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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 2 - 3rd Edition												
Component ISBN:	9	7	8	0	8	8	7	2	7	6	8	9	7
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 4, 4th Ed., Textbook (Hardcover)												
New Component ISBN:	9	7	8	1	6	2	2	9	1	1	5	0	9
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_2_textbook.pdf	N/A	N/A
Proposed new content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf	N/A	N/A

### Publisher's rationale for the substitution

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

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### 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.

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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
The content was removed to make the first chapter of the book more manageable for returning students. Other areas of the book fulfill this standard.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Originally cited content 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.)

小区<sup>2</sup>环境很好，房子是一套三房两厅两卫<sup>3</sup>的公寓，家具都很新、很漂亮，每个房间都很干净，住起来很舒服。

今天是除夕，也就是春节的前一天。舅妈正在忙着<sup>①</sup>做年夜饭，舅舅在旁边帮忙，看得出来，舅舅和舅妈的感情很好。

柯林看见墙上贴着一张不大的红纸，纸上写着一个汉字，他认识，那是“幸福”的“福”字，可是贴倒了。

★ ★ ★

柯林：奇怪，雪梅，这个“福”字怎么贴错了，“福”字倒了。

雪梅：没贴错。“福倒了”，“福到了”<sup>④</sup>，你想意思多好啊！

柯林：噢，我懂了，懂了，真有意思！

舅舅：雪梅，柯林，来、来、来，快坐下，吃饭了。

舅妈：现在很多家庭过年过节都到餐馆订餐，又好吃、又方便。雪梅上个周末告诉我们你们要来，我本来也想在餐馆订餐，可是给几家比较好的饭馆打电话，家家<sup>②</sup>都说没有位子了，没办法，只好在家里吃了。

雪梅：我妈妈常说舅妈菜做得好，我早就想吃舅妈做的菜了。

柯林：在家里吃才好呢，有家庭气氛！

舅舅：对，我同意你们的看法。大家都不喝酒，来，我们以<sup>③</sup>茶代酒，举起杯来，欢迎你们来北京！

舅妈：为你们在新的一年里找工作顺利、学习进步干杯！

雪梅：为舅舅、舅妈的事业成功干杯！

柯林：为舅舅、舅妈的身体健康干杯！

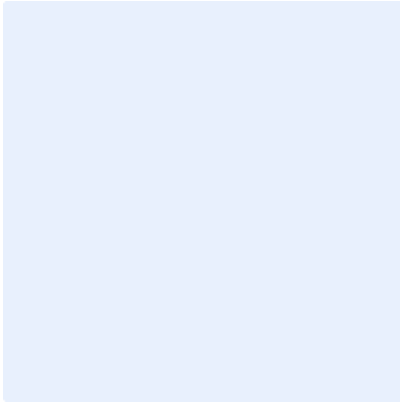
舅舅：看，电视上春节晚会开始了！我们一边吃饭一边看吧。

<sup>④</sup> 福倒了 (福 is upside down) is pronounced the same as 福到了 (福 has arrived). Many Chinese people are sensitive about words that sound similar or identical but have different meanings. For instance, the number “four” (四, sì) is often taboo because it sounds similar to 死 (sǐ) or death. That is why in some Chinese-speaking communities you may not find a fourth floor in a multi-story building. Many people like to have the number “eight” (八) in their phone and automobile license plate numbers because 八 (bā) rhymes with 發/发 (fā, to prosper; to strike a fortune). Some couples would avoid sharing a pear 梨, because to share a pear 分梨 sounds the same as 分離/分离, which means “to separate” or “to part ways.”



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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
The originally cited exercise was changed to better convey the grammar point. Other materials, such as the one substituted fulfill the standard.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Exercise using this grammar pattern changed in a way that does not fit the standard.		

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## B. You Mustn't Do It!

Based on each of the scenarios below, advise your friend against doing something by using 千萬別/千萬別.

EXAMPLE:

火車上的東西又貴又不新鮮，  
→ 千萬別在火車上買東西吃。

火车上的东西又贵又不新鲜，  
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→

1. 那个家庭旅馆又不干净，  
又不能上网，

2. 雲南南部八月非常熱，

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5. 那個旅行社的旅行團每個  
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→

5. 那个旅行社的旅行团每个  
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## Language Practice

### A

#### A shift in perspective

PRESENTATIONAL

In pairs, take turns completing the following statements:

- 1 粽子吃起来容易，做起来\_\_\_\_\_。  
粽子吃起來容易，做起來\_\_\_\_\_。
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### B

#### Just making sure

INTERPERSONAL

Imagine that it's your first day as an apprentice at a Chinese restaurant. You're taking directions from your supervisor, e.g.:

make the dumplings

cook the rice

- Q: 我应该先做饺子还是先做米饭?  
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learn to make moon cakes

4 prepare fruit

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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Great care was taken to ensure that culturally appropriate images were used throughout the materials and cartoons have been replaced with photos; video is also available in the online editions of this textbook		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Illustration 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.)



## Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I can name the major traditional Chinese holidays.
- ☐ 2. I know what Chinese people customarily do to celebrate Chinese New Year.

## 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. Why are Ke Lin and Xuemei in Beijing?



學期結束了，柯林決定到北京繼續學中文，而林雪梅想在北京實習和找工作。去北京前，他們先飛到杭州雪梅家看父母，在杭州待了幾天以後，來到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律師，舅媽是大學教授。他們把時間都放在自己的事業上，不想要孩子，生活在二人世界裏<sup>①</sup>。他們住的

## LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① Some married couples in China decide not to have children, preferring instead to live in a 二人世界 (two-person world). The term 丁克族 (Dīngkèzú, the DINK tribe) is from the English “DINK” (dual income no kids) couples.

## Lesson 11

第十一課

第十一課

# 中国的节日 中國的節日

## CHINA'S HOLIDAYS

### Learning Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn to:

- Name major Chinese holidays, give their dates, and identify foods with which they are associated
- Express Chinese New Year wishes
- Describe Chinese New Year customs
- Wish others success or good health

### Relate and Get Ready

In your own culture/community:

- What are the major traditional holidays?
- How do people celebrate these holidays?
- What do people customarily eat during these holidays?
- Which holidays are most associated with family?

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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
The 3rd edition uses a sexist trope about women controlling their husbands which was removed in the 4th edition; this substitution uses the phrase "drive the night car" which is similar to "burn the midnight oil" and two friends joke that they don't want to get "panda eyes", or under eye bags.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Content of the original citation 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.)



困难；一些工厂和公司还没有做到男女同工同酬。当然，也有一些女性，无论在工作上还是收入上，都超过一般男人。不过她们在女性中**毕竟**<sup>②</sup>只是少数。

现在在一般中国家庭中，很多夫妻都是互相体贴、互相照顾，所以，家庭可能是现在中国社会男女最平等的地方。**拿**林雪梅的舅舅**来说**吧，他是个大球迷，只有在看电视里的足球赛的时候才**表现**出一点儿“大男子主义”，什么家务都不做。可是比赛一结束，他就忙着帮舅妈做饭、洗碗，又成了一位“模范丈夫”。

雪梅：舅舅，今天怎么您洗碗呀？

舅舅：哈哈，因为我洗碗洗得比你舅妈干净啊。

雪梅：我来洗吧！我洗碗也**是**洗得很干净的<sup>③</sup>。

舅妈：别、别、别，你们从云南旅游回来，就忙着找工作、面试，还没休息**过来**<sup>④</sup>呢。再说，你舅舅呀，昨天晚上看球看到夜里一点，今天还不得好好表现表现？

柯林：舅舅，您是不是得了那种病，叫什么“气管炎”？

舅舅：柯林，你的中文水平真不错，连这个都知道。不过不是“气管炎”，而是“妻管严”<sup>⑤</sup>。“妻”是“妻子”的“妻”。

柯林：对、对、对，“气管炎”是一种病。

舅舅：你小心，“妻管严”可比“气管炎”厉害多了。你将来千万可别得这种病。

雪梅：舅舅，**看您说的**。对了，昨天晚上是什么比赛啊？

舅舅：男子足球赛，北京队对上海队。

舅妈：那有什么好看的？我最讨厌那些男足队员了，平常骄傲得**不得了**，可是比赛的时候老输球。所以，我只看中国女足，她们比男足棒多了。


---


when they mean that he has a case of 妻管嚴/妻管严 (being henpecked). Some would argue that this expression is itself an example of sexism.


## After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.


- 1 在北京，如果早上到公园走走，会看到什么？
- 2 良好的生活习惯包括哪些？
- 3 怎样才能身体健康？

 真的？大家都这么说，可能是有科学道理的。

 我觉得想要身体好，在其他方面也**必须<sup>d</sup>**注意。

 你的意思是要有良好的生活习惯，对不对？

 对。不吸烟<sup>e</sup>，不喝酒，早睡早起，最好不要熬夜。别的都没问题，就是不熬夜我做不到。我晚上常常得**开夜车<sup>f</sup>**准备考研究生。

 那你必须尽可能找时间补充睡眠。

 你说得对，我是得注意了，要不然我的两只眼睛都快变成**熊猫<sup>g</sup>**眼了。

## Language Notes

### a 晨练/晨練

在早晨进行练习或锻炼/在早晨進行練習或鍛煉 can be shortened to 晨练/晨練.

