

第二課 你今天要去上課嗎

L2-1

Lesson 2 Will you go to class today

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、王太太，一對臺灣夫婦，是田中的房東。

Wáng xiānshēng, Wáng tàitai, yí duì Táiwān fūfù, shì Tiánzhōng de fángdōng.

Mr. and Mrs. Wang are both Taiwanese. They are Tanaka's landlord.

情境

Scenario

王先生、王太太今天跟田中在他租的房子見面，也準備了禮物送給他。

Wáng xiānshēng, Wáng tàitai jīntiān gēn Tiánzhōng zài tā zū de fángzi jiànmiàn, yě zhǔnbèi le lǐwù sòng gěi tā.

Mr. and Mrs. Wang meet Tanaka today in the house he rents and they also prepare the gift for him.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能給對方介紹自己的家人朋友。

Néng gěi duìfāng jièshào zìjǐ de jiārén péngyǒu.

Be able to introduce your family members or friends to other people.

02. 能用合宜的敬語和對方打招呼。

Néng yòng héyí de jìngyǔ hé duìfāng dǎ zhāohū.
Be able to greet people with proper and formal language.

03. 能學會收送禮物時常用的語言。

Néng xué huì shōu sòng lǐwù shí cháng yòng de yǔyán.
Be able to use the common languages in giving and receiving the gifts.

04. 能跟他人討論天氣。

Néng gēn tārén tāolùn tiānqì.
Be able to talk about the weather with other people.

對話文本

Text

王先生：田中先生，這是我太太。

Wáng xiānshēng: Tiánzhōng xiānshēng, zhè shì wǒ tàitai.

田中：王太太，您好。

Tiánzhōng: Wáng tàitai, nín hǎo.

王太太：田中先生，你好。

Wáng tàitai: Tiánzhōng xiānshēng, nǐ hǎo.

王先生：這是臺灣點心，很有名，也很好吃。

Wáng xiānshēng: Zhè shì Táiwān diǎnxīn, hěn yǒumíng, yě hěn hǎochī.

田中：謝謝！謝謝！

Tiánzhōng: Xièxie! Xièxie!

王先生：不客氣，歡迎你來臺灣。

Wáng xiānshēng: Bú kèqì, huānyíng nǐ lái Táiwān.

田中：臺灣天氣好熱啊！

Tiánzhōng: Táiwān tiānqì hǎo rè a!

王太太：是啊，日本呢？

Wáng tàitai: Shì a, Rìběn ne?

田中：日本現在不太熱。

Tiánzhōng: Rìběn xiànzài bú tài rè.

王先生：你今天要去上課嗎？

Wáng xiānshēng: Nǐ jīntiān yào qù shàng kè ma?

田中：是啊，我明天也要去上課。

Tiánzhōng: Shì a, wǒ míngtiān yě yào qù shàng kè.

王太太：中文課難不難？

Wáng tàitai: Zhōngwén kè nán bù nán?

田中：中文課很難，可是很有意思。

Tiánzhōng: Zhōngwén kè hěn nán, kěshì hěn yǒuyìsi.



英文翻譯

- Mr. Wang Mr. Tanaka, this is my wife.
 Tanaka Hi, Mrs. Wang.
 Mrs. Wang Hi, Mr. Tanaka.
 Mr. Wang This is a Taiwanese dessert, it's famous, and delicious too.
 Tanaka Thank you! Thank you!
 Mr. Wang You are welcome, welcome to Taiwan.
 Tanaka The weather in Taiwan is so hot!
 Mrs. Wang Yes, how about Japan?
 Tanaka Now Japan is not very hot.
 Mr. Wang Do you have to go to class today?
 Tanaka Yes, I also have to go to class tomorrow.
 Mrs. Wang Is the Chinese class difficult?
 Tanaka Chinese class is difficult, but it's very interesting.

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 先生 N xiānshēng | Mr., Sir; gentleman; husband

王先生是英國人。

Wáng xiānshēng shì Yīngguó rén.

Mr. Wang is British.

02. 太太 N tàitai | Mrs.; wife

我不認識林太太。

Wǒ bú rènshì Lín tàitai.

I don't know Mrs. Lin.

