

A TRIP TO CHINA

An Intermediate Reader
of Modern Chinese

CHIH-P'ING CHOU 周质平

DER-LIN CHAO 赵德麟

CHEN GAO 高晨

华夏行

现代汉语中级读本

REVISED EDITION

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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 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.

Students begin with either *Chinese Primer* or *Oh, China!* depending on their previous exposure to the language. After the first year, any combination of texts at a given level can be used. While all of the intermediate and advanced texts focus on modern life in China, and especially on the media, texts marked with an asterisk (*) in the chart below compare China to the United States and are particularly appropriate for American students.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW			
FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	ADVANCED
<i>Chinese Primer</i> (For beginners with no previous knowledge of Chinese)	<i>A New China</i>	<i>A Kaleidoscope of China</i>	<i>Anything Goes</i>
OR	<i>A Trip to China</i>	<i>All Things Considered</i>	<i>China's Own Critics</i>
<i>Oh, China!</i> (For students who speak and understand some Chinese, especially "heritage" students who speak the language at home.)	<i>An Intermediate Reader of Modern Chinese*</i>	<i>Newspaper Readings*</i>	<i>China's Peril and Promise</i>
			<i>Literature and Society</i>
			<i>Readings in Contemporary Chinese Cinema</i>

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华夏行

A Trip to China

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修订版序

《华夏行》是 1996 年出版的。过去十几年来，许多学校采用作为教材。在使用的过程中，我们发现了一些错误和不足，在这次修订时做了更正，并新写了五课课文，取代在内容上与当前中国情况已有部分出入的旧课文。这次增补使本书更能反映当下的中国实况。

这次修订主要集中在版面的重新安排上。本书旧版“课文”与“生词、语法、练习”分装为两册，修订版则合为一册。旧版课文繁体字两页互见，生词及语法解释置于课文之后。新版则采用简体字课文与生词同页互见，繁体字课文置于每课之末。这一改变为学生学习进一步提供了方便，同时也反映了简体字在国际汉语教学中发展的趋势。

修订版在内容上有增无减，但由于版面及字体大小的改动，在篇幅上减轻了初版的厚重，更便于翻阅和携带。

这次修订由高晨主其事，除新作了五课生词句型和练习之外，并对旧有生词及词语例句部分进行增补。Ms. Cara Healey 校看全稿英文部分，并提出许多宝贵意见。我们在此对她深致谢忱。当然书中如有任何错误，都由作者负责。

周质平

赵德麟

高 晨

2011 年 5 月 10 日

Preface to the Revised Edition

A Trip to China was first published in 1996 and has been adopted by many institutions. In the process of using this book, we discovered a few errors and a few insufficient explanations, which we have now taken the opportunity to correct in this revised edition. Moreover, we have written five new lessons to replace old lessons whose content is already partly inconsistent with the circumstances in China today. These additions result in the book better reflecting the situation of contemporary China.

The main focus of this revision has been rearranging and reformatting the layout of the book. In the old edition, “Text” and “Vocabulary, Grammar Notes & Exercises” were divided into two volumes, while in the new edition they are combined into one. Furthermore, the revised edition juxtaposes the simplified character text and vocabulary words on adjacent pages and includes the traditional character text at the end of each lesson. This change makes it much more convenient for students to prepare the lesson, while at the same time it reflects the growing trend of using simplified characters in international Chinese language education.

Although we have actually increased the number of vocabulary words and example sentences in the revised edition, due to changes in formatting and font size, this edition has fewer pages than the last, making the book easier to flip through and carry.

Ms. Chen Gao undertook the revision of this book. In addition to writing the vocabulary lists, model sentences, and exercises for the five new lessons, she also coordinated the supplementation of vocabulary words and example sentences throughout the entire text. Ms. Cara Healey proofread the entire English portion of the manuscript and also provided many valuable suggestions. To her we extend our sincere thanks. Of course, any errors in the final manuscript are the authors’ own.

