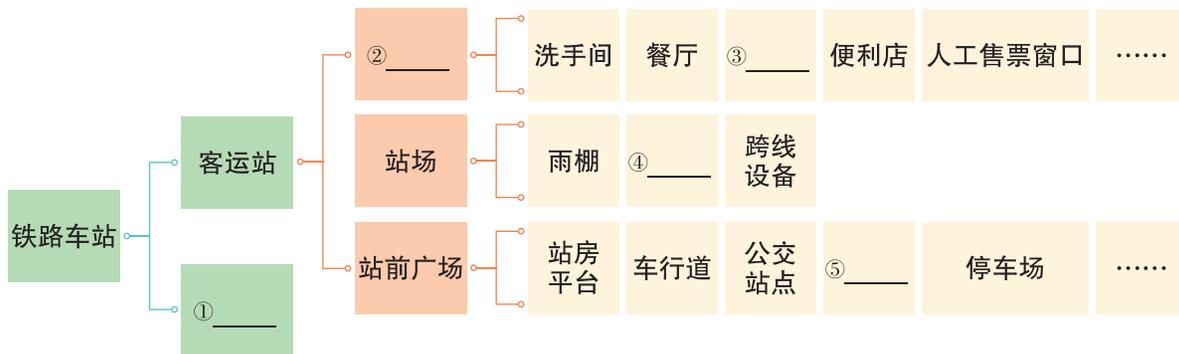
zhàn qián guǎng chǎng
⑥ 站前广场 _____

练习 3 Task 3

看下面的思维导图，选择恰当的词语填空。

Look at the mind chart below and choose the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

jiǎnpiaokǒu A. 检票口	zhàn fáng B. 站房	huòyùnzhàn C. 货运站	rénxíngdào D. 人行道	zhàntái E. 站台
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阅读二 Reading Two

Xī'ānběi Zhàn
西安北站

Xī'ānběi Zhàn shì Xīběi dìqū zuì zhòngyào、guīmó zuì dà de tiělù kèyùnzhàn, tóngshí yě shì Xī'ān tiělù shūniǔ de zhǔyào kèyùnzhàn zhīyī。 Xī'ānběi Zhàn gòng yǒu sì gè zhànchǎng、18 gè zhàntái、34 tiáo gǔdào、20 gè réngōng shòupiào chuāngkǒu、68 tái zhànchǎng、18 gè zhàntái、34 tiáo gǔdào、20 gè réngōng shòupiào chuāngkǒu、68 tái zìzhù shòu(qǔ)piào jī、34 gè jiǎnpiaokǒu hé 273 tái zìdòng jiǎnpiaojī。 自助售(取)票机、34个检票口和273台自动检票机。

Xi'anbei Railway Station

Xi'anbei Railway Station is the most important and largest railway passenger station in the northwest region, as well as one of the main passenger stations of Xi'an Railway Hub.

Xi'anbei Railway Station is built with 4 station yards, 18 platforms, 34 tracks, 20 manual ticket windows, 68 self-service ticket machines, 34 ticket gates, and 273 automatic ticket checking machines.

通用词语

规模	guīmó	<i>n.</i>	scale
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专业词语

1	铁路枢纽	tiělù shūniǔ	<i>phr.</i>	railway hub
2	股道	gǔdào	<i>n.</i>	train track
3	人工售票窗口	réngōng shòupiào chuāngkǒu	<i>phr.</i>	manual ticket windows
4	自助售(取)票机	zìzhù shòu(qǔ)piào jī	<i>phr.</i>	self-service ticket machine
5	检票口	jiǎnpiào kǒu	<i>n.</i>	ticket gate
6	自动检票机	zìdòng jiǎnpiào jī	<i>phr.</i>	automatic ticket checking machine

专有名词

西安北站	Xī'ānběi Zhàn	<i>p.n.</i>	Xi'anbei Railway Station
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练习 1 Task 1

看图片，认读词语。

Look at the pictures and read aloud the following words and phrases.



