

IV. Reading Comprehension

A Write the characters, pinyin, and English equivalent of each new word formed. Guess the meaning, then use a dictionary to confirm.

1 “聚会”的“聚” + “晚餐”的“餐”

“聚会”的“聚” + “晚餐”的“餐”

→ 聚/餐 + 餐 →

“聚餐”

中文听说读写 · 中文聽說讀寫

INTEGRATED

Simplified and
Traditional Characters

CHINESE

4th Edition

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Original Edition by Yuehua Liu and Tao-chung Yao
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Workbook

Lesson 12

第十二课

第十二課

中国的变化 中國的變化

Changes in China



Check off the following language functions as you learn how to:

- Describe ways in which a place has or hasn't changed
- Indicate that something is different from what you expected
- Express concern about the consequences of a persistent state
- Compare a place with what it used to be like

As you progress through the lesson, note other language functions you would like to learn.

I. Listening Comprehension



Audio

A Listen to the Lesson Text audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Tianming and Lisha will return to the United States right after visiting Nanjing.
- 2 ___ Nanjing is not like what Lisha had expected.
- 3 ___ Like his visitors, Tianming's cousin is concerned that Nanjing does not look distinctly Chinese.
- 4 ___ Tianming fails to find his father's middle school in Nanjing.
- 5 ___ Tianming's cousin wants to show his visitors around more sights before breaking for lunch.

B Listen to the Workbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Both speakers have been away from this place for some time.
- 2 ___ The speakers are in a very quiet environment.
- 3 ___ The restaurant has expanded its business in recent years.
- 4 ___ The parking lot in front of the restaurant is full of cars and bicycles.
- 5 ___ The restaurant's menu has not changed very much over the years.
- 6 ___ The customers of the restaurant nowadays like the same types of food that customers of the past preferred.

C Listen to the Workbook Narrative 1 audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 ___ Mr. Qian went to college in Beijing.
- 2 ___ Many of the places in Hangzhou familiar to Mr. Qian no longer exist.
- 3 ___ Mr. Qian is pleased with how much his hometown has changed.

D Listen to the Workbook Narrative 2 audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 **How does the speaker describe old Nanjing?**
 - a It had few high-rises and many trees.
 - b It had few high-rises but many cars.
 - c It had many trees and many cars.
- 2 **According to the speaker, what does Nanjing look like now?**
 - a It has many trees, many cars, and many high-rises.
 - b It has few trees, many cars, and many high-rises.
 - c It has many trees, many cars, and few high-rises.

3 On the street, the speaker hears people talking in

- a Mandarin.
- b Shanghai dialect.
- c Nanjing dialect.

4 How does the speaker feel about the changes unfolding in Nanjing?

- a happy
- b concerned
- c indifferent

E _____ Listen to the Workbook Listening Rejoinder audio. After hearing the first speaker, select the best response from the four choices given by the second speaker. Indicate the letter of your choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

II. Pinyin and Tone

A Compare the pronunciations of the underlined characters in the two words or phrases given. Provide their initials in *pinyin*.

一句话/一句話 _____

帮助/帮助 _____

B Compare the tones of the underlined characters in the two words or phrases given. Indicate the tones with 1 (first tone), 2 (second tone), 3 (third tone), 4 (fourth tone), or 0 (neutral tone).

导游/导游 _____

道歉 _____

III. Speaking

A Practice asking and answering these questions. **INTERPERSONAL**

- 1 你坐过高铁吗？坐过几次？从哪儿坐到哪儿？
你坐過高鐵嗎？坐過幾次？從哪兒坐到哪兒？
- 2 你喜欢住在安静的城市还是热闹的城市？为什么？
你喜歡住在安靜的城市還是熱鬧的城市？為什麼？

3 你们的城市新盖的高楼多还是传统的建筑多？你喜欢住在新盖的高楼里还是传统的建筑里？为什么？

你們的城市新蓋的高樓多還是傳統的建築多？你喜歡住在新蓋的高樓裡還是傳統的建築裡？為什麼？

4 你游览过哪些城市？对哪个城市的印象最好？为什么？

你遊覽過哪些城市？對哪個城市的印象最好？為什麼？

B Practice speaking with these prompts. PRESENTATIONAL

1 请谈谈你的家乡有什么特色。

請談談你的家鄉有什麼特色。

2 请谈谈你的家乡最近几年有些什么变化。

請談談你的家鄉最近幾年有些什麼變化。

3 Review the lesson. In Chinese, share your answers to these questions with your class: Do you prefer places with traditional characteristics or modern excitement? Do you enjoy visiting cities with popular tourist sights, or those with convenient shopping centers?

