



Hobbies

爱好

à e

LI XINYU



On October 29, we will review 1-5 lessons.

On October 30, we will have a paper-based examination, which includes listening, reading pinyin to write Chinese characters, reorganizing sentences, translating English

Chinese, and reading comprehension.

20% of the final exam questions will be the same as those in this paper. Please don't be absent!!!



xiǎo

小

small; little

A familiar and affection way of addressing a young person is to add 小 (xiǎo, little; small) to the name., 小王 (xiǎo wáng, Little Wang). Similarly, to address an older acquaintance, 老 (lǎo, old) can be used with the surname, e.g., 老王 (lǎo wáng, Old Wang). However, such terms are rarely used to address a relative, or a superior

hǎo

好

very

hǎo jiǔ

好久

a long time

jiǔ  
久

long(of time)

好吗

typically

answer

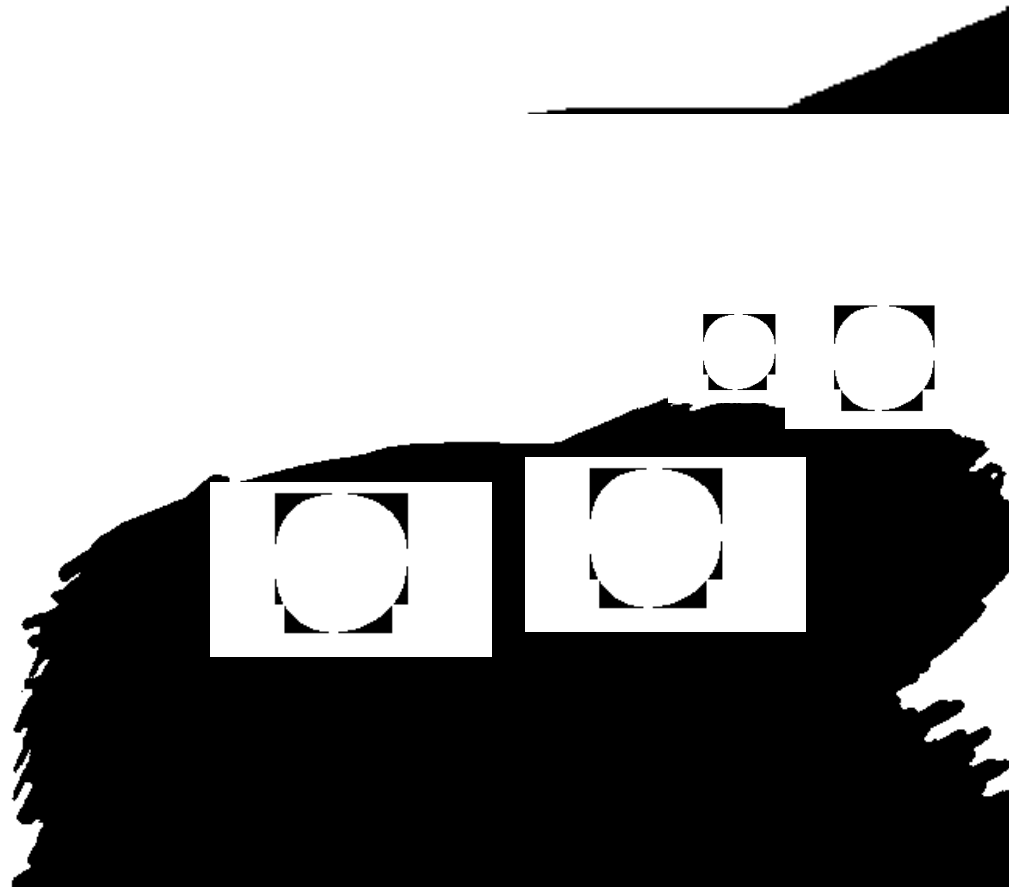
typical

好吗? How

are you?

