

# 第十課 天氣忽然變冷了，很容易生病

L10-1

## Lesson 10 Sudden cold weather, easy to get sick

### 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.

### 情境

### Scenario

美心今天身體不舒服，沒去上課，安妮去美心家看她，問她要不要去看醫生。

Měixīn jīntiān shēntǐ bù shūfú, méi qù shàng kè, Ānní qù Měixīn jiā kàn tā, wèn tā yào bú yào qù kàn yīshēng.

Meixin felt unwell today and did not go to class. Annie went to Meixin's home to see her and asked her if she wanted to see a doctor.

### 學習目標

### Learning Object

01. 能詢問他人的健康情況。

Néng xúnwèn tārén de jiànkāng qíngkuàng.

Be able to ask other people's health conditions.

02. 能說明自己的健康情況。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ de jiànkāng qíngkuàng.  
Be able to explain one's own health conditions.

03. 能說明一個地方的季節和天氣的變化。

Néng shuōmíng yí ge dìfāng de jìjié hé tiānqì de biànhuà.  
Be able to explain the changes of seasons and weather in a place.

04. 能對病人表達關心和祝福。

Néng duì bìng rén biǎodá guānxīn hé zhùfú.  
Be able to express concern and blessings to patients.

## 對話文本

## Text

安妮：美心，你看起來不太好，怎麼了？哪裡不舒服？

Ānní: Měixīn, nǐ kàn qǐlái bú tài hǎo, zěnmēle? Nǎlǐ bù shūfú?

美心：昨天早上很熱，下午忽然開始下雨，還變冷了，我又沒帶外套，又沒帶雨傘，回家以後，我的頭痛死了。

Měixīn: Zuótiān zǎoshàng hěn rè, xiàwǔ hūrán kāishǐ xià yǔ, hái biàn lěng le, wǒ yòu méi dài wàitào, yòu méi dài yǔsǎn, huíjiā yǐhòu, wǒ de tóutòng sǐ le.

安妮：我想你可能感冒了。雖然現在是春天，不過有的時候冷，有的時候熱，如果不小心，很容易生病。

Ānní: Wǒ xiǎng nǐ kěnéng gǎnmào le. Suīrán xiànzài shì chūntiān, búguò yǒude shíhòu lěng, yǒude shíhòu rè, rúguǒ bù xiǎoxīn, hěn róngyì shēng bìng.

美心：是啊，印尼沒有春天、秋天或是冬天。我家鄉的天氣跟臺灣的夏天一樣熱，差不多三十多度。

Měixīn: Shì a, Yìnní méiyǒu chūntiān, qiūtiān huòshì dōngtiān. Wǒ jiāxiāng de tiānqì gēn Táiwān de xiàtiān yíyàng rè, chābùduō sānshí duō dù.

安妮：印尼好熱啊！英國的氣溫沒有那麼高，可是跟臺灣一樣，四個季節都有雨。

Ānní: Yìnní hǎo rè a! Yīngguó de qìwēn méiyǒu nàme gāo, kěshì gēn Táiwān yíyàng, sì ge jìjié dōu yǒu yǔ.

美心：聽起來你們跟臺灣人一樣，什麼時候都要記得帶雨傘。

Měixīn: Tīng qǐlái nǐmen gēn Táiwān rén yíyàng, shénme shíhòu dōu yào jìde dài yǔsǎn.

安妮：沒錯，美心，你的頭還痛嗎？要不要去看醫生？

Ānní: Méi cuò, Meixin, nǐ de tóu hái tòng ma? Yào bú yào qù kàn yīshēng?

美心：我昨天去看了，晚上吃了藥，就沒有那麼痛了。

今天老師教了什麼？功課多不多？

Měixīn: Wǒ zuótiān qù kàn le, wǎnshàng chī le yào, jiù méiyǒu nàme tòng le. Jīntiān lǎoshī jiāo le shénme? Gōngkè duō bù duō?

安妮：你別著急，因為你和李歐今天都沒來上課，所以老師今天教得不多，也沒給我們功課。

Ānní: Nǐ bié zhāojí, yīnwèi nǐ hé Lǐ Ōu jīntiān dōu méi lái shàng kè, suǒyǐ lǎoshī jīntiān jiāo de bù duō, yě méi gěi wǒmen gōngkè.

美心：李歐怎麼了？他今天為什麼也沒去上課？

Měixīn: Lǐ Ōu zěnmēle? Tā jīntiān wèishénme yě méi qù shàng kè?

安妮：田中說他們昨天去朋友家開派對，李歐喝了酒以後，就開始覺得不舒服。

Ānní: Tiánzhōng shuō tāmen zuótiān qù péngyǒu jiā kāi pàiduì, Lǐ Ōu hē le jiǔ yǐhòu, jiù kāishǐ juéde bù shūfú.

美心：天啊！你知道他現在怎麼樣嗎？

Měixīn: Tiān a! Nǐ zhīdào tā xiànzài zěnmeyàng ma?

安妮：田中下課以後就去公司了，我沒時間問問李歐怎麼樣了。

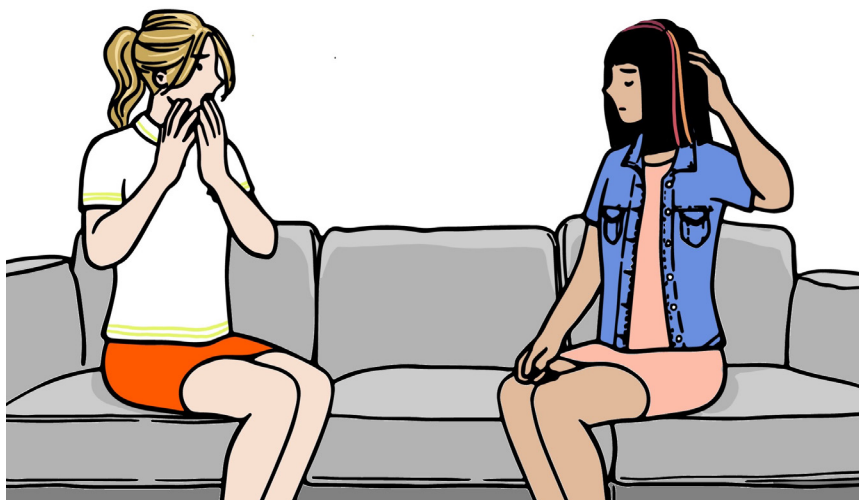
Ānní: Tiánzhōng xià kè yǐhòu jiù qù gōngsī le, wǒ méi shíjiān wèn wèn Lǐ Ōu zěnmeyàng le.

美心：希望他早日康復。中文課快要結束了，我們大家要多聊聊。

Měixīn: Xīwàng tā zǎo rì kāngfù. Zhōngwén kè kuài yào jiéshù le, wǒmen dàjiā yào duō liáliáo.

安妮：你先休息吧，祝你早日康復。等你好了，我們就一起去吃飯唱歌。

Ānní: Nǐ xiān xiūxi ba, zhù nǐ zǎo rì kāngfù. Děng nǐ hǎo le, wǒmen jiù yìqǐ qù chī fàn chàng gē.



## Translation

### 英文翻譯

**Annie** Meixin, you don't look well, what's wrong? Where don't you feel well?

**Meixin** Yesterday morning it was very hot, and in the afternoon it suddenly started to rain and get colder. I didn't bring a coat or an umbrella. After I got home, I had a terrible headache.

**Annie** I think you may have a cold. Although it is spring now, it is sometimes cold and sometimes hot. If you are not careful, you can easily get sick.

**Meixin** Yes, there is no spring, autumn or winter in Indonesia. The weather in my hometown is as hot as Taiwan's summer, almost 30 degrees.

**Annie** It's so hot in Indonesia! The temperature in the UK is not that high, but like Taiwan, it rains in all four seasons.

