

第八課 除夕的晚上真熱鬧

L8-1

Lesson 8 A Lively Chinese New Year's Eve

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

中秋節快到了，王先生和王太太找田中一起去臺南老家走走。

Zhōngqiū Jié kuài dào le, Wáng xiānshēng hé Wáng tàitai zhǎo Tiánzhōng yìqǐ qù Táinán lǎojiā zǒuzǒu.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is coming, so Mr. and Mrs. Wang invited Tanaka to visit their hometown in Tainan.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能說明自己最近的生活情形。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ zuìjìn de shēnghuó qíngxíng.
Be able to describe your recent life situation.

02. 能介紹自己城市的特色，並且邀請他人來拜訪。

Néng jièshào zìjǐ chéngshì de tèsè, bìngqiě yāoqǐng tāren lái bàifǎng.
Be able to introduce the features of your city and invite others to visit.

03. 能說明時間，以及活動進行多少時間。

Néng shuōmíng shíjiān, yǐjī huódòng jìnxíng duōshǎo shíjiān.

Be able to indicate time and how long the activity will take.

對話文本

Text



王先生：田中，好久不見，你最近怎麼樣？

Wáng xiānshēng : Tiánzhōng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ zuìjìn zěnmeyàng?

田中：王先生，王太太，好久不見。我昨天下午去公司做了報告，今天早上中文課有考試，忙死了！

Tiánzhōng: Wáng xiānshēng, Wáng tàitai, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Wǒ zuótiān xiàwǔ qù gōngsī zuò le bàogào, jīntiān zǎoshàng Zhōngwén kè yǒu kǎoshì, máng sǐ le!

王太太：你一定很累吧！對了，下個星期一是中秋節，你們學校有沒有課？

Wáng tàitai: Nǐ yídìng hěn lèi ba! Duì le, xià ge xīngqíyī shì Zhōngqiū Jié, nǐmen xuéxiào yǒu méiyǒu kè?

田中：沒有，學校和公司都放假，我可以休息三天。

Tiánzhōng: Méiyǒu, xuéxiào hé gōngsī dōu fàng jià, wǒ kěyǐ xiūxi sān tiān.

王先生：太好了，這個週末我們打算回老家，你要不要跟我們一起去走走？

Wáng xiānshēng: Tài hǎo le, zhè ge zhōumò wǒmen dǎsuàn huí lǎojiā, nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù zǒuzǒu?

田中：您老家在哪裡？

Tiánzhōng: Nín lǎojiā zài nǎlǐ?

王先生：在臺南，離火車站不太遠。

Wáng xiānshēng: Zài Táinán, lí huǒchē zhàn bú tài yuǎn.

田中：聽說臺南的小吃又便宜又好吃，我一直很想去。

Tiánzhōng: Tīngshuō Táinán de xiǎochī yòu piányí yòu hǎochī, wǒ yìzhí hěn xiǎng qù.

王太太：是啊！你還可以去逛逛臺南老街，看看臺灣第一個孔廟。

Wáng tàitai: Shì a! Nǐ hái kěyǐ qù guàngguàng Táinán lǎojiē, kànkàn Táiwān dì yī ge Kǒng miào.

王先生：臺南有三百多年歷史，很多外國人喜歡去臺南旅行。

Wáng xiānshēng: Táinán yǒu sānbǎi duō nián lìshǐ, hěn duō wàiguó rén xǐhuān qù Táinán lǚxíng.

田中：聽起來很有意思，我非常有興趣，很高興可以跟你們一起去。我們坐高鐵去嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Tīng qǐlái hěn yǒuyìsi, wǒ fēicháng yǒuxìngqù, hěn gāoxìng kěyǐ gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù. Wǒmen zuò gāotiě qù ma?

王先生：中秋節那個週末高鐵票比較難買，我們打算開車去。

Wáng xiānshēng: Zhōngqiū Jié nà ge zhōumò gāotiě piào bǐjiào nánmǎi, wǒmen dǎsuàn kāi chē qù.

田中：從臺北開車到臺南需要幾個小時？

Tiánzhōng: Cóng Táiběi kāi chē dào Táinán xūyào jǐ ge xiǎoshí?

王太太：差不多四個小時，我們星期六早上八點十五分來接你，好嗎？

Wáng tàitai: Chàbùduō sì ge xiǎoshí, wǒmen xīngqíliù zǎoshàng bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn lái jiē nǐ, hǎo ma?

田中：當然沒問題，謝謝你們！

Tiánzhōng: Dāngrán méi wèntí, xièxie nǐmen!

● 英譯 Translation

Mr. Wang: Tanaka, long time no see, how have you been lately?

Tanaka: Mr. Wang, Mrs. Wang, haven't seen you for a long time. I went to the company yesterday afternoon to give a presentation, and there was a test in Chinese class this morning, so I was extremely busy!

Mrs. Wang: You must be very tired! By the way, next Monday is Mid-Autumn Festival, are there any classes in your school?

Tanaka: No, school and company are on holiday. I have three days off.

Mr. Wang: Great, we are going back to our hometown this weekend. Do you want to go with us?

Tanaka: Where is your hometown?

Mr. Wang: In Tainan, not far from the train station.

Tanaka: I heard that the street food in Tainan are inexpensive and delicious, I have always wanted to go there.

Mrs. Wang: Yeah! You can also walk around the old street in Tainan and look around the first Confucius Temple in Taiwan.

Mr. Wang: Tainan has a history of more than three hundred years, many foreigners like to travel to Tainan.

Tanaka: It sounds interesting, I'm very interested and happy to go with you. Shall we go by high speed rail?

Mr. Wang: It is difficult to buy high speed rail tickets during the Mid-Autumn Festival weekend, so we plan to drive there.

Tanaka: How many hours does it take to drive from Taipei to Tainan?

Mrs. Wang: Almost four hours, so we'll pick you up at eight fifteen Saturday morning, okay?

Tanaka: No problem, thank you!

01. 好久不見 hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn IE long time no see, haven't seen you for a while

王先生：田中，好久不見，你最近忙不忙？

田中：王先生，好久不見，我最近不太忙。

Wáng xiānshēng: Tiánzhōng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ zuìjìn máng bù máng?

