

第四課 第四课
買東西 买东西



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

1. Name basic clothing, bedding, and bath items;
2. Describe your shopping preferences and criteria;
3. Disagree with others tactfully;
4. Present your arguments with rhetorical questions.



RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

- Can you purchase clothing and other necessities all in one shopping area?
- Do people usually pay for their purchases in cash, with checks, or with credit cards?
- Is there a sales tax?



Before You Study


Check the statements that apply to you.

1. I go shopping when stores offer discounts.
2. I prefer natural fibers.

When You Study

Listen to the audio recording and scan the text. Ask yourself the following questions before you begin a close reading of the text.

1. Where does the conversation take place?

 張天明從家裏來的時候，媽媽給他買了一些衣服，像T恤衫^①、毛衣、牛仔褲^②什麼的，可是他覺得無論是樣子還是顏色都不太好^①。今天是星期日，正好林雪梅和麗莎

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ① T恤衫 is a portmanteau word formed by combining the sounds and meanings of the Cantonese transliteration of the English “T-shirt” T恤 (pronounced *tiseot* in Cantonese) and the Mandarin morpheme 衫 “shirt.” Modern Standard Chinese is based on the speech of Beijing and the vocabulary



- 3. I consider myself fashionable.
- 4. I stand by and care about brand names.
- 5. I have a credit card.

2. Do the characters share similar views?

3. Do they manage to obtain the items they require?

张天明从家里来的时候，妈妈给他买了一些衣服，像T恤衫^①、毛衣、牛仔裤^②什么的，可是他觉得无论是样子还是颜色都不太好^①。今天是星期日，正好林雪梅和丽莎

and syntax of the modern Chinese literary canon. Contributions from various dialects have also enriched the vocabulary of standard spoken Chinese.

② 牛仔裤/牛仔褲 literally means “cowboy pants.” 仔 is used in dialects for “boy.” 牛仔 is a dialectal translation of the English word “cowboy.”

也需要買衛生紙^①、牙膏、毛巾、洗衣粉這些日用品，於是^②柯林就帶他們來到附近一家最大的購物中心。

柯林： 你要買什麼衣服？

張天明： 我想買一套運動服。

柯林： 這邊兒就是。你看看這一套，樣子、大小、長短都合適，而且打八折。

張天明： 顏色也不錯。多少錢？什麼牌子的？

林雪梅： 價錢不貴。這個牌子沒聽說過。

麗莎： 不過是純棉^③的。

張天明： 牌子不好不行，我想買名牌的。

柯林： 你真時髦！穿名牌！那件好像是名牌的……哎呀，太貴了！

張天明： 買東西，我只買名牌的，要不然就不買，因為名牌的衣服質量^④好。

麗莎： 不錯。有的衣服便宜是便宜，可是牌子不好^⑤，穿一、兩次就不想穿了，只好再買一件。這樣買兩件衣服的錢比買一件名牌的還多。

林雪梅： 你說的有道理^⑥。

柯林： 買衣服只考慮便宜當然不好，但是也不必^⑦非買名牌的不可。我買衣服的標準，第一是穿著舒服，第二是物美價廉，是什麼牌子的，時髦不時髦，

LANGUAGE NOTES

① 衛生紙/卫生纸 is also called 手紙 in northern spoken Chinese.

② 純棉/纯棉: This word is used as an adjective before a noun, e.g., 我買了一件純棉襯衫/我買了一件純棉襯衫 (I bought a pure cotton shirt.). To use it as a predicate, put 的 after it: 這條褲子是純棉的/這條褲子是純棉的 (These pants are 100 percent cotton).

也需要买卫生纸^⑤、牙膏、毛巾、洗衣粉这些日用品，于是^②柯林就带他们来到附近一家最大的购物中心。

柯林：你要买什么衣服？

张天明：我想买一套运动服。

柯林：这边儿就是。你看看这一套，样子、大小、长短都合适，而且打八折。

张天明：颜色也不错。多少钱？什么牌子的？

林雪梅：价钱不贵。这个牌子没听说过。

丽莎：不过是纯棉^④的。

张天明：牌子不好不行，我想买名牌的。

柯林：你真时髦！穿名牌！那件好像是名牌的…哎呀，太贵了！

张天明：买东西，我只买名牌的，要不然就不买，因为名牌的衣服质量^⑤好。

丽莎：不错。有的衣服便宜是便宜，可是牌子不好^③，穿一、两次就不想穿了，只好再买一件。这样买两件衣服的钱比买一件名牌的还多。

林雪梅：你说的有道理^⑥。

柯林：买衣服只考虑便宜当然不好，但是也不必^⑦非买名牌的不可。我买衣服的标准，第一是穿着舒服，第二是物美价廉，是什么牌子的，时髦不时髦，

⑤ 質量/质量 is a mainland Chinese usage. In Taiwan, the word for quality is 品質/品质 (pǐnzhì). This has a slightly different meaning on the mainland, referring to someone or something's essential qualities, including someone's "moral fiber," 道德品質/道德品质 (dàodé pǐnzhì).

⑥ 有道理 means "to make sense." It is often used to convey one's agreement with an opinion that someone else has just expressed.

