

# 第八课 打工



# Income



收入  
shōurù

This job has good income.

这份工作有好的收入。

To provide; to support financially

pressure



供  
gōng



压力  
yāli

# 压力

## Pressure

1 有压力

When I feel pressure, I'll go jogging.



当我觉得有压力的时候，我会去跑步。

# 压力

## Pressure

2

压力很大

A lot of pressure

There are too many exams and homework, I feel a lot of pressure.



考试和作业太多，我觉得压力很大。

# 压力

## Pressure

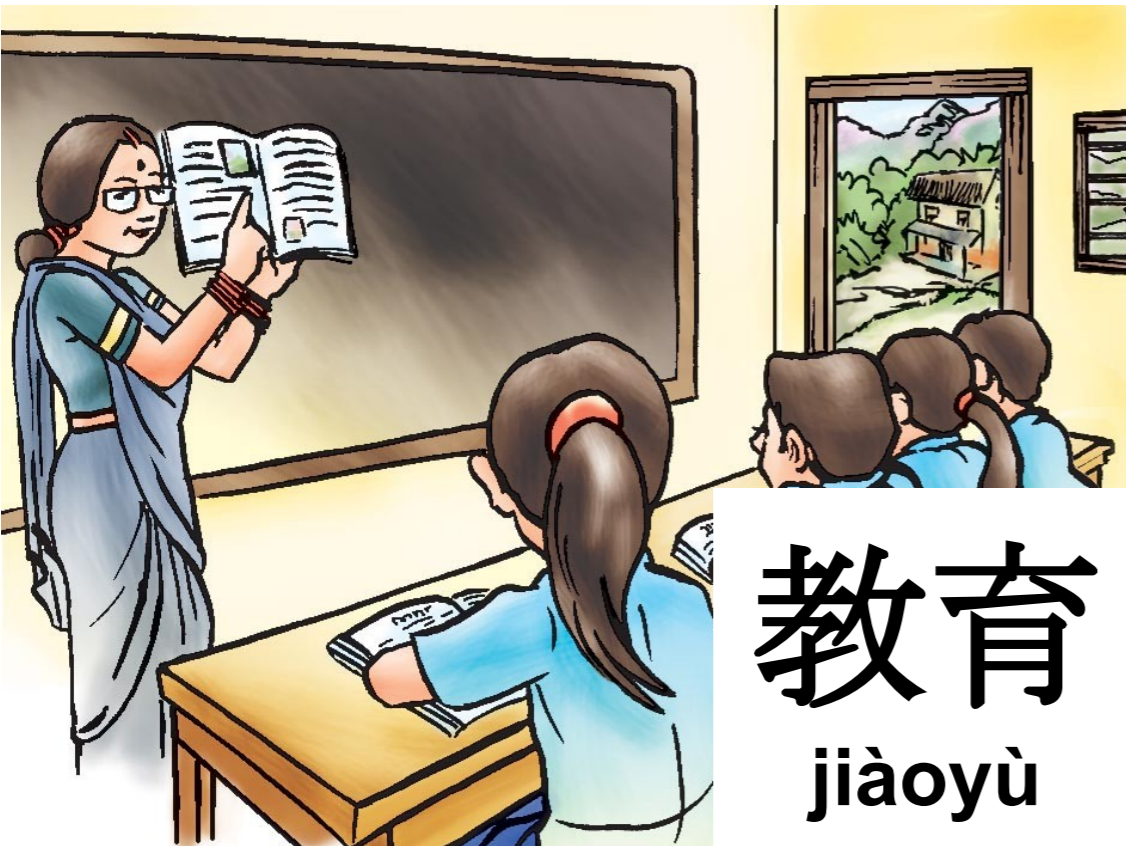
3 给...压力 has given...pressure

My mom **has given** me a lot of **pressure**.



我妈妈**给**我很大的**压力**。

**education**



**教育**  
jiàoyù

**good (written Chinese)**

**良好**  
liánghǎo

**To receive**

**受到**  
shòu dào

**influence; to influence**

**影响**  
yǐngxiǎng

# 受到

To receive      To suffer

Is often followed by **abstract nouns**

**S+受到+N/Adj.+abstract noun**

My older sister and I have received a good education.

**abstract noun**

我和我姐姐**受到**良好的**教育**。

He has received teacher's influence.

他**受到**老师的**影响**。

受到

To receive To suffer

Is often followed by **abstract nouns**

S+受到+N/Adj.+**abstract noun**

treatment

She has suffered a bad treatment.

