EYES ON CHINA

An Intermediate-Advanced Reader of Modern Chinese

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我看中国

现代汉语中高级读本

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Princeton Language Program: Modern Chinese

Princeton University Press is proud to publish the Princeton Language Program in Modern Chinese. Based on courses taught through the Princeton University Department of East Asian Studies and the Princeton in Beijing Program, this comprehensive series is designed for university students who wish to learn or improve upon their knowledge of Mandarin Chinese.

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			A Reflection of Reality: Selected Readings in Contemporary Chinese Short Stories	

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我看中国 Eyes on China

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《我看中国》

序

《我看中国》(Eyes on China)是普林斯顿大学对外汉语教研室在高年级教材编写上的又一个新尝试。本书主要的对象是在大学里学过一年华裔汉语或两年现代汉语的学生,供一学年两学期使用,我们将本书水平定为"中高级现代汉语"。

过去 20 多年来,我们编写过多种不同形式的高年级对外汉语教材,有以现代思想史为选题的《中国知识分子的自省》 (China's Own Critics, 1993); 有以《人民日报》为选材的《人民日报笔下的美国》 (The USA in the People's Daily, 1993); 有以五四时期及三十年代文选为主题的《中国的危机与希望》 (China's Peril and Promise, 1996); 有以社会分析及幽默小品合编的《文学与社会》 (Literature and Society, 1999; 2016 Revised); 有教材体的文章与报刊文选合编的《事事关心》 (All Things Considered, 2001; 2011 Revised); 有全书选自报刊杂志的《无所不谈》 (Anything Goes, 2006; 2011 Revised) 和《中国社会百态》 (A Kaleidoscope of China, 2010); 有以电影为选材的《中国侧影》 (Readings in Contemporary Chinese Cinema, 2008); 也有当代短篇小说的选读《文学中的现实》 (A Reflection of Reality, 2014)等。《我看中国》在这一系列的教材中,是唯一一本全书课文由我们自己执笔写定的教科书。

我们之所以决定自己动手写课文,主要是多年来在教学的实践中,深感语言难易合适,主题生动有趣,能引起外国学生讨论兴趣的材料少之又少;我们似乎过分强调所谓"真实语料"的价值,而忽略了这些"真实语料"中央带着过多不规范的结构,或不相干的话题。给只学过两年汉语的外国学生使用,不但难度过大,而且所谈的主题往往离他们的生活经验太远,上课时无从讨论。

就教材的编写而言,相对于"真实语料",并非"虚构"或"人造",而是在遣词造句上规范,在选题编排上有趣。对外国学生来说,一本理想的汉语教科书不但可以提高他们的语言能力,也可以增进他们对当代中国的了解。

在汉语教学界里,中级到高级教材之间,往往出现断层现象,也就是教材难度的跨越太大。一个刚学了两年汉语的学生是看不懂选自报刊的所谓"真实语料"的。结果,学生完全感受不到阅读的乐趣,只是挣扎在生词和句型之间,进行死记硬背。我们有鉴于此,动手编写了《我看中国》。

在这本书里,我们特别强调"当代中国",因为坊间有太多的汉语教科书所介绍的中国,往往是古代中国,从阴阳八卦到太极五行,从牛郎织女,嫦娥奔月到节气、茶道、书

法、气功、剪纸、中国结, 真是无奇不有, 唯独不讲的是当下中国的社会民生。我们这一界的一个有趣现象是"现代汉语教科书", 在内容上, 并不"现代"。

《我看中国》所讲的,与其说是"当代"中国,不如说是"当下"的中国,是外国学生可以听到、看到的中国,是他们一旦到了,必须寝馈其间的中国。我们不忽略中国改革开放以来飞跃的进步,我们也不粉饰中国社会的黑暗、腐败与矛盾,同时也不回避政治上的敏感、禁忌与尴尬。我们用相对简单的语言,尽可能如实地反映当下中国的一个侧面,其中有可喜的,也有可忧的;有光明的,也有黑暗的;有得体的,也有不很得体的。于是,雾霾、中国梦、龙与熊猫、反腐败、顺口溜儿、共享单车、高铁、山寨产品、城乡差距、留守儿童、农民工、软实力、小鲜肉、海峡两岸等等都成了课本中的话题。在这些话题的陈述中,有的是从中国人的角度来看,有的是从外国人的视角而言。我们相信,这本教材所呈现出来的中国是一个真实有趣,城乡结合,多样并存的社会,而中国人则是一个努力工作而又充满幽默感的民族。

许多对外汉语教科书为了顾及中美两国的国情,一方面不能触碰到中国政府的言论禁忌,一方面又要符合美国人的"政治正确",结果,许多富有争议的话题都进不了对外汉语课本。然而,这些表面上也许不很得体的话题,讨论起来不仅有趣,而且饶富深意。《我看中国》在这方面做了尝试性的探索。

本书 2016-2018 年在普林斯顿大学及普林斯顿北京暑期中文培训班试用,深得师生喜爱。

全书在编排上,仍采课文与生词同页互见的形式,并辅之以词语搭配,句型结构,词语辨析及练习等部分。为适应港台地区背景的学生,我们将 20 世纪中期以前之旧体汉字课文置于每篇之末,以备参考。

在成书过程中,哥伦比亚大学的刘乐宁教授、纽约州立大学的何瞻(James Hargett)教授,普大的王静老师、耶鲁大学的张永涛老师就本书的内容与结构提出了许多宝贵的改进意见。同事赵扬(Henry Zhao)先生、欧颖老师曾细校英语部分,黄鸾凤老师、董澍潭老师以及我们的多位同事也在教学过程中指出了书稿中的不少问题,杨玖老师在最后的编辑排版过程中不厌其烦地解答了各种技术问题。我们在此向他们深致谢忱。当然,书中如有任何错误,都是作者的责任。

周质平、刘锦城、邹昕 在普林斯顿大学东亚系 2018年6月2日

Eyes on China

Preface

Eyes on China represents a new effort at compiling an intermediate-advanced level teaching resource made by Princeton University's Chinese Language Program. This textbook is primarily geared toward the student with two years of modern Chinese experience, and its contents can cover one academic year (two semesters). The difficulty of this textbook can be categorized as "intermediate-advanced" contemporary Chinese.

For the past 20 years, we have created a diverse collection of advanced-level textbooks, including *China's Own Critics* (1993), which uses the history of modern thought in China as its topics, *The USA in the People's Daily* (1993), which uses articles from The People's Daily as its topics, *China's Peril and Promise* (1996), which uses essays from the May Fourth period and the 1930s as its topics, *Literature and Society* (1996, 2016 Revised), which was comprised of a combination of social analysis and humorous short stories, *All Things Considered* (2001, 2011 Revised), which uses academic essays and news articles as its content, *Anything Goes* (2006, 2011 Revised) and *A Kaleidoscope of China* (2010), both of which are entirely comprised of newspaper articles, as well as *Readings in Contemporary Chinese Cinema* (2008), which focuses on Chinese cinema in its chapters, and *A Reflection of Reality* (2014), which uses contemporary short stories as its selected readings. *Eyes on China* stands out as the only textbook in this series of textbooks that was entirely written ourselves.

