

第十五課

男女平等

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15



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Talk about how couples treat each other as equals;
2. Discuss gender equality in the workplace;
3. Summarize briefly the changes in Chinese women's social status in the twentieth century;
4. Report the score and results of a sports game.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Do men and women both do chores at home?
- Do people tease men who are overly deferential to their wives?
- Do male and female athletes receive equal pay in professional sports?



Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I know couples that share household responsibilities.

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. Historically speaking, were men and women treated as equals in China?
2. What were the two different stages in the evolution of Chinese women's social status since 1950?

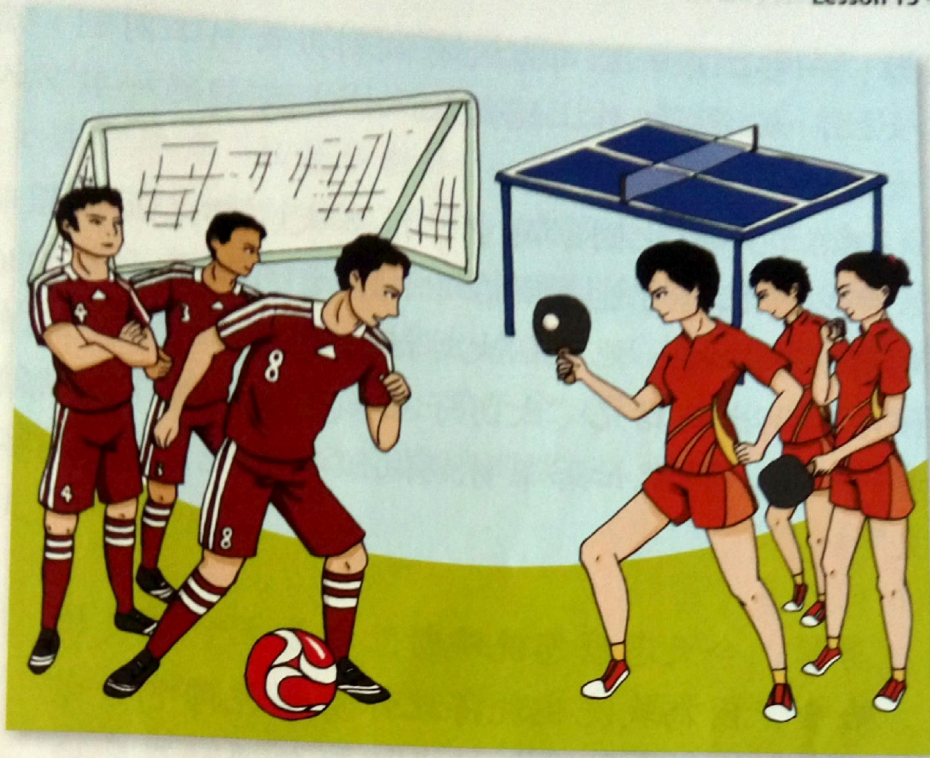
 在歷史上，中國是一個重男輕女的社會，婦女的家庭地位和社會地位都比男人低得多。1950年以後，情況逐漸^①發生了變化。特別是在城市裏，女孩子和男孩子一樣有受教育和參加工作的機會，婦女的社會地位也有了很大的提高。

但是改革開放以來，在某^①些企業和事業單位^②，又出現了男女不平等的現象。比如，找工作的時候，婦女常常比男人更

LANGUAGE NOTES


① 逐漸/逐渐 means the same thing as 漸漸/渐渐 except that 漸漸/渐渐 is more colloquial.

② 企業單位/企业单位 refers to work units that are engaged in economic activities such as production, transportation, and trade. Typical 企業單位/企业单位 include factories, mines, railroad enterprises,



- 2. I have witnessed unequal treatment between the two genders.
- 3. I have encountered unfair treatment at school or in the workplace because of my gender.

- 3. Does Xuemei's uncle share household chores with his wife?
- 4. Is Xuemei's uncle's wife a fan of the Chinese men's soccer team?
- 5. Does the Chinese men's soccer team have a winning record?

 在历史上，中国是一个重男轻女的社会，妇女的家庭地位和社会地位都比男人低得多。1950年以后，情况逐渐^①发生了变化。特别是在城市里，女孩子和男孩子一样有受教育和参加工作的机会，妇女的社会地位也有了很大的提高。

但是改革开放以来，在某^①些企业和事业单位^②，又出现了男女不平等的现象。比如，找工作的时候，妇女常常比男人更

and companies. 事業單位/事业单位, on the other hand, refers to units that are financed not by their own economic activities but through government funding, such as schools and hospitals.

困難；一些工廠和公司還沒有做到男女同工同酬。當然，也有一些女性，無論在工作上還是收入上，都超過一般男人。不過她們在女性中畢竟^②只是少數。

現在在一般中國家庭中，很多夫妻都是互相體貼、互相照顧，所以，家庭可能是現在中國社會男女最平等的地方。拿林雪梅的舅舅來說吧，他是個大球迷，只有在看電視裏的足球賽的時候才表現出一點兒“大男子主義”，什麼家務都不做。可是比賽一結束，他就忙著幫舅媽做飯、洗碗，又成了一位“模範丈夫”。

