

Disclaimer: This is an advanced copy.  
The content of this textbook may change in the published version.

**SAMPLE**  
© Cheng & Tsui

## Lesson 10

第十课

第十課

# 中国地理 中國地理

## GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA

### Learning Objectives

**In this lesson, you will learn to:**

- Locate major Chinese cities, provinces, and geographic features on a map
- Compare basic geographic aspects of China and your own country
- Describe features of a tourist sight that would attract or deter you
- Discuss an itinerary for travel to China

### Relate & Get Ready

**In your own culture/community:**

- How has local geography exerted an influence on development?
- What are considered the most desirable destinations for domestic tourism?
- What local features are popular among tourists, and what would you recommend to tourists planning a trip?

# 课文

## Text



Audio

### Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 中国的人口是多少?
- 2 中国大还是你的国家(country)大?

### When You Study


Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 张天明为什么想去南京看看?
- 2 丽莎想去哪些地方旅游? 为什么?
- 3 他们最后决定去哪儿? 为什么?

寒假快到了,张天明这几天一直在考虑旅行<sup>a</sup>的事儿。他的父母希望他去他们的家乡南京看看,张天明也很想当丽莎的导游,带她到中国的一些地方走走。除了南京以外,还应该去什么地方呢?为了决定旅行的路线,张天明拿出一张中国地图,看了起来<sup>1</sup>。


 丽莎,你来看看中国地图,看到哪儿去旅行好。


 看地图?你这个主意不错,我也正想学学中国地理呢。我对中国地理了解得太少了。


 我们先到南京,我父母的家乡……在这里,在中国的东南。然后你想去哪儿?

 这是哈尔滨,对吗?去哈尔滨吧。

 你一下子要从东南边跑到最北边去?

 昨天电视里介绍哈尔滨的冰灯了,好看极了。

 冰灯好看是好看,可是哈尔滨现在冷得不得了,夏天再去吧。

 好吧。不去北边,那坐火车去西边吧,听说新疆是个很特别的地方。

# 課文

## Text




Audio

寒假快到了，張天明這幾天一直在考慮旅行<sup>a</sup>的事兒。他的父母希望他去他們的家鄉南京看看，張天明也很想當麗莎的導遊，帶她到中國的一些地方走走。除了南京以外，還應該去什麼地方呢？為了決定旅行的路線，張天明拿出一張中國地圖，看了起來<sup>1</sup>。


 麗莎，你來看看中國地圖，看到哪兒去旅行好。


 看地圖？你這個主意不錯，我也正想學學中國地理呢。我對中國地理了解得太少了。


 我們先到南京，我父母的家鄉……在這裡，在中國的東南。然後你想去哪兒？

 這是哈爾濱，對嗎？去哈爾濱吧。

 你一下子要從東南邊跑到最北邊去？

 昨天電視裡介紹哈爾濱的冰燈了，好看極了。

 冰燈好看是好看，可是哈爾濱現在冷得不得了，夏天再去吧。

 好吧。不去北邊，那坐火車去西邊吧，聽說新疆是個很特別的地方。

### Before You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese to prepare for the reading.

- 1 中國的人口是多少？
- 2 中國大還是你的國家(country)大？

### When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and skim the text; then answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 張天明為什麼想去南京看看？
- 2 麗莎想去哪些地方旅遊？為什麼？
- 3 他們最後決定去哪兒？為什麼？

新疆在西北，十月就开始冷<sup>1</sup>起来了，现在去不合适。另外，坐火车太花时间，下次再去吧！

这是长江，这是黄河。我们坐船去看看长江或者黄河的风景吧。

坐船要花很长的时间。中国的<sup>b</sup>河流，大多从西往东流，如果从东往西走，时间更长。

为什么中国的河流大多从西往东流呢？

因为中国西部是高原，那儿有世界上最高的山。<sup>2</sup>而东边是平原和大海。

好像大城市都靠海或者离海不远。你看，在北边，这是北京、天津；东南边，这儿有上海、南京；南边这里，是广州和深圳。

你说的没错。中国的人口主要在<sup>c</sup>东部和南部。西南<sup>d</sup>呢，高山、高原多，西北<sup>e</sup>呢，沙漠多，自然条件不太好，所以人口比较少。

我觉得中国的地形和美国有点儿像。

你说的有道理。还有，中国和美国的面积也差不多，可是人口是美国的四倍多。听说，过节或者放假的时候，中国的旅游景点到处都是人山人海，挤得很。

是吗？



The Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province

新疆在西北，十月就開始冷起來<sup>1</sup>了，現在去不合適。另外，坐火車太花時間，下次再去吧！

這是長江，這是黃河。我們坐船去看看長江或者黃河的風景吧。

坐船要花很長的時間。中國的河流<sup>b</sup>，大多從西往東流，如果從東往西走，時間更長。

為什麼中國的河流大多從西往東流呢？

因為中國西部是高原，那兒有世界上最高的山。而<sup>2</sup>東邊是平原和大海。

好像大城市都靠海或者離海不遠。你看，在北邊，這是北京、天津；東南邊，這兒有上海、南京；南邊這裡，是廣州和深圳。

你說的沒錯。中國的人口主要在東部<sup>c</sup>和南部。西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然條件不太好，所以人口比較少。

我覺得中國的地形和美國有點兒像。

你說的有道理。還有，中國和美國的面積也差不多，可是人口是美國的四倍多。聽說，過節或者放假的時候，中國的旅遊景點到處都是人山人海，擠得很。

是嗎？



Top to bottom:  
The Moon-Embracing Pavilion,  
Tiger Leaping Gorge, and Jade  
Dragon Snow Mountain in  
Yunnan Province

