



Lesson6 I Want to Change It

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Exchanging Goods

Key vocabulary: 衬衫、换、号、胖、短、裙子、应该、记得

Grammar Point: Using the adverb 比较(bǐjiào) to express “quite”, “rather”, or “relatively”

Communication Skill: To be able to change an item in a shop

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
chènshān 衬衫	n.	shirt	e.g. 妈妈给我买了一件白衬衫。 (Mum bought me a white shirt.)
huàn 换	v.	to change	e.g. 我想换一个工作。 (I want to change my job.)
hào 号	n.	size	e.g. 请问，这件衬衫有大号的吗？ (Excuse me, does this shirt have a large size?)
pàng 胖	adj.	fat	e.g. 我以前很胖。 (I used to be fat.)
duǎn 短	adj.	short	e.g. 你的衣服太短了。 (Your clothes are way too short !)
qúnzi 裙子	n.	skirt	e.g. 她的爸爸觉得她的裙子太短了。 (Her father thought her skirt was too short.)
yīnggāi 应该	modal verb	should; must	e.g. 我应该怎么做呢？ (What should I do ?)
jìde 记得	v.	to remember	e.g. 你还记得以前的事情吗？ (Do you still remember the things that happened before?)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary for situation in the shop		
行李箱 [xínglixīang] suitcase	最近 [zuìjìn] recently	发型[fàxíng] hairstyle
米 [mǐ] meter	难 [nán] difficult	长[zhǎng] to grow
长大 [zhǎngdà] to grow up	长胖 [zhǎngpàng] to grow fat	长高[zhǎnggāo] to grow tall
小号 [xiǎohào] S size	中号 [zhōnghào] M size	大号[dàhào] L size
加大号 [jiādàhào] XL size	聪明 [cōngmíng] intelligent	



Part 4 Reading

Version A(Without pinyin)

Mary: 昨天我在这儿给我儿子买了这件衬衫,你还记得吗?

Salesgirl: 记得,有什么问题吗?

Mary: 他觉得这件有点儿小,能不能换一件?

Salesgirl: 您儿子多高?

Mary: 他一米([m ǐ], meter)七五。

Salesgirl: 一米七五穿大号应该没有问题啊。

Mary: 但是他比较([b ǐ ji à o], rather)胖,所以需要换一件加大号的。

Salesgirl: 对不起,这一件是店里最大的。

Version B(With pinyin)

Zuótiān wǒ zài zhèr gěi wǒ érzi mǎi le zhè jiàn chènshān, nǐ hái jìde ma?

Mary: 昨天我在这儿给我儿子买了这件衬衫,你还记得吗?

Jìde, yǒu shénme wèntí ma?

Salesgirl: 记得,有什么问题吗?

Tā juéde zhè jiàn yǒu diǎnr xiǎo, néng bu néng huàn yí jiàn?

Mary: 他觉得这件有点儿小,能不能换一件?

Nín érzi duō gāo?

Salesgirl: 您儿子多高?

Tā yī mǐ qīwǔ.

Mary: 他一米([m ǐ], meter)七五。

Yī mǐ qīwǔ chuān dà hào yīnggāi méiyǒu wèntí a.

Salesgirl: 一米七五穿大号应该没有问题啊。

Dànshì tā bǐjiào pàng, suǒyǐ xūyào huàn yí jiàn jiādà hào de.

Mary: 但是他比较([b ǐ ji à o], rather)胖,所以需要换一件加大号的。

Duìbuqǐ, zhè yí jiàn shì diàn lǐ zuì dà de.

Salesgirl: 对不起,这一件是店里最大的。

1. Read then Answer the Questions

1) How tall is her son?

A. 157cm B. 175cm

2) Which size did Mary buy first?

A. L B. XL



2. True or false.

1	2

- 1) Mary exchanged the shirt successfully.
- 2) Mary bought this shirt today.

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

- 1. Why did Mary want to exchange the skirt?
 - A. The skirt is a little bit short.
 - B. The skirt is way too short.
- 2. Which size did Mary get in the end?
 - A. M
 - B. L

Part 6 Grammar

The adverb 比较 (bǐjiào) can be used to express "quite", "rather", or "relatively". It's a way of comparing one thing with a general idea instead of comparing two concrete things.

Structure: Subj. + 比较 + Adj.

English	Chinese		
	Subject	比较	Adjective
Dad is rather tall.	爸爸 (Dad)		高 (tall)
He is rather fat.	他 (He)		胖 (fat)

More examples:

- 1. 我觉得坐公共汽车上班比较方便。(I think it's rather convenient for me to take the bus to work.)
- 2. 这件衬衫比较贵。(This shirt is rather expensive.)



Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) He is rather fat.

他 胖 比较

2) She is rather tall.

高 比较 她

3) This skirt is quite cheap.

这条 便宜 比较 裙子

4) It is quite cold today.

比较 今天 冷