

原汁原味的生活美语，清新生动的居家生活剧情！



# 生活在美国

O. Scott (美) 韩红梅 黄玫 著

LIVING  
in the US

★★★★★ 下



外文出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

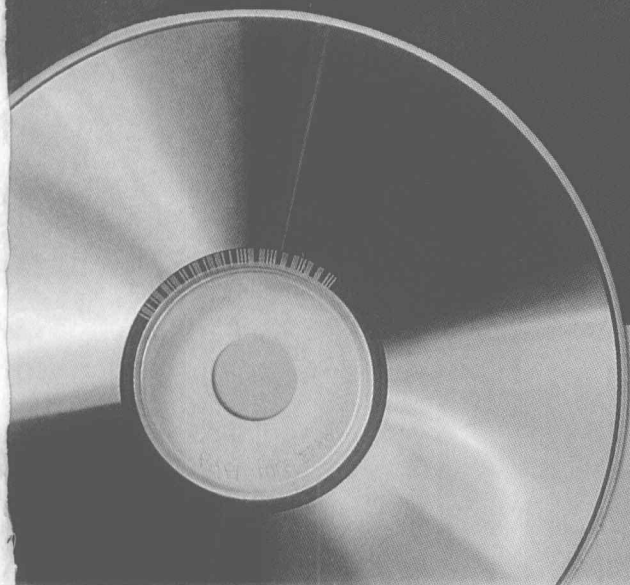
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华文盛世

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# 前言

随着社会的发展，语言也在不断地变化，特别是在这个电子化、信息化的时代，语言的更新更是日新月异，并且还被打上了这个时代的烙印。过去曾经经典的表达或许已经变得老套，不再适合这个新的社会；过去曾经经典的口语教材或许也随着岁月渐渐老去，我们的心底在召唤新的活力。何况，语言本身又和文化息息相关，文化的蜕变使得我们原本就已过时的口语显得更加不合时宜。这一切都在召唤我们编写一套体现新时代口语表达和新时代文化的口语教材，这套《生活在美国》正是在这种驱使下由中美语言专家呕心沥血合编而成的，旨在为那些即将出国的人或英语爱好者提供一套最新、最全面、最地道的口语教材。

本套教材由明、暗两条线索贯穿始终：明线是主人公一家在国外的日常生活故事，趣味性强，全方位地展现出美国的居家生活与工作的真实情境；暗线是日常生活中涉及的各种话题的口语表达和功能句，目的性、实用性强。本书内容丰富，不仅 22 节 66 幕的对话内容体现了大量实用地道的口语交际表达，而且还设置了丰富的学习板块，注释、口语大词典、David 的日记、语料库以及练习。各个板块各有侧重，为学习者展示和讲解丰富多彩的语言和文化知识。所有这些语言和文化知识都是以日常生活为主体的。为了方便大家学习，书中还给出了大量生动的讲解，便于大家理解。总之，本套教材新颖、丰富、有趣、实用，不失为一套极富价值的口语教材。

本套教材编写体例：

1. 剧情。本套教材 22 节 66 幕的剧情展现了主人公一家在美国的生活经历，故事妙趣横生。为了体现语言的地道和与时代接轨的特点，剧情部分特邀请来自北美的语言专家负责编写。
2. 注释。对于剧情中涉及的重要语言点和难点都进行了注释，注释不仅是对音和义的注释，而且还对用法进行了讲解和扩充。
3. 口语大词典。口语大词典主要是对剧情中出现的常用而又灵活多变不好掌握的词、短语或句型进行归纳性的讲解，便于大家对此知识点全面的了解和整体的记忆。
4. David 的日记。David 的日记是以第一人称的口吻讲述了主人公在美国所见、所闻的异国文化，叙述性强，故事性强，让文化不再那么枯燥。
5. 语料库。语料库是对本幕的暗线，即某话题的口语表达的补充。剧情中涉及的某一固定话题的表达是有限的，语料库就是针对该话题的相关表达的汇总。
6. 练习。为了巩固大家所学的内容，学以致用，本套教材每一幕后面都设有练习。练习以口语表达为主体，形式活泼，内容丰富。

