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### 赵绍玲

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#### Yuehua Liu

A graduate of the Chinese Department of Peking University, Yuehua Liu was Professor in Chinese at the Beijing Language and Culture University. In 1989, she continued her professional career in the United States and had taught Chinese at Wellesley College, MIT, and Harvard University for many years. Her research concentrated on modern Chinese grammar, especially grammar for teaching Chinese as a foreign language. Her major publications include *Practical Modern Chinese Grammar* (co-author), *Comprehensive Studies of Chinese Directional Complements*, and *Writings on Chinese Grammar* as well as the Chinese textbook series *Integrated Chinese* (chief editor) and the audio-video textbook set *Learning Advanced Colloquial Chinese from TV* (co-author).



#### Chengzhi Chu

Ph.D., University of Hawaii. Chu is Associate Professor and Coordinator of the Chinese Language Program at the University of California, Davis, where he also serves on the Executive Board of the Second Language Acquisition Institute and is a member of the Graduate Faculty Group of Linguistics. He is a board member of the Chinese Language Teachers Association (USA) and Vice President of the Chinese Language Teachers Association of California. He taught at Stanford University and Beijing Language and Culture University for many years. He has published more than 20 articles on topics in Chinese linguistics, Chinese pedagogy, and cognitive semantics, and has a forthcoming book on motion conceptualization and representation in Chinese. He was PI of two major software projects in Chinese pedagogy and acquisition: *Chinese TA* and the *Corpus of Chinese Interlanguage*.



#### Shaoling Zhao

With Xiangya as her pen name, Shaoling Zhao is an award-winning Chinese writer. She is a member of the All-China Writers Association and the All-China Journalists Association. She authored many influential reportages and television play and film scripts, including *Hostesses on International Airlines*, *Concretionary Affection*, and *The Silver Lining*.

## 前 言

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学一种语言,只凭一套教科书,只靠课堂的时间,是远远不够的。因为记忆会不断地经受时间的冲刷,学过的会不断地遗忘。学外语的人,不是经常会因为记不住生词而苦恼吗?一个词学过了,很快就忘了,下次遇到了,只好查词典,这时你才知道已经学过。可是不久,你又遇到这个词,好像又是初次见面,你只好再查词典。查过之后,你会怨自己:脑子怎么这么差,这个词怎么老也记不住!其实,并不是你的脑子差,而是学过的东西时间久了,在你的脑子中变成了沉睡的记忆,要想不忘,就需要经常唤醒它,激活它。《汉语风》分级读物,就是为此而编写的。

为了“激活记忆”,学外语的人都有自己的一套办法。比如有的人做生词卡,有的人做生词本,经常翻看复习。还有肯下苦工夫的人,干脆背词典,从A部第一个词背到Z部最后一个词。这种精神也许可嘉,但是不仅痛苦,效果也不一定理想。《汉语风》分级读物,是专业作家专门为《汉语风》写作的,每一本读物不仅涵盖相应等级的全部词汇、语法现象,而且故事有趣,情节吸引人。它使你在享受阅读愉悦的同时,轻松地达到了温故知新的目的。如果你在学习汉语的过程中,经常以《汉语风》为伴,相信你不仅不会为忘记学过的词汇、语法而烦恼,还会逐渐培养出汉语语感,使汉语在你的头脑中牢牢生根。

《汉语风》的部分读物出版前曾在华盛顿大学(西雅图)、Vanderbilt大学和戴维斯加州大学的六十多位学生中试用。感谢这三所大学的毕念平老师、刘宪民老师和魏莘老师的热心组织和学生们的积极参与。夏威夷大学的姚道中教授,戴维斯加州大学的李宇以及博士生 Ann Kelleher 和 Nicole Richardson 对部分读物的初稿提供了一些很好的编辑意见,李宇和杨波帮助建立《汉语风》网站,在此一并表示感谢。

## Foreword

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When it comes to learning a foreign language, relying on a set of textbooks or time spent in the classroom is never nearly enough. That is because memory gets eroded by time; one keeps forgetting what one has learned. Haven't we all been frustrated by our inability to remember new vocabulary? One learns a word and quickly forgets it, so next time when one comes across it one has to look it up in a dictionary. Only then does one realize that one used to know it, and so one keeps having to look it up in a dictionary, and one starts to blame oneself, "why am I so forgetful?" when in fact, it's not your shaky memory that's at fault, but the fact that unless you review constantly, what you've learned quickly becomes dormant. The **Chinese Breeze** graded series is designed specially to help you remember what you've learned.

