



中文听说读写 · 中文聽說讀寫

INTEGRATED CHINESE

Simplified and
Traditional Characters

4th Edition

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3 Textbook

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宿舍生活

DORM LIFE

Learning Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn to:

- Name basic pieces of furniture
- Describe your living quarters
- Comment on someone's living quarters
- Disagree tactfully

Relate & Get Ready

In your own culture/community:

- Do dorms and apartments usually come furnished or unfurnished?
- What facilities and services do dorms offer?
- Do dorms usually have air conditioning?

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你平常自己带饭还是在学生餐厅吃饭?
- 2 学生餐厅的饭怎么样?

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.


- 1 为什么宿舍房间里那么热?
- 2 柯林说住在这儿方便吗?为什么?
- 3 张天明觉得美国的中餐馆儿怎么样?

张天明宿舍的房间不太大,住两个人。他的同屋^a已经来了。房间里家具不多,靠窗户摆着两张书桌,每张桌子的前边^b有一把椅子。书桌的旁边^c是床¹,床上有被子和毯子。床旁边有两个衣柜,柜子里挂着一些衣服。门右边放着两个书架,书架还是空的。


 真热!房间里怎么没有空调^b?

 这栋楼比较²旧,我大一^c的时候在这儿住过。

 卫生间也比较小。住在这儿恐怕很不方便吧?

 不,这儿很方便。学生餐厅^d就在楼下,餐厅旁边有一个小商店,卖日用品和文具。教室离这儿不远,走路差不多五、六分钟。

 洗衣服方便吗?

 方便得很³。这层楼有三台洗衣机和三台干衣机。

 这儿吵不吵?

 不吵,这儿离大马路很远,很安静。

課文


Text



Audio

張天明宿舍的房間不太大，住兩個人。他的同屋^a已經來了。房間裡傢俱不多，靠窗戶擺著兩張書桌，每張桌子的前邊^b有一把椅子。書桌的旁邊^c是床^d，床上有被子和毯子。床旁邊有兩個衣櫃，櫃子裡掛著一些衣服。門右邊放著兩個書架，書架還是空的。


 真熱！房間裡怎麼沒有空調^b？

 這棟樓比較²舊，我大一^c的時候在這兒住過。

 衛生間也比較小。住在這兒恐怕很不方便吧？

 不，這兒很方便。學生餐廳^d就在樓下，餐廳旁邊有一個小商店，賣日用品和文具。教室離這兒不遠，走路差不多五、六分鐘。

 洗衣服方便嗎？

 方便得很³。這層樓有三台洗衣機和三台乾衣機。

 這兒吵不吵？

 不吵，這兒離大馬路很遠，很安靜。

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你平常自己帶飯還是在學生餐廳吃飯？
- 2 學生餐廳的飯怎麼樣？

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 為什麼宿舍房間裡那麼熱？
- 2 柯林說住在這兒方便嗎？為什麼？
- 3 張天明覺得美國的餐館兒怎麼樣？

After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 张天明的房间里有些什么家具?
- 2 你觉得住在张天明的宿舍里有什么好处和坏处?

听说学校餐厅的饭一般都不太好。这儿的呢?

你说对了，餐厅的饭真的不怎么样。

真的? 那怎么办?

你别着急。附近有很多饭馆儿，还有一家中国餐馆儿呢。

我觉得美国的中国餐馆儿，好吃的不多。

那也不见得。附近那家中国餐馆儿的菜就很地道。我和我的女朋友常去。

真的吗? 那么过几天你带我去那儿看看，好吗?

好，没问题。

SAMPLE

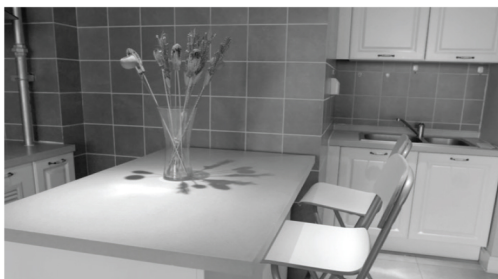
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View & Explore



Video


For deeper language immersion and more cultural information, watch "Housing," a short, supplemental video clip by Cheng & Tsui on this lesson's theme.




