

STANDARD CHINESE: A MODULAR APPROACH

OPTIONAL MODULES:

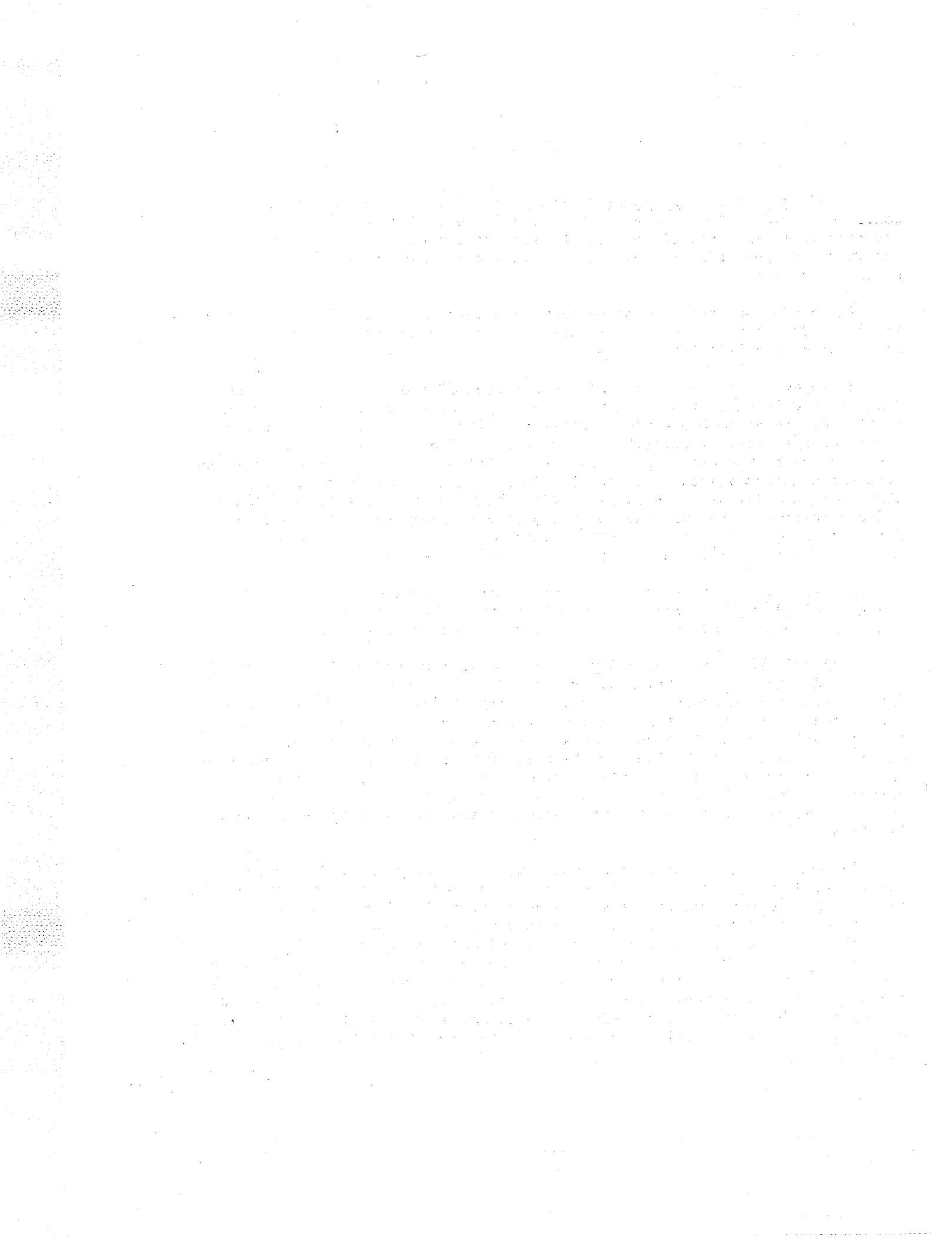
- RESTAURANT
- HOTEL
- POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE
- CAR

