



Lesson25 Slumdog Millionaire

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Career and future

Key vocabulary: 贫穷、出生、社交、信心、做生意、窗、年龄、租

Grammar Point: Reduplication of measure word

Communication Skill: To be able to tell a story of a person

Part 2 Vocabulary

| Chinese | | English | Examples |
|-------------------|----|----------------|---|
| pínqióng 贫穷 | n. | poverty | e.g. 贫困问题是一个社会问题。 (The poverty problem is a social problem.) |
| chūshēng 出生 | v. | to be born | e.g. 我奶奶是 1930 年在台湾出生的。 (My grandmother was born in Taiwan in 1930.) |
| shèjiāo 社交 | n. | socializing | e.g. 他喜欢安静，所以他不喜欢社交活动。 (He likes quiet, so he doesn't like socializing activities.) |
| xìnxīn 信心 | n. | confidence | e.g. 这次的英语考试，你有信心吗？ (Do you have confidence in this English exam?) |
| zuòshēngyì 做生意 | v. | to do business | e.g. 为了赚钱，很多人决定去做生意。 (In order to make money, a lot of people decide to do business.) |
| chuāng 窗 | v. | window | e.g. 我从窗里看到了又大又圆(yuán)的月亮。 (The moon I saw from the window is big and round.) |
| niánlíng 年龄 | n. | age | e.g. 虽然他的年龄很小，但是他已经做了十年的厨师了。 (Although his age is young, he has been a chef for ten years.) |
| zū 租 | v. | to rent | e.g. 我下个星期要搬家了，因此我今天得去租一个新房子。 (I need to move house next week, therefore, I have to rent a new house today.) |

Part 3 More vocabulary

| More vocabulary on career and future | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 马厩 [mǎjiù] stable | 车库 [chēkù] garage | 乡村 [xiāngcūn] village |
| 方式 [fāngshì] way | 优秀 [yōuxiù] excellent | 帮助 [bāngzhù] to help |
| 城市 [chéngshì] city | | |



Part 4 Reading

Version A

马阳出生在中国的一个乡村 (village)。那里很贫穷。他年龄很小的时候，他的爸爸妈妈就去城市 (city) 里工作了。他和爷爷奶奶一起生活。他一直很没有信心，但是他学习很努力。他去北京读了大学。大学毕业以后，他选择了当英语老师。后来他去了美国，在美国学习了很多新东西。回到中国以后，他开始做生意。他和一些朋友创立了一个公司。他们租了一个没有窗户的小车库 (garage)，开始了自己的生意。

马阳说他以前也很没有信心。但是因为他参加了很多社交活动，认识了很多优秀 (excellent) 的朋友。这些朋友给了他很多帮助 (help)。

Version B

Mǎyáng chūshēng zài zhōngguó de yí ge xiāngcūn (village)。Nàlǐ hěn pínqióng。Tā niánlíng hěn xiǎo de shíhou, tā de bàba māma jiù qù chéngshì (city) lǐ gōngzuò le。Tā hé yéye nǎinai yìqǐ shēnghuó。Tā yìzhí hěn méi yǒu xìnxīn, dànshì tā xuéxí hěn nǔlì。Tā qù běijīng dú le dàxué。Dàxué bìyè yǐhòu, tā xuǎnzé le dāng yīngyǔ lǎoshī。Hòulái tā qù le měiguó, zài měiguó xuéxí le hěn duō xīn dōngxi。Huí dào zhōngguó yǐhòu, tā kāishǐ zuò shēngyì。Tā hé yì xiē péngyou chuànglǐ le yí ge gōngsī。Tāmen zū le yí ge méi yǒu chuāng hu de xiǎo chēkù (garage), kāishǐ le zìjǐ de shēngyì。

Mǎyáng shuō tā yǐqián yě hěn méi yǒu xìnxīn。Dànshì yīnwèi tā cānjiā le hěn duō shèjiāo huódòng, rènshí le hěn duō yōuxiù (excellent) de péngyou。Zhè xiē péngyou gěi le tā hěn duō bāngzhù。

帮助 (help)。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 Who did Ma Yang live with when he was a child?

- A His parents
- B His grandparents

2 What career did Ma Yang choose after graduation?

- A Business man
- B English teacher

3 Where did Ma Yang go after teaching in China?

- A America
- B England

4 Who did Ma Yang start his business with?

- A His friends
- B His classmates

2. True or false.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | |

1 Ma Yang's home hometown was in poverty.

2 He studied very hard when he was younger.

3 Socializing has somehow changed his fate.

4 This article is inspiring.

Part5 Listening

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | |

1 Wang Ming is not in the school mostly.

2 Wang Ming likes to take part in some socializing activities.

3 Wang Ming mentioned the story of Ma Yun because he wanted to encourage this friend.

4 Wang Ming was not confident too.



Part 6 Grammar

Reduplicated measure words

The position of the reduplicated measure words is variable. The structure can be used as the subject, the attribute and the adverbial but not the object.

Usually, the adverb “都” is used in conjunction with the structure.

| English | Chinese | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Subject | | | Predicate |
| All her clothes are beautiful. | 她的 her | 件件 every piece | 衣服 clothes | 很漂亮。 very beautiful |
| They are all very confident. | | 个个 every one | 水果 fruits | 很好吃。 very tasty |

More examples:

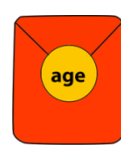
- 这家店个个东西都贵。(All the things in this store are expensive.)
- 动物园里只只动物都可爱。(All the animals in the zoo are lovely.)
- 放假的时候，个个车站都是人。
(All the stations are filled with people when it is holiday.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) She is late every time.

他 迟到 次次 都

2) All her clothes are beautiful.

她的 衣服 漂亮 件件 都 很

3) They are all very confident.

他们 有信心 个个 都 很