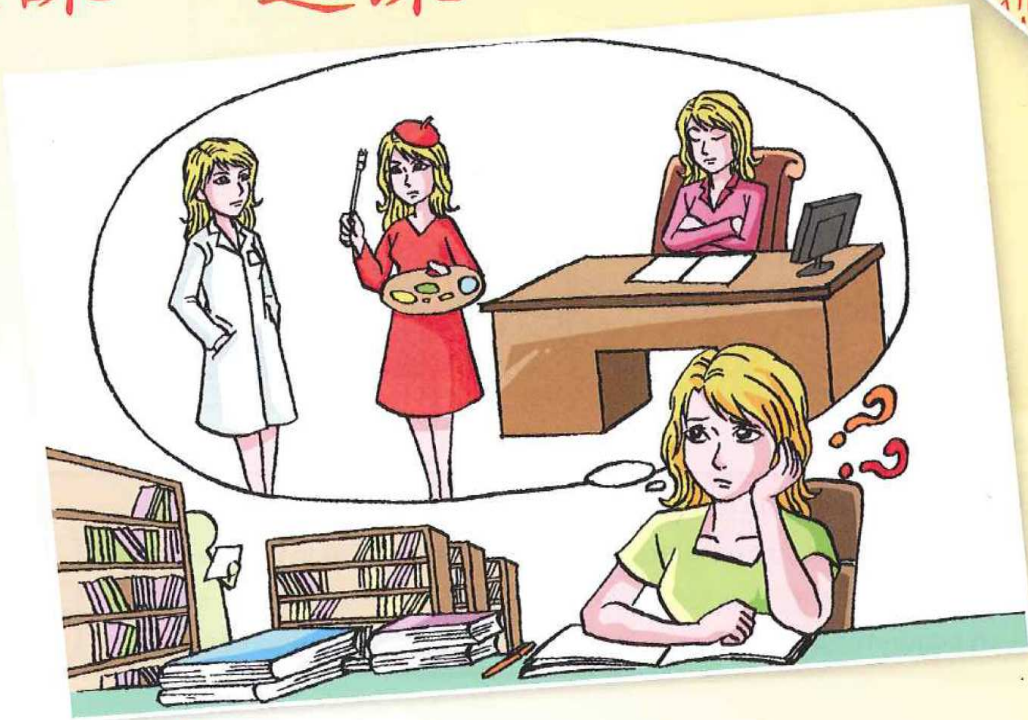


第五課
選課

第五課
选课



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. State your major area of study/academic department and some required general courses you have taken;
2. Talk about what you plan to do after graduating;
3. Explore what will enhance your future job opportunities;
4. Explain whether your family members have an influence on your choice of major and career path;
5. Share tips on how to save money for your education.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- When do college students declare a major?
- What are the most common schools/colleges found in a typical university?
- Approximately how many credits are needed to graduate from college?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I have already declared my major.
- 2. I plan to double major.
- 3. I have an academic advisor.

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. Where does the conversation take place?
2. Do the two characters know what courses they are going to take next semester?



張天明這個學期選了四門課：世界歷史、電腦、政治學^①和中文。這幾門課都很有意思，他也學到了不少東西。因為張天明在家的時候常常跟父母說中文，所以一年級


LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 學/学 can be used as a suffix meaning “academic subject,” e.g., 政治學/政治学 (political science), 經濟學/经济学 (economics), 醫學/医学 (medical science), 化學/化学 (chemistry), etc.



- 4. I have been able to take whatever classes I wanted to take.
- 5. I believe the classes I've been taking are good preparation for the job market.
- 6. I would like to apply to graduate school.

- 3. Do the two characters' interests match their career choices?
- 4. Do the two characters know what they want to do after graduating?
- 5. Do the two characters get the advice they need?

 张天明这个学期选了四门课：世界历史、电脑、政治学^①和中文。这几门课都很有意思，他也学到了不少东西。因为张天明在家的时候常常跟父母说中文，所以一年级

的中文課，對他來說^①，聽和說很容易，只是寫漢字有點兒難。除了中文課以外，其他幾門課都得花很多時間準備，還經常要寫文章，所以他覺得有點兒受不了。這個學期已經過了一半，馬上又得選下學期的課了，張天明希望下個學期能輕鬆點兒。後天要去見指導教授^②，討論選課的事，他想先找別的同学聊聊。這一天下午，他在籃球場上正好碰見大四的李哲，就一邊和李哲打球，一邊聊了起來。

張天明：怎麼樣，下學期的課你選好^②了嗎？

李哲：還沒有呢。你呢？

張天明：我肯定要選中文，至於^③另外^④兩門課選什麼，還沒想好。對了，你還得再上幾門課才能畢業？

李哲：我想拿雙學位^③，還得上四門課。我想再^⑤選一門化學、一門經濟，另外^④再選兩門電腦系的課，這樣學分就夠了。

張天明：對，我決定了，也選經濟和電腦！我的問題解決了，太好了！我後天就告訴我的指導教授。

李哲：是嗎？我後天也去見指導教授。

張天明：李哲，你畢業以後打算做什麼？

李哲：我想念研究生，要麼上工學院，要麼上管理學院^⑥，我還沒跟指導教授談。你想選什麼專業？

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ② 指導教授/指導教授 is “academic advisor.” In mainland China, professors advising graduate students are called 導師/導師 (mentors).

的中文课，**对他来说**^①，听和说很容易，**只是**写汉字有点儿难。除了中文课以外，其它几门课都得花很多时间准备，还经常要写文章，所以他觉得有点儿受不了。这个学期已经过了一半，马上又得选下学期的课了，张天明希望下个学期能轻松点儿。后天要去见指导教授^②，讨论选课的事，他想先找别的同学聊聊。这一天下午，他在篮球场上正好碰见大四的李哲，就一边和李哲打球，一边聊了起来。

张天明： 怎么样，下学期的课你**选好**^②了吗？

李哲： 还没有呢。你呢？

张天明： 我肯定要选中文，**至于**^③**另外**^④两门课选什么，还没想好。对了，你还得再上几门课才能毕业？

李哲： 我想拿双学位^⑤，**还得上**四门课。我想**再**^⑤选一门化学、一门经济，**另外**^④再选两门电脑系的课，这样学分就够了。

张天明： 对，我决定了，也选经济和电脑！我的问题解决
了，太好了！我后天就告诉我的指导教授。

李哲： 是吗？我后天也去见指导教授。

张天明： 李哲，你毕业以后打算做什么？

李哲： 我想念研究生，**要么**上工学院，**要么**上管理学院^⑥，
我还没跟指导教授谈。你想选什么专业？

③ 雙學位/双学位 means “dual degree.” 雙/双 means “double.” It can only be used before nouns as an attributive, e.g., 雙手/双手 (both hands), 雙人床/双人床 (double bed). It can't be used as a predicate.

