

Visiting

CHAPTER

3

第 dì

三 sān

课 kè

On Saturday morning, Maya sends a text to Miko.



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Show respectful behavior in the role of host or guest with Chinese people
- Compare two different places
- Understand that repeating a verb can soften the tone of a sentence
- Talk about entering and exiting spaces
- Understand when people are emphasizing the topic they are discussing
- Express how many times you have done something

miànzi yǔ rén jì guān xì
面子与人际关系
“Face” and Relationship-Building

In Chinese culture, many aspects of relationship-building are tied to the concept of 面子 (miànzi), often called “face.” 面子 (miànzi) is related to respect and reputation, and during social interactions such as hosting and gift-giving, Chinese people are careful to “give face” (给面子, gěi miànzi) to others and to not “lose face” (丢面子, diū miànzi) themselves.

Are you the host? Prepare well!

As a host (主人, zhǔ rén) it's important to take good care of your guests (客人, kè rén) in order to maintain a strong relationship with them. If guests are visiting from far away, a host will often act as a tour guide, showing off local sites. A host may insist on being allowed to 请客 (qǐng kè) — that is, to pay for the guests — and take them out to eat a nice dinner together. This is a way for a host to both give face to guests and avoid losing face.



跟客人一起去饭馆吃饭的时候，主人为什么要请客？



A store selling Beijing's local specialties, such as roast duck — a great place to buy a gift!

Are you the guest? Bring a gift!

Giving gifts when visiting is another way to strengthen relationships. Offering the host a thoughtful gift allows guests to both give face to their host and gain face themselves. Chinese guests might bring fruit or name-brand snacks to their hosts, and when someone travels to a different city, local specialties (特产, tè chǎn) from the guest's hometown make an especially nice gift.

客人会给主人送什么东西？

By the Numbers

Every panda (大熊猫, dà xióngmāo) in every zoo around the world, no matter where it was born, belongs to China. China lends pandas to the zoos of other countries (国家, guójiā) as a way to give face to and build relationships with those nations.

中国给多少个国家送过大熊猫?



Pandas: A Special Gift from China

	Number of countries with pandas in captivity (as of 2020): 22
	Country that has received the most pandas: United States of America
	Typical length of a panda loan: 10 years
	Province with the largest wild panda population: Sichuan

Sources: Giant Panda Global, 2020; Washington Post, 2013; Science, 2020.

REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can people connect with each other and across cultures?

- 1 What do you think it is important to do to be a good guest or a good host? Have you ever hosted or been a guest of someone with different customs?
- 2 What is an example of a way that someone could lose face?
- 3 Based on the examples given, what do you think it means to “give face”?

Comparing cities

1a Language Model • 语言范例

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

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.

Wǒ tīngshuō Běijīng méiyǒu Shànghǎi hǎowánr,
我听说北京没有上海好玩儿，

I've heard that Beijing is not as fun as Shanghai,

suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng qù Shànghǎi kànkàn.
所以我想去上海看看。

so I want to go check out Shanghai.

Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎ gè chéngshì kànkàn? Wèishénme?
你想去哪个城市看看？为什么？

Which city do you want to go check out? Why?



1

piàoliang
漂亮
pretty



2

hǎowánr
好玩儿
fun, amusing



3

chǎo
吵
noisy, loud

1b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE



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.



潘赛吉，你这个周末有空吗？

Pān Sàijí, nǐ zhège zhōumò yǒu kòng ma?



没有……我爸爸这个周末要去上海，他想让我跟他一起去。你去过上海吗？

Méiyǒu...Wǒ bàba zhège zhōumò yào qù Shànghǎi, tā xiǎng ràng wǒ gēn tā yìqǐ qù. Nǐ qù guò Shànghǎi ma?



没有，但是我听说上海挺好玩儿的。你去吧！我觉得去那儿旅行一定很有意思。

Méiyǒu, dànshì wǒ tīngshuō Shànghǎi tǐng hǎowánr de. Nǐ qù ba! Wǒ juéde qù nàr lǚxíng yídìng hěn yǒuyìsi.



我不太喜欢去大城市旅行。我觉得大城市没有小城市漂亮。而且，大城市太吵了。

Wǒ bú tài xǐhuan qù dà chéngshì lǚxíng. wǒ juéde dà chéngshì méiyǒu xiǎo chéngshì piàoliang. Érqiě, dà chéngshì tài chǎo le.



