

第六課  
男朋友  
女朋友

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### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Say if you have an upbeat personality;
2. State if you share the same interests or hobbies with others;
3. Inquire if everything is OK and find out what has happened;
4. Describe typical behaviors of a forgetful person;
5. Give a simple description of what you look for in a boyfriend/girlfriend.
6. Tell what makes you anxious or angry.



### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- What do people look for in a date?
- Do people introduce their dates to their parents?
- Is dating always intended for people to find their future life partner?



### Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I have an extroverted personality.
- 2. I get along well with my friends.

### 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 is Lisa in a bad mood?

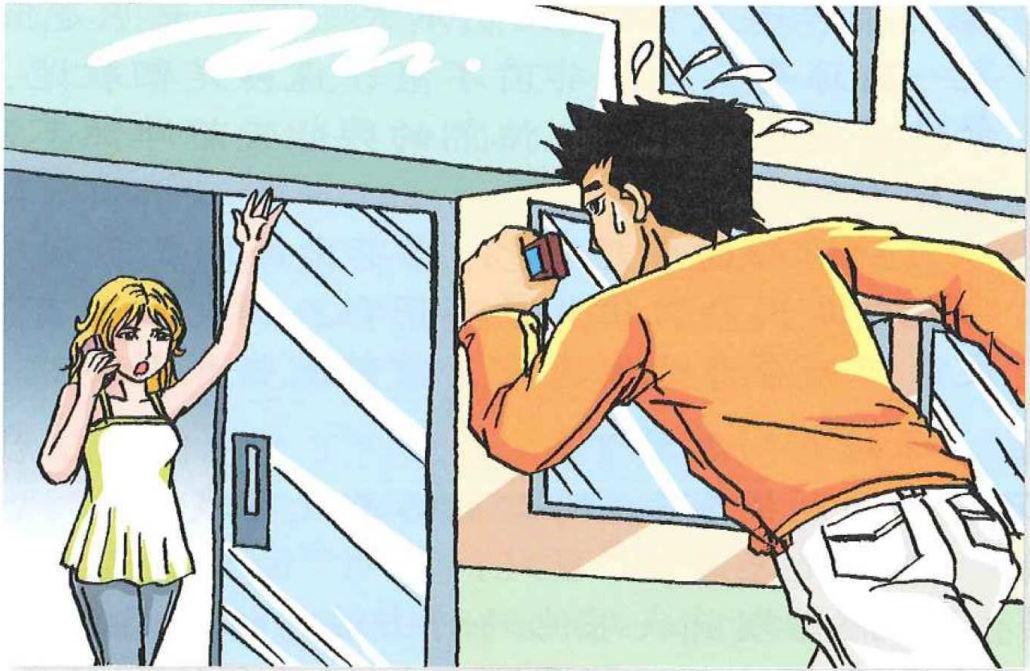
 麗莎這幾天好像有什麼<sup>①</sup>心事。昨天林雪梅問了她好幾次<sup>②</sup>，她才說她跟張天明鬧彆扭了。

雪梅剛認識麗莎的時候，聽麗莎說，她和張天明在高中就是同學。天明人很好，性格十分開朗，學習也不

### LANGUAGE NOTES


- ① In colloquial Chinese, 什麼/什么 is sometimes used not as a question pronoun, but rather as an indefinite reference. It can be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence.





3. I am a forgetful person.
4. I have gone through a break-up before.

2. Does Xuemei understand Lisa's frustration? Why or why not?
3. What is Xuemei's worry, if any?

 丽莎这几天好像有什么<sup>①</sup>心事。昨天林雪梅问了她好几次<sup>②</sup>，她才说她跟张天明闹别扭了。

雪梅刚认识丽莎的时候，听丽莎说，她和张天明在高中就是同学。天明人很好，性格十分开朗，学习也不

<sup>②</sup> 好 can be used as a mild intensifier, e.g., 好幾個人/好几个人, quite a few people. 幾/几 here is not a question pronoun, but suggests a small, indefinite number, "a few."

錯。在興趣上<sup>①</sup>她跟天明不太一樣，天明是個球迷，電視裏一有球賽，他就非看不可，麗莎是個歌迷，一有演唱會就去聽。麗莎說，他們的興趣愛好雖然不同<sup>③</sup>，但是一直相處得很好。

林雪梅想來想去<sup>②</sup>，想不出他們之間到底發生了什麼事兒。是因為文化背景不同嗎？還是天明有了新的女朋友？正好今天晚上有空，雪梅就去找麗莎。

雪梅：你跟天明怎麼了？

麗莎：哎，別提<sup>④</sup>了，他心裏根本沒有我。

雪梅：到底是怎麼回<sup>⑤</sup>事兒？

麗莎：兩個星期前我跟他約好去看一個演唱會，沒想到他那天晚上一直玩兒電腦，把演唱會的事兒忘得一乾二淨。你說我能不生氣嗎？

雪梅：別生氣了，柯林也常常這樣，一看球賽就什麼事兒都忘了。

麗莎：還有更叫<sup>⑥</sup>人生氣的呢。上個星期六我要他陪我去看電影，他很高興地<sup>③④</sup>答應了，可是八點的電影，我等到八點一刻他還沒到。打他手機，才知道他跑<sup>⑦</sup>到另一家電影院去了。這些雖然都是小事兒，但是叫我非常生氣，覺得他根本不在乎我。真想跟他吹了。

雪梅：噢，原來<sup>⑤</sup>是這樣。哎，這個天明，怎麼這麼<sup>⑧</sup>馬虎！難怪你心情不好。後來呢？

麗莎：後來他見到我，不停地給我道歉，說對不起，態度特別好。這讓我覺得他對我還是真的。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

③ 同 is an adjective meaning "same; alike." It usually doesn't appear by itself.

