

第八课 买东西 Lesson 8 Buying Things

Text

(1)

Lili, wǒmen míngtiān yìqǐ qù mǎi dōngxi, hǎo ma?

A: 丽丽, 我们 明天 一起去 买 东西, 好 吗?

Lili, shall we go shopping together tomorrow?

Hǎo a, nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

B: 好 啊, 你 想 买 什么?

Okay, what do you want to buy?

Xià ge yuè shì Ānnà de shēngrì, wǒ xiǎng gěi tā mǎi yí jiàn xīn yīfu.

A: 下 个 月 是 安娜 的 生日, 我 想 给 她 买 一 件 新 衣服。

Next month is Anna's birthday and I want to buy her a piece of new clothing.

Wǒ zhīdào yí jiā diàn, nàlǐ de yīfu jiànjiàn dōu hěn piàoliang.

B: 我 知道 一 家 店, 那里 的 衣服 件件 都 很 漂亮。

I know a shop with beautiful clothes.

(2)

Nín hǎo, qǐngwèn nín xiǎng zhǎo shénme?

A: 您 好, 请问 您 想 找 什么?

Hello, what can I do for you?

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí jiàn nǚháizi chuān de yīfu. Zhè jiàn fěnsè de hái kěyǐ, yǒu biéde yánsè ma?

B: 我 想 买 一 件 女孩子 穿 的 衣服。这 件 粉色 的 还可以, 有 别的 颜色 吗?

I'd like to buy a dress for girls. This pink one is not bad. Do you have any other colors?

Zhèr yǒu yí jiàn hēi de, wǒ ná gěi nín kànkàn.

A: 这 儿 有 一 件 黑 的, 我 拿 给 您 看看。

There is a black one here, let me show you.

Fěnsè de bǐ hēisè de hǎokàn, jiù yào fěnsè de ba. Fúwùyuán, zhè jiàn yīfu duōshao qián?

B: 粉色 的 比 黑色 的 好看, 就 要 粉色 的吧。服务员, 这 件 衣服 多少 钱?

The pink one looks better than the black one. I'll take the pink one. Excuse me, how much is this dress?

360 kuài.

A: 360 块。

360yuan.

(3)

Lìlì, wǒmen wǎnshàng chī yáng ròu, hǎo ma?

A: 丽丽, 我们 晚上 吃 羊肉, 好 吗?

Lili, shall we have lamb in the evening?

Wǒmen chī yú ba. Zhè jiā diàn de yú bǐ yáng ròu hǎochī.

B: 我们 吃 鱼 吧。这 家 店 的 鱼 比 羊肉 好吃。

Let's eat fish. The fish in this restaurant is better than their lamb.

Hǎo. Lìlì, nǐ zài zhèr děng yíxià wǒ, hǎo ma? Wǒ qù xǐshǒujiān xǐ yíxià shǒu.

A: 好。丽丽, 你 在这 儿 等 一下 我, 好 吗? 我 去 洗手间 洗 一下 手。

Alright. Lili, will you wait for me here for a moment? I'll go to the bathroom and wash my hands.

Hǎo de, wǒ zài ménwài děng nǐ.

B: 好 的, 我 在 门 外 等 你。

OK. I'll wait for you outside.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
一起	yìqǐ	adv.	together
生日	shēngrì	n.	birthday
件	jiàn	m.	(used for clothes among other items) piece
您	nín	pron.	honorific for "you"
粉色	fěnsè	adj.	pink
别的	biéde	pron.	other
颜色	yánsè	n.	color
黑	hēi	adj.	black
拿	ná	v.	to hold, to take, to bring
就	jiù	adv.	used to indicate a conclusion or resolution
服务员	fúwùyuán	n.	salesperson, waiter/waitress
比	bǐ	prep.	than, (superior or inferior) to
羊肉	yáng ròu	n.	mutton, lamb
鱼	yú	n.	fish
洗手间	xǐshǒujiān	n.	bathroom, washroom
洗	xǐ	v.	to wash, to bathe
手	shǒu	n.	hand
门	mén	n.	door, gate
外	wài	n.	outer, outside

Grammar

Lili, wǒmen míngtiān yìqǐ qù mǎi dōngxi, hǎo ma?

1. 丽丽，我们 明天 一起 去 买 东西，**好 吗**？

Lili, shall we go shopping together tomorrow?

好吗 literally means “Is it OK?” it’s usually used after a statement to ask for someone’s idea or opinion.

For example:

Wǒmen zhōngwǔ yìqǐ qù chī fàn, hǎo ma?

-我们 中午 一起 去 吃 饭，**好 吗**？

Shall we go to lunch together?

Nǐ míngtiān xiàwǔ gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, hǎo ma?

-你 明天 下午 给 我 打 电话，**好 吗**？

Will you call me tomorrow afternoon?

Wǒmen zhōumò qù kàn diànyǐng, hǎo ma?

-我们 周末 去 看 电影，**好 吗**？

Shall we go see a movie on the weekend?

Wǒ zhīdào yì jiā diàn, nàlǐ de yīfu jiànjiàn dōu hěn piàoliang.

2. 我 知道 一家 店，那里的衣服 **件件 都** 很 漂亮。

I know a shop with beautiful clothes.

When a measure word is reduplicated, it means “every or each”, emphasizing that a specific feature is shared by every member in a certain group. It is usually followed by “**都**”. And the duplicated measure word is the same as “**每+measure word**”.

For example:

Subject	AA/ 每 +A	dōu 都	Adj./V.
zhèlǐ de yīfu 这里的衣服 clothes here	jiànjiàn/měi jiàn 件件 / 每 件		hěn piàoliang 很 漂亮 very beautiful

tóngxuémen 同学们 classmates	gègè/měi ge 个个 / 每个		hěn gāoxìng 很 高兴 very happy
tā 他 he	tiāntiān/měi tiān 天天 / 每天		chídào 迟到 late

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí jiàn nǚháizi chuān de yīfu.

3. 我 想 买 一 件 女孩子 穿 的 衣服。

I'd like to buy a dress for girls.

In Chinese, a verb phrase can be used as an attributive modifier to express what or how the headword is. Between the attribute and the headword, we should add a structural particle “的”.

For example:

wǒ de chē

我 的 车 my car

wǒ xīn mǎi de chē

我 新 买 的 车 my newly purchased car

wǒ xǐhuan chī fàn

我 喜欢 吃 饭 I like to eat

Wǒ xǐhuan chī māma zuò de fàn.

我 喜欢 吃 妈妈 做 的 饭。 I like to eat what my mom cooks.

Nàge rén shì shéi?

那 个 人 是 谁? Who is that person?

Nàge hé nǐ yìqǐ chàng gē de rén shì shéi?

那 个 和 你 一 起 唱 歌 的 人 是 谁? Who is the person that sang with you?

Attributive modifier		Word modified
nǚháizi chuān 女孩子 穿 girls wear	de 的	yīfu 衣服 clothes

xīn mǎi 新 买 newly purchased		chē 车 car
māma zuò 妈妈 做 mother made		fàn 饭 rice, dishes
hé nǐ yìqǐ chàng gē 和你一起 唱 歌 singing with you together		rén 人 people

Fěnsè de bǐ hēisè de hǎokàn.

4. 粉色的 比 黑色的 好看。The pink one looks better than the black one.

比 is a preposition which means than. It is mainly used to make a comparison between people or things. The structure is "A 比 B + Adj.".

For example:

A		B	Adj.
fěnsè de 粉色 的 pink(dress)		hēisè de 黑色 的 black (dress)	hǎokàn 好看 beautiful
gēge 哥哥 elder brother		dìdi 弟弟 younger brother	gāo 高 tall
jīntiān 今天 today	bǐ 比	zuótiān 昨天 yesterday	rè 热 hot
wǒ 我 I		nǐ 你 you	dà 大 old (of age)
zhège shǒujī 这个 手机 this cell phone		nàge shǒujī 那个 手机 that cell phone	piányi 便宜 cheap

The negative form of “A比B+Adj.” is “A 没有 B +Adj.”.

For example:

A		B	Adj.
fěnsè de 粉色 的 pink(dress)	méiyǒu 没有	hēisè de 黑色 的 black (dress)	hǎokàn 好看 beautiful
gēge 哥哥 elder brother		dìdi 弟弟 younger brother	gāo 高 tall
jīntiān 今天 today		zuótiān 昨天 yesterday	rè 热 hot
wǒ 我 I		nǐ 你 you	dà 大 old (of age)
zhège shǒujī 这个 手机 this cell phone		nàge shǒujī 那个 手机 that cell phone	piányi 便宜 cheap

Note that you can add a specific number after the adjective to indicate the specific difference between A and B; you can also add 一点儿 or 一些 after the adjective to express that there is a little or some difference between A and B; to express that there is a great difference between A and B, you can add 多了 or 得多 after the adjective.

For example:

A		B	Adj.	Quantitative Phrase
fěnsè de 粉色 的 pink(dress)	bǐ 比	hēisè de 黑色 的 black (dress)	hǎokàn 好看 beautiful	yìdiǎnr 一点儿 a little
gēge 哥哥 elder brother		dìdi 弟弟 younger brother	gāo 高 tall	yìxiē 一些 a bit

jīntiān 今天 today		zuótiān 昨天 yesterday	rè 热 hot	duō le 多了 much
wǒ 我 I		nǐ 你 you	dà 大 old (of age)	de duō 得多 much
zhège shǒujī 这个 手机 this cell phone		nàge shǒujī 那个 手机 that cell phone	piányi 便宜 cheap	yìdiǎnr 一点儿 a little

Fěnsè de bǐ hēisè de hǎokàn, jiù yào fěnsè de ba.

5. 粉色 的 比 黑色 的 好看, 就要 粉色 的吧。

The pink one looks better than the black one. I'll take the pink one.

就 is an adverb. It indicates a conclusion or a resolution on the basis of what's been mentioned previously. The structure is “**就**+V.”.

For example:

Nǐ bù xiǎng qù, jiù zài jiā xiūxi ba.

-你 不 想 去, 就 在 家 休息 吧。

If you don't want to go, just rest at home.

Zhèr de kāfēi bú cuò, jiù hē kāfēi ba.

-这 儿 的 咖啡 不 错, 就 喝 咖啡 吧。

The coffee here is good. Just have some coffee.

Fěnsè de bǐ hēisè de hǎokàn, jiù yào fěnsè de ba.

-粉 色 的 比 黑 色 的 好看, 就 要 粉 色 的 吧。

The pink one looks better than the black one. I'll take the pink one.

Expansion

语音

Pronunciation

Please try to read the following sentences first, and then follow the recording to see if you read it correctly.

Jīntiān shì jiějie de shēngrì.

1. 今天 是 姐姐 的 生日。

Today is my sister's birthday.

Wǒ gěi tā zhǔnbèile shēngrì lǐwù.

2. 我 给 她 准备 了 生日 礼物。

I prepared a gift for her.

Jiějie zuì xǐhuan fěnsè.

3. 姐姐 最 喜欢 粉色。

My sister likes pink best.

Wǒ sòng gěi tā yì tiáo fěnsè de qúnzi.

4. 我 送 给 她 一条 粉色 的 裙子。

I gave her a pink dress.

Jiějie ná dào lǐwù de shíhòu fēicháng gāoxìng.

5. 姐姐 拿到 礼物 的 时候 非常 高兴。

My sister was very happy when she got my gift.

汉字 Character

1. 偏旁 Radical:

【心】

The radical “**心**” is called the “**心字旁[xīn zì páng]**”. “**心**” means heart. When a Chinese character contains this radical, the meaning of this Chinese character is often related to psychological feelings. This radical is usually used at the bottom of Chinese characters.

For example:

您 想 怎 意 思

词语 Words

xǐshǒujiān wèishēngjiān cèsuǒ

1. 洗手间 = 卫生间 = 厕所 toilet, bathroom, restroom, washroom

In China, there are three words to say bathroom. “洗手间” and “卫生间” sounds more formal and polite, “厕所” is relatively spoken and idiomatic.

For example:

Nín hǎo, qǐngwèn zhèlǐ yǒu xǐshǒujiān ma?

(1) A: 您 好, 请问 这里 有 洗手间 吗?

Excuse me, is there a bathroom?

Xǐshǒujiān zài nà biān.

B: 洗手间 在 那边。

It's over there.

Zhège fángzi yǒu sān ge fángjiān, yí ge chúfáng, liǎng ge wèishēngjiān.

(2) A: 这个 房子 有 三 个 房间, 一 个 厨房, 两 个 卫生间。

This apartment has three bedrooms, one kitchen and two bathrooms.

Bú cuò, wǒ hěn xǐhuan zhè ge fángzi.

B: 不 错, 我 很 喜欢 这 个 房子。

Great, I like this apartment.

Nǐ děng wǒ yíxià, wǒ qù yíxià cèsuǒ.

(3) A: 你 等 我 一下, 我 去 一下 厕所。

Wait for a moment. Let me go to the bathroom.

Hǎo de, kuài diǎnr.

B: 好 的, 快 点儿。

Okay. Make it quick.

文化 Culture

Zhōngguó rén de shēngrì xísú

中国 人 的 生日 习俗 Birthday Celebration Custom in China

With the development of society, Chinese people eat cakes and blow out candles to make wishes like Westerners on their birthdays. But in the Chinese traditional manner, we eat noodles to celebrate birthdays. And the noodles we eat on our birthday are not ordinary noodles. We call them longevity noodles. Longevity noodles is a very long noodle, and it's best not to break it when cooking. This is a blessing to the person who celebrates his birthday, hoping that he will live a long and healthy life. In addition, on birthdays, people will wear brightly colored clothes to show happiness and good luck. Especially the elderly, they do not like to wear black or white clothes on their birthdays, because black and white have the meaning of death in China. So when you go to a birthday party for a Chinese, especially the elderly, you'd better choose brightly colored clothes.