



LESSON B.8

STEREOTYPE

刻板印象

KÈBǎN YÌNXIÀNG



- Share with the class a **memorable word or phrase** you have learned from the last lesson.
- Working as a pair, make up a **simple but meaningful dialogue** that must consist with the memorable words or phrases given by both of you.
- Below is an example:

fruit
水果
shuǐguǒ

eat egg friend rice
吃鸡蛋炒饭
chī jīdàn chǎofàn

我喜欢水果。
wǒ xǐhuān shuǐguǒ

我们先吃鸡蛋炒饭吧！
wǒmen xiān chī jīdàn chǎofàn ba

然后吃水果。
ránhòu chī shuǐguǒ



DESCRIBE SOMEONE



描述某人/形容某人 *miáoshù rén / xíngróng rén*



穿着外套
chuānzhuó wàitào



穿着西装
chuānzhuó xīzhuāng



戴着手套
dàizhe shǒutào



戴着围巾
dàizhe wéijīn



戴着帽子
dàizhe màozi



戴着眼镜
dàizhe yǎnjìng



戴着墨镜
dàizhe mòjìng



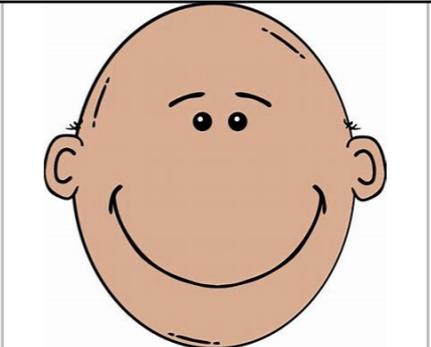
戴着手表
dàizhe shǒubiǎo



肌肉男
jīròu nán



留胡子
liú húzi



光头
guāngtóu



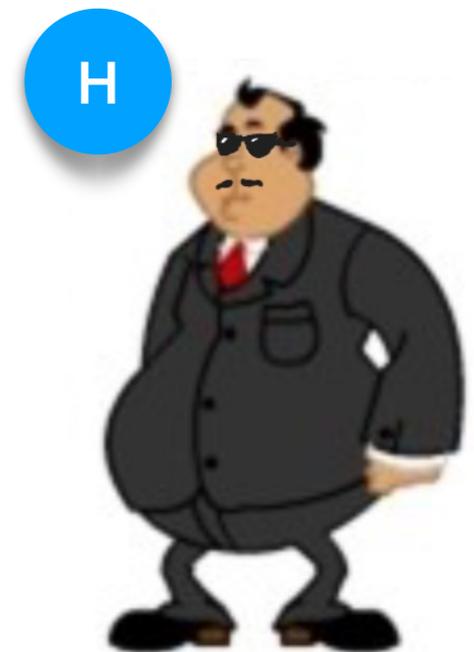
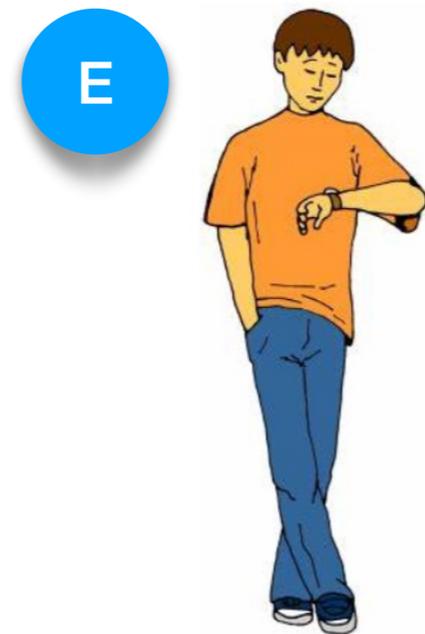
卷发
juǎnfǎ

CLASSROOM EXERCISE: GUESS A PERSON



猜一个人 cāi yīgè rén

- Describe one of the following persons and let others guess who that is.
- The rest of the group may ask questions.



