

UNIT  
7

Sìchuān cài yòu má yòu là  
**四川菜又麻又辣!**

**Sichuan food is really spicy!**



# LESSON | 1

## Vocabulary and listening



1 Work in pairs. Guess the flavour of each dish using the words in the box.

má	suān	xián
麻	酸	咸
là	tián	xiāng
辣	甜	香



tángcùyú  
a 糖醋鱼



gōngbǎo jīdīng  
b 宫保鸡丁

Now listen and say the words.



2 Mark, Yeong-min and Amanda are going out for lunch in Chengdu. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 阿曼达喜欢吃什么?
- 2 为什么马克说他们应该吃川菜?
- 3 饭馆的拿手菜是什么?



[在出租车上]

马克: 你们喜欢吃四川菜吗?

永民: 我喜欢。四川菜又麻又辣, 很好吃。

阿曼达: 你是韩国人, 当然喜欢吃辣的。我喜欢吃广东菜, 不咸不辣, 比较清淡。

马克: 上海菜也很好吃, 又甜又香。

阿曼达: 你不是只爱吃麦当劳和肯德基吗?

马克: 虽然我爱吃快餐, 但是到了四川, 我们就应该吃川菜。

永民: 饭馆就要到了。……麻烦你在左边停车。

[在饭馆]

服务员: 请问你们几位?

永民: 三位。



服务员：这边请。请问三位想喝什么？

马克：先给我来一瓶汽水。

阿曼达：我要一杯苹果汁。

永民：我要一杯水。

服务员：这是菜单。

永民：你们的拿手菜是什么？

服务员：麻婆豆腐、宫保鸡丁，还有水煮鱼。

永民：就要这三个菜吧。

服务员：还要其他菜吗？

阿曼达：炒鸡蛋吧，不辣。再要三碗米饭。麻烦你再给我们三双筷子和三个勺子。

服务员：好的。请稍等，饭菜很快就好。

## 生词 New words

má	numb, numbing	píng	bottle
麻		瓶	
là	spicy, hot	qìshuǐ	soft drink
辣		汽水	
Hánguó	Republic of Korea	bēi	cup, glass
韩国		杯	
xián	salty	píngguǒ	apple
咸		苹果	
qīngdàn	lightly flavoured	shuǐ	water
清淡		水	
tián	sweet	càidān	menu
甜		菜单	
ài	love, like	chǎo	stir-fry
爱		炒	
Màidāngláo	McDonald's	jīdàn	(chicken) egg
麦当劳		鸡蛋	
Kěndéjī	KFC	wǎn	bowl
肯德基		碗	
máfan	bother, trouble	mǐfàn	rice
麻烦		米饭	
zuǒ	left side, left	kuàizi	chopsticks
左		筷子	
tíng	stop	sháozi	spoon
停		勺子	
wèi	(for a person, respectful)	shāo	a little, slightly
位		稍	



### 3 Listen again and check the food they ordered.

- |                            |                        |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a | tángcùyú<br>糖醋鱼        | <input type="checkbox"/> d | shuǐzhǒuyú<br>水煮鱼 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b | gōngbǎo jīdīng<br>宫保鸡丁 | <input type="checkbox"/> e | chǎo jīdàn<br>炒鸡蛋 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c | mápódòufu<br>麻婆豆腐      | <input type="checkbox"/> f | mǐfàn<br>米饭       |

### 4 Match the cuisines with the flavours.

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1 四川菜 | a 又甜又香 |
| 2 广东菜 | b 又麻又辣 |
| 3 上海菜 | c 比较清淡 |

### 5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the kinds of food you like, including the flavours.



## Pronunciation and speaking

### Difference between "en" and "eng"



- 1 Check the correct finals for the underlined characters.

- |       |                             |                              |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 很好吃 | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |
| 2 肯德基 | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |
| 3 请问  | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |
| 4 什么  | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |
| 5 稍等  | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |
| 6 门口  | <input type="checkbox"/> en | <input type="checkbox"/> eng |

Now listen and repeat.



