Places to Visit



- Isabella: Our cooking class this weekend got canceled. I guess we'll have more free time!
- Martin: Great! That means we can...watch more TV?
- Isabella: I'm tired of watching TV.
- Martin: Yeah, me too.... Hey, it's almost time for us to meet up with Daming to play ping-pong!
- Isabella: Oh, right I guess we should get going! And maybe Daming will have ideas for things to do this weekend!



Can-Do Goals

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Name some famous Beijing tourist attractions and understand their importance, both historically and for the people of China today
- Understand descriptions of tourist attractions
- Tell others your opinions of different tourist attractions
- Express strong opinions

CULTURE CONNECTION

jǐngdiǎn bì Běijīng qù 北京必去景点 **Must-See Beijing Sites**

Beijing is not only China's capital and largest city, it is home to some of China's most famous historic sites. If you visit Beijing, you won't want to miss these three classic attractions!

The Great Wall

Thousands of years ago, walls were built in northern China to defend against attack. In the 3rd century BCE these walls were joined together, creating the Great Wall, or 长诚 (Chángchéng). After continuous rebuilding and additions over the centuries, the wall came to extend some 5,500 miles! You can hike along parts of the wall, including some stretches near Beijing. Now this is a place for a selfie!





The Temple of Heaven

Doesn't this building look like it's reaching for the sky? It's the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, part of the Temple of Heaven complex, or 天坛 (Tiāntán). Chinese emperors came here to pray to the heavens for bountiful crops. Nowadays, the Temple of Heaven Park is a popular place to stroll or fly kites.



The Forbidden City

In China, the Forbidden City is generally called 故宫 (Gùgōng), literally "former palace." This compound of buildings is located in the heart of Beijing, and Chinese emperors lived and worked here from the early 1400s to the early 1900s.

By the Numbers

故宫 was dubbed "forbidden" because during imperial times most everyday people weren't allowed to enter. Today this site is open to the public and houses a museum that displays important objects from China's past. Here are some interesting facts about 故宫!



Has 980 buildings with over **8,700** rooms

REFLECT ON THE

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Welcomed over **456 million** visitors from 1949 to 2019

Source: The Palace Museum, 2020; Beijing Daily, 2020



Has over **1.8 million** artifacts in its museum collection

If you had a chance to take a trip, how would you decide what to see, eat, and do?



Would you want to visit popular sites or seek out lesser-known spots? Why?



What do you consider a must-see attraction in your state or country? Why?



If you were to visit Beijing, what would you want to visit or do? Why?

CHAPTER 2 SECTION 1

Discussing tourist attractions



Your teacher will lead a discussion about the images below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.



1 Chángchéng 长城 the Great Wall











New Words in Context INTERPRETIVE **1**b



Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the passage, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



我朋友这个星期在北京。这个星期一她和她的 爸爸妈妈去了长城。他们这个星期二去了天坛。 昨天我和他们去了故宫。今天早上她问我: 北京还有什么有意思的景点?"

Wǒ péngyou zhège xīngqī zài Běijīng. Zhège xīngqīyī tā hé tā de bàba māma qù le Chángchéng. Tāmen zhège xīngqī'èr qù le Tiāntán. Zuótiān wǒ hé tāmen qù le **Gùgōng**. Jīntiān zǎoshàng tā wèn wǒ: "Běijīng hái yǒu shénme yǒuyìsi de jǐngdiǎn?"

Comprehension Check -

- 1 Sanjay's friend is in Beijing this week.
- Sanjay went to visit the Great Wall with his friend. 2
- Sanjay went to the Forbidden City with his friend and her parents, but he 3 did not go with them to the Temple of Heaven.
- Sanjay's friend knows exactly what she wants to do and see for the rest of 4 her time in Beijing.

Т	F
Ο	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

Vocab	oulary			Chapter
	Word	Pinyin	Meaning	Audio ·
1	长城	Chángchéng	the Great Wall	Places to
2	天坛	Tiāntán	Temple of Heaven	to Visit
3	故宫	Gùgōng	the Forbidden City	• Section
4	景点	jǐngdiǎn	tourist attraction/site, scenic spot	



Complete the exercises below to check your understanding of what you reviewed in Section 1. If you have questions, consult the Language Review section.

Exercise 1 Read the Chinese sentences, then choose the better of the two English translations.

1北京有很多很好的饭馆。

(a) There are many good restaurants in Beijing.

