

第十一課 中國的 節日

第十一課 中国的 节日



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Name the major traditional Chinese holidays and explain when they occur;
2. Name the food that is most associated with each of the major traditional Chinese holidays;
3. Express New Year's wishes;
4. Describe the festivities during the Chinese New Year period;
5. Wish others success or good health.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- What are the major traditional holidays?
- How do people celebrate these holidays?
- What do people customarily eat during these holidays?
- Which holiday is associated with family reunions?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I can name the major traditional Chinese holidays.
- ☐ 2. I know what Chinese people customarily do to celebrate Chinese New Year.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. Why are Ke Lin and Xuemei in Beijing?



學期結束了，柯林決定到北京繼續學中文，而林雪梅想在北京實習和找工作。去北京前，他們先飛到杭州雪梅家看父母，在杭州待了幾天以後，來到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律師，舅媽是大學教授。他們把時間都放在自己的事業上，不想要孩子，生活在二人世界裏^①。他們住的

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Some married couples in China decide not to have children, preferring instead to live in a 二人世界 (two-person world). The term 丁克族 (Dīngkèzú, the DINK tribe) is from the English “DINK” (dual income no kids) couples.



- ☐ 3. I can propose a toast in Chinese.
- ☐ 4. I can describe the number of rooms of my residence.

- 2. Where are they staying?
- 3. What do they do on this special night?



学期结束了，柯林决定到北京继续学中文，而林雪梅想在北京实习和找工作。去北京前，他们先飞到杭州雪梅家看父母，在杭州待了几天后，来到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律师，舅妈是大学教授。他们把时间都放在自己的事业上，不想要孩子，生活在二人世界里^①。他们住的

小區^②環境很好，房子是一套三房兩廳兩衛^③的公寓，傢俱都很新、很漂亮，每個房間都很乾淨，住起來很舒服。

今天是除夕，也就是春節的前一天。舅媽正在忙著^①做年夜飯，舅舅在旁邊幫忙，看得出來，舅舅和舅媽的感情很好。

柯林看見牆上貼著一張不大的紅紙，紙上寫著一個漢字，他認識，那是“幸福”的“福”字，可是貼倒了。

★ ★ ★

柯林：奇怪，雪梅，這個“福”字怎麼貼錯了，“福”字倒了。

雪梅：沒貼錯。“福倒了”，“福到了”^④，你想意思多好啊！

柯林：噢，我懂了，懂了，真有意思！

舅舅：雪梅，柯林，來、來、來，快坐下，吃飯了。

舅媽：現在很多家庭過年過節都到餐館訂餐，又好吃、又方便。雪梅上個週末告訴我們你們要來，我本來也想在餐館訂餐，可是給幾家比較好的飯館打電話，家家^②都說沒有位子了，沒辦法，只好在家裏吃了。

雪梅：我媽媽常說舅媽菜做得好，我早就想吃舅媽做的菜了。

柯林：在家裏吃才好呢，有家庭氣氛！

舅舅：對，我同意你們的看法。大家都不喝酒，來，我們以^③茶代酒，舉起杯來，歡迎你們來北京！

舅媽：為你們在新的一年里裏找工作順利、學習進步乾杯！

雪梅：為舅舅、舅媽的事業成功乾杯！

柯林：為舅舅、舅媽的身體健康乾杯！

舅舅：看，電視上春節晚會開始了！我們一邊吃飯一邊看吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

② 小區/小区 are planned and, almost always, gated urban residential developments that incorporate various convenience facilities such as grocery stores and beauty salons. Residents have to pay a maintenance fee. Upscale 小區/小区 have a clubhouse complete with a restaurant and a fitness center. 小區/小区 is 社區/社区 in Taiwan.

③ 三房兩廳兩衛/三房两厅两卫 means “three bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, and two bathrooms.”

小区^②环境很好，房子是一套三房两厅两卫^③的公寓，家具都很新、很漂亮，每个房间都很干净，住起来很舒服。

今天是除夕，也就是春节的前一天。舅妈正在忙着^①做年夜饭，舅舅在旁边帮忙，看得出来，舅舅和舅妈的感情很好。

柯林看见墙上贴着一张不大的红纸，纸上写着一个汉字，他认识，那是“幸福”的“福”字，可是贴倒了。

★ ★ ★

柯林：奇怪，雪梅，这个“福”字怎么贴错了，“福”字倒了。

雪梅：没贴错。“福倒了”，“福到了”^④，你想意思多好啊！

柯林：噢，我懂了，懂了，真有意思！

舅舅：雪梅，柯林，来、来、来，快坐下，吃饭了。

舅妈：现在很多家庭过年过节都到餐馆订餐，又好吃、又方便。雪梅上个周末告诉我们你们要来，我本来也想在餐馆订餐，可是给几家比较好的饭馆打电话，家家^②都说没有位子了，没办法，只好在家里吃了。

雪梅：我妈妈常说舅妈菜做得好，我早就想吃舅妈做的菜了。

柯林：在家里吃才好呢，有家庭气氛！

舅舅：对，我同意你们的看法。大家都不喝酒，来，我们以^③茶代酒，举起杯来，欢迎你们来北京！

舅妈：为你们在新的一年里找工作顺利、学习进步干杯！

雪梅：为舅舅、舅妈的事业成功干杯！

柯林：为舅舅、舅妈的身体健康干杯！

舅舅：看，电视上春节晚会开始了！我们一边吃饭一边看吧。

④ 福倒了 (福 is upside down) is pronounced the same as 福到了 (福 has arrived). Many Chinese people are sensitive about words that sound similar or identical but have different meanings. For instance, the number “four” (四, sì) is often taboo because it sounds similar to 死 (sǐ) or death. That is why in some Chinese-speaking communities you may not find a fourth floor in a multi-story building. Many people like to have the number “eight” (八) in their phone and automobile license plate numbers because 八 (bā) rhymes with 發/发 (fā, to prosper; to strike a fortune). Some couples would avoid sharing a pear 梨, because to share a pear 分梨 sounds the same as 分離/分离, which means “to separate” or “to part ways.”

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- 雪梅： 柯林，現在很多很多中國家庭都像我們一樣，一邊吃年夜飯，一邊看春節晚會^⑤。
- 柯林： 是嗎？有好看的電視，又有好吃的菜，太棒了！舅媽做的清蒸魚又嫩又香，真好吃。
- 雪梅： 這才是地道的清蒸魚。你知道嗎？年夜飯一定要有魚，而且不能都吃了，要剩下一些。
- 柯林： 為什麼？那不是浪費嗎？
- 舅舅： 你没聽說過嗎？“年年有魚，年年有餘”呀。“魚”跟“餘”發音一樣，“餘”有“剩下”的意思。
- 柯林： “年年有魚，年年有餘”，是“剩下錢”嗎？哈，中文真有意思。哎，中國還有好幾個傳統節日，吃的東西都不一樣，對吧？
- 舅媽： 對。農曆五月初五端午節…
- 柯林： 吃粽子！
- 舅舅： 八月十五中秋節…
- 柯林： 吃月餅。
- 雪梅： 中秋節有點像美國的感恩節，是一家人團圓的節日。還有正月十五元宵節…
- 柯林： 吃那個圓圓、白白的東西…
- 雪梅： 元宵節，吃元宵嘛^④！
- 柯林： 對了，對了，我想起來了，元宵。
- 舅媽： 你們看，電視裏在倒計時了，“十、九、八、七、六、五、四、三、二、一。”十二點了，新的一年開始了！
- 雪梅： 舅舅、舅媽，我們給你們拜年了！
- 舅舅： 大家過年好！
- 柯林： 舅舅、舅媽過年好！恭喜發財！
- 舅舅： 發財、發財，大家發財。過年了，舅舅、舅媽給你們紅包。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ⑤ 春節晚會/春节晚会 is also colloquially known as 春晚. It is a hugely anticipated and popular five-hour long variety program aired on China's national TV broadcast station CCTV (China Central Television) on Chinese New Year's Eve.

- 雪梅：柯林，现在很多很多中国家庭都像我们一样，一边吃年夜饭，一边看春节晚会⁵。
- 柯林：是吗？有好看的电视，又有好吃的菜，太棒了！舅妈做的清蒸鱼又嫩又香，真好吃。
- 雪梅：这才是地道的清蒸鱼。你知道吗？年夜饭一定要有鱼，而且不能都吃了，要剩下一些。
- 柯林：为什么？那不是浪费吗？
- 舅舅：你没听说过吗？“年年有鱼，年年有余”呀。“鱼”跟“余”发音一样，“余”有“剩下”的意思。
- 柯林：“年年有鱼，年年有余”，是“剩下钱”吗？哈，中文真有意思。哎，中国还有好几个传统节日，吃的东西都不一样，对吧？
- 舅妈：对。农历五月初五端午节…
- 柯林：吃粽子！
- 舅舅：八月十五中秋节…
- 柯林：吃月饼。
- 雪梅：中秋节有点像美国的感恩节，是一家人团圆的节日。还有正月十五元宵节…
- 柯林：吃那个圆圆、白白的东西…
- 雪梅：元宵节，吃元宵嘛⁴！
- 柯林：对了，对了，我想起来了，元宵。
- 舅妈：你们看，电视里在倒计时了，“十、九、八、七、六、五、四、三、二、一。”十二点了，新的一年开始了！
- 雪梅：舅舅、舅妈，我们给你们拜年了！
- 舅舅：大家过年好！
- 柯林：舅舅、舅妈过年好！恭喜发财！
- 舅舅：发财、发财，大家发财。过年了，舅舅、舅妈给你们红包。

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- 柯林：謝謝！謝謝！…外邊怎麼這麼熱鬧？
- 舅舅：過春節要放鞭炮。我們也買了很多，咱們也出去放吧。
- 柯林：雪梅，你給天明他們發個短信拜年吧。
- 雪梅：好。不過，我想先給爸爸媽媽打手機拜年，再^⑤給天明、麗莎發短信拜年。
- 柯林：好吧。舅舅，舅媽，咱們走吧！
- 舅媽：柯林，你和舅舅去吧。我去準備準備，等你們放完鞭炮回來，咱們一起吃餃子。
- 柯林：什麼？還吃？

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Give a brief description of Xuemei's uncle's apartment.
2. Cite two examples of homophones mentioned in the text.