- 2 Say the sentences aloud.

- Nǐ xǐhuan nǎge chéngshì  
1 你喜欢哪个城市？
- Chéngdū de Chuāncài hěn hǎochī  
2 成都的川菜很好吃。
- Qǐng wèn fùjìn yǒu Kěndéjī ma  
3 请问附近有肯德基吗？
- Tā zài xuéxiào ménkǒu děng nǐ  
4 他在学校门口等你。
- Qǐng shāo děng yīshēng mǎshàng jiù lái le  
5 请稍等，医生马上就来了。

Now listen and repeat.



- 3 Listen and say the words.

- |      |       |         |          |      |
|------|-------|---------|----------|------|
| 1 麻  | là    | qīngdàn | tián     | xián |
| 辣    |       | 清淡      | 甜        | 咸    |
| 2 水  | chá   | qìshuǐ  | guǒzhī   |      |
| 茶    |       | 汽水      | 果汁       |      |
| 3 饺子 | mǐfàn | jīdàn   | Chuāncài |      |
| 米饭   |       | 鸡蛋      | 川菜       |      |

- 4 Work in groups of three. List some typical Chinese dishes and common drinks you know. Think about their flavour.

Now use your list to create a menu.

- 5 Act out a conversation at a Chinese restaurant, using your menu from Activity 4.

**Student A:** You are the waiter. Ask your customers what they would like to eat and drink.

**Students B and C:** You are the customers. Ask about the flavour of the different dishes and tell the waiter what you would like to eat and drink.



### CHINESE TO GO

Useful expressions in a restaurant

- Fúwùyuán  
服务员！ Waiter! / Waitress!
- Mǎidān Jiézhàng  
买单。/ 结帐。 The bill, please.
- Dǎbāo  
打包。 Pack up this dish to take away.
- Wǒ jiào wàimài  
我叫外卖。 I'd like to order a delivery/takeaway.
- Wǒ chī sù  
我吃素。 I'm a vegetarian.





# LESSON | 2

## Reading and writing

1 Work in pairs. Tell each other which of the following ingredients your family often use when cooking.



2 Read the recipe for mapo tofu and answer the questions.

- 1 做麻婆豆腐需要哪些原料?
- 2 应该先炒肉还是先炒豆腐?

## 学做中国菜——《麻婆豆腐》

### [原料]

豆腐300克，牛肉末100克（猪肉或者鸡肉也可以）

油少量，豆瓣酱两勺，花椒粉少量，葱、姜、蒜少量，鸡汤半碗

### [时间]

10-15分钟

### [做法]

- ① 把豆腐切成小块，把葱、姜、蒜切成末。
- ② 把油放在锅里，加热；先放姜，然后放肉，把肉炒熟以后放在碗里。
- ③ 把油放在锅里，加热；先放葱、姜、蒜和豆瓣酱，炒香；然后放豆腐和肉，炒两分钟；再加入鸡汤，煮五分钟，最后加花椒粉。



麻婆豆腐

### 生词 New words

yuánliào 原料	ingredient	dòubànjiàng 豆瓣酱	spicy soybean paste	bǎ 把	(used to put the object of a verb before it)	jiārè 加热	heat up
kè 克	gram	huājiāofěn 花椒粉	pepper powder	qiē 切	cut	shú 熟	well done
niúròumò 牛肉末	minced beef	cōng 葱	spring onion	chéng 成	became, turn/change into	jiā 加	add
zhūròu 猪肉	pork	jiāng 姜	ginger	kuài 块	piece	zhǔ 煮	boil
jī 鸡	chicken	suàn 蒜	garlic	fàng 放	put, place	zuìhòu 最后	finally
yóu 油	oil	tāng 汤	soup	guō 锅	wok, pan		
shǎoliàng 少量	small quantity	zuòfǎ 做法	method, cooking steps				

