

# 第三課 我們下次一起去吧

L3-1

## Lesson 3 Let's go together next time

### 人物

### Character



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.



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

美心去咖啡店的時候看到田中，所以走過去跟他說話。

Měixīn qù kāfēi diàn de shíhòu kàndào Tiánzhōng, suǒyǐ zǒu guòqù gēn tā shuō huà.

Meixin saw Tanaka when she went to the café, so she walked over to talk to him.

### 學習目標

### Learning Object

01. 能說明自己正在進行的活動。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ zhèng zài jìnxíng de huódòng.

Be able to explain the activities one is currently engaged in.

02. 能介紹自己的愛好。

Néng jièshào zìjǐ de àihào.  
Be able to introduce one's hobbies.

03. 能與他人討論自己最近的生活情形。

Néng yǔ tārén tāolùn zìjǐ zuìjìn de shēnghuó qíngxíng.  
Be able to discuss one's recent life situation with others.

## 對話文本

## Text

美心：田中，你好，你在做什麼？

Měixīn: Tiánzhōng, nǐ hǎo, nǐ zài zuò shénme?

田中：美心，你好。我剛剛在寫功課，現在在工作。  
你來喝咖啡嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Měixīn, nǐ hǎo. Wǒ gānggāng zài xiě gōngkè,  
xiànzài zài gōngzuò. Nǐ lái hē kāfēi ma?

美心：我想來喝咖啡跟看書，可是現在沒位子。

Měixīn: Wǒ xiǎng lái hē kāfēi gēn kàn shū, kěshì xiànzài méi wèizi.

田中：你要不要跟我一起坐？

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒ yìqǐ zuò?

美心：太好了！謝謝你。

Měixīn: Tài hǎo le! Xièxie nǐ.

田中：你來看什麼書？中文書嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ lái kàn shénme shū? Zhōngwén shū ma?

美心：不是中文書，我來看英文書。你喜歡看書嗎？

Měixīn: Bú shì Zhōngwén shū, wǒ lái kàn Yīngwén shū. Nǐ xǐhuān kàn shū ma?

田中：看書、看電影、看電視，我都喜歡。

Tiánzhōng: Kàn shū, kàn diànyǐng, kàn diànshì, wǒ dōu xǐhuān.

美心：電影、電視，我也都喜歡看。

Měixīn: Diànyǐng, diànshì, wǒ yě dōu xǐhuān kàn.

田中：李歐跟安妮昨天去看臺灣電影，我也想看。

Tiánzhōng: Lǐ Ōu gēn Ānní zuótiān qù kàn Táiwān diànyǐng, wǒ yě xiǎng kàn.

美心：他們說電影很好看，可是我最近有一點忙，沒時間去看。

Měixīn: Tāmen shuō diànyǐng hěn hǎokàn, kěshì wǒ zuìjìn yǒuyìdiǎn máng, méi shíjiān qù kàn.

田中：我最近也很忙，有很多工作，也要學中文。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ zuìjìn yě hěn máng, yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò, yě yào xué Zhōngwén.

美心：那麼，下次我們一起去看電影吧。

Měixīn: Nàme, xià cì wǒmen yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ba.



## Translation

### 英文翻譯

- Meixin Hi Tanaka, what are you doing?
- Tanaka Hello Meixin. I was just doing homework, now I'm working. Are you here for coffee?
- Meixin I came to have coffee and read a book, but there's no available seat now.
- Tanaka Do you want to sit with me?
- Meixin That would be great! Thank you.
- Tanaka What book are you reading? A Chinese book?
- Měixīn It's not a Chinese book, I'm here to read English books. Do you like reading?
- Tanaka I like reading, watching movies, and watching TV shows.
- Meixin I also enjoy watching movies and TV shows.
- Tanaka Leo and Annie went to see a Taiwanese movie yesterday. I also want to watch it.
- Meixin They said the movie was really good, but I've been a bit busy lately and don't have time to watch it.
- Tanaka Lately, I've been also very busy, with much work and studying Chinese.
- Meixin So, let's go watch a movie together next time.

01. 在 ADV/V/CV zài | indicating that action is in progress;  
to be (at, in, on, etc.)

02. 做 V zuò | to do, to make

---

李歐現在在做什麼？

Lǐ Ōu xiànzài zài zuò shénme?

What is Leo doing now?

03. 剛剛 ADV(TW) gānggāng | just now

---

我剛剛在吃牛肉麵。

Wǒ gānggāng zài chī niúròu miàn.

I was eating beef noodles just now.

04. 寫 V xiě | to write

05. 功課 N gōngkè | homework, schoolwork

---

我現在要寫功課，你要做什麼？

Wǒ xiànzài yào xiě gōngkè, nǐ yào zuò shénme?

I'm going to do homework now, what about you?

06. 想 AV/V xiǎng | to want to, to plan to; to think; to miss

---

田中想吃什麼點心？

Tiánzhōng xiǎng chī shénme diǎnxīn?

What dessert does Tanaka want to eat?

07. 喝 V        hē | to drink

08. 咖啡 N        kāfēi | coffee

---

安妮：你現在想不想去喝咖啡？

李歐：我現在不想去。

Ānní: Nǐ xiànzài xiǎng bù xiǎng qù hē kāfēi?

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ xiànzài bù xiǎng qù.

Annie: Do you want to go for coffee now?

Leo: I don't want to go now.

09. 書 N        shū | book

10. 沒(有) ADV méi (yǒu) | not (have)

---

我沒有英文書，也沒有日文書。

Wǒ méiyǒu Yīngwén shū, yě méiyǒu Rìwén shū.

I don't have English books or Japanese books.

11. 位子 N        wèizi | seat

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

---

現在沒位子，我不能坐。

Xiànzài méi wèizi, wǒ bù néng zuò.

There are no seats now, I can't sit.

13. 電視 N diànshì | TV shows; TV set
- 

美心喜歡看什麼電視？

Měixīn xǐhuān kàn shénme diànshì?

What TV shows does Meixin like to watch?

14. 都 ADV dōu | all, both
- 

日文書、印尼文書，我都沒有。

Rìwén shū, Yìnníwén shū, wǒ dōu méiyǒu.

I don't have Japanese books or Indonesian books.

15. 昨天 N(TW) zuótiān | yesterday

16. 聽說 IE tīngshuō | hear, hear it said
- 

王先生跟王太太昨天去看電影，聽說很好看。

Wáng xiānshēng gēn Wáng tàitai zuótiān qù kàn diànyǐng,  
tīngshuō hěn hǎokàn.

Mr. Wang and Mrs. Wang went to see a movie yesterday,  
I heard it was very good.

17. 最近 ADV zuìjìn | recently, lately
- 

請問，你最近忙不忙？

Qǐngwèn, nǐ zuìjìn máng bù máng?

May I ask if you've been busy lately?

18. 有一點 ADV yǒuyìdiǎn | to be slightly, to be a little  
bit, to be somewhat
- 

臺灣最近有一點熱。

Táiwān zuìjìn yǒuyìdiǎn rè.

It's been a little hot in Taiwan lately.

19. 時間 N shíjiān | time

20. 有 V yǒu | to have; there is, there are

---

我今天有時間跟你一起去看電影。

Wǒ jīntiān yǒu shíjiān gēn nǐ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

I have time today to go to a movie with you.

21. 多 SV duō | to be many, to be much, to be more, to be a lot

---

我有很多臺灣點心，你要不要吃？

Wǒ yǒu hěnduō Táiwan diǎnxīn, nǐ yào bú yào chī?

I have many Taiwanese desserts, do you want some?

22. 學 V xué | to study, to learn

---

我要工作，也要學英文。

Wǒ yào gōngzuò, yě yào xué Yīngwén.

I have to work and also study English.

## 常用說法

## Common Usage

01. 你在做什麼？

Nǐ zài zuò shénme?

What are you doing?

02. 你要不要跟我一起坐？

Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒ yìqǐ zuò?

Do you want to sit with me?



03. 看書、看電影、看電視，我都喜歡。

Kàn shū, kàn diànyǐng, kàn diànshì, wǒ dōu xǐhuān.

I like reading books, watching movies, and watching TV shows.

## 01. Progressive Aspect

**S + 在 + V + O**

If progressive maker 在 is placed in front of the verb, it means the action is currently in progress.

Eg. 老師現在在上課嗎？

Lǎoshī xiànzài zài shàng kè ma?

Is the teacher in class now?

王先生跟王太太在做什麼？

Wáng xiānshēng gēn Wáng tàitai zài zuò shénme?

What are Mr. Wang and Mrs. Wang doing?

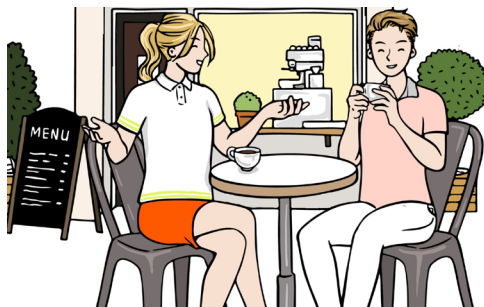
李歐在吃牛肉麵，美心呢？

Lǐ Ōu zài chī niúròu miàn, Měixīn ne?

Leo is eating beef noodles, what about Meixin?

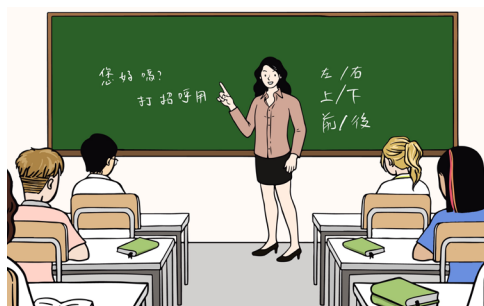
練習

01.



李歐跟安妮在做什麼？

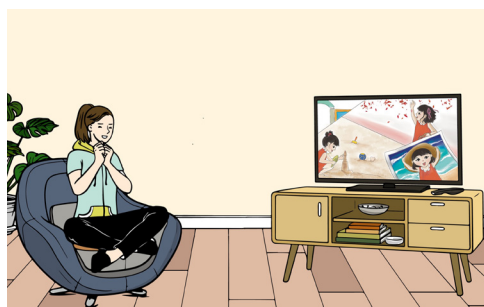
02.



\* 他們 tāmen : they

他們在做什麼？

03.



她現在在吃飯嗎？

## 02. Verb Object Compounds

### V (+ Modified) + O

When certain English verbs are translated into Chinese, their Chinese equivalents usually appear in the VO form. For example, the English verb "to read" is translated as 看書, the literal meaning of which in Chinese is "to read books."

Eg. 聽說王太太喜歡看書。

Tīngshuō Wáng tàitai xǐhuān kàn shū.

I heard that Mrs. Wang likes to read books.

我現在有一點忙，沒有時間吃飯。

Wǒ xiànzài yǒuyìdiǎn máng, méiyǒu shíjiān chī fàn.

I'm a bit busy now and don't have time to eat.

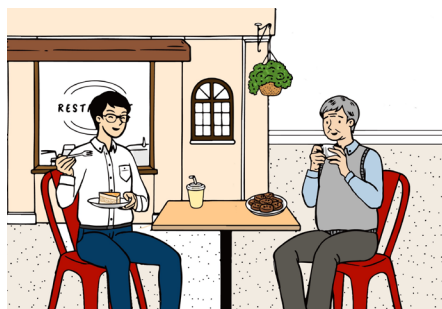
你要看什麼書？中文書嗎？

Nǐ yào kàn shénme shū? Zhōngwén shū ma?

What book do you want to read? A Chinese book?

### 練習

01.



他們在做什麼？你呢？你在做什麼？

02.



王先生跟王太太要做什麼？

03. 你要看什麼書？

### 03. Purpose of Coming

**S (+ NEG) + 來 + VP**

The reason, or purpose, for coming is placed after the main verb 來 .

Eg. 我昨天沒有時間，不能來喝咖啡。

Wǒ zuótiān méiyǒu shíjiān, bù néng lái hē kāfēi.

I didn't have time yesterday, so I couldn't come for coffee.

美心跟我常常一起來寫功課。

Měixīn gēn wǒ chángcháng yìqǐ lái xiě gōngkè.

Meixin and I often come together to do homework.

你昨天來上課嗎？

Nǐ zuótiān lái shàng kè ma?

Did you come to class yesterday?

練習

01. A：李歐昨天來做什麼？

B：\_\_\_\_\_。

02. A：你明天來上課嗎？

B：\_\_\_\_\_。

03. A：誰要跟你一起來喝咖啡？

B：\_\_\_\_\_。

\* 誰 shéi : who

04. Verb Object as the Topic

V + O , comment

In Chinese, when describing, explaining, or evaluating a person, an event, or a thing, we place this subject at the beginning of the sentence, becoming the so-called "topic," while the rest of the sentence contains the speaker's commentary. In this grammar structure, "VO compounds" are treated as the "topic."

Eg. 喝咖啡、看電影，你想做什麼？

Hē kāfēi, kàn diànyǐng, nǐ xiǎng zuò shénme?

Drinking coffee, watching a movie, what do you want to do?

學中文很有意思，看電影也很有意思。

Xué Zhōngwén hěn yǒuyìsi, kàn diànyǐng yě hěn yǒuyìsi.

Learning Chinese is very interesting, and watching movies is also very interesting.

看中文電視，你不喜歡，看中文電影呢？

Kàn Zhōngwén diànshì, nǐ bù xǐhuān, kàn Zhōngwén diànyǐng ne?

You don't like watching Chinese TV, how about Chinese movies?

### 練習

01. 學中文有一點難嗎？有沒有意思？
02. 寫中文功課難不難？
03. \_\_\_\_\_，我很喜歡。

## 05. Transposed Objects with 都

$O_1 / V_1 O_1$ 、 $O_2 / V_2 O_2$ 、 $O_3 / V_3 O_3$ ，S + 都 + V

都 is an adverb. When 都 is used to refer to objects or the object-verb (VO) structure, then the objects/VO must precede the predicate in the sentence.

Eg. 臺灣牛肉麵、臺灣點心，我都很喜歡吃。

Táiwān niúròu miàn, Táiwān diǎnxīn, wǒ dōu hěn xǐhuān chī.  
I love Taiwanese beef noodles and Taiwanese desserts.

看書、看電影，老師都喜歡，可是看電視，  
老師不喜歡。

Kàn shū, kàn diànyǐng, lǎoshī dōu xǐhuān, kěshì kàn  
diànshì, lǎoshī bù xǐhuān.

The teacher likes reading and watching movies, but  
doesn't like watching TV.

寫功課、看書，田中昨天都沒有時間做。

Xiě gōngkè, kàn shū, Tiánzhōng zuótiān dōu méiyǒu  
shíjiān zuò.

Tanaka didn't have time to do homework or read  
yesterday.

練習

01.



xiǎolóngbāo

chá



hànbǎo

règǒu

- (1) 請問，王先生喜歡吃（喝）什麼？  
不喜歡吃（喝）什麼？
- (2) 你聽說老師喜歡吃（喝）什麼？  
不喜歡吃（喝）什麼？你呢？

02.



小馬要學什麼？



03. (1) 請問，做什麼有意思？

(2) 請問，做什麼很難？做什麼不太難？



chàng gē



huà huà

# 第三課 我們下次一起去吧

L3-2

## Lesson 3 Let's go together next time

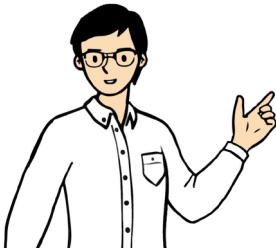
### 人物

### Character



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwan 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 Táiwan xué Zhōngwén.  
Tanaka, an employee from a Japanese enterprise. He is studying Chinese in Taiwan.

### 情境

### Scenario

早上 7 點 50 分，安妮走進中文課的教室，看到田中已經在教室裡學習中文了。

Zǎoshàng qī diǎn wǔshí fēn, Ānní zǒu jìn Zhōngwén kè de jiàoshì, kàn dào Tiánzhōng yǐjīng zài jiàoshì lǐ xuéxí Zhōngwén le.

At 7:50 in the morning, Annie walked into the Chinese class and saw Tanaka already studying Chinese in the classroom.

### 學習目標

### Learning Object

01. 能使用時間詞，並能簡單說明自己一天的行程。

Néng shǐyòng shíjiān cí, bìng néng jiǎndān shuōmíng zìjǐ yì tiān de xíngchéng.

Be able to use time words and can briefly describe one's daily schedule.

02. 能說明自己常在什麼地方做什麼事。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ cháng zài shénme dìfāng zuò shénme shì.  
Be able to explain where and what one often does.

03. 能說明自己的喜好，並能邀請他人一起從事活動。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ de xǐhào, bìng néng yāoqǐng tārén yìqǐ cóngshì huódòng.

Be able to express personal preferences and invite others to participate in activities together.

## 對話文本

## Text

安妮：田中，早。

Ānní: Tiánzhōng, zǎo.

田中：早啊，安妮。

Tiánzhōng: Zǎo a, Ānní.

安妮：你在做什麼？

Ānní: Nǐ zài zuò shénme?

田中：我剛剛在寫功課，現在在念書。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ gānggāng zài xiě gōngkè, xiànzài zài niàn shū.

安妮：你常常很早來學校念書嗎？

Ānní: Nǐ chángcháng hěn zǎo lái xuéxiào niàn shū ma?

田中：是啊，我早上念書，下午和晚上工作。

Tiánzhōng: Shì a, wǒ zǎoshàng niàn shū, xiàwǔ hé wǎnshàng gōngzuò.

安妮：你真忙！有很多工作，也要學中文。

Ānní: Nǐ zhēn máng! Yǒu hěnn duō gōngzuò, yě yào xué Zhōngwén.

田中：你呢？你每天什麼時候念書？

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ ne? Nǐ měi tiān shénme shíhòu niàn shū?

安妮：我每天下午念書。

Ānní: Wǒ měi tiān xiàwǔ niàn shū.

田中：你在哪裡念書？圖書館嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ zài nǎlǐ niàn shū? Túshūguǎn ma?

安妮：有的時候去圖書館念書，有的時候去咖啡店。

Ānní: Yǒude shíhòu qù túshūguǎn niàn shū, yǒude shíhòu qù kāfēi diàn.

田中：我週末也常常跟朋友去咖啡店聊天。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ zhōumò yě chángcháng gēn péngyǒu qù kāfēi diàn liáo tiān.

安妮：我也很喜歡去咖啡店，下次我們一起去吧！

Ānní: Wǒ yě hěn xǐhuān qù kāfēi diàn, xià cì wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba!



## 英文翻譯

- Annie Tanaka, morning.
- Tanaka Morning, Annie.
- Annie What are you doing?
- Tanaka I was just doing homework, now I'm studying.
- Annie Do you often come to school early to study?
- Tanaka Yes, I study in the morning, and I work in the afternoon and evening.
- Annie You're really busy! You have a lot of work and you also need to learn Chinese.
- Tanaka How about you? When do you study every day?
- Annie I study in the afternoon every day.
- Tanaka Where do you study? Do you study at the library?
- Annie Sometimes I study at the library, and sometimes I go to a café.
- Tanaka I often go to a café to chat with friends on weekends too.
- Annie I also really like going to cafés. Let's go together next time!

## 詞彙

## Vocabulary

01. 早 IE/SV zǎo | Good morning; to be early

王先生，您早！

Wáng xiānshēng, nín zǎo!

Good morning, Mr. Wang!

02. 念書 VO niàn shū | to study

念 V niàn | to study, to read aloud

---

我現在要念書，沒時間去看電影。

Wǒ xiànzài yào niàn shū, méi shíjiān qù kàn diànyǐng.

I need to study now, no time to watch a movie.

03. 常 (常) ADV cháng(cháng) | often, usually, frequently

---

日本天氣常常很熱嗎？

Rìběn tiānqì chángcháng hěn rè ma?

Is the weather often hot in Japan?

04. 學校 N xuéxiào | school

05. 早上 N(TW) zǎoshàng | morning

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安妮明天早上要去學校嗎？

Ānní míngtiān zǎoshàng yào qù xuéxiào ma?

Will Annie go to school tomorrow morning?

06. 下午 N(TW) xiàwǔ | afternoon

07. 和 CONJ hé/hàn | and

08. 晚上 N(TW) wǎnshàng | evening, night

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我今天下午和晚上要工作，不能跟你去看電影。

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ hé wǎnshàng yào gōngzuò, bù néng gēn nǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

I have to work this afternoon and evening, so I can't go to the movies with you.

09. 真 ADV zhēn | really

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學中文真有意思！

Xué Zhōngwén zhēn yǒuyìsi!

Learning Chinese is really interesting!

10. 每天 N(TW) měi tiān | every day, daily

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我們每天一起來學校上課。

Wǒmen měi tiān yìqǐ lái xuéxiào shàng kè.

We come to school together every day for class.

11. 什麼時候 N(QW) shénme shíhòu | when, what time

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你們什麼時候要去吃飯？

Nǐmen shénme shíhòu yào qù chī fàn?

When would you go for dinner/lunch?

12. 在 V/CV/ADV zài | to be(at, in, on, etc.); indicating  
that action is in progress

13. 哪裡 N(QW) nǎlǐ | where

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李歐現在在哪裡？在學校嗎？

Lǐ Ōu xiànzài zài nǎlǐ? Zài xuéxiào ma?

Where is Leo now? Is he at school?

14. 圖書館 N túshūguǎn | library

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我常常跟美心一起去圖書館。

Wǒ chángcháng gēn Měixīn yìqǐ qù túshūguǎn.

I often go to the library with Meixin.

15. 有的時候 N yǒude shíhòu | sometimes, at times

有的 N yǒude | some, some of them

時候 N shíhòu | time, moment, when

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最近有的時候好熱，有的時候不太熱。

Zuìjìn yǒude shíhòu hǎo rè, yǒude shíhòu bú tài rè.

It's been quite hot recently at times, and not so hot at other times.

16. 咖啡店 N kāfēi diàn | coffee shop, café

店 N/BF diàn | store, shop

17. 週末 N zhōumò | weekend

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我週末常常去咖啡店喝咖啡。

Wǒ zhōumò chángcháng qù kāfēi diàn hē kāfēi.

I often go to the coffee shop to have coffee on weekends.

18. 朋友 N péngyǒu | friend

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安妮有很多臺灣朋友，美心呢？

Ānní yǒu hěn duō Táiwan péngyǒu, Měixīn ne?

Annie has many Taiwanese friends, what about Meixin?

19. 聊天 VO liáo tiān | to chat

聊 V liáo | to talk, to chat

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你什麼時候有時間跟我一起聊天？

Nǐ shénme shíhòu yǒu shíjiān gēn wǒ yìqǐ liáo tiān?

When do you have time to chat with me?



20. 漂亮 SV piàoliàng | to be beautiful, to be pretty

美心好漂亮啊！

Měixīn hǎo piàoliàng a!

Meixin is so beautiful!

## 常用說法

## Common Usage

01. 我早上念書，下午和晚上工作。

Wǒ zǎoshàng niàn shū, xiàwǔ hé wǎnshàng gōngzuò.

I study in the morning, and I work in the afternoon and evening.

02. 你每天什麼時候念書？

Nǐ měi tiān shénme shíhòu niàn shū?

When do you study every day?

03. 有的時候去圖書館念書，有的時候去咖啡店。

Yǒude shíhòu qù túshūguǎn niàn shū, yǒude shíhòu qù kāfēi diàn.

Sometimes I study at the library, and sometimes I go to a café.

## 語言點

## Grammar Structure

01. Progressive Aspect

**S + 在 + PW + V + O**

在, which is used as a coverb (or preposition) to show where the action of the subject is taking place, is generally placed together with its object in front of the main verb.

Eg. 李歐現在在圖書館做什麼？

Lǐ Ōu xiànzài zài túshūguǎn zuò shénme?

What is Leo doing in the library now?

美心在牛肉麵店吃麵。

Měixīn zài niúròu miàn diàn chī miàn.

Meixin is eating noodles at the beef noodle shop.

我昨天晚上在學校念書。

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshàng zài xuéxiào niàn shū.

I was studying at school last night.

### 練習

01.



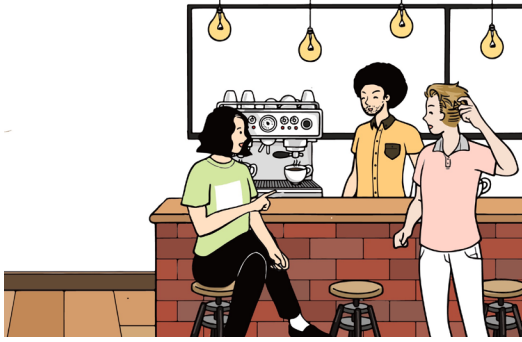
安妮和李歐昨天早上在圖書館做什麼？

02.



小馬在不在牛肉麵店吃麵？他在做什麼？

03.



他們在哪裡？他們在做什麼？

04. A : \_\_\_\_\_

B : 是啊，我剛剛在學校念書。

## 02. Alternating Scenarios with 有的時候

有的時候……，有的時候……

This sentence structure is meant to express that in a specific situation or time, two different situations may alternate or occur interchangeably. The "的 de" can be omitted.

Eg. 我們有的時候有功課，有的時候沒有功課。

Wǒmen yǒude shíhòu yǒu gōngkè, yǒude shíhòu méiyǒu gōngkè.

Sometimes we have homework, sometimes we don't.

我有的時候看臺灣電影，有的時候看美國電影。

Wǒ yǒude shíhòu kàn Táiwān diànyǐng, yǒude shíhòu kàn Měiguó diànyǐng.

Sometimes I watch Taiwanese films, and sometimes I watch American films.

小馬不是每天都很忙。他有的時候忙，有的時候不忙。

Xiǎo Mǎ bú shì měi tiān dōu hěn máng. Tā yǒude shíhòu máng, yǒude shíhòu bù máng.

Xiao Ma is not busy every day. Sometimes he is busy, sometimes he is not.

### 練習

01. 你每天早上吃什麼？
02. 你常常在哪裡寫功課？
03. 最近每天都很熱嗎？
04. 聽說王太太常常去咖啡店。她去咖啡店做什麼？

### 03. Coming and Going

S (+ TW) + 去 / 來 + PW + V + O

This sentence structure indicates the subject coming or going to a place to do something. Verbs 來 and 去 both indicate motion (come/go) and direction. 來 indicates motion towards the speaker, whereas 去 indicates motion towards some point away from the speaker.

Eg. 老師昨天下午去圖書館看書。

Lǎoshī zuótiān xiàwǔ qù túshūguǎn kàn shū.

The teacher went to the library to read yesterday afternoon.

我們明天要來學校上中文課。

Wǒmen míngtiān yào lái xuéxiào shàng Zhōngwén kè.

We will come to school tomorrow for Chinese class.

林先生什麼時候要跟我們去麵店吃麵？

Lín xiānshēng shénme shíhòu yào gēn wǒmen qù miàn diàn chī miàn?

When does Mr. Lin want to go to the noodle shop to eat noodles with us?

練習

01. 安妮：李歐，你要去哪裡？

李歐：\_\_\_\_\_

02. 美心的朋友：美心，你為什麼要去臺灣？

美心：\_\_\_\_\_ \* 為什麼 wèishénme : why

03. 李歐：美心，你現在有沒有時間？

我們能不能\_\_\_\_\_？

美心：我現在有時間聊天，歡迎你們來我家。

\* 家 jiā : house

04. 老師：現在是晚上，你為什麼在學校？

田中：\_\_\_\_\_ \* 為什麼 wèishénme : why

## 任務活動

任務 1 Please prepare a 1-2 minute speech using the grammar structures and vocabulary given by the teacher. Talk about what you like and dislike doing, explain how you feel about these activities, and finally, share about your recent life.

1. 和
2. 真
3. 最近
4. 常常
5. 有一點
6. V + O , comment
7. O<sub>1</sub> / V<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>、O<sub>2</sub> / V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>3</sub> / V<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> , S + 都 + V
8. 有的時候…… , 有的時候……

任務 2 Please introduce what you usually do during the day, what you often do on weekends, and also mention where you do these activities.

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

1. S + 在 + PW + V + O
2. O<sub>1</sub> / V<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>、O<sub>2</sub> / V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>、O<sub>3</sub> / V<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub> , S + 都 + V
3. 有的時候…… , 有的時候……
4. S (+ TW) + 去 / 來 + PW + V + O

### 任務 3 Interview and Introduction

Ask Taiwanese people questions, then introduce the interview results to everyone.

Firstly, use the grammar structures and vocabulary from Lessons 1 to 3 to write at least five interview questions. Next, conduct an interview with a Taiwanese person. Then, based on the interview content, write a brief introductory article. Lastly, use this information to present to the entire class.

Question:

Q1: \_\_\_\_\_

Q2: \_\_\_\_\_

Q3: \_\_\_\_\_

Q4: \_\_\_\_\_

Essay:

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臺灣人很愛喝咖啡，每個臺灣人平均一年喝一百多杯咖啡，首都臺北的咖啡店就超過一千家。另外，臺灣有不少裝潢得很漂亮、裡頭總是播放著輕柔音樂的咖啡店。很多人不僅在咖啡店裡喝咖啡、吃蛋糕、聊天，也會帶著電腦或是書籍，在咖啡店裡工作、看書。而且不少咖啡店都提供免費的充電服務，因此有些人一坐就是一整天。

Taiwanese people love drinking coffee. Each Taiwanese person drinks over a hundred cups of coffee on average per year, and there are over a thousand coffee shops in the capital city of Taipei alone. Additionally, Taiwan has many beautifully decorated coffee shops where soft music is always playing. Many people not only drink coffee, eat cake, and chat in coffee shops but also bring their laptops or books to work or read there. Moreover, many coffee shops offer free charging services, so some people stay there for the whole day once they sit down.