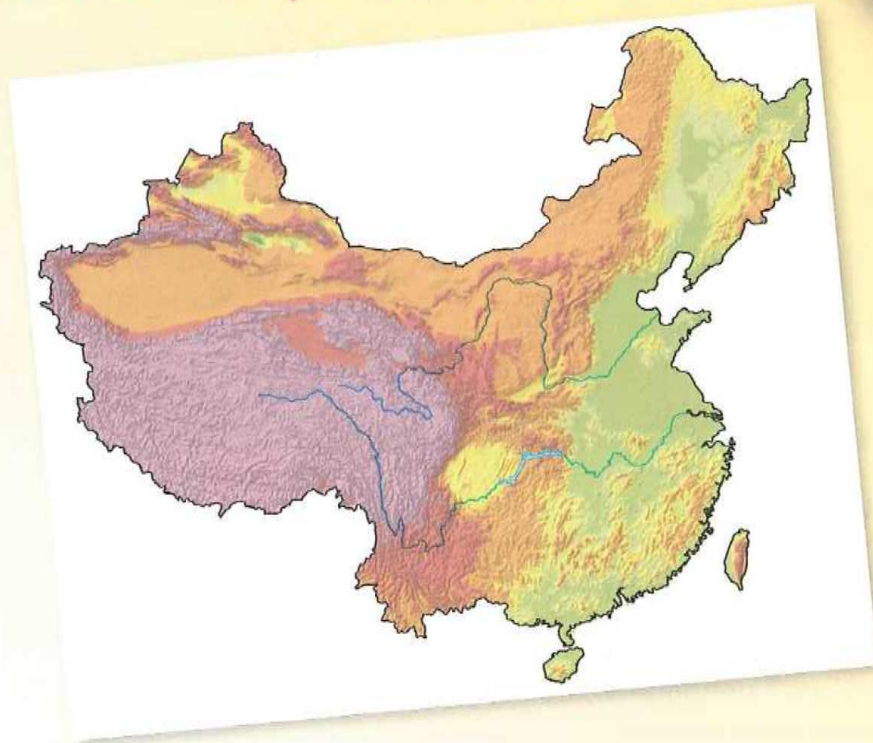


第十課

第十課

中國地理 中国地理

10



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

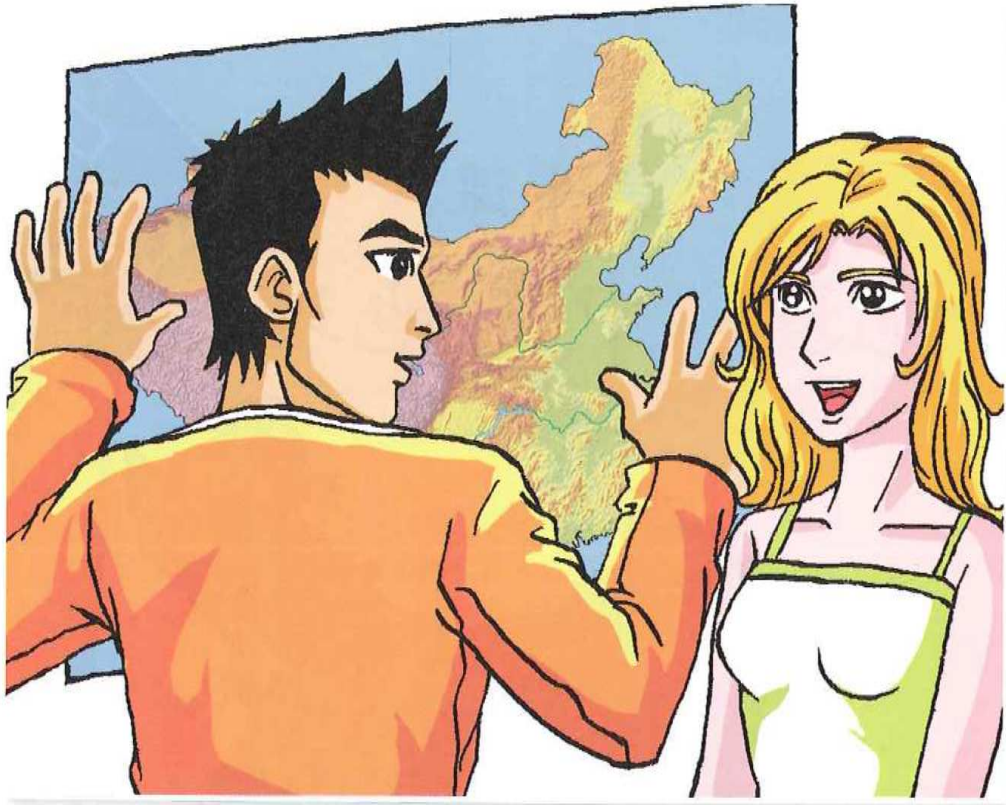
In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Locate major Chinese cities, provinces, and rivers on the map;
2. Give a brief introduction to the geographic features of China;
3. Compare some basic geographic aspects of China and the United States;
4. Describe features that may attract you to or deter you from visiting a tourist site;
5. Plan a trip to China.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Can you name the major rivers and mountain ranges in your country?
- Do you know where your country's major cities are located, along the coasts or mostly inland?
- Can you give an account of the population and geographic location of your town/city?
- Do people consider your local town/city to be popular with tourists?



Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I know my country's geography well.
2. I know China's geography well.

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. When will this trip take place?



寒假快到了，張天明這幾天一直在考慮旅行^①的事兒。他的父母希望他去他們的家鄉南京看看，張天明也很想當麗莎的導遊，帶她到中國的一些地方走走。除了南京以外，還應該去什麼地方呢？為了決定旅行的路綫，張天明拿出一張中國地圖，研究了起來^①。

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① 旅行 and 旅遊/旅游 are more or less synonymous. 遊/游 means to wander, so 旅遊/旅游 specifically implies traveling for pleasure. To travel for business is 出差 (chū chāi). 旅行 by itself



- 3. I know which parts of China I would like to visit.
- 4. I am good at budgeting and setting up an itinerary for a trip.

2. What will be their first stop in China?

3. What are the two main factors determining their travel itinerary?



寒假快到了，张天明这几天一直在考虑旅行^①的事儿。他的父母希望他去他们的家乡南京看看，张天明也很想当丽莎的导游，带她到中国的一些地方走走。除了南京以外，还应该去什么地方呢？为了决定旅行的路线，张天明拿出一张中国地图，研究了起来^①。

doesn't state the purpose of travel. However, "travel agency" is always 旅行社. Tourists are 遊客/游客 or 觀光客/观光客 (guānguāngkè) in Taiwan, where 觀光/观光 means "sightseeing."

張天明：麗莎，你來看看中國地圖，看到哪兒去旅行好。

麗莎：看地圖？你這個主意不錯，我也正想學學中國地理呢。我對中國地理了解得太少了。

張天明：我們先到南京，我父母的家鄉…在這裏，在中國的東南邊。然後你想去哪兒？

麗莎：哎，這是哈爾濱，對嗎？去哈爾濱吧。

張天明：你一下子要從東南邊跑到最北邊去？

麗莎：昨天電視裏介紹哈爾濱的冰燈了，好看極了。

張天明：冰燈好看是好看，可是哈爾濱現在冷得不得了，夏天再去吧。

麗莎：噢，好吧。不去北邊，那坐火車去西邊吧，聽說新疆是個很特別的地方。

張天明：新疆在西北，十月就開始冷起來了^①，現在去不合適。另外，坐火車太花時間，下次再去吧！

麗莎：你說坐火車太花時間，這麼說坐船也不行了，對嗎？要不然我真想坐船從東往西，看看長江或者黃河的風景。

張天明：中國的河流^②，大多是從西往東流，如果坐船從東往西走，肯定得花更長的時間。

麗莎：為什麼中國的河流大多從西往東流呢？

張天明：因為中國西邊是高原，那兒有世界上最高的山。而^②東邊是平原和大海。

LANGUAGE NOTES

② 河流 is a collective noun. It refers to rivers in general or all the rivers within a geographic area. 河 refers to a specific river or several rivers.

