

第二课 女人能顶半边天

Let's warm-up with a review exercise!



Match the words in characters with Pinyin and English:

汉字	拼音	英文	哪儿学过
传统			二年级
律师			二年级
观念			二年级
马上			二年级
社会			二年级
完全			二年级
改变			二年级
愿意			二年级
不幸			第一课
却			第一课
流行			第一课
加入			第一课
所谓			第一课
似乎			第一课
农村			第一课
享受			第一课

拼音

1. chuántǒng	2. gǎibiàn	3. guānniàn	4. liúxíng
5. lǚshī	6. mǎshàng	7. nóngcūn	8. què
9. shèhuì	10. sìhū	11. suǒwèi	12. wánquán
13. xiǎngshòu	14. búxìng	15. yuànyì	16. jiārù

英文

a. lawyer	b. to be willing to	c. farming village	d. but, yet
e. society	f. as if	g. so-called	h. completely
i. to enjoy	j. to join	k. immediately	l. unfortunate
m. traditional	n. to change	o. concept	p. fashionable

听力&口语



听录音回答问题

对话一

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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生词：色情，行业，陪，性感，讲究

复习：陌生，赚钱，农村，开口，沉默，交流，(愿意，城市，竟然)

对话二

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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生词：独生子女，政策，控制，增长，比例

复习：(渐渐，政府，社会，传统，观念，改变，严格，人口)

对话三

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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生词：女强人，娶，嫁，反对，堕胎，怀孕

性别，重男轻女，平等，世纪，接受，伤脑筋

复习：赚钱，(律师，照顾，马上，千万，孙子，能干)

根据对话一回答问题：

1. “色情行业”是什么？在你看来，为什么城市里这个问题比较大呢？
2. 你觉得干色情小姐的一定都长得很好看吗？除了长得好看不好看以外，什么样的色情小姐更受欢迎？

根据对话二回答问题：

1. 中国的人口问题为什么没有印度(Yindù)的严重呢？2035年以后，这个情况有可能改变吗？
2. 在中国，男人找女朋友容易还是女人找男朋友容易？为什么？
3. 中国人口还有哪些问题？中国政府为此做了什么？

根据对话三回答问题：

1. “嫁”和“娶”有什么不一样？对话里，儿子结婚的时候，老太太高兴吗？为什么？
2. 对话中的老太太现在为什么事伤脑筋？她的儿子和儿子的太太为什么要这样做？



口语用法

1. **哎呀!** 连色情行业你都没听说过?
 (“哎呀” can be translated as “oh” or “oh my dear.” It is a Chinese interjection used to show surprise. Sometimes the surprise is followed by worries or frustration).

哎呀! 我教给他的是个错的用法!
 (Oh no!(I just realized that) I gave him a wrong instruction).

哎呀, 好大的雨啊!
 Wow! What a downpour!

哎呀, 你怎么还不睡觉呀!
 Dear me, how can you stay up till this late!

2. 这些女人为什么喜欢往色情行业里跳, 在别的行业里找个工作**不行吗?** (“不行吗” can be tagged to the end of a statement or a suggestion to form a rhetorical question. This sentence can be translated as “why don’t they find another kind of job?”)

不派他参加外交访问**不行吗?**
 Do we have to send him on the diplomatic visit?

我喜欢帮职业篮球联盟工作, **不行吗?**
 I like working for the National Basketball Association. Is there something wrong with that?

3. **你说,** 在餐厅里做服务员的, 一个月才能赚多少钱啊? (When we use “你说” in front of a question, we may have an answer already and need the listener to support our opinion, or we may feel that it is important to hear the answer from the listener. The sample sentence is the former case, the speaker doesn’t think waiting tables in the restaurant can make good money, and he wants the listener to support his opinion).

他只有母亲这一个亲人, 现在她去世了, **你说,** 他能不怀念他的母亲吗?
 His mom was the only person he had in the family, and now she passed away.
 You tell me, how can he not cherish the memory of his mother?

他总给自己买衣服, 从来不管他的太太, **你说,** 他这个人自私不自私?
 He always buys himself clothes and never cares about his wife. You tell me, is he selfish or not?

你说, 你爱不爱我?
 Tell me, do you love me?

你说, 你昨天晚上和谁出去了?
 Tell me, with whom did you go out last night?

4. **话是没错**，但你给我再多钱，我也不愿意陪陌生男人跳舞，喝酒，睡觉。
 (“话是没错” is used to continue a conversation by showing acknowledgement of a previous statement before bringing out a different point of view. It is usually followed by “但是，不过，可是....”. It can be translated as “You are right, however...”).

