

# Chinese Odyssey Volume 5

通向中国  
通向中國

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**This sample includes:**

*Chinese Odyssey, Volume 5 Textbook w/ practice exercises*  
Table of Contents, Preface, Lesson 41

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# Introduction

Welcome to *Chinese Odyssey*, an innovative multimedia language courseware for learning Chinese. *Chinese Odyssey* is designed to provide a comprehensive curriculum, laying the groundwork for building your Chinese language skills from beginning to advanced levels over a period of three years. Designed for high school, college, and adult learners, *Chinese Odyssey* teaches the full scope of language learning skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—in addition to grammar. And because it is completely multimedia-based, *Chinese Odyssey* provides unique access to video, audio, and interactive exercises, adding a new dimension of flexibility and richness to the language learning experience.

## Year-by-Year Learning Objectives

### ***First Year (Volumes 1 and 2)***

The first year is designed to teach the basic survival skills you will need to communicate in Chinese. The exercises concentrate heavily on spoken language and pronunciation, with a special focus on pinyin and tones in Volume 1. In Volume 2, pronunciation exercises are gradually replaced by more communicative and grammar-based exercises.

### ***Second Year (Volumes 3 and 4)***

In your second year of studying Chinese, you will complete the basic groundwork in Chinese, and you'll learn more about Chinese grammar. At this point, you should become more comfortable with Chinese customs and will be able to communicate about daily tasks with Chinese people. By the end of this year, you will have gained the necessary language skills for living in China.

### ***Third Year (Volumes 5 and 6)***

At this level, you will be continuously honing your language skills and cultural understanding. You will develop the skills necessary to carry on a high-level discussion in Chinese, expressing your opinions as you talk about issues related to current events, Chinese society, politics, economics, the education system, and aspects of Chinese culture such as food, holidays, and Chinese medicine. You will also begin to learn the written form of Chinese (书面语/書面語), which is different from the modern spoken form of the language.

## Chinese Odyssey's Pedagogical Approach

### ***Why Multimedia***

In the past, most education took place in a classroom environment and was based primarily on interaction between the teacher and student. Today, people of all ages and backgrounds are seeking to enhance their language experience with multimedia tools. As a completely stand-alone multimedia courseware, *Chinese Odyssey* lets you effectively manage your own learning. Using the multimedia CD-ROMs, you can instantly see whether you've completed an exercise correctly, get explanations of answers, and record your exercise scores. You can participate in a variety of interactive situations that allow you to practice what you have learned. Thus, you can set your own pace and focus on your perceived areas of weakness.

The multimedia format easily accommodates students of varying backgrounds, skill levels, and aptitudes. For example, beginning students can spend more time learning to write Chinese characters by following animated stroke order, or focus on pronunciation drills. In the second and third years, students can take advantage of online resources—such as links to Internet pages related to lesson topics—which will enrich their learning experience. In short, for students, using the multimedia courseware is like having a private tutor.

Within the realm of traditional classroom-based instruction, the *Chinese Odyssey* courseware enables instructors to more effectively use their limited instructional hours for interaction with their students rather than for mechanical drills. For example, using the multimedia CD-ROM, students can do drills and exercises as well as review the lesson on their own time. This frees up class time for more meaningful interaction between teachers and students. Because the courseware contains a score-keeping function, language instructors don't have to spend lots of time grading students' homework. Instructors can simply ask students to print out their exercise score reports, which will automatically indicate the students' performance as well as the time taken to complete the exercise. Moreover, students absent from class can take their portable CDs with them in order to keep up with lessons, without having to use too much of the instructor's time to make up the class.

## A Note about the Exercises

*Chinese Odyssey* contains sophisticated multimedia exercises in grammar and the four basic language skills—listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In order to prepare you to take the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* (HSK), the Chinese Proficiency Test given by the Chinese government, some of the exercises are in HSK format (see “How *Chinese Odyssey* Provides Preparation for the HSK” on page xiii). Other multimedia exercises include matching games and pre-recorded dialogues that you can engage in with the computer; we hope that such activities are able to bring some fun and interaction to Chinese learning.

## Why We Introduce Conversational Chinese and Idiomatic Colloquial Speech

The dialogues in *Chinese Odyssey* are written in conversational Chinese, the language that people in mainland China use in their daily interactions. This differs from the standard textbook language found in most Chinese language learning materials. Some of the expressions may also differ from the language used in Taiwan.

We take this approach because we believe that the standard textbook language is heavily limited by vocabulary and grammar, and that it does not reflect natural spoken Mandarin Chinese. In the written passages, we use more formal language and less conversational language.

In addition to conversational Chinese, we also introduce authentic idiomatic colloquial speech to make learning more real and the everyday spoken language more accessible. These idiomatic expressions are explained in the notes that follow the dialogues. Heritage students and those who are highly motivated to learn can simply memorize the colloquial speech without a need to analyze the grammar. Those who have limited time do not have to memorize the idiomatic colloquial expressions.

## Topics in *Chinese Odyssey*

The course material contains practical topics such as greeting people, entertaining guests, opening a bank account, or going to the post office, as well as contemporary topics such as dating and opening a cell phone account. The grammar points and vocabulary are introduced based on the content of the topics. Before writing *Chinese Odyssey*, we held a series of discussions with our students in order to select topics that would be, from a learner's perspective, both interesting and practical. For example, dating is a topic that students love because it helps to bring Chinese learning from academia into their everyday world.

## Settings in *Chinese Odyssey*

The settings in *Chinese Odyssey* are designed to mirror the real experiences of students learning Chinese. In the first year, most students begin their language-learning journey in their home country. During the second and third years, however, students tend to travel abroad to enhance their language-learning experience in the target country of their chosen language. Thus, in parallel, our courseware begins in the home country of the novice Chinese learner, and then shifts to China, with increasingly sophisticated scenes as the students themselves advance in their language skills.

## Curriculum Planning

Each year of *Chinese Odyssey* covers two volumes of material, with 20 lessons for each of the first two years (approximately 5–6 instructional hours per lesson), and 10 lessons for the third year (approximately 9–10 instructional hours per lesson). To facilitate learning and teaching, we have tightly controlled the number of vocabulary words and the length of the text in each lesson. Grammar is graded in terms of level of difficulty, and difficult grammar points such as 的, 了, and verb complements usually appear more than once: first to introduce basic concepts, and later with increasingly detailed explanations and practice.

## How *Chinese Odyssey* Provides Preparation for the HSK

In addition to providing a rigorous Chinese language course, *Chinese Odyssey* is designed to prepare you for taking the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi* (HSK), a proficiency-based, standardized aptitude test issued by the Chinese government. If you want to study abroad or work in China, you will eventually have to take this test. *Chinese Odyssey's* testing software is modeled after the HSK, to give you a sense of what the actual exam is like and help you prepare for the exam.

## A Tour through *Chinese Odyssey*

### *Textbook*

#### Text

Each lesson is introduced with a dialogue, which we refer to as the lesson's "text." Based on the experiences of a group of friends studying Chinese, the dialogues reflect the daily life of a typical university student.

The situations in each of the lessons are real-life situations that you might encounter upon visiting or preparing to visit China, such as asking for directions, ordering food at a restaurant, or applying for a visa to study abroad. We have also incorporated a range of cultural material, including common idioms and slang, to enhance your working knowledge of Chinese culture and tradition.

### Vocabulary

Because Chinese is a non-alphabetic language, it is often fascinating but time-consuming for beginning students to learn the written form. To make it easier, we have divided the vocabulary in Volume 1 of the first year into the following two types:

- **Basic:** Basic vocabulary consists of common words that are used in everyday conversation. You will practice listening, speaking, and reading these words, but will not be responsible for writing them by hand.
- **Core:** From the pool of basic vocabulary words, there is a smaller set of core vocabulary, which you should learn to write. In the vocabulary lists, these core vocabulary words are starred.

Throughout *Chinese Odyssey*, you'll also find the following lists of words in the Vocabulary section.

- **Notes:** Explain special expressions or idioms that appear in the texts. These special expressions are not required learning, but because they are fun and convey something interesting about Chinese culture, most students enjoy learning them.
- **Spoken Expressions (口头用语/口頭用語):** Part of the required basic vocabulary, these are colloquial expressions that you will encounter frequently in everyday conversation.
- **Featured Vocabulary (词汇注解/詞匯注解):** Contains further explanations and examples for the more difficult-to-use or commonly confused words and phrases.
- **Supplementary Vocabulary (补充词汇/補充詞匯):** Additional words related to the lesson topic. Not required learning.

Starting in Volume 3 of the second year, as a preface to the opening dialogue we have included a background paragraph that provides additional information related to the topic. In the third year, the opening passages become more sophisticated as more written language is introduced, and the dialogues are shortened accordingly.

### Phonetics

This section (Lessons 1–8 in Volume 1) teaches you how to pronounce Chinese using pinyin, the standard romanization system. This section includes phonetic presentations along with exercises such as distinguishing tones, distinguishing sounds, pronunciation practice, and sight reading to help you master pinyin.

### Character Writing

This section (Lessons 2–8 in Volume 1) presents Chinese character composition, stroke types, stroke order, and radicals along with a Chinese character box for handwriting practice.

## Grammar

This section presents three to five grammar points related to the text in each lesson. The structures are introduced progressively from simple to complex and are displayed in chart form with plenty of supporting examples, making them accessible and easy to use for reference or self-study. You will start by learning parts of speech and the basic word order of a Chinese sentence. Gradually, you will begin to form more complex sentences using new grammatical structures, learn more function words (words with no substantial meaning, but specific grammatical roles), and more complex conjunctions unique to the Chinese language. Throughout the grammar sections, there are short “Practice” exercises that allow you to apply the grammar points you’ve just learned.

## Textbook Exercises

In each lesson of the textbook for volumes 1–4, we have added some classroom-based exercises to give you an opportunity to practice what you have learned with your teacher and your classmates. The textbook exercises focus on grammar and general understanding of the lessons. This allows the teacher to check whether you understand the materials presented in class and give you feedback as you develop your skills. In Volume 5 & 6, the textbook exercises are expanded so that contextualized practice sections immediately follow each major section. After the vocabulary lists, there are related vocabulary exercises. And after grammar patterns are introduced, likewise there is a section of related grammar exercises. This structure accommodates more focused and contextualized language practice for students at the higher skill levels.

## Workbook

Volumes 1–4 of *Chinese Odyssey* each include a workbook that contains four sections: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Each section has two to four tasks, starting at an easy level and gradually becoming more difficult as your skills progress. For example, in the listening section you first might be asked to listen to a set of Chinese phrases and select the corresponding English. Later on, you might hear a short conversation or monologue and be asked to respond to questions based on the text. Speaking exercises emphasize pronunciation, intonation, and conversational skills along with correct grammatical structure. Reading and writing exercises measure your ability to respond to authentic sections of Chinese text in real-life situations you might encounter (writing an e-mail, filling out a form, writing a summary based on Web research, etc.).

In Volumes 5 & 6 of *Chinese Odyssey*, the organization of exercises changes to allow for more integrated practice of all four skills. Instead of a separate workbook with exercises divided by skill type, the exercises in Volumes 5 & 6 combine at least two, and usually three, of the different language skills together. You will have the opportunity to listen and speak, or to read, speak, and write, for example, in a series of integrated tasks.

## Multimedia CD-ROM Set

The multimedia CD-ROM is a stand-alone courseware, and includes the same wide range of activities covering listening, speaking, reading, writing, and grammar that you’ll find in the textbook and workbook. In addition, the multimedia CD-ROM includes interactive activities and detailed explanations for the practice material, and offers the following technological advantages to help you further improve your language skills:



- A variety of images, video, audio, and readings that incorporate all the basic language skills in a dynamic multimedia environment.
- An interactive platform that allows you to engage in pre-recorded dialogues with the computer.
- Voice-recording capability that allows you to compare your pronunciation with that of a native speaker.
- The flexibility to optimize activities to your own personal skill level, for example by choosing to hear audio clips at different speeds, and choosing to show or hide pinyin.
- Vocabulary lists that feature step-by-step demonstration of character creation and stroke order.
- Immediate feedback on exercise results, with relevant explanations.
- Video clips and authentic materials that help broaden your understanding of life in contemporary China.
- Easy-to-follow navigation and attractive layout.

