

# 第二十課 外國人 在中國

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

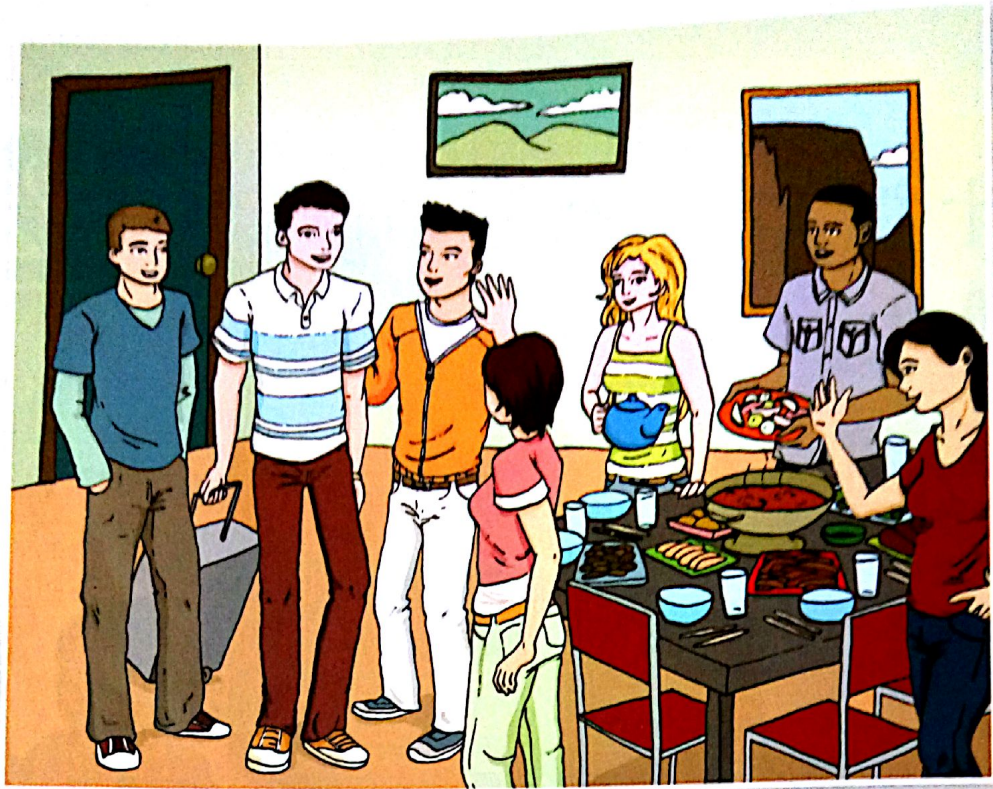
1. Welcome a visitor from afar at a welcoming party;
2. Bid someone farewell at a farewell party;
3. Pay homage to old-timers when joining a new community;
4. Describe the ease or difficulty of adjusting to life in a different country.

## RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- How do people welcome visitors from afar?
- How do people send off friends who are leaving?
- Is it culturally appropriate for people to ask about each other's professions when they meet for the first time?





### Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I have hosted a welcoming party.
2. I have hosted a farewell party.

### 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 are Xuemei and Ke Lin throwing a party?
2. Why is Li Zhe in Beijing?

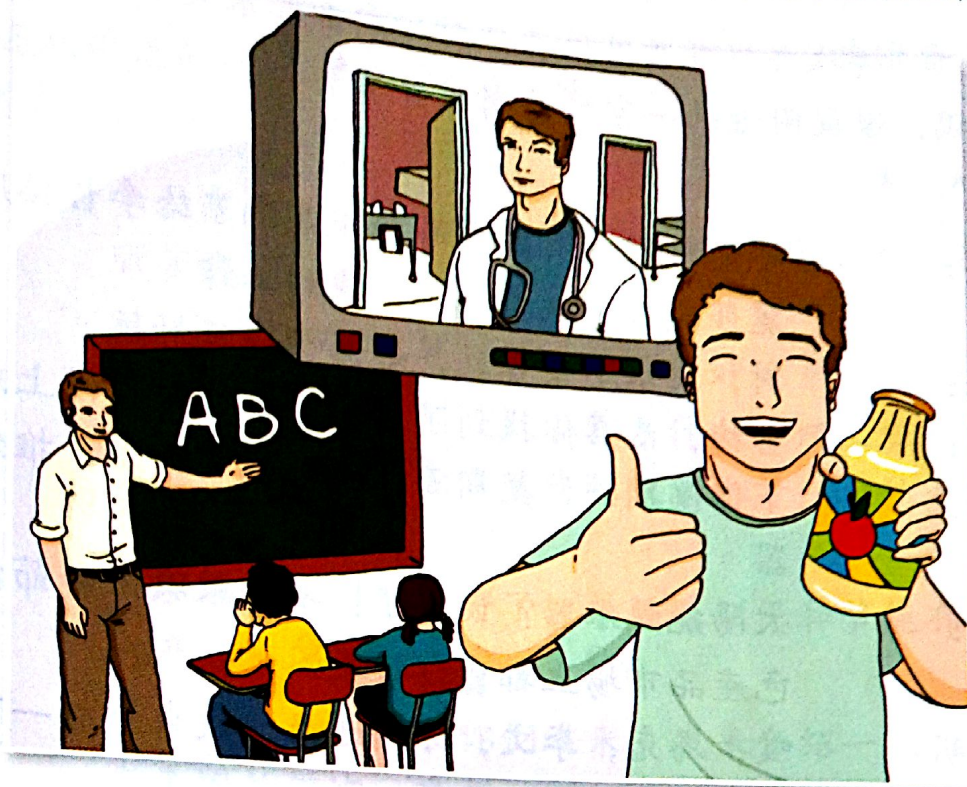
 雪梅面試後，那家公司通知她下週開始上班。雪梅和柯林都很高興，他們決定請朋友們到雪梅住的地方來聚會，慶祝一下。

張天明的好朋友李哲也來到中國了，他接受了天明的建議，到一家跨國公司來實習。結果，慶祝晚會也成了為李哲接風的晚會。

張天明和麗莎學期結束後很快就要回美國了。所以這次聚會也成了給他們餞行的晚會。

來的客人除了天明、麗莎、李哲外，還有李文和馬克。





- 3. I have lived or worked in a foreign country.
- 4. I have asked for advice from experienced people when starting a new job.

