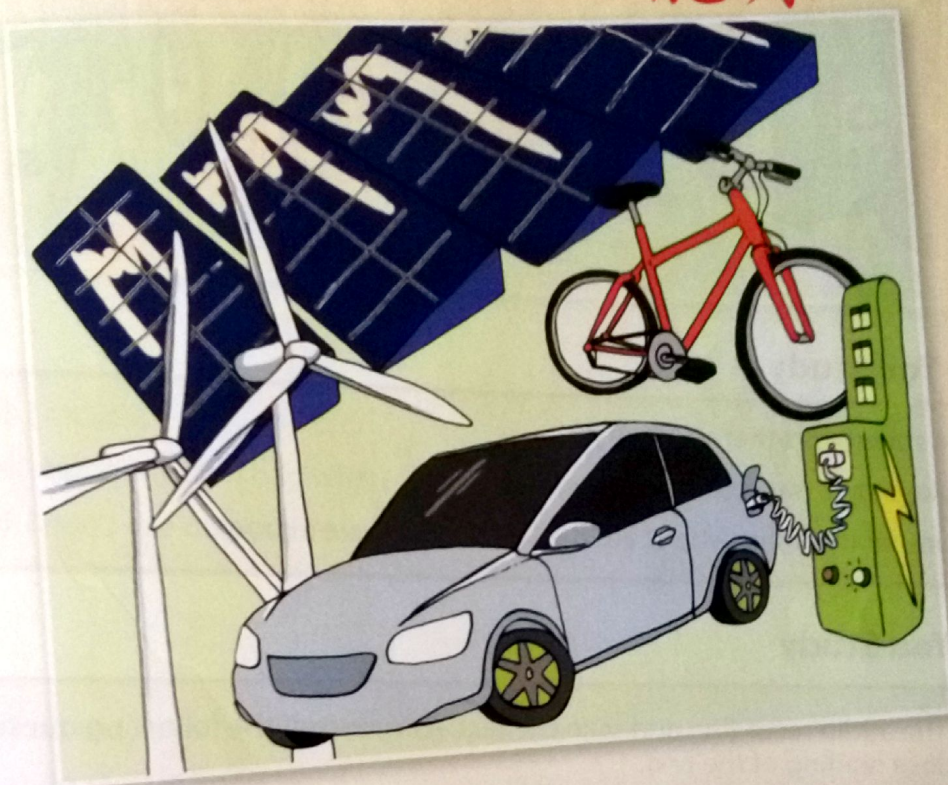


# 第十六課

## 環境保護 與節約能源

# 第十六課

## 环境保护 与节约能源



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

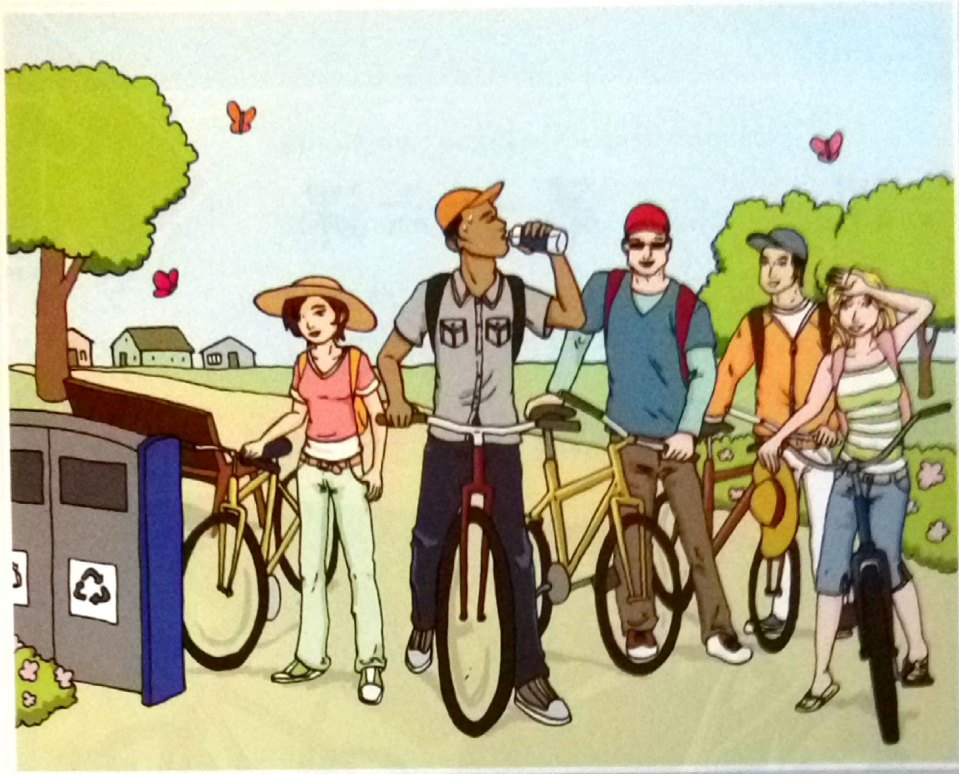
1. Describe a scene in which people are busily engaged in all kinds of activities;
2. Talk about indicators of a clean environment;
3. List some green energy sources;
4. Give examples of practices that are environmentally friendly.

### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- How has pollution affected your immediate environment?
- In what ways do you see green power being put to use in your community?
- How have people changed their behavior to consume less energy?





### Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I take public transportation whenever I can.
- 2. I turn off the lights when I am the last one to leave a room.

### 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.

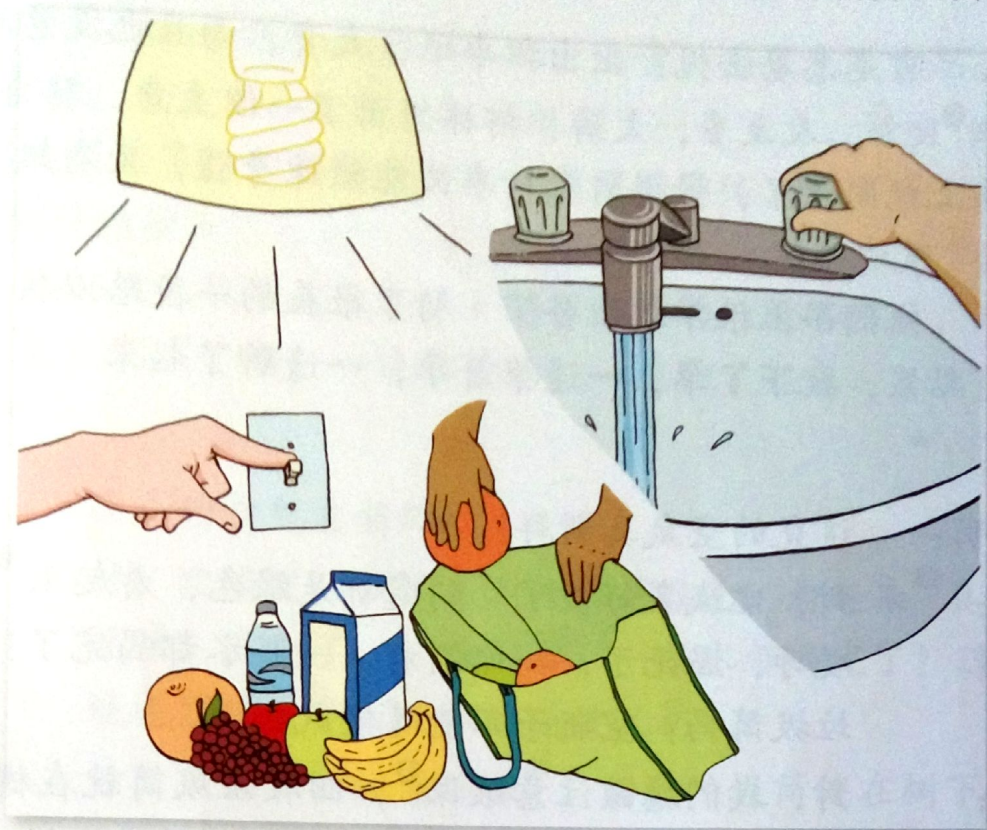
1. Why do Zhang Tianming and his friends go on an outing?

