

# 第十課 ▲ 在郵局

# 第十课 ▲ 在邮局

## I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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

1. Why were Lisa and Tianming so surprised when they stepped into the post office?
2. What did Lisa and Tianming do at the post office?
3. Did Lisa and Tianming meet with Steve in Hong Kong as planned? Why or why not?
4. Why did Steve go to a post office in Taipei?

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

1. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

- a. Where did the conversation take place?
  - b. What did the man do when he was there?
  - c. How much money did the man spend?

2. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

- a. Why did Mr. Wang go to Hong Kong?
  - b. Why did he return so soon?
  - c. How did people find out that he was coming back?

3. Dictation: Write down Haitian's letter to his aunt in Chinese.

4. Listen to Haitian's aunt's reply. Transcribe it in Chinese.

## II. SPEAKING EXERCISES

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

1. 美國的郵局什麼時候辦公?  
美国的邮局什么时候办公?
2. 中國郵局有哪些服務是美國郵局沒有的?  
中国邮局有哪些服务是美国邮局没有的?
3. 如果你要寄一個很重要的包裹, 你怎麼寄?  
如果你要寄一个很重要的包裹, 你怎么寄?
4. 你的老家有什麼特产?  
你的老家有什么特产?

B. Practice speaking on the following topics.

1. 請談一談出國旅行的時候應該注意哪些事情, 怎麼樣才能讓家人放心。  
请谈一谈出国旅行的时候应该注意哪些事情, 怎么样才能让家人放心。
2. 請談一談美國郵局的辦公時間, 他們有什麼樣的服務, 服務怎麼樣?  
请谈一谈美国邮局的办公时间, 他们有什么样的服务, 服务怎么样?

## III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the passage and answer the questions. (True/False)

(Traditional Characters)

張天明在南京認識了一個朋友, 叫大亮。大亮快三十歲了, 還沒有女朋友。上個月大亮在互聯網 (hùliánwǎng: Internet) 上認識了一個叫麗麗的女孩子, 覺得

跟她很合得來。麗麗住在西安。大亮每天都給她發電子郵件 (e-mail), 也常常和她在網上聊天, 可是每次給她打電話都打不通。上個週末, 大亮帶了不少南京特產和糖果什麼的, 坐飛機去西安看麗麗。好不容易找到了麗麗, 可是沒想到麗麗原來是個男的!

## (Simplified Characters)

张天明在南京认识了一个朋友, 叫大亮。大亮快三十岁了, 还没有女朋友。上个月大亮在互联网 (hùliánwǎng: Internet) 上认识了一个叫丽丽的女孩子, 觉得跟她很合得来。丽丽住在西安。大亮每天都给她发电子邮件 (e-mail), 也常常和她在网上聊天, 可是每次给她打电话都打不通。上个周末, 大亮带了不少南京特产和糖果什么的, 坐飞机去西安看丽丽。好不容易找到了丽丽, 可是没想到丽丽原来是个男的!

## Questions (True/False):

- ( ) 1. Da Liang lives in Nanjing.
- ( ) 2. Da Liang uses his computer often.
- ( ) 3. Da Liang had never talked to Lili.
- ( ) 4. Da Liang sent Lili a package last weekend.
- ( ) 5. Da Liang didn't realize that Lili had a boyfriend.

## B. Read the passage and answer the question.

## (Traditional Characters)

航空郵簡比航空信便宜一些。航空信是寫完信以後, 把信紙放進信封然後寄出去。航空郵簡只有一張紙, 寫完以後, 不需要信封就可以寄出去。

## (Simplified Characters)

航空邮简比航空信便宜一些。航空信是写完信以后, 把信纸放进信封然后寄出去。航空邮简只有一张纸, 写完以后, 不需要信封就可以寄出去。

## Question:

What are the differences between the two items in question?

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

(Traditional Characters)

以前中國的郵局也叫郵電局。電是電話，電報，也就是說除了寄信，寄包裹以外，他們也有電話及電報的服務。所以如果要打電話，特別是打國際長途電話，也可以去郵電局。不過現在中國的郵局不叫郵電局了，叫郵政局。因為有電話的家庭多了，有手機的人也多了，電話的服務就從郵局分出去了。

在美國，送信的人有的走路，有的開車。在中國，送信的多半都是騎自行車。

(Simplified Characters)

以前中国的邮局也叫邮电局。电是电话，电报，也就是说除了寄信，寄包裹以外，他们也有电话及电报的服务。所以如果要打电话，特别是打国际长途电话，也可以去邮电局。不过现在的邮局不叫邮电局了，叫邮政局。因为有电话的家庭多了，有手机的人也多了，电话的服务就从邮局分出去了。

在美国，送信的人有的走路，有的开车。在中国，送信的多半都是骑自行车。

Questions:

- Nowadays, what service is no longer in demand in the Chinese post offices? Why?
- How do letter carriers in the United States deliver mail?



