

ACROSS THE STRAITS

22 Miniscripts for Developing Advanced Listening Skills in Chinese

Student's Book/Simplified Character Edition

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Cheng & Tsui Company

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两岸对话 (三) 吃在中国

I. Pre-Listening Activities

1. Word Association

请朋友去饭馆吃饭，你会考虑哪些事情？按重要顺序排出来并说明为什么。

朋友喜欢什么食物？	我该穿什么衣服？	价钱贵不贵？
卖不卖酒？	服务好不好？	有没有音乐？
东西好不好吃？	客人多不多？	地方干不干净？
自己喜欢什么食物？		

2. Discussion

和朋友到饭馆吃饭，怎么付钱？在什么情况下你会请客？

II. Listening Activities

1. Listen to the dialogue and learn the following vocabulary:

小吃	xiǎochī	snack
菜系	càixì	kinds of cuisine
风味	fēngwèi	flavor
烤鸭	kǎoyā	roast duck
全聚德	Quánjùdé	name of a restaurant
果树	guǒshù	fruit tree
木头	mùtóu	wood
腻	nì	greasy
脆	cùi	crispy
葱	cōng	green onion
酱	jiàng	bean paste
地道	dìdao	authentic
涮 (羊肉)	shuàn(yáng ròu)	instant-boil (mutton)
回民	huímín	the Hui

东来顺	Dōngláishùn	name of a restaurant
火锅	huǒguō	hotpot
调料	tiáoliào	spices
鲜美	xiānměi	fresh and delicious
清淡	qīngdàn	light (flavor of food)
整天	zhěngtiān	all day long
皇帝	huángdì	emperor
(点心) 摊	(diǎnxīn) tān	(refreshment) stand
夜市	yè shì	night market
卫生	wèishēng	clean/hygiene
属于	shǔyú	to belong to
个体户	gètǐhù	self-employed family
交税/缴税	jiāo shuì	to pay tax
管理费	guǎnlǐ fèi	management fee
消毒	xiāodú	sterilize/disinfect
本地	běndì	local place, this locality
混合	hùnhé	to blend
流行	liúxíng	fashionable
自助餐	zìzhùcān	buffet
独特	dútè	unique
典型	diǎnxíng	typical
炖	dùn	to stew
浓	nóng	strong and/or thick
营养	yíngyǎng	nutrition
臭	chòu	stinky

2. Listen again to learn the following patterns:

2.1. 闻名中外 world-renowned

闻名中外的万里长城是旅游的好地方。

The world-renowned Great Wall is a good place to tour.

今晚我要在闻名中外的天安门广场表演。

This evening I am going to be performing at the world-renowned Tian-An-Men square.

2.2. 到……程度 to the extent of ...

你看她穷到什么程度，连吃的东西也买不起。

Look how poor she is; she cannot even afford to buy food.

病到这个程度，神仙也救不了了。

(the person) is so sick, even the gods cannot save (the person).

2.3. 偶尔…… occasionally

烤鸭，偶尔吃吃还不错，要是天天吃就太腻了。

It is nice to have roast duck occasionally, but you will be tired of eating it if you do it everyday.

偶尔喝喝酒，不会影响健康。

To drink some alcohol occasionally will not do any harm to one's health.

2.4. Verb 个够 to ... enough

我今天准备了五只鸡，让你吃个够。

I prepared five chickens today, so you will have enough to eat.

好不容易周末来了，我一定要玩个够。

The weekend is finally here; I am definitely going to have plenty of fun.

2.5. 大饱……福 to fully enjoy ...

今晚的音乐会真是让人大饱耳福。

Everyone thoroughly enjoyed listening to the concert tonight.

好厨师总能让客人大饱口福。

Good chefs can always make their guests fully satisfied.

2.6. ……为止 until...

我就说到这儿为止，听不听是你的事。

This is all I am going to say. It is up to you whether or not to listen.

到1995年为止，中国还有两亿多的文盲。

As of 1995, China still had 200 million illiterate people.