**Meixin** It sounds you are just like Taiwanese, always remember to bring an umbrella with you.

**Annie** Do you still have a headache? Do you want to see a doctor?

**Meixin** I went to see the doctor yesterday. I took medicine in the evening, and the pain is not that bad anymore. What did the teacher teach today? Is there a lot of homework?

**Annie** Don't worry, because you and Leo didn't come to class today, so the teacher didn't teach much today and didn't give us any homework.

**Meixin** What happened to Leo? Why didn't he go to class today either?

**Annie** Tanaka said that they went to a friend's house for a party yesterday, and Leo started to feel uncomfortable right after he drank.

**Meixin** Oh my God! Do you know how he is now?

**Annie** Tanaka went to the company after class, so I didn't have time to ask him about Leo's situation.

**Meixin** Hope he recovers soon. Chinese class is coming to an end and we all need to talk more.

**Annie** Please rest first and wish you feel better soon. When you get better, we will go to eat and sing together.

01. 看起來 V-RE kàn qǐlái | to look, to seem

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李太太的孫女看起來比我孫子高。

Lǐ tàitai de sūnnǚ kàn qǐlái bǐ wǒ sūnzi gāo.

Mrs. Li's granddaughter looks taller than my grandson.

02. 怎麼了 IE zěnmēle | What's wrong? What happened?

03. 忽然 ADV hūrán | suddenly

---

李先生忽然換工作了，你知道他怎麼了嗎？

Lǐ xiānshēng hūrán huàn gōngzuò le, nǐ zhīdào tā zěnmēle ma?

Mr. Li suddenly changed jobs. Do you know what happened to him?

04. 下雨 VO xià yǔ | to rain

雨 N yǔ | rain

---

昨天夜裡下雨下了兩個小時，所以我睡得不好。

Zuótiān yèlǐ xià yǔ xià le liǎng ge xiǎoshí, suǒyǐ wǒ shuì de bù hǎo.

It rained for two hours last night, so I didn't sleep well.

05. 變 V biàn | to change, to become, to turn

06. 冷 SV lěng | to be cold

07. 外套 N wàitào | coat, jacket

---

天氣變冷了，你今天要記得帶外套。

Tiānqì biàn lěng le, nǐ jīntiān yào jìde dài wàitào.

The weather has turned colder, remember to bring a coat today.

08. 雨傘 N yǔsǎn | umbrella

---

外面下雨了，我沒帶雨傘，怎麼辦？

Wàimiàn xià yǔ le, wǒ méi dài yǔsǎn, zěnmébàn?

It's raining outside, and I didn't bring an umbrella. What should I do?

09. 頭 N tóu | head

10. 痛 SV tòng | to be pain, to be hurt

---

因為我弟弟昨天下午忽然頭痛，所以我跟他一起去看醫生。

Yīnwèi wǒ dìdì zuótiān xiàwǔ hūrán tóu tòng, suǒyǐ wǒ gēn tā yìqǐ qù kàn yīshēng.

Because my younger brother suddenly had a headache yesterday afternoon, I accompanied him to see a doctor.

11. 感冒 V/N gǎnmào | to catch a cold; cold

---

我感冒了三天了，沒辦法看書、寫功課。

Wǒ gǎnmào le sān tiān le, méi bànfǎ kàn shū, xiě gōngkè.

I've had a cold for three days and haven't been able to study or do my homework.



12. 春天 N(TW) chūntiān | spring
- 

今年春天沒有去年那麼冷，所以去上課的時候我不穿外套。

Jīnnián chūntiān méiyǒu qùnián nàme lěng, suǒyǐ qù shàng kè de shíhòu wǒ bù chuān wàitào.

This spring hasn't been as cold as last year's, so I don't wear a jacket when I go to class.

13. 如果 CONJ rúguǒ | if
- 

如果美心的妹妹也來臺灣學中文，會跟她一起住嗎？

Rúguǒ Měixīn de mèimei yě lái Táiwān xué Zhōngwén, huì gēn tā yìqǐ zhù ma?

If Meixin's younger sister also comes to Taiwan to study Chinese, will she live with her?

14. 一樣 ADV/SV yíyàng | the same; to be alike
- 

我的房租跟李歐的一樣貴，一個月一萬多塊錢。

Wǒ de fángzū gēn Lǐ Ōu de yíyàng guì, yí ge yuè yíwàn duō kuài qián.

My rent is as expensive as Leo's, over 10,000 dollars a month.

15. 小心 SV/V xiǎoxīn | to be careful; to watch out

16. 生病 VO      shēng bìng | to get ill, to fall sick  
病 N/V      bìng | illness, disease; to get sick
- 

天氣越來越冷，生病的人越來越多。你得小心！

Tiānqì yuè lái yuè lěng, shēng bìng de rén yuè lái yuè duō. Nǐ děi xiǎoxīn!

The weather is getting colder, and more and more people are getting sick. You need to be careful!

17. 冬天 N(TW) dōngtiān | winter
- 

去年冬天我跟家人去日本玩了兩個星期，我們玩得很高興。

Qùnián dōngtiān wǒ gēn jiārén qù Rìběn wán le liǎng ge xīngqī, wǒmen wán de hěn gāoxìng.

Last winter, I went to Japan with my family for two weeks, and we had a great time.

18. 家鄉 N      jiāxiāng | hometown
- 

田中的家鄉在日本的北部，聽說那裡的風景很美。

Tiánzhōng de jiāxiāng zài Rìběn de běibù, tīngshuō nàlǐ de fēngjǐng hěn měi.

Tanaka's hometown is in the northern part of Japan, and I've heard the scenery there is beautiful.

19. 度 M      dù | degree (of temperature)

20. 氣溫 N      qìwēn | temperature

---

李歐說他的家鄉夏天很舒服，氣溫差不多二十八度，不冷也不熱。

Lǐ Ōu shuō tā de jiāxiāng xiàtiān hěn shūfú, qìwēn chābùduō èrshíbā dù, bù lěng yě bú rè.

Leo says his hometown is very comfortable in the summer, with temperatures around 28 degrees, not too cold or too hot.

21. 季節 N      jìjié | season

---

哪個季節去你的家鄉旅行最好？

Nǎ ge jìjié qù nǐ de jiāxiāng lǚxíng zuì hǎo?

Which season is the best to travel to your hometown?

22. 藥 N      yào | medicine

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美心今天覺得不舒服，吃了藥就去休息了，所以不能跟我們一起去圖書館了。

Měixīn jīntiān juéde bù shūfú, chī le yào jiù qù xiūxi le, suǒyǐ bù néng gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù túshūguǎn le.

Meixin wasn't feeling well today, so after taking some medicine, she went to rest and couldn't come to the library with us.

23. 教 V      jiāo | to teach

---

李老師教書教得很好，她教了二十多年了。

Lǐ lǎoshī jiāo shū jiāo de hěn hǎo, tā jiāo le èrshí duō nián le.

Miss Li teaches very well. She has been teaching for more than twenty years.

24. 著急 SV      zhāojí | to be nervous, to be anxious
- 

小馬明天要考試，可是他不知道要考什麼。現在他很著急。

Xiǎo Mǎ míngtiān yào kǎo shì, kěshì tā bù zhīdào yào kǎo shénme. Xiànzài tā hěn zhāojí.

Xiao Ma has an exam tomorrow, but he doesn't know what it will cover. Now he's very anxious.

25. 酒 N      jiǔ | wine, alcohol, liquor
- 

你別喝酒！如果你喝了酒，就不可以開車了。

Nǐ bié hē jiǔ! Rúguǒ nǐ hē le jiǔ, jiù bù kěyǐ kāi chē le.

Don't drink alcohol! If you do, then you can't drive.

