



# Go Far with Chinese Level 2

## Sample Chapter

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# Getting Around Xi'an

CHAPTER

7

第 dì

七 qī

课 kè

俱乐部的学生，王老师，还有可的爷爷昨天下午已经到西安了。他们虽然有点儿累，但是都高兴极了。大家聊天儿聊了很长时间，12点才去睡觉。不过，今天早上他们很早就起床了。大家在西安玩儿了一上午以后，准备去一个饭馆吃饭……



## Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Identify places where Xi'an's history can be seen in the city today
- Understand when others describe something's location in relation to other objects/places
- Express whether or not an action is possible
- Ask for and give directions to a place
- Describe whether two places are close to each other or far apart



lìshǐ zhōng de Xī'ān

## 历史中的西安

## Xi'an's History



The Bell Tower, located in the center of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

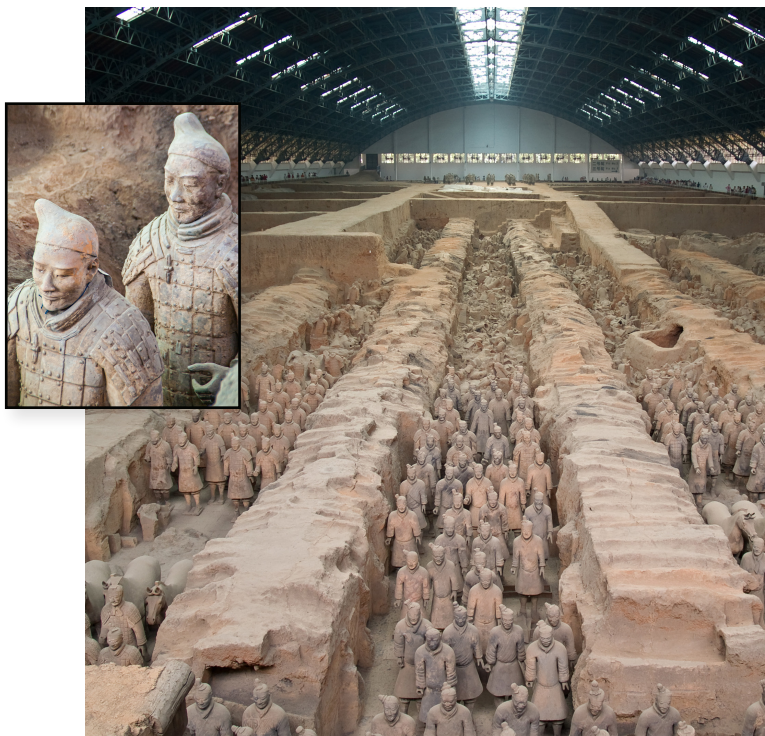
Emperor Qin Shihuang (秦始皇, Qín Shǐ Huáng), known as China's first emperor, unified China over two thousand years ago. He established the capital of this new empire near the modern-day city of Xi'an. Visitors to the Xi'an area can take in its long history by touring the many historic places and scenic spots (名胜古迹, míngshèng gǔjì).

西安的历史长不长?  
旅行的时候, 你喜欢去看  
名胜古迹吗?

## Emperor Qin Shihuang

The influence (影响, yǐngxiǎng) of Qin Shihuang on Chinese culture can still be felt today. He connected defensive walls along his kingdom's northern border, starting what we now recognize as the Great Wall of China. Qin Shihuang also required states that he conquered to use a unified Chinese script, which led to the standardized writing system used today. His presence still looms large over Xi'an in the form of the Terracotta Warriors, an army of about 8,000 statues created to guard his tomb.

秦始皇对中国的影响大吗?



Terracotta warriors and horses

## The Giant Wild Goose Pagoda

Xi'an was the eastern end-point of the Silk Road, a network of trade routes that crisscrossed Asia. Goods and ideas, such as Buddhism (佛教, Fójiao), entered China along the Silk Road. One of the main places where Buddhist texts from India were translated into Chinese was a temple complex in Xi'an. This complex includes 大雁塔 (Dàyàntǎ), the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, which is over 200 feet tall and remains one of Xi'an's most popular tourist sights.



Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, built in 652 during the Tang dynasty, overlooks temple grounds on one side and the largest musical fountain in Asia on the other side.

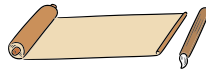
以前中国人对佛教有没有兴趣?

## By the Numbers

The Shaanxi History Museum in Xi'an houses an incredible collection of artifacts from throughout Chinese history, including many from the Tang dynasty (618 CE to 907 CE). Xi'an (then called Chang'an) was the capital during the Tang dynasty, which is considered a golden age of Chinese culture. Here are some more facts about the Tang dynasty!



The Tang dynasty had 23 emperors, including Wu Zetian, China's only female emperor.



The Tang dynasty was known for its poetry. Around 50,000 poems from the Tang dynasty have been preserved, with those by Li Bai and Du Fu among the most popular.



With an estimated population of over a half a million people, Chang'an was the world's largest city during the height of the Tang dynasty.

Sources: 中国历史年表, 2002; Encyclopedia Britannica, 2018; Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, 2014

## REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

## How do you get to know a new place in a short amount of time?

- 1 What makes a place unique and worth visiting?
- 2 If someone were visiting where you live, what would you want to show them so they could understand your local history?
- 3 If you had a chance to visit a new place, would you prioritize learning about its history? Why or why not?



