

# Chinese Odyssey Volume 6

通向中国  
通向中國

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**This sample includes:**

*Chinese Odyssey, Volume 6 Textbook w/ practice exercises*  
Table of Contents, Preface, Lesson 46

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# Introduction

Welcome to *Chinese Odyssey*, an innovative multimedia language courseware for learning Chinese. *Chinese Odyssey* is designed to provide a comprehensive curriculum, laying the groundwork for building your Chinese language skills from beginning to advanced levels over a period of three years. Designed for high school, college, and adult learners, *Chinese Odyssey* teaches the full scope of language learning skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—in addition to grammar. And because it is completely multimedia-based, *Chinese Odyssey* provides unique access to video, audio, and interactive exercises, adding a new dimension of flexibility and richness to the language learning experience.

## Year-by-Year Learning Objectives

### ***First Year (Volumes 1 and 2)***

The first year is designed to teach the basic survival skills you will need to communicate in Chinese. The exercises concentrate heavily on spoken language and pronunciation, with a special focus on pinyin and tones in Volume 1. In Volume 2, pronunciation exercises are gradually replaced by more communicative and grammar-based exercises.

### ***Second Year (Volumes 3 and 4)***

In your second year of studying Chinese, you will complete the basic groundwork in Chinese, and you'll learn more about Chinese grammar. At this point, you should become more comfortable with Chinese customs and will be able to communicate about daily tasks with Chinese people. By the end of this year, you will have gained the necessary language skills for living in China.

### ***Third Year (Volumes 5 and 6)***

At this level, you will be continuously honing your language skills and cultural understanding. You will develop the skills necessary to carry on a high-level discussion in Chinese, expressing your opinions as you talk about issues related to current events, Chinese society, politics, economics, the education system, and aspects of Chinese culture such as food, holidays, and Chinese medicine. You will also begin to learn the written form of Chinese (书面语/書面語), which is different from the modern spoken form of the language.

## *Chinese Odyssey's Pedagogical Approach*

### ***Why Multimedia***

In the past, most education took place in a classroom environment and was based primarily on interaction between the teacher and student. Today, people of all ages and backgrounds are seeking to enhance their language experience with multimedia tools. As a completely stand-alone multimedia courseware, *Chinese Odyssey* lets you effectively manage your own learning. Using the multimedia CD-ROMs, you can instantly see whether you've completed an exercise correctly, get explanations of answers, and record your exercise scores. You can participate in a variety of interactive situations that allow you to practice what you have learned. Thus, you can set your own pace and focus on your perceived areas of weakness.

The multimedia format easily accommodates students of varying backgrounds, skill levels, and aptitudes. For example, beginning students can spend more time learning to write Chinese characters by following animated stroke order, or focus on pronunciation drills. In the second and third years, students can take advantage of online resources—such as links to Internet pages related to lesson topics—which will enrich their learning experience. In short, for students, using the multimedia courseware is like having a private tutor.

Within the realm of traditional classroom-based instruction, the *Chinese Odyssey* courseware enables instructors to more effectively use their limited instructional hours for interaction with their students rather than for mechanical drills. For example, using the multimedia CD-ROM, students can do drills and exercises as well as review the lesson on their own time. This frees up class time for more meaningful interaction between teachers and students. Because the courseware contains a score-keeping function, language instructors don't have to spend lots of time grading students' homework. Instructors can simply ask students to print out their exercise score reports, which will automatically indicate the students' performance as well as the time taken to complete the exercise. Moreover, students absent from class can take their portable CDs with them in order to keep up with lessons, without having to use too much of the instructor's time to make up the class.

## A Note about the Exercises

*Chinese Odyssey* contains sophisticated multimedia exercises in grammar and the four basic language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In order to prepare you to take the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* (HSK), the Chinese Proficiency Test given by the Chinese government, some of the exercises are in HSK format (see “How *Chinese Odyssey* Provides Preparation for the HSK” on page xiii). Other multimedia exercises include matching games and pre-recorded dialogues that you can engage in with the computer; we hope that such activities are able to bring some fun and interaction to Chinese learning.

## Why We Introduce Conversational Chinese and Idiomatic Colloquial Speech

The dialogues in *Chinese Odyssey* are written in conversational Chinese, the language that people in mainland China use in their daily interactions. This differs from the standard textbook language found in most Chinese language learning materials. Some of the expressions may also differ from the language used in Taiwan.

We take this approach because we believe that the standard textbook language is heavily limited by vocabulary and grammar, and that it does not reflect natural spoken Mandarin Chinese. In the written passages, we use more formal language and less conversational language.

In addition to conversational Chinese, we also introduce authentic idiomatic colloquial speech to make learning more real and the everyday spoken language more accessible. These idiomatic expressions are explained in the notes that follow the dialogues. Heritage students and those who are highly motivated to learn can simply memorize the colloquial speech without a need to analyze the grammar. Those who have limited time do not have to memorize the idiomatic colloquial expressions.

## Topics in *Chinese Odyssey*

The course material contains practical topics such as greeting people, entertaining guests, opening a bank account, or going to the post office, as well as contemporary topics such as dating and opening a cell phone account. The grammar points and vocabulary are introduced based on the content of the topics. Before writing *Chinese Odyssey*, we held a series of discussions with our students in order to select topics that would be, from a learner's perspective, both interesting and practical. For example, dating is a topic that students love because it helps to bring Chinese learning from academia into their everyday world.

## Settings in *Chinese Odyssey*

The settings in *Chinese Odyssey* are designed to mirror the real experiences of students learning Chinese. In the first year, most students begin their language-learning journey in their home country. During the second and third years, however, students tend to travel abroad to enhance their language-learning experience in the target country of their chosen language. Thus, in parallel, our courseware begins in the home country of the novice Chinese learner, and then shifts to China, with increasingly sophisticated scenes as the students themselves advance in their language skills.

## Curriculum Planning

Each year of *Chinese Odyssey* covers two volumes of material, with 20 lessons for each of the first two years (approximately 5–6 instructional hours per lesson), and 10 lessons for the third year (approximately 9–10 instructional hours per lesson). To facilitate learning and teaching, we have tightly controlled the number of vocabulary words and the length of the text in each lesson. Grammar is graded in terms of level of difficulty, and difficult grammar points such as 的, 了, and verb complements usually appear more than once: first to introduce basic concepts, and later with increasingly detailed explanations and practice.

## How *Chinese Odyssey* Provides Preparation for the HSK

In addition to providing a rigorous Chinese language course, *Chinese Odyssey* is designed to prepare you for taking the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* (HSK), a proficiency-based, standardized aptitude test issued by the Chinese government. If you want to study abroad or work in China, you will eventually have to take this test. *Chinese Odyssey's* testing software is modeled after the HSK, to give you a sense of what the actual exam is like and help you prepare for the exam.

## A Tour through *Chinese Odyssey*

### *Textbook*

#### Text

Each lesson is introduced with a dialogue, which we refer to as the lesson's "text." Based on the experiences of a group of friends studying Chinese, the dialogues reflect the daily life of a typical university student.

The situations in each of the lessons are real-life situations that you might encounter upon visiting or preparing to visit China, such as asking for directions, ordering food at a restaurant, or applying for a visa to study abroad. We have also incorporated a range of cultural material, including common idioms and slang, to enhance your working knowledge of Chinese culture and tradition.

### Vocabulary

Because Chinese is a non-alphabetic language, it is often fascinating but time-consuming for beginning students to learn the written form. To make it easier, we have divided the vocabulary in Volume 1 of the first year into the following two types:

- **Basic:** Basic vocabulary consists of common words that are used in everyday conversation. You will practice listening, speaking, and reading these words, but will not be responsible for writing them by hand.
- **Core:** From the pool of basic vocabulary words, there is a smaller set of core vocabulary, which you should learn to write. In the vocabulary lists, these core vocabulary words are starred.

Throughout *Chinese Odyssey*, you'll also find the following lists of words in the Vocabulary section.

- **Notes:** Explain special expressions or idioms that appear in the texts. These special expressions are not required learning, but because they are fun and convey something interesting about Chinese culture, most students enjoy learning them.
- **Spoken Expressions (口頭用語/口头用语):** Part of the required basic vocabulary, these are colloquial expressions that you will encounter frequently in everyday conversation.
- **Featured Vocabulary (詞彙注解/词汇注解):** Contains further explanations and examples for the more difficult-to-use or commonly confused words and phrases.
- **Supplementary Vocabulary (補充詞彙/补充词汇):** Additional words related to the lesson topic. Not required learning.

Starting in Volume 3 of the second year, as a preface to the opening dialogue we have included a background paragraph that provides additional information related to the topic. In the third year, the opening passages become more sophisticated as more written language is introduced, and the dialogues are shortened accordingly.

### Phonetics

This section (Lessons 1–8 in Volume 1) teaches you how to pronounce Chinese using pinyin, the standard romanization system. This section includes phonetic presentations along with exercises such as distinguishing tones, distinguishing sounds, pronunciation practice, and sight reading to help you master pinyin.

### Character Writing

This section (Lessons 2–8 in Volume 1) presents Chinese character composition, stroke types, stroke order, and radicals along with a Chinese character box for handwriting practice.

## Grammar

This section presents three to five grammar points related to the text in each lesson. The structures are introduced progressively from simple to complex and are displayed in chart form with plenty of supporting examples, making them accessible and easy to use for reference or self-study. You will start by learning parts of speech and the basic word order of a Chinese sentence. Gradually, you will begin to form more complex sentences using new grammatical structures, learn more function words (words with no substantial meaning, but specific grammatical roles), and more complex conjunctions unique to the Chinese language. Throughout the grammar sections, there are short “Practice” exercises that allow you to apply the grammar points you’ve just learned.

## Textbook Exercises

In each lesson of the textbook for volumes 1–4, we have added some classroom-based exercises to give you an opportunity to practice what you have learned with your teacher and your classmates. The textbook exercises focus on grammar and general understanding of the lessons. This allows the teacher to check whether you understand the materials presented in class and give you feedback as you develop your skills. In Volume 5 & 6, the textbook exercises are expanded so that contextualized practice sections immediately follow each major section. After the vocabulary lists, there are related vocabulary exercises. And after grammar patterns are introduced, likewise there is a section of related grammar exercises. This structure accommodates more focused and contextualized language practice for students at the higher skill levels.

## Workbook

Volumes 1–4 of *Chinese Odyssey* each include a workbook that contains four sections: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Each section has two to four tasks, starting at an easy level and gradually becoming more difficult as your skills progress. For example, in the listening section you first might be asked to listen to a set of Chinese phrases and select the corresponding English. Later on, you might hear a short conversation or monologue and be asked to respond to questions based on the text. Speaking exercises emphasize pronunciation, intonation, and conversational skills along with correct grammatical structure. Reading and writing exercises measure your ability to respond to authentic sections of Chinese text in real-life situations you might encounter (writing an e-mail, filling out a form, writing a summary based on Web research, etc.).

In Volumes 5 & 6 of *Chinese Odyssey*, the organization of exercises changes to allow for more integrated practice of all four skills. Instead of a separate workbook with exercises divided by skill type, the exercises in Volumes 5 & 6 combine at least two, and usually three, of the different language skills together. You will have the opportunity to listen and speak, or to read, speak, and write, for example, in a series of integrated tasks.

## Multimedia CD-ROM Set

The multimedia CD-ROM is a stand-alone courseware, and includes the same wide range of activities covering listening, speaking, reading, writing, and grammar that you’ll find in the textbook and workbook. In addition, the multimedia CD-ROM includes interactive activities and detailed explanations for the practice material, and offers the following technological advantages to help you further improve your language skills:



- A variety of images, video, audio, and readings that incorporate all the basic language skills in a dynamic multimedia environment.
- An interactive platform that allows you to engage in pre-recorded dialogues with the computer.
- Voice-recording capability that allows you to compare your pronunciation with that of a native speaker.
- The flexibility to optimize activities to your own personal skill level, for example by choosing to hear audio clips at different speeds, and choosing to show or hide pinyin.
- Vocabulary lists that feature step-by-step demonstration of character creation and stroke order.
- Immediate feedback on exercise results, with relevant explanations.
- Video clips and authentic materials that help broaden your understanding of life in contemporary China.
- Easy-to-follow navigation and attractive layout.

For more information on the multimedia CD-ROM, please see “The *Chinese Odyssey* Multimedia CD-ROM” on page xvii.

### **Audio CD**

The audio CDs includes all lesson texts and vocabulary in the textbook, as well as all listening exercises and some speaking exercises in the workbook. The audio CDs can be used in addition to the Multimedia CD-ROM Set for students who would like extra speaking and listening practice, or they can be used as the primary source for audio content for students who prefer not to use the multimedia CD-ROMs.

## **Using the Materials in *Chinese Odyssey***

There are three major ways to utilize the materials in *Chinese Odyssey*.

### **Multimedia CD-ROM Set**

This is the primary element, and includes all lessons, grammar, vocabulary, and exercises in the program. It can be used as a stand-alone set, or in conjunction with other elements.

