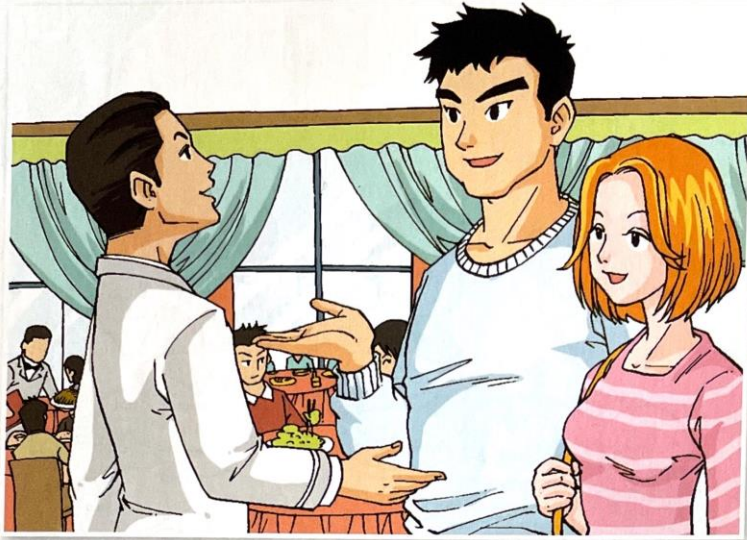


Mandarin
6月8号



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么多^①？好像一个位子都^①没有了。



服务员^②，请问，还有没有位子？



有，有，有。那张桌子没有人。

* * *



两位想吃点儿什么？



王朋，你点菜吧。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Beijing, 这么 (zhème) is commonly pronounced as zème.

② In a restaurant, one may address a staff member, either male or female, as 服务员 (fúwùyuán, waiter). In Beijing, however, some customers would address a young waiter as 小伙子 (xiǎohuǒzi, young man) and a young waitress as 小妹 (xiǎomèi, lit., little sister), while some older or middle-aged people would call a young waitress 姑娘 (gūniang, girl; miss). In Taiwan, it is proper to address a waiter as 先生 (xiānsheng) and a waitress as 小姐 (xiǎojiě).



好。先给我们两盘饺子，要素的。



除了饺子以外，还要什么？



李友，你说呢？



还要一盘家常豆腐，不要放肉，我吃素。



我们的家常豆腐没有肉。



还要两碗酸辣汤^③，请别放味精，少^②放点儿盐。有小白菜吗？



对不起，小白菜刚^③卖完^④。



那就不要青菜了。



那喝点儿^④什么呢？



我要一杯冰茶。李友，你喝什么？



我很渴，请给我一杯可乐，多放点儿冰。



好，两盘饺子，一盘家常豆腐，两碗酸辣汤，一杯冰茶，一杯可乐，多放冰。还要别的吗？



不要别的了，这些够^⑤了。服务员，我们都饿了，请上菜快一点儿。



没问题，菜很快就能做好^⑤。

③ Nouns for containers or vessels such as 碗 (wǎn, bowl), 杯 (bēi, cup/glass), and 盘 (pán, plate/dish) can serve as measure words, e.g., 一碗饭 (yì wǎn fàn, a bowl of rice), 一杯水 (yì bēi shuǐ, a glass of water), and 一盘饺子 (yì pán jiǎozi, a plate of dumplings).

④ 点儿 (diǎnr) here is the abbreviated form of 一点儿 (yì diǎnr). When used to modify nouns, (一) 点儿 ({yì} diǎnr) can soften the tone and therefore make the sentence more polite.

⑤ As an adjective, 够 (gòu) functions only as a predicate, and never as an attributive before nouns. Thus one says 我的钱不够 (wǒ de qián bú gòu, my money is not enough), but never *我没有够钱 (*wǒ méi yǒu gòu qián).

(Zài fànguǎnr)



Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn.



Rén zěnme zhème^① duō? Hǎoxiàng yí ge wèizi dōu^① méiyǒu le.



Fúwùyuán^②, qǐng wèn, hái yǒu méiyǒu wèizi?



Yǒu, yǒu, yǒu. Nà zhāng zhuōzi méiyǒu rén.

* * *



Liǎng wèi xiǎng chī diǎnr shénme?



Wáng Péng, nǐ diǎn cài ba.



Hǎo. Xiān gěi wǒmen liǎng pán jiǎozi, yào sù de.



Chúle jiǎozi yǐwài, hái yào shénme?



Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ shuō ne?



Hái yào yì pán jiācháng dòufu, bú yào fàng ròu, wǒ chī sù.



Wǒmen de jiācháng dòufu méiyǒu ròu.



Hái yào liǎng wǎn suānlàtāng^③, qǐng bié fàng wèijīng, shǎo^② fàng diǎnr yán. Yǒu xiǎo báicài ma?



Duìbuqǐ, xiǎo báicài gāng^③ mài wán^④.



Nà jiù bú yào qīngcài le.



Nà hē diǎnr^⑤ shénme ne?