Chih-p’ing Chou

Der-lin Chao

Chen Gao

May 10, 2011

序

《华夏行》与我们 1992 年由普林斯顿大学出版社印行的《现代汉语中级读本》都是为在美国大学学过一年现代汉语的学生而编写的。但在内容上各有不同的着重。《现代汉语中级读本》主要反映美国大学生的校园生活，而《华夏行》则是透过一个美国学生来谈中国的人与事。

坊间现有的汉语读本大多以介绍中国为主，但几乎全是从中国人的角度来看中国，结果免不了带着一定程度的民族主义色彩：不介绍中国则已，一介绍就必须说中国文化的伟大，中华民族的壮盛。在这本语言教科书里我们试着透过一个美国学生来看中国社会的众生相；我们不客气地指出中国人谦虚客套的背后也往往隐藏着虚伪与狡诈；我们也希望从日常的一些小经验中反映中国社会的多样并存。

在这本教科书里既没有“草船借箭”、“牛郎织女”这类历史故事，也没有“八路军”、“天安门”的政治宣传。这本教科书所体现的是一个初学汉语的美国学生所看到的中国社会。这里有他的喜悦，他的兴奋，也有他的迷惘和失望。中国的可爱和丑陋都有部分的呈露。其中有分析、解释和辩论，但我们也不否认有些是个人的偏见和好恶。我们相信只有多方面的反映中国社会才能引发学生学习汉语的兴趣。

本书的最后几课介绍了一些近年来中国人比较关心的议题，课文的内容从日常生活进到了问题的讨论。这一部分是为了学生日后读报和进入高级读本所作的准备工作，和普林斯顿大学所出《人民日报笔下的美国》与《现代汉语高级读本：中国知识份子的自省》与《现代汉语高级读本：中国的危急与希望》三本教科书是前后衔接的。

这本教科书的写定，依旧是本着我们多年来的原则：内容为语言服务。我们丝毫无意借着这本教科书的印行来传达任何的意识形态或政治思想。我们除了为学习中文的学生服务以外，是不为任何其他制度或思想服务的。

本书分两册。第一册是由周质平所写的课文，采繁简两体并列方式。第二册是由赵德麟所编的生词、句型和练习。在第一册课文之后，我们编了两个索引。第一个是汉语拼音索引，第二个是英文索引。此外，我们录制了录音带作为辅助教材。

本书初稿成于 1992 年夏天，过去三年来在普林斯顿大学北京汉语短训班试用。其间也有不少学校采用本书作为教材。试用期间许多老师都对本书内容和结构提出了宝贵的意见，我们无法在此一一道谢了。

本书在编写过各中，普林斯顿大学东亚系的林培瑞教授对我们多方协助，我们非常感激。在定稿的阶段，中文组的同事：唐海涛、王学东、俞志强、王颖、胡龙华、牧之筠诸位老师和奥柏林学院的李恺老师，北京师范大学的刘庆福教授和季益静老师都曾仔细看过全文提出意见，我们要特别向他们致谢。杨玖老师除了为本书提出改正意见以外，并为本书题字，在此表示我们感谢之忱。

普大中国语言教研室的 Matt Roberts、Helen McCabe、Kim Nerres-Cooke 和 Cindy Wong 作了许多校改、输入和编写索引的工作，没有他们的努力，这本书是不可能在此时出版的，我们在此深致谢忱。

周质平 赵德麟

一九九五年十二月二十九日

PREFACE

A Trip to China parallels *Intermediate Reader of Modern Chinese* (Princeton University Press, 1992) in that both are intended for American college students who have studied one year of Chinese. The two have different foci in their content. *Intermediate Reader of Modern Chinese* mainly reflects American campus life, whereas *A Trip to China* discusses Chinese people and current issues in China from the point of view of an American student.

Most Chinese textbooks currently available focus on introducing China, but almost all look at China from a Chinese point of view, and thus unavoidably contain a certain degree of nationalism. When introducing China, it seems necessary to extol the greatness of Chinese culture and the magnificence of the Chinese. In this textbook, we attempt to observe the full complexity of Chinese society from the point of view of an American student living in China. We frankly point out the hypocrisy and deceit that can lurk behind Chinese modesty and civility. We also hope to reflect the wide diversity of Chinese society through simple, everyday experiences.

