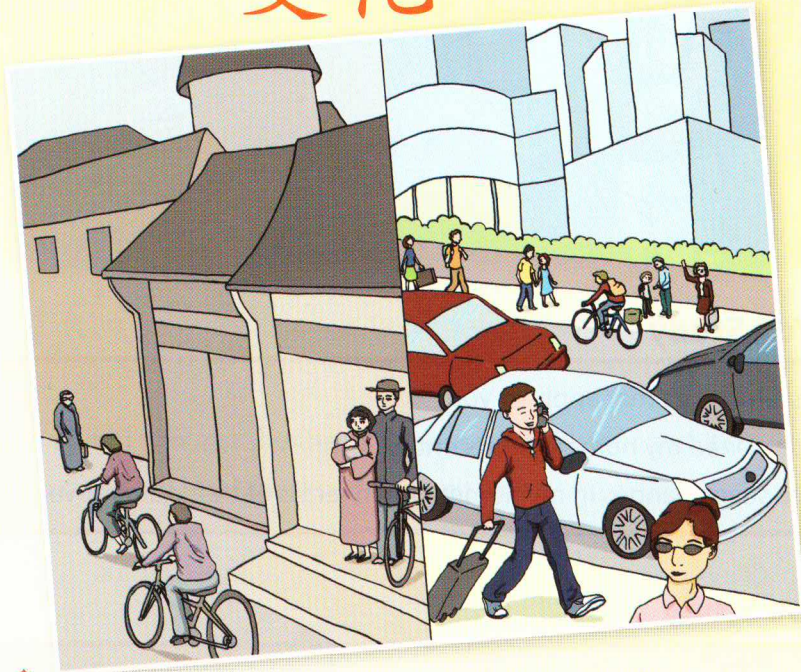


第十二課 中國的 變化

第十二課 中國的 變化



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

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

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

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



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

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

When You Study

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

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



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


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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★ ★ ★

- 張天明：爸爸常常說南京是個很安靜的城市，沒想到這麼熱鬧！你看到處都是新蓋的高樓，大街上擠滿了汽車。
- 表哥：這些年南京的變化的確很大，我以前騎自行車上班，現在也開起車來了。
- 麗莎：這跟我以前想像的中國完全不一樣。在上海的時候，要不是到處都是中文，我還以為是在美國呢。
- 張天明：我爸爸說，他小時候在南京很少看到外國人，可是現在，你看到處都有外國遊客啊^③！
- 麗莎：咱們不也是兩個“老外”嗎？哈哈！你看馬路對面，美國快餐店，日本銀行，法國服裝店…
- 張天明：中國的大門打開了，中國融入世界了，這是件好事。
- 麗莎：可是我擔心，這樣下去^②，有中國特色的東西會不會越來越少呢？
- 表哥：不會的。南京還是保留了很多有中國特色的東西。比如說建築，南京最有中國特色的是夫子廟，那兒還有吃的、喝的、玩兒的…
- 張天明：那咱們現在就去夫子廟，嚐嚐南京小吃^③吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

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

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

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

★ ★ ★

- 张天明：爸爸常常說南京是個很安靜的城市，沒想到這麼熱鬧！你看到處都是新蓋的高樓，大街上擠滿了汽車。
- 表哥：這些年南京的變化的確很大，我以前騎自行車上班，現在也開起車來了。
- 麗莎：這跟我以前想像的中國完全不一樣。在上海的時候，要不是到處都是中文，我還以為是在美國呢。
- 张天明：我爸爸說，他小時候在南京很少看到外國人，可是現在，你看到處都有外國遊客啊^③！
- 麗莎：咱們不也是兩個“老外”嗎？哈哈！你看馬路對面，美國快餐店，日本銀行，法國服裝店…
- 张天明：中國的大門打開了，中國融入世界了，這是件好事。
- 麗莎：可是我擔心，這樣下去^②，有中國特色的東西會不會越來越少呢？
- 表哥：不會的。南京還是保留了很多有中國特色的東西。比如說建築，南京最有中國特色的是夫子廟，那兒還有吃的、喝的、玩兒的…
- 张天明：那咱們現在就去夫子廟，尝尝南京小吃^③吧。

