

Food and drink Explorer
Teachers' notes

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1. Purpose statement

The aim of this learning object is to develop students' awareness of the different types of food and drink available in China, from fruit and vegetables to meat, seafood and staple foods. Students can explore where certain fruit, vegetables and grains are grown how food is purchased and how it is used in some popular Chinese dishes, both in daily life and in celebrations. This learning object aims to provide students with opportunities to develop intercultural knowledge and understanding specifically to:

- use the Chinese language purposefully
- compare their own language(s) and culture(s) with Chinese language(s) and culture(s)
- explore the culturally conditioned nature of human behaviour, through examining how customs and practices - such as eating and celebrating - are influenced by culture
- rethink the conceptions they held before engaging with this learning object
- develop the capability to engage with difference
- discuss and compare the values, beliefs and attitudes of diverse cultures.

2. Overview

This learning object will provide students with the opportunity to visit eight locations in a Chinese kitchen to find out about Chinese eating and cooking, from growing and purchasing raw ingredients to the finished products. It provides stimulus material on details of Chinese fruit, vegetables, meat, seafood, staple foods, drinks, cooking and dining, with an emphasis on the promotion of intercultural understanding. Students can save the pictures and text to create their own written or audio-visual presentation on the topic. Students will, however, need to write any additional Chinese script on their own computers. The scripts of the tours can be used for listening comprehension, cloze passages or sequencing activities. Students can use the scripts as a model to write their own dialogue, which could be presented using ICT or performed in class.

Students will first see a map of Australia. Following a simple animation, two zoom-in transitions will locate Beijing in China. Students will then see a kitchen with eight specific locations graphically highlighted.

Students can choose from a range of interactive language learning opportunities.

➤ **Two narrated tours:**

These tours visit different locations in the kitchen. At each location on a tour, two teenagers discuss the food or drink displayed there using a slide show of one to five slides. In addition, they may make reference to their own experience, comparing what they're seeing with something familiar or in contrast to their individual context, thus personalising the tour from both perspectives. In Tour 1, two Chinese teenagers talk about the different food and drink in the context of preparing for a surprise birthday celebration. In Tour 2 the Chinese host and the Australian birthday girl are enjoying the meal which has been prepared. While the audio is playing students can also read the transcript in *Hanzi* with *Pinyin* support. The *Pinyin* conventions as prescribed by the National Committee on the Basic Rules for *Hanyu Pinyin* Orthography in 1996 have been used throughout this learning object. At the conclusion of the slide show for a location, students will see the kitchen and an animated dot trail to the next location.

➤ **For each location a range of information and tools is available to the learner.**

➤ **Information About**

- a. *The Simple description:* A text description in *Hanzi* with audio and *Pinyin* support talks about the specific food or drink.
- b. *Detailed description:* An English text description provides further information about the food or drink. As this is in Simpletext, students can copy and save this to their Backpack (see below).

➤ **Gallery**

This will provide students with captioned image-based resources (photos, graphics, diagrams or maps). Students can look at individual images and use the Backpack function (see below) to select and save the images for use in projects, PowerPoint presentations and other learning activities.

➤ **Vocab**

At each location, and throughout the tours, students will have access to an online vocab list in *Hanzi*, *Pinyin* and English with audio support. Each contains words with which students may not be familiar.

➤ **The Backpack**

This allows students to select and collect (copy) many of the items they read and see in the Explorer in their backpack. For example, students can select images from the gallery, or English text from the detailed description, which they can manipulate. They can also save Chinese text and vocabulary, but as these will in effect be an image, they cannot be manipulated. They can then save any of these items to a 'user defined location', e.g. a folder on their hard drive.

3. Language level (Prior knowledge)

Over 100 hours of Chinese language learning

Texts are short and based on familiar structures written in *Hanzi* with *Pinyin* and audio support.

Students should be familiar with:

- declarative sentences using 是 and the negative 不
- questions using 吗, 什么, 还是, 怎么样
- possessive and attributive uses of the particle 的
- uses of the verbs 有, 会, 可以, 要, 想 and 喜欢
- use of the adverb 在 to indicate the present continuous tense 喜欢
- uses of the verbal particles 过 and 了 to indicate the past tense
- uses of the verbal particle 吧 to make a suggestion
- use of the pattern 又.....又 to aid description
- use of the linking adverbs 也, 还
- use of the conjunction 和
- use of some measure words, e.g. for weight.

4. Learning outcomes

Students will enhance their understanding of the relationship between Chinese language and culture. Students will come to understand and appreciate the social, cultural, geographical and historical contexts of food, drink and birthday celebrations in China through visual stimulus. Given examples of effective communication in Chinese, students are provided with the tools to create their own descriptions and dialogues.

