

12

LESSON 12 Dining

第十二课 吃饭

12 兴庆元

PART ONE Dialogue I: Dining Out



I. Listening Comprehension

A. Textbook Dialogue (Multiple Choice) (INTERPRETIVE)

Indicate the correct answer in the parentheses.

- () 1. **a.** Wang Peng and Li You did not have to wait to be seated.
b. Wang Peng and Li You had to wait a long time for a table.
c. The restaurant was not crowded at all.
d. There was still a table available.

- () 2. **a.** Wang Peng and Li You ordered food separately.
b. Li You asked Wang Peng to order for her.
c. Wang Peng offered to order for Li You.
d. Wang Peng did not want to order for Li You.

- () 3. **a.** The diners ordered two dishes plus soup.
b. Wang Peng ordered three dishes and a soup.
c. Li You did not order any soup.
d. Wang Peng ordered two different soups for himself and Li You.

- () 4. **a.** Wang Peng did not want any ice in his beverage.
b. Wang Peng asked for lots of ice in his beverage.
c. Li You asked for lots of ice in her beverage.
d. Wang Peng and Li You both wanted lots of ice in their beverages.

- () 5. a. Both Wang Peng and Li You are vegetarians.

- b.** Li You is a vegetarian.
 c. Wang Peng prefers vegetarian dumplings.
 d. Li You occasionally eats meat.

B. Workbook Dialogue (True/False) (INTERPRETIVE)

- (F) 1. The man and the woman are at home.
 (F) 2. The woman has completely changed her diet.
 (T) 3. The woman suggests meat dumplings because she does not want to be difficult.
 (P) 4. The woman still doesn't eat meat at home.
 (A) 5. The man suggests vegetable dumplings because the woman is a vegetarian.

C. Listening Rejoinder (INTERPERSONAL)

In this section, you will hear two speakers talking. After hearing the first speaker, select the best from the four possible responses given by the second speaker.

C

II. Speaking Exercises

A. Answer the questions in Chinese based on the Textbook Dialogue. (INTERPRETIVE/PRESENTATIONAL)

1. What was Li You's impression when she entered the restaurant?
2. Was there meat in the dumplings or the tofu dish that Li You and Wang Peng ordered? Why or why not?
3. What special requests did Li You make for her hot and sour soup?
4. Did Li You and Wang Peng have any vegetable dishes? Why or why not?
5. What drinks did Li You and Wang Peng order?

B. Ask your partner what kinds of drinks he/she usually orders in a restaurant. (INTERPERSONAL)

C. With a partner, participate in a simulated conversation in a restaurant. One of you will be a customer and the other the waiter/waitress. The customer will order a main dish, a soup, and a drink and give special requests about the dish or the drink. The waiter/waitress recommends a dish, politely takes the order, and repeats what the customer wants at the end. (INTERPERSONAL)

III. Reading Comprehension (INTERPRETIVE)

A. Building Words

If you combine the *shū* in *kàn shū* with the *zhuō* in *zhuōzi*, you have *shūzhuō*, as seen in #1 below. Can you guess what the word *shūzhuō* means? Complete this section by providing the characters, the *pinyin* and the English equivalent of each new word formed this way. You may consult a dictionary if necessary.

	new word	pinyin	English
1. “看书”的“书” + “桌子”的“桌”	→ 书+桌 → 书桌	shū zhuō	sách giá [?] shū jiā(?)
2. “吃饭”的“饭” + “桌子”的“桌”	→ 饭+桌 → 饭桌	fàn zhuō	eating table
3. “青菜”的“菜” + “刀”	→ 菜+刀 → 菜刀	cài dāo	cooking knife
4. “吃素”的“素” + “点菜”的“菜”	→ 素+菜 → 素菜	sù cài	vegetarian dish
5. “喝茶”的“茶” + “饭馆”的“馆”	→ 茶+馆 → 茶馆	chá guǎn	tea shop

B. Read the dialogue below and answer the questions.

李小姐：服务员，你们的家常豆腐一点儿也不好吃。酸辣汤也很糟糕。我点菜的时候告诉你我不喜欢味精，可是好像还是放了很多味精。

服务员：对不起，小姐，可是菜你都吃完了。大家都说我们饭馆儿的菜很不错，有的菜六点钟就卖完了。

李小姐：你自己觉得这儿的菜怎么样？

服务员：我不知道。

李小姐：你怎么不知道？你在这儿工作，不在这儿吃饭吗？

服务员：我真的不知道，因为我和别的服务员都去别的饭馆儿吃饭。

Questions (Multiple Choice)

