

第二課 第二課
宿舍 宿舍



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Name basic pieces of furniture in a house;
2. Describe your living quarters;
3. Comment on someone's living quarters;
4. Disagree tactfully.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Do student dormitories and apartments usually come furnished or unfurnished?
- What facilities and services do student dormitories offer?
- Are student dormitories usually air-conditioned?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I live in a student dormitory.
2. The student dormitories on my campus have great amenities.

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 text preceding the conversation about?



張天明宿舍的房間不太大，住兩個人。他的同屋^①已經來了。房間裏傢具不多，靠窗戶擺著兩張書桌，每張桌子的前邊有一把椅子。書桌的旁邊是床^①，床上有被子^②和毯子。床前有兩個衣櫃，櫃子裏掛著一些衣服。門旁邊放著兩個書架，書架還是空的。


LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Another word for “roommate” is 室友 (shìyǒu, literally, “friend who shares a room”).



- 3. I eat at the student cafeteria.
- 4. The food served in the student cafeteria is good.

2. Where does the conversation take place?
3. What is the one concern that both people share?
4. Will the two meet again soon? Why or why not?

 张天明宿舍的房间不太大，住两个人。他的同屋^①已经来了。房间里家具不多，靠窗户摆着两张书桌，每张桌子的前边有一把椅子。书桌的旁边是床^①，床上有被子^②和毯子。床前有两个衣柜，柜子里挂着一些衣服。门旁边放着两个书架，书架还是空的。

^② In northern spoken Chinese, the word for a quilt is 被 instead of 被子.

張天明：真^②熱，房間裏怎麼沒有空調^③？

柯林：這棟樓比較^③舊，我大一^④的時候在這兒住過。

張天明：衛生間也比較小。住在這兒恐怕很不方便吧？

柯林：不，這兒很方便。學生餐廳^⑤就在樓下，餐廳旁邊有一個小商店，賣日用品和文具。教室離這兒不遠，走路差不多五、六分鐘。

張天明：洗衣服方便嗎？

柯林：方便得很^④。這層樓有三台洗衣機和三台烘乾機。

張天明：這兒吵不吵？

柯林：不吵，這兒離大馬路很遠，很安靜。

張天明：聽說學校餐廳的飯一般都不太好。這兒的呢？

柯林：你說對了，餐廳的飯真的^②不怎麼樣。

張天明：真的？那怎麼辦？

柯林：你別着急。附近有很多飯館兒，還有一家中國餐館兒呢。

張天明：我覺得美國的中國餐館兒，好吃的不多。

柯林：那也不見得。附近那家中國餐館兒的菜就很地道。我和我的女朋友常去。

張天明：真的嗎？那麼^⑤過幾天你帶我去那兒看看，好嗎？

柯林：好，沒問題。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ③ 空調/空调 is short for 空氣調節器/空气调节器 (kōngqì tiáojié qì, air control or air adjustment machine), although the long term is almost never used. It can have a dual heating and cooling function whereas a 冷氣機/冷气机 (lěngqì jī) by definition has only a cooling function. In Taiwan, 空調/空调 is called 冷氣/冷气.

张天明: 真^②热! 房间里怎么没有空调^③?

柯林: 这栋楼比较^③旧, 我大一^④的时候在这儿住过。

张天明: 卫生间也比较小。住在这儿恐怕很不方便吧?

柯林: 不, 这儿很方便。学生餐厅^⑤就在楼下, 餐厅旁边有一个小商店, 卖日用品和文具。教室离这儿不远, 走路差不多五、六分钟。

张天明: 洗衣服方便吗?

柯林: 方便得很^④。这层楼有三台洗衣机和三台烘干机。

张天明: 这儿吵不吵?

柯林: 不吵, 这儿离大马路很远, 很安静。

张天明: 听说学校餐厅的饭一般都不太好。这儿的呢?

柯林: 你说对了, 餐厅的饭真的^②不怎么样。

张天明: 真的? 那怎么办?

柯林: 你别着急。附近有很多饭馆儿, 还有一家中国餐馆儿呢。

张天明: 我觉得美国的中国餐馆儿, 好吃的不多。

柯林: 那也不见得。附近那家中国餐馆儿的菜就很地道。我和我的女朋友常去。

张天明: 真的吗? 那么^⑤过几天你带我去那儿看看, 好吗?

柯林: 好, 没问题。

④ Both 我是大學一年級的學生/我是大学一年级的学生 and 我大一 mean “I am a first-year college student.”

