

## Lesson 161

### Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

约会  
Yuēhuì  
Date / appointment

电影院  
Diànyǐngyuàn  
Movie theater

跑步  
Pǎobù  
To run / jog

比赛  
Bǐsài  
Competition

运动比赛  
Yùndòng bǐsài  
Sports game

海边  
Hǎibiān  
Seaside

海  
Hǎi  
Sea / ocean

游泳  
Yóuyǒng  
To swim

活动  
Huódòng  
Activity

跑  
Pǎo  
Run

### Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

約會  
Yuēhuì  
Date / appointment

電影院  
Diànyǐngyuàn  
Movie theater

跑步  
Pǎobù  
To run / jog

比賽  
Bǐsài  
Competition

運動比賽  
Yùndòng bǐsài  
Sports game

海邊  
Hǎibiān  
Seaside

海  
Hǎi  
Sea / ocean

游泳  
Yóuyǒng  
To swim

活動  
Huódòng  
Activity

跑  
Pǎo  
Run

**Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:**

赛  
 Sài  
 To complete

游  
 Yóu  
 To swim

泳  
 yǒng  
 Swimming

约  
 Yuē  
 Appointment

**Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:**

賽  
 Sài  
 To complete

遊  
 Yóu  
 To swim

泳  
 yǒng  
 Swimming

約  
 Yuē  
 Appointment

**Lessons 161 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)**

1. While **yuēhuì** was defined in this lesson as meaning “date” it can also be used to describe a general appointment or engagement.

**yuēhuì**                      约会 / 約會                      to have a date

2. We have seen **pǔtōng** before in **pǔtōnghuà** . In the sentence **Tīng qǐ lái hěn pǔtōng** the speaker is stating that what she’s hearing sounds normal, and not very special.

**pǔtōng**                      普通 / 普通                      normal / standard

**pǔtōnghuà**                      普通话. / 普通話                      standard language (Mandarin)

**Tīng qǐ lái hěn pǔtōng**                      听起来很普通 / 聽起來很普通                      Sounds quite normal

3. **Zài lái** is a new conjunction that hasn't been used before.

**Zài lái**

再来 / 再來

Moreover

4. We introduced the **de huà** construction previously. Here we saw **Rúguǒ shì wǒde huà** which roughly means “If I was in this situation.”

**de huà**

的话 / 的話

in this situation

**Rúguǒ shì wǒde huà**

如果是我的话 / 如果是我的话

If it was me

5. **Dǎqiú** can be used to say “play sports” in general.

**Dǎqiú**

打球 / 打球

To play sports

6. **Wán** is used a lot more liberally in Chinese than it is in English as shown in: **Suǒyǐ nǐ kěyǐ dài tā qù hǎibiān wán shuǐ**. Also in this sentence you can see the construction **Dài X qù Y**.

**Wán**

玩 / 玩

To have fun

**Suǒyǐ nǐ kěyǐ dài tā qù hǎibiān wán shuǐ**

所以你可以帶她去海邊玩水 / 所以你可以帶她去海邊玩水

So you can take her out to the seaside

**Dài X qù Y**

帶 X 去 Y / .帶 X 去 Y

Take X to Y .