

Mandarin
2月1号

酸甜苦辣

- 几位?
- 我们订了一张8人桌
- 菜单
- 点餐。点菜
- 别放盐
- 别放味精
- 服务员
- 买单
- 龙年快乐!
- 万事如意
- 龙年大吉
- 心想事成
- 恭喜发财

See the next page for the translation

Write the pinyin (with tone, of course)

Practise saying the terms aloud

How many?

We booked a table for 8 people

A menu

To order food

Don't put salt

Don't put MSG

waiter

Pay the bill

Happy Year of the Dragon!

May all go well with you

Good luck in the Year of the Dragon

May all your wishes come true

May you be happy and prosperous

中文怎么说。。。？

- Chicken
- Lamb/sheep
- Beef
- Duck
- Prawn
- Dumplings
- Soup
- Fish
- Noodles
- Fried rice
- Boiled rice

Translate and practise saying aloud –
thinking about the tones

Pairs (ish)



holiday



study



often



thanks



book



sweet



thousand



energy, gas



to arrive



rain



a dot, a little
bit

作业

- 1) Read carefully through all notes and do the tasks on pages 2 & 4 above
- 2) Revise the tone-distinguished pairs
- 3) Practise your writing

- 4) For keenies among you, I've added below the dialogue and vocab from the 'in a restaurant' dialogue that we looked at a few weeks ago.



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 jiāting.	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.



(在饭馆儿)



请进，请进。



人怎么这么^①多？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^①，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 fānguǎnr)



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^④ fàng diǎnr yán. Yǒu xiǎo bái cài ma?



Duìbuqǐ, xiǎo bái cài gāng^⑤ mài wán^⑥.



Nà jiù bú yào qīngcài le.



Nà hē diǎnr^⑦ 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^⑧ le. Fúwùyuán, wǒmen dōu è le, qǐng shàng cài kuài yì diǎnr.



Méi wèntí, cài hěn kuài jiù néng zuò hǎo^⑨.



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!

青菜
qīngcài



牛肉
niúròu
(beef, see
Dialogue II)

饺子
jiǎozi

豆腐
dòufu