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第二十三课 四川菜太辣了，我受不了

Learning objectives

To learn how to use potential compliment
 To differentiate potential compliment from other compliments
 To make use of the conjunctions 虽然...可是...


 生词 New Words

长	zhǎng	<i>v</i>	grow, develop
受	shòu	<i>v</i>	bear, endure; receive, accept
上当	shàngdàng	<i>v-o</i>	be fooled
了	liǎo	<i>v</i>	(indicating possibility) be able/unable to do
葡萄	pútáo	<i>n</i>	grape 葡* grape 萄* grape
李子	lǐzi	<i>n</i>	plum
服务	fúwù	<i>n/v</i>	service; serve 服* serve 务 business
服务员	fúwùyuán	<i>n</i>	waiter/waitress 员 personnel
桌子	zhuōzi	<i>n</i>	table 桌 table
腿	tuǐ	<i>n</i>	leg
金龙	jīnlóng	<i>n</i>	golden dragon 龙 dragon
鱼	yú	<i>n</i>	fish
大中华	Dàzhōnghuá	<i>p.n</i>	Greater China 华 China
师傅	shīfu	<i>n</i>	master 傅 fù instructor
大师傅	dàshīfu	<i>n</i>	chef
广东	Guǎngdōng	<i>p.n</i>	Guangdong (a province) 广 wide, broad
蔬菜	shūcài	<i>n</i>	vegetables 蔬 vegetables
豆腐	dòufu	<i>n</i>	bean curd 豆 bean; pea 腐 fǔ rotten, fermented
素菜	sùcài	<i>n</i>	vegetarian dish 素 plain
糖醋	tángcù	<i>adj</i>	sweet and sour 糖 sugar 醋 vinegar
辣	là	<i>adj</i>	spicy
饱	bǎo	<i>adj</i>	full
虽然	suīrán	<i>conj</i>	although 虽 though
到底	dàodǐ	<i>adv</i>	what on earth; after all 底 end; bottom
家	jiā	<i>m.w</i>	for families or enterprises

 **句型 Speech Patterns**

S	V	得	Comp	O
我	看	得	见。	
他	做	得	完	作业。
小李	吃	得	了	这只烤鸭。

A potential complement is formed with verb + 得 + a resultative complement, suggesting that the verb is able to achieve the result of the action.

S	V	不	Comp	O
他们	去	不	了。	
我	看	不	清楚	他写的字。
我	做	不	完	作业。

A potential complement is negated by replacing 得 with 不.

该	S	VO	了
该	你	请客	了。
该		上课	了。
该		做饭	了。



This sentence pattern means "it's time to do something/it's one's turn to do something". 该 is short for 应该.

虽然	可(是)
虽然下大雨，	可(是)他还是来了。
虽然她不漂亮，	可(是)我很喜欢她。
他虽然会跳舞，	可(是)很少跳。

Unlike in English, 虽然 in Chinese usually comes with its complementary part 可是, in which 是 can be omitted.

对话 1 Dialogue One

小李：小王，你昨天画的画儿我看懂了。

小王：我画的是什么？

小李：你画的是一个卖水果的女孩儿。

小王：你怎么看得出她是卖水果的^{①&②}？

小李：她手上拿的是苹果、葡萄、李子……

小王：那是一盘水果，可是她不是卖水果的。

小李：她是做什么的？

小王：餐厅服务员。

小李：我明白了，你画的是你女朋友。

小王：对。她在中餐馆打工。她长得很漂亮。

小李：虽然你画得不清楚^③，可我还是看得出她的腿很长。

小王：啊，你上当了！那不是她的腿，那是桌子腿。

小李：什么？！



 **对话 2 Dialogue Two**

小李：小王，该你请客了，我们去吃中餐。

小王：好。金龙饭馆儿的糖醋鱼不错，我们去金龙饭馆儿吧？

小李：那里做菜的大师傅是广东人，
我不喜欢吃广东菜。

小王：大中华饭馆儿的川菜很有名，
我们去那儿吧。

小李：四川菜太辣了，**我受不了**^④。

小王：那我们去那家新开的素菜馆儿吧。

小李：吃蔬菜豆腐我吃不饱。

小王：你到底想去哪家饭馆儿？

小李：我想去你女朋友打工的那家饭馆儿。


语法注释 Grammar Notes

① **Potential complements and 能**—The word 能 has quite a few meanings and one of them is to indicate having an ability to do something. Potential complements are similar to 能 in this sense.