对待

duìdài

她受到不好的对待。



**To give birth to; to be born**

生

shēng

**To save up**

存

cún

**continuously**

不断

búduàn

**adult**



大人

dàrén

Grammar

语法

# Directional complements suggesting result

direction

V

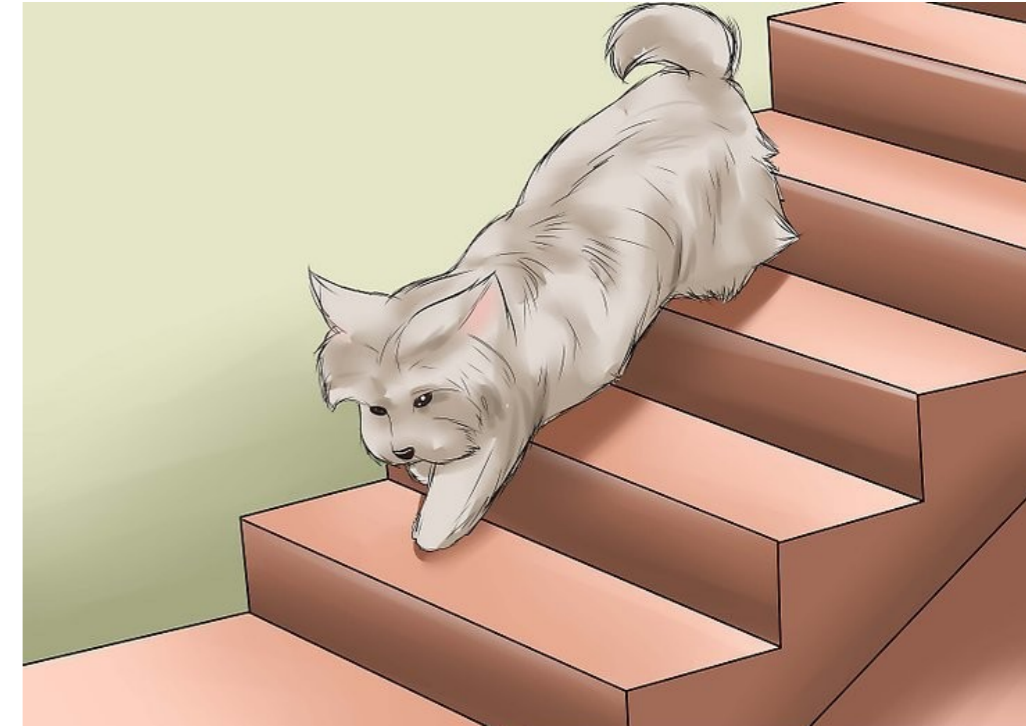
下来

1

Go down

Please go down

请走下来。



V

下来

2

Implies detachment or separation of one thing from another

Parents started to pay money as soon as children were born.

孩子一**生**下来，父母就开始付钱。

## Directional complements suggesting result

2

V

下来

Please turn out your sweater.

毛衣/脱/把/请/你的/下来。

请把你的毛衣脱下来。

2

V

下来

The paper has been tear out.

被/这张/撕/纸/下来。

这张纸被撕下来。

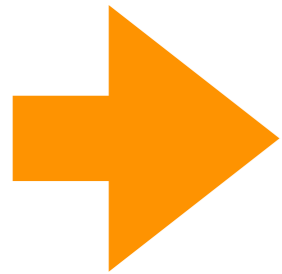
# Directional complements suggesting result

2

V

下来

下 and 来 can be separated



V

下...来

numeral+measure word+noun

Please tear out a paper from your book.

书上/从/请/下/你的/纸/撕/来/张/一

请从你的书上撕下一张纸来。

# Directional complements suggesting result

direction

V

出来

1

Go out

Please go out

请**走**出来。

V

出来

2



Signifies **the emergence of something from a hidden place into the open**  
or a change from having nothing to having something

# Directional complements suggesting result

Signifies the emergence of something from a hidden place into the open or a change from having nothing to having something

V 出来 ②

Please take out your notebook.

把 请把你的手机拿出来。



Have you come up with this question? (topic sentence)

你/问题/出来/吗/这个/了/想?

这个问题你想出来了吗?

# Directional complements suggesting result

Signifies the emergence of something from a hidden place into the open or a change from having nothing to having something

V

出来

2

出 and 来 can be separated

V

出...来

numeral+measure word+noun

Please write a sentence.

