

第八課 第八課  
打工 打工



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Review your monthly income and spending patterns;
2. Talk about how you balance your personal budget;
3. Name some possible reasons to work part-time while in school;
4. Discuss the pros and cons of working part-time while in school;
5. Describe what you dislike or what bothers you.



### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Are parents expected to provide their children with financial support for college?
- Do teenagers and college students often take on part-time jobs?
- Do people generally have savings in the bank?
- Is it easy to apply for student loans?



### Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I have a part-time job.
- 2. I think work-study jobs are a good idea.
- 3. I think working while in school detracts from academics.

### 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.

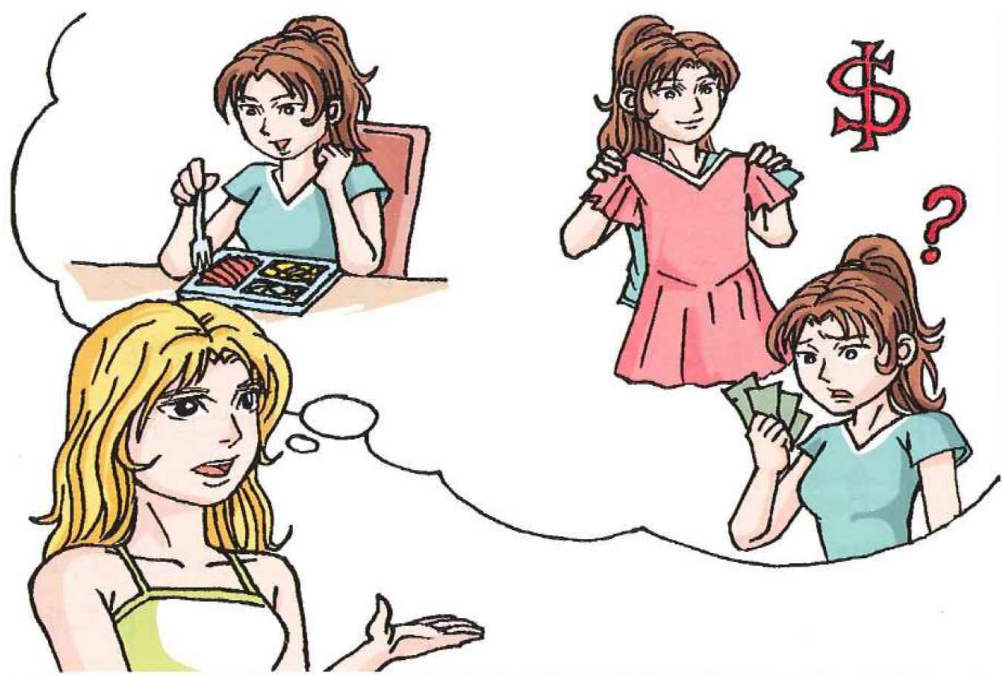
1. Do Tianming's parents have the means to support their children's education?
2. Why is Tianming surfing the internet?



張天明的父母收入雖然不少，但是供<sup>①</sup>天明和姐姐上大學，經濟上還是有些壓力。他們希望孩子們能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下來<sup>①</sup>就開始給他們存<sup>②</sup>教育費。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 供 means to supply, e.g., 供水 (to supply water), but it can also mean to provide financial support, e.g., 供孩子上學/供孩子上学 (to support one's children's education), 供房子 (to pay one's mortgage).



- 4. I know how to find scholarship opportunities.
- 5. I think student loans are nothing to be nervous about.
- 6. I would like to save more money.

- 3. Is it common to find college students waiting tables in restaurants in China?
- 4. What kind of trouble is Lisa's roommate in?

张天明的父母收入虽然不少，但是供<sup>①</sup>天明和姐姐上大学，经济上还是有些压力。他们希望孩子们能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下来<sup>①</sup>就开始给他们存<sup>②</sup>教育费。

② 存 means to leave something somewhere for safe keeping, e.g., 在銀行存錢/在銀行存钱 (to deposit money at a bank), 在機場存車/在机场存车 (to park one's car at an airport), 在超市 (chāoshì) 存包 (to check one's bag in a supermarket), 把東西存在朋友家/把东西存在朋友家 (to leave things at a friend's place).

可是因為學費和生活費不斷提高，家裏每年還得另外拿出很多錢來。張天明覺得自己已經是大人了，應該找工作掙錢來<sup>②</sup>減輕父母的負擔，所以就上網看看有沒有適合自己的工作<sup>③</sup>。這時候麗莎和雪梅走了進來。

雪梅：天明，你在網上看什麼呢？

張天明：我想打點兒工，少花一點兒家裏的錢。

雪梅：你父母的工作都很好，需要你打工掙錢嗎？打工會不會影響學習？

張天明：我想打工，除了為了減輕家庭經濟負擔以外，更重要的是想取得一些工作經驗。如果打工時間不多，不會影響學習。

麗莎：我也想打工掙點兒零用錢。

雪梅：你不是有獎學金嗎？

麗莎：獎學金不夠交學費，我還申請了政府的學生貸款。哎，雪梅，中國大學生也打工嗎？

雪梅：以前不用，因為那時候上大學不用交學費。現在大學收費了，所以不少大學生也想辦法打工掙錢。

麗莎：中國大學生一般在哪兒打工？在餐館兒當服務員嗎？

雪梅：在餐館兒打工的大學生也有，但是很少。中國城市裏有很多從農村來找工作的人，飯館兒喜歡找他們，因為工資<sup>③</sup>比較低。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

③ Public employees' salaries have been called 工資/工资 in mainland China since 1949. The Taiwanese equivalent is 薪水/薪水 (xīnshuǐ).

