

Mandarin
10月13号



The two auxiliary verbs, **yào** and **huì**, can be used for talking about the future in the sense of "going to do something" or "intending to do something."

Consider these two sentences:

Wǒ yào qù Běijīng.

我要去北京。

Wǒ huì qù Běijīng.

我会去北京。

The first sentence, using **yào**, indicates an intention to go to Beijing. The second sentence, using **huì**, indicates a confident prediction of going to **Beijing**.

Intention or Prediction

The two sentences above can be translated as:

Wǒ yào qù Běijīng.

I am going to Beijing.

or

I want to go to Beijing

or

I need to go to Beijing)

Wǒ huì qù Běijīng.

I will go to Beijing (I expect I will go to Beijing). (Focus on probability)

Yào is sometimes (but not always) used with a time expression to differentiate between *want* and *intend*. When used without a time reference, the only way to determine the exact meaning of yào is by context or clarification.

Here are some more examples:

Nǐ yào mǎi shénme dōngxī?

你要买什么东西?

What are you going to buy?

or

What do you want to buy?

Nǐ huì mǎi shénme dōngxī?

你会买什么东西?

What do you expect to buy?

Chén xiǎojie míngtiān yào gēn wǒ shuō.

陈小姐明天要跟我说。

Miss Chen is going to speak with me tomorrow.

Chén xiǎojie míngtiān huì gēn wǒ shuō.

陈小姐明天会跟我说。

Miss Chen expects to speak with me tomorrow.

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。

作业

Revise the radicals on page 2 above

Watch the video of the first 30 questions again. How would you answer these questions for yourself? Be prepared to answer.

<https://youtu.be/KZnCIKrrvZw?t=48>