

朗朗

LANG LANG

人物传记
**CHINESE
BIOGRAPHIES**

**PINYIN
ANNOTATED EDITION**



Grace Wu

2ND EDITION

Access audio and extra resources online at
cheng-tsui.com/chinesebiographies

ABOUT THE COMPANION WEBSITE

A rich array of resources have been developed to enhance the Chinese Biographies series. Audio files, vocabulary lists, comprehension checks, grammar notes, sentence pattern exercises, and translations for each chapter can be found at www.cheng-tsui.com/chinesebiographies.

For the purposes of this preview, we have included copies of the vocabulary list, comprehension checks, grammar notes, and sentence pattern exercises for the 1st chapter of Lang Lang.



郎朗：古典音乐的奇才
第一章：一场钢琴比赛

Vocabulary 单词

	简体	繁體	拼音	英文翻译
1.	章	章	zhāng	chapter
2.	钢琴	鋼琴	gāngqín	piano
3.	比赛	比賽	bǐsài	contest, competition
4.	音乐家	音樂家	yīnyuèjiā	musician
5.	演奏	演奏	yǎnzòu	performance
6.	风格	風格	fēnggé	style
7.	音乐厅	音樂廳	yīnyuètīng	concert hall, music hall
8.	响起	響起	xiǎngqǐ	to ring, make a sound
9.	曲子	曲子	qǔzi	music, song, melody
10.	古典	古典	gǔdiǎn	classical
11.	弹	彈	tán	to play, pluck
12.	……之一	……之一	... zhī yī	one of the...
13.	许多	許多	xǔduō	many, a lot of
14.	专业	專業	zhuānyè	professional
15.	钢琴家	鋼琴家	gāngqínjiā	pianist
16.	~家	~家	~ jiā	a specialist in a certain field
17.	代表	代表	dàibiǎo	to represent
18.	水平	水準	shuǐpíng	standard, level



19.	达到	達到	dádào	to reach, attain
20.	境界	境界	jìngjiè	state, level
21.	表演	表演	biǎoyǎn	performance
22.	等待	等待	děngdài	to wait, await
23.	乐章	樂章	yuèzhāng	movement (in music)
24.	尾段	尾段	wěiduàn	ending
25.	高潮	高潮	gāocháo	climax, high point
26.	却	卻	què	but, yet, however, while
27.	温柔	溫柔	wēnróu	gentle
28.	优雅	優雅	yōuyǎ	graceful
29.	陶醉	陶醉	táozuì	be engrossed, captivated
30.	除此之外	除此之外	chúcǐzhīwài	in addition to, except for this
31.	音乐会	音樂會	yīnyuèhuì	concert
32.	加演	加演	jiā yǎn	encore
33.	节目	節目	jiémù	program
34.	东方	東方	Dōngfāng	Eastern
35.	称颂	稱頌	chēngsòng	to praise, extol
36.	主席	主席	zhǔxí	chairman
37.	有名	有名	yǒumíng	famous, well-known
38.	整个	整個	zhěnggè	entire
39.	西方	西方	Xīfāng	Western
40.	结束	結束	jiéshù	end, finish
41.	听众	聽眾	tīngzhòng	audience



42.	新奇	新奇	xīnqí	novel, new and marvelous
43.	究竟	究竟	jiūjìng	actually, after all (used in interrogative sentences to indicate a desire to get to the bottom of a matter)
44.	天才	天才	tiāncái	genius
45..	世界	世界	shìjiè	world
46.	出名	出名	chūmíng	renowned, famous
47.	年轻	年輕	niánqīng	young
48.	赢	贏	yíng	to win
49.	无数	無數	wúshù	countless
50.	~级	~級	~jí	level, grade, class
51.	交响乐团	交響樂團	jiāoxiǎng yuètuán	symphony orchestra
52.	合作	合作	hézuò	to collaborate
53.	举行	舉行	jǔxíng	to host, hold, implement
54.	音乐界	音樂界	yīnyuèjiè	musical circles
55.	获	獲	huò	to attain
56.	奖项	獎項	jiǎngxiàng	awards
57.	造诣	造詣	zàoyì	proficiency
58.	积极	積極	jījí	active, positive, enthusiastic
59.	推广	推廣	tuīguǎng	to promote
60.	认识	認識	rènshi	to recognize, be aware of
61.	享受	享受	xiǎngshòu	to enjoy
62.	优美	優美	yōuměi	beauty, beautiful
63.	称为	稱為	chēngwéi	known as



