**第六课Lesson 6 – Making Appointments约 时间Yuē Shíjiān**

**Dialogue I**

1. preposition 给
2. to somebody:

**A给B打电话: A calls B** Statement: 我常常给妈妈打电话。 I often call mom.

1. for somebody, to provide service for somebody

**A 给 B + V.P.**

Statement: 老师给二年级学生考试。The teacher quizzes the second year students.

Statement: 妈妈给孩子做饭。 Mom cooks for the child.

Statement: 我的男朋友给我唱歌。 My boy friend sings for me.

**Review:** We learned 给 used as a verb, meaning “to give.”

Question:你可以给我一杯咖啡吗？Can you give me a cup of coffee?

1. Propositional phrases used as predicates

**Subject 在 (place)**

Question: 常老师在吗？Is Teacher Chang in?

Question: 常老师在哪儿？Where is teacher Chang?

Statement: 常老师在办公室。Teacher Chang is in the office.

NOTE: similar to adjectives used as predicates, you do NOT add 是 in these sentences.

**Review: 在 + Location + V.P.**

Statement: 常老师在办公室给学生考试。 Teacher Chang quizzes the students in the office.

1. Adverb就 emphatic adverb, used before verb.

Statement: 我就是。It IS me. Statement: 他就是王老师。He IS teacher Wang.

1. Question word 哪: which

哪+ measure word + noun

Question: 您是哪位？Who are you? / Who is that (used in phone conversation)?

Question: 哪位老师是你中文老师？Which teacher is your Chinese teacher?

nă ge shū (which book)

**Review: 哪 used as question word “where”**

Question:你在那儿认识了你的女朋友？Where did you meet your girlfriend?

Question: 王老师在哪儿？ Where is Teacher Wang?

Question: Wŏ zài năr gēn Tā jiàn miàn? – Where will you meet her?

1. Verb问sb. 问题: To ask sb. questions.

Statement: 我想问老师一个问题。I want to ask the teacher one question.

1. 几+ measure word + noun: “several, some”

Statement: 我想问您几个问题。I want to ask you several questions.

Statement: 昨天我喝了几杯咖啡。I drank several cups of coffee yester.

**Review: 几 is more often used as a question word: how many**

 Question: 昨天你喝了几杯咖啡？How many cups of coffee did you drink yesterday?

One needs to decided whether 几 means several or is used as a question word “how many” according to the context. Usually it is very clear without confusion.

1. Fixed expressions: 有空儿/有时间，没问题，别客气
2. Verb要 indicates future action: will, be going to

**Subject 要 + V.P.**

Statement: 今天下午我要开会。I will have a meeting this afternoon.

Question: 明天你要做什么？What are you going to do tomorrow?

Question: 你要去哪儿? Where are you going?

Question: 你要给谁打电话？Who are you going to call?

1. Measure words for academic courses: 节 (class sessions) vs. 门 (mén: course subjects)

yī jié kè (a class) Statement: 今天我有三节课。 I have three classes today.

Statement: 今年我有四门课。 I have four courses this year.

1. Question word 什么时候 =几点 - When

Question: 你什么时候有空儿？ When do you have time?

Question: 你什么时候给我打电话？When will you call me?

Question: Wŏ shénme shíhou gēn Tā jiàn miàn? – When will you meet her?

1. Preposition 以后: after something/doing something

**Noun / Time / V.P. + 以后**

**Note:** the position of 以后 is opposite to its English equivalent.

五点以后 After 5

吃晚饭以后 After having dinner

1. Review 才: not until, later than expected

**Subject + Time 才 V.P.**

Statement: 我明天五点以后才有空儿。I don’t have time until after 5 tomorrow.

Statement:我晚饭以后才可以给你打电话。I won’t be able to call you until after dinner.

1. Verb到

2 Ways: 到+place + 去/来+ to do something or 去/来+ place + to do something

(to go to a place to do something)

到老师的办公室去 to go to teacher’s office

到图书馆去(准备考试): to go to the library (to prepare for the exam)

1. Conjunction: 要是……, Subject 就V.P.: if…

Statement: 要是您方便，我就到您的办公室去。

If it is convenient for you (you are convenient), I will go to your office.

Statement: 要是你喜欢我，你就请我吃饭。If you like me, you invite me to eat.

1. Verb等somebody/something – to wait for somebody/something

Statement: 我在办公室等你。I will wait for you in the office.

Statement: 我等男朋友的电话。I wait for my boyfriend’s phone call.

