



一、课文 Text



1 (一)

服务员：几位来点儿什么？^①

陆雨平：来一壶茶，再来一些点心。

服务员：好的，请稍等。

陆雨平：这就是我常说的老茶馆。今天我
把你们带到茶馆来，你们可
以了解一下我们这儿的民俗。

马大为：茶馆里人不少，真热闹。

林娜：他们说话的声音太大了。

服务员：茶——来——了！您几位请慢
用。^②

马大为：我们正在说声音大，这位服务员的声音更大。

王小云：茶馆就是最热闹的地方。有的人还把舞台搬进茶馆来了，在
茶馆里唱戏，比这儿还热闹呢。

林娜：我觉得，在公共场所说话的声音
应该小一点儿。来中国以后，我

发现在不少饭馆、商店或者车站，人们说话的声音都很大。



表达看法

Expressing one's opinion



二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice



核心句 KEY SENTENCES

1. 今天我把你们带到茶馆来。
2. 这位服务员的声音更大。
3. 茶馆就是最热闹的地方。
4. 大家一边喝茶，一边聊天儿。
5. 他们常常到别的地方去，比如去咖啡馆。
6. 咱们到那个公园去散散步。
7. 对我们来说，这很正常。
8. 西方人把食物放在自己的盘子里，把大块切成小块，再把它送到嘴里。
9. 把“入乡随俗”翻译成英语，该怎么说？

1. 熟读下列词组 Read the following phrases until you learn them by heart

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-------|
| (1) 来一壶茶 | 来一瓶葡萄酒 | 来一盘点心 | 来一份蛋糕 |
| 来一个烤鸭 | 来一个涮羊肉 | 来一盘大虾 | 来一个蔬菜 |
| (2) 把包裹寄到美国去 | 把汽车开到学校来 | 把病人送到医院 | |
| 把桌子搬到宿舍里 | 把蔬菜拿到厨房去 | 把信寄到广州 | |
| (3) 把衣服放在座位上 | 把车停在邮局前边 | 把刀叉拿在手里 | |
| 把生词记在本子上 | 把练习写在纸上 | 把书丢在汽车里了 | |
| (4) 把丝绸做成旗袍 | 把香蕉切成小块 | | |
| 把中文翻译成英文 | 把英镑换成人民币 | 把“花儿”念成“画儿”了 | |



三、语法 Grammar

1 “把”字句 (3) The “把” sentence (3)

The “把” sentences in this lesson contain a resultative complement, such as “到”, “在” or “成”, after the predicate verb. This kind of sentence is commonly used to express that an action causes something or somebody specific to change in position or state.

S + 把 + O_把 + V + 到 / 在 / 成 + O

Subject	Predicate				
	把	O _把	V	到 / 在 / 成	O
我	把	你们	带	到	这儿。
陆雨平	把	汽车	开	到	宿舍楼前边。
西方人	把	食物	放	在	自己的盘子里。
丁力波	把	这些汉字	写	在	本子上。
他们	把	大块食物	切	成	小块。
你	把	这个词	翻译	成	英文。

Note:

In general, only the “把” sentences are used to express that an action causes something or somebody specific to change in position or state. For example, the above sentences cannot be stated as: “陆雨平开汽车到宿舍楼前边。” “西方人放食物在自己的盘子里。” “他翻译这个词成英文。”

2 副词“更”“最”表示比较

The adverbs “更” and “最” used to express comparisons

The adverb “更” is used as an adverbial in front of an adjective, an optative verb or a verb denoting a psychological activity. It indicates a comparison between two things, or that of something under two situations. For example,

他比我更会游泳。(Compared with me)

这位服务员的声音更大。(Compared with other people's voice in the teahouse)

4 一边……，一边…… The construction “一边……，一边……”

“一边……，一边……” (“... , at the same time...”, “...while...”) is used in front of verbs to indicate two or more actions taking place concurrently. For example,

咱们一边散步，一边聊天儿。

王小云一边看小说，一边听音乐。

**四、字与词 Chinese Characters and Words****构词法 Word formation methods**

Words in modern Chinese can be classified as simple words and compound words. Simple words are made up of one morpheme (generally speaking, one character). Compound words are composed of two or more morphemes. Grasping the formation method of a compound word is helpful for students to understand its meaning and learn new words. The following is one of the formation methods of compound words:

构词法 (1): 联合式**Word formation method (1): Coordinative compound words**

Coordinative compound words usually take one of these three forms: “N+N” (e.g. 声音); “A+A”(e.g. 多少) and “V+V” (e.g. 考试). They can also be divided into three types on the basis of the meaning of their components:

A. Words composed of the components with the same or similar meaning: 帮+助→帮助. For example,

休息 考试 聚会 管理 声音 语言

B. Words composed of the components with the opposite meaning: 东+西→东西. For example,

多少 没有 买卖 国家 左右 大小

C. Words composed of the components with the related meaning: 优+美→优美. For example,

安静 刀叉 学习 锻炼 教练 种类

Chinese Food Culture

Chinese people often say “food is heaven”, meaning that food is the first necessity for common people. Over thousands of years, Chinese people have developed their unique food culture.

The most distinctive eating utensils in China are chopsticks, which were invented by ancient Chinese more than 3,000 years ago. Simple as they are, the chopsticks can perform a variety of functions, such as clamping, stirring, picking, raking and tearing, etc. There are quite a number of etiquette and taboos in using chopsticks. For instance, one cannot stick chopsticks into a bowl, or beat a bowl with chopsticks, or put food back into a plate after having picked it up. On a dinner table, when chopsticks are not used, they are supposed to be put neatly on the right side of the plate or bowl. Moreover, chopsticks are considered auspicious, implying the idea of “priority should be given to harmony” as they are always used in pairs.

Chinese cuisine also has a long history. Rich in varieties, it is divided into eight major styles in light of different regions. The dishes in different regions differ in their flavors, yet all of them emphasize the color, smell and taste. Chinese food is widely popular and Chinese restaurants are found in almost every part of the world.

Chinese people have been fond of drinking since ancient times. As drinking is a good way to relax and cheer up and dispel worries, people usually drink on family gatherings or dinner parties to liven up the atmosphere and keep up the friendship. Besides, Chinese people are famous for their hospitality. They like to propose toasts and urge their guests to drink more until they have drunk to their hearts' content.

China is the homeland of tea. Chinese people believe that drinking tea is good for both their physical and mental health. It is a decent social activity for friends to gather together to drink tea. Back in the Tang Dynasty, Chinese tea culture had already come into existence. Nowadays, Chinese people still like chatting with friends in a teahouse while sipping tea and appraising its flavor and quality.

