

DATE: 1/20

(1)

After Mids.  
W9 L1

zài :-

在

(to be/ to be on/  
in/at/on)

→ Has two purposes:

- ① → when location is mentioned
- ② → for continuous tense

→ We will currently use it for ①

→ Where are you?

nǐ zài nǎr? (note, shì is replaced by zài when location is mentioned)

→ I am at home.

wǒ zài jiā. (means family, but also means home depending on the context.)

Sequence: Subject + zài + noun + verb  
(loc/place) (action)

(s) (v) (zài) (noun)

→ I read book at school

wǒ zài xué xiào kàn shū.  
(s) (n) (v)

(s) (v) (zài) (n)

→ I drink tea at home.

↓ translate

wǒ zài jiā hé chá.

(s) (n) (v)

shàng miàn / shàng = on top

xià miàn / xià = below

yǐ zi = chair

dà

māo = cat

~~xué sheng~~ = senior

student

gǒu = dog

xǐào xué sheng = primary

yú = fish

student

xǐǎo = small

xǐǎo māo = kitty

xǐǎo gǒu = puppy

xǐǎo rén = X (not child) = bad person

dà = big

dà rén = elder person

Sequence: sub + zài + noun/place + preposition

→ Note, if location is ever mentioned; replace  
shì → zài

→ Where is your friend?

↓ translate

nǐ de péng you zài nǎr?

→ Where do you study Chinese?

↓ translate

nǐ zài nǎr xué hàn yǔ?

→ nǐ zài nǎr? → where do you?

→ nǐ qù nǎr? → where do you go?

→ nǐ qù nǎr mǎi shū?

↓ translate

Where do you go to buy a book?

→ míng tiān nǐ qù nǎr zuò shén me?

↓ reply

míng tiān wǒ qù xué xiào (kàn shū)

(OR) míng tiān wǒ qù shāng diàn mǎi bēizi

(4)

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→ nǐ zài nǎr?

→ nǐ de péng you zài nǎr?

→ nǐ de xiǎo māo zài nǎr?

→ nǐ jiā zài nǎr?

→ wǒ jiā zài F8, Islamabad X

wǒ jiā zài Islamabad, F8 ✓

Additional notes:-

→ When date, name, & address are present,  
reverse the order:-

→ 23 April, 2025

二〇二五年四月二十三日

→ F-8, ISL

ISL, F-8

→ Valid Responses to zuò shén me? :-

→ Kàn shū

→ mǎi bēi zi

Invalid:

→ chī mǐ fàn (chī shén me?)

→ qù xué xiào (qù shén me?)

→ In translation, when showing possession, always  
use do otherwise not necessary for humans.

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①

30/4/2025

Chinese  
W@10L1

→ zài (future tense)

→ wǒ bù zài jiā.



I am not at home

→ wǒ zài kàn shū (continuous tense)



I am reading a book

→ wǒ bù zài kàn shū → (X) indicates present tense

as bù (zài)

→ wǒ zài jiā kàn shū (V) is invalid

↳ indicates location

yī yuàn → hospital

yī shēng → doctor ) → does not mean academic doctor, not phd

JL 子 = ér zi (son)  
的儿子

(gōng zuò)

↳ to work

医

(hospital)

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yī shēng zài yī yuàn ; gōng zuò  
 doctor      hospital      to work

Lì miàn = inside <sup>(direction)</sup>

xǐào māo zài yǐ zi <(xià/xià miàn)>  
 Kitty                      chair              on top

① subject + zài + [noun + direction/preposition]  
 ↗                      ↘  
 b AKA somewhere

→ zài acts as helping verb

→ preposition/direction always after noun

→ also if ↑ used, then zài will be present.

bēi

(3)

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→ Where do you work?



mw for doctor  
is ↑

nǐ zài nǎr gōng zuò?



the  
→ Where does ~~the~~ doctor work?



wǒ zài xué xiào  
gōng zuò.

OR

yī shēng

shāng diàn

-↑  
yī shēng zài gōng zuò?

→ Where do the doctors work?



yī shēng zài gōng zuò?

→ gōng zuò is an action (v)

→ In simple present tense,

↑ gōng zuò means "not work"

→ does ~~does not~~ work w/ other tenses.