A: 雷锋是个那么无私的人，他值得我们永远尊敬。

B: **话是没错**，但我不想成为雷锋，我想当个实际一点的人。

A: Lei Feng is such a selfless person. He is worthy of everlasting respect.

B: You're right. However, I don't want to become Lei Feng. I want to be a practical person.

5. **好在**我是美国人，**要不然**我爸爸妈妈就只有我哥哥，没有我了。
 (“好在..., 要不然...” means “fortunately/luckily..., otherwise...”. “好在” and “要不然” may be used either together or separately).

好在我的孩子不那么顽皮，**要不然**我的麻烦就更多了。

Luckily my kids aren't that mischievous; otherwise, I would have a lot more trouble.

他昨天出车祸了，**好在**人没事。

He had a car accident yesterday. Fortunately he is alright.

你能来帮我太好了，**要不然**我今天一定做不完。

It is great that you can come to help. Otherwise, I definitely wouldn't be able to finish it today.

6., **更别说**我妹妹了。
 (“更别说” means “not even to mention.” It is used to explain one's point by giving a further comparison).

A: 你还年轻，应该再要一个孩子。

B: 一个孩子已经够我忙了，**更别说**两个了。

A: You are still young. You should consider having one more child.

B: One child already makes me busy enough, not to mention two.

你再给我三天我也看不完这本书，**更别说**今天了。

Even if you give me three more days I won't be able to finish this book, let alone to finish it today.

7. 中国政府**也是没办法**，你知道，中国的人口太多了。 (“没办法” means “to have no choice” or “there is nothing I can do about it.” “也” or “也是” here eases the tension of an accusation or confrontation).

我知道我派你去访问那个农村你不高兴，可**我也没办法**呀。

I know that you are unhappy about me sending you to visit that village, but you know that I have no choice.

8. 这样下去，中国的男女比例问题会越来越严重。

(“这样下去” can be used as a cohesive device meaning “to continue like that...” or “to go on like that.” Sometimes you can use a verb in front of “下去,” meaning “if the action continues like that.”

姐姐：那孩子又踢你了吗？

弟弟：嗯。

姐姐：这样下去怎么行呢？你得跟老师说啊！

Elder sister: Did the kid kick you again?

Younger brother: Yes.

Elder sister: We can't let things stay like that. You have to tell the teacher.

(In the car) 你不要再喝了，这样喝下去，一定会出车祸的。

Stop drinking. If you keep drinking like that, we will definitely get into an accident.

9. 看来印度也得学中国，开始独生子女政策喽。

(“喽” here is a modal particle used at the end of a sentence to indicate that one is expecting a confirmation of his conclusion or suggestion from the listener. It is pronounced as “lo,” like the sound combination of “了” and “喔” [“喔” pronounced as “aw” in “saw”]).

他给你打了三次电话你都不接，看来你是不打算接他的电话喽！

He called you three times and you didn't answer. It seems that you aren't going to answer his call.

A: 那我下礼拜就离开喽！

B: 好吧！

A: Well then, I'll leave next week.

B: Alright.

A: 那你是不同意嫁给我喽！

B: 我没说我不愿意。

A: So, you are not willing to marry me, are you?

B: I didn't say I am not.

10. A: 老王，听说你们家儿子娶了个律师做太太，每个月赚的钱比你儿子多多了吧？

B: 钱赚得多有什么用？

(“有什么用”, is a type of rhetorical question meaning “what is the use of it?” You can also say “...有什么好,” meaning “what is good about it?” Finally, you could also use “有什么好+ verb + de.”)

A: 你应该把钱存起来。

B: 把钱存起来有什么好？我就要赚一块花一块。

A: You should save your money.

B: What good is saving money? I just want to spend every dollar I make.

第二课 女人能顶半边天

A: 我想和你商量(shāngliang)一下这个问题。

B: 有什么好商量的? 你不是已经决定了吗?。

A: Let's discuss this matter.

B: There is nothing to discuss. Didn't you already make a decision?

11. 老李, 娶太太千万不能娶女强人。

(“千万”is often used in an imperative sentence in conjunction with “要”, “得”, or “别”. The word “可” is often used before “千万” to emphasize sincerity or negation).

明天的讨论会你千万要来!

Be sure to come for tomorrow's discussion.

他在开玩笑, 你可千万别生气!

He was joking. Do not get angry, please.

(If not in an imperative sentence, “千万” is used to indicate the speaker's earnest desire or wish about something).

我希望这个周末千万别下雨, 要不然我们就不能出去玩了。

I so wish it wouldn't rain this weekend; otherwise, we can't go out for fun.

我得走了, 今天千万不能再迟到了。

I have to go now. I really can't be late again today.

12. 这么说来, 他们堕胎不是因为想要男孩?