- 张天明: 丽莎, 你来看看中国地图, 看到哪儿去旅行好。
- 丽莎: 看地图? 你这个主意不错, 我也正想学学中国地理呢。我对中国地理了解得太少了。
- 张天明: 我们先到南京, 我父母的家乡…在这里, 在中国的东南边。然后你想去哪儿?
- 丽莎: 哎, 这是哈尔滨, 对吗? 去哈尔滨吧。
- 张天明: 你一下子要从东南边跑到最北边去?
- 丽莎: 昨天电视里介绍哈尔滨的冰灯了, 好看极了。
- 张天明: 冰灯好看是好看, 可是哈尔滨现在冷得不得了, 夏天再去吧。
- 丽莎: 噢, 好吧。不去北边, 那坐火车去西边吧, 听说新疆是个很特别的地方。
- 张天明: 新疆在西北, 十月就开始冷起来了^①, 现在去不合适。另外, 坐火车太花时间, 下次再去吧!
- 丽莎: 你说坐火车太花时间, 这么说坐船也不行了, 对吗? 要不然我真想坐船从东往西, 看看长江或者黄河的风景。
- 张天明: 中国的河流^②, 大多是从西往东流, 如果坐船从东往西走, 肯定得花更长的时间。
- 丽莎: 为什么中国的河流大多从西往东流呢?
- 张天明: 因为中国西边是高原, 那儿有世界上最高的山。而^③东边是平原和大海。

麗莎：好像大城市都靠海或者離海不遠。你看，在北邊，這是北京、天津；東南邊，這兒有上海、南京；南邊這裏，是廣州和深圳。

張天明：你說的沒錯。中國的人口主要集中在沿海一帶。西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然條件不太好，所以人口比較少。

麗莎：我覺得中國的地形和美國有點兒像。

張天明：你說的有道理。還有，中國和美國的緯度^③接近，面積也差不多，可是你知道，人口是美國的四倍多。聽說，過節或者放假的時候，中國的旅遊景點到處都是人山人海，擠得很。

麗莎：是嗎？

張天明：還好，我們到中國的時候，學生還沒放假，也不是過年過節。

麗莎：可是中國這麼大，我們的寒假那麼短，到底去哪兒旅遊好呢？

張天明：我覺得去雲南最好不過了^④。

麗莎：雲南在哪裏？…我找到了，在這兒，是一個省，在西南部^④。那兒冬天不冷嗎？

張天明：聽說雲南有些地方四季如春，一年四季都不冷不熱。

LANGUAGE NOTES

③ 緯度/纬度 is latitude; longitude is 經度/经度.

④ Whereas 中國的西南邊/中国的西南边 “the Southwest of China” or “southwest of China”

丽莎: 好像大城市都靠海或者离海不远。你看, 在北边, 这是北京、天津; 东南边, 这儿有上海、南京; 南边这里, 是广州和深圳。

张天明: 你说的没错。中国的人口主要集中在沿海一带。西南呢, 高山、高原多, 西北呢, 沙漠多, 自然条件不太好, 所以人口比较少。

丽莎: 我觉得中国的地形和美国有点儿像。

张天明: 你说的有道理。还有, 中国和美国的纬度³接近, 面积也差不多, 可是你知道, 人口是美国的四倍多。听说, 过节或者放假的时候, 中国的旅游景点到处都是人山人海, 挤得很。

丽莎: 是吗?

张天明: 还好, 我们到中国的时候, 学生还没放假, 也不是过年过节。

丽莎: 可是中国这么大, 我们的寒假那么短, 到底去哪儿旅游好呢?

张天明: 我觉得去云南最好不过了³。

丽莎: 云南在哪里? …我找到了, 在这儿, 是一个省, 在西南部⁴。那儿冬天不冷吗?

张天明: 听说云南有些地方四季如春, 一年四季都不冷不热。

can refer to an area either within or outside China, 中国的西南部/中国的西南部 (the southwestern part of China) always refers to the southwestern region within China.

麗莎： 我記得電視裏說過^④，雲南風景好，少數民族^⑤多，是個旅遊的好地方。

張天明： 好，雲南，決定了，就去雲南。

麗莎： 張教授，謝謝你今天給我上的中國地理課。

張天明： 行、行、行，別貧了。

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. Name the two major rivers in China.
2. Identify in general terms where the major mountain ranges and plateaus in China are located.

圖 例

 賓館、飯店	 郵局
 餐館	 學校
 鐵路售票處	 電影院
 飛機售票處	 醫院
 長途汽車站	 遊覽點
 出租汽車站	 百貨商店
 銀行	 其他
 幹線道路	 繁華街
 鐵路	 地鐵

This is the legend from a Chinese city map. Can you recognize some of the terms?

LANGUAGE NOTES

⑤ 少數民族/少数民族 means “ethnic minority,” literally, “minority nationality.”

