

# 第七課 幫朋友搬家

## Lesson 7 Help a friend move

L7-1

### 人物

### Character



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.  
Lin Annie, British. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.



林美心，印尼人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Měixīn, Yìnní rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.  
Lin Meixin, Indonesian. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.

### 情境

### Scenario

美心因為不喜歡太吵的環境，所以要搬家。安妮來幫美心搬家。

Měixīn yīnwèi bù xǐhuān tài chǎo de huánjìng, suǒyǐ yào bān jiā.  
Ānní lái bāng Měixīn bān jiā.

Meixin wants to move because she doesn't like noisy environments.  
Annie comes to help Meixin move.

### 學習目標

### Learning Object

01. 能清楚表達位置。

Néng qīngchǔ biǎodá wèizhì.  
Be able to clearly express location.

02. 能表達已經完成的動作。

Néng biǎodá yǐjīng wánchéng de dòngzuò.  
Be able to express completed actions.

03. 能描述環境。

Néng miáoshù huánjìng.  
Be able to describe the environment.

## 對話文本

## Text

美心：安妮，謝謝你來幫我搬家。這麼多東西，沒有你，我一定沒辦法。

Měixīn: Ānní, xièxie nǐ lái bāng wǒ bān jiā. Zhème duō dōngxi, méiyǒu nǐ, wǒ yídìng méi bànfǎ.

安妮：不客氣，椅子上面這些書都是你的嗎？

Ānní: Bú kèqì, yǐzi shàngmiàn zhèxiē shū dōu shì nǐ de ma?

美心：對，桌子下面有一個箱子也是我的。

Měixīn: Duì, zhuōzi xiàmiàn yǒu yí ge xiāngzi yě shì wǒ de.

安妮：沒問題，我幫你搬。美心，我覺得你的房間很大，你為什麼要搬家？

Ānní: Méi wèntí, wǒ bāng nǐ bān. Měixīn, wǒ juéde nǐ de fángjiān hěn dà, nǐ wèishénme yào bān jiā?

美心：因為這間房子外面有好幾家餐廳，每天晚上吵死了。

Měixīn: Yīnwèi zhè jiān fángzi wàimiàn yǒu hǎo jǐ jiā cāntīng, měi tiān wǎnshàng chǎo sǐ le.

安妮：那麼，真的得搬家。我也喜歡安靜。

Ānní: Nàme, zhēnde děi bān jiā. Wǒ yě xǐhuān ānjìng.

美心：我的新家附近環境很好，前面有公園，後面有圖書館。

Měixīn: Wǒ de xīn jiā fùjìn huánjìng hěn hǎo, qiánmiàn yǒu gōngyuán,  
hòumiàn yǒu túshūguǎn.

安妮：聽起來真不錯。對了，客廳的桌子旁邊還有兩個箱子，也都是你的嗎？

Ānní: Tīng qǐlái zhēn búcuò. Duì le, kètīng de zhuōzi pángbiān hái yǒu liǎng ge xiāngzi, yě dōu shì nǐ de ma?

美心：左邊那個箱子是我的，右邊那個箱子是我室友的。

Měixīn: Zuǒbiān nà ge xiāngzi shì wǒ de, yòubiān nà ge xiāngzi shì wǒ shìyǒu de.

安妮：你室友也要搬家嗎？

Ānní: Nǐ shìyǒu yě yào bān jiā ma?

美心：她不搬家，她喜歡熱鬧的環境。我們趕快搬吧！

我訂了餐廳，晚上我們一起吃飯！

Měixīn: Tā bù bān jiā, tā xǐhuān rènao de huánjìng. Wǒmen gǎnkuài bān ba! Wǒ dìng le cāntīng, wǎnshàng wǒmen yìqǐ chī fàn!



- Meixin** Annie, thank you for helping me move. There's so much stuff, I wouldn't be able to manage without you.
- Annie** You're welcome. Are all these books on the chair yours?
- Meixin** Yes. There is a box under the table, and it is mine as well.
- Annie** No problem, I'll help you move it. Meixin, I think your room is very big, why are you moving?
- Meixin** Because there are several restaurants outside this house, it's incredibly noisy every night.
- Annie** In that case, you definitely have to move. I also like quiet places.
- Meixin** The environment around my new home is great. There's a park in front and a library behind.
- Annie** That sounds really nice. By the way, are the two boxes next to the table in the living room also yours?
- Meixin** The box on the left is mine, and the box on the right belongs to my roommate.
- Annie** Is your roommate also moving?
- Meixin** She's not moving. She likes lively environments. Let's hurry and move! I've booked a restaurant, let's have dinner together tonight!

01. 搬家 VO      bān jiā | to move (one's house)  
 搬 V              bān | to move

02. 沒辦法 IE      méi bànfǎ | no way to do, be not able to do  
 辦法 N              bànfǎ | method, way of doing something

我沒辦法一個人搬家，你能幫我嗎？

Wǒ méi bànfǎ yí ge rén bān jiā, nǐ néng bāng wǒ ma?

I can't move by myself, can you help me?

03. 椅子 N              yǐzi | chair

04. 桌子 N              zhuōzi | table, desk

我昨天搬家，今天要去買桌子和椅子。

Wǒ zuótiān bān jiā, jīntiān yào qù mǎi zhuōzi hé yǐzi.

I moved yesterday, and today I'm going to buy a table and chairs.