(“这么说来” is used as a cohesive device. It can be translated as “according to what you said...” or “so, in that case,...”. What is stated after “这么说来” is a conclusion or estimation based on the information given earlier in the discourse).

这么说来, 小李不是一个好丈夫。

In that case, Xiao Li wouldn't qualify as a good husband.

小李: 中美乒乓球队的互相访问打开了两国之间的对话。

小张: 这么说来, 运动员对外交来说也很重要喽!

Xiao Li: The Chinese and American Ping-Pong teams' mutual visit started the dialogue between the two countries.

Xiao Zhang: So, I guess I would say athletes are also important to diplomacy.

13. 那怎么行? 为了工作就不要孩子, 这样的观念怎么能让人接受。

(“那怎么行” means “that is unacceptable” or “that is not ok”. It is a strong negative response).

A: 妈妈, 晚上我跟朋友一起看电视篮球赛。我十二点回来, 你们别等我吃晚饭了。

B: 那怎么行, 你必须10点以前回来。

A: Mom, this evening I will watch basketball games on TV at my friends' house. I will be back at 12:00am so you needn't wait for me for dinner.
B: You can't do that. You must be back by 10:00pm.

14. **我看**, 你得跟你儿子他们好好说说。
(“我看” is a colloquial expression meaning “I think”. It brings up one's opinion, estimation, or suggestion. When you use “我看” you are a little surer than “我想”).

我看, 他不像是个顽皮的孩子。
I don't think he is a mischievous child.

这个老头的生活没那么贫穷, **我看**, 我们还是别把钱捐给他了
I don't think this old man's life is that poor. We had better not donate the money to him.



口语练习: 请用听力对话中所学的生词和口语用法讨论下边的问题:

哎呀! / ...不行吗? / 你说, .../ 话是没错, .../ ..., 更别说...
好在..., 要不然.../ ...也是没办法/这样下去, .../ ...喽
有什么 XX? / 千万/ 这么说来, .../ 那怎么行? /我看, ...

1. A-你觉得城市里不应该有色情行业 B-你认为城市里有色情行业没什么不好?
2. A-你同意中国政府的人口政策 B-你反对中国政府的人口政策
3. A-你要让妈妈知道娶个女强人的好处。B-你是 A 的母亲, 不希望他娶女强人。



第一部分

在十九世纪，当西方妇女开始组织活动，争取政治权利的时候，中国妇女还缠着小脚，不幸地忍受着各种各样的传统束缚。在那个时代，有钱人娶两三个太太是常见的事；而且，女人一旦嫁到男人家，就被视为男人家的财产。先生打太太不算犯罪，但太太如果对先生或先生的父母不够客气，却会受到处罚。

二十一世纪的今天，讨论到男女平等，中国女人的社会地位一点也不比西方女人差。说起来，这都得感谢共产党。早在毛泽东时代，中国就流行着“女人能顶半边天”的说法。共产党讲究平等，反对旧社会的各项压迫，地主对农民的压迫得打破，男人对女人的压迫当然也得打破。在共产党的鼓励下，中国女人和男人一样，接受教育，加入生产活动。她们不再是男人的财产。

改革开放以后，所谓的“女强人”在中国更是处处可见。根据《中华女性网》二零零三年所提供的一项统计：中国的高级政府官员以及私营企业里的高级主管或专业人员(如会计师，律师)，有百分之四十九点三是女性。



生词用法

1	顶	頂	dǐng	to stand up to; to carry on the head; measure word for hat	妇女能顶半边天。/这个工作很重，我怕他顶不住。/他头上顶了一个球。/一顶帽子(màozi)
2	世纪	世紀	shìjì	century	二十一世纪/两个世纪/经过了两个世纪/上个世纪/下个世纪
3	妇女	婦女	fùnǚ	women	妇女地位/妇女代表
4	组织	組織	zǔzhī	to organize; organization	组织讨论会/组织一个妇女活动/妇女组织/学生组织/党组织
5	争取	爭取	zhēngqǔ	to fight for; to strive for	争取权利/争取平等的条件/争取机会
6	权利	權利	quánlì	right (n.); interest	受教育的权利/女人的权利/你没有权利这样做。

