
Proclamation Year:	2017
Publisher:	Cheng & Tsui
Subject Area /Course:	Chapter 114. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Languages OtherThan English

Indicate if the changes in the new edition involve content reviewed and accepted by the state review panel to determine coverage of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS), or Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines (TPG) by selecting a box below.

☒ TEKS ☐ ELPS ☐ TPG ☐ TEKS and ELPS

Adopted Program Information:

[illegible]

New Program Information:

[illegible]

Substitution Request

Adopted Component Information:

You must submit a separate form for each component title and ISBN.

Component Title:	Integrated Chinese Level 2, Part 1 - 3rd Edition												
Component ISBN:	9	7	8	0	8	8	7	2	7	6	8	0	4
Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title, if applicable.												
Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New Component Information:

New Component Title:	Integrated Chinese, Volume 3, 4th Ed., Textbook (Hardcover, Simplified & Traditional)												
New Component ISBN:	9	7	8	1	6	2	2	9	1	1	5	9	2
New Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title, if applicable.												
New Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Access Information:

Use the table below to provide access information to the adopted version of the instructional materials and the proposed new content.

	URL	Username	Password
Adopted content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf	N/A	N/A
Proposed new content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf	N/A	N/A

Publisher's rationale for the substitution

Substitution Request

Cheng & Tsui's release of the newer, 4th edition of Integrated Chinese

Side-by-side comparison:

Any content that has been changed in the component listed on the previous page should be documented in this side-by-side comparison. You must submit a separate request for each component.

SE Breakout(s) and Citation Type(s)	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of adopted content	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of the proposed new content
Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(1)(B)(v) Narrative	Narrative, page 145, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=180	Narrative, page 132, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=155
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Emphasis changed in text, more information now precedes the standard and what follows has been removed.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Dialogue changed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

Substitution Request

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Lesson 5 • 選課/选课 145

李哲： 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

张天明： 哎，我给你一个建议吧。你没有什么工作经验，先找个地方实习一下，对将来找工作肯定有好处。

李哲： 你这个建议真不错，我看我也不必去找指导教授了，就听你的“指导”吧！

张天明： 别、别、别，还是听听教授的意见吧。

4. List Zhang Tianming's and Li Zhe's favorite subjects.
5. Give your advice to Zhang Tianming.
6. Give your advice to Li Zhe.





National Sun Yat-sen University


After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.


- 1 请说一说张天明这个学期的课怎么样。
- 2 李哲大学毕业以后有什么计划？你会给他什么建议？

 我想念研究生，**要么**上工学院，**要么**⁵上管理学院，我还没跟我的教授谈。天明，你想选什么专业？


 我想学文学。可是我妈妈说，学文学将来找工作不容易，而且挣钱也少，她希望我念金融。但是我对金融没有兴趣，整天**跟**数字**打交道**，多没意思。

 我的父母跟你的父母差不多。如果让我自己选专业，我选哲学，因为我喜欢想问题。我们班很多同学比我们自由，他们的父母不太管孩子选什么专业。

 你要申请哪些学校？

 我想申请离我姐姐家比较近的学校，**这样**我就可以搬到她家去住，把房租跟饭钱省下来。

 不过在姐姐家里住可能不太自由。

 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

Language Notes

a 政治学/政治學

学/學 is used as a suffix meaning “studies,” as in 政治学/政治學 (political science), 经济学/經濟學 (economics), 医学/醫學 (medical science), and 化学/化學 (chemistry).

b 双学位/雙學位

双学位/雙學位 literally means “double degree.”

双/雙 means “double.” It can only be used before a noun as an attributive, as in 双手/雙手 (both hands) and 双人床/雙人床 (double bed). It can’t be used as a predicate.

c 电脑系/電腦系

In Mainland China, while the formal term for “computer” is 计算机/計算機 (jìsuànjī), in conversation, people often say 电脑/電腦 instead. “Department of Computer Science,” however, is always 计算机系/計算機系, not 电脑系/電腦系, as is the case in Taiwan.

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
Realia and questions from 3rd edition citation omitted, but Language Practice section in 4th edition allows student to interact in spoken conversation using culturally appropriate register.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Realia & questions omitted. Language Practice section fulfills standard.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

6. 要麼..., 要麼... / 要么..., 要么...

要麼..., 要麼... / 要么..., 要么... is a selective conjunction. It means “choosing between two or more possibilities or desires.”

- ① 你要麼學醫，要麼學經濟，就是不能學文學。
你要么学医，要么学经济，就是不能学文学。
(You have to study either medicine or economics. It just can't be literature.)
- ② A: 你這個寒假打算做什麼？
你这个寒假打算做什么？
(What do you plan to do this winter break?)
- B: 要麼打工，要麼實習。
要么打工，要么实习。
(Either work part-time or get an internship.)
- ③ A: 今天晚飯想吃點什麼素菜？
今天晚饭想吃点什么素菜？
(What kind of vegetable would you like for dinner tonight?)
- B: 要麼吃菠菜，要麼吃芥蘭。
要么吃菠菜，要么吃芥兰。
(Either spinach or Chinese broccoli.)

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谁会对这两个广告有兴趣？

Language Practice

A

Staying the course

INTERPERSONAL

In pairs, ask each other these questions to find out which courses your partner has taken and which courses your partner has been most and least interested in.

- 你选过什么课?
你選過什麼課?
- 你对哪一门课最有兴趣?
你對哪一門課最有興趣?
- 你对哪一门课最没有兴趣?
你對哪一門課最沒有興趣?

Then, ask your partner which courses he/she wants to take next semester and which courses he/she expects will benefit his/her future job search.

- 下个学期你想选什么课?
下個學期你想選什麼課?
- 什么课对将来找工作很有好处?
什麼課對將來找工作很有好處?
- 还有什么课对将来找工作也很有好处?
還有什麼課對將來找工作也很有好處?

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(1)(E)(iii) Narrative	Narrative, page 72, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=107	Narrative, page 124, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=147
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Photos and realia are used instead of cartoons to fit with the new design sense.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Cartoons replaced.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I like vegetables.
- ☐ 2. I can handle spicy food.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. How many people went to the restaurant? Who are they? Did they all know each other before?