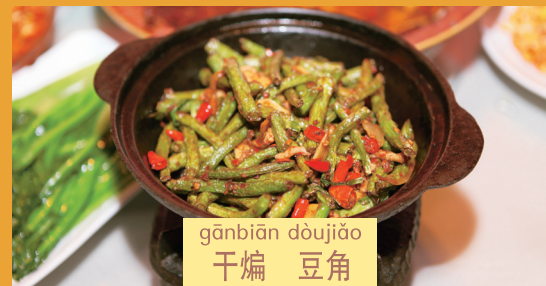




qíncài chǎo niúròu  
芹菜炒牛肉



gōngbǎo jīdīng  
宫保鸡丁



gānbīān dòujiǎo  
干煸豆角

3 Read the recipe again and put the ingredients in the order in which they are used.

- a 鸡汤
- b 姜末
- c 葱、姜、蒜和豆瓣酱
- d 豆腐和炒熟的肉
- e 油
- f 肉末

4 Choose a dish from the pictures on page 84 or 85. Guess the main ingredients and how to make it.

Now write the recipe.

5 Work in pairs. Describe how to make your dish to each other without saying the name of the dish. Guess the name of the dish that is being described.



jiācháng dòufu  
家常豆腐



shuǐzhǔyú  
水煮鱼

## Language in use

Noun phrases with 的

1 Look at the sentences.

Subject	Verb phrase	Object / Noun phrase		
		Modifier	Head noun	
永民	喜欢吃	辣	的	东西。
永民	喜欢吃	辣的。		
我	喜欢	黑色	的	裙子。
她	喜欢	白色的。		
这	不是	你	的	书。
这	不是	我的。		

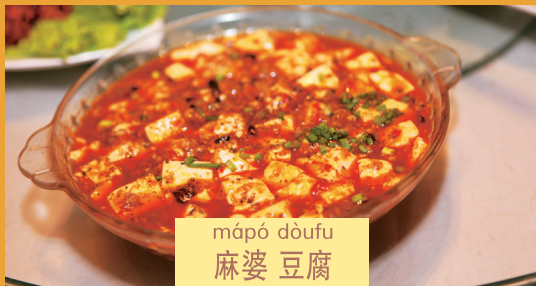
Now check the two correct explanations.

- 1 的 is used after a modifier, which is usually a noun, pronoun or an adjective, to form a noun phrase.
- 2 A noun phrase with 的 should always contain a head noun.
- 3 The head noun can be left out to avoid repetition if it is known in the context.

2 Write the sentences in Chinese.

- 1 I don't like red. Do you have black ones?
- 2 She likes to eat sweet food.
- 3 I didn't bring my book. Can I borrow yours?





mápó dòufu  
麻婆豆腐



dàndànmiàn  
担担面



tángcù lǐjī  
糖醋里脊

### Giving instructions using imperatives

#### 1 Look at the sentences.

Adverbial	Verb	Object/Complement
先	放	姜。
再	加	鸡汤。
	煮	五分钟。
给我	打	电话。

Now check the two correct explanations.

- 1 Imperatives are used to give instructions, make requests or raise enquiries.
- 2 Subjects are usually omitted from imperatives.
- 3 There should always be a verb in an imperative, expressing the action needed.

#### 2 Work in pairs.

**Student A:** Give two of the following instructions in Chinese.

**Student B:** Follow Student A's instructions.

- 1 Go to the front of the room and say your name.
- 2 Put your Chinese book under your desk.
- 3 Put your Chinese book on my desk.
- 4 Open your book and read two sentences aloud.

Now change roles.

### 把

sentences

#### 1 Look at the sentences.

Subject	把	Object	Verb	Complement
	把	豆腐	切	成小块。
	把	油	放	在锅里。
她	把	被子	拿	出来了。
我	把	书	放	在桌子上。

Now check the two correct explanations.