除此之外，本套教材上下两册后面还分别附有参考答案和剧情的翻译，便于大家自学。

本书附有音频 CD 和软件，便于大家模仿、跟读，也便于大家随时随地感受纯正的英语氛围。软件的强大功能还能辅助大家学习，增加学习的趣味性，检测大家的学习效果。

本书剧情部分由来自北美的语言专家 O. Scott 编写，其余部分由韩红梅副教授编写，其中第 9、10、21、22 节由黄玫老师辅助编写。在此，对各位作者辛勤的劳动和智慧表示敬意。

编者





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## EPISODE 12

### A Surprise Birthday Party

#### 1

May and Ben are lying in their bed at night.

(H1=Hairdresser 1 H2=Hairdresser 2)

May: Tomorrow is David's birthday. I can't believe he's turning 18.

Ben: In the US you're an **adult**<sup>1</sup> at age 18.

May: Yes, 18 is a big birthday. We should give him something special.

Ben: Let's throw him a nice birthday party. He deserves it. He's been great with this big move and going to a new high school and **struggling**<sup>2</sup> with English.

May: We can invite Angela and Carl over for dinner.

Ben: **Let's surprise him.**<sup>3</sup> We won't tell him they are coming.

May: I'll get up early tomorrow and go buy some of his **favorite**<sup>4</sup> things to make for dinner, and I'll order a birthday cake.

Ben: Maybe we should take him shopping and buy him some nice clothes for school.

May: David and I were talking about going to **get our hair cut**<sup>5</sup>, so maybe we can take him to the **mall**<sup>6</sup> after that.

(The next morning May and David are sitting in a **hairdresser's**<sup>7</sup> getting their hair cut. Ben is reading a magazine and waiting for them.)

H1: (to May) **How would you like your hair cut?**<sup>8</sup>

May: I'm not sure. **I want a style that's a little different from what I have but nothing too drastic.**<sup>9</sup> What do you think would look good?

H1: I think the style you have right now looks good.

#### 注 释

1. adult: ['ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt] n. 成年人; adj. 成年的, 成熟的。
2. struggle: ['strʌgl] v.&n. 努力, 奋斗, 挣扎。
3. Let's surprise him. 我们给他个惊喜吧。surprise 作动词时, 表示“使……吃惊”, 例如: She may surprise us all yet. 她总有一天会让我们大家都感到惊奇。同时, surprise 也用作名词, 例如: That was a very nice surprise. 真是一个很不错的惊喜。
4. favorite: ['feɪvərɪt] adj. 最喜爱的。
5. get one's hair cut: 理发。get/have sth. done 是一个常用的结构, 表示“让人把某事做了”, 例如: I'll get the car fixed as soon as possible. 我会让人尽快把汽车修好。
6. mall: [mɔ:l] n. 商业街, 购物商场。
7. hairdresser: ['heədresə(r)] n. 理发师, 一般用于为妇女理发和美容的人, 如果是为男士理发, 人们一般用 barber。
8. How would you like your hair cut? 您的头发想要怎样剪? 类似的说法还有: How do you want your hair done? 您要理成什么样式?
9. I want a style that's a little different from what I have but nothing too drastic. 我想要一种与现在稍微不同的样式, 但变化不要太大。drastic

Maybe we can add some more **layers**<sup>10</sup> in the back and a few **bangs**<sup>11</sup> in the front.

May: Layers sound good, but I don't want too many bangs.

H1: I'll just cut off a few then, to **frame your face**<sup>12</sup>.

May: **I trust you to make it look good.**<sup>13</sup>

H1: So I'll just **trim off**<sup>14</sup> about half an inch or so.

May: Could you also add some color to the roots of my hair?

H1: Oh, that's not a problem. I'll do that first. Please come over to the **sink**<sup>15</sup> so I can wash your hair.

H2: (to David) What would you like me to do?

David: I just want a trim. I don't like it when my hair gets too long.

H2: What style do you want?

