

Travel in Chinese - Lesson 64 - Shanghai 2

1. (同事和雪梅在一起) 雪梅: 你想带我去吃什么上海小吃呢?
2. 同事: 你就跟我来吧, 错不了的。
3. (进小吃店) 服务员: 你好。这是菜单, 您看一下。
4. 同事: 谢谢。
5. 同事: 来两笼生煎馒头、两杯橙汁 (随机)。
6. 雪梅: 馒头? 还可以煎着吃? 没吃过。
7. 同事: 没吃过, 那你一会儿多吃几个吧。
8. (菜被端上来了) 服务员: 你好。这是您的橙汁, 还有你们点的生煎馒头。
9. 雪梅: 好香啊。
10. 同事: 吃这个生煎馒头啊, 可有讲究。
11. 雪梅: 有讲究? 有什么讲究?
12. 同事: 我来教你。要慢慢地先咬开一个口子, 把里边的汤吸出来。要是你一口咬下去, 非烫着你不可。
13. 雪梅: 是吗? 我来试试。恩, 真的很烫。
14. 同事: 慢点儿吃, 好吃吗?
15. 雪梅: 味道很鲜。唉, 这里边不是有馅儿吗? 为什么要叫它馒头而不叫它包子呢?
16. 同事: 这个我也不知道, 你看, 吃馒头也能看出南方和北方不一样了吧。
17. (从小吃店出来) 雪梅: 啊, 真好吃。
18. 同事: 看你这付心满意足的样子, 刚才你还不想来呢。
19. 雪梅: (笑) 我错了还不行吗? (看四周) 哎, 这里挺漂亮的嘛。
20. 同事: 这就是有名的城隍庙, 在这儿你可以买到很多老上海的东西和特产。
21. 雪梅: 那我们快走吧。
22. (逛街) 雪梅: 累死了, 还没看到浦东, 我就走不动了。
23. 同事: 等等, 也许我有办法能让你用最简单的办法看到浦东的全貌。
24. 雪梅: 什么办法啊?
25. 同事: 先不告诉你。一会就知道了。
26. (在电视塔前, 中间隔着黄浦江)
雪梅: 我明白了。到电视塔上去看看, 这是个好主意。
27. 同事: 那当然, 这就叫站得高看得远。
28. 雪梅: 可我们怎么过去呢?
29. 同事: 走江底隧道就可以去电视塔, 走着去就行。
30. 雪梅: 好, 就走过去, 我还从来没走过江底隧道呢。
31. 同事: 那我们走吧!

- 32.雪梅：好！
- 33.（在电视塔上）同事：雪梅，往下看，这边就是浦东了。
- 34.雪梅：（边看边说），上海很大，很漂亮，不过和北京完全不一样。
- 35.同事：很多人都这样说过，可能是上海受外来文化的影响比较大吧。
- 36.雪梅：恩，上海是一个时尚的城市。
- 37.同事：其实上海也有它很传统的一面，象它的里弄啊，戏曲啊
- 38.雪梅：（打断她）等等，什么叫里弄？
- 39.同事：怎么说呢？是住的地方，就象北京的胡同。
- 40.雪梅：那我们明天去看看里弄吧，也让我感受一下儿老上海。
- 41.同事：好，没问题。

Shanghai shikumen: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shikumen>

Translation:

1. Xuemei: What Shanghai snacks are you taking me to eat?
2. Colleague: Come with me. I won't be wrong.
3. Waitress: Hello, here is the menu.
4. Colleague: Thanks.
5. Colleague: Two steamers of pan-fried buns and two cups of orange juice.
6. Xuemei: Pan-fried buns? Can they be fried? I've never had any before.
7. Colleague: Never had any? Then you should eat a lot of them.
8. Waitress: Hello, this is the orange juice you ordered and the fried steamed bread.
9. Xuemei: It smells good.
10. Colleague: It takes real skill to eat them.
11. Xuemei: Really? What?
12. Colleague: Let me show you. First bite a hole in it slowly, and then suck the juice out. You'll burn your tongue if you just bite into it directly.
13. Xuemei: Yes? Let me try. Hmm, it's really hot.
14. Colleague: Do it slowly, is it tasty?
15. Xuemei: It's delicious. Oh, does it have a filling inside? Why do they call it Mantou instead of Baozi then?
16. Colleague: I don't know either. But you see, it's a sign of the difference between southern China and northern China.
17. Xuemei: They're really tasty.
18. Xuemei: Look how content you are! Just now you didn't even want to come.
19. Xuemei: I was wrong, OK? Hey, this place is really beautiful.
20. Colleague: This is the famous City God Temple. Here you can get many things and products that are unique to old Shanghai.
21. Xuemei: I can't wait to go there.
22. Xuemei: I'm exhausted. I haven't even seen Pudong but I can't walk any more.
23. Colleague: Wait, I know a way to let you get a panoramic view of Pudong.
24. Xuemei: What is it?
25. Colleague: I'm not going to tell you for the moment. You'll know later.
26. Xuemei: I see. See it from the TV tower. Good idea.
27. Colleague: Of course. The higher up you are, the farther you see.
28. Xuemei: But how can we get there?
29. Colleague: By the tunnel under the river. Let's just walk there.
30. Xuemei: OK. I've never gone through a tunnel under a river before.

31. Colleague: Let's go then.
32. Xuemei: OK.
33. Colleague: Look down there. That's Pudong.
34. Xuemei: Shanghai is very large and beautiful, but so different from Beijing.
35. Colleague: Many people say so. It might be because Shanghai is more influenced by external cultures.
36. Xuemei: Hmm, Shanghai is a very cosmopolitan city.
37. Colleague: Actually Shanghai does have a very traditional side to it, like the Lilong and traditional opera.
38. Xuemei: Wait, what is Lilong?
39. Colleague: Well, they're residential areas, similar to Beijing's Hutongs.
40. Xuemei: Let's go and see the Lilongs tomorrow. I want to experience the old Shanghai.
41. Colleague: OK. No problem.

Bookmarks

1) V1 + 着 + V2 two actions at the same time

例) 他老躺着看电视。

He always watches TV while lying down.

例) 那家饭店不太远，我们走着去吧。

That hotel is not far away. Let's walk there.

2) 也许 maybe, perhaps

例) 都六点了，也许他不会来了。

It's already six o'clock. Maybe he's not coming.

例) 我下个月也许会去趟广州。

I might take a trip to Guangzhou next month.

Sign Posts

Shanghai city 2

Shanghai is situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River, the largest river in China. It is the largest and perhaps most modern and cosmopolitan city in China.

Originally, Shanghai was a seaside fishing village. Its gradual development over time led to it being granted county status in 1291 during the Yuan Dynasty. This date is considered to be the founding of Shanghai. However, Shanghai really grew into a major city in China relatively recently, beginning in the 19th century. Today's Shanghai is a multi-cultural metropolis with both modern and traditional Chinese features. Shanghai is a major seaport, the largest base of industrial technology, and China's largest commercial and financial center. It's a very unique city in China. The Huangpu River divides Shanghai into two parts, east and west. Taking a cruise along the river is a great way to see a general view of the city, and cruises run everyday, either just around the downtown area or further up and down the river. Whether in the daytime or at night, the views along the river are equally stunning. # The older part of Shanghai is along the western bank of the Huangpu River. Here you will find The Bund 外滩, which runs along Zhongshan Road. This is the famous waterfront area regarded as the symbol of Shanghai for hundreds of years, although it is only about 1500 meters long. Along this strip are 52 buildings in various architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque and Romanesque. The Bund was the centre of Shanghai's political,

economic and cultural life before Liberation in 1949, and these buildings were largely built by foreign banks, businesses and consulates, giving this area a very international feel. Today this strip of buildings is preserved largely as it was 100 years ago, and a wide walkway along the waterfront is a popular destination for tourists and locals to take in the sites.

Along the Eastern shore of the Huangpu river you will find much more modern architecture and huge skyscrapers. This is the area called Pudong, literally, East of the Pu or Huangpu River. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower along the western bank is a symbol of modern Shanghai. Nearby is the Jin Mao Tower, currently the tallest building in Shanghai, that is, until someone builds one even taller. Known as "Paris of the East", Shanghai is a shopper's paradise. One of the musts for tourists is Nanjing Road, one of the central avenues in Shanghai, much of which has now been converted for pedestrian use only. Nanjing Road starts at the Bund and runs through the city in an East-West fashion. Huaihai Road, another long avenue that runs parallel to Nanjing Road, caters to more modern and fashionable tastes, while Sichuan North Road meets the demands of ordinary folk and local residents. In addition, Xujiahui Shopping Center, Yuyuan Shopping City, Jiali Sleepless City are thriving and popular destinations for those who are seeking to buy something special as a memento of their visit. There is a huge variety of choice, shopping in Shanghai, so make some extra time for that in your schedule.

Substitution and Extension

1) 非.....不可 must, have to

例) 我非一口气爬上长城不可。

I must climb the Great wall in a single breath.

例) 我今天非把这本书看完不可。

I must finish this book today.

2) 受.....影响 to be affected by

例) 受她妈妈的影响，她从小就喜欢看电影。

She was influenced by her mother and liked to watch movies from a very young age.

例) 飞机票的价格会受到季节的影响。

The price of airplane tickets is affected by the season.