

# 第十三課 旅遊

# 第十三課 旅游



## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Describe what costs may be covered in a package tour;
2. Give a brief description of a Chinese sleeper car;
3. Describe natural objects such as mountains, rivers, trees, and rocks;
4. Discuss some things that tourists may expect to see or experience at a tourist site.

## RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Do tourists prefer to travel by airplane, car, bus, or train?
- Do many people like to keep a journal when they travel and post it on their blogs?
- Do people prefer to plan their own travel itinerary or join a tour group?
- What kinds of hotel accommodations are there? How do they vary?





### Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I like to travel by train.
2. I have traveled on a sleeping car.

### When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. Where do Tianming, Lisa, Ke Lin, and Xuemei meet up with one another?

 新學期開始前，張天明、麗莎和柯林、雪梅一起去雲南旅遊。他們約好星期五晚上分別從南京和北京出發，星期天在昆明見面。從星期一開始，他們在雲南旅遊了一個星期。

中國的火車、導遊和雲南美麗的風景，都給天明留下很深的印象。


張天明每天寫博客，讓朋友們分享自己的快樂。





- 3. I have visited an ethnic minority region.
- 4. I like to purchase souvenirs when I travel.
- 5. I have stayed at a bed-and-breakfast.

2. Overall, what do Tianming and Lisa like about their train ride? What do they dislike?
3. Do they think their tour guide has done a good job?
4. Do Tianming and Ke Lin enjoy souvenir shopping?

 新学期开始前，张天明、丽莎和柯林、雪梅一起去云南旅游。他们约好星期五晚上分别从南京和北京出发，星期天在昆明见面。从星期一开始，他们在云南旅游了一个星期。

中国的火车、导游和云南美丽的风景，都给天明留下很深的印象。

张天明每天写博客，让朋友们分享自己的快乐。



- 去雲南之前，我們在網上報名參加了一個旅行團。團費包括<sup>①</sup>交通、旅館、三餐、和景點門票。
- 我們是坐火車去的雲南，為了能跟別的旅客練習說中文，我們買了硬臥<sup>②</sup>票，因為硬臥車廂每個“房間”都沒有門，容易找人聊天兒。我在上鋪，上鋪比下鋪和中鋪安靜一點，晚上可以睡個好覺。床上有毯子和枕頭，很乾淨。
- 我也去軟臥車廂看了看。那裏每個小房間裏有兩個上鋪，兩個下鋪，床比較軟也比較大，房間的門可以關上。我們沒有買軟臥票，還因為怕別人睡覺打呼嚕。你想想，在這麼小的房間裏，關上門，如果有人不停地打呼嚕，你還能睡得著覺<sup>③</sup>嗎？
- 這是餐車。我們在餐車上吃了一頓飯，那裏的飯，我覺得又貴又難吃，不如<sup>④</sup>買盒飯<sup>④</sup>或者方便麵<sup>⑤</sup>。
- 我和麗莎在昆明下車後，等了兩個多小時，雪梅和柯林他們的火車才到。我們一見面，大家就高興地擁抱起來，雖然才分別幾天，可是好像好久不見了。我們一起走出火車站，看到導遊正舉著牌子找我們，牌子上寫的是我們四個人的名字。我們的導遊說話很幽默，常逗得大家哈哈大笑。不過有時<sup>⑥</sup>他說的話我們三個人都聽不懂，雪梅只好給我們當翻譯。



硬臥/硬卧



餐車/餐车

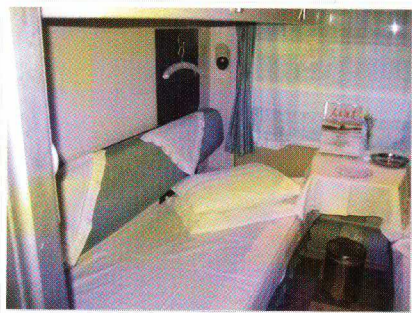
## LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 包括 can also be pronounced “bāoguā” in Taiwan.
- ② 臥/卧 here is short for 臥鋪/卧鋪 (sleeping bunk).
- ③ 睡得著覺/睡得着觉 (shuì de zháo jiào) means “be able to fall asleep.”



• 去云南之前，我们在网上报名参加了一个旅行团。团费包括<sup>①</sup>交通、旅馆、三餐、和景点门票。

• 我们是坐火车去的云南，为了能跟别的旅客练习说中文，我们买了硬卧<sup>②</sup>票，因为硬卧车厢每个“房间”都没有门，容易找人聊天儿。我在上铺，上铺比下铺和中铺安静一点，晚上可以睡个好觉。床上有毯子和枕头，很干净。



軟臥/软卧

• 我也去软卧车厢看了看。那里每个小房间里有两个上铺，两个下铺，床比较软也比较大，房间的门可以关上。我们没有买软卧票，还因为怕别人睡觉打呼噜。你想想，在这么小的房间里，关上门，如果有人不停地打呼噜，你还能睡得着觉<sup>③</sup>吗？

• 这是餐车。我们在餐车上吃了一顿饭，那里的饭，我觉得又贵又难吃，不如<sup>④</sup>买盒饭<sup>④</sup>或者方便面<sup>⑤</sup>。

• 我和丽莎在昆明下车后，等了两个多小时，雪梅和柯林他们的火车才到。我们一见面，大家就高兴地拥抱起来，虽然才分别几天，可是好像好久不见了。我们一起走出火车站，看到导游正举着牌子找我们，



昆明火車站/昆明火车站

牌子上写的是我们四个人的名字。我们的导游说话很幽默，常逗得大家哈哈大笑。不过有时<sup>⑥</sup>他说的话我们三个人都听不懂，雪梅只好给我们当翻译。

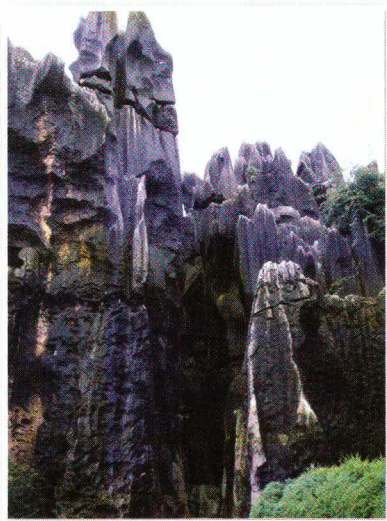
④ In Taiwan, instead of 盒飯/盒饭 the corresponding word is 便當/便当 (biàndāng), which is Japanese in origin.

⑤ Instant noodles, 方便麵/方便面, literally means “convenient noodles.” In Taiwan the corresponding word is 泡麵/泡面 (pàomiàn, soaked noodles).

⑥ 有時/有时 is short for and slightly more literary than 有(的)時候/有(的)时候 (sometimes).