# Can you...?

## 1a 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 tīng bù dǒng tāmen zài shuō shénme.  
我 听 不 懂 他们 在 说 什么。

I can't understand what they are saying.

Nǐ tīng de dǒng ma?  
你 听 得 懂 吗?

Can you understand?



Wǒ tīng de dǒng.  
我 听 得 懂。

I understand.



People walking around the Drum Tower in Xi'an. Some locals speak to each other in dialect, rather than Standard Mandarin.



Audio

Listen to the audio of the phone conversation between Miko and Keke 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.



可可，我们已经到饭馆了。  
你们跟王老师买完东西了吗？

Kěkě, wǒmen yǐjīng dào fànguǎn le.

Nǐmen gēn Wáng lǎoshī mǎi wán dōngxi le ma?



我们买完东西了，美子。我买了一个又便宜又好看的小包！  
我们现在也在子午路上。你们就在我们前边，我们看得到你们。你看得到我们吗？

Wǒmen mǎi wán dōngxi le, Měizi. Wǒ mǎi le yí gè yòu piányi yòu hǎokàn de xiǎo bāo!

Wǒmen xiànzài yě zài Zǐwǔ Lù shàng. Nǐmen jiù zài wǒmen qiánbian, wǒmen kàn de dào nǐmen. Nǐ kàn de dào wǒmen ma?



你们在我们后边啊！我怎么看不到你们呢？你们旁边有什么？

Nǐmen zài wǒmen hòubian a! Wǒ zěnmē kàn

bú dào nǐmen ne? Nǐmen pángbiān yǒu shénme?



我们左边有一个公园，右边有一个很大的零食店。

Wǒmen zuǒbian yǒu yí gè gōngyuán, yòubian yǒu yí gè hěn dà de língshí diàn.



现在我看到你们了。那你们快点儿过来吧。

Xiànzài wǒ kàn dào nǐmen le. Nà nǐmen kuài diǎnr guò lái ba.



好！……糟糕，大文说他想去看那个零食店看看……那我们五分钟以后就过去找你们。

Hǎo! ...Zāogāo, Dàwén shuō tā xiǎng qù

nàgè língshí diàn kànkàn...nà wǒmen wǔ fēnzhōng yǐhòu jiù guò qù zhǎo nǐmen.

## Comprehension Check



- 1 Miko and Keke will be meeting up at a restaurant.
- 2 Keke is somewhere behind Miko, but Miko can't see her at first.
- 3 There is a park to Keke's left, and a shop that sells snacks to her right.

T F

☐ ☐
☐ ☐
☐ ☐



## Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
1	包	bāo	bag
2	路	lù	road, route, way (to go somewhere)
3	前	qián	front; forward, ahead
4	后	hòu	back
5	左	zuǒ	left
6	右	yòu	right
7	零食	língshí	snack
8	快	kuài	fast, quick, soon; quickly
9	糟糕	zāogāo	Oh no!, how terrible!, too bad!; in a terrible mess

### 1c

### Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

#### PROGRESS CHECK

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

**Exercise 1** Choose the option from the list on the left that best completes each sentence. Use each option only once.

得懂

不懂

不到

到

1 我找  我的书了!

I can't find my book!

2 你听  老师在说什么吗?

Can you understand what the teacher is saying?

3 我看  这本书。

I can't understand this book.

4 你刚说什么? 我没听 。

What did you just say? I didn't hear it.

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

1 谁 | 前边? | 在 | 你

Who is in front of you?

2 她 | 后边。 | 我 | 在 | 就

She's right behind me.

3 东西 | 右边。 | 我的 | 在 | 的 | 那些书

My stuff is to the right of those books.

## Language Reference • 语言注解

### 1 Describing relative location

Location words, like 左 (zuǒ), 右 (yòu), 前 (qián), 后 (hòu), 上, and 里, can be combined with 边 to describe where one noun (a person, place, or thing) is in relation to another. Note that in Chinese the location word comes after the thing its position is described in relation to; in English we say “next to the bookstore,” but in Chinese it is 在书店的旁边.

Noun #1	在	Noun #2	(的)	Location word+ 边	
1 足球场	在	学校	的	zuǒ 左边。	The soccer field is on the left side of the school.
2 那个饭馆	在	公园		qián 前边。	That restaurant is in front of the park.
3 我弟弟	在	他房间		里边。	My younger brother is inside his room.

To express what is around someone or something, it's common to use a pattern like the one below.

(在)	Someone/ something	(的)	Location word + 边	有	Noun	
4	我		yòu 右边	有	一个饺子馆。	On my right, there's a dumpling store.
5	在 学校	的	zuǒ 左边	有	一个足球场。	To the left of the school, there's a soccer field.



Location words are also used when describing an action that happens in relation to a location.

Action	在	Noun	(的)	Location word + 边	
6 我坐	在	马丁	的	后边。 hòu	I am sitting behind Martin.
7 请把书放	在	桌子		上边。	Please put the book on the desk.

