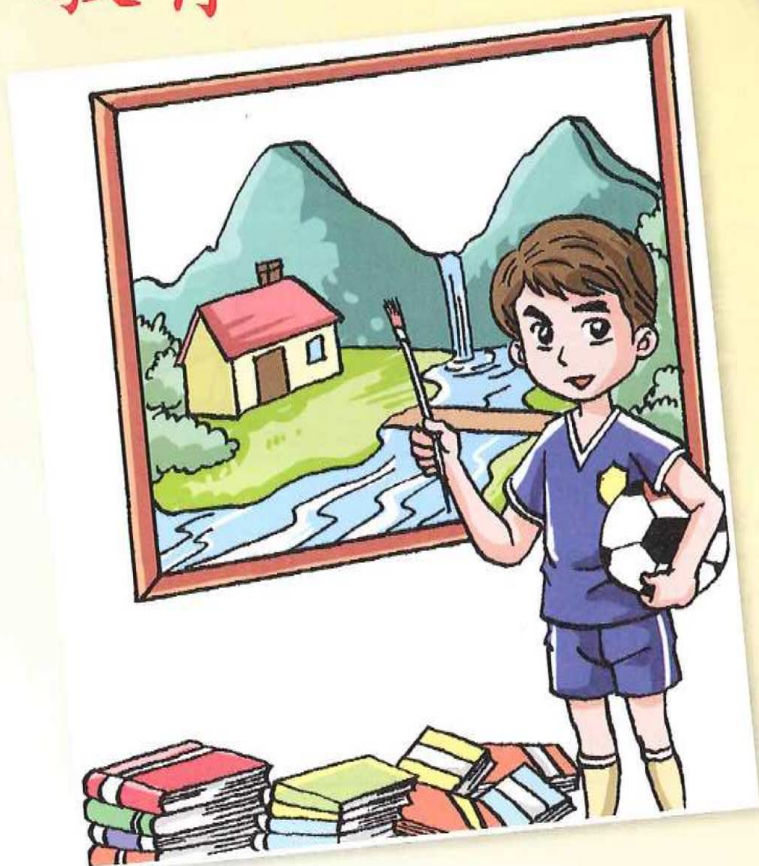


# 第九課 教育

# 第九課 教育



## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Comment if you had a stress-free childhood;
2. Name some typical classes offered in after-school programs;
3. Indicate agreement or disagreement;
4. Present your opinions;
5. Talk about parents' aspirations for their children.

## RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Is it common for parents to enroll their children in after-school programs?
- Do many people pursue graduate degrees?
- Do children have a say in family decisions?
- Is it common for both parents to be equally involved in their children's upbringing?



### Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I talk to my friends online.
- 2. I attended after-school programs as a child.

### 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 source of friction between Li Zhe's brother and sister-in-law?



李哲的父母是墨西哥移民，他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、長大的。哥哥是電腦博士<sup>①</sup>，自己設計、管理網站。李哲的嫂子十五年前從香港來美國留學，拿到碩士學位以後找到工作，就在美國住了下來。哥哥和嫂子結婚十

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

① 1. A bachelor's degree is 學士學位/学士学位.




- 3. I enjoy my foreign language studies.
- 4. I have someone to talk with if I need to vent.
- 5. I don't feel pressured by my family regarding my academic achievement and future career plans.

2. Why was Li Zhe chatting online?

3. What does Lisa wish her parents had done when she was little?

4. Why does Lisa empathize with Li Zhe's sister-in-law?

 李哲的父母是墨西哥移民，他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、长大的。哥哥是电脑博士<sup>①</sup>，自己设计、管理网站。李哲的嫂子十五年前从香港来美国留学，拿到硕士学位以后找到工作，就在美国住了下来。哥哥和嫂子结婚十

年了，生活一直很美滿，可是最近兩年在女兒的教育問題上，意見常常不同，有時甚至吵得很厲害。一天，李哲正在線上跟侄女聊天兒，看見麗莎走了進來。

(李哲下綫…)

李哲：麗莎，有事兒嗎？

麗莎：沒什麼事兒，我找天明，以為他在你這兒呢。對不起，害得你把電話掛了。

李哲：坐，坐，坐。剛才是我侄女給我打電話，我們正好說完了。

麗莎：你有侄女？今年多大了？

李哲：今年剛八歲。

麗莎：她給你打電話有什麼事啊？

李哲：說來話長<sup>②</sup>。我侄女才<sup>①</sup>小學三年級，我嫂子就把她的時間安排得<sup>②</sup>滿滿的：星期一學鋼琴<sup>③</sup>，星期二學畫畫兒，星期三學游泳，星期四學滑冰，星期五好不容易休息一天，星期六又叫她去上中文學校。她不喜歡學中文，於是就打電話到我這兒來，一邊哭一邊抱怨。

麗莎：沒那麼嚴重吧？她只是個孩子，能抱怨些什麼啊？

李哲：她說兒童<sup>④</sup>也是人，有自己的愛好和興趣，家長應該尊重孩子自己的選擇。

麗莎：她說話怎麼像個小大人一樣？

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

② 說來話長/说来话长 is a cliché. The expression literally means, “if one wants to talk about it, it’s a long story.”

③ Pianos are 鋼琴/钢琴, literally, “a steel musical instrument.” Violins are 小提琴 (xiǎotíqín: “a small hand-carried musical instrument”). What do you think 中提琴 and 大提琴 are?