7	缠	纏	chán	to tangle; to twine; to bind	这几根绳子(shéngzi-string, cord)缠在一块儿了。/这孩子真顽皮,把绳子缠在他头上。/缠小脚的女人。
8	忍受	忍受	rěnrshòu	to endure; to suffer; to bear	忍受压力/忍受不好的条件/忍受不了/忍受不住
9	束缚	束縛	shùfù	to fetter; to constrain; bondage; rigid control	爸妈束缚不了她。/他被传统观念束缚了。/传统的束缚/家庭的束缚
10	时代	時代	shídài	times; era; age	新时代/毛泽东时代/青年时代/文化大革命时代/时代广场(guǎngchǎng)/时代杂志(zázhì)
11	娶	娶	qǔ	to marry a woman; to take to wife	娶了三个太太。/把她娶回家/娶她当太太
	一旦	一旦	yídan	once; in case; now that	见语法
12	嫁	嫁	jià	(said of a woman) to marry; to marry off	她想嫁一个有钱人。/她嫁不出去。/他把女儿嫁给了一个律师。
	视为	視為	shìwéi	把/被...视为 (see grammar section)	见语法
13	财产	財產	cáichǎn	property; assets	个人财产/公司的财产/他有很多财产。
14	犯罪	犯罪	fànzui	to commit a crime	犯了很重的罪。/打人是犯罪的事。
15	处罚	處罰	chǔfá	to punish; to penalize; punishment	处罚这个孩子。/这孩子被老师处罚。/这孩子受到了老师的处罚。/爸妈罚他三天不能看电视。
16	平等	平等	píngděng	equal; equality	男女平等/平等的机会/平等的关系/平等的地位/孩子和父母之间是平等的。
17	地位	地位	dìwèi	status; position (in a society, a family, an organization, etc.)	经济地位/家庭地位/他在公司的地位很高,但在家里没什么地位。
18	感谢	感謝	gǎnxiè	to thank; to acknowledge; thanks (n.)	感谢王小名给我们大家带来这么好听的歌! /非常感谢你的帮助。/我对他有说不出的感谢。/我对他非常感谢。
	共产党	共產黨	Gòngchǎn dǎng	the Communist Party	他是一名共产党员。
	毛泽东	毛澤東	Máo Zédōng	Mao Zedong	

第二课 女人能顶半边天

19	讲究	講究	jiǎngjiu	to be particular about; to pay great attention to	他不讲究吃穿。/学习要讲究方法。/吃东西要讲究卫生。见语法
20	反对	反對	fǎnduì	to oppose; to be against; to object to	他反对女儿嫁给那个农村人。/我不反对你的计划。
21	压迫	壓迫	yāpò	to oppress; to repress; oppression	压迫贫穷的人/压迫别的国家/反对别人的压迫/对妇女的压迫
22	地主	地主	dìzhǔ	landlord; landowner	
23	农民	農民	nóngmín	farmer; peasant	
24	打破	打破	dǎpò	to break; to smash	把一个杯子打破了/打破沉默/打破传统
25	鼓励	鼓勵	gǔli	to encourage; encouragement	热情的鼓励/鼓励孩子开口说话/感谢你的鼓励/在老师的鼓励下, ...
26	接受	接受	jiēshòu	to accept; to take	接受一个礼物(lǐwù)/接受教育/他的看法没有被接受
27	教育	教育	jiàoyù	to educate; education	教育孩子/教育犯罪的人/大学教育/给孩子提供最好的教育。
28	生产	生產	shēngchǎn	to produce; to manufacture; production	生产食品/加速生产/这东西是日本生产的。
29	女强人	女強人	nǚ qiángrén	able woman	她是一个女强人, 是三个公司的经理。
30	处处	處處	chùchù	everywhere; in all respects	现在处处都能找到中国饭馆。/他处处严格要求自己。
31	根据	根據	gēnjù	according to; bases; on the basis of	根据他的说法, .../你得有根据才能这么说。
32	中华	中華	zhōnghuá	China; the Chinese nation	
33	女性	女性	nǚxìng	the female sex	
34	网	網	wǎng	net; internet	鱼网/英特网/网球/他每天上网六个多小时。/他喜欢在网上买东西。
35	提供	提供	tígōng	to provide; to supply; to offer	提供帮助/提供机会/提供好的学习条件/学校给我们提供留学机会。
36	统计	統計	tǒngjì	to count up; statistics; census	一项统计 / 统计人口/ 根据统计, ...。/你统计一下, 有几个人去, 几个人不去。
37	官员	官員	guānyuán	official (n.)	政府官员/外交官员—diplomatic official
	以及	以及	yǐjí	as well as; along with; and	见语法

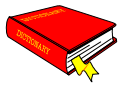
38	私营	私營	sīyíng	privately-operated	私营公司/私营商店/私营企业/私立学校(private school)
39	企业	企業	qǐyè	enterprise; corporation	私营企业/国营企业/一家企业
40	主管	主管	zhǔguǎn	to be in charge of; the person in charge	他主管这个工作。/谁是你公司的 主管?
41	专业人员 專業人員		zhuānyè rényuán	professionals	他是一位电脑专业人员。
	如	如	rú	as; as if; such as	如你说的/如父亲一样 (见语法)
42	会计师	會計師	kuàijìshī	senior accountant; chartered accountant	