這是北京的一家郵局。他們現在辦公嗎？

这是北京的一家邮局。他们现在办公吗？



這是台北的一家郵局。什麼時候可以去那兒買郵票，寄包裹呢？

这是台北的一家邮局。什么时候可以去那儿买邮票，寄包裹呢？

D. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

我昨天收到一張明信片，上面只寫了我家的地址，沒寫是誰寄的。我看著看著就笑了起來。原來這是姑媽三年以前去墨西哥旅行的時候寄給我的。姑媽和我都以為這張明信片早就寄丟了。沒想到，長途旅行了三年以後卻平平安安地寄到了我家。

(Simplified Characters)

我昨天收到一张明信片，上面只写了我家的地址，没写是谁寄的。我看著看著就笑了起来。原来这是姑妈三年以前去墨西哥旅行的时候寄给我的。

姑妈和我都以为这张明信片早就寄丢了。没想到，长途旅行了三年以后却平平安安地寄到了我家。

Questions:

1. Who sent the postcard?
2. Why did the person start to smile after she looked at the postcard?
3. When was she supposed to receive the postcard?

*E. Read the passage and answer the questions.*

(Traditional Characters)

小林一向對人不錯，大家都很喜歡他。最近他隔壁搬來了一個新同學小高。沒想到卻跟小林相處得不太好。小林喜歡安靜，偶爾聽聽古典音樂。小高對球賽特別有興趣，常常一邊看球賽，一邊喝酒。每次看完球賽，小高都醉得很厲害，常常激動得又喊又叫，吵得小林睡不好覺。球賽的第二天，小高都會很後悔地向小林說對不起。小林想搬家。可是找房子不容易，不是房租太貴，就是離學校太遠。沒辦法，只好不搬。後來有一天，小高不見了。原來他又喝醉了，不小心把房東車子的窗戶打破了，只好趕緊搬走。現在小林不怕有人吵他睡覺，也不必搬家了。

(Simplified Characters)

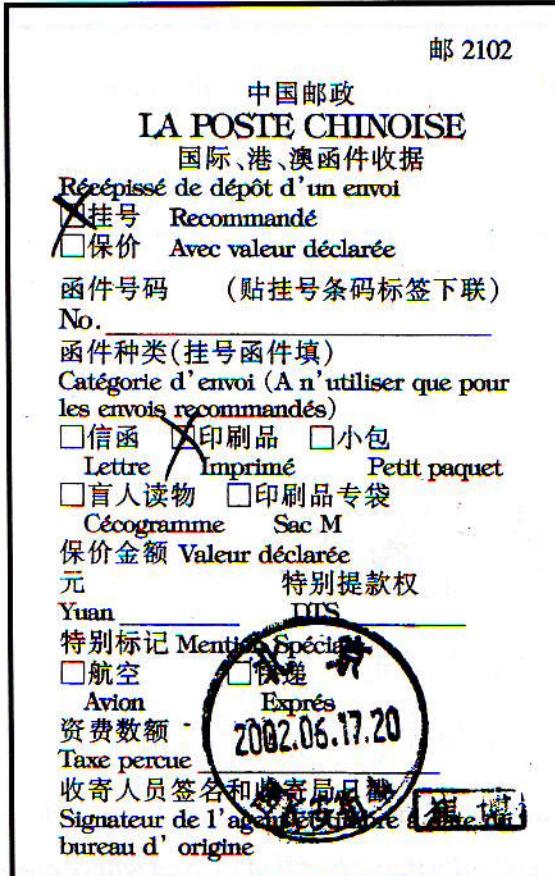
小林一向对人不错，大家都很喜欢他。最近他隔壁搬来了一个新同学小高。没想到却跟小林相处得不太好。小林喜欢安静，偶尔听听古典音乐。小高对球赛特别有兴趣，常常一边看球赛，一边喝酒。每次看完球赛，小高都醉得很厉害，常常激动得又喊又叫，吵得小林睡不好觉。球赛的第二天，小高都会很后悔地向小林说对不起。小林想搬家。可是找房子不容易，不是房租太贵，就是离学校太远。没办法，只好不搬。后来有一天，小高不见了。原来他又喝醉了，不小心把房东车子的窗户打破了，只好赶紧搬走。现在小林不怕有人吵他睡觉，也不必搬家了。

Questions:

1. Why didn't Little Lin get along with Little Gao?
2. Was Little Gao remorseful for what he did to Little Lin? How do you know?
3. Why didn't Little Lin move away?
4. What caused Little Gao to leave?

E. 小柯去了一趟郵局, 下邊是郵局給他的收據。請看一看收據的正反兩面 (zhèngfǎn liǎngmiàn), 然後回答下面的是非題。

小柯去了一趟邮局, 下边是邮局给他的收据。请看一看收据的正反两面 (zhèngfǎn liǎngmiàn), 然后回答下面的是非题。



(See the Alternate Character Appendix for traditional characters.)

说明:  
Indications:

- 凭此据可在一年以内办理查询。  
La réclamation sera admise à la présentation de ce reçue dans le délai d'un an à compter du lendemain du jour de dépôt de l'envio.
- 请将收件人名址填入下列格内以备查询。  
Veuillez inscrire, ci-après, le nom et l'adresse du destinataire pour la réclamation éventuelle.

水陆路 SURFACE
印刷品 IMPRIMÉS

(See the Alternate Character Appendix for traditional characters.)

### 是非题 (True/False):

- ( ) 1. 小柯寄的是信。  
小柯寄的是信。
- ( ) 2. 小柯寄的是陸空聯運。  
小柯寄的是陆空联运。
- ( ) 3. 小柯寄的時候沒買保險。  
小柯寄的时候没买保险。
- ( ) 4. 小柯是從南京把東西寄走的。  
小柯是从南京把东西寄走的。

G. One must fill out a form in order to send registered mail. Look at the sample of such a form used in Taiwan. Where should the recipient's name be filled in, and where does the sender sign or place his or her chop?

中華郵政		掛號郵件收件回執	
郵件種類	號碼	(由郵局收寄 人員填寫)	
投遞記要		收件人姓名地址 (請寄件人填寫)	
(供查詢時填寫)		(請收件人寫 填)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 附上原掛號收據影印本一件	<input type="checkbox"/> 經查上述郵件已於 年 月 日 郵局 <input type="checkbox"/> 請查收	掛號郵件壹件 蓋收件人章	年 月 日收到第 投遞士號
年	月		號
月	日		先小姐
郵局			
投遞後郵戳		收寄局郵戳	

(See the Alternate Character Appendix for simplified characters.)

#### IV. GRAMMAR & USAGE

A. Rewrite the following sentences using V + 著 + V + 著 / V + 着 + V + 着.

EXAMPLE: 他一直看電視，後來在沙發上睡著了。

他一直看电视，后来在沙发上睡着了。

→ 他看電視，看著看著在沙發上睡著了。

他看电视，看着看着在沙发上睡着了。

1. 他喝酒，後來唱起歌來了。

他喝酒，后来唱起歌来了。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

2. 姑媽排隊買郵票，排了不久就輪到她了。

姑妈排队买邮票，排了不久就轮到她了。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 小林聽音樂聽得很高興，後來跳起舞來了。

小林听音乐听得很高兴，后来跳起舞来了。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

4. 王教授的家離學校不遠，我們一邊說話一邊走，很快就到了。

王教授的家离学校不远，我们一边说话一边走，很快就到了。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

*B. Complete the sentences using the resultative complements provided.*

EXAMPLE: 小王下個月出國旅行，飛機票旅行社已經幫他訂好了。(好)

小王下个月出国旅行，飞机票旅行社已经帮他订好了。(好)

1. 表哥寄了一個包裹，可是地址寫錯了，結果\_\_\_\_\_。(丟)

表哥寄了一个包裹，可是地址写错了，结果\_\_\_\_\_。(丢)

2. 張先生和張太太吵架，把屋子裏的鏡子\_\_\_\_\_。(破)

张先生和张太太吵架，把屋子里的镜子\_\_\_\_\_。(破)

3. 小李天天反復練習寫漢字，要不然他怕\_\_\_\_\_。(錯)

小李天天反复练习写汉字，要不然他怕\_\_\_\_\_。(错)

4. 那本書很有意思，我很喜歡，買回來以後，很快就\_\_\_\_\_。(完)

那本书很有意思，我很喜欢，买回来以后，很快就\_\_\_\_\_。(完)

