

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED

An Advanced Reader
of Modern Chinese

CHIH-P'ING CHOU 周质平

YAN XIA 夏岩

MEOW HUI GOH 吴妙慧

事事关心

现代汉语高级读本

REVISED EDITION

All Things Considered

事事关心

现代汉语高级读本

**An Advanced Reader of
Modern Chinese**

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>

All Things Considered

事事关心

现代汉语高级读本

An Advanced Reader of
Modern Chinese

Revised Edition

周质平

Chih-p'ing Chou

夏岩

吴妙慧

Yan Xia

Meow Hui Goh

Princeton University Press
Princeton and Oxford

Copyright © 2011 by Princeton University Press

Published by Princeton University Press
41 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

In the United Kingdom: Princeton University Press
6 Oxford Street, Woodstock, Oxfordshire OX20 1TW

press.princeton.edu

All Rights Reserved

Library of Congress Control Number: 2011925521

ISBN 978-0-691-15310-0

British Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available

This book has been composed in STKaiti, Simsun, and Times New Roman

The publisher would like to acknowledge the authors of this volume for
providing the camera-ready copy from which this book was printed.

Printed on acid-free paper. ∞

Printed in the United States of America

1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

事事关心

All Things Considered

目 录

Table of Contents

修订版序		vii
Preface to the Revised Edition		ix
原序		xi
Preface		xv
略语表	List of Abbreviations	xvii
(一) 会话篇		
第一课	刚到中国	2
第二课	租自行车	14
第三课	出了车祸	30
第四课	旗袍和筷子	40
第五课	一次性产品	54
第六课	防盗和防火	66
第七课	我不给乞丐钱	74
第八课	打官司	86
第九课	电子邮件	96
第十课	鲜花插在牛粪上	106
第十一课	总统有了女朋友	118
第十二课	保险套与社会道德	130

(二) 读报篇

第十三课	小学生做生意	140
第十四课	寂寞的孩子	148
第十五课	金钱是交往的通行证吗?	162
第十六课	浙江好学生杀母事件引起社会各界反思	178
第十七课	中国大学生对性的态度	200
第十八课	暑假大学生在做什么?	210
第十九课	考试的“枪手”问题	224
第二十课	赡养老人是子女应尽的责任	238
第二十一课	中国老人需要关怀	248
第二十二课	老夫少妻为何增多?	258
第二十三课	产品质量与社会道德	268
第二十四课	餐桌上的文明与野蛮	276
第二十五课	杭州街头设置安全套自售机引起争议	286
第二十六课	男人有没有生育权?	296
第二十七课	尊重人格尊严	308
第二十八课	儿童乞丐	318
第二十九课	中国要控制吸烟率上升趋势	332
第三十课	中国强烈谴责分裂中国的议案	342
第三十一课	中国人口结构发生转变	350
第三十二课	中国对核裁军的立场	360
拼音索引	Pinyin Index	369
英文索引	English Index	398
语法索引	Grammar Index	427

修订版序

《事事关心》是 2001 年出版的。过去 10 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，在这次修订时做了改正和增补。

这次修订主要集中在版面的重新安排上。初版的设计是课文繁体字两页互见，而将生词置于课文之后。新版则采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提供了进一步的方便，同时也反映了简化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。

这次修订由杨玖老师主其事，对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。我们在此对两位深致谢忱。当然，书中如有任何错误，都由作者负责。

周质平

夏 岩

吴妙慧

2010 年 12 月 31 日

Preface to the Revised Edition

All Things Considered was first published in 2001 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 and append in this revised edition.

The main focus of this revision has been rearranging and reformatting the layout of each page. Originally, traditional and simplified character texts were juxtaposed on adjacent pages, with vocabulary words following. 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 actually has fewer pages than the last, making the book easier to flip through and carry.

Ms. Joanne Chiang undertook the revision of this book, coordinating the supplementation of vocabulary words and example sentences. Ms. Cara Healey proofread the entire English portion of the manuscript and also provided many valuable suggestions. To them we extend our sincere thanks. Of course, any errors in the final manuscript are the authors' own.

Chih-p'ing Chou
Yan Xia
Meow Hui Goh
December 31, 2010

序

过去十年来，普林斯顿大学对外汉语教研室的同仁共同编写了一系列的教科书。这些教科书除了供普大及普林斯顿北京汉语培训班使用外，美、加及其他地区也有不少学校用作教材。从多年教学实践中，我们感到：从中级到高级教材之间，跨越的幅度过大，在衔接上有一定的困难。这一衔接的“断层”现象也不独普大教材为然，坊间一般的教材在不同的程度上都有这个问题。

初级和中级的教材是特别为学习汉语的学生所写的。在词汇和句型的安排上都做了一定的控制。但三年级以上的材料则是选自现当代作家的作品，在文体上包括报刊、散文、小说和短剧等。在时间上则横跨自五四以来的八十年。

美国对外汉语教学界所说的“高级汉语”，其实，是很不“高级”的，是指学过两年以上现代汉语的学生而言。一般来说，在汉字的掌握上，一年级的学生约在五、六百字之间，二年级的学生约在一千二百字左右。但实际的使用能力则远低于此数。如用近年来为许多学校所采用的“口语能力测定标准”，学过两年汉语的学生至多能达到“一级上”到“中级下”之间，也就是勉强能用汉语作些日常生活的会话，谈谈身边琐事，有点购物和问路的能力，如此而已。换句话说，使用“高级”教材的学生其语言能力是很有限的，是连“文字初通”都谈不上的。

但是现有的坊间高级对外汉语教材却不少是选自鲁迅、胡适、巴金、茅盾等现代作家的作品。试问一个仅仅学了两年（实际上是两学年，约60个星期，每星期约四、五小时）汉语的美国学生，如何有能力看鲁迅这样风格特殊的白话文。这些二十年代作家所写的白话文虽是现代汉语的典范作品，但这种书面语和口语的距离是很大的。

要在这些作品之中选出一篇真能“上口”的文字真是少之又少。被许多学校选为高级读本的鲁迅小说选，对美国学生来说，哪里是“现代汉语”。在他们的日常生活中既听不到也看不到类似这样的句子：