 聽說學校餐廳的飯一般都不太好。這兒的呢？

 你說對了，餐廳的飯真的不怎麼樣。

 真的？那怎麼辦？

 你別著急。附近有很多飯館兒，還有一家中國餐館兒呢。

 我覺得美國的中國餐館兒，好吃的不多。

 那也不見得。附近那家中國餐館兒的菜就很地道。我和我的女朋友常去。

 真的嗎？那麼過幾天你帶我去那兒看看，好嗎？

 好，沒問題。

After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 張天明的房間裡有些什麼傢俱？
- 2 你覺得住在張天明的宿舍裡有什麼好處和壞處？

SAMPLE
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Language Notes

a 同屋

Another word for roommate is 室友 (*shìyǒu*) (lit. room friend).

b 空调/空調

空调/空調 (*kōngtiáo*) is short for 空气调节器/空氣調節器 (*kōngqì tiáojié qì*) (air control or air adjustment machine), although the long form is almost never used. 空调/空調 can have both heating and cooling functions. However, by definition, 冷气机/冷氣機 (*lěngqì jī*) are only capable of cooling.

c 我大一

This phrase, short for 我是大学一年级的学生/我是大學一年級的學生, means "I'm a first-year college student." Among students, the shorter form is more common.

d 餐厅/餐廳

The term 餐厅/餐廳 applies to both small, independent restaurants and school and company cafeterias. School and company cafeterias are also called 食堂 (*shítáng*). In China, many schools and companies subsidize their own cafeterias; these are for the exclusive use of students or employees. Many accept meal cards rather than cash.

Vocabulary



Audio



Flashcards

| No. | Simplified | Traditional | Pinyin | Part of Speech | Definition |
|-----|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 同屋 | 同屋 | tóngwū | n | roommate |
| 2 | 摆 | 擺 | bǎi | v | to put, to place |
| 3 | 被子 | 被子 | bèizi | n | comforter, quilt |
| 4 | 毯子 | 毯子 | tǎnzi | n | blanket |
| 5 | 衣柜 | 衣櫃 | yīguì | n | wardrobe |
| 6 | 柜子 | 櫃子 | guìzi | n | cabinet, cupboard |
| 7 | 挂 | 掛 | guà | v | to hang, to hang up |
| 8 | 门 | 門 | mén | n | door |
| 9 | 空 | 空 | kōng | adj | empty |
| 10 | 空调 | 空調 | kōngtiáo | n | air conditioning |
| 11 | 栋 | 棟 | dòng | m | (measure word for buildings) |
| 12 | 旧 | 舊 | jiù | adj | old (of things) |
| 13 | 恐怕 | 恐怕 | kǒngpà | adv | I'm afraid that, I think perhaps, probably |
| 14 | 日用品 | 日用品 | riyòngpǐn | n | daily necessities |
| 15 | 文具 | 文具 | wénjù | n | stationery, writing supplies |

张天明的房间里，靠窗户摆着两张书桌，书桌的旁边是床，床旁边有两个衣柜。你的房间里有哪些家具？

張天明的房間裡，靠窗戶擺著兩張書桌，書桌的旁邊是床，床旁邊有兩個衣櫃。你的房間裡有哪些傢俱？



How About You?

While studying abroad in Beijing, you see this poster in your dorm. What does it ask students to do in order to ensure everyone's safety?

请大家也为“安全”充充电！

GET
Real
WITH CHINESE

No. Simplified Traditional Pinyin Part of Speech Definition

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|--|
| 16 | 洗 | 洗 | xǐ | v | to wash |
| 17 | 层 | 層 | céng | m | (measure word for stories of a building) |
| 18 | 台 | 台 | tái | m | (measure word for machines) |
| 19 | 洗衣机 | 洗衣機 | xǐyījī | n | washing machine |
| 20 | 干衣机 | 乾衣機 | gānyījī | n | clothes dryer |
| 21 | 马路 | 馬路 | mǎlù | n | road, street |
| 22 | 一般 | 一般 | yìbān | adv | generally |
| 23 | 真的 | 真的 | zhēn de | adv | really, truly |
| 24 | 着急 | 著急 | zháojí | v | to worry |
| 25 | 餐馆儿 | 餐館兒 | cānguǎnr | n | restaurant |
| 26 | 地道 | 地道 | dìdao | adj | authentic, genuine |
| 27 | 过几天 | 過幾天 | guò jǐ tiān | | in a few days |

1

Existential sentences

Existential sentences indicate that something exists at a certain place. Such sentences have a non-typical word order and are structured as follows:

Place word/phrase + verb + (着/著 or 了) + numeral + measure word + noun

Let's look at some examples:

A 桌子上**放着**一本书。

桌子上**放著**一本書。

There is a book lying on the desk.

