
Proclamation Year:	2017
Publisher:	Cheng & Tsui
Subject Area /Course:	Chapter 114. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Languages Other Than English

Indicate if the changes in the new edition involve content reviewed and accepted by the state review panel to determine coverage of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS), English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS), or Texas Prekindergarten Guidelines (TPG) by selecting a box below.

☒ TEKS ☐ ELPS ☐ TPG ☐ TEKS and ELPS

Adopted Program Information:

[illegible]

New Program Information:

[illegible]

Substitution Request

Adopted Component Information:

You must submit a separate form for each component title and ISBN.

Component Title:	Integrated Chinese, Level 1 Part 2 - 3rd Ed.												
Component ISBN:	9	7	8	0	8	8	7	2	7	6	7	1	2
Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title, if applicable.												
Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New Component Information:

New Component Title:	Integrated Chinese, Volume 2, 4th Ed., Textbook (Hardcover, Simplified)												
New Component ISBN:	9	7	8	1	6	2	2	9	1	1	3	9	4
New Identical Component Title:	Click here to enter the identical program title, if applicable.												
New Identical Component ISBN:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Access Information:

Use the table below to provide access information to the adopted version of the instructional materials and the proposed new content.

	URL	Username	Password
Adopted content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf	N/A	N/A
Proposed new content:	https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf	N/A	N/A

Substitution Request

Publisher's rationale for the substitution

Cheng & Tsui's release of the newer, 4th edition of Integrated Chinese.

Side-by-side comparison:

Any content that has been changed in the component listed on the previous page should be documented in this side-by-side comparison. You must submit a separate request for each component.

SE Breakout(s) and Citation Type(s)	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of adopted content	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of the proposed new content
Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(1)(F)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 57, middle of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=86	Narrative, Page 57: Top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=78

Publisher's rationale for the change

The Recap and Narrate section was removed from the textbook because it did not provide sufficient rigor.. The substitution fulfills the standard via a roleplay and planning.

Publisher's description of the change

This section was removed from the textbook. Similar activities have been added in the Lesson Wrap-Up, but that does not fulfill this standard.change(s).

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 5. 王朋要米饭了吗？ | 5. Wáng Péng yào mǐfàn le ma? |
| 6. 王朋一共花了多少钱？ | 6. Wáng Péng yígòng huā le duōshao qián? |
| 7. 王朋忘了带饭卡，给了师傅多少钱？ | 7. Wáng Péng wàng le dài fànkǎ, gěi le shīfu duōshao qián? |
| 8. 师傅找了他多少钱？ | 8. Shīfu zhǎo le tā duōshao qián? |
| 9. 师傅找钱找对了吗？ | 9. Shīfu zhǎo qián zhǎo duì le ma? |
| 10. 师傅说为什么他找钱找错了？ | 10. Shīfu shuō wèishénme tā zhǎo qián zhǎo cuò le? |

Using the words and phrases in blue as prompts, connect your answers above to form a narrative like this example:

每个星期四学生餐厅都有中国菜，**今天**是星期四，**所以**王朋去学生餐厅吃饭。**餐厅的师傅**是上海人，**他告诉王朋**今天有糖醋鱼，甜甜的、酸酸的，好吃极了。**王朋还想吃**红烧牛肉，**师傅说**今天没有红烧牛肉，来个凉拌黄瓜吧。**王朋还要**了一碗米饭，**一共**花了六块七。**因为**他忘了带饭卡，**就**给了师傅十块钱，**师傅多**找了他一块钱。**王朋告诉**师傅钱找错了。**师傅说**对不起，他没有看清楚。**王朋说**没关系。

Měige xīngqīsì xuéshēng cāntīng dōu yǒu Zhōngguó cài, **jīntiān** shì xīngqīsì, **suǒyǐ** Wáng Péng qù xuéshēng cāntīng chī fàn. **Cāntīng de shīfu** shì Shànghǎi rén, **tā gàosù Wáng Péng** jīntiān yǒu tángcùyú, tiántián de, suānsuān de, hǎochī jí le. **Wáng Péng hái xiǎng chī** hóngshāo niúròu, **shīfu shuō** jīntiān méiyǒu hóngshāo niúròu, lái ge liángbàn huánggua ba. **Wáng Péng hái** yào le yì wǎn mǐfàn, **yígòng** huā le liù kuài qī. **Yīnwèi** tā wàng le dài fànkǎ, **jiù** gěi le shīfu shí kuài qián, **shīfu** duō zhǎo le tā yì kuài qián. **Wáng Péng gàosù** shīfu qián zhǎo cuò le. **Shīfu shuō** duìbuqǐ, tā méiyǒu kàn qīngchu. **Wáng Péng shuō** méi guānxi.

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Substitution Request

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H

INTERPERSONAL

At your service

PRESENTATIONAL

You're helping your friend to prepare for an interview for a part-time job at a restaurant. In groups, brainstorm and create a protocol cheat sheet on how to greet and seat customers, recommend dishes, address customers' dietary restrictions, ensure customer satisfaction, etc. Compare each group's suggestions and vote for the best.

