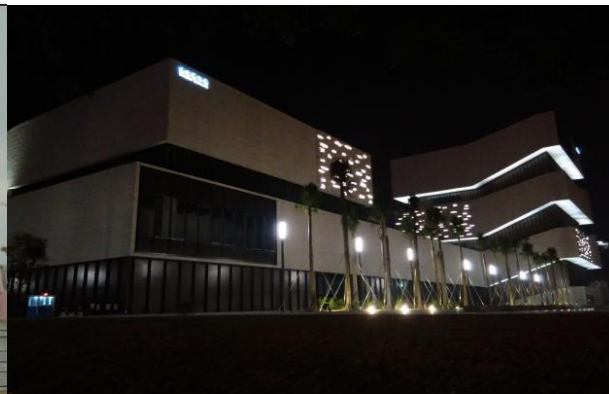


Unit 6 Local Landmarks

Reading



Zhuhai Opera House, located on Yeli Island, looks like a pair of standing seashells. The bigger shell contains 2 halls, while the smaller one has only one. The bigger hall can hold 1600 people, while the smaller two can hold 500 people each. During the day, the shells are transparent and you can see what's inside. In the evening, the color changes to fluorescent white. In the future, the pair of standing seashells will become a major Zhuhai landmark.



The Zhuhai Museum and the Urban Planning Exhibition Hall were both built in 2014, and are located at the intersection of Qinglv Road and Meihua Road. This building is divided into two parts, one is the Museum and the other is the Exhibition Hall. The Zhuhai Museum is 30 meters high, looks like the tail of the Phoenix. What's more, the Urban Planning Exhibition Hall is 60 meters high and looks like the head of a dragon. Both Chinese and Western architecture were used to create this Zhuhai landmark.

Read the articles, and then answer these questions:

1. How many people can watch a show at the same time in each Opera House hall?
2. What does the Zhuhai Museum look like?
3. What is the location of Zhuhai Museum and Urban Planning Exhibition Hall?

Group the information below into the correct sides of the table below.

built in 2014	looks like a tail
looks like seashells	60 meters high
shines in the evening	contains 2100 people
on Yeli Island	on Qinglv Road
30 meters high	white wall

Opera House	Museum and Urban Planning Exhibition Hall
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Which building do you prefer? Why? Discuss with your group members.

Vocabulary Task

Circle the given words in the chart. An example is given.

	a	t	y	p	i	c	a	l	s	m	u
transparent	t	r	a	n	s	p	a	r	e	n	t
typical	a	u	q	c	g	w	v	d	h	d	e
landmark	h	r	l	a	n	d	m	a	r	k	q
urban	o	b	g	m	m	f	q	a	u	m	v
	o	a	j	l	a	l	y	b	e	k	x
	w	n	f	a	o	f	h	s	e	p	e
	e	x	b	i	t	i	o	n	s	s	h

Grammar Task

Choose one of the three relative clause markers to fill in the blank; each one can be used no more than twice.

that	who	Ø	which
------	-----	---	-------

1. He used the meat _____ he bought yesterday to feed the dog.
2. Mary went to Huitong village _____ is next to United International college.
3. Bob borrowed a book from Jack _____ is his neighbor.
4. John falls in love with the girl _____ is sitting in front of him.
5. The car _____ is parked next to the school bus is very cool.

Reading



In Huitong Village, there are a lot of old brick buildings. In 1732, Huitong Mo bought this land and shared it with The Bao family and The Tan family who lived next to Mo; they named this village after Mo's first name "Huitong". In the 19th century, many villagers went to Hong Kong and Macau for business which helped improve the economy. Nowadays, Chinese and western architecture in Huitong attract a lot of visitors from all over the world. In 2006, Huitong Village was nominated as cultural relics.



Located in Meixi village in Qianshan, Meixi Memorial Arch was built between 1886 and 1891. It was built to commemorate Chen Fang, who was a consul in the Qing Dynasty.

Chen Fang was born in Meixi village in 1825. In 1849, he moved to Honolulu, where he became the first Chinese millionaire. Chen was nominated as the first Chinese Consul to Hawaii in 1881.

Read the articles again, and then put the following events in order.

Meixi Memorial Arch was built

Chen was born

Mo bought this land

Chen moved to Honolulu

many villagers went to Hong Kong and Macau

named this village

Chen became the consulate

Now use your own words to retell the story to your classmates.

Vocabulary Task

Look at the following definitions. Find the corresponding words in the texts.

A small rectangular block used as building material (article 1).

Named to a job, position, or title (article 1 and 2).

An object of historical interest from the past (article 1).

An artifact dedicated to the memory of someone or something (article 2).

A period when a country is ruled by a series of rulers from the same family (article 2).

Grammar Task

Use relative clause markers to combine the two separate sentences into one complete sentence.

1. That car is Mike's.

The car is red.

2. Mary walks to the store.

The store is next to her home.

3. John always has his lunch with Bill.

Bill is John's best friend.

4. He wants to buy the book.

The book is 20 RMB.

5. She walks through the path.

The path is dark.

