

Preface

Easy Chinese Series is intended for learners not studying in school. In the title of this product, the word “Easy” says it all: this is an easy and practical Chinese course helping learners to get achievement fast. It is produced in order to bring more people into contact with Chinese, and to give them an opportunity to speak Chinese, write characters, learn to communicate with Chinese people and cope with some practical problems in a short period of time without going to class, having no teachers, nor grueling schedules, nor the drudgery of learning grammatical rules and writing characters with complex strokes.

Easy Chinese Series contains two parts: *Understanding Chinese* is produced for non-Chinese who are interested in Chinese and Chinese culture, and wish to communicate with Chinese people. *Speak Out* is produced for learners who have little time, but have to use basic Chinese in their daily work or life.

Easy Chinese Series can be used not only as study material, but also as an emergency reference while living, studying, working or traveling in China.

Easy Chinese Series is a multimedia set including books, MP3s and DVDs. It can also be used via television networks or the Internet. It offers learners a multimedia, multi-faceted option for learning Chinese.

Chief Compiler

To the Learner


Speak Out is for students with 3~6 months of Chinese learning experience, who have a basic understanding of Chinese and have already grasped a certain amount of vocabulary. It is practical in Chinese language learning, acquainting students with the Chinese cultural environment, helping them improve their ability to conduct daily dialogues, and allowing them to quickly adjust to life and work in various parts of China. The scenes of the dialogues cover a number of situations that foreigners may encounter when in China, for example: dining, shopping, traveling, visiting friends, washing clothes, asking for directions, etc. At the same time they touch on many facets of modern life in China, such as mailing express packages, using the Internet, singing Karaoke, etc.


Speak Out is divided into two volumes with 40 lessons altogether. Each lesson consists of:

- ▶ **Do You Know?** This part introduces the background information necessary for understanding each lesson, and for helping you learn what to do in similar situations.
- ▶ **Vocabulary** This part lists the key words of each lesson. Understanding these words will allow you to progress easily through the remaining lessons.
- ▶ **Sentence Patterns** This part lists the important sentence structures introduced in the lesson.

- ▶ **Situational Conversations** By studying these example dialogues, you can see how phrases and expressions are used in real life.
- ▶ **Useful Phrases and Expressions** Providing a basic explanation of the useful phrases and expressions in each lesson, this part tells you how to use them without getting into lengthy or complicated discussions on grammar.
- ▶ **Exercises** Exercises are arranged into three main types:
 - “Read the following words and phrases” , which helps you memorize the words and phrases and use them with the sentence patterns you have learned.
 - “Substitution drills” , which is to help you familiarize with the usage of words and phrases from ‘Read the following words and phrases’ by doing substitution exercise.
 - “Practice your Chinese” , which allows you to practice the vocabulary and grammar learned in that lesson based on the given situations. If you can fluently use Chinese to communicate in these situations, it means you have mastered that lesson.

While using these materials, you don't need to worry about the difficulty in Chinese characters. In the book as well as in the DVD, all vocabulary, exercises and dialogues are written in both characters and *pinyin*, allowing you to study characters while practicing your speaking ability.

The headphone sign  in the book indicates that there are corresponding

recordings in the MP3, where the phrases, sentences and dialogues are read in both a slow speed and a standard speed. The slow-speed reading allows you to clearly hear what is being said and to focus on the proper pronunciation of each word. The standard-speed reading mimics real-life conversations, thus making it a practical real-life learning experience. In addition, the CD sign  indicates that there are corresponding kinescopes for the dialogues. Learners can watch the video clips in the DVD that depict real-life situations presented in the textbook.

Actually, you needn't only use *Speak Out* as a study aid; it can also be used as an emergency reference while living, studying, working and traveling in China. Take the book with you, and whenever you find yourself unable to speak the words you need, simply show others the appropriate part of the book to reach your goals.

We hope that *Speak Out* will be of use to you regardless of whether you will or have already come to work, study or travel in China, and always smooth your way during your stay in China.