Tiánzhōng: Wáng xiānshēng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, wǒ zuìjìn bú tài máng.

Mr. Wang: Tanaka, long time no see, are you busy recently?

Tanaka: Mr. Wang, long time no see, I'm not very busy recently.

02. 報告 bàogào N/V presentation, report; to give presentation

李歐中文課的報告做得很好。

Lǐ Ōu Zhōngwén kè de bàogào zuò de hěn hǎo.

Leo does his presentation well in Chinese class.

03. 考試 kǎoshì N/VO test, exam; to take a test

美心這個星期有很多考試，她打算去圖書館念書。

Měixīn zhè ge xīngqī yǒu hěn duō kǎoshì, tā dǎsuàn qù túshūguǎn niàn shū.

Meixin has a lot of test this week, so she plans to study in the library.

04. 累 lèi SV to be tired

05. 休息 xiūxi V to rest

田中最近有很多工作，不能休息，他累死了。

Tiánzhōng zuìjìn yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò, bù néng xiūxi, tā lèi sǐ le.

Tanaka's workload is very heavy recently, and he can't rest. He is extremely tired.

06. 老家 lǎojiā N hometown

老 lǎo SV to be old

李先生下個星期要坐飛機回老家。

Lǐ xiānshēng xià ge xīngqī yào zuò fēijī huí lǎojiā.

Mr. Lee will go back to his hometown by airplane next week.

07. 火車站 huǒchē zhàn N train station
-

離這裡最近的火車站在什麼地方？

Lí zhèlǐ zuìjìn de huǒchē zhàn zài shénme dìfāng?

Where is the nearest train station?

08. 小吃 xiǎochī N street food, local snack
-

這個臺南的小吃真好吃，也很有名。

Zhè ge Táinán de xiǎochī zhēn hǎochī, yě hěn yǒumíng.

This street food from Tainan is really delicious and famous.

09. 又 yòu ADV moreover, furthermore, more; again (in the past)
-

李歐的房子又大又舒服，他當然不想搬家。

Lǐ Ōu de fángzi yòu dà yòu shūfú, tā dāngrán bù xiǎng bān jiā.

Leo's house is both spacious and comfortable, so he certainly doesn't want to move.

10. 一直 yìzhí ADV constantly, continuously; straight
-

我一直想到日本去玩，可是沒有時間。

Wǒ yìzhí xiǎng dào Rìběn qù wán, kěshì méiyǒu shíjiān.

I've been constantly thinking about going to Japan, but I don't have time.

11. 逛 guàng V to walk around

12. 老街 lǎojiē N old street
-

我覺得逛老街很有意思，吃小吃更有意思。

Wǒ juéde guàng lǎojiē hěn yǒuyìsi, chī xiǎochī gèng yǒuyìsi.

I think walking around in the old street is fun, and eating local snacks is even more fun.

13. 第 dì DEM a prefix for ordinal numbers
-

美心覺得第七課有一點難，第八課更難。

Měixīn juéde dì qī kè yǒuyìdiǎn nán, dì bā kè gèng nán.

Meixin feels that chapter seven is a little difficult, and chapter eight is even more difficult.

14. 年 nián N(TW) year
-

明年他要到臺灣來學中文。

Míngnián tā yào dào Táiwān lái xué Zhōngwén.

Next year he wants to go to Taiwan to study Chinese.

15. 歷史 lìshǐ N history
-

臺南有幾百年的歷史，我想去看看。

Táinán yǒu jǐ bǎi nián de lìshǐ, wǒ xiǎng qù kànkàn.

Tainan has hundreds of years of history. I want to see it.

16. 旅行 lǚxíng V/N to travel, to take a trip; trip
-

坐火車很有意思，所以我喜歡坐火車去旅行。

Zuò huǒchē hěn yǒuyìsi, suǒyǐ wǒ xǐhuān zuò huǒchē qù lǚxíng.

Taking a train is quite interesting, so I enjoy traveling by train.

17. 高鐵 gāotiě N high speed rail

18. 難買 nánmǎi SV to be difficult to buy
-

週末的高鐵票很難買，我們坐飛機去吧。

Zhōumò de gāotiě piào hěn nánmǎi, wǒmen zuò fēijī qù ba.

It's hard to buy high speed rail tickets on weekends. Let's go by airplane.

19. 需要 xūyào V/AV/N to need, to require; need to; need, requirement
-

田中需要新的筆記本，他想去學校附近的書店買。

Tiánzhōng xūyào xīn de bǐjìběn, tā xiǎng qù xuéxiào fùjìn de shū diàn mǎi.

Tanaka needs a new notebook, and he wants to buy it at a bookstore near school.

20. 小時 xiǎoshí N hour
-

從臺灣坐飛機到日本去需要幾個小時？

Cóng Táiwān zuò fēijī dào Rìběn qù xūyào jǐ ge xiǎoshí?

How many hours does it take to fly from Taiwan to Japan?

21. 差不多 chābùduō ADV about, almost

老師給的功課，田中差不多都會做。

Lǎoshī gěi de gōngkè, Tiánzhōng chābùduō dōu huì zuò.

Tanaka can do most of the homework given by the teacher.

22. 點 diǎn M o'clock

我今天下午一點有中文課。

Wǒ jīntiān xiàwǔ yì diǎn yǒu Zhōngwén kè.

I have Chinese class at one o'clock this afternoon.

23. 分 fēn M minute

現在是八點十分，我得去公司。

Xiànzài shì bā diǎn shí fēn, wǒ děi qù gōngsī.

It's ten past eight and I have to go to the company.

24. 接 jiē V to pick up (someone), to receive (someone)

李歐下午三點二十分要到火車站去接他女朋友。

Lǐ Ōu xiàwǔ sān diǎn èrshí fēn yào dào huǒchē zhàn qù jiē tā nǚ péngyǒu.

