**Fujian Province**

**Focus Question:**

* **Can I talk about weather expressions and regions?**
* **Can I identify ethnic groups and animals from the Fujian Province?**
* **Can I identify different unique items from an ethnic group?**

## 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.

今年夏天我们一家人计划去中国的东南旅行。我妈妈说那里很潮湿。夏天有点热，而且经常下雨。不过那里有美丽的海滩。我们可以去海滩游泳、滑水或者建沙堡，都会很好玩。 我爸爸已经给我们买了机票，我们也都准备好了护照。我太兴奋了！

Q: Where does David's family plan on going this summer?

A:

Q: How does David's mom describe the weather there?

A:

Q: What activities does David think they can do when they are there?

A:

Q: What preparations has David's family made for this trip?

A:

## 地区特色Regional Features

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** |
| 省 | shěng | province |
| 隧道 | suìdào | tunnel |
| 热带 | rèdài | tropical |
| 沼泽 | zhǎozé | swamp |
| 台风 | táifēng | typhoon |

## 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.

这个**省**有五个大城市和很多小城市。(There are five large cities and many small cities in this **province**.)

这个地方有很多山，所以人们修了很多**隧道**。(There are many mountains in this place, so people built many **tunnels**.)

我姐姐喜欢去**热带**地区旅行。(My older sister likes to travel to **tropical** regions.)

我听说佛罗里达有很多**沼泽**。(I heard there are many **swamps** in Florida.)

今天晚上这个地区会有**台风**。(This evening there will be a **typhoon** in this region.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for shěng | **Pinyin**  shěng |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for suì | **Pinyin**  suì |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for zhǎo | **Pinyin**  zhǎo |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for zé | **Pinyin**  zé |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 热带 rèdài (tropical), what do the first character, 热rè, and the last character, 带dài, mean respectively?

A:

## 自然奇观The Wonders of Nature

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)机票很贵，我\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)要去福建旅行。

Blank 1: 就是 是就 就算 算就

Blank2: 有 在 也 是

English: Even if the air tickets are expensive, I will still travel to Fujian.

你这个夏天\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)有时间， \_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)应该去佛罗里达看看那里的热带植物。

Blank 1: 要是 是要 不是 是不

Blank 2: 是 就 对 好

English: If you have time this summer, then you should go to Florida to see the tropical plants there.

## 描述天气Describing Weather

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** |
| 气候 | qìhòu | climate |
| 极端 | jíduān | extreme |
| 温和 | wēnhé | mild/gentle |
| 温度 | wēndù | temperature |
| 热度 | rèdù | heat |

## 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.

这个地区属于热带**气候**。(The **climate** in this region is tropical.)

台风是一种**极端**天气。(A typhoon is a type of **extreme** weather.)

福建省的气候很**温和**。(The climate in the Fujian Province is very **mild**.)

今天下午的**温度**有点高。(The **temperature** this afternoon is a little high.)

沙漠上的**热度**可以致命。(The **heat** in the desert can be lethal.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for duān | **Pinyin**  duān |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for wēn | **Pinyin**  wēn |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for dù | **Pinyin**  dù |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 极端 jíduān (extreme), what do the first character, 极jí, and the last character, 端duān, mean respectively?

A:

## 探索福建 Exploring Fujian

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.

这个地区每年\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)有台风\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)有地震。

Blank 1: 不是 是不 就是 是就

Blank 2: 不是 是不 就是 是就

English: Each year, this region has either typhoons or earthquakes.