

欢迎：中学汉语课本

HUANYING

An Invitation to Chinese

JIAYING HOWARD AND LANTING XU

VOLUME

3



Cheng & Tsui Company
Boston

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE


Demand for Chinese curricular materials at the secondary school level has never been greater. In response, Cheng & Tsui is pleased to offer *Huanying*—the first comprehensive secondary-school series written by experienced Chinese teachers in North American schools and based on ACTFL National Content Standards for Foreign Language Learning. Designed specifically for the North American classroom, *Huanying* offers a learner-centered communicative approach, a great variety of engaging activities, contemporary topics that appeal to secondary school students, a full-color textbook design, and additional resources that will reduce teacher preparation time and allow teachers to focus on teaching.

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Users of this textbook have access to free, downloadable audio files that correspond to both the textbook and workbook for *Huanying* Volume 3. The sections in your textbook and workbook that have corresponding audio files are marked with an audio CD icon: . To download the audio files, you simply need to enter your product key on our website.

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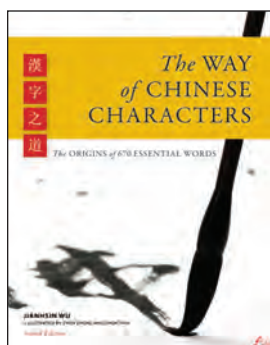
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The Way of Chinese Characters, 2nd Edition
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PREFACE

Huanying: An Invitation to Chinese (欢迎：中学汉语课本) is a series designed for secondary school students who are non-native speakers of Chinese with minimal or no background in Mandarin Chinese. Following the *Standards for Foreign Language Learning* developed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL), *Huanying* will offer four volumes covering four years of study at the secondary school level and taking students to an intermediate-high level of language proficiency, or the equivalent of two years of college Chinese.

Huanying is organized around thematic units that are essential to everyday communication. All material in each unit—vocabulary, grammar, idiomatic expressions, and culture—is carefully developed with learners’ interests and real-life uses in mind. *Huanying* intends to develop language proficiency by taking students gradually from their immediate surroundings to the bigger world. The topic domain is similar throughout the series—self, family, school, daily life, and the larger community—with each subsequent volume building more complexity and depth into the themes and calling for more complex language use. Throughout the series, students learn vocabulary related to each theme, grammar and idiomatic expressions needed to communicate about the theme, and cultural information that helps to contextualize the language use. Language practice focuses on authentic communicative tasks that integrate several modalities of language skills and are intellectually engaging. Individual, pair, and group activities are rooted in meaningful contexts that appeal to students’ interests and allow them to present, interpret, and negotiate meanings through active communication.

Each volume of *Huanying* is designed for an entire school year, based on one instructional hour (50 minutes) of language class per day. With language use gaining more depth and complexity, the length of material grows as well. Volumes 1 and 2 are comprised of six units, Volumes 3 and 4 are comprised of four units. Each unit includes five lessons and one unit review lesson. Teachers may plan to use a week to study one lesson. After the unit review lesson, a unit test can be given to students to assess their learning; pre-prepared unit tests appear in the *Huanying Teacher’s Book*.

What Is the Pedagogical Philosophy Behind *Huanying*?

Our Goal: Communication and Self-Awareness

Huanying was developed based on a belief that the purpose of learning Chinese is not only to communicate in Chinese accurately and appropriately, but also to develop competence in shaping the content of interactions by understanding speakers of other languages. *Huanying* is designed to help students achieve this goal through monitored language input via sequenced and organized instruction; vigorous language practice via performance-based communicative tasks and constant reinforcement of language skills; systematic evaluation via quizzes, unit tests, and student self-assessment; and in-depth experience of the rich and varied social and cultural contexts in which language practice is embedded. All of the above serve the purpose of helping students communicate in Chinese from the very first day of class and gradually develop the knowledge and ability not only to understand but also to reflect.

Our Content: Incorporating the “5 C’s”

Huanying reflects the philosophy outlined by the *Standards for Foreign Language Learning* developed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL). Incorporating the principles of “5 C’s” (Communication, Culture, Connections, Comparisons, Communities), it strives to provide students with the necessary knowledge and skills that will enable them to be “linguistically and culturally equipped to communicate successfully in a pluralistic American society and abroad.” *Huanying*’s primary focus is on meaningfulness, which is the core of communication. By embedding language input and output in communicative tasks set in a broader socio-cultural context, *Huanying* requires students to draw from other academic disciplines and the knowledge of their own cultures to facilitate their understanding of Chinese language and culture. *Huanying* also provides students with opportunities to extend their knowledge in Chinese by exploring the Chinese-speaking communities around them. The ultimate goal of *Huanying* is for students to become more aware of themselves, as well as their own language and culture, through the study of Chinese.

Our Approach: Teaching for Understanding

Huanying differs from traditional Chinese language instructional approaches by adopting an integrated approach that promotes teaching for understanding. Instead of teaching discrete bits and pieces of language (vocabulary, sentence structures, and idiomatic expressions) through repetitive drills without any meaningful context, *Huanying* takes real-life communication tasks as its starting point. This holistic approach allows *Huanying* to teach vocabulary,

grammar, and cultural information not in isolation, but rather in context. In order to enhance accuracy in language use, language points are practiced in context. Practice of form, meaning, and function are always interwoven in the communication tasks. Through varied forms of learning tasks, students learn to comprehend, use, and analyze the Chinese language. In brief, *Huanying*'s approach affords students opportunities to construct their own understanding of new concepts and, therefore, to become more effective learners. Based on our belief in teaching for understanding, *Huanying* pays particular attention to topics and situations that are both authentic and appealing to students. Authenticity and relevance are motivational tools that produce life-long learners.

Our Strategy for Success: Negotiate Meaning in Context

Successful language learners know how to negotiate meaning by relying on their previous knowledge and by analyzing and discovering cues from the communicative context. To help students become successful language learners, the activities in *Huanying* are designed to stimulate students' schemata, or schemes of how one perceives the world, to aid students in comprehension—understanding both the main ideas and specific information—and to guide students step-by-step through challenging tasks. *Huanying* also tries to convey the idea that language proficiency cannot be achieved from word-by-word translation. Effective learners approach language learning by looking at context and structure, not by putting together dictionary definitions.

Huanying involves students in every step of the learning process. Students not only actively participate in learning activities, but also make decisions about using appropriate strategies to accomplish tasks. To help students build a tolerance for some ambiguity and risk as they explore a new language, we have purposefully made certain pedagogical decisions: 1) We do not provide English translations for dialogues and texts in the textbook and workbook, 2) In the texts and activities we include some new words that are not glossed yet do not interfere with students' overall comprehension of the text/task, 3) We gradually decrease the use of pinyin as learning progresses, 4) Starting from Volume 3, we gradually increase the use of Chinese in language explanation and culture information, and 5) We ask students to periodically assess their own learning.

How Is *Huanying* Structured?

The structure of *Huanying* can be best described by using the “3 P's” (Presentation, Practice, Production) language instruction model as an analogy. The textbook focuses on presentation, and the student workbook focuses on practice and production.

As many teachers still rely on textbooks as the starting point for class organization and planning, we want to assist teachers to achieve success in their teaching. The textbook and workbook are derived from a carefully planned communicative curriculum, with corresponding goals and tasks. The teacher's book is intended to make lesson preparation more efficient for busy teachers; it contains workbook activities, answer keys, suggestions on how to facilitate a learner-centered classroom, plus quizzes and unit tests.

Textbook

Volume 3 of *Huanying* includes four units, each focusing on one theme. There are five lessons and a review lesson in each unit, so that two units are typically covered per semester. Learning goals are clearly stated at the beginning of each unit, and students can check their progress by taking a self-assessment questionnaire at the end of the unit. A typical lesson consists of two dialogues or texts (with new vocabulary highlighted in color), a new word list (with simplified and traditional characters, pinyin, parts of speech, and English explanations), language notes, some knowledge-related language activities (“Extend Your Knowledge”), and information about Chinese proverbs, idioms, stories, and culture.

At the end of the textbook four indexes are provided: vocabulary (Chinese-English and English-Chinese), proper nouns, and language notes. There is also an appendix of dialogues and texts in traditional characters, designed for students who would like to learn traditional Chinese characters alongside simplified ones.

Workbooks

The workbook component contains a wealth of communicative, ready-to-use language activities and is divided into two parts: Volume 3 Part 1 for the first semester, and Volume 3 Part 2 for the second semester. For each lesson, the workbook has three types of language practice: Listening Practice, Integrated Language Practice, and Writing Practice. Listening Practice involves two or more skills—usually listening/reading, listening/writing, listening/speaking, etc. It is distinct from Integrated Language Practice because students will need the accompanying audio files to complete these activities. Integrated Language Practice includes a variety of communicative activities such as interviews, bingo, board games, role-play, email correspondence, oral reports, and more. Students will benefit from this hands-on format that lets them use different language skills simultaneously (for example, interviewing a classmate while taking notes and filling out a chart in the workbook). Teachers will benefit because all of the activities are presented in a convenient, ready-to-use format—students can do all activities directly in their workbooks and photocopying other materials is not necessary.

Writing Practice (in place of Chinese Character Practice in Volumes 1 and 2) focuses on helping students master the new words and sentence structures while improving language accuracy. It can also be used for homework assignments.

Audio Files

Huanying's accompanying audio files contain recordings of the dialogues, texts, and vocabulary in the textbook, along with audio clips to be used for Listening Practice in the workbook. Audio files can be downloaded free of charge from the publisher's website <http://www.cheng-tsui.com/downloads/huanying>.

Teacher's Books

The teachers' book includes copies of all student workbook activities with answer keys, together with "Notes to the Teacher" (in both simplified Chinese and English) that help teachers effectively conduct the activities and facilitate a communicative classroom environment. Additional information at the front of the book includes general tips on lesson planning and classroom management, and an overview chart of content covered in the course. The appendix contains quizzes and unit tests, with answer keys. Two quizzes are provided for every lesson: one is a vocabulary quiz that can be given at the beginning of the lesson or after the vocabulary is learned, and the other is a general quiz that can be given at the end of the lesson. Preparing for quizzes and tests is made simple for teachers—just a matter of photocopying.

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First of all, we would like to thank Ron and Ken for their support and understanding when we spent more time with *Huanying* than with them. Without them, *Huanying* would be impossible.

We wish to thank our illustrators Dr. Murray R. Thomas, Qiguang Xu, Landong Xu, and Augustine Liu for creating wonderful line art to suit our special instructional needs. Many thanks also go to Chuan Zhuang, Jing Chai, Xuexue Zhuang, Yun Zhuang and Peizhi Bai for giving us permission to use their photographs. We would also like to thank the foreign language teachers at Bellarmine College Preparatory for sharing their best practices over the years, and many Chinese language teachers whom we met at professional conferences and workshops. Their professional support and encouragement are invaluable to the compilation of this textbook series. Our gratitude also goes to the Chinese language students at

Bellarmino College Preparatory and La Jolla Country Day School. Their unique perspectives and insightful comments serve as a constant reminder that this textbook series is designed for them and that the successful implementation of the curriculum relies, by and large, on their involvement.

Last, but not least, we would like to thank the editors at Cheng & Tsui for their meticulous reading of our manuscripts and their suggestions and comments to make *Huanying* a better series.

We hope that *Huanying* will introduce secondary school students to Chinese language and culture in a practical and engaging way. Learning a foreign language opens up a new world for exploration, and the new world welcomes (*huanying*) young adventurers.

ABBREVIATIONS OF PARTS OF SPEECH

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>
abbr.	abbreviation
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
aux.w.	auxiliary word
conj.	conjunction
excl.	exclamation
m.w.	measure word
n.	noun
num.	number
o.v.	optative verb
part.	particle word
p.n.	proper noun
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
s.p.	set phrase
v.	verb
v.c.	verb plus complement
v.o.	verb plus object

第一单元： 新学期

UNIT 1 A New Semester

LEARNING GOALS OF UNIT 1

By the end of this unit, you will learn how to:

- Give detailed personal information about family, work, study and hobbies
- Describe, in some detail, personal experiences
- Describe personalities
- Describe, in some detail, academic courses
- Describe, in some detail, student clubs
- Narrate, in some detail, past events
- Narrate, in some detail, present events
- Narrate, in some detail, future events
- Make and respond to compliments
- Give procedural instructions

1.1

新同学 A New Student



对话一

汤姆：你好，我叫汤姆。你是新来的吧？我好像没见过你。

明英：你好！我叫明英。很高兴认识你。我是这个学期**转学**来上海国际学校的。

汤姆：你以前在哪个学校？

明英：北京第四中学。

汤姆：哇塞，那么厉害啊？北京第四中学是有名的好学校，能进北京四中可不容易。能认识你这么聪明的人，非常**幸运**，也非常高兴。

明英：别**开玩笑**了。

汤姆：你是怎么考进北京四中的？

明英：是这样的，我父母都是美国大学的**教授**，去年在北京做**研究**，所以我就在北京四中**借读**了一年。

汤姆：那你怎么又到上海来了呢？

明英：今年我父母来上海历史博物馆做研究，我们就**把家搬**到上海来了。你呢？你**一直**在这个国际学校上学吗？

汤姆：对。我是在美国旧金山**出生**的。四年前，我爸爸到上海来工作，我就跟父母来中国了。来上海以后，我一直在这儿上学，因为我父母觉得上国际学校可以让我一边学英语一边学汉语，

不会影响我将来回美国上大学。你也是美国人吧？

明英：对。可是我是在中国出生的，两岁的时候跟父母去了美国。我是在美国上的小学和初中，所以现在我的中文没有英文好。去年我父母带我来中国，就是希望我能好好地学习中文。你的中文好还是英文好？

汤姆：我的英文比较好。可是这两年，我的中文也进步很快。对了，将来你打算回美国上大学吗？

明英：这个我还没决定。我很喜欢北京。要是有机会，我可能会报名上北京大学。你呢？

汤姆：我也挺喜欢中国的，我的朋友又都在中国。和你一样，我也可能会在中国上大学。



上海华东政法大学

East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai



对话二

汤姆：凯丽，来，我给你介绍一下，这是新来的同学，明英。

凯丽：你好，我叫凯丽。欢迎你来我们学校。

明英：你好，认识你很高兴。

汤姆：凯丽是我的好朋友，特别理解我。她可聪明了，今年暑假，她上了一个准备高考的暑期学校，现在是我们班的数学天才。

凯丽：好了，汤姆，别甜言蜜语了。有什么事，你就说吧。

汤姆：你看，我说你最理解我了嘛。你能把《数学高考题分析》借给我看看吗？

凯丽：当然可以。明英，你看，我知道汤姆说我好是为了借书。

明英：也不完全是吧。可能汤姆真的觉得你非常聪明。

汤姆：谢谢你，明英，我又找到了一个特别理解我的人。

凯丽：我明天可以把书带来给你。

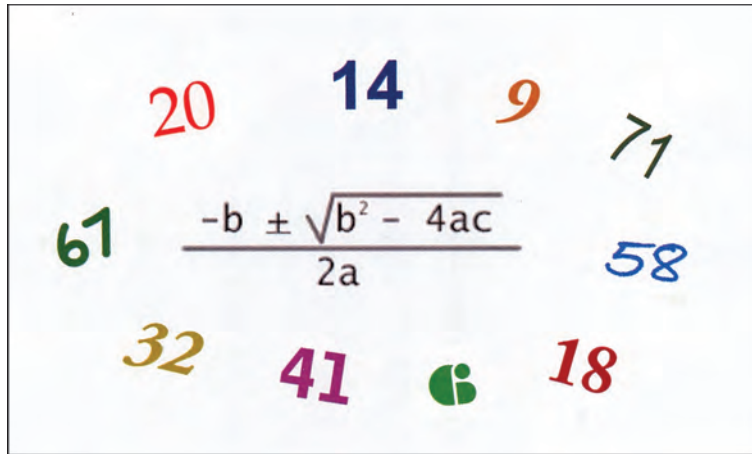
明英：那本书很不错，我把里边的题都做了一遍。

凯丽：是吗？你用多长时间做完的？

明英：两三个星期吧。因为我喜欢数学，一有空儿就做。

汤姆：真的？我多么幸运啊！两个数学天才都是我的朋友。

明英：又开玩笑。我们互相学习吧。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	转学	轉學	zhuǎnxué	<i>v.o.</i>	transfer to another school
2.	幸运	幸運	xìngyùn	<i>adj./n.</i>	fortunate, lucky; fortune, luck
3.	开玩笑	開玩笑	kāiwánxiào	<i>v.o.</i>	joke, make a joke
4.	教授		jiàoshòu	<i>n.</i>	professor
5.	研究		yánjiū	<i>n./v.</i>	research; do research
6.	借读	借讀	jièdú	<i>v.</i>	study at a school on a temporary basis
7.	把		bǎ	<i>part.</i>	<i>a structural particle word</i>
8.	搬家		bānjiā	<i>v.o.</i>	move, move house
9.	一直		yīzhí	<i>adv.</i>	always, continuously
10.	出生		chūshēng	<i>v.</i>	to be born
11.	将来	將來	jiānglái	<i>adv./n.</i>	in the future; future
12.	希望		xīwàng	<i>n./v.</i>	hope; hope
13.	进步	進步	jìnbù	<i>n./v.</i>	progress; advance
14.	甜言蜜语	甜言蜜語	tiányán mìyǔ	<i>s.p.</i>	sweet words, speak sweet words

15. 遍	biàn	<i>m.w.</i>	<i>time (frequency) of taking an action</i>
16. 多么 多麼	duōme	<i>adv.</i>	such, how, what
17. 互相	hùxiāng	<i>adv.</i>	mutually, each other

专名

18. 明英	Míngyīng	a personal name
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语言注释

1. 又 (again, in addition)

We learned in Lesson 2.5 of *Huanying*, Volume 2 that 又 can mean “again,” as in the sentence: 我又找到一个理解我的朋友。(I have again found a friend who understands me.)

