



Lesson20 Can you buy medicine for me?

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: Asking for help

Key vocabulary: 打电话、公司、事情、加班、药、就

Grammar Point: Using the adverb “就” to emphasise that something happens very soon or very fast

Communication Skill: To be able to ask for help

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
dǎ diànhuà 打电话	verb phrase	to call	e.g. 他想打一个电话。 (He wants to make a call.)
gōngsī 公司	n.	company	e.g. 他是一个大公司的老板。 (He is the boss of a big company.)
shìqing 事情	n.	thing; task	e.g. 她每天有很多事情。 (She has too many tasks every day.)
jiābān 加班	v.	to work overtime	e.g. 他们又加班了。 (They worked overtime again.)
yào 药	n.	medicine	e.g. 妈妈，我不想吃药。 (Mum, I don't want to take medicine.)
jiù 就	adv.	at once; right away	e.g. 我就来。 (I will come at once.)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on Can you buy medicine for me		
舒服 [shūfu] comfortable	疼 [téng] painful	马上 [mǎshàng] immediately



Part 4 Reading

Version A (Without Pinyin)

王兰：喂，老公，你在哪儿？
丈夫：我在家。你呢？在公司吗？
王兰：对。我在公司。今天我的事情很多。我太累了！
丈夫：你几点回家？
王兰：我八点就回来。
丈夫：八点？太晚了！
王兰：我每天加班。八点已经很早了。你能帮我买药吗？
丈夫：什么药？你怎么了？
王兰：我身体不舒服([shūfu], comfortable)。我眼睛很疼([téng], painful)。
丈夫：好的。我马上([mǎshàng], immediately)去买。
王兰：谢谢你！

Version B (With Pinyin)

Wèi, lǎogōng, nǐ zài nǎr?
王兰：喂，老公，你在哪儿？
Wǒ zài jiā. Nǐ ne? Zài gōngsī ma?
丈夫：我在家。你呢？在公司吗？
Dui. Wǒ zài gōngsī. Jīntiān wǒ de shìqíng hěn duō. Wǒ tài lèi le!
王兰：对。我在公司。今天我的事情很多。我太累了！
Nǐ jǐ diǎn huíjiā?
丈夫：你几点回家？
Wǒ bā diǎn jiù huí lái.
王兰：我八点就回来。
Bā diǎn? Tài wǎn le!
丈夫：八点？太晚了！
Wǒ měitiān jiābān. Bā diǎn yǐjīng hěn zǎo le. Nǐ néng bāng wǒ mǎi yào ma?
王兰：我每天加班。八点已经很早了。你能帮我买药吗？
Shénme yào? Nǐ zěnme le?
丈夫：什么药？你怎么了？
Wǒ shēntǐ bù shūfu. Wǒ yǎnjīng hěn téng.
王兰：我身体不舒服([shūfu], comfortable)。我眼睛很疼([téng], painful)。
Hǎo de. wǒ mǎshàng qù mǎi.
丈夫：好的。我马上([mǎshàng], immediately)去买。
Xièxie nǐ!
王兰：谢谢你！



1. Read then Answer the Questions

- 1) Where is Wang Lan's husband?
 - A. At home
 - B. At the company
- 2) What did Wang Lan ask her husband to do?
 - A. To buy some medicine for her.
 - B. To bring some medicine to her company.
- 3) Wang Lan's stomach is not well.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Part 5 Listen then Answer the Questions

- 1. The company she works for is based in which country?
 - A. China
 - B. France
- 2. Who goes home earlier every day?
 - A. The woman
 - B. The woman's husband

Part 6 Grammar

Using adverb “就” to emphasise that something happens very soon or very fast.

English	Chinese		
	Subject	Time	Verb
I will come back at eight o'clock.	Wǒ 我 I	bā diǎn 八点 eight o'clock	就 huílái 回来。 come back
She went home at five o'clock every day.	Tā 她 She	měitiān wǔdiǎn 每天五点 everyday five	就 hújiā le 回家了。 go home

Adverb “就” is used to emphasise that something happens very soon or very fast. For example:

我八点就回来。 → I will come back at eight o'clock.
 他每天五点就回家了。 → He went home at five o'clock everyday.

The time point “eight o'clock” and “five o'clock” are all relative sense. It depends on the mind of the speaker. The speaker thinks that “eight o'clock” is already very early compared to other days. That’s why “就” is used in the sentence to emphasise the action will take place very soon. It has nothing to do with the real time sense or the listener’s judgement.

The position of “就” is right in front of the verb.



More examples:

1. 我明天就回来。(I will be right back tomorrow.)
2. 你现在就走吗？(Are you leaving right now?)
3. 米饭 20 分钟就好。(The rice will be ready in 20 minutes.)

Part 7 Exercises

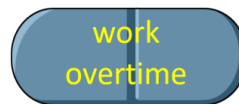
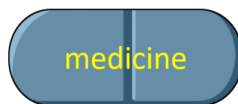
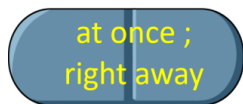
1. Translate the following words.







2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) I will come back home at just eight o'clock.

就 八点 回家 我

2) He went home at just five o'clock every day.

回家 了 每天 就 五点 他

3) He went to school at just five o'clock.

五点 去 他 学校 就 了

4) I got up at just three o'clock.

我 起床 就 三点 了