

第十八課

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中國歷史

中国历史

18



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Name some of the most important dynasties in Chinese history;
2. Describe briefly the historical significance of some major Chinese dynasties;
3. Talk in basic terms about some of China's important historical figures.

### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Is there a history museum?
- Are people familiar with the events that led to the founding of their country?
- Do people know any great inventions their country has given to the world?





### Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I like to visit museums.
- 2. I am interested in Chinese history.

### 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 does Lisa want Li Wen to give her a tour of the museum?




麗莎這個學期除了中文課以外還選了一門中國歷史課。中國是世界文明古國之一<sup>①</sup>，有文字記載的歷史就有四千多年。為了對中國歷史有更多的了解，她請李文帶她去中國國家博物館參觀。張天明和柯林對中國歷史也有興趣，聽說麗莎要參觀博物館，也要跟她們一起去。李文很高興地答應了。





- 3. I've heard of Confucius.
- 4. I can name a couple of Chinese dynasties.
- 5. I've heard of Sun Yat-sen.

- 2. Does Li Wen plan to take Lisa and her friends to every part of the museum?
- 3. What are the dynasties that the tour covers?

 丽莎这个学期除了中文课以外还选了一门中国历史课。中国是世界文明古国之一<sup>①</sup>，有文字记载的历史就有四千多年。为了对中国历史有更多的了解，她请李文带她去中国国家博物馆参观。张天明和柯林对中国历史也有兴趣，听说丽莎要参观博物馆，也要跟她们一起去。李文很高兴地答应了。



中國國家博物館很大，中國歷史雖然只是其中<sup>②</sup>的一部分，可是也不是幾個小時就能參觀完的。李文建議今天只看幾個朝代，以後再慢慢參觀。麗莎他們覺得這個建議很好。

李文： 你們都是學生，我先給你們介紹中國歷史上最重要的一位教育家。你們知道是誰嗎？

麗莎： 是孔子吧？

李文： 對。孔子是中國歷史上最偉大的教育家和思想家，到現在對中國教育還有很大的影響。

張天明： 我們學校還有孔子學院呢。

李文： 是嗎？聽說世界各國已經建立了幾百個孔子學院了。

柯林： 我的一件T恤衫上有孔子的一句話：“有朋自遠方來，不亦樂乎<sup>①</sup>。”

麗莎： 我在中文課上也學過這句話。

★ ★ ★

李文： 現在我們來到秦朝的展廳。秦始皇是中國的第一個皇帝。

麗莎： 我在歷史課上學到，秦始皇對統一中國有很大的貢獻。

李文： 對，他還統一了文字。

柯林： 還讓老百姓修長城。

李文： 秦始皇做的事都對嗎？

張天明： 他殺了幾百個讀書人，燒了很多古書，是嗎？

麗莎： 他還讓千千萬萬的人給他修宮殿、修墳墓。



孔子的塑像



中国国家博物馆很大，中国历史虽然只是其中<sup>②</sup>的一部分，可是也不是几个小时就能参观完的。李文建议今天只看几个朝代，以后再慢慢参观。丽莎他们觉得这个建议很好。

李文：你们都是学生，我先给你们介绍中国历史上最重要的一位教育家。你们知道是谁吗？

丽莎：是孔子吧？

李文：对。孔子是中国历史上最伟大的教育家和思想家，到现在对中国教育还有很大的影响。

张天明：我们学校还有孔子学院呢。

李文：是吗？听说世界各国已经建立了几百个孔子学院了。

柯林：我的一件T恤衫上有孔子的一句话：“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎<sup>①</sup>。”

丽莎：我在中文课上也学过这句话。

★ ★ ★

李文：现在我们来到秦朝的展厅。秦始皇是中国的第一个皇帝。

丽莎：我在历史课上学到，秦始皇对统一中国有很大的贡献。

李文：对，他还统一了文字。

柯林：还让老百姓修长城。

李文：秦始皇做的事都对吗？

张天明：他杀了几百个读书人，烧了很多古书，是吗？

丽莎：他还让千千万万的人给他修宫殿、修坟墓。



秦始皇的畫像/秦始皇的画像



李文： 你們說得都很對。你們看，這就是秦始皇的兵馬俑，他死了以後還讓千千萬萬的“兵馬”保護他。

★ ★ ★

李文： 秦朝時間不長，下一個重要的朝代是漢朝。漢朝在秦朝的基礎上，使統一的中國在政治、經濟各個方面都有很大的發展。漢族<sup>②</sup>這個稱呼就是從漢朝開始的。

麗莎： “絲綢之路”<sup>③</sup>也跟漢朝有關係吧？

李文： 對，跟西方進行貿易是從漢朝開始的。

★ ★ ★

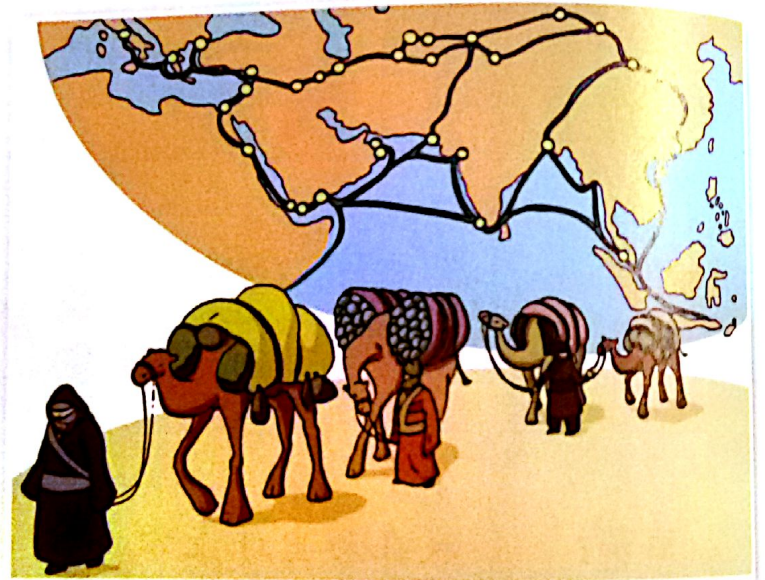
張天明： 你們看，我們來到唐朝了。我爸爸常跟我說中國唐詩最有名。

李文： 對，唐朝出現了很多大詩人。你學過誰的詩？

張天明： 我學過李白的詩。



兵馬俑/兵马俑



絲綢之路/丝绸之路

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

② 漢族/汉族 is 漢民族/汉民族, the Han ethnic group.



