**Yunnan Province**

**Focus Question:**

* **Can I identify weather expressions?**
* **Can I talk about regions?**

## 阅读威力Reading Power

Review a written paragraph in Chinese from David, a high school student, about a family trip in the past, and then answer the questions.

去年秋天我们一家人去了中国的西南旅行。那里的天气挺暖和的，一点也不冷。我每天都穿衬衫和牛仔裤。我们去的乡村有山，有湖，有树林，还有农舍。我们还看见了很多动物，像猴子、兔子、山羊和鸭子等。那里的人对我们都很好，还给了我们很多帮助。

Q: Where did David's whole family travel to last fall?

A:

Q: What was the weather like when they were there?

A:

Q: What kinds of landscape did the place have?

A:

Q: What were the people like there?

A:

## 谈论各地区Talking about Regions

Use this chart to keep track of the vocabulary that you will need for your assessments, review how the vocabulary words are used in Chinese sentences, and then you may use the square grids below it to practice writing the new Chinese characters from this lesson.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Character** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 人们 | rénmen | people |
| 地震 | dìzhèn | earthquake |
| 潮湿 | cháoshī | humid |
| 干燥 | gānzào | dry |
| 许多 | xǔduō | many |

## Vocabulary in Action

Let's look at how the new vocabulary words you just learned are used in Chinese sentences.

Note: Besides the vocabulary words you are learning in this lesson, you may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will not be assessed on these unfamiliar words.

这里的**人们**都很善良。(**People** here are all very kind.)

这个地区经常发生**地震**。(**Earthquakes** often happen in this region.)

中国的东南部气候很**潮湿**。(The climate in southeastern China is very **humid**.)

这个夏天特别**干燥**，两个月都没有下雨。(It's very **dry** this summer, and it hasn't rained for two months.)

她很喜欢旅行，去过**许多**国家。(She likes to travel, and she's been to **many** countries.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for zhèn | **Pinyin**  zhèn |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for cháo | **Pinyin**  cháo |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for zào | **Pinyin**  zào |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for xǔ | **Pinyin**  xǔ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 人们 rénmen (people), what do the first character, 人rén, and the last character, 们men, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 地震 dìzhèn (earthquake), what do the first character, 地dì, and the last character, 震zhèn, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 潮湿 cháoshī (humid), what do the first character, 潮cháo, and the last character, 湿shī, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 干燥 gānzào (dry), what do the first character, 干gān, and the last character, 燥zào, mean respectively?

A:

## 云南野生动物Wildlife in Yunnan

For each Chinese sentence, circle the appropriate word for each blank to complete the sentence with the correct grammar structure and meaning, based on the English provided.

\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)下雪，你\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)可以穿你的新靴子。

Blank 1: 只好 好只 只要 要只

Blank2: 有 就 是 在

English: You can wear your new boots as long as it snows.

\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)在潮湿的地方，这种植物\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)会开花。

Blank 1: 只得 得只 只有 有只

Blank 2: 有 才 对 过

English: This type of plants blooms only if it's in a humid place.

## 谈论文化Talking about Culture

Use this chart to keep track of the vocabulary that you will need for your assessments, review how the vocabulary words are used in Chinese sentences, and use the square grids below it to practice writing the new Chinese characters from this lesson.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Character** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 语言 | yǔyán | language |
| 相似 | xiāngsì | similar |
| 不同 | bùtóng | different |
| 首饰 | shǒushì | jewelry |
| 银 | yín | silver |

## Vocabulary in Action

Let's look at how the new vocabulary words you just learned are used in Chinese sentences.

Note: Besides the vocabulary words you are learning in this lesson, you may see some unfamiliar words in the example sentences. Remember that you will not be assessed on these unfamiliar words.

她很喜欢学习新**语言**。(She likes to learn new **languages**.)

这两个地区的文化很**相似**。(The cultures in these two regions are very **similar**.)

他喜欢研究**不同**地区的气候。(He likes to research the climates in **different** regions.)

我妈妈参加聚会的时候会戴**首饰**。(My mom wears **jewelry** when attending parties.)

这个杯子是用**银**做的，很珍贵。(This cup is made of **silver**, and it's very precious.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for sì | **Pinyin**  sì |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 首饰 shǒushi (jewelry), what do the first character, 首shǒu, and the last character, 饰shì, mean respectively?

A:

## 彩云之南South of the Colorful Clouds

For the Chinese sentence, circle the appropriate word for the blank to complete the sentence with the correct grammar structure and meaning, based on the English provided.

\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)这副首饰很贵，他\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)要买给他妈妈。

Blank 1: 而且 且而 即使 使即

Blank 2: 在 也 是 对

English: Even if this set of jewelry is very expensive, he will still buy it for his mom.