 張天明他們四個人來北京已經兩三個月了，天氣也逐漸暖和了。他們每天上課的<sup>①</sup>上課<sup>①</sup>，找工作的找工作，半個月沒見面了，更沒有機會接近大自然<sup>①</sup>。今天是星期六，大家都想輕鬆輕鬆<sup>②</sup>，天明建議去爬山，麗莎和雪梅不反對，柯林也覺得這個建議不錯，他說正好他的新朋友馬克也想去。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 大自然 means “Mother Nature.”





- 3. I recycle.
- 4. I bring my own bag when grocery shopping.
- 5. I don't use disposable utensils.

2. How do they plan to get to their destination?

3. What do they see and feel that inspires them to talk about protecting the environment?

4. What do they volunteer to do?

张天明他们四个人来北京已经两三个月了，天气也逐渐暖和了。他们每天上课的上课<sup>①</sup>，找工作的找工作，半个月没见面了，更没有机会接近大自然<sup>①</sup>。今天是星期六，大家都想轻松轻松<sup>②</sup>，天明建议去爬山，丽莎和雪梅不反对，柯林也觉得这个建议不错，他说正好他的新朋友马克也想去。



可是怎麼去呢？坐出租車<sup>②</sup>吧，太貴，而且也沒意思；坐公共車<sup>③</sup>吧<sup>④</sup>，人太多，太擠。柯林想出了一個主意，騎自行車！大家馬上就同意了，覺得騎自行車又能鍛煉身體，又省錢，而且有益<sup>⑤</sup>於<sup>⑥</sup>環境保護。

他們早上很早就出發了。騎了很長的一段路以後，有點熱，也有點累，就下了車，一邊推著車，一邊聊了起來。

★ ★ ★

張天明： 這兒的空氣真新鮮！

麗莎： 對，比城裏好多了。到處都是綠色，看起來<sup>⑦</sup>真舒服！

柯林： 哎呀，渴死了，…你們看，一瓶水都喝完了！這兒有回收垃圾筒嗎？空瓶子不能隨便亂扔。

雪梅： 對，我們應該注意環保<sup>⑧</sup>，回收垃圾筒就在樹下邊。

麗莎： 我好久沒買瓶裝水了。我們班有的同學建議，為了保護綠色的地球，自己帶水喝，不買瓶裝水。

雪梅： 這個建議不錯。哎，你們看，那邊房子上有些亮亮的東西，是什麼？

柯林： 是利用太陽能發電吧？我在美國也見過。

雪梅： 利用太陽能，太好了！

馬克： 要是自行車也能利用太陽能發電，那多酷啊！

雪梅： 現在世界上很多國家都在鬧<sup>⑨</sup>能源危機，太陽能可是取之不盡<sup>⑩</sup>的啊！

柯林： 別忘了，風能也是取之不盡的。

雪梅： 如果全世界都利用太陽能和風能，那能節約多少石油和煤啊！而且…

另外四人： 環保！哈哈…

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

② 公 is short for 公共, and 交 is short for 交通.

③ The 起來/起來 in (看)起來/起來 is similar to (住)起來/起來 in usage. See Words & Phrases A in Lesson 11.

④ 環保/环保 is short for 環境保護/环境保护. Similarly, 北京大學/北京大学 can be shortened to 北大, and 室內溫度 to 室溫.



可是怎么去呢？坐出租车吧，太贵，而且也没意思；坐公交车<sup>②</sup>吧<sup>③</sup>，人太多，太挤。柯林想出了一个主意，骑自行车！大家马上就同意了，觉得骑自行车又能锻炼身体，又省钱，而且有益于<sup>④</sup>环境保护。

他们早上很早就出发了。骑了很长的一段路以后，有点热，也有点累，就下了车，一边推着车，一边聊了起来。

★ ★ ★

张天明：这儿的空气真新鲜！

丽莎：对，比城里好多了。到处都是绿色，看起来<sup>⑤</sup>真舒服！

柯林：哎呀，渴死了，…你们看，一瓶水都喝完了！这儿有回收垃圾筒吗？空瓶子不能随便乱扔。

雪梅：对，我们应该注意环保<sup>④</sup>，回收垃圾筒就在树下边。

丽莎：我好久没买瓶装水了。我们班有的同学建议，为了保护绿色的地球，自己带水喝，不买瓶装水。

雪梅：这个建议不错。哎，你们看，那边房子上有些亮亮的东西，是什么？

柯林：是利用太阳能发电吧？我在美国也见过。

雪梅：利用太阳能，太好了！

马克：要是自行车也能利用太阳能发电，那多酷啊！

雪梅：现在世界上很多国家都在闹<sup>⑤</sup>能源危机，太阳能可是取之不尽<sup>⑥</sup>的啊！

柯林：别忘了，风能也是取之不尽的。

雪梅：如果全世界都利用太阳能和风能，那能节约多少石油和煤啊！而且…

另外四人：环保！哈哈…

⑤ 鬧/闹 is a verb here. Its object usually denotes something unpleasant, e.g., 鬧病/闹病 (to fall ill), 鬧彗扭/闹别扭 (to be at odds with someone), 鬧脾氣/闹脾气 (nào píqì, to throw a tantrum), 鬧矛盾/闹矛盾 (nào máodùn, to have a conflict).

⑥ In 取之不盡/取之不尽, 取 means 拿 (to take). 之 is a pronoun indicating what it is that one is taking. 盡/尽 means 完 (to finish). Therefore, 取之不盡/取之不尽 means 拿不完 (inexhaustible) or very bountiful.