年了，生活一直很美满，可是最近两年在女儿的教育问题上，意见常常不同，有时甚至吵得很厉害。一天，李哲正在线上跟侄女聊天儿，看见丽莎走了进来。

(李哲下线…)

李哲： 丽莎，有事儿吗？

丽莎： 没什么事儿，我找天明，以为他在你这儿呢。对不起，害得你把电话挂了。

李哲： 坐，坐，坐。刚才是我侄女给我打电话，我们正好说完了。

丽莎： 你有侄女？今年多大了？

李哲： 今年刚八岁。

丽莎： 她给你打电话有什么事啊？

李哲： 说来话长<sup>②</sup>。我侄女才<sup>①</sup>小学三年级，我嫂子就把她的时间安排得<sup>②</sup>满满的：星期一学钢琴<sup>③</sup>，星期二学画画儿，星期三学游泳，星期四学滑冰，星期五好不容易休息一天，星期六又叫她去上中文学校。她不喜欢学中文，于是就打电话到我这儿来，一边哭一边抱怨。

丽莎： 没那么严重吧？她只是个孩子，能抱怨些什么啊？

李哲： 她说儿童<sup>④</sup>也是人，有自己的爱好和兴趣，家长应该尊重孩子自己的选择。

丽莎： 她说话怎么像个小大人一样？

④ 兒童/儿童 and 孩子 both mean “children,” but 兒童/儿童 is formal and literary whereas 孩子 is spoken and casual. Therefore, children’s hospitals are 兒童醫院/儿童医院, not \*孩子醫院/孩子医院; Children’s Day (June 1 in China) is 兒童節/儿童节, not \*孩子節/孩子节.

李哲：這些話一定是跟我哥哥學的。我嫂子整天要她學這學那，可是我哥哥反對給孩子太大的壓力，他認為<sup>5</sup>對孩子來說，最重要的是有一個快樂的童年。

麗莎：我的童年可以說很快樂。可是現在，每次上中文課我就想，要是我小時候父母就讓我學中文，我現在就輕鬆多了。

李哲：沒想到這兒有我嫂子的一個知音！這麼說你同意我嫂子的做法？

麗莎：我並<sup>3</sup>不完全同意，但我能理解。

李哲：很多家長望子成龍，望女成鳳，都希望自己的孩子小時候好好學習，將來能做出一番大事業。可是到現在我也想不清楚，孩子到底是將來“成龍”“成鳳”好<sup>4</sup>，還是有一個快樂的童年好？

麗莎：我的看法是兩個都重要。一個人當然應該有快樂的童年，但是也應該成為社會需要的人材，所以孩子最好還是在學校多學一些知識。

李哲：可是你別忘了，有些知識不是在學校裏或者從書本<sup>6</sup>上學的，而是<sup>5</sup>從社會、從生活中學的。

麗莎：哎，李哲，你真成了哲學家<sup>7</sup>了。

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Give a brief description of Li Zhe's brother.
2. Give a brief description of Li Zhe's sister-in-law.

### LANGUAGE NOTES

- <sup>5</sup> 認為/认为 is different from 對...來說/对...来说. While 對...來說/对...来说 can only convey the speaker's opinion, 認為/认为 may express either the opinion of the speaker or the opinion of the person being spoken about.

李哲：这些话一定是跟我哥哥学的。我嫂子整天要她学这学那，可是我哥哥反对给孩子太大的压力，他认为<sup>5</sup>对孩子来说，最重要的是有一个快乐的童年。

丽莎：我的童年可以说很快乐。可是现在，每次上中文课我就想，要是我小时候父母就让我学中文，我现在就轻松多了。

李哲：没想到这儿有我嫂子的一个知音！这么说你同意我嫂子的做法？

丽莎：我并<sup>3</sup>不完全同意，但我能理解。

李哲：很多家长望子成龙，望女成凤，都希望自己的孩子小时候好好学习，将来能做出一番大事业。可是到现在我也想不清楚，孩子到底是将来“成龙”“成凤”好<sup>4</sup>，还是有一个快乐的童年好？

丽莎：我的看法是两个都重要。一个人当然应该有快乐的童年，但是也应该成为社会需要的人材，所以孩子最好还是在学校多学一些知识。

李哲：可是你别忘了，有些知识不是在学校里或者从书本上学的，而是<sup>6</sup>从社会、从生活中学的。

丽莎：哎，李哲，你真成了哲学家<sup>7</sup>了。

3. List the classes that Li Zhe's niece takes outside of school hours.

4. According to Li Zhe, where does learning take place?

⑥ 書本/书本 is a collective noun for books in general.

⑦ 家 can be used as a suffix to mean an expert or established scholar in a particular field: 畫家/画家, 哲學家/哲学家, 文學家/文学家, 歷史學家/历史学家, 化學家/化学家, etc.



## VOCABULARY

1. 移民		yímín	n/v	immigrant; to immigrate
2. 博士		bóshì	n	Ph.D.; doctor [academic degree]
3. 設計	设计	shèjì	v/n	to design; design
4. 嫂子		sǎozi	n	older brother's wife
5. 留學	留学	liú xué	vo	to study abroad
6. 碩士	硕士	shuòshì	n	master's degree
7. 結婚	结婚	jié hūn	vo	to get married; to marry
8. 美滿	美满	měimǎn	adj	happy and satisfying
9. 厲害	厉害	lìhai	adj	terrible; formidable
10. 侄女		zhínǚ	n	brother's daughter
11. 小學	小学	xiǎoxué	n	elementary school; grade school
12. 安排		ānpái	v	to arrange
13. 滿	满	mǎn	adj	full
14. 鋼琴	钢琴	gāngqín	n	piano
15. 畫畫兒	画画儿	huà huàr	vo	to draw; to paint
16. 抱怨		bàoyuàn	v	to complain
17. 兒童	儿童	értóng	n	children
18. 家長	家长	jiāzhǎng	n	parents; guardian of a child
19. 尊重		zūnzhòng	v	to respect
20. 選擇	选择	xuǎnzé	n/v	choice; to choose
21. 反對	反对	fǎnduì	v	to oppose
22. 認為	认为	rènwéi	v	to think; to consider



