

第四課 一杯咖啡多少錢

L4-1

Lesson 4 How much is a cup of coffee

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

安妮在校園中碰到美心。安妮看到美心拿了一大袋東西，跟她聊了起來。

Ānní zài xiàoyuán zhōng pèngdào Měixīn. Ānní kàndào Měixīn ná le yí dà dài dōngxi, gēn tā liáo le qǐlái.

Annie bumped into Meixin on the campus. Annie saw Meixin carrying a big bag of things and started chatting with her.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能描述常見物品的數量。

Néng miáoshù chángjiàn wùpǐn de shùliàng.

Be able to describe the quantity of common items.

02. 能說明東西的價錢。

Néng shuōmíng dōngxi de jiàqián.
Be able to explain the price of things.

03. 能說明喜歡的飲料。

Néng shuōmíng xǐhuān de yǐnliào.
Be able to explain preferred beverages.

對話文本

Text

安妮：美心，你為什麼帶這麼多東西？

Ānní: Měixīn, nǐ wèishénme dài zhème duō dōngxi?

美心：我剛剛去學校書店買筆和筆記本。

Měixīn: Wǒ gānggāng qù xuéxiào shū diàn mǎi bǐ hé bǐjìběn.

安妮：你買這麼多，很便宜嗎？

Ānní: Nǐ mǎi zhème duō, hěn piányí ma?

美心：你看，這兩枝紅筆和這四枝藍筆，一共六十塊錢。

Měixīn: Nǐ kàn, zhè liǎng zhī hóng bǐ hé zhè sì zhī lán bǐ, yìgòng liùshí kuài qián.

安妮：真便宜！還有什麼？

Ānní: Zhēn piányí! Háiyǒu shénme?

美心：還有三本筆記本和兩本中文書。

Měixīn: Háiyǒu sān běn bǐjìběn hé liǎng běn Zhōngwén shū.

安妮：這些筆記本好漂亮，我也想買，貴不貴？

Ānní: Zhèxiē bǐjìběn hǎo piàoliàng, wǒ yě xiǎng mǎi, guì bú guì?

美心：不貴，一本二十五塊錢。

Měixīn: Bú guì, yì běn èrshíwǔ kuài qián.

安妮：中文書多少錢？

Ānní: Zhōngwén shū duōshǎo qián?

美心：這本五百塊錢，那本兩百八十塊錢。

Měixīn: Zhè běn wǔbǎi kuài qián, nà běn liǎngbǎi bāshí kuài qián.

安妮：下次我跟你一起去學校書店買東西吧！

Ānní: Xià cì wǒ gēn nǐ yìqǐ qù xuéxiào shū diàn mǎi dōngxi ba!

美心：沒問題！那麼，我現在要去買飲料，你要一起去嗎？

Měixīn: Méi wèntí! Nàme, wǒ xiànzài yào qù mǎi yǐnliào, nǐ yào yìqǐ qù ma?

安妮：好啊！我想喝一杯烏龍茶。

Ānní: Hǎo a! Wǒ xiǎng hē yì bēi Wūlóng chá.

美心：烏龍茶很好喝，珍珠奶茶也不錯。

Měixīn: Wūlóng chá hěn hǎohē, zhēnzhū nǎichá yě búcuò.

安妮：我們走吧！

Ānní: Wǒmen zǒu ba!



Translation

英文翻譯

- Annie** Meixin, why did you bring so many things?
- Meixin** I just went to the school bookstore to buy pens and notebooks.
- Annie** You bought quite a lot. Were these cheap?
- Meixin** Look, these two red pens and these four blue pens, altogether cost sixty dollars.
- Annie** Really cheap! Anything else?
- Meixin** There are also three notebooks and two Chinese books.
- Annie** These notebooks are so pretty, I want to buy some too. Are they expensive?
- Meixin** Not expensive, twenty-five dollars each.
- Annie** How about the Chinese books?
- Meixin** This one is five hundred dollars, and that one is two hundred eighty dollars.
- Annie** Next time, I'll go to the school bookstore with you to buy things!
- Meixin** No problem! Well, I'm going to buy drinks now, do you want to come with me?
- Annie** Sure! I want to drink a cup of Oolong tea.
- Meixin** Oolong tea is delicious, and pearl milk tea is also good.
- Annie** Let's go!

01. 為什麼 QW wèishénme | why
02. 帶 V dài | to bring, to take
03. 這麼 ADV zhème | so, such

你為什麼帶這麼多書？

Nǐ wèishénme dài zhème duō shū?

Why are you bringing so many books?