This textbook contains no Chinese historical anecdotes or political propaganda. What it conveys is the China seen by an American student of beginning Chinese. Joy, excitement, perplexity, and disappointment are all present. China's beauty and ugliness are both revealed through analysis, explanation, and debate. We believe that the student's interest in learning Chinese is aroused only by reflecting the many facets of Chinese society. If we are sometimes provocative, it is because we believe this is a useful way to engage the language student. We do not intend for this textbook to propagate any ideology or political philosophy.

The last few chapters deal with current social and intellectual concerns important in modern Chinese society. Content thus shifts from daily life to the discussion of issues. The latter portion is designed to prepare students for entry into newspapers or advanced Princeton University Press: Newspaper Readings: *The USA*

in the People's Daily, Advanced Reader of Modern Chinese: China's Own Critics, and Advanced Reader of Modern Chinese: China's Peril & Promise.

The text is in two volumes. The first contains lessons with simplified and traditional characters in juxtaposition, written by Chih-p'ing Chou. The second, by Der-lin Chao, contains vocabulary, grammar notes, and exercises. Attached in Volume I are two separate vocabulary indexes in Pinyin and English. Volume II contains a sentence pattern index. Additionally, we have prepared audiocassettes for use as supplemental teaching material. The original draft of this book was completed in the summer of 1992 and was used by the *Princeton in Beijing* summer program from 1993 to 1995. During this time, many other schools have adopted it as their textbook. While trying out the book, many teachers have offered valuable suggestions about both content and structure. We are unable to thank them individually here.

While writing this textbook, Professor Perry Link has been most encouraging and has provided valuable advice. Our heartfelt appreciation goes to him. At the final stage, our colleagues from the East Asian Studies Department at Princeton University — Hai-t'ao T'ang, Xuedong Wang, Zhiqiang Yu, Ying Wang, Lung-hua Hu, and Zhijun Mu — as well as Kai Li of Oberlin College and Professor Qing-fu Liu and Ms. Yijing Ji of Beijing Normal University all carefully reviewed the text in its entirety and offered suggestions. We especially want to thank them. In addition to offering comments, Joanne Chiang also wrote calligraphy for the cover. We would like to express our deepest gratitude.

Mr. Matthew Roberts, Ms. Helen McCabe, Ms. Kim Nerres-Cooke, and Ms. Cindy Wong have reviewed the English in the glossaries, sentence patterns, and exercises; without their painstaking efforts, this book could not possibly be published now, and we are very grateful.

Chih-p'ing Chou

Der-lin Chao

December 29, 1995

略语表

List of Abbreviations

本书语法及词汇部分使用代号如下：

<i>adj.</i>	.....	adjective
<i>adv.</i>	.....	adverb
<i>conj.</i>	.....	conjunction
<i>mw.</i>	.....	measure word
<i>n.</i>	.....	noun
<i>prep.</i>	.....	preposition
<i>pron.</i>	.....	pronoun
<i>P.W.</i>	.....	place word
<i>suffix</i>	.....	suffix
<i>T.W.</i>	.....	time word
<i>Q.W.</i>	.....	question word
<i>v.</i>	.....	verb
<i>v.-c.</i>	.....	verb-complement
<i>v.-o.</i>	.....	verb-object

第一课 到了北京

飞机是昨天晚上六点半降落在⁽¹⁾北京首都国际机场的⁽²⁾，通过海关以后，很顺利地找到了学校外事处派来接我的张先生。因为飞机晚点，他在机场等了我三个多⁽³⁾小时，真让⁽⁴⁾我觉得不好意思。

我们坐上了一辆出租汽车⁽⁵⁾。从机场开了一个多小时才⁽⁶⁾到宿舍。在路上⁽⁷⁾，我从来⁽⁸⁾没见过这么多人骑自行车，这对我来说⁽⁹⁾非常新鲜。

今天坐了十几个小时的飞机，累极了，也兴奋极了。

北京		Běijīng	<i>PW.</i>	Beijing 北: north, 京: capital
飞机	飛機	fēijī	<i>n.</i>	airplane 飞: fly, 机: machine
降落		jiànguò	<i>v.</i>	to land (an airplane) 降: descend, 落: drop
首都		shǒudū	<i>n.</i>	capital 首: head, 都: capital
国际	國際	guójì	<i>adj.</i>	international 际: border

