



Mandarin
4月27号

Cast of Characters

Back Row:

Mr. Fei:

费先生

Owen Fields, Gao Xiaoyin's high school classmate.

Gao Wenzhong:

高文中

Winston Gore, an English student. His parents work in the United States. He says he enjoys singing and dancing. He is also a big fan of Chinese cooking. He has a secret crush on Bai Ying'ai.

Gao Xiaoyin:

高小音

Jenny Gore, Winston's older sister. She has already graduated from college, and is now a school librarian.

Wang Peng:

王朋

A Chinese freshman from Beijing. He has quickly adapted to American college life and likes to play and watch sports.

Helen:

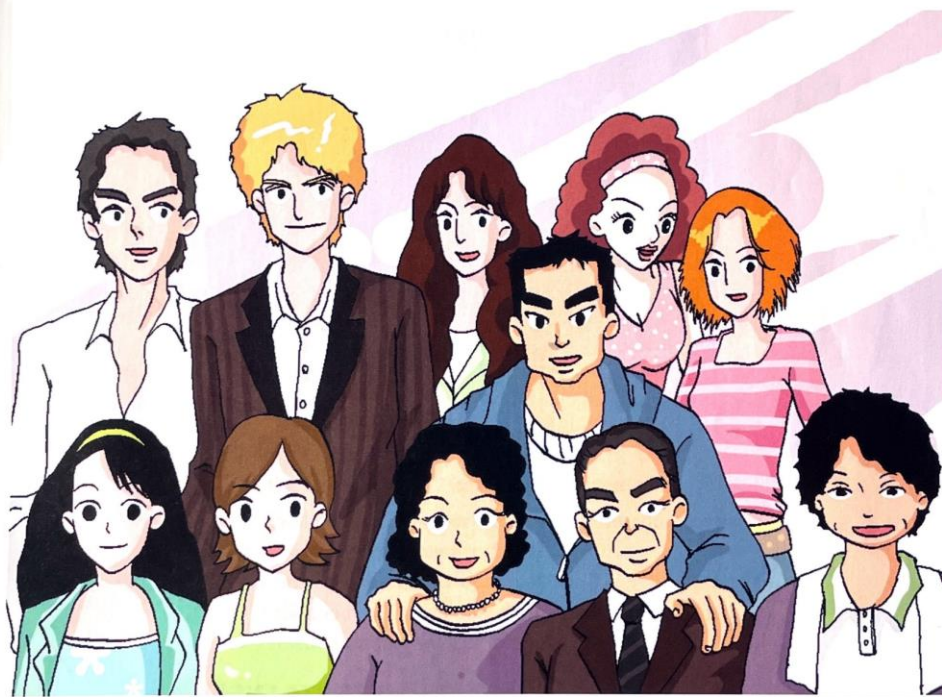
海伦

Gao Wenzhong's cousin. She has a one-year-old son, Tom.

Li You:

李友

Amy Lee, an American student from New York State. She and Wang Peng meet each other on the first day of classes and soon become good friends.



Front Row:

Bai Ying'ai:

白英爱

Baek Yeung Ae, a friendly outgoing Korean student from Seoul. She finds Wang Peng very "cool" and very "cute".

Wang Hong:

王红

Wang Peng's younger sister. She is preparing to attend college in America.

Wang Peng's parents:

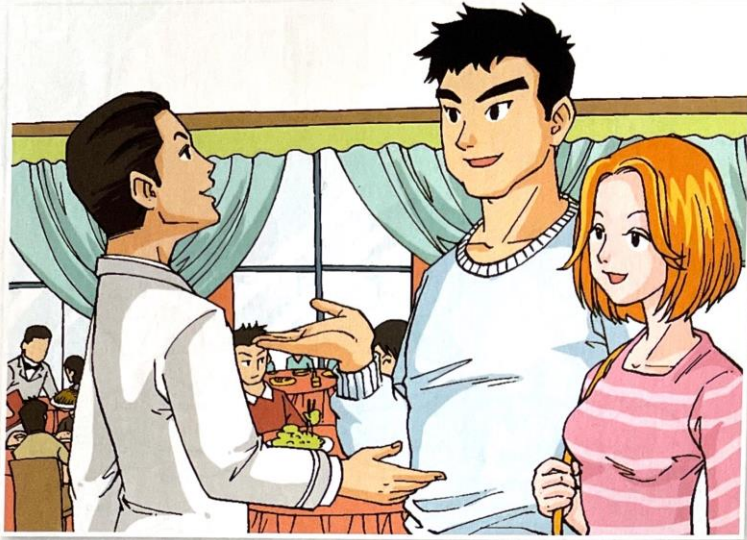
王朋的父母

From Beijing, in their late forties.

