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中
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Go Far 3

WITH CHINESE

Textbook



CHENG & TSUI

Go Far with Chinese 3 Textbook

Sample: Chapter 1

Uncorrected Proof

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Shanghai: A New Environment

CHAPTER

1

第 dì

一 yī

课 kè

两个星期以前，大文来到了上海找工作。春月今天早上也离开了北京，来到了上海。

大文：喂？春月，你到学校了吗？

春月：喂？大文，我刚到学校！
你现在住在雪儿家，对吧？
你住得习惯吗？

大文：挺习惯的！雪儿的爸爸每天都会给我们做很多好吃的上海菜。我找到工作，自己住以后，一定会很想她爸爸做的菜！

春月：是吗？雪儿这个周末要带我去她家跟你们吃饭，那我得多吃点儿！



Can-Do Goals • 能力目标

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Understand some of the ways Chinese people refer to members of their extended family
- State how long you spent doing an activity
- Explain that you spent a long time doing something
- Understand when someone says there is or is not enough space to do something
- Express having or not having done something enough

Shànghǎi huānyíng nǐ
上海欢迎你!
Shanghai Welcomes You!



Skyscrapers crowd the banks of the Huangpu River in Shanghai. This area, called Pudong, was mainly rice fields up until the 1990s.

With a population (人口, rénkǒu) of over 20 million, Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the world. Like Beijing, it is considered a megacity (特大城市). However, while Beijing is the country's political capital and has been a major urban center for centuries, much of Shanghai's growth has occurred in recent decades. Shanghai is a modern economic (经济, jīngjì) powerhouse.

上海的人口多吗?

上海是中国的什么中心?



Satellite images taken by NASA in 1984 (left) and 2019 (right) show Shanghai's growth.

Shanghai's Geography

Shanghai is situated on China's coastline, at the mouth of the Yangtze River (长江, Cháng Jiāng). This location, close to the sea and along one of the most important rivers in China, makes the city an important port and has contributed to its growth. The city more than tripled in size between 1984 and 2014 despite being divided by the Huangpu River (黄浦江, Huángpǔ Jiāng) and hemmed in by the sea and the massive Yangtze.

在左边的照片里，你能找到长江和黄浦江在哪儿吗?



Food in Shanghai

Shanghainese food is characterized by frequent use of soy sauce and sugar, creating rich, dark sauces. In addition, many dishes are somewhat sweet: for example, Shanghai's version of red-cooked pork is famous for being sweeter than versions from other parts of China. Its location on the coast and in the heart of a major rice growing region also has an effect on local cuisine: dishes are often eaten with rice (米饭, mǐfàn), and many people from Shanghai like to eat a lot of fish and shellfish. Hairy crab (大闸蟹, dàzháxiè) is one example of a local favorite.

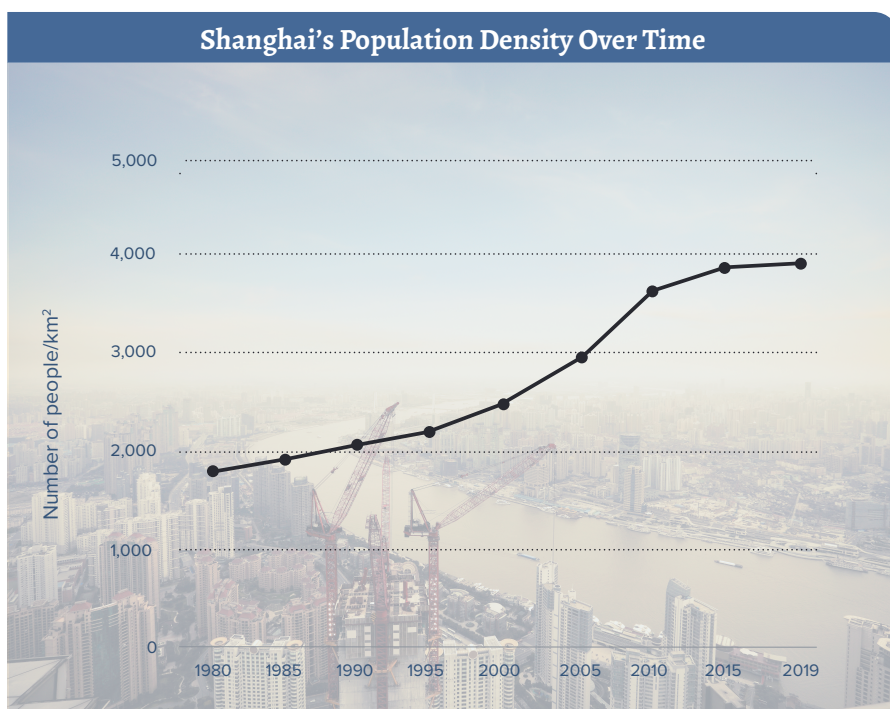
上海有很多吃起来甜甜的菜吗?

如果去上海玩儿, 你想尝尝上海菜吗? 为什么?

By the Numbers

Cities with high population densities can face many issues, such as congested traffic, heavy pollution, and a shortage of government services, like education. One way that the Chinese government (政府, zhèngfǔ) and the Shanghai city government (市政府) plan to deal with these challenges is to limit the city's population to 25 million people by 2035.

你觉得上海市政府的计划怎么样?
你现在住的地方有这样的问題吗?



Source: Shanghai Statistical Yearbook, 2020

REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do we connect to and protect an environment?