### b 瑜伽

瑜伽 can also be written as 瑜珈. The pronunciation is the same.

### c 早餐，午餐，晚餐

早餐, 午餐, and 晚餐 are interchangeable with 早饭/早飯, 午饭/午飯, and 晚饭/晚飯, respectively. 餐 sounds more formal than 饭/飯.

### d 必须/必須

The negative form of 必须/必須 is 不必 or 不用.

### e 煙 vs. 菸

The simplified character 烟 corresponds to two traditional variants, 煙 and 菸. Although 煙 and 菸 are sometimes used interchangeably, 菸 is

recommended when referring to the tobacco plant and tobacco-related products and activities, as in 菸草 (yāncǎo) (tobacco), 香菸 (xiāngyān) (cigarette), 吸菸 (to smoke), and 禁菸 (jìn yān) (to ban smoking). By contrast, 煙 is associated primarily with smoke and smoke-like vapor or mist, as in 炊煙 (chuīyān) (cooking smoke) and 煙霧 (yānwù) (clouds and mist). Note that 煙 and 菸 have different radicals: 火 (huǒ) (fire) and 艹 (cǎo) (grass), respectively. 煙草, 香煙, 吸煙, and 禁煙 are acceptable; ❌ 炊菸 and ❌ 菸霧 are not.

### f 开夜车/開夜車

开夜车/開夜車 (lit. to drive the night car) means “to stay up late (to work or study).”

### g 熊猫/熊貓

The term 熊猫/熊貓 (lit. bear cat) is used in Mainland China. However, in Taiwan, the term 猫熊/貓熊 (lit. cat bear) is preferred.

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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Great care was taken to ensure that culturally appropriate images were used throughout the materials and cartoons have been replaced with photos; video is also available in the online editions of this textbook		
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Lesson 11 • 中國的節日/中国的节日

3



- ☐ 3. I can propose a toast in Chinese.
- ☐ 4. I can describe the number of rooms of my residence.

- 2. Where are they staying?
- 3. What do they do on this special night?



学期结束了，柯林决定到北京继续学中文，而林雪梅想在北京实习和找工作。去北京前，他们先飞到杭州雪梅家看父母，在杭州待了几天以后，来到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律师，舅妈是大学教授。他们把时间都放在自己的事业上，不想要孩子，生活在二人世界里<sup>1</sup>。他们住的

## Lesson 11

第十一課

第十一課

# 中国的节日 中國的節日

## CHINA'S HOLIDAYS

### Learning Objectives

In this lesson, you will learn to:

- Name major Chinese holidays, give their dates, and identify foods with which they are associated
- Express Chinese New Year wishes
- Describe Chinese New Year customs
- Wish others success or good health

### Relate and Get Ready

In your own culture/community:

- What are the major traditional holidays?
- How do people celebrate these holidays?
- What do people customarily eat during these holidays?
- Which holidays are most associated with family?

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(1)(G)(iii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 198, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=227">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=227</a>	Narrative, Page 282, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_workbook.pdf#page=305">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_workbook.pdf#page=305</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Changes to Words and Phrases section in the 3rd edition. While the language point is still covered in the 4th edition, the Lesson Wrap Up exercise below better addresses the standard.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Changes to Words and Phrases section		

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## E. 從…做起/从…做起 (to start with)

從…做起/从…做起 means “to start with.” 起 means “to begin.”

- ① (節約)大家應該從小地方做起。  
(节约)大家应该从小地方做起。  
(Conservation) begins with our doing small things.



- ② 保護環境應該從節約能源做起。  
保护环境应该从节约能源做起。  
(Protecting the environment should start with the conservation of energy.)
- ③ 男女平等應該從日常生活、從每個家庭做起。  
男女平等应该从日常生活、从每个家庭做起。  
(Equality between men and women should begin with everyday life and every family.)

## Lesson Wrap-Up

### Project

You are interested in a marketing job that has opened up at the branch office of a Chinese company in your country. In pairs, conduct a mock interview. First, study this resume template to get an idea of what information Chinese employers look for. Next, rehearse appropriate questions and responses together—how to begin, carry out, and conclude the interview. Finally, take turns role-playing the interviewer and the applicant.

## 个人简历

填表日期：

姓名		性别		年龄		[贴照片]
地址	邮政编码		电子邮件			
	电话		传真			
毕业学校及专业						
应聘职务						
教育						
奖励						
语言						
工作经历						
推荐						
技能						
获得证书						



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(1)(G)(v) Narrative	Narrative, Page 204, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=233">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=233</a>	Narrative, Page 224, 230, bottom of page Page 224: <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=247">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=247</a> Page 230: <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=253">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=253</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Cartoons were removed from the exercise, therefore removing the prompt to say "bring your own chopsticks to restaurants", but there are several other places throughout the materials like this language note		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Illustrations 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.)

## F. Become a Conservation Advocate

With the help of the pictures provided, work with a partner to prepare a brief oral presentation promoting conservation in daily life. You want to encourage people to start with small things. Feel free to add other ways to help conserve resources.

節約能源，從小地方做起：

节约能源，从小地方做起：



## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你们国家的历史有多长?
- 2 你参观过哪些博物馆? 哪个给你留下的印象最深?
- 3 你对哪个国家的历史有兴趣? 为什么?

## When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text; then respond to the following prompts in Chinese.

- 1 请说说秦始皇的贡献是什么。
- 2 请说说汉朝为什么重要。
- 3 请说说中国的四大发明是什么。
- 4 请说说为什么清朝是中国最后的一个朝代。

丽莎这个学期除了中文课以外还选了一门中国历史课。中国是世界文明古国之一<sup>1</sup>，有文字记载的历史就有四千多年。为了对中国历史有更多的了解，她请李文带她去中国国家博物馆参观。张天明和柯林对中国历史也有兴趣，听说丽莎要参观博物馆，也要跟着一起去。李文很高兴地答应了。

中国国家博物馆很大，中国历史只是其中<sup>2</sup>的一部分。李文建议今天只看几个朝代，以后再慢慢参观。丽莎他们觉得这个建议很好。

你们都是学生，我就先给你们介绍中国历史上最重要的一位教育家。你们知道是谁吗?

是孔子吧?

对。孔子是中国历史上最伟大的教育家和思想家，到现在对中国教育还有很大的影响。

我的一件T恤衫上有孔子的一句话：“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎<sup>3</sup>。”

现在我们来到了秦朝的展厅。秦始皇是中国的第一个皇帝。


我的历史老师说秦始皇对统一中国有很大的贡献。




## After You Study


Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 为什么中国人认为秦始皇是中国历史上最重要的皇帝之一?
- 2 请说说为什么中国人认为孔子很重要。
- 3 跟唐朝一样, 现在有很多外国人去中国留学, 为什么?
- 4 中国的四大发明是什么?
- 5 为什么清朝以后再也没有皇帝了?


 什么声音?

 历史的脚步声。

 我也听到了一个声音。

 你要说肚子叫的……

 对了。

 你们在说什么呀?

## Language Notes

### a 有朋自远方来, 不亦乐乎/有朋自遠方來, 不亦樂乎

This saying is from *The Analects* of Confucius. It is often quoted to mean, “Isn’t it a great joy to have friends from far away?” According to the Tang commentator 孔颖达/Kǒng Yǐngdá (574–648), 朋 here means “classmate” or “study companion” (同门/同門). The Song philosopher 朱熹 (Zhū Xī, 1130–1200) glosses 朋 as “kindred spirit” or “like-minded person” (lit. same type [of person]), 同类/同類. [自 = 从/從; 不亦…乎 = 不是…吗/不是…嗎; 乐/樂 = 快乐/快樂].


### b 汉族/漢族

汉族/漢族 is short for 汉民族/漢民族, the Han ethnic group.

### c 丝绸之路/絲綢之路

丝绸之路/絲綢之路 is the Chinese translation of “Silk Road,” a term coined by the German traveler and geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen (1833–1905).

### d 进行/進行

进行/進行 must be followed by a two-syllable verb denoting an extended activity of some importance, e.g., 研究, 讨论/討論, 教育, 贸易/貿易, etc. It can’t be used with verbs denoting brief, ordinary activities. For instance, we wouldn’t say  进行洗澡/進行洗澡. 进行/進行 can be omitted without affecting the meaning. 进行贸易/進行貿易 is more formal than 贸易/貿易.

### e 那时/那時

那时/那時 is short for 那个时候/那個時候 (at that time).

### f 革命

“Revolution” here refers to 辛亥革命 (Xīnhài Gémìng), the Xinhai Revolution, also known as the Revolution of 1911.

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(2)(A)(i) Narrative	Narrative, Page 312, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=341">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=341</a>	Narrative, Page 234, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=257">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=257</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
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.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Image 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.)

**312** *Integrated Chinese • Level 2 Part 2 • Textbook*

雪梅： 李文說得真好。朋友們，來，大家舉起杯來，為我們的友誼乾杯！  
張天明： 為你們在中國事業成功乾杯！  
柯林： 祝天明和麗莎一路平安！  
麗莎： 祝大家身體健康！  
衆人： 乾杯！

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the items prepared by Xuemei and Ke Lin for the party.
2. Explain why Xuemei and Li Zhe are impressed with the general manager of Xuemei's new company.