- 導遊介紹說雲南是一個省，在中國的西南部，省會是昆明。雲南自然風景很美，有山有水，這裏住著很多少數民族。來雲南旅遊，可以親眼看看不同民族的建築、服裝、飲食，了解各個民族的風俗習慣。
- 第一天我們遊覽了石林。這是一張石林的圖片。石林有很多顏色很深的石頭，遠看就像樹林一樣。石頭的樣子千奇百怪<sup>②</sup>。我們在石林裏一邊走，一邊聽導遊講那些石頭的故事，非常有意思。石林給我們留下了很深的印象。
- 這是大理三塔，建築很古老，很有名。



大理三塔/大理三塔

大理城裏有很多賣紀念品的商店，導遊把

石林

我們帶到那兒，希望大家多買東西。雪梅和麗莎很高興，買了不少紀念品，而我跟柯林受不了，就抱怨說太浪費時間了。下次你們到中國旅遊找旅行團，一定要先問清楚，千萬別找有“購物”的團。你們可以自助遊<sup>⑦</sup>，那樣就自由多了。

- 第三天，到了有名的麗江古城<sup>⑧</sup>，我們非常喜歡這裏。這個古城不大，從東邊走到西邊不過一兩個小時。最特別的是有一條非常乾淨的小河<sup>③</sup>從城中間流過。小河兩邊有很多商店、茶館、小飯館。那天晚上，我們在一個很有雲南特色的茶館裏喝茶，看著外邊的小河，門旁的紅燈籠，還有來來往往的遊客，都不想回旅館去睡覺了。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- ⑦ 自助遊/自助游 is literally “self-assisted travel.” 自 is short for 自己 (self), while 助 is short for 幫助/幫助 (help). The term 自由行, short for 自由旅行, is now also very common.



- 导游介绍说云南是一个省，在中国的西南部，省会是昆明。云南自然风景很美，有山有水，这里住着很多少数民族。来云南旅游，可以亲眼看看不同民族的建筑、服装、饮食，了解各个民族的风俗习惯。

- 第一天我们游览了石林。这是一张石林的图片。石林有很多颜色很深的石头，远看就像树林一样。石头的样子千奇百怪<sup>②</sup>。我们在石林里一边走，一边听导游讲那些石头的故事，非常有意思。石林给我们留下了很深的印象。



石林

- 这是大理三塔，建筑很古老，很有名。大理城里有很多卖纪念品的商店，导游把我们带到那儿，希望大家多买东西。雪梅和丽莎很高兴，买了不少纪念品，而我跟柯林受不了，就抱怨说太浪费时间了。下次你们到中国旅游找旅行团，一定要先问清楚，千万别找有“购物”的团。你们可以自助游<sup>⑦</sup>，那样就自由多了。



大理三塔/大理三塔

- 第三天，到了有名的丽江古城<sup>⑧</sup>，我们非常喜欢这里。这个古城不大，从东边走到西边不过一两个小时。最特别的是有一条非常干净的小河<sup>③</sup>从城中间流过。小河两边有很多商店、茶馆、小饭馆。那天晚上，我们在一个很有云南特色的茶馆里喝茶，看着外边的小河，门旁的红灯笼，还有来来往往的游客，都不想回旅馆去睡觉了。

⑧ 古 in 古城 is short for 古老, and 城 is short for 城市.



- 在麗江，我們住了兩天家庭旅館。房間雖然很小，但是很乾淨，也能上網。房東還給我們做了些家常菜，辣辣的，味道很不錯。
- 雲南各個地方的風景不一樣，還有很多好玩的地方。我們明天要去遊覽大雪山。我過幾天會把拍好的照片放在博客上。



家庭旅館/家庭旅馆

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the pros and cons of traveling in a sleeper car.
2. List the places that Tianming, Lisa, Xuemei, and Ke Lin visited and the distinguishing features of those places.



- 在丽江，我们住了两天家庭旅馆。房间虽然很小，但是很干净，也能上网。房东还给我们做了些家常菜，辣辣的，味道很不错。



雪山



麗江古城/丽江古城

- 云南各个地方的风景不一样，还有很多好玩的地方。我们明天要去游览大雪山。我过几天会把拍好的照片放在博客上。

3. Summarize the tour guide's introduction to Yunnan.

4. List the place that they are going to visit next.





## VOCABULARY

- |     |      |     |           |       |   |
|-----|------|-----|-----------|-------|---|
| 1.  | 分別   |     | fēnbié    | adv/v | separately; respectively; to part from each other                 |
| 2.  | 出發   | 出发  | chūfā     | v     | to set out; to depart   |
| 3.  | 美麗   | 美丽  | měilì     | adj   | beautiful   |
| 4.  | 留(下) |     | liú (xia) | v(c)  | to leave behind; to stay behind                                   |
| 5.  | 深    |     | shēn      | adj   | profound; deep; dark (color); intimate (of relations or feelings) |
| 6.  | 分享   |     | fēnxiǎng  | v     | to share (joy, happiness, benefit, etc.)                          |
| 7.  | 之    |     | zhī       | p     | (literary counterpart of 的)                                       |
| 8.  | 報名   | 报名  | bào míng  | vo    | to sign up; to register   |
| 9.  | 參加   | 参加  | cānjiā    | v     | to participate; to take part; to attend                           |
| 10. | 團    | 团   | tuán      | n     | group; organization   |
| 11. | 包括   |     | bāokuò    | v     | to include; to consist of   |
| 12. | 交通   |     | jiāotōng  | n     | transportation; traffic   |
| 13. | 門票   | 门票  | ménpiào   | n     | admission ticket; admission fee                                   |
| 14. | 旅客   |     | lǚkè      | n     | passenger; voyager; traveler                                      |
| 15. | 硬    |     | yìng      | adj   | hard  |
| 16. | 臥鋪   | 卧铺  | wòpù      | n     | sleeping berth or bunk on a train                                 |
| 17. | 車廂   | 车厢  | chēxiāng  | n     | railway carriage  |
| 18. | 枕頭   | 枕头  | zhěntou   | n     | pillow  |
| 19. | 軟    | 软   | ruǎn      | adj   | soft  |
| 20. | 關    | 关   | guān      | v     | to close; to turn off   |
| 21. | 打呼嚕  | 打呼噜 | dǎ hūlu   | vo    | to snore  |