丽莎: 我记得电视里说过^④, 云南风景好, 少数民族^⑤多, 是个旅游的好地方。

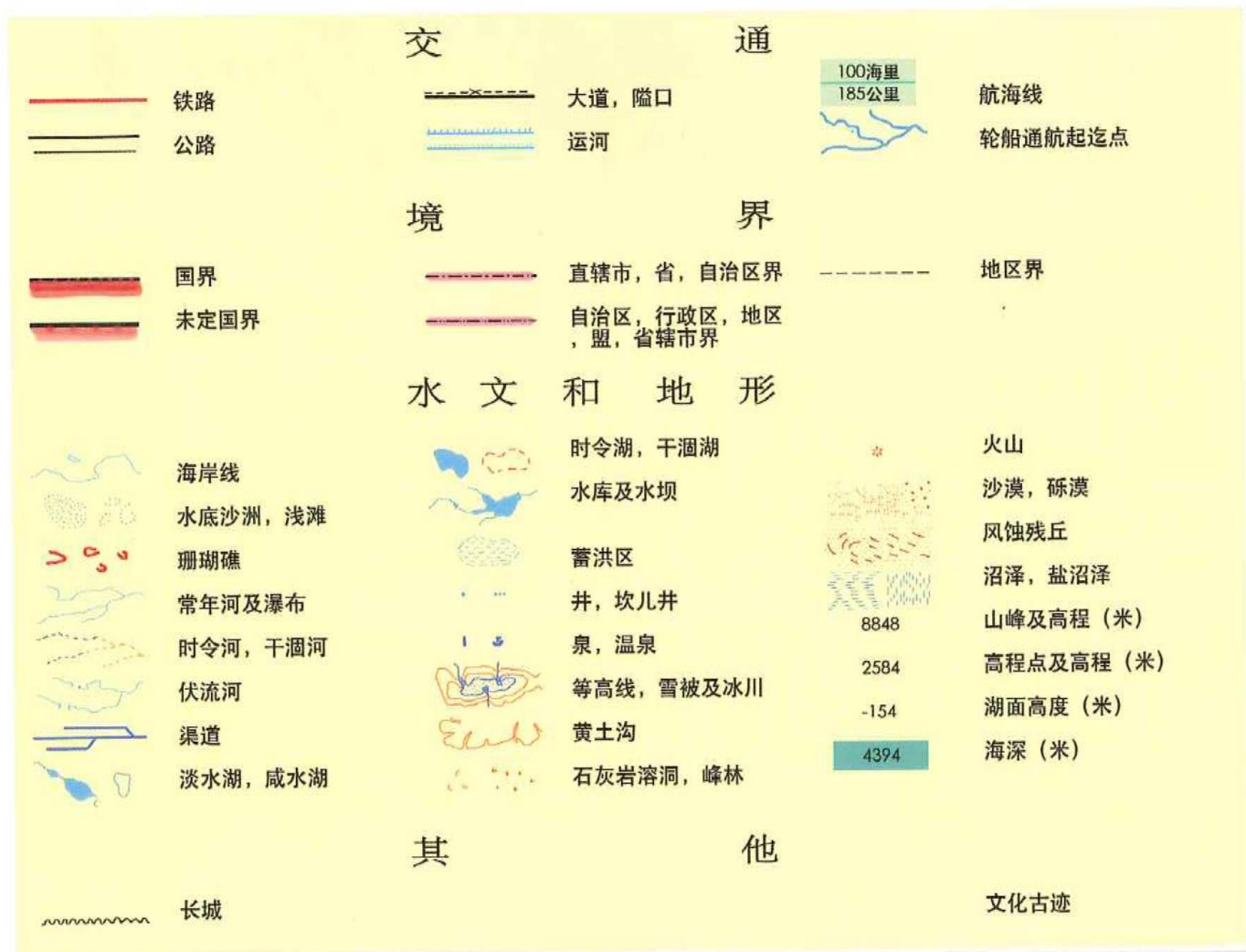
张天明: 好, 云南, 决定了, 就去云南。

丽莎: 张教授, 谢谢你今天给我上的中国地理课。

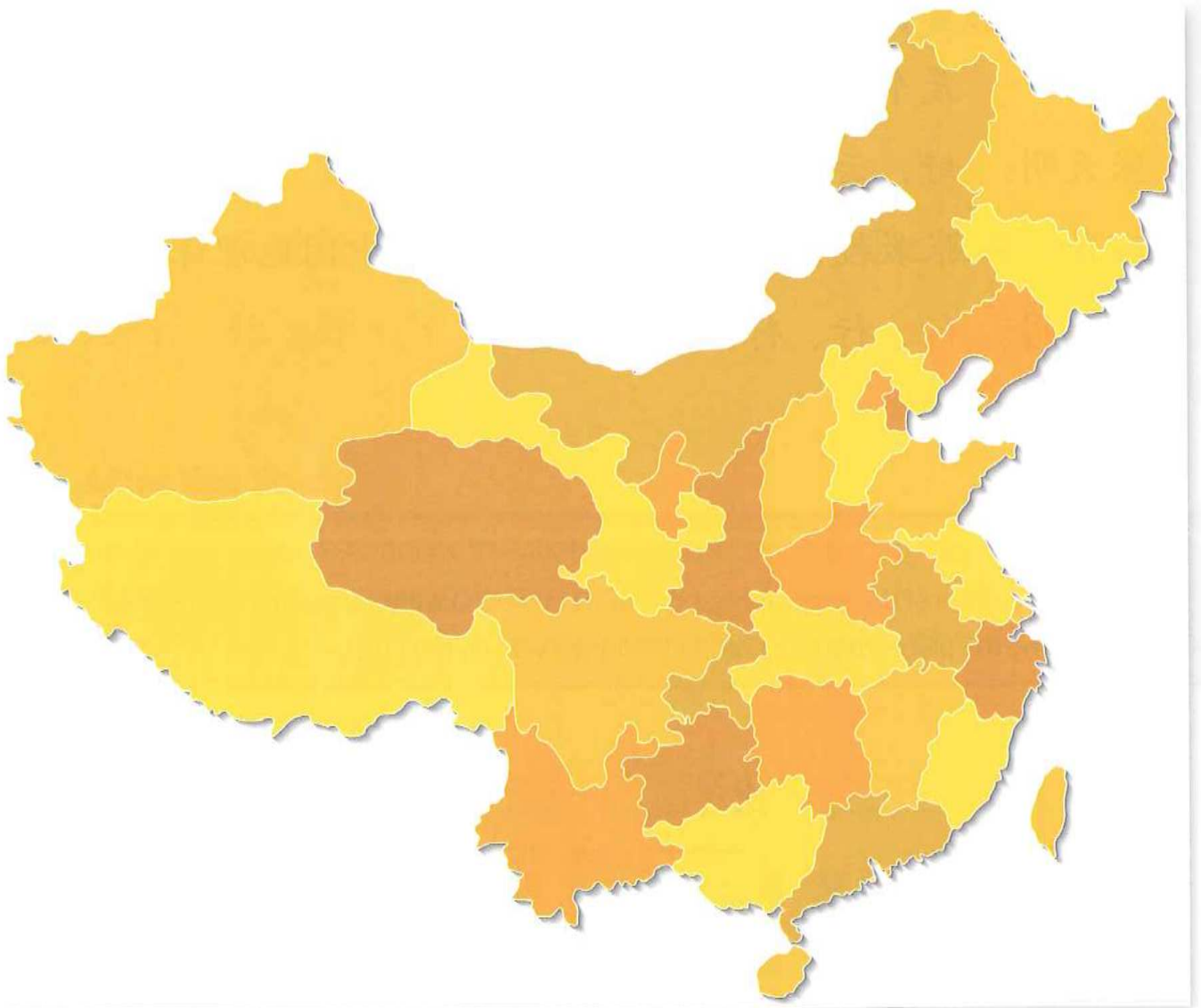
张天明: 行、行、行, 别贫了。

3. Name some of the geographical similarities that China and the United States share.

4. Name the places that Lisa and Tianming will visit on their trip.



This is an example of a legend from a Chinese map. Can you locate some of the geographical terms introduced in this lesson?





VOCABULARY

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----------|------|---|
| 1. | 地理 | | dìlǐ | n | geography |
| 2. | 家鄉 | 家乡 | jiāxiāng | n | hometown |
| 3. | 路綫 | 路线 | lùxiàn | n | route; itinerary |
| 4. | 研究 | | yánjiū | v/n | to study; to look into; research |
| 5. | 了解 | | liǎojiě | v | to understand; to know about; to be informed |
| 6. | 冰燈 | 冰灯 | bīngdēng | n | ice lantern |
| 7. | 火車 | 火车 | huǒchē | n | train |
| 8. | 船 | | chuán | n | boat; ship |
| 9. | 風景 | 风景 | fēngjǐng | n | scenic landscape; scenery |
| 10. | 河流 | | héliú | n | river |
| 11. | 大多 | | dàduō | adv | mostly; for the most part |
| 12. | 高原 | | gāoyuán | n | plateau |
| 13. | 山 | | shān | n | mountain; hill |
| 14. | 而 | | ér | conj | (conjunction to connect two clauses)
[See Grammar 2.] |
| 15. | 平原 | | píngyuán | n | plain |
| 16. | 海 | | hǎi | n | sea; ocean |
| 17. | 人口 | | rénkǒu | n | population |
| 18. | 主要 | | zhǔyào | adj | main; principal |
| 19. | 集中 | | jízhōng | v | to concentrate; to be concentrated |
| 20. | 沿海 | | yánhǎi | n | along the coast |
| 21. | 一帶 | 一帶 | yídài | n | the area around a particular place;
the neighboring area |

22.	沙漠	沙漠	shāmò	n	desert
23.	自然		zìrán	n/adj	nature; natural
24.	條件	条件	tiáojiàn	n	condition; requirement
25.	地形		dìxíng	n	terrain; topography
26.	緯度	纬度	wěidù	n	latitude
27.	接近		jiējìn	v	to be close to
28.	面積	面积	miànjī	n	area
29.	倍		bèi	m	(measure word for times by which something is multiplied)
30.	過節	过节	guò jié	vo	to celebrate a holiday
31.	旅遊	旅游	lǚyóu	v/n	to travel; travel
32.	景點	景点	jǐngdiǎn	n	scenic spot; tourist spot
33.	到處	到处	dàochù	adv	all around; all over
34.	人山 人海		rén shān rén hǎi		huge crowds of people
35.	擠	挤	jǐ	adj/v	crowded; to push against; to squeeze
36.	短		duǎn	adj	short
37.	省		shěng	n	province
38.	部		bù		part; section
39.	四季 如春		sìjì rú chūn		spring-like all year around
40.	少數	少数	shǎoshù	n	small number; few; minority
41.	民族		mínzú	n	ethnic group; people; nationality
Proper Nouns					
42.	南京		Nánjīng		Nanjing

43.	哈爾濱	哈尔滨	Hā'ěrbīn	Harbin
44.	新疆		Xīnjiāng	Xinjiang
45.	長江	长江	Cháng Jiāng	the Yangtze River
46.	黃河		Huáng Hé	the Yellow River
47.	天津		Tiānjīn	Tianjin
48.	廣州	广州	Guǎngzhōu	Guangzhou
49.	深圳		Shēnzhèn	Shenzhen
50.	雲南	云南	Yúnnán	Yunnan



到新疆吃什麼？吃烤羊肉串兒(kǎo yáng ròu chuàn)!
到新疆吃什么？吃烤羊肉串儿(kǎo yáng ròu chuàn)!

Enlarged Characters

鄉 緯 積 爾 濱
乡 纬 积 尔 滨



雲南的少數民族。○
云南的少数民族。○



雲南風景
云南风景

Culture Highlights

① Harbin is the capital of Heilongjiang Province, which borders Russia. The city is well known for its long winters and historic Russian-style architecture. Since 1963, Harbin has hosted an annual ice and snow festival which draws many tourists from near and far. The festival includes an ice sculpting contest and numerous colorful ice lanterns.



哈爾濱的冰燈
哈尔滨的冰灯

② The Yellow River is historically considered the cradle of Chinese civilization. Its middle reach is heavily silted with loess soil from the Yellow Earth Plateau, which elevates the riverbed far above ground.



哈爾濱的雪雕 (xuědiāo, snow sculpture)
哈尔滨的雪雕 (xuědiāo, snow sculpture)

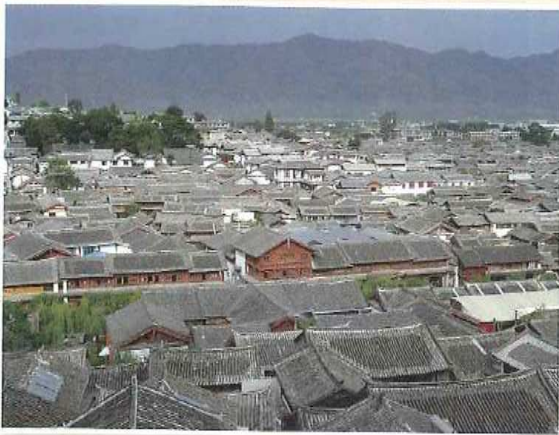
③ The Yangtze River is the longest river in China and the third longest in the world. It is the traditional dividing line between the North and the South in China. Some of the most agriculturally productive land is found along the middle and lower parts of the river; these areas also include many of the country's most important cities such as Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Shanghai. The Three Gorges Dam, one of the world's largest, is near Chongqing.



Part of the upper reaches of the Yangtze River in Yunnan.