For more information on the multimedia CD-ROM, please see “The *Chinese Odyssey* Multimedia CD-ROM” on page xvii.

### **Audio CD**

The audio CDs includes all lesson texts and vocabulary in the textbook, as well as all listening exercises and some speaking exercises in the workbook. The audio CDs can be used in addition to the Multimedia CD-ROM Set for students who would like extra speaking and listening practice, or they can be used as the primary source for audio content for students who prefer not to use the multimedia CD-ROMs.

## **Using the Materials in *Chinese Odyssey***

There are three major ways to utilize the materials in *Chinese Odyssey*.

### **Multimedia CD-ROM Set**

This is the primary element, and includes all lessons, grammar, vocabulary, and exercises in the program. It can be used as a stand-alone set, or in conjunction with other elements.

### **Textbook/Workbook + Multimedia CD-ROM Set**

The workbook allows you to do listening, reading, writing, and some speaking exercises without a computer. It includes all the workbook exercises on the CD-ROM, with the exception of some speaking exercises that require voice recording and playback.

### **Textbook/Workbook + Audio CD Set**

This combination works well for people who aren't utilizing the multimedia CD-ROMs. The audio CD set contains audio content for all lessons, plus listening exercises and some speaking exercises.

*Chinese Odyssey* is an excellent courseware package, but like any teaching tool, it's only half of the equation. We've provided you with the materials, and now it's up to you to make the best use of them. Remember, the more you practice your Chinese, the better you will become. We wish you the best of luck and hope that you enjoy *Chinese Odyssey*.



SAMPLE

# 41

## 中国饮食

## Chinese Food

### *In this lesson you will:*

- Use proper etiquette and culturally appropriate Chinese meal behavior.
- Describe and differentiate Chinese foods from different regions in China.
- Compare Chinese food with food from your own country.

中国文化里很重要的一部份就是饮食，所以又叫做饮食文化。中国饭有主食和副食两种。主食一般是用粮食做成的。例如，米饭、馒头、饼、面条和饺子等等。副食就是我们常说的中国菜。中国地方大，不同地方的人由于受到气候、风俗习惯、特产等的影响，饮食的口味也不同。例如，南方人爱吃米饭是由于南方水多，生产大米的关系；北方生产麦子，所以北方人爱吃面食。另外，中国各地的风味也不一样。比方说，南方菜常带甜味，北方菜比较咸，四川的菜很辣，山西的菜比较酸。随着历史的发展，慢慢地形成了四川、湖南和广东等菜系。这些菜系有不同之处，也有相同之处。不管是哪个菜系，好的中国菜都讲究色(颜色)、香(香味)、味(味道)、形(形状)这四大特



*The entrance to a Chongqing-style restaurant in Xi'an, China.*

# 41

## 中國飲食

## Chinese Food

### *In this lesson you will:*

- Use proper etiquette and culturally appropriate Chinese meal behavior.
- Describe and differentiate Chinese foods from different regions in China.
- Compare Chinese food with food from your own country.

中國文化裏很重要的一部份就是飲食，所以又叫做飲食文化。中國飯有主食和副食兩種。主食一般是用糧食做成的。例如，米飯、饅頭、餅、麵條和餃子等等。副食就是我們常說的中國菜。中國地方大，不同地方的人由於受到氣候、風俗習慣、特產等的影響，飲食的口味也不同。例如，南方人愛吃米飯是由於南方水多，生產大米的關係；北方生產麥子，所以北方人愛吃麵食。另外，中國各地的風味也不一樣。比方說，南方菜常帶甜味，北方菜比較鹹，四川的菜很辣，山西的菜比較酸。隨著歷史的發展，慢慢地形成了四川、湖南和廣東等菜系。這些菜系有不同之處，也有相同之處。不管是哪個菜系，好的中國菜都講究色(顏色)、香(香味)、味(味道)、形(形狀)這四大特



The entrance to a Chongqing-style restaurant in Xi'an, China.

点。另外，饭后饮茶是中国人的习惯之一。中国人喝茶也很讲究色、香、味。很多人都认为茶叶对身体好。中国南方产的茶很有名，例如龙井茶、茉莉花茶等。

近几年来，人们的饮食习惯也有了很大的改变。以前一般人都自己买菜做饭，或者去单位的食堂买饭。现在由于很多人都忙得没时间做饭，所以各种半成品，速食店就越来越多，不但方便，而且便宜。自从中国开放以来，中国人由于受到西方文化的影响，现在也开始吃西餐和喝咖啡。中国各大城已经有了麦当劳和肯得鸡。当然，无论如何，中国人最喜欢的还是中国菜。下面请看李丽莉和吴文德在中国饭馆点菜的小故事：

吴文德：看菜单跟看天书一样，我根本不知道应该点什么？

李丽莉：那你就看看照片，望梅解渴<sup>1</sup>吧。我在离开美国以前，背了一些菜单，比如宫保鸡丁、干扁四季豆、陈皮牛、雪豆虾、鱼香肉丝。在这儿的菜单上，怎么看不见那些菜呢？

陈小云：你说的那些是已经美国化了的中國菜。这儿是真正的四川饭馆。看，这是有名的重庆火锅，麻婆豆腐，红油抄手，水煮牛肉。

李丽莉：现在大家都讲究健康饮食，豆腐有营养，我来个麻婆豆腐吧。

吴文德：红油抄手在美国是头台，在这儿是主菜。我来一碗，看看有什么不同之处。对了，这儿有什么汤，我习惯先喝一碗汤再吃饭。

李丽莉：中国人习惯先吃饭，后喝汤。我们应该入乡随俗<sup>2</sup>，按照中国人的方式吃饭。



Alarie Radosh

*Enjoying hot pot in Hangzhou, China.*

點。另外，飯後飲茶是中國人的習慣之一。中國人喝茶也很講究色、香、味。很多人都認為茶葉對身體好。中國南方產的茶很有名，例如龍井茶、茉莉花茶等。

近幾年來，人們的飲食習慣也有了很大的改變。以前一般人都自己買菜做飯，或者去單位的食堂買飯。現在由於很多人都忙得沒時間做飯，所以各種半成品，速食店就越來越多，不但方便，而且便宜。自從中國開放以來，中國人由於受到西方文化的影響，現在也開始吃西餐和喝咖啡。中國各大城已經有了麥當勞和肯得雞。當然，無論如何，中國人最喜歡的還是中國菜。下面請看李麗莉和吳文德在中國飯館點菜的小故事：

吳文德：看菜單跟看天書一樣，我根本不知道應該點什麼？

李麗莉：那你就看看照片，望梅解渴<sup>1</sup>吧。我在離開美國以前，背了一些菜單，比如宮保雞丁、乾扁四季豆、陳皮牛、雪豆蝦、魚香肉絲。在這兒的菜單上，怎麼看不見那些菜呢？

陳小雲：你說的那些是已經美國化了的中國菜。這兒是真正的四川飯館。看，這是有名的重慶火鍋，麻婆豆腐，紅油抄手，水煮牛肉。

李麗莉：現在大家都講究健康飲食，豆腐有營養，我來個麻婆豆腐吧。

吳文德：紅油抄手在美國是頭檯，在這兒是主菜。我來一碗，看看有什麼不同之處。對了，這兒有什麼湯，我習慣先喝一碗湯再吃飯。

李麗莉：中國人習慣先吃飯，後喝湯。我們應該入鄉隨俗<sup>2</sup>，按照中國人的方式吃飯。



Alaric Radosh

*Enjoying hot pot in Hangzhou, China.*



陈小云：其实南方有些地方，也先喝汤，后吃饭。有些中国人喝汤和吃饭的时候嘴里都出声，这表示吃得很香。

吴文德：说起“餐桌礼节，”我听说吃饭的时候，筷子不能直插在饭上，也不能用筷子敲碗。对吗？

陈小云：对。但是，我们别光说“餐桌礼节”了。再不点菜，我们就得画饼充饥<sup>3</sup>了。

## Notes

### 1. 望梅解(止)渴 (wàng méi jiě[zhǐ] kě)

The visual image of what one desires can be a source of relief. (Lit.) Seeing the plums from afar can relieve thirst. For more information, please see Task 4 in 听说读写练习.

### 2. 入乡随俗 (rù xiāng suí sú)

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. (Lit.) Enter a region, follow the customs.

### 3. 画饼充饥 (huà bǐng chōng jī)

To feed on illusions; (Lit.) Draw a pancake to fill one's stomach. For more information, please see Task 4 in 听说读写练习.

## 课文问答 Questions and Answers

1. 中国各地的菜有什么不同之处？
2. 中国人现在的饮食习惯和以前一样不一样？为什么？
3. 中国人和你们那里的人饮食习惯有什么不同？
4. 你喜欢吃南方菜还是北方菜？为什么？你最喜欢吃的中国菜是什么？为什么？



Alaric Radosh

*A home-cooked feast prepared by a Hangzhou family for their guests.*

陳小雲：其實南方有些地方，也先喝湯，後吃飯。有些中國人喝湯和吃飯的時候嘴裏都出聲，這表示吃得很香。

吳文德：說起“餐桌禮節，”我聽說吃飯的時候，筷子不能直插在飯上，也不能用筷子敲碗。對嗎？

陳小雲：對。但是，我們別光說“餐桌禮節”了。再不點菜，我們就得畫餅充饑<sup>3</sup>了。

## Notes

### 1. 望梅解(止)渴 (wàng méi jiě[zhǐ] kě)

The visual image of what one desires can be a source of relief. (Lit.) Seeing the plums from afar can relieve thirst. For more information, please see Task 4 in 聽說讀寫練習.

### 2. 入鄉隨俗 (rù xiāng suí sú)

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. (Lit.) Enter a region, follow the customs.

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To feed on illusions; (Lit.) Draw a pancake to fill one's stomach. For more information, please see Task 4 in 聽說讀寫練習.

