

经



New

Contemporary Chinese

新当代中文

主 编：吴中伟

副主编：陈 钰

编 者：王少骏 刘 堃 张 奇

丁泉琨 陈 钰 叶李贝贝

翻 译：吴爱俊

译文审校：Jarrod Williams

课本
3
Textbook

First Edition 2023

ISBN 978-7-5138-2243-5

Copyright 2023 by Sinolingua Co., Ltd

Published by Sinolingua Co., Ltd

24 Baiwanzhuang Street, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: (86)10-68320585, 68997826

Fax: (86)10-68997826, 68326333

<http://www.sinolingua.com.cn>

E-mail: hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn

Facebook: www.facebook.com/sinolingua

Printed by Beijing Zhongke Printing Co., Ltd

Printed in the People's Republic of China

User's Guide to *New Contemporary Chinese*

The Chinese language learning coursebook series *New Contemporary Chinese* has been designed around the basis of grammatical structure and integrated with differing topics, functions, and cultural aspects. This series aims to develop students' comprehensive skills of listening to, speaking, reading, and writing Chinese. It includes **Textbooks** volumes one through four, with an accompanying **Exercise Book**, a **Teacher's Book**, **Supplementary Reading Materials**, and **Testing Materials** for each volume, as well as a **Character Book** for Volume 1 and Volume 2 and the companion **Character Writing Workbook** (two books for Volume 1 and two books for Volume 2).

As a complete textbook series, *New Contemporary Chinese* is tailored to beginners of the Chinese language and aims to develop the abilities of listening comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing of the language. This series is adapted from *Contemporary Chinese*, which has been widely used worldwide for nearly two decades. *New Contemporary Chinese* follows the Chinese Proficiency Grading Standards for International Chinese Language Education while keeping up with the development trends in Chinese society. The series has the following new features: restructured content and teaching procedures to provide an easier approach for both students and teachers; more specific learning objectives; updated topics; more exercises, class activities, and negotiated interaction in and out of class; encouraging active and reflective learning.

Features of this series:

1. Elementary-level instruction: Equal importance is attached to conversation, phonetics, and Chinese characters, and a systematic approach is taken to teach these three aspects independently. Phonetics is the key to speech and thus the teaching focus at the elementary level. At the same time, Chinese characters are the stepping stone to reading and writing, so characters should be taught beginning with basic strokes and stroke orders and a few characters with typical structures to cultivate a sense of their overall structure in students. Conversation should be taught by asking students to repeat complete sentences after listening. We suggest that 1/5 of a class period be spent in teaching conversation, 3/5 training phonetics, and 1/5 practicing characters suc-

To the Learner

Welcome to *New Contemporary Chinese!*

New Contemporary Chinese is designed for students whose native language is English. The ultimate goal of this series is to develop the student's ability to comprehend and communicate in the Chinese language. Specifically, it provides training in the skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing Chinese.

The whole series consists of **four volumes**. You may work through the whole series or use only the volumes of your choice.

The following are to be used together with the **Textbook**:

- ✿ **Exercise Book**
- ✿ **Character Book (only for Volume One and Volume Two)**
- ✿ **Audio Materials**
- ✿ **Teacher's Book**
- ✿ **Testing Materials**
- ✿ **Supplementary Reading Materials**
- ✿ **Character Writing Workbook (for Volume One and Volume Two)**

The **Textbook**:

- keeps up with the fast-changing Chinese society,
- is concise, practical, authentic, and topical,
- is adaptable to the varied needs of different students,
- gives equal attention to listening, speaking, reading, and writing,
- guides your learning step by step.

After working through **Volume Three**, you should have a good command of an additional **519 Chinese words and expressions**, **16 grammatical items**, and the ability to further master more communicative skills, including speaking and writing, so as to make your ideas more clear.

Learning Chinese is not so hard.

Let's start!

Chinese Grammar Terms

noun	N.	míngcí	名词
place word	PW	chùsuōcí	处所词
time word	TW	shíjiāncí	时间词
location word	LW	fāngwèicí	方位词
pronoun	Pron.	dàicí	代词
question word	QW	yíwèncí	疑问词
verb	V.	dòngcí	动词
directional verb	DV	qūxiàng dòngcí	趋向动词
modal verb	MV	néngyuàn dòngcí	能愿动词
adjective	Adj.	xíngróngcí	形容词
numeral	Num.	shùcí	数词
measure word	MW	liàngcí	量词
adverb	Adv.	fùcí	副词
preposition	Prep.	jiècí	介词
conjunction	Conj.	liáncí	连词
particle	Part.	zhùcí	助词
interjection	Interj.	tàncí	叹词
subject	Subj.	zhǔyǔ	主语
predicate	Pred.	wèiyǔ	谓语
object	Obj.	bīnyǔ	宾语
attributive	Attrib.	dìngyǔ	定语
complement	Comple.	bùyǔ	补语
adverbial	Adverbial	zhuàngyǔ	状语
verb plus object	V. O.	dòngbīnshì líhé	动宾式离合词

