



yuē shí jiān

约时间

Making Appointments

LI XIN YU

Vocabulary

zhōng

中

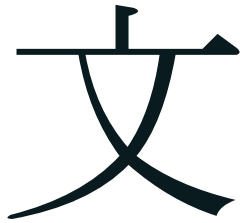
wén

文

Chinese language

Vocabulary

wén

The image shows the Chinese character '文' (wén) in a stylized, black font. It consists of a horizontal top bar with a small vertical stroke on the left side, and two curved strokes that cross each other below the bar, forming a shape similar to a stylized 'X' or 'A'.

language ; script ; written language

Vocabulary

bāng

帮

to help

Vocabulary

zhǔn

bèi

准 备

to prepare

Vocabulary

liàn xí
练习

to practice

Vocabulary

shuō

说

to say; to speak

Vocabulary

xià

下

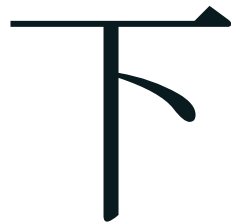
ge

个

next one

Vocabulary

xià

The image shows the Chinese character '下' (xià) in a black, sans-serif font. It consists of a horizontal top bar with a small upward-pointing arrow on the right side, and a vertical stem that curves slightly to the right at the bottom.

below;next

Time Expressions

下个星期(xià ge xīng qī) literally means “the week below.” By the same token, 上个星期(shàng ge xīng qī) literally means “the week above.” The measure word 个 can be omitted: 下个星期=下星期 ; 上个星期=上星期. “Last/next month” is 上个月/下个月 (shàng ge yuè/xià ge yuè). However, we **don't say** “上月/下月”

To help you remember, envision a calendar. Next week/month is below(下,xià) this week/month; last week/month is above (上,shàng) this week/month.

Time Expressions Involving Month and Week

上上个月	shàng shàng ge yuè the month before last	上上(个)星期	shàng shàng(ge) xīng qī the week before last
上个月	shàng ge yuè last month	上(个)星期	shàng (ge)xīng qī last week
这个月	zhè ge yuè this month	这(个)星期	zhè (ge) xīng qī this week
下个月	xià ge yuè next month	下(个)星期	xià (ge) xīng qī next week
下下个月	xià xià ge yuè the month after next	下下(个)星期	xià xià (ge) xīng qī the week after next

一月 yī yuè January	二月 èr yuè February	三月 sān yuè March
四月 sì yuè April	五月 wǔ yuè May	六月 liù yuè June
七月 qī yuè July	八月 bā yuè August	九月 jiǔ yuè September
十月 shí yuè October	十一月 shí yī yuè November	十二月 shí èr yuè December

Time Expressions

The above expressions with 月 (yuè) and 星期 (xīng qī) form two parallel series. “one weeks” is 一个星期 (yí ge xīng qī), therefore “one week later” is 一个星期以后 (yí ge xīng qī yǐ hòu). “One month” is 一个月 (yí ge yuè), **not** 一月 (yī yuè). “One month later” is 一个月以后 (yí ge yuè yǐ hòu)

Additional Time Expressions Involving Year and Day

大前天	dà qián tiān three days ago	大前年	dà qián nián three years ago
前天	qián tiān the day before yesterday	前年	qián nián the year before last
昨天	zuó tiān yesterday	去年	qù nián last year
今天	jīn tiān today	今年	jīn nián this year

Additional Time Expressions Involving Year and Day

明天	míng tiān tomorrow	明年	míng nián next year
后天	hòu tiān the day after tomorrow	后年	hòu nián the year after next
大后天	dà hòu tiān three days from today	大后年	dà hòu nián three years from now

The above expressions with 天(tiān) and 年(nián) form two parallel series except for 昨天(zuó tiān) and 去年(qù nián)

Vocabulary

a

啊

(a sentence-final particle of exclamation, interrogation, etc)

Vocabulary

dàn

shì

但

是

but

Vocabulary

děi

得

must; to have to

The Modal Verb 得(děi, must)

The Modal Verb 得(děi) means “need to “ or “must”.

1. 我现在得去开会，没空儿跟你聊天儿。

wǒ xiàn zài dé qù kāi huì, méi kōng ér gēn nǐ liáo tiānr.

I need to go to a meeting right now, and have no time to chat with you.

2. 我有事儿，得去学校。

wǒ yǒu shìr, děi qù xué xiào 。

I`ve some business[to attend to]. I must go to school.

The Modal Verb 得(děi, must)

The negative form of 得(děi, must) is 不用(bú yòng, need not) or 不必(bú bì, need not). not 不得(bú děi). Therefore, the correct way to say “ You don` t have to go to the library” in Chinese is A, not B:

A:你不用去图书馆。 or 你不必去图书馆。
nǐ bú yòng qù tú shū guǎn nǐ bú bì qù tú shū guǎn

B:你不得去图书馆。
nǐ bù děi qù tú shū guǎn

Vocabulary

gēn

跟

with

Vocabulary

jiàn miàn

见 面

to meet up; to meet with

Vocabulary

miàn

The image shows the Chinese character '面' (miàn) in a stylized, black font. The character is composed of a top horizontal stroke with a rightward-pointing arrow, a vertical stroke on the left, a vertical stroke on the right, and a bottom horizontal stroke. In the center, there are three horizontal bars stacked vertically, representing the '面' radical.

