

金钱和购买

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
plain	[us]pleɪn [uk]pleɪn	adj.	清楚的, 简单的, 平常的, 明白的
damaged		verb	破坏, 损坏
credit	[us]'kredɪt [uk]'kredɪt	noun	赊欠, 赊购
problem	[us]'prɒːbləm [uk]'prɒbləm	noun	问题, 困难
matter	[us]'mætər [uk]'mætə(r)	noun	麻烦, 问题
refund	[us]'riːfʌnd [uk]'riːfʌnd	noun	退款; 偿还金
ugly	[us]'ʌgli [uk]'ʌgli	adj.	丑陋的, 难看的
safe	[us]seɪf [uk]seɪf	adj.	无危险的
dangerous	[us]'deɪndʒərəs [uk]'deɪndʒərəs	adj.	危险的
expensive	[us]'ɪk'spensɪv [uk]'ɪk'spensɪv	adj.	贵的
cheap	[us'tʃiːp [uk'tʃiːp	adj.	便宜的
powerful	[us]'paʊərfl [uk]'paʊəfl	adj.	强有力的, 强大的, 有权的, 强健的
reliable	[us]'rɪləəbl [uk]'rɪləəbl	adj.	可信赖的; 可靠的
weak	[us>wiːk [uk>wiːk	adj.	弱的, 无实力的, 容易被击败的
cash	[us]kæʃ [uk]kæʃ	noun	现金
broken	[us]'brʊkən [uk]'brʊkən	adj.	被破坏的, 受伤的, 断裂的
exchange	[us]'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ [uk]'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ	verb	交换, 换货
hole	[us]hoʊl [uk]həʊl	noun	孔
return	[us'rɪːtʃːrɪn [uk]'rɪːtʃːn	verb	退还, 返还, 归还
stained	[us'steɪnd [uk]sternd	adj.	玷污的, 褪色的
decrease	[us'dɪːkriːs [uk]dɪːkriːs	verb	减少, 下降
education	[us]ˌedʒuːˈkeɪʃn [uk]ˌedʒuːˈkeɪʃn	noun	教育

housing	[us]'haʊzɪŋ [uk]'haʊzɪŋ	noun	房屋
increase	[us]ɪn'kriːs [uk]ɪn'kriːs	verb	增加, 增多
technology	[us]tek'nɒlədʒi [uk]tek'nɒlədʒi	noun	技术, 工艺
fancy	[us]'fænsi [uk]'fænsi	adj.	奇特的
attractive	[us]ə'træktɪv [uk]ə'træktɪv	adj.	吸引人的, 诱人的

挑选产品

在本课中，您将学习如何描述产品。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/62/v/111262/GE_3.5.1_v3.mp4

[TODD] Hey, Sally. Can I ask you a question about computers?
[SALLY] Sure.
[TODD] My son's computer's really old and slow. He needs something faster for his classes. And for all those computer games he plays.
[SALLY] You want a laptop, not a desktop, right?
[TODD] Yes. I'm thinking about the B-Tek 13-72.
[SALLY] Hmm. You need a better computer for gaming.
[SALLY] You should buy the 13-82. You see, the 82's faster and more powerful than the 72.
[TODD] Yeah. And it's also more expensive.
[SALLY] Twelve hundred dollars isn't bad - for a fast, powerful laptop.
[TODD] Hmmm. Okay. Thanks for your help.
[SALLY] No problem.

old and slow 又旧又慢
laptop 笔记本电脑
desktop 台式电脑
powerful 功能强大的
expensive 昂贵的
bad 坏的
fast 快的

产品的形容词

有很多形容词您可以用来描述产品。一种牢记它们的方式就是学习它们的同时掌握它们的反义词。	
old - new	旧 - 新
slow - fast	慢 - 快
当使用一个以上的形容词时，用 and 或 一个逗号(,) 分开它们。	
My desktop computer's really old and slow. I need a new, fast laptop.	(我的台式电脑很旧，很慢了。我需要 一个又新，速度又快的笔记本电脑。)