05. 上面 N(PW)      shàngmiàn | above, up there

我不知道桌子上面這本書是誰的。

Wǒ bù zhīdào zhuōzi shàngmiàn zhè běn shū shì shéi de.

I don't know who's book that is on the table.

06. 下面 N(PW)      xiàmiàn | under, below

07. 箱子 N xiāngzi | box

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李歐：桌子下面那個箱子是你的嗎？

田中：對，是我的。

Lǐ Ōu: Zhuōzi xiàmiàn nà ge xiāngzi shì nǐ de ma?

Tiánzhōng: Duì, shì wǒ de.

Leo: Is that box under the table yours?

Tanaka: Yes, it is mine.

08. 房間 N fángjiān | room

間 M jiān | measure word for rooms, houses

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你家有幾間房間？

Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ jiān fángjiān?

How many rooms are there in your house?

09. 房子 N fángzi | house

10. 外面 N(PW) wàimiàn | outside

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我的車就在這間房子外面。

Wǒ de chē jiù zài zhè jiān fángzi wàimiàn.

My car is just outside this house.

11. 吵 SV chǎo | to be noisy

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這家咖啡店人太多，很吵！

Zhè jiā kāfēi diàn rén tài duō, hěn chǎo!

This coffee shop is too crowded and noisy!

12. 得 ADV      děi | must, have to
- 

我這個週末得寫功課，不能跟你們一起去看電影。

Wǒ zhè ge zhōumò děi xiě gōngkè, bù néng gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

I have to do homework this weekend, so I can't go to the movies with you all.

13. 安靜 SV      ānjìng | to be quiet
- 

圖書館很安靜，我們在這裡看書吧！

Túshūguǎn hěn ānjìng, wǒmen zài zhèlǐ kàn shū ba!

The library is very quiet, let's read here!

14. 新 SV      xīn | to be new
- 

安妮買的新書都很有意思，我也來看看。

Ānní mǎi de xīn shū dōu hěn yǒuyìsi, wǒ yě xiǎng kànkàn.

The new books that Annie bought are all very interesting, and I also want to take a look.

15. 環境 N      huánjìng | environment
- 

學校附近的環境很好，我想在那裡找房子。

Xuéxiào fùjìn de huánjìng hěn hǎo, wǒ xiǎng zài nàlǐ zhǎo fángzi.

The environment near the school is great. I want to find a place to live there.

16. 前面 N(PW) qiánmiàn | front, ahead
- 

王先生前面的那個人是田中。

Wáng xiānshēng qiánmiàn de nà ge rén shì Tiánzhōng.

The person in front of Mr. Wang is Tanaka.

17. 後面 N(PW) hòumiàn | behind, at the back
- 

我家後面有一個大公園，我下午常常去那裡走走。

Wǒ jiā hòumiàn yǒu yí ge dà gōngyuán, wǒ xiàwǔ chángcháng qù nàlǐ zǒuzǒu.

There is a big park behind my house. I often go there for a walk in the afternoon.

18. 對了 IE duì le | by the way

19. 客廳 N kètīng | living room
- 

李歐：我家有一個大客廳，可以開派對。

小馬：那麼，我們找朋友一起去你家玩。對了，也請田中的女朋友一起來吧！

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ jiā yǒu yí ge dà kètīng, kěyǐ kāi pàiduì.

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nàme, wǒmen zhǎo péngyǒu yìqǐ qù nǐ jiā wán.

Duì le, yě qǐng Tiánzhōng de nǚ péngyǒu yìqǐ lái ba!

Leo: My house has a large living room where I can host parties.

Xiao Ma: Then, let's invite some friends to hang out at your place. Oh, and let's also invite Tanaka's girlfriend!

20. 旁邊 N(PW) pángbiān | beside, next to

21. 左邊 N(PW) zuǒbiān | left side



22. 右邊 N(PW) yòubiān | right side

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田中：李歐旁邊那兩個人是誰？

小馬：左邊的是他姐姐，右邊的是他媽媽。

Tiánzhōng: Lǐ Ōu pángbiān nà liǎng ge rén shì shéi?

Xiǎo Mǎ: Zuǒbiān de shì tā jiějie, yòubiān de shì tā māma.

Tanaka: Who are those two people next to Leo?

Xiao Ma: The one on the left is his older sister, and the one on the right is his mother.

23. 熱鬧 SV rènao | to be lively, bustling with noise and excitement

---

我家在車站旁邊，附近很熱鬧。

Wǒ jiā zài chēzhàn pángbiān, fùjìn hěn rènao.

My house is next to the station, and the nearby area is very lively.

24. 趕快 ADV gǎnkuài | hurry up, quickly

25. 訂 V dìng | to book

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今天晚上我訂了餐廳，我們趕快去吃飯吧！

Jīntiān wǎnshàng wǒ dìng le cāntīng, wǒmen gǎnkuài qù chī fàn ba!

I've booked a restaurant for tonight. Let's hurry and go eat!

01. 沒有你，我一定沒辦法。  
 Méiyǒu nǐ, wǒ yí dìng méi bàn fǎ.  
 I wouldn't be able to manage without you.
02. 我的新家附近環境很好，前面有公園，後面有圖書館。  
 Wǒ de xīn jiā fù jìn huán jìng hěn hǎo, qián miàn yǒu gōng yuán,  
 hòu miàn yǒu tú shū guǎn.  
 The environment around my new home is great. There's a park in front and a library behind.
03. 我訂了餐廳，晚上我們一起吃飯！  
 Wǒ dìng le cān tīng, wǎn shàng wǒ men yì qǐ chī fàn!  
 I've booked a restaurant, let's have dinner together tonight!