### **Textbook/Workbook + Multimedia CD-ROM Set**

The workbook allows you to do listening, reading, writing, and some speaking exercises without a computer. It includes all the workbook exercises on the CD-ROM, with the exception of some speaking exercises that require voice recording and playback.

### **Textbook/Workbook + Audio CD Set**

This combination works well for people who aren't utilizing the multimedia CD-ROMs. The audio CD set contains audio content for all lessons, plus listening exercises and some speaking exercises.

*Chinese Odyssey* is an excellent courseware package, but like any teaching tool, it's only half of the equation. We've provided you with the materials, and now it's up to you to make the best use of them. Remember, the more you practice your Chinese, the better you will become. We wish you the best of luck and hope that you enjoy *Chinese Odyssey*.



SAMPLE

# 46

## 婚姻

### Marriage: Past, Present, and Future

*In this lesson you will:*

- Learn about traditional Chinese marriage customs and comment on the marital situation in China today.
- Describe, analyze, and debate traditional Chinese marriage customs.
- Compare traditional Chinese marriage customs with those of your country.

二十世纪以前，中国人的婚姻一般都由父母做决定，年轻人基本上没有选择丈夫或妻子的权利。甚至有些孩子还没有出生，他们的父母居然就指腹为婚<sup>1</sup>。随着社会的发展，年轻人自由恋爱越来越流行。最近几十年来，年轻人的婚姻基本上都是由自己决定的。由此可见，在婚姻的问题上父母和年轻人的地位已经和以前不同了。

中国到现在还存在着“男大当婚，女大当嫁”的传统观念。如果一个年轻人到了结婚的年龄还没有对象，那么他的父母、亲戚、朋友、还有同事都会热心地帮助他介绍对象。近几年来，为了未婚的人



Xueying Wang

*Wedding celebration at a local restaurant in Xi'an.*

# 46

## 婚姻

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二十世紀以前，中國人的婚姻一般都由父母做決定，年輕人基本上沒有選擇丈夫或妻子的權利。甚至有些孩子還沒有出生，他們的父母親居然就指腹為婚<sup>1</sup>。隨著社會的發展，年輕人自由戀愛越來越流行。最近幾十年來，年輕人的婚姻基本上都是由自己決定的。由此可見，在婚姻的問題上父母和年輕人的地位已經和以前不同了。

中國到現在還存在著“男大當婚，女大當嫁”的傳統觀念。如果一個年輕人到了結婚的年齡還沒有對象，那麼他的父母、親戚、朋友、還有同事都會熱心地幫助他介紹對象。近幾年來，為了未婚的人



Xueying Wang

*Wedding celebration at a local restaurant in Xi'an.*

而办的婚姻介绍所越来越多，网上找对象也非常流行。除此以外，结婚以后，夫妻在家庭中的地位也发生了很大的变化，“男尊女卑<sup>2</sup>”的传统观念也在逐渐减少。特别是在中国的大城市，夫妻之间很平等。一般两个人都工作，下班以后，一起做家务。

现代的中国年轻人似乎更讲究个人生活的质量和精神享受。既然两个人在一起不幸福，就应该分道扬镳<sup>3</sup>。离婚、再婚不再像以前那样受到社会舆论的批评。另外，随着离婚率不断地增高，一些人对婚姻感到失望，不敢再结婚。于是，非婚同居的社会现象也越来越严重。一天，李丽莉、陈小云和吴文德几个人谈起了与婚姻有关的一些社会现象。

(在学校图书馆)

李丽莉：我昨天在看报纸的时候看到中国近几年的离婚率一年比一年高，而且在今后的几年中还会继续增高。

吴文德：因为两口子不合而要求离婚，当然是很正常的啦。

李丽莉：可是中国人一向讲究“夫唱妇随<sup>4</sup>，白头偕老<sup>5</sup>。”

陈小云：那都是老生常谈<sup>6</sup>了。有些人离婚不只是因为两口子不合，而是为了追求个人幸福。“第三者插足”的婚外情现象也会出现。

吴文德：我觉得离婚的人越来越多，主要是因为人们对离婚的看法跟以前不同了。

陈小云：对，过去人们把离婚看作一件非常丢人的事，父母反对，邻居、同事说闲话。现在有些年轻人认为合得来就过，合不来就拉倒，不应该凑合。

李丽莉：合不来离婚我不反对。但是我不明白为什么中国竟然会出现非婚同居的现象。

陈小云：由于离婚率的增高，很多人都认为非婚同居是一种试婚，对进一步了解对方有帮助，比盲目结婚要好。社会开始渐渐地宽容甚至接受非婚同居的现象了。

吴文德：你们越说我越糊涂了。你们觉得现在的这些社会现象是越来越好还是越来越坏呢？

而辦的婚姻介紹所越來越多，網上找對象也非常流行。除此以外，結婚以後，夫妻在家庭中的地位也發生了很大的變化，“男尊女卑<sup>2</sup>”的傳統觀念也在逐漸減少。特別是在中國的大城市，夫妻之間很平等。一般兩個人都工作，下班以後，一起做家務。

現代的中國年輕人似乎更講究個人生活的質量和精神享受。既然兩個人在一起不幸福，就應該分道揚鑣<sup>3</sup>。離婚、再婚不再像以前那樣受到社會輿論的批評。另外，隨著離婚率不斷地增高，一些人對婚姻感到失望，不敢再結婚。於是，非婚同居的社會現象也越來越嚴重。一天，李麗莉，陳小雲和吳文德幾個人談起了與婚姻有關的一些社會現象。

(在學校圖書館)

李麗莉：我昨天在看報紙的時候看到中國近幾年的離婚率一年比一年高，而且在今後的幾年中還會繼續增高。

吳文德：因為兩口子不合而要求離婚，當然是很正常的啦。

李麗莉：可是中國人一向講究“夫唱婦隨<sup>4</sup>，白頭偕老<sup>5</sup>。”

陳小雲：那都是老生常談<sup>6</sup>了。有些人離婚不只是因為兩口子不合，而是為了追求個人幸福。“第三者插足”的婚外情現象也會出現。

吳文德：我覺得離婚的人越來越多，主要是因為人們對離婚的看法跟以前不同了。

陳小雲：對，過去人們把離婚看作一件非常丟人的事，父母反對，鄰居、同事說閒話。現在有些年輕人認為合得來就過，合不來就拉倒，不應該湊合。

李麗莉：合不來離婚我不反對。但是我不明白為什麼中國竟然會出現非婚同居的現象。

陳小雲：由於離婚率的增高，很多人都認為非婚同居是一種試婚，對進一步瞭解對方有幫助，比盲目結婚要好。社會開始漸漸地寬容甚至接受非婚同居的現象了。

吳文德：你們越說我越糊塗了。你們覺得現在的這些社會現象是越來越好還是越來越壞呢？



## Notes

### 1. 指腹为婚 (zhǐ fù wéi hūn)

Parents make the decisions concerning their children's marriages; (lit.) (from an ancient story in which two pregnant women) point at each other's pregnant bellies to arrange a marriage for the babies yet to be born (presuming that they are a boy and a girl).

### 2. 男尊女卑 (nán zūn nǚ bēi)

Social status of men and women in traditional society; (lit.) (to consider) men as superior and women as inferior.

### 3. 分道扬镳 (fēn dào yáng biāo)

To go separate ways, each to his/her own liking; (lit.) to go on separate paths and lead one's horse accordingly. For more information about this phrase, please see Task 4 in 听说读写练习.

### 4. 夫唱妇随 (fū chàng fù suí)

Used to describe domestic harmony; (lit.) when the husband sings, the wife follows in accompaniment.

### 5. 白头偕老 (bái tóu xié lǎo)

Used to describe a happy couple living together throughout their lives; (lit.) (husband and wife as) white-haired heads, growing old together.

### 6. 老生常谈 (lǎo shēng cháng tán)

(Lit.) an old scholar's repetitive talk; platitude, banality, cliché. For more information about this phrase, please see Task 4 in 听说读写练习.



Lauren Broun

*An outdoor wedding ceremony.*

## Notes

1. 指腹為婚 (zhǐ fù wéi hūn)  
Parents make the decisions concerning their children's marriages; (lit.) (from an ancient story in which two pregnant women) point at each other's pregnant bellies to arrange a marriage for the babies yet to be born (presuming that they are a boy and a girl).
2. 男尊女卑 (nán zūn nǚ bēi)  
Social status of men and women in traditional society; (lit.) (to consider) men as superior and women as inferior.
3. 分道揚鑣 (fēn dào yáng biāo)  
To go separate ways, each to his/her own liking; (lit.) to go on separate paths and lead one's horse accordingly. For more information about this phrase, please see Task 4 in 聽說讀寫練習.
4. 夫唱婦隨 (fū chàng fù suí)  
Used to describe domestic harmony; (lit.) when the husband sings, the wife follows in accompaniment.
5. 白頭偕老 (bái tóu xié lǎo)  
Used to describe a happy couple living together throughout their lives; (lit.) (husband and wife as) white-haired heads, growing old together.
6. 老生常談 (lǎo shēng cháng tán)  
(Lit.) an old scholar's repetitive talk; platitude, banality, cliché. For more information about this phrase, please see Task 4 in 聽說讀寫練習.



*An outdoor wedding ceremony.*



## 课文问答 *Questions and Answers*

1. 中国传统的婚姻方式是什么？你们国家呢？
2. 为什么出现了婚姻介绍所？谈谈婚姻介绍所的作用。
3. 在传统的中国家庭中，夫妻之间的地位跟现在中国家庭中的地位一样不一样？为什么？
4. 中国近几年的离婚率是不是在增高？为什么？在你们国家呢？为什么？
5. 中国现在有没有非婚同居的现象？为什么？在你们国家有没有非婚同居的现象？为什么？



Alaric Radosh

*West Lake, Hangzhou, is a popular destination for honeymooners.*



## 生词表

## Vocabulary

Character	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1. 婚姻 他们的婚姻很幸福。	hūnyīn	<i>n.</i>	marriage, wedlock
2. 世纪 这是十九世纪的房子。	shìjì	<i>n.</i>	century
3. 年轻 你看起来真年轻！	niánqīng	<i>adj.</i>	(of adults) young; (lit.) light in years

## 課文問答 *Questions and Answers*

1. 中國傳統的婚姻方式是什麼？你們國家呢？
2. 為什麼出現了婚姻介紹所？談談婚姻介紹所的作用。
3. 在傳統的中國家庭中，夫妻之間的地位跟現在中國家庭中的地位一樣不一樣？為什麼？
4. 中國近幾年的離婚率是不是在增高？為什麼？在你們國家呢？為什麼？
5. 中國現在有沒有非婚同居的現象？為什麼？在你們國家有沒有非婚同居的現象？為什麼？



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## 生詞表

## Vocabulary

Character	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1. 婚姻 他們的婚姻很幸福。	hūnyīn	<i>n.</i>	marriage, wedlock
2. 世紀 這是十九世紀的房子。	shìjì	<i>n.</i>	century
3. 年輕 你看起來真年輕！	niánqīng	<i>adj.</i>	(of adults) young; (lit.) light in years

4. 选择 xuǎnzé *v.* (formal) to select, to choose  
你为什么选择这种工作?  
你做出了很好的选择。  
*n.* choice
5. 丈夫 zhàngfu *n.* husband  
“老公”也是丈夫的意思。
6. 妻子 qīzi *n.* wife  
他和他的妻子是什么时候认识的?
7. 权利 quánlì *n.* right, power, authority  
他没有权利让你给他收拾房间。  
权利 *n.* power, authority, right  
*n.* advantage, benefit, profit
8. 甚至 shènzhì *adv.* going so far as, even going to the extent that  
他现在很难过，甚至说以后再也不想找对象了。
9. 居然 jūrán *adv.* unbelievably, unimaginably  
他的妻子还没有搬出去，他居然就带他的女朋友回家吃饭了。
10. 自由 zìyóu *n.* freedom  
我在家里一点儿自由都没有。  
*adj.* free  
现在中国的年轻人都是自由恋爱。
11. 恋爱 liàn'ài *n.* romantic love  
他在跟一个大学生谈恋爱。
12. 地位 dìwèi *n.* status, standing, position  
以前年轻人在家里没有地位，都要听父母的。
13. 存在 cúnzài *v.* (formal) to have (in existence), to exist, to remain  
现在中国的教育制度还存在很多问题。
14. 观念 guānniàn *n.* outlook, viewpoint, standpoint  
那些都是旧观念了。现在已经不是那样了。
15. 结婚 jiéhūn *v. obj.* to get married; (lit.) to tie up the union between a husband and a wife  
你跟他准备什么时候结婚?