- 麗莎：我聽說中國政府規定辦公室和公共場所，冬天暖氣溫度不能高於<sup>⑤</sup>攝氏<sup>⑦</sup>20度，夏天空調不能低於26度。
- 柯林：這個規定我舉雙手贊成。你們還記得嗎，我們美國學校的教室，冬天穿襯衫還出汗，夏天穿毛衣還冷得不得了。
- 雪梅：可不是嗎，太浪費了。
- 麗莎：我聽說現在不少人去餐廳吃飯自帶餐具，不用一次性<sup>⑧</sup>的。
- 張天明：這個做法非常好。拿一次性筷子來說吧，每年要砍多少樹啊？
- 馬克：除了上餐館自帶筷子，買東西也得自己帶包了。
- 麗莎：對，現在中國超市<sup>⑨</sup>不給塑料袋，要自己買，所以很多人都自己帶包，這樣一年不知道能減少多少白色污染！
- 雪梅：還有汽車，不但要用很多能源，而且還對空氣造成嚴重污染。
- 柯林：大家都應該像我們這樣，少開車，多騎車、多走路，又環保節能<sup>⑩</sup>、又有益於健康。哈哈…
- 張天明：對，地球是我們的家，我們應該好好保護它！
- 雪梅：我們應該從小地方做起，比如隨手關燈，節約用水。還要讓大家知道，如果再繼續浪費能源，繼續污染環境，後果會不堪設想。
- 另外四人：好！同意！
- 麗莎：哎，你們看，說著說著<sup>⑥</sup>，都到了山下了。咱們開始爬山吧，看誰先到山上！加油！

## After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List three ways mentioned by the characters in the dialogue to produce less garbage.
2. List the forms of green energy mentioned in the dialogue.

### LANGUAGE NOTES

⑦ Fahrenheit is 華氏/华氏 (Huáshì).

⑧ 一次性 in this lesson refers to things that are discarded after being used only once, i.e., “disposable” objects.



- 丽莎：我听说中国政府规定办公室和公共场所，冬天暖气温度不能高于<sup>⑤</sup>摄氏<sup>⑦</sup>20度，夏天空调不能低于26度。
- 柯林：这个规定我举双手赞成。你们还记得吗，我们美国学校的教室，冬天穿衬衫还出汗，夏天穿毛衣还冷得不得了。
- 雪梅：可不是吗，太浪费了。
- 丽莎：我听说现在不少人去餐厅吃饭自带餐具，不用一次性<sup>⑧</sup>的。
- 张天明：这个做法非常好。拿一次性筷子来说吧，每年要砍多少树啊？
- 马克：除了上餐馆自带筷子，买东西也得自己带包了。
- 丽莎：对，现在中国超市<sup>⑨</sup>不给塑料袋，要自己买，所以很多人都自己带包，这样一年不知道能减少多少白色污染！
- 雪梅：还有汽车，不但要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。
- 柯林：大家都应该像我们这样，少开车，多骑车、多走路，又环保节能<sup>⑩</sup>、又有益于健康。哈哈…
- 张天明：对，地球是我们的家，我们应该好好保护它！
- 雪梅：我们应该从小地方做起，比如随手关灯，节约用水。还要让大家知道，如果再继续浪费能源，继续污染环境，后果会不堪设想。
- 另外四人：好！同意！
- 丽莎：哎，你们看，说着说着<sup>⑥</sup>，都到了山下了。咱们开始爬山吧，看谁先到山上！加油！

3. Give at least three examples of additional things that the group thinks each individual can do to protect the earth.

⑤ 超市 is short for 超級市場/超级市场.

⑩ As in 太陽能/太阳能 and 風能/风能, the 能 in 節能/节能 is short for 能源. 節能/节能 is short for 節約能源/节约能源.





## VOCABULARY

1. 保護	保护	bǎohù	v	to protect; to safeguard
2. 節約	节约	jiéyuē	v	to economize; to save; to conserve
3. 能源		néngyuán	n	energy; energy source
4. 爬山		pá shān	vo	to hike in the mountains; to climb mountains
5. 有益		yǒuyì	adj	beneficial; useful [See Grammar 4.]
6. 於	于	yú	prep	towards; in; on; at; (indicating comparison) [See Grammar 4 and Grammar 5.]
7. 段		duàn	m	(measure word for section, segment, or part)
8. 推		tuī	v	to push; to shove
9. 空氣	空气	kōngqì	n	air; atmosphere
10. 回收		huíshōu	v	to recycle
11. 筒		tǒng	n	thick tube-shaped object
12. 扔		rēng	v	to throw; to toss; to throw away
13. 瓶裝水	瓶装水	píngzhuāng shuǐ		bottled water
14. 地球		dìqiú	n	the earth; the globe
15. 亮		liàng	adj	bright; light
16. 太陽	太阳	tàiyáng	n	sun
17. 太陽能	太阳能	tàiyángnéng	n	solar energy; solar power
18. 利用		lìyòng	v	to use; to utilize; to take advantage of; to exploit
19. 發電	发电	fā diàn	vo	to generate electricity



20.	國家	国家	guójiā	n	country; nation
21.	鬧	闹	nào	v/adj	to suffer from; to be troubled by; to make a noise; noisy
22.	危機	危机	wēijī	n	crisis
23.	取之不盡	取之不尽	qǔ zhī bú jìn		(of resources) inexhaustible
24.	風	风	fēng	n	wind
25.	全		quán	adj/adv	entire; whole; complete; completely
26.	石油		shíyóu	n	petroleum; oil
27.	煤		méi	n	coal
28.	規定	规定	guīdìng	v/n	to regulate; to specify; rules and regulations; provisions
29.	公共場所	公共场所	gōnggòng chāngsuǒ		public place
30.	暖氣	暖气	nuǎnqì	n	heating
31.	溫度		wēndù	n	temperature
32.	度		dù	m	(measure word for degree of temperature, heat, hardness, humidity, etc.)
33.	贊成	赞成	zànchéng	v	to approve
34.	出汗		chū hàn	vo	to sweat
35.	餐具		cānjù	n	eating utensils; tableware
36.	一次性		yí cì xìng	adj	one-time
37.	筷子		kuàizi	n	chopsticks
38.	砍		kǎn	v	to cut; to chop



