

第三課 ▲ 在飯館

第三课 ▲ 在饭馆

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Listen to the audio for the Textbook and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Zhang Tianming want to go to Chinatown?
2. Who went to Chinatown with Zhang Tianming?
3. Who was a frequent patron of the restaurant?
4. What did they order?
5. Did they agree with the reporter?

B. Listen to the audio for the Workbook.

1. Listen to the passage and answer the multiple-choice question.

- () Why did Little Chen decide to quit?
- a. He was not allowed to smoke in the restaurant.
 - b. The boss didn't like him.
 - c. His customers didn't tip him well.
 - d. He became a vegetarian.

New Vocabulary:

飯碗 / 饭碗 (fànwǎn): rice bowl

盤子 / 盘子 (pánzi): plate

2. According to the passage, in what four ways do Chinese and American people differ when it comes to eating and drinking?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

Are these four things perhaps changing among the Chinese? Why?

3. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions.
- What was Little Zhang's adventure about?
 - Was his adventure a successful one?
 - What did Little Zhang finally do?

II. SPEAKING EXERCISES

A. Practice asking and answering the questions with a partner before class.

- 開學已經多長時間了?
开学已经多长时间了?
- 你多久沒吃中國飯了?
你多久没吃中国饭了?
- 你媽媽的拿手菜是什麼?
你妈妈的拿手菜是什么?



一家中國餐館 / 一家中国餐馆

(See the Alternate Character Appendix for simplified characters.)

B. Practice speaking on the following topics.

- 你一般都到什麼樣的餐館吃飯? 為什麼?
你一般都到什么样的餐馆吃饭? 为什么?
- 你覺得吃什麼東西對身體健康有好處?
你觉得吃什么东西对身体健康有好处?
- Find a partner and make up a dialogue about eating out. One could invite the other to eat at a Chinese restaurant. Ask about each other's favorite restaurants and dishes. Arrange how and when the two of you will meet. Discuss how to order or cook healthy Chinese food.

III. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Look at the dishes below. Which ones do you think are meatless? Consult with your instructor or your Chinese friends if you have never had any of the dishes listed. You can also ask them if any of the dishes can be made either with or without meat. Fill out the chart with your answers.

Traditional	Simplified	Meatless	Not meatless	Either
1. 酸辣湯	酸辣汤			
2. 涼拌黃瓜	凉拌黄瓜			
3. 紅燒牛肉	红烧牛肉			
4. 清蒸魚	清蒸鱼			
5. 菠菜豆腐湯	菠菜豆腐汤			
6. 糖醋魚	糖醋鱼			
7. 芥蘭牛肉	芥兰牛肉			
8. 家常豆腐	家常豆腐			

B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

吸煙的人覺得在美國越來越不自由。對他們來說, 到飯館吃飯, 到商店買東西什麼的, 都很不方便。他們覺得跟別的客人付的錢一樣多, 但是不能做自

己想做的事,這沒有什麼道理。有些飯館的老闆也覺得,不讓客人吸煙,客人會越來越少,對飯館沒有好處。可是不吸煙的人認為,身體健康最重要,不能讓吸煙的人跟他們一起吃飯,要不然,他們就到別的飯館去吃飯。他們還說,要是有人想吸煙,可以到沒有人的地方去吸。所以現在很多人只好站在門外,一邊吸煙,一邊吹風。

(Simplified Characters)

吸烟的人觉得在美国越来越不自由。对他们来说,到饭馆吃饭,到商店买东西什么的,都很不方便。他们觉得跟别的客人付的钱一样多,但是不能做自己想做的事,这没有什么道理。有些饭馆的老板也觉得,不让客人吸烟,客人会越来越少,对饭馆没有好处。可是不吸烟的人认为,身体健康最重要,不能让吸烟的人跟他们一起吃饭,要不然,他们就到别的饭馆去吃饭。他们还说,要是有人想吸烟,可以到没有人的地方去吸。所以现在很多人只好站在门外,一边吸烟,一边吹风。

Questions:

1. In which two situations do smokers feel shortchanged?
2. Who else is worried about this national trend?
3. What is the non-smokers' argument?
4. What are smokers forced to do?