B 床前**有**一把椅子。

床前**有**一把椅子。

There is a chair in front of the bed.

C 书桌的旁边**是**衣柜。

書桌的旁邊**是**衣櫃。

Next to the desk, there is a wardrobe.

The verbs that can be used with this structure are limited to 有, 是, and verbs signifying bodily actions (e.g. 站, 坐, 躺, 拿, 放, 摆/擺, 挂/掛, and 贴/貼).

D 教室里**有**一些学生。

教室裡**有**一些學生。

There are some students in the classroom.

E 桌子上**是**一张地图。

桌子上**是**一張地圖。

On the desk is a map.

F 书架上**摆着**三张照片。

書架上**擺著**三張照片。

There are three photos on the bookshelf.

G 那个男孩子手里**拿着**一个小飞机。

那個男孩子手裡**拿著**一個小飛機。

That boy is holding a model plane in his hand.

H 床上**坐着**一个人。

床上**坐著**一個人。

Someone is sitting on the bed.

SAMPLE

In existential sentences, 有 and 是 differ in their implications. 是 suggests that there is only one, or one type of, object or person at a particular place. By contrast, 有 suggests that at the location being referred to, there are multiple objects or types of objects or people. Compare:

I 桌子上**有**一枝笔，一份报和一些纸。

桌子上**有**一枝筆，一份報和一些紙。

There's a pen, a newspaper, and some paper on the desk.

[There may be other items on the desk as well.]

J Q: 你看，桌子上**放着**什么？

你看，桌子上**放著**什麼？

Look, what's on the table?

A: 桌子上**是**一枝笔。

桌子上**是**一枝筆。

There's a pen on the table.

[There's nothing else on the table.]

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Existential sentences can be used to describe what someone is wearing or what is in a space.

K

这个时候从前边走来一个人，他身上**穿着**一件白衬衫，手里**拿着**一条红毯子。

這個時候從前邊走來一個人，他身上**穿著**一件白襯衫，手裡**拿著**一條紅毯子。

At that moment, a man walked over from the front. He was wearing a white shirt and carrying a red blanket in his hand.

L

我住的地方非常漂亮，也非常安静。房子前边**有**很多花，房子后边**是**一个小山，山上**有**很多树。左边**有**一个小公园，右边**有**一条小路，从那条小路可以去学校。

我住的地方非常漂亮，也非常安静。房子前边**有**很多花，房子后边**是**一个小山，山上**有**很多树。左边**有**一个小公园，右边**有**一条小路，从那条小路可以去学校。

The place where I live is very pretty and very quiet. There are many flowers in front of the house. Behind the house is a small hill, and on this hill there are many trees. To the left is a small park, and to the right is a small road by which I can go to school.

2

Expressing relative degree or extent using 比较/比較

The word 比较/比較 (relatively, comparatively, rather) is not used to make absolute comparisons such as “X is more [adjective] than Y” and “X is less [adjective] than Y.” The term is more general, and is used in statements to indicate a relative degree or extent.

A

这把椅子**比较**贵，你别买了。

這把椅子**比較**貴，你別買了。

This chair is rather expensive. Don't buy it.

B今天**比较**冷，你多穿点衣服吧。今天**比較**冷，你多穿點衣服吧。

It's pretty cold today. You'd better put on more clothes.

C**Q:** 你喜欢什么运动?

你喜歡什麼運動?

What kind of sports do you like?

A: 我**比较**喜欢打网球。我**比較**喜歡打網球。

I kind of like playing tennis.

(A), (B), and (C) all feature generalized rather than specific comparisons. Contrast these examples with (D):

D**Q:** 听说你这两天不太舒服，今天觉得怎么样?

聽說你這兩天不太舒服，今天覺得怎麼樣?

I heard that you were sick the last couple of days. How are you feeling today?

A: 好一点儿了。

好一點兒了。

A little better.

Because the questioner asks for a specific comparison of the respondent's current condition to his/her condition over "the last couple of days," it would be incorrect for the respondent to say:

[✗ 比较好。]

[✗ 比較好。]

As with (D), the sentence in (E) involves a specific comparison:

E

我很高，我哥哥更高。

我很高，我哥哥更高。

I'm very tall. My older brother is even taller.

Hence, it would be incorrect to say:

[✗ 我很高，我哥哥比较高。]

[✗ 我很高，我哥哥比較高。]

…得很 is used after adjectives and certain verbs that denote thoughts or feelings to suggest an extreme extent. 冷得很, for example, suggests a much more intense degree of coldness than 很冷.