People in the Text

We have already met the following people in Volume One and Volume Two:



Jiékè 杰克
male, Canadian, works for an import-export company, now works and studies in China



Chén Jìng 陈静
female, Chinese, English major at a Chinese university, Jack's language partner



Jiāng Shān 江山
male, American, a Chinese major student at Lincoln University



Bái Xiǎohóng 白小红
female, Chinese, studies at Lincoln University



Zhāng Lín 张林
male, Chinese, over forty, a Chinese language teacher at Lincoln University



Dīng Hànshēng 丁汉生
male, Chinese, works for an import-export company abroad



Zhāng Yuányuán 张园园
female, New Zealander of Chinese origin, Jiang Shan's girlfriend, a Chinese major student in the Department of Chinese Language at the Eastern College, UK before studying in Beijing and Shanghai

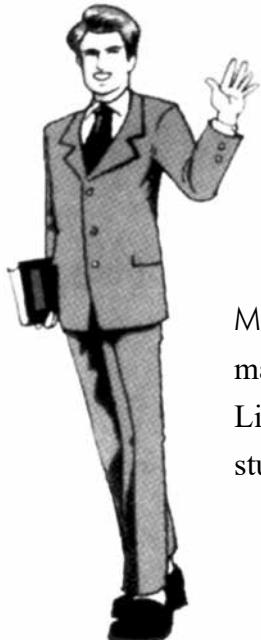


Wáng Yǐng 王英
female, Chinese Canadian, a Chinese major student at Lincoln University, now studies in China



Tiánzhōng 田中
female, Japanese, an international student at a Chinese University

We will meet a few new friends in Volume Three:



Mǎkè 马克

male, American, a student at Lincoln University who will study Chinese in China



Lín Nà 林娜

female, Chinese, studies in the UK before going to Lincoln University as an exchange student



Qián Píngping 钱平平

female, Chinese, a senior who is looking for a job, Lina's friend

Háishi Zhuāngzhòng Diǎnr Hǎo 还是 庄重 点儿好.....	128
Better wear formal clothes	
Language points	131

Unit 11

Yǒu Jiè Yǒu Huán 有 借 有 还.....	134
I Borrow, I Return	
Wǒ Bù Huán Tāmen 我 不 还 他们.....	138
I am not going to pay them back	
Wǒ Xiǎng Zhēnzhèng De Dúlì 我 想 真 正 地 独 立	142
I want to be fully independent	
Language points	144

Unit 12

Jiérì Kuàilè 节 日 快 乐	148
Have a Happy Holiday!	
Yuèláiyuè Duō De Jiérì 越 来 越 多 的 节 日	152
More and more festivals	
Language points	156

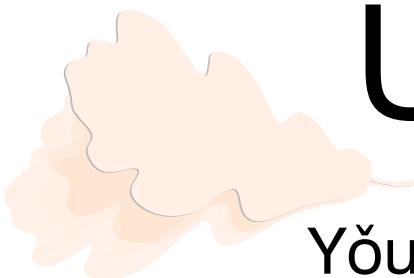
词语索引

Index of Vocabulary	158
----------------------------------	-----

语法项目索引

Index of Grammatical Items	163
---	-----

Unit 11



Yǒu Jiè Yǒu Huán 有 借 有 还 I Borrow, I Return



学习目标 Xuéxí Mùbiāo Learning objectives

- ✿ 理解和掌握中文的复句，常用关联词语的用法
Understanding and using the common conjunctions
- ✿ 使用本课相关词语和语言点：
Using proper words and language points in this unit to:
谈论家庭中父母与孩子的关系
discuss the relations between parents and children
比较中外孝悌观念的异同
compare the understandings of filial piety between China and other countries
- ✿ 了解中国人的传统家庭观
Learning about traditional Chinese family values





热身讨论 Rèshēn Tǎolùn Warm up

你想去中国留学吗？假设你有机会去中国的某个城市留学，你最想去哪个城市？去那个城市留学大概需要多少费用？请确定一个城市，查找相关信息，填写下面的表格。
Do you want to study in China? If you have a chance to study there, which city do you prefer? How much will it cost if you study in that city? Search for relevant information about the city you choose and fill in the following form.

人民币金额 留学城市	学费 / 年	住宿费 / 年	生活费 / 年	其他	总计

上述留学的费用，你打算怎么解决？如果父母答应支持你的学费，你回国后打算还给父母吗？为什么？
Who will pay for tuition and other expenses if you study in China? If your parents pay, do you need to pay them back? Why?

