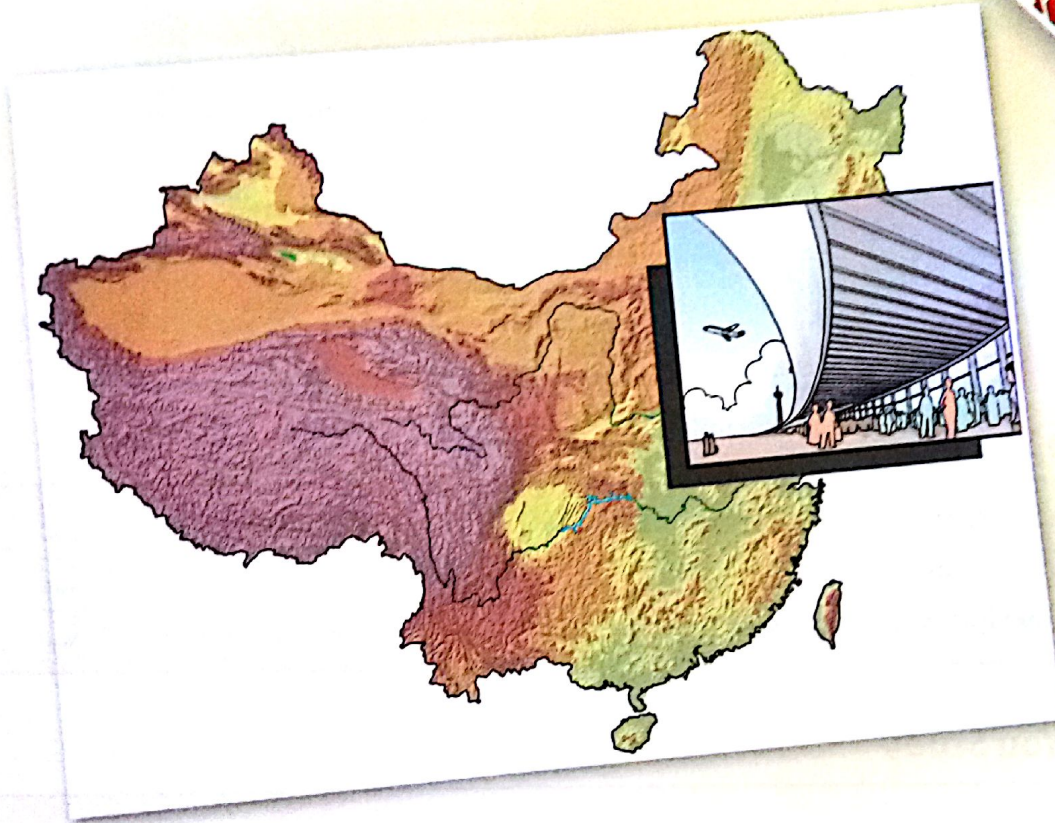


第十九課 面試

第十九課 面試



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Say one or two sentences to describe signs of nervousness;
2. Explain in basic terms why China has been able to attract talent and foreign companies;
3. Describe in basic terms your time management methods;
4. Congratulate someone on his or her accomplishments.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Are there many returnees from overseas with foreign college degrees?
- How extensive is the interviewing process for entry-level positions?
- What are some typical questions you'd expect to be asked during a job interview?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I have studied abroad.
2. I have interviewed for a job.

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. What is the Chinese term for people like Xuemei who have returned to China to work after receiving their degrees overseas?



21世紀初以來，中國的經濟有了很大的發展，不少跨國公司紛紛進入中國。這些大公司吸引了世界各地不少的人材，包括一些在西方國家學有所成的中國留學生。他們從海外歸來，因此被叫做“海歸”。有的人還開玩笑地把他們叫做“海龜”^❶。今天中

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ❶ 海龜/海龟 or “sea turtle” is another facetious pun. It is pronounced exactly the same as 海歸/海归 (returnee from overseas, typically someone highly educated or qualified.)



- 3. I am willing to work for a company in a foreign country.
- 4. I think people should dress formally for interviews.
- 5. I think people should be candid about their weaknesses during job interviews.

2. Is the interviewer friendly toward Xuemei?

3. Is Xuemei confident about her performance during the interview?



21世纪初以来，中国的经济有了很大的发展，不少跨国公司纷纷进入中国。这些大公司吸引了世界各地不少的人材，包括一些在西方国家学有所成的中国留学生。他们从海外归来，因此被叫做“海归”。有的人还开玩笑地把他们叫做“海龟”^①。今天中

國經濟的高速發展，給了這些“海龜”們一片新的海洋。林雪梅現在就成了這片海洋中的一隻新“海龜”。

雪梅回到中國以後不久，就開始上網查資料、找工作。她去過幾家公司實習，但是都不太滿意。昨天有一家她非常喜歡的大公司叫她今天上午去面試。面試以後，剛回到家裏就接到麗莎的電話。