④ 提 here means "to mention." When someone is in a bad mood and says, "別提了", the speaker is not so much asking the other person to drop the topic as indicating his emotional response to the subject.



错。在兴趣上<sup>①</sup>她跟天明不太一样，天明是个球迷，电视里一有球赛，他就非看不可，丽莎是个歌迷，一有演唱会就去听。丽莎说，他们的兴趣爱好虽然不同<sup>③</sup>，但是一直相处得很好。

林雪梅想来想去<sup>②</sup>，想不出他们之间到底发生了什么事。是因为文化背景不同吗？还是天明有了新的女朋友？正好今天晚上有空，雪梅就去找丽莎。

雪梅：你跟天明怎么了？

丽莎：哎，别提<sup>④</sup>了，他心里根本没有我。

雪梅：到底是怎么回事<sup>⑤</sup>？

丽莎：两个星期前我跟他约好去看一个演唱会，没想到他那天晚上一直玩儿电脑，把演唱会的事儿忘得一干二净。你说我能不生气吗？

雪梅：别生气了，柯林也常常这样，一看球赛就什么事儿都忘了。

丽莎：还有更叫<sup>⑥</sup>人生气的呢。上个星期六我要他陪我去看电影，他很高兴地<sup>③④</sup>答应了，可是八点的电影，我等到八点一刻他还没到。打他手机，才知道他跑<sup>⑦</sup>到另一家电影院去了。这些虽然都是小事儿，但是叫我非常生气，觉得他根本不在乎我。真想跟他吹了。

雪梅：噢，原来<sup>⑤</sup>是这样。哎，这个天明，怎么这么<sup>⑧</sup>马虎！难怪你心情不好。后来呢？

丽莎：后来他见到我，不停地给我道歉，说对不起，态度特别好。这让我觉得他对我还是真心的。

⑤ 回 is a measure word. It can indicate frequency of an action or be used before the noun 事.

⑥ 讓/让 and 叫 are interchangeable when they are used in the sense of "making someone do something."

⑦ 跑 here is a colloquial usage meaning "to go."

⑧ 這麼/这么 is usually pronounced zème rather than zhème in northern China.

雪梅: 是啊, 別生氣了! 馬虎跟心裏沒有你是兩回事兒。你聽說過嗎? 中國有一句話: “小兩口吵架不記仇。”<sup>9</sup> 哈哈! 如果有一天不吵了, 說不定你們就真的會分手。

麗莎: 我看你跟柯林兩個人挺好的, 也不怎麼吵架。

雪梅: 實際上, 柯林跟天明差不多, 常常忘這忘那<sup>10</sup>、丟三拉四<sup>6</sup>的。他一會兒忘了我的生日, 一會兒找不到鑰匙, 一會兒又... 有的時候真讓人着急。

麗莎: 是嗎? 原來柯林也有馬虎的時候。對了, 你交男朋友的事兒, 家裏知道嗎?

雪梅: 這個嗎... 我還沒把我跟柯林的事兒告訴家裏呢。

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List what Lisa finds attractive about Zhang Tianming.
2. Tell the differences between Zhang Tianming and Lisa.

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- <sup>9</sup> 小兩口吵架不記仇/小两口吵架不记仇 This is a colloquial saying about “lovers’ quarrels,” literally, “when a young couple fights they don’t hold grudges.” Xuemei is teasing here since Lisa and Tianming are not married.

- 雪梅: 是啊, 别生气了! 马虎跟心里没有你是两回事儿。你听说过吗? 中国有一句话: “小两口吵架不记仇。”<sup>⑨</sup>哈哈! 如果有一天不吵了, 说不定你们就真的会分手。
- 丽莎: 我看你跟柯林两个人挺好的, 也不怎么吵架。
- 雪梅: 实际上, 柯林跟天明差不多, 常常忘这忘那<sup>⑩</sup>、丢三拉四<sup>⑥</sup>的。他一会儿忘了我的生日, 一会儿找不到钥匙, 一会儿又…有的时候真让人着急。
- 丽莎: 是吗? 原来柯林也有马虎的时候。对了, 你交男朋友的事儿, 家里知道吗?
- 雪梅: 这个吗…我还没把我跟柯林的事儿告诉家里呢。

3. List the incidents that upset Lisa.

4. List the incidents that Xuemei shares with Lisa.

5. Describe how you would react if you were in Lisa and Xuemei's positions, respectively.

<sup>⑩</sup> In 忘这忘那/忘这忘那 (forget this and forget that), both 这/这 (this) and 那 (that) are indefinite references, just like their English equivalents.





## VOCABULARY

- |          |      |                |     |                                                        |
|----------|------|----------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 心事    |      | xīnshì         | n   | something weighing on one's mind                       |
| 2. 鬧彆扭   | 闹别扭  | nào bièniu     | vo  | to have a small conflict; to be at odds (with someone) |
| 3. 高中    |      | gāozhōng       | n   | senior high school                                     |
| 4. 性格    |      | xìnggé         | n   | personality; character                                 |
| 5. 十分    |      | shífēn         | adv | very                                                   |
| 6. 開朗    | 开朗   | kāilǎng        | adj | extroverted; open and sunny in disposition             |
| 7. 迷     |      | mí             | n/v | fan; to be infatuated with                             |
| 8. 演唱會   | 演唱会  | yǎnchànghuì    | n   | vocal concert                                          |
| 9. 愛好    | 爱好   | àihào          | n/v | hobby; interest; to love (something)                   |
| 10. 不同   |      | bù tóng        |     | different; not the same                                |
| 11. 相處   | 相处   | xiāngchǔ       | v   | to get along                                           |
| 12. 之間   | 之间   | zhī jiān       |     | between; among                                         |
| 13. 到底   |      | dàodǐ          | adv | what on earth; what in the world; in the end           |
| 14. 發生   | 发生   | fāshēng        | v   | to happen; to occur; to take place                     |
| 15. 背景   |      | bèijǐng        | n   | background                                             |
| 16. 提    |      | tí             | v   | to mention; to bring up                                |
| 17. 心    |      | xīn            | n   | heart; mind                                            |
| 18. 根本   |      | gēnběn         | adv | at all; simply                                         |
| 19. 回    |      | huí            | m   | (measure word for frequency of an action)              |
| 20. 一乾二淨 | 一干二净 | yì gān èr jìng |     | completely; thoroughly<br>[See Grammar 6.]             |