第一课 到了北京

机场	機場	jīchǎng	<i>n.</i>	airport 场: open field, 机: here, short for 飞机
通过	通過	tōngguò	<i>v.</i>	to pass through 通: through, 过: pass
海关	海關	hǎiguān	<i>n.</i>	customs 海: sea, 关: frontier pass
顺利	順利	shùnlì	<i>adj.</i>	smooth, without a hitch 顺: smooth, 利: sharp; benefit
找		zhǎo	<i>v.</i>	to look for
外事处	外事處	wàishìchù	<i>n.</i>	foreign affairs office 处: office
派		pài	<i>v.</i>	to send, to dispatch
接		jiē	<i>v.</i>	to welcome and receive guests or visitors; to pick someone up
先生		xiān.shēng	<i>n.</i>	Mr.
晚点	晚點	wǎndiǎn	<i>v.</i>	to be behind schedule (said of train, airplane, or bus)
等		děng	<i>v.</i>	to wait
让	讓	ràng	<i>v.</i>	to make, to cause
辆	輛	liàng	<i>mw.</i>	measure word for vehicle
出租汽车	出租汽車	chūzūqìchē	<i>n.</i>	taxi 租: rent
开车	開車	kāichē	<i>v.-o.</i>	to drive a car
从来	從來	cónglái	<i>adv.</i>	never before (used only with negative expressions 不 or 没)
见	見	jiàn	<i>v.</i>	to see
骑	騎	qí	<i>v.</i>	to ride (a bike, a horse, etc.)
自行车	自行車	zìxíngchē	<i>n.</i>	bicycle 自: self, 行: walk
对我来说	對我來說	duìwǒláishuō		as far as I'm concerned
新鲜	新鮮	xīnxiān	<i>adj.</i>	novel, original (of experience); fresh
兴奋	興奮	xīngfèn	<i>adj.</i>	excited

语法解释 Grammar Notes

1. The prepositional phrase “在...”, indicating locality, usually appears before a verb. However, verbs such as 住 and 降落 are exceptions, and 在 may appear either before or after the verb. Therefore, it is possible to say both 降落在北京首都国际机场 and 在北京首都国际机场降落.
2. Here, 是……的 is used to emphasize the time, place, and manner of a past event.
3. ……多……
多 is used after a number to indicate a fraction over a given unit. 多 must appear immediately after numbers 十, 百, and 千. With a number less than ten, 多 appears between the measure word and the noun. When a noun is a measure word at the same time, 多 follows.

❖ 三个多小时

Over three hours

十/百/千+多 + measure word + noun

- 1) 一百多间屋子
over 100 rooms but less than 200
- 2) 十多个学生
over ten students but less than twenty
- 3) 五十多件衣服
over fifty items of clothing but less than sixty
- 4) 一千多本书
over 1000 books but less than 2000

number less than ten + measure word + 多 + noun

- 1) 三个多月
over three months but less than four
- 2) 两个多礼拜
over two weeks but less than three
- 3) 五个多钟头
over five hours but less than six

number + measure word/noun + 多

1) 一年多

over a year but less than two

2) 两天多

over two days but less than three

4. A 让 B Adj. to make, to cause

让 is used to indicate a situation which causes the object of 让, usually a person, to have certain emotional or physical reactions.

❖ 张先生等了我三个多小时，真让我觉得不好意思。

I felt sorry because Mr. Zhang waited over three hours for me.

1) 天气很热，让我想睡觉。

Hot weather makes me want to sleep.

2) 每个星期的考试让学生很紧张。

Weekly tests make the students nervous.

3) 我老是忘记他的名字，这让我觉得很不好意思。

I always forget his name, and this makes me feel embarrassed.

5. 出租汽车 is a taxicab. To take a taxicab is 打的(dǎdī). The pronunciation of “dī” comes from Hong Kong, where the Cantonese for taxi is 的士.

6. 才

才 is an adverb indicating something that happens later than one expects. In those sentences that use 才, 了 is never used, even for a completed action. The adverb 就 is used to contrast with 才 to indicate an event which took place at a comparatively earlier time. With the adverb 就, it is necessary to use 了 when referring to a completed action.

❖ 从机场开了一个多小时才到宿舍。

We drove for over an hour from the airport before we reached the dormitory.