Chang laoshi:

常老师

(Chang Xiaoliang): Originally from China, in her forties. Chang Laoshi has been teaching Chinese in the United States for ten years.



(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).

34 *Integrated Chinese • Level 1 Part 2 • Textbook*

(Zài fànguǎnr)



Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìn.



Rén zěnmē 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.



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 | | n | table |
| 6. | 点菜 | | 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 |



饺子
jiǎozi

豆腐
dòufu

Grammar

1. 一…也/都…不/没… (yì...yě/dōu...bù/méi)

These structures are used to form an emphatic negation meaning “not at all” or “not even one.”

A. Subject + 一(yī) + Measure Word + Object + 也/都(yě/dōu) + 不/没(bù/méi) + Verb

① 小李一个朋友也没有。

Xiǎo Lǐ yí ge péngyou yě méiyǒu.
(Little Li does not have a single friend.)

② 爸爸今天一杯茶都没喝。

Bàba jīntiān yì bēi chá dōu méi hē.
(My father didn't have a single cup of tea today.)

**B. Topic (+ Subject) + 一(yī) + Measure Word + 也/都(yě/dōu)
+ 不/没(bù/méi) + Verb**

③ 这些衬衫我一件也不喜欢。

Zhè xiē chènshān wǒ yí jiàn yě bù xǐhuan.
(I don't like any of these shirts.)

④ 哥哥的鞋，弟弟一双都不能穿。

Gēge de xié, dìdì yì shuāng dōu bù néng chuān.
(The younger brother cannot wear any of his older brother's shoes.)

C. Subject + 一点儿(yì diǎnr) + Object + 也/都(yě/dōu) + 不/没(bù/méi) + Verb

⑤ 他去了商店，可是一点儿东西也没买。

Tā qù le shāngdiàn, kěshì yì diǎnr dōngxi yě méi mǎi.
(He went to the store, but he didn't buy anything at all.)

⑥ 妈妈做菜一点儿味精都不放。

Māma zuò cài yì diǎnr wèijīng dōu bú fang.
(Mom doesn't use any MSG in her cooking.)

If the noun after 一(yī) is countable, a proper measure word should be used between 一(yī) and the noun, as in (1), (2), (3), and (4). If the noun is uncountable, the phrase 一点儿(yì diǎnr) is usually used instead, as in (5) and (6).

The following sentences are incorrect:

(1a) *小李没有一个朋友。

*Xiǎo Lǐ méiyǒu yí ge péngyou.

(3a) *这些衬衫我不喜欢一件。

*Zhè xiē chènshān wǒ bù xǐhuan yí jiàn.

(5a) *他东西没买一点儿。

*Tā dōngxi méi mǎi yì diǎnr.

The construction 一点儿 (yìdiǎnr) + 也/都 (yě/dōu) + 不 (bù/méi) can also be used before an adjective to express emphatic negation.

7 这儿的冬天一点儿也不冷。

Zhè de dōngtiān yì diǎnr yě bù lěng.

(Winter here is not cold at all.)

8 那个学校一点儿也不漂亮。

Nà ge xuéxiào yì diǎnr yě bú piàoliang.

(That school is not pretty at all.)

9 这杯冰茶一点儿都不好喝。

Zhè bēi bīngchá yì diǎnr dōu bù hǎohē.

(This glass of iced tea doesn't taste good at all.)

你睡得怎么样?
我睡得很好
我睡得不好

你饿了吗?
我饿了
不饿

我肚子饿了

你想吃什么?
你想喝什么?
你想吃点什么?
你想吃点什么?

我吃饱了

喝茶!
喝水!
多吃一点

• 作业

- Read through the example sentences on pages 6,7, 8 above. Don't worry about the explanations – just read through all the examples out loud, to try to get a feel for the sentence pattern.
- Note the vocab/everyday language on page 10 above. Translate it into English.