- 1 What is the geography like where you live? How has it affected the way your community has developed?
- 2 How does the size or distribution of the local population affect your community?
- 3 How would your community and its nearby ecology change if the local population grew dramatically every year? Is there anything that would be lost or need protecting?

Having done something for a while

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.

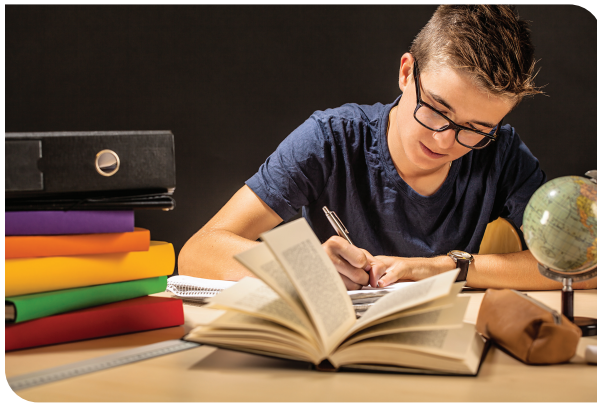
Zuótiān wǎnshàng wǒ yìzhí zài zuò zuòyè.
昨天 晚上 我 一直 在 做 作业。

Last night, I spent the whole night doing homework.



Wǒ zuò le wǔ gè xiǎoshí de zuòyè. Nǐ ne?
我 做 了 五 个 小时 的 作业。你 呢？

I did homework for five hours. How about you?





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.



我今天早上到上海了！我一想到自己马上就要上大一¹了，就很高兴！这个暑假过得很慢，所以我一直想早点儿来上海，早点儿来学校。早上我坐地铁到学校以后，先收拾了一个小时的东西，然后去餐厅里吃饭了。我买了一份米饭，还有一份家常豆腐和一份红烧肉。我觉得那两个菜都做得马马虎虎，吃起来有点儿甜，得再多放点儿盐。下午吃饭的时候，我再尝尝²别的菜吧！

Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang dào Shànghǎi le! Wǒ yì xiǎng dào zìjǐ mǎshàng jiù yào shàng dà yī le, jiù tèbié gāoxìng! Zhège shǔjià guò de hěn màn, suǒyǐ wǒ yìzhí xiǎng zǎo diǎnr lái Shànghǎi, zǎo diǎnr lái xuéxiào. Zǎoshàng wǒ zuò dìtiě dào xuéxiào yǐhòu, xiān shōushì le yí gè xiǎoshí de dōngxī, ránhòu qù cāntīng lǐ chī fàn le. Wǒ mǎi le yí fèn mǐfàn, hái yǒu yí fèn jiācháng dòufu hé yí fèn hóngshāo ròu. Wǒ juéde nà liǎng gè cài dōu zuò de mǎmǎ-hūhū, chī qǐlái yǒu diǎnr tián, děi zài duō fàng diǎnr yán. Xiàwǔ chī fàn de shíhou, wǒ zài cháng chang biéde cài ba!

Comprehension Check



- Isabella thinks the summer has gone by too fast.
- Isabella took the subway to get to school.
- Isabella thought the food in the cafeteria was too salty.
- Describe how Isabella feels in this passage and why she feels this way.

T

F

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NOTE

- 1 大一 can be used to abbreviate 大学一年级, just as 高一 can be used to abbreviate 高中一年级. When Isabella says 要上大一了, it means she is going to be a freshman in college.
- 2 Both 尝尝 (cháng chang) and 试试 can mean “to try (something),” but 尝尝 is used specifically for tasting food, while 试试 can be used to describe trying other things.



Audio

Vocabulary • 生词

| | Word | Pinyin | Meaning |
|---|------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 慢 | màn | slow |
| 2 | 一直 | yìzhí | always, continuously; straight |
| 3 | 米饭 | mǐfàn | cooked rice |
| 4 | 家常 | jiācháng | home-style |
| 5 | 豆腐 | dòufu | tofu, bean curd |
| 6 | 马马虎虎 | mǎmǎ-hūhū | not very good, just so-so |
| 7 | 盐 | yán | salt |
| 8 | 尝 | cháng | to try (a food), to taste |

1c Puzzle It Out • 动动脑

PROGRESS CHECK

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

Exercise 1 Choose the best option to complete each sentence.

- 1 我姐姐很喜欢看书,
(a) 她每天都看两个小时的书。
(b) 她每天都看四个小时电影。
- 2 我弟弟昨天下午去公园里做运动了,
(a) 他打了两个半小时的篮球。
(b) 他在家休息了一下午。
- 3 我昨天约王明去我们附近的咖啡馆了,
(a) 我在那儿给王明打了两个小时的电话。
(b) 我们还在那儿拍了一会儿照片。

Exercise 2 For each sentence, choose the correct location (1 or 2) in which to add the word 一直。

- 1 他 (1) 想 (2) 去陕西的茶园看看，可是太忙了，没时间去。
- 2 今天上午我 (1) 在 (2) 上课，没看到你的短信。
- 3 我想学 (1) 跳舞，但是 (2) 没有找到合适的老师教我。
- 4 (1) 别 (2) 在手机上看视频了，多看看书吧。

Language Reference • 语言注解

1 Explaining how long you have done something

In Chinese, time phrases that describe duration—that is, how long an action takes—come after the verb. However, as shown in the following examples, when there is an object in the sentence, the time phrase can come either before or after the object, changing the sentence structure slightly. (The object of each sentence is highlighted in gray.) It is similar to the sentences “I have studied Chinese for two years” and “I have studied two years of Chinese”; these sentences have the same meaning but different structures.