李文：

你们说得都很对。你们看，这就是秦始皇的兵马俑，他死了以后还让千千万万的“兵马”保护他。



兵馬俑/兵马俑

★ ★ ★

李文：

秦朝时间不长，下一个重要的朝代是汉朝。汉朝在秦朝的基础上，使统一的中国在政治、经济各个方面都有很大的发展。汉族<sup>②</sup>这个称呼就是从汉朝开始的。



李白的畫像/李白的画像

丽莎：

“丝绸之路”<sup>③</sup>也跟汉朝有关系吧？

李文：

对，跟西方进行贸易是从汉朝开始的。

★ ★ ★

张天明：你们看，我们来到唐朝了。我爸爸常跟我说中国唐诗最有名。

李文：对，唐朝出现了很多大诗人。你学过谁的诗？

张天明：我学过李白的诗。

③ 絲綢之路/丝绸之路 is the Silk Road.



李文：李白是唐朝最有名的詩人之一。還有，那時<sup>④</sup>由於唐朝經濟、文化非常發達，很多外國留學生來留學。

柯林：跟我們一樣。

★ ★ ★

李文：你們知道嗎，在歷史上，中國科學技術曾經是很先進的。

麗莎：你是說四大發明嗎？

張天明：我知道，是造紙、火藥、指南針、活字印刷。

李文：對，造紙、火藥發明得較早。活字印刷是宋朝發明的，指南針也在宋朝發展到了很高的水平。

★ ★ ★

李文：我們現在來到中國最後一個朝代：清朝。

柯林：為什麼是最後一個？

麗莎：因為孫中山領導革命<sup>⑤</sup>，建立了中華民國，再也沒有皇帝了。

張天明：我們真不簡單，一兩個小時就走過了幾千年。

麗莎：我好像聽到一個聲音。

李文：什麼聲音？

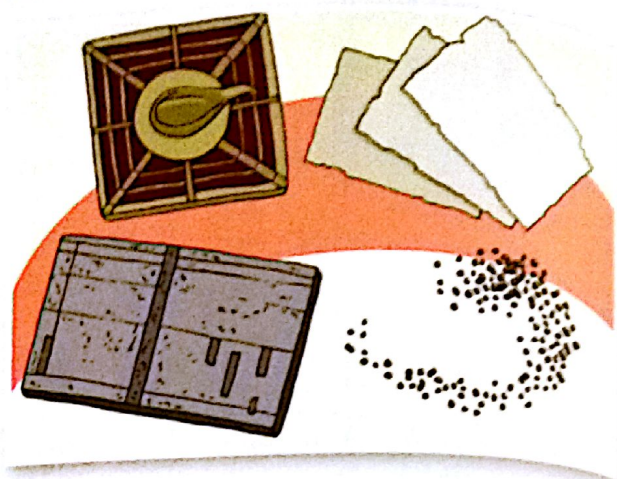
麗莎：歷史的腳步聲。

張天明：我也聽到了一個聲音。

麗莎：你要說肚子叫的...

張天明：對了。

李文：你們在說什麼呀？



四大發明/四大发明

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Say a few sentences about why Confucius is important.
2. List a few things that the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty did.

### LANGUAGE NOTES

④ 那時/那时 is short for 那個時候/那个时候 (at that time).



李文：李白是唐朝最有名的诗人之一。还有，那时<sup>④</sup>由于唐朝经济、文化非常发达，很多外国留学生来留学。跟我们一样。

柯林：  
\* \* \*

李文：你们知道吗，在历史上，中国科学技术曾经是很先进的。你是说四大发明吗？

张天明：我知道，是造纸、火药、指南针、活字印刷。

李文：对，造纸、火药发明得较早。活字印刷是宋朝发明的，指南针也在宋朝发展到了很高的水平。

\* \* \*

李文：我们现在来到中国最后一个朝代：清朝。

柯林：为什么是最后一个？

丽莎：因为孙中山领导革命<sup>⑤</sup>，建立了中华民国，再也没有皇帝了。

张天明：我们真不简单，一两个小时就走过了几千年。

丽莎：我好像听到一个声音。

李文：什么声音？

丽莎：历史的脚步声。

张天明：我也听到了一个声音。

丽莎：你要说肚子叫的…

张天明：对了。

李文：你们在说什么呀？



孫中山的塑像/孙中山的塑像


3. Name the dynasty that is famous for its poetry.

4. Name the technologies that the Song Dynasty contributed.

5. Say a few sentences about why Sun Yat-sen is important.

<sup>⑤</sup> It was the Revolution of 1911 or 辛亥革命 (Xīnhài Gémìng, the Xinhai Revolution).