04. 東西 N dōngxi | thing

今天你想買什麼東西？

Jīntiān nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme dōngxi?

What do you want to buy today?

05. 書店 N shū diàn | book store, bookshop

下午你想去書店嗎？

Xiàwǔ nǐ xiǎng qù shū diàn ma?

Do you want to go to the bookstore this afternoon?

06. 買 V mǎi | to buy

07. 筆 N bǐ | pen

我有的時候去書店買筆。

Wǒ yǒude shíhòu qù shū diàn mǎi bǐ.

Sometimes I go to the bookstore to buy pens.

08. 筆記本 N bǐjìběn | notebook

筆和筆記本，我都沒有。

Bǐ hé bǐjìběn, wǒ dōu méiyǒu.

I don't have pens and notebooks.

09. 便宜 SV piányí | to be cheap

筆記本真便宜。

Bǐjìběn zhēn piányí.

A notebook is really cheap.

10. 兩 NU liǎng | two

11. 枝 M zhī | measure word for slender objects
(e.g. pens, pencils, crayons)

你好，我要買兩枝筆。

Nǐ hǎo, wǒ yào mǎi liǎng zhī bǐ.

Hello, I would like to buy two pens.

12. 紅 SV hóng | to be red

13. 四 NU sì | four

14. 藍 SV lán | to be blue

紅筆和藍筆，我都沒有。

Hóng bǐ hé lán bǐ, wǒ dōu méiyǒu.

I don't have red pens and blue pens.

15. 一共 ADV yígòng | altogether, in total
16. 六十 NU liùshí | sixty
六 NU liù | six
十 NU shí | ten
17. 塊 M kuài | measure word for dollar, cake, cookie etc.
18. 錢 N qián | money
-

昨天我買四枝藍筆，一共六十六塊錢。

Zuótiān wǒ mǎi sì zhī lán bǐ, yígòng liùshíliù kuài qián.

I bought four blue pens yesterday, totaling sixty-six dollars.

19. 還有 CONJ háiyǒu | also, furthermore
20. 本 M běn | measure word for books, notebooks, etc.
-

我有兩本中文書，還有六本英文書。

Wǒ yǒu liǎng běn Zhōngwén shū, háiyǒu liù běn Yīngwén shū.

I have two Chinese books and six English books.

21. 這些 DEM zhèxiē | these
22. 二十五 NU èrshíwǔ | twenty-five
二十 NU èrshí | twenty
五 NU wǔ | five

23. 貴 SV guì | to be expensive

這些點心很有名，也很貴。

Zhèxiē diǎnxīn hěn yǒumíng, yě hěn guì.

These desserts are very famous and also very expensive.

24. 多少 NU(QW) duōshǎo | how much, how many

25. 百 NU bǎi | hundred

26. 八十 NU bāshí | eighty

八 NU bā | eight

李歐：這本中文書多少錢？

美心：五百八十塊錢。

Lǐ Ōu: Zhè běn Zhōngwén shū duōshǎo qián?

Měixīn: Wǔbǎi bāshí kuài qián.

Leo: How much is this Chinese book?

Meixin: Five hundred and eighty dollars.

27. 飲料 N yǐnliào | drink, beverage

28. 杯 M bēi | measure word of liquid
(e.g. water, tea, coffee)

29. 好喝 SV hǎohē | to be good for drink

這杯飲料真好喝，可是一杯八十五塊，有一點貴。

Zhè bēi yǐnliào zhēn hǎohē, kěshì yì bēi bāshíwǔ kuài, yōuyìdiǎn guì.

This drink is really delicious, but it costs eighty-five dollars per cup, a bit expensive.

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 烏龍茶 Wūlóng chá Oolong tea
02. 珍珠奶茶 zhēnzhū nǎichá pearl milk tea

常用說法

Common Usage

01. 你為什麼帶這麼多東西？
Nǐ wèishénme dài zhème duō dōngxi?
Why did you bring so many things?
02. 還有什麼？
Háiyǒu shénme?
Anything else?

01. To count

Numbers

1	一	(yī)
2	二	(èr)
3	三	(sān)
4	四	(sì)
5	五	(wǔ)
6	六	(liù)
7	七	(qī)
8	八	(bā)
9	九	(jiǔ)
10	十	(shí)
11	十一	(shíyī)
12	十二	(shíèr)
13	十三	(shísān)
14	十四	(shísì)
15	十五	(shíwǔ)
16	十六	(shíliù)
17	十七	(shíqī)
18	十八	(shíbā)
19	十九	(shíjiǔ)
20	二十	(èrshí)
22	二十二	(èrshí'èr)
30	三十	(sānshí)
40	四十	(sìshí)
50	五十	(wǔshí)
60	六十	(liùshí)
70	七十	(qīshí)

80	八十	(bāshí)
90	九十	(jiǔshí)
99	九十九	(jiǔshíjiǔ)
100	一百	(yìbǎi)

02. Quantified Nouns

NU + M + N

In Chinese, nouns are often preceded by a measure word to emphasize what kind of object they are.

