**Inner Mongolia**

**Focus Question:**

* **Can I describe a region using geography terms?**
* **Can I talk about weather expressions?**
* **Can I identify ethnic groups and customs from Inner Mongolia?**

## 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.

上个月我和我的朋友们去了中国北方的乡村。在去那里的火车上我们看到了很多农田和农舍。在那里我们参观了农场，看到了很多动物，像牛啊、马啊等等。我们也去了本地市场。那里有很多蔬菜和水果，像橙子啊、胡萝卜啊等等。我们还去登山了，看到了美丽的瀑布。

Q: What did David and his friends see when on the train going to the countryside in Northern China?

A:

Q: What did they see while visiting the farm there?

A:

Q: What did they see while visiting the local market?

A:

Q: What did they see while mountain climbing?

A:

## 美丽的土地The Beautiful Land

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** |
| 草原 | cǎoyuán | prairie |
| 沙漠 | shāmò | desert |
| 森林 | sēnlín | forest |
| 帐篷 | zhàngpeng | tent |
| 平坦 | píngtǎn | flat |

## 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.

这张照片上的**草原**太美丽了！(The **prairie** in this picture is too beautiful!)

在中国的北部有**沙漠**。(There are **deserts** in Northern China.)

我哥哥喜欢去**森林**里探险。(My older brother likes to have adventures in the **forest**.)

我们去露营的时候搭了一个**帐篷**。(We set up a **tent** when going camping.)

从我家到你家的这条路很**平坦**。(The road from my house to yours is very **flat**.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for mò | **Pinyin**  mò |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for sēn | **Pinyin**  sēn |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for zhàng | **Pinyin**  zhàng |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for tǎn | **Pinyin**  tǎn |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 草原 cǎoyuán (prairie), what do the first character, 草cǎo, and the last character, 原yuán, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 沙漠 shāmò (desert), what do the first character, 沙shā, and the last character, 漠mò, mean respectively?

A:

## 美丽的戈壁The Beautiful Gobi

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)天气有多坏，他\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)要去草原上骑马。

Blank 1: 管不 不管 不是 是不

Blank2: 对 都 在 有

English: No matter how bad the weather is, he still wants to ride a horse on the prairie.

她\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)去草原上露营\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)是最好的休闲活动。

Blank 1: 把 要 对 是

Blank 2: 看见 见看 看成 成看

English: She regards camping on the prairie as the best pastime.

## 自然资源Natural Resources

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** |
| 暴风雪 | bàofēngxuě | blizzard |
| 资源 | zīyuán | resource |
| 矿产 | kuàngchǎn | mine/ore |
| 岩石 | yánshí | rock |
| 煤炭 | méitàn | coal |

## 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.

天气预报说今天晚上将有**暴风雪**。(The weather forecast says there will be a **blizzard** this evening.)

这个地区的自然**资源**很丰富。(This region has very rich natural **resources**.)

中国的北部有很多**矿产**。(There are many **mines** in northern China.)

这座山上有独特的**岩石**。(There are unique **rocks** on this mountain.)

今年冬天我们需要买一些**煤炭**。(We need to buy some **coal** this winter.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for bào | **Pinyin**  bào |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for zī | **Pinyin**  zī |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for yuán | **Pinyin**  yuán |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for kuàng | **Pinyin**  kuàng |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for chǎn | **Pinyin**  chǎn |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for yán | **Pinyin**  yán |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for shí | **Pinyin**  shí |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for méi | **Pinyin**  méi |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for tàn | **Pinyin**  tàn |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 暴风雪 bàofēngxuě (blizzard), what do the first character, 暴bào, the second character, 风fēng, and the last character, 雪xuě, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 矿产 kuàngchǎn (mine/ore), what do the first character, 矿kuàng, and the last character, 产chǎn, mean respectively?

A:

## 探索内蒙古 Exploring Inner Mongolia

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.

你\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)看那里的瀑布，\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)应该等到夏天再去。

Blank 1: 要 是 对 过

Blank 2: 不 就 最 要

English: If you want to see the waterfalls there, then you should wait till summer to go.