⑤ The word 餐廳/餐厅 can mean either a cafeteria, i.e., a company or school cafeteria, or a small independent restaurant. Canteens in China are 食堂 (shítáng), which are generally not open to the general public. They are often subsidized by schools or companies to exclusively serve their respective students or employees, and may take meal cards instead of cash.

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the furniture in Zhang Tianming's room.
2. Describe Zhang Tianming's room.



床上有枕頭 (zhěntou) 和被子。◦
床上有枕头 (zhěntou) 和被子。◦

3. List the facilities and amenities that Zhang Tianming's dormitory has.
4. Recap what Zhang Tianming likes and doesn't like about his dormitory.



這個房間有什麼？書架是空的嗎？
这个房间有什么？书架是空的吗？



VOCABULARY

1.	同屋		tóngwū	n	roommate
2.	擺	摆	bǎi	v	to put; to place
3.	被子		bèizi	n	comforter; quilt
4.	毯子		tǎnzi	n	blanket
5.	衣櫃	衣柜	yīguì	n	wardrobe
6.	櫃子	柜子	guizi	n	cabinet; cupboard
7.	掛	挂	guà	v	to hang; to hang up
8.	門	门	mén	n	door
9.	空		kōng	adj	empty
10.	空調	空调	kōngtiáo	n	air conditioning
11.	棟	栋	dòng	m	(measure word for buildings)
12.	舊	旧	jiù	adj	(of things) old
13.	恐怕		kǒngpà	adv	I'm afraid that; I think perhaps; probably
14.	日用品		rìyòngpǐn	n	daily necessities
15.	文具		wénjù	n	stationery; writing supplies
16.	洗		xǐ	v	to wash
17.	層	层	céng	m	(measure word for stories of a building)
18.	台		tái	m	(measure word for machines)
19.	洗衣機	洗衣机	xǐyījī	n	washing machine
20.	烘乾機	烘干机	hōnggānjī	n	(clothes) dryer
21.	馬路	马路	mǎlù	n	road
22.	一般		yìbān	adv	generally

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 23. 真的 | zhēn de | really; truly |
| 24. 着急 | zháojí | v to worry |
| 25. 餐館兒 餐館儿 | cānguǎnr | n restaurant |
| 26. 地道 | dìdao | adj authentic; genuine; pure |
| 27. 過幾天 过几天 | guò jǐ tiān | in a few days |

Enlarged Characters

窗 擺 櫃 舊 餐 廳
窗 擺 柜 旧 餐 厅



什麼時候可以洗衣服?
什么时候可以洗衣服?



學生在學生餐廳吃飯。
学生在学生餐厅吃饭。

Culture Highlights

- 1 Chinese graduate students have many more housing options than undergraduates. Besides campus housing, graduate students can also rent apartments off campus. Married and part-time graduate students can live at home.
- 2 Chinese universities' accommodations for international students 留學生/留學生 (liúxuéshēng) vary. Typically, international students live in designated buildings. Some share a communal bathroom, but most have private bathrooms. In general, amenities are comparable to what students may be accustomed to at home. Both single rooms and double rooms are available. In some programs, international students can share a room with a Chinese roommate. Each floor has a laundry room with clotheslines and drying racks; dryers are not common. Neither are communal kitchens. Internet access is often available for a fee. Universities with a sizeable international student population tend to have many stores and restaurants that cater to them. Food is relatively inexpensive and variety endless in big cities such as Beijing and Shanghai.



兩台洗衣機，沒有烘乾機。
两台洗衣机，没有烘干机。

Grammar

1. Existential Sentences

The word order of an existential sentence is somewhat different from that of a typical Chinese sentence. The structure of an existential sentence is as follows:

place word/phrase + verb + (了 or 著/着) + numeral + measure word + noun

Existential sentences indicate that something exists at a certain place.

- ① 桌子上放著一本書。
桌子上放着一本书。
(There is a book lying on the desk.)



- ② 床前有一把椅子。
(There is a chair in front of the bed.)



- ③ 書桌的旁邊是衣櫃。
书桌的旁边是衣柜。
(Next to the desk there is a wardrobe.)

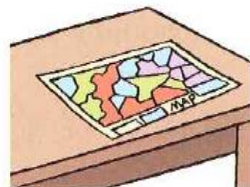


There are three kinds of verbs in existential sentences: 有, 是, and verbs signifying bodily actions such as 站, 坐, 躺, 拿, 放, and 擺/摆.

- ④ 教室裏有一些學生。
教室里有一些学生。
(There are some students in the classroom.)