3. Why is Xuemei so happy that Li Zhe is in Beijing?

4. Is Mark content with his life in China?

5. What's the general sentiment shared by Li Zhe's friends about whether it's possible to adjust to life in another culture?



雪梅面试后，那家公司通知她下周开始上班。雪梅和柯林都很高兴，他们决定请朋友们到雪梅住的地方来聚会，庆祝一下。

张天明的好朋友李哲也来到中国了，他接受了天明的建议，到一家跨国公司来实习。结果，庆祝晚会也成了为李哲接风的晚会。

张天明和丽莎学期结束后很快就要回美国了。所以这次聚会也成了给他们饯行的晚会。

来的客人除了天明、丽莎、李哲外，还有李文和马克。



柯林去超市買了很多飲料、零食和水果<sup>①</sup>。雪梅準備了一個火鍋，還從附近的一家餐館叫了外賣<sup>①</sup>。

★ ★ ★

柯林：今天我們大家聚在一起，是為了給李哲接風，給天明和麗莎餞行，也慶祝雪梅找到工作。

雪梅：對，大家不要客氣，好好吃，好好玩。

馬克：雪梅，恭喜你找到了好工作。什麼時候上班？

雪梅：下個星期一，星期五就要到歐洲出差，推銷太陽能熱水器。

馬克：太陽能熱水器？太好了！最近跟環保和節能有關係的綠色產品市場上都賣得很火<sup>②</sup>。

張天明：哎，馬克，李文，你們過來，我來介紹一下，這是我們在美國的校友，李哲，剛從美國來。

李文、馬克：歡迎來北京。

李哲：大家好！請多關照<sup>③</sup>。

雪梅：李哲，你來北京哪家公司實習？

李哲：我已經告訴天明了，就是你要去的那個公司。他沒把這個消息告訴你<sup>②</sup>？那天面試你的是我哥哥的好朋友。

雪梅：真的？那咱們不就是同事了嗎？太好了，以後咱們可以互相幫助，互相照顧。

李哲：所以我說請多關照嘛。

雪梅：還不知道誰關照誰呢。

李哲：馬克，你來中國多長時間了？

馬克：六年了。

麗莎：馬克，你在中國都做什麼工作？

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

① 叫外賣/叫外卖 means “to order takeout.” We can also say 叫車/叫车 (to hail a cab) and 叫菜/叫菜 (to order a dish). 叫 literally means “to shout.”

② 火 can describe a brisk, flourishing business.



柯林去超市买了很多饮料、零食和水果<sup>①</sup>。雪梅准备了一个火锅，还从附近的一家餐馆叫了外卖<sup>①</sup>。

★ ★ ★

- 柯林：今天我们大家聚在一起，是为了给李哲接风，给天明和丽莎饯行，也庆祝雪梅找到工作。
- 雪梅：对，大家不要客气，好好吃，好好玩。
- 马克：雪梅，恭喜你找到了好工作。什么时候上班？
- 雪梅：下个星期一，星期五就要到欧洲出差，推销太阳能热水器。
- 马克：太阳能热水器？太好了！最近跟环保和节能有关系的绿色产品市场上都卖得很火<sup>②</sup>。
- 张天明：哎，马克，李文，你们过来，我来介绍一下，这是我们在美国的校友，李哲，刚从美国来。
- 李文、马克：欢迎来北京。
- 李哲：大家好！请多关照<sup>③</sup>。
- 雪梅：李哲，你来北京哪家公司实习？
- 李哲：我已经告诉天明了，就是你要去的那个公司。他没把这个消息告诉你<sup>②</sup>？那天面试你的是我哥哥的好朋友。
- 雪梅：真的？那咱们不就是同事了吗？太好了，以后咱们可以互相帮助，互相照顾。
- 李哲：所以我说请多关照嘛。
- 雪梅：还不知道谁关照谁呢。
- 李哲：马克，你来中国多长时间了？
- 马克：六年了。
- 丽莎：马克，你在中国都做什么工作？

③ 請多關照/請多关照 is a formulaic saying. 請多關照/請多关照 literally means something like “please be liberal with your help and consideration.” It is often said when introducing oneself to new colleagues for the first time. It is meant to convey modesty.



- 馬克：我是個“自由”職業者<sup>④</sup>，當過英文家教，演過電視劇，還拍過廣告，有時候也搞點兒翻譯。
- 李文：我說怎麼有點兒面熟呢，我看過你演的電視劇。你演得很不錯。
- 馬克：不過是三流演員而已，不值一提<sup>⑤</sup>。
- 麗莎：看來你的工作機會很多，很忙啊。
- 馬克：不一定，有的時候很忙，有的時候沒事做。說白了<sup>⑥</sup>，實際上是工作有點兒不穩定。不過沒關係，生活沒問題。在這兒，我生活得很快樂，交了很多中國朋友。
- 柯林：難怪你的中文這麼好。
- 雪梅：李哲，你哥哥的朋友真不簡單啊，這麼年輕就當上總經理了。
- 李哲：聽說他不僅懂銷售，也是個優秀的管理人材。在他的領導下，公司越辦越好。
- 李文：現在在中國的外國人越來越多，你們在中國生活習慣嗎？
- 麗莎：你說呢？我在你們家，每天跟你父母打太極拳，吃他們做的又好吃、又健康的飯菜，都不想回去了。
- 天明：我更沒問題了。
- 柯林：你還寫博客嗎？
- 天明：當然。在這裏，我每天都會看到、聽到新鮮的事，永遠也寫不完。
- 馬克：我就不用了，不然<sup>⑦</sup>怎麼會住這麼久呢？我覺得自己已經融入這個社會了。
- 李哲：我本來還怕自己適應不了這兒的生活。聽了你們的話，我放心多了。
- 李文：現在外國人來中國發展，中國人到國外學習、工作，大家的聯繫多了，關係近了，世界變小了。