For example:

我不会汉语，你说汉语我也听不懂。(potential)
你昨天说汉语说得太快了，我没听懂。(resultative)

② **Potential complements and resultative complements**—Potential complements indicate whether an action is achievable or not while resultative complements indicate the result of the verb action.

For example:

他的汉语很不错，我想他能听懂。(potential)
他的汉语很不错，我想他听得懂。(resultative)

③ **Potential complements and complements of degree**—These two kinds of complements have the same construction (verb + 得 + complement), but they are easy to differentiate. Complements of degree comment on the verb action and can be further modified by adverbs such as 很 and 不, while potential compliments cannot.

- 1) 这个问题很难, 他说得清楚吗? (Can he make it clear?)
- 2) 这个问题很难, 可是他说得很清楚。 (He made it very clear.)

④ 了—Please also note the semantic connotations of the special complement word 了 used in this lesson where it acts as potential complement.

For example:

老王病了, 明天他来不了。

文化知识 Cultural Note

中国的素食 Chinese vegetarian food

Vegetarian food has a long tradition in Chinese cuisine and has always been popular either because of religious beliefs, or as part of a way of life or ceremonial ritual. Buddhist and Taoist monks are usually vegetarians. Many Chinese who are not vegetarian nevertheless choose to abstain from meat from time to time. In the old days, for example, emperors would go on a vegetarian diet before offering up their annual prayers for their kingdom's prosperity. As a result, vegetarian food has been developed as an integral part of Chinese cuisine. And not surprisingly, nowadays one often finds the best vegetarian cuisine in China in the public restaurants affiliated to temples and monasteries.



练习 Exercises

 口语练习 Speaking Practice

1. 二人对话 Pair work.

a. Please take a close look at the two photos below, and answer the following questions about the people in them. You can describe one person each or you can work together. Can you explain how you came to your conclusion?



How old is he/she? What is he/she doing?

What job does he/she do? Can he/she do it well?

Do you think he/she is fun to be with?

What could be his/her hobbies?

Would you like to become friends with him/her?

b. Make a list of five Chinese dishes you like or dislike (consult a dictionary or your teacher if needed), and then tell the class why you like or dislike them.

2. 绕口令 Tongue twisters

Shàng Shān Xià Shān

上山下山

Shàng yì shān, xià yì shān, pǎo le sān lǐ sān mǐ sān.
上一山，下一山，跑了三里三米三。

Dēng le yí zuò dà gāo shān, shān gāo hǎi bá sān bǎi sān.
登了一座大高山，山高海拔三百三。

shàng le shān, dà shēng hǎn: wǒ bǐ shān gāo sān chǐ sān.
上了山，大声喊：我比山高三尺三。



听力练习 Listening Practice

Listen to the following three short dialogues that make a complete conversation between a mother and her teenage son while shopping. Listen carefully and circle the correct answer to each question.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1) a. 手机 | b. 手表 | c. 手提电脑 |
| 2) a. 1000 | b. 2000 | c. 1500 |
| 3) a. 太贵了 | b. 不好看 | c. 太便宜了 |
| 4) a. 款式好 | b. 便宜 | c. 小明喜欢 |
| 5) a. 颜色漂亮 | b. 款式漂亮 | c. 又小又便宜 |
| 6) a. 男的不喜欢 | b. 不好看 | c. 过时了 |
| 7) a. 1500 | b. 2000 | c. 2500 |
| 8) a. 1000 | b. 500 | c. 1500 |



语法练习 Grammar Practice

1. 多项选择 Multiple choice.