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Your history teacher has asked you to help label some pictures to be used in your Chinese history class. What is this building, and what does the red banner commemorate? Figure out what 辛亥 and 周年 mean in order to determine when this photo was taken.



No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
38	革命	革命	gémìng	n	revolution
39	建立	建立	jiànlì	v	to build, to establish
40	孔子	孔子	Kǒngzǐ	pn	Confucius
41	秦朝	秦朝	Qíncháo	pn	Qin dynasty
42	秦始皇	秦始皇	Qínshǐhuáng	pn	First Emperor of the Qin dynasty
43	汉朝	漢朝	Hàncháo	pn	Han dynasty
44	西方	西方	Xīfāng	pn	the West
45	唐朝	唐朝	Tángcháo	pn	Tang dynasty
46	李白	李白	Lǐ Bái	pn	Li Bai
47	宋朝	宋朝	Sòngcháo	pn	Song dynasty
48	清朝	清朝	Qīngcháo	pn	Qing dynasty
49	孙中山	孫中山	Sūn Zhōngshān	pn	Sun Yat-sen
50	中华民国	中華民國	Zhōnghuá Mínguó	pn	Republic of China

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(2)(A)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 313, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=342">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=342</a>	Narrative, Page 238, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=261">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=261</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
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.		
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Lesson 20 • 外國人在中國/外国人在中国 313

雪梅： 李文说得真好。朋友们，来，大家举起杯来，为我们的友谊干杯！  
张天明： 为你们在中国事业成功干杯！  
柯林： 祝天明和丽莎一路平安！  
丽莎： 祝大家身体健康！  
众人： 干杯！

3. Recap what Mark has done for a living in China.

4. Paraphrase Li Wen's comments on the increasing contacts between the Chinese and foreigners.





## B

### 在...方面 (in terms of, in the area of)

1

在学习方面，他帮助我，在生活方面，我帮助他。  
在學習方面，他幫助我，在生活方面，我幫助他。

He helps me with my studies. I help him with matters of daily life.

2

在找工作方面，他的经验很多，你可以听听他的意见。

在找工作方面，他的經驗很多，你可以聽聽他的意見。

When it comes to looking for a job, he is very experienced. You can listen to his opinions.

3

她在各个方面的表现都很好。

她在各個方面的表現都很好。

Her performance in many different areas is outstanding.

### Chinese Chat

Your friend is texting you on iMessage to make plans to visit a museum tomorrow. How would you reply?

**Friend:**  
明天我们去中国国家博物馆。  
网上说博物馆里边儿特别大，  
先从秦朝的展厅开始参观吧？

**You:**  
...

**Friend:**  
你这么喜欢唐诗，那就先参观  
唐朝的展厅吧。说说，你最喜  
欢的诗人是谁啊？

**You:**  
...



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(2)(B)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 262, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=291">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=291</a>	Narrative, Page 112, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=135">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=135</a>
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<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Images removed.		

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## B. 千千萬萬/千千万万 (thousands upon thousands)

千千萬萬/千千万万 is a set expression suggesting an enormous number.

- ① 他還讓千千萬萬人給他修宮殿、修墳墓。  
他还让千千万万人给他修宫殿、修坟墓。  
(He also made tens of thousands of people build palaces and a tomb for him.)
- ② 在海裏我看見千千萬萬條魚在游來游去。  
在海里我看见千千万万条鱼在游来游去。  
(In the sea I saw tens of thousands of fish swimming here and there.)
- ③ 為了蓋房子，為了造紙，全世界每年要砍千千萬萬的樹。  
为了盖房子，为了造纸，全世界每年要砍千千万万的树。  
(For housing construction and papermaking, thousands upon thousands of trees are cut down around the world every year.)

## E

INTERPERSONAL

## How do you exercise?

PRESENTATIONAL

In pairs, have a conversation about how you try to keep in shape. If you don't work out at all, explain why. Ask and answer these questions:

- 你平常锻炼身体吗? / 你平常鍛煉身體嗎?
- 你平常怎么锻炼身体? / 你平常怎麼鍛煉身體?
- 你多长时间锻炼一次? / 你多長時間鍛煉一次?
- 你每次锻炼多长时间? / 你每次鍛煉多長時間?
- 你觉得锻炼身体有什么好处? / 你覺得鍛煉身體有什麼好處?

Connect your answers to form a coherent paragraph and tell your class about your exercise routine.

### GET Real WITH CHINESE

You're working part-time at a local gym during your semester abroad in Taiwan. You meet a customer who is interested in starting a membership and ask her to fill out a questionnaire. Based on the customer's responses, do you think she gets enough sleep? What is her nutritional status? What are her goals (目的) (mùdì) for joining the fitness center?

姓名: 高世豪

性别: 女

年龄: 21岁

身高: 1.57 m

平均睡眠時間:

- ☐ 1~2小時
- ☒ 3~4小時
- ☐ 5~7小時
- ☐ 8小時以上

營養均衡情況:

- ☐ 良好
- ☒ 一般
- ☐ 較差

感興趣的課程:

- ☒ 瑜伽
- ☐ 太極拳
- ☒ 桑巴
- ☐ 拳擊

來健身的目的:

- ☐ 減肥
- ☐ 增肌
- ☒ 社交

☒ 其它: 練瑜伽, 學舞蹈

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(2)(B)(iii)	Narrative, Page 245, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=274">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=274</a>	Narrative, Page 224, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=247">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=247</a>
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<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
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Lesson 18 • 中國歷史/中国历史 245



- ☐ 3. I've heard of Confucius.
- ☐ 4. I can name a couple of Chinese dynasties.
- ☐ 5. I've heard of Sun Yat-sen.

- ☐ 2. Does Li Wen plan to take Lisa and her friends to every part of the museum?
- ☐ 3. What are the dynasties that the tour covers?



丽莎这个学期除了中文课以外还选了一门中国历史课。中国是世界文明古国之一<sup>①</sup>，有文字记载的历史就有四千多年。为了对中国历史有更多的了解，她请李文带她去中国国家博物馆参观。张天明和柯林对中国历史也有兴趣，听说丽莎要参观博物馆，也要跟她们一起去。李文很高兴地答应了。



## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你们国家的历史有多长?
- 2 你参观过哪些博物馆? 哪个给你留下的印象最深?
- 3 你对哪个国家的历史有兴趣? 为什么?

## When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text; then respond to the following prompts in Chinese.

- 1 请说说秦始皇的贡献是什么。
- 2 请说说汉朝为什么重要。
- 3 请说说中国的四大发明是什么。
- 4 请说说为什么清朝是中国最后的一个朝代。

丽莎这个学期除了中文课以外还选了一门中国历史课。中国是世界文明古国之一<sup>1</sup>，有文字记载的历史就有四千多年。为了对中国历史有更多的了解，她请李文带她去中国国家博物馆参观。张天明和柯林对中国历史也有兴趣，听说丽莎要参观博物馆，也要跟着一起去。李文很高兴地答应了。

中国国家博物馆很大，中国历史只是其中<sup>2</sup>的一部分。李文建议今天只看几个朝代，以后再慢慢参观。丽莎他们觉得这个建议很好。

你们都是学生，我就先给你们介绍中国历史上最重要的一位教育家。你们知道是谁吗?

是孔子吧?

对。孔子是中国历史上最伟大的教育家和思想家，到现在对中国教育还有很大的影响。

我的一件T恤衫上有孔子的一句话：“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎<sup>3</sup>。”

现在我们来到了秦朝的展厅。秦始皇是中国的第一个皇帝。

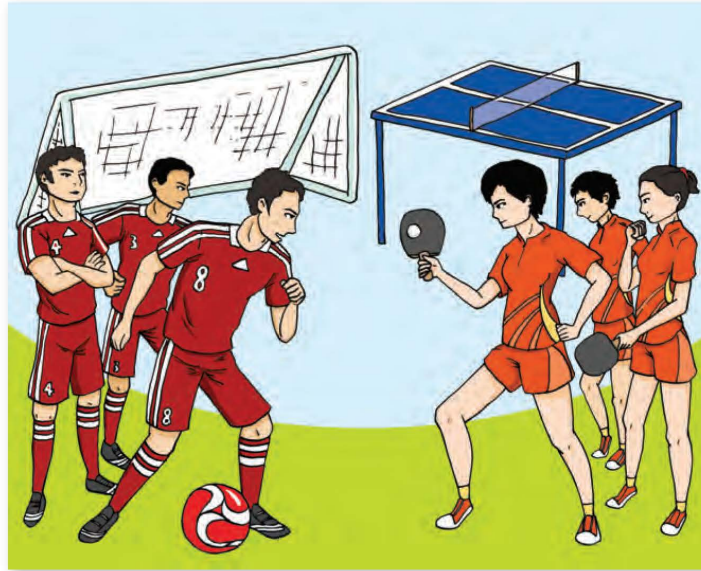
我的历史老师说秦始皇对统一中国有很大的贡献。

## Substitution Request

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- ☐ 2. I have witnessed unequal treatment between the two genders.
- ☐ 3. I have encountered unfair treatment at school or in the workplace because of my gender.

- ☐ 3. Does Xuemei's uncle share household chores with his wife?
- ☐ 4. Is Xuemei's uncle's wife a fan of the Chinese men's soccer team?
- ☐ 5. Does the Chinese men's soccer team have a winning record?