David: Just keep it like it is now, only a little shorter. I just like a very simple, clean cut.

H2: No problem, I know just what you mean.

H1: (to May) I think **this will feel much lighter for you**<sup>16</sup>, and **the layers will give your hair more body and curl**<sup>17</sup>.

May: I think it looks good.

H1: You can't see the cut very well because your hair is still wet. Let me **blow dry**<sup>18</sup> it so you can see.

May: **Can you style it for me too?**<sup>19</sup> Great, thanks so much.



一般表示“剧烈的，猛烈的，极端的”，如果表示变化，则指“巨大的”变化。

10. layer: ['leɪə(r)] n. 层，层次。

11. bang: [bæŋ] n. 刘海，重击，突然巨响。

12. frame one's face: 显出脸的轮廓，使人看起来更漂亮。frame 作动词时，一般表示在周围加框，例如：frame a picture 把照片装进相框里。理发时，表示把脸周围的头发理出一个型来，像相框一样把脸框住，看起来显得更整齐。

13. I trust you to make it look good. 我相信你会理得不错。trust 表示对人信任，愿意把事情托付给这个人去做。

14. trim off: 修剪。例如：Would you trim off a bit more there, above the ear? 耳朵上面请再修掉一些好吗？

15. sink: [sɪŋk] n. 水槽，沟渠；  
v. 下沉，使……低落，陷于。

16. This will feel much lighter for you: 您会觉得轻松很多。feel 以物作主语时，表示该物给人的感觉，例如：The material feels soft. 这材料摸起来很柔软。

17. The layers will give your hair more body and curl. 这些层次会使您的头发显得多一些，卷儿也更多。

18. blow dry: 吹干。

19. Can you style it for me too? 您能再给我定一下型吗？style 作动词时一般表示“设计”，但在理完发之后，人们会把头发梳理一下，喷上一些发胶，使之保持一定的样式，这时也用 style，意思是“定型”。

## □ 语大词典

## at age 18

at age 18 是指“在 18 岁的时候”。表示年龄除了用 at 以外,还有其他不同的表达方式。最常用的说法是“be+年龄”,例如:The boy is ten.(这个男孩十岁。)稍微复杂一些,就在数字后再加上 years old,如:Sarah will be 18 years old on 20th May.(萨拉到 5 月 20 日就 18 岁了。)如果是很小的宝宝,就把 years 换成 months,例如:The baby is only five months old.(这个婴儿才五个月大。)有时我们会用年龄作修饰语,那么就要用到“aged+年龄”或“of+年龄”了,例如:Ideally, we want someone aged 18-25 to work as a trainee.(最理想的是,我们想要一个 18 至 25 岁的实习生。)A child of three is unlikely to show much interest in reading and writing.(3 岁的孩子不太可能对阅读和写作表现出多大兴趣。)如果是前置修饰语,则有“年龄-year-old”,如:a 50-year-old man(一个 50 岁的男人)。如果超过或不到某个年龄,用“over 或 under+年龄”,如:We have a playground for the under-fives.(我们有一个接纳 5 岁以下孩子的游乐场。)I guess he is over 70.(我猜他超过 70 岁了。)要说某人的年龄在 13-19/20-29/30-39 岁等之间,就用 in one's teens/twenties/thirties etc. teenage 是“青少年的”,如:a group of teenage girls(一群少女)。中年用 middle-aged。

## cut

get one's hair cut 表示“理发”。cut 在此处用的是其基本用法,表示“剪”。此外,cut 还引申出各种不同的含义,如果遇到经济困难,要削减开支,就用 cut the spending;要是文章或书写得太长,需要删减,也用 cut,例如:Her publisher insisted on cutting several stories.(她的出版商坚持要删掉几则故事。)有时我们会说 cut sb. short,意思是“打断某人”,例如:Jenny cut him short.(珍妮打断了他的话。)如果说某事“有利也有弊”,就是 sth. cuts both ways。口语中我们还常说“简而言之”,或“长话短说”,其英文就是 to cut a long story short。

