

## 第二課 ▲ 宿舍



### I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**A. Listen to the audio for the Textbook and answer the questions.**

1. Who moved in first—Zhang Tianming or John?
2. What furniture do Zhang Tianming and John both have?
3. Is their dorm close to the main street?
4. What are the advantages of living in the dorm?
5. What are the disadvantages of living in the dorm?

**B. Listen to the audio for the Workbook.**

1. Write the character you hear on the recording.
2. Write the character you hear on the recording.
3. Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.

Questions:

- a. What year in school is Ke Lin?
  - b. When did Ke Lin study French?
  - c. With whom did Ke Lin practice his Chinese?
4. Listen to the recording and answer the following questions.
    - a. How many pieces of furniture are there in the room?
    - b. What is the room's only shortcoming?

5. Draw a picture of Little Li's room based on the recording. Then answer the question you hear at the end of the recording.

## II. SPEAKING EXERCISES

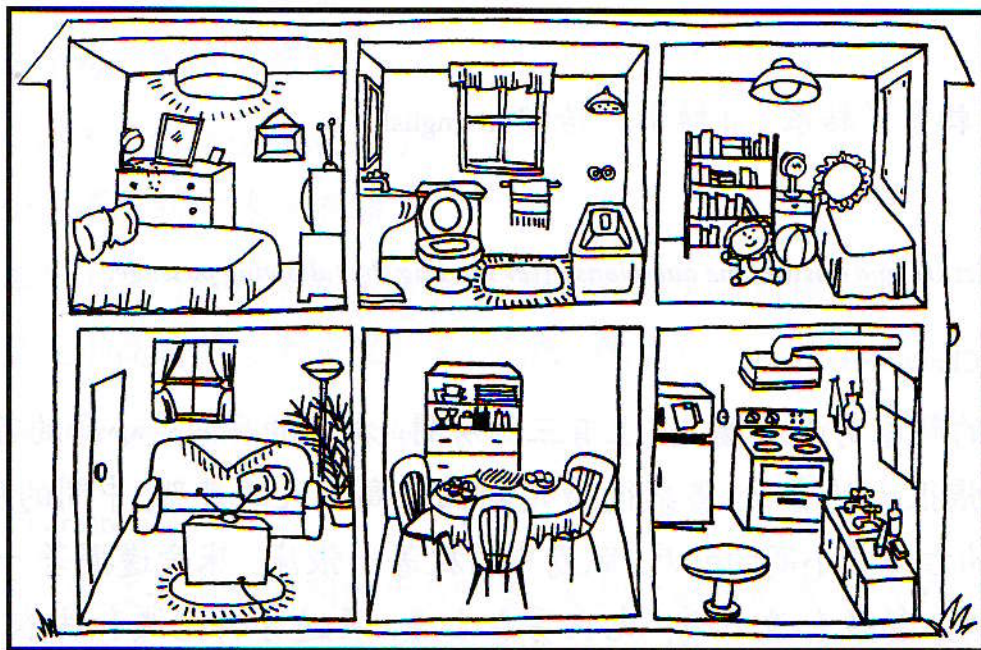
A. Practice asking and answering the following questions with a partner before class.

1. 你的房間有什麼傢俱?  
你的房间有什么家具?
2. 你的書桌上擺著一些什麼東西?  
你的书桌上摆着一些什么东西?
3. 你住的地方離學校哪一棟樓最近?  
你住的地方离学校哪一栋楼最近?
4. 你去過的中國餐館, 哪一家的菜最地道?  
你去过的中国餐馆, 哪一家的菜最地道?

B. Practice speaking on the following topics.

1. 自己的房間(我現在住在...)  
自己的房间(我现在住在...)
2. 你喜歡什麼樣的房間?  
你喜欢什么样的房间?

C. Choose one of the six rooms and describe it in detail.



### III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

在中國，學生高中畢業以後都需要考試才能上大學。考試考得好，就上好一點的大學，考得不太好，就上差一點的大學。如果考試考得很不好，就不能上大學。很多大學新生一進學校，就已經知道自已的專業 (1) 是什麼了，要是不喜歡，也可以轉系或者轉學。但是轉系，轉學還是得考試。

(1) 專業(zhuānyè): major

(Simplified Characters)

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(1) 专业(zhuānyè): major

Questions:

1. How does the college admissions process in China differ from the process in America?
2. What are 轉系 / 转系 and 轉學 / 转学 in English?

*B. Draw a picture and answer the questions after reading the following passage.*

(Traditional Characters)

小高的新家有兩層樓。樓上有三個房間。左邊的房間是小高的書房。書房中間是一張很大的書桌，書桌後邊是兩個又高又大的書架。中間的房間是廁所。廁所的右邊是小高的臥房，臥房中間放著一張床，床旁邊擺著一個衣櫃。樓下有客廳，餐廳和洗衣房。洗衣房在右邊，裏邊有烘乾機和洗衣機。洗衣房的隔壁是餐廳，再過去才是客廳。客廳的外邊是車庫，裏邊停著兩輛車，一輛大的，一輛小的。小高非常喜歡他的新家。

(Simplified Characters)

小高的新家有兩層樓。樓上有三個房間。左邊的房間是小高的書房。書房中間是一張很大的書桌，書桌後邊是兩個又高又大的書架。中間的房間是廁所。廁所的右邊是小高的臥房，臥房中間放著一張床，床旁邊擺著一個衣櫃。樓下有客廳，餐廳和洗衣房。洗衣房在右邊，裏邊有烘乾機和洗衣機。洗衣房的隔壁是餐廳，再過去才是客廳。客廳的外邊是車庫，裏邊停著兩輛車，一輛大的，一輛小的。小高非常喜歡他的新家。

## Questions (True/False):

- ( ) 1. 這個房子有五個房間。  
这个房子有五个房间。
- ( ) 2. 小高不用到外邊洗衣服了。  
小高不用到外边洗衣服了。
- ( ) 3. 要是小高的朋友來家裏聊天、吃飯，他們應該到樓上去。  
要是小高的朋友来家里聊天、吃饭，他们应该到楼上去。

## C. Read the passage and answer the questions.

## (Traditional Characters)

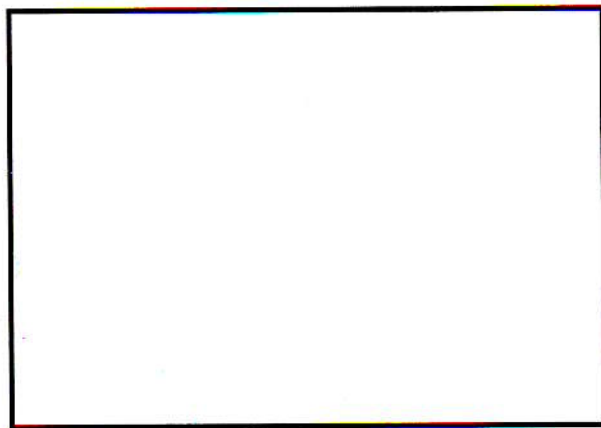
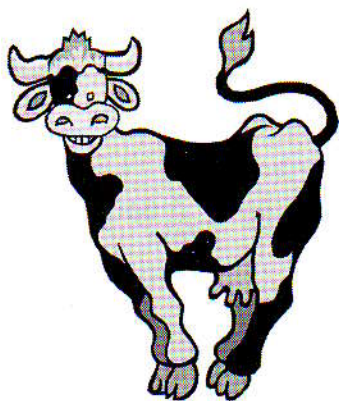
有一天，張文去參加李朋的生日晚會，看到李朋畫的畫兒很好，就說：“李朋，你可以給我畫一張嗎？”李朋說：“可以，你下個星期六來拿吧。”到了星期六，張文又來到李朋家。他進門以後就問：“你給我的畫兒畫好了嗎？”李朋說：“畫好了。”張文問：“在哪兒呢？”李朋說：“在這兒。”張文一看，是一張白紙，就說：“你還沒畫呀？”李朋說：“畫了，我畫的是牛吃草 (1)。”張文問：“這兒沒有草啊！”李朋說：“草都被牛吃了。”張文說：“那牛呢？”李朋說：“沒有草了，牛還在這裏做什麼！”

(1) 草(cǎo): grass

## (Simplified Characters)

有一天，张文去参加李朋的生日晚会，看到李朋画的画儿很好，就说：“李朋，你可以给我画一张吗？”李朋说：“可以，你下个星期六来拿吧。”到了星期六，张文又来到李朋家。他进门以后就问：“你给我的画儿画好了吗？”李朋说：“画好了。”张文问：“在哪儿呢？”李朋说：“在这儿。”张文一看，是一张白纸，就说：“你还没画呀？”李朋说：“画了，我画的是牛吃草 (1)。”张文问：“这儿没有草啊！”李朋说：“草都被牛吃了。”张文说：“那牛呢？”李朋说：“没有草了，牛还在这里做什么！”

(1) 草(cǎo): grass



Questions:

1. Why did Zhang ask Li to paint for him?
2. When did Li ask Zhang to pick up the painting?
3. What did Li call his painting?
4. What did Zhang see on the painting?
5. How did Li explain his painting?

#### IV. GRAMMAR & USAGE

A. Complete the dialogues using 比較 / 比较.

1. a: 學校附近有很多飯館, 你比較喜歡哪一家的菜?

学校附近有很多饭馆, 你比较喜欢哪一家的菜?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

2. a: 你覺得住校內比較省錢, 還是住校外比較省錢?

你觉得住校内比较省钱, 还是住校外比较省钱?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

3. a: 你家誰的胃口好?

你家谁的胃口好?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

## B. Complete the dialogues using 比較 / 比较.

EXAMPLE: a: 我不想住校, 房間太小了。

我不想住校, 房间太小了。

b: 宿舍房間雖然比較小, 但是離教室近, 上課很方便。

宿舍房间虽然比较小, 但是离教室近, 上课很方便。

1. a: 這個店的傢俱很貴, 我想看一看別的店怎麼樣。

这个店的家具很贵, 我想看一看别的店怎么样。

b: \_\_\_\_\_, 但是比別的店都好得多。

2. a: 這個洗衣機和烘乾機太吵了, 應該買新的。

这个洗衣机和烘干机太吵了, 应该买新的。

b: \_\_\_\_\_,  
但是還可以用。 / 但是还可以用。

3. a: 你怎麼帶我來這家餐館? 你看他們的設備那麼舊。

你怎么带我来这家餐馆? 你看他们的设备那么旧。

b: \_\_\_\_\_,  
但是菜又好吃又便宜。

## C. Rewrite the sentences using 得很.

EXAMPLE: 那家飯館的菜非常地道。→ 那家飯館的菜地道得很。那家饭馆的菜非常地道。→ 那家饭馆的菜地道得很。

1. 他住的那棟宿舍非常安靜。

他住的那栋宿舍非常安静。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

2. 這個學校非常安全。

这个学校非常安全。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 那家商店非常遠。

那家商店非常远。



D. Complete the dialogues using 恐怕.

EXAMPLE: a: 哎, 你的房間怎麼這麼熱?

哎, 你的房间怎么这么热?

b: 我也不知道, 恐怕空調壞了。

我也不知道, 恐怕空调坏了。

1. a: 他明天能來嗎?

他明天能来吗?

b: 他這兩天忙得很,

他这两天忙得很,

\_\_\_\_\_。

2. a: 我剛下課, 肚子餓得很。今天宿舍餐廳的晚飯怎麼樣?

我刚下课, 肚子饿得很。今天宿舍餐厅的晚饭怎么样?

b: 還不錯。可是現在已經快九點了。這麼晚了,

还不错。可是现在已经快九点了。这么晚了,

\_\_\_\_\_。

3. a: 已經十二點半了, 他怎麼還沒來?

已经十二点半了, 他怎么还没来?

b: 波士頓的路不好找,

波士顿的路不好找,

\_\_\_\_\_。

4. a: 你覺得我應該買多少傢俱?

你觉得我应该买多少家具?

b: 你的新家不大, 如果傢俱太多, \_\_\_\_\_, 最好少买一些。  
 你的新家不大, 如果家具太多, \_\_\_\_\_, 最好少买一些。

E. Rearrange the words into complete sentences. Pay attention to the word order.

1. 書 一本 買了 我妹妹 很有意思  
 书 一本 买了 我妹妹 很有意思

2. 從華盛頓 前天 我 是 來的 坐飛機  
 从华盛顿 前天 我 是 来的 坐飞机

3. 六個月 兩年前 工作了 他 在中國  
 六个月 两年前 工作了 他 在中国

4. 一頓 在那家中國飯館 我們 昨天 吃了 很好吃的 飯  
 一顿 在那家中国饭馆 我们 昨天 吃了 很好吃的 饭

5. 寫 中國字 小王 很快 寫得  
 写 中国字 小王 很快 写得

F. Describe the picture. What are the two people wearing? What is on the table? Include the background and the restaurant decor. Remember to use 著/着 in your description.

Some helpful vocabulary words:

抽煙 / 抽烟(chōu yān): to smoke a cigarette

手提箱(shǒutíxiāng): briefcase

抽煙斗 / 抽烟斗(chōu yāndǒu): to smoke a pipe

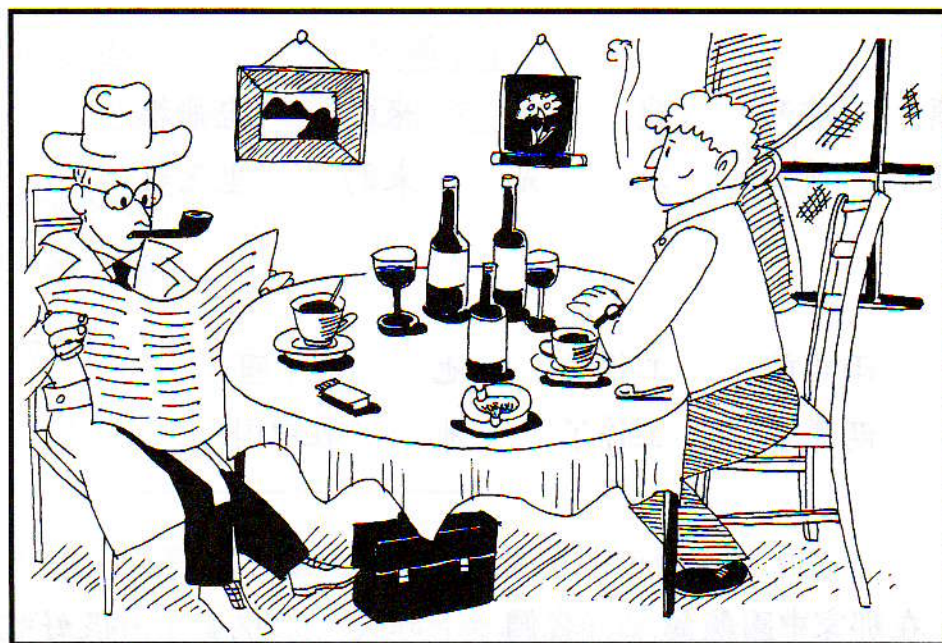
戴眼鏡 / 戴眼镜(dài yǎnjìng): to wear glasses

火柴(huǒchái): matches

手錶 / 手表(shǒubiǎo): wristwatch

掛/挂(guà): to hang

畫/画(huà): picture; painting



## V. TRANSLATION

**A. Translate the dialogues into Chinese.**

1. a: Where is your roommate from?  
b: He's from Washington.
  
2. a: I am starving.  
b: Then let's go eat.
  
3. a: Does the store on campus sell furniture?  
b: No, the campus stores generally don't sell furniture. They only sell daily necessities and stationery.

**B. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Pay attention to the word order.**

1. I read a new book in the library yesterday afternoon.
2. My brother drove from Boston to Washington, D.C., last weekend to visit a friend.
3. He was doing laundry on the second floor when his father called.
4. Little Zhang is going to play basketball with his friends after the class.
5. This is the restaurant that my roommate mentioned.
6. The dorm where I used to live was very small and very old.
7. The food that your mom made last night was extremely tasty.
8. The bookstore we went to this morning also sells sportswear.



## 第三課 ▲ 在飯館

## 第三課 ▲ 在飯館

## I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Listen to the audio for the Textbook and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Zhang Tianming want to go to Chinatown?

2. Who went to Chinatown with Zhang Tianming?

3. Who was a frequent patron of the restaurant?

4. What did they order?

5. Did they agree with the reporter?

B. Listen to the audio for the Workbook.

1. Listen to the passage and answer the multiple-choice question.

( ) Why did Little Chen decide to quit?

- a. He was not allowed to smoke in the restaurant.
- b. The boss didn't like him.
- c. His customers didn't tip him well.
- d. He had no money.

New Vocabulary:

飯碗 / 飯碗

盤子 / 盤子

2. According to the passage, what are the differences between the Chinese and the Americans when it comes to eating and drinking?

- a. The Chinese like to eat and drink in a restaurant, but the Americans like to eat and drink at home.
- b. The Chinese like to eat and drink in a restaurant, but the Americans like to eat and drink in a restaurant.
- c. The Chinese like to eat and drink in a restaurant, but the Americans like to eat and drink in a restaurant.
- d. The Chinese like to eat and drink in a restaurant, but the Americans like to eat and drink in a restaurant.



房間裏有什麼？ / 房间里有什么？

Are these four things perhaps changing among the Chinese? Why?

C. Translate the passages into Chinese using the grammar and vocabulary from this lesson.

3. Near the campus there is a Chinese restaurant and a Japanese restaurant. The Japanese restaurant is relatively more expensive. The Chinese restaurant is much cheaper than the Japanese restaurant. The restaurants are very close to the campus. It's really convenient.

2. This is Zhang Tianming's room. There is a bed in the middle of the room. There is a blanket and a comforter on the bed. On the right side of the room is a wardrobe. However, the wardrobe is empty. There is a picture hanging on the door, and there's a bookshelf below the picture. There are some books on the shelf.

3. I am moving into the dorm in a few days. The facilities of the dorm are relatively new. My room is close to the bathroom and the dining hall. It's really convenient to live there. However,



Describe your living quarters. Be sure to mention the location, the layout, whether it is quiet for study and convenient for shopping, and why you like it there and why.