

Lesson 219

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

新闻
Xīnwén
News

消息
Xiāoxí
Personal news

头条
Tóutiáo
Headlines

报导
Bàodǎo
News report

记者
Jìzhě
Reporter

杂志
Zázhì
Magazine

财经消息
Cáijīng xiāoxí
Finance and economics information

财经新闻
Cáijīng xīnwén
Finance and economics news

电子新闻
Diànzǐ xīnwén
Electronic news

地方新闻
Dìfāng xīnwén
Local news

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

新聞
Xīnwén
News

消息
Xiāoxí
Personal news

頭條
Tóutiáo
Headlines

報導
Bàodǎo
News report

記者
Jìzhě
Reporter

雜誌
Zázhì
Magazine

財經消息
Cáijīng xiāoxí
Finance and economics information

財經新聞
Cáijīng xīnwén
Finance and economics news

電子新聞
Diànzǐ xīnwén
Electronic news

地方新聞
Dìfāng xīnwén
Local news

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

国际新闻
Guójì xīnwén
International news

旅游新闻
Lǚyóu xīnwén
Travel news

社会新闻
Shèhuì xīnwén
Society news

天气预报
Tiānqìyùbào
Weather report

体育新闻
Tǐyù xīnwén
Sports news

消费情报
Xiāofèi qíngbào
Consumer's news

影视新闻
Yǐngshì xīnwén
Movie and television news

娱乐新闻
Yúlè xīnwén
Entertainment news

政治新闻
Zhèngzhì xīnwén
Political news

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

國際新聞
Guójì xīnwén
International news

旅遊新聞
Lǚyóu xīnwén
Travel news

社會新聞
Shèhuì xīnwén
Society news

天氣預報
Tiānqìyùbào
Weather report

體育新聞
Tǐyù xīnwén
Sports news

消費情報
Xiāofèi qíngbào
Consumer's news

影視新聞
Yǐngshì xīnwén
Movie and television news

娛樂新聞
Yúlè xīnwén
Entertainment news

政治新聞
Zhèngzhì xīnwén
Political news

219 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. **Previously** we defined **kèchéng** as meaning “course.” However it can also be used to mean “lesson” as seen in the sentence **Zài shàng yīcì de kèchéng, wǒmen tāolùn de tí mù shì xuǎnjǔ .**

Previously

kèchéng 课程 / 課程 course

Zài shàng yīcì de kèchéng, wǒmen tāolùn de tí mù shì xuǎnjǔ .

在上一次的课程，我们讨论的题目是选举/在上一次的課程，我們討論的题目是選舉
 In our last class, we discussed the subject of elections

2. It's worth noting the format used to identify locations of things in Chinese such as:

- Zài shìjiè shàng	在世界上 / 在世界上	In the world
- Zài xīnwén zhōng	在新闻中 / 在新聞中	In the news
- Zài diànshì shàngmiàn	在电视上面 / 在電視上面	On television
- Bào zhǐ shàng	报纸上 / 報紙上	In the newspaper
- Zài diànshì xīnwén shàng	在电视新闻上 / 在電視新聞上	On the television news
- Bào zhǐ shàng de yīxiē bàodǎo	报纸上的一些报导 / 報紙上的一些報導	Some of the reports in newspapers
- Zài zázhì lǐmiàn .	在杂志里面 / 在雜誌裡面.	In magazines .

3. **Xiāoxi** can refer to news in a person's life or of a more personal nature, as opposed to **Xīnwén** which deals with news of a more public nature.

Xiāoxi 消息 / 消息 Personal news

4. In this lesson, we saw many examples of being interested in something. The format is **duì ... yǒu xìngqù** such as in:

duì ... yǒu xìngqù 对... 有兴趣 / 對... 有興趣 for ... to have interest

- **Yào xiān kàn wǒ duì xīnwén de tóutiáo yǒu méiyǒu xìngqù .**

要先看我对新闻的头条有没有兴趣./ 要先看我對新聞的頭條有沒有興趣.

I've have to first see if the news headlines are of interest to me .

- Rúguǒ nǐ duì tóutiáo yǒu xìngqù , nǐ hěn yǒu kěnéng jiù huì jìxù kàn nàge xīnwén de wénzhāng .

如果你对头条有兴趣，你很有可能就会继续看那个新闻的文章。
如果你對頭條有興趣，你很有可能就會繼續看那個新聞的文章。

If the headlines are of interest to you , you will probably continue to read the news article .

- Suǒyǐ tāmen tōngcháng huì yòng bǐjiào tèbié de xiěfǎ , ràng nǐ duì nà piān wénzhāng yǒu xìngqù .

所以他们通常会用比较特别的写法，让你对那篇文章有兴趣。
所以他們通常會用比較特別的寫法，讓你對那篇文章有興趣。

So they normally use a special way to write them , to make you interested in that article

5. Bǐjiào xǐhuān which literally means “more like” is used to say “prefer”, as in the sentence **Wǒ bǐjiào xǐhuān kàn diànshì shàng de xīnwén .**

Bǐjiào xǐhuān 比较喜欢 / 比較喜歡 Prefer

Wǒ bǐjiào xǐhuān kàn diànshì shàng de xīnwén

我比较喜欢看电视上的新闻 / 我比較喜歡看電視上的新聞。

I prefer to watch the news on television

6. Yī kāishǐ is used to show when something first begins. We saw it used in **Tōngcháng zài xīnwén yī kāishǐ de shíhòu huì xiān gàosù nǐ yǒu nǎxiē tóutiáo xīnwén .**

Yī kāishǐ 一开始 / 一開始 As soon as

Tōngcháng zài xīnwén yī kāishǐ de shíhòu huì xiān gàosù nǐ yǒu nǎxiē tóutiáo xīnwén .

通常在新闻一开始的时候会先告诉你有哪些头条新闻 /
通常在新聞一開始的時候會先告訴你有哪些頭條新聞

.Normally when the news first begins they will first give you the news headlines

7. Note the lack of an explicit “if” in the sentence *Yīnwèi rúguǒ zài jièshào de shíhòu , yǒu nǐ xiǎng kàn de xīnwén , nǐ jiù huì jìxù kàn tāmen de bàodǎo .*

Yīnwèi rúguǒ zài jièshào de shíhòu , yǒu nǐ xiǎng kàn de xīnwén , nǐ jiù huì jìxù kàn tāmen de bàodǎo

因为如果在介绍的时候，有你想看的新闻，你就会继续看他们的报导 /
因為如果在介紹的時候，有你想看的新聞，你就會繼續看他們的報導

Since when they are explaining , if there are news items that you want to see , you will continue to watch their report

8. You can see the versatility of *chū* in *Ēn, yīnwèi měitiān dōu huì chū xīnde bàozhǐ* and *zázhì kěnéng shì yīge lǐbài huòshì liǎngge lǐbài cái chū yīcì .*

Ēn, yīnwèi měitiān dōu huì chū xīnde bàozhǐ

嗯，因为每天都会出新的报纸 / 嗯，因為每天都會出新的報紙

Since newspapers are released every day

zázhì kěnéng shì yīge lǐbài huòshì liǎngge lǐbài cái chū yīcì

杂志可能是一个礼拜或是两个礼拜才出一次 /
雜誌可能是一個禮拜或是兩個禮拜才出一次

.magazines usually come out every week or two .