C. Answer the questions after reading the passage.

(Traditional Characters)

小柯常到學校附近的一家中國餐館吃飯。那家飯館的菜又便宜又地道。小柯是那兒的常客,老闆,服務員都認識他。小柯今天又去那兒吃午飯。但是他一進門,就覺得跟以前不一樣了。飯館原來是不讓人吸煙的,可是今天怎麼

那麼多人吸煙？還有，那裏的服務員小柯一個也沒見過。菜單上的菜也比以前貴多了。除了這些以外，小柯點的菜裏還放了很多味精。小柯想下次再也不到這家餐館來吃飯了。

(Simplified Characters)

小柯常到學校附近的一家中國餐館吃飯。那家飯館的菜又便宜又地道。小柯是那兒的常客，老板，服務員都認識他。小柯今天又去那兒吃午飯。但是他一進門，就覺得跟以前不一樣了。飯館原來是不讓人吸煙的，可是今天怎麼那麼多人吸煙？還有，那裏的服務員小柯一個也沒見過。菜單上的菜也比以前貴多了。除了這些以外，小柯點的菜裏還放了很多味精。小柯想下次再也不到這家餐館來吃飯了。

Questions:

1. What attracted Little Ke to the restaurant?
2. What four changes did Little Ke notice on this visit?
3. Did he eat? How do you know?
4. Will he eat there again?

D. Read the passage and answer the following questions. (True/False)

(Traditional Characters)

今天是太太的生日，李先生很早就下班回家，給太太做一個他最拿手的紅燒魚。魚做好了，李先生覺得味道太淡。他加了一點鹽，還是太淡，又加了一點鹽，還是太淡。李先生覺得不對，原來自己把糖當成鹽了。他就在菜裏放了一些醋，把紅燒魚做成了糖醋魚。太太笑著說：“我不是愛吃醋的女人。”李先生說“嘿，多吃醋對身體有好處！”

(Simplified Characters)

今天是太太的生日，李先生很早就下班回家，給太太做一個他最拿手的紅燒魚。魚做好了，李先生覺得味道太淡。他加了一點鹽，還是太淡，又加了一

点盐,还是太淡。李先生觉得不对,原来自己把糖当成盐了。他就在菜里放了一些醋,把红烧鱼做成了糖醋鱼。太太笑着说:“我不是爱吃醋的女人。”李先生说:“嘿,多吃醋对身体有好处!”

Questions (True/False):

- () 1. Mr. Li didn't go to work today.
- () 2. Ordinarily, fish braised in soy sauce is one of Mr. Li's best dishes.
- () 3. Vinegar is one of the essential ingredients of Mr. Li's fish recipe.
- () 4. Mr. Li put a lot of salt in the fish.
- () 5. Mr. Li put a lot of vinegar in the fish because Mrs. Li likes vinegar.
- () 6. Mrs. Li says she is not a jealous woman.

E. Answer the questions after reading the passage.

(Traditional Characters)

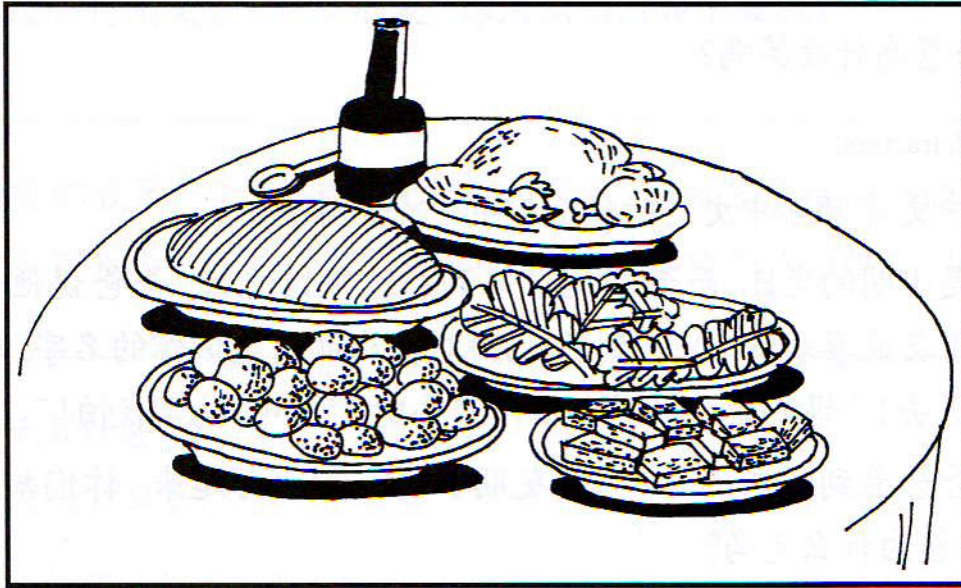
法國人跟美國人對吃的看法好像很不同。法國人認為想吃什麼就應該吃什麼,不要怕油多,卡路里高,而且最重要的是每天一定要喝些紅酒。他們認為喝紅酒對身體有好處。美國人認為菜越清淡越好,應該多吃青菜,少吃肉,尤其是牛肉。做菜的時候,要少放油,少放鹽。如果你問我這兩種看法哪一種對?我想,這就要看每個人的情況(1)了。一個人應該根據(2)自己的身體情況,生活習慣來決定(3)自己應該吃什麼,不應該吃什麼。