Using language

Students will learn about:

- redundancy and the need to focus on key words when listening to and reading text
- ways to use contextual clues and prior knowledge to predict the meaning of new words
- resources that can be used to enhance comprehension
- the importance of logical development of ideas in constructing text
- referring to models to express own ideas
- the use of ICTs for communicative purposes.

Students will learn to:

- develop strategies to manage unfamiliar language in spoken and written text, e.g. identifying context, and focusing on familiar language elements
- deduce the meaning of unfamiliar words from context
- access available resources to assist in understanding text, e.g. word lists, sound files
- express ideas and provide additional details in a series of linked sentences, e.g. using connectives
- use available resources to support the construction of new texts
- use ICTs to support production of original texts, e.g. word processing and digital images.

Moving between cultures

Students will learn about:

- culture-specific conventions of Chinese in social interaction
- similarities and differences between the lifestyles of their local community and Chinese-speaking communities
- aspects of traditional and contemporary belief systems and their impact on behaviour
- exploring cultural diversity using ICTs
- collecting and interpreting electronic information, with consideration of its ethical use, in order to identify and reflect on representations of culture.

Students will learn to:

- recognise and use specific customs and traditions in social interaction, e.g. during meals
- compare aspects of their own lifestyle, e.g. food, with those of Chinese communities
- compare aspects of traditional and contemporary lifestyles, e.g. birthday celebrations
- gather information about Chinese food, drink and celebrations by using ICTs
- research and present information on Chinese food, drink and celebrations using a range of ICTs including the Internet.

5. Classroom activities

This resource can be used as a cross-curriculum learning object. In particular, links with the following areas can be exploited by teachers:

- ICT: making associations between text, sound and images to support understanding of Chinese.
- Civics and Citizenship: identifying and reflecting on representations of culture.
- Key competencies: working with others and in teams; using technology.
- Difference and diversity: discussing and comparing the values and beliefs of diverse cultures.
- Multiculturalism: recognising that language and behaviour reflect important aspects of culture.

This learning object is best used if students are encouraged to:

- interact with peers and others, e.g. through discussion and teamwork
- construct knowledge through noticing and observing, discovering and drawing connections
- interact with peers and others, e.g. through discussion and teamwork
- enquire, question and compare
- reflect on their own beliefs, behaviour and experiences and how they are shaped by their culture(s)
- take responsibility for their own learning e.g. through self-monitoring.

Suggested activities for students:

Society and environment

- Research other Chinese fruit and vegetables.
- Compare and contrast Chinese and Australian food markets.
- Compare and contrast exotic fruits grown in Australia and China.
- Compare the raising of animals for food and other agricultural practices in China and Australia.
- Compare the growing of rice, wheat and other grains in China and Australia.
- Compare and contrast vegetarian food and restaurants in China and Australia.
- Discuss the influence of Chinese migration on Australian food, drink, eating, cooking, celebrations etc.
- Find out what Western commercial drinks are available in China.
- Compare birthday celebrations and important ages in Chinese and Australian societies.
- Learn how to use chopsticks.
- Investigate what foods are available from the school canteen. Does it represent a range of backgrounds?
- Investigate what students eat on special festival days.
- Investigate restaurants in the local area. What culinary backgrounds are represented? What combinations of cuisine are evident? What evidence is there of other cultural institutions associated with the backgrounds identified?

The Arts

- Carve some simple Chinese food garnishings.

Cooking

- Follow recipes to make some popular Chinese dishes.

Use Chinese to:

- Categorise some Chinese dishes as salty, sweet, sour or hot.
- Design and write a Chinese menu.
- Role play ordering a banquet at a Chinese restaurant.
- Role play celebrating a birthday banquet.
- Role play buying food and drink for a party. Use fake Chinese money to meet a budget.
- Design a board or card game based on food and drink or celebrations. This can be played with other students.
- Sing 'Happy Birthday'.
- Conduct a survey to find out the class members' favourite Chinese dishes and display the results in a graph on paper or using ICT.
- Make an illustrated Big Book about a Chinese birthday party for primary school students to read.
- Write an invitation to a birthday party.
- Design and write a birthday card.

Teachers could:

- Ask students to make a list of items found in an average Australian supermarket. From which countries do these products originate?
- Organise an excursion to Chinatown or a Chinese supermarket/grocery.
- Organise an excursion to a Chinese restaurant.

6. Helpful links

To the best of our knowledge, the web sites listed in the following pages contain no controversial materials or links. However, it is always best if teachers check these themselves before recommending them to students. Teachers should also be aware that web sites can be transitory and no longer available. Students could also be encouraged to use the Internet to search for information using key words.