如果你在留学中发现生活费不够，父母、兄弟姐妹、银行、朋友……，你会首先跟谁借，然后跟谁借，最后跟谁借？为什么？
If you need more money to cover your living expenses, who is the first one, the second or the last one you will borrow money from: your parents, brothers or sisters, the bank or friends ...? Explain the reasons.



词语 Cíyǔ Words and expressions

Text 1

1	辛苦	(Adj.)	xīnkǔ	toilsome, laborious, difficult
2	不但	(Conj.)	bùdàn	not only
3	利用	(V.)	lìyòng	make use of; take advantage of
4	门	(M.W.)	mén	(measure word for a course or subject)
5	学分	(N.)	xuéfēn	school/course credit
6	学费	(N.)	xuéfèi	tuition
7	哪怕	(Conj.)	nǎpà	even though; regardless
8	外人	(N.)	wàiérén	stranger, outsider
9	分	(V.)	fēn	separate
10	想法	(N.)	xiǎngfǎ	way of thinking; idea
11	独立	(V.)	dúlì	become independent
12	万一	(Adv.)	wàn yī	just in case; what if
13	即使	(Conj.)	jǐshǐ	even though

Text 2

14	路上	(N.)	lùshang	along the way; en route
15	感到	(V.)	gǎndào	feel
16	部分	(N.)	bùfen	section, part
17	挣	(V.)	zhèng	earn (money)
18	房租	(N.)	fángzū	rent
19	可笑	(Adj.)	kěxiào	ridiculous, laughable
20	不论	(Conj.)	bùlùn	regardless of
21	伸手	(V. O.)	shēnshǒu	ask for help (literally: stretch out one's hand)
22	笔	(M.W.)	bǐ	sum, amount; (measure word for money)
23	数目	(N.)	shùmù	quantity, amount
24	从来	(Adv.)	cónglái	always; all along

25	却	(Adv.)	què	but, yet, however
26	骂	(V.)	mà	scold
27	顿	(M.W.)	dùn	(measure word for meals, scolding, etc.)
28	再说	(Conj.)	zài shuō	what's more; besides
29	学位	(N.)	xuéwèi	degree
30	主要	(Adj.)	zhǔyào	primary, main
31	任务	(N.)	rènwù	task, mission
32	孝顺	(V.)	xiàoshùn	show filial piety; be obedient to one's elders

用本课的生词填空

Fill in the blanks with the new words and expressions.

1. 我打算 _____ 这个假期去中国旅行。
2. 父母应该培养孩子 _____ 解决问题的能力，而不是一直依赖别人。
3. 他上大学的学费都是自己挣的，每个周末都要出去打工，非常 _____。
4. 虽然现在是晴天，但你还是带把伞吧，_____ 下午下雨呢？
5. 这个学期他选了八 _____ 课，忙得要死，每天都学习到深夜。

6. 抽烟对身体不好，所以我 _____ 不抽烟。
7. 今天的 _____ 看来不能按时完成了，晚上又要加班了。
8. _____ 发生什么事故，或者遇到什么危险，你都可以打 110 找警察。
9. 住在大城市，光一年的房租就是一 _____ 不小的数目。
10. 他竟然会有这样的想法，我 _____ 很奇怪。



课文一 Kèwén Yī Text 1

我不还他们

I am not going to pay them back

Standing by a university campus road, Jiang Shan and Lin Na are discussing how to spend their summer break.

江山：假期咱们一起去打工吧！

林娜：我是想去打工，可是我爸爸妈妈说，女孩子打工太辛苦¹。他们不但²不让我打工，而且还让我利用³这段时间多选几门⁴课，多拿几个学分⁵。

江山：那你明年的学费⁶怎么办？

林娜：向我爸爸妈妈要啊。我爸妈说了，虽然我们家不是很有钱，但是只要我需要，他们就会给我想办法，哪怕⁷借钱也没关系。

江山：那你什么时候还他们？

林娜：我不还他们，他们也不要我还。你父母给你钱，还要你还吗？

江山：他们不是“给”我钱，是“借”给我钱。我已经从我父母那里借了三千多块钱了，等我大学毕业找到工作以后，我会很快还他们的。你们中国人不是也说“有借有还”吗？

林娜：那不一样。“有借有还”说的是外人⁸。父母和孩子是一家人。父母的钱就是孩子的钱，分⁹那么清楚干什么？

江山：那是你们中国人的想法¹⁰。可是我们觉得，虽然孩

子和父母是一家人，但是只要你到了十八岁，就应该独立¹¹。只有在经济上独立了，你才能真正地独立。

林娜：那万一¹²你大学毕业以后找不着好工作，你借他们的钱还不了，你会怎么办？

江山：这个问题我还真没想过。不过我想，即使¹³还不了也没关系。

林娜：那还不是一回事。

江山：不是一回事，是两回事。



注释 Zhùshì Notes

一、我是想去打工

In this case, 是 expresses a confirmation and should be pronounced with a stress.