- |     |      |      |                   |     |  |
|-----|------|------|-------------------|-----|--|
| 39. | 超市   |      | chāoshì           | n   | supermarket  |
| 40. | 塑料袋  |      | sùliào dài        |     | plastic bag  |
| 41. | 減少   | 減少   | jiǎnshǎo          | v   | to reduce; to decrease; to lessen  |
| 42. | 污染   |      | wūrǎn             | v/n | to pollute; to contaminate;<br>pollution; contamination                                      |
| 43. | 造成   |      | zào chéng         | vc  | to cause; to give rise to  |
| 44. | 隨手   | 随手   | suíshǒu           | adv | without extra effort or motion;<br>conveniently  |
| 45. | 後果   | 后果   | hòuguǒ            | n   | consequence; fallout; aftermath  |
| 46. | 不堪設想 | 不堪设想 | bùkān<br>shèxiǎng |     | (of consequences) too ghastly<br>to contemplate; unimaginable;<br>extremely bad or dangerous |
| 47. | 加油   |      | jiā yóu           | vo  | to make an extra effort; to work<br>harder; to refuel  |

**Proper Nouns**

- |     |    |    |        |  |                     |
|-----|----|----|--------|--|---------------------|
| 48. | 馬克 | 马克 | Mǎkè   |  | Mark                |
| 49. | 攝氏 | 摄氏 | Shèshì |  | Celsius; centigrade |



## Enlarged Characters

護  
护

陽  
阳

盡  
尽

塑  
塑

攝  
摄



塑膠(jiāo)袋就是塑料袋，免洗餐具就是一次性餐具。  
 塑膠(jiāo)袋就是塑料袋，免洗餐具就是一次性餐具。

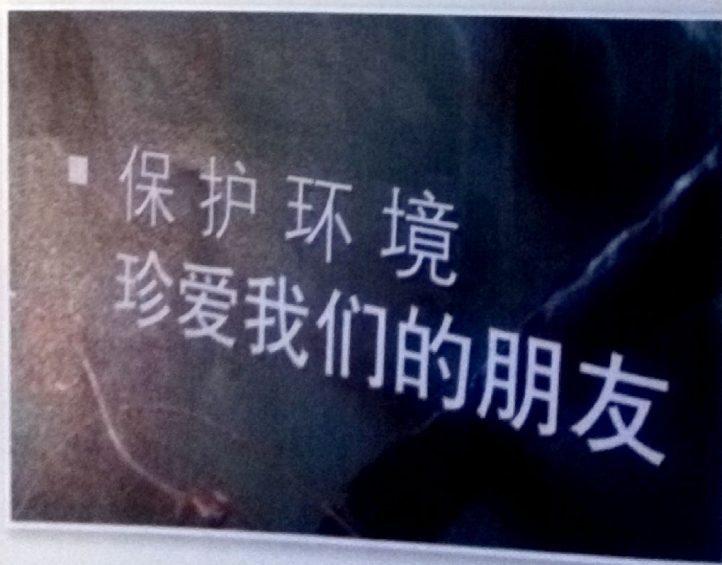


## Culture Highlights

- 1 Starting in June 2008, the Chinese government banned the production, sale, and use of “super-thin” (less than 0.025mm) plastic shopping bags. Supermarkets and shopping centers could no longer give away free plastic bags. Instead, shoppers would have to purchase them or bring their own shopping bags.



- 2 Although coal remains the largest source of energy in China as well as a major source of air pollution, China is investing heavily in green power, particularly solar and wind power. China is already a major exporter of solar panels and is on course to become the world's largest market for wind turbines.



- 3 In June 2007, China's State Council or cabinet issued an administrative decree stipulating that except for hospitals and facilities with special needs, no public buildings or private enterprises should set the thermostat for air conditioning below twenty-six degrees Celsius.



## Grammar

### 1. V1的V1, V2的V2

上課的/上課的 in 上課的上課/上課的上课 (or 找工作的 in 找工作的找工作) is equivalent to a noun. This kind of structure means, "Some people are taking classes; some are looking for jobs." The implication is that everyone is doing something; no one is idle.

- ① 下班了，人們回家的回家，約朋友吃飯的約朋友吃飯，辦公室很快就没有人了。  
下班了，人们回家的回家，约朋友吃饭的约朋友吃饭，办公室很快就没有人了。  
(After work, some went home, and some made plans to eat out with friends. The office was soon empty [of people].)
- ② 運動場上學生們踢球的踢球，跑步的跑步，非常有活力。  
运动场上学生们踢球的踢球，跑步的跑步，非常有活力。  
(On the athletic fields, some students are playing soccer and some are jogging. [The atmosphere is] full of vitality.)
- ③ 硬臥車廂裏旅客聊天兒的聊天兒，唱歌的唱歌，熱鬧極了。  
硬卧车厢里旅客聊天儿的聊天儿，唱歌的唱歌，热闹极了。  
(Among the travelers in the hard-berth sleeper car, some are chatting and some are singing. It's extremely boisterous.)

### 2. Adjectives That Can Be Reduplicated Like Verbs

輕鬆/轻松 is an adjective. Its reduplicated form is AABB 輕輕鬆鬆/轻轻松松.  
This form of reduplication has a heightening effect:

- ① 這次考試不難，她輕輕鬆鬆地就考了100分。  
这次考试不难，她轻轻松松地就考了100分。  
(This time the exam wasn't difficult. She easily scored a 100.)  
[輕輕鬆鬆/轻轻松松=很輕鬆/很轻松]



輕鬆/轻松 can also be reduplicated in the ABAB form like a verb, as in this lesson. The meaning is causative:

- ② 今天是星期六，大家都想輕鬆輕鬆。  
 今天是星期六，大家都想轻松轻松。  
 (Today is Saturday. Everyone wants to relax a little.)

[輕鬆輕鬆/轻松轻松=make one 輕鬆/轻松 or relaxed]

輕鬆輕鬆/轻松轻松 in the above example means “to have some fun or do whatever to make one feel more relaxed.”

- ③ 快來！來涼快涼快吧。  
 快来！来凉快凉快吧。  
 (Come here quickly to cool down.)

[涼快涼快/凉快凉快=make oneself cool]

- ④ 爺爺今年過八十歲生日，我們應該好好兒地熱鬧熱鬧。  
 爷爷今年过八十岁生日，我们应该好好儿地热闹热闹。  
 (This year is Grandpa's eightieth birthday. We should have a big celebration and have a great time.)

[熱鬧熱鬧/热闹热闹=to make the celebration a lively festive occasion]

This kind of reduplication is sometimes preceded by the verb 使, 讓/让 or 叫:

- ⑤ 你把這個好消息告訴他，使/讓/叫他高興高興。  
 你把这个消息告诉他，使/让/叫他高兴高兴。  
 (Tell him the good news to cheer him up.)

[使/讓/叫他高興高興/使/让/叫他高兴高兴= to make him happy]



## 3. …吧, …吧

This construction, usually found in spoken Chinese, suggests two alternatives. It is used to indicate that the speaker is in a dilemma and unable to make a decision.

- ① 可是怎麼去呢？坐出租車吧，太貴，而且也沒意思；坐公交車吧，人太多，太擠。

可是怎么去呢？坐出租车吧，太贵，而且也没意思；坐公交车吧，人太多，太挤。

(But how should we get there? Taking a cab is too expensive and kind of boring, too. And the bus is too crowded.)

