

# A Taste of Beijing

CHAPTER

1

第 dì

一 yī

课 kè

**Martin:** Time flies! I can't believe there's less than a month before Daming goes back to the U.S. and we start school here in China.

**Isabella:** Wait, less than a month?! I still have summer homework to do. I guess I'd better get started on that soon!

**Martin:** Probably. I finished mine last week.

**Isabella:** It's been an interesting summer. I'll have plenty to write about!



## Can-Do Goals

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Name some foods that are popular in China
- Talk about what you eat for breakfast
- Describe other people's food preferences
- Discuss which foods and how much food to order
- Provide additional details and options

## CULTURE CONNECTION

dāngdì

měishí

# 当地美食

## Local Eats

Trying new foods is a major part of the travel experience. But don't expect the food you find in China to taste like the Chinese food you've eaten at home! In many cases, the food served in Chinese restaurants outside of China has been adjusted to suit local tastes. This means that a lot of the food you can find in China might be new to you!

### Breakfast Options

This shop in Shanghai is selling some popular, grab-and-go Chinese breakfast foods: 包子 (bāozi), steamed buns with a bready outside and a sweet or savory filling; 煮玉米 (zhǔ yùmǐ), corn on the cob; and 茶叶蛋 (cháyèdàn), eggs hard-boiled in a mixture of tea, soy sauce, and spices.



### Roast Duck

Peking duck, or 北京烤鸭 (Běijīng kǎoyā), is considered a signature Beijing dish. Diners top the sliced duck with sauce and scallions and then wrap it in a tortilla-like crepe to eat. This chef is carving a duck right at the table!

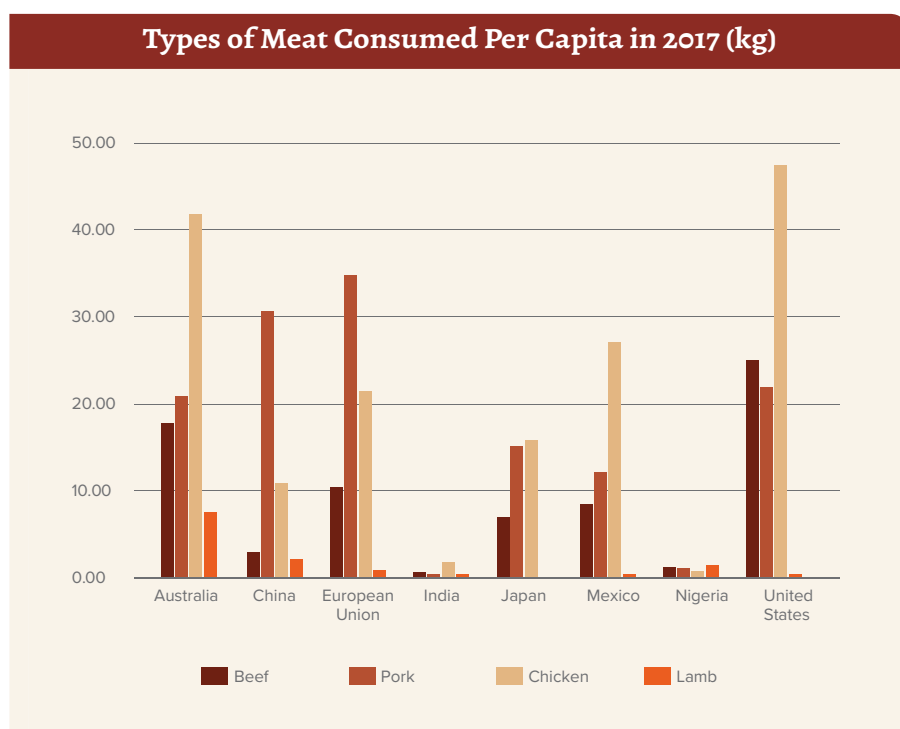


## Social Food

Cooking at the table is a popular group dining activity. Hot pot, or 火锅 (huǒguō), is a fun and social dish to eat with other people. A pot of boiling broth is placed in the center of the table, and diners order vegetables, meat, tofu, noodles, or other ingredients to cook in it. Everyone adds their ingredients to the simmering broth, fishing them out once they are cooked.

## By the Numbers

Travelers to China might notice pork reigns supreme in Chinese cuisine. About seven times more pork than beef is consumed per capita (that is, per person) in China. Here's how China's consumption of different types of meat compares with that of some other countries.



Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2019

## REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

If you had a chance to take a trip, how would you decide what to see, eat, and do?

- 1 Do you think food is an important part of a culture? Why or why not?
- 2 Are there any regional dishes that you think a visitor to your home state should be sure to try? Which one(s) and why?
- 3 If you were planning a trip, would trying local food be on your itinerary?

# Talking about food choices

## 1a Language Model

### TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the images below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.

Nǐ zǎoshàng xǐhuan chī shénme?  
你 早上 喜欢 吃 什么?

What do you like to eat in the morning?  
(What do you like to eat for breakfast?)



1

yùmǐpiàn

玉米片

cornflakes



2

shuǐguǒ

水果

fruit



3

bāozi

包子

baozi



## 1b New Words in Conversation

## INTERPRETIVE



Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



今天早上你们想吃什么? Jīntiān zǎoshàng nǐmen xiǎng chī shénme?



我要吃玉米片和水果。 Wǒ yào chī yùmǐpiàn hé shuǐguǒ.



我今天不太想吃玉米片, Wǒ jīntiān bú tài xiǎng chī yùmǐpiàn,  
我想吃包子…… wǒ xiǎng chī bāozi...



包子很好吃! 妈妈, Bāozi hěn hǎochī! Māma,  
我也想吃包子。 wǒ yě xiǎng chī bāozi.



春月, 那你去买包子吧! Chūnyuè, nà nǐ qù mǎi bāozi ba!



你去吧, 马丁! Nǐ qù ba, Mǎdīng!

## Comprehension Check



- At first, Martin says he wants to eat cornflakes.
- In the end, Isabella and Martin both want to eat baozi.

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## Vocabulary

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
1	玉米片	yùmǐpiàn	cornflakes
2	水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit
3	包子	bāozi	baozi



## 1c Puzzle It Out PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercises below to check your understanding of what you reviewed in Section 1.  
If you have questions, consult the Language Review section.

**Exercise 1** Where in the following sentences can the time phrases be added?

1 (1) 你 (2) 有空吗?

(a) 星期五晚上 can only be added where (1) is.

(b) 星期五晚上 can be added either where (1) is or where (2) is.

2 我 (1) 要去给我朋友买生日礼物 (2)。

(a) 明天下午 can only be added where (1) is.

(b) 明天下午 can be added either where (1) is or where (2) is.

**Exercise 2** Use the words in the list on the left to complete the translation of the sentences.  
You may use some words more than once.

要

不

不要

不想

1 她 去买书, 她 去打篮球。

She's not going to buy books; she's going to play basketball.

2 他今天早上 吃玉米片, 他 吃包子。

He doesn't want to have cornflakes for breakfast. He wants to have baozi.

3 我 这个, 我 那个。

I don't want this. I want that.

## Language Review

### 1 Word order with time expressions

Time expressions in Chinese can come before the subject or after the subject, but unlike in English, time expressions cannot come at the end of the sentence.

1 我今天早上想吃包子。

I want to have baozi (for breakfast) this morning.

2 我们星期五晚上去看电影吧!

Let's go see a movie Friday night!

3 下个周末你不在家吗?

Won't you be home next weekend?

## 2 Meanings and uses of 要

要 has several different meanings. In one usage, 要 can mean that someone is “going to (do something).” Reminder: 要 is left out when saying that someone is not going to do something.

### 1 她明天要去打篮球。

She is going to play basketball tomorrow.

### 2 她明天不去打篮球。

She is not going to play basketball tomorrow.

要 can also mean “to want (to do something).” This use is similar to 想, but using 要 shows that the speaker is more certain that he or she will do that activity. A speaker will usually use 要 if he or she has a plan in place or is ready to act. When saying that someone does not want to do something, 想 is used more often than 要.

### 3 我要买这种水果。

I want to buy this type of fruit (and I’m going to!).

### 4 我不想买这种水果。

I don’t want to buy this type of fruit.

A third meaning of 要 is “to want (something).” With this usage, the sentence can be negated with 不要.

### 5 我要这本书。

I want this book.

### 6 我不要那本书。

I don’t want that book.

## LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

You learned the word 饭馆 previously. Based on the words below, what do you think 饭 could mean?

zǎofàn  
早饭  
breakfast



wǔfàn  
午饭  
lunch



wǎnfàn  
晚饭  
dinner



## 1d Using the Language INTERPERSONAL

**Activity 1** Imagine that your school is launching a breakfast program and wants to know more about what students like to eat in the morning. In groups, interview each other in Chinese about your breakfast preferences, tally the results, and create a bar graph to report the outcomes. Ask your teacher or check a dictionary to find additional Chinese words for breakfast foods that you want to include in your survey.

Example:

A: 你早上喜欢吃什么?

B: 我早上喜欢吃玉米片!

**Activity 2** Imagine that you are preparing a group order for breakfast at a Chinese restaurant.

**Step 1:** Choose the foods you want from the menu below, and decide how many of each food you want for yourself.

**Step 2:** Your teacher will assign you to a group and select a group leader and a notetaker. The group leader will ask the other students what foods they want and how many of each they want to order. The notetaker will keep track of each student's response and calculate the total number of each food requested by the group.

**Step 3:** When you have your final numbers, let your teacher know how many of each food you are going to order, using the phrase 我们要点 ...

Useful phrases:

你想吃什么?

你要几个 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

老师, 我们要点 \_\_\_\_\_。

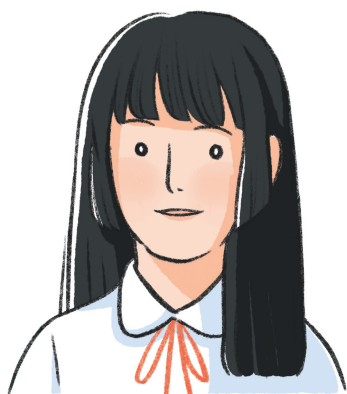


# Asking “what else” with 还

## 2a Language Model

### TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the images below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.



Zhège fànguǎn hái yǒu shénme  
这个饭馆还有什么

hǎochī de cài?  
好吃的菜?

What other tasty dishes does this restaurant serve (have)?

1

kǎoyā

烤鸭

roast duck



2

huǒguō

火锅

hot pot





## 2b New Words in Context

### INTERPRETIVE

Listen to Sanjay talk about his family's upcoming dinner plans and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the passage below, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



这个星期五晚上我们要去小明饭馆吃饭。我  
喜欢吃烤鸭，我爸爸也喜欢吃烤鸭，所以我  
要点一份烤鸭。我爸爸还喜欢吃火锅。我和  
弟弟都不喜欢吃火锅，所以我不想点火锅。  
这个饭馆还有什么好吃的菜？

Zhège xīngqīwǔ wǎnshàng wǒmen yào qù Xiǎomíng Fànguǎn chī fàn. Wǒ  
xǐhuan chī kǎoyā, wǒ bàba yě xǐhuan chī kǎoyā, suǒyǐ wǒ  
yào diǎn yí fèn kǎoyā. Wǒ bàba hái xǐhuan chī huǒguō. Wǒ hé  
dìdì dōu bù xǐhuan chī huǒguō, suǒyǐ wǒ bù xiǎng diǎn huǒguō.  
Zhège fànguǎn hái yǒu shénme hǎochī de cài?

### Comprehension Check



- Sanjay will order roast duck at Xiaoming Restaurant.
- Sanjay wants to eat hot pot tonight.

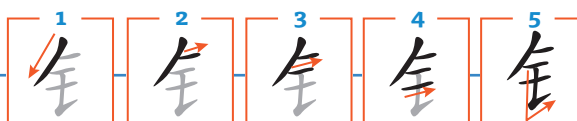
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### Vocabulary

	Word	Pinyin	Meaning
4	饭	fàn	meal, cooked rice
5	烤鸭	kǎoyā	roast duck
6	还	hái	also, in addition, too, as well
7	火锅	huǒguō	hot pot

# What a Character!



The character 金 (jīn), which means “gold,” often appears as the component 钅 (jīn) on the left side of a character. Characters with this component usually have something to do with metal (not necessarily gold).

With the help of the images, can you guess what these three characters mean?



1 钟 (zhōng)



2 针 (zhēn)



3 钱 (qián)

## 2c Puzzle It Out

### PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercise below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 2. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Which word should be added to the following sentences? Choose 也 or 还 .

- 1 他会做菜，我 \_\_\_\_ 会做菜。

He knows how to cook, and I also know how to cook.

也 还  
☐ ☐

- 2 这个书店 \_\_\_\_ 有什么有意思的书?

What other interesting books does this bookstore have?

☐ ☐

- 3 我不喜欢踢足球，我弟弟 \_\_\_\_ 不喜欢踢足球。

I don't like to play soccer, and my younger brother also doesn't like to play soccer.