Our decision to write all the chapters ourselves primarily arose from the fact that in our many years of teaching experience, we deeply felt that there was a lack of teaching material that was suitable in difficulty, interesting and vivid in content, and conducive to debate among international students. At the same time, we seemed to overemphasize the value of so-called "authentic content", ignoring the irregular grammar structures, as well as irrelevant topics, nestled in such "authentic content". Should such material be given to a student with only two years of Chinese learning experience to use, the material would not only be too difficult, but the disconnect between the subject matter discussed in the topics and the students' personal experiences would be too great, and thus, not very conductive for discussion during class.

In terms of creating teaching material, the opposite of "authentic content" is not necessarily "imagined" or "man-made" content, but rather, content that is precise in vocabulary and grammar, and creative in topic selection and arrangement. The ideal Chinese textbook for an international student not only improves their language skills, but also enhances their understanding of contemporary China.

In the field of Chinese pedagogy, there is oftentimes a rift that opens between Intermediate Level and Advanced Level, a too wide of a gap in difficulty between the two levels in terms of teaching material. A student who has just completed two years of Chinese learning would undoubtedly find the so-called "authentic content" in a newspaper article incomprehensible. The result is a student unable to derive any pleasure in reading, who instead struggles with vocabulary and sentence structures, and is ultimately relegated to rote memorization. Considering such an outcome, we created *Eyes on China*.

In this textbook, we especially emphasized "contemporary China", because more often than not, the China introduced in many publications is traditional China; from Yin-Yang and the Eight Trigrams to Taiji and the Five Elements, from the folktales of The Cowherd and Weaver Girl and The Legend of Chang'e to solar terms, tea ceremonies, calligraphy, *qigong*, paper-cutting, and Chinese knots, all manners of wonders are covered with the notable exception of the livelihood of contemporary Chinese society. An interesting phenomenon in this field is that the "contemporary Chinese textbook" is anything but contemporary.

As for the contents of *Eyes on China*, what is covered is not just "contemporary" China, but rather "present-day" China. It is the China that a student, should they study abroad there today, can actually see and hear; the China that they would spend their days in today. We do not ignore the leaps and bounds made in progress since China's "Reform and Opening Up", but we also do not downplay the dark side of Chinese society, with its corruption and contradictions, and we do not shy away from the sensitive, taboo, and awkward subject of Chinese politics. By using relatively easy to understand language, we strive to reflect all sides of present-day China: the likeable and the regrettable, the light and the dark, the decent and not-so-decent. Thus, topics in this textbook include: air pollution, the Chinese Dream, "Dragon" and "Panda", anticorruption, jingles, bike-sharing, high-speed trains, knock-off goods, differences between city and countryside, left-behind children, migrant workers, soft power, boy-toys, Taiwan and Mainland China, and more. Approaches to these topics include viewpoints of Chinese people and viewpoints of foreigners. We believe that this textbook depicts China as a multi-dimensional, multi-faceted society, and Chinese people as hard-working, yet humor-loving.

By taking into consideration certain social habits and customs of the East and West, namely, the inability to broach the topic of freedom of speech in China, and a need to be "politically correct" in the West, many interesting topics brimming with the potential for debate are left out of Chinese textbooks. These topics, which may seem indecent at face value, are not only rife with the potential for interesting debate, but can lead to profound understandings. A goal of *Eyes on China* is to seek out and push the lines on such taboos.

This textbook was field tested at Princeton and the Princeton in Beijing summer program from 2016 to 2018, garnering extremely favorable reviews from students and teachers alike.

In terms of this textbook's structure, chapters are arranged so that the lesson and relevant vocabulary appear on the same page, and are bookended with vocabulary collocation, sentence structures, synonym differentiation, review, homework and more. To accommodate students of Hong Kong or Taiwanese background, lessons appear in traditional Chinese at the end of each chapter for reference.

We are very grateful to Professor Liu Lening (Columbia University), Professor James Hargett (SUNY Albany), Dr. Wang Jing (Princeton University), and Dr. Zhang Yongtao (Yale University) for their insightful comments and constructive criticism during the development of this textbook. In addition, our colleagues, Mr. Henry Zhao and Ms. Ou Ying, proofread the English portions and provided valuable suggestions. We would also like to extend our sincerest thanks to Ms. Huang Luanfeng, Ms. Dong Shutan, and many other colleagues who helped improve this textbook in one way or another. Also, Ms. Joanne Chiang was invariably patient, helpful and generous with her time in providing us with technical support. Of course, any errors in the final work are the authors' own.

Chih-p'ing Chou Jincheng Liu Xin Zou

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June 2, 2018

English Translation by Henry Zhao

略语表 List of Abbreviations

adj.	 adjective
adv.	 adverb
aux.	 auxiliary
conj.	 conjunction
idm.	 idiom
interj.	 interjection
m.w.	 measure word
n.	 noun
N.P.	 noun phrase
obj.	 object
part.	 particle
phr.	 phrase
pref.	 prefix
prep.	 preposition
pron.	 pronoun
p.w.	 place word
suffix	suffix
t.w.	 time word
V.	 verb
vc.	 verb-complement
V0.	 verb-object
V.P.	 verb phrase

Eyes on China

An Intermediate-Advanced Reader of Modern Chinese

我看中国

现代汉语中高级读本

第1课

雾霾

"雾霾"的"霾"字很难写,而且不常用,连很多中国人都不认得,不会写。但是近几年,这个罕见的字,却成了到中国来的外国人第一个必须学习的汉字!

雾霾就是比较严重的空气污染,看起来有点像雾,可是又不是雾。有雾霾的时候,一天 24 小时都是灰蒙蒙的,看不清楚远处的东西。最严重的时候,连学校的高楼都看不太清楚。

据说,雾霾对健康有害,在雾霾严重的环境里生活一天,比一天抽两包烟对身体更不好。有时候,我从外面跑步回来,觉得喉咙很不舒服,咳

雾霾	wùmái	n.	smog, haze
认得	rèndé	v.	to know; to recognize (negation: 不认得)
近几年	jìn jĭ nián	t.w.	in recent years
罕见	hănjiàn	adj.	seldom seen; rare
空气	kōngqì	n.	air
污染	wūrăn	n./v.	pollution
雾	wù	n.	fog
灰蒙蒙	huī méngméng	adj.	dusky; overcasting; (cannot be modified by
			degree adverbs, e.g. 很, 非常, 有点儿.)
远处	yuănchù	n.	a distant place
高楼	gāo lóu	n.	tall building; skyscraper
抽烟	chōuyān	V0.	to smoke (a cigarette or a pipe)
喉咙	hóulong	n.	throat

Written by Chih-p'ing Chou Prepared by Jincheng Liu & Xin Zou 嗽 咳得很厉害。我的中国朋友都劝 我戴 口罩,但我倒不太担心,因为中国 八九十岁的老人很多,显然, 雾霾对健康的伤害 并没有那么严重。而且, 我在美国从来没戴过口罩。戴了口罩,看起来很奇怪,也很不舒服。