④ Much of Yunnan is mountainous. Its climate varies from temperate to tropical. The rugged terrain and varied climate support a wide range of fauna and flora. Yunnan is what some scientists call an eco- or biodiversity hotspot. An estimated fifteen thousand plant species and almost half of China's birds and mammals are found in Yunnan.

- 5 There are fifty-six officially recognized nationalities in China. According to the Chinese National Statistics Bureau, as of November 2005, Han Chinese make up 90.56 percent of the total population. The Yunnan province is home to twenty-five distinct ethnic minorities, making it one of the country's most culturally diverse regions.



雲南景點一：麗江古城 (Lìjiāng gǔchéng)

云南景点一：丽江古城 (Lìjiāng gǔchéng)



雲南景點二：石林 (Shílín)

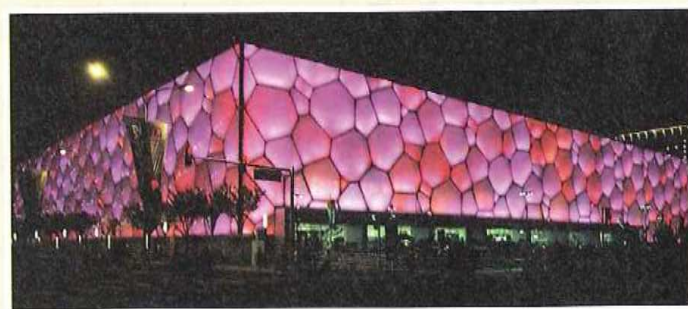
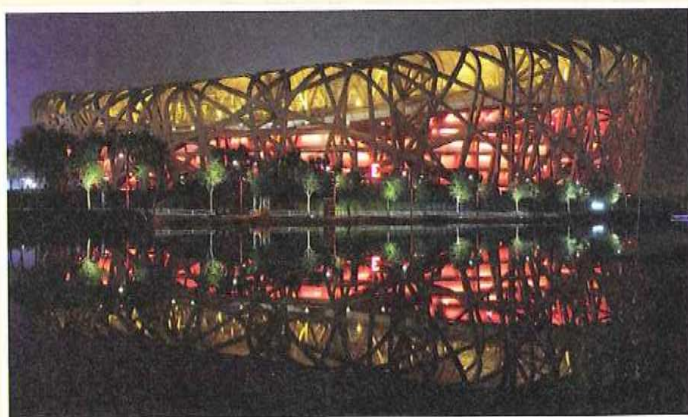
云南景点二：石林 (Shílín)



雲南景點三：元陽梯田 (Yuányáng tītián)

云南景点三：元阳梯田 (Yuányáng tītián)

- 6 The People's Republic of China is officially divided into twenty-three provinces (省, shěng), five autonomous regions (自治區/区, zìzhìqū), four provincial level municipalities (直轄市/直辖市, zhíxiáshì), and two special administrative regions (特別行政區/区, tèbié xíngzhèngqū). The four provincial level municipalities are Beijing (北京市), Tianjin (天津市), Shanghai (上海市) and Chongqing (重慶市/重庆市, Chóngqìngshì).



北京的兩個景點：鳥巢 (Niǎocháo)、水立方 (Shuǐlìfāng)

北京的两个景点：鸟巢 (Niǎocháo)、水立方 (Shuǐlìfāng)



上海浦東 (Pǔdōng)

上海浦东 (Pǔdōng)

Grammar

1. 起來/起来 Indicating the Beginning of an Action

起來/起来 can signify an action that starts to take place.

- ① 張天明拿出一張中國地圖，研究了起來。
张天明拿出一张中国地图，研究了起来。
(Zhang Tianming took out a map of China and started studying it.)

- ② 聽她說完那些話，大家都笑了起來。
听她说完那些话，大家都笑了起来。
(After listening to what she said, everybody began to laugh.)

- ③ 你怎麼哭起來了？
你怎么哭起来了？
(How come you started crying?)

- ④ 吃完晚飯，沒有什麼事兒，他就看起雜誌來。
吃完晚饭，没有什么事儿，他就看起杂志来。
(After dinner he had a free moment, so he began to flip through some magazines.)

When there is an object, it must be placed between 起 and 來/来 as in ④. 起來/起来 can also be used after adjectives to indicate the start and continuation of a state:

- ⑤ 六月了，天氣熱起來了。
六月了，天气热起来了。

(It's June now. The weather is starting to get hot.)

- ⑥ 今天是週末，購物中心裏的人多起來了。
今天是周末，购物中心里的人多起来了。

(It's the weekend today. There are beginning to be more people in the shopping centers.)

- 7 他走進房間打開燈，房間裏一下子亮起來了。
他走进房间打开灯，房间里一下子亮起来了。
(He walked into the room and turned on the light. The room brightened up instantly.)

起來/起来 is often used with adjectives such as 亮, 大, 高, 多, 快, 長/长, etc., while 下來/下来 is often used with 暗 (àn), 小, 低, 少, 慢, and 短.

- 8 剛才他開車開得很快，進城以後，他開得慢下來了。
刚才他开车开得很快，进城以后，他开得慢下来了。
(Just now he was driving very fast. After he got into the city, he began to slow down.)

- 9 屋子裏的燈慢慢暗下來了。
屋子里的灯慢慢暗下来了。
(The light in the room started to dim slowly.)

夏天熱/夏天热, 冬天冷 and other seasonal weather changes can also be expressed with 起來/起来.

2. Conjunction 而

而 is used to connect two clauses that represent the different or contrasting characteristics or situations, often in literary language.

- 1 中國西邊是高原，那兒有世界上最高的山。而東邊是平原和大海。
中国西边是高原，那儿有世界上最高的山。而东边是平原和大海。
(In the western part of China there are plateaus. There you'll find the world's tallest mountain. In the eastern part of China, on the other hand, there are plains and oceans.)
- 2 小林畢業以後計劃回中國工作，而不準備留在美國。
小林毕业以后计划回中国工作，而不准备留在美国。
(Xiao Lin plans to go back to China to work, not to stay in the United States.)

- ③ 我想去學校圖書館打工，而我的同屋想去校外打工。
我想去学校图书馆打工，而我的同屋想去校外打工。
(I want to work at the school library, but my roommate wants to work off campus.)
- ④ 我哥哥已經拿到碩士學位了，而我才高中畢業。
我哥哥已经拿到硕士学位了，而我才高中毕业。
(My older brother has already gotten his master's degree. I, on the other hand, have just graduated from high school.)

3. 最 Adj 不過了 / 最 Adj 不过了

最 Adj 不過了 / 最 Adj 不过了 means 没有比...更 Adj 的 (none can surpass).
It is a rather strong expression, e.g.,

- ① 她過生日，買花送她最好不過了。
她过生日，买花送她最好不过了。
(Nothing would be a better gift for her birthday than flowers.)
- ② 這本書對世界經濟的介紹最清楚不過了。
这本书对世界经济的介绍最清楚不过了。
(This book's presentation of the world economy surpasses all others in its clarity.)
- ③ 這個實習工作對化學系的學生來說，最合適不過了。
这个实习工作对化学系的学生来说，最合适不过了。
(No internship is more appropriate for chemistry majors than this one.)

4. 過/过 Indicating Experience

To indicate that someone has had the experience of doing something, we use the dynamic particle 過/过. It differs from 了 in two ways:

A. 了 is descriptive in nature and is used to relate the occurrence of an action.

- ① 我去年去了一次中國，在北京實習了三個月，什麼地方都没去，就回來了。

我去年去了一次中国，在北京实习了三个月，什么地方都没去，就回来了。

(Last year I went to China to intern in Beijing for three months. I came back without going anywhere else.)

- ② 第二天早上，我很早就起來了，起床後就去運動場跑步。

第二天早上，我很早就起来了，起床后就去运动场跑步。

(The following morning I got up really early. After I got up, I went jogging at the athletic field.)

- ③ 客人們進來以後，找到了自己的位子，坐了下來。

客人们进来以后，找到了自己的位子，坐了下来。

(The guests walked in, found their seats, and sat down.)

過/过 is explanatory in nature. It is used to explain the reasoning for the following statement. In other words, the emphasis is on the impact a past action has had on the present situation:

- ④ (以前)我們在一起學過英文，我知道他英文很好。

(以前)我们在一起学过英文，我知道他英文很好。

(We used to study English together. I know his English is very good.)

[Because we studied English together, I know his English is very good.]

5 A: 你去過中國，請告訴我們去哪兒旅遊最好。

你去过中国，请告诉我们去哪儿旅游最好。

(You've been to China. Give us some tips on where some of the best places to go are.)

[Because you've been to China, you can give us some tips on where some of the best places to go are.]