## 01. Place Words

### 1. Proper Noun used as a Place Word

臺灣、美國、日本、印尼、英國, etc.

### 2. Positional Noun used as a Place Word

上面、下面、裡面、外面、前面、後面、旁邊、左邊、右邊

### 3. Noun + Positional Noun used as a Place Word

桌子上(面)、房子裡(面)、學校前(面)、我家後(面), etc.

## 02. Nouns Modified by Place Expressions

( 在 + ) N + Positional Noun ( + 這 / 那 + M ) + N

Use directional terms to describe the referenced noun. When not using " 這 / 那 ", you need to add " 的 " before the noun.

Eg. 桌子上的書是誰的？

Zhuōzi shàngmiàn de shū shì shéi de?

Whose book is on the table?

在我家外面的那輛車是我哥哥買的新車。

Zài wǒ jiā wàimiàn de nà liàng chē shì wǒ gēge mǎi de xīn chē.

The car outside my house is the new car that my brother bought.

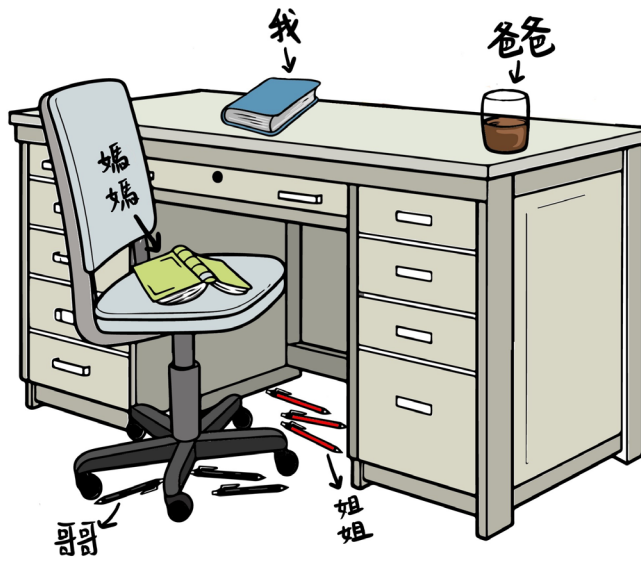
\* 輛 liàng : measure word of vehicle

房子前面的人，我都不認識。

Fángzi qiánmiàn de rén, wǒ dōu bú rènshì.

I don't know any of the people in front of the house.

練習



01. 在椅子下面的筆都是黑筆嗎？
02. 桌子上那杯茶是誰的？
03. 椅子上面那本書和桌子上面那本書都是媽媽的嗎？

### 03. Existence in a Place

#### Place Word + 有 + N

When 有 (there is) is used after a place word, the meaning conveyed is "in X there is Y".

Eg. 我的桌子上有兩本中文書。

Wǒ de zhuōzi shàng yǒu liǎng běn Zhōngwén shū.

There are two Chinese books on my desk.

安妮的房間裡面有一個大桌子。

Ānní de fángjiān lǐmiàn yǒu yí ge dà zhuōzi.

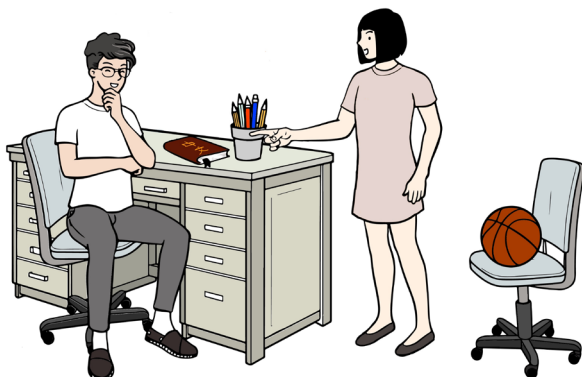
There is a big desk in Annie's room.

圖書館裡面有很多日文書。

Túshūguǎn lǐmiàn yǒu hěn duō Rìwén shū.

There are many Japanese books in the library.

#### 練習



01. 房間裡面有幾個人？
02. 桌子上面有什麼？
03. 椅子上有什麼？

## 04. 了 as a Particle

S + V + 了 (+ O / NP)

S + 沒 + V (+ O / NP)

The particle 了 indicates the completion of the action or of the predicate.

Eg. 李歐：桌子上有很多麵包，我吃了幾個。你也吃了嗎？  
小馬：我沒吃。

Lǐ Ōu: Zhuōzi shàng yǒu hěnduō miànbāo, wǒ chī le jǐ ge. Nǐ yě chī le ma?

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒ méi chī.

Leo: There is a lot of bread on the table. I ate a few. Did you eat any?

Xiao Ma: I didn't eat.

我買了兩杯茶，一杯給你喝。

Wǒ mǎi le liǎng bēi chá, yì bēi gěi nǐ hē.

I bought two cups of tea, one for you to drink.

安妮：聽說你昨天很忙，你做了什麼？

李歐：我上午上了中文課，下午去了公園，晚上跟室友  
吃了飯。

Ānní: Tīngshuō nǐ zuótiān hěnduō máng, nǐ zuò le shénme?

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ shàngwǔ shàng le Zhōngwén kè, xiàwǔ qù le gōngyuán, wǎnshàng gēn shìyǒu chī le fàn.

Annie: I heard you were very busy yesterday. What did you do?

