

**Lesson 199**

**Vocabulary Summary: Simplified:**

时态  
Shítài  
Tense

过去式  
Guòqùshì  
Past tense

现在式  
Xiànzàishì  
Present tense

未来式  
Wèiláishì  
Future tense

态  
Tài  
Attitude

未  
Wèi  
Not yet

**Vocabulary Summary: Traditional**

時態  
Shítài  
Tense

過去式  
Guòqùshì  
Past tense

現在式  
Xiànzàishì  
Present tense

未來式  
Wèiláishì  
Future tense

態  
Tài  
Attitude

未  
Wèi  
Not yet

## 199 Notes (Simplified / Traditional):

Summary of tense points from today's lesson:

### Guòqùshì : (过去式 / 過去式 Past tense)

1. A **le** in a sentence usually signifies a change in situation or an action that took place in the past as in:

Wǒ chīfàn le .                      我吃饭了 / 我吃飯了                      I have eaten

2. Using a time word within the sentence also allows us to describe the tense as in:

### Wǒ zuótiān qù kàn wǒde péngyǒu

我昨天去看我的朋友 / 我昨天去看我的朋友                      I went to see my friend yesterday

Wǒ zuìjìn hěn máng .                      我最近很忙 / 我最近很忙                      I've been busy recently

### Xiànzàishì : (现在式 / 現在式)

3. Here are some examples of present tense sentences:

Wǒ chīfàn                      我吃饭 / 我吃飯                      I eat

Wǒ zài chīfàn                      我在吃饭 / 我在吃飯                      I am eating

### Wèiláishì (未来式 / 未來式 Future tense):

4. Here are some examples of future tense sentences:

Wǒ yào chīfàn                      我要吃饭 / 我要吃飯                      I am going to eat

Wǒ yào chīfàn le                      我要吃饭了 / 我要吃飯了                      I am going to eat

Wǒ huì chīfàn                      我会吃饭 / 我會吃飯                      I will eat

Wǒ zuìjìn huì hěn máng .

我最近会很忙 / 我最近會很忙                      I will be busy in the near future