## 課文問答 Questions and Answers

1. 中國各地的菜有什麼不同之處？
2. 中國人現在的飲食習慣和以前一樣不一樣？為什麼？
3. 中國人和你們那裏的人飲食習慣有什麼不同？
4. 你喜歡吃南方菜還是北方菜？為什麼？你最喜歡吃的中國菜是什麼？為什麼？



Alaric Radosh

*A home-cooked feast prepared by a Hangzhou family for their guests.*





# 生词表

## Vocabulary

Character	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1. 饮食	yǐnshí	<i>n.</i>	food and drink
中国人的饮食习惯和西方人的很不一样。			
饮		<i>n.</i>	drinks
		<i>v.</i>	to drink
食		<i>n.</i>	food
2. 主食	zhǔshí	<i>n.</i>	staple food (rice, noodles, bread, etc.)
我们常常去食堂买主食。			
3. 副食	fùshí	<i>n.</i>	nonstaple food (soup, vegetables, meat, pastry, etc.)
你们去哪儿买副食?			
副		<i>pref.</i>	side (effect), minor, marginal, vice-
4. 粮食	liángshí	<i>n.</i>	grain, provisions
我们不应该浪费粮食。			
粮		<i>n.</i>	grain, cereals
5. 例如	lìrú	<i>conj.</i>	for instance, for example
这家店有很多种甜点，例如日本甜点，法国甜点等等。			
6. 同	tóng	<i>adj.</i>	the same as
这本书跟那本书不同。			
7. 由于	yóuyú	<i>conj.</i>	because, thanks to, as a result of
由于那儿饭馆很多，所以大家都不做饭。			
8. 受	shòu	<i>v.</i>	to be the recipient of (an action), to receive
我不想再受苦了。			
9. 气候	qìhòu	<i>n.</i>	climate
你们那儿气候怎么样?			
10. 特产	tèchǎn	<i>n.</i>	product of a specific area
这儿有什么特产?			
特		<i>b.f.</i>	special, particular
产		<i>b.f.</i>	product



# 生词表

## Vocabulary

Character	Pinyin	Part of Speech	English Definition
1. 飲食	yǐnshí	<i>n.</i>	food and drink
			中國人的飲食習慣和西方人的很不一樣。
飲		<i>n.</i>	drinks
		<i>v.</i>	to drink
食		<i>n.</i>	food
2. 主食	zhǔshí	<i>n.</i>	staple food (rice, noodles, bread, etc.)
			我們常常去食堂買主食。
3. 副食	fùshí	<i>n.</i>	nonstaple food (soup, vegetables, meat, pastry, etc.)
			你們去哪兒買副食？
副		<i>pref.</i>	side (effect), minor, marginal, vice-
4. 糧食	liángshí	<i>n.</i>	grain, provisions
			我們不應該浪費糧食。
糧		<i>n.</i>	grain, cereals
5. 例如	lìrú	<i>conj.</i>	for instance, for example
			這家店有很多種甜點，例如日本甜點，法國甜點等等。
6. 同	tóng	<i>adj.</i>	the same as
			這本書跟那本書不同。
7. 由於	yóuyú	<i>conj.</i>	because, thanks to, as a result of
			由於那兒飯館很多，所以大家都不做飯。
8. 受	shòu	<i>v.</i>	to be the recipient of (an action), to receive
			我不想再受苦了。
9. 氣候	qìhòu	<i>n.</i>	climate
			你們那兒氣候怎麼樣？
10. 特產	tèchǎn	<i>n.</i>	product of a specific area
			這兒有什麼特產？
特		<i>b.f.</i>	special, particular
產		<i>b.f.</i>	product

11. 影响 yǐngxiǎng *n.* influence, effect, impact  
 我受了他的影响，所以现在也爱吃中国饭了。  
*v.* to influence  
 不好好吃饭会影响你的身体。
12. 南方 nánfāng *n.* south, southern direction  
 我们家是南方人。
13. 生产 shēngchǎn *v.* to produce, to manufacture  
 这个地方生产些什么？
14. 大米 dànmǐ *n.* rice  
 这儿主要生产大米。  
 米 *n.* rice (uncooked) (= 米; 大米 is used to distinguish it from other grains)
15. 北方 běifāng *n.* north, northern direction  
 我朋友家是北方人。
16. 麦子 màizi *n.* wheat (the crop)  
 这儿不生产麦子。
17. 面食 miànshí *n.* food made out of wheat (noodles, bread, buns, dumplings, etc.)  
 你爱吃面食吗？  
 面 *n.* wheat flour, flour, noodles
18. 另外 lìngwài *conj.* in addition, moreover, on the other hand  
 我们家人都爱吃米饭，另外我们也爱吃面食。  
*adj.* other  
 我有两把椅子。一把在书房，另外一把在卧室。
19. 比方说 bǐfāng shuō *phr.* for example, for instance  
 南方人都喜欢吃甜的，比方说，我们家就每次炒菜都要加糖。  
 比方 *n.* example, illustration
20. 随着 suízhe *conj.* following, along with...  
 随着这里中国饭馆的增加，越来越多的人都开始吃中国饭。  
*v.* to follow  
 学生都随着老师走出了教室。

11. 影響 yǐngxiǎng *n.* influence, effect, impact  
我受了他的影響，所以現在也愛吃中國飯了。  
*v.* to influence  
不好好吃飯會影響你的身體。
12. 南方 nánfāng *n.* south, southern direction  
我們家是南方人。
13. 生產 shēngchǎn *v.* to produce, to manufacture  
這個地方生產些什麼？
14. 大米 dànmǐ *n.* rice  
這兒主要生產大米。  
米 *n.* rice (uncooked) (= 米; 大米 is used to distinguish it from other grains)
15. 北方 běifāng *n.* north, northern direction  
我朋友家是北方人。
16. 麥子 màizi *n.* wheat (the crop)  
這兒不生產麥子。
17. 麵食 miànshí *n.* food made out of wheat (noodles, bread, buns, dumplings, etc.)  
你愛吃麵食嗎？  
麵 *n.* wheat flour, flour, noodles
18. 另外 lìngwài *conj.* in addition, moreover, on the other hand  
我們家人都愛吃米飯，另外我們也愛吃麵食。  
*adj.* other  
我有兩把椅子。一把在書房，另外一把在臥室。
19. 比方說 bǐfāng shuō *phr.* for example, for instance  
南方人都喜歡吃甜的，比方說，我們家就每次炒菜都要加糖。  
比方 *n.* example, illustration
20. 隨著 suízhe *conj.* following, along with...  
隨著這裏中國飯館的增加，越來越多的人都開始吃中國飯。  
*v.* to follow  
學生都隨著老師走出了教室。





31. 半成品      bànchéngpǐn      *n.*      (lit.) half-finished product  
 这是半成品，你回家以后热一热就可以吃了。
- 成品      *n.*      ready-made product, finished product  
 品      *n.*      article, product, commodity
32. 速食      sùshí      *n.*      fast food  
 我们去速食饭馆买点东西吃吧。
- 速      *b.f.*      rapid, speedy
33. 开放      kāifàng      *v.*      to open to the public  
 这家公园今天是第一天开放。
34. 西方      xīfāng      *n.*      the West, Western countries  
 很多西方人都喜欢吃四川菜。
35. 西餐      xīcān      *n.*      Western food  
 他不爱吃西餐。
36. 无论如何      wúlùn rúhé      *conj.*      in any case, no matter what  
 无论如何我今天得吃一点面食。
- 无论      *conj.*      regardless of  
 如何      *interrog.*      (written) how
37. 化      huà      *b.f.*      -ise, -ize  
 我现在的饮食习惯都已经中国化了。
38. 营养      yíngyǎng      *n.*      nutrition, nourishment  
 你应该注意营养。
39. 按照      ànzhào      *prep.*      following the pattern of, according to  
 我的这个菜是按照我爸爸教我的方法做的。
40. 方式      fāngshì      *n.*      method, pattern, mode; (lit.) direction and pattern  
 你这种喝汤的方式很像中国人。
41. 嘴      zuǐ      *n.*      mouth  
 我的嘴很疼。
42. 表示      biǎoshì      *v.*      to express, to show, to demonstrate, to indicate  
 这种声音表示他已经吃饱了。
- n.*      indication  
 这种表示方法很清楚。



31. 半成品      bànchéngpǐn      *n.*      (lit.) half-finished product  
 這是半成品，你回家以後熱一熱就可以吃了。  
 成品      *n.*      ready-made product, finished product  
 品      *n.*      article, product, commodity
32. 速食      sùshí      *n.*      fast food  
 我們去速食飯館買點東西吃吧。  
 速      *b.f.*      rapid, speedy
33. 開放      kāifàng      *v.*      to open to the public  
 這家公園今天是第一天開放。
34. 西方      xīfāng      *n.*      the West, Western countries  
 很多西方人都喜歡吃四川菜。
35. 西餐      xīcān      *n.*      Western food  
 他不愛吃西餐。
36. 無論如何      wúlùn rúhé      *conj.*      in any case, no matter what  
 無論如何我今天得吃一點麵食。  
 無論      *conj.*      regardless of  
 如何      *interrog.*      (written) how
37. 化      huà      *b.f.*      -ise, -ize  
 我現在的飲食習慣都已經中國化了。
38. 營養      yíngyǎng      *n.*      nutrition, nourishment  
 你應該注意營養。
39. 按照      ànzhào      *prep.*      following the pattern of, according to  
 我的這個菜是按照我爸爸教我的方法做的。
40. 方式      fāngshì      *n.*      method, pattern, mode; (lit.) direction and pattern  
 你這種喝湯的方式很像中國人。
41. 嘴      zuǐ      *n.*      mouth  
 我的嘴很疼。
42. 表示      biǎoshì      *v.*      to express, to show, to demonstrate, to indicate  
 這種聲音表示他已經吃飽了。  
*n.*      indication  
 這種表示方法很清楚。

43. 礼节                      lǐjié                      *n.*                      manners, courtesy, social formalities  
这是中国人的礼节，你不知道吗？
44. 插                              chā                              *v.*                      to stick (something) in, to insert  
请你把这些花儿插得好看一点。

## 饭名和菜名 Names of Some Foods and Dishes

### A. 饭名(主食)

- |         |           |                               |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 米饭   | mǐfàn     | rice                          |
| 2. 馒头   | mántou    | steamed bun (without filling) |
| 3. 包子   | bāozi     | steamed bun (with filling)    |
| 4. 饼(子) | bǐng (zi) | pancake                       |
| 5. 面条   | miàntiáo  | noodles                       |

### B. 菜名

- |          |                  |                                |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 家常豆腐  | jiācháng dòufu   | home-style tofu                |
| 2. 宫保鸡丁  | gōngbǎo jīdīng   | gongbao chicken                |
| 3. 干扁四季豆 | gānbǐǎn sìjìdòu  | crispy beans                   |
| 4. 陈皮牛   | chénpí niú       | orange beef                    |
| 5. 雪豆虾   | xuědòu xiā       | shrimp with snow peas          |
| 6. 鱼香肉丝  | yúxiāng ròusī    | fish-flavored pork             |
| 7. 麻婆豆腐  | mápo dòufu       | mapo tofu                      |
| 8. 红油抄手  | hóngyóu chāoshǒu | dumplings in hot and spicy oil |
| 9. 水煮牛   | shuǐzhǔ niú      | Sichuan-style beef             |

### 专有名词 Proper Nouns

- |       |         |                  |
|-------|---------|------------------|
| 1. 山西 | Shānxī  | Shanxi Province  |
| 2. 四川 | Sìchuān | Sichuan Province |

43. 禮節                      lǐjié                      *n.*                      manners, courtesy, social formalities  
這是中國人的禮節，你不知道嗎？
44. 插                              chā                              *v.*                      to stick (something) in, to insert  
請你把這些花兒插得好看一點。

## 飯名和菜名 Names of Some Foods and Dishes

### A. 飯名(主食)

- |         |           |                               |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 米飯   | mǐfàn     | rice                          |
| 2. 饅頭   | mántou    | steamed bun (without filling) |
| 3. 包子   | bāozi     | steamed bun (with filling)    |
| 4. 餅(子) | bǐng (zi) | pancake                       |
| 5. 麵條   | miàntiáo  | noodles                       |

### B. 菜名

- |          |                  |                                |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 家常豆腐  | jiācháng dòufu   | home-style tofu                |
| 2. 宮保雞丁  | gōngbǎo jīdīng   | gongbao chicken                |
| 3. 乾扁四季豆 | gānbiǎn sìjìdòu  | crispy beans                   |
| 4. 陳皮牛   | chénpí niú       | orange beef                    |
| 5. 雪豆蝦   | xuědòu xiā       | shrimp with snow peas          |
| 6. 魚香肉絲  | yúxiāng ròusī    | fish-flavored pork             |
| 7. 麻婆豆腐  | mápó dòufu       | mapo tofu                      |
| 8. 紅油抄手  | hóngyóu chāoshǒu | dumplings in hot and spicy oil |
| 9. 水煮牛   | shuǐzhǔ niú      | Sichuan-style beef             |

### 專有名詞 Proper Nouns

- |       |         |                  |
|-------|---------|------------------|
| 1. 山西 | Shānxī  | Shanxi Province  |
| 2. 四川 | Sìchuān | Sichuan Province |

- |         |             |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 3. 湖南   | Húnán       | Hunan Province   |
| 4. 广东   | Guǎngdōng   | Guangdong Province   |
| 5. 龙井茶  | Lóngjǐngchá | Dragon Well Tea, a famous green tea  |
| 6. 茉莉花茶 | Mòlihuāchá  | Jasmine tea  |
| 7. 重庆   | Chóngqìng   | Chongqing, formerly a city in Sichuan Province, now a district under national jurisdiction |
| 8. 麦当劳  | Màidāngláo  | McDonald's   |
| 9. 肯得鸡  | Kěndéjī     | Kentucky Fried Chicken   |

### 口头用语 Spoken Expressions

- |       |         |   |
|-------|---------|---|
| 1. 天书 | tiānshū | writing that is too difficult to read and comprehend; (lit.) heavenly scripture |
| 2. 头台 | tóutái  | appetizer, starter  |
| 3. 主菜 | zhǔcài  | entrée  |

### 书面语 vs. 口语 Written Form vs. Spoken Form

In Chinese, the “written form” preserves a lot of words and expressions from Classical Chinese and is therefore more concise and formal. As its name implies, the “written form” is used primarily in writing, but it occurs frequently in speech as well.