(4)

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→ hui also indicates tense (will study later)

→ ne?

→ counter-question

→ nǐ jiā zài nǎr?  
↓ trans

where is your home?

↓ reply

→ wǒ jiā zài 1st, F8

→ nǐ jiā ne?

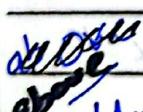
conversation

ne. (counter) always has  
a statement followed  
by subject+ne?

→ nǐ jiā zài nǎr (ne?)

↳ wǒ jiā zài F8 (ne?)

} ne has no  
meaning, just  
softens the tone  
of the speaker



Under the chair

shàng yǐ zi

xia

qián miàn = front

hòu miàn → back

qián = before ] used w/  
hòu = after ] time or

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(5)

→ wǒ de jiā lǐ miàn.  
↓

inside my home.

→ wǒ jiā yǒu xiǎo gǒn.  
↓

my house has puppy

→ wǒ jiā lǐ yǒu xiǎo gǒn.  
↓

~~same translation~~ ... inside my home

miàn would be wrong here

→ xīng qī wǔ qián wǒ qù Lahore ✓  
↓

I go to Lahore before Friday

→ wǒ de shū zài yǐ zi qián miàn  
↓

for both:-

→ money

→ before

hé = and

hē = drink.

After Mids  
FL Chinese  
W&L2  
10

**本** (běn) = m.w for book (shū)

→ Measure Word (m.w.) for  
book (shū 书)

→ wǒ yǒu wǔ běn shū.  
↳ wǒ (有) (五) (本) (书)  
I have 5 m.w. books

**电** (diàn) = electricity

→ shāng diàn = shop

→ nǐ yǒu diàn ma?

↓ translate

You have electricity?

nǎo = break

→ diàn nǎo = computer, P.C.,  
Laptop, etc.

↳ m.w is 8 gè ↑

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→ ~~Laptops~~ 'Laptops' are often referred to as 'notebooks' in Chinese.

However, the M.W. for laptop is ↑ while the M.W. for 'notebook' (book) is běn (本)

→ Generally, if something starts w/ diàn, it's an electronic item

→ coffee = kā fēi

\* → wǒ yǒu (I have), wǒ méi yǒu  
(I do not have)

→ wǒ shì (I am), wǒ bù shì  
(I am not)

→ wǒ huì (I can), wǒ bù huì (I cannot)

→ wǒ jiào (I am called),  
wǒ bù jiào (I am not called)

\* → zài (Location), 不 zài (not located ...)

\* → Do not use bù for past/continuous tense (confirm from ma'am)

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shows possession  
in this case  
(?)

(3)

(Table (n)) (on top) (has) (what)

Q: zhuō zi shàng yǒu shén me?

↓ translate

What is on top of table?

(table) (on top) reply (one P.C.)

A: zhuō zi shàng yǒu yī gè diàn  
<sup>(and)</sup> (one book)  
nǎo hé yī běn shū.

↓ translate

Table has a P.C. and a book  
on top(of it.).

(the PC(1)) (and) (the book(1))

Q: yī gè diàn nǎo hé yī běn shū  
(located where)  
zài nǎr?

↓ translate

Where is the P.C. and the book?

(the P.C.) ↓ reply (and)

A: yī gè diàn nǎo hé yī

běn shū zài → zhuō zài shàng  
(the book) (table) (on top)

located

## Grammar Rules:

- somewhere *you* something
- someone/thing *zài* somewhere

①

(I) (in front) (that person)

→ wǒ qián miàn nà gè rén ?  
 ↓ translate

(who<sup>is</sup>) that person in front of me?

②

(I) (in front) (that person) (is)

→ wǒ qián miàn nà gè rén shì  
 ↓ (who)

shéi?  
 ↓ translate

who is that person in front of me?

→ Difference in ① &amp; ②

→ ① is incomplete grammatically

→ ② is grammatically correct

(you) (in front) (that person) (is)

→ nǐ qián miàn nà gè rén shì :  
 ↓ (my son)

wǒ de ér zi..

↓

The person in front of you is my son.