可是因为学费和生活费不断提高，家里每年还得另外拿出很多钱来。张天明觉得自己已经是大人了，应该找工作挣钱来<sup>②</sup>减轻父母的负担，所以就上网看看有没有适合自己的工作<sup>③</sup>。这时候丽莎和雪梅走了进来。

雪梅：天明，你在网上看什么呢？

张天明：我想打点儿工，少花一点儿家里的钱。

雪梅：你父母的工作都很好，需要你去打工挣钱吗？打工会不会影响学习？

张天明：我想打工，除了为了减轻家庭经济负担以外，更重要的是想取得一些工作经验。如果打工时间不多，不会影响学习。

丽莎：我也想打工挣点儿零用钱。

雪梅：你不是有奖学金吗？

丽莎：奖学金不够交学费，我还申请了政府的学生贷款。哎，雪梅，中国大学生也打工吗？

雪梅：以前不用，因为那时候上大学不用交学费。现在大学收费了，所以不少大学生也想办法打工挣钱。

丽莎：中国大学生一般在哪儿打工？在餐馆儿当服务员吗？

雪梅：在餐馆儿打工的大学生也有，但是很少。中国城市里有很多从农村来找工作的人，饭馆儿喜欢找他们，因为工资<sup>④</sup>比较低。

麗莎： 你打過工嗎？

雪梅： 打過，我做過家教<sup>④</sup>，教英語。我的同學有的做翻譯，有的管理電腦。

張天明： 看起來不少學生都是一邊讀書一邊打工掙錢。

麗莎： 說到錢，我的同屋今天跟我借錢<sup>⑤</sup>。她說她媽媽生氣了，不給她錢了。

雪梅： 為什麼？

麗莎： 她父母把她這個學期的飯錢都交了，可是她嫌學校餐廳的菜難吃，不是叫外賣，就是跟同學去飯館，還經常亂買東西，亂花錢，欠了銀行和信用卡公司很多錢。上個月父母給的零用錢，她不到<sup>⑥</sup>十天就花完了，又跟媽媽要了一些，還是不夠。

雪梅： 難怪她媽媽生氣。她怎麼不想想<sup>④</sup>，父母掙錢多不容易啊？

張天明： 我可<sup>⑤</sup>做不出這樣的事情。

麗莎： 誰不知道<sup>④</sup>你是父母的乖孩子！好吧，你慢慢兒找，我們走了。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

④ 家教 is short for 家庭教師/家庭教师.

⑤ 借錢/借钱 can mean either to borrow or to lend money, depending on the context: A 跟B借錢/A 跟B借钱 (A borrows money from B), A 借錢給B/A 借钱給B, A 把錢借給B/A 把钱借給B (A lends money to B).

丽莎: 你打过工吗?

雪梅: 打过, 我做过家教<sup>④</sup>, 教英语。我的同学有的做翻译, 有的管理电脑。

张天明: 看起来不少学生都是一边读书一边打工挣钱。

丽莎: 说到钱, 我的同屋今天跟我借钱<sup>⑤</sup>。她说她妈妈生气了, 不给她钱了。

雪梅: 为什么?

丽莎: 她父母把她这个学期的饭钱都交了, 可是她嫌学校餐厅的菜难吃, 不是叫外卖, 就是跟同学去饭馆, 还经常乱买东西, 乱花钱, 欠了银行和信用卡公司很多钱。上个月父母给的零用钱, 她不到<sup>⑥</sup>十天就花完了, 又跟妈妈要了一些, 还是不够。

雪梅: 难怪她妈妈生气。她怎么不想想<sup>④</sup>, 父母挣钱多不容易啊?

张天明: 我可<sup>⑤</sup>做不出这样的事情。

丽莎: 谁不知道<sup>④</sup>你是父母的乖孩子! 好吧, 你慢慢儿找, 我们走了。

⑥ 不到 means “has not reached a certain number,” “less than,” e.g., 認識不到一個月/认识不到一个月 (have known each other for less than a month), 現在不到六點/现在不到六点 (it's not yet six o'clock), 機票不到一千元/机票不到一千元 (the airline ticket costs less than a thousand dollars).

## After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the expenses that Tianming's parents try to pay for.
2. List the reasons why Tianming wants to work.



存自行車的地方  
存自行车的地方



3. List the financial arrangements that Lisa has made to support her college education.
4. List the part-time jobs that college students in China often take on.
5. List the behaviors that have landed Lisa's roommate in financial trouble.



存包的地方



## VOCABULARY

1. 收入		shōurù	n	income
2. 供		gōng	v	to provide; to support financially
3. 壓力	压力	yālì	n	pressure
4. 受到		shòu dào	vc	to receive
5. 良好		liánghǎo	adj	good
6. 教育		jiàoyù	n/v	education; to educate
7. 生		shēng	v	to give birth to; to be born
8. 存		cún	v	to save up
9. 不斷	不断	búduàn	adv	continuously
10. 大人		dàren	n	adult
11. 掙錢	挣钱	zhèng qián	vo	to earn money; to make money
12. 減輕	减轻	jiǎnqīng	v	to lessen
13. 負擔	负担	fùdān	n	burden
14. 適合	适合	shìhé	v	to suit
15. 影響	影响	yǐngxiǎng	v/n	to influence; to have an impact; influence
16. 家庭		jiā tíng	n	family (unit); household
17. 取得		qǔdé	v	to obtain; to gain; to acquire
18. 零用錢	零用钱	língyòngqián	n	allowance; spending money
19. 獎學金	奖学金	jiǎngxuéjīn	n	scholarship money
20. 交		jiāo	v	to hand over
21. 政府		zhèngfǔ	n	government
22. 貸款	贷款	dàikuǎn	n/v	loan; to provide a loan
23. 農村	农村	nóngcūn	n	countryside; village; rural area