二、只有在经济上独立了

Here 上 means 方面，or “in the aspect of; in this respect”. For example: 在政治上 / 在法律上 / 在生活上 / 在爱情上。

三、那还不是一回事

This is a rhetorical question. It means 那是一回事，or “it's the same thing”.



Pinyin text

Wǒ Bù Huán Tāmen

Jiāng Shān: Jiàqī zánmen yìqǐ qù dǎgōng ba!

Lín Nà: Wǒ shì xiǎng qù dǎgōng, kěshì wǒ bàba māma shuō, nǚháizi dǎgōng tài xīnkǔ. Tāmen bùdàn bú ràng wǒ dǎgōng, érqiě hái ràng wǒ liyòng zhè duàn shíjīān duō xuǎn jǐ mén kè, duō ná jǐ gè xuéfēn.

Jiāng Shān: Nà nǐ míngnián de xuéfèi zěnme bàn?

Lín Nà: Xiàng wǒ bàba māma yào a. Wǒ bàmā shuō le, suīrán wǒmen jiā bù shì hěn yǒuqián, dànshì zhǐyào wǒ xūyào, tāmen jiù huì gěi wǒ xiǎng bànfǎ, nǎpà jièqián yě méi guānxì.

Jiāng Shān: Nà nǐ shénme shíhou huán tāmen?

Lín Nà: Wǒ bù huán tāmen, tāmen yě bú yào wǒ huán. Nǐ fùmǔ gěi nǐ qián, hái yào nǐ huán ma?

Jiāng Shān: Tāmen bù shì “gěi” wǒ qián, shì “jiè” gěi wǒ qián. Wǒ yǐjing cóng wǒ fùmǔ nàlǐ jièlè sānqiān duō kuài qián le, děng wǒ dàxué bìyè zhǎodào gōngzuò yǐhòu, wǒ huì hěn kuài huán tāmen de. Nǐmen Zhōngguórén bù shì yě shuō “yǒu jiè yǒu huán” ma?

Lín Nà: Nà bù yíyàng. “Yǒu jiè yǒu huán” shuō de shì wàiérén. Fùmǔ hé háizi shì yì jiā rén. Fùmǔ de qián jiù shì háizi de qián, fēn nàme qīngchu gàn shénme?

Jiāng Shān: Nà shì nǐmen Zhōngguórén de xiǎngfǎ. Kěshì wǒmen juéde, suīrán háizi hé fùmǔ shì yì jiā rén, dànshì zhǐyào nǐ dàole shíbā suì, jiù yīnggāi dúlì. Zhǐyóu zài jīngjì shàng dúlì le, nǐ cái néng zhēnzhèng de dúlì.

Lín Nà: Nà wànnyī nǐ dàxué bìyè yǐhòu zhǎobuzháo hǎo gōngzuò, nǐ jiè tāmen de qián huánbuliǎo, nǐ huì zěnme bàn?

Jiāng Shān: Zhège wèntí wǒ hái zhēn méi xiāngguo. Búguò wǒ xiǎng, jíshǐ huánbuliǎo yě méi guānxì.

Lín Nà: Nà hái bù shì yì huí shì.

Jiāng Shān: Bù shì yì huí shì, shì liǎng huí shì.

听课文对话，根据课文回答问题

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions according to the text.

- 林娜的父母为什么不让她打工？
- 林娜的父母希望她假期干什么？
- 关于林娜的生活费，她父母是怎么说的？
- 林娜为什么觉得父母的钱就是孩子的钱？
- 江山为什么觉得父母的钱不是孩子的钱？
- 江山觉得如果大学毕业后还不了父母的钱，会怎么样？