雪梅：舅舅，今天怎麼您洗碗呀？

舅舅：哈哈，因為我洗碗洗得比你舅媽乾淨啊。

雪梅：我來洗吧！我洗碗也是洗得很乾淨的^③。

舅媽：別、別、別，你們從雲南旅遊回來，就忙著找工作、面試，還沒休息過來^④呢。再說，你舅舅呀，昨天晚上看球看到夜裏一點，今天還不得好好表現表現？

柯林：舅舅，您是不是得了那種病，叫什麼“氣管炎”？

舅舅：柯林，你的中文水平真不錯，連這個都知道。不過不是“氣管炎”，而是“妻管嚴”^⑤。“妻”是“妻子”的“妻”。

柯林：對、對、對，“氣管炎”是一種病。

舅舅：你小心，“妻管嚴”可比“氣管炎”厲害多了。你將來千萬可別得這種病。

雪梅：舅舅，看您說的。對了，昨天晚上是什麼比賽啊？

舅舅：男子足球賽，北京隊對上海隊。

舅媽：那有什麼好看的？我最討厭那些男足隊員了，平常驕傲得不得了，可是比賽的時候老輸球。所以，我只看中國女足，她們比男足棒多了。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ⑤ 妻管嚴/妻管严, which literally means “the wife strictly controls [the husband],” is a facetious phrase coined to sound like 氣管炎/气管炎 (tracheitis). Sometimes people say someone has 氣管炎/气管炎

困难；一些工厂和公司还没有做到男女同工同酬。当然，也有一些女性，无论在工作上还是收入上，都超过一般男人。不过她们在女性中**毕竟**^②只是少数。

现在在一般中国家庭中，很多夫妻都是互相体贴、互相照顾，所以，家庭可能是现在中国社会男女最平等的地方。拿林雪梅的舅舅来说吧，他是个大球迷，只有在看电视里的足球赛的时候才表现出一点儿“大男子主义”，什么家务都不做。可是比赛一结束，他就忙着帮舅妈做饭、洗碗，又成了一位“模范丈夫”。

雪梅：舅舅，今天怎么您洗碗呀？

舅舅：哈哈，因为我洗碗洗得比你舅妈干净啊。

雪梅：我来洗吧！我洗碗也**是**洗得很干净的^③。

舅妈：别、别、别，你们从云南旅游回来，就忙着找工作、面试，还没休息**过来**^④呢。再说，你舅舅呀，昨天晚上看球看到夜里一点，今天还不得好好表现表现？

柯林：舅舅，您是不是得了那种病，叫什么“气管炎”？

舅舅：柯林，你的中文水平真不错，连这个都知道。不过不是“气管炎”，而是“妻管严”^⑤。“妻”是“妻子”的“妻”。

柯林：对、对、对，“气管炎”是一种病。

舅舅：你小心，“妻管严”可比“气管炎”厉害多了。你将来千万可别得这种病。

雪梅：舅舅，看您说的。对了，昨天晚上是什么比赛啊？

舅舅：男子足球赛，北京队对上海队。

舅妈：那有什么好看的？我最讨厌那些男足球队员了，平常骄傲得不得了，可是比赛的时候老输球。所以，我只看中国女足，她们比男足棒多了。

when they mean that he has a case of 妻管严/妻管严 (being henpecked). Some would argue that this expression is itself an example of sexism.

- 雪梅： 不錯，女足是比男足成績好，可是我聽說女足隊員掙的錢不到男足的十分之一^④，真不公平。
- 柯林： 別忘了，他們的收入是由市場經濟來決定的。美國職業女籃隊員的薪水跟職業男籃比，也少多了。
- 舅舅： 哎，別老說中國男足輸球了。我剛看到網上的消息說，中國男足昨天贏了世界冠軍隊。
- 舅媽： 我不相信，網上亂說吧？
- 舅舅： 好像是真的。網上說，這次中國男足踢得不錯，比分一直是0比0。比賽結束前一分鐘，中國男足才踢進一球，以1比0贏了比賽。
- 柯林： 沒想到，真的沒想到，太棒了！那這個世界冠軍隊是巴西隊還是意大利隊？
- 舅舅： 中國乒乓球女隊。
- 大家： 啊？
- 舅媽： 肯定是什麼人在開男足的玩笑！
- 舅舅： 哈哈...

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Recap what has happened to women in China since the Reform and Opening-Up policy was implemented.
2. Recap the joking explanations by Xuemei's uncle and aunt of why her uncle is doing the dishes.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ④ 十分之一 means 1/10, literally "one [part] out of ten."

- 雪梅：不错，女足是比男足成绩好，可是我听说女足队员挣的钱不到男足的十分之一^④，真不公平。
- 柯林：别忘了，他们的收入是由市场经济来决定的。美国职业女篮队员的薪水跟职业男篮比，也少多了。
- 舅舅：哎，别老说中国男足输球了。我刚看到网上的消息说，中国男足昨天赢了世界冠军队。
- 舅妈：我不相信，网上乱说吧？
- 舅舅：好像是真的。网上说，这次中国男足踢得不错，比分一直是0比0。比赛结束前一分钟，中国男足才踢进一球，以1比0赢了比赛。
- 柯林：没想到，真的没想到，太棒了！那这个世界冠军队是巴西队还是意大利队？
- 舅舅：中国乒乓球女队。
- 大家：啊？
- 舅妈：肯定是什么人在开男足的玩笑！
- 舅舅：哈哈……

3. Explain why Xuemei's aunt is not fond of the Chinese men's soccer team.
4. Summarize what Xuemei finds unfair about Chinese soccer players' pay levels.
5. Recap Xuemei's uncle's report of the match between the Chinese men's soccer team and the world champion team.