在历史上，中国是一个重男轻女的社会，妇女的家庭地位和社会地位都比男人低得多。1950年以后，情况逐渐<sup>①</sup>发生了变化。特别是在城市里，女孩子和男孩子一样有受教育和参加工作的机会，妇女的社会地位也有了很大的提高。

但是改革开放以来，在某<sup>①</sup>些企业和事业单位<sup>②</sup>，又出现了男女不平等的现象。比如，找工作的时候，妇女常常比男人更

and companies. 事業單位/事业单位, on the other hand, refers to units that are financed not by their own economic activities but through government funding, such as schools and hospitals.

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 在你们国家里，夫妻之间，一般谁在外工作挣钱，谁在家照顾孩子？
- 2 在你们的社会里，男女做同样的工作挣的钱一样多吗？

## When You Study

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

- 1 从哪些方面能看出中国妇女的社会地位有了提高？
- 2 在工作上，男女不平等的现象有哪些？
- 3 什么决定女子职业运动员的收入？

在历史上，中国是一个重男轻女的社会，妇女的家庭地位和社会地位都比男人低得多。一九五〇年以后，情况**逐渐<sup>a</sup>**发生了变化。特别是在城市里，女孩子和男孩子一样有受教育和参加工作的机会，妇女的社会地位也有了很大的**提高**。

改革开放**以来<sup>b</sup>**，在一些**企业**和**事业单位<sup>b</sup>**，又出现了男女不平等的现象。比方说，找工作的时候，妇女常常比男人更难；一些工厂和公司还没有做到男女同工同酬。当然，也有一些女性，无论在工作上还是收入上，都超过一般男人。不过她们在女性中只是少数。

但是在很多中国家庭中，丈夫和妻子都是互相照顾，所以，家庭可能是现在中国社会男女最平等的地方。**拿**林雪梅的舅舅**来说<sup>c</sup>**吧，他是个大球迷，**只有**在看电视里的足球赛的时候**才**什么家务都不做。可是比赛一完，他就忙着帮舅妈做饭、洗碗，又成了一位“模范丈夫”。

## After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 重男轻女的社会是一个什么样的社会?
- 2 为什么有人认为家庭是中国社会男女最平等的地方?
- 3 这一百年以来,中国妇女的社会地位有些什么变化?

我不相信,是网上乱说的吧?

好像是真的。网上说,这次中国男足踢得不错,比分一直是0比0。最后一分钟,中国男足才踢进一球,以1比0赢了比赛。

没想到,真的没想到,太棒了!那这个世界冠军队是德国队还是西班牙队?

中国乒乓球女队。

啊?

那一定是什么人在开男足的玩笑!

## View & Explore



Video

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



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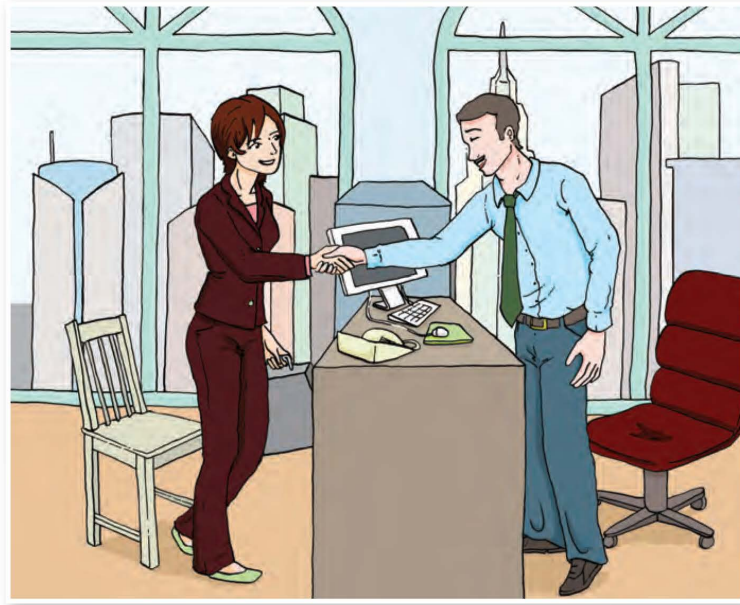
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Lesson 19 • 面試/面試 279



- ☐ 3. I am willing to work for a company in a foreign country.
- ☐ 4. I think people should dress formally for interviews.
- ☐ 5. I think people should be candid about their weaknesses during job interviews.

2. Is the interviewer friendly toward Xuemei?

3. Is Xuemei confident about her performance during the interview?



21世纪初以来，中国的经济有了很大的发展，不少跨国公司纷纷进入中国。这些大公司吸引了世界各地不少的人材，包括一些在西方国家学有所成的中国留学生。他们从海外归来，因此被叫做“海归”。有的人还开玩笑地把他们叫做“海龟”<sup>①</sup>。今天中

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你觉得面试前应该怎么准备?
- 2 你觉得面试的时候怎么能让自己不紧张?
- 3 你觉得面试的时候应该注意些什么?

## When You Study

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

- 1 雪梅到底为什么回中国工作?
- 2 雪梅觉得自己的缺点是什么?
- 3 总经理对雪梅的面试表现满意不满意? 为什么?

21世纪初以来,中国的经济有了很大的发展,不少跨国公司进入中国。这些大公司吸引了世界各地不少的人材<sup>a</sup>,包括一些在国外学习毕业的中国留学生。他们从海外归来,被叫做“海归”。有的人还开玩笑地把他们叫做“海龟<sup>b</sup>”。林雪梅现在就是其中的一只新“海龟”。

雪梅回到中国以后不久,就开始上网查资料、找工作。她去过几家公司实习,但是都不太满意。昨天有一家她非常喜欢的大公司叫她今天上午去面试销售经理的工作。面试以后,刚回到家里就接到丽莎的电话。

哎,“海龟”小姐,今天的面试怎么样?

哈,开始有些紧张,出了好多汗,套装的上衣都快湿了。

你已经不是第一次面试了,干吗那么紧张?

给我面试的是他们公司的总经理,挺严肃的,第一句话就是:“你是不是在美国找不到工作才回中国来的?”

这个总经理可真的挺吓人的!难怪你紧张。



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(2)(B)(xi)	Narrative, Page 62, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=91">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=91</a>	Narrative, Page 202, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=225">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=225</a>
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## B. I Try My Best!

Suppose you are leaving home for college and you want to alleviate your parents' concerns about your lifestyle on campus by pledging to do more or less of the following.

EXAMPLE: drinking cola

X

→ 我會儘可能少喝可樂。 我会尽可能少喝可乐。

1. eating fruit and vegetables

✓

2. phoning parents

✓

3. spending money

X

4. working out

✓

5. using credit cards

X

6. eating fast food

X



這兒賣什麼?  
这儿卖什么?



這兒賣什麼地方的小吃?  
这儿卖什么地方的小吃?

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You are studying at a Chinese university over the summer. In the hallway after class, you notice this poster advertising an upcoming presentation. What is the message of the poster? Do you agree with it? Find out what 理 means besides 'to manage.'

**你不理财 财不理你**

**无财可理？岂有此理！**  
觉得打工挣的钱不多，所以不必理财？正是因为你不理财，所以才变成月光族。

钱信一教授  
经济系教学楼201室  
星期三下午4:30

**GET Real WITH CHINESE**

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
35	风险	風險	fēngxiǎn	n	risk, danger, hazard
36	抵押	抵押	dīyā	v	to mortgage
37	股票	股票	gǔpiào	n	stock, share (lit. stock certificate)
38	跌	跌	diē	v	to fall
39	赔	賠	péi	v	to lose (money, etc.), to suffer a loss in a deal

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<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Content changed for editorial reasons; the materials still fulfill the standard.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Content changed.		

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- ☐ 3. I can propose a toast in Chinese.
- ☐ 4. I can describe the number of rooms of my residence.

- 2. Where are they staying?
- 3. What do they do on this special night?



学期结束了，柯林决定到北京继续学中文，而林雪梅想在北京实习和找工作。去北京前，他们先飞到杭州雪梅家看父母，在杭州待了几天以后，来到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律师，舅妈是大学教授。他们把时间都放在自己的事业上，不想要孩子，生活在二人世界里<sup>1</sup>。他们住的



## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 学生一般在学期的什么时候申请出国留学?
- 2 你过什么节一定回家?

## When You Study

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

- 1 雪梅舅舅、舅妈住的环境怎么样?
- 2 中国有哪些重要的传统节日?
- 3 中国的什么节有点儿像美国的感恩节?为什么?

开始放寒假了,柯林决定到北京学中文,而林雪梅想在北京实习和找工作。他们一起来到了北京雪梅的舅舅家。

雪梅的舅舅是律师,舅妈是大学教授。他们住的<sup>a</sup>小区环境很好,房子是一套<sup>b</sup>三室两厅两卫<sup>b</sup>的公寓,家具都很新、很漂亮,每个房间都很干净,住起来很舒服。

今天是除夕,也就是春节的前一天。舅妈正在<sup>c</sup>忙着做年夜饭,舅舅在旁边帮忙。

柯林看见墙上贴着一张不大的红纸,纸上写着一个汉字,他认识,那是“幸福”的“福”字,可是贴倒了。

奇怪,雪梅,这个“福”字怎么贴错了,“福”字倒了。

没贴错。“福倒了”,“福到了”<sup>e</sup>,你意思多好啊!

