

第一課 說錯了沒關係！

Lesson 1 It's Okay to Make Mistakes!

情境

Scenario

阮明芳、白樂雅和畢馬克是中文課的同學。這個星期是開學的第二週，今天下課以後，他們三個人在教室裡聊聊中文課學的語法，然後打算一起去學校對面的自助餐廳吃午飯。

Ruǎn Míngfāng, Bái Lèyǎ hé Bì Mǎkè shì Zhōngwén kè de tóngxué. Zhè ge xīngqī shì kāixué de dì èr zhōu, jīntiān xià kè yǐhòu, tāmen sān ge rén zài jiàoshì lǐ liáoliáo Zhōngwén kè xué de yǔfǎ, ránhòu dǎsuàn yìqǐ qù xuéxiào duìmiàn de zìzhù cāntīng chī wǔfàn.

Ruan Mingfang, Bai Leya, and Bi Make are classmates in Chinese class. This week is the second week of the new semester. After class today, the three of them chatted in the classroom about the grammar they learned in Chinese class, and then planned to go together to the self-service restaurant across from the school to have lunch.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能說明學習語言的經驗，並比較不同的課程。

Néng shuōmíng xuéxí yǔyán de jīngyàn, bìng bǐjiào bùtóng de kèchéng.

Be able to describe language learning experiences and compare different courses.

02. 能鼓勵別人，給別人建議。

Néng gǔlì biérén, gěi biérén jiànyì.

Be able to encourage others and give them advice.

03. 能清楚地向他人說明到一個地方去怎麼走。

Néng qīngchǔ de xiàng tārén shuōmíng dào yí ge dìfāng qù zěnmě zǒu.

Be able to clearly explain to others how to get to a place.



(下課了，學生們從中文班的教室走出來)

(Xià kè le, xuéshēngmen cóng Zhōngwén bān de jiàoshì zǒu chū lái.)

畢馬克：老師今天教的東西好難啊！我常常不知道要說「進去」還是「進來」。

Bì Mǎkè: Lǎoshī jīntiān jiāo de dōngxi hǎo nán a! Wǒ chángcháng bù zhīdào yào shuō "jìn qù" háishì "jìn lái".

阮明芳：「去」和「來」的語法真不容易，我也得想想才知道怎麼說。

Ruǎn Míngfāng: "Qù" hé "lái" de yǔfǎ zhēn bù róngyì, wǒ yě děi xiǎngxiǎng cái zhīdào zěnmě shuō.

白樂雅：雖然有一點難，可是很有意思，只要多練習幾次就懂了。

Bái Lèyǎ: Suīrán yǒuyìdiǎn nán, kěshì hěn yǒuyìsi, zhǐyào duō liànxí jǐ cì jiù dǒng le.

畢馬克：你們的中文比我的好多了。你們上個學期也在這裡學中文，對嗎？

Bì Mǎkè: Nǐmen de Zhōngwén bǐ wǒ de hǎo duō le. Nǐmen shàng ge xuéqí yě zài zhèlǐ xué Zhōngwén, duì ma?

白樂雅：是啊，我們已經一起學了三個多月了。你在海地也學中文，對吧？
跟在臺灣學有什麼不一樣？

Bái Lèyǎ: Shì a, wǒmen yìjīng yìqǐ xué le sān ge duō yuè le. Nǐ zài Hǎidì yě xué Zhōngwén, duì ba? Gēn zài Táiwān xué yǒu shéme bù yíyàng?

畢馬克：在這裡學，練習的機會比較多，可是老師上課的時候只說中文，我有時候聽不懂老師說的話，覺得很緊張。

Bì Mǎkè: Zài zhèlǐ xué, liànxí de jīhuì bǐjiào duō, kěshì lǎoshī shàng kè de shíhòu zhǐ shuō Zhōngwén, wǒ yǒu shíhòu tīng bù dǒng lǎoshī shuō de huà, juéde hěn jǐnzhāng.

阮明芳：如果聽不懂，可以馬上問老師。老師常常告訴我們，別怕說話，也別怕問問題。

Ruǎn Míngfāng: Rúguǒ tīng bù dǒng, kěyǐ mǎshàng wèn lǎoshī. Lǎoshī chángcháng gàosù wǒmen, bié pà shuō huà, yě bié pà wèn wèntí.

白樂雅：對！只要多說、多聽、多看，就可以學得又快又好。

Bái Lèyǎ: Duì! Zhǐyào duō shuō, duō tīng, duō kàn, jiù kěyǐ xué de yòu kuài yòu hǎo.

畢馬克：好的，謝謝你們，下次我有問題，一定馬上問老師。

Bì Mǎkè: Hǎode, xièxie nǐmen, xià cì wǒ yǒu wèntí, yídìng mǎshàng wèn lǎoshī.

白樂雅：如果有問題，也可以問問我們。對了，我們兩個現在要去吃飯，你要不要一起去？

Bái Lèyǎ: Rúguǒ yǒu wèntí, yě kěyǐ wèn wèn wǒmen. Duì le, wǒmen liǎng ge xiànzài yào qù chī fàn, nǐ yào bú yào yìqǐ qù?

畢馬克：好啊！你們要去學校的餐廳嗎？

Bì Mǎkè: Hǎo a! Nǐmen yào qù xuéxiào de cāntīng ma?

阮明芳：不是，我們常去一家自助餐廳吃午飯，那裡的菜又便宜又好吃，要不要跟我們去試試？

Ruǎn Míngfāng: Bú shì, wǒmen cháng qù yì jiā zìzhù cāntīng chī wǔfàn, nàlǐ de cài yòu piányí yòu hǎochī, yào bú yào gēn wǒmen qù shìshì?

畢馬克：聽起來不錯，我跟你們去。坐公車還是坐捷運呢？

Bì Mǎkè: Tīng qǐlái búcuò, wǒ gēn nǐmen qù. Zuò gōngchē háishì zuò jiéyùn ne?

白樂雅：不必坐車，在學校對面的巷子裡，走過去就行了！

Bái Lèyǎ: Bú bì zuò chē, zài xuéxiào duìmiàn de xiàngzi lǐ, zǒu guòqù jiù xíng le!

阮明芳：沒錯，從學校門口出去，先過馬路，然後一直往前走，到了第三個巷子往右轉。往右轉以後再往前走，就可以看到我們說的那家餐廳了。

Ruǎn Míngfāng: Méi cuò, cóng xuéxiào ménkǒu chūqù, xiān guò mǎlù, ránhòu yìzhí wǎng qián zǒu, dào le dì sān ge xiàngzi wǎng yòu zhuǎn. Wǎng yòu zhuǎn yǐhòu zài wǎng qián zǒu, jiù kěyǐ kàndào wǒmen shuō de nà jiā cāntīng le.

畢馬克：這麼近！那我們現在走吧！

Bì Mǎkè: Zhème jìn! Nà wǒmen xiànzài zǒu ba!

● 英譯 Translation

(Class is over. The students walk out of the Chinese classroom.)

Bi Make: What the teacher taught today was so difficult! I often don't know whether to say "go in" or "come in."

Ruan Mingfang: The grammar of "go" and "come" really isn't easy. I also have to think before I know how to say it.

Bai Leya: Although it's a bit hard, it's very interesting. As long as you practice a few more times, you'll understand it.

Bi Make: Your Chinese is much better than mine. You studied Chinese here last semester too, right?

Bai Leya: Yes, we've already studied together for over three months. You studied Chinese in Haiti too, right? How is it different from studying in Taiwan?

Bi Make: There are more chances to practice here, but the teacher only speaks Chinese in class. Sometimes I can't understand what the teacher says and feel nervous.

Ruan Mingfang: If you don't understand, you can ask the teacher right away. The teacher always tells us not to be afraid to speak or ask questions.

Bai Leya: That's right! As long as you speak more, listen more, and read more, you can learn quickly and well.

Bi Make: Okay, thank you. Next time I have a question, I'll definitely ask the teacher right away.

Bai Leya: If you have any questions, you can also ask us. By the way, the two of us are going to have lunch now. Do you want to come with us?

Bi Make: Sure! Are you going to the school cafeteria?

Ruan Mingfang: No, we often go to a self-service restaurant for lunch. The food there is both cheap and delicious. Do you want to come try it with us?

Bi Make: Sounds good. I'll go with you. Should we take a bus or the MRT?

Bai Leya: No need to take a vehicle. It's in the alley across from the school. We can just walk there!

Ruan Mingfang: That's right. Go out the school gate, cross the road first, then keep walking straight. At the third alley, turn right. After turning right, keep walking straight and you'll see the restaurant we mentioned.

Bi Make: So close! Then let's go now!

General Vocabulary

詞彙

01. 教室 jiàoshì N classroom

上課了，可是我不知道我的教室在哪裡，怎麼辦？

02. 出來 chūlái DC to come out

從教室走出來的那個人是誰？是中文班的學生嗎？

03. 進去 jìnqù DC to go in

上課了，我們進去教室吧。

04. 進來 jìnlái DC to come in
進來吧，我們馬上要上課了。
05. 語法 yǔfǎ N grammar
雖然老師教了這個語法，可是這個語法很難，我還是不會。
06. 練習 liànxí V/N to practice; practice
這個中文字不容易寫，我要多練習。
07. 學期 xuéqí N semester
這個學期開始了，我在中文班裡認識了很多新同學。
08. 機會 jīhuì N opportunity
在臺灣有很多說中文的機會，所以我現在說得比以前好。
09. 緊張 jǐnzhāng SV to be nervous
今天要考試，所以我很緊張。
10. 怕 pà V to be afraid
我喜歡練習說中文，所以不怕跟臺灣人說話。
11. 自助餐廳 zìzhù cāntīng N self-service restaurant
那家自助餐廳的菜又好吃又便宜。
12. 試 shì V to try
聽說那家餐廳的菜很好吃，我們去試試。
13. 不必 bú bì AV no need to
明天是星期六，我們不必上課，很輕鬆。
14. 對面 duìmiàn N across from, opposite side
學校對面有新的便利商店，大家都覺得買東西很方便。

15. 巷子 xiàngzi N alley

我的新家在這個巷子裡面。

16. 過去 guòqù DC to go over

我們要去的餐廳很近，一起走過去吧。

17. 行 xíng V to be OK

我們今天去學校的自助餐廳吃飯，行嗎？

18. 門口 ménkǒu N entrance, doorway

我爸爸的車在門口了，我們走吧。

19. 出去 chūqù DC to go out

從學校門口出去一直走就到了。

20. 過 guò V to cross (a street)

我們吃飯的餐廳不遠，過馬路就到了。

21. 馬路 mǎlù N road, street

從學校門口出來，過馬路就有便利商店。

22. 然後 ránhòu CONJ then, afterwards

請在這裡等等。我上去拿書，然後再下來跟你去圖書館。

23. 往 wǎng CV toward

從這裡往前一直走，就是我的學校了。

24. 轉 zhuǎn V to turn

那個巷子出去以後，左轉就是新的書店。

25. 就 jiù ADV then, right away

我喜歡的咖啡店不遠，你從這裡走過去，再右轉就到了。

26. 那 nà CONJ then (in that case)

阮明芳：馬克，你今天要不要跟我們一起吃午飯？

畢馬克：對不起，我需要去找老師說說功課的問題，不可以跟你們去。

阮明芳：那你趕快去找老師吧！

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 海地 Hǎidì Haiti

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 我也得想想才知道怎麼說。

I also have to think before I know how to say it.

02. 雖然有一點難，可是很有意思，只要多練習幾次就懂了。

Although it's a bit hard, it's very interesting. As long as you practice a few more times, you'll understand it.

03. 只要多說、多聽、多看，就可以學得又快又好。

As long as you speak more, listen more, and read more, you can learn quickly and well.

04. 不必坐車，在學校對面的巷子裡，走過去就行了！

No need to take a vehicle. It's in the alley across from the school. We can just walk there!

05. 從學校門口出去，先過馬路，然後一直往前走，到了第三個巷子往右轉。

Go out the school gate, cross the road first, then keep walking straight. At the third alley, turn right.

01. Direction constructions

上 / 下 / 進 / 出 / 過 / 回 / 起 + 來 / 去

Action Verb + Directional Verb + 來 / 去

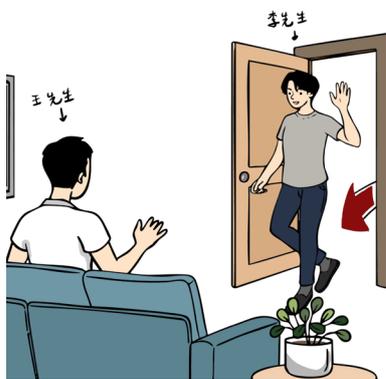
Direction constructions show where someone or something moves. They are often made with a verb and a direction word. The so-called "Directional Verbs" in this sentence pattern refer to: 上 (up), 下 (down), 進 (in), 出 (out), 過 (across), 回 (back), and 起 (upward movement). The words 來 and 去 help show the direction of the movement. And show the action is toward or away from a reference point.

- Eg.
- 上課了，你快進去吧。
 - 等我一分鐘，我上去房間找東西，馬上就下來。
 - 下課了，大家都從教室裡面走出來。
 - 我的書在門口，你可不可以幫我搬進來？

練習

Complete the dialogue.

01.



王先生：你怎麼一個人_____？
同學們呢？

李小姐：他們走得慢。

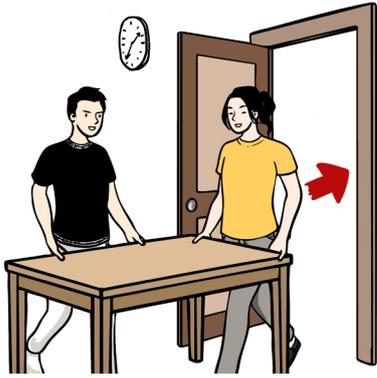
02.



先生：這家咖啡店看起來不錯，你要不要跟我
一起_____？

小姐：好啊，我們可以聊聊天、喝喝咖啡。

03.



小姐：這張桌子要搬到哪裡去？

先生：_____。
(房間裡面)

02. V(一)V(+O)

This structure softens the tone of the verb, making the action sound brief, casual, or less direct. It is often used in invitations, suggestions, or informal speech. Monosyllabic verbs (e.g., 看 kàn, 試 shì) are commonly used and can be changed into the V一V form (e.g., 看一看, 試一試). Disyllabic verbs (e.g., 練習 liànxí) may also appear in reduplicated forms (e.g., 練習練習), especially in spoken language.

- Eg.
- 這個蛋糕很好吃，你要不要試(一)試？
 - 這個問題很難，我們一起去問(一)問老師。
 - 你今天好像很累，下課以後趕快回家休息休息。

練習

Complete the dialogue.

01. 樂雅：這家書店真漂亮！
明芳：對啊，要不要進去_____？(看)
02. 樂雅：這個臺灣菜好吃嗎？我沒吃過。
馬克：好吃得不得了，_____。(試)
03. 明芳：我們打球已經打了2個鐘頭了，好累啊！
馬克：我也是，_____。(喝水、休息)

* 喝水 hē shuǐ : to drink water

03. S₁ + 得 / 一定要 …… (+ S₂) + 才 ……

This structure shows that an action is necessary for something else to happen. The verb phrase before 才 is the required condition. The part after 才 shows the result.

- Eg.
- 我們得馬上去餐廳才有位子。
 - 你一定要每天說中文，中文才會越來越好。
 - 老師說我們得每天練習寫中文字，才能寫得很好。

練習

Answer the question.

01. 明芳最近常生病，你覺得他應該怎麼辦？你會跟他說什麼？
_____。
02. 樂雅以後想要教中文，你會跟他說什麼？
_____。
03. 馬克希望說中文說得越來越好，你會跟他說什麼？
_____。

04. 只要 ……，就 ……

This structure is used to show that if a certain condition is met, then a result will happen.

- Eg.
- 只要你多跟臺灣人說中文，中文就會說得越來越好。
 - 只要我週末有時間，就會去運動。
 - 只要明天不下雨，我們就去公園走走，怎麼樣？

練習

Complete the dialogue.

01. 樂雅：我希望游泳可以游得快一點，應該怎麼做呢？
明芳：只要_____，就可以_____。
02. 馬克：我的中文字寫得不太好，怎麼辦？
樂雅：只要_____，就可以_____。
03. 明芳：我來臺灣的時間只有三個月。只學三個月的中文，可能沒辦法學得很好。
馬克：_____。

05. V + 得 / 不 + Result Complement

聽得懂 / 聽不懂、看得懂 / 看不懂

聽得到 / 聽不到、看得到 / 看不到

學得會 / 學不會

This structure is used to express whether someone can or cannot achieve a certain result through performing an action. It indicates the possibility or success of reaching a specific outcome, often involving comprehension, perception, or skill acquisition.

- Eg. • 雖然他說中文說得很快，不過我的中文不錯，我聽得懂。
• 夜市裡面的人太多了，我看不到中文班的同學在哪裡。
• 今天的語法太難了，老師說了很多次，我還是學不會。

練習

Complete the dialogue with provided verb.

01. 馬克：你去餐廳點餐，可以和老闆說中文了嗎？
明芳：可以！我很高興_____。（聽）

02. 樂雅：你坐得那麼遠，看得到老師寫的字嗎？

明芳：可以，老師的字寫得很大，_____。（看）

03. 尚杰：這個菜很難做，你能教我嗎？

樂雅：可以，這個菜不難，只要你每天做，就_____。（學）

06. 往 + direction / N + V

This structure shows the direction or destination of an action. It tells us where someone or something is going.

- Eg.
- 考試結束了，大家一起往外面走。
 - 往前面走，就是學生餐廳了。
 - 從學校門口往右轉，你就可以看到蛋糕店了。

練習

Look at the picture and answer the question.



01. 從學校門口，怎麼去自助餐廳？

_____。

02. 從學校門口往左轉以後，要怎麼去自行車店？

_____。

03. 從宿舍門口往右轉以後，要怎麼去咖啡店？

_____。



來臺灣幾個月了，我現在買東西和問路都可以說中文了，也不怕迷路。我每天去學校上中文課，和同學們一起練習語法。剛開始上課的時候，因為聽不懂老師說的話，也怕說錯，所以我常常覺得很緊張。不過，老師總是告訴我：「不必怕，錯了沒關係，多練習就行了。」我現在最喜歡的課是會話課，可以用上課學的語法跟同學聊天，非常有意思。

中文課下課以後，我常常去便利商店。從學校走出去，過馬路以後再往右邊走幾分鐘，就看到便利商店了。週末的時候我也會在學校附近走走。學校附近有很多巷子，往巷子裡走，可以看到很多飲料店。有一家飲料店非常有名，總是大排長龍，我也買過好幾次。

這幾個月，我有很多練習中文的機會，也習慣了在臺灣的生活。中文不容易學，可是我相信，只要努力練習，一定會學得越來越好。

● 漢語拼音 Hanyu Pinyin

Lái Táiwān jǐ ge yuè le, wǒ xiànzài mǎi dōngxi hé wèn lù dōu kěyǐ shuō Zhōngwén le, yě bú pà mílù. Wǒ měi tiān qù xuéxiào shàng Zhōngwén kè, hé tóngxuémen yìqǐ liànxí yǔfǎ. Gāng kāishǐ shàng kè de shíhòu, yīnwèi tīng bù dòng lǎoshī shuō de huà, yě pà shuō cuò, suǒyǐ wǒ chángcháng juéde hěn jǐnzhāng. Búguò, lǎoshī zǒngshì gào sù wǒ: “Bú bì pà, cuò le méi guānxi, duō liànxí jiù xíng le.” Wǒ xiànzài zuì xǐhuān de kè shì huìhuà kè, kěyǐ yòng shàng kè xué de yǔfǎ gēn tóngxué liáo tiān, fēicháng yǒuyìsi.

Zhōngwén kè xià kè yǐhòu, wǒ chángcháng qù biànlì shāngdiàn. Cóng xuéxiào zǒu chūqù, guò mǎlù yǐhòu zài wǎng yòubiān zǒu jǐ fēnzhōng, jiù kàndào biànlì shāngdiàn le. Zhōumò de shíhòu wǒ yě huì zài xuéxiào fùjìn zǒuzǒu. Xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu hěn duō xiàngzi, wǎng xiàngzi lǐ zǒu, kěyǐ kàndào hěn duō yǐnliào diàn. Yǒu yì jiā yǐnliào diàn fēicháng yǒumíng, zǒngshì dà-pái-cháng-lóng, wǒ yě mǎi guò hǎo jǐ cì.

Zhè jǐ ge yuè, wǒ yǒu hěn duō liànxí Zhōngwén de jīhuì, yě xíguàn le zài Táiwān de shēnghuó. Zhōngwén bù róngyì xué, kěshì wǒ xiāngxìn, zhǐyào nǚlì liànxí, yídìng huì xué de yuè lái yuè hǎo.

● 英譯 Translation

I've been in Taiwan for a few months now. I can already speak Chinese when buying things and asking for directions, and I'm no longer afraid of getting lost. I go to school every day to attend Chinese classes and practice grammar with my classmates. When I first started classes, I couldn't understand what the teacher was saying and was afraid of making mistakes, so I often felt very nervous. However, the teacher always told me: "Don't be afraid. It's okay to make mistakes. Just keep practicing." Now, my favorite class is the conversation class, where I can use the grammar I learned in class to chat with classmates — it's really interesting.

After Chinese class, I often go to the convenience store. From the school, I walk out, cross the street, and then walk a few more minutes to the right — then I see the store. On weekends, I also like to walk around near the school. There are many alleys nearby, and if you walk into them, you'll find lots of drink shops. There's one very famous drink shop that always has a long line. I've bought drinks there many times too.

These past few months, I've had many opportunities to practice Chinese and have gotten used to life in Taiwan. Chinese isn't easy to learn, but I believe that with hard work and practice, I will definitely get better and better.

01. 問路 wèn lù VO to ask for directions
如果你不知道學校怎麼走，可以去附近的便利商店問路。
02. 迷路 mílù V to get lost
在臺灣你不要怕迷路，問問臺灣人就找得到路了。
03. 說錯 shuō cuò RC to say something wrong, to make a verbal mistake
有時候我試試跟臺灣人說中文，他們聽不懂的時候，我就知道我說錯了。
04. 總是 zǒngshì ADV always
我的老師很好，他總是要我們多說，不要怕說錯。
05. 沒關係 méi guānxi IE No problem., It's okay.
學生：老師，我的中文還說得不好。
老師：沒關係，多練習就會說得越來越好。
06. 會話 huìhuà N conversation
他的中文很好，很難的中文會話，他也聽得懂。
07. 用 yòng CV/V with; to use
尚杰來臺灣以後有很多用中文說話的機會。
08. 大排長龍 dà-pái-cháng-lóng IE have a long queue, line up in a long line
那家餐廳非常有名，每天中午餐廳外面都大排長龍。
09. 習慣 xíguàn V/N to be used to; habit
每天中文課下課以後，我習慣從學校走回家。
10. 相信 xiāngxìn V to believe, to trust
你每天都練習說中文，我相信你的中文會說得越來越好。
11. 努力 nǔlì SV/V/N to be hardworking; work hard; effort
因為他想要在臺灣找說中文的工作，所以現在他努力學中文。

任務活動

01. 說錯了也沒關係！

It's Okay to Make Mistakes!

你的中文班有一個新同學，他第一天來上課，因為怕說錯所以很緊張，不知道怎麼問老師問題，也聽不懂老師說的話。

A new student has joined the class. He/she has just started learning Chinese and feels very nervous. He/she's afraid to ask questions and has difficulty understanding the teacher in class.

請你和兩個同學一起練習，一個人是新學生，兩個人是中文班的同學，請你們兩個人說說你們怎麼學中文，也給新同學兩個好的建議 (jiànyì suggestion)。

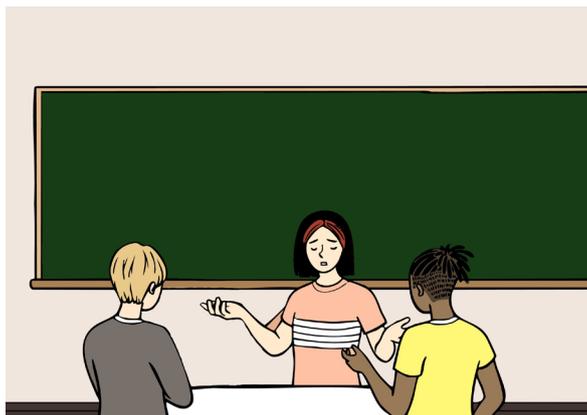
Student A plays the role of the new student. Students B and C play the roles of experienced classmates who share their own experiences, encourage the new student, and offer at least TWO practical suggestions.

任務要求：最少得用 5 個詞彙和常用說法完成任務。

Task Requirements:

Use at least 5 grammar structures or common usages to complete the task.

1. 雖然……，可是……。
2. 只要……，就（可以）……。
3. V(一)V(+O)
4. S₁ + 得 / 一定要…… (+ S₂) + 才……
5. 聽得懂 / 聽不懂
6. 我以前也跟你一樣……
7. 別怕！老師說，錯了也沒關係，……



02. 說說你常常去的餐廳或是 (huòshì or) 飲料店。

Please choose a restaurant or drink shop you often visit.

請你選 (xuǎn to choose) 一個你常常去的餐廳或是飲料店，說一說這家店的名字、這家店在哪裡，也請你建議 (jiànyì to suggest) 你的朋友要點什麼、喝什麼，也說說怎麼從學校去這家店。

Please introduce a restaurant or drink shop you often visit. Describe the name and location of the shop, recommend a drink or dish from it, explain why you like this place, and describe how to get there from your school.

任務要求：最少用 5 個語言點和常用說法完成任務。

Task Requirements:

Use at least five grammar structures or common usages to complete the task.

1. 往 + direction/N + V
2. 從校門口 / 宿舍出去……
3. 先……，然後……就到了
4. 過馬路以後，……
5. 這家店的……又……又……
6. 我覺得這家店比別家……
7. 很多人都喜歡這家的……



● 臺灣的排隊文化

在臺灣，很多人喜歡排隊買有名或是特別的東西，這個文化也讓很多外國人覺得很特別。就算天氣很熱，要等兩、三個小時，還是有很多人願意排隊，只為了吃到有名的食物，或買到限量的商品。說到排隊文化，很多台灣人都記得 1999 年，麥當勞推出一個活動，買套餐可以送 Hello Kitty 玩偶，結果很多人為了收集玩偶，大排長龍。除了排隊購物，很多在臺灣念書或工作的外國人也發現，臺灣人在捷運、上下電梯的時候，總是能自動排隊，呈現出井然有序的社會文化。他們覺得這種特別的排隊文化實在讓人印象深刻。

● The culture of queuing in Taiwan

In Taiwan, many people enjoy lining up to buy things, and this culture is seen as something special by many foreigners. Even if the weather is very hot and they have to wait for hours, people are still willing to stand in line just to eat famous food or buy limited-edition products. When talking about Taiwan's line-up culture, many people remember that in 1999, McDonald's had a promotion where customers could get a Hello Kitty toy with a meal. A lot of people waited in long lines to collect the toys. Many foreigners who study or work in Taiwan say that this culture of lining up seems unique to Taiwan.