- |     |    |    |         |     |   |
|-----|----|----|---------|-----|---|
| 24. | 工資 | 工资 | gōngzī  | n   | wages; pay                                |
| 25. | 低  |    | dī      | adj | low                                       |
| 26. | 家教 |    | jiājiào | n   | tutor                                     |
| 27. | 讀書 | 读书 | dú shū  | vo  | to attend school; to study; to read aloud |
| 28. | 借  |    | jiè     | v   | to borrow; to lend                        |
| 29. | 嫌  |    | xián    | v   | to dislike; to mind; to complain of       |
| 30. | 難吃 | 难吃 | nánchī  | adj | not tasty                                 |
| 31. | 欠  |    | qiàn    | v   | to owe                                    |
| 32. | 銀行 | 银行 | yínháng | n   | bank                                      |
| 33. | 事情 |    | shìqing | n   | thing; matter                             |
| 34. | 乖  |    | guāi    | adj | (of children) obedient; well-behaved      |



#### Proper Noun

- |     |    |    |        |  |                  |
|-----|----|----|--------|--|------------------|
| 35. | 英語 | 英语 | Yīngyǔ |  | English language |
|-----|----|----|--------|--|------------------|

#### Enlarged Characters

壓	斷	擔	響	獎	農	讀
压	断	担	响	奖	农	读



## Culture Highlights

- 1 Higher education in China used to be free. Beginning in the late 1980s, the state started to charge tuition. Surveys in recent years have repeatedly shown that educational expenses are the largest expense in the average household's annual budget, more than savings for retirement or housing expenditures. Both need- and merit-based scholarships are available. Parents, however, remain the main source of financial support for Chinese college students.
- 2 Increasingly, Chinese college students work on or off campus to offset living expenses. The most popular form of part-time employment is tutoring elementary and middle school students. Depending on the subject, the work can be quite lucrative, especially musical instrument instruction. Some college students work in sales, do creative work such as graphic design, or engage in translation services.



你會申請這份工作嗎?  
你会申请这份工作吗?



這份工作適合你嗎?  
这份工作适合你吗?

## Grammar

### 1. Directional Complements Suggesting Result

By definition, directional complements have to do with direction. For instance, 來/来 signifies movement toward the speaker; 上 indicates upward movement, and so on. However, many directional complements do not actually deal with direction in a literal sense, but rather suggest a result or state of being. In this lesson, we have directional complements that express result.

- ① 他們希望兩個孩子能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下來就開始給他們存教育費。  
 他们希望两个孩子能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下来就开始给他们存教育费。  
 (They hoped that their two children would get a good education. Therefore, they started to save for their educational expenses as soon as the children were born.)

Here, 下來/下来 implies detachment or separation of one thing from another. Similarly, we say 從本子上撕 (sī) 下一張紙來/从本子上撕 (sī) 下一張紙來 (tear a piece of paper from a notebook), 把西瓜切 (qiē) 下來一塊/把西瓜切 (qiē) 下来一塊 (cut a slice off a watermelon), etc.

- ② 每年開學的時候，家裏還是得拿出很多錢來。  
 每年开学的时候，家里还是得拿出很多钱来。  
 (Every year at the beginning of the school year, [my] family still has to come up with a lot of money.)

出來/出来 signifies the emergence of something from a hidden place into the open or a change from having nothing to having something:

- ③ 把你的問題說出來，我們大家幫你解決。  
 把你的问题说出来，我们大家帮你解决。  
 (Tell us your problem; get it out in the open. We will help you solve it.)
- ④ 我看出來他生氣了。  
 我看出来他生气了。  
 (I could tell that he got angry.)

- ⑤ 給孩子想出來一個好名字。  
 给孩子想出来一个好名字。  
 (Come up with a good name for the child.)

上, 上來/上来, 上去, 下, 下來/下来, 下去, 出, 出來/出来, 過/过, 過來/过来, 過去/过去, 起, 起來/起来, 開/开, etc., all can convey result. It is important to understand the meaning of these directional complements when they are used in this sense. Try to memorize them together with their preceding verbs.

## 2. 來/来 Connecting Two Verb Phrases

When 來/来 connects two verb phrases with the second phrase indicating a purpose, it is similar to “to,” or “in order to” in English.

- ① 大家決定開一個舞會來給他過生日。  
 大家决定开一个舞会来给他过生日。  
 (Everybody decided to throw a dance party to celebrate his birthday.)
- ② 我覺得自己已經長大了，應該做一些工作來減輕父母的負擔。  
 我觉得自己已经长大了，应该做一些工作来减轻父母的负担。  
 (I feel I'm all grown up already. I should get a job to ease my parents' burden.)
- ③ 我妹妹告訴我應該用聽錄音的辦法來提高漢語水平。  
 我妹妹告诉我应该用听录音的办法来提高汉语水平。  
 (My younger sister tells me I should listen to recordings to improve my Chinese.)

## 3. The Dynamic Particle 了 (II)

We have already learned that 了 can indicate the realization of an action or the emergence of a state. However, that does not mean that 了 is always required with completed actions, as in this lesson:

- 1 張天明的父母收入雖然不少，但是供天明和姐姐上大學，經濟上還是有些壓力。他們希望孩子們能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下來就開始給他們存教育費。张天明的父母收入虽然不少，但是供天明和姐姐上大学，经济上还是有些压力。他们希望孩子们能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下来就开始给他们存教育费。(Although Zhang Tianming's parents' income is not inconsiderable, sending Tianming and his sister to college creates some financial pressure. They hope that their children will receive a good education. Therefore, from the time the children were born they started saving for their education.)