Xī'ānběi Zhàn
① 西安北 站
Xi'anbei Railway Station



gǔdào
② 股道
train tracks



réngōng shòupiào chuāngkǒu
③ 人 工 售 票 窗 口
manual ticket windows



zìzhù shòu(qǔ)piàojī
④ 自助售(取)票机
self-service ticket machines



jiǎnpiàokǒu
⑤ 检票口
ticket gate



zìdòng jiǎnpiàojī
⑥ 自动检票机
automatic ticket checking machine

练习 2 Task 2

看图片，填写合适的量词。

Look at the pictures and fill in the proper measure word.

tiáo
A. 条

tái
B. 台

gè
C. 个

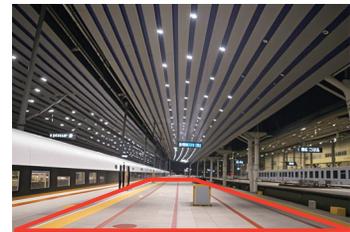
tàng
D. 趟



34 gǔdào
① 34 股道



4 zhànchǎng
② 4 站场



18 zhàntái
③ 18 站台



34 jiǎnpiàokǒu
④ 34 检票口



68 zìzhù shòu(qǔ)piàojī
⑤ 68 自助售(取)票机

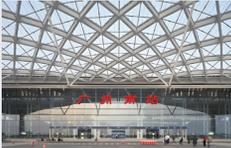


273 zìdòng jiǎnpiàojī
⑥ 273 自动检票机

练习 3 Task 3

上网查询，将下面表格中长沙南站、广州南站和上海虹桥站的信息补充完整。

Check the Internet and fill in the information of Changshanan Railway Station, Guangzhounan Railway Station and Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station in the form.

高铁站名 names of high-speed stations	站房图片 pictures of the station building	站场 station yards	站台 platforms	股道 train tracks	人工售票 窗口 manual ticket windows	自助售 取)票机 self-service ticket machines	检票口 ticket gates	自动 检票机 automatic ticket checking machines
Xi'ānběi Zhàn 西安北 站		4	18	34	20	68	34	273
Chángshānán 长沙南 Zhàn 站								
Guǎngzhōunán 广州南 Zhàn 站								
Shànghǎi 上海 Hóngqiáozhàn 虹桥站								



第四部分 语言点 Part Four Grammar

1 A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样

★表示两种事物在某些方面相似或者不同。

It indicates that A and B are similar or different in some ways.

(1) G96 次列车的最高时速和 G3176 次列车的最高时速一样。

(2) 高铁的速度和普通火车的速度不一样。

2 A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样 + Adj.

★表示两种事物在某方面几乎相同 / 不同。

It indicates that two things are almost the same or different in some way.

- (1) 长沙南站的股道和兰州西站的一样多。
- (2) 高铁的票价和普通火车的票价不一样贵。

练习 1 Task 1

用“A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样”或“A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样 + Adj.”改写下列句子。
Rewrite the following sentences with “A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样” or “A 跟 / 和 B 一样 / 不一样 + Adj.”.

例

这辆列车的颜色是红的。
那辆列车的颜色是蓝的。

_____ 这辆列车和那辆列车的颜色不一样。

1. 我坐地铁去学校。
他坐公交车去学校。

2. 上海虹桥站的站台数是 16 个。
广州南站的站台数是 15 个。

3. 林丽娜的车次是 G814。
安雅兰的车次是 G814。

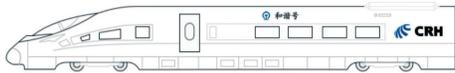
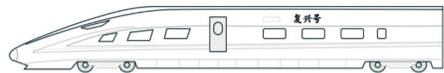
4. 和谐号列车的平均时速是 300 公里左右。
复兴号列车的平均时速是 350 公里左右。

5. 高思睿乘坐的是和谐号列车。
刘雅文乘坐的是复兴号列车。

练习 2 Task 2

看下面的图片和表格，两人一组，用“A跟/和B一样/不一样”或“A跟/和B一样/不一样 + Adj.”做问答练习。

Look at the pictures and table below. Work in pairs and do question-and-answer exercises using “A is the same as / different from B” or “A is the same as / different from B + Adj.”