## 2 Expressing that someone can or cannot achieve a particular result

In previous chapters, you have learned that in Chinese it is common to pair a verb with another word that can complete or clarify the verb's meaning. For example, the words 完, 到, and 懂 can follow verbs to show a particular result of an action, while 来 and 去 can follow a verb to indicate the direction of an action. When 得 (de) or 不 is added between the verb and these words, this indicates that the action can or cannot be done. (In the example sentences, the verb is highlighted in gray.)

- A: 你们看得懂这本书吗? Can you understand this book?

B: 我看得懂这本书。 I can understand it.

C: 我看不懂这本书。 I can't understand it.
- A: 你现在出得来吗? Can you come out now?

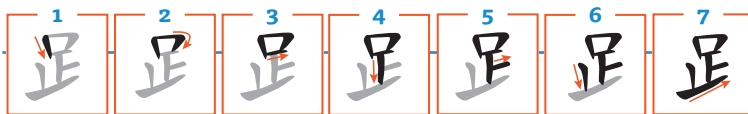
B: 出得来。 Yes, I can.

C: 出不来。 No, I can't.
- 这些题我今天做得完。 I can finish these problems today.

Although 得 (de) can be used to indicate that an action can be completed, it is typically used this way only when asking or answering a question. In most situations, 能 is used to say that someone is able to do something successfully or achieve a specific result.

- 我希望今年能买到她演唱会的门票。  
I hope that I'm able to buy a ticket for her concert this year.

# What a Character!



This component comes from the character 足 (zú), meaning “foot.” Characters with this component may relate to feet or actions done with the feet.

With the help of the images, can you guess what these four characters mean?



1 跑 (pǎo)



2 蹲 (dūn)



3 跳 (tiào)



4 踩 (cǎi)

## 1d Using the Language • 语言应用

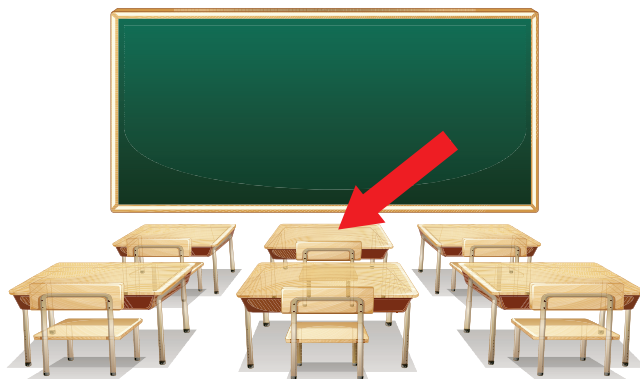
INTERPERSONAL/PRESENTATIONAL

**Activity 1** Imagine that the teacher is asking for your help to create a new seating plan, and doesn't want “good friends” to sit right next to each other.

**Step 1:** Look at the description of who is good friends with who and come up with a seating plan that makes sure good friends are not seated right next to each other.

**Step 2:** Beginning with the front middle desk, describe your seating plan to a classmate, who will draw it on a separate piece of paper.

**Step 3:** Look at what your partner drew and discuss the seating plan you see on the page. Are there any changes that you want to make based on your partner's suggestions? Then switch roles and have your partner describe his/her seating plan to you.



学生：明明，天天，欢欢，春春，文文，月月  
明明和天天是好朋友。欢欢和春春是好朋友。

**Activity 2** Imagine you and your partner are at a park and you get separated. You both have phones so you can talk to each other, but you will have to ask each other what you can see and hear to find out where your partner is.

**Step 1:** Your partner will choose a location by secretly picking one of the pictures below.

**Step 2:** You will ask your partner about what she/he can see or hear.

**Step 3:** Point to the picture of the place you think your partner is, based on her/his answers to your questions. Then switch roles, and you will have a chance to pick a location for your partner to guess.

A: 你听得到有人在弹吉他吗?