4. 選擇 xuǎnzé *v.* (formal) to select, to choose  
你為什麼選擇這種工作?  
你做出了很好的選擇。 *n.* choice
5. 丈夫 zhàngfu *n.* husband  
“老公”也是丈夫的意思。
6. 妻子 qīzi *n.* wife  
他和他的妻子是什麼時候認識的?
7. 權利 quánlì *n.* right, power, authority  
他沒有權利讓你給他收拾房間。  
權 *n.* power, authority, right  
利 *n.* advantage, benefit, profit
8. 甚至 shènzhì *adv.* going so far as, even going to the extent that  
他現在很難過，甚至說以後再也不想找對象了。
9. 居然 jūrán *adv.* unbelievably, unimaginably  
他的妻子還沒有搬出去，他居然就帶他的女朋友回家吃飯了。
10. 自由 zìyóu *n.* freedom  
我在家裏一點兒自由都沒有。  
*adj.* free  
現在中國的年輕人都是自由戀愛。
11. 戀愛 liàn'ài *n.* romantic love  
他在跟一個大學生談戀愛。
12. 地位 dìwèi *n.* status, standing, position  
以前年輕人在家裏沒有地位，都要聽父母的。
13. 存在 cúnzài *v.* (formal) to have (in existence), to exist, to remain  
現在中國的教育制度還存在很多問題。
14. 觀念 guānniàn *n.* outlook, viewpoint, standpoint  
那些都是舊觀念了。現在已經不是那樣了。
15. 結婚 jiéhūn *v. obj.* to get married; (lit.) to tie up the union between a husband and a wife  
你跟他準備什麼時候結婚?

16. 亲戚            qīnqi            *n.*            relatives  
我们家亲戚很多。
17. 同事            tóngshì            *n.*            colleague, fellow worker  
他们是同事，也是好朋友。  
*v. obj.*            to work at the same place  
他们同事过一段时间。
18. 热心            rèxīn            *adj.*            warm-hearted, eager to help  
他这个人非常热心，有事儿你找他，他一定会帮助你。
19. 未婚            wèihūn            *adj.*            not yet married  
现在很多未婚的年轻人都在网上找对象。
20. 婚姻介绍所    hūnyīnjièshàosuǒ    *n.*            dating service; (lit.) place for introducing  
你应该去婚姻介绍所试一试。            (singles to each other)
21. 发生            fāshēng            *v.*            to occur, to happen, to arise, to emerge  
我没有想到会发生这样的问题。
22. 变化            biànhuà            *n.*            change, transformation  
这几年来，我们学校有了很大的变化。
23. 减少            jiǎnshǎo            *v.*            to decrease, to reduce, to cut down  
听音乐可以减少工作的压力。
24. 平等            píngděng            *adj.*            of equal status  
你觉得男女之间应不应该平等？
25. 家务            jiāwù            *n.*            housework  
你们家谁家务做得最多？
26. 似乎            sìhu            *adv.*            it seems, it looks as if..., seemingly  
跟中国人相比，美国人似乎更喜欢户外运动。
27. 享受            xiǎngshòu            *v.*            to enjoy, to benefit from  
我觉得每个人都应该享受平等自由的权利。
28. 既然            jìrán            *conj.*            since (something has already happened)...,  
既然他不想结婚，那你还跟他谈什么恋爱？            now that...

16. 親戚            qīnqi            *n.*            relatives  
我們家親戚很多。
17. 同事            tóngshì            *n.*            colleague, fellow worker  
他們是同事，也是好朋友。  
*v. obj.*            to work at the same place  
他們同事過一段時間。
18. 熱心            rèxīn            *adj.*            warm-hearted, eager to help  
他這個人非常熱心，有事兒你找他，他一定會幫助你。
19. 未婚            wèihūn            *adj.*            not yet married  
現在很多未婚的年輕人都在網上找對象。
20. 婚姻介紹所    hūnyīnjièshàosuǒ    *n.*            dating service; (lit.) place for introducing  
你應該去婚姻介紹所試一試。            (singles to each other)
21. 發生            fāshēng            *v.*            to occur, to happen, to arise, to emerge  
我沒有想到會發生這樣的問題。
22. 變化            biànhuà            *n.*            change, transformation  
這幾年來，我們學校有了很大的變化。
23. 減少            jiǎnshǎo            *v.*            to decrease, to reduce, to cut down  
聽音樂可以減少工作的壓力。
24. 平等            píngděng            *adj.*            of equal status  
你覺得男女之間應不應該平等？
25. 家務            jiāwù            *n.*            housework  
你們家誰家務做得最多？
26. 似乎            sìhu            *adv.*            it seems, it looks as if..., seemingly  
跟中國人相比，美國人似乎更喜歡戶外運動。
27. 享受            xiǎngshòu            *v.*            to enjoy, to benefit from  
我覺得每個人都應該享受平等自由的權利。
28. 既然            jìrán            *conj.*            since (something has already happened)...,  
既然他不想結婚，那你還跟他談什麼戀愛？            now that...

29. 幸福 xìngfú *adj.* blessed, happy  
他们的婚姻非常幸福。  
他得到的幸福比别人都多。  
*n.* happiness
30. 离婚 líhūn *n.* divorce  
你对离婚有什么看法?  
她跟她丈夫离婚了。  
*v. obj.* to get a divorce; (lit.) to leave the marriage
31. 舆论 yúlùn *n.* public opinion  
社会的舆论对他的压力很大。
32. 批评 pīpíng *n.* criticism  
他因为常常不去上课，所以受到了老师的批评。  
他非常喜欢批评别人。  
*v.* to criticize
33. 率 lǜ *b.f.* ratio, rate, proportion  
世界上哪个国家的离婚率最高，你知道吗?
34. 增高 zēnggāo *v. comp.* to raise, to enhance  
近几年来，城市里的结婚率增高了很多。
35. 于是 yúshì *conj.* thereupon, as a result, accordingly, consequently; (lit.) at this  
你总是说他这不对，那不对，于是他现在什么也不做了。
36. 非婚 fēihūn *adj.* out of wedlock  
非婚生孩子在中国是不容易被人们接受的。
37. 同居 tóngjū *v.* to live together (used for lovers or boyfriends and girlfriends); (lit.) to stay (in the) same (place)  
他已经跟他的女朋友同居了。
38. 现象 xiàxiàng *n.* phenomenon, situation  
这种现象每个地方都有。
39. 严重 yánzhòng *adj.* (of a situation) severe, grave  
现在问题很严重，她父母都觉得她应该马上跟她丈夫离婚。  
严 *adj.* (of a person) strict, severe



29. 幸福                      xìngfú                      *adj.*                      blessed, happy  
他們的婚姻非常幸福。  
他得到的幸福比別人都多。  
*n.*                      happiness
30. 離婚                      líhūn                      *n.*                      divorce  
你對離婚有什麼看法?  
她跟她丈夫離婚了。  
*v. obj.*                      to get a divorce; (lit.) to leave the marriage
31. 輿論                      yúlùn                      *n.*                      public opinion  
社會的輿論對他的壓力很大。
32. 批評                      pīpíng                      *n.*                      criticism  
他因為常常不去上課，所以受到了老師的批評。  
他非常喜歡批評別人。  
*v.*                      to criticize
33. 率                      lǜ                      *b.f.*                      ratio, rate, proportion  
世界上哪個國家的離婚率最高，你知道嗎?
34. 增高                      zēngāo                      *v. comp.*                      to raise, to enhance  
近幾年來，城市裏的結婚率增高了很多。
35. 於是                      yúshì                      *conj.*                      thereupon, as a result, accordingly, consequently; (lit.) at this  
你總是說他這不對，那不對，於是他現在什麼也不做了。
36. 非婚                      fēihūn                      *adj.*                      out of wedlock  
非婚生孩子在中國是不容易被人們接受的。
37. 同居                      tóngjū                      *v.*                      to live together (used for lovers or boyfriends and girlfriends); (lit.) to stay (in the) same (place)  
他現在已經跟他的女朋友同居了。
38. 現象                      xiàxiàng                      *n.*                      phenomenon, situation  
這種現象每個地方都有。
39. 嚴重                      yánzhòng                      *adj.*                      (of a situation) severe, grave  
現在問題很嚴重，她父母都覺得她應該馬上跟她丈夫離婚。  
嚴                      *adj.*                      (of a person) strict, severe

40. 有关 yǒuguān *v.* to be related, to be connected; (lit.) to have a connection  
他这次离婚和他父母有关吗?
41. 今后 jīnhòu *n.* future, hereafter  
今后他再也不想跟大学生谈恋爱了。
42. 继续 jìxù *v.* to continue, to keep on  
他不想再这样继续下去了。
43. 不合 bùhé *v.* to not get along with each other, to be in disharmony  
结婚以后他们一直不合, 所以上个月离婚了。  
合 *b.f.* to match each other, to be in harmony
44. 要求 yāoqiú *v.* to formally request, to demand  
你应该要求你丈夫帮助你做家务。  
*n.* formal request, demand  
我们现在还不能满足他的要求。
45. 追求 zhuīqiú *v.* to pursue, to go after  
追求个人幸福有什么错?  
*n.* pursuit, aspiration  
他有自己的个人追求。  
追 *v.* to run after, to chase  
求 *v.* to beg, to seek
46. 丢人 diūrén *v. obj.* to lose face; (lit.) to lose one's personal dignity  
离婚现在已经不是什么丢人的事儿了。
47. 反对 fǎnduì *v.* to be opposed to, to object  
他父母都反对他跟他女朋友同居。
48. 邻居 línjū *n.* neighbor  
我们家的邻居人很好, 经常帮助我们。
49. 闲话 xiánhuà *n.* gossip; (lit.) casual conversation  
你怕不怕别人说闲话?
50. 凑合 còuhe *v.* to make do, to put up (with a situation, a person)  
*adj.* so-so, bearable  
我们就凑合着过吧。  
你别要求太高了, 凑合凑合就行了。

40. 有關 yǒuguān *v.* to be related, to be connected; (lit.) to have a connection  
他這次離婚和他父母有關嗎？
41. 今後 jīnhòu *n.* future, hereafter  
今後他再也不想跟大學生談戀愛了。
42. 繼續 jìxù *v.* to continue, to keep on  
他不想再這樣繼續下去了。
43. 不合 bùhé *v.* to not get along with each other, to be in disharmony  
結婚以後他們一直不合，所以上個月離婚了。  
合 *b.f.* to match each other, to be in harmony
44. 要求 yāoqiú *v.* to formally request, to demand  
你應該要求你丈夫幫助你做家務。  
*n.* formal request, demand  
我們現在還不能滿足他的要求。
45. 追求 zhuīqiú *v.* to pursue, to go after  
追求個人幸福有什麼錯？  
*n.* pursuit, aspiration  
他有自己的個人追求。  
追 *v.* to run after, to chase  
求 *v.* to beg, to seek
46. 丟人 diūrén *v. obj.* to lose face; (lit.) to lose one's personal dignity  
離婚現在已經不是什麼丟人的事兒了。
47. 反對 fǎnduì *v.* to be opposed to, to object  
他父母都反對他跟他女朋友同居。
48. 鄰居 línjū *n.* neighbor  
我們家的鄰居人很好，經常幫助我們。
49. 閒話 xiánhuà *n.* gossip; (lit.) casual conversation  
你怕不怕別人說閒話？
50. 湊合 còuhe *v.* to make do, to put up (with a situation, a person)  
*adj.* so-so, bearable  
我們就湊合著過吧。  
你別要求太高了，湊合湊合就行了。

51. 竟然          jìngrán          *adv.*          unbelievably, beyond imagination  
他跟他的女朋友谈对象谈了还不到一个月竟然就想结婚。
52. 进一步          jìn yī bù          *phr.*          (lit.) take one step further  
我想进一步研究中国现代历史。
53. 对方          duìfāng          *n.*          the other; (lit.) the opposite side  
你不要总是打电话去问，你应该给对方一点儿时间想一想。
54. 盲目          mángmù          *adj.*          undiscerning, indiscriminate, injudicious;  
刚认识就结婚太盲目了。          (fig.) blind  
盲          *b.f.*          blind
55. 宽容          kuānróng          *v.*          to forgive, to allow, to make room for  
只有互相宽容，才能有婚姻幸福。          *adj.*          tolerant, lenient; (lit.) broad (-minded) and  
我的老板对我很宽容。          accommodating
56. 接受          jiēshòu          *v.*          to accept, to bear  
他父母现在还不接受他的妻子。

### 特别用词 Special Vocabulary

1. 第三者插足      dìsānzhě chāzú      *phr.*          a third person stepping in (the marriage)  
插足                  *v. obj.*          to put one's foot in (someone else's affairs),  
to interfere with (other's affairs)
2. 婚外情          hūn wài qíng          *n. phr.*          extramarital affair, illicit love affair  
情                    *b.f.*          feeling, emotion, passion, romantic love,  
love affair

### 口头用语 Spoken Expressions

1. 两口子          liǎng kǒuzi          *n.*          married couple (very colloquial)  
口子                  *m.w.*          spouse (very colloquial)
2. 拉倒          lādǎo          *v. comp.*          to knock it off, to bring it down, to end and  
forget about (something)



## 书面语 *vs.* 口语 Written Form *vs.* Spoken Form

In Chinese, the “written form” preserves a lot of words and expressions from Classical Chinese and is therefore more concise and formal. As its name implies, the “written form” is used primarily in writing, but it occurs frequently in speech as well.