在街上戴口罩的人还真不少。戴了口罩把脸遮住了,有的时候连老朋友也认不出来了!所以,在北京有不少跟雾霾有关的笑话。像放学的时候,家长接错了孩子。恋人约会,认错了对象,甚至跟陌生人亲了嘴;当然,这样的笑话很夸张,但也表现了中国人的幽默。中国人是个很有幽默感

咳嗽	késòu	v.	to cough
劝	quàn	V.	to urge; try to persuade
戴	dài	v.	to put on (eyewear, headgear, clothing
			accessories)
口罩	kŏuzhào	n.	gauze mask
显然	xiănrán	adv.	obviously; evidently
伤害	shānghài	n.	harm
遮	zhē	V.	to cover
认	rèn	v.	try to recognize
放学	fàngxué	V0.	(of school) let out or close; school ends
家长	jiāzhǎng	n.	parent or guardian of a child
接	jiē	v.	to pick up (from school, airport, etc.)
恋人	liànrén	n.	loved one; girlfriend or boyfriend
约会	yuēhuì	vo.	to date
对象	duìxiàng	n.	target; a potential marriage partner
陌生人	mòshēng rén	n.	stranger
亲嘴	qīnzuĭ	vo.	to kiss (no object; use "跟 sb.亲嘴" instead.)
夸张	kuāzhāng	adj.	exaggerated; overstated
表现	biǎoxiàn	v.	to display; to show

的民族,他们往往可以在非常恶劣的环境下苦中作乐,用一种无奈又风趣的态度来面对问题。

北京的雾霾,遇到有重要活动的时候,往往可以在短时间之内,突然变成蓝天白云。像 2008 年的奥运会、2014 年的 APEC 会议在北京举行的时候,北京人享受了几天难得的好天气,大家都很意外,也很高兴,把这样的蓝天叫做:"奥运蓝",或"APEC 蓝"。老百姓都说:"你瞧,还是咱

幽默	yōumò	adj./n.	humorous; humor
幽默感	yōumò găn	n.	sense of humor
民族	mínzú	n.	a people; nationality
恶劣	èliè	adj.	hostile
苦中作乐	kŭzhōng zuòlè	idm.	to have fun amidst hardships
无奈	wúnài	adj.	grudgingly; have no alternative
风趣	fēngqù	adj.	witty
态度	tàidù	n.	attitude
面对	miànduì	V.	to face; to confront
遇到	yùdào	V.	to encounter
活动	huódòng	n.	event; activity
突然	tūrán	adv.	suddenly; abruptly
蓝天	lántiān	n.	blue sky
白云	báiyún	n.	white cloud
奥运会	Àoyùn huì	n.	Olympic Games
会议	huìyì	n.	conference; meeting
举行	jŭxíng	V.	to hold (a meeting, ceremony, etc.)
难得	nándé	adj.	rare, hard-earned (chance, opportunity)
意外	yìwài	adj.	be surprised; be taken by surprise
瞧	qiáo	V.	Look! (used to direct someone's attention to

们共产党行!要蓝天,有蓝天;要白云,有白云!连天气都得听党的领导!"

据科学研究分析,形成雾霾的主要原因是工业污染和汽车排放的废气。近几年,中国汽车的销售量已经超过了美国。结果,造成了城市交通瘫痪和空气的严重污染。这样的改变到底是进步还是退步?如果经济的发展必须用生活品质的恶化来作为代价,这样的经济发展值得吗?

咱们	zánmen	pron.	something or someone) we; us (including both the speaker and the
			listener)
共产党	Gòngchăndăng	n.	The Communist Party
行	xíng	adj.	capable; competent
党	dăng	n.	political part; here it is short for the CPC
领导	lĭngdǎo	v./n.	lead; to exercise leadership
科学	kēxué	n.	science
分析	fēnxī	v./n.	to analyze; analysis
形成	xíngchéng	V.	to form; to come into being
工业	gōngyè	n.	industry
排放	páifàng	V.	to emit; to discharge
废气	fèiqì	n.	waste gas or steam; exhaust
销售量	xiāoshòu liàng	n.	sales
超过	chāoguò	v.	to exceed; to surpass
瘫痪	tānhuàn	V.	to be paralyzed
退步	tuìbù	V.	retrogress; to lag behind
品质	pĭnzhì	n.	quality (of life, of a product or service)
恶化	èhuà	v.	deteriorate; worsen
作为	zuòwéi	prep.	as
代价	dàijià	n.	cost
值得	zhídé	V.	be worth

I. 词语搭配 Collocation

- 1. 严重的污染/问题 severe pollution/ problem
- 2.对健康/身体/环境+有害 be detrimental to one's health/body/environment
- 3. 病得很厉害/疼得很厉害/咳嗽咳得很厉害/拉肚子拉得很厉害 to be gravely ill/to be in extreme pain/to cough severely/to have severe diarrhea
- 4. 把.....遮住 to cover, to overlay
- 5. ... a concrete example...表现......的幽默/热情/特点/态度 to show...a good sense of humor/one's passion/the characteristics of.../one's attitude
- 6. 恶劣的环境/条件/天气
 - (a) hostile environment/conditions/weather
- 7. 活动/会议+在 place 举行
 (of an event/conference) to take place (at a certain place)
- 8. 享受+生活/好天气/周到的服务 to enjoy life/good weather/full and thorough service
- 9. 难得的机会/好天气/人才 rare chance/good weather/talented person
- 10. 排放+废气/污染物/污水 to emit emissions/pollutant/polluted water
- 11. A 的销售量/数量/成绩/水平+超过 B sales/amount/grade/level of A exceeds that of B
- 12. 交通/身体/电脑+瘫痪
 Traffic at a standstill/one's body is paralyzed/computer completely dies
- 13. 社会/经济+进步(Attention: "进步"doesn't take any object.) to advance social/economic progress
- 14. 环境/关系/生活品质/......问题+恶化

deterioration of environment/relationship (between two countries)/quality of life/ [some sort of] problem

II. 句型结构 Sentence Pattern and Structure

1. Subj. + phrase 1,而且 phrase 2

"而且" is a conjunction often used to connect two predicates, whereas "和" usually connects two nouns or noun phrases.

"雾霾"的"霾"字很难写,而且不常用。

骑自行车可以锻炼身体,而且对保护环境有好处。

In the two examples below, "和" cannot be replaced by "而且" 比如:

老师和学生都喜欢这个饭馆。

中国文化和美国文化有很大的不同。

2. ...statement (high degree)..., 连 extreme example 都......

The "连…都" pattern, meaning "even," is often used to stress an extreme example that lends support to the preceding statement.

"雾霾"的"霾"字很难写,而且不常用,连很多中国人都不认得,不会写。

他的朋友非常有钱,连飞机都买得起。可是他却穷得要命,连汉堡包都买不起。

3. Subj.+..., (但是)......却..... contrary to what is expected

The clause after 却 introduces an unusual situation that comes contrary to what was expected.