又 can have another meaning of “in addition, moreover.”

我挺喜欢中国的，我的朋友又都在中国，我可能会在中国上大学。

I like China. Besides, my friends are in China. I will probably go to college in China.

他一直很喜欢数学。这个学期又有一位很好的数学老师。他的数学一定会进步得很快。

He has always liked math. Moreover, he has a great math teacher this semester. His math will definitely progress quickly.

2. The 把 construction

把 is a common structure in Chinese, in which the Object is moved to the front of a verb. In contrast to the normal “Subject + Verb + Object” (SVO) sentence order, the 把 construction looks like this: “Subject + 把 Object + Verb + other elements.”

It is important to note that the 把 construction requires some “other elements” after the verb, because in meaning the structure indicates “something has happened to the Object” or “the Object has been changed from one position/state to another.”

Subject	把 Object	(Adverb) Verb	Other elements	English meaning
我	把题	(都)做	了。	I did (all) the exercises (changed the state of exercises).
谁	把咖啡	(都)喝	完了?	Who drank (all) the coffee (changed the quantity of coffee)?
她	把手机	摔	坏了。	She broke the cell phone (changed the cell phone's conditions).
你	把书	借	给我。	Lend your book to me (changed the book's location).
我	把光盘	带	来给你。	I will bring the CD to you (changed the CD's location).
我们	把家	搬	到上海 来了	We moved to Shanghai (changed the family's location).

The negative form of the 把 construction is:

Subject + Negative + 把 Object + Verb + other elements

Since the 把 construction indicates the Object has changed from one state to another, its negative indicates the change of the state has not been achieved. Therefore, the negative for the 把 construction is usually 没 (有) or 别.

别把门开着。

Don't leave the door open.

他没有把作业做完。

He didn't finish doing his homework.

3. Using 遍 to indicate the number of times an action is made

In Lesson 2.5 of *Huanying* Volume 2, we learned the word 次. Both 次 and 遍 can be used to indicate the number of times an action is made. The difference between the two words

lies in a slight difference in meaning. 遍 means “once through,” stressing the entire process from beginning to end, while 次 means “one time, once.” For example:

这个电影我看了三次。

I have seen this movie three times (could be part of it, not necessarily the entire movie).

这个电影我看了三遍。

I have seen this movie three times (from beginning to end).

明英把《数学高考题分析》里的题都做了一遍。

Mingying did every exercise in the Analyzing Math Test Items on the College Entrance Examination once.

请你再说一遍，好吗？

Can you please repeat it (everything you've said)?

请你再去一次，好吗？

Can you go there one more time?

4. 多么…啊！ (How...!/What a...!) in an exclamation sentence

To exclaim about the high degree of something, we can place 多 (么) before an adjective or a verb of certain types (such as 爱、喜欢、希望、想...).

我多么幸运啊！

How fortunate I am!

多么聪明的学生啊！

What a brilliant student!

他们多么爱你啊！

They love you so much.

我多么想去旅游啊！

I want to travel so much.

5. 互相 (mutually, each other)

Because 互相 is an adverb, it usually goes before a verb.

我们应该互相帮助。

We should help each other.

大家可以互相学习。

Everyone can learn from one another.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Now you have learned some words about attending school. The following words describe educational institutions at different levels in China.

教育	英文大意	年龄
大学	university or college	18-23 岁
大专 (dàzhuān)	junior college	18-22 岁
高中	senior high school	15/16-18 岁
技校 (jìxiào)	vocational school	15/16-18 岁
初中 (chūzhōng)	junior middle school	12-15/16 岁
小学	primary school	6/7-12/13 岁
幼儿园	pre-school	3-6 岁

YOUR TURN:

回答下面的问题:

1. 在你的国家, 孩子几岁上幼儿园?
2. 在你的国家, 小学要上几年?
3. 在你的国家, 中学要上几年?
4. 你的国家有没有技校? 技校一般要上几年? 上些什么课?
5. 在你的国家, 上大学的人多还是上大专的人多? 为什么?

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Apart from 甜言蜜语, there are many proverbs and common sayings about “words.” Here are a few examples:

1. yán xíng yī zhì
言 行 一 致
match words with actions

2. yán xíng bù yī
言 行 不 一
words are not matched by actions; contradiction between words and actions

3. kǒu mì fù jiàn
口 蜜 腹 剑
honey-mouthed and dagger-hearted—play a double game; a cruel heart under the cover of sweet words

4. kuài rén kuài yǔ
快 人 快 语
straightforward person with straightforward words—straight talk from an honest person

IN USE:

小对话一

小平：你怎么不高兴？

明远：我妈妈说，要是我考试考得好，她就给我买一台新电脑。上次我考了100分，两个月过去了，她还没给我买电脑。真是言行不一。

小平：我父母可是言行一致。他们说如果我一个月打100条以上的短信，他们就不让我用手机了。上个月我才打了101条短信，这个月我就不能用手机了。

Xiaoping: Why are you unhappy?

Mingyuan: My mother said if I did well on a test, she would buy me a new computer. I scored 100% on the last test. Two months have passed and she still hasn't bought me a computer. What she said and what she did do not match.

Xiaoping: My parents always match their words with actions. They said if I sent more than 100 text messages a month, they wouldn't let me use my cell phone any more. Last month, I only sent 101 text messages, and this month I can no longer use the cell phone.

小对话二

英丽: 我爷爷说, 以前他有一个邻居。那个邻居常常带着微笑说我爷爷的狗又聪明又漂亮。可是有一天我爷爷不在家的时候, 那个邻居把狗带到很远的地方扔(rēng, throw away)了。好在我爷爷的狗很聪明, 自己找回家来了。

红红: 真的? 这个邻居**口蜜腹剑**, 不是个好人。那你爷爷怎么知道是他把狗扔了?

英丽: 他告诉了他女儿。他女儿**快人快语**, 就把这件事告诉了我爷爷。

红红: 听上去他女儿还不错。

英丽: 是啊, 她后来成了我奶奶。

Yingli: My grandfather said he had a neighbor in the past. When the neighbor saw him, he would smile and praise his dog for being smart and handsome. But one day when my grandfather was not home, the neighbor took the dog to a remote place and left it there. Fortunately my grandfather's dog was clever and found its way home.

Honghong: Really? This neighbor was playing a double game. He was not a good man. How did your grandfather know that it was he who had thrown away the dog?

Yingli: He told his daughter. His daughter was an honest and straightforward girl. She told my grandfather about it.

Honghong: Sounds like the daughter was a pretty good person.

Yingli: You are right. Later she became my grandmother.

YOUR TURN:

Based on the two mini-dialogues, answer the following questions:

1. 为什么小平说他的父母言行一致?
2. 为什么明远说他的父母言行不一?
3. 为什么说英丽爷爷的邻居口蜜腹剑?
4. 为什么说英丽的奶奶快人快语?

The origin of 口蜜腹剑

李林甫 (Lǐ Línfú) 是唐玄宗 (Xuánzōng, 公元 712–756) 的宰相 (zǎixiàng, prime minister)。他没有能力, 也没有道德 (dàodé, morals)。在他当宰相的十九年里, 除了让唐玄宗高兴以外, 他什么都没做。虽然他看上去很客气也很友好, 总是用甜言蜜语说别人好, 但是他常常在背后害 (hài, harm) 别人, 特别是那些有能力有道德的官员 (guānyuán, official)。大家慢慢地都知道李林甫是什么人了。他们说“口有蜜, 腹有剑。”后来“口蜜腹剑”这个成语就被用来形容 (xíngróng, describe) 那些伪君子 (wěijūnzi, hypocrite) 和两面派 (liǎngmiànpài, double-dealer)。

Li Linfu was the prime minister for Emperor Xuanzong (AD 712–756) in the Tang Dynasty. He was an incompetent and immoral man. Throughout the nineteen years that Li was the prime minister, he did nothing but find ways to please the emperor. Although he appeared to be gentle and friendly, always using sweet words to praise others, he was very good at stabbing people in the back, particularly those officials who were honest and capable. After a while, people started to see through Li. They described him as “having honey in his mouth and having a dagger in his heart.” Later the phrase was used to describe hypocrites and double-dealers.

Lyrics of a folk song

小二郎上学
小呀么小二郎,
背着书包上学堂。
不怕太阳晒,
不怕风雨狂,
只怕先生骂我懒,
没有学问, 无颜见爹娘。

生词	意思	生词	意思
小二郎 (láng)	一个小男孩的名字	学堂	学校
太阳晒 (shài)	太阳很大很热	风雨狂 (kuáng)	大风大雨
先生	老师	骂 (mà)	批评
懒 (lǎn)	不努力	学问	知识
无颜 (wúyán)	不好意思	爹娘 (diēniáng)	父母

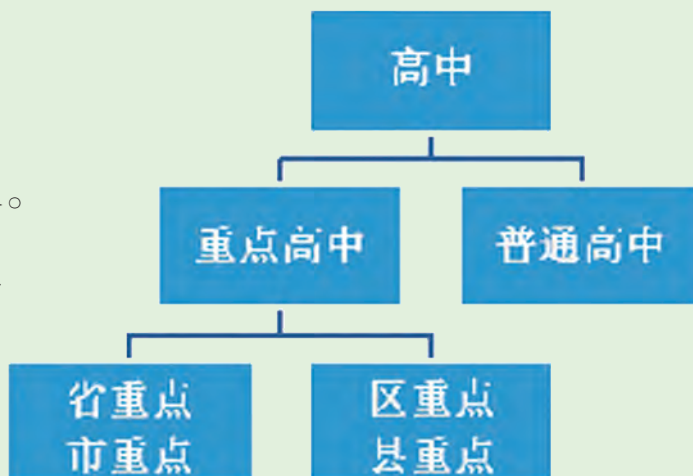
YOUR TURN:

1. Translate the lyrics into English.
2. Write lyrics for a song: XXX (你的名字) 上学

你知道吗?

中国有两种高中：“普通高中” (pǔtōng gāozhōng, average high schools) 和“重点高中” (zhòngdiǎn gāozhōng, key high schools)。一个学校是“普通高中”还是“重点高中”要看这个学校有多少学生能考进大学，特别是考进中国最好的大学。“重点高中”又分成“省(shěng, province)重点”、“市重点”、和“区重点”、“县(xiàn, county)重点”。重点中学除了有比较多的学生上大学以外，还常常得到比较多的政府资金(zǐjīn, funding)。

许多中国父母觉得，如果孩子能考进重点高中，特别是省重点或者市重点，他考进大学的可能就比较大。上海中学和北京第四中学（北京四中）都是有名的市重点高中。要考进这两个高中，非常不容易。



1.2

竞选班长 Running for Class President



对话

凯丽：要选新班长了，我觉得你当班长挺合适的。你想参加竞选吗？

玛丽娅：我得好好想想。当班长需要跟同学老师打交道，需要为大家服务，是一个学习为人处事的好机会。

凯丽：我觉得你又聪明又能干，学习好，喜欢运动，还常常帮助别人。你应该参加竞选。

玛丽娅：我有的优点你都有，你怎么不参加竞选呢？

凯丽：当班长第一得愿意听大家说话，不能着急。第二要能领导大家一起工作。第三做事要做得又快又好。可是我有时候一听别人说的跟我想的不一样，我就会着急。再说，有时候我做事做得挺慢的。所以我当班长不合适。你比我能干多了。

玛丽娅：哪里哪里。我没有你说的那么能干。

凯丽：你就别客气了，你一定能好好领导我们班的。

玛丽娅：好吧，我回家以后，先准备一下，写一个竞选演讲。等我把演讲写好了，你能帮我看一看吗？

凯丽：当然可以。大卫和汤姆也能帮你。我们还会发电邮给大家，让大家选你。对了，我们还应该做几个“玛丽娅，加油！”的牌子，把这些牌子挂在教室和学生餐厅里。有我们当你的竞选助手，你一定能竞选成功。

玛丽娅：真的吗？太谢谢你了。

加油，
玛丽娅！

玛丽娅，加油！
Go, Maria!

玛丽娅，
加油！加油！



课文

同学们，老师们：

你们好！我叫玛丽娅罗西尼。我在竞选当班长。班长是很重要的工作。如果有了一个好班长，一个班就能进步得比较快。大家常常说，我努力、聪明、能干、爱帮助别人。这些优点能让我好好地为大家服务。

我们上海国际学校是一个特别的学校，因为大家是从许多不同国家来的，有不同的文化。我是在意大利出生的，因为父母的工作，我在很多国家住过：美国、英国、法国、韩国、巴西、南非。五年以前，我们又搬家来到上海这个国际大城市。因为我去过很多国家，跟不同国家的人打过交道，看到过许多不同的文化，我特别能理解国际学生的需要。我觉得一个班长只有理解了班里的同学才能领导一个班。

大家都知道，我不但自己的学习成绩很好，而且还常常帮助别的同学。我当了班长以后，会把大家的学习需要告诉老师，让我们的学习进步得更快。

除了学习以外，我还参加许多体育和娱乐活动。我当了班长以后，会组织更多的体育和文化活动，让大家来参加。只有身体健康，我们才能更努力地学习。



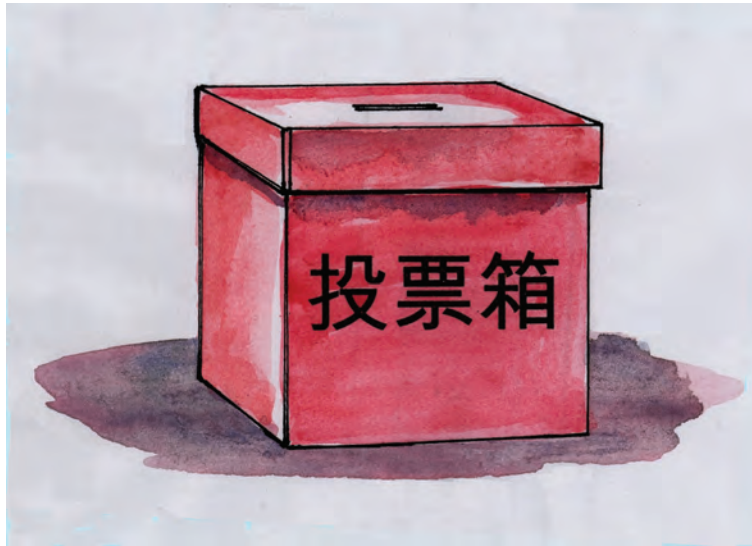
高中生

在过去的两年中，我做过义工，也打过工。我当了班长以后，会领导大家更好地为社区服务，把我们的世界变得更美好。

当然，大家一定知道我还有一个优点——我组织的晚会是学校里最受欢迎的。你们都还记得高三同学的毕业招待会，和在我家开过的晚会吧？要是我当了班

长，那么下一次我们班的晚会一定会是你参加过的最难忘的晚会。

同学们，请投我一票，谢谢大家！



投票箱

A ballot box



生词

<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1. 选	選	xuǎn	<i>v.</i>	elect, select
2. 班长	班長	bānzhǎng	<i>n.</i>	class president
3. 当	當	dāng	<i>v.</i>	serve as, work as
4. 竞选	競選	jìngxuǎn	<i>v.</i>	campaign for, run for
5. 打交道		dǎjiāodào	<i>v.o.</i>	interact with
6. 为人处事	為人處世	wéirénchǔshì	<i>s.p.</i>	the way to conduct oneself and deal with others
7. 能干	能幹	nénggàn	<i>adj.</i>	capable, competent
8. 优点	優點	yōudiǎn	<i>n.</i>	merit, strong point, virtue
9. 领导	領導	lǐngdǎo	<i>n./v.</i>	leader, leadership; lead

10.	演讲	演講	yǎnjiǎng	<i>n./v.</i>	speech, lecture; give a speech
11.	加油		jiāyóu	<i>v.o.</i>	add fuel, come on, make a greater effort
12.	成功		chénggōng	<i>n./v.</i>	success; succeed
13.	重要		zhòngyào	<i>adj.</i>	important, essential
14.	努力		nǔlì	<i>adj./v.</i>	hard-working; work hard
15.	只有…才…		zhǐyǒu...cái...	<i>conj.</i>	only...then...
16.	社区	社區	shèqū	<i>n.</i>	community
17.	变得	變得	biàndé	<i>v.c.</i>	change into
18.	受		shòu	<i>v.</i>	receive, bear, endure
19.	难忘	難忘	nánwàng	<i>adj.</i>	unforgettable
20.	投 (票)		tóu (piào)	<i>v.</i>	cast (a vote)

专名

21.	意大利	義大利*	Yìdàlì	Italy
22.	巴西		Bāxī	Brazil
23.	南非		Nánfēi	South Africa

语言注释

1. 当 (serve as, work as)

When one takes an occupation or serves in a certain capacity, the verb 当 is used.

我将来要当老师。

I would like to be a teacher in the future.

玛丽娅想当班长。

Maria would like to serve as the class president.