張天明：我想學文學。可是我媽媽說，學文科^④將來找工作不容易，而且賺錢也少，她希望我念金融。但是我對金融沒有興趣，整天跟數字打交道，多沒意思。

李哲：我的父母跟你的父母差不多。其實，我最喜歡的是哲學，因為我喜歡想問題。我們班很多同學的父母都不太管孩子選什麼專業，比我們自由。

張天明：你要申請哪些學校？

李哲：我想申請離我姐姐家比較近的學校，這樣我就可以搬到她家去住，把房租跟飯錢省下來。

張天明：不過在姐姐家裏住可能不太自由。



LANGUAGE NOTES

④ 科 means divisions or branches of learning at a college or university, e.g., 文科 (humanities), 理科 (sciences), 工科 (engineering), etc.

张天明: 我想学文学。可是我妈妈说,学文科^④将来找工作不容易,而且赚钱也少,她希望我念金融。但是我对金融没有兴趣,整天跟数字打交道,多没意思。

李哲: 我的父母跟你的父母差不多。其实,我最喜欢的是哲学,因为我喜欢想问题。我们班很多同学的父母都不太管孩子选什么专业,比我们自由。

张天明: 你要申请哪些学校?

李哲: 我想申请离我姐姐家比较近的学校,这样我就可以搬到她家去住,把房租跟饭钱省下来。

张天明: 不过在姐姐家里住可能不太自由。



李哲： 你的話沒錯，但是住在姐姐家的好處也不少。我再考慮考慮。

張天明： 哎，我給你一個建議吧。你沒有什麼工作經驗，先找個地方實習一下，對將來找工作肯定有好處。

李哲： 你這個建議真不錯，我看我也不必去找指導教授了，就聽你的“指導”吧！

張天明： 別、別、別，還是聽聽教授的意見吧。

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the courses that Zhang Tianming is currently taking.
2. List the courses that Zhang Tianming is going to take next semester.
3. List the courses that Li Zhe needs to graduate.



Sichuan University

李哲： 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

张天明： 哎，我给你一个建议吧。你没有什么工作经验，先找个地方实习一下，对将来找工作肯定有好处。

李哲： 你这个建议真不错，我看我也不必去找指导教授了，就听你的“指导”吧！

张天明： 别、别、别，还是听听教授的意见吧。

4. List Zhang Tianming's and Li Zhe's favorite subjects.

5. Give your advice to Zhang Tianming.

6. Give your advice to Li Zhe.



National Sun Yat-sen University



VOCABULARY

1. 選	选	xuǎn	v	to choose
2. 門	门	mén	m	(measure word for academic courses)
3. 世界		shìjiè	n	world
4. 歷史	历史	lìshǐ	n	history
5. 其他		qítā	pr	other; else
6. 經常	经常	jīngcháng	adv	often; frequently
7. 文章		wénzhāng	n	essay; article
8. 受不了		shòu bu liǎo	vc	cannot take it; unable to bear
9. 輕鬆	轻松	qīngsōng	adj	light; relaxed
10. 指導	指导	zhǐdǎo	v/n	to guide; guidance
11. 教授		jiàoshòu	n	professor
12. 討論	讨论	tǎolùn	v	to discuss
13. 碰見	碰见	pèng jiàn	vc	to bump into; to run into
14. 肯定		kěndìng	adv	definitely
15. 至於	至于	zhìyú	prep	as for; as to [See Grammar 3.]
16. 畢業	毕业	bì yè	vo	to graduate
17. 學位	学位	xuéwèi	n	(academic) degree
18. 化學	化学	huàxué	n	chemistry
19. 經濟	经济	jīngjì	n	economics; economy
20. 系		xì	n	department (of a college or university)
21. 學分	学分	xuéfēn	n	academic credit
22. 決定	决定	juéding	v/n	to decide; decision

23.	解決	解决	jiějué	v	to solve; to resolve
24.	要麼...	要么...	yàome...	conj	if it's not..., it's...; either...or...
	要麼...	要么...	yàome...		[See Grammar 6.]
25.	工學院	工学院	gōng xuéyuàn	n	school of engineering
26.	管理學院	管理学院	guǎnlǐ xuéyuàn	n	school of management
27.	談	谈	tán	v	to talk; to discuss
28.	文學	文学	wénxué	n	literature
29.	科		kē	n	a branch of academic or vocational study
30.	將來	将来	jiānglái	n	future
31.	賺錢	赚钱	zhuàn qián	vo	make money
32.	金融		jīnróng	n	finance; banking
33.	整天		zhěng tiān		all day long
34.	數字	数字	shùzì	n	numeral; figure; digit
35.	打交道		dǎ jiāodào	vo	to deal with
36.	其實	其实	qíshí	adv	actually
37.	哲學	哲学	zhéxué	n	philosophy
38.	管		guǎn	v	to control, manage; to mind, to care about
39.	申請	申请	shēnqǐng	v	to apply (to a school or job)
40.	省下來	省下来	shěng xia lai	vc	to save (money, time)
41.	建議	建议	jiànyì	n/v	suggestion; to suggest
42.	經驗	经验	jīngyàn	n/v	experience; to experience

43. 意見 意見 yìjiàn n opinion

Proper Noun

44. 李哲 Lǐ Zhé Li Zhe (a personal name)

Enlarged Characters

選 腦 鬆 導 畢 濟
选 脑 松 导 毕 济



T恤衫上寫著什麼?

T恤衫上写着什麼?

Culture Highlights

- 1 The educational system in China is much more compartmentalized than in some other countries. Typically, high-school students are streamed into two separate tracks, sciences and humanities. College applicants have to declare their majors on their college application forms. Thus when high school graduates are admitted to colleges or universities, they are admitted directly into specialized departments. Because a student's college application can have a crucial impact on his or her future career, parents usually play a large role in the application process. Once students are in college, it is generally difficult to switch majors. However, in recent years some universities have attempted to be more flexible by allowing students the opportunity to explore their options before declaring a major. There is also a move to put more emphasis on general education, 通識教育/通识教育 (tōngshí jiàoyù) so that students will become well-rounded in both the humanities and sciences.