Leo: I had a Chinese class in the morning, went to the park in the afternoon, and had dinner with my roommate in the evening.

## 練習

今天是 12 月 25 日，請看看李歐 12 月 24 日做了什麼？

12月24日	
<input type="radio"/>	08:00 ~ 10:00 — 上中文課
<input type="radio"/>	11:00 ~ 12:00 — 圖書館寫功課
<input type="radio"/>	12:00 ~ 01:30 — 跟小馬去餐廳吃飯
<input type="radio"/>	02:00 ~ 04:00 — 去買禮物



01. 李歐昨天早上做了什麼？
02. 昨天中午李歐去買了禮物嗎？
03. 你昨天下午做了什麼？

人 物

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李歐，美國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lǐ Ōu, Měiguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.  
Leo, American. He is studying Chinese in Taiwan.

情 境

Scenario

美心、李歐和安妮一起聚餐的時候，他們聊起房子的事。

Měixīn, Lǐ Ōu hé Ānní yìqǐ jù cān de shíhòu, tāmen liáo qǐ fángzi de shì.  
When Meixin, Leo, and Annie were having dinner together, they talked about houses.



01. 能針對過去發生的事件提供更多資訊。

Néng zhēnduì guòqù fāshēng de shìjiàn tígōng gèng duō zīxùn.  
Be able to provide more information about past events.

02. 能描述地點的遠近。

Néng miáoshù dìdiǎn de yuǎn jìn.  
Be able to describe the proximity of a location.

03. 能表達轉折語氣。

Néng biǎodá zhuǎnzhé yǔqì.  
Be able to express a contrast in tone.

04. 能進行兩者的比較或描述。

Néng jìnxíng liǎng zhě de bǐjiào huò miáoshù.  
Be able to make a comparison or description between the two.

李歐：美心，聽說你最近搬新家。

Lǐ Ōu: Měixīn, tīngshuō nǐ zuìjìn bān xīn jiā.

美心：是啊！我得謝謝安妮上個星期幫我搬家。

Měixīn: Shì a! Wǒ děi xièxie Ānní shàng ge xīngqī bāng wǒ bān jiā.

安妮：別客氣，我很高興可以幫忙。

Ānní: Bié kèqì, wǒ hěn gāoxìng kěyǐ bāng máng.

李歐：我也想搬家，我現在住的宿舍太小，也沒有廚房。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ yě xiǎng bān jiā, wǒ xiànzài zhù de sùshè tài xiǎo, yě méi yǒu chúfáng.

美心：李歐，你喜歡做菜嗎？你做菜做得怎麼樣？

Měixīn: Lǐ Ōu, nǐ xǐhuān zuò cài ma? Nǐ zuò cài zuò de zěnmeyàng?

李歐：我做得不錯，我女朋友做得更好。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ zuò de búcuò, wǒ nǚ péngyǒu zuò de gèng hǎo.

安妮：記得你說女朋友今年秋天要來臺灣，對嗎？

Ānní: Jìde nǐ shuō nǚ péngyǒu jīnnián qiūtiān yào lái Táiwān, duì ma?

李歐：沒錯，所以我想找一間比較舒服的房子，她可以跟我一起住。

Lǐ Ōu: Méi cuò, suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng zhǎo yì jiān bǐjiào shūfú de fángzi, tā kěyǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ zhù.

美心：我的新家離捷運站和超市都不遠，很方便，你有興趣看看我家附近的房子嗎？

Měixīn: Wǒ de xīn jiā lí jiéyùn zhàn hé chāoshì dōu bù yuǎn, hěn fāngbiàn, nǐ yǒuxìngqù kànkàn wǒ jiā fùjìn de fángzi ma?

李歐：你的新家在什麼地方？離這裡遠不遠？

Lǐ Ōu: Nǐ de xīn jiā zài shénme dìfāng? Lí zhèlǐ yuǎn bù yuǎn?

美心：在大學路，離這裡很近，我是走路來的。

Měixīn: Zài Dàxué Lù, lí zhèlǐ hěn jìn, wǒ shì zǒu lù lái de.

安妮：走路？現在是夏天，走路熱死了！我是從學校坐計程車來的。李歐，你呢？

Ānní: Zǒu lù? Xiànzài shì xiàtiān, zǒu lù rè sǐ le! Wǒ shì cóng xuéxiào zuò jìchéngchē lái de. Lǐ Ōu, nǐ ne?

李歐：我剛剛是坐公車來的。雖然坐公車比較慢，可是公車上很涼快。

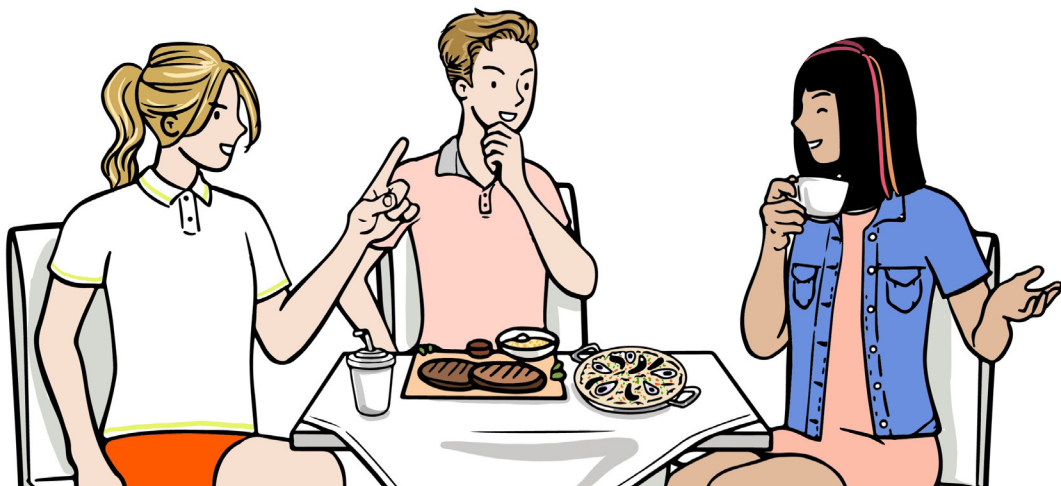
Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ gānggāng shì zuò gōngchē lái de. Suīrán zuò gōngchē bǐjiào màn, kěshì gōngchē shàng hěn liángkuài.

