

Year 4 Mandarin Overview Term 2

At the Chinese Restaurant 你要吃什么？



Unit Descriptions:

This term, the main learning area focuses on Chinese food.

By exploring a range of words and sentence structures associated with Chinese cuisine, the students will develop their reading, writing, verbal skills and/or cultural awareness in relation to:

- Their preferences of Chinese food
- Describing Chinese food
- Ordering food at the Chinese restaurant
- Features of Chinese cuisine and table manners at the Chinese restaurant

Learning experiences include:

1. Participating in various class activities and games designed for consolidation of character recognition, writing and speaking skills
2. Reading and creating a menu in Chinese
3. Presenting a mini role-play of ordering food in a Chinese restaurant
4. Reading simple recipes (mainly for Core Extension students)
5. Watching video clips about Chinese food and cooking

Assessments include:

1. Oral presentation: presenting a mini role-play of ordering food at a Chinese restaurant (Week3 8/9)
2. On-going tests of characters recognition and writing
3. Creating a poster or a menu for a Chinese restaurant as written assessment (optional)

Some resources used this term are:

1. Flashcards of new words in characters
2. On-line resources: videos and songs
3. Menus and recipe books
4. Chinese dining sets, Chinese utensils, readings on the history of Chinese dining and food
5. Relevant story books

How Can You Help At Home?

The following materials are to help you gain an understanding of the content covered in class as well as ideas for home learning. It is important to remind your child of upcoming assessments and take some time to practise at home.

The following tables explain the key vocabulary and sentence structures for this term.

Vocabulary

<p>Chinese Food</p>	<p>mǐ fàn, chǎo fàn, miàn tiáo, chūn juǎn, jiǎo zǐ, bāo zi, zhū ròu, niú ròu, yáng ròu, Rice, fried rice, noodles, spring roll, dumplings, bun, pork, beef, lamb, jī ròu, yú, xiā, páng xiè, jī dàn, xiāng cháng, tāng, ròu wán, cài, chicken, fish, prawn, crab, eggs, sausage, soup, meat balls, vegetables/cuisine běi jīng kǎo yā, táng cù pái gǔ, má pó dòu fu, gōng bǎo jī dīng, Peking roast duck, Sweet and sour pork ribs, ma po tofu, Kung-pao chicken gū lu ròu, suān là tāng, hǎi xiān tāng, sweet and sour pork, spicy and sour soup, seafood soup</p>
<p>Describing words</p>	<p>hǎo chī, bù hǎo chī, hǎo hē, bù hǎo hē, suān, là, xiāng, Yummy, not yummy, good to drink, not nice to drink, sour, spicy, smells good</p>
<p>Utensils</p>	<p>tāng chí, kuài zi, bēi, pán, wǎn, Spoon, Chopsticks, cup, plate, bowl</p>
<p>Verbs</p>	<p>chī, hē, diǎn cài, yào, bú yào, (wǒ) è le, (wǒ) bǎo le Eat, drink, order food, want, don't want, (I) feel hungry, (I) am full.</p>
<p>extension vocabulary</p>	<p>huì yòng, jié zhàng, tián pǐn, hái shì, kě shì, yī dào cài can, use, foot the bill, dessert, or, but, one dish xiǎo lóng bāo, huǒ guō, fàn guǎn, cān tīng, cài dān, jǐ dào cài little steamer buns, hotpot, restaurant, restaurant, menu, how many dishes/ a few dishes</p>
<p>Revision</p>	<p>xǐ huan, bù xǐ huan, hěn, zuì, yīn wéi, shén me Like, dislike, very, most, because, what</p>

Sentence structures

Core structures

1. 我喜欢吃... I like to eat...
wǒ xǐ huān chī
2. 我不喜欢吃... I do not like to eat...
wǒ bù xǐ huān chī
3. 你最喜欢吃什么? What do you like to eat the most?
nǐ zuì xǐ huān chī shén me
4. 爸爸/妈妈喜欢(不喜欢)吃... My father /mother (likes /does not like) to eat...
bà ba mā ma xǐ huan bù xǐ huan chī
5. 请看菜单。 Please look at the menu.
qǐng kàn cài dān
6. 我饿了。 I am hungry.
wǒ è le
7. 我吃饱了。 I am full.
wǒ chī bǎo le
8. 你要吃什么? What do you want to eat?
nǐ yào chī shén me
9. 我要一盘饺子。 I would like to order a plate of dumplings.
wǒ yào
10. 麻婆豆腐好吃吗? Is ma po to fu tasty?
má pó dòu fǔ hǎo chī ma
11. 麻婆豆腐很好吃。 Ma po to fu is very tasty.
má pó dòu fǔ hěn hǎo chī
12. 酸辣汤不好喝。 Spicy sour soup is not yummy.
suān là tāng bù hǎo hē
13. 你喜欢吃中国菜吗? Do you like to eat Chinese food?
nǐ xǐ huān chī zhōng guó cài ma

Extension structures:

1. 我会用筷子。 I know how to use chopsticks.
wǒ huì yòng kuài zi
2. 你喜欢吃中国菜还是日本菜? Do you like Chinese food or Japanese food?
nǐ xǐ huān chī zhōng guó cài hái shì rì běn cài
3. 我喜欢吃中国菜, 因为中国菜好吃。 I like to eat Chinese food because it is delicious.
wǒ xǐ huān chī zhōng guó cài yīn wéi zhōng guó cài hào chī
4. 糖醋排骨很香! The sweet and sour ribs are really yummy!
táng cù pái gǔ hěn xiāng
5. 酸辣汤又酸又辣! The sour and spicy soup is sour and spicy!
suān là tāng yòu suān yòu là
6. 请问, 中国饭馆在哪儿? Excuse me, where is the Chinese restaurant?
qǐng wèn zhōng guó fàn guǎn zài nǎ er
7. 中国饭馆在那儿。 The Chinese restaurant is over there.
zhōng guó fàn guǎn zài nà er
8. 你们要什么甜品? What dessert do you want?
nǐ men yào shén me tián pǐn

Key words for Assessment

Year 4 Core Recognition Words

chī 吃	eat	ròu 肉	meat	bǎo le 饱了	full
fàn 饭	rice, meal	tāng 汤	soup	yào 要	want
cài 菜	Vegetables, cuisine	è le 饿了	hungry		

Year4 Core Extension Recognition Words

chī 吃	eat	tāng 汤	soup	kuài zi 筷子	chopsticks
fàn 饭	rice, meal	è le 饿了	hungry	chǎo 炒	fry
cài 菜	Vegetables, cuisine	bǎo le 饱了	full	mǐ 米	rice
ròu 肉	meat	yào 要	want	miàn 面	noodle

Year4 Core Writing Words

chī 吃	ròu 肉	tāng 汤	fàn 饭	yào 要
eat	meat	soup	rice, meal	want

Year4 Core Extension Writing Words

chī 吃	ròu 肉	tāng 汤	yào 要	fàn 饭	mǐ 米	miàn 面	cài 菜
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eat	meat	soup	want	rice, meal	rice	noodle	Vegetables, cuisine
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Making your own flashcards

The following sheet is designed to help you practise the key characters for this unit. You can print the sheet and then cut up the cards. Refer to the vocabulary sheet above to find out the pronunciation and English meaning for each word on the cards.

吃	饭	炒
菜	肉	饿了
饱了	要	汤
筷子	米	面

Optional – Can you use your mouse to draw characters accurately enough for the computer to recognize your word? Try using <http://www.chinese-tools.com/tools/mouse.html>

On-line learning websites for recommendation:

1. <http://betterchinese.com>
2. <http://www.digitaldialects.com/Chinese.htm>

http://www.echineselearning.com/?ecl=goadSalesKeyWords717&gclid=CPWT_gL9mLUCFU576wod1XIAZA

Please read through this article with your child. What questions do they have to extend their understanding?

Chinese Cuisine

Chinese cuisine is any of several styles originating from regions of China, some of which have become increasingly popular in other parts of the world – from Asia to the Americas, Australia, Western Europe and Southern Africa. The history of Chinese cuisine stretches back for many centuries and produced changes from period to period and in each region according to regional climate, imperial fashions, and local preferences. Over time, techniques and ingredients from the cuisines of other cultures were also integrated into the cuisine of the Chinese people due both to imperial expansion and from the trade with nearby Asian nation states in ancient times as well as the Europeans during the modern period. This led to a variety of dishes in what could be called traditional Chinese food, leading Chinese to pride themselves on eating a wide range of foods. Major traditions of food styles include Anhui, Cantonese, Fujian, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shandong, Szechuan, and Zhejiang cuisines. The four main criteria for good Chinese food are color, aroma, taste and texture.



There are many different types of food in China that can be categorized roughly by four regions: Southern, Northern, Eastern and Western.

Southern, or Cantonese - The cuisine from this area is perhaps the most well known to Americans. Cantonese cuisine uses a large variety of vegetables and meats. Rice is the staple, and the familiar Fried Rice recipes are Cantonese in origin. Many of the dishes of this area are prepared very quickly by stir-frying. Usually Cantonese cuisine is lightly flavored, but there are a large variety of tastes used. Sweet and sour dishes also originated in this region.

Northern, or Beijing - Also known as Mandarin cuisine, this type of food originated in the area of China that has very severe winters. The climate of this region does not allow for the growing of rice, so wheat is the staple. Wheat is made into noodles, pancakes and dumplings. The flavors of Northern China are more robust, with plenty of onion, garlic, cabbage, bean pastes, dark soy sauce and oyster flavored sauce. Famous dishes include: Beijing (Peking) Duck, Mongolian Hot Pot and Mongolian Beef are some of the more familiar types of this cuisine.

Eastern, or Shanghai - This cuisine uses a combination of wheat and rice as its staples. Rice and wheat noodles are very popular. This region has a lot of rivers and other bodies of water, so fish and seafood are a very large part of the cuisine. Sugar is also grown in this area, and Shanghai cuisine uses more of it than the other regions. The cooking style of this region can be delicate and refined, with a large variety of sweet and savory pastries being made using the thinnest of pastry skin. Meatballs made from finely minced pork are also part of this cuisine. This area also produces a type of cured ham.

Western, or Szechwan - Szechwan cuisine is famous for its use of tongue-blistering chili peppers in a variety of dishes. But there's more to this cuisine than just heat. There are subtle dishes, such as smoked chicken that is smoked with tea leaves. Szechwan pepper is also a spice used in this cuisine. Five-spice powder is another spice that is used in this cuisine. Hot and Sour soup and Twice Cooked Pork are familiar dishes from this area.

These four regions are only a broad guide to the remarkable, varied cuisine of China.