* 意大利 is used in mainland China and 義大利 in Taiwan. The Simplified form of 義 is 义.

他大学毕业以后当了工程师。

He became an engineer after graduating from college.

你是什么时候当经理的？

When did you become a manager?

2. 跟…打交道 (deal with...)

他的工作是跟人打交道。

His job is to deal with people.

我们每天都跟电脑打交道。

Every day, we deal with computers.

3. 只有…才… (only...then...)

只有 introduces a condition and the adverb 才 indicates the result.

只有理解了大家，才能为大家服务。

Only when you understand everyone can you serve everyone.

只有去了那儿，你才会知道那儿有多么美丽。

Only when you go there will you know how beautiful it is.

4. The 把 construction (continued)

We learned in Lesson 1.1 that the 把 construction requires some “other elements” after a verb, because in meaning it indicates “something has happened to the Object” or “the Object has been changed from one position/state to another.” Here are some examples of 把 used with 得 (indicating a complement of degree) and with the prepositions 在 and 到 (indicating a change of location/position).

Subject	把 Object	(Adverb) Other elements Verb	English meaning
我们	要把世界	变得 更美好。	We will change the world into a more beautiful place (change the quality of the world).

你 可以把字 写得 大一点儿。	You can write the words a little bigger (change the size of the characters).
我们 可以把牌子 挂在 教室里。	We can hang the signs in the classroom (change the location of the signs).
她 把车 停在 停车场了。	She parked the car in the parking lot (change the location of the car).
你 把书 拿到 楼上去。	Take the book upstairs (change the location of the book).

5. Responding to compliments

By now, we know that the Chinese way of expressing politeness is not the same as that in Western cultures. A typical response to compliment in the West is “Thank you.” A Chinese person, however, considers this response conceited and immodest, because you are acknowledging that you are as good as the compliment. Therefore, a typical Chinese response to a compliment is almost always negative, in order to show modesty, such as “I have a long way to go, I am not as good as you say, I still need to work hard...” 哪里哪里 is a set phrase that you can use to respond to compliment in a polite way.

A: 你比我能干多了。

B: 哪里哪里。

A: You are so much more capable than I.

B: Not really.

A: 你儿子非常聪明。

B: 哪里哪里，
(马马虎虎吧)。

A: Your son is really smart.

B: Oh, no, he is average.

- A: 你说英语说得很好。

A: You speak English very well.
- B: 哪里哪里，（我还说得不太好）。

B: I still don't speak it well.
- A: 你的外衣很漂亮。

A: Your jacket is beautiful.
- B: 哪里哪里，（这件衣服很便宜）。

B: It is inexpensive.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Here are some words for describing positive characteristics.

<div>rènzhēn</div> <div>认真</div> <div>conscientious</div>	<div>fùzé</div> <div>负责</div> <div>responsible</div>	<div>yǒuhǎo</div> <div>友好</div> <div>friendly</div>	<div>dàfāng</div> <div>大方</div> <div>generous</div>
<div>chéngshí</div> <div>诚实</div> <div>honest</div>	<div>zìxìn</div> <div>自信</div> <div>self-confident</div>	<div>zhèngzhí</div> <div>正直</div> <div>honest, fair and just</div>	<div>kāimíng</div> <div>开明</div> <div>open-minded</div>
<div>rèxīn</div> <div>热心</div> <div>warmhearted</div>	<div>rèqíng</div> <div>热情</div> <div>warm</div>	<div>zhíshuǎng</div> <div>直爽</div> <div>candid, straightforward</div>	<div>líng huó</div> <div>灵活</div> <div>flexible, quick</div>
<div>yōumò</div> <div>幽默</div> <div>humorous</div>	<div>kèqì</div> <div>客气</div> <div>polite, courteous</div>	<div>yǒnggǎn</div> <div>勇敢</div> <div>brave</div>	<div>suíhé</div> <div>随和</div> <div>amiable, easygoing</div>

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Some animals possess admirable traits. The following proverbs portray these traits.

1. mǎ bù tíng tí

马 不 停 蹄

the horse gallops on without pause—continuously; push on with one's journey without stopping

IN USE:

你给他一件事去做，他就会马不停蹄地工作。

If you give him a task to do, he will work at it continuously.

为了让毕业典礼开得成功，我们马不停蹄地准备了一个星期。

For the success of the graduation ceremony, we made preparations continuously for a week.

YOUR TURN:

1. 你做什么事情会马不停蹄？
2. 每天你马不停蹄地忙来忙去，在忙什么呢？

2. mǎ yǐ bān tài shān

蚂 蚁 搬 泰 山

ants move Mount Taishan—the united efforts of the masses can accomplish mighty projects

IN USE:

上个周末，有五百多人来我们学校参观。要为这么多人准备午饭不很容易。好在我们班的同学老师都来当义工。大家蚂蚁搬泰山，就把午饭都准备好了。

Last weekend, more than five hundred people visited our school. It was not easy to prepare lunch for so many people. Fortunately the students and teachers from our class all came to volunteer. Everyone pitched in his or her effort and prepared lunch for all.

YOUR TURN:

Can you use 蚂蚁搬泰山 to describe the following situations?

	可以	不可以
1. 数学对我来说很难，但是我可以每天学习，慢慢地我的数学会进步。		
2. 我们公司现在很有名，那是大家一年一年努力的结果。		
3. 这个教授一个人就写了十本书。		
4. 那个班的每个同学都很努力地练习，最后他们班在汉语演讲比赛中得了第一名。		

3. lóng téng hǔ yuè
龙 腾 虎 跃

*dragons rising and tigers leaping—a scene of bustling activity;
a scene with a lot of positive energy*

IN USE:

每次学校开运动会，师生们就龙腾虎跃的。

Every time there is a sports event at school, both the students and teachers give off a lot of positive energy.

如果你去那个新公司看一下，就会注意到那里龙腾虎跃。

If you visit that new company, you will notice a lot of bustling activity.



高中生在运动

YOUR TURN:

Are you likely to see 龙腾虎跃 in the following situations?

	可能	不可能
1. 参观历史博物馆		
2. 帮助老人院打扫卫生		
3. 篮球训练		
4. 听校长演讲		
5. 准备中秋节晚会		
6. 参加欢迎新同学招待会		

Joke: “哪里哪里”

中国人都知道“哪里哪里”是为了表示 (biǎoshì, express) 客气。有一位外国先生刚学了一点儿汉语，有一天，他去参加一个朋友的婚礼 (hūnlǐ, wedding ceremony)。他看到朋友的太太很漂亮，就对朋友说：“你太太真漂亮。”他朋友回答：“哪里哪里。”外国先生想，他朋友不知道他太太哪里漂亮吗？他就对朋友说：“头发、眉毛、眼睛、鼻子、耳朵、嘴都很漂亮。”

Chinese use the phrase “nǎlínǎlǐ” to express courtesy. A foreigner had learned a little Chinese language. One day, he went to his friend’s wedding. He complimented the beautiful bride to his friend, “Your wife is really beautiful.” The friend answered, “Nǎlínǎlǐ.” The foreigner thought it was strange that his friend didn’t know where his wife looked beautiful, so he told the husband, “Her hair, eyebrows, eyes, nose, ears, and mouth are all beautiful.”



你知道吗?

中国文化和西方文化不一样。西方人听到别人夸奖 (kuājiǎng, compliment, praise) 自己的时候, 常常会说: “谢谢!” 意思是谢谢你看到了我的优点, 也谢谢你夸奖我。中国人觉得, 一个人要进步, 就需要知道自己哪儿做得不够好。只有知道了自己的短处 (shortcomings), 一个人才能进步。在中国, 如果一个人听到别人夸奖他以后, 只说谢谢, 别人会觉得他自高自大 (conceited, have a high opinion of oneself)。再说, 这样回答别人的夸奖也不客气。所以, 中国人在听到别人夸奖他以后, 常常会告诉夸奖他的人, 自己还有许多地方不够好, 还需要努力。常用的回答有: 我还差得远呢 (I have a long way to go); 我做得还不够 (I haven't done enough); 我还不够好 (I am not that good)。“哪里哪里”是一个常用的回答。意思是“你太客气了, 我没有你说得那么好。”

1.3

选课 Course Selection



对话一

凯丽：明英，这学期的课你都选好了吧？

明英：是的，我选了英语、数学、化学、物理、历史和体育。可是我不是很喜欢历史课，想换一门。你知道怎么换课吗？

凯丽：你需要填写一张退课加课表。你先写上要退什么课，然后再写上你要加的课、上课的时间和老师的姓名就可以了。今天好像是可以退课加课的最后一天，你知道去哪儿拿表吗？

明英：在教务处吗？

凯丽：对，图书馆和电脑房也有退课加课表。

明英：谢谢。我们是不是一个学期要上四门必修课和两门选修课？

凯丽：是的。

明英：在我们学校，除了外语课以外，还有哪些是选修课？

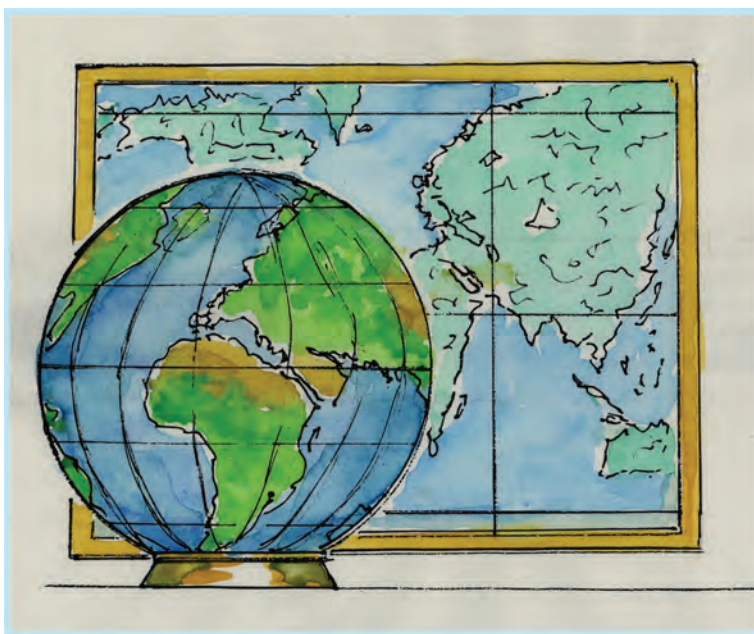
凯丽：还有美术、音乐、健康教育、地理什么的。

明英：地理课听上去很有意思。

凯丽：是啊。教地理课的张老师上课上得非常好。每个学期都有很多学生要上他的课，常常是学期还没有开始，他的课已经满了。

明英：是吗？如果我上不了张老师的地理课，那我就选经济学。教经济学的老师怎么样？

凯丽：不太清楚，因为我没有上过经济学。你可以问问大卫，他上过。



对话二

玛丽娅：大卫你好，这个学期你上几门课？

大卫：七门。

玛丽娅：那么多啊？除了必修课以外，你上哪些选修课？

大卫：我上地理和电脑。

玛丽娅：这么多课里，你最喜欢哪门课？

大卫：我的课都不错，可是我最喜欢地理课。教地理课的是张老师。他教地理教了二十多年了。上课的时候，他常常讲故事。他不但告诉我们一个地方的地理环境，还告诉我们那儿的历史。那门课的作业挺多的，我们每个星期都需要上网做研究，

了解地理环境怎么影响了一个地区的经济和文化。你呢？你最喜欢什么课？

玛丽娅：除了历史课以外，别的课我都喜欢。

大卫：这个学期谁教历史？

玛丽娅：是那个新来的白老师。她讲课的时候，从来不看学生，也不注意我们听得懂听不懂，就看着书说啊说啊。同学们就自己做自己的事，有人用手机发短信，有人画画儿，有人做作业，还有人睡觉。

大卫：是吗？上这门课听上去跟玩儿一样，是不是很容易？

玛丽娅：不容易。每天白老师给我们很多作业，让我们看书背书。每次考试都很长，有五十个问题。要是你不背书，就回答不了。这门课开学的时候有二十五个学生，现在不少人已经退课了，只有十四个人了。

大卫：那你怎么还不退课呢？

玛丽娅：我也想过要退课，可是有一天白老师对我们说，她大学刚毕业，还在学习怎么教书，希望我们能帮助她，给她一个学习的机会。你想，老师都这么说了，我还好意思退课吗？

大卫：是啊。那你跟她说过她上课的问题了吗？

玛丽娅：说过了，可是白老师好像理解不了我们的学习需要。她常说，在大学的时候，她的老师也是每天让她背书。要是她背得了，我们也一定背得了。

大卫：我看，你现在可真是进退两难啊。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	填写	填寫	tiánxiě	<i>v.</i>	fill in (a form)
2.	退课	退課	tuìkè	<i>v.o.</i>	drop a class
3.	加课	加課	jiākè	<i>v.o.</i>	add a class
4.	表		biǎo	<i>n.</i>	form
5.	教务处	教務處	jiàowùchù	<i>n.</i>	academic affairs office
6.	必修课	必修課	bìxiūkè	<i>n.</i>	required course
7.	选修课	選修課	xuǎnxiūkè	<i>n.</i>	elective course
8.	地理		dìlǐ	<i>n.</i>	geography
9.	满	滿	mǎn	<i>adj.</i>	full
10.	了		liǎo	<i>part.</i>	used in potential complements
11.	讲	講	jiǎng	<i>v.</i>	tell
12.	环境	環境	huánjìng	<i>n.</i>	environment
13.	了解		liǎojiě	<i>n./v.</i>	understanding; understand
14.	地区	地區	dìqū	<i>n.</i>	region, area
15.	从来	從來	cónglái	<i>adv.</i>	always, all along
16.	背书	背書	bèishū	<i>v.o.</i>	recite a lesson from memory
17.	刚	剛	gāng	<i>adv.</i>	just, just now, just about to
18.	进退两难	進退兩難	jìntuìliǎngnán	<i>s.p.</i>	be in a dilemma, difficult to proceed or to draw back

语言注释

1. Potential complement

To indicate whether it is possible or impossible for an action to reach a goal or achieve a result, we can insert a particle (得 or 不) between a verb (the action) and its complement (such as a result or a direction complement). In pronunciation, the particle is always unstressed.

Positive Form		Negative Form	
Verb + 得 + Complement		Verb + 不 + Complement	
听得懂	can understand	听不懂	can't understand
找得到	can find	找不到	can't find
去得了	can go	去不了	can't go
进得来	can come in	进不来	can't come in
上得去	can go up	上不去	can't go up

了 (pronounced liǎo) is often used in a potential complement, with the meaning of “able to.”

我明天去不了。

I can't go tomorrow.

你一个人吃得了那么多菜吗？

Can you finish so many dishes by yourself?

这间小房间放不了三个桌子。

This small room can't hold three tables.

我觉得玛丽娅当得了班长。

I feel Maria has the ability to be the class president.

2. 从来（不，没）(never)

从来 is an adverb with the meaning of “always, all along.” It is usually used in a negative sentence. When it goes before adverbs such as 不 and 没, it has the meaning of “never.”

他从来就不喜欢打冰球。

He has never liked to play hockey.

他考试从来没有得过100分。

He has never gotten a perfect score on any test.

3. V 啊 V 啊 (keep on doing something, do something continuously)

To indicate that someone keeps doing something, we can repeat a verb and add 啊 to each verb.

他一见到我，就说啊说啊。

As soon as he saw me, he kept on talking.

我们找啊找啊，还是没找到。

We kept looking but haven't found it.

他吃啊吃啊，一口气吃了三个汉堡。

He kept eating, and ate three hamburgers without a break.

我做啊做啊，做到十一点才把作业做完。

I kept on working and didn't finish my homework until eleven o'clock.

4. 刚 (just, only a short while ago)

白老师刚来我们学校工作。

Teacher Bai came to our school a short while ago.

他刚出去，不在家。

He just went out and is not home.

5. 都 (already)

In addition to its meaning of “all,” 都 can also mean “already.”

我们快走吧，都三点了。

Let's go. It is already three o'clock.

丁老师都批评过他了。

Teacher Ding has already criticized him.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

In addition to the words we have learned about adding and dropping a course, here are some more words related to taking courses at a school or university.

zhùcè 注册 <i>registration; register for a class</i>	zhùcèbiǎo 注册表 <i>registration form</i>	xuéshēng fǔdǎoyuán 学生辅导员 <i>academic counselor (in secondary schools)</i>
dǎoshī 导师 <i>academic adviser (in colleges)</i>	zhuānyè 专业 <i>major, major field of study</i>	zhǔxiū 主修 <i>major, major field of study</i>
fùxiū 副修 <i>minor, secondary field of study</i>	cìxiū 次修 <i>minor, secondary field of study</i>	rènménkè 热门课 <i>popular class, a class in popular demand</i>
lěngménkè 冷门课 <i>unpopular class, a class not in popular demand</i>	xuéfēn 学分 <i>units of credit</i>	kèshí 课时 <i>class/course meeting hours</i>
qiānmíng 签名 <i>signature; sign</i>	qǔxiāo 取消 <i>cancellation; cancel</i>	hòubǔrén míngdān 候补人名单 <i>waiting list</i>

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Many Chinese sayings are about teacher-student relations. Here are some:

1. yán shī chū gāo tú
严 师 出 高 徒

a strict teacher produces outstanding students; a strict master trains capable pupils

IN USE:

这个滑冰运动员的比赛成绩很好。她说这都是因为她的教练很严格(yángé, strict)。**严师出高徒**嘛。

The figure skater did well in a competition. She said it was because she had a strict coach. Obviously a strict coach can produce outstanding athletes.

