

Lesson 289

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

社会
shèhuì
Society

依赖
yīlài
To rely / depend upon

发明
fā míng
To invent / invention

大脑
dà nǎo
Brain

依
yī
According to / depend on

赖
lài
To depend on

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

社會
shèhuì
Society

依賴
yīlài
To rely / depend upon

發明
fā míng
To invent / invention

大腦
dà nǎo
Brain

依
yī
According to / depend on

賴
lài
To depend on

Lesson 289 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

1. It's interesting to see how sentences constructed in Chinese differ from English. Take a look at the following sentence:

Wǒ xiǎng kěnéng shì yīnwèi kējì chǎnpǐn de fā míng gěi wǒmen de shēnghuó dài lái le hěnduō fāngbiàn , érqǐě yě bāng le wǒmen bù shǎo máng de guānxì ba . The literal meaning is "I think perhaps is because technology products' invention give our life bring come many conveniences, as well also help us not small busy relations".

Wǒ xiǎng kěnéng shì yīnwèi kējì chǎnpǐn de fā míng gěi wǒmen de shēnghuó dài lái le hěnduō fāngbiàn , érqǐě yě bāng le wǒmen bù shǎo máng de guānxì ba

我想可能是因为科技产品的发明给我们的生活带来了许多方便，而且也帮了我们不少忙的关系吧。 /

我想可能是因為科技產品的發明給我們的生活帶來了許多方便，而且也幫了我們不少忙的關係吧。

I think that's because the invention of new technology makes our lives much more convenient , and helps us a lot

2. Note the use of chū in Yīnwèi jìsuànjī néng bāng wǒmen zài hěn duǎn de shíjiān nèi jiù bǎ hěn nán de shùxué tí mù suàn chū dáàn lái and Xiànzài yǒu hěnduō xuéshēng kàndào shùxué tí mù de shíhòu , jiù zhíjiē bǎ jìsuànjī ná chū lái suàn .

chū

出 / 出

out

Yīnwèi jìsuànjī néng bāng wǒmen zài hěn duǎn de shíjiān nèi jiù bǎ hěn nán de shùxué tí mù suàn chū dáàn lái

因为计算机能帮我们在很短的时间内就把很难的数学题目算出答案来 /
因為計算機能幫我們在很短的時間內就把很難的數學題目算出答案來

Because calculators can help us use a short time to to calculate difficult math problems

Xiànzài yǒu hěnduō xuéshēng kàndào shùxué tí mù de shíhòu , jiù zhíjiē bǎ jìsuànjī ná chū lái suàn

现在有很多学生看到数学题目的时候, 就直接把计算机拿出来算 /
現在有很多學生看到數學題目的時候, 就直接把計算機拿出來算。

Nowadays when many students see math questions , they just directly take out their calculators to calculate .

3. Note that **zhǎo** can also mean “to ask” as seen in the sentence **yīge péngyǒu zhǎo wǒ gēn tā yīqǐ qù páshān** .

zhǎo 找 / 找 to look for

yīge péngyǒu zhǎo wǒ gēn tā yīqǐ qù páshān .

一个朋友找我跟他一起去爬山 / 一個朋友找我跟他一起去爬山

a friend asked me to go hiking with him .

4. **Zhùyì** can be added to other verbs to modify their meanings, as seen in **suǒyǐ wǒ zài páshān de shíhòu** , **yīzhí zhùyì kàn wǒde shǒujī** .

Zhùyì 注意/ 注意 To pay attention

suǒyǐ wǒ zài páshān de shíhòu , **yīzhí zhùyì kàn wǒde shǒujī** .

所以我在爬山的时候，一直注意看我的手机。/ 所以我在爬山的時候，一直注意看我的手機。

while I was hiking , I would keep looking at my cell phone .

5. **Āiyā** is an expression in Chinese used to express frustration.

Āiyā 哎呀 / 哎呀 Ah