

Integrated Chinese

Level 1 Part 1

Textbook

Traditional Characters

Third Edition

中文聽說讀寫

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This sample includes:

Sample from Lesson 5: Visiting Friends

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LESSON 5

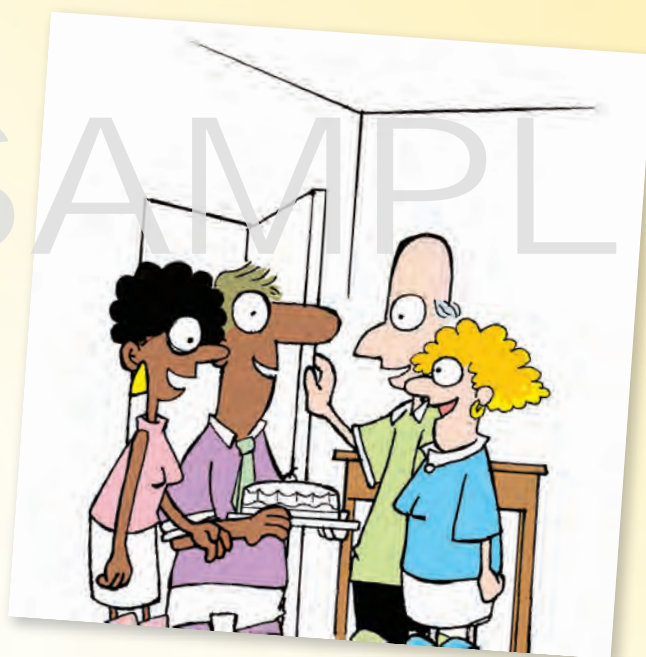
第五課

Dì wǔ kè

Visiting Friends

看朋友

Kàn péngyou



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to:

- Welcome a visitor;
- Introduce one person to another;
- Compliment someone on his/her house;
- Ask for beverages as a guest at someone else's place;
- Offer beverages to a visitor;
- Briefly describe a visit to a friend's place.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. Is it common to pay a visit to a friend's house without advance notice?
2. Do people bring anything when visiting a friend's home?
3. What are some of the common beverages and foods offered to visitors?

Dialogue: Visiting a Friend's Home





(The doorbell rings.)

 誰呀？

 是我，王朋，還有李友。

 請進，請進，快進來！來，我介紹
一下^①，這是我姐姐，高小音。

  小音，你好。認識你很高興。

 認識你們我也很高興。

 你們家很大^②，也很漂亮。



是嗎？^①請坐，請坐。



小音，你在^③哪兒^②工作？



我在學校工作。你們想喝
點兒^①什麼？喝茶還是喝
咖啡？



我喝茶吧^④。



我要一瓶可樂，可以嗎？

對不起，我們家沒有可樂。



那給我一杯水吧。

(The doorbell rings.)



Shéi ya?



Shì wǒ, Wáng Péng, hái yǒu Lǐ Yǒu.



Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn, kuài jìn lai! Lái, wǒ jièshào yí xià^①, zhè shì wǒ jiějie, Gāo Xiǎoyīn.



Xiǎoyīn, nǐ hǎo. Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.



Rènshi nǐmen wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.



Nǐmen jiā hěn dà^②, yě hěn piàoliang.



Shì ma? ^① Qǐng zuò, qǐng zuò.



Xiǎoyīn, nǐ zài^③ nǎr^② gōngzuò?



Wǒ zài xuéxiào gōngzuò. Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr^① shénme? Hē chá, hái shì hē kāfēi?



Wǒ hē chá ba.^④



Wǒ yào yì píng kělè, kěyǐ ma?



Duìbuqǐ, wǒmen jiā méi yǒu kělè.



Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi shuǐ ba.

LANGUAGE NOTES

① Although it takes a question mark, 是嗎 (Shì ma?) is not a question here but a mild expression of surprise on hearing something unexpected. Here it indicates one's modesty on receiving a compliment. It could be translated as "Is that so?" "You don't say!" or "Really?"

