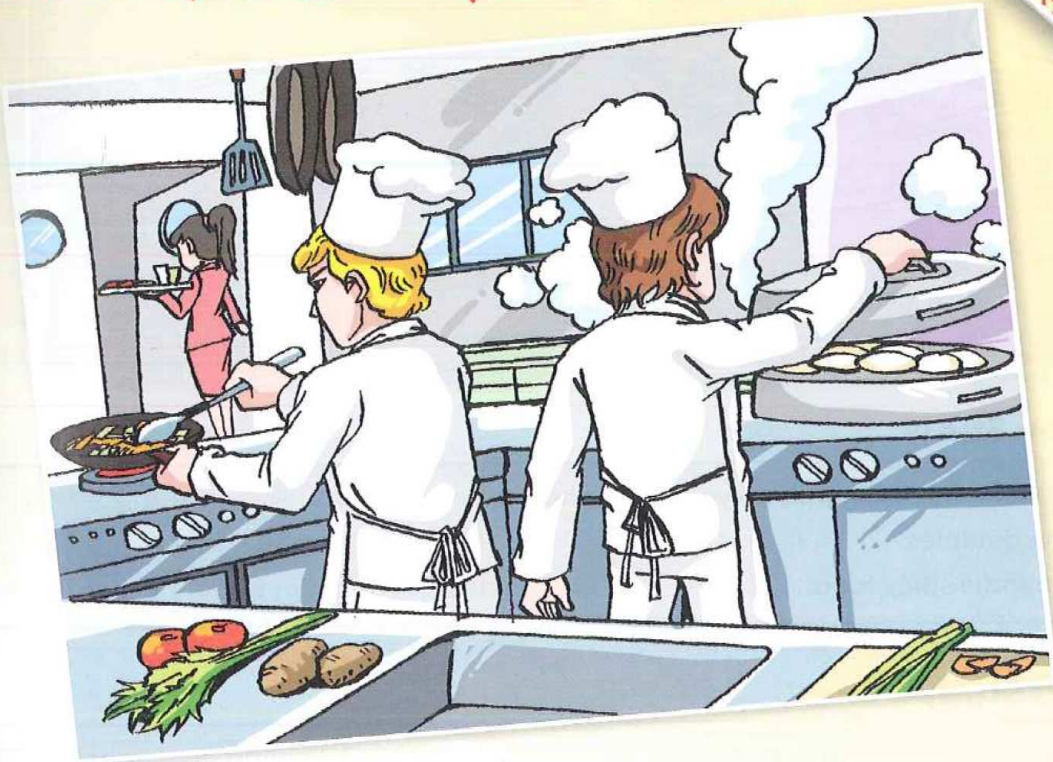


## 第三課

## 第三课

# 在飯館兒

# 在饭馆儿



### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Name four principal regional Chinese cuisines;
2. Order food and drinks;
3. Talk about what flavors you like or dislike;
4. Make your dietary restrictions or preferences known.



### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Are there different regional cuisines?
- What seasonings/spices do cooks put in their food?
- Do people usually cook by steaming, stir-frying, grilling, or baking?



### Before You Study

Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I like vegetables.
2. I can handle spicy food.

### When You Study

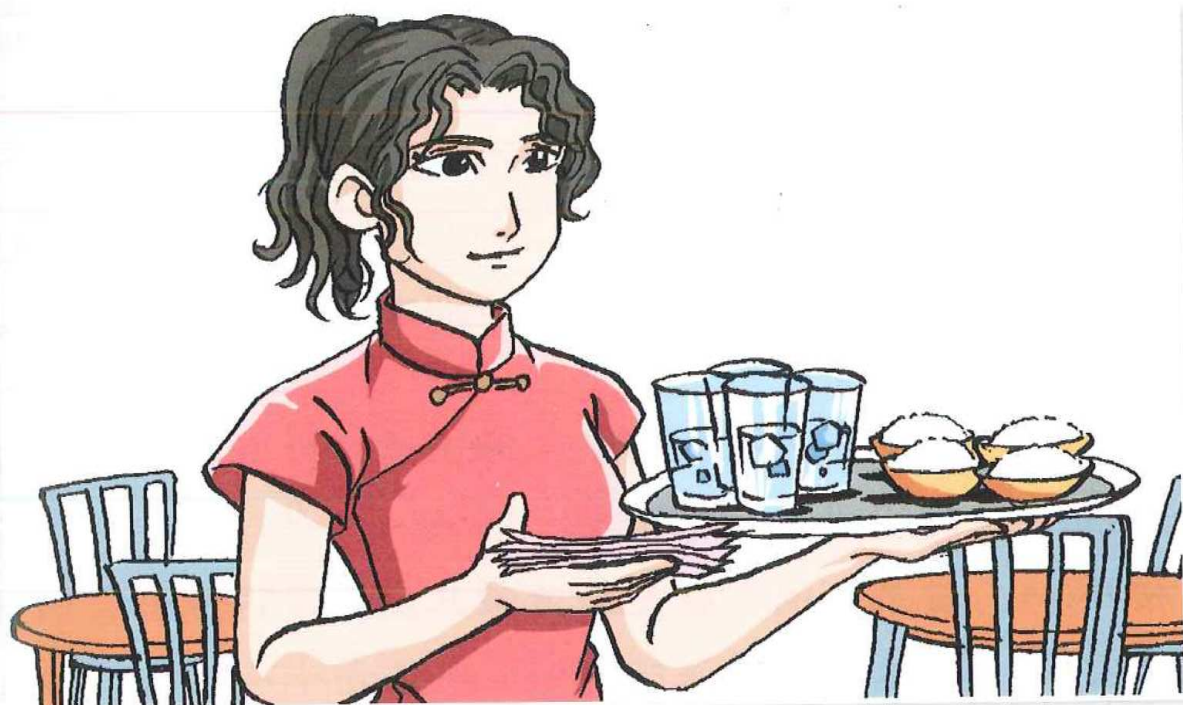
Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. How many people went to the restaurant? Who are they? Did they all know each other before?



今天是週末，功課也做完了<sup>①</sup>，張天明就給柯林打電話，說他和他的女朋友麗莎想吃中國飯，問他想不想去。柯林說正好他也想吃中國飯，就讓張天明在宿舍門口等著，他開車來接他。

半個鐘頭以後，柯林的汽車到了。張天明和麗莎上車一看<sup>②</sup>，車裏還有一個女孩兒，柯林介紹說，她是從中國來的留學生，叫林雪梅。幾分鐘以後，他們四個人到了那家中國飯館兒。



- 3. I like my meat dishes well-done.
- 4. I have a sweet tooth.
- 5. I prefer my food light and plain.