今天是週末，功課也做完了^①，張天明就給柯林打電話，說他和他的女朋友麗莎想吃中國飯，問他想不想去。柯林說正好他也想吃中國飯，就讓張天明在宿舍門口等著，他開車來接他。

半個鐘頭以後，柯林的汽車到了。張天明和麗莎上車一看^②，車裏還有一個女孩兒，柯林介紹說，她是從中國來的留學生，叫林雪梅。幾分鐘以後，他們四個人到了那家中國飯館兒。

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CULTURAL LITERACY

Bargaining

Bargaining is expected almost everywhere in Mainland China. Even in mid-priced department stores, it doesn't hurt to ask whether a discount is possible, as department stores sometimes rent counter space to private vendors and manufacturers. How much you end up paying depends on your bargaining skills. Buyers often initiate haggling by offering as little as fifty percent of the original cost, particularly when buying clothes and shoes. However, there's no bargaining in supermarkets, large chain stores like Wal-Mart, or upscale department stores.

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 你要么学医，要么学经济，就是不能学文学。
 (You have to study either medicine or economics. It just can't be literature.)
- ② A: 你這個寒假打算做什麼？
 你这个寒假打算做什么？
 (What do you plan to do this winter break?)
- B: 要麼打工，要麼實習。
 要么打工，要么实习。
 (Either work part-time or get an internship.)
- ③ A: 今天晚飯想吃點什麼素菜？
 今天晚饭想吃点什么素菜？
 (What kind of vegetable would you like for dinner tonight?)
- B: 要麼吃菠菜，要麼吃芥蘭。
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INTERPERSONAL

In pairs, ask each other these questions to find out which courses your partner has taken and which courses your partner has been most and least interested in.

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你選過什麼課?
- 你对哪一门课最有兴趣?
你對哪一門課最有興趣?
- 你对哪一门课最没有兴趣?
你對哪一門課最沒有興趣?

Then, ask your partner which courses he/she wants to take next semester and which courses he/she expects will benefit his/her future job search.

- 下个学期你想选什么课?
下個學期你想選什麼課?
- 什么课对将来找工作很有好处?
什麼課對將來找工作很有好處?
- 还有什么课对将来找工作也很有好处?
還有什麼課對將來找工作也很有好處?

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
Illustrations have been changed to fit the visual style of the 4th edition.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Illustrations replaced.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I have a part-time job.
- ☐ 2. I think work-study jobs are a good idea.
- ☐ 3. I think working while in school detracts from academics.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. Do Tianming's parents have the means to support their children's education?
2. Why is Tianming surfing the internet?



張天明的父母收入雖然不少，但是供^①天明和姐姐上大學，經濟上還是有些壓力。他們希望孩子們能受到良好的教育，所以孩子一生下來^②就開始給他們存^③教育費。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 供 means to supply, e.g., 供水 (to supply water), but it can also mean to provide financial support, e.g., 供孩子上學/供孩子上学 (to support one's children's education), 供房子 (to pay one's mortgage).

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(2)(A)(i) Narrative	Narrative, page 307, middle of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=342	Narrative, page 236, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=259
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Music sign removed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

- ⑤ A: 剛才找你的人是你的女朋友吧?
剛才找你的人是你的女朋友吧?
(Was that person who came looking for you just now your girlfriend?)
- B: 別亂說，她**不是**我的女朋友，**而是**我的嫂子。
別亂說，她**不是**我的女朋友，**而是**我的嫂子。
(Don't talk nonsense. She's not my girlfriend, she is my sister-in-law.)



這位老師教什麼？化學、英語、還是音樂？
他拿到的是什麼樣的學位？
这位老师教什么？化学、英语、还是音乐？
他拿到的是什么样的学位？

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
31	欠	欠	qiàn	v	to owe
32	银行	銀行	yínháng	n	bank
33	难怪	難怪	nánguài	adv	no wonder
34	乖	乖	guāi	adj	obedient, well-behaved (of children)

236 Integrated Chinese 3 | Textbook



Substitution Request

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(2)(A)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, page 190, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=225	Narrative, page 23, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=46
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Chinese Chat feature allows students to engage with a simulated text conversation; this allows for students to engage more thoughtfully with the materials as opposed to simply modelling the language. There is at least one Chinese Chat in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Advertisement replaced.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

Culture Highlights



- ① Although customs and mores are changing, Western-style dating remains a rather foreign concept in China. Instead, people speak of 交朋友 or 談戀愛/谈恋爱 (tán liàn'ài) when a man and a woman start going out. The goal is invariably marriage. Teachers and parents usually discourage young people from forming romantic relationships at a young age. Parental opinion continues to play a large role in the choices of a marriage partner.

交友 徵婚	徵婚	徵婚	代女徵婚	MS婚友會
	江西姑娘 張小姐 39歲 高1.66 外貌美麗 性格溫柔大方 在廣州生活及工作 尋真心有緣男士為伴侶 電：86-1343-XXXXXX	包小姐 44歲 容貌嬌美 廣州人 大專學歷 國企工作 寬有愛心 善良有經濟基礎 男士共普愛的新曲 011-86-136-XXXXXX	小女34歲 現居廣州 大學本科 健康秀美文靜 待字閨中 覓30-45歲健康 素質好 美、加籍華裔為婿 婚史不限 206-XXXXXX	為單身人士 介紹朋友或婚友 有意英語電Maria 604-XXXXXX 女會員免費

這些是什麼廣告？

这些是什么广告？

- ② Valentine's Day has become quite popular with many young people in China in recent years. Some traditionalists have suggested 七夕 (qīxī), the seventh day of the seventh month of the lunar calendar, as a Chinese equivalent of Valentine's Day. The idea is based on an old legend about a cowherd (牛郎, Niúláng) and a heavenly weaving maiden (織女/织女, Zhīnǚ), who fall in love with each other and have two beautiful children. However, fate intervenes. According to one version of the story, the Queen Mother of the West recalls the Weaver Girl from the earth. The lovers are cruelly separated by the Milky Way, created by the Queen Mother with a flourish of her gold hairpin. A flock of magpies takes pity on the distraught Cowherd and Weaver Girl and forms a bridge, thus allowing them to be reunited. The Queen Mother is moved too, and agrees to let the lovers and their children come together as a family once a year on the bridge of magpies, on the seventh day of the seventh month of the lunar calendar. Interestingly enough, that day used to be called Girls' Day (女兒節/女儿节), when girls and young women prayed to the Weaver Girl to have some of her dexterity and cleverness.

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Alternatively, the object can be introduced by the preposition 对/對 and be placed before the verb 适应/適應.