书面语	口语
1. 各地	各个地方
2. 不同之处	不一样的地方
3. 相同之处	一样的地方
4. 饭后	吃完饭以后
5. 近	最近
6. 无论如何	不管怎么样

- |         |             |  |
|---------|-------------|--|
| 3. 湖南   | Húnán       | Hunan Province   |
| 4. 廣東   | Guǎngdōng   | Guangdong Province   |
| 5. 龍井茶  | Lóngjǐngchá | Dragon Well Tea, a famous green tea  |
| 6. 茉莉花茶 | Mòlihuāchá  | Jasmine tea  |
| 7. 重慶   | Chóngqìng   | Chongqing, formerly a city in Sichuan Province, now a district under national jurisdiction |
| 8. 麥當勞  | Màidāngláo  | McDonald's   |
| 9. 肯得雞  | Kěndéjī     | Kentucky Fried Chicken   |

### 口頭用語 Spoken Expressions

- |       |         |   |
|-------|---------|---|
| 1. 天書 | tiānshū | writing that is too difficult to read and comprehend; (lit.) heavenly scripture |
| 2. 頭檔 | tóutái  | appetizer, starter  |
| 3. 主菜 | zhǔcài  | entrée  |

### 書面語 vs. 口語 Written Form vs. Spoken Form

In Chinese, the “written form” preserves a lot of words and expressions from Classical Chinese and is therefore more concise and formal. As its name implies, the “written form” is used primarily in writing, but it occurs frequently in speech as well.

書面語	口語
1. 各地	各個地方
2. 不同之處	不一樣的地方
3. 相同之處	一樣的地方
4. 飯後	吃完飯以後
5. 近	最近
6. 無論如何	不管怎麼樣

## 词汇注解 Featured Vocabulary

### 1. 例如/比如 (lìrú/bǐrú) vs. 比方说 (bǐfang shuō)

比如	<i>conj.</i>	for example, such as (formal)
例如	<i>conj.</i>	for example, such as (formal)
比方说	<i>phr.</i>	for example (casual)

### 2. 等/等等 (děng/děngděng) vs. 等一下儿 (děng yīxiàr)

等	<i>n. part.</i>	etc.
---	-----------------	------

This is usually used at the end of a list of nouns and may be followed by a summing-up term.

北京上海等地现在都有这种饭馆。

This kind of restaurant can be found in Beijing, Shanghai, etc.

等等	<i>n. part.</i>	etc.
----	-----------------	------

Same as 等 above, but it stands alone at the end of the sentence.

今年他去的地方有西安、上海，等等。

This year the places he went to included Xi'an, Shanghai, etc.

等(一下儿)	<i>v.</i>	to wait
--------	-----------	---------

请等一下儿。

Please wait a minute.

### 3. 影响 (yǐngxiǎng)

影响	<i>n.</i>	influence
----	-----------	-----------

As a noun, 影响 is frequently used with the verb 受(到) to form the pattern 受(到)…影响, which describes a subject being influenced by something or someone. It is often paired with a sentence describing the result of this influence. The result can be placed in the first or second clause.

Placed in the first clause:

由于受到了西方的影响，现在喝咖啡的人越来越多了。

Because of Western influence, more and more people now drink coffee.

Placed in the second clause:

他喜欢吃辣的，是因为受了他爸爸妈妈的影响。

He likes to eat hot and spicy food, because he is influenced by his parents.

影响	<i>v.</i>	to influence, to affect
----	-----------	-------------------------

This is usually used to describe a negative situation.

工作太多影响到了他的身体健康。

Too much work has affected his health.

## 辭彙注解 Featured Vocabulary

### 1. 例如/比如 (lìrú/bǐrú) vs. 比方說 (bǐfang shuō)

比如	<i>conj.</i>	for example, such as (formal)
例如	<i>conj.</i>	for example, such as (formal)
比方說	<i>phr.</i>	for example (casual)

### 2. 等/等等 (děng/děngděng) vs. 等一下兒 (děng yīxiàr)

等	<i>n. part.</i>	etc.
---	-----------------	------

This is usually used at the end of a list of nouns and may be followed by a summing-up term.

北京上海等地現在都有這種飯館。

This kind of restaurant can be found in Beijing, Shanghai, etc.

等等	<i>n. part.</i>	etc.
----	-----------------	------

Same as 等 above, but it stands alone at the end of the sentence.

今年他去的地方有西安、上海，等等。

This year the places he went to included Xi'an, Shanghai, etc.

等(一下兒)	<i>v.</i>	to wait
--------	-----------	---------

請等一下兒。

Please wait a minute.

### 3. 影響 (yǐngxiǎng)

影響	<i>n.</i>	influence
----	-----------	-----------

As a noun, 影響 is frequently used with the verb 受(到) to form the pattern 受(到)…影響, which describes a subject being influenced by something or someone. It is often paired with a sentence describing the result of this influence. The result can be placed in the first or second clause.

Placed in the first clause:

由於受到了西方的影響，現在喝咖啡的人越來越多了。

Because of Western influence, more and more people now drink coffee.

Placed in the second clause:

他喜歡吃辣的，是因為受了他爸爸媽媽的影響。

He likes to eat hot and spicy food, because he is influenced by his parents.

影響	<i>v.</i>	to influence, to affect
----	-----------	-------------------------

This is usually used to describe a negative situation.

工作太多影響到了他的身體健康。

Too much work has affected his health.



## 4. 另外 (lìngwài)

另外	<i>adv.</i>	additionally
----	-------------	--------------

This word introduces a supplement to what has already been mentioned, often occurring with 又, 还, 再, etc.

他炒了一个菜, 另外又做了一个汤。

After he finished cooking the main course, he made a soup.

另外	<i>demon. pron.</i>	another
----	---------------------	---------

This is often placed before a numeral + measure word and possibly a noun as an addendum to the initial statement.

我的一个姐姐在美国, 另外一个(姐姐)在日本。

I have one older sister in America and another in Japan.

## 5. 南方/北方 (nánfāng/běifāng) vs. 东方/西方 (dōngfāng/xīfāng)

南方/北方	<i>n.</i>	South/North
-------	-----------	-------------

These are usually used to designate two regions in a country.

东方/西方	<i>n.</i>	East/West
-------	-----------	-----------

These are usually used to designate two different regions in the world.

In contrast, 南部, 北部, 东部, and 西部 are all used to designate regions in a country.

## 6. 化 (huà)

化	<i>v.</i>	-ize or -ify
---	-----------	--------------

化 can follow a noun or an adjective to transform it into a verb or an adjective.

中国人现在的饮食习惯已经非常现代化了。

The eating habits of Chinese people are already very modernized.

为了绿化城市, 中国到处都在种树。

In order to make cities greener, people in China are growing trees everywhere.

## 7. 方式 (fāngshì) vs. 方法 (fāngfǎ)

方式	<i>n.</i>	a way or a pattern of doing something
----	-----------	---------------------------------------

饮食方式

the pattern of eating

方法	<i>n.</i>	the method used to solve problems or to do things
----	-----------	---

烧菜的方法

the method of cooking

## 4. 另外 (lìngwài)

另外	<i>adv.</i>	additionally
----	-------------	--------------

This word introduces a supplement to what has already been mentioned, often occurring with 又, 還, 再, etc.

他炒了一個菜，另外又做了一個湯。

After he finished cooking the main course, he made a soup.

另外	<i>demon. pron.</i>	another
----	---------------------	---------

This is often placed before a numeral + measure word and possibly a noun as an addendum to the initial statement.

我的一個姐姐在美國，另外一個(姐姐)在日本。

I have one older sister in America and another in Japan.

## 5. 南方/北方 (nánfāng/běifāng) vs. 東方/西方 (dōngfāng/xīfāng)

南方/北方	<i>n.</i>	South/North
-------	-----------	-------------

These are usually used to designate two regions in a country.

東方/西方	<i>n.</i>	East/West
-------	-----------	-----------

These are usually used to designate two different regions in the world.

In contrast, 南部, 北部, 東部, and 西部 are all used to designate regions in a country.

## 6. 化 (huà)

化	<i>v.</i>	-ize or -ify
---	-----------	--------------

化 can follow a noun or an adjective to transform it into a verb or an adjective.

中國人現在的飲食習慣已經非常現代化了。

The eating habits of Chinese people are already very modernized.

為了綠化城市，中國到處都在種樹。

In order to make cities greener, people in China are growing trees everywhere.

## 7. 方式 (fāngshì) vs. 方法 (fāngfǎ)

方式	<i>n.</i>	a way or a pattern of doing something
----	-----------	---------------------------------------

飲食方式

the pattern of eating

方法	<i>n.</i>	the method used to solve problems or to do things
----	-----------	---

燒菜的方法

the method of cooking

## 8. 表示 (biǎoshì) vs. 表达 (biǎodá)

表示 *v.* to express one's feelings

我们对你的帮助表示感谢。

We thank you for your help.

表达 *v.* to express, to convey

如果你不能用中文表达你的意思，就用英文说吧。

If you cannot express yourself in Chinese, just use English.

表达 *n.* the act of expressing

他的中文表达能力很好。

His ability to express himself in Chinese is very good.



## 词汇练习

## Vocabulary Exercises



## TASK 1. 组词 WORD AND PHRASE COMPOSITION

Use the given bound form on the left as a guide to help you think of other, similar compound words. Feel free to use a dictionary when needed. Then write down the English definition of each of the compound words you've created.

1. 化 (-ize): 美国化 Americanized

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

2. 品 (product): 成品 ready-made product

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

3. 食 (food): 主食 staple food

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

## 8. 表示 (biǎoshì) vs. 表達 (biǎodá)

表示 *v.* to express one's feelings

我們對你的幫助表示感謝。

We thank you for your help.

表達 *v.* to express, to convey

如果你不能用中文表達你的意思，就用英文說吧。

If you cannot express yourself in Chinese, just use English.

表達 *n.* the act of expressing

他的中文表達能力很好。

His ability to express himself in Chinese is very good.



## 辭彙練習

## Vocabulary Exercises

 TASK 1. 組詞 WORD AND PHRASE COMPOSITION

Use the given bound form on the left as a guide to help you think of other, similar compound words. Feel free to use a dictionary when needed. Then write down the English definition of each of the compound words you've created.

1. 化 (-ize): 美國化 Americanized

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

\_\_\_\_\_ 化

2. 品 (product): 成品 ready-made product

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

\_\_\_\_\_ 品

3. 食 (food): 主食 staple food

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

\_\_\_\_\_ 食

4. 特 (special): 特产 local specialty  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 单 (single): 单位 unit  
 单 \_\_\_\_\_  
 单 \_\_\_\_\_  
 单 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 表 (to express): 表示 to express  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_

## 🎧 TASK 2. 搭配 MATCHING

### A. 近义词

Match synonyms from among the following words and phrases.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1) 速食   | a) 比如    |
| 2) 不管   | b) 发展成   |
| 3) 形成   | c) 快餐    |
| 4) 无论如何 | d) 吃的主食  |
| 5) 粮食   | e) 不管怎么样 |
| 6) 例如   | f) 无论    |

### B. 动宾词组

Match verbs in the left column with nouns in the right column to form phrases.