一/请/出/句子/写/来/个。

请写出一个句子来。



# Practice练习

想出来

省下来

说出来

看出来

你心情不好。<sup>看出来</sup>怎么了？有什么事儿，                    听听。说<sub>说出来</sub>

减轻父母的经济负担，我从学校宿舍搬回家住，把饭钱、住宿费都<sub>省下来</sub>

法是人                    的。...<sup>想出来</sup>对了，我们出版社正好在找英文翻译

B：是吗？那我明天就去申请。

To earn money

挣钱

zhèng qián



In order to pay tuition fee, I need to earn money.

为了付学费，我需要**挣钱**。

To lessen

减轻

jiǎnqīng

burden

负担

fùdān



# 减轻

## To lessen

is generally followed by an **abstract noun**

cut light

burden

**减轻** + ... **负担**

如果我也去挣钱就能**减轻**父母的经济**负担**。

pain

**减轻** + ... **疼痛**  
téngtòng



药  
yào

吃这些药就能**减轻**你的**疼痛**。



# 减轻

## To lessen

is generally followed by an **abstract noun**

cut light

Abstract  
noun

+

减轻

+

(很多、不少、一点儿)

Adverb of degree

不少/减轻/压力/她的/了。

她的压力减轻了不少。 她的压力减轻不少了。

After found the job, her pressure has been lessen a lot.

找到工作后，她的压力减轻了不少。

# 来

## Connecting two verb phrases

When 来 connects two verb phrases with the second phrase indicating a purpose.

来 “to” “in order to”

I should get a job to ease(lessen) my parents' burden.

我应该找一份工作来减轻父母的负担。



# 来

## Connecting two verb phrases

来 “to” “in order to”

A：你是怎么提高中文水平的？

看中国剧

提高汉语水平的

purpose



我是看中国剧来提高汉语水平的。

# 来

## Connecting two verb phrases

来 “to” “in order to”

给他过生日

purpose

我决定办一个派对



我决定办一个派对来给他过生日。

# 来

## Connecting two verb phrases

来 “to” “in order to”

我们应该**找**一间餐厅

**庆祝**这学期结束

purpose



To celebrate

# 庆祝

qìngzhù

我们应该**找**一间餐厅**来**庆祝这学期结束。



**To suit**

适合

(V)

**suitable**

合适

(Adj.)

**S+适合+O**

**合适+的+N**

**S1+适合+S2+V**

**Adverb of degree+合适**

**S+适合+V phrase**

适合

合适

This T-shirt **suit** to you.

这件T恤衫**适合**你。

The size, length and width of the jeans are all **suitable**.

这条牛仔裤的大小、长短、宽窄都很**合适**。

This jeans don't **suit** you. (S1+**适合**+S2+V)

这条裤子不**适合**你穿。

Today's weather is **good** to sleep.

今天的天气**适合**睡觉。

适合

or

合适

1. 小王喜欢查资料，这份研究工作适合他。
2. 你不爱跟小孩打交道，不适合当老师。
3. 这种家具适合家里用，放在办公室不合适。
4. 这条牛仔裤长短合适，样子、颜色也不错，很适合你。

To suit

适合

(V)

S1+适合+S2+V

S+适合+V phrase

造句

family (unit)



家庭

jiāting

To obtain; to gain

取得

qǔdé

We can gain some working experiences.

我们可以取得一些工作经验。

allowance



零用钱

língyòngqián

My mom give me allowance today.

我妈妈今天给我零用钱。

scholarship money

To hand over



奖学金

jiǎngxuéjīn

交

jiāo

把

Hand over your scholarship ! (V出来)

把你的奖学金交出来 !

government

政府

zhèngfǔ

LOAN



贷款

dàikuǎn

village



农村

nóngcun

wages

工资

gōngzī

The **wages** of this restaurant is very **low**.

这间餐厅的**工资**很低。

Grammar

语法



**N**

**V**

influence; to influence

影响

Don't **influence** she to make decision.

决定/她/别/做/影响

别**影响**她做决定。

The teacher **affect** his study.