- ⑤ 桌子上是一張地圖。
桌子上是一张地图。
(On the desk is a map.)



- ⑥ 書架上擺著三張照片。
书架上摆着三张照片。
(There are three photos on the bookshelf.)



- 7 那個男孩子手裏拿了一個小飛機。
那个男孩子手里拿了一个小飞机。
(That boy is holding a model plane in his hand.)



Existential sentences are used to describe someone's appearance or the surroundings of a place.

- 8 床上坐著一個人。
床上坐著一個人。
(Someone is sitting on the bed.)



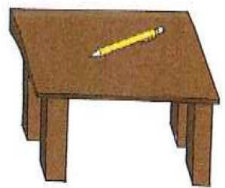
When denoting existence, 有 and 是 differ from each other in that 是 suggests that there is only one, or one type of, object or person at a particular place, whereas 有 can refer to multiple objects or types of objects/people. Compare:

- 9 桌子上有一枝筆，一份報和一些紙。
桌子上有一枝筆，一份報和一些紙。
(There's a pen, a newspaper, and some paper on the desk.)
[There may be other items on the desk as well.]



- 10 A: 你看，桌子上放著什麼？
你看，桌子上放著什麼？
(Look, what's on the table?)

- B: 桌子上是一枝筆。
桌子上是一枝筆。
(A pen is on the table.)
[There's nothing else on the table.]



- 11 這個時候從前邊走來一個人，他身上穿著一件白襯衫，手裏拿著一條紅毯子。
这个时候从前边走来一个人，他身上穿著一件白襯衫，手裏拿著一條紅毯子。
(At that moment a man walked over from the front. He was wearing a white shirt and carrying a red blanket in his hand.)





- 12 我住的地方非常漂亮，也非常安靜。房子前邊有很多花，房子後邊是一個小山，山上有很多樹。左邊有一個小公園，右邊有一條小路，從那條小路可以去學校。
- 我住的地方非常漂亮，也非常安靜。房子前邊有很多花，房子後邊是一個小山，山上有很多樹。左邊有一個小公園，右邊有一條小路，從那條小路可以去學校。
- (The place where I live is very pretty and very quiet. There are many flowers in front of the house. Behind the house is a small hill, and on this hill there are many trees. To the left is a small park, and to the right is a small road from which I can go to the school.)

2. Adverb 真

真 is used to convey an affirmative, exclamatory tone of voice. It is used before adjectives and before verbs that denote thoughts or feelings.

- 1 今天真冷，穿三件毛衣都不行。
今天真冷，穿三件毛衣都不行。
(It's really cold today. You could be wearing three sweaters, and you would still be cold.)
- 2 這條褲子樣子真好，我想給哥哥買一條。
这条裤子样子真好，我想给哥哥买一条。
(This pair of pants looks great. I am thinking about getting a pair for my older brother.)

- ③ 我們老師給的功課真多，我做了三個鐘頭了還沒做完。
 我们老师给的功课真多，我做了三个钟头了还没做完。
 (My teacher really assigned a lot of homework. I've been at it for three hours, and I still haven't finished it.)
- ④ 這台烘乾機真吵，你應該買一台新的。
 这台烘干机真吵，你应该买一台新的。
 (This dryer is really noisy. You should get a new one.)

Like 很, 非常, and 特别, 真 also suggests an extreme degree. However, it appears in exclamatory sentences. It is used to indicate an emphatic tone of voice, rather than to provide new information. Therefore, avoid using 真 in ordinary descriptive sentences, e.g.,

- ⑤ A: 小張，你看天氣預報了嗎？明天的天氣怎麼樣？
 小张，你看天气预报了吗？明天的天气怎么样？
 (Little Zhang, did you watch the weather forecast? What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?)
- B: 天氣預報說明天會下雪，很冷。
 天气预报说明天会下雪，很冷。
 (According to the weather forecast, it's going to snow tomorrow. It'll be very cold.)

Compared to

天氣預報說明天會下雪，*真冷。
 天气预报说明天会下雪，*真冷。

真 can sometimes mean “truly, honestly.” When used in this way, it is often followed by the particle 的.

- ⑥ 這碗酸辣湯真的又酸又辣。
 这碗酸辣汤真的又酸又辣。
 (This bowl of hot and sour soup is truly hot and sour.)

- 7 A: 學校的宿舍真的太貴了，我想搬到校外去住。◦
 学校的宿舍真的太贵了，我想搬到校外去住。◦
 (It's really too expensive to live in the dorm. I plan to move off campus.)

