

Pre Int Mandarin

2月12日

生词

- 过

- To pass, go past, pass time

- Guo4 lu4 过路

- 过马路

- 过得怎么样?

- 过得好吗?

Do you remember this vocab about studying? Go through it and check you understand it all and can pronounce it correctly

练习

复习

学习

语法

生词

考试

准备

准备好了



(今天是星期四，学生餐厅有中国菜，师傅是上海人。)

师傅^①，请问今天晚饭有什么好吃的？

我们今天有糖醋鱼，甜甜的^②、酸酸的，好吃极了^③，你买一个吧。

好。今天有没有红烧牛肉？

没有。你已经要鱼了，别吃肉了。来个^④凉拌黄瓜吧？

好。再来一碗米饭。一共多少钱？

糖醋鱼，四块五，凉拌黄瓜，一块七；一碗米饭，五毛钱。一共六块七。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 师傅 (shīfu, master worker) is a common term to address a stranger, especially a blue-collar worker such as a taxi driver or a chef.

② When used after an adjective or a verb, 极了 (jí le) usually indicates the superlative degree: 今天热极了。(Jīntiān rè jí le, it is extremely hot today.) 他高兴极了。(Tā gāoxìng jí le, he is overjoyed.)

生词

餐厅,

餐馆

Dining room, restaurant

早餐

Breakfast

午餐

Lunch

晚餐

Dinner

甜

Sweet tian2

已经

Already yi3jing

一共

All together Yi2 gong4



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|----|-----|----------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. | 师傅 | shīfu | n | master worker |
| 2. | 好吃 | hǎochī | adj | delicious |
| 3. | 糖醋鱼 | tángcùyú | n | fish in sweet and sour sauce |
| | 糖 | táng | n | sugar |
| | 醋 | cù | n | vinegar |
| 4. | 甜 | tián | adj | sweet |
| 5. | 酸 | suān | adj | sour |
| 6. | 极 | jí | adv | extremely |
| 7. | 红烧 | hóngshāo | v | to braise in soy sauce |



VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------|-----|--|
| 8. | 牛肉 | niúròu | n | beef |
| | 牛 | niú | n | cow; ox |
| 9. | 鱼 | yú | n | fish |
| 10. | 凉拌 | liángbàn | v | (of food) cold “blended”; cold tossed |
| 11. | 黄瓜 | huánggua | n | cucumber |
| 12. | 米饭 | mǐfàn | n | cooked rice |
| 13. | 忘 | wàng | v | to forget |
| 14. | 带 | dài | v | to bring; to take;
to carry; to come with |
| 15. | 饭卡 | fànkǎ | n | meal card |
| 16. | 错 | cuò | adj | wrong |
| 17. | 清楚 | qīngchu | adj | clear |
| 18. | 没关系 | méi guānxi | | it doesn't matter |



Proper Nouns

- | | | | |
|-----|----|----------|----------|
| 19. | 上海 | Shànghǎi | Shanghai |
|-----|----|----------|----------|

G. Placing Your Order

Imagine that you are in a restaurant in China, and the waiter is asking you what you want to have. The easiest way to place your order in a Chinese restaurant is by using 来 (lái). Let's practice.

EXAMPLE:



X 2

→ 服务员，来两杯冰茶。 Fúwùyuán, lái liǎng bēi bīngchá.

1.



x3

2.



x1

3.



x1

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x2



x2

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Fill in your order based on the illustrations given. (PRESENTATIONAL)

EXAMPLE:



服务员，来两碗米饭。

1.



_____。

2.



_____。

3.



_____。

4.



_____。

What First Comes to Mind: When hearing 酸辣汤, many people who like that soup will

5. 好 (hǎo) as a Resultative Complement

好 (hǎo) can serve as a complement following a verb, indicating the completion of an action. It often indicates readiness to start the next action or event.

① 饭做好了，快来吃吧。

Fàn zuò hǎo le, kuài lái chī ba.

(The food is ready. Come and eat.)

② 功课做好了，我要睡觉了。

Gōngkè zuò hǎo le, wǒ yào shuì jiào le.

(My homework is done. I want to go to bed.)

C. Ready, Set, Go!

Suppose you have a Chinese test tomorrow. Express your readiness by saying that you have completed all of the following actions.

EXAMPLE: 练习汉字

liànxí Hànzì

→ 我练习汉字练习好了。 Wǒ liànxí Hànzì liànxí hǎo le.

or

or

汉字我练习好了。

Hànzì wǒ liànxí hǎo le.

1. 做功课

zuò gōngkè

2. 复习生词语法

fùxí shēngcí yǔfǎ

3. 准备考试

zhǔnbèi kǎo shì

If you are not ready, what will you say?
Ask the classmate next to you if he/she is ready.

作业 or 功课

- There's lots to read through in the notes today so I'd like this to be your main 作业。 Read through the notes, 复习 the 生词 and take your own 笔记
- Read slowly and carefully through the 对话 on page 3 above.