3 你对这里的天气已经适应了
你對這裡的天氣已經適應了嗎？
Have you gotten used to the weather here?

4 我们刚来美国，对美国的天气还不适应。
我們剛來美國，對美國的天氣還不適應。
We've just arrived in the U.S. We're not used to American weather yet.

Chinese Chat

A friend is texting you on WeChat to ask for a favor. How would you reply?



Lola:
我週末搬家。能幫忙嗎？

You:
...

Lola:
太好了！搬好了，我叫 pizza，怎麼樣？

You:
...

Substitution Request

SE Breakout(s) and Citation Type(s)	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of adopted content	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of the proposed new content
Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(2)(B)(i) Narrative	Narrative, page 111, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=146	Narrative, page 104, Side of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=127
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Questions are now in Chinese to promote more practice in target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Questions now in Chinese.		

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我都不在乎。因为穿衣服是为了自己，不是为了给别人看。

张天明：我不同意。难道^④你喜欢看雪梅穿不好看的衣服吗？

柯林：雪梅穿什么衣服都好看，对不对？

林雪梅：你别贫^⑤了！

张天明：哎，柯林，你身上这件衣服怎么是名牌的，你不是不穿名牌吗？

柯林：我是说不必非买名牌不可，可是没说不穿名牌呀。这件是打折的时候买的。

林雪梅：哎，丽莎，我们去日用品那边看看。

张天明：你们去吧，我先去付钱，咱们^⑥一会儿见。

(Zhang Tianming is at the checkout counter...)

售货员：先生，付现金，还是用信用卡？

张天明：我刷卡。

售货员：先生，加上税一共是一百八十六块四。

张天明：好…谢谢！再见。

2. List the four characters' shopping philosophies.

3. List your shopping criteria to determine which of the characters best represents your shopping views.

⑥ 咱們/咱们 is a colloquial usage. It includes both the speaker and the listener, whereas 我們/我们 doesn't necessarily include the listener. Therefore, 咱們/咱们 sounds more intimate in tone.

After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 请说一说张天明买衣服的标准是什么。
- 2 你自己买衣服的标准是什么？

我说不一定非买名牌的不可，没说过不穿名牌呀。这件是打折的时候买的。

哎，丽莎，我们去日用品那边看看。

你们去吧，我先去付钱，我们一会儿见。

(张天明在付钱……)

先生，付现金，还是用信用卡？

我刷卡。

先生，加上税一共是一百八十六块四。

好……谢谢！再见。

View & Explore



Video

For deeper language immersion and more cultural information, watch "Bargaining," a short, supplemental video clip by Cheng & Tsui on this lesson's theme.



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(2)(B)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, page 114, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=149	Narrative, page 161, middle of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=184
Publisher's rationale for the change		
A midway review point encourages students to collect their skills together.		
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114 Integrated Chinese • Level 2 Part 1 • Textbook



What do you think 起 means here?

B

Make a word list

First, brainstorm with a partner and ask each other what words come to mind when you want to:

- describe your dorm room/apartment
- prioritize your criteria when shopping
- specify your preferences when ordering food
- talk about your studies

Then, brainstorm with your partner and ask each other what words or phrases will help when you want to:

- agree with someone
- politely disagree with someone
- discuss the pros and cons of something
- make a polite request
- voice your disagreement rhetorically

C

Organize your thoughts

Select a topic from the first list in (B). In pairs, discuss

- what you want to say
- what words or phrases from the second list in (B) will help you express your opinion
- what should be said first, next, and last
- what transitions may be needed
- what cohesive devices should be used to connect your sentences

It's a good idea to jot down sentences that you wish to say, then number them in the order you think they should be presented. Consider how you can make your list into a coherent discourse. Once you've finished, present your work to the class.

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(2)(B)(iii)) Narrative	Narrative, page 138, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=173	Narrative, page 130, Side of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=153
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Publisher's description of the change		
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Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I have already declared my major.
- ☐ 2. I plan to double major.
- ☐ 3. I have an academic advisor.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. Where does the conversation take place?
2. Do the two characters know what courses they are going to take next semester?



張天明這個學期選了四門課：世界歷史、電腦、政治學^①和中文。這幾門課都很有意思，他也學到了不少東西。因為張天明在家的時候常常跟父母說中文，所以一年級

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 學/学 can be used as a suffix meaning “academic subject,” e.g., 政治學/政治学 (political science), 經濟學/经济学 (economics), 醫學/医学 (medical science), 化學/化学 (chemistry), etc.

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你选专业了吗？你的专业是什么？/你打算选什么专业？
- 2 你这个学期选了几门课？哪一门课最花时间？

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 张天明为什么觉得这个学期的学习让他有点儿受不了？
- 2 张天明想选什么专业？他父母为什么不同意？
- 3 李哲想申请哪些学校？为什么？

张天明这个学期选了四门课：世界历史、电脑、**政治学^a**和中文。这几门课都很有意思，他也学到了不少东西。因为张天明在家的時候常常跟父母说中文，所以一年级的中文课，**对他来说¹**，听和说很容易，**只是**写汉字有点儿难。除了中文课以外，其他几门课都得花很多时间准备，还常常要写文章，所以他觉得有点儿**受不了²**。这个学期已经过了一半，马上又得选下学期的课了，张天明希望下个学期能轻松点儿。后天要去见教授，讨论选课的事，他想先找别的同学聊聊，听听他们的意见。这一天下午，他在篮球场上正好碰见大四的李哲，就一边和李哲打球，一边聊了起来。

怎么样，下学期的课你**选好²**了吗？

还没有呢。你呢？

我一定要选中文，**另外³**两门课选什么，还没想好。对了，你还得再上几门课才能毕业？

我想拿**双学位^b**，**还⁴**得上四门课。我想**再⁴**选一门化学、一门经济，**另外³**再选两门**电脑系^c**的课，这样学分就够了。

对，我决定了，也选经济和电脑！我的问题解决了，太好了！我后天就去见我的教授，听听他的建议。李哲，你毕业以后打算做什么？

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(2)(B)(v) Narrative	Narrative, page 297, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=332	Narrative, page 266, Side of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=289
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Questions are now in Chinese to promote more practice in target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
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李哲: 这些话一定是跟我哥哥学的。我嫂子整天要她学这学那,可是我哥哥反对给孩子太大的压力,他认为⁵对孩子来说,最重要的是有一个快乐的童年。

丽莎: 我的童年可以说很快乐。可是现在,每次上中文课我就想,要是我小时候父母就让我学中文,我现在就轻松多了。

李哲: 没想到这儿有我嫂子的一个知音! 这么说你同意我嫂子的做法?

