

LESSON 4

第四课

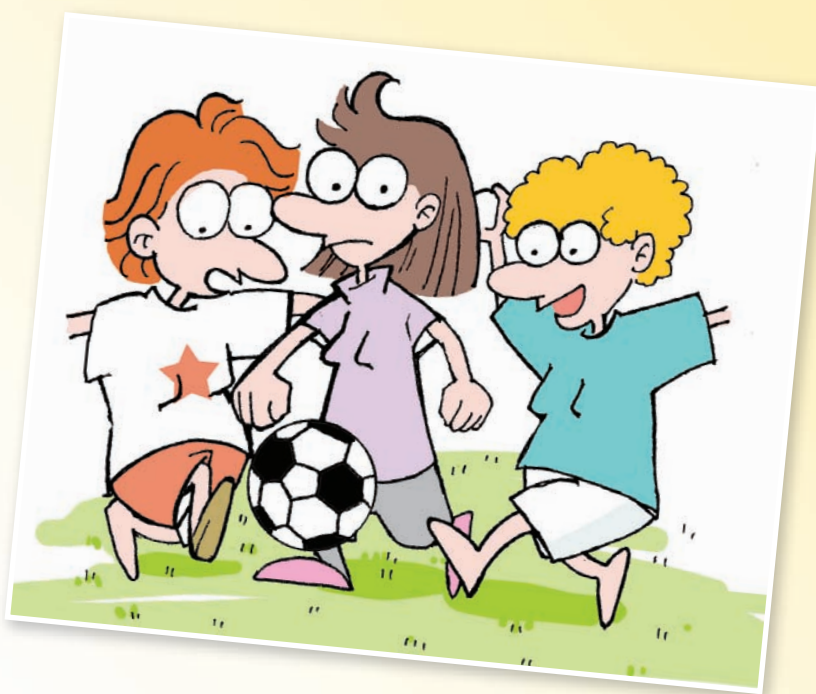
Dì sì kè

Hobbies

爱好

Aìhào

4



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

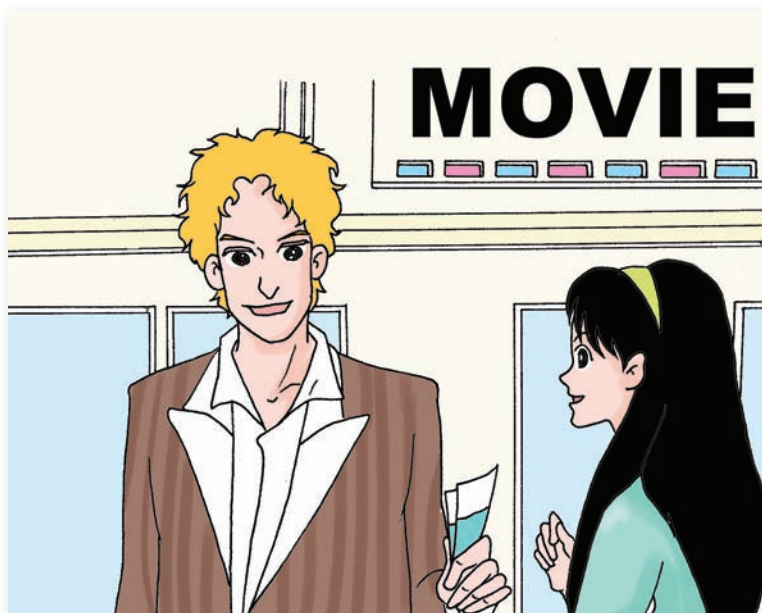
- Say and write the terms for basic personal hobbies;
- Ask about someone's hobbies;
- Ask friends out to see a movie;
- Set up plans for the weekend.

RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. What are people's favorite pastimes?
2. What do people usually do on weekends?

Dialogue I: Talking about Hobbies



白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么^①？



我喜欢打球、看电视^①。你呢？



我喜欢唱歌、跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。你也喜欢看书，对不对？



对，有的时候也喜欢看书。

LANGUAGE NOTE

① The series comma “、” is very useful in Chinese, as pointed out in Lesson 2, Dialogue 2, Language Note 5. When nouns or pronouns occur in a series, this punctuation mark is used to separate them, while the conjunction 和 (hé) connects the last two items in the series, e.g., 我、你和她 (wǒ、nǐ hé tā, you, she and I); 中国、美国、英国和法国 (Zhōngguó、Měiguó、Yīngguó hé Fǎguó, China, United States, England and France). The series comma can also be used between two or more verbs or adjectives, as for example in 我常常打球、跳舞、看电视 (Wǒ chángcháng dǎ qiú、tiào wǔ、kàn diànshì: I often play ball, dance and watch TV).