## After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 请说说张天明和丽莎计划的旅行路线。
- 2 请简单地介绍一下中国的人口、面积、地形和河流。

还好，我们到中国的时候，学生还没放假，也不是过年过节。

中国这么大，我们的寒假那么短，到底去哪儿旅游好呢？

我觉得去云南最好不过了<sup>3</sup>。

云南在哪里？……我找到了，在这儿，是一个省，在西南部。那儿冬天不冷吗？

听说云南有些地方四季如春，一年四季都不冷不热。

我记得电视里说过<sup>4</sup>，云南风景好，少数民族<sup>4</sup>多，是个旅游的好地方。

好，云南，决定了，就去云南。


## View & Explore




Video


For deeper language immersion and more cultural information, watch "China's Provinces," a short, supplemental video clip by Cheng & Tsui on this lesson's theme.





 還好，我們到中國的時候，學生還沒放假，也不是過年過節。

 中國這麼大，我們的寒假那麼短，到底去哪兒旅遊好呢？

 我覺得去雲南最好不過了<sup>3</sup>。

 雲南在哪裡？……我找到了，在這兒，是一個省，在西南部。那兒冬天不冷嗎？

 聽說雲南有些地方四季如春，一年四季都不冷不熱。

 我記得電視裡說過<sup>4</sup>，雲南風景好，少數民族<sup>d</sup>多，是個旅遊的好地方。

 好，雲南，決定了，就去雲南。

### After You Study

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

- 1 請說說張天明和麗莎計劃的旅行路線。
- 2 請簡單地介紹一下中國的人口、面積、地形和河流。

### Language Notes

#### a 旅行

旅行 and 旅游/旅遊 are roughly synonymous. The term 旅行 does not by itself imply a purpose for travel, and travel agencies are always 旅行社. However, 游/遊 means to wander, so 旅游/旅遊 specifically implies traveling for pleasure. To travel for business is 出差/出差 (*chū chāi*). Tourists are 游客/遊客. In Taiwan, the term 觀光客/觀光客 (*guānguāngkè*) is also used; 觀光/觀光 means “sightseeing.”

#### b 河流

河流 is a collective noun. It can refer to rivers in general or all the rivers within a geographic area. 河 can refer to a specific river or several rivers.

#### c 东部/東部

部 is used with other characters to form multisyllabic words such as 东部/東部, 南部, 西南部. It is not used on its own. The term 中国的东部/中國的東部 (the eastern part of China) refers to the eastern region within China. By contrast, 中国的东边/中國的東邊 can refer either to “the East of China” (i.e., within China) or “east of China” (i.e., outside of China).

#### d 少数民族/少數民族

少数民族/少數民族 means “ethnic minority” (lit. minority nationality).



# Vocabulary



Audio



Flashcards

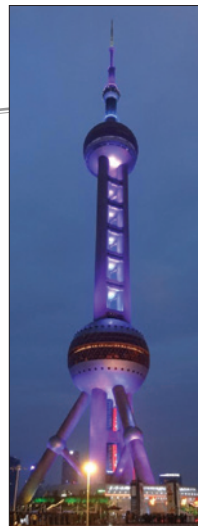
No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
1	地理	地理	dìlǐ	n	geography
2	家乡	家鄉	jiāxiāng	n	hometown, place of family origin
3	路线	路線	lùxiàn	n	route, itinerary
4	了解	了解	liǎojiě	v	to understand, to know about, to be informed
5	一下子	一下子	yíxiàzi	adv	in an instant, all of a sudden
6	冰灯	冰燈	bīngdēng	n	ice lantern
7	火车	火車	huǒchē	n	train
8	船	船	chuán	n	boat, ship
9	风景	風景	fēngjǐng	n	scenic landscape, scenery
10	河流	河流	héliú	n	river
11	大多	大多	dàduō	adv	mostly, for the most part
12	流	流	liú	v	to flow
13	部	部	bù	n	part, section
14	高原	高原	gāoyuán	n	plateau (lit. high field)
15	山	山	shān	n	mountain, hill
16	而	而	ér	conj	(conjunction to connect two clauses) [See Grammar 2.]
17	平原	平原	píngyuán	n	plain (lit. flat field)
18	海	海	hǎi	n	sea, ocean
19	人口	人口	rénkǒu	n	population
20	主要	主要	zhǔyào	adj	main, principal
21	沙漠	沙漠	shāmò	n	desert
22	自然	自然	zìrán	n/adj	nature; natural

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
23	条件	條件	tiáojiàn	n	condition
24	地形	地形	dìxíng	n	terrain, topography
25	面积	面積	miànjī	n	area (of land)
26	倍	倍	bèi	m	(measure word for times by which something is multiplied)
27	过节	過節	guòjié	vo	to celebrate a holiday
28	旅游	旅遊	lǚyóu	v/n	to travel (for pleasure); (pleasure) travel
29	景点	景點	jǐngdiǎn	n	scenic spot, tourist spot
30	到处	到處	dàochù	adv	all around, all over
31	人山人海	人山人海	rén shān rén hǎi		huge crowds of people (lit. mountains and seas of people)
32	挤	擠	jǐ	adj/v	crowded; to push against, to squeeze
33	短	短	duǎn	adj	short

SAMPLE  
© Cheng & Tsui

丽莎想去哈尔滨旅游，因为哈尔滨的冰灯好看极了。你想去中国的什么地方旅游？为什么？

麗莎想去哈爾濱旅遊，因為哈爾濱的冰燈好看極了。你想去中國的什麼地方旅遊？為什麼？



How About You?