Option 1: V + O + V + time phrase

Option 2: V + time phrase (的) + O

- 1 你学中文学了多长时间了? 2 你学了多长时间(的)中文了?
How long have you been studying Chinese?

- 3 我学中文学了两年了。 4 我学了两年(的)中文了。
I have been studying Chinese for two years.

- 5 他每天跳舞跳半个小时。 6 他每天跳半个小时(的)舞。
He dances for half an hour every day.

2 Using 一直 to express direction and time

一直 (yìzhí) is often used to emphasize that something took a long time or has been going on for a long time. Used in this way, it means “continuously, always, keep (doing something).”

- yìzhí
1 我们一直想去日本旅行，可是去那儿旅行太贵了!
We have always wanted to travel to Japan, but it's too expensive to go there!

- yìzhí
2 这个题特别难，我早上一直在做这个题。
This homework problem is especially difficult. I was working on it all morning.

3 我希望我能一直做自己喜欢做的事。

I hope I can keep doing the things I like to do.

一直 (yìzhí) can also be used to describe moving in a straight direction.

4 你想去钟楼? 那你一直往前走, 到了第二个路口往左拐……

You want to go to the Bell Tower? In that case, walk straight ahead and take a left when you get to the second intersection.

5 从这儿一直走, 十分钟以后, 你就会看到古城墙了。

From here, go straight, and in ten minutes you will see the Ancient City Wall.

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

How was everyone's summer? Get into pairs and ask your partner some questions about his/her summer vacation. At the end of the activity, your teacher will collect the information from the class to see how students spent their summer and if they were able to do things they wanted to do.

Step 1: Ask your partner about different activities he/she did over the summer. If appropriate, ask how much time he/she spent doing those different activities.

Example:

暑假的时候, 你练街舞了吗? 你每个星期练多长时间的街舞?

Step 2: Make a list of things that you have always wanted to do over summer vacation. Did you have the opportunity to do any of those things over the summer? Discuss with your partner.

Example:

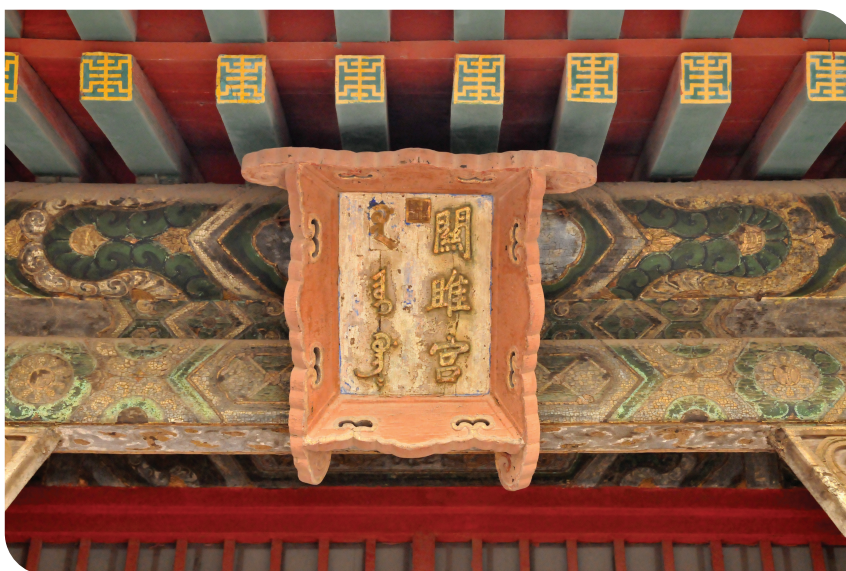
A: 我一直想跟朋友暑假的时候去听音乐会。

B: 那你去了吗?

A: 没有, 我的钱不够……

Step 3: Were you and your partner able to do some of the things you wanted to do this summer? Be prepared to tell the teacher about your and your partner's summers.

The word 马马虎虎 (mǎmǎ-hūhū) literally means “horse-horse-tiger-tiger.” Part of the reason this word may seem distinctive is that it comes from Manchu, the language of the Manchu people (满族人, Mǎnzú rén), one of China’s ethnic minorities. A Manchu army overthrew the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty in 1644 and established the Qing Dynasty, which lasted until 1911. During the Qing Dynasty, some signs and court documents were written in both Manchu and Chinese. Nowadays, very few people can speak or read Manchu, but some groups are trying to revive its use.




The plaque in the picture above is located at the entrance of Guanju Palace (关雎宫, Guānjū Gōng), which is on the grounds of Shenyang Imperial Palace, Liaoning Province. The left side is written in Manchu and the right side is written in traditional Chinese characters. Are there multilingual signs in your community? What languages do you see most often, and what kinds of signs tend to be multilingual?

Not enough room

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.



Wǒ gāngcái chī le hěn duō cài,
我 刚才 吃 了 很 多 菜,
I just ate a lot of food,

Xiànzài yǐjīng hē búxià suānlàotāng le.
现在 已经 喝 不下 酸辣汤 了。
and now I am too full to eat hot and sour soup.

1



suānlàotāng
酸辣汤
hot and sour soup

2



chǎo qīngcài
炒青菜
stir-fried vegetables

3



hóngshāo yú
红烧鱼
red-cooked fish

2b New Words in Context • 语境中学新词

INTERPRETIVE



Audio

Owen is eating lunch with his new friend, Haisheng. Listen to their conversation 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.



刘海生，我们来¹个红烧鱼、家常豆腐、炒青菜，然后再要一个酸辣汤，怎么样？

Liú Hǎishēng, wǒmen lái gè hóngshāo **yú**, jiācháng dòufu, chǎo **qīngcài**, ránhòu zài yào yí gè **suānlàtāng**, zěnmeyàng?



我们两个人吃得完这些菜吗？

Wǒmen liǎng gè rén chī de wán zhè xiē cài ma?



吃得完，我很饿。而且中国人经常说，“午饭要吃饱²！”

Chī de wán, wǒ hěn è. Ērqiě Zhōngguó rén jīngcháng shuō, “**wǔfàn** yào chī **bǎo**!”



好吧！对了，你会用筷子吗？

Hǎo ba! Duìle, nǐ huì yòng **kuàizi** ma?



会啊，我在家里有的时候也用筷子。那我找服务员点菜吧。
.....

Huì a, wǒ zài jiā lǐ yǒude shíhou yě yòng **kuàizi**. Nà wǒ zhǎo fúwùyuán diǎn cài ba.
...



这几个菜真好吃！

Zhè jǐ gè cài zhēn hǎo chī!



是啊，而且还不贵！我们要不要再点一盘菜尝尝？

Shì a, érqiě hái bú guì! Wǒmen yào bú yào zài diǎn yí **pán** cài cháng chang?



这儿的菜便宜是便宜，可是我已经吃不下了.....

Zhèr de cài piányi shì piányi, kěshì wǒ yǐjīng chī **búxià** le. . .

Comprehension Check



- Owen and Haisheng ordered three dishes and a soup.
- Owen is confident that they will finish all of the food that they ordered.
- After Haisheng's last line, what do you think Owen will say?

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

NOTE

- 1 The verb 来 is often used for ordering food or small items at a store. 我们来个红烧鱼 is similar to saying "Let's have (one order of) red-cooked fish."
- 2 饱 is often added after the verb 吃 to indicate that a person has eaten enough and is now full.



Audio

Vocabulary • 生词

| | Word | Pinyin | Meaning |
|----|------|--------------|---|
| 9 | 鱼 | yú | fish |
| 10 | 青菜 | qīngcài | bok choy, any leafy green vegetable |
| 11 | 酸辣汤 | suānlàtāng | hot and sour soup |
| 12 | 午饭 | wǔfàn | lunch |
| 13 | 饱 | bǎo | full, stuffed (after a meal) |
| 14 | 筷子 | kuàizi | chopsticks |
| 15 | 盘 | pán | (plate, dish, measure word for food) |
| 16 | 不下 | búxià | (added to a verb to indicate there is not enough space to hold something) |
| | 刘海生 | Liú Hǎishēng | Liu Haisheng (a person's name) |

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

There is a Chinese rhyme that means "For breakfast, you should eat well. For lunch, you should eat until you're full. For dinner, you should eat very little." Can you guess the missing characters to complete the original Chinese saying below?



早饭要吃 1 _____, 午饭要吃 2 _____, 晚饭要吃 3 _____。

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.

Choose the sentence that best matches each picture.

- a 我吃不下这块蛋糕了。
- b 我吃得下这块蛋糕。
- c 我的包放得下这些书。
- d 我的包放不下这些书。



Language Reference • 语言注解

3 Expressing that there is not enough space

When 不下 follows an action, it indicates that there is not enough physical space to complete the action. When 得下 follows an action, it indicates that there is enough physical space to complete the action.

- 1 这本书太大了，我的包放不下。

This book is too big to fit in my bag.

- 2 我刚才吃了很多水果，现在吃不下这些零食了。

I just ate a lot of fruit; I'm too full now to eat these snacks.

- 3 我们教室坐得下三十个学生。

Our classroom can seat thirty students.

2d Using the Language • 语言应用 INTERPERSONAL

Play a guessing game with your partner.

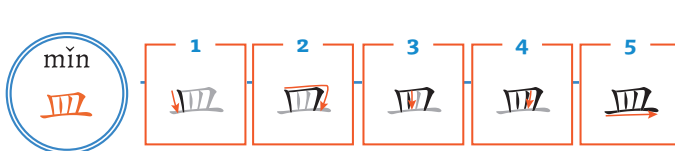
Step 1: Think of a place or item that you know how to say in Chinese, such as 公园, 包, 笛子, 舞台, but don't tell your partner what it is. Your partner will also think of a place or item.

Step 2: Take turns asking each other yes/no questions about the item he or she has chosen. If you want to know how big the item is, remember to use 放得下.

Example: 这个东西是吃的吗? 我们教室里放得下吗?

Step 3: When you think you have enough information about the item, instead of asking a question, you can guess what the item is. The first student to guess correctly wins.

What a Character!



The word 盘 (pán) contains the component 皿 (mǐn), which means “vessel, container.” It is often used in words that relate to containers or things that are typically kept in containers.

Below are some words for different containers. In addition to the 皿 component, these words contain other components you have learned that hint at each word's pronunciation. Use this knowledge to match the pinyin words on the left with the correct characters.

- 1 lánzi
- 2 hézi
- 3 cházhōng
- 4 huāpén



a 盒子



b 花盆



c 篮子



d 茶盅

Doing enough of something

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.

Zhège qiūtiān yào chuān de yīfu wǒ yǐjīng
这个秋天要穿的衣服我已经

I have already bought enough of the clothes I want for this fall.

mǎi gòu le. Nǐ ne?
买够了。你呢?

How about you?



People shopping at Qipu Lu Clothing Market in Shanghai



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 dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



天浩，你买新**耳机**了？

Tiānhào, nǐ mǎi xīn **ěrjī** le?