VOCABULARY

1.	平等		píngděng	adj/n	equal; equality
△ 2.	重男 輕女	重男 轻女	zhòng nán qīng nǚ		to regard males as superior to females; to privilege men over women
3.	婦女	妇女	fùnǚ	n	women
4.	地位		dìwèi	n	position; status
5.	以來	以来	yǐlái	t	since
6.	情況	情况	qíngkuàng	n	situation; condition; circumstances
⑦.	逐漸	逐渐	zhújiàn	adv	gradually; little by little
8.	機會	机会	jīhuì	n	opportunity
▷ 9.	改革 開放	改革 开放	gǎigé kāifàng		to reform and open up; Reform and Opening-Up
⑩.	某		mǒu	pr	certain; some; an indefinite person or thing [See Grammar 1.]
11.	企業	企业	qǐyè	n	enterprise; business; company; firm
12.	單位	单位	dānwèi	n	unit
13.	出現	出现	chūxiàn	v	to appear; to arise; to emerge
14.	現象	现象	xiànxàng	n	phenomenon; appearance
15.	困難	困难	kùnnan	n/adj	difficulty; difficult
16.	工廠	工厂	gōngchǎng	n	factory
▷ 17.	同工 同酬		tóng gōng tóng chóu		equal pay for equal work
18.	女性		nǚxìng	n	female gender; woman
19.	超過	超过	chāoguò	v	to surpass; to exceed

20.	畢竟	毕竟	bìjìng	adv	after all; all in all; in the final analysis; when all is said and done [See Grammar 2.]
21.	互相		hùxiāng	adv	mutually; each other; reciprocally
22.	體貼	体贴	tītīe	v	to care for; to be considerate of (someone)
23.	表現	表现	biǎoxiàn	v/n	to display; to manifest; performance; manifestation
24.	大男子主義	大男子主义	dà nánzǐ zhǔyì		male chauvinism
25.	家務	家务	jiāwù	n	household chores; household duties
26.	模範	模范	mófàn	adj/n	exemplary; model; fine example
27.	丈夫		zhàngfu	n	husband
28.	氣管炎	气管炎	qìguǎnyán	n	tracheitis
29.	妻管嚴	妻管严	qī guǎn yán		wife controls (her husband) strictly
30.	妻子		qīzi	n	wife
31.	得病		dé bìng	vo	to fall ill; to contract a disease
32.	男子		nánzǐ	n	man; male
33.	討厭	讨厌	tǎoyàn	v/adj	to dislike; to loathe; disgusting; disagreeable
34.	隊員	队员	duìyuán	n	team member
35.	驕傲	骄傲	jiāo'ào	adj/n	proud; arrogant; full of oneself; pride
36.	不得了		bù déliǎo		extremely; exceedingly; couldn't be more
37.	輸	输	shū	v	to lose; to be defeated

38.	成績	成绩	chéngjì	n	performance; achievement; result; score; grade
39.	公平		gōngpíng	adj	fair; just; impartial; equitable
40.	由		yóu	prep	by
41.	市場	市场	shìchǎng	n	market
42.	職業	职业	zhíyè	n	occupation; profession; vocation
43.	薪水	薪水	xīnshuǐ	n	salary; pay; wages
44.	消息		xiāoxi	n	news; message; information
45.	贏	赢	yíng	v	to win
46.	冠軍	冠军	guànjūn	n	champion; first place in a competition
47.	相信		xiāngxìn	v	to believe; to trust
48.	比分		bǐfēn	n	score
49.	乒乓球		pīngpāngqiú	n	Ping-Pong; table tennis
Proper Nouns					
50.	巴西		Bāxī		Brazil
51.	意大利		Yìdàlì		Italy

Enlarged Characters

廠 義 範 嚴 厭 驕 輸 職 贏
 厂 义 范 严 厌 骄 输 职 赢

Culture Highlights

- 1 From the 1950s to the late 1970s, China used to be a planned economy, 計劃經濟/计划经济, under which national economic plans were made by the central government and implemented by all the enterprises. Throughout the years of economic reform in recent decades, China has gradually evolved into a market economy, 市場經濟/市场经济, which the Chinese government calls a “socialist market economy.” The Chinese Reform and Opening-Up known as 改革開放/改革开放 started in 1978. Since then, tens of millions of people have been lifted out of poverty.
- 2 Traditional Chinese culture heavily favored men over women. Even today, in the countryside the desire to have boys remains very strong. This preference for boys has resulted in a gender imbalance in the country’s population.
- 3 In some sports, such as volleyball, soccer, long-distance running, and swimming, female Chinese athletes have consistently done better than their male counterparts.
- 4 男人, 女人, 男子, 女子, 男性, 女性, 男生, 女生, 婦女/妇女:
 These words for men and women are used in different stylistic contexts. 男人 and 女人 can refer to unfamiliar or indefinite people: 房間裏有幾個男人/房间里有几个男人 (There are several men in the room), 一個女人的笑聲/一个女人的笑声 (the sound of a woman laughing). However, it sounds disrespectful and impolite to use these to refer to a definite person, especially an acquaintance. For instance, 那個男人是你的男朋友嗎? /那个男人是你的男朋友吗? (Is that man your boyfriend?) It sounds better to say: 那個男的是你的男朋友嗎? /那个男的是你的男朋友吗? 男的 and 女的 are more neutral. When 男人 and 女人 are used as collective nouns, there is no question of being impolite: 男人的問題和女人不同/男人的问题和女人不同。 (Men and women have different issues.) 男子 and 女子 are often used to refer to gender-specific categories or institutions such as names of competitive sports, e.g., 男子100米 (men’s hundred-meter dash), 女子跳高 (women’s high jump), 女子時裝/女子时装 (women’s fashion), 女子學院/女子学院 (women’s college), etc. 男性 and 女性 are usually used as collective nouns and are more polite than 男人 and 女人. 男生 and 女生 literally refer to male and female students. However, in Taiwan they often mean men and women in general. This usage has also

caught on among some young people in mainland China. The word 婦女/ 妇女 often has social and political connotations, e.g., 婦女節/ 妇女节 (Women's Day), 婦女運動/ 妇女运动 (women's movement), etc. There isn't a corresponding term for men.