- ② 我的車舊了，最近老有問題。買新的吧，沒有錢，不買新的吧，舊車又不可靠，真難辦。

我的车旧了，最近老有问题。买新的吧，没有钱，不买新的吧，旧车又不可靠，真难办。

(My car is old, and lately it's been having many problems. I could buy a new one, but I don't have the money. I could keep the old one, but it's not reliable. I don't know what to do.)

- ③ A: 你說住在城裏好，還是住在城外好？

你说住在城里好，还是住在城外好？

(Do you think it's better to live in town or outside of town?)

- B: 很難說。住在城裏吧，上、下班，購物都很方便，可是空氣不太好；住在城外吧，環境好，空氣新鮮，但做什麼都不太方便。

很难说。住在城里吧，上、下班，购物都很方便，可是空气不太好；住在城外吧，环境好，空气新鲜，但做什么都不太方便。

(It's hard to say. If you live in town, commuting and go shopping are convenient, but the air quality is not so good. If you live in the suburbs, the environment is good and the air is fresh, but everything is quite inconvenient.)



- ④ 他女朋友的妹妹明天過生日，有個生日晚會。他想，去吧，沒有錢買禮物；不去吧，又怕女朋友生氣。怎麼辦呢？  
他女朋友的妹妹明天过生日，有个生日晚会。他想，去吧，没有钱买礼物；不去吧，又怕女朋友生气。怎么办呢？  
(His girlfriend's younger sister is having a birthday party tomorrow. He thinks if he goes, he won't have the money to buy a present; but if he doesn't go, he's afraid that his girlfriend will be angry. What should he do?)

#### 4. (有益)於/(有益)于

The preposition 於/于 is generally used in written language. It is often used after a verb. 於/于 has many meanings. In 有益於/有益于, 於/于 means 對/对 (to). 有益於/有益于 means 對...有好處/对...有好处 (good/beneficial for/to...).

- ① 大家覺得騎自行車又能鍛煉身體，又省錢，而且有益於環境保護。  
大家觉得骑自行车又能锻炼身体，又省钱，而且有益于环境保护。  
(Everybody feels that biking is good exercise and saves money. Furthermore, it helps to protect the environment.)
- ② 多聽錄音，有益於中文學習。  
多听录音，有益于中文学习。  
(Listening to recordings more helps [you] learn Chinese.)
- ③ 多聽別人意見，有益於與人相處。  
多听别人意见，有益于与人相处。  
(Listening to others more helps [you] get along with people.)
- ④ 體育運動有益於身體健康。  
体育运动有益于身体健康。  
(Sports are beneficial to your health.)



## 5. Adj + 於/于

Used after an adjective, 於/于 means 比. 高於/高于 is synonymous with 比...高. Likewise 低於/低于 means 比...低.

(1a) 今天的氣溫低於昨天。  
今天的气温低于昨天。

(1b) 今天的氣溫比昨天低。  
今天的气温比昨天低。

(Today's temperature is lower than yesterday's.)

More examples:

(2a) 四大於三。  
四大于三。

(2b) 四比三大。  
(Four is larger than three.)

(3a) 那個國家水甚至貴於油。  
那个国家水甚至贵于油。

(3b) 那個國家的水甚至比油貴。  
那个国家的水甚至比油贵。  
(In that country water is even more expensive than oil.)

## 6. V著V著/V着V着

“V著V著/V着V着...” must be followed by a verbal phrase. It signifies that while the action denoted in the phrase “V著V著.../V着V着...” is going on, a second action happens as an unintended result or by surprise. There is often a 就 before the second verb.

① 哎，你們看，說著說著，都到了山下了。

哎，你们看，说着说着，都到了山下了。

(Hey, look! We were so busy talking that we didn't realize we'd arrived at the foot of the mountain.)



2 媽媽走了以後，那個孩子哭著哭著就睡著了。  
 妈妈走了以后，那个孩子哭着哭着就睡着了。  
 (After his mother left, the child cried and cried and fell asleep.)

3 我第一次來這個城市，開車出去，開著開著就迷路了。  
 我第一次来这个城市，开车出去，开着开着就迷路了。  
 (The first time I came to this city, I was driving around and got lost.)

4 弟弟躺在床上想下午剛看的電影，想著想著笑了起來。  
 弟弟躺在床上想下午刚看的电影，想着想着笑了起来。  
 (Lying in bed and thinking about the movie he had just seen this afternoon, my younger brother burst out laughing.)

## Words & Phrases

### A. 想起(來)/想起(来) (to recall) vs. 想出(來)/想出(来) (to come up with)

想起來/想起來 means to recall something that has been forgotten. 想出來/想出來 means to come up with a new way, method, name, etc.

1 這個人我十年前見過，他叫什麼名字我想不起來了。  
 这个人我十年前见过，他叫什么名字我想不起来了。  
 (I met this person ten years ago. I can't think of his name.)

2 A: 你知道小區健身房在哪兒嗎?  
 你知道小区健身房在哪儿吗?  
 (Do you know where the community gym is?)

B: 我去過，可是忘了…我想起來了，就在老人活動中心旁邊。  
 我去过，可是忘了…我想起来了，就在老人活动中心旁边。  
 (I've been there, but I've forgotten... I remember now. It's next to the Senior Citizens' Activity Center.)



③ A: 你的孩子快出生了，叫什麼名字，你想出來了嗎？  
 你的孩子快出生了，叫什么名字，你想出來了嗎？  
 (Your child will be born soon. Have you come up with a name yet?)

B: 我們給孩子想出來一個很好聽的名字。  
 我们给孩子想出来一个很好听的名字  
 (Yes, we've come up with a very nice-sounding name for the child.)

④ 這件事雖然很麻煩，但是他想來想去，還是想出來一個解決的辦法。  
 这件事虽然很麻烦，但是他想来想去，还是想出来一个解决的办法。  
 (Although this problem is very complicated, he dwelled on it for a long time and came up with a way to solve it.)

### B. 環境保護 / 环境保护 (environmental protection)

When a two-syllable abstract verb and a two-syllable abstract noun are combined to form a four-character phrase in formal speech and writing, the noun usually comes before the verb. This is especially true when the phrase functions as the subject, object or attributive in a sentence

① 能源管理是大問題 [能源管理 as a subject]  
 能源管理是大问题 [能源管理 as a subject]  
 (Energy management is a big problem.)

② ...有益於環境保護 [環境保護 as an object]  
 ...有益于环境保护 [环境保护 as an object]  
 (...beneficial for environmental protection)

③ 注意垃圾回收工作 [垃圾回收 as an attributive]  
 (Pay attention to the work on garbage recycling.)