Statement: 我等你。I wait for you

1. 别+V.P.: don’t do…

Negative: 别喝咖啡。Don’t drink coffee. Negative: bù/bié kèqĭ – don’t be so polite

**Dialogue II**

1. **Time expression: [ last, this, next]**

年：去年，今年，明年 天：昨天，今天，明天

月：上个月，这个月，下个月 星期：上个星期，这个星期，下个星期

**Time duration**: 一年 one year、一天 one day，一个月 one month，一个星期 one week

**Note: 年 year and 天 day follow the same pattern. 月 month and 星期 week follow the same pattern.**

1. 考(verb) vs. 考试 (noun)

**考+subject:** 考中文 to have a Chinese test 有中文考试 (n. ): to have a Chinese test

1. 准备V.P./ n.

准备考试: to prepare for the test 准备去中国 to prepare to go to China

1. Verb帮sb. V.P.: to help somebody to do something

Statement: 老师帮我准备考试。The teacher helps me to prepare for the test.

1. Verb练习V.P.: to practice doing something

练习说中文/英文 to practice speaking Chinese/English

练习打球、唱歌、跳舞 to practice playing ball/singing/dancing

1. A跟B. V.P. – A do something together with B.

Statement: 老师跟学生练习说中文。 The teacher practices speaking Chinese with the students.

Statement: 我跟朋友吃饭。 I eat with friends.

7. **A 跟B 见面 A meet B. (MISTAKE/WRONG: A见面B)**

 Statement: 我跟老师在办公室见面。I meet teacher in the office.

 Statement: 我跟朋友下午4点见面。I meet friends at 4 pm.

8**.** Verb得+V.P.: must

There is no negative form of “不得” or question form “得不得”

Use “吗” to form interrogative sentences

Statement: 我得准备考试。I have to prepare for the test.

Question: 你得准备考试吗？ Do you have to prepare for the test?

1. Verb + Directional complement: 来 (the action is toward the speaker) vs. 去 (the action is away from the speaker)

 回来 come back 回去 go back 进来 come in 进去 go in

**Subject + hěn + adj + yuè + 2nd adj** 🡪 She is pretty & tall

Negative: Zài jiā chī fàn bù fāngbiàn – It’s not convenient to eat at home

Question: Wŏ kěyĭ bāng nĭ zuò shénme? – Is there anything that I can do for you?

Question: (something)是什么意思? What’s the meaning of (something)?

shàng kè (attend class) mén (course) yī niánjí (1st grade) èr niánjí (2nd grade)

zuòfàn (to cook) kăo shì yihou (after test) 很方便hěn fāngbiàn (convenient)

火鸡 huŏ jī (fire chicken – turkey) 雪xuě (snow) 冬天 dōng tiān (winter)

我的感恩节(Gǎn’ēn jié, Thanksgiving) 冰 bīng (ice)

你的 (yours) 她的 (hers) 他的 (his) 我的(my) 我们的 (our)

有人 (some people)

**Required characters:**

话 就 上 下午 时 间 开会 节 课 考试 后 方 便 到 办公室 等 文 帮 准 备 练 习 说 得 跟 见面

**第七课Lesson 7 – Studying Chinese 学中文 Xué Zhōngwén**

1. Descriptive Compliments

**Verb + 得 + complement**

Description: 他吃得很快。He eats very fast.

Description: 说得容易！It is easier said than done.

**Verb + object + verb + 得 + complement**

他吃饺子（jiǎo zi）吃得很快。He eats dumplings very fast.

他写汉字写得不错。Her Chinese character writing is not bad.

你讲话讲得很可以。She talks politely.

2. Adverbs 太、真

**太+（不）+ v/adj.+了！**

太好了！It is extremely good! 你来得太晚了！You came too late!

哪个颜色太黄。That color is too yellow.

**真+（不）+ v/adj. !**

真不错！ It is really not bad! 中国菜真好吃！ Chinese food is really good!

真的吗？ Really?

3. Adverb 就

 就 is an emphatic adverb, until now we have learned two ways to use 就.

1. emphasize on the certainty, indicates the speaker is very sure about the statement.

Statement: 中国菜很好吃，可是我就不喜欢。Chinese food is good, but I just don’t like it.

2. emphasize on the earliness, briefness, or quickness of an action.

Statement: 我昨天晚上9点就睡觉了。I went to bed as early as 9pm last night.

Statement: 我去年就认识王朋了。I know 王朋 as early as last year.