- 5 The words 丈夫 and 妻子 (husband and wife) refer to partners in a marriage. They occur mainly in legal contexts such as on official forms. Sometimes, one can also refer to a spouse as 我丈夫 (my husband) or 他妻子 (his wife). However, these terms are rarely used among friends and acquaintances. After 1949, most people in mainland China called their spouses 愛人/ 爱人. However, since the 1980s, the word has gradually lost currency. However, on formal occasions, particularly among educated people, 愛人/ 爱人 is still quite common. In Taiwan, however, 愛人/ 爱人 means "lover." During the Republican era before 1949, 先生 and 太太 were the default terms for husband and wife. After 1949, people in mainland China stopped using them completely because the words were considered "feudal" or "bourgeois." They have been revived in recent years. However, they are still not common in mainland China, particularly among the working classes. 老公 (lǎogōng) and 老婆 (lǎopó) are informal terms that have become trendy among some young people. They can be used to refer to one's marriage partner or to address him or her directly. In northern China, many young men call their wives 媳婦/ 媳妇 (xífū). Older people call their spouses 老伴兒/ 老伴儿. As has been noted, these usages can differ somewhat among Chinese speakers of different regions, ages, and socioeconomic groups.

1. Pronoun 某

某 is a pronoun referring to a person or object that is indefinite either because the referent is unclear or because the speaker does not wish to name it.

- ① 我們班某個同學最近常常不來上課，這樣下去恐怕學習會有大問題。

我们班某个同学最近常常不来上课，这样下去恐怕学习会有大问题。

(A certain student in our class has been skipping classes lately. If he continues like this, he'll have a big problem academically.)

- ② 我昨天去某個男生宿舍看了看，太亂了。

我昨天去某个男生宿舍看了看，太乱了。

(Yesterday I went to a certain male students' dorm. It was too messy.)

2. Adverb 畢竟/毕竟

This adverb means “everything else having been considered.” The speaker is basing his or her conclusion on all the factors including extenuating circumstances. The point of the statement is to elucidate or emphasize a fact or underlying reason, so the word is similar in meaning to the English expressions “after all” and “when all is said and done.”

- ① 他畢竟才學了幾個星期的瑜伽，有些動作還做得不好。

他毕竟才学了几个星期的瑜伽，有些动作还做得不好。

(After all, he's only been taking yoga lessons for a few weeks. He still can't master some of the movements.)

- ② 張太太畢竟剛搬進小區，對附近的環境還不太熟悉。

张太太毕竟刚搬进小区，对附近的環境還不太熟悉。

(After all, Mrs. Zhang has just moved to this residential community. She's not familiar with the surroundings yet.)

到底 can also be used in this way. In the above sentences, 畢竟/畢竟 can be replaced with 到底.

(1a) 他到底才學了幾個星期的瑜伽，有些動作還做得不好。
他到底才学了几个星期的瑜伽，有些动作还做得不好。

(2a) 張太太到底剛搬進小區，對附近的環境還不太熟悉。
张太太到底刚搬进小区，对附近的环境还不太熟悉。

到底 can also be used to make further inquiries. 畢竟/畢竟 cannot. Therefore, in the following sentences 到底 and 畢竟/畢竟 are not interchangeable:

③ 你到底去不去哈爾濱看冰燈？

你到底去不去哈尔滨看冰灯？

(Are you going to Harbin to see the ice lanterns or not?)

④ A: 你昨天晚上到底幾點睡的覺？你看你的眼睛都快變成熊貓眼了。

你昨天晚上到底几点睡的觉？你看你的眼睛都快变成熊猫眼了。

(What time did you go to bed last night after all? Look at the dark circles under your eyes.) [lit. Your eyes are turning into panda eyes.]

B: 我昨天熬夜準備期末考，早晨五點才睡。

我昨天熬夜准备期末考，早晨五点才睡。

(I stayed up all night to prepare for the final exam, and didn't go to bed until five o'clock this morning.)

3. 是…的 to Affirm a Statement

是…的 makes a statement sound stronger. Let's take a look at this sentence:

我是昨天來的。

我是昨天来的。

(I arrived yesterday.)

We have come across this construction in Level 1. When a verb such as 來/来 in the example above denotes a completed action that has already taken place, 是 is used to introduce the time (e.g., 昨天 in the example), place, or manner of the action. The construction highlights the focal point of the sentence. 是 can be omitted, but 的 is required. However, in this lesson, 是...的 functions differently.

- ① 我洗碗也是洗得很乾淨的。
我洗碗也是洗得很干净的。
(I also do a good job washing dishes.)

是...的 here is to affirm the statement and to assure the listener of its truth.

- ② 別擔心，醫生說你父親的身體健康情況是(很)不錯的。
别担心，医生说你父亲的身体健康状况是(很)不错的。
(Don't worry. The doctor says that your father's health is [quite] good.)

- ③ 我相信住在校內是很安全的。
(I believe it is very safe to live on campus.)

- ④ 只知道減肥，不注意飲食與睡眠，也不鍛煉，對你是沒有好處的。
只知道减肥，不注意饮食与睡眠，也不锻炼，对你是没有好处的。
(Focusing only on losing weight while ignoring your diet and sleep and not exercising won't do you any good.)

