

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

小馬和李娜在咖啡店等李歐下課，兩個人也聊聊這個週末的計畫。

Xiǎo Mǎ hé Lǐ Nà zài kāfēi diàn děng Lǐ Ōu xià kè, liǎng ge rén yě liáoliáo zhè ge zhōumò de jìhuà.

Xiao Ma and Lena are waiting at the café for Leo to finish class, and they are also chatting about their plans for the weekend.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能清楚描述人事物的特徵。

Néng qīngchǔ miáoshù rén shì wù de tèzhēng.

Be able to clearly describe the characteristics of people, things, and events.

02. 能說明怎麼搭乘交通工具從 A 地到 B 地。

Néng shuōmíng zěnmē dāchéng jiāotōng gōngjù cóng A dì dào B dì.

Be able to explain how to take transportation from place A to place B.

03. 能清楚說明事情發生的先後順序。

Néng qīngchǔ shuōmíng shìqíng fāshēng de xiānhòu shùnxù.

Be able to clearly explain the sequence of events.

對話文本

Text

小馬：李娜，你們這個週末要去哪裡玩？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Lǐ Nà, nǐmen zhè ge zhōumò yào qù nǎlǐ wán?

李娜：故宮博物院！這是臺灣最大的博物館，我們很有興趣去參觀。

Lǐ Nà: Gùgōng Bówùyuàn! Zhè shì Táiwān zuì dà de bówùguǎn, wǒmen hěn yǒuxìngqù qù cānguān.

小馬：故宮是非常有名的博物館，很多來臺灣的外國人一定會去參觀。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Gùgōng shì fēicháng yǒumíng de bówùguǎn, hěn duō lái Táiwān de wàiguó rén yídìng huì qù cānguān.

李娜：我們晚上還要去附近的夜市吃東西。你要不要跟我們一起去？

Lǐ Nà: Wǒmen wǎnshàng hái yào qù fùjìn de yèshì chī dōngxi. Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù?

小馬：這個週末我很忙，不能跟你們去。你們打算怎麼去？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Zhè ge zhōumò wǒ hěn máng, bù néng gēn nǐmen qù.
Nǐmen dǎsuàn zěnmē qù?

李娜：坐公車。臺北的公車很方便，李歐也覺得不麻煩。

Lǐ Nà: Zuò gōngchē. Táiběi de gōngchē hěn fāngbiàn, Lǐ Ōu yě juéde bù máfán.

小馬：坐公車有一點慢，你們可以先從公館站坐捷運到士林站，再換公車去故宮。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Zuò gōngchē yǒuyìdiǎn màn, nǐmen kěyǐ xiān cóng Gōngguǎn Zhàn zuò jiéyùn dào Shìlín Zhàn, zài huàn gōngchē qù Gùgōng.

李娜：好啊，謝謝。下個星期天你有空嗎？可以跟我一起去買禮物嗎？

Lǐ Nà: Hǎo a, xièxie. Xià ge xīngqítīān nǐ yǒukòng ma? Kěyǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ qù mǎi lǐwù ma?

小馬：買禮物？給誰的禮物？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Mǎi lǐwù? Gěi shéi de lǐwù?

李娜：給爸爸媽媽的啊！我打算買一些臺灣點心。

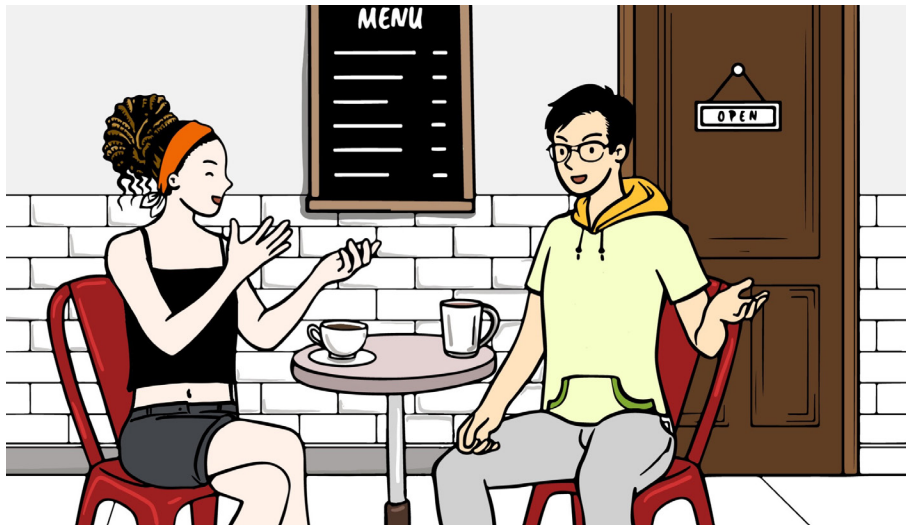
Lǐ Nà: Gěi bàba māma de a! Wǒ dǎsuàn mǎi yìxiē Táiwān diǎnxīn.

小馬：下個星期天我有空，沒問題。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Xià ge xīngqítīān wǒ yǒukòng, méi wèntí.

李娜：那麼，我們下個星期天見！

Lǐ Nà: Nàme, wǒmen xià ge xīngqítīān jiàn!



英文翻譯

Translation

Xiao Ma Lena, where are you going this weekend?

Lena The National Palace Museum! This is the largest museum in Taiwan, and we are very interested in visiting.

Xiao Ma The National Palace Museum is a very famous museum, and many foreigners who come to Taiwan will definitely visit it.

Lena We also want to go to the nearby night market to have dinner in the evening. Do you want to come with us?

Xiao Ma I'm very busy this weekend and can't go with you. How do you plan to go?

Lena By bus. The buses in Taipei are very convenient, and Leo thinks it's not troublesome either.

Xiao Ma Taking the bus is a bit slow. You can first take the MRT from Gongguan Station to Shilin Station, and then transfer to a bus to the National Palace Museum.

- Lena Okay, thank you. Are you free next Sunday? Can you go shopping for gifts with me?
- Xiao Ma Shopping for gifts? Gifts for whom?
- Lena For my parents! I plan to buy some Taiwanese snacks.
- Xiao Ma I'm free next Sunday, no problem.
- Lena Then, see you next Sunday!

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 大 SV dà | to be big, to be large

02. 博物館 N bówùguǎn | museum

這個博物館真大！叫什麼名字？

Zhè ge bówùguǎn zhēn dà! Jiào shénme míngzi?

This museum is really big! What is it called?

03. 有興趣 SV yǒuxìngqù | to be interested

興趣 N xìngqù | interest

我有興趣看看那個日本電影。

Wǒ yǒuxìngqù kànkàn nà ge Rìběn diànyǐng.

I am interested in watching that Japanese movie.

04. 參觀 V cānguān | to visit, to tour

你什麼時候要去參觀那個學校？

Nǐ shénme shíhòu yào qù cānguān nà ge xuéxiào?

When do you want to visit that school?

05. 非常 ADV fēicháng | very, extremely

安妮和我都覺得騎自行車非常有意思。

Ānní hé wǒ dōu juéde qí zìxíngchē fēicháng yǒuyìsi.

Annie and I both think riding a bicycle is very interesting.

06. 外國人 N wàiguó rén | foreigner

外國 N wàiguó | foreign country

那個外國人剛剛跟你說什麼？

Nà ge wàiguó rén gānggāng gēn nǐ shuō shénme?

What did that foreigner just say to you?

07. 會 AV huì | will; can

田中明天會跟我們一起去打網球。

Tiánzhōng míngtiān huì gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù dǎ wǎngqiú.

Tanaka will play tennis with us tomorrow.

08. 還 ADV hái | also; still

我們這個週末要去打籃球，還要去看看電影。

Wǒmen zhè ge zhōumò yào qù dǎ lánqiú, hái yào qù kàn diànyǐng.

We are going to play basketball and watch a movie this weekend.

09. 夜市 N yèshì | night market

10. 打算 V dǎsuàn | to plan, to intend

李歐今天晚上打算去哪個夜市吃飯？

Lǐ Ōu jīntiān wǎnshàng dǎsuàn qù nǎ ge yèshì chī fàn?

Which night market does Leo plan to eat at tonight?

11. 怎麼 QW zěnmē | how

臺東很遠，我們要怎麼去？

Táidōng hěn yuǎn, wǒmen yào zěnmē qù?

Taitung is very far, how do we get there?

12. 公車 N gōngchē | bus

13. 麻煩 SV/N/V máfán | to be troublesome; trouble,
problem; to trouble, to bother

有很多公車到那個書店，我們坐公車去不麻煩。

Yǒu hěn duō gōngchē dào nà ge shū diàn, wǒmen zuò gōngchē qù bù máfán.

There are many buses to that bookstore, it's not troublesome for us to take the bus.

14. 慢 SV màn | to be slow

我騎自行車騎得很慢。

Wǒ qí zìxíngchē qí de hěn màn.

I ride my bicycle very slowly.

15. 先 ADV xiān | first

安妮：美心，你現在要回家嗎？

美心：我要先去買中文書。你呢？

Ānní: Měixīn, nǐ xiànzài yào huíjiā ma?

Měixīn: Wǒ yào xiān qù mǎi Zhōngwén shū. Nǐ ne?

Annie: Meixin, are you going home now?

Meixin: I need to buy a Chinese book first. How about you?

16. 從 CV cóng | from

小馬：李娜，李歐要從哪裡來咖啡店？

李娜：他現在在圖書館，會從圖書館來。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Lǐ Nà, Lǐ Ōu yào cóng nǎlǐ lái kāfēi diàn?

Lǐ Nà: Tā xiànzài zài túshūguǎn, huì cóng túshūguǎn lái.

Xiao Ma: Lena, where is Leo coming from to the coffee shop?

Lena: He is at the library now, he will come from the library.

17. 站 N zhàn | station, stop

18. 捷運 N jiéyùn | MRT, subway

我們學校在公館站附近，你的學校呢？

Wǒmen xuéxiào zài Gōngguǎn Zhàn fùjìn, nǐ de xuéxiào ne?

Our school is near Gongguan Station, how about your school?

19. 到 CV/V dào | to leave for; to reach, to arrive

我現在要到圖書館去念書，你要一起去嗎？

Wǒ xiànzài yào dào túshūguǎn qù niàn shū, nǐ yào yìqǐ qù ma?

I'm going to the library now to study. Do you want to come with me?

20. 再 ADV zài | then; again

美心要先去書店買筆記本，再來咖啡店跟我們喝咖啡。

Měixīn yào xiān qù shū diàn mǎi bǐjìběn, zài lái kāfēi diàn gēn wǒmen hē kāfēi.

Meixin will first go to the bookstore to buy a notebook, then come to the coffee shop to drink coffee with us.

21. 換 V huàn | to transfer, to change

請問，從這裡到圖書館去得換車嗎？

Qǐngwèn, cóng zhèlǐ dào túshūguǎn qù deǐ huàn chē ma?

Excuse me, do I need to change buses to get to the library from here?

22. 星期天 N(TW) xīngqítīān | Sunday

星期 N xīngqí | week

23. 有空 SV yǒukòng | to be free, to have free time

安妮：你這個星期天有空嗎？

李歐：我這個星期天沒有空，可是下個星期天有空。

Ānní: Nǐ zhè ge xīngqítīān yǒukòng ma?

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ zhè ge xīngqítīān méi yǒukòng, kěshì xià ge xīngqítīān yǒukòng.

Annie: Are you free this Sunday?

Leo: I am not free this Sunday, but I am free next Sunday.

24. 禮物 N lǐwù | gift, present

你為什麼買這麼多禮物？

Nǐ wèishénme mǎi zhème duō lǐwù?

Why did you buy so many gifts?

25. 給 V gěi | to give

李先生，謝謝你給我這麼多臺灣點心，我很喜歡！

Lǐ xiānshēng, xièxie nǐ gěi wǒ zhème duō Táiwan diǎnxīn,
wǒ hěn xǐhuān!

Mr. Li, thank you for giving me so many Taiwanese desserts,
I like them a lot!

26. 爸爸 N bàba | father

安妮，聽說你爸爸媽媽也要來臺灣，是嗎？

Ānní, tīngshuō nǐ bàba māma yě yào lái Táiwan, shì ma?

Annie, I heard your parents are also coming to Taiwan, is that true?

27. 一些 NU yìxiē | some, a few

我現在很餓，想吃一些東西。

Wǒ xiànzài hěn è, xiǎng chī yìxiē dōngxi.

I am very hungry now and want to eat something.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 故宮博物院 Gùgōng Bówùyuàn The National Palace Museum

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 這是臺灣最大的博物館，我們很有興趣去參觀。

Zhè shì Táiwan zuì dà de bówùguǎn, wǒmen hěn
yǒuxìngqù qù cānguān.

This is the largest museum in Taiwan, and we are very
interested in visiting.

02. 你們打算怎麼去？

Nǐmen dǎsuàn zěnmē qù?

How do you plan to go?

03. 你們可以先從公館站坐捷運到士林站，再換公車去故宮。

Nǐmen kěyǐ xiān cóng Gōngguǎn Zhàn zuò jiéyùn dào Shìlín Zhàn, zài huàn gōngchē qù Gùgōng.

You can first take the MRT from Gongguan Station to Shilin Station, and then transfer to a bus to the National Palace Museum.

04. 下個星期天你有空嗎？可以跟我一起去買禮物嗎？

Xià ge xīngqítīān nǐ yǒukòng ma? Kěyǐ gēn wǒ yìqǐ qù mǎi lǐwù ma?

Are you free next Sunday? Can you go shopping for gifts with me?

語言點

Grammar Structure

01. Nouns Modified by Clause with 的

來 / 去 + PW + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N

(AV +) V + O + 的 (+ DEM + NU)

One of the functions of the Chinese particle "的" is to specify the category or scope of a noun. In this structure, "的" cannot be omitted, and the modifiers, such as words that specify the noun's category or scope, are placed before "的+Noun". When a noun is already specified by a demonstrative pronoun such as "這" or "那", the modifying clause is often placed in front of the demonstrative pronoun. There are many forms of clauses that can modify nouns. This part of the lesson only introduces these two structures.

Eg. 要去印尼玩的那個人是安妮嗎？

Yào qù Yìnní wán de nà ge rén shì Ānní ma?

Is Annie the one who's going to Indonesia for a trip?

來臺灣的外國人不都學中文。

Lái Táiwān de wàiguó rén bù dōu xué Zhōngwén.

Not all foreigners who come to Taiwan learn Chinese.

現在在念書的那個學生叫什麼名字？

Xiànzài zài niàn shū de nà ge xuéshēng jiào shénme míngzi?

What is the name of the student who is studying now?

愛唱歌的人也愛跳舞嗎？

Ài chàng gē de rén yě ài tiào wǔ ma?

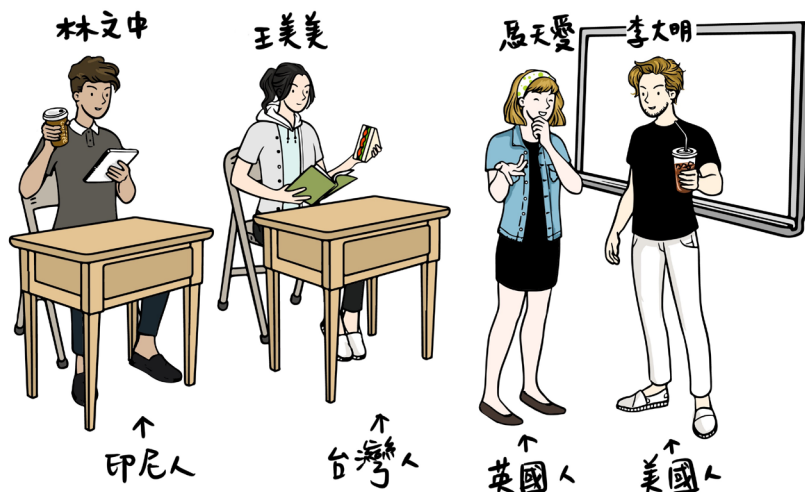
Do people who love singing also love dancing?

練習

01. 1. 工作的人一定都很忙嗎？
2. 去海邊玩的人也喜歡去山上嗎？
3. 開車的人不可以做什麼？
4. 你覺得會打網球的人多不多？

5. 會騎自行車的人一定都騎得很好嗎？
6. 不工作的人都很有空嗎？
7. 會游泳的人都喜歡去海邊玩嗎？
8. 去山上的人常在山上做什麼？

02. Please look at the picture and answer the questions or complete the sentences.



1. 誰是王美美？
2. 誰是林文中？
3. _____ 的人是英國人。
4. _____ 是美國人。

03.



1. 工作的那個人吃不吃蛋糕？
2. 喝咖啡也吃蛋糕的那兩個人在做什麼？
3. 有蛋糕的那些人都在看書嗎？

02. first...then...

S + 先 + V₁O₁ , (S₂ +) 再 + V₂O₂

This sentence pattern is used to describe the sequence of actions. Both "先" and "再" are adverbs and need to be placed after the subject.

Eg. 我要先吃飯，再寫功課。

Wǒ yào xiān chī fàn, zài xiě gōngkè.

I will eat first, then do my homework.

王先生和王太太先去日本，再去印尼。

Wáng xiānshēng hé Wáng tàitai xiān qù Rìběn, zài qù Yìnní.

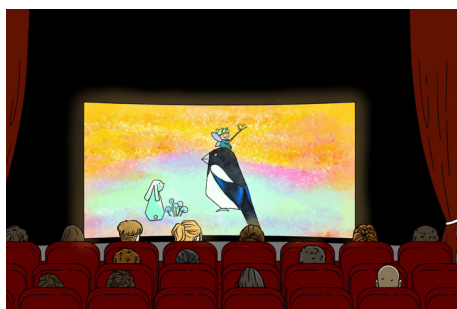
Mr. Wang and Mrs. Wang will go to Japan first, then to Indonesia.

你先說，我再說。

Nǐ xiān shuō, wǒ zài shuō.

You speak first, then I will speak.

練習



01. 她們兩個人明天晚上要做什麼？



02. 美心和安妮都要看這本書，可是他們只有一本書，怎麼看？

* 只 zhǐ : only

03. 如果去臺東，可以去山上，也可以去海邊，田中要去哪裡？

* 如果 rúguó : if



03. From and To

S + 從 + PW₁ (+ by means of) + 到 + PW₂ (+ 來 / 去)

坐 indicates means of transportation. 坐 and its object precede the main verb and usually mean getting or traveling from the place to another.

Eg. 我們打算從臺北坐火車到臺東。

Wǒmen dǎsuàn cóng Táiběi zuò huǒchē dào Táidōng.

We plan to take the train from Taipei to Taitung.

老師剛剛從圖書館開車到這裡來。

Lǎoshī gānggāng cóng túshūguǎn kāi chē dào zhèlǐ lái.

The teacher just drove here from the library.

你要怎麼到學校去？騎自行車嗎？

Nǐ yào zěnmē dào xuéxiào qù? Qí zìxíngchē ma?

How are you going to get to school? By riding a bicycle?

練習



01. 美心：李歐打算從他家來嗎？

安妮：_____。



02. 小馬：聽說你跟你姐姐週末要去臺東啊？你們怎麼去？

李歐：_____。



03. 田中：你為什麼要買火車票？要去哪裡？

美心：_____。

04. 星期

The week

星期天 / 星期日	Sunday
星期一	Monday
星期二	Tuesday
星期三	Wednesday
星期四	Thursday
星期五	Friday
星期六	Saturday
星期幾	Which day (of the week)
上(個)星期	last week
這(個)星期	this week
下(個)星期	next week
哪(個)星期	which week

Eg. 你打算星期幾跟朋友去唱歌？

Nǐ dǎsuàn xīngqí jǐ gēn péngyǒu qù chàng gē?

Which day of the week do you plan to go singing with your friends?

我星期日早上可以跟你去爬山。

Wǒ xīngqírì zǎoshàng kěyǐ gēn nǐ qù pá shān.

I can go hiking with you on Sunday morning.

小馬的哥哥哪個星期去美國？

Xiǎo Mǎ de gēge nǎ ge xīngqí qù Měiguó?

Which week is Xiao Ma's older brother going to the United States?

練習

01. 王先生：你星期幾沒有課？

田中：_____

02. 小馬：田中這個星期去騎自行車嗎？他星期幾去騎自行車？

李歐：_____

03. 美心：李歐什麼時候要跟小馬去夜市？是這個星期嗎？

安妮：不是，_____

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

李娜和李歐送小馬禮物，三個人在咖啡店聊天，說說李娜離開臺灣以後的計畫。

Lǐ Nà hé Lǐ Ōu sòng Xiǎo Mǎ lǐwù, sān ge rén zài kāfēi diàn liáo tiān, shuōshuō Lǐ Nà líkāi Táiwān yǐhòu de jìhuà.

Lena and Leo gave Xiao Ma a gift. The three of them chatted at the café, talking about Lena's plans after leaving Taiwan.

01. 能清楚介紹自己的親朋好友，說明他們的特徵與能力。

Néng qīngchǔ jièshào zìjǐ de qīnpéng hǎoyǒu, shuōmíng tāmen de tèzhēng yǔ néng lì.

Be able to clearly introduce your friends and family, describing their characteristics and abilities.

02. 能說明自己花了多久時間做了什麼事。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ huā le duōjiǔ shíjiān zuò le shénme shì.

Be able to explain how much time you spent doing something.

03. 能更熟練地說明自己的能力。

Néng gèng shóuliàn de shuōmíng zìjǐ de nénglì.

Be able to explain your abilities more skillfully.

小馬：我很喜歡你們買的禮物，謝謝。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒ hěn xǐhuān nǐmen mǎi de lǐwù, xièxie.

李歐：別客氣，謝謝你常常幫我忙，也常常幫李娜。

Lǐ Ōu: Bié kèqì, xièxie nǐ chángcháng bāng wǒ máng, yě chángcháng bāng Lǐ Nà.

小馬：我很高興可以幫你們忙。李娜，你坐直飛的飛機回美國嗎？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒ hěn gāoxìng kěyǐ bāng nǐmen máng. Lǐ Nà, nǐ zuò zhífēi de fēijī huí Měiguó ma?

李娜：不是，我先到日本去找朋友玩，再從日本坐飛機回美國。

Lǐ Nà: Bú shì, wǒ xiān dào Rìběn qù zhǎo péngyǒu wán, zài cóng Rìběn zuò fēijī huí Měiguó.

小馬：你要在日本玩幾天？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nǐ yào zài Rìběn wán jǐ tiān?

李娜：五天。這個朋友是我最好的朋友，她希望我多玩幾天，可是我得回去工作。

Lǐ Nà: Wǔ tiān. Zhè ge péngyǒu shì wǒ zuì hǎo de péngyǒu, tā xīwàng wǒ duō wán jǐ tiān, kěshì wǒ děi huíqù gōngzuò.

李歐：是你那個愛唱歌的大學同學嗎？

Lǐ Ōu: Shì nǐ nà ge ài chàng gē de dàxué tóngxué ma?

李娜：沒錯，就是她。

Lǐ Nà: Méi cuò, jiù shì tā.

李歐：我記得我們有一次在家開派對，唱歌跳舞，大家都愛聽她唱，她真的唱得太好聽了。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ jìde wǒmen yǒu yí cì zài jiā kāi pàiduì, chàng gē tiào wǔ, dàjiā dōu ài tīng tā chàng, tā zhēn de chàng de tài hǎotīng le.

李娜：李歐，你也唱得很好啊！

Lǐ Nà: Lǐ Ōu, nǐ yě chàng de hěn hǎo a!

小馬：真的嗎？李歐，我不知道你很會唱歌。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Zhēnde ma? Lǐ Ōu, wǒ bù zhīdào nǐ hěn huì chàng gē.

李歐：哪裡！哪裡！

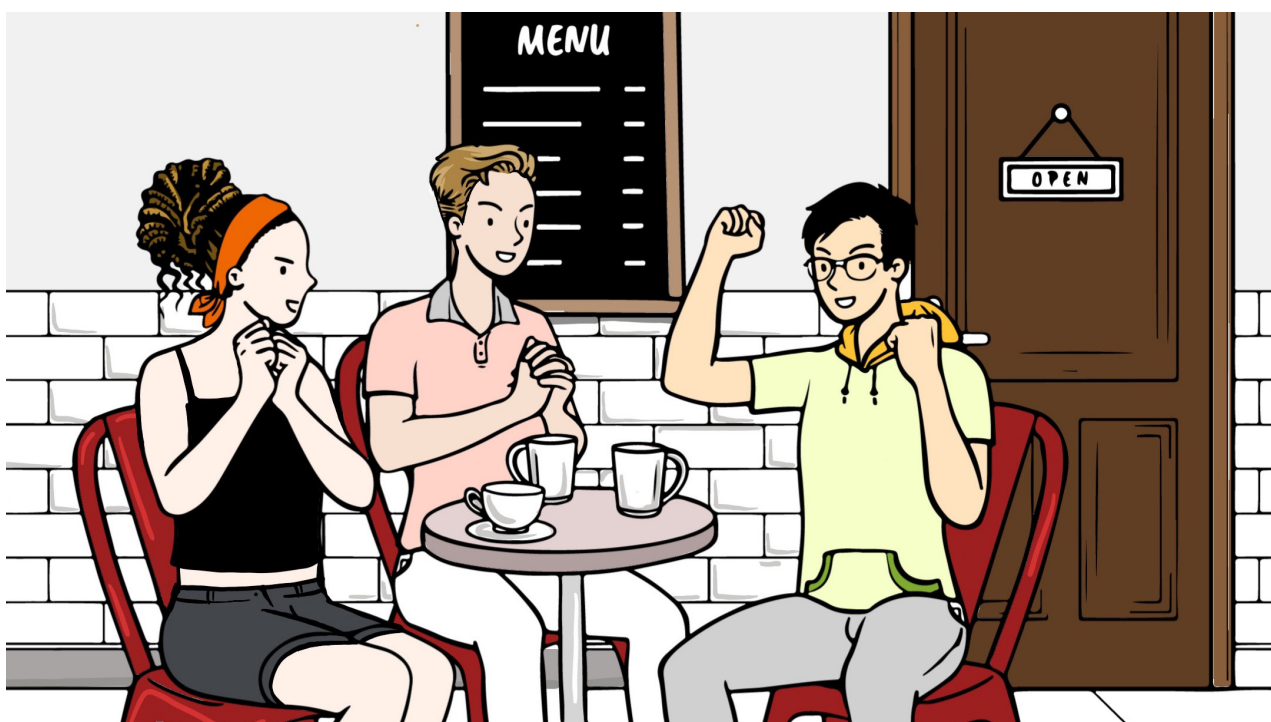
Lǐ Ōu: Nǎlǐ! Nǎlǐ!

小馬：我要聽聽你唱歌，下次找你的同學們一起去唱歌，
怎麼樣？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Wǒ yào tīngtīng nǐ chàng gē, xià cì zhǎo nǐ de tóngxué
men yìqǐ qù chàng gē, zěnmeyàng?

李歐：好啊，沒問題。

Lǐ Ōu: Hǎo a, méi wèntí.



- Xiao Ma** I really like the gift you bought, thank you.
- Leo** You're welcome, thank you for often helping me and also often helping Lena.
- Xiao Ma** I'm very happy to help you. Lena, are you taking a direct flight back to the US?
- Lena** No, I'm going to Japan first to visit a friend, and then I'll fly back to the US from Japan.
- Xiao Ma** How many days will you stay in Japan?
- Lena** Five days. This friend is my best friend. She hopes I can stay a few more days, but I have to go back to work.
- Leo** Is it that college friend of yours who loves singing?
- Lena** That's right, it's her.
- Leo** I remember once we had a party at home, singing and dancing, everyone loved to hear her sing, she really sang beautifully.
- Lena** Leo, you sing very well too!
- Xiao Ma** Really? Leo, I didn't know you were good at singing.
- Leo** Not at all!
- Xiao Ma** I want to hear you sing, how about going singing with your classmates next time?
- Leo** Sure! No problem.

01. 別 ADV bié | don't

媽媽說別買這麼多東西！

Māma shuō bié mǎi zhème duō dōngxi!

Mom said don't buy so many things!

02. 客氣 SV kèqì | to be polite

王太太：田中真客氣，常常給我們一些禮物。

王先生：是啊！

Wáng tàitai: Tiánzhōng zhēn kèqì, chángcháng gěi wǒmen yìxiē lǐwù.

Wáng xiānshēng: Shì a!

Mrs. Wang: Tanaka is really polite, he often gives us gifts.

Mr. Wang: Yes!

03. 幫忙 VO bāng máng | to help someone to do something

幫 V bāng | to help, to assist

美心：李歐，謝謝你幫我這麼多忙。

李歐：別客氣！你也常常幫我啊！

Měixīn: Lǐ Ōu, xièxie nǐ bāng wǒ zhème duō máng.

Lǐ Ōu: Bié kèqì! Nǐ yě chángcháng bāng wǒ a!

Meixin: Leo, thank you for helping me so much.

Leo: You're welcome! You often help me too!

04. 直飛 V zhífēi | to fly directly

05. 飛機 N fēijī | airplane

我們要坐明天下午直飛的飛機去英國。

Wǒmen yào zuò míngtiān xiàwǔ zhífēi de fēijī qù Yīngguó.

We are taking a direct flight to the UK tomorrow afternoon.

06. 回 V huí | to return

我要先去咖啡店買一杯咖啡，再回學校。

Wǒ yào xiān qù kāfēi diàn mǎi yì bēi kāfēi, zài huí xuéxiào.

I want to go to the coffee shop to buy a cup of coffee before returning to school.

07. 找 V zhǎo | to visit; to look for, to search;
to invite

我下個週末要去臺東找朋友玩。

Wǒ xià ge zhōumò yào qù Táidōng zhǎo péngyǒu wán.

I am going to Taitung to visit friends next weekend.

08. 幾 QW/NU jǐ | how many; a few, several

你知不知道有幾個人要喝紅茶，幾個人要喝咖啡？

Nǐ zhī bù zhīdào yǒu jǐ ge rén yào hē hóngchá, jǐ ge rén yào hē kāfēi?

Do you know how many people want to drink black tea and how many want to drink coffee?

09. 天 M/N tiān | measure word of day; sky
-

美心打算去臺東玩幾天，看看那裡漂亮的風景。

Měixīn dǎsuàn qù Táidōng wán jǐ tiān, kànkàn nàlǐ piàoliàng de fēngjǐng.

Meixin plans to spend a few days in Taitung to enjoy the beautiful scenery there.

10. 希望 V/N xīwàng | to hope; hope
-

我希望你能跟我們一起去山上騎騎自行車，看看很美的風景。

Wǒ xīwàng nǐ néng gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù shān shàng qíqí zìxíngchē, kànkàn hěn měi de fēngjǐng.

I hope you can go cycling in the mountains with us and see the beautiful scenery.

11. 回去 V huíqù | to go back
-

媽媽，我今天晚上不回去吃飯。

Māma, wǒ jīntiān wǎnshàng bù huíqù chī fàn.

Mom, I won't be home for dinner tonight.

12. 愛 AV/V ài | to love to; to love
-

李歐最愛跟朋友聊聊學校的中文課。

Lǐ Ōu zuì ài gēn péngyǒu liáliáo xuéxiào de Zhōngwén kè.

Leo loves to chat with friends about the Chinese class at school.

13. 唱歌 VO chàng gē | to sing
唱 V chàng | to sing
歌 N gē | song
-

我姐姐很愛唱歌，也唱得很好，可是我不喜歡唱歌。
Wǒ jiějie hěn ài chàng gē, yě chàng de hěn hǎo, kěshì wǒ bù xǐhuān chàng gē.

My sister loves singing and sings very well, but I don't like singing.

14. 大學 N dàxué | university, college
-

你知不知道你們的大學有多少外國老師？

Nǐ zhī bù zhīdào nǐmen de dàxué yǒu duōshǎo wàiguó lǎoshī?
Do you know how many foreign teachers are at your university?

15. 同學 N tóngxué | classmate
-

我的同學不都是美國人。我也有印尼同學、日本同學和英國同學。

Wǒ de tóngxué bù dōu shì Měiguó rén. Wǒ yě yǒu Yìnní tóngxué, Rìběn tóngxué hé Yīngguó tóngxué.

Not all my classmates are American. I also have Indonesian, Japanese, and British classmates.

16. 記得 V jìde | to remember

我不記得老師什麼時候給我們這個功課，你記得嗎？

Wǒ bú jìde lǎoshī shénme shíhòu gěi wǒmen zhè ge gōngkè,
nǐ jìde ma?

I don't remember when the teacher gave us this homework. Do
you remember?

17. 次 M cì | measure for action or affair's time

我有一次跟小馬一起去看電影，那個時候我們看的是中文電影。

Wǒ yǒu yí cì gēn Xiǎo Mǎ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng, nà ge shíhòu
wǒmen kàn de shì Zhōngwén diànyǐng.

One time, I went to watch a movie with Xiao Ma. At that
time, we watched a Chinese movie.

18. 家 N jiā | home; family

你這個週末在不在家？我想去你家找你。

Nǐ zhè ge zhōumò zài bú zài jiā? Wǒ xiǎng qù nǐ jiā zhǎo nǐ.

Will you be home this weekend? I want to visit you at your house.

19. 開派對 VO kāi pàiduì | to throw a party

開 V kāi | to hold (an event), to open

派對 N pàiduì | party

這是誰開的派對？是小馬嗎？

Zhè shì shéi kāi de pàiduì? Shì Xiǎo Mǎ ma?

Who is hosting this party? Is it Xiao Ma?

20. 跳舞 VO tiào wǔ | to dance
跳 V tiào | to dance; to jump
舞 N wǔ | dance
-

我不喜歡跳舞，我覺得跳舞太難了！

Wǒ bù xǐhuān tiào wǔ, wǒ juéde tiào wǔ tài nán le!

I don't like dancing. I find it too difficult!

21. 大家 N dàjiā | everyone, everybody
-

大家都知道那個人是李歐的姐姐。

Dàjiā dōu zhīdào nà ge rén shì Lǐ Ōu de jiějie.

Everyone knows that person is Leo's older sister.

22. 真的 ADV zhēnde | really, truly
-

今天真的很熱，希望明天不這麼熱。

Jīntiān zhēnde hěn rè, xīwàng míngtiān bú zhème rè.

Today is really hot, I hope tomorrow won't be so hot.

23. 好聽 SV hǎotīng | to be pleasant to hear
-

誰在唱歌？唱得真好聽！

Shéi zài chàng gē? Chàng de zhēn hǎotīng!

Who is singing? She/He sings really well!

24. 哪裡 IE nǎlǐ | not at all, an expression of modest denial
"No, no"

王先生：田中，你的中文說得真好！

田中：哪裡！哪裡！

Wáng xiānshēng: Tiánzhōng, nǐ de Zhōngwén shuō de zhēn hǎo!

Tiánzhōng: Nǎlǐ! Nǎlǐ!

Mr. Wang: Tanaka, your Chinese is really good!

Tanaka: Not at all! Not at all!

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 我很喜歡你們買的禮物，謝謝。

Wǒ hěn xǐhuān nǐmen mǎi de lǐwù, xièxie.

I really like the gift you bought, thank you.

02. 別客氣，謝謝你常常幫我忙，也常常幫李娜。

Bié kèqì, xièxie nǐ chángcháng bāng wǒ máng, yě chángcháng bāng Lǐ Nà.

You're welcome, thank you for often helping me and also often helping Lena.

03. 我先到日本去找朋友玩，再從日本坐飛機回美國。

Wǒ xiān dào Rìběn qù zhǎo péngyǒu wán, zài cóng Rìběn zuò fēijī huí Měiguó.

I'm going to Japan first to visit a friend, and then I'll fly back to the US from Japan.

04. 你要在日本玩幾天？

Nǐ yào zài Rìběn wán jǐ tiān?

How many days will you stay in Japan?

05. 哪裡！哪裡！

Nǎlǐ! Nǎlǐ!

Not at all!

語言點

Grammar Structure

01. Nouns Modified by Clause with 的

S (+ AV) + V + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N

One of the functions of the Chinese particle "的" is to specify the category or scope of a noun. In this structure, "的" cannot be omitted, and the modifiers, such as words that specify the noun's category or scope, are placed before "的 + Noun". When a noun is already specified by a demonstrative pronoun such as "這" or "那", the modifying clause is often placed in front of the demonstrative pronoun. There are many forms of clauses that can modify nouns. This part of the lesson only introduces these structures.

Eg. 老師看的電影都很有意思。

Lǎoshī kàn de diànyǐng dōu hěn yǒuyìsi.

The movies the teacher watches are all very interesting.

你買的這些書貴不貴？

Nǐ mǎi de zhèxiē shū guì bú guì?

Are the books you bought expensive?

我們今天學的東西很多，也有一點難。

Wǒmen jīntiān xué de dōngxi hěn duō, yě yǒuyìdiǎn nán.

We learned a lot today, and it was also a bit difficult.

練習

01. Please ask your classmates the following questions.

1. 你喜歡吃的東西有什麼？
2. 你喜歡聽誰唱的歌？
3. 你認識的臺灣人多不多？
4. 你爸爸有車嗎？他開的車是哪國車？
5. 老師剛剛問的問題是什麼？
6. 你念的這個學校叫什麼名字？

02.



1. 這些東西是誰點的餐？
2. 小馬點的東西是什麼？
3. 你也想吃小馬點的這些東西嗎？

03.



1. _____ 是三明治。
2. _____ 是蛋糕。
3. _____ 是冰紅茶。

02. Expressing Prohibition of Actions

別 + V (+ O)

This structure is used to give a negative command or to tell someone not to do something. The word "別" means "don't" or "do not." When using the "別 + V (+ O)" structure, a third-person subject cannot be used.

Eg. 你別買這麼多東西。

Nǐ bié mǎi zhème duō dōngxi.

Don't buy so many things.

天氣不好，我們別去海邊。

Tiānqì bù hǎo, wǒmen bié qù hǎi biān.

The weather is bad, let's not go to the beach.

坐公車很方便，你們別開車去。

Zuò gōngchē hěn fāngbiàn, nǐmen bié kāi chē qù.

Taking the bus is very convenient, don't drive there.

練習



01. 安妮要喝水，你覺得李歐跟安妮說什麼？為什麼？



02. 李歐想點牛肉麵，你覺得小馬跟李歐說什麼？為什麼？



03. 美心：我們騎自行車到圖書館去，怎麼樣？

安妮：_____。

03. Time Span Stands after the Verb

S + V + TS (+ O)

S + V + O, V + TS

This structure is used to indicate how long the subject has been doing something. It is generally used to describe habitual situations or plans.

Eg. 我哥哥要去美國三個星期。

Wǒ gēge yào qù Měiguó sān ge xīngqí.

My older brother is going to the United States for three weeks.

她下個星期要上三天中文課。

Tā xià ge xīngqí yào shàng sān tiān Zhōngwén kè.

She will have three days of Chinese classes next week.

李歐打算學幾個星期中文？

Lǐ Ōu dǎsuàn xué jǐ ge xīngqí Zhōngwén?

How many weeks does Leo plan to study Chinese?

練習

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3 ✓	4 ✓	5 ✓	6 ✓	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

01. 小馬：李歐，聽說你要去臺東玩，你要去玩幾天？

李歐：_____。

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1 放假	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9 放假	10	11
12	13	14	15	16 放假	17	18
19	20	21 放假	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 放假	30		

* 下個月 xià ge yuè : next month

02. 安妮：田中，你為什麼說你下個月不太忙？

李歐：因為_____。

MARCH 打球

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

03. 田中：你真的很愛打網球。

美心：是啊，我_____。

04. Expressing Suggestions/Encouragement of Actions

多 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)

When 多 becomes an adverb, it means "more". This sentence pattern is used to tell or suggest to someone to do more of something. If the object is an uncountable noun or if you don't want to emphasize the amount, you can use "一點(yìdiǎn) a little" to indicate it. Additionally, you don't have to specifically emphasize the quantity. For example, "你得多念書" means that you haven't done enough and need to do a bit more.

Eg. 我們有五個人，多買一杯吧！

Wǒmen yǒu wǔ ge rén, duō mǎi yì bēi ba!

We have five people, so let's buy one more drink!

我喜歡那個山上的風景，打算多玩幾天。

Wǒ xǐhuān nà ge shān shàng de fēngjǐng, dǎsuàn duō wán jǐ tiān.

I like the scenery on that mountain. I plan to stay a few more days.

那些筆記本很便宜，我們多買幾本吧！

Nàxiē bǐjìběn hěn piányí

, wǒmen duō mǎi jǐ běn ba!

練習

01. 田中：我去點餐。點兩杯冰紅茶，三杯冰綠茶，好不好？

小馬：我們有七個人，我也很餓，_____。

02. 小馬：為什麼你說王先生現在不好？

田中：因為他生病了。

小馬：那麼，他得_____。

田中：是啊！

* 喝水 hē shuǐ : to drink water * 睡覺 shuì jiào : to sleep * 生病 shēng bìng : to be sick

03.

1. 明天有考試，學生得做什麼？

* 考試 kǎoshì : test, exam

2. 有四個人要去參觀博物館，三張票夠嗎？

* 夠 gòu : to be enough

3. 你跟朋友在咖啡店，你們喝的飲料很好喝，也很便宜，你們想做什麼？

任務活動

任務 1 Your foreign friend wants to travel to your city, and you need to help him plan a three-day, two-night trip. Please write an email to him/her, first introducing your city and then telling him/her about the travel plan you made for him.

Use at least 4 vocabularies and 4 grammar structures to complete the task.

1. 參觀、非常、打算、麻煩、希望、記得、幫忙、真的
2. (AV +) V + O + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N
3. 來 / 去 + PW + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N
4. S (+ AV) + V + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N
5. S + 先 + V₁O₁, (S₂+) 再 + V₂O₂
6. S + 從 + PW₁ (+ by means of) + 到 + PW₂ (+ 來 / 去)
7. 別 + V (+ O)
8. S + V + TS (+ O)
9. 多 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)

歡迎你來！
✖

收件者

歡迎你來！

|

↶ ↷
Sans Serif
↕
B
I
U
A
☰
☰
☰
☰

傳送
📎
🔗
😊
📷
🔒
✍️
⋮
🗑️

任務 2 Please complete this dialogue.

A：明天放假，你打算做什麼？

B：我打算_____。

A：我也喜歡爬山，你要到_____？

B：臺北 101 附近的山。

A：那裡的風景怎麼樣？

B：_____。（use 非常）

A：你要怎麼到那個山去？

B：我_____。

A：到那裡去_____？

B：從我家坐捷運去，要 20 分鐘。* 分鐘 fēnzhōng : minute

A：不太遠。

B：對啊！你要不要跟我一起去？

A：_____。

B：太好了！你還想做什麼？

A：我想去夜市走走，吃吃好吃的東西。你想去嗎？

B：好啊，那麼，我們明天_____。

(use S + 先 + V₁O₁，(S₂ +) 再 + V₂O₂)。

A：好，明天見。

01. 國立故宮博物院，簡稱故宮，是臺灣最具規模的博物館，也是臺灣八景之一，位於臺北市士林區，一年接待超過六百萬人次的訪客，2015年是全球參觀人數第六多的博物館。故宮於1990年代後面臨空間不足的窘境，因此逐步規劃擴編，最後於2015年在嘉義縣太保市另設「故宮南院」，故宮南院定位為亞洲藝術文化博物館，每年亦吸引眾多遊客參觀。

The National Palace Museum, commonly known as the Palace Museum, is the largest museum in Taiwan and one of Taiwan's top eight attractions. It is located in the Shilin District of Taipei City and receives over six million visitors annually. In 2015, it was the sixth most visited museum in the world. In the 1990s, the Palace Museum faced the challenge of insufficient space, leading to a gradual expansion plan. This culminated in the establishment of the Southern Branch of the Palace Museum in Taibao City, Chiayi County, in 2015. The Southern Branch is positioned as a museum of Asian art and culture and also attracts numerous visitors each year.

02. 在華人社會，由於把「謙遜」當作美德，因此當聽到別人稱讚自己時，總是用「哪裡、哪裡」、「您過獎了 (Nín guòjiǎng le)」、「不敢當 (Bù gǎn dāng)」當方式作為回應，這可以避免讓別人認為自己過於驕傲，自大，可讓人覺得自己謙虛及有禮貌。

In Chinese society, modesty is considered a virtue. Therefore, when hearing compliments from others, people often respond with phrases like "哪裡、哪裡" (not at all), "您過獎了 nín guòjiǎng le" (you flatter me), or "不敢當 bù gǎn dāng" (I don't deserve it). This helps avoid giving the impression of being overly proud or arrogant, and makes one appear humble and polite.