(b) Restaurants in Beijing have a lot of good food.

2 那个饭馆现在有人吗?

(a) Does that restaurant have any people?

(b) Is there anyone at that restaurant now?

Exercise 2 Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

- I的|昨天他|买|了|一|好看|衣服。|件 He bought a nice-looking piece of clothing yesterday.
- 2 我 | 本 | 一 | 简单 | 买 | 想 | 中文书。 | 的 I want to buy a simple Chinese book.

Language Review

1 Using 有 to describe what can be found in an area

When used to describe a certain location, 有 can be translated either as "to have" or as "there is/ there are." 有 describes what can be found at a location, while 在 is used to say where something is.

1北京有很多有意思的景点。

There are many interesting tourist attractions in Beijing. / Beijing has many interesting tourist attractions.

jǐngdiǎn 2 这个景点在北京。

This tourist attraction is in Beijing.

3那个书店有很多中文书。

There are many Chinese books at that bookstore. / That bookstore has many Chinese books.

4 我们小区有一个篮球场,还有一个网球场。

There is a basketball court and a tennis court in our neighborhood. / Our neighborhood has a basketball court and a tennis court.

2 Using 的 in descriptions

When describing a noun in Chinese, the descriptive words, bolded below, will usually be connected to the noun with the character $\cancel{10}$. One exception is that a single syllable adjective can generally be used without $\cancel{10}$.

1她想去一个有意思的景点。

She wants to go to an interesting tourist site.

2 我昨天给她做了好吃的中国菜。

I made tasty Chinese food for her yesterday.

3 我和他是好朋友。

He and I are good friends.

What a Character

The component \pm (tǔ) means "earth." Characters containing this component often have to do with earth or soil.



1d Using the Language INTERPERSONAL

What makes you want to visit a tourist site?

- **Step 1:** Read the travel reviews that follow to help you choose two places you'd want to visit.
- **Step 2:** In groups, tell your classmates where you want to go, making sure to mention what piece of information in the review led to that decision.
- **Step 3:** Record your classmates' destination choices and reasons. What was the most common reason for wanting to visit a place? What was the least common reason?



Ming_818: 故宫有很多猫! 我 很喜欢猫,所以我很喜欢去 故宫! 故宫还有很多书和中国 乐器。我觉得很有意思。 可是周末故宫有很多人……

Lilyliu: 我这个周末去天坛了, 那儿的人不太多。我给我朋友 买了很多很好看的礼物。那儿 还有一个饭馆,可是我觉得 那个饭馆的菜不太好吃。





Traveller9: 长城这儿有很多饭馆, 还有北京烤鸭! 这儿的烤鸭 很好吃! 可是我不太喜欢做 运动,所以我觉得去长城没 有意思。

Small restaurants near the Great Wall



长 (cháng) and 城 (chéng) mean "long" and "city, city wall" respectively in Chinese. If 城墙 (chéngqiáng) means "city wall," can you guess roughly what this tongue twister means?

CHAPTER 2 SECTION 2

Giving a strong opinion

2a Language Model TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the image below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.



Do you think that tourist site is famous?





2b New Words in Conversation

Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



我们明天去那个景点吧? 那个景点太无聊了……



是啊,我也觉得那儿 不好玩儿。



可是那个景点太有名了! 所以我很想去那儿……

好吧。那我们明天去 那儿。 Wǒmen míngtiān qù nàge jǐngdiǎn ba?

Nàge jǐngdiǎn tài wúliáo le...

Shì a, wǒ yě juéde nàr bù **hǎowánr**.

Kěshi nàge jǐngdiǎn <mark>tài yǒumíng</mark> le! Suǒyǐ wǒ hěn xiǎng qù nàr...

Hǎo ba. Nà wǒmen míngtiān qù nàr.

Т

F

- Comprehension Check —



1 Miko suggests that they go to a tourist site today.	00
2 Ellen and Leo think it's a fun place to go.	\circ \circ
3 Miko, Ellen, and Leo decide to go to the tourist site togethe	er. O O

	Vocabı	ulary •		
Audio		Word	Pinyin	Meaning
	5	太	tài	too, extremely, overly
	6	无聊	wúliáo	boring, bored
	7	好玩儿	hǎowánr	fun
5	8	有名	yǒumíng	famous, well-known

Go Far with Chinese

2c Puzzle It Out PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercise below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 2. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

I 好玩儿 | 太 | 这 | 了 ! | 个 | 景点 This tourist site is a lot of (extremely) fun!