但心又不竟堕下去而至于断绝，他只是很重很重地堕着、堕着。

（鲁迅《野草·风筝》）

这样的句子，对一个对外汉语教师而言，既不是“现代汉语”，也不是“古代汉语”，它简直就是病句！

鲁迅是现代中国文学的宗师巨匠，他可以写这样的“病句”，但我们却不能用这样的“病句”作为“样板”来教外国学生。

我看了不少学校用鲁迅的小说来教学了两年汉语的美国学生。可怜！那些学生何尝“读”过鲁迅的小说，他们只是在死记每个故事的“生字表”，透过死记硬背，将故事的情节寻出一个大概来。因为故事的深刻和动人，学生也都一致叫好。但若细细分析他们到底学到了多少现代汉语，那真是少得可怜了。

我们有鉴于现行高级汉语读本在语言难度上远远超过学生的能力，在经过几次讨论以后，决定另编一本在现有中级和高级读本之间的读物。在内容上仍以讨论与日常生活有关的问题为主。第一部分是对话。有些话题在一本教科书上出现，也许有人会觉得不甚得体，但我们觉得，只要是日常生活中使用的语言都不妨教给学生。至于雅俗或格调之高下，则见仁见智，不必勉强求同。我们平心静气地想想，在日常生活之中的话题是否都是得体而又高雅的。一定程度的“不得体”正是真实和生动之所自来。我们力求对话生动有趣并富争议性，以便在上课时进行讨论。

除了编写的会话以外，我们从最近两年国内的报纸上选了20篇新闻报道或短评，从日常生活到国家大事，无所不谈，反映了一个在快速变动中的中国社会。有些对话的题材是从新闻中脱胎而来，所用的词汇大同小异，可以收复习强化的功效。

本书课文是由周质平编写的。对报刊原文做了必要的增删，以便教学。对话部分的生词和词语例句是吴妙慧编的。读报部分和全部的练习是夏岩编的。

《事事关心》初稿成于 2000 年春季。我们在普林斯顿大学暑期北京培训班和普大东亚系试用了一年，极受学生欢迎。有些学校也已将此书作为教材。

本书每课课文采繁简并列方式。课文之后有生词解释和词语例句，并备有配合课文和生词的录音带。

在编写的最后阶段，普大的杨玖老师和王晶玉老师校看书稿，为我们提供了许多宝贵的意见。Mr. David Carini 为我们做了一部分例句的翻译，并校看了生词的英语注释。我们在此向他们深致谢忱。当然，书中如有任何错误，都应该由我们负责。

周质平

夏岩

吴妙慧

2001 年 2 月 15 日

Preface

All Things Considered is a modern Chinese language textbook designed to bridge the gap between intermediate and advanced Chinese. It is targeted at students who have completed intermediate courses but are not yet prepared for the complexity of advanced Chinese.

The textbook consists of two parts. Part One contains twelve dialogues; Part two is a selection of Chinese newspaper articles from 1999 to 2000. The articles offer an introduction to contemporary Chinese society.

A new feature in *All Things Considered* is that several topics appear in both dialogue and essay forms. By covering the same topic twice, students will be able to not only learn the vocabulary and grammatical structures better, but also to see clearly the difference between speaking and writing in Chinese. And by keeping a portion of the textbook in dialogue form we emphasize speaking and reading equally; many advanced books, by contrast, assume that students already speak Chinese well enough and therefore ignore the spoken part of the language altogether. The overall proficiency level required for this textbook is lower than that for the previous advanced textbooks published by the Princeton University Press. We believe such a textbook is badly needed in the field.

The articles that we have selected are all related to contemporary issues in China, and their focus is on everyday life rather than the weighty political and social essays often seen in other advanced textbooks. Some of the topics are controversial; we believe this will evoke students' interest and increase their participation in class discussions. Following the tradition of our earlier textbooks, the text is arranged in both simplified and traditional characters, and vocabulary and sentence patterns accompany the text. Each lesson also contains a series of exercises that teachers will find useful for in-class work or homework assignments.

The draft of *All Things Considered* was written in the spring of 2000 and field-tested over the following year in Princeton Chinese language classes and the Princeton in Beijing summer program. Students consistently gave it high marks in their end-of-year evaluations.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Ms. Joanne Chiang and Ms. Jingyu Wang, who have taken pains to proofread the manuscript and have made valuable suggestions for the final version. We are deeply indebted to Mr. David Carini, who has not only translated part of the glossary and sentence patterns into English but also edited all of the English in the book. However, any errors are strictly the responsibility of the authors.

Chih-p'ing Chou
Yan Xia
Meow Hui Goh
February 15, 2001

List of Abbreviations

adj. = adjective	part. = particle
adv. = adverb	phr. = phrase
aux. = auxiliary	prefix = prefix
AN = Measure Word	prep. = preposition
conj. = conjunction	pron. = pronoun
idm. = idiom	s. = subject
int. = interjection	suffix = suffix
n. = noun	v. = verb
num. = number	v.-c. = verb-complement
o. = object	v.-o. = verb-object

* 轻声字注音不标调号，但在注音前加一个圆点，如“桌子”：
zhuō.zi。一般轻读，有时重读的字，在注音上标调号，注音前再加一个
圆点。如“因为”：yīn.wèi。两字之间可插入其他成分时，加//，
如：“理发”：lǐ//fà。各词条的注音都依据商务印书馆出版的《现代汉
语词典》。

Characters pronounced with a neutral tone are transcribed not with a tone marker on top of the main vowel, as ordinary characters are, but with a dot before the initial consonant, such as “桌子”: zhuō.zi. Characters usually pronounced with a neutral tone but occasionally with a stress are transcribed with both a tone marker and a dot before the initial consonant, such as “因为”: yīn.wèi, where 为 is usually pronounced with a neutral tone but sometimes with a falling tone (the fourth tone). When there can be an insertion between two characters, a // is added, such as “理发”: lǐ//fà. The phonetic notation for all entries is based on *Xiandai Hanyu Cidian* published by The Commercial Press.