麗莎： 哎，“海龜”小姐，今天的面試怎麼樣？

雪梅： 哈，開始有些緊張，出了好多汗，套裝的上衣都快濕了。

麗莎： 啊，套裝？我還以為你會穿旗袍去面試呢。

雪梅： 我是去跨國公司面試，申請的是國際銷售部經理，不是去參加晚會^②。

麗莎： 哈哈，我是跟你開玩笑。不過你又^①不是第一次面試，幹嗎那麼緊張？

雪梅： 給我面試的是他們公司的總經理，挺嚴肅的，第一句話就是：“你是不是在美國找不到工作才回中國來的？”

麗莎： 這個總經理可真的挺嚇人的！難怪你緊張。

雪梅： 我越緊張就越^②解釋不清楚。後來我突然想出了一個主意，什麼也不說了，從包裏拿出兩張紙，放到他前面。他一看，臉上馬上陰轉多雲了^③。

麗莎： 什麼紙？我也去買兩張準備著。

雪梅： 是加州的兩家公司五月寄給我的錄用通知。總經理看了接著問：“既然^③你在美國公司找到了工作，為什麼還要回中國工作呢？”

麗莎： 這個問題不難回答，你的男朋友在中國留學嘛！

雪梅： 我要是這樣說，他很可能會以為我在中國找工作，只是短期打算。好在這個時候我已經不緊張了。於是我就從中國經濟發展，談到他們公司的產品，再談產品的銷售，然後

LANGUAGE NOTES

② 晚會/晚会 refers to an evening party, rather than an evening meeting.

国经济的高速发展，给了这些“海龟”们一片新的海洋。林雪梅现在就成了这片海洋中的一只新“海龟”。

雪梅回到中国以后不久，就开始上网查资料、找工作。她去过几家公司实习，但是都不太满意。昨天有一家她非常喜欢的大公司叫她今天上午去面试。面试以后，刚回到家里就接到丽莎的电话。

- 丽莎： 哎，“海龟”小姐，今天的面试怎么样？
- 雪梅： 哈，开始有些紧张，出了好多汗，套装的上衣都快湿了。
- 丽莎： 啊，套装？我还以为你会穿旗袍去面试呢。
- 雪梅： 我是去跨国公司面试，申请的是国际销售部经理，不是去参加晚会^②。
- 丽莎： 哈哈，我是跟你开玩笑。不过你又^①不是第一次面试，干吗那么紧张？
- 雪梅： 给我面试的是他们公司的总经理，挺严肃的，第一句话就是：“你是不是在美国找不到工作才回中国来的？”
- 丽莎： 这个总经理可真的挺吓人的！难怪你紧张。
- 雪梅： 我越紧张就越^②解释不清楚。后来我突然想出了一个主意，什么也不说了，从包里拿出两张纸，放到他前面。他一看，脸上马上阴转多云了^③。
- 丽莎： 什么纸？我也去买两张准备着。
- 雪梅： 是加州的两家公司五月寄给我的录用通知。总经理看了接着问：“既然^③你在美国公司找到了工作，为什么还要回中国工作呢？”
- 丽莎： 这个问题不难回答，你的男朋友在中国留学嘛！
- 雪梅： 我要是这样说，他很可能会以为我在中国找工作，只是短期打算。好在这个时候我已经不紧张了。于是我就从中国经济发展，谈到他们公司的产品，再谈产品的销售，然后

③ 阴转多云/阴转多云 means “from overcast to partly cloudy.” It is a phrase borrowed from weather forecasts often jokingly used to describe a slight improvement in someone’s mood as reflected by a change in his or her facial expression.

解釋為什麼希望去他們公司工作。總經理聽著聽著，臉上終於多雲轉晴了^④。

- 麗莎：面試結束了？
- 雪梅：還沒呢！這時候總經理突然笑著問：“你覺得你自己最大的缺點是什麼？”
- 麗莎：哈，我覺得，你最大的缺點就是愛吃零食。
- 雪梅：那他不是要把我看成小女孩了？
- 麗莎：那你是怎麼回答的？
- 雪梅：我說，一個優秀的管理人材，應該能科學地安排自己的時間，善於工作的人往往也是善於休息的人，我在這方面還很不夠。實習的時候，我工作一有壓力就熬夜加班。所以，不太會休息可能是我最大的缺點。
- 麗莎：雪梅，你到底是在說自己的缺點還是優點啊？
- 雪梅：我接著又說：只要我們能把缺點變成優點，缺點就沒那麼可怕了。說到這兒，總經理站起來，一邊跟我握手，一邊笑著說，他相信我的能力，讓我等他們的好消息。
- 麗莎：太棒了！恭喜你，林經理！

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Talk about Xuemei's attire for the interview.
2. List the three questions that the interviewer asked Xuemei.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ④ 多雲轉晴/多云转晴, another weather phrase meaning “from partly cloudy to sunny,” is used to describe a brightening up of someone's facial expression.