"雾霾"的"霾"字很难写,而且不常用,但是近几年来却成了到中国来的外国人第一个必须学习的汉字!

他很老,但是走路却走得比年轻人快。

他是个中国人, 但是却不喜欢吃中国菜。

4. Object 看起来+(有点儿/很) 像+noun (phrase)

This pattern is often used to make a judgment or conjecture based on initial observation, which may or may not turn out to be true (please note that "像" cannot be omitted in this structure).

雾霾看起来有点儿像雾,可是又不是雾.

他虽然已经三十岁了,可是看起来还像二十岁的大学生。

5. (B 很 adj./有点儿 undesirable adj.), A 比 B 更 adj.

This is a comparative structure, emphasizing that although B displays a certain trait, A is *even* greater in amount, number, size, degree, etc. The trait raised in the first part of this pattern, which often can be omitted, is acceptable for both speaker and the listener.

在雾霾严重的环境里生活一天,比一天抽两包烟对身体更不好。

(日本社会很发达,)美国比日本更发达。

(张三有点儿矮,)他的弟弟比他更矮。

6. A 劝 B + V.P./不要 V.P.

This pattern is used to give a mild warning.

我的中国朋友都劝我戴口罩。

现在北京的污染很严重,我的家人都劝我不要去北京学中文。

7. Others....., (但) 我倒......

This pattern is used to bring up an opinion, usually opposite to what is popularly or generally expected or believed, but in an agreeable and inoffensive way.

北京有雾霾,我的中国朋友都劝我戴口罩,但我倒不太担心。

他常常不上课,大家都说他是一个坏学生,可是我倒觉得他不一定有错,有可能他的老师教得不好,所以他不喜欢上课。

很多人都不喜欢麦当劳,觉得他们的东西不健康,但我倒比较喜欢在麦当劳吃饭,因为至少他们的东西比较卫生。

8. ...phenomenon...,显然,...reasoning... (point out a reason/inference/conclusion) The clause after *xiǎnrán* 显然 introduces an obvious explanation for the preceding phenomenon.

中国八九十岁的老人很多,显然,雾霾对健康的伤害并没有那么严重。 运动员的身体一般都很好,显然,运动对身体是有好处的。

9. Subj.从来没 V 过(O)

This pattern means that the subject has never had the experience of doing something before (The aspect marker "过" cannot be omitted).

我在美国从来没戴过口罩。

他从来没去过中国。

Compare: Subj.从来不 V.P.

Subj.从来不 V.P., meaning the subject never does something, suggests that the subject does not like, or is not interested in, doing something.

他觉得酒吧太吵, 从来不去酒吧。

他吃素,从来不吃肉。

10. 认/看/吃/听/闻+得/不+出来

(able/unable) to determine (what/who it is) by looking/tasting/listening/smelling 戴了口罩把脸遮住了,有的时候连老朋友也认不出来了! 你看得出来这是一个什么东西吗?

11. 跟......有关的 noun

This is a noun phrase, meaning "concerning/regarding."

戴了口罩把脸遮住了,有的时候连老朋友也认不出来了!所以,有不少跟雾霾有关的笑话。

跟学习有关的问题,你可以问老师。跟生活有关的问题,你应该去问你的同学。

12. V+错+object

Cuò 错 is a verb complement in this pattern, to emphasize that what is done has been done mistakenly.

因为看不清楚, 恋人约会的时候认错了对象, 放学的时候, 家长接错了孩子。 汉字很难记住, 所以学生常常写错汉字。

13. 在.....环境/情况/制度/+下,

This pattern, meaning "under certain conditions/circumstances/situations/rules and regulations," is used to describe the conditions under which an event occurs.

中国人是个很有幽默感的民族,他们往往可以在非常恶劣的环境下苦中作乐。 在以前的制度下,中国人不用自己找工作,他们靠政府分配工作。 在人少的情况下,老师可以给学生更多的帮助。

14......的时候/在.....下,往往......

This pattern is used when the subject exhibits an inclination or tendency under certain circumstances or at a certain time.

中国人是个很有幽默感的民族,他们往往可以在非常恶劣的环境下自己取乐。 在游客过多的情况下,旅游景点往往会想办法限制游客的数量。 下雨的时候,我往往在家里看书,不喜欢出门。

15. Subj.在 time duration 之内+achieve a goal

(To achieve a goal or to complete a task) within a short period of time 北京的雾霾遇到有重要活动的时候,往往可以在短时间之内,突然变成蓝天白云。别人考试得考三个小时,可是他在一个小时之内就可以做完,真是聪明。

16. 还是 sb./organization 行

This pattern is an implicit comparison and is often used when the speaker, after further reflection, finally realizes or comes to the conclusion that a person or an organization is more capable than originally thought.

你瞧,还是咱们共产党行!要蓝天,有蓝天;要白云,有白云!别的国家的政府 怎么可能有这种能力?

还是你哥哥行,别人都不会做的作业,他半个小时就做完了。

那次比赛以后我发现,还是我们的学生行。别的学校的学生都不如我们的学生。

17. ...statement..., 要 A, 有 A; 要 B, 有 B

This pattern is usually used to describe a person, an organization, or a country that is rich in resources, money, possessions, etc.

你瞧,还是咱们共产党行!要蓝天,有蓝天;要白云,有白云!

以前中国人吃不饱,穿不暖;但现在,中国人要房子有房子,要汽车有汽车,生活水平提高了很多。

现在中国要钱有钱,要人才有人才,所以发展得特别快。

18. 据 source of information 分析/研究/报道, ...information...

This pattern introduces the source of information, lending credence to the information provided.

据科学研究分析,形成雾霾的主要原因是工业污染和汽车排放的废气。

据《纽约时报》报道,去年中国汽车的销售量已经超过了美国。

19. ...unfavorable situation in the past..., 结果, ...undesirable result...

Jiéguǒ 结果 is often used to narrate an action in the past as well as its result and impact, which is often undesirable and negative.

这几年,中国汽车的销售量已经超过了美国。结果,造成了城市交通瘫痪和空气的严重污染。

他上个星期没好好准备考试,结果,他考得很不好。

20.造成...undesirable...的问题

To cause or produce something negative (i.e. problem, negative effect, etc.)

汽车越来越多造成了城市交通瘫痪的问题。

空气污染造成很多人出现咳嗽和喉咙不舒服的问题。

21. A 的成功/发展/提高/进步...以/用 B(来)作为代价

用/以 B 作为 A 的代价 to do one thing at the cost of something else

经济的发展需要用环境作为代价。

成绩的提高需要用健康作为代价吗?

22. Subj. 到底 + interrogative sentence / A 不 A/ A 还是 B?

Dàodǐ 到底 can be added before an interrogative sentence to show that the speaker is profoundly confused (as in Example 1) or to express the speaker's eagerness to know the answer (Example 2).

汽车虽然让我们的生活更方便,但汽车太多,造成交通瘫痪和空气污染,这样的改变到底是进步还是退步?

