

第五課 你們週末去哪裡玩

L5-1

Lesson 5

Where do you want to go in the weekend

人 物

Character



小馬，臺灣人。李歐的室友，也是他的好朋友。

Xiǎo Mǎ, Táiwān rén. Lǐ Ōu de shìyǒu, yě shì tā de hǎo péngyǒu.

Xiao Ma, Taiwanese. Leo's roommate, who is also his good friend.



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.



李娜，美國人。李歐的姐姐。

Lǐ Nà, Měiguó rén. Lǐ Ōu de jiějie.

Lena, American. She is Leo's older sister.

情 境

Scenario

李娜到弟弟李歐的宿舍，跟他一起計畫週末做什麼，李歐的室友小馬也參加討論。

Lǐ Nà dào dìdì Lǐ Ōu de sùshè, gēn tā yìqǐ jìhuà zhōumò zuò shénme, Lǐ Ōu de shìyǒu Xiǎo Mǎ yě cānjiā tāolùn.

Lena goes to her brother, Leo's dormitory to plan what to do on the weekend, and Leo's roommate, Xiao Ma also joins the discussion.

01. 能跟他人討論旅遊的計畫。

Néng gēn tārén tāolùn lǚyóu de jìhuà.
Be able to discuss your travel plan with other people.

02. 能說明一個地方的特色。

Néng shuōmíng yí ge dìfāng de tèsè.
Be able to describe the features of a certain place.

03. 能說明自己的能力。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ de nénglì.
Be able to explain your abilities.

小馬：你們這個週末想做什麼？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nǐmen zhè ge zhōumò xiǎng zuò shénme?

李娜：聽說臺灣的海邊很漂亮，最近天氣不錯，我和李
歐想去海邊玩。

Lǐ Nà: Tīngshuō Táiwān de hǎi biān hěn piàoliàng, zuìjìn tiānqì
búcuò, wǒ hé Lǐ Ōu xiǎng qù hǎi biān wán.

李歐：是啊，小馬，你覺得去哪裡最好？

Lǐ Ōu: Shì a, Xiǎo Mǎ, nǐ juéde qù nǎlǐ zuì hǎo?

小馬：你們知道臺東嗎？那裡的海邊、山上，風景都很美。你們可以去爬山，也可以去游泳。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nǐmen zhīdào Táidōng ma? Nàlǐ de hǎi biān, shān shàng, fēngjǐng dōu hěn měi. Nǐmen kěyǐ qù pá shān, yě kěyǐ qù yóu yǒng.

李歐：小馬，你喜不喜歡游泳？要不要一起去？

Lǐ Ōu: Xiǎo Mǎ, nǐ xǐ bù xǐhuān yóu yǒng? Yào bú yào yìqǐ qù?

小馬：好啊，我喜歡游泳，也游得不錯。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Hǎo a, wǒ xǐhuān yóu yǒng, yě yóu de búcuò.

李娜：臺東遠不遠？去那裡方不方便？

Lǐ Nà: Táidōng yuǎn bù yuǎn? Qù nàlǐ fāng bù fāngbiàn?

小馬：有一點遠，不過開車、坐火車，都很方便。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Yǒuyìdiǎn yuǎn, búguò kāi chē, zuò huǒchē, dōu hěn fāngbiàn.

李歐：我和李娜在臺灣都不能開車。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ hé Lǐ Nà zài Táiwān dōu bù néng kāi chē.

小馬：我們坐火車，怎麼樣？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒmen zuò huǒchē, zěnmeyàng?

李娜：火車票一張多少錢？

Lǐ Nà: Huǒchē piào yì zhāng duōshǎo qián?

小馬：我們坐最快的車吧，一張票七百多塊。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒmen zuò zuì kuài de chē ba, yì zhāng piào qībǎi duō kuài.

李歐：這麼便宜！我馬上去買票。

Lǐ Ōu: Zhème piányí! Wǒ mǎshàng qù mǎi piào.



英文翻譯

Translation

Xiao Ma What do you want to do this weekend?

Lena I heard the seashores in Taiwan are very beautiful, and the weather has been good recently, so Leo and I want to go to the beach.

Leo Yeah, Xiao Ma, where do you think is the best place to go?

Xiao Ma Have you heard of Taitung? The seashores and mountains there are very beautiful. You can go hiking and swimming.

Leo Xiao Ma, do you like swimming? How about going with us?

Xiao Ma Sure, I like swimming and I'm good at swimming.

Lena Is Taitung far? Is it convenient to go there?

Xiao Ma It's a bit far, but it's very convenient to drive or take a train.
Lena and I couldn't drive in Taiwan.

Leo How about we take a train?

Xiao Ma How much is it for one train ticket?

Lena We take the express train, a ticket costs more than seven

Xiao Ma hundred dollars.

It's so cheap! I will buy the ticket right away.

Leo

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 海邊 N hǎi biān | seaside

這個海邊很漂亮，也很有名。

Zhè ge hǎi biān hěn piàoliàng, yě hěn yǒumíng.

This seaside is very beautiful and famous too.

02. 不錯 SV búcuò | to be quite well, to be not bad

我聽說李歐打球打得不錯。

Wǒ tīngshuō Lǐ Ōu dǎ qiú dǎ de búcuò.

I heard that Leo plays ball quite well.

03. 玩 V wán | to have fun, to play

你們明天要去哪裡玩？

Nǐmen míngtiān yào qù nǎlǐ wán?

Where do you want to go tomorrow?

04. 覺得 V juéde | to feel, to think

田中覺得學中文很難，可是很有意思。

Tiánzhōng juéde xué Zhōngwén hěn nán, kěshì hěn yǒuyìsi.
Tanaka thinks Chinese is difficult but interesting.

05. 最 ADV zuì | the most, -est

你最喜歡吃什麼？

Nǐ zuì xǐhuān chī shénme?

What do you like to eat the most?

06. 知道 V zhīdào | to know

他不知道李歐是美國人。

Tā bù zhīdào Lǐ Ōu shì Měiguó rén.

He doesn't know Leo is American.

07. 山上 N shān shàng | on a mountain; in the mountains

山 N shān | mountain

上 N shàng | up, on

08. 風景 N fēngjǐng | scenery, landscape

09. 美 SV měi | to be beautiful, to be pretty

李歐覺得臺灣山上的風景很美。

Lǐ Ōu juéde Táiwān shān shàng de fēngjǐng hěn měi.

Leo thinks the sceneries in the mountains in Taiwan are beautiful.

10. 可以 AV kěyǐ | may, be permitted, can; O.K.
-

你可以去咖啡店看書。

Nǐ kěyǐ qù kāfēi diàn kàn shū.

You may go to the coffee shop to read a book.

11. 爬山 VO pá shān | to go mountain climbing, to go hiking

爬 V pá | to climb

李先生很喜歡去爬山。

Lǐ xiānshēng hěn xǐhuān qù pá shān.

Mr. Li likes to go mountain climbing very much.

12. 游泳 VO yóu yǒng | to go swimming

游 V yóu | to swim

我可不可以去那個海邊游泳？

Wǒ kě bù kěyǐ qù nà ge hǎi biān yóu yǒng?

Can I go to that seaside to swim?

13. 得 P de | a particle used between a verb or adjective and its complement to indicate manner or degree
-

美心寫功課寫得很好。

Měixīn xiě gōngkè xiě de hěn hǎo.

Meixin does her homework very well.

14. 遠 SV yuǎn | to be far

你的學校遠不遠？

Nǐ de xuéxiào yuǎn bù yuǎn?

Is your school far away?

15. 那裡 N(PW) nàlǐ | there

16. 方便 SV fāngbiàn | to be convenient

圖書館在哪裡？去那裡方不方便？

Túshūguǎn zài nǎlǐ? Qù nàlǐ fāng bù fāngbiàn?

Where is the library? Is it convenient to go there?

17. 不過 CONJ búguò | however, but

這個點心很好吃，不過有一點貴。

Zhè ge diǎnxīn hěn hǎochī, búguò yǒuyìdiǎn guì.

This dessert tastes good but a little expensive.

18. 開車 VO kāi chē | to drive

開 V kāi | to drive vehicle

車 N chē | car, vehicle

王太太開車開得很好。

Wáng tàitai kāi chē kāi de hěn hǎo.

Mrs. Wang drives very well.

19. 坐火車 VO zuò huǒchē | to take a train

坐 CV/V zuò | to travel "sit" on a plane, boat, train, etc.,
(to go) by; to sit

火車 N huǒchē | train

我明天要跟朋友一起坐火車。

Wǒ míngtiān yào gēn péngyǒu yìqǐ zuò huǒchē.

I will take a train with friends tomorrow.

20. 怎麼樣 QW zěnmeyàng | How about it? How does that
sound? What do you think?

李歐念書念得怎麼樣？

Lǐ Ōu niàn shū niàn de zěnmeyàng?

How is Leo studying?

21. 票 N piào | ticket

22. 張 M zhāng | measure word for flat objects
(e.g. tickets, paper, chair)

田中要買一張電影票。

Tiánzhōng yào mǎi yì zhāng diànyǐng piào.

Tanaka wants to buy a movie ticket.

23. 快 SV kuài | to be fast

他游泳游得很快。

Tā yóu yǒng yóu de hěn kuài.

He swims fast.

24. 馬上 ADV mǎshàng | immediately, right away

美心餓死了，她要馬上去吃飯。

Měixīn è sǐ le, tā yào mǎshàng qù chī fàn.

Meixin is starving, she wants to eat immediately.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 臺東 Táidōng Taitung

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 你們這個週末想做什麼？

Nǐmen zhè ge zhōumò xiǎng zuò shénme?

What do you want to do this weekend?

02. 我喜歡游泳，也游得不錯。

Wǒ xǐhuān yóu yǒng, yě yóu de búcuò.

I like swimming and I'm good at swimming.

03. 這麼便宜！

Zhème piányí!

It's so cheap!

01. Nouns Modified by Place Expressions

PW + 的 + N

的 "de" is used between the place expressions and nouns.

Eg. 臺灣的海邊很漂亮。

Táiwān de hǎi biān hěn piàoliàng.

The seashores in Taiwan are beautiful.

這家咖啡店的咖啡很好喝，也便宜。

Zhè jiā kāfēi diàn de kāfēi hěn hǎohē, yě piányí.

The coffee in this coffee shop tastes good and not expensive.

學校的圖書館很大。

Xuéxiào de túshūguǎn hěn dà.

The library in the school is big.

練習



01. _____ 很美。



800 塊錢

200 塊錢

02. 這家書店_____很便宜。



03. _____很漂亮，也很好吃。

02. Particle 得 as a Predicative Complements

S + V + O (，) V + 得 (+ ADV) + SV

得 "de" is followed by the description of the manner or degree of the actions.

Eg. 王先生吃飯吃得很快。

Wáng xiānshēng chī fàn chī de hěn kuài.

Mr. Wang eats fast.

田中說中文說得不錯。

Tiánzhōng shuō Zhōngwén shuō de búcuò.

Tanaka speaks Chinese well.

安妮喜歡游泳，也游得很好。

Ānní xǐhuān yóu yǒng, yě yóu de hěn hǎo.

Annie likes swimming and she swims very well.

練習

01. 王先生：你開車開得怎麼樣？

田中：_____。

02. 安妮：你寫功課寫得好不好？

美心：_____。

03. 田中：你打球打得怎麼樣？

李歐：_____。

03. Nouns Modified by SV

SV + 的 + N

When a modifying adverb is placed before a modified stative verb or a two or more syllabus stative verb is used, 的 must be used. However, if the stative verb is "many" or "few" then 的 is often omitted.

Eg. 美心要買漂亮的筆記本。

Měixīn yào mǎi piàoliàng de bǐjìběn.

Meixin wants to buy pretty notebooks.

田中想看很有意思的電影。

Tiánzhōng xiǎng kàn hěn yǒuyìsi de diànyǐng.

Tanaka wants to watch good movies.

李娜喝很多（的）咖啡。

Lǐ Nà hē hěn duō (de) kāfēi.

Lena drinks lots of coffee.

練習

Rewrite the sentence with SV + 的 + N pattern

01. 王先生很有名。

王先生是_____人。

02. 李歐的姐姐很美。

李歐有一個_____。

03. 這個牛肉麵好吃，可是很貴。

這個_____很貴。

04. 多 as an Indefinite Number

NU + 多 + M + N

In indefinites number, 多 "duō" is placed between the number and measure word of the noun.

Eg. 這杯咖啡七十多塊錢。

Zhè bēi kāfēi qīshí duō kuài qián.

This cup of coffee costs more than seventy dollars.

電影票一張三百多塊錢。

Diànyǐng piào yì zhāng sānbǎi duō kuài qián.

A movie ticket costs more than three hundred dollars.

一本書兩百多塊錢。

Yì běn shū liǎngbǎi duō kuài qián.

A book costs more than two hundred dollars.

練習



3X 塊錢



8X 塊錢



6X 塊錢

01. 一杯綠茶_____塊錢。
02. 一個三明治_____塊錢。
03. 一杯黑咖啡_____塊錢。

第五課 你們週末去哪裡玩

L5-2

Lesson 5 Where do you want to go in the weekend

人物

Character



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

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



田中，日本企業員工，在臺灣學中文。

Tiánzhōng, Rìběn qìyè yuángōng, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Tanaka, an employee from a Japanese enterprise. He is studying Chinese in Taiwan.



美心，印尼人，在臺灣學中文。

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

情境

Scenario

下課以後，安妮，美心和田中一起談談週末要做什麼。

Xià kè yǐhòu, Ānní, Měixīn hé Tiánzhōng yìqǐ tántán zhōumò yào zuò shénme.

Annie, Meixin and Tanaka are talking about what to do on the weekend after the class.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能邀請朋友一起參加活動。

Néng yāoqǐng péngyǒu yìqǐ cānjiā huódòng.
Be able to invite friends to join the activity.

02. 能說明自己擅長或不擅長的運動。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ shàncháng huò bú shàncháng de yùndòng.
Be able to explain what sports one is good at or not good at.

03. 能在跟他人討論計畫時，提出自己的建議。

Néng zài gēn tārén tāolùn jìhuà shí, tí chū zìjǐ de jiànyì.
Be able to give suggestions when talking about the plan with other people.

對話文本

Text

安妮：明天是週末，我們一起去玩吧！

Ānní: Míngtiān shì zhōumò, wǒmen yìqǐ qù wán ba!

美心：好啊，田中，你明天要工作嗎？

Měixīn: Hǎo a, Tiánzhōng, nǐ míngtiān yào gōngzuò ma?

田中：我最近不太忙，可以跟你們一起去玩。你們想做什麼？

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ zuìjìn bú tài máng, kěyǐ gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù wán. Nǐmen xiǎng zuò shénme?

美心：太好了！我覺得打網球很有意思，你們會不會打？

Měixīn: Tài hǎo le! Wǒ juéde dǎ wǎngqiú hěn yǒuyìsi, nǐmen huì bú huì dǎ?

安妮：網球、籃球，我都打得不錯。

Ānní: Wǎngqiú, lánqiú, wǒ dōu dǎ de búcuò.

田中：我打球打得不太好。我喜歡騎自行車。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ dǎ qiú dǎ de bú tài hǎo. Wǒ xǐhuān qí zìxíngchē.

美心：聽說這個週末的天氣很好，我想騎自行車一定很舒服。

Měixīn: Tīngshuō zhè ge zhōumò de tiānqì hěn hǎo, wǒ xiǎng qí zìxíngchē yídìng hěn shūfú.

安妮：那麼，我們去哪裡騎車呢？

Ānní: Nàme, wǒmen qù nǎlǐ qí chē ne?

田中：我們可以去學校附近的公園，那裡的風景很美。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒmen kěyǐ qù xuéxiào fùjìn de gōngyuán, nàlǐ de fēngjǐng hěn měi.

美心：那裡也有一家有名的餐廳。上次我跟臺灣朋友一起去，我們都覺得很好吃。

Měixīn: Nàlǐ yě yǒu yì jiā yǒumíng de cāntīng. Shàng cì wǒ gēn Táiwān péngyǒu yìqǐ qù, wǒmen dōu juéde hěn hǎochī.

安妮：聽起來不錯，我們一起騎騎車、吃吃飯。

Ānní: Tīng qǐlái búcuò, wǒmen yìqǐ qíqí chē, chīchī fàn.

田中：沒問題，明天我們一定玩得很高興。

Tiánzhōng: Méi wèntí, míngtiān wǒmen yídìng wán de hěn gāoxìng.



英文翻譯

Translation

- Annie** Tomorrow is the weekend, let's go have fun together!
- Meixin** Yeah, Tanaka, do you have to work tomorrow?
- Tanaka** I haven't been too busy recently, and I'm able to go with you. What do you want to do?
- Meixin** That's great. I think playing tennis is very interesting, can you play tennis?
- Annie** I play tennis and basketball well.
- Tanaka** I'm not very good at playing ball. I like to ride bicycle.
- Meixin** I heard the weather this weekend is good, I think it must be comfortable for riding bicycle.
- Annie** Well, where are we going to ride bicycle?
- Tanaka** We can go to the park near the school, the scenery there is very beautiful.

Meixin There is also a famous restaurant nearby. Last time I went there with my Taiwanese friends and we all thought the food was delicious.

Annie That sounds good. Let's go riding bicycle and having a meal.

Tanaka No problem, we will definitely have fun tomorrow.

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 網球 N wǎngqiú | tennis

王先生打網球打得不錯。

Wáng xiānshēng dǎ wǎngqiú dǎ de búcuò.

Mr. Wáng plays tennis well.

02. 會 AV huì | can; will

你會不會說中文？

Nǐ huì bú huì shuō Zhōngwén?

Can you speak Chinese?

03. 籃球 N lánqiú | basketball

李歐喜歡打籃球，也打得很好。

Lǐ Ōu xǐhuān dǎ lánqiú, yě dǎ de hěn hǎo.

Leo likes to play basketball and he also plays well.

04. 騎自行車 VO qí zìxíngchē | to ride bicycle

騎 V qí | to ride

自行車 N zìxíngchē | bicycle

田中騎自行車騎得很好。

Tiánzhōng qí zìxíngchē qí de hěn hǎo.

Tanaka rides bicycle well.

05. 一定 ADV yídìng | must, definitely, necessarily

那家咖啡店這麼有名，我一定要去。

Nà jiā kāfēi diàn zhème yǒumíng, wǒ yídìng yào qù.

That coffee shop is so famous, I must go.

06. 舒服 SV shūfú | to be comfortable

今天天氣不太熱，我覺得很舒服。

Jīntiān tiānqì bú tài rè, wǒ juéde hěn shūfú.

The weather today is not very hot, I feel comfortable.

07. 附近 N(PW) fùjìn | vicinity; near

我在圖書館附近吃飯。

Wǒ zài túshūguǎn fùjìn chī fàn.

I eat near the library.

08. 公園 N gōngyuán | park

我們學校附近的公園很大，也很美。

Wǒmen xuéxiào fùjìn de gōngyuán hěn dà, yě hěn měi.

The park near our school is big and beautiful.

09. 家 M jiā | measure word for shop, store, restaurant

10. 餐廳 N cāntīng | restaurant

我聽說那家餐廳很有名。

Wǒ tīngshuō nà jiā cāntīng hěn yǒumíng.

I heard that the restaurant is famous.

11. 上次 N(TW) shàng cì | last time

上 DEM shàng | to be last, to be former

12. 聽起來 V-RE tīng qǐlái | to sound like

聽 V tīng | to hear; to listen

你的中文課聽起來很有意思。

Nǐ de Zhōngwén kè tīng qǐlái hěn yǒuyìsi.

Your Chinese class sounds very interesting.

13. 沒問題 IE méi wèntí | No problem

問題 N wèntí | problem; question

美心：田中，你明天可以跟我們去玩嗎？

田中：沒問題，我們明天見！

Měixīn: Tiánzhōng, nǐ míngtiān kěyǐ gēn wǒmen qù wán ma?

Tiánzhōng: Méi wèntí, wǒmen míngtiān jiàn!

Meixin: Tanaka, can you go play with us tomorrow?

Tanaka: No problem, see you tomorrow!

01. 我們一起去玩吧！

Wǒmen yìqǐ qù wán ba!

Let's go have fun together!

02. 聽說這個週末的天氣很好。

Tīngshuō zhè ge zhōumò de tiānqì hěn hǎo.

I heard the weather this weekend is good.

03. 聽起來不錯。

Tīng qǐlái búcuò.

That sounds good.

01. Existential Sentences with 有

PW + 有 + N / NP

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

Eg. 那家咖啡店有好吃的點心。

Nà jiā kāfēi diàn yǒu hǎochī de diǎnxīn.

There are delicious desserts in that coffee shop.

臺灣有很漂亮的海邊。

Táiwān yǒu hěn piàoliàng de hǎi biān.

There are beautiful seashores in Taiwan.

學校書店有便宜的筆記本。

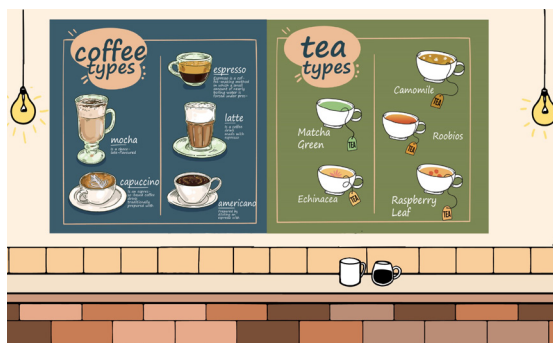
Xuéxiào shū diàn yǒu piányí de bǐjìběn.

There are cheap notebooks in the bookstore on campus.

練習



01. _____ 很有名的牛肉麵店。



02. _____ 很多飲料。



03. _____ 很多英文書。

02. Sentences with 都

S + 都 + VP

"都" is used to indicate that all items referred to by the noun have something in common. 都 is an adverb, which should be placed after the noun it relates to and before the main verb phrase.

Eg. 我們都是美國人。

Wǒmen dōu shì Měiguó rén.

We are all American.

我和我媽媽都喜歡看電影。

Wǒ hé wǒ māma dōu xǐhuān kàn diànyǐng.

My mother and I both like watching movies.

他們都沒有中文書。

Tāmen dōu méiyǒu Zhōngwén shū.

None of them have Chinese books.

練習

Combine the two sentences into one with "都"

01. 你喜歡吃牛肉麵，他喜歡吃牛肉麵。
02. 李娜不要喝黑咖啡，李歐不要喝黑咖啡。
03. 學校有書店，我家附近有書店。
04. 他想買筆記本，他朋友想買筆記本。

03. Verb Reduplication

V + V + O

Verb reduplication suggests that the action is easy to accomplish. In some sentences, the second verb can be changed to the neutral tone. However, in Taiwan, the second verb is usually read as the original tone.

Eg. 我想去咖啡店看看書。

Wǒ xiǎng qù kāfēi diàn kànkàn shū.

I want to go to the coffee shop for reading books.

這個週末我要去看看電影、買買東西。

Zhè ge zhōumò wǒ yào qù kànkàn diànyǐng, mǎimǎi dōngxi.

I'm going to watch movies and buy groceries this weekend.

李歐想跟朋友去打打球。

Lǐ Ōu xiǎng gēn péngyǒu qù dǎdǎ qiú.

Leo wants to play ball with friends.

練習



01. 你想跟朋友去做什麼？
02. 你可以去咖啡店做什麼？
03. 田中早上在學校做什麼？

任務活動

任務 1 Two students are discussing their trip tomorrow.

Please use the given vocabulary and grammar structures to complete this dialogue.

1. 方便
2. 海邊
3. 風景
4. 張
5. NU + 多 + M + N
6. PW + 的 + N

A: 明天天氣很好，你要不要跟我一起去玩？

B: 好啊，_____。

A: 我聽說_____。

B: 我們開車嗎？

A: _____，我們坐火車吧。

A: 坐火車_____？

B: 很方便，火車票也不貴，_____。

A: 聽起來不錯，我們明天見！

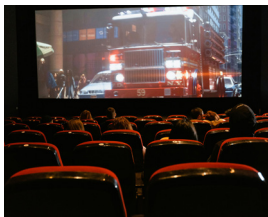


任務 2 Please check those activities and discuss them with your classmates.
You have to talk about your interests and your abilities.

Please use the given vocabulary and grammar structures to answer the questions.

1. V + 得 (+ ADV) + SV
2. V + V + O
3. Noun + 都 + VP

01. 你喜歡做什麼？
02. 你喜不喜歡_____？
03. 你_____V得怎麼樣？
04. 你覺得_____聽起來有意思嗎？
05. 這個週末你要做什麼？
06. 你可以跟我一起去_____嗎？



01. 臺東縣在臺灣東南方，海邊和山上的風景都相當美麗，縣內也有許多自然文化保留區。臺東是發展得比較晚的城市，因此保有較多的原住民文化，也是全臺灣原住民人口比例最高的城市。

近年來因政府推動觀光政策，臺東的產業由農業轉型為觀光業，當地不少農場轉型為休閒農場，讓遊客體驗農家生活，另外當地政府將觀光結合在地文化，推出熱氣球嘉年華會、豐年祭等文化活動，每年吸引大批人潮參加。

Taitung County is in the southeast of Taiwan. The scenery on the seaside and in the mountains is quite beautiful. There are also many natural and cultural reserves in the county. Taitung is a city that developed relatively late, so it retains a lot of aboriginal culture. It is also the city with the highest proportion of aboriginal people in Taiwan. In recent years, due to the government's promotion of tourism policies, Taitung's industry has transformed from agriculture to tourism. Many local farms have been transformed into leisure farms, allowing tourists to experience farm life. In addition, the local government has combined tourism with local culture and launched Hot Air Balloon Carnivals, Harvest Festival of Aboriginal Tribes. Those cultural events attract a large number of tourists to visit every year.

02. 在臺灣，騎自行車是相當受歡迎的休閒活動。根據調查，有 47% 的臺灣人非常喜愛這項體能活動。另外，在臺灣主要的城市中心例如臺北市、新北市、臺中市、高雄市、臺南市等等都設有共享自行車站，不僅提供市民既便捷又環保的交通工具，同時還兼具休閒功能。許多市民會在空閒時到市郊騎共享自行車，已成為臺灣獨特的熱門休閒活動。

Cycling is a popular leisure activity in Taiwan. According to the survey, 47% of Taiwanese people love this physical activity very much. In addition, there are shared bicycle stations in major urban centers in Taiwan such as Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, Tainan City, etc., which not only provide citizens with a convenient and environmentally friendly means of transportation, but also serve as a leisure function. Many citizens ride shared bicycles in the suburbs during leisure time, which has become a unique and popular leisure activity in Taiwan.