Q: 如果客人问：“服务员，还有没有位子？”
服务员说什么？

Rúguǒ kèrén wèn: “Fúwùyuán, hái yǒu méiyǒu wèizi?” Fúwùyuán shuō shénme?

A: 服务员说：“有，有，有，那儿有位子。”

Fúwùyuán shuō: “Yǒu, yǒu, yǒu, nàr yǒu wèizi.”

Chinese Chat

A customer is texting your restaurant to place a takeout order. How would you respond?



Substitution Request

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Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(2)(A)(i) Narrative	Narrative, Page 277, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=306	Narrative, Page 268: Top of Page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=289
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
An image of a drink was replaced with a Get Real with Chinese feature.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



在这个商店买东西，可以打几折？
Zài zhè ge shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxi, kěyǐ dǎ jǐ zhé?

I. Being Flexible and Accommodating

Mr. Li has just started dating Ms. Wang. He tries to be very nice and asks Ms. Wang what she would like to do, where she would like to go, etc. Ms. Wang is trying to be nice, too, so she leaves it to Mr. Li to decide. Do a role play with a partner, and see if you two can settle on a day, time, place, and activity.

EXAMPLE: Pick a place to go.

→ 李先生：你想去 哪儿玩儿？	Lǐ xiānsheng: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr wánr?
王小姐：你想去哪儿 玩儿，我就 去哪儿玩儿。	Wáng xiǎojiě: Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎr wánr, wǒ jiù qù nǎr wánr.

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Substitution Request

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You decide to bypass the travel agent and book your trip from Beijing to Shanghai using an app. What flight options are available?

**GET
Real**
WITH CHINESE

Chinese Chat

You're exchanging WeChat messages with a friend about the upcoming summer break. How would you complete the conversation?



Substitution Request

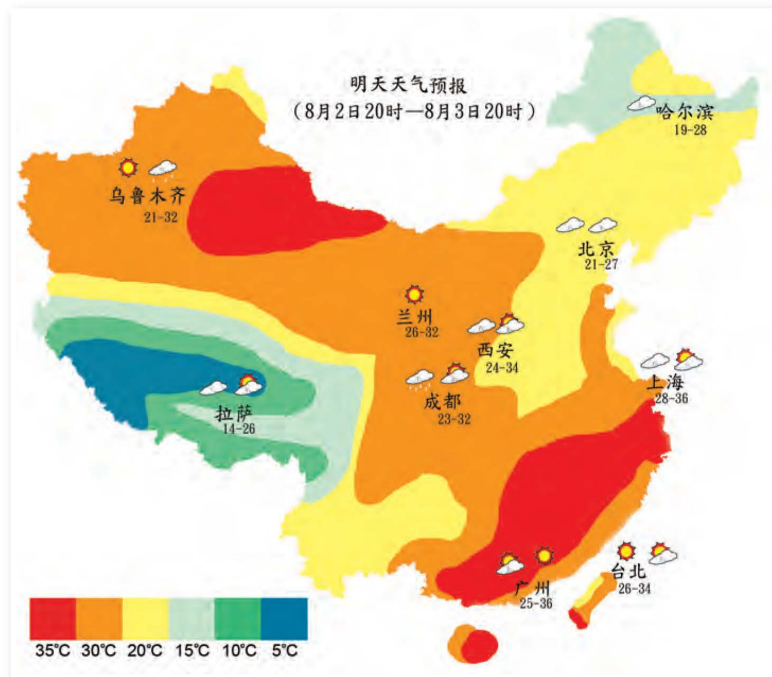
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(2)(A)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 4, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=33	Narrative, Page 4: Top of Page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=25
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
An image with a map has been removed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



VOCABULARY

1. 天气	tiānqì	n	weather
2. 比	bǐ	prep/v	(comparison marker); to compare [See Grammar 1.]
3. 下雪	xià xuě	vo	to snow
4. 约	yuē	v	to make an appointment
5. 公园	gōngyuán	n	park
6. 滑冰	huá bīng	vo	to ice skate
7. 会	huì	mv	will [See Grammar 3.]
8. 刚才	gāngcái	t	just now; a moment ago
9. 网上	wǎng shang		on the internet
10. 预报	yùbào	v	to forecast



天气预报
tiānqì yùbào

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Vocabulary

No.	Word	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
1	天气	tiānqì	n	weather
2	比	bǐ	prep/v	compared with (comparison marker); to compare [See Grammar 1.]
3	下雪	xià xuě	vo	to snow
4	约	yuē	v	to make an appointment
5	公园	gōngyuán	n	park
6	滑冰	huá bīng	vo	to ice skate
7	会	huì	mv	will [See Grammar 3.]
8	冷	lěng	adj	cold
9	刚才	gāngcái	t	just now, a moment ago
10	网上	wǎng shàng		on the Internet
11	预报	yùbào	v/n	to forecast; forecast
12	更	gèng	adv	even more
13	不但..., 而且...	búdàn..., érgiě...	conj	not only..., but also...
14	暖和	nuǎnhuo	adj	warm
15	办	bàn	v	to handle, to do

Substitution Request

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Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(2)(B)(i) Narrative	Narrative, Page 78, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=107	Narrative, Page 72: Bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=93

Publisher's rationale for the change

The Chinese Chat feature allows students to engage with a simulated text conversation; this allows for students to engage more thoughtfully with the materials as opposed to simply modelling the language. There is at least one Chinese Chat in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images. This section fulfills the standard.

