金老师：同学们好。这学期的中国古代文学课由我来上。

今天我们先简单了解一下中国的历史，复习上学期学的几篇古文。好，现在我们开始上课。

（下课后）

琳达：王明，你觉不觉得很难？我的HSK只有4级。金老师讲的有些内容我听不懂。

王明：我觉得还可以啊。你
不会是想退课吧？
bù huì shì xiǎng tuì kè ba

琳达：对，我是有这个想法。
lín dá dui wǒ shì yǒu zhè gè xiǎng fǎ

王明：你平时学习很努力，
wáng míng nǐ píng shí xué xí hěn nǔ lì

应该没问题。如果你不懂的
yīng gāi méi wèn tí rú guǒ nǐ bù dǒng de

话，我可以帮你啊。
huà wǒ kě yǐ bāng nǐ a

琳达：王明，你可不可以帮我
lín dá wáng míng nǐ kě bù kě yǐ bāng

我问问小松。她是金老师的
wǒ wèn wèn xiǎo sōng tā shì jīn lǎo shī de

助教，我希望她能给我辅导
zhù jiào wǒ xǐ wàng tā néng gěi wǒ fǔ dǎo

辅导。
fǔ dǎo

（金老师办公室）
jīn lǎo shī bàn gōng shì

约翰：请问小松平子在吗？
yuē hàn qǐng wèn xiǎo sōng píng zi zài ma

小松平子：您好。请问您是？
xìǎo sōng píng zi nín hǎo qǐng wèn nín shì
约翰：我叫约翰，是李美美的朋友。这个学期我想在这儿旁听汉语课。美美说我可以找你。

小松平子：哦，美美跟我说过。我是这里的助教。如果你想在这里听课，首先要通过HSK 3级考试。一共八十道题，答对六十题就能及格了。

约翰：啊...那我还得复习和考试。
金老师：同学们①好。这学期的中国古代文学课由②我来上。今天我们先简单了解一下中国的历史，复习上学期学的几篇古文③。好，现在我们开始上课。

……

（下课后）
琳达：王明，你觉得不觉得④很难？我的HSK只有4级。金老师讲的有些内容我听不懂。
王明：我觉得还可以啊。你不会是想退课吧？
琳达：对⑤，我是有这个想法。
王明：你平时学习很努力，应该没问题。如果你不懂的话，我可以帮你啊。
琳达：王明，你可不可以帮我问问小松。她是金老师的助教，我希望她能给我辅导辅导。
（金老师办公室）
约翰：请问小松平子在吗？
小松平子：您好。请问您是？
约翰：我叫约翰，是李美美的朋友。这个学期我想在这里旁听汉语课。美美说我可以找你。
小松平子：哦，美美跟我说过。我是这里的助教。如果你想在这里听课，首先要通过HSK3级考试。一共八十道题，答对六十题就能及格了。
约翰：啊……那我还得⑥复习和考试。

Professor Jin: Hello class, I will be your teacher for this term's Ancient Chinese Literature. Today, I'll first give you a brief introduction to China's history, and then let's review the ancient proses you have learned last semester. Ok, now let's start.

…

(After class)
Linda: Wang Ming, don't you think the class is difficult? I just passed level 4 in HSK, some parts of the class are beyond me.
Wang Ming: I think I am doing OK. Aren't you thinking about dropping it?
Linda: Yes, I am considering that.
Wang Ming: You always work hard, so I think you can handle it. If you have any questions, I could help you.
Linda: Wang Ming, could you help me to ask Xiao Song? She is Professor Jin's assistant. I hope she can help me on that.
(At Professor Jin's Office)
John: Excuse me, is Xiaosongpingzi here?
Xiao Song: Nice to meet you, and you are?
John: I am John, a friend of Li Meimei. I want to audit the Chinese class for this semester, and Meimei said you are the one I could talk to.
Xiao Song: Oh, Meimei talked about you before. I am the assistant teacher. If you want to audit, you have to pass Level 3 in HSK. There are 80 questions; you can make it by giving 60 correct answers.
John: Ah... Then I have to review and take the exam.

*HSK: HSK is a standardized international Chinese language proficiency test for non-native Chinese speakers for the purposes of academic pursuit, daily and working environment Chinese application. The written test is comprised of six levels from HSK-Level 1 to HSK-Level 6.
LANGUAGE NOTES

① 们 mén 同学 means “student, classmate” while 们 is plural marker for pronouns and a few animate nouns. In China, 同学们好 is often used when the teachers start a class.