All Things Considered

事事关心

第一课 刚到中国

甲：你是哪一天到北京的啊？

乙：我是三天以前到的。

甲：你是从纽约直飞北京的吗？

乙：不是。据我所知(1)，从纽约没有直飞北京的飞机。我是从纽约直飞东京，在东京转机再飞北京的。

甲：一路上都很顺利吧？

乙：很顺利，就是(2)在东京转机等了三个多小时。东京的机场很小，人又多，这三个小时比从纽约到东京还(3)累！

甲：你以前来过中国没有？

乙：小时候跟着父母来过一次。

甲：那是什么时候的事啊？

乙：那是我上小学的时候。父亲到上海去谈生意，我跟着他和母亲来了一趟中国。都快(4)十年前的事了。

甲：十年前的事还有印象吗？

乙：虽然快十年了，但是对许多事都还印象深刻呢！

甲：你最难忘的是什么事啊？

乙：我最难忘的是去参观长城和故宫。

第一课 刚到中国

刚	剛	gāng	adv.	just
北京		Běijīng	n.	Beijing, capital of China
直飞	直飛	zhífēi	v.	fly directly 直飞北京/直飞美国
据	據	jù	prep.	according to; on the grounds of
东京	東京	Dōngjīng	n.	Tokyo, Japan
转机	轉機	zhuǎn/jī	v.-o.	change flights
再		zài	adv.	then (indicates that an action occurs after the previous one is concluded) 吃了饭再看电视/做完功课再出去/先去东京再去北京
一路上		yí.lù.shàng	adv.	on one's way (to a place)
顺利	順利	shùnlì	adj.	smooth; successful; without a hitch
等		děng	v.	wait
机场	機場	jīchǎng	n.	airport
还	還	hái	adv.	更; even more
小时候	小時候	xiǎo shí.hou		when one was little; when one was a kid
上海		Shànghǎi	n.	Shanghai, China
谈	談	tán	v.	talk; negotiate
生意		shēng.yi	n.	business
跟		gēn	v.	follow
趟		tàng	AN	measure word for trip
印象		yìnxiàng	n.	impression
深刻		shēnkè	adj.	deep; profound
难忘	難忘	nánwàng	adj.	memorable; difficult to forget
参观	參觀	cānguān	v.	visit (a place, such as a tourist spot) 参观学校/参观有名的景点
长城	長城	Chángchéng	n.	the Great Wall
故宫		Gùgōng	n.	the Imperial Palace

甲：在美国没见过这么古老的建筑吧？

乙：我对这两个地方印象特别深刻，倒不是因为建筑古老，而是(5) 因为我不懂为什么中国人两千年来要把自己围在城墙里头。而且一个皇帝竟然(6)住那么大的房子。在中国当皇帝太舒服了！

甲：那是古代的中国，现代的中国可不一样了。

乙：噢，是吗！？

甲：这次你到中国来计划做些什么事啊？

乙：我想学习中文，也想体验一下中国人的生活。上次来中国跟着父母住在大旅馆里，完全没有机会跟中国人打交道。这种观光客式的参观旅游，对一个地方的了解都是很肤浅的。这次来，我想用中文多和中国人谈谈。吃他们吃的饭，坐他们坐的车，我要把自己的生活尽量(7)“中国化”。

古老		gǔlǎo	adj.	ancient; old
建筑	建築	jiànzhù	n.	building; structure; architecture
懂		dǒng	v.	understand
千		qiān	n.	thousand 两千块钱/三千个学生
围	圍	wéi	v.	surround; enclose
墙	牆	qiáng	n.	wall 城墙: city wall
皇帝		huángdì	n.	emperor
竟然		jìngrán	adv.	unexpectedly; to one's surprise
住		zhù	v.	live in; reside

第一课 刚到中国

房子		fáng.zi	<i>n.</i>	house
舒服		shū.fu	<i>adj.</i>	comfortable
古代		gǔdài	<i>n.</i>	ancient times
现代	現代	xiàndài	<i>n.</i>	modern times
噢		ō	<i>int.</i>	Oh! (expressing sudden realization)
计划	計劃	jìhuà	<i>v./n.</i>	plan to, plan
学习	學習	xuéxí	<i>v.</i>	learn; study
体验	體驗	tīyàn	<i>v.</i>	learn through one's personal experience; experience (life)
生活		shēnghuó	<i>n.</i>	life; livelihood
父母		fùmǔ	<i>n.</i>	parent; 父亲跟母亲
旅馆	旅館	lǚguǎn	<i>n.</i>	hotel
完全		wánquán	<i>adv.</i>	completely
机会	機會	jīhuì	<i>n.</i>	opportunity; chance
打交道		dǎ jiāodào	<i>v.-o.</i>	make contact with 他常跟外国人打交道。
观光客	觀光客	guān guāng kè	<i>n.</i>	tourist
——式		shì	<i>suffix</i>	type; style 中国式的家具
旅游	旅遊	lǚyóu	<i>n./v.</i>	tourism; tour
了解		liǎojiě	<i>v./n.</i>	understand; comprehend, understanding
肤浅	膚淺	fūqiǎn	<i>adj.</i>	(of one's understanding of a subject or issue) superficial; shallow
尽量	儘量	jǐnliàng	<i>adv.</i>	to the fullest (amount, degree, etc.) 尽量早点儿来/尽量少花钱
——化		huà	<i>suffix</i>	- ize; -ify
中国化	中國化	Zhōngguó huà	<i>v.</i>	“sinicize”; become Chinese; be like a Chinese person

甲：许多美国人都跟我说过同样的话。他们总把体验中国人的生活想成和初中学生“野外求生”差不多，又刺激又好玩儿。其实你只要在三十六度的天气里过一天没有空调的生活，你就(8)不想体验中国人的生活了。

乙：你也未免(9)把我说得太禁不起考验了。下个周末我就打算坐硬卧去西安呢！

同样	同樣	tóngyàng	adj.	same 用同样的方法/上同样的学校
总	總	zǒng	adv.	always; invariably
初中		chūzhōng	n.	junior high school
野外求生		yěwài qiúshēng	n.	outdoor education 野外: wildness 求生: seek to survive
差不多		chà.buduō	adj.	about the same; similar 我的看法和他的差不多。
刺激		cìjī	adj.	exciting
好玩儿		hǎowánr	adj.	fun; amusing; interesting
其实	其實	qíshí	adv.	actually; in fact
只要		zhǐyào	conj.	so long as
摄氏	攝氏	Shèshì	n.	Celsius 华氏: Fahrenheit
度		dù	n.	degree for temperature
天气	天氣	tiānqì	n.	weather