26. 天啊 IE      tiān a | oh my God
- 

田中上個星期工作了五十個小時。天啊！他有時間睡覺嗎？

Tiánzhōng shàng ge xīngqī gōngzuò le wǔshí ge xiǎoshí. Tiān a! Tā yǒu shíjiān shuì jiào ma?

Tanaka worked fifty hours last week. Oh my God! Does he have time to sleep?

27. 早日康復 IE      zǎo rì kāngfù | get well soon

康復 V      kāngfù | to recover

---

我聽說美心不舒服，希望她早日康復。

Wǒ tīngshuō Měixīn bù shūfú, xīwàng tā zǎo rì kāngfù.

I heard that Meixin isn't feeling well. I hope she gets well soon.

28. 結束 V jiéshù | to end, to finish

這個遊戲結束以後，我要去學校後面的餐廳吃飯，你們要一起來嗎？

Zhè ge yóuxì jiéshù yǐhòu, wǒ yào qù xuéxiào hòumiàn de cāntīng chī fàn, nǐmen yào yìqǐ lái ma?

After this game ends, I'm going to the restaurant behind the school to eat. Do you want to come with me?

29. 祝 V zhù | to wish

30. 等 V děng | to wait

祝你們新年快樂！等春節結束，我們回學校見！

Zhù nǐmen Xīnnián kuàilè! Děng Chūn Jié jiéshù, wǒmen huí xuéxiào jiàn!

Happy New Year to you all! We'll see each other back at school after the Spring Festival!

## 常用說法

## Common Usage

01. 你看起來不太好，怎麼了？哪裡不舒服？

Nǐ kàn qǐlái bú tài hǎo, zěnméle? Nǎlǐ bù shūfú?

You don't look well, what's wrong? Where don't you feel well?

02. 雖然現在是春天，不過有的時候冷，有的時候熱，如果不小心，很容易生病。

Suīrán xiànzài shì chūntiān, búguò yǒude shíhòu lěng, yǒude shíhòu rè, rúguǒ bù xiǎoxīn, hěn róngyì shēng bìng.

Although it is spring now, it is sometimes cold and sometimes hot. If you are not careful, you can easily get sick.

03. 我家鄉的天氣跟臺灣的夏天一樣熱，差不多三十多度。  
Wǒ jiāxiāng de tiānqì gēn Táiwān de xiàtiān yíyàng rè, chābùduō sānshí duō dù.  
The weather in my hometown is as hot as Taiwan's summer, almost 30 degrees.
04. 你先休息吧，祝你早日康復。  
Nǐ xiān xiūxi ba, zhù nǐ zǎo rì kāngfù.  
Please rest first and wish you feel better soon.

### 01. Similarity and Disparity

A + 跟 + B (+ 不) + 一樣 + SV

This pattern indicates a comparison between two or more people, things, or events, showing whether they are similar or not in a particular attribute.

- Eg. 臺北夏天最熱的時候差不多 38 度。你住的城市夏天的氣溫跟臺北的一樣高嗎？

Táiběi xiàtiān zuì rè de shíhòu chābùduō 38 dù. Nǐ zhù de chéngshì xiàtiān de qìwēn gēn Táiběi de yíyàng gāo ma?

In Taipei, the hottest days of summer reach around 38°C. Does the summer temperature in your city reach the same high?

李歐很喜歡喝咖啡，每天喝三、四杯。聽說小馬也很喜歡，每天喝得跟他一樣多。

Lǐ Ōu hěn xǐhuān hē kāfēi, měi tiān hē sān, sì bēi. Tīngshuō  
Xiǎo Mǎ yě hěn xǐhuān, měi tiān hē de gēn tā yíyàng duō.

Leo loves coffee and drinks three or four cups a day. I heard  
Xiao Ma loves it too and drinks as much as he does every day.

南部城市的生活費跟北部城市的不一樣高，北部的比較高。

Nánbù chéngshì de shēnghuó fèi gēn běibù chéngshì de bù yíyàng  
gāo, běibù de bǐjiào gāo.

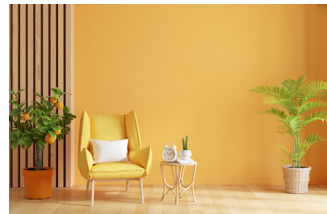
The cost of living in southern cities is not as high as in northern  
cities. The north is more expensive.

## 練習

01.



\$ 15,000



\$ 15,000

李歐每個月的房租比美心的貴嗎？他們每個月的房租多少錢？

02.



週末



星期一到星期五

聽說這個老街週末很熱鬧，平常也一樣，對不對？

03.



美心覺得左邊的蛋糕好吃還是右邊的蛋糕好吃？

02. If...

如果……，( + 就 )……

In Chinese, the "if" clause generally precedes the main clause in conditional sentences.

Eg. 如果你常常頭痛，我覺得你應該去看醫生。

Rúguǒ nǐ chángcháng tóu tòng, wǒ juéde nǐ yīnggāi qù kàn yīshēng.

If you often have headaches, I think you should see a doctor.



李歐生病了，如果你今天有時間，要不要跟我去他家看看他？

Lǐ Ōu shēng bìng le, rúguǒ nǐ jīntiān yǒu shíjiān, yào bú yào gēn wǒ qù tā jiā kànkàn tā?

Leo is sick. If you have time today, would you like to go with me to visit him?

如果北部的生活費越來越高，有些年輕人就會回南部工作和生活。

Rúguǒ běibù de shēnghuó fèi yuè lái yuè gāo, yǒuxiē niánqīng rén jiù huì huí nánbù gōngzuò hé shēnghuó.

If the cost of living in the northern region continues to rise, some young people will move back to the southern region to work and live.

### 練習

01. 生病的時候，你一定去看醫生嗎？什麼時候你會去看醫生？
02. 老師教的東西你都會嗎？你不會的時候怎麼辦？
03. 你開車去一個派對，在派對的時候你能喝酒嗎？你真的想喝怎麼辦？

### 03. Inclusiveness and Exclusiveness (with question words as indefinites)

(S +) QW (+ S) + 都 + V

(S +) QW (+ S) + 都 / 也 + NEG + V

To express inclusives like "everywhere," "everyone," or "everything," or exclusives like "nowhere," "no one," and "nothing," a question word must be used with 都. In negative expressions, the adverb 也 can replace 都.

Eg. 王先生現在不工作，什麼時候都有空，你可以去找他聊聊天。

Wáng xiānshēng xiànzài bù gōngzuò, shénme shíhòu dōu yǒukòng, nǐ kěyǐ qù zhǎo tā liáoliáo tiān.

Mr. Wang isn't working right now, so he's free anytime. You can visit him for a chat.

在臺灣，因為哪裡都有餐廳，東西也很便宜，所以很多人不做飯。

Zài Táiwān, yīnwèi nǎlǐ dōu yǒu cāntīng, dōngxi yě hěn piányí, suǒyǐ hěn duō rén bú zuò fàn.

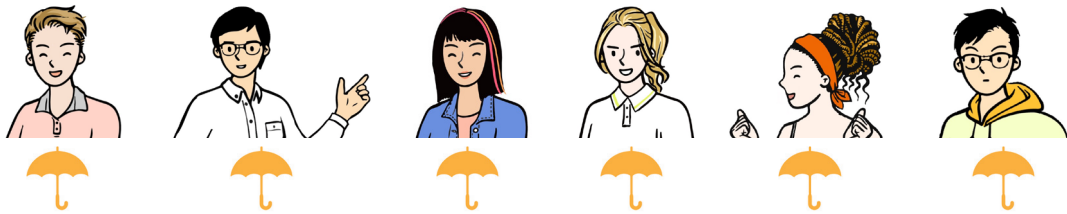
In Taiwan, because there are restaurants everywhere and food is inexpensive, many people don't cook.