- 他很能吃，这些饭他_____。
a. 吃得了 b. 不能吃 c. 吃不了
- 她先生总说她太胖了，她真快_____了。
a. 受不得 b. 受不了 c. 不受了
- 我喜欢吃肉，吃素我_____。
a. 吃不饱 b. 吃不到 c. 吃不完
- 工作太多了，你一个人_____。
a. 做不完 b. 不做完 c. 做完不
- 他说话说得很快，大家都_____。
a. 说不快 b. 想不好 c. 听不懂
- 车太多了，_____。
a. 开不好 b. 开不快 c. 开不来
- 孩子太小，话还_____。
a. 说不清楚 b. 说得清楚 c. 说清楚了
- 这课的生词太多了，我_____。
a. 记得住 b. 记不住 c. 得记住

2. 选择填空 Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list below:

才 不惯 路过 瓶 了 又 还

一个口吃(stutter)的人____一个汽水 (fizzy drink) 摊(stall),
 服务员问他: “喝____汽水吧?” 他说: “喝……喝……”
 “啷” (bang), 服务员开____一瓶汽水。他____在说: “喝……
 喝……” “啷”, 服务员____开了一瓶。他还在说: “喝……
 喝……” “啷”, 服务员又打开了一瓶。这时候他____说出:
 “喝……____!”

3. 词语搭配 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) 虽然王先生的女朋友长得不漂亮, ____她人很好。
- 2) ____我有时间的话, 我一定再学一门语言。
- 3) 我家的狗____见到他家的猫就叫了起来。
- 4) 因为我爸爸吃素, ____我妈妈从来不做烤牛肉。
- 5) 他____是我的老师, 也是我的朋友。



认字识词 Words with Known Characters

1. Figure out the meaning of each of the words below and write it out in English.

餐桌	_____	豆奶	_____
地中海	_____	鱼网	_____
红海	_____	红糖	_____
里海	_____	白糖	_____
大腿	_____	小腿	_____
舞龙	_____	年底	_____

2. Match each of the following words with its English equivalent as shown in the example given.

黄豆	roe
绿豆	salmon
鱼子	feel unwell
难受	tap
三文鱼	business affairs
水龙头	envy
吃醋	soya bean
接受	mung bean
商务	People's Republic of China
中华人民共和国	accept

翻译练习 Translation

Say the following sentences in Chinese first and then write them out in characters.

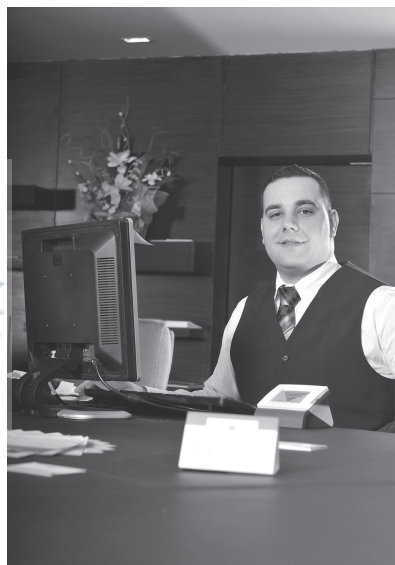
- 1) Although he can't see, he can hear.
- 2) Let's go to the vegetarian restaurant today. I'll pay the bill.
- 3) I had a big lunch. I won't be able to finish this.
- 4) I can't eat Sichuan food as it's too spicy for me.
- 5) I can see that you've painted five big red apples.
- 6) I know he is a good chef, but can he cook French food?


 阅读 Reading

服务员

一天晚上，一对(a couple)老人走进了一家旅馆(hotel)，他们想找个房间住下来。服务员说：“对不起，我们旅馆一间空房也没有了。”可是看到这两位老人很累，服务员就带他们到了一个房间，让他们住了下来。

第二天早上，两位老人来到前台(front desk)交钱。那位服务员对他们说：“不用交了，因为那不是客房，你们只是在我的房间里住了一晚上。”原来这位服务员一晚上没睡，一直都在前台工作。不久(before long)，服务员接到了一封(m.w for a letter)信，里面有一张去美国的机票，有人请他去美国工作。他很高兴，马上坐飞机来到了美国，找到了那个工作的地方。那是一个大酒店。原来那对老人很有钱。他们为这个服务员买下了一个大酒店让他管理(to manage)。这个服务员就是希尔顿(Hilton)饭店的第一个经理。



Xī'ěrdùn

这个服务员就是希尔顿(Hilton)饭店的第一个经理。

Please answer the following questions based upon the above text.