1) 我在飞机上睡着了，一直到飞机快降落的时候才醒。

I fell asleep on the plane and didn't wake up until right before we landed.

2) 我会说一点儿中文的时候才去中国。

I won't go to China until I can speak a little Chinese.

才 vs. 就

- 1) 他每天都工作到晚上八、九点才回家，可是他的朋友五点就都回家了。

Every day he works until eight or nine o'clock before going home, but all of his friends go home at five.

- 2) 那本书我看了三次才看懂，可是他只看了一次就懂了。

I read that book three times before I understood it, but he understood it after reading it only once.

7. 路 means road. The expression 在路上 does not literally mean on the road, it means on the way to a destination. In the text, the destination it refers to is the school.

8. 从来 have never, never before

从来 is always used with the negative markers 不 or 没. 从来不 emphasizes a habitual event, whereas 从来没 denotes an experience that has not happened yet. The verb suffix 过 must be used with 从来没.

❖ 我从来没见过那么多人骑自行车。

I've never seen so many people riding bicycles before.

从来没 V 过

- 1) 我从来没来过北京，这是我第一次来。

I've never been to Beijing before; this is my first trip.

- 2) 他从来没学过上海话，当然听不懂。

He's never studied the Shanghai dialect before; of course he doesn't understand it.

从来不 V

- 1) 我喝咖啡的时候从来不放糖。

I never add sugar to my coffee.

- 2) 我从来不习惯早上洗澡。

I'm not used to showering in the morning.

9. 对……来说

对 is a preposition used to introduce the object which appears after it. 对…来说 is a common expression meaning “to or for someone.”

❖ 这对我来说非常新鲜。

This is all very new to me.

1) 对他来说，学三年级中文恐怕不太合适。

Third-year Chinese is probably not appropriate for him.

2) 写中国字对我来说很难。

Writing Chinese characters is very difficult for me.

3) 每天工作十小时对我父亲来说并不是问题。

Working ten hours every day is no problem for my father.

练习 Exercises

I. 回答问题 (Answer the questions with the given expressions.)

1. 你第一次开车的时候紧张不紧张? (让)
2. 你觉得骑自行车难吗? (对……来说)
3. 他昨天很早就回家了吗? (才)
4. 你在外事处等王先生等了几个小时? (多)

II. 翻译 (Translations)

1. This car was sent by the school to pick up students at the airport.
2. I was very excited when the airplane landed at the Beijing Airport.
3. Yesterday my parents came to visit me; I drove from my house to the airport to pick them up.
4. Because the airplane was delayed, we waited for more than ten hours at the airport. We didn't get on the airplane until three o'clock in the morning.

III. 作文 (Composition)

飞机晚点的时候

IV. 活动 (Activities)

1. Write a letter to your parents describing your flight to China.
2. Write a paragraph to introduce yourself to any Chinese friends you might meet.

繁体字课文 Text in Traditional Characters

第一課 到了北京

飛機是昨天晚上六點半降落在⁽¹⁾北京首都國際機場的⁽²⁾，通過海關以後，很順利地找到了學校外事處派來接我的張先生。因為飛機晚點，他在機場等了我三個多⁽³⁾小時，真讓⁽⁴⁾我覺得不好意思。

我們坐上了一輛出租汽車⁽⁵⁾。從機場開了一個多小時才⁽⁶⁾到宿舍。在路上⁽⁷⁾，我從來⁽⁸⁾沒見過這麼多人騎自行車，這對我來說⁽⁹⁾非常新鮮。

今天坐了十幾個小時的飛機，累極了，也興奮極了。

第二课 厕所里没有卫生纸

在中国有一件事很不方便，就是公共厕所里都没有卫生纸。卫生纸一定得随身带着(1)。今天幸亏(2)厕所里有人，他“救”了我，不然(3)真的要出大问题了！在美国我上厕所从来没这么紧张过。这是来中国以后学到的第一课。

来中国以前，父母一再问我中国有没有电灯、自来水，其实中国并没有他们想像的那么落后，宿舍里都有电扇和热水瓶。只是外国学生都喝冰水，热水瓶用不着(4)。我起先还以为热水瓶里头装的是冰块儿呢！洗澡的热水不是全天供应，比较(5)不方便。好在(6)天气热，洗冷