[有好處/有好处 is acting as an adjective.]

- ⑤ 我們是很重視學生的健康的。
我们是很重视学生的健康的。
(We do take students' health very seriously.)

是...的 can be removed from these sentences. However, the tone of voice will be weaker.

- (2a) 別擔心，醫生說你父親的身體健康情況不錯。
别担心，医生说你父亲的身体健康状况不错。

- (3a) 我相信住在校內很安全。

(4a) 只知道減肥，不注意飲食與睡眠，也不鍛煉，對你沒有好處。
只知道减肥，不注意饮食与睡眠，也不锻炼，对你没有好处。

(5a) 我們很重視學生的健康。
我们很重视学生的健康。

The words that can be used with 是...的 in this way are adjectives, as in ①, ②, ③, and

④. They often take 很, as they tend to do when serving as predicates. However, verbs can also be used in this 是...的 construction. They have to either follow a modal verb as in ⑥ and ⑦, have a potential complement as in ⑧, or be mental verbs that can be modified by 很, as in ⑤. Generally, verbs alone cannot be inserted into the construction; see (6a), (7a), and (8a).

⑥ 他是會丟三拉四的。
他是会丢三拉四的。
(He will be a scatterbrain.)

⑦ 小張這個人是不會忘這忘那的。
小张这个人是不会忘这忘那的。
(Little Zhang is not someone who is careless and forgetful.)

⑧ 你的電腦是找得到的。
你的电脑是找得到的。
(Your computer can be found.)

(6a) *他是丢三拉四的。

(7a) *小張這個人是不忘這忘那的。
*小张这个人是不忘这忘那的。

(8a) *你的電腦是找到的。
*你的电脑是找到的。

4. Complement 過來/过来

As a complement, 過來/过来 can express a resultative meaning: a return to a normal active state.

- ① 這幾天他睡得太少了，昨天睡得不錯，都九點了，還沒醒(xǐng)過來呢。
这几天他睡得太少了，昨天睡得不错，都九点了，还没醒(xǐng)过来呢。
(He has been sleeping too little in the last few days. Last night he slept pretty well; it's already nine o'clock, and he still hasn't woken up.)
- ② 他病得很厲害，醫生費了好大力氣才把他救(jiù)過來。
他病得很厉害，医生费了好大力气才把他救(jiù)过来。
(He was seriously ill. The doctor barely managed to save him [from the brink of death].)
- ③ 老師給他講了好幾次，他才明白過來。
老师给他讲了好几次，他才明白过来。
(The teacher explained several times; only then did he get it.)

The opposite of 過來/过来 is 過去/过去. Here are some examples of 過去/过去 as a complement: 死過去了/死过去了 (passed away), 睡過去了/睡过去了 (fell asleep), 暈過去了/晕过去了 (yūn) (lost consciousness).

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男女都可參加嗎？

男女都可参加吗？

Words & Phrases

A. 逐漸/逐渐 (gradually; little by little)

逐漸/逐渐 is an adverb.

① 春天了，天氣逐漸暖和了。

春天了，天气逐渐暖和了。

(It's spring, and the weather has gradually begun to warm up.)

② 我開始有點兒討厭我的同屋，後來對他逐漸了解了，也逐漸喜歡他了。

我开始有点儿讨厌我的同屋，后来对他逐渐了解了，也逐渐喜欢他了。

(I didn't like my roommate all that much at first, but later I got to know him more and more and began to like him more and more.)

③ 柯林到北京一兩個月了，對這個城市逐漸不再感覺陌生了。

柯林到北京一两个月了，对这个城市逐渐不再感觉陌生了。

(Ke Lin has been in Beijing for a couple of months now. He is slowly beginning to feel more and more at home.)

B. …以來/以来 (since)

“…以來/以来” means “from a certain point in the past up till now.”

① 年初以來，已經下了好幾次雪了。

年初以来，已经下了好几次雪了。

(Since the beginning of the year, it has already snowed several times.)

② 麗莎自從住在李文家以來，已經逐漸習慣中國人的生活了。

丽莎自从住在李文家以来，已经逐渐习惯中国人的生活了。

(Ever since Lisa started living at Li Wen's place, she's gradually been getting used to the lifestyles of Chinese people.)

- ③ 改革開放以來，中國的經濟發生了很大的變化。
 改革开放以来，中国的经济发生了很大的变化。
 (Since the beginning of the Reform and Opening-Up period, China's economy has gone through a great deal of changes.)

C. 拿...來說/拿...来说 (take...for example)

拿...來說/拿...来说 is used to cite examples:

- ① 我們小區退休的老人都很喜歡運動，拿我爺爺來說吧，就天天鍛煉，一天不鍛煉，就覺得不舒服。
 我们小区退休的老人都很喜欢运动，拿我爷爷来说吧，就天天锻炼，一天不锻炼，就觉得不舒服。
 (All the retirees in our residential subdivision love to exercise. My grandfather, for example, exercises every day. If he doesn't exercise even for a day, he doesn't feel well.)
- ② 1990年以來，中國的變化很大，拿北京來說吧，老北京的樣子幾乎看不出來了。
 1990年以来，中国的变化很大，拿北京来说吧，老北京的样子几乎看不出来了。
 (Since 1990, China's transformation has been tremendous. Take Beijing for example, you almost can't see the old Beijing anymore.)

D. 表現/表现 (to show; to display; to manifest; performance; manifestation)

表現/表现 is a verb. It is often followed by 出 or 出來/出来 as a complement.

- ① 看見我的遊戲機，弟弟表現出極大的興趣。
 看见我的游戏机，弟弟表现出极大的兴趣。
 (Upon seeing my video game system, my younger brother showed a great deal of interest.)