美心：我們先點餐再聊天吧！大家一定餓死了！

Měixīn: Wǒmen xiān diǎn cān zài liáo tiān ba! Dàjiā yíding è sǐ le!

李歐：小馬告訴我這家餐廳的義大利麵很有名，我們趕快看菜單吧！

Lǐ Ōu: Xiǎo Mǎ gàosù wǒ zhè jiā cāntīng de Yìdàlì miàn hěn yǒumíng, wǒmen gǎnkuài kàn càidān ba!



- Leo Meixin, I heard you recently moved to a new house.
- Meixin Yes! I have to thank Annie for helping me move last week.
- Annie Don't mention it, I'm happy to help.
- Leo I want to move too. The dorm I'm living in now is too small, and it doesn't have a kitchen.
- Meixin Leo, do you like cooking? How well do you cook?
- Leo I cook pretty well, but my girlfriend cooks even better.
- Annie I remember you said your girlfriend is coming to Taiwan this fall, right?
- Leo That's right, so I want to find a more comfortable house where she can live with me.
- Meixin My new house isn't far from the MRT station and the supermarket, very convenient. Are you interested in checking out the houses near mine?
- Leo Where's your new house? Is it far from here?
- Meixin It's on University Road, very close to here. I walked here.
- Annie Walked? It's summer now, walking in this heat is killing me! I took a taxi from school. What about you, Leo?
- Leo I just came by bus. Although the bus is slower, it's very cool inside.
- Meixin Let's order food before we chat! Everyone must be starving!
- Leo Xiao Ma told me the pasta at this restaurant is famous, let's check the menu quickly!

01. 住 V            zhù    |    to live, to reside, to stay at

02. 宿舍 N            sùshè |    dormitory

03. 廚房 N            chúfáng |    kitchen

---

你現在住的宿舍有沒有廚房？

Nǐ xiànzài zhù de sùshè yǒu méiyǒu chúfáng?

Does the dormitory you live in now have a kitchen?

04. 做菜 VO          zuò cài |    to cook

菜 N                cài    |    dish; vegetable

---

李歐的女朋友喜歡做菜，也做得很好。

Lǐ Ōu de nǚ péngyǒu xǐhuān zuò cài, yě zuò de hěn hǎo.

Leo's girlfriend likes to cook and is very good at it.

05. 更 ADV            gèng |    even more, still more

---

我的房間很小，我室友的更小，所以我們都想搬家。

Wǒ de fángjiān hěn xiǎo, wǒ shìyǒu de gèng xiǎo, suǒyǐ wǒmen dōu xiǎng bān jiā.

My room is small, but my roommate's is even smaller, so we both want to move.

06. 今年 N(TW)      jīnnián |    this year

07. 秋天 N(TW) qiūtiān | fall, autumn

---

我今年秋天想去臺東玩，我聽說那裡秋天的風景很美。

Wǒ jīnnián qiūtiān xiǎng qù Táidōng wán, wǒ tīngshuō nàlǐ  
qiūtiān de fēngjǐng hěn měi.

I want to visit Taitung this fall. I've heard that the autumn  
scenery there is beautiful.

08. 比較 ADV bǐjiào | relatively, fairly, comparatively

---

我聽說在捷運站附近的房子都比較小，對不對？

Wǒ tīngshuō zài jiéyùn zhàn fùjìn de fángzi dōu bǐjiào xiǎo,  
duì bú duì?

I heard that the houses near the MRT station are generally  
smaller, is that right?

09. 離 CV lí | be away from, apart from, separated  
from, (place) from (place)

10. 超市 N chāoshì | supermarket

---

你住的宿舍離超市遠不遠？

Nǐ zhù de sùshè lí chāoshì yuǎn bù yuǎn?

Is the dormitory you live in far from the supermarket?

11. 地方 N dìfāng | place

12. 路 N           lù | road

---

我上次去的咖啡店離大學路不遠，那家店很熱鬧。

Wǒ shàng cì qù de kāfēi diàn lí Dàxué Lù bù yuǎn, nà jiā diàn hěn rènao.

The café I went to last time is not far from University Road. That shop is very lively.

13. 近 SV           jìn | to be near

14. 走路 VO       zǒu lù | walk

---

圖書館很近，我們走路去！

Túshūguǎn hěn jìn, wǒmen zǒu lù qù!

The library is very close, let's walk there!

15. 夏天 N(TW) xiàtiān | summer

---

今年夏天臺北很熱，不過，我朋友說臺東更熱。

Jīnnián xiàtiān Táiběi hěn rè, búguò, wǒ péngyǒu shuō Táidōng gèng rè.