- B: 校外没有校内方便，你真的想搬出去嗎？
 校外没有校内方便，你真的想搬出去吗？
 (Living off campus is not as convenient as living on campus. Do you honestly want to move out?)

3. 比較/比较

The word 比較/比较 (relatively, comparatively, rather) is not used to make explicit comparisons such as “A is more/less than B” where the terms of comparison are clearly articulated, but rather to make general statements about a *relative* degree or extent.

- 1 這把椅子比較貴，你別買了。◦
 这把椅子比较贵，你別买了。◦
 (This chair is rather expensive. Don't buy it.)
- 2 今天比較冷，你多穿點衣服吧。◦
 今天比较冷，你多穿点衣服吧。◦
 (It's pretty cold today. You'd better put on more clothes.)
- 3 A: 你喜歡什麼運動？
 你喜欢什么运动？
 (What kind of sports do you like?)
- B: 我比較喜歡打網球。◦
 我比较喜欢打网球。◦
 ([Generally speaking,] I prefer playing tennis.)

- ④ A: 聽說你這兩天不太舒服，今天覺得怎麼樣？
听说你这两天不太舒服，今天觉得怎么样？
(I heard that you were sick the last couple of days. How are you feeling today?)

B: 好一點兒了。○
好一点儿了。○
(A bit better.)

Because B's condition now is specifically being compared to that of "the last couple of days," it's incorrect to say in this context

* 比較好。○

* 比较好。○

- ⑤ 我很高，我哥哥更高。○
(I'm very tall. My older brother is even taller.)

It's incorrect to say

* 我很高，我哥哥比較高。○

* 我很高，我哥哥比较高。○

4. 得很

得很 can be used after adjectives and certain verbs that denote thoughts or feelings to suggest an extreme extent. For instance, 冷得很 suggests a much more intense degree of cold than 很冷.

- ① 學校剛開學，大家都忙得很。○
学校刚开学，大家都忙得很。○
(School just started. Everyone has been extremely busy.)
- ② 今天搬進宿舍的新生多得很，我們明天再搬吧。○
今天搬进宿舍的新生多得很，我们明天再搬吧。○
(There are way too many freshmen moving into the dorm today. Let's move tomorrow.)

- ③ 我們的宿舍安靜得很，大家都很喜欢。
我们的宿舍安静得很，大家都很喜欢。
(Our dorms are very quiet. Everyone likes them a lot.)

- ④ 來學校一個多星期了，張天明想家得很。
来学校一个多星期了，张天明想家得很。
(It has been over a week since Zhang Tianming arrived on campus. He is really homesick.)

5. 那(麼)/那(么)

那(麼)/那(么) connects two sentences. The second sentence is a conclusion or judgment that derives from the preceding sentence. 那麼/那么 can be abbreviated as 那.

- ① A: 晚上去買洗衣機，好嗎？
晚上去买洗衣机，好吗？
(Let's go shopping for a washing machine tonight, OK?)

- B: 可是今天晚上我没有空兒。
可是今天晚上我没有空儿。
(But I don't have time tonight.)

- A: 那(麼)就明天吧。
那(么)就明天吧。
(Tomorrow then.)

- B: 好吧。
(OK.)

- ② A: 媽媽，我不想當醫生。
妈妈，我不想当医生。
(Mom, I don't want to be a doctor.)

B: 那(麼)學電腦怎麼樣?

那(么)学电脑怎么样?

(Then how about studying computer science?)

A: 我也沒興趣。

我也没兴趣。

(I'm not interested in that, either.)

B: 那就什麼都不學，在家裏做飯、洗衣服吧。

那就什么都不学，在家里做饭、洗衣服吧。

(Then don't study anything. Stay home, cook and do laundry.)

A: 媽，看您說的!

妈，看您说的!

(Mom, listen to you!)

6. Conjunctions

Conjunctions are often omitted in spoken Chinese, e.g.,

① 張天明: 真熱! 房間裏怎麼沒有空調?

张天明: 真热! 房间里怎么没有空调?

(Zhang Tianming: It's so hot! How come there's no air conditioning in this room?)

柯林: (因為)這棟樓比較舊...

柯林: (因为)这栋楼比较旧...

(Ke Lin: [Because] this building is relatively old...)

② 張天明: 這兒吵不吵?

张天明: 这儿吵不吵?

(Zhang Tianming: Is it noisy here?)