3. Listen for the main ideas:

This mini-dialogue deals with food. As you listen, write down the major points you hear.

他们介绍的菜 在哪里可以吃到 菜的特点

3.1.

3.2.

3.3.

4. Listen to answer the multiple-choice questions.

4.1. 中国有几大菜系?

- a. 五 b. 六 c. 四

4.2. 全聚德烤鸭店的烤鸭好在哪儿?

- a. 很便宜 b. 是用果树的木头烤成的, 有水果的香味。
c. 用南京的鸭子不肥不瘦。

4.3. 东来顺最有名的是什么?

- a. 生羊肉 b. 烤羊肉 c. 涮羊肉

4.4. 仿膳餐厅在过去是为什么人作饭的?

- a. 皇帝 b. 大官 c. 有钱人

4.5. 仿膳餐厅的价钱如何?

- a. 非常贵, 一般人吃不起。 b. 比其他的餐厅贵一点, 但是可以接受。
c. 和别的餐厅一样。

4.6. 北京的西四有

- a. 大旅馆, 高级餐厅。 b. 一条街, 专卖小吃。 c. 商业大楼。

4.7. 王府井的小吃

- a. 属于政府。 b. 是个体户的。 c. 不必交税。

4.8. 台湾的“吃到饱”在北京叫

- a. 吃到饱 b. 自助餐 c. 客饭

4.9. 麻油鸡是

- a. 典型的台湾菜。 b. 典型的北京菜。 c. 混合式的菜。

4.10. 麻油鸡应该在什么季节吃？

- a. 夏季 b. 春季 c. 冬季

III. Post-Listening Activities

1. Listen and find five additional new words. Use context to guess their meanings; use your dictionary if necessary.

2. Listen and fill in the blanks.

有人_____烤鸭一定很油，_____“全聚德”的烤鸭是用果树的木头烤成的，外皮有一点果树的_____，虽然很油，但是不腻，鸭皮_____很脆，_____一点葱、酱，是_____的北京风味。

Having completed the paragraph and understood the meaning, you can take a closer look at the paragraph structure. Zero-pronoun (the omission of pronouns) is employed as a cohesive device in the paragraph. In other words the paragraph becomes more cohesive when you drop some of the pronouns in the subsequent clauses/sentences. We suggest that you practice in either of two ways: 1) listen and find other examples where zero-pronoun is used to make the text more cohesive and smooth; or 2) write a paragraph yourself employing zero-pronoun and share your writings with other people in the class.

3. 和同学讨论中国菜和西方菜有什么不同？（形式、味道、做法等）

4. 请从以下食品中选择一项来宣传，并说明它的特点。

海鲜披萨饼 豆腐汉堡 咖啡汽水 烤鸭三明治 大蒜酒
蒙古烤肉 虾仁炒面 羊肉火锅 生鱼沙拉 人参鸡

两岸对话 (二十) 休闲生活

I. Pre-Listening Activities

1. Word Association

都市里的人，休闲的时候会做哪些活动？这些活动能不能达到休息的效果？
和朋友大吃一顿 逛书店 到公园散步 打电动玩具 参观博物馆 听音乐会
到舞厅跳舞 看电视 到卡拉OK去唱歌 逛街买东西

II. Listening Activities

1. Listen to the dialogue and learn the following vocabulary:

家长	jiāzhǎng	head of a family
听写	tīngxiě	dictation
背诵	bèisòng	to recite
课文	kèwén	text
宝贵	bǎoguì	precious
看望	kànwàng	to visit
采购	cǎigòu	to purchase
收拾	shōushi	to clean (a room or house)
业余	yèyú	spare time
歌厅	gētīng	singing hall
舞厅	wǔtīng	dance hall
卡拉OK	kǎlā OK	karaoke
野外	yěwài	open country
打发	dǎfā	to send, dispatch
风景区	fēngjǐngqū	scenic area
名胜	míngshèng	places of interest
静态	jìngtài	stasis
典型	diǎnxíng	typical
兴隆	xīnglóng	flourishing

营业额	yíngyè'é	volume of sales (business)
看涨	kànzhǎng	to be expected to rise (of price)
打麻将	dǎ májiàng	to play mahjong
赌博	dǔbó	to gamble, gambling
犯罪率	fànzùlǜ	crime rate
飙车	biāochē	to drag race
赛车	sàichē	to race (cars)
电动玩具	diàndòng wánjù	electronic games
危机	wēijī	crisis

2. Listen again to learn the following patterns:

2.1. 不仅……也…… not only ... but also...