YOUR TURN:

1. 你觉得“**严师出高徒**”的说法对吗？为什么对？为什么不对？
2. 你比较喜欢严格的老师还是不严格的老师？
3. 严格的老师对你的学习有什么帮助？
4. 不严格的老师对你的学习有什么帮助？

2. qīng chū yú lán, ér shèng yú lán
青 出 于 蓝，而 胜 于 蓝

indigo blue is extracted from the indigo plant but is bluer than the plant—

a student excels his/her teacher; a student surpasses the teacher

IN USE:

这种新电脑可以说是**青出于蓝而胜于蓝**。比原来的电脑更好更快。

This new computer excels its predecessor. It is better and faster than the older model.

王老师在中学教了三十年数学。他常说他的学生是**青出于蓝而胜于蓝**，因为他的不少学生现在是工程师和科学家。

Teacher Wang has taught math in a middle school for thirty years. He often says that his students have surpassed him, because quite a few of his students are now engineers and scientists.

YOUR TURN:

Can you use 青出于蓝而胜于蓝 to describe the following situations?

	可以	不可以
1. 李老师在大学教汉语。他的一个学生现在是作家，已经写了十多本小说。		
2. 他爸爸开了一个饭店，是那个饭店的经理。现在他爸爸退休了，他当了这个饭店的经理。		
3. 他的老师非常会教书，现在他也很会教书。		
4. 她妈妈是体育老师。小时候，妈妈教她怎么游泳。现在她是游泳运动员。		

3. bān mén nòng fǔ

班 门 弄 斧

show off one's proficiency with the axe before the master carpenter Lu Ban (鲁班, Lǔ Bān)
— display one's slight skill before an expert; show off before a superior man; teach fish to swim
(To show modesty, this phrase is often used as an opening remark before making a presentation to professional peers.)

IN USE:

你刚学了几天中国历史，就打算批评中国历史学家。我看你就不要班门弄斧了。

You have only studied Chinese history for a few days and have decided to criticize Chinese historians. I don't think you should show off before experts.

今天我是班门弄斧，向大家介绍一下我写的书，请大家多批评。

Today I am going to tell you about my book. It is like showing off before experts. Please feel free to criticize my work.

YOUR TURN:

Do you think the following are examples of 班门弄斧?

	是	不是
1. 他刚学会开车，现在他在教他弟弟开车，因为他弟弟还没有学过开车。		
2. 那个学生学了两个星期的日文。他对日文老师说：“我的日文可好了，是我们学校最好的。”		

The legend of 鲁班

传说鲁班 (Lǚ Bān) 生在中国的北方。没有人知道他的生日是几月几日。也没有人知道他是哪一年生的。有人说是在公元前(公元前770年到476年)。听说鲁班非常聪明，会用木头 (mùtóu, wood) 做很多东西。他做过一只很大的木鸟，就像现在人们用的滑翔机 (huáxiángjī, hang glider) 一样。这只木鸟做好以后，在天上飞啊飞啊，飞了三天。传说鲁班有时候坐着木鸟从一个地方飞到另外一个地方。

两千多年过去了，鲁班的木鸟不知道飞到哪儿去了，可是中国人都还记得鲁班，因为他是中国历史上最有名的木匠 (mùjiàng, carpenter)。

According to legend, Lu Ban was from northern China. No one knows his exact birth date. Some say he was born sometime between 770 – 476 BC. Lu Ban is said to have been extremely clever. He was able to make many things with wood. He once made a large wooden bird, somewhat like the present-day hang glider. After the wooden bird was made, it flew in the sky for three days. The legend also said that Lu Ban would ride the wooden bird to travel from one place to another.

More than 2000 years have passed. No one knows where the wooden bird is, but the Chinese still remember Lu Ban, because he was the most famous carpenter in Chinese history.



上海的鲁班路

A Shanghai street named after Lu Ban

你知道吗？

跟 美国高中不一样，在许多中国高中，学生不用选课。一个学生进了学校以后，就被分到一个班里。一个班有三十个左右的学生。每个班都有自己的教室。每个学期学生应该上哪些课都是学校决定的。中国高中生和美国高中生上的课差不多一样，有数学、物理、化学、历史、地理、体育、外语什么的。中国的高中生每天上六七节课。下课以后，有些学校还让他们在学校做作业。

高中三年，一个班的学生天天在一起。上课的时候，学生不用换教室，不同的老师会来给他们上课。上汉语课的时候，汉语老师来；上数学课的时候，数学老师来。

不少中国人说，他们最好的朋友常常是在高中的时候认识的。因为那时候，大家从早到晚在一起，有同样的学校生活，同样的兴趣，同样的爱好，和同样的烦恼 (fánnǎo, worries)。



高中生在教室里

1.4

学生社团 Student Clubs



对话一

大卫：今天下午，各个学生社团要向大家介绍情况。你去吗？

凯丽：当然去。这个学期你参加了几个社团？

大卫：我还没决定参加哪一个呢。你有什么好建议吗？

凯丽：你那么喜欢运动，为什么不参加一个运动队呢？

大卫：参加了运动队，就得每个星期去训练。我喜欢的运动太多了，又比较喜欢自由，所以还是不参加运动队的好。这样我有空的时候，可以喜欢玩什么就玩什么。

凯丽：那参加戏剧社吧。你比较外向，又对戏剧有兴趣。

大卫：不行，不行。我唱歌唱不好，跳舞跳不好，哪能当演员呢？

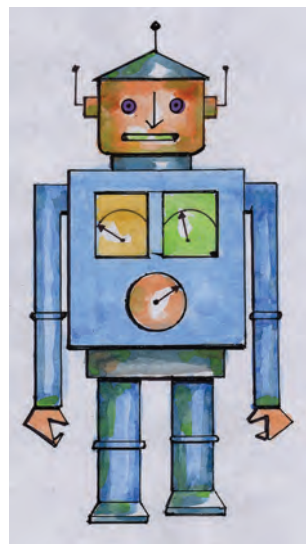
凯丽：不会唱歌跳舞没关系，你可以演话剧。比方说，你可以在话剧里演一个侦探。你又高又瘦，穿上一件长大衣，再戴上一顶帽子，一定很像那个有名的英国侦探。



大卫：好了好了，别开玩笑。

凯丽：对了，你不是也很喜欢电脑吗？
怎么不参加电脑兴趣小组呢？
听说电脑小组正在计划做一个
机器人。

大卫：是吗？今天下午我一定要去听
一听电脑小组的介绍。



对话二

凯丽：汤姆，这个学期你还参加数学兴趣小组吗？

汤姆：对。数学小组对我的学习挺有帮助的。我们每次活动，都会有一位数学老师来参加。这位老师会给我们分析一些比较难的数学题，然后让我们做。做完了以后，老师会检查我们做得对不对。每次活动，我都能学到一些新知识。

凯丽：听上去很有意思。

汤姆：你不是也很喜欢数学吗？为什么不来参加数学兴趣小组呢？

凯丽：这学期不行，我已经参加了学校的乐队。

汤姆：乐队不是一个星期活动一次吗？这不会影响你参加数学兴趣小组的。

凯丽：可是我还参加了棒球队。棒球队一个星期要训练两个下午。你呢？这个学期还在学校的网球队打网球吗？

汤姆：我已经退出网球队了。网球队来了一位新教练，以前是国家队的网球运动员。他觉得我们的训练时间太少，要我们每天训练两个小时。你想，我们又不是运动员，哪有那么多时间训练？特别是现在，每天有许多作业，还常常要考试，所以我退出了。



凯丽：那你除了数学兴趣小组以外，不参加别的社团了吗？

汤姆：我还参加了美国学生俱乐部。俱乐部里都是美国来的学生，我们每个月活动两次，都是很轻松的活动，比方说，看电影、听音乐、去美国餐厅吃饭、开晚会什么的。又轻松又好玩。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	社团	社團	shètuán	<i>n.</i>	club, organization
2.	各		gè	<i>adj.</i>	various, each, every
3.	自由		zìyóu	<i>adj./n.</i>	free; freedom
4.	外向		wàixiàng	<i>adj.</i>	extroverted
5.	戏剧	戲劇	xìjù	<i>n.</i>	drama, theater, play
6.	社		shè	<i>n.</i>	organization
7.	演员	演員	yǎnyuán	<i>n.</i>	actor (in a play/movie)
8.	演		yǎn	<i>v.</i>	act (in a play/movie)
9.	话剧	話劇	huàjù	<i>n.</i>	modern drama, stage play
10.	比方说	比方說	bǐfāngshuō	<i>s.p.</i>	for example, for instance
11.	小组	小組	xiǎozǔ	<i>n.</i>	small group
12.	机器人	機器人	jīqìrén	<i>n.</i>	robot
13.	听上去	聽上去	tīngshàngqu	<i>s.p.</i>	sound, sound like
14.	退出		tuìchū	<i>v.c.</i>	withdraw (from)
15.	国家队	國家隊	guójiāduì	<i>n.</i>	national (athletic) team
16.	运动员	運動員	yùndòngyuán	<i>n.</i>	athlete
17.	俱乐部	俱樂部	jùlèbù	<i>n.</i>	club
18.	轻松	輕鬆	qīngsōng	<i>adj.</i>	relaxing, relaxed, light

语言注释

1. 哪 + Verb (there is no way..., can't, don't)

We have learned how to use 哪 in a question, such as 你是哪国人? (What country are you from?) and 哪个电脑最贵? (Which computer is the most expensive?). In these two examples, 哪 is used as a pronoun, with the meaning of “which.” When 哪 is used as an adverb before a verb in a question, it has the different meaning of “there is no way...” See the examples below:

我哪能当演员？

There is no way I can be an actor.

我们哪有时间每天训练两个小时？

There is no way we have the time to train two hours a day.

她哪会教书？

She doesn't know how to teach.

他哪有那么多钱买车？

He doesn't have that much money to buy a car.

2. 比方说 (for example)

When giving an example, we can use 比方说 before the example. 比方说 is usually used in spoken Chinese.

北京有很多旅游点，比方说天安门、长城、北海公园。

There are many tourist sites in Beijing, such as Tiananmen, the Great Wall, and Beihai Park.

你需要多练习汉语。比方说，你可以多看看中国电影，也可以多跟中国人说说话。

You need to practice Chinese more. For example, you can watch more Chinese movies and speak more to Chinese people.

3. 听上去 (sound like)

听上去 is a set phrase. We learned a similar phrase, 看上去 (seem, look like), in *Huanying* Volume 2. Both phrases are used as verbs.

那个电影听上去很有意思。

The movie sounds very interesting.

听上去那门课很轻松。

It sounds like the course is relaxed.

4. 又…又… (both...and...)

又…又… can be used to combine two verbs or two adjectives.

那个俱乐部的活动又好玩又轻松。

The club's activities are both fun and relaxing.

凯丽又喜欢音乐又喜欢运动。

Kelly likes both music and sports.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

In Chinese, 兴趣小组、社、团、队、俱乐部 all refer to “clubs.” Generally speaking, 兴趣小组 refers to academic clubs, 社 to literary clubs, 团 to performing arts clubs, 队 to clubs that engage in competitive sports and activities, and 俱乐部 to clubs that have a lot of fun, but there are always exceptions. Here are some common student clubs:

kēxué xìngqù xiǎozǔ 科学兴趣小组 <i>science club</i>	wénxué shè 文学社 <i>literary arts club</i>	shīgē shè 诗歌社 <i>poetry club</i>
héchàng tuán 合唱团 <i>choir</i>	juéshì yuèduì 爵士乐队 <i>jazz band</i>	biànlùn duì 辩论队 <i>debate club</i>
lālādùì 啦啦队 <i>cheerleading squad</i>	shèyǐng xìngqù xiǎozǔ 摄影兴趣小组 <i>photography club</i>	guójì xuéshēng jùlèbù 国际学生俱乐部 <i>international students club</i>
měishù shè 美术社 <i>fine arts club</i>	xuéshēng bàoshè 学生报社 <i>student newspaper</i>	Hànyǔ jùlèbù 汉语俱乐部 <i>Chinese club</i>

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Many Chinese sayings are about how to acquire a skill. Here are a few:

1. shú néng shēngqiǎo

熟能生巧

skill comes from practice; practice makes perfect

IN USE:

王老师说，要记住汉字，就应该把一个汉字写很多遍。这样熟能生巧，以后就能很快很好地写那个汉字了。

According to Teacher Wang, for us to remember a Chinese character, we should write it many times. Practice makes perfect. In the future, we will be able to write that character quickly and correctly.

YOUR TURN:

Do you think 熟能生巧 can work for the following learning situations?

	能	不能
学习怎么打武术		
学习数学		
学习说汉语		
学习怎么更好地为社区的老人服务		
学习中国历史		
学习怎么开车		

2. zhǐ yào gōngfū shēn, tiě bàng mó chéng zhēn

只要功夫深，铁棒磨成针

as long as one keeps working at it, an iron rod can be ground into a needle.

This saying has the same meaning as the proverb 铁杵磨针 (tiě chǔ mó zhēn).

IN USE:

小弟：数学太难学了，我学不会。

大哥：世界上哪有学不会的东西？只要功夫深，铁棒磨成针。

Younger brother: Math is too difficult, and I will never learn it.

Older brother: There is nothing in the world that can't be learned. If you keep working at it, even an iron rod can be ground into a needle.

YOUR TURN:

Can you use 只要功夫深，铁棒磨成针 to encourage the following people?

<i>You hear</i>	<i>Your encouragement</i>
汉字太难写了，我记不住。	
弹钢琴怎么那么难？我要什么时候才能学会？	
今天有那么多作业，我做到明天也做不完。	
听说学法语要很多年才能学好，你觉得我能学好吗？	

The story behind 铁杵磨针

中国历史上有名的诗人 (shīrén, poet) 李白 (公元 701-762)，小时候不喜欢学习，只喜欢玩儿。有一天李白去逛街，走到一条小巷 (xiàng, alley) 里。他看到有一位老奶奶，手里拿着一根 (gēn, *measure word for long object*) 铁棒，正坐在一个房子的前面，很努力地磨着。

李白觉得很奇怪，就问：“老奶奶，您在做什么呢？”老奶奶说：“我要把这根铁棒磨成一根针。”李白想，这怎么可能呢？他对老奶奶说：“您的铁棒这么大，您要磨到哪一年，才能磨成针啊？”老奶奶回答：“一定会磨成的。我天天努力地磨，怎么会磨不成呢？”李白听了以后，非常感动(gǎndòng, moved)。他决定自己也应该每天都好好学习。

Li Bai (AD 701-762) was a famous poet in Chinese history. When he was a child, he liked playing instead of studying. One day when wandering on the street, he went into a small alley. In the alley, he saw an old lady sitting in front of a house, grinding away at an iron bar. He was curious and asked, “Granny, what are you doing?” The old lady replied, “I am grinding this iron bar into a needle.” Li thought it was impossible. He said to the old lady, “The iron bar is so big. How many years will it take for you to finish grinding?” The old woman answered, “Of course I will finish it, as long as I keep grinding away every day.” The old woman’s words impressed Li Bai. He decided that he should study diligently every day as well.