这位老师**影响**他的学习

**N**

**V**

influence; to influence

影响

A对B有影响

**N**

喝太多咖啡



身体健康

喝太多咖啡对身体健康有影响。

N

V

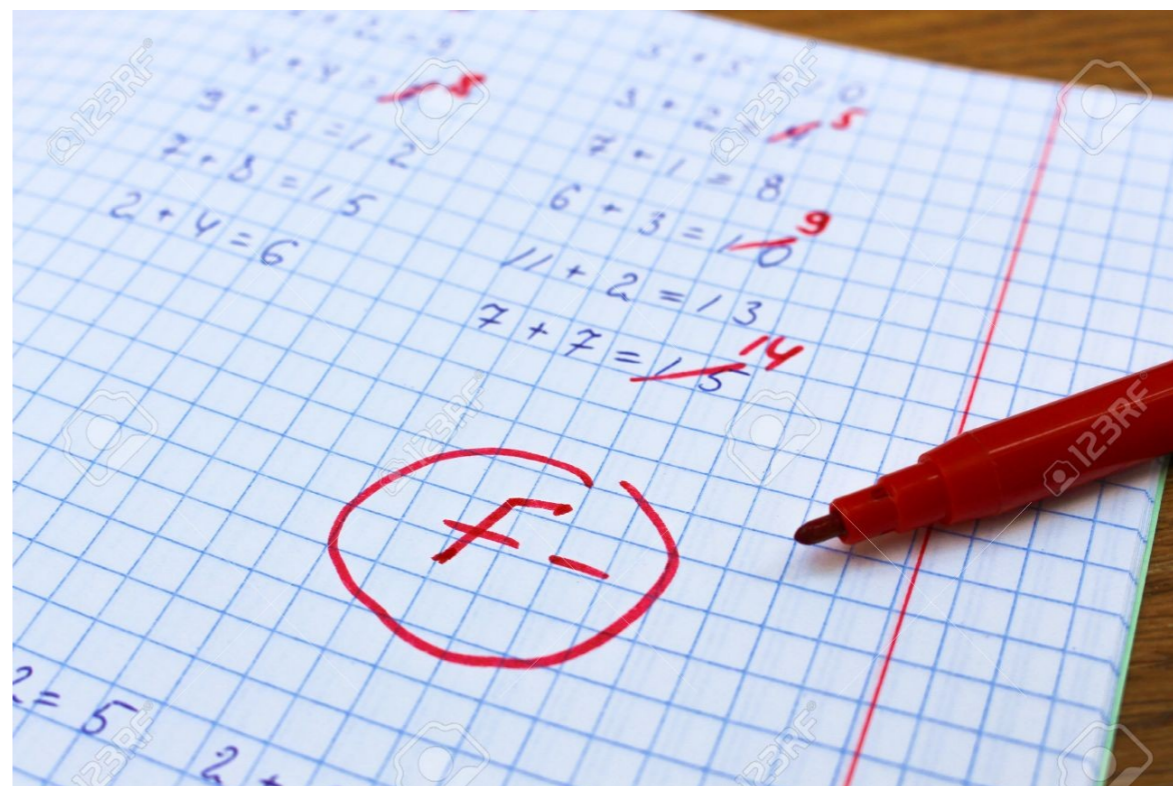
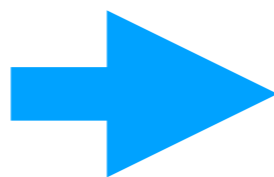
influence; to influence

影响

A对B有影响

不写作业

你的成绩



不写作业对你的成绩有影响。

N

V

influence; to influence

影响

A对B有...影响

(很好的、不好的、很大的)

听录音

学中文



听录音对学中文有很好的影响。

**N**  
influence; to influence

影响

A对B有...影响

(很好的、不好的、很大的)

熬夜追剧

眼睛

熬夜

áoyè

stayed up late



熬夜追剧对眼睛有不好的影响。

**N**  
influence; to influence

**V**

影响

A对B有...影响

(很好的、不好的、很大的)

去中国留学一年

找工作



去中国留学一年**对**将来找工作会有**很大的**影响。

# 影响

**A对B有...影响**

(很好的、不好的、很大的)

**请造句**

# 不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B  
either A or B

used to enumerate two predictable scenarios

**A**：你一般在家都做什么菜？

**B**：不一定，**不是做捷克菜就是做斯洛伐克菜。**





# 不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B  
either A or B

used to enumerate two predictable scenarios

He either goes to karaoke or watches movie on Sunday.