第一课 刚到中国

空调	空調	kōngtiáo	<i>n.</i>	air conditioning; air conditioner
未免		wèimiǎn	<i>adv.</i>	(of something that one finds has gone too far) rather; a bit too
禁不起		jīn.buqǐ	<i>v.-c.</i>	unable to stand (a test, trial, etc.) 禁得起: able to stand
考验	考驗	kǎoyàn	<i>n.</i>	test; trial
周末	週末	zhōumò	<i>n.</i>	weekend
打算		dǎsuàn	<i>v.</i>	plan to; intend to
硬卧	硬臥	yìngwò	<i>n.</i>	“hard sleeper;” (There are two kinds of seats in the trains in China, the “hard sleeper” and the “soft sleeper 软卧.”)
西安		Xī'an	<i>n.</i>	Xi'an, China

词语例句

(1) 据我所知, ... : According to what I know, ...

◆ 据我所知, 从纽约没有直飞北京的飞机。

According to what I know, there is no direct flight from New York to Beijing.

1. A: 他以前来过中国吗?

B: 据我所知, 这是他第一次来中国。

A: Has he come to China before?

B: According to what I know, this is the first time that he's been in China.

2. 他说中国的火车只有硬卧, 但是据我所知, 还有软卧。

He said that the trains in China only have “hard sleepers,” but according to what I know, there are also “soft” ones.

(2) S. 都…，就是……: everything is ... , except...

◆ 一路上都很顺利，就是在东京转机等了三个多小时。

Everything was going smoothly, except I waited in Tokyo more than three hours while changing flights.

1. 这次旅游什么都很好，就是天气太热了。

This tour was wonderful, except the weather was just too hot.

2. 这家饭馆的菜和服务都很好，就是价钱太贵了。

The food and service of this restaurant are good, but it's too expensive.

(3) A 比 B 还 adj. : A is even more adj. than B

◆ 这三个小时比从纽约到东京还累！

These three hours were even more tiresome than flying from New York to Tokyo.

1. 中文很难学，没想到日文比中文还难学。

Chinese is hard to learn; surprisingly Japanese is even harder.

2. 坐汽车比骑自行车还慢，你还是骑车去吧！

It is even slower by bus than by bicycle. You'd better go by bicycle.

(4) 都快…了: It is almost ... already.

◆ 都快十年前的事了。

It has been almost ten years already.

1. 都快八点了，你怎么还不走？

It's almost eight o'clock already. Why don't you get a move on?

2. 他都快 90 岁了，身体还很健康。

He is almost 90 years old already but still in good shape.

(5) 不是 A，而是 B: it's not A, but B

◆ 我对这两个地方印象特别深刻倒不是因为建筑古老，而是因为我不懂为什么中国人两千年来要把自己围在城墙里头。

The reason that I remember these two places especially well is not because the buildings there are old, but because I don't understand why the Chinese kept themselves secluded within the walls for two thousand years.

1. 想买房子的不是我，而是他。

It is him and not me who wants to buy a house.

2. 我父亲到中国不是去观光的，而是去谈生意的。

My father did not go to China for sight seeing, but to do business.

3. 我不了解中国人不是因为我不想了解他们，而是因为我有机

会跟他们打交道。

The reason that I do not understand the Chinese people is not because I do not wish to do so, but because I have not had the chance to make contact with them.

(6) 竟然: unexpectedly; to one's surprise

◆ 一个皇帝竟然住那么大的房子。

I can't believe that an emperor lived in such a big house!

1. 没想到东京的机场竟然这么小!

I didn't expect Tokyo's airport to be so small!

2. 那已经是十年前的事了, 你竟然还没忘记啊?

That was something that happened ten years ago, and you still haven't forgotten it?

(7) 尽量: to the fullest (amount, degree, etc.)

◆ 我要把自己的生活尽量“中国化”。

I want to make my life as “Chinese” as possible.

1. 今天的菜那么多, 你们要尽量吃。

There are so many dishes today; please eat to your heart's content.

2. 我来了中国, 一定要尽量多跟中国人打交道。

Now that I'm in China I must do my best to interact more with Chinese people.

(8) 只要…就…: so long as ...; as long as

◆ 其实你只要在摄氏三十六度的天气里过一天没有空调的生活, 你就不想体验中国人的生活了。

In fact, if you live just one day without air-conditioning when the temperature is 36°C, you will not want to experience the Chinese way of life anymore.

1. A: 跟中国人做生意真难!

B: 其实只要你能“中国化”一点儿, 就能顺利地跟他们做生意了。

A: It is so difficult to do business with the Chinese!

B: Actually, if only you could be a little more “Chinese,” you could do business with them smoothly.

2. 只要那个地方是我参观过的, 我就会有印象。

As long as I have been to a place, I'll remember it.

(9) 未免: (of something that one finds has gone too far) rather; a bit too

◆ 你也未免把我说得太禁不起考验了。

What you have said makes it seem as if I'm incapable of standing up to trials!

1. 转一次飞机要等两天，未免太过分了吧！

Having to wait two days to change a flight is a bit too much!

2. 吃过中国人的饭，坐过中国人的火车，就算是体验过中国人的生活了吗？这种想法未免太肤浅了。

Can you say you have experienced the Chinese way of life just by eating Chinese food and taking a train in China? This is but a rather shallow thought.