☐ ☐

## Language Reference

## 1 还 vs. 也

还 (hái) and 也 can both mean “also,” and they are often interchangeable. However, only 也 is used when discussing two different people or topics, as shown in bold below.

1 我很喜欢听音乐。我妹妹也很喜欢听音乐。

I really like listening to music. **My younger sister** also really likes listening to music.

In questions that use the word “else” or “other,” use 还 (hái), not 也. When you are asked a question using 还 (hái), it is best to respond with 还 (hái).

2 A: 我想点面条。

I want to order noodles.

B: 好。你还想点什么(菜)?

Okay, what else (what other dish) do you want to order?

A: 我还想点烤鸭!

I (also) want to order roast duck!

# 5C CONNECTIONS

COMMUNITIES  
COMMUNICATION  
CULTURES  
COMPARISONS

You now know that characters with the 钅 (jīn) component often have something to do with metal. Take a look at this section of the Periodic Table of Elements and try to find an element that is a metal.

					2 He 氦
5 B 硼	6 C 碳	7 N 氮	8 O 氧	9 F 氟	10 Ne 氖
13 Al 铝	14 Si 硅	15 P 磷	16 S 硫	17 Cl 氯	18 Ar 氩

## 2d Using the Language

### INTERPERSONAL

Play a guessing game with a partner. Pick one of the 饭馆 below and pretend you're there — but keep your location a secret! To win, you must correctly guess which restaurant your partner is at before your partner guesses which restaurant you are at. If you guess wrong, you automatically lose!

- Start your turn by saying 那个饭馆有什么菜?
- After your partner answers the question, your partner gets a turn to ask you.
- When it is your turn again, you can ask 那儿还有什么菜? Your partner must reply with something else served at that restaurant. Once you feel confident that you know where your partner is, guess!



饭馆A

红烧肉，火锅，  
肉包子，饺子，  
面条



饭馆B

饺子，肉包子，  
面条，烤鸭，  
水果



饭馆C

烤鸭，肉包子，  
饺子，菜包子



饭馆D

火锅，烤鸭，  
红烧肉，水果



饭馆E

面条，火锅，  
烤鸭，肉包子，  
菜包子



饭馆F

玉米，肉包子，  
菜包子，水果

CHAPTER 1

# Put the Pieces Together!



Audio

## A Reading and Listening

INTERPRETIVE

### Passage 1

ISABELLA IS  
SITTING AT HER  
DESK, WRITING.