你**喜欢不喜欢**②看电影？



喜欢。我周末常常看电影。



那③我们今天晚上**去看**④一个外国电影，怎么样？我请客。



为什么你请客？



因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天我请你看电影。



那你也请王朋、李友，**好吗**⑤？



...好。

(Gao Wenzhong is talking to Bai Ying'ai.)



Bái Yīng'ài, nǐ zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme①?



Wǒ xǐhuan dǎqiú, kàn diànshì②. Nǐ ne?



Wǒ xǐhuan chàng gē, tiào wǔ, hái xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè. Nǐ yě xǐhuan kàn shū, duì bu duì?



Duì, yǒude shíhou yě xǐhuan kàn shū.



Nǐ **xǐhuan bu xǐhuan**③ kàn diànyǐng?



Xǐhuan. Wǒ zhōumò chángcháng kàn diànyǐng.



Nà④ wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang **qù kàn**⑤ yí ge wàiguó diànyǐng, zěnmeyàng? Wǒ qǐng kè.



Wèishénme nǐ qǐng kè?



Yīnwei zuótian nǐ qǐng wǒ chī fàn, suǒyǐ jīntiān wǒ qǐng nǐ kàn diànyǐng.



Nà nǐ yě qǐng Wáng Péng, Lǐ Yǒu, **hǎo ma**⑥?



... Hǎo.



VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----|---|
| 1. 周末 | zhōumò | n | weekend |
| 2. 打球 | dǎ qiú | vo | to play ball |
| 打 | dǎ | v | to hit |
| 球 | qiú | n | ball |
| 3. 看 | kàn | v | to watch; to look; to read |
| 4. 电视 | diànshì | n | television |
| 电 | diàn | n | electricity |
| 视 | shì | n | vision |
| 5. 唱歌 (儿) | chàng gē(r) | vo | to sing (a song) |
| 唱 | chàng | v | to sing |
| 歌 | gē | n | song |
| 6. 跳舞 | tiào wǔ | vo | to dance |
| 跳 | tiào | v | to jump |
| 舞 | wǔ | n | dance |
| 7. 听 | tīng | v | to listen |
| 8. 音乐 | yīnyuè | n | music |
| 9. 书 | shū | n | book |
| 10. 对 | duì | adj | right; correct |
| 11. 有的 | yǒude | pr | some |
| 12. 时候 | shíhou | n | (a point in) time; moment; (a duration of) time |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|------|--|
| 13. | 电影 | diànyǐng | n | movie |
| | 影 | yǐng | n | shadow |
| 14. | 常常 | chángcháng | adv | often |
| 15. | 那 | nà | conj | in that case; then |
| 16. | 去 | qù | v | to go |
| 17. | 外国 | wàiguó | n | foreign country |
| 18. | 请客 | qǐng kè | vo | to invite someone (to dinner, coffee, etc.);
to play the host |
| 19. | 昨天 | zuótiān | t | yesterday |
| 20. | 所以 | suǒyǐ | conj | so |



他们喜欢跳舞。
Tāmen xǐhuan tiàowǔ.



他们喜欢打球。
Tāmen xǐhuan dǎ qiú.

Grammar

1. Word Order in Chinese

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follows:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time, place, manner, etc.)	Verb	Object (receiver of the action)
Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
王朋	周末/常常	听	音乐
Wáng Péng	zhōumò/chángcháng	tīng	yīnyuè

(Wang Peng often listens to music on weekends.)

李友	明天	吃	中国菜
Lǐ Yǒu	míngtiān	chī	Zhōngguó cài

(Li You will have Chinese food tomorrow.)

高文中	昨天下午五点半	去看	外国电影
Gāo Wénzhōng	zuótiān xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn bàn	qù kàn	wàiguó diànyǐng

(Gao Wenzhong went to see a foreign movie at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.)

While this is the most common word order in a Chinese sentence, varying discourse contexts may affect the norm.

2. Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (II)

In this type of question there can be no adverbials before the verb other than time words as in (1) and (2). If there is an adverbial—such as 很 (hě, very), 都 (dōu, all), or 常常 (chángcháng, often)—before the verb, the 吗 type question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), and (5). If there is more than one verb, the question form applies to the first verb, as seen in (6) and (7).

1 你明天去不去？

Nǐ míngtiān qù bu qù?

(Are you going tomorrow?)

2 她今天晚上看不看电视？

Tā jīntiān wǎnshang kàn bu kàn diànshì?

(Is she going to watch TV tonight?)

3 他们都是学生吗？

Tāmen dōu shì xuésheng ma?

(Are they all students?)

(3a) * 他们都是不是学生？

*Tāmen dōu shì bu shì xuésheng?

4 你常常看电影吗？

Nǐ chángcháng kàn diànyǐng ma?

(Do you often go to the movies?)

(4a) * 你常常看不看电影？

*Nǐ chángcháng kàn bu kàn diànyǐng?

5 王医生很忙吗？

Wáng yīshēng hěn máng ma?

(Is Dr. Wang very busy?)

(5a) * 王医生很忙不忙？

*Wáng yīshēng hěn máng bu máng?

6 你想不想跳舞？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng tiào wǔ?

(Do you want to dance?)

(6a) * 你想跳不跳舞？

*Nǐ xiǎng tiào bu tiào wǔ?

7 你的同学去不去打球？

Nǐ de tóngxué qù bu qù dǎ qiú?

(7a) *你的同学去打不打球？

*Nǐ de tóngxué qù dǎ bu dǎ qiú?

3. The Conjunction 那(么) (nà {me}, then; in that case)

In a dialogue, immediately following a statement by speaker A, speaker B can often start with 那(么) (nà {me}), which links up the sentences by the two speakers.

1 A: 今天晚上没事儿。

Jīntiān wǎnshang méi shìr.

(We have nothing to do tonight.)

B: 那我们去看电影，怎么样？

Nàme wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, zěnmeyàng?

(In that case, let's go to see a movie. How's that?)

A: 好，我请客。

Hǎo, wǒ qǐng kè.

(Okay, my treat!)

B: 是吗？太好了！

Shì ma? Tài hǎo le.

(Really? Great!)

2 A: 我今天很忙，不想去吃晚饭。

Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng, bù xiǎng qù chī wǎnfàn.

(I'm very busy today. I don't want to go to dinner.)

B: 那明天呢？

Nà míngtiān ne?

(Then how about tomorrow?)

③ A: 你喜欢不喜欢吃美国菜？

Nǐ xǐhuan bu xǐhuan chī Měiguó cài?

(Do you like to eat American food or not?)

B: 不喜欢。

Bù xǐhuan.

(No, I don't.)

C: 那我们吃中国菜，怎么样？

Nà wǒmen chī Zhōngguó cài, zěnmeyàng?

(Then let's eat Chinese food. How's that?)

D: 我也不喜欢。

Wǒ yě bù xǐhuan.

(I don't like that either.)



今天吃中国菜还是美国菜？

Jīntiān chī Zhōngguó cài háishi Měiguó cài?

4. 去 (qù, to go) + Action

If the performance of an action involves a change of location, then this is the construction we use.

1 明天晚上我们去看电影。

Míngtiān wǎnshang wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng.

(We are going to see a movie tomorrow night.)

2 晚上我不去跳舞。

Wǎnshang wǒ bú qù tiào wǔ.

(I will not go dancing tonight.)

3 周末我去跳舞，你去不去？

Zhōumò wǒ qù tiào wǔ, nǐ qù bu qù?

(I'll go dancing this weekend. Are you going?)

5. Questions with 好吗 (hǎo ma)

To solicit someone's opinion, we can ask 好吗 (hǎo ma) after stating an idea or suggestion.

1 我们去看电影，好吗？

Wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng, hǎo ma?

(We'll go see a movie, all right?)

2 我们今天晚上吃中国菜，好吗？

Wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang chī Zhōngguó cài, hǎo ma?






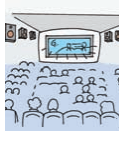

(We'll eat Chinese food tonight, all right?)

You will also hear people say 好不好 (hǎo bu hǎo), instead of 好吗 (hǎo ma).