B: 雲南的旅遊景點多，少數民族的文化也很有意思，是旅遊的好地方。

云南的旅游景点多，少数民族的文化也很有意思，是旅游的好地方。

(Yunnan has plenty of tourist sites, and the cultures of the minority ethnic groups are also intriguing. It's a good place to visit.)

6 他學過好幾年中文，都能看中文報紙、雜誌了。

他学过好几年中文，都能看中文报纸、杂志了。

(He's been studying Chinese for several years. He can even understand Chinese newspapers and magazines.)

[Because he's been studying Chinese for several years, he can understand Chinese newspapers and magazines.]

In the sentences above, the clauses containing 過/过 all serve as explanatory background to the clauses that follow. 過/过 indicates the impact or influence of a past action on the present.

B. 了 generally requires a specific time phrase, unless the sentence forms part of an extended narrative in which the temporal background has already been stated or is implicitly understood as in 3 above; 過/过 does not. When we use 過/过, the time implied is often rather vague: “before,” or “in the past.” Only when we want to be more precise do we use a time phrase. Note that when 過/过 is used in the experiential sense, it usually cannot be followed by 了.

7 A: 我聽說你沒去過別的國家，是真的嗎？

我听说你没过别的国家，是真的吗？

(I heard that you have never been abroad. Is that true?)

- B: 誰說的? 我去年去過日本。○
 谁说的? 我去年去过日本。○
 (Who said that? I went to Japan last year.)



杭州西湖 (Xīhú)

Words & Phrases

A. 為了/为了 (in order to) and 因為/因为 (because)

為了/为了 denotes purpose; 因為/因为 denotes cause.

- ① 為了中文學得更好, 我明年要去中國留學。○
 为了中文学得更好, 我明年要去中国留学。○
 (In order to improve my Chinese, I'm going to study abroad in China next year.)
- ② 因為在中國學中文條件更好, 所以我明年去中國留學。○
 因为在中国学中文条件更好, 所以我明年去中国留学。○
 (Because the conditions in China are even better for learning Chinese, I'm going to China to study next year.)

- ③ 為了解決學費的問題，他一邊上學一邊打工。
为了解决学费的问题，他一边上学一边打工。
(In order to solve the problem of school tuition, he works part time.)
- ④ 因為得交學費，所以他一邊上學一邊打工。
因为得交学费，所以他一边上学一边打工。
(Because he has to pay for school tuition, he works part time.)
- ⑤ 因為這個學校很有名，所以我申請。
因为这个学校很有名，所以我申请。
(Because this school is very famous, I'm going to apply to it.)
- ⑥ 我申請這個學校，是為了能跟我的女朋友在一起。
我申请这个学校，是为了能跟我的女朋友在一起。
(I'm applying to this school so that I can be with my girlfriend.)

B. 一下子 (in an instant)

一下子 is equivalent to 一下. It means “not much time has gone by,” and it’s often used to depict how fast or soon actions or things happen.

- ① 你一下子就要從南邊跑到最北邊去？
你一下子就要从南边跑到最北边去？
(All of a sudden, you want to go from the south to the northernmost part?)
- ② 你說的那個商店我一下子就找到了，不難找。
你说的那个商店我一下子就找到了，不难找。
(I found the store you mentioned right away. It wasn't difficult to find.)
- ③ 媽媽給他的零用錢他一下子就花完了。
妈妈给他的零用钱他一下子就花完了。
(He went through the allowance that his mother had given him in no time.)

C. 大多 (mostly)

大多 is an adverb meaning “for the most part” or “mostly.” It cannot be used before nouns.

- ① 我們班的同學大多住在學校宿舍，差不多都沒有男朋友或者女朋友。

我们班的同学大多住在学校宿舍，差不多都没有男朋友或者女朋友。

(Most of our classmates live in the school dorms. Almost none of us have a boyfriend or girlfriend.)

- ② 美國的大山和河流的名字，我弟弟大多說不對。

美国的大山和河流的名字，我弟弟大多说不对。

(My younger brother said the names of most of the big mountains and rivers of America incorrectly.)

- ③ 我們學校教授的研究，我大多都了解，你不用上網看了。

我们学校教授的研究，我大多都了解，你不用上网看了。

(I'm familiar with most of our school's professors' research. You don't need to go online to find out.)

D. 呢 (indicating a pause in speech)

This particle occurs after a subject or topic and is followed by a pause in speech. It usually appears in enumerative sentences suggesting contrast:

- ① A: 你們寒假準備做什麼?

你们寒假准备做什么?

(What do you plan to do over the winter break?)

B: 我呢，要回家，小張呢，要留在學校打工，小李要做什麼，我不知道。

我呢，要回家，小張呢，要留在學校打工，小李要做什么，我不知道。

(I'm going home. Little Zhang, on the other hand, has to stay at school and work. I don't know what Little Li will do.)

② 選什麼專業好，我還沒想清楚。學醫呢，沒有意思，學文學呢，怕以後不好找工作。

选什么专业好，我还没想清楚。学医呢，没有意思，学文学呢，怕以后不好找工作。

(What'll be a good major to choose? I haven't figured it out. Studying medicine, on the one hand, is boring. I'm worried that if I study literature, on the other hand, I won't be able to find a job.)

③ 你說的沒錯兒，中國的人口主要集中在沿海一帶。

西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然條件不太好，所以人口較少。

你说的没错儿，中国的人口主要集中在沿海一带。

西南呢，高山、高原多，西北呢，沙漠多，自然条件不太好，所以人口较少。

(You put it correctly. China's population is concentrated along the coast. As for the Southwest, there are numerous big mountains and plateaus. The Northwest, on the other hand, has many deserts with unfavorable natural conditions. That's why the population there is relatively sparse.)

Language Practice

A. Know Your Chinese Provinces?

1. Refer to a map of China to locate the following provinces:

四川省

四川省

廣東省

广东省

湖南省

湖南省

雲南省

云南省

山東省

山东省

A province of your choice

...

Work with a partner and describe to each other where these provinces are located in China.

_____ 在中國的 _____ 部。 _____ 在中国的 _____ 部。
 _____ 呢，在中國的 _____ 呢，在中国的
 _____ 部。 _____ 部。

...

B. From the North to the South

Refer to a map of China to find the following eight cities, and one additional city of your choice.

上海 北京 南京
天津 深圳 廣州
杭州 哈爾濱

上海 北京 南京
天津 深圳 廣州
杭州 哈爾濱

Your choice _____

Then list them according to their latitude with the furthest north as #1:

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

Work with a partner, and answer the following question:

Q: 哪些城市靠海或者離海不遠? **Q:** 哪些城市靠海或者离海不远?

A: _____



南京的旅遊景點之一
南京的旅游景点之一

C. Geography Buff

1. Work with a partner and locate 長江/长江 and 黃河 on a map of China.

Then answer the following question:

Q: 長江在黃河的北邊還是南邊? Q: 长江在黄河的北边还是南边?

A: _____

2. Work with a partner and locate a 高山, a 高原, and a 平原 on a map of China. Copy the names of the 高山, 高原, 平原, and ask your instructor to help you pronounce them. Then tell your class where they are located.

_____ 山在 _____ 省的 _____ 部。

or

_____ 高原在中國的 _____ 部。 _____ 高原在中国的 _____ 部。

or

_____ 平原在中國的 _____ 部。 _____ 平原在中国的 _____ 部。

D. Chinese Geography 101

Quiz yourself and check the boxes to indicate where most of China's major mountain ranges, deserts, plateaus, and plains are located.

	東南	西南	東北	西北
高山				
高原				
沙漠/沙漠				
平原				

- a. State what you have checked in an organized short paragraph.
- b. Then add to the paragraph information about which direction many major 河流 run.
- c. The next step is to talk about population distributions along the coast vs. in the plateau areas.

Work with a partner to connect a, b, and c with appropriate cohesive devices, and discuss if there's anything else about Chinese geography that you can add. Then present your basic introduction of China's geography to your class. Your introduction can make use of PowerPoint slides or can be presented on YouTube if you wish. Include visual aids to enhance your presentation.

E. Research Time

Go online and find facts on the following:

中國/中国

美國/美国

(or a different country
of your choice)

1. 面積/面积

2. 人口

3. 緯度/纬度

4. 首都

5. 政治中心

6. 經濟中心/经济中心

7. 文化中心 _____

8. 最高的山 _____

Compare your search results with a partner and then prepare an oral or written report together. In your report, you will state and compare the sizes and the populations of the two countries, and where they are in the world according to latitude. Name their capitals, financial centers, cultural centers, and highest mountains, and then tell where these things are located within their respective countries.