我跟朋友們打算下個週末去山上玩，可是新聞說下星期會變得很冷，所以我們誰都不想去了。

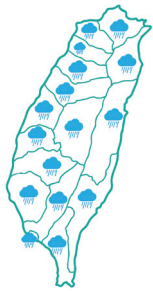
Wǒ gēn péngyǒu men dǎsuàn xià ge zhōumò qù shān shàng wán, kěshì xīnwén shuō xià xīngqí huì biàn de hěn lěng, suǒyǐ wǒmen shéi dōu bù xiǎng qù le.

My friends and I planned to go to the mountains next weekend, but the news says it will get very cold, so now none of us want to go.

### 練習



01. 今天天氣不好，一直下雨，這些人，誰沒帶傘？



02. 明天臺灣的天氣怎麼樣？哪些城市會下雨？



03. 王先生想吃什麼東西？為什麼？

#### 04. "S + V + 了 + O" as a Dependent Clause

##### Past

S + V + 了 (+ O) , (+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就……了

##### Habitual Action

S + V + 了 (+ O) , (+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就……

##### Future

S + V + 了 (+ O) , (+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就 ( 要 )……

When the sentence pattern "S + V + 了 + O" appears, it generally means that the sentence is unfinished. In this case there must follow a subsequent statement serving as the main clause that completes the sentence. Such a main clause is usually introduced by the fixed adverb 就 . When this type of sentence pattern is used, the initial action in the beginning of the sentence is followed almost immediately by a second action.

Eg. 弟弟昨天下午寫了功課，就去朋友家玩遊戲了。

Dìdì zuótiān xiàwǔ xiě le gōngkè, jiù qù péngyǒu jiā wán yóuxì le.  
My younger brother did his homework yesterday afternoon and then went to a friend's house to play games.

王先生跟王太太每天晚上吃了飯就去外面走走。

Wáng xiānshēng gēn Wáng tàitai měi tiān wǎnshàng chī le fàn jiù qù wàimiàn zǒuzǒu.

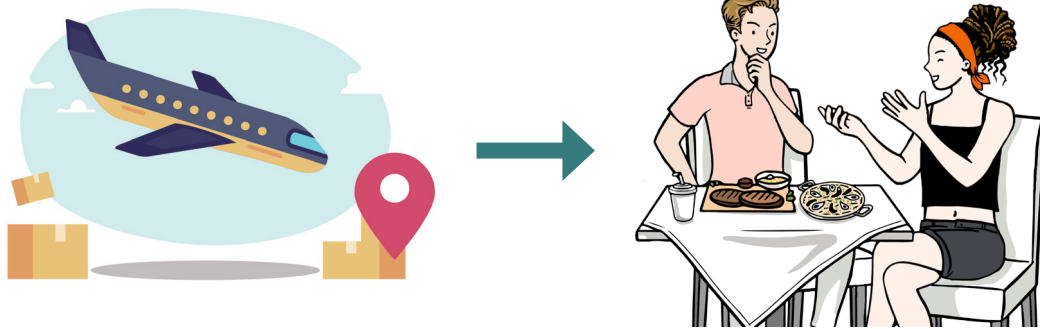
Mr. Wang and Mrs. Wang go for a walk outside every night after dinner.

我的日本朋友下星期要來臺灣，這是他第一次來，他說到了臺灣，就要馬上去夜市逛逛。

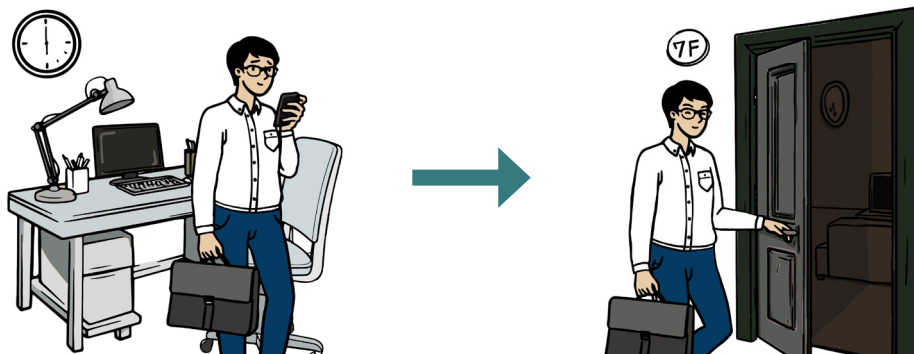
Wǒ de Riběn péngyǒu xià xīngqī yào lái Táiwān, zhè shì tā dì yī cì lái, tā shuō dào le Táiwān, jiù yào mǎshàng qù yèshì guànguàng.

My Japanese friend is coming to Taiwan next week. It's his first time, and he said that once he arrives, he'll go straight to the night market.

## 練習

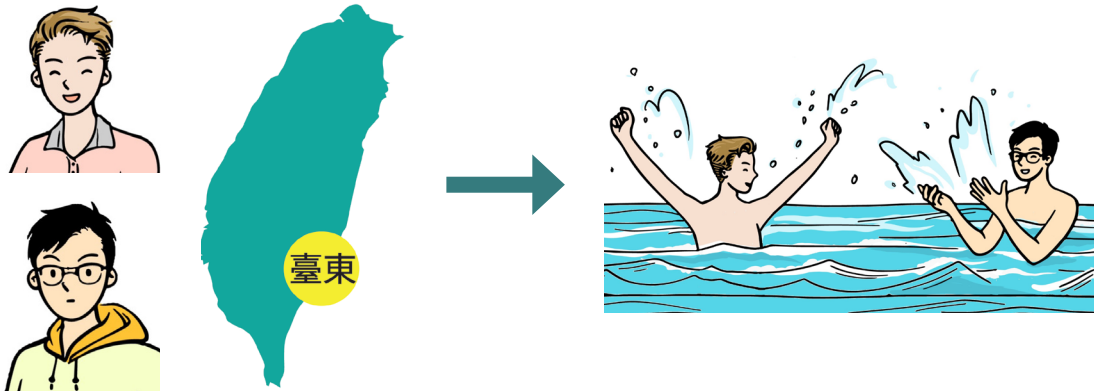


01. 李娜上個月到臺灣以後馬上去做什麼？



02. 田中每天幾點下班？下班以後做什麼？

\* 下班 xià bān : get off work



03. 李歐和小馬打算下個週末去哪裡？到那裡以後他們打算馬上做什麼？

## 05. Imminent Action

**(S +) 快要……了**

This pattern is used to express that something is about to happen or will occur soon. It emphasizes an imminent event or change. In addition, "快" is often placed in front of the verb. This pattern is often used to highlight anticipation or preparation for an upcoming event.

Eg. 好像快要下雨了，你得記得帶雨傘。

Hǎoxiàng kuài yào xià yǔ le, nǐ dèi jìde dài yǔsǎn.

It looks like it's about to rain. You should remember to bring an umbrella.

天快要黑了，我們趕快回家。

Tiān kuài yào hēi le, wǒmen gǎnkuài huíjiā.

It's getting dark soon. Let's hurry up and go home.

李歐說他快要到餐廳了，我們先點餐吧。

Lǐ Ōu shuō tā kuài yào dào cāntīng le, wǒmen xiān diǎn cān ba.

Leo said he's almost at the restaurant. Let's order food first.

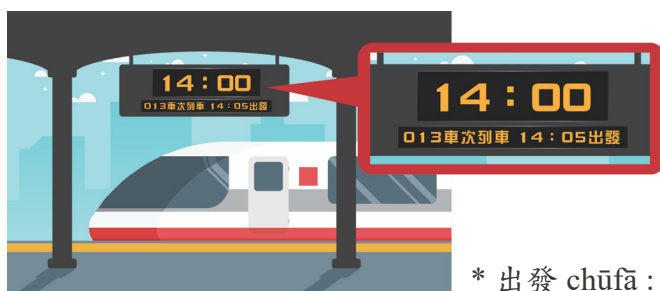
## 練習

01.



