

Lesson 4 Text 1 民以食为天 民以食為天

赵明: 丽丽,这儿什么菜好吃?

趙明:

陳雪:

趙明:

李麗麗:

李丽丽: 我听说这家饭馆儿的四川菜做得很地道,我们点几个尝尝吧。

陈雪: 太好了,我最爱吃四川菜了,又麻又辣,味道好极了。

赵明: 既然你们都爱吃四川菜,我就点个水煮牛肉吧[Grammar2],我吃过一次,里边的牛肉很嫩,特别好吃。

麗麗, 這兒什麽菜好吃?

我聽說這家飯館兒的四川菜做得很地道,我們點幾個嘗嘗吧。

太好了,我最愛吃四川菜了,又麻又辣,味道好極了。

既然你們都愛吃四川菜,我就點個水煮牛肉吧[Grammar2],我吃過一次,裡邊的牛肉很嫩,特別好吃。

李丽丽: 我听说这里的糖醋排骨做得好,又酸又甜,我们点一个尝尝 怎么样? 李丽丽、王然、陈雪: 好! 那[Grammar3]我点一个素菜吧,炒西兰花,你们吃吗? 陈雪: 赵明、李丽丽、王然: 没问题。 王然, 你想吃什么? 赵明: 我聽說這裡的糖醋排骨做得好,又酸又甜,我們點一個嘗嘗 李麗麗: 怎麽樣? 李麗麗、王然、陳雪: 好! 那[Grammar3]我點一個素菜吧,炒西蘭花,你們吃嗎? 陳雪: 沒問題。 趙明、李麗麗、王然: 王然, 你想吃什麽? 趙明:

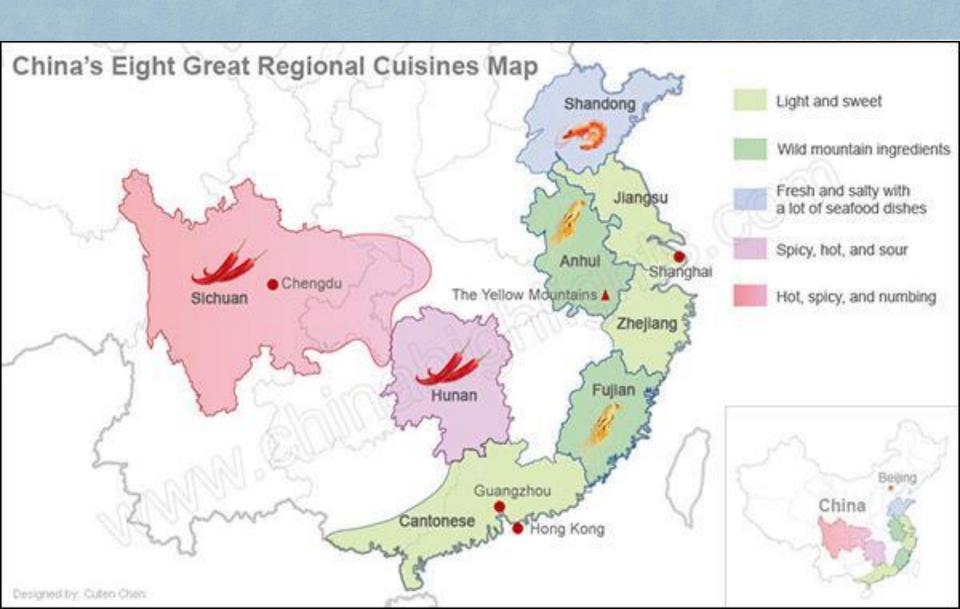
王然: 我……我也不知道。我不爱吃麻的菜。要不[Word1]我点一个清 蒸鱼吧,不麻也不辣。 这是你们的茶和水。你们想吃点儿什么? 服务员: 赵明: 来[Word2]一个水煮牛肉,少放花椒[Grammar4];一个糖醋排骨。 来[Word2]一盘炒西兰花,少放盐[Grammar4],别放味精。 陈雪: 还有一个清蒸鱼。 王然: 我……我也不知道。我不愛吃麻的菜。要不[Word1]我點一個清 王然: 蒸魚吧,不麻也不辣。 這是你們的茶和水。你們想吃點兒什麽? 服務員: 來[Word2]一個水煮牛肉,少放花椒[Grammar4];一個糖醋排骨。 趙明: 來[Word2]一盤炒西蘭花,少放鹽[Grammar4],別放味精。 陳雪: 王然: 還有一個清蒸魚。

Quiz 小考

民以食为天/民以食為天









四川



熊猫/熊貓 xiong2 mao1

地道的四川菜



尝尝嚐嚐VS常常

- · 尝尝 / 嚐嚐 chang2chang, taste
- reduplicate verb to express: try to do, do something leisurely, without presure.

