**Three Northeast Provinces**

**Focus Question:**

* **Can I talk about activities done in The Three Northeast Provinces by different ethnic groups?**
* **Can I identify different unique items and customs from an ethnic group?**
* **Can I identify historical influences that impacted The Three Northeast Provinces region?**

## 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.

去年冬天我和朋友们一起去了中国的东北旅行。那里的冬天很冷。我每次出门以前，都得穿好靴子和外套，再戴上手套和帽子。中国东北有很多著名的历史建筑，像博物馆、教堂、清真寺、火车站等等，又古老又美丽。我们还去滑雪了。那里许多人都很擅长滑雪。中国的东北真是个好地方！

Q: What was the weather like in winters in Northeast China?

A:

Q: What did David have to do each time he went out when he was in Northeast China?

A:

Q: What historic buildings were there in Northeast China?

A:

Q: What did David think of the people there regarding skiing?

A:

## 渔猎生活Fishing and Hunting

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** |
| 打猎 | dǎliè | to hunt |
| 农业 | nóngyè | agriculture |
| 农民 | nóngmín | farmer |
| 捕鱼 | bǔyú | to catch fish |
| 渔民 | yúmín | fisherman |

## 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.

我爸爸经常去森林里**打猎**。(My dad often goes **hunting** in the forest.)

这个地区的**农业**很发达。(The **agriculture** in this region is very developed.)

中国东北的**农民**都很勤劳。(**Farmers** in Northeast China are all very hardworking.)

我舅舅住在海边，他每天都出海**捕鱼**。(My uncle lives by the ocean, and he ships out to **catch fish** every day.)

这条河边住着很多**渔民**。(Many **fishermen** live along this river.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for liè | **Pinyin**  liè |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for mín | **Pinyin**  mín |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for bǔ | **Pinyin**  bǔ |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for yú | **Pinyin**  yú |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 打猎 dǎliè (to hunt), what do the first character, 打dǎ, and the second character, 猎liè, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 农业 nóngyè (agriculture), what do the first character, 农nóng, and the second character, 业yè, mean respectively?

A:

Q: In the word 捕鱼 bǔyú (to catch fish), what do the first character, 捕bǔ, and the second character, 鱼yú, mean respectively?

A:

## 探索东三省Exploring the Three Northeast Provinces

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.

这里的人们\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)喜欢打猎\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)喜欢捕鱼。

Blank 1: 就 既 最 是

Blank2: 有 在 大 也

English: People here like both hunting and catching fish.

他\_\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)河 \_\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)带回了一条鱼。

Blank 1: 天 大 从 人

Blank 2: 里 是 最 要

English: He brought back a fish from the river.

## 工业帝国The Industrial Empire

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** |
| 工业 | gōngyè | industry |
| 重 | zhòng | heavy |
| 轻 | qīng | light (adjective) |
| 工厂 | gōngchǎng | factory |
| 上班 | shàngbān | to go to work |

## 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.

中国东北的**工业**很发达。(The **industry** in Northeast China is very developed.)

我觉得我的背包太**重**了。(I feel that my backpack is too **heavy**.)

他捕到的这条鱼很**轻**。(The fish he caught was very **light**.)

这个城市的北边有三个**工厂**。(There are three **factories** on the north side of this city.)

我妈妈每天上午八点去**上班**。(My mom **goes to work** at 8 a.m. each morning.)

**New Chinese Characters Writing Practice**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for chǎng | **Pinyin**  chǎng |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Q: In the word 工业 gōngyè (industry), what do the first character, 工gōng, and the last character, 业yè, mean respectively?

A:

## 东北美食 The Delicious Northeastern Food

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.

这个渔民\_\_\_\_(Blank 1)捕鱼\_\_\_\_(Blank 2)觉得快乐。

Blank 1: 是 就 越 好

Blank 2: 是 就 越 好

English: The more this fisherman catches fish, the more he feels happy.