我最近在网**上**教我**表妹**¹学英文，**耳机**是我**姨妈**送我的。

Wǒ zuìjìn zài wǎng shàng jiāo wǒ **biǎomèi** xué Yīngwén, **ěrjī** shì wǒ **yímā** sòng wǒ de.



你**表妹**是你**姨妈**的**女儿**吗？

Nǐ **biǎomèi** shì nǐ **yímā** de **nǚ'ér** ma?



对。我**姨妈**还有一个**儿子**，不过我表哥的英文不好，所以我**姨妈**让我教我**表妹**。但是这个周末我没空教她了。

Duì. Wǒ **yímā** hái yǒu yí gè **érzi**, búguò wǒ biǎogē de Yīngwén bù hǎo, suǒyǐ wǒ **yímā** ràng wǒ jiāo wǒ **biǎomèi**. Dànshì zhège zhōumò wǒ méi kòng jiāo tā le.



你这个周末有事吗？

Nǐ zhège zhōumò yǒu shì ma?



我**叔叔**带我奶奶来北京了，买一种在老家买不到的**助听器**。他们在北京玩儿了几天了，但是还没玩儿够，所以周末我们要一起再去几个地方。

Wǒ **shūshu** dài wǒ nǎinai lái Běijīng le, mǎi yí zhǒng zài lǎojiā mǎi bú dào de **zhùtīngqì**. Tāmen zài Běijīng wánr le jǐ tiān le, dànshì hái méi wánr gòu, suǒyǐ zhōumò wǒmen yào yìqǐ zài qù jǐ gè dìfang.



从你老家到北京买**助听器**啊？

Cóng nǐ lǎojiā dào Běijīng mǎi **zhùtīngqì** a?



是啊，我**叔叔**说**父母**的身体最重要，远一点儿没关系。对了，你周末有空教我**表妹**吗？

Shì a, wǒ **shūshu** shuō **fùmǔ** de shēntǐ zuì zhòngyào, yuǎn yìdiǎnr méi guānxi. Duì le, nǐ zhōumò yǒu kòng jiāo wǒ **biǎomèi** ma?



有！那你给你**姨妈**说一下吧？

Yǒu! Nà nǐ gěi nǐ **yímā** shuō yíxià ba?



我们给她打个电话吧？你可以叫她**阿姨**。她一定会喜欢你的²！

Wǒmen gěi tā dǎ gè diànhuà ba? Nǐ kěyǐ jiào tā **āyí**. Tā yídìng huì xǐhuan nǐ de!

Comprehension Check



- 1 Tianhao is giving English lessons to his aunt online.
- 2 Tianhao's uncle brought Tianhao's grandmother to Beijing to buy a hearing aid.
- 3 What do you think Tianhao will say when he calls his aunt?

T F



NOTE

- 1 表妹 (biǎomèi) means “younger female cousin.” 表哥 (biǎogē), 表姐 (biǎojiě), and 表弟 (biǎodì) mean “older male cousin,” “older female cousin,” and “younger male cousin,” respectively. See the Language Reference section for additional information about kinship terms.
- 2 When using 会 to say that something will happen in the future, 的 is often added at the end of the sentence to emphasize certainty.

Vocabulary • 生词



| | Word | Pinyin | Meaning |
|----|------|-----------|---|
| 17 | 耳机 | ěrjī | headphones, earbuds |
| 18 | 表妹 | biǎomèi | younger female cousin (on the mother's side or the daughter of the father's sister) |
| 19 | 姨妈 | yímā | aunt (mother's sister) |
| 20 | 女儿 | nǚ'ér | daughter |
| 21 | 儿子 | érzi | son |
| 22 | 叔叔 | shūshu | uncle (father's younger brother); respectful way to address a male adult |
| 23 | 助听器 | zhùtīngqì | hearing aid |
| 24 | 父母 | fùmǔ | parents, father and mother (formal) |
| 25 | 阿姨 | āyí | respectful way to address a female adult; aunt (rarely used) |

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 Choose the word from the list on the left that best completes each sentence. Use each word only once.

爷爷

叔叔

姨妈

1 我叔叔的爸爸是我的 。2 我妈妈的姐姐是我的 。3 我爸爸的弟弟是我的 。

Exercise 2 For each sentence, choose the correct location (1 or 2) in which to add the word 够.

1 我吃 (1) 家常豆腐了, 因为这个星期我吃 (2) 了六次了。

2 我们四个人点 (1) 五个菜, 应该 (2) 吧?

3 那个演唱会一点儿也不好看, 我看 (1) 了十分钟就看 (2) 了。

Language Reference • 语言注解

4 Doing something enough or not enough

The word 够 can be paired with a verb to express that the action has been done enough. In negative examples, 没有 or 没 is used rather than 不 (see examples 3 and 4).

1 今天我写了一百个汉字了, 已经写够了。

I wrote a hundred Chinese characters today; that was enough.

2 他们不喜欢住旅馆, 住了三天就住够了。

They don't like staying in a hotel. They stayed for three days, and that was enough.

3 昨天我去买了这个学期要用的东西, 可是还没买够。

Yesterday, I went to buy things I need for this semester, but I did not finish buying what I need yet.