F. Choose a Tourist Destination

a. Work with a partner to weigh the pros and cons of visiting the following places. Some things that can be taken into consideration are location, climate, transportation, cost, tourist population, tourist sites, etc.

	pros	cons
北京	_____	_____
上海	_____	_____
南京	_____	_____
杭州	_____	_____
深圳	_____	_____
香港	_____	_____
台北	_____	_____
哈爾濱/哈尔滨	_____	_____
Your Choice	_____	_____

b. Recommend one destination that you think would be ideal to visit:

夏天去 _____ 旅遊最好， 不過了，因為 _____， _____； 另外/再說， _____ _____ ...	夏天去 _____ 旅游最好 不过了，因为 _____， _____； 另外/再说， _____ _____ ...
---	--

or

冬天去_____旅遊最好
不過了，因為_____，
_____；
另外/再說，_____
_____...

冬天去_____旅游最好
不过了，因为_____，
_____；
另外/再说，_____
_____...

c. After listening to everyone's recommendations, group people who have the same recommendations together. Open the floor for a debate. Each group should defend its recommendations and point out why other places are not as good.

Words you can use to present your arguments in a coherent and cohesive manner include, but are not limited to:

認為	同意	反對
看法	恐怕	不見得
比較	至於	不如
難道	其實	實際上
甚至	結果	建議
考慮	比如	
呢...呢...		
要麼...要麼...		
不是...而是...		

认为	同意	反对
看法	恐怕	不见得
比较	至于	不如
难道	其实	实际上
甚至	结果	建议
考虑	比如	
呢...呢...		
要么...要么...		
不是...而是...		

d. The class should then vote on the best place in China that people can visit in summer or winter.

夏天去_____旅遊最好/合適。 夏天去_____旅游最好/合适。
 冬天去_____旅遊最好/合適。 冬天去_____旅游最好/合适。

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寒假打算去哪兒旅遊?

寒假打算去哪儿旅游?

Brainstorm questions that you may ask a travel consultant to get the best service and advice possible.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
- ...

c. Now the consultants should pair up. Each pair sets up a stand to provide service, and the prospective clients take turns to visit each stand.

After visiting all the consultants, the clients have to rate and comment on the consultants' services. Comments may include if the consultants are able to 1) give suggestions based on their knowledge of the climate and geography of China, 2) remind them whether it's practical or realistic to travel to certain destinations with the given time frame, budget constraints, and personal preferences, and 3) show alternatives by pointing out the advantages of different options.

After listening to all the clients, the consultants have to decide which clients' questions are most challenging yet reasonable, and whose itinerary is most intriguing yet feasible in terms of time and budget.

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这些是三家旅行社的广告。你对哪条旅游路线比较有兴趣?

Pinyin Text

Hánjià kuài dào le, Zhāng Tiānmíng zhè jǐ tiān yìzhí zài kǎolǔ lǚxíng^① de shìr. Tā de fùmǔ xīwàng tā qù tāmen de jiāxiāng Nánjīng kàn kan, Zhāng Tiānmíng yě hěn xiǎng dāng Lìshā de dǎoyóu, dài tā dào Zhōngguó de yì xiē dìfang zǒu zou. Chúlè Nánjīng yǐwài, hái yīnggāi qù shénme dìfang ne? Wèile juéding lǚxíng de lùxiàn, Zhāng Tiānmíng ná chu yì zhāng Zhōngguó dìtú, yánjiū le qì lai^①.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Lìshā, nǐ lái kàn kan Zhōngguó dìtú, kàn dào nǎr qù lǚxíng hǎo.

Lìshā: Kàn dìtú? Nǐ zhè ge zhúyì búcuò, wǒ yě zhèng xiǎng xué xue Zhōngguó dìlǐ ne. Wǒ duì Zhōngguó dìlǐ liǎojiě de tài shǎo le.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒmen xiān dào Nánjīng, wǒ fùmǔ de jiāxiāng... Zài zhèlì, zài Zhōngguó de dōngnánbian. Ránhòu nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr?

Lìshā: Āi, zhè shì Hā'ěrbīn, duì ma? Qù Hā'ěrbīn ba.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nǐ yíxiàzi yào cóng dōngnánbian pǎo dào zuì běibian qù?

Lìshā: Zuótiān diànshì li jièshào Hā'ěrbīn de bīngdēng le, hǎokàn jí le.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Bīngdēng hǎokàn shì hǎokàn, kěshì Hā'ěrbīn xiànzài lěng de bù déliǎo, xiàtiān zài qù ba.

Lìshā: Ō, hǎo ba. Bú qù běibian, nà zuò huǒchē qù xībian ba, tīngshuō Xīnjiāng shì ge hěn tèbié de dìfang.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Xīnjiāng zài xīběi, shíyuè jiù kāishǐ lěng qì lai le^①, xiànzài qù bù héshì. Lìngwài, zuò huǒchē tài huā shíjiān, xiàcì zài qù ba!

Lìshā: Nǐ shuō zuò huǒchē tài huā shíjiān, zhème shuō zuò chuán yě bù xíng le, duì ma? Yàobùrán wǒ zhēn xiǎng zuò chuán cóng dōng wǎng xī, kàn kan Cháng Jiāng huòzhě Huáng Hé de fēngjǐng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhōngguó de héliú^②, dàduō shì cóng xī wǎng dōng liú, rúguǒ zuò chuán cóng dōng wǎng xī zǒu, kěndìng děi huā gèng cháng de shíjiān.

Lìshā: Wèishénme Zhōngguó de héliú dàduō cóng xī wǎng dōng liú ne?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Yīnwèi Zhōngguó xībian shì gāoyuán, nàr yǒu shìjiè shang zuì gāo de shān. Ér^② dōngbian shì píngyuán hé dà hǎi.

Lìshā: Hǎoxiàng dà chéngshì dōu kào hǎi huòzhě lí hǎi bù yuǎn. Nǐ kàn, zài běibian, zhè shì Běijīng, Tiānjīn; dōngnánbian, zhèr yǒu Shànghǎi, Nánjīng, nánbian zhèlì, shì Guǎngzhōu hé Shēnzhèn.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nǐ shuō de méi cuò. Zhōngguó de rénkǒu zhǔyào jízhōng zài yánhǎi yídài. Xīnán ne, gāoshān, gāoyuán duō, xīběi ne, shāmò duō, zìrán tiáojiàn bú tài hǎo, suǒyǐ rénkǒu bǐjiào shǎo.

Lìshā: Wǒ juéde Zhōngguó de dìxíng hé Měiguó yǒu diǎnr xiàng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nǐ shuō de yǒu dào. Hái yǒu, Zhōngguó hé Měiguó de wěidù^③ jiējìn, miànjī yě chàbuduō, kěshì nǐ zhīdào, rénkǒu shì Měiguó de sì bèi duō. Tīngshuō, guò jié huòzhě fàng jià de shíhou, Zhōngguó de lǚyóu jǐngdiǎn dào chù dōu shì rén shān rén hǎi, jǐ de hěn.

Lìshā: Shì ma?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Háihǎo, wǒmen dào Zhōngguó de shíhou, xuésheng hái méi fàng jià, yě bú shì guò nián guò jié.

Lìshā: Kěshì Zhōngguó zhème dà, wǒmen de hánjià nàme duǎn, dào dǐ qù nǎr lǚyóu hǎo ne?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ juéde qù Yúnnán zuì hǎo búguò le^④.

Lìshā: Yúnnán zài nǎlǐ? ...Wǒ zhǎo dào le, zài zhèr, shì yí ge shěng, zài xīnánbù^④. Nàr dōngtiān bù lěng ma?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Tīngshuō Yúnnán yǒu xiē dìfang sìjì rú chūn, yì nián sìjì dōu bù lěng bú rè.

Lìshā: Wǒ jìde diànshì li shuō guo^④, Yúnnán fēngjǐng hǎo, shǎoshù mínzú^⑤ duō, shì ge lǚyóu de hǎo dìfang.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Hǎo, Yúnnán, juéding le, jiù qù Yúnnán.

Lìshā: Zhāng jiàoshòu, xièxie nǐ jīntiān gěi wǒ shàng de Zhōngguó dìlǐ kè.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Xíng, xíng, xíng, bié pín le.

English Text

Soon it'll be winter break. Zhang Tianming has been thinking about his travel plans the last couple days. His parents hope that he'll go visit their hometown Nanjing. Zhang Tianming also very much wants to be Lisa's tour guide and take her to a few places in China. Beside Nanjing, where should they go? In order to decide on the itinerary he takes out a map of China and begins to study it.

