

School and College- Foundation

school	学校	xuéxiào
primary school	小学	xiǎoxué
secondary school	中学	zhōngxué
university	大学	dàxué
to go to school (as a student)	上学	shàngxué
to have a lesson, to give a lesson	上课	shàngkè
headteacher	校长	xiàozhǎng
classroom	教室	jiàoshì
homework	作业	zuòyè
school subject	科目	kēmù
geography	地理	dìlǐ
history	历史	lìshǐ
geography	地理	dìlǐ
maths	数学	shùxué
music	音乐	yīnyuè
P.E.	体育	tǐyù
foreign languages	外文/外语	wàiwén/wàiyǔ
French	法文/法语	fǎwén/fǎyǔ
Chinese	中文/汉语	zhōngwén/hànyǔ
English	英文/英语	yīngwén/yīngyǔ
test/exam; to take a test/exam	考试	kǎoshì
GCSE equivalent	中学会考	zhōngxué huìkǎo
results, marks	成绩	chéngjī
school term	学期	xuéqī
student	学生	xuéshēng
teacher (occupation)	教师	jiàoshī
teacher (title, mode of address)	老师	lǎoshī
schoolmate, classmate	同学	tóngxué
science	科学	kēxué
scientist	科学家	kēxuéjiā
summer holiday	暑假	shǔjià
break, to take a rest	休息	xiūxi

hard, difficult	难	nán
easy	容易	róngyì
Interesting/boring	有意思 / 没意思	yǒu yìsi / méiyǒu yìsi
hardworking	努力	nǔlì
book	书	shū
calligraphy	书法	shūfǎ
pen	笔	bǐ
(n) plan; to plan	计划	jìhuà
(n) plan, intention; to plan	打算	dǎsuàn
to come	来	lái
to learn	学 or 学习	xuéxí
football	足球	zúqiú
to kick (play) football	踢足球	tīzúqiú
badminton	羽毛球	yǔmáoqiú
table tennis	乒乓球	pīngpāngqiú

\* You 打 most kinds of balls, but you 踢 football.

School and College- Higher

education, to educate	教育	jiàoyù
dictionary	字典/词典	zìdiǎn/cídiǎn
exercise book	练习本	liànxíběn
German language	德文/德语	déwén/déyǔ
mark, grade	分数	fēnshù
(subject) timetable	(上课) 时间表	(shàngkè) shíjiānbiǎo
to pay attention	集中 / 用心	jízhōng/yòngxīn
school uniform	校服	xiàofú
essay	文章	wénzhāng
pressure	压力	yālì
independent	独立	dúlì
confidence	信心	xìnxīn

Usages & Sentence Patterns:

\* Q : subj adj 不 adj ?  
verb 不 verb?  
A : adj/verb (yes)  
不很 / 不太 adj/verb (no).

Examples

\* Q : 德文考试难不难? - Was the German test hard or not? A: 不很难。Not very hard.  
\* Q : 你的压力 yālì 大不大? - Do you have a lot of pressure? (Lit. Is your pressure big or not big?) A: 不太大。  
\* Q : 你有没有信心 xìnxīn? - Do you have confidence or not? A: 没有...  
\* Q : 你独(立)不独立 dúlì? - Are you independent/self-reliant or not? A: 不太独立。  
\* Q : 你喜(欢)不喜欢学习? - Do you like learning/studying or not? A: 不很喜欢。