练习

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 我没想到这么大的一个旅馆里头_____没有空调。

- a. 虽然 b. 竟然 c. 当然

2. A: 你还记得不记得十年以前的事?

B: _____。

- a. 十年以前的事对我完全没有印象了。
b. 我对十年以前的事情完全没有印象了。
c. 对我十年以前的事情完全没有印象了。

3. 你_____多跟中国人打交道，_____能了解他们的生活。

- a. 只有…就 b. 只要…才 c. 只要…就

II. Choose the most appropriate word for each blank and fill in with its Chinese equivalent.

to the fullest	smooth	deep	rather/a bit too
superficial	make contact with	Americanize	memorable

1. 据我所知，他并不是一个_____的人。他对历史、政治都有很_____的看法。

2. 你去哪儿你的父母都要跟着你，他们对你 _____ 太不放心了。
3. 为了让教室里所有的学生都听懂，她 _____ 说得很慢，说得很清楚。
4. 在美国住了二十年，他的生活已经完全 _____ 了。
5. 他爸爸在日本做生意，常常跟日本人 _____。

III. Choose the phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase in the sentence.

1. 中国的公共交通非常方便，尤其是北京和上海。
a. 特别 b. 由于 c. 有些
2. 人好看不好看无所谓，最要紧的是性情好。
a. 严重 b. 重要 c. 紧张
3. 她计划周末坐硬卧去上海。
a. 打算 b. 决定 c. 愿意

IV. Complete the following dialogue between a Chinese person and an American student using the expressions provided .

中国人：你不是中国人吧？这次到中国来计划做些什么事啊？

美国留学生：_____。

(除了…以外，体验，尽量，跟…打交道)

中国人：我很想到纽约去旅游，可是我该怎么去呢？

美国留学生：_____。

(据我所知，转机，直飞，从…到…，累)

V. Composition

一次难忘的旅行

繁体字课文

甲：你是哪一天到北京的啊？

乙：我是三天以前到的。

甲：你是從紐約直飛北京的嗎？

乙：不是。據我所知⁽¹⁾，從紐約沒有直飛北京的飛機。我是從紐約直飛東京，在東京轉機再飛北京的。

甲：一路上都很順利吧？

乙：很順利，就是⁽²⁾在東京轉機等了三個多小時。東京的機場很小，人又多，這三個小時比從紐約到東京還⁽³⁾累！

甲：你以前來過中國沒有？

乙：小時候跟著父母來過一次。

甲：那是什麼時候的事啊？

乙：那是我上小學的時候。父親到上海去談生意，我跟著他和母親來了一趟中國。都快⁽⁴⁾十年前的事了。

甲：十年前的事還有印象嗎？

乙：雖然快十年了，但是對許多事都還印象深刻呢！

甲：你最難忘的是什麼事啊？

乙：我最難忘的是去參觀長城和故宮。

甲：在美國沒見過這麼古老的建築吧？

乙：我對這兩個地方印象特別深刻，倒不是因為建築古老，而是⁽⁵⁾因為我不懂為什麼中國人兩千年來要把自己圍在城牆裏頭。而且一個皇帝竟然⁽⁶⁾住那麼大的房子。在中國當皇帝太舒服了！

甲：那是古代的中國，現代的中國可不一樣了。

乙：噢，是嗎！？

甲：這次你到中國來計劃做些什麼事啊？

乙：我想學習中文，也想體驗一下中國人的生活。上次來中國跟著父母住在大旅館裏，完全沒有機會跟中國人打交道。這種觀光客式的參觀旅遊，對一個地方的了解都是很膚淺的。這次來，我想用中文多和中國人談談。吃他們吃的飯，坐他們坐的車，我要把自己的生活儘量⁽⁷⁾“中國化”。

甲：許多美國人都跟我說過同樣的話。他們總把體驗中國人的生活想成和初中學生“野外求生”差不多，又刺激又好玩兒。其實你只要在攝氏三十六度的天氣裏過一天沒有空調的生活，你就⁽⁸⁾不想體驗中國人的生活了。

乙：你也未免⁽⁹⁾把我說得太禁不起考驗了。下個週末我就打算坐硬臥去西安呢！

第二课 租自行车

甲：昨天我想坐公共汽车去天坛，等了几班车，都上不去。

乙：为什么上不去呢？

甲：因为我排队，不想跟别人抢着(1)上车。

乙：那可不成，别人都抢，你也得抢。

甲：可我从小就(2)习惯排队。

乙：要是大家都不排队，你就得抢。要是你怕挤，怕抢，也许(3)坐地铁好些(4)，地铁比公共汽车快多了(5)。

甲：地铁站离学校太远，走到最近的地铁站也得二十分钟。

乙：你既然不想浪费时间，为什么(6)不坐出租车呢？

甲：出租车太贵了，坐趟车比吃顿饭还贵呢！

乙：公交车太挤，地铁太远。出租车又太贵，我看你只好(7)骑自行车了。

甲：自行车好是好，就是(8)比较危险。北京的交通规则我不熟，万

租		zū	v.	rent
自行车	自行車	zìxíngchē	n.	bicycle; bike
公共汽车	公共汽車	gōnggòng qìchē	n.	public bus
天坛	天壇	Tiāntán	n.	Temple of Heaven
班		bān	AN	measure word for scheduled transport vehicles or planes

第二课 租自行车

排队	排隊	pái//duì	v.-o.	stand in line; form a line
抢	搶	qiǎng	v.	scramble for
上车	上車	shàng//chē	v.-o.	board a bus 下车: get off a bus
不成		bùchéng	v.	won't do
从小	從小	cóngxiǎo	adv.	since one was very young; from one's childhood
习惯	習慣	xíguàn	v.	be accustomed to; be used to
怕		pà	v.	be afraid of; fear
挤	擠	jǐ	v./adj.	jostle; push against, crowded
也许	也許	yěxǔ	adv.	perhaps; probably
地铁	地鐵	dìtiě	n.	subway
地铁站	地鐵站	dìtiě zhàn	n.	subway station
离	離	lí	v.	apart from
远	遠	yuǎn	adj.	far
近		jìn	adj.	near; close
分钟	分鐘	fēnzhōng	AN	measure word for time; minute
既然		jìrán	conj.	since; as; now that
浪费	浪費	làngfèi	v.	waste
出租车	出租車	chūzūchē	n.	cab; taxi
顿	頓	dùn	AN	measure word for meal 一天吃三顿饭
公交车	公交車	gōngjiāo chē	n.	public bus; 公共汽车
只好		zhǐhǎo	adv.	have to; be forced to
骑	騎	qí	v.	ride (a bicycle, a horse, etc.)
比较	比較	bǐjiào	adv.	relatively; fairly
危险	危險	wēixiǎn	adj.	dangerous
交通		jiāotōng	n.	traffic
规则	規則	guīzé	n.	rule; regulation
熟		shú	adj.	familiar