**VOCABULARY**

1. 文明	wénmíng	n/adj	civilization; civilized
2. 文字	wénzì	n	characters; written form of a language
3. 記載 记载	jìzǎi	v/n	to put down in writing; to record; record; account
4. 參觀 参观	cānguān	v	to visit; to look around
5. 其中	qízhōng		among which/whom; in which/whom; of which/whom [See Grammar 2.]
6. 部分	bùfen	n	portion; part
7. 朝代	chádài	n	dynasty
8. 偉大 伟大	wěidà	adj	great; outstanding; magnificent
9. 思想	sīxiǎng	n	thinking; ideology; thoughts
10. 學院 学院	xuéyuàn	n	college; academy; institute
11. 建立	jiànli	v	to build; to establish
12. 展廳 展厅	zhǎntīng	n	exhibition hall; gallery
13. 皇帝	huángdì	n	emperor
14. 統一 统一	tǒngyī	v/adj	to unify; to unite; unified; centralized
15. 貢獻 贡献	gòngxiàn	v/n	to contribute; to devote; contribution
16. 修	xiū	v	to build; to repair; to mend; to fix
17. 殺 杀	shā	v	to kill
18. 燒 烧	shāo	v	to burn; to set fire to; to cook
19. 千千 万万 萬萬 万万	qiān qiān wàn wàn		thousands upon thousands
20. 宮殿 宫殿	gōngdiàn	n	palace



21.	墳墓	坟墓	fénmù	n	grave; tomb
22.	兵馬俑	兵马俑	bīngmǎyǒng	n	terracotta warriors and horses
23.	基礎	基础	jīchǔ	n	foundation; basis
24.	發展	发展	fāzhǎn	v	to develop
25.	稱呼	称呼	chēnghu	n/v	term of address; to address as
26.	絲綢	丝绸	sīchóu	n	silk; silk fabric
27.	關係	关系	guānxi	n	relation; relationship; connection
28.	進行	进行	jìnxíng	v	to carry on; to carry out; to conduct
29.	貿易	贸易	màoyì	n	trade
30.	詩	诗	shī	n	poetry; poem
31.	詩人	诗人	shīrén	n	poet
32.	發達	发达	fādá	adj/v	developed; flourishing; to develop
33.	技術	技术	jìshù	n	technology; technique
34.	曾經	曾经	céngjīng	adv	once; at some time in the past
35.	先進	先进	xiānjìn	adj	advanced
36.	發明	发明	fāmíng	n/v	invention; to invent
37.	造紙	造纸	zào zhǐ	vo	to make paper
38.	火藥	火药	huǒyào	n	gunpowder
39.	指南針	指南针	zhǐnánzhēn	n	compass
40.	活字 印刷		huózi yìnshuā		moveable-type printing; letterpress printing
41.	領導	领导	lǐngdǎo	v/n	to lead; to exercise leadership; leadership; leader
42.	革命		gémìng	n	revolution



## Proper Nouns

43. 孔子	Kǒngzǐ	Confucius
44. 秦朝	Qíncháo	Qin Dynasty
45. 秦始皇	Qínshǐhuáng	First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty
46. 漢朝 汉朝	Hàncháo	Han Dynasty
47. 西方	Xīfāng	the West
48. 唐朝	Tángcháo	Tang Dynasty
49. 李白	Lǐ Bái	Li Bai; Li Po (701–762 CE)
50. 宋朝	Sòngcháo	Song Dynasty
51. 清朝	Qīngcháo	Qing Dynasty
52. 孫中山 孙中山	Sūn Zhōngshān	Sun Yat-sen
53. 中華 中华 民國 民国	Zhōnghuá Mínguó	Republic of China

## Enlarged Characters

載	觀	偉	獻	燒	墳	礎
载	观	伟	献	烧	坟	础



## Culture Highlights

- ① Born in the place known today as Qufu 曲阜, Shandong 山東/山东 Province, Confucius (551–479 BCE) was a thinker, educator, and the founder of the Confucian school of philosophy of the late Spring and Autumn period (770–476 BCE). Although Confucius wanted to play an active role in politics, his bureaucratic career was thwarted because of his political views. He taught many disciples, and his thinking had a long-lasting impact on later generations.

In today's Qufu, Shandong, one can find the residence of the Kong clan 孔府, the Confucian Temple 孔廟/孔庙, and the cemetery of the Kong clan known as 孔林 (forest of the memorial steles of the Kong clan). All three monuments are on the UNESCO World Heritage roster.

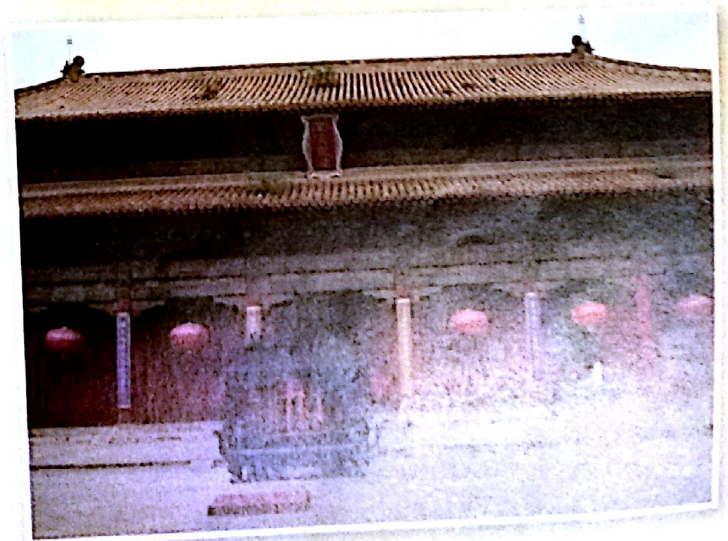
- ② *The Analects* 論語/论语 (Lúnyǔ) is a classic in the Confucian canon. Compiled by several generations of students of Confucius, it is a collection of the master's words and deeds. Much of *The Analects* is in dialogue form and reflects Confucius' political, ethical, moral and pedagogical principles. The most widely circulated version of *The Analects* is divided into twenty chapters. While the language of *The Analects* is simple and concise, many of the views expressed in the work are still regarded as profound truths.