解释为什么希望去他们公司工作。总经理听着听着，脸上终于多云转晴了④。

丽莎：面试结束了？

雪梅：还没呢！这时候总经理突然笑着问：“你觉得你自己最大的缺点是什么？”

丽莎：哈，我觉得，你最大的缺点就是爱吃零食。

雪梅：那他不是要把我看成小女孩了？

丽莎：那你是怎么回答的？

雪梅：我说，一个优秀的管理人材，应该能科学地安排自己的时间，善于工作的人往往也是善于休息的人，我在这方面还很不够。实习的时候，我工作一有压力就熬夜加班。所以，不太会休息可能是我最大的缺点。

丽莎：雪梅，你到底是在说自己的缺点还是优点啊？

雪梅：我接着又说：只要我们能将缺点变成优点，缺点就没那么可怕了。说到这儿，总经理站起来，一边跟我握手，一边笑着说，他相信我的能力，让我等他们的好消息。

丽莎：太棒了！恭喜你，林经理！

3. Explain whether the interviewer was pleased with Xuemei's answers.

4. Retell what Xuemei thinks her weakness is.


VOCABULARY

1.	世紀	世纪	shìjì	n	century
2.	跨國	跨国	kuàguó	adj	transnational; multinational
3.	紛紛	纷纷	fēnfēn	adv	one after another; in succession
4.	進入	进入	jìnrù	v	to enter; to get into
5.	吸引		xīyǐn	v	to attract; to draw; to fascinate
6.	學有 所成	学有 所成	xué yǒu suǒ chéng		to have achieved academic success
7.	海外		hǎiwài	n	overseas; abroad
8.	歸來	归来	guīlái	v	to return; to come back
9.	因此		yīncǐ	conj	so; therefore; for this reason; consequently
10.	叫做		jiào zuò	vc	to be called; to be known as
11.	海龜	海龟	hǎiguī	n	sea turtle
12.	海洋		hǎiyáng	n	seas and oceans; the ocean
13.	滿意	满意	mǎnyì	v	to be satisfied; to be pleased
14.	套裝	套装	tàozhuāng	n	suit; a set of matching outer garments
15.	上衣		shàngyī	n	upper outer garment; jacket
16.	濕	湿	shī	adj	wet
17.	旗袍		qípáo	n	chi-pao; mandarin gown
18.	銷售	销售	xiāoshòu	v	to sell; to market
19.	經理	经理	jīnglǐ	n	manager
20.	幹嗎	干吗	gànmá	qpr	why; why on earth; whatever for
21.	總	总	zǒng	adj	general; chief
22.	嚴肅	严肃	yánsù	adj	stern; serious

23.	嚇人	吓人	xiàrén	adj	scary; frightening
24.	解釋	解释	jiěshì	v	to explain
25.	陰	阴	yīn	adj	overcast; hidden from the sun
26.	轉	转	zhuǎn	v	to turn; to shift; to change
27.	雲	云	yún	n	cloud
28.	寄		jì	v	to mail
29.	錄用	录用	lùyòng	v	to take someone on staff; to employ
30.	通知		tōngzhī	n/v	notice; to notify; to inform
31.	既然		jìrán	conj	since; as; now that [See Grammar 3.]
32.	回答		huídá	v	to reply; to answer
33.	短期		duǎnqī	n	short term
34.	好在		hǎozài	adv	fortunately; luckily
35.	產品	产品	chǎnpǐn	n	product; merchandise
36.	晴		qíng	adj	sunny
37.	缺點	缺点	quēdiǎn	n	shortcoming; defect; weakness
38.	零食		língshí	n	snacks; nibbles
39.	優秀	优秀	yōuxiù	adj	outstanding; excellent
40.	善於	善于	shànyú		be good at; be adept in
41.	往往		wǎngwǎng	adv	more often than not
42.	加班		jiā bān	vo	to work overtime; to work extra shifts
43.	優點	优点	yōudiǎn	n	merit; strong point; advantage
44.	可怕		kěpà	adj	awful; terrible; fearful
45.	握手		wò shǒu	vo	to shake hands; to clasp hands
46.	能力		nénglì	n	ability; capacity; competence

Enlarged Characters

歸	龜	濕	肅	嚇	釋	優
归	龟	湿	肃	吓	释	优

高薪诚聘销售

待遇：1000（无责任底薪）+（绩效奖金）
+业绩提成+社会保险+免费运动健身
平均工资：月薪3000—6000元（上不封顶）
要求：渴望高收入，对自己有信心，
吃苦耐劳，能长期稳定从事该工作。

你對這份銷售工作有興趣嗎？
你对这份销售工作有兴趣吗？

Culture Highlights

① Many of the world's largest and best-known multinational companies have set up shop in China in recent years hoping to take advantage of the purchasing power of the country's burgeoning middle class. Starbucks and most of the fast-food franchises have become familiar sights to Chinese urbanites. Retailers such as Carrefour, Walmart, and Ikea have also found success in China. This is a significant change from the beginning of the century, when China was known mainly as "the world's factory" while its tantalizing market potential remained elusive. Meanwhile, China continues to be a manufacturing powerhouse. Many Fortune 500 companies such as GM, Ford, Volkswagen, Motorola, Nokia, Siemens, Exxon Mobil, Sony, and Toyota, to name a few, have joint ventures or solely owned subsidiaries in China.

