

Lesson 152

Vocabulary Summary: Simplified: Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

上课 上課 Shàngkè Shàngkè To start class

下课 下課 Xiàkè Xiàkè To end class

回家 回家 Huíjiā Huíjiā

To return home To return home

安静 安靜 Ānjìng Ānjìng Quiet / Peaceful Quiet / Peaceful

Jǔshǒu
Raise your hand
Raise your hand

专心專心ZhuānxīnZhuānxīnTo concentrateTo concentrate

功课 功課 Gōngkè Gōngkè Homework Homework

考试 考試 Kǎoshì Kǎoshì Test Test

功 Gōng Gōng Merit Merit



Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:

Vocabulary Summary: Traditional:

静 jìng Calm デ jìng Calm

举 舉 Jǔ Jǔ To lift To lift

考 Kǎo Kǎo To test To test

专 專 Zhuān Zhuān

Concentrared Concentrared



Lesson 152 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

Note the usage of the following words used in this lesson:

1. While shàngkè was defined as "to start class," it can also mean "to attend class" as shown by examples such as "Tāmen shàngkè yìzhí gēn tóngxué shuō huà."

shàngkè 上课 / 上課 to start / attend class

Tāmen shàngkè yìzhí gēn tóngxué shuō huà

因为他们上课一直跟同学说话/因為他們上課一直跟同學說話

During class they are always talking to their classmates

2. Yīnggāi was originally defined as "should"; however, it can also mean "probably" as shown in the example "Lǎoshī yīnggāi huì shēngqì."

Yīnggāi 应该 / 應該 Should / Probably

Lăoshī yīnggāi huì shēngqì

老师应该会生气 / 老師應該會生氣 The teacher will probably be angry

3. Qǐng has been defined in the past as "Please" and "Invite." Here it's also being used in an "ask" context as in "Lǎoshī yào qǐng tóngxué huídá wèntí."

Qǐng 请 / 請 Please / invite / ask

Lǎoshī yào qǐng tóngxué huídá wèntí

老师要请同学回答问题 / 老師要請同學回答問題

The teacher is asking his students to answer a question

4. Tóngxué was defined as meaning "classmates." However, it more specifically refers to "students in the same class"; which means this term can also be used by teachers and not only by fellow classmates themselves.

Tóngxué 同学 / 同學 Classmates