IV. Reading Comprehension

A Write the characters, *pinyin*, and English equivalent of each new word formed. Guess the meaning, then use a dictionary to confirm.

1 “绿色”的“绿” + “变化”的“化”

“綠色”的“綠” + “變化”的“化”

→ 绿/綠 + 化 → _____

2 “上班”的“班” + “公共汽车”的“车”

“上班”的“班” + “公共汽車”的“車”

→ 班/班 + 车/車 → _____

3 “一座山”的“座” + “位子”的“位”

→ 座 + 位 → _____

4 “回来”的“回” + “声音”的“声”

“回來”的“回” + “聲音”的“聲”

→ 回 + 声/聲 → _____

5 “农村”的“农” + “民以食为天”的“民”

“農村”的“農” + “民以食為天”的“民”

→ 农/農 + 民 → _____

B Read the dialogue, then fill in the blanks with the phrases provided. **INTERPRETIVE**

尽可能 看起来 怎么 从来 非…不可

Person A: 元宵节快到了，我们做点元宵吃，怎么样？

Person B: 做元宵？我不行，_____ 没做过。

Person A: 你在中国出生、长大的，_____ 没做过元宵？

Person B: 我最不喜欢进厨房，能不做菜就 _____ 不做菜。别说做元宵了，我连一般的菜都不太会。

Person A: _____ 这次做元宵得靠我了。

Person B: 没错，_____ 得靠你 _____。

儘可能 看起來 怎麼 從來 非…不可

Person A: 元宵節快到了，我們做點元宵吃，怎麼樣？

Person B: 做元宵？我不行，_____ 沒做過。

Person A: 你在中國出生、長大的，_____ 沒做過元宵？

Person B: 我最不喜歡進廚房，能不做菜就 _____ 不做菜。別說做元宵了，我連一般的菜都不太會。

Person A: _____ 這次做元宵得靠我了。

Person B: 沒錯，_____ 得靠你 _____。

C

Complete each dialogue by selecting the most appropriate response from the choices provided.

Indicate the letter of your choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

- a 别着急，我们尽可能帮你找。
別著急，我們儘可能幫你找。
- b 出去旅行应该尽可能少带东西。
出去旅行應該儘可能少帶東西。
- c 请尽可能早点来。
請儘可能早點來。
- d 我们应该尽可能保留有特点的传统建筑。
我們應該儘可能保留有特點的傳統建築。

- 1 Person A: 请问，我明天什么时候来上班？
請問，我明天什麼時候來上班？

Person B: _____

- 2 Person A: 糟糕，我的电脑丢了。
糟糕，我的電腦丟了。

Person B: _____

- 3 Person A: 等等我，我行李还没有准备好。
等等我，我行李還沒有準備好。

Person B: _____

- 4 Person A: 我们怎么让更多的游客来我们这儿旅游呢？
我們怎麼讓更多的遊客來我們這兒旅遊呢？

Person B: _____

如果你没去过城南的“小吃一条街”，你一定得去看。那儿有很多餐馆，湖南的、四川的、上海的、广东的，都是传统建筑。一到晚上，小吃街上和建筑上的灯都亮了，五颜六色，非常漂亮。七点左右，街上就都是人，还有不少老外呢。你别以为他们是来看那些传统建筑的，他们是来尝尝餐馆里的传统小吃的。有的餐馆里人太多，你得等半个多小时才能买到一份小吃。虽然我们这座城市现在有不少美国快餐店，可是去“小吃一条街”的人还是很多。不管是“老中”还是“老外”，大家都喜欢中国的传统小吃。二十年来，这个城市完全变了，只有“小吃一条街”保留了自己的特色。