和谐号	CRH380AL型	复兴号	CR400BF-A型														
																	
<table border="1"> <tr> <td> 列车编组 8辆</td> <td> 列车长度 203m</td> <td> 列车定员 556人</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 最高时速 350km/h</td> <td> 餐车 05车</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	列车编组 8辆	列车长度 203m	列车定员 556人	最高时速 350km/h	餐车 05车			<table border="1"> <tr> <td> 列车编组 16辆</td> <td> 列车长度 414m</td> <td> 列车定员 1193人</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 最高时速 350km/h</td> <td> 餐车 09车</td> <td> 无障碍车厢 08车</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 婴儿护理台 08车</td> <td> 列车办公席 09车</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	列车编组 16辆	列车长度 414m	列车定员 1193人	最高时速 350km/h	餐车 09车	无障碍车厢 08车	婴儿护理台 08车	列车办公席 09车	
列车编组 8辆	列车长度 203m	列车定员 556人															
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列车编组 16辆	列车长度 414m	列车定员 1193人															
最高时速 350km/h	餐车 09车	无障碍车厢 08车															
婴儿护理台 08车	列车办公席 09车																

姓名 name	出发车站 departure station	车次 train number	车型 vehicle type	二等座票价(元) second-class seat ticket price (yuan)	最高时速 (公里) maximum speed (km)	到达车站 arrival station
高思睿	上海虹桥站	G1974	复兴号 CR400BF-A	693	350	西安北站
林丽娜	广州南站	G814	复兴号 CR400AF-S	942.5	350	西安北站
安雅兰	长沙南站	G814	复兴号 CR400AF-S	664.5	350	西安北站
刘雅文	北京西站	G59	复兴号 CR400BF-S	577.5	350	西安北站

例

A: 高思睿乘坐的高铁车型和林丽娜的一样吗?

B: 高思睿乘坐的高铁车型和林丽娜的不一样。

试一试: 车次、时速、票价、出发车站、到达车站……

A: 和谐号和复兴号的车厢数量一样多吗?

B: 和谐号和复兴号的车厢数量一样多。

试一试: 列车长度、定员人数……

练习 3 Task 3

找出各组两幅图的不同之处,并用“A跟B一样/不一样”或“A跟B一样/不一样 + Adj.”进行描述。

Find the differences between the two pictures in each group and describe them using “A is the same as / different from B” or “A is the same as / different from B + Adj.”



A.



B.





C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



第五部分 汉字知识

Part Five Chinese Characters

(一) 偏旁部首组合 Radicals Combination

偏旁是合体字的构字部件之一。古人把左右结构的合体字的左边称为“偏”，右边称为“旁”，如今合体字各部分的部件统称为“偏旁”。汉字绝大部分是形声字，由形旁和声旁组成。偏旁主要包含形旁和声旁两类。

The radical is one of the components of a compound character. In ancient times, the left side of a compound character with left and right structures was called “pian”, and the right side was called “pang”. Nowadays, all the components of the compound character are collectively referred to as radicals, “pianpang” in Chinese. The vast majority of Chinese characters are pictophonetic ones, composed of semantic and phonetic components. The radical mainly includes two types: semantic component and phonetic component.

辶：走之，表示行走或与走路有关。如：速、达、运、进。

辶 is called “zouzhi” in Chinese, meaning walking or related to walking. For example, 速 (speed), 达 (to arrive), 运 (to transport), and 进 (to get into).

偏旁 Radical	部件组合 Combinations	例字 Examples	结构图示 Illustration
辶	辶 + 大 辶 + 云 辶 + 井	达 运 进	

(二) 形声字 Pictophonetic Characters

形声是用表示意义或起标示作用的形旁和表示读音的声旁来组合成字的汉字构形方法。形声是最能产的造字法，形声字占汉字总数的 85% 以上。

Pictophonetic is a Chinese character formation method that combines a semantic component with a phonetic component. It is the most productive character-creation method, with pictophonetic characters accounting for over 85% of all Chinese characters.

汉字	图示	图示释义	字形	汉字含义	组词
速		“速”字的字形像脚在路上行走，说明行动很快。		“速”用作名词，指速度；用作动词，有邀请之意。	速度 时速 快速 火速 不速之客
房		“房”字本义为正室两旁的房间。字形外围像一扇门。“房”字与房子有关，右下方的“方”表示字音。		“房”用作名词，泛指房子、房间。生活中一些像房子的东西也可以称为“房”，如“莲房”。“房”也指家族的一支，如“远房亲戚”。	站房 房屋 房间 空房 新房 房东 文房四宝
机		“机”繁体字写作“機”。“木”表示木头材质，“幾”表示读音。“机”最早指“织布机”，后来泛指所有“机器”。在汉字简化过程中，将“机”作为“機”的简化字。		泛指所有“机器”，如“飞机”“计算机”；还引申为“时机”“机会”等。	飞机 自助售(取)票机 自动检票机 计算机 机密 机遇 时机