Eg. 我要一杯烏龍茶。

Wǒ yào yì bēi Wūlóng chá.

I would like a cup of Oolong tea.

安妮有兩本書。

Ānní yǒu liǎng běn shū.

Annie has two books.

我要買三枝筆。

Wǒ yào mǎi sān zhī bǐ.

I want to buy three pens.

練習

01.



這是_____。



這是_____。



這是_____。

02. A: 你買什麼? B: 我買_____。



03. A: 你有筆記本嗎? B: 有, 我有_____。



03. Specified and Numbered Numbers

DEM + M + N

When a singular noun follows a DEM, the ordinal numbers "一" is usually omitted and only 這 / 那 / 哪 (nǎ, which) + the measure word is needed.

Eg. 這本書很貴嗎？

Zhè běn shū hěn guì ma?

Is this book expensive?

那三枝筆都很好。

Nà sān zhī bǐ dōu hěn hǎo.

Those three pens are all good.

我想買那本筆記本。

Wǒ xiǎng mǎi nà běn bǐjìběn.

I want to buy that notebook.

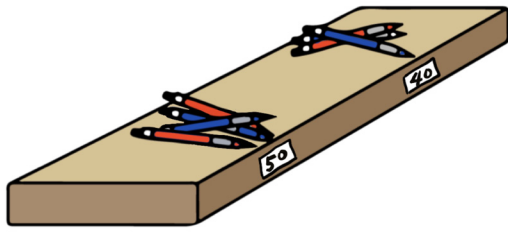
練習



01. A：你買不買英文書？ B：我想買_____。



02. _____ 很好喝。



03. _____ 一共 50 塊錢。

04. Sums of Money

MU / DEM + M (+ N) + 多少錢？

When asking or giving prices, age, time, etc., verb equivalents such as "to be", etc. are usually left out.

Eg. 這三本筆記本一共多少錢？

Zhè sān běn bǐjìběn yí gòng duōshǎo qián?

How much do these three notebooks altogether cost?

這些東西多少錢？

Zhèxiē dōngxi duōshǎo qián?

How much are these things?

李娜：這本中文書多少錢？

李歐：六百塊錢。

Lǐ Nà: Zhè běn Zhōngwén shū duōshǎo qián?

Lǐ Ōu: Liùbǎi kuài qián.

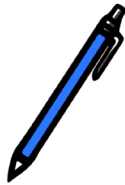
Lena: How much is this Chinese book?

Leo: Six hundred dollars.

練習



20



15



30



700

01. A: _____?

B: 一枝藍筆十五塊錢。

02. A: _____?

B: 這本中文書很有名，一本七百塊錢。

03. A: 我要買兩本筆記本，一共多少錢？

B: _____。

04. A: 你好，我要三枝紅筆，請問一共多少錢？

B: _____。

人物

Character



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.



李娜，美國人。李歐的姐姐。

Lǐ Nà, Měiguó rén. Lǐ Ōu de jiějie.
Lena, American. She is Leo's older sister.



小馬，臺灣人。李歐的室友，也是他的好朋友。

Xiǎo Mǎ, Táiwān rén. Lǐ Ōu de shìyǒu, yě shì tā de hǎo péngyǒu.
Xiao Ma, Taiwanese. Leo's roommate, who is also his good friend.

情境

Scenario

李歐約了小馬在咖啡店見面，但是小馬事先並不知道李歐的姐姐也在那裡。

Lǐ Ōu yuē le Xiǎo Mǎ zài kāfēi diàn jiànmiàn, dànshì Xiǎo Mǎ shìxiān bìng bù zhīdào Lǐ Ōu de jiějie yě zài nàlǐ.

Leo arranged to meet Xiao Ma at the coffee shop, but Xiao Ma was not aware in advance that Leo's older sister was also there.

學習目標

Learning Object

01. 能介紹家人。

Néng jièshào jiārén.

Be able to introduce family members.

02. 能點餐。

Néng diǎn cān.
Be able to order food.

03. 能與他人介紹朋友。

Néng yǔ tā rén jièshào péngyǒu
Be able to introduce friends to others.

對話文本

Text

李娜：李歐，今天我們跟誰一起喝咖啡？

Lǐ Nà: Lǐ Ōu, jīntiān wǒmen gēn shéi yìqǐ hē kāfēi?

李歐：小馬，他是我室友。你看，他就是小馬。小馬，
我們在這裡。

Lǐ Ōu: Xiǎo Mǎ, tā shì wǒ shìyǒu. Nǐ kàn, tā jiù shì Xiǎo Mǎ.
Xiǎo Mǎ, wǒmen zài zhèlǐ.

小馬：李歐，這是你女朋友嗎？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Lǐ Ōu, zhè shì nǐ nǚ péngyǒu ma?

李歐：不是，這是我姐姐李娜，她現在放假，來臺灣看我。

Lǐ Ōu: Bú shì, zhè shì wǒ jiějie Lǐ Nà, tā xiànzài fàng jià, lái Táiwān kàn wǒ.

小馬：你好，我叫小馬，我是臺灣人。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Xiǎo Mǎ, wǒ shì Táiwān rén.

李娜：你好，小馬，聽說你是李歐的好朋友。

Lǐ Nà: Nǐ hǎo, Xiǎo Mǎ, tīngshuō nǐ shì Lǐ Ōu de hǎo péngyǒu.

小馬：沒錯，我們是好朋友。李歐，對吧？

Xiǎo Mǎ: Méi cuò, wǒmen shì hǎo péngyǒu. Lǐ Ōu, duì ba?

李歐：對，我們常常一起看電影和打球，小馬有一個哥哥，也常常跟我們一起打球。

Lǐ Ōu: Duì, wǒmen chángcháng yìqǐ kàn diànyǐng hé dǎ qiú, Xiǎo Mǎ yǒu yí ge gēge, yě chángcháng gēn wǒmen yìqǐ dǎ qiú.

李娜：太好了，李歐，很高興你在臺灣有好朋友。

Lǐ Nà: Tài hǎo le, Lǐ Ōu, hěn gāoxìng nǐ zài Táiwan yǒu hǎo péngyǒu.

李歐：我餓死了！我們點餐吧！好不好？

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ è sǐ le! Wǒmen diǎn cān ba! Hǎo bù hǎo?

小馬：好。我不太餓，我要一杯熱紅茶。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Hǎo. Wǒ bú tài è, wǒ yào yì bēi rè hóngchá.

李娜：我要一塊蛋糕，一杯冰綠茶。李歐，你呢？

Lǐ Nà: Wǒ yào yí kuài dànāo, yì bēi bīng lǜchá. Lǐ Ōu, nǐ ne?

李歐：我要一份牛肉三明治和一杯黑咖啡。我去點餐。

Lǐ Ōu: Wǒ yào yí fèn niúròu sānmíngzhì hé yì bēi hēi kāfēi.
Wǒ qù diǎn cān.

小馬：李娜，你的中文真好！

Xiǎo Mǎ: Lǐ Nà, nǐ de Zhōngwén zhēn hǎo!

李娜：謝謝。我很喜歡中文，我常常跟媽媽一起看中文電影。

Lǐ Nà: Xièxie. Wǒ hěn xǐhuān Zhōngwén, wǒ chángcháng gēn māma yìqǐ kàn Zhōngwén diànyǐng.

李歐：你們聊什麼？

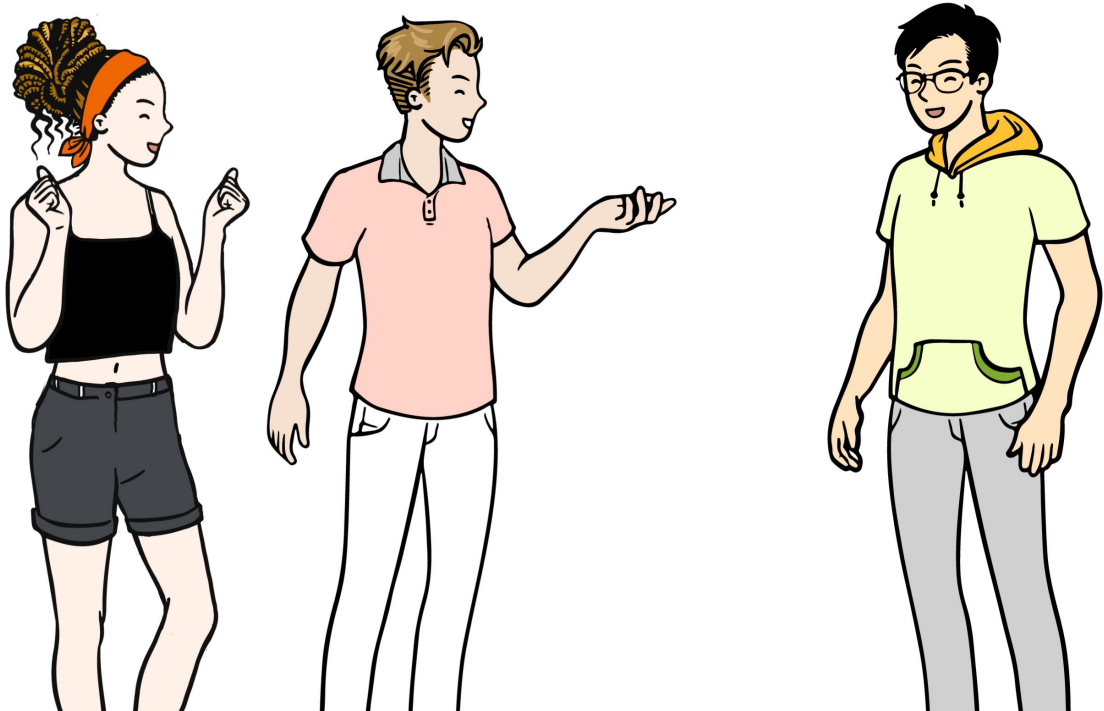
Lǐ Ōu: Nǐmen liáo shénme?

小馬：李歐，你姐姐的中文真好！

Xiǎo Mǎ: Lǐ Ōu, nǐ jiějie de Zhōngwén zhēn hǎo!

李歐：當然！她是我姐姐啊！

Lǐ Ōu: Dāngrán! Tā shì wǒ jiějie a!



英文翻譯

- Lena** Leo, who are we meeting for coffee today?
- Leo** Xiao Ma, he's my roommate. Look, he's Xiao Ma. Xiao Ma, we're here.
- Xiao Ma** Leo, is this your girlfriend?
- Leo** No, this is my older sister, Lena. She's on vacation and came to Taiwan to visit me.
- Xiao Ma** Hello, my name is Xiao Ma, I am Taiwanese.
- Lena** Hello, Xiao Ma, I heard that you are a good friend of Leo.
- Xiao Ma** Correct, we're good friends. Leo, right?
- Leo** Yes, we often watch movies and play ball together. Xiao Ma has an older brother who also often joins us.
- Lena** That's great, Leo. I'm glad you have good friends in Taiwan.
- Leo** I'm starving! Let's order food! Is that OK?
- Xiao Ma** Okay. I'll have a cup of hot black tea, I'm not very hungry.
- Lena** I'll have a piece of cake and a glass of iced green tea. How about you, Leo?
- Leo** I'll have a beef sandwich and a cup of black coffee. I'll go order.
- Xiao Ma** Lena, your Chinese is really good!
- Lena** Thank you. I really like Chinese. I often watch Chinese movies with my mom.
- Leo** What are you guys chatting about?
- Xiao Ma** Leo, your older sister's Chinese is really good!
- Leo** Of course! She's my sister!

01. 誰 QW shéi | who, whom
02. 室友 N shìyǒu | roommate, flatmate
03. 就 ADV jiù | the very (exactly)
-

安妮：誰是小馬？

美心：就是李歐的室友。

Ān Ní: Shéi shì Xiǎo Mǎ?

Měi Xīn: Jiù shì Lǐ Ōu de shìyǒu.

Annie: Who is Xiao Ma?

Meixin: He is Leo's roommate

04. 這裡 N(PW) zhèlǐ | here
05. 女朋友 N nǚ péngyǒu | girlfriend
-

你女朋友在這裡嗎？

Nǐ nǚ péngyǒu zài zhèlǐ ma?

Is your girlfriend here?

06. 姐姐 N jiějie | older sister
07. 她 PN tā | she, her

08. 放假 VO fàng jià | to take a day off, to have a day off
-

我姐姐今天放假，她要去書店買書。

Wǒ jiějie jīntiān fàng jià, tā yào qù shū diàn mǎi shū.

My older sister is off today. She is going to the bookstore to buy some books.

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

明天你要去看朋友嗎？

Míngtiān nǐ yào qù kàn péngyǒu ma?

Are you going to visit friends tomorrow?

10. 的 P de | possessive or modifying particle
-

我的書是中文書，不是英文書。

Wǒ de shū shì Zhōngwén shū, bú shì Yīngwén shū.

My book is a Chinese book, not an English book.

11. 沒錯 IE méi cuò | that's right, correct
-

田中：這些中文書你都有吧？

李歐：沒錯，我都有。

Tiánzhōng: Zhèxiē Zhōngwén shū nǐ dōu yǒu ba?

Lǐ Ōu: Méi cuò, wǒ dōu yǒu.

Tanaka: You have all these Chinese books, right?

Leo: That's right, I have them all.

12. 對 SV duì | to be correct, to be right

13. 打球 VO dǎ qiú | to play ball
打 V dǎ | to play ball, to hit
球 N qiú | ball
-

李歐：你喜歡打球，對嗎？

田中：對，我喜歡。

Lǐ Ōu: Nǐ xǐhuān dǎ qiú, duì ma?

Tiánzhōng: Duì, wǒ xǐhuān.

Leo: You like playing ball, right?

Tanaka: Yes, I like it.

14. 個 M ge | measure word for all purpose measure word especially before nouns which do not have a specific measure word of their own

15. 哥哥 N gēge | older brother
-

我有一個哥哥，他喜歡打球。

Wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge, tā xǐhuān dǎ qiú.

I have one older brother, and he likes to play ball.

16. 點餐 VO diǎn cān | to order meal
-

你的中文很好，你去點餐吧！

Nǐ de Zhōngwén hěn hǎo, nǐ qù diǎn cān ba!

Your Chinese is very good, how about you go to order?

17. 餓 SV è | to be hungry
-

我不太餓，不想吃東西。

Wǒ bú tài è, bù xiǎng chī dōngxi.

I'm not very hungry, I don't want to eat anything.

18. 紅茶 N hóngchá | black tea
茶 N chá | tea
19. 塊 M kuài | measure word for cake, cookie, dollar, etc.
20. 蛋糕 N dàngāo | cake
-

一杯紅茶和一塊蛋糕，一共多少錢？

Yì bēi hóngchá hé yí kuài dàngāo, yígòng duōshǎo qián?

How much is a cup of black tea and a piece of cake altogether?

21. 冰 SV bīng | to be icy
22. 綠茶 N lǜchá | green tea
綠 SV lǜ | to be green
-

今天太熱了，我要買一杯冰綠茶。

Jīntiān tài rè le, wǒ yào mǎi yì bēi bīng lǜchá.

It's too hot today, I'll buy a glass of iced green tea.

23. 份 M fèn | measure word for a part, a portion
or a share of something larger (e.g. food,
newspaper)
24. 三明治 N sānmíngzhì | sandwich
-

我姐姐很餓，她要一份三明治。

Wǒ jiějie hěn è, tā yào yí fèn sānmíngzhì.

My sister is very hungry, she wants a sandwich.

25. 黑 SV hēi | to be black

我要一杯黑咖啡，謝謝。

Wǒ yào yì bēi hēi kāfēi, xièxie.

I'd like a cup of black coffee, please, thank you.

26. 媽媽 N māma | mother, mom

我媽媽喜歡看電影，可是我不喜歡。

Wǒ māma xǐhuān kàn diànyǐng, kěshì wǒ bù xǐhuān.

My mom likes watching movies, but I don't.

27. 當然 ADV dāngrán | of course, certainly

安妮：你喜歡打球嗎？

李歐：當然！

Ānní: Nǐ xǐhuān dǎ qiú ma?

Lǐ Ōu: Dāngrán!

Annie: Do you like playing ball?

Leo: Of course!

專有名詞

Proper Noun

01. 李娜

Lǐ Nà

Lǐ Nà is a Chinese name.

李 is a Chinese surname.

01. 我們點餐吧！

Wǒmen diǎn cān ba!

Let's order food!

02. 你們聊什麼？

Nǐmen liáo shénme?

What are you guys chatting about?

01. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns
Indicating Possession**N / PN (+ 的) + N**

The particle "的" is used to indicate a possessive relationship, with the structure: possessor + 的 (de) + possessed. When the relationship between the possessor and the possessed is very close, the "的" (de) can be omitted. For example, "我姐姐" (wǒ jiějie) means "my older sister", and "我哥哥" (wǒ gēge) means "my older brother". Additionally, when the possessor is not a pronoun, the omission of "的" (de) is not allowed. For instance, "林小姐的爸爸" (Lín xiǎojiě de bàba) cannot be shortened to "林小姐爸爸" (Lín xiǎojiě bàba).

When the possessed item belongs to a group, the noun representing the possessor usually takes a plural form, as in "我們家" (wǒmen jiā), meaning "our home", and "我們美國" (wǒmen Měiguó), meaning "our America".

Eg. 我姐姐喜歡看電影。

Wǒ jiějie xǐhuān kàn diànyǐng.

My older sister likes watching movies.