Leo is going to pick his girlfriend up at the train station at three twenty in the afternoon.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------|
| 01. 中秋節 | Zhōngqiū Jié | Mid-Autumn Festival |
| 02. 臺南 | Táinán | Tainan |
| 03. 孔廟 | Kǒng miào | Confucius Temple |
| 04. 臺北 | Táiběi | Taipei |

01. 田中，好久不見，你最近怎麼樣？
 Tiánzhōng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ zuìjìn zěnmeyàng?
 Tanaka, long time no see, how have you been lately?
02. 聽說臺南的小吃又便宜又好吃，我一直很想去。
 Tīngshuō Táinán de xiǎochī yòu piányí yòu hǎochī, wǒ yìzhí hěn xiǎng qù.
 I heard that the street food in Tainan are inexpensive and delicious, I have always wanted to go there.
03. 臺南有三百多年歷史，很多外國人喜歡去臺南旅行。
 Táinán yǒu sānbǎi duō nián lìshǐ, hěn duō wàiguó rén xǐhuān qù Táinán lǚxíng.
 Tainan has a history of more than three hundred years, many foreigners like to travel to Tainan.
04. 我們星期六早上八點十五分來接你。
 Wǒmen xīngqīliù zǎoshàng bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn lái jiē nǐ.
 We'll pick you up at eight fifteen Saturday morning.

01. Time Expressions with Year, Day

"Time Span" with year and day

年	半年	half a year
	一年	one year
	一年半	one and a half years
	一年多	more than one but less than two years
	兩、三年	two or three years
	十幾年	more than ten years (11-19 years)
	幾年	how many years

* 半 bàn : half

天

半天	half a day
一天	one day
一天半	one and a half days
一天多	more than one but less than two days
七、八天	seven or eight days
二十幾天	more than twenty days (21-29 days)
幾天	how many days

Eg. • 我們大學有一百多年歷史，很有名。

Wǒmen dàxué yǒu yībǎi duō nián lìshǐ, hěn yǒumíng.

Our university has a history of more than one hundred years and is very famous.

• 美心打算先學一年中文，再去工作。

Měixīn dǎsuàn xiān xué yì nián Zhōngwén, zài qù gōngzuò.

Meixin plans to learn Chinese for a year before going to work.

• 李歐想到日本去玩十幾天。

Lǐ Ōu xiǎng dào Rìběn qù wán shí jǐ tiān.

Leo wants to go to Japan for more than ten days.

練習



2024/01~ 2024/06	2024/01~ 2024/06	2024/ 07/01~12	2024/ 09/01~02
學中文	在臺灣公司 工作	去印尼旅行	坐飛機 去美國

01. 田中要學幾年中文？他要在臺灣工作幾年？

02. 田中想去印尼旅行幾天？

03. 田中從日本坐飛機到美國去需要多少時間？

02. Time Expressions with Hour and Minute

I. Telling the Time: "Time When" Expressions

三點鐘	three o'clock
三點十分	three ten
三點十五分	three fifteen
三點二十 (分)	three twenty
三點半	three thirty
三點四十五 (分)	three forty-five
三點多	past three o'clock, between three and four o'clock
三、四點	three or four o'clock

II. Duration of Time: "Time Span" Expressions

一個小時	one hour
一個半小時	one and a half hours
一個多小時	more than one hour (1-2 hour)
兩、三個小時	two or three hours
十幾個小時	over ten hours (11-19hours)
一分鐘	one minute
兩、三分鐘	two or three minutes
十幾分鐘	more than ten minutes (11-19 minutes)
三十分鐘	thirty minutes

* 點鐘 diǎnzhōng : hour * 分鐘 fēnzhōng : minute * 半 bàn : half

Eg. • 安妮每天早上從八點到十點要上中文課。

Ānní měi tiān zǎoshàng cóng bā diǎn dào shí diǎn yào shàng Zhōngwén kè.
Annie has to take Chinese classes from eight to ten every morning.

• 王先生今天下午六點多坐高鐵回去，坐一個多小時。

Wáng xiānshēng jīntiān xiàwǔ liù diǎn duō zuò gāotiě huíqù, zuò yí ge duō xiǎoshí.

Mr. Wang took the high speed rail back at around 6 pm this afternoon, which took more than an hour.

- 李歐差不多三點半回家，他先念一、兩個小時的書，再去吃飯。

Lǐ Ōu chābùduō sān diǎn bàn huíjiā, tā xiān niàn yì, liǎng ge xiǎoshí de shū, zài qù chī fàn.

Leo comes home at around three thirty. He reads for one or two hours first, then he goes to eat.

練習

臺北	臺中	臺南
08:00	09:10	10:00
09:00	—	10:25
14:00	14:50	15:27
20:00	20:45	21:30



01. 王太太早上從臺北坐高鐵到臺南，最快需要多少時間？最慢需要多少時間？
02. 王太太下午從臺中坐高鐵到臺南，差不多需要多少時間？
03. 王太太打算晚上從臺北坐高鐵到臺中，需要多少時間？

03. Sentences with Adverbial 又 Used as Correlative Conjunctions

N + 又 + SV₁ + 又 + SV₂

N + 又 (+AV) + V₁(O₁) + 又 (+AV) + V₂(O₂)

又……又……(both...and...) is used to indicate two qualities, situations, or behaviors of a person or things.

- Eg. • 這個電影又好看又有意思，我們一起去看吧。

Zhè ge diànyǐng yòu hǎokàn yòu yǒuyìsi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù kàn ba.

This movie is good and interesting. Let's go watch it together.

- 美心的房子又不便宜又不方便，她想搬家。

Měixīn de fángzi yòu bù piányí yòu bù fāngbiàn, tā xiǎng bān jiā.

Meixin's house is neither cheap nor convenient, so she wants to move.

- 田中又要工作，又要念書，他累死了。

Tiánzhōng yòu yào gōngzuò, yòu yào niàn shū, tā lèi sǐ le.

Tanaka has to work and study, and he is exhausted.



★★★★★
200 塊錢



★★★
80 塊錢

01. 你想買哪個蛋糕？為什麼？
02. 你不想買哪個蛋糕？為什麼？
03. 李歐： _____
 （我又想……又想……），
 你覺得我們去做什麼比較好？
 美心：去騎自行車吧！

04. Prefix for Ordinal Numbers

第 + NU + M (+ N)

第 should be placed before the number and measure word.