21.	生氣	生气	shēng qì	vo	to get angry
22.	叫		jiào	v	to make (someone do something)
23.	陪		péi	v	to accompany
24.	答應	答应	dāying	v	to agree (to do something); to promise; to answer
25.	電影院	电影院	diànyǐngyuàn	n	movie theater
26.	吹		chuī	v	to end a relationship; (lit.) to blow
27.	噢	噢	ō	interj	oh!
28.	原來	原来	yuánlái	adv/adj	as a matter of fact; original; former [See Grammar 5.]
29.	馬虎	马虎	mǎhu	adj	careless; perfunctory; mediocre
30.	難怪	难怪	nánguài	adv	no wonder
31.	心情		xīnqíng	n	mood
32.	不停		bùtíng	adv	continuously; incessantly
33.	道歉		dào qiàn	vo	to apologize
34.	態度	态度	tàidu	n	attitude
35.	真心		zhēnxīn	n	sincere; wholehearted
36.	句		jù	m	(measure word for sentences)
37.	吵架		chǎo jià	vo	to quarrel
38.	記仇	记仇	jì chóu	vo	to bear a grudge; to harbor resentment
39.	哈		hā	ono	(imitating laughter)
40.	說不定	说不定	shuōbùdìng	adv	perhaps; maybe
41.	分手		fēn shǒu	vo	to break up; to part company
42.	實際上	实际上	shíjìshàng	adv	in fact; in reality; actually

43. 丢三拉四		diū sān là sì		scatterbrained; forgetful [See Grammar 6.]
44. 鑰匙	钥匙	yàoshi	n	key
45. 交朋友		jiāo péngyou	vo	to make friends

### ●北京电视台—6

6:10 奥运故事 365  
 6:25 国际足球杂志 7:00 天天体育  
 8:08 快乐健身—箩筐精彩回放  
 8:38 奥运会项目介绍  
 9:05 足球 100 分  
 10:59 福娃奥运漫游记  
 11:15 国际足球杂志 11:50 体坛资讯  
 12:20 快乐健身—箩筐精彩回放  
 12:50 奥运会项目介绍  
 13:15 奥运故事 365 13:30 奥运时段  
 14:10 中超(北京国安队—河南队)  
 16:00 NBA 精彩回放  
 17:50 快乐健身—箩筐精彩回放  
 18:25 足球世界波 19:00 篮球风云  
 19:35 桌上运动 20:30 各就各位  
 21:25 天天体育  
 22:35 篮球风云 23:05 京彩时刻  
 23:25 环法自行车赛精华  
 00:00 中超(北京国安队—河南队)  
 02:00 天天体育 03:00 足球 100 分

如果你是足球迷，你會看什麼？如果你是籃球迷，你會看什麼？  
 如果你是足球迷，你会看什么？如果你是籃球迷，你会看什么？



## Enlarged Characters

鬧  
鬧警  
別淨  
淨態  
態鑰  
鑰

<b>可樂+小爆米花</b> <b>只要20元</b> 限現金購票 活動日期 12月1日至12月31日止	<b>國家寶藏2</b> 10:00 18:30 10:50 19:20 12:20 20:10 13:10 20:50 13:50 21:40 14:40 22:30 15:30 23:10 16:10 24:00 17:00 01:00 17:50
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<b>國家寶藏2</b> 10:00 10:30 12:40 13:10 15:20 15:50 18:00 18:30 20:40 21:10 23:20 23:50 子夜場 子夜場 2:00 2:20 至尊廳 11:00 11:30 12:00 13:40 14:10 14:40 16:20 16:50 17:20 19:00 19:30 20:00 21:40 22:10 22:40 0:20 0:50 1:20	<b>好消息!</b> 現場購票 凡滿420元 贈中杯 爆米花一份 活動日期 12/6-25日止 好消息! 憑當日票根 停車優惠每小時30元
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這兩家電影院演的電影一樣，電影票都是新台幣210元一張。如果你跟你的朋友兩個人一起去看，你們會選哪一家？為什麼？

这两家电影院演的电影一样，电影票都是新台币210元一张。如果你跟你的朋友两个人一起去看，你们会选哪一家？为什么？

## 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.

<h1>交友徵婚</h1>	<h3>徵婚</h3> <p>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-██████████</p>	<h3>徵婚</h3> <p>包小姐 44歲 容貌嬌美 廣州人 大專學歷 國企工作 覓有愛心善良有經濟基礎 男士共普愛的新曲 011-86-136-██████████</p>	<h3>代女徵婚</h3> <p>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-██████████</p>	<h3>MS婚友會</h3> <p>為單身人士 介紹朋友或婚友 有意英語電Maria 604-██████████ 女會員免費</p>
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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, Niúlán) 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.



## Grammar

### 1. (在)…上

(在)…上 can be combined with an abstract noun to mean “in terms of,” for instance, in terms of character, interest, studies, work, etc.

- ① 在興趣上，麗莎跟天明不太一樣。  
在兴趣上，丽莎跟天明不太一样。  
(In terms of their interests, Lisa and Tianming are not quite the same.)
- ② 小林最近在學習上有很多問題，所以心情不太好。  
小林最近在学习上有很多问题，所以心情不太好。  
(Little Lin has had a lot of problems with his studies lately, so he is not in a good mood.)
- ③ 在性格上，她以前的男朋友比現在的男朋友開朗多了。  
在性格上，她以前的男朋友比现在的男朋友开朗多了。  
(In terms of personality, her ex-boyfriend was much more extroverted than her current boyfriend.)