你到底有什么计划?快点儿告诉我。

23., 这样做值得吗? Is it worth it?

如果经济的发展必须用生活品质的恶化来作为代价,这样做值得吗? 花两个月时间和几千美元来北京学中文,这样做值得吗?

III. 词语辨析 Synonym Differentiation

1. 成了+noun: to become (change in function or role, but without change in nature)

变成+noun: to turn into, to transform (usually a dramatic change)

雾霾的"霾"字本来是个罕见的字,可是现在却成了到中国来的外国人第一个必须 学的汉字。

北京的雾霾遇到有重要活动的时候,往往可以在短时间之内突然变成蓝天白云。

2. 生活: to live (to live in a specified place; to spend your life or part of your life) 住: to dwell, to occupy a home 在雾霾严重的环境里生活一天,比一天抽两包烟对身体更不好。

你在北京生活过吗?/我在北京住过三年。

3. 往往: a habitual tendency or an inclination exhibited under a specific circumstance

常常: a high frequency

晚上不上课的时候, 学生往往去喝酒。

我常常去喝酒,每个星期都要去3次酒吧。

霧霾

"霧霾"的"霾"字很難寫,而且不常用,連很多中國人都不認得,不會寫。但是近幾年,這個罕見的字,卻成了到中國來的外國人第一個必須學習的漢字!

霧霾就是比較嚴重的空氣污染,看起來有點像霧,可是又不是霧。有霧霾的時候,一 天 24 小時都是灰濛濛的,看不清楚遠處的東西。最嚴重的時候,連學校的高樓都看不太 清楚。

據說,霧霾對健康有害,在霧霾嚴重的環境裏生活一天,比一天抽兩包煙對身體更不好。有時候,我從外面跑步回來,覺得喉嚨很不舒服,咳嗽咳得很厲害。我的中國朋友都勸我戴口罩,但我倒不太擔心,因為中國八九十歲的老人很多,顯然,霧霾對健康的傷害並沒有那麼嚴重。而且,我在美國從來沒戴過口罩。戴了口罩,看起來很奇怪,也很不舒服。

在街上戴口罩的人還真不少。戴了口罩把臉遮住了,有的時候連老朋友也認不出來了! 所以,在北京有不少跟霧霾有關的笑話。像放學的時候,家長接錯了孩子; 戀人約會,認錯了對象,甚至跟陌生人親了嘴。當然,這樣的笑話很誇張,但也表現了中國人的幽默。中國人是個很有幽默感的民族,他們往往可以在非常惡劣的環境下苦中作乐,用一種無奈又風趣的態度來面對問題。

北京的霧霾,遇到有重要活動的時候,往往可以在短時間之內,突然變成藍天白雲。像 2008 年的奧運會、2014 年的 APEC 會議在北京舉行的時候,北京人享受了幾天難得的好天氣,大家都很意外,也很高興,把這樣的藍天叫做: "奧運藍",或 "APEC 藍"。老百姓都說: "你瞧,還是咱們共產黨行!要藍天,有藍天;要白雲,有白雲!連天氣都得聽党的領導!"

據科學研究分析,形成霧霾的主要原因是工業污染和汽車排放的廢氣。近幾年,中國汽車的銷售量已經超過了美國。結果,造成了城市交通癱瘓和空氣的嚴重污染。這樣的改變到底是進步還是退步?如果經濟的發展必須用生活品質的惡化來作為代價,這樣的經濟發展值得嗎?

课后习题 第1课

一、词语搭配 (Please pair the term in the left column with the most appropriate term in the right column. Then use the completed phrases to complete the sentences. You can change the order of the words and add more information if needed.)

(1)						
()	享受	A 恶化		
(D)	严重的	B 生活		
()	生活品质	C幽默		
()	表现	D 污染		
Example: (D): 严重的 + 污染 很多人离开大城市主要是因为_大城市的污染太严重了。 1. 很多中国人只知道工作赚钱,不会						
3.	3. 虽然人们的收入提高了,但是因为污染越来越严重,					
(2)						
()	交通	A 机会		
()	排放	B瘫痪		
()	难得的	C 污染物		
1.	能去美国留学,对年轻的大学生来说,					
	一场大雨以后,这个城市的					
3.	政府关掉了很多工厂,因为					

		((3)		
()社会	A 条件			
()恶劣的	B 会议			
()举行	C 进步			
1.	这个地方	- •	不但冬天很长,而且有严	重的污染问题。	
2.	我们怎么知道	还是在退步	? 是不是应该看人们的	」思想观念的改变?	
3.	3. 为了加强与其他国家的经济交流,中国决定				
	成了 变成	公司。一年以后,	oosing the most appropria 他公司的领导。 言!	ate term.)	
2.	生活 住 你几楼? 我父母不喜欢在美国	国,因为他们	没有朋友。		
3.	往往 常常 我搬到北京以后,请你下雨的时候,人们				
三、氕	E成句子 (Complete th	ne sentence or dialo	ogue with the given item	in parentheses.)	
1.	A: 夏天这么热,中国	国人也都喝冰水吧	?		
	B: 不是这样的,虽然	\		_。(…但是…却…)	
2.	A: 美国这么发达,我	党 党得美国政府一	定很有钱。		
	B: 你错了。			_。(…但是…却…)	

很多人都觉得离婚是一个道德问题,	_。(但我倒)
这里的天总是灰蒙蒙的,	。(显然)
A: 雾霾严重的时候,人们应该怎么做?	
B:	。(在情况下)
A: 学生可不可以要求改变期末考试(final exam)的时间?	
B:	。(在情况下)
A: 期末考试的时候,学生有多长时间来完成考试?	
B:	_。(在之内)
A: 你觉得中国的经济会超过美国吗?	
B:	_。(在之内)
A: 你会为了变成有钱人而跟不喜欢的人结婚吗?	
B:	用作为代价)
A: 我觉得发展经济比保护环境重要,你觉得呢?	
B:	用作为代价)
	? (到底)
我昨天去找了你好几次,可是你都不在。	
	抽烟的人常常觉得喉咙不舒服,

四、回答问题 (Answer the questions.)

- 1. 什么是雾霾?雾霾对老百姓的生活有什么影响?
- 2. 北京的雾霾严重吗?有哪些例子可以说明?
- 3. 为什么中国的雾霾问题这么严重?
- 4. 雾霾这么严重,中国人是不是每天都很难过?
- 5. 遇到重要的活动,北京的空气质量会有什么改变? 老百姓对此有什么看法?

- 6. 用生活品质的恶化来作为经济发展的代价,这样做到底值不值得? 为什么?
- 7. 只有中国存在环境污染的问题吗?什么样的国家比较容易出现严重的污染问题?为什么?
- 8. 在历史上,欧美发达国家出现过严重的污染问题吗?污染问题是不是发展经济一定会遇到的问题?
- 9. 作者对中国政府的态度是什么样的? 你觉得中国政府能解决雾霾问题吗?
- 10. 你觉得中国政府会不会喜欢这篇课文? 为什么?