Before beginning Optional Module:	You should have completed Core Module:
RST (Units 1-2)	MONEY
HTL	MONEY
PST/TEL	DIRECTIONS
CAR	TRANSPORTATION
RST (Units 3-4)	MEETING (Unit 4)

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John H. T. Harvey and Thomas E. Madden



PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

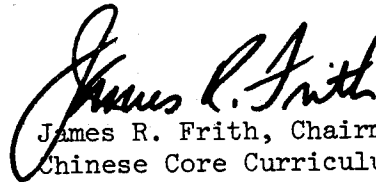
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

The Commandant of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center authorized the support necessary to print this edition.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

RST, Objectives

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Restaurant Module (RST) is to acquaint you with Chinese cuisine and eating customs and to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to be able to order food in a restaurant or to dine at home.

Before starting the Restaurant Module, Unit 1, you should have at least completed the Money Module; and before starting Restaurant Module, Unit 3, you should have at least completed Meeting Module, Unit 4.

Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Name four foods or dishes suitable as a snack or as an in-between meal.
2. Name four dishes in Chinese you might order for dinner.
3. Name 5 types of meat, fish or fowl.
4. Translate the names of 10 Chinese dishes (either soups, main courses, or desserts) into English.
5. List the food which accompanies various main courses: rice, noodles, pancakes, steamed bread, flower rolls.
6. Order a Western-style breakfast.
7. Order one of the "fixed meals" offered in small restaurants.
8. Order Mongolian Barbecue or Mongolian Hot Pot.
9. Discuss with a friend what to order for a snack.
10. Ask for a menu and for help in reading it. Discuss with the waiter or waitress what the various dishes are. Ask for suggestions in ordering the meal.
11. Comment on the meal: how the dishes were made, which were most pleasing, and when you've had enough.

RST, Objectives

12. Ask for the check and ask to have the tip figured into the total.
13. Call to make reservations for a dinner party. Discuss the menu and cost of the dinner.
14. List the different types of courses which go to make up a banquet: cold dishes, main courses, soups, and desserts.
15. Partake in a formal banquet: toasting friends, wishing them well, and responding to the host's hospitality.

Restaurant Module, Unit 1PART I

1. Nǐ xiǎng <u>chī</u> shénme?	What do you want to eat?
2. <u>Suíbiàn</u> . Nǐ <u>diǎn</u> ba.	As you like. You order.
3. Wǒmen yào èrshíge <u>guōtiē</u> .	We want twenty fried dumplings.
4. Wǒmen yào sìge <u>bāozi</u> .	We want four bāozi.
5. Wǒmen yào liángwǎn <u>suān là</u> <u>tāng</u> .	We want two bowls of sour and hot soup.

NOTES ON PART I

chī: 'to eat'. The verb 'to eat' is often expressed using a general object compound, chī fàn, instead of the simple verb chī.

Nǐ chī fàn le ma?

Have you eaten?

Wǒ hái méi chī fàn.

I haven't eaten yet.

suíbiàn: This word meaning 'as you please', or more literally 'following convenience', has a variety of uses.

Nǐ suíbiàn mǎi ba.

Buy what you want.

Nǐ qù bu qu? Suí nǐde
biàn ba.

Are you going? Do what you like.

guōtiē: This has been translated here as 'fried dumpling', but actually a guōtiē differs from a dumpling in several respects. We usually think of a dumpling as a solid lump of leavened dough dropped in soup to cook. A guōtiē, however, is made of thin, unleavened dough, which serves as a wrapper for a filling. This filling may be Chinese cabbage, port, beef, lamb, or any combination thereof. Secondly, a guōtiē is not dropped in soup, but is steamed and fried, so that the bottom is crisp and the top is soft.