A 学校刚开学，大家都忙得很。

學校剛開學，大家都忙得很。

School just started. Everyone has been extremely busy.

B 今天搬进宿舍的新生多得很，我们明天再搬吧。

今天搬進宿舍的新生多得很，我們明天再搬吧。

There are way too many freshmen moving into the dorms today. Let's move tomorrow.

C 我们的宿舍安静得很，大家都很喜欢。

我們的宿舍安靜得很，大家都很喜欢。

Our dorms are very quiet. Everyone likes them a lot.

D 来学校一个多星期了，张天明想家得很。

來學校一個多星期了，張天明想家得很。

It's been over a week since Zhang Tianming arrived on campus. He's really homesick.

A WAY WITH WORDS

洗衣服

听说那个人洗**钱**，现在跑了，大家都在找他。

小白昨天刚从纽约回来，今天朋友们请她吃饭，为她**洗尘** (chén)。

Using the word/phrase in orange as a clue, try to figure out the meaning of the words/phrases in blue; consult a dictionary if necessary. Consider how the literal and extended senses are related in each case.

洗衣服

聽說那個人**洗錢**，現在跑了，大家都在找他。

小白昨天剛從紐約回來，今天朋友們請她吃飯，為她**洗塵** (chén)。

Conjunctions are often omitted in spoken Chinese.

A Zhang Tianming

真热! 房间里怎么没有空调?
真熱! 房間裡怎麼沒有空調?

It's so hot! How come there's no air conditioning in this room?

Ke Lin (因为) 这栋楼比较旧……

(因為) 這棟樓比較舊……

(Because) this building is relatively old ...

B Zhang Tianming

这儿吵不吵?
這兒吵不吵?

Is it noisy here?

Ke Lin 不吵, (因为) 这儿离大马路很远,
(所以) 很安静。

不吵, (因為) 這兒離大馬路很遠,
(所以) 很安靜。

No, it's not noisy here. (Because) it's far from the major roads,
(that's why) it's very quiet here.

Words & Phrases

A

恐怕/恐怕 (I'm afraid, I think perhaps, probably)

The adverb 恐怕/恐怕 is used to express an assessment or concern regarding a particular situation.

1

下雨了，恐怕我们不能打球了。

下雨了，恐怕我們不能打球了。

It's raining. I'm afraid we can't play ball.

2

十一点了，现在给他打电话恐怕太晚了。

十一點了，現在給他打電話恐怕太晚了。

It's eleven o'clock already. I'm afraid it's too late to call him now.

3

这儿没空调，恐怕夏天很热吧？

這兒沒空調，恐怕夏天很熱吧？

There's no air conditioning here. It's probably very hot in the summer, isn't it?

4

窗户外有一条马路，这儿恐怕很吵吧？

窗戶外有一條馬路，這兒恐怕很吵吧？

There's a street outside the window. It must be very noisy here, right?

People seldom say 我恐怕/我恐怕. For example, [⊗ 我恐怕他不能去/我恐怕他不能去] would be incorrect. If someone says 我恐怕不能去了/我恐怕不能去了, what he or she really means is (我) 恐怕我不能去了/ (我) 恐怕我不能去了 (I'm afraid I won't be able to go). One can also say 他恐怕不能去了/他恐怕不能去了, meaning (我) 恐怕他不能去了/ (我) 恐怕他不能去了 (I'm afraid he won't be able to go). In other words, the implied subject is 我. In 他恐怕不能去了/他恐怕不能去了, 他 functions as the topic of the sentence.

差不多/差不多 (about, roughly)

差不多/差不多 means “roughly” or “approximately” and can be used as an adverbial.

1 我跟姐姐差不多高。

我跟姐姐差不多高。

I'm about the same height as my older sister. [adverbial]

2 教室离这儿不远，走路差不多五、六分钟。

教室離這兒不遠，走路差不多五、六分鐘。

The classroom isn't far from here. It's roughly a five- or six-minute walk. [adverbial]

3 Q: 你同屋的书架上一共有几本书?

你同屋的書架上一共有幾本書?

How many books are on your roommate's bookshelves?

A: 差不多有一百本。

差不多有一百本。

About a hundred. [adverbial]

4 电影两点开始，现在差不多一点半了，快走吧。

電影兩點開始，現在差不多一點半了，快走吧。

The film starts at two o'clock. It's almost one thirty. We'd better go now. [adverbial]

5 Q: 你多长时间给你母亲打一次电话?

你多長時間給你母親打一次電話?