|     |     |     |           |       |                                       |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 22. | 頓   | 顿   | dùn       | m     | (measure word for meals)              |
| 23. | 盒飯  | 盒饭  | héfàn     | n     | box lunch                             |
| 24. | 麵   | 面   | miàn      | n     | noodles                               |
| 25. | 擁抱  | 拥抱  | yōngbào   | v     | to embrace; to hug                    |
| 26. | 幽默  |     | yōumò     | adj   | humorous                              |
| 27. | 逗   |     | dòu       | v/adj | to tease; to play with; amusing       |
| 28. | 省會  | 省会  | shěnghuì  | n     | provincial capital                    |
| 29. | 美   |     | měi       | adj   | beautiful; good                       |
| 30. | 親眼  | 亲眼  | qīnyǎn    | adv   | (to see) with one's own eyes          |
| 31. | 飲食  | 饮食  | yǐnshí    | n     | diet; food and drink                  |
| 32. | 風俗  | 风俗  | fēngsú    | n     | custom                                |
| 33. | 習慣  | 习惯  | xíguàn    | n/v   | habit; to be accustomed to            |
| 34. | 遊覽  | 游览  | yóulǎn    | v/n   | to go sightseeing; to tour; excursion |
| 35. | 石頭  | 石头  | shítou    | n     | stone; rock; pebble                   |
| 36. | 樹林  | 树林  | shùlín    | n     | woods; forest                         |
| 37. | 講   | 讲   | jiǎng     | v     | to speak; to tell                     |
| 38. | 故事  |     | gùshi     | n     | story; tale                           |
| 39. | 塔   | 塔   | tǎ        | n     | tower; pagoda-shaped structure        |
| 40. | 古老  |     | gǔlǎo     | adj   | ancient; old                          |
| 41. | 紀念品 | 纪念品 | jìniànpǐn | n     | souvenir; keepsake; memento           |
| 42. | 千萬  | 千万  | qiānwàn   | adv   | by all means; absolutely must         |
| 43. | 河   |     | hé        | n     | river                                 |
| 44. | 茶館  | 茶馆  | cháguǎn   | n     | teahouse                              |
| 45. | 燈籠  | 灯笼  | dēnglong  | n     | lantern                               |



- |     |    |    |          |   |                                       |
|-----|----|----|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 46. | 來往 | 来往 | lái wǎng | v | to come and go; to have dealings with |
| 47. | 房東 | 房东 | fángdōng | n | landlord or landlady                  |

**Proper Nouns**

- |     |    |    |         |  |                                      |
|-----|----|----|---------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 48. | 昆明 |    | Kūnmíng |  | Kunming (capital of Yunnan Province) |
| 49. | 石林 |    | Shílín  |  | The Stone Forest                     |
| 50. | 大理 |    | Dàlǐ    |  | Dali                                 |
| 51. | 麗江 | 丽江 | Lìjiāng |  | Lijiang                              |

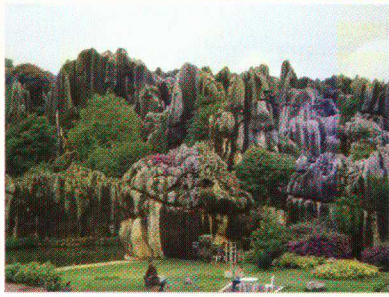
**Enlarged Characters**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 關 | 嚕 | 擁 | 覽 | 樹 | 講 | 萬 | 籠 |
| 关 | 噜 | 拥 | 览 | 树 | 讲 | 万 | 笼 |



## Culture Highlights

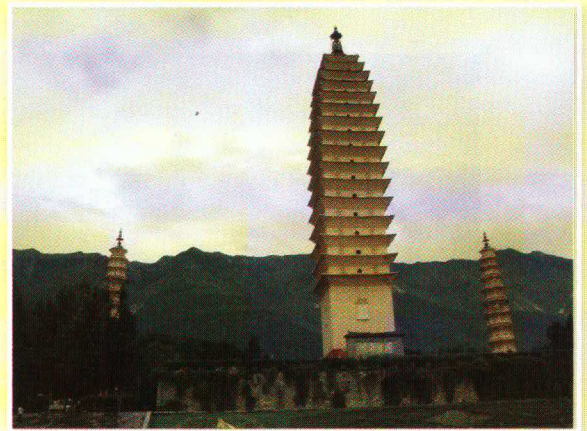
- 1 石林, the Stone Forest, lies about 53 miles south of Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province. Part of South China's karst topography, the Stone Forest is a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site. It is one of the most photographed scenic sights in Yunnan, covering an area of about 160 square miles. The name 石林 derives from the forest-like rock formations in the geological park. The core of the scenic area consists of a group of fantastically shaped rocks. Because of their unusual forms, many of these rocks have become associated with popular legends and have been given fanciful names.



- 2 Dali is the capital of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture in central Yunnan. The local Bai people are one of the province's main ethnic groups. 大理三塔/大理三塔, the Three Pagodas of Dali, are the only remnants of an extensive ninth-century Tantric or Esoteric Buddhist temple complex built by the royal family of the ancient Nanzhao Kingdom. The three pagodas form an equilateral triangle. The central and tallest pagoda, at about 207 feet, has sixteen stories



大理城裏賣紀念品的商店  
大理城里卖纪念品的商店



大理三塔  
大理三塔

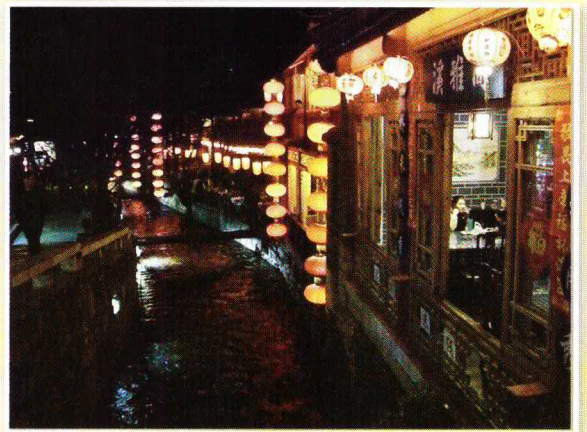
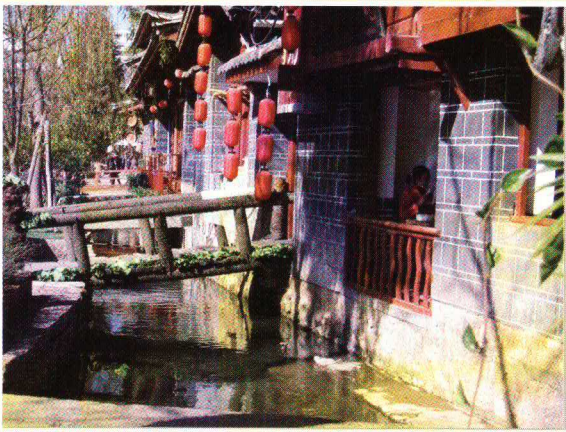


and bears a close resemblance to the famous Small Goose Pagoda in Xi'an. However, unlike most pagodas in the Chinese hinterland, the Three Pagodas of Dali have an even number of floors. The two ten-story pagodas are about 126 feet tall. The whitewashed pagodas fronting a beautiful blue lake are one of the most memorable sights of Yunnan.

- ③ Surrounded by snow-capped mountains and dotted with pristine lakes, 麗江/丽江, Lijiang, is located in northwestern Yunnan. 麗江古城/丽江古城, the Old City of Lijiang, is one of the best preserved in China. It survived a major earthquake in 1996 and has since become an extremely popular tourist city. The streets are paved with blue-gray flagstones, and small streams and rivulets ripple through the city. Most of the low-lying houses in Lijiang feature tiled roofs and carved wooden windows. Most of the city's residents belong to the Naxi ethnic minority.