RST, Unit 1

bāozi: This is a round of steamed bread filled with salty stuffing (cabbage, pork, beef, shrimp, etc.) or sweet stuffing (red bean puree, walnuts, almonds, etc.). The steamed bread is made from a raised dough and forms a thick bun, somewhat similar in concept to a hamburger.

suān là tāng: A thick spicy soup made of pork, white bean curd, "red bean curd" (actually dried chicken or pork blood), dried tiger lily flowers, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and egg.

liǎngwǎn...: The word for 'bowl', wǎn, is used as a counter here.

Taipei:

A conversation in a small restaurant.

- M: Yùzhēn, nǐ xiǎng chī shénme? Yùzhēn, what do you want to eat?
- F: Suíbiàn. Nǐ diǎn ba. As you like. You order.
- M: Wǒmen diǎn diǎn guōtiē, suān là tāng, hǎo bu hǎo? We'll order some fried dumplings and sour and hot soup, Okay?
- F: Hǎo a. Okay.
- M: Hái yào jǐge bāozi, zěnmeyàng? How about a few bāozi, too?
- F: Hǎo a. Bú yào diǎn tài duō le. Okay. Don't order too much.

(Now the man talks with the waitress.)

- F2: Nǐmen diǎn dian shénme? What will you order?
- M: Wǒmen yào èrshíge guōtiē sǐge bāozi, liǎngwǎn suān là tāng. We want twenty fried dumplings, four bāozi, two bowls of sour and hot soup.
- F2: Hǎo. Jiù lái. Okay, it'll be here right away.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Hái yào jige bāozi, zěnmeyàng?: The toneless syllable ji- means 'a few' or 'several'. It may be difficult to distinguish between jige, 'a few', from jǐge, 'how many' in rapid speech. Usually there will be other clues such as intonation and context to help you distinguish them. This is discussed again in Unit 3 of the Directions Module.

Bú yào diǎn tài duō le.: The phrase bú yào is used to mean 'don't' in sentences expressing a command. You'll learn more about this in the Transportation Module. The marker le for new situation is used here to reinforce the idea of 'excessive'. Whenever a speaker says something is excessive, he is actually saying that it has BECOME excessive.

Nǐmen diǎn dian shénme?: The first word diǎn is the verb 'to order'. The second word dian (from yìdiǎn, 'a little') means 'some'.

Èrshige guōtiē, sìge bāozi: You can tell from the amount ordered that the guōtiē are more or less bite-sized, while the bāozi are larger.

6. *xiǎochīdiàn**little eatery*Taipei:

A conversation between an American student and a Chinese friend in front of a small restaurant.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| M: Wōmen chī dian dōngxì,
hǎo bu hao? | Let's eat something, okay? |
| F: Hǎo a. Nǐ xiǎng chī
shénme? | Okay. What do you want to eat? |
| M: Chī dian diǎnxīn. | Some snacks. |
| F: Nǐ chīguo guōtiē ma? | Have you ever eaten fried dumplings? |
| M: Měi chīguo. | No. |

RST, Unit 1

- F: Wǒmen kéyì zài zhège
xiǎochīdiàn chī diǎn
diǎnzīn, hǎo bu hǎo? We can eat some snacks in
this little eatery. Okay?
- M: Hǎo. Tāmen dōu yǒu shénme? Okay. What do they have?
- F: Hěn duō dōngxī. Yǒu guōtiē,
bāozi, suān là tāng. Many things. Fried
dumplings, bāozi, sour
and hot soup.
- M: Hěn hǎo, hěn hǎo. Good, good.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

xiǎochīdiàn: This is a small place where you can grab something to eat. (Xiǎochī means 'snack'.) If you are in a city in China, you are probably not far from one. A xiǎochīdiàn is often run by one or two people. It may be arranged so that the cooking area faces the street, in which case you'll probably walk through the kitchen as you head for a table. Putting the kitchen at the front, facing the street, makes for better ventilation and allows people on the street to see and smell what is being cooked. Inside you are likely to find small tables without tablecloths, and stools. There is generally no menu, but some of the dishes may be written on a blackboard or on red pieces of paper which are hung on the wall. Since the xiǎochīdiàn is often a small operation, it may only offer a few things or it may specialize in serving one type of food, such as noodles or dumplings. The word xiǎo in xiǎochīdiàn, refers not to the size of the establishment, but to the types of food offered.