- | 1. Verbs | Nouns    |
|----------|----------|
| 1) 形成    | a) 营养    |
| 2) 随着    | b) 那种方式  |
| 3) 按照    | c) 四大菜系  |
| 4) 讲究    | d) 历史的发展 |

4. 特 (special): 特產                      local specialty  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_  
 特 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 單 (single): 單位                      unit  
 單 \_\_\_\_\_  
 單 \_\_\_\_\_  
 單 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 表 (to express): 表示                      to express  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_  
 表 \_\_\_\_\_

## 🎧 TASK 2. 搭配 MATCHING

### A. 近義詞

Match synonyms from among the following words and phrases.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1) 速食   | a) 比如    |
| 2) 不管   | b) 發展成   |
| 3) 形成   | c) 快餐    |
| 4) 無論如何 | d) 吃的主食  |
| 5) 糧食   | e) 不管怎麼樣 |
| 6) 例如   | f) 無論    |

### B. 動賓詞組

Match verbs in the left column with nouns in the right column to form phrases.

- | 1. Verbs | Nouns    |
|----------|----------|
| 1) 形成    | a) 營養    |
| 2) 隨著    | b) 那種方式  |
| 3) 按照    | c) 四大菜系  |
| 4) 講究    | d) 歷史的發展 |

## 2. Verbs

- 1) 表示
- 2) 有
- 3) 受
- 4) (不管)是

## Nouns

- a) 一些改变
- b) 什么形状
- c) 感谢
- d) 气候的影响

 TASK 3. 填空 FILL IN THE BLANKS

## A. 句子

Read the following sentences and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the given options.

生产 另外 讲究 发展 表示 形成

1. 随着几千年来\_\_\_\_\_，喝茶在中国已经\_\_\_\_\_了一种文化。
2. 中国南方很多地方都\_\_\_\_\_茶叶。
3. 有的人非常\_\_\_\_\_茶的香味、颜色、沏茶用的水、喝茶用的茶杯等等。  
\_\_\_\_\_，懂得喝茶常常也\_\_\_\_\_一个人有文化。

## Vocabulary

茶叶 cháyè            *n.*     tea leaves

## B. 段落

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the given options.

方式 影响 之处 无论 特点

日本的“茶道”也是受了中国的\_\_\_\_\_发展起来的。当然，日本人现在的“茶道”已经有了他们自己的\_\_\_\_\_和他们自己的饮茶\_\_\_\_\_，跟中国的茶文化不同\_\_\_\_\_很多。但是\_\_\_\_\_在中国、在日本、还是在美国，现在大家都认识到饮茶对身体有很多好处。所以，医生常常让大家少喝咖啡，多喝茶。

## Vocabulary

茶道 chádào            *n.*     ways of drinking tea



## 2. Verbs

- 1) 表示
- 2) 有
- 3) 受
- 4) (不管)是

## Nouns

- a) 一些改變
- b) 什麼形狀
- c) 感謝
- d) 氣候的影響

 TASK 3. 填空 FILL IN THE BLANKS

## A. 句子

Read the following sentences and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the given options.

生產 另外 講究 發展 表示 形成

1. 隨著幾千年來的 \_\_\_\_\_，喝茶在中國已經 \_\_\_\_\_ 了一種文化。
2. 中國南方很多地方都 \_\_\_\_\_ 茶葉。
3. 有的人非常 \_\_\_\_\_ 茶的香味、顏色、沏茶用的水、喝茶用的茶杯等等。  
\_\_\_\_\_，懂得喝茶常常也 \_\_\_\_\_ 一個人有文化。

## Vocabulary

茶葉 chá yè      *n.*      tea leaves

## B. 段落

Read the following passage and fill in each blank with the appropriate word or phrase from the given options.

方式 影響 之處 無論 特點

日本的“茶道”也是受了中國的 \_\_\_\_\_ 發展起來的。當然，日本人現在的“茶道”已經有了他們自己的 \_\_\_\_\_ 和他們自己的飲茶 \_\_\_\_\_，跟中國的茶文化不同 \_\_\_\_\_ 很多。但是 \_\_\_\_\_ 在中國、在日本、還是在美國，現在大家都認識到飲茶對身體有很多好處。所以，醫生常常讓大家少喝咖啡，多喝茶。

## Vocabulary

茶道 chá dào      *n.*      ways of drinking tea



## 语法句型和练习

## Grammar Structures and Exercises

## I. The preposition 由于 (yóuyú): Because, due to

The preposition 由于 is often used in written language. It is placed at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a cause or reason and can be followed by a subject-predicate structure, a verb-object structure, or a noun phrase. When the phrase following 由于 is short, 的关系 can be attached to form the pattern 由于...的关系.

Sometimes the effect precedes the cause; in this case, 是由于(的关系) is used toward the end of the sentence to provide a reason. 由于 can be used in conjunction with 所以, 就, or 才 to make the cause and effect relationship more obvious.

1st clause (Cause)

2nd clause (Effect)

由于	Noun phrase,	Subject	Verb phrase
由于	我女朋友的关系,	我	决定自己买一个房子。
I have decided to buy my own home because of my girlfriend.			

由于	Subject	Predicate,	Subject	Predicate
由于	手机	既时髦又方便,	所以使用的人	越来越多。
Using cellular phones is not only convenient but also trendy, so more and more people are using them.				

(Effect)

(Cause)

Subject	Verb Object	是由于	Verb phrase
他暑期	打工	是由于	需要挣钱买新车。
He works in the summer because he wants to earn money to buy a new car.			

Subject	Verb Object	是由于	Noun phrase 的关系
我	学中文	是由于	工作的关系。
I study Chinese because of my job.			

## PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 由于讲究营养的关系, \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 很多人都开始吃豆腐做的菜)
- 现在中国速食店越来越多, 是由于 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 受西方文化的影响)



## 語法句型和練習

# Grammar Structures and Exercises

### I. The preposition 由於 (yóuyú): Because, due to

The preposition 由於 is often used in written language. It is placed at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a cause or reason and can be followed by a subject-predicate structure, a verb-object structure, or a noun phrase. When the phrase following 由於 is short, 的關係 can be attached to form the pattern 由於...的關係.

Sometimes the effect precedes the cause; in this case, 是由於(的關係) is used toward the end of the sentence to provide a reason. 由於 can be used in conjunction with 所以, 就, or 才 to make the cause and effect relationship more obvious.

1st clause (Cause)

2nd clause (Effect)

由於	Noun phrase,	Subject	Verb phrase
----	--------------	---------	-------------

由於	我女朋友的關係,	我	決定自己買一個房子。
----	----------	---	------------

I have decided to buy my own home because of my girlfriend.

由於	Subject	Predicate,	Subject	Predicate
----	---------	------------	---------	-----------

由於	手機	既時髦又方便,	所以使用的人	越來越多。
----	----	---------	--------	-------

Using cellular phones is not only convenient but also trendy, so more and more people are using them.

(Effect)

(Cause)

Subject	Verb Object	是由於	Verb phrase
---------	-------------	-----	-------------

他暑期	打工	是由於	需要掙錢買新車。
-----	----	-----	----------

He works in the summer because he wants to earn money to buy a new car.

Subject	Verb Object	是由於	Noun phrase 的關係
---------	-------------	-----	-----------------

我	學中文	是由於	工作的關係。
---	-----	-----	--------

I study Chinese because of my job.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 由於講究營養的關係, \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 很多人都開始吃豆腐做的菜)

2. 現在中國速食店越來越多, 是由於 \_\_\_\_\_。

(Example: 受西方文化的影響)

3. 由于路远的关系 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他从来不去那家速食店买东西)

## 问答

Use the preposition 由于 to answer the following question.

为什么中国各地的饮食习惯都不一样?

## 翻译

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 由于 and 受...影响.

Because of the influence of Western culture, people's lifestyles and eating habits are different from what they were before.

## II. 随着 (suízhē): Following the (event) of, along with

随着 can be used as a conjunction or a verb.

### A. Used as a Conjunction

As a preposition, it's often followed by a noun phrase indicating a certain event or action, after which something else happens. This structure shows how one situation affects another.

1st situation

2nd situation

随着 Noun phrase

Subject Predicate

随着天气的变化，

树上的叶子都黄了。

Following the change of the weather, all the leaves on the trees turned yellow.

随着历史的发展，

中国各地不同风味的菜慢慢地形成了多种菜系。

As history unfolded, different regional Chinese dishes gradually developed into various culinary systems.

### B. Used as a Verb

When 随着 functions as a verb, it's usually used in the second clause to indicate that one thing follows another. It is often used in conjunction with 也 or 就.

1st clause

2nd clause

Subject Verb phrase ,

Subject 也/就随着 Verb phrase

由于受到气候的影响，

他的饮食习惯也随着改变了。

Because of the influence of the climate, his eating habits have also changed.

前面的车往左拐，

后边的车就随着往左拐。

The car in front turned left, and the car in back turned left with it.

3. 由於路遠的關係 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他從來不去那家速食店買東西)

## 問答

Use the preposition 由於 to answer the following question.

為什麼中國各地的飲食習慣都不一樣？

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 由於 and 受...影響.

Because of the influence of Western culture, people's lifestyles and eating habits are different from what they were before.

SAMPLE

## II. 隨著 (suízhe): Following the (event) of, along with

隨著 can be used as a conjunction or a verb.

### A. Used as a Conjunction

As a preposition, it's often followed by a noun phrase indicating a certain event or action, after which something else happens. This structure shows how one situation affects another.

1st situation

2nd situation

隨著 Noun phrase

Subject Predicate

隨著天氣的變化，

樹上的葉子都黃了。

Following the change of the weather, all the leaves on the trees turned yellow.

隨著歷史的發展，

中國各地不同風味的菜慢慢地形成了多種菜系。

As history unfolded, different regional Chinese dishes gradually developed into various culinary systems.

### B. Used as a Verb

When 隨著 functions as a verb, it's usually used in the second clause to indicate that one thing follows another. It is often used in conjunction with 也 or 就.

1st clause

2nd clause

Subject Verb phrase ,

Subject 也/就隨著 Verb phrase

由於受到氣候的影響，

他的飲食習慣也隨著改變了。

Because of the influence of the climate, his eating habits have also changed.

前面的車往左拐，

後邊的車就隨著往左拐。

The car in front turned left, and the car in back turned left with it.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 随着人们饮食习惯的改变，很多饭馆 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 都开始注意讲究营养)
2. 随着 \_\_\_\_\_ 的改变， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他学习习惯，他的中文一天比一天好)
3. 由于他要在美国工作几年， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他的家人也就随着他到美国来了)
4. 大风一刮， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 随着来的就是大雨)

### 问答

Use 随着 to answer the following question.

中国的各种菜系是怎么形成的？



Andrew Buko

*Steamed dumplings with meat filling are a popular snack food.*

## ㊦ PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 隨著人們飲食習慣的改變，很多飯館 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 都開始注意講究營養)
2. 隨著 \_\_\_\_\_ 的改變， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他學習習慣，他的中文一天比一天好)
3. 由於他要在美國工作幾年， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他的家人也就隨著他到美國來了)
4. 大風一刮， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 隨著來的就是大雨)

## 問答

Use 隨著 to answer the following question.

中國的各種菜系是怎麼形成的？



Andrew Buko

*Steamed dumplings with meat filling are a popular snack food.*



## 翻译

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 随着 and 改变.

As eating habits change, some table manners are also changing.

## III. 不管 (bùguǎn): No matter, regardless of, whether or not

The 不管 structure indicates that, no matter what the circumstance is, the result remains the same. 不管 is used in the first clause and must be followed by a question form using either an interrogative pronoun such as 谁, 什么, 哪, 哪儿, 怎么, 多少, 多, or an alternative, but never 吗. In the second clause (result), 都, 也, 还, 就, or 总 can be and are often placed before the verb phrase. 不管 is interchangeable with 不论 and 无论.