03. 您 PN nín | you (a formal and respectful form)

王先生，您是哪國人？

Wáng xiānshēng, nín shì nǎ guó rén?

Mr. Wang, where are you from?

04. 點心 N diǎnxīn | dessert

我喜歡吃點心。

Wǒ xǐhuān chī diǎnxīn.

I like to eat dessert.

05. 有名 SV yǒumíng | to be famous, to be popular

臺灣點心很有名。

Táiwān diǎnxīn hěn yǒumíng.

Taiwanese desserts are famous.

06. 好吃 SV hǎochī | to be delicious

這是牛肉麵，很好吃。

Zhè shì niúròu miàn, hěn hǎochī.

This is beef noodles, it's delicious.

07. 謝謝 V xièxie | to thank, to thank you

林先生，謝謝。

Lín xiānshēng, xièxie.

Thank you, Mr. Lin.

08. 不客氣 IE bú kèqì | you are welcome

李歐：謝謝你！

田中：不客氣。

Lǐ Ōu: Xièxie nǐ!

Tiánzhōng: Bú kèqì.

Leo: Thank you!

Tanaka: You are welcome.

09. 歡迎 V huānyíng | to welcome

王先生歡迎田中來臺灣。

Wáng xiānshēng huānyíng Tiánzhōng lái Táiwān.

Mr. Wang welcomes Tanaka to come to Taiwan.

10. 來 V lái | to come

歡迎你們來美國。

Huānyíng nǐmen lái Měiguó.

Welcome to America.

11. 天氣 N tiānqì | weather

我不喜歡臺灣天氣。

Wǒ bù xǐhuān Táiwān tiānqì.

I don't like the weather in Taiwan.

12. 好 ADV/SV hǎo | quite, very, so; to be good
-

臺灣點心好好吃啊！

Táiwān diǎnxīn hǎo hǎochī a!

Taiwanese desserts are so delicious!

13. 熱 SV rè | to be hot
-

請問，日本天氣熱不熱？

Qǐngwèn, Rìběn tiānqì rè bú rè?

I wonder if the weather in Japan is hot or not?

14. 太 ADV tài | too
-

王先生不太喜歡牛肉麵。

Wáng xiānshēng bú tài xǐhuān niúròu miàn.

Mr. Wang doesn't like beef noodles very much.

15. 現在 N(TW) xiànzài | now, present
-

英國現在不太熱。

Yīngguó xiànzài bú tài rè.

The weather in England is not very hot now.

16. 今天 N(TW) jīntiān | today
-

我今天要去買點心。

Wǒ jīntiān yào qù mǎi diǎnxīn.

I want to buy dessert today.

17. 上課 VO shàng kè | to go to class, to attend class
-

林安妮要去上課。

Lín Ānní yào qù shàng kè.

Annie Lin has to go to the class.

18. 明天 N(TW) míngtiān | tomorrow
-

明天天氣好嗎？

Míngtiān tiānqì hǎo ma?

Is the weather good tomorrow?

19. 中文 N Zhōngwén | Chinese language, Mandarin
-

美心是中文名字。

Měixīn shì Zhōngwén míngzi.

Meixin is a Chinese name.

20. 課 N kè | class; lesson, chapter
-

我喜歡中文課。

Wǒ xǐhuān Zhōngwén kè.

I like Chinese class.

21. 難 SV nán | to be difficult, to be hard
-

中文課很難。

Zhōngwén kè hěn nán.

Chinese class is difficult.

22. 可是 CONJ kěshì | but, however

我喜歡吃牛肉麵，可是不喜歡吃牛肉飯。

Wǒ xǐhuān chī niúròu miàn, kěshì bù xǐhuān chī niúròu fàn.

I like to eat beef noodles, but I don't like beef rice.

23. 有意思 SV yǒuyìsi | to be interesting, to be fun

中文課很有意思。

Zhōngwén kè hěn yǒuyìsi.

Chinese class is interesting.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 田中 Tiánzhōng Tanaka, a Japanese surname.

02. 日本 Rìběn Japan

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 歡迎你來臺灣。

Huānyíng nǐ lái Táiwān.

Welcome to Taiwan.