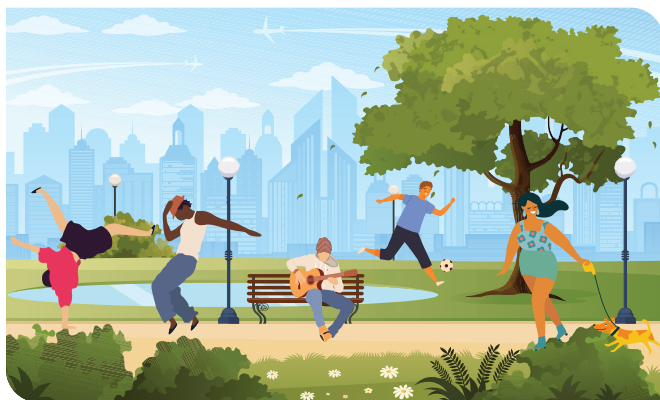
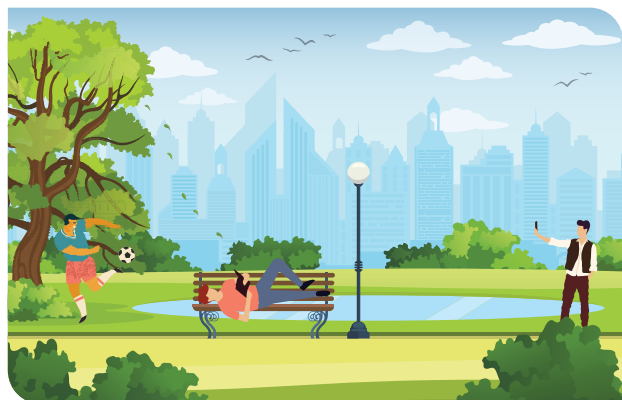
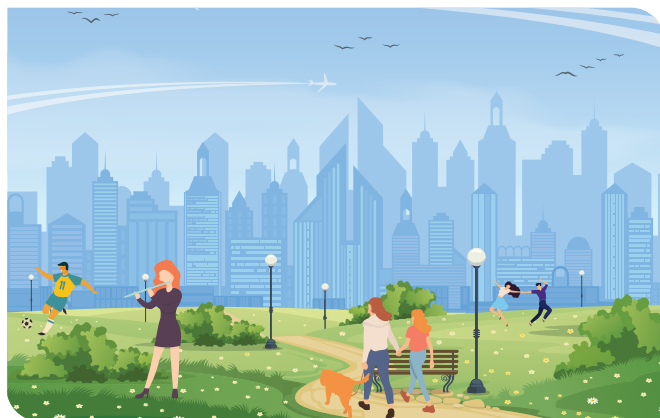
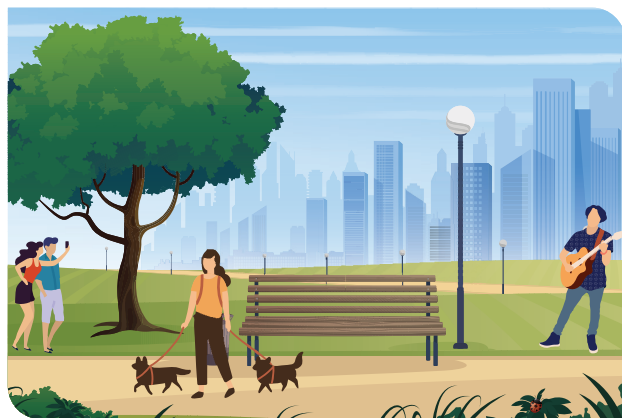
B: 我听不到。

A: 你看得到有人在跳舞吗?

B: 我能看到两个人在跳舞。

A: 我知道了! 你在这儿, 对吧?

B: 对。我就在这儿!




# Which way are you headed?

## 2a Language Model • 语言范例

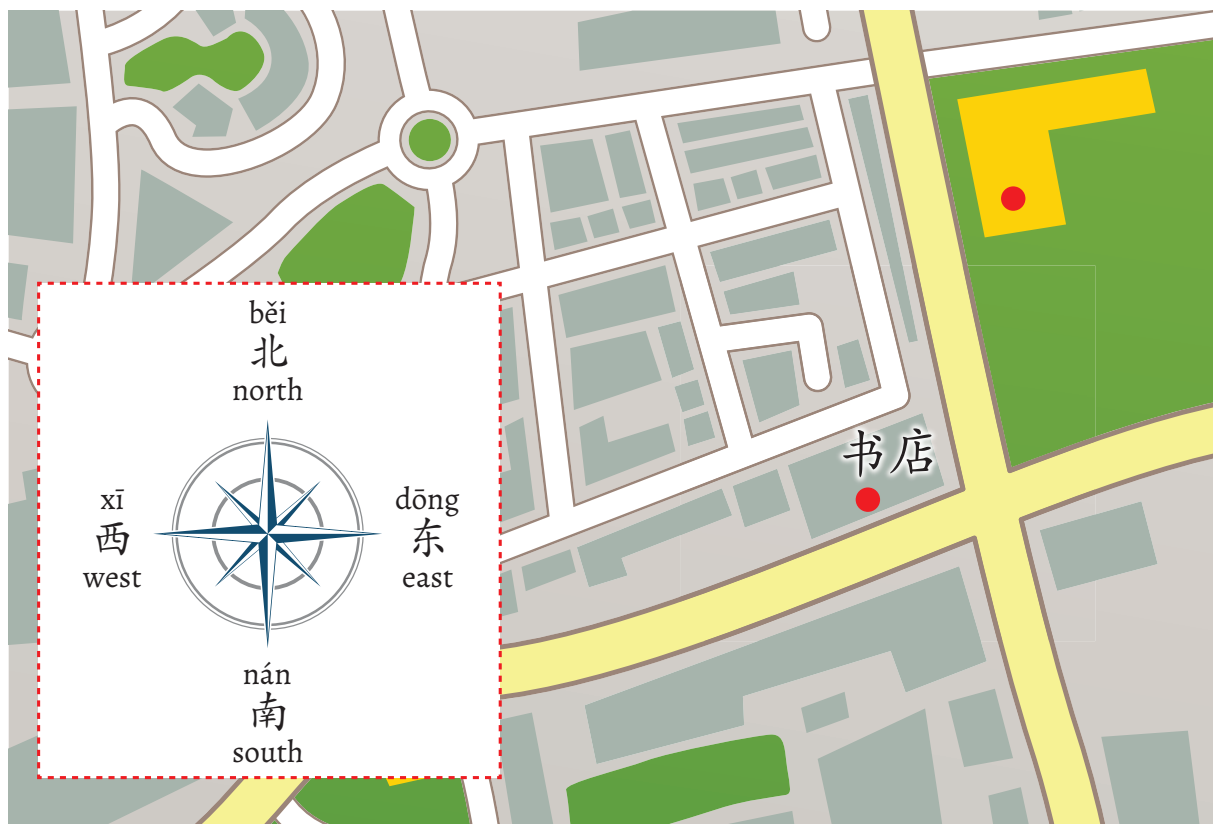
### TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

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.



