

## Lesson 145

### Exercises – [English] [Traditional] [Simplified] [Pinyin]

#### **Taiwan has a lot of delicious Chinese food**

臺灣有很多好吃的中國菜

台湾有很多好吃的中国菜

Táiwān Yǒu Hěnduō Hǎochī de Zhōngguó Cài

#### **We can go shopping at the night market**

我們可以到夜市去逛街

我们可以到夜市去逛街

Wǒmen Kěyǐ Dào Yèshì Qù Guàngjiē

#### **I feel that often eating local food is boring**

我覺得常常吃當地的食物很無聊

我觉得常常吃当地的食物很無聊

Wǒ Juéde Cháng cháng Chī Dāngdì De Shíwù Hěn Wúliáo

#### **There are many more expensive restaurants here for you to choose from**

這裏有很多比較貴的餐廳讓你選擇

这里有很多比较贵的餐厅让你选择

Zhèlǐ Yǒu Hěnduō Bǐjiào Guì De Cāntīng Ràng Nǐ Xuǎnzé

#### **The language we are hearing isn't English**

我們聽到的語言不是英文

我们听到的语言不是英文

Wǒmen Tīng Dào De Yǔyán Bú Shì Yīngwén

#### **Why do so many foreigners like to come to Asia?**

爲什麼那麼多外國人喜歡來亞洲

为什么那么多外国人喜欢来亚洲

Wèi shénme Nàme Duō Wàiguórén Xǐhuān Lái Yǎzhōu

#### **We have a lot of English teachers in Taiwan**

在臺灣我們有很多英文老師

在台湾我们有很多英文老师

Zài Táiwān Wǒmen Yǒu Hěnduō Yīngwén Lǎoshī

Exercises – [English] [Traditional] [Simplified] [Pinyin]

**In the big cities, you can see some museums, temples and historic sites**

在大城市裡面你可以看到一些博物館廟還有古跡

在大城市里面你可以看到一些博物馆庙还有古迹

Zài Dà Chéngshì Lǐmiàn Nǐ Kěyǐ Kàndào Yīxiē Bówùguǎn Miào Háiyǒu Gǔjī

Lesson 145 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. Note how **xíguàn** varies in meaning throughout the lesson between “habit”, “custom” and “to be used to.”

**xíguàn**      习惯 / 習慣      custom / habit

2. Since there is no specific word for “Yes” in the Chinese language you can see alternate expressions used to indicate agreement. In this lesson we saw: **Méi cuò** , **Shìde** and **Duì a** .

**Méi cuò**      没错 / 沒錯      Right

**Shìde**      是的 / 是的      Yes

**Duì a**      对啊 / 對啊.      Right

3. Note the usage of **jǐ jù** , which is short for **jǐge jùzi** .

**jǐ jù**      幾句 / 幾句      a few lines

**jǐge jùzi**      几个句子 / 幾個句子      a few lines

Lesson 145 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

4. Note the usage of **nàme duō** to indicate “more than expected.”

**nàme duō**      那么多 / 那麼多                      so many

5. **Guàngjiē** can mean both “to shop” and / or “to window shop.”

**Guàngjiē**      逛街 / 逛街                      Shop / Window-shop

6. **Yào kàn nǐ zhù zài shénme dìfāng** is another way to say “It depends on where you live.”

**Yào kàn nǐ zhù zài shénme dìfāng**

要看你住在什么地方 / 要看你住在什麼地                      You have to see where you live

7. The sentence **Nǐmen cóng chéngshì zuò gōngchē huò huǒchē dào biéde xiǎo zhèn qù** uses the sentence pattern **cóng A dào B** to indicate “from A to B.

**Nǐmen cóng chéngshì zuò gōngchē huò huǒchē dào biéde xiǎo zhèn qù**

你们从城市坐公车或火车到别的小镇去 / 你們從城市坐公車或火車到別的小鎮去

You can take a bus or a train from the city to a smaller town

**cóng**              从 / 從                      from

**dào**              到 / 到                      to

8. The sentence **Zài dà chéngshì shuō Yīngwén de rén bǐ xiǎo zhèn duō** uses the sentence pattern **A bǐ B** comparison verb. So in this example that’s **A bǐ B duō** meaning there are more A than B

**Zài dà chéngshì shuō Yīngwén de rén bǐ xiǎo zhèn duō**

在大城市说英文的人比小镇多 / 在大城市說英文的人比小鎮多

There are more English speakers in bigger cities than in smaller towns

**bǐ**                      比 / 比                      compared to      bǐ  
**duō**                      多 / 多                      compared to      duō