② 旗 means "banner." The Manchus, who founded China's last dynasty, were colloquially known as 旗人 (bannermen) because they were divided into eight banners or administrative divisions symbolized by different colored banners. 袍 is a loose, usually unwaisted, gown. 旗袍, however, refers to the type of modified Manchu women's dress (with a Mandarin collar) that became popular in the early part of the twentieth century. In fact, it almost became the national dress for many Chinese women. Some women still like to wear it on very formal or ceremonial occasions. Some restaurants have their hostesses dressed in 旗袍 to welcome guests. See also Culture Highlights 3 in Level 1 Part 1, Lesson 9.

③ According to Chinese government sources, from 1978 to 2004 more than 700,000 Chinese students studied abroad. About 170,000 of them have returned to China. With the help of seed money from the government, many of the returnees from overseas 海歸/海归 have opened businesses in China and become successful entrepreneurs. Most of the university presidents, doctoral advisors, and high-ranking scientists in China have studied abroad.



她在餐館工作。
她在餐館工作。

Grammar

1. Adverb 又

又 can be used in a negative sentence or a rhetorical question to add emphasis.

- ① 你又不是第一次面試，幹嗎那麼緊張？
你又不是第一次面試，干吗那么紧张？
(That was not your first interview. How come you were that nervous?)
- ② A: 你怎麼現在來找他幫忙？他忙得連吃飯的時間都沒有。
你怎么现在来找他帮忙？他忙得连吃饭的时间都没有。
(How come you are looking for him to help you now? He is so busy that he doesn't even have time to eat.)
- B: 又沒有人告訴我他忙，我怎麼知道？
又沒有人告訴我他忙，我怎么知道？
([But] nobody told me that he was busy. How would I have known?)
- ③ A: 麻煩你在購屋貸款合同上簽個字。
麻烦你在购屋贷款合同上签个字。
(May I ask you to sign the contract for the purchase of the house, please?)
- B: 這套房子我又沒決定買，幹嗎簽字？
这套房子我又没决定买，干吗签字？
(I haven't even made up my mind to buy this house. Why should I sign?)

2. 越...，越...

“越 A，越 B” means that B changes in accordance with A, or “the more A, the more B.”

- ① 我越緊張就越解釋不清楚。
我越紧张就越解释不清楚。
(The more nervous I got, the more incoherent I was with my explanation.)

- ② 他很着急，車越開越快。
 他很着急，车越开越快。
 (He was in a big rush. He [His car] began to drive faster and faster.)

- ③ 明天你儘可能早點來，越早越好。
 明天你尽可能早点来，越早越好。
 (Tomorrow, come as early as you can. The earlier, the better.)

越省越要玩 越玩越會省

這個旅行社廣告吸引你嗎？
 这个旅行社广告吸引你吗？

3. Conjunction 既然

既然 is used in the first clause of a compound sentence. It restates a known scenario, reason, or premise. The main clause presents the logical conclusion deriving from the condition outlined in the first clause.

- ① 既然你在美國公司找到了工作，為什麼還要回中國工作呢？
 既然你在美国公司找到了工作，为什么还要回中国工作呢？
 (Since you got a job with an American company, why did you still want to come back to work in China?)
 [The speaker knows that the other person found a job at an American company.]
- ② A: 老師，本來今天下午我應該去你的辦公室談我這個學期的表現，可是我病了。
 老师，本来今天下午我应该去你的办公室谈我这个学期的表现，可是我病了。
 (Teacher, originally I was supposed to go to your office to discuss my performance this semester, but I got sick.)
- B: 既然你病了，就換個時間吧。
 既然你病了，就换个时间吧。
 (Since you are sick, let's find another time.)

③ A: 昨天我們看的那套公寓，聽說已經賣了。
 昨天我們看的那套公寓，听说已经卖了。
 (I heard that the apartment we saw yesterday has already been sold.)

B: 既然那套賣了，那麼我們再看看別的房子吧。
 既然那套卖了，那么我们再看看别的房子吧。
 (Since that apartment was sold, then let's look at some other ones.)

Note that although 既然 also indicates a reason, it must have already been known or stated. It cannot be replaced by 因為/因为.

Words & Phrases

A. 叫做 (to be called; to be known as)

叫做 is a “verb + complement” construction. It occurs mainly in formal speech.

① 他們從海外歸來，因此被叫做“海歸”。

他们从海外归来，因此被叫做“海归”。

(They are returnees from overseas. That's why they are called “repatriates.”)

② 我們把一年級的學生叫做“新生”。

我们把一年级的学生叫做“新生”。

(We call first-year students “freshmen.”)