我媽媽有很多中文書。

Wǒ māma yǒu hěnduō Zhōngwén shū.

My mother has many Chinese books.

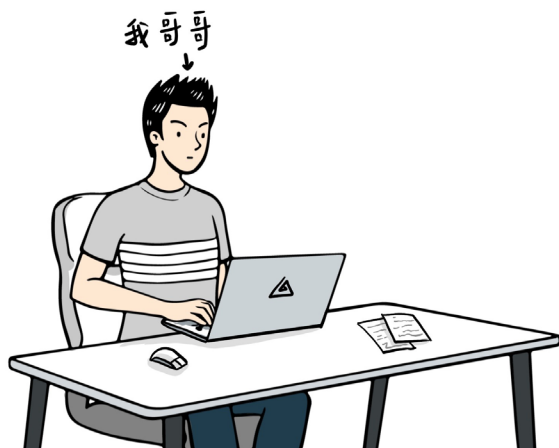
我哥哥有女朋友。

Wǒ gēge yǒu nǚ péngyǒu.

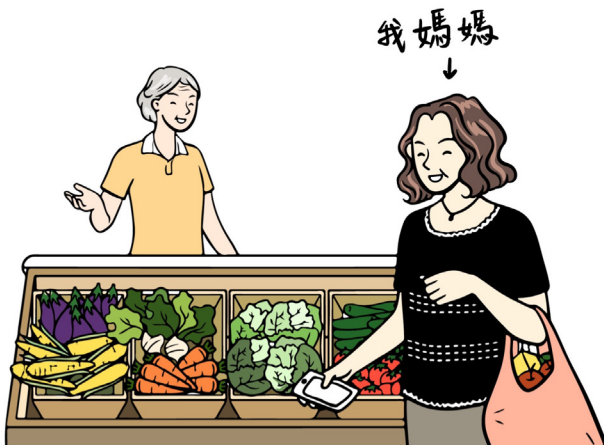
My brother has a girlfriend.

練習

Look at the picture, and describe the person in the picture.



01. _____



02. _____



03. _____



* 爸爸 bàba : father

04. _____

02. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession

N / PN + 的 + N

When the second noun is an animal or an inanimate object, a 的 must be inserted between the two nouns.

Eg. 這是我的書。

Zhè shì wǒ de shū.

This is my book.

這是李歐的黑咖啡。

Zhè shì Lǐ Ōu de hēi kāfēi.

This is Leo's black coffee.

這是王太太的錢。

Zhè shì Wáng tàitai de qián.

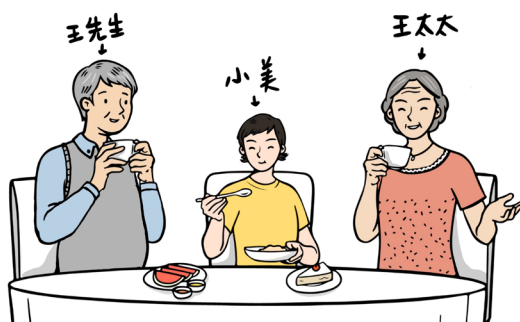
This is Mrs. Wang's money.

我的名字是美心。

Wǒ de míngzi shì Měixīn.

My name is Meixin.

練習



* 孩子 háizi : child

01. 王先生和王太太_____很漂亮。
02. _____叫小美。
03. _____點心很好吃。

03. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession

N / PN + N + 的 + N

When strung-together or linked nouns appear, then 的 must be added to the last modifying noun. When the first noun is a pronoun, the pronoun and the second noun do not require the use of 的 between them.

Eg. 我哥哥的女朋友很漂亮。

Wǒ gēge de nǚ péngyǒu hěn piàoliàng.

My older brother's girlfriend is very beautiful.

我媽媽的朋友姓林。

Wǒ māma de péngyǒu xìng Lín.

My mother's friend's last name is Lin.

他朋友的室友是臺灣人。

Tā péngyǒu de shìyǒu shì Táiwān rén.

His friend's roommate is Taiwanese.

你姐姐的中文書也很多嗎？

Nǐ jiějie de Zhōngwén shū yě hěn duō ma?

Does your sister have a lot of Chinese books too?

練習

This is my friend. Please look at the picture and complete sentences.



01. _____ 的 _____ 很多。

02. 我很喜歡看 _____

03. _____ 不貴，也很好吃。

04. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession

N + 的

If the modified noun in the sentence is understood, the original noun need not be written/spoken. But 的 is needed.

Eg. 小馬：這杯熱茶是誰的？

李歐：是我姐姐的。

Xiǎo Mǎ: Zhè bēi rè chá shì shéi de?