<p><b>* subj+ time + 有 + activity</b> or <b>time + subj</b></p>	<p>*我明年有中学会考。 - I have GCSE next year.</p> <p>*你今年暑假有什么计划？ - What plans do you have for this summer holiday?</p> <p>我打算学习书法。 - I plan to learn calligraphy.</p>
<p><b>* Making a suggestion :</b> 来 / 去 <b>verb</b> 吧！ Come/Go and do something! 跟我来 / 去 <b>verb</b> 吧！ Come/Go and do something with me!</p>	<p>*来 / 去休息吧！ - Come/Go and take a rest !</p> <p>*跟我来 / 去踢足球吧！ - Come/Go and play football with me !</p>
<p><b>* A (is the same with) and B both ...</b></p> <p><b>A 跟 / 和 B 一样 adj</b> <b>A 跟 / 和 B 一样 verb</b></p>	<p>*老师跟(和)学生一样有信心！ - The teacher and the pupils are both very confident.</p> <p>*地理跟(和)历史一样没有意思！ - Geography and History are both boring.</p> <p>*你的成绩跟 / 和她的成绩 chéngjī 一样不太好！ - Your marks and hers are both <b>not very good!</b></p>
<p><b>* subj. 越来越 adj / verb:</b> yuèlái yuè increasingly</p>	<p>*我的同学跟 / 和我一样越来越努力 nǔlì。 - My classmate(s) and I both (all) work <b>harder and harder.</b></p> <p>*你的文章 wénzhāng 跟 / 和我一样越来越好。 - Your essay and my essay are both <b>getting better and better.</b></p> <p>*同学们上课越来越用心 yòngxīn。 - The students are <b>more and more attentive</b> in lessons.</p>
<p><b>* 虽然 . . . 但是 . . . although ... yet</b> suīrán... dànshì...</p>	<p>*虽然英国的教育 jiàoyù 很好，但是学生考试没有信心。 - <b>Although the education in the UK is very good, yet students don't have confidence in exams.</b></p> <p>*虽然她的成绩很好，但是她有时候 yǒushíhòu 上课不用心。 - <b>Although her scores are high, yet she sometimes does not concentrate in lessons.</b></p> <p>*虽然她很努力，但是考试的分数不太好。 - <b>Although she works very hard, yet her test results are not too good.</b></p>

<p><b>Tense &amp; Exercise</b></p>	<p><b>Examples</b></p>
<p><b>Past Tense:</b> <b>subj + V + 了 (Obj)</b> sometimes you may see 'subj + V (Obj) + 了' but it means slightly differently - ie in the end of the sentence shows more of an interjection than a past tense</p> <p>了 is an aspectual particle that indicates completion of an action, BUT you don't need to use it all the time. For example,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in negative - because it hasn't been completed</li> <li>when the verbs are "stative verbs", i.e. adjectives used as verbs</li> </ol>	<p>*我昨天看了电影。 - I watched a film/went to the cinema yesterday.</p> <p>*小猫今天早上喝了牛奶。 - The little cat had some milk this morning.</p> <p>*我昨天没有看电影。 - I didn't watch a film (go to the cinema) yesterday.</p> <p>*昨天不冷不热。 - Yesterday it was not cold not hot.</p>
<p><b>Progressive Tense:</b></p> <p><b>Subj 正在 verb</b> zhènzài</p>	<p>*昨天晚上八点的时候，妹妹正在打乒乓球。 - Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, the younger sister was playing ping pong.</p> <p>*我现在正在考试！ - I am in the middle of taking an exam!</p> <p>*明天下午四点的时候，我会在餐厅 cāntīng 喝下午茶。 - Tomorrow afternoon at 4pm I will be having afternoon tea in the dining room.</p>

**Future Tense :****Subj time 会 / 要 verb**

会: will (factual statement)

要: will, but also indicates volition – the person wants to do something

\*我明年会考中学会考。 - Next year I am taking GCSEs.

\*你明天要买什么？我要买作业练习本。 - What will you (do you intend to) buy tomorrow?  
I will (intend to) buy an exercise book.

*It's your turn... use as much of the above as possible*

Write a paragraph between 40-50 characters (more if you have time!), using as much of what you've found in the sheet as possible, on the following points, but write it into a coherent paragraph:

- Talk about your GCSE subjects and (use future tense) that you will be taking it next year
- Say if you are confident and whether you have worked hard last year and this year (past tense)
- Say what you should be doing in order to get good grades, and that you want to get very good results.