第二部分

表面上看，目前中国的女性地位似乎不比男性差，然而，仔细想一想，五千多年来“重男轻女”的传统观念在短短的五六十年来真的完全改变了吗？

为了控制人口增长，中国政府实行独生子女政策。由于一家只能有一个孩子，不少妇女怀孕后急于知道孩子的性别，如果怀了女孩，马上就堕胎。中国的男女比例曾经达到一百一十五比一百。这个问题，在农村比在城市严重得多。但在城市里，更让人伤脑筋的是女人往色情行业里跳的问题。改革开放以前哪有什么色情行业？但开放以后，“男人一有钱就变坏，女人一变坏就有钱”。高级领导、高级主管身边开始出现所谓的“小秘”。谈公事，谈生意，也总少不了性感的女人陪着喝酒、唱歌。还有一些女人，为了物质享受，竟然愿意做富商的“二奶”、“情人”。女人是不是真的顶了半边天？看来还很难说。



生词用法

	表面	表面	biǎomiàn	surface (see grammar for “表面上”)	见语法
43	目前	目前	mùqián	at present; at the moment	美国目前的经济情况/她目前还没有男朋友。/目前,她还没有男朋友。
	然而	然而	rán'ér	however	见语法
44	仔细	仔細	zǐxì	careful; attentive; closely; carefully	仔细听/仔细看/仔细找/仔细想一想/他是一个很仔细的人。
45	重男轻女 重男輕女		zhòngnán qīngnǚ	to value the male child only; to prefer sons to daughters	重男轻女的想法/他的父母重男轻女。
46	内	內	nèi	within; inside	国内/房子内/三天内/在一年内
47	控制	控制	kòngzhì	to control; to dominate; control (n.)	控制别人/受别人的控制/忍受政府的控制
48	增长	增長	zēngzhǎng	to increase; to grow; growth	增长知识/增长了很多/加速增长/人口的增长
49	实行	實行	shíxíng	to carry out; to implement	实行新政策/实行教育改革
50	独生子女 獨生子女		dúshēng zǐnǚ	the only child	独生子女政策/他是独生子。
51	政策	政策	zhèngcè	policy	改革政策/人口政策/教育政策/环境政策
	由于	由於	yóuyú	due to; because of; in that	由于老师的鼓励,他进步很快。/由于下雨,他不能出去玩。(见语法)
52	怀孕	懷孕	huáiyùn	to be or to become pregnant	她怀孕五个月了。/她怀了一个女孩子。/她想怀孕,怀不上。
53	急于	急於	jíyú	to be impatient to; to be eager to	急于回去/急于知道
54	性别	性別	xìngbié	gender (性 = sex)	男性/女性
	竟然	竟然	jìngrán	unexpectedly; to one's surprise	见口语用法
55	堕胎	墮胎	duòtāi	to have an abortion; abortion	她怀孕以后决定堕胎。/她堕了三次胎。/她把孩子堕了。
56	比例	比例	bǐlì	proportion; ratio	男女比例/富人和穷人的比例/很高的比例/比例很低
57	曾经	曾經	céngjīng	ever; once; formerly	他曾经说过要帮我忙。/我曾经去过英国。/我不曾说过这样的话。/我不曾去过日本。

58	达到	達到	dádào	to achieve; to reach (a number, a goal, or a standard)	达到某个年龄(niánlíng)/达到父母的要求/达到高级水平/达到标准(biāozhǔn)/达到目的(mùdì)/ 中国人口达到十三亿了。
59	严重	嚴重	yánzhòng	critical; serious (said of problems or illnesses)	严重的问题/ 他病得很严重。
60	伤脑筋	傷腦筋	shāng nǎojīn	to cause sb. a headache; knotty; bothersome	这件事很让人伤脑筋。/这是件伤脑筋的事。/ 她为孩子上大学伤脑筋。/别伤脑筋了，到时候总有办法。
61	色情	色情	sèqíng	erotic; eroticism	色情小姐/色情行业/色情书/色情电影
62	行业	行業	hángyè	industry; profession; vocation	各行各业/色情行业/教育行业/服务行业
63	领导	領導	lǐngdǎo	to lead; leader	领导别的人/热情的领导/公司领导/学校领导/国家领导
64	出现	出現	chūxiàn	to appear; to arise; to emerge	出现问题/ 等了他一个小时，他才出现。
65	小秘	小秘	xiǎomì	“ little secretary;” i.e. a secretary who also acts as a mistress (秘书 = secretary)	这个主管有一个小秘。
66	公事	公事	gōngshì	business errand; official business	他周末也得谈公事。/ 你要把公事私事分开，在公司的时候别做私事。
67	性感	性感	xìnggǎn	sexy	他很性感。/性感的女孩子
68	陪	陪	péi	to accompany; to keep sb. company	陪病人/陪女朋友买东西/ 你陪我一块儿去看电影吧！/三陪小姐
69	物质	物質	wùzhì	material; substance	物质生活和精神生活/物质追求
70	愿意	願意	yuànyì	to be willing to	他愿意帮忙。/ 他不愿意陪我。
71	富商	富商	fùshāng	富裕(fùyù = rich)的商人; rich businessman	他是香港富商。 / 富商就是富裕的商人。 /改革开放以后出现了很多富裕的商人。
72	二奶	二奶	èrnǎi	concubine; mistress	他有一个二奶。/她那么年轻漂亮，怎么愿意做一个二奶？
73	情人	情人	qíng rén	lover; sweetheart	



句型和语法

- 一旦(“一旦” can be used in front of or after the subject to form a hypothetical sentence. It signifies that once the condition of the first clause is fulfilled, the event of the second clause is expected to follow. “就” is often used in the second clause in this pattern).

我一旦有了钱，一定给那些孤儿们捐一点。
If I have money someday, I will definitely donate some to orphans.

一旦我存够了钱，我就要买一辆宝马车。
Once I save enough money, I'll buy a BMW.

妇女们一旦争取到权利，就不可能再忍受传统的束缚。
Once women strive for and achieve power, they will no longer be able to endure the restraints of traditional beliefs.

你上了法学院(fǎxuéyuàn)以后，生活会有什么不一样吗？
=>

- B 被 (A) 看成 XX/被当成/被视为 (with “被” this is a passive pattern that means that the subject B is seen as XX by A. See also L1 把...当成/看成).

她嫁过去以后，就被视为先生家的财产了。
Ever since she married into the man's family, she has been seen as her husband's property.

地主们被共产党看成压迫农民的坏蛋(huàidàn)。
Landlords were seen by the Communists as scoundrels who put pressure on farmers.

她只是一个普通(pǔtōng)的妇女，但大家把她当成一个女强人。
也就是说=>

- 说起来(“说起来” can be used at the beginning of a sentence or as a conjunction in between two sentences. It means “speaking of...” or “speaking of that.” See also L1 说起...)

说起来，会计师的工作不比律师的工作轻松。
Speaking of the work load of a CPA, it is not really lighter than the work of a lawyer.

过去，中国农民常受到地主的压迫，说起来，这种情况各国的历史上都出现过。
Speaking of the oppression of peasants by the landlords, such situations appear in the history of every country.

女人开始受教育，开始加入生产活动，**说起来**，这都得感谢共产党。
Women started to receive education and to participate in manufacturing.
Speaking of that, all of it is thanks to the Communist Party.

他们家还有严重的重男轻女观念。这一点有点让人伤脑筋。
(Please re-write this sentence by using 说起来)=)

- 在XX的____(之)下 (This pattern is used in front of a sentence phrase. Only a disyllabic nominalized verb may go in the blank. It means “under the _____ of XX”).

在政府的**控制**下，人口的增长慢了下来。
Under the government’s control, population growth slowed down.

在人民的**争取**下，私营企业受到的束缚越来越少。
Under the pressure of popular objection, private enterprises now face fewer and fewer restrictions.

因为老师的**鼓励**，他的中文越学越好。
也就是说=)

- **更** (“更” can be used in front of verb phrases. “更” in the second clause shows that, in comparison to the first clause, the second clause is even more extreme and therefore requires no additional explanation).

找不到工作我帮不了你，交不到女朋友你**更**别来找我。
I can’t help you find a job, and you certainly shouldn’t expect me to help you find a girlfriend.

中国女人的地位本来就不差，改革开放后，女强人**更**是处处可见。
Originally, the status of Chinese women was not bad. After the Reform and Opening, successful women are even more prevalent.

我没给你打电话，**更**没去宿舍找你。
I didn’t call you, and I certainly would never look for you in your dormitory.

- **S 所+Verb+的+Noun** (Use of “所” in this pattern is originally from classic Chinese, but it is commonly used in modern written Chinese. It can be translated as a relative pronoun such as “what,” “which,” or “that”).

专业人员**所**告诉你的话，你都记住了吗？
Do you remember what the professionals told you?

不幸地，堕胎是他们最后**所**作的选择。
Unfortunately, an abortion was the last thing that they would have chosen.

你父亲干过哪几种行业？=)

- 以及 (“以及” is also a expression from classic Chinese that is more often used in written Chinese. It connects noun phrases and is used before the last of the items to be connected).

请你们把书，笔，以及其他要用的东西带好。
Please bring books, pens, and other things that you need.

我曾经去过北京，上海，以及西安几个城市。
I have been to cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Xi'an.

你在中学的时候，最喜欢的课有哪些？
=>

- 如 (“如” is an expression from classic Chinese that means “to be like” or “such as.” In spoken language “像” is more appropriate).

就如她所说的，姚明，麦可乔丹等球员，都成了大家眼中的英雄。
Just as she said, basketball players such as Yao Ming and Michael Jordan all became heroes in everybody's eyes.

专业人员如律师，会计师等，有百分之四十六是女性。
Forty-six percent of professionals such as lawyers and CPAs are female.

那些人可以算是历史上的伟人呢？
=>

- ___分之___ (originally, “分” meant “to divide” . “三分之二” means two parts of a thing divided into three parts, such as the fraction “2/3” .Notice that when we say a percentage, we don't say “一百分之 xx” . Instead, we say “百分之 xx”).

这个国家有百分之五的人口不认识字。
Only five percent of the population of this country is illiterate.

我赚的钱只有我妹妹赚的钱的四分之一。
The money I make is only one fourth of the money my sister makes.

你们学校的男女比例是多少？
=>

- 表面上..., (实际上)... (“表面上” literally means “on the surface” and indicates that something only appears to be true. It is usually used at the beginning of the first clause. “实际上,” “其实,” “但是,” or “然而” usually follows in the second clause and indicates the reality that contrasts with the appearance).

表面上，他是一个爱家的男人，实际上，他在公司里有个小秘。
He seems to be a family man on the surface; however, he is actually having an affair with a secretary in the company (literal translation: “he has a secretary lover”).

表面上，他没有受到政府的处罚，但实际上，他算是犯了罪。
Since he didn't receive any legal punishment, it appears that he is innocent; in actuality, what he has done can be considered criminal.

这位老师看起来真年轻，他只有二十多岁吧！
=>

- **然而 (“然而” is a conjunction more often used in written Chinese that means “however”. We don't have to repeat the subject again in the clause after “然而.”)**

他做的算是高级官员的工作，然而，赚的钱却没有路上卖冰水的多。
His job can be considered that of a high-ranking officer. However, he doesn't make as much money as those ice-drink vendors on the street.

独生子女政策控制了人口的成长，然而，也带来了不少社会问题。
The one-child policy controlled population growth. However, it also brought a lot of social problems.

美国真的已经是一个男女平等的社会了吗？
=>

- **Reduplication of a single-syllable adjective (When a reduplicated single-syllable adjective is used with “的” as a modifier, it has a stronger descriptive power and shows a personal [and usually positive] feeling; when a reduplicated form is used as a complement, it gives the adjective greater strength and vividness).**

那女孩有一双大眼睛。(That girl has a pair of big eyes).
那女孩有一双大大的眼睛。(That girl has a pair of lovely big eyes).

你看那些黄黄的花儿，多漂亮！
Look at those lovely yellow flowers. How beautiful they are.

短短的几十年内，情况就改变了。
In as short as a few decades, the situation has changed.

你最好走得远远的，再也不要回来。
You had better go as far as you can and never come back.

他的屁股(pigu)被妈妈打得红红的。
His bottom turns so red after being beaten by his mother.

- 为了..., / ..., 是为了... (“为了” means “for the purpose of” . It needs to be used in the first clause. However, you can use “是为了” in the second clause. This shifts the focus of the sentence from the things someone does to the purpose of the actions).

为了在这工作方面更专业，他下了班还去上课，学更新的东西。
In order to become more professional at work, he takes classes after work and learns new things.

我们急于知道孩子的性别，是为了方便准备孩子出生后要用的东西。
The reason we are eager to know the sex of the child is so that we can conveniently prepare the things the child will need.

你为什么选择这所大学呢？
=>

- 由于 (“由于” is more often seen in written Chinese and means “due to” or “owing to”. It can be used in the first part of a sentence to introduce a cause. When used in the second clause, it needs to follow “是” . When we use the pattern “...是由于...” the focus of the information is the cause, while in the pattern “由于..., ...” the focus is more on the result).

由于父亲的反对，他不准备到中国去访问了。
Due to the objection of his father, he won't be visiting China any more.

中美两国的关系越来越好是由于实行了新的外交政策。
The improvement of the Sino-American relationship is due to the practice of new diplomatic policies.

为什么有那么多的女性愿意(yuànyì)往色情行业里跳呢？ =>



课堂活动

(一) 用课文里学到的生词和句型回答问题:

- ✚ 十九世纪的中国女人和现在的中国女人有什么不同?
- ✚ “嫁”和“娶”有什么不一样?
- ✚ “女人能顶半边天”是什么意思?
- ✚ 为什么课文里说,中国的女人得感谢共产党?
- ✚ 所谓的“女强人”是什么?
- ✚ “重男轻女”是什么意思,这样的观念在中国已经改变了吗?
- ✚ 中国政府的独生子女政策带来什么好处,坏处?
- ✚ 为什么中国流行着“男人一有钱就变坏,女人一变坏就有钱”的说法?

(二) 从不同的角度(jiǎodù)来讨论:

- ✚ 城市里该不该有色情行业呢?
 - 毛泽东
 - 女强人
 - 从农村来的漂亮性感女人
 - 高级男性主管
 - 传统中国妇女
- ✚ 中国实行独生子女政策是件好事吗?
 - 中国政府
 - 关心人权的美国人
 - 医生
 - 年轻学生
 - 农民

(三) 你的看法

- ✚ 你觉得所谓男女平等应该是什么?你认为这个社会做到了男女平等吗,为什么?
- ✚ 如果你是男性,你会希望你的太太是个女强人吗?为什么?
如果你是女性,你希望当个女强人吗?为什么?
- ✚ 如果可以选择,你希望当男人还是女人?为什么?



练习题

一. 词汇练习: (选择最合适的词完成句子或段落)

(一) (娶 嫁 缠 陪 顶)

1. 你愿意___给我吗? 结婚以后我一定让你过富裕的生活。
2. ___个女强人有什么不好? 你想___还没人___给你呢!
3. 奶奶, 我不要你___我去买东西, 走的太多, 你那___过的小脚会受不了的。
4. 你怎么把女儿___给一个农民? 我以后要把我女儿___给一个高官或者大企业主管。
5. 你看, 那小狗把球___在头上玩呢!

(二) (根据 以及 由于 急于 曾经 目前)

1. 我们应该___男女的比例来决定应该选一个男性领导还是女性领导。
2. 这件事你不要___决定, 应该先问问一些专业人员后再决定。
3. 新时代的妇女在社会权利___家庭地位方面都有很大的提高。
4. ___改革开放的影响, 中国人的很多传统观念正在渐渐改变。
5. ___中国农村重男轻女的观念还很严重, 不过比上个世纪好多了。

(三)

1. (堕胎 怀孕 忍受 接受 反对 性别 小秘 政策)

小丽___了。这应该是件高兴的事, 可是小丽却高兴不起来, 一直在为要不要___伤脑筋。不是因为独生子女___或者孩子的___, 更不是因为她___不了孩子带来的麻烦, 而是因为小丽是一个富商的___, 她知道, 这个社会、甚至她的父母都不会___这个孩子。

2. (处处 鼓励 犯罪 权利 打破 处罚)

在中国, 虽然提供色情服务是一种___活动, 但你___都可以找到色情小姐。有些人认为, 虽然政府不应该___色情行业, 但要是有人愿意做, 他们也有___这样做, 不应该受到___。

3. (地主 打破 生产 财产 压迫 争取 组织)

以前每个农村都有几个___。他们从来不参加___活动, 却有很多___。他们___农民, 使农民的生活非常贫穷。

后来，在共产党的领导下，农民们_____了地主的压迫，
_____到了平等的权利和地位。

4. (严重 束缚 仔细 如)

请你_____统计一下，在这几个农村中，哪几个经济增长比较慢，看看他们经济增长慢是不是因为传统观念的_____，_____：重男轻女、看不起生意人等等。

5. (出现 讲究 达到/达得到/达不到 实行)

老王每天努力工作是为了给自己的孩子提供很好的物质条件。但他教育孩子却一点都不_____方法，总以为_____最严格的教育方式就是对的。如果孩子_____自己的要求，老王就很生气，甚至还打孩子。

二. 语法练习：(用提供的句型或词汇完成句子或者改写句子)

1. A:大明对他太太真好，我希望我也能嫁一个那么好的先生。
B:_____。(表
面上...,实际上...)
2. 吃饭的时候你得控制一点，如果你胖起来了，就很难再瘦(shòu)下去。(一旦)
3. 她是一个很传统的女孩子，由于男朋友的鼓励，她才穿上了那套性感的衣服。(在...下)

三. 翻译练习：(用提供的词或句型翻译下面的句子)

1. 被...看成/视为... 在...看来 一旦 然而

Some American people consider abortion a crime. Once one gets pregnant, you have to give birth to the baby. In the perspective of these people, the unborn baby has the right to live. However, some people oppose this opinion. They think that it is the pregnant woman who has the right to decide.

2. 由于 受到 要不然 话是没错 再说

A: Because of the one child policy, the increase in the Chinese population is under control now. Otherwise, the huge population would strongly affect Chinese economic development.

B: You are right. But I don't think the government has the right to punish those families that have more than one child. Besides, the male and female ratio in China is now a very serious problem.