可是大城市更好玩儿！你去那儿玩儿玩儿吧，你应该¹会喜欢那儿。

Kěshì dà chéngshì gèng hǎowánr! Nǐ qù nàr wánr wánr ba, nǐ yīnggāi huì xǐhuan nàr.



好吧。对了，我听说马丁春天的时候要跟中文俱乐部的同学去西安玩儿。你去吗？

Hǎo ba. Duì le, wǒ tīngshuō Mǎdīng chūntiān de shíhou yào gēn Zhōngwén jùlèbù de tóngxué qù Xī'an wánr. Nǐ qù ma?



不去。我这个学期加入了数学俱乐部，挺忙的。这个春假我计划在家学数学！

Bú qù. Wǒ zhège xuéqī jiārù le shùxué jùlèbù, tǐng máng de. Zhège chūnjià wǒ jìhuà zài jiā xué shùxué!

Comprehension Check



- Sanjay is going to Shanghai this weekend with his dad.
- Sanjay is excited to visit Shanghai, since he thinks big cities are beautiful and interesting.
- Leo is planning on going to Xi'an with the Chinese Club in the spring.

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NOTE

- 1 应该 means “should, ought to,” and it can indicate what a speaker thinks is probable or likely. For example, 你应该会喜欢那儿 means “you ought to like it there,” or “you will probably like it there.”



Audio

Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
1	上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai, a city on the east coast of China
2	让	ràng	to let (somebody do something), to make (somebody do or feel something)
3	听说	tīngshuō	to hear of, to be told
4	好玩儿	hǎowánr	fun, amusing
5	城市	chéngshì	city
6	漂亮	piàoliang	pretty
7	吵	chǎo	noisy, loud
8	春天	chūntiān	spring
9	春假	chūnjià	spring break
	潘赛吉	Pān Sàijí	Sanjay Patel (a person's name)

1c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercises that follow to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 1. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Exercise 1 Use the options in the list on the left to complete each sentence below. Use each option once.

复习复习

听听

看看

聊聊

- 1 你 ，这儿真吵啊！
- 2 今天的课很难，所以下午我得 生词。
- 3 他有空的时候，喜欢跟朋友 天儿。
- 4 我没去过日本，可是我很想去那儿 。

Exercise 2 Read the Chinese sentences, then choose the best English translation.

1 我的老家没有大城市好玩儿。

(a) My hometown isn't as fun as a big city.

(b) My hometown isn't a fun, big city.

2 他拉二胡没有他姐姐拉得好。

(a) He doesn't play the erhu as well as his older sister does.

(b) He plays the erhu but his older sister doesn't.

3 她觉得数学课没有历史课重要。

(a) She thinks that math class is important, but not history class.

(b) She thinks that math class is not as important as history class.

Language Reference • 语言注解

1 Using 没有 to make comparisons

没有 can be used to compare two things or people. X 没有 Y [descriptive word] means “X is not as [descriptive word] as Y.”

1 二胡没有吉他好学。

The erhu is not as easy to learn as the guitar.

2 我老家没有西安大。

My hometown is not as big as Xi'an.

3 我网球没有她打得好。

I don't play tennis as well as she does.

4 我哥哥唱歌没有我唱得好。

My older brother doesn't sing as well as I do.

2 Repeating the verb to soften the tone

In Chinese, repeating a verb softens the tone of a sentence and makes the sentence sound more polite. Repeating a verb can be used to make a friendly suggestion or to make a request sound less like a command.

1 我可以看看你的书吗?

May I take a look at your book?

2 我想回家休息休息。

I'd like to go home and rest a bit.

3 今天下午我们一起去足球场运动运动吧。

Let's go to the soccer field this afternoon and work out together.

For words that are made up of a verb and its object, like 聊天儿, 睡觉, and 跳舞, only the verb is repeated.

4 我们去公园聊聊天儿吧。

Let's go to the park and chat.

5 你有空的时候, 可以教我弟弟唱唱中文歌吗?

When you have some time, would you teach my younger brother to sing some Chinese songs?

1d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL/PRESENTATIONAL

Imagine that you see a post on a travel site from a Chinese tourist who is thinking about visiting your town/city. With a partner, prepare a response that tells the tourist either to come to your town/city or to go to some other destination.

Step 1: With your partner, decide which town/city (your own or a different one nearby) you want to persuade the Chinese tourist to go to.

Step 2: Compare the town/city you chose to other places to create a convincing set of reasons why the Chinese tourist would want to go there. Remember to use 没有 if you want to say that one place is not as fun, interesting, etc. as another place.