Nǐ yào qù shū diàn? Nà nǐ xiān wǎng nán zǒu,  
 你 要 去 书店? 那 你 先 往 南 走,  
 You're going to the bookstore? First go south,

ránhòu zài xià gè lùkǒu wǎng xī guǎi, jiù dào le!  
 然后 在 下个 路口 往 西 拐, 就 到 了!  
 then at the next intersection turn west, and you're there!





## 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.



梅雅，王老师说，吃完饭的人可以先在这儿附近走走，所以我和可可想先去买点儿饮料。你记得去昨天的那个饮料店怎么走吗？

Méiyǎ, Wáng lǎoshī shuō, chī wán fàn de rén kěyǐ xiān zài zhèr fùjìn zǒu zǒu, suǒyǐ wǒ hé Kěkě xiǎng xiān qù mǎi diǎnr yǐnliào. Nǐ jìde qù zuótiān de nàge yǐnliào diàn zěnmē zǒu ma?



记得。你们先往东走。看到长安南路以后，你们就往北拐。过一个路口，然后往西走五六分钟，你们就能看到那个饮料店了。

Jìde. Nǐmen xiān wǎng dōng zǒu. Kàn dào Cháng'ān Nán Lù yǐhòu, nǐmen jiù wǎng běi guǎi. Guò yí gè lùkǒu, ránhòu wǎng xī zǒu wǔ-liù fēnzhōng, nǐmen jiù néng kàn dào nàge yǐnliào diàn le.



好，谢谢！对了，你想去买饮料吗？

Hǎo, xièxie! Duì le, nǐ xiǎng qù mǎi yǐnliào ma?



我有点儿累，所以我想先在这儿休息休息。

Wǒ yǒu diǎnr lèi, suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng xiān zài zhèr xiūxi xiūxi.



你不去啊……可是我担心我们可能会不记得回来的路……

Nǐ bú qù a... Kěshì wǒ dānxīn wǒmen kěnéng huì bú jìde huí lái de lù...



那你们看看手机地图吧？

Nà nǐmen kàn kan shǒujī dìtú ba?



好吧……

Hǎo ba...

### Comprehension Check



- 1 Maya tells Martin that, to get to the store, he should first walk north, then turn east.
- 2 Maya doesn't want to go to the store. She says she wants to rest.
- 3 Maya suggests that Martin call somebody if he can't remember the way back.

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

## Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
10	往	wǎng	towards, to
11	东	dōng	east
12	南	nán	south
13	北	běi	north
14	拐	guǎi	to turn
15	路口	lùkǒu	intersection
16	西	xī	west
17	地图	dìtú	map

## 5Cs

**COMPARISONS**

COMMUNITIES  
COMMUNICATION  
CULTURES  
CONNECTIONS

The order in which people combine cardinal directions is different in Chinese than in English. In English, when we talk about all four cardinal directions, we usually say “north, south, east, and west,” but Chinese people usually say 东西南北 (dōng xī nán běi) or 东南西北 (dōng nán xī běi). Instead of saying northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest, in Chinese, people say 东北 (dōngběi), 东南 (dōngnán), 西北 (xīběi), and 西南 (xīnán). Think of a few places that are close to your hometown. For each place, what direction would you go to get there?



A marker for the “Zero Point of Highways,” the symbolic origin for public roads in China, located in Beijing.



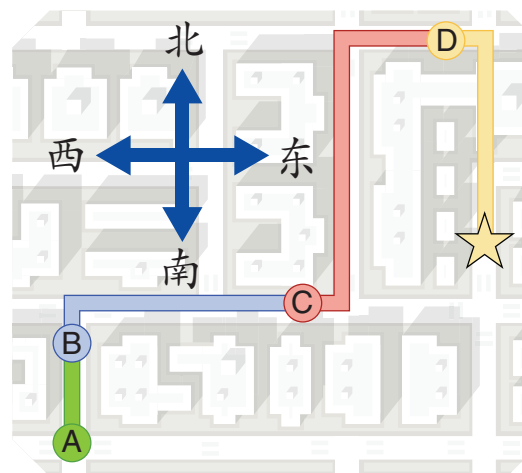
## 2c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

### 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.

Rearrange the sentences to match the directions shown in the map below.

- 1 最后，在下个路口往南拐，  
然后往前走五分钟。
- 2 你先往北走。
- 3 在下个路口往东拐。
- 4 往前走五分钟以后，你就往  
北拐，再往东拐。



## Language Reference • 语言注解

### 3 Describing an action that is going in a direction

The pattern 往 (wǎng) + [direction] + [verb] is used to describe moving in a particular direction. (This pattern is highlighted in gray in the following examples.) One way to ask directions to get to a place, is to say “去 [place] 怎么走?”

1 A: 请问，去网球场怎么走?

Excuse me, how do I get to the tennis courts?

wǎng běi

B: 你出去以后，往北走，就能看到网球场了。

After you go out (of the building), walk to the north and then you can see the tennis courts.

wǎng

2 往上看! 那儿有一只鸟!