- Eg.
- 美心的第一個中文老師是從臺灣來的。
 Měixīn de dì yī ge Zhōngwén lǎoshī shì cóng Táiwān lái de.
 Meixin's first Chinese teacher came from Taiwan.
 - 安妮今天買了兩杯紅茶，第一杯是熱的，第二杯是冰的。
 Ānní jīntiān mǎi le liǎng bēi hóngchá, dì yī bēi shì rè de, dì èr bēi shì bīng de.
 Annie bought two cups of black tea today. The first cup was hot and the second cup was iced.
 - 李歐在臺北的第一個星期，天氣不太好。
 Lǐ Ōu zài Táiběi de dì yī ge xīngqī, tiānqì bù tài hǎo.
 During Leo's first week in Taipei, the weather was not very good.

練習



9/10 星期五	9/11 星期六	9/12 星期日	9/13 星期一
坐高鐵 去臺南	逛老街 吃小吃	參觀孔廟	坐高鐵 回臺北

01. 田中去臺南旅行四天，他哪一天要去參觀孔廟？



02. 美心想寫功課，她會去哪家店？為什麼？



03. 今天誰是最早到學校的？第二個到學校的人是誰？

05. 好 and 難 as Adverbial Prefixes

好 V / 難 V

I. good or bad to look at / listen to / eat / drink / etc.

好看	難看
好聽	難聽
好吃	難吃
好喝	難喝

II. easy or difficult to understand / study / do / write / etc.

好唱	難唱
好學	難學
好做	難做
好寫	難寫
好買	難買

Eg. • 李歐覺得烏龍茶好喝，也好買。

Lǐ Ōu juéde Wūlóng chá hǎohē, yě hǎomǎi.

Leo thinks Oolong tea is delicious and easy to buy.

• 這個歌好唱，也不難聽。

Zhè ge gē hǎochàng, yě bù nántīng.

This song is easy to sing and not difficult to listen to.

• 田中覺得打籃球不難學，打網球比較難學。

Tiánzhōng juéde dǎ lánqiú bù nánxué, dǎ wǎngqiú bǐjiào nánxué.

Tanaka thinks playing basketball is easy to learn, but playing tennis is difficult to learn.

練習

Use 好 or 難 as adverbial prefixes to complete the following sentences.

01. 安妮覺得這個中文電影又_____又有意思。(看)

02. 王太太說牛肉麵_____，可是_____。(吃 / 做)

03. 李歐唱歌唱得很_____，可是他唱的那個歌很_____。
(聽 / 唱)

第八課 除夕的晚上真熱鬧

L8-2

Lesson 8 A Lively Chinese New Year's Eve

人 物

Character



林安妮，英國人，在臺灣學中文。

Lín Ānní, Yīngguó rén, zài Táiwān xué Zhōngwén.
Lin Annie, British. She 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.



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.

情 境

Scenario

春節假期結束以後，安妮、李歐、美心回到學校，談談在假期中過得怎麼樣。

Chūn Jié jiàqí jiéshù yǐhòu, Ānní, Lǐ Ōu, Měixīn huí dào xuéxiào, tántán zài jiàqí zhōng guò de zěnmeyàng.

After the Spring Festival holiday, Annie, Leo, and Meixin returned to school to talk about how their holidays went.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能問別人在假期中做了哪些活動。

Néng wèn biérén zài jiàqí zhōng zuò le nǎ xiē huódòng.
Be able to ask others what activities they did during their vacation.

02. 能說明自己旅遊的經驗和感想。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ lǚyóu de jīngyàn hé gǎnxiǎng.

Be able to explain your own travel experiences and thoughts.

03. 能了解春節的傳統儀式和特色。

Néng liǎojiě Chūn Jié de chuántǒng yíshì hé tèsè.

Be able to understand the traditional rituals and features of the Spring Festival.

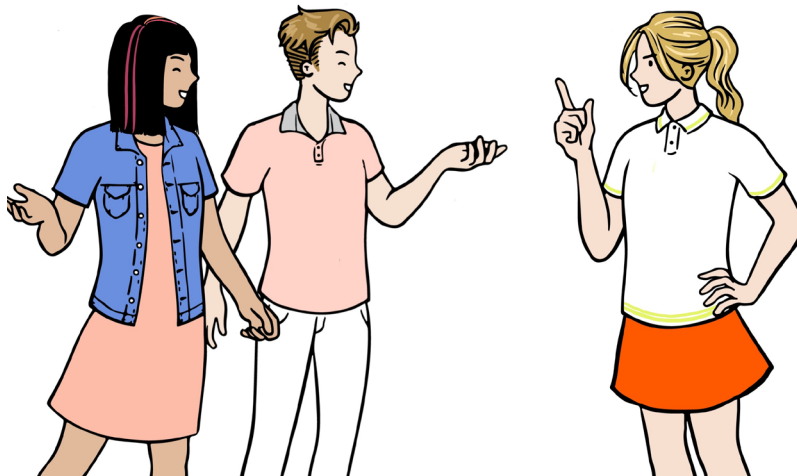
04. 能使用時間詞說明日期。

Néng shǐyòng shíjiān cí shuōmíng rìqí.

Be able to use time words to describe dates.

對話文本

Text



李歐：安妮，美心，新年快樂！你們這個春節去哪裡玩？

Lǐ Ōu: Ānní, Měixīn, Xīnnián kuàilè! Nǐmen zhè ge Chūn Jié qù nǎlǐ wán?

美心：我和安妮去日本玩了一個星期。

Měixīn: Wǒ hé Ānní qù Rìběn wán le yí ge xīngqī.

安妮：是啊，我們是昨天晚上十一點多回來的。

Ānní: Shì a, wǒmen shì zuótiān wǎnshàng shíyī diǎn duō huílái de.

李歐：這麼晚！你們一定很累吧。你們玩得怎麼樣？

Lǐ Ōu: Zhème wǎn! Nǐmen yídìng hěn lèi ba. Nǐmen wán de zěnmeyàng?

安妮：我覺得日本很有意思，風景也非常漂亮。我們玩得很高興！

Ānní: Wǒ juéde Rìběn hěn yǒuyìsi, fēngjǐng yě fēicháng piàoliàng. Wǒmen wán de hěn gāoxìng!

