



第四課
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買東西
买东西

I. Listening Comprehension

A. Textbook Content (INTERPRETIVE)

Listen to the recording for the Textbook and answer the questions in English.

1. Why doesn't Zhang Tianming like the clothes that his mother bought for him?

2. What is Zhang Tianming's philosophy of shopping for clothes?

3. What are Ke Lin's criteria for buying clothes?

4. With whom does Lisa agree?

B. Workbook Dialogue (INTERPRETIVE)

Listen to the recording for the Workbook and answer the questions.

Questions (True/False):

- () 1. The woman urges the man not to worry about her wardrobe.
- () 2. The man and woman went shopping together last weekend.
- () 3. The woman has not bought much clothing recently because she wants to save money.
- () 4. The woman thinks her clothes are not only all name-brand, but also fashionable.
- () 5. It is difficult for the woman to buy clothes because she is too picky about prices.

C. Workbook Narratives

1. Listen to the recording for the Workbook and answer the questions in English. (INTERPRETIVE)

a. In the past, how did the Chinese pay for their purchases?

b. What has changed about Chinese shoppers' methods of payment?

c. In what way is shopping in China different from shopping in most states in the United States?

2. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions in English. (INTERPRETIVE)

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 prefer to go shopping with Lin or Wang? Why?

3. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions in English. (INTERPRETIVE)

a. What is the name of the shopping center?

b. How many floors are there?

c. If you want to buy shoes, which floor should you go to?

d. Why is there a sale at the shopping center? How big is the discount?

e. In addition to the sale, what is the extra incentive for customers?

4. Listen to the passage and answer the following questions in English. (INTERPRETIVE)

a. What does the hotel provide for its guests?

b. How can the guests pay their bills?

c. Which amenity would you like the most?

d. What is the disadvantage of staying at this hotel?

e. If the room rate is \$100 per night, how much does it cost to stay at the hotel for one night including tax?

D. Workbook Listening Rejoinder (INTERPERSONAL)

In this section, you will hear two people talking. After hearing the first speaker, select the best from the four possible responses given by the second speaker.

II. Speaking Exercises

A. Practice asking and answering the following questions. (INTERPERSONAL)

1. 你一般多久買一次衣服?
你一般多久买一次衣服?
2. 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，買東西的時候，你付現金還是用信用卡?
一般来说，买东西的时候，你付现金还是用信用卡?
5. 你現在住的州買衣服需要付稅嗎?
你现在住的州买衣服需要付税吗?

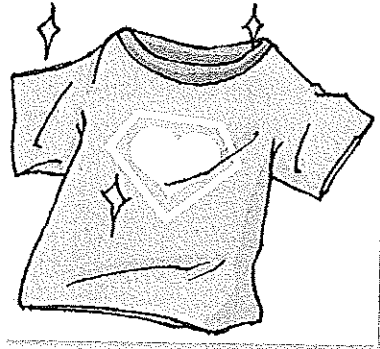
B. Practice speaking on the following topics.

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？ (PRESENTATIONAL)

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 clothing label and 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. (PRESENTATIONAL)



Name Brand
Original: \$40
Now: \$20

Made in China
100% Cotton
Machine Wash
Tumble Dry

III. Reading Comprehension

A. Building Words

Complete this section by writing the characters, the *pinyin*, and the English equivalent of each new word formed. Guess the meaning before you use a dictionary to confirm.

1. “長短”的“短” + “牛仔褲”的“褲”
“长短”的“短” + “牛仔裤”的“裤”

→

new word

pinyin

English

2. “校內”的“內” + “衣服”的“衣”

→

3. “汽車”的“車” + “牌子”的“牌”
“汽车”的“车” + “牌子”的“牌”

→ _____

4. “吃藥”的“藥” + “牙膏”的“膏”
“吃药”的“药” + “牙膏”的“膏”

→ _____

5. “牙膏”的“牙” + “刷卡”的“刷”

→ _____

B. Read the passage and answer the following true/false questions. (INTERPRETIVE)

(TRADITIONAL)

柯林買衣服只要樣子、顏色、大小、長短合適就行，不在乎是不是名牌。他的女朋友林雪梅覺得名牌的衣服質量好得多，穿起來也更舒服。上個週末柯林買了一件襯衫，是雪梅最不喜歡的黃色，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：“這是名牌的！難道你不喜歡？”

(SIMPLIFIED)

柯林买衣服只要样子、颜色、大小、长短合适就行，不在乎是不是名牌。他的女朋友林雪梅觉得名牌的衣服质量好得多，穿起来也更舒服。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：“这是名牌的！难道你不喜欢？”

Questions (True/False)

- () 1. Ke Lin has no standards when shopping for clothes.
 () 2. To Lin Xuemei, a good brand means good quality.
 () 3. Last weekend Ke Lin and Lin Xuemei went shopping together.
 () 4. Ke Lin tried to make the point that brand-name clothes are not necessarily good.