這個女孩幾歲？

02.



\* 出發 chūfā : to departure

小馬和李歐打算怎麼去臺東旅行？現在李歐還有沒有時間去飲料店買飲料？為什麼？

03.

FEBRUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
今天 26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

田中和同學為什麼下星期有時間去旅行？他們的中文課上不上課？

# 第十課 天氣忽然變冷了，很容易生病

L10-2

## Lesson 10 Sudden cold weather, easy to get sick

### 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.

### 情境

### Scenario

田中和李歐在學校餐廳吃午飯和聊天。

Tiánzhōng hé Lǐ Ōu zài xuéxiào cāntīng chī wǔfàn hé liáo tiān.

Tanaka and Leo are having lunch and chatting in the school cafeteria.

### 學習目標

### Learning Object

01. 能說明自己身體不適的症狀。

Néng shuōmíng zìjǐ shēntǐ bú shì de zhèngzhuàng.

Be able to describe symptoms of physical discomfort.



02. 能學會描述某地的天氣型態與特徵。

Néng xué huì miáoshù mǒudì de tiānqì xíngtài yǔ tèzhēng.

Be able to describe the weather patterns and characteristics of a place.

03. 能陳述自己喜歡的天氣型態與感受。

Néng chénshù zìjǐ xǐhuān de tiānqì xíngtài yǔ gǎnshòu.

Be able to state preferred weather patterns and feelings.

## 對話文本

## Text

田中：這場雨不知道什麼時候會停，已經下了好幾天了。

Tiánzhōng: Zhè chǎng yǔ bù zhīdào shénme shíhòu huì tíng, yǐjīng xià le hǎojǐ tiān le.

李歐：今天上課的時候，我聽到你不但咳嗽，還打了好幾個噴嚏，是不是感冒了？嚴重不嚴重？

Lǐ Ōu: Jīntiān shàng kè de shíhòu, wǒ tīngdào nǐ búdan késòu, hái dǎ le hǎo jǐ ge pēntì, shì bú shì gǎnmào le? Yánzhòng bù yánzhòng?

田中：不是感冒，是過敏。我下了課就吃過敏藥，現在好多了。

Tiánzhōng: Bú shì gǎnmào, shì guòmǐn. Wǒ xià le kè jiù chī guòmǐn yào, xiànzài hǎo duō le.

李歐：小馬告訴我，臺北春天常下雨，有的時候又濕又冷，如果衣服穿得不夠，很容易生病。

Lǐ Ōu: Xiǎo Mǎ gàosù wǒ, Táiběi chūntiān cháng xià yǔ, yǒude shíhòu yòu shī yòu lěng, rúguǒ yīfú chuān de bú gòu, hěn róngyì shēng bìng.

田中：我記得去年夏天，差不多每天下午都下雨，雖然可能下了三、四十分鐘就停了，可是雨大得不得了。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ jìde qùnián xiàtiān, chābùduō měi tiān xiàwǔ dōu xià yǔ, suīrán kěnéng xià le sān, sìshí fēnzhōng jiù tíng le, kěshì yǔ dà de bùdéliǎo.

李歐：是啊！臺北什麼地方都有雨傘店，便利商店也賣雨傘，我以前不懂為什麼，在臺北住了幾個月以後就懂了。

Lǐ Ōu: Shì a! Táiběi shénme dìfāng dōu yǒu yǔsǎn diàn, biànlì shāngdiàn yě mài yǔsǎn, wǒ yǐqián bù dǒng wèishénme, zài Táiběi zhù le jǐ ge yuè yǐhòu jiù dǒng le.

田中：我有一些臺灣同事也不喜歡這種天氣，他們都覺得日本的天氣比較乾，比較舒服。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ yǒu yìxiē Táiwān tóngshì yě bù xǐhuān zhè zhǒng tiānqì, tāmen dōu juéde Rìběn de tiānqì bǐjiào gān, bǐjiào shūfú.

李歐：不過日本的冬天比臺灣冷得多，也會下雪吧？

Lǐ Ōu: Búguò Rìběn de dōngtiān bǐ Táiwān lěng de duō, yě huì xià xuě ba?

田中：對。臺灣不下雪，不少臺灣人喜歡冬天的時候去日本看看白色世界。

Tiánzhōng: Duì. Táiwān bú xià xuě, bù shǎo Táiwān rén xǐhuān dōngtiān de shíhòu qù Rìběn kànkàn báisè shìjiè.

李歐：我的家鄉也會下雪，下雪的時候很安靜，覺得時間過得很慢。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ de jiāxiāng yě huì xià xuě, xià xuě de shíhòu hěn ānjìng, juéde shíjiān guò de hěn màn.

田中：你不覺得我們在臺灣時間過得很快嗎？

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ bù juéde wǒmen zài Táiwān shíjiān guò de hěn kuài ma?

李歐：是啊！記得我剛來臺灣的時候，一個中文字也不懂。

Lǐ Ōu: Shì a! Jìde wǒ gāng lái Táiwān de shíhòu, yí ge Zhōngwén zì yě bù dǒng.

田中：你現在不但會看，也會寫了。

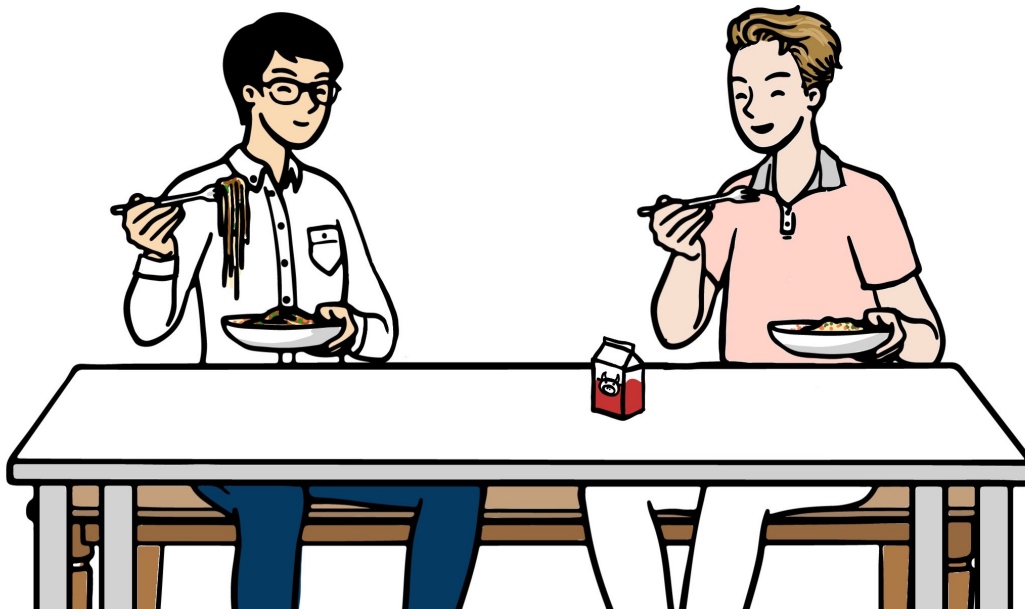
Tiánzhōng: Nǐ xiànzài bú dàn huì kàn, yě huì xiě le.

李歐：希望我回美國以後不會忘了我在臺灣學過的東西。

Lǐ Ōu: Xīwàng wǒ huí Měiguó yǐhòu bú huì wàng le wǒ zài Táiwān xué guò de dōngxī.

田中：你可以多看中文電影，多聽中文歌，常常跟你媽媽說中文，這樣一定會記得！

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ kěyǐ duō kàn Zhōngwén diànyǐng, duō tīng Zhōngwén gē, chángcháng gēn nǐ māma shuō Zhōngwén, zhèyàng yídìng huì jìde!