These web sites may be useful for teacher reference

<http://www.chinatown-online.co.uk/pages/food/index.html> (Food)

<http://www.curriculum.edu.au/accessasia/china/virtual/lesson/chop1.htm> (Chopsticks)

<http://chinesefood.about.com/library/weekly/aa072100a.htm> (Chinese fruits)

<http://www.curriculum.edu.au/accessasia/catalog/learning.htm> (Learning about markets in Asia)

These web sites may be useful for teacher reference and for student research:

Birthdays

<http://www.birthdaycelebrations.net/chinesebirthdays.htm> (Birthday celebrations in China)

Food

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/food/> (Chinese food)

<http://www.chinavista.com/home.html> (General information on China culture essentials including food and recipes)

http://www.phatnav.com/wiki/index.php?title=Chinese_food (Chinese food)

http://zone.cps.k12.il.us/Showcase/Student_Projects/China/Chinese_20Food/chinese_20food.html (Chinese food)

<http://library.thinkquest.org/C004204/> (The Edible Journey through China)

Fruits and vegetables

<http://www.kidcyber.com.au/topics/fruit&veg.htm> (Fruits and vegetables)

http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/Hort/Fmrs/Asian_veg/ (Comprehensive list of Asian fruits and vegetables)

Rice

<http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/food/rice.htm> (Rice)

7. Vocabulary

Location 1 - Meat, poultry and seafood

Chinese	Pinyin	English
宠物	chǒngwù	pet(s)
快餐店	kuàicān diàn	fast food outlet(s)
腊肠	làcháng	Chinese dried fragrant sausage(s)
龙虾	lóngxiā	lobster(s)
螃蟹	pángxiè	crab(s)
烧	shāo	(to) roast
咸	xián	salty
鱿鱼	yóuyú	squid
自由	zì yóu	free

Location 2 - Chinese vegetables

Chinese	Pinyin	English
白萝卜	bái luóbo	white radish(es)
瓜	guā	melon(s)
蔬菜	shūcài	vegetable(s)
甜品	tiánpǐn	dessert(s)
芋头	yùtóu	taro
竹笋	zhúsǔn	bamboo shoot(s)

Location 3 - Chinese fruits and desserts

Chinese	Pinyin	English
蛋挞	dàntà	egg tart(s)
豆	dòu	bean(s)
韩国人	Hánguó rén	Korean
苦	kǔ	bitter
荔枝	lìzhī	lychee(s)
龙眼	lóngyǎn	longan(s)
石榴	shíliú	guava(s)
寿桃	shòutáo	long life peach bun(s)
酸	suān	sour
鸭梨	yālí	ya pear(s)
柚子	yòuzi	pomelo(s)
竹子	zhúzi	bamboo

Location 4 - Chinese staple foods

Chinese	Pinyin	English
超市	<i>chāoshì</i>	supermarket(s)
大米	<i>dàmǐ</i>	rice
干炒河粉	<i>gān chǎo héfěn</i>	stir-fried rice noodles
花生油	<i>huāshēngyóu</i>	peanut oil
辣椒酱	<i>làjiāojiàng</i>	chilli sauce
米粉	<i>mǐfěn</i>	a type of rice noodle
面	<i>miàn</i>	wheat noodles
晒米	<i>shài mǐ</i>	(to) dry rice
小麦	<i>xiǎomài</i>	wheat
云吞	<i>yúntun</i>	wonton(s)
芝麻油	<i>zhīmayóu</i>	sesame oil

Location 5 Chinese drinks

Chinese	Pinyin	English
健康	<i>jiànkāng</i>	healthy
凉茶	<i>liángchá</i>	herbal tea(s)
热水瓶	<i>rèshuǐpíng</i>	thermos flask(s)
人参茶	<i>rénshēnchá</i>	gingseng tea
使	<i>shǐ</i>	(to) make
汤	<i>tāng</i>	soup(s)
饮料	<i>yǐnliào</i>	beverage(s)
饮水机	<i>yǐnshuǐjī</i>	water bottle(s) (literally 'drinking water machine')

Location 6 - Chinese shops and grocery

Chinese	Pinyin	English
便利店 各种 栗子 零食 食品 这样	biànlì diàn gè zhǒng lìzi língshí shípǐn zhèyàng	convenience store(s) various chestnut(s) snack(s) food such

Location 7 Chinese cooking utensils and eating impliment

Chinese	Pinyin	English
保温 电饭锅 方便 锅 筷子 碗 用具 砧板	bǎowēn diànfànguō fāngbiàn guō kuàizi wǎn yòngjù zhēnbǎn	(to) retain heat electric rice cooker(s) convenient wok(s) chopsticks bowl(s) utensil(s) chopping board(s)