我懂了,懂了,真有意思!

雪梅,柯林,来、来、来,快坐下,吃饭了……大家都不喝酒,来,我们以<sup>2</sup>茶代酒,举起杯来,欢迎你们来北京!



## 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 <sup>nd</sup> bullet <a href="https://sample.url/for.adopted.content">https://sample.url/for.adopted.content</a>	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section <a href="https://sample.url/for.proposed.content">https://sample.url/for.proposed.content</a>
(2)(B)(xiv) Narrative	Narrative, Page 145, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=174">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=174</a>	Narrative, Page 126, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=149">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=149</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Questions are now in Chinese to encourage practice in the target language.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Questions are now 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.)

- 雪梅： 不错，女足是比男足成绩好，可是我听说女足队员挣的钱不到男足的十分之一<sup>4</sup>，真不公平。
- 柯林： 别忘了，他们的收入是由市场经济来决定的。美国职业女篮队员的薪水跟职业男篮比，也少多了。
- 舅舅： 哎，别老说中国男足输球了。我刚看到网上的消息说，中国男足昨天赢了世界冠军队。
- 舅妈： 我不相信，网上乱说吧？
- 舅舅： 好像是真的。网上说，这次中国男足踢得不错，比分一直是0比0。比赛结束前一分钟，中国男足才踢进一球，以1比0赢了比赛。
- 柯林： 没想到，真的没想到，太棒了！那这个世界冠军队是巴西队还是意大利队？
- 舅舅： 中国乒乓球女队。
- 大家： 啊？
- 舅妈： 肯定是什么人在开男足的玩笑！
- 舅舅： 哈哈...

3. Explain why Xuemei's aunt is not fond of the Chinese men's soccer team.
4. Summarize what Xuemei finds unfair about Chinese soccer players' pay levels.
5. Recap Xuemei's uncle's report of the match between the Chinese men's soccer team and the world champion team.

## After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 重男轻女的社会是一个什么样的社会?
- 2 为什么有人认为家庭是中国社会男女最平等的地方?
- 3 这一百年以来,中国妇女的社会地位有些什么变化?

我不相信,是网上乱说的吧?

好像是真的。网上说,这次中国男足踢得不错,比分一直是0比0。最后一分钟,中国男足才踢进一球,以1比0赢了比赛。

没想到,真的没想到,太棒了!那这个世界冠军队是德国队还是西班牙队?

中国乒乓球女队。

啊?

那一定是什么人在开男足的玩笑!

## View & Explore



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



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(2)(B)(xv) Narrative	Narrative, Page 13, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=42">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=42</a>	Narrative, Page 8, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=31">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=31</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
Culture Highlights has been changed. While content about the Spring Festival is still covered in the 4th edition's Cultural Literacy section (pages 24-25), the "After You Study" questions better fit the standard.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Culture Highlights changed.		

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## Culture Highlights

### 1 The Spring Festival 春節/春节

Before 1911, when the last Chinese dynasty was overthrown and China became a republic, China's new year began with the Spring Festival. The Spring Festival begins on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar, usually in late January or early February on the solar calendar. After 1911, with the adoption of the solar calendar in China, January 1 began to mark the beginning of the new year. Chinese New Year became known as the Spring Festival. However, it remains the most important holiday in China. People still refer to the activities surrounding the Spring Festival as 過年/过年 or “celebrating the New Year.”



對聯/对联 (duìlián)

Legends abound about the origin of the Spring Festival. The one most widely told has to do with a fierce beast called 年. Every New Year's Eve the beast would prowl the villages preying on domesticated animals and people, who would flee in terror. One year an old beggar came to a village. A kindhearted old lady gave some food to the beggar and told him to seek refuge in the mountains. The beggar smiled and said, “Ma'am, if you'll let me stay overnight, I'll chase the beast away.”

Around midnight 年 showed up at the old lady's door. The beast found it decorated with red paper and the inside brightly lit with torches. It was about to enter the house when it heard a loud explosion. Greatly startled, 年 took off as fast as it could. It turned out that 年 was mortally afraid of the color red, fire, and loud noises. Dressed in red, the beggar burst out laughing.

From then on every household would decorate its door with auspicious couplets on red paper and light firecrackers. Every family would light torches and candles and stay up for the New Year. On New Year's Day, people would visit families and friends and wish one another a happy new year. Children would receive cash gifts wrapped in red envelopes. These customs spread far and wide, making the holiday the most important in China.

In the past, the holiday season lasted from the first to the fifteenth day of the first month of the lunar calendar. Today, people have three days off. Combined with the preceding and following weekends, the holiday break can last seven to eight days. Traditionally, people sent New Year wishes by paying a brief visit in person. Nowadays it is increasingly common to send New Year wishes by cell phone.



## After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 中国人怎么准备过年? 除夕晚上做什么?
- 2 中国人年夜饭吃些什么?
- 3 中国人给人拜年时说些什么?

好。不过, 我想先给爸爸妈妈打手机拜年, 再<sup>4</sup>给天明、丽莎发微信拜年。

好吧。舅舅, 舅妈, 我们一起去放鞭炮吧!

柯林, 你和舅舅去吧。我准备准备, 等你们回来吃饺子。

什么? 还吃?

## View & Explore



Video

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





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(2)(C)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 38, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=67">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=67</a>	Narrative, Page 34, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=57">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=57</a>
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## Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

- ☐ 1. I have visited my hometown recently.
- ☐ 2. I have seen changes in my hometown in terms of traffic and development.

## 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 do Zhang Tianming and Lisa get to Nanjing?



張天明和麗莎上個學期末申請到中國學中文，原來以為時間會來不及，沒想到學校竟<sup>①</sup>很快就同意了。兩個人可以在中國學習、生活三、四個月，這讓他們非常高興。

張天明和麗莎先到上海，然後坐高速火車去南京。火車很快，兩個小時就到了。天明的表哥開車去火車站接他們。他們就住在姑媽家。

來中國前，天明的爸爸要他們一定去南京看看他以前的中學，拍幾張照片發給他。於是到南京的第二天，一吃過<sup>②</sup>早飯，

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你的家乡在哪儿？是个大城市吗？
- 2 你的家乡有什么景点或者名胜古迹？

## When You Study

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

- 1 张天明的父亲记得的南京是一个什么样的城市？
- 2 丽莎担心什么？
- 3 夫子庙有什么特别的地方？

张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高铁去南京。车很快，一个多小时就到了。天明的表哥<sup>2</sup>开车来接他们。表哥见到他们很高兴，说愿意当导游，带他们在街上走走，让他们好好儿看看南京。

爸爸常常说南京是个很安静的城市，没想到这么热闹！你看，大街上到处都是新盖的高楼，到处都是汽车。

这些年南京的变化是很大，我以前骑自行车上班，现在也开起车来了。

这跟我以前想像的中国完全不一样。在上海的时候，要不是到处都是中文，我还以为是在美国呢。

我爸爸说，他小时候在南京很少看到外国人，可是现在，你看，到处都有外国游客啊<sup>1</sup>！

我们不也是两个“老外”吗？哈哈！你看马路对面，美国快餐店，日本银行，法国服装店……

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(2)(D)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 117, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=146">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=146</a>	Narrative, Page 264, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=287">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=287</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
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.		
<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
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## Culture Highlights

- 1 In the past, most people in Beijing lived in courtyard houses called 四合院 (sìhéyuàn). Because of the rapid increase in population, many of the traditional residential neighborhoods have been demolished to make way for high-rise apartment buildings. Although some courtyard houses in the city center have been renovated to make them more amenable to modern living, most have been replaced by gated residential subdivisions that often have enticing names.



四合院



小區裏有個公園。  
小区里有个公园。

- 2 Unlike in Western countries, there are still many smokers in China. The Chinese government has begun taking steps to discourage people from smoking.



這些都是不准吸煙的意思。  
这些都是不准吸烟的意思。





# Substitution Request

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No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
35	缺点	缺點	quēdiǎn	n	shortcoming, defect, weakness
36	零食	零食	língshí	n	snack
37	善于	善於	shànyú		to be good at, to be adept in
38	往往	往往	wǎngwǎng	adv	more often than not
39	加班	加班	jiā bān	vo	to work overtime, to work extra shifts
40	优点	優點	yōudiǎn	n	merit, strong point, advantage
41	可怕	可怕	kěpà	adj	awful, terrible, fearful
42	握手	握手	wò shǒu	vo	to shake hands, to clasp hands
43	能力	能力	nénglì	n	ability, capacity, competence



Having just graduated from college, you've decided to start looking for jobs in Taiwan. You come across this ad on an online job posting site. What position is being advertised? What kind of company posted the ad, and are you qualified for the position? Based on the information on job responsibilities and benefits, would you be interested in applying?



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(2)(D)(v) Narrative	Narrative, Page 218, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=247">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=247</a>	Narrative, Page 42, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=65">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=65</a>
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### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Recap the story of the two elderly women told by Tianming's cousin.
2. In chronological order, list Tianming's aunt's ideas for what to do with her money.

帳 號 A/C																戶 名 NAME
	拾億	億	仟萬	佰萬	拾萬	萬	仟	佰	拾	元						
台幣金額 (小寫)AMT																
次交票據 總金額																
外 匯	原幣別： <input type="checkbox"/> 美金USD <input type="checkbox"/> 歐元EUR <input type="checkbox"/> 日幣JPY <input type="checkbox"/> 港幣HKD <input type="checkbox"/> 其他 _____ 外幣金額(小寫) _____															

一張銀行存款單

一张银行存款单

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At the Temple of Confucius, you see these tablets with personal wishes written on them. What did this student wish for? What would you write on your own tablet?

**GET  
Real**  
WITH CHINESE



No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
32	厦	廈	shà	n	mansion, tall building
33	座	座	zuò	m	(measure word for buildings, mountains, bridges, cities and other large, solid things)
34	声音	聲音	shēngyīn	n	sound, voice
35	脚步	腳步	jiǎobù	n	footstep
36	拍	拍	pāi	v	to take a picture, to shoot a film
37	咕噜	咕嚕	gūlū	ono	(rumbling sound)
38	法国	法國	Fǎguó	pn	France
39	夫子庙	夫子廟	Fūzǐmiào	pn	Temple of Confucius

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(3)(A)(iv) Narrative Narrative	Narrative, Page 183, bottom of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=212">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=212</a>	Narrative, Page 166, Top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=189">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=189</a>
<b>Publisher's rationale for the change</b>		
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<b>Publisher's description of the change</b>		
Content 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.)



- 丽莎：我听说中国政府规定办公室和公共场所，冬天暖气温度不能高于<sup>⑤</sup>摄氏<sup>⑦</sup>20度，夏天空调不能低于26度。
- 柯林：这个规定我举双手赞成。你们还记得吗，我们美国学校的教室，冬天穿衬衫还出汗，夏天穿毛衣还冷得不得了。
- 雪梅：可不是吗，太浪费了。
- 丽莎：我听说现在不少人去餐厅吃饭自带餐具，不用一次性<sup>⑧</sup>的。
- 张天明：这个做法非常好。拿一次性筷子来说吧，每年要砍多少树啊？
- 马克：除了上餐馆自带筷子，买东西也得自己带包了。
- 丽莎：对，现在中国超市<sup>⑨</sup>不给塑料袋，要自己买，所以很多人都自己带包，这样一年不知道能减少多少白色污染！
- 雪梅：还有汽车，不但要用很多能源，而且还对空气造成严重污染。
- 柯林：大家都应该像我们这样，少开车，多骑车、多走路，又环保节能<sup>⑩</sup>、又有益于健康。哈哈…
- 张天明：对，地球是我们的家，我们应该好好保护它！
- 雪梅：我们应该从小地方做起，比如随手关灯，节约用水。还要让大家知道，如果再继续浪费能源，继续污染环境，后果会不堪设想。
- 另外四人：好！同意！
- 丽莎：哎，你们看，说着说着<sup>⑪</sup>，都到了山下了。咱们开始爬山吧，看谁先到山上！加油！

3. Give at least three examples of additional things that the group thinks each individual can do to protect the earth.


⑨ 超市 is short for 超級市場/超级市场。

⑩ As in 太陽能/太阳能 and 風能/风能, the 能 in 節能/节能 is short for 能源. 節能/节能 is short for 節約能源/节约能源.


## After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 怎样才能减少垃圾, 减少白色污染?
- 2 政府应该怎么做来节约能源, 保护环境?
- 3 老百姓应该从哪些小地方做起来节约能源, 保护环境?

 我们应该从小地方做起, 比如<sup>1</sup>随手关灯, 节约用水。

 好! 同意!

 哎, 你们看, 都到了山下了<sup>1</sup>。我们开始爬山吧, 看谁先到山上! 加油!

## Language Notes

### a 公交

公交 is abbreviated from 公共交通.

### b 环保/環保

环保/環保 is abbreviated from 环境保护/環境保護.

### c 太阳能/太陽能

能 here is short for 能量, meaning “energy” or “power.” 能量 is often abbreviated and attached to another word indicating the source of energy, e.g., 太阳能/太陽能 (solar power), 电能/電能 (electric power), 风能/風能 (wind power), and 水能 (hydraulic power).

### d 场所/場所 vs. 地方

场所/場所 refers to indoor or outdoor places for specific activities or purposes and generally requires a modifier, e.g. 办公场所/辦公場所, 休息场所/休息場所, etc. By contrast, 地方 can be used on its own and can also refer to a part or aspect of someone or something, e.g. 我们有很多地方不一样/我們有很多地方不一樣 (We differ in many respects).

### e 摄氏/攝氏

摄氏/攝氏 is the term for Celsius. Fahrenheit is 华氏/華氏 (Huáshì). The word 氏, meaning “surname,”

is often attached to the family name of a famous person or expert, here the abbreviated family names of the astronomer Anders Celsius (1701–1744) and the physicist Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686–1736), respectively. As a Chinese family name, 华/華 is usually pronounced in the falling tone (Huà).

### f 一次性

Here, 一次性 refers to things that are discarded after being used only once—that is, “disposable” objects.

### g 污 vs. 汙

污 is the standard simplified form and is also frequently seen in Taiwan. Although 汙 is the official traditional form, Taiwanese newspapers use 污 instead of 汙 by a wide margin.

### h 节能/節能

节能/節能 is abbreviated from 节约能源/節約能源.

### i 比如 vs. 比方说/比方說

These are synonymous. 比如 is more literary than 比方说/比方說.

### j 都…了

都…了, like 已经…了/已經…了, means “already.”

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- 丽莎：我听说中国政府规定办公室和公共场所，冬天暖气温度不能高于<sup>⑤</sup>摄氏<sup>⑦</sup>20度，夏天空调不能低于26度。
- 柯林：这个规定我举双手赞成。你们还记得吗，我们美国学校的教室，冬天穿衬衫还出汗，夏天穿毛衣还冷得不得了。
- 雪梅：可不是吗，太浪费了。
- 丽莎：我听说现在不少人去餐厅吃饭自带餐具，不用一次性<sup>⑧</sup>的。
- 张天明：这个做法非常好。拿一次性筷子来说吧，每年要砍多少树啊？
- 马克：除了上餐馆自带筷子，买东西也得自己带包了。
- 丽莎：对，现在中国超市<sup>⑨</sup>不给塑料袋，要自己买，所以很多人都自己带包，这样一年不知道能减少多少白色污染！
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3. Give at least three examples of additional things that the group thinks each individual can do to protect the earth.

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👤 哎呀，渴死了，……你們看，一瓶水都喝完了！這兒有垃圾回收筒嗎？空瓶子不能隨便亂扔。

👤 對，我們應該注意**環保<sup>b</sup>**，垃圾回收筒……，你看，在樹下邊。

👤 我好久沒買瓶裝水了。我們班有的同學建議，為了保護綠色的地球，自己帶水喝，不買瓶裝水。

👤 這個建議不錯。哎，你們看，那邊房子上有些亮亮的東西，是什麼？

👤 是**太陽能<sup>c</sup>**板吧？我在美國也看見過。

👤 用太陽能發電，太好了！

👤 要是自行車也能用太陽能發電，那多酷啊！

👤 現在世界上很多國家都有能源危機，如果世界各國都用太陽能和風能，那能節約多少石油和煤啊！而且多……

👤👤 環保！哈哈……

👤 我聽說中國政府規定辦公室和公共**場所<sup>d</sup>**，冬天暖氣的溫度不能高**於<sup>e</sup>****攝氏<sup>e</sup>**20度，夏天空調的溫度不能低於26度。





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- ☐ 3. I have visited a tourist site that is famous for its historic architecture.
- ☐ 4. I enjoy sampling local snacks when I visit a new place.

- 2. What does Tianming's father ask Tianming to do in Nanjing?
- 3. What surprises Tianming when he first strolls down the streets of Nanjing?
- 4. What worries Lisa when she takes in Nanjing's sights?



张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校竟<sup>①</sup>很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高速火车去南京。火车很快，两个小时就到了。天明的表哥开车去火车站接他们。他们就住在姑妈家。

来中国前，天明的爸爸要他们一定去南京看看他以前的中学，拍几张照片发给他。于是到南京的第二天，一吃过<sup>②</sup>早饭，

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你的家乡在哪儿？是个大城市吗？
- 2 你的家乡有什么景点或者名胜古迹？

## When You Study

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

- 1 张天明的父亲记得的南京是一个什么样的城市？
- 2 丽莎担心什么？
- 3 夫子庙有什么特别的地方？

张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高铁去南京。车很快，一个多小时就到了。天明的表哥<sup>2</sup>开车来接他们。表哥见到他们很高兴，说愿意当导游，带他们在街上走走，让他们好好儿看看南京。

爸爸常常说南京是个很安静的城市，没想到这么热闹！你看，大街上到处都是新盖的高楼，到处都是汽车。

这些年南京的变化是很大，我以前骑自行车上班，现在也开起车来了。

这跟我以前想像的中国完全不一样。在上海的时候，要不是到处都是中文，我还以为是在美国呢。

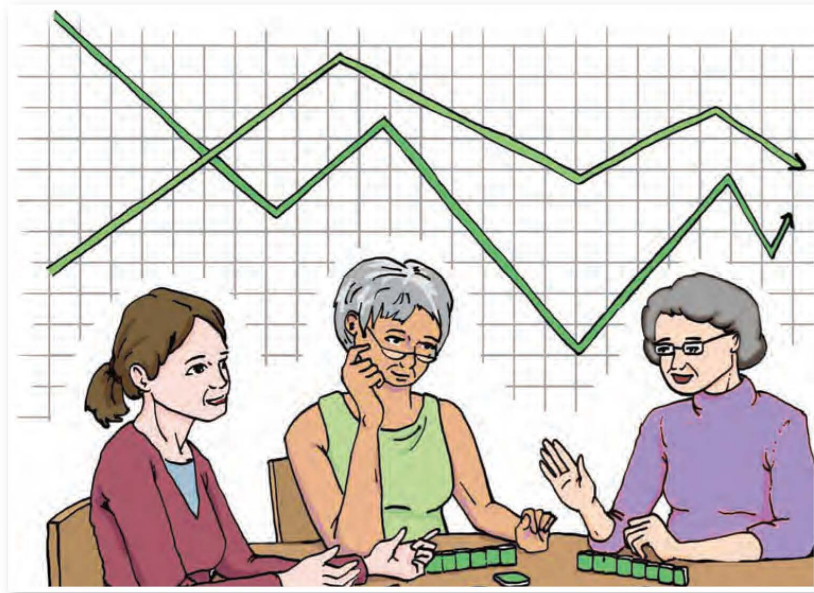
我爸爸说，他小时候在南京很少看到外国人，可是现在，你看，到处都有外国游客啊<sup>1</sup>！

我们不也是两个“老外”吗？哈哈！你看马路对面，美国快餐店，日本银行，法国服装店……

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- ☐ 3. I think investing in the stock market is risky.
- ☐ 4. I hope to buy a house after I graduate from college.

- 2. Why do many Chinese people start to look into ways to invest their money?
- 3. What does Tianming's cousin want Tianming's aunt to do?
- 4. Does Tianming's aunt follow her son's advice?



中国改革开放以前，一般人收入不高，没有剩余的钱，所以没有投资理财的问题。可是现在不一样了，很多人收入增加了，而且中国老百姓一向<sup>①</sup>省吃俭用，所以很多家庭在银行都有存款。钱存在银行，安全是安全，但利息太少，钱增加得太慢。于是很多人开始考虑用别的方式投资理财了。



## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你每个月生活花的是打工挣的钱、学校给的奖学金，还是父母给的零用钱？
- 2 如果存钱，你去银行存还是在网上存？
- 3 你计划工作几年以后买房？

## When You Study

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

- 1 很多家庭觉得把钱存在银行里有什么好处、坏处？
- 2 最近几年，中国人觉得哪些投资不错？
- 3 姑妈为什么突然想投资股市？

中国老百姓一般都比较节俭，所以不少家庭有存款。改革开放以后，他们中间不少人开始考虑投资理财的问题。最近一些年，中国的房价<sup>a</sup>涨得很快，买房子成为一些人投资的选择。也有人看见别人“炒股<sup>b</sup>”，也炒起股来。还有一些人更愿意把<sup>c</sup>钱花在子女教育上，他们觉得让子女受到最好的教育，将来事业成功、生活幸福，才是最好的投资。

张天明平常不大考虑投资理财的事，今天他表哥跟他在网上聊了半天这个问题，才引起<sup>d</sup>他的思考。他吃完晚饭，就跟丽莎聊了起来。

最近姑妈跟表哥有点儿矛盾，表哥好像有点儿郁闷。

为什么？

姑妈退休前省吃俭用存了一笔钱，要留给孙子孙女上大学用。

表哥还没结婚呢！这钱可能还得存二十年啊。

可不是，表哥也这样说。后来姑妈想出了一个花钱的主意。

什么主意？

表哥不是计划明年结婚吗？姑妈要给表哥的未婚妻买一辆新车，算是结婚礼物。

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- ☐ 3. I recycle.
- ☐ 4. I bring my own bag when grocery shopping.
- ☐ 5. I don't use disposable utensils.

2. How do they plan to get to their destination?
3. What do they see and feel that inspires them to talk about protecting the environment?
4. What do they volunteer to do?



张天明他们四个人来北京已经两三个月了，天气也逐渐暖和了。他们每天上课的上课<sup>①</sup>，找工作的找工作，半个月没见面了，更没有机会接近大自然<sup>①</sup>。今天是星期六，大家都想轻松轻松<sup>②</sup>，天明建议去爬山，丽莎和雪梅不反对，柯林也觉得这个建议不错，他说正好他的新朋友马克也想去。

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你平常怎么去学校上课？走路、开车还是坐公共汽车？
- 2 要是学习或者工作压力大，你怎么让自己轻松一下？

## When You Study


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

- 1 天明和朋友们为什么去爬山？
- 2 天明和朋友们为什么觉得城外比城里好？
- 3 多用风能、太阳能发电有什么好处？

张天明他们四个人来北京已经两三个月了，天气也逐渐暖和了。他们每天<sup>1</sup>上课的上课<sup>1</sup>，找工作的找工作，半个月没见面了。今天是星期六，大家都想<sup>2</sup>轻松轻松<sup>2</sup>，天明建议去爬山，丽莎和雪梅不反对，柯林也觉得这个建议不错，他说正好他的德国朋友马克也想去。

可是怎么去呢？坐出租车<sup>3</sup>吧，太贵，而且也没意思；坐<sup>4</sup>公交车<sup>4</sup>吧<sup>3</sup>，人太多，太挤。柯林<sup>5</sup>想出了一个主意，骑自行车！大家马上就同意了，觉得骑自行车又能锻炼身体，又省钱，而且<sup>6</sup>有益于<sup>6</sup>环境保护<sup>6</sup>。

他们早上很早就出发了。骑了很长的一段路以后，有点热，也有点累，就下了车，一边推着车，一边聊了起来。

 这儿的空气比城里好，雾霾也没有那么严重。

 到处都是绿色，看着真舒服！

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Questions are now 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.)





- ☐ 3. I recycle.
- ☐ 4. I bring my own bag when grocery shopping.
- ☐ 5. I don't use disposable utensils.

2. How do they plan to get to their destination?
3. What do they see and feel that inspires them to talk about protecting the environment?
4. What do they volunteer to do?



张天明他们四个人来北京已经两三个月了，天气也逐渐暖和了。他们每天上课的上课<sup>①</sup>，找工作的找工作，半个月没见面了，更没有机会接近大自然<sup>②</sup>。今天是星期六，大家都想轻松轻松<sup>③</sup>，天明建议去爬山，丽莎和雪梅不反对，柯林也觉得这个建议不错，他说正好他的新朋友马克也想去。

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你平常怎么去学校上课？走路、开车还是坐公共汽车？
- 2 要是学习或者工作压力大，你怎么让自己轻松一下？

## When You Study


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

- 1 天明和朋友们为什么去爬山？
- 2 天明和朋友们为什么觉得城外比城里好？
- 3 多用风能、太阳能发电有什么好处？

张天明他们四个人来北京已经两三个月了，天气也逐渐暖和了。他们每天<sup>1</sup>上课的上课<sup>1</sup>，找工作的找工作，半个月没见面了。今天是星期六，大家都想<sup>2</sup>轻松轻松<sup>2</sup>，天明建议去爬山，丽莎和雪梅不反对，柯林也觉得这个建议不错，他说正好他的德国朋友马克也想去。

可是怎么去呢？坐出租车<sup>3</sup>吧，太贵，而且也没意思；坐<sup>4</sup>公交车<sup>4</sup>吧<sup>3</sup>，人太多，太挤。柯林<sup>5</sup>想出了一个主意，骑自行车！大家马上就同意了，觉得骑自行车又能锻炼身体，又省钱，而且<sup>6</sup>有益于<sup>6</sup>环境保护<sup>6</sup>。

他们早上很早就出发了。骑了很长的一段路以后，有点热，也有点累，就下了车，一边推着车，一边聊了起来。

 这儿的空气比城里好，雾霾也没有那么严重。

 到处都是绿色，看着真舒服！

## Substitution Request

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Sample: (10)(A)(i) ) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 <sup>nd</sup> bullet <a href="https://sample.url/for.adopted.content">https://sample.url/for.adopted.content</a>	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section <a href="https://sample.url/for.proposed.content">https://sample.url/for.proposed.content</a>
(3)(B)(iii) ) Narrative	Narrative, Page 39, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=68">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=68</a>	Narrative, Page 34, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=57">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=57</a>
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- ☐ 3. I have visited a tourist site that is famous for its historic architecture.
- ☐ 4. I enjoy sampling local snacks when I visit a new place.

- 2. What does Tianming's father ask Tianming to do in Nanjing?
- 3. What surprises Tianming when he first strolls down the streets of Nanjing?
- 4. What worries Lisa when she takes in Nanjing's sights?



张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校竟<sup>①</sup>很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高速火车去南京。火车很快，两个小时就到了。天明的表哥开车去火车站接他们。他们就住在姑妈家。

来中国前，天明的爸爸要他们一定去南京看看他以前的中学，拍几张照片发给他。于是到南京的第二天，一吃过<sup>②</sup>早饭，

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你的家乡在哪儿？是个大城市吗？
- 2 你的家乡有什么景点或者名胜古迹？

## When You Study

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

- 1 张天明的父亲记得的南京是一个什么样的城市？
- 2 丽莎担心什么？
- 3 夫子庙有什么特别的地方？

张天明和丽莎上个学期末申请到中国学中文，原来以为时间会来不及，没想到学校很快就同意了。两个人可以在中国学习、生活三、四个月，这让他们非常高兴。

张天明和丽莎先到上海，然后坐高铁去南京。车很快，一个多小时就到了。天明的表哥<sup>2</sup>开车来接他们。表哥见到他们很高兴，说愿意当导游，带他们在街上走走，让他们好好儿看看南京。

爸爸常常说南京是个很安静的城市，没想到这么热闹！你看，大街上到处都是新盖的高楼，到处都是汽车。

这些年南京的变化是很大，我以前骑自行车上班，现在也开起车来了。

这跟我以前想像的中国完全不一样。在上海的时候，要不是到处都是中文，我还以为是在美国呢。

我爸爸说，他小时候在南京很少看到外国人，可是现在，你看，到处都有外国游客啊<sup>1</sup>！

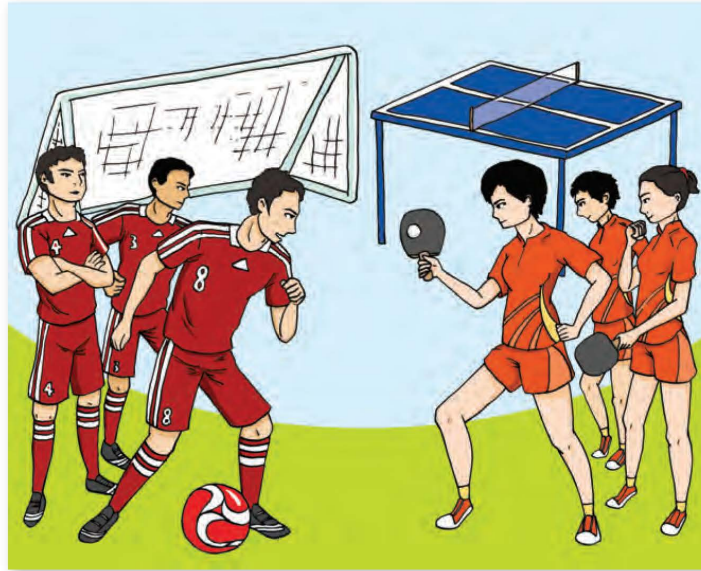
我们不也是两个“老外”吗？哈哈！你看马路对面，美国快餐店，日本银行，法国服装店……



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(3)(C)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 141, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=170">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=170</a>	Narrative, Page 122, top <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=145">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=145</a>
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Questions now in Chinese.		

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- ☐ 2. I have witnessed unequal treatment between the two genders.
- ☐ 3. I have encountered unfair treatment at school or in the workplace because of my gender.

- ☐ 3. Does Xuemei's uncle share household chores with his wife?
- ☐ 4. Is Xuemei's uncle's wife a fan of the Chinese men's soccer team?
- ☐ 5. Does the Chinese men's soccer team have a winning record?



在历史上，中国是一个重男轻女的社会，妇女的家庭地位和社会地位都比男人低得多。1950年以后，情况逐渐<sup>①</sup>发生了变化。特别是在城市里，女孩子和男孩子一样有受教育和参加工作的机会，妇女的社会地位也有了很大的提高。

但是改革开放以来，在某<sup>①</sup>些企业和事业单位<sup>②</sup>，又出现了男女不平等的现象。比如，找工作的时候，妇女常常比男人更

and companies. 事業單位/事业单位, on the other hand, refers to units that are financed not by their own economic activities but through government funding, such as schools and hospitals.

## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 在你们国家里，夫妻之间，一般谁在外工作挣钱，谁在家照顾孩子？
- 2 在你们的社会里，男女做同样的工作挣的钱一样多吗？

## When You Study

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

- 1 从哪些方面能看出中国妇女的社会地位有了提高？
- 2 在工作上，男女不平等的现象有哪些？
- 3 什么决定女子职业运动员的收入？

在历史上，中国是一个重男轻女的社会，妇女的家庭地位和社会地位都比男人低得多。一九五〇年以后，情况**逐渐<sup>a</sup>**发生了变化。特别是在城市里，女孩子和男孩子一样有受教育和参加工作的机会，妇女的社会地位也有了很大的**提高**。

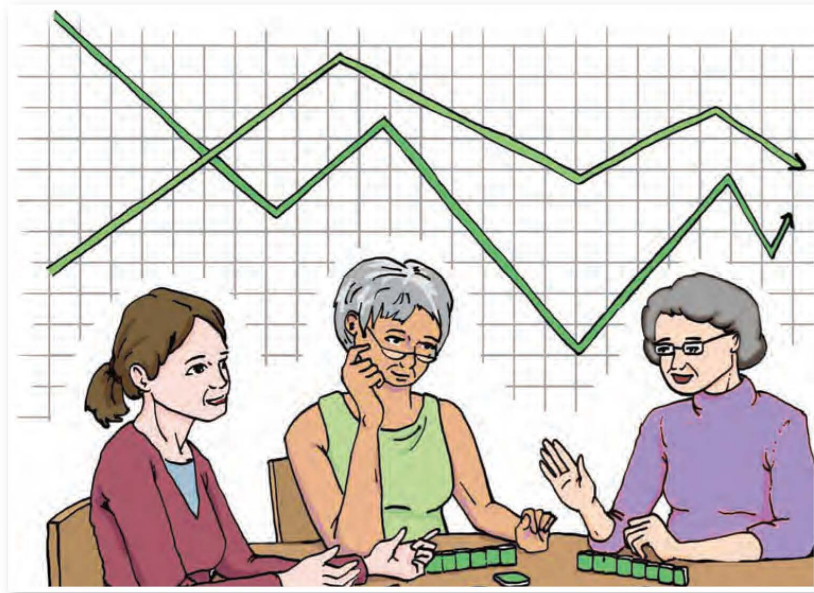
改革开放**以来<sup>b</sup>**，在一些**企业**和**事业单位<sup>b</sup>**，又出现了男女不平等的现象。比方说，找工作的时候，妇女常常比男人更难；一些工厂和公司还没有做到男女同工同酬。当然，也有一些女性，无论在工作上还是收入上，都超过一般男人。不过她们在女性中只是少数。

但是在很多中国家庭中，丈夫和妻子都是互相照顾，所以，家庭可能是现在中国社会男女最平等的地方。**拿**林雪梅的舅舅**来说<sup>c</sup>**吧，他是个大球迷，**只有**在看电视里的足球赛的时候**才**什么家务都不做。可是比赛一完，他就忙着帮舅妈做饭、洗碗，又成了一位“模范丈夫”。

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(3)(C)(iv) Narrative	Narrative, Page 213, middle of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=242">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_2_part_2_textbook.pdf#page=242</a>	Narrative, Page 194, top of page <a href="https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=217">https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_4_textbook.pdf#page=217</a>
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- ☐ 3. I think investing in the stock market is risky.
- ☐ 4. I hope to buy a house after I graduate from college.

- 2. Why do many Chinese people start to look into ways to invest their money?
- 3. What does Tianming's cousin want Tianming's aunt to do?
- 4. Does Tianming's aunt follow her son's advice?



中国改革开放以前，一般人收入不高，没有剩余的钱，所以没有投资理财的问题。可是现在不一样了，很多人收入增加了，而且中国老百姓一向<sup>①</sup>省吃俭用，所以很多家庭在银行都有存款。钱存在银行，安全是安全，但利息太少，钱增加得太慢。于是很多人开始考虑用别的方式投资理财了。



## 课文

## Text



Audio

## Before You Study

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

- 1 你每个月生活花的是打工挣的钱、学校给的奖学金，还是父母给的零用钱？
- 2 如果存钱，你去银行存还是在网上存？
- 3 你计划工作几年以后买房？

## When You Study

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

- 1 很多家庭觉得把钱存在银行里有什么好处、坏处？
- 2 最近几年，中国人觉得哪些投资不错？
- 3 姑妈为什么突然想投资股市？

中国老百姓一般都比较节俭，所以不少家庭有存款。改革开放以后，他们中间不少人开始考虑投资理财的问题。最近一些年，中国的房价<sup>a</sup>涨得很快，买房子成为一些人投资的选择。也有人看见别人“炒股<sup>b</sup>”，也炒起股来。还有一些人更愿意把<sup>c</sup>钱花在子女教育上，他们觉得让子女受到最好的教育，将来事业成功、生活幸福，才是最好的投资。

张天明平常不大考虑投资理财的事，今天他表哥跟他在网上聊了半天这个问题，才引起<sup>d</sup>他的思考。他吃完晚饭，就跟丽莎聊了起来。

最近姑妈跟表哥有点儿矛盾，表哥好像有点儿郁闷。

为什么？

姑妈退休前省吃俭用存了一笔钱，要留给孙子孙女上大学用。

表哥还没结婚呢！这钱可能还得存二十年啊。

可不是，表哥也这样说。后来姑妈想出了一个花钱的主意。

什么主意？

表哥不是计划明年结婚吗？姑妈要给表哥的未婚妻买一辆新车，算是结婚礼物。

## Substitution Request

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<b>Signature:</b>	Olivia Murphy
<b>Date Submitted:</b>	4/19/2021