星期天他**不是**去**唱**卡拉OK**就是**去**看**电影。

# 不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B  
either A or B

used to enumerate two predictable scenarios

me here were either **teachers** or **professor**, none of the



昨天晚上来这里的**不是**老师**就是**教授，一个学生都没有。

N

N

# 不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B  
either A or B

used to enumerate two predictable scenarios

The students in our class either **smart** or **hard working**.



**smart**

**hard working**

我们班的同学不是很聪明就是很努力。

Adj.

Adj.

# 不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B  
either A or B

used to enumerate two predictable scenarios

recent weather is very strange, either too cold or too



最近的天气很奇怪，**不是**很冷**就是**很热。

不是A就是B

if it's not A, it's B

either A or B

请造句

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

**难道……吗？** Don't you think.....?

张天明住在台湾一年了

科林：天明，你知不知道台湾的捷运站里不能吃东西？

张天明：拜托！我都住在这里一年了，难道我会不知道这点儿小事吗？

我知道这点儿小事

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

难道...吗？

Don't you think.....?

你觉得会有人买这幅画吗？

declarative sentence

This picture is beautiful and cheap someone **must** buy it.

这幅画又漂亮又便宜肯定会有人买。

positive

rhetorical questions

This picture is beautiful and cheap, **don't you think** no one buy it?

这幅画又漂亮又便宜难道不会有人买**吗**？

negative

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

难道……吗？

Don't you think.....?

declarative sentence

This dish is oily and salty, everyone **don't like it.**

这道菜又油又咸，大家都**不喜欢。**

rhetorical questions

This dish is oily and salty, **don't you think** everyone **like it?**

这道菜又油又咸，**难道**大家都**喜欢吗**？



# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

难道……吗？

Don't you think.....?

declarative sentence

你又哭又叫，妈妈不会开心。

rhetorical questions

你又哭又叫，难道妈妈会开心吗？

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

难道.....吗？

Don't you think.....?

请造句

# 讨论 discuss

1. 你有打工吗？做什么打工？为什么你想(或不想)打工？
2. 你挣钱是为了什么？
3. 请谈谈一边上学一边打工对学习有什么影响？

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

怎么...呢?

How could...?

Will he come to the lesson?

他今天会来上课吗?

declarative sentence

He is sick, he won't come to the lesson.

他生病了不会来上课。



rhetorical questions

He is sick, how can he come to the lesson?

(a little bit emotion) 他生病了怎么会来上课呢?

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

怎么...呢？

How could...?

declarative sentence

他上课都在睡觉，不可能考一百分。

(change to opposite)

rhetorical questions

He always sleep in the lesson, how could he get 100.

他上课都在睡觉，怎么可能考一百分呢？

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

怎么...呢？

How could...?

他喜欢学中文，会来上中文课

(change to opposite)

他喜欢学中文，**怎么**不会来上中文课**呢**？

# Rhetorical Questions

Speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question

怎么...呢？

How could...?

He is too young, how could he drink alcohol?



他还那么小，怎么能喝酒呢？

# Rhetorical Questions

怎么...呢？

How could...?

请造句



**Tutor**



**家教**  
jiājiào

**To study**



**读书**  
dúshū

**borrow**



**借**  
jiè

**To dislike; to complain of**

**嫌**  
xián

not tasty

owe

欠

qiàn

难吃

nánchī



银行

yínháng

He owes the bank a lot of money.

他欠银行很多钱。

**thing; matter**

事情

shìqing

**Well-behave(talk to children)**

乖

guāi

Adverb

可

In spoken Chinese

可 (kě) can be used to intensify an adjective, or to add emphasis

Add 可 doesn't change meaning of the sentence

**S + 可 + V / Adj.**

(usually with 不/没/别)

Adverb

可

S+可+ V / Adj.

(with不or 没)

Not me! I would **never be able** to do a thing like that.

我/不/出/可/的/做/事情/这样/我/不是！

DEFINITELY



不是我！我可做不出这样的事情。

Adverb

可

S+可+ V / Adj.

(with不or 没)

情境：你做错事，老师要你站起来，但是你坐下来了。

老师：I didn't say you can sit down!