你知道吗？

中国的高中和美国的一样，也有一些学生社团。比方说，每个高中都有运动队，还有一些兴趣小组和俱乐部。常见(common)的运动队有篮球队、足球队、排球(páiqiú, volleyball)队、田径(tiánjìng, track and field)队。兴趣小组常常跟学习有关系(have something to do with studies)。比方说，科学兴趣小组、数学兴趣小组、电脑兴趣小组、外语兴趣小组什么的。还有一些跟艺术(yìshù, arts)有关系，比方说，戏剧社、美术社、乐队、合唱团。学生社团一般是一个星期活动一两次。每次活动都会有一位指导老师(faculty advisor)来参加。

有些中国父母觉得，上高中就是为了准备高考。高中生应该只注意学习，别的都不那么重要。所以他们常常只让孩子参加那些跟学习有关系的社团。如果一个社团的活动听上去又好玩又轻松，这些父母一般不会让孩子去参加。

1.5

开班会 Holding a Class Meeting



对话一

玛丽娅：谢谢大家选我当班长。今天开**班会**我们要**讨论**两件事：第一件是**关于**作业的问题，有些同学觉得现在的作业太多了，也有同学觉得不多不少。第二件是关于中国文化**讲座**活动。好，请大家说吧。

同学一：现在学习**压力**挺大的，每门课的老师都给我们很多作业。有时候，我从下课以后就开始做作业，一直要做到晚上十二点钟。除了上课以外，我每天做作业就要做六七个小时。能不能请老师少给我们一些作业？

汤姆：你说得对。作业**越**少越好。

玛丽娅：你也要**花**六七个小时做作业吗？

汤姆：不，我每天两三个小时就能把作业做完。**不过**，要是没有作业，我不就可以多参加一些别的活动了吗？

凯丽：你两三个小时就能做完作业，还**抱怨**什么呀。

玛丽娅：请问大家一般每天要花多少时间做作业？

同学一：六七个小时。

凯丽：我一般要花三四个小时。

大卫：我也只要三四个小时。

同学一：为什么我花的时间比你们多呢？

汤姆：是不是因为你做作业的时候特别认真，做好了还要检查三四遍？

同学一：不检查怎么行呢？我得不到100分，就会玩不好，睡不好。

玛丽娅：好吧，听上去大家的学习方法不太一样，不一定是作业太多的问题。

汤姆：玛丽娅，你可真是一言中的。



对话二

玛丽娅：现在我们请大卫给我们介绍这个学期中国文化讲座的情况。

大卫：大家好。这个学期我们班打算组织四次讲座。讲座的时间是每个月第一个星期一的下午四点半。

汤姆：这些讲座是关于什么的？

大卫：这个学期的四个话题是：一.中国的电影历史；二.饮食文化；三.现代画；四.太极拳和健康。大家觉得这几个话题怎么样？



中国点心

汤姆：第四个话题好像是给老年人准备的。打太极拳是老年人的运动。不信，你早上到公园去看看，在那儿打太极拳的都是老人。



打太极拳



老人在公园运动

- 凯丽：我觉得汤姆说得对。能不能换个话题？
- 大卫：当然可以，大家有什么建议吗？
- 明英：能不能请人来给我们谈谈在中国上大学的情况？
- 玛丽娅：我的邻居是个大学生，我可以把他请来。
- 大卫：你的邻居是法国人吧？他的汉语说得怎么样？
- 玛丽娅：他是在法国出生的，可是三岁就离开了法国，跟父母到中国来了。他是在北京上的小学和中学，汉语讲得非常好，听上去跟中国人一样。
- 汤姆：我也可以请我的邻居，她是中国人，现在是音乐学院的学生。她好像在学习钢琴，我常常听到她在家一边弹钢琴一边唱歌。下课以后，她在一个俱乐部打工，可能是在那儿弹钢琴，也可能是在那儿唱歌。我不太清楚。
- 大卫：没关系，如果你邻居来了，她可以告诉我们她在做什么。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	班会	班會	bānhuì	<i>n.</i>	class meeting
2.	讨论	討論	tǎolùn	<i>n./v.</i>	discussion; discuss
3.	关于	關於	guānyú	<i>prep.</i>	about, with regard to
4.	讲座	講座	jiǎngzuò	<i>n.</i>	lecture
5.	压力	壓力	yālì	<i>n.</i>	pressure, stress
6.	越...越		yuè	<i>adv.</i>	the more...the more

7.	花		huā	v.	spend
8.	不过	不過	bùguò	conj.	but (<i>informal</i>)
9.	抱怨		bàoyuàn	n./v.	complaint; complain
10.	呀		ya	aux.w.	a variant of 啊
11.	认真	認真	rènzhēn	adj./adv.	conscientious(ly), serious(ly)
12.	方法		fāngfǎ	n.	method, means
13.	一言中的		yī yán zhòng dì	s.p.	right on target, right to the point
14.	话题	話題	huàtí	n.	topic
15.	信		xìn	v.	believe
16.	谈	談	tán	v.	speak, talk, discuss

专名

17.	太极拳	太極拳	Tàijíquán	n.	Taiji boxing (Chinese exercise)
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语言注释

1. 越…越… (the more...the more...)

This is a set phrase. 越 is an adverb, and it is followed by a verb or an adjective.

我觉得作业越少越好。
I feel the less homework we have the better.

她越说越高兴。
The more she spoke, the happier she was.

今天的雨越下越大。
Today, the rain is getting heavier as it falls.

2. 不过 (but)

不过 has the same meaning as 可是 and 但是, but it is often used in informal speech.

我奶奶喜欢看电视, 不过不喜欢看烹调整节目。

My grandmother likes to watch TV, but doesn't like to watch cooking shows.

我以前好像看过那本书, 不过记不得书上说了什么了。

I have probably read the book before, but I can't remember what it says.

3. 不就可以...了吗? (be able to...)

This phrase is a variation of 就可以, which is generally used in a suggestion or in a prediction. Instead of making a direct statement, you can express the same meaning in the form of a question. This makes your suggestion or prediction milder and more tactful.

要是你現在就把作業做完, 晚上不就可以去看電影了嗎?

(要是你現在就把作業做完, 晚上就可以去看電影了。)

If you finish your homework now, wouldn't you be able to go to the movie tonight?

(If you finish your homework now, you can go to the movie tonight.)

如果你去雲南, 不就可以看到雪山了嗎?

(如果你去雲南, 就可以看到雪山了。)

If you go to Yunnan, wouldn't you be able to see snow-covered mountains?

(If you go to Yunnan, you can see snow-covered mountains.)

4. 呀 (a variant of 啊)

呀, like 啊, can be added to the end of a sentence to express different moods, such as surprise, happiness, doubt, emphasis, etc.

這個問題真讓我頭疼呀。

This problem really makes my head ache.

那个饭店很大的呀，怎么会没有座位呢？

That restaurant is really big. How come there are no vacant seats?

5. 关于 (about, regarding)

关于选课的问题，你最好问问王老师。

With regard to course selection, you'd better ask Teacher Wang.

你看过那个关于熊猫的电影吗？

Have you seen the film about the panda?

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Here are some Chinese words related to class councils.

bānwěi 班委 class council	xuéxí wěiyuán 学习委员 academic chair	wàilián wěiyuán 外联委员 public relations chair
wényù wěiyuán 文娱委员 recreational activities chair	tǐyù wěiyuán 体育委员 sports chair	wèishēng wěiyuán 卫生委员 health chair
cáiwù wěiyuán 财务委员 treasurer	shēnghuó wěiyuán 生活委员 logistics chair (collecting lunch money, arranging transportation, etc.)	láodòng wěiyuán 劳动委员 work/project chair

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

We have learned 一言中的 in this lesson. Since it is important for communication to be “right to the point,” there are several other Chinese proverbs that have the same meaning as 一言中的. The following proverbs can be used interchangeably.

1. yī yǔ zhòng dì
一 语 中 的

come to the point in a single sentence— right on target, hit the nail on the head

2. yī yǔ pò dì
一 语 破 的

hit the target with one remark— hit the nail on the head, come to the point,

3. yī zhēn jiàn xiě
一 针 见 血

draw blood with one prick—go straight to the heart of the matter, hit the nail on the head, pinpoint

IN USE:

“要成功，就必须努力。”这句话真是一语中的。

“One has to work hard to achieve success.” This saying is right to the point.

丁老师一针见血地批评汤姆，“在图书馆前边玩滑板非常不安全。”

Teacher Ding criticized Tom with a single sentence, “It is not safe to skateboard in front of the library.”

张校长一语破的地说：“我们什么时候都应该注意安全。”

Principle Zhang hit the target with one sentence, “We should pay attention to safety at all times.”

YOUR TURN:

How would you give a “straight to the point” (一语中的, 一针见血, 一语破的) type response to these complaints/explanations?

1. 昨天晚上我刚想做作业, 小明就给我打电话, 她在电话上说啊说啊, 说了两个半小时。后来我的猫又要跟我玩儿。我哪有时间做作业?

Your response: _____

2. 我昨天上午见到你的时候, 你正在看书, 我不想打扰你, 就没有把这件事告诉你。下课以后, 我想告诉你, 可是你正在和大卫说话, 所以我又没有告诉你。不过, 你知道, 我是想把这件事告诉你的。

Your response: _____

3. 我看到你的短信就要给你打电话, 可是我邻居的狗一直在叫, 我怕你听不清楚我说什么, 就没有给你打电话。

Your response: _____

4. 我的邻居都很奇怪。住在我左边的邻居每天在家唱歌。他唱歌唱得特别难听, 可是很喜欢唱。住在右边的邻居特别爱说话。她养了三只猫, 一看见我就说她的猫, 说啊说啊, 可以一口气说半个小时。

Your response: _____

你知道吗？

中国的小学、中学和大学都有班委。班委是学生选出来的。一般来说 (generally speaking), 班委有五六个人：有班长，副班长 (fùbānzhǎng, class vice-president), 还有几个委员 (wěiyuán, council members)。常见的委员有学习委员、文娱委员、体育委员、财务委员、生活委员、卫生委员或劳动委员。学习委员负责学习。文娱委员和体育委员负责课外活动、体育活动、娱乐活动、晚会、运动会什么的。如果课外活动不太多，有的班就只选一个“文体委员”，把这两个委员的工作放在一起，让一个人做。财务委员负责钱。生活委员要注意教室的安全，同学们的吃、住、交通。一般的学校都有卫生委员或者劳动委员。跟美国学校不同，在中国，教室是学生打扫的。每个学生都要轮流值日 (lúnliú zhírì, take turns to be on duty for the day)。值日生的工作是下课以后把教室打扫干净 (gānjìng, clean)。每个月学校还有大扫除 (general cleaning)。卫生委员或劳动委员不但要决定每天的值日生，而且要组织班里的同学参加大扫除。



1.6

第一单元复习
Unit 1 Review



课文

(这是汤姆给爷爷奶奶写的电子邮件。)

New	Reply	Reply All	Forward	Delete	Print
<p>爷爷奶奶：你们好！</p> <p>奶奶的电子邮件收到了。奶奶说爷爷正在学习电脑打字，学会了就给我们写电邮。爷爷学得怎么样了？</p> <p>学校九月一日开学了。这个学期，我比以前更忙了。因为再过两年我们就要参加高考，所以老师们非常注意我们的学习，每天给我们很多作业。我们班有的同学每天要花六七个小时做作业。我做作业做得很快，但是每天还要花三四个小时。</p> <p>这个学期我上了六门课，四门是必修课，两门是选修课。我最喜欢的是数学课。教我们数学的王老师以前在两个重点中学教过书，听说他的不少学生现在成了大学的数学教授。王老师的教学方法非常好。他能把一个很难的问题一下子就讲清楚。讲完了以后，他就让我们马上练习做题。跟有些老师不一样，他给的作业不太多。可是数学作业不容易，需要我花时间去想，去做。</p> <p>除了上课以外，我还参加了学校的数学兴趣小组和美国学生俱乐部。每个月有一个周末，我去“老人爱，爱老人”组织做半天义工。暑假的时候，我在那个组织做过义工，认识了几位老人，跟他们成了好朋友，他们希望我能常常去看看他们，所以现在我每个月去看他们一次。</p> <p>杰米说，他要给你们写电子邮件，把他的秘密告诉你们。我不知道他的秘密是什么，因为他还没有告诉我。</p> <p>爸爸妈妈都很好，也很忙。他们让我问你们好！</p> <div>汤姆</div>					



对话

大卫：张爷爷，请您看一下这张图片，你认识这个人吗？

张爷爷：这个人是谁啊？我看不太清楚，我的眼镜呢？

玛丽娅：您的眼镜在这儿呢。

张爷爷：人老了，看近的东西，没有眼镜就看不清楚了。哦，这个人有点儿像小高，可是小高比这张图片上的人好看多了。



玛丽娅：张爷爷，这是我一边听看门师傅说一边画的，我画得不太好。这个小高是谁？

张奶奶：小高啊，他是我们老邻居的孩子。他出生以后，身体不太好，常常因为生病不能去幼儿园，他父母工作又非常忙，所以我常常照顾他。他就跟我自己的孩子一样。

大卫：他常常来看你们吗？

张奶奶：对，以前他每个星期都要来一两次。怎么了？你们认识小高吗？

玛丽娅：哦，是这样的，我们很想知道张爷爷丢了优盘的那一天，有没有人来过你们家。看门师傅说，小高来过，可是因为你们在睡觉，他就走了。

张爷爷：对，对。那天小高是要来跟我们说再见的。他那天下午就要坐飞机去加拿大，因为我们

在睡觉，就没见到他。他现在正在加拿大学习呢。上个星期，他还给我来了电邮，说他马上就要高中毕业了，想到美国去上大学。

张奶奶：玛丽娅，等小高回来，你可以见见小高。小高画画儿画得可好了。你看，这张画儿是他画的。

玛丽娅：这只猫很可爱。

张奶奶：这是我们楼下邻居养的猫，叫“黄黄”。黄黄很友好。



黄黄和它的朋友

从一楼到九楼，它哪儿都去过。只要你家的门开着，它就会进去。夏天的时候，我常常把大门开着，所以它常常来我们家。

张爷爷：黄黄还喜欢把这家的东西带到那家去，把那家的东西带到这家来。要是我们家多了什么东西，我们就知道是黄黄带来的。它带来的东西可多了，有袜子啊、糖啊、饼干啊、小玩具啊什么的，有一次它还带来了半条鱼。

大卫：哎，张爷爷，你的优盘会不会是黄黄拿走的呢？

张奶奶：对啊，我们怎么没想到呢？我们应该一家一家地去问问。





生词

	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English
1.	开学	開學	kāixué	v.o.	semester begins
2.	秘密		mìmì	n.	secret
3.	图片	圖片	túpiàn	n.	picture
4.	眼镜	眼鏡	yǎnjìng	n.	eyeglasses, spectacles
5.	照顾	照顧	zhàogù	v.	care for, look after
6.	丢		diū	v.	lose, be missing
7.	友好		yǒuhǎo	adj.	friendly

生词扩充 EXPAND YOUR WORD POWER

Many Chinese words are formed by combining two or more characters. If you know the characters in a word, you can often guess the meaning of that word. See if you understand the meaning of the following words.

图画		出生地	
打拳		退步	
笑话		满座	
甜蜜		研究生	
填表		太阳眼镜	
借住		队友	

SELF-ASSESSMENT

In Unit 1, you have learned to talk about personal experiences and characteristics. You have also learned to describe academic courses and student clubs. Have you achieved the learning goals of Unit 1? After completing the exercises for Unit 1 in your Workbook, fill out the following self-assessment sheet.

Yes/No	Can you say and write these things in Chinese?
	Describe, in some detail, personal experiences
	Describe personalities
	Describe, in some detail, academic courses
	Describe, in some detail, student clubs
	Narrate, in some detail, a past event
	Narrate, in some detail, a present event
	Narrate, in some detail, a future event
	Make a compliment
	Respond to a compliment
	Give procedural instructions

9–10	yes	excellent
6–8	yes	good
1–5	yes	need some work

第二单元：我的家人和亲戚

UNIT 2 My Family and Relatives

LEARNING GOALS OF UNIT 2

By the end of this unit, you will learn how to:

- Talk about dating and marriage
- Describe, in some detail, your family members
- Talk in some detail about your personal history
- Use Chinese terms to address your close relatives
- Use Chinese terms to address members of a non-traditional family
- Talk about the “one child” practice in China
- Briefly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being an only child
- Talk about a typical Chinese family in the past and in the present
- Talk about cultural diversity in a family setting
- Describe various types of families

2.1

姥姥和姥爷 Grandma and Grandpa



对话一

(星期一玛丽娅在学校见到了汤姆。)

玛丽娅：星期天我给你发短信，请你去看电影，你怎么没回？

汤姆：哦，我把手机忘在家里了。昨天为了庆祝我姥姥和姥爷结婚四十周年，我们一家都去美心酒家参加酒席了。

玛丽娅：你姥姥姥爷不是住在北京吗？

汤姆：是的。不过他们上个星期来上海看亲戚朋友了。我姥姥姥爷都是上海人，后来因为工作，才把家搬到北京去的。所以他们的很多亲戚朋友还住在上海。

玛丽娅：有多少人去参加酒席？

汤姆：一百多人。多数是亲戚，还有一些是姥姥姥爷在上海的朋友。

玛丽娅：那么多人一定很热闹吧？

汤姆：当然热闹了。我姥姥有四个兄弟姐妹，我姥爷有六个兄弟姐妹，住在上海的都来了。他们的子女，只要是在上海的，也都来参加了。



玛丽娅：你妈妈有兄弟姐妹吗？

汤姆：她有一个妹妹，两个弟弟。星期日的酒席就是他们四个人组织的。

玛丽娅：他们都住在上海吗？

汤姆：不，我妈妈的两个弟弟住在上海，妹妹住在北京。

玛丽娅：听上去，以前的中国家庭，孩子都不少。

汤姆：是啊，可是现在不一样了。一般的中国家庭只有一个孩子。星期六的时候，来的老人比孩子多。

玛丽娅：这么多亲戚，你都认识吗？

汤姆：有一半以上我都不认识。

玛丽娅：那么多亲戚朋友来参加酒席，你姥姥姥爷一定很高兴吧？

汤姆：对。我姥爷特别喜欢唱歌。昨天他高兴得不得了，一下子唱了五首歌。我把他的表演都录了像。下次你来我家，我给你看录像。

玛丽娅：好。





对话二

汤姆：妈妈，星期天我听姥姥说，她跟姥爷是中学同学。

妈妈：对，那时候，他们不在一个班，可是都参加了学校的合唱团，后来就成了好朋友。

汤姆：他们在中学就结婚了吗？

妈妈：在中国不能那么早就结婚。中国的结婚年龄是：男的二十二岁以上，女的二十岁以上。

汤姆：你和爸爸不是常常说，我们在中学最好不要谈恋爱，要一心一意学习吗？怎么姥姥姥爷在中学就谈恋爱了呢？

妈妈：他们是中学毕业以后开始谈的。那时候，姥姥在上海的一个幼儿园当老师，姥爷去北京上大学了，他们俩就互相写信。越写越有话说，慢慢地就谈恋爱了。

汤姆：他们不打电话吗？

妈妈：四十多年以前，一般的中国家庭都没有电话。

汤姆：那他们是什么时候结婚的呢？

妈妈：姥爷大学毕业以后又过了两年，他们才结婚。因为姥爷的工作在北京，所以姥姥就搬到北京去了。

汤姆：那你是在北京出生的吗？

妈妈：是的，我和你舅舅阿姨都是在北京出生的，我们的小学、中学也都是在北京上的。

汤姆：那两个舅舅怎么都搬到上海来了呢？

妈妈：大舅舅是在上海上的大学，毕业以后就在上海工作。小舅舅前几年在上海找到了他喜欢的工作，就把家搬过来了。

汤姆：哦，是这样。



上海幼儿园

A Shanghai kindergarten



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	姥爷	姥爺	lǎoyé	<i>n.</i>	maternal grandfather
2.	结婚	結婚	jiéhūn	<i>v.</i>	marry, get married
3.	周年	週年	zhōunián	<i>n.</i>	anniversary
4.	酒席		jiǔxí	<i>n.</i>	banquet
5.	亲戚	親戚	qīnqi	<i>n.</i>	relatives
6.	多数	多數	duōshù	<i>n./adj.</i>	majority; most
7.	热闹	熱鬧	rènao	<i>adj.</i>	lively, full of noise and excitement
8.	不得了		bùdéliǎo	<i>adv.</i>	Extremely
9.	首		shǒu	<i>m.w.</i>	for songs and poems
10.	录像	錄像	lùxiàng	<i>n./v.</i>	video; record on video
11.	合唱团	合唱團	héchàngtuán	<i>n.</i>	chorus
12.	年龄		niánlíng	<i>n.</i>	age
13.	谈恋爱	談戀愛	tán liàn'ài	<i>v.o.</i>	date
14.	一心一意		yī xīn yī yì	<i>s.p.</i>	wholeheartedly, devote wholly to
15.	信		xìn	<i>n.</i>	letter
16.	这样	這樣	zhèyàng	<i>adv.</i>	in this way, like this
17.	舅舅		jiùjiù	<i>n.</i>	uncle (mother's brother)
18.	阿姨		āyí	<i>n.</i>	aunt (mother's sister), way to address an adult woman

语言注释

1. 只要 (as long as, provided)

只要常常运动，注意饮食，你就会比较健康。

As long as (you) exercise often and pay attention to your diet, you will be quite healthy.

