

Lesson A

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

b p m f d t n l + i ia iao

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

食物 Shíwù Foods



芝士 (芝士)

zhīshì
cheese



汉堡 (漢堡)

hànbǎo
hamburger



三明治 (三明治)

sānmíngzhì
sandwich



热狗 (熱狗)

règǒu
hotdog



薯条 (薯條)

shǔtiáo
French fries



沙拉 (沙拉)

shālā
salad



薯片 (薯片)

shǔpiàn
chips



水 (水)

shuǐ
water



茶 (茶)

chá
tea



汽水 (汽水)

qìshuǐ
soda



果汁 (果汁)

guǒzhī
juice



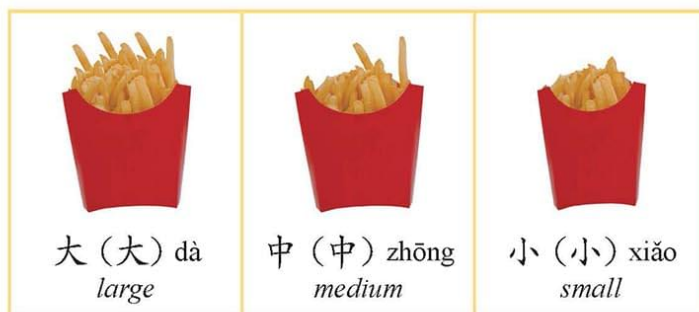
咖啡 (咖啡)

kāfēi
coffee



A: 你好! 你要点什么 (你好! 你要點什麼)? Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ yào diǎn shén.me?
Hello! What would you like to order?

B: 我要一个汉堡 (我要一個漢堡)。 Wǒ yào yí.ge hàn.bǎo.
I'd like a hamburger.



A: 你要大杯还是小杯 (你要大杯還是小杯)? Nǐ yào dà bēi hái shì xiǎo bēi?
Do you want a large or a small?

B: 大杯, 谢谢 (大杯, 謝謝)。 Dà bēi, xiè.x.
Large, thanks.



Conjunctions

还是 (還是)	háishì	or
---------	--------	----

Measure Words

份 (份)	fèn	a share of; a portion of
-------	-----	--------------------------

Nouns

饮料 (飲料)	yǐnliào	beverage
是 (是)	shì	to be

Number + Measure Words

一下 (一下)	yíxià	(used after a verb to indicate short duration)
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Verbs

点 (點)	diǎn	to order
喝 (喝)	hē	to drink
等 (等)	děng	to wait

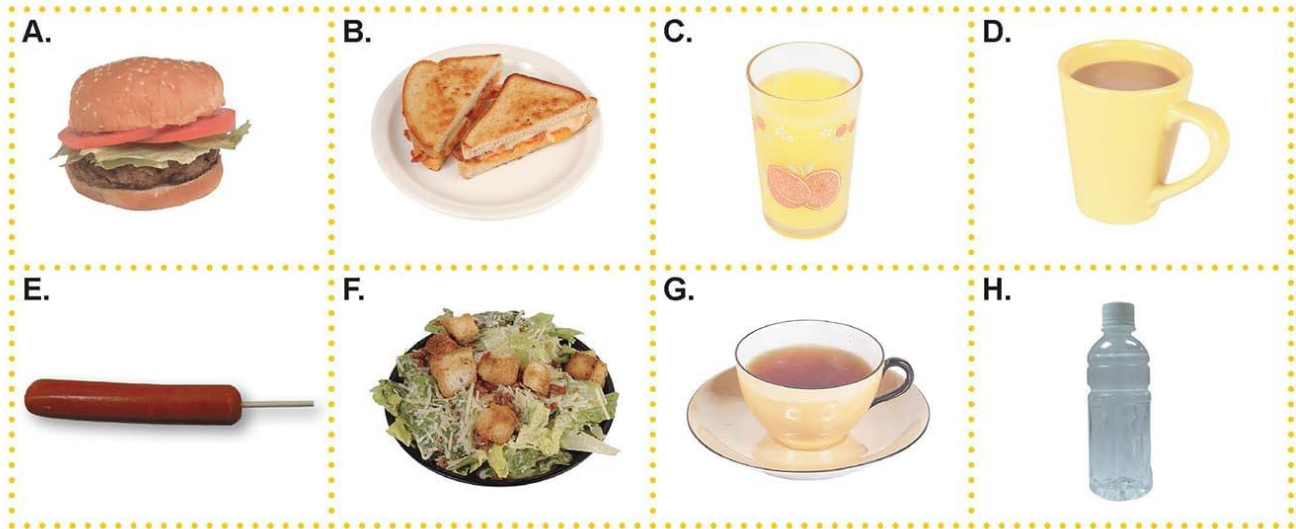


1

他们点什么? Tā.men diǎn shén.me? What do they order?

1) You will hear 5 people ordering some food and drinks from the items below. Say the letter and quantity of each item ordered. You will hear each order twice.

Li.zi: 1C,3A



2

大的还是小的? Dà.de hái shì xiǎo.de? Large or Small?

Interpersonal Speaking

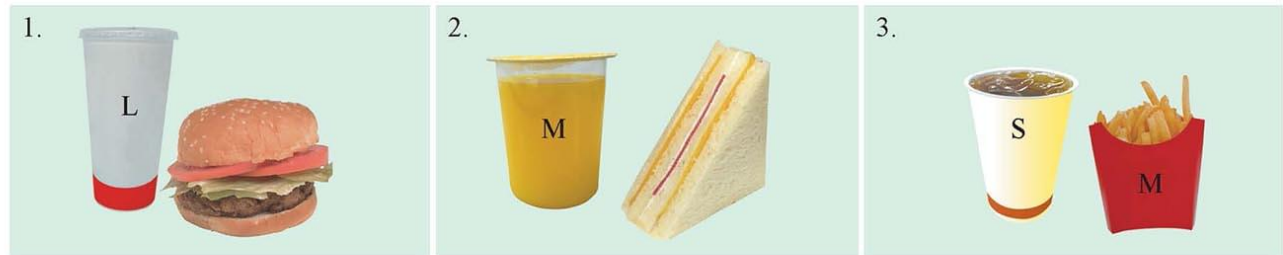
2) With a partner, take turns playing the roles of a customer and a server at a restaurant. Place your order according to the pictures. Follow the model.

Li.zi:



A: 你要点什么? Nǐ yào diǎn shén.me?

B: 我要点大杯咖啡。 Wǒ yào diǎn dà bēi kāfēi.



The Conjunction 还是 *háishi*

The conjunction 还是 *háishi* means “or.” It is used only when asking someone to choose between two alternatives.

Choice 1 + 还是 *háishi* + Choice 2

A: 你要原珠笔还是铅笔? Nǐ yào yuánzhūbǐ háishi qiānbǐ?

B: 我要铅笔, 谢谢。 Wǒ yào qiānbǐ, xiè.x.

A: 这是中文教室还是法文教室? Zhè.shì Zhōngwén jiàoshì háishi Fǎwén jiàoshì?

B: 这是法文教室。 Zhè.shì Fǎwén jiàoshì.

A: 你要去游泳, 还是去打篮球? Nǐ yào qù yóuyǒng, háishi qù dǎ lánqiú?

B: 我要去游泳。 Wǒ yào qù yóuyǒng.

Comparisons

Explain to a classmate how the conjunction “or” is used in English. Look at the two sentences below for examples.

Do you want bacon or sausage links?

Do you want to study or listen to music?

Language Note

The other word for “or” in Chinese is 或 *huò*. It means “or; either...or...” 还是 *háishi* is more often to use in questions. Look at the example:

A: 你要喝茶还是咖啡? Nǐ yào hē-chá háishi kāfēi?

Do you want to drink tea or coffee?

B: 茶或咖啡都可以。 Chá huò kāfēi dōu kěyǐ.

Either tea or coffee is fine.



Modifying Verbs with 一下 yíxià

In Chinese, “for a second” is expressed with 一下 yíxià. It can be used after a verb to indicate that an action is of short duration or to express the idea of giving something a try. It can also soften the tone of an expression so that it sounds less formal.

Verb + 一下 yíxià

我看一下这本书。 Wǒ kàn yíxià zhè-běn shū.

请你们等一下。 Qǐng nǐ.men děng yíxià.

Language Note

In the case of a VO compound, 一下 yíxià should be inserted between the verb and the object. For example, 看一下书 kàn yíxià shū, 听一下音乐 tīng yíxià yīnyuè.



会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

在快餐店 Zài Kuàicāndiàn At the Fast-food Restaurant



At the counter of a western restaurant, Zhang Guohua is ordering.

服务员：你好！你要点什么？

张国华：我要一个汉堡。

服务员：你要喝什么？果汁还是汽水？

张国华：我要汽水。

服务员：你要大杯还是小杯？

张国华：小杯。

服务员：好，请等一下。

Fúwùyuán: Nǐ hǎo! Nǐ yào diǎn shén.me?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ yào yí.ge hàn.bǎo.

Fúwùyuán: Nǐ yào hē shén.me? Guǒzhī hái shì qìshuǐ?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ yào qìshuǐ.

Fúwùyuán: Nǐ yào dà bēi hái shì xiǎo bēi?

Zhāng Guóhuá: Xiǎo bēi.

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo, qǐng děng yíxià.



3







他点什么?

Tā diǎn shén.me?

What does he order?

Interpretive Communication

Select the food Zhang Guohua ordered and write each item in Pinyin.