Language Practice

A. Subj + Time + V + Obj

Little Wang has an active lifestyle. The following schedule shows what Little Wang does in the evenings. Look at the schedule, and tell your partner what he does every week.

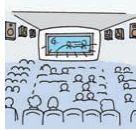
	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Little Wang							

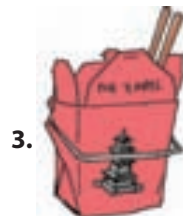
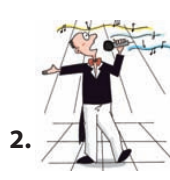
EXAMPLE: Monday → 小王星期一晚上看书。 Xiǎo Wáng xīngqīyī wǎnshang kàn shū.

1. Tuesday 2. Wednesday 3. Thursday 4. Friday 5. weekend

B. 去 + V

Pretend you are Gao Wenzhong, and that you are trying to ask Bai Ying'ai out tomorrow night. You offer several choices for her in case she prefers one to the others. Use ... 去 + V, 好吗 and the pictures to help yourself come up with the right activities that Bai Ying'ai may like.

EXAMPLE:  → 我们明天晚上去看电影，好吗？ Wǒmen míngtiān wǎnshang qù kàn diànyǐng, hǎo ma?



c. 因为...所以... (yīnwèi ... suǒyǐ..., because...therefore...)

Let's practice how to explain why you would or would not do something.

EXAMPLE: 你为什么不去
看电影? (很忙)
→ 因为我很忙, 所以
我不去看电影。

Nǐ wèishénme bú qù

kàn diànyǐng? (hěn máng)

Yīnwèi wǒ hěn máng, suǒyǐ

wǒ bú qù kàn diànyǐng.

- 你为什么不去打球?
(有事儿)
- 你为什么不去看
外国电影? (不喜欢)
- 你为什么星期五请我
吃晚饭? (你的生日)
- 你为什么不去
跳舞? (不喜欢)
- 你为什么不听
音乐? (没有音乐)

1. Nǐ wèishénme bú qù dǎ qiú?

(yǒu shìr)

2. Nǐ wèishénme bú qù kàn

wàiguó diànyǐng? (bù xǐhuan)

3. Nǐ wèishénme xīngqīwǔ qǐng wǒ

chī wǎnfàn? (nǐ de shēngrì)

4. Nǐ wèishénme bú qù

tiàowǔ? (bù xǐhuan)

5. Nǐ wèishénme bù tīng

yīnyuè? (méiyǒu yīnyuè)

D. "What do you like to do on weekends?"

Find out what your classmates like to do on weekends:

A: 你周末喜欢做什么?

A: Nǐ zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme?

B: 我周末喜欢_____。

B: Wǒ zhōumò xǐhuan_____.

Report to the class what your fellow students like to do on weekends.

Be prepared to answer the teacher's questions:

John 周末喜欢做什么？

John zhōumò xǐhuan zuò shénme?

Mary 呢？ John 喜欢不喜欢
看书？……

Mary ne? John xǐhuan bù xǐhuan

kàn shū?



他们喜欢跳舞。
Tāmen xǐhuan tiào wǔ.

Dialogue II: Would You Like to Play Ball?



(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)



小高^①，好久不见^②，
你好吗^③？



我很好。你怎么样？



我也不错。这个周末你
想^④做什么？想不想去
打球？



打球？我不喜欢打球。



那我们去看球，怎么样？



看球？我觉得^⑤看球也
没有意思。

LANGUAGE NOTES

① A familiar and affectionate way of addressing a young person is to add 小 (xiǎo, little; small) to the family name, e.g., 小王 (Xiǎo Wáng, Little Wang). Similarly, to address an older acquaintance, 老 (lǎo, old) can be used with the surname, e.g., 老王 (Lǎo Wáng, Old Wang). However, such terms are rarely used to address a relative, or a superior.

② Sounds familiar? Now you know where the expression “Long time no see” comes from.



那你这个周末想做什么？



我只想吃饭、睡觉^{⑤⑦}。



算了，我去找别人。

(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)



Xiǎo Gāo^①, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn^②, nǐ hǎo ma^③?



Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ zěnmeyàng?



Wǒ yě búcuò. Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ xiǎng^⑥ zuò shénme? Xiǎng bu xiǎng qù dǎ qiú?