③ Peanut 在中國南方有的地方叫做“土豆”，北方叫做“花生”。

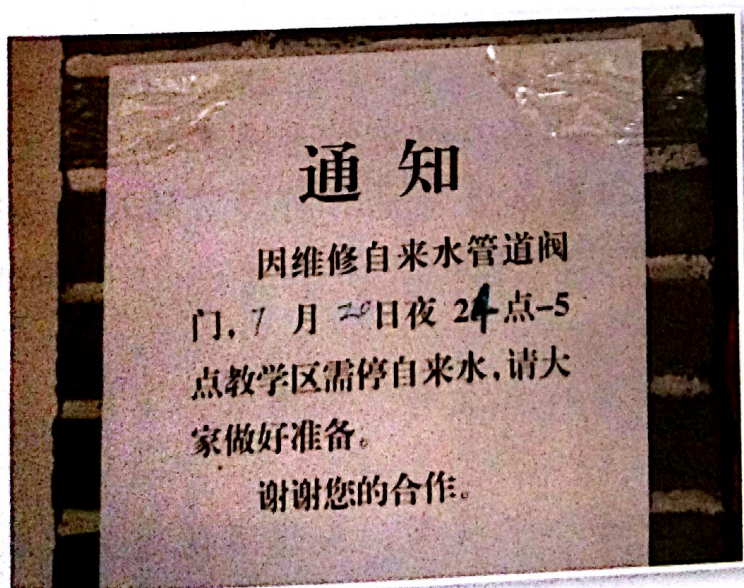
Peanut 在中国南方有的地方叫做“土豆”，北方叫做“花生”。

(In China, peanuts are called 土豆 in some places in the south and 花生 in the north.)

B. 好在 (fortunately; luckily)

好在 points out something in someone's favor in an otherwise unfavorable situation.

- ① 好在這個時候我已經不緊張了。
好在这个时候我已经不紧张了。
(Luckily, by that time I was no longer nervous.)
- ② A: 哎呀，我的錄取通知拉在房間了。
哎呀，我的录取通知拉在房间了。
(Shoot, I left my acceptance letter in the room.)
- B: 快回去取吧，好在我們走得不遠。
快回去取吧，好在我们走得不远。
(Go back and get it. Fortunately, we haven't gone very far.)
- ③ 今天老師突然說要考漢字，好在我這幾天練習寫漢字了，要不然一定考得很糟糕。
今天老师突然说要考汉字，好在我这几天练习写汉字了，要不然一定考得很糟糕。
(Today the teacher suddenly announced that there was going to be a test on Chinese characters. Luckily, I had been practicing writing characters. Otherwise I would have definitely flunked the test.)



這不是錄用通知，這是停水通知。
这不是录用通知，这是停水通知。

C. 善於/善于 (be good at; be adept in)

善於/善于 means "to excel in something."

- ① 善於工作的人往往也是善於休息的人。
善于工作的人往往也是善于休息的人。
(People who know how to work often also know how to rest.)
- ② 這個人在大家面前很善於表現自己的優點。
这个人在大家面前很善于表現自己的優點。
(This person is good at showing off his strong points to everyone.)
- ③ 很多退休的老人不善於理財投資。
很多退休的老人不善于理財投資。
(Many retired people are not good at financial planning and investing.)

D. 往往 (more often than not) vs. 常常 (often)

往往 is an adverb indicating that a certain action is likely to occur under certain circumstances.

- ① 週末我往往跟家人在一起，很少去公司加班。
周末我往往跟家人在一起，很少去公司加班。
(On weekends, more often than not I am with my family. I rarely put in extra time at the company.)
- ② 在跨國貿易公司工作的人，往往必須跟不同國家的人打交道。
在跨國貿易公司工作的人，往往必須跟不同國家的人打交道。
(Those who work at a multinational company often have to deal with people from different countries.)
- ③ 這個健身房中午往往一個客人也沒有，我想不是太貴，就是管理得不好。
这个健身房中午往往一个客人也沒有，我想不是太貴，就是管理得不好。
(This gym is often completely empty at midday. I think it's either because it is too expensive or because it is ill-managed.)

往往 is used in reference to hitherto predictable circumstances, whereas 常常 simply refers to repeated actions which do not follow any predictable pattern. 常常 can refer to future events. 往往 cannot.

- ④ 請你以後常常來我們工廠參觀。
 请你以后常常来我们工厂参观。
 (Please come to visit our factory often.)

*請你以後往往來我們工廠參觀。
 *请你以后往往来我们工厂参观。

When the sentence is about a habitual action or behavior that is not bound to a specific time, only 常常 can be used.

- ⑤ 爺爺奶奶很重視鍛煉身體，常常去公園打太極拳。
 爷爷奶奶很重视锻炼身体，常常去公园打太极拳。
 (Grandpa and Grandma take exercising seriously. They often go to the park to do tai chi.)

Language Practice

A. Who Do You Think I Am?

Suppose someone asks you a question, but you are not in a position to answer that question (#1-#5) or to complete the requested action (#6-#8). Be sure to use 又 in your reply, and make clear that the response is rather strong by using 幹嗎/干吗.

EXAMPLE: A: 我們星期幾有中文考試?
 A: 我们星期几有中文考试?
 → B: 你問我幹嗎? 我又不是
 B: 你问我干吗? 我又不是
 中文老師。
 中文老师。

1. A: 肚子疼吃這種藥有用嗎?
 A: 肚子疼吃这种药有用吗?

→

2. A: 你覺得那家跨國公司
會不會錄用小李?

→

3. A: 那家服裝店什麼時候打折?

→

4. A: 做糖醋魚放這麼多鹽夠不夠?

→

5. A: 現在炒股，會賺錢還是賠錢?

→

A: 你覺得那家跨國公司
會不會錄用小李?

A: 那家服裝店什麼時候打折?

A: 做糖醋魚放這麼多鹽夠不夠?

A: 現在炒股，會賺錢還是賠錢?