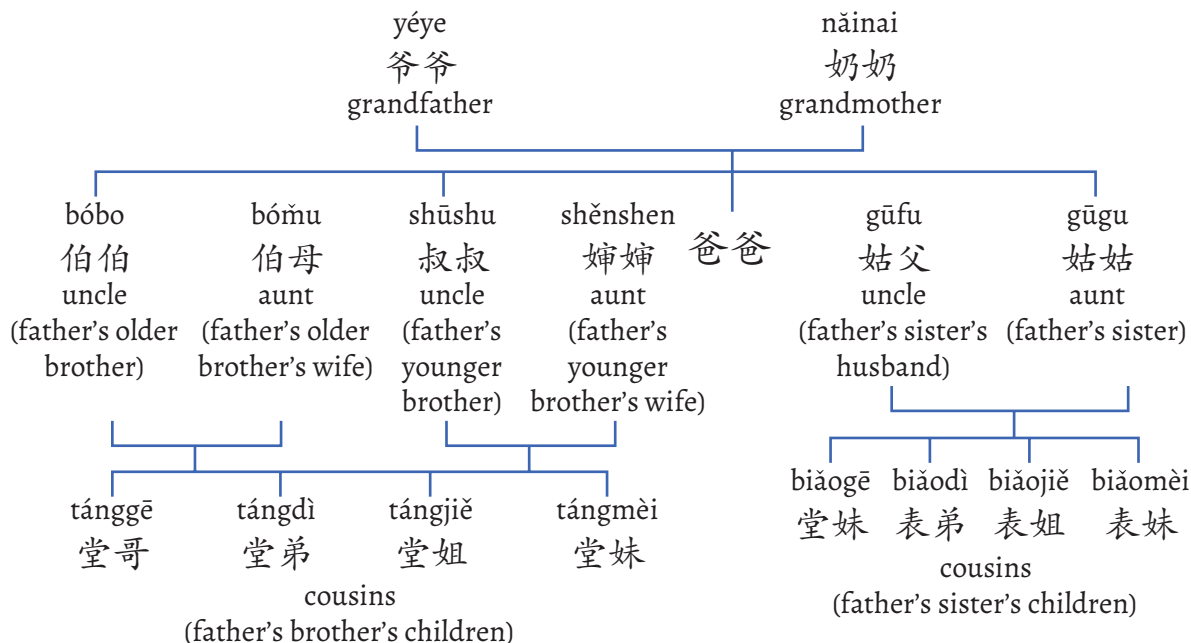
4 这本书太好看了, 我每天都看, 可是还没有看够。

This book is so good. I have been reading it every day, but I still can't get enough of it.

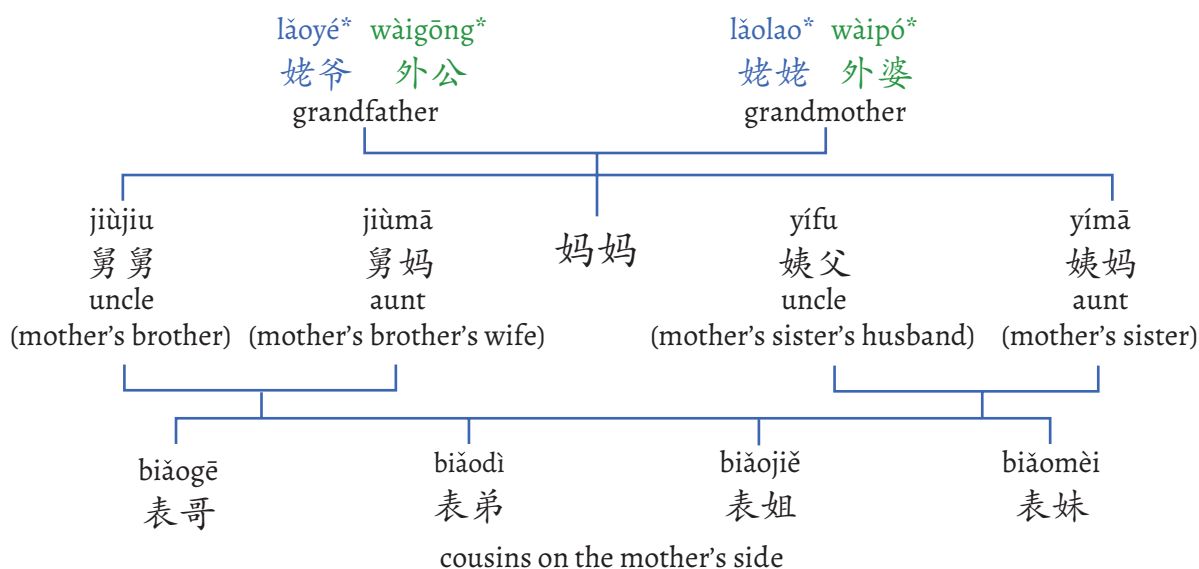
5 Kinship terms

Words for family members and relatives are much more specific in Chinese than they are in English. Different terms are used depending on whether a relative is on the father's side or the mother's side and whether a relative is older or younger than his/her siblings. Some terms also depend on where in China the speaker is from. The chart below shows some kinship terms commonly used to refer to relatives. Use the chart to help you find kinship terms that are relevant to you. Ask your teacher if you want to know how to say words for family members that are not listed here.

Relatives on the father's side



Relatives on the mother's side



*Terms in blue are more common in northern China and terms in green are more common in southern China.

Activity 1 Imagine that a video streaming service has selected you and your classmates to brainstorm new ideas for a TV show. The streaming service wants to focus on family-related content, so the TV show you come up with should focus on a particular family, whether the family members are related by blood or closely connected in some other way.