### 2. V來V去/V来V去

V來V去/V来V去 signifies a repetitive action, e.g., 走來走去/走来走去 (walk back and forth), 飛來飛去/飞来飞去 (fly here and there), 想來想去/想来想去 (think over and over), 說來說去/说来说去 (say again and again), 討論來討論去/讨论来讨论去 (discuss again and again), 研究來研究去/研究来研究去 (consider [research] again and again).

- ① 你別在房間裏走來走去，大家都睡覺了。  
你別在房间里走来走去，大家都睡觉了。  
(Don't pace back and forth in the room. Everybody has gone to bed.)

- ② 這個問題我們討論來討論去，最後還是沒有辦法解決。  
这个问题我们讨论来讨论去，最后还是没有办法解决。  
(We discussed this problem again and again. In the end we still couldn't find a way to solve it.)
- ③ 媽媽叫我學經濟，我想來想去還是選了電腦。  
妈妈叫我学经济，我想来想去还是选了电脑。  
(My mother wanted me to study economics. After thinking it over and over, I decided to study computer [science].)

### 3. Adverbials and 地 (de)

Some adverbials signify the manner of an action. The particle 地 (de) is usually required after these adverbials:

- ① 老教授慢慢地走進了教室。  
老教授慢慢地走进了教室。  
(The old professor slowly walked into the classroom.)
- ② 我用力地把桌子搬起來。  
我用力地把桌子搬起来。  
(I lifted the table with a great deal of effort.)
- ③ 看見了我，妹妹很高興地問：“姐姐，你陪我看碟，好嗎？”  
看见了我，妹妹很高兴地问：“姐姐，你陪我看碟，好吗？”  
(When she saw me, my sister gladly asked, “Older sister, watch the DVD with me, OK?”)



**【舞蹈】**

爱尔兰踢踏舞《大河之舞》访  
华演出

时间:07月24日—27日

场馆:国家大剧院歌剧院

票价:1280(VIP/980/780/  
580/380/180元)

芭蕾舞剧《大红灯笼高高挂》

时间:07月11日—13日

场馆:天桥剧场

票价:500(VIP)/400/  
300/200/100/50元

中央芭蕾舞团《天鹅湖》

时间:07月02日

场馆:人民大会堂

票价:880/580/380/180/  
120/40元

**【舞台剧】**

Disney Live 迪士尼  
舞台剧《三大经典童话》(白雪  
公主、灰姑娘、美女与野兽)

时间:7月15—20日

场馆:北京展览馆剧场

票价:380/280/180/120元

百老汇音乐剧《发胶星梦》

时间:07月25日—30日

场馆:北京展览馆剧场

票价:880/680/480/  
380/280/180元

"相约北京"2008 文化活动—  
意大利卡达克罗体育舞蹈团  
访华演出

时间:07月11—12日

场馆:北大讲堂

票价:280/180/80/50/  
30/20元

This is a schedule of performances at an arts center. Can you find when "Snow White" and "Beauty and the Beast" will be performed?

**4. 的, 得, and 地 Compared**

These three structural particles are pronounced the same, but have different usages.

的 appears after attributives, 得 after verbs/adjectives, and 地 after adverbials. A rule of the thumb is as follows: 的 appears before nouns, 得 after verbs or adjectives, and 地 before verbs.

attributive	+	的	+	noun (phrase)
v/adj	+	得	+	complement
adverbial	+	地	+	verb (phrase)

a. 的 is used after attributives:

① 請幫我買點新鮮的青菜水果。○  
 请帮我买点新鲜的青菜水果。○  
 (Please help me buy some fresh vegetables and fruits.)

② 媽媽給我買的衣服是純棉的。○  
 妈妈给我买的衣服是纯棉的。○  
 (The clothes that my mom bought for me are 100 percent cotton.)

③ 你說的那位教授我不認識。○  
 你说的那位教授我不认识。○  
 (I don't know the professor you are talking about.)

b. 得 is used after verbs and adjectives to link descriptive complements:

④ 教授說我選課選得很好。○  
 教授说我选课选得很好。○  
 (My professor said I chose my classes well.)

⑤ 今天熱得連我都受不了了。○  
 今天热得连我都受不了了。○  
 (It's so hot today that not even I can stand it.)

⑥ 孩子們玩電腦玩得忘了吃飯。○  
 孩子们玩电脑玩得忘了吃饭。○  
 (The children had such a good time playing on the computer that they forgot to eat.)

c. 地 (de) is used to link adverbs with verbs:

⑦ 女兒的病還不好，王太太着急地給醫生打了一個電話。○  
 女儿的病还不好，王太太着急地给医生打了一个电话。○  
 (As her daughter's illness still hadn't gotten better, Mrs. Wang anxiously called the doctor.)



- ⑧ 看完電視，爺爺奶奶慢慢地走上樓去休息。◦  
看完电视，爷爷奶奶慢慢地走上楼去休息。◦  
(After watching TV, Grandma and Grandpa slowly walked upstairs to rest.)

### 5. 原來/原来 as Adverb and Adjective

原來/原来 has two meanings:

a. It is used upon the discovery of new information, implying a sudden realization. When used in this way, 原來/原来 is an adverb.