A statue of Confucius in Quzhou, Zhejiang Province.



牆上的圖，上面是孔廟，下面是孔林。  
牆上的圖，上面是孔廟，下面是孔林。



曲阜孔廟一景。  
曲阜孔廟一景。



- 3 The ancient trade route extending from China to the eastern rim of the Mediterranean was named after silk, which along with porcelain was a major luxury export item throughout much of China's history. In 138 BCE, Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty sent Zhang Qian and an entourage of about a hundred people westward on a diplomatic mission. En route, he was captured and detained for eleven years by the nomadic people known as Xiongnu. Zhang Qian managed to escape and return to the Han capital, Chang'an (長安/长安). He reported what he had seen in Central Asian countries and suggested that the Han empire should have friendly relationships with them.

In 119 BCE, Emperor Wu sent Zhang Qian on a second mission to Central Asia. Zhang Qian and his delegation visited many Central Asian countries, which later reciprocated with trade and diplomatic missions. Contact between the Han empire and Central Asia became increasingly frequent.

In 73 CE, the East Han envoy Ban Chao went to Central Asia and remained there for thirty years. He greatly strengthened the relations between Central Asia and the Han empire. Ban Chao sent a diplomat to the Persian Gulf, then part of the Roman empire. In 166, an envoy visited Luoyang, capital of the Eastern Han. Chinese historians view this visit as the first direct contact between Europe and China.

The Silk Road and Arab Sea Routes (8th - 14th Centuries)





Silk and other goods traveled along the trade route from China to the Middle East and Europe, hence the name Silk Road. Later on, sea routes were also involved in Silk Road trading.

4 Sun Yat-sen was born in Xiangshan 香山, Guangdong 廣東/广东 Province on November 12, 1866. His original name was Sun Wen, 孫文/孙文. Yat-sen 逸仙 (Yìxiān in Mandarin) is the Cantonese pronunciation of his sobriquet or style name. While in exile in Japan, he adopted the alias 中山樵 (Zhōngshānqiáo). That's why he is most widely known as 孫中山/孙中山 (Sūn Zhōngshān) in China. He led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Qing empire. Because Sun Yat-sen founded the Republic of China and became the first interim president, he is revered as the father of the Chinese Republic. Sun Yat-sen died of cancer on March 12, 1925.



5 The 1911 Revolution ended two thousand years of dynastic rule in Chinese history. 1911 was the year of Xinhai, 辛亥, according to the Chinese heavenly stem, 天干 (tiāngān), and earthly branch, 地支 (dìzhī) calendar system. That is the reason the revolution is known as 辛亥革命 in Chinese. Ten heavenly stems (甲 jiǎ, 乙 yǐ, 丙 bǐng, 丁 dīng, 戊 wù, 己 jǐ, 庚 gēng, 辛 xīn, 壬 rén, 癸 guǐ) and twelve earthly branches (子 zǐ, 丑 chǒu, 寅 yín, 卯 mǎo, 辰 chén, 巳 sì, 午 wǔ, 未 wèi, 申 shēn, 酉 yǒu, 戌 xū, 亥 hài) are combined to form a sixty-year calendar cycle.

6 Paper, printing, gunpowder, and the compass are known as China's Four Great Inventions, 四大發明/四大发明.

7 The First Emperor's awe-inspiring terracotta army consists of individual warriors and horses that were created and fired in parts and then joined afterward.



8 A Brief Chronology of Chinese Dynasties

Major dynasties are in red.

Xia Dynasty 夏 xià		2100 – 1600 BCE	Jin Dynasty 晉 jìn	Western Jin Dynasty 西晉 xī jìn	265 – 317 CE
Shang Dynasty 商 shāng		1600 – 1046 BCE		Eastern Jin Dynasty 東晉 dōng jìn	317 – 420 CE
Zhou Dynasty 周 zhōu	Western Zhou Dynasty 西周 xī zhōu	1046 – 771 BCE	Northern and Southern Dynasties 南北朝 nánběi cháo		420 – 589 CE
	Eastern Zhou Dynasty 東周/東周 dōng zhōu	770 – 256 BCE	Sui Dynasty 隋 suí		581 – 618 CE
	Eastern Zhou Dynasty traditionally divided into		Tang Dynasty 唐 táng		618 – 907 CE
	Spring and Autumn Period 春秋 chūnqiū	770 – 476 BCE	Five Dynasties 五代 wūdài		907 – 960 CE
	Warring States 戰國/戰國 zhànguó	475 – 221 BCE	Song Dynasty 宋 sòng	Northern Song Dynasty 北宋 běi sòng	960 – 1127 CE
Qin Dynasty 秦 qín		221 – 206 BCE		Southern Song Dynasty 南宋 nán sòng	1127 – 1279 CE
Han Dynasty 漢/漢 hàn	Western Han Dynasty 西漢/西漢 xī hàn	206 BCE – 25 CE	Jin Dynasty 金 jīn		1115 – 1234 CE
	Eastern Han Dynasty 東漢/東漢 dōng hàn	25 – 220 CE	Yuan Dynasty 元 yuán		1271 – 1368 CE
Three Kingdoms 三國/三國 sānguó		220 – 280 CE	Ming Dynasty 明 míng		1368 – 1644 CE
			Qing Dynasty 清 qīng		1644 – 1911 CE



## Grammar

## 1. 之一

之 is a structural particle inherited from Classical Chinese. It is used in a way similar to 的, which is more common in modern Chinese. 之一 means "one of."