Location 8 - Chinese dishes

Chinese	Pinyin	English
北京菜 吃法 怪 火锅 麻婆豆腐	<i>Běijīngcài</i> <i>chī fǎ</i> <i>guài</i> <i>huǒguō</i> <i>mápo dòufu</i>	Beijing cuisine ways of eating weird hot pot (steam boat) Pockmarked grandmother's bean curd

Tour 1 - Preparing for a birthday party

Chinese	Pinyin	English
把	<i>bǎ</i>	bunch (measure word)
百事可乐	<i>Bǎishì kělè</i>	Pepsi cola
长寿面	<i>chángshòu miàn</i>	long life noodles
超市	<i>chāoshì</i>	supermarket(s)
葱	<i>cōng</i>	shallot(s)
发牢骚	<i>fā láosao</i>	(to) whinge, complain
干	<i>gān</i>	dried (food)
甘蔗水	<i>gānzhèshuǐ</i>	sugar cane juice
公升	<i>gōngshēng</i>	litre
蚝油芥蓝	<i>háoyóu gàilán</i>	Chinese broccoli in oyster sauce
盒	<i>hé</i>	packet(s)
酱油	<i>jiàngyóu</i>	soy sauce
斤	<i>jīn</i>	<i>jīn</i> , a unit for weight, equivalent to 1/2 kilo
栗子	<i>lìzi</i>	chestnut(s)
买菜	<i>mǎicài</i>	shopping for cooking ingredients
没问题！	<i>Méi wèntí!</i>	No problem!
零食	<i>língshí</i>	snack(s)
清炒白菜	<i>qīngchǎo báicài</i>	stir-fry plain bukchoy
寿桃	<i>shòutáo</i>	long life peach bun(s)
算了！	<i>Suān le!</i>	Forget it!
鸭梨	<i>yālí</i>	ya pear(s)
饮料	<i>yǐnliào</i>	drink(s) or beverage(s)
云吞皮	<i>yúntun pí</i>	wonton pastry
准备	<i>zhǔnbèi</i>	(to) prepare

Tour 2 - Enjoying the party

Chinese	Pinyin	English
差不多	chàbuduō	almost
长命	chángmìng	long life
长寿	chángshòu	longevity
脆	cùi	crunchy
蛋挞	dàntà	egg tart(s)
甘蔗水	gānzhèshuǐ	sugar cane juice
够朋友	gòu péngyou	(to) deserve to be called a true friend
怪	guài	weird
怪不得	guàibude	no wonder
过生日	guò shēngrì	(to) celebrate a birthday
核	hé	seed(s)
韭菜	jiǔcài	chive(s)
烤鸭	kǎoyā	roast duck
栗子	lìzi	chestnut(s)
龙眼	lóngyǎn	longan(s)
寿桃	shòutáo	long life peach bun(s)
希望	xīwàng	(to) hope
辛苦	xīnku	(to) go to great trouble
鸭梨	yālí	ya pear(s)
主菜	zhǔcài	main dish
准备	zhǔnbèi	(to) prepare