我都不在乎。因為穿衣服是為了自己，不是為了給別人看。

張天明：我不同意。難道^④你喜歡看雪梅穿不好看的衣服嗎？

柯林：雪梅穿什麼衣服都好看，對不對？

林雪梅：你別貧^⑤了！

張天明：哎，柯林，你身上這件衣服怎麼是名牌的，你不是不穿名牌嗎？

柯林：我是說不必非買名牌不可，可是沒說不穿名牌呀。這件是打折的時候買的。

林雪梅：哎，麗莎，我們去日用品那邊看看。

張天明：你們去吧，我先去付錢，咱們^⑥一會兒見。

(Zhang Tianming is at the check-out counter...)

售貨員：先生，付現金，還是用信用卡？

張天明：我刷卡。

售貨員：先生，加上稅一共是一百八十六塊四。

張天明：好…謝謝！再見。

After You Study

Challenge yourself to complete the following tasks in Chinese.

1. List the items that Lin Xuemei and Lisa would like to buy.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- ④ 不必 is synonymous with 不用. Its positive form is 得 or 必須/必須 (bìxū), not 必. Its interrogative form is 用不用… or 必須…嗎/必須…嗎.
- ⑤ The literal meaning of 貧/貧 is “poor.” In northern Chinese dialect usage, it also means “to talk too much” or “to make too many jokes.” It’s mildly derogatory.

我都不在乎。因为穿衣服是为了自己，不是为了给别人看。

张天明：我不同意。难道^④你喜欢看雪梅穿不好看的衣服吗？

柯林：雪梅穿什么衣服都好看，对不对？

林雪梅：你别贫^⑤了！

张天明：哎，柯林，你身上这件衣服怎么是名牌的，你不是不穿名牌吗？

柯林：我是说不必非买名牌不可，可是没说不穿名牌呀。这件是打折的时候买的。

林雪梅：哎，丽莎，我们去日用品那边看看。

张天明：你们去吧，我先去付钱，咱们^⑥一会儿见。

(Zhang Tianming is at the checkout counter...)

售货员：先生，付现金，还是用信用卡？

张天明：我刷卡。

售货员：先生，加上税一共是一百八十六块四。

张天明：好…谢谢！再见。

2. List the four characters' shopping philosophies.

3. List your shopping criteria to determine which of the characters best represents your shopping views:

⑥ 咱们/咱们 is a colloquial usage. It includes both the speaker and the listener, whereas 我们/我们 doesn't necessarily include the listener. Therefore, 咱们/咱们 sounds more intimate in tone.



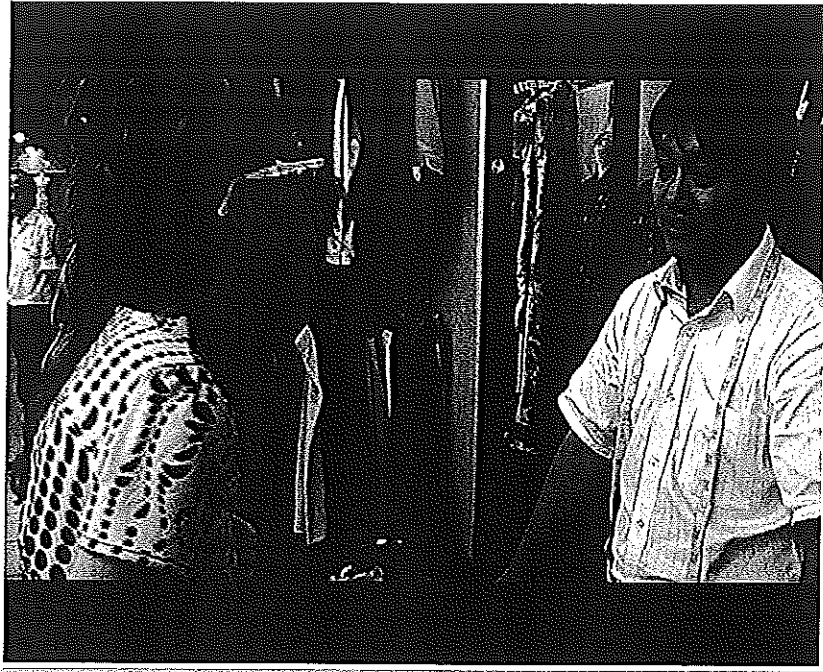
VOCABULARY

1. 像		xiàng	v	such as
2. T恤衫		tīxùshān	n	t-shirt
3. 毛衣		máoyī	n	woolen sweater
4. 牛仔褲	牛仔褲	niúzáikù	n	jeans
5. 無論	无论	wúlùn	conj	regardless of...; whether it be... [See Grammar 1.]
6. 需要		xūyào	v/n	to need; needs
7. 衛生紙	卫生纸	wèishēngzhǐ	n	toilet paper
8. 牙膏		yágāo	n	toothpaste
9. 毛巾		máojīn	n	towel
10. 洗衣粉		xǐyīfěn	n	laundry powder
11. 於是	于是	yúshì	conj	so; therefore; thereupon [See Grammar 2.]
12. 購物	购物	gòuwù	v	to shop
13. 牌子		páizi	n	brand
14. 價錢	价钱	jiàqian	n	price
15. 純棉	纯棉	chúnmían	adj	pure cotton; 100 percent cotton
16. 名牌(兒)	名牌(儿)	míngpái(r)	n	famous brand; name brand
17. 時髦	时髦	shímáo	adj	fashionable, stylish
18. 哎呀	哎呀	āiyā	interj	(an exclamation to express surprise) gosh; ah
19. 質量	质量	zhìliàng	n	quality
20. 只好		zhǐhǎo	adv	to be forced to; to have no choice but