- |                    |                       |         |   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|---|
| 23. 童年             | tóngnián              | n       | childhood   |
| 24. 知音             | zhīyīn                | n       | someone who truly understands;<br>soulmate  |
| 25. 做法             | zuòfǎ                 | n       | way of doing things; course of action   |
| 26. 並 并            | bìng                  | adv     | actually; definitely [See Grammar 3.]   |
| 27. 完全             | wánquán               | adv/adj | completely; fully; complete; whole  |
| 28. 理解             | lǐjiě                 | v       | to understand   |
| 29. 望子 望子<br>成龍 成龍 | wàng zǐ<br>chéng lóng |         | to hope that one's son will become<br>a dragon; to hope that one's son<br>will become successful            |
| 30. 望女 望女<br>成鳳 成鳳 | wàng nǚ<br>chéng fèng |         | to hope that one's daughter will<br>become a phoenix; to hope that one's<br>daughter will become successful |
| 31. 番              | fān                   | m       | (measure word for type or kind)   |
| 32. 事業 事业          | shìyè                 | n       | career; undertaking   |
| 33. 看法             | kànfǎ                 | n       | point of view   |
| 34. 社會 社会          | shèhuì                | n       | society   |
| 35. 人材             | réncai                | n       | person of ability, integrity, and talent  |
| 36. 知識 知识          | zhīshi                | n       | knowledge   |
| 37. 書本 书本          | shūběn                | n       | books   |
| 38. 不是...<br>而是... | búshì...<br>érshì...  |         | it's not...but... [See Grammar 5.]  |

## Proper Noun

- |         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| 39. 墨西哥 | Mòxīgē | Mexico |
|---------|--------|--------|

Enlarged Characters

厲  
厉

畫  
画

擇  
择

龍  
龙

鳳  
凤

**教育碩士招生**

誰會對這個廣告有興趣?  
谁会对这个广告有兴趣?

## Culture Highlights

- ① The term 知音 comes from a well-known story about the friendship between the 琴 (a classical Chinese seven-stringed plucked instrument) virtuoso Yu Boya 俞伯牙 and Zhong Ziqi 鐘子期/钟子期, a humble woodcutter. Once when Boya was playing the 琴, a string broke. Zhong commented, “That was superb playing about Confucius praising his disciple Yan Hui. It’s a pity that the string broke at the fourth phrase.” Boya was amazed at having found such a 知音, or someone genuinely capable of understanding his music. When Zhong Ziqi died, Boya was so distraught that he smashed his instrument and stopped playing. That’s why 知音 has now come to mean a “soul-mate” or “kindred spirit.”
  
- ② 龍/龙 is an animal with magical powers in ancient Chinese mythology and a symbol of imperial power. 鳳/凤, short for 鳳凰/凤凰 (fènghuáng), is the sovereign of all birds in Chinese legends. The dragon and phoenix in 望子成龍/望子成龙 and 望女成鳳/望女成凤 are metaphors for outstanding talents.



左邊是龍，右邊是鳳凰。  
 左边是龙，右边是凤凰。

## Grammar

### 1. Adverb 才

才 is used before numbers to express a small quantity:

- ① 我每天上網才三個小時，時間不多。  
我每天上网才三个小时，时间不多。  
(I go online for only three hours a day. That's not much time.)
- ② 現在才六點，球賽八點開始，不用這麼早去。  
现在才六点，球赛八点开始，不用这么早去。  
(It's only six o'clock. The ballgame starts at eight. There's no need to go so early.)
- ③ 你今年才二十歲，就想結婚？  
你今年才二十岁，就想结婚？  
(You are just twenty years old, and you already want to get married?)

When 才 is used after numbers and measure words and before verbs, it expresses slowness or lateness, as we have already learned.

- ④ 我大哥二十歲就念完博士了，我二十歲才上大學。  
我大哥二十岁就念完博士了，我二十岁才上大学。  
(My older brother finished his doctorate at the tender age of twenty. I didn't even start college until twenty.)

### 2. Descriptive Complements

Descriptive complements can also indicate the result of an action. In terms of structure and meaning, descriptive complements are quite complicated. Like resultative complements, descriptive complements can be divided into different categories. Some are related to the verb in meaning, some to the subject, and some to the object.

**A. Complements that are related to the verb in meaning:**

- ① 我每天起床起得很早。  
 (I get up very early every morning.)  
 (起床—早)
- ② 他跑步跑得很快。  
 (He runs very quickly.)  
 (跑—快)

**B. Complements that are related to the subject in meaning:**

- ③ 他高興得笑了起來。  
 他高兴得笑了起来。  
 (He was so happy that he started to laugh.)  
 (他—高興/高兴，他—笑了起來/来)
- ④ 聽了她的話，我笑得肚子都疼了。  
 听了她的话，我笑得肚子都疼了。  
 (When I heard her words, I laughed until my stomach began to hurt.)  
 (我—笑，我—肚子疼了)

**C. Complements that are related to the object in meaning:**

- ⑤ 我侄女才小學三年級，我嫂子就把她的時間安排得滿滿的。  
 我侄女才小学三年級，我嫂子就把她的時間安排得滿滿的。  
 (My niece is just a third grader. My sister-in-law is already making her schedule extremely busy.)  
 (嫂子—安排時間/安排时间，時間/时间—滿滿的/滿滿的)

- ⑥ 老師說我太懶，不用功，說得我很不好意思。  
老师说我太懒，不用功，说得我很不好意思。  
(My teacher said I was too lazy and didn't work hard enough. I was very embarrassed.)

