

# Dialogue: Calling about an Apartment for Rent

## Listening Comprehension



Audi

A Listen to the Textbook Dialogue audio, then mark these statements true or false. INTERPRETIVE

- 1  There isn't any furniture in the living room.
- 2  Wang Peng thinks the apartment is a little expensive.
- 3  There don't seem to be any chairs in the bedroom.
- 4  Wang Peng will most likely study in the living room.
- 5  Wang Peng won't have to pay for utilities.
- 6  Wang Peng's first payment will be \$1,600.

B Listen to the Workbook Narrative audio, then circle the most appropriate choice. INTERPRETIVE

- 1 Little Huang's apartment is not very
  - a expensive.
  - b convenient.
  - c noisy.
  - d large.
- 2 Little Huang probably has a
  - a three-room apartment.
  - b studio apartment.
  - c four-room apartment.
  - d two-room apartment.
- 3 Little Huang doesn't have a
  - a bed.
  - b desk.
  - c chair.
  - d bookcase.
- 4 Little Huang wishes his apartment were less
  - a expensive.
  - b noisy.
  - c cramped.
  - d far from work.

## Speaking

A Answer these questions in Chinese based on the textbook dialogue. PREPOSITIONS

- What furniture comes with the apartment?
- How much is the rent per month?
- What kind of deposit did the landlord ask Wang Peng?
- How much is the deposit?
- Do you think that Wang Peng has ever had cold? Why or why not?

B It plays a role play a short dialogue (landlord about an apartment for rent). Make sure you get to know the apartment, such as how big the room is from where how many rooms there are, how much the rent, utilities, and deposit will be, and whether it's a studio apartment or an apartment for a person. INTERPERSONAL

C Describe your residence based on a photo or drawing. Mention how many rooms it has, what it looks like, how far it is from school, what furniture it has, etc. READING

## Reading Comprehension

A Please combine the two columns with the pinyin in the first column. You may change the order if necessary. Can you guess what the word Jingting means? Various characters, pinyin, and meaning of each new word to find it this way. Consult a dictionary if necessary. INTERPERSONAL

1 “很冷”的“冷”+“安静”的“静”

→ 冷+静 → lěng jìng cold quiet

2 “安静”的“静”+“水电”的“电”

→ 静+电 → jìng diàn quiet electricity

- C University: What does the teacher say when he / she introduces  
1 The teacher introduces himself / herself.  
2 The teacher introduces his / her class.  
3 The teacher introduces his / her students.  
4 We can assume that usually we have to say  
5 This teacher is a good teacher.  
6 Makes the teacher happy.  
7 Makes the teacher feel comfortable.

D Listen to the telephone conversation between Wang Peng and his landlord. Listen to the recording from the textbook and then answer the questions. Listen to the recording again if you don't understand.

### Pinyin and Tones

## 出租房居住

1 a 出租房

2 a 租房者

Combinations of these characters related to the rental of houses, 2 houses and house  
租房者 租房 房屋 房东 房子 房价 房屋租赁 房屋出租 房屋租赁

租 zū 出 chū

房 fang 房 fang

居 jū 住 zhù

元 yuán 金 jin

“报纸”的“报”+“人民币”的“币”

→ 纸+币 → 报纸

“学习”的“学”+“水电费”的“费”

→ 学+费 → 学费

“出租”的“租”+“押金”的“金”

→ 租+金 → 租金

B Read the passage. Then make the statements true or false according to the passage.

小黄上个月在学校附近找了一套小公寓一房一厅，还带家具。房租每个月只要五百块钱。小黄觉得比住在学校宿舍便宜多了，所以搬进去了。可是他搬进去以后才知道，他每个月得付九十块钱的水电费。小黄觉得太贵了。他又找到了一套房子，虽然离学校有一点儿远，可是很安静，房租每个月五百四十块，不用交电费。小黄对那套公寓很有兴趣，想下个星期过去。可是因为他在现在的公寓只住了一个星期，如果现在搬出去，付的押金就拿不回来了。

- 1 Little Huang has lived in his current apartment for one week.
- 2 Little Huang thought this current apartment was inexpensive when he chose it.
- 3 The on-campus dorms cost \$520 per month.
- 4 Little Huang has to pay at least \$60 a month for his current apartment.
- 5 Little Huang's current apartment is far from campus.
- 6 Once he moves into the new apartment, he will pay only \$540 per month.
- 7 Little Huang's new apartment is quiet but relatively far from campus.
- 8 When he moves out of his current apartment, he will get his deposit back.

1 Little Zhang has lived in his apartment for five years.

2 The apartment has furnished.

3 Little Zhang's friends were to know what the furniture was like.

4 Little Zhang is worried about finding a nice bed to go with his new bed.

5 Little Zhang often has to speak on the phone at night.

6 Little Zhang's mom wants him to get a new bed.

## Writing and Grammar

- A You have just learned the word 共建. Write the radical 走 in the character 走 and two characters with the same radical, then compound each character with another one to form a phrase, and provide their meanings in English. Write the radical in 1.