*C. Complete the sentences using 卻/却.*

EXAMPLE: a: 南京今年的夏天怎麼樣？熱死了吧？！

南京今年的夏天怎么样？热死了吧？！

b: 老聽別人說南京的夏天熱得很，沒想到今年卻挺涼快的。

老听别人说南京的夏天热得很，没想到今年却挺凉快的。

1. a: 學校禮堂演的那個紀錄片，你看了覺得怎麼樣？

学校礼堂演的那个纪录片，你看了觉得怎么样？

b: 我一直以為紀錄片沒意思，但是這一部

我一直以为纪录片没意思，但是这一部

2. a: 你看，小梅身上穿的那件衣服是名牌，質量肯定好。

你看，小梅身上穿的那件衣服是名牌，质量肯定好。

b: 名牌是名牌，可是質量

名牌是名牌，可是质量

3. a: 奇怪，小陳今天怎麼只點了兩盤素菜？

奇怪，小陈今天怎么只点了两盘素菜？

b: 是啊！他一向喜歡吃肉，今天

是啊！他一向喜欢吃肉，今天

D. Fill in the blanks with 一直 or 一向.

1. 從上大學以來，他\_\_\_\_\_住在學校宿舍裏。

从上大学以来，他\_\_\_\_\_住在学校宿舍里。

2. 他出門旅行\_\_\_\_\_不寫明信片，不買特产。

他出门旅行\_\_\_\_\_不写明信片，不买特产。

3. 小張跟他的女朋友鬧翻了以後，心情\_\_\_\_\_很受影響。

小张跟他的女朋友闹翻了以后，心情\_\_\_\_\_很受影响。

4. 學校禮堂 \_\_\_\_\_ 演藝術片或者紀錄片，從來不演商業片。

学校礼堂 \_\_\_\_\_ 演艺术片或者纪录片，从来不演商业片。

5. 林先生到波士頓上研究所以來， \_\_\_\_\_ 不太適應那兒的生活。

林先生到波士顿上研究所以来， \_\_\_\_\_ 不太适应那儿的生活。

6. 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 不喜歡做菜，只要有人做，我就不做。

我 \_\_\_\_\_ 不喜欢做菜，只要有人做，我就不做。

E. Complete the dialogue using the five words provided. Each word may be used only once.

(Traditional)

趕快, 趁, 一向, 肯定, 正好

a: 快放假了, 出國旅行的人越來越多。我打算去英國旅行, 但是我的簽證和護照都還沒辦呢。

b: 你得 \_\_\_\_\_ 辦, 要不然 \_\_\_\_\_ 來不及。

a: 我最近 \_\_\_\_\_ 特別忙。沒空跑來跑去辦這些事。

b: 那這樣吧, \_\_\_\_\_ 這兩天我不太忙, 我幫你辦, 怎麼樣?

a: 那太好了。你做事情 \_\_\_\_\_ 可靠, 我放心。

(Simplified)

赶快, 趁, 一向, 肯定, 正好

a: 快放假了, 出国旅行的人越来越多。我打算去英国旅行, 但是我的签证和护照都还没办呢。

b: 你得 \_\_\_\_\_ 办, 要不然 \_\_\_\_\_ 来不及。

a: 我最近 \_\_\_\_\_ 特别忙。没空跑来跑去办这些事。

b: 那这样吧, \_\_\_\_\_ 这两天我不太忙, 我帮你办, 怎么样?

a: 那太好了。你做事情 \_\_\_\_\_ 可靠, 我放心。

**V. TRANSLATION****A. Translate the passage into Chinese.**

Before they knew it, Zhang Tianming and his girlfriend arrived at the post office. The people at the post office spoke the Nanjing dialect (南京話 / 南京话) to Zhang Tianming. Zhang Tianming couldn't understand it. It never occurred to him that he wouldn't understand Chinese.

**B. Translate the dialogue into Chinese.**

Zhang Tianming: Are you tired from walking?

Lisa: A little.

Zhang Tianming: The summer in Nanjing is so hot. No wonder people say Nanjing is like a furnace.

Lisa: Actually, it's not that terrible. Where else do you want to go sightseeing?

Zhang Tianming: Wherever is not hot.

**C. Translate the passage into Chinese.**

On my way to school, I went to the post office to send some parcels to my friends. There were a lot of people. I had to stand in line, and I waited and waited and fell asleep.

D. Translate the sentences into Chinese. Pay attention to the relationship between the attributives and 的.

1. Post offices in China do not process passport applications.
2. The house he rented is very close to the track field.
3. The TV program we saw last night was a documentary film.
4. The person sitting on the sofa is my roommate Little Zhang.
5. The person who played with matches and caused the fire turned out to be a little boy.