- ① 我早就聽說有一個新同屋要來，原來就是你呀。◦  
我早就听说有一个新同屋要来，原来就是你呀。◦  
(I heard that a new roommate was coming. So it was you!)
- ② 房間裏熱得很，原來窗戶沒開。◦  
房间里热得很，原来窗户没开。◦  
(The room was really hot. It turned out that the window was not open.)
- ③ 我覺得好像在哪兒見過你，原來你是我的同學的姐姐。◦  
我觉得好像在哪里见过你，原来你是我的同学的姐姐。◦  
(I thought that I had seen you somewhere. [I didn't realize that] you're my classmate's older sister.)

b. It can be used as an adjective before a noun as in ④ and ⑤, or an adverb before a verb as in ⑥, ⑦, and ⑧, meaning “in the past, before a change occurred.” Note that in the adjectival use, 原來/原来 must be followed by 的.

- ④ 你還住在原來的宿舍嗎？  
你还住在原来的宿舍吗？  
(Are you still living in the same dorm where you used to live?)

- ⑤ 這棟樓還是原來的樣子，又小又舊。  
 这栋楼还是原来的样子，又小又旧。  
 (This building is still the same as it used to be—small and old.)
- ⑥ 他原來住在學校的宿舍裏，後來搬到校外去了。  
 他原来住在学校的宿舍里，后来搬到校外去了。  
 (He used to live in a dorm on campus, but later he moved off campus.)
- ⑦ 她原來吃肉，現在吃起素來了。  
 她原来吃肉，现在吃起素来了。  
 (She used to eat meat. Now she's a vegetarian.)
- ⑧ 我的同屋原來不喜歡吃菠菜，後來聽說菠菜對身體健康  
 有好處，就開始吃菠菜了。  
 我的同屋原来不喜欢吃菠菜，后来听说菠菜对身体健康  
 有好处，就开始吃菠菜了。  
 (My roommate didn't used to like spinach. Then he heard that spinach was good for  
 you. After that he started to eat spinach.)

## 6. Set Phrases

There are many set expressions in Chinese. Their form is often fixed and they are not meant to be taken literally. In other words, their overall meaning is not the sum of the individual words. For this reason, it's best to memorize the whole expression. These set expressions are typically composed of four characters, and many of them are idioms, e.g., 一乾二淨/一干二净 or 丟三拉四 from this lesson.

Set phrases function like words, but often in limited grammatical contexts. For instance, 一乾二淨/一干二净 is adjectival, but it's most often used as a complement. For more examples, see C of Words & Phrases. 丟三拉四, which functions like a verb, can be used as a predicate, but it can't have objects or complements. For more examples, see F of the Words & Phrases section.





如果鑰匙丟了，就得找他們幫忙。  
如果钥匙丢了，就得找他们帮忙。

## Words & Phrases

### A. 到底 (what on earth; what in the world; in the end)

The word 到底 is often used in questions to press the other speaker for an answer.

- ① **A:** 你明天去看演唱會嗎?  
你明天去看演唱会吗?  
(Are you going to the concert tomorrow?)
- B:** 我想去，可是…  
(I'd like to go, but...)
- A:** 你到底去不去?  
(Are you going or not?)

- ② 他們倆到底為什麼分手？沒有人知道。○  
 他们俩到底为什么分手？没有人知道。○  
 (What's the real reason those two broke up? No one knows.)
- ③ 畢業以後到底念研究生還是找工作，我還沒考慮好。○  
 毕业以后到底念研究生还是找工作，我还没考虑好。○  
 (Whether I really should go to graduate school or find a job after graduation, I still haven't thought it through.)

Note the embedded question in this example. The word 到底 implies that the speaker has been questioning himself in order to come to a conclusion.

### B. 根本 (at all, simply)

Often used in negative sentences.

- ① 老師今天介紹的語法，我根本不懂。○  
 老师今天介绍的语法，我根本不懂。○  
 (I simply don't get the grammar that the teacher introduced today.)
- ② 他們倆鬧彆扭的事兒我根本没聽說，你別問我。○  
 他们俩闹别扭的事儿我根本没听说，你别问我。○  
 (I've heard nothing at all about their falling out. Don't ask me.)
- ③ 你根本不認識他，怎麼知道他的性格怎麼樣？  
 你根本不认识他，怎么知道他的性格怎么样？  
 (You don't know him at all. How could you know what his personality is like?)

### C. 一乾二淨/一干二净 (completely, thoroughly, spotless)

This idiom is mostly used after 得 as a complement. It means one of two things:

a) completely; thoroughly, "with nothing remaining," which is the meaning used in this lesson and in ① and ② below; or b) very clean, as in ③.



- ① 上個學期學的漢字，他已經忘得一乾二淨了。  
 上个学期学的汉字，他已经忘得一干二净了。  
 (He has forgotten every single character that he learned last semester.)
- ② 他請我們去飯館吃飯，我去晚了一點，到那兒的時候，  
 他們已經把菜吃得一乾二淨了。  
 他请我们去饭馆吃饭，我去晚了一点，到那儿的时候，  
 他们已经把菜吃得一干二净了。  
 (He invited us to dinner. I was a little bit late. When I got there, they had already eaten everything.)
- ③ 他把房間打掃得一乾二淨。  
 他把房间打扫得一干二净。  
 (He made the room spotless.)

#### D. 難怪/难怪 (no wonder)

An interjective adverb often used at the beginning of a sentence.

- ① 難怪他不知道這件事，他根本不看報紙！  
 难怪他不知道这件事，他根本不看报纸！  
 (No wonder he doesn't know this—he doesn't read newspapers at all.)
- ② 難怪他不申請念研究生，我剛知道他已經找到工作了。  
 难怪他不申请念研究生，我刚知道他已经找到工作了。  
 (No wonder he is not applying to graduate school. I just found out that he has already found a job.)
- ③ 難怪這兩天他心情不好，原來他女朋友跟他吹了。  
 难怪这两天他心情不好，原来他女朋友跟他吹了。  
 (No wonder he's been in a bad mood the last couple of days. As it turns out, his girlfriend broke up with him.)

