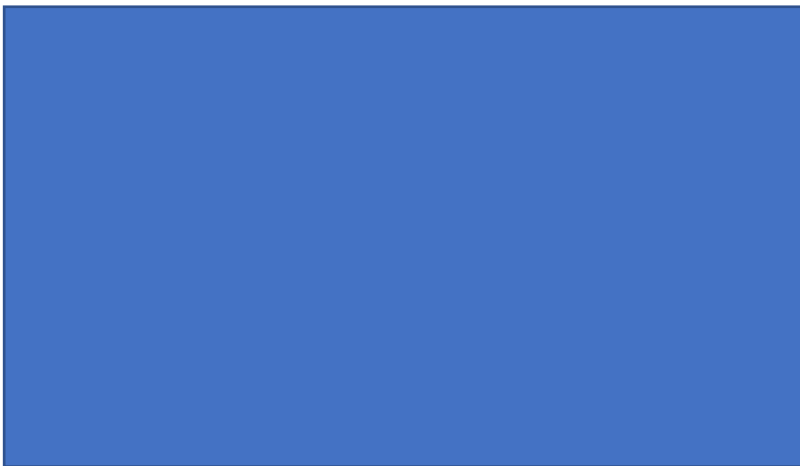


Mandarin  
12月03号

# 复习一下



- 18 你每天几点起床?
- a我每天八点上课。
- b七点起床太早了。
- c我每天七点半起床。

19 你今天晚上做什么?

- a我喜欢打网球。
- b我要在家做作业。
- c我晚上十一点睡觉

- [https://www.classtools.net/random-name-picker/32\\_jgCDQ6](https://www.classtools.net/random-name-picker/32_jgCDQ6)

94. Foot (zu2) (both forms)

95. Walk, go (zou3)

96. To rise, start (qi3)

97. with/and (gen)

98. Every

99. Road (lu4)

100. Company (si1)

101. Word (ci2)

102. Same (tong2)

103. Public (gong1)

104. What (shen2me)

105. to receive (shou4)

106. to love (ai4)

107. vegetables, dishes, food  
(cai4)

108. East (dong1)

109. They (m/f)

110. Master

111. To live

112. Rice (mi3)

113. To come (lai2)

114. Grain, cereal (he2)

115. dot (dian)

116. a shop (dian4)

Writing lines : Write the following in characters – as many times as possible

- Měi gè yīshēng yào zhù zài běijīng
- Wǒ zài zhǎo zhè ge zì
- tāmen yào zǒu lù qù gōngsī
- Wǒ de shǒujī zài nǎ'er? Zài nà.
- Wǒ de tóngxué yě zài shànghǎi gōngzuò
- Tāmen jǐ diǎn yào huí lái?
- Wǒ de tóngxué ài zhōngguó cài
- **New**
- Wǒ ài nà běn shū
- Nǐ jǐ diǎn huí lái?
- Tāmen bā diǎn shàng xué

Adverbial of time	Subject	Modal verb	Verb	Complement
晚上	我	要	复习	星期三的考试。
明天	我	要	交	作业。
	你	会	穿	什么衣服呢?
周末	我	不会	去	公园。

Now check the two correct explanations.

- 1 要 is used to express future action indicating the need or intention of the subject or doer.
- 2 会 is used to express future action showing a high probability.
- 3 要 and 会 can be used after the verb when expressing future actions.

2 Complete the sentences using 要 or 会.

- 1 今年冬天你 \_\_\_\_\_ 去韩国旅行吗?
- 2 这个周末我 \_\_\_\_\_ 去看爷爷奶奶。
- 3 今天晚上王玉 \_\_\_\_\_ 上课, 所以她  
不 \_\_\_\_\_ 和我们一起去看电影。

## Expressing future actions with 要 / 会

要 can be a modal verb, meaning 需要 (need). For example, 我要买一件大衣。(I need to buy a coat.)

When 要 is used to express future actions, it usually indicates something that the speaker intends to do. For example, 我要去看电影。(I'm going to go and see a film.)

Besides expressing ability (e.g. 她会说日语), the modal verb 会 can also be used to express a future event, indicating a high probability. 不 is used before 会 to negate sentences about future events. Sometimes 的 is used at the end of the sentences to strengthen the certainty.

Adverbial of time	Subject	Modal verb	Verb phrase
Jīntiān wǎnshàng 今天 晚上	Yǒngmín 永民	huì 会	lái ma 来吗?
Will Yeong-min come tonight?			
	Tā 他	bù huì 不会	lái le 来了。
He won't come.			
	Wǒ 我	huì 会	gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà de 给你打电话的。
I'm going to phone you.			
Zhōumò 周末	wǒ 我	huì 会	qù kàn nǐ de 去看你的。
I'm going to go and see you at the weekend.			

**4 Complete the sentences with 要 or 会.**

- 1 马克今天不 \_\_\_\_\_ 来, 因为他去西安旅行了。
- 2 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 去购物中心, 你想跟我一起去吗?
- 3 明天有考试, 我 \_\_\_\_\_ 在教室复习准备考试。
- 4 天气预报说明天 \_\_\_\_\_ 下雪。
- 5 听说明天 \_\_\_\_\_ 降温, 你 \_\_\_\_\_ 多穿一些衣服。



# 作业

- Read through all notes
- Practise writing your character-sentences p.5 – note new one
- Read through the explanations and example use of 会 and 要
- Try the exercise on p. 8