## LANGUAGE NOTES

- ④ 自由職業者/自由职业者 refers to members of the “liberal professions” 自由職業/自由职业。This term, meaning occupations that emphasize special professional qualifications and individual responsibility, e.g., medicine and law, was introduced from the West. Mark is joking here, putting the stress on 自由, meaning that he is a “freelancer.”



- 马克: 我是个“自由”职业者<sup>④</sup>, 当过英文家教, 演过电视剧, 还拍过广告, 有时候也搞点儿翻译。
- 李文: 我说怎么有点儿面熟呢, 我看过你演的电视剧。你演得很不错。
- 马克: 不过是个三流演员而已, 不值一提<sup>⑤</sup>。
- 丽莎: 看来你的工作机会很多, 很忙啊。
- 马克: 不一定, 有的时候很忙, 有的时候没事做。说白了<sup>⑥</sup>, 实际上是工作有点儿不稳定。不过没关系, 生活没问题。在这儿, 我生活得很快乐, 交了很多中国朋友。
- 柯林: 难怪你的中文这么好。
- 雪梅: 李哲, 你哥哥的朋友真不简单啊, 这么年轻就当上总经理了。
- 李哲: 听说他不仅懂销售, 也是个优秀的管理人才。在他的领导下, 公司越办越好。
- 李文: 现在在中国的外国人越来越多, 你们在中国生活习惯吗?
- 丽莎: 你说呢? 我在你们家, 每天跟你父母打太极拳, 吃他们做的又好吃、又健康的饭菜, 都不想回去了。
- 天明: 我更没问题了。
- 柯林: 你还写博客吗?
- 天明: 当然。在这里, 我每天都会看到、听到新鲜的事, 永远也写不完。
- 马克: 我就不用说了, 不然<sup>⑦</sup>怎么会住这么久呢? 我觉得自己已经融入这个社会了。
- 李哲: 我本来还怕自己适应不了这儿的生活。听了你们的话, 我放心多了。
- 李文: 现在外国人来中国发展, 中国人到国外学习、工作, 大家的联系多了, 关系近了, 世界变小了。

⑤ In 不值一提, 值 means 值得 (worth). 不值一提 means “not worth mentioning.”

⑥ 说白了/说白了 to speak frankly. 白 means “plain, unadorned.”

⑦ 不然 is short for 要不然.



- 雪梅： 李文說得真好。朋友們，來，大家舉起杯來，為我們的友誼乾杯！
- 張天明： 為你們在中國事業成功乾杯！
- 柯林： 祝天明和麗莎一路平安！
- 麗莎： 祝大家身體健康！
- 衆人： 乾杯！

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the items prepared by Xuemei and Ke Lin for the party.
2. Explain why Xuemei and Li Zhe are impressed with the general manager of Xuemei's new company.





- 雪梅： 李文说得真好。朋友们，来，大家举起杯来，为我们的友谊干杯！
- 张天明： 为你们在中国事业成功干杯！
- 柯林： 祝天明和丽莎一路平安！
- 丽莎： 祝大家身体健康！
- 众人： 干杯！

3. Recap what Mark has done for a living in China.

4. Paraphrase Li Wen's comments on the increasing contacts between the Chinese and foreigners.







## VOCABULARY

1. 週	周	zhōu	n	week
2. 聚會	聚会	jùhuì	v/n	to get together; to congregate; party; get-together; social gathering
3. 慶祝	庆祝	qìngzhù	v	to celebrate
4. 接受		jiēshòu	v	to accept; to take on; to undertake
5. 接風	接风	jiēfēng	v	to give a welcome dinner for a visitor from afar
6. 餞行	饯行	jiàn xíng	v	to give a farewell dinner
7. 客人		kèren	n	guest; visitor
8. 火鍋	火锅	huǒguō	n	hotpot
9. 聚		jù	v	to gather; to get together; to congregate
10. 出差		chū chāi	vo	to be away on official business or on a business trip
11. 推銷	推销	tuīxiāo	v	to market; to promote the sale (of goods/merchandise)
12. 熱水器	热水器	rèshuǐqì	n	water heater
13. 火		huǒ	adj/n	thriving; flourishing; fire; flame
14. 校友		xiàoyǒu	n	schoolfellow; alumni
15. 關照	关照	guānzhào	v	to take care of; to look after
16. 同事		tóngshì	n	colleague; co-worker
17. 者		zhě		-er; -ist
18. 電視劇	电视剧	diànshìjù	n	TV drama; TV series
19. 搞		gǎo	v	to do; to carry on; to be engaged in