· 常常 chang2chang2, Often/alway

味道



麻

花椒 Sichuan pepper



辣



味道

陈皮鸡 / 陳皮雞 Orange chicken



酸











而 while

- is a conjunction, translated to "while" in this sentence.
 It is mostly used in literary style. Chinese to compare S1 and S2 at the beginning of the second clause.
- 却 is an adverb, translated to "But" in this sentence. It is
 mostly put in front of the verb of the second sentence to
 put forward an inverse action, behavior or situation. It is a
 adversative relation.
- · 他喜欢学中文,而我喜欢学英文。(just description)
- 他喜欢学中文,我却喜欢学英文。(emphasize the difference)

丽 while





100元

1000元

而 while





- Sometimes, "丽" and "却" can be used in one sentence.
- 他们喜欢唱歌,他们却喜欢跳舞/他們喜歡唱歌,他們卻喜歡跳舞。
- 他们喜欢唱歌,而他们喜欢跳舞/他們喜歡唱歌,而他們喜歡跳舞。
- 他们喜欢唱歌,而他们却喜欢跳舞/他們喜歡唱歌,而他們卻喜歡跳舞。
- -----It depends on the preference of the speaker.

各 each

各V 各的(sth.)

- 各 means "Each…, every…", 各V各的 means "Each does his/her own thing." Mono-syllable verbs are more often used in this pattern.
- 吃饭的时候,中国人喜欢一起吃,而美国人喜欢各吃各的。
- 吃飯的時候,中國人喜歡一起吃,而美國人喜歡各吃各的。







玩手机/玩手機

买单/買單 各付各的



"才"and"就"

the speaker thinks that the occurrence time of the action is very Late.

我早上11点/點才起床。 (I think it's too late.)

the speaker thinks that the occurrence time of the action is **very Early**.

我早上5点/點就起床了。(I think it's too early.)

S+time point +才+VP S+time point +就+VP+(了)

陆老师和车老师昨天的时间表 陸老師和車老師昨天的時間表

	陆老师/陸老師	车老师/車老師
起床	5:30am	11:00am
吃饭/吃飯	10:30am	12:30pm
睡觉/睡覺	9:30pm	2:00am
		凌晨 ling2chen2

"才"and"就"

that **the speaker thinks** the time that passed since the action took place is a **long time.** Sometimes it expresses anxiety, impatience, anger etc.

我睡了12个/個小时/時才起床。 (I think it's too long.)

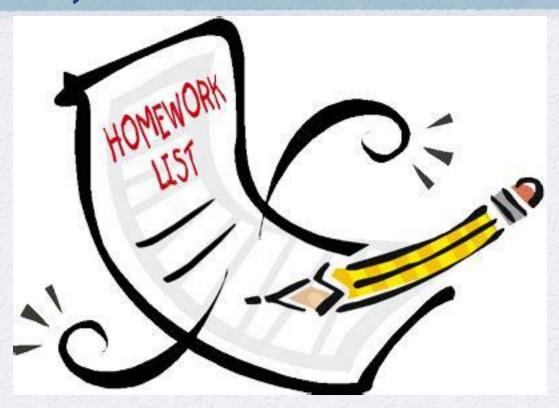
that the speaker thinks that the time since the action happened is short. Sometimes it expresses surprise, unexpectedness, or even regret.

我睡了5个/個小时/時就起床了。 (I think it's too short.)

S+(V 了)+ time duration +才 + VP S+(V 了)+ time duration + 就 + VP+了

- 昨天的中文功课,丽丽半个小时就做完了, 我做了三个小时才做完。
- 昨天的中文功課,麗麗半個小時就做完了, 我做了三個小時才做完。
- Lili finished yesterday's Chinese homework in half an hour (very fast), while I spent three hours.