DIOR'S "INSULTING TO CHINA" CONTROVERSY



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迪奥“辱华”风波 dí'ào "rǔ huá" fēngbō



眯眯眼
mī mī yǎn

低下头
dīxià tou

有夸张的刘海
yǒu kuāzhāng de liúhǎi

脸上有雀斑
liǎn shàng yǒu quèbān

穿着传统服装
chuānzhuó chuántǒng fúzhuāng

手戴着手镯
shǒu dài zhe shǒuzhuó

手里拿着迪奥手提包
shǒulǐ nǎ zhe dí'ào shǒutí bāo

STEREOTYPE ABOUT CHINESE PEOPLE



对中国人的刻板印象 *duì zhōngguó rén de kèbǎn yìnxiàng*

你会如何回答这个问题? *nǐ huì rúhé huídá zhège wèntí?*

听说你们四条腿的除了
桌子不吃,
*tīng shuō nǐmen sìtiáo tuǐ de chúle
zhuōzi bù chī,*

水里游的除了船不吃,
shuǐ lǐ yóu de chúle chuán bù chī,

天上飞的除了飞机不吃,
tiānshàng fēi de chúle fēijī bù chī,

其他什么都吃?
qítā shénme dōu chī



👉 😜 😡
\$%@!

except
除了
chúle



CLASSROOM EXERCISE: WHAT DO CHINESE PEOPLE LOOK LIKE IN THE EYES OF FOREIGNERS?



外国人眼里的中国人是怎样的？

wàiguó rén yǎn lǐ de zhōngguó rén shì zěnyàng de

1. 所有的中国人看起来都一样。
suǒyǒu de zhōngguó rén kàn qǐlái dōu yīyàng
2. 中国人都会功夫。
zhōngguó rén dōu huì gōngfū
3. 有喝开水的习惯。
yǒu hē kāishuǐ de xíguàn
4. 他们非常勤力。
tāmen fēicháng qínli
5. 都是数学天才。
dōu shì shùxué tiāncái
6. 说话都非常大声。
shuōhuà dōu fēicháng dàshēng

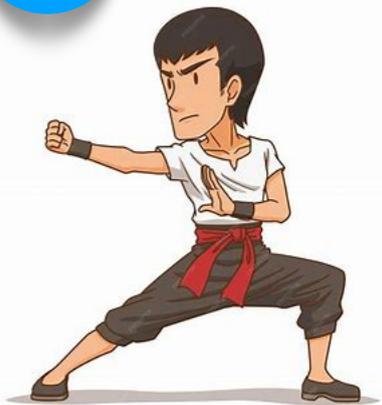
A



B



C



D



F



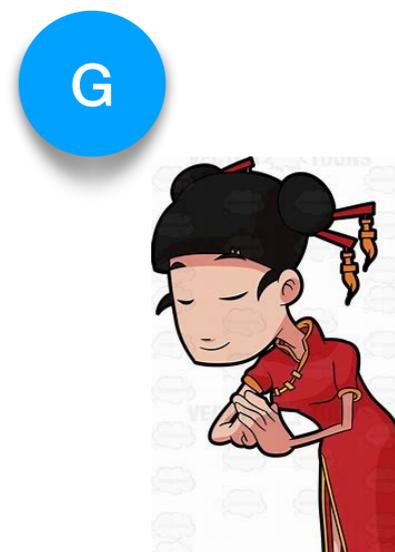
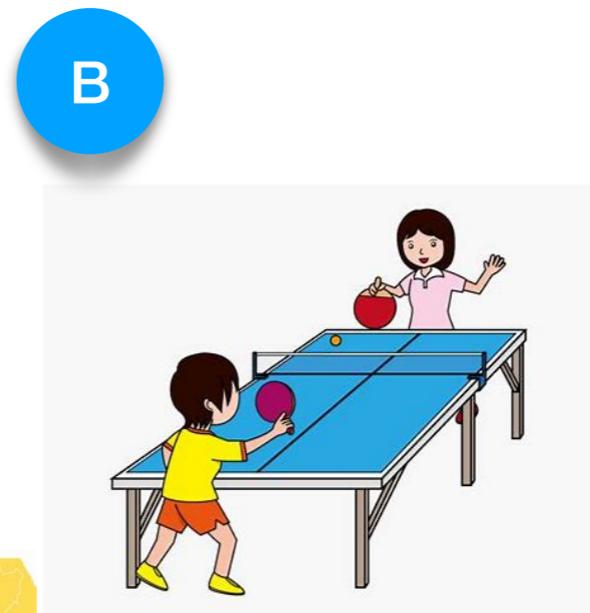
E