Tāmen dōu yǒu shénme?: The word dōu in this sentence refers to the object, not the subject. In other words, the sentence is translated as 'What all do they have?' in this context. In another conversation the same sentence might mean 'What do they all have?'

This type of question with dōu expects an answer with more than one item mentioned. The dōu may be thought to refer to the object in the answer.

- Nǐ dōu mǎi shénme le? What all did you buy?
- Wǒ mǎile shíge bāozi, sānjīn
píngguo, liùpíng qìshuǐ. I bought ten baozi, thr-e
catties of apples, six
bottles of soda.

But notice that in the answer dōu is NOT used even though the object is plural in number or a series of items.

PART II

7. Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn nǐmende cǎidānzi.	Please give me your menu to look at.
8. Nǐmen mài zhēng jiǎo ma?	Do you sell steamed dumplings?
9. Gěi wo lái yìlóng zhēng jiǎo.	Bring me a basket of steamed dumplings.
10. Nǐmen mài tāng miàn bu mai?	Do you sell soup-noodles?
11. Nǐmen mài chǎo miàn bu mai?	Do you sell fried noodles?
12. Yǒu shénme yàngde tāng miàn?	What kinds of soup-noodles are there?
13. Gěi wo lái yìwǎn niú ròu miàn.	Bring me a bowl of soup- noodles with beef.
14. jiǎozi	<i>boiled dumplings</i>
15. ròusī miàn	<i>soup-noodles with shreds of pork</i>
16. páigǔ miàn	<i>soup-noodles with a pork chop</i>
17. ... shénmede	<i>... and so on. (after a series of items)</i>

NOTES ON PART II

zhēng jiǎo: These are crescent-shaped dumplings filled with cabbage and meat which are steam cooked. The steaming is done by placing the dumplings in a bamboo basket, which is one layer in a stack of bamboo baskets called a zhēng lóng, and then placing the whole stack over a container of boiling water.

gěi wo lái ...: The verb lái here means not 'to come' but 'to bring' since it is followed by a noun. The word gěi is the prepositional verb 'for'.

RST, Unit 1

yìlóng zhēng jiǎo: Steamed dumplings are sold by the basket and served in the basket that they are steamed in. The word for one tier of such baskets is used as a counter, -lóng (yìlóng, liǎnglóng, etc.).

tāng miàn: This is the name for a class of dishes made of noodles and soup. Unlike the Western idea of soup with some noodles, tāng miàn is basically noodles with some soup added. Because Northern China is a wheat growing area, noodles are a staple in the diet of that region. A bowl of noodles can be used to make a side dish for a large meal, or, with a little soup and meat added, can be a meal in itself. Noodles are commonly made in six-to-ten-foot lengths in China, and are regarded as a symbol of longevity.

chǎo miàn: One of the verbs translated 'to fry' is chǎo. It is also sometimes translated as 'stir fry'. The Chinese language has several verbs meaning 'to fry'. Chǎo means to fry in a little oil, stirring rapidly and constantly, not unlike sautéing.

niúròu miàn: This dish consists of noodles in soup with pieces of beef. The word for 'beef' is niúròu, literally 'cow', niú, and 'meat', ròu. In the names of Chinese dishes, the thing the dish is primarily composed of, in this case noodles, is at the end of the phrase. Those words coming before describe the additional foods with which the dish is prepared or the style in which it is prepared.

jiǎozi: A crescent-shaped dumpling, made of white dough and stuffed with a mixture of meat and scallions or mixed vegetables. Jiǎozi may be served steamed, zhēng jiǎo or boiled, shuǐ jiǎo. It is said that Marco Polo took the idea of these dumplings back to Italy inspiring the creation of ravioli.

ròusī miàn: This is noodles in soup with shreds of pork and vegetables. Actually, the word ròu means simply 'meat', not 'pork'. But the basic meat of China has always been pork, and therefore ròu on a menu refers to pork unless otherwise specified.

shénmede: This word, used after a series of nouns, means 'and so on' or 'etcetera'.