B. More and More

Use the pattern “越 A, 越 B” to express the idea “the more A, the more B.”

EXAMPLE: 李文忙 李文睡不好覺
→ 李文越忙越睡不好覺。

李文忙 李文睡不好覺
李文越忙越睡不好覺。

1. 麗莎學太極拳
麗莎喜歡太極拳

→

2. 總經理聽雪梅說話
總經理覺得雪梅是個人材

→

3. 柯林開車開得快
雪梅緊張

→

1. 麗莎學太極拳
麗莎喜歡太極拳

2. 總經理聽雪梅說話
總經理覺得雪梅是個人材

3. 柯林開車開得快
雪梅緊張

4. 王爺爺不鍛煉身體
王爺爺容易生病



5. 丈夫不體貼妻子
妻子生氣



4. 王爷爷不锻炼身体
王爷爷容易生病

5. 丈夫不体贴妻子
妻子生气

C. If That's the Case...

Suppose your friend is always busy, messy, late, and forgetful. But you remain his friend by being accommodating and willing to reschedule your dates.

EXAMPLE: Occasion: playing mahjong

Suggestion: finding another person

Excuse: working extra shift

→ **A:** 對不起，我今天晚上
得加班，不能跟你打麻將了。

B: 既然你得加班，我就找
別人吧。

A: 对不起，我今天晚上
得加班，不能跟你打麻将了。

B: 既然你得加班，我就找
别人吧。

1. Occasion: hosting a birthday party

Suggestion: coming to your house

Excuse: room being a mess

2. Occasion: traveling to Harbin to see the ice lanterns

Suggestion: going next year

Excuse: having a cold

3. Occasion: going hiking in the mountains

Suggestion: taking him to see the doctor

Excuse: feet hurt

4. Occasion: going to see a ball game

Suggestion: going to his place to get the tickets together

Excuse: forgot the tickets at home

D. Thank Goodness!

Suppose you were in a potentially disadvantageous or even disastrous situation. What would be the best thing that could happen? Based on the clues given, state how lucky you were.

EXAMPLE: teacher gave a pop quiz today

→ 老師今天突然給我們考試，
好在我昨天晚上復習了。

I reviewed last night.

老師今天突然給我們考試，
好在我昨天晚上復習了。

1. The stock market dropped 100 points today.
2. The air conditioner broke last night.
3. The cost of electricity is skyrocketing.
4. The energy crisis is getting more and more serious.
5. There were too many dynasties and emperors in Chinese history.

I no longer flip stocks.

It's only 27 degrees Celsius today.

My house is powered by solar power.

Wind power is inexhaustible.

I'm not a Chinese history major.

E. If I Were the Boss...

When hiring, the boss needs to know who has the expertise to be good at the job. If you were forming a new company, whom would you hire?

EXAMPLE: marketing department

→ 我們必須錄用善於
銷售的人材。

我們必須錄用善于
銷售的人材。

1. management level
2. research department
3. conservation department
4. financial planning department



這可能是雪梅的辦公室。
這可能是雪梅的辦公室。

F. Nerve-Racking Interview

For first-time job seekers, interviewing can be a nerve-racking experience. Take turns with a partner and practice describing how nervous a first-time interviewee could be.

EXAMPLE: receiving the interview notice on the phone was startled

→ 接到面試電話通知時，
我緊張得嚇了一跳。

接到面試電話通知時，
我緊張得吓了一跳。

1. leaving for your interview

left the car key at home

2. meeting the company's manager

forgot to shake her hand

3. answering the first question

couldn't speak

4. answering the second question

couldn't explain clearly

5. sitting in the manager's office

was sweating a lot

6. before the interview ended

forgot to ask when you would hear from the company





7. saying goodbye to the manager

forgot to shake her hand again

G. How Well Do You Know Them?

After following the adventures of Zhang Tianming and his friends for more than six months, do you know them well?

a. Discuss with a partner and list the strengths and weaknesses of Zhang Tianming and each of his friends.

	優點/优点	缺點/缺点
		
		
		
		
Another character of your choice		

b. Based on the list, present your comments to the class. You can start by saying...

我們認為 (name of the character) 的
優點是...缺點是...

我们认为 (name of the character) 的
优点是...缺点是...

c. How are your strengths and weaknesses similar to or different from those of any of the characters? Please share them with your class.

我跟 (name of the character) (不)一樣，
我的優點是...缺點是...

我跟 (name of the character) (不)一樣，
我的优点是...缺点是...

H. I'm So Happy for You

In addition to 太好了, 太棒了, 我真為你高興/我真為你高興, 恭喜 is another good word to show people how happy you are for their good news or accomplishments.

Take turns and practice the following with your partner:

EXAMPLE: passed the college entrance exam

→ 太棒了，恭喜你考上大學。 太棒了，恭喜你考上大学。

1. passed the graduate school entrance exam
2. bought a new house
3. won the competition
4. won first prize
5. aced the interview and got the job

I. To Go or Not to Go to China?

What attracts people and companies to go to China and what doesn't?

a. Connect the noun with its predicate to form possible reasons why people would or would not like to go to China.

中國吸引人的地方...