① 中國是世界文明古國之一。

中国是世界文明古国之一。

(China is one of the world's ancient civilizations.)

② 我認為買賣股票是最有風險的投資方式之一。

我认为买卖股票是最有风险的投資方式之一。

(I think that buying stocks is one of the riskiest forms of investment.)

③ 上海是中國最有活力的城市之一。

上海是中国最有活力的城市之一。

(Shanghai is one of the most dynamic cities in China.)

之一 must be preceded by a phrase denoting scope, such as 世界文明古國/世界文明古国 (world's ancient civilizations), 最有風險的投資方式/最有风险的投資方式 (riskiest forms of investment), 最有活力的城市 (most dynamic cities) in the examples.

## 2. 其中

其 is a pronoun meaning 那 or 那些. 其中 means "among them."

① 中國國家博物館很大，中國歷史雖然只是其中的一部分，可是也不是幾個小時就能參觀完的。

中国国家博物馆很大，中国历史虽然只是其中的一部分，可是也不是几个小时就能参观完的。

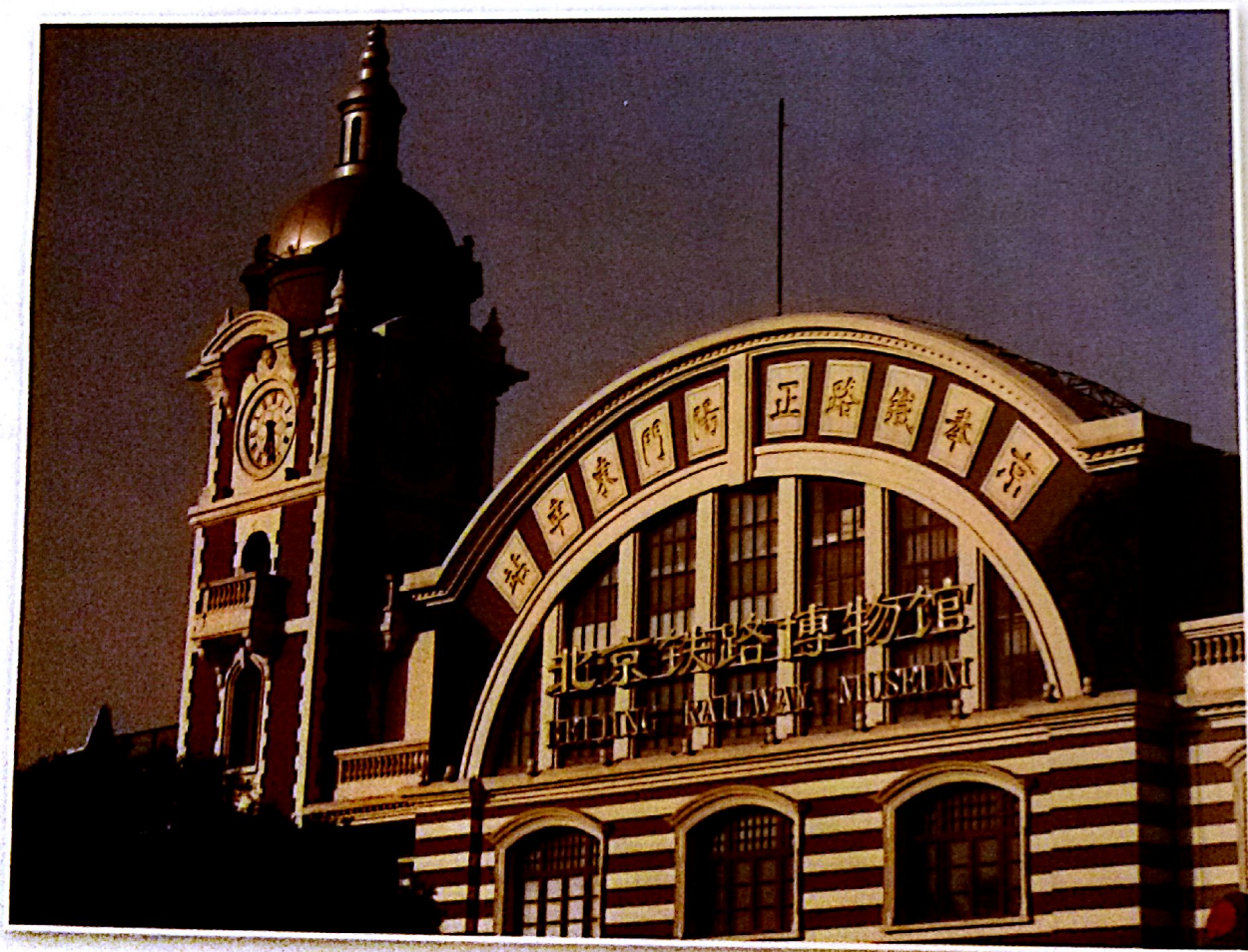
(The National Museum of China is very large. Although Chinese history takes up only a portion of the museum, it is still impossible to see all the exhibits within a few hours.)



② 我去過中國很多省旅遊，其中我對雲南和四川的印象最深。  
 我去过中国很多省旅游，其中我对云南和四川的印象最深。  
 (Of all the provinces I've been to in China as a tourist, Yunnan and Sichuan impress me the most.)

③ 上個學期我選了三門課，其中金融課最難。  
 上个学期我选了三门课，其中金融课最难。  
 (Last semester I took three courses. Among them, Finance was the hardest.)

When using 其中, there must be an antecedent to 其 to make it clear to what 其 refers, such as 中國國家博物館/中国国家博物馆 (the National Museum of China), 很多省 (many provinces), and 三門課/三门课 (three courses) in the examples above.