Step 3: Write your response to the Chinese tourist. Be prepared to present it to the class.

Example:

我家就在……! 这儿很漂亮, 而且没有大城市吵。……
欢迎你来看看!

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

Match the word for each season to the word for that season's break/vacation in Chinese. You'll notice that some of the seasons are referred to in a different way when talking about the vacation!

1 暑假

2 寒假

3 春假

4 秋假



chūntiān

a 春天



xiàtiān

b 夏天



qiūtiān

c 秋天



dōngtiān

d 冬天

Entering and exiting

2a Language Model • 语言范例

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

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.



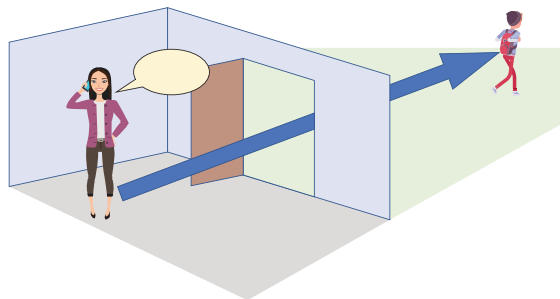
Nǐ dìdì zài jiā ma?
你 弟弟 在 家 吗?

Is your younger brother at home?

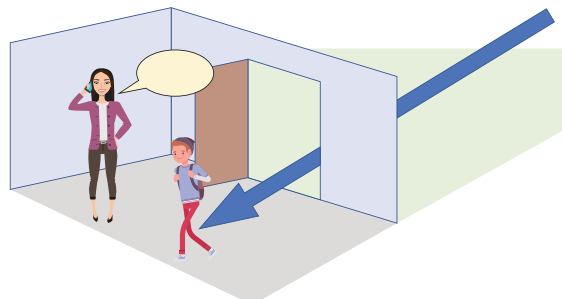


Bú zài, tā gāng chū qù.
不 在, 他 刚 出去。

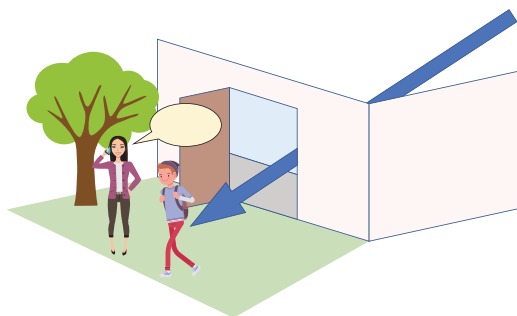
No, he just went out.



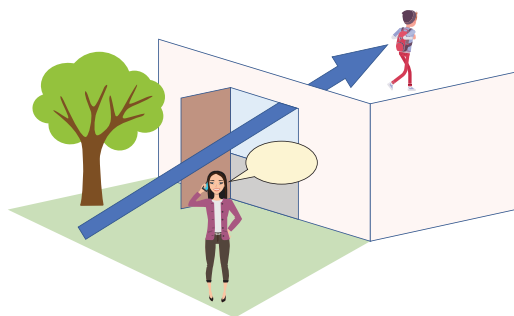
1 chū qù
出去
to go out



2 jìn lái
进来
to come in



3 chū lái
出来
to come out



4 jìn qù
进去
to go in



Audio

2b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE

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.



天浩，梅雅，你们**到**了啊。
进来吧！

Tiānhào, Méiyǎ, nǐmen **dào** le a.

jìn lái ba!



好！马丁，大文还没**到**，那
我们和梅雅的小狗先**进**去吧。

Hǎo! Mǎdīng, Dàwén hái méi **dào**, nà

wǒmen hé Méiyǎ de xiǎo gǒu xiān **jìn** qù ba.



是啊，你们先**进**来吧。梅雅，
你们**家**的小狗太**可爱**了！

Shì a, nǐmen xiān **jìn** lái ba. Méiyǎ,

nǐmen **jiā** de xiǎo gǒu tài **kě'ài** le!



谢谢！它叫亮亮。春月说她
今天要跟亮亮玩儿。她在家吗？

Xièxie! Tā jiào Liàngliang. Chūnyuè shuō tā

jīntiān yào gēn Liàngliang wánr. Tā zài jiā ma?



在，她还在她**房间**……春月，
他们已经**到**了，你**出**来吧。

Zài, tā hái zài tā **fángjiān**... Chūnyuè,

tāmen yǐjīng **dào** le, nǐ **chū** lái ba.



好，马丁！……欢迎**大家**来
我们家！对了，大文还没**到**
吗？他知道我们家在哪儿吧¹？

Hǎo, Mǎdīng!... Huānyíng **dàjiā** lái

wǒmen jiā! Duì le, Dàwén hái méi **dào**

ma? Tā zhīdào wǒmen jiā zài nǎr ba?



我们也不太**清楚**……那我给
大文打电话问一下吧？

Wǒmen yě bú tài **qīngchū**... Nà wǒ gěi

Dàwén dǎ diànhuà wèn yíxià ba?



好，我们也可以让春月**出**去
看看。

Hǎo, wǒmen yě kěyǐ ràng Chūnyuè **chū** qù

kànkàn.

Comprehension Check



1 Martin asks Maya and Tianhao to wait outside.

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2 Martin tells Isabella to come out of her room.

☐
☐

3 Tianhao isn't sure if Owen knows where Martin and Isabella's home is.

☐
☐

NOTE

- 1 In addition to being used to make suggestions, 吧 can be used at the end of statements to indicate that the speaker is unsure of the accuracy of what he or she has said and would like the statement to be confirmed. This use of 吧 is similar to adding “right?” at the end of a sentence in English.

Vocabulary • 生词



	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
10	到	dào	to arrive, to go to
11	进	jìn	to enter
12	家	jiā	family, home
13	可爱	kě'ài	cute, likeable, adorable
14	房间	fángjiān	room
15	出	chū	to go out
16	大家	dàjiā	everybody
17	清楚	qīngchu	clear; to be clear about, to understand

2c

Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

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.

Match the Chinese sentence to the situation in which it might be said.

- 你想进去看看吗?
- 我能出去一下吗?
- 看, 他们出来了!
- 进来吧!

- a when asking a friend if they want to go inside a store to look at something
- b when pointing out that some friends are coming out of a building
- c when welcoming a guest into your home
- d when asking if it's okay to leave the house for a bit

Language Reference • 语言注解

3 Adding a word to indicate the direction of a movement

In Chinese, the direction of movement is often expressed by combining verbs. For example, when 来 is combined with verbs such as 回, 出 (chū), and 进 (jìn), it indicates a motion toward the speaker. By contrast, combining 去 with these verbs indicates that the movement is going away from the speaker or that the speaker is moving away from the location where he/she just was.

- 1 欢迎你们! 请^{jìn}进来吧。

Welcome! Please come in. (Possible situation: Welcoming friends into one's home. The speaker is in the house, and the friends are outside.)

- 2 你可以^{chū}出来一下吗?

Could you come out for a bit? (Possible situation: Asking someone to come out of a room/house. The speaker is outside and the other person is inside.)

- 3 你什么时候^{chū}回来吃饭?

When will you come back to eat (dinner)? (Possible situation: The speaker is asking her brother when he'll be back from soccer practice to eat dinner. The speaker is at home.)

- 4 电影要开始了。我们^{jìn}先进去^{chū}吧?

The movie is going to start soon. We'll go in first, OK? (Possible situation: The speaker and some friends are at the movie theater. A friend is buying popcorn while the others wait, but the speaker suggests they stop waiting and go into the theater first.)

- 5 她^{chū}出去买东西了, 不在家。

She went out to buy some things, so she's not at home. (Possible situation: The speaker is letting his sister's friend know that his sister isn't at home right now. The speaker is at home.)

Note that if a specific place is given, the location word comes between the main verb and the word that indicates the direction of the movement.

- 6 现在已经九点了。他回家^{chū}去了。

It's already nine o'clock. He went back home. (Possible situation: Hanging out with friends in the evening, talking about where one friend went.)

2d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

Imagine that you and your partner are working as dog trainers. It's almost dinner time for the dogs, and then after dinner they will go out to their doghouse in the yard to sleep. Look at the diagram below and choose a role: One of you will be 学生 A, and one of you will be 学生 B. 学生 A is inside the house, and 学生 B is outside next to the doghouse. 学生 A can only talk to dogs that are in the house or the yard, and 学生 B can only talk to dogs that are in the doghouse or the yard.

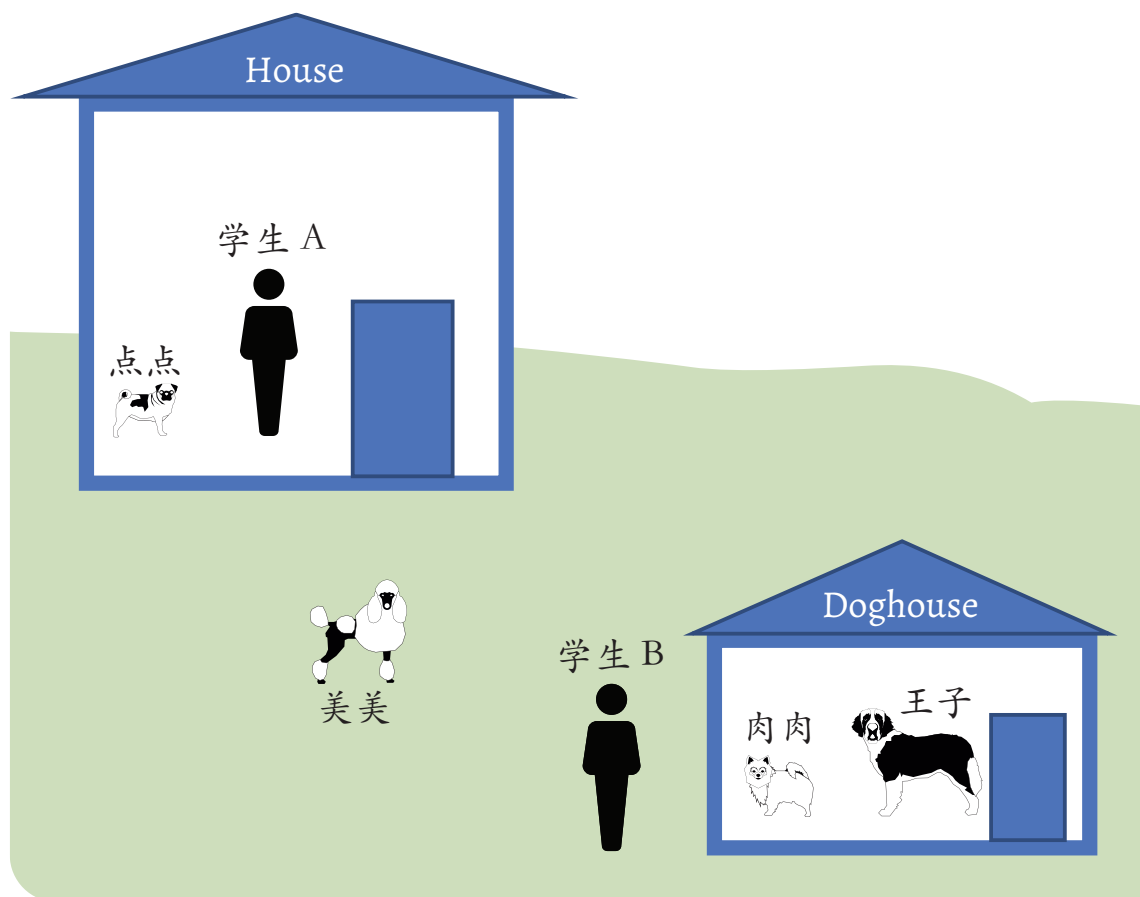
Referring to the diagram below, see if you and your partner can get all the dogs to go to the house for dinner. Then, tell all of the dogs to go to the doghouse to sleep, using only words they understand. (See the list below.) Try to get all of the dogs to go where they need to be using as few commands as possible.

Words the dogs know: their own names, 出来, 出去, 进来, 进去, 好, 对, 不可以

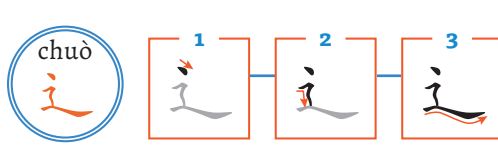
Example:

学生 B: 肉肉, 王子, 出来!

好, 你们应该去那儿吃饭了。进去吧, 对!



What a Character!



进 (jìn) contains a component that was taught previously: the component 走 (zǒu), called 走之底 (zǒuzhīdǐ). Many characters with this component have something to do with walking or movement.

Below are two sets of opposites with 走. 送 was taught as “to give (a gift),” but it can also mean “to send someone off.” Using the images as a guide, can you guess the meanings of the other words?



Action: 送 (sòng) vs. 迎 (yíng)



Distance: 近 (jìn) vs. 远 (yuǎn)

Expressing how many times

3a Language Model • 语言范例

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.

Wǒ měi gè xīngqī zuò sān cì yùndòng.

我 每 个 星 期 做 三 次 运 动。

I exercise three times a week.

Nǐ ne?

你 呢?

How about you?





Audio

3b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE

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.



我的**爷爷奶奶**、爸爸妈妈都很喜欢喝**红茶**¹。他们以前喝过一两²**次绿茶**，但是都说，**红茶**更好喝，**绿茶**他们不太喜欢喝。现在在中国，我爸爸认识了一个很喜欢喝**茶**的朋友。他经常请我爸爸去他家喝**茶**，所以我爸爸现在知道很多种好喝的**茶**。今年我们回老家的时候，我爸爸给我的**爷爷奶奶**送了一些中国的**绿茶**。**奶奶**最近告诉我，她现在每天都要喝一杯**绿茶**。她还说，中国她还没来过，她希望能来一次中国，去中国的**茶园**看看。

Wǒ de **yéye nǎinai**, bàba māma dōu hěn xǐhuan hē **hóng chá**. Tāmen yǐqián hē guò yì-liǎng **cì lǜ chá**, dànshì dōu shuō, **hóng chá** gèng hǎo hē, **lǜ chá** tāmen bú tài xǐhuan hē. Xiànzài zài Zhōngguó, wǒ bàba rènshi le yí gè hěn xǐhuan hē **chá** de péngyou. Tā jīngcháng qǐng wǒ bàba qù tā jiā hē **chá**, suǒyǐ wǒ bàba xiànzài zhīdào hěn duō zhǒng hǎo hē de **chá**. Jīnnián wǒmen huí lǎojiā de shíhou, wǒ bàba gěi wǒ de **yéye nǎinai** sòng le yì xiē Zhōngguó de **lǜ chá**. **Nǎinai** zuìjìn gàosu wǒ, tā xiànzài měitiān dōu yào hē yì bēi **lǜ chá**. Tā hái shuō, Zhōngguó tā hái méi lái guò, tā xīwàng néng lái yì cì Zhōngguó, qù Zhōngguó de **cháyuan** kànkàn.

Comprehension Check



- 1 Ellen's parents and grandparents like to drink black tea but had never tried green tea before.
- 2 When he went back to his hometown this year, Ellen's father gave Ellen's grandparents some Chinese green tea.

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☐ ☐

NOTE

- 1 红茶 (hóng chá) literally means "red tea." It refers to what we call "black tea" in English.
- 2 In Chinese, two numbers can be mentioned together to indicate uncertainty of the exact number. For example, 一两次 (cì) is similar to saying "once or twice" in English.

Vocabulary • 生词



	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
18	爷爷	yéye	grandfather (father's father); respectful way to address an old man
19	奶奶	nǎinai	grandmother (father's mother); respectful way to address an old woman
20	红	hóng	red
21	茶	chá	tea
22	次	cì	(measure word for number of times)
23	绿	lǜ	green
24	杯	bēi	(cup, measure word for drinks)
25	茶园	cháyuán	tea garden, tea farm



In China, kinship terms can be used to address people outside of one's own family as a way of showing respect and affection. For example, 爷爷 (yéye) and 奶奶 (nǎinai) are commonly used not only to refer to one's own grandparents (on the father's side), but also to refer respectfully to elderly people one has a non-professional connection to, even elderly strangers.



Sibling terms are also often used to refer to close friends. If a Chinese person talks about 一个哥哥, for instance, he might be talking about a good (male) friend who is older than him, not an older brother.

If you visit China and meet a child who is younger than you, they might call you 哥哥 or 姐姐. Are there any kinship terms that you use to refer to people outside of your family? If so, do they carry a certain tone, like closeness or respect?

3c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercises below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 3. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Exercise 1 Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

1 喝 | 我爸爸 | 茶。 | 过 | 次 | 一

My dad has drunk tea once before.

2 我每个星期 | 次。 | 房间 | 会收拾 | 一

I clean my room once a week.

3 做过很多次 | 给 | 他 | 饭。 | 我

He has cooked for me many times.

Exercise 2 Rearrange the following sentences to draw more attention to the topics (highlighted in gray).

1 我还没去过西安。

2 我已经看过那个电影了。

3 我也很喜欢听中国音乐。

Language Reference • 语言注解

4 Commenting on a topic

In Chinese, the word order of a sentence can be changed to draw attention to something that is being commented on or discussed. The noun or object that is the topic of discussion (highlighted in gray below) can be moved earlier in the sentence, so that the rest of the sentence functions as a comment on the noun or object.

Below is a normal sentence in Chinese:

我经常看日本电影。

I often watch Japanese movies.

The topic, Japanese movies, can also be moved to the beginning of the sentence to draw attention to it:

日本电影我经常看。

I often watch Japanese movies. (That is: Japanese movies are something that I often watch.)

1 中文 她已经学了三年了。

She has already studied Chinese for three years.

2 我经常去中国饭馆吃饭，所以饺子我已经吃过很多次了。

I often eat at Chinese restaurants, so I have already eaten dumplings many times before.

3 Q: 今天的作业你做完了吗?

Have you finished today's homework?

A: 今天的作业我还没做完。

I still haven't finished today's homework.

4 这个汉字我不太会写。

I can't write this Chinese character very well.

5 那种猫我觉得特别可爱。

I think that type of cat is especially cute.

5 Saying the number of times you have done something

The measure word 次 (cì) is used to say the number of times someone does or has done something. The number and 次 follow the verb (or they follow 了 or 过, if the sentence has 了 or 过). Most commonly, the object of the sentence comes after the number and 次.

	verb (+了/过)	number + 次 cì	(object)	
1 你每个星期	做	几次	运动?	How many times a week do you exercise?
2 她每个星期	打	三次	篮球。	She plays basketball three times a week.
3 他跟我们	说过	一次。		He has told us once before.
4 我昨天给他	打了	一次	电话。	I called him once yesterday.
5 我们以前	见过	两次。		We've seen each other twice before.

次 must follow the object if the object is a personal pronoun, like 我, 我们, 你, or 他.

	verb (+了/过)	(object)	number + 次 cì	
6 我昨天	问了	她	一次。	I asked her once yesterday.
7 他们	帮过	我	三次。	They have helped me three times before.
8 我	见过	她	两次。	I have seen her twice.

3d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

Find out how you compare with your classmates: Think of something to ask your classmates if they have done this week. Go around the class and ask your classmates if they did the activity. If they did the activity, ask them how many times they did it and take notes about their responses. Report your answers to the class. What activities do many people in your class do frequently? What have you learned about your classmates?

Example:

A: 你这个星期去公园了吗?

B: 去了。

A: 你这个星期去了几次公园?

B: 我这个星期去了两次公园。



In Chinese, different kinship terms are used to refer to relatives on your father's side versus relatives on your mother's side. 爷爷 (yéye) and 奶奶 (nǎinai) refer to one's father's father and mother, but to talk about one's mother's father and mother, different terms are used. Which terms to use for your maternal grandparents sometimes depends on where in China you are.

In northern China, 姥爷 (lǎoye) is the common term for one's mother's father, and 姥姥 (lǎolao) for one's mother's mother.

In southern China, 外公 (wàigōng) is often used to refer to one's mother's father, and 外婆 (wàipó) to refer to one's mother's mother.

What do you call your grandparents? Do you use the same terms for the grandparents on both sides of your family?

Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通

A Reading and Listening • 阅读和听力 INTERPRETIVE



Passage 1 What's next for the students in the Chinese Club? Read on...

Miko, Isabella, Martin, Tianhao, Maya, and Owen just got off the subway and are walking toward Keke's house.



可可家在哪儿呢?



就在附近。对了，你们想去哪儿旅行呢?



我想去上海。听说上海很漂亮，而且很好玩儿。



上海我已经去过两次了!



是吗? 我不想去大城市，因为大城市很吵。我更想去小城市看看。
马丁，你想去哪儿?



我想去一个有历史的城市。
我觉得去那儿看一下会比
看历史书更有意思。



你们觉得这儿是可可家吗?



我也不清楚。我给可可
打电话问一下吧。



好。你们听! 那会不会
是小欢?



一定是它!



喂，可可，我们到了，你出来吧!



