

# 购物

您在哪里购物？您买些什么东西？在本单元里，将学习到谈论购物的用语。

## 单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
business card		noun	名片
really	[us]'ri:əli [uk]'ri:əli	adv.	真实地, 真正地, 实际上
teach	[us]ti:tʃ [uk]ti:tʃ	verb	教, 教授
theater	[us]'θi:ətər [uk]'θi:tə(r)	noun	剧院, 剧场
woman	[us]'wʊmən [uk]'wʊmən	noun	女人, 妇女, 女性
zip code		noun	邮码, 邮政区码
address	[us]ə'dres [uk]ə'dres	noun	地址
waitress	[us]'weɪtrəs [uk]'weɪtrəs	noun	女服务生
dress	[us]dres [uk]dres	noun	裙子, 连衣裙
jacket	[us]'dʒækɪt [uk]'dʒækɪt	noun	短上衣, 夹克
jeans	[us]dʒi:nz [uk]dʒi:nz	noun	牛仔裤, 粗斜纹棉布裤, 工装裤
pants	[us]pænts [uk]pænts	noun	裤子
shirt	[us]ʃɜ:rt [uk]ʃɜ:t	noun	衬衫
shoe	[us]ʃu: [uk]ʃu:	noun	鞋子
skirt	[us]skɜ:rt [uk]skɜ:t	noun	裙子
sock	[us)sæk [uk]sɒk	noun	短袜, 袜子
T-shirt		noun	短袖圆领衫

go	[us]goʊ [uk]gəʊ	verb	走
pink	[us]pɪŋk [uk]pɪŋk	adj.	粉红色的, 淡红色的
purple	[us]'pɜːrpl [uk] 'pɜːpl	adj.	紫色的
white	[us]waɪt [uk]waɪt	adj.	白色的
yellow	[us]'jeləʊ [uk]'jeləʊ	adj.	黄色的
baby	[us]'beɪbi [uk]'beɪbi	noun	婴儿
cotton	[us]'kɑːtn [uk]'kɒtn	noun	棉花
dollar	[us]'dɒlə(r) [uk] 'dɒlə(r)	noun	美元
first	[us]fɜːrst [uk]fɜːst	det.,ordinal number	第一
home	[us]hoʊm [uk]həʊm	noun	家
second	[us]'sekənd [uk] 'sekənd	det.,ordinal number	第二的
sweater	[us]'swetər [uk] 'swetə(r)	noun	毛衣, 毛绒衫, 运动衫
third	[us]θɜːrd [uk]θɜːd	ordinal number	第三
cheap	[us]tʃiːp [uk]tʃiːp	adj.	便宜的
want	[us]wɑːnt [uk]wɒnt	verb	需要, 想要, 希望
work	[us]wɜːrk [uk]wɜːk	verb	工作, 做工作, 从事体力劳动或 脑力劳动

## 在商场试衣服

在本课中，您将学习购买衣服的语言用法。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/24/v/111224/GE\\_1.5.1\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/24/v/111224/GE_1.5.1_v2.mp4)

[KELLY] Excuse me - can I try these on?  
 [SALES ASSISTANT] Of course.  
 [KELLY] This shirt's too big. This shirt's too small. And this is just ugly.  
 [SALES ASSISTANT] What about this skirt?  
 [KELLY] Hmmm. That skirt?  
 [SALES ASSISTANT] So what do you think?  
 [KELLY] I love it! But it's too small.  
 [SALES ASSISTANT] How about these shoes?

shirt 衬衫  
 skirt 裙子  
 shoes 鞋子

## 衣服 - 单数和复数

关于服装的词总是复数的，尽管它们指的是单个物品。

当服饰是成双的时候，通常使用复数。

<b>pants</b>	裤子
jeans	牛仔裤

<b>socks</b>	袜子
shoes	鞋子

当我们谈论裤子，牛仔裤，袜子和鞋子时，我们常常使用量词**a pair of**。

文化注释：在英式英语中，**pants** 是内裤的意思。在英国，人们说**trousers**。

**I have a new pair of pants.**

我有一条新裤子。

**trousers**

长裤

练习服装词汇。  
请选择一张卡片并听音频。



a skirt:一条裙子



a shirt:一件衬衫



a pair of pants:一条裤子



a T-shirt:一件T恤



a pair of jeans:一条牛仔裤



a pair of shoes:一双鞋



a pair of socks:一双袜子



a jacket:一件外套



a dress:一条连衣裙

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/91/4/v/19914/0a.7> Scene 1.mp4