Everyone learning a second language has his or her way of jogging his or her memory. For example, some people make index cards or vocabulary notebooks so as to thumb through them frequently. Some simply try to go through dictionaries and try to memorize all the vocabulary items from A to Z. The spirit may be laudable, but it is a painful process, but the results are far from being sure. **Chinese Breeze** is a series of graded readers purposely written by professional authors. Each reader not only incorporates all the vocabulary and grammar specific to the grade but also an interesting and absorbing plot. It enables you to refresh and reinforce your knowledge while at the same time having a pleasurable time with the story. If you make **Chinese Breeze** a constant companion in your studies of Chinese, you won't have to worry about forgetting your vocabulary and grammar. You will also develop your feel for the language and make Chinese firmly rooted in your mind.

Thanks are due to Nyan-ping Bi, Xianmin Liu, and Ping Wei for arranging more than sixty students to field-test several of the readers in the **Chinese Breeze** series. Professor Tao-chung Yao at the University of Hawaii, Ms. Yu Li and Ph.D. students Ann Kelleher and Nicole Richardson of UC Davis provided very good editorial suggestions. Yu Li and Bo Yang helped build the **Chinese Breeze (Hanyu Feng)** websites. We thank our colleagues, students, and friends for their support and assistance.

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## 主要人物

### Main Characters

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我 wǒ

I, a boy living in a village in western China



爷爷 yéye

grandfather



小白 Xiǎo Bái

Xiao Bai (white), a wild male goose



小黄 Xiǎo Huáng

Xiao Huang (yellow), a wild female goose



狗狗 Gǒugou

nickname of a boy

文中所有专有名词下面有下画线, 比如: 小白  
(All the proper nouns in the text are underlined, such as in Xiao Bai)



## 1. 二十五年前，出过一件事<sup>1</sup>……

你一定看见过大雁<sup>2</sup>，但是不一定知道大雁<sup>2</sup>的生活多有意思；你一定知道大雁<sup>2</sup>非常漂亮，但是不一定知道大雁<sup>2</sup>有多懂得<sup>3</sup>爱。

我小的时候也不知道。有一年，5  
出了一件事<sup>1</sup>……

那是二十五年前的事。那一年，  
我十二岁。

那时候，我家在中国的西边，是一个很小的村子<sup>4</sup>。村子<sup>4</sup>里的人都住在旧房子里，家家都没有多少钱<sup>5</sup>。10

那时候，看见大雁<sup>2</sup>从天空飞过，爷爷就告诉过我，大雁<sup>2</sup>能飞很远很远，大雁<sup>2</sup>不喜欢天气太冷，所以，到了每年的十月，北边的天气先冷了，15

1. 出事 chū shì: have an accident
2. 雁 yàn: wild goose
3. 懂得 dǒngde: understand
4. 村子 cūnzi: village
5. 家家都没有多少钱 jiājiā dōu méiyǒu duōshǎo qián: all the families did not have much money (all were poor)





我家的大雁飞走了

大大小小的雁<sup>2</sup>就跟着头雁<sup>6</sup>，一个接着一个，飞着好看的“一”字队<sup>7</sup>、“人”字队<sup>8</sup>，从北边来了，这些大雁<sup>2</sup>要飞到暖和的地方去过冬天。



5 每一队里的头雁<sup>6</sup>，都是这一队里长得最大、最漂亮，飞得最快的公雁<sup>9</sup>，在有麻烦<sup>10</sup>的时候头雁<sup>6</sup>最不会出错<sup>11</sup>。大雁<sup>2</sup>飞过我们村北的大

6. 头雁 tóuyàn: lead goose

7. “一”字队 “yī” zì duì: in a formation of “一”(a line)

8. “人”字队 “rén” zì duì: in a formation of “人”(V)

9. 公雁 gōngyàn: male goose

10. 有麻烦 yǒu máfan: be in trouble

11. 出错 chū cuò: make mistakes