In the above passage,

他們希望孩子們能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下來就開始給他們存教育費。  
他们希望孩子们能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下来就开始给他们存教育费。

is a completed event. However, it is presented as part of the background information to the main narrative, 這時候麗莎和雪梅走了進來/这时候丽莎和雪梅走了进来. That is why the verb 存 does not take 了.

#### 4. Rhetorical Questions

Rhetorical questions are interrogative in form, but the speaker is really emphasizing a point rather than asking a real question for which an answer is expected, for example,

- 1 他昨天根本没復習，怎麼能考100分呢？  
他昨天根本没复习，怎么能考100分呢？  
(He didn't review at all yesterday. How could he get a hundred on the test?)

The speaker is saying of course there's no way he could get a full score. The sentence is affirmative in form but negative in meaning.

- ② 他已經學了三年化學了，這麼簡單的問題難道他不會嗎？

他已经学了三年化学了，这么简单的问题难道他不会吗？

(He's been studying chemistry for three years. Are you telling me he can't solve such a simple problem?)

The sentence is negative in form, but emphatically positive in meaning: "Surely, he should know how to solve the problem!"

Generally speaking, rhetorical questions that are affirmative in form carry an emphatically negative meaning; rhetorical questions that are negative in form carry an emphatically positive meaning. For more examples, see the following two sentences from this lesson:

- ③ 她怎麼不想想，父母掙錢多不容易啊？  
她怎么不想想，父母挣钱多不容易啊？

(How come she doesn't give any thought to how hard it is for her parents to earn money?)

The speaker means that she should think about this issue.

- ④ 誰不知道你是父母的乖孩子！  
谁不知道你是父母的乖孩子！

(Who doesn't know you are an exemplary child?)

[Everyone knows that you're an exemplary child.]

## 5. Adverb 可

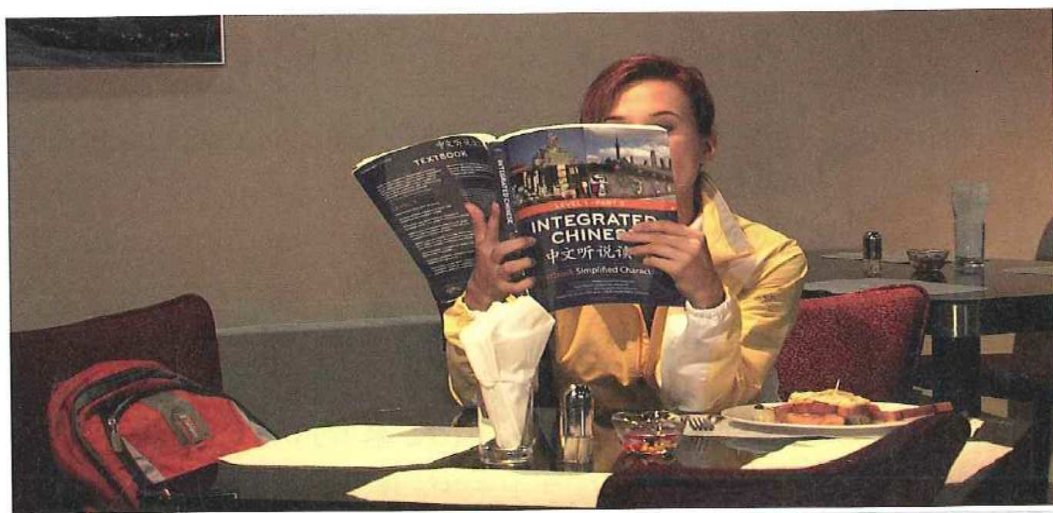
可 is employed in colloquial speech to lend force to a statement. You can leave out 可 without changing the meaning, but the tone of voice will be weakened:

- ① 我可做不出這樣的事情。○  
我可做不出这样的事情。○

(I would never be able to do a thing like that, not me.)



- ② **A:** 下個月有一個說中文的比賽，老師讓你去。◦  
 下个月有一个说中文的比赛，老师让你去。◦  
 (Next month there will be a Chinese speech contest. The teacher is asking you to go.)
- B:** 我可不行，一看見人多就緊張得說不出話來。◦  
 我可不行，一看见人多就紧张得说不出话来。◦  
 (Not me! I get tongue-tied as soon as I get in front of a crowd.)
- ③ **A:** 你是不是說過這門課不必準備也能考100分？  
 你是不是说过这门课不必准备也能考100分？  
 (Didn't you say that you would be able to ace this class without any preparation?)
- B:** 你別亂說。我可沒說過。◦  
 你別乱说。我可没说过。◦  
 (Nonsense. Not me, I never said that.)



## Words & Phrases

### A. 壓力/压力 (pressure)

壓力/压力 is a noun, often appearing in patterns such as 有壓力/有压力, 給... 壓力/给...压力, or 對...的壓力/对...的压力.

- ① 考試考得不好，怕媽媽生氣，我覺得有壓力。  
 考试考得不好，怕妈妈生气，我觉得有压力。  
 (I didn't do well on the exam and I'm worried that my mom will be mad. I feel a lot of pressure.)
- ② 這次考研究生，我的指導教授給我很大的壓力。  
 这次考研究生，我的指导教授给我很大的压力。  
 (This time I'm taking the entrance exam for graduate school and my advisor has given me a lot of pressure.)
- ③ 今年經濟很糟糕，我一直找不到工作，這對我的壓力很大。  
 今年经济很糟糕，我一直找不到工作，这对我的压力很大。  
 (The economy is doing really badly this year. I can't find a job and this puts a lot of pressure on me.)