麗江古城/丽江古城



麗江的小河、茶館、紅燈籠/丽江的小河、茶館、红灯笼



- 4 Yunnan is home to twenty-five officially recognized national minorities, who make up about a third of the province's population. About fifteen nationalities, including the Bai, Hani, Yi, Naxi, and Dai, are indigenous to Yunnan. Many of these minorities have their own distinct languages, cultures, and religious traditions. The Dai, for instance, practice Theravada Buddhism, and are linguistically related to Laotians and the Shan people of Burma. The Yao and Miao are famous for their embroidery and their elaborate silver headdresses and jewelry. The largest and most widely dispersed minority are the Yi, who practice an animist religion.



少數民族/少数民族



## Grammar

### 1. Comparative Sentences

There are several forms of comparative sentences in Chinese. They can be summarized as follows.

#### A. Comparisons to indicate either sameness or difference:

跟/和…(不)一樣/(不)一样 (+ Adj/Mental Verb) can be used to suggest that two things are identical or different.

- ① 雲南跟上海的天氣不一樣。○  
 云南跟上海的天气不一样。○  
 (Yunnan's weather is different from Shanghai's weather.)

一樣/一样 can be followed by an adjective, or by a mental verb such as 想 or 喜歡/喜欢.

Note: unlike regular verbs, mental verbs may be preceded by 很. 想 (would like), 喜歡/喜欢 (to like), 想念 (to yearn for), 希望 (to hope), 愛/爱 (to love), 討厭/讨厌 (tǎoyàn, to dislike), 反對/反对 (to oppose), 同意 (to agree), and 贊成/赞成 (zànchéng, to approve) are just some of the verbs that convey mental states or activities, emotions, desires, attitudes, and so on.

- ② 這棟樓跟那棟樓不一樣高。○  
 这栋楼跟那栋楼不一样高。○  
 (This building and that building are not the same height.)  
 [高 specifies the difference in terms of height.]
- ③ 麗莎和雪梅一樣喜歡買紀念品。○  
 丽莎和雪梅一样喜欢买纪念品。○  
 (Lisa likes souvenir shopping as much as Xuemei does.)

Remember that it is incorrect to use 比 to mark this kind of comparison. Instead we should use 跟 or 和:

- (2a) \*這棟樓比那棟樓不一樣高。○  
 \*这栋楼比那栋楼不一样高。○



## B. Comparison to indicate difference only

### a. Using 比 as a comparison marker

#### A + 比 + B + Adj/Mental Verb

- ④ 張天明比表哥馬虎。  
张天明比表哥马虎。  
(Zhang Tianming is more careless than his cousin.)
- ⑤ 我的家教比我喜歡上網。  
我的家教比我喜欢上网。  
(My tutor likes to go online more than I do.)

Alternate patterns to indicate degree of difference:

A + 比 + B + Adj + 一點兒/得多/多了

A + 比 + B + Adj + 一点儿/得多/多了

- ⑥ 四川菜比廣東菜油一點兒。  
四川菜比广东菜油一点儿。  
(Sichuanese cooking is a little bit oilier than Cantonese cooking.)
- ⑦ 他同屋比他時髦得多。  
他同屋比他时髦得多。  
(His roommate is much more fashionable than he is.)
- ⑧ 舅舅的性格比媽媽開朗多了。  
舅舅的性格比妈妈开朗多了。  
(My uncle is much more outgoing than my mother.)

Note that first, we cannot modify the adjectives or mental verbs with 很 or similar adverbs expressing degree or extent.

\*我比你很高。

Second, “A + 不比 + B + Adj/Mental Verb” means  $A \leq B$ :



- 9 A: 麗莎的獎學金比雪梅多吧?  
 丽莎的奖学金比雪梅多吧?  
 (Lisa's scholarship is bigger than Xuemei's, right?)
- B: 麗莎的獎學金不比雪梅多, 她倆一樣多。  
 丽莎的奖学金不比雪梅多, 她俩一样多。  
 (Lisa's scholarship is not any bigger than Xuemei's. They are the same.)
- C: 不, 麗莎比雪梅少一些。  
 不, 丽莎比雪梅少一些。  
 (No, Lisa's is smaller than Xuemei's.)

b. Using 没有 to compare

A + 没有 + B + Adj/Mental Verb

- 10 我們的導遊沒有他們的導遊幽默。  
 我们的导游没有他们的导游幽默。  
 (Our tour guide is not as humorous as theirs.)

c. Using 不如 to compare

不如 means more or less the same thing as 没有, except that the adjective after 不如 is usually positive in meaning.

- 11 用電子郵件不如發短信方便。  
 用电子邮件不如发短信方便。  
 (Emailing is not as convenient as sending text messages.)
- 12 你做的盒飯不如我做的好吃。  
 你做的盒饭不如我做的好吃。  
 (The box lunch you made was not as tasty as the one I made.)

When the context is clear, the adjective after 不如 can be omitted.

- 13 我讀書不如你。(好)  
 我读书不如你。(好)  
 (I am not as good as you are academically.)



- 14 我們去那麼遠的地方旅行，坐火車當然不如坐飛機。(快)  
 我们去那么远的地方旅行，坐火车当然不如坐飞机。(快)  
 (We are traveling to such a distant place. Taking the train, of course, can't compare with taking the plane [in terms of speed].)

## 2. Numerals in Idioms

Some idioms in Chinese contain two numerals, which are usually consecutive. These idioms usually have set meanings. For instance, “千…百…” can be interpreted to mean “myriad” or “many,” e.g., 千奇百怪 (strange in all sorts of ways) and 千嬌百媚/千娇百媚 (qiān jiāo bǎi mèi, charming in myriad ways). Another example would be 千 and 萬/万 to emphasize “a large quantity,” as in 千變萬化/千变万化 (protean; constantly changing), 千軍萬馬/千军万马 (a large and powerful army), 千家萬戶/千家万户 (hù) (tens of thousands of families and households). Similarly, there is 五顏六色/五颜六色 (very colorful; variegated). 一 and 二, on the other hand, mean “straightforward” and “clear-cut” as in 一乾二淨/一千二净 (quick and clean; complete), 一清二楚 (crystal clear). 七 and 八 suggest “messy” and “chaotic,” as in 七上八下 (at an utter loss, feeling unsettled), 亂七八糟/乱七八糟 (at sixes and sevens; messy), 七手八腳/七手八脚 (too many cooks spoiling the broth), 七嘴八舌 (shé)(all talking in confusion).

Some expressions involve non-consecutive numbers: 五光十色 (dazzlingly colored), 五花八門/五花八门 (all manner of; every kind of). There are also expressions in which the numbers go from large to small: 三番兩次/三番两次 (repeatedly), 三心二意 (half-hearted).