8. Tour scripts

Tour 1 - Focus: Preparing for a birthday party

Chinese	English
<p>Jīntiān shì de shēngrì. Wǒmen gěi tā kāi yī ge shēngrì wǎnhuì ba! A: 今天是Elyssa的生日。我们给她开一个生日晚会吧！</p> <p>Hǎo, wǒmen bié ràng tā zhīdào. Shíjiān bù duō le, wǒmen xiànzài jiù qù zhǔnbèi ba. B: 好，我们别让她知道。时间不多了，我们现在就去准备吧。</p>	<p>A: Today is Elyssa's birthday. Let's organise a birthday party for her.</p> <p>B: Good, we won't let her know. There's not a lot of time left. Let's go and prepare now.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Tā xǐhuan chī Zhōngguó cài. Wǒmen zuò Zhōngguó cài zěnmeyàng? B: 她喜欢吃中国菜。我们做中国菜怎么样? Hǎo zhǔyi! Wǒmen zuò shénme Zhōngguó cài ne? A: 好主意！我们做什么中国菜呢？</p>	<p>B: She likes Chinese food. How about we cook some Chinese food? A: Good idea. What sort of Chinese dishes will we make?</p>
<p>Tā xǐhuan chī de cài hěn duō, gǔlǎoròu níngméng jīpiàn chūnjuǎnr B: 她喜欢吃的菜很多，古老肉，柠檬鸡片，春卷， jiǎozi chǎofàn.... 饺子，炒饭..... Hǎo. Wǒmen kuài qù mǎi cài ba. A: 好。我们快去买菜吧。</p>	<p>B: She likes a lot of dishes, sweet and sour pork, lemon chicken, spring rolls, dumplings, fried rice..... A: OK, Let's go and do the shopping soon.</p>
<p>Bié wàngle mǎi miàntiáo. Guò shēngrì yīdìng yào chī chángshòumiàn. A: 别忘了买面条。过生日一定要吃长寿面。 Hǎo. Wǒ xiě xiàlai. B: 好，我写下来。</p>	<p>A: We have to remember to buy some noodles. We have to eat long life noodles at a birthday party. B: OK, I'll write that down.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Gǔlǎoròu shì zhūròu zuò de Wǒmen mǎi xiē zhūròu ba! A: 古老肉是猪肉做的。我们买些猪肉吧！</p> <p>Mǎi yī jīn gòu ma? B: 买一斤够吗？</p> <p>Wǒmen yào qǐng bā ge péngyou, wǒ xiǎng yào liǎng jīn cái gòu. A: 我们要请八个朋友，我想要两斤才够。</p>	<p>A: Sweet and sour pork is made with pork. Let's buy some pork.</p> <p>B: Is one jin (1/2kilo) enough?</p> <p>A: We'll invite eight friends, I think one jin is enough.</p>
<p>Pángxiè hěn hǎochī, wǒmen mǎi liǎng zhī ba! B: 螃蟹很好吃，我们买两只吧！</p> <p>Hǎochī shì hǎochī, kěshì shí kuài qián yī zhī, tài guì le! A: 好吃是好吃，可是十块钱一只，太贵了！</p> <p>Wǒmen yīgòng zhǐ yǒu bāshí kuài, hái yào mǎi hěn duō dōngxi. 我们一共只有八十块，还要买很多东西。</p> <p>Nà jiù suàn le ba! B: 那就算了吧！</p>	<p>B: Crabs are very nice. Let's buy two!</p> <p>A: They're very nice, but they cost ten dollars for one, that's too expensive. We only have eighty dollars, and we still need to buy a lot.</p> <p>B: Then don't worry about it.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Shénme qīngcài hǎochī? B: 什么青菜好吃?</p> <p>Gàilán hé báicài zěnmeyàng? A: 芥蓝和白菜怎么样?</p> <p>Hǎo, zuò yī pán háoyóu gàilán hé yī pán qīng chǎo báicài ba! B: 好, 做一盘蚝油芥蓝和一盘清炒白菜吧!</p> <p>Hái yào mǎi bié de ma? 还要买别的吗?</p>	<p>B: What kind of green vegetables are good to eat?</p> <p>A: How about some Chinese broccoli and buk choy?</p> <p>B: Good, we'll cook broccoli in oyster sauce and stir-fried bukchoy. Do we need anything else?</p>
