

27 入乡随俗 When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 1

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 表达看法 Expressing one's opinion
2. 举例说明 Giving an example

三、语法 Grammar

1. “把”字句(3) The “把” sentence (3)
2. 副词“更”“最”表示比较
The adverbs “更” and “最” used to express comparisons

3. 离合词 Separable verbs

4. 一边……，一边……

The construction “一边……，一边……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(1): 联合式

Word formation method (1): Coordinative compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Chinese Food Culture

28 礼轻情意重 A small gift means a great deal. 21

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 比较 Comparing
2. 馈赠与称赞
Presenting and appreciating a gift

3. 反诘 Asking in retort

4. 担心 Worrying

三、语法 Grammar

1. 用动词“有/没有”表示比较
Using the verb “有/没有” to express comparisons
2. 反问句(1) The rhetorical question (1)

3. 连动句(3)

Sentences with serial verb phrases (3)

4. 结果补语“上、开”

“上” and “开” as the resultative complements

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(2): 偏正式

Word formation method (2): Modifier-modified compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Chinese Culture of Gift-Giving

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 描述事物 Describing something
2. 强调肯定 Emphasizing an affirmation
3. 表示谦虚 Expressing modesty

三、语法 Grammar

1. 存现句(2)
Sentences indicating existence or emergence (2)
2. 形容词重叠 Reduplication of an adjective

3. 结构助词“地”

The structural particle “地”

4. “把”字句(4)

The “把” sentence (4)

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(3): 补充式

Word formation method (3): Verb-complement compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Chinese Calligraphy

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 表示变化 Indicating a change
2. 总结概括 Making a summary

三、语法 Grammar

1. 存现句(3)
Sentences indicating existence or emergence (3)
2. “了”表示情况的变化(2)
“了” indicating a change in circumstances (2)

3. 情态补语(2)

Modal complement (2)

4. 又……又……

The construction “又……又……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(4): 动宾式

Word formation method (4): Verb-object compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Chinese Martial Arts

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 表示鼓励 Giving an encouragement

2. 询问事物的性状

Asking about the property or state of something

三、语法 Grammar

1. “万”以上的称数法

Numbers over 10,000

2. 概数 Approximate numbers

3. 兼语句(2) Pivotal sentences (2)

4. 只要……, 就……

The construction “只要……, 就……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(5): 主谓式

Word formation method (5): Subject-predicate compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Rivers and Lakes in China

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 认识 Getting acquainted with somebody

2. 猜测 Guessing

3. 模糊表达 Giving a vague response

4. 解释 Explaining

三、语法复习 Grammar Review

1. 结构助词“的、地、得”

The structural particles “的、地、得”

2. “把”字句小结

Summary of the “把” sentence

3. 副词“就”和“还”

The adverbs “就” and “还”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(6): 重叠式

Word formation method (6): Reduplicated compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Chinese People's Verbal Communication

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 表示可能 Indicating a possibility
2. 表示担心 Expressing one's concern
3. 引起话题 Bringing up a topic

三、语法 Grammar

1. 可能补语(1) Complement of possibility (1)
2. “出来”的引申用法
Extended usage of “出来”
3. 名词、量词和数量词短语的重叠
The reduplication of nouns, measure

words, and numeral-measure word phrases

4. 既……, 又……

The construction “既……, 又……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(7): 附加式①

Word formation method (7): Affixed compound words ①

文化知识 Cultural Note

Famous Natural Scenic Spots in China

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 补充说明 Making additional remarks
2. 表示强调 Making emphasis
3. 叙述 Telling a story

三、语法 Grammar

1. 主谓谓语句(2)
Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as predicate (2)
2. 疑问代词表示虚指
Interrogative pronouns indicating indefinite reference

3. “着(zháo)、住”做结果补语
“着” and “住” as the resultative complements

4. 无主句 The subjectless sentence

5. 连X也/都……

The construction “连X也/都……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(8): 附加式②

Word formation method (8): Affixed compound words ②

文化知识 Cultural Note

Famous Mountains in China

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 责备与质问

Reproaching and questioning

2. 拒绝 Refusing

3. 解释 Making an explanation

三、语法 Grammar

1. 疑问代词表示任指(1)

Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (1)

2. 分数、百分数、倍数

Fractions, percentages and multiples

3. 一……也/都+没/不……

The construction “一……也/都+没/不……”

4. 就是……, 也……

The construction “就是……, 也……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(9): 附加式③

Word formation method (9): Affixed compound words ③

文化知识 Cultural Note

Consumption of Chinese People

一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 谈气候 Talking about the climate

2. 提建议 Making a suggestion

3. 表示可能 Indicating a possibility

三、语法 Grammar

1. 可能补语(2) Complement of possibility (2)

2. “起来”的引申用法

Extended usage of “起来”

3. 一……就……

The construction “一……就……”

4. 除了……以外, 还/都/也……

The construction “除了……以外, 还/都/也……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(10): 缩减式

Word formation method (10): Abbreviated words

学唱中文歌 Sing a Song

在那遥远的地方 A Place Far Far Away

文化知识 Cultural Note

Climate of China

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谁来买单

Who will pay the bill?

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一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 在饭馆 At a restaurant
2. 表示奇怪 Expressing a surprise

三、语法 Grammar

1. “下去”的引申用法
The extended usage of “下去”
2. 疑问代词表示任指(2)
Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (2)

3. 用介词“比”表示比较(2)

Making comparison by using the preposition “比”(2)

4. 越……越……

The construction “越……越……”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

构词法(11): 综合式

Word formation method (11): Composite compound words

文化知识 Cultural Note

Going Dutch and Standing Treat

38

(复习) 你听, 他叫我“太太”

(Review) Listen, he called me “Madam”.

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一、课文 Text

二、练习 Exercises

练习与运用 Drills and Practice

1. 祝贺新婚 Congratulating the newly-weds
2. 澄清观点 Clarifying one's point of view
3. 劝慰 Comforting or consoling
4. 决定 Making a decision

三、语法复习 Grammar Review

1. 几种补语 Types of complements
2. 疑问代词活用

Flexible usages of interrogative pronouns

3. 副词“再”和“又”

The adverbs “再” and “又”

四、字与词

Chinese Characters and Words

区别多音多义字

Distinguish polyphonic and polysemic Chinese characters

文化知识 Cultural Note

Marriage Customs in China

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第二十七课

Lesson

27

入乡随俗

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

When you live in a place with a different culture, you may not be used to the local customs. The local people may also have the same feeling about your own customs. How do we deal with these cultural differences? Our main characters are discussing it at a teahouse.



一、课文 Text



1 (一)

服务员：几位来点儿什么？^①

陆雨平：来一壶茶，再来一些点心。

服务员：好的，请稍等。

陆雨平：这就是我常说的老茶馆。今天我
把你们带到茶馆来，你们可
以了解一下我们这儿的民俗。

马大为：茶馆里人不少，真热闹。

林娜：他们说话的声音太大了。

服务员：茶——来——了！您几位请慢
用。^②

马大为：我们正在说声音大，这位服务员的声音更大。

王小云：茶馆就是最热闹的地方。有的人还把舞台搬进茶馆来了，在
茶馆里唱戏，比这儿还热闹呢。

林娜：我觉得，在公共场所说话的声音
应该小一点儿。来中国以后，我

发现在不少饭馆、商店或者车站，人们说话的声音都很大。



表达看法

Expressing one's opinion

说实在的，我真有点儿不习惯。

王小云：到茶馆来的人都喜欢热闹。大家一边喝茶，一边聊天儿。聊得高兴的时候，说话的声音就会越来越大。喜欢安静的人不会到茶馆来。他们常常到别的地方去，比如去咖啡馆。^③

陆雨平：林娜说得对。在公共场所，有的人说话的声音太大了。

王小云：我想在这儿聊一会儿天儿，可是你们都觉得这儿太闹。好，咱们走吧。前边有一个公园，那儿人不多。咱们到那个公园去散散步。

马大为：好的。咱们一边散步，一边聊天儿。

生词 New Words

1. 入乡随俗*	rù xiāng suí sú	IE	When in Rome, do as the Romans do; to conform to local customs
入	rù	V	to enter, to go in/into
乡	xiāng	N	village
随	suí	V	to follow
俗	sú		custom
2. 服务员	fúwùyuán	N	waiter/waitress
服务	fúwù	V	to serve

* The Chinese characters in the list of New Words marked in different color are the characters that students are supposed to master.

3. 壶	hú	N	kettle, pot 茶壶, 酒壶, 咖啡壶, 一壶茶, 一壶水
4. 点心	diǎnxin	N	refreshments, pastry 一些点心, 一斤点心, 一种点心, 一块点心
5. 稍	shāo	Adv	slightly, a little 请稍等, 稍等一下, 稍大一点儿
6. 茶馆	chágǔǎn	N	teahouse 老茶馆, 新茶馆
7. 了解	liǎojiě	V	to get to know, to find out 了解情况, 了解学生, 了解中国, 向他了解
8. 风俗	fēngsú	N	custom 了解风俗, 这儿的风俗, 一样的风俗, 不同的风俗
9. 热闹	rènao	A/V	bustling with noise and excitement; to liven up 热闹的地方, 很热闹, 喜欢热闹; 热闹一下
闹	nào	A/V	noisy; to make a noise/racket 太闹; 别闹了
10. 说话	shuōhuà	VO	to speak, to talk 喜欢说话, 不太爱说话, 说什么话, 说一会儿话
11. 声音	shēngyīn	N	sound, voice 说话的声音, 演奏的声音, 他的声音, 声音很大
声	shēng	N	sound, voice 大声, 小声, 轻声
12. 更	gèng	Adv	more 更热闹, 更可爱, 更方便, 更倒霉, 更坏, 更了解, 更要, 更放心, 更注意, 更觉得
13. 最	zuì	Adv	most 最热闹, 最有名, 最辛苦, 最便宜, 最难, 最喜欢, 最想, 最习惯, 最着急, 最感兴趣

14. 舞台	wǔtái	N	stage 京剧舞台, 越剧舞台, 在舞台上唱, 在舞台上演奏
舞	wǔ	N	dance 跳一个舞
台	tái		stage, platform
15. 搬	bān	V	to move 搬东西, 搬家, 搬到这儿, 搬进茶馆
16. 场所	chǎngsuǒ	N	place 公共场所, 学习场所
17. 发现	fāxiàn	V	to find 发现问题, 发现一件事儿
18. 一边……	yìbiān……		at the same time, simultaneously 一边
一边……	yìbiān……		喝茶, 一边看书
19. 聊天儿	liáotiānr	VO	to chat 跟朋友聊天儿, 喜欢聊天儿, 聊一会儿天儿
20. 安静	ānjìng	A	quiet 喜欢安静, 安静的地方, 更安静, 最安静
静	jìng	A	quiet
21. 比如	bǐrú	V	to give an example
22. 咖啡馆	kāfēiguǎn	N	cafe, coffee bar

注释 Notes



① 几位来点儿什么?

“What would you like to order?”

“**几位**” (a few, several) represents the approximate number of people.

The verb “**来**” is commonly used to replace a verb that has a more specific meaning in spoken language. The construction “**来+NP** (the receiver of the action)” is often employed to inquire about someone’s needs or to request something from someone, in which “**来**” replaces the verbs such as “**要**” and “**买**”. For example, “**您来点儿什么?**” (meaning “您要点儿什么?”), “**来一壶茶**” (meaning “要一壶茶”), “**来一斤蛋糕**” (meaning “买一斤蛋糕”).