我可没说你可以坐下！

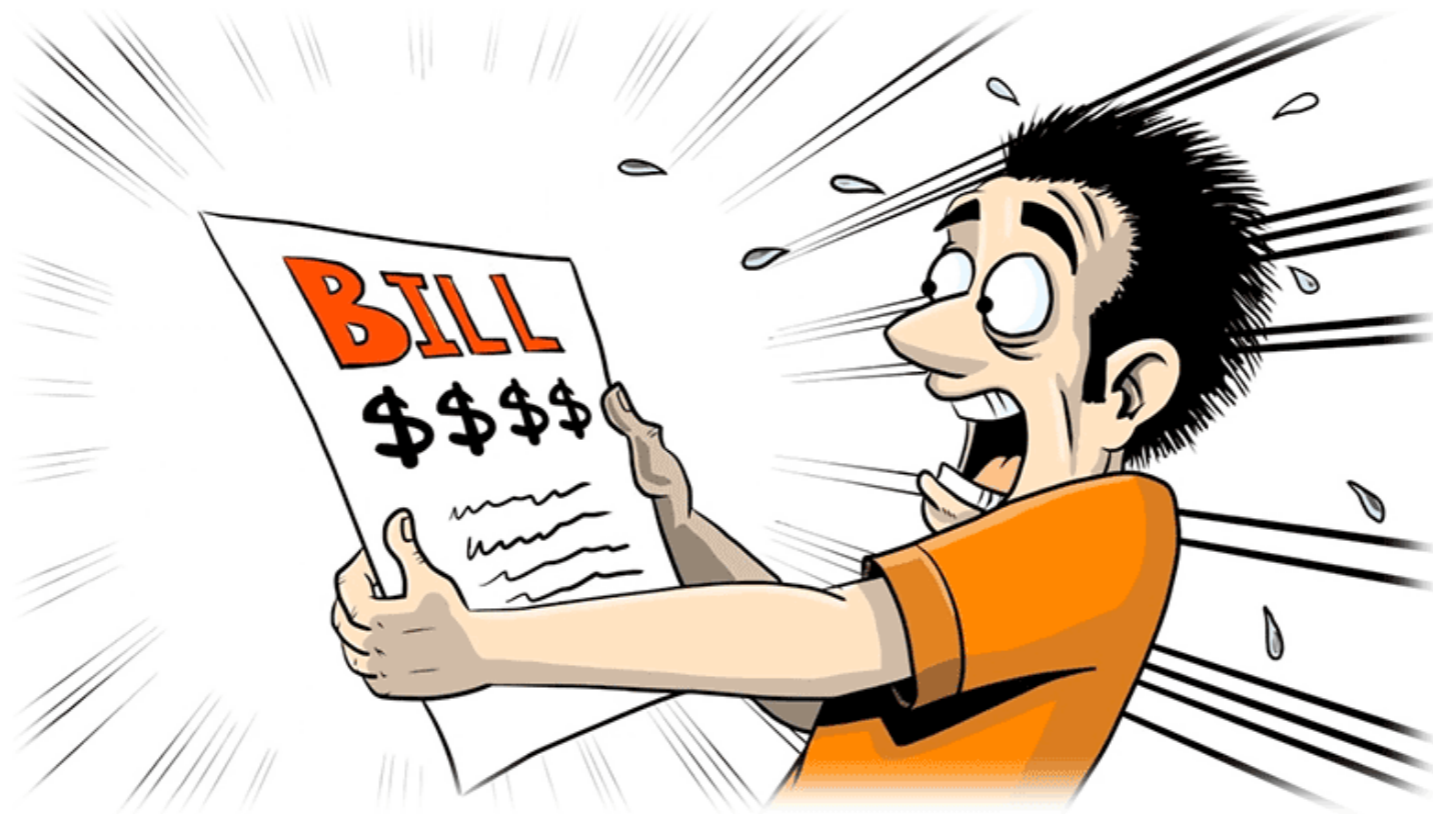
Adverb

可

S+可+ V / Adj.

(with不or 没)

The price is too high, I'm not able to pay.



价钱这么高！我可付不起。

Adverb

可

S+可+V/Adj.

Sometimes without negative words

A : 听说你交女朋友了。她漂亮吗？



Of course! She is pretty,  
and also very smart!