- (1) 情況(qíngkuàng): situation
- (2) 根據(gēnjù): on the basis of
- (3) 決定(juéding): to decide

(Simplified Characters)

法国人跟美国人对吃的看法好像很不同。法国人认为想吃什么就应该吃什么,不要怕油多,卡路里高,而且最重要的是每天一定要喝些红酒。他们认为喝红酒对身体有好处。美国人认为菜越清淡越好,应该多吃青菜,少吃肉,尤其是牛肉。做菜的时候,要少放油,少放盐。如果你问我这两种看法哪一种对?我想,这就要看每个人的情况了(1)。一个人应该根据(2)自己的身体情况,生活习惯来决定(3)自己应该吃什么,不应该吃什么。

- (1) 情况(qíngkuàng): situation
 (2) 根据(gēnjù): on the basis of
 (3) 决定(juéding): to decide



Questions:

1. Does the author prefer the American or the French diet? How do you know?
2. Why do the French drink red wine every day?
3. How does the French diet differ from the American diet, according to this passage?
4. Is one diet better than the other, according to the author?

F. Read the passage and answer the question.

(Traditional Characters)

這是我的中文老師學中文的時候聽過的一個故事:

今天是小明的生日，爸爸媽媽帶他到外邊飯館吃飯。爸爸說他們要去的飯館是小朋友最喜歡的。但是到了飯館門前，小明看見飯館的名字，就哭起來說：“我不進去！”媽媽說：“你為什麼不進去呀？”小明說：“我怕！”

後來爸爸看到飯館的名字是“友朋小吃”，就笑了起來。你們知道小明為什麼怕，爸爸為什麼笑嗎？

(Simplified Characters)

这是我的中文老师学中文的时候听过的一个故事：

今天是小明的生日，爸爸妈妈帶他到外边饭馆吃饭。爸爸说他们要去的饭馆是小朋友最喜欢的。但是到了饭馆门前，小明看见饭馆的名字，就哭起来说：“我不进去！”妈妈说：“你为什么不去呀？”小明说：“我怕！”

后来爸爸看到饭馆的名字是“友朋小吃”，就笑了起来。你们知道小明为什么怕，爸爸为什么笑吗？

What is the cause of Little Ming's alarm? What does 小吃 mean and why is 友朋小吃 a plausible although unlikely name for a restaurant? Hint: The sign can be read as an anagram. Ask your teacher to explain how shop signs and placards were inscribed traditionally.

IV. GRAMMAR & USAGE

A. Topics

Answer the questions using the words in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: a: 學校附近有很多飯館，還有一家中國餐館，不知道那兒的菜怎麼樣？(那家餐館)

学校附近有很多饭馆，还有一家中国餐馆，不知道那儿的菜怎么样？(那家餐馆)

b: 那家餐館我去過。菜做得很地道。

那家餐馆我去过。菜做得很地道。

1. a: 我聽說小柯剛交了一個女朋友。你認識嗎? (那個女孩)

我听说小柯刚交了一个女朋友。你认识吗? (那个女孩)

b: _____。

2. a: 這個餐館我第一次來, 想吃他們的清蒸魚。你說怎麼樣? (他們的清蒸魚)

这个餐馆我第一次来, 想吃他们的清蒸鱼。你说怎么样? (他们的清蒸鱼)

b: _____。

3. a: 你昨天買什麼了?