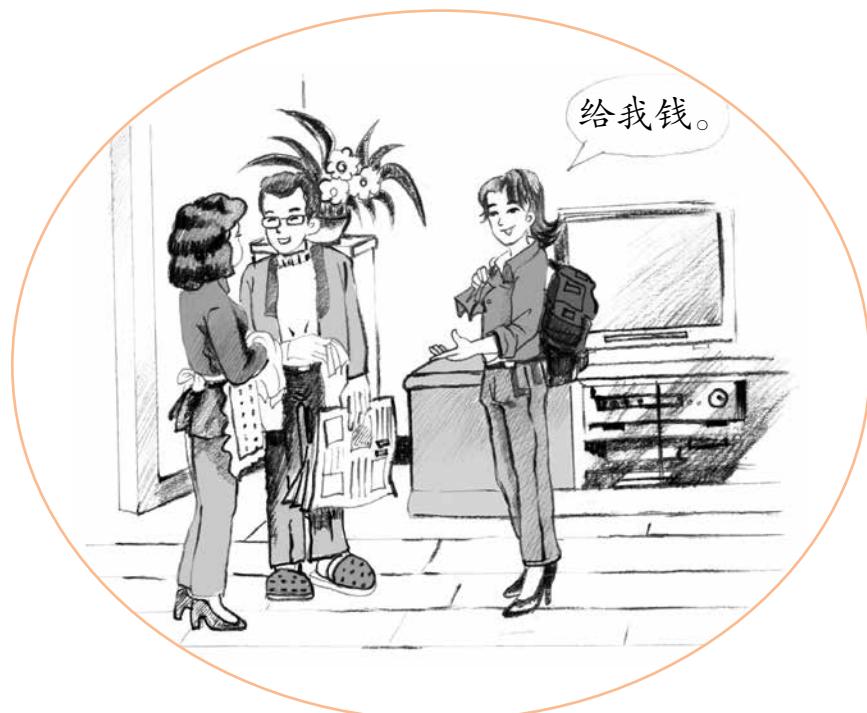
阅读课文对话，根据课文填空

Read the dialogue and fill in the blanks according to the text.

林娜假期想去_____，可是林娜的爸爸妈妈不同意，他们觉得女孩子打工太_____。他们不但不让林娜假期去打工，_____还让她利用这段时间多选几门课，多拿几个_____。至于林娜的学费，她爸妈会给她。_____林娜需要，他们哪怕是_____也会给林娜。林娜觉得这很正常，父母和孩子是_____，父母的钱就是孩子的钱，可是江山不同意，他认为孩子到了十八岁就应该_____，特别是_____上的独立。

讨论：你认为在不同年龄阶段，理想中的父母和孩子关系应该是怎么样的？你同意孩子十八岁后最重要是经济独立吗，为什么？

Discussion: What do you think the ideal relations between parents and children are at their different ages? Do you agree that the children of over 18 should rely on themselves to afford their cost? Why?





课文二 Kèwén Èr Text 2

我想真正地独立

I want to be fully independent

今天在路上¹⁴ 碰见了江山，他建议我假期去打工。让我感到¹⁵ 不能理解的是，江山告诉我，他的学费一部分¹⁶ 是自己打工挣¹⁷ 的，一部分是跟父母借的，将来要还给父母。更让我感到不解的是，他假期住在家里，他爸爸还要他交房租¹⁸！

开始的时候我觉得很可笑¹⁹，怎么会这样？中国的孩子，不论²⁰ 过没过十八岁，只要还在上学，没结婚、没工作，就都可以伸手²¹ 向父母要钱，谁也不会说“借”。

我记不清从小到大跟父母要过多少钱了，只知道光这两年的学费、生活费就是一笔²² 不小的数目²³。虽然父母从来²⁴ 没让我还钱，可是听了江山的话，我有点儿不好意思。

也许我也应该去打工，自己赚点儿钱。于是我就给父母打了个电话，可是却²⁵ 被爸爸骂²⁶ 了一顿²⁷：“谁要你还了？你还得起吗？再说²⁸，你早点儿把学位²⁹ 读出来，早点儿找一个好工作，早点儿结婚，不就什么都有了？”

爸爸总是这么说。他和妈妈从来没想到要我还钱，总是说我现在是学生，主要³⁰ 的任务³¹ 是学习，只要把学习搞好就行了。

可是我还是想去打工，我是大学生了，我想真正地独立，也想孝顺³² 孝顺父母。



注释 Zhùshì Notes

一、再说

This is used to connect sentences. It indicates a further cause or reason, in addition to the ones already mentioned.

二、不就什么都有了

This means “you’ll have everything.” 不就 ... 了吗 is a rhetorical question that means 就 ... 了. Another example: 你打个电话问问她，不就知道了？



Pinyin text

Wǒ Xiǎng Zhēnzhèng De Dúlì

Jīntiān zài lùshàng pèngjiànle Jiāng Shān, tā jiànyì wǒ jiàoqī qù dǎgōng. Ràng wǒ gǎndào bù néng lǐjíe de shì, Jiāng Shān gàoosu wǒ, tā de xuéfèi yí bùfen shì zìjǐ dǎgōng zhèng de, yí bùfen shì gēn fùmǔ jiè de, jiānglái yào huán gěi fùmǔ. Gèng ràng wǒ gǎndào bùjíe de shì, tā jiàoqī zhù zài jiā li, tā bàba hái yào tā jiāo fángzū!