This summer, Taipei is very hot, but my friend says Taitung is even hotter.

16. 計程車 N      jìchéngchē | taxi

---

我今天太累了，所以我坐計程車回家。

Wǒ jīntiān tài lèi le, suǒyǐ wǒ zuò jìchéngchē huí jiā.

I was too tired today, so I took a taxi home.

17. 雖然 CONJ      suīrán | although, though

---

雖然工作很累，可是他很喜歡這個工作。

Suīrán gōngzuò hěn lèi, kěshì tā hěn xǐhuān zhè ge gōngzuò.  
Although the work is tiring, he really likes this job.

18. 涼快 SV      liángkuài | to be cool, to be refreshing

---

夏天太熱了！你別喝熱茶，喝冰咖啡比較涼快！

Xiàtiān tài rè le! Nǐ bié hē rè chá, hē bīng kāfēi bǐjiào liángkuài!  
Summer is too hot! Don't drink hot tea. Iced coffee is cooler!

19. 告訴 V      gàosù | to tell

20. 義大利麵 N      Yìdàlì miàn | pasta

義大利 N      Yìdàlì | Italy

---

李歐告訴我，他最喜歡吃義大利麵。

Lǐ Ōu gàosù wǒ, tā zuì xǐhuān chī Yìdàlì miàn.  
Leo told me that his favorite food is pasta.

21. 菜單 N      càidān | menu

---

李歐：這家餐廳有沒有菜單？

小馬：菜單就在桌子上。

Lǐ Ōu: Zhè jiā cāntīng yǒu méiyǒu càidān?

Xiǎo Mǎ: Càidān jiù zài zhuōzi shàng.

Leo: Does this restaurant have a menu?

Xiao Ma: The menu is right on the table.



01. 別客氣，我很高興可以幫忙。  
Bié kèqì, wǒ hěn gāoxìng kěyǐ bāng máng.  
Don't mention it, I'm happy to help.
  
02. 你的新家在什麼地方？離這裡遠不遠？  
Nǐ de xīn jiā zài shénme dìfāng? Lí zhèlǐ yuǎn bù yuǎn?  
Where's your new house? Is it far from here?
  
03. 我是從學校坐計程車來的。  
Wǒshì cóng xuéxiào zuò jìchéngchē lái de.  
I took a taxi from school.
  
04. 雖然坐公車比較慢，可是公車上很涼快。  
Suīrán zuò gōngchē bǐjiào màn, kěshì gōngchē shàng hěn liángkuài.  
Although the bus is slower, it's very cool inside.
  
05. 小馬告訴我這家餐廳的義大利麵很有名。  
Xiǎo Mǎ gàosù wǒ zhè jiā cāntīng de Yìdàlì miàn hěn yǒumíng.  
Xiao Ma told me the pasta at this restaurant is famous.

## 01. Comparison

N / NP / VP + 更 + SV

N / NP / VP + 更 + AV + V

更 is a commonly used adverb that indicates an intensification or comparison of degree. It is typically placed before SV, or AV to emphasize the deepening, strengthening, or further development of a certain characteristic or action.

Auxiliary verbs are a type of verb that express ability, possibility, willingness, or requests. They describe the subject's ability, willingness, or need to do something. These verbs express a certain state, ability, or attitude. This type of words includes, for example, 能 (néng), 會 (huì), 可以 (kěyǐ), 喜歡 (xǐhuān), etc.

Eg. 這本書很難，那本書更難。

Zhè běn shū hěn nán, nà běn shū gèng nán.

This book is difficult, but that book is even more difficult.

坐捷運很快，坐計程車更快。

Zuò jiéyùn hěn kuài, zuò jìchéngchē gèng kuài.

Taking the MRT is fast, but taking a taxi is even faster.

李娜：我很喜歡喝這家店的珍珠奶茶，你也喜歡喝嗎？

李歐：我也喜歡，不過我更喜歡喝烏龍茶。

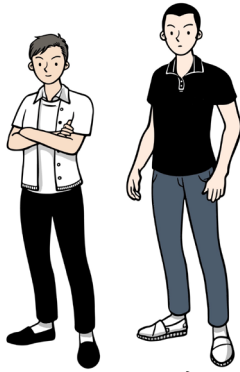
Lǐ Nà: Wǒ hěn xǐhuān hē zhè jiā diàn de zhēnzhū nǎichá, nǐ yě xǐhuān hē ma?

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ yě xǐhuān, búguò wǒ gèng xǐhuān hē Wūlóng chá.

Lena: I really like drinking the pearl milk tea from this shop. Do you like drinking it too?

Leo: I like it too, but I prefer drinking Oolong tea more.

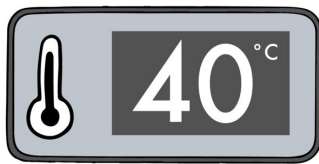
## 練習



李先生 180cm 林先生 200cm

\* 高 gāo : tall

01. 李先生很高，林先生\_\_\_\_\_。



今天



昨天

02. 李娜：臺北昨天熱嗎？今天呢？

李歐：\_\_\_\_\_



200 塊錢

300 塊錢

03. 安妮：這家店的蛋糕都貴嗎？

美心：左邊的\_\_\_\_\_，\_\_\_\_\_。

## 02. Comparison

比較 + SV

比較 + AV + V

比較 + V + N

The term 比較 when used as an adverb is typically placed before SV, AV to indicate an increase in degree. It is used to show that, compared to other things, a particular characteristic of something is more prominent or stronger.