(老師/老师—說/说—我，我—不好意思。)

If the descriptive complement is related in meaning to the subject or the object, the verb or the adjective that takes the descriptive complement is often the cause, and the complement indicates the result, as seen in ③, ④, ⑤ and ⑥.

### 3. Adverb 並/并

並/并 is used before 不, 沒 or other similar adverbs to make an emphatic point, often to refute a specific statement and point out the truth:

- ① 李哲：沒想到這兒有我嫂子的—個知音！這麼說你同意我嫂子的做法？

李哲：没想到这儿有我嫂子的—个知音！这么说你同意我嫂子的做法？

(Li Zhe: Who knew? My sister-in-law has an appreciative audience here. Do you mean to say that you agree with my sister-in-law's method?)

麗莎：我並不完全同意，但我能理解。

丽莎：我并不完全同意，但我能理解。

(Lisa: Actually, I don't agree completely, but I can understand her.)

- ② A: 你要上醫學院，這麼說，你喜歡當醫生。

你要上医学院，这么说，你喜欢当医生。

(You want to go to medical school. Does that mean you'd like being a doctor?)

**B:** 實際上我並不想當醫生，可是我父母非讓我上醫學院不可。

实际上我并不要当医生，可是我父母非让我上医学院不可。

(Actually, I don't really want to be a doctor, but my parents insist that I go to medical school.)

**3 A:** 小李告訴我，你說你的手機在我這兒？

小李告诉我，你说你的手机在我这儿？

(Little Li told me that you said your cell phone was here with me?)

**B:** 這個小李，我只說你借過我的手機，並沒說我的手機在你那兒。

这个小李！我只说你借过我的手机，并没说我的手机在你那儿。

(That Little Li! All I said was you had borrowed my cell phone. I never said that you had my cell phone.)

#### 4. Adjectives as Predicates

When an adjective is used as a predicate, the subject of the sentence can be a “subject + predicate” phrase:

**1** 你說，我們寒假去哪儿旅行**好**？

你说，我们寒假去哪儿旅行**好**？

(Say, where should we travel during the winter break?)

**2** 今天晚上有一個生日舞會，我不知道穿什麼衣服**合適**。

今天晚上有一个生日舞会，我不知道穿什么衣服**合适**。

(Tonight there is a birthday party. I don't know what to wear.)

**3** 你現在讀書最**重要**，交女朋友不用着急。

你现在读书最**重要**，交女朋友不用着急。

(The most important thing for you now is studying. There's no need for you to rush to find a girlfriend.)

## 5. 不是A, 而是B

When responding to a statement or situation, the speaker wishes to negate A and strongly affirm B.

① 麗莎, 你知道有些知識**不是**在學校裏或者從書本上學的, **而是**從社會、從生活中學的。

丽莎, 你知道有些知识**不是**在学校里或者从书本上学的, **而是**从社会、从生活中学的。

(Lisa, you know some knowledge can't be learned in school or from books. Rather one learns it from society, from life.)

② 我**不是**不希望孩子將來有一番大事業, **而是不想**給他太大的壓力。

我**不是**不希望孩子将来有一番大事业, **而是不想**给他太大的压力。

(It's not that I don't want my child to have a great career in the future. It's just that I don't want to put too much pressure on him.)

③ 你這樣做**不是**為他好, **而是**給他找麻煩。

你这样做**不是**为他好, **而是**给他找麻烦。

(What you're doing won't do him any good; on the contrary, it will bring him trouble.)

④ A: 你不叫我買這件襯衫, 是怕我的錢不夠, 跟你借錢嗎?  
你不叫我买这件衬衫, 是怕我的钱不够, 跟你借钱吗?

(You don't want me to buy this shirt. Is it because you're afraid that I don't have enough money, and I'll borrow money from you?)

B: 你想錯了, 我**不是**怕你跟我借錢, **而是**覺得這件襯衫質量不好, 你不應該買。

你想错了, 我**不是**怕你跟我借钱, **而是**觉得这件衬衫质量不好, 你不应该买。

(You're wrong. I'm not afraid that you'll borrow money from me. Rather I feel that the quality of the shirt is not great. You shouldn't get it.)



5 A: 剛才找你的人是你的女朋友吧?

剛才找你的人是你的女朋友吧?

(Was that person who came looking for you just now your girlfriend?)

B: 別亂說，她不是我的女朋友，而是我的嫂子。

別乱说，她不是我的女朋友，而是我的嫂子。

(Don't talk nonsense. She's not my girlfriend, she is my sister-in-law.)



這位老師教什麼？化學、英語、還是音樂？

他拿到的是什麼樣的學位？

这位老师教什么？化学、英语、还是音乐？

他拿到的是什么样的学位？

## Words & Phrases

### A. 一直 (all along; continuously)

- 1 開學已經兩個多月了，張天明一直住在學生宿舍裏。  
开学已经两个多月了，张天明一直住在学生宿舍里。  
(School started two months ago. Zhang Tianming has been living in student housing since then.)
- 2 她搬進新房子後，一直沒交房租。  
她搬进新房子后，一直沒交房租。  
(Since she moved into her new apartment, she hasn't been paying her rent.)
- 3 小林的專業是金融，畢業以後，一直在銀行工作。  
小林的专业是金融，毕业以后，一直在银行工作。  
(Xiao Lin's major was finance. Ever since he graduated, he's been working in the banking industry.)



這是什麼廣告?  
这是什么广告?

- ④ 小張有兩條毯子，只用了一條，另外的一條一直放在櫃子裏。

小张有两条毯子，只用了一条，另外的一条一直放在柜子里。

(Xiao Zhang has two blankets. She is only using one of them. The other one is stored in the cabinet.)

### B. 好(不)容易 (with a lot of difficulty)

Both 好不容易 and 好容易 mean 很不容易, “with a lot of difficulty.”

