

## Unit 4 It's Yummy Tummy Time!

### Warm-up

**Do you have any favorite restaurants in Zhuhai? Share your experiences of eating out in Zhuhai with your classmates.**

**Do you know the names of the Zhuhai dishes shown below?**



### Reading

Zhuhai is well known for its cultural inclusiveness and ethnic diversity. Various ethnic groups and communities have settled down in Zhuhai for different reasons throughout the course of its urbanization. There are many Japanese, Korean, German and American restaurants in Zhuhai, and some of these are owned by foreigners. In other words, the presence of multiculturalism has greatly facilitated the diversity of Zhuhai cuisine.

The gastronomy of Zhuhai has also been influenced by its geographical location: being a coastal city has contributed to the formation of Zhuhai's unique culinary culture—seafood. With a developed and thriving fishing industry, fresh seafood has become the main dish for Zhuhai people.

Although there are literally countless representative dishes and restaurants, those shown below are appreciated across the city and the neighboring region.

#### Steamed seafood

In order to fully appreciate the freshness of the seafood, the best way to process fish and shellfish is to steam them with little or no extra seasoning. The salty flavor of the seawater is preserved in the fish because the fish has no direct contact with fresh water. Instead, the cooking is done via steam.

### Zhuhai Yakimono

Provided with mini-stove, sauce, and fresh meat, customers can grill their own food. Eating and cooking have been combined in an innovative manner. Customers can really enjoy their food as they can actually witness the process of the transformation of the raw ingredients into succulent food. No more “how do you want your steak” because customers actually control the cooking process at every stage.

### Zhuhai roast chicken

Unlike conventional roast chicken, which uses an indoor electronic/gas oven, Zhuhai uses and outdoor wood stove to roast the chicken. This natural way of cooking chicken gives the meat a moist texture that cannot be obtained with an electronic oven.

## Reading Tasks

1. Read the text and decide if the following statements are TRUE(T) or FALSE(F).

Zhuhai has to import seafood from other regions of China.

Zhuhai is an inland city.

You can find many foreigners in Zhuhai.

T	F

2. Go through the text and find the word(s) described by the following phrases.

- \_\_\_\_\_ including people of different nationalities and cultures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to come and live in a place on a permanent basis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of, relating to, or used in cooking or the kitchen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a new and creative way of doing something.
- \_\_\_\_\_ juicy and delicious meat.

## Dialogue

### Role-play the conversation

Giles: You know what, this is my favorite restaurant.

Julia: Wow, the food looks delicious.

Giles: Yes, I used to have dinner in this restaurant with my parents.

Julia: Really? Any recommendations?

Giles: Oh, yeah. Like this, have you ever eaten jellyfish before?

Julia: No way. I've never tried it.

Giles: How about these? Have you ever tried spicy chicken?

Julia: Yes. I like spicy food.

Giles: Me too. How about the fish soup?

Julia: Is it good?

Giles: Don't know. I haven't tried it yet. Let's try it now.

Julia: Good idea.

Read the dialogue and indicate whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Julia has eaten jellyfish.

Giles has eaten jellyfish.

Julia has never eaten spicy chicken.

Julia has never eaten fish soup.

Julia and Giles have both eaten spicy chicken.

T	F

## Listening

Paula is a student from the United States who has come to Zhuhai for one month. Alice is a Chinese student studying in Zhuhai. They are having a conversation about food. Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. How many kinds of food do they mention in the conversation?
2. What is your opinion about your own hometown food?

Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks.

Types of Food	Opinion about the Food	Additional Information
Chicken feet	Paula dislikes the (1) _____.	Don't eat them very often.
(2) _____	It is not (3) _____ but taste good.	Alice thinks she is crazy.
Moon cakes	It is sweet and (4) _____	Moon cakes are round like the moon.
Mapo toufu	It is (5) _____	People in Zhuhai love this dish, but Alice can't (6) _____ it
(7) _____	Even though they look the same, they have different feelings.	Chinese people often eat for (8) _____

## Vocabulary Tasks

Look at the adjectives in column A. Which nouns in column B do the adjectives best combine with?

A
innovative
culinary
thriving

B
talent
economy
strategy
academy
industry
competition

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

appreciate    culinary    settled    thriving    contribute

1. They have \_\_\_\_\_ down very happily in their new home.
2. I do \_\_\_\_\_ you coming to talk to us.
3. Mike got his degree at the \_\_\_\_\_ Institute of America.
4. I believe that each of us can \_\_\_\_\_ to the future of the world.
5. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ international business, but still barely making a dent in the US.

## Grammar Task

Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (do) what I can at this stage.
2. So far, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a few friends here.
3. Zhuhai was a small town twenty years ago, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a big city now.
4. My father is so tired now, because he \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back from work.
5. Colleges \_\_\_\_\_ (take) steps to increase student numbers.
6. Snack foods \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) into a huge industry.

Rearrange and complete the sentences following the example.

1. lose / wallet / my / I      I have lost my wallet.

2. each other / for more than ten years / know / they

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Paris / go to / she

\_\_\_\_\_

4. we / return / the book / already

\_\_\_\_\_

5. since 1998 / is / the landmark / the building

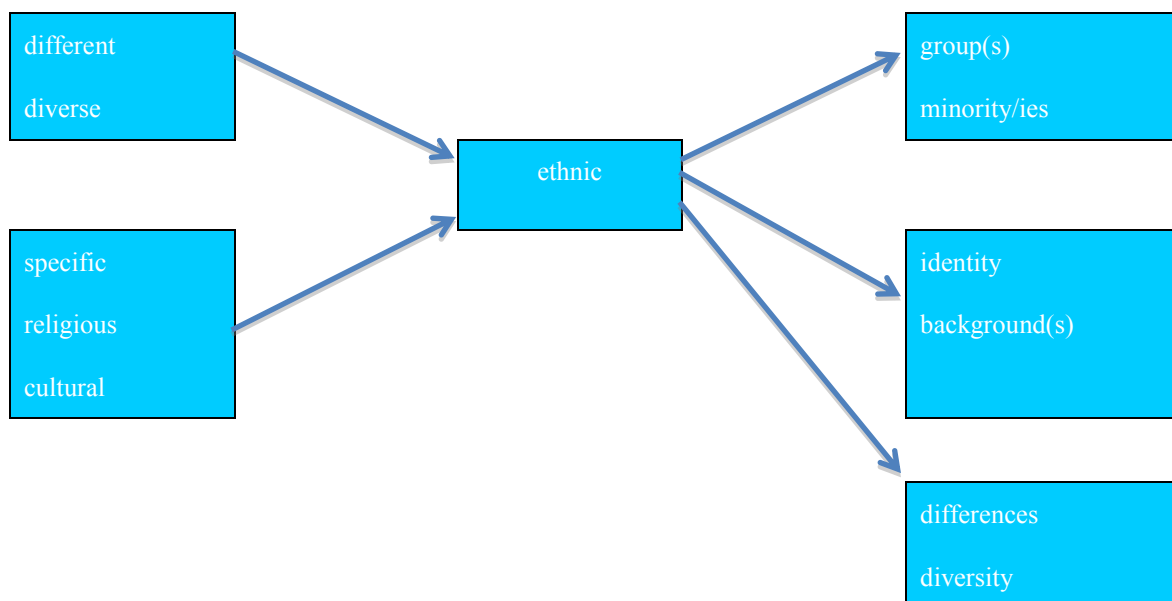
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar Awareness

Present Perfect	
Statements:	have/has+past participle
Negative:	Have/has+not+past participle
Question:	have/ has+subject+past participle
<p>Use present perfect to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>express past experience: I have been to New York twice.</li> <li>to express actions that happened in the past but have effect to the present. Ben has broken the window.</li> <li>Use present perfect to express actions happened in the past but had not finished up to now. She has been a teacher for more than twenty years.</li> </ol>	

## Word awareness

The top left box, and the bottom right box, both show how difference is an important social aspect of ethnicity. The bottom left box shows how ethnicity is strongly related to culture and religion. The top right box shows how ethnicity is often tied to the question of groups and minorities. Finally, the middle right box shows how the question of identity is frequently used in discussions of ethnicity.



Examples:

College success can not be achieved if it leaves behind racial and ethnic minority students.

Social class factors, especially poverty, seem more important than ethnic background.

the close and lingering relationship between shared religious beliefs, ethnic identity, and residential patterns.

People start talking about, you know, racial purity, cultural purity, ethnic purity.

The next set of words are collocates for *thriving*. The left box shows the most frequent adverbs collocated before *thriving*, all time-related. The right box shows the frequent collocates in the domain of economy.



Examples:

How did this once thriving institution go from vital to vanishing?

The food markets are still thriving in most European cities and towns.

A thriving economy might keep urban residents employed.

## Words you need to know

**Cuisine** (n) a style or quality of cooking; cookery. 烹饪, 烹调法 Foodies are eager to try the new restaurant featuring Japanese cuisine

**Conventional** (adj) conforming or adhering to accepted standards, as of conduct or taste. 传统的; 常见的 She used a mix of invented method and conventional method.

**Diversity** (n) the state or fact of being diverse; difference; unlikeness. 多样性; 差异 In America, there's tremendous ethnic diversity and racial diversity

**Facilitate** (v) to make easier or less difficult; help forward (an action, a process, etc.) 促进；帮助；使容易 A music teacher can facilitate learning by gently directing and encouraging students to discover their own conceptual understandings

**Gastronomy** (n) the art or science of good eating. 烹饪法，美食法 Molecular gastronomy is about investigating and analyzing old recipes and inventing new ones.

**Innovative** (adj) characterized by innovation. 创新的 Many schools are coming up with innovative ways to cut costs.

**Inclusiveness** (n) being inclusive 包容；包容性 Inclusiveness is one of the pillars of our society.

**Multiculturalism** (n) the preservation of different cultures or cultural identities within a unified society, as a state or nation. 多元文化 Multiculturalism consists of coexistence of more than one mainstream cultures.

**Moisture** (adj) condensed or diffused liquid, especially water. 水分 Blueberry grows under a wider range of soil and moisture conditions

**Reproduce** (v) to make a copy, representation, duplicate, or close imitation of. 复制；再生 A few decades ago, these birds were barely able to reproduce.

**Settlement** (n) the act of making stable or putting on a permanent basis. Israel's insisted that a positive peace is essential for any final settlement 定居；安顿

**Seasoning** (n) salt or an herb, spice, or the like, for heightening or improving the flavor of food. 调味品 We need seasoning with salt and pepper.

**Transformation** (n) change in form, appearance, nature, or character. 转化；转换 Social transformation is a constant process.

**Texture** (n) the visual and especially tactile quality of a surface. 质地 This piece of fabric has a smooth texture.

**Tummy** (n) informal, stomach. 肚子；胃 Stop eating the ice-cream or you will get tummy ache.

**Thriving** (adj) to prosper; be fortunate or successful. 繁荣的；蒸蒸日上的 His business is thriving

**Urbanization** (n) the act or fact of urbanizing. 城市化 The process of urbanization is irreversible.



### Principal irregular verbs

Present	Past	Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	showed/shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken

teach	taught	taught
<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written