1. 	2. 	3. 
4. 	5. 	6. 

文化橱窗

Wénhuà Chúchuāng

Culture Window

Fast Food Chains in China

In China, “fast food” usually means a bowl of noodles or steamed dumplings, not a burger and fries. Tea, rather than coffee or soda, is still the favorite drink. But all over China, Western food and drinks are becoming more and more popular. The first American fast-food restaurant in China was Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), which opened in Beijing in 1987. McDonald’s opened a few years later, in Shenzhen in 1990. KFC is still the most popular foreign chain in China, with more than 4,000 stores all over the country. Today there are many more international food chains in China, including Pizza Hut, Subway, and Starbucks.

To compete in China, a country with so many fast and inexpensive meal options, Western chains have had to change their style. Their menus feature items designed to appeal to eastern tastes. At McDonald’s, alongside the traditional egg McMuffin, you can find deep-fried dough sticks and soy milk, a popular breakfast in China. KFC offers congee,



▲ KFC offers Chinese-style dishes.

or rice porridge, as a breakfast option, and other Chinese-style dishes, such as spicy tofu chicken rice. At Pizza Hut in Hong Kong, the menu features squid, shrimp, and other seafood toppings. You can even order a pizza topped with crayfish and mango. Starbucks offers a red bean green tea flavored drink along with their lattes and espresso.

The look and feel of these restaurants is different too. In the US, McDonald's, KFC, and Pizza Hut offer cheap, quick meals for people on the go. But in China they are more like fancy sit-down restaurants where people go to celebrate birthdays and special events. McDonald's and other chains offer more services than they do in the US, such as online ordering and delivery. Overall, Western chains attempt to appear sophisticated and upscale to be more appealing. Coffee shops like Starbucks have drawn many business people by offering free Wi-Fi access and a clean, modern space for meetings.

Although many Chinese, especially the younger generation, like to eat Western food as a special treat, there's no real danger that burgers and pizza will take over traditional Chinese food. Chinese food at a typical restaurant is cheaper and more convenient than Western fast food. Most people in China still prefer traditional Chinese dishes, which they find healthier and more flavorful.



▲ A grand opening McDonald's store in China.

Comparisons

Chinese people like to go to Western restaurants to celebrate special occasions, do Americans like to go to a Chinese restaurant to celebrate?

4

文化动动脑

Wénhuà Dòng.x nǎo / Culture Check-up

Decide if each statement is true or false. Correct the false statements to make them true.

1. The most successful foreign restaurant chain in China is KFC.
2. McDonald's has been in China for more than 20 years.
3. The first McDonald's store in China opened in Beijing.
4. American fast food restaurants in China use the same menu and recipe as in the US for authentic flavor.
5. Western fast food offers a cheaper meal option than other restaurants in China.
6. Chinese businesspeople enjoy meeting in coffee shops.
7. Seafood is a popular pizza topping in China.
8. Congee is a type of drink in China.
9. McDonald's restaurants in China are fancier than in the US.
10. Most Chinese people today prefer Western food over traditional Chinese dishes.

5

你的选择?

Nǐ.de Xuǎnzé?

Your Choice?

Interpersonal Communication



With a partner, take turns asking and answering what you would like to eat. Use the conjunction 还是 *háishi* in forming your questions. Follow the model.

Lì.zi:



A: 你要汉堡还是三明治?

Nǐ yào hànǎo háishi sānmíngzhì?

B: 我要三明治。 Wǒ yào sānmíngzhì.

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

6

客气一点儿

Kèqì Yì.diǎnr

Being Polite

Add 一下 *yíxià* to the following sentences to make them sound more polite. Follow the model.

Lì.zi:

我看电视。 Wǒ kàn-diànshì.

我看一下电视。 Wǒ kàn yíxià diànshì.

- 我早上慢跑。 Wǒ zǎoshàng mànǎo.
- 你要听音乐吗? Nǐ yào tīng-yīnyuè .ma?
- 我要上网。 Wǒ yào shàng wǎng.
- 请你吃这个汉堡。 Qǐng nǐ chī zhè.ge hànǎo.
- 爸爸晚上看书。 Bà.x wǎn.shàng kàn-shū.
- 王芳得去图书馆。 Wáng Fāng děi qù túshūguǎn.
- 你可以来我家吗? Nǐ kěyǐ lái wǒ jiā .ma?
- 他要去海边游泳。 Tā yào qù hǎibiān yóuyǒng.

开口说

Kāikǒu Shuō

Communication


9

晚饭吃什么?

Wǎnfàn chī shén.me ?

What's for dinner?

Interpersonal Speaking

 You want to pick up some dinner for your friend. Give him or her two choices on what to order. Follow the model.

Lǐ.zi: 咖啡 kāfēi / 水 shuǐ

A: 你要咖啡还是水? Nǐ yào kāfēi háishi shuǐ?

B: 我要水。 Wǒ yào shuǐ.

1. 大杯 dàbēi / 小杯 xiǎobēi
2. 汉堡 hànǎo / 热狗 règǒu
3. 薯条 shǔtiáo / 沙拉 shālā
4. 咖啡 kāfēi / 茶 chá


10

在快餐店里

Zài Kuàicān Diàn Dǐ

At the Fast-food Restaurant

Interpersonal Speaking

 With a partner, take turns saying what the following people would like to eat.

1.



吴明 Wú Míng

2.



方晴 Fāng Qíng

3.



张妮 Zhāng Ní

4.



李秋雨 Lǐ Qiūyǔ



11 优惠券 Yōuhuìquàn / Coupon

Interpretive Communication

Refer to the fast-food coupons to answer the questions below.

A.

一个汉堡
+ 中杯汽水



¥13.50

~~¥19.50~~

B.

热狗 + 小杯果汁
+ 薯条



¥12.00

~~¥15.00~~

C.

沙拉
+ 中杯咖啡



¥10.50

~~¥13.00~~

1. What food items can coupon A be used for?
2. How much can you save if you order using coupon A?
3. If Bai Ping buys a salad using coupon C, what beverage will she be given?
4. If you order a hot dog, fries, and a small juice using coupon B, how much would you have to pay?
5. Zhang Guohua only has 11 Yuan on him. Which coupon can he use to order a meal?
6. Dong Jun wants a hotdog; his friend wants juice and some fries. Which coupon should they share?

汉字天地 Hànzì Tiāndì

Chinese Characters

果 ■ guǒ ■ fruit

The pictograph 果 *guǒ* is a combination of the 日 *rì* (sun) and 木 *mù* (tree), resulting in the bearing of fruit.

Stroke Order

丨	冂	日	日
旦	果	果	果

12 词汇延伸 Cíhuì Yánshēn / Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 果 *guǒ* to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

汁 zhī juice	酱 jiàng sauce	园 yuán garden	树 shù tree	肉 ròu meat
----------------	------------------	------------------	---------------	---------------

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 果汁 guǒzhī | A. orchard |
| 2. 果酱 guǒjiàng | B. jam; jelly |
| 3. 果园 guǒyuán | C. fruit juice |
| 4. 果树 guǒshù | D. fruit flesh |
| 5. 果肉 guǒròu | E. fruit tree |

13 汉字侦探 Hànzì Zhēntàn / Visual Detective

Can you find 果 in the following pictures?



Lesson B

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

b p m f d t n l + ie iu

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary



饮料 Yǐnliào Beverages

红茶 (红茶)

hóngchá
black tea



绿茶 (绿茶)

lǜchá
green tea



花茶 (花茶)

huāchá
herbal tea



乌龙茶 (乌龙茶)

wūlóngchá
oolong tea



奶茶 (奶茶)

nǎichá
milk tea



奶昔 (奶昔)

nǎixī
milk shake



热巧克力 (热巧克力)

rè qiǎo.kèlì
hot chocolate



冰沙 (冰沙)

bīngshā
smoothie



柠檬水 (柠檬水)

níngméngshuǐ
lemonade



橙汁 (橙汁)

chéngzhī
orange juice



葡萄汁 (葡萄汁)

pú.táo.zhī
grape juice



苹果汁 (苹果汁)

píngguǒzhī
apple juice





数量 Shùliàng Quantities

			
一杯(一杯) yì-bēi a cup	一瓶(一瓶) yì-píng a bottle	一罐(一罐) yì-guàn a can	一壶(一壶) yì-hú a pot



A: 你们有什么茶 (你們有什麼茶)? Nǐ.men yǒu shén.me chá?
What kind of tea do you have?

B: 红茶、绿茶, 还有乌龙茶 (紅茶、綠茶, 還有烏龍茶)。
Hóngchá, lǜchá, hái yǒu wūlóngchá.
Black tea, green tea, and oolong tea.

A: 你们有什么吃的东西 (你們有什麼吃的東西)?
Nǐ.men yǒu shén.me chī .de dōng.xī?
What food do you have?

B: 我们有薯条、热狗和三明治
(我們有薯條、熱狗和三明治)。
Wǒ.men yǒu shǔtiáo, règǒu hé sānmíngzhì.
We have French fries, hot dogs, and sandwiches.

A: 我要热狗和薯条 (我要熱狗和薯條)。
Wǒ yào règǒu hé shǔtiáo.
I'll have a hot dog and French fries.