明天只要有时间，我一定去。

As long as (I) have time tomorrow, I will definitely go.

2. Complex directional complement

In a complex directional complement, two indicators of direction appear in a verb phrase. The first indicator of direction is usually one of these seven words: 上、下、进、出、回、过、起. The final indicator is always 来 or 去.

In Lesson 1.2 of *Huanying* Volume 2, we showed you that 来 or 去 can be added to the six verbs 上、下、进、出、回 or 过. The addition of 来 or 去 is to indicate whether an action happens towards or away from the speaker. The six words described in Volume 2, plus 起, can also be used as directional words. Together with 来 or 去, they form a complex directional complement. Here is a list of possible complex directional complements:

	上来	下来	进来	出来	回来	过来	起来
Verb +	上去	下去	进去	出去	回去	过去	

A complex directional complement is added to a verb to show whether the action takes place in the direction of or away from the speaker.

他们把家搬过来了。

They moved their family here.

小猫跑出去了。

The kitten ran out.

请你把报纸拿上去给张爷爷。

Please take the newspaper upstairs to Grandpa Zhang.

你可以把车开回去吗？

Can you drive the car back there?

Complex directional complements can be also used in potential complements (whether or not something can or will happen).

这个桌子你们搬得进去吗?

Will you be able to move the table in?

这件事你想得起来吗?

Can you recall this matter?

3. Using 后来 and 以后

后来 can only be used to describe past events. 以后 can be used to describe both past and future events.

他是在北京出生的，后来/以后又在北京上了小学。

He was born in Beijing and later attended elementary school there.

昨天晚上我们先去看了电影，后来/以后又去逛了商店。

Last night, we went to a movie first and then went window shopping.

今年暑假我先去上海旅游，以后要去南京大学学习。

This summer vacation, I will first travel to Shanghai, and afterwards study at Nanjing University.

以后我会常常给你打电话的。

I will call you regularly in the future.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Now you have learned some words about dating and marriage. Here are several additional words related to both topics. Since you know most of the characters in the following words already, pinyin is provided only for new characters.

男朋友 <i>boyfriend</i>	女朋友 <i>girlfriend</i>	介绍人 <i>matchmaker</i>
约 (yuē) 会 <i>meeting, date</i>	爱情 <i>love (between lovers)</i>	订婚 <i>engaged, engagement</i>
婚礼 <i>wedding</i>	未 (wèi) 婚 <i>unmarried, single</i>	已婚 <i>married</i>

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Many proverbs and idioms describe love. Here are a few:

1. yī jiàn zhōng qíng
一 见 钟 情
fall in love at first sight

IN USE:

很多年以前，姥爷在篮球队训练的时候见到了姥姥，他们俩一见钟情。

Many years ago, grandpa met grandma during basketball training. They fell in love at first sight.

他那么不客气，怎么可能有人会对他一见钟情呢？

He is quite rude. How could anyone fall in love with him at first sight?

YOUR TURN:

你觉得“一见钟情”是一件好事还是一件坏事？为什么？

2. xīn xīn xiāng yìn
心 心 相 印

hearts linked together in perfect harmony — mutual understanding and attraction

IN USE:

姥姥姥爷结婚四十年了，他们俩心心相印。

(My) grandparents have been married for 40 years. They have been in perfect harmony.

YOUR TURN:

1. 有没有人跟你心心相印？
2. 你觉得什么样的人可能跟你心心相印？

The legendary love story of 梁山伯 and 祝英台

“梁山伯 (Liáng Shānbó) 和祝英台 (Zhù Yīngtái)” 是中国一个有名的爱情传说，一般的中国人都知道。

传说一千七百多年以前，中国的浙江省 (Zhèjiāng province) 住着一家姓祝的人家，家里有一个女儿，叫祝英台。祝英台很想去杭州上学，可是因为那时候学校只收男学生，所以她就女扮男装 (nǚ bàn nán zhuāng, a woman dressing in men's clothes) 到杭州去。在路上，她遇到 (yùdào, met) 了一位男同学，叫梁山伯，也要去杭州的那个学校上学。他们俩就一起去杭州，在路上成了好朋友。到了学校以后，他们又在一起学习了三年。虽然梁山伯和祝英台心心相印，但是梁山伯一直不知道祝英台是女的。

三年以后，祝英台离开学校回家了。梁山伯非常想她，有一天，他去祝英台家看她，才知道他的好朋友是女的，而且非常美丽。梁山伯觉得他应该跟祝英台结婚，可是那时候，祝英

台已经跟别人订婚了。梁山伯知道以后非常伤心，因为太伤心，过了几年他还很年轻就死(sǐ, die)了。

祝英台结婚的那一天，经过(jīngguò, pass)梁山伯的坟墓(fénmù, tomb)，她就去祭拜(jìbài, pay tribute)他。这时候，突然刮起了大风，梁山伯的坟墓裂(liè, split)开了，祝英台跳进了坟墓。后来，大家就看到有两只漂亮的蝴蝶(húdié, butterfly)从坟墓里飞了出来，双双飞去。

The legendary love story “Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai” is well known in China. Over 1700 years ago, Chinese schools only admitted boys. Miss Zhu Yingtai, a young woman from the present-day Zhejiang Province, wanted to attend school so much that she decided to dress up as a young man. On her way to a school in Hangzhou, she met Mr. Liang Shanbo, who was admitted to the same school. They traveled together and became friends. For three years, the two studied together, helped each other, and became best friends, but Mr. Liang Shanbo never knew that Miss Zhu was a woman.

Eventually, Miss Zhu left school and returned home. Mr. Liang missed his friend so much that he paid her a visit at her house. He was very surprised to see that his best friend was a beautiful young woman. Mr. Liang wanted very much to marry her but was told that Miss Zhu was already engaged to another man. He felt so sad that he died of a broken heart soon after.

On the day when Miss Zhu was taken to the wedding ceremony, the bride's party passed by Mr. Liang's tomb. Miss Zhu left to pay tribute to her lost love. When she got to Mr. Liang's tomb, a strong wind came and the tomb suddenly opened. Miss Zhu jumped into the tomb.

Soon afterwards, a pair of beautiful butterflies flew out. They flew side by side, higher and higher into the sky.

YOUR TURN:

1. 你知道别的有名的爱情传说吗？请你用中文说一说。
2. 上网去找一找，有没有关于“梁山伯和祝英台”的音乐、电视剧、电影、书、光盘、和戏剧。

你知道吗？

汉语里有许多特别的词，是用来称呼 (chēnghū, address) 家里人的。我们可以用一个英文词 sister 来称呼姐姐和妹妹，可是在汉语中，就一定要用两个不同的词“姐姐”和“妹妹”。同样，英文的 uncle 可以是爸爸的兄弟，也可以是妈妈的兄弟。可是在汉语中，爸爸的哥哥是“伯伯 (bóbo)”，爸爸的弟弟是“叔叔”，妈妈的兄弟是“舅舅”。我们还知道，英文的 grandparents 可以是爸爸的父母，也可以是妈妈的父母。可是在汉语中，爸爸的父母是“爷爷奶奶”，妈妈的父母是“姥爷姥姥”。

要知道怎么用汉语称呼亲戚不是很容易，许多中国孩子也常常称呼错，所以中国父母一有机会就教孩子。如果叔叔来了，父母会说：“你看，叔叔来了，快叫叔叔。”如果见到了舅妈（舅舅的太太），父母就告诉孩子：“这是舅妈，说舅妈好。”这样练习了很多很多次，最后中国孩子就知道应该怎么称呼每个亲戚了。

2.2

独生子女 The Only Child



对话一

(星期六，凯丽去林叔叔家做客。)

凯丽： 林叔叔林阿姨好！

林叔叔： 凯丽，快进来，请坐。我给你去拿饮料。

凯丽： 谢谢林叔叔。林东呢？他出去了吗？

林阿姨： 他还在睡觉呢。

林叔叔： 什么？都十点了，他还没起床？

林阿姨： 他啊，昨天晚上做作业做到半夜。我让他做完作业就睡觉，可是他不听，一直在网上跟朋友聊天，到两三点钟才睡觉。反正今天他不用去上学，晚一点起床也没有关系。

林叔叔： 林东这个孩子啊，就是不懂事。我常说，要是林东能像凯丽那样独立，能把自己照顾好就好了。林东到现在还像个小孩，吃饭要我们帮他做，房间要我们帮他打扫，衣服要我们帮他洗，买东西要我们帮他买，出门要我们告诉他坐什么车。

凯丽： 你们可以教林东怎么做。我父母总是让我自己先试着做，要是我做不好，他们才帮我。这样练习了几次，我就会做了。

林叔叔： 凯丽说得对。我们不能怪林东不独立，是我们自己不放心，做什么事都怕他做不了，做不好。

林阿姨：对啊，还有爷爷、奶奶、姥姥、姥爷也都不放心，总是替他做这做那。他也就没有必要学了。

林叔叔：所以有人说，独生子女是“小皇帝”。一家人都为一个孩子服务。



三口之家

A family of three



对话二

林东：对不起，凯丽，你来了很久了吧？我刚起床。

凯丽：我刚来了半个多小时，在跟你父母聊天呢。你很晚才睡觉吗？

林东：是的，我在网上跟同学聊天聊到三点。

凯丽：你们都住校，一个星期回家一次。昨天，你才回家了几个小时，就想他们了？

林东：我也不知道为什么，跟同学有说不完的话。

凯丽：那跟你爸爸妈妈呢？

林东：告诉你一个秘密，要不是爸爸妈妈非要我每个周末回家，我一点都不想回来。在学校里跟同学一起玩，一起聊天，多好啊。

凯丽：他们一个星期没见你，会很想你的。你难道不想他们吗？

林东：不是不想，就是跟他们说话很没劲。我爸爸见了我就问：考试考到第一名了吗？作业都做完了吗？你打算上哪个重点大学？我妈妈见了我就说：你在学校要多注意身体，多吃蔬菜，多休息，多运动，不要玩电脑玩得太晚。

凯丽：你玩电脑玩到很晚吗？

林东：怎么可能呢？我们学校管得非常严，每天晚上十点关灯，大家都得睡觉。我妈妈就是喜欢担心。你父母呢？他们管你吗？

凯丽：管得不太多。他们有时候也问问我的学习、身体、有没有男朋友什么的。

林东：你有男朋友吗？

凯丽：这可是我的秘密。



三口之家



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	做客		zuòkè	<i>v.o.</i>	be a guest, be a visitor
2.	反正		fǎnzhèng	<i>adv.</i>	anyway, in any case, anyhow
3.	懂事		dǒngshì	<i>v.o.</i>	sensible, thoughtful (to describe a child)
4.	独立	獨立	dúlì	<i>adj./n.</i>	independent; independence
5.	怪		guài	<i>v.</i>	blame
6.	放心		fàngxīn	<i>v.o.</i>	feel relieved, rest assured
7.	怕		pà	<i>v.</i>	fear, worry
8.	独生	獨生	dúshēng	<i>n.</i>	only child
	子女	子女	zǐnǚ		
9.	皇帝		huángdì	<i>n.</i>	emperor
10.	难道	難道	nándào	<i>adv.</i>	can it be that...(used in a question for emphasis)
11.	第一名		dìyīmíng	<i>n.</i>	first, the first place
12.	管		guǎn	<i>v.</i>	manage, control, be in charge of
13.	严	嚴	yán	<i>adj.</i>	strict, rigorous, stern
14.	关灯	關燈	guāndēng	<i>v.o.</i>	turn off light

语言注释

1. 反正 (anyway, in any case)

这个反正不贵，我们再买一个吧。

In any case, it's not expensive. Let's buy another one.

反正他不喜欢放风筝，我们不用请他了。

He doesn't like to fly kites anyway. We don't need to invite him.

2. 要不是 (if not, if it were not for)

要不是你非要我来，今天我就不来了。

I wouldn't have come in today if you hadn't insisted that I do so.

要不是他帮我，我一定不可能把这件事做完。

If it hadn't been for his help, I wouldn't have been able to finish the job.

3. Using 难道...吗? in a question for emphasis

This structure is used to express a speaker's disbelief and surprise at a situation that is contrary to the speaker's belief or an obvious fact.

难道你不想爸爸妈妈吗?

Can it be that you don't miss your parents?

他难道不知道今天有考试吗?

Is it really possible that he doesn't know about today's test?

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

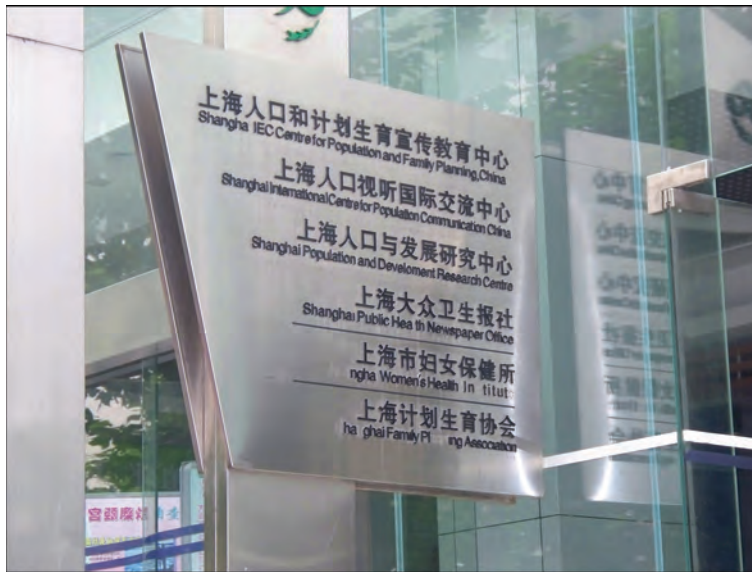
We have learned how to say “only child” in Chinese. Here are some words that are associated with the only-child phenomenon in China. Since you know most of the characters already, pinyin is provided only for new characters.

人口 <i>population</i>	增长 (zēngzhǎng) <i>increase</i>	出生率 (lǜ) <i>birthrate</i>
晚婚 <i>later marriage</i>	晚生 <i>later childbirth</i>	少生 <i>fewer births</i>
优生 <i>healthier childbirth</i>	优生 <i>better childrearing</i>	计划生育 <i>family planning</i>

YOUR TURN:

Here is what the government encourages the Chinese people to do. Do you understand the meaning?

少生晚生都要优生，生男生女都要优育。



政府办公室

Government offices

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Many proverbs and idioms describe how Chinese parents view their children. Here are a few:

1. wàng zǐ chéng lóng
望 子 成 龙

hope one's son will turn into a dragon—have a bright future, have great ambitions for one's child, hold high hopes for one's child

2. wàng nǚ chéng fèng
望 女 成 凤

hope one's daughter will turn into a phoenix—have a bright future, have great ambitions for one's daughter, hold high hopes for one's daughter

IN USE:

- A: 这个中学生觉得压力 (yālì, pressure) 很大，因为他父母希望他成为世界上最有名的数学家。
- B: 中国不少父母都是望子成龙，望女成凤。
- A: The high school student felt a lot of pressure because his parents wanted him to become the most famous mathematician in the world.
- B: Many Chinese parents are like this. They hope their children will have a bright future.

3. zhǎng shàng míng zhū
掌 上 明 珠

a bright pearl in the palm—a beloved daughter

IN USE:

- 小丽是她父母的掌上明珠。
- Xiao Li is like a bright pearl in her parents' palm—they treasure her very much.