1st clause

2nd clause (result)

不管 Question form,

Subject 也/都/还/就/总 Verb phrase

这次考试不管分数多少, 我都不在乎。

This time, when I take the exam, I don't care what score I get, no matter what it is.

不论申请信用卡还是借记卡, 你总得填张表。

Regardless of whether you're applying for a credit or debit card, you always have to fill out a form.

一个人无论做什么事情, 都应当细心。

No matter what a person does, (s)he should pay attention to detail.

不管学生复习没复习, 老师今天就是要考试。

The teacher will give a test today no matter whether the students review or not.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 改写句子

Use the 不管 structure to rewrite the following sentences.

- 大家都喜欢吃中国菜。(Hint: 谁 or 还是)
- 他虽然很忙还是每天锻炼。(Hint: 忙不忙 or 多)
- 老师教了他很多次, 他都学不会。(Hint: 多少 or 怎么)
- 这家饭馆每一道菜的味道都很特别。(Hint: 哪)

### 问答

Use the 不管 structure to answer the following questions.

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 隨著 and 改變.

As eating habits change, some table manners are also changing.

### III. 不管 (bùguǎn): No matter, regardless of, whether or not

The 不管 structure indicates that, no matter what the circumstance is, the result remains the same. 不管 is used in the first clause and must be followed by a question form using either an interrogative pronoun such as 誰, 什麼, 哪, 哪兒, 怎麼, 多少, 多, or an alternative, but never 嗎. In the second clause (result), 都, 也, 還, 就, or 總 can be and are often placed before the verb phrase. 不管 is interchangeable with 不論 and 無論.

1st clause

2nd clause (result)

不管 Question form,

Subject 也/都/還/就/總 Verb phrase

這次考試不管分數多少, 我都不在乎。

This time, when I take the exam, I don't care what score I get, no matter what it is.

不論申請信用卡還是借記卡, 你總得填張表。

Regardless of whether you're applying for a credit or debit card, you always have to fill out a form.

一個人無論做什麼事情, 都應當細心。

No matter what a person does, (s)he should pay attention to detail.

不管學生復習沒復習, 老師今天就是要考試。

The teacher will give a test today no matter whether the students review or not.

## ㊦ PRACTICE

### 改寫句子

Use the 不管 structure to rewrite the following sentences.

1. 大家都喜歡吃中國菜。(Hint: 誰 or 還是)
2. 他雖然很忙還是每天鍛煉。(Hint: 忙不忙 or 多)
3. 老師教了他很多次, 他都學不會。(Hint: 多少 or 怎麼)
4. 這家飯館每一道菜的味道都很特別。(Hint: 哪)

### 問答

Use the 不管 structure to answer the following questions.

1. 你想不想去看那个电影?
2. 这个周末你给我打电话, 好吗?

## 造句

Use 不管 or 无论 with each of the following phrases to make sentences of your own.

1. 什么时候
2. 哪儿
3. 怎么样

SAMPLE

## 翻译

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 无论 or 不管.

All types of Chinese cooking have one thing in common: whether the dishes are Northern or Southern, they all pay attention to color, smell, taste, and shape.

## IV. 无论如何 (wúlùn rúhé): No matter what, at any rate

如何 is the formal version of “怎么样.” 无论如何 is a set phrase, meaning “at any rate,” often used with adverbs 也 and 都. It is also frequently used with auxiliary verbs such as 得 and 要. The subject can be placed before or after 无论如何.

Subject	无论如何 (Subject)	得/要 Verb phrase
---------	----------------	-----------------

春节	无论如何	得回家一趟, 因为我已经有三年没回家了。
----	------	----------------------

This Spring Festival, no matter what, I have to return home because I haven't been home for three years.

无论如何	你	也要注意自己的身体, 不要整天大吃大喝。
------	---	----------------------

At any rate, you need to pay attention to your own health and stop overeating and drinking all day long.

1. 你想不想去看那個電影？
2. 這個週末你給我打電話，好嗎？

## 造句

Use 不管 or 無論 with each of the following phrases to make sentences of your own.

1. 什麼時候
2. 哪兒
3. 怎麼樣

SAMPLE

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 無論 or 不管.

All types of Chinese cooking have one thing in common: whether the dishes are Northern or Southern, they all pay attention to color, smell, taste, and shape.

## IV. 無論如何 (wúlùn rúhé): No matter what, at any rate

如何 is the formal version of “怎麼樣.” 無論如何 is a set phrase, meaning “at any rate,” often used with adverbs 也 and 都. It is also frequently used with auxiliary verbs such as 得 and 要. The subject can be placed before or after 無論如何.

Subject	無論如何 (Subject)	得/要 Verb phrase
---------	----------------	-----------------

春節	無論如何	得回家一趟，因為我已經有三年沒回家了。
----	------	---------------------

This Spring Festival, no matter what, I have to return home because I haven't been home for three years.

無論如何	你	也要注意自己的身體，不要整天大吃大喝。
------	---	---------------------

At any rate, you need to pay attention to your own health and stop overeating and drinking all day long.

 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 请你无论如何要帮我这个忙，因为 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 我实在拿不动这些行李了)
2. 这个工作非常重要，我无论如何 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 得完成任务)
3. 你无论如何要 \_\_\_\_\_，我从来就没 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 教我用电脑，用过电脑)

## 翻译

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 由于 and 无论如何.  
Because he is a Southerner, he must have a little bit of rice every day no matter what.

## V. 自从…以来 (zìcóng...yǐlái): Ever since...

This prepositional structure expresses the onset of an event in the past and is followed by a sentence about a situation that has continued from that time up to the present. 就 is frequently used in the second clause. 自从…以来 may also introduce a point in time in the past, but 自从 may be omitted in that case. E.g., (自从) 2000年以来. A related pattern is time span + (以) 来, meaning “for the past...(span of time),” e.g., …(以) 来.

**Subject** 自从 Verb phrase 以来 (Subject) Verb phrase/predicate

他们自从认识以来，就每天通电邮或电话。

Ever since meeting, they have sent e-mails or called each other every day.

自从学打太极拳以来，他的身体就越来越健康。

Ever since he learned how to do tai chi, he's gotten healthier and healthier.

**Time** 以来 Subject Verb phrase

近几年来，中国人也开始吃西餐，喝咖啡了。

In recent years, Chinese people have started to eat Western food and drink coffee.

 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 請你無論如何要幫我這個忙，因為\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 我實在拿不動這些行李了)
2. 這個工作非常重要，我無論如何\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 得完成任務)
3. 你無論如何要\_\_\_\_\_，我從來就沒\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 教我用電腦，用過電腦)

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 由於 and 無論如何.  
Because he is a Southerner, he must have a little bit of rice every day no matter what.

## V. 自從...以來 (zìcóng...yǐlái): Ever since...

This prepositional structure expresses the onset of an event in the past and is followed by a sentence about a situation that has continued from that time up to the present. 就 is frequently used in the second clause. 自從...以來 may also introduce a point in time in the past, but 自從 may be omitted in that case. E.g., (自從) 2000年以來. A related pattern is time span + (以) 來, meaning “for the past...(span of time),” e.g., ... (以) 來.

**Subject** 自從 **Verb phrase** 以來      **(Subject) Verb phrase/predicate**

他們自從認識以來，                      就每天通電郵或電話。

Ever since meeting, they have sent e-mails or called each other every day.

自從學打太極拳以來，                      他的身體就越來越健康。

Ever since he learned how to do tai chi, he's gotten healthier and healthier.

**Time** 以來                                      **Subject Verb phrase**

近幾年來，                                      中國人也開始吃西餐，喝咖啡了。

In recent years, Chinese people have started to eat Western food and drink coffee.

 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

- 他自从参加工作以来，\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 就没有离开过他的单位)
- 这几个月来，\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他一直在忙着搞翻译)
- 自从他\_\_\_\_\_以来，就不再\_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 搬到南方，吃面食了)

## 问答

Use the prepositional structure 自从...以来 to answer the following questions.

你有什么特别的习惯？这个习惯是什么时候开始的？

## 翻译

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes the 自从 structure.

Ever since we moved to the North, we have learned how to eat wheat products and have become accustomed to eating salty food.

## VI. 按照... (ànzhào): According to, based on

This prepositional structure indicates the condition on which an action will be based. 按照 is often followed by a disyllabic noun, such as 习惯, 方法, 意见, etc., but NOT by a personal pronoun or a noun indicating a person, such as 他们, 老师, etc.

按照 Nominal phrase,

Subject Verb phrase

按照房间的大小，

旅馆决定每个房间应该是多少钱。

According to the size of the room, the hotel decides the price.

Subject 按照 Nominal phrase,

Verb phrase

学生按照老师教的方法，

用刚学的生词造了几个句子。

The students made sentences with the words they just learned in accordance with the teacher's instruction.



 PRACTICE

## 模仿造句

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 他自從參加工作以來， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 就沒有離開過他的單位)
2. 這幾個月來， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他一直在忙著搞翻譯)
3. 自從他 \_\_\_\_\_ 以來， 就不再 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 搬到南方， 吃麵食了)

## 問答

Use the prepositional structure 自從...以來 to answer the following questions.

你有什麼特別的習慣？這個習慣是什麼時候開始的？

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentence into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes the 自從 structure.

Ever since we moved to the North, we have learned how to eat wheat products and have become accustomed to eating salty food.

## VI. 按照... (ànzhào): According to, based on

This prepositional structure indicates the condition on which an action will be based. 按照 is often followed by a disyllabic noun, such as 習慣, 方法, 意見, etc., but NOT by a personal pronoun or a noun indicating a person, such as 他們, 老師, etc.

按照 Nominal phrase,	Subject Verb phrase
按照房間的大小，	旅館決定每個房間應該是多少錢。
According to the size of the room,	the hotel decides the price.

Subject 按照 Nominal phrase,	Verb phrase
學生按照老師教的方法，	用剛學的生詞造了幾個句子。
The students made sentences with the words they just learned in accordance with the teacher's instruction.	

 PRACTICE**模仿造句**

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 按照老师教的方法， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他做完了练习)
2. 我按照朋友的意思， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 也开始学着吃素了)
3. 按照他这次考试的成绩，我想 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他去中国应该没有问题)

**问答**

Use the 按照 structure to answer the following questions.

1. 你是怎么回答这个问题的？
2. 你怎么给朋友介绍中国的饮食习惯？
3. 我怎样才能学会发电子邮件？

 PRACTICE**模仿造句**

Make sentences of your own by following each of the examples given.

1. 按照老師教的方法， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他做完了練習)
2. 我按照朋友的意思， \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 也開始學著吃素了)
3. 按照他這次考試的成績，我想 \_\_\_\_\_。  
(Example: 他去中國應該沒有問題)

**問答**

Use the 按照 structure to answer the following questions.

1. 你是怎麼回答這個問題的？
2. 你怎麼給朋友介紹中國的飲食習慣？
3. 我怎麼才能學會發電子郵件？

## 完成句子

Please complete each of the sentences below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照质量的好坏 \_\_\_\_\_。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照水平的高低 \_\_\_\_\_。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照时间的长短 \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻译

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 按照 and 无论如何.

According to Chinese customs, it is okay to make noise while eating, because it indicates that the food is delicious. However, at the dining table, no matter what, one cannot tap on a bowl with chopsticks.

SAMPLE



听说读写练习

Comprehensive Exercises

### 🎧 TASK 1. 听一听、选一选 LISTENING EXERCISES

#### A. Bingo

In this section, you will hear various Chinese phrases. Demonstrate your understanding of these phrases by numbering their English counterparts in the order in which you hear them.

to change eating habits

no matter if it is staple or nonstaple food

according to different shapes

to be influenced by the weather

special products from the South

to produce rice

unique characteristics of the North

table manners

to love to eat Western food

Westernized

to express thanks

workplace

all kinds of culinary systems

to care about nutrition

fast-food restaurant

half-cooked products

## 完成句子

Please complete each of the sentences below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照質量的好壞 \_\_\_\_\_。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照水平的高低 \_\_\_\_\_。
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 按照時間的長短 \_\_\_\_\_。

## 翻譯

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Make sure your translation includes 按照 and 無論如何.