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(5)

(they) (care) (doctor) (they) (in)  
→ Tā shì yī shēng, tā zài  
(hospital) (to work)  
yī yuàn gōng zuò.



He/she/they is/are a doctor. He/she/they  
work in a hospital.

→ shéi (who) → for humans  
→ shén me (what) → for non-humans  
(chair) (in front) (is)  
→ yǐ zi qián miàn shì wǒ de  
(my P.C.)  
diàn nǎo.



My P.C. is in front of chair.

## FL Chinese

## WALL

11

→ Does not have/has:-  
                    méi <sup>v</sup> you.

→ bù shì ✓  
      bù huì ✓

bù zài ✓ (only for location, not  
continuous)

→ (bù + verb) is generally simple  
tense

→ qǐng wèn = excuse me  
      please ask

→ qǐng hē chá :- please drink tea

→ Pattern:- qǐng + do something (action)

→ zuò (to do/cook/make)  
      ↳ different

→ qǐng zuò :- please sit

→ zuò xià :- sit down

→ zuò zhè :- sit here

xiaō Hashaa

(2)

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→ zuò + direction = sit ~~in~~ <<in direction>>

→ zuò + action = to do <<something>>

→ Sit where? → zuò nǎr?

→ zuò yí zi. X

→ zuò zài yí zi shāng. (this sentence structure  
only for ability, not permission is out of syllabus)

→ wǒ (hui) zuò zhèr ma? X  
→ Can I sit here? X

néng → can(permission) OR  
(imp) possibility

→ wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?  
→ Can(permission) I sit here? ✓

→ wǒ néng ~~not~~ nǐ jiā ma?  
→ Can I go to your home?

→ Can (possi) ~~go~~ <sup>you</sup> go to school?

→ bù néng (not allowed able to  
do it, but I have the  
skill)

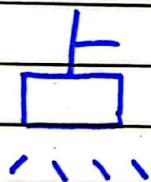
→ wǒ bù néng shuō hàn yǔ.

→ wǒ bù néng drive

→ (can drive) but not allowed  
to (not translating  
just meaning)

## Time (v. imp)

→ Am / Pm not exactly used in Chinese.



→ diǎn (o'clock)

→ 1 o'clock → — diǎn

→ 今天 o - 点 wǒ qù xué xiào.

→ yī diǎn qián wǒ qù xué xiào.  
→ before 1 o'clock I go to school



fēn (minute, always comes w/ diǎn)

in the context of  
Am / Pm time,  
not 30 minutes.

Q1:-  
→ time  
→ date  
→ number → characters

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(4)

- 1 o'clock → 一 点
- 0:01 → 零 点 零 一 分
- 12:30 → 十二 点 三十分
- $jī$  always used for asking time/date
- $jī$  点? (what time?)
- $\underbrace{xiān zài}$   $jī$  点?

Note:-  $shì$  never used w/  $jī$ .

- zhōng wǔ = noon (12:00)
- xià wǔ = afternoon
- shàng wǔ = morning

→  $xiān zài$   $shì$   $xià wǔ$  三 点.

can be used as not freely next to a number

fan → meal  
cài → cuisine.

(5)

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

→ zhōng wǔ jǐ diǎn?

→ zhōng wǔ shí cì diǎn.

→ what time of the morning do you eat meal?

↳ ni shàng wǔ ~~or~~ <sup>jǐ</sup> diǎn chī fàn?

↳ answer < 12:00

①

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## FL Chinese

W11 L2

Online

(点)

- diǎn → o'clock (not measurable hours)  
→ 1 o'clock → yī diǎn  
→ 4 o'clock → sì diǎn

(分)

- fēn → minutes  
→ always comes w/ diǎn

00:05 → 0 diǎn 0 wǔ fēn

OR

0 点 0 五 分

→ jǐ used to ask time

- jǐ diǎn?  
→ xīng qī jǐ?  
→ jǐ hāo? (what date)

→ xiànl zài jǐ diǎn.

→ 'shì' never used w/ jǐ &  
duō shǎo question

→ Exception, 'what is the time?' allows  
the use of shì.