中国吸引人的地方...

衣食住行

美

經濟發展/经济发展

越來越先進/越来越先进

消費人口/消费人口

便宜

科學技術/科学技术

好

教育基礎/教育基础

多

旅遊景點的風景/旅游景点的风景

快

Add your own:

中國不吸引人的地方...

中国不吸引人的地方...

空氣污染/空气污染

吵

交通

大

環境/环境

嚴重/严重

投資風險/投资风险

擠/挤

Add your own:

b. Discuss with a partner if you would go to China based on the desirable and undesirable aspects listed above.

c. Discuss with your partner if a transnational company should open a branch office in China.

Pinyin Text

21 shìjì chū yílái, Zhōngguó de jīngjì yǒu le hěn dà de fāzhǎn, bù shǎo kuànguó gōngsī fēnfēn jìn rù Zhōngguó. Zhè xiē dà gōngsī xīyīn le shìjiè gè dì bù shǎo de réncái, bāokuò yì xiē zài Xīfāng guójiā xué yǒu suǒ chéng de Zhōngguó liúxuésēng. Tāmen cóng hǎiwài guīlái, yīncǐ bèi jiào zuò "hǎiguī". Yǒude rén hái kāi wánxiào de bǎ tāmen jiào zuò "hǎiguī"①. Jīntiān Zhōngguó jīngjì de gāosù fāzhǎn, gěi le zhè xiē "hǎiguī" men yí piàn xīn de hǎiyáng. Lín Xuěméi xiànzài jiù chéng le zhè piàn hǎiyáng zhōng de yì zhī xīn "hǎiguī".

Xuěméi huí dào Zhōngguó yǐhòu bù jiǔ, jiù kāishǐ shàng wǎng chá zīliào, zhǎo gōngzuò. Tā qù guo jǐ jiā gōngsī shíxí, dànshì dōu bú tài mǎnyì. Zuótiān yǒu yì jiā tā fēicháng xīhuan de dà gōngsī jiào tā jīntiān shàngwǔ qù miànshì. Miànshì yǐhòu, gāng huí dào jiā li jiù jiē dào Lìshā de diànhuà.

* * *

Lìshā: Āi, "hǎiguī" xiǎojie, jīntiān de miànshì zěnmeyàng?

Xuěméi: Hā, kāishǐ yǒu xiē jǐnzhāng, chū le hǎo duō hàn, tàozhuāng de shàngyī dōu kuài shī le.

Lìshā: Á, tàozhuāng? Wǒ hái yīwéi nǐ huì chuān qípáo qù miànshì ne.

Xuěméi: Wǒ shì qù kuànguó gōngsī miànshì, shēnqīng de shì guójì xiāoshòu bù jīnglǐ, bú shì qù cānjiā wǎnhuì.

Lìshā: Hā hā, wǒ shì gēn nǐ kāi wánxiào. Búguò nǐ yòu① bú shì dì yī cì miànshì, gàn má nàme jǐnzhāng?

Xuěméi: Gěi wǒ miànshì de shì tāmen gōngsī de zǒng jīnglǐ, tǐng yánsù de, dì yī jù huà jiù shì: "Nǐ shì bú shì zài Měiguó zhǎo bú dào gōngzuò cái huí Zhōngguó lái de?"

Lìshā: Zhè ge zǒng jīnglǐ kě zhēn de tǐng xiàrén de! Nánguài nǐ jǐnzhāng.

Xuěméi: Wǒ yuè jǐnzhāng jiù yuè② jiěshì bù qīngchu. Hòulái wǒ tūrán xiǎng chū le yì ge zhúyí, shénme yě bù shuō le, cóng bāo li ná chu liǎng zhāng zhǐ, fàng dào tā qiánmian. Tā yí kàn, liǎn shang mǎshàng yīn zhuǎn duō yún le③.

Lìshā: Shénme zhǐ? Wǒ yě qù mǎi liǎng zhāng zhǔnbèi zhe.

Xuěméi: Shì Jíazhōu de liǎng jiā gōngsī wǔyuè jì gěi wǒ de lùyòng tōngzhī. Zǒng jīnglǐ kàn le jiēzhe wèn: "Jìrán③ nǐ zài Měiguó gōngsī zhǎo dào le gōngzuò, wèishénme hái yào huí Zhōngguó gōngzuò ne?"

Lìshā: Zhè ge wèntí bù nán huídá, nǐ de nán péngyou zài Zhōngguó liú xué ma!

Xuěméi: Wǒ yàoshi zhèyàng shuō, tā hěn kěnéng huì yīwéi wǒ zài Zhōngguó zhǎo gōngzuò, zhǐ shì duǎnqī dǎsuàn. Hǎozài zhè ge shíhou wǒ yǐjīng bù jǐnzhāng le. Yúshì wǒ jiù cóng Zhōngguó jīngjì fāzhǎn, tán dào tāmen gōngsī de chǎnpǐn, zài tán chǎnpǐn de xiāoshòu, ránhòu jiěshì wèishénme xīwàng qù tāmen gōngsī gōngzuò. Zǒng jīnglǐ tīng zhe tīng zhe, liǎn shang zhōngyú duō yún zhuǎn qíng le^⑤.