02. 臺灣天氣好熱啊！

Táiwān tiānqì hǎo rè a!

The weather in Taiwan is so hot!

03. 你今天要去上課嗎？

Nǐ jīntiān yào qù shàng kè ma?

Do you go to class today?

01. Simple Sentences with Stative Verbs (SV)

N / PN + ADV / NEG + SV

很 "hěn" is placed in front of stative verbs.

Eg. 臺灣點心很有名。

Táiwān diǎnxīn hěn yǒumíng.

Taiwanese dessert is famous.

他不忙。

Tā bù máng.

He is not busy.

田中很忙，美心不太忙。

Tiánzhōng hěn máng, Měixīn bú tài máng.

Tanaka is very busy, Meixin is not that busy.

練習



01. 李歐很熱嗎？



02. 王先生很忙嗎？



03. 林安妮高興嗎？



04. 臺灣點心好吃嗎？

02. Stative-Verb not Stative-Verb Questions

N / PN + SV + 不 + SV ?

Adverb 很 "hěn" / 好 "hǎo" can not be used in SV 不 SV questions.

Eg. A: 李歐高（興）不高興？

B: 他很高興。

A: Lǐ Ōu gāo (xìng) bù gāoxìng?

B: Tā hěn gāoxìng.

A: Is Leo happy?

B: He is very happy.

A: 臺灣天氣熱不熱？

B: 臺灣天氣好熱啊！

A: Táiwān tiānqì rè bú rè?

B: Táiwān tiānqì hǎo rè a!

A: Is the weather in Taiwan hot?

B: The weather in Taiwan is so hot!

A: 王先生好不好？

B: 他不太好。

A: Wáng xiānshēng hǎo bù hǎo?

B: Tā bú tài hǎo.

A: Is Mr. Wang ok?

B: He is not doing too well.

A: 臺灣點心好不好吃？

B: 很好吃。

A: Táiwān diǎnxīn hǎo bù hǎochī?

B: Hěn hǎochī.

A: Is Taiwanese dessert delicious?

B: It's very delicious.

練習

01. A: 日本天氣_____?

B: 不太熱。

02. A: 李先生_____?

B: 他好高興啊。

03. A: 牛肉麵_____?

B: 很好吃。

04. A: 田中_____?

B: 他很忙。

03. Time When

(S +) Time When (+ S) (+ AV) + V + O

In Chinese, time when precedes the auxiliary verb or verb.

Eg. 你今天要上課嗎？

Nǐ jīntiān yào shàng kè ma?

Are you going to class today?

李歐明天吃牛肉麵。

Lǐ Ōu míngtiān chī niúròu miàn.

Leo is going to eat beef noodles tomorrow.

田中現在要吃點心。

Tiánzhōng xiànzài yào chī diǎnxīn.

Tanaka wants to eat desserts now.

練習

01.



* 喝茶 he chá : to drink tea

李歐現在要_____，也要_____。



現在



明天

02. 李歐_____吃牛肉麵，_____也要吃牛肉麵。



明天

03. 李歐_____去日本。

第二課 你今天要去上課嗎

L2-2

Lesson 2 Will you go to class today

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.



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.



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.

Annie Lin, British. She is studying Chinese in Taiwan.

情境

Scenario

田中下了課以後，在捷運站碰到了中文班同學李歐和林安妮。

Tiánzhōng xià le kè yǐhòu, zài jiéyùn zhàn pèng dào le Zhōngwén bān tóngxué Lǐ Ōu hé Lín Ānní.

Tanaka bumped into his classmates Leo and Annie Lin from his Chinese class at the MRT station.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能在碰見朋友時與對方寒暄。

Néng zài pèngjiàn péngyǒu shí yǔ duìfāng hánxuān.

Be able to greet friends and start a conversation when meeting them.

02. 能詢問對方的計畫。

Néng xúnwèn duìfāng de jìhuà.
Be able to learn to ask about someone's plan.

03. 能跟他人討論共同的興趣。

Néng gēn tārén tāolùn gòngtóng de xìngqù.
Be able to discuss shared interests with others.

04. 能客氣地拒絕別人邀約。

Néng kèqì de jùjué biérén yāoyuē.
Be able to politely decline someone's invitation.