- 1) What did the receptionist say to the old couple when they first turned up at the hotel?
- 2) What did the receptionist do to accommodate them?
- 3) How did he manage to accommodate them?
- 4) What did he receive through the post?
- 5) Do you know who this person was?

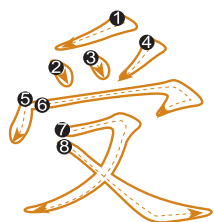
 汉语组词 Chinese word formation (3)

Most Chinese characters can combine with other characters to form new words. Below are some examples that can be formed from 车, in combination with other characters placed before or after it.

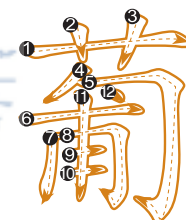
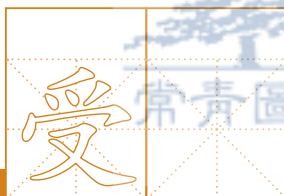
车站 车门 车票 车头 车次 车灯 车窗 车道

汽车 火车 出租车 大车 快车 慢车 赛车 二手车

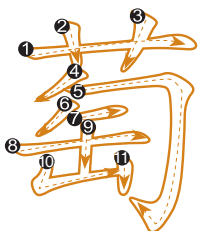
 汉字笔顺 Stroke Order



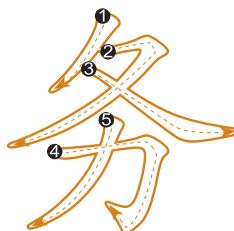
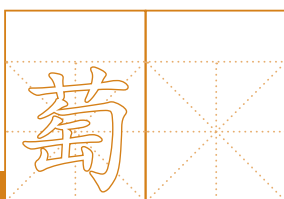
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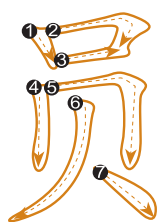
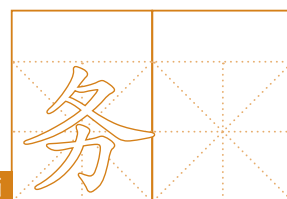
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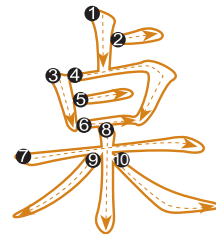
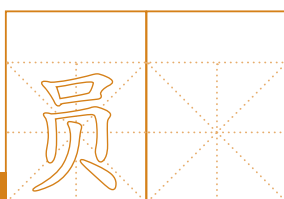
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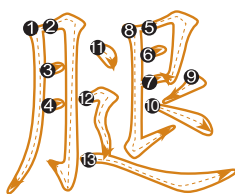
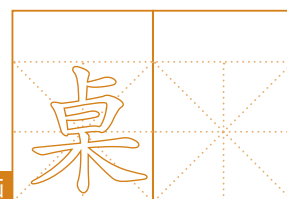
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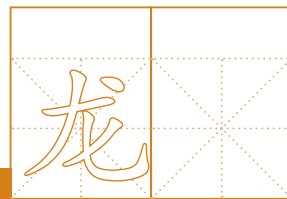
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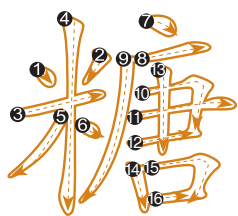


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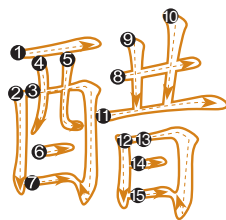
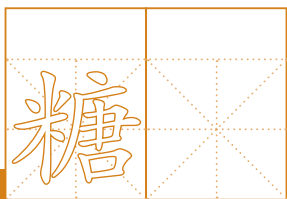


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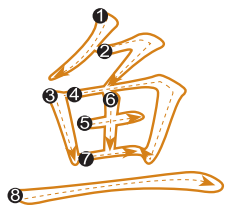
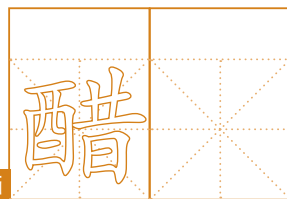




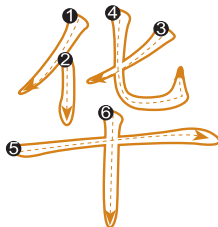
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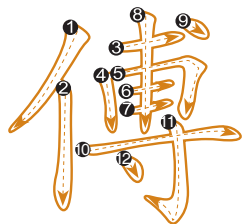
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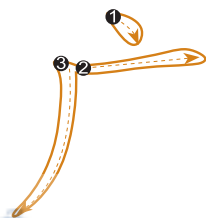
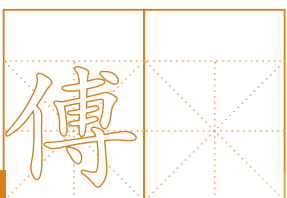
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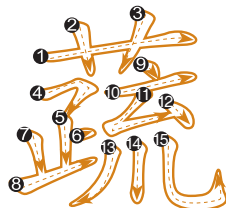
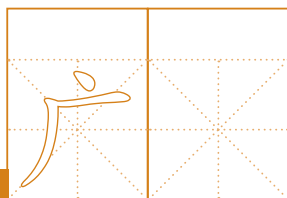
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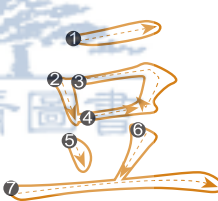
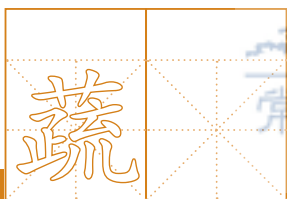
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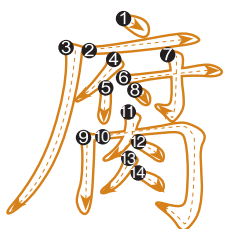
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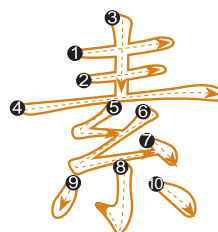
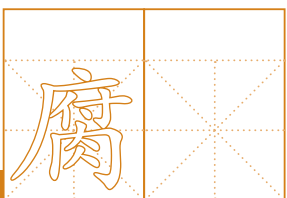
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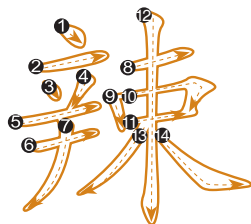
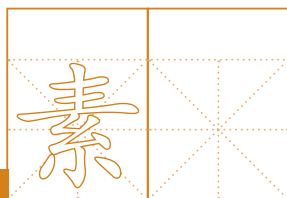
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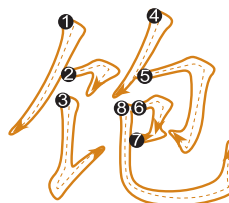
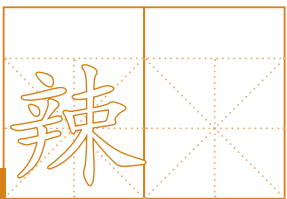
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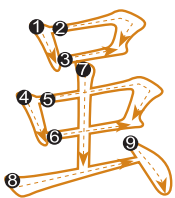
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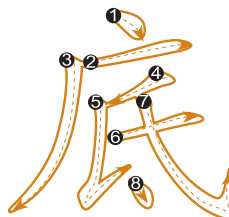
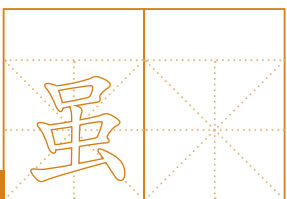
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