- () 1. Miss Li did not like the soup because _____.
a. it was too hot
b. it was too sour
c. it was not cooked in the way she wanted
- () 2. What does the waiter suggest in his comment on the food?
a. Since Miss Li finished the food, it must have been okay.
b. Miss Li finished it even though it was not good.
c. Because it was good, it had sold out.
- () 3. The waiter tried to defend his restaurant by saying that _____.
a. some of its dishes often sold out very quickly
b. some customers had to come early
c. some dishes had to be cooked early
- () 4. Miss Li assumed that _____.
a. the waiter did not have his meals in the restaurant, even though he worked there
b. the waiter had his daily lunch in the restaurant since he worked there
c. the waiter had his lunch in the restaurant when he did not work there
- () 5. How did the waiter like the food in his restaurant?
a. He didn't like it, even though he ate it every day.
b. He liked it, but was not allowed to eat there.
c. He didn't know since he had never eaten at the restaurant.

C. Read the passage and answer the questions.

王朋和李友昨天晚上六点钟到一家饭馆儿吃饭。他们要了两杯可乐。王朋点了一盘肉和一盘饺子。李友一点儿肉也不吃，所以只要了一盘豆腐。两杯可乐很快就来了，可是到了七点半一盘菜都没上。王朋问服务员：“我们的菜做好了吗？”服务员说：“你们现在饿了吗？”王朋和李友都说：“我们都饿了。”服务员告诉他们：“我们饭馆儿跟别的饭馆儿不一样。要是你不太饿，你会觉得我们的菜一点儿也不好吃。要是你真饿了，才会觉得我们的菜特别好吃。所以我得等你们很饿了才上菜。”

Questions (True/False)

- (T) 1. Li You ordered a Coke and a vegetarian dish.
(F) 2. Wang Peng and Li You waited for their drinks for a long time.
(F) 3. At 7:30, there was still one dish that had not yet arrived.
(F) 4. We can assume that Wang Peng and Li You will visit this restaurant again soon.

Questions (Multiple Choice)

- () 5. According to the waiter, this restaurant is different from others because ____.
a. its tasty food makes customers feel even hungrier
b. its customers can never have enough of its delicious food
c. its food is tasty only to hungry customers
- () 6. According to the waiter, he had to ____.
a. wait for Wang Peng and Li You to become really hungry
b. wait on other hungry customers first
c. eat first because he was hungry

D. No 0032733 价目表

品 名	单价	数 量	金 额
招牌锅贴	4		
韭菜锅贴	4		
辣味锅贴	5		

招牌水饺	5		
韭菜水饺	5		
辣味水饺	5		
素 水 饺	5		
鲜 虾 水 饺	7		

汤类

酸 辣 汤	25		
玉米浓汤	25		
旗鱼丸汤	25		

原汁豆浆	15		
纯黑豆浆	15		
米浆	15		
小菜			

合计：_____

1. What can you order from this menu if you are a vegetarian?

素水饺

2. How much is their hot and sour soup?

25

IV. Writing Exercises

A. Give the appropriate number, measure word, and noun for each picture. Each measure word can only be used once.

EXAMPLE:

一位老师

1.

三双又革圭

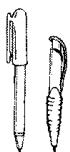
2.

一碗汤

3.

?

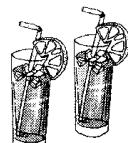
4.

两枝笔

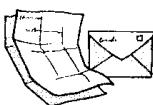
5.

一盘饺子

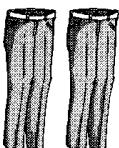
6.

两杯 cocktail

7.

一封信

8.

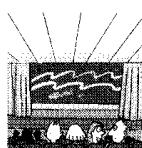
两条裤子

9.

一件衬衫

B. This past winter break, Little Gao was too busy to do anything and had too little money to buy anything.

EXAMPLE:

→ 寒假小高一个电影也没看。

1.

→ 寒假小高一个音乐会也没去。

2.

→ 寒假小高一件夹克也没买。

3.