## David 的日记

今天,我第一次到美国的理发店(the hairdresser's 或 the barber's)理发。这里从价格(price)到服务(service)与国内都不太一样。就男士而言,一般情况下,在美国普通的剪发(haircutting)一次需要 10-20 美元,折合人民币差不多 100 元;而在国内,可能也就在 10-20 元人民币。而且,国内理发往往还包括按摩(massage)、洗头(shampoo)等多项服务;但在美国就是单纯理发,甚至连将碎发洗去的服





务也没有;如果顾客(customer)要求这种服务,必须另外加钱(pay extra)。此外,美国还是一个“小费社会”(a tip society),10-20美元的理发费交完后,还得给理发师10%-20%的小费(tip),算下来,光小费就赶上国内的理发价格了。很多外国人喜欢剃光头是不是因为可以省钱(save money)呢?从理发水平看,我们中国人的发质一般比较硬而且粗,没经验的外国理发师还真剪不好。好在我们来的这家理发店的师傅还算有经验(experienced),剪的效果还不错。以前总听说人们来美国,如果囊中羞涩,理发就是一大难题。现在确实可以理解了。

## 语料库

### 理发:

- ★ I'd like to have my hair cut. 我想理个发。
- ★ How do you want it? 您想理什么式样的?
- ★ Just a trim, and cut the sides fairly short, but not so much at the back.  
修剪一下就行了。两边剪短些,但后面不要剪得太多。
- ★ Nothing off the top? 顶上不要剪吗?
- ★ Well, a little off the top. 嗯,上面稍微剪一点。
- ★ You can thin the top out a little, but just a little. 把头顶稍微打薄一点儿,就一点点。
- ★ Leave the back as it is. 后面不剪。
- ★ Would you like a shave or shampoo? 您要不要修面或洗头?
- ★ I want a haircut and a shave, please. 我想理发和修面。
- ★ Very well, and how would you like your haircut, sir? 好的,先生,您喜欢什么发式?
- ★ Do you want me to trim your moustache? 要我为您修剪一下胡子吗?
- ★ Well, could you cut a little more off the temple? 好,能不能把两边鬓角再剪短些?
- ★ Is that satisfactory? 您看这样满意吗?
- ★ Anything else I can do for you? 还要我为您做些什么吗?
- ★ Can you style my hair for me? 你能帮我头发定型吗?

## 练习

### 一、选择正确的表达

1. When you want to give sb. a pleasant surprise, you could say:  
A. Let's surprise him.  
B. Let's throw him a nice party.
2. When you suggest doing sth. for one's birthday, you could say:  
A. Maybe we should take him shopping.  
B. I'll take him to the barber's to have a haircut.



3. When you ask for suggestions from the hairdresser, you could say:  
A. How would you like your hair cut?  
B. What do you think would look good?
4. When you don't want too much change about your hair, you could say:  
A. I don't like too many bangs.  
B. I just want a trim.
5. When you want to keep your original hair style, you could say:  
A. Just keep it as it is now, just a little shorter.  
B. Can you style it for me?

## 二、选择正确的表达补全对话

Linda: I'm ready for a new hairdo. Do you have any suggestions?

Hairdresser: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Linda: Yes, I brought a magazine to show you. I like this one.

Hairdresser: Oh, that is pretty. Do you want to keep your hair this long? Or do you want to take it shorter? \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Perhaps you should go even shorter than that in the picture.

Linda: I'll leave it up to you. Like I said, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Hairdresser: OK. You should really think about getting highlights put in (把头发外层颜色染淡一点儿), too.

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I'm worried it will make my hair look unnatural.

Hairdresser: No, it won't. The highlights are very subtle. We can do a little bit this time. If you like it, we can do more next time. Otherwise, the highlights should grow out in about four weeks.

Linda: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I count on you. By the way, how much do you charge for a shampoo and set?

Hairdresser: Forty dollars in total.

- A. I'm ready for a change.  
B. I think you would look cute with short hair.  
C. Have you taken a look at any of the new styles lately?  
D. I don't like bangs.  
E. Do you think that would look good?  
F. OK, just do what you want.