- ① 演唱會的票很難買，我好不容易才買到一張。

演唱会的票很难买，我好不容易才买到一张。

(It was really hard to get tickets for this concert. It took me a lot of trouble to get one.)

- ② 今天的功課真多，我好容易才做完。

今天的功课真多，我好容易才做完。

(There was so much homework today. It took me forever to get it done.)

- ③ 這個生詞昨天我好不容易才記住了，可是今天又忘了。

这个生词昨天我好不容易才记住了，可是今天又忘了。

(I finally managed to remember this new word yesterday, but I forgot it again today.)

### C. 像…一樣/像…一样 (as if)

- ① 她說話怎麼像個小大人一樣？

她说话怎么像个小大人一样？

(How come she talks like she's an adult?)

- ② 這碗湯一點兒味道都沒有，像是沒放鹽一樣。

这碗汤一点儿味道都没有，像是没放盐一样。

(This soup is so bland, as if it has no salt in it.)

- ③ 那個孩子像個小狗一樣跟在他後邊。  
 那个孩子像个小狗一样跟在他后边。  
 (That kid follows him like a puppy.)

### D. 可以說/可以说 (you could say)

This expression means “it could be said,” or “you could say.” Sometimes it is followed by a second clause offering a contrary view or scenario.

- ① 我的童年可以說很快樂。可是...  
 我的童年可以说很快乐。可是...  
 (You could say that I had a happy childhood, but ...)
- ② 小高可以說是我們這裏最聰明的人了。  
 小高可以说是我们这里最聪明的人了。  
 (You could say that Little Gao is the smartest guy among us.)
- ③ 小林在我們班可以說是最用功的了，可是考試並不是最好的。  
 小林在我们班可以说是最用功的了，可是考试并不是最好的。  
 (Little Lin could be said to be the most diligent student in our class, but his test scores are not the best.)

### E. 這麼說/这么说 (so that means)

This phrase introduces a conclusion that a speaker draws from what has just been said.

- ① A: 明天我很忙，那個演唱會...  
 明天我很忙，那个演唱会...  
 (Tomorrow I'll be very busy. That concert...)

**B:** 這麼說，你明天不去聽演唱會了。

这么说，你明天不去听演唱会了？

(So that means you won't be going to the concert tomorrow?)

**A:** 對。

对。

(Correct.)

**2 A:** 小張已經去中國了。

小张已经去中国了。

(Little Zhang has already left for China.)

**B:** 這麼說，他不考試就走了？

这么说，他不考试就走了？

(Does that mean he left without taking the exam?)

**A:** 是的。他說回來再考。

是的。他说回来再考。

(Yes. He said he'll take it when he comes back.)

**3 A:** 小張和他的女朋友最近吵架吵得很厲害，兩個人決定分手。

小张和他的女朋友最近吵架吵得很厉害，两个人决定分手。

(Little Zhang and his girlfriend have been having terrible arguments recently. They decided to call it quits.)

**B:** 這麼說，他們不打算結婚了？他們的父母知道嗎？

这么说，他们不打算结婚了？他们的父母知道吗？

(Does that mean they aren't getting married? Do their parents know?)

**A:** 知道，他們都理解。

知道，他们都理解。

(Yes, and they understand.)

**F. 最好 (had better; it's best)**

① 吃完飯後，最好不要馬上運動。

吃完饭后，最好不要马上运动。

(It's best not to exercise right after you eat.)

② A: 我想學化學專業，將來好找工作。

我想学化学专业，将来好找工作。

(I'd like to major in chemistry so that I can get a job easily.)

B: 你喜歡化學嗎？如果不喜歡，最好別學。

你喜欢化学吗？如果不喜欢，最好别学。

(Do you like chemistry? If you don't, you'd better not major in it.)

③ 這部電影很受歡迎，看的人多，如果想看，最好早點買票。

这部电影很受欢迎，看的人多，如果想看，最好早点买票。

(This film is very popular. Many people want to see it. If you want to see it, you'd better get a ticket as soon as you can.)

**碩士班:**

教育、人文藝術、理學等22個班別

(98年1月12日起繳費報名)

**大學部重點運動項目績優學生單獨招生:**

籃球(女)、游泳、羽球(女)、網球(女)

跆拳道、鐵人三項等6個項目

(98年2月23日起繳費報名)

**在職進修碩士班:**

教育、人文藝術、理學等13個班別

(98年3月2日起繳費報名)

**博士班:**

教育、中國語文、教育行政與評鑑研究所

(98年3月11日起繳費報名)

What degrees do they offer?

## Language Practice

### A. The Early Years

For this exercise, take on the persona of your favorite actor, athlete, politician, or other role model. Pretend you are being interviewed for a new biography. On a scale of 1-5, rate your childhood.

	not at all				extremely
happy	1	2	3	4	5
pressured	1	2	3	4	5

Go around the class and ask your classmates (in the roles of their new personas):

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 你的童年快樂嗎?  | 1. 你的童年快乐吗?  |
| 2. 你的童年壓力大嗎? | 2. 你的童年压力大吗? |

Record and sum up their answers.

#### EXAMPLE:

Kayla, Jennifer, Matt 覺得他們的  
童年一點都不快樂，  
壓力大得不得了。

Kayla, Jennifer, Matt 觉得他们的  
童年一点都不快乐，  
压力大得不得了。

or

Kaitlin, Steve, Rosa 覺得他們的  
童年非常快樂，  
一點壓力都沒有。

Kaitlin, Steve, Rosa 觉得他们的  
童年非常快乐，  
一点压力都没有。

## B. Extracurricular Experiences

List Li Zhe's niece's extracurricular activities in Chinese. In addition, list any other common ones that you can think of.

