



LI XIN YU

xué xiào

学校

shēng huó

生活

School Life



piān

篇

(measure word for essays, articles, etc.)





rì

jì

日

记

diary

yì piān rì jì

一篇日记

a diary





lèi

累

tired

A:你今天累吗？

nǐ jīn tiān lèi ma?

Are you tired today?

B:我今天很累。

wǒ jīn tiān hěn lèi.

I am very tired today.





yǐ      jīng  
已      经

already

qǐ chuáng

起床

to get up







chuáng

床

bed





学生已经起床去上课了。

xué sheng yǐ jīng qǐ chuáng qù shàng kè le.  
The student has already got up to go to class.

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## Series of Verbs/Verb Phrases

A number of verbs or verb phrases can be used in succession to represent a series of actions. The sequential order of these verbs or verb phrases usually coincides with the temporal order of the actions.

1、他常常去高小音家吃饭。

tā cháng cháng qù gāo xiǎo yīn jiā chī fàn 。

He often goes to eat at Gao Xiaoyin`s place.

2、下午我要到图书馆去看书。

xià wǔ wǒ yào dào tú shū guǎn qù kàn shū 。

This afternoon I will go to the library to read.

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## Series of Verbs/Verb Phrases

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3、我明天想找同学去打球。

wǒ míng tiān xiǎng zhǎo tóng xué qù dǎ qiú.

I'd like to find some classmates to play ball with me tomorrow.

4、你明天来我家吃晚饭吧。

nǐ míng tiān lái wǒ jiā chī wǎn fàn ba.

Come and have dinner at my house tomorrow.

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xǐ zǎo

洗澡

to take a bath/shower





zǎo fàn  
早饭

breakfast



yì

biān

一 边

simultaneously; at the same time



一边...一边...(yì biān ...yì biān ...)

This structure denotes the **simultaneity of two ongoing actions**. In general, the word or phrase for the action that started earlier follows the first 一边 (yì biān), while that for the action that started later follows the second 一边 (yì biān).

1、我们一边吃饭，一边练习说中文。

wǒ men yì biān chī fàn , yì biān liàn xí shuō zhōng wén.

We practiced speaking Chinese while having dinner.

2、他常常一边吃饭一边看电视。

tā cháng cháng yì biān chī fàn yì biān kàn diàn shì.

He often eats and watches TV at the same time.



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一边...一边...(yì biān ...yì biān ...)

Generally, the verb that follows the **first** 一边(yì biān) indicates the **principal action** for the moment, while the one that follows the **second** 一边(yì biān) denotes an **accompanying action**.

3、我一边洗澡一边唱歌。

wǒ yì biān xǐ zǎo, yì biān chàng gē.

I sang while taking a shower.

4、我妹妹喜欢一边看书一边听音乐。

wǒ mèi mei xǐ huan yì biān kàn shū yì biān tīng yīn yuè.

My younger sister loves listening to music while she reads.

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一边...一边...(yì biān ...yì biān ...)

Generally, the verb that follows the first 一边(yì biān) indicates the principal action for the moment, while the one that follows the second 一边(yì biān) denotes an accompanying action.

1. 我一边\_\_\_\_\_一边\_\_\_\_\_。  
wǒ yì biān \_\_\_\_\_ yì biān \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 我喜欢一边\_\_\_\_\_一边\_\_\_\_\_。  
wǒ xǐ huan yì biān \_\_\_\_\_ yì biān \_\_\_\_\_.

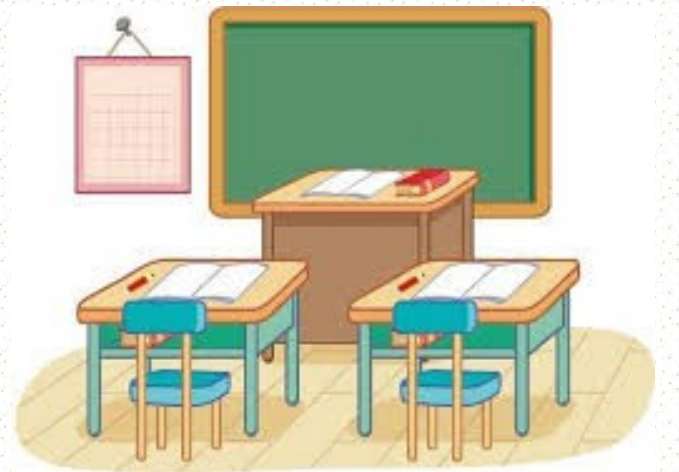
3. 我常常一边\_\_\_\_\_一边\_\_\_\_\_。  
wǒ cháng cháng yì biān \_\_\_\_\_ yì biān \_\_\_\_\_.



jiāo shì

教室

classroom





fā

yīn

发 音

pronunciation



xīn  
新

new

jiù  
旧

worn

diàn nǎo

电 脑

computer



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电脑(diàn nǎo, computer)

The usual colloquial term for a computer is 电脑(diàn nǎo), literally, “electric brain.” A more formal term, especially in mainland **China**, is 电子计算机(diàn zǐ jì suàn jī) or “electronic computing machine,” or simply **计算机(jì suàn jī)**. But **in Taiwan 计算机(jì suàn jī) means a calculator**. In mainland **China**, a **calculator is called 计算器(jì suàn qì)**.

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nǎo

脑

brain





zhōng wǔ

中午

noon

cān tīng

餐厅

dining room, cafeteria



wǔ fàn

午饭

lunch, midday meal





同学们在餐厅吃午饭。

tóng xué men zài cān tīng chī wǔ fàn.

