

# New Practical Chinese Reader3

## 新实用汉语课本3

Teacher: Ms. Yoyo Ng



## 27 入乡随俗rù xiāng suí sú

入 - enter 乡 - village 随 - follow 俗 - custom

follow local people' s habits or behaviour while living in a place with different culture background, when in Rome, do as the Romans do.

1. 表达个人观点 - express opinions

2. 举例 - giving examples



## 对话conversation

- 几位来点什么?
- What will it be, guys?
- 来一壶hú茶，再来一些点心diǎn xīn。
- One pot of tea, then some dessert.
- 好的，请稍等shāo děng。
- Okay, wait a moment.
- 这就是我常说的老茶馆lǎo chá guǎn。
- This is the old tea house that I usually said.



## 对话conversation

- 我把你们带到茶馆来，你们可以了解liǎo jiě一下我们这里的习俗fēng sú。
- I brought you to the old tea house, you can know a bit about our custom here.
- 茶馆里人不少，真热闹rè nào。
- There are many people in tea house, very exciting and loud.
- 他们说话的声音shuō huà de shēng yīn太大了。
- Their talking voice is too loud.
- 茶来了。您几位请慢用màn yòng。
- Here' s the tea, enjoy.



## 对话conversation

- 我们正在说声音大，这位服务员的声音更大gèng dà。
- We are talking about loud talking voice, this waiter' s voice is louder.
- 茶馆就是最热闹的地方。有的人还把舞台搬进bān jìn茶馆来了，在茶馆里唱戏chàng xì，比这里还热闹呢。
- Tea house is the most exciting and the loudest place. Some people even move stages into tea houses and sing there, even more exciting and louder than here.
- 我觉得jué dé，在公共场所gōng gòng chǎng suǒ说话的声音应该小一点。
- I think, in public, we should talking less louder.



## 对话conversation

- 来中国以后，我发现在不少饭馆fàn guǎn、商店shāng diàn或者火车站huǒ chē zhàn，人们说话的声音都很大。
- After coming to China, I noticed in many restaurants, shops or train stations, people talk very loudly.
- 说实在的shuō shí zài de，我真有点不习惯bù xí guàn。To be honest, I really don't quite get used to it.
- 到茶馆来的人都喜欢热闹。大家一边喝茶一边聊天liáo tiān。
- People who come to tea houses like it when it's exciting and loud. They are chatting while drinking tea.



## 对话conversation

- 聊得高兴的时候，说话的声音就会越来越大yuè lái yuè dà。喜欢安静ān jìng的人不会到茶馆来。
- When they are happy while chatting, the voice will go louder and louder. People who like silence don't come to tea houses.
- 他们常常到别的地方去，比如去咖啡馆kā fēi guǎn。
- They usually go to other places, like coffee shops.
- 林娜说得对，在公共场所，有的人说话声音太大了。
- Lin Na is correct, in public, some people talk really loud.



## 对话conversation

- 我想在这里聊一会天liáo yí huì tiān，可是你们都觉得这里太热闹。
- I want to chat for a while here but you think it' s too loud.
- 好，咱们走吧。前边有一个公园，那里人不多。咱们到那个公园去散散步sàn sàn bù。
- Okay, let' s go. There is a park over there. Let' s go there for a walk.
- 好的。咱们一边散步，一边聊天。
- Okay. We chat while walking.



# 讲解explanation

- 几位来点什么? What will it be, guys?

- \* 几 – a few 位 – classifier for people, showing respecting

- \* 来 – order/want 点 = 一点 – some 来点什么 – what do you want

- 来一壶hú茶, 再来一些点心diǎn xīn。 One pot of tea, then some dessert.

- \* 一壶 – a pot 一壶咖啡 – a pot of coffee

- \* 来 + food – I'd like to have for ordering

A. 来一盘虾 - a plate of shrimps 来一瓶葡萄酒 - a bottle of wine 来一杯mojito - a glass of mojito

- 好的, 请稍等shāo děng。 Okay, wait a moment.

- \* 稍 – a bit/short while 等 – wait 稍等 – wait/hold on for a short while

B. 您好, 请帮我转接到销售部xiāo shòu bù。好的, 请稍等。

- 这就是我常说的老茶馆lǎo chá guǎn。 This is the old tea house that I usually said.

- \* 老 – old for age; senior: not new 老年人 – old people 老司机 – experienced people 老款 – old style/design



# 讲解explanation

- 我**把**你们**带****到**茶馆**来**，你们可以**了解**liǎo jiě一下我们这里的**风俗**fēng sú。
- I brought you to the old tea house, you can know a bit about our custom here.

\* 把字句Ba construction – something/someone has changed his/its status after certain event

A. person/something (**do-er**) + 把 + person/something (**taker**) + event + **result**

B. **result cannot be omitted, is a MUST in ba construction**

C. 我(**do-er**)把你们(**taker**)带(**event**)到茶馆来(**result**)。

D. 到 + destination + 来/去 – arrive in a place **here/there**

A. 到茶馆 – arrive in tea house 来 – (direction) here

\* 了解 – know a bit, **briefly have some knowledge about something**

E. 我不了解这个公司。I don't have much knowledge about this company.



# 把字句ba construction practice

1. Put(放) the books on the book shelf(书架上).
2. Give it(它) to me.
3. Please finish writing(写完) the paper(文章).
4. I want to change(换) CNY(人民币) into(成) Euros(欧元).
5. She likes printing out(打印出来) photos.
6. Can you sent me(发给我) your materials(资料) by email(用email, put before the event)?

1. 把书放在书架上。
2. 把它给我。
3. 请把文章写完。
4. 我想把人民币换成欧元。
5. 她喜欢把照片打印出来。
6. 你能不能把你的资料用email发给我?



# 讲解explanation

- 茶馆里人不少，真热闹rè nào。
- There are many people in tea house, very exciting and loud
  - \* 不少 – not few, not little, much, many
  - \* 热闹 – because of many people, it's loud and the atmosphere is exciting
    - A. 圣诞集市很热闹 – Christmas market is very exciting
- 他们说话的声音shuō huà de shēng yīn太大了。
- Their talking voice is too loud.
  - \* 说话 – talking/speaking 声音 – voice 说话的声音 – talking voice
- 茶来了。您几位请慢用màn yòng。
- Here' s the tea, enjoy.
  - \* 慢 – slowly 用 – enjoy drinks or meals 用餐 – have meals
  - \* 慢用 – enjoy your meal or drinks 慢走 – thank you for coming



# 讲解explanation

- 我们正在说声音大，这位服务员的声音更大gèng dà。
- We are talking about loud talking voice, this waiter' s voice is louder.
- 茶馆就是最热闹的地方。有的人还把舞台搬进bān jìn茶馆来了，在茶馆里唱戏chàng xì，比这里还热闹呢。
- Tea house is the most exciting and the loudest place. Some people even move stages into tea houses and sing there, even more exciting and louder than here.

\* 更 + adjective – more 最 + adjective – the most

A. 漂亮 – beautiful 更漂亮 – more beautiful 最漂亮 – the most beautiful

B. 海sea很漂亮。岛island更漂亮。海岛国家island country最漂亮。NO “is” NO “是”

\* 搬进move and enter茶馆来tea house here = 搬到move and arrive茶馆来tea house here

- 我觉得jué dé，在公共场所gōng gòng chǎng suǒ说话的声音应该小一点。来中国以后，我发现在不少饭馆fàn guǎn、商店shāng diàn或者火车站huǒ chē zhàn，人们说话的声音都很大。
- I think, in public, we should talking less louder. After coming to China, I noticed in many restaurants, shops or train stations, people talk very loudly.

\* 我觉得/我认为 – from my point of view

\* 公共场所 = 公共场合chǎng hé – public places



# 讲解explanation

- 说实在的shuō shí zài de, 我真有点不习惯bù xí guàn。
- To be honest, I really don' t quite get used to it.
  - \* 说实在的=说实话 – to be honest
  - \* 真 – really 有点 – a bit 不习惯 – don't get used to it
- 到茶馆来的人都喜欢热闹。大家一边喝茶一边聊天liáo tiān。聊得高兴的时候, 说话的声音就会越来越大yuè lái yuè dà
- People who come to tea houses like it when it' s exciting and loud. They are chatting while drinking tea. When they are happy while chatting, the voice will go louder and louder.
  - \* 一边.....一边.....do something while doing something
    - A. 一边看书一边喝咖啡。Reading books while drinking coffee.
  - \* 越来越 + adjective – more and more...
    - B. 越来越专业 – more and more professional
- 喜欢安静ān jìng的人不会到茶馆来。
- People who like silence don' t come to tea houses.
- 他们常常到别的地方去, 比如去咖啡馆kā fēi guǎn。
- They usually go to other places, like coffee shops.
  - \* 别的 = 其他 + noun – other something



# 一边...一边...&越来越+adjective

1. Working while learning(学习), you will(会) be(NO is) more and more professional(专业).
2. Working while listening to music, you will be(NO is) more and more inefficient(没效率xiào lǜ).
3. Working out(健身) while eating healthily(健康), you will be prettier and prettier(漂亮).

1. 一边工作一边学习，你会越来越专业。
2. 一边工作一边听音乐，你会越来越没效率。
3. 一边健身一边吃得健康，你会越来越漂亮。



## 讲解explanation

- 林娜说得对，在公共场所，有的人说话声音太大了。
- Lin Na is correct, in public, some people talk really loud.

\* 说得对 – what someone said was correct

- 我想在这里聊一会天liáo yí huì tiān，可是你们都觉得这里太热闹。好，咱们走吧。前边有一个公园，那里人不多。咱们到那个公园去散散步sàn sàn bù。
- I want to chat for a while here but you think it's too loud. Okay, let's go. There is a park over there. Let's go there for a walk.

\* verb + 一会/一下 + noun = verb + verb + noun – do something for a while, polite way of saying to do something

A. 聊(天) – chat (something) 聊一会天 = 聊聊天

B. 整理房间(zhěng lǐ fáng jiān) – clean the room 整理一会房间 整理整理房间

\* 咱们 vs 我们

C. 咱们 – we (including the speaker and the listener) 我们 – we (listener is not included)

- 好的。咱们一边散步，一边聊天。
- Okay. We chat while walking.



## 对话conversation

- 我们把自己的看法说出来shuō chū lái, 你们会不高兴gāo xìng吗?
- We speak out our point of views, will you be unhappy?
- 当然不会。我们常跟外国朋友在一起, 知道不同国家的人有不同的习惯。对我们来说, 这很正常zhèng cháng。
- Of course not. We stay with foreign friends often, knowing different people from different countries have different habits. For us it's normal.
- 不了解外国文化wài guó wén huà的人会怎么想呢?
- People who don't know much about foreign culture, what would they think?
- 有些事他们会觉得很不习惯。
- Some events they will not get used to it.



## 对话conversation

- 比如说，中国人吃饭用筷子kuài zǐ，西方人吃饭用刀叉dāo chā。
- For example, Chinese use chopsticks while eating, Westerners use knife and fork while eating.
- 西方人把食物放在自己的盘子里，把大块dà kuài切成小块，再把它送到嘴里。
- Western people put food in their own plates, cut big pieces into small ones then put it into the mouth.
- 如果手指上有点食物，就舔手指tiǎn shǒu zhǐ，有的中国人看了也很不习惯。
- If there's food on the fingers, then lick the fingers, some Chinese people don't get used when see it.



## 对话conversation

- 用刀叉吃饭，把手指上的食物舔干净，那是我们的好习惯hǎo xí guàn，立波，你说是不是？
- Use knife and fork to eat, lick food on the finger and make it clean, that' s our good habit. Libo, do you think it' s correct?
- 是啊。我们从小到大cóng xiǎo dào dà都这样做。
- Yes, we do it since young.
- 可是在我们这里，吃饭的时候舔手指不是好习惯。
- However, here, it' s not a good habit to lick fingers while eating.
- 我看应该入乡随俗。我们在国外的公共场所说话的声音要小一点。
- I think we should do as Romans do when in Rome. In public places in foreign countries, we have to talk less louder.



## 对话conversation

- 你们到中国人家里吃饭也不一定要舔手指。
- You guys don' t have to lick fingers while eating in a Chinese family.
- 对，我就是入乡随俗。吃中餐的时候我用筷子。吃西餐的时候，我用刀子、叉子。我觉得都很好。我爸爸妈妈他们也都是这样。
- Yes, I did so. I use chopsticks while eating Chinese food. I use knife and fork while eating Western food. My dad and mom also do it in this way.
- 立波，把“入乡随俗rù xiāng suí sú” 翻译fān yì成英语，应该怎么说？
- Libo, translate “入乡随俗rù xiāng suí sú” into English, how should we say?



## 讲解explanation

- 我们把自己的看法说出来shuō chū lái, 你们会不高兴gāo xìng吗?
- We speak out our point of views, will you be unhappy?

\* verb + 出来 – do something and show the result out (in Ba construction)

A. 打印出来 – print out 说出来 – speak out 写出来 – write out 发出来 – send out

- 当然不会。我们常跟外国朋友在一起, 知道不同bù tóng国家的人有不同的习惯。对我们来说, 这很正常zhèng cháng。
- Of course not. We stay with foreign friends often, knowing different people from different countries have different habits. For us it's normal.

\* 不同 – different = 不一样 – not the same 相同xiāng tóng – the same = 一样 – the same

- 不了解外国文化wài guó wén huà的人会怎么想呢?
- People who don't know much about foreign culture, what would they think?

\* 想 – want to do something; think

B. 我想喝一杯Sangria wine。

C. 我想, 他应该比较喜欢中国。I think he should relatively like China.



# BA Construction using “出来”

1. Can you print out the files (文件)?
2. When can you send out the email?
3. Do you get used to speaking out your point of views?

1. 你可以把文件打印出来吗?
2. 你什么时候可以把email发出来?
3. 你习惯把你的想法说出来吗?



## 讲解explanation

- 有些事他们会觉得很不习惯。比如说，中国人吃饭用筷子kuài zǐ，西方人吃饭用刀叉dāo chā。
- Some events they will not get used to it. For example, Chinese use chopsticks while eating, Westerners use knife and fork while eating.

\* 筷子 – chopsticks 刀 – knife 叉 – fork

A. 一双筷子 – a pair of chopsticks

- 西方人把食物放在自己的盘子里，把大块dà kuài切成小块，再把它送到嘴里。
- Western people put food in their own plates, cut big pieces into small ones then put it into the mouth

\* 把大块dà kuài – big pieces 切 – cut 成 – into 小块 – small pieces

- 如果手指上有点食物，就舔手指tiǎn shǒu zhǐ，有的中国人看了也很不习惯。
- If there's food on the fingers, then lick the fingers, some Chinese people don't get used when see it.

\* 舔tiǎn – lick



## 讲解explanation

- 用刀叉吃饭，把手指上的食物舔干净，那是我们的好习惯hǎo xí guàn，立波，你说是不是？
- Use knife and fork to eat, lick food on the finger and make it clean, that' s our good habit. Libo, do you think it' s correct?

### \* 习惯 – verb: get used to

A. 我习惯先做攻略gōng lüè再去旅行。I get used to do travel plans first then go traveling.

### \* 习惯 – noun: habit

B. 健身之前做拉伸lā shēn，是一个好习惯。Doing stretches before working out, is a good habit.

- 是啊。我们从小到大cóng xiǎo dào dà都这样做。
- Yes, we do it since young.

### \* 从小到大cóng xiǎo dào dà – from kids time till older time

- 可是在我们这里，吃饭的时候舔手指不是好习惯。
- However, here, it' s not a good habit to lick fingers while eating.



## 讲解explanation

- 我看应该入乡随俗。我们在国外的公共场所说话的声音要小一点。你们到中国人家吃饭也不一定要舔手指。
- I think we should do as Romans do when in Rome. In public places in foreign countries, we have to talk less louder. You guys don't have to lick fingers while eating in a Chinese family

\* 不一定 – not definitely, not sure yet

\* 不一定要 + verb phrase – don't necessarily have to do

A. 你不一定要很早到。You don't necessarily have to arrive early.

- 对，我就是入乡随俗。吃中餐的时候我用筷子。吃西餐的时候，我用刀子、叉子。我觉得都很好。我爸爸妈妈他们也都是这样。
- Yes, I did so. I use chopsticks while eating Chinese food. I use knife and fork while eating Western food. My dad and mom also do it in this way.
- 立波，把“入乡随俗rù xiāng suí sú” 翻译fān yì成英语，应该怎么说？
- Libo, translate “入乡随俗rù xiāng suí sú” into English, how should we say?

\* 翻译成 – translate into



# 学习目标

## Learning Target

1. Ba construction
2. 更/最
3. 我看/我觉得/我认为





END

Teacher: Ms. Yoyo Ng