→ 寒假小高一双革圭也没买。

C. Mr. Li is not feeling well and doesn't have an appetite for anything.

EXAMPLE:



→ 李先生不舒服，一点儿茶都不想喝。

1.



→ 李先生不舒服，一点儿白菜都不想吃。

2.



→ 李先生不舒服，一点儿汤都不想吃。

3.



→ 李先生不舒服，一点儿米饭都想吃。

4.



→ 李先生不舒服，一点儿肉都不想吃。

D. Imagine that you're evaluating your own academic progress. If you wish to do better in school, what advice would you give yourself? What should you do more? What should you do less?

多…

...

少…

...

E. In Other Words

Little Wang always listens to his mother. If his mother says: “要是功课没做好，就不能玩儿，” he knows it means, in other words, “功课做好了，才能玩儿。” Let's see what other parental directions Little Wang listens to.

1. 要是饭没吃完，就不能玩儿。

In other words: 饭吃完了，才能玩儿。

2. 要是汉字没写对，就不能玩儿。

In other words: 汉字写对了，才能玩儿。

3. 要是录音没听懂，就不能玩儿。

In other words: 录音听懂了，才能玩儿。

4. 要是考试没准备好，就不能玩儿。

In other words: 考试准备好了，才能玩儿。

F. Translate the following into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

1. A: Do you use MSG when you cook?

做饭的时候，放不放味精？

B: No, I don't. Not even a bit.

我不放，一点儿都不放。

2. A: Eat some more. Aren't you hungry?

多吃点儿。你不饿吗？

B: I am hungry. But I am a vegetarian.

我很饿。但是我不吃肉。

A: Is that right? I'll make some vegetable dumplings. They will be ready in no time.

是吗？我会做些素饺子，？？

B: Thank you.