### B. 受到 (to receive)

受到 is often followed by the below abstract nouns, which are usually qualified as indicated by brackets below, e.g., 受到(大家的)歡迎/欢迎 (receive [everyone's] welcome); 受到(良好的)教育 (receive [a very good] education); 受到(老師的)影響/(老师的)影响 (receive [the teacher's] influence).

### C. 減輕/减轻 (to lessen)

減輕/减轻 is generally followed by an abstract noun, e.g., 減輕負擔/减轻负担 (to lessen the burden), 減輕壓力/减轻压力 (to alleviate the pressure), 減輕痛苦/减轻痛苦 (to lessen the pain).

- ① 學生希望老師少給一些功課，減輕他們的負擔。○  
学生希望老师少给一些功课，减轻他们的负担。○  
(The students wish that the teacher would assign them less homework so as to lighten their burden.)
- ② 找到工作了，他的壓力減輕了不少。○  
找到工作了，他的压力减轻了不少。○  
(Now that he's found a job, he feels a load has been taken off his shoulders.)
- ③ 醫生想了很多辦法來減輕他的痛苦 (tòngkǔ) ○  
医生想了很多办法来减轻他的痛苦 (tòngkǔ) ○  
(The doctor tried many different ways to ease his pain.)

### D. 適合/适合 (to suit) and 合適/合适 (suitable)

In Level 1 we learned 合適/合适 as an adjective meaning "suitable." In this lesson we have 適合/适合, meaning "to suit." 適合/适合 is a transitive verb; in other words, it must be followed by a noun or occur in a "pivotal sentence" in which the object also serves as the subject of the following clause.

Note the contrasting functions of these two words in the following sentences:

- ① 這條牛仔褲不適合你穿，你媽媽穿可能合適。○  
这条牛仔褲不适合你穿，你妈妈穿可能合适。○  
(These jeans don't suit you. They might be suitable for your mom.)
- ② 這種傢具適合家裏用，放在辦公室不合適。○  
这种傢具适合家里用，放在辦公室不合适。○  
(This kind of furniture suits home use [more]. It's not suitable to be put in an office.)

- ③ 這個專業不適合你，你還是選別的專業吧。◦  
 这个专业不适合你，你还是选别的专业吧。◦  
 (This major doesn't suit you. You'd better pick another major.)

### E. 影響/影响 (to influence or affect; influence)

影響/影响 can be a verb:

- ① 睡覺的時間不夠會影響健康。◦ [verb]  
 睡觉的时间不够会影响健康。◦  
 (Not having enough time to sleep will affect one's health.)
- ② 你看書吧，我坐在這兒不說話，不會影響你。◦ [verb]  
 你看书吧，我坐在这儿不说话，不会影响你。◦  
 (Why don't you study? I'll sit here quietly and won't distract you.)

影響/影响 can also be a noun and often appears in the pattern of A 對/对 B 有影響/影响 (A has an influence on B) as seen in ③:

- ③ 你不去開這個會，對你找工作會有影響。◦ [noun]  
 你不去开这个会，对你找工作会有影响。◦  
 (If you don't go to the meeting, it'll affect your chances of getting a job.)

### F. 取得 (to obtain)

取得 is also followed by abstract nouns such as 經驗/经验, 同意, 好成績/好成绩 (hǎo chéngjì, success; a good grade), 進步/进步 (jìnbù, progress).

## G. 說到/說到 (speaking of)

To expand on a topic already mentioned, we can say 說到/說到...

- ① 說到錢，我的同屋今天跟我說，她媽媽生氣了，不給她錢了。  
 说到钱，我的同屋今天跟我说，她妈妈生气了，不给她钱了。  
 (Speaking of money, my roommate told me that her mom got angry and wouldn't give her any more money.)
- ② A: 你想什麼呢？  
 你想什么呢？  
 (What are you thinking?)
- B: 我在想下個學期選什麼課呢。  
 我在想下个学期选什么课呢。  
 (I'm thinking about what classes I should take next semester.)
- A: 說到下個學期的課，我們可以不選我們學校的課嗎？  
 说到下个学期的课，我们可以不选我们学校的课吗？  
 (Speaking of next semester's classes, can we choose not to take our school's classes?)
- B: 那你選哪兒的課？  
 那你选哪儿的课？  
 (Then where will you take classes?)
- A: 我想去中國留學。  
 我想去中国留学。  
 (I want to go to China to study abroad.)

**B:** 我不知道行不行，可能得取得指導教授的同意，你去問問吧。

我不知道行不行，可能得取得指导教授的同意，你去问问吧。

(I don't know if you can or not. You probably have to get permission from your advisor. You should go ask.)

**3 A:** 聽說張天明的表哥打球打得很棒。

听说张天明的表哥打球打得很棒。

(I hear Zhang Tianming's cousin is a great ballplayer.)

**B:** 說到打球，我們這個週末去打籃球好嗎？

说到打球，我们这个周末去打篮球好吗？

(Speaking of playing ball, should we go play basketball this weekend?)

## H. 嫌 (to dislike)

嫌 is a verb meaning “to dislike, to detest.” It is usually followed by a clause.

**1** 我妹妹嫌這個餐館兒的菜太油太鹹。

我妹妹嫌这个餐馆儿的菜太油太咸。

(My little sister dislikes the fact that the food at this restaurant is so greasy and salty.)

**2** 小林嫌她男朋友做事太馬虎，所以跟他分手了。

小林嫌她男朋友做事太马虎，所以跟他分手了。

(Xiao Lin didn't like the fact that her boyfriend was so careless. That was why she broke up with him.)