## 3. Multiple Attributives

A noun can take several qualifiers or attributives. The order of these attributives follows certain rules. In Lesson 11, we have 一套三房兩廳兩衛的公寓/一套三房两厅两卫的公寓 (an apartment with three bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, and two bathrooms) and 一張不大的紅紙/一张不大的红纸 (a not-too-large piece of red paper). 一套 and 一張/一张 are numeral-measure words, whereas 三房兩廳兩衛/三房两厅两卫 and 不大的 and 紅/红 are descriptive modifiers. In this lesson, we have 一條非常乾淨的小河/一条非常干净的小河 (a very



clean river), and 一個很有雲南特色的茶館/一个很有云南特色的茶館 (a teahouse with distinct Yunnan characteristics). Numeral-measure words normally precede descriptive modifiers, e.g., 一件漂亮的毛衣 (a pretty sweater), 一位有名的教授 (a famous professor), 一個大紅“福”字/一个大红“福”字 (a big red 福 character), 兩個感情很好的朋友/两个感情很好的朋友 (two close friends), 五個性格不同的研究生/五个性格不同的研究生 (five graduate students with distinct personalities), etc.



Sometimes descriptive modifiers can be placed before numeral-measure words for emphasis, e.g.,

- ① 一房一廳的一套公寓就要一百萬，太貴了。  
一房一厅的一套公寓就要一百万，太贵了。  
(Even a one bedroom, one living-room apartment costs as much as a million. That's too expensive.)
- ② 三歲大的一個孩子就能認識兩千個漢字，太厲害了。  
三岁大的一个孩子就能认识两千个汉字，太厉害了。  
(A three-year-old child can already recognize two thousand Chinese characters. That's incredible.)



## Words & Phrases

### A. 分別 (separately; respectively; to part from each other)

The adverb 分別 is usually used before action verbs.

- ① 他們星期五分別從南京和北京出發。 [adverb]  
他们星期五分別从南京和北京出发。  
(They departed separately on Friday from Nanjing and Beijing.)
- ② 這個週末我們要開晚會，我給朋友們分別打了電話，他們都會參加。 [adverb]  
这个周末我们要开晚会，我给朋友們分別打了电话，他们都说会参加。  
(This weekend we are having a party. I called my friends one by one, and they all said that they would come.)

分別 is also a verb meaning “to separate” or “to part from each other.”

- ③ 我跟他分別已經十年了，一直沒有見面。 [verb]  
我跟他分別已经十年了，一直沒有見面。  
(He and I went our separate ways ten years ago. We haven't seen each other since.)
- ④ 我們分別以後，幾乎天天打電話，發電郵。 [verb]  
我们分別以后，几乎天天打电话，发电邮。  
(Since we parted from each other, we have been phoning and emailing each other almost daily.)

### B. 印象 (impression)

印象 often appears in the following constructions:

1. A 對/对 B 的印象很好/不好/很深...  
(A has a very good [or bad, or very deep...] impression of B.)



2. B 給/給 A 留下很好/不好/很深…的印象  
(B gave A a very good [or bad, or very deep...] impression.)

3. 有/沒有印象 (have [no] impression or recollection)

① A: 你跟那個人第一次見面，對他的印象怎麼樣？  
你跟那个人第一次见面，对他的印象怎么样？  
(This is the first time you've met that person. What's your impression of him?)

B: 那個人說話幽默，性格開朗，我對他的印象不錯。  
那个人说话幽默，性格开朗，我对他的印象不错。  
(That person is very humorous and outgoing. My impression of him is rather good.)

② A: 中國的哪一個城市給你留下的印象最深？  
中国的哪一个城市给你留下的印象最深？  
(Which city in China gave you the deepest impression?)

B: 北京古老的建築給我留下的印象最深。  
北京古老的建筑给我留下的印象最深。  
(The ancient architecture in Beijing left me with the deepest impression.)

③ A: 聽說你去過雲南，你對那兒的印象好嗎？  
听说你去过云南，你对那儿的印象好吗？  
(I hear you have been to Yunnan. Do you have a good impression [of that place]?)

B: 雲南的風景美，少數民族的飲食、服裝、風俗習慣都很特別，  
給我的印象很好。  
云南的风景美，少数民族的饮食、服装、风俗习惯都很特别，  
给我的印象很好。  
(Yunnan has beautiful scenery, and the foods, costumes, customs and habits of the national minority groups are very unique. They gave me a very good impression.)



- ④ 這件事已經過去很多年了，我沒有印象了。  
这件事已经过去很多年了，我没有印象了。  
(This thing happened many years ago. I've no recollection of it anymore.)

### C. 分享 (to share joy, happiness, benefit, or something pleasant or positive)

The object is usually an abstract noun. When used intransitively, the verb often occurs in this pattern: “跟/和 someone 分享.”

- ① 知道自己考上研究生院，他非常高興，馬上打電話告訴朋友們，讓他們分享自己的快樂。  
知道自己考上研究生院，他非常高兴，马上打电话告诉朋友们，让他们分享自己的快乐。  
(After learning that he had gotten into graduate school, he was very happy. He called his friends right away to share his happiness with them.)
- ② 我當然願意跟家人分享自己的幸福。  
我当然愿意跟家人分享自己的幸福。  
(Of course I want to share my good fortune with my family.)
- ③ 他有什麼好事都讓女朋友跟自己分享。  
他有什么好事都让女朋友跟自己分享。  
(He shared with his girlfriend every positive thing in his life.)

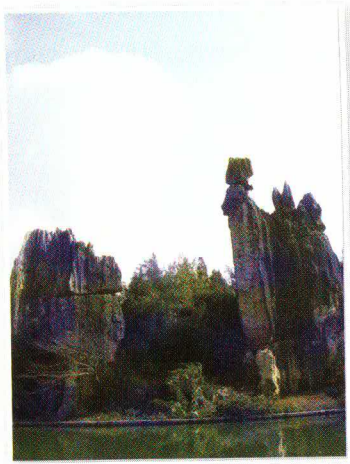
### D. 之前 (before; prior to)

之 means 的 in Classical Chinese. 之前 means “before such and such a time.” If the time is specified, the preposition 在 can be used. When used alone at the beginning of a sentence, 之前 means “beforehand” or “previously,” as in ②.

- ① (在)畢業之前，我還得實習兩個月。  
(在)毕业之前，我还得实习两个月。  
(Before graduation, I have to intern for two months.)



- ② 之前没人给我讲过石林的故事。  
 之前没人给我讲过石林的故事。  
 (No one had told me stories about the Stone Forest before.)



雲南石林  
 云南石林

### E. 只好 (have no choice but)

- ① 我今天很想看籃球賽，可是晚上到球場的時候，票賣完了，我只好以後再看了。  
 我今天很想看籃球賽，可是晚上到球場的時候，票賣完了，我只好以後再看了。  
 (I wanted very much to watch a basketball game today, but tonight when I got to the stadium, the tickets were all sold out, so I'll just have to wait till another time.)
- ② 小張的父母不給他零用錢了，他只好去打工。  
 小张的父母不给他零用钱，他只好去打工。  
 (Little Zhang's parents stopped giving him an allowance, so he has to work part-time.)