對話文本

Text

李歐：田中，你要回家嗎？

Lǐ Ōu: Tiánzhōng, nǐ yào huíjiā ma?

田中：是啊，你們呢？

Tiánzhōng: Shì a, nǐmen ne?

安妮：我們要去電影。

Ānní: Wǒmen yào qù kàn diànyǐng.

田中：我也喜歡看電影。你們看什麼電影？

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ yě xǐhuān kàn diànyǐng. Nǐmen kàn shénme diànyǐng?

李歐：看臺灣電影。中文老師說很好看，也很有名。

Lǐ Ōu: Kàn Táiwān diànyǐng. Zhōngwén lǎoshī shuō hěn hǎokàn, yě hěn yǒumíng.

安妮：你要不要跟我們一起去？

Ānní: Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù?

田中：我要工作，不能跟你們一起去。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ yào gōngzuò, bù néng gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù.

安妮：你好忙啊！

Ānní: Nǐ hǎo máng a!

田中：是啊！下次吧。

Tiánzhōng: Shì a! Xià cì ba.

李歐：那麼，我們明天中文課見。

Lǐ Ōu: Nàme, wǒmen míngtiān Zhōngwén kè jiàn.

田中：再見。

Tiánzhōng: Zàijiàn.



英文翻譯

- Leo Tanaka, are you going home?
- Tanaka Yes, how about you?
- Annie We are going to watch a movie.
- Tanaka I also like to watch movies. What movie are you going to watch?
- Leo It's a Taiwanese movie. The Chinese teacher said it's good and famous.
- Annie Do you want to go with us?
- Tanaka I have to work, so I'm not able to go with you.
- Annie You are so busy!
- Tanaka Yeah! maybe next time.
- Leo Well, we will see you in tomorrow's Chinese class.
- Tanaka See you.

詞彙

Vocabulary

01. 回家 V-N huíjiā | to go home

我現在不回家。

Wǒ xiànzài bù huíjiā.

I don't go home now.

02. 看 V kàn | to look, to watch, to see; to visit

03. 電影 N diànyǐng | movie

我喜歡看美國電影。

Wǒ xǐhuān kàn Měiguó diànyǐng.

I like to watch American movies.

04. 老師 N lǎoshī | teacher

林老師喜歡吃點心。

Lín lǎoshī xǐhuān chī diǎnxīn.

Miss Lin likes to eat desserts.

05. 說 V shuō | to say, to speak

王先生說牛肉麵很好吃。

Wáng xiānshēng shuō niúròu miàn hěn hǎochī.

Mr. Wang said beef noodles is very delicious.

06 好看 SV hǎokàn | to be entertaining; to be good-looking

林安妮說美國電影很好看，也很有意思。

Lín Ānní shuō Měiguó diànyǐng hěn hǎokàn, yě hěn yǒuyìsi.

Annie Lin said American movies are good and interesting.

07. 跟 CV/CONJ gēn | with, and

田中要跟我們一起去看電影。

Tiánzhōng yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

Tanaka wants to go to watch movies with us.

08 要 AV/V yào | have to; to want to

09. 工作 V/N gōngzuò | to work; job

李先生明天要去工作。

Lǐ xiānshēng míngtiān yào qù gōngzuò.

Mr. Li has to go to work tomorrow.

10. 能 AV néng | can, be physically able to

李歐明天不能去上課。

Lǐ Ōu míngtiān bù néng qù shàng kè.

Leo will not be able to come to class tomorrow.

11. 忙 SV máng | to be busy

林老師今天忙不忙？

Lín lǎoshī jīntiān máng bù máng?

Is Miss Lin busy today?

12. 那麼 ADV nàme | well, in that case

李歐：我今天不能去看電影。

田中：那麼，下次去吧。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ jīntiān bù néng qù kàn diànyǐng.

Tiánzhōng: Nàme, xià cì qù ba.

Leo: I'm not able to watch movies today.

Tanaka: Well, maybe next time.

13. 再見 IE zàijiàn | Good-bye (lit. See you again)

林安妮：李老師，明天見。

李老師：再見。

Lín Ānní: Lǐ lǎoshī, míngtiān jiàn.

Lǐ lǎoshī: Zàijiàn.

Annie Lin: Miss Li, see you tomorrow.

Miss Li: See you.

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 我們要去看看電影。

Wǒmen yào qù kàn diànyǐng.

We are going to watch a movie.

02. 你們看什麼電影？

Nǐmen kàn shénme diànyǐng?

What movies do you watch?

03. 你要不要跟我們一起去？

Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù?

Do you want to go with us?

04. 我不能跟你們一起去。

Wǒ bù néng gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù.

I'm not able to go with you.

01. Verb (AV) - not-Verb (AV) Questions

S / PN + V (+ AV) + 不 + V (+ AV) ?

A-not-A question is a neutral way to ask a question in Chinese.

Eg. 你看不看臺灣電影？

Nǐ kàn bú kàn Táiwān diànyǐng?

Do you watch Taiwanese movies?

李歐要不要去上課？

Lǐ Ōu yào bú yào qù shàng kè?

Does Leo go to class?

林安妮喜不喜歡吃飯？

Lín Ānní xǐ bù xǐhuān chī fàn?

Does Annie Lin like to eat?

練習

01. 李歐_____?

他是美國人。

02. 田中_____?

他要去工作。

03. 林老師_____?

他不吃點心。

04. 王太太_____?

她要回家。

* 她 tā : she

02. Coverb 跟 "gēn"

N₁ / PN₁ + 跟 + N₂ / PN₂ + 一起 + V

N₁/PN₁ and N₂/PN₂ to do something together.

Eg. 李歐跟田中一起上課。

Lǐ Ōu gēn Tiánzhōng yìqǐ shàng kè.

Leo and Tanaka go to class together.

王先生跟王太太一起吃點心。

Wáng xiānshēng gēn Wáng tàitai yìqǐ chī diǎnxīn.

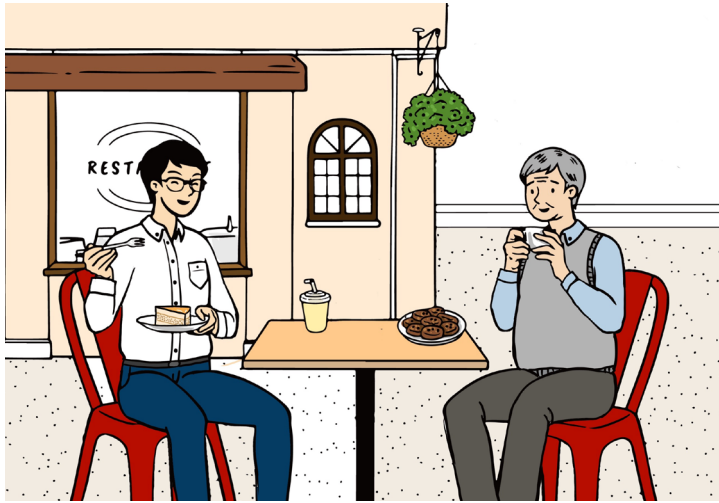
Mr. Wang and Mrs. Wang eat desserts together.

林安妮跟美心一起回家。

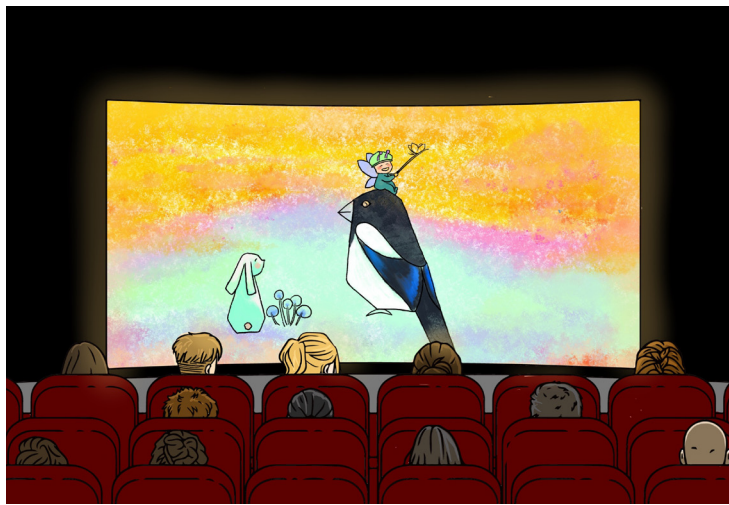
Lín Ānní gēn Měixīn yìqǐ huíjiā.