**3** 我同屋嫌在餐館兒打工太累，掙錢太少，決定另外找工作。

我同屋嫌在餐馆儿打工太累，挣钱太少，决定另外找工作。

(My roommate thought that working at the restaurant was too exhausting and the pay was too little, so he decided to look for a job elsewhere.)

## I. 不是 A, 就是 B (if it's not A, it's B; either A or B)

This pattern is often used to enumerate two predictable scenarios:

- ① 她嫌學校餐廳的菜不好吃，不是叫外賣，就是跟同學去飯館。

她嫌学校餐厅的菜不好吃，不是叫外卖，就是跟同学去饭馆。

(She finds the food at the school cafeteria unappetizing, so she either orders takeout or goes out to restaurants with her classmates.)
- ② 現在租房子很不容易，不是價錢太貴，就是房子不好，麻煩得很。

现在租房子很不容易，不是价钱太贵，就是房子不好，麻烦得很。

(It's really difficult to rent an apartment now. Either the rent is too expensive, or the rooms are bad. It's a real hassle.)
- ③ 昨天的晚會來的不是同學，就是朋友，他都認識。

昨天的晚会来的不是同学，就是朋友，他都认识。

(Those who came to the party were either classmates or friends. He knew them all.)
- ④ A: 你們常常吃牛肉嗎？

你们常常吃牛肉吗？

(Do you often eat beef?)

B: 不，我們平常不是吃雞，就是吃魚，不吃牛肉。

不，我们平常不是吃鸡，就是吃鱼，不吃牛肉。

(No, we usually have either chicken or fish. We don't eat beef.)

**J. 多 (How...it is!)**

This is an adverb used as an intensifier in exclamatory sentences:

- ① 父母掙錢多不容易啊!  
父母挣钱多不容易啊!  
(What a difficult thing for parents to make (enough) money!)
- ② 小明，外邊多冷呀，乖乖待在屋子裏，別出去亂跑。  
小明，外边多冷呀，乖乖待在屋子里，别出去乱跑!  
(Little Ming, it's really cold out. Be a good boy and stay indoors. Don't go out.)
- ③ 這套運動服多難看，誰買呀？送我都不要。  
这套运动服多难看，谁买呀？送我都不要。  
(This sweatsuit is so ugly! Who'd buy it? I wouldn't take it even as a gift.)

日期 DATE	币种 CURR.	钞汇 C/E	注释 NOTES	支出(-)或存入(+) WITHDRAWAL OR DEPOSIT	结 余 BALANCE	网点号 S.N.	操作 OPER
51							
52							
53							
54							
55							
56							
57							
58							
59							
60							

This is a page of a bank deposit book.



## Language Practice

### A. Be Your Own Bookkeeper

It's a good practice to list your monthly income and expenses and see if you can balance your monthly budget. Put together a hypothetical budget using the following chart.

#### 收入

1. 工資/工资: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. 父母給的零用錢/  
父母給的零用钱: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. 獎學金/奖学金: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
4. 其他: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### 支出 (zhīchū)

1. 生活費/生活费
  - a. 房租: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 水電費/水电费: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. 飯錢、菜錢/  
饭钱、菜钱: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. 車錢/车钱: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. 手機費/手机费: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. 其他: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. 教育費/教育费
  - a. 書錢/书钱: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. 文具: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. 網絡費/网络费: \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. 其他: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

After filling out your own budget, work with a partner and ask each other if you can pay for your monthly expenses without going into debt.

**A:** 你每個月的錢夠不夠  
付你的生活費和教育費?

**A:** 你每个月的钱够不够  
付你的生活费和教育费?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ ○

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ ○

If the answer is negative, ask for possible solutions.

**A:** 那你打算怎麼辦?

**A:** 那你打算怎么办?

Here are some suggestions, and you can add your own two cents in #7 and #8.

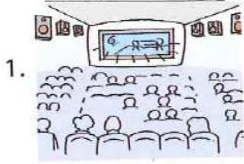
1. 跟銀行借錢	1. 跟银行借钱
2. 跟父母借錢	2. 跟父母借钱
3. 申請新的信用卡	3. 申请新的信用卡
4. 多打工	4. 多打工
5. 不亂花錢	5. 不乱花钱
6. 搬回家住, 把房租、 飯錢省下來	6. 搬回家住, 把房租、 饭钱省下来
7. _____	7. _____
8. _____	8. _____

Pick the ones that suit your situation, and tell your partner what you plan to do.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_ ○

## B. Part-Time Jobs

a. Locations: Work with a partner to identify some of the places where you may be able to find a part-time job. Add your own pick to #6.



6. 其他地方?

Ask each other if you have worked in those places.

EXAMPLE:



A: 你在咖啡館打過工嗎?

A: 你在咖啡館打過工嗎?

B: 我在咖啡館打過工。

B: 我在咖啡館打過工。

or

B: 我沒在咖啡館打過工。

B: 我沒在咖啡館打過工。

b. Job titles: Work with your partner to identify the following part-time jobs.

1. 咖啡館服務員
2. 餐館師傅
3. 商店售貨員

1. 咖啡馆服务员
2. 餐馆师傅
3. 商店售货员

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 4. 書店店員      | 4. 书店店员      |
| 5. 出版公司翻譯    | 5. 出版公司翻译    |
| 6. 旅行社導遊     | 6. 旅行社导游     |
| 7. 網絡公司網站管理員 | 7. 网络公司网站管理员 |

Tell each other if you have done such work before.