Kāishǐ de shíhou wǒ juéde hěn kěxiào, zěnme huì zhèyàng? Zhōngguó de háizi, bùlùn guò méi guò shíbá suì, zhǐyào hái zài shàngxué, méi jiéhūn, méi gōngzuò, jiù dōu kěyǐ shēnshǒu xiàng fùmǔ yào qián, shéi yě bù huì shuō “jiè” .

Wǒ jìbuqīng cóngxiǎodàodà gēn fùmǔ yàoguo duōshao qián le, zhǐ zhīdào guāng zhè liǎng nián de xuéfèi, shēnghuófèi jiù shì yì bǐ bù xiǎo de shùmù. Suīrán fùmǔ cóngglái méi ràng wǒ huán qián, kěshì tīngle Jiāng Shān de huà, wǒ yóudiǎnr bù hǎo yìsi.

Yěxǔ wǒ yě yīnggāi qù dǎgōng, zìjǐ zhuàn diǎnr qián. Yúshì wǒ jiù gěi fùmǔ dǎle gè dìànihuà, kěshì què bēi bàba mǎle yí dùn: “Shéi yào nǐ huán le? Nǐ huán deqǐ ma? Zàishuō, nǐ zǎodiǎnr bǎ xuéwèi dú chūlái, zǎodiǎnr zhǎo yí gè hǎo gōngzuò, zǎodiǎnr jiéhūn, bù jiù shénme dōu yǒu le?”

Bàba zōngshì zhèmē shuō. Tā hé māma cónglái méi xiǎngdào yào wǒ huán qián, zōngshì shuō wǒ xiànzài shì xuéshēng, zhǐyào de rènwù shì xuéxí, zhǐyào bǎ xuéxí gǎohǎo jiù xíng le.

Kěshì wǒ háishi xiǎngqù dǎgōng, wǒ shì dàxuéshēng le, wǒ xiǎng zhēnzhèng de dúlì, yě xiǎng xiàoshùn xiàoshùn fùmǔ.

听课文录音，根据课文回答问题

Listen to the recording and answer the questions according to the text.

- 江山的学费是从哪儿来的？
- 在什么情况下，中国的孩子可以伸手向父母要钱？
- 听了江山的话，林娜为什么觉得有点儿不好意思？
- 林娜的爸爸希望林娜干什么？
- 听了爸爸的话，林娜怎么想？

阅读课文，根据课文写一写：林娜的父母觉得什么是孝顺？林娜呢？最后再说一说你的观点。

Read the text and fill in this form: What do Lin Na's parents think filial piety is? What about Lin Na? And what is your opinion?

孝顺是什么	
林娜的父母	
林娜	
你	



语言点 Yǔyán Diǎn Language points

Compound Sentences

The conjunctions in compound sentences typically appear in pairs. For example: 因为 ... 所以 ..., 如果 ... 就 ..., and 既 ... 又 Here are five common types of compound sentences:

虽然……但(是)/可是……
Although..., yet...

- 虽然我们家不是很有钱，但是只要我需要，他们就会给我想办法。
- 虽然孩子和父母是一家人，但是只要你到了十八岁，就应该独立。
- 虽然父母从来没让我还钱，可是听了江山的话，我有点不好意思。
- 我虽然没见过他，可是我听说过他。
- 虽然马丁心里很生气，可是他什么也没说。

哪怕 / 即使……也……
Even if/Though..., ...

1. 哪怕借钱也没关系。
2. 即使还不了也没关系。
3. 哪怕明天下雨，我也要去爬山。
4. 即使你们都同意，我也不可能这么做。

只有……才……
Only when..., ...

This is used to indicate that only under certain conditions will an action occur. For example:

1. 只有在经济上独立了，你才能真正地独立。
2. 你只有找到她，才能找到马丁。
3. 只有认真学习，你才会有进步。
4. 只有把学位读出来，才能找到更好的工作。

只要……就……
So long as..., ...

This means that as long as there is a certain condition, there must be a certain result. The focus of the sentence is on the second clause. For example:

1. 只要你到了十八岁，就应该独立。
2. 只要还在上学，没结婚、没工作，就可以伸手向父母要钱。
3. 你只要考上了好大学，将来就有可能找到好工作。
4. 只要我有时间，我就一定去。

不论 / 不管……都……
No matter..., ...

In this compound sentence, the first clause provides at least two possibilities, or some indefinite situations denoted by interrogative pronouns, such as 什么 or 谁. The focus of the sentence is on the second clause. For example:

1. 中国的孩子，不论过没过十八岁，只要还在上学，没结婚、没工作，都可以伸手向父母要钱。
2. 不管明天下雨（还是）不下雨，我都要去爬山。
3. 不管在北京还是在上海或者别的大城市，都可以看见很多外国人。
4. 不管什么时候，父母和孩子都是一家人。
5. 不论是谁（老师还是学生），都不能在教室抽烟。

Note: The above conjunctions 也, 才, 就 and 都 are all adverbs, and therefore they cannot be placed before the subject.