20. 面熟		miànshú	adj	familiar-looking
21. 流		liú		class; level; rank; category
22. 演員	演員	yǎnyuán	n	actor; actress; performer
23. 而已		éryǐ	p	and no more
24. 值(得)		zhí (de)	v	worthy; worthwhile
25. 穩定	穩定	wěndìng	adj/v	stable; steady; to stabilize; to be steady
26. 年輕	年輕	niánqīng	adj	young
27. 不僅	不僅	bùjǐn	conj	not only
28. 永遠	永遠	yǒngyuǎn	adv	always; forever
29. 放心		fàngxīn	vo	to feel relieved; to be at ease
30. 國外	國外	guówài	n	overseas; abroad
31. 聯繫	联系	liánxi	v/n	to contact; to get in touch; connection; relation
32. 友誼	友谊	yǒuyì	n	friendship; companionship; fellowship
33. 衆人	众人	zhòngrén	n	everybody; the crowd
<b>Proper Noun</b>				
34. 歐洲	欧洲	Ōuzhōu		Europe



Enlarged Characters

慶 餞 鍋 劇 穩 僅 聯 繫 衆 歐  
庆 饯 锅 剧 稳 仅 联 系 众 欧



火鍋裏有青菜、豆腐。  
火锅里有青菜、豆腐。



## Culture Highlights

- ① Most foreign nationals living in China are students, especially those studying Chinese language, medicine, literature, history or art. There are also some students studying natural sciences and engineering. Other long-term foreign residents have opened businesses in China or work at foreign-owned companies. Still others work as foreign language teachers, tutors, translators or models and actors. A few have become household names because of their hosting gigs on TV. It is estimated that the number of foreigners living in China exceeds one and a half million.
- ② Food plays an important role in Chinese culture. Every special occasion is celebrated with an elaborate meal. “To welcome a friend or family member from afar” is called 接風/接风 (to welcome a wind-bitten [traveler or guest]) or 洗塵/洗尘 (xǐchén) (to wash off the dust [with wine]). Before a friend or relative leaves on a long journey, he or she is invited to a farewell dinner party. This ritual is called 餞行/饯行 (to prepare a feast to see off a friend).

### 环境优雅 · 超值享受 · 免费停车

- 专业外烩 • 公司聚会 • 亲朋小聚
- 外送套餐 • 商务会谈 • 婚喜宴庆

這是一家餐館的廣告。你會跟朋友在那兒聚會嗎？  
 這是一家餐館的廣告。你会跟朋友在那儿聚会吗？

## Grammar

### 1. Word Order in Chinese

#### A. Basic Sentence Structure

The basic Chinese sentence structure can be outlined as follows:

Subject/Agent—(Adverbial)—Verb—(Complement)—(Object/Recipient of the Action)

- |   |         |           |      |            |           |
|---|---------|-----------|------|------------|-----------|
| ① | 我們      | 下個星期      | 學    | 完          | 《中文聽說讀寫》。 |
|   | 我们      | 下个星期      | 学    | 完          | 《中文听说读写》。 |
|   | Subject | Adverbial | Verb | Complement | Object    |
- (We will finish studying *Integrated Chinese* next week.)

- ② 學生慢慢地走進了教室。
- 学生慢慢地走进了教室。
- (Students walked into the classroom slowly.)

- ③ 很多大學畢業生找不到滿意的工作。
- 很多大学毕业生找不到满意的工作。
- (Many college graduates can't find jobs they like.)

Attributives in Chinese appear before what they modify:

- ④ 小李是廣東人，不太愛吃又酸又辣的菜。
- 小李是广东人，不太爱吃又酸又辣的菜。
- (Little Li is Cantonese. He doesn't really like to eat food that is sour and spicy.)
- ⑤ 媽媽給我買的衣服我不太喜歡，樣子太老了。
- 妈妈给我买的衣服我不太喜欢，样子太老了。
- (I don't like the clothes that Mom bought for me very much. The style is too old-fashioned.)



**B. Under certain circumstances, Chinese word order can vary:**

**a. Topic-comment**

When something has already been mentioned or understood, it becomes known information. The known information appears at the beginning of a sentence as a topic:

⑥	面試你的那個人	我	認識。
	面试你的那个人	我	认识。
	Recipient of the Action	Agent	Verb
	<u>Topic</u>		<u>Comment</u>

(The person who interviewed you—I know [him/her].)

⑦	(我們公司已經決定錄用你了,) 錄用通知	你	收到了嗎?
	(我们公司已经决定录用你了,) 录用通知	你	收到了吗?
	Recipient of the Action	Agent	Verb+Complement
	<u>Topic</u>		<u>Comment</u>

(Our company has decided to hire you. The offer letter—have you received it?)

**b. The 把 Structure**

When an action has to do with something that is already known by both the speaker and the listener, one can use the 把 sentence. A 把 sentence doesn't follow the basic sentence order.

⑧	請你把那個炒菜鍋	給	我。
	请你把那个炒菜锅	给	我。
	Direct Object	Verb	Indirect Object

(Please give that wok to me.)

⑨ **A:** 我的自行車呢?  
我的自行车呢?  
(Where's my bike?)

**B:** 你妹妹把它騎走了。  
你妹妹把它骑走了。  
(Your younger sister took it.)

## c. The 被 Structure

In a 被 sentence, the object/recipient of the action is placed in the beginning of the sentence.

- ⑩ 店裏的太陽能熱水器 都 被 人 買走了。  
 店里的太阳能热水器 都 被 人 买走了。  
 Recipient of the Action Agent Verb+Complement  
 (All the solar water heaters in the store were sold out.)

## C. Chinese word order can also be affected by other cognitive or organizational principles.

## a. General before specific:

- ⑪ 中國上海靜安區南京西路288號  
 中国上海静安区南京西路288号  
 (China—Shanghai—Jing’an District—West Nanjing Road—No. 288, the exact opposite of addresses in English)
- ⑫ 2011年9月27號上午8點30分  
 2011年9月27号上午8点30分  
 (Year 2011—September 27<sup>th</sup> —a.m.—8:30)

## b. Arranging actions according to their time of occurrence:

Chinese sentences also usually follow the chronological principle. Whatever happens first is stated first. For example,

- ⑬ 我常常在圖書館學習。  
 我常常在图书馆学习。  
 [Actions are stated in order of their occurrence: being in the library, and then studying. In English, one would say “I often study in the library.”]
- ⑭ 表哥明天會開車到機場來接我們。  
 表哥明天会开车到机场来接我们。  
 [Actions are mentioned in order of their occurrence: driving, arriving at the airport, picking us up, whereas in English one might say, “My cousin will come to the airport to pick us up by car tomorrow.”]