书面语	口语
1. 出生	生出来
2. 由此可见	从这个可以看出
3. 未婚	还没有结婚
4. 家务	家里的事
5. 似乎	好像
6. 非婚	不结婚

## 词汇注解 Featured Vocabulary

### 1. 婚姻 (hūnyīn) *vs.* 结婚 (jiéhūn)

婚姻	<i>n.</i>	marriage
结婚	<i>v. obj.</i>	to get married

### 2. 未 (wèi) *vs.* 非 (fēi)

未	<i>adv.</i>	have not yet
未婚		not married yet
非	<i>adv.</i>	non-, not
非婚		unmarried

### 3. 今后 (jīnhòu) *vs.* 将来/以后 (jiānglái/yǐhòu)

今后	<i>t.w.</i>	hereafter (sometimes used with another time word)
在今后的几年中		in the next few years
将来/以后	<i>t.w.</i>	in the future
他将来/以后要当医生。		He wants to become a doctor in the future.

書面語 *vs.* 口語 Written Form *vs.* Spoken Form

In Chinese, the “written form” preserves a lot of words and expressions from Classical Chinese and is therefore more concise and formal. As its name implies, the “written form” is used primarily in writing, but it occurs frequently in speech as well.

書面語	口語
1. 出生	生出來
2. 由此可見	從這個可以看出
3. 未婚	還沒有結婚
4. 家務	家裏的事
5. 似乎	好像
6. 非婚	不結婚

## 辭彙注解 Featured Vocabulary

1. 婚姻 (hūnyīn) *vs.* 結婚 (jiéhūn)

婚姻	<i>n.</i>	marriage
結婚	<i>v. obj.</i>	to get married

2. 未 (wèi) *vs.* 非 (fēi)

未	<i>adv.</i>	have not yet
未婚		not married yet
非	<i>adv.</i>	non-, not
非婚		unmarried

3. 今後 (jīnhòu) *vs.* 將來/以後 (jiānglái/yǐhòu)

今後	<i>t.w.</i>	hereafter (sometimes used with another time word)
在今後的幾年中		in the next few years
將來/以後	<i>t.w.</i>	in the future
他將來/以後要當醫生。		He wants to become a doctor in the future.



## 4. 进一步 (jìn yī bù) vs. 进步 (jìnbù)

进一步 *v. phr.* to go a step further (usually followed by another verb to indicate the further action)

我们应该进一步了解中国的文化。  
We should further our understanding of Chinese culture.

进步 *n.* progress, advance

他的听力有了很大的进步。  
His listening comprehension has improved significantly.

进步 *v. obj.* to progress, to advance, to improve

他的听力进步得很快。  
His listening comprehension has improved a lot.



## 词汇练习

## Vocabulary Exercises

 TASK 1. 组词 WORD AND PHRASE COMPOSITION

Use the given bound form on the left as a guide to help you think of other, similar compound words. Feel free to use a dictionary when needed. Then write down the English definition of each of the compound words you've created.

- 望 (look, hope): 失望 to be disappointed  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望
- 法 (law, method): 看法 way of looking at something  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法
- 然 (so, like that): 居然 to have the nerve  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然

## 4. 進一步 (jìn yī bù) vs. 進步 (jìnbù)

進一步 *v. phr.* to go a step further (usually followed by another verb to indicate the further action)

我們應該進一步瞭解中國的文化。  
We should further our understanding of Chinese culture.

進步 *n.* progress, advance

他的聽力有了很大的進步。  
His listening comprehension has improved significantly.

進步 *v. obj.* to progress, to advance, to improve

他的聽力進步得很快。  
His listening comprehension has improved a lot.



## 辭彙練習

## Vocabulary Exercises

 TASK 1. 組詞 WORD AND PHRASE COMPOSITION

Use the given bound form on the left as a guide to help you think of other, similar compound words. Feel free to use a dictionary when needed. Then write down the English definition of each of the compound words you've created.

- 望 (look, hope): 失望 to be disappointed  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 望
- 法 (law, method): 看法 way of looking at something  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 法
- 然 (so, like that): 居然 to have the nerve  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 然

4. 求 (seek, request): 要求 demand

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

5. 亲 (blood-related, intimate): 亲戚 relative

亲 \_\_\_\_\_

亲 \_\_\_\_\_

亲 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 同 (same): 同事 colleague

同 \_\_\_\_\_

同 \_\_\_\_\_

同 \_\_\_\_\_

## 🎧 TASK 2. 搭配 MATCHING

### A. 反义词

Match antonyms from among the following words and phrases.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1) 结婚 | a) 自己 |
| 2) 年轻 | b) 辛苦 |
| 3) 对方 | c) 冷淡 |
| 4) 反对 | d) 年老 |
| 5) 幸福 | e) 同意 |
| 6) 热心 | f) 离婚 |

### B. 动宾词组

Match verbs in the left column with nouns in the right column to form phrases.

- | 1. Verbs | Nouns |
|----------|-------|
| 1) 受到    | a) 幸福 |
| 2) 得到    | b) 恋爱 |
| 3) 谈     | c) 工作 |
| 4) 减少    | d) 批评 |

4. 求 (seek, request): 要求 demand

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

\_\_\_\_\_ 求

5. 親 (blood-related, intimate): 親戚 relative

親 \_\_\_\_\_

親 \_\_\_\_\_

親 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 同 (same): 同事 colleague

同 \_\_\_\_\_

同 \_\_\_\_\_

同 \_\_\_\_\_

## ㊦ TASK 2. 搭配 MATCHING

### A. 反義詞

Match antonyms from among the following words and phrases.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1) 結婚 | a) 自己 |
| 2) 年輕 | b) 辛苦 |
| 3) 對方 | c) 冷淡 |
| 4) 反對 | d) 年老 |
| 5) 幸福 | e) 同意 |
| 6) 熱心 | f) 離婚 |

### B. 動賓詞組

Match verbs in the left column with nouns in the right column to form phrases.

- | 1. Verbs | Nouns |
|----------|-------|
| 1) 受到    | a) 幸福 |
| 2) 得到    | b) 戀愛 |
| 3) 談     | c) 工作 |
| 4) 減少    | d) 批評 |

## 2. Verbs

- 1) 发生
- 2) 要求
- 3) 感到
- 4) 反对

## Nouns

- a) 我个人的自由
- b) 非常失望
- c) 这种看法
- d) 很大的变化

 TASK 3. 填空 FILL IN THE BLANKS

## A. 句子

Read the following sentences and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the options given.

1. 结婚      未婚      非婚      婚姻

- a) 他们的 \_\_\_\_\_ 非常幸福。
- b) 他们 \_\_\_\_\_ 以后，每天都一起做家务。
- c) 很多 \_\_\_\_\_ 的年轻人现在都在网上找对象。
- d) 有一些 \_\_\_\_\_ 的人由于对过去婚姻的失望，不准备再结婚了。

2. 今后      进步      将来      进一步

- a) 他现在 \_\_\_\_\_ 很大，每天下班以后就回家帮他的妻子做家务。
- b) 我们应该更 \_\_\_\_\_ 地了解中国文化。
- c) 他在 \_\_\_\_\_ 的几年中，还不打算结婚。
- d) 要是—直找不到合适的对象，他可能 \_\_\_\_\_ 要靠婚姻介绍所帮忙了。

## B. 段落

Read the following passages and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the options given.

1. 就      观念      既然      率      发生      追求      说闲话

近些年来中国人对婚姻的看法 \_\_\_\_\_ 了很大的变化。八十年代以前，中国的离婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 很低。很多家庭夫妻不合，也不离婚，因为觉得离婚很丢人，怕亲戚朋友 \_\_\_\_\_ 。那时候人的 \_\_\_\_\_ 是：\_\_\_\_\_ 结了婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 得凑合，不能要求太高。很少人敢 \_\_\_\_\_ 自己的个人幸福。

**2. Verbs**

- 1) 發生
- 2) 要求
- 3) 感到
- 4) 反對

**Nouns**

- a) 我個人的自由
- b) 非常失望
- c) 這種看法
- d) 很大的變化

 **TASK 3. 填空 FILL IN THE BLANKS**
**A. 句子**

Read the following sentences and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the options given.

1. 結婚      未婚      非婚      婚姻
  - a) 他們的 \_\_\_\_\_ 非常幸福。
  - b) 他們 \_\_\_\_\_ 以後，每天都一起做家务。
  - c) 很多 \_\_\_\_\_ 的年輕人現在都在網上找對象。
  - d) 有一些 \_\_\_\_\_ 的人由於對過去婚姻的失望，不準備再結婚了。
2. 今後      進步      將來      進一步
  - a) 他現在 \_\_\_\_\_ 很大，每天下班以後就回家幫他的妻子做家务。
  - b) 我們應該更 \_\_\_\_\_ 地瞭解中國文化。
  - c) 他在 \_\_\_\_\_ 的幾年中，還不打算結婚。
  - d) 要是他一直找不到合適的對象，他可能 \_\_\_\_\_ 要靠婚姻介紹所幫忙了。

**B. 段落**

Read the following passages and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the options given.

1. 就      觀念      既然      率      發生      追求      說閒話

近些年來中國人對婚姻的看法 \_\_\_\_\_ 了很大的變化。八十年代以前，中國的離婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 很低。很多家庭夫妻不合，也不離婚，因為覺得離婚很丟人，怕親戚朋友 \_\_\_\_\_。那時候人的 \_\_\_\_\_ 是：\_\_\_\_\_ 結了婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 得湊合，不能要求太高。很少人敢 \_\_\_\_\_ 自己的個人幸福。

## 2. 甚至 似乎 继续 于是 合不来 现象

但是现在完全不是这样了。离婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 比结婚还容易。要是夫妻之间不合，那么 \_\_\_\_\_ 连亲戚朋友也会说：既然 \_\_\_\_\_ 就离婚吧。但是现在结婚比以前难了，因为现在大家都在追求个人幸福，\_\_\_\_\_ 对对方的要求都越来越高。另外，现在现在非婚同居的 \_\_\_\_\_ 越来越普遍。这样 \_\_\_\_\_ 下去，二十年以后中国人的婚姻会变成什么样呢？



## 语法句型和练习

## Grammar Structures and Exercises

## I. 甚至… (shènzhì...): Even, (go) so far as to

甚至 can be used as an adverb or a conjunction. Sometimes 甚至 can be replaced by 甚至于 without affecting the phrase's meaning.

## A. Used as an adverb

甚至 can be used as an adverb to introduce an example of a high degree or extreme state that some situation has reached.

甚至 Verb phrase

还 Verb phrase

近来天气很热， 甚至把窗户打开， 还觉得热。

The weather has been very warm lately; even if you open the window, it still feels hot.

甚至于 Verb phrase

也 Verb phrase

他腰疼得厉害， 甚至于吃了止痛药 也起不了床。

He has a severe backache — so severe that even though he's taken painkillers, he can't even get out of bed.

## B. Used as a conjunction

甚至 can also be used as a conjunction to connect parallel words, phrases, and clauses. What follows 甚至 is the most extreme example. 甚至 is often followed by the structure 连…都/也 or by 还.

甚至(于) Subject

都/也 Verb phrase

在中国，大学生、中学生、 甚至于小学生 都常常学习到深夜。

In China, college, middle-school, and even elementary-school students often study until late into the night.



## 2. 甚至 似乎 繼續 於是 合不來 現象

但是現在完全不是這樣了。離婚 \_\_\_\_\_ 比結婚還容易。要是夫妻之間不合，那麼 \_\_\_\_\_ 連親戚朋友也會說：既然 \_\_\_\_\_ 就離婚吧。但是現在結婚比以前難了，因為現在大家都在追求個人幸福，\_\_\_\_\_ 對對方的要求都越來越高。另外，現在現在非婚同居的 \_\_\_\_\_ 越來越普遍。這樣 \_\_\_\_\_ 下去，二十年以後中國人的婚姻會變成什麼樣呢？



## 語法句型和練習

## Grammar Structures and Exercises

## I. 甚至… (shènzhì...): Even, (go) so far as to

甚至 can be used as an adverb or a conjunction. Sometimes 甚至 can be replaced by 甚至於 without affecting the phrase's meaning.

## A. Used as an adverb

甚至 can be used as an adverb to introduce an example of a high degree or extreme state that some situation has reached.

甚至 Verb phrase

還 Verb phrase

近來天氣很熱， 甚至把窗戶打開， 還覺得熱。  
The weather has been very warm lately; even if you open the window, it still feels hot.

甚至於 Verb phrase

也 Verb phrase

他腰疼得厲害， 甚至於吃了止痛藥 也起不了床。  
He has a severe backache — so severe that even though he's taken painkillers, he can't even get out of bed.