Dǎ qiú? Wǒ bù xǐhuan dǎ qiú.



Nà wǒmen qù kàn qiú, zěnmeyàng?



Kàn qiú? Wǒ juéde^④ kàn qiú yě méiyǒu yìsi.



Nà nǐ zhè ge zhōumò xiǎng zuò shénme?



Wǒ zhǐ xiǎng chī fàn, shuì jiào^{⑤⑦}.



Suàn le, wǒ qù zhǎo biérén.

③ 你好吗？(Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?) is a question typically asked of people that you already know. The answer is usually “我很好” (Wǒ hěn hǎo, I am fine.)

④ The position of negatives in Chinese is not always the same as their counterparts in English. An English speaker would say: “I *don't* think going to the movies *is* a lot of fun,” but a Chinese speaker would say 我觉得看电影没有意思 (Wǒ juéde kàn diànyǐng méiyǒu yìsi), which literally means, “I *think* going to the movies *is not* a lot of fun.”

⑤ The character 觉 is pronounced in two different ways and has two different meanings: jué as in 觉得 (juéde, to feel) and jiào as in 睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep).



VOCABULARY

1.	小	xiǎo	adj	small; little
2.	好久	hǎo jiǔ		a long time
	好	hǎo	adv	very
	久	jiǔ	adj	long (of time)
3.	不错	búcuò	adj	pretty good
	错	cuò	adj	wrong

VOCABULARY

4.	想	xiǎng	mv	to want to; would like to; to think [See Grammar 6.]
5.	觉得	juéde	v	to feel; to think
6.	有意思	yǒu yìsi	adj	interesting
	意思	yìsi	n	meaning
7.	只	zhǐ	adv	only
8.	睡觉	shuì jiào	vo	to sleep
	睡	shuì	v	to sleep
	觉	jiào	n	sleep
9.	算了	suàn le		forget it; never mind
10.	找	zhǎo	v	to look for
11.	别人	biérén	n	other people; another person
	别(的)	bié (de)	adj	other

Grammar

6. The Modal Verb 想 (xiǎng, want to; would like to)

想 (xiǎng) has several meanings. In this lesson it is a modal verb indicating a desire to do something. It must be followed by a verb or a clause.

① 你想听音乐吗？

Nǐ xiǎng tīng yīnyuè ma?

(Would you like to listen to some music?)

2 白老师想打球，可是王老师不想打。

Bái lǎoshī xiǎng dǎ qiú, kěshì Wáng lǎoshī bù xiǎng dǎ.

(Teacher Bai felt like playing ball, but Teacher Wang didn't.)

3 你想不想看中国电影？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng kàn Zhōngguó diànyǐng?

(Do you feel like going to see a Chinese movie?)

4 你想不想听外国音乐？

Nǐ xiǎng bu xiǎng tīng wàiguó yīnyuè?

(Do you feel like listening to some foreign music?)

想 (xiǎng) vs. 喜欢 (xǐhuan)

想 (xiǎng) can be translated as “would like to,” “to have a desire to.” 喜欢 (xǐhuan) is “to like,” meaning “be fond of.” 想 (xiǎng) and 喜欢 (xǐhuan) are different, and are not interchangeable.

想 (xiǎng) vs. 觉得 (juéde)

Both 想 (xiǎng) and 觉得 (juéde) can be translated as “to think,” but the former means “to desire,” whereas the latter means “to feel,” “to have the opinion,” or “to give a comment.”

7. Verb+Object as a Detachable Compound

Even though 睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep), 唱歌 (chàng gē, to sing), and 跳舞 (tiào wǔ, to dance) are treated each as a word, grammatically speaking, they are all verb-object compounds. When there is an attributive element to modify the object, such as an adjective or a number-measure word combination, it must be inserted between the verb and the noun. Such a compound is called a “detachable compound.” It is important to remember that a detachable compound does not take an object. Here are examples:

睡觉 (shuì jiào, to sleep)	→	睡一个好觉 (shuì yí ge hǎo jiào, have a good sleep)
唱歌 (chàng gē, to sing)	→	唱英文歌 (chàng Yīngwén gē, sing an English song)
跳舞 (tiào wǔ, to dance)	→	跳中国舞 (tiào Zhōngguó wǔ, do a Chinese dance)

In later lessons, you will see examples of other elements, like aspect markers, being inserted between the verb and the object in a detachable compound.