(wǒ

are you ? ) is a question  
**you already know.** The  
answer (wǒ hǎo, I am fine.)





bú cuò  
不错

pretty good





xiǎng

想

to want to;  
would like to;  
to think

jué de  
**觉得**

to feel;to think

yì si  
意思

meaning

yǒu yì si  
有意思

interesting

The position of negatives in Chinese is not the same as their counterparts in English. An English speaker would say: "I **don't** think going to the movies **is** a lot of fun," but a Chinese speaker would say 我觉得看电影没有意思 (wǒ jué de kàn diàn yǐng méi you yì si ), which literally means "I **think** going to the movies **is not** a lot of fun."

zhǐ

只

only



shuì  
睡  
to sleep

shuì jiào  
睡觉  
to sleep

jiào  
觉  
sleep

The character 觉 is pronounced jué  
and has **two different meanings**  
to feel) and jiào as in 睡觉

jué de  
觉得

**two different ways**  
as in 觉得 (to feel),  
to sleep).

jiào  
睡觉





suàn le

算了

forget it;  
never mind



zhǎo

找

to look for



bié rén

别人

other people;  
another person

bié (de)

别(的)

other



B

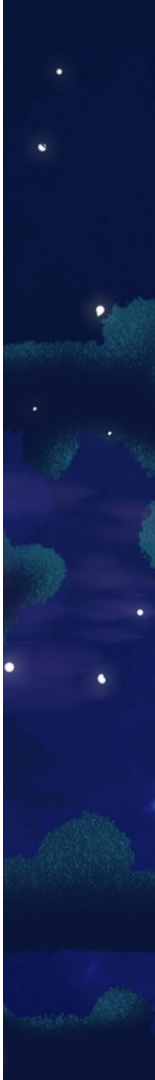


Do you like to listen to some music?

你喜欢听音乐。

Do you like to listen to music.

Do you like to listen to music.





老师

lǎo shī

teacher

是王

shì wáng

saying

不想打。

bù xiǎng dǎ.

but Teacher Wang didn't.



A :

我想看中国电影。

B :

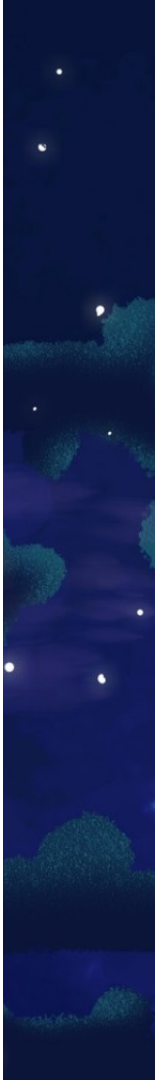
zhōng guó diàn yǐng.  
ing to see a Chinese movie.



B



gāo yīn yuè .  
 I like listening to some foreign m  
 外国音乐。  
 gāo yīn yuè 。  
 I like listening to some foreign music.







想(xiǎng) can be translated to "to want to do something" or "to want to go to." 喜欢(xǐ huan) is "to like something." 想(xiǎng) and 喜欢(xǐ huan) are different.

想(xiǎng) means "to want to do something" or "to want to go to." 喜欢(xǐ huan) means "to like something." 想(xiǎng) and 喜欢(xǐ huan) are not interchangeable.

Both 想(xiǎng) and 觉得(juéde) can be translated as "to think," but the former means "to think of," "to think about," "to think of," "to think up," whereas the latter means "to feel," "to have the opinion of," "to give a comment."





Even though 睡觉(shuì jiào, to sleep), 唱歌(chàng gē, to sing), and 跳舞(tiào wǔ, to dance) are all verb-object compounds, grammatically speaking, they are all treated as a word. When there is an attributive element to modify the object, such as an adjective or a number-measure word combination, it must be inserted between the verb and the noun.



唱歌(chàng gē, to sing) is treated as a word, but when there is an attributive element to modify the object, such as a number-measure word combination, it must be inserted between the verb and the noun.





睡觉 shuì jiào  
to sleep

唱歌 chàng gē  
to sing



跳舞 tiào wǔ  
to dance



sure word+noun



睡一个好觉

shuì yí ge hǎo jiào  
have a good sleep

唱英文歌

chàng yīng wén gē  
sing an English song

王 朋：小高，好久不见，你好吗？

高文中：我很好。你怎么样？

王 朋：我也不错。这个周末你想做什么？  
想不想去打球？

高文中：打球？我不喜欢打球。

王 朋：那我们去看球，怎么样？

高文中：看球？我觉得看球也没有意思。

王 朋：那你这个周末想做什么？

高文中：我只想吃饭、睡觉。

王 朋：算了，我去找别人。

Question



How does Wang Peng

Get Worked



Why:





# Langu Practice

