

## Lesson 237 Notes (Simplified / Traditional)

1. The **lái** in **Jīntiān de tí mù wǒ xiǎng ràng nǐ lái jué dìng** is used figuratively to describe the person “coming” to a decision. This form is used often to soften the action being described. You can also see it used in **Suǒ yǐ wǒ men kě yǐ yòng jīntiān de kè lái fù xī shàng yì kè jiāo guò de dān zì** .

**lái**                                      来 / 來                                      to go

**Jīntiān de tí mù wǒ xiǎng ràng nǐ lái jué dìng**

今天的题目我想让你来决定 / 今天的题目我想讓你來決定

I wanted to let you decide today’s topic

**Suǒ yǐ wǒ men kě yǐ yòng jīntiān de kè lái fù xī shàng yì kè jiāo guò de dān zì**

所以我们可以用今天的课来复习上一课教过的单字。 / 所以我們可以用今天的課來復習上一課教過的單字

So we can use today’s lesson to review the words taught in our last lesson

2. **Hǎo** can be added to the end of certain verbs to indicate that the action has been completed, as seen in **Nà nǐ xiǎng hǎo nǐ wèi lái de mù biāo shì shén me le ma ?** Here the speaker is asking if the thinking has been completed.

**Hǎo**                                      好 / 好                                      Good

**Nà nǐ xiǎng hǎo nǐ wèi lái de mù biāo shì shén me le ma**

那你想好你未来的目标是什么了吗 / 那你想好你未來的目標是什麼了嗎?

So have you thought of what your future goals are ?

3. Be aware that **zuì jìn** can refer to the recent past **or** the near future, as seen in **Suǒ yǐ wǒ xī wàng zài zuì jìn jǐ nián , kě yǐ shì zhe zuò yī xiē bù tóng de gōng zuò** .

**zuì jìn**                                      最近 / 最近                                      the recent past / near future

**Suǒ yǐ wǒ xī wàng zài zuì jìn jǐ nián , kě yǐ shì zhe zuò yī xiē bù tóng de gōng zuò**

所以我希望在最近几年，可以试着做一些不同的工作。 / 所以我希望在最近幾年，可以試著做一些不同的工作

So I hope that in the next few years , I can try to do a few different jobs .

4. The **cái** is used to indicate a condition in **Yīnwèi tāmen duì rúhé zuò chū hǎo hē de kāfēi yǐjīng yǒu hěnduō de jīngyàn le** , **suǒyǐ tāmen de pǐnpái cái huì biàn de nàme yǒumíng** . Their quality is famous **because** they have a lot of experience making good coffee.

cái

才 / 才

grammar particle

Yīnwèi tāmen duì rúhé zuò chū hǎo hē de kāfēi yǐjīng yǒu hěnduō de jīngyàn le , suǒyǐ tāmen de pǐnpái cái huì biàn de nàme yǒumíng

因为他们对如何做出好喝的咖啡已经有很多的经验了, 所以他们的品牌才会变得那么有名 / 因為他們對如何做出好喝的咖啡已經有很多的经验了, 所以他們的品牌才會變得那麼有名

Since they already have a lot of experience making very good coffee , so their brand name has become very famous

5. The sentence **wǒ xīwàng yǒu yī tiān** , **kěyǐ gēn yīge yòu shuài yòu yǒuqián de rén jiéhūn** uses the **yòu** , **yòu** pattern to indicate two positive qualities together.

wǒ xīwàng yǒu yī tiān , kěyǐ gēn yīge yòu shuài yòu yǒuqián de rén jiéhūn

我希望有一天, 可以跟一个有帅又有钱的人结婚 / 我希望有一天, 可以跟一个又帅又有钱的人结婚

I hope that one day , I hope I can marry someone handsome and rich

yòu

又 / 又

and

6. Note the **xiān** , **zài** sentence pattern in **Kěshì yào xiān kàn wǒde jiārén gēn gōngzuò** , **háiyǒu huánjìng zěnmeyàng** , **zài zuò juéding** .

xiān

先 / 先

first

zài

再 / 再

then

Kěshì yào xiān kàn wǒde jiārén gēn gōngzuò , háiyǒu huánjìng zěnmeyàng , zài zuò juéding

可是要先看我的家人跟工作, 还有环境怎么样, 再做决定 / 可是要先看我的家人跟工作, 還有環境怎麼樣, 再做決定

But first I have to look at my family and work , and what my environment is like , and then make a decision