如果你沒去過城南的“小吃一條街”，你一定得去看。那兒有很多餐館，湖南的、四川的、上海的、廣東的，都是傳統建築。一到晚上，小吃街上和建築上的燈都亮了，五顏六色，非常漂亮。七點左右，街上就都是人，還有不少老外呢。你別以為他們是來看那些傳統建築的，他們是來嚐嚐餐館裡的傳統小吃的。有的餐館裡人太多，你得等半個多小時才能買到一份小吃。雖然我們這個城市現在有不少美國快餐店，可是去“小吃一條街”的人還是很多。不管是“老中”還是“老外”，大家都喜歡中國的傳統小吃。二十年來，這個城市完全變了，只有“小吃一條街”保留了自己的特色。

- 1 ___ The street described in the passage is in the northern part of the city.
- 2 ___ Along the street, there are Chinese restaurants serving different styles of cooking.
- 3 ___ In the evening, the street is full of people admiring the architecture.
- 4 ___ Some of the restaurants are over half an hour away.
- 5 ___ In this city, traditional Chinese snacks remain popular despite the increasing number of American fast food restaurants.

EBased on the passage in (D), circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Which of these statements about the street described in the passage is most accurate?
 - a It is the only place in the city that offers traditional Chinese food.
 - b It is the only place in the city that has remained largely unchanged over the last two decades.
 - c It is the only place in the city where there isn't an American fast food restaurant.

- 2 Who are the intended readers of this passage?
 - a restaurant owners
 - b architects
 - c visitors to the city

FRead the passage, then mark the statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

广生，

看到你昨天的电子邮件，知道你计划今年暑假回广州，我太高兴了，真希望暑假明天就开始。我特别高兴的是，你没忘记我们以前常去的新元电影院。我和你一样，也很希望我们能一起再去那儿看一次电影。可是我得告诉你，新元电影院那里半年前盖了一个新的地铁站。你知道我们这儿以前是一个很安静的地方，可是有了地铁以后，就变得热闹了。还记得新元电影院对面的那两家小鞋店吗？那儿现在成了一家日本银行和一家美国快餐店了。你在法国的这两年，广州的变化真的是太大了。虽然广州变化那么大，可是我没变，我还是两年前的我。

爱你的，
小花

廣生，

看到你昨天的電子郵件，知道你計劃今年暑假回廣州，我太高興了，真希望暑假明天就開始。我特別高興的是，你沒忘記我們以前常去的新元電影院。我和你一樣，也很希望我們能一起再去那兒看一次電影。可是我得告訴你，新元電影院那裡半年前蓋了一個新的地鐵站。你知道我們這兒以前是一個很安靜的地方，可是有了地鐵以後，就變得熱鬧了。還記得新元電影院對面的那兩家小鞋店嗎？那兒現在成了一家日本銀行和一家美國快餐店了。你在法國的這兩年，廣州的變化真的是太大了。雖然廣州變化那麼大，可是我沒變，我還是兩年前的我。

愛你的，
小花

- 1 ____ Guangsheng left Guangzhou for France two years ago.
- 2 ____ This email was most likely written in October.
- 3 ____ When Guangsheng was in Guangzhou, he lived close to a subway station.
- 4 ____ When Guangsheng is back in Guangzhou, Xiaohua will see a movie with him at the movie theater that they used to go to.

G

Based on the passage in (F), circle the most appropriate choice. **INTERPRETIVE**

- 1 Which of the following places did Guangsheng most likely mention in his initial email to Xiaohua?
- a the movie theater
 - b the subway station
 - c shoe stores
- 2 What does the final sentence of Xiaohua's email suggest?
- a Even though Guangzhou has changed a lot, Guangsheng will not get lost in the city.
 - b Despite the changes in their neighborhood, Guangzhou remains largely the same.
 - c Her feelings for Guangsheng haven't changed.
- 3 What is the most likely relationship between Guangsheng and Xiaohua?
- a teacher and student
 - b boyfriend and girlfriend
 - c casual acquaintances

H

Look at this store sign and answer the questions in English. INTERPRETIVE



- 1 张天明从来没去过这个城市，你呢？
張天明從來沒去過這個城市，你呢？

- 2 他们卖的东西里，你认识哪些？请你选一、两个翻译成英文。

他們賣的東西裡，你認識哪些？請你選一、兩個翻譯成英文。

I

Look at this restaurant's slogan and answer the question. INTERPRETIVE



你已经学过第一句话了，你觉得第二句话的意思是什么呢？请翻译成英文。

你已經學過第一句話了，你覺得第二句話的意思是什麼呢？請翻譯成英文。

V. Writing and Grammar

A Form a character by combining the given components as indicated. Then use that character to write a word, phrase, or short sentence.