## 英文翻譯

## Translation

**Tanaka** I wonder when this rain will stop. It has been raining for several days.

**Leo** During class today, I heard you not only coughed, but also sneezed several times. Do you have a cold? Is it serious?

**Tanaka** It's not a cold. It's an allergy. I took some allergy medicine after class, and I feel much better now.

**Leo** Xiao Ma told me that it often rains in spring in Taipei. Sometimes it's wet and cold, and if you don't dress warmly enough, it's easy to get sick.

**Tanaka** I remember last summer. It rained almost every afternoon. Although it might stop after 30 or 40 minutes, it was extremely heavy rain.

**Leo** Yes! In Taipei, umbrella shops are everywhere, and convenience stores sell umbrellas too. I used to wonder why, but after living in Taipei for a few months, I understood.

**Tanaka** Some of my Taiwanese colleagues also don't like this kind of weather. They think the weather in Japan is drier and more comfortable.

**Leo** But winter in Japan is much colder than in Taiwan, and it snows, right?

**Tanaka** Yes. It doesn't snow in Taiwan, many Taiwanese people like to visit Japan in winter to see the white, snowy scenery.

**Leo** My hometown also gets snow. When it snows, it's very quiet, and it feels like time slows down.

**Tanaka** Don't you feel like time passes quickly here in Taiwan?

**Leo** Yes! I remember when I first came to Taiwan, I didn't understand a single Chinese character.

**Tanaka** Now you can not only read but also write.

**Leo** I hope I won't forget what I learned in Taiwan after I return to the United States.

**Tanaka** You can watch more Chinese movies, listen to Chinese songs, and speak Chinese with your mom often. That way, you'll definitely remember!

01. 場 M chǎng | measure word for a short period of rain, snow, illness or involvement in an activity
- 

今天早上天氣很好，下午忽然下了一場雨。

Jīntiān zǎoshàng tiānqì hěn hǎo, xiàwǔ hūrán xià le yì chǎng yǔ.

The weather was very good this morning, but it suddenly rained in the afternoon.

02. 停 V tíng | to stop; to park (a car)
- 

美心：我們怎麼去學校？

田中：等雨停了，我們走路去吧！

Měixīn: Wǒmen zěnmē qù xuéxiào?

Tiánzhōng: Děng yǔ tíng le, wǒmen zǒu lù qù ba!

Meixin: How do we get to school?

Tanaka: Let's walk when the rain stops!

03. 已經 ADV yǐjīng | already
- 

林老師不在學校，他已經回家了。

Lín lǎoshī bú zài xuéxiào, tā yǐjīng huíjiā le.

Teacher Lin is not at school, he has gone home.

04. 聽到 V tīngdào | to hear
- 

我聽到李歐在唱歌，他唱得真好。

Wǒ tīngdào Lǐ Ōu zài chàng gē, tā chàng de zhēn hǎo.

I heard Leo singing, he sang so well.

05. 不但 ADV búdàn | not only

---

醫生說美心不但要吃藥，還要休息好幾天。

Yīshēng shuō Měixīn búdàn yào chī yào, hái yào xiūxi hǎojiǎ tiān.

The doctor said that Meixin not only needed to take medicine, but also needed to rest for several days.

06. 咳嗽 V/N késòu | to cough; a cough

咳 V ké | to cough

---

田中：我聽到你在咳嗽，你怎麼了？

安妮：我已經咳了兩天，可能感冒了。

Tiánzhōng: Wǒ tīngdào nǐ zài késòu, nǐ zěnmēle?

Ānní: Wǒ yǐjīng ké le liǎng tiān, kěnéng gǎnmào le.

Tanaka: I heard you coughing. What's wrong with you?

Annie: I've been coughing for two days, maybe I have a cold.

07. 打噴嚏 VO dǎ pēntì | to sneeze

噴嚏 N pēntì | sneeze

---

最近天氣有的時候冷，有的時候熱，我每天打好幾個噴嚏。

Zuìjìn tiānqì yǒude shíhòu lěng, yǒude shíhòu rè, wǒ měi tiān dǎ hǎojiǎ ge pēntì.

The weather lately has been sometimes cold and sometimes hot, and I sneeze several times a day.

08. 嚴重 SV yánzhòng | to be serious

---

我聽說王太太生病了，希望她的病不太嚴重。

Wǒ tīngshuō Wáng tàitai shēng bìng le, xīwàng tā de bìng bú tài yánzhòng.

I heard that Mrs. Wang is ill. I hope her illness is not serious.

09. 過敏 SV/N guòmǐn | to be allergic; allergy

---

田中今天早上打了好幾個噴嚏，他是不是過敏了？

Tiánzhōng jīntiān zǎoshàng dǎ le hǎojǐ ge pēntì, tā shì bú shì guòmǐn le?

Tanaka sneezed several times this morning. Was he allergic?

10. 濕 SV shī | to be humid, to be wet

---

北部的冬天又濕又冷，南部比較舒服。

Běibù de dōngtiān yòu shī yòu lěng, nánbù bǐjiào shūfú.

Winters in the north are humid and cold, while winters in the south are more comfortable.

11. 穿 V chuān | to wear

---

你穿的這雙鞋子很漂亮，是在哪裡買的？

Nǐ chuān de zhè shuāng xiézi hěn piàoliàng, shì zài nǎlǐ mǎi de?

The shoes you are wearing are beautiful. Where did you buy them?

12. 分鐘 N(TW) fēnzhōng | minute

---

現在是兩點七分，三分鐘以後，兩點十分的火車就來了。

Xiànzài shì liǎng diǎn qī fēn, sān fēnzhōng yǐhòu, liǎng diǎn shí fēn de huǒchē jiù lái le.

It is now two past seven. In three minutes, the train at two past ten will arrive.



13. 不得了 SV bùdéliǎo | to be extremely, to be exceedingly

小馬的父母給李歐一個紅包，李歐高興得不得了。

Xiǎo Mǎ de fùmǔ gěi Lǐ Ōu yí ge hóngbāo, Lǐ Ōu gāoxìng de bùdéliǎo.

Xiao Ma's parents gave Leo a red envelope, and Leo was extremely happy.

14. 懂 V dǒng | to understand

因為田中還沒學過這個詞，所以他不懂王先生的意思。

Yīnwèi Tiánzhōng hái méi xué guò zhè ge cí, suǒyǐ tā bù dǒng Wáng xiānshēng de yìsi.

Because Tanaka hasn't learned this word yet, he doesn't understand what Mr. Wang means.

15. 便利商店 N biànlì shāngdiàn | convenient store

商店 N shāngdiàn | store, shop

學校附近有好幾家便利商店，學生買東西很方便。

Xuéxiào fùjìn yǒu hǎojǐ jiā biànlì shāngdiàn, xuéshēng mǎi dōngxi hěn fāngbiàn.

There are several convenience stores near the school, making it very convenient for students to buy things.

16. 賣 V mài | to sell

新年的時候很多人要回老家，所以火車票賣得很好。

Xīnnián de shíhòu hěn duō rén yào huí lǎojiā, suǒyǐ huǒchē piào mài de hěn hǎo.

Many people want to go back to their hometowns during the New Year, so train tickets sell very well.

17. 同事 N      tóngshì | colleague

---

田中的臺灣同事告訴他，臺南的小吃不但好吃，還很便宜。

Tiánzhōng de Táiwān tóngshì gàosù tā, Táinán de xiǎochī búdàn hǎochī, hái hěn piányí.

Tanaka's Taiwanese colleagues told him that Tainan's street food is not only delicious, but also very cheap.

18. 種 M      zhǒng | kind, type

---

這種茶雖然好喝，可是太貴了，所以王太太沒買。

Zhè zhǒng chá suīrán hǎohē, kěshì tài guì le, suǒyǐ Wáng tàitai méi mǎi.