Dialogue

Ben is a journalist from Zhuhai TV Station. He goes to Putuo Temple, which is famous for classical Chinese style architecture, to do an interview.

Ben: Wow, so many people! Let me talk to that couple over there. Hello there, what's happening here today?

Girl: Well, today is Buddha's birthday. So many people have brought their children here to pray for a good future.

Ben: That building in front of us is richly decorated. Do you know what it is?

Girl: No idea. Sorry.

Boy: I know. It's the main body of the temple, which displays statues of the Buddha and eighteen Arhats. Generally, people recite Buddhist chants in this room.

Ben: Ok. So you guys have enjoyed your weekend at the Temple?

Girl: Yes, we had a great experience. Those elegant statues are so amazing.

Ben: Ok. Thanks a lot. Have a good day. Bye!

Sarah: Hey Joe, let's have dinner.

Joe: Yes, sure, you know any good places?

Sarah: There is a ship I know that has a really good seafood restaurant.

Joe: A ship? Wow.

Sarah: Yeah, the ship, which is called "De Yue Fang", is a famous restaurant in Zhuhai.

Joe: That sounds great. Where is it?

Sarah: It is near Xiangzhou, 10 minutes by bus.

Joe: Ok, your treat, right?

Sarah: Sure. It's on me.



Listen to the dialogues, and then determine whether the following statements are true or false.

1. There are many people in Putuo Temple because it is Chinese New Year.
2. People can only eat vegetarian noodles in Putuo Temple.
3. De Yue Fang in Zhuhai is a restaurant that looks like a ship.
4. De Yue Fang is famous for its Sichuan food.

Speaking Task

Perform the dialogue with your partner.

What other temples have you been to? Do you know any good restaurants? Please introduce them to your classmates.

Grammar Task

Rearrange the words to form complete sentences.

1. bank is that next the supermarket to he to drove the

2. car broken is be in three days that fixed the will.

3. the food bought Bob that this morning fresh is

4. is a famous Chinese leader in the center of is that the sculpture the park.

5. study the students hard who get can grades good

Complete the following sentences. Choose the most appropriate ending from the box and change it to a relative clause.

she visited our school

they are repairing the building

we are going to the café

you are looking for a movie.

he gave a speech on the television

they are used in the garden or home

it can fly

I live in this city

Eg. A plane is a machine that can fly.

The café _____ is a new one.

The city _____ has greatly changed.

The beautiful movie star _____ was nominated for three Oscar awards.

Hardware refers to metal tools or implements_____.

Do you know the man _____ yesterday?

Is this movie_____?

The building _____ is a bank.

Grammar Awareness

Relative clauses provide specific information about someone or something.

who/which/that serve as the **subject** of a relative clause:

The man	who	wears red dress	is	my mum.
The book	which	is heavy	belongs to	me.
The toy	that	is cute	is	broken.

We use *who* to refer to people:

The woman *who* walks the dog every day is my mum.

The man *who* is in red is very nice.

The person *who* sits next to me likes to talk.

We use *which* to refer to things:

The plastic bag *which* is broken belongs to John.

The book *which* you borrowed should be returned next week.

The car accident *which* is reported on the news happened last Sunday.

We use *that* to refer to both people and things. Sometimes it can substitute *which*.

For example:

Everyone *that* went to the party was my family member.

I like the dress *that/which* was bought by my boyfriend.

I am carrying an umbrella *that/which* is very heavy.

who/which/that can serve as the **object** of a relative clause:

The woman	who	I speak to	is my teacher.
The flowers	which	I are carrying	is my birthday present.
The book	that	you borrow yesterday	is useful.

We use *who* to refer to people:

Bruce is the poor man *who* I want to help.

Angela is the beautiful girl *who* I hope to marry.

We use *which* to refer to things:

This is the book *which* I borrowed from Terry.

I like the bar *which* Terry introduced to me.

We use *that* to refer to both people and things. It can substitute *who/which*.

For example:

These are the materials *that* I send to my teacher.

She is the woman *that* sent me a Christmas card.

*When *who/that/which* function as object, they can be omitted:

I lost the money *that* John lent to me

I lost the money John lent to me

Bill is the person *that* I hate most.

Bill is the person I hate most.

Speaking Task

You meet some people in a party. Discuss them with your friend.



Anna



Eric



Patrick



Sarah

e.g.

Tom: Who is she?

Mary: She is Anna.

Tom: What is her occupation?

Mary: She is a doctor.

Tom: What does she do when she works?

Mary: She treats sick or injured people.

Tom: So Anna is a doctor who treats sick or injured people.

Mary: Right!

Listening

Listen to the dialogue and answer following questions.

1. What's in the temple at the beginning?
2. Are all the Buddhists vegetarian?
3. Make a time line for what do Buddhists usually do.

Speaking Task

With your partner, write the end of the dialogue below. Then act it out with your partner.

Mary: Hey! How about we go to see the Fisher Girl?

Tom: Fisher Girl? Who is she?

Mary: Fisher Girl is not a 'she', it is an 'it'. It is a famous statue in Zhuhai.

Tom: Statue of what?