(三) 汉字书写 Character Exercises

Write these characters in the right stroke order.

dá	一 丩 大 次 汰 达 (6画)
达	
yùn	一 二 云 云 云 运 运 (7画)
运	
jìn	一 二 井 井 井 讲 进 (7画)
进	
sù	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 速 (10画)
速	
fáng	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 房 (8画)
房	
jī	一 十 才 木 机 机 (6画)
机	



第六部分 文化点

Part Six Cultural Notes

西安火车站变迁史

The Development History of Xi'an Railway Station

西安北站建于 2011 年，是为高铁发展而兴建的。在西安这座城市的中心位置，还有一座历史悠久的火车站——西安站，每年发送旅客约 120 万人次。西安站是这座城市的重要地标，承载着人们的很多回忆。

Xi'anbei Railway Station was built in 2011 for the development of high-speed rail. At the center of the city of Xi'an, there is also a historic railway station—Xi'an Railway Station, which sends about 1.2 million passengers annually. Xi'an Railway Station is an important landmark of the city and carries people's many memories.



20 世纪 30 年代的西安火车站

西安火车站始建于 20 世纪 30 年代，在全国铁路网中占有重要地位。1934 年，中国政府修筑贯穿东西的陇海铁路线，铁路铺轨至西安，开始修建车站。1935 年 1 月，西安火车站正式建成使用，当时仅有两个站台，总建筑面积 1017 平方米。

Xi'an Railway Station was founded in the 1930s and had been playing a significant role in the national railway network. In 1934, the Chinese government built the Longhai Railway Line, which ran from east to west. When the railway tracks were laid to Xi'an, the construction of Xi'an Railway Station began. In January 1935, Xi'an Railway Station was officially put into use, with only two platforms and a total construction area of 1,017 m² at that time.



20 世纪五六十年代的西安火车站

1951 年，站房东西两侧修建了两座古典式快车候车室；1960 年，车站广场东西两侧修建了两座平房式候车室，扩建后总面积达 1800 平方米，同时增设了东西两个售票处。

In 1951, two classical style express waiting rooms were built on the east and west sides of the station building. In 1960, two bungalow style waiting rooms were built on the east and west sides of the station square. After expansion, the total area reached 1,800 m², and two ticket offices were added on the east and west sides as well.



20 世纪七八十年代的西安火车站

20 世纪七八十年代，随着中国铁路的发展，西安站客流量越来越大。经多次改造扩建，西安站建成 6 站台 11 股道，总建筑面积 16411 平方米。

In the 1970s and 1980s, with the development of China's railways, the passenger flow at Xi'an Railway Station got larger and larger. After multiple renovations and expansions, Xi'an Station was built with 6 platforms and 11 tracks, covering a total construction area of 16,411 m².

近年来，中国经济飞速发展，特别是“一带一路”倡议的提出，使得西安作为欧亚大陆古丝绸之路的起点城市，国际国内区位优势凸显，铁路客运和货运的需求空前扩大，因此，西安火车站的再次扩建势在必行。

In recent years, China's economy has developed rapidly, especially with the proposal of the "Belt and Road" Initiative. As the starting city of the ancient Silk Road in Eurasia, Xi'an has prominent international and domestic regional advantages, and the demand for railway passenger transport and freight transport has expanded unprecedentedly. Therefore, it is imperative to expand Xi'an Railway Station again.

2016 年，西安市政府全面启动西安火车站的扩建改造工程，总投资 80 多亿元，计划工期 5 年。

In 2016, the Xi'an Municipal Government fully launched the expansion and renovation project of Xi'an Railway Station, with a total investment of over RMB 8 billion and a planned construction period of 5 years.



2021 年全新改造后的西安火车站

2021 年，改造工程如期完成。

改扩建完成的西安火车站总建筑面积 30 多万平方米，拥有 9 台 18 线车场、高架候车室、南北双广场、南北双站房、地铁 4 号线和 7 号线双地铁接驳。西安火车站成为多通道、立体化、零换乘的综合交通枢纽，形成了北有大明宫丹凤门、南有明城墙解放门的格局，成为中国唯一直面世界文化遗产的火车站。

In 2021, the renovation project was completed as scheduled. Now the Xi'an Railway Station has a total construction area of over 300,000 m², with 9 platforms, 18 line parking lots, elevated waiting rooms, north and