Lǐ Ōu: Shì wǒ jiějie de.

Xiao Ma: Whose hot tea is this?

Leo: It's my sister's.

這杯咖啡是我的，不太好喝。

Zhè bēi kāfēi shì wǒ de, bú tài hǎohē.

This cup of coffee is mine, it's not very good to drink.

那本書是我的，不是我哥哥的。

Nà běn shū shì wǒ de, bú shì wǒ gēge de.

That book is mine, not my brother's.

練習



01. A : 請問那枝筆是弟弟的嗎?

B : _____ * 弟弟 didi : younger brother

02. A : 請問那杯珍珠奶茶是誰的?

B : _____

03. A : 請問那個球是哥哥的嗎?

B : _____

04. A : 請問那些書是誰的?

B : _____

05. Stronger Expression

SV 死了

It expresses exaggeration and usually has negative connotations.

Eg. 今天熱死了！

Jīntiān rè sǐ le!

Today is so hot!

這本筆記本貴死了！

Zhè běn bǐjìběn guì sǐ le!

This notebook is so expensive!

我早上上課，現在餓死了。

Wǒ zǎoshàng shàng kè, xiànzài è sǐ le.

I went to class this morning, and now I'm starving.

練習



\$ 500

01. _____



02. A : _____

B : 天氣熱死了。



03. _____



04. _____

任務 1 Two friends meet at a café and chat about the weather and their Chinese books. Complete this conversation.

A：你想喝什麼？

B：今天_____，我想喝_____

A：我也想喝_____

B：那麼我們去點餐吧！

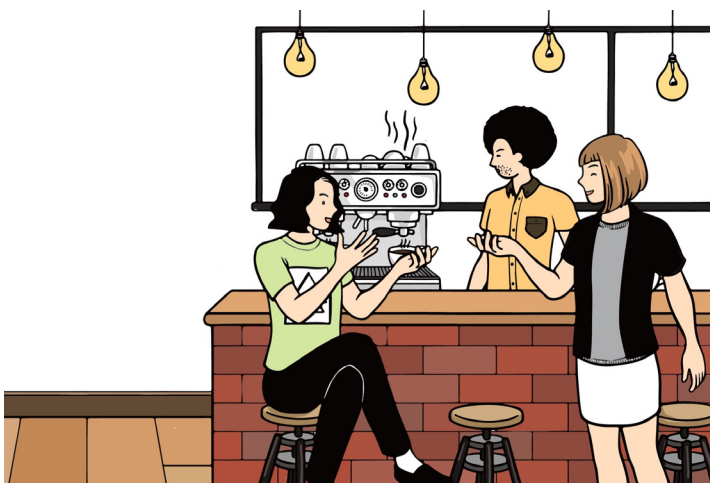
A：你有中文書嗎？

B：_____

A：一本多少錢？

B：_____

A：不太貴，我今天去買。謝謝你。



任務 2 Two friends meet at a restaurant and discuss ordering.
Both of them want to order drinks and snacks, and they're
figuring out how much it will cost.

你和朋友現在要點餐，你們都要點飲料和點心，你們要點什麼？請問多少錢？

飲料點心

熱/冰

紅茶	50/50	紅茶蛋糕	95
綠茶	50/50	咖啡蛋糕	120
黑咖啡	90/90	牛肉三明治	150

飲料+點心 便宜30塊錢！

01. 在臺灣，點餐的方法通常有幾種。一種是服務生會到桌邊點餐，一種是顧客到櫃檯點餐。現在有很多餐廳，用QR code點餐，不僅方便，也節省人力。

In Taiwan, there are usually several methods for ordering food. One is that waiters come to the table to take orders, another is that customers go to the counter to order. Nowadays, many restaurants use QR code ordering, which is not only convenient but also labor-saving.

02. 臺灣人喜歡喝茶類飲料，到處可見飲料店，臺式飲料店的特色是有各種手搖飲。買一杯手搖飲也成為大多數人生活中不可缺少的一部分。手搖飲的選擇非常多，每家店賣的飲料也各有各的特色，甜度、冰塊都可以選擇，價錢從低到高都有，可以按照個人喜好來選擇。

Taiwanese people love to drink tea-based beverages, and beverage shops can be found everywhere. The characteristic of Taiwanese beverage shops is the variety of hand-shaken drinks available. Buying a cup of hand-shaken drink has also become an indispensable part of most people's lives. There is a wide selection of hand-shaken drinks, and each shop sells beverages with their own unique features. Sweetness levels and ice can be chosen, and prices range from low to high, allowing customers to choose according to their preferences.