

第八课 买东西

Lesson 8 Shopping

Text

(1)

Nǐ míngtiān xiǎng zuò shénme?

A: 你 明天 想 做 什么?

What are you doing tomorrow?

Wǒ xiǎng qù shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxi.

B: 我 想 去 商店 买 东西。

I'm going to the store to buy something.

Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

A: 你 想 买 什么?

What do you want to buy?

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì běn Hánnyǔ shū.

B: 我 想 买 一 本 汉语 书。

I want to buy a Chinese book.

(2)

Zhè běn shū duōshao qián?

A: 这 本 书 多少 钱?

How much is this book?

Zhè běn shū sānshíliù kuài qián.

B: 这 本 书 三十六 块 钱。

It's ¥36.

Nà běn shū ne?

A: 那 本 书 呢?

What about that book?

Èrshíbā kuài jiǔ.

B: 二十八 块 九。

¥28.9.

(3)

Nǐ zuótiān mǎi le shénme?

A: 你 昨天 买 了 什么?

What did you buy yesterday?

Wǒ mǎi le yí ge bēizi hé yì xiē shū.

B: 我 买 了 一 个杯子 和 一 些 书。

I bought a cup and some books.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
明天	míngtiān	n.	tomorrow
想	xiǎng	mod.	to want, would like
商店	shāngdiàn	n.	shop, store
买	mǎi	v.	to buy
东西	dōngxi	n.	thing
本	běn	m.w.	measure word for books or magazines
书	shū	n.	book
这	zhè	pron.	this
多少	duōshao	pron.	how much, how many
钱	qián	n.	money
块	kuài	m.w.	Chinese currency units
那	nà	pron.	that

昨天	zuótān	n.	yesterday
个	gè	m.w.	the most commonly used measure word
杯子	bēizi	n.	cup, glass, mug
些	xiē	n.	some, several

Grammar

Nǐ míngtiān xiǎng zuò shénme?

1. 你 明天 想 做 什 么? What are you doing tomorrow?

“想”is a modal verb. It's usually placed before a verb to say what you want to do. The negative form is adding a “不” before the modal verb “想”.

For example:

Subject		Verb	Object
nǐ 你 you	xiǎng 想	zuò 做 to do	shénme 什 么 what
tāmen 他们 they		xué 学 to learn	Hànyǔ 汉语 Chinese
Xiaomíng 小明		kàn 看 to watch	diànyǐng 电影 film, movie

The negative form:

Subject		Verb	Object
wǒ 我 I	bù 不	qù 去 to go	xuéxiào 学校 school
tā 他 he		xué 学 to learn	Hànyǔ 汉语 Chinese
Xiaomíng 小明		mǎi 买 to buy	shū 书 book

Wǒ xiǎng qù shāngdiàn mǎi dōngxi.

2. 我 想 去 商店 买 东 西。 I'm going to the store to buy something.

In Chinese, the predicate of a sentence can consist of two verb phrases. Generally, The latter one is the purpose of the former one.

For example:

Subject	Verb Phrase 1	Verb phrase 2
wǒ 我 I	huí jiā 回家 go home	kàn shū 看 书 read the book
tā 他 he	qù xuéxiào 去学校 go to school	xué Hánnyǔ 学 汉语 learn Chinese
māma 妈妈 mother	qù shāngdiàn 去 商店 go to the store	mǎi dōng xi 买 东西 buy something

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì běn Hánnyǔ shū.

3. 我 想 买 一 本 汉语 书。 I want to buy a Chinese book.

In Chinese, measure words denote a unit or measurement and are used after a numeral or pronoun and before a noun. Different measure words are used with different nouns. The most commonly used quantifier is the “个”.

For example:

Structure: Numeral/pronoun + measure word + noun

Numeral/pronoun	measure word	noun
yī 一	běn 本	shū 书 book
sān 三	kuài 块	qián 钱 money
zhè 这	ge 个	bēizi 杯子 cup

Zhè běn shū duōshao qián?

4. 这 本 书 多少 钱? How much is this book?

“多少” is a question word. Same as “几”, it also means how many or how much. But it's usually used to ask about the number larger than 10. When “多少” is used in a question, the measure words can be omitted.

For example:

(1)

Zhè běn shū duōshao qián?

A: 这 本 书 多少 钱? How much is this book?

Zhè běn shū shíwǔ kuài qián.

B: 这 本 书 十五 块 钱。 This book is ¥50.

(2)

Nǐ yǒu duōshao (ge) xuésheng.

A: 你 有 多少 (个) 学生? How many students do you have?

Wǒ yǒu sānshí ge xuésheng.

B: 我 有 三十 个 学生。 I have 30 students.

(3)

Nǐ rènshi duōshao (ge) Hánzì?

A: 你 认识 多少 (个) 汉字? How many characters do you know?

Wǒ rènshi wǔshí ge Hánzì.

B: 我 认识 五十 个 汉字。 I know 50 characters.

Zhè běn shū sānshíliù kuài qián.

5. 这 本 书 三十六 块 钱。 It is thirty-six yuan.

To say the price, you should use the measure word 块.

For example:

shíwǔ kuài (qián)

¥15 = 十五 块 (钱)

jiǔ kuài (qián)

¥9 = 九 塊 (钱)

liùshíqī kuài (qián)

¥67 = 六十七 塊 (钱)

Here, the noun 钱 can be omitted. There is another measure word, that is “毛”. If the price is not an integer, then you can use it. In this situation, the “毛” can be omitted.

For example:

liǎng kuài sì(máo)

¥2.4 = 两 塊 四 (毛)

jiǔ kuài jiǔ(máo)

¥9.9 = 九 塊 九 (毛)

liùshíqī kuài wǔ(máo)

¥67.5 = 六十七 塊 五 (毛)

Wǒ mǎi le yí ge bēizi hé yì xiē shū.

6. 我 买 了 一 个 杯 子 和 一 些 书。 I bought a cup and some books.

In Chinese, the particle 了 can be used at the end of a sentence or after a verb to indicate an action is completed or realized.

For example:

Tā qù Měiguó le.

-他 去 美国 了。

He went to the U.S.

Wǒ mǎi le Hánnyǔ shū.

-我 买 了 汉语 书。

I bought the Chinese book.

Wǒmen kàn le zhè ge diànyǐng.

-我们 看 了 这 个 电 影。 We watched this movie.

If there is a quantity phrase before the object, the particle “了” should be placed after the verb.

For example:

Subject	Verb		Num-m.w	Object
wǒ 我 I	mǎi 买 to buy	le 了	yí ge 一 个 one	bēizi 杯子 cup
wǒmen 我们 we	kàn 看 to watch		sān ge 三 个 three	diànyǐng 电影 movie
tā 他 he, him	dú 读 to read		èrshí běn 二十 本 twenty	shū 书 book

The negative form is adding the “没” before the verb and dropping the particle “了” at the same time.

For example:

Subject		Verb	Object
tā 他 he	méi 没 not	qù 去 to go	Měiguó 美国 the U.S.
wǒ 我 I		mǎi 买 to buy	bēizi 杯子 cup
wǒmen 我们 we		kàn 看 to watch	zhè ge diànyǐng 这 个 电影 this movie

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

	a	o	e	i	u	ü
b	ba	bo	-	bi	bu	-
p	pa	po	-	pi	pu	-

m	ma	mo	-	mi	mu	-
f	fa	fo	-	-	fu	-
d	da	-	de	di	du	-
t	ta	-	te	ti	tu	-
n	na	-	ne	ni	nu	nü
l	la	-	le	li	lu	lü

- means it does not exist in Chinese.

Practice:

bā	bá	bǎ	bà
八	拔	靶	爸
eight	pull	target	dad
pífū	pùbù	dàmǐ	mǎlù
皮肤	瀑布	大米	马路
skin	waterfall	rice	road
fā nù	nàmǐ	bōli	dítú
发怒	纳米	玻璃	地图
angry	nanometer	glass	map

qīngshēng

2. 轻声 the neutral tone

In addition to the four common tones in Chinese, there is also a special tone called the neutral tone. It is usually pronounced lightly and quickly.

For example:



jiaozi

饺子



zhuozi

桌子



shítou

石头



mùtou

木头



bàba

爸爸



māma

妈妈

词汇 Words

bēizi píngzi pánzi wǎn

1. 杯子、瓶子、盘子、碗 cup, bottle, plate, bowl

N.	bēizi 杯子 cup	píngzi 瓶子 bottle	pánzi 盘子 plate	wǎn 碗 bowl
M.W.	bēi 杯 a cup of	píng 瓶 a bottle of	pán 盘 a plate of	wǎn 碗 a bowl of
Phrase	yí ge bēizi 一个 杯子 yì bēi kāfēi 一杯 咖啡	yí ge píngzi 一个 瓶子 yì píng kělè 一瓶 可乐	yí ge pánzi 一个 盘子 yì pán shālā 一 盘 沙拉	yí ge wǎn 一个 碗 yì wǎn fàn 一 碗 饭

文化 Culture

kuài yuán

1. 块 VS 元 measure words for money

Both “元” and “块” are the measure words for money. The difference is that the “块” is usually used in spoken Chinese, while the “元” is usually used in written Chinese.

For example:

Lǎobǎn, zhè ge duōshao qián?

A: 老板， 这个 多少 钱？ Sir, how much is it?

Shí kuài qián.

B: 十 块 钱。 ¥10.

Suǒyǒu shāngpǐn quānbù shí yuán.

-所有 商品 全部 + 元。 Everything is ¥10 each.