高考前一个星期他不仅吃不下饭也睡不著觉。

During the week before college entrance exams, he cannot eat, and also cannot sleep.

你这样做不仅害了别人也害了自己。

What you are doing harms not only other people, but also yourself.

2.2. 由于…… due to the fact that ...

由于经济不景气，高价位的车子都卖不出去。

Because of the sluggish economy, high-priced cars do not sell.

由于教育工作者的努力，终于完成了全国性的教育改革。

Due to the educators' hard work, the nation-wide education reform has finally been completed.

2.3. 据……报导 according to the report of ...

据某杂志报导，政府官员与商人有不正常的金钱往来。

According to a magazine report, government officials have made improper financial transactions with some business people.

据昨晚的新闻报导，台风将在今天中午经过本省中部。

According to last night's news report, the typhoon will pass through the middle part of the province.

3. Listen for the main ideas:

This dialogue deals with various spare-time activities. As you listen, fill out the following chart as much as you can.

男老师的休闲活动 女老师的休闲活动 其他人的

3.1. -----

3.2. -----

3.3. -----

3.4. -----

4. Listen to answer the multiple-choice questions.

- 4.1. 平时下班以后，张老师用业余时间经常做的事是
- a. 看电视，读报纸
 - b. 学书法，写文章
 - c. 作家务事，听音乐
 - d. 准备第二天的功课，辅导女儿学习
- 4.2. 中国大陆市民近年来的周末生活丰富了主要是因为
- a. 经济收入提高了
 - b. 政治学习减少了
 - c. 周末时间变长了
 - d. 可玩的地方增多了
- 4.3. 目前中国大陆市民在周末经常做的事是
- a. 去歌舞厅，去酒吧
 - b. 去较近的地方旅游
 - c. 从事第二职业赚钱
 - d. 家务，采购，看电影
- 4.4. 宋老师在周末常做的事是
- a. 听音乐，逛书店
 - b. 去风景区游玩
 - c. 在公司兼职
 - d. 呆在家里休息
- 4.5. 长周末对中国大陆城市的影响包括
- a. 商店营业额增加
 - b. 交通更加拥挤，车祸增加
 - c. 犯罪率上升
 - d. a. and c.
- 4.6. 在中国大陆，玩电子游戏机
- a. 都是为了赌博
 - b. 有的包含色情节目
 - c. 被公安机关禁止
 - d. a. and c.

III. Post-Listening Activities

1. Remember that you should learn to identify a few important new words for each chapter. As mentioned earlier, you can find out their meaning either through guessing from context or using dictionaries, both of which are important skills for independent learning and improving your language competence.

2. Discussion

- 2.1. 有人说要了解一个国家的进步，可以从三方面去看，第一是看他们怎么对待女人，其次是看他们怎么对孩子，第三是看他们怎么过休闲生活。你认为这个说法有道理吗？请说明理由。
- 2.2. 斯宾塞（Herbert Spencer）认为完整的生活教育应该包括五大类，第一是与生存直接相关的卫生教育，第二是与生存间接相关的职业教育，第三是为人父母的亲职教育，第四是身为社会一分子的公民教育，第五是休闲生活教育。从斯宾塞的观点看来，休闲生活教育在人类受教育的过程中应该是很重要的一部分，你觉得斯宾塞的想法正确吗？在你的经验里，学校提供了哪些休闲生活教育，品质高不高？如果你的好朋友是个工作狂，你如何说服他去享受休闲生活？