



LESSON C.5

FASHION AND STYLE

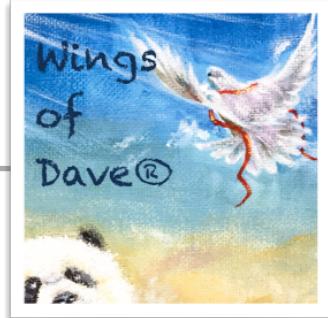
时装和风格

SHÍZHUĀNG HÉ FĒNGGÉ

REVISION C.4

2

- Correct 纠正 (jiūzhèng) the following expressions sourced from the previous lesson:



虽然我是一只猪，但我不聪明!
suīrán wǒ shì yī zhī zhū, dàn wǒ bù
cōngmíng

哇，厉害好呀！那是可能不的！
wa, lìhài hǎo ya! nà shì
kěnéng bù de!

老师被发现了，要我放
学留上。
lǎoshī bèi fāxiànlè, yào wǒ
fàngxué liú shàng

分很难呀！
fēn hěn nán ya

我好选择了，穿这一件粉红的衬
衫。小屁，你穿好了吗？
wǒ hǎo xuǎnzéle, chuān zhè yī jiàn
fěnhóng de chènshān. xiǎo pì, nǐ
chuān hǎole ma

听起来
很有诗意。
tīng qǐláiqù hěn yǒu
shīyì

“记忆，一个人在阳光下，
我可以在未来微笑，
那时我很丑。”
jìyì, yīgè rén zài yángguāng xià,
wǒ kěyǐ zài wèilái wéixiào,
nà shí wǒ hěn chǒu

CLOTHING STYLES

3



服装风格 fúzhuāng fēnggé

- 时装有不同风格, 你喜欢穿哪一种? *shízhuāng yǒu bùtóng fēnggé, nǐ xǐhuān chuān nǎ yī zhǒng*

晚装 <i>wǎnzhuāng</i>	正装 / 办公室着装 <i>zhèngzhuāng/ bàngōngshì zhuózhuāng</i>	休闲装 <i>xiūxián zhuāng</i>	半正式休闲装 <i>bàn zhèngshì xiūxián zhuāng</i>	复古 <i>fùgǔ</i>	时尚 <i>shíshàng</i>

运动形 <i>yùndòng xíng</i>	街头 <i>jiētóu</i>	中性 <i>zhōng xìng</i>	嬉皮 <i>xī pí</i>	哥特 <i>gē tè</i>	波西米亚 <i>bō xī mǐ yà</i>

TASTE AT MET GALA

4

品味
pǐnwèi



很有个人魅力
hěn yǒu gèrén mèilì

太性感了!
tài xìnggǎnle



不错, 看起来挺简洁, 但穿起来很舒服
bùcuò, kàn qǐlái tǐng jiǎnjié, dàn chuān qǐlái hěn shūfú

很成熟, 有贵气
hěn chéngshú, yǒu guì qì



令人难堪
lìng rén nánkān



没话说!
méi huàshuō



又优雅, 又高级
yòu yōuyǎ, yòu gāojí

女孩子穿衣服
要展示自信、自尊、
和自爱。
nǚ háizǐ chuān yīfú
yào zhǎnshì zìxìn,
zìzūn, hé zì'ài



CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: FASHION SENSE

时尚感
shíshàng gǎn

- Pick a picture and describe 猪小屁的 dress sense, using the above two slides.



5

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



我穿西装醒目吗?

wǒ chuān xīzhuāng xǐngmù ma?

CHINESE TRADITIONAL COSTUMES

6



中国传统服装

zhōngguó chuántǒng fúzhuāng



唐装
tángzhuāng



中山装

zhōngshānzhuāng



中山装

zhōngshānzhuāng



汉服
hànф



民国长衫
mínguó chángshān

男孩子穿衣服
要得体。

**nán háizǐ chuān yīfú yào
déti**



CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: MAKE A SENTENCE

7

造句

zàojù

作诗

zuò shī

- You have 2 minutes to prepare. Make a sentence that contains some of the following words.

- Take the challenge and make a simple couplet (2-line poem) that fits into the ambience of the following picture.



白云

báiyún

飞雁

fēi yàn

日落

rìluò

落叶

luòyè

小桥

xiǎo qiáo

湖水

húshuǐ

山

shān

小屋

xiǎowū

听起来很浪漫。
*tīng qǐlái hěn
làngmàn*

微风

wéifēng

秋天

qiūtiān



GRAMMAR: Have + object + past participle form

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- In English, we use **have /get + object + past participle form** when we talk about someone doing something for us which we ask or instruct them to do. It emphasises the **process/ action** rather than who performs it, e.g. "We're having the house painted next week".
- In Chinese, we have similar pattern: **把 (bǎ) + object + verb form**. Note, there is no past participle in Chinese.