谢谢。

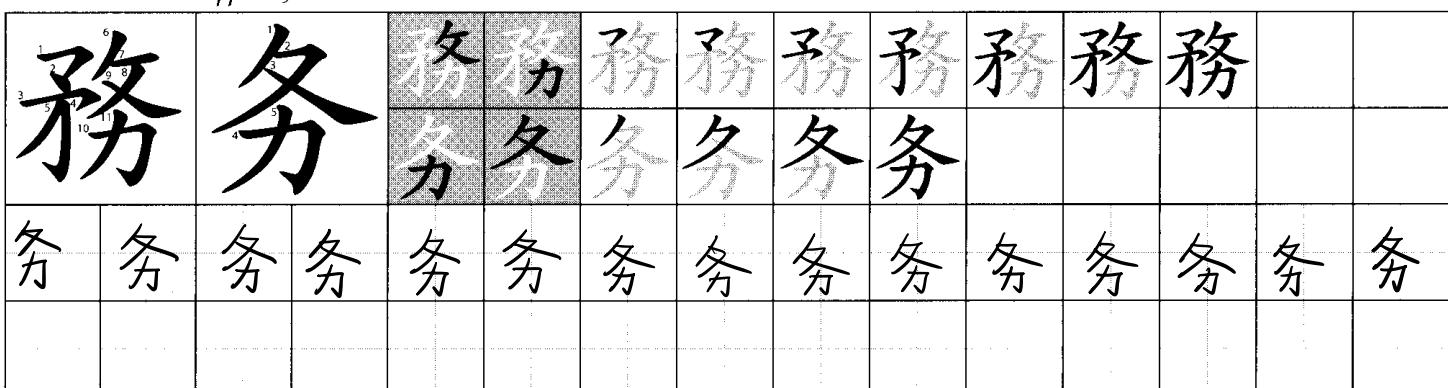


这些是豆腐。

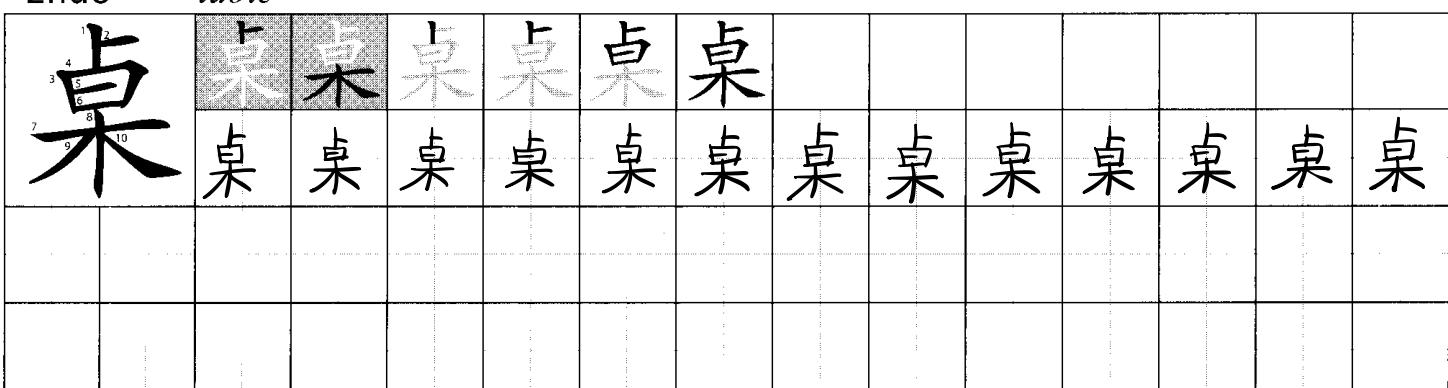
xiàng *likeness; portrait*



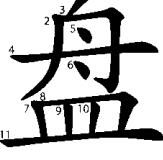
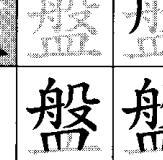
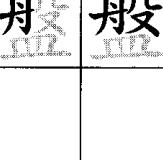
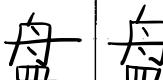
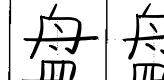
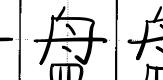
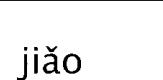
wù *affair; task*



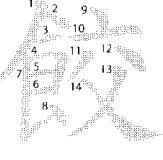
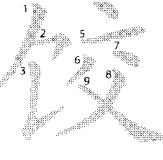
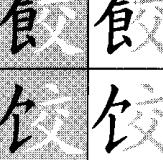
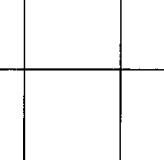
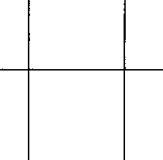
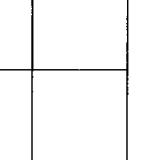
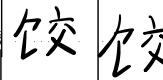
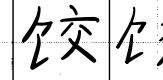
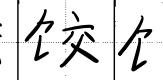
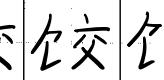
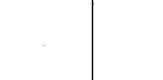
zhuō *table*



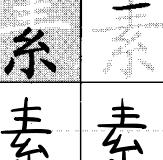
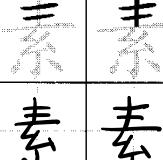
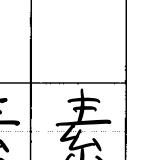
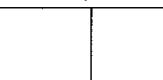
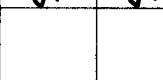
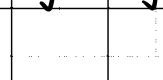
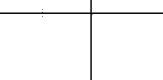
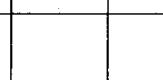
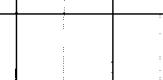
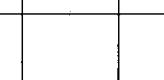
pán plate; dish