- ② 等一會兒看見律師，你雖然很緊張，但是也不要表現出來。
等一会儿看见律师，你虽然很紧张，但是也不要表现出来。
(When you meet the lawyer in a moment, although you'll be very nervous, don't show it.)
- ③ 比賽贏球，千萬不要表現出驕傲的樣子來。
比赛赢球，千万不要表现出骄傲的样子来。
(When winning a ballgame, never, ever act superior to others.)

表現/表现 can also be a noun.

- ④ 他見到你有什麼表現？生氣還是高興？
他见到你有什么表现？生气还是高兴？
(How did he seem [lit. what body language did he reveal] when he saw you? Was he angry or happy?)

E. 看你說的/看你说的 (listen to yourself)

看你說的/看你说的 expresses disagreement and sometimes connotes blame or reproach. However, when responding to a compliment or an expression of gratitude, 看你說的/看你说的 indicates modesty.

- ① **A:** 你整天丟三拉四，忘這忘那，哪個公司哪個工廠敢要你啊？
你整天丢三拉四，忘这忘那，哪个公司哪个工厂敢要你啊？
(You're absentminded and careless. What company or factory would dare to hire you?)
- B:** 看你說的，沒有那麼嚴重。
看你说的，没有那么严重。
(You're exaggerating. It's not that serious.)
- ② **A:** 你太重要了，這次如果你不跟我們一起來旅遊，我們可能什麼都聽不懂，那還不如不來。
你太重要了，这次如果你不跟我们一起来旅游，我们可能什么都听不懂，那还不如不来。
(You're too important. If you hadn't come with us on this trip, very likely we wouldn't have understood anything we heard and we might as well have not come.)

- B:** 看你說的，還有導遊呢！
 看你说的，还有导游呢！
 (You're exaggerating. There's still the tour guide!)

F. 不得了 (extremely; exceedingly)

The expression 不得了 indicates a very high degree.

- ① 他是在這個城市長大的，對這兒熟悉得不得了。
 他是在这个城市长大的，对这儿熟悉得不得了。
 (He grew up in this city, and nobody knows more about this place than he does.)
- ② 那個人討厭得不得了，別跟他說話。
 那个人讨厌得不得了，别跟他说话。
 (That guy is an out-and-out nuisance. Don't talk to him.)
- ③ 大家聽到球隊贏了冠軍的消息，都高興得不得了。
 大家听到球队赢了冠军的消息，都高兴得不得了。
 (Upon hearing the news that the team had won the championship, everyone was carried away with joy.)

G. 由 (by)

由 is a preposition. Its function is to introduce the agent performing an action. The agent is indicated by a noun or a pronoun.

- ① 他的學習時間由你安排，我不擔心。
 他的学习时间由你安排，我不担心。
 (His study hours are set by you. [That's why] I don't have to worry.)
- ② 學什麼專業由我自己選擇，我父母不管。
 学什么专业由我自己选择，我父母不管。
 (It's up to me to choose my major. My parents don't interfere.)
- ③ 我的學費完全由父母負擔。
 我的学费完全由父母负担。
 (My tuition is taken care of by my parents.)

Language Practice

A. Think About It, After All

Based on each of the scenarios, create a mini-dialogue using 畢竟/毕竟.

EXAMPLE:

Your father is disappointed that you can't read an article in Chinese, and you defend yourself by saying that you have only studied Chinese for two years.

→ A: 你怎麼連一篇中文文章都看不懂啊?

B: 我畢竟只學了兩年中文。

A: 你怎么连一篇中文文章都看不懂啊?

B: 我毕竟只学了两年中文。

1. You and your friend are watching a Ping-Pong game on TV. He is amazed at how good the players are, and you remind him that the two players are respectively this year's and last year's champions.

→

2. Your guest is praising the lavish feast you have prepared. You reply by saying that it is, after all, Chinese New Year's Eve.

→

3. Your tour guide asks you to move on to the next scenic site instead of taking a break. You complain by saying you've walked for so long, you're hungry and tired, and need to take a break.

→

B. Delegating Responsibilities

You are planning a party, and you want to put your friends in charge of different tasks.
Things to do:

找音樂	找音乐
請客人	请客人
買飲料	买饮料
準備遊戲	准备游戏
搬桌子、椅子	搬桌子、椅子
晚會後整理房間	晚会后整理房间

EXAMPLE:



→ 天明，音樂由你(來)找。

天明，音乐由你(来)找。

1. Classmate #1
2. Classmate #2
3. Classmate #3
4. Classmate #4
5. Classmate #5

C. Do You Know Any Model Couples?

Discuss with a partner if you know any couples that share the following household responsibilities with each other. Describe how they split the responsibilities.

買菜/买菜	做飯/做饭	洗碗
洗衣服	打掃屋子/打扫屋子	教育孩子

D. My Ideal Spouse

In addition to a willingness to share household chores, what other qualities are you looking for in your future spouse? For instance, a cheerful personality, being considerate, being caring, the ability to earn a good income, having a similar educational background, similar interests, a good sense of humor, etc.?

a. List your future spouse's ideal qualities here:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

b. Describe your ideal mate. You may start by saying

我的丈夫/妻子除了能幫我做家务以外，還必須...

我的丈夫/妻子除了能幫我做家务以外，还必须...



一對模範夫妻
一对模范夫妻

E. My Ideal Workplace

Make a presentation on your ideal workplace. Would your dream job be in a company or a factory, or another setting? You may also want to mention that it should be a place where people trust each other and care for each other, where nobody dislikes you, where you get good pay, where men and women get equal pay for equal work, etc.