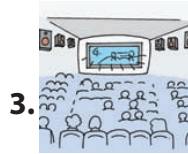
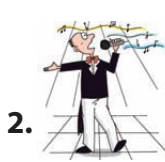
Language Practice

E. 想 (xiǎng, would like to)

Ask your friend if he or she would like to do the following activities this weekend.



→ 你周末想不想打球？
Nǐ zhōumò xiǎng bu xiǎng dǎ qiú?



F. 有意思 (yǒu yìsi, interesting)

Describe what activity each of the persons is or is not interested in.

EXAMPLE: ✓ 打球 (小高)

dǎ qiú (Xiǎo Gāo)

小高觉得打球
很有意思。

Xiǎo Gāo juéde dǎ qiú

hěn yǒu yìsi.

1. ✗ 跳舞 (白医生)

1. tiào wǔ (Bái yīshēng)

2. ✓ 听中国音乐 (王律师)

2. tīng Zhōngguó yīnyuè (Wáng lǚshī)

3. ✓ 看外国电影 (李老师)

3. kàn wàiguó diànyǐng (Lǐ lǎoshī)

4. ✗ 看英文书 (王小姐)

4. kàn Yīngwén shū (Wáng xiǎojiě)

5. ✓ 看电视 (高先生)

5. kàn diànshì (Gāo Xiānsheng)

G. Pair Activity

Find out what your partner would like to do this weekend.

A: 这个周末你想做什么？

A: Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ xiǎng zuò shénme?

B: 这个周末我想_____。

B: Zhè ge zhōumò wǒ xiǎng _____.

Find out if your partner feels like doing something else this weekend.

A: 你想_____吗？

A: Nǐ xiǎng _____ma?

B: 我想/不想_____。

B: Wǒ xiǎng/bù xiǎng _____.

What types of activities does your partner think are fun?

A: 你觉得（看电影、看书，
etc.）有意思吗？

A: Nǐ juéde (kàn diànyǐng, kàn shū,
etc.) yǒu yìsi ma?

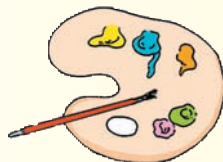
B: 我觉得_____。
很有意思/没有意思。

B: Wǒ juéde _____
hěn yǒu yìsi/méi yǒu yìsi.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

What's your hobby?

1. 画画儿 huà huàr



2. 下棋 xià qí



3. 上网聊天儿 shàng wǎng liáo tiānr



4. 玩游戏机 wán yóuxìjī



5. 逛街 guàng jiē



If your hobbies are not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here:

我喜欢_____。 or

我觉得_____很有意思。

Wǒ xǐhuan _____. or

Wǒ juéde _____ hěn yǒu yìsi.

Culture Highlights

- 1 When Chinese people go out to eat with friends, they rarely split the check at the end of the meal. Usually, someone will insist on picking up the tab by saying: “今天我请客” (Jīntiān wǒ qǐngkè, It's my treat today). The next time someone else will offer to pay. Often more than one person reaches for the bill and there might be a little struggle over who gets to pay.
- 2 In general, Chinese people don't have the habit of getting a receipt after paying for a meal in a restaurant. But more and more people will ask for an invoice, 发票 (fāpiào), for reimbursement purposes. Here's a copy of an invoice from a restaurant.

北京市服务业、娱乐业、文化体育业专用发票
BEIJING SPECIAL INVOICE FOR SERVICE INDUSTRY, ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY
AND PHYSICAL CULTURE INDUSTRY

发票联

税务登记号: 11010580179
收款单位: 北京餐饮管理有限公司
付款单位(个人): 个人

发票代码: 21100077
发票号码: 06996489
密码: [REDACTED]
信息码: 2014070

58077214-04008429-96489025

经营项目: 餐费
金额合计(人民币大写): 壹佰捌拾伍元整
机打票号: 20140702010699
税控装置防伪码: 4D71679A09

收款单位(盖章有效): [REDACTED]
PAYEE(SEAL)