jiǎo dumpling

sù vegetarian; made from vegetables

dòu bean

fū *rotten; turn bad*

腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐 腐

fàng *to put; to place*

ròu meat

肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉

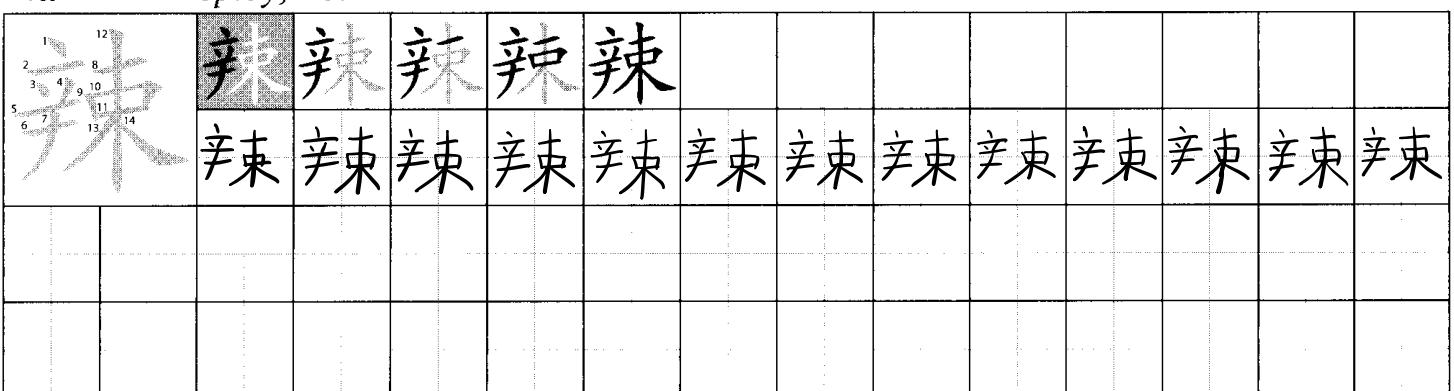