You've received this flyer from a travel agency. Identify key details, including the price and destination of the package. Using resources online, find out what is popular to see and do there to help you plan your travel itinerary.

**GET  
Real**  
WITH **CHINESE**

免费上门来接, 轻松带您游华东

 **上海一日游**

价格: 230元/人 (含门票、船票)

游览景点:  
乘浦江游船饱览两岸美景、东  
方明珠 (上塔263、259m悬空  
观光廊) 历史发展陈列馆、车  
游浦东新区南浦大桥、城隍庙  
自由活动、外滩南京路步行街。



**周庄**  
价格: 160元

游览景点:  
乘坐环镇水上游游船  
第一水乡、张厅、  
富安桥、古戏台、  
福寺 (寺庙景观宗  
选择) 等精品景。

**旅游标准**  
另有登88层金茂大厦线路请来电话咨询  
空调旅游车、导游服务。(注: 餐费自理)

 **乌镇**

No.	Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
34	省	省	shěng	n	province (administrative division)
35	四季如春	四季如春	sìjì rú chūn		spring-like all year round
36	少数	少數	shǎoshù	n	few, minority (lit. small number)
37	民族	民族	mínzú	n	ethnic group, nationality
38	南京	南京	Nánjīng	pn	Nanjing
39	哈尔滨	哈爾濱	Hā'ěrbīn	pn	Harbin
40	新疆	新疆	Xīnjiāng	pn	Xinjiang
41	长江	長江	Chángjiāng	pn	Yangtze River
42	黄河	黃河	Huánghé	pn	Yellow River
43	天津	天津	Tiānjīn	pn	Tianjin
44	广州	廣州	Guǎngzhōu	pn	Guangzhou
45	深圳	深圳	Shēnzhèn	pn	Shenzhen
46	云南	雲南	Yúnnán	pn	Yunnan

## 1

### Indicating the beginning of a state using 起来/起來

As we learned in IC2, 起来/起來 can indicate that an action is starting to take place. [See Grammar 2, Lesson 15, IC2.]

**A** 张天明拿出一张中国地图，看了**起来**。  
張天明拿出一張中國地圖，看了**起來**。  
Zhang Tianming took out a map of China and started studying it.

**B** 听她说完那些话，大家都笑了**起来**。  
聽她說完那些話，大家都笑了**起來**。  
After listening to what she said, everybody began to laugh.

**C** 你怎么哭**起来**了？  
你怎麼哭**起來**了？  
How come you started crying?

**D** 吃完晚饭，没有什么事儿，他就看**起**杂志**来**。  
吃完晚飯，沒有什麼事兒，他就看**起**雜誌**來**。  
After dinner he had a free moment, so he began to flip through some magazines.

When there is an object, it must be placed between 起/起 and 来/來, as in (D).

起来/起來 can also be used after adjectives to indicate the start and continuation of a state.

**E** 今天是周末，购物中心里的人多**起来**了。  
今天是週末，購物中心裡的人多**起來**了。  
It's the weekend today. The malls are starting to fill up with people.

**F** 他走进房间打开灯，房间里一下子亮 (liàng) **起来**了。  
他走進房間打開燈，房間裡一下子亮 (liàng) **起來**了。  
He walked into the room and turned on the light. The room brightened up instantly.

起来/起來 is often used with adjectives such as 亮/亮 (liàng) (bright; to brighten up), 大, 高, 多, 快, and 热闹/熱鬧 (rènao) (lively). Like 起来/起來, 下来/下來 can follow a verb or adjective to indicate the start of an action or condition, but the verb or adjective usually suggests a diminution or decrease in size, volume, quantity, speed, intensity, etc. For instance, 下来/下來 is often used with 暗 (àn) (dark; to darken), 小, 低, 少, 慢, 安静/安靜, and 停 (tíng) (to stop).

**G** 刚才他开车开得很快，进城以后，他开得慢下来了。  
剛才他開車開得很快，進城以後，他開得慢下來了。

Just now, he was driving very fast. After he entered the city, he began to slow down.

**H** 屋子里的灯慢慢暗下来了。  
屋子裡的燈慢慢暗下來了。

The light in the room slowly began to dim.

**I** 上课了，教室里安静了下来。  
上課了，教室裡安靜了下來。

Class started, and the room began quieting down.

Seasonal weather changes can also be expressed with 起来/起來, as in 夏天热起来了/夏天熱起來了 and 冬天冷起来了/冬天冷起來了.

## 2

### The conjunction 而

而 is used to connect two clauses that present different or contrasting characteristics or situations. It has a literary flavor.

**A** 中国西部是高原，那儿有世界上最高的山。而东边是平原和大海。  
中國西部是高原，那兒有世界上最高的山。而東邊是平原和大海。

The western part of China is plateaus; there, you'll find the world's tallest mountain. By contrast, in the east are plains and the ocean.

**B**

小林毕业以后计划回中国工作，**而**不准备留在美国。  
 小林畢業以後計劃回中國工作，**而**不準備留在美國。  
 Little Lin plans to go back to China to work rather than stay in the United States.

**C**

我想去学校图书馆打工，**而**我的同屋想去校外打工。  
 我想去學校圖書館打工，**而**我的同屋想去校外打工。  
 I want to work at the school library, but my roommate wants to work off campus.

**D**

我哥哥已经拿到硕士学位了，**而**我才高中毕业。  
 我哥哥已經拿到碩士學位了，**而**我才高中畢業。  
 My older brother has already gotten his master's degree. I, on the other hand, have just graduated from high school.