21.	道理		dàoli	n	reason; sense
22.	不必		búbì	adv	need not; not have to
23.	非...不可		fēi...bù kě		have to; nothing but... would do
24.	標準	标准	biāozhǔn	n/adj	criterion; standard
25.	物美價廉	物美价廉	wù měi jià lián		attractive goods at inexpensive prices
26.	在乎		zàihu	v	to mind; to care
27.	同意		tóngyì	v	to agree
28.	難道	难道	nándào	adv	Do you mean to say... [See Grammar 4.]
29.	好看		hǎokàn	adj	nice-looking; attractive
30.	貧	贫	pín	adj	gabby; glib
31.	咱們	咱们	zánmen	pr	we; us
32.	一會兒	一会儿	yíhuìr	nm	in a moment; a little while
33.	現金	现金	xiànjīn	n	cash
34.	加		jiā	v	to add
35.	稅		shuì	n	tax

Enlarged Characters

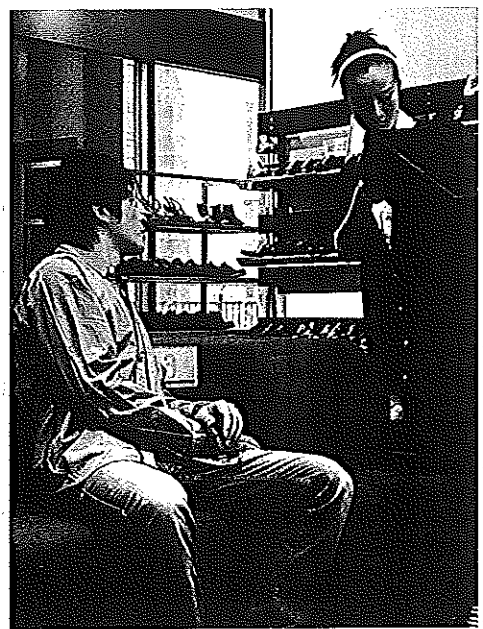
褲 無 衛 膏 購 價 髦 質
 裤 无 卫 膏 购 价 髦 质



What do you think 起 means here?

Culture Highlights

- ① Bargaining is expected almost everywhere in mainland China. Even in mid-priced department stores, it doesn't hurt to ask if you could get a discount. That is because department stores sometimes rent counter space to private vendors and manufacturers. How much you end up paying depends on your bargaining skills. Often, you can start bargaining by cutting the offering price as much as fifty percent, particularly when buying clothes and shoes. However, there's no bargaining in supermarkets, large chain stores like Wal-Mart, or upscale department stores, and there is no sales tax in China.



- ② If you open a personal bank account in China, you will receive a deposit book along with an ATM card. However, you won't receive a checkbook since personal checking accounts are not common in China. Typically people pay for their purchases with either cash or credit cards.



在這個飯館兒吃飯得怎麼付錢？
在这个饭馆儿吃饭得怎么付钱？

Grammar

1. 無論…, 都…/无论…, 都…

無論/无论 signifies that the result will remain the same under any condition or circumstance. It must be used together with a question pronoun or an alternative construction.

① 明天無論誰請客我都不去。

明天无论谁请客我都不去。

(No matter who's paying tomorrow, I'm not going.)

[誰/谁 is a question pronoun. Together with 無論/无论, it means *doesn't matter who, or anybody.*]

② A: 你想去城裏的哪個購物中心?

你想去城里的哪个购物中心?

(Which shopping center in town do you want to go to?)

B: 城裏的購物中心我都没去過, 所以無論去哪個都可以。

城里的购物中心我都没去过, 所以无论去哪个都可以。

(I haven't been to any shopping center in town, so going to any of them will be fine.)

[哪個/哪个 is a question pronoun.]

③ 我們已經說好明天去買東西, 你無論願意不願意都得跟我們去。

我们已经说好明天去买东西, 你无论愿意不愿意都得跟我们去。

(We've already decided to go shopping tomorrow. Whether you're willing or not, you have to go with us.)

[願意不願意/愿意不愿意 is an alternative construction meaning *willing or not willing.*]

- ④ 他無論在家裏還是在學校，總是做功課，很少看見他玩兒。

他无论在家里还是在学校，总是做功课，很少看见他玩儿。

(Whether he's at home or at school, he's always studying. You seldom see him relax.)
[在家裏還是在學校 / 在家里还是在学校 is an alternative construction meaning *doesn't matter (whether it's) at home or at school.*]

2. Conjunction 於是/于是

The conjunction 於是/于是 connects two clauses. The second clause is a new situation or action caused by the first clause.

- ① 我給他打了很多次電話都沒有人接，於是就給他發了一封電子郵件。

我给他打了很多次电话都没有人接，于是就给他发了一封电子邮件。

(I called him many times, but nobody answered, so I sent him an e-mail.)

- ② 晚飯後，他去一家購物中心買運動鞋，那裏沒有他喜歡的，於是又開車去了另一個購物中心。

晚饭后，他去一家购物中心买运动鞋，那里没有他喜欢的，于是又开车去了另一个购物中心。

(After dinner he went to a shopping center to get a pair of sneakers. The shopping center didn't have the ones he liked, so he drove to another shopping center.)