对中国人的误解 *duì zhōngguó rén de wùjiě*

1. 中国餐厅卖猫肉和狗肉。
zhōngguó cāntīng mài māo ròu hé gǒuròu
2. 只吃米饭。
zhǐ chī mǐfàn
3. 中国女性地位低于男性。
zhōngguó nǚxìng dìwèi dī yú nánxìng
4. 不允许信基督教。
bù yǔnxǔ xìn jīdūjiào
5. 不会开车。
bù huì kāichē
6. 不擅长体育，除了乒乓球。
bù shàncháng tǐyù, chúle pīngpāng qiú
7. 顺从的
shùncóng de



CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: POLITICALLY INCORRECT?



- 这些话政治不正确吗? *zhèxiē huà zhèngzhì bù zhèngquè ma?*

Oriental
东方的
dōngfāng de

Chink/Chinky
中国佬
zhōngguó lǎo

Exotic beauty
异国情调的美丽
yìguó qíngdiào de měilì

"Chinese Whispers"
"中国耳语"
zhōngguó ěryǔ

Far East
远东
yuǎndōng

"Chinese Wall"
"中国墙"
zhōngguó qiáng



WHAT DO THE CHINESE PEOPLE CALL FOREIGNERS?



- 中国人怎么叫外国人? *zhōngguó rén zěnmē jiào wàiguó rén*

政治正确
zhèngzhì zhèngquè

中性的
zhōng xìng de

政治不正确
zhèngzhì bù zhèngquè

外国朋友
wàiguó péngyǒu

外宾
wàibīn

老外
lǎowài

鬼佬
guǐ lǎo

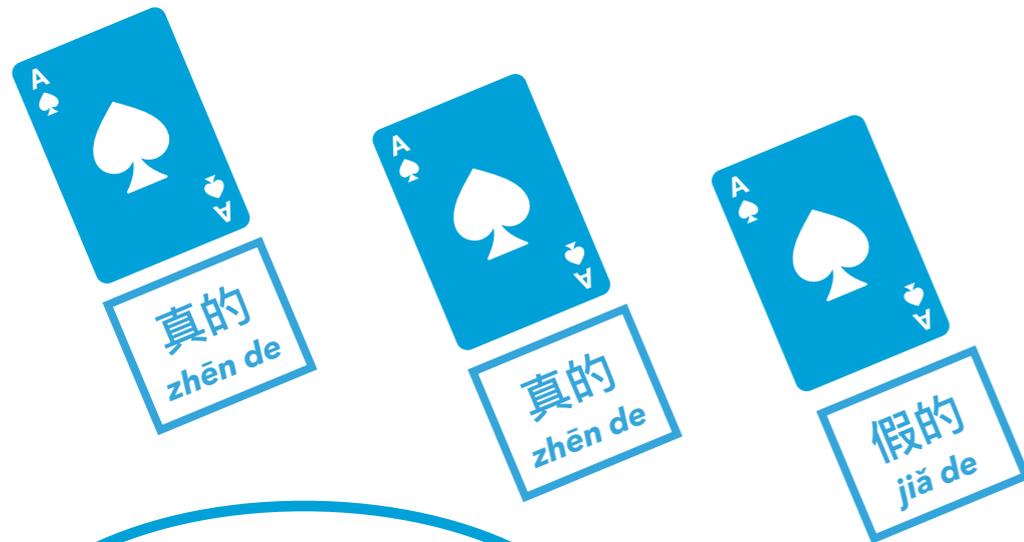


CLASSROOM ICE-BREAKER: TWO TRUTHS AND A LIE!