**3**

### 最 adjective 不过了/最 adjective 不過了

“X 最 adjective 不过了/X 最 adjective 不過了” has the same meaning as “没有比 X 更 adjective 的/沒有比 X 更 adjective 的” (nothing can surpass X). It is a rather strong expression, e.g.:

**A**

她过生日，买花送她**最好不过了**。  
 她過生日，買花送她**最好不過了**。

Nothing would be a better gift for her birthday than flowers.

**B**

这本书对世界经济的介绍**最清楚不过了**。  
 這本書對世界經濟的介紹**最清楚不過了**。

This book's introduction to the global economy surpasses all others in clarity.

**C**

这个实习工作对化学系的学生来说，**最合适不过了**。  
 這個實習工作對化學系的學生來說，**最合適不過了**。

For a chemistry major, there's no internship more appropriate than this one.

As we learned in IC2, to express that someone has experience doing something, the dynamic particle 过/過 is used. It differs from 了 in two ways. [See Grammar 5, Lesson 13, IC2.]

First, 了 is descriptive in nature and is used to relate the occurrence of an action.

**A** 我去年去了一次中国，在北京实习了三个月，别的地方都没去，就回来了。

我去年去了一次中國，在北京實習了三個月，別的地方都沒去，就回來了。

Last year, I went to China to intern in Beijing for three months. I really didn't go anywhere else, and then just came back.

**B** 第二天早上，我很早就起来了，起床后就去运动场跑步。

第二天早上，我很早就起來了，起床後就去運動場跑步。

The next morning I got up really early. After I got up, I went jogging at the athletic field.

**C** 客人们进来以后，找到了自己的位子，坐了下来。

客人們進來以後，找到了自己的位子，坐了下來。

The guests walked in, found their seats, and sat down.

过/過, on the other hand, is explanatory in nature. It is used to explain the reasoning for a following statement. In other words, the emphasis is on the impact a past action has had on the present situation:

**D** (以前) 我们在一起学过英文，我知道他英文很好。  
(以前) 我們在一起學過英文，我知道他英文很好。

We used to study English together. I know his English is very good.  
(Because we studied English together, I know his English is very good.)

**E**

**Person A** 你去过中国，请告诉我们去哪儿旅游最好。  
你去過中國，請告訴我們去哪兒旅遊最好。

You've been to China. Give us some tips on the best places to go.  
(Because you've been to China, you can give us some tips on where some of the best places to go are.)

**Person B** 云南的旅游景点多，少数民族的文化也很有意思，是旅游的好地方。

雲南的旅遊景點多，少數民族的文化也很有意思，是旅遊的好地方。

Yunnan has plenty of tourist sights, and the cultures of the minority ethnic groups are also intriguing. It's a good place to visit.

**F**

他学过好几年中文，都能看中文报纸、杂志了。  
他學過好幾年中文，都能看中文報紙、雜誌了。

He's been studying Chinese for several years. He can even read Chinese newspapers and magazines.

(Because he's been studying Chinese for several years, he can understand Chinese newspapers and magazines.)

In (D), (E), and (F), the clauses containing 过/過 all serve as explanatory background to the clauses that follow. 过/過 indicates the impact or influence of a past action on the present.

Second, 了 generally requires a specific time phrase, unless the sentence forms part of an extended narrative in which the temporal background has already been stated or is implicitly understood as in (C); 过/過 does not. When we use 过/過, the time implied is often rather vague: "before" or "in the past." Only when we want to be more precise—usually, to refute or prove a point—do we use a time phrase, as in the second part of (G).

**G**

**Person A** 我听说你从没去过别的国家，是真的吗？  
我聽說你沒去過別的國家，是真的嗎？

I heard that you've never been abroad. Is that true?

**Person B** 谁说的？我去年去过日本。

誰說的？我去年去過日本。

Who said that? I went to Japan last year.

Note that when 过/過 is used in the experiential sense, it usually cannot be followed by 了.



A

## 为了/為了 and 因为/因為

为了/為了 denotes purpose, whereas 因为/因為 denotes cause.

1

为了把中文学得更好，我明年要去中国留学。

為了把中文學得更好，我明年要去中國留學。

In order to improve my Chinese, I'm going to study abroad in China next year.

2

因为在中国学中文条件更好，所以我明年去中国留学。

因為在中國學中文條件更好，所以我明年去中國留學。

Because the conditions in China are better for learning Chinese, I'm going to China to study next year.

3

为了解决学费的问题，他一边上学一边打工。

為了解決學費的問題，他一邊上學一邊打工。

In order to solve the problem of school tuition, he works part time while going to school.

4

因为得交学费，所以他一边上学一边打工。

因為得交學費，所以他一邊上學一邊打工。

Because he has to pay for school tuition, he works part time while going to school.

5

因为这个学校很有名，所以我申请。

因為這個學校很有名，所以我申請。

Because this school is very famous, I'm applying to it.

6

我申请这个学校，是为了能跟我的女朋友在一起。

我申請這個學校，是為了能跟我的女朋友在一起。

I'm applying to this school so that I can be with my girlfriend.

理解/理解 means “to understand.”

1 她现在学习压力大，不能帮助我，我理解。

她現在學習壓力大，不能幫助我，我理解。

She's under a lot of pressure with her studies and can't help me. I understand.

2 老师刚才说的意思，你没有完全理解。

老師剛才說的意思，你沒有完全理解。

You didn't completely understand what the teacher just said.

3 做这件事很容易，我不理解你为什么怕这怕那。

做這件事很容易，我不理解你為什麼怕這怕那。

It's very easy to do this. I don't understand why you're being so timid.

了解/了解, on the other hand, means to have a clear knowledge of something.

4 我在那个国家住过几年，对那里比较了解。

我在那個國家住過幾年，對那裡比較了解。

I lived in that country for a few years, and know things there pretty well.