face

Vocabulary

huí

lái

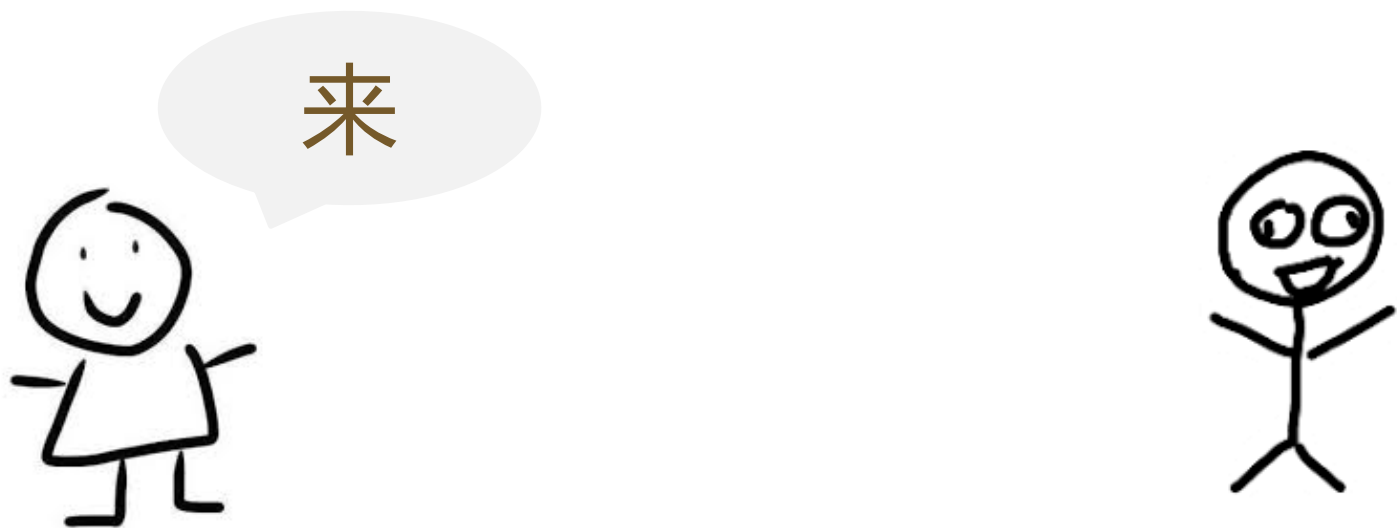
回

来

to come back

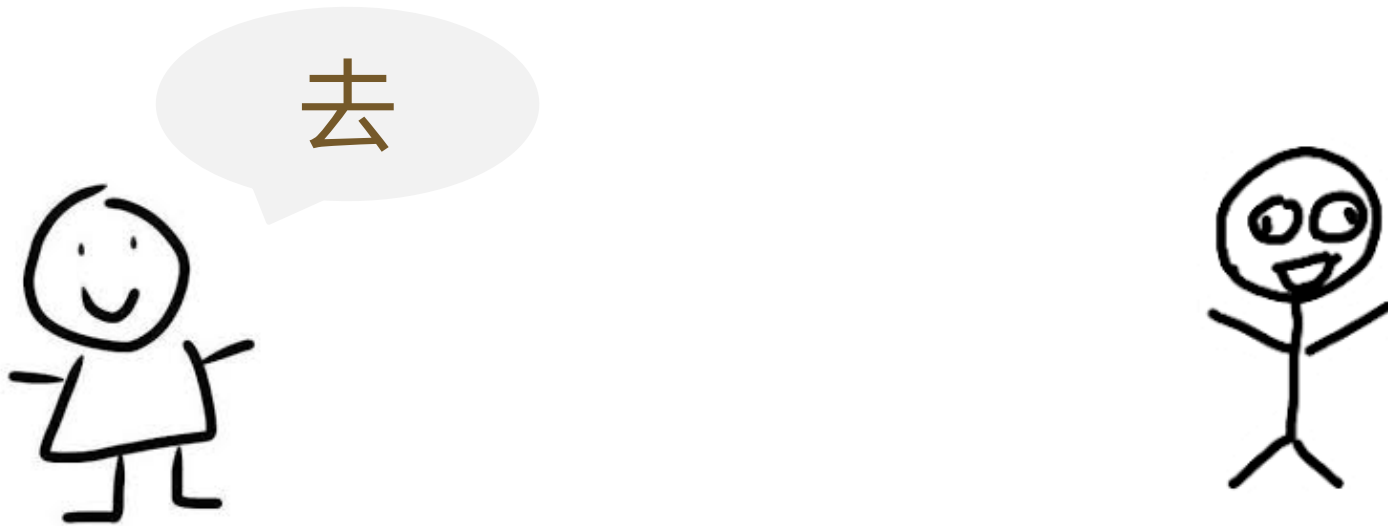
Directional Complements (I)

来/去(lái/qù, to come/go) can serve as a directional complement after such verbs as 进(jìn, to enter) and 回(huí, to return). 来(lái, to come) signifies movement toward the speaker, while 去(qù, to go) signifies movement away from the speaker.



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Directional Complements (I)

1、 [A is at home, speaking on the phone to B, who is away from home]

A:你什么时候回来？

nǐ shén me shí hou huí lai ?

When are you coming back?

B:我六点回去。

wǒ liù diǎn huí qu.

I'm going back at six.

Directional Complements (I)

2、 [A is outside, and B is inside. A knocks on the door, and B tells A to come in.]

B:进来。

jìn lai.

Come in



Directional Complements (I)

2、 [Both A and B are outside. A tells B to go inside.]

A:进去。

jìn qu.

Go in



吧vs吗？

Compare the two particles 吧(ba) and 吗(ma):

1、你是李友吧？

(nǐ shì lǐ yǒu ba?)

You are Li You, aren't you?

(I think you're Li You. Am I right?)

2、你是李友吗？

(nǐ shì lǐ yǒu ma?)

Are you Li You ?

(I am not quite sure.)



酸辣鸡蛋汤
suān là jī dàn tāng



柿茄木须汤
shì qié mù xū tāng

玉米粳 yù mǐ jīng





清汤三鲜
qīng tāng sān xiān



凤片纯菜汤
fēng piàn chún cài tāng

Text

李友:喂, 请问, 王朋在吗?

王朋:我就是。你是李友吧?

李友:王朋, 我下个星期要考中文, 你帮我准备一下, 跟我练习说中文, 好吗?

王朋:好啊, 但是你得请我喝咖啡。

李友:喝咖啡, 没问题。那我什么时候跟你见面? 你今天晚上有空儿吗?

王朋:今天晚上白英爱请我吃饭。

李友:是吗? 白英爱请你吃饭?

王朋:对。我回来以后给你打电话。

李友:好, 我等你的电话。

Questions

- 1、 Why did Li You call Wang Peng?
- 2、 What will Wang Peng do tonight?
- 3、 What will Li You do tonight?



Language Practice