Eg. 哥哥的中文課比較有意思。

Gēge de Zhōngwén kè bǐjiào yǒuyìsi.

My older brother's Chinese class is more interesting.

我比較想看美國電影，你呢？

Wǒ bǐjiào xiǎng kàn Měiguó diànyǐng, nǐ ne?

I prefer watching American movies, how about you?

我不太喜歡唱歌，李歐比較喜歡唱歌。

Wǒ bú tài xǐhuān chàng gē, Lǐ Ōu bǐjiào xǐhuān chàng gē.

I don't like singing, but Leo likes singing more.

### 練習

01. 小馬：紅茶，綠茶，你都喜歡喝嗎？

李娜：\_\_\_\_\_。

02. 李歐：坐公車去餐廳方便不方便？坐捷運呢？

田中：捷運站太遠，\_\_\_\_\_。

03. 安妮：你今天晚上想吃什麼？義大利麵好不好？

美心：我不喜歡義大利麵，我\_\_\_\_\_。

### 03. Distance with the Coverb 離

A 離 B + ADV + 遠 / 近

The coverb 離 is used to indicate the distance from one place to another.

Eg. 我家離學校很近，我每天走路去學校上課。

Wǒ jiā lí xuéxiào hěn jìn, wǒ měi tiān zǒu lù qù xuéxiào shàng kè.  
My home is very close to the school, and I walk to school every day.

臺灣離美國很遠。

Táiwān lí Měiguó hěn yuǎn.

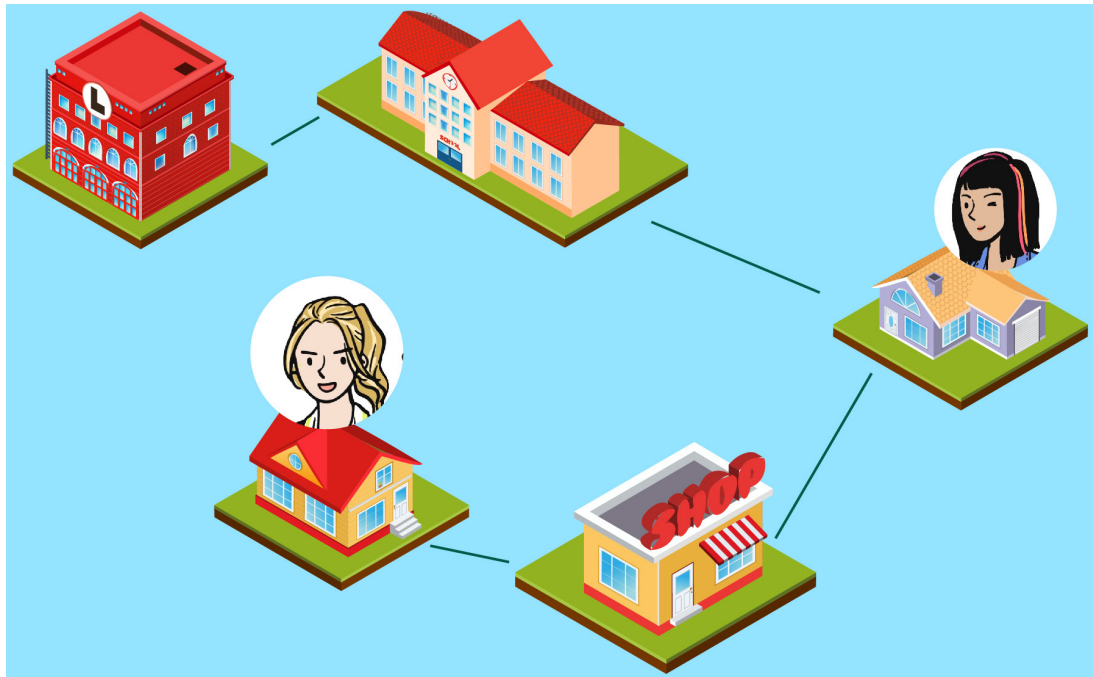
Taiwan is very far from the United States.

小馬的哥哥住的房子離圖書館不太遠，也不太近。

Xiǎo Mǎ de gēge zhù de fángzi lí túshūguǎn bú tài yuǎn, yě bú tài jìn.

The house where Xiao Ma's older brother lives is not too far from the library, nor too close.

練習



01. 圖書館離學校\_\_\_\_\_。
02. 餐廳離圖書館\_\_\_\_\_。
03. 美心的家離\_\_\_\_\_很近。
04. 安妮的家離\_\_\_\_\_很遠。

#### 04. Construction Stressing Circumstances Connected with the Action of the Main Verb.

S / O ( + NEG ) + 是 + Subject / Time / Place / Means + V ( + O ) + 的 ( + O )

When one wants to emphasize the time that an action is occurring, the place where the action is occurring, the starting point of the action, the place to which person or thing went, the means of conveyance used, the purpose of coming (or going), etc., 是 is in front of the words you want to stress, and 的 at the end of the sentence or after the main verb.

This pattern is often used when the action took place in the past. In an affirmative sentence, 是 can be omitted from the pattern, but in a negative sentence, it cannot.

Eg. 這本書是我買的。

Zhè běn shū shì wǒ mǎi de.

This book was bought by me.

我是坐計程車來的。

Wǒ shì zuò jìchéngchē lái de.

I came by taxi.