YOUR TURN:

Use 望子成龙，望女成凤 or 掌上明珠 to describe the following situations.

老王非常喜欢他的小女儿，觉得她又聪明又可爱。	
白老师希望他的儿子将来能成为一个有名的作家。	
他们的女儿是一个律师。他们希望她是世界上最好的律师。	
他们的儿子虽然学习不怎么好，但是很会打篮球。他们都希望他是第二个 Michael Jordan。	
妈妈说小丽唱歌唱得很好，以后一定是一个歌唱家。	

The story of 孟母三迁

在孔子 (Kǒngzi, Confucius) 的弟子 (disciple) 中, 孟子 (Mèngzi, Mencius) 是最有名的。孟子小时候, 他母亲为了让他有更好的学习环境, 搬了三次家。这就是中国历史上一个有名的故事: 孟母三迁 (Mèng mǔ sān qiān, Mencius' mother moved houses three times)。

孟子小时候, 他们家住在墓地 (mùdì, graveyard) 旁边。墓地里常常有人来做祭拜 (jìbài, pay tribute), 孟子和他的小朋友觉得很有意思, 就常常学着别人做祭拜。孟子的母亲看见了, 觉得不能让孩子在这个地方住下去, 他们就搬家到城市去。

在城市里, 每天有人在大街上做买卖 (business), 孟子看到了, 觉得做买卖也很有意思, 就和小朋友一起学商人 (businessmen) 做买卖。孟子的母亲觉得, 这也不是一个好地方, 所以她就搬家到了一个学校附近。

搬到学校附近以后, 孟子跟以前不一样了。学校的学生每天学习, 对人也很客气。孟子就向他们学习, 又喜欢读书, 对人又客气。孟子的母亲想, 这才是我们应该住的地方。

Mencius was one of the most famous Confucian scholars in Chinese history. When he was a little boy, his mother moved three times to create an ideal learning environment for him.

At one time, Mencius' family lived by a graveyard. People frequented the graveyard to pay tribute to the dead. Mencius and his friends thought the ceremony was very interesting and they started to play the game of "paying tribute to the dead." When his mother saw this, she felt the graveyard was not a good place for him to learn, so she moved the family to a city.

In the city, Mencius and the neighboring children mimicked salesmen doing business in the streets. His mother thought the city was not a good place to educate him either, so she moved the family close to a school.

Things were different by a school. Mencius learned etiquette and manners. He also observed the good learning habits of the students. Consequently, Mencius became very interested in learning. His mother was finally relieved because she knew this was the right place for them to live.

YOUR TURN:

你觉得你的生活环境怎么影响 (yǐngxiǎng, influence) 了你?

你知道吗?

中国有十三亿 (yì, a hundred million) 人口。有那么多的人要吃饭、穿衣、住房、上学、工作、坐车、看病…，这对中国来说是一个很大的挑战 (tiǎozhàn, challenge)。为了让人口增长得慢一点儿，中国政府在1979年开始了“独生子女”的政策 (zhèngcè, policy)，也就是：一家一个孩子的政策。现在多数的中国家庭都只有一个孩子。

但是，也有一些家庭有两个或者更多的孩子。如果一个家庭生的第一个孩子有健康问题，就可以生第二个孩子。少数民族家庭也可以多生几个孩子。如果男女双方都是独生子女，那么他们结婚以后，也可以生两个孩子。



人山人海

A sea of people in a Beijing street

2.3

大家庭和小家庭 Big Families and Small Families



全家福



对话一

张奶奶：你看这张照片，这是我们家的“全家福”。

玛丽娅：那么多人啊！让我数数，一、二、三、四…，一共有十八个人啊。哪个是您？

张奶奶：这个是我，那年我八岁，我右边的是我大姐，左边的是三姐。我有四个姐姐，我最小。我们家都是女孩子。

玛丽娅：那这儿还有几个男孩，他们是谁？

张奶奶：是我叔叔的孩子。我两个叔叔都没有女儿，只有儿子。你看，这是我大叔叔，这是我小叔叔。坐在中间的这两个人是我爷爷和奶奶。

玛丽娅：那时候，你们都住在一起吗？

张奶奶：是的，我们一家七口人，大叔叔家五口人，小叔叔家四口人，还有爷爷奶奶，都住在一起。

玛丽娅：你们是不是住在一个很大的房子里？

张奶奶：不太大，所以家里很挤。我住的房间里有两张大床，我们五个姐妹都睡在一个房间里。

玛丽娅：那么多人都在一起吃饭吗？

张奶奶：是的。我们的客厅里放了三个桌子，大人一桌，小孩两桌。客厅里每天有很多人进进出出，说说笑笑，热闹得不得了。有的在那儿做作业，有的做手工，有的玩游戏，有的聊天。有时候客人来了，也去客厅。

玛丽娅：大家庭的生活您喜欢吗？

张奶奶：人多很热闹。要是你想找个人说话，玩游戏，总是可以找到。可是人多事多，这个孩子要上学了，那个要工作了，这个要谈恋爱了，那个要结婚了。想得到一点儿安静是不可能的。人多意见也多，什么事情都是有你的意见，我有我的意见，要做一个决定不太容易。

玛丽娅：那最后谁做决定呢？

张奶奶：最后总是爷爷为大家做决定。



对话二

明英：立安，你在忙什么？

立安：我在给我弟弟写生日卡。下个星期一是我弟弟的生日。

- 明英：你弟弟多大了？
- 立安：十四岁了。他在香港上中学。
- 明英：你还有别的兄弟姐妹吗？
- 立安：我还有两个姐姐。你有兄弟姐妹吗？
- 明英：没有。我是独生子女。
- 立安：独生子女很好，在家没人跟你竞争。
- 明英：你们为哪些事竞争？
- 立安：比方说，谁可以跟父母出去，谁可以晚一点儿回家，还有玩具、吃的东西、看电视、用电脑、零花钱、等等。你一定没有这些问题吧？所以我觉得做独生子女挺好的，一定是要什么，父母就给我什么。
- 明英：我虽然不需要竞争，可是也有别的问题啊。你们家有四个孩子，父母不可能总是管着你。我呢，父母二十四小时管着我。他们两个人管我一个，还有爷爷奶奶姥姥姥爷也总是管我，我被他们管得太多了，一点自由都没有。
- 立安：那么多人关心你，照顾你也不错啊。
- 明英：是啊，我是很幸运。可是有时候没有小朋友跟我玩，我只能跟大人玩。爷爷带我去公园，我一跑爷爷就说：“别跑得太快了，我追不上你。”跟大人玩真的很没劲。
- 立安：不过有时候，你也不愿意总是跟兄弟姐妹玩啊。我弟弟小时候非要跟着我，我走到哪儿，他跟到哪儿，每件事都问我“为什么”。我不带他出去，他就哭。我父母就

说：“立安，你是哥哥，要好好照顾弟弟。”

明英：现在他还跟着你吗？

立安：现在？上次我回家，一跟他说话，他就说：“你等一下再跟我说话，好吗？我正在网上跟朋友聊天呢。”





生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	全家福		quánjiāfú	<i>n.</i>	photograph of the whole family
2.	数	數	shǔ	<i>v.</i>	count
3.	口		kǒu	<i>m.w.</i>	for number of people in a family
4.	床		chuáng	<i>n.</i>	bed
5.	桌(子)		zhuō(zǐ)	<i>n.</i>	table
6.	安静	安靜	ānjìng	<i>adj./n.</i>	quiet, peaceful; peacefulness
7.	意见	意見	yìjiàn	<i>n.</i>	opinion, view, idea
8.	竞争	競爭	jìngzhēng	<i>n./v.</i>	competition; compete
9.	零花钱	零花錢	líng huā qián	<i>n.</i>	pocket money, allowance
10.	等等		děngděng	<i>pron.</i>	etc., and so on
11.	虽然	雖然	suīrán	<i>conj.</i>	although, though
12.	追		zhuī	<i>v.</i>	chase after, catch up with
13.	哭		kū	<i>v.</i>	cry

语言注释

1. Measure word 口

When talking about the number of people in a family, we can use measure word 口. The measure word 个 can also be used, but 口 is more colloquial, especially in northern China.

你家有几口人? How many people are in your family?

他家有三口人。 There are three people in his family.

2. 等等 (etc., and so on, and so forth)

等等 is used at the end of a list.

来的人很多，有我姥姥、舅舅、阿姨等等。

Many people came, such as my grandmother, uncle, aunt and so on.

为了开晚会，我们准备了汉堡、水果、冰激凌、饮料等等。

For the party, we prepared hamburgers, fruits, ice cream, drinks, etc.

3. 虽然…可是/但是… (although..., though..., even though...)

虽然他是独生子女，可是他的同学像他的兄弟姐妹一样。

Although he is an only child, his classmates are like his siblings.

虽然天很冷，但是我们还是去公园了。

Even though it was very cold, we went to the park.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

We know that Chinese people use many different terms to address family members and relatives. The following two tables show how to address close relatives from the father's and from the mother's families. Pinyin is provided for new characters only.

爸爸家的亲戚

称呼	拼音	和你的关系
爷爷		爸爸的爸爸
奶奶		爸爸的妈妈
伯伯	bóbo	爸爸的哥哥

伯母		伯伯的太太
叔叔		爸爸的弟弟
婶婶	shěnshe	叔叔的太太
姑姑	gūgu	爸爸的姐姐，爸爸的妹妹
姑夫		姑姑的先生 (husband)
堂哥		伯伯、叔叔、姑姑的儿子，年龄比你大。
堂姐		伯伯、叔叔、姑姑的女儿，年龄比你大。
堂弟		伯伯、叔叔、姑姑的儿子，年龄比你小。
堂妹		伯伯、叔叔、姑姑的女儿，年龄比你小。

妈妈家的亲戚

称呼	拼音	和你的关系
姥爷		妈妈的爸爸
姥姥		妈妈的妈妈
舅舅		妈妈的哥哥，妈妈的弟弟
舅妈/舅母		舅舅的太太
阿姨		妈妈的姐姐，妈妈的妹妹
姨夫		阿姨的先生
表哥		舅舅、阿姨的儿子，年龄比你大。
表姐		舅舅、阿姨的女儿，年龄比你大。
表弟		舅舅、阿姨的儿子，年龄比你小。
表妹		舅舅、阿姨的女儿，年龄比你小。

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Some proverbs describe many people taking action at the same time.

1. qī zuǐ bā shé
七 嘴 八 舌

seven mouths and eight tongues—all talking at once, all talking in confusion, lively discussion with everybody trying to get a word in



七嘴八舌

Chatting in a community park

2. qī shǒu bā jiǎo
七 手 八 脚

seven hands and eight feet—great hurry and bustle, with a lot of people lending a hand



少数民族的妇女在工作

Minority women working together

IN USE:

开班会的时候，同学们**七嘴八舌**，非常热闹。

During the class meeting, the students were all talking at once and had a lively discussion.

他们家人多。有什么事情，**七手八脚**一下子就做完了。

There are many people in the family. If something needs to be done, it's done right away with everyone lending a hand.

YOUR TURN:

回答下面的问题：

1. 什么时候同学们会**七嘴八舌**？
2. 在什么地方你会听到许多人**七嘴八舌**？
3. 什么时候同学们会**七手八脚**地做一件事？
4. 在什么地方，你会看到大家**七手八脚**地帮助别人？

Traditional Chinese sayings about sons

For thousands of years, the Chinese were engaged in agricultural work. Since manpower was valued highly in farming, Chinese people usually valued sons more than daughters. The following sayings reflected this tradition.

多子多福 (fú, good fortune)

the more sons, the more blessings

早生 (give birth to) 儿子早得福

the earlier one has a son, the earlier one is blessed

早得贵子

wishing you will soon have a precious son (often said to newlyweds)

你知道吗?

家庭对中国人来说非常重要。中国现在除了只有两代 (dài, generation) 人的小家庭以外, 还有许多家庭是“三代同堂” (three generations live under one roof) 或者“四代同堂”。

在一般的中国家庭里, 父母都出去工作。如果一个家庭是三代同堂, 那么老人 (爷爷、奶奶、姥姥、姥爷) 就会帮助照顾孩子。等孩子长大了, 也会照顾老人。一个家庭只有两代人的话, 孩子小的时候, 父母就常常把他们送到幼儿园去。

中国的传统 (chuántǒng, tradition) 文化是, 每个人都应该把家庭放在第一位。比方说, 要是有一个家庭有兄弟俩要上学, 父母没有钱, 只能送一个孩子去上学, 那么他们就会看一看, 哪个孩子的学习比较好。如果哥哥的学习好, 弟弟就应该让哥哥去上学。将来, 哥哥从学校毕业了, 也不能只关心自己的生活, 还

应该关心父母和弟弟的生活。这种“家庭第一”的传统让很多中国人在需要帮助的时候, 总是先找自己的家人和亲戚。比方说, 要是一个人生病了, 需要照顾, 他总是先找家人, 再找亲戚。如果找不到人帮助他, 才去找朋友、邻居和社区。



和姥爷姥姥在一起

2.4

跨国家庭 A Multinational Family



对话一

玛丽娅：昨天晚上我看了一个电视节目，说中国的跨国家庭越来越多了。

汤姆：什么是“跨国家庭”？

玛丽娅：比方说我们家，我妈妈是法国人，我爸爸是意大利人。他们不是来自一个国家，所以我们家是一个跨国家庭。

凯丽：哦，是这样。那我家也是。虽然我父母都是在美国出生的，可是我爷爷是德国人，奶奶是法国人，姥姥是加拿大人，姥爷是英国人。我们家是个小联合国。



大卫：我看，跨国家庭不算什么新鲜事。

汤姆：可能在有些国家不算新鲜事，因为那些国家有许多来自各国的移民。可是在中国，跨国家庭还不太多。你看，我们家的亲戚都是中国人，没有一个外国人。我的邻居也都是中国人。只有一个邻居的女儿，跟一个日本人结婚了。

玛丽娅：那个电视节目说的跟汤姆差不多。以前中国人都是祖祖辈辈住在一个地方，很少搬家。

现在因为经济**发展**了，越来越多的人离开家，去别的地方工作，还有人去**国外**工作。不少外国人也到中国来工作。这样，一些中国人就跟外国人结婚了，中国也有了越来越多的跨国家庭。



一个跨国家庭

大卫：我觉得跨国家庭很有意思，可能的话，最好我家的每个亲戚都是从不同的国家来的。这样我去看他们的时候，就需要去很多不同的国家。这不是很好玩儿吗？

凯丽：怎么可能呢？你爸爸和你叔叔，就像你和你哥哥，怎么可能是从两个国家来的呢？

大卫：我也知道是不可能的，所以我说“可能的话，最好…”。



对话二

汤姆：凯丽，你说你们家就像是一个小联合国。你的家庭生活是不是很特别？

凯丽：我觉得我很幸运，因为我们可以吃到许多来自各国的东西。奶奶做的饭和姥姥做的很不

一样。在奶奶家，我们吃德国**香肠**，还有放很多**奶油**的法国菜。到了姥姥家，她常常用**枫糖浆**给我们做**甜点**。

汤姆：那多有意思啊！我们家不行，到了哪个亲戚家，吃的都是吃中国饭。

凯丽：在我们家也庆祝很多节日，除了美国的节日，我们还庆祝德国的**十月节**、法国的**国庆日**什么的。现在住在中国，所以我们也过中国的节日。



德国小镇

A small town in Germany

汤姆：那你们家有没有语言问题？我和杰米刚到中国的时候，中文不太好。有时候我们听不懂爷爷奶奶说的话。他们不但说北京话，而且说得非常快。他们也不懂英文，只要我们说了一个英文词，他们就听不懂了。

凯丽：我姥姥姥爷来自加拿大和英国，说英文没有问题。我爷爷虽然有点儿德国**口音**，可是英文还不错。我奶奶说英文就马马虎虎了，她

的英文里有很多法文。而且她一着急就说法文。我们一点儿也听不懂。除了语言以外，我们还有别的问题。每个人都觉得自己国家的东西最好。我要去买衣服，我爷爷一定让我买德国的，因为他觉得德国做的东西不容易坏。可是我奶奶一定让我买法国的，她觉得法国的衣服最漂亮。

汤姆：虽然我家亲戚都是中国人，可是也一样。我姥姥姥爷总是觉得上海什么都好，因为他们是在上海长大的。我爷爷奶奶是北京人，所以他们说北京是中国最好的城市。

凯丽：我觉得在跨国家庭里长大挺好的，有机会了解不同的文化。

汤姆：我同意。我们的学校也像一个跨国大家庭。在这儿我们有机会学习各国的文化，非常有意思。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	跨国	跨國	kuàguó	adj.	multinational, transnational
2.	越来越	越來越	yuèlǎiyuè	adv.	more and more
3.	来自	來自	láizì	v.	come from
4.	算		suàn	v.	be counted as, be considered as
5.	移民		yímín	n./v.	immigrant, immigration; immigrate

6.	外国人	外國人	wàiguórén	<i>n.</i>	foreigner
7.	祖祖 輩輩	祖祖 輩輩	zǔzǔ bèibèi	<i>n.</i>	for generations, from generation to generation
8.	发展	發展	fāzhǎn	<i>n./v.</i>	development; develop
9.	国外	國外	guówài	<i>n.</i>	abroad, overseas
10.	香肠	香腸	xiāngcháng	<i>n.</i>	sausage
11.	奶油		nǎiyóu	<i>n.</i>	cream
12.	枫 糖浆	楓 糖漿	fēng tángjiāng	<i>n.</i>	maple syrup
13.	甜点	甜點	tiándiǎn	<i>n.</i>	dessert
14.	口音		kǒuyīn	<i>n.</i>	accent
15.	同意		tóngyì	<i>n./v.</i>	agreement; agree

专名

16.	联合国	聯合國	Liánhéguó	United Nations
17.	十月节	十月節	Shíyuèjié	Oktoberfest
18.	法国	法國	Fǎguó	Bastille Day
	国庆日	國慶日	Guóqìngrì	

语言注释

越来越 (more and more)

越来越多的人搬到城里来住。

More and more people have moved to the city to live.

