

人口大爆炸

阅读前讨论

- 这张照片大概是什么时候，在什么地方照的？你从这张照片里看到了什么？
- 你对中国的人口问题有些什么了解？
- 如果你去过中国，请介绍一下你看到过的中国人口情况。
- 你知道哪些跟“人口”有关的词汇？

People in modern China are greatly concerned with population density, which is reflected in widespread media coverage. This lesson's reading is a news feature reporting the effects of overpopulation in three different Chinese cities. The stories describe issues that touch on city dwellers' daily lives, including traffic congestion

and overcrowding in railway stations and hospitals. Each story is stylistically similar. Data is used to illustrate the problem, while metaphor and simile evoke the immense size of the population.

1 第一课

生词

自学生词

Match each new word with its English translation by deducing the word's meaning from its characters.
(The first one is done for you.)

无车(無車)日 通行 绿灯(綠燈) 人民币(幣) 候车(車)室
 大厅(廳) 高峰 好不容易 人次 超时(時)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 大厅 lobby, hall | 6 _____ person-time |
| 2 _____ go overtime | 7 _____ waiting room, waiting lounge |
| 3 _____ with great difficulty, finally | 8 _____ peak |
| 4 _____ Car-Free Day | 9 _____ RMB, Chinese currency |
| 5 _____ pass through | 10 _____ green light |

成语和惯用语 Idioms and Set Phrases

成语/惯用语

单字解释

意思

难上加难

1 nán shàng jiā nán

现在找工作非常不容易。要找好工作那更是难上加难了。

难(難) difficult

加 add, increase 增加

Make a difficult situation even more difficult

成千上万

2 chéng qiān shàng wàn

成千上万的人群涌上街头庆祝节日。

万(萬) ten thousand

Thousands of, millions of

人山人海

3 rén shān rén hǎi

国庆节那天, 广场上人山人海。

Mountains and seas of people

主要生词

| | 简体 | 繁体 | 拼音 | 词性 | 英文 |
|----|----|----|-----------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 爆炸 | | bàozhà | v./n. | explode; blast, explosion |
| 2 | 未 | | wèi | adv. | not |
| 3 | 交通 | | jiāotōng | n. | traffic |
| 4 | 拥堵 | 擁擠 | yōngdǔ | adj. | crowded, jammed |
| 5 | 不堪 | | bùkān | v./adv. | cannot stand; extremely |
| 6 | 蜗牛 | 蝸 | wōniú | n. | snail |
| 7 | 堵 | | dǔ | v. | block, suffocate |
| 8 | 爬行 | | páxíng | v. | crawl |
| 9 | 与 | 與 | yǔ | conj. | and |
| 10 | 统计 | 統計 | tǒngjì | n./v. | statistics, census; gather statistics |
| 11 | 损失 | 損 | sǔnshī | n./v. | loss; damage |
| 12 | 超过 | 過 | chāoguò | v. | surpass, exceed |
| 13 | 亿 | 億 | yì | num. | hundred million |
| 14 | 期间 | 間 | qījiān | n. | period, duration |
| 15 | 将近 | 將 | jiāngjìn | adv. | close to, almost |
| 16 | 聚集 | | jùjí | v. | gather, get together |
| 17 | 最终 | 終 | zuìzhōng | adv. | finally, at last |
| 18 | 挤 | 擠 | jǐ | v./adj. | shove, push; crowded |
| 19 | 提前 | | tíqián | v. | shift to an earlier time |
| 20 | 排队 | 隊 | páiduì | v. | line up |
| 21 | 检票 | 檢 | jiǎnpiào | v.o. | check tickets |
| 22 | 临时 | 臨時 | línshí | adj. | temporary |
| 23 | 车厢 | 車廂 | chēxiāng | n. | carriage, compartment |
| 24 | 拥挤 | 擁擠 | yōngjǐ | adj. | crowded, packed |
| 25 | 走道 | | zǒudào | n. | aisle |
| 26 | 春运 | 運 | chūnyùn | attr. | Spring Festival travel season |
| 27 | 流量 | | liúliàng | n. | volume of flow, rate of flow |
| 28 | 挂号 | 掛號 | guàhào | v. | register (at a hospital) |
| 29 | 门诊 | 門診 | ménzhěn | n. | outpatient service |
| 30 | 打仗 | | dǎzhàng | v.o. | fight a war |
| 31 | 如此 | | rúcǐ | pron. | so, such, like this |
| 32 | 重庆 | 慶 | Chóngqing | p.n. | a large city in Sichuan Province |



课文

第一读：掌握课文大意

First Reading: Skimming for the Main Idea

Skim the reading; then select the option below that best captures its main idea.

- a 北京、上海的人口报道
- b 车站和医院客流量统计
- c 从不同城市看人口问题对中国人生活的影响

第二读：细节和理解

Second Reading: Scanning for Details and Comprehension

Read the text again carefully and answer the following questions.

1 为什么记者选择“世界无车日”来做北京交通的报道?

2 北京2014年有多少人?

3 根据这篇报道，北京交通拥堵的原因是什么?

4 重庆火车站怎么解决旅客太多的问题? 他们的方法有没有效果?

5 为什么春节期间坐火车“难上加难”?

6 请说说火车上“拥挤不堪”的情况。

7 为什么说去医院“看病像打仗，挂号像春运”?

8 在中国看病和在你的国家看病有什么相似的地方? 有什么不同的地方?



人口大爆炸

北京

2014年9月22日是“世界无车日”，然而北京城内汽车并未减少，交通仍然拥堵不堪。尤其是早晚高峰时期，成千上万的汽车如蜗牛一般堵在道路上慢慢爬行，或根本无法通行。有人说：“世界上最遥远的距离不是生与死，而是看见绿灯你却过不去。”

2014年的北京，总人口达到2114万，汽车数量超过500万辆。据统计，北京一年因堵车造成的损失就超过60亿人民币。

重庆

春节期间，重庆火车站旅客流量再上高峰。昨天，将近20万人聚集在车站周围，最终有4.5万人挤上火车。从大年初二开始，售票厅提前从早上7点开始售票，42个售票窗口外都排满了长长的队，所有的检票厅都改成了临时候车室，而车站大厅前的广场上仍然是人山人海。等到人们好不容易挤上火车，却发现车厢里也是拥挤不堪，不但座位上坐满了人，走道上挤满了人，连厕所里都站满了人，上厕所比上火车还难!



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北京

2014年9月22日是“世界無車日”，然而北京城內汽車並未減少，交通仍然擁堵不堪。尤其是早晚高峰時期，成千上萬的汽車如蝸牛一般堵在道路上慢慢爬行，或根本無法通行。有人說：“世界上最遙遠的距離不是生與死，而是看見綠燈你卻過不去。”

2014年的北京，總人口達到2114萬，汽車數量超過500萬輛。據統計，北京一年因堵車造成的損失就超過60億人民幣。

重慶

春節期間，重慶火車站旅客流量再上高峰。昨天，將近20萬人聚集在車站周圍，最終有4.5萬人擠上火車。從大年初二開始，售票廳提前從早上7點開始售票，42個售票窗口外都排滿了長長的隊，所有的檢票廳都改成了臨時候車室，而車站

中国大城市与其它国家人口比较

单位:百万人

| | |
|------|----|
| 加拿大 | 35 |
| 朝鲜 | 25 |
| 上海 | 24 |
| 澳大利亚 | 23 |
| 北京 | 20 |
| 安哥拉 | 20 |
| 智利 | 18 |
| 叙利亚 | 17 |
| 重庆 | 13 |
| 希腊 | 11 |
| 玻利维亚 | 11 |

数据来源: CIA世界概况(2015年)

“世界上最遥远的距离不是生与死，而是看见绿灯你却过不去。”

在过去10年内，春运旅客流量每年增加近1亿人次。火车站平时就十分拥挤，春节期间坐火车就更是难上加难了。

上海

昨天，上海儿童医院内挤满了病孩和家长。挂号¹要排队，候诊要排队，化验检查、交费取药也要排队。好不容易拿到132号的李奶奶抱着发烧

的孙子说，“早上7点就从家里出发，大概要到下午3点才能回家”。据医院统计，昨天门诊量高达6000多人次。而夏季高温期更是天天爆满。即使医生们超时工作，每个病人也只能得到几分钟的看病时间。

看个病像打仗，挂个号像春运，这句话描述的是很多医院的情形。但春运的紧张和拥挤仅为一年一次，而在医院却是天天如此。◆

¹ In China, people don't have family doctors. Patients need to go to the hospital and “register” (挂号) (guà hào) at the front desk before they can see a doctor. Because the demand for appointments far outstrips supply, patients have to line up very early and for a long time to fill one of the limited slots available. Below is the common process for seeing a doctor in a Chinese hospital. (There may be more steps if the illness is serious or complicated.)

挂号 Register
候诊 Wait for treatment
门诊/看病 Outpatient service / visit doctor
检查 Receive medical examination

开药 Have medicine prescribed
交费 Make payment
取药 Pick up medicine

大廳前的廣場上仍然是人山人海。等到人們好不容易擠上火車，卻發現車廂裡也是擁擠不堪，不但座位上坐滿了人，走道上擠滿了人，連廁所裡都站滿了人，上廁所比上火車還難！

在過去10年內，春運旅客流量每年增加近1億人次。火車站平時就十分擁擠，春節期間坐火車就更是難上加難了。

上海

昨天，上海兒童醫院內擠滿了病孩和家長。掛號要排隊，候診要排隊，化驗檢查、交費取藥也要排隊。好不容易拿到132號的李奶奶抱著發燒的孫子說，“早上7點就從家裡出發，大概要到下午3點才能回家”。據醫院統計，昨天門診量高達6000多人次。而夏季高溫期更是天天爆滿。即使醫生們超時工作，每個病人也只能得到幾分鐘的看病時間。

看個病像打仗，掛個號像春運，這句話描述的是很多醫院的情形。但春運的緊張和擁擠僅為一年一次，而在醫院卻是天天如此。◆

阅读技巧

A 略读与寻读 Skimming and Scanning

Skimming means reading quickly in order to absorb the overall theme, tone, or general meaning of the text. It is often used as a precursor to a more detailed search for specific information. When you skim, you read across each line of text rapidly, ignoring punctuation and minor words, but taking in the main words and phrases that are related to the theme of the text.

When you do a close reading of the text after skimming it, you will find that you read more fluently and accurately. In this book, you will practice skimming for the first read-through of every lesson.

Scanning involves looking quickly through the text to find a specific detail, such as a key word, date, name, or time, as when you are trying to find a specific departure time on a train timetable, or locate a particular name in a contact list.

In this book, you will practice scanning for the second read-through of every lesson. When practicing scanning, read the questions listed under “First Reading” then go over the text quickly, with a pen in hand and the questions in mind. Write down the answers as soon as you find them.

There are more reading comprehension questions listed under “Second Reading.” You may need to read the text more carefully to answer these questions.



B 书面语：报刊阅读 Learning the Style of Formal Writing: News Article Reading

This lesson introduces a feature news article. Generally speaking, news articles in Chinese have three characteristics. First, the language is more formal than casual speech, and classical or literary words are often used. The following table compares formal and colloquial expressions used in this lesson. (For more detailed information concerning formal vs. informal Chinese language, see the Grammar section in this lesson.)

| Formal (正式) | Informal (非正式) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 内 | 里 |
| 与 | 跟、和 |
| 售 | 卖 |
| 而 | 而且、可是 |
| (将)近 | 差不多 |
| 仍然 | 还是 |
| 最终 | 最后 |
| 如…一般 | 像…一样 |

Secondly, news articles customarily use abbreviated terms, e.g., 文革 for 文化大革命 (the Cultural Revolution), 春运 for 春节期间旅客运输 (Spring Festival travel season), 候诊 for 等候诊治 (waiting for treatment by a doctor), and 病孩 for 生病的孩子 (sick children).

Finally, the style of news features is different from that of hard news. Hard news articles normally start with a full summary, which should incorporate as many of the “Five Ws” (Who, What, Where, When, and Why) as possible. Although feature articles also attempt to include the Five Ws, they are more literary. Moreover, news features are typically less time-sensitive than hard news, though no less newsworthy. They can be good tools for discussing complex issues that are too extensive for the terse style of hard news items. The body of a news feature may include the author’s opinions and provide visual details to bring the story to life.

词汇与句型

A 如 + N + (一)般 + V/adj.:
to V like N (as adj. as N)

如 + N + 般 introduces a simile as a description of the action indicated by the verb or adjective. The adverbial marker 地 is optional. This expression is more often used in descriptive and literary writing than in daily speech.

1 成千上万的汽车如蜗牛一般堵在道路上慢慢爬行。

Hundreds and thousands of cars are crawling slowly like snails on the roads.

2 她的微笑如阳光般灿烂。

Her smile is as brilliant as the sunshine.

B 在……内 within a duration of time

The duration of time can be minutes, days, months, or years. The focus is “within,” which means “no more than this interval of time.” (在 can be omitted.)

1 在过去10年内，春运旅客流量每年增加近1亿人次。

Within the past ten years, the passenger flow during the Spring Festival travel rush has increased by nearly one hundred million person-times per year.

2 他三年内就学完了四年的课程。

He finished four years of courses in three years.

3 这本新书很受欢迎，我们书店在几个小时内就卖了500册。

This newly published book is very popular. Our bookstore sold five hundred copies within hours.

C 在 X 期间 during a specific period of time

This pattern indicates that a specific event took place or will take place during a specific period of time. “X” (i.e., the period of time) may take the form of a noun phrase or a verb + object construction. The preposition 在 must be included when the time phrase follows the subject, but may be dropped when the time phrase precedes the subject.

1 我在读研究生期间认识了许多学者。

During my graduate studies, I became acquainted with many scholars.

2 春节期间你打算做什么？

What are you going to do during the Spring Festival?

3 他在上海开会期间去看了几位老同学。

While attending the conference in Shanghai, he visited several of his old classmates.

D PW + V + 满了 + N:
a place is/was filled with or full of something/people

This can be regarded as a kind of “topic-comment” sentence (see Grammar note B). The verb in the verb phrase V + 满了 explains what exact action (e.g., 放, 坐, 挤, 开) has been involved in filling the place (with things/people).

1 不但座位上坐满了人，走道上挤满了人，连厕所里都站满了人。

Not only are the seats jam-packed with people (sitting), the aisles are congested with people (squeezing); even the restrooms are crammed full of people (standing).

2 抽屉里放满了文具。

The drawer is filled with stationery (by putting).

3 留学生宿舍已经住满了。

The dorms for foreign students are full (by occupying).

4 树上开满了花。

The tree is in full blossom (by blooming).

E 好 (不) 容易

it was after great difficulty/trouble...

Interestingly, 好不容易 and 好容易 mean the same thing. Functioning as an adverb, 好 (不) 容易 is used to express something that someone has achieved only after great difficulty. 好 (不) 容易 is often used with 才, which indicates the delayed attainment of the result.

1 回家的人太多，他们好 (不) 容易才挤上火车。

There were too many people trying to return home. They had to really push their way onto the train.

2 我们好 (不) 容易才找到了这个机会。一定会尽力而为！

It was with great effort that we got this opportunity. We'll definitely try our best!

3 我好 (不) 容易才说服他陪你去晚会，你为什么又不要他去了？

It was with great difficulty that I convinced him to go to the party with you. Why don't you want him to go now?

F 如此 so, such, like this

(informal: 这么, 这样)

1 但愿如此。(口语: 希望能这样。)

I hope so.

2 她从未见过如此自私的人! (口语: 她从来没有见过这么自私的人!)

She has never seen such a selfish person!

3 情况本该如此。(口语: 情况本来应该是这样的。)

This is how it should have been.

G 比较“内”与“里”

内 and 里 both mean “inside, within.” Their differences are:

1 内 is more formal, and tends to be used in written language and fixed phrases such as 成语, while 里 is much more colloquial and more widely used.

Fixed phrase: 内外有别 (Differentiate between the insiders and outsiders.)

Public sign: 请勿入内 (Please do not enter.)

2 内 is generally used after monosyllabic words, while 里 can be used with either monosyllabic or polysyllabic words. (Note: The symbol ⊗ is used throughout this book to indicate incorrect or ungrammatical usage.)

校内 室内 国内 门内

学校里 教室里 联合国里 大门里 家里 手里

⊗ 校里 ⊗ 室里 ⊗ 国里

3 When expressing “within a period of time,” use 内, not 里.

年内 本周内 一小时内

⊗ 年里 ⊗ 本周里 ⊗ 一小时里

4 They have different collocations when forming complex place words:

里 + 边、面、头 以、之 + 内

| ~边 | ~面 | ~头 | 以~ | 之~ |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 教室 里边 | 车站 里面 | 屋子 里头 | 长城 以内 | 十年 之内 |

A 多音字

Characters with multiple pronunciations

In English, some words have different pronunciations due to differences in meaning or part of speech. For example, “lead” is pronounced differently depending on its usage as a noun (a kind of metal) or a verb (to guide or direct). The stress patterns of words like “import” and “record” vary depending on whether they function as verbs or nouns.

In a similar way, some Chinese characters also have more than one pronunciation, each representing a difference in meaning and/or grammatical category (e.g. noun or verb). Most of them involve only a change in tone, but some of them involve a change in both tone and pronunciation. The table below shows the types of changes.

| 语音变化 | 字例 | 语音 | 语义变化 | 词例 |
|----------------------------|----|-----------------|--|------------------|
| 声调 Tone only | 数 | shǔ shù | count (v.) number (n.) | 数一数 数学 |
| 声母 Initial only | 校 | xiào jiào | school (n.) proofread (v.) | 学校 校对 |
| 韵母 Final only | 还 | hái huán | still (adv.) return (v.) | 还要 还书 |
| 声调与声母 Tone and initial | 长 | zhǎng cháng | grow (v.) long (adj.) | 长高 很长 |
| 声调与韵母 Tone and final | 得 | dé děi de | obtain (v.) must (v.) (particle) | 得到 得用功 学得好 |
| 声母与韵母 Initial and final | 行 | xíng háng | go, walk, do (v.) line, trade (n.) | 行动 银行 |

More than half of these multi-pronunciation characters belong to the first group (tone change-only). For example: 好 (hǎo, hào), 为 (wéi, wèi), 教 (jiāo, jiào), 量 (liàng, liáng), 少 (shǎo, shào), 兴 (xìng, xīng), 难 (nán, nàn), 看 (kàn, kān).

The correct pronunciation is normally evident from the context and the characters it is in combination with. Therefore, when you learn a character's different pronunciations, you must remember their difference in meaning and function, the combination of other characters, and the context in which the character is used. Exercises for such characters will be provided in each lesson to reinforce mastery of these “tricky” pronunciations.

B 话题说明句 Topic-comment sentences

One of the distinctive features of Chinese is the existence of topic-comment sentences. In English, almost every sentence requires a subject and a predicate; this is not necessarily the case in Chinese, however. Chinese grammar relies more on “idea-joining” than “form agreement” (e.g. subject-verb agreement), due to its topic-prominent features. Therefore, in addition to subject-predicate sentences that follow a format familiar to English speakers, Chinese also has sentences based on a topic and a comment. There is a semantic or logical relationship between the topic and the comment, but usually only a relatively loose grammatical connection between the two.

B1 Subject-predicate sentences

A subject refers to the doer of an action or the entity in a state of being, and a predicate describes the action the subject engages in or the state the subject is in.

1 人们好不容易挤上了火车。

With great difficulty, people finally squeezed their way onto the train.

(Subject as the doer of the action “to squeeze”)

2 北京是中国的首都。

Beijing is the capital of China.

(Subject as the entity in a state of “being”)

B2 Topic-comment sentences

A topic is what the sentence is about, and a comment is what is said about the topic. The topic can optionally be followed by a pause in speech or a comma in writing. Unlike the direct semantic relationship between the subject and the predicate, the relationship between the topic and the comment can be rather loose, as demonstrated in the following sentences:

1 2014年的北京，总人口达到2114万，汽车数量超过500万辆。

Regarding Beijing in 2014, its total population reached 21.14 million, with more than five million cars.

2 重庆火车站旅客流量再上高峰。

As for Chongqing Train Station, its passenger flow rate has hit another peak.

3 这个计划，大家都不喜欢。

As for this plan, nobody likes it.

4 所有的检票厅都改成了临时候车室。

All the ticket-checking halls were converted to temporary waiting rooms.

5 春节期间坐火车就更是难上加难了。

It is even more difficult to travel by train during the Spring Festival season.

6 火车上挤满了人。

The train was crowded with people.

You can see from the above examples that all the topics do not have direct semantic relationships with the verb phrases (i.e., they are not the “actors” of the “actions”).

B3 The function of topic-comment sentences

The topic-comment sentence is a very productive structure in Chinese. It enables the speaker to focus on the topic of the conversation and communicate effectively and coherently in discourse, with great flexibility. Any structure—words, phrases, and sentences—can be used as a comment in a topic-comment sentence.

Recognizing the function that topics play in Chinese sentences (and discourse) can also help learners better understand some distinctive grammar structures of the language. For example, you may have noticed that Chinese doesn't mark passive voice as strictly as in English. Why? Since the main function of passivization is to turn an object into a subject, it is not necessary in a “topic-prominent” language to explicitly mark it. In fact, many passive sentences in English are realized as topic-comment sentences in Chinese, like Sentence 6 above.

For the same reason, Chinese does not use “dummy subjects” like the English “it” in “It is exciting that our team won the last game” or “there” in “There is a big tree in front of the house.” In Chinese, the topic is the most important part of the sentence, so it doesn't matter if there is no apparent subject. (See Sentences 5 and 6.)

C 中文的正式语体与非正式语体 Formal vs. informal Chinese

As in any language, Chinese uses different styles of expression, ranging from the formal to the informal (or the written/literary to the spoken/colloquial), in different situations. The formal style is usually used in official or serious situations, while the informal style is used in ordinary or relaxed situations. Although there are informal forms of written Chinese (notably in fiction and in the popular press), and formal styles of spoken Chinese (particularly in professional discourse, or prepared public speech), written Chinese is usually more formal than spoken Chinese.

Formal Chinese is signaled by complex, complete sentences; impersonality; avoidance of colloquial or slang vocabulary; and a consistent preference for learned words, often derived from classical Chinese. Just as in English, where one can use “but,” “however,” “nevertheless,” or “nonetheless” to express the same meaning in different situations, one can also use 可是, 但是, 然而, or 而 in Chinese in accordance with such factors as the type of occasion (private vs. public), the size of the audience, and the relationship of the speaker/writer with the audience. The ability to use the formal language style, especially the ability to vary one’s style according to the situation, is often considered a mark of higher mastery of the language.

This lesson’s reading uses the expository style, which is commonly found in journalistic writing. A feature that indicates the formality of this article is the use of certain words from classical Chinese such as 及, 与, 则, 而, 之, 据, 达, 为, and 此, and some other formal expressions used in literary style writing such as 将近, 仍然, and 如……一般. These expressions are usually not used in everyday spoken language, except in idiomatic expressions. The following tables compare these formal words and their informal counterparts, which you have previously learned:

NOUNS

| Formal | Informal |
|--------|----------|
| 本 | 这/我 |
| 此 | 这个 |
| 当前/目前 | 现在 |
| 何 | 什么 |
| 内 | 里 |
| 春季 | 春天 |
| 许多 | 很多 |
| 父亲 | 爸爸 |

VERBS

| Formal | Informal |
|--------|----------|
| 为 | 是 |
| 将 | 要 |
| 达 | 达到 |
| 饮 | 喝 |
| 禁止 | 不准 |
| 认为 | 觉得 |
| 允许 | 准 |
| 指出 | 说 |

CONJUNCTIONS

| Formal | Informal |
|--------|----------|
| 及 | 和 |
| 与 | 和、跟 |
| 则 | 却 |
| 而 | 而且/可是 |
| 却 | 可是 |
| 据 | 根据 |
| 由于 | 因为 |
| 因此 | 所以 |

OTHERS

| Formal | Informal |
|--------|----------|
| 之 | 的 |
| 为 | 为了 |
| 于 | 在 |
| 仍然 | 还是 |
| 如果…就 | 要是…就 |
| 即使…也 | 就是…也 |
| 立刻 | 马上 |
| 比如 | 比方说 |

D Understanding rhetorical devices: metaphor and simile

Metaphor 隐喻 and simile 明喻 are literary devices with which language can be made more vivid. Metaphor and simile compare seemingly unrelated things to show readers the likeness between them. Their function is to describe the appearance, characteristics, or behavior of certain things. Simile is easier to detect than metaphor because it uses explicit signals, such as 像……一样 and 如……般. This lesson includes one metaphor and two similes. They are used to evoke mental images so as to engage the readers more closely with the subject. Note that although both of the following expressions are associated with huge crowds of people, they bring out different feelings.

人山人海

“mountains and seas of people”: a metaphor

如蜗牛般慢慢爬行

“crawl slowly like snails”: a simile

These two images can also create different conceptual effects in readers’ minds. While 人山人海 emphasizes the size of a crowd that is static, 蜗牛 suggests slow movement.

看个病像打仗，挂个号像春运。

“Going to a hospital is like going to war, while getting a hospital registration is like trying to get on a train at Spring Festival”: a simile



练习

A 语音 Pronunciation

Write the following underlined Chinese characters in *pinyin*. Pay special attention to their different pronunciations in different contexts.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 流量 () | 测量 () |
| 好不容易 () | 喜好 () |
| 重要 () | 重庆 () |
| 延长 () | 增长 () |
| 自行车 () | 银行 () |
| 难以忍受 () | 困难 () |
| 看见 () | 看家 () |
| 为了 () | 认为 () |

B 词汇与句型

B1 词语搭配 There are two groups of words below. In each group, match the words on the left with those on the right to form meaningful phrases by considering their appropriate collocations. (Each word can be used only once.)

| Group One (Verb + Object) | | Group Two (Noun + Noun) | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| 1 堵 | ___ 时间 | 1 高峰 | ___ 高温 |
| 2 延长 | ___ 队 | 2 车站 | ___ 流量 |
| 3 报道 | ___ 车 | 3 夏季 | ___ 期间 |
| 4 造成 | ___ 新闻 | 4 旅客 | ___ 时期 |
| 5 排 | ___ 损失 | 5 春节 | ___ 大厅 |

B2 用括号内的词语或句型改写句子

Rewrite the following sentences using the expressions provided in parentheses.

1 她非常关心她的学生，就像母亲关心自己的孩子一样。(如……一般)

2 昨天重庆火车站从10点到12点就卖出了2000张票。(在……内)

3 他在法国工作的时候参观了不少博物馆。(在……期间)

4 飞往南京的飞机上每个座位都坐着乘客。(坐满)

5 去上海的火车票真难买，我花了好几天功夫才买到一张。(好不容易)

B3 选择填空 Choose the most appropriate words from the list to fill in the blanks. (Note: Not every word will be used.)

- | | |
|------|--------|
| a 损失 | g 通行 |
| b 如此 | h 排队 |
| c 爆炸 | i 临时 |
| d 超时 | j 增加 |
| e 超过 | k 爆满 |
| f 提前 | l 拥挤不堪 |

1 我们公司上个月的业务大量增加，只好_____雇用了30个工作人员。

2 昨天是假日，街上到处都是人，电影院和商店也都_____。

3 飞往香港的旅客请注意，请准备好登机牌，_____登机。

4 今天老师有事，_____一个钟头下课，学生们兴高采烈地跑出教室。

5 他看起来很高兴，原来是老板把他的年薪从4万元_____了5万元。

6 要学好外语，每个班的人数最好不要_____15名。

7 有人担心要是中国不控制人口，将来会发生人口_____。

8 他的错误使公司受到了巨大的_____。

9 人们都不能相信小狗竟然_____聪明。

10 工会发出指示，不准让工人_____工作。

5 这些东西，…… _____ 那是个美丽的城市。

6 墙上…… _____ 写完了吗?

7 门外…… _____ 恐怕你们都想不到是谁。

8 王先生，…… _____ 你想清楚了没有?

9 北京，…… _____ 人口太多。

10 第二篇文章…… _____ 很不容易。

11 中国…… _____ 站着一个人。

12 中国要把人口减 _____ 前天卖了。下来……

C2 用话题说明句回答问题 Answer the questions with topic-comment sentences.

1 问：你觉得昨天的考试怎么样?

答：昨天的考试，_____

2 问：你觉得学中文难吗?

答：学中文，_____

3 问：你的假期过得怎么样?

答：这个假期，_____

4 问：怎样才能解决中国的人口问题?

答：解决中国的人口问题，_____

C 语法

C1 From the right column, find the items that can most appropriately comment on the topics in the left column. (Each item can be used only once.)

| Topic | Comment |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1 这次考试，…… | _____ 我们都没钱买。 |
| 2 这件事，…… | _____ 挂着一幅画。 |
| 3 我那辆旧车，…… | _____ 能力很强，脾气不太好。 |
| 4 这个人，…… | _____ 幸亏我昨天晚上复习了。 |

C3 用“内”和“里”填空 Fill in the blanks with 内 or 里.

