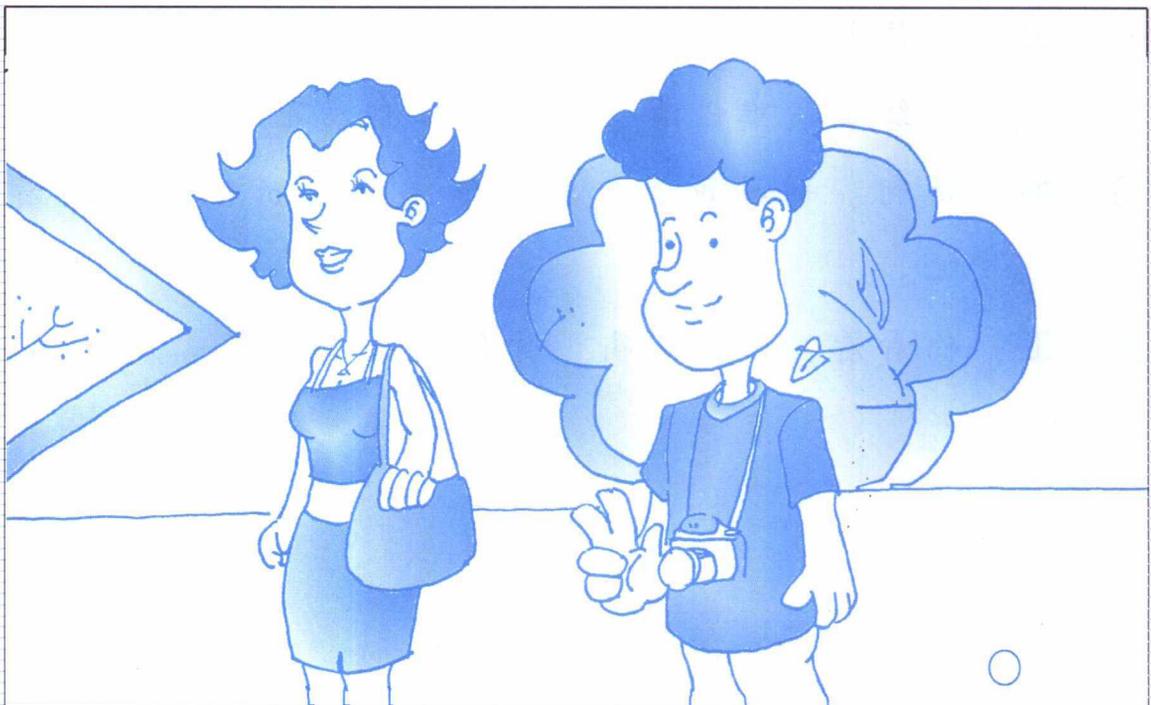


7

第七课 小本生意

Lesson 7 Small Businesses

Dialogue 1 Strolling around the Streets | 逛街





一、逛街

玛 丽：我们今天的行程有半天空闲，要不要上街逛逛？

大 卫：好主意！我也想借机了解一下这里的自由市场，看看有哪些热门商品值得投资。

玛 丽：听说现在中国人的收入增加，生活水平也提高了很多，那些经营小本生意的叫“个体户”，要是生意做得好，钱赚得比工薪阶层还多呢！

大 卫：个体经营可以节省工资，老板也用不着给雇员分红了，难怪有些国营职工自动下海了。

玛 丽：是啊。别再说了，我们还是赶快出门上街看看吧。

大 卫：你看看，讲到逛街，你们女人就特别感兴趣。

Pinyin



Duihua I Guàng Jiē

- Mǎli:** Wǒmen jīntiān de xíngchéng yǒu bàntiān kòngxián, yào bu yào shàngjiē guàngguang?
- Dàwèi:** Hǎo zhǔyi! Wǒ yě xiǎng jièjī liǎojiě yíxià zhèli de zìyóu shìchǎng, kànkàn yǒu nǎxiē rèmén shāngpǐn zhíde tóuzī.
- Mǎli:** Tīng shuō xiànzài Zhōngguó rén de shōurù zēngjiā, shēnghuó shuǐpíng yě tígāo le hěn duō, nàxiē jīngyíng xiǎoběn shēngyì de jiào “gètǐhù”, yàoshi shēngyì zuò de hǎo, qián zhuàn de bǐ gōngxīn jiēcéng hái duō ne!
- Dàwèi:** Gètǐ jīngyíng kěyǐ jiéshěng gōngzī, lǎobǎn yě yòng bu zháo gěi gùyuán fēnhóng le, nánguài yǒuxiē guóyíng zhígōng zìdòng xiàhǎi le.
- Mǎli:** Shì a. Bié zài shuō le, wǒmen háishì gǎnkuài chūmén shàngjiē kànkàn ba.
- Dàwèi:** Nǐ kànkàn, jiǎngdào guàngjiē, nǐmen nǚrén jiù tèbié gǎn xìngqu.



