**Story Telling 1 《约会》**

Rearrange the following sentences so they make sense as a story. Sentences 1 and 10 have been numbered. Complete Sentence 10 after rearranging the sentences so the story has an ending. Pay attention to uses of particle 了.

1 今天天气**比**昨天好得多。

王朋约**了**李友去公园gōngyuán滑冰。

李友不高兴**了**。

他们下午两点在公园见面。

不但不下雪，而且**会**暖和一点儿。

王朋说：对不起，对不起，我的车出chū问题**了**。

两点半的时候，王朋**才**来。

10 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar Notes**

**Uses of particle 了**

1. Particle 了can be used after a verb to indicate a completed action. If the verb has an object 了is usually put before the object as in 王朋约了李友去公园滑冰。*Wang Peng asked Li You to go ice skating in the park*. A completed action may be in the past or future; for example, 我吃了饭就上网。*I will surf the internet after I have eaten*. This situation (to surf the internet after having eaten) is expected to happen in future.
2. 了can be used at the end of a sentence to indicate a new situation as in 李友不高兴了。*Li You became unhappy* (because Wang Peng was late for half an hour). Also, 了indicates a new situation in the sentence 我的车出问题了。*My car got a problem*. Wang Peng did not expect his car to break down.
3. 要/快要 and sentence final了can be used together to indicate an imminent situation as in 火车要开了。*The train is about to depart*. Compare with the sentence 火车开了。*The train has departed/departed*.

**Story Telling 2 《糟糕的一天》**

Rearrange the following sentences so they make sense as a story. Sentences 1 and 9 have been numbered. Complete Sentence 9 after rearranging the sentences so the story has an ending. Pay attention to uses of resultative complements.

1今天早上小高去上中文课。

九点上课，他九点半**才**来，因为他坐错车**了**。

小高点了两盘素的。

小白看**了**一下小高的功课，说：“老师，小高做错功课**了**。”

上课的时候，老师问：“小高，你做功课**了**吗？”

吃完**了**，小高说：“糟糕！糟糕！我的钱不够。”

中午小高和小白一起在中餐馆吃饭。

小高想吃肉饺子。服务员告诉他肉饺子卖完**了**。

9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar structures**

Resultative complements

错can be used as a resultative complement after a verb (and before an object) as in 坐错车了 *took the wrong bus*, 做错功课了 *did the wrong homework*.

完can be used as resultative complement after a verb (and before an object) as in 吃完了*eat up*/*eaten up*, 卖完了 *sold out*.