## F. 親眼, 親自, 親耳, 親手, 親身/亲眼, 亲自, 亲耳, 亲手, 亲身

All these are adverbs. 親/亲 is short for 親自/亲自 (oneself). 親眼/亲眼 and 親耳/亲耳 suggest firsthand experiences, whereas 親身/亲身 and 親自/亲自 convey personal attention and special care because the person considers it important to do so.

- ① 這頓年夜飯是奶奶親手做的, 快吃吧。◦  
这顿年夜饭是奶奶亲手做的, 快吃吧。◦  
(Grandma made this New Year's Eve dinner with her own hands. Please dig in.)  
[The dinner is important to Grandma.]
- ② 她和男朋友分手了, 我親耳聽她說的。◦  
她和男朋友分手了, 我亲耳听她说的。◦  
(She broke up with her boyfriend. I heard her say that with my own ears.)  
[It's not hearsay.]
- ③ 這件事很重要, 你一定要親自去辦。◦  
这件事很重要, 你一定要亲自去办。◦  
(This is a very important matter. You'd better attend to it yourself.)  
[You have to take it seriously.]
- ④ 這些是我親身經歷過的。◦  
这些是我亲身经历过的。◦  
(I experienced these things first-hand.)  
[It's not hearsay.]

## G. 千萬/千万 (by all means; absolutely must)

千萬/千万 means "to make certain." It occurs in imperative sentences to advise or to urge.

- ① 明天考期末考, 你千萬別遲到了。◦  
明天考期末考, 你千万别迟到了。◦  
(Tomorrow is the final exam. Make sure that you aren't late.)



- ② 這件事你千萬別告訴媽媽，要不然她會着急的。  
这件事你千万别告诉妈妈，要不然她会着急的。  
(Make sure that you don't tell Mom about this. She'd be very worried.)

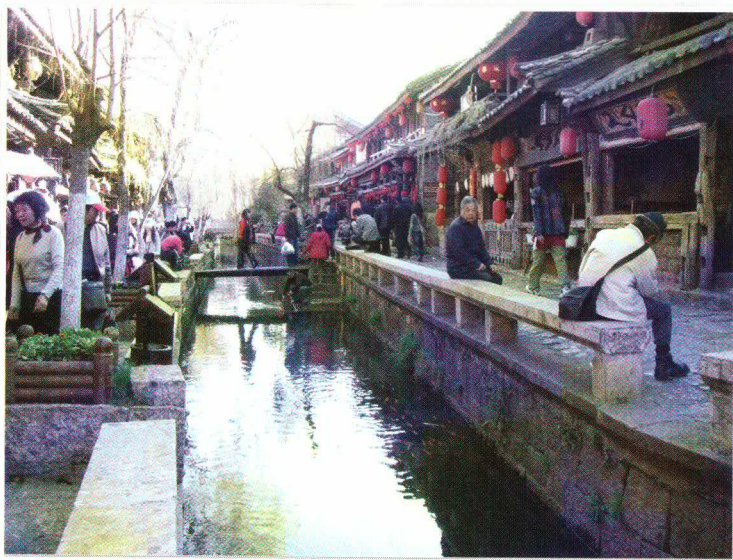
### H. 不過/不过 (however; no more than)

As you may recall, 不過/不过 can be a conjunction indicating a turn in thought:

- ① 南京夏天很熱，不過房間裏有空調，就不那麼難受了。  
南京夏天很热，不过房间里有空调，就不那么难受了。  
(Nanjing's summers are very hot, but the rooms have air conditioning, so it's not so unbearable.)

In this lesson, 不過/不过 is used as an adverb meaning “only, no more than,” and it can be modified by 只.

- ② 這個古城不大，從東邊走到西邊不過一兩個小時。  
这个古城不大，从东边走到西边不过一两个小时。  
(This ancient town is not big. It only takes a couple of hours to go from the east to the west side.)



麗江古城的小河  
丽江古城的小河

- ③ 我不過是跟你開個玩笑，你怎麼哭了？  
我不过是跟你开个玩笑，你怎么哭了？  
(I was only joking with you. Why are you crying?)

## Language Practice

### A. I Know It by First-Hand Experience...

Make each of the following statements more convincing by using 親眼/亲眼, 親耳/亲耳, 親口/亲口, 親自/亲自, or 親手/亲手.

EXAMPLE:

這次去雲南，我看到了雲南美麗的自然風景。

→ 這次去雲南，我親眼看到了雲南美麗的自然風景。

这次去云南，我看到了云南美丽的自然风景。

这次去云南，我亲眼看到了云南美丽的自然风景。

1. 這次去雲南，我們看到了有名的石林。

→

2. 他告訴我他今年冬天肯定去哈爾濱。

→

3. 舅媽教我做清蒸魚。

→

4. 這件衣服是我奶奶做的。

→

5. 我聽她說她買的是硬臥票。

→

6. 那位老教授開車送我去機場。

→

1. 这次去云南，我们看到了有名的石林。

2. 他告诉我他今年冬天肯定去哈尔滨。

3. 舅妈教我做清蒸鱼。

4. 这件衣服是我奶奶做的。

5. 我听她说她买的是硬卧票。

6. 那位老教授开车送我去机场。



## B. You Mustn't Do It!

Based on each of the scenarios below, advise your friend against doing something by using 千萬別/ 千萬別.

EXAMPLE:

火車上的東西又貴又不新鮮，  
→ 千萬別在火車上買東西吃。

火车上的东西又贵又不新鲜，  
千万别在火车上买东西吃。

1. 那個家庭旅館又不乾淨，  
又不能上網，

→

1. 那个家庭旅馆又不干净，  
又不能上网，

2. 雲南南部八月非常熱，

→

2. 云南南部八月非常热，

3. 對面茶館賣的茶貴極了，

→

3. 对面茶馆卖的茶贵极了，

4. 河邊的那個景點這幾天人  
太多，擠死了，

→

4. 河边的那个景点这几天人  
太多，挤死了，

5. 那個旅行社的旅行團每個  
紀念品商店都進，

→

5. 那个旅行社的旅行团每个  
纪念品商店都进，

### C. A Frugal Traveler

Imagine that you are planning a trip on a modest budget.

a. Discuss with a partner the things you are willing to spend money on and the things you are not.

| 願意/愿意    | 不願意/不愿意  |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |

b. Consider the possibility of traveling on your own instead of joining a tour group. Talk about the pros and the cons of a 自助遊/自助游 with your partner.

| 好處/好处    | 壞處/坏处    |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 4. _____ |

c. After looking at both sides, explain to your partner whether you would like to join a tour group or travel by yourself.



### D. Should We Travel by Train?

How would you convince your friends that they should or should not take the train for a long-distance trip in China? You may want to mention the price, speed, comfort level, food, hard vs. soft sleeper, opportunities to communicate with other travelers, etc.

a. Discuss with a partner the pros and the cons of traveling by train.