### E. 實際上/实际上 (actually; in fact; in reality)

- ① 很多人以為我同屋比我大，實際上我比她大多了。  
很多人以为我同屋比我大，实际上我比她大多了。  
(A lot of people think my roommate is older than I am. Actually, I'm much older than she is.)
- ② 我一直以為整天跟數字打交道沒什麼意思，實際上挺好玩兒的。  
我一直以为整天跟数字打交道没什么意思，实际上挺好玩儿的。  
(I always had a misconception that it was boring to handle numbers and figures all day long. In fact, it's quite fun.)
- ③ 小王實際上學分已經夠了，但他還想選兩門電腦課，明年春天再畢業。  
小王实际上学分已经够了，但他还想选两门电脑课，明年春天再毕业。  
(Little Wang actually has enough credits already, but he wants to take two more courses in computer science. He will graduate next spring.)

### F. 丢三拉四 (scatterbrained; forgetful)

This means to be so scatterbrained as to leave things behind; to be careless and absentminded. 拉 can also be written as 落/落. See Language Note 2 in Lesson 1.

- ① 我哥哥經常丢三拉四的，我看有一天會把自己丢了。  
我哥哥经常丢三拉四的，我看有一天会把自己丢了。  
(My older brother is such a scatterbrain. I wouldn't be surprised if he forgot who he is one day.)

- ② 你這麼丟三拉四的，難怪你女朋友老生氣。  
 你这么丢三拉四的，难怪你女朋友老生气。  
 (You're so forgetful and absentminded. No wonder your girlfriend is always angry with you.)

**G. 一會兒...，一會兒...，一會兒又.../一会儿...，一会儿...，一会儿又... (one minute..., the next minute...)**

Used in this way, 一會兒...，一會兒...，一會兒又.../一会儿...，一会儿...，一会儿又... suggests two or more alternative actions or states. If it is repeated three times, there needs to be a 又 after the third 一會兒/一会儿. The implication is that someone or something is constantly changing or unpredictable.

- ① 小張覺得他哥哥很麻煩，一會兒叫他洗衣服，一會兒叫他出去買東西，一會兒又叫他做飯，小張根本不能做自己的事。  
 小张觉得他哥哥很麻烦，一会儿叫他洗衣服，一会儿叫他出去买东西，一会儿又叫他做饭，小张根本不能做自己的事。  
 (Little Zhang finds his older brother is a lot of trouble. One minute he's asking him to do laundry, the next he's asking him to go shopping or to cook. Little Zhang can't get any of his own things done at all.)
- ② 你怎麼了？一會兒哭，一會兒笑。  
 你怎么了？一会儿哭，一会儿笑。  
 (What's wrong with you? One minute you're crying, the next you're laughing.)
- ③ 這幾天天氣很奇怪，一會兒很冷，一會兒很熱，不少人都感冒了。  
 这几天天气很奇怪，一会儿很冷，一会儿很热，不少人都感冒了。  
 (The weather has been really strange the last few days. One minute it's very cold, the next it's very hot. Many people have caught cold.)



## Language Practice

### A. Personality Scale

Let's rate the following characters' personalities with 1 representing the least cheerful (一點也不開朗/一点也不开朗) and 5 the most cheerful (非常開朗/非常开朗).

Homer Simpson	1	2	3	4	5
Fred Flintstone	1	2	3	4	5
Ron Weasley	1	2	3	4	5
Hermione Granger	1	2	3	4	5
Batman	1	2	3	4	5
Superman	1	2	3	4	5
You	1	2	3	4	5

Then, based on your ratings, make comparisons among the characters and yourself.

EXAMPLE: Homer Simpson vs. Fred Flintstone

→ Homer 的性格没有 Fred 那麼開朗。 Homer 的性格没有 Fred 那么开朗。  
or

→ Fred 的性格比 Homer 開朗得多。 Fred 的性格比 Homer 开朗得多。

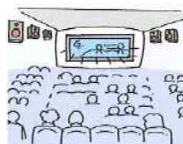
1. Ron Weasley vs. Hermione Granger
2. Batman vs. Superman
3. You vs. Homer Simpson
4. You vs. Ron Weasley
5. You vs. Hermione Granger

Finally, ask your class to vote on who has the most upbeat personality.

\_\_\_\_\_ 性格最開朗。 \_\_\_\_\_ 性格最开朗。

## B. Are They Alike or Not?

With the help of the pictures, discuss with a partner whether the characters share similar interests with each other and with you.



EXAMPLE 1:



→ 在興趣上，張天明跟柯林一樣，都喜歡看球賽。

在兴趣上，张天明跟柯林一样，都喜欢看球赛。

EXAMPLE 2:



→ 在興趣上，柯林跟李哲不一樣，柯林喜歡看球賽，李哲喜歡看電影。

在兴趣上，柯林跟李哲不一样，柯林喜欢看球赛，李哲喜欢看电影。

1.



2.



3.



4.



You

5.



You



### C. Who's a Space Cadet?

With the help of the pictures, identify who forgot what where.

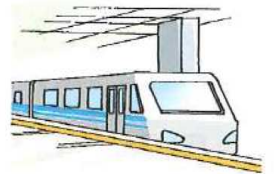
EXAMPLE:



→ 張天明把電腦拉在出租車上了。

张天明把电脑拉在出租车上了。

1.



2.



3.



4.



Among your friends and family members, who is often forgetful and/or absentminded?

EXAMPLE: My mother

→ 我媽媽常常忘這忘那、  
丟三拉四的。要麼/  
一會兒忘了買鹽，要麼/  
一會兒把手機忘在車裏。

我妈妈常常忘这忘那、  
丢三拉四的。要么/  
一会儿忘了买盐，要么/  
一会儿把手机忘在车里。

Friend/Family Member #1:

Friend/Family Member #2:

Friend/Family Member #3:

### D. An EQ Evaluation

Work with a partner and confess to one another what may make you lose your cool and lower your EQ (emotional intelligence quotient).

a. List things that often put you in a lousy mood.