你昨天买什么了?

b: 我昨天買了一本書。 (那本書)

我昨天买了一本书。 (那本书)

a: _____。

4. a: 你喜歡不喜歡你新買的家俱? (床, 衣櫃)

你喜欢不喜欢你新买的家具? (床, 衣柜)

b: _____。

B. Complete the sentences using 一...就...

EXAMPLE: 小明病了, 吃什麼東西都不行, 一吃就跑廁所。

小明病了, 吃什么东西都不行, 一吃就跑厕所。

1. 書店離這兒很近 / 书店离这儿很近, _____。

(only have to walk a bit...)

2. 我的錢不多 / 我的钱不多, _____。

(only have to spend a little...)

3. 他很聰明，你教他什麼，很快就會了。

他很聰明，你教他什么，很快就会了。

→ _____。

4. 那個地方很近，很快就能走到。

那个地方很近，很快就能走到。

→ _____。

C. Summarize the sentences using 原來 / 原来 (originally).

EXAMPLE: 三年前我認識他的時候，他在學日文。過了幾個月就不學了。

三年前我认识他的时候，他在学日文。过了几个月就不学了。

→ 他原來學日文，後來不學了。

他原来学日文，后来不学了。

1. 他上高中的時候，常常喝酒，上大學，有了女朋友以後，就不喝了。

他上高中的时候，常常喝酒，上大学，有了女朋友以后，就不喝了。

→ _____。

2. 他小時候常常吃肉，現在只吃素菜，不吃肉了。

他小时候常常吃肉，现在只吃素菜，不吃肉了。

→ _____。

3. 約翰想買一台空調，但是太貴，就買了一台電扇 (diànshàn: electric fan)。

约翰想买一台空调，但是太贵，就买了一台电扇 (diànshàn: electric fan)。

→ _____。

4. 我想叫清蒸魚，但是服務員說賣完了，只好叫了一盤炒青菜。

我想叫清蒸鱼，但是服务员说卖完了，只好叫了一盘炒青菜。

→ _____。

湯 類

海鮮酸辣湯 (2-4 人)	7.95	大腸豬血湯 (2-4 人)	6.95
海鮮豆腐羹 (2-4 人)	7.95	沙茶豬血湯 (2-4 人)	6.95
西湖牛肉羹 (2-4 人)	7.95	薑絲腰花湯 (2-4 人)	7.25
香菇肉羹 (2-4 人)	7.95	薑絲魚乾空心菜湯 (2-4 人)	6.95
花枝羹 (2-4 人)	7.95	薑絲蛤蜊湯 (2-4 人)	7.95
魷魚羹 (2-4 人)	7.95	蚵仔湯 (2-4 人)	7.95
酸菜魷魚湯 (2-4 人)	7.95	酸菜豆腐湯 (2-4 人)	6.25
酸菜肚絲湯 (2-4 人)	6.95	菠菜豆腐湯 (2-4 人)	6.25
麻辣肚絲湯 (2-4 人)	6.95	榨菜肉絲湯 (2-4 人)	6.25
		雞茸玉米湯 (2-4 人)	6.50

菜單上有豆腐湯、酸辣湯嗎？ / 菜单上有豆腐汤、酸辣汤吗？

(See the Alternate Character Appendix for simplified characters.)