中国语言文学系
 外国语言文学学院
 新闻学院
 哲学系
 历史学系
 文物与博物馆学系
 经济学院
 法学院
 国际关系与公共事务学院
 社会发展与公共政策学院
 数学科学学院
 物理系
 环境科学与工程系
 信息科学与工程学院
 软件学院
 化学系
 生命科学学院
 管理学院
 力学与工程科学系
 光源与照明工程系
 高分子科学系
 材料科学系
 上海医学院

你認識哪些系、哪些學院?
 你认识哪些系、哪些学院?

- ② The word for “graduate school” on the mainland is 研究生院, whereas in Taiwan, it is 研究所. However, 研究所 can mean either “graduate school” or “research institute.” In mainland China, the word 研究所 refers only to research institutes, which may or may not be affiliated with universities. “To go to graduate school” is 念研究生 on the mainland and 念研究所 in Taiwan. In many countries, people apply to graduate school by submitting an application to one or more schools. But in both mainland China and Taiwan, admission is given based on people’s scores on the graduate school entrance exams.



To whom does this reference room belong?



This is a sign on the door of a reading room. Who can have access to the room?

Grammar

1. 對...來說 / 对...来说

對他來說/对他来说 means “as far as he’s concerned.”

- ① 對她來說，今年最需要做的事情是選一個好大學。
 对她来说，今年最需要做的事情是选一个好大学。
 (As far as she’s concerned, the thing most needed to be done this year is to pick a good college.)
- ② 對小王來說，今年找到工作最重要，要不然吃飯、住房子都會有問題。
 对小王来说，今年找到工作最重要，要不然吃饭、住房子都会有问题。
 (As far as Xiao Wang is concerned, the most important thing this year is to find a job. Otherwise, both food and housing would become problematic.)

對...來說/对...来说 can only convey the speaker’s opinion. See in ③ how it can be used together with 覺得/觉得.

- ③ (我覺得)對他來說，有工作比沒工作好，可是他覺得工作不好比沒有工作更糟。
 (我觉得)对他来说，有工作比沒工作好，可是他覺得工作不好比沒有工作更糟。
 ([I think that] for him, it’s better to have a job than to have no job. However, in his view, having a lousy job is worse than having no job.)

2. Resultative Complements

The structure of a sentence containing a resultative complement is:

subject + verb + resultative complement (+ object)

Resultative complements are an important part of Chinese grammar. Generally speaking, as long as an action produces a certain result, a resultative complement must be used. For example, “extending one’s hand” 伸手 (shēn shǒu) results in one’s arm being stretched out, hence 伸出手. Opening the door 開門/开门 means having the door open, therefore, we say 開開門/开开门.

Whether a verb can be combined with an adjective or a verb to form a “verb + resultative complement” is not random, but rather follows certain patterns. Therefore, it is best to memorize each verb together with its resultative complement as if they were one unit.

Depending on their meanings, resultative complements fall into the following categories:

A. Resultative complements elucidating the verb:

- ① 我搬完家就去購物中心買日用品。○
我搬完家就去购物中心买日用品。○
(我—搬家, 搬—完)
(I'll go get some household necessities at the shopping center as soon as I finish moving.)
[I will have moved; the act of moving will be completed.]
- ② 下學期的課你選好了嗎? (你—選課, 選—好)
下学期的课你选好了吗? (你—选课, 选—好)
(Have you finished selecting classes for next semester?)
[好 = “properly, readily” done selecting. You select, and are done selecting.]

B. Resultative complements indicating a new state or a change on the part of the agent of the action or the subject. In other words, by performing a certain action, the person brings upon himself or herself the result indicated by the complement:

- ③ 老師說的話我聽懂了。(我一聽，我一懂)
 老师说的话我听懂了。(我一听，我一懂)
 (I understood what the teacher said.)
 [My listening resulted in my understanding.]
- ④ 張教授寫文章寫累了。(張教授一寫，張教授一累)
 张教授写文章写累了。(张教授一写，张教授一累)
 (Professor Zhang was tired from writing articles.)
 [Professor Zhang wrote, and he became tired.]

C. Resultative complements indicating a new state or change on the part of the recipient of the action or the object; in other words, the complement indicates the action's result on the object.

- ⑤ 你怎麼把妹妹打哭了？(你一打妹妹，妹妹一哭)
 你怎么把妹妹打哭了？
 (Why did you hit your sister and make her cry?)
 [You hit; your younger sister started to cry.]
- ⑥ 他搬走了一把椅子。(他一搬椅子，椅子一走)
 (He took away a chair.)
 [He moved the chair; the chair is now gone.]
- ⑦ 你要把衣服洗乾淨才能去看電影。
 (你一洗衣服，衣服一乾淨)
 你要把衣服洗干净才能去看电影。
 (你一洗衣服，衣服一干净)
 (You have to wash the clothes clean [finish the laundry] before you can go see the movie.)
 [You wash the clothes; the clothes will be clean as a result.]

3. Preposition 至於/至于

至於/至于 is used to introduce new subject matter which is related in some way to the subject of the preceding discussion, or a different aspect of the issue in question.

① A: 我們明年去旅行，好嗎？

我们明年去旅行，好吗？

(Let's take a trip next year. How about it?)

B: 我們先討論去不去，至於什麼時候去，以後再說。

我们先讨论去不去，至于什么时候去，以后再说。

(Let's first discuss whether we'll go or not. As for when to go, we'll talk about that later.)

② A: 你跟你太太喜歡吃四川菜還是廣東菜？

你跟你太太喜欢吃四川菜还是广东菜？

(Do you and your wife like Sichuanese or Cantonese cuisine?)

B: 我喜歡吃廣東菜，至於我太太，她喜歡吃四川菜。

我喜欢吃广东菜，至于我太太，她喜欢吃四川菜。

(I like Cantonese. As for my wife, she likes Sichuanese.)

③ A: 你看這條牛仔褲的大小、樣子、顏色怎麼樣？

你看这条牛仔裤的大小、样子、颜色怎么样？

(What do you think of the size, style, and color of this pair of jeans?)

B: 這條牛仔褲，對你來說大小、樣子都合適。至於顏色，我覺得太難看了。

这条牛仔裤，对你来说大小、样子都合适。至于颜色，我觉得太难看了。

(Both the size and style are perfect for you. As for the color, I think it's ugly.)

4 A: 我想買衣服，這個商店怎麼樣？
我想买衣服，这个商店怎么样？
(I would like to buy some clothes. How is this store?)

B: 買日用品，這個商店不錯，比較便宜。至於買衣服，還是去大一點的購物中心吧。
买日用品，这个商店不错，比较便宜。至于买衣服，还是去大一点的购物中心吧。
(This store is good for daily necessities. It's quite cheap. As for clothes, you'd better go to a bigger shopping center.)

