

chūqù
1. 出去

qù pǎobù 去 跑步	go to run	qù dǎqiú 去 打球	go to play the ball
qù huábīng 去 滑冰	go to skate	qù tiàowǔ 去 跳舞	go to dance
qù guàngjiē 去 逛街	go shopping	qù kàndiànyǐng 去 看电影	go to watch movies
chūqù pǎobù 出去 跑步	go out to run	chūqù dǎqiú 出去 打球	go out to play the ball
chūqù huábīng 出去 滑冰	go out to skate	chūqù tiàowǔ 出去 跳舞	go out to dance
chūqù guàngjiē 出去 逛街	go out to go shopping	chūqù kàn diànyǐng 出去 看电影	go out to watch movies

zhège zhōumò wǒ huì hé wǒ de péngyǒu chūqù kàn diànyǐng
这个周末我会和我的朋友出去看电影。
I will go out to watch movies with my friend this weekend.

yòu le
2. 又 +V+了

yòu
The Adverb 又 (again) indicates recurrence of an action.

zuótiān zǎoshang xiàxuě jīntiān zǎoshang yòu xiàxuě le
昨天早上下雪，今天早上下雪了。

It snowed yesterday morning. It snowed again this morning.

tā zuótiān fùxí yǔfǎ le jīntiān tā yòu fùxí le
她昨天复习语法了，今天她又复习了。

She reviewed the grammar yesterday, and she reviewed it again today.

yòu le
(1) 又 +V+了

Action repeated in the past or present / Actual and unchangeable events

- wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan chī zhōngguó cài suǒyǐ zuótiān wǒ yòu qùchī le
• 我非常喜欢吃中国菜，所以昨天我又去吃了。
• I like to eat Chinese food very much, so I went to eat it again yesterday.

- měi gè xīngqīèr dōuyǒu zhōngwénkè jīntiān yòu yǒu zhōngwénkè le
• 每个星期二都有中文课，今天又有中文课了。
• We have Chinese class every Tuesday, thus we have Chinese class today again.

zài
(2) 再 +V

Action repeated in the future / Events under consideration

- wǒ fēicháng xǐhuan chī zhōngguó cài suǒyǐ wǒ míngtiān zài qùchī
• 我 非 常 喜 欢 吃 中 国 菜， 所 以 我 明 天 再 去 吃。
- I like to eat Chinese food very much, so I will go to eat it again.

- lǎoshī xiànzài méiyǒu kōng nǐ kěyǐ míngtiān zàilái
• 老 师 现 在 没 有 空， 你 可 以 明 天 再 来。
- The teacher is not free now, you can come tomorrow again.

- wǒ shànggè zhōumò qù tiàowǔ le zuótiān wǒ yòu qù tiàowǔ le
• 我 上 个 周 末 去 跳 舞 了， 昨 天 我 又 去 跳 舞 了。
- I went dancing last weekend. Yesterday I went dancing again.

- wǒ zuótiān qù tiàowǔ le wǒ xiǎng míngtiān wǎnshàng zài qù tiàowǔ
• 我 昨 天 去 跳 舞 了， 我 想 明 天 晚 上 再 去 跳 舞。
- I went dancing yesterday. I'm thinking of going dancing again tomorrow night.

le 3. 了

- le
(1) 了① : Sentence final particle 了(le), indicates a new situation or the change of state.

- tiānqì nuǎnhuo le
• 天 气 暖 和 了。 The weather becomes warm.



0°C



20°C

- le
(2) 了② : Verb+了 (le) , indicates occurrence or completion of an action: after a Verb and the object of the verb

- jīntiān wǒ hēle yìpíng kělè
• 今 天 我 喝 了 一 瓶 可 乐。 I had a bottle of Cola today.

Completion 了(le):

- Question : Subj+V+O+ 了(le)+吗(ma) ?
- Yes : Subj+V+O+ 了(le)
- No: Subj+没有(méiyǒu)+V+O

nǐ jīntiān fùxí zhōngwén le ma
你 今 天 复 习 中 文 了 吗 ?

Have you reviewed the Chinese today?

wǒ jīntiān fù xī zhōngwén le
我 今天 复习 中 文 了。

I reviewed the Chinese today.

wǒ jīntiān méiyǒu fù xī zhōngwén
我 今天 没有 复习 中 文 。

I haven' t reviewed the Chinese today

(3) Subj +V+了(le) +num+MW+Obj

If there is a quantifier, move “le” after the verb

xuēlǎoshī jīntiān hē le sānbēi kāfēi
薛 老师 今天 喝了 三 杯 咖啡。

Teacher XUE have drunk three cups of coffee.