

1.1

新同学
A New Student

对话一

汤姆：你好，我叫汤姆。你是新来的吧？我好像没见过你。

明英：你好！我叫明英。很高兴认识你。我是这个学期转学来上海国际学校的。

汤姆：你以前在哪个学校？

明英：北京第四中学。

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

明英：别开玩笑。

汤姆：你是怎么考进北京四中的？

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

汤姆：那你怎么又到上海来了呢？

明英：今年我父母来上海历史博物馆做研究，我们就把家搬到上海来了。你呢？你一直在这个国际学校上学吗？

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

不会影响我将来回美国上大学。你也是美国人吧？

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE



上海华东政法大学

East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai



对话二

汤姆：凯丽，来，我给你介绍一下，这是新来的同学，明英。

凯丽：你好，我叫凯丽。欢迎你来我们学校。

明英：你好，认识你很高兴。

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

凯丽：好了，汤姆，别甜言蜜语了。有什么事，你就说吧。

汤姆：你看，我说你最理解我了嘛。你能把《数学高考题分析》借给我看看吗？

凯丽：当然可以。明英，你看，我知道汤姆说我好是为了借书。

明英：也不完全是吧。可能汤姆真的觉得你非常聪明。

汤姆：谢谢你，明英，我又找到了一个特别理解我的人。

凯丽：我明天可以把书带来给你。

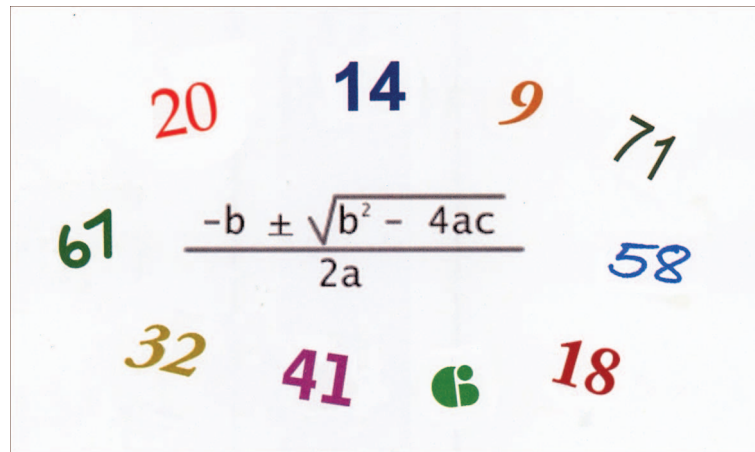
明英：那本书很不错，我把里边的题都做了一遍。

凯丽：是吗？你用多长时间做完的？

明英：两三个星期吧。因为我喜欢数学，一有空儿就做。

汤姆：真的？我多么幸运啊！两个数学天才都是我的朋友。

明英：又开玩笑。我们互相学习吧。



生词

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

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

专名

18. 明英	Míngyīng	a personal name
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语言注释

1. 又 (again, in addition)

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

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

我挺喜欢中国的，我的朋友又都在中国，我可能会在中国上大学。

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

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

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

2. The 把 construction

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

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

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

The negative form of the 把 construction is:

Subject + Negative + 把 Object + Verb + other elements

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

别把门开着。

Don't leave the door open.

他没有把作业做完。

He didn't finish doing his homework.

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

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

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

这个电影我看了三次。

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

这个电影我看了三遍。

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

明英把《数学高考题分析》里的题都做了一遍。

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

请你再说一遍，好吗？

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

请你再去一次，好吗？

Can you go there one more time?

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

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

我多么幸运啊!

How fortunate I am!

多么聪明的学生啊!

What a brilliant student!

他们多么爱你啊!

They love you so much.

我多么想去旅游啊!

I want to travel so much.

5. 互相 (mutually, each other)

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

我们应该互相帮助。

We should help each other.

大家可以互相学习。

Everyone can learn from one another.

学无止境 EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

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

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

YOUR TURN:

回答下面的问题:

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

中国文化一瞥 A Glimpse into Chinese Culture

Chinese proverbs and idioms

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

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

2. yán xíng bù yī
言 行 不 一

words are not matched by actions; contradiction between words and actions

3. kǒu mì fù jiàn
口 蜜 腹 剑

honey-mouthed and dagger-hearted—play a double game; a cruel heart under the cover of sweet words

4. kuài rén kuài yǔ
快 人 快 语

straightforward person with straightforward words—straight talk from an honest person

IN USE:

小对话一

小平：你怎么不高兴？

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

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

Xiaoping: Why are you unhappy?

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

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

小对话二

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

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

英丽: 他告诉了他女儿。他女儿**快人快语**, 就把这件事告诉了我爷爷。

红红: 听上去他女儿还不错。

英丽: 是啊, 她后来成了我奶奶。

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

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

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

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

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

YOUR TURN:

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

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

The origin of 口蜜腹剑

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

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

Lyrics of a folk song

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

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

YOUR TURN:

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

你知道吗?

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

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