⑮ 我在房間用電腦寫文章。

我在房间用电脑写文章。

[Actions are stated in order of their occurrence: being in the room, turning on the computer, and then writing the article. In English, one may say "I was writing an article on my computer in my room."]

## 2. Summary of the 把 Construction (II)

When the object in a sentence is specific or known to both the speaker and the listener and the agent of the action also explicitly mentioned, the 把 is required under the following circumstances:

A. There is an indirect object in the sentence:

- ① 你 把 這張照片 送給 我 吧。
- 你 把 這張照片 送給 我 吧。
- Subject/Agent                      Direct Object (Known)                      Indirect Object
- (Will you please give this photo to me?)

\*你送這張照片給我吧

\*你送这张照片给我吧。

B. There is a phrase indicating the location of the object after the action has been executed:

- ② 他把筷子和方便麵放在了桌子上。
- 他把筷子和方便面放在了桌子上。
- (He put the chopsticks and instant noodles on the table.)

\*他放了筷子和方便麵在桌子上。

\*他放了筷子和方便面在桌子上。

C. The verb is followed by the complement 成:

- ③ 考試的時候，我不小心把“天”字寫成了“夫”字。
- 考试的时候，我不小心把“天”字写成了“夫”字。
- (I was careless and wrote 天 incorrectly as 夫 on the exam.)
- [My writing resulted in a wrong character.]

- ④ 他把宿舍房間變成了一個垃圾場。  
他把宿舍房间变成了一个垃圾场。  
(He turned the dorm room into a trash dump.)

\*他變宿舍房間成了一個垃圾場。  
\*他变宿舍房间成了一个垃圾场。

Sentences with the 把 construction need a subject, that is to say, agent that is responsible for the action. See the sentences above. Under certain circumstances, the subject can be absent if it is clearly understood:

- ⑤ (你)把門關上。  
(你)把门关上。  
(Close the door.)

Examples ⑥ and ⑦ below are without a subject. Therefore, they don't need the 把 construction:

- ⑥ 鑰匙 丟了。  
钥匙 丢了。  
Topic Comment  
(The key was lost.)

[This is a topic-comment sentence. The focus is on what happened to the key rather than who lost it.]





- 7 這個紅包給你，那個紅包給小王。  
 这个红包给你，那个红包给小王。  
 (This red envelope is for you. That red envelope is for Little Wang.)

In 把 sentences, negative adverbs must be placed before 把:

- 8 哎呀，糟糕，我**没**把你耍的地圖帶來。  
 哎呀，糟糕，我**没**把你耍的地图带来。  
 (Shoot, I forgot to bring the map that you wanted.)

\*...我把你耍的地圖**没**帶來。

\*...我把你耍的地图**没**带来。

- 9 你老是丢三拉四的，要是**不**把護照放在我這裏，過兩天肯定找不到。

你老是丢三拉四的，要是**不**把护照放在我这里，过两天肯定找不到。

(You are such a scatterbrain. If you don't leave your passport with me, you won't be able to find it in a couple of days.)

\*...要是把護照**不**放在我這裏...

\*...要是把护照**不**放在我这里...

Please also remember that potential complements cannot be used in 把 sentences:

\*我把購房合同找不到了。

\*我把购房合同找不到了。

\*舅舅說舅媽把碗洗不乾淨。

\*舅舅说舅妈把碗洗不干净。

把 sentences are one of the most complex structures in Chinese grammar. The application of the 把 construction also has to do with the larger linguistic context and other factors. But as you practice recognizing and using them, you'll soon catch on to their nuances.

## Words & Phrases

### A. 接受 (to accept; to take on; to undertake)

接受 can be followed by an abstract noun such as 建議/建议 (suggestion), 意見/意见 (opinion), 領導/领导 (leadership), 好意 (goodwill), 批評/批评 (pīpíng, criticism), or a concrete noun or pronoun: 禮物/礼物 (gift), 他 (him).

- ① 張天明的好朋友李哲也來到中國了，他接受了天明的建議，到一家跨國公司來實習。  
张天明的好朋友李哲也来到中国了，他接受了天明的建议，到一家跨国公司来实习。  
(Zhang Tianming's good friend Li Zhe has also arrived in China. He had accepted Tianming's suggestion to intern at a multinational company.)
- ② 國際銷售部經理不願意接受總經理的領導。  
国际销售部经理不愿意接受总经理的领导。  
(The manager of the International Sales Department is unwilling to accept the general manager's leadership.)
- ③ 我不能接受你這麼貴的禮物。  
我不能接受你这么贵的礼物。  
(I can't accept such an expensive gift from you.)

### B. 而已 (and no more)

而已 occurs at the end of a descriptive statement in order to downplay the statement or the importance of the matter. Another phrase that can be used in place of 而已 is 罷了/罢了 (bà le).

- ① 不過是三流演員而已，不值一提。  
不过是三流演员而已，不值一提。  
(I'm just a third-rate actor and no more, not worth mentioning at all.)