很多形容词有一个以上的反义词。这些反义词可以有相同或不同的意思。这里有一些不同形容词有相同意思的例子。	
attractive - unattractive	迷人的 - 不迷人的
attractive - ugly	迷人的 - 丑陋的
safe - unsafe	安全 - 不安全
safe - dangerous	安全 - 危险

在使用形容词 cheap 时要小心。它可以指便宜也可以形容做工差。	
expensive - inexpensive	昂贵 - 不贵
expensive - cheap	昂贵 - 便宜
That's a cheap price. Buy it!	(价格很便宜。买下它!)
That computer looks cheap. Don't buy it.	(那台电脑看起来质量差。别买。)

这里有一些其他描述产品的形容词。	
powerful - weak	强劲的 - 柔弱的
heavy - light	重 - 轻
reliable - unreliable	可靠的 - 不可靠的
easy - difficult	简单 - 困难
fancy - plain	花哨的 - 朴素的

请选择正确的词。

The car is too (reliable / easy / expensive) for me.

I love my new laptop computer. It's very fast and (weak / light / ugly) .

Don't drive so fast. It's very (dangerous / reliable / comfortable) .

I don't like that shirt. It's (attractive / inexpensive / unattractive) .

This suitcase is too fancy for me. I need something (plain / unreliable / difficult) .

I like to go by bus. It's easy and (difficult / dangerous / cheap) .

Truth: expensive; light; dangerous; unattractive; plain; cheap

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/62/v/111262/GE_3.5.1_v3.mp4

[TODD] Hey, Sally. Can I ask you a question about computers?

[SALLY] Sure.

[TODD] My son's computer's really old and slow. He needs something faster for his classes. And for all those computer games he plays.

[SALLY] You want a laptop, not a desktop, right?

[TODD] Yes. I'm thinking about the B-Tek 13-72.

[SALLY] Hmm. You need a better computer for gaming.

[SALLY] You should buy the 13-82. You see, the 82's faster and more powerful than the 72.

[TODD] Yeah. And it's also more expensive.

[SALLY] Twelve hundred dollars isn't bad - for a fast, powerful laptop.

[TODD] Hmm. Okay. Thanks for your help.

[SALLY] No problem.

faster 更快的

more powerful 功能更强大的

more expensive 更昂贵的

形容词比较级 当两个人或两个事物进行比较时，形容词变成比较级，并跟着 than 。对于单音节的形容词的比较级是加 -er 。	
slow > slower than	
The desktop computer is slower than the laptop computer.	台式电脑比笔记本电脑慢。
对于两个或两个以上的音节的形容词，用 more or less + adjective + than 。形容词不变。	
expensive > more expensive than / less expensive than	
The laptop computer is more expensive than the desktop.	笔记本电脑比台式电脑贵。
The desktop computer is less expensive than the laptop.	台式电脑比笔记本电脑便宜。

如果听者已经知道您在说什么了，那么句子中的 than 这个部分可以省掉。	
My old computer is slow. I need something faster. (than my old computer)	我的旧电脑很慢。我需要更快的电脑。（比起我的旧电脑）
A: You can buy a desktop or a laptop computer. B: The laptop is more expensive. (than the desktop computer)	你可以买台式电脑或者笔记本电脑。笔记本电脑更贵。（比起台式电脑）

阅读三种不同的电脑的描述。

请选择正确的答案。

Computer A is \$1,200. It's a laptop. It's fast and powerful. It's very reliable. It's also attractive and light. Computer B is a desktop. It's cheaper than computer A. It's \$699. It's also slower and less powerful. It is very reliable. It's also attractive but a lot heavier than computer A. Computer C is a great laptop. It's faster and lighter than computer A. It's also very reliable and attractive. It is a very cool computer, but it costs \$2,300.