Although this kind of tea was delicious, it was too expensive, so Mrs. Wang didn't buy it.

19. 乾 SV      gān | to be dry

---

那個城市的夏天不常下雨，天氣又乾又熱。

Nà ge chéngshì de xiàtiān bù cháng xià yǔ, tiānqì yòu gān yòu rè.  
It doesn't rain often in summer in that city, and the weather is dry and hot.

20. 下雪 VO      xià xuě | to snow

雪 N      xuě | snow

---

美國北部的冬天會下雪，冷得不得了。

Měiguó běibù de dōngtiān huì xià xuě, lěng de bùdéliǎo.

In the northern United States it will snow in the winter and be extremely cold.

21. 白色 N      báisè | white color

色 N      sè | color

---

安妮常穿的那件白色衣服很好看。

Ānní cháng chuān de nà jiàn báisè yīfú hěn hǎokàn.

The white dress Annie often wears is very nice.

22. 世界 N      shìjiè | the world

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李歐覺得世界那麼大，他哪裡都想去看看。

Lǐ Ōu juéde shìjiè nàme dà, tā nǎlǐ dōu xiǎng qù kànkàn.

Leo felt that the world was so big and he wanted to see everywhere.

23. 過 V      guò | to pass; to cross

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田中去旅行的時候，常覺得時間過得很快。

Tiánzhōng qù lǚxíng de shíhòu, cháng juéde shíjiān guò de hěn kuài.

When Tanaka travels, he often feels that time flies by.

24. 中文字 N      Zhōngwén zì | Chinese character

字 N      zì | character

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李歐在美國的時候，常跟媽媽說中文，可是他的中文字寫得不好。

Lǐ Ōu zài Měiguó de shíhòu, cháng gēn māma shuō Zhōngwén, kěshì tā de Zhōngwén zì xiě de bù hǎo.

When Leo was in the United States, he often spoke Chinese to his mother, but his Chinese writing was not good.

25. 忘 V wàng | to forget

美心忘了今天有考試，所以她現在很著急。

Měixīn wàng le jīntiān yǒu kǎoshì, suǒyǐ tā xiànzài hěn zhāojí.

Meixin forgot that there is an exam today, so she is very anxious now.

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 我聽到你不但咳嗽，還打了好幾個噴嚏。

Wǒ tīngdào nǐ búdàn késòu, hái dǎ le hǎojǐ ge pēntì.

I heard you not only coughed, but also sneezed several times.

02. 是不是感冒了？嚴重不嚴重？

Shì bú shì gǎnmào le? Yánzhòng bù yánzhòng?

Do you have a cold? Is it serious?

03. 你不覺得我們在臺灣時間過得很快嗎？

Nǐ bù juéde wǒmen zài Táiwān shíjiān guò de hěn kuài ma?

Don't you feel like time passes quickly here in Taiwan?

04. 記得我剛來臺灣的時候，一個中文字也不懂。

Jìde wǒ gāng lái Táiwān de shíhòu, yí ge Zhōngwén zì yě bù dǒng.

I remember when I first came to Taiwan, I didn't understand a single Chinese character.

05. 你現在不但會看，也會寫了。

Nǐ xiànzài búdàn huì kàn, yě huì xiě le.

Now you can not only read but also write.

## 01. Not only..., but also...

不但……，還 / 也……

The structure "不但……，還 / 也……" is used to indicate a progressive relationship, meaning that something not only has one characteristic or feature but also possesses another, which is more significant or goes further. It is often used to emphasize that the latter is more important or takes things to the next level. It can also mean "not just this, but even more." If the context requires progression and emphasizes the importance of the latter, it is recommended to use "還". If it is simply listing or adding information without particular emphasis, "也" is more appropriate.

Eg. 李娜不但買了臺灣點心，還買了很多新衣服。

Lǐ Nà búdàn mǎi le Táiwān diǎnxīn, hái mǎi le hěn duō xīn yīfú.

Lena not only bought Taiwanese snacks but also bought many new clothes.

小馬不但寫了功課，還寫了報告。現在他覺得很輕鬆。

Xiǎo Mǎ búdàn xiě le gōngkè, hái xiě le bàogào. Xiànzài tā juéde hěn qīngsōng.

Xiao Ma not only finished his homework but also wrote his report. Now he feels very relaxed.

美心生病了，不但不能去上課，也不能跟朋友去看電影。  
Měixīn shēng bìng le, búdàn bù néng qù shàng kè, yě bù néng  
gēn péngyǒu qù kàn diànyǐng.

Meixin is sick. Not only can she not attend class, but she also  
cannot go to the movies with her friends.

不但安妮想去東部旅行，田中也想去東部旅行。  
Búdàn Ānní xiǎng qù dōngbù lǚxíng, Tiánzhōng yě xiǎng qù  
dōngbù lǚxíng.

Not only does Annie want to travel to the eastern region, but  
Tanaka also wants to travel to the eastern region.

## 練習

01.



你只喜歡喝紅茶嗎？

02.



安妮



美心

李歐只認識美心嗎？他還認識誰？

03.



田中在臺灣做什麼？

## 02. Single 了 with Quantified Objects

**S + V + 了 + NU-M (+ O)**

When 了 is used only once in the sentence, after the verb, it indicates that the action was completed at some certain time in the past.

Eg. 昨天我看了一本中文書，很有意思。

Zuótiān wǒ kàn le yì běn Zhōngwén shū, hěn yǒuyìsi.

I read a Chinese book yesterday. It was very interesting.

李娜買了兩件新衣服，一共兩千三百塊錢。

Lǐ Nà mǎi le liǎng jiàn xīn yīfú, yígòng liǎngqiān sānbǎi kuài qián.

Lena bought two new pieces of clothing for a total of 2,300 dollars.

聽說上個週末李歐在派對裡喝了十幾杯酒，第二天頭痛死了。

Tīngshuō shàng ge zhōumò Lǐ Ōu zài pàiduì lǐ hē le shí jǐ bēi jiǔ, dì èr tiān tóu tòng sǐ le.

I heard that last weekend, Leo drank over ten glasses of alcohol at a party, and the next day he had a terrible headache.

### 練習

01. 田中：我聽說美心搬家，需要很多箱子。

安妮：是啊！我昨天跟她一起去，  
可是還不夠。今天還要去買。

02. 小馬：李歐，你怎麼了？你看起來很累。

李歐：我有三個報告，昨天  
可是今天還得做一個報告。

03. 李歐：你覺得你今年差不多學了多少個中文字？

田中：\_\_\_\_\_。



### 03. Using 是不是……? to imply a probability

#### 是不是……?

This structure is used to confirm or inquire about information that the speaker suspects to be true but seeks verification. It adds a soft, tentative tone to the question, encouraging interaction and avoiding directness.

Eg. 美心為什麼搬家？是不是房租太貴了？

Měixīn wèishénme bān jiā? Shì bú shì fángzū tài guì le?

Why did Meixin move? Was the rent too expensive?

田中為什麼回國？是不是去看家人？

Tiánzhōng wèishénme huíguó? Shì bú shì qù kàn jiārén?

Why did Tanaka return to his country? Was it to visit family?

安妮為什麼沒來上課？是不是不舒服？

Ānní wèishénme méi lái shàng kè? Shì bú shì bù shūfú?

Why didn't Annie come to class? Was she feeling unwell?

#### 練習

01. 安妮：那個小姐我沒看過，\_\_\_\_\_?

美心：不是女朋友，我聽說是李歐的姐姐。

02. 小馬：你今天很累嗎？\_\_\_\_\_?

田中：是啊！我最近每天工作十多個小時。

03. 李娜：\_\_\_\_\_?