- ② 我只是開玩笑而已，你不必生氣。  
我只是开玩笑而已，你不必生气。  
(I was just teasing. You don't need to get angry.)
- ③ 這件套裝質量不錯，才200塊而已，買了吧。  
这件套装质量不错，才200块而已，买了吧。  
(The suit is very good quality, and it's only Y200. Why don't you buy it?)
- ④ 這不過是一次小考而已，又不是期末考，你不用太難過。  
这不过是一次小考而已，又不是期末考，你不用太难过。  
(This is just a small quiz. It's not the final exam. There's no need to feel depressed.)

### C. 在...下 (under)

在...下 expresses conditions and appears before the verb or subject of a sentence.

- ① 在他的領導下，公司越辦越好，我哥哥還買了他們公司很多股票呢。  
在他的领导下，公司越办越好，我哥哥还买了他们公司很多股票呢。  
(Under his leadership the company is becoming better and better managed. My older brother has even bought a lot of the company's stock.)
- ② 在大家的幫助下，事情很快地做完了。  
在大家的帮助下，事情很快地做完了。  
(With everyone's help, the task was quickly completed.)
- ③ 雖然小明的中文基礎不太好，可是在老師的指導下，成績提高得很快。  
虽然小明的中文基础不太好，可是在老师的指导下，成绩提高得很快。  
(Although the foundation of Xiao Ming's Chinese isn't very good, with the teacher's guidance, his grade quickly improved.)

## D. 你說呢?/你说呢? (What do you say?; What do you think?)

你說呢?/你说呢? can be used to elicit an opinion, for example:

- ① 我這筆錢應該存在銀行，還是炒股？老王，你說呢？  
 我这笔钱应该存在银行，还是炒股？老王，你说呢？  
 (Should I deposit this money in the bank or use it for stock speculation? What do you say, Old Wang?)

- ② 李文：現在中國的外國人越來越多，你們在中國生活習慣嗎？  
 李文：现在中国的外国人越来越多，你们在中国生活习惯吗？  
 (Nowadays there are more and more foreigners in China. Are you used to living in China?)

麗莎：你說呢？(我當然習慣)

丽莎：你说呢？(我当然习惯)

(Lisa: What do you think? [Of course, I am.]

- ③ 妻子：今天是什麼日子，你怎麼做了這麼多菜？  
 妻子：今天是什么日子，你怎么做了这么多菜？  
 (Wife: What day is it today? How come you made so much food?)

丈夫：你說呢？

丈夫：你说呢？

(Husband: What do you think?)

妻子：噢，我想起來了，今天是我的生日！謝謝你！

妻子：噢，我想起来了，今天是我的生日！谢谢你！

(Wife: Oh, I remember now. Today's my birthday. Thank you!)



## Language Practice

### A. Planning a Party

Imagine you're orchestrating a huge wedding party in Shanghai, and you need to tell your assistants what they need to do and where things should go. To make sure they understand your Chinese, you're jotting down the possible instructions that you need to say in Chinese.

1. Open the windows, please.
2. Place the cake and the flowers on the table.
3. Move those chairs out of the room.
4. Move the piano into the room.
5. Don't paste the 囍 character upside down.
6. Tidy up the kitchen.
7. Turn off the lights before you go home.
8. Don't forget to give me back the key to the room.

Other useful sentences...

### B. It's No Big Deal

When you want to downplay the seriousness or importance of a situation, 而已 is a good word to use. Based on the clues given, practice with a partner.

EXAMPLE: doing yoga beautifully

A: 你做瑜伽做得真棒，肯定學了很長時間吧？

B: 看你說的，我只學了一年而已。

one year

A: 你做瑜伽做得真棒，肯定學了很長時間吧？

B: 看你說的，我只學了一年而已。

1. selling water heaters like hotcakes

twenty units

2. winning the championship

class champion

3. losing a lot of money from investing in the stock market

two hundred

4. building a tall building

ten stories high

### C. It's Party Time!

Imagine there's an exchange student from China in your class who is going back to China at the end of this semester. You and your classmates are throwing a party to bid farewell to her. Work with your classmates and

a. Name the guest of honor and decide the date, time, and location of the party. Use the information to create an invitation card.

為 (name of the guest of honor)

为 (name of the guest of honor)

\_\_\_\_\_ 的聚會

\_\_\_\_\_ 的聚会

時間/时间:

地點/地点:

b. Brainstorm fun activities for the party.

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c. Write a shopping list to prepare for the party based on the activities listed above.

	吃的	喝的	用的	玩的
Classmate #1				
Classmate #2				
Classmate #3				
Classmate #4				
Classmate #5				

...



d. Compose an email message to notify your class of what and whom the party is for, where and when it will take place, and who will be responsible for bringing what to the party. Don't forget to attach the invitation card you have made.



### D. Being a Newcomer

When meeting new colleagues or friends for the first time, in addition to stating your name and saying how happy you are to meet them, you probably need to request their help and advice as you get acquainted with your surroundings.

EXAMPLE: school

→ 我剛到學校來工作，對什麼都不熟悉/很陌生，請多關照。

我剛到學校來工作，對什麼都不熟悉/很陌生，請多關照。

1. company
2. factory
3. this city
4. this country

### E. What to Say?

When welcoming new friends or saying goodbye to old friends, what formal expressions would you say to mark the occasion?

接風/接风

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

餞行/钱行

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



## F. Foreigners in China

As Li Wen says, there are more and more foreigners working and studying in China. List some of their activities here.



學習中文/学习中文, \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



當家教/当家教, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the things above that you might do when you go to China. Based on your own situation, use either “不是…就是…”, “要麼…要麼…/要么…要么…” or “不僅…而且…/不仅…而且…” in your report to class.

我將來去中國…

我将来去中国…

## Pinyin Text

Xuěméi miànshì hòu, nà jiā gōngsī tōngzhī tā xià zhōu kāishī shàng bān. Xuěméi hé Kē Lín dōu hěn gāoxìng, tāmen juéding qǐng péngyou men dào Xuěméi zhù de dìfang lái jùhuì, qǐngzhù yí xià.