Adverbs

只 (只)	zhǐ	only
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Common Expressions

对不起 (對不起)	duìbùqǐ	sorry
请问 (請問)	qǐngwèn	May I ask...?
不用 (不用)	búyòng	no (need)

Measure Words

杯 (杯)	bēi	measure word for cup
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Nouns

东西 (東西)	dōng.xī	thing(s), stuff
香草 (香草)	xiāngcǎo	vanilla

Verbs

问 (問)	wèn	to ask
吃 (吃)	chī	to eat



他们有什么?

Tā.men yǒu shén.me?

What are available?

Interpersonal Speaking



With a partner, take turns playing the roles of a customer and a server in a restaurant. The customer asks if the following items are available, and the server politely says they are not.






Follow the model.

Li.zi:



A: 你们有没有奶昔? Nǐ.men yǒu méiyǒu nǎixī?

B: 对不起, 我们没有奶昔。 Duìbùqǐ, wǒ.men méiyǒu nǎixī.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
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2

他们点什么?

Tā.men diǎn shén.me?

What do they order?

Look at the pictures, and say what everyone orders. Be sure to use the correct measure word for each item.

1. 林员 Lín Yuán 	2. 文中 Wénzhōng 	3. 张汉 Zhāng Hàn 
4. 董日生 Dǒng Rìshēng 	5. 林欢 Lín Huān 	6. 李书 Lǐ Shū 



3

可以点什么?

Kěyǐ diǎn shén.me?

What can you order?

Look at the menu below and decide what to order based on the amount of money you have to spend.

- ¥ 6.50
- ¥ 7.50
- ¥ 8.50
- ¥ 9.00
- ¥ 9.50
- ¥ 10.00

清 净 茶 馆

红茶	¥ 6.00	热巧克力	¥ 8.00
绿茶	¥ 6.50	橙汁	¥ 9.50
花茶	¥ 7.50	柠檬水	¥ 9.00
奶昔	¥ 10.00	葡萄汁	¥ 10.00
奶茶	¥ 8.50		

4

你要什么?

Nǐ yào shén.me?

What would you like?

Based on the photos, say what each person would like to order for their table. Follow the model.

Li.zi:



俊鸿要一杯葡萄汁。 Jùnhóng yào yì-bēi pú.táo.zhī.

俊鸿 Jùnhóng

1. 	2. 	3. 
国华 Guóhuá	建宏 Jiànhóng	永光 Yǒngguāng
4. 	5. 	6. 
宜秀 Yíxiù	春梅 Chūnméi	俊男 Jùnnán

5

个人问题

Gèrén Wèntí

Personal Questions

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. 你喜欢咖啡还是茶? Nǐ xǐ.huān kāfēi háishì chá?
2. 你喜欢什么茶? Nǐ xǐ.huān shén.me chá?
3. 你早上喝果汁吗? Nǐ zǎo.shàng hē guǒzhī .ma?
4. 你喜欢巧克力奶昔还是香草奶昔? Nǐ xǐ.huān qiǎokèlì nǎixī háishì xiāngcǎo nǎixī?
5. 你的兄弟姐妹喜欢热巧克力吗? Nǐ.de xiōngdìjiěmèi xǐ.huān rè qiǎokèlì .ma?

Asking Questions with 有没有 *yǒu méiyǒu*

The verb 有 *yǒu* means “to have” or “there is (are).”

我有一只猫。 Wǒ yǒu yì-zhī māo.

我有一瓶水。 Wǒ yǒu yì-píng shuǐ.

It pairs with 没 *mei* for the negative rather than 不 *bù*.

我没有猫。 Wǒ méiyǒu māo.

我没有水。 Wǒ méiyǒu shuǐ.

To ask if someone has something, uses 有没有 *yǒu méiyǒu*, “have it or not”

有没有 *yǒu méiyǒu* + Noun

A: 你有没有中文书? Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu Zhōngwénshū

B: 我有。 Wǒ yǒu.

OR 我没有。 Wǒ méiyǒu.

Comparisons

Look at the two questions below. In which language is the question more specific? In which language is the question more open-ended?

你有没有红茶? Nǐ yǒu méiyǒu hóngchá?

Do you have black tea?

The Verb + 的东西 *de dōng.xī*

The noun 东西 *dōng.xī* means “things or stuff.” It is only used after a verb. For example, 喝的东西 *hē.de dōng.xī* means “something to drink,” 游泳的东西 *yóuyǒng.de dōng.xī* means “something for swimming.”

Verb + 的东西 *de dōng.xī*

A: 你要点喝的东西吗? Nǐ yào diǎn hē.de dōng.xī .ma?

B: 我要一杯红茶。 Wǒ yào yì-bēi hóngchá.

A: 我要买吃的东西。你呢? Wǒ yào mǎi chī.de dōng.xī. Nǐ .ne?

B: 我要买喝的东西。 Wǒ yào mǎi hē.de dōng.xī.

Answers to 要 yào Questions

To answer 要 yào questions, say 要 yào for “yes.” However, for “no,” 不用 búyòng (no need) is more often used, and is more polite than 不要 búyào.

要不要 yào búyào + Noun / Verb

A: 你们要茶吗? Nǐ.men yào chá .ma?

B: 要, 请给我们一壶茶。 Yào, qǐng gěi wǒ.men yì-hú chá.

A: 你要不要喝水? Nǐ yàoyào hē-shuǐ?

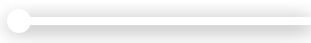
B: 不用, 谢谢。 Búyòng, xiè.x.

会话

Huìhuà

Dialogue

在茶馆里 Zài Cháguǎn Lǐ At the Tea Shop



Lin Shufang and her friend are ordering drinks at a tea shop.

林书芳: 请问你们有没有果汁?

服务员: 对不起, 我们现在只有茶和汽水。

林书芳: 你们有什么茶?

服务员: 红茶、绿茶, 还有花茶。

林书芳: 我要一杯红茶。

白苹: 我们要两杯绿茶。

服务员: 你们要点吃的东西吗?

林书芳: 不用, 谢谢。

Lín Shūfāng: Qǐngwèn Nǐ.men yǒu méiyǒu guǒzhī?

Fúwùyuán: Duìbùqǐ, wǒ.men xiànzài zhǐ yǒu chá hé qìshuǐ.

Lín Shūfāng: Nǐ.men yǒu shén.me chá?

Fúwùyuán: Hóngchá, lǜchá, hái yǒu huāchá.

Lín Shūfāng: Wǒ yào yì-bēi hóngchá.

Bái Píng: Wǒ.men yào liǎng-bēi lǜchá.

Fúwùyuán: Nǐ.men yào diǎn chī.de dōng.xī .ma?

Lín Shūfāng: Búyòng, xiè.x.



6

他们要什么?

Tā.mén yào shén.me?

What are they having?

Interpretive Communication

Say if Lin Shufang and her friend are having or not having the following items.



7

关于茶店

Guānyú Chádìàn

Statements About the Tea Shop

Decide if each statement is true or false according to the dialogue. Correct any false statements.

- 林书芳起初(at first)要点奶昔。 Lín Shūfāng qǐchū yào diǎn nǎixī.
- 这个茶店现在只有茶和果汁。 Zhèi.ge chádìàn xiànzài zhǐ yǒu chá hé guǒzhī.
- 这个茶店只卖饮料。 Zhèi.ge chádìàn zhǐ mài yǐnliào.
- 这个茶店有三种茶。 Zhèi.ge chádìàn yǒu sān-zhǒng chá.
- 林书芳点一杯花茶。 Lín Shūfāng diǎn yì-bēi huāchá.
- 白苹点绿茶。 Bái Píng diǎn lǜchá.
- 她们不要点吃的东西。 Tā.men bú yào diǎn chī.de dōng.xī.

文化橱窗

Wénhuà Chúchuāng

Culture Window

Chinese Tea Culture

Tea-drinking habits around China differ depending on the tea that is produced locally. For example, people in the north like to drink jasmine tea, Fujian people drink oolong, and people in Guangzhou and Yunnan drink Puer tea. There is a wide range of Chinese teas. Teas are classified as black tea, green tea, white tea, yellow tea, and dark tea. When drinking tea, some people like to eat certain snacks. Some common tea snacks are peanuts (花生 *huāshēng*), sunflower seeds (瓜子 *guāzǐ*) and edamame (毛豆 *máodòu*). Other tea snacks include local delicacies such as Beijing's soybean flour cakes (驴打滚 *lǚdǎgǔn*) or Jiangnan's osmanthus-scented jam sweet cakes (桂花糕 *guīhuāgāo*).

Tea Houses

The people of Guangdong and Hong Kong developed the unique culture of “dim sum (点心 *diǎn.xīn*)”. Dim Sum, meaning “a dot to the heart” or “a little delight,” is the name for Chinese snacks, prepared in bite-size pieces or small portions. The development of a dim sum culture gave birth to a branch of tea houses, called tea restaurants (茶餐厅 *chá cāntīng*). The image of the 茶餐厅 *chá cāntīng* has become rooted in the minds of Westerners, who appreciate the efficient waiters and energetic atmosphere of these cozy Chinese tea restaurants. This was especially true after an influx of Chinese immigrants led to the opening of Cantonese tea houses in the States and Canada in the 20th century.



▲ Bite-size dim sum.

Comparisons

Are there any beverage cultures here in the United States? Where do Americans go to get these beverages? How old is this tradition?

