

**Lesson 223**

**Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:**

品牌  
Pǐnpái  
Brand name

麦当劳  
Màidāngláo  
McDonald's

星巴克  
Xīngbākè  
Starbucks

可口可乐  
Kěkǒukělè  
Cocacola

百事可乐  
Bǎishìkělè  
Pepsi cola

索尼  
Suǒní  
Sony

谷歌  
Gǔgē  
Google

捷安特  
Jiéāntè  
Giant

宏基  
Hóngjī  
Acer

**Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:**

品牌  
Pǐnpái  
Brand name

麥當勞  
Màidāngláo  
McDonald's

星巴克  
Xīngbākè  
Starbucks

可口可樂  
Kěkǒukělè  
Cocacola

百事可樂  
Bǎishìkělè  
Pepsi cola

索尼  
Suǒní  
Sony

穀歌  
Gǔgē  
Google

捷安特  
Jiéāntè  
Giant

宏基  
Hóngjī  
Acer

**Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:**

三星  
Sānxīng  
Samsung

英特尔  
Yīngtè'ěr  
Intel

肯德基  
Kěndéjī  
Kentucky Fried Chicken

雪碧  
Xuěbì  
Sprite

沃尔玛  
Wò'ěrmǎ  
Walmart

家乐福  
Jiālèfú  
Carrefour

百度  
Bǎidù  
Baidu

**Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:**

三星  
Sānxīng  
Samsung

英特爾  
Yīngtè'ěr  
Intel

肯德基  
Kěndéjī  
Kentucky Fried Chicken

雪碧  
Xuěbì  
Sprite

沃爾瑪  
Wò'ěrmǎ  
Walmart

家樂福  
Jiālèfú  
Carrefour

百度  
Bǎidù  
Baidu

## 223 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. Related to [pǐnpái](#) is [míngpái](#) .

[míngpái](#)                                      名牌 / 名牌                                      famous brand

2. As mentioned in the lesson, while you may recognize many famous brand names like McDonald's and Coca-cola in China and Taiwan, they are not necessarily known by their English names locally, which is why it is important to learn their Chinese names, as taught in this lesson. You can also read more about this subject in [this article](#).

3. When picking a Chinese name, most companies go for a transliteration into Chinese of their approximate English sound, such as [Suǒní](#) . In other cases they may choose a more literal meaning such as [Wēiruǎn](#) or a combination of literal and transliteration such as [Xīngbākè](#) .

[Suǒní](#)                                      索尼 / 索尼                                      Sony

[Wēiruǎn](#)                                      微软 / 微軟                                      Microsoft

[Xīngbākè](#)                                      星巴克 / 星巴克                                      Starbucks

4. We've seen the construction [yībiān](#) , [yībiān](#) used before to describe doing two actions at the same time. We see it used here in [Hěnduō rén xǐhuān dào nàlǐ yībiān gēn péngyǒu liáotiān](#) , [yībiān hē hǎo hē de kāfēi](#) .

[yībiān](#)                                      一边 / 一邊                                      one side

[Hěnduō rén xǐhuān dào nàlǐ yībiān gēn péngyǒu liáotiān](#) , [yībiān hē hǎo hē de kāfēi](#)

很多人喜欢到那里一边跟朋友聊天，一边和好喝的咖啡 /

很多人喜歡到那裡一邊跟朋友聊天，一邊喝好喝的咖啡

Many people like to go there and chat with friends , while drinking delicious coffee

5. We've seen **kàn qǐ lái** and **tīng qǐ lái** before. Here we see **hē qǐ lái** in the sentence **En, wǒ rèn wéi zhè liǎng zhǒng kě lè de wèi dào hē qǐ lái dōu hěn xiāng**

**kàn qǐ lái**                                      看起来 / 看起來                                      looks as if

**tīng qǐ lái**                                      听起来 / 聽起來                                      sounds as if

**hē qǐ lái**                                        喝起来 / 喝起來                                      tastes as if

**En, wǒ rèn wéi zhè liǎng zhǒng kě lè de wèi dào hē qǐ lái dōu hěn xiāng**

嗯，我认为这两种可乐的味道喝起来都很像 /

嗯，我認為這兩種可樂的味道喝起來都很像

I feel that that the flavors of these two colas are pretty similar