2. Are they vegetarian? How do you know?

3. What did Ke Lin suggest right before the food was served?

今天是周末，**功课也做完了**<sup>①</sup>，张天明就给柯林打电话，说他和他的女朋友丽莎想吃中国饭，问他想不想去。柯林说**正好**他也想吃中国饭，就让张天明在宿舍门口等着，他开车来接他。

半个钟头以后，柯林的汽车到了。张天明和丽莎上车**一看**<sup>②</sup>，车里还有一个女孩儿，柯林介绍说，她是从中国来的留学生，叫林雪梅。几分钟以后，他们四个人到了那家中国饭馆儿。

(The four of them follow the waitress to their table.)

服務員：這是菜單。

柯林：謝謝。麗莎，天明，你們想吃點兒什麼？

張天明：這兒什麼菜好吃？

柯林：這兒雞做得不錯，魚也很好，特別是清蒸魚，味道好極了。

林雪梅：芥蘭牛肉也挺好，又嫩又香<sup>③</sup>。

麗莎：可以點<sup>①</sup>一個湯嗎？

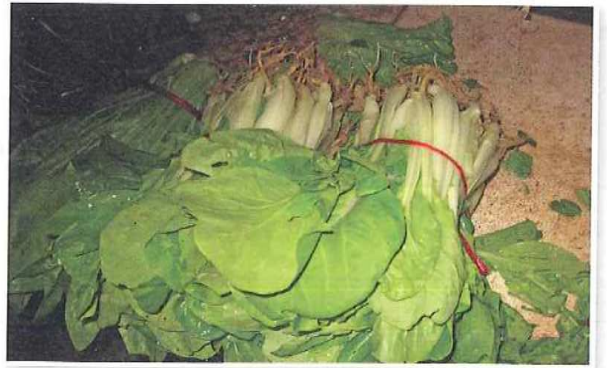
柯林：當然可以，這兒的菠菜豆腐湯做得很好，叫一個吧。

林雪梅：再來一個青菜吧。

麗莎：好，好。

服務員：現在可以點菜了嗎？

柯林：可以。一個清蒸魚，一個芥蘭牛肉，一個菠菜豆腐湯。今天你們有什麼新鮮的青菜？



服務員：小白菜怎麼樣？

柯林：行。服務員，菜要清淡一點兒，別太鹹，少放油，別放味精。

張天明：麻煩先來四杯冰水，再多給我們一些餐巾紙。

服務員：好，沒問題。對了，您要飯嗎？

林雪梅：我們不“要飯”<sup>②</sup>，我們要四碗米飯。

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

① To order from a menu is 點/点 in Chinese, or more casually, 要, 叫 or 來/来.

(The four of them follow the waitress to their table.)

服务员：这是菜单。

柯林：谢谢。丽莎，天明，你们想吃点儿什么？

张天明：这儿什么菜好吃？

柯林：这儿鸡做得不错，鱼也很好，特别是清蒸鱼，味道好极了。

林雪梅：芥兰牛肉也挺好，又嫩又香<sup>③</sup>。

丽莎：可以点<sup>①</sup>一个汤吗？

柯林：当然可以，这儿的菠菜豆腐汤做得很好，叫一个吧。

林雪梅：再来一个青菜吧。

丽莎：好，好。

服务员：现在可以点菜了吗？

柯林：可以。一个清蒸鱼，一个芥兰牛肉，一个菠菜豆腐汤。今天你们有什么新鲜的青菜？



服务员：小白菜怎么样？

柯林：行。服务员，菜要清淡一点儿，别太咸，少放油，别放味精。

张天明：麻烦先来四杯冰水，再多给我们一些餐巾纸。

服务员：好，没问题。对了，您要饭吗？

林雪梅：我们不“要饭”<sup>②</sup>，我们要四碗米饭。

<sup>②</sup> Beggars are colloquially known as 要饭的/要饭的, and 要饭/要饭 means “to beg.” That is why Lin Xuemei corrects the waitress, who meant, “Do you want any rice?”

服務員：對、對、對，要四碗米飯。

...

張天明：林雪梅，柯林說這兒中國菜很地道，是真的嗎？

林雪梅：這個飯館兒的菜是<sup>④</sup>不錯，但是不如<sup>⑤</sup>我們杭州的飯館兒。

張天明：我聽我父母<sup>③</sup>說中國各個地方的菜不一樣，哪兒的菜最好吃？

林雪梅：這就要看你的口味了。比如我愛吃甜的，就喜歡上海菜；柯林愛吃辣的，就喜歡四川菜、湖南菜。要是喜歡比較清淡的，就吃廣東菜...

柯林：雪梅，你別說了，我的口水都快流出來了...我們寒假去中國吧。

林雪梅：去中國旅行，吃中國菜？可以考慮。

麗莎：這個主意<sup>④</sup>不錯，我也可以考慮。

張天明：有吃有玩兒？我當然可以考慮。

林雪梅：真的？那太好了！大家都去！

麗莎：要是能去中國學中文就更好了。

柯林：哎，我們的菜來了。

### After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the beverages and dishes these four characters have ordered.

#### LANGUAGE NOTES

- ③ Unlike 爸爸媽媽/爸爸妈妈, the word 父母 is literary and used as a collective noun meaning "parents."

服务员：对、对、对，要四碗米饭。

...

张天明：林雪梅，柯林说这儿中国菜很地道，是真的吗？

林雪梅：这个饭馆儿的菜是<sup>④</sup>不错，但是不如<sup>⑤</sup>我们杭州的饭馆儿。

张天明：我听我父母<sup>③</sup>说中国各个地方的菜不一样，哪儿的菜最好吃？

林雪梅：这就要看你的口味了。比如我爱吃甜的，就喜欢上海菜；柯林爱吃辣的，就喜欢四川菜、湖南菜。要是喜欢比较清淡的，就吃广东菜...