饭
fàn

做好了。
zuò hǎole

手机
shǒujī

充电好了吗?
chōngdiàn hǎole ma

把
bǎ

+

信
xìn

+

写好。
xiě hǎo

花
huā

送给她。
sòng gěi tā

话
huà

转给他。
zhuǎn gěi tā

Note the tense variations:

- 请把饭做好。 qǐng bǎ fàn zuò hǎo
- 今晚, 我会把饭做好。 jīn wǎn, wǒ huì bǎ fàn zuò hǎo
- 我把饭做好了。 wǒ bǎ fàn zuò hǎole
- 我已经把饭做好了。 wǒ yǐjīng bǎ fàn zuò hǎole

不要把我吃了!
bùyào bǎ wǒ chīle



CLASSROOM CONVERSATION EXERCISE: YOUR REACTION

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1. 猪小屁在唱一首音乐剧的歌, 是哪部音乐剧? (zhū xiǎo pì zài chàng yī shǒu yīnyuè jù de gē, shì nǎbù yīnyuè jù)

2. What would be your reaction 反应 (fǎnyìng)? Try to include the following conjunction
- "as well as", "both A and B".

又.....又.....
yòu..... yòu.....



“我有一个梦想，一首我唱的歌，
可以帮助我处理任何事情。”
wǒ yǒu yīgè mèngxiǎng, yī shǒu wǒ
chàng de gē, kěyǐ bāngzhù wǒ chǔlǐ
rènhé shìqíng.

“我相信天使。”
wǒ xiāngxìn tiānshǐ

CLASSROOM READING EXERCISE: HANDWRITING

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手写 shǒuxiě

- Let's try to read the below handwritten text.
- Unlike English, observe that Chinese separates a long sentence to smaller chunks.

Source: <https://www.hackingchinese.com/36-samples-of-chines-handwriting-from-students-and-native-speakers/>

你被关在一个小房间里。你并不记得发生了什么，也不知道为什么被关在这里。你以前从房门的窗口那儿得到食物，但是你用力敲门或者大叫都没有用。你决定一定要逃跑，要不然情况可能会变更不好。

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nǐ bèi guān zài yīgè xiǎo fángjiān lǐ.
nǐ bìng bù jìdé fāshēngle shénme,
yě bù zhīdào wèishéme bèi guān zài zhèlǐ.
nǐ yǐqián cóng fáng mén de chuāngkǒu nà'er
dédào shíwù,
dànshì nǐ yònglì qiāo mén huòzhě dà jiào
dōu méiyǒu yòng.
nǐ juédìng yīdìng yào tǎopǎo,
yào bùrán qíngkuàng kěnéng huì biàngēng
bù hǎo.

不好意思，我的字写得不好看。
bù hǎoyìsi, wǒ de zì xiě
dé bù hǎokàn



happen

发生
fāshēng

knock door

敲门
qiāo mén

escape

逃跑
tǎopǎo

condition

情况
qíngkuàng



CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: MICRO-WORKOUT

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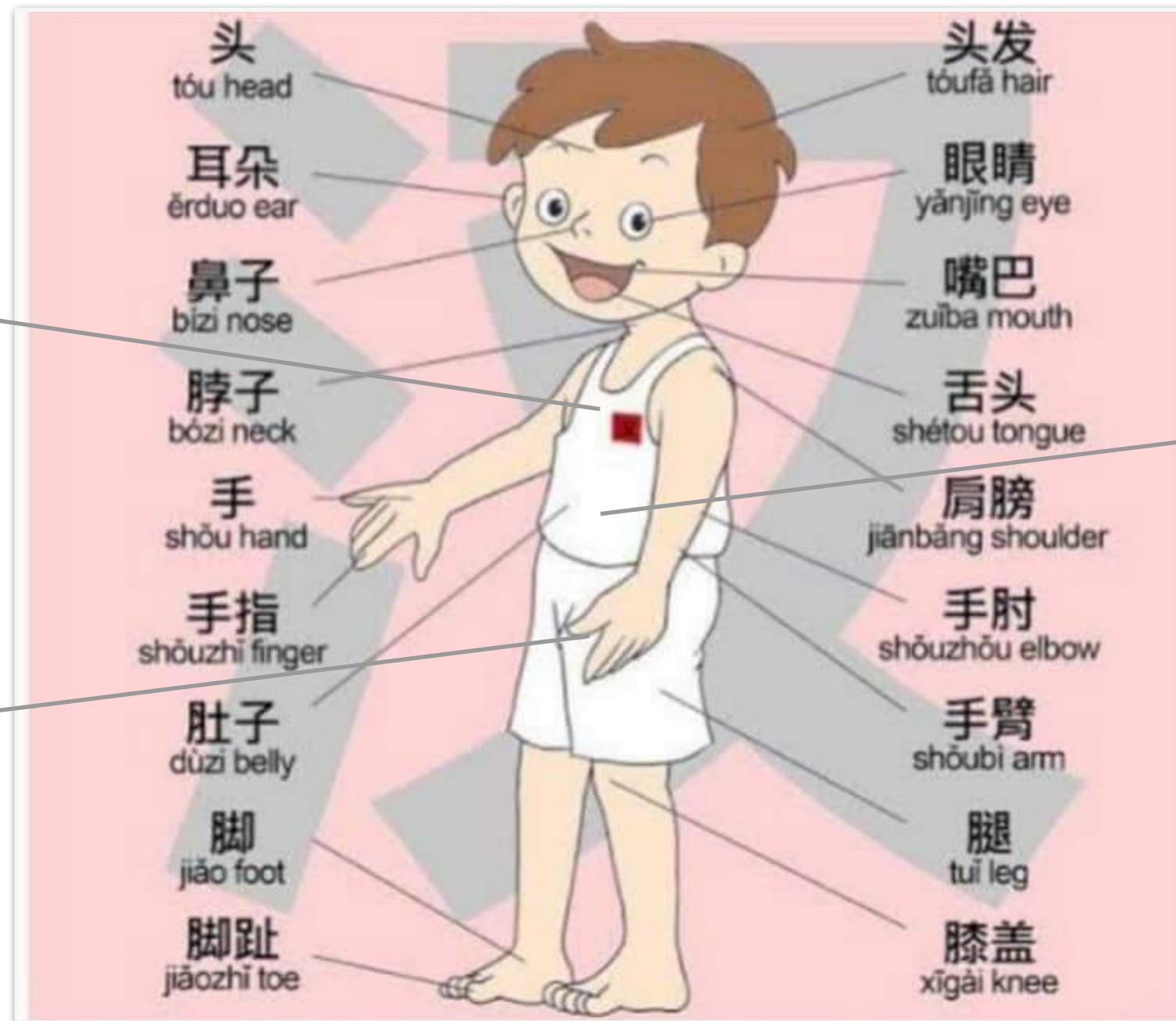


微运动 *wēi yùndòng*

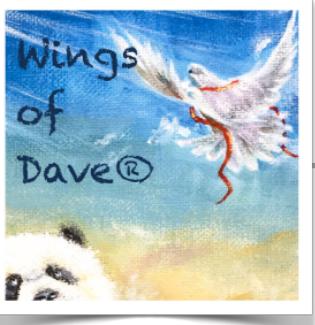
- Your tutor is going to give a set of simple instructions for seated workout 坐式运动 (*zuò shì yùndòng*).
- Try to follow as a group.

胸
xiōng chest

手掌
shǒuzhǎng palm



腹部
fùbù abdomen



- Like Western typography (e.g. Times New Roman, Arial), there are various Chinese typefaces used in **printing and computing**.
- Inevitably, most learners nowadays learn and practise Chinese writing based on **computer typefaces**, rather than traditional calligraphy.
- In practice, our handwriting is much free and reflective of each individual **styles** 风格 (*fēnggé*) which are highly promoted in Chinese education. An individualistic handwriting represents one's unique **character** 性格 (*xìnggé*) and artistic **taste** 品味 (*pǐnwèi*).

1. Ming or Song Typeface - on paper

- Ming typeface 明体 (*míngtǐ*) or Song typeface 宋体 (*sòngtǐ*) is mainly used to display printed Chinese characters in newspapers and books. It replicates **various thickness** of brushstroke.



2. Gothic Typeface - on screen

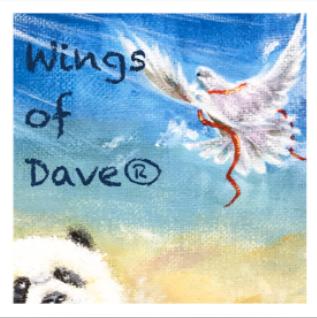
- Gothic typeface 黑体 (*hēitǐ*) is mainly used in computer typing and is characterized by strokes of **even thickness** and lack of decorations akin to **sans serif** styles in Western typography.
- Similar to sans-serif, Ming/Song typefaces were designed for printing, but they were also designed for **legibility**. They are commonly used in headlines, signs, and video applications.



APPENDIX: CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY

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- Chinese calligraphy 书法 (*shūfǎ*) has a long history and lasts about 1000 years. It can be considered as a unique **artistic** form of the Chinese culture.
- The traditional calligraphy mainly falls into five scripts as below. These styles are intrinsically linked to the Chinese history.



Seal script	Clerical script	Cursive script/ Grass script	Running script	Regular script/ Standard
篆书	隶书	草书	行书	楷书
<i>zhuànshū</i>	<i>lìshū</i>	<i>cǎoshū</i>	<i>hángshū</i>	<i>kǎishū</i>