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day 31 festivals

Chinese HSKK advanced in 37 days
unit 7 · culture, travel & values

Advise a foreign friend spending the Spring Festival in China, with 与其……不如……; say how traditions carry on with 下来, 下去 and 起来, and link events with the written 便; retell a story about two travellers and one map; read a reflection on home.

Advice questions (如果朋友……，你会给他什么建议？) want concrete steps, not a lecture. And festivals are the topic where the test's read-alouds sound most like real Chinese prose.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
习俗	xísú	custom, tradition	过年吃饺子是北方的习俗。 Eating dumplings at New Year is a northern custom.
传统	chuántǒng	tradition; traditional	过年是中国人最重要的传统节日。 Chinese New Year is the most important traditional festival for Chinese people.
风俗	fēngsú	custom(s)	每个地方过年的风俗都不太一样。 Every region has its own New Year customs.
拜年	bàinián	to pay a New Year call	大年初一，孩子们去给爷爷奶奶拜年。 On New Year's Day, the children go to wish their grandparents a happy New Year.
除夕	chúxī	New Year's Eve (lunar)	除夕晚上，一家人在一起吃年夜饭。 On New Year's Eve the whole family has dinner together.
年夜饭	niányèfàn	New Year's Eve dinner	我们家的年夜饭一定有饺子。 There are always dumplings at our New Year's Eve dinner.
吉祥	jíxiáng	lucky, auspicious	在中国，红色是一种吉祥的颜色。 In China, red is a lucky colour.
象征	xiàngzhēng	to symbolise; symbol	红色象征着快乐和好运。 Red symbolises happiness and good luck.
讲究	jiǎngjiu	particular about; refined	他吃饭很讲究，菜一定要新鲜。 He's fussy about food: it has to be fresh.
红包	hóngbāo	red envelope (with money)	春节的时候，孩子们会收到红包。 At Spring Festival, children get red envelopes.

pattern 下来 / 下去 / 起来 and the written 便

verb | + 下来 / 下去 / 起来 | ……，便 | what follows

After a verb, 下来 means “from then until now” (传下来 handed down, 保留下来 kept up), 下去 means “on into the future” (坚持下去 keep going, 传下去 pass on), and 起来 means “starting” (热闹起来 get lively). 便 is the written 就: it links what follows straight on from the first part.

这个习俗是从古代传下来的。 **zhège xísú shì cóng gǔdài chuán xialai de** This custom has been handed down since ancient times.

这个传统一定要传下去。 **zhège chuántǒng yídìng yào chuán xiaqu** This tradition must be passed on.

快过年了，街上热闹起来了。 **kuài guò nián le jiē shàng rènao qǐlai le** New Year is coming, and the streets are getting lively.

一到除夕，全家人便回到家里。 **yí dào chúxī quán jiārén biàn huí dào jiā lǐ** As soon as New Year’s Eve comes, the whole family goes home.

dialogue a friend for new year

xiaoming 安娜，你那个英国朋友明年春节要来北京？难得有假期，我劝她去南方玩，那边暖和。
Ānnà nǐ nàge Yīngguó péngyou míngnián Chūnjié yào lái Běijīng nándé yǒu jiàqī wǒ quàn tā qù nánfāng wán nàbiān nuǎnhuo · Anna, your British friend is coming to Beijing for next year’s Spring Festival? A holiday like that is rare: I’d suggest she goes south, where it’s warm.

grandma 过年还到处跑什么？春节是团圆的节日，就该在家里吃年夜饭。
guò nián hái dàochù pǎo shénme Chūnjié shì tuányuán de jiérì jiù gāi zài jiā lǐ chī niányèfàn · Why go running around at New Year? The Spring Festival is for family reunions: she should have the reunion dinner in a home.

xiaoming 可是她又不是中国人，难道让她坐在家里看一个星期电视？
kěshì tā yòu bú shì Zhōngguó rén nándào ràng tā zuò zài jiā lǐ kàn yí gè xīngqī diànshì · But she isn’t Chinese. Are you going to have her sit at home watching TV for a week?

grandma 这你就不懂了。贴红纸、包饺子、发红包，这些习俗，外国人在别的地方哪儿见得到？
zhè nǐ jiù bù dǒng le tiē hóng zhǐ bāo jiǎozi fā hóngbāo zhèxiē xísú wàiguó rén zài biéde dìfang nǎr jiàn de dào · That’s where you’re wrong. Putting up red paper, making dumplings, giving red envelopes: where else would a foreigner see customs like these?

anna 我赞同奶奶的看法。我第一次在这儿过年，最难忘的就是除夕晚上大家一起包饺子。
wǒ zàntóng nǎinai de kànfǎ wǒ dì yī cì zài zhèr guò nián zuì nánwàng de jiùshì chúxī wǎnshang dàjiā yìqǐ bāo jiǎozi · I agree with Grandma. My first New Year here, what I remember most is everyone making dumplings together on New Year’s Eve.

xiaoming 好吧。那就除夕在我们家过，过几天再带她出去玩。
hǎo ba nà jiù chúxī zài wǒmen jiā guò guò jǐ tiān zài dài tā chūqù wán · All right. She spends New Year’s Eve with us, then a few days later we take her out and about.

grandma 这还差不多。我再给她准备一个红包！
zhè hái chàbuduō wǒ zài gěi tā zhǔnbèi yí gè hóngbāo · That’s more like it. And I’ll get a red envelope ready for her!

repeat listen, then say it back

除夕晚上，不管离家多远，很多人都会想办法赶回家，跟家人一起吃年夜饭。 **chúxī wǎnshang bùguǎn lí jiā duō yuǎn hěn duō rén dōu huì xiǎng bànfǎ gǎn huí jiā gēn jiārén yìqǐ chī niányèfàn** On New Year's Eve, however far from home they are, many people find a way to get back and eat the reunion dinner with their families.

春节的很多习俗都是从过去传下来的，比如贴红纸、包饺子和给孩子红包。 **Chūnjié de hěn duō xísú dōu shì cóng guòqù chuán xialai de bǐrú tiē hóng zhǐ bāo jiǎozi hé gěi háizi hóngbāo** Many Spring Festival customs have been handed down from the past, such as putting up red paper, making dumplings and giving children red envelopes.

新年的第一天早上，孩子们穿上新衣服，高高兴兴地跟着父母去亲戚家拜年。 **xīnnián de dì yī tiān zǎoshang háizimen chuān shàng xīn yīfu gāogāoxìngxìng de gēn zhe fùmǔ qù qīnqi jiā bàinián** On the morning of the first day of the New Year, children put on new clothes and go with their parents to wish their relatives a happy New Year.

现在很多人用手机发红包，有人觉得方便，也有人觉得少了一点儿过年的味道。 **xiànzài hěn duō rén yòng shǒujī fā hóngbāo yǒu rén juéde fāngbiàn yě yǒu rén juéde shǎo le yìdiǎnr guònián de wèidào** Nowadays many people send red envelopes by phone; some find it convenient, others feel it has lost a bit of the New Year feeling.

reply answer out loud

红包里该不该放很多钱？ **hóngbāo lǐ gāi bu gāi fàng hěn duō qián** Should there be a lot of money in a red envelope?

→ 我觉得没必要。 **wǒ juéde méi bìyào**

→ 红包是一种祝福，重要的是祝福，不是钱的多少。 **hóngbāo shì yì zhǒng zhùfú zhòngyào de shì zhùfú bú shì qián de duōshao**

→ 钱太多了，对孩子反而有害，他们就不懂得珍惜了。 **qián tài duō le duì háizi fǎnér yǒu hài tāmen jiù bù dǒngde zhēnxī le**

你喜欢热闹的春节还是安静的春节？ **nǐ xǐhuan rènao de Chūnjié háishi ānjìng de Chūnjié** Do you like a lively Spring Festival or a quiet one?

→ 我更喜欢热闹的。 **wǒ gèng xǐhuan rènao de**

→ 一家人坐在一起，吃饭、聊天、看节目，特别有过年的感觉。 **yì jiā rén zuò zài yìqǐ chī fàn liáotiān kàn jiémù tèbié yǒu guò nián de gǎnjué**

→ 安静的春节，就有点儿像普通的周末了。 **ānjìng de Chūnjié jiù yǒudiǎnr xiàng pǔtōng de zhōumò le**

如果春节不能回家，你会做什么？ **rúguǒ Chūnjié bù néng huí jiā nǐ huì zuò shénme** If you couldn't go home for the Spring Festival, what would you do?

→ 我会跟家人视频，一起看节目。 **wǒ huì gēn jiārén shìpín yìqǐ kàn jiémù**

→ 然后找几个也不能回家的朋友，一起包饺子。 **ránhòu zhǎo jǐ gè yě bù néng huí jiā de péngyou yìqǐ bāo jiǎozi**

→ 这样就不会觉得寂寞了。 **zhèyàng jiù bú huì juéde jìmò le**

read aloud 145 seconds

小时候，我觉得家就是一座房子：有自己的房间，有熟悉的床，还有窗外那棵大树。我在那里学会走路，也在那里第一次跟父母吵架。每到春节，家里便热闹起来，大人们忙着打扫、贴上象征吉祥的红纸、准备年夜饭，讲究很多，规矩也很多。那时我只觉得麻烦，不明白为什么一顿饭要准备好几天。 xiǎoshíhou wǒ juéde jiā jiùshì yí zuò fángzi yǒu zìjǐ de fángjiān yǒu shúxi de chuáng hái yǒu chuāng wài nà kē dà shù wǒ zài nàlǐ xuéhuì zǒulù yě zài nàlǐ dì yī cì gēn fùmǔ chǎojià měi dào Chūnjié jiā lǐ biàn rènao qǐlai dàrenmen máng zhe dǎsǎo tiē shàng xiàngzhēng jíxiáng de hóng zhǐ zhǔnbèi niányèfàn jiǎngjiu hěn duō guīju yě hěn duō nà shí wǒ zhǐ juéde máfan bù míngbai wèi shénme yí dùn fàn yào zhǔnbèi hǎo jǐ tiān

后来我离开家乡，一年只回去一次。工作越来越忙，回家的路却越来越长。每次推开门，看到热好的饭菜，听到妈妈说一句“回来啦”，我的心便安静下来，一路上的累，好像一下子都不见了。我这才明白，家不是一座房子，而是一个等你回来的人。有人说，有人等的地方，就是家。团圆，也许就是这样：无论走得多远，总有一扇窗为你亮着。 hòulái wǒ líkāi jiāxiāng yì nián zhǐ huíqù yí cì gōngzuò yuè lái yuè máng huí jiā de lù què yuè lái yuè cháng měi cì tuī kāi mén kàn dào rè hǎo de fàn cài tīng dào māma shuō yí jù huílái la wǒ de xīn biàn ānjìng xialai yílù shàng de lèi hǎoxiàng yíxià zi dōu bújiàn le wǒ zhè cái míngbai jiā bú shì yí zuò fángzi ér shì yí gè děng nǐ huílái de rén yǒu rén shuō yǒu rén děng de dìfang jiùshì jiā tuányuán yěxǔ jiùshì zhèyàng wúlùn zǒu de duō yuǎn zǒng yǒu yí shàn chuāng wèi nǐ liàng zhe

words to watch

讲究 jiǎngjiu · 一扇 yí shàn · 一年 yì nián · 一顿 yí dùn · 为 wèi

talk 150 seconds

If a foreign friend were spending the Spring Festival in China for the first time, what advice would you give? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

如果外国朋友第一次在中国过春节，你会给他什么建议？ rúguǒ wàiguó péngyou dì yī cì zài Zhōngguó guò Chūnjié nǐ huì gěi tā shénme jiànyì

我会建议他……。与其……，不如…… wǒ huì jiànyì tā yǔqí bùrú

model answer

如果有外国朋友第一次在中国过春节，我会建议他做好三件事。 rúguǒ yǒu wàiguó péngyou dì yī cì zài Zhōngguó guò Chūnjié wǒ huì jiànyì tā zuò hǎo sān jiàn shì

首先，最好去一个中国家庭过年，而不是一个人待在酒店里。 shǒuxiān zuìhǎo qù yí gè Zhōngguó jiātíng guò nián ér bú shì yí gè rén dāi zài jiǔdiàn lǐ

我第一次在北京过春节，就是在小明家过的。 wǒ dì yī cì zài Běijīng guò Chūnjié jiùshì zài Xiǎomíng jiā guò de

除夕晚上，全家人一起吃年夜饭，一起看节目，奶奶还教我包饺子。 chúxī wǎnshang quán jiārén yìqǐ chī niányèfàn yìqǐ kàn jiémù nǎinai hái jiāo wǒ bāo jiǎozi

尤其是那种热闹的感觉，一个人在酒店里是体会不到的。 yóuqí shì nà zhǒng rènao de gǎnjué yí gè rén zài jiǔdiàn lǐ shì tǐhuì bu dào de

其次，中国人特别重视春节的习俗，我会建议他提前了解一些，比如见到老人要说“新年好”，拜年的时候要说一些吉祥的祝福。 qícì Zhōngguó rén tèbié zhòngshì Chūnjié de xísú wǒ huì jiànyì tā tíqián liǎojiě yìxiē bǐrú jiàn dào lǎorén yào shuō xīnnián hǎo bàinián de shíhou yào shuō yìxiē jíxiáng de zhùfú

有些讲究也应当注意，比如过年的时候，不能说不好的事情。 yǒuxiē jiǎngjiu yě yīngdāng zhùyì bǐrú guò nián de shíhou bù néng shuō bù hǎo de shìqing

再比如，收到红包的时候，最好用双手接，也不要当着别人的面打开。 zài bǐrú shōudào hóngbāo de shíhou zuìhǎo yòng shuāng shǒu jiē yě búyào dāng zhe biérén de miàn dǎkāi

最后，与其一直待在家里，不如出去走走，看看街上的表演，感受一下过年的气氛。 zuìhòu yǔqí yìzhí dāi zài jiā lǐ bùrú chuqu zǒu zou kàn kan jiē shàng de biǎoyǎn gǎnshòu yíxià guò nián de qìfēn

不过，我也会提醒他，春节期间很多商店都不开门，火车票和机票也相当难买。 búguò wǒ yě huì tíxǐng tā Chūnjié qījiān hěn duō shāngdiàn dōu bù kāi mén huǒchē piào hé jīpiào yě xiāngdāng nán mǎi

所以最好提前把需要的东西买好，票也早一点儿订，否则到时候会很麻烦。 suǒyǐ zuìhǎo tíqián bǎ xūyào de dōngxi mǎi hǎo piào yě zǎo yìdiǎnr dìng fǒuzé dào shíhou huì hěn máfan

要是他能在春节学会说“新年快乐”，再亲手包几个饺子，这样难得的经历一定会让他记一辈子。 yàoshi tā néng zài Chūnjié xuéhuì shuō xīnnián kuàilè zài qīn shǒu bāo jǐ gè jiǎozi zhèyàng nándé de jīnglì yídìng huì ràng tā jì yíbèizi

总之，春节最重要的不是吃什么、玩什么，而是跟家人在一起的感觉。 zǒngzhī Chūnjié zuì zhòngyào de bú shì chī shénme wán shénme ér shì gēn jiārén zài yìqǐ de gǎnjué

If a foreign friend were spending the Spring Festival in China for the first time, I'd advise them to do three things. First, it's best to spend it with a Chinese family rather than alone in a hotel. My first Spring Festival in Beijing, I spent it at Xiaoming's home. On New Year's Eve the whole family had the reunion dinner and watched the shows together, and Grandma taught me to make dumplings. That lively feeling especially is something you can't get alone in a hotel. Second, Chinese people take the Spring Festival customs very seriously, so I'd advise them to learn a few in advance: say "Happy New Year" when you meet older people, and offer some good wishes when you pay New Year visits. Some customs need care too: at New Year, for example, you shouldn't talk about bad things. And when you receive a red envelope, it's best to take it with both hands and not open it in front of people. Finally, rather than staying indoors the whole time, go out, watch the performances in the streets and feel the New Year atmosphere. But I'd also warn them that lots of shops are closed over the Spring Festival and

train and plane tickets are very hard to get. So buy what you need early and book tickets ahead, or it will be a lot of trouble later. If they can learn to say “Happy New Year” and make a few dumplings with their own hands, an experience that rare will stay with them for the rest of their life. In short, the most important thing about the Spring Festival isn’t what you eat or do; it’s the feeling of being with family.

good to know · 下来 carries something from the past to now (传下来, 保留下来); 下去 carries it on into the future (坚持下去, 传下去); 起来 marks a start (热闹起来). 便 is a written 就: 一到除夕，全家人便回到家里. Keep it for read-alouds and formal answers; in chat, 就 sounds more natural. Advice answers: 我会建议他…… for the main idea, then two or three concrete tips with examples from your own life, then a closing line (总之……).

Thirteen sentences of advice in two and a half minutes: whoever your friend is, they’re ready for the New Year now.
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day 32 on the road

Weigh up travelling with a tour group, with the written 有着 and 之一 / 之间; retell an anecdote about red envelopes with the wrong names; read a reflection on what travel teaches us about home.

Pros-and-cons questions come up again and again in the test, and travel is one of its favourite topics. 有着 and 之 are the small written words that make read-aloud passages sound formal.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
旅途	lǚtú	journey, (on) the way	旅途中我认识了很多新朋友。 I made lots of new friends on the way.
行程	xíngchéng	itinerary, trip	我们的行程安排得太满了。 Our itinerary is far too packed.
观光	guānguāng	to go sightseeing	每年都有很多外国人来北京观光。 Every year lots of foreigners come to Beijing to see the sights.
游览	yóulǎn	to tour, go sightseeing	我们花{hua1}了一整天游览老城区。 We spent a whole day touring the old town.
名胜	míngshèng	famous scenic spot	这座城市有很多名胜。 This city has lots of famous sights.
体验	tǐyàn	to experience (first-hand)	我想去农村体验一下那里的生活。 I'd like to go to the countryside and experience life there.
当地	dāngdì	local (there)	到了那儿，我们去当地的小饭馆吃饭吧。 When we get there, let's eat at a local restaurant.
携带	xiédài	to carry, take along	请随身携带护照。 Please keep your passport with you.
预订	yùdìng	to book, reserve (a room, a table)	我已经在网上预订了酒店。 I've already booked the hotel online.
导游	dǎoyóu	tour guide; guide	小刘是导游，他对杭州很熟悉。 Xiao Liu is a tour guide, he knows Hangzhou very well.

pattern 有着 (has, written) and 之一 / 之间

a place or a person | 有着 | an abstract noun | ·最……的……之一 | ·A和B之间

有着 is a written 有 for abstract things: history, features, feelings (有着两千多年的历史). 之 is a little written “of”: 最有名的景点之一 “one of the best-known sights”, 朋友之间 “between friends”, 人与人之间 “between people”. All three belong to read-aloud prose and formal answers.

这座城市有着两千多年的历史。 **zhè zuò chéngshì yǒuzhe liǎngqiān duō nián de lìshǐ** This city has more than two thousand years of history.

每个地方都有着自己的特色。 **měi gè dìfang dōu yǒuzhe zìjǐ de tèsè** Every place has its own character.

这里是中国最美的地方之一。 **zhèlǐ shì Zhōngguó zuì měi de dìfang zhī yī** This is one of the most beautiful places in China.

旅行能拉近人与人之间的距离。 **lǚxíng néng lā jìn rén yǔ rén zhījiān de jùlí** Travel can bring people closer together.

dialogue a tour group

grandma 安娜，我参加了一个旅行团，下个月去南方玩五天，连去机场都有车接送，什么都不用管。
Ānnà wǒ cānjiā le yí gè lǚxíng tuán xià gè yuè qù nánfāng wán wǔ tiān lián qù jīchǎng dōu yǒu chē jiē sòng shénme dōu búyòng guǎn · Anna, I’ve joined a tour group: five days in the south next month. There’s even a car to take us to the airport and back, and I don’t have to sort out a thing.

anna 跟团是方便，可是行程安排得太满，每个景点只能待半个小时。
gēn tuán shì fāngbiàn kěshì xíngchéng ānpái de tài mǎn měi gè jǐngdiǎn zhǐ néng dāi bàn gè xiǎoshí · Tour groups are convenient, but the schedule is so packed you only get half an hour at each sight.

grandma 我年纪大了，自己预订酒店、提着行李找路线，太麻烦。有导游带着，我放心。
wǒ niánjì dà le zìjǐ yùdìng jiǔdiàn tí zhe xíngli zhǎo lùxiàn tài máfan yǒu dǎoyóu dài zhe wǒ fàngxīn · I’m getting on. Booking hotels and finding routes with my luggage myself is too much trouble. With a guide, I can relax.

anna 那倒是。不过有的旅行团会带大家去购物，买一些又贵又没用的东西。
nà dàoshì búguò yǒude lǚxíng tuán huì dài dàjiā qù gòuwù mǎi yìxiē yòu guì yòu méi yòng de dōngxi · That’s true. But some tour groups take everyone shopping to buy expensive, useless things.

grandma 这个团不去商店，我专门问过了。
zhège tuán bu qù shāngdiàn wǒ zhuānmén wèn guo le · This group doesn’t go to any shops. I asked specially.

anna 那挺好。我还是喜欢一个人背着包，慢慢体验当地人的生活。
nà tǐng hǎo wǒ háishi xǐhuan yí gè rén bēi zhe bāo màn màn tǐyàn dāngdì rén de shēnghuó · That’s good, then. I still prefer going on my own with a backpack and slowly getting to know how local people live.

grandma 你们年轻人走得动。我啊，能看看名胜就满足了。
nǐmen niánqīng rén zǒu de dòng wǒ a néng kàn kan míngshèng jiù mǎnzú le · You young people have the legs for it. Me, I’m happy just to see the famous sights.

repeat listen, then say it back

这座古城有着一千多年的历史，每年都有成千上万的游客来这里游览。 zhè zuò gǔ chéng yǒuzhe yìqiān duō nián de lìshǐ měi nián dōu yǒu chéngqiān shàngwàn de yóukè lái zhèlǐ yóulǎn This old town has over a thousand years of history, and every year thousands upon thousands of visitors come to see it.

跟旅行团旅游很方便，导游会帮你预订酒店和饭店，安排好每天的行程。 gēn lǚxíng tuán lǚyóu hěn fāngbiàn dǎoyóu huì bāng nǐ yùdìng jiǔdiàn hé fàndiàn ānpái hǎo měi tiān de xíngchéng Travelling with a tour group is convenient: the guide books your hotels and restaurants and plans each day for you.

出国旅行的时候，护照和钱一定要随身携带，最好再多准备一张银行卡。 chūguó lǚxíng de shíhou hùzhào hé qián yídìng yào suí shēn xiédài zuìhǎo zài duō zhǔnbèi yì zhāng yínhángkǎ When you travel abroad, always keep your passport and money on you, and it's best to take an extra bank card.

比起参观名胜，我更喜欢住在当地人的家里，体验一下他们每天普通的生活。 bǐ qǐ cānguān míngshèng wǒ gèng xǐhuan zhù zài dāngdì rén de jiā lǐ tǐyàn yíxià tāmen měi tiān pǔtōng de shēnghuó Rather than visiting famous sights, I prefer to stay with local people and experience their ordinary daily life.

reply answer out loud

为什么很多人喜欢自己旅行？ wèi shénme hěn duō rén xǐhuan zìjǐ lǚxíng Why do many people like travelling on their own?

→ 自己旅行最大的特点就是自由。 zìjǐ lǚxíng zuì dà de tèdiǎn jiùshì zìyóu

→ 想去哪儿就去哪儿，想待多久就待多久。 xiǎng qù nǎr jiù qù nǎr xiǎng dāi duō jiǔ jiù dāi duō jiǔ

→ 比如遇到喜欢的地方，可以多住几天。 bǐrú yùdào xǐhuan de dìfang kěyǐ duō zhù jǐ tiān

你怎么看旅游时一直拍照？ nǐ zěnme kàn lǚyóu shí yìzhí pāizhào What do you think of taking photos all the time on holiday?

→ 我自己很喜欢拍照，所以能理解。 wǒ zìjǐ hěn xǐhuan pāizhào suǒyǐ néng lǐjiě

→ 拍照的优点是能留下回忆，缺点是如果一直看着手机，就没有时间好好感受风景了。 pāizhào de yōudiǎn shì néng liúxia huíyì quēdiǎn shì rúguǒ yìzhí kàn zhe shǒujī jiù méiyǒu shíjiān hǎohǎo gǎnshòu fēngjǐng le

→ 我现在会先看几分钟，再拍。 wǒ xiànzài huì xiān kàn jǐ fēnzhōng zài pāi

旅游前该不该把行程安排好？ lǚyóu qián gāi bu gāi bǎ xíngchéng ānpái hǎo Should you plan your schedule before a trip?

→ 我觉得应该安排一个大概的行程。 wǒ juéde yīnggāi ānpái yí gè dàgài de xíngchéng

→ 比如酒店和机票，最好提前预订。 bǐrú jiǔdiàn hé jīpiào zuìhǎo tíqián yùdìng

→ 可是每天去哪儿，可以留一点儿自由。 kěshì měi tiān qù nǎr kěyǐ liú yìdiǎnr zìyóu

read aloud 145 seconds

很多人以为，旅行就是观光：游览名胜，拍几张照片，再买一些纪念品。可是走得越远，我越发现，旅途中最让我在意的，往往不是风景，而是那些跟家乡不同的小事。在一个城市，人们排队时离得很远；在另一个城市，陌生人会在路上跟你聊天。这些不同，似乎都在问我：为什么我们那里不是这样？ hěn duō rén yǐwéi lǚxíng jiùshì guānguāng yóulǎn míngshèng pāi jǐ zhāng zhàopiàn zài mǎi yìxiē jìniàn pǐn kěshì zǒu de yuè yuǎn wǒ yuè fāxiàn lǚtú zhōng zuì ràng wǒ zàiyì de wǎngwǎng bú shì fēngjǐng ér shì nàxiē gēn jiāxiāng bù tóng de xiǎo shì zài yí gè chéngshì rénmen páiduì shí lí de hěn yuǎn zài lìng yí gè chéngshì mòshēng rén huì zài lùshang gēn nǐ liáotiān zhèxiē bù tóng sìhū dōu zài wèn wǒ wèi shénme wǒmen nàlǐ bú shì zhèyàng

旅行之所以有意思，是因为它像一面镜子，照出我们自己。当地人的生活让我们看见自己的习惯，别人的选择让我们更清楚地认识自己的选择。所以，行程不必排得太满。留一点儿时间，在街边坐下来，跟当地人聊聊天，你也许会发现，最大的收获不在远方，而在回来以后看家乡的眼光里。 lǚxíng zhīsuǒyǐ yǒu yìsi shì yīnwèi tā xiàng yí miàn jìngzi zhào chū wǒmen zìjǐ dāngdì rén de shēnghuó ràng wǒmen kànjiàn zìjǐ de xíguàn biérén de xuǎnzé ràng wǒmen gèng qīngchu de rènshi zìjǐ de xuǎnzé suǒyǐ xíngchéng búbì pái de tài mǎn liú yìdiǎnr shíjiān zài jiē biān zuò xialai gēn dāngdì rén liáo liáotiān nǐ yěxǔ huì fāxiàn zuì dà de shōuhuò bú zài yuǎnfāng ér zài huilai yǐhòu kàn jiāxiāng de yǎnguāng lǐ

words to watch

行程 xíngchéng · 当地 dāngdì · 似乎 sìhū · 不同 bù tóng · 一面 yí miàn

talk 150 seconds

What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling with a tour group? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

跟旅行团旅游有什么好处和坏处？ gēn lǚxíng tuán lǚyóu yǒu shénme hǎochù hé huàichù

好处是……，坏处在于……。可见，…… hǎochù shì huàichù zàiyú kějiàn

model answer

我觉得跟旅行团旅游，好处和坏处都很明显。 wǒ juéde gēn lǚxíng tuán lǚyóu hǎochù hé huàichù dōu hěn míngxiǎn

好处是方便、省心，也比较安全。 hǎochù shì fāngbiàn shěng xīn yě bǐjiào ānquán

导游会提前预订好酒店和车票，安排好每天的行程，游客只要跟着走就行了。 dǎoyóu huì tíqián yùdìng hǎo jiǔdiàn hé chē piào ānpái hǎo měi tiān de xíngchéng yóukè zhǐyào gēn zhe zǒu jiù xíng le

对老人或者第一次出国的人来说，这一点特别重要。 duì lǎorén huòzhě dì yī cì chūguó de rén lái shuō zhè yì diǎn tèbié zhòngyào

小明的奶奶就是一个典型的例子，她年纪大了，自己找路线、订酒店太麻烦，所以下个月要跟团去南方，她说有导游带着就放心了。 Xiǎomíng de nǎinai jiùshì yí gè diǎnxíng de lìzi tā niánjì dà le zìjǐ zhǎo lùxiàn dìng jiǔdiàn tài máfan suǒyǐ xià gè yuè yào gēn tuán qù nánfāng tā shuō yǒu dǎoyóu dài zhe jiù fàngxīn le

另外，旅行团的价格普遍比自己旅行便宜，因为团里的人多。 lìngwài lǚxíng tuán de jiàgé pǔbiàn bǐ zìjǐ lǚxíng piányi yīnwèi tuán lǐ de rén duō

不过，坏处在于不够自由。 búguò huàichù zàiyú búgòu zìyóu

旅行团的行程通常排得很满，每个景点只能待半个小时，拍几张照片就要上车。 lǚxíng tuán de xíngchéng tōngcháng pái de hěn mǎn měi gè jǐngdiǎn zhǐ néng dāi bàn gè xiǎoshí pāi jǐ zhāng zhàopiàn jiù yào shàng chē

有的旅行团还会带游客去购物，浪费很多时间，这种现象相当普遍。 yǒude lǚxíng tuán hái huì dài yóukè qù gòuwù làngfèi hěn duō shíjiān zhè zhǒng xiànxiàng xiāngdāng pǔbiàn

更重要的是，跟团旅游难免只看到表面，很难真正体验当地人的生活。 gèng zhòngyào de shì gēn tuán lǚyóu nánmiǎn zhǐ kàn dào biǎomiàn hěn nán zhēnzhèng tǐyàn dāngdì rén de shēnghuó

我个人更喜欢一个人旅行，比如在一个小城住几天，吃当地的小吃，跟当地人聊天，这样的旅行我记得最清楚。 wǒ gèrén gèng xǐhuan yí gè rén lǚxíng bǐrú zài yí gè xiǎo chéng zhù jǐ tiān chī dāngdì de xiǎochī gēn dāngdì rén liáotiān zhèyàng de lǚxíng wǒ jìde zuì qīngchu

当然，一个人旅行也有风险，比如迷路、丢了行李或者生病，身边没有人帮你。 dāngrán yí gè rén lǚxíng yě yǒu fēngxiǎn bǐrú mílù diū le xíngli huòzhě shēngbìng shēnbiān méiyǒu rén bāng nǐ

可见，两者的区别在于：跟团适合想轻松一点儿的人，自己旅行适合想深入了解一个地方的人。 kějiàn liǎng zhě de qūbié zàiyú gēn tuán shìhé xiǎng qīngsōng yìdiǎnr de rén zìjǐ lǚxíng shìhé xiǎng shēnrù liǎojiě yí gè dìfang de rén

总的来说，没有哪一种方式是最好的，关键要看你想从旅行中得到什么。 zǒng de lái shuō méiyǒu nǎ yì zhǒng fāngshì shì zuìhǎo de guānjiàn yào kàn nǐ xiǎng cóng lǚxíng zhōng dédào shénme

I think travelling with a tour group has clear advantages and clear disadvantages. The advantages are that it's convenient, stress-free and fairly safe. The guide books the hotels and tickets in advance and plans each day, and all the tourists have to do is follow. For older people or people going abroad for the first time, that matters a lot. Xiaoming's grandma is a typical example: she's getting on, and finding routes and booking hotels herself is too much bother, so next month she's going south with a tour group; she says with a guide she can relax. Also, tour groups are often cheaper than travelling on your own, because there are lots of people in the group. The disadvantage, though, is that you aren't free enough. Tour group schedules are usually packed: you get half an hour at each sight, take a few photos and it's back on the coach. Some tour groups even take people shopping, which wastes a lot of time; it

happens a lot. More importantly, on a tour you inevitably see only the surface, and it's hard to really experience how local people live. I prefer travelling alone myself: staying a few days in a small town, say, eating the local snacks and chatting with local people. Those are the trips I remember best. Of course, travelling alone has its risks too, such as getting lost, losing your luggage or falling ill with no one around to help. So the difference is this: group tours suit people who want things easy, and travelling alone suits people who want to get to know a place in depth. Overall, no one way is best; it depends on what you want to get out of travelling.

good to know · 有着 is a written 有, used with abstract nouns: 有着悠久的历史, 有着自己的特色. Don't use it for things you can hold: 我有一本书, not 我有着一本书. 之一 means "one of": 最有名的景点之一. 之间 means "between, among": 朋友之间, 人与人之间. In a pros-and-cons answer, an example from your own life on each side makes it sound real. Then say who each option suits.

Pros, cons and a judgement, with a reflection read aloud in written Chinese: you're speaking like the passages you hear now.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 33 enough

Explain why more people are choosing a simpler life, with the written 于 and 所; retell an explainer on why people give gifts; read a reflection on having enough.

Trend questions about values are where answers easily turn into slogans. Two concrete causes, each with a real example, keep them honest, and 于 and 所 are the written words that read-aloud passages on values rely on.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
物质	wùzhì	matter, substance; material	水是由什么物质组成的? What is water made of?
欲望	yùwàng	desire	广告总是想让人产生购买的欲望。 Adverts always try to make you want to buy.
满足	mǎnzú	to satisfy, meet (needs)	这家{=(measure word)}店的菜能满足不同客人的口味。 This restaurant's food caters to all kinds of tastes.
金钱	jīnqián	money (as a thing)	金钱买不到真正的友谊。 Money can't buy real friendship.
财富	cáifù	wealth	健康是最大的财富。 Health is the greatest wealth.
朴素	pǔsù	plain, simple	她穿得很朴素，但很有气质。 She dresses simply, but she has real presence.
精神	jīngshen	spirit; lively, energetic	休息了一会儿，我又有精神了。 After a short rest, I feel full of beans again.
需求	xūqiú	demand, need	市场对绿茶的需求越来越大。 Demand for green tea keeps growing.
享受	xiǎngshòu	to enjoy	退休以后，爷爷开始享受自己的生活。 After he retired, Grandpa began to enjoy his own life.
品质	pǐnzhì	quality	我们店的东西不便宜，但是品质有保证。 Our things aren't cheap, but the quality is guaranteed.

pattern 于 (at, in, from, than) and 所 + verb

在于 / 有利于 / 来自于 / 大于 | something | ·我们所 | verb | 的

于 is a written preposition: it means “in” in 在于 (lies in), “for” in 有利于 (is good for), “from” in 来自于 (comes from) and “than” in 大于 (greater than). 所 before a verb turns it into “what someone does”: 我们所需要的 is “what we need”, 他所追求的 “what he is after”. Both make a sentence sound written and precise.

幸福不在于你有多少钱。 **xìngfú bú zàiyú nǐ yǒu duōshao qián** Happiness doesn’t lie in how much money you have.

这个习惯有利于身体健康。 **zhège xíguàn yǒulì yú shēntǐ jiànkāng** This habit is good for your health.

精神上的满足，往往大于物质上的满足。 **jīngshén shàng de mǎnzú wǎngwǎng dàyú wùzhì shàng de mǎnzú** Satisfaction of the mind often outweighs material satisfaction.

我们所需要的东西，其实并不多。 **wǒmen suǒ xūyào de dōngxi qíshí bìng bù duō** What we need is really not much.

dialogue buying less

xiaoming 妈妈，我决定以后少买东西。我房间里有一半的东西都用不上。
māma wǒ juédìng yǐhòu shǎo mǎi dōngxi wǒ fángjiān lǐ yǒu yíbàn de dōngxi dōu yòng bu shàng · Mum, I’ve decided to buy less from now on. Half the things in my room I never use.

ms zhang 少买可以，可是生活的品质也很重要啊。好东西稍微贵一点儿，可是用得久。
shǎo mǎi kěyǐ kěshì shēnghuó de pǐnzhì yě hěn zhòngyào a hǎo dōngxi shāowēi guì yìdiǎnr kěshì yòng de jiǔ · Buying less is fine, but quality of life matters too. Good things cost a little more, but they last.

xiaoming 我不是说不买好东西，而是只买真正需要的。
wǒ bú shì shuō bù mǎi hǎo dōngxi ér shì zhǐ mǎi zhēnzhèng xūyào de · I’m not saying I won’t buy good things; I’ll just buy what I really need.

ms zhang 现在年轻人都说要简单生活，我看就是一种流行。
xiànzài niánqīng rén dōu shuō yào jiǎndān shēnghuó wǒ kàn jiùshì yì zhǒng liúxíng · All the young people talk about “living simply” these days. If you ask me, it’s just a fashion.

xiaoming 不只是流行。东西越多，要打扫、要整理，反而更累。
bù zhǐshì liúxíng dōngxi yuè duō yào dǎsǎo yào zhěnglǐ fǎnér gèng lèi · It’s not just a fashion. The more things you have, the more you have to clean and tidy, and the more tiring it is.

ms zhang 这我承认。不过你可别连新衣服都不买了，穿得太朴素，见客户可不行。
zhè wǒ chéngrèn búguò nǐ kě bié lián xīn yīfu dōu bù mǎi le chuān de tài pǔsù jiàn kèhù kě bùxíng · I’ll grant you that. But don’t stop buying new clothes altogether: dressing too plainly won’t do when you meet clients.

xiaoming 放心吧，该买的我还是会买的。
fàngxīn ba gāi mǎi de wǒ háishi huì mǎi de · Don’t worry. I’ll still buy what I need to.

repeat listen, then say it back

很多人以为钱越多越快乐，其实人的欲望是没有尽头的，有了还想要更多。 hěn duō rén yǐwéi qián yuè duō yuè kuàilè qíshí rén de yùwàng shì méiyǒu jìn tóu de yǒu le hái xiǎng yào gèng duō Many people think the more money, the happier, but in fact desire has no end: once you have something, you want more.

真正的幸福不在于拥有多少财富，而在于懂得满足，珍惜身边的人和事。 zhēnzhèng de xìngfú bú zàiyú yōngyǒu duōshao cáifù ér zàiyú dǒngde mǎnzú zhēnxī shēnbiān de rén hé shì Real happiness doesn't lie in how much wealth you have, but in knowing when you have enough and treasuring the people and things around you.

现在越来越多的年轻人开始选择简单的生活，少买东西，多花时间陪家人。 xiànzài yuè lái yuè duō de niánqīng rén kāishǐ xuǎnzé jiǎndān de shēnghuó shǎo mǎi dōngxi duō huā shíjiān péi jiārén More and more young people are choosing a simple life: buying less and spending more time with their families.

物质上的享受往往很快就会过去，精神上的满足却能在心里留很久。 wùzhì shàng de xiǎngshòu wǎngwǎng hěn kuài jiù huì guòqù jīngshén shàng de mǎnzú què néng zài xīnlǐ liú hěn jiǔ Material pleasures usually pass quickly, but satisfaction of the mind stays in your heart for a long time.

reply answer out loud

你买东西看价格还是看品质？ nǐ mǎi dōngxi kàn jiàgé háishi kàn pǐnzhì When you buy things, do you look at the price or the quality?

→ 我一般更看重品质。 wǒ yìbān gèng kànzhòng pǐnzhì

→ 便宜的东西用几次就坏了，反而更浪费。 piányi de dōngxi yòng jǐ cì jiù huài le fǎnér gèng làngfèi

→ 比如我的相机虽然贵，但已经用了好几年了。 bǐrú wǒ de xiàngjī suīrán guì dàn yǐjīng yòng le hǎo jǐ nián le

如果一个月只能买一件东西，你买什么？ rúguǒ yí gè yuè zhǐ néng mǎi yí jiàn dōngxi nǐ mǎi shénme If you could only buy one thing a month, what would you buy?

→ 我会买一本好书。 wǒ huì mǎi yì běn hǎo shū

→ 一本书可以看很多遍，每次都有新的收获。 yì běn shū kěyǐ kàn hěn duō biàn měi cì dōu yǒu xīn de shōuhuò

→ 比买衣服有意思多了。 bǐ mǎi yīfu yǒu yìsi duō le

为什么有的人很有钱，却不快乐？ wèi shénme yǒude rén hěn yǒu qián què bú kuàilè Why are some people rich but not happy?

→ 一个重要的因素是，他们总想要更多。 yí gè zhòngyào de yīnsù shì tāmen zǒng xiǎng yào gèng duō

→ 钱多了，欲望也跟着变大了。 qián duō le yùwàng yě gēn zhe biàn dà le

→ 而且忙着赚钱，就没有时间陪家人了。 érqiě máng zhe zhuàn qián jiù méiyǒu shíjiān péi jiārén le

read aloud 145 seconds

我们这一代人，似乎总是在追求更多：更大的房子，更快的车，更贵的手机。为了这些，我们努力工作，常常忙得连饭都顾不上吃。好像只要再多一点儿，生活就会完美似的。可是，得到以后的快乐往往很短，没过几天，新的欲望又出现了。于是，我们又开始追求下一个目标。人的欲望就像一个越来越大的口袋，我们往里面放的东西越多，它就变得越大。 wǒmen zhè yídài rén sìhū zǒngshì zài zhuīqiú gèng duō gèng dà de fángzi gèng kuài de chē gèng guì de shǒujī wèile zhèxiē wǒmen nǔlì gōngzuò chángcháng máng de lián fàn dōu gù bu shàng chī hǎoxiàng zhǐyào zài duō yìdiǎnr shēnghuó jiù huì wánměi shìde kěshì dédào yǐhòu de kuàilè wǎngwǎng hěn duǎn méi guò jǐ tiān xīn de yùwàng yòu chūxiàn le yúshì wǒmen yòu kāishǐ zhuīqiú xià yí gè mùbiāo rén de yùwàng jiù xiàng yí gè yuè lái yuè dà de kǒudai wǒmen wǎng lǐmiàn fàng de dōngxi yuè duō tā jiù biàn de yuè dà

我的奶奶一辈子过着朴素的日子。她常说，吃得饱，穿得暖，家人平安，就够了。小时候我不懂，觉得她要求太低。现在我才明白，幸福不在于拥有多少，而在于懂得满足。我们所真正需要的，其实并不多，也不必什么都有。与其不停地追求，不如停下来，好好享受已经拥有的一切。 wǒ de nǎinai yíbèizi guò zhe pǔsù de rìzi tā cháng shuō chī de bǎo chuān de nuǎn jiārén píngān jiù gòu le xiǎoshíhou wǒ bù dǒng juéde tā yāoqiú tài dī xiànzài wǒ cái míngbai xìngfú bú zàiyú yōngyǒu duōshao ér zàiyú dǒngde mǎnzú wǒmen suǒ zhēnzhèng xūyào de qíshí bìng bù duō yě búbì shénme dōu yǒu yǔqí bù tíng de zhuīqiú bùrú tíng xialai hǎohǎo xiǎngshòu yǐjīng yōngyǒu de yíqiè

words to watch

满足 mǎnzú · 朴素 pǔsù · 似的 shìde · 不必 búbì · 一辈子 yíbèizi

talk 150 seconds

Why are more and more people choosing a simpler life? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

为什么越来越多的人选择过简单的生活？ wèi shénme yuè lái yuè duō de rén xuǎnzé guò jiǎndān de shēnghuó

原因主要有两个・由于……，因此……・从……来看 yuányīn zhǔyào yǒu liǎng gè yóuyú yīncǐ cóng lái kàn

model answer

我觉得越来越多的人选择过简单的生活，原因主要有两个。 wǒ juéde yuè lái yuè duō de rén xuǎnzé guò jiǎndān de shēnghuó yuányīn zhǔyào yǒu liǎng gè

第一，由于物质已经很丰富了，因此很多人发现，事实上，东西多了并不一定更快乐。 dì yī yóuyú wùzhì yǐjīng hěn fēngfù le yīncǐ hěn duō rén fāxiàn shìshí shàng dōngxi duō le bìng bù yídìng gèng kuàilè

以前大家普遍认为，有房子、有车就是幸福。 yǐqián dàjiā pǔbiàn rènwéi yǒu fángzi yǒu chē jiùshì xìngfú

可是现在，很多人买了一件又一件东西，房间越来越满，心里却越来越空。 kěshì xiànzài hěn duō rén mǎi le yí jiàn yòu yí jiàn dōngxi fángjiān yuè lái yuè mǎn xīnlǐ què yuè lái yuè kōng

拿小明来说，他最近决定少买东西，因为他发现房间里有一半的东西都用不上。 ná Xiǎomíng lái shuō tā zuìjìn juédìng shǎo mǎi dōngxi yīnwèi tā fāxiàn fángjiān lǐ yǒu yíbàn de dōngxi dōu yòng bu shàng

第二，从生活的压力来看，过于追求财富，要付出很多时间和精力。 dì èr cóng shēnghuó de yālì lái kàn guòyú zhuīqiú cáifù yào fùchū hěn duō shíjiān hé jīnglì

现实是，很多年轻人每天加班到很晚，没有时间休息，也没有时间陪家人。 xiànshí shì hěn duō niánqīng rén měi tiān jiābān dào hěn wǎn méiyǒu shíjiān xiūxi yě méiyǒu shíjiān péi jiārén

渐渐地，他们开始问自己：我们所追求的，真的是我们需要的吗？ jiànjiàn de tāmen kāishǐ wèn zìjǐ wǒmen suǒ zhuīqiú de zhēn de shì wǒmen xūyào de ma

于是，有人换了一份轻松一点儿的工作，有人搬到了小城市。 yúshì yǒu rén huàn le yí fèn qīngsōng yìdiǎnr de gōngzuò yǒu rén bān dào le xiǎo chéngshì

我自己也是这样，我不买很贵的衣服，但是愿意花钱去旅行、学习，因为这些经历会一直留在我心里。 wǒ zìjǐ yě shì zhèyàng wǒ bù mǎi hěn guì de yīfu dànshì yuànyì huā qián qù lǚxíng xuéxí yīnwèi zhèxiē jīnglì huì yìzhí liú zài wǒ xīnlǐ

当然，简单的生活不等于穷日子，也不是消极地放弃一切。 dāngrán jiǎndān de shēnghuó bù děngyú qióng rìzi yě bú shì xiāojí de fàngqì yíqiè

它的意思是，只买真正需要的东西，把时间留给真正重要的人和事。 tā de yìsi shì zhǐ mǎi zhēnzhèng xūyào de dōngxi bǎ shíjiān liú gěi zhēnzhèng zhòngyào de rén hé shì

总之，简单的生活越来越受欢迎，是因为越来越多的人认同这样的理念：幸福在于精神上的满足，而不在于物质的多少。 zǒngzhī jiǎndān de shēnghuó yuè lái yuè shòu huānyíng shì yīnwèi yuè lái yuè duō de rén rèntóng zhèyàng de lǐniàn xìngfú zàiyú jīngshén shàng de mǎnzú ér bú zàiyú wùzhì de duōshao

I think there are two main reasons why more and more people choose a simple life. First, because material things are already plentiful, many people find that having more doesn't necessarily make them happier. People used to think a home and a car meant happiness. But now many people buy one thing after another, and as their rooms fill up, their hearts feel emptier. Take Xiaoming: he has just decided to buy less, because he realised half the things in his room are never used. Second, looking at the pressure of life, chasing wealth too hard costs a lot of time and energy. The reality is that many young people work late every day, with no time to rest and no time for their families. Gradually they start to ask themselves: is what we're chasing really what we need? So some change to an easier job, and some move to a smaller city. I'm like that myself: I don't buy expensive clothes, but I'm happy to spend money on travel and learning, because those experiences stay with me. Of course, a simple life

doesn’t mean being poor, or passively giving up everything. It means buying only what you really need and keeping your time for the people and things that really matter. In short, simple living is more and more popular because more and more people share this idea: happiness lies in satisfaction of the mind, not in how much you own.

good to know · 于 is a written “at, in, from, than”: 在于 (lies in), 有利于 (is good for), 来自于 (comes from), 大于 (greater than). 所 before a verb makes “what someone does”: 我们所需要的 (what we need), 他所说的 (what he said). It sounds formal and clear. In a trend answer, don’t only describe the trend: say 原因主要有两个, then give each cause with a real example.

A value question answered with causes and examples, not slogans: that is what a C-level answer sounds like.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 34 choices

Plan a year living in another country, step by step and with your reasons, using ……，好…… and 为了……而……; retell a survey on money, time and happiness; read a reflection on the roads we choose.

The last learn day before the full practice run. A plan answer uses every step of the shape (the plan, 首先 / 接着 / 最后, why that order, a conclusion), and today you use all of them.

words to say

word	pinyin	meaning	example
挑战	tiǎozhàn	challenge; to challenge	对我来说，跑十公里是一个很大的挑战。 For me, running ten kilometres is a big challenge.
未来	wèilái	future; coming	未来的城市会是什么样子? What will the cities of the future be like?
向往	xiàngwǎng	to yearn for	很多年轻人向往大城市的生活。 Many young people dream of life in a big city.
渴望	kěwàng	to long for, crave	他渴望得到大家的理解。 He longs to be understood.
尝试	chángshì	to try, attempt	来中国以后，我尝试了很多新的菜。 Since coming to China, I've tried lots of new dishes.
眼光	yǎnguāng	eye, taste, judgement	这件衣服真好看，你眼光不错! This top looks great: you've got good taste!
差异	chāyì	difference	南方和北方的饮食有很大的差异。 Food in the south and the north is very different.
融入	róngrù	to blend into, fit in	来北京两年，她已经完全融入了这里的生活。 Two years in Beijing, and she's completely at home in the life here.
好奇	hàoqí	curious	孩子对什么都很好奇。 Children are curious about everything.
理想	lǐxiǎng	ideal, dream; ideal (adj.)	我的理想是成为一名老师。 My dream is to become a teacher.

pattern ……，好…… (so that) and 为了……而…… (in order to)

what you do ，好 **what it makes possible** ·为了 **the aim** 而 **the action**

……，好…… puts the purpose second: do something, so that (好) something else becomes possible: 我住在当地人家里，好每天练习. 为了A而B puts the purpose first and is more formal: B is done for the sake of A, 为了理想而努力. Both turn a list of plans into a plan with reasons.

我每天早起半小时，好有时间读书。 **wǒ měi tiān zǎo qǐ bàn xiǎoshí hǎo yǒu shíjiān dúshū** I get up half an hour early every day so that I have time to read.

把地址写下来，好让司机找到。 **bǎ dìzhǐ xiě xialai hǎo ràng sījī zhǎo dào** Write the address down so the driver can find it.

他为了理想而离开了家乡。 **tā wèile lǐxiǎng ér líkāi le jiāxiāng** He left his home town for the sake of his ideals.

我们不应该为了赚钱而放弃健康。 **wǒmen bù yīnggāi wèile zhuàn qián ér fàngqì jiànkāng** We shouldn't give up our health to make money.

dialogue a year in europe?

xiaoming 妈妈，公司有一个机会，可以去欧洲的分公司工作一年，我很想去。
māma gōngsī yǒu yí gè jīhuì kěyǐ qù Ōuzhōu de fēn gōngsī gōngzuò yì nián wǒ hěn xiǎng qù · Mum, the company has an opening: a year working at our office in Europe. I really want to go.

ms zhang 一年？你一个人在国外，语言不通，吃得也不习惯，遇到问题怎么应对？
yì nián nǐ yí gè rén zài guó wài yǔyán bù tōng chī de yě bù xíguàn yùdào wèntí zěnme yìngduì · A year? Alone abroad, not speaking the language, not used to the food: how will you cope when problems come up?

xiaoming 就是因为不熟悉，才是挑战嘛。我想尝试一下不同的生活。
jiùshì yīnwèi bù shúxi cái shì tiǎozhàn ma wǒ xiǎng chángshì yíxià bù tóng de shēnghuó · It's a challenge precisely because it's unfamiliar. I want to try a different kind of life.

ms zhang 可是你在这边做得好好的，为了一个机会而放弃现在的项目，风险太大了吧？
kěshì nǐ zài zhèbiān zuò de hǎohǎo de wèile yí gè jīhuì ér fàngqì xiànzài de xiàngmù fēngxiǎn tài dà le ba · But you're doing so well here. Giving up your current project for one opportunity: isn't that too big a risk?

xiaoming 不是放弃，一年以后我还会回来。而且有一些在外国工作的经验，对未来的发展有好处，也能培养我适应新环境的能力。
bú shì fàngqì yì nián yǐhòu wǒ hái huì huílái érqiě yǒu yìxiē zài wàiguó gōngzuò de jīngyàn duì wèilái de fāzhǎn yǒu hǎochù yě néng péiyǎng wǒ shìyìng xīn huánjìng de nénglì · I'm not giving it up: I'll be back in a year. And some experience abroad will be good for my future and teach me to adapt to new places.

ms zhang 你说的理由我也认可。那你先去问问安娜，一个人在国外是什么感觉。
nǐ shuō de lǐyóu wǒ yě rènkě nà nǐ xiān qù wèn wen Ānnà yí gè rén zài guó wài shì shénme gǎnjué · I accept your reasons. Then go and ask Anna first what it's like being abroad on your own.

xiaoming 好！她来北京快三年了，一定有很多经验。
hǎo tā lái Běijīng kuài sān nián le yídìng yǒu hěn duō jīngyàn · Good idea! She's been in Beijing nearly three years; she must have lots of experience.

repeat listen, then say it back

刚到一个新的国家，语言不通，习惯也不同，每一天都是一个新的挑战。 gāng dào yí gè xīn de guójiā yǔyán bù tōng xíguàn yě bù tóng měi yì tiān dōu shì yí gè xīn de tiǎozhàn When you first arrive in a new country, you don't speak the language and the habits are different: every day is a new challenge.

为了更快地融入当地的生活，她每天都跟邻居聊天，周末还去学做当地的菜。 wèile gèng kuài de róngrù dāngdì de shēnghuó tā měi tiān dōu gēn línjū liáotiān zhōumò hái qù xué zuò dāngdì de cài To fit into local life faster, she chats with her neighbours every day and learns to cook local dishes at weekends.

带着好奇的眼光去看世界，你就会慢慢发现，文化的差异其实也是一种美。 dài zhe hàoqí de yǎnguāng qù kàn shìjiè nǐ jiù huì màn màn fāxiàn wénhuà de chāyì qíshí yě shì yì zhǒng měi Look at the world with curious eyes and you will gradually find that cultural differences are a kind of beauty too.

年轻的时候多尝试一些不同的事情，好知道自己真正向往的是什么样的生活。 niánqīng de shíhou duō chángshì yìxiē bù tóng de shìqing hǎo zhīdào zìjǐ zhēnzhèng xiàngwǎng de shì shénme yàng de shēnghuó When you're young, try out different things, so that you find out what kind of life you really long for.

reply answer out loud

你怎么看年轻人出国工作？ nǐ zěnme kàn niánqīng rén chūguó gōngzuò What do you think of young people going abroad to work?

→ 我对这件事的态度很积极。 wǒ duì zhè jiàn shì de tàidù hěn jījí

→ 在外国工作，能获得很多经验，看问题的眼光也会不一样。 zài wàiguó gōngzuò néng huòdé hěn duō jīngyàn kàn wèntí de yǎnguāng yě huì bù yíyàng

→ 我自己来中国以后，就改变了很多。 wǒ zìjǐ lái Zhōngguó yǐhòu jiù gǎibiàn le hěn duō

父母该不该替孩子做重要的选择？ fùmǔ gāi bu gāi tì háizi zuò zhòngyào de xuǎnzé Should parents make important choices for their children?

→ 我反对这样做。 wǒ fǎnduì zhèyàng zuò

→ 父母可以给建议，但是最后应该让孩子自己决定。 fùmǔ kěyǐ gěi jiànyì dànshì zuìhòu yīnggāi ràng háizi zìjǐ juédìng

→ 因为路是孩子自己走的，后果也要孩子自己承担。 yīnwèi lù shì háizi zìjǐ zǒu de hòuguǒ yě yào háizi zìjǐ chéngdān

你喜欢稳定的生活还是有挑战的生活？ nǐ xǐhuan wěndìng de shēnghuó háishi yǒu tiǎozhàn de shēnghuó Do you like a steady life or a life full of challenges?

→ 现在我更喜欢有挑战的生活。 xiànzài wǒ gèng xǐhuan yǒu tiǎozhàn de shēnghuó

→ 年轻的时候多尝试，才能找到自己的方向。 niánqīng de shíhou duō chángshì cáinéng zhǎo dào zìjǐ de fāngxiàng

→ 等以后年纪大了，再过稳定的生活也不晚。 děng yǐhòu niánjì dà le zài guò wěndìng de shēnghuó yě bù wǎn

read aloud 145 seconds

人的一生，会遇到很多选择：读什么专业，去哪座城市，做什么工作，和谁成为朋友。每一次选择，都像站在一个路口：走上一条路，就意味着放弃另一条。所以很多人在选择面前犹豫很久，总担心自己选错了，好像另一条路上的风景一定更美。有时候，我们甚至因为害怕选错，干脆什么都不选。 rén de yìshēng huì yùdào hěn duō xuǎnzé dú shénme zhuānyè qù nǎ zuò chéngshì zuò shénme gōngzuò hé shéi chéngwéi péngyou měi yí cì xuǎnzé dōu xiàng zhàn zài yí gè lùkǒu zǒu shàng yì tiáo lù jiù yìwèizhe fàngqì lìng yì tiáo suǒyǐ hěn duō rén zài xuǎnzé miànqián yóuyù hěn jiǔ zǒng dānxīn zìjǐ xuǎn cuò le hǎoxiàng lìng yì tiáo lùshang de fēngjǐng yídìng gèng měi yǒu shíhou wǒmen shènzhì yīnwèi hàipà xuǎn cuò gāncuì shénme dōu bù xuǎn

其实，每一条路都有它的风景，也都有它的困难。人生没有标准答案。年轻的时候，我们可以多尝试一些，带着好奇的眼光，去融入不同的生活，去理解人与人之间的差异。走过的路，会成为我们的一部分；没有走的路，也让我们更明白自己为什么而出发。重要的不是选对了哪一条，而是在自己选的路上认真地走下去。 qíshí měi yì tiáo lù dōu yǒu tā de fēngjǐng yě dōu yǒu tā de kùnnan rénshēng méiyǒu biāozhǔn dáàn niánqīng de shíhou wǒmen kěyǐ duō chángshì yìxiē dài zhe hàoqí de yǎnguāng qù róngrù bù tóng de shēnghuó qù lǐjiě rén yǔ rén zhījiān de chāyì zǒu guò de lù huì chéngwéi wǒmen de yí bùfen méiyǒu zǒu de lù yě ràng wǒmen gèng míngbai zìjǐ wèi shénme ér chūfā zhòngyào de bú shì xuǎn duì le nǎ yì tiáo ér shì zài zìjǐ xuǎn de lùshang rènzhēn de zǒu xiaqu

words to watch

差异 chāyì · 融入 róngrù · 干脆 gāncuì · 一条 yì tiáo · 过 guò

talk 150 seconds

If you had the chance to live in another country for a year, how would you spend it? Two minutes to prepare, then two and a half minutes.

如果你有机会去另一个国家生活一年，你打算怎么度过这一年？ rúguǒ nǐ yǒu jīhuì qù lìng yí gè guójiā shēnghuó yì nián nǐ dǎsuàn zěnme dù guò zhè yì nián

首先……接着……最后…… • 之所以……，是因为…… shǒuxiān jiēzhe zuìhòu zhīsuǒyǐ shì yīnwèi

model answer

如果我有机会去另一个国家生活一年，我想去非洲的一个国家，因为那里对我来说完全是一个新的世界。 rúguǒ wǒ yǒu jīhuì qù lìng yí gè guójiā shēnghuó yì nián wǒ xiǎng qù Fēizhōu de yí gè guójiā yīnwèi nàlǐ duì wǒ lái shuō wánquán shì yí gè xīn de shìjiè

我之所以选择一个陌生的地方，是因为在中国的这几年让我明白，最大的收获往往来自最大的挑战。 wǒ zhīsuǒyǐ xuǎnzé yí gè mòshēng de dìfang shì yīnwèi zài Zhōngguó de zhè jǐ nián ràng wǒ míngbai zuì dà de shōuhuò wǎngwǎng láizì zuì dà de tiǎozhàn

首先，前三个月，我会争取把当地的语言学好。 shǒuxiān qián sān gè yuè wǒ huì zhēngqǔ bǎ dāngdì de yǔyán xué hǎo

我刚来北京的时候，连买东西都说不清楚，后来每天跟邻居聊天，中文水平才慢慢提高了。 wǒ gāng lái Běijīng de shíhou lián mǎi dōngxi dōu shuō bu qīngchu hòulái měi tiān gēn línjū liáotiān Zhōngwén shuǐpíng cái màn màn tígāo le

所以到了新的国家，我也会先住在当地人的家里，好每天都有机会练习。 suǒyǐ dào le xīn de guójiā wǒ yě huì xiān zhù zài dāngdì rén de jiā lǐ hǎo měi tiān dōu yǒu jīhuì liànxí

接着，我打算找一份志愿者的工作，比如去学校教孩子们拍照。 jiēzhe wǒ dǎsuàn zhǎo yí fèn zhìyuànzhě de gōngzuò bǐrú qù xuéxiào jiāo háizimen pāizhào

这样我不但能帮助别人，而且能更快地融入当地的生活。 zhèyàng wǒ búdàn néng bāngzhù biérén érqiě néng gèng kuài de róngrù dāngdì de shēnghuó

另外，我还会带着相机，去拍当地人的生活和那里的风光，用照片记录下文化的差异。 lìngwài wǒ hái huì dài zhe xiàngjī qù pāi dāngdì rén de shēnghuó hé nàlǐ de fēngguāng yòng zhàopiàn jìlù xià wénhuà de chāyì

最后，在离开前的一两个月，我会去这个国家的不同地方旅行。 zuìhòu zài líkāi qián de yìliǎng gè yuè wǒ huì qù zhège guójiā de bù tóng dìfang lǚxíng

为了真正了解一个国家，而不只是看看名胜，我会尽量坐当地人坐的车，吃当地人吃的饭。 wèile zhēnzhèng liǎojiě yí gè guójiā ér bù zhǐshì kàn kan míngshèng wǒ huì jǐnliàng zuò dāngdì rén zuò de chē chī dāngdì rén chī de fàn

回来以后，我想办一个小小的摄影展览，让朋友们也看看那个世界。 huílái yǐhòu wǒ xiǎng bàn yí gè xiǎo xiǎo de shèyǐng zhǎnlǎn ràng péngyoumen yě kàn kan nàge shìjiè

当然，一年的时间毕竟不长，我不可能什么都做到。 dāngrán yì nián de shíjiān bìjìng bù cháng wǒ bù kěnéng shénme dōu zuò dào

但是我相信，带着好奇的眼光去生活，这一年一定会改变我看世界的方式。 dànshì wǒ xiāngxìn dài zhe hàoqí de yǎnguāng qù shēnghuó zhè yì nián yídìng huì gǎibiàn wǒ kàn shìjiè de fāngshì

总之，先学语言，再做志愿者，最后到处走走，这就是我这一年的计划。 zǒngzhī xiān xué yǔyán zài zuò zhìyuànzhě zuìhòu dàochù zǒu zou zhè jiùshì wǒ zhè yì nián de jìhuà

If I had the chance to live in another country for a year, I'd go to a country in Africa, because for me it would be a completely new world. I'd choose somewhere unfamiliar because my years in China have taught me that the biggest rewards often come from the biggest challenges. First, for the first three months, I'd do my best to learn the local language well. When I first came to Beijing I couldn't even explain what I wanted in a shop; later I chatted with my neighbours every day, and only then did my Chinese slowly improve. So in a new country I'd also start by living with a local family, so that I'd have

the chance to practise every day. Next, I plan to find volunteer work, such as teaching children photography at a school. That way I could help others and also fit into local life faster. I'd also take my camera and photograph the local people's lives and the scenery, recording cultural differences in pictures. Finally, in the last month or two before leaving, I'd travel to different parts of the country. To really get to know a country, not just see its famous sights, I'd take the buses local people take and eat what local people eat as far as possible. When I came back, I'd like to hold a small photography exhibition so that my friends could see that world too. Of course, a year isn't long, and I couldn't do everything. But I believe that living with curious eyes, that year would change the way I see the world. In short: first the language, then volunteering, and finally travelling around. That's my plan for the year.

good to know · ……，好…… means "so that": the second clause says what the first makes possible (早点儿出发，好不迟到). 好 comes before the verb. 为了A而B: B is done for the sake of A (为了理想而努力). It is more formal than plain 为了, and a good line for the end of an answer. A plan answer step by step: the plan in one sentence, 首先 / 接着 / 最后, 我之所以这样安排，是因为……, and a closing line that sums up the plan. Today's survey is invented for practice: keep its numbers for the retelling, but don't quote them as facts.

Every learn day is behind you. Tomorrow: the whole test, in its real order, once through.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 35 mission: the speaking test

Do the whole speaking test once, in its real order: retell three passages you hear once, prepare for ten minutes, read a passage aloud with no pinyin, then answer two questions for two and a half minutes each.

The practice exams ask you to speak for about fourteen minutes with only the preparation as a break. Today you run that order once, with model answers to check yourself against afterwards.

chapter 1 the night before

teacher wang 安娜，明天就要考试了，紧张吗？
Ānnà míngtiān jiù yào kǎoshì le jǐnzhāng ma · Anna, the test is tomorrow. Nervous?

anna 有一点儿。我最担心第一部分，听完一段录音要马上再说一遍。
yǒuyìdiǎnr wǒ zuì dānxīn dì yī bùfen tīng wán yí duàn lùyīn yào mǎshàng zài shuō yí biàn · A bit. I'm most worried about the first part: hearing a recording and having to say it all again straight away.

teacher wang 别怕，你最近的进步很大，大家都表扬你。你不用记住每一个字，先概括一下主要的内容，再按顺序叙述：谁，发生了什么，结果怎么样。
bié pà nǐ zuìjìn de jìnbù hěn dà dàjiā dōu biǎoyáng nǐ nǐ búyòng jì zhù měi yí gè zì xiān gàikuò yíxià zhǔyào de nèiróng zài àn shùnxù xùshù shéi fāshēng le shénme jiéguǒ zěnmeyàng · Don't be afraid: you've made great progress lately, and everyone has praised you. You don't have to remember every word. Sum up the main content first, then tell it in order: who, what happened, how it ended.

anna 那朗读呢？我的发音有时候还不太准。
nà lǎngdú ne wǒ de fāyīn yǒu shíhou hái bú tài zhǔn · And the read-aloud? My pronunciation still isn't always accurate.

teacher wang 朗读的时候别太快，注意在哪儿停，还有语气。读错一个字不要紧，接着往下读就行。
lǎngdú de shíhou bié tài kuài zhùyì zài nǎr tíng hái yǒu yǔqì dú cuò yí gè zì búyàojǐn jiēzhe wǎng xià dú jiù xíng · Don't read too fast, and pay attention to where you pause and to your tone. One wrong character doesn't matter: just keep reading.

anna 明白了。谢谢王老师，这几年您帮了我太多。
míngbai le xièxie Wánglǎoshī zhè jǐ nián nín bāng le wǒ tài duō · I understand. Thank you, Teacher Wang. You've helped me so much these past few years.

chapter 2 the year in one breath

xiaoming 来，我来当考试的老师。请你说说，这一年里最难忘的是什么？
lái wǒ lái dāng kǎoshì de lǎoshī qǐng nǐ shuō shuo zhè yì nián lǐ zuì nánwàng de shì shénme · Come on, I'll be the examiner. Tell me: what has been most memorable this year?

anna 太多了！奶奶的七十五岁生日，我在公司的实习，还有小区的志愿者活动。
tài duō le nǎinai de qīshíwǔ suì shēngrì wǒ zài gōngsī de shíxí hái yǒu xiǎoqū de zhìyuànzhě huódòng · So much! Grandma's seventy-fifth birthday, my internship at the company, and the volunteer day in Grandma's neighbourhood.

xiaoming 还有我生病的那次，你每个星期带我去游泳两次。
hái yǒu wǒ shēngbìng de nà cì nǐ měi gè xīngqī dài wǒ qù yóuyǒng liǎng cì · And when I was ill, you took me swimming twice a week.

anna 对！还有那个不用手机的周末，妹妹到现在还很骄傲呢。
duì hái yǒu nàge búyòng shǒujī de zhōumò mèimei dào xiànzài hái hěn jiāoào ne · Yes! And the phone-free weekend: your sister is still proud of it.

xiaoming 你看，你的口语竟然已经这么流利了，一说就停不下来。
nǐ kàn nǐ de kǒuyǔ jìngrán yǐjīng zhème liúlì le yì shuō jiù tíng bu xialai · See? Your spoken Chinese is amazingly fluent now, once you start you can't stop.

anna 那是因为这些都是真事。考试的时候，我也要用自己的例子来表达。
nà shì yīnwèi zhèxiē dōu shì zhēn shì kǎoshì de shíhou wǒ yě yào yòng zìjǐ de lìzi lái biǎodá · That's because it all really happened. In the test I'll use my own examples to express myself too.

chapter 3 a cup of tea

grandma 安娜，来喝杯茶，别练了，休息一会儿吧。
Ānnà lái hē bēi chá bié liàn le xiūxi yíhuìr ba · Anna, come and have a cup of tea. Stop practising and have a rest.

anna 奶奶，我在练习朗读，您帮我听一下，语气对不对？
nǎinai wǒ zài liànxí lǎngdú nín bāng wǒ tīng yíxià yǔqì duì bu duì · Grandma, I'm practising reading aloud. Will you listen and tell me if my tone is right?

grandma 我听着挺好的，比过年的时候说得好多了。
wǒ tīng zhe tǐng hǎo de bǐ guònián de shíhou shuō de hǎo duō le · It sounds very good to me, much better than at New Year.

anna 今年春天在您的老家，村里人说的方言，我还听不太懂呢。
jīnnián chūntiān zài nín de lǎojiā cūn lǐ rén shuō de fāngyán wǒ hái tīng bú tài dǒng ne · This spring in your home village, I could hardly understand the villagers' dialect.

grandma 一年一年地进步嘛。明天考完了，我们给你做一顿好吃的！
yì nián yì nián de jìnbù ma míngtiān kǎo wán le wǒmen gěi nǐ zuò yí dùn hǎochī de · You get better year by year. When the test is over tomorrow, we'll cook you something delicious!

xiaoming 还有一个月就毕业了，到时候我们再好好庆祝一次。
hái yǒu yí gè yuè jiù bìyè le dào shíhou wǒmen zài hǎohǎo qìngzhù yí cì · And you graduate in a month: we'll have a proper celebration then too.

read aloud 120 seconds

有人说，多学会一门语言，就像为自己打开了一扇新的窗。刚开始学的时候，我们只能看到窗外很小的一部分：几个简单的词，几句“你好”和“谢谢”。慢慢地，我们能听懂别人的语气，能用新的语言表达自己的想法，甚至能大声朗读一篇文章。窗外的世界，也一天比一天大了起来。 yǒu rén shuō duō xuéhuì yì mén yǔyán jiù xiàng wèi zìjǐ dǎkāi le yí shàn xīn de chuāng gāng kāishǐ xué de shíhou wǒmen zhǐ néng kàn dào chuāng wài hěn xiǎo de yí bùfen jǐ gè jiǎndān de cí jǐ jù nǐhǎo hé xièxie màn màn de wǒmen néng tīng dǒng biérén de yǔqì néng yòng xīn de yǔyán biǎodá zìjǐ de xiǎngfǎ shènzhì néng dà shēng lǎngdú yì piān wénzhāng chuāng wài de shìjiè yě yì tiān bǐ yì tiān dà le qǐlai

可是，学语言并不只是为了多会一种说话的方法。每一种语言里，都有着一个民族看世界的眼光。当我们用另一种语言去思考，就会发现，同一件事情，原来可以有完全不同的说法。也许这就是学习语言最大的意义：它让我们走出自己的小房间，看到一个更大的世界，也更清楚地认识了自己。所以，学一门语言，永远不会太晚。 kěshì xué yǔyán bìng bù zhǐshì wèile duō huì yì zhǒng shuōhuà de fāngfǎ měi yì zhǒng yǔyán lǐ dōu yǒuzhe yí gè mínzú kàn shìjiè de yǎnguāng dāng wǒmen yòng lìng yì zhǒng yǔyán qù sīkǎo jiù huì fāxiàn tóngyī jiàn shìqing yuánlái kěyǐ yǒu wánquán bù tóng de shuōfǎ yěxǔ zhè jiùshì xuéxí yǔyán zuì dà de yìyì tā ràng wǒmen zǒu chū zìjǐ de xiǎo fángjiān kàn dào yí gè gèng dà de shìjiè yě gèng qīngchu de rènshi le zìjǐ suǒyǐ xué yì mén yǔyán yǒngyuǎn bú huì tài wǎn

words to watch

一部分 yí bùfen · 朗读 lǎngdú · 语气 yǔqì · 为了 wèile · 一扇 yí shàn

talk 150 seconds

Question 1: in your view, what is real success? You planned it in the ten minutes: two and a half minutes.

在你看来，什么是真正的成功？ zài nǐ kànlái shénme shì zhēnzhèng de chénggōng

model answer

在我看来，真正的成功不是有多少钱、多高的地位，而是做自己喜欢的事，并且让身边的人因为你而过得更好。 zài wǒ kànlái zhēnzhèng de chénggōng bú shì yǒu duōshao qián duō gāo de dìwèi ér shì zuò zìjǐ xǐhuan de shì bìngqiě ràng shēnbiān de rén yīnwèi nǐ ér guò de gèng hǎo

一方面，成功要有自己的目标，并且为它坚持下去。 yì fāngmiàn chénggōng yào yǒu zìjǐ de mùbiāo bìngqiě wèi tā jiānchí xiaqu

拿我自己来说，三年前我刚来北京的时候，连一句完整的中文都说不好。 ná wǒ zìjǐ lái shuō sān nián qián wǒ gāng lái Běijīng de shíhou lián yí jù wánzhěng de Zhōngwén dōu shuō bu hǎo

那时候我的目标很简单，就是能跟中国朋友流利地聊天，真正融入这里的生活。 nà shíhou wǒ de mùbiāo hěn jiǎndān jiùshì néng gēn Zhōngguó péngyou liúlì de liáotiān zhēnzhèng róngrù zhèlǐ de shēnghuó

为了这个目标，我每天练习口语：上课、实习、跟邻居聊天，在这个过程中克服了很多困难，从来没有放弃。 wèile zhège mùbiāo wǒ měi tiān liànxí kǒuyǔ shàngkè shíxí gēn línjū liáotiān zài zhège guòchéng zhōng kèfú le hěn duō kùnnan cónglái méiyǒu fàngqì

现在我能用中文流利地表达自己的想法，这让我很自豪，明天还要参加高级的口语考试，对我来说，这就是一种成功。 xiànzài wǒ néng yòng Zhōngwén liúlì de biǎodá zìjǐ de xiǎngfǎ zhè ràng wǒ hěn zìháo míngtiān hái yào cānjiā gāojí de kǒuyǔ kǎoshì duì wǒ lái shuō zhè jiùshì yì zhǒng chénggōng

另一方面，真正的成功还要看你给别人带来了什么。 lìng yì fāngmiàn zhēnzhèng de chénggōng hái yào kàn nǐ gěi biérén dài lái le shénme

我在公司实习的时候，我们做的软件帮助很多人学外语。 wǒ zài gōngsī shíxí de shíhou wǒmen zuò de ruǎnjiàn bāngzhù hěn duō rén xué wàiyǔ

有一位用户给我们写信，说他用我们的软件学好了外语，找到了一份新的工作。 yǒu yí wèi yònghù gěi wǒmen xiě xìn shuō tā yòng wǒmen de ruǎnjiàn xué hǎo le wàiyǔ zhǎo dào le yí fèn xīn de gōngzuò

那一刻我觉得，这比得到一个好成绩更让人高兴。 nà yí kè wǒ juéde zhè bǐ de dào yí gè hǎo chéngjì gèng ràng rén gāoxìng

当然，很多人看待成功，主要看财富和物质条件，这种看法的确有它的道理。 dāngrán hěn duō rén kàndài chénggōng zhǔyào kàn cáifù hé wùzhì tiáojiàn zhè zhǒng kànfǎ díquè yǒu tā de dàolǐ

不过，即使有了很多钱，如果精神上得不到满足，我也不会觉得自己成功了。 búguò jíshǐ yǒu le hěn duō qián rúguǒ jīngshén shàng de bú dào mǎnzú wǒ yě bú huì juéde zìjǐ chénggōng le

总之，在我看来，成功不是一个终点，而是每天都比昨天的自己进步一点儿，同时也让他人的生活变得好一点儿。 zǒngzhī zài wǒ kànlái chénggōng bú shì yí gè zhōngdiǎn ér shì měi tiān dōu bǐ zuótiān de zìjǐ jìnbù yìdiǎnr tóngshí yě ràng tārén de shēnghuó biàn de hǎo yìdiǎnr

In my view, real success isn't how much money you have or how high your position is, but doing what you love and making the people around you better off because of you. On the one hand, success means having your own goal and sticking with it. Take me: when I first came to Beijing three years ago, I couldn't even say a complete sentence in Chinese properly. My goal back then was simple: to chat fluently with Chinese friends and really fit into life here. For that goal I practised speaking every day: in class, at my internship, chatting with neighbours; along the way I overcame plenty of difficulties and never gave up. Now I can express my thoughts fluently in Chinese, which makes me proud, and tomorrow I'm taking the advanced speaking test: for me, that is a kind of success. On the other hand, real success also depends on what you bring to others. During my internship, the apps we made helped lots of people learn foreign languages. One user wrote to us to say he had learned a foreign language well with our app and found a new job. At that moment I felt it was more satisfying than getting a good grade. Of course, many people judge success mainly by wealth and material comforts, and that view

certainly has its point. But even with a lot of money, if I didn't feel fulfilled inside, I wouldn't feel successful. In short, in my view success isn't a finishing line; it's being a little better each day than yesterday, and making other people's lives a little better too.

talk 150 seconds

Question 2: should a person do the same kind of work all their life? Why? Straight after the first answer: two and a half minutes.

一个人该不该一辈子只做一种工作？为什么？ yí gè rén gāi bu gāi yíbèizi zhǐ zuò yì zhǒng gōngzuò wèi shénme

model answer

我认为，一个人没有必要一辈子只做一种工作。 wǒ rènwéi yí gè rén méiyǒu bìyào yíbèizi zhǐ zuò yì zhǒng gōngzuò

首先，人是会变的，二十岁时喜欢的东西，到了四十岁未必还喜欢。 shǒuxiān rén shì huì biàn de èrshí suì shí xǐhuan de dōngxi dào le sìshí suì wèibì hái xǐhuan

如果一直做自己已经不喜欢的工作，就算收入很高，也很难真正快乐。 rúguǒ yìzhí zuò zìjǐ yǐjīng bù xǐhuan de gōngzuò jiùsuàn shōurù hěn gāo yě hěn nán zhēnzhèng kuàilè

其次，现在社会变化得太快了，竞争也越来越激烈，很多工作十年以后可能就不存在了。 qícì xiànzài shèhuì biànhuà de tài kuài le jìngzhēng yě yuè lái yuè jīliè hěn duō gōngzuò shí nián yǐhòu kěnéng jiù bù cúnzài le

拿人工智能来说，显然，它已经能做很多以前只有人才能做的事情。 ná réngōng zhìnéng lái shuō xiǎnrán tā yǐjīng néng zuò hěn duō yǐqián zhǐyǒu rén cáinéng zuò de shìqing

所以，不断学习新的本领，尝试不同的工作，接受新的挑战，反而能让人更有安全感。 suǒyǐ búduàn xuéxí xīn de běnlǐng chángshì bù tóng de gōngzuò jiēshòu xīn de tiǎozhàn fǎnér néng ràng rén gèng yǒu ānquán gǎn

我自己也是这样打算的：毕业以后，我会先在北京的公司工作两三年。 wǒ zìjǐ yě shì zhèyàng dǎsuàn de bìyè yǐhòu wǒ huì xiān zài Běijīng de gōngsī gōngzuò liǎngsān nián

以后，我可能会回英国教中文，让更多的英国人了解中国，这是我一直向往的事。 yǐhòu wǒ kěnéng huì huí Yīngguó jiāo Zhōngwén ràng gèng duō de Yīngguó rén liǎojiě Zhōngguó zhè shì wǒ yìzhí xiàngwǎng de shì

对于未来，我充满了好奇，不想太早给自己的人生定下一条路。 duìyú wèilái wǒ chōngmǎn le hàoqí bù xiǎng tài zǎo gěi zìjǐ de rénshēng dìng xià yì tiáo lù

当然，我也确实很佩服那些一辈子只做一件事的人。 dāngrán wǒ yě quèshí hěn pèifú nàxiē yíbèizi zhǐ zuò yí jiàn shì de rén

比如小明的爸爸李医生，当了很多年医生，每天都认真地对待每一个病人。 bǐrú Xiǎomíng de bàba Lǐyīshēng dāng le hěn duō nián yīshēng měi tiān dōu rènzhēn de duìdài měi yí gè bìngrén

他们的坚持同样有很大的价值。 tāmen de jiānchí tóngyàng yǒu hěn dà de jiàzhí

可见，关键不在于做了几种工作，而在于每一份工作都认真去做。 kějiàn guānjiàn bú zàiyú zuò le jǐ zhǒng gōngzuò ér zàiyú měi yí fèn gōngzuò dōu rènzhēn qù zuò

总之，我认为一个人不应该被一种工作限制，除非他真的热爱这份工作，才值得一直做下去。 zǒngzhī wǒ rènwéi yí gè rén bù yīnggāi bèi yì zhǒng gōngzuò xiànzhì chúfēi tā zhēn de rèài zhè fèn gōngzuò cái zhídé yìzhí zuò xiaqu

I don’t think a person needs to do the same kind of work all their life. First, people change: what you like at twenty you may not still like at forty. If you keep doing work you no longer like, even if the pay is high, it’s hard to be truly happy. Second, society is changing so fast now, and competition is getting fiercer and fiercer; many jobs may not exist in ten years. Take artificial intelligence: clearly, it can already do lots of things only people could do before. So constantly learning new skills, trying different work and taking on new challenges can actually make people feel more secure. That’s my own plan, too: after graduating I’ll first work for a company in Beijing for two or three years. Later I may go back to the UK to teach Chinese and help more British people understand China, which is something I’ve long wanted to do. I’m full of curiosity about the future, and I don’t want to fix my life to one road too early. Of course, I also really admire people who do one thing all their lives. Xiaoming’s dad, Dr Li, for example, has been a

doctor for many years and treats every patient with care every day. Their perseverance has great value too. So the key isn't how many kinds of work you do, but doing every job properly. In short, I think a person shouldn't be tied to one kind of work, unless they truly love that work: only then is it worth doing for life.

Fourteen minutes of Chinese, in the test's order. You are ready for the practice exams.
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