Handwriting practice area with five horizontal lines on a yellow background.

Work with a partner, and ask each other

- if you participated in any of the ones listed when you were growing up;
- if any of the ones you participated in were your own choices;
- if any of the ones you participated in were arranged by your parents;
- if you enjoyed the activities, regardless of who arranged them.

## C. Helicopter Parents?

If you were a parent, what kind of after-school schedule would you establish for your children to prepare them for the future?

	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
下午							
晚上							

Pair up with a partner, and take turns to go over your schedules. Then comment on what you think of each other's schedule. Would it be too much for the children? Do they need some breathing room? Would the children complain? How much say would the children have in choosing their own activities?



## 班 別

- ★ 兒童英語班：按英語程度分班，8人精緻小班，每週上課三天  
(一、三、四，下午班：1:30 - 3:30、或傍晚班：4:30 - 6:30)。
- ★ 兒童中文作文班：每週上課二次，(每週三、四)。

父母可以送孩子來這兒學什麼？  
父母可以送孩子來這兒學什麼？

### D. Expectations and Accomplishments

**a.** List the things that your parents hope you will have accomplished after completing your education.

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

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

...

**b.** List the things that you expect yourself to accomplish after graduation.

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

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

...

**c.** List the things that you hope your future children/nephews/nieces will accomplish when they grow up.

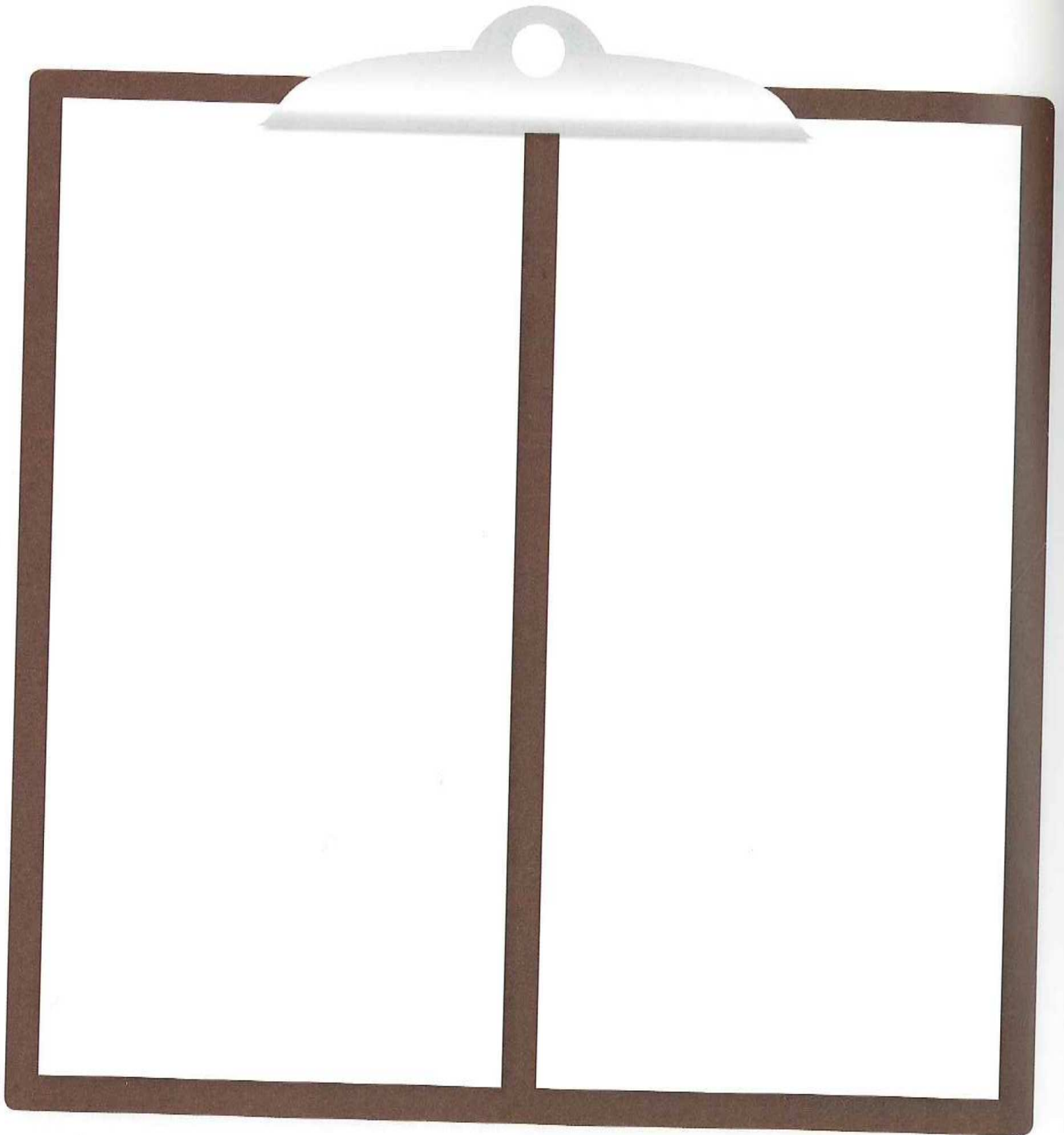
1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

3. \_\_\_\_\_

...

Look at the three lists and discuss with a partner if you can live up to your parents' expectations, how your own expectations for yourself are similar to or different from your parents' expectations for you, and whether you will be like your parents in your expectations of the next generation. Jot down what you have been discussing on the clipboard below and pay attention to the use of time phrases and pronouns/nouns as connectors and other conjunctions to build a more coherent and cohesive narrative. Then present your narrative to your class.