厕所	廁所	cèsuǒ	<i>n.</i>	restroom, lavatory
卫生纸	衛生紙	wèishēngzhǐ	<i>n.</i>	toilet paper
				卫生: sanitation
				卫: protect, 生: life
方便		fāngbiàn	<i>adj.</i>	convenient
公共		gōnggòng	<i>adj.</i>	public
				公: public, 共: share
一定		yídìng	<i>adv.</i>	must
随身	隨身	suíshēn	<i>adv.</i>	to carry on one's person
				随: follow, 身: body
带	帶	dài	<i>v.</i>	to bring along, to carry with
幸亏	幸虧	xìngkuī	<i>adv.</i>	fortunately
救		jiù	<i>v.</i>	to save, to rescue

第二课 厕所里没有卫生纸

不然		bùrán	conj.	otherwise
出问题	出問題	chūwèntí	v-o.	to have a problem (arise)
上厕所	上廁所	shàngcèsuǒ	v-o.	to go to the restroom
这么	這麼	zhè.me	adv.	like this, in this way
紧张	緊張	jǐnzhāng	adj.	nervous
父母		fùmǔ	n.	parents
一再		yízài	adv.	repeatedly
电灯	電燈	diàndēng	n.	electric lamp; electric light
自来水	自來水	zì láishuǐ	n.	running water; tap water 自: self, 来: come, 水: water
其实	其實	qíshí	adv.	in fact, actually
想象	想像	xiǎngxiàng	v.	to imagine, to fancy
落后	落後	luòhòu	adj.	to be behind; underdeveloped 落: fall
电扇	電扇	diànshàn	n.	electric fan
和		hé	conj.	and
热水瓶	熱水瓶	rèshuǐpíng	n.	thermos bottle 瓶: bottle
喝		hē	v.	to drink
冰水		bīngshuǐ	n.	ice water 冰: ice
用不着	用不著	yòngbùzháo	v-c.	need not
起先		qǐxiān	adv.	at first, in the beginning
装	裝	zhuāng	v.	to store; to load
冰块儿	冰塊兒	bīngkuàir	n.	ice cubes
洗澡		xǐzǎo	v.-o.	to take a bath or shower
全天		quántiān		the whole day, throughout the day
供应	供應	gōngyìng	v.	to supply; to furnish
比较	比較	bǐjiào	adv.	relatively; rather
好在		hǎozài	adv.	fortunately
天气	天氣	tiānqì	n.	weather

水澡也很舒服。

留学生宿舍还有空调、电视、自己的厕所和浴室呢。有的宿舍比美国大学的宿舍还舒服！

冷水	冷水	lěngshuǐ	<i>n.</i>	cold water
留学生	留學生	liúxuéshēng	<i>n.</i>	student studying abroad; foreign student
空调	空調	kōngtiáo	<i>n.</i>	air conditioning 空: short for 空气 (air) 调: adjust
浴室		yùshì	<i>n.</i>	bathroom

语法解释 Grammar Notes

1. Verb 着

着 is a verb suffix indicating the continuation either of an action or of a state as the result of an action.

❖ 卫生纸一定得随身带着。

Be sure to carry toilet paper at all times.

1) 你进去的时候得拿着钱。

When entering, have your money ready.

2) 他在屋子里坐着。

He is sitting in the room.

2. 幸亏 fortunately

幸亏 is an adverb. It cannot be modified by 很. The expression “不幸亏” does not exist in Chinese.

❖ 今天幸亏厕所里有人。

Fortunately there was someone in the restroom today.

1) 昨天我买了很多东西，钱不够，幸亏我的朋友带了很多钱。

Yesterday I purchased many things, but I didn't have enough money to pay; fortunately my friend brought a lot.

2) 我第一次去中国的时候，还不会说中文，幸亏我的朋友帮了我很大的忙。

The first time I went to China I couldn't speak Chinese; fortunately my friend helped me a great deal.

3. 一定得……不然…… must ... otherwise...