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

F. How Has Women's Social Status Changed?

a. Give a brief summary of the important changes that took place in terms of women's social status in twentieth-century China.

	Historically speaking	After 1950	After the Reform and Opening-Up
→	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

b. Ask yourself if there have been similar changes in women's social status in your own society. What were the historical turning points, and what has been achieved since then? Try to focus on women's situations in the family and workplace. You may use English for proper nouns.

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

G. Such a Fan!

Are you the kind of sports fan who knows the rules and regulations of the game inside and out? Do you follow the sports news religiously? Do you always know which teams are playing and who is winning?

a. Here is your opportunity to describe your favorite team sport ball game in Chinese and share your enthusiasm with sports fans in China.

1. 我是____球的球迷。
2. 一個球隊有____個隊員。
3. 一場球賽打____分鐘。
4. 去年的冠軍隊是____隊。
5. 昨天有一場球賽，是____隊對____隊，比分是____比____。____隊贏了，____隊輸了。

1. 我是____球的球迷。
2. 一个球队有____个队员。
3. 一场球赛打____分钟。
4. 去年的冠军队是____队。
5. 昨天有一场球赛，是____队对____队，比分是____比____。____队赢了，____队输了。

b. Connect the sentences above to give a simple report on the sport you love best. Feel free to supplement it with information such as how addicted you are to the games, your favorite and least favorite players, which players have an attitude problem, etc.

Pinyin Text

Zài lishǐ shang, Zhōngguó shì yí ge zhòng nán qīng nǚ de shèhuì, fùnǚ de jiāting dìwèi hé shèhuì dìwèi dōu bǐ nánrén dī de duō. 1950 nián yǐhòu, qíngkuàng zhújiàn^① fāshēng le biànhuà. Tèbié shì zài chéngshì li, nǚ háizi hé nán háizi yíyàng yǒu shòu jiàoyù hé cānjiā gōngzuò de jīhuì, fùnǚ de shèhuì dìwèi yě yǒu le hěn dà de tígāo.

Dànshì gǎigé kāifàng yǐlái, zài mǒu^① xiē qǐyè hé shìyè dānwèi^②, yòu chūxiàn le nánǚ bù píngděng de xiànxiàng. Bǐrú, zhǎo gōngzuò de shíhou, fùnǚ chángcháng bǐ nánrén gèng kùnnan; yìxiē gōngchǎng hé gōngsī hái méiyǒu zuò dào nánǚ tóng gōng tóng chóu. Dāngrán, yě yǒu yì xiē nǚxìng, wúlùn zài gōngzuò shang háishi shōurù shang, dōu chāoguò yìbān nánrén. Búguò tāmen zài nǚxìng zhōng bìjìng^② zhǐ shì shǎoshù.

Xiànzài zài yìbān Zhōngguó jiāting zhōng, hěn duō fūqī dōu shì hùxiāng tǐtiē, hùxiāng zhàogù, suǒyǐ, jiāting kěnéng shì xiànzài Zhōngguó shèhuì nánǚ zuì píngděng de dìfang. Ná Lín Xuěméi de jiùjiu lái shuō ba, tā shì ge dà qiú mí, zhǐ yǒu zài kàn diànshì li de zúqiú sài de shíhou cái biǎoxiàn chū yì diǎnr “dà nánzǐ zhǔyì”, shénme jiāwù dōu bú zuò. Kěshì bǐsài yì jiéshù, tā jiù máng zhe bāng jiùmā zuò fàn, xǐ wǎn, yòu chéng le yì wèi “mófàn zhàngfu”.

Xuěméi: Jiùjiu, jīntiān zěnme nín xǐ wǎn ya?

Jiùjiu: Hā ha, yīnwèi wǒ xǐ wǎn xǐ de bǐ nǐ jiùmā gānjìng a.

Xuěméi: Wǒ lái xǐ ba! Wǒ xǐ wǎn yě shì xǐ de hěn gānjìng de^③.

Jiùmā: Bié, bié, bié, nǐmen cóng Yúnnán lǚyóu huí lai, jiù máng zhe zhǎo gōngzuò, miànshì, hái méi xiūxi guo lai^④ ne. Zàishuō, nǐ jiùjiu ya, zuótiān wǎnshang kàn qiú kàn dào yèli yì diǎn, jīntiān hái bù děi hǎo hǎo biǎoxiàn biǎoxiàn?

Kē Lín: Jiùjiu, nín shì bu shì dé le nèi zhǒng bìng, jiào shénme “qìguǎnyán”?

Jiùjiu: Kē Lín, nǐ de Zhōngwén shuǐpíng zhēn búcuò, lián zhè ge dōu zhīdào. Búguò bú shì “qìguǎnyán”, érshì “qī guǎn yán”^⑤. “Qī” shì “qīzi” de “qī”.

Kē Lín: Duì, duì, duì, “qìguǎnyán” shì yì zhǒng bìng.

Jiùjiu: Nǐ xiǎoxīn, “qī guǎn yán” kě bǐ “qìguǎnyán” lihai duō le. Nǐ jiānglái qiānwàn kě bié dé zhè zhǒng bìng.

Xuěméi: Jiùjiu, kàn nín shuō de. Duì le, zuótiān wǎnshang shì shénme bǐsài a?

Jiùjiu: Nánzǐ zúqiú sài, Běijīng duì duì Shànghǎi duì.