How often do you call your mom?

A: 我差不多一个星期打一次。

我差不多一個星期打一次。

About once a week. [adverbial]

差不多/差不多 can also be used as an adjective meaning “almost the same.” When used in this way, it can function as a predicate.

6 Q: 你弟弟长得怎么样?

你弟弟長得什麼樣?

What does your younger brother look like?

A: 跟我差不多, 好多人看见我常常叫他的名字。

跟我差不多, 好多人看見我常常叫他的名字。

Very much like me. Many people call me by his name when they see me. [predicate]

7 今天的天气跟昨天差不多, 不冷不热, 很舒服。

今天的天氣跟昨天差不多, 不冷不熱, 很舒服。

Today's weather is very similar to yesterday's—not too cold, not too hot, very comfortable. [predicate]

SAMPLE

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同屋

他们一起上小学、中学和大学, 是十几年的同窗。

小李和小王做的菜一样好吃。她们是同门, 都是跟林师傅学的。

A WAY WITH WORDS

Using the word/phrase in orange as a clue, try to figure out the meaning of the words/phrases in blue; consult a dictionary if necessary. Consider how the literal and extended senses are related in each case.

同屋

他們一起上小學、中學和大學, 是十幾年的同窗。

小李和小王做的菜一樣好吃。她們是同門, 都是跟林師傅學的。

吵 (noisy; to quarrel)

When used as an adjective, as in (1) and (2), 吵 means “noisy.”

1 外边很吵，我不能看书。

外邊很吵，我不能看書。

It's very noisy outside. I can't read. *[adjective]*

2 这儿很安静，一点儿也不吵。

這兒很安靜，一點兒也不吵。

It's very quiet here. It's not at all noisy. *[adjective]*

吵 can also be used as a verb meaning “to quarrel,” as in (3) and (4).

3 他们两个人不知道为什么，吵起来了。

他們兩個人不知道為什麼，吵起來了。

The two of them started to quarrel. I don't know why. *[verb]*

4 别吵了！有什么问题，好好说。

別吵了！有什麼問題，好好說。

Stop quarreling! If there's a problem, talk it out. *[verb]*

安静/安静 (quiet)

安静/安靜 is an adjective. It can be used as a predicate, as in (1), (2), and (3).

1 我们的宿舍很安静。

我們的宿舍很安靜。

Our dorms are quiet. *[predicate]*

2 这儿安静得很，我们就在这儿坐一下吧。

這兒安靜得很，我們就在這兒坐一下吧。

It's very quiet here. Let's sit here for a while. *[predicate]*

3

安静点儿，弟弟在睡觉。

安靜點兒，弟弟在睡覺。

Be quiet. My younger brother is sleeping. [predicate]

It can also be used as an attributive, as in (4).

4

我们找一个安静的地方聊聊，好吗？

我們找一個安靜的地方聊聊，好嗎？

Let's find a quiet place to talk, OK? [attributive]

E

一般 (generally)

一般 is an adjective, often used as an adverbial.

1

我听说学校餐厅的饭一般都不太好。

我聽說學校餐廳的飯一般都不太好。

I hear that the school cafeteria food is generally not very good.

2

新生一般都没有车，差不多都找老生开车带他们去买东西。

新生一般都沒有車，差不多都找老生開車帶他們去買東西。

Freshmen usually don't have cars. Almost all of them ask upperclassmen to take them shopping.

3

周末学校宿舍一般都有点吵，图书馆比较安静。

週末學校宿舍一般都有點吵，圖書館比較安靜。

On weekends the dorms are generally a bit noisy. It's quieter in the library.

4

星期一到星期五，她**一般**都在学校餐厅吃饭，周末常常去饭馆儿。

星期一到星期五，她**一般**都在學校餐廳吃飯，週末常常去飯館兒。

From Monday through Friday, she usually eats at the school cafeteria. On weekends, she often goes out to eat.

不怎么样/不怎麼樣 (not that great, just so-so)

Usually used as a predicate, 不怎么样/不怎麼樣 is a colloquial expression and means “not that great” or “just so-so.” It can sound a bit direct and dismissive, so it’s often used among friends or people who know each other well—that is, when there is no need to hold back.

1

这个图书馆**不怎么样**，书很少。

這個圖書館**不怎麼樣**，書很少。

This library is not that great. There are very few books.