Qìshuǐ, píjiǔ, shénmede
dōu děi mǎi.

We need to buy soda, beer,
and so on.

Taipei:

A conversation between a waiter and a customer at a small eatery.

- M: Nín yào chī diǎn shénme? What do you want to eat?
- F: Qǐng ni gěi wo kànkàn
nǐmende cāidānzi. Please give me your menu to
look at.
- M: Ōu, duìbuqǐ, wǒmen zhèli
méiyǒu cāidānzi. Wǒmen
zhèli jiù mài zhēng jiǎo,
tāng miàn, chǎo miàn,
shénmede. Oh, I'm sorry. We don't
have a menu. We only sell
steamed dumplings, soup-
noodles, fried noodles,
and so on.
- F: Yǒu shénme yàngde tāng miàn? What kinds of soup noodles
are there?
- M: Yǒu niúròu miàn a, yǒu
ròusī miàn a, hái yǒu
páigǔ miàn. There's soup-noodles with
beef, soup-noodles with
shreds of pork, and soup-
noodles with a pork chop.
- F: Gěi wo lái yìwǎn niúròu
miàn. I'll have a bowl of soup-
noodles with beef.
- M: Hǎo. Nín yào bu yào zhēng
jiǎo? Good. Do you want some
steamed dumplings?
- F: Hǎo. Zěnmè mài? Okay. How are they sold?
- M: Yìlóng zhēng jiǎo
èrshikuài qián. A basket of steamed
dumplings is twenty
dollars.
- F: Yìlóng yǒu duōshǎoge? How many in a basket?
- M: Yìlóng yǒu bāge. There's eight in a basket.
- F: Hǎo, gěi wo lái
yìlóng zhēng jiǎo, lái
yìwǎn niúròu miàn. Okay, bring me a basket of
steamed dumplings, a
bowl of soup-noodles with
beef.

RST, Unit 1

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

duōshaoge: The word duōshao may be used either with or without a counter.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 18. ròusī chǎo miàn | <i>fried noodles with pork shreds</i> |
| 19. sānxiān chǎo miàn | <i>three-delicious fried noodles</i> |

sānxiān: This word occurs in the names of rice dishes, noodle dishes and soups. It can be roughly translated as 'three delicacies', more literally, 'three fresh'. It means that the dish is made with two different meats, such as chicken and pork, and a seafood, such as shrimp, in addition to the vegetables.

Taipei:

A conversation at another small eatery.

- | | |
|---|--|
| F: Nǐ xiǎng chī diǎn shénme? | What do you want to eat? |
| M: Nǐmen zhèlǐ mài guōtiē
bu mai? | Do you sell fried dumplings here? |
| F: Guōtiē, jiǎozi, wǒmen
zhèlǐ dōu bú mài. Wǒmen
zhèlǐ jiù mài miàn. Tāng
miàn, chǎo miàn dōu yǒu. | We don't sell fried dumplings or boiled dumplings at all. We only sell noodles. We have both soup-noodles and fried noodles. |
| M: Yǒu shénme yàngde chǎo
miàn? | What kinds of fried noodles are there? |
| F: Yǒu ròusī chǎo miàn,
yǒu sānxiān chǎo miàn. | There's fried noodles with strips of pork; and there's fried noodles with three delicious things. |
| M: Wǒ yào sānxiān chǎo miàn. | I want fried noodles with three delicious things. |
| F: Hǎo. | Fine. |