The Varieties of Tea

	<p>乌龙茶 Wūlóngchá <i>Oolong Tea</i> Strong flavor, between green and black tea in oxidation</p>	
	<p>香片 Xiāngpiàn <i>Silver Jasmine</i> Green tea base, enhanced with jasmine</p>	
	<p>铁观音 Tiěguānyīn <i>Tieguanyin Tea</i> Light orange tea, sustained and strong natural orchid aroma</p>	
	<p>普洱茶 Pǔ'ěrchá <i>Puer Tea</i> Mellow and uniquely aged taste, recommended as the “tea for beauty”</p>	

How to make tea the Chinese way:



Pour boiling water into a teapot to pre-heat it. Discard the water.



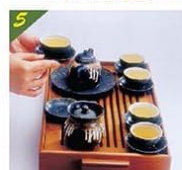
Fill the teapot one third full with tea leaves.



Rinse the tea leaves by covering them with hot water and draining the tea leaves again.



Pour boiling water into the pot one more time, allowing the water to overflow. Use the teapot lid to scrape any bubbles off the surface. Wait 30 seconds for the tea to brew.



Pour the tea into the serving pitcher. Use the serving pitcher to fill each teacup. Make sure the tea in every cup has a consistent color.

NOTE: When you're drinking tea, remember that the first cup is only to be savored for its aroma. The second cup, after the teapot has been refilled, is easily the most flavorful. Usually by the third, the aroma has disappeared. But don't worry. The flavor will still be nice and full.

8

文化动动脑

Wénhuà Dòng.x nǎo

Culture Check-up

Decide if each statement is true or false. Correct the false statements.

1. Tea-drinking habits in China differ according to the tea that is produced locally.
2. People in northern China like to drink oolong.
3. Some people eat sesame as snacks when they drink tea.
4. Sour bean flour cakes are Beijing delicacies.
5. Dim Sum means "a little delight."
6. An influx of Chinese immigrants led to the opening of tea houses in North America in the 19th century.
7. To make Chinese tea, you should preheat the teapot before placing tea leaves inside it.
8. You should fill a teapot two-thirds full with tea leaves.
9. It takes around 30 seconds to brew a pot of tea.
10. The first cup of tea poured from a pot is only savored for its aroma and is the most flavorful.
11. By the third cup, the aroma of tea will have mostly disappeared, but the flavor will still be full.

Comparisons

A coffee-shop connoisseur from the United States might find the traditional tea shops of China different, if not interesting. First off, tea shops don't normally sell snacks. If you want to eat, you have to take care of that yourself. Secondly, while the cafes provide patrons with comfortable seating, including couches and armchairs, Chinese tea shops are more austere. There are usually no chairs or tables. People come, buy and go, and they probably won't hear cool jazz or classical music, let alone a live band. Chinese visitors to America, on the other hand, will have a hard time finding a well-made, fresh pot of tea. If you order tea in an American coffee shop, chances are they'll give you a tea bag. And it won't be cheap either. The best advice, whether in China or the United States, is "when in Rome, do as the Romans do."





13

海边一日游

Hǎibiān Yí-rì Yóu / A Day at the Beach

Li Ping and his friends are planning a day at the beach. Say what each person wants to bring (带 *dài*) there. Follow the model.

Li.zi:



李屏要带吃的东西。
Lǐ Píng yào dài chī de dōng.xī.

李屏 Lǐ Píng

1. 	2. 	3. 
洪君 Hóng Jūn	刘忠 Liú Zhōng	董凯 Dǒng Kǎi
4. 	5. 	6. 
陈佩 Chén Pèi	黄梅 Huáng Méi	张美 Zhāng Měi

14

你渴吗?

Nǐ kě .ma?

Are you thirsty?

Interpersonal Speaking



With a partner, take turns asking if you would like the first beverage. When it's your turn to answer, either say that you would like the second beverage or respond by using 不用 *búyòng*. Follow the model.

Li.zi:

绿茶 lǜchá / 乌龙茶 wūlóngchá

A: 你要喝绿茶吗? Nǐ yào hē lǜchá .ma?

B: 我要喝乌龙茶。 Wǒ yào hē wūlóngchá.

OR 不用, 谢谢。 Búyòng, xiè.x.

1. 柠檬水 níngméngshuǐ / 奶昔 nǎixī	2. 奶茶 nǎichá / 咖啡 kāfēi
3. 橙汁 chéngzhī / 乌龙茶 wūlóngchá	4. 葡萄汁 pú.táozhī / 苹果汁 píngguǒzhī
5. 红茶 hóngchá / 热巧克力 rè qiǎo.kèlì	6. 水 shuǐ / 汽水 qìshuǐ
7. 冰沙 bīngshā / 花茶 huāchá	8. 可乐 kělè / 茶 chá

开口说

Kāikǒu Shuō

Communication



15

做茶单

Zuò Chádān

Create a Menu

Presentational Writing



With two of your classmates, create a Chinese menu of a tea shop that has at least seven beverages, and give your tea shop a Chinese name.

16

来喝茶吧!

Lái Hē-chá .Ba!

Tea Time!

Interpersonal Speaking



Using the menu you created in the previous activity above, play the roles of two customers in the tea shop and the server who waits on them.

- The server greets the two customers and asks what they would like to drink.
- The first customer asks whether the drink he/she would like is available.
- The server apologizes that the drink the customer would like is unavailable.
- The server suggests other drinks.
- The second customer asks the server what kind of tea they have.
- The server lists the kinds of tea the shop has.
- The customers order different kinds of tea.
- The server repeats the complete order.
- The customers thank the server.

17

我的派对

Wǒ.de Pàiduì

My Party

You are having a party and need to know which beverages to buy. To find out what your guests want to drink, draw a grid like the one below. In the grid write the question you will ask and list four cold beverages. Then poll eight of your classmates.

Lì.zi:

You: 你要喝柠檬水、橙汁、苹果汁，还是汽水？

Nǐ yào hē níngméngshuǐ, chéngzhī, píngguǒzhī, háishi qìshuǐ?

Student A: 我要喝橙汁。 Wǒ yào hē chéngzhī.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
柠檬水 níngméngshuǐ								
橙汁 chéngzhī	×							
苹果汁 píngguǒzhī								
汽水 qìshuǐ								



18

喝茶去！

Hē-chá Qù!

Go Drink Tea!

Interpretive Communication

Look at the menu of Xianghe Tea House below and answer the following questions.

 翔和茶馆 Xianghe Tea House			
【饮料类】		【点心类】	
红茶	¥ 16.00	瓜子	¥ 16.50
绿茶	¥ 16.25	花生	¥ 16.50
花茶	¥ 17.00	毛豆	¥ 18.50
乌龙茶	¥ 26.50	豆干	¥ 20.00
普洱茶	¥ 27.50	桂花糕	¥ 22.00
奶茶	¥ 17.25	驴打滚	¥ 23.50
汽水	¥ 18.00	艾窝窝	¥ 30
橙汁	¥ 18.00	奶酪	¥ 32.00

1. What kinds of tea does this tea house offer?
2. What may non-tea drinkers order to drink?
3. If you have 50 RMB, how many cups of black tea can you order?
4. Which two drinks have the same price?
5. From which two categories the menu lists items?
6. If you and your family (four people in total) have a budget of 100 RMB and wish to each order a drink at the tea house, what can you order?

汉字天地

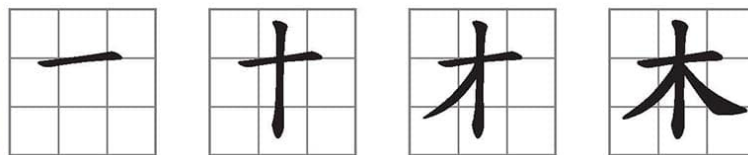
Hànzì Tiāndì

Chinese Characters

木 ■ mù ■ wood; tree

The pictograph 木 *mù* reflects the shape of a tree. The middle part of the character “|”, reflects a tree trunk. The horizontal line “一” reflects branches and “丿” reflects roots. The pictograph 木 *mù* has gradually transformed into the character we use now. It is also a common radical for words related to wood or trees. It can help us better understand the meaning of some Chinese words.

Stroke Order



19 词汇延伸 Cíhuì Yánshēn / Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 木 mù to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

材 cái material	刻 kè to carve	片 piàn slice	工 gōng worker	器 qì utensil
-------------------	------------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------------

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. 木材 mùcái | A. wood chip |
| 2. 木刻 mùkè | B. carpenter |
| 3. 木片 mùpiàn | C. woodcut |
| 4. 木工 mùgōng | D. lumber |
| 5. 木器 mùqì | E. wooden furniture |

20 汉字侦探 Hànzì Zhēntàn / Visual Detective

Can you find 木 in the following pictures?



Lesson C

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation

b p m f d t n l + ian iang

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

早餐 Zǎocān Breakfast

馒头 (饅頭)

mán.tóu

steamed bread



烧饼 (燒餅)

shāobǐng

sesame seed cake



馄饨 (餛飩)

hún.tún

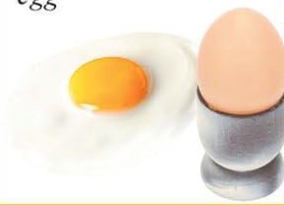
wontons



鸡蛋 (雞蛋)

jīdàn

egg



包子 (包子)

bāo.zi

steamed buns with
meat filling



油条 (油條)

yóutiáo

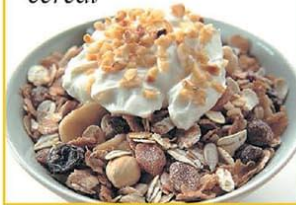
deep-fried twisted
dough sticks



麦片 (麥片)

màipiàn

cereal



豆浆 (豆漿)

dòujiāng

soybean milk



面包 (麵包)

miànbāo

bread



煎饼 (煎餅)

jiānbǐng

pancake



炸鸡 (炸雞)

zhájī

fried chicken



牛奶 (牛奶)

niú'nǎi

milk





A: 炸鸡多少钱 (炸雞多少錢)? Zháījī duō.shǎo qián?
How much is a piece of fried chicken?