第2课

龙与熊猫

中国人常喜欢用龙来代表中国。

龙是一种传说中的动物,看起来有点儿像长了四条腿的蟒蛇,眼睛突出,张着嘴巴,嘴巴上长着胡子,有时还喷着火,张牙舞爪,样子可怕极了。可是,中国人很喜欢龙,常说他们是"龙的传人"。龙在古代中国也

-	-		
龙	lóng	n.	dragon
熊猫	xióngmāo	n.	panda
代表	dàibiǎo	v./n.	to represent; representation
传说	chuánshuō	n.	legend; folklore
蟒蛇	măngshé	n.	serpent; python
突出	tūchū	V.	to protrude; to stick out
张	zhāng	V.	to open (one's mouth/eyes)
嘴巴	zuĭbā	n.	mouth
长	zhăng	V.	(of hair, beard or mustache) to grow
胡子	húzi	n.	(in this context) barbel; beard; mustache
喷	pēn	V.	to shoot; to spurt; spout
火	huŏ	n.	fire
张牙舞爪	zhāngyá wŭzhă	o idm.	(lit.) to bare fangs and brandish claws; to
			make threatening gestures
样子	yàngzi	n.	appearance
可怕	kĕpà	adj.	fearful; terrifying
龙的传人 lóng de chuánrén n.		nn.	Descendants of the Dragon
古代	gŭdài	adj.	ancient
Written by Chih-p'ing Chou 18 Prepared by Jincheng Liu & Xin Zou			

是皇帝的象征,一般老百姓是不许随便把龙绣在衣服上的。

如果中国给外国人的印象就像一条龙,瞪着大眼睛,张牙舞爪,我觉得那是不幸的,也是一种误导。我希望中国给人的印象更像熊猫——可爱,温和,但并不软弱,就像电影《功夫熊猫》里的熊猫。要是有人欺负他,他的"中国功夫"足够自卫。熊猫不是宠物,但他是大家的朋友,不伤害别人。他不像老虎、狮子,凶猛而且带着攻击性。

皇帝	huángdì	n.	emperor
象征	xiàngzhēng	v./n.	to symbolize; symbol
绣	xiù	V.	to embroider
印象	yìnxiàng	n.	impression
瞪	dèng	V.	to stare; to glare
不幸	búxìng	adj.	unfortunate; sad
误导	wùdăo	v./n.	to mislead; to misguide
温和	wēnhé	adj.	mild; gentle
软弱	ruănruò	adj.	weak; soft (of character)
功夫熊猫	Göngfu Xióngn	nāo	Kung Fu Panda, a 2008 American animated film
			produced by DreamWorks Animation
欺负	qīfu	V.	to bully
足够	zúgòu	adj./adv	v. enough; sufficient; sufficiently
自卫	zìwèi	v./n.	to defend oneself; self-defense
宠物	chŏngwù	n.	pet
凶猛	xiōngměng	adj.	(of an animal) fierce
攻击性	gōngjī xìng	n.	aggressiveness; combativeness

除了龙以外,中国形象的另一个代表大概是长城。长城是人类历史上最伟大的建筑之一,为了防御北方的敌人,古代中国人在群山之间建了一道长达万里的城墙,这是人类建筑史上的奇迹。中国人应该感到自豪。可是,城墙毕竟代表封闭,城墙一方面使外面的敌人进不来,但另一方面也让里头的中国人出不去。

我希望现代的中国是一个开放的中国,一个包容的中国。所以,我觉

	<u> </u>		
形象	xíngxiàng	n.	image
长城	Chángchéng	n.	the Great Wall
人类	rénlèi	n.	humans; mankind
伟大	wěidà	adj.	great (worthy of the greatest admiration)
建筑	jiànzhù	n.	structure; building; architecture
防御	fángyù	V.	to defend; to guard
敌人	dírén	n.	enemy
群山	qúnshān	n.	mountain range
建	jiàn	V.	to build
道	dào	m.w.	measure word for doors, walls, etc.
里	lĭ	n.	traditional unit of length, equal to 0.5 kilometers
城墙	chéngqiáng	n.	city wall
史	shĭ	suffix	the history of
奇迹	qíjì	n.	miracle; wonder
自豪	zìháo	adj.	be proud (of one's identity, country, etc.)
毕竟	bìjìng	conj.	after all (used to point out an undeniable fact)
封闭	fēngbì	adj.	closed
包容	bāoróng	adj./v.	inclusive; tolerant; to tolerate

得代表现代中国的应该是现代化的机场、港口和四通八达的高速铁路和公路,而不应该再是困在长城里的一条龙了。

港口	găngkŏu	n.	port; harbor
四通八达	sìtōng bādá	idm.	(of roads) to extend in all directions; (of a place)
			be accessible from all sides
高速	gāosù	adj.	high-speed (modifier)
困	kùn	V.	to trap; to strand

I. 词语搭配 Collocation

- 1. 传说十中十的 noun legendary (personage, etc.)
- 2. 张+开+嘴巴/眼睛 to open one's mouth/eyes
- 3. 头上+长+头发 or 脸上+长+胡子 hair/facial hair growing out
- 4. 把 A 绣在+B 上 to embroider A on B
- 5. A 瞪着 B A stares at B瞪着十大眼睛 to stare (usually in anger)
- 6. ······误导 sb. ···· to mislead sb. sb.被·······误导 sb. is misled by ...
- 7. A 欺负 B A bullies B B 被 / 受 A 欺负 B is bullied by A
- 8. 凶猛的动物(老虎/狮子 etc.) ferocious animal
- 9. 形象+很 / 不+好

the image (is) good/bad

- 10. 历史+上 in history
- 11. 防御+敌人(的攻击)

to guard against assault from external enemies

- 12. 封闭的社会 / 环境 a closed society/closed environment
- 13. 四通八达的铁路/公路 railways/highways that radiate in all directions
- 14. 困在 place 里

be stranded/trapped in a certain place

II. 句型结构 Sentence Pattern and Structure

1. ...people...用 A 来代表 B use A to represent/stand for B

A 代表 B A represents B

中国人常常用龙来代表中国。

城墙代表封闭,四通八达的高速铁路代表开放。

2. Verb 着 object

Zhe 着 indicates a state or continued action, for example, "the dragon, with its bulging eyes, and with its mouth wide open, on which grows barbel, and flames sometimes shoots out, bares its fangs and brandishes its claws, is extremely terrifying in appearance."

龙眼睛突出,张着嘴巴,嘴巴上长着胡子,有时还喷着火,张牙舞爪,样子可怕 极了。

有雾霾的时候,很多人都戴着口罩。

3. A (with authority) 不许 B+ V.P. A does not allow B to do sth.

B 不许+V.P.

B is not allowed to do sth.

在古代中国,皇帝不许老百姓把龙绣在衣服上。

龙在古代中国是皇帝象征,一般老百姓是不许随便把龙绣在衣服上的。

4. A 给 B 的印象+很好 / 不好 A gave B a good/bad impression.

A 给 B 的印象是...clause... The (first) impression that A gave B was

that.../B's first impression of A was that...

中国游客给西方人的印象不太好,因为他们常常不排队。

中国给外国人的印象是经济发展得很快,但环境却越来越差。

5. ...statement..., Sth. 足够(subj.) +V.P.

... is enough (for Subj.) to do sth; to have sufficient...to do sth.

要是有人欺负熊猫,它的"中国功夫"足够自卫。

今天买了很多东西,足够我们吃一个星期。

6. Specific noun 是(scope...)最 adj.的 general noun 之一

...is one of the most adj. in...

长城是人类历史上最伟大的建筑之一。

美国是世界上人口最多的国家之一。

7. 长达+num.+公里/米 (meter)的 noun

高达+num.+米的 noun

重达+num.+公斤/磅的 noun

This noun phrase is used to describe somebody or something with a significant length, height, or weight.

古代中国人在群山之间建了一道长达一万多里的城墙。

故宫的外面建了一座高达十几米的门楼,那就是天安门。

颐和园里放着一头重达两千多公斤的铁牛。

8. 虽然.....,但是......毕竟...point out an undeniable fact...

This structure, meaning "after all," is used to point out an undeniable fact, emphasizing that this fact needs to be considered.

虽然长城是人类建筑史上的奇迹,中国人应该感到骄傲,但是城墙毕竟代表封闭: 城墙一方面使外面的敌人进不来,但另一方面也让里面的中国人出不去。

虽然他做错了,但是他毕竟只是一个孩子。你不能因为他打破了个杯子就要打他。

9., 一方面....., 但另一方面也......

On one hand..., but on the other hand...

城墙一方面使外面的敌人进不来,但另一方面也让里面的中国人出不去。

去外国留学一方面能让你更好地了解当地的文化,但另一方面也会给你的生活带来不小的挑战。

10....是...noun1..., 而不再是...noun2...了

This structure emphasizes the current state, through a contrast between the past and the present.

我觉得代表现代中国的应该是现代化的机场、港口和四通八达的高速铁路,而不 应该再是困在长城里的一条龙了。

中国现在已经是个强大的国家,而不再是一个贫穷落后的半殖民地了。

III. 词语辨析 Synonym Differentiation

1. A (with authority) 不许 B + V.P. A does not allow B to do sth B 不许+ V.P. B is not allowed to do sth; B must not do sth.

以前,皇帝不许老百姓随便把龙绣在衣服上。

以前,老百姓不许随便把龙绣在衣服上。

A (with authority) 不让 B + V.P. A does not let B do sth.

以前,皇帝不让老百姓随便把龙绣在衣服上。

A (with authority) $\stackrel{.}{\sqcup}$ B + V.P. A let B do sth.

不上课的时候,父母会让我晚一点儿回家。

龍與熊貓

中國人常喜歡用龍來代表中國。

龍是一種傳說中的動物,看起來有點兒像長了四條腿的蟒蛇,眼睛突出,張著嘴巴,嘴巴上長著鬍子,有時還噴著火,張牙舞爪,樣子可怕極了。可是,中國人很喜歡龍,常說他們是"龍的傳人"。龍在古代中國也是皇帝的象徵,一般老百姓是不許隨便把龍繡在衣服上的。

如果中國給外國人的印象就像一條龍,瞪著大眼睛,張牙舞爪,我覺得那是不幸的,也是一種誤導。我希望中國給人的印象更像熊貓——可愛,溫和,但並不軟弱,就像電影《功夫熊貓》裡的熊貓。要是有人欺負他,他的"中國功夫"足夠自衛。熊貓不是寵物,但他是大家的朋友,不傷害別人。他不像老虎、獅子,兇猛而且帶著攻擊性。

除了龍以外,中國形象的另一個代表大概是長城。長城是人類歷史上最偉大的建築之一,為了防禦北方的敵人,古代中國人在群山之間建了一道長達万里的城牆,這是人類建築史上的奇跡。中國人應該感到自豪。可是,城牆畢竟代表封閉,城牆一方面使外面的敵人進不來,但另一方面也讓裡頭的中國人出不去。

我希望現代的中國是一個開放的中國,一個包容的中國。所以,我覺得代表現代中國的應該是現代化的機場、港口和四通八達的高速鐵路,而不应该再是困在長城裏的一條龍了。

课后习题 第2课

一、请	司语搭配 (Please pair the	term in the left column w	ith the most appropriate term in the		
right column. Then use the completed phrases to complete the sentences. You can change					
_	e order of the words and ac		_		
()凶猛的	A 环境			
()封闭的	B大眼睛			
()四通八达的	C 动物			
()张开	D 嘴巴			
()瞪着	E 铁路			
1.	普通人不能养狮子、老虎	皂,因为			
2.			? 是不是生气了?		
			 ,去哪儿都很方便。		
	4. 这个国家的人民生活在				
			·然,别人根本听不清楚你说什么。		
二、货	选择填空 (Complete the se	entences by choosing the	most appropriate term.)		
1.	不许 不让				
	在家里,父母从来	_他自己洗衣服、洗碗,	什么事都帮他做。		
	这瓶酒你喝,这是	是给你爸爸买的。			
三、岩	完成句子(Complete the se	entence or dialogue with t	he given item in parentheses.)		
1.	长城是人类建筑史上的	奇迹,我觉得	。(用 A 来代表 B)		
2	A. 为什么故宣(The F	orbidden City)里有那么	2. 多形呢?		

第2课 龙与熊猫

	D	(人() 丰 内)
	B:	
3.	我看不清楚他的脸,因为他	。(V 着 O)
4.	A: 你昨天晚上怎么没来喝酒啊?	
	B:	。(A 不许 B V.P.)
5.	这是图书馆,	
6.	A: 听说你去过北京,你觉得那个地方怎么样?	
	B:	_。(A给B的印象是)
7.	A: 我一个月给你五千块钱,够不够?	
	B: 够, 够, 够,	。(足够+V.P)
8.	A: 你觉得美国政府应不应该每年把那么钱花在军队上?	
	B:	。(足够+V.P)
9.	A: 为什么有那么多人去参观长城?	
	B:	。(…之一)
10.	. A: 为什么在美国很多人都想当律师?	
	B:	。(…之一)
11.	.A:熊猫真可爱,我想养一只熊猫。	
	B:	(虽然,但是毕竟)
12.	. A: 美国经济这么发达,我想美国应该没有穷人了吧。	
	B:	虽然,但是毕竟)
13.	. 在这个地方开工厂,。(一方	
14.	. 汽车越来越多,。(一方	面,但另一方面也)
15.	. 现在的中国已经。(是 n.1, 而不再是 n.2 了)

四、回答问题 (Answer the questions.)

- 1. 中国人对"龙"的态度是什么?
- 2. 西方人对"龙"的印象跟中国人一样吗?为什么有这样的不同?
- 3. 作者为什么觉得代表中国的动物应该是"熊猫",而不是"龙"? 你同意吗? 你觉得龙和熊猫哪一个更能代表中国?