Compilers

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词类缩写表

Abbreviations for Parts of Speech

Abbreviation	Grammar Terms in English	Grammar Terms in Chinese
<i>adj.</i>	Adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb	副词
<i>ap.</i>	Adjective Phrase	形容词短语
<i>IE.</i>	Idiomatic Expression	习惯用语
<i>int.</i>	Interjection	叹词
<i>m.</i>	Measure Word	量词
<i>mdpt.</i>	Modal Particle	语气助词
<i>n.</i>	Noun	名词
<i>np.</i>	Noun Phrase	名词短语
<i>num.</i>	Numerals	数词
<i>opv.</i>	Optative Verb	能愿动词
<i>part.</i>	Particle	助词
<i>pn.</i>	Proper Noun	专有名词
<i>pre.</i>	Prefix	词头
<i>prep.</i>	Preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	Pronoun	代词
<i>qp.</i>	Question Pronoun	疑问代词
<i>v.</i>	Verb	动词
<i>vp.</i>	Verb Phrase	动词短语

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Lesson 21

买东西

Mǎi Dōngxi

Shopping



你知道吗?

Do you know?

Pay attention to the size and number when you are purchasing clothes, shoes or socks, because they may be measured in a different way from that in your own country. It is suggested that you try them on before paying so as to save the trouble of refunding or replacing in case of ill fitting. Prices of the same goods may vary a lot between tourist shops, shopping malls and wholesale markets, so it's better for you to shop around and get what you want at a most reasonable price.



生词 ① Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|------|---------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| ① 件 | jiàn | <i>m.</i> | <i>measure word for clothes</i> |
| ② 上衣 | shàngyī | <i>n.</i> | <i>upper outer garment; jacket</i> |
| ③ 号码 | hàomǎ | <i>n.</i> | <i>size</i> |
| ④ 稍 | shāo | <i>adv.</i> | <i>a little; a bit</i> |
| ⑤ 试试 | shìshi | <i>v.</i> | <i>have a try</i> |
| ⑥ 拿 | ná | <i>v.</i> | <i>take; hold</i> |



句型 Sentence Patterns

- ① ……多少钱?
……duōshao qián?
- ② 我可以……吗?
Wǒ kěyǐ……ma?
- ③ 请把……拿给我看一下, 好吗?
Qǐng bǎ…… ná gěi wǒ kàn yíxià, hǎo ma?



情景会话 ① Situational Conversations

I

[Here is a man wanting to buy a coat.]

男 士: 小姐, 这件上衣多少钱?

Xiǎojiě, zhè jiàn shàngyī duōshao qián?

Miss, how much does this coat cost?

售货员：800元一件。

Bābǎi yuán yí jiàn.

Eight hundred *yuan* .

男 士：有没有我的号码？我的号码是38B。

Yǒu méiyǒu wǒ de hàomǎ? Wǒ de hàomǎ shì sānshíbā B.

Do you have my size? My size is 38B.

售货员：有，请稍等。

Yǒu, qǐng shāo děng.

Yes, we do. Please wait a moment.

男 士：我可以试试吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ shìshi ma?

May I try it on?

售货员：没有问题。

Méiyǒu wèntí.

No problem.

II

[Here is a customer who wants to have a look at a fruit knife.]

售货员：您好，您要点儿什么？

Nín hǎo, nín yào diǎnr shénme?

Hello, Sir. What would you like?

男 士：请把那个水果刀拿给我看一下，好吗？

Qǐng bǎ nàge shuǐguǒdāo ná gěi wǒ kàn yíxià, hǎo ma?

Could you get that fruit knife for me to have a look, please?

售货员：请稍等。

Qǐng shāo děng.

Please wait a moment.

男士：我要一把。多少钱？

Wǒ yào yì bǎ. Duōshao qián?

I would like to buy one. How much is it?

售货员：五块五。

Wǔ kuài wǔ.

Five *yuan* and fifty *fen*.



常用表达法



Useful Phrases and Expressions

1. 这件衣服多少钱？

Zhè jiàn yīfu duōshao qián?

How much does this coat cost?

Chinese people have a simple way to ask the price of products when shopping. If you want to know how much something costs, you can say: “……duōshao qián?” Here are more examples:

① 这件衬衫多少钱？

Zhè jiàn chènshān duōshao qián?

How much does this shirt cost?