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

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

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

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

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

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

LANGUAGE NOTES

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

- 表哥： 好啊！不管中国怎么变，南京怎么变，肚子饿了要吃没变。你们听说过“民以食为天”⁴这句话吧？
- 丽莎： 啊⁵？什么？从来没听说过。
- 张天明： 这句话的意思，简单地说就是，“吃”是老百姓生活中最重要的事儿。
- 丽莎： 好像挺有道理的。哎，天明，你看，那是什么地方？人那么多，旁边好像还卖吃的、玩儿的，五颜六色，真好看，真热闹！
- 表哥： 那就是夫子庙啊。
- 丽莎： 看来，南京人真的是想尽可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的传统啊。
- 张天明： 南京一边是一栋栋高楼大厦，一边是一座座⁵传统建筑，站在这儿，我好像听到了一种声音。
- 丽莎： 什么声音？
- 张天明： 历史的脚步声。晚上我给爸爸发一个电子邮件，告诉他中学已经找不到了，再把今天拍的照片发给他看看，不知道他看了会高兴还是会难过。
- 表哥： 哎，我也听到了一种声音。
- 丽莎、张天明： 什么声音？
- 表哥： 肚子咕噜咕噜叫的声音。走了这么多路，你们好像不累不饿，我这个导游可⁶又渴又饿了。别忘了，“民以食为天”啊！走，吃饭去！

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

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



VOCABULARY

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

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

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|--------|-----|-------------------|
| 41. | 腳步 | 脚步 | jiǎobù | n | footstep |
| 42. | 難過 | 难过 | nánguò | adj | sad; hard to bear |
| 43. | 咕嚕 | 咕嚕 | gūlū | ono | rumbling sound |

Proper Nouns

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|--|---------------------|
| 44. | 法國 | 法国 | Fǎguó | | France |
| 45. | 夫子廟 | 夫子庙 | Fūzǐmiào | | Temple of Confucius |

Enlarged Characters

變 熟 蓋 確 裝 融 築 嘗 儘 嚕 廟
 变 熟 盖 确 装 融 筑 尝 尽 噜 庙



這些是北京小吃，不是南京小吃。
 这些是北京小吃，不是南京小吃。

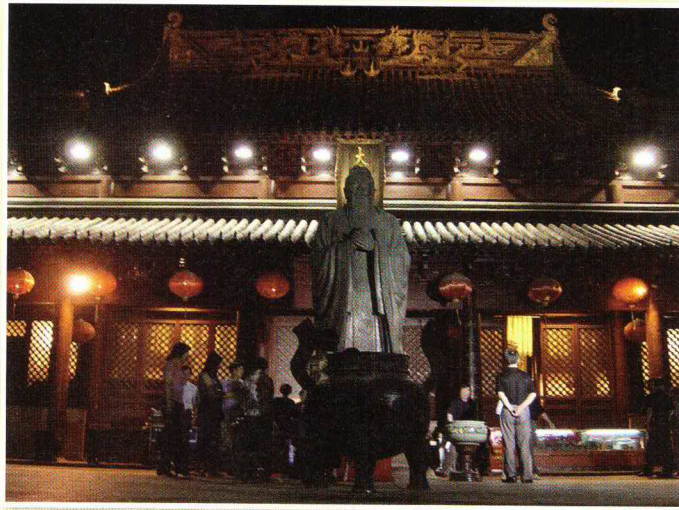
Culture Highlights

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



中山陵 (Zhōngshānlíng, Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum)

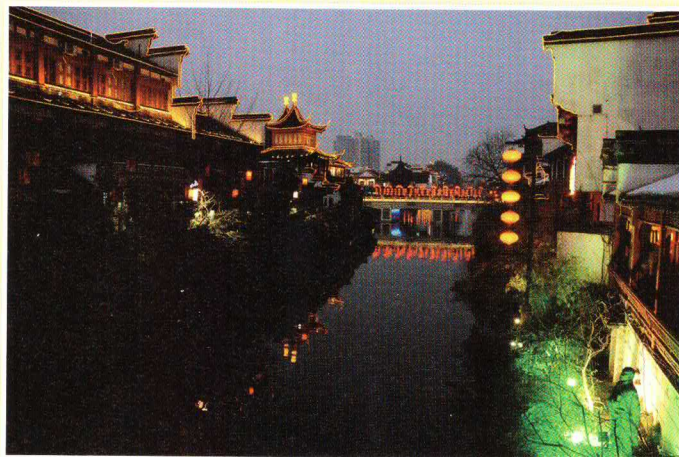
- Temples dedicated to Confucius were common in many Chinese towns. The most important ancient Chinese educator and philosopher 孔子 (Kǒngzǐ) (551–479 BCE) was colloquially known as 孔夫子 (Kǒngfūzǐ); hence his Latinized name Confucius in European languages. Confucian temples are called 孔廟/孔庙 (Kǒngmiào),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