This tourist site is a lot of (extremely) fun!

- 2 这 | 了! | 个 | 好 | 太 | 主意 This idea is great!
- 3了。|看|无聊|太|网球|觉得|我|比赛 I think watching tennis matches is extremely boring.

Language Reference •

1 Expressing a strong feeling with 太. . .了

The pattern 太 (tài)...了 is used to express a strong feeling about something. It can be used to show excitement or to complain about something. 太 (tài)...了 communicates a stronger emotion than 很.

This book is too expensive.

The Forbidden City is so interesting!

He thinks that movie is extremely boring.

I love this color so much!

2d Using the Language INTERPERSONAL

Can you guess your partner's opinions of the four places shown below? On a separate piece of paper, write down your prediction of whether your partner thinks each tourist attraction is famous, fun, interesting, or boring. After you finish making your guesses, ask your partner questions to see if your predictions were correct.

Example question:





Tourists at Universal Studios in Singapore



² The Statue of Liberty in New York, USA



3 Tourists river boating in Guilin, China



4 Tourists at the Louvre Museum in Paris, France



CULTURES CONNECTIONS Many Chinese words are created by combining two separate words. You've learned about some descriptive words that include 好, like 好吃 or 好听. Adjectives can also be formed by adding 有 before another word. Here are some examples:

míngqi 有+名气=有名

to have + fame, reputation = famous, well-known

yòng yǒuyòng 有+用=有用 to have + to use = useful

to have + strength = strong

By contrast, descriptive words can be created in English by adding endings to words. For example, adding -ful to "use" creates the adjective "useful."

Use the Chinese words above to describe these images.



CHAPTER 2

Α

Put the Pieces Together!



Reading and Listening





[11 我想去! 那马丁呢?! 12 13 õ (5 G 他也去! 那• 我⊷ 好吧·

– Comprehension Check —

- ¹ Daming invites Martin and Isabella to go to a famous restaurant with him.
- ² Martin doesn't like visiting famous tourist spots because they are too expensive.

Т

F

- 3 Martin and Isabella both thought the Forbidden City was fun.
- 4 Isabella and Martin will go to the Great Wall with Daming and his friends this weekend. 🔘 📿

Passage 2 Look at this map of Beijing tourist attractions. What do the red stars mean? Can you find the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, and the Temple of Heaven on this map?



Passage 3 Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions on a separate piece of paper.

- 1 What does the boy suggest doing in his neighborhood?
 - (a) watching a soccer game
 - (b) playing soccer
 - (c) playing ping-pong
- 2 What does the girl think of the boy's suggestion?
 - (a) fun
 - (b) boring
 - (c) interesting
- **3** What do they plan to do this afternoon?
 - (a) play basketball
 - (b) watch a good American movie
 - (c) watch a famous Chinese movie

Passage 4 Listen to the conversation between the man and the woman. On a separate piece of paper, write which day they plan to visit each tourist attraction.



B Speaking INTERPERSONAL

Imagine that your class is working with a travel agency to develop interesting and educational student trips to Beijing. The agency wants to know your opinions, since you are their target market! Your teacher will assign one person in each group to act as the agency's market research interviewer and another student to take notes. The interviewer will ask the others in the group which of the places below they want (or don't want) to visit and why. (Reminder: Use $\pounds \cdots \Im$ if you have a strong opinion about a place.) The notetaker will keep track of everyone's opinions and then report the top three choices. He/she will present these three destinations as a proposed itinerary for a trip around Beijing.



A bookstore in Beijing



A clothing store in Beijing



The Great Wall of China



Chefs working at Quanjude, Beijing's famous roast duck restaurant



The Temple of Heaven



A musical instrument store in Beijing



A lioness statue at the Forbidden City



Create a Story

Jim (Chinese name: 小米) just spent a few days in Beijing. In pairs, write a story about his trip based on the images shown below. Make sure to include Jim's opinions on the things he did and the places he visited. Feel free to discuss the images in any order and to add details not shown in the pictures. Try to use 太…了 at least once.







- Name some famous Beijing tourist attractions and understand their importance, both historically and for the people of China today
- Understand descriptions of tourist attractions
- Tell others your opinions of different tourist attractions
- Express strong opinions

Cultural Knowledge

What did you learn about some Beijing tourist sites?

