

第七課
電腦和
網絡

第七課
电脑和
网络



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

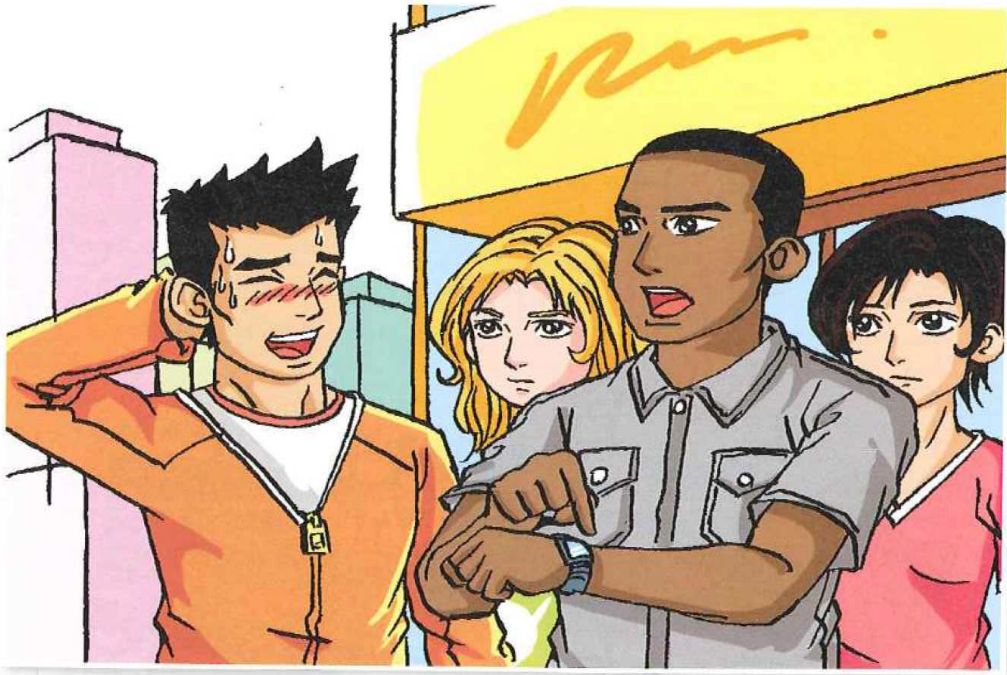
1. Find out if others are angry with you and apologize if so;
2. Reduce potential tension in a conversation by changing the subject;
3. Let people know about the trouble you had to go through because of their thoughtlessness or carelessness;
4. Name your activities on the internet and discuss how you make use of the internet;
5. Discuss the pros and the cons of using the internet.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Do people have easy access to the internet?
- What consumer habits have changed because of the internet?
- What impact has the internet had on society as a whole?



Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

- 1. I cannot function well without my computer.
- 2. I spend a lot of time online every day.

When You Study

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

1. What do the four people plan to do on this day?

 張天明是個電腦迷，他的電腦從早到晚都開著。他在網上看新聞，查資料，玩兒遊戲，有時候還在自己的網站上寫博客。他說他可以沒有報紙，沒有電話，甚至^①沒有汽車，可是一會兒都^①離不開^②電腦。他常常一上網，就

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 一會兒都/一会儿都 is similar to 一點兒都/一点儿都 and 一個都/一个都. They are all used in emphatic negative statements, “not for one moment,” “not in the least,” or “not a single one.”



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

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

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

忘了時間。昨天，麗莎、柯林、雪梅和他約好^③今天一起去唱卡拉OK，時間到了也不見他來，他的手機也沒開，就給他發了一個電子郵件。十分鐘以後^④，才看見天明急急忙忙地跑來。

天明：對不起，對不起，我在網上下載了一個軟件，又查了一點兒東西，結果忘了時間了。

柯林：查什麼？

天明：我要寫一篇文章，查一些資料。

雪梅：查資料？我們教授不讓我們用網上的東西，一定要用正式出版的書或者雜誌。他說網上的垃圾^②太多了。

天明：你的教授太落伍了，網上有很多資料很可靠很有用啊。網絡^③世界又大又方便，你可以叫外賣、購物，你可以租房子、買車…，總之，衣食住行，什麼資料都查得到。

麗莎：對，特別方便。要是想交女朋友，也可以上網找。

天明：哎，麗莎，你還在生我的氣嗎？

麗莎：你說我該^④不該生氣？你每次都遲到，老是害得大家等你。

天明：對不起、對不起，是我不好。下次不敢了。

柯林：天明，你幾乎整天待在屋子^⑤裏玩兒電腦，看起來真是玩兒上癮了。

天明：上癮？沒那麼嚴重吧？現在是網絡時代，當然離不開電腦。

LANGUAGE NOTES

② 垃圾 (lājī) is pronounced lèsè in Taiwan.

③ 網絡/网络 (wǎngluò) is known as 網路 (wǎnglù) in Taiwan.

忘了时间。昨天，丽莎、柯林、雪梅和他约好^③今天一起去唱卡拉OK，时间到了也不见他来，他的手机也没开，就给他发了一个电子邮件。十分钟以后^④，才看见天明急急忙忙地跑来。

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

柯林：查什么？

天明：我要写一篇文章，查一些资料。

雪梅：查资料？我们教授不让我们用网上的东西，一定要用正式出版的书籍或者杂志。他说网上的垃圾^②太多了。

天明：你的教授太落伍了，网上有很多资料很可靠很有用啊。网络^⑤世界又大又方便，你可以叫外卖、购物，你可以租房子、买车…，总之，衣食住行，什么资料都查得到。

丽莎：对，特别方便。要是想交女朋友，也可以上网找。

天明：哎，丽莎，你还在生我的气吗？

丽莎：你说我该^④不该生气？你每次都迟到，老是害得大家等你。

天明：对不起、对不起，是我不好。下次不敢了。

柯林：天明，你几乎整天待在屋子^⑤里玩儿电脑，看起来真是玩儿上瘾了。

天明：上瘾？没那么严重吧？现在是网络时代，当然离不开电脑。

④ 該/该 is short for 應該/应该.

⑤ 屋子 is more colloquial than 房間/房间.

麗莎：我知道電腦和網絡在我們的生活中越來越重要，我也用電腦幫助^⑥我做翻譯練習，也上網比較價格^⑦，可是不像你，常常忘了時間，忘了朋友。

雪梅：天明，聽麗莎說你不喜歡打電話，只喜歡發電郵。

柯林：因為發電郵不花錢又省時間。

天明：沒錯！免費，又快又方便。

雪梅：可是有的時候，發電郵不如打電話感覺好。

柯林：雪梅喜歡“電聊”^⑧。

麗莎：“電聊”？什麼是“電聊”？

柯林：就是打“電”話“聊”天兒。懂了吧？一直聊、不停地聊、從早到晚地聊…



你可以在這個地方做什麼？
你可以在这个地方做什么？

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ⑥ Take care to distinguish among 幫/帮, 幫助/帮助, and 幫忙/帮忙. While they are synonymous with one another, they differ in usage. 幫忙/帮忙 is a VO compound. To help me out or give me a hand is 幫我的忙/帮我的忙. 幫忙/帮忙 cannot take another object: *幫忙我/帮忙我. 幫助/帮助 is a transitive verb, e.g., 幫助他學漢語/帮助他学汉语. The main difference between 幫/帮 and 幫助/帮助 is stylistic. 幫助/帮助 (lit. to aid and assist) is more formal than 幫/帮.

丽莎: 我知道电脑和网络在我们的生活中越来越重要, 我也用电脑帮助^⑥我做翻译练习, 也上网比较价格^⑦, 可是不像你, 常常忘了时间, 忘了朋友。

雪梅: 天明, 听丽莎说你不喜欢打电话, 只喜欢发电邮。

柯林: 因为发电邮不花钱又省时间。

天明: 没错! 免费, 又快又方便。

雪梅: 可是有的时候, 发电邮不如打电话感觉好。

柯林: 雪梅喜欢“电聊”^⑧。

丽莎: “电聊”? 什么是“电聊”?

柯林: 就是打“电”话“聊”天儿。懂了吧? 一直聊、不停地聊、从早到晚地聊…



⑦ 價格/价格 and 價錢/价钱 are similar in meaning. 價錢/价钱 is colloquial. In formal writing, 價格/价格 is used instead.

⑧ 電聊/电聊 (to chat on the phone) is a facetious pun because it sounds the same as 電療/电疗 (diànlíáo, electrotherapy).

雪梅： 怎麼？聽起來好像你不愛跟我聊天兒。

柯林： 不、不、不，我不是那個意思^⑨，我是開玩笑。我當然愛跟你聊天兒。好了，好了，不說這些了，咱們到底去哪家卡拉OK啊？

天明： 我上網查了，東邊兒那家不錯，那兒的歌都是麗莎喜歡的。你們看，我沒忘了朋友吧？

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the things that Tianming can live without.
2. List what Tianming does or may do online.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ⑨ 我不是那個意思/我不是那個意思: "That's not what I mean" or "I don't mean what you think." This is something you say to dispel a misunderstanding.

雪梅: 怎么? 听起来好像你不爱跟我聊天儿。

柯林: 不、不、不, 我不是那个意思⁹, 我是开玩笑。我当然爱跟你聊天儿。好了, 好了, 不说这些了, 咱们到底去哪家卡拉OK啊?

天明: 我上网查了, 东边儿那家不错, 那儿的歌都是丽莎喜欢的。你们看, 我没忘了朋友吧?

3. Describe how Lisa uses the internet.

4. List the reasons that Ke Lin prefers e-mail to phone calls.

5. List the reasons that Xuemei prefers phone calls to e-mail.



VOCABULARY

1.	網絡	网络	wǎngluò	n	network; internet
2.	新聞	新闻	xīnwén	n	news
3.	資料	资料	zīliào	n	material
4.	遊戲	游戏	yóuxì	n	game
5.	網站	网站	wǎngzhàn	n	website
6.	博客		bókè	n	blog
7.	甚至		shènzhì	adv	even [See Grammar 1.]
8.	卡拉OK		kǎlā-OK (ōukēi)	n	karaoke
9.	急忙		jímáng	adv	hastily; in a hurry
10.	下載	下载	xiàzài	v	to download
11.	軟件	软件	ruǎnjiàn	n	software
12.	結果	结果	jiéguǒ	conj/n	as a result; result
13.	正式		zhèngshì	adj	formal
14.	出版		chūbǎn	v	to publish
15.	雜誌	杂志	zázhì	n	magazine
16.	垃圾		lājī	n	garbage; trash
17.	落伍	落伍	luòwǔ	v	to lag behind; to be outdated
18.	可靠		kěkào	adj	dependable
19.	有用		yǒuyòng	adj	useful
20.	外賣	外卖	wàimài	n	takeout
21.	總之	总之	zǒngzhī	conj	in short; in brief



22.	衣食住行		yī shí zhù xíng		food, clothing, shelter and transportation; basic necessities of life
23.	遲到	迟到	chídào	v	to arrive late
24.	老是		lǎoshì	adv	always
25.	害		hài	v	to cause trouble; to do harm to
26.	敢		gǎn	mv	to dare
27.	幾乎	几乎	jīhū	adv	almost
28.	待		dāi	v	to stay
29.	屋子		wūzi	n	room
30.	上癮	上癮	shàng yǐn	vo	to become addicted
31.	嚴重	严重	yánzhòng	adj	serious; grave
32.	時代	时代	shídài	n	era; age
33.	重要		zhòngyào	adj	important
34.	幫助	帮助	bāngzhù	v	to help
35.	翻譯	翻译	fānyì	v/n	to translate; interpreter; translation
36.	價格	价格	jiàgé	n	price
37.	免費	免费	miǎnfèi	v	to be free of charge
38.	感覺	感觉	gǎnjué	n/v	feeling; sense perception; to feel; to perceive
39.	開玩笑	开玩笑	kāi wánxiào	vo	to crack a joke; to joke around



Enlarged Characters

戲	載	雜	遲	癮	嚴	譯
戏	载	杂	迟	瘾	严	译

Culture Highlights

- ① New telecommunication technologies have given rise to many trendy new words. One example is 網聯/网联 (wǎnglián, internet link). If a banquet table is too big for the people sitting around it to clink glasses, the guests can propose to 網聯/网联 and tap their glasses lightly on the Lazy Susan in the middle of the table. One term that is sure to become part of the standard vocabulary is 博客 (bókè), a semi-transliteration of “blog.” In Taiwan, blogs are called 部落格/部落格 (bùluògé), a semi-facetious transliteration of “blog.” 部落/部落 means “tribe.”

Another fad among young internet users is to appropriate and deliberately misuse very obscure characters. An example is 囧 (jiǒng), as in 今天考得很糟糕, 真囧 (I messed up today’s exam. I’m really down.) The appeal of the character is not difficult to see. The combination of 八 on top of 口 seems a graphic depiction of a sad face with downcast eyebrows over the mouth—although the character is actually a variant of 炯 meaning “bright” or “brilliant.” It sounds like 窘 meaning “embarrassing” or “awkward”; hence the usage.

- ② Instant messaging is very popular in China. The dominant software is called QQ; it allows people to chat online in real time. What has turned it into a phenomenal success is the abundance of peripheral products such as QQ games, QQ music, and QQ (virtual) pets. Chinese people tend to prefer to text message rather than email one another.

Grammar

1. Conjunction 甚至

The conjunction 甚至 is used to single out an item for emphasis in order to stress the speaker's point of view:

- ① 弟弟很聰明，才五歲，不但能看英文書，甚至能看中文書。

弟弟很聰明，才五歲，不但能看英文書，甚至能看中文書。

(My younger brother is really bright. He's only five, but he can read English books and even Chinese books.)

["Reading Chinese" shows how smart the speaker's younger brother is.]

- ② 他很會做中國菜，甚至連清蒸魚都會做。

他很會做中國菜，甚至連清蒸魚都會做。

(He's good at cooking Chinese food. He even knows how to cook steamed fish.)

["Making steamed fish" shows that he really knows how to make Chinese food.]

- ③ 他對中國的城市一點都不清楚，甚至連上海都沒聽說過。

他對中國的城市一點都不清楚，甚至連上海都沒聽說過。

(He doesn't know anything about Chinese cities. He hasn't even heard of Shanghai.)

[His ignorance of "Shanghai" shows how little he knows about Chinese cities.]

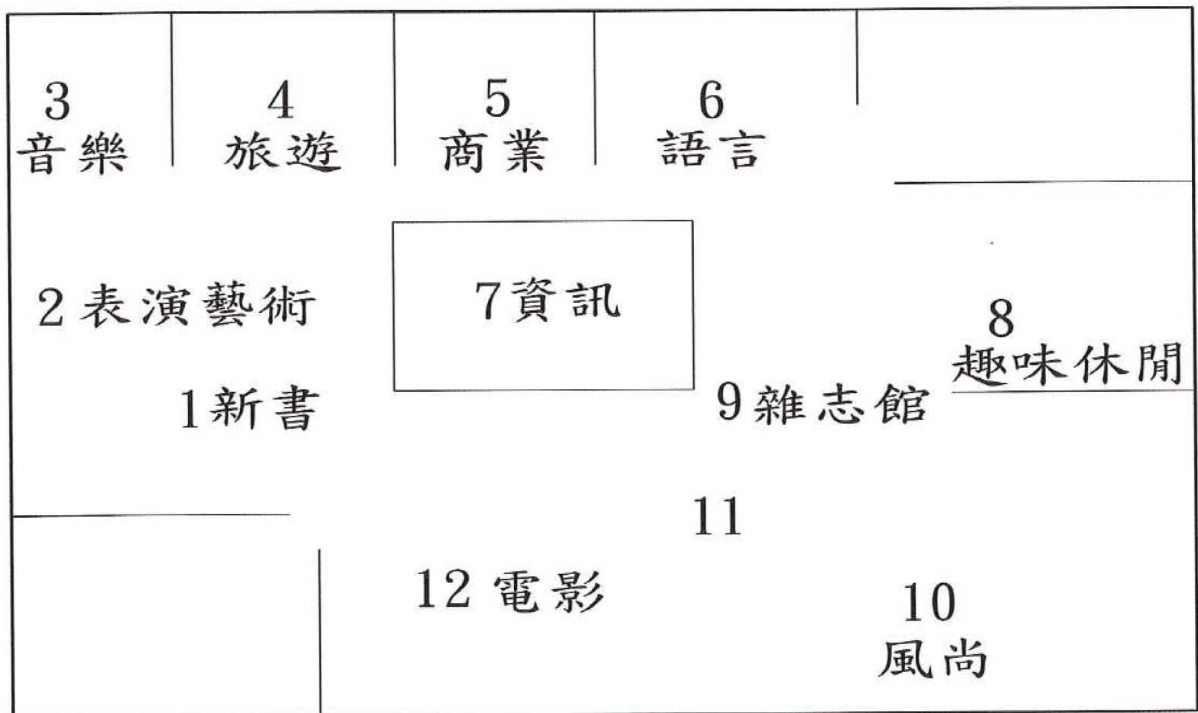
甚至 is often used together with 連/连...都... or 連/连...也... as seen in ② and ③.

2. Potential Complements

There are two kinds of potential complements.

A. verb + 得/不 + resultative complement/directional complement

- ① 我一會兒都離不開電腦。
我一会儿都离不开电脑。
(I can't tear myself away from my computer even for a moment.)
- ② 我的中文水平不高，看不懂中文雜誌。
我的中文水平不高，看不懂中文杂志。
(My Chinese is not good enough for reading Chinese magazines).



This is the floor plan of a bookstore. In which areas can you find new books, magazines, music, etc?

- ③ 房間的門太小，這張床搬不進去。
 房间的门太小，这张床搬不进去。
 (The door of this room is too small to fit the bed through it.)
- ④ 我的公寓很小，住不下兩個人。
 我的公寓很小，住不下两个人。
 (My apartment is too small for two people.)

This kind of potential complement expresses inability to realize a certain result due to subjective conditions, as in ②, “My Chinese is not good enough for reading Chinese magazines,” or external circumstances, as in ④, “My apartment is too small for two people.”

It should be noted that the negative form of potential complements cannot be replaced by 不能. Therefore, the following sentences are all incorrect:

- (2a) *我的中文水平不高，不能看懂中文雜誌。
 *我的中文水平不高，不能看懂中文杂志。
- (3a) *房間的門太小，這張床不能搬進去。
 *房间的门太小，这张床不能搬进去。
- (4a) *我的公寓很小，不能住下兩個人。
 *我的公寓很小，不能住下两个人。

Changing the potential complement to 不能 entails a change in meaning:

- ⑤ 我一會兒都離不開電腦。
 我一会儿都离不开电脑。
 (I can't tear myself away from my computer, not even for a moment.)

The inability has to do with the speaker. Compare:

- (5a) 我一會兒都不能離開電腦，離開了，電腦會出問題。
 我一会儿都不能离开电脑，离开了，电脑会出问题。
 (I can't leave the computer even for a moment. If I do, something will go wrong with the computer.)
 [Because of problems with the computer, I shouldn't be away from it.]

Note that the affirmative form of potential complements, however, can be replaced with “能 + verb + directional complement/resultative complement” as seen in (6a). One can even put 能 in front of the complement as seen in (6b).

- 6 A:** 你聽得懂老師說的話嗎?
 你聽得懂老师说的话吗?
 (Can you understand what the teacher says?)

or

- (6a)** 你能聽懂老師說的話嗎?
 你能听懂老师说的话吗?
- (6b)** 你能聽得懂老師說的話嗎?
 你能聽得懂老师说的话吗?

- B:** 我聽得懂。◦
 我聽得懂。◦
 (Yes, I do.)

When both the affirmative and negative forms of potential complements are used to form a question, one can also use affirmative potential complements to reply; see (6c).

- (6c) A:** 你聽得懂聽不懂老師說的話?
 你聽得懂听不懂老师说的话?
- B:** 我聽得懂。◦
 我聽得懂。◦

In affirmative statements “能 + verb + complement” is much more common than “verb + 得 + complement.” For instance, people say:

- 7** 冬天你能看見很多爸爸媽媽帶著孩子去滑冰。◦
 冬天你能看见很多爸爸妈妈带着孩子去滑冰。◦
 (In winter, you can see many parents taking their children to go ice skating.)

Rather than:

- (7a) 冬天你看得見很多爸爸媽媽帶著孩子去滑冰。
 冬天你看得见很多爸爸妈妈带着孩子去滑冰。

B. verb + 得/不 + 了 (liǎo)

This kind of potential complement indicates whether subjective or objective conditions permit the realization of a certain action. It also often appears in negative form as seen in ① and ②.

- ① 我明天晚上有課，那個演唱會我去不了了。
 我明天晚上有课，那个演唱会我去不了了。
 (I have a class tomorrow evening. I won't be able to go to the concert.)

- ② 那棟樓沒有水電，住不了人。
 那栋楼没有水电，住不了人。
 (That building doesn't have water or electricity. It's uninhabitable.)

This kind of potential complement is interchangeable with “(不)能 + verb.”

- (1a) 我明天晚上有課，那個演唱會我不能去了。
 我明天晚上有课，那个演唱会我不能去了。
 (I have a class tomorrow evening. I won't be able to go to the concert.)

- (2a) 那個樓沒有水電，不能住人。
 那栋楼没有水电，不能住人。
 (That building doesn't have water or electricity. It's not habitable.)

In questions, either the affirmative or the negative form can be used as seen in (3a), (3b), and (3c). However, when using the negative form in a question, as seen in (3b), the person who asks the question already assumes the negative outcome.

- (3a) 那個演唱會你去得了嗎?
 那个演唱会你去得了吗?
 (Can you go to that concert?)

(3b) 那個演唱會你去不了嗎?

那个演唱会你去不了吗?

(You can't go to that concert anymore?)

(3c) 那個演唱會你去得了去不了?

那个演唱会你去得了去不了?

(Can you go to that concert or not?)

3. 好 as a Resultative Complement

好 as a resultative complement indicates bringing an action to completion and being ready for the next action:

① 飯做好了，快來吃吧!

饭做好了，快来吃吧!

(The food is ready. Hurry! Let's eat!)

② 明天的考試，我準備好了，可以睡覺了。

明天的考试，我准备好了，可以睡觉了。

(I am ready for tomorrow's test. I can go to bed [now].)

③ 傢具買好了，明天就會送到新家去了。

家具买好了，明天就会送到新家去了。

(The furniture has been purchased. It'll be delivered to the new house tomorrow.)

④ 你畢業以後是念研究生還是工作，考慮好了嗎?

你毕业以后是念研究生还是工作，考虑好了吗?

(Are you going to graduate school or looking for a job after you graduate? Have you thought it through?)

5 昨天，麗莎、柯林和雪梅和他約好今天一起唱卡拉OK，時間到了也不見他來。

昨天，丽莎、柯林和雪梅和他约好今天一起唱卡拉OK，时间到了也不见他来。

(Yesterday Lisa, Ke Lin, and Xuemei made a date with him to go sing karaoke today, but he didn't show up on time.)

[The fact that they had an agreement made his failure to show up all the more unexpected.]

When 好 is used as a complement, it can also mean “well”:

6 (對客人): 你們在我家要吃好、玩兒好!

(对客人): 你们在我家要吃好、玩儿好!

([To guests]: You must eat well and have a good time in my house!)

7 樓上太吵，我沒睡好。

楼上太吵，我没睡好。

(It was too noisy upstairs. I didn't sleep well.)



可以在這兒一邊吃飯，一邊唱卡拉OK。
可以在这儿一边吃饭，一边唱卡拉OK。

4. Connecting Sentences (II)

In narrative sentences time words can not only express the time of an action but can also serve as linking devices, as in this lesson:

- ① 昨天，麗莎、柯林、雪梅和他約好今天一起去唱卡拉OK，時間到了也不見他來，他的手機也沒開，就給他發了一個電子郵件。十分鐘以後，(他們)才看見天明急急忙忙地跑來。

昨天，丽莎、柯林、雪梅和他约好今天一起去唱卡拉OK，时间到了也不见他来，他的手机也没开，就给他发了一个电子邮件。十分钟以后，(他们)才看见天明急急忙忙地跑来。

(Yesterday Lisa, Ke Lin, Xuemei, and he agreed to sing karaoke today. At the appointed time he didn't show up. His cellphone wasn't turned on, so they sent him an email. Ten minutes later, [they] saw Tianming running towards them.)

Here is another example from Lesson Five:

- ② (張天明)後天要去見指導教授，討論選課的事，他想先找別的同学聊聊。這一天下午，他在籃球場上正好碰見大四的李哲，就一邊和李哲打球，一邊聊了起來。

(张天明)后天要去见指导教授，讨论选课的事，他想先找别的学生聊聊。这一天下午，他在篮球场上正好碰见大四的李哲，就一边和李哲打球，一边聊了起来。

([Zhang Tianming] has to see his advisor the day after tomorrow to discuss his course selections. He wants to talk with his schoolmates [about this]. One afternoon he happens to run into Li Zhe, a senior, on the basketball court, so he starts to play basketball and chat with him.)

In the above two sentences both 十分鐘以後/十分钟以后 and 這一天下午/这一天下午 have a linking function. Without these two time expressions the sentences would not be cohesive. Putting the time expressions after the subjects would make the sentences less cohesive as seen in (1a) and (2a):

(1a) 昨天，麗莎、柯林、雪梅和他約好今天一起去唱卡拉OK，時間到了也不見他來，他的手機也沒開，就給他發了一個電子郵件。他們**十分鐘以後**，才看見天明急急忙忙地跑來。

昨天，丽莎、柯林、雪梅和他约好今天一起去唱卡拉OK，时间到了也不见他来，他的手机也没开，就给他发了一个电子邮件。他们**十分钟以后**，才看见天明急急忙忙地跑来。

(2a) (張天明)後天要去見指導教授，討論選課的事，他想先找別同學聊聊。他**這一天下午**，在籃球場上正好碰見大四的李哲，就一邊和李哲打球，一邊聊了起來。

(张天明)后天要去见指导教授，讨论选课的事，他想先找别的同学聊聊。他**这一天下午**，在篮球场上正好碰见大四的李哲，就一边和李哲打球，一边聊了起来。

Place expressions can also be cohesive devices:

③ 我昨天去購物中心買東西，**在那兒**看見了我好久不見的兩個老同學。

我昨天去购物中心买东西，**在那儿**看见了我好久不见的两个老同学。

(I went to the shopping center yesterday to do some shopping. There I saw two old classmates whom I hadn't seen for a long time.)

④ 開學前我坐飛機來學校，**在飛機上**我看了一個很有意思的電影。

开学前我坐飞机来学校，**在飞机上**我看了一个很有意思的电影。

(Before classes started, I flew to school. On the plane I saw a very interesting film.)

Without the two place expressions, the above two sentences would not be cohesive. Furthermore, to serve as linking devices the expressions must be placed at the beginning of a sentence. Otherwise they wouldn't serve the cohesive purpose, as seen in (3a) and (4a):

- (3a) 我昨天去購物中心買東西。我在那兒看見了我好久不見的兩個老同學。
我昨天去购物中心买东西。我在那儿看见了我好久不见的两个老同学。
- (4a) 開學前我坐飛機來學校。我在飛機上看了一個很有意思的電影。
开学前我坐飞机来学校。我在飞机上看了一个很有意思的电影。

If a noun or pronoun serves such a purpose, it must also be placed at the beginning of a sentence:

- 5 我一叫他，他馬上就來了。
我一叫他，他马上就来了。
(The minute I asked him, he came.)
- 6 他去年去了中國三個月，我今年要去中國半年。
他去年去了中国三个月，我今年要去中国半年。
(He went to China last year for three months. I'm going to China this year for half a year.)

Words & Phrases

A. 從...到.../从...到... (from...to...)

For example: 從早到晚/从早到晚 (from morning till night), 從易到難/从易到难 (from easy to difficult), 從小到大/从小到大 (from childhood to adulthood), 從我家到你家/从我家到你家 (from my house to yours).

- ① 他明年暑假要到中國去實習，所以從早到晚都在學習中文。
他明年暑假要到中国去实习，所以从早到晚都在学习中文。
(He's going to intern in China next summer. That's why he's been studying Chinese from morning till night.)
- ② 學電腦要從易到難，慢慢兒來。
学电脑要从易到难，慢慢儿来。
(When it comes to learning how to use a computer, you have to go from easy to difficult, and take it slowly.)
- ③ 他妹妹從小到大都不喜歡穿牛仔褲。
他妹妹从小到大都不喜欢穿牛仔裤。
(Since she was little, his younger sister has never liked wearing jeans.)
- ④ 從你家到我家很遠，坐地鐵得四十分鐘。
从你家到我家很远，坐地铁得四十分钟。
(The distance from your house to mine is far. It takes forty minutes by subway.)

B. 結果/结果 (as a result)

結果/结果 is a conjunction. Used in the second clause of a compound sentence, 結果/结果 expresses a result of the condition indicated in the first clause:

- ① 上高中的時候，他一天到晚踢球，不學習，結果高中念了五年才畢業。
上高中的时候，他一天到晚踢球，不学习，结果高中念了五年才毕业。
(When he was in high school, he spent all his time playing soccer and didn't study. As a result, it took him five years to graduate from high school.)

- ② 他常常麻煩別人，可是一點也不願意幫助別人，結果一個朋友也沒有。
他常常麻烦别人，可是一点也不愿意帮助别人，结果一个朋友也没有。
(He often asks people for favors, but won't help others at all. As a result, he doesn't have a single friend.)
- ③ 他原來聽力不好，後來每天聽錄音，結果聽力比我們都好。
他原来听力不好，后来每天听录音，结果听力比我们都好。
(Originally, his listening comprehension wasn't very good, so he started listening to audio recordings every day. As a result, his listening comprehension is better than any of ours.)

C. 或者 (or)

或者 is used in non-interrogative sentences:

- ① A: 你平常週末做什麼？
你平常周末做什么？
(What do you usually do on weekends?)
- B: 找朋友聊天兒或者寫博客。
找朋友聊天儿或者写博客。
(Shoot the breeze with my friends or blog.)
- ② 張老師叫你們去一個人，你或者你的同屋都可以。
张老师叫你们去一个人，你或者你的同屋都可以。
(Teacher Zhang asked one of you to go, either you or your roommate.)
- ③ 你或者住學校，或者在校外租房子，都可以。
你或者住学校，或者在校外租房子，都可以。
(You can live on campus or rent housing off campus. Either is fine.)

In questions, use 還是/还是 instead.

- 4 A: 你畢業以後準備念研究生還是找工作?
你毕业以后准备念研究生还是找工作?
(After you graduate, are you going to graduate school or looking for a job?)

B: 我打算工作賺錢。
我打算工作赚钱。
(I plan to work and make some money.)

- 5 你上網還是去商店購物?
你上网还是去商店购物?
(Do you shop online or in stores?)

D. 害(得) (to cause trouble [so that]; to do harm [so that])

This verb means to make someone suffer or adversely affect someone.

- 1 你昨天晚上沒回來，害(得)我等了你一夜。
你昨天晚上没回来，害(得)我等了你一夜。
(You didn't come back last night. You made me wait for you all night.)
- 2 女朋友一個星期沒給他打電話，害(得)他吃不下飯，睡不好覺。
女朋友一个星期没给他打电话，害(得)他吃不下饭，睡不好觉。
(His girlfriend hasn't called him in a week. He hasn't been able to eat or sleep as a result.)
- 3 弟弟把我的手機拿走了，沒告訴我，害(得)我找了半天。
弟弟把我的手机拿走了，没告诉我，害(得)我找了半天。
(My younger brother took my cell phone and didn't tell me. As a result, I looked for it [in vain] for a long time.)

E. 幾乎/几乎 (almost)

幾乎/几乎 is an adverb. It can be interchanged with the adverbial 差不多, but is more formal than 差不多.

- ① 他是個足球迷，幾乎每個週末都去看足球賽。
他是个足球迷，几乎每个周末都去看足球赛。
(He is a soccer fan. Almost every weekend he goes to watch a soccer game.)
- ② 我這個學期很忙，幾乎一個月沒給媽媽發電郵了。
我这个学期很忙，几乎一个月没给妈妈发电邮了。
(I'm very busy this semester. I haven't e-mailed my mom in almost a month.)
- ③ 他玩兒電腦玩兒上癮了，幾乎從早到晚都在網上。
他玩儿电脑玩儿上瘾了，几乎从早到晚都在网上。
(He's addicted to the computer. Every day, he's online practically day and night.)

F. 看起來/看起来 (it seems)

This expression can be used before or after the subject.

- ① 李阿姨這幾天常常哭，看起來心情很不好，她到底怎麼了？
李阿姨这几天常常哭，看起来心情很不好，她到底怎么了？
(Auntie Li has been crying a lot in the last few days. It seems she's in a bad mood. What's going on with her?)
- ② 天氣不太好，很快就會下雨，(咱們)看起來(咱們)不能去公園打球了。
天气不太好，很快就会下雨，(咱们)看起来(咱们)不能去公园打球了。
(The weather isn't very good. It'll rain soon. It doesn't look like we'll be able to play ball in the park anymore.)

- 3 老師：你念課文念得很糟糕，看起來昨天沒有準備。
老师：你念课文念得很糟糕，看起来昨天没有准备。
(Teacher: You didn't read the text aloud very well. It seems like you didn't prepare yesterday.)
- 學生：對不起，老師，我下次一定好好兒準備。
学生：对不起，老师，我下次一定好好儿准备。
(Student: I'm sorry, teacher. I'll definitely be well prepared next time.)

G. 聽起來/听起来 (it sounds)

聽起來/听起来 means "it sounds like." What follows is the speaker's interpretation or conclusion based on what he or she has heard.

- 1 麗莎給天明打電話：天明，你怎麼還不來？音樂會快開始了。
丽莎给天明打电话：天明，你怎么还不来？音乐会快开始了。
(Lisa telephones Tianming: Tianming, how come you're still not here? The concert is about to start.)
- 天明：哎，麗莎，我文章還沒寫完，網上的資料特別多，我還...
天明：哎，丽莎，我文章还没写完，网上的资料特别多，我还...
(Tianming: Gosh, Lisa, I still haven't finished my paper. There is so much information on the internet. I still...)
- 麗莎：聽起來你不想來了？
丽莎：听起来你不想来了？
(Lisa: Sounds like you don't want to come anymore.)
- 天明：...
(Tianming: ...)

麗莎：算了吧！我自己去。

丽莎：算了吧！我自己去。

(Lisa: Forget it. I'll go by myself.)

- ② A: 我找了一個公寓，離學校很近，房間很大，房租也不貴。

我找了一个公寓，离学校很近，房间很大，房租也不贵。

(I found an apartment that is close to campus. The rooms are very big, and the rent is not expensive.)

- B: 聽起來挺不錯的，你就租吧。

听起来挺不错的，你就租吧。

(Sounds great. Why don't you rent it?)

- ③ 今天電視裏有一個賣電腦的廣告，聽起來又便宜又好，我真想訂購一台。

今天电视里有一个卖电脑的广告，听起来又便宜又好，我真想订购一台。

(There was a computer commercial on TV today. It sounded very inexpensive and very good. I really wanted to order one.)

Language Practice

A. What Do You Do Online?

Make a list of that you do online, e.g. blogging, playing games, researching, downloading software, chatting with friends, etc. Order them in the frequency that you do each activity, with #1 as the most frequent. Then, list the things you never do online. Compare your two lists with a partner's lists, and see how similar or different your lists are. Finally, report back to the class on the similarities and/or differences between your lists.

我常常上網/上网...	我不上網/上网...
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____
6. _____	...
7. _____	
...	

(Classmate's name) 跟我一樣，
都常常上網 _____
or

(Classmate's name) 跟我一樣，
都不上網 _____

(Classmate's name) 跟我一樣，
都常常上網 _____

(Classmate's name) 跟我一樣，
都不上網 _____

B. I Can't Live Without...

Ask yourself if there's any gadget, such as a computer, a cell phone, an MP3 player, a video game system, etc., that you cannot live without. Tell the class about your necessary gadgets using appropriate verbs and nouns.

EXAMPLE:



張天明每天都得上網，
他的生活離不開網絡。



张天明每天都得上网，
他的生活离不开网络。

You

我每天都得_____，
我的生活離不開_____。
...

我每天都得_____，
我的生活离不开_____。
...

After listening to everyone's confessions, see if there is a most prized possession shared by a majority of the people in your class: _____.

C. Pros and Cons of the Internet

Tell a partner what positive and/or negative impact the internet has had on your daily life.

Pros

Cons

Poll your classmates and see what good and bad effects the internet has had on their lives; then see if everyone agrees.

D. Do You Have a High EQ?

Work with a partner and see if you can raise your EQ by expressing the following in Chinese:

1. It sounds like you're mad. What's the matter? _____
2. It seems that you're not pleased. What's going on? _____
3. Sorry! I've made you mad. _____
4. I am sorry. Are you angry with me? _____
5. Don't be angry. I was joking. _____
6. I didn't mean it. Please don't be mad at me. _____
7. Don't be mad. I apologize (to you). _____
8. How could I be so careless? I apologize (to you). _____
9. I am so sorry. It's all my fault. _____
10. It's my fault. I will not (dare to) do it again. _____

E. Let's Change the Subject

We've all had moments when we wish we could change the subject quickly or wrap up an awkward conversation. Depending on the situation, some of the most useful lines to use are:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 好了，好了，不說了... | 1. 好了，好了，不說了... |
| 2. 行、行、行，咱們不說這些了... | 2. 行、行、行，咱們不說這些了... |
| 3. 行了，行了，我不跟你吵了... | 3. 行了，行了，我不跟你吵了... |

Work with a partner to compose a conversation with

- a. two people discussing/arguing about a matter for a while and then
- b. with one person changing the subject or wrapping up the conversation using one of the three lines listed above.

Act out the conversation you have composed, and ask your instructor and classmates to judge whether the lines are used appropriately.

F. Time to Vent!

Sometimes we just have to complain about the grief or trouble that we have endured. Here is one way to do it in Chinese. Let's practice with the help of the pictures.

EXAMPLE:



→ 空調開得太冷，害得我感冒了。

空调开得太冷，害得我感冒了。

1.



2.



3.





G. What Happened? Please Tell.

Based on the following sentences, give a narration of what happened to Little Lin yesterday. Don't forget to include who, where, and when. Connect your sentences using time phrases, place expressions and pronouns.

1. 小林昨天早上八點起床。
2. 小林八點半去教室上課。
3. 小林在教室裏看見同學們都在看電影，沒上課，不知道為什麼。
4. 小林過了一會兒，才想起來，老師叫大家今天八點來看電影。
5. 馬上小林給老師道歉說：“對不起，老師，我來晚了。”



1. 小林昨天早上八点起床。
2. 小林八点半去教室上课。
3. 小林在教室里看见同学们都在看电影，没上课，不知道为什么。
4. 小林过了一会儿，才想起来，老师叫大家今天八点来看电影。
5. 马上小林给老师道歉说：“对不起，老师，我来晚了。”



小林昨天早上八點起床，_____去教室上課，_____看見同學們都在看電影，沒上課，不知道為什麼。_____才想起來，老師叫大家今天八點來看電影。_____給老師道歉說：“對不起，老師，我來晚了。”

小林昨天早上八点起床，_____去教室上课，_____看见同学们都在看电影，没上课，不知道为什么。_____才想起来，老师叫大家今天八点来看电影。_____给老师道歉说：“对不起，老师，我来晚了。”

Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng shì ge diànnǎomí, tā de diànnǎo cóng zǎo dào wǎn dōu kāi zhe. Tā zài wǎng shang kàn xīnwén, chá zīliào, wánr yóuxì, yǒu shíhou hái zài zìjǐ de wǎngzhàn shang xiě bókè. Tā shuō tā kěyǐ méiyǒu bàozhǐ, méiyǒu diànhuà, shènzhì^① méiyǒu qìchē, kěshì yíhuìr dōu lí bù kāi^② diànnǎo. Tā chángcháng yí shàng wǎng, jiù wàng le shíjiān. Zuótiān, Lìshā, Kē Lín, Xuěméi hé tā yuē hǎo^③ jīntiān yìqǐ qù chàng kǎlā-ōukēi, shíjiān dào le yě bú jiàn tā lái, tā de shǒujī yě méi kāi, jiù gěi tā fā le yí ge diànzi yóujiàn. Shí fēnzhōng yǐhòu^④, cái kàn jiàn Tiānmíng jí jí máng máng de pǎo lai.

Tiānmíng: Duìbuqǐ, duìbuqǐ, wǒ zài wǎng shang xiàzài le yí ge ruǎnjiàn, yòu chá le yì diǎnr dōngxì, jiéguǒ wàng le shíjiān le.

Kē Lín: Chá shénme?

Tiānmíng: Wǒ yào xiě yì piān wénzhāng, chá yì xiē zīliào.

Xuěméi: Chá zīliào? Wǒmen de jiàoshòu bú ràng wǒmen yòng wǎng shang de dōngxì, yídìng yào yòng zhèngshì chūbǎn de shū huòzhě zázhì. Tā shuō wǎng shang de lǎjī^⑤ tài duō le.