柯林：雪梅，你别说了，我的口水都快流出来了...我们寒假去中国吧。

林雪梅：去中国旅行，吃中国菜？可以考虑。

丽莎：这个主意<sup>④</sup>不错，我也可以考虑。

张天明：有吃有玩儿？我当然可以考虑。

林雪梅：真的？那太好了！大家都去！

丽莎：要是能去中国学中文就更好了。

柯林：哎，我们的菜来了。


2. Make a note of who likes which flavors and types of cuisine.

3. List the characters' dietary restrictions.

④ In this word, 意 is in the neutral tone and 主 changes to the second tone from the third.



## VOCABULARY

1.	正好		zhènghǎo	adv	coincidentally	
2.	門口	门口	ménkǒu	n	doorway; entrance	
3.	留學生	留学生	liúxuéshēng	n	student studying abroad	
4.	菜單	菜单	càidān	n	menu	
5.	雞	鸡	jī	n	chicken	
6.	清蒸	清蒸	qīngzhēng	v	to steam (food without heavy sauce)	
7.	味道		wèidao	n	taste; flavor	
8.	芥蘭	芥兰	jièlán	n	Chinese broccoli	
9.	嫩		nèn	adj	tender	
10.	香		xiāng	adj	fragrant; pleasant-smelling	
11.	菠菜	菠菜	bōcài	n	spinach	
12.	叫(菜)	叫(菜)	jiào (cài)	v(o)	to order (food)	
13.	新鮮	新鲜	xīnxiān	adj	fresh	
14.	清淡		qīngdàn	adj	light in flavor	
15.	鹹	咸	xián	adj	salty	
16.	油		yóu	n/adj	oil; oily	
17.	餐巾		cānjīn	n	napkin	
18.	不如		bùrú	v	not equal to; inferior to; to not measure up to [See Grammar 5.]	
19.	各		gè	pr	each; every	
20.	口味		kǒuwèi	n	taste; dietary preference	
21.	比如		bǐrú	v	for example	



22.	辣		là	adj	spicy
23.	口水		kǒushuǐ	n	saliva
24.	流		liú	v	to flow
25.	考慮	考慮	kǎolù	v	to consider
26.	主意		zhúyi	n	idea

### Proper Nouns

27.	麗莎	丽莎	Lìshā		Lisa (a personal name)
28.	林雪梅		Lín Xuěméi		Lin Xuemei (a personal name)
29.	四川		Sìchuān		Sichuan (a Chinese province)
30.	湖南		Húnán		Hunan (a Chinese province)
31.	廣東	广东	Guǎngdōng		Guangdong (a Chinese province)



Which dish can be classified as Sichuan cuisine?

## Enlarged Characters

蘭  
兰

鹹  
咸

慮  
虑

麗  
丽

廣  
广



Which sign says that the restaurant/store is closed for a break?

## Culture Highlights

- ① To settle the bill in a restaurant is 結賬/结账 (jié zhàng) or more colloquially 買單/买单 (mǎi dān). Some write it as 埋單/埋单 (mái dān). No tips are expected. Very upscale restaurants may charge a service fee, typically around 15 percent.
- ② Although restaurants in China come in all shapes and sizes, many of the more popular establishments tend to be raucous, multistoried affairs. They almost always include private banquet rooms, which may or may not include a 10 to 15 percent service charge or a minimum consumption charge.
- ③ The most basic and best-known technique in Chinese cooking is stir-frying (炒, chǎo), which is traditionally done in a heavy cast iron wok. Other common techniques include 紅燒/红烧 (hóngshāo, braising in soy sauce) and 清蒸/清蒸 (qīngzhēng, steaming fresh lightly seasoned food). The three must-haves when cooking Chinese food are green onion (蔥/葱, cōng), ginger (薑/姜, jiāng), and garlic (蒜/蒜, suàn).



蔥/葱 (cōng)



薑/姜 (jiāng)



蒜/蒜 (suàn)

- ④ 川 (Chuān), 粵/粤 (Yuè), 魯/鲁 (Lǔ), and 蘇/苏 (Sū) are the abbreviated names of four Chinese provinces: Sichuan, Guangdong, Shandong, and Jiangsu, famous for their distinct cuisines, collectively called the “Four Great Culinary Schools” (四大菜系/四大菜系, sì dà cài xì). The telltale fiery and tingling taste of Sichuan cooking (川菜, Chuān cài) comes from its two main seasonings: chili pepper and Sichuan peppercorn. Hot bean paste is another common ingredient. Best known outside China is the far milder Cantonese (廣東/广东, Guangdong) cooking (粵菜/粤菜, Yuè cài), which takes advantage of the region’s bountiful fresh seasonal produce and seafood. Shandong (山東/山东), with its coastline in the east and mountains in the west, gave rise to a varied cooking tradition 魯菜/鲁菜 (Lǔ cài) emphasizing broths, seafood, and

poultry. Because of the region's proximity to the imperial court, Shandong cooking became the favorite of the Manchu aristocracy during the Qing period (1616–1911). The long prosperity and cultural prominence of the lower Yangtze region also made its cuisine influential. 蘇菜/苏菜 (Sū cài) or 淮(揚)菜/淮(扬)菜 (Huái{yáng} cài) makes abundant use of the region's various types of tofu products and freshwater fish. Both 上海菜/上海菜 (Shànghǎi cài) and 杭州菜/杭州菜 (Hángzhōu cài) are subcategories of 蘇菜/苏菜 (Sū cài).



## Grammar

### 1. Topic-Comment Sentence Structure

If someone, something, or some event is already known—in other words, if it is no longer new information to the speaker or the listener—then it should appear at the beginning of a Chinese sentence. The positioning of known information at the beginning of a sentence is an important characteristic of Chinese and is referred to as a “topic-comment” sentence structure in which a “topic” is mentioned in the first part of the sentence and commented on in the latter part of the sentence. Known information can also include information that has already been mentioned or activities that are taken for granted, such as eating, sleeping, or students going to classes, doing homework, etc.

① 今天是週末，再說功課也做完了…

今天是周末，再说功课也做完了…

(Today is a weekend. Besides, [I've] already finished [my] homework...)

[This is about a student. Everyone knows that students are supposed to have homework, so homework is not new information.]

② A: 你知道附近那個鞋店明天要打折嗎？

你知道附近那个鞋店明天要打折吗？

(Did you know that there is a sale tomorrow at that shoe store nearby?)

B: 這件事我早就知道了。

这件事我早就知道了。

(I already knew [this].)

[“This” refers to the shoe store’s sale tomorrow that is mentioned in the previous statement.]

③ 你去台北的飛機票買好了嗎？

你去台北的飞机票买好了吗？

(The ticket for your flight to Taipei—have you booked it?)

