

## 第四課 ▲ 買東西

## 第四課 ▲ 买东西

### I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

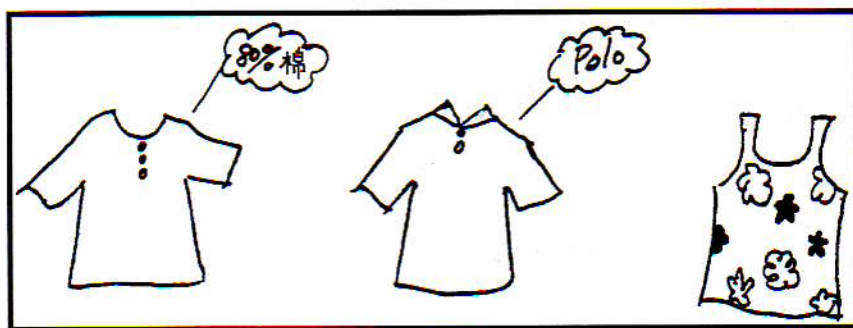
A. Listen to the audio for the Textbook and answer the questions.

1. Why doesn't Zhang Tianming like the clothes that his mother bought for him?
2. What is Zhang Tianming's philosophy when it comes to shopping for clothes?
3. What are Ke Lin's criteria for buying clothes?
4. Who does Lin Xuemei agree with?

B. Listen to the audio for the Workbook.

1. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.
  - a. Will you write a check to pay for your purchases in China? Why or why not?
  - b. In which two ways do Chinese and American people differ when it comes to shopping?
2. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.
  - a. What does Little Lin look for when buying clothes?
  - b. What does Little Wang think about Little Lin's criteria for choosing what to wear?
  - c. Would you go shopping with Lin and Wang together? Why or why not?
3. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.
  - a. What is the name of the shopping center?
  - b. How many floors are there?
  - c. If you want to buy children's clothes, which floor should you go to?

- d. Why is there a sale at the shopping center? How big is the discount?
- e. What extra incentive is the shopping center offering to lure customers to spend more money?
4. Listen to the passage and answer the question by circling the correct item.



*If you have to buy a T-shirt for Little Zhang, which of the three shown above will you choose?*

5. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.
- What do the hotels prepare for their guests?
  - How can the guests pay their bills?
  - What is the disadvantage of staying at any of the hotels in the area?
  - How high could the hotel tax be?

## II. SPEAKING EXERCISES

**A. Practice asking and answering the questions with a partner before class.**

- 你差不多多久買一次衣服?  
你差不多多久买一次衣服?
- 你現在身上穿的衣服 / 襯衫 / 褲子是什麼顏色的?  
你现在身上穿的衣服 / 衬衫 / 裤子是什么颜色的?



3. 你買衣服的標準是什麼?  
你买衣服的标准是什么?
4. 一般來說, 買完東西以後, 你付現金, 寫支票還是用信用卡?  
一般来说, 买完东西以后, 你付现金, 写支票还是用信用卡?
5. 這一州買衣服需要付稅嗎?  
这一州买衣服需要付税吗?

*B. Practice speaking on the following topics.*

1. 你跟你的朋友一起去買東西, 他看到什麼東西都想買, 你怎麼讓他少買一些?  
你跟你的朋友一起去买东西, 他看到什么东西都想买, 你怎么让他少买一些?
2. 請你說說你對名牌衣服的看法。你買衣服一定要買名牌的嗎? 為什麼?  
请你说说你对名牌衣服的看法。你买衣服一定要买名牌的吗? 为什么?
3. You are a salesperson and have to sell this T-shirt. Talk to a potential customer about the T-shirt based on the information on the sales tag, and try to convince the customer that the T-shirt is wonderful in style, color, material, and price and is ideal for him or her.



DKNY  
ORIGINAL: \$40  
NOW: \$20

MADE IN CHINA  
100% COTTON  
MACHINE WASH  
TUMBLE DRY



### III. READING COMPREHENSION

#### A. Read the passage and answer the question.

(Traditional Characters)

在美國，上餐館吃飯跟在中國有很多地方不一樣。比方說，幾個朋友在一起吃飯，中國人吃完飯以後，常常每個人都爭 (zhēng) 著付錢。美國人一般不會這樣。付錢的時候，在美國可以用現金，支票，或者信用卡，但是在中國，一般來說都付現金。在美國，吃完飯以後得給服務員小費，但是在中國不用付小費。還有一點就是，中國人一般不要收據。

(Simplified Characters)

在美国，上餐馆吃饭跟在中国有很多地方不一样。比方说，几个朋友在一起吃饭，中国人吃完饭以后，常常每个人都争 (zhēng) 着付钱。美国人一般不会这样。付钱的时候，在美国可以用现金，支票，或者信用卡，但是在中国，一般来说都付现金。在美国，吃完饭以后得给服务员小费，但是在中国不用付小费。还有一点就是，中国人一般不要收据。

Question:

What are the four major differences between eating out in America and in China?

#### B. Read the passage and answer the questions.

(Traditional Characters)

報紙上有一篇文章說，城裏有一家新的購物中心，他們的東西質量雖然不錯，可是價錢太貴。購物中心的老闆看了文章以後打電話給記者說：“你說得不對。我們的東西物美價廉。”他一定要記者再寫一篇文章。記者說：“你們的購物中心買東西只能付現金，不能用信用卡，而且也不給收據。如果你叫我再寫一篇文章，我就寫這個。”老闆聽了以後著急 (jí) 得不得了。

(Simplified Characters)

报纸上有一篇文章说, 城里有一家新的购物中心, 他们的东西质量虽然不错, 可是价钱太贵。购物中心的老板看了文章以后打电话给记者说: “你说得不对。我们的东西物美价廉。”他一定要记者再写一篇文章。记者说: “你们的购物中心买东西只能付现金, 不能用信用卡, 而且也不给收据。如果你叫我再写一篇文章, 我就写这个。”老板听了以后着急 (jī) 得不得了。

Questions:

1. What was reported in the first article?
2. What was the owner's reaction?
3. What other things did the reporter say he would reveal in his second article about the restaurant?
4. What do you think the owner should do after all this?

C. Read the passage and answer the questions. (True/False)

(Traditional Characters)

柯林買衣服從來不挑剔, 只要樣子和顏色合適就行, 不在乎是不是名牌。他的女朋友林雪梅却認為名牌衣服質量好得多, 穿起來也更舒服。雖然雪梅經常為買衣服的事和柯林爭論, 可是柯林還是不同意雪梅的看法。上個週末柯林買了一件襯衫, 是雪梅最不喜歡의黃色, 然後穿著去見她。雪梅一看見就叫起來: “你怎麼買了一件這麼難看的衣服?” 柯林笑著說: “這是阿迪達斯的! 難道你不喜歡嗎?”




(Simplified Characters)

柯林买衣服从来不挑剔, 只要样子和颜色合适就行, 不在乎是不是名牌。他的女朋友林雪梅却认为名牌衣服质量好得多, 穿起来也更舒服。虽然雪梅经常为买衣服的事和柯林争论, 可是柯林还是不同意雪梅的看法。上个周末柯林买了一件衬衫, 是雪梅最不喜欢的黄色, 然后穿着去见她。雪梅一看见就叫起来: “你怎么买了一件这么难看的衣服?” 柯林笑着说: “这是阿迪达斯的! 难道你不喜欢吗?”

Questions (True/False):

- ( ) 1. Ke Lin is not picky when shopping for clothes.  
 ( ) 2. To Lin Xuemei, a good brand means good quality.  
 ( ) 3. Finally, Lin Xuemei succeeded in convincing Ke Lin that he should buy brand-name clothing.  
 ( ) 4. Last weekend Ke Lin and Lin Xuemei went shopping together.  
 ( ) 5. Ke Lin thought that Lin Xuemei would like his new shirt.  
 ( ) 6. Ke Lin maintained that brand name clothes are not necessarily good.

*D. Since the mid-1990s retailers from overseas have been setting up camp in coastal cities in mainland China. Upscale boutiques and department stores are becoming commonplace in big cities. The following advertisement appeared in a Shanghai evening paper. Skim through it and complete the following tasks.*



**PRINTEMPS**  
春天

法国最大的百货零售商

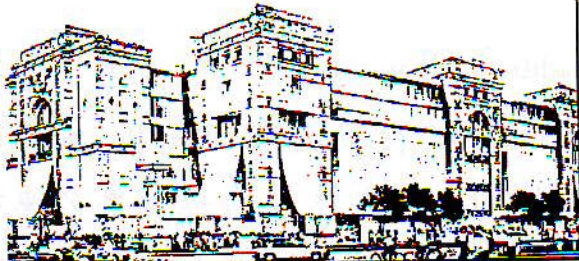
庆贺法国著名服装设计大师 MR KENZO 在希尔顿大酒店举办时装作品表演成功

## 巴黎春天来了

欢迎MR KENZO亲临上海巴黎春天百货

五月十四日十二时起在KENZO专柜购物前六十名顾客将幸运得到签名、礼品、并有酒会招待。

上海巴黎春天百货 淮海中路939号-947号 陕西路地铁站

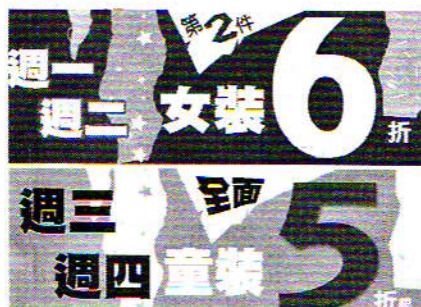


(See the Alternate Character Appendix for traditional characters.)

1. Circle the Chinese name of the store.
2. Circle the address of the store.

3. Circle the description that is used to try to persuade the customer of the prestige of the store.
4. What will the first 60 customers receive?

E. Read the advertisement for a department store's sale and answer the questions.



(See the Alternate Character Appendix for simplified characters.)

Questions:

1. Which department will offer a 40 percent discount?
2. Will each item in that department be 40 percent off? How do you know?
3. Will customers get a discount if they go shopping on a Friday?

#### IV. GRAMMAR & USAGE

A. Practice using time phrases by answering the following questions.

1. a: 今天是幾月幾號, 星期幾?  
今天 是 几月几号, 星期几?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

2. a: 這個學期開學多久了?  
这个学期开学多久了?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

3. a: 你一個星期上幾次中文課? 什麼時候上?  
你一个星期上几次中文课? 什么时候上?



b: \_\_\_\_\_。

4. a: 你昨天做功課做了多長時間?

你昨天做功课做了多长时间?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

5. a: 你多長時間沒聽錄音了?

你多长时间没听录音了?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

6. a: 你一天吃幾頓飯?

你一天吃几顿饭?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

7. a: 你多久洗一次衣服?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

8. a: 從你住的地方開車到購物中心要開多長時間?

从你住的地方开车到购物中心要开多长时间?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

B. Complete the sentences using 什麼的 / 什么的.

EXAMPLE: 這個購物中心真大, 衣服、日用品什麼的, 你都買得到。

这个购物中心真大, 衣服、日用品什么的, 你都买得到。

1. 這家飯館的菜很好, \_\_\_\_\_, 都很好吃。

这家饭馆的菜很好, \_\_\_\_\_, 都很好吃。

2. 他買衣服非常挑剔, \_\_\_\_\_, 他都很在乎。

他买衣服非常挑剔, \_\_\_\_\_, 他都很在乎。

3. 跟他一起租房子真不容易, \_\_\_\_\_, 他都要問清楚。

跟他一起租房子真不容易, \_\_\_\_\_, 他都要问清楚。



## C. Rewrite the sentences using 無論...都 / 无论...都.

EXAMPLE: 這兩天他沒什麼胃口, 清蒸魚、芥蘭牛肉、菠菜豆腐什麼的, 他都不想吃。

这两天他没什么胃口, 清蒸鱼、芥兰牛肉、菠菜豆腐什么的, 他都不想吃。

→ 這兩天他沒什麼胃口, 無論什麼菜, 他都不想吃。

这两天他没什么胃口, 无论什么菜, 他都不想吃。

1. 他吸煙吸得真多, 上班也吸, 上課也吸, 在家也吸。

他吸烟吸得真多, 上班也吸, 上课也吸, 在家也吸。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

2. 美國的稅很重。買吃的要稅, 買穿的要稅, 買用的也要稅。

美国的税很重。买吃的要税, 买穿的要税, 买用的也要税。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 附近新開的購物中心非常大。吃的, 穿的, 用的, 都能買到。

附近新开的购物中心非常大。吃的, 穿的, 用的, 都能买到。

→ \_\_\_\_\_。



人民幣一百元 / 人民币一百元





人民幣五十元 / 人民币五十元

D. You disagree with your friend on many issues, but you are always tactful. You always acknowledge the partial validity of your friend's view before stating your own opinion. Complete the sentences using Adj./V + 是 + Adj./V, 可是...

EXAMPLE: a: 你為什麼不喜歡去那家餐館吃飯? 他們的菜做得很地道。

你为什么不喜欢去那家餐馆吃饭? 他们的菜做得很地道。

b: 他們的菜地道是地道, 可是有點油。

他们的菜地道是地道, 可是有点油。

1. a: 中文太難了。

中文太难了。

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

2. a: 住在校內很好, 你為什麼要搬出去?

住在校内很好, 你为什么要搬出去?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。

3. a: 這棟樓的設備那麼舊, 你為什麼不搬到別的地方去?

这栋楼的设备那么旧, 你为什么不搬到别的地方去?

b: \_\_\_\_\_。



4. a: 這條褲子你穿起很好看, 為什麼不買?

这条裤子你穿起很好看, 为什么不买?

b: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_。

E. Complete the sentences using 非...不可...

EXAMPLE: 天氣又悶又熱, 非下雨不可, 你別去打球了。

天气又闷又热, 非下雨不可, 你别去打球了。

1. 今天是我母親的生日, 晚上的生日晚會我\_\_\_\_\_。

今天是我母亲的生日, 晚上的生日晚会我\_\_\_\_\_。

2. 他每次出去吃飯, \_\_\_\_\_, 別的菜他都不喜歡吃。

他每次出去吃饭, \_\_\_\_\_, 别的菜他都不喜欢吃。

3. 你天天吃那麼多肉, 又那麼喜歡吃糖, \_\_\_\_\_。

你天天吃那么多肉, 又那么喜欢吃糖, \_\_\_\_\_。

## V. TRANSLATION

A. Translate the passages into English.

1.

(Traditional Characters)

小張買東西的標準是: 只要是名牌的, 無論樣子好不好, 價錢貴不貴, 他都要買。小林買東西跟小張不一樣, 很在乎質量, 而且要價錢便宜。他們兩個一起出去買東西的時候, 常會有爭論: 小張認為小林只圖便宜, 不在乎牌子; 小林覺得小張只圖牌子, 不在乎衣服穿著合適不合適。所以他們常常出去的時候很高興, 回來的時候很不高興。

(Simplified Characters)

小张买东西的标准是: 只要是名牌的, 无论样子好不好, 价钱贵不贵, 他都要买。小林买东西跟小张不一样, 很在乎质量, 而且要价钱便宜。他们两个一

起出去买东西的时候, 常会有争论: 小张认为小林只图便宜, 不在乎牌子; 小林觉得小张只图牌子, 不在乎衣服穿着合适不合适。所以他们常常出去的时候很高兴, 回来的时候很不高兴。

2.

(Traditional Characters)

小李只有在打折的時候才買衣服, 一聽說哪家商店打折, 就去買。我說: “打折的東西便宜是便宜, 但是質量也差一些。” 小李說: “衣服便宜可以多買幾件, 質量差一點也沒關係, 穿壞了可以再買新的呀。”

(Simplified Characters)

小李只有在打折的时候才买衣服, 一听说哪家商店打折, 就去买。我说: “打折的东西便宜是便宜, 但是质量也差一些。” 小李说: “衣服便宜可以多买几件, 质量差一点也没关系, 穿坏了可以再买新的呀。”



**B. Translate the sentences into Chinese.**

1. Zhang Tianming doesn't have a car. He has to depend on Ke Lin wherever he wants to go.

(無論 / 无论)

2. They had dinner at a restaurant in Chinatown. The dishes that they ordered, such as Chinese broccoli, steamed fish, etc., were all very delicious. (什麼的 / 什么的)

3. a: I feel living on campus is better. It's very convenient.

b: Living on campus is convenient, but it's too expensive. (A是A)

4. Would you please sign your name on the receipt? (簽字 / 签字)

5. Will you accompany me to the shopping center to buy a pair of athletic shoes? (陪)

6. Teacher, could you tell us how to study Chinese? (reduplication of verb)

**C. Translate the sentences into Chinese. Pay special attention to the position of the time phrases.**

1. a: How long has your teacher been teaching Chinese?

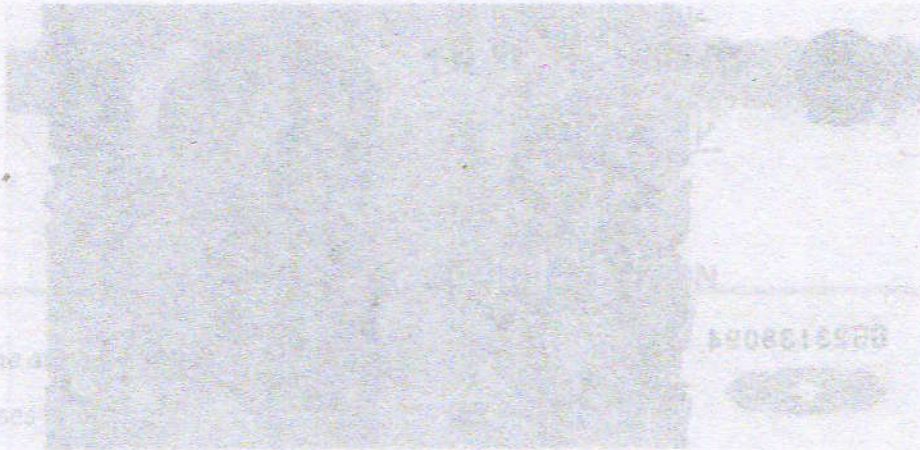
b: My teacher has been teaching Chinese for five years.

2. a: How long have you gone without Chinese food?

b: I haven't had any Chinese food for two weeks.







## VI. COMPOSITION

《我買衣服的標準》

《我买衣服的标准》

Describe what you look for when shopping for clothes.

c. Which school is the most expensive?

d. Which school has the most students?

e. Which school has the best library?

f. Which school has the best professors?

g. What was the controversy about?

h. What were the two opposing positions?

2. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

a. Why are more and more students interested in having double majors?





人民幣二十元 / 人民币二十元



人民幣十元 / 人民币十元

D. Translate the passage into Chinese.

Little Zhang came to the States from China in 2005. He has been living in Boston for more than a year, and hasn't had authentic Chinese food for six months. Before he came to the States, he heard that it was very convenient to live there. But now that he is in America he doesn't think so, since he doesn't have a car and has to depend on others to take him grocery shopping, etc. He misses his parents very much and plans to return to China right after the semester ends in December.