這也是個博物館。  
 这也是个博物馆。



## Words & Phrases

### A. 參觀/参观 (to visit; to look around) vs. 遊覽/游览 (to go sightseeing; to tour; excursion)

遊/游 means “to roam about”; 覽/览 means “to view.” 遊覽/游览 is to go on a sightseeing trip. The destination is usually a scenic spot or a historical site. 參觀/参观 is often a study tour, e.g., 參觀學校/参观学校 (to visit a school), 參觀博物館/参观博物馆 (to visit a museum), 參觀工廠/参观工厂 (to visit a factory), and so on.

- ① 昨天我們參觀了一個建築公司，他們給我們介紹他們正在蓋的大廈。  
昨天我们参观了一个建筑公司，他们给我们介绍他们正在盖的大厦。  
(Yesterday we visited a construction company, and they briefed us on the high-rise they were building.)
- ② 我想參觀附近那個科學研究單位，不知道讓不讓參觀。  
我想参观附近那个科学研究单位，不知道让不让参观。  
(I'd like to visit that scientific research institute nearby. I don't know if they allow [people to] visit.)
- ③ 我去中國一定要遊覽長城。  
我去中国一定要游览长城。  
(If I go to China, I'll definitely tour the Great Wall.)
- ④ 寒假我去中國西北高原遊覽，拍了很多照片。  
寒假我去中国西北高原游览，拍了很多照片。  
(During the winter break I toured China's northwest plateau region and took many photographs.)




 服務台

 售票處

 語音導覽

 物品寄存處

 多媒體放映室

 兒童學藝中心


 洗手間


 無障礙洗手間

 護理站


 咖啡廳


 禁止吸煙

 禁止飲食

 禁止拍照錄影

 關閉行動電話

 禁止寵物入內

 保持肅靜

參觀博物館時會看到這些  
参观博物馆时会看到这些

## B. 千千萬萬/千千万万 (thousands upon thousands)

千千萬萬/千千万万 is a set expression suggesting an enormous number.

- ① 他還讓千千萬萬人給他修宮殿、修墳墓。  
他还让千千万万人给他修宫殿、修坟墓。  
(He also made tens of thousands of people build palaces and a tomb for him.)
- ② 在海裏我看見千千萬萬條魚在游來游去。  
在海里我看见千千万万条鱼在游来游去。  
(In the sea I saw tens of thousands of fish swimming here and there.)
- ③ 為了蓋房子，為了造紙，全世界每年要砍千千萬萬的樹。  
为了盖房子，为了造纸，全世界每年要砍千千万万的树。  
(For housing construction and papermaking, thousands upon thousands of trees are cut down around the world every year.)





在這裏，可以修什麼？  
在这里，可以修什麼？

### C. 在...基礎上/在...基础上 (on the basis of...; based on ...)

In the middle of this expression can be a noun or a complex verb phrase:

- ① 我認為婚姻(hūnyīn)應該建立在愛情的基礎上。  
我认为婚姻(hūnyīn)应该建立在爱情的基础上。  
(I think that marriage should be built on the basis of love.)
- ② 在經濟不斷發展的基礎上，老百姓的生活水平提高了。  
在经济不断发展的基础上，老百姓的生活水平提高了。  
(On account of a constantly developing economy, ordinary people's lives are becoming better.)
- ③ 這兩個人在互相了解的基礎上，逐漸成為了好朋友。  
这两个人在互相了解的基础上，逐渐成为了好朋友。  
(These two people gradually became good friends based on mutual understanding.)



### D. 在...方面 (in terms of; in the area of)

- ① 在學習方面，他幫助我，在生活方面我幫助他。  
在学习方面，他帮助我，在生活方面我帮助他。  
(He helps me with my studies. I help him with matters of daily life.)
- ② 在找工作方面，他的經驗很多，你可以聽聽他的意見。  
在找工作方面，他的经验很多，你可以听听他的意见。  
(When it comes to looking for a job, he is much more experienced. You can listen to his opinions.)
- ③ 他在各個方面的表現都很好。  
他在各个方面的表现都很好。  
(His performance in many different areas is outstanding.)

### E. 跟...有關(係)/跟...有关(系) (related to; having to do with)

跟...有關(係)/跟...有关(系) can act as a predicate or an attributive:

- ① 節約能源跟每一個工廠都有關係，你不能不重視。 [predicate]  
节约能源跟每一个工厂都有关系，你不能不重视。  
(Energy conservation applies to every factory. You cannot dismiss it.)
- ② 最近跟環保有關(係)的新聞特別多。 [attributive]  
最近跟环保有关(系)的新闻特别多。  
(There has been much news related to environmental protection recently.)

When the construction is used as an attributive, 係/系 is often omitted, especially in written Chinese. However, when 沒有關係/没有关系 occurs at the end of a sentence as a predicate, 係/系 cannot be omitted.

- ③ 比賽的事跟我没有關係，我走了。 [predicate]  
比赛的事跟我没有关系，我走了。  
(The game has nothing to do with me. I'm leaving.)



④ 對不起，跟投資理財有關的事情，我完全不懂。 [attributive]  
对不起，跟投资理财有关的事情，我完全不懂。  
(Sorry, I know nothing about investment or financial management.)

### F. 再也没/不 (no more; not anymore)

再也没/不 carries a strong feeling of negation.

① 建立了中華民國，再也沒有皇帝了。

建立了中华民国，再也没有皇帝了。

(After the founding of the Republic of China, there were no more emperors.)

② 他跟我老是抱怨這，抱怨那，我再也不想見他了。

他跟我老是抱怨这，抱怨那，我再也不想见他了。

(He's always complaining to me about this or that. I don't want to see him ever again.)