Step 1: Brainstorm ideas with your partner. After you both agree on your favorite idea, create a presentation to explain the show's concept. Your presentation should:

- Describe the main characters and their relationships to each other
- Explain what makes the show interesting or entertaining
- Describe one or two problems the family has in the first season, and how they solve the problem(s)

Step 2: Present your idea to a small group of your classmates. Your teacher will only give you a certain amount of time to present, so make it exciting! Listen to the other students in your group present and take notes on what you like about their presentations.

Step 3: With your partner, discuss the other presentations you heard. Choose at least one thing you liked about each presentation and incorporate into your pitch the ones that might work in yours.



Activity 2

Step 1: Make a list of books and movies that you have been wanting to see, or music groups and songs that you have been wanting to listen to.

Step 2: Make a second list of books, movies, music groups, and songs. This list should include items that you have seen or heard enough and aren't interested in watching or listening to again.

Step 3: Compare both of your lists with your partner. Tell your partner how you feel about the items on his/her list. Are you interested in the same books, movies, and music as your partner, or have you seen or heard them enough?

Example:

A: 我一直想看这个电影，但是还没看。

B: 这个电影我已经看过了。我觉得挺好看的！

A: 他的歌我已经听够了，不想再听了。

B: 我也已经听够了。

The Analects (论语, Lúnyǔ) is an ancient text that records teachings attributed to Confucius. Confucius often spoke of a person's duty to his/her 父母 (fùmǔ)—the formal term for a person's father (父亲, fùqīn) and mother (母亲, mǔqīn). One famous saying is “父母在，不远游。游必 (bì) 有方。” It means “While a person's parents are alive, he/she should not travel far away. If that person does travel, he/she must have a fixed place to go.” Nowadays, sometimes only the first part of this expression is quoted to emphasize the importance of staying close to one's parents to take care of them. The second sentence, however, suggests that people who have no choice and must travel far from their parents should settle in a “fixed place” so that their parents can get in touch if necessary.



Search online or in books on ancient China to find another expression that is attributed to Confucius. Do you agree with the expression you found? Use an example from your own life or the life of someone you know to explain whether you agree with Confucius or not.

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 Isabella and her friends? Read on...

Ding dong~



一定是雪儿回来了。



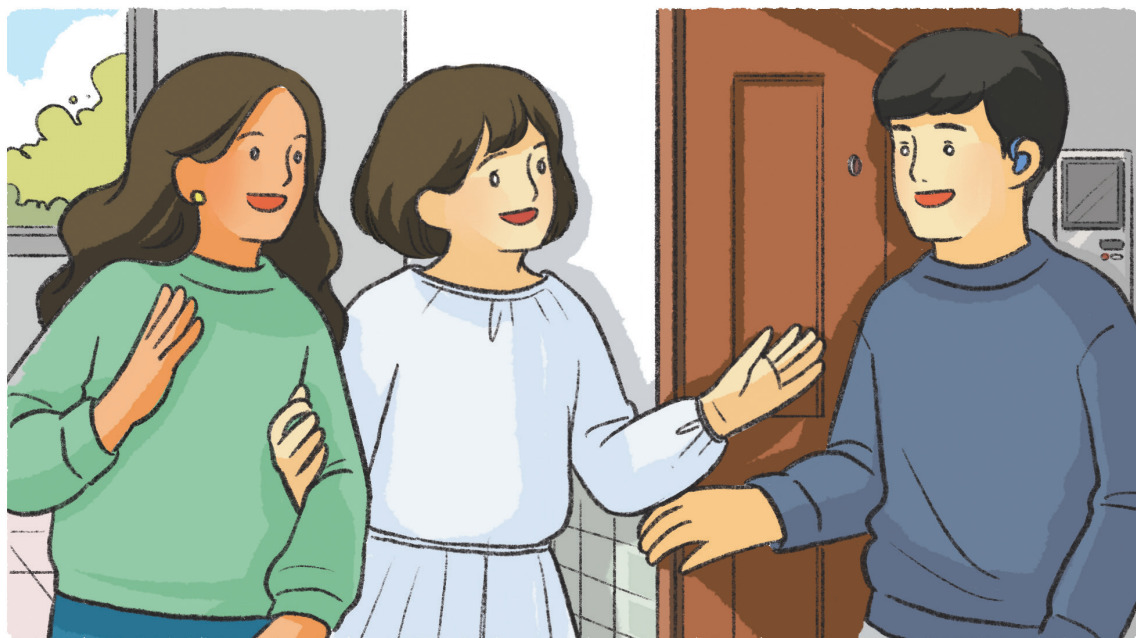
姨妈,那我去看看。……雪儿,你回来了啊!她一定就是你的好朋友吧?



对!我给你们介绍一下。她是我在北京认识的好朋友,林春月。他是我哥,叫刘海生。



你好!



雪儿,你怎么没说过你还有一个哥哥啊?