In Chinese, adverb 就 indicates the action happened earlier than expected; while 才 indicates the action is later than expected. Even we don’t see any word means “early” or “late” in sentence, if there is “才”or “就”, we still can tell it.

我昨天就来了。earlier than expected. 我昨天才来。 later than expected.

4. Double Objects

**叫/给/问/教 + sb. (object 1) + sth. (object 2)**

Statement: 请叫我柳老师。Please call me Liu Laoshi.

Statement: 给我一杯茶。Give me a cup of tea.

Statement: 我得去问朋友几个问题。I have to go to ask my friend a few questions.

Statement: 老师教我写汉字。My teacher teach me write the Chinese characters.

5. Ordinal Numbers

第+ number : 第一、第二、第三…… (first, second, third) 第二月 (2nd month)

第一孩子(1st child)

6. Additional Vocabulary

**好/难+verb=adjective**

好吃-难吃 (delicious-taste bad) 好看-难看(good looking/interesting – bad looking)

好听-难听 (sounds good-sounds bad) 好喝-难喝(tasty(drink)- not tasty)

好懂-难懂(easy to understand-not) 好学-难学(easy to learn-not easy to learn)

好玩-\*难玩 (easy to have fun – no negative form)

**很 + 好/难+verb = description**

美国菜很好吃. American food is delicious

Adverb好好：nicely，well

好好+verb： do something nicely ： 好好学习

7. 有（一）点儿: somewhat; a little bit

We use 有一点儿 as an adverbial to modify the adjective or verb, and it often carry a negative tone.

Statement: 他的女朋友有一点难看。His girlfriend is a little bit ugly.

Statement: 我有一点不想去上课。I somewhat don’t want to go to class.

Statement: 我吃有一点儿多。I eat a little bit too much.

Statement: 我有一点想去中国。I want to go to China just a little bit.

买东西 or 买一点儿东西。Buy something 吃一点儿东西。Eat something

 早一点 (a little bit early)

8. 怎么how; how come

1. the manner of an action

 Statement: 我想学怎么唱中文歌。 I want to learn how to sing a Chinese song.

2. the reason or the cause of an action

 Question: 你怎么才来？How come you have just come?

 怎么学中文语法 (how to study Chinese grammar)

9. 的 Structure

**adjective + 的= noun**

大的 – the big one 少的/小的 – the small one 容易的 – easy one 难的 – hard one

多的、男的、女的

这两个女孩子，我喜欢那个漂亮的，不喜欢那个难看的。

Between these two girls, I like that pretty one, don’t like the ugly one.

10. 以后 - In Chinese, if 以后 is used by itself, 以后means: from now on, in future.

 以后我不想和他见面了。From now on, I don’t want to see him again.

生词很都shēngcí hěn dōu – a lot of vocabulary

Statement: 她的样很好看. – She is good looking. (Her looking is good looking)

**第八课Lesson 8 – School Life 学校生活Xuéxiào Shēnghuó**

1. 一边……，一边…… simultaneously; at the same time

**Subject + 一边+ action 1，一边+action 2**

Statement: 我常常一边吃饭，一边看电视。I often watch TV while I have dinner.

Statement: 王朋喜欢一边听音乐，一边做功课。

 Wang Peng likes to listen to the music while doing homework.

1. The Particle 的

**disyllabic (2)/ polysyllabic) adjective + 的 + noun**

漂亮的女孩子、好吃的中国菜、容易的汉子、有意思的中国电影

**很+monosyllabic adjective + 的 + noun** (If you use很, you have to use的, no matter the syllable)

很帅的男孩子、很新的宿舍、很老的电影、很小的教室

**monosyllabic adjective + (omitted) + noun**

大床、小餐厅、新书、旧电脑（old computer）

1. Adverb正在: be doing; in the middle of doing sth.

**subject + 正在 + action.**

我正在上课。I am attending class. 现在我正在看电视。I am watching TV now.

昨天晚上六点，我正在跟妈妈一起做饭。I was cooking with my mom at 6pm yesterday.

Question: 你正在做什么? Are you in the middle of doing something?

**subject + 正在 + place word + action.**

我正在教室上课。I’m in the classroom attending class.

1. 以前 – before

**action/time + 以前 ：before some time/thing**

今天下午五点以前(before 5pm this afternoon )

晚饭以前before dinner 考试以前before test 我认识她以前before I know her

**以前，sentence： in the past，……**

以前，我在北京工作。In the past, I worked in Beijing.

以前，我有很多有意思的中文书。In the past, I had a lot of interesting Chinese books.

1. 以后 – after

**action/time + 以后 ：after some time/thing**

**以后，sentence： From now on，……**

1. 最Adverb: the most

**最 + adjective / modal verb**

最可爱的孩子the cutest child 最好的老师the best teacher

最大的学校the biggest school 最好的朋友 best friend

周末，我最喜欢看书。On weekends, I like to read the most.

我的专业是最难的。 My major is the hardest.

我去最想北京。 I want to go to Beijing the most.

1. Verb: 告诉+ somebody + something
2. Yĭjīng + verb +了 (le means it already happened)
3. Verb: 知道

Negative form: Subject+不知道

Question form: Subject+知不知道? Or Subject+不知道吗?

1. Verb: 能+verb

Question form: Subject+能不能? Negative form：Subject+不能

1. be capable to; be able to

我能吃100个饺子（jiăo zi）。I am able to eat 100 dumplings.

明天我不能请你吃饭。I am not able to treat you to dinner tomorrow.

你能来吗? Can you come?

下课以后, 你能来我的办公室吗？After class can you come to my office?

1. be allowed to

Question: 我能去你家吃晚饭吗？Can I have dinner at your home.

你不能教室里睡觉！ You are not allowed to sleep in the classroom.

1. Verb: 会+verb – have a skill to do something, taught to do something

Question form: 会不会? Negative form：不会

大家都会说中文。Everyone can speak Chinese.

那个漂亮的女孩子不会唱中文歌。That pretty girl cannot sing a Chinese song.

现在我会写100个汉字。I can write 100 Chinese characters now.

1. 除了……以外
2. besides…, also…
3. one subject:

**(A) + 除了…以外，(B)+还/也+action：you can put the subject either place A or B.**

我除了中文，还会说英文。Besides Chinese, I also can speak English.

除了中文歌，我还会唱英文歌。Besides Chinese song, I also can sing a English song.

1. two subjects:

**除了+ subject1 + 以外，Subject 2 + 也 + action：only use “也”**

除了美国人以外，英国人也会说英语。Besides American, the British also can speak English.

了我以外，我妹妹也喜欢北京。Besides me, my sister also likes Beijing

1. except……，all……

**除了…以外，都+ action**

除了王朋以外，大家都来上课了。Everybody came to class except Wang Peng.

除了我以外，我的朋友都在中国。My friends are all in China except me.

除了看书以外，别的我都不喜欢。I don’t like any other things except reading.

1. Adverb就

就can heighten the close relationship between two actions or situations. 就 connect two actions or situations, usually the first one is the reason or condition of the second one.

要是我有时间，我就教我跳舞。If I have time, I will teach you dance.

王朋是中国人，我们就找他教我们唱中文歌吧。Wang Peng is Chinese, so let us ask him to teach

us sing a Chinese song.

要是下雪(snow)，我们就不上课。If it snows, we will have no class.

就是tā ba。 This is it. 就得容易 Easier said than done

给 Someone 写信 – to write someone a letter 好用 (useful)

听yīnyuèhuì – go to a concert 用中文写 – use Chinese to write (“use a language”)

电脑很贵 – computer is expensive 期中qī zhōng – midterm

国际学 – International Studies

Statement: 我xīwàng 你新年好. I wish you a good new year.

Statement: Bié笑我. Don’t laugh at me. Statement: 我有很都课. I have a lot of classes

Question: 你最近怎么样? How have you been recently?

**第九课Lesson 9 – Shopping 买东西 Măi Dōngxi**

1. Verb要 ：desire to do sth.

我要去商店买一件衬衫。I want to go to the shop to buy a shirt.

下课以后，我要去餐厅吃饭。I want to go to eat after class.

这双鞋太小了，我要去换一双。This pair of shoes is too small, I want to exchange them for

another one.

**Differences between 要 and 想**

We don’t use 要 in past tense, we have to replace 要 with 想.

要: desire to do; want to do (already decided)

想: want (idea); use to ask questions, yào is impolite; use in the past

I wanted to be a doctor in the past.

Translation: 以前，我想做一个医生。(Right) 以前，我要做一个医生。(Wrong)

我不想下课 – I don’t want to end the class.

1. Tĭng + Adjective (的)

tĭng piàoliang (de) (pretty/very pretty)

中wén tĭng难很不过我喜欢 – Chinese is pretty hard but I like it.

1. 的

We have learned three ways to use 的：

1. possessive relationship

我的朋友、爸爸的书、姐姐的男朋友

1. inserted between the modifiers and the noun.

好喝的咖啡、漂亮的女孩子、很新的电脑

1. 的follows a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, or even a verb，which will make them equivalent to a noun.

老师的（the teacher’s） 、我的（mine）

漂亮的（the pretty one）、喜欢的（the one I like）

我喜欢买我喜欢的 – I like to buy the one I like.

1. Question word 多 and 什么
2. 多：use before adjectives to make a question

Question: 你今年多大？ How old are you?

Question: 你多久没回家了？ How long haven’t you go home?

Question: 你学习中文多长时间了？or 你多久学习中文？

How long have you been studying Chinese?

Question: 你的爸爸多贵？ How tall is your dad?

Question: 你在UNCC多久? How long have you been at UNCC?

很多人 (many people)

How long （time）, we will say 多久 or 多长时间，you can not only use 多长。

1. 什么：question word 什么+ noun.

Question: 你叫什么名字？ What is your name?

Question: 你喜欢什么颜色？ What color do you like?

Question: 今天你什么时候吃晚饭？ When will you eat dinner tonight?

1. 如果/要是……（的话），……

如果/要是你有时间的话，我们一起去听音乐会吧。If you have time, let’s go to a concert.

如果你方便，今天下课以后我去你的办公室。If it is convenient for you, I will go to your office after class.

如果可以上网买东西，我就不去商店。If I can shop on line, I will not shop in stores.

1. A 跟/和 B一样（adjective/verb）

爸爸和妈妈一样爱 (verb)我。My dad loves me as much as my mom.

我的妹妹和我一样高 (adjective)。My younger sister is as tall as me.

他的书跟我的一样新 (adjective)。His book is as new as mine.

他的衬衫和我的一样红 (adjective)。His shirt is as red as mine.

他的衬衫的颜色和我一样 (adjective)。His shirt and my shirt are the same color

我的朋友跟我一样大 (adjective)。My friend and I are the same age.

一样的书 (same book)

1. 虽然……，但是/可是/不过……：Although…yet…

(Can place the subject before or after虽然)

虽然他有一点难看，但是他是一个很好的人。 Although he is a little bit ugly, he is a nice person.

虽然我的家不太大，可是很漂亮。 Although my house is not too big, it is very pretty.

虽然这件衬衫不便宜，不过很适合他。 Although this shirt is not cheap, it suits him well.

虽然可乐不好, 可是美国人都喜欢。 Although Coke is bad, Americans like it.

In Chinese we use 虽然 with但是 and 可是 more often than with 不过。

饿 è – hungry “uh” 适合shìhé – suits someone 白- băi- white 半年 – half year

可爱 keai – cute (more so adorable, than looks good) 男生 – male student

困- kùn (kooen) - sleepy

再说 zài shuō – say again 筷子 kuai zi – chopsticks 女生 – female student

找你钱– give you change 穿红衬衫 – wear a red shirt (don’t need to say the number)

我(上) 大学时候 – When I was in college… 我小时候 – When I was young…

我吃饭的时候 – When I was eating…

Statement: 我再给你的打电话. Wŏ zài gěi dă diànhuà – I called you again.

Statement: 今天晚上很黑. – Tonight is very dark. 我很困. – I’m very sleepy

Statement: 我现在yígòng有十 kuài钱. – Right now altogether I have $10.

Question: 你穿几号的鞋? What size shoes do you wear?

Question: 几zhŏng 颜色? How many colors?

Question: 你在哪儿学中文? Where do you study Chinese?

Question: 你吃一点儿什么? What do you want to eat?

**第十课Lesson 10 – Transportation 交通Jiāotōng**

1. Topic Comment Sentence

In Chinese, some of topic-comment sentences can be changed in the regular sentences, some of them are not.

e.g.: 飞机票我已经买好了。🡪我已经买好了飞机票。（can change）

第十课你学得怎么样？（cannot be changed）

In Chinese, there are some special topic-comment sentences, which are very different form English.

水果我喜欢葡萄。Fruits I like grape. 妈妈你的好。Moms，yours is better.

1. 或者—还是: or

Both mean “or”, 或者is only used in statement sentences; while 还是is only used in question sentences.

明年我想做医生或者做律师。I want to be a doctor or a lawyer next year.

今天晚上我想去看电影或者去听音乐会。I want to go to see a movie or go to a concert.

明年你想做医生还是律师？Would you want to be a doctor or a lawyer next year?

今天晚上你想去看电影还是去听音乐会？Would you want to watch a movie or go to a concert?

1. 先……，再……，最后……： first…，then…，finally…

我每天早上都先洗澡，再来上课。I take shower first, and then come to class every day.

今天晚上我想先吃饭，再喝点绿茶。I want to have dinner first, and then have some green tea tonight.

中文课上，我们先学生词，再学语法，最后学课文。

In Chinese class, we learn the new words first, and then learn the grammar, finally learn the text.

**最后 + number + measure word + noun: 最后means “last”.**

最后一节课（the last lesson/class）

我是大四的学生，这是我的最后一个学期。I am a fourth year student; this semester is my last one.

我买了最后三张飞机票。I bought the last three plane tickets.

最后一天(Last day)

1. 还是……吧：had better

subject +还是 + action +吧

It’s used to make a decision or a suggestion after considering more than two options.

我不想出去玩了，我们还是在家看电视吧。

I don’t want to go out to play; we had better stay at home to watch TV.

朋友请我去酒吧，可是星期一要考试，我还是好好复习吧。

My friend invite me to bar, however I have a test on Monday, I had better to review.

1. 每 + noun phrase+ 都 + verb phrase/adjective: every

In Chinese, when we use 每 in the sentence, usually we would like to use the adverb 都 before the action. However，都 is not necessary all the time. In our quiz, please use 都 after 每, which can make sure you are right. Because lazy is not safe in Chinese. 都 is not translated in English.

每天高中人喜欢都请李友吃晚饭. Everyday Gao wenzhong likes to invite Li You to dinner.

我每天都7点起床。I get up at 7 everyday.

在高速公路上，每辆车都开得很快。Every car on the highway drives very fast.

每个新年我都给朋友发短信。Every new year, I send text messages to my friends.

每四个学生打一两车。 Every 4 students will take a taxi.

每 + number + measure word + noun

每天(everyday) 每年 (every year) 每个月 (every month) 每个星期 (every week)

每节课(every class) 每天晚上 (every evening) 每天早上 (every morning)

1. (快)要……了：(very) soon

An action or a situation will appear soon.

要下课了。Class will end son 要新年来了。New Year will come.

暑假快要到了。The summer break will come soon.

我要睡觉了，我明天给你打电话吧。I will go to bed soon, so I will call you tomorrow.

我快要买车了，因为爸爸妈妈给了我一点钱。

I will buy a car very soon, because my parents gave me some money.

1. Verb: [让](http://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=en&char=%E8%AE%A9) – 1to allow somebody to do something 2to make; cause Negative form: 不[让](http://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=en&char=%E8%AE%A9) Statement: 音乐[让](http://ctext.org/dictionary.pl?if=en&char=%E8%AE%A9)我高兴. Music makes me happy.
2. Verb: 花: to spend (time, money)

花+ number+ measure word + noun 花很多时间。To spend a lot of time.

1. 不好意思: to feel embarrassed

 Or can be used in front of a sentence to be polite.

Statement: 我觉得不好意思. I feel embarrassed.

Descriptive Compliments: 飞机能飞得很高. The plane can fly high.

我开车开得很快. Or我开车开得太快. I drive very fast.

Statement: 我(不)常常坐飞机. I (don’t) travel by airplane regularly/often.

Statement: 我们没有时间快上车. We don’t have time, quickly get in the car.

Statement: 你有一封新邮件. You have a new email.

Statement: 你不用紧张. You don’t need to be nervous. 我觉得很紧张. I feel nervous.

Questions: 那一个好？ Which one is good?

你的家有几两车. How many cars are in your family? 两 – measure word for car

我坐飞机坐 + 去/到/来 + place. I travel by airplane to go to (a place).

送+ Somebody +去/到 + place. To take somebody someplace

在 +noun + 上 = on something 在高速公路上开车. Drive on the highway.

公车站 gōng qìchē zhàn (bus stop) 北京站 Beijing zhàn (Beijing train station)

火站huŏ zhàn (train station) 电视机 (TV) 出去 (to go out)

大一 (freshman) 大二 (sophomore) etc… 那么/这么(so) 花儿 (flower)

红茶 (black coffe… notered is used) 酒 jiŭ (alcohol)

我自己 (myself) 你自己 (yourself) 她自己 (herself) 他自己(himself)

牙买加(人) yá măi jiā ren Jamaica(n)