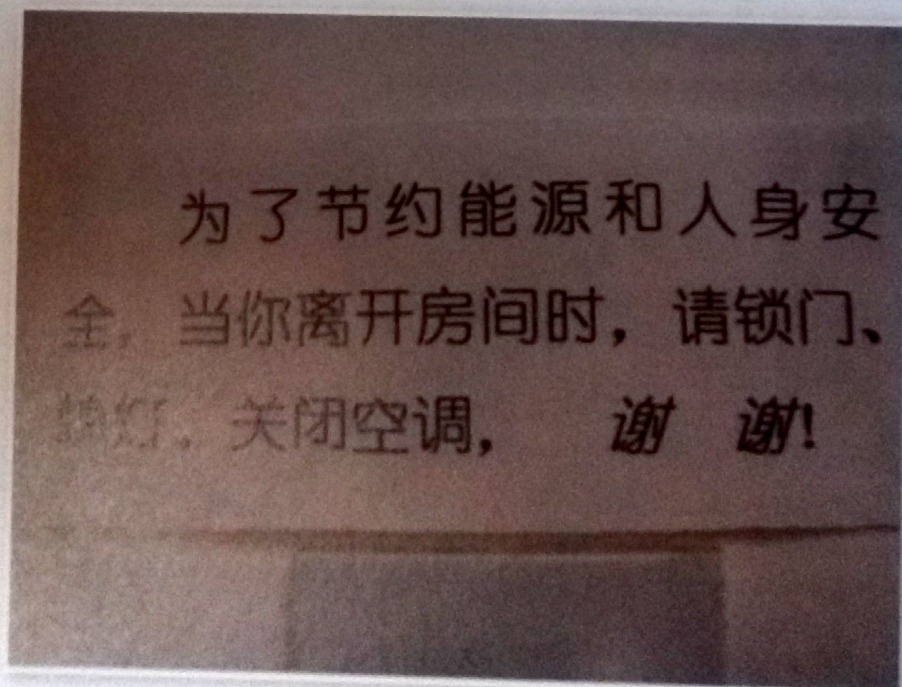




### C. 可不是嗎/可不是嗎 (Isn't that so? How true!)

可不是嗎/可不是嗎 indicates agreement with the other speaker. It is used in spoken Chinese.

- ① **A:** 聽說雪梅的舅舅和舅媽感情特別好。  
听说雪梅的舅舅和舅妈感情特别好。  
(I hear that Xuemei's uncle and aunt love each other very much.)
- B:** 可不是嗎，他們從來沒吵過架。  
可不是嗎，他们从来没吵过架。  
(That's very true. They've never quarreled with each other.)
- ② **A:** 最近能源危機越來越嚴重。  
最近能源危机越来越严重。  
(The energy crisis has been getting even worse recently.)
- B:** 可不是嗎？我們每個人都應該儘可能節約能源。從小地方做起，比如隨手關燈，節約用水，少開車等等。  
可不是嗎？我们每个人都应该尽可能节约能源。从小地方做起，比如随手关灯，节约用水，少开车等等。  
(How true! We should all do our best to save energy, starting with small things like turning off the lights behind us, conserving water, driving less, and so on.)





## D. 造成 (to cause; to give rise to)

造成 is a verb. The object of 造成 is usually a two-syllable noun denoting an undesirable or unfavorable result.

- ① 汽車要用很多能源，而且還對空氣造成嚴重污染。  
汽车要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。  
(Automobiles consume a lot of energy and cause severe pollution to the atmosphere.)
- ② 他的政治學教授這個學期上課經常遲到，造成很壞的影響。  
他的政治学教授这个学期上课经常迟到，造成很坏的影响。  
(His political science professor has frequently been late to class this semester, which has had a very negative impact.)
- ③ 壞影響已經造成了，你只能好好表現，讓大家慢慢忘了吧。  
坏影响已经造成了，你只能好好表现，让大家慢慢忘了吧。  
(The damage has already been done. All you can do is be on your best behavior and let everyone slowly forget about it.)





E. 從...做起/从...做起 (to start with)

從...做起/从...做起 means "to start with." 起 means "to begin."

- ① (節約)大家應該從小地方做起。  
(节约)大家应该从小地方做起。  
(Conservation) begins with our doing small things.



- ② 保護環境應該從節約能源做起。  
保护环境应该从节约能源做起。  
(Protecting the environment should start with the conservation of energy.)
- ③ 男女平等應該從日常生活、從每個家庭做起。  
男女平等应该从日常生活、从每个家庭做起。  
(Equality between men and women should begin with everyday life and every family.)



## F. 不堪設想/不堪设想 ([of consequences] too ghastly to contemplate; unimaginable; extremely bad or dangerous)

不堪設想/不堪设想 is a set expression meaning that a situation is extremely, unimaginably bad.

- ① 如果再繼續浪費能源，繼續污染環境，後果會不堪設想。  
如果再继续浪费能源，继续污染环境，后果会不堪设想。  
(If we continue to waste energy and pollute the environment, the consequences will be unimaginable.)
- ② 已經三個月沒下雨了，再不下，後果會不堪設想。  
已经三个月没下雨了，再不下，后果会不堪设想。  
(It's been three months since the last time it rained. If it doesn't rain soon, I can't imagine what will happen.)
- ③ 你再整天玩電腦，不學習，這樣下去，前途(qiántú)不堪設想。  
你再整天玩电脑，不学习，这样下去，前途(qiántú)不堪设想。  
(If you keep on playing with computers instead of studying, I can't imagine what your future will be like.)

## Language Practice

### A. A Busy Scene

Work with a partner to describe what people are doing in the given locations.

EXAMPLE: hospital

→ 醫院裏，看病的看病，  
拿藥的拿藥。

医院里，看病的看病，  
拿药的拿药。

1. train station
2. shopping center
3. gym
4. park



## B. Which Is Better? Tough to Say

Work in pairs. Based on the topics given, one of you should seek advice from the other, who in turn replies by expressing an inability to decide between two equally viable options, using “...吧, ...吧.”

EXAMPLE:

旅行

- a. 參加旅行團                      b. 自助遊

→ A: 你覺得出去旅行, 參加旅行團好還是自助遊好?

B: 參加旅行團吧, 由導遊安排管理, 不必擔心, 但沒有那麼自由; 自助遊吧, 很自由, 但什麼都由自己安排, 有點麻煩。哪個好, 很難說, 要看自己的情況。

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1. 大一新生

- a. 住校內                              b. 住校外

→

1. 大一新生

- a. 住校內                              b. 住校外

2. 大學畢業以後

- a. 工作                                      b. 念研究生

→

2. 大學畢業以後

- a. 工作                                      b. 念研究生

3. 查資料

- a. 上網查                                      b. 去圖書館查

→

3. 查資料

- a. 上網查                                      b. 去圖書館查

4. 過春節

- a. 待在家裏                                      b. 出去旅遊

→

4. 過春節

- a. 待在家裏                                      b. 出去旅遊



### C. Paradise on Earth

Let's create a Shangri-La in the twenty-first century.

a. Connect each object with the adjective that fits it best.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. 山     | 美     |
| 2. 樹/树   | 新鮮/新鲜 |
| 3. 河水    | 少     |
| 4. 風景/风景 | 安靜/安静 |
| 5. 地     | 高     |
| 6. 人和車/车 | 乾淨/干净 |
| 7. 空氣/空气 | 大     |
| 8. 環境/环境 | 綠/绿   |

b. Describe that ideal place.