- ③ 週末孩子們要去山上，沒想到星期六早上下雨了，於是他們就不去了。

周末孩子们要去山上，没想到星期六早上下雨了，于是他们就不去了。

(The kids were going to go to the mountains over the weekend, but it rained unexpectedly Saturday morning, so they didn't go.)

- ④ 小明在商店看見一件毛衣，樣子、顏色他都很喜歡，於是就買下來了。

小明在商店看见一件毛衣，样子、颜色他都很喜欢，于是就买下来了。

(Little Ming saw a sweater at the store. He liked the style and the color, so he bought it.)

In Examples ①-④, where there is a discernible causal relationship, 於是/于是 can be replaced by 所以. However, with 於是/于是, the sequential relationship of the two actions is also emphasized.

If, however, the emphasis is clearly on cause and effect, and the two actions do not have a sequential relationship, only 所以 can be used.

- ⑤ 這次考試，因為我沒有準備，所以考得很不好。

这次考试，因为我没有准备，所以考得很不好。

(I didn't prepare for the exam, so I did really badly.)

[Lack of preparation is the direct cause of poor performance on the exam.]

- ⑥ 上海人多車多，所以開車很容易緊張。

上海人多车多，所以开车很容易紧张。

(There are so many people and cars in Shanghai that it is easy to get nervous while you drive.)

[Crowds and cars lead to nervousness.]

- ⑦ 這兩天他不太舒服，所以不想吃東西。

这两天他不太舒服，所以不想吃东西。

(He's been under the weather the past two days. That's why he's lost his appetite for food.)

[Poor health results in a loss of appetite.]

3. Adj/V+是+Adj/V, 可是/但是…

This structure is equivalent to “although...(yet)...”

① A: 我打算學音樂。

我打算学音乐。

(I plan to study music.)

B: 學音樂好是好，可是以後找工作不太容易。

学音乐好是好，可是以后找工作不太容易。

(It is good to study music, but it may not be easy to find a job later.)

② A: 這件衣服太貴了，別買！

这件衣服太贵了，别买！

(This piece of clothing is too expensive. Don't buy it.)

B: 這件衣服貴是貴，可是牌子好。

这件衣服贵是贵，可是牌子好。

(It is expensive, but it's a good brand.)

③ A: 明天晚上是林雪梅的生日晚會，你去嗎？

明天晚上是林雪梅的生日晚会，你去吗？

(Lin Xuemei's birthday party is tomorrow evening. Will you be going?)

B: 我去是去，可是會晚一點兒。

我去是去，可是会晚一点儿。

(I will be going, but I will be a bit late.)

4. Adverb 難道/难道

難道/难道 (Do you mean to say...) is used in rhetorical questions.

- ① 你做菜放那麼多鹽和味精，難道你不在乎自己的健康嗎？
你做菜放那么多盐和味精，难道你不在乎自己的健康吗？
(You use so much salt and MSG when you cook. Don't you care about your own health?)
- ② 他來美國十年了，難道他連一個英文詞都不認識嗎？
他来美国十年了，难道他连一个英文词都不认识吗？
(Do you mean that he has been in America for ten years and can't recognize even one English word?)
- ③ 你說這件事不是他做的，難道是你做的嗎？
你说这件事不是他做的，难道是你做的吗？
(You said he didn't do it. Are you telling me that you did it?)
- ④ 你已經有八張信用卡了，難道你還想再辦一張？
你已经有了八张信用卡了，难道你还想再办一张？
(You already have eight credit cards. Do you really want to get another one?)

難道/难道 can be used before or after the subject, but the question always takes the 嗎/吗 form, as shown in ①, ②, and ③. Sometimes the 嗎/吗 can be omitted, as in ④. Note also that rhetorical questions require some kind of context. Therefore, 難道/难道 cannot be used out of the blue.

Words & Phrases

A. …什麼的/…什么的 (...etc.)

This expression is used to cap a series of items.

- ① 他要買毛衣、牛仔褲什麼的。
他要买毛衣、牛仔裤什么的。
(He wants to buy sweaters, jeans, etc.)
- ② 媽媽昨天晚上請客，做了很多菜，像紅燒牛肉、清蒸魚、家常豆腐什麼的，都很好吃。
妈妈昨天晚上请客，做了很多菜，像红烧牛肉、清蒸鱼、家常豆腐什么的，都很好吃。
(Mom invited some guests over last night. She made many dishes—beef in soy sauce, steamed fish, family-style tofu, and so on. They were all delicious.)
- ③ 我們這棟宿舍的傢具不錯，像床、桌子、書架什麼的，都又好又新。
我们这栋宿舍的家具不错，像床、桌子、书架什么的，都又好又新。
(The furniture in our dorm is not bad. The beds, desks, bookshelves, and so on are all good and new.)
- ④ 他床上放了很多東西，有被子、毯子、衣服什麼的。
他床上放了很多东西，有被子、毯子、衣服什么的。
(There's lots of stuff on his bed: a quilt, a blanket, clothes, etc.)

B. 大小, 長短/长短, 寬窄/宽窄 (kuānzhǎi)··· (size, length, width...)

Opposites such as 大, 小, 長/长, 短, 寬/宽 (kuān), 窄 (zhǎi)··· can be combined to form abstract nouns meaning size, length, width, and so on.

- ① 你看看這一套, 樣子、大小、長短都合適···
你看看这一套, 样子、大小、长短都合适···
(Take a look at this suit. The style, size, and length are all suitable.)
- ② 你穿中號的, 這套運動服也是中號的, 大小正好合適。◦
你穿中号的, 这套运动服也是中号的, 大小正好合适。◦
(You wear size medium. This sweatsuit is also a medium. The size is just right.)
- ③ 這條褲子長短正好。◦
这条裤子长短正好。◦
(The length of these pants is just right.)

C. 打折 (to discount; to sell at a discount)

打折 can either be used generally to mean “on sale” or more specifically with numbers to mean “a certain percentage off.” 20 percent off is (打)八折, 25 percent off is (打)七五折, and 50 percent off is (打)五折 or (打)對折/对折.

- ① 這個週末很多東西都打折, 我們去買吧。◦
这个周末很多东西都打折, 我们去买吧。◦
(Many things are on sale this weekend. Let's go shopping.)
- ② 這個書架上個月八十塊, 現在打七折, 是五十六塊錢。◦
这个书架上个月八十块, 现在打七折, 是五十六块钱。◦
(This bookshelf was eighty dollars last month. Now it is 30 percent off. It's fifty-six dollars.)

- ③ 我買了一張飛機票，打五折，一百二十五塊錢。
 我买了一张飞机票，打五折，一百二十五块钱。
 (I bought a plane ticket at half price for \$125.)



中文怎麼說？英文什麼意思？
 中文怎么说？英文什么意思？

D. (要)不然 (otherwise)

- ① 這兒的冬天冷得很，你得再買一條毯子，要不然容易感冒。
 这儿的冬天冷得很，你得再买一条毯子，要不然容易感冒。
 (The winter here is really cold. You've got to buy another blanket, otherwise it's easy to catch a cold.)
- ② 找房子不要找離馬路太近的，要不然會很吵。
 找房子不要找离马路太近的，要不然会很吵。
 (When you are looking for a house, find a place that's not too close to the street. Otherwise it'll be too noisy.)

- ③ 別吃那麼多肉，多吃點青菜，要不然你會越來越胖。
 別吃那么多肉，多吃点青菜，要不然你会越来越胖。
 (Don't eat so much meat. Have more green leafy vegetables or you'll put on more and more weight.)

E. 非...不可 (have to; must)

This construction sometimes means that if one doesn't do something, there will be negative consequences.

- ① 你再不起床，上課非晚了不可。
 你再不起床，上课非晚了不可。
 (If you stay in bed any longer, you'll definitely be late for class.)
- ② 你得的這個病非打針不可，要不然會越來越重。
 你得的这个病非打针不可，要不然会越来越重。
 (You have no choice but to get an injection for this illness. Otherwise, it will get more and more serious.)

The construction can also show strong resolution and will.

- ③ 張天明買衣服非買名牌不可。
 张天明买衣服非买名牌不可。
 (Zhang Tianming insists on buying only designer clothes.)
- ④ 我明年畢業以後非找一個錢多的工作不可，要不然就再上學。
 我明年毕业以后非找一个钱多的工作不可，要不然就再上学。
 (I'm determined to find a lucrative job after I graduate next year. Otherwise, I'll go back to school.)
- ⑤ 小林吃魚非吃清蒸魚不可，別的做法他不喜歡。
 小林吃鱼非吃清蒸鱼不可，别的做法他不喜欢。
 (When Little Lin eats fish, he insists on steamed fish. He doesn't care for fish cooked in any other way.)

F. 標準/标准 (criterion; standard)

標準/标准 is both a noun and an adjective.

- ① 你認為一個好老師的標準是什麼？ [noun]
 你认为一个好老师的标准是什么？
 (What do you think are the criteria for a good teacher?)
- ② 這個大學收研究生有什麼標準？ [noun]
 这个大学收研究生有什么标准？
 (What are the criteria for accepting graduate students at this university?)

As an adjective, 標準/标准 can be an attributive or a predicate.

- ③ 他說的是標準的北京話。 [attributive]
 他说的是标准的北京话。
 (What he speaks is standard Beijing dialect.)
- ④ 我說的上海話不太標準。 [predicate]
 我说的上海话不太标准。
 (My Shanghainese is not very standard.)

G. 在乎 (to mind; to care)

在乎 is a verb and its negative form, 不在乎, is used more often than the affirmative form, 在乎.

- ① 別人說什麼，我不在乎。
 别人说什么，我不在乎。
 (I don't care what other people say.)
- ② 你的車不見了，你怎麼一點都不在乎？
 你的车不见了，你怎么一点都不在乎？
 (Your car has disappeared. How can you not care in the least?)

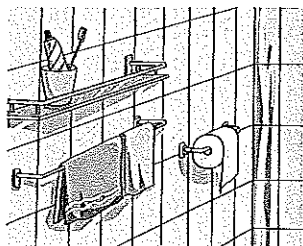
- ③ 他很在乎別人怎麼看他。
 他很在乎別人怎麼看他。
 (He cares a lot about how other people see him.)

Language Practice

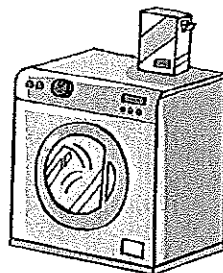
A. Stock Up on Necessities

If you were in China, you would want to know how to name some of the basic household necessities before heading to the store. Practice with a partner and see how many you can pronounce correctly.

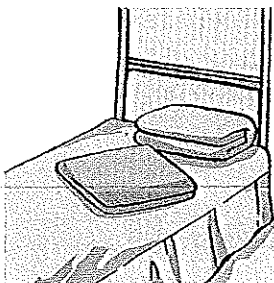
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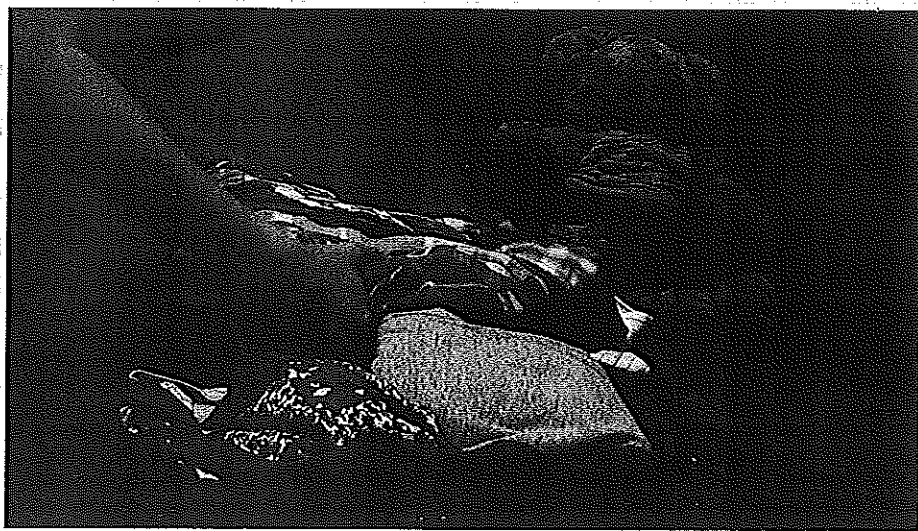
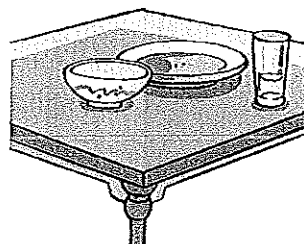
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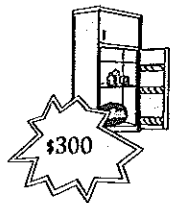
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C. Name Your Price!

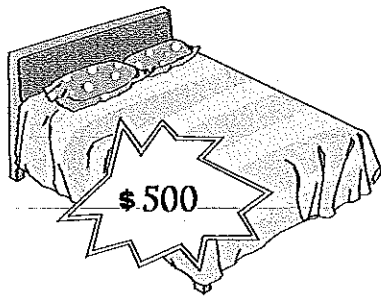
You are very budget-conscious and like a good bargain. Role play with a classmate. With one person as a potential buyer and the other a seller, bargain and figure out how deep the discount has to be before you will purchase the item.

EXAMPLE:



- A: 這個冰箱多少錢你才買? A: 这个冰箱多少钱你才买?
 B: 這個冰箱打___折我才買。 B: 这个冰箱打___折我才买。
 A: 打了___折, 是___錢。 A: 打了___折, 是___钱。
 好, 賣了。 好, 卖了。

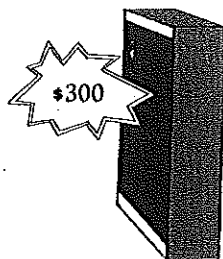
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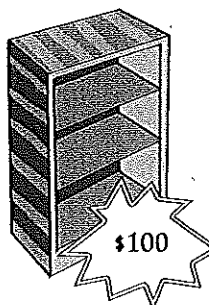
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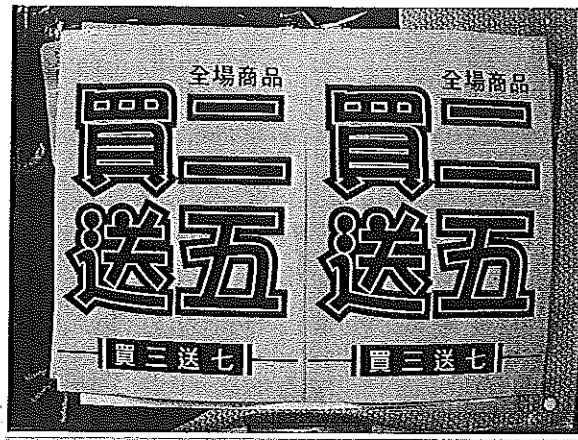


3.



6.





Read these sale signs in Chinese. What do they mean?

D. What's on Your Shopping List?

Here are some criteria that most people have when shopping. List your own top five criteria when you shop for clothes, with 1 as the most important. Then compare your list with your partner's, and explain your rankings to each other. Please include 第一, 第二, 第三... when you report your rankings.

標準	标准	價錢	价钱
樣子	样子	質量	质量
顏色	颜色	牌子	牌子
大小、長短	大小、长短		

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E. Regardless...

a. Your friend Mr. Studious is an avid reader. He reads all the time:

- whether he's in class or out of class;
- whether he's in the library or in the dorm;
- no matter what day of the week it is;
- no matter whom he is with.

Describe Mr. Studious' reading habits with sentences in the 無論...都.../无论...都... pattern.

b. You have an exam early tomorrow morning, but your friend has just invited you to dinner at 7:00 pm today. Tell your friend that you cannot go, regardless of:

- who has issued the invitation;
- which restaurant it is;
- whether it is a Chinese meal or a Japanese one;
- whether the food is authentic or not.

Again, say these sentences in the 無論...都.../无论...都... pattern.

F. The Polite Critic

a. Your friend enjoys cooking Chinese food and wants you to critique the meal he has just prepared. You want to give your honest opinions, but don't want to hurt your friend's feelings.

EXAMPLE: 糖醋魚 香 鹹

→ A: 我做的糖醋魚香不香?

B: 香是香, 可是有點兒鹹。

糖醋鱼 香 咸

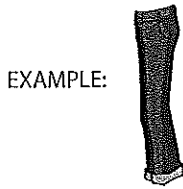
A: 我做的糖醋鱼香不香?

B: 香是香, 可是有点儿咸。

1. 菠菜豆腐湯 好喝 鹹
2. 清蒸魚 嫩 油
3. 芥蘭牛肉 好吃 甜
4. 家常豆腐 香 酸

1. 菠菜豆腐汤 好喝 咸
2. 清蒸鱼 嫩 油
3. 芥兰牛肉 好吃 甜
4. 家常豆腐 香 酸

b. You are a fashion consultant. In a mini-consultation with your client, tactfully call his or her attention to something that he or she may have neglected.



good quality length is not right

→ Client:

我覺得這條牛仔褲
質量很好。

Client:

我觉得这条牛仔褲
质量很好。

Consultant:

質量好是好，
可是長短不合適。

Consultant:

质量好是好，
可是长短不合适。



pretty color

size is not right



cheap price

not pure cotton



perfect fit

not fashionable enough



nice style

too expensive



這件T恤衫是不是純棉的？
这件T恤衫是不是纯棉的？

G. He'd Have It No Other Way

Mr. Zhang is particular about everything and always wants things done his way. Let's see if you can tell the class some of Mr. Zhang's fastidious habits.

EXAMPLE: 住房子 大房子

→ 張先生住(房子), 非住大房子不可。

住房子 大房子

張先生住(房子), 非住大房子不可。

1. 吃飯 日本菜
2. 喝茶 英國茶
3. 穿衣服 名牌的
4. 開車 跑車
5. 打球 網球

1. 吃饭 日本菜
2. 喝茶 英国茶
3. 穿衣服 名牌的
4. 开车 跑车
5. 打球 网球

Do you know anyone who always wants things done in a certain way? Give an example or two.

H. You Mean to Tell Me You Don't Know?!

a. Your classmate is clueless about the things happening around him. Luckily for him, you've been paying attention in class. Answer his questions and explain what's going on with the exam tomorrow.

EXAMPLE: need to prepare for the exam exam cancelled

→ A: 我得準備考試。

A: 我得准备考试。

B: 難道你不知道明天不考試了嗎?

B: 难道你不知道明天不考试了吗?

1. why there isn't an exam tomorrow the teacher is sick
2. what the teacher's illness is the teacher caught a cold and had a fever
3. want to send flowers to the teacher the teacher is allergic to flowers

b. Your mother has come to visit you at school and is shocked at your unhealthy eating habits. Listen and respond as she warns you about the consequences of a poor diet.

EXAMPLE: 鹽 盐

→ 少吃鹽，難道你不知道吃太多鹽對身體健康沒有好處嗎？
 少吃盐，难道你不知道吃太多盐对身体健康没有好处吗？

1. 糖 糖
2. 油 油
3. 辣的 辣的
4. 味精 味精
5. 可樂 可乐

I. Become a Modeling Agent

A good agent working for a modeling agency has to be able to scout potential fashion models. Suppose you think that a classmate has style and is a good candidate to become a model. Describe what he/she is wearing and what he/she looks like. Make sure that your description follows a certain logic. Describe his or her clothes from top to bottom and then his or her appearance—figure, hair, eyes, etc.

Pinyin Text

Zhāng Tiānmíng cóng jiā li lái de shíhou, māma gěi tā mǎi le yì xiē yīfu, xiàng tīxùshān^①, máoyī, niúzáikù^② shénme de, kěshì tā juéde wúlùn shì yàngzi háishi yánsè dōu bú tài hǎo^③. Jīntiān shì xīngqīrì, zhènghǎo Lín Xuěméi hé Lìshā yě xūyào mǎi wèishēngzhǐ^④, yágāo, máojīn, xǐyīfěn zhè xiē rìyòngpǐn, yúshì^⑤ Kē Lín jiù dài tāmen lái dào fùjìn yì jiā zuì dà de gòuwù zhōngxīn.

Kē Lín: Nǐ yào mǎi shénme yīfu?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì tào yùndòngfú.

Kē Lín: Zhèbiānr jiù shì. Nǐ kàn kan zhè yì tào, yàngzi, dàxiǎo, chángduǎn dōu héshì, érqǐě dǎ bā zhé.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Yánsè yě búcuò. Duōshao qián? Shénme páizi de?

Lín Xuěméi: Jiàqian bú guì. Zhè ge páizi méi tīngshuō guo.

Lìshā: Búguò shì chúnmián^④ de.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Páizi bù hǎo bù xíng, wǒ xiǎng mǎi míngpái de.

Kē Lín: Nǐ zhēn shímáo! Chuān míngpái! Nà jiàn hǎoxiàng shì míngpái de...
Āiyā, tài guì le!

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Mǎi dōngxì, wǒ zhǐ mǎi míngpái de, yàobùrán jiù bù mǎi, yīnwèi míngpái de yīfu zhìliàng^⑤ hǎo.

Lìshā: Búcuò. Yǒude yīfu piányi shì piányi, kěshì páizi bù hǎo^③, chuān yī, liǎng cì jiù bù xiǎng chuān le, zhǐhǎo zài mǎi yì jiàn. Zhèyàng mǎi liǎng jiàn yīfu de qián bǐ mǎi yì jiàn míngpái de hái duō.

Lín Xuěméi: Nǐ shuō de yǒu dào^⑥.

Kē Lín: Mǎi yīfu zhǐ kǎolù piányi dāngrán bù hǎo, dànshì yě búbì^⑦ fēi mǎi míngpái de bù kě. Wǒ mǎi yīfu de biāozhǔn, dì yī shì chuān zhe shūfu, dì èr shì wù měi jià lián, shì shénme páizi de, shímáo bù shímáo, wǒ dōu bú zài hu. Yīnwèi chuān yīfu shì wèile zìjǐ, bú shì wèile gěi biéren kàn.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ bù tóngyì. Nándào^④ nǐ xǐhuan kàn Xuěméi chuān bù hǎokàn de yīfu ma?

Kē Lín: Xuěméi chuān shénme yīfu dōu hǎokàn, duì bu duì?

Lín Xuěméi: Nǐ bié pín^⑧ le!

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Āi, Kē Lín, nǐ shēn shang zhè jiàn yīfu zěnme shì míngpái de, nǐ bú shì bù chuān míngpái ma?

Kē Lín: Wǒ shì shuō búbì fēi mǎi míngpái bù kě, kěshì méi shuō bù chuān míngpái ya. Zhè jiàn shì dǎ zhé de shíhou mǎi de.

Lín Xuěméi: Āi, Lìshā, wǒmen qù rìyòngpǐn nàbian kàn kan.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Nǐmen qù ba, wǒ xiān qù fù qián, zánmen^④ yíhuìr jiàn.

(Zhang Tianming is at the check-out counter...)

Shòuhuòyuán: Xiānsheng, fù xiànjīn, háishì yòng xīnyòngkǎ?

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Wǒ shuā kǎ.

Shòuhuòyuán: Xiānsheng, jiā shang shuì yíngòng shì yì bǎi bāshí liù kuài sì.

Zhāng Tiānmíng: Hǎo...Xièxie! Zàijiàn.

English Text

Before Zhang Tianming came to school, his mom bought him some clothes such as T-shirts, sweaters, jeans, and so on, but he doesn't think they are very good either in terms of style or color. Today is Sunday, and it just so happens that Lin Xuemei and Lisa need to buy some daily necessities such as toilet paper, toothpaste, towels, and laundry detergent, so Ke Lin takes them to the biggest shopping center nearby.

Ke Lin: What clothes do you want to buy?

Zhang Tianming: I'd like to buy a sweatsuit set.

Ke Lin: Here they are. Look at this one. The style, size, and length are all very suitable. Plus, it's 20 percent off.

Zhang Tianming: The color isn't bad, either. How much money? What's the brand?

Lin Xuemei: The price is not expensive. I've never heard of the brand.

Lisa: But it's pure cotton.

Zhang Tianming: It won't do if it's not a good brand. I want name brand.

Ke Lin: You're really fashionable, wearing name brands! That one looks like it's name brand. Oh my, way too expensive.

Zhang Tianming: When it comes to shopping, I only buy name brand or I won't buy, because name-brand clothes are better quality.

Lisa: That's right. Some clothes are inexpensive, but they are not good brands. After you've worn them once or twice, you don't want to wear them anymore and you have to buy another set. That way the

cost of buying two sets of clothes is higher than buying just the one name brand.

Lin Xuemei: What you say makes sense.

Ke Lin: Of course it's not good if you only consider price when shopping for clothes, but you don't have to insist on name brands. My criteria for buying clothes is comfort first, and good quality at a reasonable price second. What brand they are and whether they are fashionable or not, I don't care. You wear your clothes for yourself, not for others to look at.

Zhang Tianming: I don't agree. Are you telling me you like to see Lin Xuemei wear ugly clothes?

Ke Lin: Xuemei looks good in whatever clothes she's wearing. Isn't that right?

Lin Xuemei: Don't be so glib.

Zhang Tianming: Ke Lin, how come the clothes you are wearing are name brand? I thought you didn't wear name brand.

Ke Lin: I said you don't have to buy name brand, but I didn't say I don't wear name brand. I bought this when it was on sale.

Lin Xuemei: Lisa, let's go over to the daily necessities to have a look.

Zhang Tianming: You go ahead. I'll go pay first. We'll see each other in a little bit.

(Zhang Tianming is at the check-out counter...)

Sales clerk: Sir, cash or credit card?

Zhang Tianming: I'll swipe my credit card.

Sales clerk: Sir, with tax it's \$186.40.

Zhang Tianming: All right. ... Thank you! Goodbye.

SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress and see which areas you may need to practice more.

I can	Very Well	OK	A Little
Name basic clothing items and household necessities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State my criteria when shopping for clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disagree tactfully and express my perspective politely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Make rhetorical statements to emphasize my opinions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>