第二课 租自行车

一(9)出了事儿，可就糟了。

乙：北京骑车的人多得很，你跟着大家骑，靠边儿走，保证(10)安全。

甲：我在北京只待两个月，买辆新车划不来(11)。

乙：你不想买新车，可以租一辆。

甲：噢？自行车还能租吗？

乙：当然能啦！新的、旧的、贵的、便宜的(12)，各种式样的都有。你想租辆什么样的车啊？

甲：我想租辆不新不旧(13)的中档车。每天在街上骑骑，又省钱，又省时间，还(14)可以锻炼身体。住在宿舍里什么运动都没有，才(15)来了两个星期就胖了好几公斤，一定得想个法子运动运动。

乙：北京人大多骑车上班，这不但解决了交通问题，也锻炼了身体，真是一举两得。

甲：这真是个好主意！我明天就去租辆自行车。

万一	萬一	wànyī	conj.	if by any chance; just in case
出事儿		chū//shìr	v.-o.	meet with a mishap; have an accident
糟		zāo	adj.	terrible; in a mess
靠		kào	prep.	keep to; get near 靠右边走/靠墙站着
边儿	邊儿	biānr	n.	side; edge
保证	保證	bǎozhèng	v.	guarantee
安全		ānquán	adj.	safe

第二课 租自行车

待		dāi	v.	stay
辆	輛	liàng	AN	measure word for vehicles
划不来	划不來	huá.bùlái	v.-c.	not worth it 划得来: worth it
当然	當然	dāngrán	adv.	certainly; of course
旧	舊	jiù	adj.	old; used; worn
便宜		pián.yi	adj.	cheap
各种	各種	gèzhǒng	adj.	various kinds
式样	式樣	shìyàng	n.	style; type; model
中档	中檔	zhōngdàng	adj.	(of the quality of things) second rate 中: middle 档: grade of consumer goods
街		jiē	n.	street
省		shěng	v.	save
锻炼	鍛煉	duànliàn	v.	exercise (the body)
身体	身體	shēntǐ	n.	body; health
宿舍		sùshè	n.	dormitory
运动	運動	yùndòng	n.	physical exercise
才		cái	adv.	(here) only; 只
胖		pàng	adj./v.	fat, get fat; put on weight
公斤		gōngjīn	AN	measure word for weight; kilograms
法子		fā.zi	n.	means; way
大多		dàduō	adv.	mostly
上班		shàng//bān	v.-o.	go to work 下班: come off duty
解决	解決	jiějué	v.	resolve
问题	問題	wèntí	n.	problem; question; matter
一举两得	一舉兩得	yì jǔ liǎng dé	idm.	"one act two gains," - kill two birds with one stone
主意		zhú.yì	n.	idea

(在租车店里)

甲：师傅，你们租自行车吗？

乙：我们卖自行车也租自行车。你想租辆什么样的车？

甲：我想租辆不新不旧的中档车。

乙：这两天暑期班刚开学，来租车的人特别多，好车都租出去了，
只剩下这几辆了，你看看吧！

甲：我想试试⁽¹⁶⁾这辆。能骑一下吗？

乙：行啊！别走远了，就在店门口骑两圈儿。

甲：好，好。

(过了一会儿)

甲：这车怎么租啊？一个月多少钱？

乙：我们这儿租车不论月，论⁽¹⁷⁾天数。一天五块钱。

甲：一天五块钱，一个月就得一百五十块钱，两个月租下来⁽¹⁸⁾，
不是和买辆车差不多了吗？

乙：三百块钱可买不到这样的车。

甲：好吧，好吧，我先租两个星期试试。

乙：除了租金，你还得付押金。押金一百块。

甲：我还想买个安全帽。你们有没有安全帽？

乙：骑自行车戴什么安全帽⁽¹⁹⁾？在北京你见过骑车的人戴安全帽

第二课 租自行车

吗?

甲：见倒是没见过，可是……

乙：放心，在北京骑车，没事儿!

店		diàn	<i>n.</i>	shop; store
师傅	師傅	shī.fu	<i>n.</i>	a respectful form of address for a service worker
暑期班		shǔqībān	<i>n.</i>	summer school 暑期: summer session 班: class
开学	開學	kāi//xué	<i>v.-o.</i>	start school; begin a term
特别		tèbié	<i>adv.</i>	especially
剩下	剩下	shèng.xià	<i>v.</i>	be left (over); remain
试		shì	<i>v.</i>	try
门口	門口	ménkǒu	<i>n.</i>	doorway; entrance
圈儿	圈儿	quānr	<i>AN</i>	measure word for rounds
论	論	lùn	<i>prep.</i>	by; regarding; in terms of 这儿的房子都论月租。
天数	天數	tiānshù	<i>n.</i>	number of days
租金		zūjīn	<i>n.</i>	rental fee; rent
付		fù	<i>v.</i>	pay
押金		yājīn	<i>n.</i>	deposit
安全帽		ānquán mào	<i>n.</i>	safety helmet
戴		dài	<i>v.</i>	wear (a cap, a watch, etc.)
放心	放心	fàngxīn	<i>v.-o.</i>	set one's mind at rest; feel relieved
没事儿	沒事兒	méishìr	<i>phr.</i>	it's nothing; no problem

词语例句

(1) 抢着 v. : scramble for; vie for

◆ 我排队，不想跟别人抢着上车。

I always stand in line; I don't want to vie with others to get on the bus.

1. 在饭馆儿里，中国人有抢着付帐的习惯。

In a restaurant, Chinese are used to vying for the bill.

2. 下课的时间一到，学生们就抢着跑出教室去。

As soon as the class was over, the students scrambled to run out of the classroom.

(2) 从小就 v. : have v.-ed from childhood; have v.-ed since one was very young

◆ 我从小就习惯排队。

I have been used to lining up since I was very young.

1. 他从小就住在外国。

He has lived in foreign country since he was very young.

2. 你从小就会骑自行车，在北京骑车应该没问题。

You are used to riding a bicycle from childhood; you should have no problem riding a bicycle in Beijing.

(3) 要是…，也许…: If ..., perhaps ...

◆ 要是你怕挤，怕抢，也许坐地铁好些。

If you're afraid to squeeze in and to fight (for a seat), perhaps it's better that you take the subway.

1. 要是你觉得直飞太累，也许你可以先到东京住两天。

If you think that flying there directly will make you too tired, maybe you can stop over in Tokyo for two days.

2. 要是新车太贵，那我们也许得租辆中档的。

If the new car is too expensive, then we might have to rent a second-rate one.

(4) adj. 些: more adj.

◆ 坐地铁好些。

1. 住在宿舍里虽然挤，可是方便些。

Although the dormitory is crowded, it's more convenient to stay there (than in some other place.)

2. 坐软卧很贵，但舒服些。

It's very expensive to travel on the "soft sleepers," but it's more comfortable that way.

(5) A 比 B adj. 多了: A is much more adj. than B

◆ 地铁比公共汽车快多了。

The subway is much faster than the buses.

1. 我们还是坐公车吧! 公车站比地铁站近多了。

Let's take a bus! The bus station is much closer than the subway station.

2. 他只学了几个月的中文, 可是却说得比我好多了。

He has studied Chinese for only a few months, but he speaks much better than I do.

(6) 既然..., 为什么不/还...呢? : Since (it's the case that)...., why not/still...?

◆ 你既然不想浪费时间, 为什么不坐出租车呢?

Since you don't want to waste your time, why don't you take a cab?

1. 你既然来了北京, 为什么不去参观长城和故宫呢?

Since you're here in Beijing, why don't you visit the Great Wall and the Imperial Palace?

2. 既然他那么怕跟中国人打交道, 为什么还要来中国呢?

Since he's so afraid of making contact with Chinese people, why did he come to China?

(7) 只好: have to; be forced to

◆ 我看你只好骑自行车了。

I think that you'll just have to ride a bicycle.

1. 大家都抢着上车, 我只好跟着抢了。

Everyone is jostling to get on the bus. I have no choice but to follow suit.

2. 你这个菜也不吃, 那个菜也不吃, 我看你只好吃白米饭了。

You won't eat this dish, and you won't eat that one either. I think that you'll be left with only white rice to eat.

(8) adj. 是 adj., 就是...: It is indeed adj., but it's just that ...

◆ 自行车好是好, 就是比较危险。

(Riding a) bicycle is good, but it's just more dangerous.

1. 坐公共汽车便宜是便宜, 就是太浪费时间了。

Taking a bus is indeed cheap, but it's just too time consuming.

2. 这么做是可以是可以, 就是怕会出事儿。

Doing it this way is fine, but I'm just worried that something might go wrong.

(9) 万一: if by any chance; just in case

◆ 北京的交通规则我不熟, 万一出了事儿, 可就糟了。

I'm not familiar with the traffic regulations in Beijing. If something goes wrong, it will be terrible.

1. 这辆车那么旧, 万一在路上坏了, 怎么办呢?

This car is so old, what if it breaks down on the road?

2. 你少做一点儿菜, 万一他们不来, 也不浪费。

Don't cook so much. If by some chance they do not show up, nothing will be wasted.

(10) 保证: to guarantee

◆ 北京骑车的人多得很, 你跟着大家骑, 靠边儿走, 保证安全。

There are many bike riders in Beijing, so just follow the crowd and keep to the side. I guarantee you'll be safe.

1. 这种安全帽好得很, 戴了保证又舒服又安全又好看!

This kind of safety helmet is just great! I guarantee you'll be comfortable, safe, and good-looking wearing it!

2. 我想的这个主意保证能解决你的问题。

I guarantee that this idea of mine will solve your problems.

(11) 划得来/划不来: worth it/not worth it

◆ 我在北京只待两个月, 买辆新车划不来。

I'll only be staying in Beijing for two months, so buying a new bicycle is not worth it.

1. 出去吃顿饭得挤公车, 到了饭馆还得排队等, 真划不来!

You will have to squeeze into a bus to go out for a meal, and when you get to the restaurant you'll still have to wait in line. It's really not worth it!

2. 你想开一家店? 除了租金, 还得先付押金, 到底划不划得来?

You're thinking of opening a store? In addition to the rental fee, you'll also have to pay a deposit in advance. Is it really worth it?

(12) A 的、B 的、C 的: A ones, B ones, C ones

◆ 新的、旧的、贵的、便宜的, 各种式样的都有。

There are different types: new ones, old ones, expensive ones, and cheaper ones.

1. 我这儿的衣服很多, 无论是长的、短的, 还是大的、小的, 我都有。

I have all different types of clothes: long ones, short ones, big ones, and small ones – I have everything.

2. 我不喜欢看小说。无论是现代的还是古代的，是讲社会的还是个人生活的，我都不看。

I do not like to read novels. No matter if they are modern or classic, and no matter if they are about society as a whole or the life of an individual, I simply do not read them.

- (13) 不 A 不 B : not A not B; neither A nor B

◆ 我想租辆不新不旧的中档车。

I want to rent a mid-range (price/quality) bicycle that is neither (too) new nor (too) old.

1. 这个房子不大不小，刚好！

This house is neither too big nor too small. It's just right!

2. 这个电影不好不坏，没什么特别的。

This movie is not good, but it's not bad either. There is nothing special about it.

- (14) 又…，又…，还…: both ... and ..., in addition, ...

◆ 每天在街上骑骑，又省钱，又省时间，还可以锻炼身体。

Ride it on the streets everyday, and you'll save time and money; in addition, you can also get some exercise.

1. 那个地铁站又小，人又多，去那儿还得走二十分钟，我还是坐出租车吧！

That subway station is not only small but also crowded. Moreover, it takes twenty minutes to walk there. I would rather take a cab!

2. 这种东西又好吃，又吃不胖，还很便宜，我得多买一点儿。

This stuff tastes good and doesn't make you fat. What's more, it's cheap. I have to buy more of it.

- (15) 才: only

◆ 住在宿舍里什么运动都没有，才来了两个星期就胖了好几公斤。

Staying in the dormitory, I do not get any exercise; as a result I've gained quite a few kilos in just two weeks.

1. 你才过了一天没有空调的生活就受不了了，还说禁得起考验！

After just one day without air-conditioning you can't stand it, yet you claimed you could stand up to the test!

2. 租辆车一个月才一百五十块，便宜得很。

第二课 租自行车

It costs only one hundred and fifty dollars to rent a car for a month. That's very cheap.

(16) 试试: to give it a try

◆ 我想试试这辆。

I would like to try this one.

1. 这个电脑我还没有试用过, 不知道好不好。

I have not tried using this computer, so I'm not sure if it's good or not.

2. 这儿的安全帽都一样, 你不用试了。

The safety helmets here are all the same, you don't need to try one on.

(17) 不论 A, 论 B : do not go by A, but rather B

◆ 我们这儿租车不论月, 论天数。

At our shop, we don't rent out a bicycle by months. We do it by days.

1. 中国人不论磅, 论公斤。

Chinese people do not measure weight by pounds; they go by kilograms.

2. 我交朋友不论他有没有钱, 只论他人好不好。

When I make friends, I don't care if he's rich; I only care if he's a good person.

(18) Time duration + v. 下来: after v.-ing for ...

◆ 两个月租下来, 不是和买辆车差不多了吗?

After renting for two months, doesn't it cost the same as buying one?

1. 在北京两年住下来, 你的中文肯定会进步很多。

After living in Beijing for two years, your Chinese will definitely improve a lot.

2. 在这儿一个月住下来, 我对交通规则已经很熟了。

I am quite familiar with the traffic rules after living here for one month.

(19) v. 什么 o. : (rhetorical question) why would one v. + o. ?

◆ 骑自行车戴什么安全帽?

Why would anyone wear a safety helmet when riding a bicycle?

1. 排什么队? 我从来没看过上厕所还要排队!

Why would you line up? I've never seen that one has to line up for the restroom!

2. 在北京吃什么麦当劳? 你应该吃当地的小吃!

Why do you want to go to McDonald's in Beijing? You should try the local refreshments!

练习

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. 我本来有 100 块钱，买书用了 30 块，买酒用了 20 块钱，我还 _____ ?
a. 剩下多少钱 b. 多少钱剩下了 c. 离开多少钱
2. 这条马路有点儿危险，你最好 _____ 。
a. 向边儿走 b. 靠边儿走 c. 跟边儿靠
3. 中国改革开放 _____ 二十年， _____ 发生了这么大的变化。
a. 才，就 b. 就，才 c. 已经，竟然
4. 我对这张 CD 很有兴趣，我可以不可以 _____ 一下？
a. 听试试 b. 试听 c. 听听试
5. 在这儿租车不 _____ 小时。
a. 用 b. 论 c. 据
6. _____ 你要体验中国人的生活， _____ 还住在这么贵的饭店里？
a. 因为，为什么 b. 虽然，但是 c. 既然，为什么

II. Choose the most appropriate word for each blank and fill in with its Chinese equivalent.

familiar	fear	guarantee	save
follow	scramble for	waste	if by any chance

1. 我在这儿住了二十年，对所有的地方都 _____ 得很。只要你 _____ 我，我 _____ 你找得到要去的地方。
2. 住在宿舍里，虽然人有点儿多，可是离什么地方都很近，可以 _____ 很多时间。
3. 中国人在饭馆儿吃饭的时候，常常 _____ 付钱。
4. 虽然校园里很安全，可是你一个女孩子，也不要这么晚一个人走路， _____ 出了什么事，可就麻烦了。

III. Choose the phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase in the sentence.

1. 放心，在北京骑车，没事儿。
a. 别出事 b. 没有工作 c. 不会有问题

2. 天气这么热，你还戴什么帽子！

- a. 你戴什么式样的帽子
- b. 你戴什么牌子的帽子
- c. 你不必戴帽子

3. 昨天我的皮包给一个男人偷了。

- a. 把
- b. 被
- c. 要

4. 其实去北京学中文真的很划得来，因为不但可以很快地提高中文水平，还可以比较深刻地了解中国文化。

- a. 省钱
- b. 值得
- c. 有用

IV. Composition

1. 你的朋友刚到北京，请你告诉他在北京坐地铁、公共汽车、骑自行车、坐出租车，各有什么好处、坏处。

尽量用以下的生词：抢、挤、排队、糟、熟、省、浪费、
危险、尽量、一举两得

尽量用以下的句型：万一、要是…也许…、划不来、
A 比 B adj. 多了、adj. 些

2. 大学旁边有一家租车店，租自行车也卖自行车，可是生意一直不好。现在请你为这家店写一个广告 (guǎnggào: advertisement) 来吸引 (xīyǐn: to attract) 顾客 (gùkè: customer) 租自行车。

这个广告的内容 (nèiróng: content) 应该有：

- a. 租车店的名字、地址 (dìzhǐ: address)、电话
- b. 这家店的自行车是什么样的？
- c. 租金、押金的情况

繁体字课文

甲：昨天我想坐公共汽車去天壇，等了幾班車，都上不去。

乙：為什麼上不去呢？

甲：因為我排隊，不想跟別人搶著⁽¹⁾上車。

乙：那可不成，別人都搶，你也得搶。

甲：可我從小就⁽²⁾習慣排隊。

乙：要是大家都不排隊，你就得搶。要是你怕擠，怕搶，也許⁽³⁾坐地鐵好些⁽⁴⁾，地鐵比公共汽車快多了⁽⁵⁾。

甲：地鐵站離學校太遠，走到最近的地鐵站也得二十分鐘。

乙：你既然不想浪費時間，為什麼⁽⁶⁾不坐出租車呢？

甲：出租車太貴了，坐趟車比吃頓飯還貴呢！

乙：公車太擠，地鐵太遠，出租車又太貴，我看你只好⁽⁷⁾騎自行車了。

甲：自行車好是好，就是⁽⁸⁾比較危險。北京的交通規則我不熟，萬一⁽⁹⁾出了事兒，可就糟了。

乙：北京騎車的人多得很，你跟著大家騎，靠邊兒走，保證⁽¹⁰⁾安全。

甲：我在北京只待兩個月，買輛新車划不來⁽¹¹⁾。

乙：你不想買新車，可以租一輛。

甲：噢？自行車還能租嗎？

乙：當然能啦！新的、舊的、貴的、便宜的⁽¹²⁾，各種式樣的都有。你想租輛什麼樣的車啊？