望女成鳳  
望女成凤

### E. Check Your Facts!

Pair up with a partner and get your facts straight based on the text of this lesson.

EXAMPLE: 李哲的父母是加拿大移民。

A: 我聽說李哲的父母是加拿大移民。

B: 李哲的父母不是加拿大移民，而是墨西哥移民。

A: 我听说李哲的父母是加拿大移民。

B: 李哲的父母不是加拿大移民，而是墨西哥移民。

1. 李哲的哥哥是電腦碩士
2. 李哲的哥哥同意給孩子很大的壓力
3. 麗莎同意李哲嫂子的做法

1. 李哲的哥哥是电脑硕士
2. 李哲的哥哥同意给孩子很大的压力
3. 丽莎同意李哲嫂子的做法

4. 李哲的哥哥和嫂子在家庭經濟問題上意見不同

4. 李哲的哥哥和嫂子在家庭經濟問題上意見不同

## F. Taking Sides

How do you state your agreement or disagreement with others? Here are some options:

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. 我同意/反對...                    | 1. 我同意/反对...                    |
| 2. 我(不)同意___的看法/做法/意見。我認為/覺得... | 2. 我(不)同意___的看法/做法/意见。我认为/觉得... |
| 3. 我覺得___說的話很有道理/沒有道理。          | 3. 我觉得___的话很有道理/没有道理。           |
| 4. 我不完全同意/反對...                 | 4. 我不完全同意/反对...                 |

Use at least three of the above four options to state your opinions in the following exercises.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. 李哲的侄女認為兒童也是人，有自己的愛好和興趣，家長應該尊重孩子自己的選擇。你同意嗎？ | a. 李哲的侄女认为儿童也是人，有自己的爱好和兴趣，家长应该尊重孩子自己的选择。你同意吗？ |
| b. 李哲的哥哥反對給孩子太大的壓力。你覺得呢？                      | b. 李哲的哥哥反对给孩子太大的压力。你觉得呢？                      |
| c. 麗莎覺得孩子應該有個快樂的童年，也應該好好學習。你的看法呢？             | c. 丽莎觉得孩子应该有个快乐的童年，也应该好好学习。你的看法呢？             |

## G. Your Opinions, Please!

Answer the following questions according to your own perspective.

- a. 柯林對大一新生住在校內  
的看法是什麼？  
你同意嗎？為什麼？
- b. 張天明買衣服的標準  
是什麼？你的看法呢？
- c. 李哲大學畢業以後，  
打算念研究生。你有什  
麼建議？
- d. 雖然張天明常常忘這  
忘那，讓麗莎生氣，但  
麗莎並沒跟天明分手。  
你對麗莎的決定有  
什麼看法？

- a. 柯林对大一新生住在校  
内的看法是什么？  
你同意吗？为什么？
- b. 张天明买衣服的标准  
是什么？你的看法呢？
- c. 李哲大学毕业以后，  
打算念研究生。你有什  
么建议？
- d. 虽然张天明常常忘这  
忘那，让丽莎生气，但  
丽莎并没跟天明分手。  
你对丽莎的决定有  
什么看法？

## Pinyin Text

Lǐ Zhé de fùmǔ shì Mòxīgē yímín, tā hé tā gēge dōu shì zài Jiāzhōu chūshēng, zhǎng dà de. Gēge shì diànnǎo bósì<sup>①</sup>, zìjǐ shèjì, guǎnlǐ wǎngzhàn. Lǐ Zhé de sǎozǐ shíwǔ nián qián cóng Xiānggǎng lái Měiguó liú xué, nà dào shuòshì xuéwèi yǐhòu zhǎo dào gōngzuò, jiù zài Měiguó zhù le xia lai. Gēge hé sǎozǐ jié hūn shí nián le, shēnghuó yìzhí hěn měimǎn, kěshì zuìjìn liǎng nián zài nǚ'ér de jiàoyù wèntí shang, yìjiàn chángcháng bù tóng, yǒu shí shènzhì chǎo de hěn lihai. Yì tiān, Lǐ Zhé zhèngzài xiàn shang gēn zhínǚ liáo tiānr, kàn jiàn Lìshā zǒu le jin lai.

(Lǐ Zhé xià xiàn ...)

Lǐ Zhé: Lìshā, yǒu shìr ma?

Lìshā: Méi shénme shìr, wǒ zhǎo Tiānmíng, yǐwéi tā zài nǚ zhèr ne. Duìbuqǐ, hài de nǚ bǎ diànhuà guà le.

Lǐ Zhé: Zuò, zuò, zuò. Gāngcái shì wǒ zhínǚ gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, wǒmen zhènggāo shuō wán le.

Lìshā: Nǐ yǒu zhínǚ? Jīnnián duō dà le?

Lǐ Zhé: Tā jīnnián gāng bā suì.

Lìshā: Tā gěi nǚ dǎ diànhuà yǒu shénme shì a?

Lǐ Zhé: Shuō lái huà cháng<sup>②</sup>. Wǒ zhínǚ cái<sup>①</sup> xiǎoxué sān niánjí, wǒ sǎozǐ jiù bǎ tā de shíjiān ānpái de<sup>②</sup> mǎn mǎn de: xīngqīyī xué gāngqín<sup>③</sup>, xīngqītèr xué huà huà, xīngqīsān xué yóu yǒng, xīngqīsì xué huá bīng, xīngqīwǔ hǎobù róngyì xiūxi yì tiān, xīngqīliù yòu jiào tā qù shàng Zhōngwén xuéxiào. Tā bù xǐhuan xué Zhōngwén, yúshì jiù dǎ diànhuà dào wǒ zhèr lái, yìbiān kù yìbiān bàoyuàn.

Lìshā: Méi nàme yánzhòng ba? Tā zhǐ shì ge háizi, néng bàoyuàn xiē shénme a?