[LAURA] Hmm.  
[LAURA] This shirt.  
[LAURA] And ...  
[LAURA] How about these pants?  
[LAURA] No.  
[LAURA] A skirt.  
[LAURA] How about ...  
[LAURA] This dress!  
[LAURA] No.

this shirt 这件衬衫  
these pants 这条裤子  
this dress 这条连衣裙

指示形容词	
用指示形容词 <b>this</b> 、 <b>that</b> 、 <b>these</b> 和 <b>those</b> 确认你周围的事物。	
用 <b>this</b> 和 <b>these</b> 来描述您附近的事物。用 <b>this</b> 表示单个事物， <b>these</b> 表示两个或两个以上的事物。	
this shirt	这件 衬衫
these shirts	这些 衬衫
用 <b>that</b> 和 <b>those</b> 表示不在您附近的事物。用 <b>that</b> 表示单个事物， <b>those</b> 表示两个或两个以上的事物。	
that shirt	那件 衬衫
those shirts	那些 衬衫

<b>'Here' 和 'there'</b>	
指示形容词常与方位词 <b>here</b> 和 <b>there</b> 结合使用。 <b>Here</b> 与 <b>this</b> 和 <b>these</b> 搭配使用，表示说话人附近的事物。 <b>There</b> 与 <b>that</b> 和 <b>those</b> 搭配使用，表示不在说话人附近的事物。你也可以说 <b>over here</b> 或 <b>over there</b> 以示强调。	
I like this dress over here.	我喜欢这里的这件裙子。
I really like that shirt there.	我非常喜欢那里的那件衬衫。
I really like those shoes over there.	我非常喜欢在那里的那些鞋子。
强调成分: 'too' + 形容词	
用 <b>too</b> 加一个形容词表示某事物的过分程度。	
This dress is too big.	这条连衣裙太大了。
These pants are too small.	这条裤子太小了。

两位朋友 John 和 Stella 在一家服装店。

请听音频。请选择正确的词。

JOHN: I like this shop. Hey, how's ( this / that / these / those ) jacket?

STELLA: It's nice, and I like the color.

JOHN: Yeah. And how about ( this / that / these / those ) beautiful pants in the window?

STELLA: They're too big for me! How about ( this / that / these / those ) shirt for you?

JOHN: I like it. The color's nice.

STELLA: Great. I really like it, too. How about ( this / that / these / those ) shoes?

JOHN: Nah. I don't think so. They're too big!

STELLA: Oh, well. Let's go back to work.

**Truth:** this; those; that; these

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

This shirt is (too) big for me.

(These) shoes here are nice.

(That) shirt over there is really expensive.

(Those) pants in the window are great!

(This) shirt here is beautiful.

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[KELLY] Excuse me - can I try these on?

[SALES ASSISTANT] Of course.

[KELLY] This shirt's too big. This shirt's too small. And this is just ugly.

[SALES ASSISTANT] What about this skirt?

[KELLY] Hmm. That skirt?

[SALES ASSISTANT] So what do you think?

[KELLY] I love it! But it's too small.

[SALES ASSISTANT] How about these shoes?

Can I try these on? 我可以试穿吗?

ugly 真丑

What about this skirt? 这条裙子怎么样?

What do you think? 您觉得呢?

How about these shoes? 这双鞋怎么样?

## 征求意见

用短语**what about** 和**how about** 征求某人对某事物的意见。

A: What about this dress?	这条连衣裙怎么样?
B: It's beautiful.	真美。
A: How about those shoes?	这双鞋怎么样?
B: They're ugly!	真丑!
您也可以使用 <b>What do you think?</b> 来询问某人的意见。	
A: What do you think?	您觉得呢?
B: I think it's nice.	我觉得不错。



请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

BRIAN: What (about) this T-shirt?

SHARON: It's too big.

BRIAN: (How) about these jeans?

SHARON: They're nice. I like them.

BRIAN: Do you (like) that shirt in the window?

SHARON: No, I (don't) . It's ugly. But I like this dress. What do you (think) ?