我爸爸妈妈只有我一个女儿。海生其实是我的表哥,是我二姨妈的儿子。



对，我跟你们一样，今年也上大一，所以我姨妈叫我今天过来跟你们一起吃饭，聊聊天儿。



海生其实只比我大几天，不过没办法，我只能叫他哥哥……



春月，欢迎你来我们家！来，坐吧，你们一边吃午饭，一边聊吧。大文做完菜就过来。



好，谢谢阿姨！



姨妈，还有菜啊？这么多菜桌子上放不下了吧？



这是最后一个菜。今天家里人多，所以他们多做了几个菜。你们一会儿慢点儿吃啊。



好！对了，海生，你的耳机真好看，你是在哪儿买的啊？



这不是耳机，是我的助听器。这个颜色好看吧？



好看，我也很喜欢这个颜色！



最后一盘菜也做好了！



雪儿的爸爸和大文做了一上午的菜了，你们快来尝尝。



都是些家常菜。如果你们喜欢吃，就多吃点儿，跟像在自己家一样啊。



爸，妈，你们不知道，春月刚来上海，所以每天都跟我说，“上海菜太甜了！我想放点儿盐。”



是吗？春月，你第一次来上海，可能还不太习惯。来，尝尝大文做的家常豆腐和酸辣汤，都不太甜。他说这个菜和这个汤你们以前都特别喜欢。





你们也尝尝叔叔做的红烧鱼和炒青菜吧，特别香！



好！



来，多吃点儿。春月，你筷子用得真好啊。



谢谢阿姨！



妈，春月已经在中国住了两年多了，她筷子当然用得好啊。



雪儿，马丁也在中国住了两年多了，不过他筷子用得……马马虎虎啊。



马丁是你们的朋友吗？



不是，是我弟弟。他现在还在北京上高中。



那你现在来上海上大学了，你弟弟一定很想你吧？来，再来点儿米饭吧！



啊，好吧……谢谢叔叔。我弟弟在北京有很多朋友，不会想我的。



来，你们多吃点儿鱼吧。春月，你第一次来我们家，得吃饱吃好啊。



是啊，春月，不要客气，来，再吃点儿肉吧。



好……谢谢叔叔阿姨。



你太客气了，春月，不用一直说谢谢。你们觉得这些菜够吗？



够了，够了，姨妈。我们都吃不下了……





是啊，我们都吃饱了。对吧，春月？



对，对，对，其实我刚才就已经也吃饱了。



叔叔做的菜好吃吧？



好吃！你做的菜也很好吃！



对了，雪儿，我记得你以前想去纽约上大学，后来怎么不去了？



我刚去北京上学的时候，经常想家，有的时候会哭很长时间……我一个人在别的城市住够了，所以现在回上海上大学了。



我知道了，这就叫：“父母在，不远游”，对吗？



对！



大文，你最近跟叔叔阿姨学到了很多东西啊？



是啊，叔叔阿姨每天都教我一个小时的中文。如果你和雪儿有空，一定要多回来看看！

Comprehension Check



- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Haisheng and Xue'er are not related by blood. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 Owen and Xue'er's father spent very little time making lunch. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 Although Isabella has lived in China for two years, she is not very good at using chopsticks. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 Isabella says that her brother doesn't miss her because he has a lot of friends in Beijing. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5 Owen says that Xue'er's parents have been teaching him how to cook for an hour each day. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6 Choose one character and describe what the character does in the story. | | |

Passage 2 The picture below is of a restaurant in Shanghai, but it doesn't specialize in 上海菜. Based on the signs, what kind of food do you think they serve here?



Passage 3 Listen as one student tells his friend about his family tree. Are the statements that follow true or false?

- | | T | F |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 The boy drew both his mother and father on the family tree. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 The boy's aunt is his father's older sister. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 The boy's cousin is only one month older than him. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 The boy's cousin is wearing headphones. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Passage 4 Listen to the student describe a family get-together. Look at the pictures of dishes below and choose the ones described by the student in the recording. Then, list at least three things you learned about her family. Write in complete Chinese sentences on a separate sheet of paper.



B Speaking • 口语 INTERPERSONAL

You are going to draw a family tree and share it with a partner. For this activity, you may create a family tree for a celebrity or fictional character, or you can share your real family tree.

Step 1: Draw a family tree for the person you chose. Show as many family members as you can, and label each person with the correct Chinese kinship term. In addition to direct relatives, you may include other people important to the person, such as friends or even pets. You decide how these relationships connect to the family tree.

Step 2: Without showing the family tree to your partner, describe the people shown using the correct Chinese kinship terms. Your partner will try to draw and label the information as you describe it.

Example:

Student A: 除了我爸爸以外，我的爷爷奶奶还有一个儿子。

Student B: 那他比你爸爸大还是比你爸爸小呢？

Student A: 比我爸爸小，所以我叫他叔叔。

Step 3: Compare the drawing your partner made based on your description of the family tree you created. Are they similar?

C Final Project • 结课项目 PRESENTATIONAL

Funny Family Get-Together

For this project, you will work in a group to perform a skit about having dinner at a family get-together. You may choose a family tree from the Speaking exercise to guide you as you create characters for the skit. Imagine that the family in this skit has a funny or unique family habit—maybe everyone has to dance when someone enters the room, or everyone says thank you three times when someone gives them something. You will need to show this habit in the skit.

Step 1: Decide who will perform which character in the big family. Who will host the get-together? Who will be cooking the dishes? Who will help cook?

Step 2: Map out the plot of your skit. Prepare as much or as little as you feel you need. You can write a detailed script or just outline what each character will say. Your scene should include at least three of the following:

- Each family member's food preferences
- How much time the host spent preparing the meal
- Guests' reactions to the dishes
- The host(s) encouraging guests to eat more

Step 3: Perform your skit for the class. Watch other groups perform their skits. Pay attention to figure out the family habit being shown in each skit. Write your guess on a piece of scrap paper. Who can spot the most family habits?



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:

- Understand some of the ways Chinese people refer to members of their extended family
- State how long you spent doing an activity
- Explain that you spent a long time doing something
- Understand when someone says there is or is not enough space to do something
- Express having or not having done something enough

Cultural Knowledge • 文化知识

How has geography affected Shanghai's development?