Lǐ Zhé: Tā shuō értóng<sup>④</sup> yě shì rén, yǒu zìjǐ de àihào hé xìngqù, jiāzhǎng yīnggāi zūnzhòng háizi zìjǐ de xuǎnzé.

Lìshā: Tā shuō huà zěnmē xiàng ge xiǎo dàren yíyàng?

Lǐ Zhé: Zhè xiē huà yíding shì gēn wǒ gēge xué de. Wǒ sǎozǐ zhèngtiān yào tā xué zhè xué nà, kěshì wǒ gēge fǎnduì gěi háizi tài dà de yālì, tā rènwéi<sup>⑤</sup> duì háizi lái shuō, zuì zhòngyào de shì yǒu yí ge kuàilè de tóngnián.

Lìshā: Wǒ de tóngnián kěyǐ shuō hěn kuàilè. Kěshì xiànzài, měi cì shàng Zhōngwén kè wǒ jiù xiǎng, yàoshi wǒ xiǎoshíhou fùmǔ jiù ràng wǒ xué Zhōngwén, wǒ xiànzài jiù qīngsōng duō le.

- Lǐ Zhé: Méi xiǎng dào zhèr yǒu wǒ sāozi de yí ge zhīyīn! Zhème shuō nǐ tóngyì wǒ sāozi de zuòfǎ?
- Lìshā: Wǒ bìng<sup>③</sup> bù wánquán tóngyì, dàn wǒ néng lǐjiě.
- Lǐ Zhé: Hěn duō jiāzhǎng wàng zǐ chéng lóng, wàng nǚ chéng fèng, dōu xīwàng zìjǐ de háizi xiǎoshíhou hǎo hǎo xuéxí, jiānglái néng zuò chū yì fān dà shìyè. Kěshì dào xiànzài wǒ yě xiǎng bu qīngchu, háizi dàodǐ shì jiānglái “chéng lóng” “chéng fèng” hǎo<sup>④</sup>, háishi yǒu yí ge kuàilè de tóngnián hǎo?
- Lìshā: Wǒ de kànfǎ shì liǎng ge dōu zhòngyào. Yí ge rén dāngrán yīnggāi yǒu kuàilè de tóngnián, dànshì yě yīnggāi chéngwéi shèhuì xūyào de réncái, suǒyǐ háizi zuìhǎo háishi zài xuéxiào duō xué yì xiē zhīshi.
- Lǐ Zhé: Kěshì nǐ bié wàng le, yǒu xiē zhīshi bú shì zài xuéxiào li huòzhě cóng shūběn<sup>⑥</sup> shàng xué de, ér shì<sup>④</sup> cóng shèhuì, cóng shēnghuó zhōng xué de.
- Lìshā: Āi, Lǐ Zhé, nǐ zhēn chéng le zhéxuéjiā<sup>⑦</sup> le.

## English Text

Li Zhe's parents are Mexican immigrants. He and his older brother were both born and grew up in California. His older brother has a doctorate in Computer Science. He designs and manages websites. Li Zhe's sister-in-law came from Hong Kong to the United States fifteen years ago to study. After she got a master's degree and found a job, she settled in America. Li Zhe's older brother and sister-in-law have been married for ten years. They have always been very happy, but in the last couple of years their opinions have differed over their daughter's education, sometimes causing big arguments. One day, Li Zhe is chatting with his niece online when he sees Lisa walk in.

(Li Zhe logs off.)

Li Zhe: Lisa, what's up?

Lisa: Nothing. I came to look for Tianming. I thought he was here with you. I'm sorry. I made you hang up.

Li Zhe: Sit, please sit. Just now my niece called me but we had just finished talking.

Lisa: You have a niece? How old is she?

Li Zhe: She just turned eight this year.

- Lisa: What did she want to talk about?
- Li Zhe: It's a long story. My niece just started third grade. My sister-in-law is already cramming her schedule full of activities: Monday piano lesson; Tuesday painting lesson; Wednesday swimming; Thursday ice skating; Friday a rare break; Saturday Chinese lesson. She doesn't like studying Chinese. That's why she called me. She cried and complained.
- Lisa: Is it that serious? She's just a kid. What does she have to complain about?
- Li Zhe: She says even a kid is a person with her own interests and hobbies. Parents should respect their children's choices.
- Lisa: She talks just like a little grownup!
- Li Zhe: She must have learned it from my older brother. My sister-in-law is always wanting her to study this or that, but my older brother objects to putting too much pressure on her. He thinks that the most important thing for a kid is to have a happy childhood.
- Lisa: I can say that I had a very happy childhood, but now every time I'm in my Chinese class I wish that my parents had made me learn Chinese when I was a child. I would have a much easier time.
- Li Zhe: Who knew? My sister-in-law has a kindred spirit here. Does that mean you agree with my sister-in-law's method?
- Lisa: I don't agree entirely, but I can understand.
- Li Zhe: Many parents hope that their children will rise above the others. They all hope that their children study well when they are young so that they can have a successful career, but even now I still haven't figured it out whether it's better for children to become high achievers in the future or have a happy childhood.
- Lisa: My view is that both are important. Of course, everyone should have a happy childhood, but he or she should also become an accomplished person who can make a contribution to society. So it's best for children to learn as much as they can in school.
- Li Zhe: But don't forget: Some knowledge can't be learned in school or from books. It must be learned from society, from life.
- Lisa: Oh, Li Zhe, you've really turned into a bona fide philosopher.



## 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
Talk about whether I had a carefree childhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
List some commonly offered classes in after-school programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State whether I agree or disagree with others' point of view	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Begin presenting my viewpoints with appropriate wording	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss parents' hopes and expectations for their children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>