D. Complete the sentences using 原來 / 原来 (as it turns out).

1. 屋子裏怎麼這麼熱，噢，
屋子里怎么这么热，噢，

_____。

2. 小張晚飯沒吃什麼，我以為他不喜歡吃我做的牛肉，後來才知道
小张晚饭没吃什么，我以为他不喜欢吃我做的牛肉，后来才知道

_____。

3. 我找了你半天，找不到你，
我找了你半天，找不到你，

_____。

4. 小柯三個星期沒來上課了，
小柯三个星期没来上课了，

_____。

E. Rewrite the sentences using 又...又...

EXAMPLE: 那棟宿舍很新，也很漂亮。→ 那棟宿舍又新又漂亮。

那栋宿舍很新，也很漂亮。→ 那栋宿舍又新又漂亮。

1. 我媽媽做的牛肉很嫩, 而且很好吃。

我妈妈做的牛肉很嫩, 而且很好吃。

→ _____。

2. 有些記者寫文章寫得很長, 而且沒有意思。

有些记者写文章写得很长, 而且没有意思。

→ _____。

3. 聽說那家商店的青菜水果非常新鮮, 而且很便宜。

听说那家商店的青菜水果非常新鲜, 而且很便宜。

→ _____。

F. Answer the questions using 這就要看...了 / 这就要看...了.

EXAMPLE: a: 你今天想點什麼菜呢?

你今天想点什么菜呢?

b: 這就要看這家餐館什麼菜最好吃了。

这就要看这家餐馆什么菜最好吃了。

1. a: 你下個學期還要學中文嗎?

你下个学期还要学中文吗?

b: _____。

2. a: 你這個週末打算做什麼?

你这个周末打算做什么?

b: _____。

3. a: 你覺得大學新生應該住校內還是住校外?

你觉得大学新生应该住校内还是住校外?

b: _____。

G. Complete the sentences using 其實 / 其实.

EXAMPLE: 我的同學都認為這次考試有一點兒難, 其實這次考試不太難。
我的同学都认为这次考试有一点儿难, 其实这次考试不太难。

1. 大家都覺得那個女孩長得很漂亮,
大家都觉得那个女孩长得很漂亮,

_____。

2. 很多人都覺得住在校外比較好,
很多人都觉得住在校外比较好,

_____。

3. 最近有一些文章說中國菜太油,
最近有一些文章说中国菜太油,

_____。

H. Complete the sentences using 特別是.

EXAMPLE: 開學大家都很忙, 特別是新生。
开学大家都很忙, 特别是新生。

1. 小林非常喜歡吃中國菜,
小林非常喜欢吃中国菜,

_____。

2. 我的同屋喜歡去外邊活動,
我的同屋喜欢去外边活动,

_____。

3. 小張這學期每門課的功課都很多,
小张这学期每门课的功课都很多,

_____。

I. Complete the sentences using 要不然.

EXAMPLE: 租房子最好租帶傢俱的, 要不然得花很多錢買傢俱。
 租房子最好租帶家具的, 要不然得花很多錢買家具。

1. 學中文最好天天聽錄音,
 學中文最好天天聽錄音,

2. 在中國飯館吃飯, 常常得告訴老闆少放點兒鹽和味精,
 在中國飯館吃飯, 常常得告訴老板少放点儿盐和味精,

3. 找房子最好不要找在大馬路旁邊的,
 找房子最好不要找在大馬路旁邊的,

J. Fill in the blanks with 的, 地, or 得.

(Traditional Characters)

前些日子, 校園報紙做了一個調查, 看看附近哪一家餐館____菜做____最好吃。結果, 是城裏一家中國飯館____菜最受歡迎。聽說, 那家餐館上菜上____快, 菜也做____很地道。地方又大又安靜, 客人雖多, 但是一定有地方坐。大家都喜歡在那兒慢慢兒____吃, 邊吃飯, 邊聊天。

(Simplified Characters)

前些日子, 校园报纸做了一个调查, 看看附近哪一家餐馆____菜做____最好吃。结果, 是城里一家中国饭馆____菜最受欢迎。听说, 那家餐馆上菜上____快, 菜也做____很地道。地方又大又安静, 客人虽多, 但是一定有地方坐。大家都喜欢在那儿慢慢儿____吃, 边吃饭, 边聊天。

K. Fill in the blanks with the words and phrases provided.

(Traditional Characters)

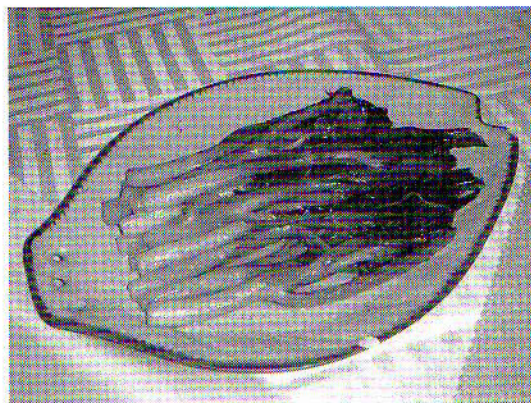
要不然, 又...又..., 這就要看你, 非常, 比較, 特別是

這家餐館的菜做得_____好, _____他們的炒青菜, _____新鮮
_____好吃。但是有的人覺得他們的菜太清淡。其實_____你喜歡吃什
麼樣的菜。我自己吃的_____清淡, _____, 我就不會說這家餐館的菜好
吃了。