5 你了解她的过去吗？

你了解她的過去嗎？

Do you know her past?

6 我们老师对每个学生在学习上的问题都很了解。

我們老師對每個學生在學習上的問題都很了解。

Our teacher has a clear knowledge of each student's problems with regard to studying.

一下子 is equivalent to 一下. It means “not much time has gone by,” and it’s often used to depict how fast or how soon actions or things happen.

1

你一下子就要从南边跑到最北边去？

你一下子就要從南邊跑到最北邊去？

All of a sudden, you want to go from the south to the northernmost part?

2

你说的那个商店我一下子就找到了，不难找。

你說的那個商店我一下子就找到了，不難找。

I found the store you mentioned right away. It wasn't difficult to find.

3

妈妈给他的零用钱他一下子就花完了。

媽媽給他的零用錢他一下子就花完了。

He went through the allowance that his mother had given him in no time.

## 风景

这几年很多中国城市都有出国旅游的**风气**。

听说有些中国人买房子前会先看看房子的**风水**怎么样。

## A WAY WITH WORDS

Using the word/phrase in orange as a clue, try to figure out the meaning of the words/phrases in blue; consult a dictionary if necessary. Consider how the literal and extended senses are related in each case.

## 風景

這幾年很多中國城市都有出國旅遊的**風氣**。

聽說有些中國人買房子前會先看看房子的**風水**怎麼樣。

## 大多 (mostly)

大多 is an adverb meaning “for the most part” or “mostly.” It cannot be used before nouns.

1 我们班的同学大多住在学校宿舍。

我們班的同學大多住在學校宿舍。

Our classmates mostly live in the school dorms.

2 美国的大山和河流的名字，我弟弟大多说不。

美國的大山和河流的名字，我弟弟大多說不對。

My younger brother couldn't get the names of most of the big mountains and rivers of the U.S. right.

3 我们学校教授的研究，我大多都了解，你不用上网看了。

我們學校教授的研究，我大多都了解，你不用上網看了。

I'm familiar with most of our school's professors' research. You don't need to go online to find out.

## Indicating a pause in speech using 呢

This particle occurs after a subject or topic and is followed by a pause in speech. It usually appears in enumerative sentences suggesting contrast:

1 你说的没错，中国的人口主要在东部和南部。西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然条件不太好，所以人口比较少。

你說的沒錯，中國的人口主要在東部和南部。西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然條件不太好，所以人口比較少。

You put it correctly. China's population is primarily in the east and south. As for the southwest, there are numerous big mountains and plateaus. The northwest, on the other hand, has many deserts with unfavorable natural conditions. That's why the population there is relatively sparse.

2

Q: 你们寒假准备做什么?

你們寒假準備做什麼?

What do you plan to do over winter break?

A: 我呢，要回家，小张呢，要留在学校打工，小李要做什么，我不知道。

我呢，要回家，小張呢，要留在學校打工，小李要做什么，我不知道。

I'm going home. Little Zhang, on the other hand, has to stay at school and work.

I don't know what Little Li will do.

3

选什么专业好，我还没想清楚。学医呢，没有意思，学文学呢，怕以后不好找工作。

選什麼專業好，我還沒想清楚。學醫呢，沒有意思，學文學呢，怕以後不好找工作。

What's a good major to choose? I haven't figured it out. Studying medicine, on the one hand, is boring. On the other hand, I'm worried that if I study literature, I won't be able to find a job.

## Chinese Chat

A friend is texting you about your plans for winter break. How would you reply?

Friend:  
寒假你想去哪儿旅行?You:  
...Friend:  
最好不要去太冷的地方。You:  
...

&lt; Messages

Contact

寒假你想去哪兒旅行?

...

最好不要去太冷的地方。

...



Send

# Language Practice

**A**

INTERPRETIVE

## Goes with the territory

PRESENTATIONAL

Refer to the map of China at the top of page 318 to locate these provinces.

- |           |                             |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1 四川省     | 4 云南省/雲南省                   |
| 2 广东省/廣東省 | 5 山东省/山東省                   |
| 3 湖南省     | 6 A province of your choice |

Then work with a partner and describe to each other where these provinces are located in China.

\_\_\_\_\_ 在中国的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。 \_\_\_\_\_ 呢，  
在中国的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。……  
\_\_\_\_\_ 在中國的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。 \_\_\_\_\_ 呢，  
在中國的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。……

**B**

INTERPRETIVE

## Talk of the town

INTERPERSONAL

Refer to the map of China at the top of page 318 to locate these cities. Then order them according to latitude with the northernmost city first.

- |      |                         |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1 上海 | 6 广州/廣州                 |
| 2 北京 | 7 杭州                    |
| 3 南京 | 8 哈尔滨/哈爾濱               |
| 4 天津 | 9 A city of your choice |
| 5 深圳 |                         |

Finally, answer this question with a partner:

哪些城市靠海或者离海不远?

哪些城市靠海或者離海不遠?

## C

INTERPRETIVE

## Geography whiz

INTERPERSONAL

PRESENTATIONAL

In pairs, locate 长江/長江 and 黄河/黃河 on the map of China at the bottom of page 318 and answer this question:

长江在黄河的北边还是南边?

長江在黃河的北邊還是南邊?

Then work with your partner to locate a mountain, a plateau, and a plain on another map of China. Write down the full names of the mountain, plateau, and plain, asking your instructor to help you pronounce them if necessary. Finally, tell your class where they are located.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 山在 \_\_\_\_\_ 省的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。

2 \_\_\_\_\_ 高原在中国/中國的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。

3 \_\_\_\_\_ 平原在中国/中國的 \_\_\_\_\_ 部。

## D

INTERPRETIVE

## In the region

PRESENTATIONAL

Check the boxes to indicate the regions in which most of China's major mountain ranges, deserts, plateaus, and plains are located, referring to the map at the bottom of page 318.

	东南/東南	西南	东北/東北	西北
高山	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
高原	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
沙漠/沙漠	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
平原	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

First, recap your assertions in a short, organized paragraph.

Second, briefly describe the direction in which many major rivers run.

Third, describe how the population is distributed along the coast vs. in plateau areas.

In pairs, connect your three points with appropriate cohesive devices, and decide if there's anything else about Chinese geography that you can add.

Finally, present your basic introduction to the geography of China to your class. For a challenge, create a slideshow to enhance your presentation or film a presentation and upload it to YouTube.

## E

INTERPERSONAL

## Country to country

PRESENTATIONAL

In pairs, collaborate to match the topics in the first column with the details pertaining to China or the U.S. in the second column, then work together to prepare an oral report comparing China and the U.S. Add other details to flesh out your report based on your own interests and knowledge. Avoid repetition and make sure your report flows well.

面积/面積	Beijing
人口	3.71 million mi <sup>2</sup>
首都	more than 300 million
政治中心	New York
经济中心/經濟中心	more than 1.3 billion
文化中心	Shanghai
.....	Washington, DC
	3.80 million mi <sup>2</sup>
	...

## F

INTERPERSONAL

## Weighing the options

PRESENTATIONAL

Work with a partner to list the pros and cons of visiting the following places. Take into consideration location, climate, transportation, costs, tourist population, tourist sights, etc., e.g.:

北京◇名胜古迹多/名勝古蹟多◇人太多

**Q:** 去北京旅游有什么好? 有什么不好?

去北京旅遊有什麼好? 有什麼不好?

**A:** 北京的名胜古迹多, 不过每個景點都是人山人海。  
北京的名勝古蹟多, 不過每個景點都是人山人海。

1 上海

2 南京

3 杭州

4 深圳

5 香港

6 台北

7 哈尔滨/哈爾濱

8 A city of your choice



Then recommend one destination that you think would be ideal to visit in summer or winter, e.g.:

夏天 (or 冬天) 去\_\_\_\_\_旅游最好不过了, 因为  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_; 另外 (or 再说),  
\_\_\_\_\_

夏天 (or 冬天) 去\_\_\_\_\_旅遊最好不過了, 因為  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_; 另外 (or 再說),  
\_\_\_\_\_

After listening to everyone's recommendations, group people with the same recommendations together. Open the floor to debate. Each group should defend its recommendations and point out why other places are not as good.

Words you can use to present your arguments in a coherent and cohesive manner include, but are not limited to:

认为/認為	不见得/不見得	考虑/考慮
同意	比较/比較	比方说/比方說
反对/反對	实际上/實際上	呢...呢...
看法	结果/結果	不是..., 而是...
恐怕	建议/建議	
要么..., 要么.../要麼..., 要麼...		

Finally, the class should vote on the best place in China to visit.

去\_\_\_\_\_旅游最好 (or 最合适) 。

去\_\_\_\_\_旅遊最好 (or 最合適) 。

### Characterize it!



More characters

1

济

2

挤

Identify the common component.

What does the component represent?

1

濟

2

擠

- Step 1** Divide the class into two groups: tour consultants and potential clients.
- Step 2** As a group, the tour consultants should create a comprehensive list of possible questions in Chinese to help clients plan their trips. Make sure to include questions on travel dates, destinations, budgets, preferences for transportation, preferences for accommodations, etc.
- Meanwhile, the clients should pair up and plan a travel itinerary. Make sure to include essential information on travel dates, destinations, means of transportation, accommodation, budget, etc. Then, brainstorm questions to ask a travel consultant to obtain the best service and advice possible.
- Step 3** Finally, hold a travel fair as a class. In pairs, the consultants should set up travel booths to provide service.

Prospective clients should take turns visiting each stand. After visiting all the consultants, the clients should rate and comment on the consultants' services. Clients may offer feedback on whether the consultants were able to give suggestions based on their knowledge of the climate and geography of China; provide guidance on whether it's practical or realistic to travel to certain destinations with the given time frame, budget constraints, and personal preferences; and present alternatives by pointing out the advantages of different options.

The consultants should decide which of the clients' questions were most challenging yet reasonable, and whose itinerary was most intriguing yet feasible in terms of time and budget.

### A WAY WITH WORDS

#### 特別

你想到我们公司工作?  
告诉我你有什么**特长**  
(cháng)。

这个学校有很多**特点**,  
所以给我留下很好的  
印象。

Using the word/phrase in orange as a clue, try to figure out the meaning of the words/phrases in blue; consult a dictionary if necessary. Consider how the literal and extended senses are related in each case.

#### 特別

你想到我們公司工作?  
告訴我你有什麼**特長**  
(cháng)。

這個學校有很多**特點**,  
所以給我留下很好的  
印象。



A woman of the Yao ethnic minority of Yunnan Province

# REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

The contrast between Heilongjiang Province in the northeast and Yunnan Province in the southwest is illustrative of China's vast geographic variation.

Heilongjiang Province lies on the border with Russia and is well known for its long winters; the capital, Harbin, features historic Russian-style architecture. Since 1963, Harbin has hosted an annual ice and snow festival that draws many tourists from near and far. The festival includes an ice-sculpture contest and numerous colorful ice lanterns.