用给定的关联词语完成句子

Use the conjunctions in the brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. 开车 方便 对身体 没有好处 (虽然……可是……)

2. 气温在零度以下 他们 照样 到河里去游泳 (哪怕……也……)

3. 她邀请我 我不会去 (即使……也……)

4. 十八岁以上 可以喝酒 (只有……才……)

5. 你给我一个电话 我一定来帮你 (只要……就……)

6. 大国还是小国 每个国家 是平等的 (不论……都……)

选择下面的关联词语，把两个小句连接起来

Choose the correct conjunctions to fill in the blanks.

虽然 即使 哪怕 只有 只要 不管 不论 既
因为 但是 所以 也 都 才 就 却 还是 又

1. _____ 他已经工作了, _____ 还伸手向父母要钱。

2. _____ 你是不是已经结婚, _____ 要孝顺父母。

3. _____ 父母不要你还钱, 你 _____ 不能不还。

4. _____ 在国外留学, 林娜 _____ 每天都跟父母打电话。

5. _____ 还没有参加工作, _____ 林娜没有自己的收入。

6. 一放寒暑假, 他 _____ 马上回家。

7. 林娜平时学习很忙, _____ 假期 _____ 有时间打工。

8. 父母 _____ 希望孩子能吃苦, _____ 担心孩子太辛苦。



文化点 Wénhuà Diǎn Cultural notes

中国人的传统家庭观

Traditional Chinese Family Values

Traditional Chinese family responsibilities can be generalized as the father being affectionate, children being dutiful and siblings showing love and respect to each other. To be more detailed, it goes as follows: parents should take the responsibility of raising and educating their children, even including providing children with economic support for them to get married and start a business. Children should take the responsibility of supporting and taking care of their parents, including showing obedience to the parents' arrangements of education and marriage, taking care of aging parents, even holding the parents'

funeral, having children to carry on the family name etc. Siblings should get along well with each other. The elders should be friendly to the younger ones, and the younger ones should show respect to the elders.

Chinese family's sense of responsibility comes not only from the care for children, but also from the profound impact of Confucian culture. Filial piety is an important element of Confucian culture, it is also the basis of being benevolent and maintaining the etiquette system.

Filial piety at present is still the liveliest traditional virtue in the Chinese nation. Naturally, with the change in the structure of Chinese families and the influence of Western culture, the concept and form of filial piety are witnessing some changes.