② 哪兒 (nǎr) is a question word meaning "where." Do not confuse it with 那兒 (nàr, there). 這兒 (zhèr) means "here" in Chinese.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----------|---------|---|
| 1. | 呀 | ya | p | (interjectory particle used to soften a question) |
| 2. | 進 | jìn | v | to enter |
| 3. | 快 | kuài | adv/adj | fast, quick; quickly |
| 4. | 進來 | jìn lai | vc | to come in |
| 5. | 來 | lái | v | to come |
| 6. | 介紹 | jièshào | v | to introduce |
| 7. | 一下 | yí xià | n+m | once; a bit [See Grammar 1.] |
| 8. | 高興 | gāoxìng | adj | happy, pleased |
| 9. | 漂亮 | piàoliang | adj | pretty |
| 10. | 坐 | zuò | v | to sit |
| 11. | 在 | zài | prep | at; in; on [See Grammar 3.] |
| 12. | 哪兒 | nǎr | qpr | where |
| 13. | 學校 | xuéxiào | n | school |
| 14. | 喝 | hē | v | to drink |
| 15. | 點(兒) | diǎn(r) | m | a little, a bit; some [See Grammar 1.] |
| 16. | 茶 | chá | n | tea |
| 17. | 咖啡 | kāfēi | n | coffee |
| 18. | 吧 | ba | p | (a sentence-final particle) [See Grammar 4.] |
| 19. | 要 | yào | v | to want |
| 20. | 瓶 | píng | m/n | (measure word for bottles); bottle |



VOCABULARY

21. 可樂 kělè n [Coke or Pepsi] cola
22. 可以 kěyǐ mv can; may
23. 對不起 duìbuqǐ v sorry
24. 給 gěi v to give
25. 杯 bēi m (measure word for cup and glass)
26. 水 shuǐ n water



Name the beverages in the picture in Chinese.

Proper Noun

27. 高小音 Gāo Xiǎoyīn (a personal name)

24杯

82元

悅氏礦泉水 240ml x 24杯 **69**元箱

12瓶

24瓶

悅氏礦泉水 600ml x 24瓶 **149**元箱

悅氏礦泉水 1.5L x 12瓶 **139**元箱

悅氏礦泉水 5L **35**元箱

你要一杯水還是一瓶水？
Nǐ yào yì bēi shuǐ hái shì yì píng shuǐ?

Grammar

1. 一下 (yí xià) and (一)點兒 (yī diǎnr) Moderating the Tone of Voice

Following a verb, both 一下 (yí xià, lit. “once”) and (一)點兒 (yī diǎnr “a bit”) can soften the tone in a question or an imperative sentence, therefore making it more polite. When used in this way, 一下 (yí xià) modifies the verb, while (一)點兒 (yī diǎnr) modifies the object.

① 你看一下，這是誰的照片？

Nǐ kàn yí xià, zhè shì shéi de zhàopiàn?

(Take a look. Whose photo is this?)

② 你想吃點兒什麼？

Nǐ xiǎng chī diǎnr shénme?

(What would you like to eat?)

③ 你進來一下。

Nǐ jìn lai yí xià.

(Come in for a minute.)

④ 你喝一點兒茶吧。

Nǐ hē yīdiǎnr chá ba.

(Have a little tea.)

2. Adjectives as Predicates

In Chinese, when an adjective functions as a predicate, it is not preceded by the verb 是 (shì, to be). It is usually modified by 很 (hěn, very), as seen in (1), (2), (3), and (4), or some other adverbial modifier. However, 很 (hěn) is not as strong as “very” in English. When forming a question with an adjective as the predicate, 很 is not used, as seen in (5) and (6).

① 我今天很高興。

Wǒ jīntiān hěn gāoxìng.

(I'm happy today.)

② 他妹妹很漂亮。

Tā mèimei hěn piàoliang.

(His younger sister is pretty.)

③ 那個電影很好。

Nà ge diànyǐng hěn hǎo.

(That movie is good.)

④ 你們大學很大。

Nǐmen dàxué hěn dà.

(Your university is very large.)

⑤ A: 你弟弟高嗎？

Nǐ didi gāo ma?

(Is your younger brother tall?)

B: 他很高。

Tā hěn gāo.

(He is tall.)

⑥ A: 你家大嗎？

Nǐ jiā dà ma?

(Is your house big?)

B: 我家不大，很小。

Wǒ jiā bú dà, hěn xiǎo.

(My house is not big, it's small.)

Chinese adjectives without 很 (hěn) or any sort of modifier before them can often imply comparison or contrast, as seen in (7) and (8) below.

7 A: 姐姐漂亮還是妹妹漂亮？

Jiějie piàoliang háishi mèimei piàoliang?

(Who's prettier, the older sister or the younger sister?)

B: 妹妹漂亮。

Mèimei piàoliang.

(The younger sister is prettier.)

8 妹妹的中文好，我的中文不好。

Mèimei de Zhōngwén hǎo, wǒ de Zhōngwén bù hǎo.

(My younger sister's Chinese is good. My Chinese is not good.)

3. The Preposition 在 (zài, at, in, on)

Combined with a noun, the preposition 在 (zài) indicates location. When the phrase is placed before a verb, it indicates the location of the action.

1 A: 我的書在哪兒？ B: 在那兒。

Wǒ de shū zài nǎr?

(Where is my book?)

Zài nàr.

(It's over there.)

2 A: 你在哪兒工作？ B: 我在這兒工作。

Nǐ zài nǎr gōngzuò?

(Where do you work?)

Wǒ zài zhèr gōngzuò.

(I work here.)

3 我在這個大學學中文。

Wǒ zài zhè ge dàxué xué Zhōngwén.

(I study Chinese at this university.)

4 我不喜歡在家看電影。

Wǒ bù xǐhuan zài jiā kàn diànyǐng.

(I don't like to watch movies at home.)

4. The Particle 吧 (ba)

吧 (ba) is a sentence-final “suggestion” particle, often used at the end of an imperative sentence to soften the tone.

1 你喝咖啡吧。

Nǐ hē kāfēi ba.

(Why don't you have some coffee?)

2 請進來吧。

Qǐng jìn lai ba.

(Come in, please.)

3 我們跳舞吧。

Wǒmen tiào wǔ ba.

(Let's dance.)

Language Practice

A. 一下 (yí xià)

1. You wish to look at your brother's girlfriend's picture, so you say to your brother...

哥哥，我 _____ 你女朋友的照片，好嗎？
Gēge, wǒ _____ nǐ nǚpéngyou de zhàopiàn, hǎo ma?

2. You'd like your friend, Little Bai, to introduce you to Ms. Li, so you say...

小白，我想認識李小姐。
請你 _____。
Xiǎo Bái, wǒ xiǎng rènshi Lǐ xiǎojiě.
Qǐng nǐ _____.

3. You are at the doctor's office for your appointment; the nurse tells you the doctor is busy, and asks you to sit down for a bit. So she says...

對不起，醫生現在
有事兒，請你 _____ 。 Duìbuqǐ, yīshēng xiànzài
yǒu shìr, qǐng nǐ _____.

4. Your roommate has bought a CD, and suggests that you listen to it, so she says...

這個音樂不錯。
你 _____ 。 Zhège yīnyuè búcuò.
Nǐ _____.

5. Your teacher wants to talk to you about something after class and asks you to come with him, so he says...

我有事兒找你。
你 _____ 。 Wǒ yǒu shìr zhǎo nǐ.
Nǐ _____.

B. Adjectives as Predicates

高文中的家 ◇ 漂亮 Gāo Wénzhōng de jiā ◇ piàoliang

EXAMPLE: If people ask your opinion of Gao Wenzhong's house,

高文中的家漂亮嗎？ Gāo Wénzhōng de jiā piàoliang ma?

and you think Gao Wenzhong's house is beautifully decorated, you can say...

高文中的家很漂亮。 Gāo Wénzhōng de jiā hěn piàoliang.

But, if you don't think Gao's house is beautifully decorated, you can say...

高文中的家不漂亮。 Gāo Wénzhōng de jiā bú piàoliang.

Work with a partner. Find out from each other what you think about your doctor, school, teacher, classmates, and textbook.

1. 你的醫生 ◇ 忙

1. Nǐ de yīshēng ◇ máng

2. 你的學校 ◇ 大

2. Nǐ de xuéxiào ◇ dà

3. 你的同學 ◊ 高興
4. 你的老師 ◊ 好
5. 你的書 ◊ 有意思

3. Nǐ de tóngxué ◊ gāoxìng
4. Nǐ de lǎoshī ◊ hǎo
5. Nǐ de shū ◊ yǒu yìsi

C. 在 (zài)

1. Look at the pictures given, and tell where Wang Peng and Li You are, and what they are doing there.

EXAMPLE:  王朋和李友在圖書館 (túshūguǎn, library) 看書。

Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu zài túshūguǎn kàn shū.