- 1 把 sentences are used to express the result of an action on an object.
- 2 The action verb is always put before the object that it acts upon.
- 3 A complement should always be used after the action verb.

#### 2 Make sentences, using 把 and the given words.

- 1 鸡肉 / 切
- 2 葱 / 放
- 3 牛肉 / 切
- 4 中文书 / 放

▶ Turn to page 166 for grammar reference.



# LESSON | 3

## Communication activity

Work in pairs.

**Student A:** You want to order a delivery from 辣婆婆 restaurant. Read the menu and decide which dishes you would like.

**Student B:** You are a new waiter at the restaurant. Familiarize yourself with the menu. Remember to ask the customer for their name, phone number and address when taking the order.

Now act out a phone conversation making the delivery order.

▶ Turn to pages 151 and 157 for more speaking practice.

**Là pópó 辣婆婆**

liángcài  
**凉菜 Cold dish**

kǒushuǐjī 口水鸡 ***	yuán
steamed chicken in red chilli oil	28元
fūqī fèipiàn 夫妻肺片 ***	yuán
pork lungs in chilli sauce	25元
wúxiāng huāshēng 五香花生	yuán
five-spice peanuts	8元
Sìchuān pàocài 四川泡菜 **	yuán
Sichuan pickled cabbage	8元

rècài  
**热菜 Hot dish**

shuǐzhǔ niúròu 水煮牛肉 ***	yuán
beef in hot chilli oil	48元
gōngbǎo jīdīng 宫保鸡丁 **	yuán
Kung Pao chicken	22元
mánpó dòufu 麻婆豆腐 ***	yuán
tofu in spicy sauce	12元
chǎo jīdàn 炒鸡蛋	yuán
omelette	8元
suānlàotāng 酸辣汤 **	yuán
hot and sour soup	6元
Yángzhōu chǎofàn 扬州炒饭	yuán
Yangzhou fried rice	10元
mǐfàn 米饭	yuán
rice	3元

\*\*\* 很辣 very spicy      \*\* 中辣 moderately spicy  
\* 微辣 a little spicy

yǐnliào  
**饮料 Drinks**

kělè 可乐	yuán tīng
cola	5元/听
guǒzhī 果汁	yuán bēi
fruit juice	8元/杯
píjiǔ 啤酒	yuán píng
beer	8元/瓶

## Cultural corner

### Eating out: ordering shared dishes

Traditionally, Chinese diners choose a collection of dishes to share for the table, rather than ordering individually. Sharing food is not only a great way to try out different dishes, but is also good for balancing the flavours and nutrition of the overall meal. A hot, spicy dish can be balanced by a sweet or a mild one.

Nowadays, communal serving spoons or chopsticks are often used for the shared dishes for reasons of hygiene, rather than picking up the food directly with one's own utensils. While western hosts often let guests serve themselves, Chinese hosts consider it imperative that they urge their guests to eat more, and will even insist on putting food on their guests' plates. "Fighting for the bill" is another act of politeness in Chinese culture that is often performed at the end of a restaurant meal. It is not considered essential to have dessert at the end of a meal, and Chinese menus usually don't have many varieties of dessert.

## Character writing

These are two common radicals in Chinese. Do you know any other characters with the same radicals?

Radicals	Meaning	Examples
米	rice	粘、糖
豸	dog, animal	狗、狮

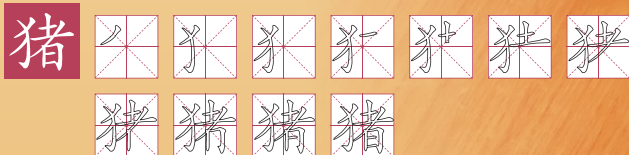
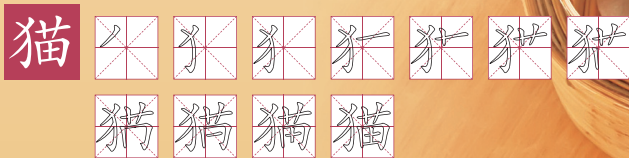
1 Look at the characters and identify the radicals.