- Zhang Tianming: Lisa, come take a look at this map of China and see where we want to go.
- Lisa: Look at the map? Great idea. I want to learn about Chinese geography. I know so little about Chinese geography.
- Zhang Tianming: We'll go to Nanjing, my parents' hometown first. ... Here, in southeastern China. Where do you want to go next?
- Lisa: This is Harbin, isn't it? Let's go to Harbin.
- Zhang Tianming: How come you want to go from the Southeast all the way to the extreme North?
- Lisa: Yesterday on TV there was a program about Harbin's ice lanterns. They were really beautiful.
- Zhang Tianming: Ice lanterns are nice, but it's winter now. It's really cold there. Let's go in the summer.
- Lisa: OK. We won't go to the North. Then let's take a train to the West. I hear that Xinjiang is a very special place.
- Zhang Tianming: Xinjiang is in the Northwest. It starts to get cold in October. Now is not a good time to go. Besides, trains take too long. Let's go next time.
- Lisa: You say trains take too long. Then boats are out, right? Otherwise I'd really like to take a boat from east to west to look at the landscape along the Yangtze or the Yellow River.
- Zhang Tianming: Most of China's rivers flow from the west to the east. If you take a boat from east to west, it'll take an even longer time.
- Lisa: Why do most of China's rivers flow from the west to the east?
- Zhang Tianming: Because China's western part is a plateau. The world's tallest mountain is there. In the eastern part there are plains and oceans.
- Lisa: It seems that all the big cities are by the sea or not too far away from it. See, in the North are Beijing and Tianjin. In the Southeast are Shanghai and Nanjing. In the South are Guangzhou and Shenzhen.
- Zhang Tianming: What you say is correct. China's population is concentrated along the coast. In the Southwest there are many tall mountains and plateaus. In the Northwest there are many deserts. The natural conditions are not very good. Therefore, the population is sparse.
- Lisa: I think China's topography is a little like America's.
- Zhang Tianming: What you said makes sense. Also, the latitude is almost the same and so is the land area, but China's population is more than four times

that of America's. I hear that during holidays or school breaks there are huge crowds in all the scenic areas.

Lisa: Really?

Zhang Tianming: Luckily, when we go, students will still be in school and it won't be around any major holidays.

Lisa: China is so big. Our break is so short. Where should we go?

Zhang Tianming: I think Yunnan is the best place to go.

Lisa: Where is Yunnan? Oh, I found it. It's here. It's a province in the Southwest. Is it cold in winter?

Zhang Tianming: Some places in Yunnan are spring-like year round. No matter when you go, it's not too cold or too hot.

Lisa: I heard on TV that Yunnan has beautiful scenery and many ethnic minorities. It's a great place to visit.

Zhang Tianming: It's decided then. We'll go to Yunnan.

Lisa: Professor Zhang, thank you for today's geography lesson.

Zhang Tianming: OK, OK. Stop being so glib.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

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

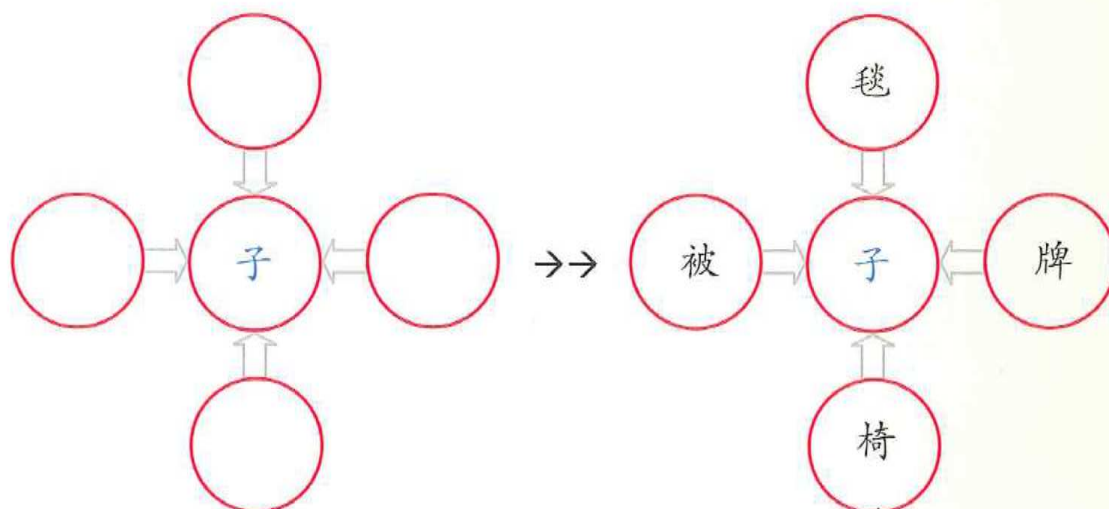
I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Name some Chinese cities located in the North, Southeast, and South of China	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give a brief account of the geographic features of China	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe the similarities and differences between China and the United States in terms of territorial size, population, and terrain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about the factors that help me select a travel destination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plan a trip to China, keeping in mind factors such as geography, climate, time, and budget	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Let's Review! (Lessons 6-10)

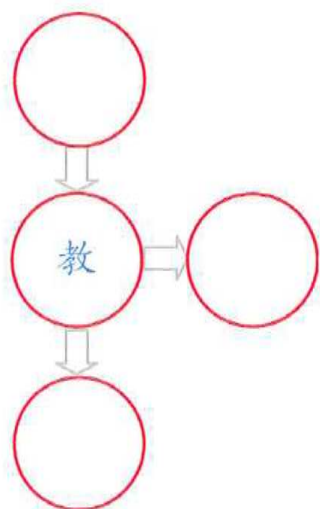
I. Chinese Character Crossword Puzzles

You have learned many vocabulary items from Lessons 6–10. You may have noticed that some words/phrases share the same characters. Let's see whether you can recall these characters. The common character is positioned in the center of the cluster of rings. The block arrows indicate which way you should read the words. Work with a partner and see how many association rings you can complete. Of course, you may add more rings if you can think of additional words/phrases sharing the same characters or you may create your own clusters of rings.

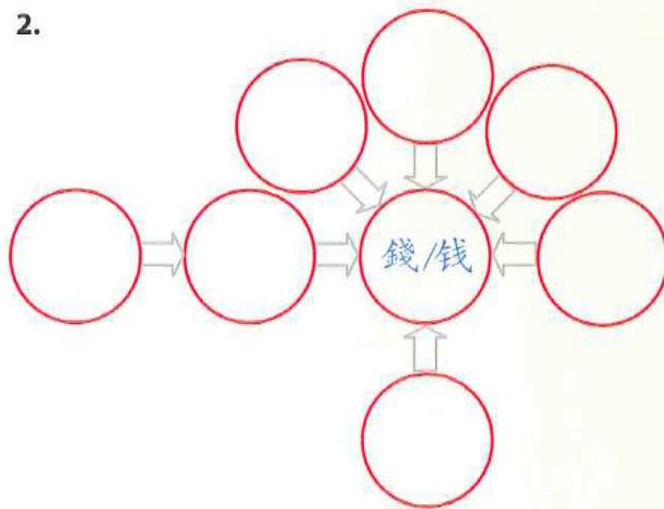
EXAMPLE:



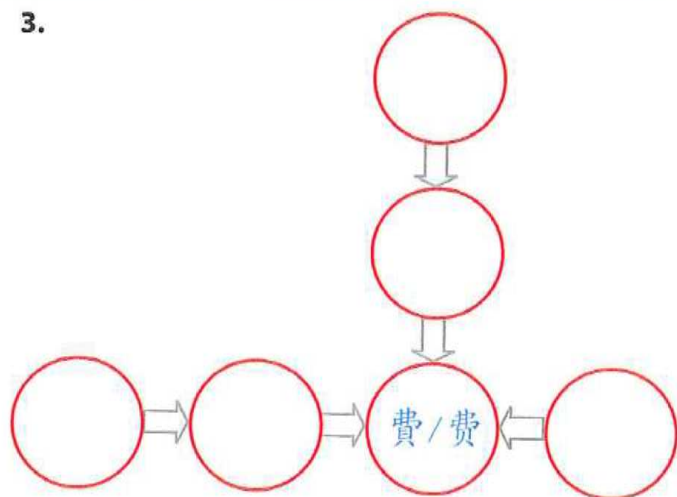
1.