② 由(yóu)+Sb.+来(lái)+do sth. This structure means “do something by somebody”, while 由 is a preposition meaning “by”.

③ 几篇古文 jǐ piān gǔ wén 篇is the measure word for “articles” and 几 means “several, a few, some”. 几篇古文 means “some articles written in ancient Chinese”.

④ 觉不觉得 jué bù jué de 觉得 can be translated as “to think”, the same as 想, but 觉得 contains the meaning of “to feel”, “to have the opinion” or “to give a comment”. 觉不觉得 is the abbreviated form of 觉得不觉得, which is an affirmative +negative (A-not-A) question.

⑤ 对 duì To answer the rhetorical question, the Chinese way is different from English. In English, we answer the rhetorical question based on the fact, while in Chinese the answer should be based on the question itself. Here, 对 means “yes”, which actually means “I am considering dropping the class”. Another example, 你不想睡觉吧? 对, 我不想睡觉。Don’t you want to sleep? No, I do not want to sleep.

⑥ 得 děi the modal verb 得 means “need to” or “must”. And the negative form of 得 is 不用(bú yòng), or 不必(bú bì). For example, “you need to work.” = 你得工作(nǐ děi gōng zuò). “You do not need to work.” = 你不工作(nǐ bú yòng gōng zuò).
Vocabulary

同学 tóng xué – classmate
们 mén plural – marker for pronouns and a few animate nouns
学期 xué qī – semester
由 yóu – by
上（课）shàng (kè) – to take/teach (classes)
简单 jiǎn dān – simple, briefly
了解 liǎo jiē – to understand, to know about
历史 lì shǐ – history
复习 fù xí – to review
篇 piān – measure word for articles
古文 gǔ wén – articles written in ancient Chinese
开始 kāi shǐ – to start, to begin
觉得 jué de – to feel
级 jí – level, grade
讲 jiǎng – to talk
内容 nèi róng – content

听（不）懂 tīng (bù) dǒng – (not) understand
还可以 hái kě yǐ – just so so, not bad
想法 xiǎng fǎ – thought
努力 nǔ lì – hard (adv.), make effort
问题 wèn tí – problem
希望 xī wàng – to hope
辅导 fǔ dǎo – to tutor
这里 zhè lǐ – here
旁听 páng tīng – to audit
首先 shǒu xiān – firstly, at first
道 dào – measure word for questions
题 tí – question
考试 kǎo shì – examination
及格 jí gé – to pass
答对 dá duì – to have correct answer

Key sentences

同学们好。
tóng xué men hǎo
Hello, classmates.

这学期的中国古代文学课由
zhè xué qī de zhōng guó gǔ dài wén xué kè yóu
I will be your teacher for Ancient Chinese Literature this semester.
今天我们先简单了解一下中国的历史，

Today we will have a brief introduction for China history first.

现在我们开始上课。

Now, we will start class.

下课后

After class.

你觉得很难？

Don't you think the class is very difficult?

我的HSK只有4级。

My HSK level is only 4. (I just passed level 4 in HSK.)

金老师讲的有些内容我听不懂。

I don't understand some of content that teacher Jin taught.

我觉得还可以啊。

I think I am doing ok.

你不会是想退课吧?

Aren't you thinking about dropping the course?

我是有这个想法。

I am considering this idea.

你平时学习很努力。

You always work hard.
应该没问题。
yīng gāi méi wèn tí
It should be no problem.

如果你不懂的话，
rú guǒ nǐ bù dǒng de huà
If you have any questions. (If you don’t understand)

我可以帮你啊。
wǒ kě yǐ bāng nǐ a
I can help you.

你可不可以帮我问问小松。
nǐ kě bù kě yǐ bāng wǒ wèn wèn xiǎo sōng
Can you help me to ask XiaoSong?

她是金老师的助教，
tā shì jīn lǎo shī de zhù jiào
She is teacher Jin’s assistant.

我希望她能给我辅导辅导。
wǒ xī wàng tā néng gěi wǒ fǔ dǎo fǔ dǎo
I hope she can give me tutoring.

请问小松平子在吗？
qǐng wèn xiǎo sōng píng zì zài ma
Excuse me (may I ask) is XiaoSong in?

您好。 请问您是？
nín hǎo qǐng wèn nín shì
Hello,(polite way) Are you...