PART III

20. Wǒ yào chī chǎo <u>jīdàn</u> gēn <u>huǒtuǐ</u> .	I want to eat scrambled eggs and ham.
21. Wǒ <u>hē</u> <u>kāfēi</u> .	I'll drink coffee.
22. Wǒ hái yào <u>kǎo</u> <u>miànbāo</u> .	I also want some toast.
23. <u>Qǐng zài lái</u> <u>yìbēi</u> <u>kāfēi</u> .	Please bring another cup of coffee.
24. Nǐ yǒu <u>shāobing</u> ma?	Do you have sesame rolls?
25. Wǒ yào <u>liǎnggēn</u> <u>yóutiáo</u> .	I want two deep-fried twists.
26. Nǐ hē bu he <u>dòujiāng</u> ?	Do you drink dòujiāng?
27. Nǐ xǐhuan <u>tiánde</u> <u>háishi</u> <u>xiánde</u> ?	Do you like the sweet kind or the salty kind?
28. <u>Míngtiān</u> <u>zǎoshang</u> <u>gěi</u> <u>nín</u> <u>yùbei</u> .	We'll prepare it for you tomorrow morning.

NOTES ON PART III

chǎo jīdàn: This is literally translated as 'fried eggs'. Since chǎo means 'to stir fry', however, it actually refers to scrambled eggs.

kǎo miànbāo: 'Toast'. This phrase is the verb kǎo 'to roast' and the word for 'bread', miànbāo.

Qǐng zài lái...: Here again you see the verb lái used to mean 'bring'. The word zài is the adverb 'again'. Literally translated, this phrase means something like 'Please again bring...'. This is the standard way to ask someone to bring more of something.

shāobing: This is a baked roll with layers of dough and covered with sesame seeds. It comes in two shapes, one oblong and the other round like an English muffin, only not as thick. It is usually eaten at breakfast.

RST, Unit 1

liǎnggēn yóutiáo: This is a long, twisted, puffy roll which is deep-fried. It resembles a cruller, but it is not sweet. Literally, the name means 'oil stick'. It is usually eaten at breakfast, along with dòujiāng and perhaps a shāobing. The counter for long, thin objects, like yóutiáo is -gēn.

dòujiāng: This is a liquid produced when beancurd, dòufu, is made from soybeans. It is white, resembling milk, and high in protein. It may be flavored so that it is sweet or salty. It is sometimes called soybean milk.

tiánde/xiánde: Many foods in China such as bāozi and dòujiāng come in two sorts: tiánde and xiánde. Although the Chinese categorize foods as either salty or sweet, this does not mean that food which is labeled 'salty' is terribly salty. Sometimes the label 'salty' simply means 'not sweet'.

Peking:

A conversation at the Peking Hotel.

- M: Zǎo! Good morning!
- F: Nín hǎo! Nín xiǎng chī diǎn shénme? How are you? What would you like to eat?
- M: Nǐmen yǒu shāobing, yóutiáo ma? Do you have sesame rolls, and deep-fried twists?
- F: Shāobing, yóutiáo, jīntiān méiyǒu. Míngtiān chī ba! Nǐ hē bu he dòujiāng? Today there aren't any crisp sesame rolls or deep-fried twists. How about having them tomorrow? Do you drink doujiang?
- F: Chī shāobing, yóutiáo, děi hē dòujiāng. When you eat crisp sesame rolls or deep-fried twists you should drink doujiang.
- F: Nǐ xǐhuan tiánde háishì xiánde? Do you like the sweet kind or the salty kind?
- M: Wǒ xǐhuan tiánde. I like the sweet kind.
- F: Hǎo, míngtiān zǎoshang gěi nín yùbei. Jīntiān nín chī shénme? All right, we'll prepare it for you tomorrow morning. What will you eat today?

- M: Wǒ chī chǎo jīdàn, huǒtuǐ,
kǎo miànbāo. I'll have scrambled eggs,
ham and toast.
- F: Hē shénme? What will you drink?
- M: Kāfēi. Coffee.
- F: Hǎo. Good.
- (Later.)
- M: Qǐng zài lái yìbēi kāfēi. Please bring another cup of
coffee.
- F: Hǎo. All right.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Breakfast at the Peking Hotel: The Peking Hotel is said to have the best Western style food in the city. While they serve both Western and Chinese style lunches and dinners, they are not always prepared to serve certain kinds of Chinese breakfast foods, such as shāobing and yóutiáo. If you would like to eat these typical Chinese breakfast foods you should ask in advance.

29. xīfàn	<i>a gruel of rice and water usually eaten for breakfast</i>
30. mántou	<i>steamed bread</i>
31. xīhóngshìzhī	<i>tomato juice</i>
32. júzi shuǐ	<i>orangeade, orange juice</i>
33. shuǐguǒ	<i>fruit</i>
34. xiāngjiāo	<i>banana</i>

xīfàn: This is another breakfast food. It is a white porridge made of rice and water. In the northern parts of China it is eaten along with salted pickles, ham, salted vegetables, salted eggs or peanuts.

RST, Unit 1

mántou: 'Steamed bread'. While the word miànbāo refers to Western style bread, mántou refers to a Chinese version of bread, a large steamed roll made of white dough. It is heavy and moist with no crust.

Vocabulary

bāozi	steamed rolls made of bread dough with a filling of meat and/or vegetables, or sweet bean paste.
càidānzi (yìzhāng)	menu
chǎo	fried, to fry, sauté
chǎo miàn	fried noodles
chī	to eat
diǎn	to order
dòujiāng	soy bean milk, soy milk
gěi nín yùbei	to prepare for you
gěi wǒ lái (noun)	bring me (something)
guōtiē	steam-fried dumplings
hē	to drink
huǒtuǐ	ham
-jiǎo	dumpling
jiǎozi	boiled dumpling
jīdàn	(chicken) egg
júzi shuǐ	orangeade, orange juice
kāfēi	coffee
kǎo	roasted, toasted
là	peppery-hot
mántou	steamed bread
miàn	noodles
miànbāo	bread
níúròu	beef
níúròu miàn	soup-noodles with beef
páigǔ miàn	soup-noodles with a pork chop
Qǐng zài lái...	Please bring another...
ròusī chǎo miàn	fried noodles with shreds of pork
ròusī miàn	soup-noodles with shreds of pork

RST, Unit 1

sānxiān chǎo miàn

shāobing

...shēnmede

shuǐguǒ

suān

suíbiàn

tāng

tāng miàn

tián

xián

xiāngjiāo

xīfàn

xīhóngshìzhī

yàngzi

yīlóng

yóutiáo

zhēng

*noodles fried with three
fresh things*

sesame rolls

...and so on

fruit

to be sour

as you like

soup

soup-noodles

to be sweet

to be salty

banana

gruel of rice and water

tomato juice

kind, variety

a tier of a steamer

deep-fried twist

*to cook something by
steaming*

Restaurant Module, Unit 2PART I

1. Shénme shi <u>kèfàn</u> ?	What is a fixed meal?
2. Kèfàn jiù shi yíge tāng, yíge <u>cài</u> , hái yǒu fàn.	A 'fixed meal' is a soup, a main dish, and rice.
3. Kèfàn jiù yǒu <u>yízhǒng</u> ma?	Is there only one kind of 'fixed meal'?
4. Nǐ shuō nǎge cài <u>hǎochī</u> ?	Which dish did you say is tasty?
5. Wǒ huì <u>yòng kuàizi</u> .	I can use chopsticks.
6. Wǒ yòng kuàizi chī fàn.	I eat with chopsticks.
7. Nǐ xǐhuan chī niúròu hǎishi chī <u>jī</u> .	Do you like to eat beef or chicken?
8. Wǒ xiǎng chī diǎn <u>jiǎndānde</u> .	I want to eat something simple.
9. <u>Xiàcǐ</u> zài chī <u>biéde</u> .	Next time eat something else.
10. <u>qīngjiāo</u> niúròu	beef with green pepper
11. <u>báicài</u> ròusī	shreds of pork with cabbage
12. <u>xuědòu</u> jīpiàn	chicken slices with snow peas

NOTES ON PART I

kèfàn: This refers to a type of meal in which soup, a main dish, rice and tea are all served for one price. Much of the meal is prepared ahead of time, which makes it quick, convenient and inexpensive for the customer. It is referred to here as a 'fixed meal'. Other translations are 'fixed dinner', 'blue plate special' and 'combination plate'.