词语索引 Index of Vocabulary

The number after each word represents the number of the unit.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 爱 ài / 1 | 33. 部分 bùfen / 11 | 65. 的确 díquè / 5 |
| 2. 爱不释手 àibúshìshǒu / 9 | 34. 猜 cāi / 2 | 66. 地道 dìdao / 3 |
| 3. 爱好 àihào / 4 | 35. 长 zhǎng / 2 | 67. 点心 diǎnxin / 6 |
| 4. 爱情 àiqíng / 1 | 36. 长期 chángqī / 7 | 68. 电子书 diànzǐshū / 9 |
| 5. 爱惜 àixī / 1 | 37. 尝 cháng / 2 | 69. 吊带裙 diàodàiqún / 10 |
| 6. 爱意 àiyì / 1 | 38. 成 chéng / 8 | 70. 顶层 dǐngcéng / 9 |
| 7. 按照 ànzhào / 8 | 39. 成功 chénggōng / 10 | 71. 都市 dūshì / 5 |
| 8. 百分之… bǎi fēn zhī... / 6 | 40. 出息 chūxī / 7 | 72. 独立 dálì / 11 |
| 9. 班 bān / 7 | 41. 出现 chūxiàn / 12 | 73. 独特 dùtè / 12 |
| 10. 帮 bāng / 2 | 42. 除了 chūle / 5 | 74. 读 dú / 3 |
| 11. 帮忙 bāngmáng / 3 | 43. 传说 chuánshuō / 8 | 75. 段 duàn / 10 |
| 12. 包装 bāozhuāng / 9 | 44. 传统 chuántǒng / 2 | 76. 队长 duìzhǎng / 4 |
| 13. 保持 bǎochí / 6 | 45. 窗 (户) chuāng(hu) / 9 | 77. 对手 duìshǒu / 8 |
| 14. 报酬 bàochnóu / 10 | 46. 聪明 cōngmíng / 2 | 78. 顿 dùn / 11 |
| 15. 报名 bàomíng / 10 | 47. 从此 cóngcǐ / 8 | 79. 多样 duōyàng / 12 |
| 16. 倍 bèi / 6 | 48. 从来 cónglái / 11 | 80. 而 ér / 1 |
| 17. 本来 běnlái / 2 | 49. 从小 cóngxiǎo / 4 | 81. 而且 érqìe / 4 |
| 18. 比如 (说) bǐrú(shuō) / 4 | 50. 促销 cùxiāo / 12 | 82. 发明 fāmíng / 12 |
| 19. 比赛 bǐsài / 4 | 51. 搭档 dādàng / 9 | 83. 发生 fāshēng / 8 |
| 20. 笔 bì / 11 | 52. 打 dǎ / 8 | 84. 发音 fāyīn / 3 |
| 21. 毕业 bìyè / 3 | 53. 打折 dǎzhé / 12 | 85. 发展 fāzhǎn / 4 |
| 22. 变成 biànchéng / 3 | 54. 大人 dàren / 2 | 86. 翻 fān / 9 |
| 23. 表达 biǎodá / 1 | 55. 大学 dàxué / 6 | 87. 饭团 fàntuán / 8 |
| 24. 表演 biǎoyǎn / 2 | 56. 待 dāi / 10 | 88. 方面 fāngmiàn / 6 |
| 25. 别说… biéshuō... / 9 | 57. 代表 dàibiǎo / 1 | 89. 方式 fāngshì / 12 |
| 26. 冰球 bīngqiú / 4 | 58. 单身 dānshēn / 12 | 90. 方言 fāngyán / 3 |
| 27. 不但 bùdàn / 11 | 59. 耽误 dānwu / 10 | 91. 房租 fángzū / 11 |
| 28. 不管 bùguǎn / 4 | 60. 当时 dāngshí / 8 | 92. 飞 fēi / 5 |
| 29. 不仅 bùjǐn / 4 | 61. 当 dāng / 1 | 93. 非…不可 fēi...bùkě / 7 |
| 30. 不论 bùlùn / 11 | 62. 当作 dāngzuò / 1 | 94. 分 fēn / 11 |
| 31. 不如 bùrú / 10 | 63. 导游 dǎoyóu / 1 | 95. 分别 fēnbié / 7 |
| 32. 不同 bùtóng / 1 | 64. 等 (等) děng (děng) / 7 | 96. ……分之… fēn zhī... / 6 |

语法项目索引 Index of Grammatical Items

1. “把”字句 (2)	the 把 (bǎ) sentence (2)	/1
2. “是……的”字句 (2)	the 是 ... 的 (shì...de) sentence (2)	/1
3. 疑问代词	the interrogative pronouns	/2
4. 常用句型	some regular patterns	/3
1) 既……又…… / 又……又……	both...and...; not only..., but also...	/3
2) 一边……一边……	while; as	/3
3) 越……越……	the more..., the more...	/3
4) 连……都 / 也……	even	/3
5. 反问句	the rhetorical question	/4
1) 难道…… (吗) ?		/4
2) 不是……吗?		/4
3) 有什么…… (的) ?		/4
4) 能不……吗?		/4
6. “着”的用法	the use of 着 (zháo)	/5
7. “了”的用法	the use of 了 (liǎo)	/5
8. 动词重叠	the reduplication of verbs	/6
9. 概数、倍数和分数	numerical phrases, multiples, and fractions	/6
1) 概数	numerical phrases	/6
2) 倍数	multiples	/6
3) 分数	fractions	/6
10. 趋向补语的引申用法	the extended uses of the directional complement	/7
1) 上		/7
2) 下去		/7
3) 起来		/7

出版策划：王君校 韩 晖
统筹协调：付 眉 韩 纲 彭 博
责任编辑：陆 瑜
英文编辑：吴爱俊
封面设计：张 纲
插 图：笑 龙

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

《新当代中文》课本·3 / 吴中伟主编；陈钰副主编。--北京：华语教学出版社，
2022.12
(新当代中文系列)
ISBN 978-7-5138-2243-5

I . ①新… II . ①吴… ②陈… III . ①汉语—对外汉语教学—教材 IV . ① H195.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2021) 第 253023 号

 本书由教育部中外语言交流合作中心支持出版

《新当代中文》

课本

3

吴中伟 主编 陈 钰 副主编

*

© 华语教学出版社有限责任公司
华语教学出版社有限责任公司出版
(中国北京百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037)

电话：(86)10-68320585, 68997826

传真：(86)10-68997826, 68326333

网址：www.sinolingua.com.cn

电子信箱：hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn

北京中科印刷有限公司印刷

2023 年 (16 开) 第 1 版

2023 年第 1 版第 1 次印刷

(汉英)

ISBN 978-7-5138-2243-5

008900