B: 炸鸡两块钱 (炸雞兩塊錢)。 Zháījī liǎng-kuài qián.
It is two dollars.

这是我的面包和牛奶
(這是我的麵包和牛奶)。
Zhèshì wǒ.de miànbāo hé niúniǎi.
This is my bread and milk.



A: 一共多少钱 (一共多少錢)? Yìgòng duō.shǎo qián?
How much in total?

B: 一共九块五毛钱 (一共九塊五毛錢)。
Yìgòng jiǔ-kuài wǔ-máo qián.
It's nine fifty.

人民币 (人民幣)
Rénmínbì
Chinese Renminbi



新台币 (新台幣)
Xīntáibì
New Taiwan dollar



港币 (港幣)
Gǎngbì
Hong Kong dollar



新加坡币 (新加坡幣)
Xīnjiāpōbì
Singapore dollar



日元 (日元)
Rìyuán
Japanese yen



韩元 (韓元)
Hányuán
South Korean won



欧元 (歐元)
Ōuyuán
Euro



英镑 (英鎊)
Yīngbàng
British pound



美元 (美元)
Měiyuán
US dollar



A: 你有人民币吗 (你有人民幣嗎)? Nǐ yǒu Rénmínbì .ma?
Do you have Renminbi?

B: 我有两百二十二块人民币, 还有六十七块五毛港币
(我有兩百二十二塊人民幣, 還有六十七塊五毛港幣)。
Wǒ yǒu liǎngbǎi èrshíèr-kuài Rénmínbì, hái yǒu liùshíqī-kuài wǔ-máo Gǎngbì.
I have 222 RMB and 67 Hong Kong dollars.



1

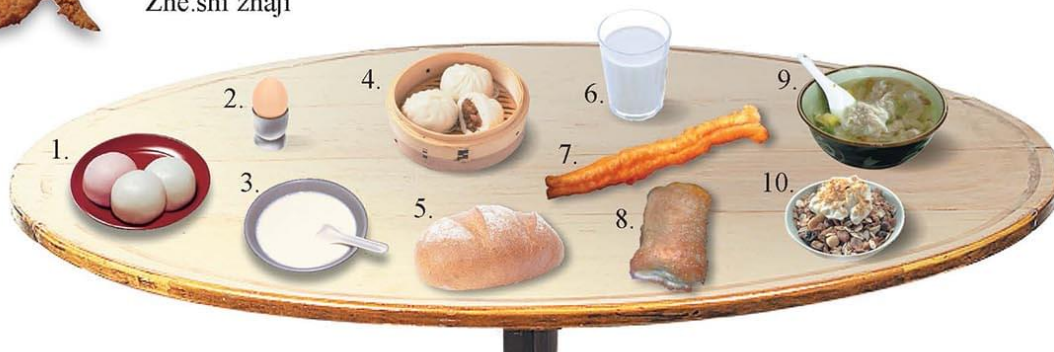
这是什么? Zhè.shì shén.me? What is this?

Identify each object. Follow the model.

Li.zi:



这是炸鸡。
Zhè.shì zhájī



2

一共多少钱? Yìgòng duōshǎo qián? How much in total?

Interpersonal Speaking



With a partner, take turns asking and telling the total price of any two items from the box. Follow the model.

Li.zi:

A: 沙拉和果汁一共多少钱? Shālā hé guǒzhī yìgòng duō.shǎo qián?
B: 一共十三块。 Yìgòng shí sān-kuài.

价目表

沙拉	shālā	¥ 6	果汁	guǒzhī	¥ 7
面包	miànbāo	¥ 4.5	可乐	kělè	¥ 3
汉堡	hànbǎo	¥ 8	水	shuǐ	¥ 4
炸鸡	zhájī	¥ 10.5	牛奶	niúnnǎi	¥ 9
麦片	màipiàn	¥ 7	豆浆	dòujiāng	¥ 8

3

个人问题 Gèrén Wèntí Personal Questions

Answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. 早餐你喜欢吃什么? Zǎocān nǐ xǐ.huān chī shén.me?
2. 你早上喝牛奶吗? Nǐ zǎo.shàng hē niúnnǎi .ma?
3. 你早上吃鸡蛋吗? Nǐ zǎo.shàng chī jīdàn .ma?

The Question Word 多少 *duōshǎo*

The question word 多少 *duō.shǎo* means “how many” or “how much.” It is used to ask for an amount.

多少 *duōshǎo* + Noun

A: 你的中文课有多少人? *Nǐ.de Zhōngwén-kè yǒu duōshǎo rén?*

B: 我的中文课有二十五个人。 *Wǒ.de Zhōngwén-kè yǒu èrshíwǔ.ge rén.*

A: 这本书多少钱? *Zhèi-běn shū duōshǎo qián?*

B: 这本书九十九块钱。 *Zhèi-běn shū jiǔshíjiǔ-kuài qián.*

Language Note

Both 多少 *duō.shǎo* and 几 *jǐ* mean “how many.” However, there are two differences between them.

1. 多少 *duō.shǎo* also has the meaning of “how much,” and can be used with uncountable nouns. On the other hand, 几 *jǐ* can only be used with countable nouns.

多少 *duōshǎo* + Noun

多少人? *duōshǎo rén?*

几 *jǐ* + Measure Word + Noun

几个人? *jǐ.ge rén?*

2. 多少 *duō.shǎo* is used when the speaker expects an answer larger than ten, and 几 *jǐ* is used for questions concerning amounts that total to less than ten.

(larger than 10) 多少 *duōshǎo* + Noun

A: 这个多少钱? *Zhèi.ge duōshǎo qián?*

B: 二十三块五毛。 *Èrshísān-kuài wǔ-máo.*

(under 10) 几 *jǐ* + Measure Word + Noun

A: 这个几块钱? *Zhèi.ge jǐ-kuài qián?*

B: 这个五块五(毛)。 *Zhèi.ge wǔ-kuài wǔ (máo).*



会话 Huìhuà

Dialogue

在自助餐厅 Zài Zìzhù Cāntīng In the Cafeteria



In the school cafeteria, Lin Shufang brings food back for her friends.

林书芳: 这是白苹的面包和果汁。
这是张国华的炸鸡和可乐。

白苹: 一共多少钱?

林书芳: 面包五块, 果汁七块, 一共十二块。

张国华: 我的多少钱?

林书芳: 炸鸡十七块, 可乐八块五毛九, 一共二十五块五毛九。

白苹: 我只有一百块。

林书芳: 找你八十八块。

张国华: 我的不用找。

白苹: 书芳, 谢谢你。

林书芳: 不用客气。

Lín Shūfāng: Zhè.shì Bái Píng .de miànbāo hé guǒzhī. Zhè.shì Zhāng Guóhuá .de zhājī hé kělè.

Bái Píng: Yìgòng duō.shǎo qián?

Lín Shūfāng: Miànbāo wǔ-kuài, guǒzhī qī-kuài, yìgòng shí'èr-kuài.

Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ.de duō.shǎo qián?

Lín Shūfāng: Zhājī shíqī-kuài, kělè bā-kuài wǔ-máo jiǔ, yìgòng èrshíwǔ-kuài wǔ-máo jiǔ.

Bái Píng: Wǒ zhǐ yǒu yībǎi-kuài.

Lín Shūfāng: Zhǎo nǐ bāshíbā-kuài.


Zhāng Guóhuá: Wǒ.de búyòng zhǎo.

Bái Píng: Shūfāng, xiè.x nǐ.

Lín Shūfāng: Búyòng kè.qì.

4 他们吃什么? Tā.mén chī shén.me? What are they eating?


Interpersonal Speaking / Interpretive Communication

 With a partner, ask and tell what the characters in the dialogue ordered.



5 ...多少钱? ...duō.shǎo qián? How much is...?

Interpersonal Speaking / Interpretive Communication

 With a partner, ask and tell the price of the food items according to the dialogue.



6 懂了吗? Dǒng .le .ma? Do you understand?

Interpretive Communication

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

1. 谁买吃的东西? Shéi mǎi chī .de dōng.xī?
2. 白苹的东西一共多少钱? Bái Píng .de dōng.xī yìgòng duō.shǎo qián?
3. 张国华的东西一共多少钱? Zhāng Guóhuá .de dōng.xī yìgòng duō.shǎo qián?
4. 白苹有多少钱? Bái Píng yǒu duō.shǎo qián?
5. 林书芳找白苹多少钱? Lín Shūfāng zhǎo Bái Píng duō.shǎo qián?
6. 林书芳要不要找张国华钱? Lín Shūfāng yào bú.yào zhǎo Zhāng Guóhuá qián?

Lunchtime for Students

Do you know what Chinese high-school students eat for lunch? The answer is not as simple as sandwiches in a brown paper bag! The following are some of the lunches that Chinese high-school students typically eat.

The schools provide caterers to cook for all the students. At lunchtime, students line up for lunch with their own utensils. The food is diverse and prepared according to nutrition guidelines.

