

Class 2: Sentence Structure Summary
(Traditional Chinese)

Time phrases with ^{qián}前 (before) and ^{hòu}後 (after):

Verb + ^{qián}前 : indicate the time before an action takes place

Examples:

chī fàn qián 吃飯前 : before eating, can be shortened as 飯前 (before the meal) found on [poster 1](#)

shàng xué qián 上學前 : before going to school

shàng kè qián 上課前 : before the class starts

xià kè qián 下課前 : before the class is dismissed

Verb + ^{hòu}後 : indicate the time, after an action is taken place

Examples:

chī fàn hòu 吃飯後 : after eating, can be shortened as 飯後 (after the meal) found on [poster 1](#)

shàng xué hòu 上學後 : after going to school

shàng kè hòu 上課後 : after the class starts

xià kè hòu 下課後 : after the class is dismissed

Sentence Structure:

Subject/person + main action

→

Subject/person + (time phrase) + main action

wǒ xǐ shǒu
我洗手。

→

wǒ fàn qián xǐ shǒu
我(飯前)洗手。

wǒ dǎ qiú
我打球。

→

wǒ xià kè hòu dǎ qiú
我(下課後)打球。

