

Lesson 201

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:	Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:
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车子 車子 Chēzi Chēzi Car Car

加油 加油 Jiāyóu Jiāyóu To refuel To refuel

摩 摩 Mó Mó Rub Rub

托 托 Tuō Tuō Entrust Entrust

摩托车 摩托車 Mótuōchē Mótuōchē Motorcycle Motorcycle

停 停

Mótuōchē Mótuōchē To stop To stop

帽 帽 Mào Mào Cap Cap

停车 停車 Tíngchē Tíngchē To park (a vehicle)

To park (a vehicle)

位子 位子 Wèizi Wèizi Seat Seat



Vocabulary Summary: Simplified: Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 安全 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

安全带 安全帶 Ānquándài Ānquándài Seatbelt Seatbelt

安全帽 安全帽 Ānquánmào Helmet 安全帽 Ānquánmào Helmet



201 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. Kāichē and qíchē and tíngchē are examples of verb-noun pairs. Nouns by themselves are usually described with multiple syllables such as chēzi and mótuōchē.

Kāichē开车/開車To drive a carqíchē骑车/騎車riding vehicletíngchē停车/停車to park (a vehicle)chēz车子/車子carmótuōchē摩托车/摩托車motorcycle

2. Jiāyóu has the literal meaning of refueling, but is also commonly used in encouragement to mean "Keep at it!"

Jiāyóu 加油/加油 To fill up gas

3. The sentence Duì mótuōchē de wèntí bǐjiào méi nàme dà has a different sentence structure than we might see in English. The literal meaning here is "For motorcycles' problem, more not so big."

Duì mótuōchē de wèntí bǐjiào méi nàme dà

对摩托车的问题比较没那么大/對摩托車的問題比較沒那麼大

This isn't a big problem for motorcycles

4. The qǐlái in Suŏyĭ mótuōchē gēn chēzi bǐjiào qǐlái signifies the beginning of the "comparing" action.

qǐlái 起来 / 起來 to begin an action

Suŏyĭ mótuōchē gēn chēzi bĭjiào qǐlái

所以摩托车跟车子比较起来 / 所以摩托車跟車子比較起來

So when comparing motorcycles and cars

5. Note the usage of gĕi in yīnwèi zhǎo dìfāng gĕi mótuōchē tíng yĕ bǐjiào fāngbiàn

gěi 给 / 給 to give

yīnwèi zhǎo dìfāng gĕi mótuōchē tíng yĕ bǐjiào fāngbiàn

因为找地方给摩托车停也比较方便 / 因為找地方給摩托車停也比較方便 since looking for places for motorcycles to park is also more convenient