## B. Used as a conjunction

甚至 can also be used as a conjunction to connect parallel words, phrases, and clauses. What follows 甚至 is the most extreme example. 甚至 is often followed by the structure 連…都/也 or by 還.

甚至(於) Subject

都/也 Verb phrase

在中國，大學生、中學生、 甚至於小學生 都常常學習到深夜。  
In China, college, middle-school, and even elementary-school students often study until late into the night.

	甚至连 Subject	都/也 Verb Object
在美国家家户户都有空调，	甚至连公共汽车	都有空调。
In America, every household has air conditioning; even public buses have air conditioning.		
Subject	甚至于连 Time	都/也 Verb phrase
他工作忙得	甚至于连春节	也不能回家。
He's so busy working he can't even go home during the Spring Festival.		

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 他甚至还没 \_\_\_\_\_，就 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 跟父母商量，自己决定结婚)
- 这是我第一次 \_\_\_\_\_，紧张得甚至连 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 跟对象见面，话都不会说了)
- 现在中国人对 \_\_\_\_\_ 已经渐渐地接受了，甚至 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 离婚、再婚的现象，还有人非婚同居)
- 他特别不喜欢 \_\_\_\_\_，不但不 \_\_\_\_\_，也不 \_\_\_\_\_，甚至连 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 户外活动，游泳，爬山，路也不爱走)
- 全 \_\_\_\_\_ 的 \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_ 甚至 \_\_\_\_\_ 都热心地 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 校，学生，老师，职工们，参加讨论)

### 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 按照, 低于, and 甚至.

According to traditional beliefs, the wife's social standing is lower than her husband's. Now everything is different. Wives and husbands are considered equal. In some families, the husband is even the one who manages the household while the wife goes out to work.

	甚至連 Subject	都/也 Verb Object
在美國家家戶戶都有空調，	甚至連公共汽車	都有空調。
In America, every household has air conditioning; even public buses have air conditioning.		
Subject	甚至於連 Time	都/也 Verb phrase
他工作忙得	甚至於連春節	也不能回家。
He's so busy working he can't even go home during the Spring Festival.		

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 他甚至還沒 \_\_\_\_\_，就 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 跟父母商量，自己決定結婚)
- 這是我第一次 \_\_\_\_\_，緊張得甚至連 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 跟對象見面，話都不會說了)
- 現在中國人對 \_\_\_\_\_ 已經漸漸地接受了，甚至 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 離婚、再婚的現象，還有人非婚同居)
- 他特別不喜歡 \_\_\_\_\_，不但不 \_\_\_\_\_，也不 \_\_\_\_\_，甚至連 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 戶外活動，游泳，爬山，路也不愛走)
- 全 \_\_\_\_\_ 的 \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_ 甚至 \_\_\_\_\_ 都熱心地 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 校，學生，老師，職工們，參加討論)

### 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 按照, 低於, and 甚至.

According to traditional beliefs, the wife's social standing is lower than her husband's. Now everything is different. Wives and husbands are considered equal. In some families, the husband is even the one who manages the household while the wife goes out to work.

## II. 居然/竟/竟然 (jūrán/jìng/jìngrán): Unexpectedly

The adverb 居然 indicates that a fact is beyond one's expectations. 居然 is usually followed by an auxiliary verb, an adverb, or a prepositional structure. 居然 can also modify negative phrases and structures. 竟然/竟 can replace 居然 but is more formal and stronger than 居然.

1st clause

2nd clause (Unexpected fact)

Subject Verb phrase,

Subject 居然/竟/竟然 Verb phrase

你连初中都没有毕业，居然还想考大学。

You haven't even graduated from middle school and you have the nerve to think about taking the college entrance exam!

他自学英语 现在竟能翻译英文小说了。

He learned English on his own and now can actually translate English books (into Chinese)!

我真没想到 他竟然不愿意接受朋友的帮助。

I never thought that he would actually be unwilling to accept the help of friends.

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 经过 \_\_\_\_\_ 的失败，他居然今年还想再 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 两次婚姻，结婚)
- 真没想到，他们才 \_\_\_\_\_，竟然想 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 结婚一个月，离婚了)
- 我以为他已经 \_\_\_\_\_，他居然 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 大学毕业了，连小学都没上过)
- 他 \_\_\_\_\_，居然还能 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 已经八十多岁了，爬山)
- \_\_\_\_\_，竟然没有受到社会的谴责。  
(Example: 这么多人非婚同居)
- \_\_\_\_\_，竟考上了一流的重点大学。  
(Example: 他在高中的成绩很差)

## II. 居然/竟/竟然 (jūrán/jìng/jìngrán): Unexpectedly

The adverb 居然 indicates that a fact is beyond one's expectations. 居然 is usually followed by an auxiliary verb, an adverb, or a prepositional structure. 居然 can also modify negative phrases and structures. 竟然/竟 can replace 居然 but is more formal and stronger than 居然.

1st clause

2nd clause (Unexpected fact)

Subject Verb phrase,

Subject 居然/竟/竟然 Verb phrase

你連初中都沒有畢業，居然還想考大學。

You haven't even graduated from middle school and you have the nerve to think about taking the college entrance exam!

他自學英語 現在竟能翻譯英文小說了。

He learned English on his own and now can actually translate English books (into Chinese)!

我真沒想到 他竟然不願意接受朋友的幫助。

I never thought that he would actually be unwilling to accept the help of friends.

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 經過 \_\_\_\_\_ 的失敗，他居然今年還想再 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 兩次婚姻，結婚)
- 真沒想到，他們才 \_\_\_\_\_，竟然想 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 結婚一個月，離婚了)
- 我以為他已經 \_\_\_\_\_，他居然 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 大學畢業了，連小學都沒上過)
- 他 \_\_\_\_\_，居然還能 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 已經八十多歲了，爬山)
- \_\_\_\_\_，竟然沒有受到社會的譴責。  
(Example: 這麼多人非婚同居)
- \_\_\_\_\_，竟考上了一流的重點大學。  
(Example: 他在高中的成績很差)

7. \_\_\_\_\_, 居然从来没有听说过中秋节!  
(Example: 你在中国住了那么长时间)
8. \_\_\_\_\_, 竟发生了这么大的变化。  
(Example: 我一年多没来这儿)

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 以...为 and 竟然.

Chinese people have always taken marriage very seriously. I really don't understand why an increasingly high divorce rate is appearing in today's society.

## III. 可见 (kějiàn): It is clear that...

This conjunction connects clauses or sentences to indicate that what follows 可见 is an inference or conclusion. 可见 must be placed before the subject of the second clause. 由此 can be added before 可见 to emphasize that the conclusion is based on the previously mentioned fact. 由此可见 is sometimes used to connect paragraphs.

1st clause (Fact)

2nd clause (Inference/Conclusion)

Subject Verb phrase,

可见 Subject Verb phrase

每逢父母生日，她都给他们送很好的礼物， 可见她是个好女儿。

Every time her parents' birthdays come around, she gives them very nice presents. It's clear that she's a good daughter.

我才吃了两次中药，病就好了， 可见中药的药效很好。

My illness got better after I took traditional Chinese medicine just twice. It's clear that traditional Chinese medicine is very effective.

这个学生的高考成绩很低，却进了重点大学， 由此可见，他走了后门了。

This student's college-entrance examination score is very low, and yet he still got accepted into a first-rate university; from this we can tell he must have gone through the back door.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 离婚率增高，可见 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 人们对婚姻的看法跟以前不同了)

7. \_\_\_\_\_, 居然從來沒有聽說過中秋節!  
(Example: 你在中國住了那麼長時間)
8. \_\_\_\_\_, 竟發生了這麼大的變化。  
(Example: 我一年多沒來這兒)

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 以...為 and 竟然.

Chinese people have always taken marriage very seriously. I really don't understand why an increasingly high divorce rate is appearing in today's society.

## III. 可見 (kějiàn): It is clear that...

This conjunction connects clauses or sentences to indicate that what follows 可見 is an inference or conclusion. 可見 must be placed before the subject of the second clause. 由此 can be added before 可見 to emphasize that the conclusion is based on the previously mentioned fact. 由此可見 is sometimes used to connect paragraphs.

1st clause (Fact)

2nd clause (Inference/Conclusion)

Subject Verb phrase,

可見 Subject Verb phrase

每逢父母生日，她都給他們送很好的禮物， 可見她是個好女兒。

Every time her parents' birthdays come around, she gives them very nice presents. It's clear that she's a good daughter.

我才吃了兩次中藥，病就好了， 可見中藥的藥效很好。

My illness got better after I took traditional Chinese medicine just twice. It's clear that traditional Chinese medicine is very effective.

這個學生的高考成績很低，卻進了重點大學， 由此可見，他走了後門了。

This student's college-entrance examination score is very low, and yet he still got accepted into a first-rate university; from this we can tell he must have gone through the back door.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 離婚率增高，可見 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 人們對婚姻的看法跟以前不同了)



2. 现在的年轻人都是 \_\_\_\_\_，可见 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 自由恋爱，他们不再接受传统的观念了)

3. 他 \_\_\_\_\_ 一 \_\_\_\_\_，就 \_\_\_\_\_ 也 \_\_\_\_\_。  
由此可见，\_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 大学，毕业，找到了一个很好的工作，买了新车，他是一个很有福的人)

## 完成对话

After reading each statement, come up with a response to it using 可见.

1. Statement: 他们俩已经分道扬镳了。

Response: 可见 \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Statement: 他会读很多中国古诗。

Response: 可见 \_\_\_\_\_。

3. Statement: 他常常忘了太太的生日。

Response: 由此可见 \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Statement: 听说他们俩已经几个月不说话了，正在考虑离婚。

Response: 由此可见 \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 不是…就是…再不然… and 由此可见.

If a young person reaches the age of marriage and still hasn't found a boyfriend/girlfriend, (s)he either asks for help from a dating service or tries online dating; otherwise, his or her relatives will enthusiastically help introduce potential matches. From this we can see the traditional belief that "males of age should wed, females of age should be married off" is still very popular.

## IV. 在…上 (zài...shàng): On, at, in

In Lesson 42 you learned the 在…中 structure. In this lesson you will learn the 在…上 structure, which means "at a certain place" or "in a certain respect." It functions as an adverbial phrase and can be placed before or after a subject. 在 is sometimes omitted. Noun phrases placed before 上 may be location words or abstract nouns.

2. 現在的年輕人都是 \_\_\_\_\_，可見 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 自由戀愛，他們不再接受傳統的觀念了)

3. 他 \_\_\_\_\_ 一 \_\_\_\_\_，就 \_\_\_\_\_ 也 \_\_\_\_\_。

由此可見，\_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 大學，畢業，找到了一個很好的工作，買了新車，他是一個很有福的人)

## 完成對話

After reading each statement, come up with a response to it using 可見.

1. Statement: 他們倆已經分道揚鑣了。

Response: 可見 \_\_\_\_\_。

2. Statement: 他會讀很多中國古詩。

Response: 可見 \_\_\_\_\_。

3. Statement: 他常常忘了太太的生日。

Response: 由此可見 \_\_\_\_\_。

4. Statement: 聽說他們倆已經幾個月不說話了，正在考慮離婚。

Response: 由此可見 \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 不是...就是...再不然... and 由此可見.

If a young person reaches the age of marriage and still hasn't found a boyfriend/girlfriend, (s)he either asks for help from a dating service or tries online dating; otherwise, his or her relatives will enthusiastically help introduce potential matches. From this we can see the traditional belief that "males of age should wed, females of age should be married off" is still very popular.

## IV. 在...上 (zài...shàng): On, at, in

In Lesson 42 you learned the 在...中 structure. In this lesson you will learn the 在...上 structure, which means "at a certain place" or "in a certain respect." It functions as an adverbial phrase and can be placed before or after a subject. 在 is sometimes omitted. Noun phrases placed before 上 may be location words or abstract nouns.

**Subject 在 Noun phrase 上****Verb phrase**

他每天不是在电话上，就是在网上 跟朋友聊天。

Every day, if he's not on the phone then he's chatting online with his friends.

在中国的历史上， 教育制度都是以考试为主。

Historically, the Chinese educational system has been based on examinations.

**㊦ PRACTICE****模仿造句**

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 他们夫妻 \_\_\_\_\_ 一向很平等。

(Example: 在生活上)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 夫妻之间应该互相了解，互相宽容。

(Example: 在精神上)

3. 中医和西医 \_\_\_\_\_ 有很多的不同之处。

(Example: 在理论上)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 一些传统节日在逐渐消失。

(Example: 在电视上)

**完成句子**

Complete each of the sentences below.

\_\_\_\_\_ 在报上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在世界上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在学习上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在内容上 \_\_\_\_\_。

**翻译**

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 在...上 and 直到...才.

In the past, young people did not have the right to pick their own potential spouses. It wasn't until the twentieth century that this phenomenon changed. Nowadays, young people can date freely.

## Subject 在 Noun phrase 上

## Verb phrase

他每天不是在電話上，就是在網上

跟朋友聊天。

Every day, if he's not on the phone then he's chatting online with his friends.