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

Computer A is \$1,200. It's a laptop. It's fast and (powerful) . It's very reliable. It's also (attractive) and light.

Computer B is a desktop. It's (cheaper than) computer A. It's \$699. It's also slower and (less powerful) . It is very reliable. It's also attractive but a lot (heavier than) computer A.

Computer C is a great laptop. It's faster and (lighter than) computer A. It's also very reliable and attractive. It is a very cool computer, but it costs \$2,300.

老板吩咐你为公司购买新电脑，笔记本电脑和台式电脑都可以，但运行速度必须快。每台电脑价格不得超过 2000 美元。你应该购买哪一种电脑？

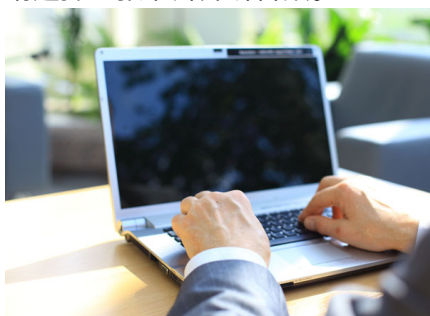
Computer A is a laptop. It's only \$999. It's attractive and light. It's also very reliable. Computer B is a desktop. It costs \$1,750. It's very reliable. It's also a lot faster and more powerful than computer A. Computer C is an excellent laptop. It's lighter, faster and more attractive than computers A and B. It's also very reliable. It costs \$2,500.



购买

在本课中，您将学习购物用语。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



laptop computer: 笔记本电脑



desktop computer: 台式电脑



tablet computer: 平板电脑



e-reader:电子阅读器



cellphone:手机



digital camera:数码相机



TV:电视机, 电视



game console:游戏主机



smartphone:智能手机

'Need,' 'want,' 'like'+ 动词不定式

使用动词 need 、 want 和 like 搭配不定式 (to + verb) 做陈述。下列陈述中不定式的例子是 to get 、 to buy 和 to play 。	
I need to get a new computer.	(我需要弄一台新电脑。)
I want to buy a new tablet.	(我想买一块新的牌匾。)
I like to play computer games.	(我想玩电脑游戏。)
He doesn't like to play computer games.	(他不想玩电脑游戏。)
有时候不定式动词可以省掉，陈述句仍具有相同意思。	
I need a new computer.	(我想要弄一台新电脑。)
I want a new tablet.	(我想要买一块新的牌匾。)
I like computer games.	(我喜欢玩电脑游戏。)
He doesn't like computer games.	(他不喜欢玩电脑游戏。)

您也可以用 need , want and like 加动词不定式发问和回答问题。	
A: What do you need to do? B: I need to clean my apartment.	(您需要做什么?) (我需要打扫我的公寓。)
A: What do you want to do? B: I want to go shopping.	(您想干嘛?) (我想去购物。)
A: What do you like to do? B: I like to play computer games.	(你想要干什么?) (我想玩电脑游戏。)

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/64/v/111264/GE_3.5.2_v2.mp4

[TODD] Excuse me. Could you help me?
[TODD] I want to buy a new laptop.
[SALES CLERK] Sure.
[TODD] I'm looking for the, umm ... I'm looking for the ... I'm looking for the ... the B-Tek 13-82.
[SALES CLERK] Ahh, yes. Right over here. It's a great computer. Fast, powerful, and very popular with young people.

[TODD] Yeah. How much is it?
 [SALES CLERK] It's on sale this week, for \$1,120.
 [TODD] That's a good price. I'll take it.
 [SALES CLERK] How would you like to pay?
 [TODD] By credit card.
 [SALES CLERK] Could I see some identification?
 [TODD] Here's my driver's license.
 [SALES CLERK] Just a minute.
 [SALES CLERK] Please sign here.
 [SALES CLERK] Thank you. And here's your receipt ...
 [TODD] Thank you.
 [SALES CLERK] ... and credit card.
 [TODD] Thank you.
 [SALES CLERK] You're welcome. Have a nice day.
 [TODD] Thank you.