BRIAN: It's beautiful.

SHARON: I really (like it) , too.

## 描述某人的穿着

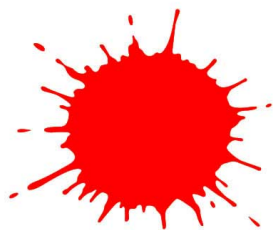
在本课中，您将学习如何描述衣服。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/20/05/8/v/20058/0a.7> Scene 2.mp4

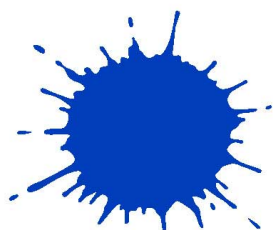
[MICHELLE] Hmm. I know! A blue shirt ...  
[MICHELLE] And ...  
[MICHELLE] ... a long, black skirt.  
[MICHELLE] Mm-mm. It's too long.  
[MICHELLE] How about ... my new pants?  
[MICHELLE] And ...  
[MICHELLE] ... my pink T-shirt.  
[MICHELLE] And... my short, black jacket.

blue	蓝色
black	黑色
pink	粉红色

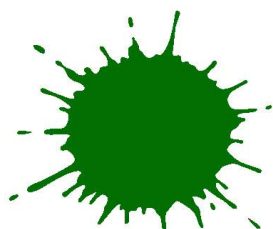
练习单词。  
请选择一张卡片并听音频。



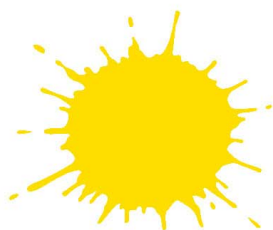
red:红色的



blue:天蓝色的



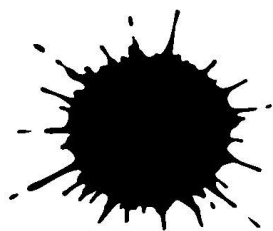
green:绿的, 绿色的



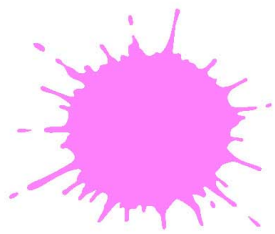
yellow:黄色的



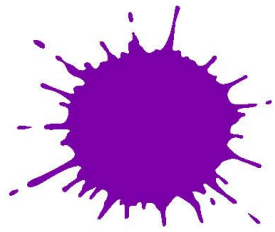
white:白色的



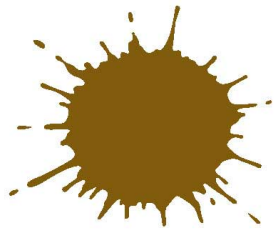
black:黑色的



pink:粉红色的, 淡红色的



purple:紫色的



brown:棕色的, 褐色的

## 现在进行时

用现在进行时描述正在发生的动作。动词 **be** 和动词 + **ing**构成现在进行时。

陈述句			否定词	
主语	be	动词 + ing	be + not	动词 + ing
I	am	coming.	I'm not	coming.
You	are		You're not You aren't	
He She It	is		He's not He isn't She's not She isn't It's not It isn't	
We You They	are		We're not We aren't You're not You aren't They're not They aren't	

## 问句

将动词 **be** 置于句首构成一般疑问句。

陈述句		一般疑问句	
He is wearing a beautiful shirt.	他身穿一件漂亮的衬衫。	Is he wearing a beautiful shirt?	他是不是身穿一件漂亮的衬衫?
They are going home.	他们回家了。	Are they going home?	他们是不是要回家了?

将**what** 或 **where**这样的疑问词置于句首构成特殊疑问句。

陈述句		带疑问词的疑问句	
You are going home.	您要回家了。	Where are you going?	您去哪?
She is wearing a blue dress.	她身穿一条蓝色连衣裙。	What is she wearing?	她穿什么?

# 和销售员交谈

在本课中，您将学习如何与售货员谈论产品。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/25/v/111225/GE\\_1.5.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/25/v/111225/GE_1.5.3_v2.mp4)

[SALES ASSISTANT] Can I help you?  
[SIMON] Yes. Um, I'm looking for a sweater.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] What size are you?  
[SIMON] I'm a medium.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] How about this one?  
[SIMON] What's it made of?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] It's 100% wool.  
[SIMON] How much is it?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] It's \$89.99.  
[SIMON] Okay. I'll take it. Where are the jackets?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] They're on the second floor.  
[SIMON] OK.