李歐：你們去了哪裡？東部還是西部？

Lǐ Ōu: Nǐmen qù le nǎlǐ? Dōngbù háishì xībù?

美心：因為時間不夠，所以我們只去了東部，沒去西部。

Měixīn: Yīnwèi shíjiān bú gòu, suǒyǐ wǒmen zhǐ qù le dōngbù, méi qù xībù.

安妮：李歐，你呢？這個春節你做了什麼？

Ānní: Lǐ Ōu, nǐ ne? Zhè ge Chūn Jié nǐ zuò le shénme?

李歐：我去小馬的老家住了三天。除夕晚上，我和小馬的家人一起吃年夜飯，
桌子上有十幾個菜，那些菜又好看又好吃！

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ qù Xiǎo Mǎ de lǎojiā zhù le sān tiān. Chúxì wǎnshàng, wǒ hé Xiǎo Mǎ de jiārén
yìqǐ chī Nián yè fàn, zhuōzi shàng yǒu shí jǐ ge cài, nàxiē cài yòu hǎokàn yòu hǎochī!

美心：聽說臺灣人除夕那天很晚睡覺，是嗎？

Měixīn: Tīngshuō Táiwān rén Chúxì nà tiān hěn wǎn shuì jiào, shì ma?

李歐：沒錯！記得那天我們一起唱歌、看電視、玩遊戲，夜裡兩點多還沒睡覺呢！

Lǐ Ōu: Méi cuò! Jìde nà tiān wǒmen yìqǐ chàng gē, kàn diànshì, wán yóuxì, yèlǐ liǎng diǎn duō
hái méi shuì jiào ne!

安妮：聽起來真熱鬧，這個新年你一定說了很多中文吧？

Ānní: Tīng qǐlái zhēn rènao, zhè ge Xīnnián nǐ yídìng shuō le hěn duō Zhōngwén ba?

李歐：當然，小馬的父母一直說我的中文說得太好了，也給我一個紅包！

Lǐ Ōu: Dāngrán, Xiǎo Mǎ de fùmǔ yìzhí shuō wǒ de Zhōngwén shuō de tài hǎo le, yě gěi wǒ yí
ge hóngbāo!

美心：對了，別一直說春節，我們中文課的考試是什麼時候？

Měixīn: Duì le, bié yìzhí shuō Chūn Jié, wǒmen Zhōngwén kè de kǎoshì shì shénme shíhòu?

李歐：我不記得。安妮，你記得嗎？

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ bú jìde. Ānní, nǐ jìde ma?

安妮：我看看，是2月25號星期三，就是後天！

Ānní: Wǒ kànkàn, shì èr yuè èrshíwǔ hào xīngqísān, jiù shì hòutiān!

美心：我還沒開始念書，怎麼辦？

Měixīn: Wǒ hái méi kāishǐ niàn shū, zěnmébàn?

安妮：我們一起去圖書館念書，好不好？

Ānní: Wǒmen yìqǐ qù túshūguǎn niàn shū, hǎo bù hǎo?

李歐：好！要不要找田中一起去？

Lǐ Ōu: Hǎo! Yào bú yào zhǎo Tiánzhōng yìqǐ qù?

美心：當然，大家都得考試啊！

Měixīn: Dāngrán, dàjiā dōu děi kǎo shì a!

● 英譯 Translation

Leo: Annie, Meixin, Happy New Year! Where did you go during this Spring Festival?

Meixin: Annie and I went to Japan for a week.

Annie: Yes, we came back around eleven o'clock last night.

Leo: So late! You must be very tired. How was the trip?

Annie: I think Japan is very interesting and the scenery is very beautiful. We had a lot of fun!

Leo: Where have you been? Eastern area or western area?

Meixin: Because we didn't have enough time, we only went to the eastern area, not the western area.

Annie: What about you? What did you do this Spring Festival?

Leo: I went to Xiao Ma's hometown to stay for three days. On New Year's Eve, Xiao Ma's family and I had New Year's Eve dinner together. There were more than a dozen dishes on the table. Those dishes were beautiful and delicious!

Meixin: I heard that Taiwanese people go to bed very late on New Year's Eve, right?

Leo: That's right! I remember that day we sang, watched TV, and played games together, and we were still up after two o'clock at night!

Annie: It sounds really exciting and enjoyable. You must be speaking a lot of Chinese this New Year, right?

Leo: Of course, Xiao Ma's parents kept saying that I spoke Chinese so well and gave me a red envelope!

Meixin: By the way, don't keep talking about the Spring Festival. When is our Chinese class exam?

Leo: I don't remember. Annie, do you remember?

Annie: Let me see, it's Wednesday, February 25th, the day after tomorrow!

Meixin: I haven't started studying yet, what should I do?

Annie: Let's go to the library to study together, okay?

Leo: OK! How about asking Tanaka to go with us?

Meixin: Of course, everyone has to take the exam!

01. 新年快樂 Xīnnái kuàilè IE Happy New Year

新年 Xīnnái N New Year

快樂 kuàilè SV to be happy

田中：新年快樂！

王先生：新年快樂！

Tiánzhōng: Xīnnián kuàilè!

Wáng xiānshēng: Xīnnián kuàilè!

Tanaka: Happy New Year!

Mr. Wang: Happy New Year!

02. 回來 huílái V to come back

小馬的哥哥是昨天從日本回來的。

Xiǎo Mǎ de gēge shì zuótiān cóng Rìběn huílái de.

Xiao Ma's brother came back from Japan yesterday.

03. 晚 wǎn SV to be late

李歐來得很早，美心來得比較晚。

Lǐ Ōu lái de hěn zǎo, Měixīn lái de bǐjiào wǎn.

Leo came early and Meixin came late.

04. 還是 háishì CONJ or

安妮想去逛老街還是參觀孔廟？

Ānní xiǎng qù guàng lǎojiē háishì cānguān Kǒng miào?

Does Annie want to walk around in the old streets or visit the Confucius Temple?

05. 因為 yīnwèi CONJ because

因為飛機票比較貴，所以我想坐火車去。

Yīnwèi fēijī piào bǐjiào guì, suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng zuò huǒchē qù.