Both “一定得……不然……” and “幸亏/好在……不然……” express the fulfillment of the action indicated in the first clause in order to avoid having the undesirable result introduced by 不然 in the second clause. Another meaning of 不然 is “or,” used in a sentence to connect the given alternatives.

❖ 卫生纸一定得随身带着，不然真要出大问题了！

Be sure to carry toilet paper at all times, or you'll have a big problem!

1) 你一定得到机场去接他，不然他一定找不到学校在哪儿。

Be sure to meet him at the airport, or he'll never find the school.

2) 老师一定得每天给学生考试，不然学生都不学习。

A teacher must test his students every day, otherwise none of the students will study.

幸亏/好在……不然……

1) 幸亏你到机场去接他，不然他一定找不到学校在哪儿。

Fortunately you met him at the airport; otherwise he surely wouldn't have found the school.

2) 好在老师每天给学生考试，不然学生都不学习。

Fortunately the teacher gives students tests every day, otherwise they wouldn't study.

不然 or

- 1) 我们可以看书，不然就去跑步。

We can read a book or go jogging.

- 2) 你可以星期三来，不然星期四来也可以。

You can come on Wednesday, or Thursday is fine, too.

4. 用不着 is not needed

用不着 can function both as a verb and an adverb. Its positive form is 用得着.

用不着 can be used interchangeably with 不必 or 不用 when it functions as an adverb.

❖ 热水瓶真用不着。

There is no need for a thermos.

Used as a verb:

- 1) 这本字典我用不着了，送给你吧。

I don't need this dictionary anymore; here, it's yours.

- 2) 这个东西你带走吧，也许用得着。

Take this! Maybe you can use it.

- 3) 在美国，电扇用得着用不着？

Is there any need for an electric fan in America?

Used as an adverb: 用不着 = 不必 = 不用

- 1) 明天我们没有考试，你用不着紧张。=你不必紧张。

We don't have a test tomorrow; you don't need to be nervous.

- 2) 我家就在机场旁边，用不着坐车。= 不必（不用）坐车。

My house is right next to the airport; there's no need to drive.

5. 比较 quite, rather

比较 is a verb meaning "to compare." It can also be used as an adverb to express a comparative degree.

❖ 洗澡的热水不是全天供应，比较不方便。

It is somewhat inconvenient that hot water for bathing isn't provided around the clock.

Used as an adverb: comparatively, relatively

- 1) 夏天的时候天气比较热，所以喝冰水比较舒服。

In the summer it's rather hot; cold drinks are more refreshing.

2) 坐飞机比坐火车快。

It's faster to travel by plane than by train.

= 坐飞机比较快。

= 坐火车比较慢。

Used as a verb: to compare

1) 请你比较比较这两个地方有什么不同。

Please compare and contrast these two places.

2) 拿这个宿舍跟那个宿舍比较，我比较喜欢这个新宿舍。

Compared with the old dormitory, I like the new one better.

6. 好在 fortunately, it's a good thing...

好在 is an adverb. The clause containing 好在 is not a complete sentence, therefore it cannot stand alone. The usage of 好在 is similar to that of 幸亏. However, 好在 is usually only used in spoken Chinese.

❖ 好在天气热，洗冷水澡也很舒服。

Luckily it's hot today, a cold shower will be comfortable.

1) 我昨天没念书，好在今天上课的时候老师没问我问题。

I didn't study yesterday; it's a good thing that the teacher didn't ask me any questions today in class.

2) 我刚到中国的时候一句中文都不会说，好在北京会说英文的人很多，所以我没出过什么问题。

When I first arrived in China, I couldn't speak a word of Chinese. Fortunately, a lot of people in Beijing can speak English, so I didn't have any problems.

练习 Exercises

I. 是非题 (True/False)

1. 热水瓶不是装冰块的。
2. 中国的厕所里都没有卫生纸。
3. 外国学生都喜欢喝热水。

4. 在中国一定得随身带着卫生纸。
5. 天气热的时候学生宿舍不供应洗澡的热水。

II. 回答问题 (Answer the questions with the given expressions.)

1. 你昨天去机场接朋友顺利吗? (好在)
2. 我明天要去中国, 有没有什么应该注意的事?
(一定得……不然……)
3. 明天得骑车到学校, 我也去吗? (用不着)
4. 夏天, 北京这么热, 你洗冷水澡还是洗热水澡? (比较)

III. 翻译 (Translations)

1. Even though the weather is hot, there is only hot water and no ice water in the dorm.
2. Who says that a thermos is useless? You can put ice cubes in a thermos.
3. It is more important to carry money with you than to carry toilet paper; if you have money you can buy toilet paper.
4. Is it already ten o'clock? I haven't taken a bath. In one more hour, hot water will not be available (supplied).
5. If you are carrying a lot of things, it is better to drive a car than to take an airplane. A car can hold (contain) a lot more stuff.