1

我叫春月。

2

这是我弟弟。  
他的中文名字是马丁。

3

我们是美国人。  
可是，现在我们和妈妈在中国！

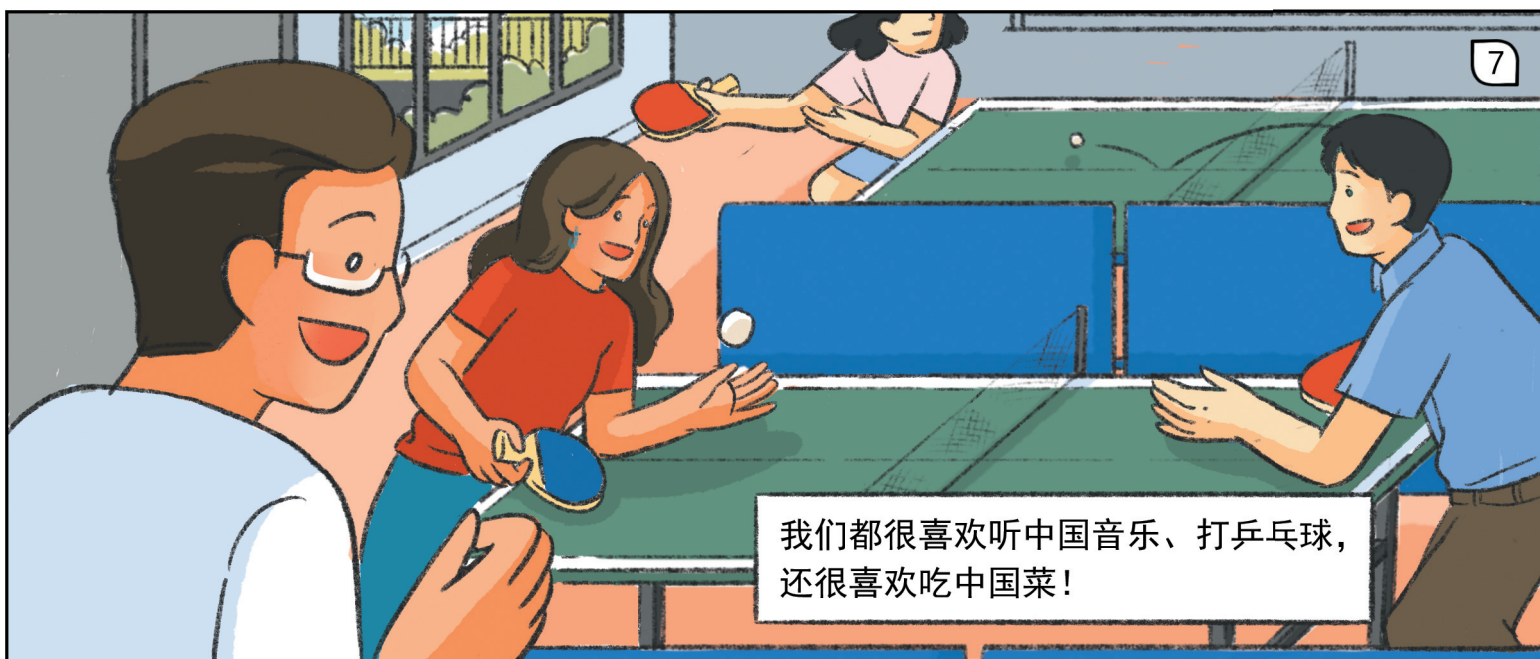
他是大明。  
他家和我们家  
在一个小区。

4

他现在是我与马丁的中文老师，  
也是我们的好朋友。

5

他教我们中文，  
也教我弹一种  
中国乐器——  
古筝。





### Comprehension Check



- 1 Isabella and Martin live in the same neighborhood as Daming.
- 2 Isabella often had cornflakes for breakfast in America.
- 3 Isabella does not like roast duck.
- 4 Martin and Emma are learning to cook, but Isabella is not.

T

F



**Passage 2** This instant food is found at a supermarket in Chinatown. What do you think it is?

Bonus: Research how to prepare this food and share what you learn with the class.



**Passage 3** Listen to the conversation, then answer the following questions.

- 1 What does the boy like to eat for breakfast?
  - (a) just baozi
  - (b) cornflakes and fruit
  - (c) baozi, cornflakes, and fruit
- 2 What does the girl like to eat for breakfast?
  - (a) baozi
  - (b) fruit
  - (c) cornflakes
- 3 What do you think the girl's favorite dish is?
  - (a) roast duck
  - (b) noodles
  - (c) hot pot

**Passage 4** Listen to the conversation between the man and the woman. Based on their conversation, which three foods will they order?



A



B



C



D

## B Speaking INTERPERSONAL

Learn more about a classmate's meal preferences! Ask your partner which restaurant he/she would like to eat breakfast at, which restaurant he/she would like to eat lunch at, and why. Be prepared to share the answers with your class. Which restaurants seem to be most popular?



A

*A restaurant in Beijing*



B

*A food stand in Hangzhou*



C

*A food stand in Chengdu*



D

*A sign advertising the menu at a cafe*

## C Final Project PRESENTATIONAL

### Cultural Appreciation Week

Imagine that your class has decided to make and sell Chinese food during your school's cultural appreciation week in order to raise money for a trip to Chinatown. However, you're not sure which dishes will sell well at the event.

**Step 1:** To get ideas, find a menu from a Chinese restaurant or use one of the menus in this book. In groups, look at the menu and discuss which Chinese dishes you want to sell. Create a list, and then use this list to survey other students in your class about their preferences.

**Step 2:** Once you know which dishes are most popular, create a poster showing the foods you will sell at your stand. Write the names of the dishes in both Chinese and English. Get creative: Make your stall seem more authentic by giving it a Chinese name, adding a promotional Chinese slogan to the poster, and putting up Chinese decorations. Make sure that your stall is eye-catching!



*Students at Logansport High School making wontons and dumplings.*



## Can-Do Goals

**Talk with your teacher if you have questions or if you are not certain you can do the following tasks:**

- Name some foods that are popular in China
- Talk about what you eat for breakfast
- Describe other people's food preferences
- Discuss which foods and how much food to order
- Provide additional details and options

## Cultural Knowledge

What are some foods that are popular in Beijing?



*A vendor at the Wangfujing street food market in Beijing*