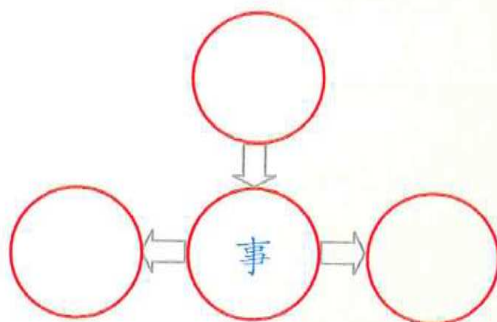
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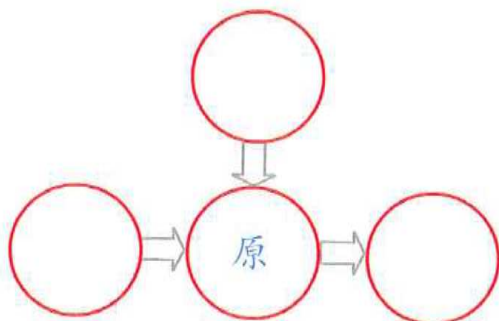
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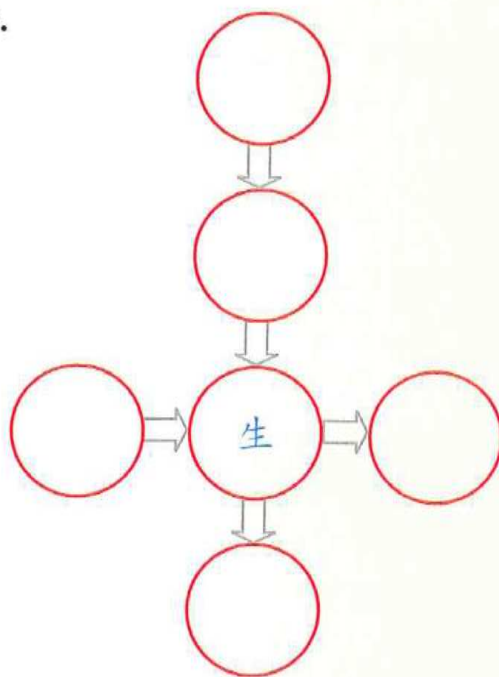
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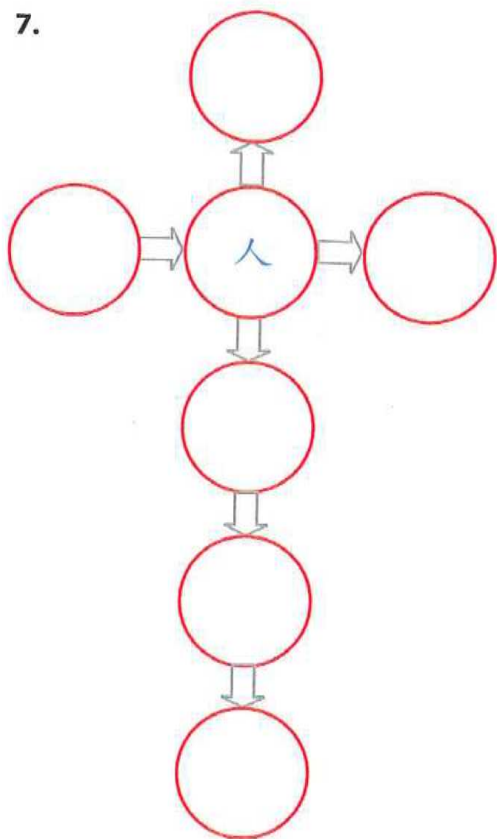
5.



6.



7.



8. Create Your Own

II. Matching Words

Draw a line connecting the verb with its proper object.

交	玩笑
安排	資料/资料
解決/解决	看法
受(到)	經驗/经验
減輕/减轻	彆扭/别扭
取得	學費/学费
查	軟件/软件
鬧/闹	負擔/负担
下載/下载	教育
同意	問題/问题
開/开	時間/时间

III. Make a Word List

A. Brainstorm with a partner and ask each other what words come to mind when you want to

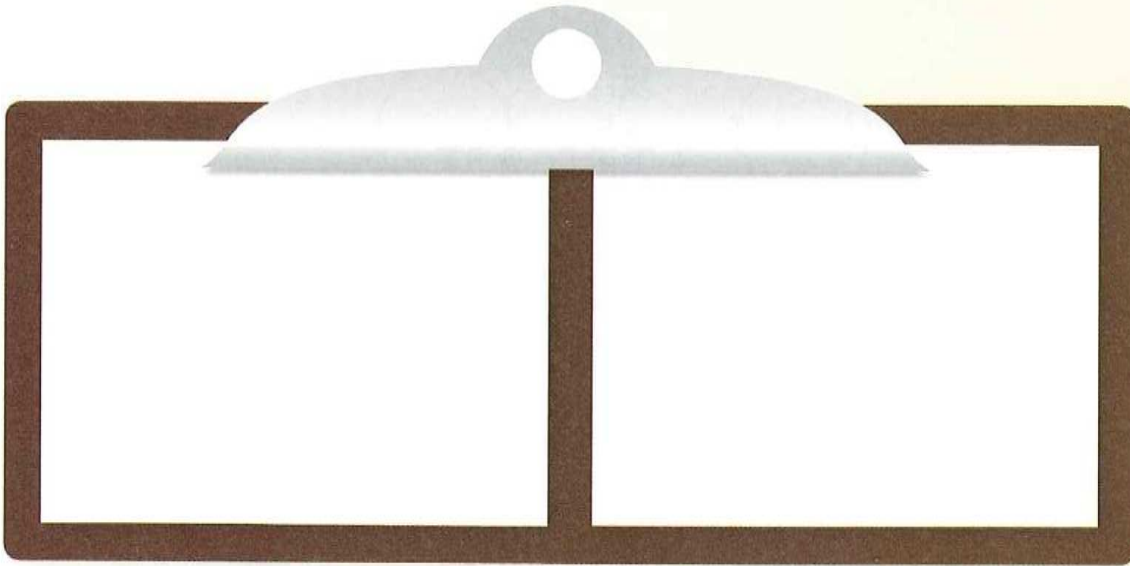
1. describe a compatible girlfriend/
boyfriend:

2. talk about the role that the
internet plays in your daily life:

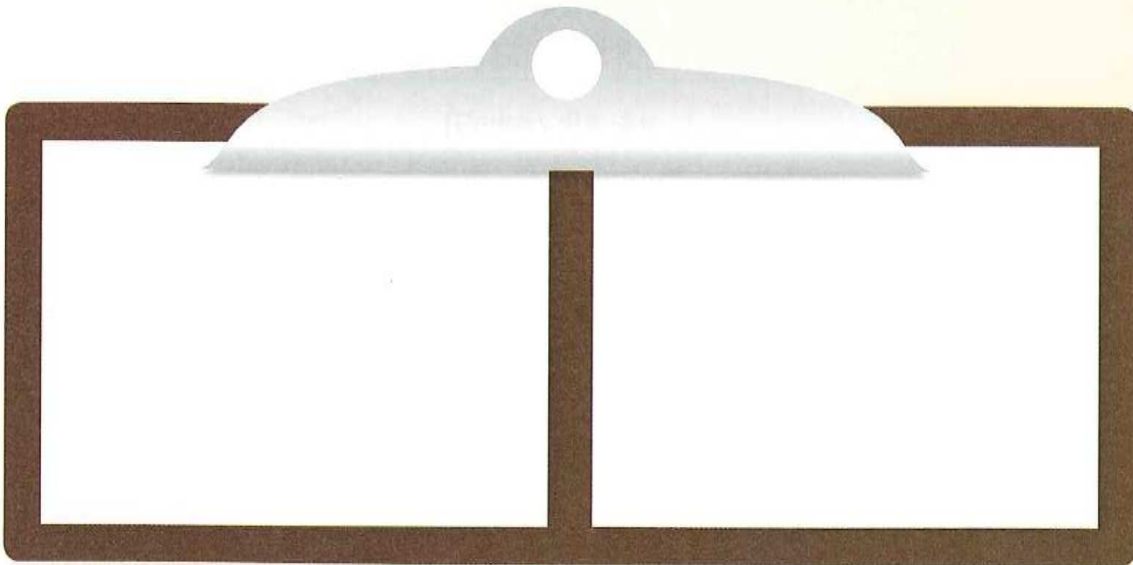


3. discuss how to be financially responsible:

4. debate how to strike a balance between study and play:



5. plan a trip to China:



B. Brainstorm with a partner and ask each other what words or phrases will help if you wish to

1. agree or disagree: _____

2. inquire if everything is OK: _____

3. apologize for your language or behavior: _____

4. discuss the pros and cons of something: _____

5. make comparisons: _____

6. make suggestions: _____

IV. Organize Your Thoughts

Select a topic from the four listed in III A. Discuss with your partner

- a. what you want to say;
- b. what words or phrases from III B will help you express your opinion;
- c. what should be said first, next, and last;
- d. what transitions may be needed; and
- e. what cohesive devices should be used to connect your sentences.

It may be a good idea to jot down sentences that you wish to say, then number them in the order you think they should be presented, and finally consider how to make your sentences a coherent discourse. Then present your work to the class.

V. Are you a Fluent Speaker?

How would you make the following flow better in a paragraph? Don't forget to pay attention to time words, place expressions, and pronouns.

1. 昨天是星期六，我去
同學家給他過生日

2. 我開車去他家

3. 我看見了很多同學，
有男同學，也有女同學

4. 我們唱卡拉OK

5. 我們吃生日蛋糕了

6. 我玩得很高興

7. 我很晚才回家

1. 昨天是星期六，我去
同学家给他过生日

2. 我开车去他家

3. 我看见了很多同学，
有男同学，也有女同学

4. 我们唱卡拉OK

5. 我们吃生日蛋糕了

6. 我玩得很高兴

7. 我很晚才回家