C. Read the passage and check the boxes in the table based on the information given. Then answer in Chinese the question at the end of the passage. (INTERPRETIVE AND PRESENTATIONAL)

(TRADITIONAL)

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衣服的時候，小張覺得小林只想省錢，不在乎牌子；小林覺得小張只想穿名牌兒，不在乎衣服樣子合適不合適。所以他們常常出去的時候很高興，回來的時候很不高興。

你呢？你會跟小張還是小林一起去買東西？為什麼？

(SIMPLIFIED)

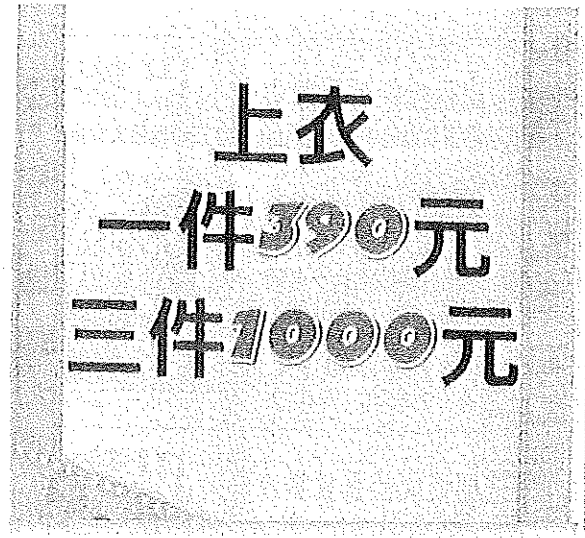
小张买东西的标准是：只要是名牌的，无论样子好不好，价钱贵不贵，他都要买。小林买东西跟小张不一样，很在乎质量，而且要价钱便宜。他们两个一起出去买衣服的时候，小张觉得小林只想省钱，不在乎牌子；小林觉得小张只想穿名牌儿，不在乎衣服样子合适不合适。所以他们常常出去的时候很高兴，回来的时候很不高兴。

你呢？你会跟小张还是小林一起去买东西？为什么？

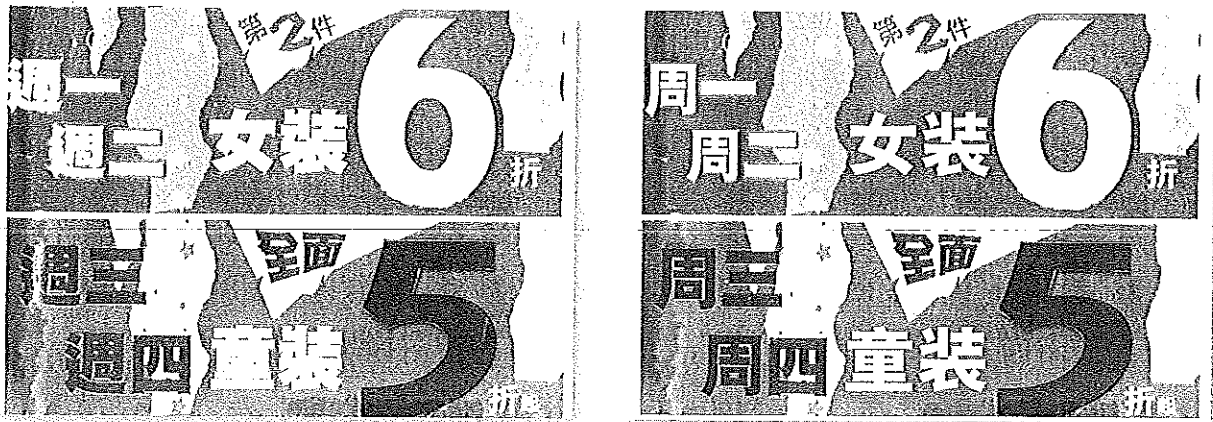
	Brand name	Price	Style	Quality
Little Zhang				
Little Lin				
You				

Your answer: _____

D. What does this sign say? (INTERPRETIVE)



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



1. Which department will offer a forty percent discount?

2. Will every item in that department be forty percent off? How do you know?

3. Will customers get a discount if they go shopping on a Friday?

answer

好，
乎質
小張
卑
長很

，
質
長

及

F. Since the mid-nineties, retailers from overseas have been setting up shop in coastal cities in mainland China. Upscale boutiques and department stores are now becoming quite commonplace in big cities. The following advertisement appeared in a Shanghai evening paper. Skim through it and complete the following tasks. (INTERPRETIVE)

Paris Spring 法國最大的百貨零售商 **巴黎春天來了**
 慶祝法國著名服裝設計大師 MR CHAUD 在希爾頓大酒店舉辦時裝作品表演成功

歡迎MR **CHAUD** 親臨上海巴黎春天百貨
 五月十四日十二時起在 CHAUD 專櫃購物前六十名顧客將幸運得到簽名、禮品、並有酒會招待。

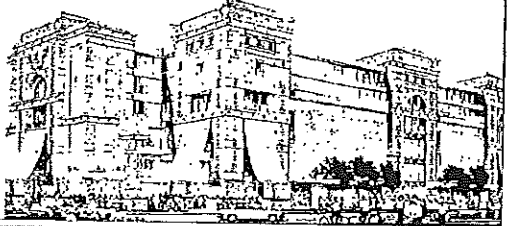
上海巴黎春天百貨 淮海中路939號 - 947號 陝西路地鐵站



Paris Spring 法國最大的百貨零售商 **巴黎春天來了**
 慶祝法國著名服裝設計大師 MR CHAUD 在希爾頓大酒店舉辦時裝作品表演成功

歡迎MR **CHAUD** 親臨上海巴黎春天百貨
 五月十四日十二時起在 CHAUD 專櫃購物前六十名顧客將幸運得到簽名、禮品、並有酒會招待。

上海巴黎春天百貨 淮海中路939號 - 947號 陝西路地鐵站



1. Circle the Chinese name of this store.
2. Circle the address of the store.
3. Circle the description that is used to convince the Chinese customer of the prestige of the store.

IV. Writing and Grammar Exercises

A. Building Characters

Form a character by combining the given components as indicated. Then write a word, a phrase, or a short sentence in which that character appears.

1. 左邊一個人字旁，右邊一個“子”
 左边一个人字旁，右边一个“子”，
 是_____的_____。
2. 上邊一個“雨”，下邊一個“而且”的“而”
 上边一个“雨”，下边一个“而且”的“而”，
 是_____的_____。

3. 上邊一個“高”，下邊一個“月”
上边一个“高”，下边一个“月”，
是_____的_____。
4. 左邊一個“米”，右邊一個“分鐘”的“分”
左边一个“米”，右边一个“分钟”的“分”，
是_____的_____。

B. Answer the following questions in Chinese. (INTERPERSONAL)

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: 你多久洗一次衣服？
你多久洗一次衣服？

B: _____。

7. 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: _____。

C. Complete the following 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，你都能買到。

这个购物中心真大，衣服、日用品什么的，你都能买到。

1. 這家中國飯館的菜很好，_____，
都很地道。
这家中国饭馆的菜很好，_____，
都很地道。
2. 他買衣服很花時間，_____，他都
得看很久。
他买衣服很花时间，_____，他都
得看很久。
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，_____，
他都要問清楚。

D. Rewrite the following sentences using 無論...都/无论...都.

EXAMPLE:

這兩天他不太舒服，清蒸魚、芥蘭牛肉、菠菜豆腐什麼的，他都不想吃。

这两天他不太舒服，清蒸鱼、芥兰牛肉、菠菜豆腐什么的，他都不想吃。

- 這兩天他不太舒服，無論什麼菜，他都不想吃。
这两天他不太舒服，无论什么菜，他都不想吃。

1. 那個宿舍，早上吵，中午吵，下午吵，晚上也吵。
那个宿舍，早上吵，中午吵，下午吵，晚上也吵。

→ _____。

2. 這個城市的稅很重。買吃的要稅，買穿的要付稅，買用的也要付稅。

这个城市的稅很重。買吃的要稅，買穿的要付稅，買用的也要付稅。

→ _____。

3. 附近新開的購物中心非常大。吃的、穿的、用的、玩兒的，都能買到。

附近新開的購物中心非常大。吃的、穿的、用的、玩兒的，都能買到。

→ _____。



人民幣一百元
人民币一百元



人民幣五十元
人民币五十元

E. Complete the following sentences using 要不然.

EXAMPLE:

租房子最好租帶傢具的，要不然得花很多錢買傢具。

租房子最好租帶傢具的，要不然得花很多錢買傢具。

1. 學中文最好天天聽錄音， _____。
- 学中文最好天天听录音， _____。

2. 在中國飯館點菜，如果你不能吃比較油比較鹹的菜，就得告訴服務員少放點兒鹽和油，_____。
- 在中国饭馆点菜，如果你不能吃比较油比较咸的菜，就得告诉服务员少放点儿盐和油，_____。
3. 租房子最好不要租在大馬路旁邊的，_____。
- 租房子最好不要租在大马路旁边的，_____。

F. 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 following 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，你为什么还要搬出去？

B: _____，_____。

3. **A:** 這棟樓那麼舊，你為什麼不搬到別的地方去？

这栋楼那么旧，你为什么不到别的地方去？

B: _____，_____。

4. **A:** 這條褲子你穿著很好看，為什麼不買？

这条裤子你穿着很好看，为什么不买？

B: _____，_____。

G. Complete the following sentences using 非...不可...

EXAMPLE:

天氣又熱又不舒服，非下雨不可，你別去打球了。

天气又热又不舒服，非下雨不可，你別去打球了。

1. 今天我母親過生日，晚上的生日晚會我_____。
- 今天我母亲过生日，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，_____，別的菜
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，_____。

H. Translate the following passage into English. (PRESENTATIONAL)

(TRADITIONAL)

小李只有在打折的時候才買衣服，一聽說哪家商店打折，就非去買不可。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，質量差一點沒關係，穿壞了可以再買新的呀。”

(SIMPLIFIED)

小李只有在打折的时候才买衣服，一听说哪家商店打折，就非去买不可。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，质量差一点没关系，穿坏了可以再买新的呀。”

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

1. Zhang Tianming doesn't have a car. He has to take the bus wherever he wants to go. (無論/无论…都…)

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. (Adj 是 Adj, 可是…)

4. A: No matter what I buy, I always buy the cheapest (one).

B: Are you telling me that you only care about the price and not the quality? (難道/難道)

5. I won't buy this pair of shoes for my son. He will wear nothing but brand-name shoes. (非…不可…)

6. Zhang Tianming wanted to buy a sweatsuit, but he left his credit card in his dorm. Therefore, he told the salesperson he would buy the sweatsuit next week. (於是/于是)

J. Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Pay special attention to the position of the time phrases. (PRESENTATIONAL)

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

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

2. **A:** How long haven't you had any Chinese food?

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

3. **A:** How often do you do your laundry?

B: I do my laundry once a week.

4. **A:** How many hours did your roommate sleep last night?

B: My roommate slept for three hours last night.

5. **A:** How long do you work at the university bookstore every day?

B: I work two hours at the university bookstore every day.

6. The doctor said that you have to drink water ten times a day.

7. Little Zhang e-mails his parents every two or three days.

8. He moved three times last year.

9. My brother hasn't bought any jeans for two years.

10. He lived in the dorm for six months and moved off campus last week.

K. Translate the following conversation into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

A: Is this set of clothes pure cotton?

B: Yes.

A: If it's not pure cotton, I'll be allergic to it.

B: Both the color and quality of the clothes are very good. (無論...還是.../
无论...还是...)

A: I didn't bring cash. Can I use my credit card?

B: I'm sorry. You can't use your card here. Why don't you come again tomorrow? I'm really sorry.

L. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (PRESENTATIONAL)

Little Zhang came to the United States from China in March last year. He has been living in New York State for more than a year, and hasn't had any authentic Chinese food for six months. Before he came to the United States, he heard that it was very convenient to live in the United States. But now that he is in America, he doesn't think so. Since he doesn't have a car, he has to ask friends for help wherever he goes. He misses his parents very much and plans to return to China right after he finishes his exams in December.

M. Write a brief essay on the following topic:

What I look for when shopping for clothes: preferences and criteria. (PRESENTATIONAL)

N. Storytelling (PRESENTATIONAL)

Write a story in Chinese based on the four cartoons below. Make sure that your story has a beginning, a middle, and an end. Also make sure that the transition from one picture to the next is smooth and logical.