EXAMPLE:

我在咖啡館當過服務員。      我在咖啡馆当过服务员。

or

我沒在咖啡館當過服務員。      我沒在咖啡馆当过服务员。

Poll your class and see what kinds of part-time jobs your classmates have done.

### C. Are You Easily Distracted?

Ask three to five of your classmates what may have a negative impact on their studies.

EXAMPLE:

You: 什麼會影響你學習?

You: 什么会影响你学习?

Jerry: 睡不好覺會影響我學習。

Jerry: 睡不好觉会影响我学习。

Record their answers here:

Jerry 睡不好覺

Jerry 睡不好觉

Naomi 生病

Naomi 生病

Classmate #1 \_\_\_\_\_

Classmate #2 \_\_\_\_\_

Classmate #3 \_\_\_\_\_

...

Share your list with a partner and see if any of the answers collected are the same. Then rank the answers and report back to the class.

### D. Picky! Picky! Picky!

Zhang Tianming can be picky. In Lesson 2, he dislikes his bedroom being too hot, his bathroom being too small, and possibly the food in the cafeteria being unappetizing.

EXAMPLE: Lesson 2

張天明嫌房間裏沒有空調，  
衛生間太小，學校餐廳的飯  
不怎麼樣。

张天明嫌房间里没有空调，  
卫生间太小，学校餐厅的饭  
不怎么样。

Now think back to Lesson 4 and Lesson 5. With the help of a partner, investigate why Zhang Tianming is not satisfied with his wardrobe and future job prospects.

Lesson 4	Lesson 5
----------	----------

### E. So Predictable!

Some people always do the same things, eat the same food, buy the same clothes, etc.

Working with a partner, see how predictable Tianming, Lisa, Ke Lin, and Xuemei are.

EXAMPLE:



free time

blogging/playing computer games



**A:** 張天明有空兒的時候  
做什麼?

**A:** 张天明有空儿的时候  
做什么?

**B:** 張天明有空兒的時候，  
不是寫博客，就是玩  
電腦遊戲。

**B:** 张天明有空儿的时候，  
不是写博客，就是玩  
电脑游戏。

1.



shopping for shoes

black/brown

2.



ordering in restaurants

steamed fish/beef with Chinese broccoli

3.



out on the town

concert/karaoke

4.



watching TV

basketball game/soccer game

How about you? Are there any routines in your daily life that you wish to share?

## F. Get to Work!

Ask yourself what possible reasons would make you look for a part-time job: to earn some spending money, to get work experience, to help out your family, etc. Write them down in Chinese, and mark the most important reason with an asterisk:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

...

\*. \_\_\_\_\_

Then tell your teacher and classmates why you would work part time:

我想打工，除了為了/为了 \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_，

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ... \_\_\_\_\_，以外，最重要的是 \_\_\_\_\_ \*

\_\_\_\_\_ ○

## G. Work vs. Study

Discuss with a partner the good and the bad aspects of working while studying in school, and list them below.

你覺得一邊讀書一邊打工掙錢  
有什麼好處？有什麼壞處？

你觉得一边读书一边打工挣钱  
有什么好处？有什么坏处？

好處/好处	壞處/坏处
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
...	...

Based on the lists, compose a short report. Try to make it as smoothly connected as you can.

我們覺得一邊讀書一邊打工  
掙錢對 Good 1/2/3  
很有幫助。  
但我們也覺得一邊讀書一邊  
打工掙錢可能對 Bad 1/2/3  
有不好的影響。

我们觉得一边读书一边打工  
挣钱对 Good 1/2/3  
很有帮助。  
但我们也觉得一边读书一边  
打工挣钱可能对 Bad 1/2/3  
有不好的影响。



## Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng de fùmǔ shōurù suīrán bù shǎo, dànshì gōng<sup>①</sup> Tiānmíng hé jiějie shàng dàxué, jīngjì shàng háishi yǒu xiē yālì. Tāmen xīwàng háizi men néng shòu dào liánghǎo de jiàoyù, suǒyǐ háizi yì shēng xià lai<sup>①</sup> jiù kāishǐ gěi tāmen cún<sup>②</sup> jiàoyù fèi. Kěshì yīnwèi xué fèi hé shēnghuó fèi búduàn tígāo, jiā li měinián hái dèi língwài ná chu hěn duō qián lai. Zhāng Tiānmíng juéde zìjǐ yǐjīng shì dàren le, yīnggāi zhǎo gōngzuò zhèng qián lái<sup>②</sup> jiǎnqīng fùmǔ de fùdān, suǒyǐ jiù shàng wǎng kàn kan yǒu méiyǒu shìhé zìjǐ de gōngzuò<sup>③</sup>. Zhè shíhou Lìshā hé Xuěméi zǒu le jin lai.

Xuěméi: Tiānmíng, nǐ zài wǎng shàng kàn shénme ne?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ xiǎng dǎ diǎnr gōng, shǎo huā yì diǎnr jiā li de qián.

Xuěméi: Nǐ fùmǔ de gōngzuò dōu hěn hǎo, xūyào nǐ qù dǎ gōng zhèng qián ma? Dǎ gōng huì bú huì yǐngxiǎng xuéxí?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ xiǎng dǎ gōng, chúlè wèile jiǎnqīng jiāting jīngjì fùdān yǐwài, gèng zhòngyào de shì xiǎng qǔdé yì xiē gōngzuò jīngyàn. Rúguǒ dǎ gōng shíjiān bú tài duō, bú huì yǐngxiǎng xuéxí.

Lìshā: Wǒ yě xiǎng dǎ gōng zhèng diǎnr língyòng qián.

Xuěméi: Nǐ bú shì yǒu jiǎngxuéjīn ma?