一、逛街

瑪麗：我們今天的行程有半天空閒，要不要上街逛逛？

大衛：好主意！我也想借機了解一下這裡的自由市場，看看有哪些熱門商品值得投資。

瑪麗：聽說現在中國人的收入增加，生活水平也提高了很多，那些經營小本生意的叫“個體戶”，要是生意做得好，錢賺得比工薪階層還多呢！

大衛：個體經營可以節省工資，老板也用不着給雇員分紅了，難怪有些國營職工自動下海了。

瑪麗：是啊。別再說了，我們還是趕快出門上街看看吧。

大衛：你看看，講到逛街，你們女人就特別感興趣。

ENGLISH TEXT

Dialogue I Strolling around the Streets

Mary: We have half a day of free time in our schedule. Would you like to stroll around the streets?

David: Good idea! I would also like to take this opportunity to know more about the free market here. We can take a look and see what products are in high demand and worth investing in.

Mary: I heard that Chinese people's income has been increasing lately, and that their living standard has also increased a lot. Those who run small businesses are called "individual business owners". If business is good, they can earn more money than those who have regular jobs.

David: Running a business by oneself can save wages, and the boss doesn't need to share profits with his employee. No wonder some government workers and staff have voluntarily quit their jobs and engaged in trade.

Mary: Yeah. We should stop talking. We had better go out and start strolling around.

David: See! Whenever shopping and strolling around the streets is mentioned, you women get so excited!



Notes



Grammar & Pattern Drills

1. 值得 (V) "worth"

It is used to describe something which is worthwhile or worth doing. 值得 can be followed by a verb phrase or a clause. It can also be modified by an adverb.

Subj. + (Adv.) + 值得 + VP/Clause

Examples :

1. 这本书值得看。

This book is worth reading.

2. 这个东西值得买下来。

This is something worth buying.

Substitutive drills :

信用卡很方便，
笔记本电脑很有用，
这家公司很大，
卖方的报价不高，
挣钱太少，不

值得

申请。
买。
你去看看。
我们考虑。
干。



2. 叫 (V) “call; be called”

叫, literally meaning “to shout”, can be used in several ways. However, 叫 here means “to be called”. It must have one or two nouns or pronouns as its objects.

Subj. + 叫 + Obj.₁ + (Obj.₂)

Examples:

1. 你叫什么?

What is your name? / What do you like to be called?

2. 玛丽叫大卫“大老板”。

Mary calls David “big boss”.

Substitutive drills:

这家公司

大家

那家宾馆

中国人

叫

“中美贸易公司”。

他“大卫同志”。

“东方饭店”。

外国人“老外”。

3. 比 (Prep.) “than; compare with”

To express a comparison, 比 is used between two items being compared, and is usually followed by an adjectival phrase. Sometimes, the adjective may be modified by adverbial phrases.



A + 比 + B + (Adv.) + Adj. + (Adv.)

Examples :

1. 这个产品比那个更好。

This product is even better than that one.

2. 他的收入比老板还多。

His income is even more than that of the boss.

Substitutive drills :

今年的利润

零售商的回扣

这些新产品

个体户赚钱

比

去年

批发商

名牌货

国营职工

好。

高多了。

还好。

多。

4. 用不着 (V + Complement) "not need; have no use for"

This phrase can be used as a predicate by itself or be followed by a verb phrase, a noun phrase or a clause.

(Subj.) + 用不着 + (VP/NP/Clause)

Examples :

1. 他用不着说, 我就知道了。

He doesn't have to say it. I just know it.



2. 我有人民币，你用不着带信用卡了。

I have RMB, and you don't have to bring the credit card.

Substitutive drills:

今天天气不热，
我在北京只住几天，
你给我发电子邮件就好，
打电话很方便，

用不着

开空调。
开银行账户。
来公司。
传真。

5. 难怪 (Adv.) "no wonder"

It is used to connect two clauses, of which one is the reason of the other one. It is used when the relation between the cause and the result is obvious. 难怪 can be used either in the first clause or in the second one to show "the realization of the truth".

Examples:

1. 难怪他要去自由市场，那里的商品又好又便宜。

No wonder he wants to go to the free market; the products there are good and inexpensive.

2. 他卖的东西太贵了，难怪没人买。

The things he sells are too expensive. No wonder nobody wants to buy them.



Substitutive drills:

A.

难怪 有的国营职工下海了， 个体户赚钱多。
没有销路， 这些产品太差了。

B.

他们做了很多广告， 生意好。
这是名牌， 难怪 价钱高。

6. 还是……吧 (Adv. ... P) *expressing a preference for an alternative*

The thing preferred immediately follows 还是 as bias towards. 吧 is used as a modal particle tagged to commands, suggestions, or requests at the end of a sentence.

Examples:

1. 我们还是早点回家吧。
We'd better go home earlier.
2. 还是你开车吧，安全一点儿。
It will be better if you drive.



Substitutive drills:

我们

你们

请他们

去逛街

还是

买名牌

去国营商场看看

先看看商品

找李小姐

吧。





Supplementary Vocabulary



中国的各类市场

Various Markets in China

表 15

English	Chinese	Pinyin
state-operated market	国营商场	guóyíng shāngchǎng
free market	自由市场	zìyóu shìchǎng
a market of farm produce (in urban areas)	农贸市场	nóngmào shìchǎng
department store	百货商场	bǎihuò shāngchǎng
supermarket	超级市场/超市	chāojí shìchǎng/ chāoshì
night market	夜市	yèshì
morning market	早市	zǎoshì
country fair; market (temple) fair	集市	jíshì
flea market	庙会	miàohuì
	旧货市场	jiùhuò shìchǎng