他说中文说得越来越好了。

He speaks Chinese better and better.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Many Chinese are fascinated by people who are different from them. They use a variety of words to talk about foreigners. Since it is customary for the Chinese to talk about a person’s physical features directly and openly, terms such as “big nose,” “round eyes,” “fat man” and “potbelly” are not derogatory. One caution: slang should not be used on formal occasions.

外国人 <i>foreigner</i>	外国朋友 <i>foreign friend— foreigner</i>	外国客人 <i>foreign guest— foreigner</i>	老外 <i>foreigner (slang)</i>
西方人 <i>Westerner</i>	洋 (yáng) 人 <i>Westerner (old-fashioned)</i>	大鼻子 <i>big nose—foreigner (slang)</i>	高鼻子 <i>high nose—foreigner (slang)</i>

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

In ancient China, people usually lived in one place for generations. Leaving one’s hometown was rare, and considered a sad event. The following proverbs reflect such sad feelings.

1. lí xiāng bèi jǐng
离 乡 背 井

leave one’s native village, have one’s back to the village well— be compelled to leave one’s own village (home), be far away from home

2. piāo yáng guò hǎi
漂 洋 过 海

travel far away across the sea — go abroad, sail across an ocean

IN USE:

很多年以前，他们一家离乡背井，来到了哈尔滨。

Many years ago, their family left their native village and came to Harbin (Hā'ěrbīn).

经济不好的时候，很多人离乡背井去别的地方找工作。

When the economy is not good, many people leave their homes to look for work elsewhere.

王先生是一九九八年漂洋过海去南非的。

In 1998, Mr. Wang traveled far away across the ocean to South Africa.

两百年以前，就有很多中国人漂洋过海去国外生活。

Two hundred years ago, many Chinese sailed across the ocean to live abroad.

YOUR TURN:

在美国，离乡背井的人多吗？

美国人为什么要离乡背井？

有哪些国家的人漂洋过海到美国来？

如果你可以漂洋过海去国外，你打算去哪个国家？

Lyrics of a folk song

美丽的家乡

我站在高高的山上，
山下是我美丽的家乡。
青山绿水围绕着它，
小鸟在百花中飞翔。

生词

围绕	wéiráo	surround	百花	hundreds of flowers	飞翔	fēixiáng	fly
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YOUR TURN:

1. Translate the lyrics into English.
2. Do you know a song that is about someone's hometown? If so, say a few words about that song in Chinese to your class.
3. If you don't know any songs, try to write a short song (4–6 lines) about your hometown in Chinese.

你知道吗?

在 过去的几十年中，中国经济发展得很快。许多外国人到中国来工作、学习、生活。2007年，有十八万 (180,000) 左右的外国人在中国工作。¹

除了在中国工作的外国人以外，来中国学习的各国学生也越来越多。2008年，有二十多万外国学生在中国592个大学学习。² 这些学生多数来自韩国、美国和日本。

如果一个外国人打算在中国长期 (chángqī, long term) 工作和生活，他可以向中国政府申请长期居留证 (jūliú zhèng, residence card)。也有人把“长期居留证”叫作“中国绿卡”。



在中国的外国人

Foreigners in China

¹ www.wnpop.gov.cn

² “Foreigners studying in China exceeds 200,000 in 2008,” www.chinaview.cn, 2009-03-25.

2.5

各种各样的家庭 All Types of Families



对话一

金顺爱：下个月五号是我小妹妹的生日，我想给她买一件生日礼物。你说买什么好？

凯丽：你妹妹多大了？

金顺爱：两岁。

凯丽：你妹妹那么小啊？那你给她买个玩具熊猫吧。你有几个兄弟姐妹？

金顺爱：我有两个弟弟，两个妹妹。只有一个弟弟跟我是同父同母。我八岁的时候，我父母离婚了，后来他们又都再婚了。现在我有一个同母异父的弟弟，还有两个同父异母的妹妹。

凯丽：那你现在是跟你爸爸还是跟你妈妈一起生活？

金顺爱：我和我弟弟都跟我妈妈生活。我妈妈是律师，现在在上海工作。我继父是一个中国人，他也是律师。

凯丽：那你的爸爸在哪儿呢？

金顺爱：他还住在韩国。他也再婚了，我的继母很年轻，才二十六岁，所以我有两个小妹妹，一个四岁，一个两岁。她们都很可爱。

凯丽：你常常去韩国看你爸爸吗？

金顺爱：不常去，只有放暑假和寒假的时候去。不过，我常常给我爸爸打电话，写电邮。对

了，我爸爸说，我两个妹妹要养狗，所以上个星期我爸爸送给她们一只小黑狗。

凯丽：她们一定很高兴吧？

金顺爱：当然了。



课文

中国的传统是：子女结婚以前，跟父母住在一起。子女结婚以后，有的还跟父母住在一起，有的就离开父母家，建立自己的小家庭。今天，还有不少中国家庭是三代人住在一起的：父母、子女和子女的孩子。也就是说，一个家庭常常有爷爷奶奶、爸爸妈妈和孩子。在这样的家庭里，大家互相照顾。孩子小的时候，爷爷奶奶照顾孩子。爷爷奶奶老了以后，子女和孙子孙女就照顾他们。

最近几十年，中国社会变化得很快，家庭也有了很大的变化。许多家庭现在只有两代人：父母和孩子。在中国的城市里，不少子女结婚以后都喜欢过小家庭生活，所以他们就离开了父母家。这样就有了一些只有老人的家庭。还有的年轻人，比较喜欢自由，虽然没有结婚，也离开了父母家，自己搬出去住，结果中国有不少“单身”家庭。另外，有些家庭因为父母离婚，就成了单亲家庭。还有些家庭，因为父母再婚了，原来不是一个家庭的人生活在一起，又建立了一个新家庭。

虽然家庭可能是各种各样的，但是只要家庭里的人互相关心，互相照顾，就能给每个人带来快乐。



一个中国家庭

A Chinese family



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	同		tóng	<i>adj.</i>	same
2.	离婚	離婚	líhūn	<i>v.o.</i>	divorce
3.	再婚		zàihūn	<i>v.o.</i>	remarry
4.	异	異	yì	<i>adj.</i>	different
5.	律师	律師	lǜshī	<i>n.</i>	lawyer
6.	继父	繼父	jìfù	<i>n.</i>	stepfather
7.	继母	繼母	jìmǔ	<i>n.</i>	stepmother
8.	传统	傳統	chuántǒng	<i>n./adj.</i>	tradition; traditional
9.	建立		jiànlì	<i>v.</i>	establish, set up
10.	代		dài	<i>n.</i>	generation

11.	孙子	孫子	sūnzi	<i>n.</i>	grandson
12.	孙女	孫女	sūnnǚ	<i>n.</i>	granddaughter
13.	最近		zuìjìn	<i>adj./adv.</i>	recent; recently
14.	变化	變化	biànhuà	<i>n./v.</i>	change; change
15.	年轻	年輕	niánqīng	<i>adj.</i>	young
16.	单身	單身	dānshēn	<i>adj.</i>	unmarried, single
17.	另外		lìngwài	<i>adv.</i>	in addition, moreover, besides
18.	单亲	單親	dānqīn	<i>n.</i>	single parent

语言注释

1. Using 对了 to signal that one just remembered something

When a speaker suddenly remembers something, he or she may use the idiomatic expression 对了.

我很喜欢吃意大利饭。对了，离学校不远好像新开了一家饭店，不知道是不是意大利饭店。

I like Italian food. Oh, a new restaurant opened not far from the school, but I am not sure whether it is an Italian restaurant.

好，我们三点在电脑房见。对了，三点我要去见王老师。那我们三点半见吧。

OK, let's meet at 3:00 in the computer lab. Oh, I'm going to see Teacher Wang at 3:00. Let's meet at 3:30 then.

2. 另外 (besides, in addition, moreover)

另外 can be used as an adverb before a verb phrase.

他去超市买了点菜，另外去银行拿出来一点钱。

He went to the supermarket to buy some vegetables. Besides that, he went to the bank to withdraw some money.

我们班有美国学生、中国学生，另外还有一个韩国学生。

Our class has American and Chinese students. In addition, there is a Korean student.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Although the divorce rate is relatively low in China, divorce usually leads to reorganization of the family. Here are some Chinese terms that address members in these reorganized families. Pinyin is provided for new characters only.

称呼	意思	称呼	意思
生父	亲爸爸， birth father	生母	亲妈妈， birth mother
后父	继父	后母	继母
后父/继父的孩子	stepfather's children from previous marriage(s)	后母/继母的孩子	stepmother's children from previous marriage(s)
亲兄弟	同父同母的哥哥 或弟弟	亲姐妹	同父同母的姐姐 或妹妹
前夫 (fū, husband)	以前的先生	前妻 (qī, wife)	以前的太太

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

Some idioms and common phrases reflect the Chinese view of a perfect world. Here are a few. Pinyin is provided only for those phrases with new characters.

1. 天 下 为 公

the whole world as one community

IN USE:

以前中国人把世界叫作“天下”。如果天下是大家的天下，这就是“天下为公”。

In the past the Chinese called the world “under heaven.” If everything under heaven belongs to everyone, then “the whole world is one community.”

YOUR TURN:

Do you think the following phenomena reflect 天下为公?

	是	不是
有钱的人越来越有钱，没有钱的人越来越没有钱。		
有的国家说应该这样做，因为这样对我们的国家很好。有的国家说不应该这样做，因为这样对我们的国家不好。		
每个孩子到了六七岁，都可以去学校上学。		
这几个国家总是打来打去。		

2. 世 界 大 同

the world is one, the whole world becomes one

IN USE:

现在世界各国的人都可以上网看新闻，我看马上要世界大同了。

Now people from every country can get online to read the news. In my opinion, the whole world will soon become one.

YOUR TURN:

Can you give three examples to show 世界大同?

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3. 天 下 一 家

the whole world is like one family — the world is one

IN USE:

中国地震 (dìzhèn, earthquake) 以后, 许多国家的人都来帮助中国。真是“天下一家”啊。

After the earthquake in China, people from many countries came to help China. It was really like “we are one world.”

YOUR TURN:

Browse the news and find an example of 天下一家. Tell your class in Chinese what you have found.

4. sì hǎi zhī nèi jiē xiōng dì
四 海 之 内 皆 兄 弟

all men are brothers

IN USE:

要是大家都觉得“四海之内皆兄弟”, 就不会有战争 (zhànzhēng, war) 了。

If everyone had believed that “all men are brothers,” there wouldn’t have been wars.

YOUR TURN:

Browse the news and find an example that shows the opposite of “四海之内皆兄弟”. Tell your class in Chinese what you have found.

你知道吗？

中国有一句老话：男大当婚，女大当嫁 (jià, marry a man)。意思是说：男女到了结婚的年龄，应该结婚。中国人觉得结婚是一个人一生 (whole life) 中最重要的大事。为什么呢？因为结婚以后，就要生孩子，就会有一个家庭。有了家庭，在你需要关心、帮助和照顾的时候，家庭都能给你。以前的中国人觉得，不结婚的人是不幸 (bùxìng, unfortunate) 的。

但是，这种关于结婚的想法 (view) 现在有了变化。经济发展以后，社会生活也变化了，社区的服务越来越好，越来越多的人不需要靠 (depend on) 别人生活。结婚不结婚变得不太重要了。不少年轻人喜欢过“单身”的自由生活。还有一些离婚的人也觉得再婚会带来许多麻烦，还是一个人生活比较好。所以现在“单身”的人也比以前多了。

虽然这样，可是多数的中国父母还是希望自己的孩子能结婚。要是孩子大了，还没有男朋友或者女朋友，他们会很着急，一有机会，就会让他们的亲戚朋友帮助孩子找对象 (duìxiàng, potential marriage partner)。



2.6

第二单元复习

Unit 2 Review



对话一

玛丽娅：中秋节你过得好吗？

汤姆：不错。那天晚上，我的两个舅舅来我们家跟我们一起庆祝中秋节。

玛丽娅：你们除了吃月饼看月亮以外，还做了什么？

汤姆：没做什么特别的事。他们和我父母聊天，我就坐在旁边听。

玛丽娅：你听到什么有意思的故事了吗？

汤姆：他们说了很多亲戚家的事。这些亲戚我多半都不认识。他们说到有一个农村的亲戚，现在在北京找到了工作，所以就一个人搬到北京去住，可是他家的人都还在农村。他只有过春节的时候才能回家跟家人见面。

玛丽娅：这多不好啊。他一定很想他的家人吧？

汤姆：就是啊。他的父母都七十多岁了，两个孩子还在上中学，他的妻子又要工作，又要照顾老人和孩子，忙得不得了。这个亲戚打算要回农村去，开个修车的小公司，这样可以跟家里的人住在一起。可是他的两个孩子不愿意他回去，因为他们都想搬到北京去住。

玛丽娅：他们为什么现在不搬去呢？

汤姆：好像这个亲戚的工资不太高。没有那么多钱

让一家人住在北京。再说，他父母和妻子都喜欢住在农村。

玛丽娅：这样的家庭在中国一定不少吧？

汤姆：对。我小舅舅还说，现在不少农村家庭都搬到城里来了。结果，只有老人还住在农村。

玛丽娅：我想这种情况各个国家都有。为了找到工作，年轻人得搬到有工作的地方去住。我去国外旅行的时候，也常常看到在一些农村地区，多数都是老人，没有太多的年轻人和孩子。



云南农村

A village in Yunnan



对话二

玛丽娅：张奶奶，您问过黄黄的主人了吗？它有没有把张爷爷的优盘带回家去？

张奶奶：楼下的张叔叔和王阿姨说，没见到优盘，不过会帮我们找一找。可是他们那么忙，不知道什么时候才能去帮我找呢。

大卫： 他们的公寓是不是跟您的一样大？

张奶奶： 是啊。

大卫： 那找一遍不是很容易吗？不用花很多时间。

张奶奶： 要是我们家可能很快就能找一遍，因为我们家比较整齐。在他们家就不那么容易了。

玛丽娅： 为什么呢？

张奶奶： 他们家的公寓虽然不大，可是哪儿都是东西，非常挤。这是因为他们家有五个孩子，还养了很多宠物。他们家的宠物除了黄黄以外，还有两只小鸟和两只乌龟。

大卫： 现在多数的中国家庭不都只有一个孩子吗？他们家怎么有五个呢？

张奶奶： 张叔叔和王阿姨有一个女儿，这个女儿已经上大学了，住校，不常回家。可是现在还有四个小孩子住在他们家。这四个小的都是亲戚的孩子。有两个是王阿姨亲戚的孩子。他们的父母要去加拿大工作两年，就把他们留给王阿姨照顾。另外一个孩子是张叔叔妹妹的。因为父母离婚以后都再婚了，这个孩子不愿意跟继父住，也不愿意跟继母住，所以就被送到张叔叔家来。还有一个是张叔叔弟弟的孩子，在上重点中学，张叔叔是这个中学的校长，所以这个孩子也住在他们家。

玛丽娅： 这么多亲戚的孩子，还有猫、乌龟、小鸟什么的，要在他们家找到优盘一定不容易。



生词

	<i>Simplified</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Pinyin</i>	<i>Part of Speech</i>	<i>English</i>
1.	多半		duōbàn	<i>n.</i>	majority, most part
2.	农村	農村	nóngcūn	<i>n.</i>	countryside, rural area
3.	妻子		qīzi	<i>n.</i>	wife

生词扩充 EXPAND YOUR WORD POWER

Many Chinese words are formed by combining two or more characters. If you know the characters in a word, you can often guess the meaning of that word. See if you understand the meaning of the following words.

异同		大同小异		热恋	
大多数		农民		单身宿舍	
独子		酒吧		网吧	
严父		跨国公司		管家	
乡音		零用钱		怕这怕那	
移民家庭		网恋		二婚	
全家照		远亲			

SELF-ASSESSMENT

In Unit 2, you have learned to talk about your family in some detail. You have also learned to describe the “one child” practice in China, the traditional multi-generation family, the modern smaller family, the multinational family, and various types of non-traditional families. Have you achieved the learning goals of Unit 2? After completing the exercises for Unit 2 in your Workbook, fill out the following self-assessment sheet.

Yes/No	Can you do these things in Chinese?
	Talk about dating and marriage
	Describe, in some detail, your family members
	Talk in some detail about your personal history
	Use Chinese terms to address your close relatives
	Use Chinese terms to address members of a non-traditional family
	Talk about the “one child” practice in China
	Briefly discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being an only child
	Talk about a typical Chinese family in the past and at present
	Talk about cultural diversity in a family setting
	Describe various types of families

9–10	yes	excellent
6–8	yes	good
1–5	yes	need some work