S+(V 了)+ time duration +才 + VP S+(V 了)+ time duration + 就 + VP+了



周末的中文功课

週末的中文功課

陆老师和车老师昨天的时间表 陸老師和車老師昨天的時間表

	陆老师/陸老師	车老师/車老師
睡觉/睡覺	5个小时起床	12个小时起床
吃饭/吃飯	10分钟吃完	2个小时吃完
逛街	30分钟…回家	5个小时…回家

"才" and "就"

important rules:

- 1. As adverb, you should put 才/就 after the subject and before the main verb.
- 2. Most of the time, 了 occurs with a verb used after 就. But please never use 了 with 才 in this pattern.
- 3. Can be used in both time point and time duration forms
- 4. Early or late is up to the speaker's opinion. It is subjective, so the speaker can choose use 才 or 就 in his own utterance.

多+verb +object 少+verb +object

- 多 and 少 can be placed BEFORE a verb or a verb phrase to indicate doing more or less.
- 多/少+V/VP is often preceded by an modal verb to give advice or to express wishes.
- Note that in English we don't use the word "less" so much. For example, rather than saying "drink less water," we might say "don't drink so much water." In Chinese, though, using 炒 is quite natural and common. Avoiding the negative command is also a subtle way of sounding less bossy and annoying.
- eat more 多吃点/點
- don't drink too much coffee 少喝点/點咖啡





既然 + fact + 那(sb.)就+ suggestion/inference

- This construction is not generally used to express a result, but more of a suggestion or inference deduced from the first fact.
- 既然你想学中文,那就把中文学好。
- 既然你想學中文,那就把中文學好
- Since you want to learn Chinese, then you should learn it well.

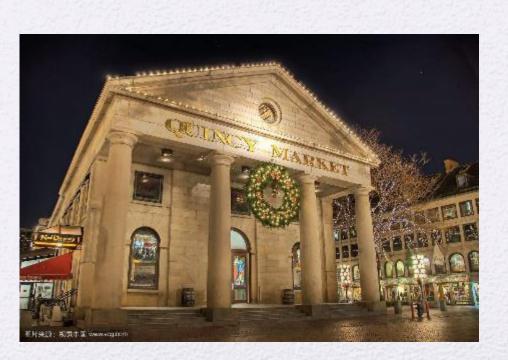
既然 + fact + 那(sb.)就+ suggestion/inference

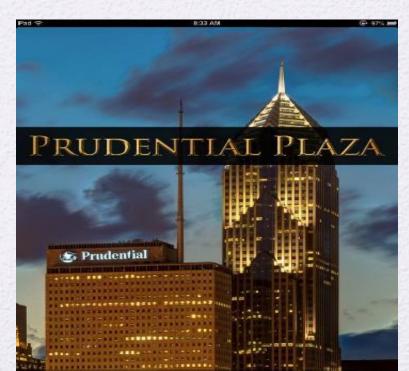




Conjunction 那

In real conversation, we put "\mathbb{





要不

 can be used as an indirect way of giving a suggestion, as the speaker is using 要不 to seek consent of the listener

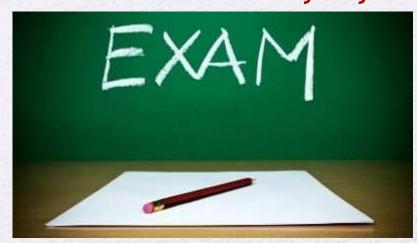


最好

- It would be best...; it is better to...; the best thing to do is...
- 想有好成绩/成績, 你最好每天复习/複習。

If you want to have good grade, you'd better

review everyday.



Dialogue

你和朋友周末出去玩,你们讨论(discuss)吃什么、去哪儿玩

- 四川菜 地道 尝尝/嚐嚐 味道 麻辣 酸 甜
- · ·····,而····· 请客/請客 买单/買單 各V各的
- sb + time point+ 才/就 + VP + (了)
- sb +(V了) time duration+ 才/就 + VP + (了)
- 多/少+VP
- 既然……那 (sb) 就……
- 那…… 要不…… sb+最好……