→ xiànzài sān diǎn. (✓)

→ xiànzài, shì xià wǔ sān diǎn.  
 now is afternoon 3 o'clock

since shì & number  
 are not together, this  
 is valid

→ shàng wǔ (< 12 o'clock)

→ zhōng wǔ (12 o'clock)

→ xià wǔ (> 12 o'clock)

→ If a question generally asks about time, any answer is valid

E.g. jǐ diǎn?

→ If a question has a time period mentioned e.g.

→ shàng wǔ jǐ diǎn?

→ xià wǔ jǐ diǎn?

then the answer must be < 12 o'clock  
 & > 12 o'clock respectively.

→ go home → qù jiā (X)  
 ↳ huí jiā. (✓) → return home

④ huí → to return

→ huí qù → go back

(3)

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→ wǒ huí jiā.  
 ↳ I return home

(today) (I) (go) (my friend's house)  
 → jīn tiān wǒ qù wǒ de péngjia.  
<sub>gǔn</sub>

→ Note, huí means to return back to  
 where you started from.

'I'm gonna go back' without context  
 means to go back wherever you  
 came from, same thing w/ huí.

→ Kàn (to look / read / watch)

→ Kàn shū

\* → yǐng (shadow)

\* → diǎn yǐng (movie)  
 (see) (doctor)

→ qù Kàn yī sheng  
 ↳ to go visit doctor

→ qù Kàn diǎn yǐng  
 ↳ to go watch movie

} Potential  
 answers to  
 'do what?'  
 question

\* When (you will do something / go  
 somewhere / etc.)

shén me shí hou? → when

↳ literally 'what time?'

Q → nǐ shénme shí hou qù Lahore?

↓ Reply

A wǒ jīn tiān qù Lahore.  
OR

A wǒ jīn tiān [xià wǔ] qù Lahore.  
afternoon

OR

A wǒ jīn tiān xià wǔ [sān diǎn] qù Lahore.  
3 o'clock

OR

A wǒ [xīng qī yī] qù Lahore.  
Monday

OR

A wǒ [Liu yuè yī rì] qù Lahore  
June 1st

Q → jīn tiān nǐ shénme shí hou qù Lahore?

↓ Reply

A jīn tiān wǒ xià wǔ qù Lahore.  
OR

A jīn tiān xià wǔ wǒ qù Lahore.  
OR

A jīn tiān sān diǎn wǒ qù Lahore.

住

zhù (to live, to stay)

Q

→ nǐ zhù nǎr?

↓R

A

wǒ zhù wǒ de péng yǒu jiā.

Q

→ ~~nǐ zài Lahore zhù jǐ tiān?~~

↓R (x10)

A

wǒ zài Lahore zhù sān tiān

Correct xīng qí yī qián miàn nǐ kěng

huí jiā ma?

↓  
 location this indicates the direction 'front', which is incorrect in this context.

Correct

'qián' = 'before' in the context of time, which is correct.

↓  
 xīng qí yī qián nǐ Kóng huí  
 jiā ma?

FL Chinese  
W12 L1

**zěn me** → instructions / how to do something

→ zěn me + verb ✓

→ shì + zěn me ✗

**zěn me yàng** → asking status / condition /  
state, or opinion

**hěn** → very

→ i.e. very good = hěn hǎo

**tài** → very (more extreme than hěn)

→ tài + adj + le

Q nǐ de hàn yǔ zěn me yàng?

↓ R

A wǒ de hàn yǔ tài hào le.  
OR

wǒ de hàn yǔ bù tài hào

**Note:-**

→ If the answer is negative, tài + adj  
(no le)

(2)

DATE: / /

Tiān qì 天气 (weather)

Léng → cold

yè → hot

xiao jiě → ?

jiě jiě → sister

xiao jiě jiě → elder sister

měi měi → younger sister

→ jīn tiān ~~it's~~ tiānqì tài hǎo le.

→ wǒ hui/néng qù xué xiào. (✓)  
 ability      → permission

→ ~~it's~~ míng tiān wǒ hui huí jiā

来 Lái (to come)

→ huí qù → go back

→ Lái qù → come back

shí hou (time)

→ nǐ shén me shí hou hui huí Lái?

wǒ sān biān hòu hui huí qù.  
 after (time context)