Students have lunch in the dining room.



shàng wǎng

上网

to go online; to surf the internet





sù

shè

宿舍

dormitory



nàr

那儿

there



zhèng zài

正在

in the middle of (doing something)





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The Adverb 正在(zhèng zài, be doing...)

The adverb 正在(zhèng zài) denotes **an ongoing or progressive action at a certain point of time**. It is more **emphatic** than 在(zài) when it serves the same function.

1.A:李友，你在做什么？

lǐ yǒu, nǐ zài zuò shén me?

Li You, what are you doing?

B:我在练习写汉字。

wǒ zài liàn xí xiě hàn zì.

I'm practicing writing Chinese characters

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The Adverb 正在(zhèng zài, be doing...)

The adverb 正在(zhèng zài) denotes **an ongoing or progressive action at a certain point of time**. It is **more emphatic** than 在(zài) when it serves the same function.

2.我们现在正在上课，你别打电话。

wǒ men xiàn zài zhèng zài shàng kè , nǐ bié dǎ diàn huà.

We are having a class right now. Don't make phone calls.

3.我昨天到他宿舍的时候，他正在练习发音。

wǒ zuó tiān dào tā sù shè de shí hou , tā zhèng zài liàn xí fā yīn.

When I got to his dorm yesterday, he was in the middle of practicing pronunciation.

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4.A:你知道不知道王老师在哪儿？

nǐ zhī dao bù zhī dào wáng lǎo shī zài nǎr ?

Do you know where Teacher Wang is?

B:他正在办公室开会。

tā zhèng zài bàn gōng shì kāi huì.

He is having a meeting in his office.

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yǐ qián

以 前

before



yǐ hòu

以后

after



gào su

告 诉

to tell



zhī dào

知道

to know



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## The Position of Time-When Expressions

Time-when expressions come **before** the verb. They **often** appear **after the subject**. However, they **sometimes precede the subject** under certain discourse conditions. In this lesson, we focus on practicing the ones positioned after the subject.

1、我们十点上课。

wǒ men shí diǎn shàng kè.

We start the class at ten.

2、我们几点去？

wǒ men jǐ diǎn qù ?

What time are we going?

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3、你什么时候睡觉？

nǐ shén me shí hou shuì jiào ?

What time do you go to bed ?

4、他明天上午八点来。

tā míng tiān shàng wǔ bā diǎn lái

He will come at eight tomorrow morning.

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## The Position of Time-When Expressions

1、你什么时候吃早饭？

nǐ shén me shí hou chī zǎo fàn?

What time do you have breakfast?

2、你什么时候吃午饭？

nǐ shén me shí hou chī wǔ fàn ?

What time do you have lunch?

3、你什么时候吃晚饭？

nǐ shén me shí hou chī wǎn fàn ?

What time do you have dinner?

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## The Adverb 就(jiù)

The adverb 就(jiù) connecting two verbs or verb phrases **indicates** that the **second action happens as soon as the first one is completed**.

1、他今天早上起床以后就听中文录音了。

tā jīn tiān zǎo shang qǐ chuáng yǐ hòu jiù tīng zhōng wén lù yīn le.

He listened to the Chinese recordings right after he got up this morning.

2、王朋写了信以后就去睡觉了。

wáng péng xiě le xìn yǐ hòu jiù qù shuì jiào le.

Wang Peng went to bed right after he had finished writing the letter.

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## The Adverb 就(jiù)

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3、我做了功课以后就去朋友家玩儿。

wǒ zuò le gōng kè yǐ hòu jiù qù péng you jiā wánr.

I will go to my friend`s for a visit right after I finish my homework.

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## The Particle 的(de)

When a disyllabic or polysyllabic adjective modifies a noun, the particle 的(de) is usually inserted between the adjective and the noun, e.g. 漂亮的学校(piào liang de xué xiào, beautiful schools), 容易的汉字(róng yì de hàn zì, easy characters), 有意思的电影(yǒu yì si de diàn yǐng, interesting movies). However, with monosyllabic adjectives, 的(de) is often omitted, e.g., 新课文(xīn kè wén, new lesson texts), 新电脑(xīn diàn nǎo, new computers), 大教室(dà jiào shì, big classrooms); 好老师(hǎo lǎo shī, good teachers). If the adjective is preceded by 很(hě), however, 的(de) cannot be dropped, e.g., 很新的电脑(hě xīn de diàn nǎo, very new computers); 很大的教室(hě dà de jiào shì, very big classrooms); 很好的老师(hě hǎo de lǎo shī )

# An Entry from Li You`s Diary

## 李友的一篇日记

十一月三日

星期二

今天我很忙，很累。早上七点半起床，洗了澡以后就吃早饭。我一边吃饭，一边听录音。九点到教室去上课。

第一节课是中文课，老师教我们发音、生词和语法，也教我们写字，还给了我们一篇新课文，这篇课文很有意思。第二节是电脑课，很难。

中午我和同学们一起到餐厅去吃午饭。我们一边吃，一边练习说中文。下午我到图书馆去上网。四点王朋来找我打球。五点三刻吃晚饭。七点半我去白英爱的宿舍跟她聊天(儿)。到那儿的时候，她正在做功课。我八点半回家。睡觉以前，高文中给我打了一个电话，告诉我明天要考试，我说我已经知道了。

How many classes did Li You have?

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What did Li You do in the library?

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What did Li You do after dinner?

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# Language Practice