三、用对话中出现过的词或短语补全句子

1. David is \_\_\_\_\_ 18, which means he will become an \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ben and May would like to give David something \_\_\_\_\_ as a gift.
3. May and David will go to the \_\_\_\_\_ after getting their hair cut.
4. May wants to have a style that is a little \_\_\_\_\_ what she has.
5. David likes a very simple \_\_\_\_\_ cut.



## Act 2

May and Ben are waiting outside a *dressing room*<sup>1</sup> in a clothing store. May is holding three or four shirts and a pair of pants. David comes out of the changing room wearing a new pair of pants.

(R=Receptionist)

May: I like these *jeans*<sup>2</sup> better than the other ones. The style is more *flattering*<sup>3</sup>. But I think they are a little too big. What do you think?

Ben: *They do look a little baggy*<sup>4</sup>.

David: Maybe I should try a smaller size.

Ben: You don't want them to be too *loose*<sup>5</sup> but you still want them to be comfortable.

May: I'll get you a size smaller.

David: Mom, can you *look to see*<sup>6</sup> if they have them in a *darker blue*<sup>7</sup>?

Ben: Are you getting these shirts?

David: I want the long-sleeved shirt, but I'm not going to get the short-sleeved ones.

Ben: Do you see any nice *dress shirts*<sup>8</sup>? You should probably have one for school.

David: This store doesn't have any nice dress clothes. It only has *casual clothing*<sup>9</sup>.

May: Here is a size 28-30 in the dark blue. Try them on. This shirt didn't fit?

David: No, it was too *tight*<sup>10</sup> under the arms.

May: I'll give it to the dressing room *attendant*<sup>11</sup> and she can put it back.

David: This size fits really well, see.

Ben: Yes, those look good. They look like they are

## 注 释

1. dressing room: 更衣室, 化妆室。此外, changing room 也表示“更衣室”。
2. jeans: [dʒi:nz, dʒeɪns] n. 牛仔裤。
3. flattering: ['flætərɪŋ] adj. 讨人喜欢的, 令人喜爱的。此外, flattering 还经常被用作贬义“谄媚的, 奉承的”, 例如: flattering remarks 奉承的话。
4. They do look a little baggy. 它们看起来确实有点儿宽松。do 在这里表示强调, 类似的用法比如: He did come yesterday. 他昨天确实来了。baggy 表示“宽松下垂的, 袋状的”。
5. loose: [lu:s] adj. 宽松的。其反义词是 tight, 意思是“紧”。
6. look to see: 找找看, 查查看, 看一看。这是很口语化的表达方式, 例如: I wouldn't stare over my child's shoulder, but I would occasionally look to see what they are viewing. 我不会盯着看孩子在浏览什么网页, 但是我会偶尔去查看他们在看什么。
7. darker blue: 更深的蓝色。表示颜色时, 深色的一般用 dark, 浅色的用 light。例如: dark green 深绿色; light yellow 浅黄色。
8. dress shirt: 西装衬衫, 礼服衬衫。
9. casual clothing: 休闲装。
10. tight: [taɪt] adj. 紧的。
11. attendant: [ə'tendənt] n. 服务员。



good quality jeans too. *They might last you a while.*<sup>12</sup>

David: I like them. Now I have to look for a pair of *sweatpants*<sup>13</sup> for gym class.

Ben: We might have to go to *an athletic store*<sup>14</sup> for those.

May: Do you have enough socks and *underwear*<sup>15</sup>?

David: Yeah, but I need a *belt*<sup>16</sup>.

Ben: I have a nice belt I'll give you. It's brown.

David: Great.

May: I'm worried you don't have enough dress clothes for school. What if you have to *give a presentation*<sup>17</sup> in class, or there is a school dance or something formal?

David: If I have to *dress up*<sup>18</sup>, I'll just borrow a *blazer*<sup>19</sup> from Dad. We're the same size.

May: What about a nice sweater? The *V-neck wool sweaters*<sup>20</sup> are on sale. They are 25% off the normal price. I'll get you one to try on.