② 这把水果刀多少钱？

Zhè bǎ shuǐguǒdāo duōshao qián?

How much does this fruit knife cost?

2. 我可以试试吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ shìshi ma?

May I try it on?

“Wǒ kěyǐ……ma?” is often used to ask for permission. When you are shopping for shoes or clothes and you want to try them on, you can say: “Wǒ kěyǐ shìshi ma?” Here are more examples:

- ① 我可以看看这件衣服吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ kànkàn zhè jiàn yīfu ma?

May I have a look at this coat?

- ② 我可以抽烟吗？

Wǒ kěyǐ chōu yān ma?

May I smoke?

3. 请把那个水果刀拿给我看一下，好吗？

Qǐng bǎ nàge shuǐguǒdāo ná gěi wǒ kàn yíxià, hǎo ma?

Could you get that fruit knife for me to have a look, please?

When you want to have a good look at something that is placed on the shelf, you can ask the salesperson to get it for you by saying: “Qǐng…… hǎo ma?” This is a polite way to express your request. Here are more examples:

- ① 请帮我一下，好吗？

Qǐng bāng wǒ yíxià, hǎo ma?

Could you do me a favor, please?

- ② 请把糖拿给我，好吗？

Qǐng bǎ táng ná gěi wǒ, hǎo ma?

Can you get the sugar for me, please?



练习

Exercises

一、读一读 Read the following words and phrases.

一件上衣

yí jiàn shàngyī

a jacket

一条裤子

yì tiáo kùzi

a pair of pants

一条裙子

yì tiáo qúnzi

a skirt

一双袜子	yì shuāng wàzi	a pair of socks
一双皮鞋	yì shuāng píxié	a pair of leather shoes
一把水果刀	yì bǎ shuǐguǒdāo	a piece of fruit knife
一支钢笔	yì zhī gāngbǐ	a pen
一张地图	yì zhāng dìtú	a map
一瓶啤酒	yì píng píjiǔ	a bottle of beer
试试	shìshi	have a try
看看	kànkàn	take a look
听听	tīngtīng	have a listen
尝尝	chángchang	have a taste
读(一)读	dú (yì) dú	have a read
写(一)写	xiě (yì) xiě	take a note
用(一)用	yòng (yì) yòng	have a use

二、试一试 Substitution drills.

1. ——这件上衣多少钱?

Zhè jiàn shàngyī duōshao qián?

——1800块。

Yìqiān bābǎi kuài.

这瓶	啤酒	10块
Zhè píng	píjiǔ	Shíkuài
这张	地图	4块5毛
Zhè zhāng	dìtú	Sì kuài wǔ máo
这条	裤子	350块
Zhè tiáo	kùzi	Sānbǎi wǔshí kuài
这双	袜子	5块
Zhè shuāng	wàzi	Wǔ kuài

2. 我可以试试吗?

Wǒ kěyǐ shìshi ma?

看看
kànkān

听听
tīngtīng

尝尝
chángcháng

用用
yòngyòng

3. 请把那把水果刀拿给我看一下，好吗?

Qǐng bǎ nà bǎ shuǐguǒdāo ná gěi wǒ kàn yíxià, hǎo ma?

那本书
nà běn shū

那支笔
nà zhī bǐ

那双皮鞋
nà shuāng píxié

那张地图
nà zhāng dìtú

三、能力训练 Practice your Chinese.

1. 你去服装店买衣服，让服务员把你看中的衣服拿给你看看，并询问价格。

Nǐ qù fúzhuāngdiàn mǎi yīfu, ràng fúwùyuán bǎ nǐ kànzòng
de yīfu ná gěi nǐ kànkān, bìng xúnwèn jiàgé.

Ask the salesperson to show you the clothes you want in a toggery,
and enquire the price.

2. 你想试试某件衣服/某双鞋，让服务员找出适合你号码的货品。

Nǐ xiǎng shìshi mǒu jiàn yīfu/mǒu shuāng xié, ràng fúwùyuán
zhǎochū shìhé nǐ hàomǎ de huòpǐn.

You want to try on a piece of clothing or a pair of shoes. Ask the salesperson to find the goods that fit you.