Excuse me. Could you help me? 对不起，您能帮我吗？
 How much is it? 多少钱？
 It's on sale. 现在打折销售。
 I'll take it. 我就买它。
 How would you like to pay? 您想怎么付款？
 By credit card. 信用卡付款。
 Could I see some identification? 我能看一下身份证件吗？
 Here's my driver's license. 这是我的驾驶证。
 Please sign here. 请在这里签名。
 Here's your receipt. 这是您的收据。

购买一件产品

在商店购买一件产品时，有人会给予您帮助或者您可以寻求帮助。	
May I help you?	我能帮您吗？
Excuse me. Could you help me?	对不起。您能帮我吗？
一旦有人帮助你，告诉他们您需要什么帮助。	
I want to buy a new camera.	我想买一台新相机。
I need a game console for my son.	我需要买一台游戏机送给我儿子。
I'm looking for a TV.	我在找一台电视。
Could you tell me about your digital cameras?	你能跟我介绍一下你的数码相机吗？

您可以询问关于您所感兴趣的产品的详细问题。	
How much is it?	(多少钱?)
Is there a warranty?	(有没有保修?)
What's it made of?	(是什么材质的?)
Is it reliable?	(值得信赖吗?)
Is it easy to use?	(容易使用吗?)
销售员会告诉您商场里的促销产品。	
It's on sale today.	(今日特价。)
It's 25% off.	(打7.5折)

如果您决定买下某件产品，您可以说：	
I'll take it.	我要买下它。
如果您决定不购买某产品，您可以说：	
I don't think so.	(我想不用了。)
I need to think about it.	我需要再考虑考虑。
当您为一件商品付款时，这些短语会出现：	
How would you like to pay?	您想以什么方式支付呢?
Cash or credit?	现金支付还是信用卡支付呢?
Could I see your ID?	我能看看您的ID?
Please sign here.	请在这签字。
Here's your receipt and credit card.	请收好您的收据和信用卡。

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

WOMAN: I'm (looking for) an e-reader.

MAN: This one's very popular.

WOMAN: (How much) is it?

MAN: It's (on sale) for \$299. It's very reliable, it's light, and it's easy to use.

WOMAN: OK. (I'll take it) .

MAN: (Cash) or credit?

WOMAN: (Credit card) , please.

不规则的形容词比较级

请记住规则的形容词是单音节的，词尾加上-er 变成比较级。	
fast > faster than	快 > 更快
My new computer is much faster than my old one.	我的新电脑比旧电脑快得多。
cheap > cheaper than	便宜 > 更便宜
The cellphone is cheaper than the smartphone.	手机比智能手机便宜。
对于短的形容词以e结尾的加-r。	
safe > safer than	安全 > 更安全
对于短的形容词以一个元音字母然后一个辅音字母结尾的，双写辅音字母。	
big > bigger than	大 > 更大

对于短的和长的形容词以y结尾的，把y 改为i 再加-er。	
easy > easier than	容易 > 更容易
pretty > prettier than	漂亮 > 更漂亮
This e-reader is easier to use than that one.	这个电子阅读器比那个容易使用。
然而，不规则形容词比较级不用词根。	
good > better than	好 > 更好
bad > worse than	坏 > 更坏
far > farther than	远 > 更远
little > less than	少 > 更少
much > more than	多 > 更多
The tablet is better than the desktop.	平板电脑比台式电脑好。
My new smartphone cost more than a computer.	我的新智能手机比电脑贵。