我叫约翰，
wǒ jiào yuē hàn
I am John.

是李美美的朋友。
shì lǐ měi měi de péng yǒu
I am Li Mei Mei’s friend.
这个学期我想在这里旁听汉语课。
zhè gè xué qī wǒ xiǎng zài zhè lǐ páng tīng hàn yǔ kè
I want to audit Chinese class for this semester.

美美说我可以找你。
měi měi shuō wǒ kě yǐ zhǎo nǐ
Mei Mei said that you are the one I could talk to.

美美跟我说过。
měi měi gēn wǒ shuō guò
Mei Mei has mentioned about you before.

我是这里的助教。
wǒ shì zhè lǐ de zhù jiào
I am the assistant teacher here.

如果你想在这里听课，
rú guǒ nǐ xiǎng zài zhè lǐ tīng kè
If you want to audit the course.

首先要通过HSK 3级考试。
shǒu xiān yào tōng guò jí kǎo shì
You must pass level 3 in HSK first.

一共八十道题，
yī gòng bā shí dào tí
There are 80 questions in total.

答对六十题就能及格了。
dá duì liù shí tí jiù néng jí gé le
You can pass by giving 60 correct answers for the questions.

那我还得复习和考试。
nà wǒ huán dé fù xí hé kǎo shì
Then I must review and take the exam.
Lesson 32 你的专业是什么？

琳达：小松，谢谢你给我辅导。你的中文学得真好。

小松平子：不用谢。琳达，你的专业是什么？你以前学过古代文学吗？

琳达：没学过。我的专业是语言学和比较文学，但是我辅修中文。

小松平子：哦，我也辅修中文。我的专业是视觉艺术。

琳达：怪不得你那么喜欢绘画。
小松平子：琳达，这是要在你的班里旁听的约翰。他也来自美国。

琳达：约翰，你好。你也是中文系的学生吗？

约翰：不，我的哥哥在中国工作。我在美国大学里的专业是经济。可是我很喜欢中文。我希望能研究生的时候读旅游管理专业。

琳达：旅游管理？我也很喜欢旅游。在这个寒假，我刚和朋友去过香港。我很喜欢
琳达：小松，谢谢你给我辅导。你的中文学得①真好。
小松平子：不用谢。琳达，你的专业是什么？你以前学过古代文学吗？
琳达：没学过。我的专业是语言学和比较文学。但是我辅修中文。
小松平子：哦，我也辅修中文。我的专业是视觉艺术。
琳达：怪不得②你那么喜欢绘画。
小松平子：琳达，这是要③在你的班里旁听的约翰。他也来自美国。
琳达：约翰，你好。你也是中文系的学生吗？
约翰：不，我的哥哥在中国工作。我在美国大学里的专业是经济。可是我很喜欢中文。我希望能在研究生的时候读旅游管理专业。
琳达：旅游管理？我也很喜欢旅游。在这个寒假，我刚和朋友去过香港。我很喜欢那里的街道和小吃。
小松平子：……琳达，你这个寒假也在香港吗？……
琳达：是啊，我是和王明一起去的。他真的是个④很好的旅伴。

Linda: Xiaosong, thanks for tutoring me Chinese. Your Chinese is really good.
Xiaosongpingzi: My pleasure. Linda, what is your major? Have you ever learned ancient Chinese literature?
Linda: No, I didn’t. My major is linguistics and comparative literature, but I minored in Chinese. Xiaosongpingzi: Oh, I minored in Chinese, too. And my major is Visual Arts. Linda: No wonder you like drawing that much.
Xiaosongpingzi: Linda, this is John who wants to audit in your class. He’s also from the United States. Linda: John, nice to meet you. Are you also majoring in Chinese?
John: No, my brother works in China. I majored in Economics in college in America. But I like Chinese a lot. I wish to take tourism management as my major in graduate school.
Linda: Tourism management? I like traveling, too. During this winter break, I went to Hong Kong with one of my friends. And I like the streets and snacks there a lot.
Xiaosongpingzi: .....Linda, did you said that you also stayed in HK during this winter break?
Linda: That’s right. I traveled with Wang Ming. He is really a good traveling companion.