<p>Yào mǎi yīxiē cōng. Hěn duō cài dōu yào fàng cōng. Chǎofàn lǐ A: 要买一些葱。很多菜都要放葱。炒饭里 yě yào fàng. 也要放。</p> <p>Hǎo, wǒmen mǎi yī bǎ ba. B: 好, 我们买一把吧。</p>	<p>A: (We) need some shallots. We need them for many dishes. We need them for fried rice as well.</p> <p>B: Well, we'll get a bunch then.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Wǒmen jìn chāoshì kànkàn. A: 我们进超市看看。</p> <p>Yào mǎi shénme? B: 要买什么?</p> <p>Xiǎng mǎi yīxiē níngshí hé yīxiē yǐnliào. A: 想买一些零食和一些饮料。</p>	<p>A: Let's go into the supermarket to have a look.</p> <p>B: What do we need?</p> <p>A: We need some snacks and some drinks.</p>
<p>Lìzi tǐng hǎochī de, mǎi jǐ bāo lìzi zěnmeyàng? B: 栗子挺好吃的，买几包栗子怎么样?</p> <p>Yī bāo gòu le. Wǒmen hái yào chūqù mǎi yīxiē biéde, A: 一包够了。我们还要出去买一些别的， xiàng niúròugān, zhūròugān hé yúgān. 像牛肉干，猪肉干和鱼干。</p>	<p>A: Chestnuts are quite nice. Should we buy a few packets?</p> <p>B: One packet is enough. We need to buy a few other things when we go out, such as beef jerky, pork jerky and dried fish.</p>
<p>Dàjiā dōu xǐhuan chī niúròugān, wǒmen duō mǎi jǐ kuài. B: 大家都喜欢吃牛肉干，我们多买几块。</p> <p>Méi wèntí! A: 没问题!</p>	<p>A: Everyone likes beef jerky, we should get some more.</p> <p>B: No problem!</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Nǐ qù ná liǎng bāo miàntiáo hǎo ma? A: 你去拿两包面条好吗?</p> <p>Xíng! B: 行!</p>	<p>A: Can you get a couple of packets of noodles over there?</p> <p>B: Sure.</p>
<p>Yào yúntun pí ma? B: 要云吞皮吗?</p> <p>Bù zuò yúntun le, jiāli yǒu jiǎozi. A: 不做云吞了, 家里有饺子。</p>	<p>B: Do you want some wonton pastry?</p> <p>A: We won't make any wontons, we have dumplings at home.</p>
<p>Jiāli de jiàngyóu kuài yòngwán le, mǎi yī píng ba! A: 家里的酱油快用完了, 买一瓶吧!</p> <p>Yào yī píng dàde hái shì xiǎode? B: 要一瓶大的还是小的?</p> <p>Yào yī píng yī gōngshēng de. A: 要一瓶一公升的。</p>	<p>A: We're nearly out of soya sauce. Get another bottle.</p> <p>B: Do you want a big one or a small one?</p> <p>A: A one-litre one.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Wǒmen xiànzài qù mǎi shénme? B: 我们现在去买什么? Wǒmen xiān qù mǎi yǐnliào ba. A: 我们先去买饮料吧。</p>	<p>B: What are we going to buy now? A: We are going to get some drinks first.</p>
<p>Dàijiā dōu xǐhuan hē kělè, mǎi kělè hǎo le! A: 大家都喜欢喝可乐, 买可乐好了! Yào Bǎishì kělè hái shì Kěkǒu-kělè? B: 要百事可乐还是可口可乐? Dōu yīyàng de. A: 都一样的。</p>	<p>A: Everybody likes cola, let's get some cola! B: Should we get Pepsi cola or Coca cola? A: They're all the same.</p>
<p>bù tài xǐhuan hē kělè. Wǒmen mǎi yīxiē biéde. B: Elyssa不太喜欢喝可乐。我们买一些别的。 Tīngshuō tā xǐhuan hē gānzhèshuǐ, Yào liǎng hé ba! A: 听说她喜欢喝甘蔗水。要两盒吧!</p>	<p>B: Elyssa doesn't like cola, we'll get some other drinks. A: I heard that she likes sugar cane juice. Let's get two packets.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Mǎiwán méiyǒu? Wǒ lèi le. B: 买完没有？我累了。 Bié fā láosao! Wǒmen zài mǎi yīxiē shuǐguǒ hé tiándiǎn jiù huíqu. A: 别发牢骚！我们再买一些水果和甜点就回去。</p>	<p>B: Have we finished shopping? I'm tired. A: Don't whinge! Once we get some fruit and dessert, then we will go.</p>
<p>Mǎi shénme shuǐguǒ hǎo ne? B: 买什么水果好呢？ Jīntiān zhème rè, chī yālǐ zuì hǎo. A: 今天这么热，吃鸭梨最好。</p>	<p>B: What sort of fruit shall we buy? A: It's very hot today, it's best to have ya pears.</p>
<p>Kàn, lóngyǎn yě hěn xīnxiān, wǒmen yě mǎi yīdiǎn ba! B: 看，龙眼也很新鲜，我们也买一点吧！ Hǎo, mǎi yī jīn bàn. A: 好，买一斤半。</p>	<p>B: Look, the longans are very fresh. Let's get some. A: Ok, let's get one and a half jin.</p>