Lunchboxes that are often filled with rice or noodles, ribs or chicken and some vegetables are called 饭盒 *fàn hé*. Lunchbox caterers (often two different suppliers) are picked by the school and deliveries are made at lunchtime.

Steamed packed lunches are more popular in Taiwan than in Mainland China. They are often made by packing last night's dinner leftovers into a metallic lunchbox until they are placed in a steam-cooker at school the next day and reheated for lunch. Before other school lunches were popular, steamed packed lunches were the norm.

Another choice for lunch is found at the school store, called 小卖部 *xiǎomàibù*. The school store sells simple lunchboxes or bread and milk, and is open all day so students can buy something to eat whenever they are hungry. Some parents have complained about school stores selling snacks and chips and even allowing students to keep a tab. This has resulted in the closing of some stores in schools.



Comparisons

If you studied in a Chinese high-school, which of the four kinds of lunches would you prefer? Why? Are lunches at your school similar to the ones mentioned above?

7

文化动动脑

Wénhuà Dòngxǎo

Culture Check-up

Answer the following questions.

1. How is the menu of school lunches decided?
2. What is a 饭盒 *fānhé*? Is there something similar in the United States?
3. If you bring a metallic lunchbox to school from home, what should you do with it once you reach school?
4. Zhang Guohua has just finished gym class and he is very hungry. Where can he go to buy something to eat in the afternoon?

语言练习

Yǔyán Liànxí

Language Practice

8 数一数! Shǔ yì.shǔ! Let's Count!

Complete each sequence.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 100, 200, 300, ..., 900 | 2. 601, 602, 603, ..., 609 | 3. 230, 232, 234, ..., 250 |
| 4. 100, 150, 200, ..., 950 | 5. 810, 811, 812, ..., 829 | 6. 441, 443, 445, ..., 459 |
| 7. 520, 521, 522, ..., 529 | 8. 110, 210, 310, ..., 910 | 9. 101, 201, 301, ..., 901 |

9 一共多少钱? Yí gòng duō.shǎo qián? How much in total?

Give the total.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. $100 + 250 =$ | 2. $510 + 46 =$ | 3. $600 + 1 =$ |
| 4. $400 + 40 =$ | 5. $200 + 20 =$ | 6. $700 + 19 =$ |
| 7. $330 + 68 =$ | 8. $850 + 7 =$ | 9. $65 + 15 =$ |



10 你有多少钱? Nǐ yǒu duō.shǎo qián? How much do you have?

Look at the following pictures and say how much you have. Use the correct currency. Follow the model.

Li.zi:



我有一百块英镑。
Wǒ yǒu yìbǎi-kuài Yīngbàng.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.



11 多少钱? Duō.shǎo qián? / How much?

Interpretive Communication

1) Listen to the recording and give the correct price for each item.



12 这是谁的? Zhè.shì shéi.de? / Whose is this?

You are placing a food order for your friends. To make sure you have the orders correct, say what each friend ordered and the total price.



开口说

Kāikǒu Shuō

Communication



13 聊聊天 Liáo.x tiān / Let's have a chat

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, discuss the following topics.

- Ask your partner what he/she had for breakfast.
- Ask your partner how much each breakfast item costs.
- Ask your partner what he/she had for lunch yesterday.
- Ask your partner how much each lunch item costs.



14

在早餐店

Zài Zǎocān Diàn / At a Breakfast Restaurant

Interpretive Communication

Look at the board at a breakfast restaurant, and answer the following questions.

套餐		单点	RMB
一号餐 ¥8 	三号餐 ¥13 	鸡蛋	1
		油条	2
		馒头	3
		烧饼	3.5
		面包	4
		包子	5
		馄饨	6
二号餐 ¥9 	四号餐 ¥13 	饮料	小/中/大杯
		RMB	
		豆浆	2/3/4
		红茶	2/3/4
		奶茶	4/5/6
		牛奶	5/7/9



● 套餐 *tàocān* combo ● 单点 *dāndiǎn* a la carte ● 饮料 *yǐnliào* beverage

1. What is the currency used here?
2. If you order a sesame seed cake and a wonton, how much is that in total?
3. Which combo can you order if you wish to have milk tea?
4. Which combo can you order if you wish to have steamed buns with meat filling?
5. Which combo comes with egg?
6. If you have 50 RMB, how much will you have left after you buy combo three and four?

15

练习点餐

Liànxí Diǎn-cān / Practice Ordering

Interpersonal Speaking

With a partner, practice ordering food in Chinese.

Li.zi: A: 我要一个一号餐、一个炸鸡，还要一大杯红茶。

Wǒ yào yí.ge yī-hào cān, yí.ge zhājī, hái yào yì dà bēi hóngchá.

B: 好，请等一下。 Hǎo, qǐng děng yí.xià.

A: 一共多少钱? Yí.gòng duō.shǎo qián?

B: 一共五十四块。 Yí.gòng wūshísi-kuài.

A: 这是一百块。 Zhè.shì yìbǎi-kuài.

B: 找你四十六块。 Zhǎo nǐ sìshíliù-kuài.

A: 谢谢。 Xiè.x.

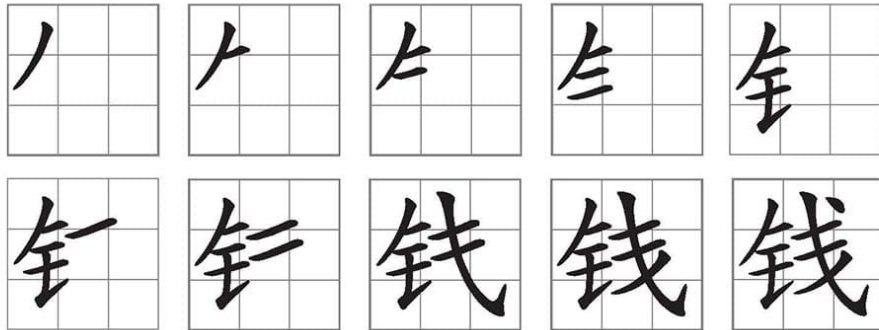


sānbǎi qīshí'èr
Unit 4

钱 ■ qián ■ money

The character 钱 *qián* is a combination of a radical and a phonetic component. The left part of this character—金 *jīn*—is the radical for metal. And the right part of this character—戈 *jī*—is the phonetic component that gives the character 钱 *qián* its sound.

Stroke Order



16

词汇延伸

Cíhuì Yánshēn / Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 钱 *qián* to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

包 <i>bāo</i> bag; sack	省 <i>shěng</i> to save	值 <i>zhí</i> value	存 <i>cún</i> to store	价 <i>jià</i> price
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1. 钱包 *qiánbāo* A. valuable
2. 省钱 *shěng-qían* B. wallet
3. 值钱 *zhí-qían* C. save money
4. 存钱 *cún-qían* D. price
5. 价钱 *jiàqían* E. to deposit

17

汉字侦探

Hànzì Zhēntàn / Visual Detective

Can you find 钱 in the following pictures?



Lesson D

发音

Fāyīn

Pronunciation







b p m f d t n l + in ing

词汇

Cíhuì

Vocabulary

在餐厅里 Zài cāntīng lǐ In a Restaurant

	米饭 (米飯) mǐfàn cooked rice		面 (麵) miàn noodles		汤 (湯) tāng soup
	菜 (菜) cài dish		肉 (肉) ròu meat		汤面 (湯麵) tāngmiàn noodle soup

我想吃点儿东西 (我想吃點兒東西)。 Wǒ xiǎng chī .diǎnr dōng.xī.
I want to eat something.

A: 我想吃面, 您想吃什么 (我想吃麵, 你想吃什麼)?

Wǒ xiǎng chī-miàn, nǐ xiǎng chī shén.me?

I want to eat noodles. What do you want to eat?

B: 我想吃米饭 (我想吃米飯)。 Wǒ xiǎng chī-mǐfàn.

I want to eat rice.

A: 我们要点菜 (我們要點菜)。 Wǒ.mén yào diǎn-cài.

We'd like to order.

B: 好, 马上来 (好, 馬上來)。 Hǎo, mǎshàng lái.

Okay, I'll be right there.



sānbǎi qīshísi
Unit 4

Culture Note



Many Chinese meals both in homes and at restaurants are served family style, with people choosing food from different bowls and platters. Usually the number of entrees ordered will be equal to the number of people at the table, with one of the dishes being soup. Each person also will have a small bowl of rice to combine with the other food. Many restaurants have a lazy Susan that makes it easy to sample all of the dishes.



A: 鸡汤面油不油 (雞湯麵油不油)? Jītāngmiàn yóu bù yóu?
Is chicken noodle soup greasy?

B: 鸡汤面不油, 很清淡 (雞湯麵不油, 很清淡)。 Jītāngmiàn bù yóu, hěn qīngdàn.
Chicken noodle soup is not greasy; it's very light.



A: 牛肉面好不好吃 (牛肉麵好不好吃)? Niúròumiàn hǎo bù hǎochī?
Are the beef noodles good to eat?

B: 牛肉面很好吃 (牛肉麵很好吃)。 Niúròumiàn hěn hǎochī.
The beef noodles are very delicious.