How much is it? 多少钱?  
It's \$89.99. 89.99美元。

## 询问价格和出价

用短语**how much** 询问价格。动词**cost**指价格。用**it's** 或 **it costs** 出价。

A: How much is this?	这多少钱?
B: It's \$36.89.	36.89美元。
A: How much do they cost?	那些得花多少钱?
B: They cost \$86.45.	那些得花86.45美元。

**dollars**是美国的流通货币单位，这个词仅用于纸币，不适用于硬币。

**\$14.00 – fourteen dollars**

**\$98 – ninety-eight dollars**

出价时当出现美分的情况美元的价格表示有两种-一种是完整的表达，另一种是简短的表达。在完整的表达中，人们会用到 **dollars** 和 **cents**。但多数人都使用简短的表达。

完整的表达

简短的表达

文化注释：在英国，使用的货币是 **pounds** 和 **pence**。\$14.65 – fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents

\$14.65 – fourteen sixty-five

请选择一张卡片并听音频。

\$1.00

one dollar:1 美元

\$1.48

a dollar forty-eight:1 美元 48 美分

\$15.00

fifteen dollars:15 美元

\$15.35

fifteen thirty-five:1535

\$63.00

sixty-three dollars:63 美元

**\$63.45** sixty-three forty-five:6345

**\$89.00** eighty-nine dollars:89 美元

**\$89.26** eighty-nine twenty-six:8926

**\$100.00** one hundred dollars:100 美元

观看视频，学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/25/v/111225/GE\\_1.5.3\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/25/v/111225/GE_1.5.3_v2.mp4)

[SALES ASSISTANT] Can I help you?  
[SIMON] Yes. Um, I'm looking for a sweater.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] What size are you?  
[SIMON] I'm a medium.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] How about this one?  
[SIMON] What's it made of?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] It's 100% wool.  
[SIMON] How much is it?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] It's \$89.99.  
[SIMON] Okay. I'll take it. Where are the jackets?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] They're on the second floor.  
[SIMON] OK.

I'm looking for a sweater. 我在找一件毛衣。  
What size are you? 你穿什么码?  
I'm a medium. 我穿中码。  
What's it made of? 这是什么面料?  
It's 100% wool. 100%纯羊毛。

## 看服装标签

了解服装的三个重要事项是尺寸，面料和原产地。

### 尺码

在很多标签上，都会有一个大写字母 - 例如，**S** 表示 **small**。

用问句**what size** 询问尺码。

<b>small (S)</b>	小码
medium (M)	中码
large (L)	大码

<b>A: What size is it?</b>	什么尺码?
B: It's a medium.	这是中号。

### 材料

最常见的材料在下方列出。如果是混合不同面料，这些面料往往有一个百分比符号标在它们旁边。

<b>50% cotton</b>	<b>50% 棉质</b>
25% wool	25% 羊毛
25% polyester	25% 聚酯纤维

用短语**made of** 谈谈一种面料。

<b>A: What's it made of?</b>	这是什么材质?
B: It's made of cotton.	这是棉质的。



原产地

找出短语**made in** 看看衣服的原产地是哪里。

Made in China	中国制造
Made in Italy	意大利制造

用问句 **Where's it from?** 询问某物来自何处。

A: Where's it from?	它来自哪儿?
B: It's from Germany.	它来自德国。

介绍您购物的地方

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论店铺。 练习不同种类商店的说法。  
请选择一张卡片并听音频。



shop:商店



department store:百货商店



mall:大型购物中心



online store:网上商店



shoe store:鞋店



clothing store:服装店

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[KELLY] Excuse me. Can I try these on?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] Of course.  
[KELLY] This shirt's too big. This shirt's too small. And this is just ugly.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] What about this skirt?  
[KELLY] Hmmm. That skirt?  
[SALES ASSISTANT] So what do you think?  
[KELLY] I love it! But it's too small.  
[SALES ASSISTANT] How about these shoes?

these	这些
this	这
that	那

**'This,' 'that,' 'these' 和 'those'**

**This, that, these** 和 **those**可以与名词用，也可以不和名词一起使用。

<b>How about these?</b>	=	<b>How about these shoes?</b>	这怎么样? = 这鞋子怎么样?
I like those.	=	I like those pants.	我喜欢那条。=我喜欢那条裤子。

当 **this** 和 **that** 不与名词使用时, 它们有时会跟随着 **one** 这个词。

<b>I like this one.</b>	我喜欢这个。
That one is too expensive.	那个太贵了。

**That** 常常用于针对一种情况或事件给出意见。

<b>That's too bad.</b>	那太糟了。
That's great!	太棒了!
That's stupid!	真蠢!

两位朋友 Sally 和 Troy 在一家服装店。

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

SALLY: Hey, how about (this) ? It's from Australia. 100% wool.

TROY: No, it's too expensive. I like (this one) .

SALLY: (That) one is too big for me. What about (these) sweaters over here?

TROY: (Those) ? How much are they?

SALLY: They're \$200.

TROY: Wow! \$200?

SALLY: I know. (That's) too expensive.

请选择正确的词。

No, I don't like ( these / this ) . They're ugly.

\$ 199? ( Those / That ) is too expensive for me.

These pants are too small. But ( this / those ) are too big.

These shirts are nice! How about ( these / this ) one?

A jacket? How about ( those / that ) one over there?

I want shoes, but ( these / this ) are really expensive.

**Truth:** these; That; those; this; that; these

观看视频, 学习语言用法。 [https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/26/v/111226/GE\\_1.5.4\\_v2.mp4](https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/26/v/111226/GE_1.5.4_v2.mp4)

[KELLY] Oh, look! There's a sale on at Bandini's.  
 [SALLY] Bandini's? The clothes there are so expensive! I never shop there.  
 [KELLY] Yeah, but, look - 50% off all jackets.  
 [SALLY] Hmmm. Not bad.  
 [KELLY] You know, you always shop online and buy these ... these boring office clothes. You should buy something nice.  
 [SALLY] Hey! ... Well, maybe. But you always go to really expensive shops.  
 [KELLY] Yeah. And I look good.  
 [SALLY] Yeah, you do. Come on, let's go to Bandini's. I need a new jacket. And maybe some pants.  
 [KELLY] Excuse me. Can we have the bill, please?

there 那  
 so 那么  
 always 总是  
 really 真的

## 副词

副词是给出动词和形容词的额外信息的词性。有几种类型的副词。

### 频率副词

**Always** 和 **never** 是频率副词。它们告诉我们事物发生的频率。这些副词位于动词 **be** 之后。

Their prices are <b>never</b> cheap.	它们的价格从 <b>不</b> 便宜。
Department stores <b>always</b> have sales.	百货商场总是有打折。

### 强调成分

一些如**really** 和 **very**的副词用于增强形容词或动词。在形容词或动词前用**really**。**very**只能用于形容词前。

#### 'Really' + 动词

I <b>really</b> like shopping in the mall!
我真的很喜欢在商场购物!

#### 'Really' 和 'very' + 形容词

<b>Small shops are really expensive.</b>	小商店的东西真的很贵。
Small shops are very expensive.	小商店的东西非常昂贵。

### 'so' + 形容词

另一种加强形容词语气的方法是在形容词前加副词 **so**。

<b>This shirt is so cool!</b>
这衬衫酷毙了!

### 方位副词

使用 **here** and **there** 之类的副词表示方位。记住，**here** 表示靠近说话人的事物，**there** 表示不靠近说话人的事物。**over** 一词有时与 **here** 和 **there** 连用来加强语气。

<b>The bicycle store is there.</b>	自行车商店在那里。
The computer store is here.	电脑商店在这儿。
The clothing store is over there.	服装店在那边。
Come over here.	过来。

读句子，然后选择正确的副词。

The bicycle store is over ( always / there / really ) .

She ( never / here / very ) shops in the mall.

They look ( never / over / very ) happy.

I ( always / there / very ) shop in small stores.

I like ( never / here / really ) big department stores.

Your computer is ( never / here / very ) .

**Truth:** there; never; very; always; really; here

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

I (never) go to department stores. I hate them! They're (so) big, and (really) expensive. I (usually) shop online. I can buy (very) cheap clothes online. I also go to small shops. The clothes are beautiful (there) . But usually I shop online.

