

dì wǔ kè lái yí gè mápó dòu fǔ
第五课：来 一 个 麻婆 豆腐！

Lesson 5: Mapo Tofu, please.

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◇ Rènshi chángjiàn de Zhōngguó cài. (Know some common Chinese dishes.)

◇ Xuéhuì zài fànguǎn diǎncài jiézhàng de biǎodá fāngfǎ. (Learn how to order dishes and pay bills in restaurants.)

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shuōmíng
说明 (Explanations)

- 1 jīn = 500 g.
- zěnmeyòng bān (how to use the word “半”)
“半” + liàngcí + míngcí rú: (“半” + measure word + noun. E.g.)
bān jīn jiǎozi (500 g of dumplings)
bān zhī kǎoyā (half of a roast duck)
bān píng píjiǔ (half a bottle of beer)

liànxí
练习 (Exercises)

◇ Mófǎng lìzǐ shuōchū qiánmiàn tú zhōng de shíwù. (Identify the food in the previous pictures, like in the example.)

◇ Yòng bàn shuōchū xià tú zhōng de yǐnliào hé shíwù. (Use “半” to identify the drinks or food in the pictures below.)

◇ xiǎo zǔ huódòng (Group Activity): Qù Zhōngcānguǎn kànkàn nǐ xǐ huan de yǐnliào cài hé zhǔshí jì xià tā men de míng zì rán hòu gào su nǐ de tóngbàn. (Go to the Chinese restaurant to find the drinks, dishes, and staples you like, then write down their names and tell your partner.)

liàn yí liàn 练一练 (Practicing)

● duìhuà yī (Dialogue 1)

fú wùyuán Xiānsheng nín jǐ wèi
服务员：先生，您几位？ (Mister, how many of you are coming?)

kè rén Liǎng wèi
客人A：两位。(Two.)

fú wùyuán Lǐ bian qǐng Qǐng zuò zhè r ba Gěi nín càidān
服务员：里边请。请坐这儿吧！给您菜单。(You're welcome inside. Please sit here! Here's your menu.)

kè rén Xièxie
客人B：谢谢！(Thank you!)

● duìhuà èr (Dialogue 2)

kè rén Nǐ è ma Xiǎng chī shénme
客人A：你饿吗？想吃点什么？ (Are you hungry? What do you want to eat?)

kè rén Wǒ bù zhīdào cài de míng zì yǒu diǎn r là yǒu dòu fu
客人B：我不知道菜的名字，有点儿辣，有豆腐
(I don't know the dish name, it is a bit spicy, and has tofu)

kè rén Shì mápó dòu fu ma
客人A：是麻婆豆腐吗？ (Is it Mapo Tofu?)

kè rén Shì má pó dòu fu Nǐ chī shénme
客人B: 是 麻婆 豆腐。你 吃 什么? (It is. What are you eating?)

kè rén Wǒ xǐ huan chī suān tián de cài zuì xǐ huan de cài shì
客人A: 我 喜欢 吃 酸 甜 的 菜, 最 喜欢 的 菜 是
xī hóng shì chǎo jī dàn
西红柿 炒 鸡蛋。 (I like to eat sour and sweet dishes, the one I like
the most is tomatoes with scrambled eggs.)

kè rén Wǒmen diǎn cài ba
客人B: 我们 点菜 吧! (Let's order dishes!)

shuō míng 说明 (Explanations)

- zěnmē yòng wèi
怎么 用 “位” (how to use the word “位”)

Wèi yòng yú rén dài yǒu jìng yì shù cí + wèi zhí yè / zhí wù Rú:
“位” 用于 人, 带有 敬意: 数词 + 位 + 职业 / 职务。 如:

(“位” is a measure word used to indicate the number of people, with a
sense of respect: number + “位” + title / occupation. E.g:)

liǎng wèi yī shēng
两 位 医生 (2 doctors)

jǐ wèi jīng lǐ
几 位 经理 (several managers)

wǔ wèi kè rén
五 位 客人 (5 guests)

- “(qǐng) ba” (how to use “(请) 吧”)

Dòng cí + ba yòng yú kè qì de tí chū qǐng qiú dòng cí qián yòng
“动词 + 吧” 用于 客气地 提出 请求, 动词 前 用

qǐng xiǎn dé gèng wéi kè qì Rú: (“Verb + “吧” is used to politely ask for
something, and the word “请” used before the verb shows more

politeness. E.g:)

Zuò ba
坐 吧! (Sit.)

Chī ba
吃 吧! (Eat.)

Qǐng zuò ba
请 坐 吧! (Please sit.)

Qǐng chī ba
请 吃 吧! (Please eat.)

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- zěnmē yòng yǒudiǎnr
怎么 用 “有点儿” (how to use “有点儿”)

Yǒudiǎnr xíngróngcí biǎoshì chéngdù bù gāo, duō yòng yú bù
“有点儿 + 形容词”表示 程度 不 高, 多 用于 不
xǐ huan de shìqíng Rú yǒudiǎnr
喜欢 的 事情, 如: (“有点儿 + adjective” indicates not much, and
is usually used on something one dislikes. E.g.)

yǒudiǎnr là shuōhuà rén bù xǐ huan là
有点儿 辣 (说话 人 不 喜欢 辣) a bit spicy (speaker does
not like spiciness)

yǒudiǎnr tián shuōhuà rén bù xǐ huan tián
有点儿 甜 (说话 人 不 喜欢 甜) a bit sweet (speaker
does not like sweetness)

- zěnmē yòng zuì
怎么 用 “最” (how to use the word “最”)

Zuì xíngróngcí biǎoshì chéngdù chāoguò suǒyǒu de tónglèi
“最 + 形容词”表示 程度 超过 所有 的 同类
shìwù Rú zuì
事物, 如: (“最 + adjective” indicates the degree exceeds that of all similar
things. E.g.)

1. Tā zuì niánqīng
他 最 年轻 (He is the youngest.)

2. Zhè ge cài zuì là
这 个 菜 最 辣。 (This dish is the most spicy.)

liàn xí 练习 (Exercises)

Xuǎn zé tiánkòng
◇ 选择 填空。 (Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the
blanks.)

1. Fànguǎn lǐ biān yǒu shí èr () rén. There are 12 people in the restaurant.
2. Zhè () xiānsheng shì Dà míng Gōng sī de fù jīng lǐ. (This man is the vice manager of Daming Company.)
3. Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ () rén, fù qīn, mǔ qīn, liǎng gè gē ge hé wǒ. (My family has 5 members: father, mother, 2 elder brothers, and me.)

◇ Bǎ xià miàn de cí yǔ pái liè chéng yí jù huà. (Arrange the following words into a sentence.)

* See T.A.'s sheet p. 5/1

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◇ Chá zì diǎn, shuō chū jǐ zhǒng là de shí wù, tián de shí wù hé suān de shí wù. (Look up a dictionary and name several spicy, sweet, and sour foods.)

◇ xiǎo zǔ liàn xí: sān gè rén yì zǔ, fēn bié shì fàn guǎn fú wù yuán, kè rén A hé kè rén B, mó fǎng qián miàn de liǎng duàn duì huà jìn xíng liàn xí. (Group activity: 3 people each group, acting the roles of restaurant waiter/waitress, customer A and customer B respectively, and practice by imitating the previous 2 conversations.)

duì huà yī (Dialogue 1): Liǎng wèi kè rén jìn rù fàn guǎn. (2 customers enter a restaurant.)

duìhuà èr
对话二 (Dialogue 2): Liǎng wèi kè rén shāngliang chī shénme
两位客人商量吃什么。(2
customers discuss about what to eat.)

liàn yí liàn
练一练 (Practice)

duìhuà yī
● 对话一 (Dialogue 1)

kè rén fú wùyuán diǎncài
客人A: 服务员, 点菜! (Waiter/waitress, take orders.)

fú wùyuán Hǎode
服务员: 好的。(Okay.)

kè rén lái yí gè mápó dòu fu, yí gè xī hóngshì chǎo jī dàn,
客人B: 来一个麻婆豆腐, 一个西红柿炒鸡蛋,
liǎng wǎn mǐfàn
两碗米饭。(One Mapo Tofu, one scrambled eggs with tomatoes,
and 2 bowls of rice.)

kè rén Wǒmen hěn è, qǐng kuài yì diǎn r
客人A: 我们很饿, 请快一点儿! (We are very hungry,
please hurry up.)

fú wùyuán Hǎode. Qǐng shāo děng
服务员: 好的。请稍等。(Okay. Please wait a while.)

duìhuà èr
对话二 (Dialogue 2)

kè rén Chī bǎo le. Jié zhàng ba
客人A: 吃饱了。结账吧! (Already full. Let's check out.)

kè rén fú wùyuán mǎidān
客人B: 服务员, 买单! Waiter, (we are going to) pay the bill.

fú wùyuán Yí gòng èr shíwǔ kuài
服务员: 一共二十五块。(25 Yuan in total.)

kè rén Gěi nǐ qián, kāi yí zhāng fā piào
客人A: 给你钱, 开一张发票。(Here's the money, and
write an invoice.)

fú wùyuán Hǎode. Qǐng shāo děng
服务员: 好的。请稍等。(Okay. Please wait a while.)

shuōmíng 说明 (Explanations)

- zěnmē yòng men “们” (how to use the word “们”)

