使用说明

对外汉语教学有许多特点。就学习者来说,他们来自不同国家、不同 民族,有不同经历和不同文化背景,在学习汉语时,会明显表现出各自的特 殊性和彼此的差异性;就教师来说,每一个教师,都有自己的教学个性和教 学经历、教学风格和教学方法。鉴于此,不可能有一个整齐划一的教法与学 法,我们这里的"使用说明",仅仅是一个建议,供使用这套"经贸汉语口 语"的教师和学习者参考。事实上,许多问题已经在这套书各册的前言中说 到了,这里就不再重复,现在只作如下几点补充说明。

这套"经贸汉语口语"虽然是从零学起,但它"采用了低起点、大容量、高密度、分阶段而又大步推进的强化训练教学法"。从上面一段话,我们知道,这套书涉及的内容很广,又有相当的难度,一个学期大致要学完一册书,因此,预习和复习就显得特别重要,尤其是预习,学生更要多花些时间,多下些功夫。像课文中的生词和语法点,书中已有简明扼要的注释,学生可以自学习得,教师只需讲解其中的难点,做些熟巧练习;每一篇课文,应要求学生在预习时,通过学习生词和参看课文的英语翻译,能比较顺畅地阅读下来并基本理解,教师可通过师生互相问答,检验学生阅读与理解的程度,讲解其中的疑难问题;课文中有关文化知识的注释及课文后的一篇短文,也要以自学为主。有些练习,也当如是处理。不要把有限的课堂时间耗费在课文及相关材料的阅读上,要以课文和这些材料为"谈资",开展生动活泼的谈话。"大容量",要求许多东西在课下消化;"高密度",则要求合理有效地利用时间,强化口语训练。总之,教师与学习者,都要有一个牢固的意识,这是一部口语教材,练习口语,习得一口流利的汉语,是这套教材的终极目的。

与上述问题相关的,是在教与学的过程中,如何抓住重点。以这套书的《经贸中级汉语口语》和《经贸高级汉语口语》为例,每一课都是生词量大、

内容多、篇幅也相对长,试图在一个教学单元时间里(4~6课时),把课文中出现的全部生词和全部内容都学会、都掌握,一般来说是不可能的。要善于根据课文题目的提示,找出每一课的关键词、重点句和核心内容,学会和掌握这些关键词、重点句和核心内容即可,其余的,在以后的重现中会逐渐习得和熟悉。教材在编写过程中,十分重视新知识的重现率和温故而知新的学习渐进性,老师和学习者都不需担心顾此失彼。

《经贸初级汉语口语》上、下册一共50课,每课4课时,一周6课时;《经贸中级汉语口语》上、下册一共40课,每课4~6课时,一周6课时;《经贸高级汉语口语》上、下册一共32课,每课4课时,一周4课时。如果条件允许,尽可能多安排一些课外实践活动。如《经贸初级汉语口语》,每一个话题都有"课内"和"课外"两篇课文,在学习"课外"一篇课文前,一定要学生走出去,学生在社会上会得到许多新鲜的东西,这样"课外"课文就变活了;学习《经贸中级汉语口语》时,可以组织去观摩正式谈判,或观看正式谈判录像,也可以到市场演练货物贸易谈判,有做生意经历的学生还可以现身说法;学习《经贸高级汉语口语》时,可围绕一个文化专题组织一些参观、访问和座谈活动。社会实践方式是多种多样的,这里只是举例而已,目的是要把死的文字材料变成活的知识,变成学生可以自由表达的口语能力。

对外经济贸易大学 黄为之 2006年10月

Users' Guide

Teaching Chinese as a foreign language has its own characteristics. The learners are from different countries of different ethnic groups with different life experiences and cultural backgrounds and display their own characteristics in learning Chinese, while the teachers too have their own teaching styles, methods and experiences. Considering this diversity, we do not want to offer a standardized teaching and learning method to use this series of Chinese textbooks. However, we'd like to offer some suggestions for teachers and learners. Since some questions have been discussed in the Preface, we only address several additional points here.

Business Chinese Conversation adopts the teaching method for intensive training characterized by low threshold, large volume of content, high density, and staged and quick progressing in teaching. With a wide range of topics, the content of considerable difficulty and the curriculum requirement to finish one volume within a term, it attaches particular importance to the preview and review. Especially for preview students should spend more time and efforts on new words and grammar points and try to learn on their own with the aid of explanations and English translation of the texts. They should read through the texts and gain basic understanding before class. Then in class the teacher can use "questions and answers" to examine their reading comprehension, and will only need to explain the difficult points. The notes on cultural knowledge and the short essays at the end of each lesson should also be learned by students themselves. Some of the exercises should also be handled this way. Don't waste class hours on reading the texts and related materials, which should instead be the "lead" to lively dialogues among the students. "Large volume of content" indicates that lots of content has to

be digested after class; "high density" requires effective use of time and intensive training in speaking. All in all, teachers and learners alike should be aware that this is a series of textbooks for practicing speaking with the ultimate goal to enable learners to speak fluent Chinese.

Closely related to these questions is the question of how to grasp the key points during teaching and learning. Take *Business Chinese Conversation* (*Intermediate*) and *Business Chinese Conversation* (*Advanced*) of this series for example. In each lesson there are a large number of new words, rich content, and texts of longer length. The attempt to master all the new words and content within a teaching unit (4~6 class hours) is impossible. Therefore, students should be able to focus on the keywords, important sentences and core content of each lesson according to the hint of its title. As for the rest, students will achieve the mastery of them through their later reappearances. During the compilation, we put a lot of emphasis on the reoccurring rate of new knowledge and the progressiveness of learning, so the teachers and learners can rest assured of our arrangement.

Altogether the two volumes of *Business Chinese Conversation (Elementary)* have 50 lessons, with four class hours for each lesson and six class hours each week. The two volumes of *Business Chinese Conversation (Intermediate)* have 40 lessons, with four to six class hours for each lesson and six class hours each week. And the two volumes of *Business Chinese Conversation (Advanced)* have 32 lessons, with four class hours for each lesson and four class hours each week. If conditions permit, arrange as many extracurricular activities as possible. For example, in *Business Chinese Conversation (Elementary)*, there are usually one text for "in-class learning" and one for "after-class learning" under each topic. Before learning the latter one, ask the students to go outside, and they can bring in lots of fresh ideas which will enliven the learning. While teaching *Business Chinese Conversation (Intermediate)*, the teacher can arrange students to watch a real negotiation or one on the video; students can go to practice trade negotiation themselves; and those with experience in doing business can also talk about their own stories about negotiation. While teaching *Business Chinese Conversation*

(Advanced), the teacher can arrange a variety of social activities like visits and discussions. Our purpose is to turn the "dead" language materials into "live" knowledge, and further into the students' ability to express themselves freely in Chinese.

Huang Weizhi University of International Business and Economics, October, 2006



Contents

第十六课		1
Lesson 16	Cuisine and the Food Culture (1)	
第十七课	饮食与饮食文化(二)	12
Lesson 17	Cuisine and the Food Culture (2)	
		00
第十八课	酒与酒文化	23
Lesson 18	Alcoholic Drinks and the Drinking Culture	
第十九课		35
Lesson 19	Tea and the Tea Culture (1)	
第二十课		47
Lesson 20	Tea and the Tea Culture (2)	
第二十一课		58
Lesson 21	Silk and the Silk Culture	
<i>⁄</i> ∕⁄		67
第二十二课 Lesson 22	服饰与服饰文化(一) Dress, Personal Adornment and the Dress Culture (1)	
L033011 ZZ	Dioss, i disorial Adoministic and the Diess Oditule (1)	

第二十三课		79
Lesson 23	Dress, Personal Adornment and the Dress Culture (2)	
第二十四课	陶瓷与陶瓷文化	90
Lesson 24	Ceramics and the Ceramic Culture	
第二十五课 Lesson 25	建筑与民居文化 Architecture and the Culture of Civilian Residence	101
Lesson 25		
第二十六课 Lesson 26	旅游与旅游文化 (一) Tourism and the Tourism Culture (1)	115
Lesson 20	Tourish and the Tourish Culture (1)	
第二十七课 Lesson 27	旅游与旅游文化 (二) Tourism and the Tourism Culture (2)	126
Lesson 27	Tourism and the Tourism Guitare (2)	
第二十八课 Lesson 28	工艺品文化 The Culture of Handicrafts	138
Lesson 20	The Culture of Flandicialis	
第二十九课	文房四宝文化	153
Lesson 29	The Culture of the Four Treasures of the Study	
第三十课	尚战与古耤乂化	165
Lesson 30	Commercial Warfare and the Culture of Ancient Books	
第三十一课	商业经典用语(一)	178
Lesson 31	Classic Sayings in Commerce (1)	
第三十二课		190
Lesson 32	Classic Savings in Commerce (2)	

	202
英译课文	202
English Translations of All the	e Texts
	300
生词 总 表	300
Vocabulary List	

第十六课

饮食与饮食文化(一)

Lesson 16 Cuisine and the Food Culture (1)

说起中国人的"吃",全世界的人无不交口称赞,这是因为中国有独特的烹调艺术和饮食文化。

中国的烹调,可谓源远流长。从文字学看,"烹调"二字就 很有些说道。"烹"字下边从"火"、就是用火烧鸟兽之肉、变生 吃为熟吃。据考古证实,中国人远在北京猿人时代(绝对年代不 少于69万年),就已经用火烹食了。20世纪20年代,考古工作 者在对北京周口店猿人洞穴进行发掘时,发现洞穴内有木炭、灰 烬的痕迹。而在至少8000年前,中国人就已经用陶器烹煮食物 了。 烹食的出现, 在真正意义上把人类和动物区别开来, 这是人 类的一大进步。但是人类如果只知用火烧熟食物,那么人类还是 处在低级阶段;人类向高级阶段发展的标志之一,就是日益追求 食物的精美,不但讲究美味可口,而且讲究赏心悦目。于是人类 在烹的同时或在烹的基础上, 开始用各种作料、各种方法, 把食 物调制、料理得色、香、味、形俱佳。这就是"烹调"艺术的出 现与发展。此外,汉字中又有"膳"字、"美"字。按古人的解 释,"膳",即"善";"美","羊大为美","羊大则肥美无比"。又 说,"美",即"甘",是"五味之一","五味之美皆曰甘,引申之, 凡好皆谓之美"。在中国古代,羊是一种主要膳食,所以说,"美 与善同义"。按这种解释,我们古人常说的"用膳",就不只是为 了吃饱肚子, 而同时也在追求美的享受。可见, 中国的烹调艺 术,有多么古老的历史,几乎在汉字出现的同时,烹调艺术,就 已经出现并受到人们的高度重视了!

事实上,食必先求饱,然后求美,这是人类社会的一个共同

规律。从"茹毛饮血"的生食,到"钻木取火"的熟食,再到"食不厌精,脍不厌细",烹调技艺的不断发展,刺激人类逐渐摆脱只求果腹的原始阶段,进入对饮食的养生和色、香、味、形美学欣赏的全面追求,以至最终形成不同地区、不同民族、不同国家的饮食习惯和饮食文化,全世界人民几乎都走过了同样的道路。

饮食文化,是中国文化的一个重要组成部分。而中国饮食文 化的独特, 首先是由于它的烹调艺术的独特。中国地域广阔, 物 产丰富,民族风俗和地方特色各异,这就为中国烹调艺术的产 生, 提供了深厚的基础。中国的历史悠久, 又使中国的烹调文化 因长期积累而得到极大的丰富与发展。据文献记载,至少在春秋 时代,中国就已经出现了"庖丁"这样的从事烹饪工作的人员, 有了"庖正"一类专司烹饪工作的官员。"庖丁解牛",赞叹其技 艺之高超娴熟:"越俎代庖",说明职务有所专司,不得替代。在 当时,已经出现了油、盐、醋、糖、酒、姜一类的调料,这使烹 调艺术发生了一次大飞跃。孔子对菜肴制作就有很多讲究,甚至 到了苛求的地步、"割不正(刀工不合要求)不食"、"不得其酱 (调料不讲究)不食","失饪(火候没掌握好)不食","色恶(菜 肴颜色变坏)不食"、等等。到了汉代、已经有炖、炒、煎、煮、 酱、腌、炙各种烹调方法;到唐、宋,中国烹调进入了一个崭新 的时代,不仅烹调方法和菜肴品种极大丰富了,而且日益讲究佳 肴、造型、色彩、美器的相映生辉。明、清以后,中国的烹调艺 术渐呈鼎盛。

旧时代的宫廷、官府、豪门、富商,极尽铺张挥霍,每宴必山珍海味、水陆杂陈,因此也把中国的烹调技艺运用到登峰造极的境界。就拿达官显贵们吃的满汉全席来说,所用一套银质餐具就有400多件,菜肴108道,几乎包括了汉族和少数民族菜肴中的全部精品,有大菜燕窝、鱼翅、驼峰、熊掌、烤乳猪、烤全羊等;有小吃甜点烧麦、蒸饺、蛋糕、银丝细面等;有时鲜瓜果

橙、柑、柚、荔枝、莲子等。这 108 道菜,按严格的进餐程序端来,席间还要吟诗、作画、弈棋,吃完一顿满汉全席,足足要用三天三夜!据北京仿膳饭庄的师傅介绍,一次,几位日本朋友去吃满汉全席,分了六餐才全部吃完。

中国的饮食文化,经过几千年的丰富和发展,在各地不同的饮食习惯和食物条件的基础上,形成了各地独具特色的菜肴品种和风味,即不同的菜肴系列。归纳起来,就是通常说的八大菜系:川菜、鲁菜、粤菜、闽菜、苏菜(主要指淮扬菜),徽菜、浙菜、湘菜。其中最著名的是川、鲁、淮、粤四大菜系。

川菜品种十分丰富,可分为酸辣味型、鱼香味型、五香味型、麻辣味型、椒麻味型等各种系列的菜肴。中国有句话叫"五味俱全",川菜在五味之外,又多香、麻两味,所以又有人说"吃在中国,味在四川"。川菜不但味全,而且味重,尤以麻辣著称。川菜有不少高档菜肴,但多数是老百姓爱吃的家常菜,所以在改革开放后的今天,餐饮业空前发展,竞争激烈,川菜仍能独领风骚,川菜馆遍布全国各地的大街小巷,生意最为火爆。

鲁菜,本是山东菜,在中国辽元时代(公元907—1368年)传入北京,很快进入宫廷,与北方大漠少数民族风情相融合,形成了富贵豪华的宫廷菜。满汉全席、全羊席、全猪席、全鸭席,都显出一种皇家气派;燕窝、鱼翅、驼峰、熊掌,都是席上珍品;世界闻名的北京烤鸭,也是源于山东,所以至今吃烤鸭,还必须佐以山东人爱吃的大葱蘸酱。

淮菜,也叫淮扬菜,是指发源于扬州、淮安一带的菜肴。江南是"鱼米之乡",山水清秀,人也清秀,因此菜肴制作也特别精细,原汤原汁,不失本味,咸甜适度,清淡爽口。油爆虾、松鼠鳜鱼、西湖醋鱼、莼菜三丝汤等,都是淮扬名菜。中国晋代有个人叫张翰,因秋风起而思吴中(今苏州)莼菜鲈鱼羹,最终弃官还乡,可见淮扬菜的历史相当悠久。

粤菜,是由广州菜、潮州菜、东江菜组成的,因为地处南大

门, 受西方饮食文化的影响较久, 所以菜肴品种繁多, 几乎什么 东西都可以入菜。有一句流行语,"上海人什么都敢穿,北京人 什么都敢说,广东人什么都敢吃"。大多数人不敢吃的猫、蛇、 鼠等,广东人都可以制作成美味佳肴。粤菜因为多用山珍海味, 制作又很精细讲究,所以菜价都比较昂贵。

中国饮食中,还有一类很特殊的菜肴:药膳。中国人自古就 认为药食同源,这是说,中国食品和中药的取材来源相同。我们 的祖先在品尝、寻找食物的过程中,发现有些天然动植物,不仅 能够食用, 而且具有治疗疾病的特殊效用。茶叶、人参、蛇酒, 还有中国人喜欢吃的豆腐,都是这类食品。有一则偏方说"凡人 初到地方,水土不服,先食豆腐,则渐渐调妥"。久而久之,这 类食品发现多了,于是在人们一日三餐的、一般意义上的营养食 品之外,又烹调出可以强身壮骨、治疗疾病的药膳。如"百合冰 糖粥",是用百合、糯米、冰糖熬成的,有润肺、止咳、安神的 作用。人参,世称"百药之王",是中国人最迷信的可以起死回 生、延年益寿的良药。东北人可以用人参做出各种各样的菜肴, 开"人参宴",有参炖全鸡、人参拔丝等,既可口美味,又是药 物补品。上海有一家"糊涂鸡快餐房",以嫩鸡为主料,佐以28 种滋补药料,精心烹制成"糊涂鸡"。这道菜不仅色香诱人,夏 食不腻,冬食生暖,而且有补气血、健脾胃的功效。中医常常劝 告人们,"药补不如食补","夫为人医者,当先以食治之,食疗 不愈,然后命药"(孙思邈)。身体虚弱或有慢性病的人,最好的 治疗方法就是注意饮食, 在医生指导下常吃药膳, 效果可能更 好。当然,有疾病还是要求医的。

生 词

New Words

1. 交口称赞 jiāokǒu chēngzàn to praise unanimously



16 饮食与饮食文化(一)

2. 说道	shuōdao	what lies behind sth.
3. 考古	kăogǔ	archaeology
4. 证实	zhèngshí	to verify
5. 猿人	yuánrén	apeman
6. 洞穴	dòngxué	cave
7. 木炭	mùtàn	charcoal
8. 痕迹	hénjì	trace
9. 陶器	táoqì	earthenware
10. 赏心悦目	shăngxīn-yuèmù	to be pleasing to both the eye and the mind
11. 作料	zuóliao	condiments
12. 调制	tiáozhì	to make by mixing or blending
13. 料理	liàolĭ	cuisine
14. 引申	yĭnshēn	to extend in meaning
15. 膳食	shànshí	diet, meals, food
16. 茹毛饮血	rúmáo-yĭnxuè	to eat raw meat and drink blood
17. 钻木取火	zuānmù qǔhuŏ	to make fire by drilling wood
18. 脍不厌细	kuài bú yàn xì	the finer the slices, the more delicious the meat
19. 果腹	guŏfù	to fill the stomach
20. 原始	yuánshĭ	primitive
21. 文献	wénxiàn	document
22. 记载	jìzăi	to record
23. 庖丁	páodīng	(ancient) cook
24. 烹饪	pēngrèn	cooking
25. 官员	guānyuán	officer, official
26. 专司	zhuānsī	to specialize in
27. 高超	gāochāo	superb
28. 娴熟	xiánshú	adept, skilled

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11. 1	N. W. IN	
29. 越俎代庖	yuèzŭ-dàipáo	to overstep the chopping block to act as a cook—to
		exceed one's functions and
		meddle in other people's affairs
30. 职务	zhíwù	post, duty
31. 调料	tiáoliào	seasoning
32. 飞跃	fēiyuè	to advance by leaps and bounds
33. 菜肴	càiyáo	cooked dish
34. 造型	zàoxíng	mold, shape
35. 相映生辉	xiāngyìng shēng huī	to set each other off wonderfully
36. 宫廷	gōngtíng	royal court
37. 官府	guānfǔ	local authorities, government
38. 铺张	pūzhāng	extravagant
39. 山珍海味	shānzhēn-hǎiwèi	delicacies from land and sea
40. 水陆杂陈	shuĭlù záchén	dainties of every kind
41. 登峰造极	dēngfēng-zàojí	to reach the zenith
42. 弈棋	yì qí	to play chess
43. 归纳	guīnà	to sum up
44. 闽	Mĭn	abbreviation for Fujian Province
45. 淮	Huái	Huai River
46. 徽	Huī	short for Anhui Province
47. 湘	Xiāng	abbreviation for Hunan Province
48. 著称	zhùchēng	to be well-known for
49. 独领风骚	dú lǐng fēngsāo	to take the lead, to be superior
		in
50. 大漠	dàmò	desert
51. 融合	rónghé	to merge, to blend
52. 蘸	zhàn	to dip in
53. 清秀	qīngxiù	fine and delicate

16 饮食与饮食文化(一)

54. 适度	shìdù	proper, moderate
55. 清淡爽口	qīngdàn shuăngkŏu	mild-tasting and refreshing
56. 鳜鱼	guìyú	mandarin fish
57. 莼菜	chúncài	water shield
58. 晋	Jìn	Jin (Dynasty)
59. 鲈鱼	lúyú	perch
60. 调妥	tiáotuŏ	to properly adjust
61. 治疗	zhìliáo	to treat, to cure
62. 疾病	jíbìng	disease
63. 糊涂	hútu	muddled
64. 功效	gōngxiào	effect
65. 劝告	quàngào	to advise
66. 虚弱	xūruò	weak

注 释

Notes



1 周口店

周口店,在北京西南约 48 公里的龙骨山,有中国旧时器时代的重要遗址,是北京猿人和山顶洞人化石的发现地。20 世纪 20 年代开始发掘,1949 年以后,又陆续发现了北京猿人化石、打制石器和用火遗迹(如灰烬、木炭、烧石、烧骨)等新资料。北京猿人,旧称"中国猿人",也称为"北京中国猿人""北京直立人"。经考古学家测定,北京猿人的绝对年代,不少于 69 万年。北京猿人,已具有现代人的形态,男性高约156 厘米,女性高约 144 厘米,他们群居洞穴,以狩猎为生,使用的工具是经过加工制作的石器和骨器,是研究人类发展史和中国原始社会史的极其珍贵的资料。新中国成立后,在周口店建立了北京猿人展览馆。

Zhoukoudian

Zhoukoudian is situated about 48 kilometers southwest of Beijing. The Dragon-Bone Hill in this area is an important site of the Old Stone Age, where the fossils of Peking Man and the Upper Cave Man were discovered. The excavation started in the 1920s. Since 1949, new evidence has been found, such as the fossils of the Peking Man, chipped stone tools and traces of fire (including ashes, charcoal, burned stones,

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and charred bones). Peking Man was also referred to as China Man, Homo erectus pekinensis. As ascertained by archaeologists, Peking Man's time was no less than 690,000 years ago. Peking Man was already in the shape of modern man, with an average height of 156cm for males and 144cm for females. They lived gregariously in caves, and made a living by hunting. The stone and bone tools they used were chipped and processed, which are precious materials for the study of human history and the history of China's primitive society. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, a museum of Peking Man was set up in Zhoukoudian.

2 庖丁解牛

这是《庄子·养生主》中一个很有名的故事。《庄子》,又称《南华经》,是中国古代道家经典之一,由庄子及其后代学者所著。庄子(约公元前 369—前 286 年),名周,宋国蒙(今河南商丘东北)人,战国中期著名的思想家、哲学家和文学家。庄子学派,是道家的集大成者。在哲学上,他继承了老子"道法自然"的思想,认为世间万物都是由"道"(自然规律)决定的;"道"无极限、无差别,世间万物也是无极限、无差别的。因此,他主张齐物我、齐是非、齐大小、齐生死、齐贵贱的处世态度,安时处顺,逍遥自得。庄子哲学,对中国社会思想和中国人的人生态度,产生了深远影响。"庖丁解牛"讲的是一个厨子如何杀牛、分解牛的故事。这个厨子说,好的厨子一年换一把刀,普通厨子一月换一把刀,而他的刀用了十九年了,还像刚磨过的一样锋利,原因是普通的厨子是用刀砍骨头,而他是按牛的筋络、骨节分解牛,用没有厚度的刀刃切入有间隙的骨节,刀子当然是"游刃有余"了,不会伤到刀子。显然,故事讲的是如何顺应自然才能从容自如的道理,所以,梁惠王听完这个故事后说,"我学到了养生的道理"。

How Cook Ding dismembers an ox

This comes from a famous story in *Zhuang Zi: Care for Life. Zhuang Zi*, also named *Nan Hua Scripture*, was one of the Taoist classics in ancient China, written by Zhuang Zi and successive scholars. Zhuang Zi (ca. 369 BC–286 BC), named Zhou, was from a place called Meng (present-day northeast of Shangqiu, Henan Province) in the Kingdom of Song. He was a thinker, philosopher and literary man during the Warring States period, and his school gave a comprehensive expression of the Taoist teachings. In philosophy he inherited Lao Zi's idea of "The Tao takes what is natural as its model", holding that everything in the world is determined by "Tao" (natural laws). "Tao" has no boundaries or differences, and so does everything on earth. Therefore he advocated a way of life following the unity of objective things and ourselves, of the right and the wrong, of the big and the small, of life and death, and of the noble and the humble, being contented with the time, taking things calmly, and feeling free and unfettered. Zhuang Zi's philosophy has had far-reaching influence on

the ideology of Chinese society and the Chinese people's attitude towards life. "How Cook Ding dismembers an ox" talks about how a cook killed and dismembered oxen. The cook said that a good cook would change his knife only once a year, and an ordinary cook once a month, but his own knife had been used for 19 years and was still as sharp as a new one. The reason was that an ordinary cook used his knife to chop the bones, while he himself dismembered the ox according to the structure of muscles and tendons and the joints of bones. Using a blade that had no thickness to cut into the space of the joints was, of course, "a task that can be handled with skill and ease", without damaging the knife. Obviously, the story was to show that only by following the natural laws, could one be calm and leisured. Therefore when King Hui of Liang heard this story, he said that he had learned the way to care for life.

练习

Exercises



一、三人谈。

木 村:晚上一起出去吃饭,好吗?

高天翔:好啊。去哪儿?

木 村:附近有一家日本料理,很不错。

苏姗娜: 到了中国, 还不吃中国菜?

木 村:也好,那就去松鹤楼吧,我喜欢口味清淡的淮扬菜。

高天翔:还是去峨嵋酒家吧,川菜更有味儿。

苏姗娜:去丰泽园,那儿的鲁菜很有名。

木 村: 得,中国有八大菜系,在北京都有正宗的餐馆儿,今天晚上是 跑不过来了。

苏姗娜: 是啊, 明珠酒家的粤菜, 也是一绝!

木 村: 你到底想去哪儿?

苏姗娜: 逗你呢! 说正经的, 就去峨嵋酒家吧, 川菜比较便宜。

木 村:川菜味很重,又辣又麻,我吃不惯。

高天翔:其实,这是一种误解。川菜的主要特色,是味型多样,富于变化,能适应和满足各种人对不同口味的要求。

苏姗娜:川菜也有很多菜口味清淡,比如三鲜锅巴、醋熘鸡,都很有名。 高天翔:就是麻辣味,也有层次、厚薄的不同。名菜辣子鸡,会辣得你

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大汗淋漓; 可宫保鸡丁, 只带微辣, 回味又略有酸甜。

苏姗娜: 我最爱吃宫保鸡丁了, 我的许多美国朋友也爱吃这道菜。

木 村: 听你们这么说,今天就依你们,去川菜馆儿。不过下次你们可得依我。

苏姗娜: 好响, 下次去明珠酒家, 吃你们日本人爱吃的海鲜。

高天翔: 不过, 木村请客, 可别嫌贵!

- 二、模仿上面的例子,就课文中感兴趣的话题,开展自由交谈。
- 三、组词和成语填空。

四、把连词填写在合适的位置。

但是······ 如果·····那么······ 不但······而且····· 于是······

1. 人类只知用火烧熟食物,人类还是处在低级阶段;人类向高级阶段 发展的标志之一,就是日益追求食物的精美,讲究美味可口,讲究 赏心悦目。人类在烹的同时或在烹的基础上,开始用各种作料、各种方法,把食物调制、料理得色、香、味、形俱佳。

不仅……而且……

- 2. ① 我们的祖先在品尝、寻找食物的过程中,发现有些天然动植物, 能够食用,具有治疗疾病的特殊效用。
 - ② 糊涂鸡这道菜色香诱人,夏食不腻,冬食生暖,有补气血、健脾胃的功效。
- 五、听课文录音,回答问题。
 - 1. 人类的饮食走过了怎样的发展道路?
 - 2. 通常说的八大菜系是哪八种? 最著名的是哪几种?

- 3. 四大菜系各有什么特色? 这些特色是怎么形成的?
- 4. 所谓"药膳"是一种什么食品?

六、自由讨论。

- 1. 中国有炖、炒、煎、煮、酱、腌、炙等很多种烹调方法, 你喜欢哪 几种方法做出来的菜, 举例说说它们的特点。
- 2. 你喜欢吃哪个菜系的菜? 你对中国南、北方不同的饮食风味、习惯有什么看法?
- 3. 你们国家的膳食常用的制作方法是什么? 你会做饭吗?

七、朗读并口述下面的短文。

说"石崇斗富"

晋代人石崇(公元249—300年),在做荆州刺史(荆州,属今湖北;刺史,地方行政长官)时,曾抢劫客商而成了暴发户,以后便过着奢侈糜烂的生活。与贵戚王恺斗富,是他最得意、最快乐的事。晋武帝是王恺的外甥,常暗中帮助王恺。一天,晋武帝给了王恺一棵珊瑚树,二尺余高,枝条俯仰疏密有致。王恺自以为得了一件稀世珍宝,就拿出来向石崇炫耀。石崇看了,一句话没说,抬手就用手中的如意(一种显示身份的饰物)把珊瑚树打得粉碎。王恺大怒,说:"你没有我这样的宝贝,就要嫉妒到如此地步吗?"石崇笑笑说:"你也不必如此动怒,我还你就是了。"说完就让人把家里的珊瑚树都搬出来。家奴一下搬出五六株,都有三四尺高,而且株株都流光溢彩。王恺看了,一时目瞪口呆,惊讶得说不出话来。

我们这个民族,有一个并不值得赞扬的传统,就是好比阔、夸富、竞奢;轻描淡写一点儿,就是现如今大家常议论的"攀比之风"。所以,各个时代,都有大大小小的新"石崇"。有"石崇",就会有"石崇斗富"的丑闻。前几年,南北两个大款斗富。北方大款以五万元一桌宴请广东大款遭奚落。没两天,广东大款用十万元一桌回请北方大款,北方大款再次感到受了羞辱,"啪"一下打开密码箱,扔出三十五万元,说:"今天这桌就照这个数上菜!"现在,这种摆阔斗富之举依旧存在。国家经济发展了,饮食文化必然也要随之发展。具有新的时代气息的饮食文化,是不是应该更加文明呢?