Mary: Well, it is a statue of a fairy.

Tom: A fairy? But you said that is a Fisher Girl.

Mary: Yeah. It is a great story. Long long time ago, a fairy came to Zhuhai and fell in love with a local guy. And then ...

Tom: ...

Guessing game

Describe a building to your friends. Have them guess which building you are talking about.

e.g.:

You: You can listen music concert in that place which looks like a seashell.

Your friends: The Zhuhai Opera House!

You: Right!

Word Awareness

The left box shows the adjective *historic* being used to describe physical items from history; this is the literal meaning of *landmark*. In the right box, we can see legal terminology, where the adjectival *landmark* indicates an impact on history of a legal decision.



Examples:

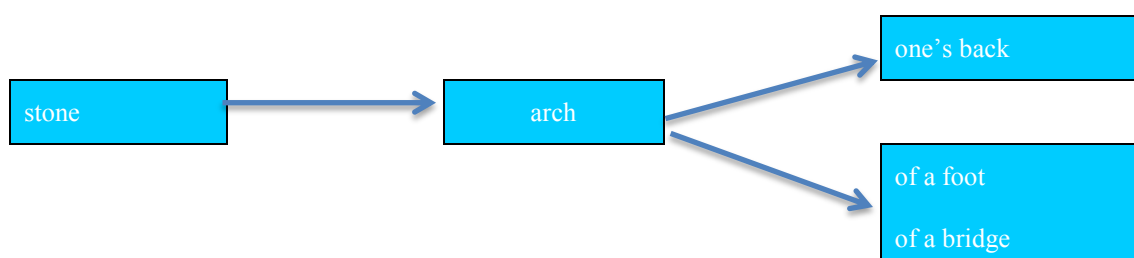
There's a genteel pace at this National Historic Landmark that's otherworldly.

In 2001, Mr. Anaya won a landmark case in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Twelve years ago, a landmark study found up to 98,000 Americans may be dying each year from hospital-induced mistakes.

Others suggest the issue is open and could produce a landmark decision if the high court decides to take it up.

The left box for *arch* is descriptive of a kind of arch. The top right box shows *arch* as a verb, used to show how a person can bend his/her back. The bottom right box shows *arch* as a noun, a shape in the human body or a construction.



Examples:

Soon the moonlight found the thief whistling, strolling across that great stone arch.

It's natural to bend your knees slightly and arch your back.

She nestled into the arch of a foot, warm and snug.

You walk under the wide arch of a bridge.

Writing Task

Write a postcard to your friend similar to the one below. Introduce a famous landmark from your city.

Dear Jane,

Guess where I'm now? I'm in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Brazil is an amazing tropical country in South America! I'm here with my parents. We're going to spend 10 days here on vacation.

The statue in the picture is Christ the Redeemer, a statue of Jesus Christ. The whole statue is almost 40 meters tall, and the arms are about 30 meters long. It is located at the top of Corcovado, a mountain from where you can see the whole view of Rio de Janeiro.

Christ the Redeemer is a major landmark for Rio de Janeiro and Brazil!

Good luck to your exams!

Best wishes,

Mary



Cristo Redentor/Christ the Redeemer



28 Jinfeng Road

Xiangzhou District

Zhuhai, Guangdong

China

Words you need to know

arch n, v; a curved structure supporting the weight of something above it. 拱,拱门;(使)弯成拱形 Meixi

Memorial Arch was built in 1886 and 1891.

architecture n; the art and practice of designing and constructing buildings. 建筑 Zhuhai Opera will become a major landmark in the city.

brick n; a rectangular block of hard material used for building walls and houses. 砖; 砖块 More buildings nowadays are built with concrete rather than bricks.

commemorate v; keep the memory of some persons or something. 评论; 解说 It was built to commemorate Chen Fang.

consul n; a person who is appointed by the government as a diplomat to help its citizens in a foreign country.

领事 Chen was nominated as the first Chinese consul in Hawaii in 1881.

dynasty n; A period when a country is ruled by a series of rulers from the same family. 王朝 Qing was the last dynasty in China.

exhibition n; A collection of objects such as paintings shown to the public. 展览; 展览会 There is a cartoon exhibition on Friday.

fluorescent adj; A light with a very bright appearance. 荧光的; 发亮的 In the evening, the color will become fluorescent white.

intersection n; a point or a junction where two lines or two roads crosses another. 交叉路口; 交点 Zhuhai Museum is located at the intersection of Qinglv Road and Meihua Road.

landmark n; a well-known building or place, especially one that can be used to indicate where you are. 地标; 路标 The Opera House will be a major landmark in Zhuhai.

nominate v; propose someone for the election, job, position, or honour. 提名; 任命 The movie he made was nominated for an Oscar.

relic n; an object, tradition, or system has survived form the distant past. 遗迹 Huitong Village was nominated as cultural relic.

transparent adj; if a substance or object is transparent, you can see through it with clarity; easily understand. 透明的;显而易见的 The shells are transparent and you can see the things inside.

urban adj; located in a city or characteristics of city life. 城市的 Zhuhai has some beautiful urban architecture.