

## Lesson23 Eating Out in Guangzhou

### Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Eating out

Key vocabulary: 小吃、广州、不错、咸、钱包、英镑、有空、出去吃饭

Grammar Point: Expressing "if...then..." with "要是……, 就……"(yàoshi..., jiù...)

Communication Skill: Basic conversation for eating out

### Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
xiǎochī 小吃	n.	street food	e.g. 你吃过的最好吃的小吃是什么? (What's the best street food you have ever eaten?)
guǎngzhōu 广州	n.	Guangzhou	e.g. 你以前去过广州吗? (Have you ever been to Guangzhou before?)
búcuò 不错	adj.	not bad	e.g. 我觉得这个电影不错。 (I think this film is not bad.)
xián 咸	adj.	salty	e.g. 我们不喝海水, 因为它太咸了。 (We don't drink sea water, because it's too salty.)
qiánbāo 钱包	n.	wallet; purse	e.g. 我不需要钱包, 因为我没有钱。 (I don't need a wallet, because I have no money.)
yīngbàng 英镑	n.	pounds sterling	e.g. 哪里可以换钱? 我只有英镑。 (Where can I exchange the money? I only have pounds.)
yǒukōng 有空	phrase	free; to have free time	e.g. 他没有空, 因为他太忙了。 (He doesn't have free time, because he is too busy.)
chūqu chīfàn 出去吃饭	phrase	to eat out	e.g. 明天你有空吗? 我们出去吃饭吧! (Do you have free time tomorrow? Let's eat out.)

### Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary about eating out in Guangzhou		
久 [jiǔ] for a long time	点心 [diǎnxīn] Dim Sum	图 [tú] picture
先 [xiān] first	云吞面 [yúntūnmiàn] wonton noodles	其他 [qítā] other
听说 [tīngshuō] hear of; hear about	烧卖 [shāomài] Steamed Pork Dumplings	尝 [cháng] to taste
地方小吃 local delicacy	叉烧包 [chāshāobāo] barbecued pork buns	试 [shì] to try
肠粉 [chángfěn] rice noodle roll	咸煎饼 [xiánjiānbǐng] Salty Pancake	付 [fù] to pay
现金 [xiànjīn] cash	寒假[hánjià] winter vacation	

## Part 4 Reading

### Version A(Without pinyin)

#### Kelvin's Chinese friend Max picks him up at the airport.

**Max:** 欢迎你 来 广州。

**Kelvin:** 谢谢。

**Max:** 你想先([xiān], first) 去酒店 还是 先去 吃 点儿 东西?

**Kelvin:** 我坐飞机坐太久([jiǔ], for a long time) 了, 有点儿累, 我今天想先去酒店休息一天。

**Max:** 好的, 那我先开车送你去酒店。你明天有空吗? 有没有什么其他([qítā], other) 的打算? 广州的小吃很好吃, 要是你有空, 我们明天就一起出去吃饭吧。

**Kelvin:** 好的, 我以前也听说([tīngshuō], hear of) 过广州的小吃非常不错, 你明天带我去吃吧。对了, 我的钱包里现在只有英镑, 你明天可以先带我去银行换钱吗?

**Max:** 没问题。

#### Next day, they are sitting in a restaurant.

**Kelvin:** Max, 你可以给我介绍一下这儿有什么好吃的吗?

**Max:** 这儿的虾饺([xiājiǎo], shrimp dumpling)、烧卖([shāomài], Steamed Pork Dumplings)、叉烧包([chāshāobāo], barbecued pork buns)、云吞面([yúntūnmìàn], wonton noodles)、肠粉([chángfěn], rice noodle roll) 和咸煎饼([xiánjiānbǐng], Salty Pancake) 都很好吃, 你可以都尝([cháng], to taste) 一下。

### Version B(With pinyin)

#### Kelvin's Chinese friend Max picks him up at the airport.

Huānyíng nǐ lái guǎngzhōu.

**Max:** 欢迎你 来 广州。

Xièxie.

**Kelvin:** 谢谢。

Nǐ xiǎng xiān qù jiǔdiàn háishì xiān qù chī diǎnr dōngxi?

**Max:** 你想先([xiān], first) 去酒店 还是 先去 吃 点儿 东西?

Wǒ zuò fēijī zuò tài jiǔ le, yǒu diǎnr lèi, wǒ jīntiān xiǎng xiān qù

**Kelvin:** 我坐飞机坐太久([jiǔ], for a long time) 了, 有点儿累, 我今天想先去  
jiǔdiàn xiūxi yì tiān.

酒店 休息 一天。

Hǎode, nà wǒ xiān kāichē sòng nǐ qù jiǔdiàn. Nǐ míngtiān yǒukòng ma? Yǒuméiyǒu shénme qítā

**Max:** 好的, 那我先开车送你去酒店。你明天有空吗? 有没有什么其他  
de dǎsuàn? Guǎngzhōu de xiǎochī hěn hǎochī, yàoshi nǐ yǒukòng, wǒmen míngtiān  
([qítā], other) 的打算? 广州的小吃很好吃, 要是你有空, 我们明天  
jiù yìqǐ chūqù chīfàn ba.



就一起出去吃饭吧。

Hǎode, wǒ yǐqián yě tīngshuō guò guǎngzhōu de xiǎochī fēicháng búcuò,  
**Kelvin:** 好的, 我以前也听说([tīngshuō], hear of) 过 广州 的小吃 非常不错,  
 nǐ míngtiān dài wǒ qù chī ba. Duì le, wǒ de qiánbāo lǐ xiànzài zhǐyǒu yīngbàng, nǐ míngtiān  
 你明天带我去吃吧。对了, 我的钱包里现在只有英镑, 你明天  
 kěyǐ xiān dài wǒ qù yínháng huàn qián ma?  
 可以先带我去银行换钱吗?

Méiwèntí.

**Max:** 没问题。

**Next day, they are sitting in a restaurant.**

Max, nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ jièshào yíxià zhèr yǒu shénme hǎochī de ma?  
**Kelvin:** Max, 你可以给我介绍一下这儿有什么好吃的吗?  
 Zhèr de xiājiǎo, shāomài,  
**Max:** 这儿的 虾饺([xiājiǎo], shrimp dumpling)、烧卖([shāomài], Steamed Pork Dumplings)、  
 chāshāobāo, yúntūnmìàn,  
 叉烧包([chāshāobāo], barbecued pork buns)、云吞面([yúntūnmìàn], wonton noodles)、  
 chángfěn hé xiánjiānbǐng dōu hěn  
 肠粉([chángfěn], rice noodle roll) 和 咸煎饼([xiánjiānbǐng], Salty Pancake) 都很  
 hǎochī, nǐ kěyǐ dōu cháng yíxià.  
 好吃, 你可以都尝([cháng], to taste) 一下。

**1. Read then Answer the Questions**

1) What currency does Kelvin have in his wallet at the moment?

- A. Only pounds
- B. RMB & pounds

2) What is Kelvin's plan for the first day upon his arrival?

- A. Have a bite
- B. Have a rest

**2. True or false.**

1	2

- 1) Kelvin has his own plan for the next day.
- 2) Kelvin needs to go to the bank the next day.

**Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions**

1. Which way do Chinese people prefer to use for payment now?

- A. By cash
- B. By smartphone

2. Which flavour does the speaker like to eat?

- A. Sweet
- B. Salty
- C. Both

3. This is the first time he came to China.

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## Part 6 Grammar

Expressing "if... then..." with "要是……，就……" (yàoshi..., jiù...)

English	Chinese				
	Subject		Condition		Result
If you don't want to go, then don't go.	/	要是 (if)	你不想去 (you don't want to go)	就 (then)	不去 (don't go)
If you miss me, then call me.	你		想我 (miss me)		给我打电话 (give me a call)

More examples:

1. 要是有机会，我就去参加。(If I have a chance, then I will take part in.)
2. 要是今天很冷，我们就开空调。(If it is very cold today, then we turn on the air-conditioning.)

## Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



2. Matching.



3. Translate.

1) If it rains tomorrow, then we won't go.

\_\_\_\_\_

要是 就 明天 下雨 我们 去 不

2) If he doesn't come, then we shall go.

\_\_\_\_\_

要是 就 他 来 不 我们 走

3) If you don't like it, then don't eat it.

\_\_\_\_\_

要是 就 你 不喜欢 不吃 你

4) If you are free, then we eat out.



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要是 就 你 有空 出去吃饭 我们