Look up! There is a bird!

lùkǒu

wǎng dōng guǎi

3 你过了下个路口以后，就往东拐。

After you pass the next intersection, turn to the east.

wǎng běi

wǎng xī guǎi

4 我们应该先往北走二十分钟，然后再往西拐，对不对?

We should first walk north for twenty minutes, then turn east, right?

## 2d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

For this game, imagine you are a secret agent on a mission and need to meet up with another agent (your partner).

**Step 1:** Pick a spot on the map below where you will meet the other agent, but do not tell him/her the which spot you have picked. Your partner will pick a spot to be the starting point.

**Step 2:** Ask your partner to tell you the starting point. Then, give your partner directions for how to get to the meeting spot. Your partner will listen to your directions and try to guess which spot you have picked.

**Step 3:** After you have played one round, switch roles and play again.

Example:

A: 你現在在哪儿?

B: 我現在在北城高中。

A: 好，那你先往北走。到公园东路以后，往西拐……



# Near and far

## 3a 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 jiā lí xuéxiào bú tài jìn, yě bú tài yuǎn.  
我 家 离 学校 不太 近, 也 不太 远。

My home is not too close to school, but also not too far away.



Nǐ jiā lí xuéxiào yuǎn ma?  
你 家 离 学校 远 吗?

Is your home far from school?



1

jìn

近

near, close



2

yuǎn

远

far



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.



下午我们要去**大雁塔**和历史**博物馆**。我不太清楚去这两个地方怎么走，但是我知道这两个地方**离**我们不太**远**，而且**大雁塔离博物馆**也很**近**。不知道大家想怎么去<sup>1</sup>呢？天浩刚跟我说，如果我们**从这儿坐地铁**，好像坐三四**站**就能到**大雁塔**了。可是，要是我们能走路<sup>2</sup>去那儿，我可能就可以在路上和大文多说话了。真希望我们可以走路去这两个地方……

Xiàwǔ wǒmen yào qù **Dàyàntǎ** hé Lìshǐ **Bówùguǎn**. Wǒ bú tài qīngchū qù zhè liǎng gè dìfang zěnmē zǒu, dànshì wǒ zhīdào zhè liǎng gè dìfang **lí** wǒmen bú tài **yuǎn**, érqiě **Dàyàntǎ lí bówùguǎn** yě hěn **jìn**. Bù zhīdào dàjiā xiǎng zěnmē qù ne? Tiānhào gāng gēn wǒ shuō, rúguǒ wǒmen **cóng zhèr zuò dìtiě**, hǎoxiàng zuò sān-sì **zhàn** jiù néng dào **Dàyàntǎ** le. Kěshì, yàoshì wǒmen néng zǒu lù qù nàr, wǒ kěnéng jiù kěyǐ zài lù shàng hé Dàwén duō shuō shuō huà le. Zhēn xīwàng wǒmen kěyǐ zǒu lù qù zhè liǎng gè dìfang...

**Comprehension Check**

- 1 This afternoon, Isabella will be going to Dayan Pagoda and the science museum.
- 2 According to Isabella, Dayan Pagoda is close to the museum.
- 3 Isabella wants to walk to Dayan Pagoda because Owen said he wants to walk there.

T F

☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐**NOTE**

- 1 怎么走 and 怎么去 have similar meanings and can sometimes be used interchangeably, but often 怎么走 is used to ask for directions, like “how do I get there?” whereas 怎么去 is often used to ask how the person will travel (walking, taking the subway, riding a bike, etc.).
- 2 走路 literally means “to walk a road,” but translates more naturally as “walk” or “walking,” in the same way that 吃饭 can be translated as simply “eat.”



## Vocabulary • 生词

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
18	大雁塔	Dàyàntǎ	Dayan Pagoda (Giant Wild Goose Pagoda)
19	博物馆	bówùguǎn	museum
20	离	lí	away from
21	远	yuǎn	far
22	近	jìn	near, close
23	从	cóng	from
24	坐	zuò	to take (for example, a bus, the subway); to sit
25	地铁	dìtiě	subway
26	站	zhàn	stop, station; to stand

### 3c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

#### PROGRESS CHECK

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

Use the words in the list on the left to complete the translation of the narrative below. You may use some words more than once.

离

近

远

我很喜欢跟我朋友一起踢足球，可是我们小区  
 足球场很 ，所以我有的时候会  
 在 我们小区更 一点儿的那个  
 公园里踢足球。

I really like playing soccer with my friends, but our neighborhood is far away from the soccer field, so sometimes I will play soccer at a park that is a bit closer to our neighborhood.

## 4 Describing how far one place is from another

The pattern [Place A] 离 (lí) [Place B] + [descriptive words] is used to describe how close or how far one place is from another. It is often used with the descriptive words 近 (jìn) and 远 (yuǎn).

Place A	离	Place B	Descriptive Words	
1 我们高中	lí 离	我家	jìn 很近。	Our high school is close to my home.
2 那个书店	lí 离	公园	yuǎn 不太远。	That bookstore is not too far from the park.
3 美国	lí 离	日本	yuǎn 非常远。	The U.S. is very far from Japan.

Question forms often add 吗 to the end of the statement, or end with 远不远 .