在中國的歷史上，

教育制度都是以考試為主。

Historically, the Chinese educational system has been based on examinations.

 PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 他們夫妻 \_\_\_\_\_ 一向很平等。

(Example: 在生活上)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 夫妻之間應該互相瞭解，互相寬容。

(Example: 在精神上)

3. 中醫和西醫 \_\_\_\_\_ 有很多的不同之處。

(Example: 在理論上)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 一些傳統節目在逐漸消失。

(Example: 在電視上)

### 完成句子

Complete each of the sentences below.

\_\_\_\_\_ 在報上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在世界上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在學習上 \_\_\_\_\_。

\_\_\_\_\_ 在內容上 \_\_\_\_\_。

### 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 在...上 and 直到...才.

In the past, young people did not have the right to pick their own potential spouses. It wasn't until the twentieth century that this phenomenon changed. Nowadays, young people can date freely.

## V. 为了/因为…而 (wèile/ yīnwei...ér): In order to, because

In Lesson 43 we introduced the conjunction 而, which is used to connect two elements with opposite meanings. In this lesson, you will learn 而 can also connect a word or phrase indicating aim, reason, manner, etc., to a verb. In this case, 而 operates in tandem with prepositions such as 因为, 为了, 由于, 随, etc. 为了 explains the purpose behind an action or behavior. 因为 explains the reason for an action or behavior. The action/behavior is placed after 而. The subject must be placed before 为了/因为. Sometimes 因为 and 为了 can be replaced by the abbreviations 因 and 为.

Subject	为了 Noun/Pronoun	而 Verb phrase
---------	-----------------	---------------

他	为了自己的将来	而学医。
---	---------	------

He studies medicine in order to have a good future.

Subject	为(了) Verb object	而 Verb phrase
---------	------------------	---------------

这些学生正在	为了取得好成绩	而努力学习。
--------	---------	--------

In order to get good grades, these students are studying hard.

你不能	为省钱	而买质量不好的东西。
-----	-----	------------

You shouldn't buy low-quality things just (in order) to save money.

Subject	因(为) Verb phrase	而 Verb phrase
---------	------------------	---------------

他们两口子	因意见不合	而分手的。
-------	-------	-------

Because of differences in opinion, the couple separated.

他	因为只申请了一所学校	而错过了上大学的机会。
---	------------	-------------

Because he only applied to one school, he missed the opportunity of going to college.

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 他为了追求 \_\_\_\_\_ 而决定 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 个人自由, 跟他妻子离婚)

他是因为 \_\_\_\_\_ 而决定的 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 跟妻子不合, 离婚)

2. 他现在是为了早日 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 结婚, 工作)

他现在是因为 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 父母的压力, 学习)

## V. 為了/因為…而 (wèile/ yīnwei...ér): In order to, because

In Lesson 43 we introduced the conjunction 而, which is used to connect two elements with opposite meanings. In this lesson, you will learn 而 can also connect a word or phrase indicating aim, reason, manner, etc., to a verb. In this case, 而 operates in tandem with prepositions such as 因為, 為了, 由於, 隨, etc. 為了 explains the purpose behind an action or behavior. 因為 explains the reason for an action or behavior. The action/behavior is placed after 而. The subject must be placed before 為了/因為. Sometimes 因為 and 為了 can be replaced by the abbreviations 因 and 為.

Subject	為了 Noun/Pronoun	而 Verb phrase
他	為了自己的將來	而學醫。
He studies medicine in order to have a good future.		

Subject	為(了) Verb object	而 Verb phrase
這些學生正在	為了取得好成績	而努力學習。
In order to get good grades, these students are studying hard.		

你不能	為省錢	而買質量不好的東西。
You shouldn't buy low-quality things just (in order) to save money.		

Subject	因(為) Verb phrase	而 Verb phrase
他們兩口子	因意見不合	而分手的。
Because of differences in opinion, the couple separated.		

他	因為只申請了一所學校	而錯過了上大學的機會。
Because he only applied to one school, he missed the opportunity of going to college.		

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 他為了追求 \_\_\_\_\_ 而決定 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 個人自由, 跟他妻子離婚)  
他是因為 \_\_\_\_\_ 而決定的 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 跟妻子不合, 離婚)
- 他現在是為了早日 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 結婚, 工作)  
他現在是因為 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 父母的壓力, 學習)

3. 他现在为了 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 健康, 去做很多户外运动)  
 他现在因为 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 外边空气好, 去做户外运动)
4. 他今年春节为了 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 准备高考, 没有回家)  
 他今年春节因为 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 高考成绩不到录取分数线, 留在学校复习)

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 为了...而, 在此同时, and 因为...而.

More and more dating services have been established for single people. At the same time, more and more people are getting divorced because of unhappy marriages.

SAMPLE

## VI. 既然...就 (jìrán...jiù): Since..., then...

The conjunction 既然 is used in the first clause of a complex sentence to concede a fact. 就 is used in the second clause to indicate the inference or conclusion. 既然 can be placed before or after the subject of the first clause. 就 must be placed after the subject of the second clause.

1st clause (Fact)

2nd clause (Conclusion)

Subject 既然 Predicate,

Subject 就 Verb phrase

这件衣服既然尺寸合适, 颜色式样也好,

你就买下来吧。

Since the outfit fits and looks good, you might as well buy it.

既然你挣钱不多,

我们就别玩这种高消费的游戏吧。

Since you don't make much money, we should not participate in these expensive activities.

既然 Subject Verb phrase,

那(么) Subject Verb phrase

既然旅游公司什么都安排好了,

那(么)我们就去吧。

Since the tourist agency has already arranged everything, we should just go.



3. 他現在為了 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 健康, 去做很多戶外運動)  
 他現在因為 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 外邊空氣好, 去做戶外運動)
4. 他今年春節為了 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 準備高考, 沒有回家)  
 他今年春節因為 \_\_\_\_\_ 而 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 (Example: 高考成績不到錄取分數線, 留在學校復習)

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 為了...而, 在此同時, and 因為...而.

More and more dating services have been established for single people. At the same time, more and more people are getting divorced because of unhappy marriages.

## VI. 既然...就 (jìrán...jiù): Since..., then...

The conjunction 既然 is used in the first clause of a complex sentence to concede a fact. 就 is used in the second clause to indicate the inference or conclusion. 既然 can be placed before or after the subject of the first clause. 就 must be placed after the subject of the second clause.

1st clause (Fact)

2nd clause (Conclusion)

**Subject 既然 Predicate,**

**Subject 就 Verb phrase**

這件衣服既然尺寸合適, 顏色式樣也好,

你就買下來吧。

Since the outfit fits and looks good, you might as well buy it.

既然你掙錢不多,

我們就別玩這種高消費的遊戲吧。

Since you don't make much money, we should not participate in these expensive activities.

**既然 Subject Verb phrase,**

**那(麼) Subject Verb phrase**

既然旅遊公司什麼都安排好了,

那(麼)我們就去吧。

Since the tourist agency has already arranged everything, we should just go.

 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 我们既然 \_\_\_\_\_, 就 \_\_\_\_\_ 吧。  
(Example: 合不来, 离婚)
2. 既然他是 \_\_\_\_\_, 我就应该 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 我的朋友, 想办法帮助他)
3. 既然他已经 \_\_\_\_\_, 你就别 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。  
(Example: 按照你的意思去做了, 给他找麻烦)
4. 既然他们 \_\_\_\_\_, 就不应该 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。  
(Example: 已经离了婚, 住在一起)

## 完成对话

After reading each statement, come up with a response using 既然.

1. Statement: 他那个人一点儿都不肯帮忙。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
2. Statement: 她不同意跟你非婚同居。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
3. Statement: 我父母对我和我丈夫分居的事感到非常失望。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
4. Statement: 我对中医很感兴趣。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 既然...就 and 因此.

Since the two believe they do not get along and are not happy together, they should separate. They have decided not to continue seeing each other.

 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 我們既然 \_\_\_\_\_，就 \_\_\_\_\_ 吧。  
(Example: 合不來，離婚)
2. 既然他是 \_\_\_\_\_，我就應該 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 我的朋友，想辦法幫助他)
3. 既然他已經 \_\_\_\_\_，你就別 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。  
(Example: 按照你的意思去做了，給他找麻煩)
4. 既然他們 \_\_\_\_\_，就不應該 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。  
(Example: 已經離了婚，住在一起)

## 完成對話

After reading each statement, come up with a response using 既然.

1. Statement: 他那個人一點兒都不肯幫忙。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
2. Statement: 她不同意跟你非婚同居。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
3. Statement: 我父母對我和我丈夫分居的事感到非常失望。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。
4. Statement: 我對中醫很感興趣。  
Response: \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 既然...就 and 因此.

Since the two believe they do not get along and are not happy together, they should separate. They have decided not to continue seeing each other.

## VII. 于是…(yúshì...): so

This conjunction connects clauses to show that the second clause is a natural result of the first. 于是 can be placed before or after the subject of the second clause. Two other conjunctions, 结果 and 果然, which you learned in Lesson 43, also indicate a result. Please pay attention to the subtle differences between these three conjunctions.

1st clause

2nd clause (Result)

Subject Verb phrase,

于是 Subject Verb phrase

小张听说离他家不远的地方有一个婚姻介绍所，于是就到那儿去找人帮他介绍对象。  
Xiao Zhang heard that there is a matchmaking agency near his home, so he went there to have someone help him find a match.

张红没有考上重点高中，于是就上了职业技术学校。  
Zhang Hong did not get accepted into a top high school, so she attended a vocational high school.

一般人对传统地方戏剧不感兴趣，于是这些节目就逐渐消失了。  
People are generally not interested in local traditional plays; thus, those programs are gradually disappearing.

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 完成句子

Use 结果 or 于是 to complete each of the sentences below.

1. 他总是对他的婚姻不满意，\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 他已经三十岁了，还没有结婚，\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 朋友们一个一个地都离婚了，\_\_\_\_\_。
4. 去年学费提高了，\_\_\_\_\_。
5. 今年的学费要提高了，他付不起学费，\_\_\_\_\_。
6. 明年的学费要提高了，我怕付不起学费，\_\_\_\_\_。

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. \_\_\_\_\_，于是他不准备再结婚了。  
(Example: 他第一次的婚姻很不幸福)
2. \_\_\_\_\_，于是上网查了查。  
(Example: 我对这方面的知识不够)

## VII. 於是…(yúshì...): so

This conjunction connects clauses to show that the second clause is a natural result of the first. 於是 can be placed before or after the subject of the second clause. Two other conjunctions, 結果 and 果然, which you learned in Lesson 43, also indicate a result. Please pay attention to the subtle differences between these three conjunctions.

1st clause

2nd clause (Result)

Subject Verb phrase,

於是 Subject Verb phrase

小張聽說離他家不遠的地方有一個婚姻介紹所，於是就到那兒去找人幫他介紹對象。  
Xiao Zhang heard that there is a matchmaking agency near his home, so he went there to have someone help him find a match.

張紅沒有考上重點高中，於是就上了職業技術學校。  
Zhang Hong did not get accepted into a top high school, so she attended a vocational high school.

一般人對傳統地方戲劇不感興趣，於是這些節目就逐漸消失了。  
People are generally not interested in local traditional plays; thus, those programs are gradually disappearing.

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 完成句子

Use 結果 or 於是 to complete each of the sentences below.

1. 他總是對他的婚姻不滿意，\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 他已經三十歲了，還沒有結婚，\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 朋友們一個一個地都離婚了，\_\_\_\_\_。
4. 去年學費提高了，\_\_\_\_\_。
5. 今年的學費要提高了，他付不起學費，\_\_\_\_\_。
6. 明年的學費要提高了，我怕付不起學費，\_\_\_\_\_。

### ㊦ PRACTICE

#### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. \_\_\_\_\_，於是他不準備再結婚了。  
(Example: 他第一次的婚姻很不幸福)
2. \_\_\_\_\_，於是上網查了查。  
(Example: 我對這方面的知識不夠)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 对我的病没有什么好办法，于是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 西医，我开始吃中药)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 时间还早，于是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 打完麻将，我又上网玩电子游戏)

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 一方面…另一方面, 甚至, and 于是….

For one thing, people have changed their beliefs about marriage. For another thing, society has gradually come to tolerate — even accept — cohabitation before marriage. Therefore, more and more people do not want to get married.

SAMPLE



## 听说读写练习

## Comprehensive Exercises

### 🎧 TASK 1. 听一听、选一选 LISTENING EXERCISES

#### A. Bingo

In this section, you will hear various Chinese phrases. Demonstrate your understanding of these phrases by numbering their English counterparts in the order in which you hear them.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| the right to pick one's own husband     | to further understand the other party                   |
| twentieth century's concept of marriage | not only tolerate but also accept                       |
| against free dating                     | warm-hearted relatives and colleagues                   |
| blindly go after the enjoyment of life  | changes continue to occur                               |
| to live together before marriage        | disappointed with dating services                       |
| equal status of men and women           | the divorce rate is actually increasing                 |
| the neighbor likes to gossip            | to be criticized by public opinion                      |
| grave divorce situation                 | young people's point of view regarding household chores |

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 對我的病沒有什麼好辦法，於是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 西醫，我開始吃中藥)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 時間還早，於是 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 打完麻將，我又上網玩電子遊戲)

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 一方面…另一方面, 甚至, and 於是….