64.	世纪	世紀	shìjì	century
65.	有影响力	有影響力	yǒu yǐngxiǎnglì	influential
66.	影响	影響	yǐngxiǎng	influence (verb, noun)
67.	才华	才華	cáihuá	talent
68.	成就	成就	chéngjiù	achievement
69.	到底	到底	dàodǐ	to the end, finally (an adverbial phrase used for emphasis in an interrogative sentence)
70.	受	受	shòu	To bear, endure
71.	苦	苦	kǔ	bitter, pain, suffering
72.	一切	一切	yīqiè	everything
73.	顺利	順利	shùnlì	smooth, without difficulty
74.	天生	天生	tiānshēng	born with
75.	拼命	拼命	pīnmìng	with the utmost effort
76.	努力	努力	nǔlì	hard-working
77.	练	練	liàn	to practice
78.	知道	知道	zhīdào	to know, be aware of
79.	答案	答案	dá'àn	answer
80.	童年	童年	tóngnián	childhood



郎朗：古典音乐的奇才
第一章：一场钢琴比赛

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

True or False 对与错

1. _____ 现在郎朗音乐水平已达到很高的境界。
2. _____ 拉赫玛尼诺夫的第三钢琴协奏曲是一首很难弹的曲子。
3. _____ 郎朗喜欢在他的音乐会上弹东方曲子。
4. _____ 郎朗是世界上最好，最出名，又最年轻的古典音乐钢琴演奏家之一。
5. _____ 郎朗从小到大的经历一直都很顺利。

SAMPLE
© Cheng & Tsui



朗朗：古典音乐的奇才
第一章：一场钢琴比赛

Grammar Notes 语法

1. ……是最 Adj. 的 N. 之一: ... is one of the most...

这支曲子是古典音乐里最难弹的曲子之一，但也是许多专业钢琴家的最爱。
This piece is one of the hardest pieces to play in classical music, but is also a favorite among professional pianists.

Examples:

1. 朗朗是现代最有名的钢琴家之一。
Lang Lang is one of the most famous pianists in modern times.
2. 中国是世界上历史最悠久的国家之一。
China is a country with one of the longest histories in the world.

2. ……，比如说，……: ..., for example, ...

在这次表演中，第三钢琴协奏曲听起来有些不同，比如说，当大家在等待第一乐章尾段的高潮时，听见的却是温柔优雅的钢琴声。
In this performance, the third piano concerto sounded different. For example, when everyone waited for the climatic ending of the first movement, they heard instead a surprisingly soft and gentle sound.

Examples :

1. 朗朗有很多兴趣爱好，比如说，看电影、逛街、打球。
Lang Lang has many interests, for example, watching movies, shopping and playing sports.
2. 人们学中文的原因有很多，比如说，想了解中国文化，想去中国找工作，或或想去中国旅游等等。
There are many reasons people learn Mandarin, for example, to understand Chinese culture, to find work in China, or to travel to China, etc.



3. 越……越……: the more..., the more...

这样的弹法虽然和以往不同，但是却很好听，观众越听越喜欢，越听越陶醉。

Although this style of playing was unlike the standard interpretation, it sounded very good; the more the audience listened to it, the more they appreciated it and lost themselves in the music.

Examples:

1. 这首曲子越到高潮越好听。
The more the piece develops, the more engaging it becomes.
2. 这些漂亮的风景，他越看就越陶醉。
The more he looks at the beautiful scenery, the more he is entranced.

4. ……，除此之外，……: besides this, in addition to this

除此之外，这场表演和别的古典音乐会不同的是在加演节目时，钢琴家弹的是一首东方曲子，叫《浏阳河》。

In addition, this concert was different from other classical music performances in that during the encore, the pianist played an Eastern piece called "Liuyang River."

Examples:

1. 费城的柯蒂斯音乐学院非常有名，除此之外，那里还有很多著名学府。
Philadelphia's Curtis Institute of Music is very famous; besides that, Philadelphia also has many other famous schools.
2. 音乐可以让孩子变得更聪明，除此之外，还可以用音乐来了解一个国家的文化。
Music can make a child more intelligent, and not only that, music can also be used to understand a country's culture.



5. 究竟: used in interrogative sentences to strengthen the mood of a question

究竟是谁能把西方音乐和东方音乐都弹得这么好呢?

Who is the one capable of playing both Western and Eastern music so well?

Examples:

1. 我都问了好几次了，你究竟听没听见?
I have asked you many times, did you hear me at all?
2. 不同的报纸对这件事的说法也不一样，这件事究竟是怎么发生的?
Different newspapers are reporting different stories on this incident. What really happened?

6. 除了……以外，……也……: besides ..., also...

除了钢琴造诣高外，他也很积极地推广古典音乐，想要让更多人认识和享受古典音乐的优美…

Besides his accomplishments in piano, he has also actively worked to promote classical music, hoping to make more people recognize and enjoy the beauty of classical music...

Examples:

1. 除了上课以外，美国学生也要参加很多课外活动。
Besides attending classes, American students still have to participate in many extra curricular activities.
2. 要学好中文，你除了多练习以外，也要了解中国的文化和历史。
To master Mandarin, in addition to practicing extensively, you must also understand Chinese culture and history.



7. ……被称为……: ... is named/called as .../is known as ...

…所以他被称为这个世纪最有影响力和最有才华的古典音乐家。

...therefore he is known as the most influential and talented classical musician of the century.

Examples:

1. 乔治·华盛顿 (George Washington) 被称为美国的国父。
George Washington is known as the founding father of America.
2. 香港 (Hong Kong) 是亚洲重要的金融、服务和航运中心，被称为“东方之珠”。
Hong Kong is Asia's financial, service, and transportation hub, and is known as the "Pearl of the East".

8. 到底: the usage is the same as “究竟”, used in interrogative sentences to strengthen the mood of a question, but it is more informal than “究竟”。

朗朗到底是如何获得今天的成就的呢?

How exactly did Lang Lang attain the success he has today?

Examples:

1. 这么好的东西你也不喜欢，你到底想买什么呢?
If you don't even like things as nice as this, what do you actually want to buy?
2. 房间里一个人也没有，到底是谁在说话呢?
There is no one in the room, who is talking after all?



朗朗：古典音乐的奇才
第一章：一场钢琴比赛

Sentence Pattern Exercises 句型练习

Please create sentences based on the following patterns:

1. ……是最 Adj. 的 N. 之一: ... is one of the most...

Example:

朗朗是现代最有名的钢琴家之一

Láng Lǎng shì xiàndài zuì yǒumíng de gāngqínjiā zhīyī.

Your sentences:

2. ……，比如说，……: ..., for example, ...

Example:

朗朗有很多兴趣爱好，比如说，看电影，逛街，打球。

Láng Lǎng yǒu hěn duō xìngqù àihào, bǐrú shuō, kàn diànyǐng, guàngjiē, dǎqiú.

Your sentences:

3. 越……越……: the more..., the more...

Example:

这首曲子越到高潮越好听。

Zhè shǒu qǔzi yuè dào gāocháo yuè hǎotīng.

Your sentences:



4. ……，除此之外，……： besides this, in addition to this

Example:

费城的柯蒂斯音乐学院非常有名，除此之外，那里还有很多著名学府。
Fèichéng de Kēdìsī Yīnyuè Xuéyuàn fēicháng yǒumíng, chúcǐzhīwài, nàlǐ hái yǒu hěn duō zhùmíng xuéfǔ.

Your sentences:

5. 究竟： used in interrogative sentences to strengthen the mood of a question

Example:

我都问了好几次了，你究竟听没听见？
Wǒ dōu wèn le nǐ hǎojǐ cì le, nǐ jiūjìng tīng méi tīngjiàn?

Your sentences:

SAMPLE

6. 除了……以外，……也……： besides ..., also...

Example:

除了上课以外，美国学生也要参加很多课外活动。
Chúle shàngkè yǐwài, Měiguó xuéshēng yě yào cānjiā hěn duō kèwài huódòng.

Your sentences:



7. ……被称为……: ... is named/called as .../is known as ...

Example:

乔治·华盛顿被称为美国的国父。

Qiáozhì•Huáshèngdùn bèi chēngwéi Měiguó de guófù.

Your sentences:

8. 到底: the usage is the same as “究竟”, used in interrogative sentences to strengthen the mood of a question, but it is more informal than “究竟”。

Example:

朗朗到底是如何获得今天的成就的呢?

Láng Lǎng dàodǐ shì rúhé huòdé jīntiān de chéngjiù de ne?

Your sentences:
