

# 欢迎：中学汉语课本

# HUANYING

## An Invitation to Chinese

### WORKBOOK

JIAYING HOWARD AND LANTING XU



Cheng & Tsui Company  
Boston

*Huanying Volume 4 Part 2 Workbook*

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First Edition

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16 15 14 13 12 11     1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Published by  
Cheng & Tsui Company, Inc.  
25 West Street  
Boston, MA 02111-1213 USA  
Fax (617) 426-3669  
www.cheng-tsui.com  
“Bringing Asia to the World”™

ISBN 978-0-88727-769-6

Illustrations © by Murry R. Thomas, Landong Xu, Qiguang Xu, Lanting Xu, and Augustine Liu

Workbook design by Linda Robertson

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Printed in the United States of America.

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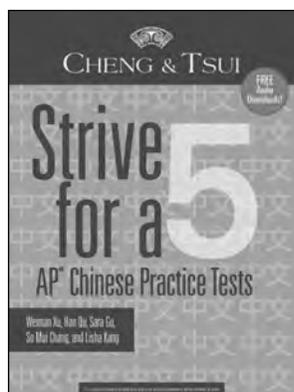
## Audio Downloads

Throughout this workbook, you will see an audio CD icon  to the left of many exercises. Audio CD icons indicate the presence of audio recordings, which are available as downloadable audio files. For information on how to download the audio files for this workbook, please see page iv of your *Huanying*, Volume 4 textbook.

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# 第三单元 发展和环境

## UNIT 3 Development and the Environment

### 3.1 绿色的春节 A Green Spring Festival

#### 一·听力练习



#### I. 连连线! Match Them!

In Audio Clip 3-1-1 you will hear definitions or explanations of different Chinese expressions introduced in Lesson 3.1. Match these definitions/explanations with the terms and phrases in Column B. Enter the corresponding numbers and definitions/explanations in Column A.

A 栏: 请把你听到的写下来	A 栏: 短语/成语
	春联
	大年夜
	年夜饭
	送旧迎新
	旅游景点
	一草一木
	乒乒乓乓
	莫名其妙
	大吃大喝
	平平安安

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II. 对话一理解 Dialogue 1 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 3.1 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-1-2.

	1	2	3	4	5
对					
错					



III. 对话二理解 Dialogue 2 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 3.1 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-1-3.

	1	2	3
对			
错			



IV. 回答问题 Answer the Questions

Answer the questions in this section based on your understanding of the Lesson 3.1 dialogues.

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-1-4 and record your answers on an audio recorder. You have 20 seconds to record your answers. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_



### V. 听短文 Listen to the Short Passages

Audio Clip 3-1-5 contains three short passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions regarding its content. After listening to each passage, answer the questions in Chinese. Each selection will be played twice.

#### Passage 1

1. 中国人一年的最后一天晚上全家人在一起吃的饭叫什么?

---

2. 为什么年夜饭里面一定要有鱼?

---

3. 中国什么地方的人吃年夜饭的时候一定要吃饺子?

---

4. 年夜饭上吃年糕有什么意思?

---

#### Passage 2

1. 在中文里，“拜年”是什么意思?

---

---

2. 孩子们给大人拜了年以后，大人要给孩子们什么?

---

---

3. 过春节的时候大人要给孩子们多少钱?

---

---

#### Passage 3

1. 中国人是从什么时候开始贴春联的?

---

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2. 传统的春联，上联、下联，横批 (héngpī) 是怎么写的？

3. 上联、下联和横批贴在哪儿？



VI. 这个词是什么意思？ What does the word mean?

In Audio Clip 3-1-6 you will hear a selection of Chinese terms and expressions commonly used when discussing the Spring Festival and the Moon Festival. After each term, you will be given 20 seconds to record a definition and explanation. Record your answers on an audio recorder. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

Model:

You will hear:	You will say:
年夜饭	这是中国家庭在春节的前一天全家在一起吃的饭。

Terms	Notes




### VII. 中国文化短文 A Short Text on Chinese Culture

In Audio Clip 3-1-7 a student is giving a presentation about the five sacred mountains of China. After listening to the presentation, decide based on its content whether each statement is true or false. The presentation will be played twice. You can take notes while listening.

Below is a word bank that may help you understand the presentation better.

岳	yuè	mountain	道教	Dàojiào	Daoism
呼吸	hūxī	breath	圣地	shèngdì	sacred place
血	xuè	blood	主	zhǔ	be in charge of
泰山	Tàishān	Mt. Tai	藏	cáng	preserve
衡山	Héngshān	Mt. Heng	转折	zhuǎnzhé	turning point
恒山	Héngshān	Mt. Heng	定位	dìngwèi	rightful place
嵩山	Sōngshān	Mt. Song	分明	fēnmíng	have a clear division

**Notes:**

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对不对?

	对	错
1. 中国的五岳在山东、山西，湖南、四川和河南省。		
2. 泰山在山东省。泰山代表春天。		
3. 中国人相信，到五岳旅游可以让人的身体健康。		
4. 中国的五岳是道教的圣地。		

## 二·综合语言练习

### I. 用汉语怎么说? How do you say it in Chinese?

If a word or a phrase is provided, try to use it in the sentence.

1. Lighting firecrackers not only brings about noise pollution, but also (causes) a lot of smoke dust.

---

---

2. In order to have a green Spring Festival, residents have decided to hang balloons and Spring Festival couplets.

---

---

3. Some people lit thousands of firecrackers. Bang, bang, making it hard for people to go to sleep.

---

---

4. To greet the new year, it is a Chinese tradition to light firecrackers.

---

---

5. Many tourist spots remind tourists not to litter.

---

---

6. I have left my footprints and taken away some pictures.

---

---

7. Let all wild animals celebrate the new year peacefully.

---

---

8. Some people eat excessively during the Spring Festival. This is not good for their health and not good for the environment.

---

---

9. Eating too much is wasting resources.

---

---

10. Not giving gifts during the Spring Festival not only saves time and money, but also makes the Spring Festival not affected by commercialization. (受...影响)

---

---

## II. 年夜活动 On New Year's Eve

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.1, select all the activities that Maria's family did on New Year's Eve.

做了吗?	活动
	1. 吃年夜饭
	2. 写春联
	3. 去访问朋友

	4. 朋友来玛丽娅家访问
	5. 放鞭炮
	6. 看春节晚会的节目
	7. 挂气球
	8. 去海南岛旅游

### III. 放鞭炮 All about Firecrackers

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.1, select the best answers to the multiple choice questions.

1. 中国人在大年夜放鞭炮是为了：
  - (A) 送旧迎新。
  - (B) 欢迎朋友来家里访问。
  - (C) 让大家都不要睡觉。
  - (D) 热闹地过春节。
2. 玛丽娅小区的居民建议今年不放鞭炮，因为：
  - (A) 放鞭炮带来空气污染。
  - (B) 放鞭炮烟尘很大。
  - (C) 放鞭炮声音太大。
  - (D) A, B, 和 C。
3. 汤姆担心不放鞭炮会影响中国人
  - (A) 过一个绿色的春节。
  - (B) 吃年夜饭。
  - (C) 愉快地过年。
  - (D) 保护环境。

#### IV. 过新年 Celebrate the Chinese New Year

Based on Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.1, list three differences between the traditional way and the “green” way of celebrating the Chinese New Year.

过春节的传统方法	过绿色春节的方法

#### V. 结对活动：没什么 Pair Activity: It's not a big deal.

Suppose your school is going to host an Earth Day celebration. You and your partner are both working for the organization committee and have been given a list of tasks. Now you are checking with your partner to see whether all tasks are completed.

**Step 1:** Go through the list and select three tasks that you think your partner has completed. Make sure you know how to say these tasks in Chinese—you may write Chinese below the English. You will use the list to ask your partner questions.

任务	你	你同学
1. Hang up balloons.		
2. Write a sign, “Protect every plant on the campus.”		
3. Write a sign, “Let wild animals live in peace.”		
4. Hang up the sign, “Leave only footprints and take only pictures.”		
5. Put flowers at the school’s gate.		

6. Write down some green ways to celebrate holidays.		
7. Hang up a sign, "No wasting resources"		

**Step 2:** Take turns asking whether your partner has completed each task. If the answer is "yes", you can follow model 1, and if the answer is "no", you can follow model 2.

**Model 1:** 你： 你准备好茶水了吗？  
 你同学： 准备好了。  
 你： 太谢谢你了。  
 你同学： 没什么，准备茶水很容易。

**Model 2:** 你： 你准备好茶水了吗？  
 你同学： 对不起，我没有准备。  
 你： 没什么，准备茶水很容易，我们现在就准备。

**VI. 小组活动：各种各样的节日活动 Group Activity: Various Ways of Celebrating Holidays**

**Step 1:** Divide into groups of three or four. Choose one holiday from the list below as your group's discussion topic.

圣诞节	感恩节	新年	母亲节	情人节
-----	-----	----	-----	-----

**Step 2:** Work individually. Think of three things that you usually do on that holiday.

过_____的时候，我常常做的事：
1.
2.
3.

**Step 3:** Report to the group what you usually do on the holiday. Take notes when your group members speak.

过_____的时候，大家常常做的事：
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**Step 4:** Review the list. As a group, decide what has influenced what people do on the holidays. The following list of words may help your discussion. Be sure to use the phrase 受...影响 in your discussion.

**Model:** 我觉得感恩节全家人一起吃饭是受传统的影响。

传统	文化	历史	商业化	爱情	个人爱好	经济
----	----	----	-----	----	------	----

### VII. 小对话：绿色游客 Mini-Dialogue: A Green Tourist

A	B
<p><b>You start</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell B you went to a park over the weekend.</li> <li>• Tell B the park was dirty. Trash and shredded paper were all over.</li> <li>• Tell B some people set off too many firecrackers in the park to celebrate a holiday.</li> <li>• Agree with B. Tell B that the organization “Protect Our Parks” will clean up the park this Friday afternoon and you will go there to help.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Your partner starts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if A had a good time at the park.</li> <li>• Ask A why there was shredded paper all over.</li> <li>• Tell A setting off firecrackers is not good for the environment. It brings air pollution and makes the park dirty.</li> <li>• Tell A you will go to clean up the park as well.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Your partner starts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if B had a good time.</li> <li>• Ask if B saw any wild animals in the park.</li> <li>• Ask if B took some pictures.</li> <li>• Praise B for being a green tourist, who leaves only footprints and takes only pictures.</li> </ul>	<p><b>You start</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell A you just came back from a trip to a national park.</li> <li>• Tell A you enjoyed the beautiful scenery, and did some hiking and swimming.</li> <li>• Tell A you saw some wild rabbits, and many birds.</li> <li>• Tell A you did. Actually, you took back only pictures, and nothing else.</li> </ul>
--	---

### VIII. 口头报告：节假日 Oral Report: Holidays

Your Chinese class is compiling information on international holidays in order to celebrate cultural diversity. You are asked to share with your class about a holiday from a foreign country.

**Step 1:** Search online for a foreign holiday. Take notes on what you have learned about the holiday and prepare an oral report in Chinese. The following table is to help you organize your presentation, or you can develop your own outline.

国家	
节日的名字	
节日的日期	
节日的历史	
庆祝活动	
特别的食物	
其他	

**Step 2:** Make an oral report in class.

### IX. 结对活动：宾果游戏 Pair Activity: Word Bingo

**Step 1:** Select 25 words at random from the word bank below to fill out your bingo board. Make sure you know what the words mean in English.

#### Word Bank

送旧迎新	脚印	莫名其妙	景点	后代	垃圾
生产	噪音	气球	节约	商业化	没什么
春联	野味	一草一木	烟尘	大年夜	春节晚会
资源	动物园	平平安安	年夜饭	居民	愉快
野生动物	放鞭炮	传统	乒乒乓乓	纸屑	影响


**Step 2:** Pair up with a classmate. Take turns calling out one word at a time. When it is your partner's turn to call out a word, listen carefully. If you have that word in your bingo grid, tell your partner “我有” and say the English meaning of the word before crossing it out. Whoever crosses out five words in a row (horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) wins the game.

### 三·写作练习

Based on Activity VIII, prepare a slide show presentation in Chinese. You may use the outline for your oral report to prepare the slides. You should include general information about the holiday, the history of the holiday, ways to celebrate the holiday, etc. Be sure to also include some pictures if you can find them online. Your presentation should include a minimum of five slides.

## 3.2 全球化和本土化 Globalization and Localization

### 一·听力练习



#### I. 连连线! Match Them!

In Audio Clip 3-2-1 you will hear definitions or explanations of different Chinese expressions introduced in Lesson 3.2. Match these definitions/explanations with the terms and phrases in Column B. Enter the corresponding numbers and definitions/explanations in Column A.

A 栏: 请把你听到的写下来	B 栏: 短语/成语
	跨国公司
	入乡随俗
	特价套餐
	走马观花
	连锁店
	本土化
	全球化
	饮食习惯
	中国化
	到什么山 上唱什么歌



### II. 对话一理解 Dialogue 1 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 3.2 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-2-2.

	1	2	3
对			
错			



### III. 对话二理解 Dialogue 2 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 3.2 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-2-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



### IV. 回答问题 Answer the Questions

Answer the questions in this section based on your understanding of the topics introduced in the Lesson 3.2 dialogues.

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-2-4 and record your answers on an audio recorder. You have 20 seconds to record your answers. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_



## V. 听短文 Listen to the Short Passages

Audio Clip 3-2-5 contains three short passages. Each passage is followed by a number of True/False questions regarding its content. After listening to each passage, answer the True/False questions. Each selection will be played twice.

### Passage 1

1. 中国的第一家快餐店是肯德基。对 / 错
2. 肯德基炸鸡店在中国的第一家饭馆儿是1987年开的。对 / 错
3. 现在中国人都喜欢吃快餐，因为吃饭越快，赚钱越多。对 / 错
4. 在中国要是你想吃中式快餐，可以去康师傅、永和豆浆什么的。对 / 错

### Passage 2

1. 中国人觉得宜家的产品太贵了。对 / 错
2. 宜家在中国的十五年里，每年开一个店。对 / 错
3. 中国人不喜欢在宜家买东西，因为他们不喜欢自己把东西运回家。对 / 错
4. 宜家认为，因为现代生活已经全球化了，没有必要把自己的产品本土化。对 / 错
5. 在中国，很多人去宜家逛商店，但是很少人在那里买东西。对 / 错

### Passage 3

1. 中国的商店有购物中心、居民小店，还有二十四小时的便利店。对 / 错
2. 在中国，许多居民不但在小区的商店里买东西，还在那儿聊天儿。对 / 错
3. 中国的大商店开门的时间一般是从七八点到十点。对 / 错
4. 中国的二十四小时便利店是受了全球化的影响。对 / 错



## VI. 中国文化短文 A Short Text on Chinese Culture

In Audio Clip 3-2-6 a student is giving a presentation about *feng shui*. After listening to the presentation, decide based on its content whether each statement is true or false. The presentation will be played twice. You can take notes while listening.

Below is a word bank that may help you understand the presentation better.

精华	jīnghuá	essence	增进	zēngjìn	increase
疏散	shūsàn	evaporate	沟通	gōutōng	communication
聚集	jùjí	gather	重新	chóngxīn	again, anew
中性	zhōngxìng	neutral	改进	gǎijìn	improve
空间	kōngjiān	space			

**Notes:**

对不对?

	对	错
1. 中国人认为，自然里的气有阴和阳两种。		
2. 水可以帮助气分散，风可以把气聚在一起。		
3. 中国人说一个地方风水好，意思是这个地方的风景很美丽。		
4. 安排自己家里的空间，换一换家里东西的颜色，可以帮助改进风水。		

## 二·综合语言练习

### I. 汉语怎么说? How do you say it in Chinese?

If a word or a phrase is provided, try to use it in the sentence.

1. We can order the special set meal. This way, we have both something to eat and something to drink.

---

2. When in China (Rome), this Western chain fast food restaurant does as the Chinese (Romans) do.

---

3. Based on the Chinese diet, the restaurant has changed its menu. (根据)

---

4. For a multinational corporation to develop overseas, it needs localization.

---

5. I can buy many traditional Chinese breakfast items in this fast food restaurant.

---

6. On my way to school, I bought you a rice ball in passing. (顺便)

---

7. Many tourist groups glance at things in a hurry.

---

8. In order to see the "living culture," they rode public transportation and strolled to many places in town.

---

9. When they saw Westernization, they were very disappointed.

---

10. Globalization is the characteristic of our time.

---

## II. 美式快餐店 The American-Style Fast Food Restaurant

Tom enjoyed going to the American-style fast food restaurant. He wrote an email to a Chinese friend about the restaurant.

Send	Reply	Reply All	Forward	Print	Delete
<p>冰冰：你好！</p> <p>那天你问我哪里有又好吃又便宜的午饭。昨天我跟同学去了一家美国快餐店，那里有许多不同的特价套餐。特价套餐都是非常地道的美国快餐，又有吃的又有喝的。我吃的是牛肉汉堡、炸薯条和可乐。牛肉汉堡的味道很好，炸薯条不太多，可乐有很大的一杯，一共才花了三十元，不太贵吧？</p> <p>我看到快餐店的菜单上还有一些中国食品，比如豆浆、油条、饭团。这些食品一天到晚都有。我觉得有点儿奇怪，因为中国人只有在吃早饭的时候才吃这些东西，很少有人把这些食品当午饭和晚饭吃。</p> <p>我同学说，这家快餐店是“到什么山上唱什么歌”。你知道这句话的意思吗？就是说，不少人喜欢在山上唱歌，如果你不会唱也没有关系，可以听。所以昨天我很注意地听了一下这个快餐店放的是什么音乐。有中文歌，也有英文歌，都很好听。</p> <p>这家快餐店跟别的相比，的确有点儿不一样。我看到不少中国老人也去那里吃饭，不象有的快餐店，只有年轻人和孩子。我想这可能是因为这家快餐店的套餐又便宜又好吃吧。</p> <p>我建议你有机会也可以去那里吃饭。那个快餐店很容易找，就在天天超市对面，快餐店有红色的大门。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">汤姆</p>					

Find three discrepancies between Tom's email and Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.2. Write them in the table below.

汤姆的电邮	对话一

### III. 上海之旅 A Tour of Shanghai

Based on Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.2, answer the following questions.

1. 汤姆家的老邻居在上海的时候，

	跟旅行团一起走马观花。
	坐公共交通去旅游。
	请汤姆做他们的导游。
	参观了博物馆。
	看了许多“活的文化”。
	参观了市中心和外滩。
	在上海街上走走。
	逛了很多传统的中国商店。
	吃了许多上海小吃。
	骑自行车去人民广场。
	穿中国人的传统衣服。

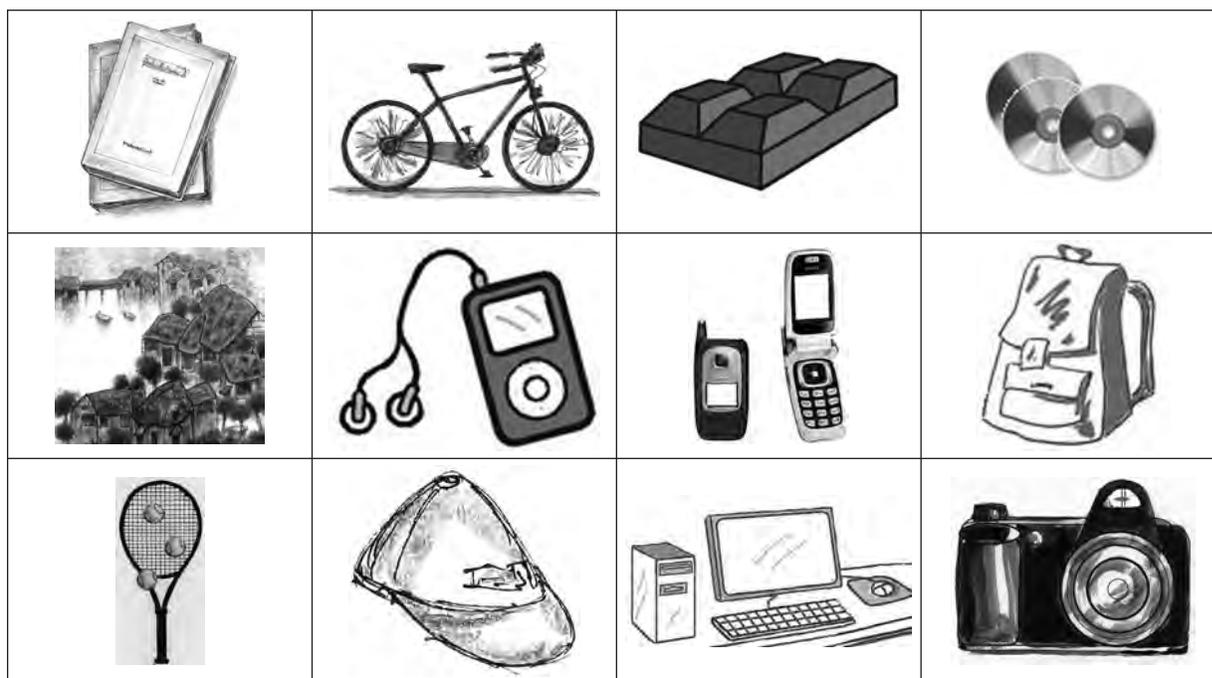
	坐了黄浦江的游船。
	吃中国饭。
	说中国话。
	去逛了购物中心。
	买了很多在美国也能买到的东西。

2. 汤姆的老邻居有点儿失望，因为

	他们不能坐旅游车。
	公共交通不方便。
	很少有人穿有中国特色的衣服。
	中国的商店里有太多的外国商品。
	上海有太多的外国商店。
	上海有太多的美国快餐店。
	他们不会说中文。
	他们觉得上海太西方化了。
	他们的旅游时间太短了。
	他们没有机会吃中国饭。

**IV. 结对活动：这正是汤姆喜欢的！** Pair Activity: This is exactly what Tom likes!

**Step 1:** You are browsing the web to buy a graduation gift for Tom. Work individually and select three products from the website below that you think Tom may like. Make sure you know how to say these items in Chinese.



**Step 2:** Work with a partner. Take turns letting your partner know what gifts you have selected. Since you'd like to please your partner, try to agree to whatever s/he has chosen as a gift. Follow the model in your conversation.

**Model:**       你同学： 我想汤姆可能会喜欢数学书。  
                   你：        你说得对。数学书正是汤姆喜欢的。

**V. 小组活动：非常经历 Group Activity: An Unusual Experience**

**Step 1:** Divide into groups of three or four. Each group works together to write a story about something unusual that happened to a panda. You can use your imagination to make the story as interesting as possible, with only one requirement: the following four phrases have to appear in your story at least once.

饿死了、累死了、好吃死了、高兴死了

**Step 2:** Share your story in class. The class votes for the most interesting story.

**VI. 结对活动：一石二鸟 Pair Activity: We can kill two birds with one stone.**

Suppose the International Club will be hosting a lecture with a reception to follow. Now in addition to your school work and other obligations, you are asked to help with the lecture and the reception. You would like to find a way to complete your list of tasks efficiently.

**Step 1:** Take turns to share the tasks on your worksheet with your partner. When your partner speaks, listen carefully and take notes.

**Model:** 我们应该去中国饭店买一些点心。

**A's Worksheet**

我的任务	我同学的任务
1. 在教学楼门口挂气球。	
2. 在大教室里放三个大桌子。	
3. 在讲台 (platform) 上放一个电脑。	
4. 去中国饭店买一些点心。	
5. 在教学楼门口放两盆花。	
6. 去超市买一些水果。	

**B's Worksheet**

我的任务	我同学的任务
1. 在大教室门口挂一个“招待会”的牌子。	
2. 去意大利饭店定一些小吃。	
3. 在桌子上放好餐具和餐巾纸。	
4. 去超市买一些饮料。	
5. 准备好茶水和咖啡。	
6. 在教室里挂一些各国的照片。	

**Step 2:** Go through the lists again. Decide whether two or more of the tasks can be done at the same time, or with one trip. Take turns making suggestions by following the model. Be sure to use 顺便 in your suggestions.

**Model:** 你: 在超市买饮料的时候, 我们可以顺便买一些水果。  
你同学: 好主意。

**Step 3:** Share your ideas from Step 2 in class. Tell the class why you have decided to group these tasks together.

**VII. 小对话: 我正要做... Mini-Dialogue: I was about to do this...**

A	B
<p><b>You start.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell B you have been waiting for him/her for half an hour. You were about to leave when B arrived. Ask why B is late.</li> <li>• Ask if B was on the phone for a long time.</li> <li>• Ask B if Grandma Wang needed some help.</li> <li>• Ask B why it took so long to walk here. It is only a 10-minute walk from his/her house.</li> <li>• Ask B what he/she would have done if the owner had not come.</li> <li>• Tell B the good thing is B is here and you can now go to the park together.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Your partner starts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell A you are sorry for being late. You were about to leave the house when the phone rang.</li> <li>• Tell A you only talked on the phone for three minutes. After that, you were about to leave the house when someone knocked on the door. It was your next-door neighbor, Grandma Wang.</li> <li>• Tell A Grandma Wang was about to cook when she discovered she didn't have any salt. You gave her some salt and then left the house.</li> <li>• Tell A you were on your way and about to cross a street when you saw a dog standing in the middle of the street. You got the dog out of the street and stood there for 15 minutes waiting for the owner to come.</li> <li>• Tell A you were about to call a policeman to report the lost dog when the owner came. Tell A again that you are sorry to be late.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Your partner starts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell B the restaurant is not good. Last time you went there, it took you a long time to get food.</li> <li>• Tell B you were about to order a burger when the waitress told you to wait. You waited for 10 minutes before the waitress came back.</li> </ul>	<p><b>You start.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggest to A that you two go to the "Fast, Fast, Fast Burger" restaurant for lunch.</li> <li>• Ask A what happened.</li> <li>• Ask why the waitress was away for so long.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell B the waitress said she was about to take your order when the manager wanted her to go to the supermarket to buy some beef.</li> <li>• Tell B you don't know. After you ordered, you waited for almost 30 minutes for the burger to come. You were about to eat the burger when you discovered it was a chicken sandwich.</li> <li>• Tell B you were extremely hungry, so you ate the sandwich. But you told yourself never to go back to that restaurant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask A if the restaurant had too many customers and ran out of beef.</li> <li>• Ask if A ate the sandwich.</li> <li>• Thank A for telling you about this. It would be better to go to another restaurant.</li> </ul>
---	--

**VIII. 连连看! Match Them!**

Match the situation in column A with the summary in Column B.

情况	总结
1. 这个快餐店只卖汉堡、炸薯条、炸鸡、比萨、和土豆色拉。	A. 一句话，他们是走马观花。
2. 在一天的时间里，这个旅游团参观了市中心、博物馆、美术馆、三个历史景点和两个风景点。	B. 一句话，这个西餐馆本土化了。
3. 大家决定要保护好公园里的一草一木，不乱扔垃圾，不喂野生动物，不把公园里的花草带回家。	C. 一句话，那里没有健康食品。
4. 这个西餐馆除了地道的西餐以外，还有一些中国化了的食品，比如红烧鸡、牛肉饭团、绿茶冰激淋什么的。	D. 一句话，他们“入乡随俗”了。
5. 他们到了国外以后，就跟当地人一样，坐公共交通，穿当地人的衣服，去当地的小饭店吃当地人的饭菜。	E. 一句话，大家决定要做绿色的旅游者。

答案：

**IX. 结对活动：猜字游戏** Pair Activity: Name That Word

**Step 1:** Work individually. Write a word from the Lesson 3.2 vocabulary in the right column that corresponds to the definition in the left column.

1. 这个价格比平时的价格便宜。	
2. 你不用一个一个地点菜，只要点一个，就有饭、菜、汤和饮料。	
3. 到了一个地方，就按照当地的传统习惯做事。	
4. 那个菜单上有蛋糕、冰激凌、饼干什么的。	
5. 这些商店在不同的地方，但是这些商店有一样的店名，卖的商品、商店的样子、管理的方法都一样。	
6. 在世界上的许多国家，都可以得到同样的信息，买到同样的商品，吃到同样的食品。	
7. 一个外国公司根据当地的情况改变做生意的方法。	
8. 在很短的时间里，很快地看一看许多地方。	
9. 一个公司在许多国家都有分公司。	
10. 这个地方有一个古代的建筑。	

**Step 2:** Pair up with a partner and check your answers.

### 三·写作练习

Write an essay in Chinese about your impressions of “Globalization and Localization” in your daily life. Your essay should have approximately 200 characters and should discuss the following topics:

1. Examples of “globalization,” such as customs, products, information, and services that are accessible from many parts of the world;
2. The impact of globalization on your daily life (including pros and cons);
3. Examples of “localization,” such as foreign customs, products, information, and services that have been adjusted to the local culture;
4. The impact of localization on your daily life (including pros and cons); and
5. A summary of these phenomena or your own observations.

# 3.3 到处都是广告 Commercials Everywhere

## 一·听力练习



### I. 连连线! Match Them!

In Audio Clip 3-3-1 you will hear definitions or explanations of different Chinese idioms and proverbs either introduced in this lesson or in previous lessons. Match these definitions/explanations with the idioms/proverbs in Column B. Enter the corresponding numbers and definitions/explanations in Column A.

A 栏: 请把你听到的写下来	B 栏: 俗语/成语
	不知不觉
	一分钱 一分货
	七嘴八舌
	五颜六色
	五花八门
	浪费时间
	大吃一惊
	一寸光阴 一寸金
	一鸣惊人
	一手交钱 一手交货

 II. 对话一理解 Dialogue 1 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 3.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-3-2.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				

 III. 对话二理解 Dialogue 2 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 3.3 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-3-3.

	1	2	3
对			
错			

 IV. 回答问题 Answer the Questions

Answer the questions in this section based on your understanding of the topics discussed in the Lesson 3.3 dialogues.

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-3-4 and record your answers on an audio recorder. You have 20 seconds to record your answers. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



### V. 听短文 Listen to the Short Passages

Audio Clip 3-3-5 contains three short passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions regarding its content. After listening to each passage, answer the True/False questions. Each selection will be played twice.

#### Passage 1

1. 在这个短文里，作者说了广告的两个好处。 对 / 错
2. 作者认为，因为许多产品是根据人们的需要设计和制造的，所以大家应该通过广告了解这些产品。 对 / 错

#### Passage 2

1. 中国的很多高中生认为，用名牌产品说明他们的地位高。 对 / 错
2. 现在很多中国的学校要求学生穿校服，因为这样学生不会在学习上竞争。 对 / 错

#### Passage 3

1. 有的现代电子产品可以把30秒钟的电视广告变成1秒钟。 对 / 错
2. 有了TiVo以后，广告对人们生活的影响比以前小了。 对 / 错
3. 用TiVo的快转键把广告跳过去的时候，大家比以前更注意广告的内容。 对 / 错



### VI. 中国文化短文 A Short Text on Chinese Culture

In Audio Clip 3-3-6 a student is giving a presentation about the ancient trade route in southern China. After listening to the presentation, decide based on its content whether each statement is true or false. The presentation will be played twice. You can take notes while listening.

Below is a word bank that may help you understand the presentation better.

丝绸之路	Sīchóu zhī lù	Silk Road	宋朝	Sòng Chaó	Song Dynasty
贸易	màoyì	trade	中亚	Zhōngyà	Central Asia
通道	tōngdào	passage	开辟	kāipì	open up
南亚	Nányà	Southeast Asia	活跃	huóyuè	active
互市	hùshì	exchange with each other	衰落	shuāiluò	decline

Notes:

对不对?

	对	错
1. 丝绸之路在中国的西北部。		
2. 茶马古道在中国的东南部。		
3. 因为西藏和南亚的人要去中国旅游，所以人们修建了茶马古道。		
4. 有了茶马古道以后，西藏和南亚的人可以比较容易地买到中国的茶。		
5. 茶马古道在中国历史上一直很活跃。		

## 二·综合语言练习

### I. 用汉语怎么说? How do you say it in Chinese?

If a word or a phrase is provided, try to use it in the sentence.

1. I dislike the commercials on TV because they waste my time.

---

---

2. Fashionable things are not the same as being useful. (等于)

---

---

3. People are unconsciously influenced by commercials. (不知不觉)

---

---

4. Please print out the order form.

---

---

5. You can either use a credit card or cash on delivery.

---

---

6. It is not that I don't like the new computer, but that my old computer is still useable. We shouldn't waste resources. (不是...而是...)

---

---

7. Now that we know we don't need it, we shouldn't buy it. (既然)

---

---

8. Parents have the responsibility of not allowing their children to buy things online.

---

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## II. 对不对? True or False?

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.3, decide (1) whether the following opinions on advertising were expressed; and (2) if so, who made that comment.

对广告的看法	谁的看法		
1. 看广告是浪费时间。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
2. 电视上的广告太多了。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
3. 电视上的广告让人讨厌。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
4. 放电影以前放广告是浪费时间。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
5. 广告里要卖的东西是没有人需要的。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
6. 有些人需要买广告里的商品。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
7. 如果一个人需要买东西, 不看广告也会去买。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
8. 一般人都只买需要的东西, 不买不需要的东西。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
9. 如果大家都只买需要的东西, 许多商店的生意会受到影响。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
10. 不少人买东西不是因为需要, 是因为他们想要最新最时髦的东西。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
11. 一些人不知不觉受到广告的影响, 买了许多东西。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
12. 很多人买名牌商品也是受了广告的影响。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
13. 每个人都免不了受广告的影响。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
14. 有人搬家去大房子, 是因为看了大房子的广告。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
15. 最好广告公司不要做那么多广告。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫
16. 如果广告公司不做广告, 就没有广告公司了。	玛丽娅	凯丽	大卫

### III. 妮娜怎么了? What happened to Nina?

Based on Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.3, fill in the blanks to complete the following story.

有一天晚上，有一个人来敲玛丽娅家的门，说要找妮娜。那个人推着一辆\_\_\_\_\_，车上有\_\_\_\_\_。这个送货人是为一家\_\_\_\_\_来送货的。妮娜在网上订了\_\_\_\_\_，现在应该一手交钱一手交货。因为玛丽娅家的人不相信妮娜在网上订货，所以那个人就把\_\_\_\_\_给他们看，订单上面\_\_\_\_\_。爸爸妈妈问妮娜为什么在网上买东西，妮娜说她没有买\_\_\_\_\_，她买的是\_\_\_\_\_，车上画着\_\_\_\_\_。妮娜妈妈向送货人解释，虽然家长有责任，不应该让孩子\_\_\_\_\_，可是这件事主要应该由公司负责，公司不应该\_\_\_\_\_。送货人说，他不太清楚\_\_\_\_\_的情况，他只管\_\_\_\_\_。既然妮娜的爸爸妈妈不要，他就把货拿回去。

### IV. 结对活动：你的看法是什么? Pair Activity: What's your opinion?

**Step 1:** Work individually. What is your opinion on the following statements? You can write your opinions in Chinese next to the statements.

有人认为：	我认为：
商业广告可以告诉大家哪些商品比较好。	
广告可以在一个电视节目结束以后再放，不应该在电视节目的中间放。	
受了广告的影响去买东西的人都是不聪明的。	
一个人应该只买他需要的东西，不买不需要的东西。	

不管谁上网订货都可以。	
一手交钱一手交货是最方便的买东西方法。	

**Step 2:** Compare your opinions with a partner. Take one statement at a time and tell each other what you think, using the expression “对我来说.”

- Model:** 有人认为小孩子不应该上网买东西。  
 A: 对我来说, 小孩子是不应该上网买东西。  
 B: 对我来说, 谁都应该可以上网买东西。

**V. 小组活动: 不是因为... Group Activity: The less obvious reason is...**

Suppose your school has a new principal who is trying to find solutions to some behavioral problems among students. Before he makes any decisions, he would like to hear different opinions.

**Step 1:** Divide into groups of three or four. Go through the following list of problems and the principal's opinions. Work as a group to think of a less obvious reason for each of the problems. After the group has agreed on the best explanation, write it down in the table.

<b>情况1</b>	有些学生上课的时候睡觉。
校长认为可能是因为:	学生觉得那些课没有意思。
我们认为可能是因为:	
<b>情况2</b>	有些学生总是不做作业。
校长认为可能是因为:	这些学生比较懒。
我们认为可能是因为:	
<b>情况3</b>	有些学生只关心体育活动, 不关心学习。
校长认为可能是因为:	这些学生想当球星或者运动员。
我们认为可能是因为:	
<b>情况4</b>	有些学生一天到晚都用手机发短信, 上课的时候也发。
校长认为可能是因为:	这些学生在谈恋爱。
我们认为可能是因为:	

情况5	有些学生在学习上马马虎虎，可是花很多时间去打工。
校长认为可能是因为：	这些学生喜欢花钱。
我们认为可能是因为：	

**Step 2:** Groups take turns reporting what they think the less obvious reason is to the class. Make sure every group member takes a turn representing the group. Use “不是…而是…” in your report.

**Model:** 有些学生一天到晚上网，不是因为要上网玩游戏，而是因为要上网跟朋友聊天。

### VI. 结果应该是什么？ What is the logical consequence?

Match the situations in Column A and Column B to complete each sentence with a logical consequence.

1. 电视节目里的广告太多了，而且广告越来越长，	A. 于是他们在买东西的时候，先考虑这些东西是不是他们需要的。
2. 有些很小的孩子没有经过父母的同意就去网上公司订货，	B. 于是送货人就把东西拿回公司去了。
3. 广告里常常有一些名人穿着名牌衣服，	C. 于是现在许多网上公司都在网页上写清楚，只有十八岁以上的人才可以上网订货。
4. 许多人都想保护环境，节约资源，	D. 于是不知不觉就买了三台电脑、七个手机和四个照相机。
5. 送货人说，需要一手交钱，一手交货，可是那天他正好没有钱，	E. 于是他现在不看电视了。

6. 他非常喜欢新的电子产品，	F. 于是那些想学名人的青少年受了影响，买东西的时候也要买名牌。
-----------------	----------------------------------

答案：

### VII. 小对话 Mini-Dialogue

A	B
<p><b>You start.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask what B plans to do now that s/he will soon graduate from high school.</li> <li>• Tell B you plan to study marketing, particularly advertising. Ask what B thinks of your plan.</li> <li>• Tell B now that everywhere is influenced by commercialization, advertising will be around for a long time. You think this major will help you to find a good job.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Your partner starts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell A you plan to go to a university, like A does. Ask what A plans to study now that s/he plans to attend a university.</li> <li>• Tell A you dislike advertising. It is a nuisance to everyone. Ask why A has selected such a major.</li> <li>• Tell A now that s/he has decided on the major, you hope s/he will develop some interesting commercials.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Your partner starts.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tell B you used the payment method of cash on delivery. Because you didn't have cash yesterday, the deliveryman didn't give you the phone.</li> <li>• Tell B you don't have a credit card or a debit card.</li> <li>• Tell B now that you know this, you will pay online from now on.</li> </ul>	<p><b>You start.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask if A has received the most modern and most fashionable cell phone that s/he ordered online.</li> <li>• Ask why A uses cash on delivery now that almost everyone makes payments online.</li> <li>• Tell A if s/he has a bank account, an online payment is also possible.</li> </ul>

**VIII. 口头报告：有趣的广告 Oral Report: An Interesting Commercial**

**Step 1:** Think about the commercials you have seen. Select one that you found interesting. Based on that commercial, prepare an oral report in Chinese. The following table is to help you organize your presentation, or you can develop your own presentation outline.

介绍一下广告（广告里写着什么，广告里的人在做什么，广告说了些什么…）	
广告是卖什么商品或服务的？	
你为什么觉得这个广告有意思？	
这个广告跟别的有什么不一样？	
这个广告吸引人吗？特别会吸引哪些人？	
这个广告大概会带来什么结果？	
其他	

**Step 2:** Make an oral report in class.

### 三·写作练习

Write a Chinese essay of 150–200 characters about the effect advertising has on you. Your essay should include:

1. A description of advertisements in your environment (including when, where, and what);
2. Examples that show whether you are influenced by advertising or not (be specific and give examples of how you are or are not, influenced);
3. An explanation of why you are or are not, influenced by advertisements (give examples of the features of advertisements which make you interested or lose interest); and
4. A summary of the pros and cons of advertising on your life.

# 3.4 环境保护，从我做起 Environmental Protection Starts with Me

## 一·听力练习



### I. 连连线! Match Them!

In Audio Clip 3-4-1 you will hear definitions or explanations of different Chinese abbreviations either introduced in this lesson or in previous lessons. Match these definitions/explanations with the abbreviations in Column B. Enter the corresponding numbers and definitions/explanations in Column A.

A 栏: 请把你听到的写下来	B 栏: 缩语
	节能
	环保
	超市
	地铁
	高考
	网校
	备考
	电邮



### II. 对话一理解 Dialogue 1 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 3.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-4-2.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				



### III. 对话二理解 Dialogue 2 Comprehension

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 3.4 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-4-3.

	1	2	3
对			
错			



### IV. 回答问题 Answer the Questions

Answer the questions in this section based on your understanding of the Lesson 3.4 dialogues.

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-4-4 and record your answers on an audio recorder. You have 20 seconds to record your answers. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_



### V. 听短文 Listen to the Short Passages

Audio Clip 3-4-5 contains three short passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions regarding its content. After listening to each passage, answer the questions in Chinese. Each selection will be played twice.

**Passage 1**

1. 卧龙自然保护区在中国的什么地方？

---

2. 这个自然保护区是哪年建立的？

---

3. 这个保护区有多少平方公里？

---

**Passage 2**



生词：可持续发展： kěchíxù fāzhǎn sustainable development

1. “生态旅游”是哪年提出来的？

---

2. 如果一个人告诉你他要去生态旅游，他去的地方是什么样的？

---

**Passage 3**

1. 世界上有多少个缺水国家？

---

2. 到2030年，中国人的平均拥有水资源会有多少？

---

3. 中国有百分之几的人口使用不合格的水源？

---

## 二·综合语言练习

### I. 用汉语怎么说? How do you say it in Chinese?

If a word or a phrase is provided, try to use it in the sentence.

1. Many supermarkets ask customers to bring their own shopping bags.

---

2. We should use fewer disposable plastic bags.

---

3. Disposable products increase trash, which has a negative impact on the environment.

---

4. You are right. Producing disposable products uses various kinds of resources. (你说的也是)

---

5. We should reduce, reuse, and recycle.

---

6. My translation is not clear, but your translation adds the final touch.

---

7. On Earth Day, we will give publicity to saving energy.

---

8. Everyone should drive less, and use more public transportation or ride sharing.

---

9. To save electricity, we can buy energy-saving products.

---

10. To make the best use of everything, we can buy things in second-hand stores. (物尽其用)

---

## II. 汤姆购物的故事 Tom's Shopping Experience

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.4, decide whether Tom encountered the following situations during his trip to the "Every Day Supermarket."

1. 汤姆买完东西以后，营业员问他要不要塑料袋？	对	错
2. 超市的塑料袋以前是免费的，现在要收六毛钱。	对	错
3. 超市为了赚钱，所以不再给顾客免费的塑料袋。	对	错
4. 汤姆决定不要超市的塑料袋，因为他的书包里有一个购物袋。	对	错
5. 汤姆把买来的有些东西放在书包里。	对	错
6. 除了书包里的东西以外，汤姆手里抱着牛奶和蔬菜。	对	错
7. 汤姆抱着牛奶和蔬菜去坐地铁。	对	错
8. 地铁上的人觉得汤姆很可笑。他们都笑他。	对	错

## III. 节能方法 Ways to Save Energy

Based on Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.4, list all the suggestions that the students made for ways to save energy. Two suggestions are listed already. You should list at least six more.

节能建议：
1. 少开车
2. 多用公共交通


**IV. 结对活动：你说的也是。 Pair Activity: You are right.**

Suppose you are shopping for the “Happy Holidays for Everyone” project. You have a list of things to buy for needy families. Since you and your partner are shopping together, you’d like to consolidate your lists into one to save some time.

**Step 1:** You’d like to be a green shopper. Go through your own shopping list and see if there is anything you can do that will help the environment. Write your suggestions next to the corresponding item on your shopping list.

**Model:** 工具 建议：可以去二手店买旧工具。

**A’s Sheet**

1. 灯泡	
2. 杯子	
3. 垃圾袋	
4. 微波炉	

**B’s Sheet**

1. 餐巾纸	
2. 空调机	
3. 饮用水	
4. 笔记本	

**Step 2:** Take turns sharing your “go green” suggestions with your partner, one suggestion at a time. Listen carefully when your partner speaks. If the suggestion sounds like a good idea, use 你说的也是 to agree. If not, think of a better suggestion.

**Model:** A: 我们可以去二手店买旧工具。  
B: 你说的也是，买旧工具可以节约资源。

**V. 全班活动：还好... Mixer Activity: Fortunately...**

**Step 1:** Work individually. Think of an action that may help you deal with each of the following situations. Write down your ideas. Your sentences should start with 还好.

**Model:** 情况：现在外面在刮大风，特别冷。  
行动：还好我穿了大衣。

情况	行动
公共汽车早来了五分钟。	
超市不给顾客塑料袋。	
学生餐厅在修理，这几天不开门。	
坐公共汽车需要零钱。	
咖啡都被喝完了。	
老师说今天有汉语考试。	
我想去锻炼，可是忘了带健身房的会员卡了。	
我的自行车坏了。	
外面下大雨，叫不到出租车。	

**Step 2:** Go around the classroom to interview your classmates and be interviewed using the above list and the following model. Try to find two answers that are same as yours. Jot down the student’s name next to these answers. You can stop interviewing when you find two students who have the same answers as you.

**Model:** 问题：你知道吗？现在外面在刮大风，特别冷。  
回答：还好我穿了大衣。

## VI. 在二手店购物的长处和短处 Pros and Cons of Shopping at Second-Hand Stores

Maria has posted her opinions on buying used goods at a green life website. Several people also made comments on this topic.

**玛丽娅:**

为了保护环境, 节约资源, 我认为应该让每样东西都物尽其用。就是说, 只要一个东西还可以用, 就没有必要买新的。可是现在, 受到了商业化的影响, 我们常常是旧的还没有坏, 就买新的了。因为制造东西需要用资源, 我们买太多的东西就是在浪费资源, 会给环境带来不好的后果。

我建议除了尽量少买不需要的东西以外, 我们还可以去二手店买东西。二手店里有许多东西都还可以用, 比如旧书、旧衣服、旧餐具、旧工具、旧家具什么的, 我们都可以买回来继续用, 这样就可以节约很多资源。

**三三:**

我觉得买二手货的确是一个节约的好办法, 不但节约自然资源, 也节约钱。二手店的东西比一般商店的要便宜得多。

同时, 逛二手店也很有意思。那里有各种各样的东西, 而且没有两件东西是一样的。这样有好处, 也有坏处。好处是如果你喜欢逛商店, 那会给你带来很多找到东西的快乐。要是你不喜欢逛商店, 而且又没有很多时间, 那么逛二手店可能会比较浪费时间。

**钱卫:**

我不喜欢去二手店买东西。那里的东西都很旧, 有的看上去黑黑的、脏脏的, 一点都不好看。再说, 很多二手店有太多的旧东西, 乱七八糟, 要找到一样你需要的东西很困难。让我看别人看过的书还行, 可是我不愿意穿别人穿过的衣服。万一这是一个病人的衣服, 那不是很可怕吗?

**金美花:**

我喜欢逛二手店，不是因为我想到了环保，而是因为我记得那里的东西比百货公司的有意思。有很多现在已经看不到的东西，你都可以在二手店看到。二手店让你回到以前的历史里。比方说，我看到上个世纪留下来的东西，就可以想象上个世纪的人是怎么生活的。如果去逛百货公司，就不需要想象了。现在认识到逛二手店还能保护环境，那我以后一定会更多地去二手店了。

Based on the above postings, summarize the pros and cons of shopping at a second-hand store. You should list at least four pros and four cons.

在二手店买东西的好处	在二手店买东西的坏处

### VII. 小组活动：绿色旅馆 Group Activity: A Green Hotel

Suppose a small family-run hotel in a Chinese village would like to be a green hotel. Its owner would like a few suggestions for how to be green.

**Step 1:** Form groups with three or four students. Brainstorm some ways to run a hotel that would save resources and protect the environment.



### Bingo Board


**Step 2:** Pair up with a classmate. Take turns calling out one word at a time. When it is your partner's turn to call out a word, listen carefully. If you have that word in your bingo grid, tell your partner “我有” and cross the word out. Whoever crosses out five words in a row (horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) wins the game.

### 三·写作练习

Based on Activity VI, write an essay of about 150 Chinese characters giving your opinions on the pros and cons of shopping at second-hand stores. The following are some suggestions for how to approach the topic:

1. You may describe a shopping experience at a second-hand store.
2. You may describe a second-hand store run by a charity organization.
3. You may describe someone you know who likes or dislikes second-hand stores and explain the reasons.
4. You may discuss pros and cons on an abstract level, such as the advantages and disadvantages of shopping for second-hand goods at both the personal and societal levels.

# 3.5 地理环境和发展 Geographic Environment and Development

## 一·听力练习



### I. 中国地理知识问答 Test Your Knowledge of China's Geography

Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-5-1 and answer the questions in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

 **II. 对话一理解 Dialogue 1 Comprehension**

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 1 from Lesson 3.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-5-2.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				

 **III. 对话二理解 Dialogue 2 Comprehension**

Listen to the recording of Dialogue 2 from Lesson 3.5 first, and then answer the True/False questions in Audio Clip 3-5-3.

	1	2	3	4
对				
错				

 **IV. 回答问题 Answer the Questions**

Answer the questions in this section based on your knowledge of the geography of your own country.

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the questions in Audio Clip 3-5-4 and record your answers on an audio recorder. You have 20 seconds to record your answers. If you do not have a recording device, arrange with your teacher to leave him/her a voicemail or write down your answers below in pinyin or characters.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_



## V. 听短文 Listen to the Short Passages

Audio Clip 3-5-5 contains three short passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions regarding its content. After listening to each passage, answer the True/False questions. Each selection will be played twice.

### Passage 1

生词：稠密：chóumì, dense

巴蜀：Bāshǔ, the ancient name for the Sichuan area

1. 长江把四川盆地和黄海连起来。对 / 错
2. 四川盆地的面积不到二十万平方公里。对 / 错
3. 巴蜀文化是从四川盆地发源的。对 / 错

### Passage 2

1. 美国有十三个州是在大平原上。对 / 错
2. 大平原的南北比东西长三千多公里。对 / 错

### Passage 3

1. 因为日本四面都是海，地理环境比较封闭。对 / 错
2. 日本的主要山地都在东部。对 / 错
3. 因为日本有山有水，所以旅游业很发达。对 / 错



## VI. 中国文化短文 A Short Text on Chinese Culture

In Audio Clip 3-5-6 a student is giving a presentation about the Peach Blossom Spring, a utopian society according to Daoist beliefs. After listening to the presentation, decide based on its content whether each statement is true or false. The presentation will be played twice. You can take notes while listening.

On the next page is a word bank that may help you understand the presentation better.

桃花源	Táohuāyuán		肥沃	féiwò	rich
	Peach Blossom Spring		桑树	sāngshù	mulberry tree
安宁	ānníng	leisurely	竹子	zhúzi	bamboo
世外桃源	shìwài táoyuán		朴素	pǔsù	simple
	Paradise of the Peach Blossom Spring		战乱	zhànluàn	war
晋朝	Jìncháo	Jin Dynasty	灾害	zāihài	disaster
陶渊明	Táo Yuānmíng	person's name	标记	biāoji	marks
散文	sǎnwén	prose	顺应	shùnyìng	be one with
《桃花源记》	Táohuāyuán jì		小国寡民	xiǎoguó guǎmín	a small state with a small population
	Record of the Peach Blossom Spring				
渔夫	yúfū	fisherman	乌托邦	Wūtuōbāng	Utopia
漂	piāo	float			

Notes:

对不对?

	对	错
1. 陶渊明是晋朝的一位诗人。		
2. 在《桃花源记》里，一个农妇发现了桃花源。		
3. 在桃花园里住的人不知道外面的世界很精彩。		
4. 桃花园里的人们生活得很快乐，因为他们有很多东西，也有很多朋友。		
5. 桃花园里种了很多竹子和桑树。		

## 二·综合语言练习

### I. 用汉语怎么说? How do you say it in Chinese?

If a word or a phrase is provided, try to use it in your sentence.

1. During the "Big Brothers and Big Sisters" activity, David will introduce Chinese geography to kindergarten children. (在...活动中)

---



---

2. This is a topographic map. Brown represents plateaus, light green represents hills, and dark green represents plains. (地形图)

---



---

3. One characteristic of Chinese topography is that it has more hills than plains. (特点)

---



---

4. Because the western part of China is higher than the eastern part, the major rivers flow from the west to the east. (从…往…)

---

---

5. Because of topographic characteristics, the eastern part of China has rapid economic development. In comparison, economic development in the western part of China is not as rapid. (相比之下)

---

---

6. Some areas in the west are 4000 meters above sea level and it is difficult to develop agriculture. (海拔)

---

---

7. On plateaus it is not only difficult to build railroads, but also highways. (不光)

---

---

8. The city is by the ocean and communication with foreign countries is convenient. (靠海)

---

---

9. The topography of the eastern part of China is suitable for people to inhabit and for economic development. (适合)

---

---

10. The Sichuan Basin is an economic center in central China.

---

---

### II. 大卫打算做什么? What does David plan to do?

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.5, decide whether the following activities are part of David's plan.

大卫打算在“大哥哥大姐姐活动日”做这些事:		
1. 带红红去幼儿园。	对	错
2. 给幼儿园的小弟弟小妹妹看一些各国的风景照片。	对	错
3. 教幼儿园的小朋友怎么用地图。	对	错
4. 送给幼儿园的每个小朋友一张中国地图。	对	错
5. 一边教小朋友用地图, 一边介绍中国地理。	对	错
6. 给小朋友放有中国风景图片的幻灯片。	对	错
7. 介绍中国的地形。	对	错
8. 让小朋友给中国地形图上颜色。	对	错

### III. 中国地形的特点 Characteristics of China's Landforms

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.5, decide whether the following statements about China's landforms are correct.

中国地形的特点:		
1. 中国有很多高山和高原。	对	错
2. 中国三边靠平原, 一边靠海。	对	错
3. 中国西部比东部高。	对	错
4. 中国除了两条大河以外, 没有别的河。	对	错
5. 中国的大河都是从西往东流。	对	错
6. 中国不光西部有山区, 中部也有。	对	错
7. 中国的东南西北都有平原。	对	错
8. 中国的山地比平原多。	对	错

#### IV. 中国西部的经济发展 Economic Development in Western China

Based on Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.5, choose all factors that may have slowed economic developments in the western part of China.

	西部有些高原海拔在4000米以上。
	西部有许多高原和山地。
	西部有些高山一年四季都有雪。
	因为西部的地理条件，造公路、铁路不容易。
	西部有许多牛羊。
	西部的风景很美丽。
	西部平原不多。
	西部交通不方便。
	西部有许多少数民族。
	西部地区人口比较少。

#### V. 结对活动：成双成对 Pair Activity: They come in twos.

**Step 1:** Work individually to complete the following quiz on your knowledge of China. Hint: all answers should include two areas/factors/situations.

问题	回答
1. 中国的什么地方有高原和山区？	
2. 中国的哪两条大河从西往东流？	
3. 在西部高原，发展哪些经济有困难？	
4. 中国多数的人口住在哪儿？	
5. 中国的什么地方适合农业生产？	
6. 中国哪三面不靠海？	

**Step 2:** Take turns asking each other questions, one question at a time. Follow the model below and be sure to use 不光 in your answers. Listen carefully to what your partner says and see if you have the same answers. If not, try to resolve your differences by reading the Lesson 3.5 dialogues again.

**Model:** 中国的什么地方有大城市?  
不光中国的东部，中部也有大城市。

### VI. 全班活动：相比之下 Mixer Activity: In Comparison

One student has posted “The Ten Major Differences between China’s East and West” on a website.

**Step 1:** Choose three statements that you think are correct.

中国东西部的主要不同
1. 中国的西部比东部高。
2. 中国西部没有河，东部有许多河。
3. 中国的西部高原和山地比东部多。
4. 中国的西部虽然有不少平原，但是没有东部的平原那么大。
5. 中国的西部的交通没有东部方便。
6. 中国的东部靠海，西部靠山。
7. 中国的西部有沙漠，东部没有。
8. 中国东部的山地不太高，西部的山地比较高。
9. 中国的东部的大城市比较多，西部没有特别大的城市。
10. 中国的西部有雪山，东部没有雪山。

**Step 2:** Rewrite the three statements, using 相比之下.

**Model:** 中国的西部有雪山，相比之下，中国的东部没有雪山。

1.
2.
3.

**Step 3:** Walk around the classroom and interview your classmates. Use the statements that you have rewritten and share one statement at a time with your classmates. Once you have found two peers who agree with you that the three statements are correct, you can stop interviewing. The student who stops interviewing first wins the game.

**Model:** 你： 中国的西部有雪山，相比之下，中国的东部没有雪山。  
 你同学： 你说得对 (if you agree)。 or  
 你说得不对 (if you disagree)。

**VII. 结对活动：两地的不同 Pair Activity: Differences between Two Regions**

**Step 1:** Work as a pair. Choose two regions of your country that are very different in topography, natural environment, and/or economic development.

**Step 2:** Discuss the two regions and use the outline below to write down their major characteristics. At the end of your discussion, decide on the three most important differences between these two regions.

哪两个地区？		
地形特点		
主要的经济（比如工业、农业、旅游业…）		
交通情况（比如铁路、公路、机场…）		
地理情况（比如城市、乡村…）		
人口情况（比如少数民族、教育水平…）		
自然环境（自然资源）		
其他情况（文化、教育、传统…）		

**Step 3:** Choose one representative to make an oral report in Chinese about the three most important differences in class. Your report should be limited to one minute.

**VIII. 口头报告：我国的地形 Oral Report: The Landforms of My Country**

You will make an oral report in Chinese about your country's topography.

**Step 1:** Do you know the answers to the following questions? If not, you can do an online search. Take notes on what you know and what you have found out. The notes can serve as a rough outline for your oral report. You may also develop your own presentation outline.

我国有什么样的地形？	
全国各地的地形有什么不同？	
有没有高原和山地？在哪儿？	
有没有大河？大河叫什么名字？	
有没有平原？平原在哪儿？	
有没有高山？最高的山叫什么名字？在哪儿？	
有没有大湖、火山、和其他特别的地形？在哪儿？	
其他	

**Step 2:** Follow your teacher's instructions to make an oral report in class or in a small group.

### 三·写作练习

Using the information you collected in Activity VIII, write an essay in Chinese (150 characters) about the landforms of your country, “我国的地形.” Your essay should include:

1. An introduction, including details such as your country’s name, location in the world, size, neighboring countries, and other important information.
2. A detailed description of your country’s topographic features, such as the names and locations of major mountains, rivers, plains, lakes, etc.
3. The major impact of topography on people’s lives in your country.

# 3.6 第三单元复习 Review of Unit 3

## 一· 成语练习

In Audio Clip 3-6-1 you will hear a number of Chinese idioms and proverbs that have been previously introduced. After each idiom/proverb, you will be given 10 seconds to record a definition or explanation. Record your answers on an audio recorder. If you do not have a recording device, you can write down your answers below in pinyin or Chinese characters.

**Word Bank**

走马观花	莫名其妙	送旧迎新	入乡随俗
五花八门	物尽其用	蜗行牛步	东张西望

**Model:**

You will hear:	You will say:
一目了然	这个成语的意思是一看就能看得非常清楚。

Notes	Your definition

## 二·口头报告

Choose a topic and give an oral report in class.

Topic 1 中国的“绿色春节”

Topic 2 全球化给我们生活带来的影响

Topic 3 外国公司本土化的二三例 (li, examples)

Topic 4 商业广告和我们的生活

Topic 5 我国的地形和经济发展

Topic 6 节约资源的几点建议

After you have chosen a topic, please write an outline for your presentation. You can write the outline on a separate sheet of paper. If your teacher allows, you can also transfer the outline to an index card as a reminder for when you give the presentation.

Your presentation must meet the following criteria:

1. It must have a beginning, a middle, and an end.
2. It must include as much detail as possible.
3. It must last no longer than two minutes.

## 三·综合语言练习

### I. 环保日 Earth Day

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.6, decide whether the following things happened on Earth Day.

1. 汤姆的爸爸六点半还没有到家是因为路上堵车。	对	错
2. 在环保日，没有人开车。大家都坐公交、走路、或骑自行车。	对	错
3. 在环保日，汤姆和杰米坐地铁去学校。	对	错
4. 汤姆的妈妈只有在环保日才骑自行车上班。	对	错
5. 在环保日，汤姆的爸爸没有开车上班。	对	错
6. 环保日那天，汤姆爸爸公司附近的地铁通车了。	对	错

### II. 开车上班的好处和坏处 Pros and Cons of Driving to Work

Based on Dialogue 1 in Lesson 3.6, summarize the pros and cons of driving to work.

	开车的好处	开车的坏处
1		
2		
3		

### III. 结对活动：绿色小区 Pair Activity: A Green Community

Pair up with a classmate. First, read Dialogue 2 in Lesson 3.6 carefully and pay attention to the description of a green community. Afterwards complete the following questions and answers.

学生一	学生二
1. 听说在建设这个绿色小区的时候，特别注意绿色建筑。你知道什么是绿色建筑吗？	
	2. 建设这个绿色小区用了不少绿色材料。绿色材料是什么？
3. 听说这个绿色小区用很多方法节约能源。他们用了哪些方法？	
	4. 用了这些节能的方法，对环境和居民都有好处吗？

5. 听说这个小区的建筑材料很特别，你能介绍一下吗？	
	6. 这个小区怎么节约用水呢？

**IV. 小组活动：保护环境，人人有责** Group Activity: It is everyone's responsibility to protect the environment.

**Step 1:** Divide the class into groups of three or four. Each group chooses one objective from the following list.

节约用电	节约用水	保护野生动物	减少空气污染
减少噪音污染	减少水污染	节约能源	回收再生

**Step 2:** Brainstorm some specific measures to reach the objective your group has chosen. Take notes in the table below:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

**Step 3:** Write the measures on a piece of paper and post it on the classroom wall. Students walk around the classroom to read all the lists. See if you can add any measures to the other groups' lists.

**V. 结对活动：拼句子 Pair Activity: Board Game**

Pair up with a partner. Use the words provided on each line to form a sentence. Write down your sentences. The one who reaches FINISH first with all of the sentences correct wins the game.

。	乒乒乓乓	造成	噪音	的	鞭炮	污染	▼					
The "bang bang" of firecrackers causes sound pollution.							▼					
							▼					
应该	的	环境	一草一木	。	都	中	自然	保护	人人	▼		
Everyone should protect all plants in the natural environment.										▼		
										▼		
东西	商业	让	了	买	。	不知不觉	广告	多	人	就	很	▼
Commercial advertisements make people buy many things unconsciously.												▼
												▼
,	。	物尽其用	应该	为了	东西	节约	让	资源	我们	都	▼	
In order to save resources, we should make the best use of things.											▼	
											▼	
平原	山地	地形	多	少	特点	是	中国	的	,	。	▼	
A characteristic of China's topography is that there are many mountainous regions and few plains.											▼	
											▼	
。	的	的	发展	西部	地形	经济	了	影响	▼			
The Western part's landforms affected economic development.									▼			
									▼			

建筑	污染	材料	相比之下	,	。	环境	绿色	不	▼
In comparison, green building materials do not pollute the environment.									▼
									▼
FINISH									

### VI. 结对活动：生词游戏 Pair Activity: Name That Word

**Step 1:** Work individually on your worksheet. Based on the definitions given in the left column, write the corresponding vocabulary words from Unit 3 in the right column.

#### A's Worksheet

意思	生词	同学的回答
1. 声音太大，影响别人的工作和生活		
2. 不是一个人开一辆车，是几个人坐一辆车		
3. 土地的样子，比如高山、平原、河流什么的		
4. 所有的树啊，花啊，草啊		
5. 做生意，做买卖		
6. 许多公司用这种方法宣传他们的产品和服务		
7. 在许多不同地方的商店。这些商店有一样的店名，商品和做生意的方法也差不多。		
8. 把一个国家的产品和服务卖到很多不同的国家去		

**B's Worksheet**

意思	生词	同学的回答
1. 中国人庆祝春节的时候放这个东西，声音很大		
2. 把环境弄得很脏		
3. 一块平地，旁边都是山		
4. 古时候，这里有过很有名的建筑		
5. 非常新，非常吸引人		
5. 用太多的时间、资源去做一件事		
7. 卖旧东西的地方		
8. 根据一个国家的情况，改变外国来的产品和服务		

**Step 2:** Work in pairs. Take turns reading the definitions to each other and let your partner guess the corresponding words. If you and your partner make the same guess, put a √ in the column next to your guess, otherwise put an X. After you have finished all the words, discuss your different guesses, if any, and try to reach an agreement.

**VII. 生词宾果 Word Bingo**

**Step 1:** Select 25 words at random from the word bank below to fill out your bingo board. Make sure you know how to pronounce these words and what they mean in English.

**Word Bank**

宣传	环境	海拔	资源	订单	生产
失望	到处	理想主义	讨厌	相信	气球
动物	后代	改变	不知不觉	于是	敲门
重复	保暖	陆地	适合	风能	太阳能
相比之下	木头	常识	代表	发现	交流

### Bingo Board


**Step 2:** Pair up with a classmate. Take turns calling out one word at a time. When it is your partner's turn to call out a word, listen carefully. If you have that word in your bingo grid, tell your partner “我有” and say the English meaning of the word before crossing it out. Whoever crosses out five words in a row (horizontally, vertically, or diagonally) wins the game.