IV. 作文 (Composition)

一件不方便的事

V. 活动 (Activities)

Go to the grocery store and check the prices of the goods made in China and those that are imported. Ask the clerk what items Chinese people like better and why.

繁体字课文 Text in Traditional Characters

第二課 廁所裏沒有衛生紙

在中國有一件事很不方便，就是公共廁所裏都沒有衛生紙。衛生紙一定得隨身帶著⁽¹⁾。今天幸虧⁽²⁾廁所裏有人，他“救”了我，不然⁽³⁾真的要出大問題了！在美國我上廁所從來沒這麼緊張過。這是來中國以後學到的第一課。

來中國以前，父母一再問我中國有沒有電燈、自來水，其實中國並沒有他們想像的那麼落後，宿舍裏都有電扇和熱水瓶。只是外國學生都喝冰水，熱水瓶用不著⁽⁴⁾。我起先還以為熱水瓶裏頭裝的是冰塊兒呢！洗澡的熱水不是全天供應，比較⁽⁵⁾不方便。好在⁽⁶⁾天氣熱，洗冷水澡也很舒服。

留學生宿舍還有空調、電視、自己的廁所和浴室呢。有的宿舍比美國大學的宿舍還舒服！

第三课 报到注册

因为时差的关系⁽¹⁾，早上三点钟就醒了⁽²⁾。我看天还没亮，在床上又躺了⁽³⁾两个小时。五点的时候给纽约家里打了电话。北京早上五点，是纽约晚上五点，妈妈正在做晚饭，她问我吃得惯吃不惯中国饭，北京的天气好不好，还问了许多中国的情况，她很不放心。其实北京比纽约安全多了，她是不必⁽⁴⁾担心的。

上午我去报到和注册，外事处的人都很和气，也很愿意帮我忙⁽⁵⁾。后来⁽⁶⁾我去银行换了一些人民币。在中国人人都用现金，我很不习惯。在美国用惯了⁽⁷⁾信用卡和支票，随身带着几百块钱真觉得不安全。

第三课 报到注册

报到	報到	bàodào	v.	to check in, to report one's arrival 报: report, 到: arrival
注册		zhùcè	v.	to register 注: to record, 册: a register, a book
时差	時差	shíchā	n.	time lag, time difference 差: difference
关系	關係	guān.xì	n.	relations, connections 因为…的关系: because, since
醒		xǐng	v.	to wake up
亮		liàng	adj./v.	bright, light; to brighten, to break (day)
躺		tǎng	v.	to lie down
打电话	打電話	dǎdiànhuà	v.-o.	to make a phone call
情况		qíngkuàng	n.	situation
放心		fàngxīn	v.-o.	to rest assured
安全		ānquán	adj.	safe
担心	擔心	dānxīn	v.-o./adj.	to worry; worried
和气	和氣	héqì	adj.	amiable, friendly, cordial
愿意	願意	yuànyǐ	aux.	to be willing to
帮忙	幫忙	bāngmáng	v.-o.	to help
银行	銀行	yínháng	n.	bank 银: silver, 行: store bank
换		huàn	v.	to change
人民币	人民幣	rénmínbì	n.	RMB, Chinese currency 人民: people, 币: currency
现金	現金	xiànjīn	n.	cash 金: gold
习惯	習慣	xíguàn	v.	to get used to, to be accustomed to
用惯了	用慣了	yòngguàn.le	v.-c.	have gotten used to using
信用卡		xìnyòngkǎ	n.	credit card 信用: credit, 卡: card
支票		zhīpiào	n.	banking check 支: to pay, 票: bill, ticket
百		bǎi	num.	hundred