1. 走

2. 走

3. 走

走开

远足

走廊

- B Fill in the blanks by fitting the given components together as indicated, then provide the place in which that character appears. Follow the example below.

左边一个“亻”，右边一个“更”是“方便”的

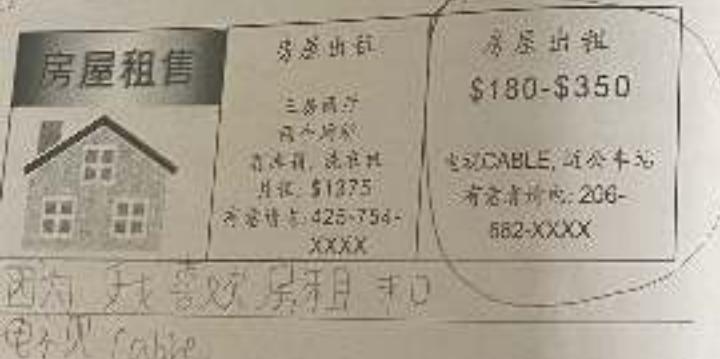
1. 左边一个“口”，右边一个“少”是 吵的

2. 左边一个“禾”，右边一个“且”是 租的

3. 左边一个“亻”，右边一个“寸”是 付的

4. 左边一个“氵”，右边一个“少”是 沙的

5. 上边一个“加”，下边一个“木”是 杂的



1. 一共有多少人？

2. 一百元人民币能换多少美元？

3. 老师上午、中午、下午、晚上都没空。

4. 这个房间没有桌子、椅子、床……

小夏不认识小王、小白、小张、小高……

——小夏谁都不认识。

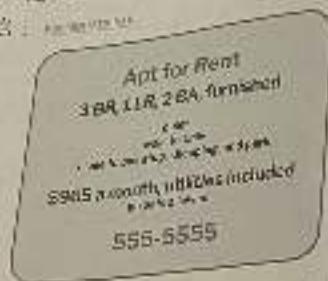
我弟弟喝茶、喝水、喝可乐、喝咖啡，也喝果汁。  
比方说：

华老师对小王的印象不好，对小张、小白、小高的印象也不好。

如果你想租房子，租房子以前，你会向房东哪些问题？

1. 有几间卧室？
2. 住在这里方便吗？
3. 自己有冰箱吗？
4. 有没有卫生间？
5. 一个月房租多少钱？
6. 离地铁有多远？
7. 哪里写字？
8. 有没有家具？

④ 你朋友正想戒菸，你说这是报纸上的一个戒烟广告，你觉得你的朋友很奇怪。可尤你的话朋友看不懂英文，请你用中文告诉他广告上说了什么。



一个元一个零元两个零元三个零元  
一个零元一个零元一个零元一个零元  
一个零元一个零元一个零元一个零元  
一个零元一个零元一个零元一个零元

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Search&db=pubmed>

2 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

卷之三

A: <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201903422>; [www.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/anie.201903422](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/anie.201903422)

まう少しで行けたが、なぜか駅の前で止まってしまった。

2 - Q: 19721495791, Perfecto 1.0

## 15. The $\frac{1}{n}$ Test (cont.)

$\Delta_1 = \text{diam}(\Omega) \cdot \sin(\theta) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{6}$

## 五、第一題表之四

2. Who undergoes therapy for more than two years, the outcome is farmed and un-  
derstanding the perk and the reasons. The rate is also expected to be higher. This  
would be Mr. A who wants to see the claims of his wife and his wife who  
does not care for him either. The place where I live will tell us how to move forward  
concerning this subject. It is known that there is no clear cut and absolute answer to all  
of the questions. In fact, because no two cases could be moving in the place of the factors  
involved, it is difficult to determine and offer adequate treatment. Could doing the job  
with the same skill as the other 2000 cases.

其和上山的行军，我们的公踏有  
身于山道上，公和我一起走  
近。正巧遇上一个僧人，他穿着什么  
样的袈裟，非常有力。他每走一步  
都带起一片沙土，且是许多的脚印  
都是他的脚印。但凡孔子所到  
之处，都有他不穿无为而治的脚印。

1. Let's do this, how about adding a specific location or country code.

七

## 二、H—O<sub>2</sub>全口的記述

不喜欢

此不喜久居重顏色。  
此不喜久居于子。  
此不喜久居于手口。

— 大臥室。大客廳。水池。  
— 大廚房。好的設計。

**H** Write a story based on the four images below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, middle, and end, and that the transition from one image to the next is smooth and logical. PREPARATION

1



2



3



4



Use

他在学习。他的朋友在看电视。  
他在看宠物。他去他朋友家。  
他和朋友一起看电视。