Because air tickets are more expensive, I want to go by train.

06. 夠 gòu SV to be enough
-

美心想買一杯咖啡，可是她的錢不夠。

Měixīn xiǎng mǎi yì bēi kāfēi, kěshì tā de qián bú gòu.

Meixin wants to buy a cup of coffee, but she doesn't have enough money.

07. 所以 suǒyǐ CONJ therefore, so
-

李歐的房子又小又沒有廚房，所以他想搬家。

Lǐ Ōu de fángzi yòu xiǎo yòu méiyǒu chúfáng, suǒyǐ tā xiǎng bān jiā.

Leo's house is small and has no kitchen, so he wants to move.

08. 只 zhǐ ADV only
-

從臺北坐高鐵到臺南只需要兩個多小時。

Cóng Táiběi zuò gāotiě dào Táinán zhǐ xūyào liǎng ge duō xiǎoshí.

It only takes more than two hours to take the high speed rail from Taipei to Tainan.

09. 東部 dōngbù N(PW) eastern part, eastern area

部 bù N part

臺灣東部的風景非常美，你一定要去看看。

Táiwān dōngbù de fēngjǐng fēicháng měi, nǐ yíding yào qù kànkàn.

The scenery in eastern Taiwan is very beautiful, you must go and see it.

10. 西部 xībù N(PW) western part, western area
-

王先生的老家在西部，坐高鐵、開車，都很方便。

Wáng xiānshēng de lǎojiā zài xībù, zuò gāotiě, kāi chē, dōu hěn fāngbiàn.

Mr. Wang's hometown is in the western area. It is very convenient to take the high speed rail and drive.

11. 住 zhù V to stay at, to live, to reside
-

田中的日本朋友在臺北住了三年，他的中文說得很好。

Tiánzhōng de Rìběn péngyǒu zài Táiběi zhù le sān nián, tā de Zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo.

Tanaka's Japanese friend has lived in Taipei for three years and he speaks Chinese very well.

12. 家人 jiārén N family member
-

這個新年我是跟家人一起去旅行的。

Zhè ge Xīnnián wǒ shì gēn jiārén yìqǐ qù lǚxíng de.

This New Year I was traveling with my family.

13. 菜 cài N food, cuisine
-

你想吃日本菜還是義大利菜？

Nǐ xiǎng chī Rìběn cài háishì Yìdàlì cài?

Do you want Japanese food or Italian food?

14. 睡覺 shuì jiào VO to sleep

睡 shuì V to sleep

覺 jiào N sleep

田中每天又要工作，又要念書，他常只睡五、六個小時覺。

Tiánzhōng měi tiān yòu yào gōngzuò, yòu yào niàn shū, tā cháng zhǐ shuì wǔ, liù ge xiǎoshí jiào.

Tanaka has to work and study every day, so he often only sleeps for five or six hours.

15. 呢 ne P a particle indicating the situation or states of affairs is being sustained
-

安妮在看電影呢。

Ānní zài kàn diànyǐng ne.

Annie is watching the movie.

16. 玩遊戲 wán yóuxì VO to play game

遊戲 yóuxì N game

這個週末你想玩遊戲還是看電影？

Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ xiǎng wán yóuxì háishì kàn diànyǐng?

Do you want to play games or watch a movie this weekend?

17. 夜裡 yèlǐ N(TW) night, at night

夜 yè N night

昨天夜裡很冷，我睡得不好。

Zuótiān yèlǐ hěn lěng, wǒ shuì de bù hǎo.

It was very cold last night and I didn't sleep well.

18. 吧 ba P question particle, implying probability

安妮：聽說超市離你家不遠吧？

美心：是啊，我們可以走路去。

Ānní: Tīngshuō chāoshì lí nǐ jiā bù yuǎn ba?

Měixīn: Shì a, wǒmen kěyǐ zǒu lù qù.

Annie: I heard that the supermarket is not far from your place, right?

Meixin: Yes, we can walk there.

19. 父母 fùmǔ N parents

20. 紅包 hóngbāo N red envelope

今年春節李歐的父母給他一個紅包。

Jīnnián Chūn Jié Lǐ Ōu de fùmǔ gěi tā yí ge hóngbāo.

During the Spring Festival this year, Leo's parents gave him a red envelope.

21. 月 yuè N(TW) month

22. 號 hào N(TW) day

田中：今年的中秋節是幾月幾號？

王太太：9月28號，是這個星期天。

Tiánzhōng: Jīnnián de Zhōngqiū Jié shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

Wáng tàitai: Jiǔ yuè èrshíbā hào, shì zhè ge xīngqítīan.

Tanaka: When is the Mid-Autumn Festival this year?

Mrs. Wang: September 28th, this Sunday.

23. 後天 hòutiān N(TW) the day after tomorrow

美心：我後天要搬家，你能不能幫我？

安妮：沒問題！

Měixīn: Wǒ hòutiān yào bān jiā, nǐ néng bù néng bāng wǒ?

Ānní: Méi wèntí!

Meixin: I'm moving the day after tomorrow. Can you help me?

Annie: No problem!

24. 開始 kāishǐ V to start

李歐是八月開始學中文的，他學了三個多月。

Lǐ Ōu shì bā yuè kāishǐ xué Zhōngwén de, tā xué le sān ge duō yuè.

Leo started learning Chinese in August and he studied for more than three months.

25. 怎麼辦 zěnmébàn IE What now? What am I supposed to do now?
What happens now?

我不記得什麼時候有考試，怎麼辦？

Wǒ bú jìde shénme shíhòu yǒu kǎoshì, zěnmébàn?

I don't remember when the exam is taking place, what should I do?

專有名詞

Proper Noun

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 01. 春節 | Chūn Jié | Spring Festival |
| 02. 除夕 | Chúxì | New Year's Eve |
| 03. 年夜飯 | Nián yè fàn | New Year's Eve dinner |

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 你們這個春節去哪裡玩？

Nǐmen zhè ge Chūn Jié qù nǎlǐ wán?

Where did you go during this Spring Festival?

02. 因為時間不夠，所以我們只去了東部，沒去西部。
 Yīnwèi shíjiān bú gòu, suǒyǐ wǒmen zhǐ qù le dōngbù, méi qù xībù.
 Because we didn't have enough time, we only went to the eastern area, not the western area.
03. 記得那天我們一起唱歌、看電視、玩遊戲，夜裡兩點多還沒睡覺呢！
 Jìde nà tiān wǒmen yìqǐ chàng gē, kàn diànshì, wán yóuxì, yèlǐ liǎng diǎn duō hái méi shuì jiào ne!
 I remember that day we sang, watched TV, and played games together, and we were still up after two o'clock at night!
04. 我看看，是2月25號星期三，就是後天！
 Wǒ kànkàn, shì èr yuè èrshíwǔ hào xīngqísān, jiù shì hòutiān!
 Let me see, it's Wednesday, February 25th, the day after tomorrow!

語言點

Grammar Structure

01. Time Expressions with Month, Day

"Time When" with Month, Day

一月	January
二月	February
三月	March
四月	April
五月	May
六月	June
七月	July
八月	August
九月	September
十月	October
十一月	November
十二月	December
幾月	which month (of the 12)
上個月	last month
這個月	this month
下個月	next month
哪個月	which month

一號	first
二號	second
十號	tenth
十五號	fifteenth
三十一號	thirty first
幾號	which day (of the 31)
昨天	yesterday
今天	today
明天	tomorrow
後天	the day after tomorrow
哪天	which day

Eg. • 李歐是 9 月 28 號去日本的，他下個月 3 號要回來。

Lǐ Ōu shì jiǔ yuè èrshíbā hào qù Riběn de, tā xià ge yuè sān hào yào huílái.

Leo went to Japan on September 28th, and he will be back on the 3rd of next month.

• 你覺得臺北哪個月的天氣最好？

Nǐ juéde Táiběi nǎ ge yuè de tiānqì zuì hǎo?

Which month has the best weather in Taipei?

• 田中：今年的春節是幾月幾號？

王先生：是 2 月 14 號。

Tiánzhōng: Jīnnián de Chūn Jié shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

Wáng xiānshēng: Shì èr yuè shí sì hào.

Tanaka: When is the Spring Festival this year?

Mr. Wang: February 14th.



01. 這個月安妮什麼時候到日本去？她什麼時候回臺北？
02. 安妮的中文課上個月有考試。請問，她幾月考試？
03. 安妮打算下個月去美國旅行。請問，她哪個月去美國旅行？

02. 了 with Time Span

S (+ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+O)

When 了 is used in the clause or sentence, after the verb, it indicates that the action went on for some time at some certain time in the past.

- Eg.
- 安妮在那個大學念了兩年，認識了很多好朋友。
 Ānní zài nà ge dàxué niàn le liǎng nián, rènshì le hěn duō hǎo péngyǒu.
 Annie studied at that university for two years and made many good friends.
 - 田中上個星期只休息了一天。
 Tiánzhōng shàng ge xīngqī zhǐ xiūxi le yì tiān.
 Tanaka only had one day off last week.
 - 美心今天下午在咖啡店看了一個多小時書。
 Měixīn jīntiān xiàwǔ zài kāfēi diàn kàn le yí ge duō xiǎoshí shū.
 Meixin was reading in the cafe for more than an hour this afternoon.

練習

01.



今天早上田中上了幾個小時中文課？

02.



美心去日本旅行了幾天？

03.



王先生和王太太在臺南老家住了幾年？

03. Correlative Conjunctions

因為……所以……

If the subject (which functions as the topic) in a preceding clause and its following clause remains the same, then the subject of the second clause can be omitted; the subject of the first clause can be placed at the beginning of the sentence without having to be repeated.

Eg. • 因為田中第一次去臺南，所以他打算去有名的老街逛逛。

Yīnwèi Tiánzhōng dì yī cì qù Táinán, suǒyǐ tā dǎsuàn qù yǒumíng de lǎo jiē guàngguàng.

Because it was Tanaka's first trip to Tainan, he planned to walk around in the famous old streets.

• 因為李歐的母親是臺灣人，所以他的中文說得不錯。

Yīnwèi Lǐ Ōu de mǔqīn shì Táiwān rén, suǒyǐ tā de Zhōngwén shuō de búcuò.

Because Leo's mother is Taiwanese, he speaks Chinese well.

• 因為我家離學校太遠了，所以（我）不能走路去上課。

Yīnwèi wǒ jiā lí xuéxiào tài yuǎn le, suǒyǐ (wǒ) bù néng zǒu lù qù shàng kè.

Because my home is too far from school, I can't walk to class.

練習

01. A: 為什麼你有的時候很晚睡覺？

B: _____

02. A: 為什麼你需要搬家？

B: _____

03. A: 為什麼你的錢常常不夠？

B: _____

04. Negated and Not Yet Completed Action

還沒

"還沒 + V" indicates that things haven't been finished yet.

Eg. • 田中今天又忙又累，晚上八點多還沒吃飯。

Tiánzhōng jīntiān yòu máng yòu lèi, wǎnshàng bā diǎn duō hái méi chī fàn.

Tanaka was busy and tired today, and he hadn't eaten until after eight o'clock in the evening.

• 謝謝你幫我買咖啡，我還沒給你錢。

Xièxie nǐ bāng wǒ mǎi kāfēi, wǒ hái méi gěi nǐ qián.

Thank you for buying me coffee. I haven't given you the money yet.

• 美心一直想去東部旅行，可是她還沒去。

Měixīn yìzhí xiǎng qù dōngbù lǚxíng, kěshì tā hái méi qù.

Meixin has always wanted to travel to the east, but she hasn't gone yet.