Lìshā: Miànshì jiéshù le?

Xuěméi: Hái méi ne! Zhè shíhou zǒng jīnglǐ tūrán xiào zhe wèn: “Nǐ juéde nǐ zìjǐ zuì dà de quēdiǎn shì shénme?”

Lìshā: Hā, wǒ juéde, nǐ zuì dà de quēdiǎn jiù shì ài chī língshí.

Xuěméi: Nà tā bú shì yào bǎ wǒ kàn chéng xiǎo nǚhái le?

Lìshā: Nà nǐ shì zěnme huídá de?

Xuěméi: Wǒ shuō, yí ge yōuxiù de guǎnlǐ réncái, yīnggāi néng kēxué de ānpái zìjǐ de shíjiān, shànyú gōngzuò de rén wǎngwǎng yě shì shànyú xiūxi de rén, wǒ zài zhè fāngmiàn hái hěn bú gòu. Shíxí de shíhou, wǒ gōngzuò yì yǒu yāli jiù áo yè jiā bān. Suǒyǐ, bú tài huì xiūxi kěnéng shì wǒ zuì dà de quēdiǎn.

Lìshā: Xuěméi, nǐ dàodǐ shì zài shuō zìjǐ de quēdiǎn háishi yōudiǎn a?

Xuěméi: Wǒ jiēzhe yòu shuō: Zhǐyào wǒmen néng bǎ quēdiǎn biàn chéng yōudiǎn, quēdiǎn jiù méi nàme kěpà le. Shuō dào zhèr, zǒng jīnglǐ zhàn qi lai, yìbiān gēn wǒ wò shǒu, yìbiān xiào zhe shuō, tā xiāngxìn wǒ de nénglì, ràng wǒ děng tāmen de hǎo xiāoxi.

Lìshā: Tài bàng le! Gōngxǐ nǐ, Lín jīnglǐ!

English Text

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, China's economy has seen significant development. One after another, many multinational companies have entered China. These big corporations have attracted talent from all over the world, including some Chinese students who have studied in Western countries. They have since returned from overseas, and that's why they are called "overseas returnees." Some people jokingly call them "sea turtles." Today China's rapidly developing economy has provided a new ocean for these sea turtles. Lin Xuemei has now likewise become a new sea turtle in the ocean.

Soon after Xuemei returned to China, she went on the internet to look for information about jobs. She interned at several companies, but she wasn't quite happy with them. Yesterday a big

company that she likes a lot asked her to go there for an interview this morning. After the interview was over, she got a call from Lisa just as she was returning home.

* * *

Lisa: Miss Sea Turtle, how was today's interview?

Xuemei: At the beginning I was a little nervous and was sweating quite a bit. My suit jacket almost got wet.

Lisa: Eh, a suit? I thought you'd wear a *qipao* to the interview.

Xuemei: I was interviewed by a transnational company, and I applied to be the manager of the international sales department. I was not attending a gala.

Lisa: Ha ha, I'm teasing you. But that was not your first time being interviewed; why were you so nervous?

Xuemei: The person who interviewed me was the general manager of the company. He was very serious. His first question was, "Did you come back to China because you couldn't find a job in America?"

Lisa: This general manager really does sound scary. No wonder you were nervous.

Xuemei: The more nervous I got, the more incoherent my explanation became. An idea flashed across my mind. I stopped saying anything. I took out two pieces of paper and laid them in front of him. He took a look and his face immediately went from overcast to partly cloudy.

Lisa: What paper? I should get some just in case.

Xuemei: They were offer letters from two companies in California from May. After reading them, the general manager asked, "Since you found a job in America, why did you still want to come back to China to work?"

Lisa: That question isn't difficult to answer. Your boyfriend is studying in China!

Xuemei: If I had said that, he very likely would have thought that it was merely a short-term plan of mine to look for a job in China. Luckily, I was no longer nervous at that point, so I began with China's economic development and went on to talk about the company's products and product sales. Then I explained why I hoped to work at the company. As the general manager listened to me, his face finally brightened.

Lisa: The interview was over?

Xuemei: Not yet! At that point, all of a sudden the general manager asked me with a smile, "What do you think your biggest weakness is?"

Xuemei: I think that your biggest weakness is that you like to snack.

Xuemei: Then wouldn't he have thought that I was like a little girl?

Lisa: So how did you answer?

Xuemei: I said that an outstanding manager should be able to arrange her time scientifically. People who work well also rest well. I still have a way to go in this respect. When I interned, whenever I had pressure I would stay up late, so not knowing how to rest well was probably my biggest weakness.

Lisa: Xuemei, were you talking about your weakness or strength?

Xuemei: I went on to say that so long as we can turn our weakness into our strength then our weakness wouldn't be something to be feared. After I said that, the general manager stood up. While shaking my hand, he said with a smile that he believed in my abilities and asked me to wait for their good news.

Lisa: Fantastic. Congratulations, Manager Lin!

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
Say one or two sentences to describe my nervousness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Explain why China is attracting overseas Chinese and foreign companies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe in basic terms my time management methods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Congratulate others on their accomplishments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>