Tour 2- Focus: Enjoying the party

Chinese	English
<p>Shēngrì kuàilè! Jīntiān wǒmen zuòle nǐ zuì xǐhuan A: Elyssa生日快乐！今天我们做了你最喜欢 chī de Zhōngguó cài. 吃的中国菜。</p> <p>Hǎo jí le! Xièxie dàjiā! E: 好极了！谢谢大家！</p> <p>Nǐ yào xiān chī diǎnr shénme ma? Zhèlǐ yǒu lìzi. A: 你要先吃点儿什么吗？这里有栗子。</p> <p>Wǒ bù è. Guò yíhuìr ba! E: 我不饿。过一会儿吧！</p>	<p>A: Elyssa, happy birthday! Today we've cooked your favourite Chinese food.</p> <p>E: Excellent! Thanks everyone.</p> <p>A: Do you want to eat something first? There are some chestnuts here.</p> <p>E: I'm not hungry. Wait for a while.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Nàme nǐ yào hē diǎn shénme ma? A: 那么你要喝点什么吗?</p> <p>Hǎo, yǒu shénme hǎohē de? E: 好, 有什么好喝的?</p> <p>Kělè zěnmeyàng? A: 可乐怎么样?</p> <p>Kělè tài tián le! Hǎi yǒu biéde ma? E: 可乐太甜了! 还有别的吗?</p>	<p>A: Would you like something to drink?</p> <p>E: Okay, what do you have to drink?</p> <p>A: How about cola?</p> <p>E: Cola is too sweet. Do you have something else?</p>
<p>Gānzhèshuǐ ba! Bù tài tián. A: 甘蔗水吧! 不太甜。</p> <p>Hǎo. Xièxie! E: 好。谢谢!</p>	<p>A: Sure cane juice. It's not very sweet.</p> <p>E: Good, thank you!</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Chūnjuǎnr zuòhǎo le, nǐ chángchang. A: 春卷做好了，你尝尝。</p> <p>Mm, yòu xiāng yòu cuì! Zuò de zhēn hǎo. E: 唔，又香又脆！做得真好。</p>	<p>A: The spring rolls are ready, try them.</p> <p>E: Mm, they're yummy and crunchy, very nice.</p>
<p>Tīngshuō nǐ xǐhuan chī jiǎozi. A: 听说你喜欢吃饺子。</p> <p>Duì, wǒ xǐhuan chī zhūròu hé jiǔcài zuò de jiǎozi. E: 对，我喜欢吃猪肉和韭菜做的饺子。</p> <p>Zhè jiù shì zhūròu hé jiǔcài zuò de, lái jǐ ge! A: 这就是猪肉和韭菜做的，来几个！</p> <p>Zhēn bàng! Nǐmen dōu hěn huì zuò cài. E: 真棒！你们都很会做菜。</p>	<p>A: I heard you like dumplings.</p> <p>E: Yes, I like the pork and chive dumplings.</p> <p>A: These are made from pork and chives. Have some.</p> <p>E: Very good! You all cook very well.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Zhǔcài shànglái le, qǐng zuò xiàlai chī ba!</p> <p>A: 主菜上来了, 请坐下来吃吧!</p> <p>Zhè shì gǔlǎoròu ma?</p> <p>E: 这是古老肉吗?</p> <p>Duì, zhè shì yòu tián yòu suān de gǔlǎoròu.</p> <p>A: 对, 这是又甜又酸的古老肉。</p> <p>Shì nǐ zuì xǐhuan chī de Zhōngguócài ma?</p> <p>是你最喜欢吃的中国菜吗?</p>	<p>A: The main dish is ready, let's sit down and eat.</p> <p>E: Is this sweet and sour pork?</p> <p>A: Yes, this is sweet and sour pork. Is it your favourite dish?</p>
<p>Bù shì, wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī de shì níngméng jīpiàn.</p> <p>E: 不是, 我最喜欢吃的是柠檬鸡片。</p> <p>Jīntiān shì nǐ de shēngrì, nǐ xǐhuan shénme jiù duō chī diǎnr.</p> <p>A: 今天是你的生日, 你喜欢什么就多吃点儿。</p>	<p>E: No, my favourite dish is lemon chicken.</p> <p>A: Today is your birthday, eat whatever you like.</p>

<p>Éi, kàn,</p> <p>A: 诶, 看。</p> <p>Wǒ cónglái</p> <p>E: 我从来</p> <p>Ràng wǒ lái chī</p> <p>让我来</p> <p>Zěnmeyàng?</p> <p>A: 怎么样</p> <p>Hǎo jí le!</p> <p>E: 好极了</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Chǎofàn shànglai le! A: 炒饭 上来了！</p> <p>Wǒ chàbùduō bǎo le. E: 我差不多饱了。</p> <p>Nǐ shuō shénme? Wǒmen yīgòng yǒu jiǔ dào cài. Hái yǒu hěn duō A: 你说什么？我们一共有九道菜。还有很多 hǎochī de. 好吃的。</p> <p>Xīnkǔ dàjiā le. Nǐmen zhēn gòu péngyou. E: 辛苦大家了。你们真够朋友。</p>	<p>A: Here comes the fried rice!</p> <p>E: I'm almost full.</p> <p>A: What did you say? We have nine courses altogether. There are more yummy dishes to come.</p> <p>E: You've gone to so much trouble. You are my true friends.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Biéde wǒ bù néng zài chī le. Chī yīxiē tiándiǎn hé shuǐguǒ jiù gòu le. E 别的我不能_再吃了。吃_{一些}甜_点和_{水果}就_够了。</p> <p>Bù xíng, jīntiān nǐ guò shēngrì, yīdìng yào chī chángshòumiàn. A: 不行, 今天你_过生日, 一定_要吃_{长寿面}。</p>	<p>E: I can't eat any more. Just a little bit of dessert and fruit is enough.</p> <p>A: No, you can't stop yet, you have to eat 'long life noodles' on your birthday.</p>
<p>Shénme chángshòu miàn? E: 什么“长寿_面”?</p> <p>Chángshòu miàn jiù shì miàntiáo. A: “长寿_面”就是_{面条}。</p> <p>Chángshòu jiù shì chángmìng de yìsi. “长寿”就是“长_命”的意思。</p> <p>Chīle chángshòu miàn jiù huì chángmìng bǎisui? E: 吃了“长寿_面”就会_{长命}百_岁?</p> <p>Ha ha hā, xīwàng zhèyàng. A: 哈哈_哈, 希望_{这样}。</p>	<p>E: What are 'long life noodles'?</p> <p>A: 'Long life noodles' are only a kind of noodle. 'Changshou' means 'long life'.</p> <p>E: So if you have 'long life' noodles, you will live to a hundred?</p> <p>A: Ha ha ha. Hope so.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Āiyō, wǒ hěn bǎo le. E: 哎哟, 我很饱了。</p> <p>Chī diǎnr shuǐguǒ ba! Zhèlǐ yǒu yālí hé lóngyǎn. A: 吃点儿水果吧! 这里有鸭梨和龙眼。</p> <p>Lóngyǎn, hěn guài de míngzì. E: 龙眼, 很怪的名字。</p> <p>Duì. Tā de ròu hé hé'ér kàn shàngqu yǒu diǎnr xiàng lóng de yǎnjīng. A: 对。它的肉和核儿看上去有点儿像龙的眼睛。</p> <p>Ò, yuánlái shì zhège yìsi. E: 哦, 原来是这个意思。</p>	<p>E: Aiyo, I'm so full now.</p> <p>A: Eat some fruit. Here are ya pears and longans.</p> <p>E: Longan, what a strange name.</p> <p>A: Yes, its flesh and seeds look like dragons' eyes.</p> <p>E: Oh, that's what it name means.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Jīntiān wǒmen zhǔnbèile hǎo jǐ zhǒng tiándiǎn. Zhè shì dànà. A: 今天我们准备了好几种 甜点。这是蛋挞。</p> <p>Chángchang. 尝尝。</p> <p>Wǒ zhǐ yào bàn ge. Nǐ zuò de ma? E: 我只要半个。你做的吗?</p> <p>Bù shì. Shì mǎi huí lái de. Zěnmeyàng? A: 不是, 是买回来的。怎么样?</p> <p>Bù tài tián. Zhèng hǎo. E: 不太甜。正好。</p>	<p>A: Today we have a few different desserts. These are egg tarts. Try one.</p> <p>E: I only want half. Did you make them?</p> <p>A: No, we bought them. How is it?</p> <p>E: Not too sweet, just right.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Zhè kàn shàngqu yǒudiǎnr xiàng táozi. E: 这看上去有点儿像桃子。</p> <p>Duì, Zhèzhǒng bāozi jiào shòutáo. Shòu shì chángshòu, A: 对, 这种包子叫寿桃。“寿”是“长寿”、 chángmìng de yìsi. “长命”的意思。</p> <p>Nàme wǒ guò shēngrì yīdìng yào chī shòutáo le? E: 那么我过生日一定要吃寿桃了?</p> <p>Nǐ shuōduì le. A: 你说对了。</p>	<p>E: The shape of these look like peaches.</p> <p>A: You're right, these buns are 'long life buns'. 'Shou' means 'changshou' or 'long life'.</p> <p>E: Then I have to eat 'long life peach buns' on my birthday?</p> <p>A: You're right.</p>

Chinese	English
<p>Zhè liǎng ge dànɡāo shì wǒ sòng nǐ de shēngrì lǐwù. A: 这两个蛋糕是我送你的生日礼物。</p> <p>Zhēn piàoliang! Zhège shēngrì guòde zhēn yǒu yìsi! E: 真漂亮! 这个生日过得真有意思!</p> <p>Wǒmen yìqǐ lái chàng shēngrìgē ba! Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! A: 我们一起来唱生日歌吧! 祝你生日快乐!</p> <p>Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè! 祝你生日快乐! 祝你生日快乐! 祝你生日快乐!</p>	<p>A: These two cakes are my birthday present to you.</p> <p>E: They're very pretty. This birthday is great.</p> <p>A: Let's sing "Happy birthday" together. Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday to you! Happy birthday to you!</p>

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