好處/好处

1. 省錢/省钱 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

壞處/坏处

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

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

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

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

b. Based on the list, make comparisons with other means of transportation using 比, 不如, and 没有.

EXAMPLE:

坐火車旅行比坐飛機旅行省錢。      坐火车旅行比坐飞机旅行省钱。

坐飛機旅行没有坐火車旅行省錢。      坐飞机旅行没有坐火车旅行省钱。

坐飛機旅行不如坐火車旅行省錢。      坐飞机旅行不如坐火车旅行省钱。

c. Poll the class and see whether the majority of the class prefers the train to other means of transportation.

## E. A Nature Lover

a. What would a nature lover say about some of the most beautiful things in the natural landscape? Let's start with the basics by listing some adjectives to describe each of the following.

1. 山: \_\_\_\_\_

2. 河: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 樹/树: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 石頭/石头: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 風景/风景: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Ask a partner to list the nature reserves or national parks (國家公園/国家公园) that he or she has visited:

我遊覽過

我游览过

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Ask your partner:

你對 (the nature reserves or national parks from above) 的印象怎麼樣?

你对 (the nature reserves or national parks from above) 的印象怎么样?

c. Ask your partner to describe his or her impressions of what he or she has seen.

EXAMPLE: 山

→ A: 那兒的山怎麼樣?

A: 那兒的山怎么样?

B: 那兒的山真\_\_\_\_\_。

B: 那兒的山真\_\_\_\_\_。

1. 河

2. 樹/树

3. 石頭/石头

4. 風景/风景

d. Switch roles.



## F. What Kind of Tourist Are You?

a. In addition to appreciating natural and architectural beauty, select from the list below the activities that you would enjoy doing as a tourist.

參加旅行團

拍照(片)

嚐小吃

買紀念品

上網寫博客

聽導遊講故事

想了解少數民族的生活習慣

参加旅行团

拍照(片)

尝小吃

买纪念品

上网写博客

听导游讲故事

想了解少数民族的生活习惯

b. Combine the activities you have selected above with 肯定, 經常/经常, 有時候/有时候, or 從來不/从来不. By doing so, tell a partner what kind of tourist you are. You can start by saying...

我旅行的時候/我旅行的时候...

## G. Writing Practice

Based on the text, compile a daily itinerary of Zhang Tianming and his friends' trips starting from when they first depart Nanjing or Beijing.

第一天

第二天

...

## Pinyin Text

Xīn xuéqī kāishǐ qián, Zhāng Tiānmíng, Lìshā hé Kē Lín, Xuěméi yìqǐ qù Yúnnán lǚyóu. Tāmen yuē hǎo xīngqīwǔ wǎnshang fēnbié cóng Nánjīng hé Běijīng chūfā, xīngqītiān zài Kūnmíng jiàn miàn. Cóng xīngqī yī kāishǐ, tāmen zài Yúnnán lǚyóu le yí ge xīngqī.

Zhōngguó de huǒchē, dǎoyóu hé Yúnnán měili de fēngjǐng, dōu gěi Tiānmíng liú xia hěn shēn de yìxiàng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng měitiān xiě bókè, ràng péngyou men fēnxiǎng zìjǐ de kuàilè.

Qù Yúnnán zhī qián, wǒmen zài wǎng shang bàomíng cānjiā le yí ge lǚxíngtuán. Tuán fèi bāokuò<sup>①</sup> jiāotōng, lǚguǎn, sǎn cān, hé jǐngdiǎn ménpiào.

Wǒmen shì zuò huǒchē qù de Yúnnán, wèile néng gēn bié de lǚkè liànxí shuō Zhōngwén, wǒmen mǎi le yìngwò<sup>②</sup> piào, yīnwèi yìngwò chēxiāng měi ge “fángjiān” dōu méiyǒu mén, róngyì zhǎo rén liáo tiānr. Wǒ zài shàng pù, shàng pù bǐ xià pù hé zhōng pù ānjìng yì diǎn, wǎnshang kěyǐ shuì ge hǎo jiào. Chuáng shang yǒu tǎnzi hé zhěntou, hěn gānjìng.

Wǒ yě qù ruǎnwò chēxiāng kàn le kan. Nàli měi ge xiǎo fángjiān li yǒu liǎng ge shàng pù, liǎng ge xià pù, chuáng bǐjiào ruǎn yě bǐjiào dà, fángjiān de mén kěyǐ guān shang. Wǒmen méiyǒu mǎi ruǎnwò piào, hái yīnwèi pà bié rén shuì jiào dǎ hūlu. Nǐ xiǎng xiàng, zài zhème xiǎo de fángjiān li, guān shang mén, rúguǒ yǒu rén bùtíng de dǎ hūlu, nǐ hái néng shuì de zháo jiào<sup>③</sup> ma?

Zhè shì cānchē. Wǒmen zài cānchē shang chī le yí dùn fàn, nàli de fàn, wǒ juéde yòu guì yòu nánchī, bùrú<sup>④</sup> mǎi héfàn<sup>④</sup> huòzhě fāngbiàn miàn<sup>⑤</sup>.

Wǒ hé Lìshā zài Kūnmíng xià chē hòu, dēng le liǎng ge duō xiǎoshí, Xuěméi hé Kē Lín tāmen de huǒchē cái dào. Wǒmen yí jiàn miàn, dài jiā jiù gāoxìng de yōngbào qi lai, suīrán cái fēnbié jǐ tiān, kěshì hǎoxiàng hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn le. Wǒmen yìqǐ zǒu chu huǒchē zhàn, kàn dào dǎoyóu zhèng jǔ zhe páizi zhǎo wǒmen, páizi shang xiě de shì wǒmen sì ge rén de míngzi. Wǒmen de dǎoyóu shuō huà hěn yōumò, cháng dòu de dài jiā hā hā dà xiào. Búguò yǒushí<sup>⑥</sup> tā shuō de huà wǒmen sān ge rén dōu tīng bu dǒng, Xuěméi zhǐhǎo gěi wǒmen dāng fānyì.

Dǎoyóu jièshào shuō Yúnnán shì yí ge shěng, zài Zhōngguó de xīnán bù, shěng huì shì Kūnmíng. Yúnnán zìrán fēngjǐng hěn měi, yǒu shān yǒu shuǐ, zhèli zhù zhe hěn duō shǎoshù mínzú. Lái Yúnnán lǚyóu, kěyǐ qīnyǎn kàn kan bù tóng mínzú de jiànzhù, fúzhuāng, yǐnshí, liǎojiě gè ge mínzú de fēngsú xíguàn.



Dì yī tiān wǒmen yóulǎn le Shílín. Zhè shì yì zhāng Shílín de zhàopiàn. Shílín yǒu hěn duō yánsè hěn shēn de shítou, yuǎn kàn jiù xiàng shùlín yíyàng. Shítou de yàngzi qiān qí bǎi guài<sup>②</sup>. Wǒmen zài Shílín li yìbiān zǒu, yìbiān tīng dǎoyóu jiǎng nà xiē shítou de gùshi, fēicháng yǒu yìsi. Shílín gěi wǒmen liú xia le hěn shēn de yìnxiàng.