For one thing, people have changed their beliefs about marriage. For another thing, society has gradually come to tolerate — even accept — cohabitation before marriage. Therefore, more and more people do not want to get married.

SAMPLE



## 聽說讀寫練習

## Comprehensive Exercises

### 🎧 📖 TASK 1. 聽一聽、選一選 LISTENING EXERCISES

#### A. Bingo

In this section, you will hear various Chinese phrases. Demonstrate your understanding of these phrases by numbering their English counterparts in the order in which you hear them.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| the right to pick one's own husband     | to further understand the other party                   |
| twentieth century's concept of marriage | not only tolerate but also accept                       |
| against free dating                     | warm-hearted relatives and colleagues                   |
| blindly go after the enjoyment of life  | changes continue to occur                               |
| to live together before marriage        | disappointed with dating services                       |
| equal status of men and women           | the divorce rate is actually increasing                 |
| the neighbor likes to gossip            | to be criticized by public opinion                      |
| grave divorce situation                 | young people's point of view regarding household chores |



**B. Matching**

Listen to the sentences in Chinese and number them in the order in which you hear them.

1. 在对婚姻的观念上，年轻人和老年人大不相同。
2. 他甚至没有告诉他父母就跟他妻子离婚了。
3. 以前中国社会的离婚率低与人们的婚姻观念有关。
4. 现在既然男女地位平等，就应该两个人一起做家务。
5. 他居然不知道现在有那么多种婚姻介绍所可以帮他找对象。
6. 他们到现在还没有离婚，由此可见，他们的婚姻还算凑合。
7. 有些夫妻虽然合不来，却因为怕别人说闲话而没有离婚。
8. 男女非婚同居的现象近几年来也渐渐地被中国社会接受了。
9. 他们夫妻之间互相宽容，于是婚姻相当幸福。

**C. Short Conversations**

1. 平等/不平等
2. 同意/不同意
3. 男的/女的
4. 是/不是
5. 男的/女的

---

**🎧 TASK 2. 听一听、说一说 SHORT PASSAGES**
**PASSAGE 1****Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 你认识的人中，有离婚的吗？为什么？
2. 你要是婚姻有点不幸福，你会不会离婚？为什么？

**Vocabulary**

- |       |         |                |                        |
|-------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. 感情 | gǎnqíng | <i>n.</i>      | feeling, emotion       |
| 2. 吵架 | chǎojià | <i>v. obj.</i> | to quarrel             |
| 3. 感动 | gǎndòng | <i>v.</i>      | to touch (emotionally) |

**B. Matching**

Listen to the sentences in Chinese and number them in the order in which you hear them.

1. 在對婚姻的觀念上，年輕人和老年人大不相同。
2. 他甚至沒有告訴他父母就跟他妻子離婚了。
3. 以前中國社會的離婚率低與人們的婚姻觀念有關。
4. 現在既然男女地位平等，就應該兩個人一起做家務。
5. 他居然不知道現在有那么多婚姻介紹所可以幫他找對象。
6. 他們到現在還沒有離婚，由此可見，他們的婚姻還算湊合。
7. 有些夫妻雖然合不來，却因為怕別人說閒話而沒有離婚。
8. 男女非婚同居的現象近幾年來也漸漸地被中國社會接受了。
9. 他們夫妻之間互相寬容，於是婚姻相當幸福。

**C. Short Conversations**

1. 平等/不平等
2. 同意/不同意
3. 男的/女的
4. 是/不是
5. 男的/女的

---

**🎧 TASK 2. 聽一聽、說一說 SHORT PASSAGES**
**PASSAGE 1****Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 你認識的人中，有離婚的嗎？為什麼？
2. 你要是婚姻有點不幸福，你會不會離婚？為什麼？

**Vocabulary**

- |       |         |                |                        |
|-------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. 感情 | gǎnqíng | <i>n.</i>      | feeling, emotion       |
| 2. 吵架 | chǎojià | <i>v. obj.</i> | to quarrel             |
| 3. 感動 | gǎndòng | <i>v.</i>      | to touch (emotionally) |

- |        |           |             |  |
|--------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 4. 包二奶 | bāo èrnǎi | <i>phr.</i> | to embrace another woman (outside of marriage) |
| 5. 一辈子 | yībèizi   | <i>n.</i>   | lifetime, all one's life                       |

### ***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### **A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

#### **B. Listening for the main idea**

这段话主要谈的是什么？

- a) 谢华的两次婚姻。
- b) 为什么谢华不要结两次婚。
- c) 千万不要相信男人说的话。
- d) 谢华以前的丈夫为什么要跟她离婚。

#### **C. Listening for details**

1. 谢华的第一个丈夫是不是邻居给她介绍的，你怎么知道的？  
是/不是
2. 谢华第二次的婚姻很幸福，对不对？你怎么知道的？  
对/不对
3. 如果谢华自由恋爱，她的婚姻就一定能很幸福，对不对？你怎么知道的？  
对/不对

### ***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

如果你是谢华你会做什么样的决定？为什么？

## **PASSAGE 2**

### ***Pre-Listening Activity***

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

- |        |           |             |  |
|--------|-----------|-------------|--|
| 4. 包二奶 | bāo èrnǎi | <i>phr.</i> | to embrace another woman (outside of marriage) |
| 5. 一輩子 | yībèizi   | <i>n.</i>   | lifetime, all one's life                       |

### ***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### **A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

#### **B. Listening for the main idea**

這段話主要談的是什麼？

- a) 謝華的兩次婚姻。
- b) 為什麼謝華不要結兩次婚。
- c) 千萬不要相信男人說的話。
- d) 謝華以前的丈夫為什麼要跟她離婚。

#### **C. Listening for details**

1. 謝華的第一個丈夫是不是鄰居給她介紹的，你怎麼知道的？  
是/不是
2. 謝華第二次的婚姻很幸福，對不對？你怎麼知道的？  
對/不對
3. 如果謝華自由戀愛，她的婚姻就一定能很幸福，對不對？你怎麼知道的？  
對/不對

### ***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

如果你是謝華你會做什麼樣的決定？為什麼？

## **PASSAGE 2**

### ***Pre-Listening Activity***

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 你喜欢红色还是白色？为什么？
2. 西方人结婚时，女方为什么穿白色的？

### Vocabulary

1. 吉利	jíli	<i>n.</i>	good luck
		<i>adj.</i>	lucky, auspicious
2. 装饰	zhuāngshì	<i>n.</i>	decoration
		<i>v.</i>	to decorate, to adorn (person or thing)
3. 女方	nǚfāng	<i>n.</i>	the bride's side (of the family, etc.)
4. 死亡	sǐwáng	<i>n.</i>	death
		<i>v.</i>	to be dead
5. 姑娘	gūniang	<i>n.</i>	girl
6. 礼服	lǐfú	<i>n.</i>	formal clothes

### Listening Activity

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### A. Listening for new words

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

#### B. Listening for the main idea

这段话主要谈的是什么？

- a) 西方人的结婚礼服。
- b) 中国人的结婚礼服。
- c) 英英的结婚礼服。
- d) 以上都不对。

#### C. Listening for details

1. 在传统上，中国结婚礼服是什么颜色的？为什么？  
红色/白色
2. 中国年轻人现在结婚都喜欢穿红色，对不对？为什么？  
对/不对
3. 英英的父母同意不同意她的选择？你怎么知道的？  
同意/不同意

1. 你喜歡紅色還是白色？為什麼？
2. 西方人結婚時，女方為什麼穿白色的？

### Vocabulary

1. 吉利	jílì	<i>n.</i>	good luck
		<i>adj.</i>	lucky, auspicious
2. 裝飾	zhuāngshì	<i>n.</i>	decoration
		<i>v.</i>	to decorate, to adorn (person or thing)
3. 女方	nǚfāng	<i>n.</i>	the bride's side (of the family, etc.)
4. 死亡	sǐwáng	<i>n.</i>	death
		<i>v.</i>	to be dead
5. 姑娘	gūniang	<i>n.</i>	girl
6. 禮服	lǐfú	<i>n.</i>	formal clothes

### Listening Activity

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### A. Listening for new words

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

#### B. Listening for the main idea

這段話主要談的是什麼？

- a) 西方人的結婚禮服。
- b) 中國人的結婚禮服。
- c) 英英的結婚禮服。
- d) 以上都不對。

#### C. Listening for details

1. 在傳統上，中國結婚禮服是什麼顏色的？為什麼？  
紅色/白色
2. 中國年輕人現在結婚都喜歡穿紅色，對不對？為什麼？  
對/不對
3. 英英的父母同意不同意她的選擇？你怎麼知道的？  
同意/不同意

**Post-Listening Activity**

Now respond to the following questions as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你结婚的时候喜欢穿什么颜色，什么式样的礼服？为什么？

 **TASK 3. 看一看、说一说、写一写 SHORT VIDEO**
**Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the video.

1. 你的兄弟姐妹中有谁结婚了？他和对象是怎么认识的？
2. 你的亲戚，朋友对你的婚事有什么看法？

**Vocabulary**

1. 幅	fú	<i>b.f.</i>	measure word for paintings, maps, etc.
2. 下海	xiàhǎi	<i>v. obj.</i>	to change one's occupation; to enter the market economy
3. 小秘	xiǎomì	<i>n.</i>	mistress
4. 未婚夫	wèihūnfū	<i>n.</i>	fiancé
5. 来事儿	lái shìr	<i>v. obj.</i>	(colloquial) to do things to please (somebody)
6. 婚礼	hūnlǐ	<i>n.</i>	wedding ceremony

**Listening Activity**

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

**A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the dialogue?

**B. Listening for the main idea**

这段对话主要谈的是什麼？

- a) 姐姐两次婚姻都不成功。
- b) 姐姐结了一次婚，又要结婚了。
- c) 姐姐第一次婚姻不成功，第二次很成功。
- d) 姐姐第一次婚姻不成功，不应该再结婚。



**Post-Listening Activity**

Now respond to the following questions as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你結婚的時候喜歡穿什麼顏色，什麼式樣的禮服？為什麼？

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**㊦ TASK 3. 看一看、說一說、寫一寫 SHORT VIDEO**
**Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the video.

1. 你的兄弟姐妹中有誰結婚了？他和對象是怎麼認識的？
2. 你的親戚，朋友對你的婚事有什麼看法？

**Vocabulary**

1. 幅	fú	<i>b.f.</i>	measure word for paintings, maps, etc.
2. 下海	xiàhǎi	<i>v. obj.</i>	to change one's occupation; to enter the market economy
3. 小秘	xiǎomì	<i>n.</i>	mistress
4. 未婚夫	wèihūnfū	<i>n.</i>	fiancé
5. 來事兒	lái shìr	<i>v. obj.</i>	(colloquial) to do things to please (somebody)
6. 婚禮	hūnlǐ	<i>n.</i>	wedding ceremony

**Listening Activity**

Now listen to the passage and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

**A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the dialogue?

**B. Listening for the main idea**

這段對話主要談的是什麼？

- a) 姐姐兩次婚姻都不成功。
- b) 姐姐結了一次婚，又要結婚了。
- c) 姐姐第一次婚姻不成功，第二次很成功。
- d) 姐姐第一次婚姻不成功，不應該再結婚。

**C. Listening for details**

1. 姐姐离婚是因为她老公有婚外情，对不对？为什么？  
对/不对
2. 姐姐和这个未婚夫是自由恋爱，对不对？他们怎么认识的？  
对/不对
3. 姐姐同意再结婚是因为她未婚夫急着要结婚，对不对？为什么？  
对/不对

**Post-Listening Activity**

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM, and then write a summary of the dialogue.

如果你第一次婚姻没有成功，你愿意不愿意再试一次？为什么？

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**🎧 TASK 4. 读一读、写一写 READING EXERCISES**

This section consists of two parts: Short Stories and Authentic Material.

**A. Short Stories**

After reading each of the two Chinese 成语故事, respond in Chinese to the questions that follow.