4 你老家离上海远吗?

Is your hometown far from Shanghai?

5 那个饭馆离公园远不远?

Is that restaurant far from the park?



One of Dayan Pagoda's main functions was to hold texts and relics that the monk Xuánzàng 玄奘 (596-664) brought back to China after his journey to India. The story of Xuanzang's journey later evolved into a legend, in which the monk is accompanied by a monkey king and other magical guardians. The most famous version of this legend was published as a novel in the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), titled Journey to the West 西游记 (Xīyóujì), but the story continues to be adapted to film, TV, comics, and other media. Have you seen or read anything that was based on or inspired by Journey to the West?



A statue showing the heroes of Journey to the West, in Xinjiang Province



3d Using the Language • 语言应用

INTERPERSONAL

Imagine you have the opportunity to spend a day sightseeing in downtown Xi'an. How many sights will you go to see? How will you get from one place to the next? Look at the chart below. Imagine you have 45 minutes to spend on travel time. With your group, decide which places you want to go to, where you will start, in what order you will visit the sights, and whether you will walk or take the subway to get to each sight.

你想去哪些地方？你想怎么去？

Travel Time Between Xi'an's Sights

Where you could go →		大雁塔 (Dàyàntǎ) 	古城墙 (Gǔ Chéngqiáng) 	历史博物馆 (Lìshǐ Bówùguǎn) 	钟楼 (Zhōnglóu) 
Where you are ↓		Dayan Pagoda	The Old City Wall	History Museum	The Bell Tower
大雁塔 (Dàyàntǎ)			85分钟	15分钟	85分钟
			35分钟	20分钟	25分钟
古城墙 (Gǔ Chéngqiáng)		85分钟		55分钟	25分钟
		35分钟		25分钟	10分钟
历史博物馆 (Lìshǐ Bówùguǎn)		15分钟	55分钟		75分钟
		20分钟	25分钟		25分钟
钟楼 (Zhōnglóu)		85分钟	25分钟	75分钟	
		25分钟	10分钟	25分钟	

# LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

The verb 坐 (zuò) means “to sit” or “to take” and can be used with many different forms of transportation. Some means of transportation, however, use other verbs, such as 骑 (qí) “to ride” or 开 (kāi) “to drive.” Look at the words below and try to guess which of these three verbs is most commonly used with each of these means of transportation.



1 \_\_\_\_ 自行车 (zìxíngchē)



2 \_\_\_\_ 校车 (xiàochē)



3 \_\_\_\_ 车 (chē)



4 \_\_\_\_ 公交车 (gōngjiāochē)



5 \_\_\_\_ 摩托车 (mótuōchē)



6 \_\_\_\_ 飞机 (fēijī)

# Put the Pieces Together! • 融会贯通



Audio

## A Reading and Listening • 阅读和听力 INTERPRETIVE

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



王老师，今天下午我们去哪儿？



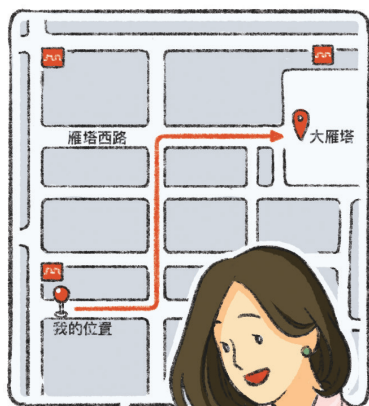
下午我们要去历史博物馆和大雁塔。  
大雁塔就在历史博物馆的东边，很近。



大雁塔离这儿远不远呢，王老师？



不太远，也不太近。我看看手机地图吧。从这儿往前走，到了路口往左拐。过两个路口，下个路口就是雁塔西路了。然后往右拐，再走十分钟就能看到大雁塔了。你们想怎么去？坐地铁还是走路？



我觉得走路去更好。西安那么漂亮，我们可以多看看西安。



我担心走路会太累。我们上午已经走了很长时间了。



那想走路的人跟我一起走路；想坐地铁的人跟王老师一起坐地铁，怎么样？



好啊！



我、春月、雪儿、美雅和天浩想走路，那我们跟爷爷一起去吧。别的人可以跟王老师去坐地铁。



地铁站在哪儿？



就在前边。我们从这儿往前走三分钟，地铁站就在路右边。



王老师、可可、马丁和大文坐地铁去大雁塔，所以他们很快就到了。



坐地铁真好，又方便又便宜！



是啊，而且西安的地铁比北京的地铁新得多。对了，不知道他们什么时候能到……我们怎么办？要等他们吗？



等等他们吧。我们可以先在附近看看。



糟糕！我的包？！



你的包怎么了？



不知道……吃饭的时候，我的包还在啊，现在找不到了！



那我们回地铁站找找吧。



他们回到地铁站去找大文的包，可是没有找到。王老师他们回到大雁塔的时候，爷爷他们已经到了。大文看起来非常不高兴。

大文，王老师说你的包找不到了？  
真糟糕啊……你的包里有重要的东西吗？

有啊。

是吗？是钱吗？

不是钱。

是你的手机吗？

不是，我的手机在这儿。

那，是什么重要的东西呢？

我最喜欢的零食！



## Comprehension Check



- 1 According to Ms. Wang, Dayan Pagoda is close to where they are.
- 2 Keke's grandfather and Isabella decide to walk, but everyone else decides to take the subway to Dayan Pagoda.
- 3 According to Martin, taking the subway is both convenient and inexpensive.
- 4 When Owen lost his bag, his cellphone was in it.