1. 下雨
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Then tell your partner what they are.

EXAMPLE:

→ 下雨會讓我心情不好。

下雨会让我心情不好。

b. List the situations that may make you feel anxious.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Then tell your partner what they are.

…會讓我着急。

…会让我着急。

c. List the situations that may cause you to lose your temper.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Then tell your partner what they are.

…會讓我生氣。

…会让我生气。

### E. What's the Matter?

When you sense there's something different or wrong, you can use 怎麼了/怎么了 to find out what's going on. Use the visuals to practice with a partner.

EXAMPLE:



→ A: 他怎麼了?  
B: 他發燒了。

A: 他怎么了?  
B: 他发烧了。







### F. Make Up Your Mind!

Little Lin is indecisive about everything. The people around him have gotten impatient and would like to get some answers. One of your classmates will be Little Lin. You and the rest of the class will pretend to be Little Lin's friends and family. Take turns with one another and use the cues to make Little Lin decide.

EXAMPLE:    after graduation    find a job    go to graduate school

→ **A:** 小林，你畢業以後做什麼？

**B:** 我還沒決定/不知道。可能找工作，也可能念研究生。

**A:** 你畢業以後到底找工作還是念研究生？

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

**A:** 小林，你毕业以后做什么？

**B:** 我还没决定/不知道。可能找工作，也可能念研究生。

**A:** 你毕业以后到底找工作还是念研究生？

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. tomorrow
2. next semester
3. next year
4. after start dating
5. when shopping

- wear workout pants
- take history
- live on campus
- tell your mother
- care about the quality

- wear jeans
- take philosophy
- live off campus
- not tell your mother
- care about the price

## G. The Ideal Boyfriend/Girlfriend

Here are some qualities that people look for in a prospective partner. Based on your own opinion, rearrange the list in descending order, with the most important quality on the top. Add other qualities if they are not listed here.

性格很開朗

學習很好

吵架不記仇

興趣愛好跟我一樣

文化背景跟我一樣

跟我相處得很好

很在乎我

做事不馬虎

性格很开朗

学习很好

吵架不记仇

兴趣爱好跟我一样

文化背景跟我一样

跟我相处得很好

很在乎我

做事不马虎

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

3: \_\_\_\_\_

4: \_\_\_\_\_

5: \_\_\_\_\_

6: \_\_\_\_\_

7: \_\_\_\_\_

8: \_\_\_\_\_

9: \_\_\_\_\_

10: \_\_\_\_\_

After finishing the list, work with a partner and see if your lists are similar. Then, explain to one another what's important to you when dating. Try to include conjunctions or other devices to build a discourse and present your opinions in a coherent and cohesive manner.

### H. Deal Breaker

Here are some qualities that could lead to relationship trouble:

性格不開朗  
 常常心情不好  
 吵架記仇  
 跟我興趣愛好不同  
 跟我文化背景不同  
 跟我相處得不好  
 根本不在乎我  
 忘這忘那、丟三拉四  
 做事非常馬虎  
 做錯事不道歉

性格不开朗  
 常常心情不好  
 吵架记仇  
 跟我兴趣爱好不同  
 跟我文化背景不同  
 跟我相处得不好  
 根本不在乎我  
 忘这忘那、丢三拉四  
 做事非常马虎  
 做错事不道歉

Which of them would make your relationship with your girlfriend/boyfriend unbearable and make you call it quits?

---

You can then say:

如果我的男朋友/女朋友

---

我會跟他/她分手。

如果我的男朋友/女朋友

---

我会跟他/她分手。

Go around the class and listen to what your classmates have to say. Tally everyone's answers and see what the top deal breaker is for you and your classmates.



## Pinyin Text

Lìshā zhè jǐ tiān hǎoxiàng yǒu shénme<sup>①</sup> xīnshì. Zuótiān Lín Xuěméi wèn le tā hǎo jǐ<sup>②</sup> cì, tā cái shuō tā gēn Zhāng Tiānmíng nǎo bièniu le.

Xuěméi gāng rènshi Lìshā de shíhou, tīng Lìshā shuō, tā hé Zhāng Tiānmíng zài gāozhōng jiù shì tóngxué. Tiānmíng rén hěn hǎo, xìnggé shífēn kāilǎng, xuéxí yě búcuò. Zài xìngqù shang<sup>①</sup> tā gēn Tiānmíng bú tài yíyàng, Tiānmíng shì ge qiú mí, diànshì li yì yǒu qiúsài, tā jiù fēi kàn bù kě, Lìshā shì ge gē mí, yì yǒu yǎnchànghuì jiù qù tīng. Lìshā shuō, tāmen de xìngqù àihào suīrán bù tóng<sup>③</sup>, dànshì yìzhí xiāngchǔ de hěn hǎo.

Lín Xuěméi xiǎng lái xiǎng qù<sup>②</sup>, xiǎng bù chū tāmen zhījiān dàodǐ fāshēng le shénme shìr. Shì yīnwèi wénhuà bèijǐng bù tóng ma? Háishi Tiānmíng yǒu le xīn de nǚpéngyou? Zhènghǎo jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu kòng, Xuěméi jiù qù zhǎo Lìshā.

Xuěméi: Nǐ gēn Tiānmíng zěnmē le?

Lìshā: Āi, bié tí<sup>④</sup> le, tā xīn li gēnběn méiyǒu wǒ.

Xuěméi: Dàodǐ shì zěnmē huí<sup>⑤</sup> shìr?

Lìshā: Liǎng ge xīngqī qián wǒ gēn tā yuē hǎo qù kàn yí ge yǎnchànghuì, méi xiǎng dào tā nà tiān wǎnshang yìzhí wǎn diànnǎo, bǎ yǎnchànghuì de shìr wàng de yì gān èr jìng. Nǐ shuō wǒ néng bù shēng qì ma?