南京夫子廟(一)
南京夫子廟(一)



南京夫子廟(二)
南京夫子廟(二)



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

Grammar

1. Adverb 竟(然)

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

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

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

- ② 昨天回到我熟悉的家鄉，竟找不到自己的家了。家鄉的變化太大了！

昨天回到我熟悉的家乡，竟找不到自己的家了。家乡的变化太大了！

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

- ③ 我晚上要做功課，電腦竟不見了。
我晚上要做功课，电脑竟不见了。

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

竟然 is interchangeable with, but more formal than 竟.

2. Particle 過/过

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

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

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

- B: 我去過了。
我去过了。

(I've already gone [there].)

- 2 A:** 你看看這本雜誌吧，很有意思。
你看看这本杂志吧，很有意思。
(Take a look at this magazine. It's really interesting.)

- B:** 什麼雜誌？噢，這本，我看過了，的確不錯。
什么杂志？噢，这本，我看过了，的确不错。
(Which magazine? Oh, this one. I've already read it. Indeed, it's quite good.)

- 3** 別急，我洗過澡就走。
別急，我洗过澡就走。
(What's the big rush? I'll leave as soon as I take a shower.)

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

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

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

- (1a) A:** 老師叫你去辦公室找他，你快去吧。
老师叫你去办公室找他，你快去吧。
(The teacher asked you to go see him. You'd better go quickly.)

- B:** 我去了。
(I've already seen him.)

- (2a) A:** 你看看這本雜誌吧，很有意思。
你看看这本杂志吧，很有意思。
(Take a look at this magazine. It's really interesting.)

- B:** 什麼雜誌？噢，這本，我看了，是不錯。
什么杂志？噢，这本，我看了，是不錯。
(Which magazine? Oh, this one. I've already read it. It is quite good.)

(3a) 別急，我洗了澡就走。

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

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

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

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

3. End-of-Sentence Particle 啊

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

A. At the end of an exclamatory sentence:

① 看來，南京人真的是想儘可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的傳統啊。

看来，南京人真的是想尽可能保留老南京的特色，老南京的传统啊。

(It seems that people in Nanjing do really want to preserve as much as possible the character and traditions of old Nanjing.)

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

② 雨下得多大呀！
(Wow, it's really pouring.)

③ 你的字寫得多好哇 (wa)！
你的字写得多好哇 (wa)！
(What great handwriting you have!)

④ 這裏的青菜好新鮮哪 (na)！
这里的青菜好新鲜哪 (na)！
(The vegetables are really fresh here!)

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

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

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

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

C. At the end of a question:

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

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

啊 can also soften a definite question:

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

In alternative questions to soften the tone of voice:

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

D. 啊 can tone down an imperative sentence:

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

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

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

E. Sometimes 啊 can convey urgency:

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

4. 以 A 為/为 B

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

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



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

5. 一 + Reduplicated Measure Word

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

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

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

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

(3a) 書架上有一本本書。
 书架上有一本本书。

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

- (4a) 教室裏坐著一個個學生。
教室里坐着一个个学生。

6. Adverb 可(是) Continued

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

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

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

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

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



在旅遊景點新蓋的古式建築
在旅游景点新盖的古式建筑

Words & Phrases

A. 完全 (entirely; completely)

完全 is an adverb meaning “completely.”

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

B. 的確/的确 (indeed)

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

- ① **A:** 你真的不知道小張在哪兒嗎?
你真的不知道小张在哪儿吗?
(You really don't know where Little Zhang is?)
- B:** 我的確不知道，如果知道還會不告訴你嗎?
我的确不知道，如果知道还会不告诉你吗?
(I truly don't know. If I did, wouldn't I tell you?)

- ② A: 中國的春節真熱鬧。
中国的春节真热闹。

(The Spring Festival in China is really lively.)

- B: 不錯，的確熱鬧，特別是除夕晚上。
不错，的确热闹，特别是除夕晚上。

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

- ③ A: 她真的給你道歉了？
她真的给你道歉了？

(Did she really apologize to you?)

