

**Lesson 217**

**Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:**

经济  
Jīngjì  
Economy

政府  
Zhèngfǔ  
Government

人民  
Rénmín  
Citizen

税  
Shuì  
Taxes

低  
Dī  
Low

**Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:**

經濟  
Jīngjì  
Economy

政府  
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稅  
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低  
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## 217 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. The word **yàng** is used several times in this lesson. We first see it when Kirin asked the question **Nà jīngjì yào zěnyàng cái huì biàn de bǐjiào hǎo** ? The **zěnyàng** here is short for **zěnmeyàng** .

**yàng**                                  样 / 樣                                  manner

**zěnyàng**                                怎样 / 怎樣                              what about

**Nà jīngjì yào zěnyàng cái huì biàn de bǐjiào hǎo**

那经济要怎样才会变得比较好? / 那經濟要怎樣才會變得比較好?

So what does an economy have to do to become better ?

We also see it used in other sentences:

a. **Zhèyàng kěyǐ ràng tāmen de shēnghuó guò de bǐjiào shūfú** .

这样可以让他们的生活过的比较舒服 / 這樣可以讓他們的生活過得比較舒服.

This will let them have more comfortable lives

b. **Zhèyàng tāmen jiù méiyǒu hěnduō qián kěyǐ huā** .

这样他们就没有很多钱可以花 / 這樣他們就沒有很多錢可以花

In this case they won't have much money to spend

c. **Zhèyàng shāngdiàn jiù méi bànfa bǎ tāmen de chǎnpǐn mài chūqù** .

这样商店就没办法把他们的产品卖出去 / 這樣商店就沒辦法把他們的產品賣出去

This way, the stores won't be able to sell their products

d. **Zhèyàng shāngdiàn zhuàn de qián jiù huì biàn de yuèláiyuè shǎo**

这样商店赚的钱就会变的越来越少 / 這樣商店賺的錢就會越來越少

In this case, the money that stores make will also decrease

e. Suǒyǐ rúguǒ shuì de biāozhǔn bǐjiào dī , zhèyàng wǒ jiù yǒu bǐjiào duō de qián kěyǐ mǎi dōngxī .

所以如果稅的標準比較低， 這樣我就有比較多的錢可以買東西 / 所以如果稅的標準比較低， 這樣我就有比較多的錢可以買東西

So if the tax rate is lower , I will have more money to buy things .

f. Wa, zhèyàng yě bù hǎo .

哇， 這樣也不好 / 哇， 這樣也不好.

Wow, that wouldn't be good either

g. Zhèyàng zài jīngjì bù hǎo de shíhòu , wǒmen cái bú yòng pà qián bú gòu yòng .

這樣在經濟不好的時候， 我們才不用怕錢不夠用 / 這樣在經濟不好的時候， 我們才不用怕錢不夠用.

This way when the economy isn't good , we won't be scared of not having enough money to use

h. Érqǐě nǐ chángcháng zhùyì nǐ chǎnpǐn de pǐnzhì zěnmeyàng .

而且你常常注意你產品的品質怎麼樣. / 而且你常常注意你產品的品質怎麼樣

As well if you often pay attention to the quality of your products

2. We previously learned the word **biāozhǔn** in a different form than it is used here in **rúguǒ shuì de biāozhǔn tài gāo** .

biāozhǔn

标准 / 標準

standard

rúguǒ shuì de biāozhǔn tài gāo

如果稅的標準太高 / 如果稅的標準太高

if the tax rate is too high

3. **Méi bànfǎ** is used quite often in sentences, as shown in:

Méi bànfǎ

没办法 / 沒辦法

No solution

a. Ránhòu tāmen yě jiù méi bànfǎ gēn gōngchǎng mǎi chǎnpǐn .

然後他們也就沒辦法跟工廠買產品 / 然後他們也就沒辦法跟工廠買產品

In that case, the country's people will have more jobs to earn money

b. Kěshì rúguǒ shuì tài dī , zhèngfǔ jiù méi bànfǎ kāi xīnde xuéxiào, yīyuàn, gōngyuán dēng dēng .

可是如果稅太低，政府就没办法开新的学校，医院，公园等等./ 可是如果稅太低，政府就沒辦法開新的學校，醫院，公園等等

But if taxes are too low , governments won't be able to open new schools, hospitals, parks etc .

4. The best way to get a feel for grammar particles like **jiù** is to see them used in context. Take a look at the following sentences:

a. Nàme nàge guójiā de rén jiù huì yǒu bǐjiào duō de gōngzuò jīhuì kěyǐ zhuànqián .

那么那个国家的人就会有比较多的工作机会可以赚钱 / 那麼那個國家的人就會有比較多的工作機會可以賺錢

In that case, the country's people will have more jobs to earn money

b. Ránhòu, tāmen jiù huì huāqián mǎi tāmen xiǎngyào de dōngxī .

然后，他们就会花钱买他们想要的东西 / 然後，他們就會花錢買他們想要的東西

They will then spend money to buy the things they want

c. Rénmín shèngxià de qián jiù huì biàn de hěn shǎo .

人民剩下的钱就会变得很少 / 人民剩下的錢就會變得很少

The citizens' leftover money will be less

d. Zhèyàng tāmen jiù méiyǒu hěnduō qián kěyǐ huā .

这样他们就没有很多钱可以花 / 這樣他們就沒有很多錢可以花

In this case they won't have much money to spend

e. Nà hěnduō shāngdiàn de kèrén jiù huì biàn de yuèláiyuè shǎo , zhèyàng shāngdiàn jiù méi bànfǎ bǎ tāmen de chǎnpǐn mài chūqù .

那很多商店的客人就会变得越来越少，这样商店就没办法把他们的产品卖出去/那很多商店的客人就會變得越來越少，這樣商店就沒辦法把他們的產品賣出去

Then the number of customers that stores have will decrease , which means that stores won't be able to sell their products

f. Zhèyàng shāngdiàn zhuàn de qián jiù huì biàn de yuèláiyuè shǎo , ránhòu tāmen yě jiù méi bànfǎ gēn gōngchǎng mǎi chǎnpǐn . Zuìhòu zhèxiē gōngchǎng jiù méiyǒu shēngyì kěyǐ zuò .

这样商店赚的钱就会变的越来越少， 然后他们也就没办法跟工厂买产品. 最后这些工厂就没有生意可以做./ 這樣商店賺的錢就會越來越少， 然後他們也就沒辦法跟工廠買產品. 最後這些工廠就沒有生意可以做.

In this case, the money that stores make will also decrease , which means they won't be able to buy products from the factories . In the end, these factories won't have business

g. Zhèyàng wǒ jiù yǒu bǐjiào duō de qián kěyǐ mǎi dōngxī .

这样我就有比较多的钱可以买东西./ 這樣我就有比較多的錢可以買東西

This way I will have more money to buy things

h. Kěshì rúguǒ shuì tài dī , zhèngfǔ jiù méi bànfǎ kāi xīnde xuéxiào, yīyuàn, gōngyuán dèng dèng .

可是如果税太低， 政府就没办法开新的学校， 医院， 公园等等./ 可是如果稅太低， 政府就沒辦法開新的學校， 醫院， 公園等等

But if taxes are too low , governments won't be able to open new schools, hospitals, parks etc

i. Zui hǎo de fāngfǎ jiù shì .

最好的方法就是./ 最好的方法就是

The best method is

j. Wǒmen píngcháng jiù yào zhùyì wǒmen guójiā jīngjì de qíngkuàng .

我们平常就要注意我们国家经济的情况 / 我們平常就要注意我們國家經濟的情況

We should often pay attention to our country's economic situation

k. Nà hěn yǒu kěnéng jiù shì zhège gōngyè de wèntí .

那很有可能就试着个工业的问题 / 那很有可能就是這個工業的問題

Then there's a good chance that it's an industry wide problem

1. Nǐde kèhù dāngrán jiù bú huì zài huílái gēn nǐ mǎi dōngxī .

你的客户当然就不会再回来跟你买东西 / 你的客戶當然就不會再回來跟你買東西.

Your clients of course won't return to buy things

5. **Cái** is used a couple of times in conditional clauses, where the second clause depends on the first.

a. Nà jīngjì yào zěnyàng cái huì biàn de bǐjiào hǎo ?

那经济要怎样才能变得比较好? / 那經濟要怎樣才會變得比較好?

So what does an economy have to do to become better ?

b. Zhèyàng zài jīngjì bù hǎo de shíhòu , wǒmen cái bú yòng pà qián bú gòu yòng

有, 你要想有什么方法可以让你的客户一直再回来买你的产品/ 有, 你要想有什麼方法可以讓你的客戶一直再回來買你的產品

This way when the economy isn't good , we won't be scared of not having enough money to use

6. **Zài** has two meanings. The first is shown in these examples:

a. Ràng wǒmen xiān jièshào jīntiān de shēngzì , děng yīxià wǒ zài jiěshì .

让我们先介绍今天的生字, 等一下我再解释/ 讓我們先介紹今天的生字, 等一下我再解釋

Let's first introduce today's new words , I will then explain

b. Yǒu, nǐ yào xiǎng yǒu shénme fāngfǎ kěyǐ ràng nǐde kèhù yīzhí zài huílái mǎi nǐde chǎnpǐn .

有, 你要想有什么方法可以让你的客户一直再回来买你的产品 / 有, 你要想有什麼方法可以讓你的客戶一直再回來買你的產品

Yes, you have to think of ways to make your customers constantly return to buy your products .

c. Nǐde kèhù dāngrán jiù bú huì zài huílái gēn nǐ mǎi dōngxī .

你的客户当然就不会再回来跟你买东西./ 你的客戶當然就不會再回來跟你買東西

Your clients of course won't return to buy things

7. The second meaning of **zài** is shown in these sentences:

a. Zhèyàng zài jīngjì bù hǎo de shíhòu .

这样在经济不好的时候./ 這樣在經濟不好的時候

This way when the economy isn't good

b. Bǐrú shuō, nǐ kěyǐ bǎ shāngdiàn kāi zài rén bǐjiào duō de dìfāng

比如说, 你可以把商店开在人比较多的地方./ 比如說, 你可以把商店開在人比較多的地方

For example you can open your store in a location with more people

c. Huōshì zài wǎnglù shàng jièshào nǐde shēngyì gěi dàjiā zhīdào děngděng .

或是在网路上介绍你的生意给大家知道等等./ 或是在網路上介紹你的生意給大家知道等等

Or introduce your business to everyone on the internet etc