Lìshā: Jiǎngxuéjīn bú gòu jiāo xuéféi, wǒ hái shēnqǐng le zhèngfǔ de xuéshēng dàiikuǎn. Āi, Xuěméi, Zhōngguó dàxuéshēng yě dǎ gōng ma?

Xuěméi: Yǐqián búyòng, yīnwèi nà shíhou shàng dàxué búyòng jiāo xuéféi. Xiànzài dàxué shōu fèi le, suǒyǐ bù shǎo dàxuéshēng yě xiǎng bànfǎ dǎ gōng zhèng qián.

Lìshā: Zhōngguó dàxuéshēng yìbān zài nǎr dǎ gōng? Zài cānguǎnr dāng fúwùyuán ma?

Xuěméi: Zài cānguǎnr dǎ gōng de dàxuéshēng yě yǒu, dànshì hěn shǎo. Zhōngguó chéngshì li yǒu hěn duō cóng nóngcūn lái zhǎo gōngzuò de rén, fànguǎnr xǐhuan zhǎo tāmen, yīnwèi gōngzī<sup>④</sup> bǐjiào dī.

Lìshā: Nǐ dǎ guo gōng ma?

Xuěméi: Dǎ guo, wǒ zuò guo jiājiào<sup>④</sup>, jiāo Yīngyǔ. Wǒ de tóngxué yǒude zuò fānyì, yǒude guǎnlǐ diànnǎo.

- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Kàn qǐ lai bù shǎo xuésheng dōu shì yìbiān dú shū yìbiān dǎ gōng zhèng qián.
- Lìshā: **Shuō dào** qián, wǒ de tóngwū jīntiān gēn wǒ jiè qián<sup>5</sup>. Tā shuō tā māma shēng qì le, bù gěi tā qián le.
- Xuěméi: Wèishénme?
- Lìshā: Tā fùmǔ bǎ tā zhè ge xuéqī de fàn qián dōu jiāo le, kěshì tā **xián** xuéxiào cāntīng de cài nánchī, **bú shì** jiào wàimài, **jiù shì** gēn tóngxué qù fànguǎnr, hái jīngcháng luàn mǎi dōngxi, luàn huā qián, qiàn le yínháng hé xìnyòngkǎ gōngsī hěn duō qián. Shàng ge yuè fùmǔ gěi de língyòng qián, tā bú dào<sup>6</sup> shí tiān jiù huā wán le, yòu gēn māma yào le yì xiē, hái shì bú gòu.
- Xuěméi: Nánguài tā māma shēngqì. **Tā zěnme bù xiǎng xiàng**<sup>4</sup>, fùmǔ zhuàn qián **duō** bù róngyì a?
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ **kě**<sup>5</sup> zuò bù chū zhèyàng de shìqing.
- Lìshā: **Shéi bù zhīdào**<sup>4</sup> nǐ shì fùmǔ de guāi háizi! Hǎo ba, nǐ màn mǎnr zhǎo, wǒmen zǒu le.

## English Text

Although Zhang Tianming's parents' income is not inconsiderable, sending Tianming and his sister to college creates some financial pressure for them. They [Tianming's Mom and Dad] hope that their children will receive a good education. Therefore, from the time their children were born they started saving for their educational expenses. However, because tuition and living expenses keep rising, the family still has to come up with a lot of extra money. Zhang Tianming feels that he is already an adult and should find a job to alleviate his parents' burden, so he goes online to see if there are any suitable jobs for him. As he is doing that, Lisa and Xuemei walk in.

- Lisa: Tianming, what are you searching online?
- Zhang Tianming: I want to work so that I can spend less of my family's money.
- Xuemei: Your parents have good jobs. Do you need to work in order to make money? Wouldn't working affect your studies?

- Zhang Tianming: I want to work. Besides wanting to ease my family's financial burden, I also want to gain some working experience. If I don't spend too much time working, it shouldn't affect my studies.
- Lisa: I also want to work to make some spending money.
- Xuemei: Don't you have a scholarship?
- Lisa: The scholarship isn't enough to cover tuition. I also applied for a government student loan. Xuemei, do Chinese college students also work?
- Xuemei: They didn't have to before. Because then they didn't have to pay for college tuition. Now universities charge tuition, so many students also try to find jobs to make some money.
- Lisa: Where do Chinese students usually work? In restaurants as waiters?
- Xuemei: There are some students who work in restaurants, but not many. In Chinese cities there are many people from rural areas looking for jobs. Restaurants like to hire them because their wages are relatively low.
- Lisa: Have you worked before?
- Xuemei: Yes, I have. I tutored. I taught English. Some of my classmates worked as translators or managed computers.
- Zhang Tianming: Seems many students go to school and work part-time to make money at the same time.
- Lisa: Speaking of money, today my roommate wanted to borrow money from me. She said her mom was upset and stopped giving her any money.
- Xuemei: Why?
- Lisa: Her parents paid for her food this semester, but she found the school cafeteria's food inedible. She ordered takeout or she went to restaurants with classmates. She also spent money recklessly on other things, and owes the bank and credit companies a lot of money. Last month she spent the allowance that her parents had given her in less than ten days, and then asked for some more from her mother. That still wasn't enough.
- Xuemei: No wonder her mother is angry. Why doesn't she give any thought to how hard it is for her parents to make money?
- Zhang Tianming: I would never be able to do [what she did].
- Lisa: We all know you're such a model child! All right, you take your time looking. We're leaving.

**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
Itemize my monthly income and expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe my spending habits and assess whether I'm in good financial shape	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State some possible reasons for students to work part-time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Present the pros and cons regarding working while in school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complain about things that I dislike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>