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| **#** | **中文** | **拼音**  **(pīn yīn)** | **英文意思**  **(yīn wén yì si)** | **图**  **(tú; picture)** |
| 一 | **事** | shì |  |  |
| 二 | **同学** | tóng xué |  |  |
|  | **告诉** | gào sù |  |  |
|  | **想** | xiăng |  |  |
|  | **给** | gěi |  |  |
|  | **谢谢** | xiè xie |  |  |
|  | **不客气** | bú kè qì |  |  |
|  | **再见** | zài jiàn |  |  |
|  | **正在** | zhèng zài |  |  |
|  | **忙** | máng |  |  |
|  | **不忙** | bù máng |  |  |
|  | **回电话** | huí diàn huà |  |  |

\*\*Bolded vocab: Master vocab. You must be able to write the characters, pronounce the characters, and recognize the characters by sound and writing.

(grammar points)

一、S 请person VO

S invites person to do something, and S will pay the cost.

For example:

1. 我请你吃饭。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. 她请我看球。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、想（xiăng; want to ;would like to）

想has several meanings. In this lesson it is a modal verb indicating a desire to do something. It must be followed by a verb or a clause.

S 想VO

For example:

1. 我想请她看电影。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. 你想听音乐吗？\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. 花老师想打球，可是王老师不想。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. 你想不想看中国电影？\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三、正在 (adverb; zhèng zài, be doing…..)

正在denotes an ongoing or progressive action at a certain point of time.

For example:

1. 我正在打电话。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. 妈妈正在开车。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_