2. Everyone has a different routine and favorite places. Now let's find out where these people do their activities.

EXAMPLE:

小高在哪兒工作？

Xiǎo Gāo zài nǎr gōngzuò?



小高在學校工作。

Xiǎo Gāo zài xuéxiào gōngzuò.

1. 李醫生在哪兒聽音樂？

Lǐ yīshēng zài nǎr tīng yīnyuè?



2. 王朋在哪兒打球？

Wáng Péng zài nǎr dǎ qiú?



3. 李友在哪兒看電影？

Lǐ Yǒu zài nǎr kàn diànyǐng?



4. 小白在哪兒睡覺？

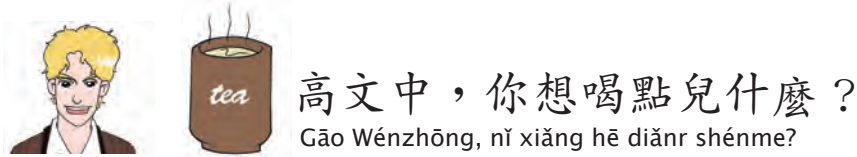
Xiǎo Bái zài nǎr shuì jiào?



D. 點兒 (diǎnr)

Imagine the main characters of the text all come to your house as your guests: you now try to offer them something to drink, to eat, or to do. Use the pictures as clues and work with a partner.

EXAMPLE:



E. Do you all know each other in your class?

Mobilize the entire class and form a big circle. Taking turns, introduce the person on your right to the person on your left.

1: 我介紹一下，
這是_____。

1: Wǒ jièshào yí xià,
zhè shì _____.

2: 認識你很高興。
我介紹一下，這是_____。

2: Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
Wǒ jièshào yí xià, zhè shì _____.

3: 認識你很高興。
我介紹一下，這是_____。

3: Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng.
Wǒ jièshào yí xià, zhè shì _____.

F. Group Activity

In groups of three, one acts as a host and asks the two guests what they would like to drink:

A: 你/你們想喝點兒什麼？

A: Nǐ/Nǐmen xiǎng hē diǎnr shénme?

B: 我喝_____吧。

B: Wǒ hē _____ba.

C: 我喝_____吧。

C: Wǒ hē _____ba.

Apologize to one of your guests that you don't have the beverage and offer an alternative:

A: 對不起，沒有_____。

A: Duìbuqǐ, méiyǒu _____.

_____，可以嗎？

_____, kěyǐ ma?

The guest accepts or asks for something else:

B or C: 那給我一杯/一瓶

B or C: Nà gěi wǒ yì bēi/yì píng

_____吧。

_____ba.

G. Survey the class

First pair up and ask your partner these questions. Then report your findings to the class.

你喜歡喝什麼？

Nǐ xǐhuan hē shénme?

你喜歡喝可樂還是咖啡？

Nǐ xǐhuan hē kělè háishi kāfēi?

你喜歡喝茶嗎？

Nǐ xǐhuan hē chá ma?

你喜歡喝水還是喝茶？

Nǐ xǐhuan hē shuǐ háishi hē chá?

The most popular beverage in the class is _____.



你想喝什麼？

Nǐ xiǎng hē shénme?

Narrative: At a Friend's House



昨天晚上，王朋和李友去高文中家玩兒。在高文中家，他們認識了^⑤高文中的姐姐。她叫高小音，在學校的圖書館工作。她請王朋喝^①茶，王朋喝了兩杯。李友不喝茶，只喝了一杯水。他們一起聊天兒、看電視。王朋和李友晚上十二點才^⑥回家。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① Unlike its English counterpart, 喝 (hē) always functions as a transitive verb. In other words, unless it's clear from the context, the beverage has to be specified. Therefore, 他常常喝 (Tā chángcháng hē) is not a complete sentence unless when the beverage is understood, e.g.:

A: 他常常喝咖啡嗎？

(Tā chángcháng hē kāfēi ma?)

Does he often drink coffee?

B: 他常常喝。

(Tā chángcháng hē.)

He often does.

Zuótiān wǎnshang, Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu qù Gāo Wénzhōng jiā wánr. Zài Gāo Wénzhōng jiā, tāmen rènshi le^⑤ Gāo Wénzhōng de jiějie. Tā jiào Gāo Xiǎoyīn, zài xuéxiào de túshūguǎn gōngzuò. Tā qǐng Wáng Péng hē^① chá, Wáng Péng hē le liǎng bēi. Lǐ Yǒu bù hē chá, zhǐ hē le yì bēi shuǐ. Tāmen yìqǐ liáo tiānr, kàn diànshì. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu wǎnshang shí'èr diǎn cái^⑤ huí jiā.