**成语故事：老生常谈**

古代的时候，有一个人叫管辂，他长的非常丑，也不好好穿衣服，一天到晚总是喝酒。但是管辂非常聪明，而且很有才。他读了一些《周易》，常常给人算命。慢慢地在他住的那个地方有了一点儿小名气。有一天，城里有两个当官的，一个叫何晏，一个叫邓扬，听说管辂很会算命，就请管辂到城里给他们算命。看看他们有没有升官的机会。管辂到了城里以后，就告诉两位当官的，他们应该为他们那儿的人多办好事，多做好事。邓扬越听越不爱听，他觉得管辂说的没有什么新的东西。最后，他站起来不耐烦地对管辂说：“老生之常谈（老书生常说的话）。”

**Vocabulary**

- |         |                   |                 |                  |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. 老生常谈 | lǎoshēng chángtán | <i>phr.</i>     | banality, cliché |
| 老生      | lǎoshēng          | <i>n.</i>       | old student      |
| 2. 管辂   | Guǎn Lù           | <i>prop. n.</i> | name of a person |
| 3. 周易   | Zhōu Yì           | <i>prop. n.</i> | name of a book   |

**C. Listening for details**

1. 姐姐離婚是因為她老公有婚外情，對不對？為什麼？  
對/不對
2. 姐姐和這個未婚夫是自由戀愛，對不對？他們怎麼認識的？  
對/不對
3. 姐姐同意再結婚是因為她未婚夫急著要結婚，對不對？為什麼？  
對/不對

**Post-Listening Activity**

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM, and then write a summary of the dialogue.

如果你第一次婚姻沒有成功，你願意不願意再試一次？為什麼？

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**🎧 TASK 4. 讀一讀、寫一寫 READING EXERCISES**

This section consists of two parts: Short Stories and Authentic Material.

**A. Short Stories**

After reading each of the two Chinese 成語故事, respond in Chinese to the questions that follow.

**成語故事：老生常談**

古代的時候，有一個人叫管輅，他長的非常醜，也不好好穿衣服，一天到晚總是喝酒。但是管輅非常聰明，而且很有才。他讀了一些《周易》，常常給人算命。慢慢地在他住的那個地方有了一點兒小名氣。有一天，城裏有兩個當官的，一個叫何晏，一個叫鄧揚，聽說管輅很會算命，就請管輅到城裏給他們算命。看看他們有沒有升官的機會。管輅到了城裏以後，就告訴兩位當官的，他們應該為他們那兒的人多辦好事，多做好事。鄧揚越聽越不愛聽，他覺得管輅說的沒有什麼新的東西。最後，他站起來不耐煩地對管輅說：“老生之常談(老書生常說的話)。”

**Vocabulary**

- |         |                   |                 |                  |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. 老生常談 | lǎoshēng chángtán | <i>phr.</i>     | banality, cliché |
| 老生      | lǎoshēng          | <i>n.</i>       | old student      |
| 2. 管輅   | Guǎn Lù           | <i>prop. n.</i> | name of a person |
| 3. 周易   | Zhōu Yì           | <i>prop. n.</i> | name of a book   |

4. 算命	suànmìng	<i>v. obj.</i>	to tell fortunes
5. 当官	dāng guān	<i>v. obj.</i>	to serve as a government official
6. 何晏	Hé Yàn	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
7. 邓扬	Dèng Yáng	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
8. 升官	shēngguān	<i>v. obj.</i>	to be promoted (as a government official)

### Questions

1. 请用你自己的话讲一讲“老生常谈”是什么意思？
2. 看完这个故事，你觉得管辂所说的算不算是老生常谈？为什么？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一个“老生常谈”的故事？

### 成语故事：分道扬镳

很早很早以前，有一个地方官，名字叫元志。元志负责管理京城。因为他是皇帝的亲戚，又有才，所以他很骄傲。有一天，他坐着他的马车在街上走，前面走过来李彪的车队。李彪的官比元志大，所以，元志应该给李彪让路。但是元志就是不肯让路。李彪很生气，两个人就争了起来。越争越厉害，谁也不让谁。最后没有办法，两个人只好来找皇帝给他们评理。李彪跟皇帝说，“元志是一个地方官，我的官比他的大，他应该给我让道。”元志说：“我是负责管理京城的，凡是到京城来的人都由我管，我为什么要给李彪让道呢？”皇帝听了以后，不愿意说谁对谁错，就笑着对他们说，“你们应该分道扬镳。从今天起，你们分开走，各走一边不就行了吗？”

### Vocabulary

1. 分道扬镳	fēn dào yáng biāo	<i>phr.</i>	
分	fēn	<i>v.</i>	to divide, to separate
道	dào	<i>n.</i>	road
扬	yáng	<i>v.</i>	to raise
镳	biāo	<i>n.</i>	horse's bit
2. 元志	Yuán Zhì	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
3. 京城	jīngchéng	<i>n.</i>	capital of a country
4. 骄傲	jiāo ào	<i>adj.</i>	arrogant
5. 李彪	Lǐ Biāo	<i>n.</i>	name of a person
6. 皇帝	huángdì	<i>n.</i>	emperor
7. 评理	pínglǐ	<i>v. obj.</i>	to judge between right and wrong

4. 算命	suànmìng	<i>v. obj.</i>	to tell fortunes
5. 当官	dāng guān	<i>v. obj.</i>	to serve as a government official
6. 何晏	Hé Yàn	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
7. 鄧揚	Dèng Yáng	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
8. 升官	shēngguān	<i>v. obj.</i>	to be promoted (as a government official)

### Questions

1. 請用你自己的話講一講“老生常談”是什麼意思？
2. 看完這個故事，你覺得管輅所說的算不算是老生常談？為什麼？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一個“老生常談”的故事？

### 成語故事：分道揚鑣

很早很早以前，有一個地方官，名字叫元志。元志負責管理京城。因為他是皇帝的親戚，又有才，所以他很驕傲。有一天，他坐著他的馬車在街上走，前面走過來李彪的車隊。李彪的官比元志大，所以，元志應該給李彪讓路。但是元志就是不肯讓路。李彪很生氣，兩個人就爭了起來。越爭越厲害，誰也不讓誰。最後沒有辦法，兩個人只好來找皇帝給他們評理。李彪跟皇帝說，“元志是一個地方官，我的官比他的大，他應該給我讓道。”元志說：“我是負責管理京城的，凡是到京城來的人都由我管，我為什麼要給李彪讓道呢？”皇帝聽了以後，不願意說誰對誰錯，就笑著對他們說，“你們應該分道揚鑣。從今天起，你們分開走，各走一邊不就行了嗎？”

### Vocabulary

1. 分道揚鑣	fēn dào yáng biāo	<i>phr.</i>	
分	fēn	<i>v.</i>	to divide, to separate
道	dào	<i>n.</i>	road
揚	yáng	<i>v.</i>	to raise
鑣	biāo	<i>n.</i>	horse's bit
2. 元志	Yuán Zhì	<i>prop. n.</i>	name of a person
3. 京城	jīngchéng	<i>n.</i>	capital of a country
4. 驕傲	jiāo ào	<i>adj.</i>	arrogant
5. 李彪	Lǐ Biāo	<i>n.</i>	name of a person
6. 皇帝	huángdì	<i>n.</i>	emperor
7. 評理	pínglǐ	<i>v. obj.</i>	to judge between right and wrong



## Questions

1. 请用你自己的话讲一讲“分道扬镳”是什么意思？
2. 你觉得元志应该不应该给李彪让道？为什么？如果你是皇帝你会怎么做？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一个“分道扬镳”的故事？

## B. Authentic Material

In this section, you will be exposed to some authentic materials used in China. Read the following newspaper article about marriage in modern times, and answer the questions.

## 都市亚婚姻状态

年1月6日~1月12日 版式设计：刘峰 技术统筹：梁军 黄河诗报 【都市看台】 C



**面子型婚姻——东边日出西边雨**

一个完整的家庭，有房子、有孩子，夫妻两人双栖双宿，节假日走走亲戚，访访朋友。有所有家庭应尽的义务和责任，男女双方都尽职尽责。然而，貌合神离，就差一张“离婚证”而已。当“婚外恋”成为一种时髦的时候，“面子型”婚姻也就成了一种流行。他们不愿自毁形象和自毁前程，于是，相互“约法三章”，家里阴雨连天，发霉发臭，家外却是一片阳光灿烂，桃花盛开。真是“东边日出西边雨”。文涛与晓萍就是这样的一对面子型夫妻。

**凑合型婚姻——只分居不分家**

在南昌市一家保险公司工作的刘女士与丈夫结婚好几年了孩子都上初中了，可他们却长期处于冷战状态中。平日里，丈夫一回家不是抽烟就是喝酒，而刘女士却躲在自己的房间里干自己的事。只有遇到孩子升学，交学费这样的事的时候，双方才会交流一两次。

**玩耍型婚姻——只恋爱不结婚**

23岁的刘强与19岁的紫琼就是一对这样的“准夫妻”，他们彼此才认识一个星期就同居了，他们的家是临时租的一个房间。除了这个“家”外，双方又各自住在自己的另一个家中，刘强住公司的宿舍里，紫琼住父母家。

**童话型婚姻——结婚前先试婚**

几乎所有的试婚者都是鉴于社会上太多的人离婚，给他们带来太多对婚姻的失望，也为了自己未来的婚姻有质量，有保障而试。

**都市亚婚姻状态写真**

## Questions

1. 这四种婚姻都出现在什么地区？
2. 为什么会出现这些现象？
3. 说一说这四种婚姻的状况都是什么？

## Questions

1. 請用你自己的話講一講“分道揚鑣”是什麼意思？
2. 你覺得元志應該不應該給李彪讓道？為什麼？如果你是皇帝你會怎麼做？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一個“分道揚鑣”的故事？

## B. Authentic Material

In this section, you will be exposed to some authentic materials used in China. Read the following newspaper article about marriage in modern times, and answer the questions.

## 都市亞婚姻狀態

年1月6日~1月12日 版式设计：劉輝 技術美術：梁寧 復旦時報 【都市看台】



**面子型婚姻——東邊日出西邊雨**

一個完整的家庭，有房子、有孩子，夫妻兩人雙棲雙宿，節假日走走親戚，訪訪朋友。有所有家庭應盡的義務和責任，男女雙方都盡職盡責。然而，貌合神離，就差一張“離婚證”而已。當“婚外戀”成為一種時髦的時候，“面子型”婚姻也就成了一种流行。他們不願自毀形象和自毀前程，於是，相互“約法三章”，家裡陰雨連天，發霉發臭，家外卻是一片陽光燦爛，桃花盛開。真是“東邊日出西邊雨”。文濤與曉萍就是這樣的一對面子型夫妻。

**湊合型婚姻——只分居不分家**

在南昌市一家保險公司工作的劉女士與丈夫結婚好幾年了孩子都上初中了，可他們卻長期處於冷戰狀態中。平日裡，丈夫一回家不是抽煙就是喝酒，而劉女士卻躲在自己的房間裡乾自己的事。只有遇到孩子昇學，交學費這樣的事的時候，雙方才會交流一兩次。

**童話型婚姻——結婚前先試婚**

幾乎所有的試婚者都是鑒於社會上有太多的人離婚，給他們帶來太多對婚姻的失望，也為了自己未來的婚姻有質量，有保障而試。

**玩要型婚姻——只戀愛不結婚**

23歲的劉強與19歲的紫瓊就是一對這樣的“準夫妻”，他們彼此才認識一個星期就同居了，他們的家是臨時租的一個房間。除了這個“家”，雙方又各自住在自己的另一個家中，劉強住公司的宿舍裡，紫瓊住父母家。

**都市亞婚姻狀態寫真**



## Questions

1. 這四種婚姻都出現在什麼地區？
2. 為什麼會出現這些現象？
3. 說一說這四種婚姻的狀況都是什麼？

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 TASK 5. 想一想、说一说 PRESENTATION

Please choose one of the following for your presentation.

**A. Individual Presentation**

1. A girl you know is frustrated by her inability to find a boyfriend in college. She had hoped to get married, but now she is thinking of staying single. Ask her if she has tried all of the available ways of finding a boyfriend. Base your questions on the text. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of being single versus married.
2. Your Chinese friend who hasn't been to China for forty years says, "There's no divorce in China. Chinese people don't get divorced." Based on information in the text, tell your friend about divorce in China today.

**B. Group Presentation**

Setting: The set of a television talk show.

Cast: Three show guests and a host.

Situation: The host of a television show talks to three people about dating. One of the guests is a match-making friend who is trying to arrange a date between the other two guests, a male and a female. The guy and girl have different feelings about dating each other and about dating in general. Create a discussion with the host. How does each of the guests feel about dating, both as a concept and in this specific situation? Make the scenario entertaining!


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 TASK 6. 想一想、写一写 COMPOSITION

Search the Web and read some newspapers. Find an interesting article related to marriage, e.g., about dating, weddings, divorce, how to make marriages work, etc. Write a summary of the article in Chinese and make sure to reference any primary sources you use.



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 TASK 5. 想一想、說一說 PRESENTATION

Please choose one of the following for your presentation.

**A. Individual Presentation**

1. A girl you know is frustrated by her inability to find a boyfriend in college. She had hoped to get married, but now she is thinking of staying single. Ask her if she has tried all of the available ways of finding a boyfriend. Base your questions on the text. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of being single versus married.
2. Your Chinese friend who hasn't been to China for forty years says, "There's no divorce in China. Chinese people don't get divorced." Based on information in the text, tell your friend about divorce in China today.

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 TASK 6. 想一想、寫一寫 COMPOSITION

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