③ 這個城市非常重視環保，現在買東西都得自己帶包，商店再也不給免費的塑料袋了。

这个城市非常重视环保，现在买东西都得自己带包，商店再也不给免费的塑料袋了。

(People attach a lot of importance to environmental protection in this city. Now you have to bring your own bags for shopping, and the stores no longer provide free plastic shopping bags.)



## Language Practice

### A. One of Them

Let's talk about China's significance in the world.

EXAMPLE China

old civilizations

→ 中國是世界文明古國之一。 中国是世界文明古国之一。

1. Beijing

biggest cities

2. Yangtze River

longest rivers

3. papermaking

most important inventions

4. the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty

most famous emperors

### B. Take Your Pick

Work with a partner, and discuss your favorite tourist spot, most famous political leader, most important historical figure, and most famous poet.

EXAMPLE cities

most impressive

→ A: 你去過那麼多城市，  
哪個城市給你的印象最深？

B: 我去過很多城市，  
其中紐約給我的印象最深。

A: 你去过那么多城市，  
哪个城市给你的印象最深？

B: 我去过很多的城市，  
其中纽约给我的印象最深。

1. tourist sites

favorite

2. political leaders

most famous

3. historical figures

most influential

4. poets

most famous









staying up late



watching men's soccer



drinking bottled water



using disposable chopsticks

### E. Chinese History 101

Work with a partner to prepare an outline for someone who is just starting to learn some basic facts about China. Here are some aspects to consider and include:

1. 中國的歷史有多長?

1. 中国的历史有多长?



2. 中國歷史上有那麼多朝代，  
哪些朝代比較重要，  
比較有影響?

2. 中国历史上有那么多朝代，  
哪些朝代比较重要，  
比较有影响?



3. 寫出那些朝代名，  
並說說它們為什麼重要。

3. 写出那些朝代名，  
并说说它们为什么重要。

朝代名	歷史重要性/历史重要性



## F. Know Your Own Country

a. Work with a partner to name some of the great historical figures in your country. The names do not have to be in Chinese.

1. 教育家:

---

2. 畫家/画家:

---

3. 哲學家/哲学家:

---

b. Report to the class by saying:

我們認為(name of the person)是我國  
歷史上最偉大的\_\_\_\_家之一。

我们认为(name of the person)是我国  
历史上最伟大的\_\_\_\_家之一。

c. Work with your partner to name some of your country's inventions and their inventors. The inventors' names do not have to be in Chinese.

發明/发明

發明人/发明人

1.

2.

3.

...

d. Report to the class by saying

我們國家發明了\_\_\_\_\_,  
是(name of the inventor)發明的。

我们国家发明了\_\_\_\_\_,  
是(name of the inventor)发明的。



### G. Be a Biographer

a. Ask a partner what should be included when writing a biography of a famous historical figure. Jot down the information here:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

b. You are going to write a simple biography of Confucius or Sun Yat-sen. Here's a checklist to help you organize. The notes you have made above will also help you gather information. (BCE: 公元前) (to pass away: 去世)

1. 他是哪一年出生的?
2. 他是在哪一省出生的?
3. 他是哪一年去世的?
4. 他是中國歷史上偉大的 \_\_\_\_\_ 家。
5. 他對中國歷史/社會有什麼貢獻/影響?

1. 他是哪一年出生的?
2. 他是在哪一省出生的?
3. 他是哪一年去世的?
4. 他是中國歷史上偉大的 \_\_\_\_\_ 家。
5. 他對中國歷史/社會有什麼貢獻/影響?

c. Use the sentences above and the information brainstormed from your discussion with your partner to compose a short biography of Confucius or Sun Yat-sen.



## Pinyin Text

Lìshā zhè ge xuéqī chūle Zhōngwén kè yǐwài hái xuǎn le yì mén Zhōngguó lìshǐ kè. Zhōngguó shì shìjiè wénmíng gǔguó zhī yī<sup>①</sup>, yǒu wénzì jìzǎi de lìshǐ jiù yǒu sì qiān duō nián. Wèile duì Zhōngguó lìshǐ yǒu gèng duō de liǎojiě, tā qǐng Lǐ Wén dài tā qù Zhōngguó Guójiā Bówùguǎn cānguān. Zhāng Tiānmíng hé Kē Lín duì Zhōngguó lìshǐ yě yǒu xìngqù, tīngshuō Lìshā yào cānguān bówùguǎn, yě yào gēn tāmen yìqǐ qù. Lǐ Wén hěn gāoxìng de dāying le.

Zhōngguó Guójiā Bówùguǎn hěn dà, Zhōngguó lìshǐ suīrán zhǐ shì qízhōng<sup>②</sup> de yí bùfēn, kěshì yě bú shì jǐ ge xiǎoshí jiù néng cānguān wán de. Lǐ Wén jiànyì jīntiān zhǐ kàn jǐ ge chádài, yǐhòu zài màn mǎn cānguān. Lìshā tāmen juéde zhè ge jiànyì hěn hǎo.

Lǐ Wén: Nǐmen dōu shì xuésheng, wǒ xiān gěi nǐmen jièshào Zhōngguó lìshǐ shang zuì zhòngyào de yí wèi jiàoyùjiā. Nǐmen zhīdao shì shéi ma?

Lìshā: Shì Kǒngzǐ ba?

Lǐwén: Duì. Kǒngzǐ shì Zhōngguó lìshǐ shang zuì wěidà de jiàoyùjiā hé sīxiǎngjiā, dào xiànzài duì Zhōngguó jiàoyù hái yǒu hěn dà de yǐngxiǎng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒmen xuéxiào hái yǒu Kǒngzǐ Xuéyuàn ne.