LANGUAGE NOTES

①得 de The structure “v. +得 + adj./adv.” is a common structure used in Chinese. The adjective/adverb after 得 is to describe the subject or the verb in the sentence. Here, 学得真好 means “learned so well”.
②怪不得 guài bù dé 怪不得 means “no wonder”.
③要 yào One of the meanings of 要 is “to desire to do something”. Both modal verbs 想 (xiǎng) and 要 can express a desire or an intention, but 要 carries a stronger tone.
④个 gè 个 is the measure word for “people”. 一个人 means “a person”. 是个 is the oral form of 是一个, thus the complete sentence here should be 他真的是一个很好的旅伴。
**Vocabulary**

辅导 fǔ dǎo – to tutor  
中文 zhōng wén – Chinese language  
专业 zhuān yè – major  
以前 yǐ qián – previously  
语言学 yǔ yán xué linguistics  
比较 bǐ jiào – to compare,  
文学 wén xué – literature  
辅修 fǔ xiū – minor  
视觉 shì jué – vision, visual  
艺术 yì shù – arts  
怪不得 guài bù dé – no wonder  
绘画 huì huà – drawing, painting  
班 bān – class  
来自 lái zì – from

系 xì – department  
经济 jīng jì – economics  
研究生 yán jiū shēng – graduate student  
读 dú – to read  
旅游 lǚ yóu – to travel  
管理 guǎn lǐ – to manage,  
刚 gāng – just now  
街道 jiē dào – street, road  
小吃 xiǎo chī – snack  
旅伴 lǚ bàn – travelling companion

**Key sentences**

谢谢 你 给 我 辅导。
xiè xiè nǐ gěi wǒ fǔ dǎo  
Thank you for tutoring me.

你的 中文 学 得 真 好。
nǐ de zhōng wén xué dé zhēn hǎo  
Your Chinese is really good.

不用 谢。
bù yòng xiè  
My pleasure. (No need at all.)

你的 专业 是 什么？
nǐ de zhuān yè shì shén me  
What is your major?

没 学 过。
méi xué guò  
I have never learned.
我的专业是语言学和比较文学，
wǒ de zhuān yè shì yǔ yán xué hé bǐ jiào wén xué
My major is linguistics and comparative literature.

但是我辅修中文。
dàn shì wǒ fǔ xiū zhōng wén
But I minor in Chinese.

我的专业是视觉艺术。
wǒ de zhuān yè shì shì shǐ jué yì shù
My major is Visual Art.

怪不得你那么喜欢绘画。
guài bù dé nǐ nà me xǐ huān huì huà
No wonder you like drawing so much.

他也来自美国。
tā yě lái zì měi guó
He also came from America.

你也是中文系的学生吗？
nǐ yě shì zhōng wén xì de xué shēng ma
Are you also majoring in Chinese?

我的哥哥在中国工作。
wǒ dí gē gē zài zhōng guó gōng zuò
My older brother works in China.

我在美国大学里的专业是经济。
wǒ zài měi guó dá xué lǐ de zhuān yè shì jīng jì
I majored in Economics in college in America.

可是我很喜欢中文。
kě shì wǒ hěn xǐ huān zhōng wén
But I like Chinese very much.

我希望能在研究生的时候读
wǒ xī wàng néng zài yán jiǔ shēng de shí hòu dú
I wish to take tourism management as my major in graduate school.
我也很喜欢旅游。
wǒ yě hěn xǐ huān lǚ yóu
I also like to travel very much.

在这个寒假，
zài zhè gè hán jiǎ
During this winter,

我刚和朋友去过香港。
wǒ gāng hé péng yǒu qù guò xiāng gǎng
I just went to Hong Kong with one of my friends.

我很喜欢那里的街道和小吃。
wǒ hěn xǐ huān nà lǐ de jiē dào hé xiǎo chī
I like the streets and snacks there a lot.

你这个寒假也在香港吗？
nǐ zhè gè hán jiǎ yě zài xiāng gǎng ma
Did you also stay in Hong Kong this winter?

我是和王明一起去的。
wǒ shì hé wáng míng yī qǐ qù de
I traveled with Wang Peng together.

他真的是个很好的旅伴。
tā zhēn de shì gè hěn hǎo de lǚ bàn
He is really a good traveling companion.

Culture Reflection for Class and Major

Please write a reflection (120-150 words) after researching Google and watching any video you can find on **Touring a Chinese College Campus**. An example of a suitable video is also located in the sidebar. You will need to type your reflection in word processing document and save the file on your hard drive or a disk. Please state the URL for your video on the reflection. Then, submit your assignment. **https://youtu.be/YJc2Mx-mcUY**