Zhāng Tiānmíng de hǎo péngyou Lǐ Zhé yě lái dào Zhōngguó le, tā jiēshòu le Tiānmíng de jiànyì, dào yí jiā kuàguó gōngsī lái shíxí. Jiéguǒ, qǐngzhù wǎnhuì yě chéng le wèi Lǐ Zhé jiēfēng de wǎnhuì.

Zhāng Tiānmíng hé Lìshā xuéqī jiéshù hòu hěn kuài jiù yào huí Měiguó le. Suǒyǐ zhè cì jùhuì yě chéng le gěi tāmen jiànxíng de wǎnhuì.

Lái de kèren chūle Tiānmíng, Lìshā, Lǐ Zhé wài, hái yǒu Lǐ Wén hé Mǎkè.

**Kē Lín qù chāoshì mǎi le hěn duō yǐnliào, língshí hé shuǐguǒ<sup>①</sup>.** Xuěméi zhǔnbèi le yí ge huǒguō, hái cóng fùjìn de yí jiā cānguǎn jiào le wàimài<sup>①</sup>.

Kē Lín: Jīntiān wǒmen dàjiā jù zài yìqǐ, shì wèile gěi Lǐ Zhé jiēfēng, gěi Tiānmíng hé Lìshā jiànxíng, yě qǐngzhù Xuěméi zhǎo dào gōngzuò.

Xuěméi: Duì, dàjiā bú yào kèqi, hǎo hǎo chī, hǎo hǎo wán.

Mǎkè: Xuěméi, gōngxǐ nǐ zhǎo dào le hǎo gōngzuò. Shénme shíhou shàng bān?

Xuěméi: Xià ge xīngqīyī, xīngqīwǔ jiù yào dào Ōuzhōu chū chāi, tuīxiāo tàiyáng néng rèshuǐqì.

Mǎkè: Tàiyángnéng rèshuǐqì? Tài hǎo le! Zuìjìn gēn huánbǎo hé jiénerg yǒu guānxi de lǜsè chǎnpǐn shìchǎng shàng dōu mài de hěn huǒ<sup>②</sup>.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Āi, Mǎkè, Lǐ Wén, nǐmen guò lai, wǒ lái jièshào yí xià, zhè shì wǒmen zài Měiguó de xiàoyǒu, Lǐ Zhé, gāng cóng Měiguó lái.

Lǐ Wén, Mǎkè: Huānyíng lái Běijīng.

Lǐ Zhé: Dàjiā hǎo! Qǐng duō guānzhào<sup>③</sup>.

Xuěméi: Lǐ Zhé, nǐ lái Běijīng nǎ jiā gōngsī shíxí?

Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ yǐjīng gàosu Tiānmíng le, jiù shì nǐ yào qù de nà ge gōngsī. **Tā méi bǎ zhè ge xiǎoxi gàosu nǐ?**<sup>④</sup> Nà tiān miànshì nǐ de shì wǒ gēge de hǎo péngyou.

Xuěméi: Zhēn de? Nà zánmen bú jiù shì tóngshì le ma? Tài hǎo le, yǐhòu zánmen kěyǐ hùxiāng bāngzhù, hùxiāng zhàogù.

Lǐ Zhé: Suǒyǐ wǒ shuō qǐng duō guānzhào ma.

Xuěméi: Hái bù zhīdào shéi guānzhào shéi ne.



- Lǐ Zhé: Mǎkè, nǐ lái Zhōngguó duō cháng shíjiān le?
- Mǎkè: Liù nián le.
- Lìshā: Mǎkè, nǐ zài Zhōngguó dōu zuò shénme gōngzuò?
- Mǎkè: Wǒ shì ge "zìyóu" zhíyè zhě<sup>④</sup>, dāng guo Yīngwén jiājiào, yǎn guo diànshìjù, hái pāi guo guǎnggào, yǒu shíhou yě gāo diǎnr fānyì.
- Lǐ Wén: Wǒ shuō zěnmē yǒu diǎnr miànshù ne, wǒ kàn guo nǐ yǎn de diànshìjù. Nǐ yǎn de hěn búcuò.
- Mǎkè: Búguò shì sān liú yǎnyuán éryǐ, bù zhí yì tí<sup>⑤</sup>.
- Lìshā: Kàn lai nǐ de gōngzuò jīhuì hěn duō, hěn máng a.
- Mǎkè: Bù yídìng, yǒude shíhou hěn máng, yǒude shíhou méi shì zuò. Shuō bái le<sup>⑥</sup>, shìjìshang shì gōngzuò yǒu diǎnr bù wěndìng. Búguò méi guānxi, shēnghuó méi wèntí. Zài zhèr, wǒ shēnghuó de hěn kuàilè, jiāo le hěn duō Zhōngguó péngyou.
- Kē Lín: Nánguài nǐ de Zhōngwén zhème hǎo.
- Xuěméi: Lǐ Zhé, nǐ gēge de péngyou zhēn bù jiǎndān a, zhème niánqīng jiù dāng shang zǒng jīnglǐ le.
- Lǐ Zhé: Tīngshuō tā bùjǐn dǒng xiāoshòu, yě shì ge yōuxiù de guǎnlǐ réncái. Zài tā de lǐngdǎo xià, gōngsī yuè bàn yuè hǎo.
- Lǐ Wén: Xiànzài zài Zhōngguó de wàiguó rén yuè lái yuè duō, nǐmen zài Zhōngguó shēnghuó xíguàn ma?
- Lìshā: Nǐ shuō ne? Wǒ zài nǐmen jiā, měitiān gēn nǐ fùmǔ dǎ tàijíquán, chī tāmen zuò de yòu hào chī, yòu jiànkāng de fàn cài, dōu bù xiǎng huí qu le.
- Tiānmíng: Wǒ gèng méi wèntí le.
- Kē Lín: Nǐ hái xiě bókè ma?
- Tiānmíng: Dāngrán. Zài zhèli, wǒ měi tiān dōu huì kàn dào, tīng dào xīnxian de shì, yǒngyuǎn yě xiě bù wán.
- Mǎkè: Wǒ jiù búyòng shuō le, bùrán<sup>⑦</sup> zěnmē huì zhù zhème jiǔ ne? Wǒ juéde zìjǐ yǐjīng rónggrù zhè ge shèhuì le.
- Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ běnlái hái pà zìjǐ shìyìng bù liǎo zhèr de shēnghuó. Tīng le nǐmen de huà, wǒ fàngxīn duō le.
- Lǐ Wén: Xiànzài wàiguó rén lái Zhōngguó fāzhǎn, Zhōngguó rén dào guówài xuéxí, gōngzuò, dàjiā de liánxi duō le, guānxi jìn le, shìjiè biàn xiǎo le.