Wǒ yào yì bēi bīngchá. Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ hē shénme?



Wǒ hěn kě, qǐng gěi wǒ yì bēi kělè, duō fàng diǎnr bīng.



Hǎo, liǎng pán jiǎozi, yì pán jiācháng dòufu, liǎng wǎn suānlàtāng, yì bēi bīngchá, yì bēi kělè, duō fàng bīng. hái yào bié de ma?



Bú yào bié de le, zhè xiē gòu^⑥ le. Fúwùyuán, wǒmen dōu è le, qǐng shàng cài kuài yì diǎnr.



Méi wèntí, cài hěn kuài jiù néng zuò hǎo^⑦.



VOCABULARY

1. 饭馆(儿) fànguǎn(r) n restaurant
2. 好像 hǎoxiàng v to seem; to be like
3. 位子 wèizi n seat
4. 服务员 fúwùyuán n waiter; attendant
- 服务 fúwù v to serve; to provide service
5. 桌子 zhuōzi n table
6. 点菜 diǎn cài vo to order food
7. 盘 pán n plate; dish
8. 饺子 jiǎozi n dumplings (with vegetable and/or meat filling)
9. 素 sù adj vegetarian; made from vegetables
10. 家常 jiācháng n home-style
11. 豆腐 dòufu n tofu; bean curd
12. 放 fàng v to put; to place
13. 肉 ròu n meat
14. 碗 wǎn n bowl
15. 酸辣汤 suānlàtāng n hot and sour soup
- 酸 suān adj sour
- 辣 là adj spicy; hot
- 汤 tāng n soup
16. 味精 wèijīng n monosodium glutamate (MSG)
17. 盐 yán n salt
18. 白菜 báicài n bok choy

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----------|-----|---|
| 19. | 刚 | gāng | adv | just [See Grammar 3.] |
| 20. | 卖完 | mài wán | vc | to be sold out [See Grammar 4.] |
| | 完 | wán | c | finished |
| 21. | 青菜 | qīngcài | n | green/leafy vegetable |
| 22. | 冰茶 | bīngchá | n | iced tea |
| | 冰 | bīng | n | ice |
| 23. | 渴 | kě | adj | thirsty |
| 24. | 些 | xiē | m | (measure word for an indefinite amount); some |
| 25. | 够 | gòu | adj | enough |
| 26. | 饿 | è | adj | hungry |
| 27. | 上菜 | shàng cài | vo | to serve food |



这么多青菜!
Zhème duō qīngcài!

Characters	Pinyin	Translation
他是我的朋友。	Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	He is my friend.
我有一个大家庭。	Wǒ yǒu yīgè dà jiātíng.	I have a big family.
这是我的学校。	Zhè shì wǒ de xuéxiào.	This is my school.
你可以来我家吃饭。	Nǐ kěyǐ lái wǒ jiā chīfàn.	You can come to my house for a meal.
我很喜欢学习。	Wǒ hěn xǐhuān xuéxí.	I really like studying.
他不会说中文。	Tā bù huì shuō Zhōngwén.	He doesn't know how to speak Chinese.
今天的天气很好。	Jīntiān de tiānqì hěn hǎo.	The weather today is very good.
这个地方很漂亮。	Zhège dìfāng hěn piàoliang.	This place is beautiful.
你想去哪里旅行？	Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ lǚxíng?	Where do you want to travel?
我喜欢吃水果。	Wǒ xǐhuān chī shuǐguǒ.	I like eating fruits.

E. Recap and Narrate

Working with a partner, recap the content of Dialogue I:

1. 王朋和李友到饭馆儿的时候，那儿的人多吗？
1. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dào fànguǎnr de shíhou, nàr de rén duō ma?
2. 李友让王朋点菜，他点了些什么？
2. Lǐ Yǒu ràng Wáng Péng diǎn cài, tā diǎn le xiē shénme?
3. 李友点了些什么？
3. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn le xiē shénme?
4. 服务员说他们的家常豆腐有肉吗？
4. Fúwùyuán shuō tāmen de jiācháng dòufu yǒu ròu ma?
5. 李友点酸辣汤的时候，跟服务员说了什么？
5. Lǐ Yǒu diǎn suānlàtāng de shíhou, gēn fúwùyuán shuō le shénme?
6. 王朋和李友点青菜了吗？
6. Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu diǎn qīngcài le ma?

作业

Read through all notes

Practise writing one or more of the sentences on page 7 – repetition is more important than getting through lots of them.

Write the answers to two more questions (q7 and q8) on page 8 above. I've put the complete dialogue on pages 2 – 3 above.

Re-read the passage about free accommodation in Hangzhou (see below). I'll email the sound file separately.

Hangzhou Hotels Offer Free Accommodation to Job Seekers

杭州酒店让找工作的人免费住

在中国，3月和4月是人们找工作的时候。

今年，杭州有一些酒店说，外地来杭州找工作的人可以在他们那里住7天，不要钱。

小何是河南的大学生，想去杭州找工作。能住不要钱的酒店，他很高兴。