Ben: The quality at this store looks good. It all looks well made, and the material is good.

David: Yeah, lots of people at school wear this *label*<sup>21</sup> clothing. It holds up well.

May: See, you could wear this sweater casually with jeans or with dress pants if you had to dress up. Feel how soft it is.

David: I'll try it on.

12. They might last you a while. 这件衣服够你穿一段时间的。last 在这里是动词,表示“维持”,这种说法在口语中比较常见,例如:The rice can only last us three days. 大米只够我们吃三天的了。

13. sweatpants: ['swetpænts] n. 长运动裤。

14. an athletic store: 体育用品商店。

15. underwear: ['ʌndəweə(r)] n. 内衣。

16. belt: [belt] n. 腰带。

17. give a presentation: 作演讲,作报告。

18. dress up: 穿上盛装,精心打扮。

19. blazer: ['bleizə(r)] n. (与裤子不配套的)男式便上装,轻薄运动夹克衫。

20. V-neck wool sweaters: V 领羊毛衫。

21. label: ['leɪbl] n. 商标,标签,签条;v. 贴标签于,分类。

## 口语大词典

### fit

This shirt didn't fit? 这件衬衫不合适吗? fit 在表示穿衣是否合适方面,指的是尺寸是否合适。例如:These shoes are not fit for me. (这双鞋不合脚。)在穿衣方面,表示合适还可以用 suit 和 becoming。suit 表示“适合”,强调在风格上适合某人,例如:Baggy clothes suit me well. (宽松的衣服非常适合我。)becoming 强调“既合适又好看”,如:Blue always looks very becoming on



her. (她穿蓝色的服装总是很漂亮。) 另外还有一个词也表示穿衣服合适, 但是更强调“得体”、“体面”, 这个词就是 decent, 例如: We were so poor at that time that we couldn't even afford any decent clothes. (我们那时太穷了, 连件像样的衣服也买不起。)

### It holds up well.

It holds up well. 指的是“这个品牌的衣服耐穿”。这里 hold up well 相当于 wear well (耐穿)。hold up 在不同情境下含义有很大差异, 例如: Will all those in favor of the plan hold up the right hand? (那些赞成这项计划的举起右手好吗?) 在这里, hold up 表示“举起”; I won't hold up your time any more. (我不耽误你时间了。) 这时, hold up 表示“耽误”; 另外, 如果一个人在勉强承受某件困难的事, 他可能会说 I can't hold up any longer. (我再也坚持不下去了。) 指建筑物历经风雨却一直保持不倒, 可以说 The house holds up well despite its age. (这幢房子虽老, 却仍完好地矗立着。) hold up 还用来表达“展示, 举出”的意思, 例如: He used to hold her up as an example to emulate. (他过去常以她为学习榜样。) 如果希望什么事情保持原来的良好状态, 也可以用 hold up, 例如: We hope the weather will hold up. (我们希望天气继续晴好。)

## David 的日记

今天我十八岁, 爸爸妈妈带我去买衣服。我们去的是超级市场, 购物环境很好, 也没有售货员跟着, 买的衣服一个月内还可以无条件退货, 这一点我很喜欢。后来 Angela 告诉我说, 美国有九种购物的地方:

1. 精品店(名牌店): 这种店铺一般较小, 员工相对多, 服务周到, 价格不菲。喜欢时髦的富人经常光顾, 一般人也可以到这里浏览最新的流行款式。
2. 超级市场: 是大众最常购物的地方, 物品种类齐全, 价格比较便宜。
3. 专业商场: 比如电器商场、运动器材商场、玩具商场等。
4. 网上购物、电话购物和邮购: 美国家庭里电脑已经很普及, 所以网上购物在美国已经有一定的市场, 政府规定不交税。
5. 要倒闭的商店: 要倒闭的商店(大字标志: “Closing!”)对经营者是地狱, 对购物者却是天堂。它越临近关门越便宜, 有时价格会降到你想象不到的程度。
6. 跳蚤市场(Flee market): 顾名思义, 这种市场的场所、摊主、物品种类等等都是不太固定的, 一般进去要给组织者交门票。商品有新有旧, 价格有贵有廉。
7. 一块钱商场(\$1 market): 美国的一块钱商场规模很大, 也是超市结构, 里面的商品林林总



