

第九課 小城市的生活比大城市的輕鬆

L9-1

Lesson 9 Life in a small city is more relaxed than in a big city

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.



王太太，臺灣人，是田中的房東。

Wáng tàitai, Táiwān rén, shì Tiánzhōng de fángdōng.
Mrs. Wang, Taiwanese. She is Tanaka's landlord.

情境

Scenario

田中下班回到公寓門口看見王太太，跟王太太一起搭電梯上樓時聊了一下。

Tiánzhōng xià bān huí dào gōngyù ménkǒu kànjiàn Wáng tàitai, gēn Wáng tàitai yìqǐ dā diàntī shàng lóu shí liáo le yíxià.

Tanaka, after work, saw Mrs. Wang at the entrance of the apartment. They chatted while taking the elevator upstairs together.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能了解並正確使用家庭成員稱謂。

Néng liǎojiě bìng zhèngquè shǐyòng jiātíng chéngyuán chēngwèi.
Be able to understand and correctly use family member titles.

02. 能學會介紹家庭成員的年紀與職業等個人資訊。

Néng xuéhuì jièshào jiātíng chéngyuán de niánjì yǔ zhíyè děng gèrén zīxùn.

Be able to learn to introduce family members' ages, occupations, and other personal information.

03. 能有禮貌地回應他人邀請。

Néng yǒulǐmào de huíyìng tārén yāoqǐng.

Be able to respond politely to others' invitations.

對話文本

Text

田中：王太太，您買了這麼多東西啊？我幫您拿吧！

Tiánzhōng: Wáng tàitai, nín mǎi le zhème duō dōngxi a? Wǒ bāng nín ná ba!

王太太：謝謝你。我剛去買了幾件衣服和幾雙鞋，要給我的孫子和孫女。

Wáng tàitai: Xièxie nǐ. Wǒ gāng qù mǎi le jǐ jiàn yīfú hé jǐ shuāng xié, yào gěi wǒ de sūnzi hé sūnnǚ.

田中：孫子？孫女？我沒學過這兩個詞，是什麼意思？

Tiánzhōng: Sūnzi? Sūnnǚ? Wǒ méi xué guò zhè liǎng ge cí, shì shénme yìsi?

王太太：就是我兒子的孩子。孫子是男孩，孫女是女孩。

Wáng tàitai: Jiù shì wǒ érzi de háizi. Sūnzi shì nánhái, sūnnǚ shì nǚhái.

田中：他們今年幾歲？

Tiánzhōng: Tāmen jīnnián jǐ suì?

王太太：孫子比孫女大，哥哥五歲，妹妹差不多三歲了。

Wáng tàitai: Sūnzi bǐ sūnnǚ dà, gēge wǔ suì, mèimei chābùduō sān suì le.

田中：我在臺北住了八個多月了，好像沒看過他們，他們很少回來吧？

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ zài Táiběi zhù le bā ge duō yuè le, hǎoxiàng méi kàn guò tāmen, tāmen hěn shǎo huílái ba?

王太太：我兒子在南部的城市裡工作，住得比較遠。我還有一個小女兒，她在外國工作，更不常回來。

Wáng tàitai: Wǒ érzi zài nánbù de chéngshì lǐ gōngzuò, zhù de bǐjiào yuǎn. Wǒ háiyou yí ge xiǎo nǚ'ér, tā zài wàiguó gōngzuò, gèng bù cháng huílái.

田中：他們做什麼工作？

Tiánzhōng: Tāmen zuò shénme gōngzuò?

王太太：小女兒在電腦公司上班，兒子是醫生。

Wáng tàitai: Xiǎo nǚ'ér zài diànnǎo gōngsī shàng bān, érzi shì yīshēng.

田中：那他們平常應該忙死了！

Tiánzhōng: Nà tāmen píngcháng yīnggāi máng sǐ le!

王太太：沒錯。對了，我兒子這個週末帶家人回來，你也一起來我們家吃飯吧！

Wáng tàitai: Méi cuò. Duì le, wǒ érzi zhè ge zhōumò dài jiārén huílái, nǐ yě yìqǐ lái wǒmen jiā chī fàn ba!

田中：好啊！爺爺、奶奶、爸爸、媽媽、孫子、孫女，這麼多人，一定很熱鬧！

Tiánzhōng: Hǎo a! Yéye, nǎinai, bàba, māma, sūnzi, sūnnǚ, zhème duō rén, yídìng hěn rènao!

王太太：歡迎你週末來，一定更熱鬧。

Wáng tàitai: Huānyíng nǐ zhōumò lái, yídìng gèng rènao.

田中：謝謝您請我去家裡吃飯，我帶點心去，好嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Xièxie nín qǐng wǒ qù jiā lǐ chī fàn, wǒ dài diǎnxīn qù, hǎo ma?

王太太：謝謝，小孩一定很高興。我家到了，謝謝你幫我拿東西。

Wáng tàitai: Xièxie, xiǎohái yídìng hěn gāoxìng. Wǒ jiā dào le, xièxie nǐ bāng wǒ ná dōngxi.

田中：不客氣，我們週末見！

Tiánzhōng: Bú kèqì, wǒmen zhōumò jiàn!

王太太：週末見！

Wáng tàitai: Zhōumò jiàn!



英文翻譯

Translation

- Tanaka Mrs. Wang, you bought so many things! Let me help you carry them!
- Mrs. Wang Thank you. I just bought some clothes and shoes for my grandson and granddaughter.
- Tanaka Grandson? Granddaughter? I haven't learned these words. What do they mean?
- Mrs. Wang They are my son's children. Grandson means boy, and granddaughter means girl.
- Tanaka How old are they this year?
- Mrs. Wang The grandson is older than the granddaughter. The brother is five years old, and the sister is almost three years old.
- Tanaka I've lived in Taipei for over eight months, but I don't think I've seen them. Do they rarely come back?
- Mrs. Wang My son works in a southern city and lives quite far away. I also have a younger daughter, and she works abroad, so she comes back even less often.

Tanaka What kind of jobs do they do?

Mrs. Wang My younger daughter works at a computer company, and my son is a doctor.

Tanaka Then they must be super busy!

Mrs. Wang That's right. By the way, my son is bringing his family home this weekend. Why don't you join us for a meal?

Tanaka Sure! Grandpa, grandma, dad, mom, grandson, granddaughter—so many people, it'll be lively for sure!

Mrs. Wang You're welcome to come this weekend. It will be even livelier!

Tanaka Thank you for inviting me to your home for a meal. How about I bring some snacks?

Mrs. Wang Thanks! The kids will definitely be happy. We've arrived at my home, thanks for helping me carry the stuff.

Tanaka You're welcome, see you this weekend!

Mrs. Wang See you this weekend!

01. 剛 ADV gāng | just
-

我剛吃了牛肉麵，現在不餓，不想吃蛋糕。

Wǒ gāng chī le niúròu miàn, xiànzài bú è, bù xiǎng chī dàngāo.

I just had beef noodles. I'm not hungry now and don't feel like eating cake.

02. 件 M jiàn | measure word for clothes, things, affairs, etc.