他是昨天中午來學校的，不是晚上來的。

Tā shì zuótiān zhōngwǔ lái xuéxiào de, bú shì wǎnshàng lái de.

He came to school at noon yesterday, not in the evening.



練習

12月						
星期日	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六
1	8AM-10AM 上中文課	2PM-4PM 圖書館看書	6PM-8PM 在餐廳跟朋友吃飯	2PM-4PM 跟小馬去打球	8AM-10AM 上中文課	9AM-坐火車去臺東
8AM-坐火車回臺北	今天	10	11	12	13	14



01. 李歐是怎麼去臺東的？
02. 李歐是什麼時候回臺北的？他是怎麼回臺北的？
03. 李歐是跟誰去打球的？
04. 李歐是星期幾去圖書館的？

## 05. Concessive Sentence Structure

雖然……，可是……

The sentence pattern shows that one concedes or admits the phrase following 雖然 is true, but the phrase following 可是 is unaffected by this fact. 雖然 can be omitted, but 可是 usually cannot. 不過 can be used to replace 可是.

Eg. 雖然圖書館離我家比較遠，可是我喜歡去圖書館看書。

Suīrán túshūguǎn lí wǒ jiā bǐjiào yuǎn, kěshì wǒ xǐhuān qù túshūguǎn kàn shū.

Although the library is farther from my home, I like going there to read books.

雖然我們一起上中文課，可是我不認識他。

Suīrán wǒmen yìqǐ shàng Zhōngwén kè, kěshì wǒ bú rènshì tā.

Although we take Chinese class together, I don't know him.

雖然坐公車有一點慢，可是公車票很便宜。

Suīrán zuò gōngchē yǒuyìdiǎn màn, kěshì gōngchē piào hěn piányí.

Although taking the bus is a bit slow, the bus ticket is very cheap.

## 練習

01. 田中：你跟李歐是好朋友，你一定認識他的女朋友，對嗎？

小馬：\_\_\_\_\_，可是我\_\_\_\_\_。

02. 小馬：這個點心很有名，你不買嗎？

李娜：\_\_\_\_\_。

03. 田中：聽說臺東的風景很美，你要不要跟我一起騎自行車去？

美心：\_\_\_\_\_。

## 任務活動

## Task

任務 1 Annie went on a trip last weekend, and Meixin wants to ask Annie about the trip. Please complete the dialogue.

美心：上個週末，你做了什麼？

安妮：我去了\_\_\_\_\_。

美心：你是一個人去的嗎？

安妮：\_\_\_\_\_。

美心：你是怎麼去的？

安妮：\_\_\_\_\_。

美心：你是從哪裡去的？

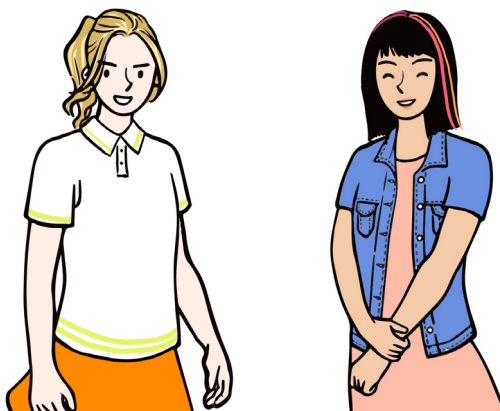
安妮：我是從\_\_\_\_\_去的。

美心：你覺得這個地方怎麼樣？

安妮：我覺得\_\_\_\_\_。

雖然\_\_\_\_\_，可是\_\_\_\_\_。

美心：聽起來不錯，下次我也去！



任務 2 Annie and Meixin are in front of the drink shop, looking at the menu and discussing the drinks. Please complete this dialogue.

Please use the following three grammar structure to complete this conversation.

1. N / NP / VP + 更 + SV

N / NP / VP + 更 + AV + V

2. 比較 + SV

比較 + AV + V

比較 + V + N

3. 雖然……，可是……

紅茶 冷/熱 50

綠茶 冷/熱 50

奶茶 冷/熱 80

烏龍茶 冷/熱 65

黑咖啡 冷/熱 80

珍珠紅茶 冷/熱 65

珍珠綠茶 冷/熱 65

珍珠奶茶 冷/熱 95

珍珠烏龍茶 冷/熱 80

臺灣城市裡的大眾運輸相當發達。尤其是在大臺北地區。捷運站內相當乾淨明亮，有些捷運站有裝置藝術，或是結合當地特色的設計，有些捷運站結合商場，有些甚至做為民眾運動和練舞的休閒場所。捷運的票價相當合理，可以購買當次的票卡，也有適合上班族的月票，對遊客來說，也可以購買日票，相當實惠。捷運公司還發行悠遊卡，一般當地民眾搭捷運時都是用悠遊卡作為付款工具，而且悠遊卡也可以在一般商店使用，成為生活上不可或缺的付款工具。

Public transportation in Taiwan's cities is quite developed, especially in the Greater Taipei area. The MRT stations are clean and bright, with some featuring art installations or designs that incorporate local characteristics. Some stations are connected to shopping malls, while others even serve as leisure spaces where people can do exercise and practice dancing. The MRT fares are quite reasonable; passengers can purchase single tickets, monthly passes suitable for commuters, and tourists can also buy day passes, which are quite affordable. The MRT company also issues the EasyCard, which is commonly used by locals to pay for MRT rides. Moreover, the EasyCard can be used in regular stores, making it an indispensable payment tool in daily life.