Xuěméi: Bié shēng qì le, Kē Lín yě chángcháng zhèyàng, yí kàn qiúsài jiù shénme shìr dōu wàng le.

Lìshā: Hái yǒu gèng jiào<sup>⑥</sup> rén shēng qì de ne. Shàng ge xīngqīliù wǒ yào tā péi wǒ qù kàn diànyǐng, tā hěn gāoxìng de<sup>③④</sup> dāying le, kěshì bā diǎn de diànyǐng, wǒ děng dào bā diǎn yí kè tā hái méi dào. Dǎ tā shǒujī, cái zhīdao tā pǎo<sup>⑦</sup> dào lìng yì jiā diànyǐngyuàn qù le. Zhè xiē suīrán dōu shì xiǎo shìr, dànshì jiào wǒ fēicháng shēng qì, juéde tā gēnběn bú zàihu wǒ. Zhēn xiǎng gēn tā chuī le.

Xuěméi: Ō, yuánlái<sup>⑧</sup> shì zhèyàng. Āi, zhè ge Tiānmíng, zěnmē zème<sup>⑧</sup> mǎhu! Nánguài nǐ xīnqíng bù hǎo. Hòulái ne?

Lìshā: Hòulái tā jiàn dào wǒ, bùtíng de gěi wǒ dào qiàn, shuō duìbuqǐ, tàidù tèbié hǎo. Zhè ràng wǒ juéde tā duì wǒ hái shì zhēnxīn de.

Xuěméi: Shì a, bié shēng qì le! Mǎhu gēn xīn li méiyǒu nǐ shì liǎng huí shìr. Nǐ tīngshuō guo ma? Zhōngguó yǒu yí jù huà: "Xiǎoliǎngkǒu chǎo jià bú jì

chóu.”<sup>⑨</sup> Hā hā! Rúguǒ yǒu yì tiān bù chǎo le, shuōbùdìng nǐmen jiù zhēn de huì fēn shǒu.

Lìshā: Wǒ kàn nǐ gēn Kē Lín liǎng ge rén tǐng hǎo de, yě bù zěnme chǎo jià.

Xuěméi: Shíjìshàng, Kē Lín gēn Tiānmíng chàbuduō, chángcháng wàng zhè wàng nà<sup>⑩</sup>, diū sān là sì<sup>⑪</sup> de. Tā yíhuìr wàng le wǒ de shēngri, yíhuìr zhǎo bú dào yàoshi, yíhuìr yòu...Yǒude shíhou zhēn ràng rén zháojí.

Lìshā: Shì ma? Yuánlái Kē Lín yě yǒu mǎhu de shíhou. Duì le, nǐ jiāo nánpéngyou de shìr, jiā li zhīdao ma?

Xuěméi: Zhè ge ma...Wǒ hái méi bǎ wǒ gēn Kē Lín de shìr gào su jiā li ne.

## English Text

Something seems to be weighing on Lisa's mind these days. Lin Xuemei asked her about it several times yesterday. Only then did Lisa say that she had had a fight with Zhang Tianming.

When Xuemei first met Lisa, she heard Lisa say that she and Zhang Tianming were classmates in high school. Tianming is a good guy with a very outgoing personality, and he is a good student, too. In terms of interests, she and Tianming are not quite the same. Tianming is a sports fan. Whenever there is a ball game on TV, he has to watch it. Lisa is a fan of pop music. Whenever there is a concert, she will go and listen. Lisa says although they have different interests and hobbies they have always gotten along well.

Lin Xuemei racked her brains, but she still couldn't figure out what had really happened between the two of them. Is it because their cultural backgrounds are different? Or is it because Tianming has a new girlfriend? This evening Lin Xuemei happens to have some free time, so she goes looking for Lisa.

Xuemei: What's with you and Tianming?

Lisa: I don't want to talk about it. I simply don't matter to him.

Xuemei: What's really wrong?

Lisa: Two weeks ago he and I were supposed to go to a concert. Who knew? He spent the night playing on his computer. He completely forgot about the concert. How could I have not gotten upset?

Xuemei: Don't be upset anymore. Ke Lin is often like that, too. Whenever he starts watching a ball game, he forgets about everything else.



- Lisa: There was something even more maddening. Last Saturday I wanted him to go with me to the movies. He happily agreed. The film was at 8:00. I waited till 8:15. He still hadn't arrived. I called his cell phone. Only then did I find out that he had gone to another cinema. These were all small matters, but they made me really upset. I think I really don't matter to him. I wish I could just break up with him.
- Xuemei: Oh, so that's what happened. How could Tianming be such a scatterbrain? No wonder you're not happy. What happened afterwards?
- Lisa: When he saw me later, he kept apologizing to me. He seemed sincerely sorry and made me feel that he genuinely cared about me.
- Xuemei: That's right. Don't be upset any more. Being scatterbrained and not caring about you are two different things. Have you heard that there is a Chinese saying "couples don't hold grudges when they quarrel"? Haha, when you stop fighting, you may well go your separate ways.
- Lisa: You and Ke Lin seem very good together. You don't seem to fight a lot.
- Xuemei: Actually, Ke Lin is not much different from Tianming. He often forgets this or that and always leaves things behind. One minute he forgets my birthday, the next he can't find his keys, or something else... He sometimes really has me worried.
- Lisa: Really? Turns out Ke Lin has his moments of carelessness. Oh yes, does your family know you have a boyfriend?
- Xuemei: No..., I haven't told them yet.



**SELF-ASSESSMENT**

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which areas you may need to practice more.

I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Say if I have an upbeat personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State if I share similar interests with my friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Show my concern, ask if things are OK, and investigate further if necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe a person who is absent-minded	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give a simple description of the traits that I look for in a boyfriend/girlfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tell what makes I anxious or angry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>