破冰游戏:
pòbīng yóuxì

《两个真相和一个谎言》
liǎng gè zhēnxiàng hé yīgè huǎngyán



我没有说谎。
wǒ méiyǒu shuōhuǎng



如何玩?
rúhé wán

- To start, one person has to give **three statements** 三句话 (*sān jù huà*) about themselves (different topic each week) to the rest of the group.
- The trick is: all of the statements won't be **true** 真的 (*zhēn de*) – two of the statements given should be true and one should be **a lie** 一个谎言 (*yīgè huǎngyán*).
- After you're finished, everyone should **guess** 猜 (*cāi*) which statement they think you made up.
- Once everyone has made their guess, reveal which statement was your lie.

话题:
huàtí

喜欢的歌手或演员
xǐhuān de gēshǒu huò yǎnyuán

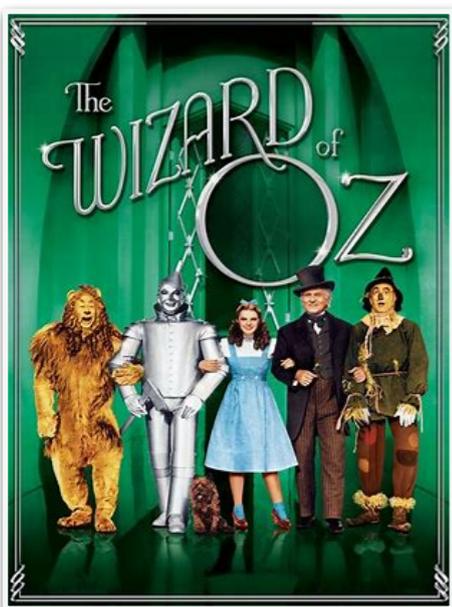
CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: MOVIE QUOTE



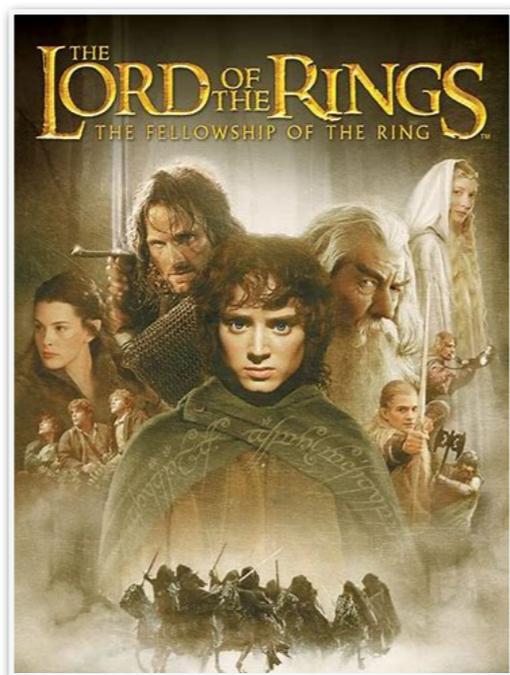
名言 míngyán

- Your tutor is going to quote from the below movie.
- 猜猜哪部电影? cāi cāi nǎ bù diànyǐng