丽莎: 我并³不完全同意,但我能理解。

李哲: 很多家长望子成龙,望女成凤,都希望自己的孩子小时候好好学习,将来能做出一番大事业。可是到现在我也想不清楚,孩子到底是将来“成龙”“成凤”好⁴,还是有一个快乐的童年好?

丽莎: 我的看法是两个都重要。一个人当然应该有快乐的童年,但是也应该成为社会需要的人材,所以孩子最好还是在学校多学一些知识。

李哲: 可是你别忘了,有些知识不是在学校里或者从书本⁶上学的,而是⁵从社会、从生活中学的。

丽莎: 哎,李哲,你真成了哲学家⁷了。

3. List the classes that Li Zhe's niece takes outside of school hours.

4. According to Li Zhe, where does learning take place?


⁶ 書本/书本 is a collective noun for books in general.


⁷ 家 can be used as a suffix to mean an expert or established scholar in a particular field: 畫家/画家, 哲學家/哲学家, 文學家/文学家, 歷史學家/历史学家, 化學家/化学家, etc.


After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 请介绍一下李哲的哥哥和嫂子的学习、家庭和工作。
- 2 你认为孩子小时候的教育什么最重要？

 很多父母望子成龙，望女成凤，希望自己的孩子小时候好好学习，将来能做出一番大事业。可是到现在我也想不清楚，孩子到底是将来“成龙”“成凤”²好，还是有一个快乐的童年好？

 我的看法是两个都重要。一个人当然应该有快乐的童年，但是长大以后也应该对社会有用，所以孩子最好³还是在学校多学一些知识。

 可是你别忘了，有些知识不是从书上学得的，而是³从社会、从生活中学的。

 李哲，你真成了哲学家⁴了。

Language Notes

a 学位/學位

The term for a bachelor's degree is 学士学位/學士學位. 博士学位/博士學位 and 硕士学位/碩士學位 are the terms for doctoral and master's degrees, respectively.

b 钢琴/鋼琴

Pianos are 钢琴/鋼琴 (lit. steel musical instrument). Violins are 小提琴 (xiǎotíqín) (lit. small, hand-carried musical instrument). Can you guess what 中提琴 and 大提琴 are?

c 会说话/會說話

Here, 会说话/會說話 means “very articulate.”

d 认为/認為

认为/認為 differs from 对...来说/對...來說. While 对...来说/對...來說 can only convey the speaker's opinion, 认为/認為 may express either the opinion of the speaker or the opinion of the person being spoken about.

e 家

家 can be used as a suffix to mean an expert or established scholar in a particular field—画家/畫家, 哲学家/哲學家, 文学家/文學家, 历史学家/歷史學家, 化学家/化學家, etc. Out of modesty, many people refrain from using the suffix to refer to themselves. To call oneself a 画家/畫家 can sound a little grand. That's why people often just say what they do instead: 我画画儿/我畫畫兒 or 我是画画儿的/我是畫畫兒的 (“I'm someone who paints”).

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
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Words & Phrases

A. 一直 (all along; continuously)

- ① 開學已經兩個多月了，張天明一直住在學生宿舍裏。
开学已经两个多月了，张天明一直住在学生宿舍里。
(School started two months ago. Zhang Tianming has been living in student housing since then.)
- ② 她搬進新房子後，一直没交房租。
她搬进新房子后，一直没交房租。
(Since she moved into her new apartment, she hasn't been paying her rent.)
- ③ 小林的專業是金融，畢業以後，一直在銀行工作。
小林的专业是金融，毕业以后，一直在银行工作。
(Xiao Lin's major was finance. Ever since he graduated, he's been working in the banking industry.)



這是什麼廣告？
这是什么广告？

Substitution Request



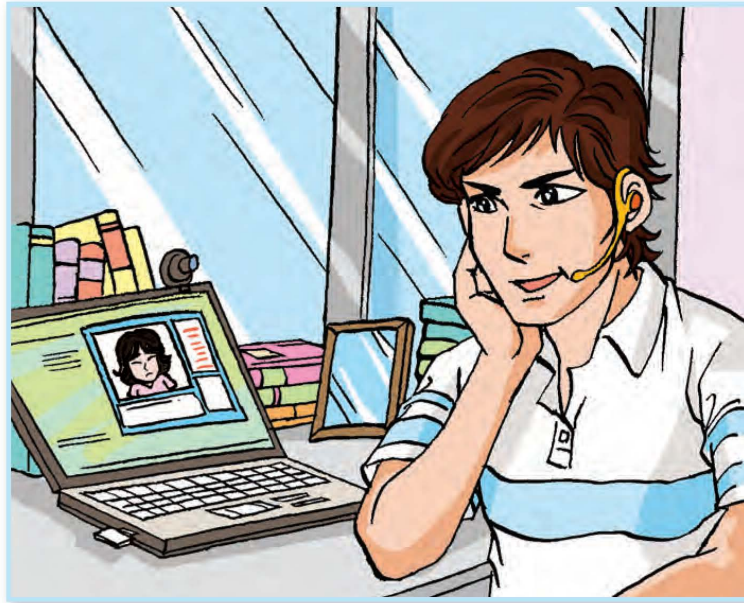
This is a classroom in China where you are applying for a volunteer teaching position. As you prepare for your interview with the principal, you familiarize yourself with the meaning of the slogan above the blackboard. How would you explain your interpretation during the interview?

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
19	认为	認為	rènwéi	v	to think, to consider
20	童年	童年	tóngnián	n	childhood
21	看法	看法	kànfǎ	n	point of view
22	做法	做法	zuòfǎ	n	way of doing things, course of action
23	完全	完全	wánquán	adv/adj	completely, fully; complete, whole
24	理解	理解	lǐjiě	v	to understand
25	望子成龙	望子成龍	wàng zǐ chéng lóng		to hope that one's son will become successful (lit. to hope that one's son will become a dragon)

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(2)(B)(vii) Narrative	Narrative, page 292, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=327	Narrative, page 262, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=285
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Publisher's description of the change		
Questions are now in Chinese.		

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Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I talk to my friends online.
- ☐ 2. I attended after-school programs as a child.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. What is the source of friction between Li Zhe's brother and sister-in-law?



李哲的父母是墨西哥移民，他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、長大的。哥哥是電腦博士^①，自己設計、管理網站。李哲的嫂子十五年前從香港來美國留學，拿到碩士學位以後找到工作，就在美國住了下來。哥哥和嫂子結婚十

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 1. A bachelor's degree is 學士學位/学士学位.

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你小时候学习的时间多还是玩儿的时间多?
- 2 你觉得孩子小时候学习外语好还是长大以后学习外语好? 为什么?

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 李哲的哥哥和嫂子最近为什么常常吵架?
- 2 李哲的嫂子怎么安排女儿的时间?
- 3 “望子成龙, 望女成凤”是什么意思?

李哲的父母是墨西哥移民, 他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、长大的。哥哥是电脑博士, 设计软件、管理网站。李哲的嫂子十五年前从香港来美国留学, 拿到硕士学位^a以后找到工作, 就在美国住了下来。哥哥和嫂子结婚十年了, 生活一直很幸福。可是最近两年在女儿的教育问题上, 意见常常不同, 有时吵得很厉害。一天, 李哲正在电话上跟侄女聊天儿, 看见丽莎走了进来。

(李哲放下电话……)

丽莎, 有事儿吗?

没什么事儿, 我找天明, 以为他在你这儿呢。对不起, 害得你把电话挂了。

坐, 坐, 坐。刚才是我侄女给我打电话, 我们正好说完了。

你有侄女? 今年多大了?

今年刚八岁。

她给你打电话有什么事啊?

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- ☐ 3. I have my own website or blog.
- ☐ 4. I get most of the information I use on a daily basis from the internet and not from books, newspapers, or libraries.
- ☐ 5. The internet makes my life more fun and convenient.

- 2. Why is Tianming late?
- 3. Does Tianming think he has a problem?
- 4. Does Lisa value the internet?



张天明是个电脑迷，他的电脑从早到晚都开着。他在网上看新闻，查资料，玩儿游戏，有时候还在自己的网站上写博客。他说他可以没有报纸，没有电话，甚至^①没有汽车，可是一会儿都^①离不开^②电脑。他常常一上网，就

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你一般用手机还是用电脑上网?
- 2 你常常上网做什么? 聊天、听音乐还是购物?

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 张天明整天在网上做什么?
- 2 大家约好了时间, 张天明为什么迟到?
- 3 雪梅到底觉得网络时代怎么样?

张天明是个电脑迷, 他的电脑从早到晚都开着。他在网上看新闻、查资料、玩儿游戏, 有时候还在自己的网站上写博客, 一会儿都^a离不开¹电脑。他常常一上网, 就忘了时间。昨天, 丽莎、柯林、雪梅和他约好今天一起去唱卡拉OK, 时间到了他也没来, 打他的手机, 也不接, 就给他发了一个电子邮件。十分钟²以后², 才看见天明急急忙忙地跑过来³。

对不起, 对不起, 我在网上下载了一个软件^b, 又查了一点儿东西, 结果忘了时间了。

查什么?

我要写一篇文章, 查一些资料。

查资料? 我们的教授不让我们用网上的东西, 一定要用书或者杂志。他说网上的垃圾^c太多了。

你的教授太落伍了, 网上有很多资料很可靠很有用啊。网络^d世界又大又方便, 你可以叫外卖、购物, 你可以租房子、买车, 衣食住行, 什么都查得到。

Substitution Request

SE Breakout(s) and Citation Type(s)	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of adopted content	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of the proposed new content
Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(2)(B)(x)	Narrative, page 115, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=150	Narrative, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=223
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Sign removed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

Culture Highlights

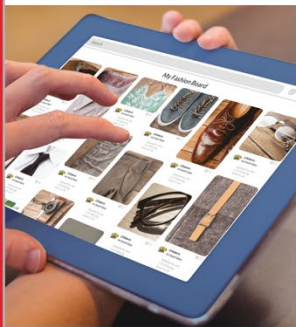
- 1 Bargaining is expected almost everywhere in mainland China. Even in mid-priced department stores, it doesn't hurt to ask if you could get a discount. That is because department stores sometimes rent counter space to private vendors and manufacturers. How much you end up paying depends on your bargaining skills. Often, you can start bargaining by cutting the offering price as much as fifty percent, particularly when buying clothes and shoes. However, there's no bargaining in supermarkets, large chain stores like Wal-Mart, or upscale department stores, and there is no sales tax in China.



- 2 If you open a personal bank account in China, you will receive a deposit book along with an ATM card. However, you won't receive a checkbook since personal checking accounts are not common in China. Typically people pay for their purchases with either cash or credit cards.



在這個飯館兒吃飯得怎麼付錢?
在这个饭馆儿吃饭得怎么付钱?



对，特别方便。要是想交女朋友，也可以上网找。

哎，丽莎，你还在生我的气吗？

你说我^g该不该生气？你每次都迟到，老是害得大家等你。

对不起，对不起，是我不好。下次不敢了。

天明，你整天待在屋子¹里玩儿电脑，看起来真是玩儿上瘾了。

上瘾？没那么严重吧？现在是网络时代，当然离不开电脑。

我知道电脑和网络在我们的生活中越来越重要，我也用电脑帮助^g我做翻译练习，也上网比较价钱，可是不像你，常常忘了时间，忘了朋友。

天明，听丽莎说你不喜欢打电话，只喜欢发微信、发电邮。

微信、电邮不花钱。

没错！免费，又快又方便。

可是有的时候，看微信、看电邮没有打电话感觉好。

雪梅喜欢“电聊”^h。

“电聊”？什么是“电聊”？

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(2)(B)(xi) Narrative	Narrative, page 36, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=71	Narrative, page 34, Side of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=57
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Questions are now in Chinese to promote more practice in target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Questions are in Chinese.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I live in a student dormitory.
- ☐ 2. The student dormitories on my campus have great amenities.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. What is the text preceding the conversation about?



張天明宿舍的房間不太大，住兩個人。他的同屋^①已經來了。房間裏傢具不多，靠窗戶擺著兩張書桌，每張桌子的前邊有一把椅子。書桌的旁邊是床^①，床上有被子^②和毯子。床前有兩個衣櫃，櫃子裏掛著一些衣服。門旁邊放著兩個書架，書架還是空的。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Another word for “roommate” is 室友 (shìyǒu, literally, “friend who shares a room”).

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你平常自己带饭还是在学生餐厅吃饭?
- 2 学生餐厅的饭怎么样?

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 为什么宿舍房间里那么热?
- 2 柯林说住在这儿方便吗? 为什么?
- 3 张天明觉得美国的中餐馆儿怎么样?

张天明宿舍的房间不太大, 住两个人。他的同屋^a已经来了。房间里家具不多, 靠窗户摆着两张书桌, 每张桌子的前边^b有一把椅子。书桌的旁边^c是床^d, 床上有被子和毯子。床旁边有两个衣柜, 柜子里挂着一些衣服。门右边放着两个书架, 书架还是空的。

真热! 房间里怎么没有空调^e?

这栋楼比较^f旧, 我大一^g的时候在这儿住过。

卫生间也比较小。住在这儿恐怕很不方便吧?

不, 这儿很方便。学生餐厅^h就在楼下, 餐厅旁边有一个小商店, 卖日用品和文具。教室离这儿不远, 走路差不多五、六分钟。

洗衣服方便吗?

方便得很ⁱ。这层楼有三台洗衣机和三台干衣机。

这儿吵不吵?

不吵, 这儿离大马路很远, 很安静^j。

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(2)(D)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, page 301, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=336	Narrative, page 245, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=268
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Chinese Chat feature allows students to engage with a simulated text conversation; this allows for students to engage more thoughtfully with the materials as opposed to simply modelling the language. There is at least one Chinese Chat in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Illustrations replaced.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

Culture Highlights

- 1 The term 知音 comes from a well-known story about the friendship between the 琴 (a classical Chinese seven-stringed plucked instrument) virtuoso Yu Boya 俞伯牙 and Zhong Ziqi 鐘子期/钟子期, a humble woodcutter. Once when Boya was playing the 琴, a string broke. Zhong commented, “That was superb playing about Confucius praising his disciple Yan Hui. It’s a pity that the string broke at the fourth phrase.” Boya was amazed at having found such a 知音, or someone genuinely capable of understanding his music. When Zhong Ziqi died, Boya was so distraught that he smashed his instrument and stopped playing. That’s why 知音 has now come to mean a “soul-mate” or “kindred spirit.”
- 2 龍/龙 is an animal with magical powers in ancient Chinese mythology and a symbol of imperial power. 鳳/凤, short for 鳳凰/凤凰 (fènghuáng), is the sovereign of all birds in Chinese legends. The dragon and phoenix in 望子成龍/望子成龙 and 望女成鳳/望女成凤 are metaphors for outstanding talents.



左邊是龍，右邊是鳳凰。
左边是龙，右边是凤凰。

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Person B 我觉得不行。
我覺得不行。
I don't think so.

3 **Person A** 听说张天明的表哥打球打得很棒。
聽說張天明的表哥打球打得很棒。
I hear Zhang Tianming's cousin is a great ballplayer.

Person B 我也这么听说。说到打球，我们这个周末去打篮球好吗？
我也這麼聽說。說到打球，我們這個週末去打籃球好嗎？
Indeed, he is a great ballplayer. Speaking of playing ball, should we go play basketball this weekend?

H

不是 X, 就是 Y (if it's not X, it's Y; either X or Y)

This pattern is often used to describe two predictable scenarios:

1 她不是叫外卖，就是跟同学去饭馆儿吃饭。
她不是叫外賣，就是跟同學去飯館兒吃飯。
She either orders takeout or goes out to restaurants with her classmates.

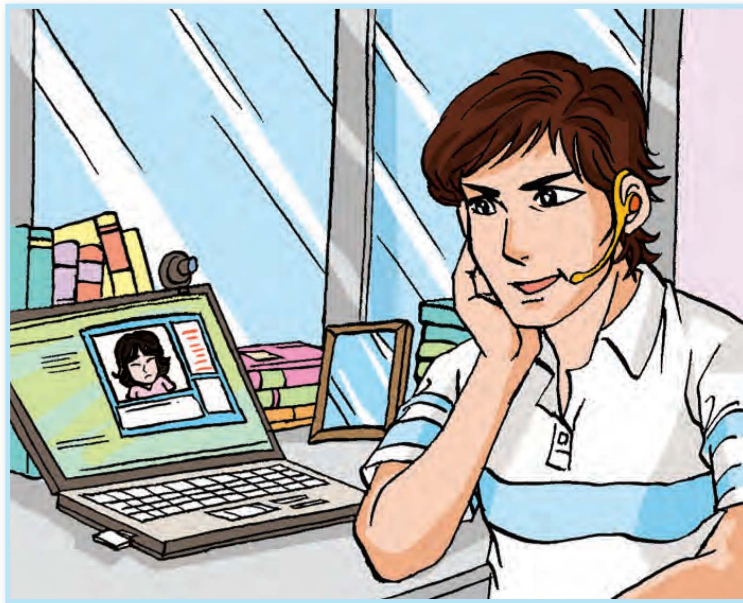
2 现在租房子很不容易，不是价钱太贵，就是房子不好，麻烦得很。
現在租房子很不容易，不是價錢太貴，就是房子不好，麻煩得很。
It's really difficult to rent an apartment now. Either the rent is too expensive, or the rooms are bad. It's a real hassle.

3 昨天的晚会来的不是同学，就是朋友，他都认识。
昨天的晚會來的不是同學，就是朋友，他都認識。
Those who came to last night's party were either classmates or friends. He knew them all.

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(2)(D)(iii) Narrative	Narrative, page 292, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=327	Narrative, page 262, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=285
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Questions are now in Chinese to promote more practice in target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Questions are in Chinese.		

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Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I talk to my friends online.
- ☐ 2. I attended after-school programs as a child.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. What is the source of friction between Li Zhe's brother and sister-in-law?



李哲的父母是墨西哥移民，他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、長大的。哥哥是電腦博士^①，自己設計、管理網站。李哲的嫂子十五年前從香港來美國留學，拿到碩士學位以後找到工作，就在美國住了下來。哥哥和嫂子結婚十

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 1. A bachelor's degree is 學士學位/学士学位.

课文

Text



Audio

Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 你小时候学习的时间多还是玩儿的时间多?
- 2 你觉得孩子小时候学习外语好还是长大以后学习外语好? 为什么?

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 李哲的哥哥和嫂子最近为什么常常吵架?
- 2 李哲的嫂子怎么安排女儿的时间?
- 3 “望子成龙, 望女成凤”是什么意思?

李哲的父母是墨西哥移民, 他和他哥哥都是在加州出生、长大的。哥哥是电脑博士, 设计软件、管理网站。李哲的嫂子十五年前从香港来美国留学, 拿到硕士学位^a以后找到工作, 就在美国住了下来。哥哥和嫂子结婚十年了, 生活一直很幸福。可是最近两年在女儿的教育问题上, 意见常常不同, 有时吵得很厉害。一天, 李哲正在电话上跟侄女聊天儿, 看见丽莎走了进来。

(李哲放下电话……)

丽莎, 有事儿吗?

没什么事儿, 我找天明, 以为他在你这儿呢。对不起, 害得你把电话挂了。

坐, 坐, 坐。刚才是我侄女给我打电话, 我们正好说完了。

你有侄女? 今年多大了?

今年刚八岁。

她给你打电话有什么事啊?

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
Exercise rephrased to provide students to target specific language points.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Exercise rephrased.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

B. Very Much So!

Work with a partner. Dissuade him or her from doing something by using the expression ...**得很**.

EXAMPLE: eat at the cafeteria



A: 我想去學生餐廳吃午飯。

B: 別去，學生餐廳的飯
難吃得很。

awful food

A: 我想去學生餐廳吃午飯。

B: 別去，學生餐廳的飯
難吃得很。

1. go jogging in the park
2. study at the coffee shop
3. get a part-time job at the bookstore
4. go to the new store to shop

- freezing cold
loud and noisy
totally boring
incredibly far away

C. I'm Afraid...

a. Your best friend wants to relocate to a different state. You don't want him or her to leave, so you express your disagreement with his or her choice of location in an indirect and polite way.

EXAMPLE: Alaska



A: 我想搬到Alaska去。

B: 是嗎？Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧？

A: 我想搬到Alaska去。

B: 是嗎？Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧？

1. Florida
2. California
3. New York
4. Texas
5. Michigan

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- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | go jogging in the park | freezing cold |
| 2 | study at the coffee shop | loud and noisy |
| 3 | get a part-time job at the bookstore | totally boring |
| 4 | go to the new store to shop | incredibly far away |

C

You don't want to go there

INTERPERSONAL

In pairs, practice politely and indirectly expressing disagreement. Your partner wants to relocate to a different state, but you don't want him/her to leave. Attempt to dissuade him/her using 恐怕/恐怕, e.g.:

Alaska

Person A 我想搬到Alaska去。
我想搬到Alaska去。

Person B 是吗? Alaska恐怕太冷了吧?
是吗? Alaska恐怕太冷了吧?

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|----------|
| 1 | Florida | 4 | Texas |
| 2 | California | 5 | Michigan |
| 3 | New York | | |

Your partner is thinking of moving to a different dorm. Using 恐怕/恐怕, make a gentle attempt at convincing him/her that the other dorm is not as great as he/she thinks, e.g.:

small rooms

Person A 我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。
我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。

Person B 恐怕那儿的房间有点儿小吧?
恐怕那儿的房間有點兒小吧?

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 6 | old furniture | 8 | noisy |
| 7 | restrictive | 9 | not convenient for having parties |

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
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Publisher's description of the change		
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B: 別去，學生餐廳的飯
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awful food

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→ A: 我想搬到Alaska去。
B: 是嗎？Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧？

A: 我想搬到Alaska去。
B: 是嗎？Alaska恐怕
太冷了吧？

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- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 go jogging in the park | freezing cold |
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C

You don't want to go there

INTERPERSONAL

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Alaska

Person A 我想搬到Alaska去。
我想搬到Alaska去。

Person B 是吗? Alaska恐怕太冷了吧?
是吗? Alaska恐怕太冷了吧?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 Florida | 4 Texas |
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Your partner is thinking of moving to a different dorm. Using 恐怕/恐怕, make a gentle attempt at convincing him/her that the other dorm is not as great as he/she thinks, e.g.:

small rooms

Person A 我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。
我想搬到 (name of a dorm) 宿舍去。

Person B 恐怕那儿的房间有点儿小吧?
恐怕那儿的房间有点儿小吧?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6 old furniture | 8 noisy |
| 7 restrictive | 9 not convenient for having parties |

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Publisher's rationale for the change		
Emphasis changed in text, more information now precedes the standard and what follows has been removed.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Dialogue changed.		

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Lesson 5 • 選課/选课 145

李哲： 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

张天明： 哎，我给你一个建议吧。你没有什么工作经验，先找个地方实习一下，对将来找工作肯定有好处。

李哲： 你这个建议真不错，我看我也不必去找指导教授了，就听你的“指导”吧！

张天明： 别、别、别，还是听听教授的意见吧。

4. List Zhang Tianming's and Li Zhe's favorite subjects.
5. Give your advice to Zhang Tianming.
6. Give your advice to Li Zhe.





National Sun Yat-sen University


After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.


- 1 请说一说张天明这个学期的课怎么样。
- 2 李哲大学毕业以后有什么计划？你会给他什么建议？

 我想念研究生，**要么**上工学院，**要么**⁵上管理学院，我还没跟我的教授谈。天明，你想选什么专业？


 我想学文学。可是我妈妈说，学文学将来找工作不容易，而且挣钱也少，她希望我念金融。但是我对金融没有兴趣，整天**跟**数字**打交道**，多没意思。

 我的父母跟你的父母差不多。如果让我自己选专业，我选哲学，因为我喜欢想问题。我们班很多同学比我们自由，他们的父母不太管孩子选什么专业。

 你要申请哪些学校？

 我想申请离我姐姐家比较近的学校，**这样**我就可以搬到她家去住，把房租跟饭钱省下来。

 不过在姐姐家里住可能不太自由。

 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

Language Notes

a 政治学/政治學

学/學 is used as a suffix meaning “studies,” as in 政治学/政治學 (political science), 经济学/經濟學 (economics), 医学/醫學 (medical science), and 化学/化學 (chemistry).

b 双学位/雙學位

双学位/雙學位 literally means “double degree.”

双/雙 means “double.” It can only be used before a noun as an attributive, as in 双手/雙手 (both hands) and 双人床/雙人床 (double bed). It can’t be used as a predicate.

c 电脑系/電腦系

In Mainland China, while the formal term for “computer” is 计算机/計算機 (jìsuànjī), in conversation, people often say 电脑/電腦 instead. “Department of Computer Science,” however, is always 计算机系/計算機系, not 电脑系/電腦系, as is the case in Taiwan.

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(3)(A)(vi) Narrative	Narrative, page 145, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=180	Narrative, page 132, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=155
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Emphasis changed in text, more information now precedes the standard and what follows has been removed.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Dialogue changed.		

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Lesson 5 • 選課/选课 145

李哲： 你的话没错，但是住在姐姐家的好处也不少。我再考虑考虑。

张天明： 哎，我给你一个建议吧。你没有什么工作经验，先找个地方实习一下，对将来找工作肯定有好处。

李哲： 你这个建议真不错，我看我也不必去找指导教授了，就听你的“指导”吧！

张天明： 别、别、别，还是听听教授的意见吧。

4. List Zhang Tianming's and Li Zhe's favorite subjects.
5. Give your advice to Zhang Tianming.
6. Give your advice to Li Zhe.





National Sun Yat-sen University


After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.


- 1 请说一说张天明这个学期的课怎么样。
- 2 李哲大学毕业以后有什么计划？你会给他什么建议？

 我想念研究生，**要么**上工学院，**要么**⁵上管理学院，我还没跟我的教授谈。天明，你想选什么专业？


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(3)(A)(vii) Narrative	Narrative, page 297, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=332	Narrative, page 266, side of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=289
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Questions are now in Chinese to promote more practice in target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Questions are in Chinese.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

李哲: 这些话一定是跟我哥哥学的。我嫂子整天要她学这学那,可是我哥哥反对给孩子太大的压力,他认为⁵对孩子来说,最重要的是有一个快乐的童年。

丽莎: 我的童年可以说很快乐。可是现在,每次上中文课我就想,要是我小时候父母就让我学中文,我现在就轻松多了。

李哲: 没想到这儿有我嫂子的一个知音! 这么说你同意我嫂子的做法?

丽莎: 我并³不完全同意,但我能理解。

李哲: 很多家长望子成龙,望女成凤,都希望自己的孩子小时候好好学习,将来能做出一番大事业。可是到现在我也想不清楚,孩子到底是将来“成龙”“成凤”好⁴,还是有一个快乐的童年好?

丽莎: 我的看法是两个都重要。一个人当然应该有快乐的童年,但是也应该成为社会需要的人材,所以孩子最好还是在学校多学一些知识。

李哲: 可是你别忘了,有些知识不是在学校里或者从书本⁶上学的,而是⁵从社会、从生活中学的。

丽莎: 哎,李哲,你真成了哲学家⁷了。

3. List the classes that Li Zhe's niece takes outside of school hours.

4. According to Li Zhe, where does learning take place?


⁶ 書本/书本 is a collective noun for books in general.


⁷ 家 can be used as a suffix to mean an expert or established scholar in a particular field: 畫家/画家, 哲學家/哲学家, 文學家/文学家, 歷史學家/历史学家, 化學家/化学家, etc.


After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 请介绍一下李哲的哥哥和嫂子的学习、家庭和工作。
- 2 你认为孩子小时候的教育什么最重要？

 很多父母望子成龙，望女成凤，希望自己的孩子小时候好好学习，将来能做出一番大事业。可是到现在我也想不清楚，孩子到底是将来“成龙”“成凤”²好，还是有一个快乐的童年好？

 我的看法是两个都重要。一个人当然应该有快乐的童年，但是长大以后也应该对社会有用，所以孩子最好³还是在学校多学一些知识。

 可是你别忘了，有些知识不是从书上学得的，而是³从社会、从生活中学的。

 李哲，你真成了哲学家⁴了。

Language Notes

a 学位/學位

The term for a bachelor's degree is 学士学位/學士學位. 博士学位/博士學位 and 硕士学位/碩士學位 are the terms for doctoral and master's degrees, respectively.

b 钢琴/鋼琴

Pianos are 钢琴/鋼琴 (lit. steel musical instrument). Violins are 小提琴 (xiǎotíqín) (lit. small, hand-carried musical instrument). Can you guess what 中提琴 and 大提琴 are?

c 会说话/會說話

Here, 会说话/會說話 means “very articulate.”

d 认为/認為

认为/認為 differs from 对...来说/對...來說. While 对...来说/對...來說 can only convey the speaker's opinion, 认为/認為 may express either the opinion of the speaker or the opinion of the person being spoken about.

e 家

家 can be used as a suffix to mean an expert or established scholar in a particular field—画家/畫家, 哲学家/哲學家, 文学家/文學家, 历史学家/歷史學家, 化学家/化學家, etc. Out of modesty, many people refrain from using the suffix to refer to themselves. To call oneself a 画家/畫家 can sound a little grand. That's why people often just say what they do instead: 我画画儿/我畫畫兒 or 我是画画儿的/我是畫畫兒的 (“I'm someone who paints”).

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(2)(D)(i) Narrative	Narrative, page 167, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_1_textbook.pdf#page=202	Narrative, page 136, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_3_textbook.pdf#page=159
Publisher's rationale for the change		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; min-height: 40px;"> <p>The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.</p> </div>		
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Lesson 5 • 選課/选课 167



E. It Comes with the Job

Based on the pictures, describe what these people have to deal with because of the nature of their jobs.

EXAMPLE:



→ 經濟學教授整天跟數字打交道。

经济学教授整天跟数字打交道。

1.



2.



3.



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This is your friend's graduation certificate from Minzu University, a top-ranked university in Mainland China. Which part of the certificate references your friend's academic department, and what was her major?

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Real
WITH CHINESE


中央民族大学



毕业证书

学生 白海文， 性别女， 1995年01月26日出生， 于2013年 09月至2017年07月在本校文学院 汉语言文学 专业学习， 学制四年， 修完教学计划规定的全部课程， 成绩合格， 准予本科毕业。

校长： **陈理**

中央民族大学：

编号： 100521201705671489


二〇一七年七月十日

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
32	打交道	打交道	dǎ jiāodào	vo	to deal with
33	哲学	哲學	zhéxué	n	philosophy
34	管	管	guǎn	v	to control, to manage, to mind, to care about
35	申请	申請	shēnqǐng	v	to apply (to a school or job)
36	省下来	省下來	shěng xia lai	vc	to save (money, time)
37	李哲	李哲	Lǐ Zhé	pn	(a personal name)

Substitution Request

Signature:	Olivia Murphy
Date Submitted:	4/18/2021