Publisher's description of the change

This section was removed from the textbook. Similar activities have been added in the Lesson Wrap-Up, but that does not fulfill the standard.

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

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Using the words and phrases in blue as prompts, connect your answers above to form a narrative like this example:

白英爱要去学校的电脑中心，她不知道怎么走，但是听说电脑中心就在运动场旁边。她看见了常老师。常老师告诉她电脑中心没有运动场那么远，离图书馆很近，就在图书馆和学生活动中心中间。白英爱知道图书馆离王朋的宿舍不远，所以现在知道去电脑中心怎么走了。常老师要到学校的书店去买书，书店就在学生活动中心里边，所以她让白英爱跟她一起走。

Bái Yīng'ài yào qù xuéxiào de diànnǎo zhōngxīn, tā bù zhīdào zěnmē zǒu, dànshì tīngshuō diànnǎo zhōngxīn jiù zài yùndòngchǎng pángbiān. Tā kàn jiàn le Cháng lǎoshī. Cháng lǎoshī gàosù tā diànnǎo zhōngxīn méiyǒu yùndòngchǎng nàme yuǎn, lí túshūguǎn hěn jìn, jiù zài túshūguǎn hé xuéshēng huódòng zhōngxīn zhōngjiān. Bái Yīng'ài zhīdào túshūguǎn lí Wáng Péng de sùshě bù yuǎn, suǒyǐ xiànzài zhīdào qù diànnǎo zhōngxīn zěnmē zǒu le. Cháng lǎoshī yào dào xuéxiào de shūdiàn qù mǎi shū, shūdiàn jiù zài xuéshēng huódòng zhōngxīn lǐbian, suǒyǐ tā ràng Bái Yīng'ài gēn tā yìqǐ zǒu.

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

B

弟弟没有哥哥那么帅，那么酷。

Dìdì méiyǒu gēge nàme shuài, nàme kù.

The younger brother is not as handsome and cool as the older brother.

C

坐地铁没有坐公共汽车那么麻烦。

Zuò dìtiě méiyǒu zuò gōnggòng qìchē nàme máfan.

Taking the subway is not as much of a hassle as taking the bus.

D

这件衣服没有那件衣服那么舒服。

Zhè jiàn yīfu méiyǒu nà jiàn yīfu nàme shūfu.

This outfit is not as comfortable as that one.

E

这个电脑没有那个电脑那么新。

Zhè gè diànnǎo méiyǒu nà gè diànnǎo nàme xīn.

This computer is not as new as that one.

By using 那么 (nàme), the speaker attributes a certain quality or characteristic to something or somebody. By stating that the younger brother does not reach the same level of handsomeness and coolness as the older brother, for instance, (B) confirms that the older brother is handsome and cool.



EXERCISES

Paraphrase the sentences by inserting 没有…那么… where appropriate. Use exercise 1 as an example.

- 1 那件衣服比这件衣服便宜。
→ 这件衣服没有那件衣服那么便宜。
- 2 我弟弟比我喜欢打球。
- 3 写中文比说中文难。

Substitution Request

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(2)(B)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 96, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=125	Narrative, Page 82: top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=103
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
A street sign has been replaced with a similar Get Real with Chinese feature.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Where do you walk?

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | 单行道 | dānxíngdào | n | one-way street |
| 2. | 斑马线 | bānmǎxiàn | n | zebra crossing; pedestrian crosswalk |
| 3. | 天桥 | tiānqiáo | n | pedestrian overpass |
| 4. | 地下(通)道 | dìxià (tōng)dào | n | pedestrian underpass |

What other traffic-related terms would you like to know how to say? Please ask your teacher and make a note here: _____



Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.



No.	Word	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Definition
20	前面	qiánmiàn	n	ahead, in front of
21	谷歌	Gǔgē	pn	Google
22	日文	Rìwén	pn	Japanese (language)
23	东京	Dōngjīng	pn	Tokyo
24	日本	Rìběn	pn	Japan

你的中文教室在图书馆的哪边？

Nǐ de Zhōngwén jiàoshì zài túshūguǎn de nǎ biān?

Where is your Chinese classroom located relative to the library?



我的中文教室在_____。

Wǒ de Zhōngwén jiàoshì zài_____.

See index for corresponding vocabulary or refer to Language Note c to combine the cardinal directions.

How About You?