Annie Lin and Mexin go home together.

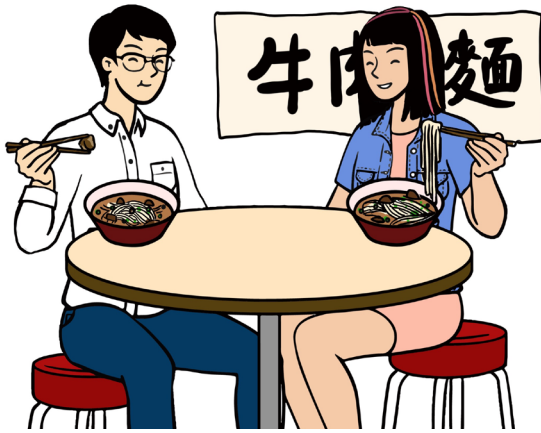
練習



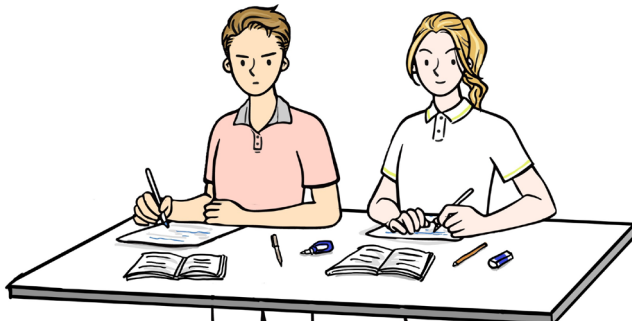
01. _____ 跟 _____ 一起吃飯。



02. 李歐跟安妮 _____。



03. 田中跟美心 _____ 。



* 做功課 zuò gōngkè : to do homework

04. 林安妮跟李歐一起 _____ 。

03. Adverb 能 "néng"

(不)能

能 is used to indicate physical ability or possibility of something.

Eg. 我能跟你一起去看電影。

Wǒ néng gēn nǐ yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng.

I'm able to go to watch the movie with you.

李歐能不能說中文？

Lǐ Ōu néng bù néng shuō Zhōngwén?

Can Leo speak Chinese?

王先生明天不能來工作。

Wáng xiānshēng míngtiān bù néng lái gōngzuò.

Mr. Wang is not able to come to work tomorrow.

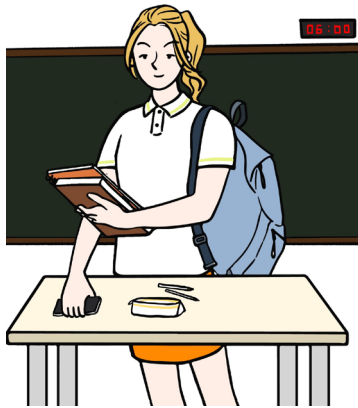
練習



01. 田中能不能跟美心去看電影？



02. 美心能不能吃牛肉麵？

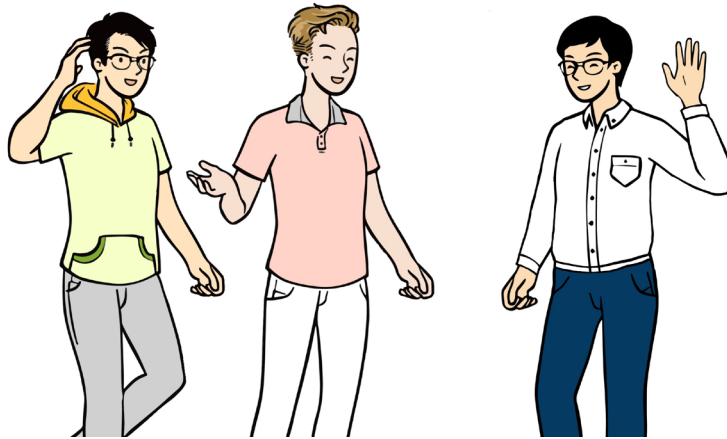


03. 林安妮現在能不能回家？



04. 王先生能不能去工作？

任務 1 Introduce your friends or teacher to each other.

