

第1课

Guǎngzhōu, Yí Zuò Yǒu Shēnghuówèi de Chéngshì

广州，一座有生活味的城市

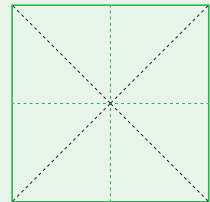
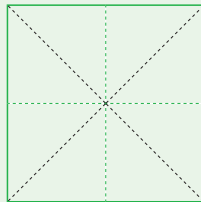
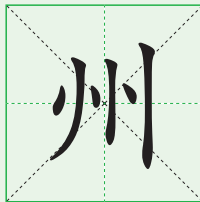
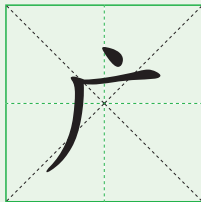
Guangzhou, a City Full of Life

▶ About 广州

Brief Introduction

Guangzhou is the capital (省会, shěnghuì) of Guangdong Province (广东省, Guǎngdōng Shěng). It is not only one of the most important commercial centers in China but also a city full of life. Guangzhou people know how to enjoy life. You can see this in lots of aspects: Yue Cuisine (Guangdong Cuisine) (粤菜, Yuècài), Yue opera (粤剧, yuèjù), dragon-boat racing (赛龙舟, sài lóngzhōu), and flower markets (花市, huāshì).

Write the Chinese characters as given:



📖 Can you circle 广州 on the map?

中国地图



审图号: GS (2019) 2025 号

- It is located in central-south (中南部, zhōngnánbù) Guangdong Province in southern (南部, nánbù) China.
- It is to the northwest (西北, xīběi) of China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region(SAR). It takes about two hours to travel from Hong Kong to Guangzhou by train, with a distance of around 180 km (公里, gōnglǐ).

📖 Why visit 广州? Check (√) the reasons you like:

- Guangzhou is famous for its authentic Yue Cuisine. Experience “A Bite of China” (舌尖上的中国, Shéjiān Shang de Zhōngguó) in this city.
- As a city full of life, the local liveliness is worthy of discovery. Try dim sum (早茶, zǎochá), climb the Baiyun Mountain (白云山, Báiyún Shān), or go shopping

at Shangxiajiu Pedestrian Street (上下九步行街, Shàngxiàjiǔ Bùxíngjiē) or Beijing Road (北京路, Běijīng Lù).

- Guangzhou has many historical sites such as Xiguan Mansion (西关大屋, Xīgūān Dàwū) and Shamian Island (沙面岛, Shāmiàn Dǎo). Have a look around and explore old Guangdong-style architecture.

A Symbol of 广州



Add pinyin to the characters:

五

羊

雕

塑

Guangzhou is sometimes called the “City of Goats” (羊城, Yángchéng) because of a legend about five goats. In the legend, five immortals riding goats came to Guangzhou and brought sheaves of rice and blessings to the local people. Now a Five-goat Statue (五羊雕塑, Wǔ Yáng Diāosù) in Yuexiu Park (越秀公园, Yuèxiù Gōngyuán) is a symbol (象征, xiàngzhēng) of Guangzhou.

► 课文一 吃在广州

中国有一句俗话：“吃在广州。”广州人爱吃，也会吃。他们愿意花一个上午的时间和家人或者朋友一起喝早茶。广州人爱喝汤，常常花几个小时煲一锅老火汤。除了这些，广州还有正宗的粤菜，好喝的糖水，传统的凉茶，各种各样的小吃。去广州旅游，你一定不要错过那里的美食。

Kèwén Yī Chī Zài Guǎngzhōu

Zhōngguó yǒu yí jù sùhuà: “Chī zài Guǎngzhōu.” Guǎngzhōurén ài chī, yě huì chī. Tāmen yuànyì huā yí gè shàngwǔ de shíjiān hé jiārén huòzhě péngyou yìqǐ hē zǎochá. Guǎngzhōurén ài hē tāng, chángcháng huā jǐ gè xiǎoshí bāo yì guō lǎohuǒtāng. Chúle zhèxiē, Guǎngzhōu hái yǒu zhèngzōng de yuècài, hǎohē de tángshuǐ, chuántǒng de liángchá, gèzhǒng-gèyàng de xiǎochī. Qù Guǎngzhōu lǚyóu, nǐ yíding bù yào cuòguò nàlǐ de měishí.

New Vocabulary

1. 句	jù	(MW) for sentence	一~话 / 两~诗 (poem)/ 我听懂了他说的每~话。
2. 俗话	sùhuà	(N) common saying	一句~说 / 你听过这句~吗?
3. 愿意	yuànyì	(V) be willing to	不~/ 你~不~去? / 我不~加班 (work overtime)。
4. 花	huā	(V) spend; cost	~了两天时间 / ~了三个小时 / 这双鞋子~了多少钱?
5. 家人	jiārén	(N) family member	我的~/ 他太忙了, 没有时间和~一起喝早茶。
6. 或者	huòzhě	(Conj.) or	我喝茶~喝咖啡都可以。/ 他今天~明天会来学校。
7. 汤	tāng	(N) soup	牛肉~/ 鸡蛋~/ 喝~
8. 煲	bāo	(V) cook; stew	~汤 / ~粥 (porridge)/~两个小时
9. 锅	guō	(MW/N) pot; pan	一~汤 / 火~/ 平底~(frying pan)
10. 除了	chúle	(Prep.) besides; in addition to	~中文, 他还会说日语。

11. 正宗	zhèngzōng	(Adj.) authentic	~ 的中国菜 / 不~/ 最~
12. 传统	chuántǒng	(Adj.) traditional	~ 的凉茶 / ~ 的做法 / ~ 文化 (culture)
13. 各种 各样	gèzhǒng-gèyàng	all kinds of; various	~ 的菜 / ~ 的书 / ~ 的水果
14. 小吃	xiǎochī	(N) snacks; refreshments	正宗的~/ 各种各样的~/~ 店
15. 一定	yídìng	(Adv.) surely; certainly	~ 是他 / ~ 要去 / 星期五他~ 会在学校工作。
16. 错过	cuòguò	(V) miss	~ 时间 / ~ 今晚的电影 / 他们~ 了校车。
17. 美食	měishí	(N) fine food; delicacy	~ 街 / ~ 节 / 尝尝这些~。

Fill in the blanks.

愿意 小吃 错过 正宗 花

- 我 _____ 了四点三十的校车。
- 那里的 _____ 很好吃，你一定要去尝尝 (to taste)。
- 昨天你 _____ 了多长时间学汉语？
- 这家饭店的早茶真的很 _____。
- 你 _____ 嫁 (to marry) 给我吗？

Supplementary Vocabulary

1. 喝早茶 (hē zǎochá) go for dim sum

喝早茶 literally means “drinking morning tea”. 早茶 is a type of Chinese-style brunch, which involves drinking Chinese tea and eating dim sum. It's also a way to socialize over breakfast with family members, friends, or business partners. This is popular in Cantonese-speaking regions in China.

2. 老火汤 (lǎohuǒtāng) slow-cooked soup

Guangdong people have a deep passion for soup. 老火汤, literally translated as “old fire soup”, is a clear broth prepared by simmering meat and other ingredients over low heat for several hours. Chinese herbs are also used as ingredients.

3. 粤菜 (yuècài) Yue Cuisine

This refers to the cuisine of China's Guangdong Province. It's one of the eight regional cuisines. Yue Cuisine are famous for fresh ingredients and light flavors.

4. 糖水 (tángshuǐ) sweet soup

糖水 literally means sugar water, and it is a collective term for sweet soups or custards served as desserts. Common varieties are black sesame soup, red bean soup, *tofu* pudding, ginger milk pudding, and steamed egg custard.

5. 凉茶 (liángchá) herbal tea

Chinese herbal tea is a drink concocted from medicinal herbs and intended to induce sweat and relieve the symptoms of a cold. Drinking herbal tea is a time-honored custom in Guangdong Province.

Language Points

1. 或者 vs. 还是

Both 或者 and 还是 indicate an alternative. 或者 is usually used in a declarative sentence. 还是 is mainly used in an interrogative sentence, or in a declarative sentence with the implication of uncertainty.

例句：(1) 他们愿意花一个上午的时间和家人或者朋友一起喝早茶。

They are willing to spend a whole morning with their family or friends enjoying dim sum.

(2) 你今天或者明天来我家吧。

Come to my home today or tomorrow.

(3) 你想喝茶还是喝咖啡？

Would you like to drink tea or coffee?

(4) 我不知道上午还是下午开会。

I don't know whether we will have the meeting in the morning or in the afternoon.

Correct the following sentence.

你喜欢这件衣服或者那件？

2. 除了……还/也…… besides ... also ...

除了 followed by 还 or 也 means “besides” or “in addition to”. The element after 除了 can be a noun, pronoun or a verbal phrase.

例句：(1) 除了这些，广州还有正宗的粤菜和好喝的糖水。

In addition to these, Guangzhou also has authentic Yue Cuisine and tasty sweet soups.

(2) 除了喝茶，她也喜欢喝咖啡。

Besides tea, she also likes to drink coffee.

(3) 除了坐公交车，你还可以坐地铁。

Besides taking a bus, you can also take the subway.

Translate the following sentence into Chinese with the structure.

除了……还/也……

Besides basketball, what other sports do you like?

3. 一定 surely; certainly; must

一定 is an adverb used to express certainty, strong determination, or strong will. It should be used after the subject.

例句：(1) 去广州旅游，你一定不要错过那里的美食。

If you travel to Guangzhou, you must not miss the fine food there.

(2) 这个周末我一定要去看电影。

I definitely go to the cinema this weekend.

(3) 他一定会来的。

He is surely coming.

Rearrange the given words into a sentence.

去 广州 一定 早茶 喝 你 要

Practice Time

1. 根据课文内容判断对错

Mark each sentence as correct (√) or incorrect (×) according to the text.

- (1) “吃在广州” 是一句俗语。 ()
- (2) 广州人常常一个人喝早茶。 ()
- (3) 广州人不喜欢喝老火汤。 ()
- (4) 煲老火汤很快。 ()
- (5) 广州的美食很多。 ()

2. 复述课文 Retell the text.

中国有一句 _____ (common saying): “吃在广州。” 广州人 _____ (love eating), 也会吃。他们 _____ (be willing to) 花一个上午的时间和家人 _____ (or) 朋友一起喝早茶。广州人爱喝 _____ (soup), 常常花几个小时 _____ (to stew) 一锅 _____ (slow-cooked soup)。除了这些, 广州还有 _____ (authentic) 的粤菜, _____ (tasty) 的糖水, 传统的凉茶, _____ (a variety of) 的小吃。去广州旅游, 你一定不要 _____ (to miss) 那里的美食。

Extended Activities

1. 有用的表达 Useful Expressions

(1) Function: 问特色 ask about features

广州 有什么特色?

这家店

你们学校

(2) Function: 问时长 ask about lengths of time

喝早茶 要花多长时间?

看完这本书

骑自行车

2. 探索发现 Explore & Discover

除了“吃在广州”, 中国人还有两句俗语是“生在苏州”和“穿在杭州”。请选择其中一句, 查一查中国人为什么这么说。Besides “eat in Guangzhou”, there are similar common Chinese sayings like “be born in Suzhou”, and “get dressed in Hangzhou”. Choose one to research and see why Chinese people say it.

▶ 课文二 迎春节，逛花市

你知道广州除了叫“羊城”，还有一个别名叫“花城”吗？每年快到春节的时候，人们会去公园看花展，还喜欢逛一年一次的迎春花市。在花市上，常见的“年花”有金橘、水仙、蝴蝶兰、富贵竹等。这些年花有不同的象征意义，比如发财、平安、好运气等，总之都是希望新年有个好“意头”！

Kèwén Èr Yíng Chūnjié. Guàng Huāshì

Nǐ zhīdào Guǎngzhōu chūle jiào “Yángchéng”, hái yǒu yí gè biémíng jiào “Huāchéng” ma? Měi nián kuài dào Chūnjié de shíhou, rénmen huì qù gōngyuán kàn huāzhǎn, hái xǐhuan guàng yì nián yí cì de yíngchūn huāshì. Zài huāshì shang, chángjiàn de “niánhuā” yǒu jīnjú, shuǐxiān, húdiélán, fùguìzhú děng. Zhèxiē niánhuā yǒu bùtóng de xiàngzhēng yìyì. Bǐrú fācái, píng’ān, hǎo yùnqì děng, zǒngzhī dōu shì xīwàng xīnnián yǒu gè hǎo “yìtóu” !

New Vocabulary

1. 春节	Chūnjié	(N) Spring Festival	去年~/过~/~是中国最大的节日。
2. 逛	guàng	(V) stroll; walk around	~街/~超市/我想到处~。
3. 别名	biémíng	(N) another name	一个~/广州的~/羊城是广州的~。
4. 花展	huāzhǎn	(N) flower show	~时间/看~/在公园里有~。
5. 等	děng	(Part.) and so on	他买了很多吃的，有牛奶、面包、苹果~。
6. 不同	bùtóng	(Adj.) different	有~的爱好/在~的学校/喜欢~的颜色
7. 象征	xiàngzhēng	(V) symbolize	这个~什么? / 鸽子 (pigeon) ~和平 (peace)。
8. 意义	yìyì	(N) meaning	象征~/生活的~/这样做没有~。
9. 比如	bǐrú	(Prep.) for example; such as	你周末可以出去逛逛，~去公园。
10. 发财	fācái	(V) make a fortune	恭喜~! / 他今年~了。
11. 平安	píng’ān	(Adj.) safe and sound	~回来/全家~/一路~!
12. 运气	yùnqì	(N) luck; fortune	好~/坏~/如果~好，我们还可以看到雪景。

13. 总之	zǒngzhī	(Conj.) all in all; in short	~, 广州是一个很不错的城市。
14. 希望	xīwàng	(V) hope	我~你可以来我家。/ 我~新年能有好运气。

Fill in the blanks.

不同 平安 希望 运气 别名

1. 祝你一路 _____ !
2. 我 _____ 周末不要下雨。
3. “春城”是昆明(Kūnmíng)的 _____ 。
4. 她们喜欢吃 _____ 的菜。
5. 我上个星期 _____ 不好, 丢 (to lose) 了 100 块钱。

Supplementary Vocabulary

1. 迎春花市 (yíngchūn huāshì) Spring Festival flower market

This has been a traditional Chinese folk custom in Guangdong Province for hundreds of years. Several days before Chinese New Year's Eve, merchants set up booths to sell flowers, fruits, and spring seasonal goods. It is a festive atmosphere where local people stroll around and buy goods to celebrate the Spring Festival.

2. 年花 (niánhuā) New Year plant

年花, called “nin fa” in Cantonese, literally means “New Year flowers”. They are displayed to celebrate the Chinese New Year and express people's hopes for a good New Year.

3. 金橘 (jīnjú) kumquat



4. 水仙 (shuǐxiān) narcissus



5. 蝴蝶兰 (húdiélán) moth orchid



6. 富贵竹 (fùguìzhú) dracaena sanderiana



7. 意头 (yìtóu) auspice

It is a word from Cantonese meaning “auspice”. Guangdong people often give numbers, plants, and names a certain cultural meaning derived from homonyms, metaphors, or symbols, and then use them to express certain auspicious wishes.

Language Points

1. 会 be capable of; be likely to; be sure to

会 is an auxiliary verb. It has two grammatical functions: one is to express the possession of a skill gained through learning; the other is to express possibility. In the above text, it expresses possibility.

例句：(1) 每年快到春节的时候，人们会去公园看花展。

Every year when the Spring Festival is coming, people go to the parks to see the flower shows.

(2) 今天不会下雨。

It's not likely to rain today.

(3) 她会来的，你不用着急。

She will surely come, don't worry.

Translate the following sentence into Chinese:

She is not likely to come this afternoon.

2. 总之 in short; in a word; all in all

总之 is mainly used to introduce a summary of what was stated before it.

例句：(1) 这些年花有不同的象征意义，比如发财、平安、好运气等，总之都是希望新年有个好“意头”！

These new year plants have different symbolic meanings, such as “make a fortune”, “safe and sound”, “good luck”, and so on. In short, they express people's auspicious wishes for the New Year!

(2) 他喜欢打篮球、跑步、游泳等。总之，他非常喜欢运动。

He likes playing basketball, running, swimming, etc. In short, he likes sports a lot.

Translate the following sentence into Chinese:

She likes apples, bananas, mangoes, etc. In short, she likes eating fruit a lot.

Practice Time

1. 根据课文内容判断对错

Mark each sentence as correct (√) or incorrect (×) according to the text.

- (1) 广州是中国的“花城”。 ()
- (2) 快过年的时候，广州人喜欢去公园看花展。 ()
- (3) 广州每星期都有迎春花市。 ()
- (4) 金橘不是一种常见的“年花”。 ()
- (5) “年花”象征着好“意头”。 ()

2. 复述课文 Retell the text.

你知道广州除了叫“羊城”，还有一个 _____ (another name) 叫“花城”吗？
每年快到 _____ (Spring Festival) 的时候，人们会去公园看 _____ (flower show)，

还喜欢逛一年一次的 _____ (Spring Festival flower market)。在花市上，常见的“_____” (New Year plant) 有金橘、水仙、蝴蝶兰、富贵竹等。这些年花有不同的 _____ (to symbolize) 意义，比如 _____ (make a fortune)、平安、好运气等，_____ (all in all) 都是希望新年有个好“意头”！

Extended Activities

1. 有用的表达 Useful Expressions

(1) Function: 问原因 ask for reasons

广州 为什么 叫“花城”？

你 没有来上课

这件衣服 这么贵

(2) Function: 问意义 ask about meaning

水仙 有什么特别 (special) 的意义？

数字 (number) 8

苹果

2. 探索发现 Explore & Discover

在以下情况下，你会选哪种花，为什么？ What kind of flowers would you choose in the following cases and why?

(1) 送给女 / 男朋友，我会选 _____。

(2) 送给过生日的朋友，我会选 _____。

(3) 我的一个朋友生病了，我会选 _____。

(4) 去朋友家吃晚饭，我会选 _____。

(5) 过母亲节，我会选 _____ 送给妈妈。

A. 玫瑰 (méiguī, rose)

B. 百合 (bǎihé, lily)

C. 菊花 (júhuā, chrysanthemum)

D. 水仙 (shuǐxiān, narcissus)

E. 茉莉 (mòlì, jasmine)

F. 康乃馨 (kāngnǎixīn, carnation)

G. 郁金香 (yùjīnxiāng, tulip)

H. 勿忘我 (wùwàngwǒ, forget-me-not)

► More to Do in Guangzhou

 Match the pictures with the appropriate descriptions.



① ()



② ()



③ ()



④ ()



⑤ ()



⑥ ()

A. 广州博物馆 (Guǎngzhōu Bówùguǎn. Guangzhou Museum) — a comprehensive museum in the Sea Guard Tower, which is also a historic site. There are historical and cultural relics, and local exquisite artworks in the museum.

B. 白云山 (Báiyún Shān. Baiyun Mountain) — a mountain range with about 30 peaks, eight scenic spots, and a view overlooking Guangzhou and the Pearl River Delta.

C. 广州塔 (Guǎngzhōu Tǎ. Canton Tower) — a landmark of Guangzhou. It's famous

for its unique shape and design, earning it the nickname 小蛮腰 (xiǎo mányāo), which literally means “slim waist”.

D. 沙面 (Shāmian, Shamian Island) — an important port for Guangzhou’s foreign trade. There are houses characterized by hipped roofs, but with a Western style, as well as consulates and religious buildings.

E. 珠江 (Zhū Jiāng, Pearl River) — a river flowing through Guangzhou. The Pearl River Night Cruise affords a glorious view of Guangzhou at night.

F. 粤剧 (yuèjù, Yue opera) — a type of traditional opera that is popular in the areas inhabited by Guangdong people. It’s listed in the World Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

Travel Assistant

1. Guangzhou Tourist Office (in English)

网址 (website): <http://www.visitgz.com/html/English/>

2. Airport

白云国际机场 (Báiyún Guójì Jīchǎng, Baiyun International Airport)

网址 (website): <http://www.gbiac.net/> (with English version)

3. Railway stations

广州南站 (Guǎngzhōu Nánzhàn, Guangzhou South Railway Station)

广州东站 (Guǎngzhōu Dōngzhàn, Guangzhou East Railway Station)

广州站 (Guǎngzhōu Zhàn, Guangzhou Railway Station)

4. MTR

网址 (website): <http://www.gzmtr.com/> (with English version)

5. Rechargeable smart-card

羊城通 (Yángchéngtōng) is designed for paying travel fares for the metro, buses, taxis, and ferries in Guangzhou and the surrounding 20 cities in Guangdong Province. You can purchase the card from



