

Lesson 168

Vocabulary

I want to compare life in China with other countries

我要比較中國跟別國家的生活

我要比較中國跟別國家的生活

I To want Comparatively / Compare China With Other Country Possessive particle
Lie

What's the difference?

有什麼不一樣

有什麼不一樣

To have What Negation particle Same

I have read many travel books

看我旅遊書的很多過

看我旅遊書的很多過

To look / See I Travel (as a tourist) Book Possessive particle Many Past tense particle

Which area do you feel is most different?

你覺得哪一個部分比較不一樣

你覺得哪一個部分比較不一樣

Your body definitely needs to get used to this kind of weather

你的身體一定要習慣這一種天氣

你的身體一定要習慣這一種天氣

You To think / feel Which One Generic measure word Part / Section Comparatively /
Compare

The things we sell aren't expensive

我們賣的東西不會很貴

我們賣的東西不會很貴

We To sell Possessive particle Thing / Item Negation particle to be able to Very
honorable, expensive

Vocabulary

Their salary this month isn't enough

他們這個月的薪水不夠

他們這個月的薪水不夠

They This one Month Possessive particle Salary Negation particle Enough

They have to use credit cards to buy things

他們就需要用信用卡買東西

他們就需要用信用卡買東西

They Only , At once To need / want To use Credit Card To buy Thing / Item

My current job's salary isn't bad

我現在工作的薪水不錯

我現在工作的薪水不錯

I Right now Job / Work Possessive particle Salary Negation particle Wrong / Incorrect

Every country has their own food

每一個國家有他們自己的食物

每一個國家有他們自己的食物

Every Country To have They Self Possessive particle Food

Lesson 168 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. In today's lesson, we see many examples of a construct that differs from English. In a sentence, a subject is first described then talked about, as we see in the following examples:

- Zhù zài bù yīyàng guójiā de rén , tāmen de shēnghuó zěnmeyàng ?

住在不一样国家的人他们的生活怎么样/ 住在不一样國家的人他們的生活怎麼樣
People who live in different countries , what are their lives like ?

- Wǒmen mài de dōngxī bù huì hěn guì .

我们卖的东西不会很贵 / 我們賣的東西不會很貴.
The things we sell aren't very expensive .

- Nǐ zhège yuè yào mǎi de dōngxī xūyào duōshǎo qián .

你这个月要买的东西需要多少钱./ 你這個月要買的東西需要多少錢
How much are the things you want to buy this month

- Tāmen zhège yuè de qián bú gòu .

他们这个月的钱不够. / 他們這個月的錢不夠.
Their money this month isn't enough

2. The word **bǐjiào** has been used before in a “comparatively” sense as in **bǐjiào hǎo** or **bǐjiào kuài** . Here we see it used simply as “to compare” as in **Suǒyǐ nǐ yào bǐjiào Táiwān gēn biéde guójiā de shēnghuó** .

Suǒyǐ nǐ yào bǐjiào Táiwān gēn biéde guójiā de shēnghuó

所以你要比较台湾跟别的国家的生活 / 所以你要比較台灣跟別的國家的生活
So what you want to compare is the life in Taiwan versus in other countries

3. **Yǒu shénme bù yīyàng ?** is a common way to ask what the difference is.

Yǒu shénme bù yīyàng

有什么不一样? / 有什麼不一樣?

What difference is there ?

4. **Zěnmě bàn** ? and **Méi bànfǎ** is a common question and answer pair in Chinese conversation.

Zěnmě bàn 怎么办 / 怎麼辦 What to do then

Méi bànfǎ 没办法 / 沒辦法 There's nothing you can do

5. As described in a previous lesson, the construction **de huà** doesn't have a direct meaning in English. It is used to define situations where the matter being discussed occurs, as in **Rúguǒ nǐ yào cúnqián de huà** or **Rúguǒ nǐ qián bú gòu de huà** .

Rúguǒ nǐ yào cúnqián de huà or **Rúguǒ nǐ qián bú gòu de huà**

如果你要存钱的话 or 如果你钱不够的话 / 如果你要存錢的話 or 如果你錢不夠的話
If you want to save money or If your money isn't enough

6. The word **dōu** needs to be added in sentences quantifying a group as in **Wǒ juéde měi yīgè guójiā dōu yǒu zhè zhǒng wèntí** or **Tāmen liǎngge dōu shì Rìběn rén** .

Wǒ juéde měi yīgè guójiā dōu yǒu zhè zhǒng wèntí or **Tāmen liǎngge dōu shì Rìběn rén** .

我觉得每一个国家都有这种问题 or 他们两个都是日本人 / 我覺得每一個國家都有這種問題 or 他們兩個都是日本人

I think every country has this problem or The two of them are both Japanese .