B : 当然！她**可漂亮**了,而且还很聪明。



Adverb

可

**S+可+V/Adj.**

**Sometimes without negative words**

**你家的猫聪明吗？**



**My cat is smart!  
He can sing and dance.**

**我家的猫可聪明了！牠会唱歌还会跳舞。**

Adverb

可

In spoken Chinese

**S + 可 + V / Adj.**

(usually with 不/没/别)

**请造句**

# 说到

## speaking of

To expand on a topic already mentioned, we can say **说到**

A : 昨天晚上我借我男朋友两百块钱。

B : **说到**钱，上次我欠你多少钱？



# 说到

speaking of

To expand on a topic already mentioned, we can say **说到**

A : 昨天我在派对上遇到王朋了。

B : speaking of 王朋 听说他交新女友了





# 说到

## speaking of

To expand on a topic already mentioned, we can say 说到

A：我昨天都在写作业，结果一整晚没睡。

B：speaking of 写作业\_\_\_\_\_



# 说到

## speaking of

To expand on a topic already mentioned, we can say 说到

A : 圣诞节我要和我的朋友去喝啤酒。

B : speaking of 圣诞节 \_\_\_\_\_

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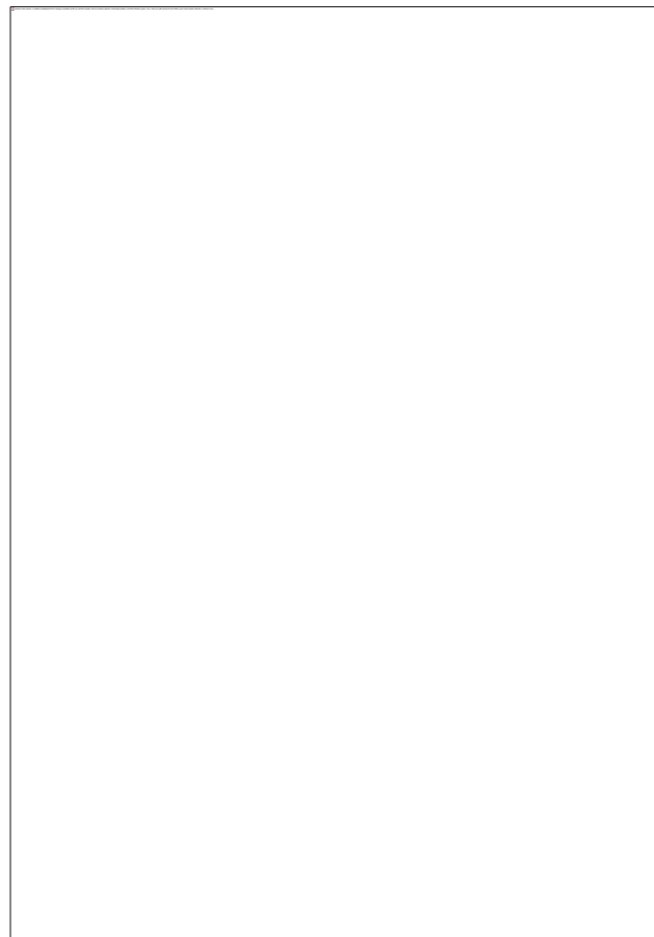
To dislike

嫌

V

S+嫌+something bad

他嫌昨天的晚餐太难吃了。





To dislike

嫌

V

S+嫌+something bad

I dislike the bag

Too old

So I don't want to buy



我嫌这个包包太旧了，所以我不想买。

To dislike

嫌

V

S+嫌+something bad

She dislike food of Macdonald Too oil So she's not often to eat



她嫌麦当劳的食物太油了，所以她不常吃。

To dislike

嫌

V

S+嫌+something bad

He dislike dormitory Too noisy So he plan to move out



他嫌宿舍太吵了，所以他打算搬出去。

To dislike

嫌

V

S+嫌+something bad

造句

多

**How...it is** (spoken Chinese)

**Adverb**

**多** expresses a high level of intensity, an exaggeration, or emphasis.  
**This type of sentence often ends with the particle 呀 or 啊**

父母挣钱不容易。

父母挣钱**多**不容易**啊**！



**How...it is** (spoken Chinese)

**Adverb**

**多** expresses a high level of intensity, an exaggeration, or emphasis

**How easy** the grammar is!

这个语法**多**容易**啊**！

多

How...it is (spoken Chinese)

Adverb

多 expresses a high level of intensity, an exaggeration, or cha

Every day my brother takes a taxi to school. **How extravagant!**

弟弟



弟弟每天坐出租车去学校。多浪费啊！



**How...it is** (spoken Chinese)

**Adverb**

**多** expresses a high level of intensity, an exaggeration, or emphasis.

**Look! How beautiful** the dress is! I wanna but it.

你看！那件裙子**多**漂亮呀！我想买一件。



(spoken Chinese)

Adverb

How...it is



**多** expresses a high level of intensity, an exaggeration, or cha

造句