也有一些两个音节的形容词可以遵循短的形容词和长的形容词的规则。	
quiet > quieter than	安静 > 更安静
quiet > more quiet than	安静 > 安静得多
Your street is quieter than my street.	你的街道比我的安静。
Your street is more quiet than my street.	你的街道比我的安静得多。
friendly > friendlier than	友好 > 更友好
friendly > more friendly than	友好 > 友好得多
The woman is friendlier than the man.	女人比男人友好。
The woman is more friendly than the man.	女人比男人友好得多。

退货

在本课中，您将学习如何描述问题和退货。

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



skirt: 裙子



shirt: 衬衫



pants: 裤子



T-shirt:短袖圆领衫



jeans:牛仔裤, 粗斜纹棉布裤, 工装裤



shoes:鞋子



socks:短袜, 袜子



jacket:短上衣, 夹克



dress:裙子, 连衣裙



shorts:短裤

描述产品的问题

用这些问句询问产品问题：	
What's the problem?	出了什么问题？
What's wrong with it?	出了什么差错？
What's the matter?	什么事？
一个更正式版本的问句是：	
What seems to be the problem?	是什么出了问题了呢？

这有一些描述产品问题的说法：	
It's too big.	太大了。
It doesn't fit.	不合适。
There's a hole in it.	破了个洞。
It's stained.	有污渍。
It's damaged.	(损坏了。)
It doesn't work.	(不运作了。)
It's broken.	坏掉了。
It's too difficult to use.	(太难使用了。)
I don't like it.	(我不喜欢。)

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

JACK: Oh! This digital camera!

NANCY: What's the (problem) ?

JACK: It doesn't (work) .

NANCY: Is it (broken) ?

JACK: No, it's just (too difficult) to use.

NANCY: Can I (help) ?

JACK: No, I don't like it. I'm going to the (store) .

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/juno/19/92/7/v/19927/0b.4> Scene 3.mp4

[MICHELLE] Excuse me.
[SALES CLERK] Yes? Can I help you?
[MICHELLE] I'd like to change this shirt.
[MICHELLE] Look.
[SALES CLERK] Oh, OK. Do you have the receipt?
[MICHELLE] Yes, I do...
[MICHELLE] There's a sale?
[SALES CLERK] Mm-hmm.

I'd like to change this shirt. 我想换这件衬衫。
Do you have the receipt? 您有收据吗?

退货

当您退货时，这里有一些有用的表达短语：

I'd like to return these shorts.	我想退这条短裤。
I'd like a refund, please.	我想申请退款。
I'd like to exchange this dress.	我想换这条连衣裙。
客服代表会问您想要退货还是换货。	
What seems to be the problem?	(出了什么问题呢?)
Is there something wrong with it?	(有什么问题吗?)

请给出您退货或换货的理由	
It doesn't work.	(不运作了。)
It doesn't fit.	(不合适。)
There's nothing wrong. I just don't like it.	(没什么问题。我只是不喜欢。)
店员会问您是否有收据。	
Do you have the receipt?	您有收据吗?
有各种各样的方式获取您的退款。	
Here's your refund of \$27.99.	这是您得到的退款，共27.99美元。
Here's a store credit for \$27.99.	这是价值 27.99 美元的商店专用信用卡。

谈论您所在国家的价格

在本课中，您将学习如何谈论您所在国家的各种价格。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/12/65/v/111265/GE_3.5.4_v2.mp4

[JOAN] Gas prices are really going up fast.
[TODD] Yeah. I know.
[JOAN] And office supplies are going up, too.
[TODD] Ouch.
[JOAN] Yeah, that really is going to hurt. Also, next month, the rent on our building's going to increase.
[TODD] Oh, no.
[JOAN] Here's the letter.
[TODD] This is terrible.
[JOAN] Yep. Everything is going up.
[TODD] I do have some good news.
[JOAN] Hmm?
[TODD] Our sales are up this month. A lot.
[JOAN] Oh, you absolute star. That is brilliant. Todd, did you do all this?
[TODD] Well, not on my own, of course.
[JOAN] I'm so proud of you.
[TODD] With a bit of help.
[JOAN] What, Collins?