牛肉 (牛肉) niúròu <i>beef</i>	猪肉 (猪肉) zhūròu <i>pork</i>	鸡肉 (鸡肉) jīròu <i>chicken</i>	羊肉 (羊肉) yángròu <i>lamb</i>	鸭肉 (鸭肉) yāròu <i>duck</i>
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 饺子 (饺子) jiǎo.zi <i>dumplings</i>	 火锅 (火锅) huǒguō <i>hot pot</i>	 酸辣汤 (酸辣汤) suānlátāng <i>hot and sour soup</i>
 北京烤鸭 (北京烤鸭) Běijīng kǎoyā <i>Beijing roast duck</i>	 宫保鸡丁 (宫保鸡丁) gōngbǎo jīdīng <i>Kung Pao chicken</i>	 麻婆豆腐 (麻婆豆腐) mápó dòu.fu <i>Mapo Tofu</i>

Adjectives

有名 (有名)	yǒumíng	<i>famous</i>
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Adverbs

都 (都)	dōu	<i>both; all</i>
马上 (馬上)	mǎshàng	<i>at once; right away</i>

Measure Words

道 (道)	dào	<i>course of a meal</i>
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Nouns

饭 (飯)	fàn	<i>cooked meal</i>
餐馆 (餐館)	cānguǎn	<i>restaurant</i>
餐厅 (餐廳)	cāntīng	<i>cafeteria; dining room</i>
服务员 (服務員)	fúwùyuán	<i>waiter / waitress</i>

Particles

了 (了)	le	<i>(a particle placed at the end of a sentence to indicate change)</i>
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Verbs

想 (想)	xiǎng	<i>to want</i>
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Verb-Objects


点菜 (點菜)	diǎn-cài	<i>to order</i>
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1

什么味道?

Shén.me wèidào? / What does it taste like?









Interpersonal Speaking

 With a partner, take turns telling each other what each of the following items tastes like. Follow the model.

Lì.zi:



薯条很油。 Shǔtiáo hěn yóu.


1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 	7.  Mapo Tofu	8.  hot and sour soup

2

好吃吗?








Hǎochī .ma? / Is it delicious?

Interpersonal Speaking

 With a partner look at the photos and take turns telling each other if you think each food item is delicious or not. Follow the model.

Lì.zi: 汤面很好喝。 Tāngmiàn hěn hǎohē.

汤面不好喝。 Tāngmiàn bù hǎohē.

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 	7. 	8. 

The Adverb 都 *dōu*

The adverb 都 *dōu* means “both; all.” It must be placed after the nouns it refers to and right before the verb. Note that 都 *dōu* is not a movable adverb; its place in a sentence is fixed.

Nouns + **都 *dōu*** + **Verb Phrase**

我和他都点牛肉面。 *Wǒ hé tā dōu diǎn niúròumiàn.*

你们都是美国人。 *Nǐ.men dōu shì Měiguórén.*

咖啡和茶我都喜欢喝。 *Kāfēi hé chá wǒ dōu xǐ.huān hē.*

Language Note

*都你和我是美国人。 *Dōu nǐ hé wǒ shì Měiguórén.*

This is not a correct sentence. The correct one should be:

你和我都是美国人。 *Nǐ hé wǒ dōu shì Měiguórén.*

You and I are both Americans.

*我喝都咖啡、茶。 *Wǒ hē dōu kāfēi, chá.*

This is not a correct sentence. The correct one should be:

咖啡、茶，我都喝。 *Kāfēi, chá, wǒ dōu hē.*

Coffee and tea, I drink both. (I drink both coffee and tea.)



饭和面我都喜欢。
Fàn hé miàn wǒ dōu xǐ.huān.



4) 在中国餐馆 Zài Zhōngguó Cānguǎn At a Chinese Restaurant



In a restaurant, Dong Jun signals a waiter to come over.

服务员: 您好! 您要点菜了吗?

董军: 请问这道菜辣不辣?

服务员: 这道菜很辣。您喜欢辣的菜吗?

董军: 不喜欢。

服务员: 您想吃什么?

董军: 我想吃面。

服务员: 我们的鸡汤面和牛肉面都很有名。

董军: 请给我牛肉面。

服务员: 好, 马上来。

Fúwùyuán: Nín hǎo! Nín yào diǎn-cài .le .ma?

Dǒng Jūn: Qǐngwèn zhèi-dào cài là búlà?

Fúwùyuán: Zhèi-dào cài hěn là. Nín xǐ.huān là .de cài .ma?

Dǒng Jūn: Bù xǐhuān.

Fúwùyuán: Nín xiǎng chī shén.me?

Dǒng Jūn: Wǒ xiǎng chī miàn.

Fúwùyuán: Wǒ .men .de jītāngmiàn hé niúròumiàn dōu hěn yǒumíng.

Dǒng Jūn: Qǐng gěi wǒ niúròumiàn.

Fúwùyuán: Hǎo, mǎshàng lái.

4 懂了吗? Dǒng .le .ma? Do you understand?

Interpretive Communication

Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

1. 董军要点菜了吗? Dǒng Jūn yào diǎn-cài .le .ma?
2. 董军喜欢辣的菜吗? Dǒng Jūn xǐ.huān là .de cài .ma?
3. 董军想吃什么? Dǒng Jūn xiǎng chī shén.me?
4. 这家餐厅什么有名? Zhèi-jiā cāntīng shén.me yǒumíng?
5. 董军要吃什么? Dǒng Jūn yào chī shén.me?

The Differences Between Chinese and Western Food

Due to geological and cultural differences and different customs, Chinese people eat very differently than Westerners.

Staple foods in the West consist mostly of various breads or root vegetables (such as potatoes). However, this is not the case in China. Traditionally using the Yellow River as a divider, southern China has rice as their staple food, while the staple food in the north is noodles or other flour-based products. This is because the climate of northern China is dry, while the south is hot and humid. There are also more plains suitable for cultivation in the south.

Comparisons

People in Northern China eat a lot of noodles, while people in Southern China eat a lot of rice. What are some differences in traditional diet between people in the northern and southern United States?

Chicken and pork became the main meats consumed because, in the past, China was made up of agricultural societies in which every household kept their own animals and poultry. People who lived along the coast ate mostly fish for protein. Before the days of agricultural machinery, cattle were needed by farmers to pull carts and plow fields—so Chinese rarely ate beef. However, due to Western dietary influence, and the fact that cattle are seldom used for farm work nowadays, eating beef has become more popular in Chinese societies.

For Chinese people, all ingredients must be fully cooked before they can be consumed, so most Chinese would stay away from rare or medium steaks. The same rule applies to vegetables. Salads made of raw vegetables are not part of traditional Chinese cuisine. Most vegetables are stir-fried in a short amount of time to preserve their taste and nutritional values that might otherwise have been lost if they were boiled.

The meat and vegetable portions on a Chinese dinner table also differ to that of Westerners. For the Chinese, there are always more vegetables than meat. The Chinese eat approximately 600 kinds of vegetables; that's 500 more than what Westerners usually eat. Thus, the Chinese are known as a people who choose vegetables for entrees. Chinese dishes place a lot of emphasis on taste, and can make almost any kind of ingredient into a tasty dish. For example, bamboo shoots and bean products rarely appear in Western cuisine, but both are consumed by the Chinese on a regular basis. This creative cooking is perhaps why Chinese food seems to have more variety than Western food.



▲ Cattle used to be a great help for farmers.

5

文化动脑

Wénhuà Dòng.x nǎo

Culture Check-up

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of meat did Chinese people eat in the past?
2. Why didn't the Chinese eat beef in the past?
3. Why has consumption of beef become more popular for the Chinese?
4. Are the Chinese used to eating raw / uncooked food?
5. How do the Chinese cook vegetables? Why?
6. Are there more meat or vegetable dishes on a Chinese dinner table?
7. Why do Chinese dishes have more variety than Western dishes?
8. When eating in Chinese restaurants in the past, what differences did you find between Chinese and American food?

语言练习

Yǔyán Liànxí

Language Practice

6

换句话说

Huàn Jù Huà Shuō

Forming Questions

Change the following 吗 *ma* questions into “Adj. 不 *bù* Adj.” choice-type questions. Follow the model.

Li.zi: 炸鸡油吗? Zháijī yóu .ma?


炸鸡油不油? Zháijī yóu bùyóu?

1. 绿茶苦吗? Lǜchá kǔ .ma?
2. 打篮球好玩吗? Dǎ lánqiú hǎo wán .ma?
3. 苹果汁甜吗? Píngguǒzhī tián .ma?
4. 葡萄汁酸吗? Pú.táozhī suān .ma?
5. 你爸爸好吗? Nǐ bà.x hǎo .ma?
6. 这道菜咸吗? Zhèi-dào cài xián .ma?
7. 他快乐吗? Tā kuàilè .ma?
8. 那只狗可爱吗? Nèi-zhī gǒu kě'ài .ma?
9. 汤面清淡吗? Tāngmiàn qīngdàn .ma?
10. 这这家餐厅的菜好吃吗? Zhèi-jiā cāntīng .de cài hǎochī .ma?

7

回答问题 Huídá Wèntí Answer Questions

Interpersonal Speaking

 After changing the 吗 *ma* questions in the previous activity into the choice-type questions, now with a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions.

Lì.zì: A: 炸鸡油不油? Zháijī yóu bù yóu?

B: 炸鸡很油。 Zháijī hěn yóu. (Note that the modifier 很 *hěn* is unstressed.)

OR 炸鸡不油。 Zháijī bù yóu.



8

换句话说 Huàn jù huà shuō Paraphrasing

Use 都 *dōu* to change the following 也 *yě* sentences. Follow the model.