柯林: 不吵, (因為) 這兒離大馬路很遠, (所以) 很安靜。

柯林: 不吵, (因为) 这儿离大马路很远, (所以) 很安静。

(Ke Lin: No, it's not noisy here. [Because] it's far from the major roads, [that's why] it's very quiet here.)



架子上有什麼?

架子上有什么?

Words & Phrases

A. 恐怕 (I'm afraid; I think perhaps)

The adverb 恐怕 is used to express the speaker's assessment of or concern about a particular situation.

① 下雨了, 恐怕我們不能打球了。

下雨了, 恐怕我们不能打球了。

(It's raining. I'm afraid we can't play ball.)

- ② 十一點了，現在給他打電話恐怕太晚了。
 十一点了，现在给他打电话恐怕太晚了。
 (It's eleven o'clock already. I'm afraid it's too late to call him now.)
- ③ 這兒沒空調，恐怕夏天很熱吧？
 这儿没空调，恐怕夏天很热吧？
 (There's no air conditioning here. It's probably very hot in the summer, isn't it?)
- ④ 窗戶外有一條馬路，這兒恐怕很吵吧？
 窗户外有一条马路，这儿恐怕很吵吧？
 (There's a street outside the window. It must be very noisy here, right?)

We do not usually say 我恐怕. For instance, we do not normally say 我恐怕他不能去. If someone says 我恐怕不能去了, what he or she really means is, (我)恐怕我不能去了 (I'm afraid I won't be able to go). We can also say 他恐怕不能去了 meaning (我)恐怕他不能去了 (I'm afraid he won't be able to go). In other words, the implied subject is 我. In 他恐怕不能去了, 他 functions as the topic of the sentence.

B. 差不多 (about; roughly)

差不多 means “roughly” or “approximately,” and can be used as an adverbial.

- ① 我跟姐姐差不多高。 [adverbial]
 (I'm about the same height as my older sister.)
- ② 教室離這兒不遠，走路差不多五、六分鐘。 [adverbial]
 教室离这儿不远，走路差不多五、六分钟。
 (The classroom isn't far from here. It's about a five or six-minute walk.)
- ③ A: 你同屋的書架上一共有幾本書？
 你同屋的书架上一共有几本书？
 (How many books are on your roommate's bookshelves?)
- B: 差不多有一百本。 [adverbial]
 (About a hundred.)

- ④ 電影兩點開始，現在差不多一點半了，快走吧。 [adverbial]
 电影两点开始，现在差不多一点半了，快走吧。
 (The film starts at 2:00. It's almost 1:30. We'd better go now.)

- ⑤ A: 你多長時間給你母親打一次電話？
 你多长时间给你母亲打一次电话？
 (How often do you call your mom?)

- B: 我差不多一個星期打一次。 [adverbial]
 我差不多一个星期打一次。
 (About once a week.)

差不多 can also be an adjective, meaning “almost the same.” In this sense, it can be used as a predicate.

- ⑥ A: 你弟弟長得什麼樣？
 你弟弟长得怎么样？
 (What does your younger brother look like?)

- B: 跟我差不多，好多人看見我常常叫他的名字。 [predicate]
 跟我差不多，好多人看见我常常叫他的名字。
 (Very much like me. Many people call me by his name when they see me.)

- ⑦ 今天的天氣跟昨天差不多，不冷不熱，很舒服。 [predicate]
 今天的天气跟昨天差不多，不冷不热，很舒服。
 (Today's weather is very similar to yesterday's—not too cold, not too hot, very comfortable.)

C. 吵 (noisy; to quarrel)

吵 can be used as an adjective, meaning the opposite of “quiet.”

- ① 外邊很吵，我不能看書。 [adjective]
 外边很吵，我不能看书。
 (It's very noisy out. I can't read.)

- ② 這兒很安靜，一點兒也不吵。 [adjective]
 这儿很安静，一点儿也不吵。
 (It's very quiet here. Not at all noisy.)

吵 can also be used as a verb meaning “to quarrel.”

- ③ 他們兩個人不知道為什麼，吵起來了。 [verb]
 他们两个人不知道为什么，吵起来了。
 (The two of them started to quarrel. I don't know why.)
- ④ 別吵了！有什麼問題，好好說。 [verb]
 别吵了！有什么问题，好好说。
 (Stop quarreling. If there's a problem, talk it out.)

D. 安靜/安静 (quiet)

安靜/安静 is an adjective. It can be used as a predicate or attributive.