Tiānmíng: Nǐ de jiàoshòu tài luòwǔ le, wǎng shang yǒu hěn duō zīliào hěn kěkào hěn yǒuyòng a. Wǎngluò^⑥ shìjiè yòu dà yòu fāngbiàn, nǐ kěyǐ jiào wàimài, gòuwù, nǐ kěyǐ zū fángzi, mǎi chē ... zǒngzhī, yī shí zhù xíng, shénme zīliào dōu chá de dào.

Lìshā: Duì, tèbié fāngbiàn. Yàoshi xiǎng jiāo nǚpéngyou, yě kěyǐ shàng wǎng zhǎo.

Tiānmíng: Āi, Lìshā, nǐ hái zài shēng wǒ de qì ma?

Lìshā: Nǐ shuō wǒ gāi^⑦ bù gāi shēng qì? Nǐ měi cì dōu chídào, lǎoshì hài de dàjiā dēng nǐ.

Tiānmíng: Duìbuqǐ, duìbuqǐ, shì wǒ bù hǎo. Xià cì bù gǎn le.

Kē Lín: Tiānmíng, nǐ jīhū zhēngtiān dāi zài wūzi^⑧ li wánr diànnǎo, kàn qì lai zhēn shì wánr shàng yǐn le.

Tiānmíng: Shàng yǐn? Méi nàme yánzhòng ba? Xiànzài shì wǎngluò shídài, dāngrán lí bù kāi diànnǎo.

Lìshā: Wǒ zhīdao diànnǎo hé wǎngluò zài wǒmen de shēnghuó zhōng yuè lái yuè zhòngyào, wǒ yě yòng diànnǎo bāngzhù^⑨ wǒ zuò fānyì liànxí, yě shàng wǎng bǐjiào jiàgé^⑩, kěshì bú xiàng nǐ, chángcháng wàng le shíjiān, wàng le péngyou.

- Xuěméi: Tiānmíng, tīng Lìshā shuō nǐ bù xǐhuan dǎ diànhuà, zhǐ xǐhuan fā diànyóu.
 Kē Lín: Yīnwèi fā diànyóu bù huā qián yòu shěng shíjiān.
 Tiānmíng: Méi cuò! Miǎnfèi, yòu kuài yòu fāngbiàn.
 Xuěméi: Kěshì yǒude shíhou, fā diànyóu bùrú dǎ diànhuà gǎnjué hǎo.
 Kē Lín: Xuěméi xǐhuan “diàn liáo.”^⑧
 Lìshā: “Diàn liáo”? Shénme shì “diàn liáo”?
 Kē Lín: Jiù shì dǎ “diàn” huà “liáo” tiānr. Dǒng le ba? Yìzhí liáo, bùtíng de liáo, cóng zǎo dào wǎn de liáo.
 Xuěméi: Zěnmé? Tīng qǐ lai hǎoxiàng nǐ bú ài gēn wǒ liáo tiānr.
 Kē Lín: Bù, bù, bù, wǒ bú shì nà ge yìsì^⑨, wǒ shì kāi wánxiào. Wǒ dāngrán ài gēn nǐ liáo tiānr. Hǎo le, hǎo le, bù shuō zhè xiē le, zánmen dàodǐ qù nǎ jiā kǎlā-ōukēi a?
 Tiānmíng: Wǒ shàng wǎng chá le, dōngbianr nà jiā búcuò, nàr de gē dōu shì Lìshā xǐhuan de. Nǐmen kàn, wǒ méi wàng le péngyou ba?

English Text

Zhang Tianming is a computer fanatic. His computer is on from morning till night. He reads news, does research, and plays games online. Sometimes he writes his blog on his website. He says he can do without newspapers, telephones, and even a car, but he can't leave his computer for a moment. When he goes online, very often he loses track of time. Yesterday Lisa, Xuemei, Ke Lin and he agreed to sing karaoke today, but at the appointed time he didn't show up. His cellphone wasn't turned on, so they sent him an email. Ten minutes later they saw him running towards them.

- Tianming: Sorry, I'm sorry. I downloaded some software, searched for a few things and lost track of time.
 Ke Lin: What were you searching for?
 Tianming: I have to write an article. I needed to look up some information.
 Xuemei: Looking for information? Our professor doesn't allow us to use anything from the internet. We have to use formally published books and journals. He says there is too much junk on the internet.

Tianming: Your professor is too out of touch. Lots of information on the internet is very reliable and useful. The online world is huge and convenient. You can order takeout, shop, you can rent housing, buy a car....Anyway, from clothes to food, from housing to transportation, you can find all kinds of information.

Lisa: That's right, it's really convenient. If you want to find a girlfriend, you can also go online.

Tianming: Lisa, are you still mad at me?

Lisa: You tell me if I should be mad or not. You're late every time. You always keep everyone waiting.

Tianming: I'm sorry. I'm really sorry. It's my fault. There won't be a next time.

Ke Lin: Tianming, you stay all day in your room playing on your computer. Seems you are getting addicted.

Tianming: Addicted? Surely it's not as serious as that? Ours is the internet age. Of course, we can't do without computers.

Lisa: I know that computers and the internet are becoming more and more important in our lives. I also use my computer to do my translation exercises and go online to compare prices, but I'm not like you, always forgetting the time and your friends.

Xuemei: I hear Lisa say that you don't like to make phone calls. You only like to send emails.

Ke Lin: Because email saves money and time.

Tianming: That's right. It's free, quick and convenient.

Xuemei: But sometimes emails don't feel as good as phone calls.

Ke Lin: Xuemei likes "tele-chatting."

Lisa: "Tele-chatting"? What's "tele-chatting"?

Ke Lin: Chatting on the phone. Got it? Chatting continuously, chatting non-stop, from morning till night...

Xuemei: What? Sounds like you don't like chatting with me.

Ke Lin: No, no, no. That's not what I meant. I was joking. Of course, I love chatting with you. OK, that's enough. No more talk of that. Where are we going to sing karaoke?

Tianming: I looked online. There's a place on the east side that's quite good. They have all the songs that Lisa likes. You see, I didn't forget my friends.

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
Apologize if I find out I have caused others distress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change the subject during a conversation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complain about the trouble that others have caused	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about my online activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discuss the positive and/or negative impact of the internet on my life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>