

Vocabulary I

要	yào	have to, need, have to have
旅游	lǚ yóu	travel (v.)
觉得	jué de	think (giving opinions); feel
最	zuì	most
为什么	wèi shén me	why

Notes for you:

旅游 lǚyóu :

游 yóu = swim

‘要 yào’:

As ‘have to; need to’

- shows **the urge to do** something or you **really want / determined** to do it
- usually followed by **verbs**

e.g.

我要买衣服 wǒ yāo mǎi yīfu ! I have to (am determined) to buy clothes!

我要和丽丽做朋友 wǒ yào hé Lili zuò péngyǒu 。 I have to be friends with Lily.

(Note: 和’s new meaning: **with**)

As ‘have to have’

- shows **you really want / determined** to want something
- usually followed by **nouns**

我要这个衣服 wǒ yāo zhè ge yīfu ! I have to have this clothing!

我要我的妈妈 wǒ yào wǒ de mā ma 。 I want my mum.

‘觉得 juéde’:

- it means think / feel, but for giving **opinions** (compare 想 xiǎng: think rationally)

e.g.

我觉得很冷 wǒ juéde hěn lěng 。 I feel so cold.

我觉得她很漂亮 wǒ juéde tā hěn piàoliang 。 I think she’s pretty.

- e.g. 我觉得她的衣服很漂亮 wǒ juéde tā de yīfu hěn piàoliang ! I think her outfit is pretty!

‘最 zuì’ :

- can be placed before expression of senses / cognition / ability; Adjectives (intangible elements)

e.g.

这个饭店的法国菜最好吃 zhè ge fàndiàn de Fǎguó cài zuì hǎochī 。 This restaurant's French food is the best.

我爸爸最爱开车 wǒ bàba zuì ài kāichē 。 My dad loves driving most.

我姐姐最会做菜 wǒ jiějie zuì huì zuòcài 。 My older sister is most capable of cooking.

Dialogue I

wǒ yào qù Běijīng lǚyóu nǐ juéde shénme shíhou qù zuì hǎo

A: 我要去北京旅游，你觉得什么时候去最好？

I have to travel to Beijing, when do you think it's the best time to go?

jiǔyuè qù Běijīng lǚyóu zuì hǎo

B: 九月去北京旅游最好。

September is the best time to travel in Beijing.

wèi shén me ne

A: 为什么呢？

Why?

jiǔyuè de Běijīng tiānqì bù lěng yě bú rè

B: 九月的北京，天气不冷也不热。

The weather of Beijing in September is neither cold nor hot.

Discussion

‘不要 bú yào’ – opposite of ‘要 yào’

= absolutely don't want (to)



So when replying to questions for ‘要’, no need to reply ‘要/不要’, unless you want to sound like you ‘have to / totally don’t want to’

e.g.

nǐ xiàwǔ yào qù mǎi shuǐguǒ ma

你下午要去买水果吗？

you going to buy fruit this afternoon?

Suggested answers

Say yes:

hǎo a

好啊！

Sure!

Say no:

wǒ bú qù le wǒ bù xiǎng qù

我不去了。 / 我不想去。

I'm not going. / I don't want to go.

Vocabulary II

运动	yùn dòng	Sports (noun); exercise (verb)
踢	tī	kick
足球	zú qiú	football

运动 yùndòng:

动 = move

足球 zúqiú:

足 = foot

球 = ball

踢足球 = play football



Dialogue II

nǐ xǐhuān zuò shénme yùndòng

A: 你喜欢做什么运动？

What sports do you like to do?

wǒ zuì xǐhuān tī zúqiú

B: 我最喜欢踢足球。

My favourite sport is playing football.

wǒmen xiàwǔ yìqǐ tī zúqiú ba

A: 我们下午一起踢足球吧！

Let's play football together this afternoon!

hǎo a

B: 好啊！

Sure!

Vocabulary III

新	xīn	new
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Grammar Talk**Adjective-的-noun**

- when linking Adjective to Nouns, 的 de would act as conjunction

e.g.

新的衣服 xīn de yīfu = new clothes

好吃的菜 hǎochī de cài = tasty dish

Exception:

- if adjective is only 'one-character', '的 de' usually can be omitted
- unless you'd like to make emphasis on the adjective, which '的' provides emphasis on the adjectives

e.g.

他是我的新朋友 tā shì wǒde xīn péngyǒu 。 He is my new friend.

Dialogue III

wǒmen yào bú yào mǎi jǐ gè xīn de yǐzi

女：我们要不要买几个新的椅子？

Do we need to buy a few new chairs?

hǎo a shénme shíhou qù mǎi

男：好啊！什么时候去买？

Sure, when shall we go buy?

míngtiān xiàwǔ zěnmeyàng nǐ míngtiān jǐ diǎn néng huí lái

女：明天下午怎么样？你明天几点能回来？

How about tomorrow afternoon? What time will you be able to come back tomorrow?

xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn duō

男：下午五点多。

5-sih in the afternoon.

Vocabulary IV

眼睛	yǎn jīng	eyes
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Dialogue IV

yǐzi de xiàmiàn yǒu gè xiǎo gǒu shì nǐ de a

男：椅子的下面有个小狗，是你的啊？

There's a dog under the chair, it's yours?

shì a nà shì wǒ de gǒu tā jiào Xiǎohuā

女：是啊，那是我的狗，牠叫小花。

Yes, it's my dog, it's called Xiaohua.

tā hěn piào liàng

男：牠很漂亮。

It's pretty.

shì a nǐ juéde tā nǎlǐ zuì piàoliang

女：是啊，你觉得牠哪里最漂亮？

Yes, which part do you think it's the prettiest?

wǒ juéde tā de yǎnjīng zuì piàoliang

男：我觉得牠的眼睛最漂亮。

I think its eyes are the prettiest.

tā duō dà le

男：牠多大了？

How old is it now?

liù gè duō yuè le

女：六个月了。

6 months and more already.

[Notes] both 牠 & 它 can use to indicate 'it for living object' (depending on location in China)