- ① 我們的宿舍很安靜。 [predicate]
 我们的宿舍很安静。
 (Our dorms are quiet.)
- ② 這兒安靜得很，我們就在這兒坐一下吧。 [predicate]
 这儿安静得很，我们就在这儿坐一下吧。
 (It's very quiet here. Let's sit here for a while.)
- ③ 安靜點兒，弟弟在睡覺。 [predicate]
 安静点儿，弟弟在睡觉。
 (Be quiet. Our younger brother is sleeping.)
- ④ 我們找一個安靜的地方聊聊，好嗎？ [attributive]
 我们找一个安静的地方聊聊，好吗？
 (Let's find a quiet place to talk, OK?)



What does the sign ask people to do?

E. 一般 (generally speaking)

This is an adjective, often used as an adverbial.

- ① 我聽說學校餐廳的飯一般都不太好。 [adverbial]
我听说学校餐厅的饭一般都不太好。
(I hear that the school cafeteria food is generally not very good.)
- ② 新生一般都没有車，差不多都找老生開車帶他們去買東西。 [adverbial]
新生一般都没有车，差不多都找老生开车带他们去买东西。
(Freshmen usually don't have cars. They almost all ask sophomores, juniors, and seniors to take them shopping.)
- ③ 週末學校宿舍一般都有一點吵，圖書館比較安靜。 [adverbial]
周末学校宿舍一般都有一点点吵，图书馆比较安静。
(On weekends the dorms are generally a bit noisy. It's quieter in the library.)
- ④ 星期一到星期五，她一般都在學校餐廳吃飯，週末常常去飯館。 [adverbial]
星期一到星期五，她一般都在学校餐厅吃饭，周末常常去饭馆。
(Monday through Friday, she usually eats at the school cafeteria. On weekends she often goes out to eat.)

一般 can also be used as a predicate meaning “ordinary,” “not that great.”

- ⑤ 我的中文一般，沒有我哥哥好。 [predicate]
(My Chinese is nothing special. It's not as good as my older brother's.)
- ⑥ 這個學校很一般，不太有名。 [predicate]
这个学校很一般，不太有名。
(This school is very ordinary. It's not very well known.)

F. 不怎麼樣/不怎么样 (not that great; just so-so)

不怎麼樣/不怎么样 is a colloquial expression, usually used as a predicate meaning “not that great.”

- ① 這個圖書館不怎麼樣，書很少。○
这个图书馆不怎么样，书很少。○
(This library is not that great. There are very few books.)
- ② A: 你覺得這棟樓怎麼樣?
你觉得这栋楼怎么样?
(What do you think about this building?)
- B: 不怎麼樣，又舊又差。○
不怎么样，又旧又差。○
(Not that great. It is old and inferior.)
- ③ A: 你看，這是我的房間，你覺得傢具擺得怎麼樣?
你看，这是我的房间，你觉得家具摆得怎么样?
(Look, this is my room. What do you think about the arrangement of the furniture?)
- B: 不怎麼樣，你的床應該靠右，你的書桌應該靠窗戶。○
不怎么样，你的床应该靠右，你的书桌应该靠窗戶。○
(Not so good. Your bed should be on the right, and your desk should be against the window.)
- A: 對，你說得對，我現在就搬。○
对，你说得对，我现在就搬。○
(Yes, you're right. I'll rearrange that now.)



這是一家什麼商店?
这是一家什么商店?

G. 地道 (authentic; genuine; pure)

地道 is an adjective meaning “authentic.” It is most often used to describe food or someone’s accent.

- 1 他說的北京話很地道。 [predicate]
他说的北京话很地道。
(His Beijing dialect is impeccable.)
- 2 這是地道的中國菜。 [attributive]
这是地道的中国菜。
(This is authentic Chinese food.)
- 3 我今天買了一些地道的日本茶。 [attributive]
我今天买了一些地道的日本茶。
(I bought some authentic Japanese tea today.)

地道 is interchangeable with 道地 as seen in (2a) and (3a). However, 道地 cannot be used as a predicate as seen in (1a):

- * (1a) 他說的北京話很道地。 [predicate]
他说的北京话很道地。
- (2a) 這是道地的中國菜。 [attributive]
这是道地的中国菜。
- (3a) 我今天買了一些道地的日本茶。 [attributive]
我今天买了一些道地的日本茶。



這家飯館的菜應該很地道。
这家饭馆的菜应该很地道。

Language Practice

A. Don't Brag about Your Place!

Role play with a partner. Pretend you have just moved into a new apartment, and your friend asks you how things are. You like your place and would like to be positive about it, but at the same time, you don't want to brag too much. What can you say?