gas 汽油

office supplies 办公室用品

rent 租金

everything 一切, 所有事物

sales 销售

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



gasoline:汽油



housing:房屋



utilities:公用事业



food:食物



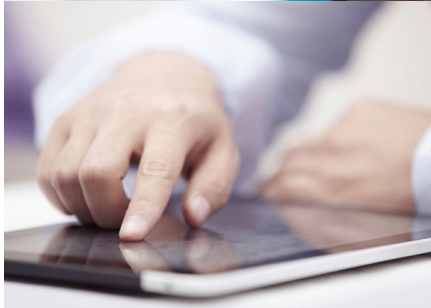
clothing:服装



transportation:运输



entertainment:娱乐, 消遣



technology:技术, 工艺



healthcare:医疗保健



education:教育

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 [TODD] Our sales are up this month. A lot.
 [JOAN] Oh, you absolute star. That is brilliant. Todd, did you do all this?
 [TODD] Well, not on my own, of course.
 [JOAN] I'm so proud of you.
 [TODD] With a bit of help.
 [JOAN] What, Collins?

going up 上涨
 Ouch. 哎哟。
 going to hurt 将伤害
 going to increase 将增加
 good news 好消息
 sales are up 销售增加

解释上涨和下降

使用这些表达说明某事物增长：	
Prices are going up.	(价格正在上涨。)
The rent is going to increase.	(租金就要上涨了。)
Company sales are up.	(公司销量增长了。)
使用这些表达说明某事物下降：	
Company sales are going down.	(公司销量正在下跌。)
The temperature is going to decrease.	(温度就要下降了。)
Gas prices are down.	(油价已经下调了。)

当我们得到关于上涨或下跌的坏消息时，我们可以说它 hurts 。显然这并非身体上的伤害，但我们用这样的表达说明这样的上涨或下跌是不好的。	
A: The price of food is up 25%. B: Ouch! That hurts.	(食物的价格上涨了25%.) (喔! 这真是太糟糕了。)
我们生活所需的费用称为 cost of living 。	
The cost of living is going up and up.	(生活费在不断飞涨。)

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

More (bad) news today: The prices of (housing) and utilities are both up by more than 20%. Gas prices are going (to increase) for the next few months. The (cost) of education is also (going up) . There is some (good) news: The price of food is down by 10%.

带 '-ly'的副词

方式副词修饰动词的意义。它们通常由形容词后加-ly形成。例如，副词 slowly 和 quickly 给我们关于动词 decreasing 的重要信息。	
slow > slowly The price is decreasing slowly.	价格正缓慢下降。
quick > quickly The price is decreasing quickly.	价格正迅速下降。
如形容词以辅音 + y 结尾，改 y 为 i ，再在末尾加 -ly 。	
busy > busily The people in the office are working busily.	办公室里的人们正在忙碌工作。
lazy > lazily He's walking lazily down the street.	他慢吞吞走在街上。

不是所有的形容词都能通过加-ly变成副词的。这里三个重要的例子：	
good > well He is doing well in school.	他学习成绩很好。
fast > fast Gas prices are going up fast.	油价上涨得很快。
hard > hard She studies really hard.	她学习非常努力。

阅读这位男子所在国家的生活成本，然后回答问题。

请选择正确的答案。

In my country, prices are always increasing. Healthcare and housing costs are going up fast. Prices for food are also increasing, but more slowly. People live well, but the cost of living is difficult. The good news is that technology prices are decreasing. I want to buy a new tablet computer, but it's too expensive right now.



请把词条移至正确的间隔处。

In my country, prices are always (increasing) . Healthcare and housing (costs) are going up fast. Prices for food are also increasing, but more (slowly) . People live (well) , but the cost of (living) is difficult. The good news is that technology prices are (decreasing) . I want to buy a new tablet computer, but it's too expensive right now.