wǎn *bowl*



suān sour



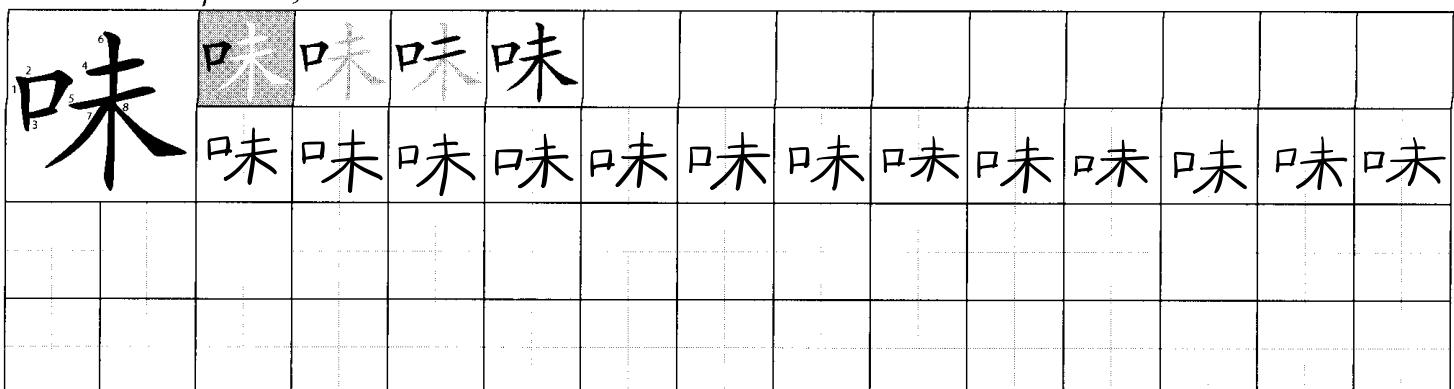
là *spicy; hot*



tāng *soup*



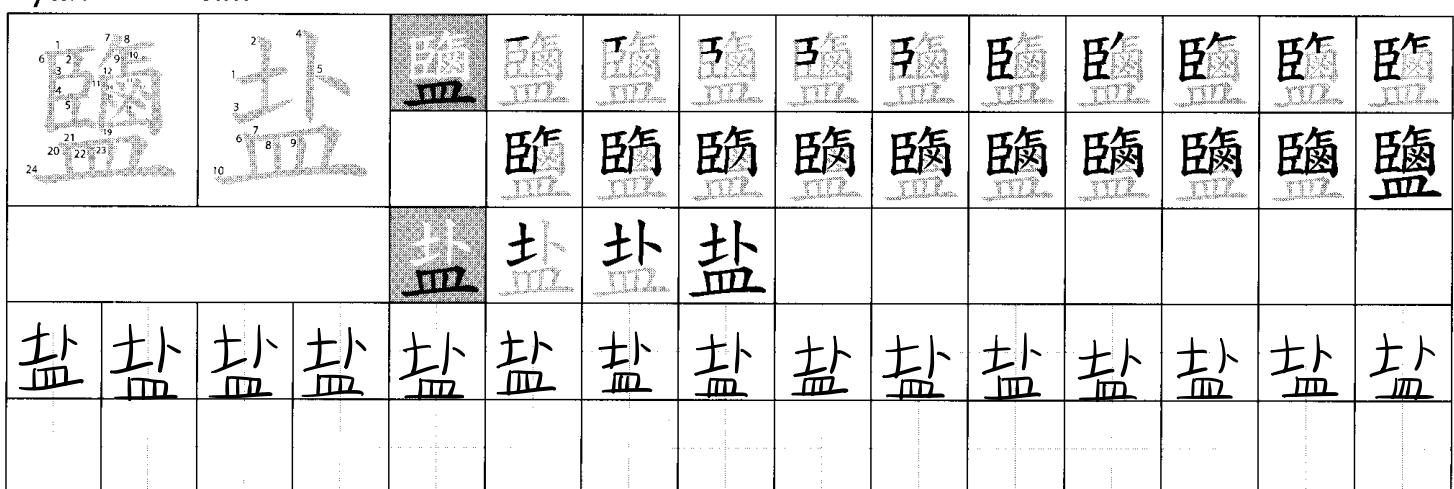
wèi flavor; taste



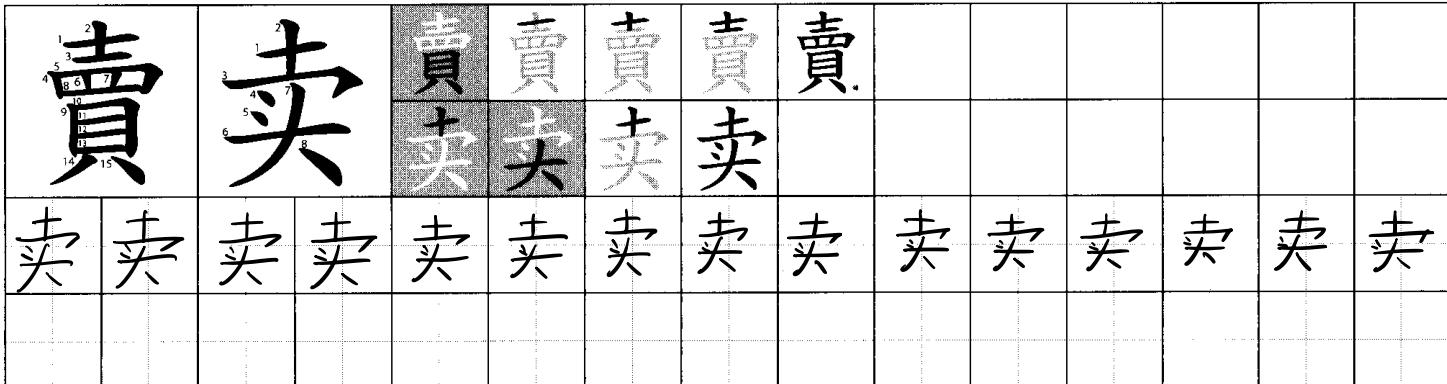
jīng essence; refined



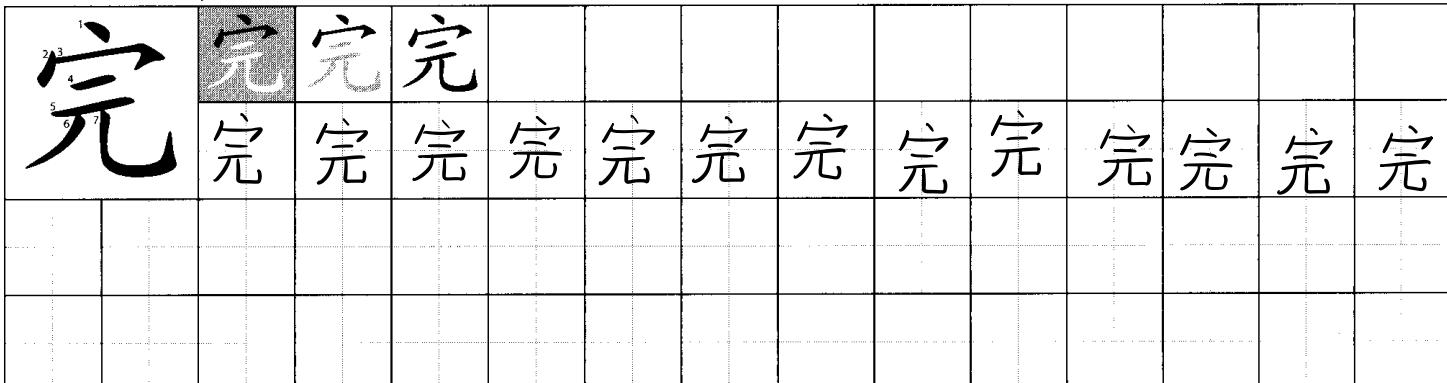