[The speaker knows that you are going to Taipei and that you need a plane ticket.]

- ④ 我們昨天在“小香港”吃了清蒸魚，那個餐館兒的清蒸魚做得很好。

我们昨天在“小香港”吃了清蒸鱼，那个餐馆儿的清蒸鱼做得很好。

(Yesterday we had steamed fish at Little Hong Kong.

That restaurant's steamed fish is really good.)

[“Steamed fish” appears in the first clause. Therefore, it's treated as a topic in the second clause.]



This type of “**topic-comment**” structure differs from the basic Chinese word order:

**“subject+verb+object.”**

- ⑤ 這張碟你看完了嗎？

这张碟你看完了吗？

(Have you finished watching **this DVD**?)

- ⑥ 功課你做完了嗎？

功课你做完了吗？

(Have you finished **your homework**?)

- ⑦ 飯要慢慢吃，吃得太快對身體不好。

饭要慢慢吃，吃得太快对身体不好。

(Eat **your food** [more] slowly. Eating too fast is not good for your health.)

- ⑧ A: 聽說學校商店的東西學生不能買了，是真的嗎？

听说学校商店的东西学生不能买了，是真的吗？

(I hear that students can no longer buy **the things in the school store**. Is that true?)

B: 誰說的？那不是真的。

谁说的？那不是真的。

(Who said that? That's not true.)

While many Chinese sentences follow a basic word order that is similar to English, namely “subject+verb+object,” the “topic-comment” structure is also a very important and distinctive feature of Chinese grammar. It is required in certain circumstances, some of which are illustrated above.

## 2. 一 + V

We know that 一 before a verb (usually monosyllabic) expresses the completion of a brief action. It must be followed by a second clause:

- ① 外面有人叫我，我開門一看，是送信的。◦  
外面有人叫我，我开门一看，是送信的。◦  
(There was someone shouting my name outside. I opened the door and took a look, and it was the letter carrier.)

一...就..., on the other hand, is used to connect two consecutive actions. In this structure, 就 is required in some cases and optional in others.

If the first action is closely followed by the second action, and if there isn't a pause in the sentence, the second verb is usually preceded by 就:

- ② 老師剛才說的話，我一聽就懂了。◦  
老师刚才说的话，我一听就懂了。◦  
(What the teacher just said—I understood it immediately.)
- ③ 我同屋每天一回宿舍就做功課。◦  
我同屋每天一回宿舍就做作业。◦  
(Every day my roommate does his homework as soon as he comes back to the dorm.)
- ④ 我一收到你發的短信就跑來了。◦  
我一收到你发的短信就跑来了。◦  
(I came as soon as I got your text message.)

If there is a pause in the sentence, and there is an adverbial before the second verb, sometimes 就 can be omitted as seen in ⑤ and ⑥. But it's also OK to leave it in as seen in (5a) and (6a).

- ⑤ 他把毯子往床上一放，很快地跑了出去。◦  
(He put the blanket down on the bed and quickly ran out.)

In the above sentence 跑了出去 happened hard on the heels of the previous action 放.

- (5a) 他把毯子往床上一放，就很快地跑了出去。◦

- ⑥ 回家以後，我把包往桌子上一放，馬上給小李打了一個電話。

回家以后，我把包往桌子上一放，马上给小李打了一个电话。

(After I got back home, I put down my bag on the desk and gave Little Li a call right away.)

- (6a) 回家以後，我把包往桌子上一放，就馬上給小李打了一個電話。

回家以后，我把包往桌子上一放，就马上给小李打了一个电话。

If the subjects are different, usually there must be a 就 before the second action:

- ⑦ A: 我們什麼時候走？

我们什么时候走？

(When are we leaving?)

- B: 你一到，我們就走。

你一到，我们就走。

(We'll leave as soon as you come.)

- ⑧ 下午我的朋友一來，我們就一起去滑冰了。

下午我的朋友一来，我们就一起去滑冰了。

(This afternoon, as soon as my friend came we went skating together.)

The two actions in the 一...就... pattern can be identical:

- ⑨ 那個餐館很容易找，我們一找就找到了。

那个餐馆很容易找，我们一找就找到了。

(That restaurant was really easy to find. As soon as we started looking, we found it.)

Sometimes the first action expresses a condition. If the condition is met, then 就 is needed before the second verb:



- ⑩ 他病了。一看書就頭疼。  
他病了。一看书就头疼。  
(He's sick. As soon as he tries to read, he gets a headache.)
- ⑪ 我一吃味精，就得喝很多水。  
(I have to drink a lot of water whenever I eat MSG.)

### 3. 又 Adj/Verb, 又 Adj/Verb

The “又 Adj/Verb, 又 Adj/Verb” pattern can be used to indicate two simultaneous qualities or two concurrent actions.

- ① 媽媽做的清蒸魚又嫩又香。  
妈妈做的清蒸鱼又嫩又香。  
(The steamed fish that my mother makes is tender *and* it smells delicious.)
- ② 那個衣櫃又舊又小。  
那个衣柜又旧又小。  
(That wardrobe is old *and* small.)
- ③ 孩子們又跑又跳，玩兒得非常高興。  
孩子们又跑又跳，玩儿得非常高兴。  
(The kids ran *and* jumped. They had a great time.)
- ④ 那個小孩又哭又吵，我們一點辦法也沒有。  
那个小孩又哭又吵，我们一点办法也没有。  
(That child cried *and* fussed. We didn't know what to do.)

When two adjectives are used in this way, they must either be both positive or both negative. Furthermore, the adjectives must be related in meaning. For instance, when describing people, we often say, “clever and pretty;” “tall and thin;” “short and overweight.” “The weather is hot and stuffy” or “cold and humid.” When two verbs are involved, the actions denoted must be concurrent. For example, “talk and laugh,” “cry and yell,” etc.

#### 4. The Emphatic 是

Used before adjectives and verbs, it reaffirms the validity of a prior statement.

Note that when an adjective is used as a predicate, it generally cannot be preceded by 是. However, this special emphatic usage of 是 before an adjective requires that 是 be stressed, and the adjective should have already been mentioned, as seen in ① and ②.

- ① **A:** 住在這個宿舍很方便。◦  
住在这个宿舍很方便。◦  
(This dorm is really convenient.)

- B:** 住在這個宿舍是方便，去上課，去醫院，去餐廳都不遠。◦  
住在这个宿舍是方便，去上課，去醫院，去餐廳都不遠。◦  
(This dorm is very convenient. It's not far from school, the hospital, and restaurants.)

- ② **A:** 這個餐館兒的上海菜很地道，我很喜歡。◦  
这个餐馆儿的上海菜很地道，我很喜欢。◦  
(The Shanghai cuisine at this restaurant is quite authentic. I like it very much.)

- B:** 他們的上海菜是很地道，可是太貴了。◦  
他们的上海菜是很地道，可是太贵了。◦  
(Their Shanghai dishes are quite authentic, but too expensive.)

- ③ **A:** 聽說你的同屋搬走了，不回來了。◦  
听说你的同屋搬走了，不回来了。◦  
(I hear that your roommate moved out, and isn't coming back.)

- B:** 沒錯，他是搬走了，他去了一個更有名的大學。◦  
没错，他是搬走了，他去了一个更有名的大学。◦  
(That's right. He did move out, and went to another university with an even better reputation.)

## 5. 不如

不如 means more or less the same thing as 没有 in comparative sentences.

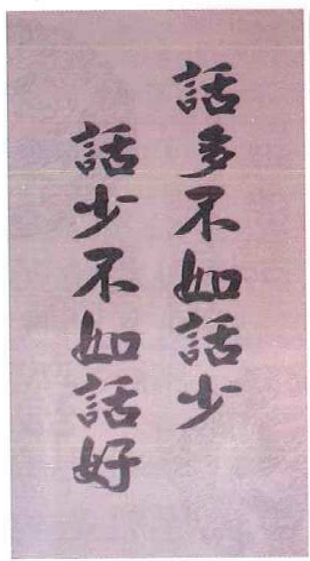
**A+ 不如 + B (+ adjective, etc.)**

- ① 我跑得不如小李快。  
(I don't run as fast as Little Li.)
- ② 這台烘乾機不如那台烘乾機新。  
这台烘干机不如那台烘干机新。  
(This dryer is not as new as that one.)

Unlike 没有, however, 不如 does not always need to be followed by an adjective.

- ③ 他的中文不如我。  
(His Chinese isn't as good as mine.)
- ④ 我唱歌不如他，但是跳舞他不如我。  
(I don't sing as well as he does, but when it comes to dancing, he isn't as good as I am.)

Furthermore, 不如 is generally used with adjectives that are positive in meaning such as 好, 漂亮, 好吃, 方便, 近, 暖和, etc.



你同意嗎？  
你同意吗？

## Words & Phrases

### A. 正好 (coincidentally)

正好 is an adverb.

- ① 我今天正好有時間，我跟你去買衣服吧。 [adverb]  
我今天正好有时间，我跟你去买衣服吧。  
(I happen to have some free time today. Let me go with you to buy some clothes.)
- ② 我去找他的時候，他正好要出門。 [adverb]  
我去找他的时候，他正好要出门。  
(When I went to look for him, he happened to be about to go out.)

正好 is also an adjective meaning “just right.” It can be used as a predicate:

- ③ 這雙鞋我穿著不大不小，正好。 [adjective as predicate]  
这双鞋我穿着不大不小，正好。  
(This pair of shoes is not too big and not too small for me. It's just right.)
- ④ 你來得正好，我們都在找你呢。 [adjective as complement]  
你来得正好，我们都在找你呢。  
(You came at just the right time. We were all looking for you.)

### B. 特别是 (especially)

特别 is often used together with 是.

- ① 這兒魚做得很好，特别是清蒸魚，味道好極了。  
这儿鱼做得很好，特别是清蒸鱼，味道好极了。  
(The fish here is really good, especially the steamed fish. It tastes fantastic.)
- ② 王小姐喜歡買東西，特别是碗盤。  
王小姐喜欢买东西，特别是碗盘。  
(Miss Wang likes to go shopping, especially for bowls and plates.)

- ③ 小柯不喜歡運動，特別是游泳。○  
小柯不喜欢运动，特别是游泳。○  
(Little Ke dislikes sports, especially swimming.)
- ④ 李先生覺得中國菜很難做，特別是糖醋魚。○  
李先生觉得中国菜很难做，特别是糖醋鱼。○  
(Mr. Li thinks Chinese food is difficult to prepare, especially sweet and sour fish.)

### C. 麻煩/麻烦 ([may I] trouble [you]; troublesome)

When asking for a favor, it is polite to begin by saying 麻煩(你)/麻烦(你)...Here 麻煩/麻烦 is a verb, meaning "[May I] trouble [you to]..."

- ① 小張，如果有人來電話，麻煩你告訴他我去飛機場了。○  
[verb]  
小张，如果有人来电话，麻烦你告诉他我去飞机场了。○  
(Little Zhang, if someone calls, could you please tell him that I went to the airport?)
- ② 服務員，麻煩給我一些餐巾紙。○ [verb]  
服务员，麻烦给我一些餐巾纸。○  
(Waiter, please give me some napkins.)
- ③ 麻煩你告訴老師我病了，不能去上課了。○ [verb]  
麻烦你告诉老师我病了，不能去上课了。○  
(Could you please tell the teacher that I'm sick and can't go to class?)
- ④ A: 先生，這件行李我幫你拿進房間吧。○  
先生，这件行李我帮你拿进房间吧。○  
(Sir, let me help you carry this luggage to your room.)
- B: 不用，不麻煩你了。○ [verb]  
不用，不麻烦你了。○  
(That won't be necessary. I won't trouble you.)

麻煩/麻烦 can also be an adjective used as a predicate, meaning “troublesome.”

- ⑤ 做中國菜很麻煩。 [adjective]  
做中国菜很麻烦。  
(Making Chinese food is a lot of trouble.)
- ⑥ 出國得辦護照、辦簽證，很麻煩。 [adjective]  
出国得办护照、办签证，很麻烦。  
(To go abroad you have to get your passport and visa ready; it's quite a hassle.)
- ⑦ 他這個人很麻煩，常常問一些很難的問題。 [adjective]  
他这个人很麻烦，常常问一些很难的问题。  
(He can be quite a pain. He often asks questions that are very difficult.)

**D. 這(就)要看…(了)/这(就)要看…(了)(it depends on...)**

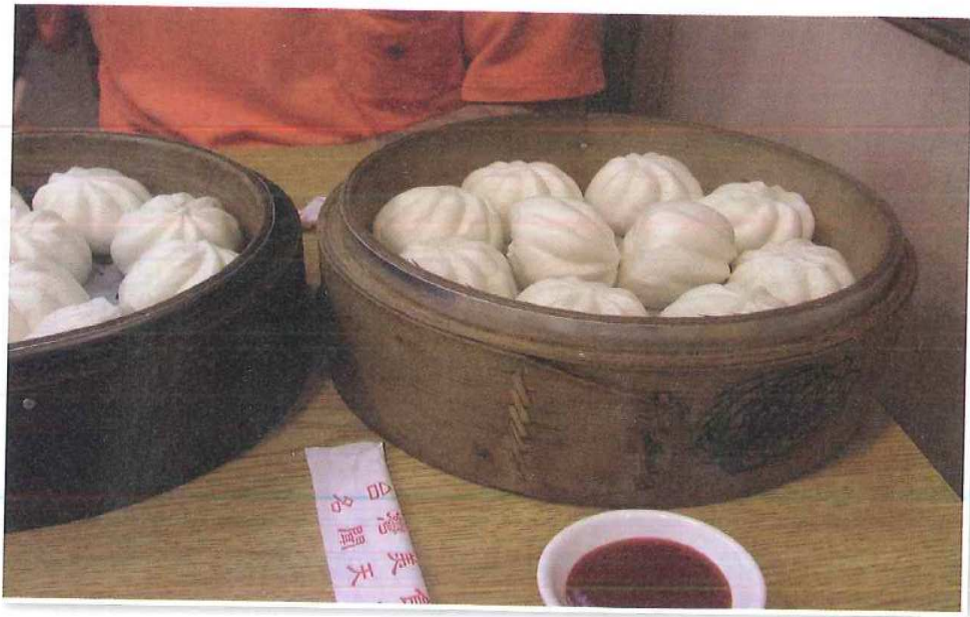
This is a way to give flexible or indirect responses to a question.

- ① 什麼菜好吃？這就要看你的口味了。  
什么菜好吃？这就要看你的口味了。  
(What dishes are delicious? That depends on your tastes.)
- ② 學生：明天的考試難不難？  
学生：明天的考试难不难？  
(Student: Is tomorrow's test hard?)
- 老師：這就要看你準備得怎麼樣了。  
老师：这就要看你准备得怎么样了。  
(Teacher: That depends on whether you prepare well.)
- ③ A: 快放假了，寒假你打算去中國玩嗎？  
快放假了，寒假你打算去中国玩吗？  
(It's almost vacation time. Do you plan on going to China this winter break?)
- B: 這就要看我媽媽讓不讓我去。  
这就要看我妈妈让不让我去了。  
(It all depends on whether my mom will let me.)

**E. 比如(說)/比如(说) (for example)**

比如(說)/比如(说) is used before citing examples. It is slightly more formal than 比方說/比方说.

- 1 他去過很多國家，比如英國、日本、中國…  
他去過很多国家，比如英国、日本、中国…  
(He's been to many countries, for instance, England, Japan, China...)
- 2 我們班的同學很多人唱歌唱得很好，比如說王朋，唱得棒極了。  
我们班的同学很多人唱歌唱得很好，比如说王朋，唱得棒极了。  
(Many of our classmates sing really well. Take Wang Peng, for example. He's a great singer.)
- 3 這裏的飯館兒很多，比如東邊的“好吃飯館”，西邊的“請再來”，南邊的“最便宜”，北邊的“大家喜歡來餐廳”。  
这里的饭馆儿很多，比如东边的“好吃饭馆”，西边的“请再来”，南边的“最便宜”，北边的“大家喜欢来餐厅”。  
(There are many restaurants here, for example “Delicious” on the east side, “Come Again” on the west side, “Good Bargains” on the south side, and “Everybody's Favorite” on the north side.)



## Language Practice

### A. Name that Flavor

Look at the foods and drinks listed and take turns with your partner to tell what flavors they usually have.

EXAMPLE:

飲料

饮料

→

飲料一般很甜。

饮料一般很甜。

- |        |     |
|--------|-----|
| 1. 可樂  | 可乐  |
| 2. 西瓜  | 西瓜  |
| 3. 蘋果  | 苹果  |
| 4. 蛋糕  | 蛋糕  |
| 5. 酸辣湯 | 酸辣汤 |
| 6. 糖醋魚 | 糖醋鱼 |
| 7. 清蒸魚 | 清蒸鱼 |
| 8. 四川菜 | 四川菜 |





### B. Can You Take the Heat?

Ke Lin likes his food spicy, and Lin Xuemei likes hers sweet. How about you and your classmates? Ask your classmates if they like their food spicy, sweet, salty, and/or sour.

**A:** 你愛吃辣的、甜的、鹹的、  
還是酸的?

**B:** 我愛吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

Then report back to the class:

Kevin, Janet, ...跟我一樣,  
都愛吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

or

Jose 跟我不一樣,  
他愛吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

**A:** 你爱吃辣的、甜的、咸的、  
还是酸的?

**B:** 我爱吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

Kevin, Janet, ...跟我一样,  
都爱吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

Jose 跟我不一样,  
他爱吃\_\_\_\_\_的。

## C. Food Critic for a Day

Imagine you are a food critic. Use the following information to practice commenting on Chinese dishes.

EXAMPLE: 酸辣湯                      酸辣湯  
 + 醋    - 鹽    × 糖                      + 醋    - 盐    × 糖

→ 這碗酸辣湯不怎麼樣。    这碗酸辣汤不怎么样。  
 應該多放點兒醋，少放    应该多放点儿醋，少放  
 點兒鹽，別放糖。                      点儿盐，別放糖。

## 1. 糖醋魚

+ 醋                      + 糖                      × 味精

## 2. 芥蘭牛肉

+ 油                      - 鹽                      × 味精

## 3. 菠菜豆腐湯

- 油                      - 鹽                      × 醋

## 4. 素餃子

+ 青菜                      - 鹽                      × 醋

## 5. 冰茶

+ 冰                      - 糖

## 1. 糖醋魚

+ 醋                      + 糖                      × 味精

## 2. 芥蘭牛肉

+ 油                      - 盐                      × 味精

## 3. 菠菜豆腐湯

- 油                      - 盐                      × 醋

## 4. 素餃子

+ 青菜                      - 盐                      × 醋

## 5. 冰茶

+ 冰                      - 糖

## D. Sales Pitch

Help the following businesses promote their goods.

EXAMPLE: bookstore   numerous   new   Chinese books

→ 我們的書又多又新， 我們的書又多又新，  
特別是中文書。 特別是中文書。

1. clothing store	pretty	inexpensive	shirts
2. furniture store	new	inexpensive	wardrobes
3. grocery store	fresh	inexpensive	spinach
4. fruit stand	big	fresh	apples
5. Chinese restaurant	pleasant-smelling	delicious	steamed fish
6. tea house	healthy	delicious	green tea

## E. A Model Chinese Language Student

A model Chinese language student uses many strategies and takes every opportunity to improve his or her Chinese. Things that he or she does include listening to audio recording, practicing speaking with friends, studying new vocabulary, reviewing grammar, reading texts, writing characters, etc.

EXAMPLE: 上課

上课





→ 他一上課就說中文。 他一上课就说中文。

Here are some opportunities that a model Chinese language student may seize to practice Chinese:

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 1. 起床   | 起床   |
| 2. 下課   | 下课   |
| 3. 回家   | 回家   |
| 4. 吃完晚飯 | 吃完晚饭 |
| 5. 放假   | 放假   |

### F. A Caterer's Challenge

Mr. Li has hired a caterer to help him throw a dinner party. Here's a list of his guests' likes (✓), dislikes (✗), and dietary restrictions (▽).

				
牛肉	✓	✓	✓	▽
雞/鸡	✓	✓	✓	✗
魚/鱼	✓	✓	✓	✓
豆腐	✓	✗	✓	✓
菠菜/菠菜	▽	✓	✗	✓
中國芥蘭/中国芥兰	✓	✓	✗	✓
辣的菜/辣的菜	✓	✗	✓	✓
味精	✗	✗	▽	✗

Here are the caterer's specialties:

紅燒牛肉	红烧牛肉
芥蘭牛肉	芥兰牛肉
清蒸魚	清蒸鱼
家常豆腐	家常豆腐
涼拌黃瓜	凉拌黄瓜
小白菜	小白菜
素餃子	素饺子
菠菜湯	菠菜汤
酸辣湯	酸辣汤
雞湯	鸡汤

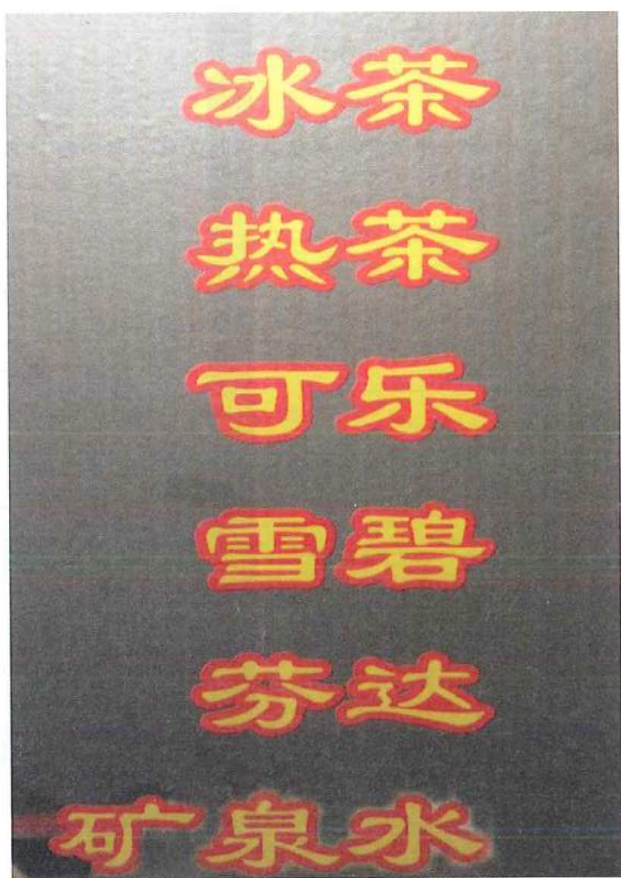
Work with a partner and help Mr. Li put together the menu.

a. Choose the dishes that will definitely work for all guests and give the reasons.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b. Using 恐怕, list the dishes that probably shouldn't be served and explain the reasons:

_____	_____
_____	_____



你想喝什麼飲料?  
你想喝什麼飲料?

c. Recommend a dish or two outside the menu that you and your partner think would be welcomed by all guests. Give the reasons using 又...又...

**G. I Love My Parents' Cooking Because ...**

a. Using the adjectives you learned in this lesson, list the reasons why you love your mom's or dad's cooking. Is it because it's not oily but flavorful, free of charge, etc.?

1. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	3. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
2. _____ _____ _____ _____	4. _____ _____ _____ _____

b. Then report to your class why you love your mom's or dad's cooking. Include 第一..., 第二..., ... 除了.....以外, 還/还..., or other connectors to explain your reasons.

## Pinyin Text

Jīntiān shì zhōumò, **gōngkè yě zuò wán le**<sup>①</sup>, Zhāng Tiānmíng jiù gěi Kē Lín dǎ diànhuà, shuō tā hé tā de nǚpéngyou Lìshā xiǎng chī Zhōngguó fàn, wèn tā xiǎng bù xiǎng qù. Kē Lín shuō **zhènghǎo** tā yě xiǎng chī Zhōngguó fàn, jiù ràng Zhāng Tiānmíng zài sùshè ménkǒu dēng zhe, tā kāi chē lái jiē tā.

Bàn ge zhōngtóu yǐhòu, Kē Lín de qìchē dào le. Zhāng Tiānmíng hé Lìshā shàng chē **yí kàn**<sup>②</sup>, chē li hái yǒu yí ge nǚhàir, Kē Lín jièshào shuō, tā shì cóng Zhōngguó lái de liúxuésēng, jiào Lín Xuěméi. Jǐ fēnzhōng yǐhòu, tāmen sì ge rén dào le nà jiā Zhōngguó fànguǎnr.

(The four of them follow the waitress to their table.)

Fúwùyuán: Zhè shì cǎidān.

Kē Lín: Xièxie. Lìshā, Tiānmíng, nǐmen xiǎng chī diǎnr shénme?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Zhèr shénme cài hǎochī?

Kē Lín: Zhèr jī zuò de búcuò, yú yě hěn hǎo, **tèbié shì qīngzhēng yú**, wèidào hǎo jí le.

Lín Xuěméi: Jièlán niúròu yě tǐng hǎo, **yòu nèn yòu xiāng**<sup>③</sup>.

Lìshā: Kěyǐ diǎn<sup>①</sup> yí ge tāng ma?

Kē Lín: Dāngrán kěyǐ, zhèr de bōcài dòufu tāng zuò de hěn hǎo, jiào yí ge ba.

Lín Xuěméi: Zài lái yí ge qīngcài ba.

Lìshā: Hǎo, hǎo.

Fúwùyuán: Xiànzài kěyǐ diǎn cài le ma?

Kē Lín: Kěyǐ. Yí ge qīngzhēng yú, yí ge jièlán niúròu, yí ge bōcài dòufu tāng. Jīntiān nǐmen yǒu shénme xīnxian de qīngcài?

Fúwùyuán: Xiǎo báicài zěnmeyàng?

Kē Lín: Xíng. Fúwùyuán, cài yào qīngdàn yì diǎnr, bié tài xián, shǎo fàng yóu, bié fàng wèijīng.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: **Máfan** xiān lái sì bēi bīngshuǐ, zài duō gěi wǒmen yì xiē cānjīn zhǐ.

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo, méi wèntí. Duì le, nín yào fàn ma?

Lín Xuěméi: Wǒmen bú "yào fàn,"<sup>②</sup> wǒmen yào sì wǎn mǐfàn.

Fúwùyuán: Duì, duì, duì, yào sì wǎn mǐfàn.

...

- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Lín Xuěméi, Kē Lín shuō zhèr Zhōngguó cài hěn dīdào, shì zhēn de ma?
- Lín Xuěméi: Zhè ge fànguǎnr de cài shì<sup>④</sup> búcuò, dànshì bùrú<sup>⑤</sup> wǒmen Hángzhōu de fànguǎnr.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ tīng wǒ fùmǔ<sup>⑥</sup> shuō Zhōngguó gè ge dìfang de cài bù yíyàng, nǎr de cài zuì hǎochī?
- Lín Xuěméi: Zhè jiù yào kàn nǐ de kǒuwèi le. Bǐrú wǒ ài chī tián de, jiù xǐhuan Shànghǎi cài; Kē Lín ài chī là de, jiù xǐhuan Sìchuān cài, Húnán cài. Yàoshi xǐhuan bǐjiào qīngdàn de, jiù chī Guǎngdōng cài.
- Kē Lín: Xuěméi, nǐ bié shuō le, wǒ de kǒushuǐ dōu kuài liú chu lai le... Wǒmen hánjià qù Zhōngguó ba.
- Lín Xuěméi: Qù Zhōngguó lǚxíng, chī Zhōngguó cài? Kěyǐ kǎolù.
- Lìshā: Zhè ge zhúyì<sup>⑦</sup> búcuò, wǒ yě kěyǐ kǎolù.
- Zhāng Tiānmíng: Yǒu chī yǒu wánr? Wǒ dāngrán kěyǐ kǎolù.
- Lín Xuěméi: Zhēn de? Nà tài hǎo le! Dàjiā dōu qù!
- Lìshā: Yàoshi néng qù Zhōngguó xué Zhōngwén jiù gèng hǎo le.
- Kē Lín: Āi, wǒmen de cài lái le.

## English Text

Today is a weekend, and he has already finished his homework, so Zhang Tianming calls Ke Lin and says that he and his girlfriend Lisa would like to eat Chinese food. He asks Ke Lin if he would like to go. Ke Lin says it so happens that he also wants to have Chinese food, so he asks Zhang Tianming to wait for him outside the dorm. He'll come pick him up.

Half an hour later Ke Lin's car arrives. Zhang Tianming and Lisa get into the car and see a girl. Ke Lin introduces her, saying that she is an international student from China named Lin Xuemei. In a few minutes they are at the Chinese restaurant.



(The four of them follow the waitress to their table.)

- Waitress: Here's the menu.
- Ke Lin: Thanks. Lisa, Tianming, what would you like to eat?
- Zhang Tianming: What's delicious here?
- Ke Lin: Their chicken is done very well. So is their fish, especially steamed fish. It tastes great.
- Lin Xuemei: Their beef with Chinese broccoli is also quite good, both tender and fragrant.
- Lisa: Can we order a soup?
- Ke Lin: Of course. Their spinach and tofu soup is very good. Let's order one.
- Lin Xuemei: Let's order another vegetable dish.
- Lisa: Yes, yes.
- Waitress: Are you ready to order?
- Ke Lin: Yes. A steamed fish, a beef with Chinese broccoli, a spinach and tofu soup. What fresh vegetables do you have today?
- Waitress: How about baby bok choy?
- Ke Lin: Fine. Waitress, we'd like our food light. Please don't make it too salty. Not too much oil, no MSG.
- Zhang Tianming: Please bring us four glasses of ice water first and give us some more napkins.
- Waitress: No problem. Oh, that's right. Do you want rice?
- Lin Xuemei: We don't "want rice" [like beggars]. We'd like four bowls of rice.
- Waitress: You're right. You'd like four bowls of rice.
- ...
- Zhang Tianming: Lin Xuemei, Ke Lin says that the Chinese dishes here are very authentic. Is it true?
- Lin Xuemei: Their dishes are very good, but not as good as the ones in our restaurants in Hangzhou.
- Zhang Tianming: My parents say that the food is very different all over China. Which place has the best food?
- Lin Xuemei: That depends on your personal preferences. Take me for example. I like it sweet. That's why I like Shanghai cuisine. Ke Lin loves spicy food, so he likes Sichuan and Hunan food. If you like your food light, you can have Cantonese dishes...
- Ke Lin: Xuemei, say no more. My mouth is watering. ... Let's go to China over the winter break.

Lin Xuemei: Go to China to have Chinese food? I'd consider it.  
 Lisa: That's not a bad idea. I'll also consider it.  
 Zhang Tianming: Food and fun? Of course I'll consider it, too.  
 Lin Xuemei: Really? Fantastic! Let's all go.  
 Lisa: If I could go to China to study Chinese, that would be even better.  
 Ke Lin: Oh, here comes our food.

### SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which areas you may need to practice more.

I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Name the four major types of Chinese cuisine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name several popular Chinese dishes I have learned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Order my favorite Chinese dish(es)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify which seasonings I want or don't want in my food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talk about what flavor(s) I prefer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>