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"/>

**Passage 2** Imagine you see this sign as you are walking through Xi'an. If you want to go to the north, should you go to the left or to the right?



**Passage 3** It's Ms. Li's first day at a new school. Listen to her conversation with her new class. Based on the conversation, identify the following students in the picture below: 王小小, 李艺兴, 张宣, and 李大亮.





**Passage 4** Listen to a tourist describe his trip in Xi'an. Are the statements that follow true (T) or false (F)?

- |  | T                     | F                     |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 The tourist walked to Giant Wild Goose Pagoda today.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 He bought some local foods and drinks in the street.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 A Xi'an person told him to walk east, then turn to the left at the next intersection to get back to his hotel. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 In the end, he decided to take the subway to get back to his hotel.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

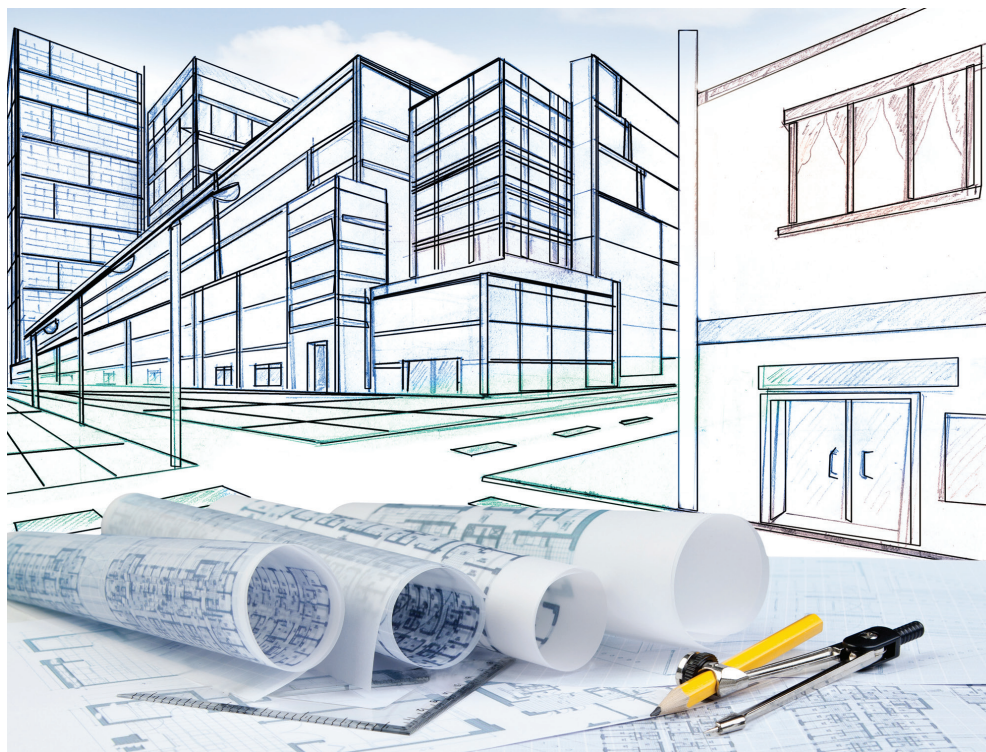
## B Speaking • 口语 INTERPERSONAL

Imagine you are a city developer and you are helping to plan the construction of a new neighborhood in your city/town.

**Step 1:** Draw and label a simple map of the area you plan to build, including at least five different places (for example: restaurant, tennis court, park, etc.). Also add a compass to show which way is north.

**Step 2:** Without showing your map to your partner, describe the different places on the map and where they are in relation to each other. Your partner will try to draw and label the information as you describe it.

**Step 3:** Finally, compare your drawing with the drawing your partner made based on your description. Are they similar?



## A Tour of Xi'an

Imagine your group will serve as tour guides for travelers who are visiting Xi'an.

- Step 1:** As a group, search online for a map for the city of Xi'an and choose a route to go from Dayan Pagoda to the history museum. Then, look for one or two places along your route where you think travelers might want to stop, such as a restaurant or bookstore.
- Step 2:** Write down an itinerary for a day trip in Xi'an that will include visiting the Dayan Pagoda, the history museum, and other places that you identified on the map.
- Step 3:** Create a poster that shows your itinerary. You and your groupmates will take turns presenting your poster to other students. Explain how to get from one place to the next and mention anything interesting that is on the way. When you are not presenting, visit the posters created by other students and view their itineraries. When you look at other posters, take notes on their tours. Which tour would you most like to take? Why?



A tour guide in Xi'an



## 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:**

- Identify places where Xi'an's history can be seen in the city today
- Understand when others describe something's location in relation to other objects/ places
- Express whether or not an action is possible
- Ask for and give directions to a place
- Describe whether two places are close to each other or far apart

## Cultural Knowledge • 文化知识

**What are some reasons Xi'an was historically an important place in China?**



Qin Shihuang's tomb, near Xi'an, contains thousands of life-sized statues of soldiers made from terracotta, a type of ceramic.