Substitution Request

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(2)(B)(vi) Narrative	Narrative, Page 130, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=159	Narrative, Page 102: top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=123
Publisher's rationale for the change		
We are substituting a section where the students can use the target language.		
Publisher's description of the change		
The content of the Cultural Knowledge portion has changed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



and hit the finish line first, while the disappointed ox had to settle for second place. The indolent pig finished last in the race, and accordingly was assigned to the final year of the cycle. The following is a list of the twelve animal signs and the years in recent decades that each of them represents:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. |  | 鼠 | shǔ | rat | 1948, 1960, 1972, 1984, 1996, 2008 |
| 2. |  | 牛 | niú | ox; cow | 1949, 1961, 1973, 1985, 1997, 2009 |
| 3. |  | 虎 | hǔ | tiger | 1950, 1962, 1974, 1986, 1998, 2010 |
| 4. |  | 兔 | tù | rabbit; hare | 1951, 1963, 1975, 1987, 1999, 2011 |
| 5. |  | 龙 | lóng | dragon | 1952, 1964, 1976, 1988, 2000, 2012 |
| 6. |  | 蛇 | shé | snake; serpent | 1953, 1965, 1977, 1989, 2001, 2013 |
| 7. |  | 马 | mǎ | horse | 1954, 1966, 1978, 1990, 2002, 2014 |
| 8. |  | 羊 | yáng | sheep; goat; ram | 1955, 1967, 1979, 1991, 2003, 2015 |
| 9. |  | 猴 | hóu | monkey | 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016 |
| 10. |  | 鸡 | jī | rooster; chicken | 1957, 1969, 1981, 1993, 2005, 2017 |
| 11. |  | 狗 | gǒu | dog | 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006, 2018 |
| 12. |  | 猪 | zhū | pig; boar | 1959, 1971, 1983, 1995, 2007, 2019 |

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Let's Go to a Party!

Dialogue 1



Audio



Video

(李友给王朋打电话。)

王朋，你做什么¹呢？

我看书呢。

今天高小音^a过生日^a，晚上我们在她家开舞会，你能去吗？

能去。几点？

七点。我们先吃饭，吃完饭再唱歌跳舞。

有哪些人？

小音和她的男朋友、小音的^b表姐^b、白英爱、你妹妹王红，听说还有小音的中学同学。

你要送给小音什么生日礼物？

我买了一本书送给她。

那我带什么东西？

饮料或者水果都可以。

那我带一些饮料，再买一把花儿。

小音爱吃水果，我再买一些苹果、梨和西瓜吧。

你²住的地方²离小音家很远，水果很重，我开车去接你，我们一起去吧。

好，我六点半在楼下等你。

Substitution Request

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(2)(B)(x) Narrative	Narrative, Page 253, middle of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=282	Narrative, Page 230: Bottom of Page Page 230: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=251
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
A TV guide listing has been removed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



- 4 In China, all television stations are state-owned. Apart from Chinese Central Television (CCTV), each province has its own TV stations. CCTV has a channel, CCTV 5, exclusively devoted to sports, where NBA games are regularly aired. It also offers an English channel, Channel 9, which can be received all over the world through satellite transmission.

<p>●北京电视台—1 11:57 世界你好(午间版) 13:55 20集连续剧:崛起 2,3 ●北京电视台—2 7:13 25集连续剧:似水浮生 23,24 16:03 东芝动物乐园 ●北京电视台—3 16:14 20集连续剧:伴我同行 4,5 ●北京电视台—4 7:14 30集连续剧:大马帮 12,13 9:18 28集连续剧:沈香 24,25 13:57 40集连续剧:风云争霸 37—40 ●北京电视台—5 8:55 北京特快 9:57 连续剧:倚天屠龙记 14,15 ●北京电视台—6 11:45 体育新闻 14:00 直播:2004年喜力网球公开赛 ●北京电视台—7 12:00 生活面对面 12:35 健康生活 12:48 专家门诊 14:05 魅力前线 15:35 神奇的地球 ●北京电视台—8 12:00 开心一刻 12:36 30集连续剧:少年黄飞鸿 9,10 ●北京电视台—9 9:06 连续剧:情定爱琴海 25—27 14:07 20集连续剧:坐庄 16—18 ●中央电视台—1 9:25 20集连续剧:女子监狱 20 12:38 今日说法 16:00 天天饮食:干贝云丝豆腐羹 ●中央电视台—新闻频道 11:30 法治在线 12:30 共同关注 13:30 体育报道 14:10 面对面 ●中央电视台—2 11:00 健康之路:心慌心悸与房颤 11:50 天天饮食:培根奶油蘑菇汤 16:40 全球资讯榜 ●中央电视台—3 10:19 曲苑杂坛精编版 23</p>	<p>●中央电视台—4 13:05 连续剧:将装修进行到底 14 ●中央电视台—5 12:00 体坛快讯 ●中央电视台—6 6:19 故事片:黑花杀手 8:04 故事片:乱世英雄乱世情 10:12 故事片:傅抱石 12:54 蓝天情感剧场:金色黄昏(美国) 14:47 故事片:约会阳光 16:38 故事片:走出硝烟的女神 ●中央电视台—8 6:04 每日佳艺:你是我爸爸 27(葡萄牙) 6:53 20集连续剧:大案追踪 19 7:45 影视同期声 8:05 影视金曲 8:24 大剧场:神探狄仁杰 7—10 12:01 快乐剧场:室内剧:闲人马大姐 245,246 13:22 魅力100分:澡堂老板家的男人们(第一部)1—4(韩国) ●中央电视台—10 9:50 探索·发现:清宫秘档 22:光绪之死 16:43 探索·发现:清宫秘档 案 18:皇帝的一天(上) ●中央电视台—11 14:35 九州大戏台:(京剧版)①京剧:初出茅庐②京剧:杨门女将·探谷选段 ●中央电视台—12 14:15 动感剧场:过把瘾 7,8 ●中国教育台—1 12:15 20集连续剧:嫂子 19,20 ●上海东方卫视节目 12:40 律师视点 14:10 连续剧:半生缘 28,29 ●天津电视台 15:20 警方报道 ●天津电视台—1 12:10 连续剧:五月槐花香 31 ●河北电视台—2 8:15 剧场:天下无双 13,14 ●山西电视台 10:00 剧场:一个医生的故事 1,2 13:10 剧场:悲情红与黑 16—18</p>	<p>●内蒙古卫视节目 8:22 连续剧:国家公诉 20,21 13:27 法制专线 14:23 连续剧:危险旅程 5,6 ●辽宁电视台 12:26 法制时空 ●吉林电视台 16:18 警界纵横:家庭与社会 ●江苏电视台 14:00 剧场:秋香 1—3 ●浙江电视台 8:00 连续剧:追捕 18—20 ●安徽电视台 12:50 连续剧:中国神探 4,5 ●福建东南电视台 8:38 剧场:城市女人心 17—19 ●江西电视台 7:41 连续剧:孝庄秘史 20 9:09 剧场:玉蜻蜓 2—4 ●河南电视台 8:50 好剧回放:当家的女人 17,18 ●湖北电视台 13:20 快乐森林 ●湖南电视台 7:40 剧场:封神榜 13—16 13:30 剧场:春去春又回 38—40 ●广东电视台 16:08 连续剧:情满珠江 5,6 ●旅游卫视节目 12:04 英达剧场:旅行社的故事 86 12:34 现在 16:00 玩转地球:旅游探险精选 ●四川电视台 8:58 剧场:法网伊人 1—3 ●贵州电视台 9:49 剧场:热血忠魂之独行侍卫 29—34 ●云南电视台 13:10 连续剧:爱情宝典 11—13 ●西藏电视台 13:07 连续剧:林则徐 9 ●陕西电视台 8:10 连续剧:孝庄秘史 21—23 ●甘肃电视台 8:00 连续剧:说出你的爱 5,6 14:35 连续剧:十三格格 30 ●青海电视台 8:38 连续剧:保卫爱情 19,20 13:00 连续剧:保卫爱情 21,22 ●宁夏电视台 13:42 影院:紧急迫降 ●新疆卫视节目 9:23 剧场:西厢记 1—3</p>
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(本版预告为各台昨日11:00公布的节目安排,临时调整请以当日电视台预告为准)

Is CCTV's Channel 9 listed? What other cities' TV listings can you recognize here?

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

你喜欢做什么运动？

Nǐ xǐhuan zuò shénme yùndòng?
What sports do you like to play?



How About You?

我喜欢 _____。

Wǒ xǐhuan _____。

See index for corresponding vocabulary or research another term.

GET
Real
WITH CHINESE

As you walk along the edge of a river in Hangzhou, you see this sign. What is its message?



Substitution Request

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(2)(C)(i) Narrative	Narrative, Page 270, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=299	Narrative, Page 268: Top of Page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=289

Publisher's rationale for the change

The Get Real with Chinese feature allows students to engage with realia, both observing the materials and being encouraged to engage with them. There is at least one Get Real with Chinese in every chapter. The 4th edition has more integrated realia and higher quality images.

Publisher's description of the change

A ticket has been removed and replaced with a Get Real with Chinese feature.

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

Substitution Request

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270 Integrated Chinese • Level 1 Part 2 • Textbook



Tiān Yī lǚxíngshè, nǐ hǎo.



Nǐ hǎo. Qǐng wèn liùyuè chū^① dào Běijīng de jīpiào duōshao qián?



Nín yào mǎi dānchéng piào háishi wǎngfǎn piào?



Wǒ yào mǎi liǎng zhāng wǎngfǎn piào.



Nǐ xiǎng mǎi nǎ jiā hángkōng gōngsī de?



Nǎ jiā de piányi, jiù mǎi nǎ^② jiā de.



Qǐng děng deng, wǒ chá yí xià... Hǎo jǐ jiā hángkōng gōngsī dōu yǒu hángbān^②. Zhōngguó Guójiā Hángkōng Gōngsī, yì qiān wǔ^③, zhífēi. Xībēi Hángkōng Gōngsī zhèngzài dǎ zhé^③, chàbuduō yì qiān sì bǎi liùshí, kěshì yào zhuǎn jī.



Xībēi zhǐ bǐ Guóháng^① piányi sìshí jǐ kuài qián^④, wǒ háishi mǎi Guóháng ba.



Nǎ yì tiān zǒu^⑤? Nǎ yì tiān huí lai?



Liùyuè shí hào zǒu, qīyuè shíwǔ hào huí lai. Xiànzài kěyǐ dīng wèizi ma?



Kěyǐ. Nǐmen xǐhuan kào chuānghu de háishi kào zǒudào de?



Kào zǒudào de. Duì le^⑥, wǒ péngyou chī sù, máfan bāng tā dīng yí fèn sùcān.



Méi wèntí...Nín zài Běijīng yào dīng lǚguǎn, zū chē ma?



Búyòng, xièxie!



这是去哪儿的车票？是单程票还是往返票？

Zhè shì qù nǎr de chēpiào? Shì dānchéng piào háishi wǎngfǎn piào?

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Substitution Request

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You decide to bypass the travel agent and book your trip from Beijing to Shanghai using an app. What flight options are available?

**GET
Real**
WITH CHINESE

Chinese Chat

You're exchanging WeChat messages with a friend about the upcoming summer break. How would you complete the conversation?

The screenshot shows a WeChat chat interface. At the top, the status bar shows 9:41 PM and 85% battery. The chat header shows '< WeChat' and 'Fadil' with a profile icon. The conversation history shows a timestamp of 8:23 PM. The messages are as follows:

- Man: 我暑假去香港实习。六月中走。
- Woman: ... (green bubble)
- Man: 买好了。直飞的，贵死了!
- Woman: ... (green bubble)
- Man: 我订的是靠走道的。
- Woman: ... (green bubble)
- Man: 护照有。签证还没办好。
- Woman: 我开车送你去机场吧。
- Man: ...

Substitution Request

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(2)(D)(i) Narrative	Narrative, Page 29, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=58	Narrative, Page 28: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=49 Page 29: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=50
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The Culture section images have changed, and we have integrated more realia and higher quality images. This is one such example.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Images were deleted from this Culture Section.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

- 4 China now boasts more internet users than any other country. Many Chinese urbanites have residential internet access, but many youngsters prefer to use the internet at a type of commercial facility called 网吧 (wǎngbā, internet bar). As 网吧 (wǎngbā) provide not only internet access but also snacks and beverages, they are favorite social venues for these young internet users. One can easily locate a 网吧 (wǎngbā) in a commercial area in any Chinese city. In Taiwan, 网吧 (wǎngbā) is commonly known as 网咖 (wǎngkā).



Substitution Request

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** conte

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CULTURAL LITERACY



Continue
to explore



A section of the Great Wall near Beijing



Peach blossoms in Wuyuan, Jiangxi Province

波士顿

Bōshìdùn
BOSTON

伦敦

Lúndūn
LONDON

柏林

Bólín
BERLIN

PLACE NAME TRANSLITERATION

Some Chinese names for places in the West were invented by early Chinese immigrants, for example, San Francisco was dubbed 旧金山 (Jiùjīnshān) (lit. Old Gold Mountain) after gold was discovered in Victoria, Australia. For a period of time, Melbourne was called 新金山 (Xīnjīnshān) (lit. New Gold Mountain). However, the vast majority of Chinese names for places in the West are transliterations. California, for instance, is transliterated as 加利福尼亚州 (Jiālìfúnyǎzhōu), which is often shortened to 加州 (Jiāzhōu). The character 州 (zhōu) means "state." Today, Melbourne is known by its transliteration 墨尔本 (Mò'ěrběn) as well.

Substitution Request

nt.

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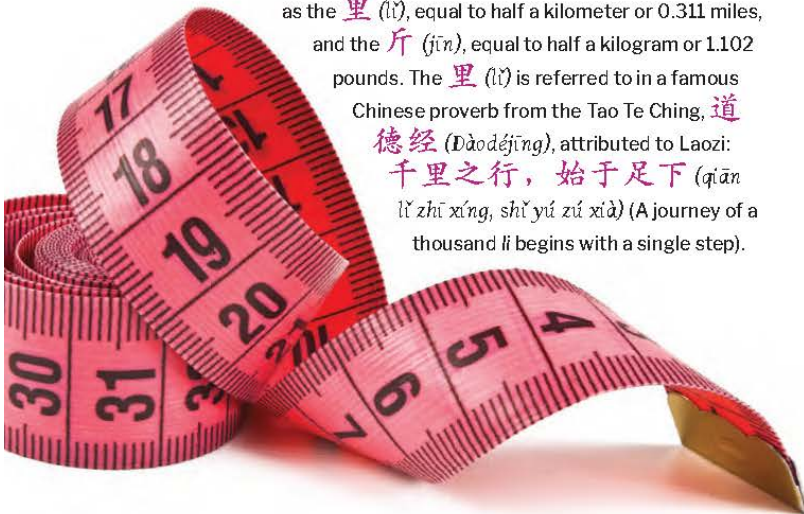
A snow-covered house in Xuexiang Village, Heilongjiang Province

Weather

Across China, climatic conditions differ dramatically. In general terms, the north is cold and snowy in winter; the south, hot and wet in summer. 重庆 (Chóngqīng), 武汉 (Wǔhàn), and 南京 (Nánjīng), are nicknamed the “Three Furnaces on the Yangtze River” for their scorching hot summer temperatures. Some cities are known for being temperate year-round—昆明 (Kūnmíng), for instance, is famous for being like spring all year, 四季如春 (sìjì rú chūn). In the lower Yangtze (长江) (Chángjiāng) valley, the rainy season called 梅雨 (méi yǔ) starts in mid-June and lasts until early July, bringing copious rain and high humidity. 梅 (méi) (plum) is a homophone of 霉 (méi) meaning “mold.” In southern China, the rainy season generally starts in July and ends in August, swelling nearly all rivers to flood levels. In winter, the warmth and resorts of the island of 海南 (Hǎinán) provide a respite to tourists from the north, while many southerners brave the cold in the northern city of 哈尔滨 (Hā'ěrbīn) for its annual ice sculpture festival.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

China uses the metric system: thus, temperatures are given in Celsius, distances in kilometers, and weights in kilograms in China. However, on occasion, people do still use traditional Chinese units of measurement such as the 里 (lǐ), equal to half a kilometer or 0.311 miles, and the 斤 (jīn), equal to half a kilogram or 1.102 pounds. The 里 (lǐ) is referred to in a famous Chinese proverb from the Tao Te Ching, 道德经 (Dàodéjīng), attributed to Laozi: 千里之行，始于足下 (qiān lǐ zhī xíng, shǐ yú zú xià) (A journey of a thousand li begins with a single step).



COMPARE & CONTRAST

The traditional Chinese calendar, which is strictly speaking a lunisolar calendar, is divided into twenty-four solar terms called 节气 (jiéqì). One term, 冬至 (dōngzhì) (winter solstice), marks the longest night of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Traditionally, people eat dumplings (饺子) (jiǎozi), in the north, and wonton (馄饨) (húntun) and glutinous rice balls (汤圆) (tāngyuán) in the south. It is also the day to make ritual offerings to one's ancestors and visit the graves of deceased relatives. Is the December solstice observed in any special way in your culture? Are there any foods or traditions associated with it?

Substitution Request

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(2)(D)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 37, top of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=66	Narrative, Page 58: Middle of page Page 59: Middle of page Page 58: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=79 Page 59: https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=80
Publisher's rationale for the change		
The 4th edition has higher quality images. We have covered similar information that meets this standard in the Culture section.		
Publisher's description of the change		
This image of a table and food was removed.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

青菜
qīngcài



牛肉
niúròu
(beef, see
Dialogue II)

饺子
jiǎozi

豆腐
dòufu

Grammar

1. 一…也/都…不/没… (yì...yě/dōu...bù/méi)

These structures are used to form an emphatic negation meaning “not at all” or “not even one.”

A. Subject + 一 (yī) + Measure Word + Object + 也/都 (yě/dōu) + 不/没 (bù/méi) + Verb

① 小李一个朋友也没有。

Xiǎo Lǐ yí ge péngyou yě méiyǒu.

(Little Li does not have a single friend.)

② 爸爸今天一杯茶都没喝。

Bàba jīntiān yì bēi chá dōu méi hē.

(My father didn't have a single cup of tea today.)

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.



FOUR MAJOR SCHOOLS OF Cooking

The term 中国菜 (*Zhōngguó cài*) encompasses the great variety of Chinese cuisine. There are said to be four major schools of cooking: 鲁菜 (*Lǔcài*), from northern Shandong Province; 川菜 (*Chuāncài*), from Sichuan Province; 粤菜 (*Yuècài*), from Guangdong Province; and 淮扬菜 (*Huáiyángcài*), from the lower Yangtze Valley. Chinese restaurants typically specialize in one particular style, but some are more eclectic.

Traditionally, the Chinese meal is built around a staple (主食) (*zhǔshí*)—in the south, this is typically rice, whereas in the north, it can be noodles (面条) (*miàntiáo*), dumplings (饺子) (*jiǎozi*), or Chinese steamed bread (馒头) (*mántou*).



Utensils

In Chinese food culture, knives (刀) (dāo) belong in the kitchen, not at the dining table. The cook preempts the diner's need for a knife by cutting up food, especially meat, into small pieces before cooking. Most Chinese people prefer to eat with chopsticks (筷子) (kuàizi).



COMPARE & CONTRAST

- 1 In China as in many other countries, there are regional differences in cuisine. Can you think of any similar regional differences in your own country?
- 2 In what ways are Chinese restaurants in China different from those in your country?
How do diners in China feel about ice-cold beverages?
For Chinese diners, is it not a meal without soup? How about desserts and fortune cookies?

Localization

Since the 1990s, American fast food restaurants such as KFC (肯德基) (Kěndéjī), McDonald's (麦当劳) (Màidāngláo), and Pizza Hut (必胜客) (Bìshèngkè) have flourished in Chinese cities. The dubious reputation of American fast food as "fattening" has not scared many Chinese customers away. The success of these American restaurants in China has been, at least in part, due to their efforts at adapting to local tastes. KFC, for instance, offers soy milk (豆浆) (dòujiāng) and deep-fried dough sticks (油条) (yóutiáo) for breakfast, while McDonald's has chicken rolls (鸡肉卷) (jīròujuǎn) on the menu.



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(3)(A)(ii) Narrative	Narrative, Page 156, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=185	Narrative, Page 155: Bottom of Page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=176
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Changing the framing device so students are not being asked to play the role of a teacher makes the situation more relatable to students.		
Publisher's description of the change		
Some of the instructions have changed; instead of asking students to pretend to be a teacher talking to students, students are encouraged to pretend they are talking to younger/incoming students.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)

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Then tally who's allergic to what:

Joe, Maya,..., 对味精过敏。
...

Joe, Maya,..., duì wèijīng guòmǐn.
...

F. Role-Play

1. Pretend you are a teacher, and use 要不然 (yàobùrán) to advise your students not to fall into bad study habits.

EXAMPLE:

你得多写汉字，要不然
你的中文不会好。

Nǐ děi duō xiě Hànzì, yàobùrán
nǐ de Zhōngwén bú huì hǎo.

1st piece of advice:

2nd piece of advice:

3rd piece of advice:

2. Pretend you are a parent, and use 要不然 (yàobùrán) to advise your child to take care of himself/herself at college.

EXAMPLE:

如果身体不舒服，
你得去看医生，
要不然病会越来越重。

Rúguǒ shēntǐ bù shūfu,
nǐ děi qù kàn yīshēng,
yàobùrán bìng huì yuè lái
yuè zhòng.

1st piece of advice:

2nd piece of advice:

3rd piece of advice:

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

Language Practice

E

INTERPERSONAL

Allergies! Allergies! Allergies!

PRESENTATIONAL

Survey your classmates about whether anyone is allergic to the following items.

Use 对 (duì) ... 过敏 (guòmǐn), e.g.:



Q: Dmitri, 你对味精过敏吗?

Dmitri, nǐ duì wèijīng guòmǐn ma?

A: 我对味精过敏。/ 我对味精不过敏。

Wǒ duì wèijīng guòmǐn./Wǒ duì wèijīng bú guòmǐn.

1



2



3



Then tally who's allergic to what, e.g.:

Dmitri, Maya, ... 对味精过敏。

Dmitri, Maya, ..., duì wèijīng guòmǐn.

F

Free advice

PRESENTATIONAL

How would you help incoming Chinese language students avoid falling into bad study habits?

Use 要不然 (yàobùrán) to give advice, e.g.:

你得多练习写汉字，要不然你的汉字不好看。

Nǐ děi duō liànxí xiě Hànzì, yàobùrán nǐ de Hànzì bù hǎokàn.

Then use 要不然 (yàobùrán) to give incoming students some advice on how to take care of themselves at college, e.g.:

如果身体不舒服，你就得去看病，要不然病会越来越重。

Rúguǒ shēntǐ bù shūfu, nǐ jiù děi qù kàn bìng, yàobùrán bìng huì yuè lái yuè zhòng.

Substitution Request

SE Breakout(s) and Citation Type(s)	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of adopted content	Description of the specific location and hyperlink to the exact location of the proposed new content
Sample: (10)(A)(i) Narrative	Page 5, middle paragraph, 2 nd bullet https://sample.url/for.adopted.content	Page 155, fourth paragraph, under the Activity section https://sample.url/for.proposed.content
(3)(A)(iv) Narrative	Narrative, Page 246, bottom of page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_level_1_part_2_textbook_simp.pdf#page=275	Narrative, Page 248: Top of Page https://www.cheng-tsui.com/sites/default/files/integrated_chinese_vol_2_textbook_simp_1.pdf#page=269
Publisher's rationale for the change		
Extraneous background details have been removed. The materials have been modified to prompt students to answer based on images.		
Publisher's description of the change		
The framing has been changed and images have been added.		

Insert a screenshot of your **currently** adopted content. (Click on the blue plus sign at the bottom right corner to add another content change.)



F. Study Strategies

Wang Hong came to the United States to improve her English. To achieve her goal, she watches two hours of English-language TV every day. How can you improve your Chinese? Get together with a group of classmates and get everyone's suggestions by asking 怎样才能提高中文水平 (zěnmé cái néng tígāo Zhōngwén shuǐpíng?)

EXAMPLE:



→ 为了提高中文水平，
你应该每天听两个
小时（的）录音。

Wèile tígāo Zhōngwén shuǐpíng,
nǐ yīnggāi měitiān tīng liǎng ge
xiǎo shí (de) lùyīn.

1. Classmate #1

2. Classmate #2

3. Classmate #3

...

Substitution Request

Insert a screenshot of your proposed **new** content.

E

INTERPERSONAL

All in the technique

PRESENTATIONAL

In groups, discuss traditional or innovative ways you can think of to improve Chinese proficiency. Then present each group's study strategies to the class, e.g.:



Q: 怎样才能提高中文水平?

Zěnmé cái néng tígāo Zhōngwén shuǐpíng?

A: 为了提高中文水平, 你应该每天听两个小时 (的) 录音。 / 为了提高中文水平, 你应该每天听录音听两个小时。

Wèile tígāo Zhōngwén shuǐpíng, nǐ yīnggāi měi tiān tīng liǎng ge xiǎoshí (de) lùyīn. /

Wèile tígāo Zhōngwén shuǐpíng, nǐ yīnggāi měi tiān tīng lùyīn tīng liǎng ge xiǎoshí.



F

What's going on?

PRESENTATIONAL

Describe what the IC characters are doing using the "verb + 着 (zhe)" structure, e.g.:



王朋和李友站着聊天儿。

高文中坐着看电视。

Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu zhàn zhe liáo tiānr.

Gāo Wénzhōng zuò zhe kàn diànshì.



Substitution Request

Enter any content that you want to repeat, including other content controls. You can also insert this control around table rows in order to repeat parts of a table.

Signature:	Olivia Murphy
Date Submitted:	4/17/2021