Yunnan Province could not be more different: much of Yunnan is mountainous, and its climate ranges from temperate to tropical. The rugged terrain and varied climate support a wide range of fauna and flora. Yunnan has been called a biodiversity hotspot, and an estimated fifteen thousand plant species and almost half of China's birds and mammals are found in Yunnan. There are fifty-six officially recognized nationalities in China. Yunnan Province is home to twenty-five distinct ethnic minorities, making it one of the country's most culturally diverse regions.

Yunnan Province is indicated on the map at the top of page 318. With the knowledge that Harbin is its capital, can you locate Heilongjiang Province?

One of the most famous early modern Chinese geographers was the late Ming traveler 徐霞客 (Xú Xiákè) (1587–1641). For thirty years, Xu explored many far-flung corners of the country and kept meticulous records of his travels. He was the first writer to describe the karst topography formed by the disintegration of limestone and gypsum that characterizes parts of southern China.

He also explored the source of the Yangtze River and corrected the widespread misconception that the Yangtze had its origin in the mountains of northwestern Sichuan. Unfortunately, no complete manuscript of his diaries has survived. Even so, his descriptions of the geography, climate, fauna, flora, and folk customs of China remain a rich mine of information for historians and scientists.

# Xu Xiaoke



The karst landscape of Guilin

## COMPARE & CONTRAST

- 1 Who is the most important or famous geographer or explorer in your country? What is his/her claim to fame?
- 2 The flooding of the North China Plain by the Yellow River has exerted a substantial influence on the course of Chinese history. One hypothesis states that the emphasis on stability in Chinese statecraft arose out of a need for greater organization in the face of the calamitous effects of the river's unpredictability. In your country, is there a geographic region that has historically been considered representative of a national story or struggle? What concepts and ideas about your country are embedded in notions of this region, and do they exert an effect on contemporary social and political culture?

# MAJOR RIVERS

The Yangtze River in Nanjing

The Yellow River has historically been considered the cradle of Chinese civilization. Its middle reach is heavily silted with loess soil (黄土/黄土) from the Loess Plateau (黄土高原/黄土高原); silt deposition is responsible for the color of the river and the elevation of the riverbed many meters above surrounding areas. Loess soil is crumbly and porous; hence, areas abutting the river are fertile and easy to farm, but are also subject to monumental devastation when the river floods.

The longest river in China, the Yangtze River, is the third longest in the world. Some of China's most agriculturally productive land is found along the middle and lower parts of the river, and the river has historically been essential to transport in China's interior. Many of the country's most important cities are located along the Yangtze, including Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Shanghai. The Three Gorges Dam, one of the world's largest hydropower stations, is near Chongqing.

## SELECTED ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND CITIES OF CHINA



## TOPOGRAPHY OF CHINA



# Lesson Wrap-Up

## Project

Your home state or province has a trade office in China, and has asked a Chinese friend of yours to prepare a presentation introducing the state or province. You've offered to help your friend.



More exercises

- Using the list of topics below as a guide, conduct research on your state or province.
- Try to contextualize your facts, e.g., \_\_\_\_\_州在美国/美國的\_\_\_\_\_部，面积/面積是\_\_\_\_\_，是美国面积/美國面積(最大或最小或第\_\_\_\_\_大)的州. Use connective phrases to make sure that your presentation flows, e.g., if the political and economic centers of your state or province do not coincide, you can say: 虽然/雖然 X 是 Y (州 or 省) 的政治中心，但是 Y (州 or 省) 的经济中心/經濟中心是 Z.
- Prepare a slideshow based on your research and share it with your friend/the class.

### TOPICS:

- 地理方位
- 面积/面積
- 人口
- 州的首府 (shǒufǔ) 或者省的省会/省會 (shěng huì)
- 自然条件/自然條件 (靠海不靠海，是不是沙漠/沙漠、平原、高原)
- 政治中心
- 经济中心/經濟中心
- 文化中心
- 最高的山
- 最长的河/最長的河
- 语言/語言 (yǔ yán)
- 教育 (有名的大学/大學)
- 运动/運動
- 旅游/旅遊 (有哪些名胜古迹/名勝古蹟)

First, study the following description; pay particular attention to how the highlighted parts help the sentences flow smoothly from one to the next. Notice how:

- conjunctions (而, 所以, 因为/因為) and adverbs (也) can join sentences together
- place words (那儿/那兒) can serve as connective devices

## 中国地理

中国的面积很大。西边是高原，那儿有世界上最高的山，而东边是平原和大海，所以中国的河流，大多是从西往东流。因为东部和南部自然条件比较好，所以人口主要在这些地方，大城市也都靠海或者离海不远。而中国的西南，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然条件不太好，所以人口比较少。

## 中國地理

中國的面積很大。西邊是高原，那兒有世界上最高的山，而東邊是平原和大海，所以中國的河流，大多是從西往東流。因為東部和南部自然條件比較好，所以人口主要在這些地方，大城市也都靠海或者離海不遠。而中國的西南，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然條件不太好，所以人口比較少。

Second, briefly describe your country's geography. Study the cohesive devices highlighted in the example, and use as many as possible to string together your answers to the questions:

- 你的国家的面积大不大?  
你的國家的面積大不大?
- 你的国家的大山主要在哪里?  
你的國家的大山主要在哪裡?
- 你的国家的河大多从哪儿往哪儿流?  
你的國家的河大多從哪兒往哪兒流?
- 大城市在哪些地方?  
大城市在哪些地方?
- 人口主要在哪些地方（东部，西部，中部……）?  
為什麼?  
人口主要在哪些地方（東部，西部，中部……）?  
為什麼?
- 哪些地方人口比较少（东部，西部，中部……）?  
為什麼?  
哪些地方人口比較少（東部，西部，中部……）?  
為什麼?

Before proceeding to Volume 4, make sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

## Can-Do Check List



I can

- ▣ Name cities located in China's north, southeast, and south
- ▣ Give a brief account of China's geographic features
- ▣ Describe similarities and differences between China and my own country in terms of territorial size, population, and terrain
- ▣ Talk about factors pertinent to selecting a travel destination
- ▣ Discuss an itinerary for travel to China, keeping in mind geography, climate, time, and budget



## Pinyin Text

Hánjià kuài dào le, Zhāng Tiānmíng zhè jǐ tiān yìzhí zài kǎolǚ **lǚxíng**<sup>2</sup> de shìr. Tā de fùmǔ xīwàng tā qù tāmen de jiāxiāng Nánjīng kàn kan, Zhāng Tiānmíng yě hěn xiǎng dāng Lishā de dǎoyóu, dài tā dào Zhōngguó de yì xiē dìfang zǒu zou. Chūle Nánjīng yǐwài, hái yīnggāi qù shénme dìfang ne? **Wèile** juéding lǚxíng de lùxiàn, Zhāng Tiānmíng ná chu yì zhāng Zhōngguó dìtú, kàn le **qǐ lai**<sup>1</sup>.



Lishā, nǐ lái kàn kan Zhōngguó dìtú, kàn dào nǎr qù lǚxíng hǎo.



Kàn dìtú? Nǐ zhè ge zhúyì búcuò, wǒ yě zhèng xiǎng xué xue Zhōngguó dìlǐ ne. Wǒ duì Zhōngguó dìlǐ **liǎojiě** de tài shǎo le.



Wǒmen xiān dào Nánjīng, wǒ fùmǔ de jiāxiāng . . . Zài zhèlǐ, zài Zhōngguó de dōngnán. Ránhòu nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr?



Zhè shì Hā'ěrbīn, duì ma? Qù Hā'ěrbīn ba.



Nǐ **yíxiàzi** yào cóng dōngnánbian pǎo dào zuì běibian qù?



Zuótiān diànshì li jièshào Hā'ěrbīn de bīngdēng le, hǎokàn jí le.



Bīngdēng hǎokàn shì hǎokàn, kěshì Hā'ěrbīn xiànzài lěng de bù déliǎo, xiàtiān zài qù ba.



Hǎo ba. Bú qù běibian, nà zuò huǒchē qù xībian ba, tīngshuō Xīnjiāng shì ge hěn tèbié de dìfang.



Xīnjiāng zài xīběi, shíyuè jiù kāishǐ lěng **qǐ lai**<sup>1</sup> le, xiànzài qù bù héshì. Língwài, zuò huǒchē tài huā shíjiān, xiàcì zài qù ba!



Zhè shì Chángjiāng, zhè shì Huánghé. Wǒmen zuò chuán qù kàn kan Chángjiāng huòzhě Huánghé de fēngjǐng ba.



Zuò chuán yào huā hěn cháng de shíjiān. Zhōngguó de **héliú**<sup>2</sup>, **dàduō** cóng xī wǎng dōng liú, rúguǒ cóng dōng wǎng xī zǒu, shíjiān gèng cháng.



Wèishénme Zhōngguó de héliú dàduō cóng xī wǎng dōng liú ne?



Yīnwèi Zhōngguó xībù shì gāoyuán, nàr yǒu shìjiè shàng zuì gāo de shān. **Ér**<sup>2</sup> dōngbian shì píngyuán hé dà hǎi.



Hǎoxiàng dà chéngshì dōu kào hǎi huòzhě lí hǎi bù yuǎn. Nǐ kàn, zài běibian, zhè shì Běijīng, Tiānjīn; dōng-nánbian, zhèr yǒu Shànghǎi, Nánjīng, nánbian zhèlǐ, shì Guǎngzhōu hé Shēnzhèn.



Nǐ shuō de méi cuò. Zhōngguó de rénkǒu zhǔyào zài **dōngbù**<sup>3</sup> hé nánbù. Xīnán ne, gāoshān, gāoyuán duō, xīběi ne, shāmò duō, zìrán tiáojiàn bú tài hǎo, suǒyǐ rénkǒu bǐjiào shǎo.



Wǒ juéde Zhōngguó de dìxíng hé Měiguó yǒu diǎnr xiàng.



Nǐ shuō de yǒu dào. Hái yǒu, Zhōngguó hé Měiguó de miànjǐ yě chàbuduō, kěshì rénkǒu shì Měiguó de sì bèi duō. Tīngshuō, guò jié huòzhě fàng jià de shíhou, Zhōngguó de lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn dàochù dōu shì rén shān rén hǎi, jǐ de hěn.



Shì ma?



Háihǎo, wǒmen dào Zhōngguó de shíhou, xuésheng hái méi fàng jià, yě bú shì guò nián guò jié.



Zhōngguó zhème dà, wǒmen de hánjià nàme duǎn, dàodì qù nǎr lǚyóu hǎo ne?



Wǒ juéde qù Yúnnán zuì hǎo **búguò le**<sup>3</sup>.



Yúnnán zài nǎlǐ? . . . Wǒ zhǎo dào le, zài zhèr, shì yí ge shěng, zài xīnánbù. Nàr dōngtiān bù lěng ma?



Tīngshuō Yúnnán yǒu xiē dìfang sījì rú chūn, yì nián sījì dōu bù lěng bú rè.



Wǒ jìde diànshì li shuō **guo**<sup>4</sup>, Yúnnán fēngjǐng hǎo, **shǎoshù mínzú**<sup>4</sup> duō, shì ge lǚyóu de hǎo dìfang.



Hǎo, Yúnnán, juéding le, jiù qù Yúnnán.