柯林： 谢谢！谢谢！…外边怎么这么热闹？
舅舅： 过春节要放鞭炮。我们也买了很多，咱们也出去放吧。
柯林： 雪梅，你给天明他们发个短信拜年吧。
雪梅： 好。不过，我想先给爸爸妈妈打手机拜年，再^⑤给天明、丽莎发短信拜年。
柯林： 好吧。舅舅，舅妈，咱们走吧！
舅妈： 柯林，你和舅舅去吧。我去准备准备，等你们放完鞭炮回来，咱们一起吃饺子。
柯林： 什么？还吃？

3. Name the special foods for different traditional Chinese holidays.

4. List the foods Xuemei and Ke Lin eat and describe the things they do on this Chinese New Year's Eve.





VOCABULARY

| | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----------|---------|---|
| 1. 節日 | 节日 | jiérì | n | holiday; festival |
| 2. 結束 | 结束 | jiéshù | v | to end; to finish |
| 3. 繼續 | 继续 | jìxù | v | to continue; to go on with |
| 4. 舅舅 | | jiùjiu | n | mother's brother; maternal uncle |
| 5. 舅媽 | 舅妈 | jiùmā | n | wife of mother's brother |
| 6. 小區 | 小区 | xiǎoqū | n | residential development; residential complex |
| 7. 環境 | 环境 | huánjìng | n | environment; surroundings |
| 8. 除夕 | | chúxī | n | Chinese New Year's Eve |
| 9. 年夜飯 | 年夜饭 | niányèfàn | n | Chinese New Year's Eve dinner |
| 10. 感情 | | gǎnqíng | n | feeling; emotion; affection |
| 11. 牆 | 墙 | qiáng | n | wall |
| 12. 貼 | 贴 | tiē | v | to paste; to glue |
| 13. 幸福 | | xìngfú | adj/n | happy; happiness |
| 14. 福 | | fú | n | blessing; good fortune |
| 15. 倒 | | dào | v | to turn upside down; to go backwards |
| 16. 奇怪 | | qíguài | adj | strange; odd |
| 17. 意思 | | yìsi | n | meaning |
| 18. 餐 | | cān | n | meal |
| 19. 本來 | 本来 | běnlái | adj/adv | original; originally; at first |
| 20. 家 | | jiā | m | (measure word for families and commercial establishments such as restaurants, hotels, shops, companies, etc.) |
| 21. 氣氛 | 气氛 | qìfēn | n | atmosphere; ambiance |

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|-----|-------|-------------|-------|---|
| 22. | 以 | yǐ | prep | with [See Grammar 3.] |
| 23. | 代 | dài | v | to replace; to substitute |
| 24. | 酒 | jiǔ | n | alcohol; liquor |
| 25. | 舉 舉 | jǔ | v | to lift; to raise |
| 26. | 順利 順利 | shùnlì | adj | smooth; successful; without a hitch |
| 27. | 進步 進步 | jìnbù | v/adj | to make progress; progressive |
| 28. | 乾杯 干杯 | gān bēi | vo | to drink a toast; cheers!; bottoms up |
| 29. | 成功 | chénggōng | v/adj | to succeed; successful |
| 30. | 晚會 晚会 | wǎnhuì | n | evening gathering; soiree |
| 31. | 剩 (下) | shèng (xia) | v(c) | to leave a surplus; to be left (over) |
| 32. | 浪費 浪费 | làngfèi | v/adj | to waste; to squander; wasteful |
| 33. | 餘 余 | yú | v | to surplus; to spare |
| 34. | 傳統 传统 | chuántǒng | n/adj | tradition; traditional |
| 35. | 農曆 农历 | nónglì | n | traditional Chinese lunar calendar; lit. “agricultural calendar” |
| 36. | 初 | chū | | first |
| 37. | 粽子 | zòngzi | n | pyramid-shaped dumplings of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves |
| 38. | 月餅 月饼 | yuèbǐng | n | moon cake |
| 39. | 團圓 团圆 | tuányuán | v | to reunite (as a family) |
| 40. | 正月 | zhēngyuè | n | first month of the lunar year; first moon |
| 41. | 元宵 | yuánxiāo | n | night of the fifteenth of the first lunar month; sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice flour |

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|---------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|--|
| 42. | 嘛 | | ma | p | (particle used to emphasize the obvious) [See Grammar 4.] |
| 43. | 計時 | 计时 | jì shí | vo | to count time |
| 44. | 拜年 | | bài nián | vo | to wish somebody a happy Chinese New Year; to pay a Chinese New Year's call |
| 45. | 恭喜 | | gōngxǐ | v | to congratulate |
| 46. | 發財 | 发财 | fā cái | vo | to get rich; to make a fortune |
| 47. | 紅包 | 红包 | hóngbāo | n | red envelope containing money to be given as a gift |
| 48. | 熱鬧 | 热闹 | rènao | adj | (of a place or a scene) lively; buzzing with excitement; bustling with activity |
| 49. | 鞭炮 | | biānpào | n | firecracker |
| Proper Nouns | | | | | |
| 50. | 春節 | 春节 | Chūnjié | | Spring Festival; Chinese New Year |
| 51. | 端午節 | 端午节 | Duānwǔjié | | Dragon Boat Festival |
| 52. | 中秋節 | 中秋节 | Zhōngqiūjié | | Mid-Autumn Festival; Moon Festival |
| 53. | 感恩節 | 感恩节 | Gǎn'ēnjié | | Thanksgiving |
| 54. | 元宵節 | 元宵节 | Yuánxiāojié | | Lantern Festival |

Enlarged Characters

繼續舅牆舉傳農曆團鞭
继续舅墙举传农历团鞭



Culture Highlights

1 The Spring Festival 春節/春节

Before 1911, when the last Chinese dynasty was overthrown and China became a republic, China's new year began with the Spring Festival. The Spring Festival begins on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar, usually in late January or early February on the solar calendar. After 1911, with the adoption of the solar calendar in China, January 1 began to mark the beginning of the new year. Chinese New Year became known as the Spring Festival. However, it remains the most important holiday in China. People still refer to the activities surrounding the Spring Festival as 過年/过年 or “celebrating the New Year.”



對聯/对联 (duìlián)

Legends abound about the origin of the Spring Festival. The one most widely told has to do with a fierce beast called 年. Every New Year's Eve the beast would prowl the villages preying on domesticated animals and people, who would flee in terror. One year an old beggar came to a village. A kindhearted old lady gave some food to the beggar and told him to seek refuge in the mountains. The beggar smiled and said, “Ma'am, if you'll let me stay overnight, I'll chase the beast away.”

Around midnight 年 showed up at the old lady's door. The beast found it decorated with red paper and the inside brightly lit with torches. It was about to enter the house when it heard a loud explosion. Greatly startled, 年 took off as fast as it could. It turned out that 年 was mortally afraid of the color red, fire, and loud noises. Dressed in red, the beggar burst out laughing.

From then on every household would decorate its door with auspicious couplets on red paper and light firecrackers. Every family would light torches and candles and stay up for the New Year. On New Year's Day, people would visit families and friends and wish one another a happy new year. Children would receive cash gifts wrapped in red envelopes. These customs spread far and wide, making the holiday the most important in China.

In the past, the holiday season lasted from the first to the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar. Today, people have three days off. Combined with the preceding and following weekends, the holiday break can last seven to eight days. Traditionally, people sent New Year wishes by paying a brief visit in person. Nowadays it is increasingly common to send New Year wishes by cell phone.



鞭炮



紅包/红包

In northern China people eat dumplings on Chinese New Year; in southern China glutinous rice cakes are popular.

2 The Lantern Festival 元宵節/元宵节

The Lantern Festival falls on the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar. Its origin can be traced to the Han dynasty (202 BCE–220 CE). 元宵, which literally means “first night,” marks the first full moon of the lunar new year.

元宵 is also the name given to a glutinous rice dessert eaten on that day. Its filling consisting of sesame seeds, red bean paste, etc., is usually sweet. Many



元宵



花燈/花灯



streets are decorated with colorful paper lanterns, some with riddles written on them. In the evening people will go out to admire the lanterns and guess the riddles. Other festive activities include dragon and lion dances.

3 The Qingming Festival 清明節/清明节

Traditionally, the Qingming Festival fell on the first two weeks after the vernal equinox. Today the holiday is observed around April 5. All over China people make offerings to deceased relatives. Roads to cemeteries are often clogged for miles with traffic. In rural areas, there are elaborate ceremonies of ancestor worship. The holiday is also associated with the beginning of spring. Some people go on spring excursions or fly kites.

4 The Dragon Boat Festival 端午節/端午节

The fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar (usually in late May or early June) is the Dragon Boat Festival. According to a popular legend, the holiday started as a way to commemorate the death of a famous poet, 屈原 (Qū Yuán) (ca. 340 BCE–278 BCE), who drowned himself in the Miluo River (汨羅江/汨罗江, Mílúojiāng). Every year, boat races are held all over China during the festival to commemorate the recovery of Qu Yuan's body. Often each dragon-shaped boat has a drummer to cheer the rowers on. To keep the fish away from his body, people threw 粽子, pyramid-shaped steamed dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves, into the river. There is a wide variety of fillings in the 粽子 that people eat today, including plain sticky rice and different combinations of sticky rice with red beans, pork, salted duck eggs, and so on.



粽子



5 The Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋節 / 中秋节

The fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar (in September or October) marks the Mid-Autumn Festival. It is a day for family reunion, which is symbolized by the full moon. The traditional holiday pastry is called the moon cake. There are many regional styles of moon cakes. They are usually baked with sweet fillings including nuts or preserved fruit, or even with salted duck egg yolks. In Suzhou and Shanghai, fresh and hot moon cakes with minced pork are also very popular.



月餅 / 月饼

Grammar

1. Adj/V + 著/着 + V

In this kind of structure, the second verb phrase indicates the reason for the first action or state:

- ① 快放寒假了，小王正忙著準備考試。
快放寒假了，小王正忙着准备考试。
(It's almost the winter break. Little Wang's busy preparing for exams.)
[i.e., Little Wang is busy because he's preparing for his final exams.]
- ② 他急著去見朋友，沒吃晚飯就走了。
他急着去见朋友，没吃晚饭就走了。
(He was in a rush to see a friend, so he left without having dinner.)
[i.e., He was in a hurry because he needed to see a friend.]
- ③ 妹妹哭著要我跟她玩電腦遊戲。
妹妹哭着要我跟她玩电脑游戏。
(My younger sister burst into tears asking me to play a computer game with her.)
[i.e., My younger sister cried because she wanted me to play a computer game with her.]

2. Reduplication of Measure Words

A measure word can be reduplicated to mean “without exception, all-inclusive.”

- ① 過年了，孩子們個個都非常高興。
过年了，孩子们个个都非常高兴。
(It's Chinese New Year, and every child is very happy.)
- ② 張天明的衣服，件件都是名牌。
张天明的衣服，件件都是名牌。
(Every piece of clothing in Zhang Tianming's entire wardrobe is name brand.)

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人, 年, 月, 天, etc. can also be reduplicated in this way:

- ③ 我們班人人都是網迷。○
我们班人人都是网迷。○
(Everyone in our class is an internet addict.)

Note that this kind of reduplication cannot occur when the measure word forms part of the object:

- ④ 我認識這裏的每個人。○
我认识这里的每个人。○
(I know everyone here.)

It is incorrect to say:

- (4a) *我認識這裏的人人。○
*我认识这里的人人。○

3. Preposition 以

以, which has its origin in Classical Chinese, is used as a preposition in modern Chinese. It has many meanings. In this lesson 以茶代酒/以茶代酒 means “to use tea to replace alcohol.” 以 means “to use” or “with.”

- ① 他選課，只以興趣做標準，不考慮將來是不是容易找工作。○
他选课，只以兴趣做标准，不考虑将来是不是容易找工作。○
(He chooses his classes using his interests as his only criteria. He doesn't consider whether [these classes] will make it easier to find a job.)
- ② 老師以自己的生活經驗教育學生。○
老师以自己的生活经验教育学生。○
(The teacher uses his life experience to teach his students.)

4. Particle 嘛

嘛 is a particle suggesting that the reasoning behind a statement is self-evident or “the way it should be.”

- ① 你不喜歡他，不想讓他天天來找你，就告訴他嘛。
你不喜欢他，不想让他天天来找你，就告诉他嘛。
(If you don't like him and don't want him to come looking for you every day, then why don't you just tell him?)
- ② 你說這句英文不難，那你翻譯出來給我看看嘛。
你说这句英文不难，那你翻译出来给我看看嘛。
(You say that this English sentence is not difficult. Then translate it and prove it to me.)
- ③ A: 我最不願意跟病人打交道，可是媽媽非讓我上醫學院不可。
我最不愿意跟病人打交道，可是妈妈非让我上医学院不可。
(There's nothing I dislike more than dealing with patients, but my mom insists that I go to medical school.)

B: 你跟媽媽說清楚嘛，要是上了醫學院再想換專業，就難了。
你跟妈妈说清楚嘛，要是上了医学院再想换专业，就难了。
(Then tell your mom clearly. It'll be difficult to switch majors once you're in medical school.)

5. (先)…再…

The “(先)…再…” pattern can be translated as “(first)...then....” Like 才, 再 can link two clauses. However, unlike 才, 再 indicates that the action described in the first clause is a desired condition for the action in the second clause. In other words, the speaker would like to postpone the second action until the first action has occurred.

- ① A: 我們今年去雲南旅遊，怎麼樣？
我们今年去云南旅游，怎么样？
(Let's take a trip to Yunnan this year. How about it?)

- B:** 我今年不想去，等明年拿到碩士學位以後再去。
我今年不想去，等明年拿到硕士学位以后再去。
(I don't want to go this year. I'd like to wait until I receive my master's degree next year.)
- 2** 明年暑假我想先待在這兒打工賺點錢，然後再回紐約看父母。
明年暑假我想先待在這儿打工赚点钱，然后再回纽约看父母。
(Next year during the summer break I will stay here to make a bit of money by taking a part-time job, and then go back to New York to see my parents.)
- 3** 這個問題我們應該先好好兒討論討論再做決定。
这个问题我们应该先好好儿讨论讨论再做决定。
(We should discuss this question thoroughly before we make a decision.)

Words & Phrases

A.V 起來/起来

“V起來/起来” can mean to look at, discuss, or comment on something from the point of view of “V.” For example,

- 1** 這個手機用起來很方便。
这个手机用起来很方便。
(This cell phone is so convenient to use.)
[Here “convenient” is viewed in terms of “using it.”]
- 2** 餃子吃起來好吃，做起來不太容易。
饺子吃起来好吃，做起来不太容易。
(Dumplings are delicious to eat, but not easy to make.)
[That is, in terms of taste, dumplings are delicious. However, in terms of actually making them, it's not so easy.]
- 3** 這把椅子搬起來很重。
这把椅子搬起来很重。
(This chair is very heavy to lift.)

B. V得出(來)/V得出(来) (be able to tell)

V得出(來)/V得出(来) can be used after verbs such as 看, 聽/听, 吃, 聞/闻 (wén, to smell), and 分辨 (fēnbiàn, to distinguish) to mean that one can judge or tell the nature of something through sensory experience, e.g., 看得出(來)/看得出(来) (be able to tell by looking):

- ① 林雪梅看得出(來)麗莎有心事。
林雪梅看得出(来)丽莎有心事。
(Lin Xuemei can tell that something is bothering Lisa.)
[Lin Xuemei can tell that something is bothering Lisa from her body language and expression.]
- ② 小李病得很重，可是他每天都還是很高興的樣子，大家都看不出(來)他有病。
小李病得很重，可是他每天都还是很高兴的样子，大家都看不出(来)他有病。
(Little Li is seriously ill, but he seems very happy every day. No one can tell that he's ill.)

聽得出來/聽得出(来) (be able to tell by listening):

- ③ 外邊有人叫我，(從聽聲音)我聽得出(來)是弟弟。
外边有人叫我，(从听声音)我听得(来)是弟弟。
(Someone is calling me outside. I can tell [from the voice] that it's my younger brother.)

吃得出來/吃得出(来) (be able to tell by eating/through taste):

- ④ 我吃不出(來)這是南方菜還是北方菜，你吃得出(來)嗎？
我吃不出(来)这是南方菜还是北方菜，你吃得(来)吗？
(I can't tell if this is southern or northern cooking, can you?)

C. 氣氛/气氛 (atmosphere; ambiance)

氣氛/气氛 is an abstract noun. It can be used as a subject or object:

- ① 感恩節快到了，你可以感覺到節日的氣氛了。 [object]
感恩节快到了，你可以感觉到节日的气氛了。
(Thanksgiving is around the corner. You can feel the holiday atmosphere.)
- ② 在中國，春節的時候，你能感覺到到處都是節日的氣氛。 [object]
在中国，春节的时候，你能感觉到到处都是节日的气氛。
(During Chinese New Year in China, you can feel the holiday atmosphere all around you.)
- ③ 今天她一走進教室就覺得氣氛不對，原來班上發生了一件大事。
[subject]
今天她一走进教室就觉得气氛不对，原来班上发生了一件大事。
(Today as soon as she walked into the classroom she sensed that there was something wrong in the air. It turned out that something major had happened to the class.)

D. 傳統/传统 (tradition; traditional)

傳統/传统 is an adjective as well as a noun.

- ① 我們在中國歷史課裏學了不少中國的傳統文化。 [adjective as attributive]
我们在中国历史课里学了不少中国的传统文化。
(We learned a lot about traditional Chinese culture in our Chinese history class.)
- ② 他這個人很傳統，不會做這樣的事情。 [adjective as predicate]
他这个人很传统，不会做这样的事情。
(He is a very traditional man. He wouldn't do such a thing.)

Other examples: 傳統方法/传统方法 (traditional method), 傳統思想/传统思想 (traditional thinking), 傳統道德/传统道德 (dàodé) (traditional morality), 傳統制度/传统制度 (zhìdù) (traditional system), etc.

- ③ 這個學校有什麼傳統? [noun]
这个学校有什么传统?
(What traditions does this school have?)
- ④ 不浪費是這個家庭的好傳統。 [noun]
不浪费是这个家庭的好传统。
(Being frugal is a good tradition in this family.)

E. 熱鬧/热闹 (lively; buzzing with excitement; bustling with activity)

熱鬧/热闹 is an adjective. It can be used as a predicate or attributive.

- ① 開學了，宿舍裏來了很多新同學，大家都在忙著搬家，很熱鬧。
[predicate]
开学了，宿舍里来了很多新同学，大家都在忙着搬家，很热闹。
(The semester has started. Many students have arrived at the dorm and everyone is busy moving in. There is a whirl of activity and excitement.)
- ② 我喜歡安靜，可是妹妹喜歡熱鬧。 [predicate acting as the object of 喜歡/喜欢]
我喜欢安静，可是妹妹喜欢热闹。
(I like peace and quiet, but my younger sister prefers excitement and activity.)
- ③ 我一到熱鬧的地方就頭疼。 [attributive]
我一到热闹的地方就头疼。
(Whenever I am in a noisy and bustling place, I get a headache.)

Language Practice

A. Shifting Perspectives

Take turns with a partner to complete the following statements.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. 粽子吃起來容易， 做起來_____。 | 1. 粽子吃起來容易， 做起來_____。 |
| 2. 這套公寓很大，住起來很舒服， 但是整理起來很_____。 | 2. 這套公寓很大，住起來很舒服， 但是整理起來很_____。 |
| 3. 毛筆字看起來很美， 但是寫起來很_____。 | 3. 毛筆字看起來很美， 但是寫起來很_____。 |

B. Can You Tell?

Ask your friend to help identify the following items.

EXAMPLE:




→ 你吃得出來這是什麼粽子嗎？
你吃得出来这是什么粽子吗？



C. Each and Every One of Them

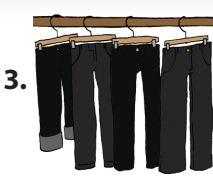
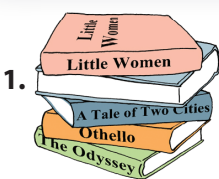
Let’s talk about Little Chang by using reduplication of measure words.

EXAMPLE:



今年

→ 小常的傢具件件都是新的。 小常的傢具件件都是新的。



D. Follow the Boss’s Orders

Imagine you’re a sous chef. You have a habit of confirming your work orders with your boss before you do anything.

EXAMPLE: 1. cook the rice 2. make the dumplings

→ A: 我應該先做餃子還是先做米飯? A: 我应该先做饺子还是先做米饭?
B: 你應該先做餃子, 再做米飯。 B: 你应该先做饺子, 再做米饭。

1. 1. add sugar 2. add vinegar

→
2. 1. make hot and sour soup 2. make family-style tofu

→
3. 1. learn to make zongzi 2. learn to make moon cakes

→
4. 1. prepare fruit 2. wash dishes

→


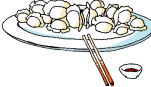



E. Name That Holiday

Make sure that your partner knows when the following holidays take place before filling in the table. Don't forget to include the lunar calendar in your answers if applicable.

| English | Chinese | Date |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| 1. Mother's Day | 母親節/母亲节 | 五月第二個星期日/五月第二个星期日 |
| 2. Father's Day | | |
| 3. Thanksgiving | | |
| 4. Chinese New Year | | |
| 5. Lantern Festival | | |
| 6. Dragon Boat Festival | | |
| 7. Mid-Autumn Festival | | |
| 8. (Your Own Choice) | | |

F. Don't Get the Wrong Food

a. Connect with a line each of the holidays on the left with the name of the food that holiday is most associated with, and then connect the name of that food with the appropriate image on the right.

| | | |
|---------|-------|---|
| 感恩節/感恩节 | 粽子 |  |
| 春節/春节 | 火雞/火鸡 |  |
| 元宵節/元宵节 | 月餅/月饼 |  |
| 端午節/端午节 | 元宵 |  |
| 中秋節/中秋节 | 餃子/饺子 |  |

b. Report your answers to your partner.

G. Happy New Year to You All!

a. Work with a group of classmates and list all the Chinese New Year wishes that you can think of. See if your group can come up with more wishes than the other groups. Ask your instructor for assistance to make sure that you use 祝你 with the right wishes, and then take turns wishing others in your group a happy new year.

b. Using one or two wishes from the list above, prepare a Chinese New Year's card for your teacher or friend.

H. Well-Wishing

What would you say to wish someone well on the following occasions?

EXAMPLE: on Chinese New Year



恭喜發財!
or 過年好!
or 祝你春節快樂!

恭喜发财!
or 过年好!
or 祝你春节快乐!



1. on his or her birthday



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2. your grandfather is celebrating his 80th birthday



3. your friend is wondering if he'll find a good job without too much difficulty



4. your classmate is going to study in China and wonders if his or her studies will go smoothly



5. your colleague is going to open a business and wonders if the business will be a success



I. When and Where to Hang Out

a. Walk around the classroom to find out what places your classmates like to go to because they are lively or quiet.

EXAMPLE: **A:** 你喜歡去什麼地方?



B: 我(不)喜歡熱鬧, 所以我(不)愛去_____。

A: 你喜欢去什么地方?

B: 我(不)喜欢热闹, 所以我(不)爱去_____。

b. Then ask your classmates the following questions.

1. 這個城市什麼地方最熱鬧?

2. 你們家什麼時候最熱鬧?

1. 这个城市什么地方最热闹?

2. 你们家什么时候最热闹?

c. Tally everyone's answers for questions 1 and 2, and report to the instructor whose answers are the same as yours.

J. Don't Miss Out!

To ensure you won't miss out on any of the festivities during the Chinese New Year when you visit China,
a. list the activities that the Chinese do according to the time line.

| | |
|----------|----------|
| 除夕 | 正月初一 |
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 4. _____ |

b. Based on the lists above, work with a partner to create a narrative about the Chinese New Year festivities.

K. Writing Practice

Connect the following sentences into a paragraph incorporating the words and expressions in parentheses. Pay special attention to the use of appropriate pronouns and linking devices.

1. 除夕的晚上，雪梅和柯林在舅舅家吃年夜飯。
2. 雪梅的舅媽做了很多菜。
3. 舅媽做的菜很好吃。
4. 雪梅、柯林和舅舅、舅媽一邊吃飯一邊看春節晚會。
5. 十二點的時候，雪梅、柯林給舅舅、舅媽拜年。
6. 拜了年以後舅舅帶著柯林去外邊放鞭炮。(然後)
7. 雪梅給爸爸媽媽打電話拜年。(先)
8. 雪梅給麗莎和天明發短信拜年。(然後)
9. 這一天夜裏他們還要吃餃子。(…以後，…又…)
10. 除夕的晚上他們都很高興。

1. 除夕的晚上，雪梅和柯林在舅舅家吃年夜饭。
2. 雪梅的舅妈做了很多菜。
3. 舅妈做的菜很好吃。
4. 雪梅、柯林和舅舅、舅妈一边吃饭一边看春节晚会。
5. 十二点的时候，雪梅、柯林给舅舅、舅妈拜年。
6. 拜了年以后舅舅带着柯林去外边放鞭炮。(然后)
7. 雪梅给爸爸妈妈打电话拜年。(先)
8. 雪梅给丽莎和天明发短信拜年。(然后)
9. 这一天夜里他们还要吃饺子。(…以后，…又…)
10. 除夕的晚上他们都很高兴。

Pinyin Text

Xuéqī jiéshù le, Kē Lín juédìng dào Běijīng jìxù xué Zhōngwén, ér Lín Xuěméi xiǎng zài Běijīng shíxí hé zhǎo gōngzuò. Qù Běijīng qián, tāmen xiān fēi dào Hángzhōu Xuěméi jiā kàn fùmǔ, zài Hángzhōu dāi le jǐ tiān yǐhòu, lái dào le Běijīng Xuěméi de jiùjiu jiā.

Xuěméi de jiùjiu shì lǚshī, jiùmā shì dàxué jiàoshòu. Tāmen bǎ shíjiān dōu fàng zài zìjǐ de shìyè shàng, bù xiǎng yào háizi, shēnghuó zài èr rén shìjiè lǐ^①. Tāmen zhù de xiǎoqū^② huánjìng hěn hǎo, fángzi shì yí tào sān fáng liǎng tīng liǎng wèi^③ de gōngyù, jiājù dōu hěn xīn, hěn piàoliang, měi ge fángjiān dōu hěn gānjìng, zhù qī lai hěn shūfu.

Jīntiān shì chūxī, yě jiù shì Chūnjié de qián yì tiān. Jiùmā zhèngzài máng zhe^④ zuò niányèfàn, jiùjiu zài pángbiān bāng máng, kàn de chū lái, jiùjiu hé jiùmā de gǎnqíng hěn hǎo.

Kē Lín kàn jiàn qiáng shàng tiē zhe yì zhāng bú dà de hóng zhǐ, zhǐ shàng xiě zhe yí ge Hànzì, tā rènshi, nà shì “xìngfú” de “fú” zì, kěshì tiē dào le.

* * *

Kē Lín: Qíguài, Xuěméi, zhè ge “fú” zì zěnmē tiē cuò le, “fú” zì dào le.

Xuěméi: Méi tiē cuò. “Fú dào le”, “fú dào le”^⑤, nǐ xiǎng yìsi duō hǎo a!

Kē Lín: Ō, wǒ dǒng le, dǒng le, zhēn yǒu yìsi!

Jiùjiu: Xuěméi, Kē Lín, lái, lái, lái, kuài zuò xia, chī fàn le.

Jiùmā: Xiànzài hěn duō jiāting guò nián guò jié dōu dào cānguǎn dīng cān, yòu hǎochī, yòu fāngbiàn. Xuěméi shàng ge zhōumò gào su wǒmen nǐmen yào lái, wǒ běnlái yě xiǎng zài cānguǎn dīng cān, kěshì gěi jǐ jiā bǐjiào hǎo de fānguǎn dǎ diànhuà, jiā jiā^⑥ dōu shuō méiyǒu wèizi le, méi bànfa, zhǐhǎo zài jiā lǐ chī le.

Xuěméi: Wǒ māma cháng shuō jiùmā cài zuò de hǎo, wǒ zǎo jiù xiǎng chī jiùmā zuò de cài le.

Kē Lín: Zài jiā lǐ chī cái hǎo ne, yǒu jiāting qìfēn!

Jiùjiu: Duì, wǒ tóngyì nǐmen de kànfǎ. Dàjiā dōu bù hē jiǔ, lái, wǒmen yì^⑦ chá dài jiǔ, jǐ qī bēi lai, huānyíng nǐmen lái Běijīng!

Jiùmā: Wèi nǐmen zài xīn de yì nián lǐ zhǎo gōngzuò shùnlì, xuéxí jìnbù gān bēi!

Xuěméi: Wèi jiùjiu, jiùmā de shìyè chénggōng gān bēi!

Kē Lín: Wèi jiùjiu, jiùmā de shēntǐ jiànkāng gān bēi!

Jiùjiu: Kàn, diànshì shàng Chūnjié Wǎnhuì kāishǐ le! Wǒmen yìbiān chī fàn yìbiān kàn ba.

Xuěméi: Kē Lín, xiànzài hěn duō hěn duō Zhōngguó jiāting dōu xiàng wǒmen yíyàng, yìbiān chī niányèfàn, yìbiān kàn Chūnjié Wǎnhuì^⑧.

- Kē Lín: Shì ma? Yǒu hǎokàn de diànshì, yòu yǒu hǎochī de cài, tài bàng le! Jiùmā zuò de qīngzhēngyú yòu nèn yòu xiāng, zhēn hǎochī.
- Xuěméi: Zhè cái shì dìdao de qīngzhēngyú. Nǐ zhīdào ma? Niányèfàn yídìng yào yǒu yú, érqǐè bù néng dōu chī le, yào shèng xia yì xiē.
- Kē Lín: Wèishénme? Nà bú shì làngfèi ma?
- Jiùjiu: Nǐ méi tīngshuō guo ma? “Nián nián yǒu yú, nián nián yǒu yú” ya. “Yú” gēn “yú” fāyīn yíyàng, “yú” yǒu “shèng xia” de yìsi.
- Kē Lín: “Nián nián yǒu yú, nián nián yǒu yú”, shì “shèng xia qián” ma? Hā, Zhōngwén zhēn yǒu yìsi. Āi, Zhōngguó hái yǒu hǎo jǐ ge chuántǒng jiérì, chī de dōngxī dōu bù yíyàng, duì ba?
- Jiùmā: Duì. Nónglì wǔ yuè chū wǔ Duānwǔjié...
- Kē Lín: Chī zòngzi!
- Jiùjiu: Bā yuè shí wǔ Zhōngqīūjié...
- Kē Lín: Chī yuèbǐng...
- Xuěméi: Zhōngqīūjié yǒu diǎn xiàng Měiguó de Gǎn’ēnjié, shì yì jiā rén tuányuán de jiérì. Hái yǒu zhēngyuè shí wǔ Yuánxiāojié...
- Kē Lín: Chī nà ge yuán yuán, bái bái de dōngxī...
- Xuěméi: Yuánxiāojié, chī yuánxiāo ma^④!
- Kē Lín: Duì le, duì le, wǒ xiǎng qī lai le, yuánxiāo.
- Jiùmā: Nǐmen kàn, diànshì lì zài dào jì shí le, “shí, jiǔ, bā, qī, liù, wǔ, sì, sān, èr, yī.” shí èr diǎn le, xīn de yì nián kāishǐ le!
- Xuěméi: Jiùjiu, jiùmā, wǒmen gěi nǐmen bài nián le!
- Jiùjiu: Dàjiā guò nián hǎo!
- Kē Lín: Jiùjiu, jiùmā guò nián hǎo! Gōngxǐ fā cái!
- Jiùjiu: Fā cái, fā cái, dàjiā fā cái. Guò nián le, jiùjiu, jiùmā gěi nǐmen hóngbāo.
- Kē Lín: Xièxie! Xièxie!...Wàibian zěnme zhème rènào?
- Jiùjiu: Guò Chūnjié yào fàng biānpào. Wǒmen yě mǎi le hěn duō, zánmen yě chū qu fàng ba.
- Kē Lín: Xuěméi, nǐ gěi Tiānmíng tāmen fā ge duǎnxìn bài nián ba.
- Xuěméi: Hǎo. Búguò, wǒ xiǎng xiān gěi bàba māma dǎ shǒujī bài nián, zài^⑤ gěi Tiānmíng, Lìshā fā duǎnxìn bài nián.
- Kē Lín: Hǎo ba. Jiùjiu, jiùmā, zánmen zǒu ba!
- Jiùmā: Kē Lín, nǐ hé jiùjiu qù ba. Wǒ qù zhǔnbèi zhǔnbèi, děng nǐmen fàng wán biānpào huí lai, zánmen yìqǐ chī jiǎozi.
- Kē Lín: Shénme? Hái chī?

English Text

The semester has ended. Ke Lin has decided to go to Beijing to continue studying Chinese while Lin Xuemei would like to intern and look for a job in Beijing. Before they go to Beijing, they fly first to Xuemei's family in Hangzhou to see [Xuemei's] parents. After staying in Hangzhou for a few days, they arrive at Xuemei's uncle's home in Beijing.

Xuemei's uncle is a lawyer, and her uncle's wife is a university professor. They devote all their time to their careers, choosing not to have children and to live instead in a "two-person world." The surroundings of their residential subdivision are very nice. Their apartment has three bedrooms, a living room and a dining room, and two bathrooms. The furniture is all new and very beautiful. Every room is very clean and very comfortable to live in.

Today is New Year's Eve—that is, the day before the Spring Festival. Xuemei's aunt is busy making New Year Eve's Dinner. Xuemei's uncle is at her side helping. It is obvious that Xuemei's uncle and aunt are very fond of each other.

Ke Lin sees a medium-sized piece of red paper pasted on the wall. On the paper is a Chinese character. He recognizes it as the 福 in the word 幸福 (fortune), but it is pasted upside down.

* * *

Ke Lin: How strange, Xuemei. How come this 福 character is pasted incorrectly? 福 is upside down.

Xuemei: It isn't pasted incorrectly. 福倒了 (fortune is upside down), 福到了 (fortune has arrived). Think how great the pun is!

Ke Lin: Oh, I get it. I get it. How interesting!

Uncle: Xuemei, Ke Lin, come, come, please sit down. Time to eat.

Aunt: Nowadays many families make dinner reservations at restaurants during the Chinese New Year and other holidays. Not only is [the food] delicious but it is also convenient. Last weekend Xuemei told us that you were coming. I originally wanted to make a reservation at a restaurant, but when I called a few of the better restaurants, each and every one of them said that there were no seats left. There is nothing we can do except to eat at home.

Xuemei: My mom says Auntie cooks very well. I've wanted to eat Auntie's food for a long time.

Ke Lin: Nothing is better than eating at home. It has more of a family atmosphere.

Uncle: That's right. I agree with you. None of us drinks alcohol. Come, let's have tea instead. Let's raise our cups to welcome you to Beijing.

- Aunt: Let's wish that, in the new year, your search for work goes smoothly without a hitch and that you make [a lot of] progress academically. Bottoms up!
- Xuemei: Let's drink to Uncle and Aunt's success at work.
- Ke Lin: To Uncle and Aunt's health.
- Uncle: Look, the Spring Festival Evening Show has started on TV. Let's eat and watch.
- Xuemei: Ke Lin, right now many, many Chinese families are like us, having New Year's Eve dinner and watching the Spring Festival Evening Show.
- Ke Lin: Is that so? There's good TV to watch and delicious food to eat. Couldn't be any better! Auntie's steamed fish is both tender and tasty. It's simply delicious.
- Xuemei: That's [what I call] authentic steamed fish. Did you know? You've got to have fish for the New Year's Eve dinner, *and* you can't eat all of it. You have to leave some of it uneaten.
- Ke Lin: Why? Isn't that wasteful?
- Uncle: Haven't you heard? "When you have fish every year, you'll have a surplus every year." "Fish" and "surplus" are pronounced the same. "Surplus" means "excess left over from what is needed."
- Ke Lin: "When you have fish every year, you'll have a surplus every year." Does that mean "having money left over?" Chinese is really interesting. Oh, China has quite a few other traditional holidays. The food associated with them is all different, right?
- Aunt: That's right. On the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar year during the Dragon Boat Festival...
- Ke Lin: People eat pyramid-shaped dumplings in bamboo leaves.
- Uncle: On the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar during the Mid-Autumn Festival...
- Ke Lin: People eat moon cakes.
- Xuemei: The Mid-Autumn Festival is a bit like America's Thanksgiving. It is a holiday for family reunion. There is also the Lantern Festival on the fifteenth day of the first month on the lunar calendar when...
- Ke Lin: People eat those round, white things...
- Xuemei: During the Lantern Festival (元宵節/元宵节) you eat dumplings of the same name (元宵).
- Ke Lin: Right, right. I remember now—元宵.
- Aunt: Look, the countdown has started on TV, "Ten, nine, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one." Twelve o'clock. The new year has started!
- Xuemei: Uncle, Auntie, we wish you a Happy New Year!

Uncle: Everybody, “Happy New Year!”

Ke Lin: Uncle, aunt, Happy New Year! Best wishes for a prosperous new year!

Uncle: A prosperous new year for everyone. It’s New Year. Uncle and Auntie have some red envelopes for you.

Ke Lin: Thanks, thank you very much. ... How come it’s so lively outside?

Uncle: Setting off firecrackers to celebrate the New Year is a must. We’ve also bought many [firecrackers]. Let’s go out and set them off.

Ke Lin: Xuemei, why don’t you send Tianming [and Lisa] a New Year text message?


Xuemei: OK, I’d like to first call Mom and Dad on my cell phone to wish them a happy Chinese New Year and then send Tianming and Lisa a New Year text message.

Ke Lin: OK. Uncle and Auntie, let’s go.

Aunt: Ke Lin, you and Uncle go. I’ll make some preparation. When you are back from lighting the firecrackers, we’ll eat dumplings together.

Ke Lin: What, more food?

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check () the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which tasks you may need to practice more.

| I can | Very Well | OK | A Little |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Name the major traditional Chinese holidays and the dates on which they occur | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Name the foods associated with traditional Chinese holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Express New Year wishes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Describe some of the festivities during the Chinese New Year period | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Wish another person success or good health | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

第十二課 中國的 變化

第十二課 中国的 变化



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Describe the sights and sounds of a major city;
2. Describe in basic terms some features of a historic tourist site;
3. Give a simple account of the growth of a city from the past to the present;
4. Express surprise at an unforeseen turn of events.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- What major changes have you seen in your city/town over the past few years?
- Is there any local landmark that has been demolished or transformed?
- Are there many tourists visiting your city/town?
- What places have remained unchanged and retained their local charm?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I have visited my hometown recently.
- ☐ 2. I have seen changes in my hometown in terms of traffic and development.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. How do Zhang Tianming and Lisa get to Nanjing?



張天明和麗莎上個學期末申請到中國學中文，原來以為時間會來不及，沒想到學校竟^①很快就同意了。兩個人可以在中國學習、生活三、四個月，這讓他們非常高興。

張天明和麗莎先到上海，然後坐高速火車去南京。火車很快，兩個小時就到了。天明的表哥開車去火車站接他們。他們就住在姑媽家。

來中國前，天明的爸爸要他們一定去南京看看他以前的中學，拍幾張照片發給他。於是到南京的第二天，一吃過^②早飯，



- ☐ 3. I have visited a tourist site that is famous for its historic architecture.
- ☐ 4. I enjoy sampling local snacks when I visit a new place.

- 2. What does Tianming's father ask Tianming to do in Nanjing?
- 3. What surprises Tianming when he first strolls down the streets of Nanjing?
- 4. What worries Lisa when she takes in Nanjing's sights?



张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校竟^①很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高速火车去南京。火车很快，两个小时就到了。天明的表哥开车去火车站接他们。他们就住在姑妈家。

来中国前，天明的爸爸要他们一定去南京看看他以前的中学，拍几张照片发给他。于是到南京的第二天，一吃过^②早饭，

表哥就帶他們去找那個中學。沒想到那兒已經變成^①了一個購物中心，完全不是爸爸說的那個樣子了。表哥問了好幾個人，誰也說不清楚那個中學搬到哪兒去了。天明想，爸爸總說自己是南京人，可是實際上他熟悉的那個南京已經沒有了，今天的南京對他來說其實是一個完全陌生的地方。

雖然沒找到爸爸的中學，但表哥很高興地說願意當導遊，帶他們繼續在街上走走，讓他們好好看看南京。

★ ★ ★

張天明：爸爸常常說南京是個很安靜的城市，沒想到這麼熱鬧！你看到處都是新蓋的高樓，大街上擠滿了汽車。

表哥：這些年南京的變化的確^②很大，我以前騎自行車上班，現在也開起車來了。

麗莎：這跟我以前想像的中國完全不一樣。在上海的時候，要不是到處都是中文，我還以為是在美國呢。

張天明：我爸爸說，他小時候在南京很少看到外國人，可是現在，你看到處都有外國遊客啊^③！

麗莎：咱們不也是兩個“老外”嗎？哈哈！你看馬路對面，美國快餐店，日本銀行，法國服裝店…

張天明：中國的大門打開了，中國融入世界了，這是件好事。

麗莎：可是我擔心，這樣下去^②，有中國特色的東西會不會越來越少呢？

表哥：不會的。南京還是保留了很多有中國特色的東西。比如說建築，南京最有中國特色的是夫子廟，那兒還有吃的、喝的、玩兒的…

張天明：那咱們現在就去夫子廟，嚐嚐南京小吃^③吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 變/变 is a transitive verb: 水變顏色了/水变颜色了 (The water has changed its color.) It's often followed by the complement 成: 那個中學變成了一個購物中心/那个中学变成了一个购物中心 (That middle school turned into a shopping center.) 變化/变化 is an intransitive verb and is used on its own as a predicate: 天氣變化得很快/天气变化得很快. (The change in weather was very abrupt.)

表哥就帶他們去找那個中學。沒想到那兒已經變成^①了一個購物中心，**完全**不是爸爸說的那個樣子了。表哥問了好幾個人，誰也說不清楚那個中學搬到哪兒去了。天明想，爸爸總說自己是南京人，可是實際上他熟悉的那個南京已經沒有了，今天的南京對他來說其實是一個完全陌生的地方。

雖然沒找到爸爸的中學，但表哥很高興地說願意當導游，帶他們繼續在街上走走，讓他們好好看看南京。

★ ★ ★

張天明：爸爸常常說南京是個很安靜的城市，沒想到這麼熱鬧！你看到處都是新蓋的高樓，大街上擠滿了汽車。

表哥：這些年南京的變化的**確**很大，我以前騎自行車上班，現在也開起車來了。

麗莎：這跟我以前想像的中國完全不一樣。在上海的時候，**要不是**到處都是中文，我還以為是在美國呢。

張天明：我爸爸說，他小時候在南京很少看到外國人，可是現在，你看到處都有外國遊客**啊**^③！

麗莎：咱們不也是兩個“老外”嗎？哈哈！你看馬路對面，美國快餐店，日本銀行，法國服裝店…

張天明：中國的大門打開了，中國融入世界了，這是件好事。

麗莎：可是我擔心，這樣下去^②，有中國特色的東西會不會越來越少呢？

表哥：不會的。南京還是保留了很多有中國特色的東西。比如說建築，南京最有中國特色的是夫子廟，那兒還有吃的、喝的、玩兒的…

張天明：那咱們現在就去夫子廟，尝尝南京小吃^③吧。

變化/变化 can also be a noun acting as a subject or an object: 天氣有變化/天气有变化 (There has been a change in the weather).

② As you may recall, 下去 after a verb suggests continuation. 這樣下去/这样下去 means “if it goes on like this.”

③ 小吃, literally “small eats,” is what the Chinese call quick, light informal food such as 粽子, 元宵 and 油條/油条 (Chinese crullers). There is an endless variety from region to region.

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- 表哥： 好啊！不管中國怎麼變，南京怎麼變，肚子餓了要吃沒變。你們聽說過“民以食為天”^④這句話吧？
- 麗莎： 啊^⑤？什麼？從來沒聽說過。
- 張天明： 這句話的意思，簡單地說就是，“吃”是老百姓生活中最重要的事兒。
- 麗莎： 好像挺有道理的。哎，天明，你看，那是什麼地方？人那麼多，旁邊好像還賣吃的、玩兒的，五顏六色，真好看，真熱鬧！
- 表哥： 那就是夫子廟啊。
- 麗莎： 看來，南京人真的是想儘可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的傳統啊。
- 張天明： 南京一邊是一棟棟高樓大廈，一邊是一座座^⑤傳統建築，站在這兒，我好像聽到了一種聲音。
- 麗莎： 什麼聲音？
- 張天明： 歷史的腳步聲。晚上我給爸爸發一個電子郵件，告訴他中學已經找不到了，再把今天拍的照片發給他看看，不知道他看了會高興還是會難過。
- 表哥： 哎，我也聽到了一種聲音。
- 麗莎、張天明： 什麼聲音？
- 表哥： 肚子咕嚕咕嚕叫的聲音。走了這麼多路，你們好像不累不餓，我這個導遊可^⑥又渴又餓了。別忘了，“民以食為天”啊！走，吃飯去！

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Explain why Tianming can't fulfill his father's request.
2. Give three examples of Nanjing's transformation.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ④ 民以食為天/民以食为天 is the second half of a famous saying from a Han dynasty (202 BCE–220 CE) text: 王者以民為天, 而民以食為天/王者以民为天, 而民以食为天 (Those who rule regard the people [to be as important] as the sky; the people regard food [to be as important] as the sky.) 以 here means 把.

- 表哥： 好啊！不管中国怎么变，南京怎么变，肚子饿了要吃没变。你们听说过“民以食为天”^{④④}这句话吧？
- 丽莎： 啊^⑤？什么？从来没听说过。
- 张天明： 这句话的意思，简单地说就是，“吃”是老百姓生活中最重要的事儿。
- 丽莎： 好像挺有道理的。哎，天明，你看，那是什么地方？人那么多，旁边好像还卖吃的、玩儿的，五颜六色，真好看，真热闹！
- 表哥： 那就是夫子庙啊。
- 丽莎： 看来，南京人真的是想尽可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的传统啊。
- 张天明： 南京一边是一栋栋高楼大厦，一边是一座座^⑤传统建筑，站在这儿，我好像听到了一种声音。
- 丽莎： 什么声音？
- 张天明： 历史的脚步声。晚上我给爸爸发一个电子邮件，告诉他中学已经找不到了，再把今天拍的照片发给他看看，不知道他看了会高兴还是会难过。
- 表哥： 哎，我也听到了一种声音。
- 丽莎、张天明： 什么声音？
- 表哥： 肚子咕噜咕噜叫的声音。走了这么多路，你们好像不累不饿，我这个导游可^⑥又渴又饿了。别忘了，“民以食为天”啊！走，吃饭去！

3. Recap what the characters see and plan to do near the Temple of Confucius.

⑤ 啊, on its own in the second tone, is an interjection indicating surprise, often used to make a further inquiry.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-----------|-------|---|
| 1. | 變化 | 变化 | biànhuà | n/v | change; to change |
| 2. | 末 | | mò | n | end |
| 3. | 來不及 | | lái bu jí | vc | not have enough time to do something; too late to do something |
| 4. | 竟(然) | | jìng(rán) | adv | unexpectedly; contrary to one's expectation [See Grammar 1.] |
| 5. | 表哥 | | biǎogē | n | older male cousin of a different surname |
| 6. | 站 | | zhàn | n/v | station; stop; to stand |
| 7. | 姑媽 | 姑妈 | gūmā | n | father's sister |
| 8. | 拍 | | pāi | v | to take pictures; to shoot film; to clap; to pat |
| 9. | 變 | 变 | biàn | v | to change |
| 10. | 總 | 总 | zǒng | adv | always |
| 11. | 熟悉 | | shúxi | v/adj | to know something or someone well; to be familiar with; familiar |
| 12. | 陌生 | | mòshēng | adj | unfamiliar; strange; unknown |
| 13. | 街 | | jiē | n | street |
| 14. | 蓋 | 盖 | gài | v | to build; to construct |
| 15. | 的確 | 的确 | díquè | adv | indeed |
| 16. | 騎 | 骑 | qí | v | to ride |
| 17. | 自行車 | 自行车 | zìxíngchē | n | bicycle |
| 18. | 上班 | | shàng bān | vo | to go to work; to start work; to be on duty |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|------------------------|--------|---|
| 19. | 想像 | | xiǎngxiàng | v/n | to imagine; to visualize; imagination |
| 20. | 要不是 | | yàobúshì | conj | if it were not for; but for |
| 21. | 遊客 | 游客 | yóukè | n | tourist |
| 22. | 老外 | | lǎowài | n | foreigner |
| 23. | 對面 | 对面 | duìmiàn | n | opposite side |
| 24. | 快餐 | | kuàicān | n | fast food; quick meal |
| 25. | 服裝 | 服装 | fúzhuāng | n | clothing; apparel |
| 26. | 融入 | | róngrù | v | to merge into; to meld into |
| 27. | 特色 | | tèsè | n | distinguishing feature or quality; characteristic |
| 28. | 保留 | | bǎoliú | v | to remain as before; to retain |
| 29. | 建築 | 建筑 | jiànzhù | n/v | architecture; to build |
| 30. | 嚐 | 尝 | cháng | v | to taste |
| 31. | 小吃 | | xiǎochī | n | small and inexpensive dishes; snacks |
| 32. | 不管 | | bùguǎn | conj | no matter; regardless of |
| 33. | 民以食為天 民以食为天 | | mín yǐ shí wéi tiān | | the people think of food as important as heaven |
| 34. | 啊 | | á | interj | eh? what? [See Language Note 5.] |
| 35. | 從來 | 从来 | cónglái | adv | from past till present; always; at all times |
| 36. | 老百姓 | | lǎobǎixìng | n | common folk; (ordinary) people |
| 37. | 儘可能 | 尽可能 | jǐn kěnéng | | as much as possible |
| 38. | 廈 | 厦 | shà | | mansion; tall building |
| 39. | 座 | | zuò | m | (measure word for buildings and mountains) |
| 40. | 聲音 | 声音 | shēngyīn | n | sound; voice |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|---------------------|
| 41. | 腳步 | 脚步 | jiǎobù | n | footstep |
| 42. | 難過 | 难过 | nánguò | adj | sad; hard to bear |
| 43. | 咕嚕 | 咕嚕 | gūlū | ono | rumbling sound |
| Proper Nouns | | | | | |
| 44. | 法國 | 法国 | Fǎguó | | France |
| 45. | 夫子廟 | 夫子庙 | Fūzǐmiào | | Temple of Confucius |

Enlarged Characters

變熟蓋確裝融築嚐儘嚕廟
变熟盖确装融筑尝尽噜庙



這些是北京小吃，不是南京小吃。
这些是北京小吃，不是南京小吃。



Culture Highlights

- 1 High-speed railways have come of age in China. CRH (China Railway High-Speed) was launched in 2007. CRH1, CRH2, and CRH5 are capable of traveling at 200 kilometers (120 miles) per hour. The fastest CRH3 trains run between Beijing and Tianjin at 350 kilometers (about 219 miles) per hour, cutting down the travel time between the two cities to twenty-six minutes. By comparison, Acela Express, Amtrak's fastest train, can only reach 240 kilometers per hour or about 150 miles per hour. Railroad construction is a high priority for the Chinese government, which plans to build the world's largest high-speed rail network by 2020.
- 2 Nanjing straddles the Yangtze River, although the historical core lies on the south bank. It was the capital of six ancient dynasties. From 1927 to 1949, Nanjing served again as the capital of the Republic of China before the Nationalist government was overthrown. Today Nanjing is the capital of Jiangsu province and a popular tourist city. Some of the important historic sites in Nanjing include remains of the city wall, which total some twenty-four miles, the Temple of Confucius area along the Qinhuai River, the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, and examples of Republican architecture.



中山陵 (Zhōngshānlíng, Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum)

- 3 Temples dedicated to Confucius were common in many Chinese towns. The most important ancient Chinese educator and philosopher 孔子 (Kǒngzǐ) (551–479 BCE) was colloquially known as 孔夫子 (Kǒngfūzǐ); hence his Latinized name Confucius in European languages. Confucian temples are called 孔廟/孔庙 (Kǒngmiào), 夫子廟/夫子庙 (Fūzǐmiào) or 文廟/文庙 (Wénmiào, literary temple). Aspiring scholars in imperial China would visit the temples and pray for success at the all-important imperial civil service examinations. Even today one might find high school seniors seeking good luck at the temples for their college-entrance examinations.



南京夫子廟(一)
南京夫子廟(一)



南京夫子廟(二)
南京夫子廟(二)



夫子廟旁的秦淮河(Qínhuáihé)
夫子廟旁的秦淮河(Qínhuáihé)

Grammar

1. Adverb 竟(然)

竟 is an adverb often occurring in formal Chinese. It suggests that something is unexpected from the speaker's point of view. For example,

- ① 早上天氣還非常好，沒想到中午竟下起大雨來。
早上天气还非常好，没想到中午竟下起大雨来。

(The weather was still beautiful this morning. Unexpectedly, it started to rain heavily around noon.)

- ② 昨天回到我熟悉的家鄉，竟找不到自己的家了。家鄉的變化太大了！
昨天回到我熟悉的家乡，竟找不到自己的家了。家乡的变化太大了！

(Yesterday I returned to my hometown, which I knew so well. Who'd have thought that I wouldn't be able to find my own home? My hometown has changed so much!)

- ③ 我晚上要做功課，電腦竟不見了。
我晚上要做功课，电脑竟不见了。

(I had to do homework last night, but to my surprise the computer had disappeared.)

竟然 is interchangeable with, but more formal than 竟.

2. Particle 過/过

One usage of 過/过 is as a complement indicating completion.

- ① A: 老師叫你去辦公室找他，你快去吧。
老师叫你去办公室找他，你快去吧。

(The teacher asked you to go see him in his office. You'd better go quickly.)

- B: 我去過了。
我去过了。

(I've already gone [there].)

② A: 你看看這本雜誌吧，很有意思。

你看看这本杂志吧，很有意思。

(Take a look at this magazine. It's really interesting.)

B: 什麼雜誌？噢，這本，我看過了，的確不錯。

什么杂志？噢，这本，我看过了，的确不错。

(Which magazine? Oh, this one. I've already read it. Indeed, it's quite good.)

③ 別急，我洗過澡就走。

别急，我洗过澡就走。

(What's the big rush? I'll leave as soon as I take a shower.)

This usage of 過/过 is similar to the dynamic particle 了. However, there are also several differences. When 過/过 is used as a complement, the verb before it (e.g., 去, 看, in ① and ②) must refer to a known action. Actions that are expected in certain given circumstances are considered known information and can also be used with 過/过 in this way, as in ③.

As a complement, 過/过 must be used with 了 when occurring at the end of a sentence, as in ① and ②. However, if there is an object, 了 can be omitted, as in ③.

過/过 as a complement is interchangeable with 了, as seen in (3a). If there's 了 after 過/过, 過/过 can be omitted without changing the meaning, as seen in (1a) and (2a).

(1a) A: 老師叫你去辦公室找他，你快去吧。

老师叫你去办公室找他，你快去吧。

(The teacher asked you to go see him. You'd better go quickly.)

B: 我去了。

(I've already seen him.)

(2a) A: 你看看這本雜誌吧，很有意思。

你看看这本杂志吧，很有意思。

(Take a look at this magazine. It's really interesting.)

B: 什麼雜誌？噢，這本，我看了，是不錯。

什么杂志？噢，这本，我看了，是不错。

(Which magazine? Oh, this one. I've already read it. It is quite good.)

- (3a) 別急，我洗了澡就走。
(What's the big rush? I'll leave as soon as I take a shower.)

過/过 as a complement is different from 過/过 as a dynamic particle:

First, they have different meanings. As a complement, 過/过 signifies completion. As a dynamic particle, 過/过 indicates experience.

Second, 過/过 as a complement can be used with 了; 過/过 as a dynamic particle cannot.

3. End-of-Sentence Particle 啊

A Chinese sentence can end in a particle expressing emotion. This is especially characteristic of spoken Chinese. The emotions conveyed by these particles are quite complex. In this chapter, there are several examples of end-of-sentence particle 啊 in neutral tone.

A. At the end of an exclamatory sentence:

- ① 看來，南京人真的是想儘可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的傳統啊。
看来，南京人真的是想尽可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的传统啊。
(It seems that people in Nanjing do really want to preserve as much as possible the character and traditions of old Nanjing.)

This is an exclamatory sentence. Exclamatory sentences express the feeling of the speaker and often use 啊 to heighten the effect. More examples:

- ② 雨下得多大呀！
(Wow, it's really pouring.)
- ③ 你的字寫得多好哇 (wa)！
你的字写得真好哇 (wa)！
(What great handwriting you have!)
- ④ 這裏的青菜好新鮮哪 (na)！
这里的青菜好新鲜哪 (na)！
(The vegetables are really fresh here!)

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- ⑤ 你聽，鞭炮多響啊！
你听，鞭炮多响啊！
(Listen, the firecrackers are really loud!)

The pronunciation of 啊 can be influenced by the preceding syllable. For instance, after “-i,” “-a,” and “-o” 啊 becomes 呀 (ya); see example ②. After “-ao” it changes to 哇 (wa) as in ③. After “-n” it changes to 哪 (na) as in ④. After “-ng” it is pronounced “ŋ” as in ⑤.

B. At the end of a declarative sentence to explain or remind, e.g.,

- ⑥ 可是現在，你看到處都有外國遊客啊！
可是现在，你到处都有外国游客啊！
(But now, you see foreign tourists everywhere!)
- ⑦ 那就是夫子廟啊。
那就是夫子庙啊。
(That is the Temple of Confucius.)
- ⑧ 別忘了，“民以食為天”啊！
别忘了，“民以食为天”啊！
(Don't forget, “To ordinary people food is as important as the sky.”)

C. At the end of a question:

One kind of yes-or-no question expresses request for confirmation because of the speaker's skepticism or surprise. 啊 serves to moderate the tone of voice.

- ⑨ 明天你給我們上課啊？
明天你给我们上课啊？
(Tomorrow *you* are going to teach us?) [Indicating surprise.]
- ⑩ 小馬不去哈爾濱哪？
小马不去哈尔滨哪？
(Little Ma *isn't* going to Harbin?) [The speaker thought otherwise.]
- ⑪ 你說的是這本書啊？
你说的是这本书啊？
(You were talking about *this* book?) [The speaker thought it was another one.]

啊 can also soften a definite question:

- ⑫ 誰呀?
谁呀?
(Who is it?)
- ⑬ 咱們什麼時候走啊?
咱们什么时候走啊?
(When are we leaving?)
- ⑭ 你怎麼不說話呀?
你怎么不说话呀?
(How come you aren't saying anything?)

In alternative questions to soften the tone of voice:

- ⑮ 咱們是看電影還是聽音樂呀?
咱们是看电影还是听音乐呀?
(Are we going to watch a movie or listen to music?)
- ⑯ 你到底來不來呀?
你到底来不来呀?
(Are you coming?)
- ⑰ 快說，你同意不同意呀?
快说，你同意不同意呀?
(Say it, do you agree?)

D. 啊 can tone down an imperative sentence:

- ⑱ 小心點兒啊，別看錯了!
小心点儿啊，别看错了!
(Be careful, won't you, look carefully so that you don't make any mistakes!)
- ⑲ 注意(zhùyì)啊，比賽馬上開始了!
注意(zhùyì)啊，比赛马上开始了!
(Pay attention, will you? The performance is about to begin.)

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- 20 我只是開個玩笑，別急呀！
我只是开个玩笑，别急呀！
(I was just joking. Don't get upset now.)

- 21 明天你可早點來啊！
明天你可早点来啊！
(Tomorrow [don't forget to] come early.)

E. Sometimes 啊 can convey urgency:

- 22 大家都等着聽你的意見，你怎麼不說話，說呀！
大家都等着听你的意见，你怎么不说话，说呀！
(Everyone is waiting to hear your opinion. How come you're not talking? Say something!)

4. 以 A 為/为 B

“以 A 為/为 B” means to “regard or treat A as B.” It is a written usage.

- 1 民以食為天。(老百姓把吃飯當作天大的事。)
民以食为天。(老百姓把吃饭当作天大的事。)
(The people think of food as important as heaven.)



- ② 這位老師以校為家。(這位老師把學校當作自己家一樣。)
这位老师以校为家。(这位老师把学校当作自己家一样。)
(This teacher views the school as his home.)
- ③ 我姐姐以幫助別人為自己最大的快樂。(姐姐把幫助別人當作自己最大的快樂。)
我姐姐以帮助别人为自己最大的快乐。(姐姐把帮助别人当作自己最大的快乐。)
(My older sister regards helping others as her greatest joy.)

5. 一 + Reduplicated Measure Word

“一 + reduplicated measure word” describes a large grouping of identical or similar, yet distinctly individual objects. For example,

- ① 桌子上擺著一盤盤水果，一瓶瓶可樂。
桌子上摆着一盘盘水果，一瓶瓶可乐。
(On the table there is plate after plate of fruit and bottle after bottle of cola.)
- ② 我家門前有一座座高山，風景特別漂亮。
我家门前有一座座高山，风景特别漂亮。
(In front of my house there are mountains upon mountains. The landscape is really pretty.)

This kind of construction differs from 很多 in terms of both meaning and usage. If the speaker's focus is on describing quantity alone, as in ③ and ④, then this kind of construction would not be appropriate, as shown in (3a) and (4a):

- ③ 書架上有很多書。
书架上有很多书。
(On the bookshelf are many books.)

(3a) 書架上有一本本書。
书架上有一本本书。

- ④ 教室裏坐著很多學生。○
教室里坐着很多学生。○
(Many students are sitting in the classroom.)

- (4a) 教室裏坐著一個個學生。○
教室里坐着一个个学生。○

6. Adverb 可(是) Continued

The adverb 可(是) can mean “indeed,” “very true” in a conversation to affirm or emphasize a fact. 是 can be left out. This usage typically occurs in spoken Chinese.

- ① 你出生的地方已經變成了一個大城市，這可是沒錯的。○
你出生的地方已经变成了一个大城市，这可是没错的。○
(Your birthplace has been transformed into a big city. There's no mistake.)

- ② A: 你說張天明的表哥是外國人？
你说张天明的表哥是外国人？
(Did you say that Zhang Tianming's cousin is a foreigner?)

- B: 我可不是那麼說，他怎麼可能是外國人呢！
我可不是那么说，他怎么可能是外国人呢！
(Not I, I never said that. How could he possibly be a foreigner?)

- ③ 那個景點太遠，走路可走不到。咱們還是打車吧！
那个景点太远，走路可走不到，咱们还是打车吧！
(That scenic spot is too far away. We can't walk there. Let's take a cab.)



在旅遊景點新蓋的古式建築
在旅游景点新盖的古式建筑

Words & Phrases

A. 完全 (entirely; completely)

完全 is an adverb meaning “completely.”

- ① 那個法國遊客說的話我完全聽不懂。
那个法国游客说的话我完全听不懂。
(I didn't understand that French tourist's words at all.)
- ② 張天明把跟麗莎看電影的事完全忘了。
张天明把跟丽莎看电影的事完全忘了。
(Zhang Tianming completely forgot that he was supposed to go to the movies with Lisa.)
- ③ 他同屋的病完全好了。
(His roommate has completely recovered from his illness.)

B. 的確/的确 (indeed)

的確/的确 is an adverb meaning “completely true” used to confirm a previous statement or fact:

- ① A: 你真的不知道小張在哪兒嗎?
你真的不知道小张在哪儿吗?
(You really don't know where Little Zhang is?)

B: 我的確不知道，如果知道還會不告訴你嗎?
我的确不知道，如果知道还会不告诉你吗?
(I truly don't know. If I did, wouldn't I tell you?)

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2 A: 中國的春節真熱鬧。

中国的春节真热闹。

(The Spring Festival in China is really lively.)

B: 不錯，的確熱鬧，特別是除夕晚上。

不错，的确热闹，特别是除夕晚上。

(You're right. It is indeed very lively, especially the night before the festival.)

3 A: 她真的給你道歉了？

她真的给你道歉了？

(Did she really apologize to you?)

B: 她的確給我道歉了，態度特別好。

她的确给我道歉了，态度特别好。

(She did indeed apologize to me, and she was very sincere.)

C. 要不是 (if it were not for; but for)

要不是 is spoken Chinese meaning “if it weren’t for.”

1 要不是麗莎叫天明跟她去看電影，天明根本不進電影院。

要不是丽莎叫天明跟她去看电影，天明根本不进电影院。

(If Lisa hadn't asked Tianming to go to the movies with her, he would have never stepped into a movie theater.)

2 要不是看到報紙上的新聞，大家都不知道那棟大廈已經蓋好了。

要不是看到报纸上的新闻，大家都不知道那栋大厦已经盖好了。

(If we hadn't seen that news story in the paper, no one would have known that that building had been finished.)

3 要不是有獎學金和政府貸款，他恐怕拿不到碩士學位。

要不是有奖学金和政府贷款，他恐怕拿不到硕士学位。

(If it hadn't been for his scholarship and government loan, he probably wouldn't have been able to get his master's degree.)

D. 從來/从来 (from past till present; always; at all times)

從來/从来 is an adverb. It's often followed by a word of negation such as 不 or 沒.

- ① 我的外國朋友從來沒過過端午節，也從來沒吃過粽子。
我的外国朋友从来没过过端午节，也从来没吃过粽子。
(My foreign friends have never celebrated the Dragon Boat Festival and never eaten any zongzi.)
- ② 小王上課從來不遲到，老師們都很喜歡他。
小王上课从来不迟到，老师们都很喜欢他。
(Little Wang is never late for class. The teachers all like him very much.)
- ③ 林太太買衣服從來不在乎牌子。
林太太买衣服从来不在乎牌子。
(Mrs. Lin never cares about brand names when she shops for clothes.)

Sometimes 從來/从来 can be used in an affirmative sense.

- ④ A: 沒想到你的房間這麼乾淨。
没想到你的房间这么干净。
(I didn't think that your room would be this clean!)
- B: 我的房間從來就很乾淨。
我的房间从来就很干净。
(My room is always very clean.)



你從來沒看見過這種車吧？
你从来没看见过这种车吧？

E. 看來/看来 (it seems)

看來/看来, meaning “it seems” or “it appears,” introduces a conclusion or opinion based on a previously stated fact or previously described situation:

- ① 你心情這麼好，看來一定有什麼好事。
你心情这么好，看来一定有什么好事。
(You're in such a good mood. There must be a really good reason.)
- ② 聽你剛才那麼說，看來你兒子暑假的活動你都已經安排好了。
听你刚才那么说，看来你儿子暑假的活动你都已经安排好了。
(From what you just said, it seems you have made all the arrangements for your son's summer activities.)
- ③ 我還得學五門課，看來這個學期畢不了業了。
我还得学五门课，看来这个学期毕不了业了。
(I have to take five more classes. It doesn't seem possible that I'll be able to graduate [at the end of] this semester.)

F. 儘可能/尽可能 (as much as possible; do one's utmost)

- ① 別着急，我們會儘可能幫你找到鑰匙。
别着急，我们会尽可能帮你找到钥匙。
(Don't worry. We'll do our best to help you find your keys.)
- ② 張天明認為旅行的時候儘可能要少帶東西，可是麗莎喜歡帶很多東西。
张天明认为旅行的时候尽可能要少带东西，可是丽莎喜欢带很多东西。
(Zhang Tianming thinks that when you travel you should pack as lightly as possible. However, Lisa likes to pack many things.)
- ③ 你明天儘可能早點來學校，別又遲到。要不然老師會生氣。
你明天尽可能早点来学校，别又迟到。要不然老师会生气。
(Come to school tomorrow as early as you can. Don't be late again, or the teacher will be angry.)




這樣的傳統建築保留得多不多？
这样的传统建筑保留得多不多？

Language Practice

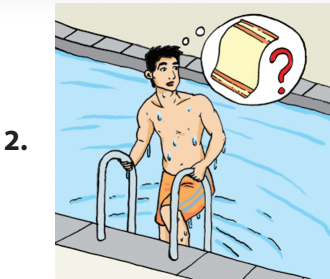
A. This Is Totally Unexpected!

Use 竟(然) to express your surprise when confronted with something unexpected:

EXAMPLE:



→ 五月竟然下雪。



B. I Try My Best!

Suppose you are leaving home for college and you want to alleviate your parents’ concerns about your lifestyle on campus by pledging to do more or less of the following.

EXAMPLE: drinking cola

X

→ 我會儘可能少喝可樂。 我会尽可能少喝可乐。

1. eating fruit and vegetables

✓

2. phoning parents

✓

3. spending money

X

4. working out

✓

5. using credit cards

X

6. eating fast food

X



這兒賣什麼？
这儿卖什么？



這兒賣什麼地方的小吃？
这儿卖什么地方的小吃？

C. Little Sis

Suppose you have a little sister just starting college. Based on each of the scenarios below, express your concern about your sister’s life on campus by using 擔心/担心.

EXAMPLE: Her dorm is noisy.

→ 她的宿舍很吵，我擔心她晚上睡不好覺。 她的宿舍很吵，我担心她晚上睡不好觉。

- 1. She is a vegetarian, but most of the food at the cafeteria has meat in it.
- 2. She is a late riser, but her first class this semester starts at 8:00 a.m.
- 3. She is majoring in a subject that won’t make her very competitive on the job market.
- 4. She has not called or text-messed for two weeks.
- 5. She planned to study in China over winter break, but submitted her application a bit too late.

D. What Do You See?

a. Working with a partner, list in Chinese the things you might see in a busy downtown area.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

b. Then, based on the list, describe city life to someone in a rural area.

E. A Memorable Place

What is the most memorable city or town that you have ever visited? What was it like? Recap what you heard (or didn't hear) and what you saw (or didn't see) during your visit there.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

F. Taking a Stroll Down Memory Lane

a. Share with a partner the changes that your hometown has gone through in the past few years.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b. Explain the reasons why you like or dislike these changes.

G. Visiting A Popular Tourist Destination

a. What would you expect of a popular historic tourist site in China? Don't forget to mention the sights, the sounds, and the food.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

b. Tell a partner if you know of or have visited such a historic tourist site.

c. Talk about the location of a tourist site of your choice and the best time of the year to visit it.

H. Writing Practice

Below are some sentences and phrases that describe the changes in Nanjing based on the text of the current chapter. Connect them to form a paragraph. One way to organize the sentences is to use 第一, 第二, 第三... Don't forget to introduce the paragraph with a general statement.

1. 張天明爸爸的中學搬家了，那兒變成了購物中心
2. 新蓋了很多高樓大廈
3. 南京過去很安靜，現在街上人多，車多，很熱鬧
4. 街上有一些外國商店、銀行
5. 街上有很多外國遊客

1. 张天明爸爸的中学搬家了，那儿变成了购物中心
2. 新盖了很多高楼大厦
3. 南京过去很安静，现在街上人多，车多，很热闹
4. 街上有一些外国商店、银行
5. 街上有很多外国游客

Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng hé Lìshā shàng ge xuéqī mò shēnqǐng dào Zhōngguó xué Zhōngwén, yuánlái yǐwéi shíjiān huì lái bu jí, méi xiǎng dào xuéxiào jìng^① hěn kuài jiù tóngyì le. Liǎng ge rén kěyǐ zài Zhōngguó xuéxí, shēnghuó sǎn, sì ge yuè, zhè ràng tāmen fēicháng gāoxìng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng hé Lìshā xiān dào Shànghǎi, ránhòu zuò gāosù huǒchē qù Nánjīng. Huǒchē hěn kuài, liǎng ge xiǎoshí jiù dào le. Tiānmíng de biǎogē kāi chē qù huǒchē zhàn jiē tāmen. Tāmen jiù zhù zài gūmā jiā.

Lái Zhōngguó qián, Tiānmíng de bàba yào tāmen yídìng qù Nánjīng kàn kan tā yǐqián de zhōngxué, pāi jǐ zhāng zhàopiàn fā gěi tā. Yúshì dào Nánjīng de dì èr tiān, yì chī guo^② zǎofàn, biǎogē jiù dài tāmen qù zhǎo nà ge zhōngxué. Méi xiǎng dào nàr yǐjīng biàn chéng^③ le yí ge gòuwù zhōngxīn, wánquán bú shì bàba shuō de nà ge yàngzi le. Biǎogē wèn le hǎo jǐ ge rén, shéi yě shuō bù qīngchu nà ge zhōngxué bān dào nǎr qù le. Tiānmíng xiǎng, bàba zǒng shuō zìjǐ shì Nánjīng rén, kěshì shíjìshàng tā shúxī de nà ge Nánjīng yǐjīng méiyǒu le, jīntiān de Nánjīng duì tā lái shuō qíshí shì yí ge wánquán mòshēng de dìfang.

Suīrán méi zhǎo dào bàba de zhōngxué, dàn biǎogē hěn gāoxìng de shuō yuànyì dāng dǎoyóu, dài tāmen jìxù zài jiē shàng zǒu zou, ràng tāmen hǎo hǎo kàn kan Nánjīng.

* * *

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Bàba chángcháng shuō Nánjīng shì ge hěn ānjìng de chéngshì, méi xiǎng dào zhème rènao! Nǐ kàn dào chù dōu shì xīn gài de gāo lóu, dà jiē shàng jǐ mǎn le qìchē.

Biǎogē: Zhè xiē nián Nánjīng de biànhuà díquè hěn dà, wǒ yǐqián qí zìxíngchē shàng bān, xiànzài yě kāi qì chē lai le.

Lìshā: Zhè gēn wǒ yǐqián xiǎngxiàng de Zhōngguó wánquán bù yíyàng. Zài Shànghǎi de shíhou, yàobúshì dào chù dōu shì Zhōngwén, wǒ hái yǐwéi shì zài Měiguó ne.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ bàba shuō, tā xiǎo shíhou zài Nánjīng hěn shǎo kàn dào wàiguó rén, kěshì xiànzài, nǐ kàn dào chù dōu yǒu wàiguó yóukè a^③!

Lìshā: Zánmen bù yě shì liǎng ge “lǎowài” ma? Hā hā! Nǐ kàn mǎlù duìmiàn, Měiguó kuàicān diàn, Rìběn yínháng, Fǎguó fúzhūāng diàn.

- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhōngguó de dà mén dǎ kāi le, Zhōngguó rónggrù shìjiè le, zhè shì jiàn hǎo shì.
- Lìshā: Kěshì wǒ dānxīn, zhèyàng xià qu^②, yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de dōngxī huì bú huì yuè lái yuè shǎo ne?
- Biǎogē: Bú huì de. Nánjīng hái shì bǎoliú le hěn duō yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de dōngxī. Bǐrú shuō jiànzhù, Nánjīng zuì yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de shì Fūzǐmiào, nà hái yǒu chī de, hē de, wánr de...
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nà zánmen xiànzài jiù qù Fūzǐmiào, cháng cháng Nánjīng xiǎochī^③ ba.
- Biǎogē: Hǎo a! Bùguǎn Zhōngguó zěnmē biàn, Nánjīng zěnmē biàn, dùzi è le yào chī méi biàn. Nǐmen tīngshuō guo “mín yǐ shí wéi tiān”^{④④} zhè jù huà ba?
- Lìshā: Á^⑤? Shénme? Cónglái méi tīngshuō guo.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhè jù huà de yìsi, jiǎndān de shuō jiù shì, “chī” shì lǎobǎixìng shēnghuó zhōng zuì zhòngyào de shìr.
- Lìshā: Hǎoxiàng tīng yǒu dào li de. Āi, Tiānmíng, nǐ kàn, nà shì shénme dìfang? Rén nàme duō, pángbiān hǎoxiàng hái mài chī de, wánr de, wǔ yán liù sè, zhēn hǎokàn, zhēn rènào!
- Biǎogē: Nà jiù shì Fūzǐmiào a.
- Lìshā: Kàn lai, Nánjīng rén zhēn de shì xiǎng jīn kěnéng bǎoliú lǎo Nánjīng de tèsè, lǎo Nánjīng de chuántǒng a.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nánjīng yìbiān shì yí dòng dòng gāo lóu dà shà, yìbiān shì yí zuò zuò^⑤ chuántǒng jiànzhù, zhàn zài zhèr, wǒ hǎoxiàng tīng dào le yì zhǒng shēngyīn.
- Lìshā: Shénme shēngyīn?
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Lìshǐ de jiǎobù shēng. Wǎnshang wǒ gěi bàba fā yí ge diànzǐ yóujiàn, gào su tā zhōngxué yǐjīng zhǎo bú dào le, zài bǎ jīntiān pāi de zhàopiàn fā gěi tā kàn kan, bù zhīdao tā kàn le huì gāoxìng hái shì huì nánguò.
- Biǎogē: Āi, wǒ yě tīng dào le yì zhǒng shēngyīn.
- Lìshā, Zhāng Tiānmíng: Shénme shēngyīn?
- Biǎogē: Dùzi gūlū gūlū jiào de shēngyīn. Zǒu le zhème duō lù, nǐmen hǎoxiàng bú lèi bú è, wǒ zhè ge dǎoyóu kě^⑥ yòu kě yòu è le. Bié wàng le, “mín yǐ shí wéi tiān” a! Zǒu, chī fàn qù!

English Text

At the end of last semester Zhang Tianming and Lisa applied to go to China to study Chinese. They had originally thought that it might be too late. To their surprise, the school very quickly agreed. The two of them could study and live in China for three or four months. This made them very happy.

Zhang Tianming and Lisa arrived in Shanghai first, and then took a high-speed train to Nanjing. The train was very fast, reaching their destination in only two hours. Tianming's cousin drove to the train station to pick them up. They would stay with Tianming's aunt.

Before their trip to China, Tianming's dad wanted them to make sure to go to Nanjing to see his former middle school, take some photographs, and send them to him. So the day after they arrived in Nanjing, as soon as they finished breakfast Tianming's cousin took them to look for that middle school. They never imagined that place had been turned into a shopping center. It didn't look anything like what Tianming's father talked about. Tianming's cousin asked more than a few people, but none could say clearly where the middle school had moved. Tianming thought his dad always said that he was from Nanjing, but in reality the Nanjing that he was familiar with had already disappeared. The Nanjing of today would actually be a totally strange place to him.

Although they didn't find his dad's middle school, Tianming's cousin happily said that he'd be willing to act as a tour guide and keep on taking them around on the streets so that they could get a good look at Nanjing.

* * *

Zhang Tianming: My dad often says that Nanjing is a very quiet city, so I never imagined it would be so lively! Look, there are new tall buildings everywhere, and the streets are crowded with cars.

Cousin: Over the last few years the changes in Nanjing have indeed been great. I used to bike to work. Now I've started driving, too.


Lisa: This is completely different from the China of my imagination. When we were in Shanghai, if it hadn't been for the Chinese characters everywhere, I'd have thought that I was in America.

Zhang Tianming: My dad says that when he was little Nanjing saw very few foreigners, but now you see foreign tourists everywhere.

Lisa: Aren't we two foreigners, too? Haha! You see on the other side of the street, American fast food, a Japanese bank, a French clothing store...

- Zhang Tianming: China's gate has been opened. China has melded into the world. This is a good thing.
- Lisa: But I worry that if it continues like this there will be fewer and fewer distinctly Chinese things.
- Cousin: That won't happen. Nanjing has preserved many things with a distinct Chinese character. Take architecture, for example—what is most distinctly Chinese in Nanjing is the Temple of Confucius. There are also food and drinks and amusements there....
- Zhang Tianming: Then let's go to the Temple of Confucius and try Nanjing's local snacks.
- Cousin: No problem! No matter how much China changes, no matter how much Nanjing changes, when you are hungry, you've got to eat. That hasn't changed. You have heard the saying, "To mortals nothing matters as much as food," right?
- Lisa: Huh? What? Never heard of it.
- Zhang Tianming: The meaning of this saying, to put it simply, is that the most important thing in ordinary people's lives is food.
- Lisa: That seems to make sense. Tianming, look, what place is that? There are so many people there. Nearby there is food and entertainment. It's so colorful. Really beautiful and lively!
- Cousin: That's the Temple of Confucius.
- Lisa: It seems that people in Nanjing really want to preserve old Nanjing's character and tradition as much as possible.
- Zhang Tianming: Nanjing has on the one hand row after row of tall buildings, and on the other row upon row of traditional buildings. Standing here, I seem to hear a sound.
- Lisa: What sound?
- Zhang Tianming: The footsteps of history. Tonight I'll send my dad an email message. I'll tell him that his middle school is nowhere to be found. I'll also send him the pictures that I took today for him to look at. I don't know if he'll feel happy or sad after he sees those.
- Cousin: I've also heard a sound.
- Lisa and Zhang Tianming: What sound?
- Cousin: The rumbling sound of my stomach. We've walked such a long way, but you don't seem tired or hungry. I, as your tour guide, am both thirsty and hungry. Don't forget, "To ordinary people nothing matters as much as food." Let's go and eat!

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check () the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which tasks you may need to practice more.

| I can | Very Well | OK | A Little |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Describe some of the sights and sounds of a city | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Describe some basic features of a historic tourist site | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Describe briefly a city's development over time | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Express surprise at an unforeseen turn of events | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |