

第十三课 我还没有想好

I haven't decided yet

一、热身 (Warm up)

Forbiddance and Refusal



jìn zhǐ yān huǒ
禁 止 烟 火

jìn zhǐ tíng chē
禁 止 停 车



jù jué yě wèi
拒 绝 野 味

jù jué jiǔ jià
拒 绝 酒 驾

一、生词 (New Words)

- 1.呆 dāi v./n. stay/dull;slow-witted
- 2.合同 hé tong n. contract
- 3.该 gāi v. be one's turn; deserve ; should
- 4.学 xué v. learn; study
- 5.难 nán adj. difficult; hard
- 6.提供 tí gōng v. provide; supply; offer
- 7.接受 jiē shòu v. accept
- 8.条件 tiáo jì àn n. condition; requirement
- 9.简单 jiǎn dān adj. simple; not complicated
- 10.挑战 tiǎo zhàn n. challenge
- 11.考虑 kǎo lǜ v. to think over; to consider

三、会话 (Dialogues)

Dialogue One

A: dà shān, nǐ yào zài zhōngguó dāo duō cháng shí jiān?
A: 大山，你要在中国呆多长时间？

B: bù zhī dào, wǒ zài zhี่ lǐ de hé tóng shì yì nián de. yǐ hòu zuò
B: 不知道，我在这里的合同是一年的。以后做

xī è shé nme hǎi mèi xiǎng hǎo.
些 什 么 还 没 想 好。

A: yǒu méi yǒu xiǎng guo dāng lǎo shī?
A: 有 没 有 想 过 当 老 师？

B: méi you^①, zhè duì wǒ lái shuō tài nán le
B: 没有^①，这对我来说太难了。

Dialogue Two

A: lǐ xiǎoli, nǐ jīntiān hào xiàng yǒudìǎnr xīnshén bùdìng
A: 李小丽，你今天好像有点儿心神不定。

B: yǒuréngěi wǒ tígōng le yí fènxīngōng zuò, wǒwúfǎ juédìng
B: 有人给我提供了一份新工作，我无法决定

qù bù qù.
去不去。

A: zhè háibùrónghuì? rúguǒ xīngōng zuò bǐ nǐ xiànyǒudetidào
A: 这还不容易？如果新工作比你现有的条

jiànhǎo, wèishénme bùqù?
件好，为什么不去^②？

B: shìqingbìngbùjǐndān, nàfèngōng zuò bìngfēiwǒde
B: 事情并不那么简单，那份工作并非我的

zhuānyè, érwǒxiànzàidegōng zuò yěhěnyǒutiāozhànxìng.
专业，而我现在的工作也很有挑战性。

A: Ò, nànnǐzhēnděirèn zhēnkǎolùyxíà.
A: 哟，那你真得认真考虑一下。

四、语法注释 (Grammar Notes)

①汉语中表示否定的副词主要有：不、没（有）、别，放在句子中需要否定的成分之前。

The negative adverbs in Chinese mainly include bù, méi (yǒu), bié, which are placed before the elements that need negation in the sentence.

②“不”和“没”的用法不同，如：我没走/我不走，他没吃芒果/他不吃芒果。如果句子中出现两个否定词，通常情况下是对肯定的强调。

The usage of “bù” and “méi” is different. If there are two negative words in the sentence, it's a double negation, which usually expresses affirmation and emphasis.

五、练习 (Exercises)

(一) 替换练习 (Substitution drills)

1. A: 有没有想过学汉语？

打太极拳

B: 事实上我正在学，但是对我来说太难了。

2. A: 那份工作并非我的专业，而我现在的工作也很有挑战性。

仔细

B: 哦，那你真得认真考虑一下。

(二) 完成对话 (Complete the following dialogues)

1. A: 大山，你打算在中国_____？

B: 还没想好呢，等我完成在中国的学业再说吧。

2. A: 李美丽，你今天看起来有点_____。

B: 我正在想今天早晨出门的时候是不是忘记锁门了。

(三) 拓展练习：否定句的例句表达 (Related sentences)

1. 你明天别迟到了啊。
2. 这家餐厅的环境不好，也不太卫生，还很吵。
3. 您要的牛排没有了，要不点个别的吧。
4. 电影票都卖光了，明天再来看看吧。
5. 我考试没及格，妈妈不高兴。

六、拓展 (Expanding practice)

xīn nián jué xīn de yóu lái 新年决心的由来

měi dāng yòu yì gè xīn nián lái lín rén men zǒng yào shè ding tí shèng zì jǐ de mù biāo tā men fā
每当又一个新年来临，人们总要设定提升自己的目标。他们发誓要减肥，找一份新工作，或者去休那个心心念念的假期。但是，为什么我们要在新年下决心？这一传统从何而来呢？为什么这么多人都坚持不了新年决心，这项传统还是能延续下去呢？追根溯源，这要从古巴比伦人说起了。

dà yuē zài sì qiān nián qián gǔ bā bī lún rén shuō qǐ le
大约在四千年前，古巴比伦举行了最早记载的新年庆祝活动。

nà shí hou de rì lì hé jīn shí bù tóng gǔ bā bī lún rén de xīn nián qīng zhù huó dòng shì zài sān yuè mò
那时候的日历和今时不同，古巴比伦人的新年庆祝活动是在三月末，也就是春分后第一轮新月出现的那段时间。这种集体庆祝仪式被称作阿基图庆典，要持续11天。庆典的主题是太阳神马杜克的重生，但是巴比伦人会在庆典上许诺，以取悦诸神。他们觉得这会帮助他们顺利地开始新的一年。

luó mǎ rén yán xù le xīn nián jué xīn de chuán tǒng dāng luó mǎ zǎo qī rì lì bù zài yǔ tài yáng tóng
罗马人延续了新年决心的传统。当罗马早期日历不再与太阳同

bù shí kāi sā dà dì jué dìng zuò chū gǎi biàn tā hé dāng shí zuì jié chū de tiān wén xué jiā hé shù xué
步时，凯撒大帝决定作出改变。他和当时最杰出的天文学家和数学

jia tǎo lùn hòu tuī chū le rú lüè lì zhè bù rì lì gèng jiē jìn wǒ men xiān zài shǐ yòng de xiān dài rì
家讨论后，推出了儒略历，这部日历更接近我们现在使用的现代日

lì kāi sā xuān bù xiān dài rì lì zhōng de yuè rì shì yì nián de dì yī tiān yǐ jī niàn qǐ
历。凯撒宣布（现代日历中的）1月1日是一年的第一天，以纪念起

yuánshén yá nǔ sī luó mā rén yòngxiàng yá nǔ sī jì sì de fāng shì lái qǐng zhù xīn nián
源神雅努斯。罗马人用向雅努斯祭祀的方式来庆祝新年。

zhí dào jīn tiān gǔ bā bī lún rén hé luó mā rén de chuántǒng yǐ rán zài shì jiè gè dì yán xù
直到今天，古巴比伦人和罗马人的传统依然在世界各地延续。

gǔ gē hái zài nián tuī chū le xīn nián jué xīn dì tú rén men kě yǐ wāng dì tú shàng tiān jiā xīn nián
谷歌还在2013年推出了新年决心地图，人们可以往地图上添加新年

jué xīn hái néng shí shí kàn dào qí tā rén tiān jiā xīn nián jué xīn dàn shì bù lùn yǒu duō shǎo rén cān
决心，还能实时看到其他人添加新年决心。但是，不论有多少人参

jiā le gǔ gē de zhè yī xiàng mù zuì zhōng jiān chí xià lái de rén shù liàngshǎo dé kě lián zhī yǒu de
加了谷歌的这一项目，最终坚持下来的人数量少得可怜；只有8%的

rén duì xiān le zì jǐ de xīn nián jì huà
人兑现了自己的新年计划。

The Origin of New Year's Resolution

Every time a new year rolls around, people set out to better themselves. They promise they will lose weight, find a new job, or maybe even take that vacation they've always talked about. But why do we make these promises to ourselves, and where did this tradition come from? Why does this tradition live on when so many people fail to keep the resolutions they make? Well, we can start by blaming the ancient Babylonians.

Around 4000 years ago in Babylon, the earliest recorded celebration honoring the coming of a new year was held. Calendars weren't as they are today, so the Babylonians kicked things off in late March during the first new moon after the Spring Equinox. The collective ceremonial events were known as the Akitu festival, which lasted 11 days. The festivities were dedicated to the rebirth of the sun god Marduk, but the Babylonians made promises in order to get on the right side of all of their gods. They felt this would help them start the new year off on the right foot.

Resolutions continued on with the Romans. When the early Roman calendar no longer synced up with the sun, Julius Caesar decided to

make a change. He consulted with the best astronomers and mathematicians of the time and introduced the Julian calendar, which more closely represents the modern calendar we use today. Caesar declared January 1 the first day of the year to honor the god of new beginnings, Janus. The Romans celebrated the New Year by offering sacrifices to Janus.

To this day, the traditions of the ancient Babylonians and Romans continue on around the world. So much so that Google launched a Resolution Map in 2013 where people could add resolutions and see others adding theirs in real time. However, no matter how many people participated in Google's project, the numbers are bleak when it comes to the amount of people who maintain their resolutions; only eight percent of people are successful in sticking them out.