Men yòng zài rénchēng dài cí huò zhǐ rén de míng cí hòu,
“们”用在人称代词或指人的名词后,
biǎoshì fù shù zhùyì Míng cí qián yǒu shùliàng cí shí hòubiān bù jiā
表示复数。注意：名词前有数量词时，后边不加

“们”。如：“们” is used after a pronoun or a noun referring to someone
to indicate plural form. Notice: when there is a quantifier before the noun,

“们” is not added. E.g.:

wǒmen nǐ men jīng lǐ men
我们 (we) 你们 (you, plural) 经理们 (managers)

sān gè jīng lǐ men sān gè jīng lǐ
三个经理们 (X) 三个经理 (✓)

liǎng wèi yī shēng jǐ wèi jīng lǐ
两位医生 (2 doctors) 几位经理 (several managers)

wǔ wèi kè rén
五位客人 (5 customers)

- zěnmē yòng hǎo de “好的” (how to use the phrase “好的”)

Hǎo de biǎoshì jiē shòu duìfāng tí chū de qǐngqiú Rú
“好的”表示接受对方提出的请求。如：(The phrase

“好的” is used to show accepting the requests of others. E.g.:

A: Wǒmen xué xí Hànyǔ ba
我们学习汉语吧！(Let's learn Chinese.)

B: Hǎo de.
好的。(Okay.)

- zěnmē yòng yì diǎn r “一点儿” (how to use the phrase “一点儿”)

Xíngróng cí + yì diǎn r cháng yòng yú tí chū qǐngqiú Rú
“形容词 + 一点儿”常用于提出请求。如：

(“Adjective + 一点儿” is usually used to make a request. E.g.:

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1. ^{Qǐng} 请 ^{kuài} 快 ^{yì diǎn r} 一点儿! (^{shuōhuàrén} 说话人 ^{xī wàng} 希望 ^{kuài} 快) Please hurry.
(speaker wants it to be faster)
2. ^{là} 辣 ^{yì diǎn r} 一点儿! (^{shuōhuàrén} 说话人 ^{xī wàng} 希望 ^{là} 辣) A bit more spicy. (speaker wants it to be more spicy)

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- ^{zěnmē} 怎么 ^{yòng} 用 ^{chībǎo} “吃饱” (how to use the phrase ^{chībǎo} “吃饱”)
^{Chī} “吃” ^{shì} 是 ^{dòng cí} 动词, ^{biǎoshì} 表示 ^{dòngzuò} 动作; ^{bǎo} “饱” ^{shì} 是 ^{xíngróng cí} 形容词, ^{biǎoshì} 表示 ^{chī} “吃”
^{yǐ hòu} 以后 ^{de} 的 ^{jié guǒ} 结果。 (^{chī} “吃” is a verb of action, and ^{bǎo} “饱” is an adjective
 used to show the result of eating.)

- ^{zěnmē} 怎么 ^{yòng} 用 ^{le} “了” (how to use the word ^{le} “了”)
^{Xíngróng cí} “形容词 + ^{le} 了” ^{kě yǐ} 可以 ^{biǎoshì} 表示 ^{biànhuà} 变化, 如: ("Adjective + ^{le} 了" can
 show changes. E.g:)

^{bǎo le} 饱了 (^{bù bǎo} 不饱 --> ^{bǎo} 饱) not full --> full

^{è le} 饿了 (^{bú è} 不饿 --> ^è 饿) not hungry --> hungry

liàn xí
练习 (Exercises)

☆ ^{Zài} 在 ^{xū yào} 需要 ^{de} 的 ^{dì fāng} 地方 ^{tiánchū} 填出 ^{yǒudiǎn r} “有点儿”、^{yì diǎn r} “一点儿”。 (Fill in the
 blanks with either ^{yǒudiǎn r} “有点儿” or ^{yì diǎn r} “一点儿”.)

1. ^{Wǒ} 我 () ^è 饿。

2. ^{Zhè} 这 ^{ge} 个 ^{cài} 菜 () ^{suān} 酸, ^{wǒ} 我 ^{xiǎng} 想 ^{chī} 吃 ^{tián} 甜 () ^{de} 的 ^{cài} 菜。

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3. Qǐng kuài () ba!
请 快 () 吧!

◇ “men” de liànxí (exercises about “men”)
“们” 的 练习 (exercises about “们”)

1. Yòng men bǎ xiàmiàn de cí yǔ biàncéng fù shù.
用 “们” 把 下面 的 词语 变成 复数。(Use the word “men” to turn the following words into plural form.)

tā (him) tā (her) lǚ shī (lawyer) gē ge (elder brother)
人 (person) mèimei (younger sister) mì shū (secretary)

2. Xuǎn zé tiánkōng.
选择 填空。(Choose the most appropriate word to fill in each blank.)

- 1) Wǒ yǒu sān gè ().
我 有 三 个 ().
mèimei mèimeimen
(妹妹 妹妹们)
- 2) Jīng lǐ yǒu liǎng gè ().
经理 有 两 个 ().
mìshū mìshūmen
(秘书 秘书们)

◇ xiǎo zǔ liànxí: group activity
小组 练习: group activity

1. Liǎng gè rén yì zǔ, àn zhào xiàmiàn de gé shì wánchéng
两 个 人 一 组, 按照 下面 的 格式 完成
duì huà
对话。(Two people per group, finish the dialogues using the following formats.)

A: Qǐng _____ ba!
请 _____ 吧!

B: Hǎo de.
好的。

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2. Sān gè rén yì zǔ, fēnbié bànyǎn fànguǎn fú wùyuán kè rén hé
三 个 人 一 组, 分别 扮演 饭馆 服务员、客人A 和

kè rén mó fǎng qián miàn de liǎng duàn duì huà jìn xíng liàn xí.
客人B, 模仿 前面 的 两段 对话 进行 练习。

(Group activity: 3 people per group, act the roles of restaurant waiter/waitress, customer A and customer B respectively, and practice by imitating the previous 2 conversations.)

duì huà yī (Dialogue 1): diǎn cài (order dishes)
对话一 (Dialogue 1): 点菜 (order dishes)

duì huà èr (Dialogue 2): jié zhàng (check out)
对话二 (Dialogue 2): 结账 (check out)

tīng yì tīng
听一听 (Listening)

◆ Tīng hòu tián kòng. (Fill in the blanks after listening.)
听后 填空。

1. Wǒ bù xǐ huan chī _____ de cài.
我 不 喜 欢 吃 _____ 的 菜。

2. Lái liǎng píng _____!
来 两 瓶 _____!

3. Tā men yào sān _____ mǐ fàn.
他 们 要 三 _____ 米 饭。

4. Qǐng kuài _____!
请 快 _____!

5. Nín jǐ _____?
您 几 _____?

6. Qǐng _____!
请 _____!

7. Kāi yì _____ fā piào ba.
开 一 _____ 发 票 吧。

bǔ chōng cí yǔ (Supplementary Words)
补 充 词 语

Chá zì diǎn jiāng xià miàn de cí yǔ hé tú piàn lián xiàn. (Look up a dictionary, and connect the words and pictures with lines.)
查 字 典, 将 下 面 的 词 语 和 图 片 连 线。

yú ròu
鱼 肉

jī ròu
鸡 肉

zhū ròu
猪 肉

niú ròu
牛 肉

dòu jiǎo
豆 角

qié zi
茄 子

tǔ dòu
土 豆

xī lán huā
西 兰 花

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báicài
白菜

cōngtóu
葱头

luóbo
萝卜

huángguā
黄瓜

shuànyáng ròu
涮羊肉

kǎo yā
烤鸭

gōngtīng cài
宫廷菜

sù cài
素菜

wénhuà diǎn jī
文化 点击 (culture tips)

Zhōngguó cài de pǐnzhǒng hěn duō, cài de míng zì yě
中国菜的品种很多,菜的名字也
qiānbànwàn huà hěn nán jì zhù
千变万化,很难记住。(Chinese cuisines are extremely diverse

with a large amount of names, which are difficult to remember.) Nà yǒu
那有

shénme bàn fǎ kě yǐ ràng nín shùn lì de zài fànguǎn lǐ diǎncài
什么办法可以让您顺利地 在饭馆里点菜

ne
呢? (What are some ways to let you ^{order} dishes at a restaurant decently?)

fāng fǎ yī Kàn biérén chī shénme nín jiù diǎn shénme
方法一: 看别人吃什么,您就点什么 (first way:

order whatever you see others eating); fāng fǎ èr Gào sù fú wùyuán nǐ
方法二: 告诉服务员你

xiǎng chī shénme shūcài shénme ròu shénme wèidào hái yǒu cài de
想吃 什么蔬菜、什么肉、什么味道,还有菜的

jià qián ràng fú wùyuán bāng nǐ juéding
价钱,让服务员帮你决定 (second way: tell the waiter/

waitress what kind of vegetables, meats, and flavors you want to have,

together with the price you prefer, and let him/her help you decide), bǐ rú
比如

nǐ kě yǐ shuō wǒ xiǎng chī zhūròu suān tián de 20 kuài zuǒyòu
你可以说“我想吃猪肉、酸甜的、20块左右”,

fú wùyuán kě néng huì tuījiàn nín chī gǔlǎoròu
服务员可能会推荐您吃“古老肉”。(for example, you can

say: "I'd like pork, sour and sweet, about 20 Yuan." The waiter/waitress

would probably recommend you to eat "gu-lao pork".