税控装置打印发票手开无效
PRINTED BY RECEIVER, HAND-WRITING INVALID

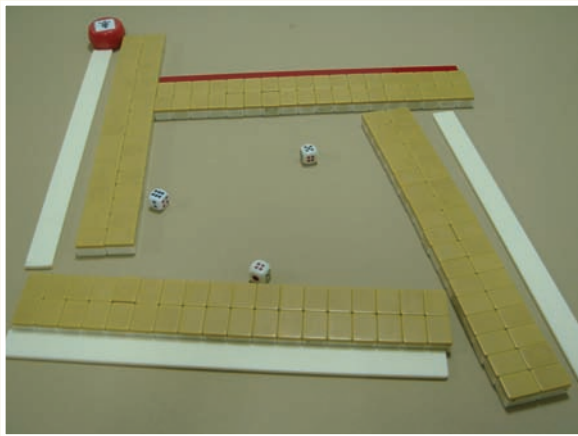
奖区
1. 刮开奖区
2. 告知事项:
中奖后, 在兑奖前不得将发票撕开, 否则, 不予以兑奖。

58077214-04008429-96489025

Can you tell in which city the invoice was issued?



- 3 Playing mahjong 麻将 (májiàng) is one of the most popular pastimes for many Chinese people. The game needs four players and each mahjong set consists of 144 tiles. To win, the players have to draw various tiles to form different combinations, which have all been assigned scores based on pre-set rules. The more difficult the combination, the higher the score is. There are four games in each round, and the players can decide how many rounds they wish to play. Normally, people play either 8 or 12 rounds. Besides mahjong, playing Chinese chess 象棋 (xiàngqí) is another popular pastime in China. The international chess has pieces such as king, queen, rook, knight, and pawn, whereas Chinese chess has commander in chief, general, chariots, horses, and soldiers. Both mahjong and Chinese chess go back centuries. Community centers and clubhouses in China often have a 棋牌室 (qípáishì) or chess and poker room where men and women, especially retirees, meet for chess and mahjong marathons. It is also common to find onlookers gathering around chess players in neighborhood parks.



This is how the mahjong tiles are set up before a new game begins.



Each team of Chinese Chess pieces is identified by colors, typically black and red. They are set up as shown. You have learned the character/radical meaning "horse." Can you find where the horses are on the board?



Here are the mahjong tiles. There are some with Chinese numerals on them. Can you identify some of the numbers?

- ④ Arguably less popular but more prestigious is the game of encirclement 围棋 (wéiqí), better known in the West by its Japanese name Go. It is a deceptively simple game played with counters or stones on a board ruled with 19 vertical and 19 horizontal lines. The objective of the game is to surround and capture the opponent's counters. Every year major corporations sponsor tournaments with master players from China, Japan, and Korea participating and TV stations providing live coverage of important matches.

English Text

Dialogue I

Gao Wenzhong: Bai Ying'ai, what do you like to do on weekends?

Bai Ying'ai: I like to play ball and watch TV. How about you?

Gao Wenzhong: I like to sing, dance, and listen to music. You like to read, right?

Bai Ying'ai: Yes, sometimes I like to read as well.

Gao Wenzhong: Do you like to watch movies?

Bai Ying'ai: Yes, I do. I often watch movies on weekends.

Gao Wenzhong: Then let's go see a foreign movie this evening. OK? My treat.

Bai Ying'ai: Why your treat?

Gao Wenzhong: Because you treated me to dinner yesterday, today I'm treating you to a movie.

Bai Ying'ai: Then invite Wang Peng and Li You as well, OK?

Gao Wenzhong: ...OK.

Dialogue II

(Wang Peng is talking to Gao Wenzhong.)

Wang Peng: Little Gao, long time no see. How are you?

Gao Wenzhong: I'm fine. How about yourself?

Wang Peng: I'm fine, too. What would you like to do this weekend? Would you like to play ball?

Gao Wenzhong: Play ball? I don't like playing ball.

Wang Peng: Then let's watch a ball game. How's that?

Gao Wenzhong: Watch a ball game? I don't think watching a ball game is much fun, either.

Wang Peng: Then what do you want to do this weekend?

Gao Wenzhong: I only want to eat and sleep.

Wang Peng: Never mind. I'll ask somebody else.

PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Before proceeding to Lesson 5, be sure you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

I am able to

- ☒ Talk about my favorite pastimes and ask about someone else's;
- ☒ Invite someone to a weekend activity;
- ☒ Accept or decline an invitation to a weekend activity;
- ☒ Find someone to do activities with.

Please review the lesson if any of these tasks seem difficult.