2

Q: 你觉得这栋楼怎么样?

你覺得這棟樓怎麼樣?

What do you think about this building?

A: **不怎么样**，又小又旧。

不怎麼樣，又小又舊。

Not that great. It’s small and old.

3

Q: 你觉得这个房间的家具摆得怎么样?

你覺得這個房間的傢俱擺得怎麼樣?

What do you think about how the furniture in this room is arranged?

A: **不怎么样**，床应该靠右，书桌应该靠窗户。

不怎麼樣，床應該靠右，書桌應該靠窗戶。

Not good. The bed should be on the right, and the desk should be against the window.

地道 is an adjective meaning “authentic.” It implies that what’s being referred to meets a certain standard. It is most often used to describe food or someone’s accent. In Taiwan and southern Mainland China, 道地 is more common.

1 他说的北京话很地道。

他說的北京話很地道。

His Beijing dialect really passes muster. *[predicate]*

2 这是地道的中国菜。

這是地道的中國菜。

This is authentic Chinese food. *[attributive]*

3 我今天买了一些地道的日本茶。

我今天買了一些地道的日本茶。

I bought some authentic Japanese tea today. *[attributive]*

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Chinese Chat

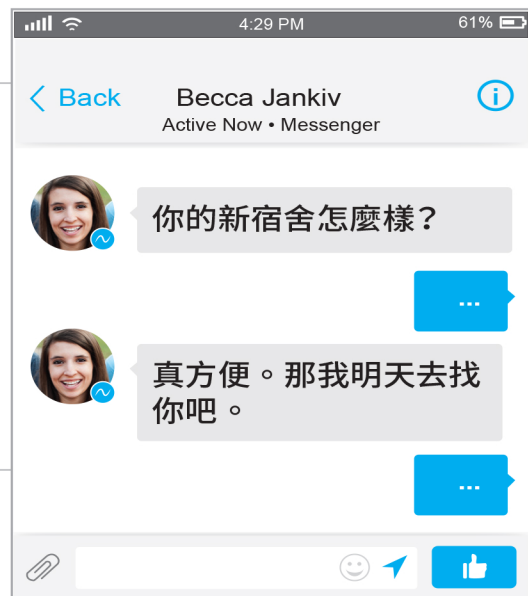
A friend is texting you on Facebook Messenger about your dorm.
How would you reply?

Becca:
你的新宿舍怎么样?

You:
...

Becca:
真方便。那我明天去找
你吧。

You:
...



- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | go jogging in the park | freezing cold |
| 2 | study at the coffee shop | loud and noisy |
| 3 | get a part-time job at the bookstore | totally boring |
| 4 | go to the new store to shop | incredibly far away |

C

You don't want to go there

INTERPERSONAL

In pairs, practice politely and indirectly expressing disagreement. Your partner wants to relocate to a different state, but you don't want him/her to leave. Attempt to dissuade him/her using 恐怕/恐怕, e.g.:

Alaska

Person A 我想搬到 Alaska 去。

我想搬到 Alaska 去。

Person B 是吗? Alaska 恐怕太冷了吧?

是吗? Alaska 恐怕太冷了吧?

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| | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 Florida | 4 Texas |
| 2 California | 5 Michigan |
| 3 New York | |

Your partner is thinking of moving to a different dorm. Using 恐怕/恐怕, make a gentle attempt at convincing him/her that the other dorm is not as great as he/she thinks, e.g.:

small rooms

Person A 我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。





我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。

Person B 恐怕那儿的房间有点儿小吧?

恐怕那兒的房間有點兒小吧?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6 old furniture | 8 noisy |
| 7 restrictive | 9 not convenient for having parties |

In pairs, use the prompts and refer to the schedule to discuss what Zhang Tianming and Ke Lin generally do on a weekly basis, e.g.:

| | 星期一 | 星期二 | 星期三 | 星期四 | 星期五 | 星期六 | 星期天 |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



Q: 张天明星期几买菜?
張天明星期幾買菜?

A: 张天明一般星期六买菜。

張天明一般星期六買菜。

1



2



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3



4



Characterize it!



Identify the common radical.

How does the radical relate to the overall meaning of the characters?

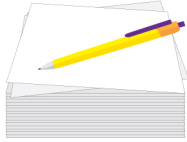


More characters

E**Tough customer**

INTERPERSONAL

In pairs, role-play two friends at the mall. You're both thoroughly dissatisfied with what's on offer. Form questions-and-answers and make it clear that you are unimpressed, e.g.:



Q: 这家店的文具怎么样?
這家店的文具怎麼樣?

A: 这家店的文具不怎么样，又贵又不好。
這家店的文具不怎麼樣，又貴又不好。

1



2



3

**F**

INTERPRETIVE

Interior layout

PRESENTATIONAL

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Identify the furniture in the room, then take turns with your classmates describing the arrangement of the room. Make your description sequential, e.g., move from left to right.

Get your bearings

PRESENTATIONAL

Imagine that you're helping a group of freshmen get to know the layout of your campus. Pull up a map of your campus on your cell phone and work with a partner to identify where the main buildings/facilities are on the map, e.g., 运动场的南边是图书馆/運動場的南邊是圖書館.

INTERPRETIVE

See what I'm saying

PRESENTATIONAL

Make a list of the furniture in your bedroom and share the list with your partner. Then bring in a picture or a sketch of your room. Work with a partner and describe your picture to him or her in Chinese, e.g., 房间的右边有一把椅子，椅子上挂着一件衣服/房間的右邊有一把椅子，椅子上掛著一件衣服, etc. Have your partner, without looking at your original picture or sketch, draw a picture of your room by following your description. Compare the original picture and your partner's drawing to see whether your descriptions were correct and whether your partner faithfully followed your descriptions.

INTERPERSONAL

Dream house

PRESENTATIONAL

Imagine that you're working with an architect to build your dream house. Your partner will pretend to be your architect. He/she will ask questions and sketch your house based on your description and answers. Make your description as logical as you can, e.g., begin with the entrance and go from downstairs to upstairs, as well as from left to right.

INTERPERSONAL

Upsides and downsides

PRESENTATIONAL

List the things that you do and don't like about your room/building, then share your list with a partner. Take turns explaining your list and reasons to each other, then politely agree or disagree with your partner's assessment.

喜欢/喜歡

不喜欢/不喜歡

Student Housing

Chinese graduate students have many more housing options than do undergraduates. Besides campus housing, graduate students can also rent apartments off campus. Married and part-time graduate students can live at home. Because many universities in large cities have relocated their undergraduate colleges to the suburbs while keeping their graduate and international programs on their original campuses, graduate student housing also tends to be more centrally located than undergraduate student housing. Consequently, undergraduate, graduate, and international students are often segregated from one another.

University dormitories
in Guangzhou,
Guangdong Province

Campus Dining

The dining hall is an essential part of the Chinese college experience. Many colleges and universities try hard to please their students by offering a wide variety of dining options. Some even exchange chefs and host competitions with other local universities. One-upmanship of this kind is often called PK (“player killing,” a term borrowed from combat video games) in colloquial Chinese. It’s not unheard of for students to visit friends on other campuses in order to sample their food. The media also frequently report on novel creations by college chefs such as deep-fried mangos, stir-fried corn with grapes, stir-fried bitter and honeydew melons, fried wontons in salt and pepper, and so on. There are also numerous small and inexpensive eateries around most university campuses. Many people are nostalgic about dining on and around college campuses long after they graduate.

COMPARE & CONTRAST

Institutional spaces such as dorms are the product of available resources, but they’re also conditioned by ideas about personal space and how people are supposed to relate to each other—that is, by ideas about how society is supposed to work. As one example, in dorms at many Chinese public universities, the electricity is turned off around eleven o’clock at night. Research Chinese dorm life online, and take a look at a few pictures. What ideas about how people are supposed to relate to each other in society are reflected in Chinese dorm rooms? Which of these ideas are shared in your own community/culture?



Accommodations for INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

If you study abroad in China, you will most likely stay in an international student dorm. You will probably share a room with another international student, or you may be paired with a Chinese roommate. Many universities have established international student dorms to avoid thrusting students into conditions dramatically different from those back home. However, China also has a history of segregating foreigners from the local population. For example, between about 1686 and 1856, Western traders were confined in a special area along the Pearl River in Canton (now Guangzhou). The so-called Thirteen or Canton Factories comprised the offices and warehouses of foreign mercantile agents. The establishment of these separate quarters arose from a desire to avoid the intermingling of foreigners and the native Chinese population, or **华洋杂处/華洋雜處** (*huá yáng zá chǔ*).