我希望這個地方...

我希望这个地方...





### D. Energy Sources

a. Work with a partner to list various energy sources.

傳統能源/传统能源

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

綠色能源/绿色能源

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Tell your partner what green energy sources can generate electricity.

→ 我們能利用 #1, #2, #3 發電。 我们能利用 #1, #2, #3 发电。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Discuss advantages and disadvantages for using each of the energy sources.



## E. Do Your Part to Reduce Pollution

a. Work with a partner to list the ways that people can reduce pollution.

空氣污染/空气污染

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

水污染

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

白色污染

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Give a presentation to the class based on your list.

我們認為 \_\_\_\_\_  
可以減少空氣污染；

\_\_\_\_\_

可以減少水污染；

\_\_\_\_\_

可以減少白色污染。

我們認為 \_\_\_\_\_  
可以減少空氣污染；

\_\_\_\_\_

可以減少水污染；

\_\_\_\_\_

可以減少白色污染。



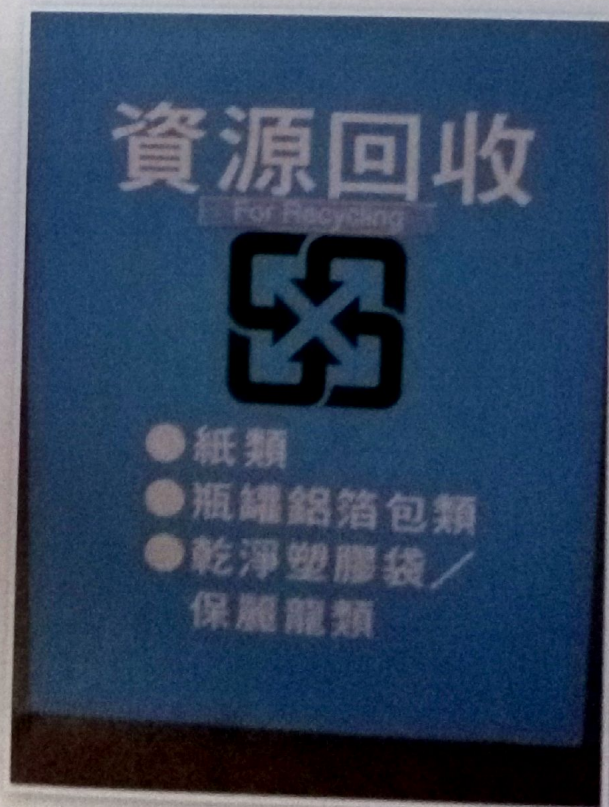


## F. Become a Conservation Advocate

With the help of the pictures provided, work with a partner to prepare a brief oral presentation promoting conservation in daily life. You want to encourage people to start with small things. Feel free to add other ways to help conserve resources.

節約能源，從小地方做起：

节约能源，从小地方做起：





## Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng tāmen sì ge rén lái Běijīng yǐjīng liǎng sān ge yuè le, tiānqì yě zhújiàn nuǎnhuo le. Tāmen měi tiān shàng kè de shàng kè<sup>①</sup>, zhǎo gōngzuò de zhǎo gōngzuò, bàn ge yuè méi jiàn miàn le, gèng méiyǒu jīhuì jiējìn dà zìrán<sup>①</sup>. Jīntiān shì xīngqīliú, dàjiā dōu xiǎng qīngsong qīngsong<sup>②</sup>, Tiānmíng jiànyì qù pá shān, Lìshā hé Xuěméi bù fǎnduì, Kē Lín yě juéde zhè ge jiànyì búcuò, tā shuō zhèngǎo tā de xīn péngyou Mǎkè yě xiǎng qù.

Kěshì zěnméi qù ne? Zuò chūzūchē ba, tài guì, érqǐ yě méi yìsi; Zuò gōngjiāochē<sup>②</sup> ba<sup>③</sup>, rén tài duō, tài jǐ. Kē Lín xiǎng chu le yí ge zhúyì, qí zìxíngchē! Dàjiā mǎshàng jiù tóngyì le, juéde qí zìxíngchē yòu néng duànliàn shēntǐ, yòu shěng qián, érqǐ yǒuyì yú<sup>④</sup> huánjìng bǎohù.

Tāmen zǎoshang hěn zǎo jiù chūfā le. Qí le hěn cháng de yí duàn lù yǐhòu, yǒu diǎn rè, yě yǒu diǎn lěi, jiù xià le chē, yìbiān tuī zhe chē, yìbiān liáo le qì lai.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhè de kōngqì zhēn xīnxián!

Lìshā: Duì, bǐ chéng li hǎo duō le. Dào chù dōu shì lǜsè, kàn qì lai<sup>⑤</sup> zhēn shūfu!

Kē Lín: Āiyā, kě sǐ le,... Nǐmen kàn, yì píng shuǐ dōu hē wán le! Zhè yǒu huíshōu lājī tǒng ma? Kōng píngzi bù néng suíbiàn luàn rēng.

Xuěméi: Duì, wǒmen yīnggāi zhùyì huánbǎo<sup>④</sup>. Huíshōu lājī tǒng jiù zài shù xiàbian.

Lìshā: Wǒ hǎo jiǔ méi mǎi píngzhuāng shuǐ le. Wǒmen bān yǒude tóngxué jiànyì, wèile bǎohù lǜsè de dìqiú, zìjǐ dài shuǐ hē, bù mǎi píngzhuāng shuǐ.

Xuěméi: Zhè ge jiànyì búcuò. Āi, nǐmen kàn, nà bian fángzi shang yǒu xiē liàng liàng de dōngxì, shì shénme?

Kē Lín: Shì liyòng tàiyángnéng fā diàn ba? Wǒ zài Měiguó yě jiàn guo.

Xuěméi: Liyòng tàiyángnéng, tài hǎo le!

Mǎkè: Yào shì zìxíngchē yě néng liyòng tàiyángnéng fā diàn, nà duō kù a!

Xuěméi: Xiànzài shìjiè shang hěn duō guójiā dōu zài nà<sup>⑥</sup> néngyuán wēijī, tàiyángnéng kě shì qǔ zhī bú jìn<sup>⑥</sup> de a!

Kē Lín: Bié wàng le, fēngnéng yě shì qǔ zhī bú jìn de.