Zhè shì Dàlǐ sān tǎ, jiànzhù hěn gǔlǎo, hěn yǒumíng. Dàlǐ chéng li yǒu hěn duō mài jìniànpǐn de shāngdiàn, dǎoyóu bǎ wǒmen dài dào nàr, xīwàng dàjiā duō mǎi dōngxī. Xuěméi hé Lìshā hěn gāoxìng, mǎi le bù shǎo jìniànpǐn, ér wǒ gēn Kē Lín shòu bu liǎo, jiù bàoyuàn shuō tài làngfèi shíjiān le. Xià cì nǐmen dào Zhōngguó lǚyóu zhǎo lǚxíngtuán, yíding yào xiān wèn qīngchu, qiānwàn bié zhǎo yǒu “gòuwù” de tuán. Nǐmen kěyǐ zìzhùyóu<sup>⑦</sup>, nàyàng jiù zìyóu duō le.

Dì sān tiān, dào le yǒumíng de Lìjiāng gǔchéng<sup>⑧</sup>, wǒmen fēicháng xǐhuan zhèli. Zhè ge gǔchéng bú dà, cóng dōngbian zǒu dào xībian búguò yì liǎng ge xiǎoshí. Zuì tèbié de shì yǒu yì tiáo fēicháng gānjìng de xiǎo hé<sup>⑨</sup> cóng chéng zhōngjiān liú guo. Xiǎo hé liǎng biān yǒu hěn duō shāngdiàn, chágǔǎn, xiǎo fàngǔǎn. Nà tiān wǎnshang, wǒmen zài yí ge hěn yǒu Yúnnán tèsè de chágǔǎn li hē chá, kàn zhe wài bian de xiǎo hé, mén páng de hóng dēnglong, hái yǒu lái lái wǎng wǎng de yóukè, dōu bù xiǎng huí lǚguǎn qù shuì jiào le.

Zài Lìjiāng, wǒmen zhù le liǎng tiān jiāting lǚguǎn. Fángjiān suīrán hěn xiǎo, dànshì hěn gānjìng, yě néng shàng wǎng. Fángdōng hái gěi wǒmen zuò le xiē jiācháng cài, là là de, wèidao hěn búcuò.

Yúnnán gè ge dìfang de fēngjǐng bù yíyàng, hái yǒu hěn duō hǎowán de dìfang. Wǒmen míng tiān yào qù yóulǎn dà xuěshān. Wǒ guò jǐ tiān huì bǎ pāi hǎo de zhàopiàn fàng zài bóké shang.

## English Text

Before the new semester started, Zhang Tianming, Lisa, Ke Lin, and Xuemei went on a trip to Yunnan. They agreed to leave separately from Nanjing and Beijing on Friday evening and meet up in Kunming on Sunday. From [the following] Monday they toured Yunnan for a week.

China's trains, tour guides, and Yunnan's beautiful scenery all made a deep impression on Tianming.

Zhang Tianming updated his blog every day to share his pleasant experience with his friends.

Before we went to Yunnan, we signed up online to join a tour group. The fees for the tour group included transportation, hotels, three meals [a day], and admission tickets to the scenic spots.

We went to Yunnan by train. In order to practice speaking Chinese with the other passengers, we bought tickets for a hard sleeper because the “rooms” of the hard sleeper cars don’t have doors, so it’s easier to find people to chat with. I had the upper bunk. The upper bunk was quieter than the middle and lower bunks, so I could get a good night’s sleep. On the bunk there was a blanket and a pillow. They were very clean.

I also went to the soft sleeper car to have a look. There each compartment had two upper bunks and two lower bunks. The bunks were softer and also bigger, and the doors could be closed. The other reason we didn’t buy tickets for a soft sleeper was that we were afraid the others in our compartment would snore. Just think, in such a small compartment with the doors closed, if someone snored non-stop, would you be able to sleep?

This is the dining car. We ate in the dining car once. I thought the food was both expensive and terrible-tasting. It’s better to get a box lunch or instant noodles.

After Lisa and I got off the train in Kunming, we waited for more than two hours for Xuemei and Ke Lin’s train to arrive. When we saw one another, we happily hugged. Although we had been apart for only a few days, it seemed like we hadn’t seen one another for a long time. We walked out of the train station together and saw our tour guide holding a sign looking for us. Our names were written on the sign. Our tour guide was very humorous, making us laugh all the time, but sometimes we three didn’t understand him. Xuemei had to be our interpreter.

Our tour guide told us that Yunnan is a province in southwestern China. The provincial capital is Kunming. The natural landscape of Yunnan is very beautiful, with mountains and rivers. Many minority groups also live here. If you take a trip to Yunnan, you can see firsthand the architecture, costumes, food and drinks of the different ethnic groups and understand the customs of each ethnic group.

On the first day we visited the Stone Forest. This is a picture of the Stone Forest. There are many deep-colored rocks in the Stone Forest which, when viewed from a distance, look like a forest of trees. The appearances of the rocks are all different and bizarre. We walked around in the Stone Forest and listened to the guide tell stories about the rocks. They were very interesting. The Stone Forest made a deep impression on us.

These are the Three Pagodas of Dali. The buildings are very ancient and very famous. There are many stores that sell souvenirs in Dali. The guide took us there and hoped that we would buy lots of things. Xuemei and Lisa were very glad and bought many souvenirs, but Ke Lin and I couldn’t stand it and complained that it was a waste of time. Next time when you are in China looking



for a tour group, you must ask questions first to make sure that you don't join a "shopping" tour group. Or perhaps you can travel on your own. That way you'll be much freer.

On the third day we arrived in the famous old town of Lijiang. We really like it here. This old town is not very large, and it takes only a couple of hours to walk from the east to the west side. The most unusual thing [about the old town] is a very clean small river running through the city. The two sides of the river are lined with many stores, teahouses, and small restaurants. That night we drank tea in a distinctly Yunnanese teahouse while looking at the river, the red lanterns beside the doors, and the comings and goings of the tourists. We almost didn't want to go back to the hotel to sleep.

In Lijiang we stayed in a family-run hotel for two days. The rooms were small, but they were very clean, and we could also access the internet. The landlord made us some home-style dishes that were spicy and very tasty.

Each region of Yunnan has a different landscape, and there are also many fun places. Tomorrow we will visit the big snow mountain. In a few days I'll post my photos on this blog.

### SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (  ) the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which tasks you may need to practice more.

| I can  | Very Well                | OK                       | A Little                 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Itemize the expenses of joining a group tour   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Give a brief description of a Chinese sleeper car  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Describe some natural objects such as mountains, rivers, trees and rocks                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Discuss some of the things that tourists may expect to see or experience at a tourist site | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |