

mǎi dōng xi

买东西

Shopping

LIXINYU

2019/11/26





shāng diàn

商店

store;shop



mǎi

买

to buy



THINGS

dōng xi

东 西

things;objects



大家去商店买东西。

dà jiā qù shāng diàn mǎi dōng xi.

Everyone goes to the store to buy things.



shòu huò yuán

售货员

shop assistant;
salesclerk



yī fu

衣服

clothes



chèn shān

衬衫

shirt



kù zǐ
裤子

pants



qún zi
裙子

skirt



xié

鞋

shoe



wà zǐ

袜子

sock



mào zi

帽子

hat



yǎn jìng

眼镜

glasses



shǒu biǎo

手表

Watch



chuān

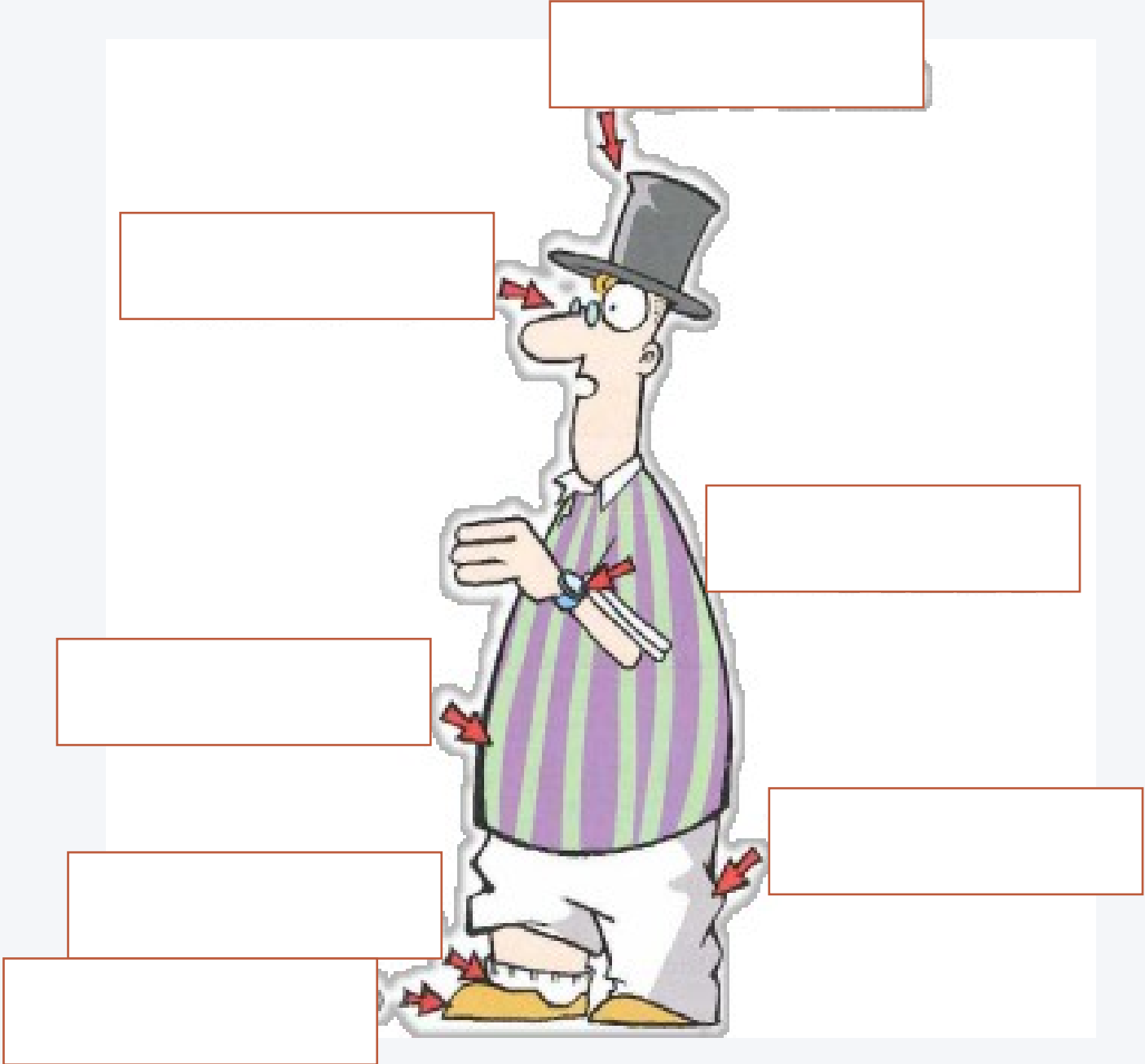
穿

to wear; to put on

穿(chuān) VS 戴(dài)

Note that the verb 穿(chuān) can mean both “to wear” and “to put on.” However, for most accessories, **especially those for the upper part of the body**, 戴(dài) is used instead of 穿(chuān)

Verb+noun





jiàn

件

measure word for
shirts, dresses, jackets, coats, ect



tiáo

条

measure word for pants and
long, thin objects



shuāng

双

measure word for a pair

In Chinese, a pair of pants is just one single piece of clothing. Hence 一条裤子 (yì tiáo kù zi, literally, a trouser) instead of 一双裤子 (yì shuāng kù zi, a pair of trousers) (X)



qián

钱

money



kuài

块

measure word for the basic
Chinese monetary unit



máo

毛

measure word for 1/10 of a
kuai, dime [in US money]



fēn

分

measure word for 1/100 of a
kuai, cent



bǎi

百

hundred

Measure Words

一_____人 a person

一_____先生 a gentleman

一_____茶 a cup of tea

一_____可乐 a bottle of cala

一_____笔 a pen

Measure Words

一_____纸 a piece of paper

一_____课 a class period

一_____日记 a diary entry

一_____信 a letter

一_____书 a book

Measure Words

一_____衬衫 a shirt

一_____裤子 a pair of pants

一_____鞋 a pair of shoes

一_____鞋 a shoe (one of a pair)

一_____帽子 a hat

Measure Words

一_____手表 a watch

一_____裙子 a skirt

一_____袜子 a pair of socks

一_____袜子 a socks(one of a pair)

一_____眼镜 a pair of glasses

Measure Words

一_____钱 one yuan

一_____钱 1/10 of a yuan

一_____钱 1/100 of a yuan, one cent

ALTOGETHER

yí gòng

一 共

altogether

How



Many?

duō shao

多 少

how much/many



zhǎo (qián)

找(钱)

to give change

Amounts of Money

1. \$8.55 八块五毛五(分)(钱)
bā kuài wǔ máo wǔ (fēn) (qián)

2. \$15.30 十五块三(毛)(钱)
shí wǔ kuài sān (máo) (qián)

3. \$103 一百零三块(钱)
yì bǎi líng sān kuài (qián)

Amounts of Money

4. \$100.30 一百块零三毛(钱)
yì bǎi kuài líng sān máo (qián)

5. \$100.03 一百块零三分(钱)
yì bǎi kuài líng sān fēn (qián)

To avoid ambiguity, 毛 (máo) and 分 (fēn) cannot be omitted in (4) or (5)

A:这些东西一共多少钱？

zhè xiē dōng xi yí gòng duō shǎo qián ?

How much are these things altogether ?

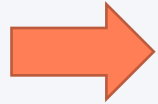
B:一共九十二块三毛七分。

yí gòng jiǔ shí èr kuài sān máo qī fēn.

Ninety-two dollars thirty-seven cents altogether.



\$43.28



\$36.71



\$125.87



\$89.53





\$101.33

\$32.21

\$68.79

\$76.53

\$23.13



yán sè
颜色

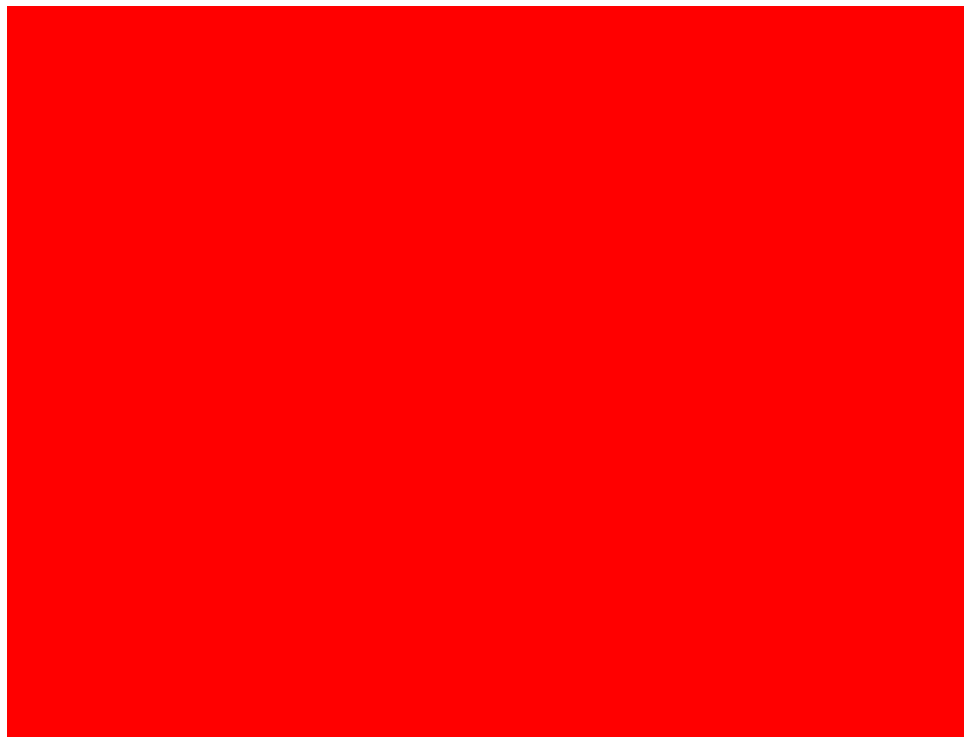
color



huáng

黃

yellow



hóng

红

red



hēi

黑

black

kā fēi sè

咖啡色

brown; coffee color



chéng

橙

Orange



lǜ

绿

green



lán

蓝

blue



zǐ

紫

purple

BELT SIZE CHART				
inch	centimeter	US	EU	
26"	65	2	34	XS
28"	70	4	36	S
30"	75	6	38	S
32"	80	8	40	M
34"	85	10	42	M
36"	90	12	44	L
38"	95	14	46	L
40"	100	16	48	XL
42"	105	18	50	XL

hào

号

size



Medium

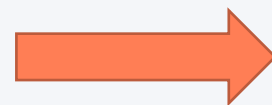
zhōng

中

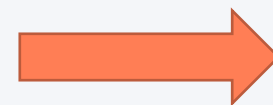
medium ; middle

BELT SIZE CHART

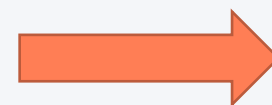
inch	centimeter	US	EU	
26"	65	2	34	XS
28"	70	4	36	S
30"	75	6	38	S
32"	80	8	40	M
34"	85	10	42	M
36"	90	12	44	L
38"	95	14	46	L
40"	100	16	48	XL
42"	105	18	50	XL



小号(xiǎo hào)



中号(zhōng hào)



大号(dà hào)



pián

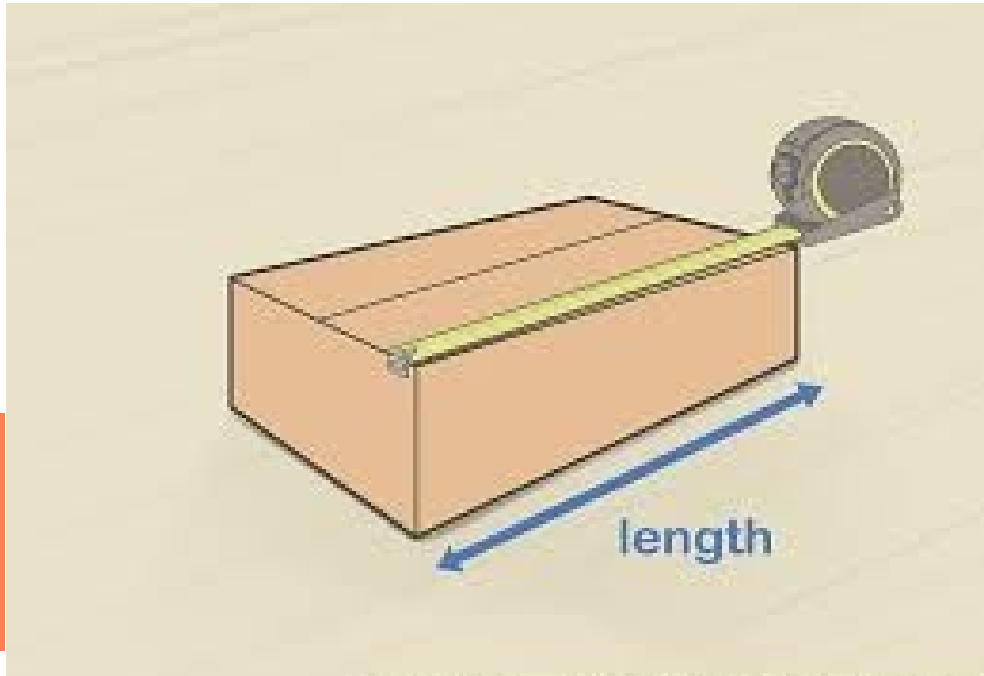
yì

便宜

inexpensive ; cheap

\$1

The character 便 in 便宜(pián yi, inexpensive) is pronounced “pián” But in 方便(fāng biàn, convenient) the same character is pronounced “” It is not uncommon in Chinese for the same character to be pronounced differently and carry different meanings. Other examples include: 乐 (yuè/lè) in 音乐(yīn yuè, music), 可乐(kě lè ,cola); and 觉 (jué/jiào) in 觉得(juéde, to feel) and 睡觉(shuì jiào, to sleep)



cháng duǎn

长 短

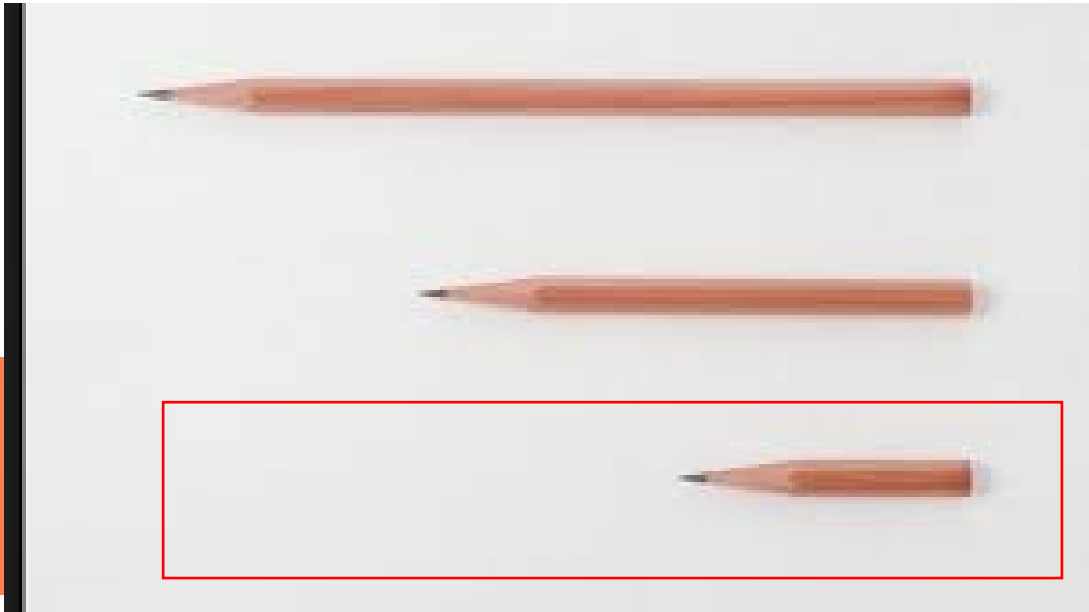
length



cháng

长

long



duǎn

短

short

SUITABLE



hé

shì

合 适

suitable

rú guǒ ... de huà

如果...的话

if

1、如果长短合适的话，我就买。

rú guǒ cháng duǎn hé shì de huà , wǒ jiù mǎi.

If the size is right, I'll take them.

2、如果我有许多钱的话，我要买许多衣服。

rú guǒ wǒ yǒu hěnn duō qián de huà , wǒ yào mǎi hěnn duō yī fu.

If I have a lot of money, I'll buy a lot of clothes.

3、如果我是你的话，我不会买那条裤子。

rú guǒ wǒ shì nǐ de huà , wǒ bú huì mǎi nà tiáo kù zi.

If I were you, I would not buy that pair of pants.



shì

试

to try



bú yòng

不 用

need not

The Modal Verb 要(yào)

One of the meanings of 要(yào) is “to desire to do something.”

1. 明天是周末，你要做什么？

míng tiān shì zhōu mò , nǐ yào zuò shén me ?

Tomorrow is the weekend. What do you want to do ?

2. 我要去图书馆看书，你去不去？

wǒ yào qù tú shū guǎn kàn shū , nǐ qù bu qù ?

I want to go to the library to read. Are you going ?

The Modal Verb 要(yào)

One of the meanings of 要(yào) is “to desire to do something.”

3.我要喝可乐，他要喝茶。

wǒ yào hē kě lè , tā yào hē chá.

I want to drink cola. He wants to drink tea.

The Modal Verb 要(yào)

To negate it, use 不想(bù xiǎng)

4. 我不想去图书馆。

wǒ bù xiǎng qù tú shū guǎn.

I don't feel like going to the library.

For(4), however, some Chinese speakers, particularly in the South, would say:

我不要去看图书馆。

wǒ bú yào qù tú shū guǎn.

The Modal Verb 要(yào)

To negate it, use 不想(bù xiǎng)

5. 今天我不想做功课。

jīn tiān wǒ bù xiǎng zuò gōng kè 。 .

I don't feel like doing my homework today.

Both modal verbs 想(xiǎng) and 要(yào) can express a desire or an intention, but 要(yào) carries a stronger tone.

多(duō) Used interrogatively

The adverb 多(duō) is often used in a question asking about degree or extent, e.g.,

1. 你今年多大？

nǐ jīn nián duō dà ?

How old are you this year ?

2. 你穿多大的衣服？

nǐ chuān duō dà de yī fu ?

What size clothes do you wear ?

多(duō) Used interrogatively

The adverb 多(duō) is often used in a question asking about degree or extent, e.g.,

3. 你弟弟多高？

nǐ dì di duō gāo ?

How tall is your younger brother ?

The adjectives that follow 多(duō) are typically those suggesting large extents such as 大(dà, big), 高(gāo, tall; high) and 远(yuǎn, far), rather than those denoting small degrees such as 小(xiǎo, small; little), 矮(ǎi, short), and 近(jìn, near).

question

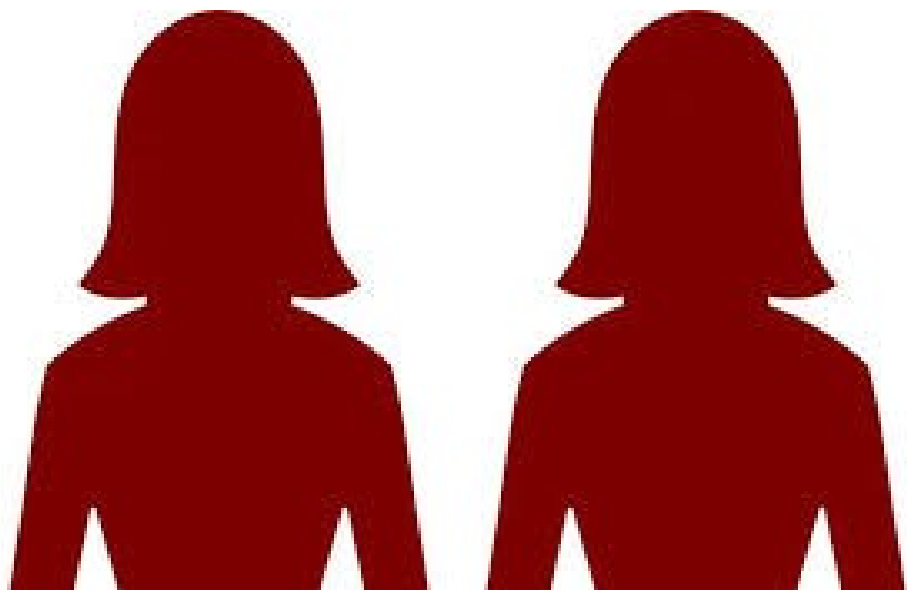
- 1、 What did Li You want to buy ?
- 2、 What color did LiYou like ?
- 3、 What did Li You like about the pants ?



huàn

换

to exchange; to change



yí yàng
一 样

same;alike

跟/和... (不) 一样 (gēn /hé ...(bù)yí yàng, [not] the same as...)

To express similarity or dissimilarity between objects, persons, or actions, we use the structure 跟/和...(不)一样 (gēn /hé ...(bù)yī yàng)

1. 你的衬衫跟我的 一样。

nǐ de chèn shān gēn wǒ de yí yàng.

Your shirt is the same as mine.

2. 贵的衣服和便宜的衣服不一样。

guì de yī fu hé pián yi de yī fu bù yí yàng.

Expensive clothes are different from cheap ones.

跟/和... (不) 一样 (gēn /hé ...(bù)yí yàng, [not] the same as...)

Following 一样 (yí yàng), an adjective can be used:

3. 弟弟跟哥哥一样高。

dì di gēn gē ge yí yàng gāo.

The younger brother is as tall as the older one.

4. 这个电脑跟那个电脑一样新。

zhè ge diàn nǎo gēn nà ge diàn nǎo yí yàng xīn.

This computer is as new as that one.

跟/和... (不) 一样 (gēn /hé ...(bù)yí yàng, [not] the same as...)

Following 一样 (yí yàng), an adjective can be used:

5. 常老师写汉字写得跟王老师(写汉字写得) 一样漂亮。

cháng lǎo shī xiě hàn zì xiě de gēn wáng lǎo shī (xiě hàn zì xiě de)yí yàng piào liang.

Teacher Chang writes Chinese characters as nicely as Teacher Wang does.

Although

Although

suī

rán

虽 然

Although

虽然..., 可是/但是... (suī rán ..., kě shì /dàn shì ...
although...yet...)

This pair of conjunctions links the two clauses in a complex sentence. Note, however, that 虽然(suī rán) is often optional.

1. 虽然这双鞋很便宜，可是大小不合适。

suī rán zhè shuāng xié hěn pián yi, kě shì dà xiǎo bù hé shì.

Although this pair of shoes is inexpensive, it's not the right size.

虽然..., 可是/但是... (suī rán ..., kě shì /dàn shì ...
although...yet...)

This pair of conjunctions links the two clauses in a complex sentence. Note, however, that 虽然(suī rán) is often optional.

2.这本书很有意思，可是太贵了。

zhè běn shū hěn yǒu yì si , kě shì tài guì le

This book is very interesting, but it`s too expensive.

虽然..., 可是/但是... (suī rán ..., kě shì /dàn shì ...
although...yet...)

Whether or not 虽然(suī rán) is used in the first clause, 可是/但是(kě shì /dàn shì) cannot be omitted in the second. The following sentence is, therefore, incorrect:

2a. 虽然这本书很有意思，太贵了。

suī rán zhè běn shū hěn yǒu yì si, tài guì le.

虽然..., 可是/但是... (suī rán ..., kě shì /dàn shì ...
although...yet...)

This pair of conjunctions links the two clauses in a complex sentence. Note, however, that 虽然(suī rán) is often optional.

3.中文不容易, 但是很有意思。

zhōng wén bù róng yì , dàn shì hěn yǒu yì si .

Chinese is not easy, but it`s very interesting.

BELT SIZE CHART				
inch	centimeter	US	EU	
26"	65	2	34	XS
28"	70	4	36	S
30"	75	6	38	S
32"	80	8	40	M
34"	85	10	42	M
36"	90	12	44	L
38"	95	14	46	L
40"	100	16	48	XL
42"	105	18	50	XL

dà xiǎo

大小

size

这双鞋虽然大小合适，可是颜色不好。

zhè shuāng xié suī rán dà xiǎo hé shì , kě shì yán sè bù hǎo.

This pair is the right size, but it`s not a good color.

How many several kinds
of flowers are there ?



zhǒng

种

measure word for kinds,
sorts, types

Style



yàng zi
样子

style

rather

tǐng

挺

very; rather

挺+adj+的(tǐng+adj+de) means "it`s rather adj." The 的(de) is optional.

挺好的(tǐng hǎo de) it`s rather good

It

tā

它

it

就是它吧 (jiù shì tā ba) is an expression one often uses when making a decision at the end of a process of selection. It roughly means “This is it” or “I`ll take it”



shuā kǎ

刷卡

to pay with a credit card



shuā

刷

to brush;to swipe



kǎ

卡

card



shōu

收

to receive; to accept



xìn yòng kǎ
信用卡

credit card

A : 你们这儿可以刷卡吗？

nǐ men zhèr kě yǐ shuā kǎ ma ?

Can I use my credit card here ?

B : 对不起，我们不收信用卡。

duì bu qǐ , wǒ men bù shōu xìn yòng kǎ.

I`m sorry, we don`t take credit cards.

However



bú guò
不 过

however; but

again!

zài

再

again



请你再说一次。

qǐng nǐ zài shuō yī cì.

Please say it again.



fù

付

to pay



fù qián

付 钱

to pay money

question

1. What color of shoes did Wang Peng finally accept ? why ?
2. Why did Wang Peng want to return the shoes for a different pair ?
3. Did Wang Peng like the black shoes ? Why or Why not?