料 粉 猪 猫

2 Match the words with the meanings.

- |       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1 原料  | a pork          |
| 2 花椒粉 | b ingredient    |
| 3 熊猫  | c pepper powder |
| 4 猪肉  | d panda         |

3 Trace the characters in the boxes.



## Review and practice

1 Complete the mini-dialogues.

1 A: 您好! \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 三位。

A: \_\_\_\_\_。

2 A: 请问, \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我要一瓶汽水。

3 B: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: 我们的拿手菜是水煮鱼。

2 Number the steps for cooking spaghetti in the correct order.

- a 加肉酱。
- b 把煮熟的面拿出来, 放在碗里。
- c 把意大利面放在开水里, 煮15分钟。
- d 把水放在锅里, 煮开。

3 Work in pairs. Write instructions for how to boil an egg, using 把 sentences when appropriate.





## Vocabulary extension

Look at the words for some common drinks.

kāfēi		hóngjiǔ	
咖啡	coffee	红酒	red wine
niúniǎi		báijiǔ	
牛奶	milk	白酒	rice wine
kělè		hóngchá	
可乐	cola	红茶	black tea

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your favourite drinks for breakfast, lunch and dinner.



## Vocabulary review

Fill in the blanks.

_____	ài	v.	love, like
把	bǎ	prep.	(used to put the object of a verb before it)
_____	bēi	n.	cup, glass
菜单	càidān	n.	_____
炒	chǎo	v.	_____
成	chéng	v.	become, turn/change into
葱	cōng	n.	spring onion
豆瓣酱	dòubànjiàng	n.	spicy soybean paste
_____	fàng	v.	put, place
锅	guō	n.	wok, pan
韩国	Hánguó	n.	Republic of Korea
花椒粉	huājiāofěn	n.	pepper powder
鸡	jī	n.	chicken
_____	jīdàn	n.	(chicken) egg
_____	jiā	v.	add
加热	jiārè	v.	_____
姜	jiāng	n.	ginger
克	kè	measure word	_____
肯德基	Kěndéjī	n.	KFC
_____	kuài	n.	piece
筷子	kuàizi	n.	chopsticks
辣	là	adj.	_____
麻	má	adj.	numb, numbing
麻烦	máfan	v.	_____
麦当劳	Màidāngláo	n.	McDonald's
_____	mǐfàn	n.	rice
牛肉末	niúròumò	n.	_____
瓶	píng	n.	bottle
_____	píngguǒ	n.	apple

汽水	qìshuǐ	n.	_____
切	qiē	v.	cut
清淡	qīngdàn	adj.	_____
稍	shāo	adv.	a little, slightly
_____	sháozi	n.	spoon
少量	shǎoliàng	adj.	small quantity
熟	shú	adj.	_____
_____	shuǐ	n.	water
蒜	suàn	n.	garlic
_____	tāng	n.	soup
甜	tián	adj.	_____
_____	tíng	v.	stop
碗	wǎn	n.	bowl
_____	wèi	measure word	(for a person, respectful)
咸	xián	adj.	_____
_____	yóu	n.	oil
原料	yuánliào	n.	ingredients
猪肉	zhūròu	n.	pork
煮	zhǔ	v.	_____
_____	zuihòu	n.	finally
_____	zuǒ	n.	left side, left
做法	zuòfǎ	n.	method, cooking steps
白酒	báijiǔ	n.	rice wine
红茶	hóngchá	n.	black tea
红酒	hóngjiǔ	n.	red wine
咖啡	kāfēi	n.	coffee
可乐	kělè	n.	cola
牛奶	niúniǎi	n.	milk
酸	suān	adj.	sour