E. Translate the sentences using 趁.

1. Let's ask the landlord to buy a new air conditioner while he is in a good mood.
2. While your parents are watching the basketball game, let's take a walk in the park.
3. While you have some free time right now, could I trouble you to mail this package for me?
4. Hurry! Buy a sports outfit while it is on sale.

**E. Translate the passage into Chinese.**

Chinese New Year will soon be here. I have a lot of errands to run. It is my turn to buy groceries this time. Yesterday, I took the opportunity (when I had some free time) to go shopping. No matter where I went, I had to stand in line and wait. After I finished shopping, I went to the post office on my way home to mail some postcards to my friends in China. I hope my cards won't get lost in the mail.

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**VI. COMPOSITION**

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- 1 你剛從美國坐飛機到中國去旅行，請寫一封信給你的中文老師，告訴他你一路上都很順利。不要忘了寫信封。

你刚从美国坐飞机到中国去旅行，请写一封信给你的中文老师，告诉他你一路上都很顺利。不要忘了写信封。

D. Translate.

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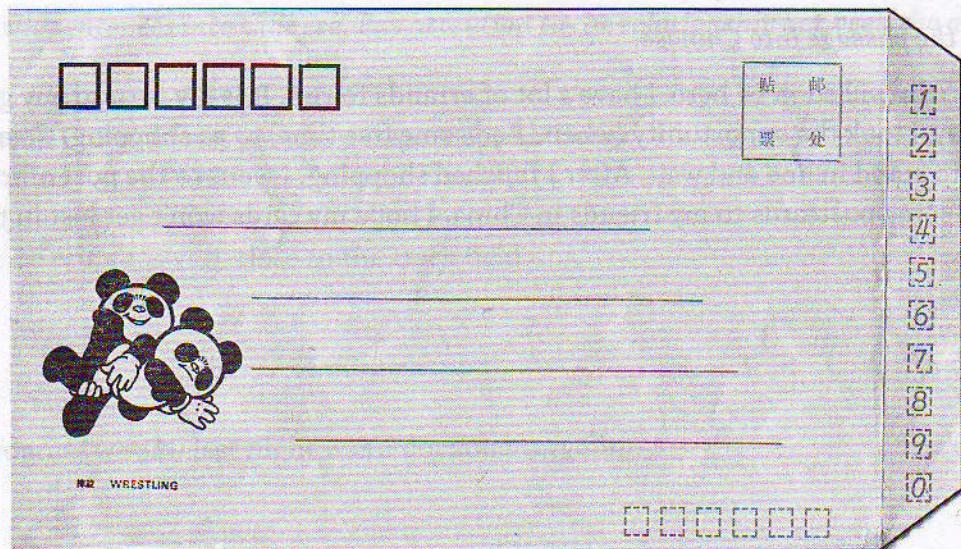
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2. The hous

3. The TV pro



4. The person sitting on the sofa is my roommate, He Zhang. 信封

5. The person



3. While you have some free time, could you mail this package for me? 风景明信片 / 风景明信片

4. Hurry! Buy a sports outfit while it is on sale.

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2. The following is background information for a phone conversation between you and your travel agent. Compose a conversation in Chinese based on the information.

You phone your travel agent and tell him or her that you need to change the itinerary for your trip to China. You first repeat your original travel plan, including the dates, places, and activities. Then you ask him or her to re-book your airline tickets and hotel reservations since you need to depart two days earlier and add a stop at Shanghai to visit your old roommate, whom you haven't seen for more than two years. You might get re-routed due to seat availability, the travel agent says, and you probably will pay penalties for these late changes. He or she reminds you to have all travel documents ready before your departure and not to make any more changes. Compose this conversation with the proper telephone etiquette.

3. The following is background information for a conversation in a post office in China. Compose a conversation in Chinese based on the information.

Your mother asks you to go to the post office to pick up a package, buy stamps, and mail a parcel to your aunt in France. After you arrive, you first make sure that you are at the right window for the services you need. Then you ask the clerk how much the parcel weighs, how much postage you need to put on it, and how long it will take for the parcel to get to France. The clerk asks about the contents of the parcel and what kind of shipping you prefer. You buy ten \$0.60 stamps from the clerk and tell him or her that you need to pick up a package. The clerk asks you to sign the receipt and wants to see a photo ID. Because you don't have an ID on you, you have to come back for the package tomorrow. The clerk tells you that the post office is only open from 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM tomorrow.