Lǐ Wén: Shì ma? Tīngshuō shìjiè gè guó yǐjīng jiànli le jǐ bǎi ge Kǒngzǐ Xuéyuàn le.

Kē Lín: Wǒ de yí jiàn tīxùshān shang yǒu Kǒngzǐ de yí jù huà: "Yǒu péng zì yuǎnfāng lái, bú yì lè hū<sup>③</sup>."

Lìshā: Wǒ zài Zhōngwén kè shang yě xué guo zhè jù huà.

\* \* \*

Lǐ Wén: Xiànzài wǒmen lái dào Qíncháo de zhǎntīng. Qínshǐhuáng shì Zhōngguó de dì yí ge huángdì.

Lìshā: Wǒ zài lìshǐ kè shang xué dào, Qínshǐhuáng duì tǒngyī Zhōngguó yǒu hěn dà de gòngxiàn.

Lǐ Wén: Duì, tā hái tǒngyī le wénzì.

Kē Lín: Hái ràng lǎobǎixìng xiū Chángchéng.

Lǐ Wén: Qínshǐhuáng zuò de shì dōu duì ma?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Tā shā le jǐ bǎi ge dúshū rén, shāo le hěn duō gǔ shū, shì ma?







Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒmen zhēn bù jiǎndān, yì liǎng ge xiǎoshí jù zǒu guo le jǐ qiān nián.

Lìshā: Wǒ hǎoxiàng tīng dào yí ge shēngyīn.

Lǐ Wén: Shénme shēngyīn?

Lìshā: Lìshǐ de jiǎobù shēng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ yě tīng dào le yí ge shēngyīn.

Lìshā: Nǐ yào shuō dùzi jiào de ...

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Duì le.

Lǐwén: Nǐmen zài shuō shénme ya?

## English Text

This semester, besides Chinese, Lisa is also taking an elective course in Chinese history. China is one of the world's ancient civilizations, with a recorded history of more than four thousand years. In order to know more about Chinese history, she asks Li Wen to take her to the National Museum of China for a visit. Zhang Tianming and Ke Lin are also interested in Chinese history. When they hear that Lisa is going to visit the museum, they want to go with them. Li Wen very happily agrees.

The National Museum of China is very big. Even though Chinese history is only one part of it, to see it all would take more than a few hours. Li Wen suggests that they concentrate on just a few dynasties today. They could visit the museum again later at a more leisurely pace. Lisa and her friends think that that is an excellent suggestion.

Li Wen: You are all students. I'll first tell you about the most important educator in Chinese history. Do you know who he is?

Lisa: Is it Confucius?

Li Wen: Correct. Confucius was the greatest educator and thinker in Chinese history. Even today he has a great impact on Chinese education.

Tianming: Our school has a Confucius Institute.

Li Wen: Is that right? I hear several hundred Confucius Institutes have been established all over the world.

Ke Lin: My T-shirt has a saying by Confucius on it: "Having friends from afar—isn't that a great joy?"

Lisa: I learned that saying in my Chinese class.



\* \* \*

Li Wen: We are now in the Qin Dynasty gallery. The First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty was the first emperor of China.

Lisa: I learned in my history class that the First Emperor made a great contribution to the unification of China.

Li Wen: Correct. He also unified the script.

Ke Lin: And he made the people build the Great Wall.

Li Wen: Was everything he did right?

Tianming: He killed several hundred scholars and burned many classics. Is that right?

Lisa: And he made tens of thousands of people build palaces and a tomb for him.

Li Wen: You are all correct. Look, these are the First Emperor's terracotta warriors. Even in death, he made tens of thousands of warriors protect him.

\* \* \*

Li Wen: The Qin Dynasty didn't last long. The next important dynasty is the Han Dynasty. On the foundation of the Qin Dynasty, the Han enabled a united China to make great strides politically and economically. The term "Han" [for the Han ethnicity] originated with the Han Dynasty.

Lisa: The Silk Road also has to do with the Han Dynasty, right?

Li Wen: Right. Trade with the West started in the Han Dynasty.

\* \* \*

Tianming: Look, we've come to the Tang [gallery]. My dad often says that Chinese Tang poetry is very famous.

Li Wen: Correct. Many great poets emerged during the Tang Dynasty. Whose poems have you studied?

Tianming: I've studied Li Bai's poems.

Li Wen: Li Bai is one of the most famous poets from the Tang Dynasty. Also, at that time, because of the Tang Dynasty's flourishing economy and culture, many international students came [to China] to study.

Ke Lin: Just like us.

\* \* \*

Li Wen: Did you know [something]? Historically, China's science and technology was quite advanced.

Lisa: Are you talking about the Four Great Inventions?



Tianming: I know. They are paper, gunpowder, the compass, and movable-type printing.

Li Wen: Yes, paper and gunpowder were invented early. Movable-type printing was invented during the Song Dynasty. The compass also reached a sophisticated level of development during the Song.

\* \* \*

Li Wen: We've now come to China's last dynasty, the Qing Dynasty.

Ke Lin: Why was it the last dynasty?

Lisa: Because Sun Yat-sen led the Revolution of 1911. With the establishment of the Republic of China, there were no more emperors.

Tianming: We covered several thousand years of history in a couple of hours. That's no small feat.

Lisa: I seem to be hearing a sound.

Li Wen: What sound?

Lisa: The sound of history marching.

Tianming: I'm also hearing a sound.

Lisa: You mean the sound of your stomach...

Tianming: Correct.

Li Wen: What are you talking about?

## 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
Name some of the most important dynasties in Chinese history	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Say a few sentences about a major dynasty and its importance in Chinese history	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give a brief introduction of a historic figure in China	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>