練習

08:00	08:30	09:00	10:00
吃飯	坐公車	上中文課	去買咖啡



01. 現在是八點四十分，李歐開始上中文課了嗎？

09/08	10/10	10/30	11/02
買新房子	跟大學朋友吃飯	回老家	去東部旅行



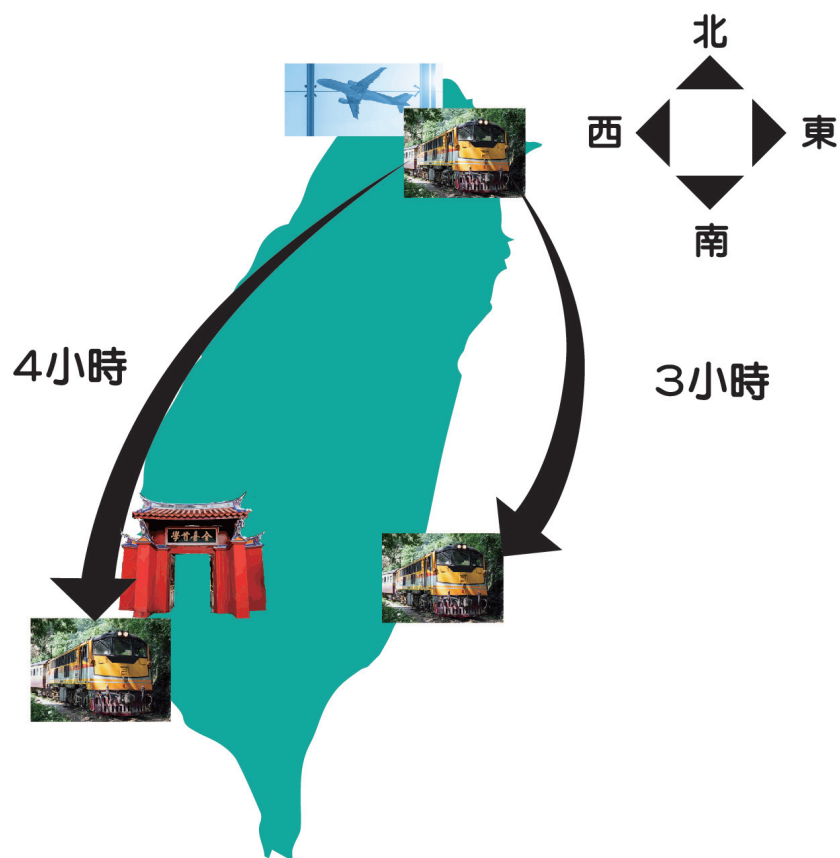
02. 現在是八月，王太太今年買新房子了嗎？
03. 今天是 10 月 15 號，王太太今年要做什麼，可是還沒做？

05. 部

東部	西部	北部	南部	中部
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部 means part or section. It cannot refer to regions beyond the border.

- Eg.
- 從美國東部坐飛機到西部要五個多小時。
Cóng Měiguó dōngbù zuò fēijī dào xībù yào wǔ ge duō xiǎoshí.
It takes more than five hours to fly from the eastern United States to the west.
 - 田中是北部人，不是南部人。
Tiánzhōng shì běibù rén, bú shì nánbù rén.
Tanaka is from the north, not the south.
 - 臺灣中部有很多山，風景非常漂亮。
Táiwān zhōngbù yǒu hěn duō shān, fēngjǐng fēicháng piàoliàng.
There are many mountains in central Taiwan and the scenery is very beautiful.



01. 臺灣第一個孔廟在什麼地方？
02. 田中想從臺灣坐飛機去日本，他從哪裡去？
03. 從北部坐火車到哪裡需要三個小時？

任務活動

任務 1 Role play

Tanaka came back from his trip to Tainan, and Meixin asked him how he was doing in Tainan.

Use the following vocabulary and grammar structure to complete a dialogue.

1. 因為……所以……
2. S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O)
3. 好 V / 難 V
4. N + 又 + SV₁ + 又 + SV₂
5. 天 "Time when" with day

逛	老街	回來	旅行
高鐵	還是	難買	小吃



任務 2 Introduce a traditional holiday in your country. Explain the time and activities of the holiday and how you celebrate it.

Use the following vocabulary and grammar structure to complete a 3-minute presentation.

1. 月 / 號 / 年 "Time Expression" with month, day, year
2. 第 + NU + M (+ N)
3. N + 又 + SV₁ + 又 + SV₂
4. N + 又 (+ AV) + V₁(O₁) + 又 (+ AV) + V₂(O₂)

快樂	開始	菜	父母	一直
只	夜裡	歷史	老家	差不多

- 中秋節是農曆八月十五日，是華人文化中重要的傳統節日，也是國定假日。臺灣人趁這個假期和家人團聚，一起吃月餅、賞月、聚餐、烤肉，享受溫馨的中秋節氣氛。臺灣流行的月餅具有當地特色，比方說蛋黃酥是用鹹蛋黃和紅豆泥做成的，鳳梨酥則是結合了傳統鳳梨漢餅和西式酥餅皮做成的。

The Mid-Autumn Festival is August 15th in the lunar calendar. It is an important traditional festival in Chinese culture and also a national holiday. Taiwanese people take advantage of this holiday to reunite with their families, eat moon cakes, admire the moon, have dinners, barbecue, and enjoy the warm Mid-Autumn Festival atmosphere. Popular mooncakes in Taiwan have local characteristics. For example, the "egg yolk cake" is made with salted egg yolk and red bean paste, and the "pineapple cake" is made from a combination of traditional pineapple wedding cake and Western-style shortbread crust.

- 春節是農曆新年的假期，也是臺灣最重要的傳統節日。全臺一般企業、商店、學校都有五到七天的假期。除夕是春節前一天晚上，當天晚上臺灣人和家人吃年夜飯，熬夜守歲，祈求家人健康長壽。春節第一天早上人們到寺廟拜神祈福，或是到郊外旅遊走春，碰到人便說「恭喜！」祝賀對方新的一年萬事如意。

The Spring Festival is the holiday of the Lunar New Year and is also the most important traditional festival in Taiwan. Most businesses, shops, and schools in Taiwan have a five to seven-day holiday. New Year's Eve is the night before the Spring Festival. On that night, Taiwanese people eat New Year's Eve dinner with their families and stay up late to pray for their family's health and longevity. On the first morning of the Spring Festival, people go to temples to worship gods and pray for blessings, or go to the countryside for spring outings. When they meet people, they say "Gōngxǐ!" (Congratulations), may everything go well for the coming new year.