03. 衣服 N yīfú | clothes
-

你是在哪裡買這件衣服的？

Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ mǎi zhè jiàn yīfú de?

Where did you buy this piece of clothing?

04. 雙 M shuāng | measure word for things in pairs
(e.g. shoes, socks, eyes, hands etc.)

05. 鞋 N xié | shoes
-

那家鞋店的鞋又便宜又好看！

Nà jiā xié diàn de xié yòu piányí yòu hǎokàn!

The shoes at that shoe store are both cheap and nice!

06. 孫子 N sūnzi | grandson

07. 孫女 N sūnnǚ | granddaughter

王太太每年春節都給孫子和孫女紅包。

Wáng tàitai měi nián Chūn Jié dōu gěi sūnzi hé sūnnǚ hóngbāo.

Mrs. Wang gives her grandson and granddaughter red envelopes every Lunar New Year.

08. 詞 N cí | word

09. 意思 N yìsi | meaning

我不知道這個詞一共有幾個意思。

Wǒ bù zhīdào zhè ge cí yígòng yǒu jǐ ge yìsi.

I don't know how many meanings this word has in total.

10. 兒子 N érzi | son

11. 孩子 N háizi | child, kid

這是誰的孩子？是你兒子的嗎？

Zhè shì shéi de háizi? Shì nǐ érzi de ma?

Whose child is this? Is he your son's?

12. 男孩 N nánhái | boy

13. 女孩 N nǚhái | girl

那個學校的男孩多還是女孩多？

Nà ge xuéxiào de nánhái duō háishì nǚhái duō?

Are there more boys or girls in that school?

14. 歲 M suì | measure word for age, years old
-

您的父母今年幾歲了？

Nín de fùmǔ jīnnián jǐ suì le?

How old are your parents this year?

15. 比 CV/V bǐ | compare to, than; to compare
-

為什麼你覺得中文比英文難學？

Wèishénme nǐ juéde Zhōngwén bǐ Yīngwén nánxué?

Why do you think Chinese is harder to learn than English?

16. 妹妹 N mèimei | younger sister
-

美心的妹妹也想來臺灣學中文嗎？

Měixīn de mèimei yě xiǎng lái Táiwān xué Zhōngwén ma?

Does Meixin's younger sister also want to come to Taiwan to study Chinese?

17. 好像 ADV hǎoxiàng | seem, appear
-

這家咖啡店現在好像沒有位子，我們要不要去那一家？

Zhè jiā kāfēi diàn xiànzài hǎoxiàng méiyǒu wèizi, wǒmen yào bú yào qù nà yì jiā?

It seems like this café doesn't have any seats right now. Should we go to that one instead?

18. 少 SV shǎo | to be less, to be few, to be little
-

你今天為什麼吃得這麼少？你覺得東西不好吃嗎？

Nǐ jīntiān wèishénme chī de zhème shǎo? Nǐ juéde dōngxi bù hǎochī ma?

Why did you eat so little today? Do you think the food doesn't taste good?

19. 城市 N chéngshì | city

聽說那個城市有兩百年歷史，我很有興趣去看看。

Tīngshuō nà ge chéngshì yǒu liǎngbǎi nián lìshǐ, wǒ hěn yǒuxìngqù qù kànkàn.

I heard that city has a 200-year history. I'm really interested in going to see it.

20. 小 SV xiǎo | to be young; to be small, to be little

他告訴我他有一個孫子，一個孫女，孫子比孫女小。

Tā gàosù wǒ tā yǒu yí ge sūnzi, yí ge sūnnǚ, sūnzi bǐ sūnnǚ xiǎo.

He told me he has a grandson and a granddaughter, and the grandson is younger than the granddaughter.

21. 女兒 N nǚ'ér | daughter

你女兒真漂亮！今年幾歲了？

Nǐ nǚ'ér zhēn piàoliàng! Jīnnián jǐ suì le?

Your daughter is really beautiful! How old is she this year?

22. 電腦 N diànnǎo | computer

我打算下個週末去買新電腦。

Wǒ dǎsuàn xià ge zhōumò qù mǎi xīn diànnǎo.

I plan to buy a new computer next weekend.

23. 公司 N gōngsī | company

今天是星期六，為什麼田中還得去公司上班？

Jīntiān shì xīngqīliù, wèishénme Tiánzhōng hái děi qù gōngsī shàng bān?

Today is Saturday. Why does Tanaka still have to go to work at the company?

24. 上班 VO shàng bān | to go to work

你的新工作怎麼樣？每天需要上幾小時班？

Nǐ de xīn gōngzuò zěnmeyàng? Měitiān xūyào shàng jǐ xiǎoshí bān?
How's your new job? How many hours do you need to work each day?

25. 醫生 N yīshēng | doctor

我覺得在臺灣看醫生不太貴。

Wǒ juéde zài Táiwān kàn yīshēng bú tài guì.

I think seeing a doctor in Taiwan isn't too expensive.

26. 平常 N(TW) píngcháng | (on) ordinary days, usually

你平常晚上都幾點睡覺？

Nǐ píngcháng wǎnshàng dōu jǐ diǎn shuì jiào?

What time do you usually go to bed at night?

27. 應該 AV yīnggāi | should, ought to

那個地方有山有海，風景應該很不錯。

Nà ge dìfāng yǒu shān yǒu hǎi, fēngjǐng yīnggāi hěn búcuò.

That place has both mountains and the sea, so the scenery should be quite nice.

28. 爺爺 N yéye | paternal grandfather

29. 奶奶 N nǎinai | paternal grandmother

我的爺爺奶奶這個週末會來我家吃飯。

Wǒ de yéye nǎinai zhè ge zhōumò huì lái wǒ jiā chī fàn.

My grandparents are coming to my house for dinner this weekend.

30. 到 V dào | to arrive; to reach

你今天是幾點到學校的？

Nǐ jīntiān shì jǐ diǎn dào xuéxiào de?

What time did you arrive at school today?

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 我沒學過這兩個詞，是什麼意思？

Wǒ méi xué guò zhè liǎng ge cí, shì shénme yìsi?

I haven't learned these words. What do they mean?

02. 他們今年幾歲？

Tāmen jīnnián jǐ suì?

How old are they this year?

03. 妹妹差不多三歲了。

Mèimei chābùduō sān suì le.

The sister is almost three years old.

04. 他們做什麼工作？

Tāmen zuò shénme gōngzuò?

What kind of jobs do they do?

05. 謝謝您請我去家裡吃飯。

Xièxie nín qǐng wǒ qù jiā lǐ chī fàn.

Thank you for inviting me to your home for a meal.

01. Verb Suffix 過 as a Marker of Experience

S (+ 沒) + V 過 (+ O)

It can indicate an experience in the past, translated into English as "have (ever) before". When used, 了 is not needed.

Eg. 誰聽過李歐唱的那個歌？

Shéi tīng guò Lǐ Ōu chàng de nà ge gē?

Who has heard the song that Leo sang?

我沒吃過這個點心，你吃過嗎？

Wǒ méi chī guò zhè ge diǎnxīn, nǐ chī guò ma?

I haven't tried this dessert. Have you?

聽說安妮的媽媽來過臺灣，可是我不知道她是什麼時候來的。

Tīngshuō Ānní de māma lái guò Táiwān, kěshì wǒ bù zhīdào tā shì shénme shíhòu lái de.

I heard that Annie's mother has been to Taiwan, but I don't know when she came.

練習



臺灣



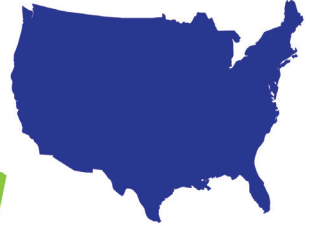
日本



英國



印尼



美國

01. 1. 你去過哪裡？

2. 你學過哪國語言？

3. 你沒學過哪國語言？你想學學嗎？ * 語言 yǔyán : language

4. 你沒去過哪裡？你想不想去？

5. 你看過哪國電影？那個電影叫什麼名字？

6. 你喝哪國茶？

02. 1. 安妮：_____

李歐：當然！小馬告訴我臺東又漂亮又好玩，所以我上個月跟姐姐去那裡玩。

2. 美心：田中，你為什麼知道那個人是王太太的兒子？

田中：_____

3. 美心：聽說李歐唱歌唱得很好聽。

安妮：真的嗎？_____

美心：今年春節學校有一個派對，我們問他要不要唱唱歌吧！

02. Comparison

A + 比 + B + SV

A + 不比 + B + SV

The first sentence pattern indicates that "A has more of a certain quality or performs an action to a greater degree than B." The second sentence pattern suggests that "A is either equal to or not more than B in a certain quality or action."

Eg. 臺灣的夏天比日本的熱。

Táiwān de xiàtiān bǐ Riběn de rè.

Taiwan's summer is hotter than Japan's.

小馬吃東西吃得比他哥哥快。

Xiǎo Mǎ chī dōngxi chī de bǐ tā gēge kuài.

Xiao Ma eats faster than his older brother.

坐計程車不比坐捷運快，可是坐捷運比較舒服。

Zuò jìchéngchē bù bǐ zuò jiéyùn kuài, kěshì zuò jiéyùn bǐjiào shūfú.

Taking a taxi is not faster than taking the MRT, but the MRT is more comfortable.

練習



500 塊錢

550 塊錢

01. 英文書比較貴，對不對？
02.
 1. 在你家，你吃飯吃得快，還是父母吃得快？
 2. 在你家，誰很忙？你忙，還是你家人忙？
 3. 你覺得做什麼事很累？工作累，還是念書累？
 4. 你每天念書，差不多念多少時間？你的同學呢？你念書念得比較多嗎？
 5. 你喜歡開車去旅行，還是坐火車去旅行？坐火車比較累嗎？
 6. 你的家人，誰會打球？你打得好，還是他們打得好？
 7. 從你們國家的北部到南部去，開車快，還是坐火車快？

* 國家 guójiā : country

03. Change of Status with Particle 了

S (+ NEG) + SV + 了

S (+ NEG) (+ AV) + V (+ O) + 了

The addition of 了 to any type of SV or verb in their positive or negative forms indicates that a new condition or state of affairs has occurred.

Eg. 現在晚上九點，牛肉麵店應該休息了。

Xiànzài wǎnshàng jiǔ diǎn, niúròumiàn diàn yīnggāi xiūxi le.

It's 9 p.m. now, so the beef noodle shop should be closed.

李先生學過三年日文，現在不學了。

Lǐ xiānshēng xué guò sān nián Rìwén, xiànzài bù xué le.

Mr. Li studied Japanese for three years, but now he doesn't study it anymore.

李歐：你最近還忙嗎？有時間跟我們去看電影嗎？

田中：我最近比較不忙了，有時間跟你們去。

Lǐ Ōu: Nǐ zuìjìn hái máng ma? Yǒu shíjiān gēn wǒmen qù kàn diànyǐng ma?

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ zuìjìn bǐjiào bù máng le, yǒu shíjiān gēn nǐmen qù.

Leo: Are you still busy recently? Do you have time to go watch a movie with us?

Tanaka: I'm not as busy lately, so I have time to go with you.

練習

Describe the picture, and try to say as many sentences as possible.

01.



02.



03. 1. 明天是星期六，你還來學校嗎？
2. 晚上十二點你還在念書嗎？
3. 你現在還不會說中文嗎？
4. 七十歲的老人還工作嗎？
5. 你剛剛吃了牛肉麵，現在還餓嗎？

6. 你還不會開車嗎？

7. 兩歲的孩子還不會走路，對不對？

8. 剛剛你很累，你去睡了兩個小時，現在你還累嗎？

04. Double 了 with Time Span

S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS + 了

S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O) + 了

S + V + O, (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS + 了

When 了 occurs both after the verb and at the end of the clause or sentence, it means that the action has so far already been going on for some time.

Eg. 我們早上八點半上課，現在上了一個小時了。

Wǒmen zǎoshàng bā diǎn bàn shàng kè, xiànzài shàng le yí ge xiǎoshí le.

We started class at 8:30 a.m., and now it's been one hour.

李歐念了三個小時書了，他不休息休息嗎？

Lǐ Ōu niàn le sān ge xiǎoshí shū le, tā bù xiūxi xiūxi ma?

Leo has been studying for three hours. Isn't he going to take a break?

我是今年一月來臺灣的，在這裡住了四、五個月了。

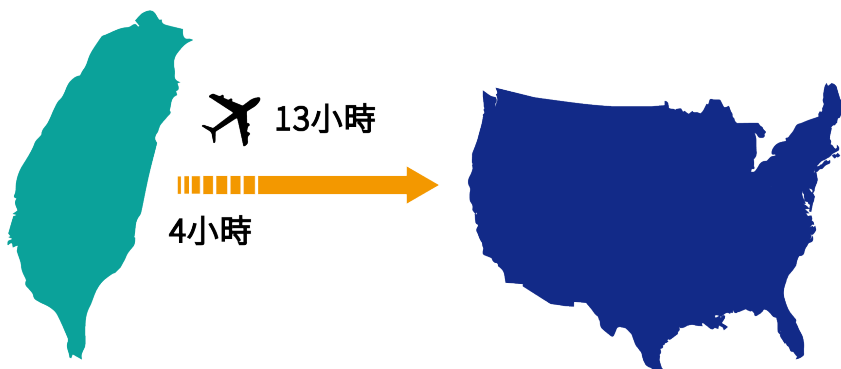
Wǒ shì jīnnián yī yuè lái Táiwān de, zài zhèlǐ zhù le sì, wǔ ge yuè le.

I came to Taiwan this January, and I've been living here for four or five months.

練習



01. 李歐現在在做什麼？他做了多少時間了？他還要做嗎？你呢？你現在在做什麼？還要做嗎？



02. 這個人在做什麼？他到了嗎？他做了多久了？

03. This is what 李文心 (Li Wenxin) has done from January of this year until now. Please use the grammar to explain the content of the table. Please write at least three sentences.

現在：8月3日，早上10:00	
1月	到臺灣學中文
2月1日~2月5日	去臺東玩
3月	到新家住
4月3日	第一次看到王美美，認識王美美
5月20日~5月25日	放假，去日本玩
6月	去朋友開的新餐廳工作，幫朋友忙
7月5日~7月20日	父母來臺灣玩
現在：8月3日，早上10:00	8:30-11:00 上中文課

第九課 小城市的生活比大城市的輕鬆

L9-2

Lesson 9

Life in a small city is more relaxed than in a big city

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.



王先生，臺灣人，是田中的房東。

Wáng xiānshēng, Táiwān rén, shì Tiánzhōng de fángdōng.

Mr. Wang, Taiwanese. He is Tanaka's landlord.

情 境

Scenario

田中跟王先生剛打完球，在網球場邊休息，一邊喝水擦汗，一邊聊天。

Tiánzhōng gēn Wáng xiānshēng gāng dǎ wán qiú, zài wǎngqiú chǎng biān xiūxi, yìbiān hē shuǐ cā hàn, yìbiān liáo tiān.

Tanaka and Mr. Wang just finished playing tennis. They are resting at the side of the tennis court, drinking water and wiping sweat while chatting.

01. 能學會稱讚別人，與回應他人的讚美。

Néng xué huì chēngzàn biérén, yǔ huíyìng tārén de zànměi.

Be able to learn to praise others and respond to their compliments.

02. 能描述與比較人事物的差異。

Néng miáoshù yǔ bǐjiào rén shì wù de chāyì.

Be able to describe and compare the differences between people or things.

03. 能說明選擇不同生活環境時的原因和想法。

Néng shuōmíng xuǎnzé bùtóng shēnghuó huánjìng shí de yuányīn hé xiǎngfǎ.

Be able to explain the reasons and thoughts behind choosing different living environments.

田中：王先生，您打球打得真好！

Tiánzhōng: Wáng xiānshēng, nín dǎ qiú dǎ de zhēn hǎo!

王先生：哪裡，哪裡！我老了，沒有以前打得好了。

Wáng xiānshēng: Nǎlǐ, nǎlǐ! Wǒ lǎo le, méiyǒu yǐqián dǎ de hǎo le.

田中：您不老，我記得您六十多歲，對吧？

Tiánzhōng: Nín bù lǎo, wǒ jìde nín liùshí duō suì, duì ba?

王先生：是啊！不過，上個週末我孫子回來的時候，他說
我的白頭髮比以前多了很多

Wáng xiānshēng: Shì a! Búguò, shàng ge zhōumò wǒ sūnzi huílái de shíhòu, tā shuō wǒ de bái tóufǎ bǐ yǐqián duō le hěn duō.

田中：您的孫子和孫女都很可愛，中文說得比我好得多呢！
你們一定很想常常看到他們吧。

Tiánzhōng: Nín de sūnzi hé sūnnǚ dōu hěn kě'ài, Zhōngwén shuō de bǐ wǒ hǎo de duō ne! Nǐmen yídìng hěn xiǎng chángcháng kàn dào tāmen ba.

王先生：我們以後也可能去南部住，這樣可以常常看到他們。
南部的生活費比較低，生活也更輕鬆一點。

Wáng xiānshēng: Wǒmen yǐhòu yě kěnéng qù nánbù zhù, zhèyàng kěyǐ chángcháng kàn dào tāmen. Nánbù de shēnghuó fèi bǐjiào dī, shēnghuó yě gèng qīngsōng yìdiǎn.

田中：南部和臺北的生活費差很多嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Nánbù hé Táiběi de shēnghuó fèi chā hěn duō ma?

王先生：我看新聞說，每個月最少差好幾千塊吧，年輕人在臺北生活不太輕鬆。

Wáng xiānshēng: Wǒ kàn xīnwén shuō, měi ge yuè zuì shǎo chā hǎojǐ qiān kuài ba, niánqīng rén zài Táiběi shēnghuó bú tài qīngsōng.

田中：跟日本很像。在日本的大城市生活也不容易，雖然薪水可能多幾萬塊日幣，但是生活費更高。

Tiánzhōng: Gēn Rìběn hěn xiàng. Zài Rìběn de dà chéngshì shēnghuó yě bù róngyì, suīrán xīnshuǐ kěnéng duō jǐ wàn kuài Rìbì, dànshì shēnghuó fèi gèng gāo.

王先生：大城市的房子越來越貴，現在很多年輕人沒辦法買房子。

Wáng xiānshēng: Dà chéngshì de fángzi yuè lái yuè guì, xiànzài hěn duō niánqīng rén méi bànfa mǎi fángzi.

田中：在東京，很多年輕人得跟父母一起住，因為房子太貴，房租也不便宜。

Tiánzhōng: Zài Dōngjīng, hěn duō niánqīng rén děi gēn fùmǔ yìqǐ zhù, yīnwèi fángzi tài guì, fángzū yě bù piányí.

王先生：那麼，有沒有日本人想要去小城市工作呢？臺灣有一些年輕人覺得南部比北部更好。

Wáng xiānshēng: Nàme, yǒu méiyǒu Rìběn rén xiǎngyào qù xiǎo chéngshì gōngzuò ne? Táiwān yǒu yìxiē niánqīng rén juéde nánbù bǐ běibù gèng hǎo.

田中：有啊！比方說，我好幾位大學同學都去小城市工作了！小城市的生活費比較低，人比較少，車比較少，生活更舒服。

Tiánzhōng: Yǒu a! Bǐfāngshuō, wǒ hǎojǐ wèi dàxué tóngxué dōu qù xiǎo chéngshì gōngzuò le! Xiǎo chéngshì de shēnghuó fèi bǐjiào dī, rén bǐjiào shǎo, chē bǐjiào shǎo, shēnghuó gèng shūfú.

王先生：田中，你的中文越來越好了，比你剛來臺灣的時候好得多。

Wáng xiānshēng: Tiánzhōng, nǐ de Zhōngwén yuè lái yuè hǎo le, bǐ nǐ gāng lái Táiwān de shíhòu hǎo de duō.

田中：謝謝！我還有很多需要學的，希望以後能說得更好。

Tiánzhōng: Xièxie! Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō xūyào xué de, xīwàng yǐhòu néng shuō de gèng hǎo.

王先生：放心，你一定沒問題！

Wáng xiānshēng: Fàngxīn, nǐ yídìng méi wèntí!



- Tanaka Mr. Wang, you're really good at playing tennis!
- Mr. Wang Not at all! I'm old now. I don't play as well as I used to.
- Tanaka You're not old! I remember you're over sixty, right?
- Mr. Wang Yes! But last weekend when my grandson came back, he said I have a lot more gray hair than before.
- Tanaka Your grandson and granddaughter are so cute, and their Chinese is much better than mine! You must really want to see them often, right?
- Mr. Wang We might move to the south in the future, so we can see them more often. The cost of living is lower there, and life is a bit more relaxed.
- Tanaka Is there a big difference in living costs between the south and Taipei?
- Mr. Wang I saw on the news that there's at least a difference of several thousand dollars each month. Life in Taipei is not easy for young people.
- Tanaka It's quite similar to Japan. Living in big cities in Japan is also not easy. Although salaries might be higher by tens of thousands of yen, the cost of living is even higher.
- Mr. Wang Houses in big cities are getting more expensive. Many young people nowadays can't afford to buy a house.
- Tanaka In Tokyo, many young people have to live with their parents because houses are too expensive, and rent isn't cheap either.
- Mr. Wang So, are there any Japanese people who want to work in small cities? Some young people in Taiwan think the south is better than the north.

Tanaka Yes! For example, several of my university classmates have gone to work in small cities. The cost of living in smaller cities is lower, there are fewer people, fewer cars, and life is more comfortable.

Mr. Wang Tanaka, your Chinese is getting better and better. It's much better than when you first came to Taiwan.

Tanaka Thank you! I still have a lot to learn. I hope I can speak even better in the future.

Mr. Wang Don't worry, you'll definitely have no problem!

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 以前 N(TW) yǐqián | previous time; before, ago; formerly, previously

我奶奶以前常常做飯，現在不常做了。

Wǒ nǎinai yǐqián chángcháng zuò fàn, xiànzài bù cháng zuò le.

My grandmother used to cook often, but she doesn't cook as much now.

02. 白 SV bái | to be white

我覺得那件白衣服比較好看。

Wǒ juéde nà jiàn bái yīfú bǐjiào hǎokàn.

I think that white shirt looks better.

03. 頭髮 N tóufǎ | hair

你妹妹的頭髮又黑又多，真漂亮！

Nǐ mèimei de tóufǎ yòu hēi yòu duō, zhēn piàoliàng!

Your younger sister's hair is black and thick, it's really beautiful!

04. 可愛 SV kě'ài | to be cute

那個孩子好可愛，跳舞跳得真好！

Nà ge háizi hǎo kě'ài, tiàowǔ tiàode zhēn hǎo!

That child is so cute and dances really well!

05. 看到 V kàndào | to see

我昨天在夜市看到美心，那個時候她在吃東西，沒看到我。

Wǒ zuótiān zài yèshì kàndào Měixīn, nà ge shíhòu tā zài chī dōngxi, méi kàndào wǒ.

I saw Meixin at the night market yesterday, she was eating at the time and didn't see me.

06. 以後 N(TW) yǐhòu | in the future; after, later; afterwards

李歐告訴小馬他以後打算在臺灣工作。

Lǐ Ōu gàosù Xiǎo Mǎ tā yǐhòu dǎsuàn zài Táiwān gōngzuò.

Leo told Xiao Ma that he plans to work in Taiwan in the future.

07. 可能 ADV/SV/N kěnéng | possibly, maybe, might;
possible, likely; possibility

我覺得李娜可能到餐廳了，我們趕快走吧！

Wǒ juéde Lǐ Nà kěnéng dào cāntīng le, wǒmen gǎnkuài zǒu ba!

I think Lena might have arrived at the restaurant, let's hurry!

08. 這樣 ADV zhèyàng | like this, this way

李歐：現在晚上九點了，田中為什麼還沒吃晚飯？

安妮：聽說他常常這樣，可能是因為工作太忙了。

Lǐ Ōu: Xiànzài wǎnshàng jiǔ diǎn le, Tiánzhōng wèishénme hái méi chī wǎnfàn?

Ānní: Tīngshuō tā chángcháng zhèyàng, kěnéng shì yīnwèi gōngzuò tài máng le.

Leo: It's already 9 p.m., why hasn't Tanaka eaten dinner yet?

Annie: I heard he's often like this, maybe it's because he's too busy with work.

09. 生活費 N shēnghuó fèi | cost of living

生活 N/V shēnghuó | life; to live

費 N fèi | fee, expense

10. 低 SV dī | to be low

那個地方的環境不錯，生活費也低，所以我想去那裡住。

Nà ge dìfāng de huánjìng búcuò, shēnghuó fèi yě dī, suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng qù nàlǐ zhù.

The environment in that place is nice, and the living expenses are low, so I want to live there.

11. 輕鬆 SV qīngsōng | to be relaxed

那個學生最近的課比較少，生活比較輕鬆。

Nà ge xuéshēng zuìjìn de kè bǐjiào shǎo, shēnghuó bǐjiào qīngsōng.

That student has fewer classes recently, and life is more relaxed.

12. 一點 NU-M yìdiǎn | a little

爺爺覺得不太舒服，所以晚上只吃了一點東西。

Yéye juéde bú tài shūfú, suǒyǐ wǎnshàng zhǐ chī le yìdiǎn dōngxi.

Grandpa didn't feel well, so he only ate a little at night.

13. 差 V chā | to lack, to be short of

這件衣服有一點貴，我的錢不夠，差兩百塊。

Zhè jiàn yīfú yǒu yìdiǎn guì, wǒ de qián bú gòu, chā liǎngbǎi kuài.

This piece of clothing is a bit expensive. I don't have enough money. I'm short of 200 dollars.

14. 新聞 N xīnwén | news

有一些學生每天會看一點中文新聞。

Yǒu yìxiē xuéshēng měi tiān huì kàn yìdiǎn Zhōngwén xīnwén.

Some students read a little Chinese news every day.

15. 最少 ADV zuìshǎo | at least

雖然田中的工作很忙，可是他每天最少念一小時書。

Suīrán Tiánzhōng de gōngzuò hěn máng, kěshì tā měi tiān zuìshǎo niàn yì xiǎoshí shū.

Although Tanaka's job is very busy, he still reads at least one hour a day.

16. 好幾 ADV-NU hǎojǐ | quite a few, several

美心上個月去臺東住了好幾天，玩得很高興！

Měixīn shàng ge yuè qù Táidōng zhù le hǎojǐ tiān, wán de hěn gāoxìng!

Meixin stayed in Taitung for several days last month and had a great time!

17. 千 NU qiān | thousand

在我們學校學中文的學生有一千多人。

Zài wǒmen xuéxiào xué Zhōngwén de xuéshēng yǒu yìqiān duō rén.
There are more than a thousand students studying Chinese at our school.

18. 年輕 SV niánqīng | to be young

安妮今天去看的那個醫生只有三十歲，真年輕！

Ānní jīntiān qù kàn de nà ge yīshēng zhǐ yǒu sānshí suì, zhēn niánqīng!

The doctor that Annie saw today is only 30 years old, so young!

19. 像 SV/V xiàng | to be alike, to be like, to be similar;
to resemble

李歐，你覺不覺得小馬跟他哥哥很像？

Lǐ Ōu, nǐ jué bù juéde Xiǎo Mǎ gēn tā gēge hěn xiàng?

Leo, don't you think Xiao Ma looks a lot like his older brother?

20. 容易 SV róngyì | to be easy

很多外國人覺得說中文容易，寫中文難。

Hěn duō wàiguó rén juéde shuō Zhōngwén róngyì, xiě Zhōngwén nán.

Many foreigners think speaking Chinese is easy, but writing it is hard.

21. 薪水 N xīnshuǐ | salary

22. 萬 NU wàn | ten thousand

23. 日幣 N Rìbì | Japanese yen

我們會帶五萬塊日幣去日本玩，你覺得夠不夠？

Wǒmen huì dài wǔwàn kuài Rìbì qù Rìběn wán, nǐ juéde gòu bú gòu?
We'll bring fifty thousand yen to Japan for our trip. Do you think it's enough?

24. 高 SV gāo | to be high, to be tall

在電腦公司工作的薪水很高，可是工作不輕鬆。

Zài diànnǎo gōngsī gōngzuò de xīnshuǐ hěn gāo, kěshì gōngzuò bù qīngsōng.

The salary at the computer company is high, but the work isn't easy.

25. 房租 N fángzū | rent

美心新房子的房租比較高一點，不過她很喜歡那裡的環境。

Měixīn xīn fángzi de fángzū bǐjiào gāo yìdiǎn, búguò tā hěn xǐhuān nàlǐ de huánjìng.

The rent for Meixin's new house is a bit higher, but she really likes the environment there.

26. 想要 AV xiǎngyào | to want

安妮聽田中說臺南的老街很有意思，所以她下個週末想要去臺南逛逛。

Ānní tīng Tiánzhōng shuō Tánán de lǎojiē hěn yǒuyìsi, suǒyǐ tā xià ge zhōumò xiǎngyào qù Tánán guàngguàng.

Annie heard from Tanaka that the old streets of Tainan are interesting, so she wants to visit Tainan next weekend.

27. 比方說 ADV bǐfāngshuō | for example

美心週末的時候常跟安妮一起玩，比方說去騎騎自行車、去公園走走、有的時候也去看電影。

Měixīn zhōumò de shíhòu cháng gēn Ānní yìqǐ wán, bǐfāngshuō qù qíqí zìxíngchē, qù gōngyuán zǒuzǒu, yǒu de shíhòu yě qù kàn diànyǐng.

On weekends, Meixin often hangs out with Annie, for example, they ride bikes, take walks in the park, and sometimes go to the movies.

28. 位 M wèi | measure word for people

那位先生應該是王先生的兒子，他們兩個人好像啊！

Nà wèi xiānshēng yīnggāi shì Wáng xiānshēng de érzi, tāmen liǎng ge rén hǎo xiàng a!

That gentleman is probably Mr. Wang's son; the two of them look so much alike!

29. 放心 VO/SV fàngxīn | not worry; to be at ease, to feel relieved

李歐：美心，聽說你昨天不舒服，所以沒來上課。

現在覺得怎麼樣？

美心：放心，我去看了醫生，現在覺得很好。

Lǐ Ōu: Měixīn, tīngshuō nǐ zuótiān bù shūfú, suǒyǐ méi lái shàng kè. Xiànzài juéde zěnmeyàng?

Měixīn: Fàngxīn, wǒ qù kàn le yīshēng, xiànzài juéde hěn hǎo.

Leo: Meixin, I heard you weren't feeling well yesterday and didn't come to class. How are you feeling now?

Meixin: Don't worry, I saw the doctor, and I'm feeling great now.

01. 東京 Dōngjīng Tokyo

01. 我老了，沒有以前打得那麼好了。
Wǒ lǎo le, méiyǒu yǐqián dǎ de nàme hǎo le.
I'm old now. I don't play as well as I used to.
02. 南部和臺北的生活費差很多嗎？
Nánbù hé Táiběi de shēnghuó fèi chā hěn duō ma?
Is there a big difference in living costs between the south and Taipei?
03. 跟日本很像。
Gēn Rìběn hěn xiàng.
It's quite similar to Japan.
04. 比方說，我好幾位大學同學都去小城市工作了！
Bǐfāngshuō, wǒ hǎojǐ wèi dàxué tóngxué dōu qù xiǎo chéngshì gōngzuò le!
For example, several of my university classmates have gone to work in small cities.
05. 你的中文越來越好了。
Nǐ de Zhōngwén yuè lái yuè hǎo le.
Your Chinese is getting better and better.

06. 放心，你一定沒問題！

Fàngxīn, nǐ yídìng méi wèntí!

Don't worry, you'll definitely have no problem!

01. Similarity and Disparity

A + 有 / 沒有 + B (+ 這麼 / 那麼) + SV

The structure "A + 有/沒有 + B (+ 這麼/那麼) + SV" is used to compare a characteristic of A and B. When "有" is used, it indicates that A and B share the same degree of that characteristic. When "沒有" is used, it indicates that "A" does not have the same degree of a quality as "B". In this structure, "這麼" and "那麼" both express degree. The main difference lies in proximity and subjective feeling. "這麼" typically refers to something closer to the speaker or present, while "那麼" refers to something more distant or known.

Eg. 昨天真熱，今天好像沒有昨天熱。

Zuótiān zhēn rè, jīntiān hǎoxiàng méiyǒu zuótiān rè.

It was really hot yesterday. Today it doesn't seem as hot as yesterday.

臺南的人沒有臺北的這麼多。

Táinán de rén méiyǒu Táiběi de zhème duō.

There aren't as many people in Tainan as there are in Taipei.

李歐唱歌，唱得真好聽。他姐姐有他唱得這麼好聽嗎？

Lǐ Ōu chàng gē, chàng de zhēn hǎotīng. Tā jiějie yǒu tā chàng de zhème hǎotīng ma?

Leo sings really well. Does his sister sing as well as he does?

練習



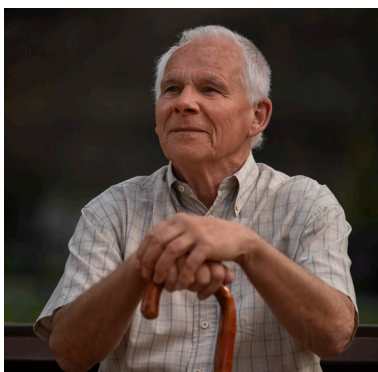
\$ 15,000



\$ 25,000

01. 這兩個房間的房租多少臺幣？你覺得大學的學生可能比較喜歡哪一個？為什麼？

* 臺幣 Táibì : Taiwan Dollar



82 歲

02. 這個老人幾歲？你覺得他老不老？你爸爸呢？

03. 李歐：田中又要工作，又要念書，聽說他每天只睡五小時覺。你呢？

美心：_____

02. Specific relative time

A period of time + 以前 (ago) / 以後 (after, later)

Time Word / Clause + 以前 (before) / 以後 (after) / 的時候 (in/at, when, while)

"以前" and "以後" can be used as time words on their own in a sentence without any preceding words, but they can also be preceded by a period of time, a time phrase, or a clause. As for "的時候", it must be preceded by a time phrase or can be followed by a clause.

Eg. 七個月以前我還不會說中文，現在會說一點了。
我希望一年以後我能說得更好。

Qī ge yuè yǐqián wǒ hái bú huì shuō Zhōngwén, xiànzài huì shuō yìdiǎn le. Wǒ xīwàng yì nián yǐhòu wǒ néng shuō de gèng hǎo.

Seven months ago, I couldn't speak Chinese, but now I can speak a little. I hope I can speak even better in a year.

我們打算看電影以前先去吃飯，看電影以後去咖啡店喝咖啡。

Wǒmen dǎsuàn kàn diànyǐng yǐqián xiān qù chī fàn, kàn diànyǐng yǐhòu qù kāfēi diàn hē kāfēi.

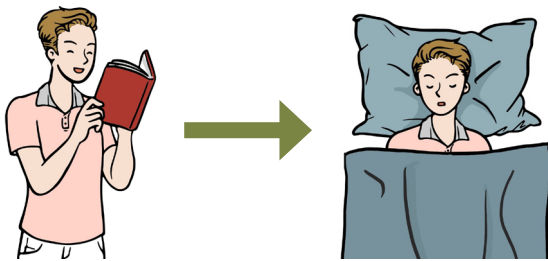
We plan to eat before watching the movie and then go to a coffee shop afterward.

田中去臺南旅行的時候買了很多好吃的點心。

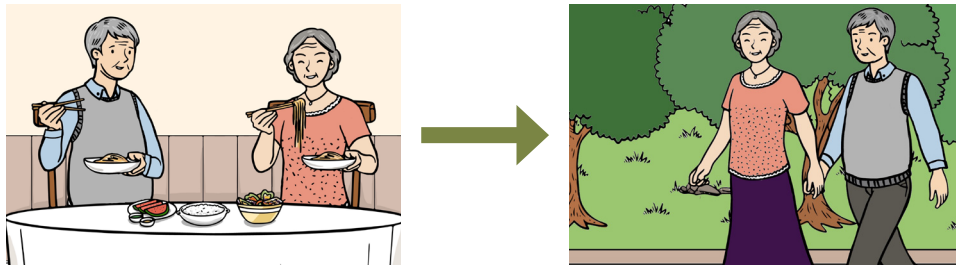
Tiánzhōng qù Tánán lǚxíng de shíhòu mǎi le hěn duō hǎochī de diǎnxīn.

When Tanaka traveled to Tainan, he bought many delicious desserts.

練習



01. 李歐常常什麼時候看書？



02. 王太太和王先生每天晚上做什麼事？



03. 田中在做什麼？這個時候他也做什麼？

03. Degree of Comparison

A + 比 + B + SV + Complement

The structure "A + 比 + B + SV + Complement" expresses that A has a stronger characteristic or ability than B in some aspect, with the complement adding further detail about the degree of difference. Common complements include: "得多", "多了", "很多", "一點" and "NU-M".

Eg. 這個蛋糕比那個貴五十塊。

Zhè ge dànɡāo bǐ nà ge guì wǔshí kuài.

This cake is fifty dollars more expensive than that one.

小馬打球打得比他哥哥好很多。

Xiǎo Mǎ dǎ qiú dǎ de bǐ tā gēge hǎo hěn duō.

Xiao Ma plays ball much better than his older brother.

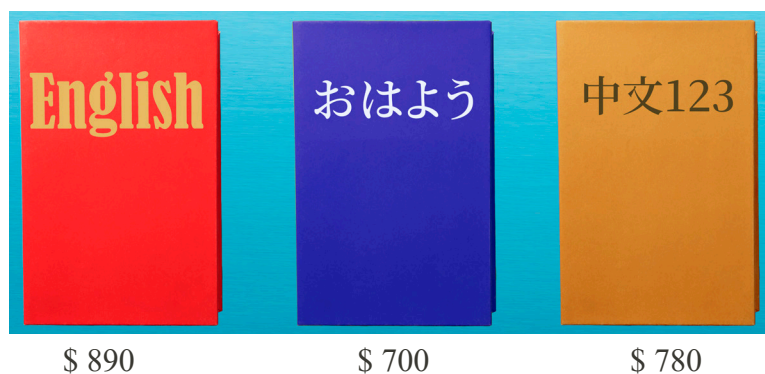
我覺得坐火車雖然只比開車快一點，可是比較舒服。
Wǒ juéde zuò huǒchē suīrán zhǐ bǐ kāi chē kuài yìdiǎn, kěshì
bǐjiào shūfú.

I think taking the train is only a little faster than driving, but
it's more comfortable.

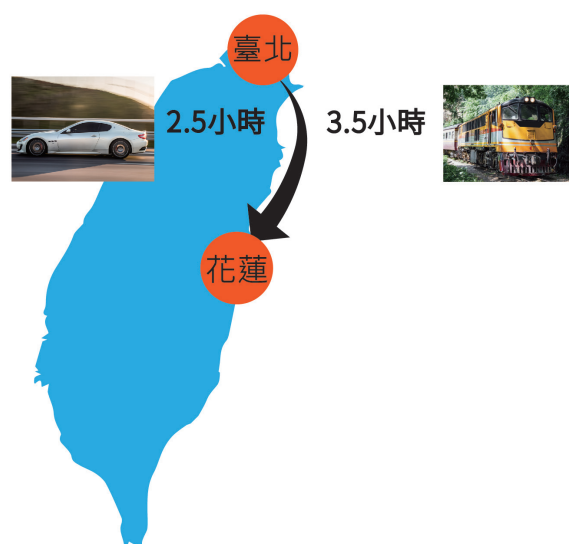
練習

Describe the pictures.

01.



02.



03.



我昨天晚上睡了6個小時。



我昨天晚上睡覺睡了9個小時。

04. Large Numbers : 千、萬

千	百	十		千	百	十	
萬							

When counting in Chinese, numbers are grouped by four digits, with the first three positions on the right representing thousand (千), hundred (百), and ten (十). For example, "1234" is read as "一千兩百三十四" (yìqiān liǎngbǎi sānshí sì), which means "one thousand two hundred and thirty-four."

3,540	三千五百四(十)
58,000	五萬八(千)
320,000	三十二萬
187,500	十八萬七千五(百)
1,000,000	一百萬
20,000,000	兩千萬
2,050	兩千零五十
40,600	四萬零六百
10,003	一萬零三
120,700	十二萬零七百
1,040,000	一百零四萬

練習

Please read out the following numbers.

1. 4,001 2. 36,050 3. 190,168 4. 9,407,020

5. 6,030 6. 91,000 7. 403,207 8. 20,241,023

05. Getting More and More

S + 越來越 + SV (+ 了)

S + 越來越 + AV + V + O (+ 了)

These two patterns are used to describe a certain event, state, or the subject's actions or behavior that gradually becomes more noticeable or intense over time.

Eg. 王太太的孫女越來越高，也越來越漂亮了。

Wáng tàitai de sūnnǚ yuè lái yuè gāo, yě yuè lái yuè piàoliàng le.
Mrs. Wang's granddaughter is getting taller and prettier.

安妮最近去學跳舞，她現在跳得越來越好。

Ānní zuìjìn qù xué tiào wǔ, tā xiànzài tiào de yuè lái yuè hǎo.
Annie recently started learning to dance, and now she's getting better and better.

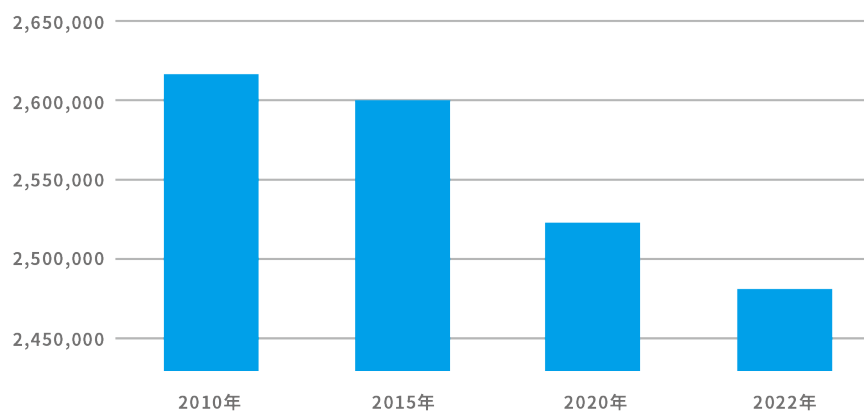
我以前不覺得這個遊戲好玩，可是現在越來越喜歡玩。
 Wǒ yǐqián bù juéde zhè ge yóuxì hǎowán, kěshì xiànzài yuè lái yuè xǐhuān wán.

I didn't think this game was fun before, but now I like playing it more and more.

練習



01. 李歐這三次中文考試考得怎麼樣？



02. 這個城市的人多不多？

03. 什麼事，你第一次做的時候做得不好，第二次
 的時候做得比較好，第三次的時候做得更好了？

* 事 shì : thing

任務 1 Please introduce your family (or one or two friends) to us. Talk about the similarities and differences between you. For example, who is taller, who eats faster, what things you have done together, what things you haven't done, your recent plans, how long you've been working on them, and so on.

Use at least 5 grammar structures to complete the task.

1. S (+ 沒) + V 過 (+ O)
2. A + 比 + B + SV
3. S (+ NEG) + SV + 了
4. S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O) + 了
5. A + 有 / 沒有 + B (+ 這麼 / 那麼) + SV
6. A + 比 + B + SV + Complement
7. S + 越來越 + SV (+ 了)
8. S + 越來越 + AV + V + O (+ 了)
9. A period of time + 以前 (ago) / 以後 (after, later)
10. Time Word / Clause + 以前 (before) / 以後 (after) / 的時候 (in/at, when, while)

任務 2 Our world is constantly changing. Please think about the differences between the world two or three hundred years ago and now. What are some things that modern people often do but people from two or three hundred years ago did not experience? Conversely, what were some things that people in the past frequently did, but modern people might not experience? Additionally, what changes do you think our world will experience in the future? Discuss these questions with your classmates, and after the discussion, spend three to five minutes presenting your thoughts.

Use at least 6 grammar structures to complete the task.

1. S (+ 沒) + V 過 (+ O)
2. A + 比 + B + SV
3. A + 不比 + B + SV
4. S (+ NEG) + SV + 了
5. S (+ NEG) (+ AV) + V (+ O) + 了
6. S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O) + 了
7. A + 有 / 沒有 + B (+ 這麼 / 那麼) + SV
8. A + 比 + B + SV + Complement
9. S + 越來越 + SV (+ 了)
10. S + 越來越 + AV + V + O (+ 了)
11. A period of time + 以前 (ago) / 以後 (after, later)
12. Time Word / Clause + 以前 (before) / 以後 (after) / 的時候 (in/at, when, while)
13. Large Numbers : 千、萬

在華人社會中，親屬的稱謂不僅複雜，而且非常嚴謹，尤其在父系與母系的親屬上有明確的區分。父系親屬的稱謂包括「爺爺 (yéye)」、「奶奶 (nǎinai)」、「伯伯 (bóbo)」、「叔叔 (shúshu)」、「姑姑 (gūgu)」；而母系親屬的稱謂則有「外公 (wàigōng)」、「外婆 (wàipó)」、「舅舅 (jiùjiu)」、「阿姨 (āyí)」等。

除了家族內的稱謂之外，在華人社會，「稱呼」是非常重要的文化元素，因為它反映了人與人之間的關係，並且展示了對他人的尊重和禮貌。稱呼的選擇不僅要考慮年齡和性別，還要顧及社會地位。比方說，「李先生 (Lǐ xiānshēng)」、「李太太 (Lǐ tàitai)」、「林小姐 (Lín xiǎojiě)」、「陳老師 (Chén lǎoshī)」、「王經理 (Wáng jīnglǐ)」、「張老闆 (Zhāng lǎobǎn)」或「市長夫人 (shìzhǎng fūrén)」等不同的稱呼，都表達了對對方身份的重視。

在臺灣，稱呼上還會根據親疏遠近進行調整。一般朋友的父母，我們可以稱為「張伯伯 (Zhāng bóbo)」、「張伯母 (Zhāng bómǔ)」、「張叔叔 (Zhāng shúshu)」或「張阿姨 (Zhāng āyí)」；但對於非常親密的朋友，我們或許會稱其父母為「張爸爸 (Zhāng bàba)」、「張媽媽 (Zhāng māma)」。正確使用稱呼不僅體現出對他人的尊重，也能避免尷尬或失禮。因此，了解並使用合適的稱呼，是華人社會中不可忽視的重要社交禮儀。

In Chinese society, kinship terms are not only complex but also very meticulous, particularly in distinguishing between paternal and maternal relatives. Paternal relatives are referred to as "yéye (grandfather)," "nǎinai (grandmother)," "bóbo (uncle, elder brother of father)," "shúshu (uncle, younger brother of father)," and "gūgu (aunt, sister of father)"; maternal relatives are called "wàigōng (maternal grandfather)," "wàipó (maternal grandmother)," "jiùjiu (maternal uncle)," and "āyí (maternal aunt)."

Beyond family titles, "forms of address" play an essential role in Chinese society because they reflect interpersonal relationships and demonstrate respect and politeness toward others. Choosing the right address considers not only age and gender but also social status. For instance, different terms like "Lǐ xiānsheng (Mr. Li)," "Lǐ tàitai (Mrs. Li)," "Lín xiǎojiě (Miss Lin)," "Chén lǎoshī (Teacher Chen)," "Wáng jīnglǐ (Manager Wang)," "Zhāng lǎobǎn (Boss Zhang)," and "shìzhǎng fūrén (Mayor's wife)" all signify respect for the person's identity.

In Taiwan, forms of address may also vary depending on the degree of closeness. For example, for friends' parents, we may call them "Zhāng bóbo (Uncle Zhang)," "Zhāng bómǔ (Aunt Zhang)," "Zhāng shúshu (Uncle Zhang)," or "Zhāng āyí (Aunt Zhang)." However, for very close friends, we might call them "Zhāng bàba (Dad Zhang)" and "Zhāng māma (Mom Zhang)." Using the correct address shows respect and avoids causing embarrassment or offense. Therefore, understanding and using proper terms of address is a significant social etiquette in Chinese society.