- 4. 长城是什么样的建筑? 作者对长城的看法是什么? 他的看法有没有道理?
- 5. 作者认为最能代表"现代中国"的是什么? 你同意他的看法吗?
- 6. 你觉得什么可以代表你的国家? 为什么?

第3课

软实力

软实力是最近20年来汉语中的一个新词。

如果军事力量是硬实力,那么文化力量就是软实力。美国不但在硬实力上,是世界上最强大的国家,在软实力上,美国的电影、电视剧、音乐、饮食、服装,甚至于运动都引领着世界的时尚。

对一般中国老百姓来说,他们对美国的硬实力并没有直接的感受,但是美国的软实力却在日常生活中影响着千千万万的中国人。穿牛仔裤、运

•	_		
软实力	ruăn shílì	n.	soft power
军事	jūnshì	n.	military
力量	lìliàng	n.	(physical) strength, ability, power
硬实力	yìng shílì	n.	hard power (military and economic power)
强大	qiángdà	adj.	powerful; strong
电视剧	diànshì jù	n.	TV show/TV series
饮食	yĭnshí	n.	cuisine; food and drink
服装	fúzhuāng	n.	clothing; costume
引领	yĭnlĭng	v.	to lead (e.g. the trend)
时尚	shíshàng	n./adj.	fashion; fashionable
直接	zhíjiē	adj.	direct
感受	gănshòu	n.	experience, feeling
日常生活	rìcháng shēnghuó n.		daily life
千千万万	qiānqiān wànwàn idm.		thousands upon thousands
牛仔裤	niúzăi kù	n.	jeans

动鞋,吃麦当劳的汉堡包,喝可口可乐,听美国音乐,看美国电影,已经成了中国人城市生活的一部分。换句话说,中国人在不知不觉中不但接受了美国人的生活方式,而且认同了美国人的价值观。这样看来,美国的软实力可能比硬实力更有影响力。飞机和大炮只能征服土地,而电影、音乐和饮食却可以征服人心。

中国政府对这样的发展是有些顾虑的,但是也想不出什么有效的对策来防止无处不在的西化。有人建议,应该提倡传统中国文化来应对美国

huànjùhuàshuō	interj.	in other words
bùzhībùjué	adv.	unconsciously
rèntóng	v.	to identify with (values/cultures/ideas)
jiàzhí guān	n.	values
yĭngxiănglì	n.	(of a person or country) influence; clout
dàpào	n.	cannon; artillery
zhēngfú	v.	to conquer; to subdue
tŭdì	n.	land; territory
rénxīn	n.	the will of the people; public feeling
gùlǜ	n.	concern
yŏuxiào	adj.	effective
duìcè	n.	the way to deal with a situation
fángzhĭ	V.	to prevent
wúchù búzài	idm.	be everywhere; ubiquitous
xīhuà	v./n.	to westernize; Westernization
jiànyì	v.	to suggest; to propose
tíchàng	v.	to advocate; to promote
yìngduì	v.	to respond (to a change)
	bùzhībùjué rèntóng jiàzhí guān yǐngxiǎnglì dàpào zhēngfú tǔdì rénxīn gùlù yŏuxiào duìcè fángzhǐ wúchù búzài xīhuà jiànyì tíchàng	bùzhībùjué adv. rèntóng v. jiàzhí guān n. yǐngxiǎnglì n. dàpào n. zhēngfú v. tǔdì n. rénxīn n. gùlù n. yǒuxiào adj. duìcè n. fángzhǐ v. wúchù búzài idm. xīhuà v./n. jiànyì v.

软实力的影响,比方说,把清明节、端午节等传统节日定为法定假日。

近几年来,在中国,从建筑到服装,我们都可以看到一定的复古倾向。中国人一说到中国文化,说的往往都是中国的旧传统。像书法、茶道、剪纸、功夫、中国结等等。这些中国人最常介绍给外国人看的所谓"中国文化",其实,在中国人的日常生活中并不占重要的地位,甚至正在慢慢地消失。要外国人接受连中国人自己都不感兴趣的"中国文化",这是一件很困难的事。

清明节	Qīngmíng jié	n.	Qingming Festival (Tomb Sweeping Day) in early
			April (lunar month)
端午节	Duānwŭ jié	n.	the Dragon Boat Festival (the fifth day of the fifth
			lunar month)
节日	jiérì	n.	festival
定为	dìngwéi	v.	to establish as; to recognize as
法定假日	fădìng jiàrì	n.	official holidays
复古	fùgǔ	V0.	(lit.) to revert to or restore old/ancient ways
倾向	qīngxiàng	n.	tendency; inclination
书法	shūfǎ	n.	calligraphy
茶道	chádào	n.	tea ceremony
剪纸	jiǎnzhǐ	n.	papercutting (traditional Chinese folk art form)
中国结	zhōngguó jié	n.	Chinese knots (traditional Chinese folk art form)
介绍	jièshào	v./n.	to introduce; introduction
占	zhàn	v.	to take up; to occupy
消失	xiāoshī	v.	to disappear
感兴趣	gănxìngqu	V0.	be interested in

中国政府在世界各地成立孔子学院,也是希望把中国的语言和文化介绍给外国人。中国的旅游、饮食、文学、艺术和杂技都是软实力最好的资源。我希望美国人也能用比较开放的态度来欣赏中国文化。

世界各地	shìjiè gèdì	idm.	all parts of the world; all over the world;
成立	chénglì	V.	to establish (an organization)
孔子学院	Kŏngzĭ Xuéyuàn n.		Confucius Institute, established overseas by the
			PRC government to promote Chinese language
			and culture.
旅游	lǚyóu	n./v.	traveling; tourism
文学	wénxué	n.	literature
艺术	yìshù	n.	art
杂技	zájì	n.	acrobatics
资源	zīyuán	n.	resources
欣赏	xīnshăng	V.	to appreciate or enjoy (art/literature/acrobatics)

I. 词语搭配 Collocation

- 1. 力量/实力+强大 one's power/strength is great
- 2. 饮食+习惯/文化 culinary habits/culture
- 3. 引领+时尚

to lead the trend

- 4. sb. 对.....有 / 没有+直接/强烈+的感受 sb. has/doesn't have direct feelings/strong feelings toward...
- 5. 认同+价值观/文化/观念 to identify with a certain value/culture/idea
- 6. Sb. 对...有些顾虑 sb. is concerned about...
- 7. 想得出 / 想不出+对策 / 办法 able/unable to figure out a countermeasure/solution
- 8. 应对十.....的影响 / 变化 to respond to/to cope with the influence of ... /the change
- 9.的影响 / 竞争 / 西化+无处不在 influence/competition/westernization is ubiquitous
- 10.在......中占重要的地位 to occupy an important position in...
- 11. Sb.对...(不)感兴趣 sb. is interested/not interested in...
 Sb. (不)感兴趣的 noun sth. that interests/does not interest sb.
- 12. 成立+organization(孔子学院/公司/组织 etc.) to set up/establish (e.g. the Confucius Institute, a company, etc.)
- 13. A 把.....介绍给 B

A introduces...to B

14. 欣赏+art (艺术/文学/杂技 etc.)