(Simplified Characters)

要不然, 又...又..., 这就要看你, 非常, 比较, 特别是

这家餐馆的菜做得_____好, _____他们的炒青菜, _____新鲜
_____好吃。但是有的人觉得他们的菜太清淡。其实_____你喜欢吃什
么样的菜。我自己吃的_____清淡, _____, 我就不会说这家餐馆的菜好
吃了。



又好吃又地道的中國芥蘭

又好吃又地道的中国芥兰

V. TRANSLATION

A. Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. I finished reading the book I bought yesterday. (topic-comment)

2. Your younger sister is very pretty. (長得 / 长得)
3. The steamed fish tastes delicious.
4. The beef with broccoli at this restaurant is superb. The beef is tender and smells wonderful.
(又...又...)
5. The waiter said that the fish was fresh. But it wasn't. (並 / 并 + Neg.)
6. Could I trouble you to tell the boss not to put MSG in the dishes?

B. Translate the sentences using 原來 / 原来 (as it turns out).

1. I thought he didn't like the sweet-and-sour fish I made. As it turns/turned out, he is allergic to fish.
2. We all thought that Little Gao had left. As it turns/turned out, he went outside to smoke.
3. The landlord couldn't find a tenant for the apartment downstairs. As it turns/turned out, the apartment didn't have air-conditioning.

C. Translate the sentences using 其實 / 其实.

1. Everyone thought she was Chinese. She's actually Japanese.
2. I thought the food in the dorm must be terrible. Actually, it is not as bad as I thought.

3. I don't listen to my parents too much. But as a matter of fact, what they say does make sense.

4. Many college freshmen thought it would be more economical to rent an apartment. In fact, it is not necessarily so.

D. Translate the passages into Chinese.

1. Ke Lin and Zhang Tianming went out to eat last night. Ke Lin drove very fast. They got to Chinatown very quickly. Originally they wanted to order four dishes. In the end they only ordered three. The dishes that they ordered were all delicious. As soon as they finished eating, they went back to school. On their way home (在回家的路上), they talked and laughed. They were very happy.

2. I haven't had Chinese food for three weeks and was thinking about having some authentic Chinese food in Chinatown. As it happened, my friend Little Lin also wanted to have some Chinese food. But neither of us had a car. There was no other way but to walk. It took us an hour to get there. We ordered three dishes, and they smelled good and tasted great. We both felt that we should have ordered more.

VI. COMPOSITION

《我最喜歡的飯館》

《我最喜欢的饭馆》

Write a restaurant review. In your review, describe the decor of the restaurant, the service, the prices, and your favorite dishes.

5. The waiter said that the fish was fresh. But it wasn't. (並/並 + Neg.)

6. Could I trouble you to tell the boss not to put MSG in the dishes?

1. Ke Lin and Zhang Tianming went out to eat last night. Ke Lin drove very fast. They got to Chinatown very quickly. Originally they wanted to order four dishes. In the end they only ordered three. The dishes that they ordered were all delicious. As soon as they finished eating, they went back to school. On their way home (在回家的路上), they talked and laughed. They were very happy.

2. We all thought that Little Gao had left. As it turns/turned out, he went outside to smoke.

3. The landlord couldn't find a tenant for the apartment downstairs. As it turns/turned out, the apartment wasn't in good condition.

2. I haven't had Chinese food for three weeks and was thinking about having some authentic Chinese food in Chinatown. As it happened, my friend Little Lin also wanted to have some Chinese food. But neither of us had a car. There was no other way but to walk. It took us an hour to get there. We ordered three dishes, and they smelled good and tasted great. We both felt that we should have ordered more.

2. I thought the food in the dorm must be terrible. Actually, it is not as bad as I thought.