她在哪兒看書？

Tā zài nǎr kàn shū?



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|--------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | 玩(兒) | wán(r) | v | to have fun; to play |
| 2. | 了 | le | p | (a dynamic particle) [See Grammar 5.] |
| 3. | 圖書館 | túshūguǎn | n | library |
| 4. | 一起 | yìqǐ | adv | together |
| 5. | 聊天(兒) | liáo tiān(r) | vo | to chat |
| | 聊 | liáo | v | to chat |
| | 天 | tiān | n | sky |
| 6. | 才 | cái | adv | not until, only then [See Grammar 6.] |
| 7. | 回家 | huí jiā | vo | to go home |
| | 回 | huí | v | to return |

Grammar

5. The Particle 了 (le) (I)

The dynamic particle 了 (le) signifies: 1) the occurrence or completion of an action or event, or 2) the emergence of a situation. The action, event, or situation usually pertains to the past, but sometimes it can refer to the future. Therefore 了 (le) is not a past tense marker, and the use of 了 (le) should not be taken as an equivalent to the past tense in English. In this lesson, 了 (le) indicates the occurrence or completion of an action or event. It is usually used after a verb. But sometimes it appears after a verb and the object of the verb in interrogative and declarative sentences.

- ① 今天媽媽喝了三杯水。○
 Jīntiān Māmā hē le sān bēi shuǐ.
 (Mom had three glasses of water today.)
 (occurrence or completion of an action, in the past)
- ② 星期一小高請我喝了一瓶可樂。○
 Xīngqīyī Xiǎo Gāo qǐng wǒ hē le yì píng kělè.
 (On Monday Little Gao bought me a bottle of cola.)
 (occurrence or completion of an event, in the past)
- ③ A: 昨天晚上你去打球了嗎？
 Zuótiān wǎnshang nǐ qù dǎ qiú le ma?
 (Yesterday evening did you go play ball?)
 (occurrence or completion of an event, in the past, an interrogative sentence)
- B: 昨天晚上我去打球了。○
 Zuótiān wǎnshang wǒ qù dǎ qiú le.
 (Yesterday evening I went to play ball.)
 (occurrence or completion of an event, in the past)
- ④ 明天我吃了晚飯去看電影。○
 Míngtiān wǒ chī le wǎnfàn qù kàn diànyǐng.
 (Tomorrow I'll go see a movie after I have eaten dinner.)
 (occurrence or completion of an action in the first part of the sentence, in the future)

There is often a specific time phrase in a sentence with the dynamic particle 了 (le) — such as 今天 (jīntiān, today) in (1), 星期一 (xīngqīyī, Monday) in (2), or 昨天晚上 (zuótiān wǎnshang, last night) in (3).

When 了 (le) is used between the verb and the object, the object is usually preceded by a modifier. The following—numeral + measure word—is the most common type of modifier for the object:

三杯 (sān bēi, three cups / three glasses) in (1)

一瓶 (yì píng, one bottle) in (2)

If there are other phrases or sentences following the object of the first clause, then the object does not need a modifier. See example (4) above. This V 了 O+V(O) structure can be used to depict a sequence of two actions, and it doesn't matter whether the two actions take place in the past or in the future.

If the object following 了 (le) is a proper noun, as “Harry Potter” in (5) below, it does not need a modifier, either.

- 5 我昨天看了《哈利·波特》，那個電影很好。

Wǒ zuótiān kàn le «Hālì Bōtè». Nà ge diànyǐng hěn hǎo.

(I saw *Harry Potter* yesterday. That movie was good.)

To say that an action did not take place in the past, use 没(有) (méi {yǒu}) instead of 不...了 (bù...le) or 没有...了 (méiyǒu...le).

FOR EXAMPLE:

- 6 昨天我没有听音乐。

Zuótiān wǒ méiyǒu tīng yīnyuè.

(I didn't listen to music yesterday.)

- (6a) *昨天我不听音乐了。

*Zuótiān wǒ bù tīng yīnyuè le.