Jiùmā: Nà yǒu shénme hǎokàn de? Wǒ zuì tāoyàn nà xiē nán zú duìyuán le, píngcháng jiāo’ào de bù déliǎo, kěshì bǐsài de shíhou lǎo shū qiú. Suǒyǐ, wǒ zhǐ kàn Zhōngguó nǚ zú, tāmen bǐ nán zú bàng duō le.

- Xuěméi: Búcuò, nǚ zú shì bǐ nán zú chéngjì hǎo, kěshì wǒ tīngshuō nǚ zú duìyuán zhèng de qián bú dào nán zú de shí fēn zhī yī^④, zhēn bù gōngpíng.
- Kē Lín: Bié wàng le, tāmen de shōurù shì yóu shìchǎng jīngjì lái juéding de. Měiguó zhíyè nǚ lán duìyuán de xīnshuǐ gēn zhíyè nán lán bǐ, yě shǎo duō le.
- Jiùjiu: Āi, bié lǎo shuō Zhōngguó nán zú shū qiú le. Wǒ gāng kàn dào wǎng shàng de xiāoxi shuō, Zhōngguó nán zú zuótiān yíng le shìjiè guànjūn duì.
- Jiùmā: Wǒ bù xiāngxìn, wǎng shàng luàn shuō ba?
- Jiùjiu: Hǎoxiàng shì zhēn de. Wǎng shàng shuō, zhè cì Zhōngguó nán zú tī de búcuò, bǐfēn yìzhí shì 0 bǐ 0. Bǐsài jiéshù qián yì fēnzhōng, Zhōngguó nán zú cái tī jìn yì qiú, yǐ 1 bǐ 0 yíng le bǐsài.
- Kē Lín: Méi xiǎng dào, zhēn de méi xiǎng dào, tài bàng le! Nà zhè ge shìjiè guànjūn duì shì Bāxī duì háishi Yìdàlì duì?
- Jiùjiu: Zhōngguó pīngpāngqiú nǚ duì.
- Dàjiā: Á?
- Jiùmā: Kěndìng shì shénme rén zài kāi nán zú de wánxiào!
- Jiùjiu: Hā hā hā...

English Text

Historically, China was a society that favored men over women. Women's status in the family and in society was much lower than that of men. After 1950 the situation changed gradually. Especially in the cities, girls and boys had equal access to education and employment. Women's social status also improved substantially.

However, since the Reform and Opening-Up [started], in certain for-profit and nonprofit enterprises, the phenomenon of gender inequity has resurfaced. For example, when looking for work, women tend to have more difficulty than men. Some factories and companies haven't implemented equal pay for equal work. Of course, there are some women who have surpassed men in terms not only of work achievement but also income, but in the final analysis their number among women is still few and far between.

Nowadays, in Chinese households, many couples are considerate of and attentive to each other. Therefore, within the family is perhaps where men and women are most equal in Chinese society. Take Xuemei's uncle for example—he is a big soccer fan. The only time he shows a bit of “male

chauvinism” is when there is a soccer game on TV, when he won't do any housework. However, as soon as the game is over, he will be busy helping [Xuemei's] aunt cook and wash dishes, and he'll turn into a “model husband” again.

Xuemei: Uncle, how come you are doing the dishes today?

Uncle: Ha ha, because I wash the dishes cleaner than your aunt.

Xuemei: Come, let me wash the dishes. I do a great job washing dishes too.

Aunt: No, no. You just got back from Yunnan and you've been busy looking for work and having job interviews. You haven't had a chance to rest and recover yet. Besides, last night your uncle watched a ball game until one o'clock. Today he'd better be on his best behavior, hadn't he?

Ke Lin: Uncle, have you caught that disease, what do you call it? “Qìguǎnyán” (tracheitis)?

Uncle: Ke Lin, your Chinese is really good. You even know about this. But it's not “tracheitis.” Rather it's “qī guǎn yán” (being henpecked). “Qī” as in “qīzi” (wife).

Ke Lin: Right, right. “Qìguǎnyán” is a medical disease.

Uncle: You'd better be careful. “Qī guǎn yán” is much more serious than “qìguǎnyán.” You'd better not catch this disease.

Xuemei: Uncle, listen to you. Oh right, what game was on last night?

Uncle: Men's soccer, Beijing vs. Shanghai.

Aunt: Men's soccer, what's there to watch? I really detest those men's soccer players. They are so arrogant. But come game time, they always lose. That's why I only watch the Chinese women's soccer team. They are so much better than the men's soccer team.

Xuemei: That's right. Women's soccer *is* better than men's soccer, but I hear that women soccer players make less than one tenth of what men make. How unfair.

Ke Lin: Don't forget, their income is determined by the market economy. The American women's professional basketball teams' salaries are also much lower than the men's teams' salaries.

Uncle: Hey, don't keep saying that the Chinese men's soccer team lost again. I just saw a news story on the internet. Yesterday the Chinese men's soccer team defeated the world champions.

Aunt: I don't believe it. That must be a made-up internet story.

Uncle: It seems it's true. According to the internet story, this time the Chinese men's soccer team played quite well. The score was 0 to 0 until one minute before the game ended when the Chinese men's team scored a goal and won 1 to 0.

Ke Lin: Who knew! I would have never guessed it. That's fantastic! Then was their opponent the Brazilian team or the Italian team?

Uncle: The Chinese women's Ping-Pong team.

Everyone: Huh?

Aunt: Someone must have been making fun of the men's soccer team.

Uncle: Ha ha ha...

SELF-ASSESSMENT

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

I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Talk about how couples can treat each other as equals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss gender equality in the workplace	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Summarize briefly the changes in Chinese women's social status in the twentieth century	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report the score and result of a sports game	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>