EXAMPLE:

客廳
大

→ A: 你的公寓客廳很大吧?
B: 客廳比較大。

客廳
大

A: 你的公寓客廳很大吧?
B: 客廳比較大。

1. 傢具
新
2. 房租
便宜
3. 附近
安靜
4. 買東西
方便

1. 家具
新
2. 房租
便宜
3. 附近
安静
4. 买东西
方便

B. Very Much So!

Work with a partner. Dissuade him or her from doing something by using the expression ...**得很**.

EXAMPLE: eat at the cafeteria

awful food

- **A:** 我想去學生餐廳吃午飯。 **A:** 我想去学生餐厅吃午饭。
- B:** 別去，學生餐廳的飯
難吃**得很**。 **B:** 別去，学生餐厅的饭
难吃**得很**。

1. go jogging in the park
2. study at the coffee shop
3. get a part-time job at the bookstore
4. go to the new store to shop

- freezing cold
loud and noisy
totally boring
incredibly far away

C. I'm Afraid...

a. Your best friend wants to relocate to a different state. You don't want him or her to leave, so you express your disagreement with his or her choice of location in an indirect and polite way.

EXAMPLE: Alaska

- **A:** 我想搬到Alaska去。 **A:** 我想搬到Alaska去。
- B:** 是嗎? Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧? **B:** 是吗? Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧?

1. Florida
2. California
3. New York
4. Texas
5. Michigan

b. Your roommate is thinking of moving to a different dorm. You come up with several reasons to convince him or her that the new place is not as good as he or she thinks.

EXAMPLE: small room size

→ A: 我想搬到 (name of the dorm)
宿舍去。你覺得怎麼樣?

B: 恐怕那兒的房間
有點兒小吧?

A: 我想搬到 (name of the dorm)
宿舍去。你覺得怎麼樣?

B: 恐怕那兒的房間
有點兒小吧?

1. old furniture
2. restrictive
3. noise level
4. not convenient to have parties

D. Generally Speaking...

Based on the pictures below, talk about Zhang Tianming's and Ke Lin's weekly schedules.

	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期天
							
							

EXAMPLE:



→ A: 張天明星期幾買菜?

A: 張天明星期几买菜?

B: 張天明一般星期六買菜。

B: 張天明一般星期六买菜。

1.



2.



3.



4.

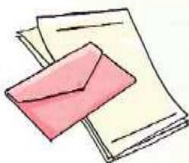


...

E. Not a Satisfied Customer!

Take turns with your partner to ask and answer questions about items in a shopping center. Make it clear that you are unimpressed.

EXAMPLE:



→ A: 這家店的文具怎麼樣?

A: 這家店的文具怎么样?

B: 這家店的文具不怎麼樣，
又貴又不好。B: 這家店的文具不怎么样，
又贵又不好。

1.



4.



2.



5.



3.



F. What Is Over There?



a. Name the furniture in the room.

b. Take turns with your classmates to describe the arrangement of the room.

Make your description as logical as you can, e.g., begin with the entrance and describe the objects going from left to right.

G. Campus Tour

Imagine you are helping a group of freshmen get to know the layout of your campus. Bring a map of your campus to class and work with a partner to identify where the main buildings/facilities are on the map.

For instance, 運動場的南邊是圖書館/运动场的南边是图书馆.

H. Tell and Draw

a. List the furniture in your bedroom and share the list with your partner.



b. Bring in a picture or a sketch of your room. Work with a partner and describe your picture to him or her using language such as 房間的右邊有一把椅子, 椅子上掛著一件衣服/房间的右边有一把椅子, 椅子上挂着一件衣服 etc. Have your partner, without looking at your original sketch, draw a picture of your room by following your description. Compare the original picture and your partner's drawing to see whether your descriptions were correct and whether your partner faithfully followed your descriptions.

I. My Dream House

Imagine you are building your dream house and want to describe it to your architect. Your partner will pretend to be your architect and sketch the house based on your description.

Make your description as logical as you can, e.g., begin with the entrance and go from downstairs to upstairs, as well as from left to right.

J. My Own Living Quarters

a. List the things that you like and don't like about your room/building.

喜歡/喜欢	不喜歡/不喜欢
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b. Share the lists with your partner and give your reasons.

c. Listen to your partner's list and reasons, and then agree or disagree with him or her politely.

Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng sùshè de fángjiān bú tài dà, zhù liǎng ge rén. Tā de tóngwū^① yǐjīng lái le. Fángjiān li jiājù bù duō, kào chuānghu bǎi zhe liǎng zhāng shūzhuō, měi zhāng zhuōzi de qiánbian yǒu yì bǎ yǐzi. Shūzhuō de pángbiān shì chuáng^①, chuáng shang yǒu bèizi^② hé tǎnzi. Chuáng qián yǒu liǎng ge yīguì, guìzi li guà zhe yì xiē yīfu. Mèn pángbiān fàng zhe liǎng ge shūjià, shūjià hái shì kōng de.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhēn^② rē! Fángjiān li zěnme méiyǒu kōngtiáo^③?

Kē Lín: Zhè dòng lóu bǐjiào^③ jiù, wǒ dà yī^④ de shíhou zài zhèr zhù guo.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wèishēngjiān yě bǐjiào xiǎo. Zhù zài zhèr kǒngpà hěn bù fāngbiàn ba?

Kē Lín: Bù, zhèr hěn fāngbiàn. Xuéshēng cāntīng^⑤ jiù zài lóu xià, cāntīng pángbiān yǒu yì ge xiǎo shāngdiàn, mài rìyòngpǐn hé wénjù. Jiàoshi lí zhèr bù yuǎn, zǒu lù chàbuduō wǔ, liù fēnzhōng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Xǐ yīfu fāngbiàn ma?

Kē Lín: Fāngbiàn de hěn^④. Zhè céng lóu yǒu sān tái xǐyījī hé sān tái hōnggānjī.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhèr chǎo bù chǎo?

Kē Lín: Bù chǎo, zhèr lí dà mǎlù hěn yuǎn, hěn ānjìng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Tīngshuō xuéxiào cāntīng de fàn yìbān dōu bú tài hǎo. Zhèr de ne?

Kē Lín: Nǐ shuō duì le, cāntīng de fàn zhēn de^② bù zěnmeyàng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhēn de? Nà zěnme bàn?

Kē Lín: Nǐ bié zháojí. Fùjìn yǒu hěn duō fànguǎnr, hái yǒu yì jiā Zhōngguó cānguǎnr ne.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ juéde Měiguó de Zhōngguó cānguǎnr, hǎochī de bù duō.

Kē Lín: Nà yě bú jiàn de. Fùjìn nà jiā Zhōngguó cānguǎnr de cài jiù hěn dìdao. Wǒ hé wǒ de nǚpéngyou cháng qù.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhēnde ma? Nàme^⑤ guò jǐ tiān nǐ dài wǒ qù nàr kàn kan, hǎo ma?

Kē Lín: Hǎo, méi wèntí.

English Text

Zhang Tianming's room is not very big: two people can live there. His roommate has already arrived. There isn't a lot of furniture in the room. Against the windows are two desks, and in front of each desk there is a chair. Next to the desks are [two] beds, upon which are quilts and blankets. Facing the beds are two wardrobes with some clothes hanging inside. Next to the door are two bookshelves, still empty.

Zhang Tianming: It's so hot. How come there's no air conditioning in the room?

Ke Lin: This building is rather old. I used to live here as a freshman.

Zhang Tianming: The bathroom is pretty small, too. It must be very inconvenient to live here, right?

Ke Lin: No, it's very convenient here. The student cafeteria is right downstairs, and next to it there is a small store selling daily necessities and stationery. The classroom buildings are not far from here, only a five- or six-minute walk.

Zhang Tianming: Is it convenient to do laundry here?

Ke Lin: Extremely convenient. On this floor there are three washing machines and three dryers.

Zhang Tianming: Is it noisy here?

Ke Lin: No, it's not. The major roads are far from here.

Zhang Tianming: I hear that school cafeteria food is, generally speaking, not very good. What about here?

Ke Lin: You're right. The food in the cafeteria is really not that good.

Zhang Tianming: Then what should I do?

Ke Lin: Don't worry. There are many restaurants nearby. There's even a Chinese restaurant.

Zhang Tianming: I think there aren't that many good Chinese restaurants in America.

Ke Lin: That's not necessarily true. The food at that Chinese restaurant nearby is very authentic. My girlfriend and I go there all the time.

Zhang Tianming: Really? Then could you take me there in a few days to check it out?

Ke Lin: Sure. No problem.

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 the furniture in my room	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe my living quarters and where things are placed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about the facilities/amenities in my building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comment on the quality of food in my school's cafeteria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give my opinions indirectly and politely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>