yán salt



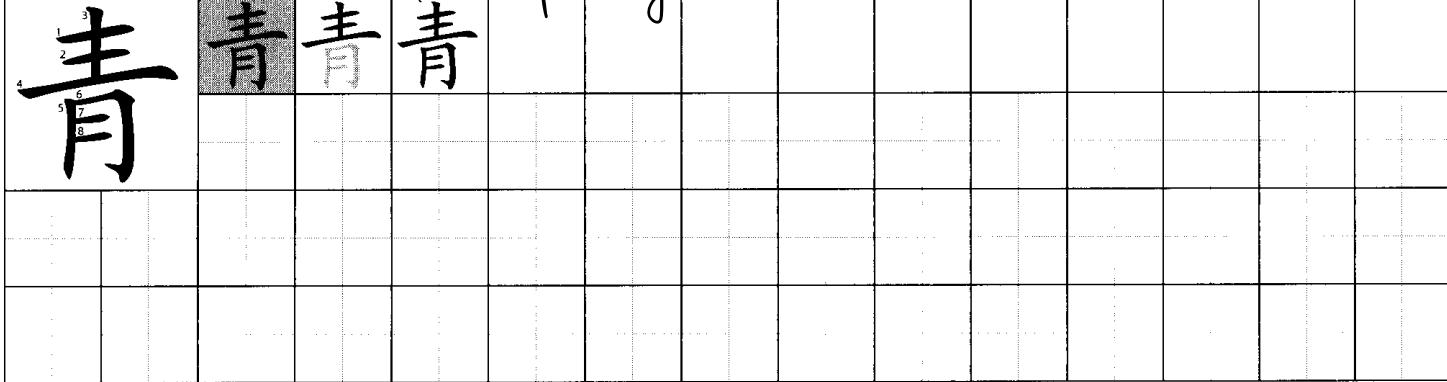
mài *to sell*



wán *finished*



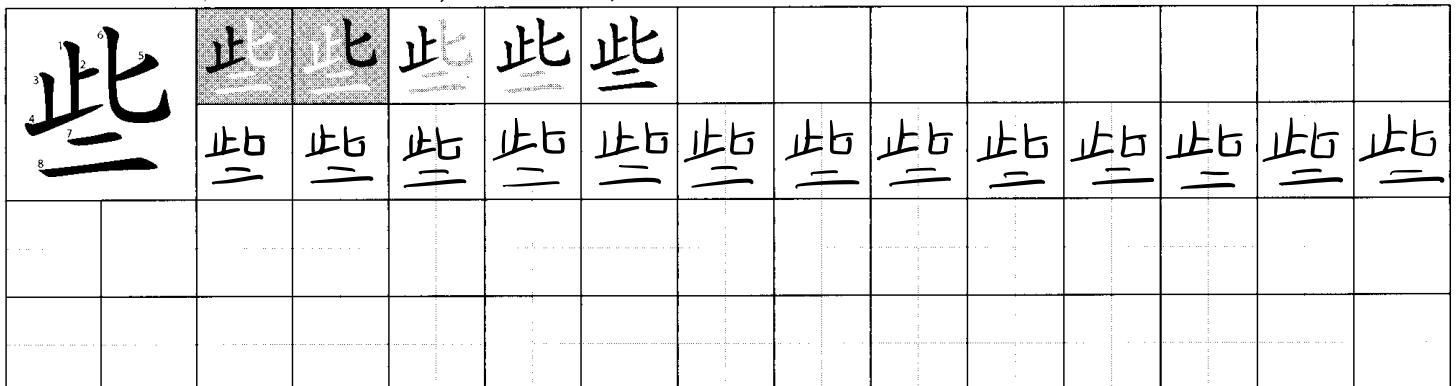
qīng *blue; green* Part of Jing



kě *thirsty*



xiē (*measure word for an indefinite amount*); some



gòu enough



è *hungry*