4. 另外

There are three ways to use 另外. One of them is before a noun or a demonstrative pronoun as seen in ①, ②, and ③.

① 下個學期我打算選三門課。一門電腦，另外兩門課選什麼，還沒決定。

下个学期我打算选三门课。一门电脑，另外两门课选什么，还没决定。

(I plan to take three courses next semester. One of them will be computer science. As for the other two, I haven't decided yet.)

② 這裏有兩個大學，一個男校，另外一個是女校，都很不錯。

这里有两个大学，一个男校，另外一个女校，都很不错。

(There are two colleges here. One is a men's college and the other one is a women's college. Both are quite good.)

③ 他三個妹妹都有工作，一個是律師，另外兩個是大學教授。

他三个妹妹都有工作，一个是律师，另外两个是大学教授。

(All three of his younger sisters have jobs. One is a lawyer and the other two are college professors.)

另外 can also be used as an adverb before a verb phrase, as seen in ④, ⑤, and ⑥ or as a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence as in ⑦.

④ 下個學期我要選一門化學課，另外再選兩門電腦系的課，學分就夠了。

下个学期我要选一门化学课，另外再选两门电脑系的课，学分就够。

(Next semester I'll take a chemistry course, plus two more computer science courses. Then I'll have enough credits.)

⑤ 在這個州買吃的東西，除了東西的價錢以外，另外還得付百分之八的稅。

在这个州买吃的东西，除了东西的价钱以外，另外还得付百分之八的税。

(When you buy food in this state, you have to pay eight percent in tax on top of the price.)

⑥ 上個週末我買了一些日用品，另外還買了一件T恤衫。

上个周末我买了一些日用品，另外还买了一件T恤衫。

(Last weekend I bought some household necessities. I also bought a T-shirt.)

⑦ 請你給我訂兩張飛機票，另外，麻煩你再幫我買一個大一點兒的包。

请你给我订两张飞机票，另外，麻烦你再帮我买一个大一点的包。

(Please book two plane tickets for me. And also, may I trouble you to get a slightly bigger bag for me?)

5. 再, 又, and 還/还 Compared

Both 又 and 再 indicate repetition of an action. 又 is usually used with actions that have already taken place as seen in ①. 再, on the other hand, indicates recurrences in the future as seen in ②. However, before 是 or certain modal verbs such as 想, 能, 要, 可以, or 會/会, one can use 又 for a future recurrence of an action as seen in ③ and ④.

- ① 我上星期申請了一個實習工作，昨天又申請了一個。
我上星期申请了一个实习工作，昨天又申请了一个。
(I applied for an internship last week. I applied for another one yesterday.)
- ② 先生，您剛才點的菜我沒聽清楚，麻煩您再說一次。
先生，您刚才点的菜我没听清楚，麻烦您再说一次。
(Sir, I didn't hear clearly what dishes you just ordered. Could I trouble you to say them again?)
- ③ 明天又是星期天了。
明天又是星期天了。
(Tomorrow will be Sunday again.)
- ④ 她今天下午又要去見指導教授了。
她今天下午又要去见指导教授了。
(She's going to see her advisor again this afternoon.)

還/还 indicates an increase in quantity or amount:

- ⑤ 歷史課我選了一門了，還得選一門。
历史课我选了一门了，还得选一门。
(I've already taken one history class. I have to take one more.)
- ⑥ 我點了一個清蒸魚，一個豆腐，還點了一盤餃子。
我点了一个清蒸鱼，一个豆腐，还点了一盘饺子。
(I ordered steamed fish, tofu, and also a plate of dumplings.)

6. 要麼…, 要麼… / 要么…, 要么…

要麼…, 要麼… / 要么…, 要么… is a selective conjunction. It means “choosing between two or more possibilities or desires.”

- ① 你要麼學醫, 要麼學經濟, 就是不能學文學。
你要么学医, 要么学经济, 就是不能学文学。
(You have to study either medicine or economics. It just can't be literature.)

- ② A: 你這個寒假打算做什麼?
你这个寒假打算做什么?
(What do you plan to do this winter break?)

- B: 要麼打工, 要麼實習。
要么打工, 要么实习。
(Either work part-time or get an internship.)

- ③ A: 今天晚飯想吃點什麼素菜?
今天晚饭想吃点什么素菜?
(What kind of vegetable would you like for dinner tonight?)

- B: 要麼吃菠菜, 要麼吃芥蘭。
要么吃菠菜, 要么吃芥兰。
(Either spinach or Chinese broccoli.)

企业管理研究生班

大专免试入学 / 在职学习 / 可申请硕士学位
人力资源方向 / 战略管理方向 / 市场营销方向

金融硕士班

免试入学、符合条件可申请硕士学位

金融学理论与实践的系统结合、高度应用性和前瞻性的课程设置, 特设以下研究方向:

誰會對這兩個廣告有興趣?
谁会对这两个广告有兴趣?

Words & Phrases

A. 只是 or 就是 (it's just that)

只是 or 就是 signifies a turn in thought; it is similar to 不過/不过 in usage and tone (see Words & Phrases point F). It is, however, milder in tone than 但是 and 可是. Note that 只是 or 就是 usually appears in the second clause of a sentence. The first clause is often positive in meaning, whereas the second clause modifies the first clause, pointing out a flaw in something that might otherwise be perfect. In this respect 只是 is different from 但是, 可是, and 不過/不过.

- ① 你要搬到校外去住，我不是不同意，只是我覺得太早了一點。

你要搬到校外去住，我不是不同意，只是我觉得太早了一点。

(It's not that I object to your moving off campus. It's just that it's too soon.)

- ② 那件毛衣樣子好是好，只是價錢太貴。
- 那件毛衣样子好是好，只是价钱太贵。

(It's true that the style of that sweater is good. It's just that the price is too expensive.)

- ③ 這個飯館很好，也不貴，就是常常沒有位子。
- 这个饭馆很好，也不贵，就是常常没有位子。

(This restaurant is very good, and it's not expensive either. It's just that often there aren't any tables.)

B. 受不了 (unable to bear)

- ① 今天太熱，我真的受不了。
- 今天太热，我真的受不了。

(It's so hot today. I truly can't take it.)

- 2 很久没吃中國飯了，小張快受不了了。
很久没吃中国饭了，小张快受不了了。
(It's been awhile since Xiao Zhang last had a Chinese meal. It's getting so that he's almost unable to stand it anymore.)
- 3 我的同屋每天夜裏兩三點鐘才睡覺，我真受不了。
我的同屋每天夜里两三点钟才睡觉，我真受不了。
(My roommate doesn't go to bed until two or three in the morning. I can't stand it.)

C. 肯定 (definitely)

肯定 is an adverb that indicates there is no doubt whatsoever.

- 1 A: 小林會說中文嗎?
小林会说中文吗?
(Can Little Lin speak Chinese?)
- B: 他是在中國出生，在中國長大的，肯定會說中文。
他是在中国出生，在中国长大的，肯定会说中文。
(He was born and raised in China. He most certainly can speak Chinese.)
- 2 A: 老柯身上穿的那套運動服是名牌嗎?
老柯身上穿的那套运动服是名牌吗?
(Is the sweatsuit that Old Ke is wearing name-brand?)
- B: 肯定不是。聽說他是花十塊錢買的。名牌的衣服怎麼會那麼便宜?
肯定不是。听说他是花十块钱买的。名牌的衣服怎么会那么便宜?
(Most certainly not. I hear he spent ten dollars (or yuan) on it. How could designer clothes be so cheap?)

- 3 A:** 你姐姐做菜，油放得少，鹽也放得少，肯定不好吃。
你姐姐做菜，油放得少，盐也放得少，肯定不好吃。
(Your older sister adds very little oil and very little salt when she cooks. There's no way the food will taste good.)
- B:** 那也不見得。油少、鹽少的菜不一定不好吃。
那也不见得。油少、盐少的菜不一定不好吃。
(That's not necessarily true. Food with only a little oil and a little salt doesn't necessarily taste bad.)

D. 跟...打交道 (to deal with...)

This phrase usually means to come in contact with certain people or objects because of necessity or the nature of one's work or study.

- 1** 購物中心的售貨員整天跟買東西的人打交道。
购物中心的售货员整天跟买东西的人打交道。
(The salespeople at the shopping center deal with shoppers all day long.)
- 2** 我媽媽在銀行(yínháng)工作，天天跟錢和數字打交道。
我妈妈在银行(yínháng)工作，天天跟钱和数字打交道。
(My mom works at a bank. She deals with money and numbers every day.)
- 3** 我現在在小學教英文，每天跟小孩兒打交道，很高興。
我现在在小学教英文，每天跟小孩儿打交道，很高兴。
(I now teach English at an elementary school. I deal with children every day. I'm very happy.)

E. 這樣/这样 (in this way)

這樣/这样 refers to what has just been mentioned. It connects a clause with the previous clause.

- 1 我想申請離家比較近的學校，這樣我就可以搬回家去住。

我想申请离家比较近的学校，这样我就可以搬回家去住。

(I'd like to apply to a school that's closer to home. That way I can move back home.)

- 2 學外語得經常聽錄音、念課文，這樣才能提高聽和說的水平。

学外语得经常听录音、念课文，这样才能提高听和说的水平。

(To learn a foreign language you have to listen to the audio recordings and read the lessons aloud frequently. This is the only way to improve your listening and speaking abilities.)

- 3 選課以前你應該聽聽指導教授的意見，這樣你的課才能選得合適。

选课以前你应该听听指导教授的意见，这样你的课才能选得合适。

(Before you decide on your courses you should consult with your advisor. This is the only way to choose the appropriate courses.)

- 4 買東西應該等商店打折的時候去買，這樣才能買到便宜的東西。

买东西应该等商店打折的时候去买，这样才能买到便宜的东西。

(You should shop when the stores are having sales. This is the only way to find bargains.)

F. 不過/不过 (but)

不過/不过 introduces a turn in thought, but is less emphatic than 但是 or 可是.

- ① 醫生一般賺錢都不少，不過太忙、太累。
医生一般赚钱都不少，不过太忙、太累。
(Doctors generally make a lot of money, but they are too busy and too tired.)
- ② 學電腦又忙又累，不過將來找工作比較容易。
学电脑又忙又累，不过将来找工作比较容易。
(Studying computer science keeps you very busy and very tired, but it's relatively easy to find a job later.)
- ③ 打折以後的衣服便宜是便宜，不過有的時候大小、樣子、顏色不一定合適。
打折以后的衣服便宜是便宜，不过有的时候大小、样子、颜色不一定合适。
(Discounted clothes may be inexpensive, but sometimes they are not the right size, style, or color.)

Language Practice

A. It's All about Classes!

Work with a partner and take turns to ask each other, among the courses listed:

a. which courses you have taken and which course you were most/least interested in.

A: 你選過什麼課?

B: _____

A: 你對哪一門課最有興趣?

B: _____

A: 你选过什么课?

B: _____

A: 你对哪一门课最有兴趣?

B: _____

A: 你對哪一門課最沒有興趣?

B: _____

A: 你对哪一门课最没有兴趣?

B: _____

b. which courses you want to take next semester and which course(s) will be good for finding a job later.

A: 下個學期你想選什麼課?

B: _____

A: 下个学期你想选什么课?

B: _____

A: 什麼課對將來找工作很有好處?

B: _____

A: 什么课对将来找工作很有好处?

B: _____

A: 還有什麼對將來找工作也很有好處?

B: _____

A: 还有什么对将来找工作也很有好处?

B: _____

B. Graduation in Sight

Pair up with a partner. Tell each other what your major is, whether you wish to double major, how many credits you still need to graduate, and whether you plan to find a job or apply to graduate school after graduating.

EXAMPLE:

major	double major	credits	job	graduate school
✓ (finance)	X	30	✓	X

我的專業是金融，
我不打算拿雙學位。

我的专业是金融，
我不打算拿双学位。

我還需要三十個學分才能畢業。

畢業以後，我打算找工作，不打算念研究生。

我还需要三十个学分才能毕业。

毕业以后，我打算找工作，不打算念研究生。

Yours:

major	double major	credits	job	graduate school

Your Partner's:

major	double major	credits	job	graduate school

Note: If you haven't chosen a major yet, you can say:

我還沒決定選什麼專業。

我还没决定选什么专业。

C. Can You Deal with a Heavy Course Load?

Go around the class. Ask your classmates what kind of course load in a semester is manageable for them.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. 一個學期上幾門課會讓你受不了? | a. 一个学期上几门课会让你受不了? |
| b. 一個學期上幾門課你會覺得比較輕鬆? | b. 一个学期上几门课你会觉得比较轻松? |

Tally your classmates' answers, and report back to the class.

_____ 個同學覺得上 _____ 門課
會讓他們受不了。

_____ 個同學覺得上 _____ 門課
會比較輕鬆。

...

_____ 个同学觉得上 _____ 门课
会让他们受不了。

_____ 个同学觉得上 _____ 门课
会比较轻松。

...

D. All Things Considered

With the help of the chart, practice with a partner how to give your opinions on various aspects of the topic in question.

topic	aspect 1	aspect 2	aspect 3	aspect 4
university	professors	libraries	classrooms	dorms
jeans	style	color	size	price
apartment	size	furniture	security deposit	rent
restaurant	steamed fish	Chinese broccoli	beef in soy sauce	hot and sour soup

EXAMPLE: university

A: 這個大學怎麼樣？

B: 我覺得這個大學教授很有名，圖書館書很多，教室很新，至於宿舍，我覺得有點兒舊。

A: 这个大学怎么样？

B: 我觉得这个大学教授很有名，图书馆书很多，教室很新，至于宿舍，我觉得有点儿旧。

1. jeans

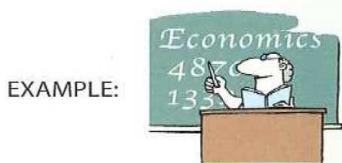
2. apartment

3. restaurant



E. It Comes with the Job

Based on the pictures, describe what these people have to deal with because of the nature of their jobs.



→ 經濟學教授整天跟數字打交道。

经济学教授整天跟数字打交道。



F. Is There a Control Freak in Your Life?

Are your parents/siblings/teachers/friends concerned about every detail of your life/study/work? Do they try to micromanage you all the time? Mark their tendencies on the chart, and report the information to the class.

	parent(s)	sibling(s)	friend(s)	teacher(s)
Example: wardrobe	✓	✗	✗	✗
1. wardrobe				
2. food				
3. classes				
4. major				
5. work				

EXAMPLE:

wardrobe

→ 我父母常常管我穿什麼衣服。

我父母常常管我穿什麼衣服。

1. wardrobe
2. food
3. classes
4. major
5. work

G. Creative Money-Saving Tips

Brainstorm with your partner and come up with ways to save money to pay for your education.

EXAMPLE:

A: 怎麼樣可以把錢省下來付學費?

A: 怎麼樣可以把錢省下來付學費?

B: 住在家裏可以把錢省下來付學費。

B: 住在家里可以把錢省下來付學費。

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- ...

H. Do You Know Your Schools and Colleges?

Draw a line connecting the Chinese words with their English equivalents.

人文學院	school of engineering	人文學院
醫學院	school of management	醫學院
工學院	business school	工學院
理學院	medical school	理學院
藥學院	college of humanities	藥學院
法學院	college of sciences	法學院
商學院	law school	商學院
管理學院	school of pharmacology	管理學院



Can you figure out what kind of college this is?

Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng zhè ge xuéqī xuǎn le sì mén kè: shìjiè lishǐ, diànnǎo, zhèngzhìxué^① hé Zhōngwén. Zhè jǐ mén kè dōu hěn yǒu yìsi, tā yě xué dào le bù shǎo dōngxì. Yīnwèi Zhāng Tiānmíng zài jiā de shíhou chángcháng gēn fùmǔ shuō Zhōngwén, suǒyǐ yī niánjí de Zhōngwén kè, **duì tā lái shuō**^①, tīng hé shuō hěn róngyì, zhǐshì xiě Hànzì yǒu diǎnr nán. Chūle Zhōngwén kè yǐwài, qítā jǐ mén kè dōu děi huā hěn duō shíjiān zhǔnbèi, hái jīngcháng yào xiě wénzhāng, suǒyǐ tā juéde yǒu diǎnr **shòu bu liǎo**. Zhè ge xuéqī yǐjīng guò le yí bàn, mǎshàng yòu děi xuǎn xià xuéqī de kè le, Zhāng Tiānmíng xīwàng xià ge xuéqī néng qīngsōng diǎnr. Hòutiān yào qù jiàn zhǐdǎo jiàoshòu^②, tāolùn xuǎn kè de shì, tā xiǎng xiān zhǎo bié de tóngxué liáo liáo. Zhè yì tiān xiàowǔ, tā zài lánqiú chǎng shàng zhènghǎo pèng jiàn dà sǐ de Lǐ Zhé, jiù yì biān hé Lǐ Zhé dǎ qiú, yì biān liáo le qī lai.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zěnmeyàng, xià xuéqī de kè nǐ **xuǎn hǎo**^② le ma?

Lǐ Zhé: Hái méiyǒu ne. Nǐ ne?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ **kěndìng** yào xuǎn Zhōngwén, **zhìyú**^③ **lingwài**^④ liǎng mén kè xuǎn shénme, hái méi xiǎng hǎo. Duì le, nǐ hái děi zài shàng jǐ mén kè cái néng bì yè?

Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ xiǎng ná shuāng xuéwèi^⑤, **hái** děi shàng sì mén kè. Wǒ xiǎng **zài**^⑤ xuǎn yì mén huàxué, yì mén jīngjì, **lingwài**^④ zài xuǎn liǎng mén diànnǎo xī de kè, zhèyàng xuéfēn jiù gòu le.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Duì, wǒ juéding le, yě xuǎn jīngjì hé diànnǎo! Wǒ de wèntí jiějué le, tài hǎo le! Wǒ hòutiān jiù gàosu wǒ de zhǐdǎo jiàoshòu.

Lǐ Zhé: Shì ma? Wǒ hòutiān yě qù jiàn zhǐdǎo jiàoshòu.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Lǐ Zhé, nǐ bì yè yǐhòu dǎsuàn zuò shénme?

Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ xiǎng niàn yánjiūshēng, **yàome** shàng gōng xuéyuàn, **yàome** shàng guǎnlǐ xuéyuàn^⑥, wǒ hái méi gēn zhǐdǎo jiàoshòu tán. Nǐ xiǎng xuǎn shénme zhuānyè?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ xiǎng xué wénxué. Kěshì wǒ māma shuō, xué wénkē^④ jiānglái zhǎo gōngzuò bù róngyì, érqǐè zhuàn qián yě shǎo, tā xīwàng wǒ niàn jīnróng. Dànshì wǒ duì jīnróng méi yǒu xìngqù, zhèngtiān gēn shùzì **dǎ jiāodao**, duō méi yìsi.

Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ de fùmǔ gēn nǐ de fùmǔ chàbuduō. Qíshí, wǒ zuì xǐhuan de shì zhéxué, yīnwèi wǒ xǐhuan xiǎng wèntí. Wǒmen bān hěn duō tóngxué

de fùmǔ dōu bú tài guǎn háizi xuǎn shénme zhuānyè, bǐ wǒmen zìyóu.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nǐ yào shēnqǐng nǎ xiē xuéxiào?

Lǐ Zhé: Wǒ xiǎng shēnqǐng lí wǒ jiějie jiā bǐjiào jìn de xuéxiào, zhèyàng wǒ jiù kěyǐ bān dào tā jiā qù zhù, bǎ fángzū gēn fànqian shěng xia lai.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Búguò zài jiějie jiā li zhù kěnéng bú tài zìyóu.

Lǐ Zhé: Nǐ de huà méi cuò, dànshì zhù zài jiějie jiā de hǎochù yě bù shǎo. Wǒ zài kǎolù kǎolù.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Āi, wǒ gěi nǐ yí ge jiànyì ba. Nǐ méiyǒu shénme gōngzuò jīngyàn, xiān zhǎo ge dìfang shíxí yí xià, duì jiānglái zhǎo gōngzuò kěndìng yǒu hǎochù.

Lǐ Zhé: Nǐ zhè ge jiànyì zhēn búcuò. Wǒ kàn wǒ yě búbì qù zhǎo zhǐdǎo jiàoshòu le, jiù tīng nǐ de “zhǐdǎo” ba!

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Bié, bié, bié, hái shì tīng ting jiàoshòu de yìjiàn ba.

English Text

Zhang Tianming is taking four courses this semester: World History, Computer Science, Political Science, and Chinese. These classes are all very interesting, and he has learned a lot of things. Because Zhang Tianming often speaks Chinese with his parents at home, first-year Chinese for him is very easy in terms of listening and speaking; only writing Chinese characters is a little difficult. Apart from Chinese, preparing for his other classes takes up a lot of his time, and he also has to write many essays, so he finds his course load a bit too much. This semester is half over. Soon he'll have to choose next semester's classes. Zhang Tianming hopes that he can relax a bit more next semester. The day after tomorrow he will see his advisor to discuss course selection, and he wants to talk with other schoolmates first. This afternoon he happens to run into Li Zhe on the basketball court, so he begins to chat with Li Zhe while they play basketball.

Zhang Tianming: So have you finished picking your classes for next semester?

Li Zhe: Not yet. How about you?

Zhang Tianming: I definitely want to take Chinese. As for the other two classes, I'm still thinking. Oh yeah, how many classes do you still have to take before you can graduate?

- Li Zhe: I'd like to do a double major, so I still need four more classes. I want to take another chemistry class, an econ class, plus two classes with the Computer Science Department. Then I'll have enough credits.
- Zhang Tianming: That's it. I've decided. I'll also take Economics and Computer Science. My problem is solved. This is great. I'll tell my advisor the day after tomorrow.
- Li Zhe: Yeah? The day after tomorrow is the day I'll meet with my advisor, too.
- Zhang Tianming: Li Zhe, what do you want to do after you graduate?
- Li Zhe: I'd like to go to graduate school, either engineering or business school. I haven't discussed it yet with my advisor. What do you want to major in?
- Zhang Tianming: I'd like to study literature, but my mom says it's difficult to find a job if I study the humanities. Besides, I won't make much money. She hopes that I will study finance, but I'm not interested in finance. How boring—dealing with numbers all day long.
- Li Zhe: My parents are not too different from yours. As a matter of fact, what interests me the most is philosophy because I like to think about [philosophical] problems. Many of our classmates' parents don't care what majors their children pick. They have more freedom than we do.
- Zhang Tianming: Which schools do you want to apply to?
- Li Zhe: I'd like to apply to a school near my sister's place. This way I can move into her house and save room and board.
- Zhang Tianming: But staying at your sister's place may be a bit constricting.
- Li Zhe: What you say is true, but staying at my sister's place has many advantages. I need to think about it some more.
- Zhang Tianming: Hey, I have a suggestion. You don't have a lot of working experience; you could find a place to intern first. It'll be good when you look for a job.
- Li Zhe: That's a good suggestion. It seems like I don't need to see my advisor. I can listen to your advice!
- Zhang Tianming: Oh no, no. You'd better listen to your advisor's opinion.

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.

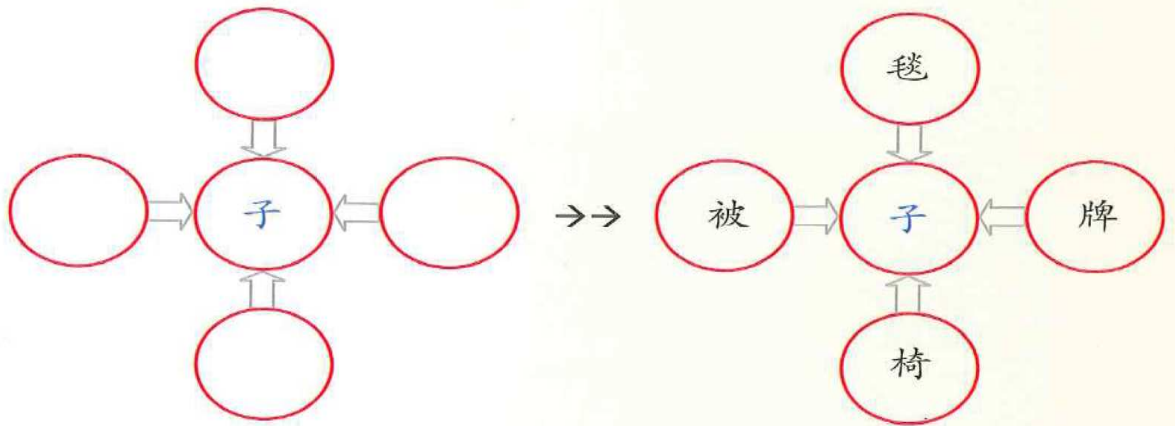
I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Name my major and other required courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about my plans for after graduation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about ways to enhance my future job prospects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss whether my parents have a say in choosing my major and career path	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
List ways to save money for school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Let's Review! (Lessons 1-5)

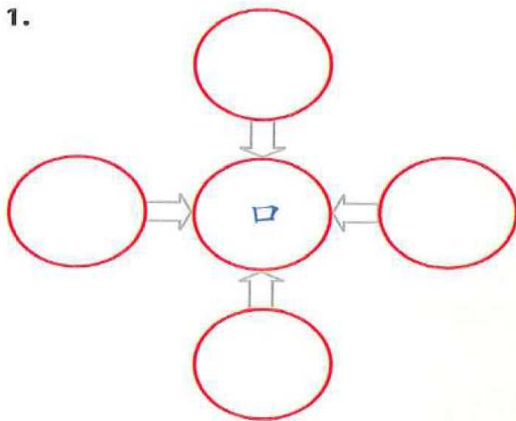
I. Chinese Character Crossword Puzzles

You have learned many vocabulary items from Lessons 1–5. You may have noticed that some words/phrases share the same characters. Let's see whether you can recall these characters. The common character is positioned in the center of the cluster of rings. The block arrows indicate which way you should read the words. Work with a partner and see how many association rings you can complete. Of course, you may add more rings if you can think of additional words/phrases sharing the same characters or you may create your own clusters of rings.

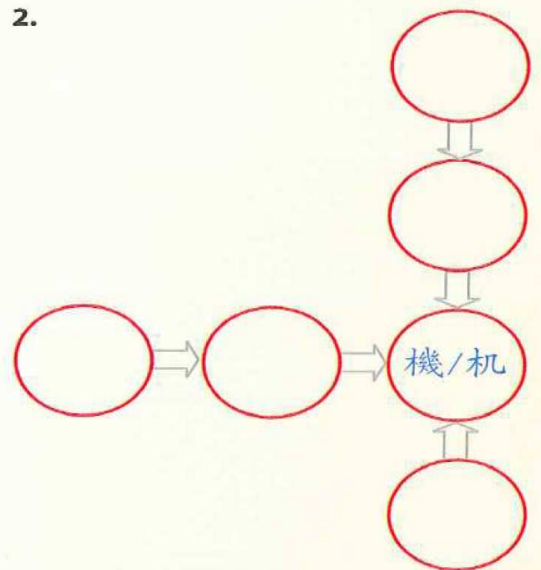
EXAMPLE:



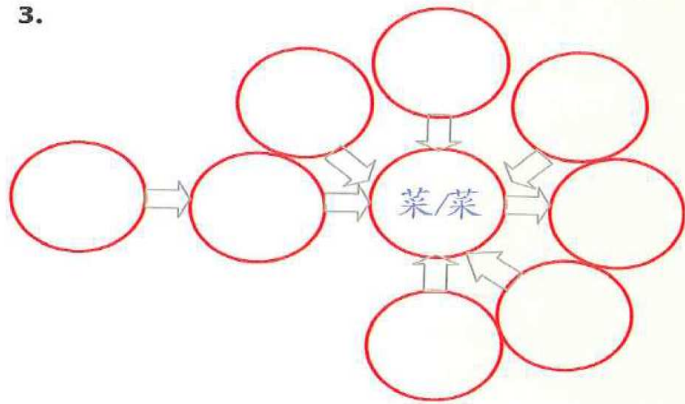
1.



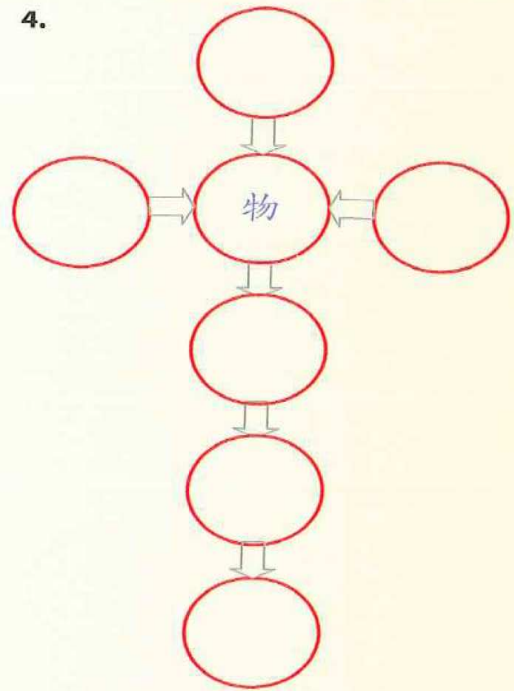
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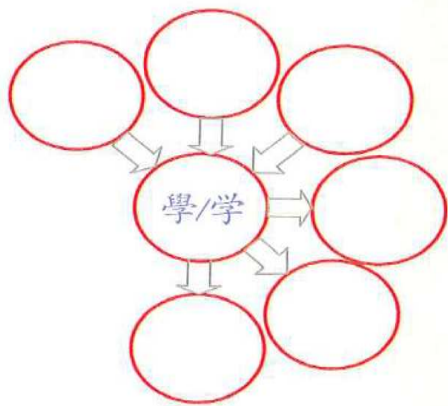
3.



4.



5.



6. Create Your Own

II. Make a Word List

A. Brainstorm with a partner and ask each other what words will come to mind when you want to

1. describe your dorm room/apartment:

2. prioritize your shopping criteria:

3. specify your preferences when ordering food: 4. talk about your academic studies:

B. Brainstorm with a partner and ask each other what words or phrases will help when you want to:

1. agree with someone: _____

2. politely disagree with someone: _____

3. discuss the pros and cons of something: _____

4. make a polite request: _____

5. voice your disagreement rhetorically: _____

III. Organize Your Thoughts

Select a topic from the four listed in II A. Discuss with your partner

- what you want to say;
- what words or phrases from II B will help you express your opinion;
- what should be said first, next, and last;
- what transitions may be needed; and
- what cohesive devices should be used to connect your sentences.

It may be a good idea to jot down sentences that you wish to say, then number them in the order you think they should be presented, and finally consider how to make your sentences a coherent discourse. Then present your work to the class.

IV. Let Me Explain Myself

Explain yourself in paragraphs.

How would you help make Speaker B sound more logical while justifying his/her choice of major? Use the following conjunctions when necessary to complete the following paragraph.

另外	雖然/虽然	可是	所以	再說/再说
----	-------	----	----	-------

A: 你想好選什麼專業了嗎?

A: 你想好选什么专业了吗?

B: 想好了。我決定學化學。

B: 想好了。我决定学化学。

A: 為什麼選化學? 你昨天不是說要跟我一樣, 上管理學院嗎?

A: 为什么选化学? 你昨天不是说要跟我一样, 上管理学院吗?

B: _____ 管理學院的課不難, _____ 很沒有意思。

B: _____ 管理学院的课不难, _____ 很没有意思。

我對數字、金融也沒什麼興趣。_____ 上管理學院的人太多了, 畢業以後找工作不見得容易。我聽說學藥學找工作比較容易, _____ 我打算先學化學專業, 將來念藥學研究生。

我对数字、金融也没什么兴趣。_____ 上管理学院的人太多了, 毕业以后找工作不见得容易。我听说学药学找工作比较容易, _____ 我打算先学化学专业, 将来念药学研究生。