Xuěméi: Lǐ Wén shuō de zhēn hǎo. Péngyou men, lái, dàjiā jǔ qǐ bēi lái, wèi wǒmen de yǒuyì gān bēi!

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wèi nǐmen zài Zhōngguó shìyè chénggōng gān bēi!

Kē Lín: Zhù Tiānmíng hé Lìshā yí lù píng'ān!

Lìshā: Zhù dàjiā shēntǐ jiànkāng!

Zhòng rén: Gān bēi!

## English Text

After Xuemei's interview, the company called her in to report for work next week. Xuemei and Ke Lin are both very happy. They decide to invite their friends for a get-together at Xuemei's place to celebrate.

Zhang Tianming's good friend Li Zhe has also come to China. He accepted Tianming's suggestion to intern at a multinational company. As a result, the celebration party has also become a welcoming party for Li Zhe.

Zhang Tianming and Lisa will soon return to America after the semester is over, so this gathering is also a farewell party for them.

The other guests, besides Tianming, Lisa, and Li Zhe, are Li Wen and Mark.

Ke Lin went to the supermarket and bought a lot of beverages, snacks, and fruit. Xuemei prepared a hotpot and ordered takeout from a nearby restaurant.

Ke Lin: Today we get together here to welcome Li Zhe and say goodbye to Tianming and Lisa, but also to celebrate Xuemei's finding a job.

Xuemei: That's right. Don't be shy. Have a lot of food and have fun.

Mark: Xuemei, congratulations on finding a great job. When do you start working?

Xuemei: Next Monday. Next Friday I'll be in Europe on a business trip promoting solar water heaters.

Mark: Solar water heaters? That's excellent! Lately, green products having to do with environmental protection and energy conservation have been selling like hotcakes.

Tianming: Hi, Mark, Li Wen, come over here. Let me introduce our schoolmate in the United States, Li Zhe, who has just arrived from America.

Li Zhe: Hello everyone! I [hope I can] count on your help and guidance [since I'm new here].



- Li Wen & Mark: Welcome to Beijing.
- Xuemei: Li Zhe, which company in Beijing will you be interning at?
- Li Zhe: I've told Tianming. It's the same company where you'll be working. He didn't tell you the news. The person who interviewed you the other day was my older brother's good friend.
- Xuemei: Really? Then won't that make us colleagues? That's great! We can help each other out.
- Li Zhe: That's why I said I'll be counting on your help.
- Xuemei: Who knows who'll be helping whom?
- Li Zhe: Mark, how long have you been in China?
- Mark: Six years.
- Lisa: Mark, what jobs have you had in China?
- Mark: I am a freelancer. I've been an English tutor. I've acted in TV dramas and commercials. Sometimes I also do some translating.
- Li Wen: No wonder you looked so familiar to me! I've seen your TV dramas. Your acting was quite good.
- Mark: I was just a third-rate actor, hardly worth mentioning at all.
- Lisa: It seems like there are many opportunities for work for you. You seem to be very busy.
- Mark: Not necessarily. Sometimes I'm very busy. But sometimes I don't have anything to do at all. To be frank, the work is not steady. But it doesn't matter. I can survive without a problem. I'm very happy here. I have made lots of Chinese friends.
- Ke Lin: No wonder your Chinese is so good.
- Xuemei: Li Zhe, your brother's friend is extraordinary, becoming a general manager at such a young age.
- Li Zhe: I hear that he not only understands sales but is also an excellent manager. Under his leadership, the company is getting stronger and stronger.
- Li Wen: Nowadays there are more and more foreign nationals in China. Are you used to life in China?
- Lisa: What do you think? I stay at your house. Every morning I practice tai chi with your parents and eat their delicious and healthy food every day. I don't even want to go back.
- Tianming: Even less of a problem for me.
- Ke Lin: Do you still update your blog?

- Tianming: Of course. Here, every day I see and hear something new. I have endless things to write about.
- Mark: It goes without saying for me, or I wouldn't have lived here for so long. I think I've become a part of society here.
- Li Zhe: I was worried that I wouldn't be able to adapt to life here. After listening to you, I feel much more at ease.
- Li Wen: Nowadays foreigners come to China for opportunities. Chinese people go abroad to study and work. We are in more frequent and closer contact with one another. The world is getting smaller.
- Xuemei: Li Wen put it well. Friends, let's raise our glasses and have a toast to our friendship!
- Tianming: To your successful careers in China!
- Ke Lin: To a safe journey for Tianming and Lisa.
- Lisa: To everyone's health!
- All: Cheers!

## 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
Welcome a visitor from afar at a welcoming party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bid someone farewell at a farewell party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask for guidance and help when joining a new community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>