李歐：不是，安妮不喜歡吃牛肉麵。

## 04. Stative Verbs with Intensifying Complements

### SV 得不得了

得不得了 can be placed on the end of stative verbs to indicate an extreme condition.

Eg. 這家餐廳的菜好吃得不得了！聽說是這個城市最有名的餐廳。

Zhè jiā cāntīng de cài hǎochī de bùdéliǎo! Tīngshuō shì zhè ge chéngshì zuì yǒumíng de cāntīng.

The food at this restaurant is incredibly delicious! I heard it's the most famous restaurant in this city.

很多學生都說今天的考試難得不得了。

Hěn duō xuéshēng dōu shuō jīntiān de kǎoshì nán de bùdéliǎo.  
Many students said that today's exam was extremely difficult.

我聽說安妮的家鄉是大城市，生活費高得不得了。

Wǒ tīngshuō Ānní de jiāxiāng shì dà chéngshì, shēnghuó fèi gāo de bùdéliǎo.

I heard that Annie's hometown is a big city, and the cost of living is extraordinarily high.

練習



\$ 500

01. 你想去這家有名的店買珍珠奶茶嗎？為什麼？



02. 他今天可以跟朋友一起去看電影嗎？為什麼？



03. 他們今天高興嗎？為什麼？

## 05. Rhetorical Question

不……嗎？

This sentence structure expresses a strong doubt or negation, usually with emphasis, and expects the listener to agree with a certain fact or situation. It is commonly used to question a situation or highlight its obviousness.

Eg. 我聽說這個菜好吃得不得了，我們不點這個菜嗎？

Wǒ tīngshuō zhè ge cài hǎochī de bùdéliǎo, wǒmen bù diǎn zhè ge cài ma?

I heard this dish is incredibly delicious, aren't we ordering it?

你不知道田中的家鄉冬天會下雪嗎？

Nǐ bù zhīdào Tiánzhōng de jiāxiāng dōngtiān huì xià xuě ma?

Don't you know that Tanaka's hometown gets snow in winter?

美心：冬天的時候我不想去日本的北部。

安妮：為什麼？你不想看看下雪以後的白色世界嗎？

Měixīn: Dōngtiān de shíhòu wǒ bù xiǎng qù Rìběn de běibù.

Ānní: Wèishénme? Nǐ bù xiǎng kànkàn xià xuě yǐhòu de báisè shìjiè ma?

Annie: I don't want to go to northern Japan during winter.

Meixin: Why not? Don't you want to see the white world after it snows?

## 練習

01. 這星期放假，中文課的同學都去旅行了，田中說他只想在家。你問他什麼？
02. 小馬今天頭痛得不得了，可是他沒吃藥，李歐會問小馬什麼？
03. 田中覺得臺南的小吃又便宜又好吃，但是他聽說美心不想去臺南旅行。田中會跟美心說什麼？

### 06. Exclusiveness Intensified (not even, not at all)

一 + M + N + 也 + NEG + V

If one wants to express a high degree of exclusiveness equivalent to the phrases "not even a little," "not at all" than "一 + M + N" must be placed in front of "也". This sentence pattern is used for negative expressions.

Eg. 這裡一個學生也沒有，今天是不是沒有中文課？

Zhèlǐ yí ge xuéshēng yě méiyǒu, jīntiān shì bú shì méiyǒu Zhōngwén kè?

There isn't a single student here. Does that mean there's no Chinese class today?

美心昨天生病了，所以她的功課一個字也沒寫。

Měixīn zuótiān shēng bìng le, suǒyǐ tā de gōngkè yí ge zì yě méi xiě.

Meixin was sick yesterday, so she didn't write a single word of her homework.

如果喝了酒，就不可以開車，所以李歐今天一杯酒也沒喝。

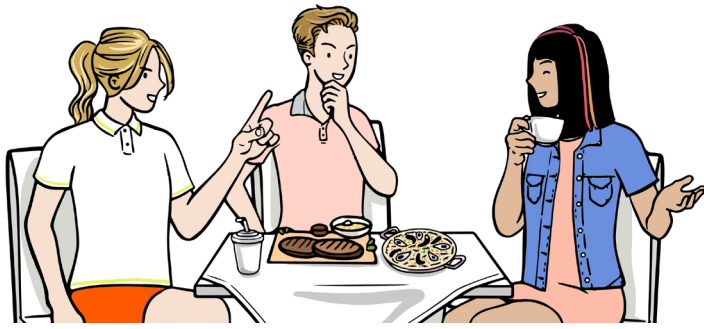
Rúguǒ hē le jiǔ, jiù bù kěyǐ kāi chē, suǒyǐ Lǐ Ōu jīntiān yì bēi jiǔ yě méi hē.

If you drink alcohol, you can't drive. That's why Leo didn't drink even a cup of alcohol today.

### 練習



01. 房間裡有幾個人？幾個箱子？



02. 他們點了蛋糕嗎？



03. 這些人你都認識嗎？

## 任務活動

任務 1 Please look at this table and use the following sentence patterns to talk about Leo and Xiao Ma's situations.

1. 一 + M + N + 也 + NEG + V
2. A + 跟 + B (+ 不) + 一樣 + SV
3. (S +) QW (+ S) + 都 + V
4. (S +) QW (+ S) + 都 / 也 + NEG + V

小馬	李歐
有哥哥	有姐姐
臺灣人	美國人
喜歡打球	喜歡打球
喜歡喝冰奶茶	喜歡喝冰咖啡
喜歡吃臺灣菜	喜歡吃臺灣菜
沒帶傘	沒帶傘
沒吃東西	沒吃東西
沒有很多錢	沒有很多錢

任務 2 Introduce your favorite season or a period of time in your country.

Use the following vocabulary and grammar to give a 3-minute introduction.

1. (S +) QW (+ S) + 都 / 也 + V
2. A + 跟 + B (+ 不) + 一樣 + SV
3. 如果……, (+ 就)……
4. 一 + M + N + 也 + NEG + V

季節	春天	乾	濕	種
下雨	下雪	家鄉	度	氣溫
忽然	變	冬天	夏天	冷



臺灣位於亞熱帶，四個季節各有各的特色。春季（3月至5月）早晚溫差大，北部常濕冷，碰到梅雨季節時，中南部的雨也不少；夏季（6月至8月）氣溫高，氣溫最高有38度，午後雷陣雨頻繁，雨勢又大又急，而且夏季是颱風季節，常有颱風從西北太平洋來；秋季（9月至11月）天氣最舒適，少雨，北部涼爽，適合戶外活動，但因氣候變遷的關係，秋季逐漸縮短；冬季（12月到隔年2月）氣溫下降，北部受到東北季風影響常降雨，而中南部多為晴天。

由於臺灣多雨，帶雨傘出門成為習慣，而這也影響了建築風格，使得臺灣城市商業區的建築有「騎樓」的設計，這已有兩百多年的歷史，給行人提供了遮風避雨擋日曬的空間，充分展現出在地建築的實用性和便利性。

Taiwan is located in the subtropics, with each season having unique characteristics. Spring (March to May) sees large temperature variations between morning and evening, with damp, cool weather in the north and occasional rains in the central and southern regions during the plum rain season. Summer (June to August) is hot, with temperatures reaching up to 38°C, frequent afternoon thunderstorms, and typhoons from the northwest Pacific. Autumn (September to November) offers the most comfortable weather, cool and dry, though it is shortening due to climate change. Winter (December to February) brings cooler temperatures and rain in the north due to the northeast monsoon, while the central and southern regions are mostly sunny.

Due to Taiwan's frequent rainfall, carrying an umbrella has become a habit, influencing the architectural style as well. This is evident in the commercial areas of Taiwanese cities, where buildings feature "arcades" or covered walkways. This design, with over 200 years of history, offers pedestrians shelter from rain, wind, and sun, highlighting the practicality and convenience of local architecture.