Lì.zì: 你是英国人,他也是英国人。 Nǐ shì Yīngguó rén, tā yě shì Yīngguó rén.

你和他都是英国人。 Nǐ hé tā dōu shì Yīngguó rén.

1. 芳芳姓林, 苹苹也姓林。
Fāng.x xìng Lín, Píng.x yě xìng Lín.
2. Jun 是韩国人, Hyung 也是韩国人。
Jun shì Hánguó rén, Hyung yě shì Hánguó rén.
3. 王先生五十岁, 董先生也五十岁。
Wáng xiān.shēng wǔshí-suì, Dǒng xiān.shēng yě wǔshí-suì.
4. 张国华上高一年级, 白苹也上高一年级。
Zhāng Guóhuá shàng gāo-yī niánjí, Bái Píng yě shàng gāo-yī niánjí.
5. 我的生日是五月十三号, 他的生日也是五月十三号。
Wǒ.de shēng.rì shì Wǔyuè shí sān-hào, tā.de shēng.rì yě shì Wǔyuè shí sān-hào.
6. 中文课很有意思, 英文课也很有意思。
Zhōngwén-kè hěn yǒu yì.sī, Yīngwén-kè yě hěn yǒu yì.sī.
7. 爸爸点大杯的汽水, 妈妈也点大杯的汽水。
Bà.x diǎn dà bēi .de qìshuǐ, mā.x yě diǎn dà bēi .de qìshuǐ.
8. Sam 不吃猪肉, Sam 也不吃羊肉。
Sam bù chī zhūròu, Sam yě bù chī yáng ròu.



9 怎么了? Zěn.me .le? What's up?

Use (快)要...了 (kuài) yào...le to say what is going to happen. Follow the model


Li.zi: 我上课。 Wǒ shàng-kè.

我要上课了。 Wǒ yào shàng-kè .le.

1. 弟弟九岁。 Dì.x jiǔ-suì.
2. 你们明天考试。 Nǐ.men míng.tiān kǎoshì.
3. 爷爷来我们家。 Yé.x lái wǒ.men jiā.
4. 他们去海边。 Tā.men qù hǎibiān.
5. 我们去慢跑。 Wǒ.men qù màn.pǎo.
6. 董军上高二。 Dǒng Jūn shàng gāo-èr.
7. 李小姐点菜。 Lǐ xiǎo.jiě diǎn-cài.
8. 我吃牛肉面。 Wǒ chī niúròumiàn.

10 请给我... Qǐng gěi wǒ... Please give me...

Interpersonal Speaking

 With a partner, take turns asking and answering each other the following questions. Follow the model.

Li.zi: A: 你要牛肉面还是鸡汤面? Nǐ yào niúròumiàn háishì jītāngmiàn?

B: 请给我鸡汤面。 Qǐng gěi wǒ jītāngmiàn.


1. 你要大杯还是小杯? Nǐ yào dà bēi háishì xiǎo bēi?
2. 你要咖啡还是牛奶? Nǐ yào kāfēi háishì niú'nǎi?
3. 你要红茶还是绿茶? Nǐ yào hóngchá háishì lǜchá?
4. 你要果汁还是汽水? Nǐ yào guǒzhī háishì qìshuǐ?
5. 你要鸡块还是炸鸡? Nǐ yào jīkuài háishì zháji? ▲ 你要点什么? Nǐ yào diǎn shén.me?
6. 你要沙拉还是三明治? Nǐ yào shā'là háishì sānmíngzhì?
7. 你要包子还是馒头? Nǐ yào bāo.zi háishì mán.tou?
8. 你要煎饼还是面包? Nǐ yào jiānbǐng háishì miànbāo?
9. 你要柠檬水还是苹果汁? Nǐ yào níngméngshuǐ háishì píngguǒzhī?
10. 你要牛肉汉堡还是猪肉汉堡? Nǐ yào niúròu hàn'bǎo háishì zhūròu hàn'bǎo?



11

你喜欢...吗? *Nǐ xǐ.huān... .ma?* / *Do you like...?*

Interpersonal Speaking

 With a partner, take turns asking if he or she likes the indicated foods. Follow the model.

Li.zi: 牛奶 / 豆浆 *niú'nǎi / dòujiāng*

A: 你喜欢牛奶吗? *Nǐ xǐ.huān niú'nǎi .ma?*

B: 我喜欢牛奶。你喜欢豆浆吗? *Wǒ xǐ.huān niú'nǎi. Nǐ xǐ.huān dòujiāng .ma?*

A: 我不喜欢豆浆。 *Wǒ bù xǐ.huān dòujiāng.*

1. 花茶 / 红茶 *huāchá / hóngchá*
2. 热巧克力 / 咖啡 *rè qiǎo.kèlì / kāfēi*
3. 辣的菜 / 酸的菜 *là .de cài / suān .de cài*
4. 油条 / 烧饼 *yóutiáo / shāobǐng*
5. 热狗 / 三明治 *règǒu / sānmíngzhì*
6. 奶昔 / 冰沙 *nǎixī / bīngshā*

开口说

Kāikǒu Shuō


Communication



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我们(快)要点菜了。 *Wǒ.mén (kuài) yào diǎn-cài .le.* / *We are ready to order.*

Interpersonal Speaking

 With two of your classmates, play the roles of two customers at a restaurant and the server who waits on them.

- The server greets the two customers and asks what they would like.
- Each customer asks a question about the food on the menu (the taste, etc.).
- The server answers the customers' questions and asks what the customers prefer.
- The customers say what they prefer.
- The server gives some recommendations, like, the house specialties.
- The customers order.
- The server tells the customers the price of the foods they ordered.
- The customers pay the bill and thank the server.
- The server says you're welcome.



Interpretive Communication

Look at the website below and answer the questions.

鍋王
网上购物



麻辣锅
60 块/一份



酸菜白肉锅
65 块/一份



牛肉 25 块/一份



猪肉 20 块/一份



鸡肉 20 块/一份

今天点菜，明天马上到！ 运费 20块

我要点菜

Q1: 酸菜白肉锅辣不辣? (07/04 09: 10 by 李小姐)

A1: 酸菜白肉锅不辣，很酸。(07/04 09: 36 by 锅王)

Q2: 哪个锅好吃? (07/07 12: 10 by 陈先生)

A2: 两个锅都很好吃，一个是酸的，一个是辣的，您喜欢哪个?
(07/07 13: 10 by 锅王)

Q3: 我要买两个酸菜白肉锅和一个麻辣锅，一共多少钱?
(07/11 15: 33 by 方小姐)

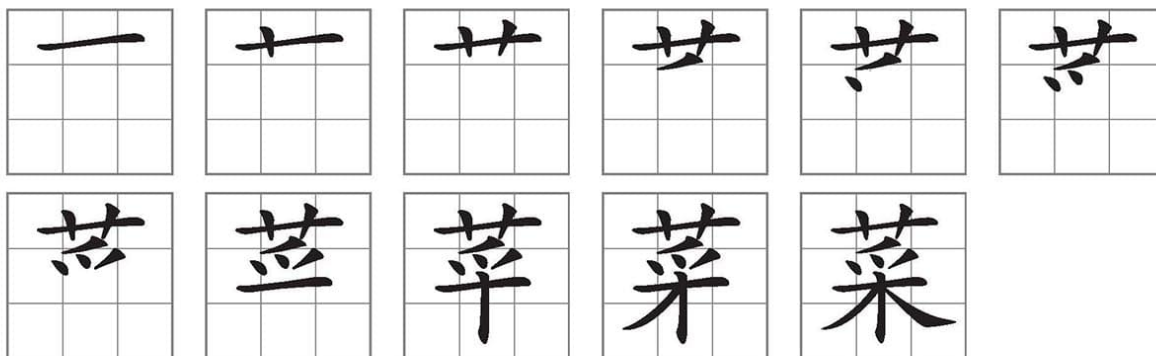
运费 *yùnfèi* delivery charge

1. What is the name of this restaurant?
2. How many different types of hot pots does this restaurant provide?
3. Which hot pot should people who want to eat spicy foods order?
4. Which hot pot is the most expensive? How much is it?
5. How many types of meat are provided? What are they? Which is the most expensive?
6. How much should Miss Fang (See Q3) pay including delivery charge?

菜 ■ cài ■ vegetable; dish

The character 菜 *cài* is a combination of radicals and phonetic components and means “vegetable; dish (in a Chinese meal).” The upper part of it—艹 *cǎo*—is the radical meaning “grass”, and the lower part of this character—采 *cǎi*—is the phonetic component that gives 菜 *cài* its sound.

Stroke Order



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词汇延伸

Cíhuì Yánshēn

Vocabulary Builder

Below are some characters that can be combined with 菜 *cài* to create new words. Match the Chinese words on the left with the appropriate English meaning on the right.

小 <i>xiǎo</i> little	刀 <i>dāo</i> knife	园 <i>yuán</i> garden	农 <i>nóng</i> agriculture	油 <i>yóu</i> oil
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- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 小菜 <i>xiǎocài</i> | A. vegetable grower |
| 2. 菜刀 <i>càidāo</i> | B. vegetable garden |
| 3. 菜园 <i>càiyuán</i> | C. vegetable oil |
| 4. 菜农 <i>càinóng</i> | D. Chinese chopper |
| 5. 菜油 <i>càiyóu</i> | E. pickles |

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汉字侦探

Hànzì Zhēntàn

Visual Detective

Can you find 菜 in the following pictures?