1 室_____禁止吸烟。

2 我喜欢在教室_____看书。

3 在过去的三个星期_____他一直在忙着写这篇论文。

- 4 你们一定要在三个星期_____把这篇论文写好。
- 5 这种商品国_____也能买到。
- 6 今天开学, 学校_____一下子热闹起来了。
- 7 车厢_____面拥挤不堪, 到处都站满了人。
- 8 政府计划将每年增长人口控制在1000万之_____。

- 4 等到人们好不容易挤上火车, 却发现车厢里也是拥挤不堪。
- _____
- _____
- 5 春运的紧张和拥挤仅为一年一次, 而在医院却是天天如此。
- _____
- _____

C5 英译汉 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 She completed all her university courses within three years. Everybody thinks that she is very intelligent.
- _____
- _____

- 2 There are too many books in his room. His bookshelf is full of books, his desk is laden with books, and even his bed is piled up with books. (Use the verbs 放, 摆, and 堆.)
- _____
- _____

- 3 There were many people waiting for that bus. It was with great difficulty that I finally squeezed myself in.
- _____
- _____

- 4 My salary is too low to afford a car. To buy a house is even more difficult.
- _____
- _____

- 5 Before Christmas, so many people went shopping that many of stores extended their opening hours.
- _____
- _____

- C4 下面的句子用口语怎么说? How would you restate the following sentences in informal style, as if you were in a conversation with a friend? Make sure to pay special attention to the underlined parts.

例: 北京城内汽车并未减少, 交通仍然 拥堵不堪。

口语: 北京城里的汽车并没有减少, 交通还是非常拥堵。

- 1 昨天, 重庆火车站旅客流量再上高峰。
- _____
- _____

- 2 将近20万人聚集在车站周围, 最终有4.5万人挤上火车。
- _____
- _____

- 3 夜深了, 街上行人稀少, 而车站大厅前的广场上仍然是人山人海。
- _____
- _____

D 综合 Comprehensive

- D1 选词填空 Choose the most appropriate words from the list below to fill in the blanks in the passage. (Not every word will be used.)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a 难上加难 | g 拥挤不堪 |
| b 如此 | h 流量 |
| c 堵 | i 将近 |
| d 人山人海 | j 成千上万 |
| e 交通 | k 爆满 |
| f 期间 | l 高峰 |

黄金周旅游

从1999年第一个国庆“黄金周”(National Day Golden Week holiday) 开始, 国庆长假给旅游市场创造了不错的经济效益, 但是也带来了不少问题。比方说: 火车上_____、高速公路_____成停车场、各地景区游客_____等等。仅北京故宫每天游客_____就高达17万。游客多得看不到地面。杭州著名的西湖每天要接待_____60万游客, 结果是“只见人, 不见湖!”人们说, 黄金周_____出游, 行路难、住宿难、用餐难、购票更是_____。别人旅游去看高山大海, 我们旅游却是看_____! 旅游本来是为了放松心情, 但_____旅游让人太紧张, 太难受。

最近, 越来越多的人选择在国庆长假出国旅游。_____的中国游客来到日本、韩国、泰国。连欧美各国也迎来了不少中国游客。



Tiananmen Square (天安门广场) in Beijing

- D2 按照这篇文章的意思, 下面的说法对不对? Based on the passage, are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 _____ “黄金周”是国庆节时一个星期的长假期。
- 2 _____ 黄金周给旅游行业造成了很大的经济损失。
- 3 _____ 黄金周的集中出游方式给游客带来了很大麻烦。
- 4 _____ 为了解决交通拥堵问题, 中国在高速公路上建了很多停车场。
- 5 _____ 黄金周让很多中国人有时间出门旅游。
- 6 _____ 旅游应该让人觉得心情轻松。
- 7 _____ 人们在杭州的问题是找不到西湖。
- 8 _____ 出国游可能没有在国内旅游那么拥挤。

E 阅读：扫描/寻读

When you practice “scanning” the following readings, you don't need to read every sentence, and you don't need to know every word. Instead, first read the three questions listed before the passages, then go over the passages quickly, with a pen in hand and the questions in mind. Write down the answers as soon as you find them.

There are more reading comprehension questions (multiple choice) after the passages. You may need to read the passages more carefully to answer these questions.

English is provided for a few difficult words. There may be some other words that you do not know. Don't look them up. Try to guess their meanings from the context, or ignore them if they are not related to the information you are looking for.

E1 带着问题扫描 Scanning with questions

1 什么是计划生育政策?

2 1990年中国总人口是多少?

3 中国的土地总面积是不是世界上最大的?

短文(一)

中国需要实行计划生育

70年代末,中国开始实行计划生育 (family planning) 政策: 一个家庭只能生一个孩子。从那时起,中国大约少生了2亿多人。这个数字说明中国的计划生育工作使人口增长得到了一定控制。但是据中国第四次人口调查,到1990年7月1日,

中国总人口仍然高达11.6亿,并且每年增长超过1500万人,这个数字等于加拿大总人口的一半。

中国的土地总面积 (*miànjí*) (surface area) 位于世界第三,但是人均 (*rénjūn*) (per person) 土地面积还不到世界人均值的三分之一。中国有无数的河流湖泊,而人均水量却是世界第88位。虽然近年来经济发展很快,但是因为人口太多,坐车难、看病难、住房难等问题还是解决不了。专家们说,中国需要继续实行计划生育。

E2 回答问题

1 如果中国没有实行计划生育政策,到1990年7月1日,中国总人口可能是:

- a 13亿 c 14亿
b 9亿 d 11.6亿

2 加拿大总人口大约是:

- a 3000万 c 750万
b 1500万 d 1000万

3 中国的人均土地面积是:

- a 世界第三位
b 世界第88位
c 世界人均土地的三分之一
d 比世界人均土地的三分之一还少

4 根据这位作者的看法,中国人坐车难、看病难、住房难等问题的原因是:

- a 经济发展不够快
b 人口太多
c 人均土地面积太少
d 人均水量太低

E3 带着问题扫描 Scanning with questions

1 中国跟日本,哪个国家人口密度更大?

2 西欧跟非洲,哪个地区人口密度更大?

3 非洲的自然资源怎么样?

短文(二)







中国人口太多了吗?

常常有人把“中国人口太多”作为中国贫穷落后的原因。真的是这样吗?

首先,从人口密度 (*mìdù*) (density) 来看,中国为每平方 (*square*) 公里134人,日本为每平方公里336人,德国为每平方公里232人,英国为每平方公里245人。为什么很少有人说“日本、德国、英国的人口太多了”?

中国与其它国家的人口密度比较

单位:人/平方公里

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 印度 |  | 436 |
| 日本 |  | 349 |
| 英国 |  | 267 |
| 德国 |  | 232 |
| 中国 |  | 145 |
| 肯尼亚 |  | 79 |

数据来源:世界银行(2014年)

再说,人口越少就越有利于经济的发展吗? 西欧是世界上人口密度最高的地区之一,同时又是经济最发达的地区之一;非洲的人口密度比西欧低多了,自然资源又非常丰富,而非洲却是世界上经济最落后的地区。

可见,把“中国人口太多”作为中国贫穷落后的原因是没有什么道理的。

E4 回答问题

1 根据这篇短文,哪个国家的人口密度比中国的高?

- a 英国
b 日本
c 德国
d 英国、日本、德国

2 非洲

- a 人口密度比西欧高
b 人口密度比西欧低
c 自然资源比西欧丰富
d 自然资源不如西欧丰富

3 根据这位作者的看法,

- a 中国人口太多是没有什么道理的。
b 人口越少就越有利于经济的发展。
c 人口密度高不应该是一个国家贫穷落后的原因。
d 日本、德国、英国的人口太多了。

F 口语

F1 Discussion Topics

- 1 如果你去过中国，你对中国人口现状有什么印象？
- 2 计划生育政策有什么好处？有什么坏处？

F2 Presentation Topic: 人口对于社会的影响

Research one issue (traffic, travel, hospital service, etc.) presented in this lesson. Consider the following questions and prepare a short presentation in Chinese for the class.

- 1 这些问题（堵车，旅游拥挤，看病难，等等）是不是由于人口问题造成的？
- 2 这些问题可以怎样解决？

F3 Debate Topics

本课阅读练习的两篇短文表达了两种不同的看法。他们都用数据与事实来支持自己的观点。你同意哪种观点？为什么？请你在网上或图书馆查找有关中国人口的最新资料，就下面的题目（或自选的题目）跟同学辩论。

The two reading passages in the Practice section express two different opinions. They both use statistics and examples to support their ideas. Which opinion do you agree with? Why? Find the most up-to-date information on China's population issue, and debate with your classmates on a topic below (or choose your own topic).

人类应该对生育率进行控制 vs.
人类不应该对生育率进行控制

F4 Extended Group Research Project

In a small group, choose one of the following topics to research. Prepare a presentation in Chinese with a visual component. Each member of the group should take turns presenting. Include a list of new vocabulary words for your classmates.

- a 人口与教育资源问题
Population and Educational Resources
- b 人口与住房问题
Population and Housing Problems
- c 人口与环境问题
Population and the Environment
- d 人口与就业问题
Population and Employment

G 写作

作文题：我对中国人口问题的看法
(400-500字)

Use the information from your research to write an essay of 400-500 characters on China's population issue. Cite at least two facts or statistics to support your arguments.

Use at least five of the following words and expressions from this lesson:

PW + V + 满了 + N 好不容易 影响
在……期间 而 如……（一）般
在……内 增长 使