- 1 外边一个“银行”的“行”，中间上、下两个“土”，
外邊一個“銀行”的“行”，中間上、下兩個“土”，
是_____的_____。
- 2 左边一个“马”，右边一个“奇怪”的“奇”，
左邊一個“馬”，右邊一個“奇怪”的“奇”，
是_____的_____。
- 3 左边一个“女”，右边一个“生”，
左邊一個“女”，右邊一個“生”，
是_____的_____。
- 4 外边一个“广”，里边一个“坐”，
外邊一個“广”，裡邊一個“坐”，
是_____的_____。
- 5 左边一个“口”，右边一个“合适”的“合”，
左邊一個“口”，右邊一個“合適”的“合”，
是_____的_____。

B

Based on the illustrations, complete the sentences using 要不是, following the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



要不是出租汽车师傅帮忙，张天明是不可能找回他的电脑的。

要不是出租汽車師傅幫忙，張天明是不可能找回他的電腦的。

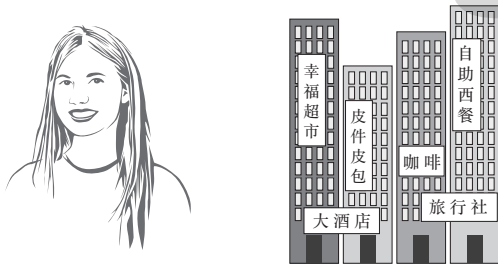
1



柯林上课非迟到不可。

柯林上課非遲到不可。

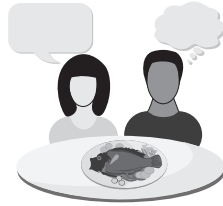
2



丽莎还以为她在纽约呢。

麗莎還以為她在紐約呢。

3



柯林吃年夜饭的时候就会把鱼都吃了。
 柯林吃年夜饭的時候就會把魚都吃了。

C

Based on the images, complete the statements using 从来/從來, following the example below.

PRESENTATIONAL



林雪梅的妈妈从来不喝咖啡。
 林雪梅的媽媽從來不喝咖啡。

1



我从来不_____。
 我從來不_____。

2



我姐姐从来不_____。
 我姐姐從來不_____。

3



我从来没_____。
 我從來沒_____。

4



我弟弟从来不_____。

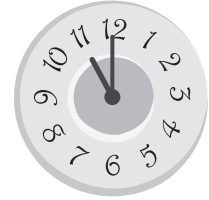
我弟弟從來不_____。

D

Based on the images, use 看起来/看起來 to complete the dialogues. INTERPERSONAL

1 Q: 他今天晚上会来吗?
他今天晚上會來嗎?

A: _____。



2 Q: 柯林喜欢吃月饼吗?
柯林喜歡吃月餅嗎?

A: _____。



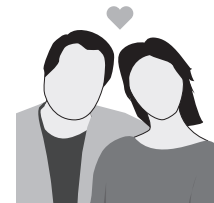
3 Q: 雪梅会滑冰吗?
雪梅會滑冰嗎?

A: _____。



4 Q: 雪梅舅舅、舅妈两个人幸福不幸福?
雪梅舅舅、舅媽兩個人幸福不幸福?

A: _____。



E

Translate these dialogues into Chinese. PRESENTATIONAL

1 Q: Cousin (表哥), we've arrived at the train station. Where are you?

A: I'm almost there. Sorry, the roads are jammed. Wait for me. Don't go running around.

Q: Where should we wait for you, then?

A: When you come out of the train station, there's a shopping center next to it. Wait for me at the entrance to the shopping center.

Sample

2 Person A: What's that sound?

Person B: Sorry, it's my stomach rumbling. I'm hungry.

Person A: What would you like to eat? There are many shops selling local snacks across the street.

Person B: Do you want to have *zongzi*?

Person A: Since it's the Lantern Festival today, let's have *yuanxiao*.