- Xuěméi: Rúguǒ quán shìjiè dōu liyòng tàiyángnéng hé fēngnéng, nà néng jiéyuē duōshao shíyóu hé méi a! Érqiě...
- Lìngwài sì rén: Huánbǎo! Hā hā...
- Lìshā: Wǒ tīngshuō Zhōngguó zhèngfǔ guīdìng bàngōngshì hé gōnggōng chǎngsuǒ, dōngtiān nuǎnqì wēndù bù néng gāo yú<sup>⑤</sup> Shèshì<sup>⑥</sup> 20 dù, xiàtiān kōngtiáo bù néng dī yú 26 dù.
- Kē Lín: Zhè ge guīdìng wǒ jǔ shuāng shǒu zànchéng. Nǐmen hái jìde ma, wǒmen Měiguó xuéxiào de jiàoshī, dōngtiān chuān chènshān hái chū hàn, xiàtiān chuān máoyī hái lěng de bù déliǎo.
- Xuěméi: Kě bu shì ma, tài làngfèi le.
- Lìshā: Wǒ tīngshuō xiànzài bù shǎo rén qù cāntīng chī fàn zì dài cānjù, bú yòng yícxìng<sup>⑦</sup> de.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhè ge zuǒfǎ fēicháng hǎo. Nà yícxìng kuàizi lái shuō ba, měi nián yào kǎn duōshao shù a?
- Mǎkè: Chule shàng cānguǎn zì dài kuàizi, mǎi dōngxī yě děi zìjǐ dài bǎo le.
- Lìshā: Duì, xiànzài Zhōngguó chāoshì<sup>⑧</sup> bù géi sùliào dài, yào zìjǐ mǎi, suǒyǐ hěn duō rén dōu zìjǐ dài bǎo, zhèyàng yì nián bù zhīdào néng jiǎnshǎo duōshao báisè wūrǎn!
- Xuěméi: Hái yǒu qìchē, búdàn yào yòng hěn duō néngyuán, érqiě hái duì kōngqì zàochéng yánzhòng wūrǎn.
- Kē Lín: Dàjiā dōu yīnggāi xiàng wǒmen zhèyang, shǎo kāi chē, duō qí chē, duō zǒu lù, yòu huánbǎo jiénéng<sup>⑨</sup>, yòu yǒuyì yú jiànkāng. Hā hā...
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Duì, dìqiú shì wǒmen de jiā, wǒmen yīnggāi hǎo hǎo bǎohù tā!
- Xuěméi: Wǒmen yīnggāi cóng xiǎo dìfāng zuò qǐ, bǐrú suíshǒu guān dēng, jiéyuē yòng shuǐ. Hái yào ràng dàjiā zhīdào, rúguǒ zài jìxù làngfèi néngyuán, jìxù wūrǎn huánjìng, hòuguǒ huì bù kān shè xiǎng.
- Lìngwài sì rén: Hǎo! Tóngyì!
- Lìshā: Āi, nǐmen kàn, shuō zhe shuō zhe<sup>⑩</sup>, dōu dào le shān xia le. Zánmen kāishǐ pá shān ba, kàn shéi xiān dào shān shang! Jiā yóu!



## English Text

Zhang Tianming and his three friends have been in Beijing for two or three months now. The weather has also started to gradually warm up. Every day they are busy either with classes or with job-hunting. They haven't seen one another for half a month now, nor have they had a chance to be near nature. Today is Saturday, and everybody wants to relax a little. Tianming suggests they go mountain climbing. Lisa and Xuemei don't object, and Ke Lin feels that it is not a bad idea, either. He says that his new friend Mark would like to go, too.

But how should they get there? Taking a cab would be too expensive, and boring, too. Public transportation is too full of people, too crowded. Ke Lin comes up with an idea—biking! Everyone agrees at once. They all feel that biking is not only good exercise but also saves money. On top of that, it would be good for protecting the environment.

They set out very early in the morning. After riding a long way, they feel a little hot and a little tired, too, so they get off their bikes. They push their bikes and chat at the same time.

Zhang Tianming: The air here is really fresh!

Lisa: That's right. It's so much better than in the city. It's green everywhere. It looks so relaxing.

Ke Lin: Oh my, I'm dying of thirst.... Look, I've finished a whole bottle of water. Are there any recycling bins here? We're not supposed to litter.

Xuemei: Right. We should do our part to protect the environment. There's a recycling bin under the tree.

Lisa: I haven't bought any bottled water in a long time. Some of my classmates suggested that to protect the earth we should bring [our own] water instead of buying bottled water.

Xuemei: That's not a bad suggestion. Oh look, those houses over there have shiny things on top of them. What are those?

Ke Lin: They are to use solar power to generate electricity, I think. I've seen them in the U.S., too.

Xuemei: How great it is to use solar energy!

Mark: If bikes could also use solar energy to generate electricity, how cool would that be!

Xuemei: Today many countries in the world are having an energy crisis, but solar energy is inexhaustible.



- Ke Lin: Don't forget that wind power, too, is inexhaustible.
- Xuemei: If the whole world could use solar and wind energy, think of how much that would save on petroleum and coal! And....
- The other four: And it would protect the environment! Haha....
- Lisa: I hear that the Chinese government stipulates that offices and other public spaces shouldn't set the heaters above 20 degrees Celsius in winter or set the air conditioning below 26 degrees Celsius in summer.
- Ke Lin: I raise both of my hands to support this stipulation. Do you remember? In the U. S. in winter, in the classroom you'd be sweating wearing just a shirt and in summer you'd still feel very cold wearing a sweater.
- Xuemei: I couldn't agree more. It's too wasteful.
- Lisa: I hear that nowadays many people bring their own utensils to restaurants instead of using disposable ones.
- Zhang Tianming: That's a great idea. Take disposable chopsticks, for example. Every year, how many trees get cut down [to make them]?
- Mark: Besides bringing our own chopsticks, we have to bring our own bags when we go shopping.
- Lisa: That's correct. Nowadays Chinese supermarkets don't give away plastic bags. You have to buy your own. That's why many people bring their own bags. Think of how much white pollution can be reduced every year this way!
- Xuemei: Then there are cars, which not only consume lots of energy, but also cause serious air pollution.
- Ke Lin: Everybody should be like us, drive less, bike more and walk more. It'd be better for the environment and better for our health, too. Haha...
- Zhang Tianming: That's right. The earth is our home. We should protect it well!
- Xuemei: We should start small. For example, we should turn off the lights [whenever we don't need them] and conserve water. We should also let everyone know that if we continue wasting energy and polluting the environment, the consequences would be unimaginable.
- The other four: OK. Agreed!
- Lisa: Look, we got so caught up in talking that we didn't realize we've come to the foot of the mountain already. Let's start climbing. Let's see who gets to the top of the mountain first! Come on, let's go!



**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 a scene in which people are busily engaged in all kinds of activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe some of the features of a clean environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name commonly known green energy sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give examples of practices that are friendly to the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>