According to Chinese customs, it is okay to make noise while eating, because it indicates that the food is delicious. However, at the dining table, no matter what, one cannot tap on a bowl with chopsticks.

SAMPLE



聽說讀寫練習

Comprehensive Exercises

### 🎧 TASK 1. 聽一聽、選一選 LISTENING EXERCISES

#### A. Bingo

In this section, you will hear various Chinese phrases. Demonstrate your understanding of these phrases by numbering their English counterparts in the order in which you hear them.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| to change eating habits                     | to love to eat Western food   |
| no matter if it is staple or nonstaple food | Westernized                   |
| according to different shapes               | to express thanks             |
| to be influenced by the weather             | workplace                     |
| special products from the South             | all kinds of culinary systems |
| to produce rice                             | to care about nutrition       |
| unique characteristics of the North         | fast-food restaurant          |
| table manners                               | half-cooked products          |

**B. Matching**

Listen to the sentences in Chinese and number them in the order in which you hear them.

1. 这个餐馆的饭菜很讲究营养，跟速食店的东西没有什么相同之处。
2. 近几年来，很多中国人由于受到西方国家的影响也开始吃西餐了。
3. 随着历史的发展，中国人的菜慢慢地形成了不同的菜系。
4. 不管是什么菜，你都应该按照这种方式来做。
5. 到了北京以后，我每天无论如何都得吃面食。
6. 这个速食店的特点之一是主食很多，而且都是用南方特产做的。
7. 自从开放以来，中国人的饮食习惯有了很大的改变。
8. 你现在在中国应该按照中国人的方式吃饭。
9. 医生让我多吃中国饭，另外还让我少吃没有营养的速食。

**C. Short Conversations**

Listen to these short conversations. Select the correct answer for each question from the choices provided.

1. 是/不是
2. 常做/不常做
3. 有/没有
4. 有/没有
5. 想/不想

---

**㊦ ㊦ TASK 2. 听一听、说一说 SHORT PASSAGES**
**PASSAGE 1****Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 你看中国饭馆的中文菜单觉得容易不容易？为什么？
2. 在美国的中餐馆的饭菜和在中国饭馆的饭菜一样不一样？为什么？

**Listening Activity**

Now listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

## B. Matching

Listen to the sentences in Chinese and number them in the order in which you hear them.

1. 這個餐館的飯菜很講究營養，跟速食店的東西沒有什麼相同之處。
2. 近幾年來，很多中國人由於受到西方國家的影響也開始吃西餐了。
3. 隨著歷史的發展，中國人的菜慢慢地形成了不同的菜系。
4. 不管是什麼菜，你都應該按照這種方式來做。
5. 到了北京以後，我每天無論如何都得吃麵食。
6. 這個速食店的特點之一是主食很多，而且都是用南方特產做的。
7. 自從開放以來，中國人的飲食習慣有了很大的改變。
8. 你現在在中國應該按照中國人的方式吃飯。
9. 醫生讓我多吃中國飯，另外還讓我少吃沒有營養的速食。

## C. Short Conversations

Listen to these short conversations. Select the correct answer for each question from the choices provided.

1. 是/不是
2. 常做/不常做
3. 有/沒有
4. 有/沒有
5. 想/不想

---

## 🎧 TASK 2. 聽一聽、說一說 SHORT PASSAGES

### PASSAGE 1

#### *Pre-Listening Activity*

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 你看中國飯館的中文菜單覺得容易不容易？為什麼？
2. 在美國的中餐館的飯菜和在中國飯館的飯菜一樣不一樣？為什麼？

#### *Listening Activity*

Now listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

**A. Listening for the main idea**

这段话主要谈的是什么？

- a) 学生学了一、两年中文以后，看中国饭馆的中文菜单就不觉得难了。
- b) 学中文的学生很难看懂中国饭馆的中文菜单。
- c) 不管是中国学生还是外国学生，看中文菜单都会有困难。
- d) 以上都不对。

**B. Listening for details**

1. 喜欢吃中国菜的外国学生点菜时，有没有困难？为什么？  
有/没有
2. 中国饭馆的菜和美国的中餐馆的菜是不是有很多相似之处？为什么？  
是/不是
3. 中国饭馆的菜单和美国中餐馆的中文菜单一样不一样？你怎么知道的？  
一样/不一样

***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你同意不同意说话的人的看法？为什么？

**PASSAGE 2*****Pre-Listening Activity***

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 吃肉好还是吃蔬菜好？为什么？
2. 现在人们的饮食习惯跟二十几年前一样不一样？为什么？

**Vocabulary**

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 大人 | dàren | adult |
| 2. 鸭  | yā    | duck  |

***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.



**A. Listening for the main idea**

這段話主要談的是什麼？

- a) 學生學了一、兩年中文以後，看中國飯館的中文菜單就不覺得難了。
- b) 學中文的學生很難看懂中國飯館的中文菜單。
- c) 不管是中國學生還是外國學生，看中文菜單都會有困難。
- d) 以上都不對。

**B. Listening for details**

1. 喜歡吃中國菜的外國學生點菜時，有沒有困難？為什麼？  
有/沒有
2. 中國飯館的菜和美國的中餐館的菜是不是有很多相似之處？為什麼？  
是/不是
3. 中國飯館的菜單和美國中餐館的中文菜單一樣不一樣？你怎麼知道的？  
一樣/不一樣

***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你同意不同意說話的人的看法？為什麼？

**PASSAGE 2*****Pre-Listening Activity***

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the passage.

1. 吃肉好還是吃蔬菜好？為什麼？
2. 現在人們的飲食習慣跟二十幾年前一樣不一樣？為什麼？

**Vocabulary**

1. 大人                  dàren                  adult
2. 鴨                      yā                      duck

***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the passage and answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

**A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

**B. Listening for the main idea**

这段短文主要谈的是什么？

- a) 中国人觉得吃肉比吃菜好。
- b) 现在请客人们都不会点素菜。
- c) 中国人现在的饮食习惯跟以前不太一样了。
- d) 以上都不对。

**C. Listening for details**

1. 二十年前中国人吃肉的机会多不多？你怎么知道的？  
多/不多
2. 过去请客人去饭馆，很少点素菜，对不对？为什么？  
对/不对
3. 现在人们有钱了，吃肉的人是不是越来越多了？为什么？  
是/不是

**Post-Listening Activity**

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你现在的饮食习惯跟小的时候一样不一样？你爸爸妈妈呢？

---

**㊦ TASK 3. 看一看、说一说、写一写 SHORT VIDEO**
**Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the video.

1. 你知道四川人爱吃什么？为什么？
2. 山西人爱吃什么？为什么？

**Vocabulary**

- |        |           |      |                |
|--------|-----------|------|----------------|
| 1. 辣椒油 | làjiāoyóu | n.   | chili oil      |
| 2. 潮湿  | cháoshī   | adj. | moist, damp    |
| 3. 辣子  | làzi      | n.   | cayenne pepper |

**A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the passage?

**B. Listening for the main idea**

這段短文主要談的是什麼？

- a) 中國人覺得吃肉比吃菜好。
- b) 現在請客人們都不會點素菜。
- c) 中國人現在的飲食習慣跟以前不太一樣了。
- d) 以上都不對。

**C. Listening for details**

1. 二十年前中國人吃肉的機會多不多？你怎麼知道的？  
多/不多
2. 過去請客人去飯館，很少點素菜，對不對？為什麼？  
對/不對
3. 現在人們有錢了，吃肉的人是不是越來越多了？為什麼？  
是/不是

**Post-Listening Activity**

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM.

你現在的飲食習慣跟小的時候一樣不一樣？你爸爸媽媽呢？

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**🎧 TASK 3. 看一看、說一說、寫一寫 SHORT VIDEO**
**Pre-Listening Activity**

Before you begin, answer the following questions, which are designed to help you predict what will happen in the video.

1. 你知道四川人愛吃什麼？為什麼？
2. 山西人愛吃什麼？為什麼？

**Vocabulary**

- |        |           |             |                |
|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. 辣椒油 | làjiāoyóu | <i>n.</i>   | chili oil      |
| 2. 潮濕  | cháoshī   | <i>adj.</i> | moist, damp    |
| 3. 辣子  | làzi      | <i>n.</i>   | cayenne pepper |

4. 醋	cù	<i>n.</i>	vinegar
5. 碱	jiǎn	<i>n.</i>	alkali
6. 忌妒	jìdù	<i>adj.</i>	jealous of

### ***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the dialogue and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### **A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the dialogue?

#### **B. Listening for the main idea**

在这段对话中，那两个人在说什么？

- a) 四川人和山西人的饮食习惯。
- b) 喝的水会影响到人们的饮食习惯。
- c) 天气会影响到人们的饮食习惯。
- d) 以上都对。

#### **C. Listening for details**

1. 说话的那个女的爱不爱吃酸的？为什么？  
爱/不爱
2. 山西人是不是很喜欢吃辣的？为什么？  
是/不是
3. “吃醋”有几个意思？是什么意思？  
一个/两个

### ***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM, and then write a summary of the dialogue.

请你用自己的话说一说这段对话都讲了些什么。

- |       |      |             |            |
|-------|------|-------------|------------|
| 4. 醋  | cù   | <i>n.</i>   | vinegar    |
| 5. 碱  | jiǎn | <i>n.</i>   | alkali     |
| 6. 忌妒 | jìdù | <i>adj.</i> | jealous of |

### ***Listening Activity***

Now listen to the dialogue and then answer the questions that follow. Be sure to make a voice recording on the multimedia CD-ROM explaining each of your choices.

#### **A. Listening for new words**

Did you catch all the new words in the dialogue?

#### **B. Listening for the main idea**

在這段對話中，那兩個人在說什麼？

- a) 四川人和山西人的飲食習慣。
- b) 喝的水會影響到人們的飲食習慣。
- c) 天氣會影響到人們的飲食習慣。
- d) 以上都對。

#### **C. Listening for details**

1. 說話的那個女的愛不愛吃酸的？為什麼？  
愛/不愛
2. 山西人是不是很喜欢吃辣的？為什麼？  
是/不是
3. “吃醋”有幾個意思？是什麼意思？  
一個/兩個

### ***Post-Listening Activity***

Now state your opinion as you record your voice on the multimedia CD-ROM, and then write a summary of the dialogue.

請你用自己的話說一說這段對話都講了些什麼。

## 🎧 TASK 4. 读一读、写一写 READING EXERCISES

This section consists of two parts: Short Stories and Authentic Material.

### A. Short Stories

After reading each of the two Chinese stories, respond in Chinese to the questions that follow.

#### 成语故事：望梅止渴

中国古时候有一位有名的将军叫曹操，有一次，他带着他的士兵在路上走。天气太热了，士兵们走得满头大汗，又渴又累，由于找不到水喝，大家都走不动了。曹操虽然骑在马上，但是也是又热又渴，他看见他的士兵们渴得难受，心里很着急。突然曹操想出了一个好主意。他告诉大家说：“这条路我熟悉。前面离这儿不远的地方有一大片梅树，树上长着很多大梅子，又甜又酸，吃了以后，马上就不觉得那么渴了。”士兵们听了以后，心里想着那些梅子，嘴里都流出了口水，马上就不觉得那么渴了，全身也有劲儿了，大家使劲地往前走。最后，他们走到了有水的地方。

#### Vocabulary

1. 望梅止渴	wàng méi zhǐ kě		
望	wàng	<i>v.</i>	to look into the distance
梅	méi	<i>n.</i>	plum (tree)
止	zhǐ	<i>v.</i>	to dissolve
2. 曹操	Cáo Cāo	<i>prop. n.</i>	famous general (from ancient times)
3. 士兵	shìbīng	<i>n.</i>	soldier
4. 难受	nánshòu	<i>adj.</i>	feeling bad
5. 主意	zhǔyì	<i>n.</i>	idea
6. 片	piàn	<i>m. w.</i>	a piece, divided sections of a larger place, a slice
7. 梅子	méizi	<i>n.</i>	plum
8. 口水	kǒushuǐ	<i>n.</i>	saliva

#### Questions

1. 请用你自己的话讲一讲“望梅止渴”是什么意思？
2. 你觉得曹操聪明不聪明？为什么？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一个“望梅止渴”的故事？

## 🎧 TASK 4. 讀一讀、寫一寫 READING EXERCISES

This section consists of two parts: Short Stories and Authentic Material.

### A. Short Stories

After reading each of the two Chinese stories, respond in Chinese to the questions that follow.

#### 成語故事：望梅止渴

中國古時候有一位有名的將軍叫曹操，有一次，他帶著他的士兵在路上走。天氣太熱了，士兵們走得滿頭大汗，又渴又累，由於找不到水喝，大家都走不動了。曹操雖然騎在馬上，但是也是又熱又渴，他看見他的士兵們渴得難受，心裏很著急。突然曹操想出了一個好主意。他告訴大家說：“這條路我熟悉。前面離這兒不遠的地方有一大片梅樹，樹上長著很多大梅子，又甜又酸，吃了以後，馬上就不覺得那麼渴了。”士兵們聽了以後，心裏想著那些梅子，嘴裏都流出了口水，馬上就不覺得那麼渴了，全身也有勁兒了，大家使勁地往前走。最後，他們走到了有水的地方。

#### Vocabulary

1. 望梅止渴	wàng méi zhǐ kě		
望	wàng	<i>v.</i>	to look into the distance
梅	méi	<i>n.</i>	plum (tree)
止	zhǐ	<i>v.</i>	to dissolve
2. 曹操	Cáo Cāo	<i>prop. n.</i>	famous general (from ancient times)
3. 士兵	shìbīng	<i>n.</i>	soldier
4. 難受	nánshòu	<i>adj.</i>	feeling bad
5. 主意	zhǔyì	<i>n.</i>	idea
6. 片	piàn	<i>m. w.</i>	a piece, divided sections of a larger place, a slice
7. 梅子	méizi	<i>n.</i>	plum
8. 口水	kǒushuǐ	<i>n.</i>	saliva

#### Questions

1. 請用你自己的話講一講“望梅止渴”是什麼意思？
2. 你覺得曹操聰明不聰明？為什麼？
3. 在你所遇到的事情中，你能不能想出一個“望梅止渴”的故事？

## 成语故事：画饼充饥

The phrase 画饼充饥 is a 成语 itself. However, the story below does not tell the origin of 画饼充饥. Instead, it is a popular legend.

从前有一家人。他们有一个儿子。这个儿子非常懒，什么事儿也不会做。有一次，他的爸爸妈妈要出门几天。他们怕这个懒儿子饿坏了，所以就给他做了一个非常大的饼，然后把饼挂在懒儿子的脖子上。这样，他们想他们的儿子什么时候饿了，张开嘴就有饭吃。爸爸妈妈出门以后，懒儿子每次饿了，就张开嘴吃他脖子上的大饼。但是两天以后，他嘴前边的饼都吃完了。他饿得不行，但是也不知道怎么办。最后，他在地上画了一个大饼。每次觉得饿得不行了，就看看大饼。几天以后，他的爸爸妈妈回来了，但是发现他们的懒儿子已经饿死了。

### Vocabulary

1. 画饼充饥	huà bǐng chōng jī		
充	chōng	<i>v.</i>	to fill
饥	jī	<i>adj.</i>	hunger
2. 懒	lǎn	<i>adj.</i>	lazy
3. 饿坏	èhuài	<i>adj. comp.</i>	awfully hungry
4. 脖子	bózi	<i>n.</i>	neck
5. 张开	zhāngkāi	<i>v. comp.</i>	to open

### Questions

1. 用你自己的话讲一讲“画饼充饥”是什么意思？
2. 你觉得那个懒儿子的爸爸妈妈想没想到他们的懒儿子会饿死？为什么？
3. 用你自己的话讲一个“画饼充饥”的故事？

## B. Authentic Material

In this section, you will be exposed to some authentic materials used in China. Read the following list of the different culinary styles, and answer the questions.

### Questions

1. 这八大菜系都是哪些地方的菜？
2. 在八大菜系中，哪些菜系比较辣？
3. 这八大菜系的代表菜中，你吃过哪些？



## 成語故事：畫餅充饑

The phrase 畫餅充饑 is a 成語 itself. However, the story below does not tell the origin of 畫餅充饑. Instead, it is a popular legend.

從前有一家人。他們有一個兒子。這個兒子非常懶，什麼事兒也不會做。有一次，他的爸爸媽媽要出門幾天。他們怕這個懶兒子餓壞了，所以就給他做了一個非常大的餅，然後把餅掛在懶兒子的脖子上。這樣，他們想他們的兒子什麼時候餓了，張開嘴就有飯吃。爸爸媽媽出門以後，懶兒子每次餓了，就張開嘴吃他脖子上的大餅。但是兩天以後，他嘴前邊的餅都吃完了。他餓得不行，但是也不知道怎麼辦。最後，他在地上畫了一個大餅。每次覺得餓得不行了，就看看大餅。幾天以後，他的爸爸媽媽回來了，但是發現他們的懶兒子已經餓死了。

### Vocabulary

1. 畫餅充饑	huà bǐng chōng jī		
充	chōng	<i>v.</i>	to fill
饑	jī	<i>adj.</i>	hunger
2. 懶	lǎn	<i>adj.</i>	lazy
3. 餓壞	èhuài	<i>adj. comp.</i>	awfully hungry
4. 脖子	bózi	<i>n.</i>	neck
5. 張開	zhāngkāi	<i>v. comp.</i>	to open

### Questions

1. 用你自己的話講一講“畫餅充饑”是什麼意思？
2. 你覺得那個懶兒子的爸爸媽媽想沒想到他們的懶兒子會餓死？為什麼？
3. 用你自己的話講一個“畫餅充饑”的故事？

## B. Authentic Material

In this section, you will be exposed to some authentic materials used in China. Read the following list of the different culinary styles, and answer the questions.

### Questions

1. 這八大菜系都是哪些地方的菜？
2. 在八大菜系中，哪些菜系比較辣？
3. 這八大菜系的代表菜中，你吃過哪些？

==== 八大菜系 ====

							
鲁菜	川菜	粤菜	闽菜	苏菜	浙菜	湘菜	徽菜

- ▶ 【鲁菜】 分济南、胶东两派，以浓少清多，醇厚不腻见长... [油爆大哈] [红烧海螺] [糖酥鲤鱼]
- ▶ 【川菜】 素有“一菜一格，百菜百味”的佳话，以麻、辣、味浓... [宫爆鸡丁] [一品熊掌] [鱼香肉丝]
- ▶ 【苏菜】 注重原汤原汁，浓淡适口，甜咸适中... [狮子头] [水晶肴蹄] [鸭包鱼]
- ▶ 【浙菜】 鲜脆软滑，香酥绵糯，清爽不腻... [龙井虾仁] [西湖醋鱼] [叫花鸡]
- ▶ 【粤菜】 注重各种技法，着意于清淡生脆，鲜嫩滑爽... [烧乳猪] [冬瓜盅] [古老肉]
- ▶ 【湘菜】 味重酸辣，多以辣椒、葱蒜为调料... [红煨鱼翅] [冰糖湘莲] [荷包豆腐]
- ▶ 【闽菜】 以海味为主要原料。制作细巧，色调美观，油味清鲜... [雪花鸡] [烧片糟鸡] [太极明虾]
- ▶ 【徽菜】 重油、重色、重火功。以善于烹制山珍海味而闻名... [葫芦鸭子] [黄山炖鸡] [无为熏鸡]

## 🎧 TASK 5. 想一想、说一说 PRESENTATION

Please pick one of the following for your presentation.

### A. Individual Presentation

Your Chinese friends treat you to your first meal at a Chinese restaurant. After returning to the dorm, you tell your roommate about this new experience, including a description of the following:

- 1) the restaurant;
- 2) how to order, what to order, and why;
- 3) how the dishes were presented and how this differs from Western customs;
- 4) which dish you like most and why;
- 5) Chinese etiquette during a meal.

### B. Group Presentation

Setting: A Chinese restaurant

Cast: A waiter and two restaurant patrons

Situation: One patron is familiar with Chinese culture while the other is completely ignorant. The knowledgeable patron instructs his clueless friend on the food of various regions and how to act appropriately in a Chinese restaurant. Construct a dialogue of at least twelve sentences between the patrons. Make sure to include vocabulary and grammar structures learned in this lesson. And make sure the confused friend does not get laughed out of the restaurant!

==== 八大菜系 ====

							
<b>魯菜</b>	<b>川菜</b>	<b>粵菜</b>	<b>閩菜</b>	<b>蘇菜</b>	<b>浙菜</b>	<b>湘菜</b>	<b>徽菜</b>
▶ 【魯菜】 分濟南、膠東兩派，以濃少清多，醇厚不膩見長...	▶ 【川菜】 素有“一菜一格，百菜百味”的佳話，以麻、辣、味濃...	▶ 【蘇菜】 注重原湯原汁，濃淡適口，甜鹹適中...	▶ 【浙菜】 鮮脆軟滑，香酥綿糯，清爽不膩...	▶ 【粵菜】 注重各種技法，著意於清淡生脆，鮮嫩滑爽...	▶ 【湘菜】 味重酸辣，多以辣椒、蔥蒜為調料...	▶ 【閩菜】 以海味為主要原料。製作細巧，色調美觀，油味清鮮...	▶ 【徽菜】 重油、重色、重火功。以善於烹制山珍海味而聞名...
					[油爆大哈] [紅燒海螺] [糖酥鯉魚]	[宮爆雞丁] [一品熊掌] [魚香肉絲]	[獅子頭] [水晶肴蹄] [鴨包魚]
					[龍井蝦仁] [西湖醋魚] [叫花雞]	[燒乳豬] [冬瓜盅] [古老肉]	[紅煨魚翅] [冰糖湘蓮] [荷包豆腐]
					[雪花雞] [燒片糟雞] [太極明蝦]	[葫蘆鴨子] [黃山燉雞] [無為熏雞]	

## 🎧 TASK 5. 想一想、說一說 PRESENTATION

Please pick one of the following for your presentation.

### A. Individual Presentation

Your Chinese friends treat you to your first meal at a Chinese restaurant. After returning to the dorm, you tell your roommate about this new experience, including a description of the following:

- 1) the restaurant;
- 2) how to order, what to order, and why;
- 3) how the dishes were presented and how this differs from Western customs;
- 4) which dish you like most and why;
- 5) Chinese etiquette during a meal.


### B. Group Presentation

Setting: A Chinese restaurant

Cast: A waiter and two restaurant patrons

Situation: One patron is familiar with Chinese culture while the other is completely ignorant. The knowledgeable patron instructs his clueless friend on the food of various regions and how to act appropriately in a Chinese restaurant. Construct a dialogue of at least twelve sentences between the patrons. Make sure to include vocabulary and grammar structures learned in this lesson. And make sure the confused friend does not get laughed out of the restaurant!

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 TASK 6. 想一想、写一写 COMPOSITION

Use <http://chinese.yahoo.com> or <http://www.google.cn> to research the similarities and differences between table manners in China and those in your own country. Ideas to address include but are not limited to the way in which food is served and why and when certain utensils should be used. Write a paragraph on this topic, using the vocabulary and grammar structures learned in this lesson.

SAMPLE

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  TASK 6. 想一想、寫一寫 COMPOSITION

Use <http://chinese.yahoo.com> or <http://www.google.cn> to research the similarities and differences between table manners in China and those in your own country. Ideas to address include but are not limited to the way in which food is served and why and when certain utensils should be used. Write a paragraph on this topic, using the vocabulary and grammar structures learned in this lesson.

SAMPLE