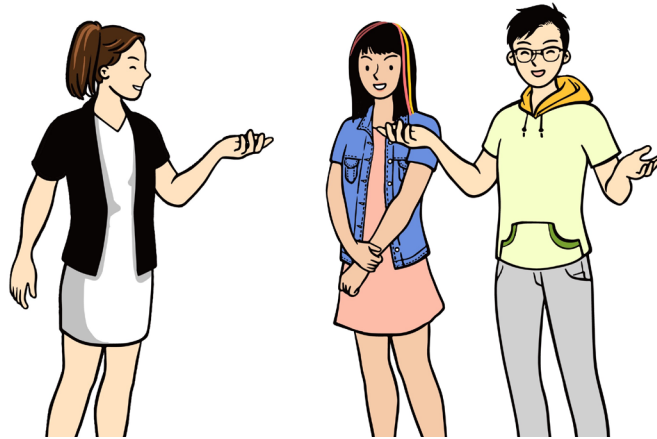


李歐：田中，這是我朋友，小馬。

田中：_____。

小馬：你好，田中。很高興認識你。

* 朋友 péngyǒu : friend



小馬：美心， _____

美心：林老師，您好。

林老師：你好，美心。很高興認識你。

任務 2 Discuss the weather, and compare the weathers in different places with your friends.



A：臺灣天氣好熱啊！

B：是啊，美國呢？

A： _____ 。



A: _____ 熱不熱？

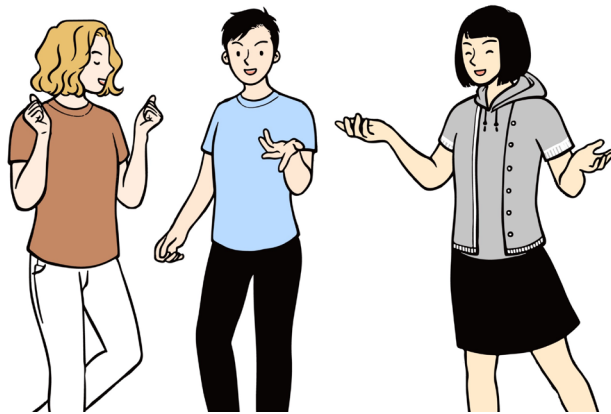
B: _____ ，臺灣呢？

A: 臺灣天氣很熱。

任務 3 Three students are talking about their plan after class. They also invite other classmates to join them.

Please use the given vocabulary, common usages and grammar structure to complete the dialogue.

1. 你要……嗎？
2. 我要去……。
3. 你要不要跟我們一起去？
4. 我（不）能……。
5. 那麼
6. 現在 / 今天 / 明天



01. 「你」和「您」的區別

「你」用於「平輩」、「晚輩」或是「對方」。「您」用於「長輩」，表示尊敬。

The differences between "你 nǐ" and "您 nín"

"您 nín" is the polite form of "你 nǐ". "你 nǐ" can be used to address someone of equal status or younger age, or someone you are familiar with. "您 nín" is used to address someone older or in a position of authority, showing respect.

02. 中文重視音韻美感，因此句式結構中常用雙音節、四字格，例如一個字的形容詞（SV）像「好」、「熱」、「冷」、「忙」、「難」……等常加上「很」，形成雙音節結構。在這樣的句子中，「很」不一定是強調「很、非常」的意思，有的時候是為了音韻優美。

Chinese attaches great importance to phonological beauty, so disyllabic and four-character patterns are often used in sentence structures. For instance, a single syllabus adjective(SV) such as "good(hǎo)" "hot(rè)" "cold(lěng)" "busy(máng)" "difficult(nán)" ect. are usually added a "very(hěn)" in the front and form a disyllabic structure. In these disyllabic structure sentences, "very(hěn)" is not necessarily for emphasizing the adjective, but for the phonological beauty.