RST, Unit 2

kèfàn jiù yǒu yìzhǒng ma?: When you ask this question, the person you are speaking to might think you are asking about the different price categories that kèfàn is available in. Restaurants which offer kèfàn often have an inexpensive, a moderate and a top-of-the-line kèfàn each day.

cài: This is the word for any dish which is not soup, rice or noodles.

yòng: Like the word gěi, 'to give', the word yòng can act as either a full verb or a prepositional verb. As a full verb, it means 'to use'. As a prepositional verb, it means 'with'. Here are some examples of both usages.

Nǐ kěyǐ yòng wǒde diànshàn. You can use my electric fàn.

Tā yòng kuàizi chī fàn. He eats with chopsticks.

jī: While often the word for a type of meat, such as 'beef', niúròu, contains the syllable ròu, 'meat', the word for chicken does not.

xiàcì: The words for 'last time', 'this time' and 'next time' are formed according to the same principle as you've learned for other time words, like 'last week' and 'last month'.

shàngcì	last time
shàngge xīngqī	last week
shàngge yuè	last month

zhècì	this time
zhège xīngqī	this week
zhège yuè	this month

xiàcì	next time
xiàge xīngqī	next week
xiàge yuè	next month

Taipei:

A conversation between an American woman and a Chinese friend, who are out to eat on their lunch hour.

- M: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme? What do you want to eat?
- F: Wǒ xiǎng chī diǎn jiǎndānde. I want to eat something simple.
- M: Nà, chī kèfàn zěnmeyàng? Then how about eating a 'fixed meal'?
- F: Shénme shì kèfàn? What is a 'fixed meal'?
- M: Kèfàn jiù shì yíge tāng, yíge cài, hái yǒu fàn. A 'fixed meal' is a soup, a main dish, and rice.
- F: Kèfàn jiù yǒu yízhǒng ma? Is there only one kind of 'fixed meal'?
- M: Bù. Yǒu sān-sìzhǒng. Yǒu sìshikuàide, yǒu wùshikuàide, yǒu liùshikuàide. No. There are three or four kinds. There's the forty dollar kind, the fifty dollar kind, and the sixty dollar kind.
- F: Dōu yǒu shénme cài? What main dishes do they have?
- M: Jīntiān yǒu báicài ròusī, qīngjiāo niúròu, xuědòu jīpiàn. Today there's shreds of pork with cabbage, beef with green peppers, and chicken slices with snow peas.
- F: Nǐ shuō nǎge cài hǎochī? Which dish do you say is more tasty?
- M: Dōu hěn hǎo. Jīntiān nǐ kěyǐ chī qīngjiāo niúròu. Xiàci zài chī biéde. They are all good. Today you might eat beef with green peppers. Next time eat something else.
- F: Hǎo. Okay.
- M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào yíge qīngjiāo niúròu. Wǒ lái yíge xuědòu jīpiàn. Okay. You take the beef with green peppers. I'll have the chicken slices with snow peas.

- F: Kèfàn dōu yǒu shénme yàngde cài? What kinds of main dishes are there in the 'fixed dinners'?
- M: Yǒu sānzhǒng. Yìzhǒng shì qīngjiāo niúròu, yìzhǒng shì báicài ròusī, yìzhǒng shì xuědòu jīpiàn. There are three kinds. One kind is beef with green peppers, one kind is pork shreds with cabbage, one kind is chicken slices with snow peas.
- F: Wǒ yào qīngjiāo niúròu. I'll have the beef with green peppers.
- M: Wǒ yào xuědòu jīpiàn. I'll have the chicken slices with snow peas.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Hǎo bu hǎochī?: The compound hǎochī, 'to be tasty', can be broken apart to form a question.

Kèfàn dōu yǒu shénme yàngde cài?: The adverb dōu in this sentence refers to the plural subject kèfàn, 'fixed dinners'.