大家来了啊，欢迎来我家，请进来吧。





我给你们介绍一下，这是我爷爷。我妈妈今天有事。
我爸爸和我奶奶出去了。



你们好，欢迎欢迎。



爷爷好！可可，小欢在哪儿呢？
它在那个房间吗？



对，那个就是我的房间。
我们进去看一下吧。



小欢真可爱！它太漂亮了！
它会说什么？让它跟大家说
说话吧。



你好，你好！欢迎，欢迎！



大家来喝杯茶吧。



茶！我很喜欢喝茶。爷爷，这是
什么茶？真好喝！



我知道，这是红茶。我家就有一个茶园，可是我家
的茶都是绿茶。我们不卖红茶。



你家的茶园在哪儿？



在我老家。



我知道，他的老家在西安附近。



是吗？西安是个大城市吗？漂亮吗？



西安没有北京大，但是也是一个漂亮的大城市。对了，大家春假
的时候去西安怎么样？还可以去我老家看看。春天的绿茶最好喝。





太好了！我同意！



好啊。听说西安有很长的历史，我很想去看看。



我也同意！我还听说西安有很多好吃的东西。



没错，西安好吃的东西非常多！我以前去过西安，我特别喜欢吃西安的面条！



是吗？爷爷，那您要不要跟我们一起去看西安啊？



好啊，我很想再去一次西安。



那太好了！我跟王老师说一下，这个春假，我们先去西安，然后去天浩的老家看看。

Comprehension Check



- 1 Isabella has heard that Shanghai is beautiful.
- 2 Owen says he has already been to Shanghai twice.
- 3 Martin wants to go to a small, beautiful city.
- 4 Maya goes outside to see Keke's pet bird, Xiaohuan.
- 5 Keke's grandfather gives everyone black tea to drink.

T	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Passage 2 Here are a variety of different tea beverages you might find at a Chinese supermarket. Based on the labels, which one would you choose if you wanted to drink black tea, and which one would you choose if you wanted to drink green tea?



Passage 3 Listen to the short conversation. Are the statements that follow true (T) or false (F)?

	T	F
1 The woman offers the man green tea to drink.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 The tea came from a nearby tea farm that the woman's grandparents recently visited.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 The woman likes both green tea and black tea, but she thinks that black tea is better.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 The man has heard that tea farms in China are becoming more popular.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

B Speaking • 口语 INTERPERSONAL

Imagine that a few exclusive parties are taking place, and you want to get into as many as you can. Your teacher will divide the class into groups, and in each group, one student will play the role of security guard (standing just outside the venue) and another will be the party organizer (standing just inside the venue). The other students will each choose a specific celebrity identity and get in line in front of the security guard.

- Each party organizer will make a list of celebrities who are invited to the party — keep this list a secret!
- Each celebrity will approach the security guard and ask if he/she can enter the party.
- The security guard will check with the party organizer who will say if the celebrity can enter. The security guard will pass this answer to the celebrity.
- If your celebrity is accepted, you will enter the party and chat with the other guests who get in. If your celebrity is rejected, you will get in line to enter a different party. (Tip: If your celebrity identity isn't allowed into any of the parties, try choosing a new identity to see if you have more success getting in.)
- If you are a celebrity at a party and you want to go to another party, tell the party organizer that you are going out (leaving). Then get in line outside of a different party to play again.

C

Final Project • 结课项目

PRESENTATIONAL

Prepare for a Visitor

Imagine that someone from Beijing will be visiting your school and community. Read the message from the visitor to learn more about her. Then divide into groups to create some materials that will help welcome the visitor.

Step 1: Read the message below.

你们好！我叫王楚楚。我下个星期会去你们学校看看。美国我去过一次，可是我去过的城市不多。我很喜欢看英文书，所以这次我很想去书店看看。对了，我很喜欢吃中国菜、美国菜和日本菜。不知道在你们学校附近，有没有这些饭馆？希望下个星期能和你们见面！

Step 2: Get into groups and create the items listed below to help prepare for the visitor. As you create the materials, keep in mind what you've learned about the visitor and her interests and concerns.

Group A

Create a pamphlet with some welcoming and/or helpful Chinese phrases for the host family to learn.

Group B

Create a document that compares your town/city to Beijing, so that the visitor will know what differences or similarities to expect.

Group C

Prepare a list of some fun activities the visitor could do in your town or the nearby area.

Step 3: Each group will present their materials to the rest of the class.





Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

Talk with your teacher if you have questions or if you are not certain you can do the following tasks:

- Show respectful behavior in the role of host or guest with Chinese people
- Compare two different places
- Understand that repeating a verb can soften the tone of a sentence
- Talk about entering and exiting spaces
- Understand when people are emphasizing the topic they are discussing
- Express how many times you have done something

Cultural Knowledge • 文化知识

What are some things you should do if you are invited to a Chinese person's home? What are some things you should do if a Chinese person is visiting your home?