- (6b) *昨天我没有听音乐了。

*Zuótiān wǒ méiyǒu tīng yīnyuè le.

Interrogative forms:

7 A: 你吃飯了嗎? or 你吃飯了沒有?

Nǐ chī fàn le ma? or Nǐ chī fàn le méiyǒu?
(Did you eat?)

B: 我沒吃。

Wǒ méi chī.
(No, I didn't.)

8 A: 你喝了幾杯水?

Nǐ hē le jǐ bēi shuǐ?
(How many glasses of water did you drink?)

B: 我喝了一杯水。

Wǒ hē le yì bēi shuǐ.
(I drank one glass of water.)



A sign on a bubble tea shop, a reminder to passersby to drop in and get their daily cup of bubble tea.

6. The Adverb 才 (cái, not until)

The adverb 才 (cái, not until) indicates that the occurrence of an action or situation is later than the speaker may have expected. That lateness is perceived by the speaker, and is not necessarily objective, as seen in (2) and (3). 才 (cái) never takes the particle 了 (le), whether or not it pertains to an action or situation in the past.

1 我請他六點吃晚飯，他六點半才來。

Wǒ qǐng tā liù diǎn chī wǎnfàn, tā liù diǎn bàn cái lái.
(I invited him out to dinner at six o'clock. He didn't come till six-thirty.)

2 小高常常晚上十二點才回家。

Xiǎo Gāo chángcháng wǎnshàng shí'èr diǎn cái huí jiā.
(Little Gao often doesn't go home until midnight.)

3 她晚上很晚才睡覺。

Tā wǎnshàng hěn wǎn cái shuì jiào.
(She goes to bed very late in the evening.)

Language Practice

H. 了 (le)


Little Gao has so much energy! He can do so much in one day: dancing, singing, studying, eating, and working. Look at the following pictures, and recap what he did yesterday.

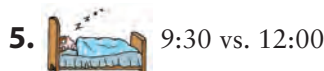
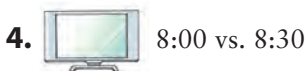
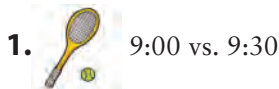
EXAMPLE:  x4 小高昨天喝了四杯咖啡。 Xiǎo Gāo zuótiān hē le sì bēi kāfēi.



I. 才 (cái)

Imagine you are a very disciplined and time-conscious person. You do everything according to a set schedule. Your roommate, on the other hand, is a slow mover. Now you are comparing your daily routine with your roommate's, and you have found s/he does everything later than you do.

EXAMPLE:  7:00 vs. 8:00 我七點喝咖啡，她八點才喝 (咖啡)。 Wǒ qī diǎn hē kāfēi, tā bā diǎn cái hē (kāfēi).



J. Find out what your partner did last night.

你昨天晚上去朋友家玩兒了嗎？

Nǐ zuótiān wǎnshang qù péngyou jiā wánr le ma?

If the answer is negative, then ask

你昨天晚上去哪兒了？
你喝什麼了？

Nǐ zuótiān wǎnshang qù nǎr le?
Nǐ hē shénme le?

你喝了幾杯/幾瓶？

Nǐ hē le jǐ bēi/jǐ píng?

After gathering the information, report to the class what your partner did last night:

Mark 昨天晚上去朋友家
玩了/沒有去朋友家玩兒...

Mark zuótiān wǎnshang qù péngyou jiā
wánr le/méiyǒu qù péngyou jiā wánr...

K. It was Little Wang's birthday yesterday.

Recap what Little Wang did on his birthday according to the three pictures provided. Don't forget to mention the time in each picture!



HOW ABOUT YOU?

What's your favorite beverage?

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. 可口可樂 | Kěkǒukělè | n | Coca-Cola |
| 2. 百事可樂 | Bǎishìkělè | n | Pepsi-Cola |
| 3. 雪碧 | Xuěbì | n | Sprite |
| 4. 汽水(兒) | qìshuǐ(r) | n | soft drink; soda pop |
| 5. 礦泉水 | kuàngquánshuǐ | n | mineral water |
| 6. 果汁 | guǒzhī | n | fruit juice |

If your favorite beverage is not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here:

我喜歡喝 _____。

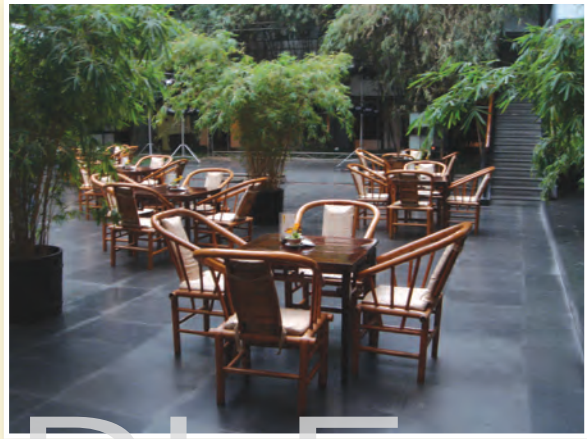
Wǒ xǐhuan hē _____.

Culture Highlights

① 認識你很高興 (rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng) is a translation of “I’m very happy to meet you”. It may, therefore, sound rather Western to some native Chinese speakers. However, as the traditional Chinese equivalent polite forms have long since become obsolete, this expression is becoming more common.

② Generally speaking, privacy is a somewhat less sacrosanct concept in Chinese culture than it is in the West. One would not necessarily be considered an intruder if one drops by a friend’s place with no warning. Nor are topics such as age, marital status, and salary necessarily considered off limits in a polite conversation. For those who believe in the traditional Chinese notion of friendship or personal loyalty, sharing such personal information is an important gesture of trust. But there was a more practical reason in modern times until recently: when people had very limited living spaces, everyone was literally very close to everyone else, and privacy became too expensive a luxury. All this, however, is changing. The much improved housing conditions have offered more private spaces to most people, especially the urbanites. In a legal sense, the Chinese citizens are becoming more aware of each other’s “privacy rights” (yǐnsī quán).

③ Tea, 茶 (chá), can probably be called the national drink of China. It depends on whom



A modern upscale tea house, 茶館兒 (chágǔǎnr), awaits its customers.



他們喝茶聊天兒。
Tāmen hē chá liáo tiānr.



你想喝什麼茶?
Nǐ xiǎng hē shénme chá?

you ask, but in general, Chinese tea may be classified into the following categories according to the different methods by which it is processed: green tea, black tea, Wulong tea, compressed tea, and scented tea.

Chrysanthemum tea, 菊花茶 (júhuā chá), is a species of scented tea, whereas Longjing tea, 龍井茶 (lóngjǐng chá), belongs to the green tea family. Although tea is the most popular beverage in China, the number of coffee drinkers has been on the rise in recent years, as evidenced by the varieties of coffee on supermarket shelves and the surge of coffee shops, such as Starbucks, 星巴克 (Xīngbākè), in many Chinese cities.

SAMPLE



This is a beverage menu of a restaurant. What kind of tea can you order?

English Text

Dialogue

Gao Wenzhong: Who is it?

Wang Peng: It's me, Wang Peng. Li You is here, too.

Gao Wenzhong: Please come in. Please come in, Li You. Let me introduce you to one another. This is my sister, Gao Xiaoyin.

Wang Peng and Li You: How do you do, Xiaoyin! Pleased to meet you.

Gao Xiaoyin: Pleased to meet you, too.

Li You: Your home is very big, and very beautiful, too.

Gao Wenzhong: Is that so? Have a seat, please.

Wang Peng: Xiaoyin, where do you work?

Gao Xiaoyin: I work at a school. What would you like to drink? Would you like to drink tea or coffee?

Wang Peng: I'll have tea.

Li You: I'd like to have a bottle of cola.

Gao Xiaoyin: I'm sorry. We don't have cola.

Li You: Then please give me a glass of water.

Narrative

Last night Wang Peng and Li You went to Gao Wenzhong's house for a visit. At Gao Wenzhong's house they met Gao Wenzhong's older sister. Her name is Gao Xiaoyin. She works at a school library. She offered tea to Wang Peng. Wang Peng had two cups. Li You doesn't drink tea. She only had a glass of water. They chatted and watched TV together. Wang Peng and Li You did not get home until twelve o'clock.

PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Before proceeding to Lesson 6, be sure that you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

I am able to—

- Introduce one person to another;
- Greet guests when they visit my house;
- Offer guests beverages to drink;
- As a guest, ask the host/hostess for a beverage;
- Ask about a friend's availability and set up a dinner appointment.

Please review the lesson if any of these tasks seem difficult.