Lesson Wrap-Up

Project



More exercises

An educational consulting agency in China is creating a guide for Chinese students applying to American universities. They have hired you and some classmates as consultants to conduct a survey about living conditions at your school. Using the questionnaire below as a starting point, interview at least four students about their living conditions. Compare research results with a fellow consultant. As part of your conversation with your partner, be sure to elaborate in the following ways:

- the numerical breakdown of answers you received, e.g., 三个学生觉得……, 一个学生觉得……/三個學生覺得……, 一個學生覺得……
- how much a place costs, e.g., question #5, 住宿舍住一年……; the specific age of the building, e.g., question #6, 宿舍是……年盖/蓋 (gài) (to construct) 的; why a location is good or not, e.g., question #7, 宿舍离马路远不远/宿舍離馬路遠不遠…… or question #8, 宿舍旁边有没有小商店, 买得到买不到……/宿舍旁邊有沒有小商店, 買得到買不到……
- what you found students care most about with regard to their living conditions
- other relevant questions missing from this survey

QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 你愿意住在校内还是住在校外?
你願意住在校內還是住在校外?
- 2 住在校内有什么好处, 住在校外有什么好处?
住在校內有什麼好處, 住在校外有什麼好處?
- 3 你愿意一个人住一个房间还是和同屋一起住?
你願意一個人住一個房間還是和同屋一起住?
- 4 一个人住有什么好处, 和同屋住有什么好处?
一個人住有什麼好處, 和同屋住有什麼好處?
- 5 你觉得你住的地方贵吗?
你覺得你住的地方貴嗎?

- 6 你觉得你住的地方旧不旧?
你覺得你住的地方舊不舊?
- 7 你觉得你住的地方安静不安静?
你覺得你住的地方安靜不安靜?
- 8 你觉得你住的地方买东西方便不方便?
你覺得你住的地方買東西方便不方便?
- 9 你觉得你住的地方洗衣服方便不方便?
你覺得你住的地方洗衣服方便不方便?
- 10 你喜欢不喜欢你住的地方?
你喜歡不喜歡你住的地方?
- 11 你觉得你的卫生间怎么样?
你覺得你的衛生間怎麼樣?
- 12 你最喜欢你的房间的什么?
你最喜歡你的房間的什麼?
- 13 你最不喜欢你的房间的什么?
你最不喜歡你的房間的什麼?
- 14 你觉得你住的地方缺 (quē) (to lack) 什么?
你覺得你住的地方缺 (quē) (to lack) 什麼?

SAMPLE
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Study the following description; pay particular attention to how the highlighted parts help the sentences flow smoothly from one to the next. Notice how:

- place words and phrases (旁边/旁邊, 这里/這裡) can serve as connective devices
- conjunctions (因为/因為, 但是) also join sentences together
- adverbs (就, 还/還) serve as connective devices

张天明的宿舍很方便

张天明的宿舍很小，因为没有空调，很热，但是很方便。学生餐厅就在楼下，旁边有一个小商店，卖日用品和文具。这里洗衣服也方便得很，每层楼有三台洗衣机和三台干衣机。离教室也不远，走路差不多五、六分钟。这里离大马路很远，很安静。附近还有一家中国餐馆儿，菜很地道。

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張天明的宿舍很方便

張天明的宿舍很小，因為沒有空調，很熱，但是很方便。學生餐廳就在樓下，旁邊有一個小商店，賣日用品和文具。這裡洗衣服也方便得很，每層樓有三台洗衣機和三台乾衣機。離教室也不遠，走路差不多五、六分鐘。這裡離大馬路很遠，很安靜。附近還有一家中國餐館兒，菜很地道。

Describe your dorm. Use as many of the cohesive devices highlighted in the example as possible to string together your answers to the questions:

你的宿舍……

你的宿舍……

- 大不大?
大不大?
- 有没有空调?
有沒有空調?
- 吃饭、买东西、洗衣服方便不方便? 为什么?
吃飯、買東西、洗衣服方便不方便? 為什麼?
- 离教室远不远?
離教室遠不遠?
- 安静不安静? 为什么?
安靜不安靜? 為什麼?
- 附近有中国餐馆儿吗? 如果有, 菜怎么样?
附近有中國餐館兒嗎? 如果有, 菜怎麼樣?

SAMPLE
© Cheng & Tsui

Can-Do Check List



I can

Before proceeding to Lesson 3, make sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

- Name the furniture in my room
- Describe my living quarters and where things are placed
- Talk about the facilities/amenities in my building
- Comment on the quality of food at my school's cafeteria
- Give opinions indirectly and politely