总,都是新品,而且都卖一块钱。

8. 旧货店(Thrift shop):有的是教会办的,物品是教徒们捐献的,售货员似乎都是义务帮忙的老人,其宗旨是帮助穷人。当然,你有东西也可以往那里捐献。
9. 车库售货(Garage sale):是一种典型的美国方式,夏秋季天气晴朗时,一个地区许多人家打开车库大门,把自家不用的物品标价摆出,欢迎选购。与此类似的,是 Moving sale(搬家售物)和 Yard sale(后院售物)。

## 语料库

### 买衣服:

- ★ I'm just browsing. 我只是随便看看。
- ★ May I try this on? 我能试穿这一件吗?
- ★ It's not my size. 大小不合适。
- ★ Maybe I should try a smaller size. 也许我应该试小一号的。
- ★ I bet this would look great on you. 你穿这个肯定好看。
- ★ I don't like these pants. They are too tight. 我不喜欢这条裤子,太紧了。
- ★ Could you help me pick up a dress? 你能帮我挑一件礼服吗?
- ★ I just want to buy some off-the-rack clothes. 我只想随便买一些现成的衣服。
- ★ This shirt is very stylish and not very expensive. 这件衬衫既时髦又便宜。
- ★ I don't think this one will fit me. 我觉得这件衣服不合身。
- ★ I'm looking for a turtle neck sweater. 我在找一件高领的毛衣。
- ★ I don't like too much cleavage. 我不喜欢太暴露。
- ★ This red top doesn't match your pants. 你这件红色的上衣跟你的裤子不搭配。
- ★ I'd like to look for a pair of sweatpants for gym class. 我想买条长运动裤上体育课穿。
- ★ I like this tank top. It goes with my baggy jeans. 我喜欢这件背心,它很配我的宽松牛仔裤。
- ★ It is too long. Does it shrink after washing? 这件太长了,洗了以后会缩水吗?
- ★ Does it fade after washing? 水洗会褪色吗?
- ★ Where is the fitting room? 试衣间在哪儿?
- ★ Let me ring that up for you! 让我帮你结账吧!

## 练习

### 一、选择正确的表达

1. When you think the jeans are a little too big, you could say:
  - A. They look flattering.
  - B. They look a little baggy.



2. When you ask sb. to help you check if there are any jeans in a darker blue, you could say:  
A. Can you look to see if they have any jeans in a darker blue?  
B. Did you see any nice jeans in a darker blue?
3. When you think the shirt doesn't fit, you could say:  
A. It is too tight under the arms.  
B. Did you see any nice shirts?
4. When you think you can wear the jeans for quite some time, you could say:  
A. They look like they are good quality jeans.  
B. They might last me a while.
5. When you want to buy a pair of sweatpants, you could say:  
A. We might have to go to the athletic store.  
B. Jeans are good enough.

## 二、选择正确的表达补全对话

Attendant: Hello! Can I help you?

Mark: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Attendant: Oh, it's the high time for you purchasing in our clothes shop. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: Really? What's that?

Attendant: Every thing for winter is 20% off.

Mark: I think my wife may favor the sweater in the shop window.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Attendant: Sure, we have both skirts and trousers that would look well with the sweater. Look at this section.

Mark: I especially like this flowery skirts. My wife will look very elegant in this.

Attendant: You have a good taste. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: I don't think the green one fits her complexion. Do you have any skirts in light color or tan?

Attendant: Look on the rack to the right.

Mark: Oh, yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Can I pay by traveler's check?

Attendant: It's OK.

- A. I'll take this one.  
B. I am looking for some winter clothes for my wife.  
C. We are now having a preseason sale on all our winter apparel.  
D. It's very much in style this year.  
E. Would you like to help me look for any skirts that go with this sweater?  
F. Here they are.