- B: 她的確給我道歉了，態度特別好。
她的确给我道歉了，态度特别好。

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

C. 要不是 (if it were not for; but for)

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

- ① 要不是麗莎叫天明跟她去看電影，天明根本不進電影院。
要不是丽莎叫天明跟她去看电影，天明根本不进电影院。

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

- ② 要不是看到報紙上的新聞，大家都不知道那棟大廈已經蓋好了。
要不是看到报纸上的新闻，大家都不知道那栋大厦已经盖好了。

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

- ③ 要不是有獎學金和政府貸款，他恐怕拿不到碩士學位。
要不是有奖学金和政府贷款，他恐怕拿不到硕士学位。

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

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

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

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

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

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



你從來沒看見過這種車吧？
你从来没看见过这种车吧？

E. 看來/看来 (it seems)

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

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

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

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



這樣的傳統建築保留得多不多?
这样的传统建筑保留得多不多?

Language Practice

A. This Is Totally Unexpected!

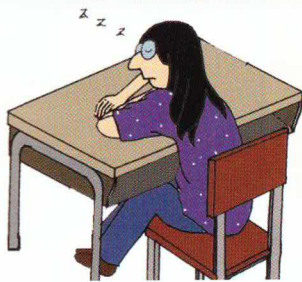
Use 竟(然) to express your surprise when confronted with something unexpected:

EXAMPLE:

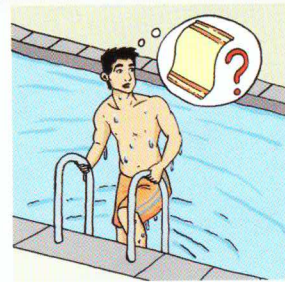


→ 五月竟然下雪。

1.



2.



3.



4.



B. I Try My Best!

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

EXAMPLE: drinking cola

X

→ 我會儘可能少喝可樂。 我会尽可能少喝可乐。

1. eating fruit and vegetables

✓

2. phoning parents

✓

3. spending money

X

4. working out

✓

5. using credit cards

X

6. eating fast food

X



這兒賣什麼?
这儿卖什么?



這兒賣什麼地方的小吃?
这儿卖什么地方的小吃?

C. Little Sis

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

EXAMPLE: Her dorm is noisy.

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

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

D. What Do You See?

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

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

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

E. A Memorable Place

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

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

F. Taking a Stroll Down Memory Lane

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

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

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

G. Visiting A Popular Tourist Destination

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

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

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

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

H. Writing Practice

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

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

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

Pinyin Text

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

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

Lái Zhōngguó qián, Tiānmíng de bàba yào tāmen yíding qù Nánjīng kàn kan tā yǐqián de zhōngxué, pāi jǐ zhāng zhàopiàn fā gěi tā. Yúshì dào Nánjīng de dì èr tiān, yì chī guo^② zǎofàn, biǎogē jiù dài tāmen qù zhǎo nà ge zhōngxué. Méi xiǎng dào nà yǐjīng biàn chéng^① le yí ge gòuwù zhōngxīn, wánquán bú shì bàba shuō de nà ge yàngzi le. Biǎogē wèn le hǎo jǐ ge rén, shéi yě shuō bù qīngchū nà ge zhōngxué bān dào nǎr qù le. Tiānmíng xiǎng, bàba zǒng shuō zìjǐ shì Nánjīng rén, kěshì shíjìshàng tā shúxī de nà ge Nánjīng yǐjīng méiyǒu le, jīntiān de Nánjīng duì tā lái shuō qíshí shì yí ge wánquán mòshēng de dìfang.

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

* * *

- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Bàba chángcháng shuō Nánjīng shì ge hěn ānjìng de chéngshì, méi xiǎng dào zhème rènao! Nǐ kàn dào chù dōu shì xīn gài de gāo lóu, dà jiē shàng jǐ mǎn le qìchē.
- Biǎogē: Zhè xiē nián Nánjīng de biànhuà díquè hěn dà, wǒ yǐqián qí zìxíngchē shàng bān, xiànzài yě kāi qì chē lai le.
- Lìshā: Zhè gēn wǒ yǐqián xiǎngxiàng de Zhōngguó wánquán bù yíyàng. Zài Shànghǎi de shíhou, yàobúshì dào chù dōu shì Zhōngwén, wǒ hái yīwéi shì zài Měiguó ne.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ bàba shuō, tā xiǎo shíhou zài Nánjīng hěn shǎo kàn dào wàiguó rén, kěshì xiànzài, nǐ kàn dào chù dōu yǒu wàiguó yóukè a^③!
- Lìshā: Zánmen bù yě shì liǎng ge “lǎowài” ma? Hā hā! Nǐ kàn mǎlù duimiàn, Měiguó kuàicān diàn, Rìběn yínháng, Fǎguó fúzhuāng diàn.

- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhōngguó de dà mén dǎ kāi le, Zhōngguó rónggrù shìjiè le, zhè shì jiàn hǎo shì.
- Lìshā: Kěshì wǒ dānxīn, zhèyàng xià qu², yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de dōngxī huì bú huì yuè lái yuè shǎo ne?
- Biǎogē: Bú huì de. Nánjīng hái shì bǎoliú le hěn duō yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de dōngxī. Bírú shuō jiànzhù, Nánjīng zuì yǒu Zhōngguó tèsè de shì Fūzǐmiào, nàr hái yǒu chī de, hē de, wánr de...
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nà zánmen xiànzài jiù qù Fūzǐmiào, cháng chang Nánjīng xiǎochī³ ba.
- Biǎogē: Hǎo a! Bùguǎn Zhōngguó zěnmē biàn, Nánjīng zěnmē biàn, dùzi è le yào chī méi biàn. Nǐmen tīngshuō guo “mín yǐ shí wéi tiān”⁴⁴ zhè jù huà ba?
- Lìshā: Á⁵? Shénme? Cónglái méi tīngshuō guo.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhè jù huà de yìsi, jiǎndān de shuō jiù shì, “chī” shì lǎobǎixìng shēnghuó zhōng zuì zhòngyào de shìr.
- Lìshā: Hǎoxiàng tīng yǒu dào li de. Āi, Tiānmíng, nǐ kàn, nà shì shénme dìfang? Rén nàme duō, pángbiān hǎoxiàng hái mài chī de, wánr de, wǔ yán liù sè, zhēn hǎokàn, zhēn rènào!
- Biǎogē: Nà jiù shì Fūzǐmiào a.
- Lìshā: Kàn lai, Nánjīng rén zhēn de shì xiǎng jǐn kěnéng bǎoliú lǎo Nánjīng de tèsè, lǎo Nánjīng de chuántǒng a.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nánjīng yìbiān shì yí dòng dòng gāo lóu dà shà, yìbiān shì yí zuò zuò⁵ chuántǒng jiànzhù, zhàn zài zhèr, wǒ hǎoxiàng tīng dào le yì zhǒng shēngyīn.
- Lìshā: Shénme shēngyīn?
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Lìshǐ de jiǎobù shēng. Wǎnshang wǒ gěi bàba fā yí ge diànzǐ yóujiàn, gào su tā zhōngxué yǐjīng zhǎo bú dào le, zài bǎ jīntiān pāi de zhàopiàn fā gěi tā kàn kan, bù zhīdào tā kàn le huì gāoxìng háishi huì nánguò.
- Biǎogē: Āi, wǒ yě tīng dào le yì zhǒng shēngyīn.
- Lìshā, Zhāng Tiānmíng: Shénme shēngyīn?
- Biǎogē: Dùzi gūlū gūlū jiào de shēngyīn. Zǒu le zhème duō lù, nǐmen hǎoxiàng bú lèi bú è, wǒ zhè ge dǎoyóu kě⁶ yòu kě yòu è le. Bié wàng le, “mín yǐ shí wéi tiān” a! Zǒu, chī fàn qù!

English Text

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

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

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

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

* * *

- Zhang Tianming: My dad often says that Nanjing is a very quiet city, so I never imagined it would be so lively! Look, there are new tall buildings everywhere, and the streets are crowded with cars.
- Cousin: Over the last few years the changes in Nanjing have indeed been great. I used to bike to work. Now I've started driving, too.
- Lisa: This is completely different from the China of my imagination. When we were in Shanghai, if it hadn't been for the Chinese characters everywhere, I'd have thought that I was in America.
- Zhang Tianming: My dad says that when he was little Nanjing saw very few foreigners, but now you see foreign tourists everywhere.
- Lisa: Aren't we two foreigners, too? Haha! You see on the other side of the street, American fast food, a Japanese bank, a French clothing store...

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

SELF-ASSESSMENT

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

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