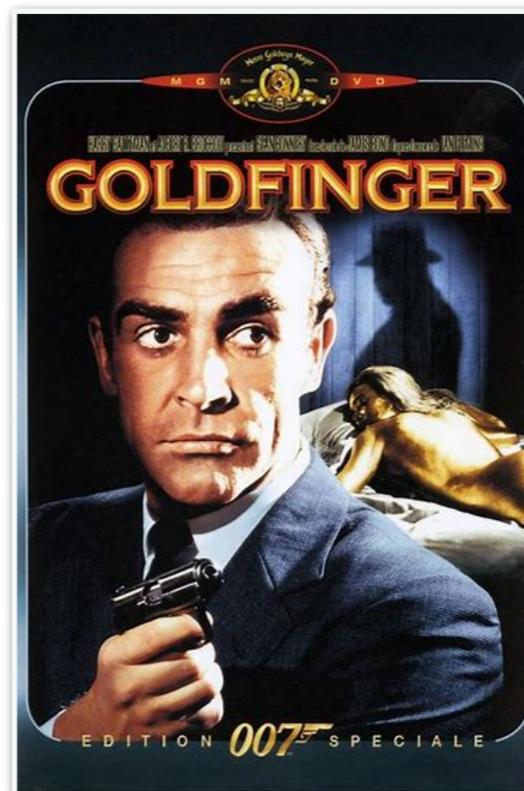
“



《绿野仙踪》
lǜyěxiānzōng



《指环王》
zhǐhuán wáng



《金手指》
jīn shǒuzhǐ



《随风而逝》
suí fēng ér shì

APPENDIX – ADJECTIVES (ADVANCED)



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Use 的 (de) to modify a noun

- Example: 美丽的花 (*měilì de huā*)
- Exception: If the adjective is a **single** character, 的 can be skipped, e.g. 大车 (*dà chē*), 新书 (*xīnshū*)
- Exception: If the adjective is used in a **quadruplet**, 的 can be skipped, e.g. 外国朋友 (*wàiguó péngyǒu*).
- Adding 的 is **optional** to emphasize the adjective, e.g. 大的车! (*dà de chē*), 新的书! (*xīn de shū*), 外国的朋友 (*wàiguó de péngyǒu*).

Use 的 as possessive adjective

- Just like 's in English, e.g. mother's handbag 妈妈的手提包 (*māmā de shǒutí bāo*)
- It also works like "of" but in reverse, e.g. the shadow of your smile 你笑容的影子 (*nǐ xiàoróng de yǐngzi*).
- It can be used to stress one belonging to a particular kind. In this case, 是 (*shì*) can be used, e.g. 他是高的 (*tā shì gāo de*) implying he does belong to the tall type. 这是最好的 (*zhè shì zuì hǎo de*) meaning this is the best in class.

Use adverb before adjective

- Instead of placing "to be" 是 (*shì*) to link a subject and an adjective, Chinese quite often place a "neutral" adverb 很 (*hěn*) in front of an adjective for practicality. This is used as a filler without real meaning, e.g. 她很漂亮 (*tā hěn piàoliang*)
- Other adverbs can be used for various degrees of emphasis, such as "very" 非常 (*fēicháng*), "really" 真 (*zhēn*), "slightly" 颇 (*pō*).

SUFFIX -ABLE

- In English, we add the suffix -able -ful, -ous, -ate to some words to turn them into adjectives, e.g. probable.
- In Chinese, we add the prefix 可 (*kě*), e.g. 可能 (*kěnéng*), 可爱 (*kě'ài*), 可靠 (*kěkào*), 可怕 (*kěpà*).

As well as

- Use 又 (*yòu*) to join two adjectives for a polished and poetic composition, similar to as well as, e.g. he is short as well as stocky 他又矮又胖 (*tā yòu ǎi yòu pàng*).

APPENDIX – “de” Particles



- Although they all pronounced the same, the three “de” particles have very different uses.
 - 的 marks **possession**. It works almost like “of” but in reverse, essentially like ‘s.
 - 地 marks **adverbs**. It works like the suffix -ly, or converts adjectives into adverbs.
 - 得 appears in verbal complements
 - the **potential** complement. It indicates what could/would happen if an action were attempted.
 - the **degree** complement. It talks about the extent (the degree) the action goes to.

Lily 莉莉 <i>lìlì</i>	+	's 的 <i>de</i>	+	handbag 手提包 <i>shǒutí bāo</i>
slow 慢慢 <i>màn màn</i>	+	ly 地 <i>de</i>	+	eat 吃 <i>chī</i>
listen 听 <i>tīng</i>	+	would 得 <i>de</i>	+	understand 懂 <i>dǒng</i>
she's grown 她长 <i>tā zhǎng</i>	+	to the extent 得 <i>de</i>	+	rather tall 很高 <i>hěn gāo</i>